

## **NHS Maternity Statistics, England: 2004-05**

## KEY FACTS

- The caesarean rate remained at just under 23% in 2004-05
- 20% of deliveries were induced
- 11% were instrumental deliveries
- an estimated 48% of deliveries were 'normal deliveries' defined as those without surgical intervention, use of instruments, induction, epidural or general anaesthetic
- women with spontaneous deliveries spent on average 1 day in hospital after delivery, women with instrumental deliveries 1 or 2 days and women with caesarean deliveries between 2 and 4 days
- During delivery about 1/3 of women had an epidural, general or spinal anaesthetic
- 13% of women had an episiotomy

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Introduction	3
Analysis and Commentary	
deliveries	5
complications	10
hospital data	12
Definitions	14
Editorial notes	14
Index to tables	15
Reference tables	16
Annex A	43
B	45
C	46

## 1. INTRODUCTION

**1.1** This is the seventh Statistical Bulletin with information derived from the Maternity Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and covers 2004-05 data. The first Bulletin covered the first six years of Maternity HES, 1989-90 to 1994-95 and the second and third bulletins covered years 1995-96 to 1997-98 and 1998-99 to 2000-01 respectively. The bulletin has since been published annually. Most maternity details are reported on a special extension (the "maternity tail") to the general core HES record. Submission of the tail data has continued to pose problems for several NHS Trusts; coverage of hospital deliveries rose from 72% in 2003-04 to 75% in 2004-05. Coverage of home deliveries has fallen slightly from 14% to 13% (see Tables 25 and 26).

**1.2** As in the previous bulletins, the HES data shown are estimates based on valid records received. Most of the data are presented as percentages, calculated from those records where the variable(s) being analysed were reported but excluding those where the category "not known" was used. A further restriction was used for analyses of method of onset of labour and method of delivery in combination. For such analyses, only those records were used where both

variables were known, or where method of delivery was known but method of onset was not.

**1.3** In order to give some idea of the numbers of deliveries with particular features, several England level tables for 2004-05 contain estimates in which the percentages (that are based on records with data) are grossed up to the known total number of deliveries registered in the year. There were 584,100 deliveries reported to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) through the Birth Registration system as occurring in NHS hospitals in England in 2004-05.

**1.4** Caesarean rates are calculated from the maternity tail item *method of delivery*; however, the core HES record does include details of operative procedures undertaken, and an alternative caesarean rate may be calculated using this variable. Caesarean rates on both bases are shown in Table 33. Those from the core record have the advantage in that they are available for almost all hospitals rather than just those completing the maternity tail. As may be expected, where both rates are available, they do not always match. However, analysis of the operative procedures allows a useful check on the validity of the tail data. In 2004-05, the overall England caesarean

rate using the core data was very similar to that derived from the tail.

**1.5** A small amount of data "cleaning" was undertaken prior to analysis, mainly to correct systematic errors of coding. Also, several trusts submitted duplicate data. In almost all cases, the duplicate records had no tail information. Regional and national totals of valid HES records exclude these duplicates, but they remain included in Table 32 for each relevant hospital. In 2004-05 about 17% of records where delivery onset was reported as (elective) caesarean had delivery method as emergency caesarean. This has led to slight inconsistencies between Tables 1 and 3. In general, the delivery method better matches the procedure information in the core record, and should be used in preference.

**1.6** Where possible, charts and tables include data from before the Maternity HES system was introduced. These are taken from the following publications:

*Hospital In-patient Enquiry maternity (HIPE) tables*, ONS series MB4 Nos 8 (covering 1973-1976), 19 (1977-1981) and 28 (1982-1985)

Macfarlane A. and Mugford M. *Birth Counts: Statistics of pregnancy and childbirth. Second Volume. Tables (Second Edition)* (2000) (for

caesarean rates prior to 1979 extracted from earlier hospital in-patient enquiry reports)

**1.7** Although Maternity HES was intended to cover all deliveries, very little HES data has been available about those that occur at home and even less about those that occur in private hospitals. The Independent Midwives Association (IMA), which provides private midwifery care for both home and NHS hospital deliveries, has a database that holds similar information to that held in HES. Summary information about 335 deliveries attended by Independent Midwives in 2004-05 (representing 86% of all deliveries attended by Independent Midwives) is in Annex B.

**1.8** The general HES system also includes information about miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies where these result in a hospital stay. Some information about these is presented in section 3 below and in Annex C.

## 2. ANALYSIS AND COMMENTARY

### 2.1 Overview

**2.1.1** About 601,000 deliveries took place in England in 2004-05, up 1% on 2003-04. Birth registration data from ONS show that the vast majority of deliveries take place in NHS hospitals though about 2% are home

deliveries and 0.5% occur in private hospitals.

**2.1.2** Over half of the NHS hospital deliveries are spontaneous, both in onset and actual delivery, but a substantial proportion of women undergo some kind of intervention. In 2004-05 about 11% of women had an elective caesarean section and 20% were induced (whether surgically or using drugs or both). In total about 23% of women had a caesarean section and 11% required an instrumental delivery. During delivery, about 1/3 of women had an epidural, general or spinal anaesthetic; and 13% of women had an episiotomy. Women whose delivery is without such intervention may be defined as having had a “normal delivery” – this occurred in about 48% of all NHS deliveries in England in 2004-05.

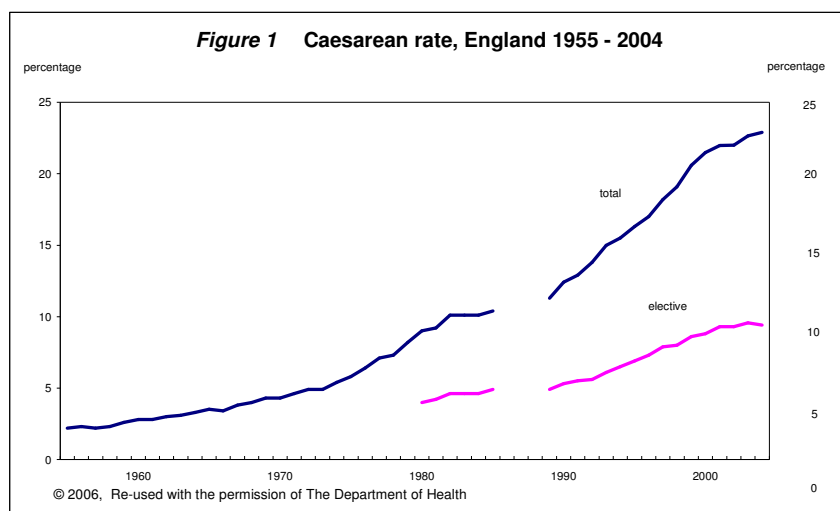
**2.1.3** Other reported factors may also have affected the course of the delivery. About

6% of women were reported as having a uterine scar (usually from a previous caesarean section); hypertension was a complicating factor in 6% of deliveries; obstructed labour occurred in 3% of deliveries and in 11% labour was recorded as “long”.

**2.1.4** A typical hospital delivery episode starts on the day of delivery, with the woman (and baby) discharged the following day. However, where interventions occur, these have a marked effect, particularly on postnatal stay – women with instrumental deliveries typically stay in hospital for one or two days after delivery and women delivered by caesarean section typically stay for two to four days.

### 2.2 Method of onset of labour (Tables 1 and 2)

**2.2.1** Although the majority of women start labour spontaneously, in 2004-05

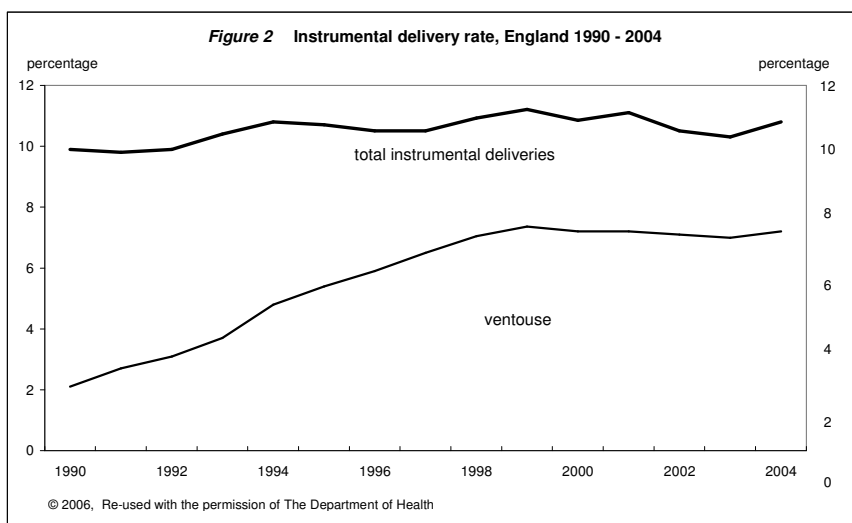


about 11% had an elective (planned) caesarean section and 20% had labour induced. The proportion of women having an elective caesarean has been increasing slowly, from about 5% in 1989; the proportion induced remained around 17-18% from 1989 to 1993 but has been rising slowly since. Induction may be by oxytocic drugs or by surgical methods such as artificial rupture of membranes (known as ARM) or a combination of both these methods. Since 1991 drugs have been used in 80% - 85% of inductions and surgical methods in 40% - 45%.

### 2.3 Method of delivery (Tables 3 and 4)

**2.3.1** The proportion of all hospital deliveries that occurred spontaneously in 2004-05 was about 66%, having been at about this level since 2000.

**2.3.2** Caesarean delivery rates have risen from a level of under 3% in the 1950s, to



9% by 1980, and to 12% by 1990-91. During the 1990s the rate increased more rapidly, reaching 22% by 2001-02. The caesarean rate has since risen more slowly, to 23% in 2003-04 and 2004-05. (Figure 1)

**2.3.3** Instrumental deliveries account for most of the remaining cases. Throughout the 1990s, the proportion of instrumental deliveries has remained around 10%. Within this, there has been a marked shift in the type of instrumental delivery (Figure 2). In 1989, forceps were

used in 83% of instrumental deliveries and ventouse (vacuum extraction) in only 17%; by 2002-03, 68% of instrumental deliveries were by ventouse.

### 2.4 Method of onset and method of delivery (Table 5)

**2.4.1** The relationship between method of onset of labour and method of delivery in 2004-05 is summarised in Table A below. Where onset was spontaneous, three-quarters of deliveries were spontaneous; a further 12% were instrumental and 11% were by emergency caesarean section. A similar pattern was observed for deliveries induced surgically without the use of drugs, but with slightly fewer spontaneous deliveries and more by caesarean section. Where delivery was induced by drugs, whether or not surgical induction was also attempted, less than two thirds of women were

England				
				percentages
method of onset	method of delivery			estimated total number of deliveries (=100%)
	spontaneous	instrumental	caesarean	
spontaneous	77	12	11	406,200
induction (surgical)	68	13	17	24,100
induction (surgical & drug)	61	16	23	33,100
induction (drugs)	63	15	21	58,300
caesarean	1	0	99	62,300
total	67	11	22	584,100

delivered spontaneously, with about 15% having instrumental deliveries and 22% emergency caesareans.

**2.4.2** Overall, about 54% of women had a spontaneous labour and delivery, without induction, the use of instruments or caesarean section. The proportion of these women who did not have an episiotomy during delivery or anaesthetic is considered in 2.12.1 below.

## **2.5 Duration of antenatal stay (Tables 6 and 7)**

**2.5.1** In 2004-05, about 60% of deliveries took place on the same day as admission to hospital and about 30% took place on the next day. These proportions have remained very much the same since 1989-90. Only 3% of deliveries in 2004-05 took place after a stay of 4 or more days.

## **2.6 Duration of postnatal stay (Tables 9 and 10)**

**2.6.1** In 2004-05, about 16% of women left hospital on the same day as delivery took place, about 35% left the next day, 21% two days later and 15% three days later. These figures continue the long term trend towards shorter postnatal stay. In 1989-90, nearly 40% of women remained in hospital for 4 or more days after delivery; by 2004-05, the proportion was only 11%.

## **2.7 Duration of stay by method of onset and method of delivery (Tables 8 and 11)**

**2.7.1** Women with spontaneous onset and delivery in 2004-05 generally had their delivery on the day they were admitted (73%) or on the day after (24%). By the end of the day after delivery, 70% had left hospital and a further 18% left two days after delivery. Where either onset or delivery were not spontaneous, both antenatal and postnatal stays were longer.

**2.7.2** Patterns of postnatal stay suggest a strong relationship with method of delivery. About 60% of women who gave birth spontaneously after induction left hospital by the day after delivery and a further 23% left two days after; these figures are not very different from those for women with spontaneous delivery and onset (70% and 18%). Women with an instrumental delivery typically spent 1 or 2 days in hospital after delivery, regardless of whether onset was spontaneous or induced. Women delivered by caesarean section typically spent between 2 and 4 days in hospital after delivery, regardless of whether the caesarean was elective or performed in an emergency.

**2.7.3** There is no clear cut relationship between duration of antenatal stay and either method of onset or method of delivery. This may be because the course of the delivery can

be determined by the duration of labour, which forms part of the antenatal stay. Most women who had an elective caesarean in 2004-05 were operated on the day they were admitted (68%) or the following day (19%). Where spontaneous onset was followed by instrumental delivery or emergency caesarean, delivery generally occurred on the day of admission (55%) or on the next day (40%). Spontaneous delivery following induction occurred on the day of admission in 31% of cases but was more typically on the next day (45%). The longest antenatal stays were in cases where induction was followed by an instrumental delivery or by an emergency caesarean: about 17% of such deliveries took place on the day of admission, but more typically delivery occurred the following day (47%) or the day after that (23%).

## **2.8 Person conducting delivery (Tables 12 and 13)**

**2.8.1** In 2004-05, about 36% of deliveries were conducted by hospital doctors and 64% by midwives. The balance between the professions has changed steadily since 1989-90 when about 24% of deliveries were conducted by doctors and 76% by midwives. This shift reflects the changing pattern of delivery method. Midwives conduct virtually all spontaneous deliveries; doctors conduct caesareans

and all but about 10% of instrumental deliveries.

## **2.9 Place of delivery (Tables 14, 15 and 16)**

**2.9.1** Almost all hospital deliveries take place in what are designated consultant wards or combined consultant / Midwife / GP wards. In 2004-05 1% of deliveries were reported as being on GP wards and 4% on midwife wards.

**2.9.2** Although the vast majority of hospital deliveries are intended to take place in that setting, about 0.4% of hospital deliveries in 2004-05 were reported as originally intended to take place at home. This suggests that about 2,500 women who intended to have a home delivery ended up giving birth in hospital. In 65% of these cases, the reason for changing location was reported as being clinical; nearly half the decisions to change were reported as being made during labour.

## **2.10 Episiotomy (Tables 17 and 18)**

**2.10.1** Episiotomies were reported in about 13% of deliveries in 2004-05, similar to the level in each year since 2000. Prior to 2000, there was a gradual downward trend since the early 1990s when the level was over 20%. The fall is not entirely attributable to the increasing rate of caesarean sections. The proportion of instrumental

deliveries with episiotomy has remained stable at about 75-80% for forceps and 60% for ventouse, though there may be some under-reporting in these cases. For spontaneous deliveries, the proportion with episiotomy reported has fallen from 21% in 1989-90 to 8% in 2004-05. Not unexpectedly, as in earlier years, episiotomies were hardly ever reported with elective caesareans in 2004-05 and only rarely with emergency caesareans.

## **2.11 Anaesthetics before delivery (Tables 19 and 20)**

**2.11.1** In 2004-05, about 20% of women had an epidural before or during delivery (including a few who also had a spinal anaesthetic), 2% had a general anaesthetic and 12% a spinal anaesthetic. The use of anaesthetics varies according to the type of delivery and for some types has changed over time.

**2.11.2** Where both onset and delivery were spontaneous, about 10% of women had an epidural in 2004-05. Where onset was spontaneous followed by instrumental delivery 42% had an epidural. Where onset was induced but delivery spontaneous, 22% had an epidural and for inductions followed by an instrumental delivery about 56% had an epidural. In all these four groups, there has been negligible use of general anaesthetic. These patterns have remained broadly steady since 1989-90, although the use of spinal anaesthetic,

while still relatively rare, has shown signs of increasing in cases with instrumental delivery.

**2.11.3** The principal changes in anaesthetic use have occurred where women have caesarean sections. There has been a substantial fall in the use of general and epidural anaesthetics and a corresponding increase in the use of spinal anaesthetics. In 1989-90, over 50% of women having an elective caesarean had a general anaesthetic; by 2004-05 the proportion had fallen to 6%. In 1989-90, over 30% had an epidural but that proportion has now fallen substantially, also to 6%. The proportion with a spinal anaesthetic has risen from 11% to 70% and a further 9% of women in 2004-05 (1% in 1989-90) had both epidural and spinal anaesthetic.

**2.11.4** Women undergoing emergency caesarean section, whether with onset spontaneous or induced, have a different pattern again. In 1989-90, over half had a general anaesthetic but by 2004-05 this had fallen to under 10%; the use of epidural alone has risen from about 25% to about 33%; and of spinal from less than 5% to over 30%. Use of more than one type of anaesthetic whether sequentially or in combination, is more common with emergency caesareans. In 1989-90 about 10% of cases involved both general and epidural anaesthetics. This fell to 2% by 2004-05.

The use of both epidural and spinal anaesthetics has risen from hardly any to about 6%.

## 2.12 Normal Delivery (Table 34)

**2.12.1** An estimated 48% of hospital deliveries were 'normal deliveries'; this is equivalent to a rate of 49% of all NHS deliveries when home deliveries are included. In this context a normal delivery is one without induction, without the use of instruments, not by caesarean section and without general, spinal or epidural anaesthetic before or during delivery. Excluded are any other procedures not relating to an unassisted delivery except repair of laceration. See para 2.20.8 also below.

## 2.13 Gestation (Table 21)

**2.13.1** In 2004-05, about 88% of deliveries occurred between 37 and 41 weeks of gestation. About 4% occurred after a longer gestation (ie were post-term). The remaining 7% of deliveries were pre-term ie occurred before 36 completed weeks of gestation. The majority of pre-term deliveries occurred after at least 32 weeks of gestation, but 0.9% of all deliveries were reported as occurring between 28 and 31 weeks and 0.5% before 28 weeks of gestation. This pattern has remained stable since 1994-95 when the data were first analysed.

**Table B Deliveries by length of gestation and method of onset of labour, 2004-05**

England		percentages		
length of gestation (weeks)	method of onset of labour			
	caesarean	spontaneous	induced	
Total	100	100	100	
under 32	3	1	1	
32 to 36	11	5	5	
37	9	5	7	
38	32	11	13	
39	28	23	13	
40	9	34	19	
41	6	18	29	
42 and over	2	3	12	

**2.13.2** The pattern for multiple deliveries was somewhat different. About half of twin deliveries were pre-term. Although most of these occurred after at least 32 weeks of gestation, 7% of all twin deliveries were reported as occurring between 28 and 31 weeks and 3% before 28 weeks of gestation. Triplet and higher order deliveries were even less likely to reach full term. Of the estimated 140 deliveries, only 1 in 3 occurred at 37 weeks of gestation or later; about 1 in 6 occurred before 32 weeks of gestation.

**2.13.3** The pattern differed also according to the method of onset of labour. 32% of elective caesarean deliveries were carried out at 38 weeks of gestation and over half the remainder (37% of all elective caesareans) at 37 or

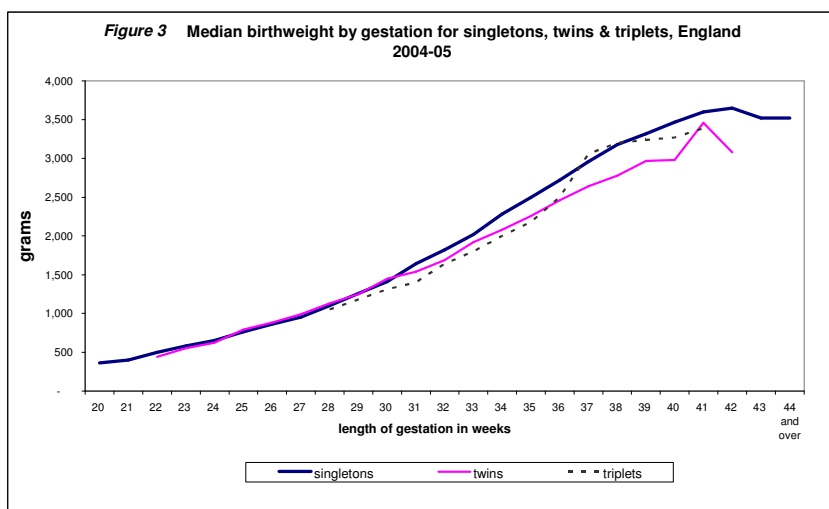
39 weeks of gestation. Deliveries with spontaneous onset occurred most often at 40 weeks of gestation (34%), at 39 weeks of gestation (23%) or at 41 weeks of gestation (18%). About half of deliveries where labour had been induced took place at 40 or 41 weeks of gestation, with 12% at 42 weeks or later (Table B).

## 2.14 Birthweight (Tables 22 and 23)

**2.14.1** The majority of singleton deliveries in 2004-05 were of babies weighing between 2400 and 4200 grams (about 5½ to 10 lbs). Under 2% of singleton babies weighed 4500g or more, but about 5% were low birthweight (between 1500 and 2499 grams) and a further 1% were very low birthweight (under 1500 grams).

**2.14.2** The estimated overall stillbirth rate among singleton babies in 2004-05 was about 5 per 1000 live and still births. The rate varied markedly with birthweight, from 270 per 1000 for babies weighing under 1000 grams to about 1 per 1000 for babies weighing 3000 grams or more.

**2.14.3** Birthweight is clearly related to gestation, though for any given gestational age there is a wide spread of birthweights. The median birthweight for singleton and twin babies born at 26 weeks in 2004-05 was about 850 grams (ie half the babies born at this gestational age weighed more than 850 grams and half weighed less). From about 29 weeks gestation upwards, the median birthweight of singleton babies was around 200 grams higher for every week. (Figure 3).



**2.15 Day of week of delivery (Table 24)**

**2.15.1** If deliveries occurred randomly, then 1 in 7 (14.3%) would be expected to take place on each day of the week. In 2004-05, however, more deliveries occurred on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays (over 15%) than on other days. Fewer than average deliveries occurred on a Saturday (13%) or Sunday (12%).

**2.15.2** As in previous years, there were marked differences in the pattern, according to the method of onset of labour. Where onset was spontaneous, there was very little variation between days, with Monday and Tuesday slightly above average and Saturday and Sunday slightly below. This broadly level pattern was observed even where there was some subsequent intervention in the form of an instrumental delivery or an emergency caesarean section.

**2.15.3** Where labour was induced, deliveries were more likely on Tuesday to Friday and somewhat less likely on Monday or Sunday. Again, the pattern was similar regardless of whether the actual delivery was spontaneous, instrumental or by caesarean section. Deliveries by elective caesarean section rarely occurred at the weekend and were most likely to take place on Monday to Friday. Only

**Table C Deliveries with selected complications by method of onset of labour and by delivery, 2004-05**

England	method of onset						method of delivery			percentages estimated total number of cases (=100%)
	spontaneous		induced		caes-arean		spont-aneous	instru-mental	caes-arean	
pre-eclampsia	21	54	26	36	12	51			9,900	
hypertension	34	50	16	50	14	36			33,200	
malpresentation of fetus	36	11	54	17	5	78			24,800	
uterine scar from previous surgery	23	5	72	6	2	91			37,500	
prolonged pregnancy	18	79	3	62	15	22			41,500	
prolonged labour 1st stage	66	32	2	20	11	69			14,600	
prolonged labour 2nd stage	74	25	1	18	65	17			45,600	

7% of all elective caesareans took place on a Saturday or a Sunday.

## 2.16 Complications during the delivery episode (Tables 27 and 28)

**2.16.1** Hypertensive disorders and oedema during pregnancy were recorded in about 6% of deliveries in 2004-05. Abnormality of the pelvic organs was recorded in about 7% of deliveries; most of these cases were uterine scars resulting from a previous caesarean section.

**2.16.2** The principal recorded complications of labour and delivery were perineal laceration (recorded in 36% of deliveries), fetal stress (19%), prolonged 2<sup>nd</sup> stage of labour (8%) and postpartum haemorrhage (7%).

**2.16.3** The existence of complications such as those mentioned above may affect

decisions about onset of labour or method of delivery. Table C shows that in about half of the cases where pre-eclampsia or hypertension was recorded, labour was induced; such cases accounted for about 1 in 6 of all induced deliveries. Labour was also induced in over three-quarters (79%) of cases of prolonged pregnancy, and these accounted for about 46% of all inductions.

**2.16.4** In 54% of the cases where malpresentation of the fetus was reported, the woman had a planned caesarean section; an emergency caesarean was carried out in a further 24% of cases. Malpresentation of the fetus accounted for about a quarter of planned caesarean sections and about 10% of emergency caesareans.

**2.16.5** Over 70% of women whose records indicated that

they had a scar from a previous caesarean section had a planned caesarean; a further 19% had an emergency caesarean, with only 9% reported as having a non-caesarean delivery. Women with a reported scar from a previous caesarean accounted for about 43% of planned caesarean sections and about 10% of emergency caesareans.

**2.16.6** Just over two-thirds of women with prolonged first stage of labour had an emergency caesarean, accounting for about 15% of all emergency caesareans. A prolonged second stage of labour most commonly led to an instrumental delivery (about 2/3 cases) and these accounted for around 45% of instrumental deliveries.

## 2.17 Complications in non-delivery obstetric episodes (Table 29)

Each year some 500,000 non-delivery obstetric episodes are recorded. The main obstetric conditions in 2004-05 were fetal problems (an estimated 79,000 episodes), false labour (61,000), hypertension and oedema (42,000), haemorrhage in early pregnancy (41,000), antepartum haemorrhage (26,000), excessive vomiting in pregnancy (25,000), premature rupture of the membranes (19,000) and genitourinary tract infections (15,000).

**Table D Ethnic group by method of onset of delivery and method of delivery, 2004-05**

England		percentages			
method of onset	method of delivery	ethnic group			
		Asian	Black	Chinese & other	White
TOTAL		100	100	100	100
spontaneous	spontaneous	60	56	57	54
	instrumental	7	4	9	8
	caesarean	8	10	8	7
induced	spontaneous	11	11	9	13
	instrumental	2	1	2	3
	caesarean	4	6	4	4
caesarean	caesarean	8	12	10	10

England		percentages		
	Asian	Black	White	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
under 2500g	11.0	9.4	6.7	
2500-2999g	28.3	19.5	15.6	
3000-3499g	38.7	38.5	35.4	
3500-3999g	17.8	24.5	30.1	
over 4000g	4.2	8.1	12.2	

## 2.18 Ethnic Group

**2.18.1** Information about ethnic group of mother has been collected in HES since 1995 but coverage remains incomplete. However, comparison of HES deliveries in 2000-01 with 2001 census data on women with children aged under 1 suggests that the ethnic group distribution of HES deliveries is broadly accurate as long as cases with ethnic group not stated are grouped with those where ethnic group was stated to be white.

**2.18.2** In 2004-05 ethnic group was recorded in about 75% of delivery records and was recorded as "not stated" in a further 20% of cases. For this analysis, the ethnic categories have been grouped as follows: White (including "not stated"); Black [aggregate of Black African, Black Caribbean and Black Other]; Asian [Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi]; and Chinese & Other [Chinese

and Other (including mixed ethnic origin)].

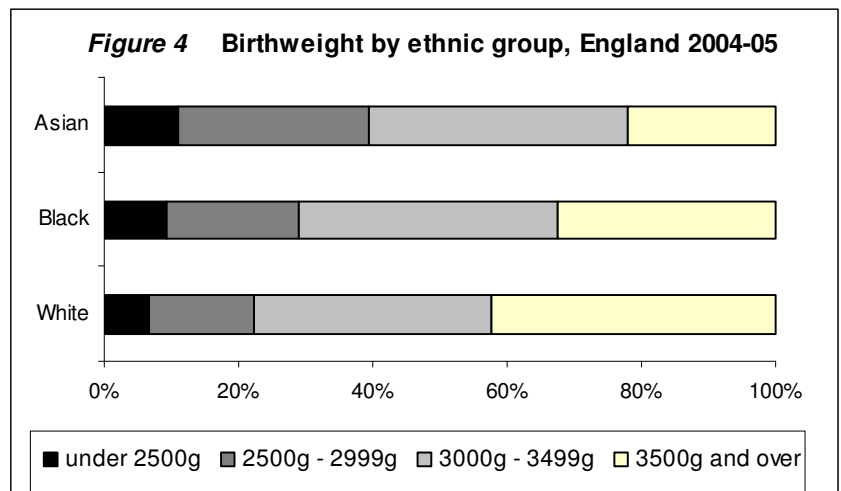
**2.18.3** There were differences in 2004-05 between ethnic groups in methods of onset of labour and in methods of delivery. About 20% of White women were induced compared with around 17% of Black and Asian women. Fewer Asian women had elective caesareans (8%) compared with about 12% for Black women and 10% for White women. When onset was

spontaneous more Black women had emergency caesareans (14% of those with spontaneous onset) compared with around 11% for other groups. (Table D)

**2.18.4** There were marked differences in birthweight between ethnic groups. Analysis of singleton births showed that low birthweight babies comprised about 11% of Asian women's babies, compared with 9% of Black and 7% of White women's babies. Differences at higher birthweights were even more marked. Only 22% of Asian women's babies weighed more than 3500g compared with 42% of White women's babies and 33% of Black women's babies. (Table E & Figure 4)

## 2.19 Conditions affecting newborn babies (Tables 30 and 31)

**2.19.1** Details of conditions affecting newborn babies are recorded in HES birth



episodes (ie hospital episodes that commence at birth and are not initiated on transfer from another episode or on separate admission to hospital, regardless of the age of the baby).

**2.19.2** The most common conditions reported in 2004-05 were respiratory disorders: intrauterine hypoxia in 4% of births (an estimated 26,000 babies), birth asphyxia in 1% (6,000) and respiratory distress in 2% (14,000). Neonatal jaundice was reported in 5% of births. Conditions under the heading of birth trauma were relatively rare. Birth injury to scalp was the most common of these, reported in 1% of cases (about 5,800 babies). Not unexpectedly, the incidence of scalp injury appears to be related to method of delivery. There were very few such cases where delivery was spontaneous, or where the baby was delivered by caesarean section; but scalp injury was reported in about 5% of instrumental deliveries.

## **2.20 Hospital data (Tables 32 to 34)**

**2.20.1** This section examines in more detail the information about method of onset of labour and method of delivery for each NHS Trust providing maternity services in England. Most trusts have one principal hospital site with delivery facilities. In general all deliveries recorded by these trusts are shown under the

name of that hospital. Where information is available about individual smaller units with delivery facilities, these are shown separately, although only a very few trusts currently provide information that enables different sites to be distinguished. In all data were available in 2004-05 for 181 separate hospital trusts or sites.

**2.20.2** For the 158 hospitals where method of onset data were available in 2004-05 the majority reported induction of labour being used in between 13% and 28% of deliveries. The majority range for caesarean onset (ie of elective caesareans) was from about 5% to 15%. Nineteen units reported induction or elective caesarean in less than 5% of cases, or in none at all. These were all small units providing only community-based delivery services.

**2.20.3** All 181 units had usable core record data for calculating the total caesarean rate (see section 1.4 above). With the exception of a few small community-based units with zero or very low caesarean rates, the majority of hospitals had rates in 2004-05 in the range 15%-30%; two units reported a caesarean rate of above 30% in 2004-05.

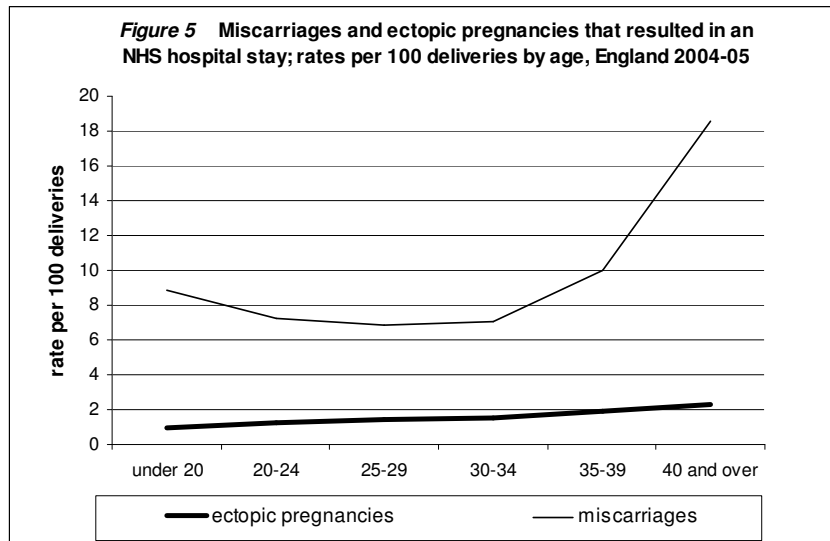
**2.20.4** Information about instrumental deliveries was available for 145 units. The proportion of instrumental deliveries that were reported

as using the vacuum/ventouse method ranged from about 36% to over 90%.

**2.20.5** On average, about 8% of women with spontaneous deliveries had an episiotomy. In individual units, the proportion varied between 0% and 18%.

**2.20.6** Nationwide, 64% women delivered by caesarean section left hospital within 3 days of delivery. But there was considerable variation between units: most reported between 35% and 95% leaving within 3 days, though a few units reported rates outside this range.

**2.20.7** There was also wide variation in the reported use of different kinds of anaesthetic for women delivered by caesarean section. This information was available for 135 units. Reported use of general anaesthetic for caesarean section deliveries varied from under 5% to over 30% with over half of units in the range 7%-13%. Reported use of spinal anaesthetic varied from under 6% to 90% with over half in the range 45%-68%. Reported use of epidurals varied from under 5% to over 40%, with over half in the range 12%-23%. Other anaesthetics (a category that includes pethidine and gas/air) were rarely reported, with about half of the units recording 0%-4%, though some



reported over 20%. Extreme values in the table are likely to be the result of miscoding.

**2.20.8** Information about normal delivery is reported for 143 units, the majority of rates falling between 37% and 59%. Smaller midwife-led units delivering fewer than 500 women per year reported percentages of between 84% and 100%.

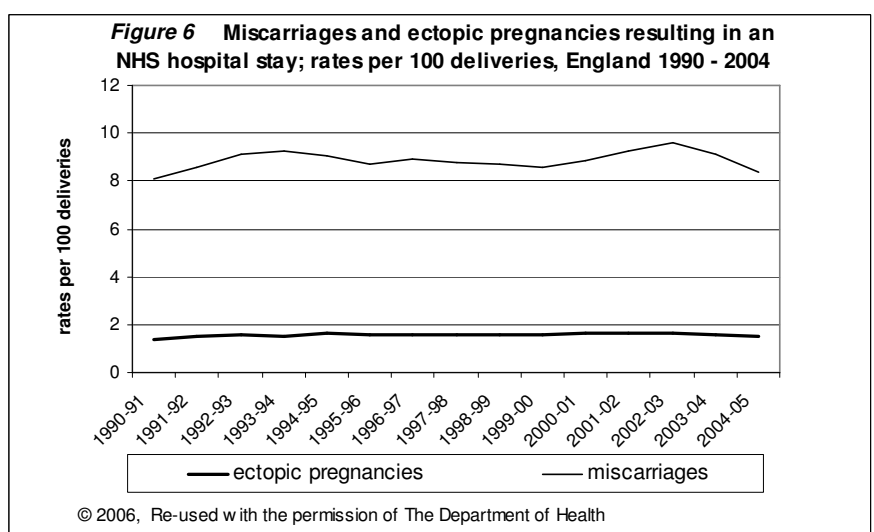
### 3. MISCARRIAGES AND ECTOPIC PREGNANCIES

**3.1** The statistics discussed in this section relate to miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies that resulted in a woman staying in hospital. It is thought that most women with ectopic pregnancies are admitted to hospital, so these statistics present a fairly accurate picture of the incidence of ectopic pregnancy. For women who have miscarriages, the proportion admitted to hospital is not

known. Estimates of miscarriages as a proportion of all pregnancies vary between about 1 in 5 and 1 in 6; using these estimates and the hospital data from HES suggests that between a quarter and a third of miscarriages result in a stay in hospital.

**3.2** In each year in the period 1990-91 to 2004-05 there have been about 45,000 miscarriages and

9,000 ectopic pregnancies resulting in a stay in hospital. The figures show a broadly steady relationship with the number of deliveries. The ratio of miscarriages resulting in a hospital stay to deliveries (miscarriage rate) has been about 7:100 throughout the period and the corresponding ectopic pregnancy rate has been about 1.6:100. Both rates show variation by age. Miscarriage rates in 2004-05 were lowest (about 6:100) for women aged between 20 and 34, slightly higher (9:100) for women aged under 20 or between 35-39 and substantially higher (19:100) for women aged 40 and over. Ectopic pregnancy rates appeared to increase steadily with age and for women aged 40 and over the rate (2:100) was about double that for women aged under 20 (1:100). (Figures 5 and 6 and Annex C)



## 4. DEFINITIONS

**4.1** A list of the data items collected in the HES maternity tail, together with their classifications, is in Annex A.

**4.2** For most analyses by method of delivery, the methods (see Annex A for the full list) have been aggregated into three groups:

*spontaneous* includes deliveries recorded as spontaneous vertex, spontaneous other and breech

*instrumental* includes deliveries recorded as low forceps, other forceps, ventouse and breech extraction

*caesarean* includes deliveries recorded as elective caesarean and emergency caesarean cases with method of delivery *other* or *not known* are excluded.

**4.3** The hospitals identified in Tables 32 to 34 are those in existence during 2004-05. The hospitals are listed within the 28 Strategic Health Authorities (SHAs) that were established in 2004; the SHAs are shown grouped within Regions that approximate to the Government Offices for the Regions (GOR) areas. Where regional figures are shown in Tables 2 to 26, these are aggregated to the GOR areas.

## 5. EDITORIAL NOTES

**5.1** Data are subject to rounding and totals may not agree with the sum of the component figures shown.

**5.2** In the Tables:

.. = not available  
. = not applicable  
- = zero

Media enquiries should be made to:

The Information Centre for health and social care media office on 01392 449673 or 07771 996095.

Email: [media@ic.nhs.uk](mailto:media@ic.nhs.uk)

Any enquires about the data contained in this bulletin, requests for further copies of this bulletin should be addressed to:

The Information Centre for Health and Social Care  
1 Trevelyan Square  
Boar Lane  
Leeds  
LS1 6AE

Tel: 0845 300 6016

Email [enquires@ic.nhs.uk](mailto:enquires@ic.nhs.uk)

This bulletin can be found on The Information Centre for health and social care website:

[www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/maternity\\_eng2005](http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/maternity_eng2005)

Previous editions of the bulletin can be accessed via the Department of Health website, [www.dh.gov.uk](http://www.dh.gov.uk), by clicking on the following links

- > Publications and Statistics
- > Statistics (from shortcuts menu)
- > Statistical Work Areas
- > Statistical Work Areas: Health Care
- > Community Care

May 2006

## INDEX TO TABLES

<b>Table number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page number</b>
<i>Table 1</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: method of onset of labour, 1980 to 2004-05	16
<i>Table 2</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: method of onset of labour by region, 2004-05	16
<i>Table 3</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: method of delivery, 1980 to 2004-05	17
<i>Table 4</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: method of delivery by region, 2004-05	17
<i>Table 5</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: method of delivery by method of onset of labour, 2004-05	17
<i>Table 6</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: duration of antenatal stay, 1989-1990 to 2004-05	18
<i>Table 7</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: duration of antenatal stay by region, 2004-05	18
<i>Table 8</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: duration of antenatal stay by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2004-05	18
<i>Table 9</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: duration of postnatal stay, 1975 to 2004-05	19
<i>Table 10</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: duration of postnatal stay by region, 2004-05	19
<i>Table 11</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: duration of postnatal stay by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2004-05	19
<i>Table 12</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: person conducting delivery, 1989-90 to 2004-05	20
<i>Table 13</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: person conducting delivery by region, 2004-05	20
<i>Table 14</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: place of delivery, 1989-90 to 2004-05	21
<i>Table 15</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: place of delivery by region, 2004-05	21
<i>Table 16</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: reason for change of delivery location by intended and actual location, 2004-05	21
<i>Table 17</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: deliveries with episiotomy by method of delivery, 1975 to 2004-05	22
<i>Table 18</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: deliveries with episiotomy by method of delivery and region, 2004-05	22
<i>Table 19</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: anaesthetics used before or during delivery by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2004-05	23
<i>Table 20</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: anaesthetics used before or during delivery by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2004-05	23
<i>Table 21</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: total, singleton, twin and higher order multiple deliveries by gestation, 2004-05	24
<i>Table 22</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: singleton and multiple deliveries by birthweight, 2004-05	24
<i>Table 23</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: median birthweight of singleton, twin & triplet deliveries by gestation, 2004-05	25
<i>Table 24</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: by day of week, by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2004-05	25
<i>Table 25</i>	Coverage of Maternity HES by place of delivery, 1989-90 to 2004-05	26
<i>Table 26</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: coverage of Maternity HES by region, 2004-05	26
<i>Table 27</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: deliveries with antenatal, delivery or postnatal complications, 2004-05	27
<i>Table 28</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: deliveries with selected complications by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2004-05	27
<i>Table 29</i>	Non-delivery obstetric NHS hospital episodes by condition, 2004-05	28
<i>Table 30</i>	NHS hospital births: births with complications, 2004-05	29
<i>Table 31</i>	NHS hospital births: births with selected complications by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2004-05	29
<i>Table 32</i>	Registered deliveries, total HES records, usable HES records, and onset method by hospital, 2004-05	30
<i>Table 33</i>	Method of delivery, by hospital, 2004-05	34
<i>Table 34</i>	NHS hospital deliveries: selected statistics by hospital, 2004-05	38

Table 1

## NHS hospital deliveries: method of onset of labour, 1980 to 2004-05

England

percentages

	Total number of deliveries (=100%)	Method of onset of labour					
		Spontaneous	Caesarean section	Induction			
				Total	Surgical induction	Oxytocic drugs	Surgical and drugs
1980	601,500	75.4	4.0	20.6	..	..	..
1985	605,100	77.6	4.9	17.5	..	..	..
1989-90	633,500	76.7	5.0	18.3	4.3	8.1	5.9
1990-91	652,100	76.9	5.3	17.7	3.6	8.4	5.7
1991-92	643,800	76.7	5.6	17.6	3.0	9.7	5.0
1992-93	624,600	77.5	5.7	16.8	2.9	9.4	4.4
1993-94	620,200	76.0	6.2	17.7	2.8	10.3	4.7
1994-95	604,300	73.7	6.8	19.5	2.9	11.7	4.9
1995-96	592,600	72.6	7.2	20.2	3.1	12.3	4.8
1996-97	594,500	71.6	7.7	20.7	3.2	12.5	5.0
1997-98	585,000	70.3	8.4	21.3	3.3	12.9	5.1
1998-99	577,500	69.4	8.9	21.7	3.3	13.0	5.4
1999-00	565,300	68.5	9.6	21.8	3.5	12.6	5.7
2000-01	549,600	68.7	9.8	21.5	3.6	12.2	5.8
2001-02	541,700	68.1	10.4	21.5	3.1	12.0	6.4
2002-03	548,000	69.0	10.5	20.5	3.6	11.5	5.4
2003-04	575,900	69.2	10.6	20.2	3.6	10.8	5.8
2004-05	584,100	69.7	10.7	19.6	4.1	9.9	5.5

© 2006, Re-used with the permission of The Department of Health

Source: HIPE, HES

Table 2

## NHS hospital deliveries: method of onset of labour by region, 2004-05

percentages

Government Office Region	Total	Spontaneous	Caesarean section	Induction			
				Total	Surgical induction	Oxytocic drugs	Surgical and drugs
North East	100	72.5	7.4	20.1	4.7	8.6	6.8
North West	100	67.2	11.7	21.1	3.2	9.4	8.5
Yorkshire & Humber	100	71.3	8.6	20.1	6.5	8.6	5.0
East Midlands	100	70.3	8.6	21.1	2.8	9.8	8.5
West Midlands	100	67.6	10.3	22.1	4.9	11.3	5.9
East	100	69.1	12.5	18.4	5.7	8.6	4.1
London	100	72.5	10.9	16.5	2.7	10.2	3.7
South East	100	69.4	11.5	19.2	4.3	10.1	4.8
South West	100	66.8	12.6	20.6	3.5	13.3	3.7

Source: HES

Table 3

## NHS hospital deliveries: method of delivery, 1980 to 2004-05

England

percentages

	Total number of deliveries (=100%)	Method of delivery										
		Spontaneous		Forceps		Ventouse	Breech	Breech extraction	Caesarean			Other
		Vertex	Other	Low	Other				Total	Elective	Emergency	
1980	601,500	75.5	1.0	6.2	5.1	0.7	1.2	1.3	<b>9.0</b>	4.0	5.0	0.1
1982	574,600	75.8	1.1	5.7	4.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	<b>10.1</b>	4.6	5.5	0.0
1983	578,400	75.3	2.1	5.6	4.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	<b>10.1</b>	4.6	5.5	0.1
1984	586,100	75.8	2.0	5.5	4.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	<b>10.1</b>	4.6	5.5	0.1
1985	605,100	75.4	2.5	5.3	3.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	<b>10.4</b>	4.9	5.5	0.1
1989-90	633,500	76.7	1.4	3.9	3.9	1.6	0.8	0.3	<b>11.3</b>	4.9	6.3	0.2
1990-91	652,100	75.6	1.1	4.0	3.5	2.1	0.8	0.3	<b>12.4</b>	5.3	7.1	0.1
1991-92	643,800	75.1	1.2	3.9	3.0	2.7	0.8	0.2	<b>12.9</b>	5.5	7.4	0.2
1992-93	624,600	74.4	1.1	3.6	3.0	3.1	0.7	0.2	<b>13.8</b>	5.6	8.1	0.2
1993-94	620,200	72.5	1.3	3.5	3.0	3.7	0.7	0.2	<b>15.0</b>	6.1	8.9	0.2
1994-95	604,300	71.5	1.3	3.3	2.5	4.8	0.7	0.2	<b>15.5</b>	6.5	9.0	0.2
1995-96	592,600	70.8	1.5	2.8	2.3	5.4	0.7	0.2	<b>16.3</b>	6.9	9.5	0.1
1996-97	594,500	70.6	1.1	2.4	2.1	5.9	0.7	0.1	<b>17.0</b>	7.3	9.7	0.3
1997-98	585,000	69.2	1.0	2.2	1.7	6.5	0.5	0.1	<b>18.2</b>	7.9	10.4	0.5
1998-99	577,500	67.7	1.2	2.0	1.7	7.1	0.5	0.1	<b>19.1</b>	8.0	11.1	0.6
1999-00	565,300	66.3	1.1	2.0	1.8	7.4	0.4	0.1	<b>20.6</b>	8.6	12.0	0.4
2000-01	549,600	65.1	1.5	2.1	1.7	7.2	0.5	0.1	<b>21.5</b>	8.8	12.7	0.4
2001-02	541,700	65.6	0.9	2.0	1.5	7.2	0.3	0.1	<b>22.0</b>	9.3	12.7	0.3
2002-03	548,000	65.9	1.0	1.9	1.5	7.1	0.3	0.1	<b>22.0</b>	9.3	12.7	0.2
2003-04	575,900	65.5	1.0	1.7	1.6	7.0	0.3	0.1	<b>22.7</b>	9.6	13.1	0.2
2004-05	584,100	65.0	0.8	1.8	1.7	7.2	0.3	0.1	<b>22.9</b>	9.4	13.6	0.2

© 2006, Re-used with the permission of The Department of Health

Source: HIPE, HES

Table 4

## NHS hospital deliveries: method of delivery by region, 2004-05

percentages

Government Office Region	Total	Spontaneous		Forceps		Ventouse	Breech	Breech extraction	Caesarean			Other
		Vertex	Other	Low	Other				Total	Elective	Emergency	
<b>England</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>
North East	100	66.3	1.1	2.4	1.6	8.0	0.4	0.1	20.0	7.2	12.9	0.1
North West	100	66.5	1.4	2.2	1.4	6.4	0.3	0.1	21.5	9.1	12.4	0.3
Yorkshire & Humber	100	68.3	0.6	1.4	2.2	6.0	0.3	0.1	20.8	7.5	13.2	0.2
East Midlands	100	65.9	1.7	2.6	1.7	6.7	0.3	0.1	20.9	8.4	12.4	0.0
West Midlands	100	67.7	0.6	1.7	1.5	5.5	0.4	0.1	22.5	9.4	13.1	0.1
East	100	62.2	0.7	1.2	2.7	7.9	0.3	0.0	25.0	9.7	15.3	0.0
London	100	62.8	0.5	1.6	1.3	8.2	0.3	0.1	25.1	10.0	15.1	0.2
South East	100	62.9	0.8	2.0	1.9	8.4	0.3	0.1	23.3	9.9	13.5	0.3
South West	100	64.7	0.3	1.8	1.6	7.9	0.3	0.1	23.1	10.3	12.8	0.2

Source: HES

Table 5

## NHS hospital deliveries: method of delivery by method of onset of labour, 2004-05

England

estimated number (thousands)

Method of onset of labour	Total	Method of delivery										
		Spontaneous		Forceps		Ventouse	Breech	Breech extraction	Caesarean			Other
		Vertex	Other	Low	Other				Total	Elective	Emergency	
<b>Total</b>	<b>584.1</b>	<b>382.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Spontaneous	406.2	309.3	3.9	7.8	7.2	31.5	1.5	0.4	44.3	1.6	42.7	0.4
Caesarean	62.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	61.5	51.3	10.2	0.1
Induction:												
surgical	24.1	16.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.1	4.1	0.1
drugs	58.3	36.3	0.5	1.6	1.4	5.9	0.2	0.0	12.3	0.3	12.0	0.1
surgical & drugs	33.1	19.9	0.3	1.2	0.8	3.2	0.1	0.0	7.7	0.6	7.1	0.0

Source: HES

Table 6

## NHS hospital deliveries: duration of antenatal stay, 1989-90 to 2004-05

England		percentages								
	Total number of deliveries (=100%)	Days from start of episode to delivery								
		same day	1	2	3	4 or more				
						total	4	5	6	7 or more
1989-90	633,500	56	32	5	2	5	1	1	1	3
1990-91	652,100	55	32	5	2	5	1	1	1	3
1991-92	643,800	55	33	5	2	5	1	1	0	3
1992-93	624,600	56	33	6	2	4	1	1	0	2
1993-94	620,200	55	33	6	2	4	1	1	0	2
1994-95	604,300	55	33	6	2	4	1	1	0	2
1995-96	592,600	56	33	6	2	3	1	1	0	1
1996-97	594,500	56	33	6	2	3	1	1	0	2
1997-98	585,000	56	33	6	2	3	1	1	0	1
1998-99	577,500	56	33	6	2	3	1	1	0	1
1999-00	565,300	56	33	6	2	3	1	1	0	1
2000-01	549,600	57	32	6	2	3	1	1	0	1
2001-02	541,700	57	32	6	2	3	1	0	0	1
2002-03	548,000	59	31	6	2	3	1	0	0	1
2003-04	575,900	60	30	6	2	3	1	0	0	1
2004-05	584,100	60	30	6	2	3	1	0	0	1
2004-05 estimated numbers		350,800	173,800	32,600	11,400	15,400	5,200	2,500	1,500	6,200

© 2006, Re-used with the permission of The Department of Health

Source: HES

Table 7

## NHS hospital deliveries: duration of antenatal stay by region, 2004-05

		percentages								
Government Office Region	Total	Days from start of episode to delivery								
		same day	1	2	3	4 or more				
						total	4	5	6	7 or more
<b>England</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
North East	100	61	32	5	1	2	1	0	0	1
North West	100	58	32	6	2	3	1	0	0	1
Yorkshire & Humber	100	60	31	5	2	2	1	0	0	1
East Midlands	100	61	29	5	2	3	1	0	0	2
West Midlands	100	59	30	6	2	2	1	0	0	1
East	100	61	29	6	2	2	1	0	0	1
London	100	60	29	6	2	3	1	1	0	1
South East	100	61	29	5	2	3	1	0	0	1
South West	100	64	26	5	2	2	1	0	0	1

Source: HES

Table 8

## NHS hospital deliveries: duration of antenatal stay by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2004-05

England		percentages								
Method of onset of labour	Method of delivery	Days from start of episode to delivery								
		same day	1	2	3	4 or more				
						total	4	5	6	7 or more
Spontaneous	Spontaneous	73	24	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Instrumental	55	40	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Caesarean	55	36	5	1	2	1	0	0	1
Induced	Spontaneous	31	45	14	5	5	2	1	1	2
	Instrumental	17	47	23	7	6	3	1	1	2
	Caesarean	19	40	23	10	9	4	2	1	2
Caesarean	Caesarean	68	19	4	2	7	1	1	1	4

Source: HES

**Table 9** NHS hospital deliveries: duration of postnatal stay, 1975 to 2004-05

England		percentages									
	Total number of deliveries (=100%)	Days from delivery to end of episode									
		0 to 3					4 to 6				7 or more
		total	same day	1	2	3	total	4	5	6	
1975	540,300	<b>32</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>26</b>	..	..	..	<b>42</b>
1980	601,500	<b>39</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>34</b>	..	..	..	<b>28</b>
1985	605,100	<b>49</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>36</b>	..	..	..	<b>15</b>
1989-90	633,500	<b>62</b>	4	17	23	17	<b>30</b>	14	10	7	<b>8</b>
1992-93	624,600	<b>71</b>	8	24	23	16	<b>25</b>	11	9	5	<b>5</b>
1993-94	620,200	<b>73</b>	9	26	23	15	<b>23</b>	11	8	4	<b>4</b>
1994-95	604,300	<b>75</b>	10	27	22	15	<b>22</b>	11	8	3	<b>4</b>
1995-96	592,600	<b>76</b>	11	29	22	14	<b>21</b>	11	7	3	<b>4</b>
1996-97	594,500	<b>78</b>	12	30	22	14	<b>20</b>	11	7	2	<b>4</b>
1997-98	585,000	<b>79</b>	13	31	21	13	<b>19</b>	11	6	2	<b>3</b>
1998-99	577,500	<b>79</b>	13	32	20	13	<b>18</b>	10	5	2	<b>3</b>
1999-00	565,300	<b>80</b>	13	33	20	14	<b>17</b>	10	5	2	<b>3</b>
2000-01	549,600	<b>81</b>	13	33	20	14	<b>16</b>	10	5	2	<b>3</b>
2001-02	541,700	<b>81</b>	13	33	20	15	<b>15</b>	9	4	2	<b>3</b>
2002-03	548,000	<b>84</b>	14	35	20	14	<b>14</b>	8	4	2	<b>3</b>
2003-04	575,900	<b>85</b>	15	35	20	15	<b>13</b>	8	3	2	<b>3</b>
2004-05	584,100	<b>86</b>	16	35	21	15	<b>11</b>	7	3	2	<b>3</b>
2004-05 estimated numbers		<b>503,400</b>	91,700	206,000	120,100	85,500	<b>65,200</b>	38,900	17,400	8,900	<b>15,600</b>

© 2006, Re-used with the permission of The Department of Health

Source: HIPE, HES

**Table 10** NHS hospital deliveries: duration of postnatal stay by region, 2004-05

Government Office Region		percentages									
	Total	Days from delivery to end of episode									
		0 to 3					4 to 6				7 or more
		total	same day	1	2	3	total	4	5	6	
<b>England</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
North East	100	<b>89</b>	17	35	24	14	<b>9</b>	5	3	1	<b>2</b>
North West	100	<b>81</b>	12	32	21	16	<b>16</b>	9	4	2	<b>3</b>
Yorkshire & Humber	100	<b>87</b>	15	36	21	15	<b>10</b>	6	2	1	<b>3</b>
East Midlands	100	<b>87</b>	19	34	20	14	<b>11</b>	7	3	1	<b>2</b>
West Midlands	100	<b>87</b>	15	37	20	15	<b>11</b>	7	3	1	<b>2</b>
East	100	<b>89</b>	20	35	21	13	<b>8</b>	4	2	1	<b>3</b>
London	100	<b>86</b>	14	38	91	15	<b>11</b>	7	3	1	<b>2</b>
South East	100	<b>86</b>	18	34	20	15	<b>11</b>	6	3	2	<b>3</b>
South West	100	<b>87</b>	17	36	21	14	<b>10</b>	6	3	2	<b>3</b>

Source: HES

**Table 11** NHS hospital deliveries: duration of postnatal stay by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2004-05

England		percentages									
Method of onset of labour	Method of delivery	Days from delivery to end of episode									
		0 to 3					4 to 6				7 or more
		total	same day	1	2	3	total	4	5	6	
Spontaneous	Spontaneous	<b>94</b>	24	46	18	6	<b>4</b>	2	1	1	<b>1</b>
	Instrumental	<b>89</b>	8	40	29	12	<b>9</b>	5	2	1	<b>2</b>
	Caesarean	<b>64</b>	2	3	20	39	<b>30</b>	19	7	3	<b>6</b>
Induced	Spontaneous	<b>91</b>	15	45	23	9	<b>7</b>	4	2	1	<b>2</b>
	Instrumental	<b>84</b>	6	34	31	14	<b>12</b>	7	4	2	<b>3</b>
	Caesarean	<b>61</b>	1	2	18	39	<b>34</b>	22	9	4	<b>8</b>
Caesarean	Caesarean	<b>66</b>	1	3	24	39	<b>28</b>	17	7	3	<b>6</b>

Source: HES

**Table 12** NHS hospital deliveries: person conducting delivery, 1989-90 to 2004-05  
 England percentages

	Total number of deliveries (=100%)	Person conducting delivery			
		Hospital Doctor	GP	Midwife	Other
1989-90	633,500	23.7	0.3	75.6	0.5
1990-91	652,100	24.5	0.2	74.8	0.4
1991-92	643,800	25.1	0.2	74.3	0.5
1992-93	624,600	25.3	0.2	74.0	0.5
1993-94	620,200	26.1	0.2	73.3	0.4
1994-95	604,300	27.2	0.1	72.3	0.4
1995-96	592,600	28.1	0.1	71.1	0.6
1996-97	594,500	28.4	0.2	70.8	0.7
1997-98	585,000	30.0	0.2	69.4	0.5
1998-99	577,500	31.1	0.1	68.1	0.7
1999-00	565,300	32.5	0.0	66.9	0.6
2000-01	549,600	33.3	0.0	66.2	0.5
2001-02	541,700	33.8	0.0	65.4	0.7
2002-03	548,000	33.3	0.0	66.1	0.6
2003-04	575,900	33.5	0.0	66.1	0.4
2004-05	584,100	35.7	0.0	63.7	0.6
2004-05 estimated numbers		208,500	200	371,800	3,600

Source: HES

© 2006, Re-used with the permission of The Department of Health

**Table 13** NHS hospital deliveries: person conducting delivery by region, 2004-05  
 percentages

Government Office Region	Total	Person conducting delivery			
		Hospital Doctor	GP	Midwife	Other
<b>England</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>
North East	100	33	0	66	1
North West	100	33	0	67	1
Yorkshire & Humber	100	35	0	64	0
East Midlands	100	36	0	64	0
West Midlands	100	33	0	66	1
East	100	37	0	62	0
London	100	40	0	60	1
South East	100	37	0	62	1
South West	100	35	0	64	1

Source: HES

Table 14

## NHS hospital deliveries: place of delivery, 1989-90 to 2004-05

England	Total number of deliveries (=100%)	Place of delivery			
		Consultant ward	GP ward	Consultant / Midwife / GP ward	Midwife ward / Other ward
1989-90	633,500	64	5	30	1
1990-91	652,100	62	3	35	0
1991-92	643,800	63	3	33	0
1992-93	624,600	60	3	37	0
1993-94	620,200	58	3	38	0
1994-95	604,300	58	3	39	0
1995-96	592,600	61	3	36	0
1996-97	594,500	67	2	29	1
1997-98	585,000	65	2	31	1
1998-99	577,500	59	2	38	1
1999-00	565,300	57	1	40	2
2000-01	549,600	58	2	38	2
2001-02	541,700	55	1	40	3
2002-03	548,000	59	1	37	3
2003-04	575,900	58	2	35	5
2004-05	584,100	54	1	40	4

© 2006, Re-used with the permission of The Department of Health

Source: HES

Table 15

## NHS hospital deliveries: place of delivery by region, 2004-05

Government Office Region	Consultant ward	GP ward	Consultant / Midwife / GP ward	Midwife ward / Other ward
<b>England</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>
North East	46	3	50	1
North West	84	2	13	1
Yorkshire & Humber	52	0	47	2
East Midlands	33	0	65	1
West Midlands	63	5	30	2
East	49	1	42	7
London	53	0	41	5
South East	56	3	39	2
South West	29	0	58	12

Source: HES

Table 16

## NHS hospital deliveries: reason for change of delivery location by intended and actual location, 2004-05

England		percentages	
Reason for change	Intended location :	Hospital	Home
	Actual location :	Home	Hospital
Change of address		2	6
Prior to labour:	clinical	14	29
	other	14	11
During labour:	clinical	11	36
	other	12	14
Unintentional		47	4
Estimated number with changed location (=100%)		5,800	2,500

Source: HES

Table 17

## NHS hospital deliveries: deliveries with episiotomy by method of delivery, 1975 to 2004-05

England

percentage of deliveries with mention of episiotomy

	All deliveries	Method of delivery								
		Spontaneous		Forceps		Ventouse	Breech	Breech extraction	Caesarean	
		Vertex	Other	Low	Other				Elective	Emergency
1975	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1980	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1989-90	23	21	20	69	73	60	55	59	0	1
1990-91	24	21	20	77	79	68	60	60	0	1
1991-92	23	20	25	77	82	68	58	60	0	0
1992-93	21	17	19	78	81	69	54	59	0	0
1993-94	19	15	21	74	78	63	51	47	0	1
1994-95	19	15	17	77	82	65	52	52	0	0
1995-96	18	13	19	78	82	65	50	48	0	1
1996-97	17	13	19	77	83	64	49	49	0	1
1997-98	15	11	19	76	79	61	44	39	0	0
1998-99	15	10	16	78	82	60	43	37	0	1
1999-00	15	10	17	79	77	60	40	39	0	1
2000-01	14	10	14	77	74	59	37	31	0	1
2001-02	13	9	16	77	76	58	29	23	0	0
2002-03	13	9	14	78	76	58	26	26	0	0
2003-04	12	8	14	81	75	58	25	22	0	0
2004-05	13	8	14	81	79	60	25	24	0	0
2004-05 estimated numbers	73,900	30,600	700	8,600	7,900	25,000	500	100	-	300

© 2006, Re-used with the permission of The Department of Health

Source: HIPE, HES

Table 18

## NHS hospital deliveries: deliveries with episiotomy by method of delivery and region, 2004-05

percentage of deliveries with mention of episiotomy

Government Office Region	All deliveries	Method of delivery								
		Spontaneous		Forceps		Ventouse	Breech	Breech extraction	Caesarean	
		Vertex	Other	Low	Other				Elective	Emergency
<b>England</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
North East	12	6	12	79	82	57	28	19	0	0
North West	13	7	12	90	85	69	26	33	0	0
Yorkshire & Humber	14	9	20	87	84	63	19	15	0	0
East Midlands	12	7	13	86	56	58	27	28	0	0
West Midlands	13	9	19	78	82	69	27	42	0	0
East	13	8	13	79	82	58	29	19	0	0
London	13	9	15	72	70	55	19	20	0	1
South East	12	6	16	72	81	56	26	8	0	0
South West	12	7	11	83	82	51	24	17	0	0

Source: HES

Table 19 NHS hospital deliveries: anaesthetics used before or during delivery by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2004-05

England		percentages							
Method of onset of labour	Method of delivery	Total number of cases (thousands) (= 100%)	Type(s) of anaesthetic/analgesic used before or during delivery						
			General anaesthetic	Epidural	Spinal anaesthetic	General & epidural	General & spinal	Epidural & spinal	Other/none
<b>Total all deliveries</b>		<b>584.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>65</b>
Spontaneous	Spontaneous	315	0	10	1	0	0	0	89
	Instrumental	46.8	0	42	5	0	0	2	51
	Caesarean	44.3	10	30	34	2	1	6	17
Induced	Spontaneous	73.8	0	22	1	0	0	1	77
	Instrumental	17.3	0	56	3	0	0	2	38
	Caesarean	24.3	8	38	29	3	1	6	15
Caesarean	Caesarean	61.5	6	6	70	0	1	9	9

Source: HES

Table 20 NHS hospital deliveries: anaesthetics used before/during delivery by method of onset of labour & method of delivery, 1989-90 to 2004-05

England		percentages										
	Type(s) of anaesthetic/analgesic used before or during delivery						Type(s) of anaesthetic/analgesic used before or during delivery					
	General	Epidural	Spinal	General & epidural	General & spinal	Epidural & spinal	General	Epidural	Spinal	General & epidural	General & spinal	Epidural & spinal
<b>All deliveries</b>												
1989-90	7	16	1	1	0	0	53	31	11	1	0	1
1992-93	6	17	3	1	0	1	38	21	33	1	0	2
1995-96	5	20	6	1	0	1	24	13	49	0	1	4
1998-99	3	21	8	0	0	1	14	10	59	0	1	7
2001-02	3	21	10	0	0	2	9	9	64	0	1	7
2002-03	2	19	11	0	0	2	8	8	64	0	1	8
2003-04	2	19	12	0	0	2	6	7	67	0	1	9
2004-05	2	18	12	0	0	2	6	6	70	0	1	9
<b>Onset and delivery spontaneous</b>												
1989-90	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
1992-93	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
1995-96	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
1998-99	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	1
2001-02	0	13	0	0	0	1	0	24	0	0	0	1
2002-03	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	1
2003-04	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	1
2004-05	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	22	1	0	0	1
<b>Onset spontaneous, with instrumental delivery</b>												
1989-90	2	44	1	0	0	1	1	57	1	0	0	1
1992-93	1	47	2	0	0	1	1	61	1	1	0	1
1995-96	0	49	2	0	0	1	0	61	1	0	0	1
1998-99	0	50	3	0	0	1	0	60	2	0	0	1
2001-02	0	48	4	0	0	3	0	58	2	0	0	3
2002-03	0	44	4	0	0	2	0	56	2	0	0	2
2003-04	0	42	5	0	0	2	0	54	3	0	0	2
2004-05	0	42	5	0	0	2	0	56	3	0	0	2
<b>Onset spontaneous, with caesarean delivery</b>												
1989-90	59	22	3	9	0	1	54	26	2	13	0	0
1992-93	44	27	10	8	0	1	40	32	8	11	0	1
1995-96	29	31	19	5	1	3	26	37	16	6	1	2
1998-99	19	33	24	3	1	4	15	41	19	4	0	4
2001-02	13	31	28	3	1	6	11	41	21	3	1	6
2002-03	11	30	31	3	1	6	9	39	25	3	1	6
2003-04	10	29	33	2	1	5	8	38	28	3	1	5
2004-05	10	30	34	1	1	6	8	38	29	3	1	6
<b>Elective caesarean deliveries</b>												
1989-90	53	31	11	1	0	1	54	26	2	13	0	0
1992-93	38	21	33	1	0	2	40	32	8	11	0	1
1995-96	24	13	49	0	1	4	26	37	16	6	1	2
1998-99	14	10	59	0	1	7	15	41	19	4	0	4
2001-02	9	9	64	0	1	7	11	41	21	3	1	6
2002-03	8	8	64	0	1	8	9	39	25	3	1	6
2003-04	6	7	67	0	1	9	8	38	28	3	1	5
2004-05	6	6	70	0	1	9	8	38	29	3	1	6
<b>Onset induced, delivery spontaneous</b>												
1989-90	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
1992-93	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
1995-96	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
1998-99	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	1
2001-02	0	24	0	0	0	1	0	24	0	0	0	1
2002-03	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	1
2003-04	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	1
2004-05	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	22	1	0	0	1
<b>Onset induced, with instrumental delivery</b>												
1989-90	1	57	1	0	0	1	1	57	1	0	0	1
1992-93	1	61	1	1	0	1	1	61	1	1	0	1
1995-96	0	61	1	0	0	1	0	61	1	0	0	1
1998-99	0	60	2	0	0	1	0	60	2	0	0	1
2001-02	0	58	2	0	0	3	0	58	2	0	0	3
2002-03	0	56	2	0	0	2	0	56	2	0	0	2
2003-04	0	54	3	0	0	2	0	54	3	0	0	2
2004-05	0	56	3	0	0	2	0	56	3	0	0	2
<b>Onset induced, with caesarean delivery</b>												
1989-90	54	26	2	13	0	0	54	26	2	13	0	0
1992-93	40	32	8	11	0	1	40	32	8	11	0	1
1995-96	26	37	16	6	1	2	26	37	16	6	1	2
1998-99	15	41	19	4	0	4	15	41	19	4	0	4
2001-02	11	41	21	3	1	6	11	41	21	3	1	6
2002-03	9	39	25	3	1	6	9	39	25	3	1	6
2003-04	8	38	28	3	1	5	8	38	28	3	1	5
2004-05	8	38	29	3	1	6	8	38	29	3	1	6

© 2006, Re-used with the permission of The Department of Health

Source: HES

Table 21 NHS hospital deliveries: total, singleton, twin and higher order multiple deliveries by gestation, 2004-05

England

Gestation (weeks)	Total deliveries		Singleton deliveries		Twin deliveries		Triplet and higher order deliveries	
	estimated number	%	estimated number	%	estimated number	%	estimated number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>584,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>575,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>under 20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>20-23</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>
20	50	0.0	50	0.0	0	0		
21	80	0.0	70	0.0	10	0		
22	100	0.0	90	0.0	10	0		
23	240	0.0	220	0.0	20	0		
<b>24-27</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
24	600	0.1	500	0.1	50	1		
25	500	0.1	500	0.1	60	1		
26	700	0.1	700	0.1	80	1		
27	800	0.1	700	0.1	110	1		
<b>28-31</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>
28	900	0.2	800	0.1	100	1	10	
29	1,100	0.2	1,000	0.2	130	1	10	
30	1,300	0.2	1,100	0.2	160	2	10	
31	1,700	0.3	1,500	0.3	210	2	10	
<b>32-36</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>45</b>
32	2,400	0.4	2,100	0.4	290	3	10	
33	3,300	0.6	2,900	0.5	400	5	20	
34	5,400	0.6	4,800	0.8	600	6	20	
35	8,300	1.4	7,500	1.3	900	10	10	
36	15,600	2.7	14,300	2.5	1,300	15	10	
<b>37-41</b>	<b>515,000</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>510,600</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>29</b>
37	33,200	5.7	31,400	5.5	1,700	20	10	
38	80,700	13.8	78,900	13.7	1,700	20	10	
39	124,900	21.4	124,300	21.6	500	6	10	
40	166,400	28.5	166,100	28.9	280	3	10	
41	109,800	18.8	109,800	19.1	80	1	10	
<b>42 or over</b>	<b>25,900</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25,900</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
42	21,700	3.7	21,700	3.8	20	0		
43	2,400	0.4	2,400	0.4	10	0		
44	1,000	0.2	1,000	0.2	10	0		
45	400	0.1	400	0.1	0	0		
46	180	0.0	180	0.0	0	0		
47	130	0.0	130	0.0	0	0		
<b>48 or over</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		

Source: HES

Table 22 NHS hospital deliveries: singleton and multiple deliveries by birthweight, 2004-05

England

Birthweight (grams)	Singleton deliveries						Multiple deliveries
	total		liveborn		stillborn		weight of first baby in the delivery (estimated numbers)
	estimated number	estimated number	%	estimated number	%	stillborn per 1000 deliveries	
<b>Total</b>	<b>575,200</b>	<b>572,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8,900</b>
under 1000	3,300	2,400	0	900	30	271	300
1000-1499	3,600	3,200	1	300	11	93	600
1500-1999	6,900	6,500	1	300	11	46	1,200
2000-2499	24,100	23,800	4	400	12	15	2,500
2500-2999	98,200	97,800	17	400	13	4	3,000
3000-3499	209,600	209,200	37	400	12	2	1,100
3500-3999	165,500	165,300	29	200	7	1	200
4000-4499	54,200	54,100	9	70	2	1	30
4500-4999	8,800	8,700	2	30	1	4	10
5000+	1,000	1,000	0	10	0	13	0

Source: HES

Table 23 NHS hospital deliveries: median birthweight of singleton, twin and triplet deliveries by gestation, 2004-05

England

Gestation	Singleton deliveries			Twin deliveries	Triplet deliveries	
	median birthweight	birthweight range (5th to 95th percentiles)		median birthweight of first baby	median birthweight of first baby	
<b>all gestations</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>2,380</b>	-	<b>4,220</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>1,930</b>
under 20	290	.	.	.	.	
20	360	.	.	.	.	
21	400	.	.	.	.	
22	500	320	-	1,140	440	
23	580	430	-	810	550	
24	650	330	-	1,070	620	
25	760	400	-	1,130	790	
26	860	450	-	1,110	880	
27	950	510	-	2,090	990	
28	1,100	590	-	1,640	1,130	1,050
29	1,260	690	-	2,140	1,250	1,180
30	1,410	920	-	2,060	1,450	1,310
31	1,640	1,050	-	2,570	1,540	1,400
32	1,820	1,170	-	2,920	1,690	1,640
33	2,020	1,390	-	3,000	1,920	1,800
34	2,280	1,590	-	3,260	2,080	2,000
35	2,500	1,760	-	3,340	2,260	2,180
36	2,720	1,990	-	3,580	2,460	2,500
37	2,960	2,220	-	3,820	2,640	3,060
38	3,180	2,460	-	4,000	2,780	3,200
39	3,320	2,640	-	4,100	2,970	3,240
40	3,470	2,770	-	4,250	2,980	3,270
41	3,600	2,900	-	4,400	3,460	3,390
42	3,650	2,900	-	4,470	3,080	.
43	3,520	2,820	-	4,370	.	.
44 or over	3,520	2,740	-	4,300	.	.

Source: HES

Table 24 NHS hospital deliveries: by day of week and by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2004-05

England

percentages

Method of onset of labour	Method of delivery	Day of week on which delivery takes place						
		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<b>Total all hospital deliveries</b>		<b>12.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>
Spontaneous	<b>Total</b>	13.9	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.5	13.8
	Spontaneous	13.9	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.4	13.9
	Instrumental	13.7	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.7	13.4
	Caesarean	13.5	14.9	14.4	14.8	14.6	14.5	13.1
Induced	<b>Total</b>	11.7	11.7	14.2	15.5	15.8	16.4	14.7
	Spontaneous	11.3	11.7	14.4	15.6	15.9	16.6	14.5
	Instrumental	12.4	11.1	13.6	15.4	15.6	16.1	15.8
	Caesarean	12.3	12.2	14.1	15.1	15.6	16.2	14.4
Caesarean	Caesarean	3.0	18.1	17.9	19.9	18.8	18.7	3.6
<b>Intended home deliveries</b>								
	Actual home	13.6	14.5	14.7	13.2	17.1	13.3	13.5
	Actual hospital	12.5	14.6	14.8	15.4	15.3	14.0	13.3
<b>Intended hospital deliveries</b>								
	Actual home	13.4	14.5	15.3	14.3	14.9	13.7	13.8

Source: HES

Table 25

## Coverage of Maternity HES by place of delivery, 1989-90 to 2004-05

England

percentages

	NHS hospital deliveries			Home deliveries		
	deliveries (=100%)	HES records (%)	HES records with maternity data (%) (1)	deliveries (=100%)	HES records (%)	HES records with maternity data (%) (1)
1989-90	633,500	79	57	6,600	20	20
1990-91	652,100	86	53	7,100	23	23
1991-92	643,800	90	68	7,700	20	20
1992-93	624,600	95	78	8,900	26	25
1993-94	620,200	95	70	10,400	29	28
1994-95	604,300	93	67	11,300	28	27
1995-96	592,600	95	72	12,000	29	29
1996-97	594,500	94	67	13,000	24	24
1997-98	585,000	93	60	13,500	11	11
1998-99	577,500	95	61	13,000	15	15
1999-00	565,300	96	64	12,500	17	17
2000-01	549,600	95	66	11,600	12	12
2001-02	541,700	97	70	11,700	14	13
2002-03	548,000	99	72	12,100	15	13
2003-04	575,900	99	72	12,900	14	14
2004-05	584,100	99	75	13,700	13	13

Source: HES, ONS

(1) Records with method of delivery present in the tail

© 2006, Re-used with the permission of The Department of Health

Table 26

## NHS hospital deliveries: coverage of Maternity HES by region, 2004-05

Government Office Region	deliveries	HES records		HES records with maternity data (1)	
	number	number	percentage of maternities	number	percentage of maternities
<b>England</b>	<b>584,106</b>	<b>578,752</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>439,420</b>	<b>75</b>
North East	28,641	28,913	101	27,472	96
North West	80,760	79,732	99	69,108	86
Yorkshire & Humber	59,192	59,295	100	42,410	72
East Midlands	40,668	41,102	101	33,601	83
West Midlands	65,589	65,886	100	48,622	74
East	58,989	57,702	98	51,135	87
London	113,396	110,511	97	88,901	78
South East	86,655	85,955	99	49,088	57
South West	50,216	49,656	99	29,083	58

Source HES

(1) Records with method of delivery present in the tail

**Table 27** NHS hospital deliveries: deliveries with antenatal, delivery or postnatal complications, 2004-05

England		percentage of deliveries with mention of complication / indication for care	
ICD 10 code	Condition	percentage	estimated number of cases
<b>Oedema, proteinuria and hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium</b>			
O10	Pre-existing hypertension complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.3	1,700
O11	Pre-existing hypertensive disorder with superimposed proteinuria	0.0	200
O12	Gestational (pregnancy-induced) oedema and proteinuria without hypertension	0.4	2,300
O13	Gestational (pregnancy-induced) hypertension without significant proteinuria	1.9	10,900
O14	Gestational (pregnancy-induced) hypertension with significant proteinuria (pre-eclampsia)	1.8	10,300
O15	Eclampsia	0.1	500
O16	Unspecified maternal hypertension	1.7	9,700
<b>Other maternal disorders predominantly related to pregnancy.</b>			
O20	Haemorrhage in early pregnancy	0.2	1,000
O21	Excessive vomiting in pregnancy	0.1	700
O22	Venous complications in pregnancy	0.2	900
O23	Infections of genitourinary tract in pregnancy	1.0	6,000
O24	Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy	1.6	9,400
O25	Malnutrition in pregnancy	0.0	0
O26	Maternal care for other conditions predominantly related to pregnancy	1.7	10,100
O28	Abnormal findings on antenatal screening of mother	0.2	1,100
O29	Complications of anaesthesia during pregnancy	0.0	0
<b>Maternal care related to the fetus and amniotic cavity and possible delivery problems</b>			
O30	Multiple gestation	0.9	5,000
O31	Complications specific to multiple gestation	0.0	200
O32	Maternal care for known or suspected malpresentation of fetus	4.2	24,600
O33	Maternal care for known or suspected disproportion	0.2	1,000
O34	Maternal care for known or suspected abnormality of pelvic organs	7.4	43,200
O342	Uterine scar from previous surgery (including previous caesarean section)	6.3	36,600
O35	Maternal care for known or suspected fetal abnormality and damage	0.3	1,900
O36	Maternal care for known or suspected fetal problems	5.3	31,000
O40	Polyhydramnios	0.4	2,500
O41	Other disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes	1.5	8,900
O42	Premature rupture of membranes	7.7	45,000
O43	Placental disorders	1.2	7,000
O44	Placenta praevia	0.6	3,200
O45	Premature separation of placenta (abruptio placentae)	0.3	2,000
O46	Antepartum haemorrhage not elsewhere classified.	1.1	6,300
O47	False labour	0.4	2,600
O48	Prolonged pregnancy	6.8	40,000
<b>Complications of labour and delivery</b>			
O60	Preterm delivery	5.2	30,400
O61	Failed induction of labour	1.0	5,600
O62	Abnormalities of forces of labour	2.3	13,300
O63	Long labour	11.2	65,600
O630	prolonged first stage	2.7	15,700
O631	prolonged second stage	7.5	43,700
O632	delayed delivery of second twin, triplet etc	0.0	100
O64	Obstructed labour due to malposition and malpresentation of fetus	2.3	13,300
O65	Obstructed labour due to maternal pelvic abnormality	0.3	1,500
O66	Other obstructed labour	1.8	10,400
O67	Labour and delivery complicated by interpartum haemorrhage, not elsewhere classified	0.7	4,100
O68	Labour and delivery complicated by fetal stress (distress)	19.2	112,400
O69	Labour and delivery complicated by umbilical cord complications	2.0	11,800
O70	Perineal laceration during delivery	36.3	211,800
O71	Other obstetric trauma	1.2	7,300
O72	Postpartum haemorrhage	6.7	39,400
O73	Retained placenta and membranes, without haemorrhage	1.1	6,300
O74	Complications of anaesthesia during labour and delivery	0.1	800
O75	Other complications of labour and delivery, not elsewhere classified	4.6	26,900
<b>Complications predominantly related to the puerperium</b>			
O85	Puerperal sepsis	0.0	100
O86	Other puerperal infections	0.6	3,700
O87	Venous complications in the puerperium	0.2	1,100
O88	Obstetric embolism	0.0	100
O89	Complications of anaesthesia during the puerperium	0.0	200
O90	Complications of the puerperium, not elsewhere classified	0.3	1,900
O91	Infections of breast associated with childbirth	0.0	100
O92	Other disorders of breast and lactation associated with childbirth	0.2	1,400
<b>Other obstetric conditions complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium</b>			
O98	Maternal infectious and parasitic diseases	0.7	4,000
O99	Other maternal diseases	7.6	44,600

Source: HES

**Table 28** NHS hospital deliveries: deliveries with selected complications by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2004-05

England		percentage of deliveries with mention of complication / indication for care							
ICD 10 code	Selected conditions	Method of onset of labour :	Spontaneous			Induced			Caesarean
			Spontaneous	Instrumental	Caesarean	Spontaneous	Instrumental	Caesarean	Caesarean
O10-O16 ex O12	Hypertension		2	4	6	13	17	17	9
	O14 Pre-eclampsia		0	1	2	4	5	7	4
O32	Malpresentation of fetus		1	2	11	1	2	5	22
O342	Uterine scar from previous surgery (inc. previous caesarean section)		1	2	13	1	1	5	44
O35,O36,O43	Fetal and placental problems		4	4	7	14	10	13	11
O40,O41,O42	Disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes; premature rupture		8	10	12	16	16	16	6
O48	Prolonged pregnancy		2	2	3	28	31	29	2
O60	Preterm delivery		4	3	9	4	2	4	9
O630	Long labour, prolonged first stage		1	3	13	0	2	17	1
O631	Long labour, prolonged second stage		2	47	12	2	43	10	0
O639	Long labour, unspecified		0	2	5	0	1	6	0
O64,O65,O66	Obstructed labour		1	11	20	2	10	13	2
O69	Labour and delivery complicated by umbilical cord complications		2	3	2	3	3	3	1
O70	Perineal laceration during delivery		52	28	1	49	30	0	0
O72	Postpartum haemorrhage		4	11	13	5	14	14	10

Source: HES

Table 29 Non-delivery obstetric NHS hospital episodes by condition, 2004-05

England estimated number of episodes with mention of complication / indication for care (numbers)

ICD 10 code	Condition	
<b>Oedema, proteinuria &amp; hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium</b>		
O10	Pre-existing hypertension complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1,200
O11	Pre-existing hypertensive disorder with superimposed proteinuria	200
O12	Gestational (pregnancy-induced) oedema and proteinuria without hypertension	3,900
O13	Gestational (pregnancy-induced) hypertension without significant proteinuria	11,700
O14	Gestational (pregnancy-induced) hypertension with significant proteinuria (pre-eclampsia)	5,600
O15	Eclampsia	100
O16	Unspecified maternal hypertension	20,500
<b>Other maternal disorders predominantly related to pregnancy.</b>		
O20	Haemorrhage in early pregnancy	41,100
O21	Excessive vomiting in pregnancy	24,700
O22	Venous complications in pregnancy	900
O23	Infections of genitourinary tract in pregnancy	15,000
O24	Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy	4,700
O25	Malnutrition in pregnancy	
O26	Maternal care for other conditions predominantly related to pregnancy	122,200
O28	Abnormal findings on antenatal screening of mother	2,600
O29	Complications of anaesthesia during pregnancy	0
<b>Maternal care related to the fetus and amniotic cavity and possible delivery problems</b>		
O30	Multiple gestation	3,300
O31	Complications specific to multiple gestation	500
O32	Maternal care for known or suspected malpresentation of fetus	6,900
O33	Maternal care for known or suspected disproportion	100
O34	Maternal care for known or suspected abnormality of pelvic organs	5,100
O342	Uterine scar from previous surgery (including previous caesarean section)	2,600
O35	Maternal care for known or suspected fetal abnormality and damage	3,200
O36	Maternal care for known or suspected fetal problems	79,300
O40	Polyhydramnios	1,300
O41	Other disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes	4,800
O42	Premature rupture of membranes	19,400
O43	Placental disorders	200
O44	Placenta praevia	2,000
O45	Premature separation of placenta (abruptio placentae)	100
O46	Antepartum haemorrhage not elsewhere classified.	26,100
O47	False labour	61,400
O48	Prolonged pregnancy	5,200
<b>Complications of labour and delivery</b>		
O60	Preterm delivery	600
O61	Failed induction of labour	300
O62	Abnormalities of forces of labour	1,200
O63	Long labour	2,800
O630	prolonged first stage	900
O631	prolonged second stage	1,500
O632	delayed delivery of second twin, triplet etc	0
O64	Obstructed labour due to malposition and malpresentation of fetus	500
O65	Obstructed labour due to maternal pelvic abnormality	0
O66	Other obstructed labour	100
O67	Labour and delivery complicated by interpartum haemorrhage, not elsewhere classified	0
O68	Labour and delivery complicated by fetal stress (distress)	2,800
O69	Labour and delivery complicated by umbilical cord complications	100
O70	Perineal laceration during delivery	1,800
O71	Other obstetric trauma	200
O72	Postpartum haemorrhage	4,900
O73	Retained placenta and membranes, without haemorrhage	600
O74	Complications of anaesthesia during labour and delivery	200
O75	Other complications of labour and delivery, not elsewhere classified	800
<b>Complications predominantly related to the puerperium</b>		
O85	Puerperal sepsis	500
O86	Other puerperal infections	2,500
O87	Venous complications in the puerperium	300
O88	Obstetric embolism	300
O89	Complications of anaesthesia during the puerperium	300
O90	Complications of the puerperium, not elsewhere classified	4,700
O91	Infections of breast associated with childbirth	600
O92	Other disorders of breast and lactation associated with childbirth	200
<b>Other obstetric conditions complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium</b>		
O98	Maternal infectious and parasitic diseases	800
O99	Other maternal diseases	45,300

Source: HES

Table 30 NHS hospital births: births with complications, 2004-05  
England

percentage of births with mention of complication

ICD 10 code	Condition	percentage	estimated number of births
<b>Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour &amp; delivery</b>			
P00	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy	0.4	2,600
P01	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	0.9	5,200
P02	Fetus and newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes	0.5	2,800
P03	Fetus and newborn affected by other complications of labour and delivery	1.1	6,800
P04	Fetus and newborn affected by noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk	0.1	700
<b>Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth</b>			
P05	Slow fetal growth and malnutrition	1.3	7,900
P07	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified	6.7	39,600
P08	Disorders related to long gestation and high birth weight	1.4	8,100
<b>Birth trauma</b>			
P10	Intracranial laceration and haemorrhage due to birth injury	0.0	0
P11	Other birth injuries to central nervous system	0.1	300
P12	Birth injury to scalp	0.9	5,400
P13	Birth injury to skeleton	0.1	400
P14	Birth injury to peripheral nervous system	0.0	300
P15	Other birth injuries	0.8	4,600
<b>Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period</b>			
P20	Intrauterine hypoxia	4.3	25,700
P21	Birth asphyxia	0.9	5,500
P22	Respiratory distress of newborn	2.4	14,200
P23	Congenital pneumonia	0.1	400
P24	Neonatal aspiration syndromes	0.3	1,600
P25	Interstitial emphysema and related conditions originating in the perinatal period	0.1	800
P26	Pulmonary haemorrhage originating in the perinatal period	0.0	200
P27	Chronic respiratory disease originating in the perinatal period	0.1	600
P28	Other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period	1.5	9,100
P29	Cardiovascular disorders originating in the perinatal period	0.6	3,800
<b>Infections specific to the perinatal period</b>			
P35	Congenital viral diseases	0.0	100
P36	Bacterial sepsis of newborn	0.6	3,400
P37	Other congenital infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	300
P38	Omphalitis of newborn with or without mild haemorrhage	0.1	700
P39	Other infections specific to the perinatal period	0.6	3,700
<b>Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and new born</b>			
P50	Fetal blood loss	0.0	100
P51	Umbilical haemorrhage of newborn	0.0	0
P52	Intracranial non-traumatic haemorrhage of fetus and newborn	0.1	700
P53	Haemorrhagic disease of fetus and newborn	0.0	0
P54	Other neonatal haemorrhages	0.2	1,200
P55	Haemolytic disease of fetus and newborn	0.2	1,000
P56	Hydrops fetalis due to haemolytic disease	0.0	0
P57	Kernicterus	0.0	0
P58	Neonatal jaundice due to other excessive haemolysis	0.0	100
P59	Neonatal jaundice from other and unspecified causes	5.0	29,900
P60	Disseminated intravascular coagulation of fetus and newborn	0.0	200
P61	Other perinatal haematological disorders	0.5	2,700
<b>Transitory endocrine and metabolic disorders specific to fetus and newborn</b>			
P70	Transitory disorders of carbohydrate metabolism specific to fetus and newborn	1.5	8,700
P71	Transitory neonatal disorders of calcium and magnesium metabolism	0.1	300
P72	Other transitory neonatal endocrine disorders	0.0	100
P74	Other transitory neonatal electrolyte and metabolic disturbances	0.4	2,300
<b>Digestive system disorders of fetus and newborn</b>			
P75	Meconium ileus	0.0	0
P76	Other intestinal obstruction of newborn	0.0	200
P77	Necrotizing enterocolitis of fetus and newborn	0.0	300
P78	Other perinatal digestive system disorders	0.1	500
<b>Conditions involving the integument and temperature regulation of fetus and newborn</b>			
P80	Hypothermia of newborn	0.5	2,700
P81	Other disturbances of temperature regulation of newborn	0.2	1,200
P83	Other conditions of integument specific to fetus and newborn	1.1	6,500
<b>Other disorders originating in the perinatal period</b>			
P90	Convulsions of newborn	0.1	700
P91	Other disturbances of cerebral status of newborn	0.1	500
P92	Feeding problems of newborn	1.5	9,000
P93	Reactions and intoxications due to drugs administered to fetus and newborn	0.0	0
P94	Disorders of muscle tone of newborn	0.3	2,000
P96	Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	0.5	2,800

Source: HES

Table 31 NHS hospital births: births with selected complications by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2004-05  
England

percentage

ICD 10 code	Condition	Method of onset of labour		Spontaneous			Induced			Caesarean
		Method of delivery		Spontaneous	Instrumental	Caesarean	Spontaneous	Instrumental	Caesarean	Caesarean
P12	Birth injury to scalp			0	5	1	0	5	1	0
P15	Other birth injuries			1	2	1	1	2	1	0
P20	Intrauterine hypoxia			3	9	10	3	10	11	1
P21	Birth asphyxia			1	1	2	1	1	1	1
P22	Respiratory distress of newborn			1	2	5	1	2	3	5
P29	Cardiovascular disorders originating in the perinatal period			1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P36	Bacterial sepsis of newborn			0	0	1	0	1	1	1
P59	Neonatal jaundice from other and unspecified causes			3	6	9	4	8	8	9
P70	Transitory disorders of carbohydrate metabolism specific to fetus & newborn			1	1	2	2	2	2	3
P92	Feeding problems of newborn			1	2	3	1	2	3	3

Source: HES

Table 32 Registered deliveries, total HES records and usable HES records, and onset method by hospital, 2004-05

Hospital	Deliveries registered	HES records (1)	Records with method of delivery present		Method of onset of labour (%)							
			number	percentage of deliveries registered	usable records number (=100%)	spontaneous	caesarean	induction				
								total	surgical	surgical and drug	drug	
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>584,106</b>	<b>578,752</b>	<b>439,420</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>465,410</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>NORTH EAST</b>												
County Durham & Tees Valley												
RTR45	Friarage Hospital, Northallerton	1,192	1,191	1,137	95	1,137	81	3	16	4	9	4
RVW	Hartlepool & North Tees Hospitals	3,689	3,654	3,644	99	3,519	73	7	20	1	6	13
RTR00	James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough	3,633	3,643	3,200	88	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RXP00	Memorial Hospital, Darlington	2,300	2,395	1,961	85	1,951	76	8	16	1	4	11
RXPDA	University Hospitals of North Durham	2,862	2,935	2,930	102	2,836	73	8	19	15	1	3
Northumberland, Tyne & Wear												
RTF	Northumbria Healthcare	3,917	3,940	3,807	97	3,779	73	9	18	2	8	8
RR7	Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead	1,746	1,794	1,738	100	1,725	70	9	22	5	9	8
RTD	Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle	4,805	4,825	4,711	98	4,656	71	7	21	8	5	8
RE9	South Shields Maternity Hospital	1,410	1,413	1,306	93	1,302	66	9	25	3	10	12
RLN	Sunderland Royal Hospital	3,087	3,123	3,038	98	3,065	72	6	22	1	12	9
<b>NORTH WEST</b>												
Cheshire & Merseyside												
RBL	Arrowe Park Hospital, Birkenhead	3,262	3,291	3,248	100	3,251	62	16	22	0	0	22
RVY01	Christiana Hartley Hospital, Southport	152	146	125	82	125	100	0	0	0	0	0
RJR	Countess of Chester Hospital	3,093	3,331	3,141	102	3,028	70	9	21	0	21	0
RBT	Leighton Hospital, Crewe	2,651	2,687	2,398	90	885	67	9	24	2	6	16
REP	Liverpool Women's Hospital	7,949	8,010	7,886	99	7,884	60	13	28	0	28	0
RJN	Macclesfield DGH	1,899	1,908	1,899	100	1,907	72	11	17	0	17	0
RVY02	Ormskirk DGH	2,457	2,508	2,339	95	2,337	63	12	25	0	3	22
RWW	Warrington Hospital	3,168	3,118	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RBN	Whiston Hospital	2,716	2,746	0	0	2,746	70	10	20	3	7	11
Cumbria and Lancashire												
RXR02	Burnley General Hospital	2,360	2,290	2,277	96	2,288	65	12	22	5	8	10
RXN01	Chorley and District Hospital	258	202	193	75	200	100	0	0	0	0	0
RTX	Morecambe Bay Hospitals	3,277	3,246	3,153	96	3,140	63	12	25	2	7	16
RXR01	Queens Park Hospital, Blackburn	3,684	3,542	3,480	94	3,498	71	12	18	3	3	12
RXN00	Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood	3,933	3,686	2,737	70	2,987	71	12	17	1	4	12
RXL	Victoria Hospital, Blackpool	2,943	6,326	2,812	96	2,835	64	15	21	2	7	12
RNL	West Cumberland Hospital	2,904	2,474	2,456	85	2,440	68	10	22	3	4	15
Greater Manchester												
RM3	Hope Hospital, Salford	2,614	2,510	2,412	92	2,437	65	14	20	4	10	7
RW6	Pennine Acute Hospitals	9,857	9,973	9,880	100	9,912	69	11	20	7	4	9
RRF	Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan	2,806	2,803	2,793	100	2,800	64	12	25	2	10	12
RMC	Royal Bolton Hospital	4,147	4,120	4,033	97	4,032	70	10	20	1	5	14
RW3	St Mary's Hospital, Manchester	4,660	4,550	4,437	95	4,516	70	13	17	14	1	1
RWJ	Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport	3,286	3,292	3,292	100	3,292	74	8	18	2	3	13
RMP	Tameside General Hospital	2,414	2,415	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RM4	Trafford General Hospital	1,410	1,318	1,314	93	1,318	68	14	18	7	0	11
RM2	Wythenshawe Hospital	2,860	2,861	2,803	98	2,712	70	10	19	2	11	6
<b>YORKSHIRE &amp; HUMBER</b>												
North & East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire												
RWA	Castle Hill and Hull Maternity Hospitals	5,073	5,064	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RJL	Grimsby Maternity and Scunthorpe Hospitals	4,130	4,156	3,941	95	3,528	66	11	23	23	0	0
RCD	Harrogate District Hospital	1,640	1,641	1,230	75	1,234	71	8	21	1	0	20
RCC	Scarborough Hospital	1,784	7,452	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RCB	York District Hospital	3,121	3,127	2,860	92	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) England total excludes known or suspected duplicate records; these are not excluded from the individual hospital entries

Table 32 Registered deliveries, total HES records and usable HES records, and onset method by hospital, 2004-05

Hospital	Deliveries registered	HES records (1)	Records with method of delivery present		Method of onset of labour (%)							
			number	percentage of deliveries registered	usable records number (=100%)	spontaneous	caesarean	induction				
								total	surgical	surgical and drug	drug	
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>584,106</b>	<b>578,752</b>	<b>439,420</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>465,410</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	
YORKSHIRE & HUMBER - continued												
South Yorkshire												
RFF Barnsley DGH	2,340	2,317	0	0	1,636	65	11	24	2	13	9	
RP5BA Bassetlaw DGH	1,325	1,320	1,309	99	1,282	72	9	18	4	4	10	
RP5DR Doncaster Royal Infirmary	3,484	3,495	3,444	99	3,395	68	7	25	2	16	7	
RHQ Northern General Hospital, Sheffield	6,337	6,354	6,348	100	5,974	75	6	19	14	4	1	
RFR Rotherham DGH	2,540	2,557	2,391	94	2,350	74	7	19	2	3	13	
West Yorkshire												
RCF Airedale General Hospital	2,288	2,269	2,268	99	2,193	68	13	18	3	2	14	
RAE Bradford Royal Infirmary	5,503	5,490	5,252	95	5,110	66	7	27	8	6	12	
RXF10 Dewsbury District Hospital	3,055	3,020	3,015	99	2,864	73	6	21	2	2	17	
RWY02 Halifax General Hospital	2,689	2,475	0	0	2,355	78	10	12	4	5	3	
RWY01 Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	2,562	2,942	0	0	2,739	74	10	17	3	5	9	
RR8 Leeds Teaching Hospitals	8,266	8,223	7,312	88	7,026	72	12	17	3	5	9	
RXF03 Pontefract Maternity Hospital	3,055	3,061	3,040	100	2,810	77	4	19	4	3	12	
EAST MIDLANDS												
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire & Rutland												
RNQ Kettering General Hospital	3,489	3,621	3,304	95	3,268	68	10	22	4	6	12	
RNS Northampton General Hospital	3,693	3,671	3,662	99	3,525	70	12	18	3	7	8	
RWE University Hospitals of Leicester	9,260	9,280	8,544	92	9,062	71	10	19	1	12	6	
Trent												
RFS Chesterfield & N. Derbyshire Royal Hospital	2,778	3,040	2,653	96	2,639	69	7	24	8	6	11	
RWDDA County Hospital, Lincoln	3,075	3,120	3,031	99	2,764	59	11	30	5	4	21	
RTG Derby City General Hospital	4,434	4,425	4,409	99	4,409	81	3	16	1	10	5	
RWDLP Grantham and District Hospital	109	117	111		110	100	0	0	0	0	0	
RK5 King's Mill Hospital, Sutton in Ashfield	2,541	2,729	2,469	97	2,472	63	9	28	3	16	9	
RCS Nottingham City Hospital	5,590	5,559	0	0	5,435	72	8	20	3	6	11	
RFK Nottingham University Hospital	3,896	3,971	3,610	93	3,577	69	11	21	3	7	11	
RWDLA Pilgrim Hospital, Boston	1,803	1,831	1,808		1,804	72	5	24	3	4	16	
WEST MIDLANDS												
Shropshire & Staffordshire												
RXWMB Bridgnorth Hospital	52	65	63	121	64	100	0	0	0	0	0	
RXWML Ludlow Hospital	106	133	124	117	128	100	0	0	0	0	0	
RJE North Staffordshire Hospital, Stoke on Trent	5,280	5,420	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
RJF Queen's Hospital, Burton upon Trent	3,006	3,046	2,995	100	2,995	61	12	27	5	4	18	
RXWMR Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Hospital, Oswestry	93	130	123	132	127	100	0	0	0	0	0	
RXWMS Royal Shrewsbury Hospital	4,075	4,204	3,805	93	3,806	67	5	28	6	8	15	
RJD Staffordshire General Hospital	2,188	2,194	2,183	100	2,184	64	10	26	9	9	8	
5DQ Victoria Hospital, Lichfield	330	337	201	61	331	100	0	0	0	0	0	
RXWMT Wrekin Unit, Princess Royal Hospital, Telford	454	635	618	136	625	100	0	0	0	0	0	
Birmingham & the Black Country												
RLU Birmingham Women's Hospital	6,572	6,531	6,368	97	6,359	70	12	19	1	2	16	
RXK02 City Hospital, Birmingham	3,373	3,405	3,389	100	3,396	54	7	39	32	6	1	
RJH Good Hope Hospital, Sutton Coldfield	3,144	3,117	2,496	79	2,446	65	9	25	3	11	12	
RBK Manor Hospital, Walsall	3,507	3,546	3,027	86	2,055	64	13	23	1	5	17	
RL4 New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton	3,440	3,572	0	0	3,450	65	13	22	2	3	17	
RXK01 Sandwell General Hospital	2,632	2,633	2,581	98	2,585	65	17	18	2	2	14	
RR1 Birmingham Heartlands and Solihull Maternity	6,625	6,654	5,797	88	5,891	77	6	17	5	12	0	
RNA Wordsley Hospital	3,918	4,052	3,846	98	3,847	65	13	22	3	6	12	
West Midlands South												
RLQ Hereford County Hospital	1,694	1,521	1,470	87	1,486	68	12	20	2	3	14	
RLT Nuneaton Maternity Hospital	2,727	2,761	2,698	99	2,699	71	9	20	1	1	18	
RKB Walsgrave Hospital, Coventry	4,203	4,157	4,136	98	4,139	65	14	21	1	10	9	
RJC Warwick Hospital	2,713	2,707	2,702	100	2,667	70	10	20	2	6	12	
RWP Worcestershire Acute Hospitals	5,457	5,453	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	

(1) England total excludes known or suspected duplicate records; these are not excluded from the individual hospital entries

Table 32 Registered deliveries, total HES records and usable HES records, and onset method by hospital, 2004-05

Hospital	Deliveries registered	HES records (1)	Records with method of delivery present		Method of onset of labour (%)						
			number	percentage of deliveries registered	usable records number (=100%)	spontaneous	caes-arean	induction			
								total	surgical	surgical and drug	drug
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>584,106</b>	<b>578,752</b>	<b>439,420</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>465,410</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>EAST</b>											
Norfolk, Suffolk & Cambridgeshire											
RQQ Hinchingsbrooke Hospital	2,149	1,840	552	26	551	70	9	21	6	0	15
RGQ Ipswich Hospital	3,321	3,273	0	0	3,269	71	12	17	3	3	11
RGP James Paget Hospital, Gorleston	1,919	1,924	1,923	100	1,870	68	10	22	6	8	8
RM1 Norfolk and Norwich Hospital	4,867	4,916	4,883	100	4,883	64	13	23	7	2	14
RGN Peterborough District Hospital	3,520	3,540	3,373	96	3,376	72	9	19	3	5	12
RCX Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Kings Lynn	1,964	1,988	1,965	100	1,965	69	15	16	2	1	13
RGT Rosie Maternity Hospital	4,601	4,805	4,793	104	4,783	63	15	22	21	0	0
RGR West Suffolk Hospital	2,377	2,424	2,363	99	2,258	69	12	18	3	4	11
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire											
RC1 Bedford Hospital	2,856	2,758	2,742	96	2,743	69	8	23	0	23	0
RWR Hemel Hempstead Hospital	355	13	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RC9 Luton and Dunstable Hospital	4,430	4,447	4,370	99	3,876	79	8	13	5	4	4
RWH Queen Elizabeth II and Lister Hospitals	5,050	4,602	4,450	88	4,450	65	14	21	2	5	14
RWG Watford Hospital	4,680	8,674	5,047	108	5,058	69	14	18	11	5	2
Essex											
RDD Basildon Hospital	3,843	4,045	3,650	95	3,636	74	12	14	4	2	8
RDEE4 Colchester Maternity Hospital	3,151	2,982	1,511	48	1,492	69	9	22	3	2	17
RDEE2 Clacton ad District Hospital	106	128	30	28	30	67	13	20	3	7	10
RQW Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow	2,753	2,764	2,730	99	2,660	74	9	17	2	4	12
RAJ Southend Hospital	3,267	3,366	3,239	99	2,906	73	17	10	5	3	2
RQ8 St John's Hospital, Chelmsford	3,652	3,479	3,449	94	3,450	65	17	18	1	0	17
RDEEE Harwich and District Hospital	128	134	65	51	66	95	2	3	0	0	3
<b>LONDON</b>											
North Central London											
RVL01 Barnet General Hospital	3,073	3,075	3,027	99	2,940	76	10	14	1	2	11
RVLC7 Chase Farm Hospital, Enfield	2,964	2,965	2,935	99	2,864	74	10	16	2	3	11
RAP North Middlesex Hospital	3,174	3,434	2,147	68	1,997	76	12	11	5	4	2
RAL Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead	3,351	3,418	3,178	95	3,147	75	19	6	3	1	3
RRV University College Hospital, London	3,209	3,450	3,149	98	3,020	72	9	19	2	2	15
RKE Whittington Hospital	3,127	3,201	3,125	100	3,056	73	8	19	4	2	13
North East London											
RF4HA Harold Wood Hospital	4,219	4,233	4,072	97	3,970	71	8	22	3	4	15
RQX Homerton Hospital	4,619	3,610	2,324	50	2,326	78	8	14	1	6	7
RF4DG King George Hospital, Newbury Park	4,465	4,464	4,388	98	4,324	73	8	19	2	4	12
RNH Newham Hospital	4,367	2,914	2,113	48	2,114	74	8	18	0	9	9
RNJ Royal London Hospital	3,964	4,088	4,022	101	4,025	76	6	17	1	10	6
RGC Whipps Cross Hospital	4,240	4,328	4,261	100	3,818	74	8	18	0	1	16
North West London											
RV8 Northwick Park Hospital	4,958	5,159	4,756	96	4,509	75	10	15	1	5	9
RQM Chelsea and Westminster Hospital	4,816	4,572	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RC3 Ealing Hospital	2,742	2,788	1,179	43	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAS Hillingdon Hospital	3,292	3,304	2,367	72	2,303	84	11	4	0	2	2
RQN Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospital	4,738	4,580	4,536	96	4,537	63	17	20	3	2	16
RJ5 St Mary's Hospital, Paddington	4,167	4,204	4,072	98	4,070	68	16	16	1	4	11
RFW West Middlesex Hospital	3,349	3,396	3,394	101	3,396	74	11	15	15	0	0
South East London											
RJ1 Guy's Hospital	5,488	5,730	5,611	102	5,579	71	8	21	3	0	17
RJZ King's College Hospital	4,103	4,452	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RJ2 Lewisham Hospital	3,454	2,749	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RG3 Princess Royal University Hospital, Orpington	3,215	3,222	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RG2 Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Greenwich	3,615	3,661	3,630	100	3,622	72	10	17	1	6	11
RGZ Queen Marys Hospital, Sidcup	2,884	2,876	2,849	99	2,849	64	16	20	0	0	20
South West London											
RVR Epsom & St Helier Hospitals	4,408	4,399	4,360	99	4,358	74	10	16	2	6	8
RAX Kingston Hospital	4,683	4,563	4,487	96	4,500	66	14	19	4	6	9
RJ6 Mayday Hospital, Croydon	4,450	4,591	4,591	103	4,554	72	12	16	3	2	10
RJ7 St George's Hospital, Tooting	4,262	4,378	4,328	102	4,364	75	12	13	5	7	1

(1) England total excludes known or suspected duplicate records; these are not excluded from the individual hospital entries

Table 32 Registered deliveries, total HES records and usable HES records, and onset method by hospital, 2004-05

Hospital	Deliveries registered	HES records (1)	Records with method of delivery present		Method of onset of labour (%)							
			number	percentage of deliveries registered	usable records number (=100%)	spontaneous	caesarean	induction				
								total	surgical	surgical and drug	drug	
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>584,106</b>	<b>578,752</b>	<b>439,420</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>465,410</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>												
Hampshire & Isle of Wight												
RN5	North Hampshire Hospital, Basingstoke	2,303	2,278	1,486	65	1,625	73	10	17	2	3	12
RHM	Princess Anne Hospital, Southampton	4,728	5,077	0	0	4,159	75	5	19	2	7	10
RN1	Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester	2,790	2,966	0	0	2,637	75	14	12	5	0	7
RR2	St Mary's Hospital, Isle of Wight	1,129	1,205	1,124	100	1,125	66	13	21	21	0	0
RHU	St Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth	5,386	5,400	5,215	97	5,216	66	13	21	7	6	8
Kent & Medway												
RN7	Darent Valley Hospital	2,561	2,640	1,306	51	1,851	63	14	23	10	2	11
RVV	East Kent Hospitals	6,087	5,803	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RWF02	Maidstone Hospital	2,378	1,703	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RPA	Medway Maritime Hospital	3,955	4,003	1,972	50	1,911	69	7	24	2	7	14
RWF01	Pembury Hospital	2,218	1,926	1,912	86	1,914	68	13	19	2	4	12
Surrey & Sussex												
RTP	East Surrey Hospital, Redhill	3,786	3,819	0	0	3,668	69	14	17	0	0	17
RXC02	East Sussex Hospitals	3,510	3,570	3,447	98	3,440	65	14	21	2	3	17
RDU	Frimley Park Hospital	3,941	3,940	3,847	98	3,853	71	11	19	2	3	13
RXH	Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals	5,263	5,181	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RA2	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford	3,010	3,011	2,236	74	2,235	63	15	22	5	3	14
RTK	St Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	3,523	3,494	3,491	99	3,493	66	14	20	1	3	16
RPR	St Richards Hospital, Chichester	2,015	2,038	1,816	90	1,992	68	13	19	5	6	7
RPL	Worthing Hospital	2,472	2,481	2,441	99	2,466	70	11	18	2	5	11
Thames Valley												
RD7	Heatherwood and Wexham Park Hospitals	4,461	4,557	4,536	102	4,364	71	11	18	3	8	8
RTH05	Horton Maternity Hospital	1,536	1,557	1,549	101	1,549	65	12	23	2	4	17
RTH00	John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford	6,037	6,935	6,214	103	6,213	64	11	25	3	11	12
RD8	Milton Keynes General Hospital	3,235	3,222	2,924	90	3,171	81	8	10	3	5	2
RHW	Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading	4,967	4,941	0	0	4,665	73	13	15	13	0	2
RXQ02	Stoke Mandeville Hospital	2,656	2,745	867	33	862	72	11	16	1	11	4
RXQ01	Wycombe General Hospital	2,708	2,710	2,705	100	2,705	69	10	21	6	9	7
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>												
Avon, Gloucestershire & Wiltshire												
RTE	Gloucester Maternity & Cheltenham General	5,412	5,444	5,420	100	5,420	66	12	22	4	3	14
RN3	Great Western Hospital, Swindon	3,327	3,283	3,250	98	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RNZ	Salisbury District Hospital	2,018	2,058	0	0	937	70	23	7	2	3	2
RVJ	Southmead Hospital	4,967	4,922	4,881	98	4,889	66	13	20	2	3	15
RA7	St Michael's Hospital, Bristol	4,712	4,710	4,696	100	4,642	66	13	20	3	0	18
5KY	Stroud Maternity Hospital	283	288	280	99	280	100	0	0	0	0	0
5DH	West Wiltshire PCT	4,830	4,826	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
RA3	Weston General Hospital	307	313	302	98	302	100	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset & Dorset												
RBD	Dorset County Hospital	1,851	1,864	1,717	93	1,738	71	13	17	1	9	6
RBA	Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton	2,706	2,664	1,350	50	1,929	61	14	25	4	7	14
RD3	Poole Hospital	3,630	3,654	0	0	3,031	58	15	27	7	9	11
RDZ	Royal Bournemouth Hospital	451	468	0	0	444	99	0	1	0	0	0
RA4	Yeovil District Hospital	1,274	1,274	896	70	1,269	69	12	19	2	6	11
South West Peninsula												
RK9	Derriford Hospital, Plymouth	4,106	3,396	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5FT	Honiton Hospital	170	170	169	99	169	100	0	0	0	0	0
RBZ	North Devon District Hospital, Barnstaple	1,387	1,440	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5KT	St Austell Community Hospital	263	254	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
REF	Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro	3,293	3,373	3,057	93	3,068	68	10	23	4	0	18
RH8	Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital	2,913	2,914	2,871	99	2,881	62	14	24	4	5	14
5FM	Helston Community Hospital	40	35	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
5FV	Tiverton and Okehampton Hospitals	196	195	194	99	195	100	0	0	0	0	0
RA9	Torbay Hospital	2,080	2,111	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) England total excludes known or suspected duplicate records; these are not excluded from the individual hospital entries

Table 33 Method of delivery by hospital, 2004-05

Hospital	Method of Delivery (%)						Total caesarean delivery (procedure coded - see para 1.4) (%)	Ventouse as a percentage of all instrumental deliveries (%)	
	Usable records	Spontaneous	Breech	Instrumental					Caesarean
				Total	Forceps	Ventouse			
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>436,220</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>67</b>	
<b>NORTH EAST</b>									
County Durham & Tees Valley									
RTR45	Friarage Hospital, Northallerton	1,137	76	0	4	1	3	19	65
RVW	Hartlepool & North Tees Hospitals	3,644	72	1	9	1	8	19	90
RTR00	James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough	0	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
RXP00	Memorial Hospital, Darlington	1,961	68	0	13	4	9	19	72
RXPDA	University Hospitals of North Durham	2,930	68	1	10	2	7	21	75
Northumberland, Tyne & Wear									
RTF	Northumbria Healthcare	3,807	71	0	9	4	5	19	56
RR7	Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead	1,738	63	0	14	4	10	22	73
RTD	Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle	4,711	59	0	18	7	11	22	59
RE9	South Shields Maternity Hospital	1,306	66	0	12	2	10	21	82
RLN	Sunderland Royal Hospital	3,038	69	1	13	6	7	17	55
<b>NORTH WEST</b>									
Cheshire & Merseyside									
RBL	Arrowe Park Hospital, Birkenhead	3,248	66	1	12	6	6	21	53
RVY01	Christiana Hartley Hospital, Southport	125	98	0	2	1	1	0	50
RJR	Countess of Chester Hospital	3,141	63	1	12	6	7	24	53
RBT	Leighton Hospital, Crewe	2,398	70	0	9	5	4	20	43
REP	Liverpool Women's Hospital	7,886	66	1	10	6	4	23	40
RJN	Macclesfield DGH	1,899	64	0	12	3	9	24	74
RVY02	Ormskirk DGH	2,339	65	0	12	3	9	22	73
RWW	Warrington Hospital	0	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
RBN	Whiston Hospital	0	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
Cumbria and Lancashire									
RXR02	Burnley General Hospital	2,277	71	0	6	2	4	23	70
RXN01	Chorley and District Hospital	193	99	0	0	0	0	0	..
RTX	Morecambe Bay Hospitals	3,153	69	0	10	3	7	20	67
RXR01	Queens Park Hospital, Blackburn	3,480	69	1	8	2	7	22	80
RXN00	Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood	2,737	70	0	9	4	6	20	60
RXL	Victoria Hospital, Blackpool	2,812	62	0	12	3	9	24	74
RNL	West Cumberland Hospital	2,456	69	0	9	2	6	22	75
Greater Manchester									
RM3	Hope Hospital, Salford	2,412	66	0	12	5	7	21	55
RW6	Pennine Acute Hospitals	9,880	71	0	8	2	5	20	71
RRF	Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan	2,793	65	1	13	4	9	21	70
RMC	Royal Bolton Hospital	4,033	71	0	8	3	6	20	70
RW3	St Mary's Hospital, Manchester	4,437	70	0	10	3	7	19	71
RWJ	Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport	3,292	68	0	10	4	7	21	63
RMP	Tameside General Hospital	0	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
RM4	Trafford General Hospital	1,314	72	0	4	1	4	23	84
RM2	Wythenshawe Hospital	2,803	57	0	16	4	12	27	72
<b>YORKSHIRE &amp; HUMBER</b>									
North & East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire									
RWA	Castle Hill and Hull Maternity Hospitals	0	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
RJL	Grimsby Maternity and Scunthorpe Hospitals	3,941	71	1	8	2	6	19	72
RCD	Harrogate District Hospital	1,230	60	0	14	6	8	26	57
RCC	Scarborough Hospital	0	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
RCB	York District Hospital	2,860	66	0	9	4	5	25	55



Table 33 Method of delivery by hospital, 2004-05

Hospital	Method of Delivery (%)						Total caesarean delivery (procedure coded - see para 1.4) (%)	Ventouse as a percentage of all instrumental deliveries (%)		
	Usable records	Spontaneous	Breech	Instrumental					Caes-arean	
				Total	Forceps	Ventouse				
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>436,220</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>67</b>		
<b>EAST</b>										
Norfolk, Suffolk & Cambridgeshire										
RQQ	Hinchingsbrooke Hospital	552	64	1	11	3	8	24	22	69
RGQ	Ipswich Hospital	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
RGP	James Paget Hospital, Gorleston	1,923	64	1	13	2	11	23	23	81
RM1	Norfolk and Norwich Hospital	4,883	62	1	15	4	10	23	23	70
RGN	Peterborough District Hospital	3,373	65	0	13	7	6	21	22	44
RCX	Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Kings Lynn	1,965	66	0	10	2	8	23	23	78
RGT	Rosie Maternity Hospital	4,793	57	0	15	6	10	27	27	63
RGR	West Suffolk Hospital	2,363	60	1	10	4	6	30	29	62
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire										
RC1	Bedford Hospital	2,742	62	0	14	5	9	24	23	65
RWR	Hemel Hempstead Hospital	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
RC9	Luton and Dunstable Hospital	4,370	64	1	11	4	7	25	23	66
RWH	Queen Elizabeth II and Lister Hospitals	4,450	62	0	13	2	11	25	24	82
RWG	Watford Hospital	5,047	62	0	12	5	7	26	26	59
Essex										
RDD	Basildon Hospital	3,650	65	1	11	3	8	23	23	75
RDEE4	Colchester Maternity Hospital	1,511	66	0	12	3	9	22	25	73
RDEE2	Clacton ad District Hospital	30	70	0	13	7	7	17	9	50
RQW	Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow	2,730	67	1	9	3	6	24	24	70
RAJ	Southend Hospital	3,239	63	0	7	3	4	29	29	54
RQ8	St John's Hospital, Chelmsford	3,449	62	0	9	3	6	29	29	70
RDEEE	Harwich and District Hospital	65	94	0	3	2	2	3	6	50
<b>LONDON</b>										
North Central London										
RVL01	Barnet General Hospital	3,027	65	0	10	3	7	25	25	73
RVLC7	Chase Farm Hospital, Enfield	2,935	66	0	8	2	6	26	26	76
RAP	North Middlesex Hospital	2,147	71	0	8	2	6	20	20	75
RAL	Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead	3,178	64	0	8	2	6	27	27	78
RRV	University College Hospital, London	3,149	61	1	10	2	8	28	30	80
RKE	Whittington Hospital	3,125	59	0	15	4	11	26	26	71
North East London										
RF4HA	Harold Wood Hospital	4,072	69	0	13	4	9	18	18	68
RQX	Homerton Hospital	2,324	63	0	11	5	6	25	17	55
RF4DG	King George Hospital, Newbury Park	4,388	69	1	8	3	5	22	23	64
RNH	Newham Hospital	2,113	68	0	6	1	5	26	20	91
RNJ	Royal London Hospital	4,022	69	0	9	3	6	21	21	63
RGC	Whipps Cross Hospital	4,261	63	0	6	2	4	30	30	67
North West London										
RV8	Northwick Park Hospital	4,756	61	0	10	3	7	29	28	71
RQM	Chelsea and Westminster Hospital	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
RC3	Ealing Hospital	1,179	63	1	4	2	1	33	26	36
RAS	Hillingdon Hospital	2,367	66	0	10	2	8	24	24	84
RQN	Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospital	4,536	57	0	14	3	11	29	29	79
RJ5	St Mary's Hospital, Paddington	4,072	57	0	14	3	11	28	27	80
RFW	West Middlesex Hospital	3,394	64	0	11	4	7	24	24	65
South East London										
RJ1	Guy's Hospital	5,611	60	1	13	4	10	26	26	73
RJZ	King's College Hospital	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
RJ2	Lewisham Hospital	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
RG3	Princess Royal University Hospital, Orpington	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
RG2	Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Greenwich	3,630	67	1	12	3	9	20	20	75
RGZ	Queen Marys Hospital, Sidcup	2,849	57	0	14	3	11	29	29	78
South West London										
RVR	Epsom & St Helier Hospitals	4,360	60	0	16	3	12	25	25	80
RAX	Kingston Hospital	4,487	60	0	14	3	11	26	25	79
RJ6	Mayday Hospital, Croydon	4,591	69	1	7	1	6	21	21	87
RJ7	St George's Hospital, Tooting	4,328	64	0	14	4	9	22	22	67



Table 34 NHS hospital deliveries: selected statistics by hospital 2004-05

Hospital	Spontaneous deliveries with episiotomy (%)	Caesarean deliveries with a postnatal stay of 0-3 days (%)	Caesarean deliveries with anaesthetic (%):				Normal delivery (see para 2.12.1) (%)	
			General	Spinal	Epidural	Other (1)		
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>	
<b>NORTH EAST</b>								
County Durham & Tees Valley								
RTR45	Friarage Hospital, Northallerton	2	59	..	..	..	..	69
RVW	Hartlepool & North Tees Hospitals	7	81	..	..	..	..	59
RTR00	James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough	..	83	..	..	..	..	58
RXP00	Memorial Hospital, Darlington	6	81	4	68	28	0	52
RXPDA	University Hospitals of North Durham	5	71	8	51	15	26	52
Northumberland, Tyne & Wear								
RTF	Northumbria Healthcare	7	62	1	11	13	74	54
RR7	Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead	9	69	9	59	16	15	47
RTD	Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle	7	68	..	..	..	..	48
RE9	South Shields Maternity Hospital	8	55	11	72	6	12	49
RLN	Sunderland Royal Hospital	7	83	0	0	0	100	45
<b>NORTH WEST</b>								
Cheshire & Merseyside								
RBL	Arrowe Park Hospital, Birkenhead	13	36	16	63	19	2	43
RVY01	Christiana Hartley Hospital, Southport	0	..	..	..	..	..	98
RJR	Countess of Chester Hospital	6	57	12	81	7	1	51
RBT	Leighton Hospital, Crewe	8	17	21	56	4	19	..
REP	Liverpool Women's Hospital	10	39	10	52	5	32	47
RJN	Macclesfield DGH	9	66	13	83	4	0	50
RVY02	Ormskirk DGH	8	47	11	71	14	4	45
RWW	Warrington Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RBN	Whiston Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbria and Lancashire								
RXR02	Burnley General Hospital	7	54	17	72	11	1	49
RXN01	Chorley and District Hospital	2	..	..	..	..	..	98
RTX	Morecambe Bay Hospitals	4	41	12	65	12	10	48
RXR01	Queens Park Hospital, Blackburn	11	45	11	72	18	0	52
RXN00	Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood	7	59	12	68	19	1	49
RXL	Victoria Hospital, Blackpool	6	55	14	73	11	1	42
RNL	West Cumberland Hospital	8	70	16	80	1	3	53
Greater Manchester								
RM3	Hope Hospital, Salford	6	52	10	65	23	2	46
RW6	Pennine Acute Hospitals	5	51	14	72	11	2	53
RRF	Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan	11	72	12	74	14	1	45
RMC	Royal Bolton Hospital	7	49	19	61	15	5	52
RW3	St Mary's Hospital, Manchester	4	22	11	66	19	4	49
RWJ	Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport	6	41	11	61	14	14	53
RMP	Tameside General Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RM4	Trafford General Hospital	9	43	11	74	15	0	47
RM2	Wythenshawe Hospital	12	59	12	66	21	0	37
<b>YORKSHIRE &amp; HUMBER</b>								
North & East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire								
RWA	Castle Hill and Hull Maternity Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RJL	Grimsby Maternity and Scunthorpe Hospitals	8	71	15	66	18	1	51
RCD	Harrogate District Hospital	17	57	19	62	1	18	..
RCC	Scarborough Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RCB	York District Hospital	8	65	6	90	4	0	52

(1) other includes pethidine, gas/air and no anaesthetic recorded

Table 34 NHS hospital deliveries: selected statistics by hospital 2004-05

Hospital	Spontaneous deliveries with episiotomy (%)	Caesarean deliveries with a postnatal stay of 0-3 days (%)	Caesarean deliveries with anaesthetic (%):				Normal delivery (see para 2.12.1) (%)
			General	Spinal	Epidural	Other (1)	
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>
YORKSHIRE & HUMBER - continued							
South Yorkshire							
RFF Barnsley DGH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RP5BA Bassetlaw DGH	9	73	9	70	20	1	48
RP5DR Doncaster Royal Infirmary	11	58	17	61	21	1	48
RHQ Northern General Hospital, Sheffield	11	48	10	59	20	10	48
RFR Rotherham DGH	8	64	20	61	17	1	50
West Yorkshire							
RCF Airedale General Hospital	6	75	18	65	11	7	45
RAE Bradford Royal Infirmary	11	70	10	67	22	1	49
RXF10 Dewsbury District Hospital	6	81	8	35	58	0	51
RWY02 Halifax General Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RWY01 Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RR8 Leeds Teaching Hospitals	11	70	7	68	23	2	40
RXF03 Pontefract Maternity Hospital	8	77	6	60	29	6	53
EAST MIDLANDS							
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire & Rutland							
RNQ Kettering General Hospital	10	78	12	75	12	1	52
RNS Northampton General Hospital	11	64	6	59	5	30	52
RWE University Hospitals of Leicester	9	67	8	59	32	1	46
Trent							
RFS Chesterfield & N. Derbyshire Royal Hospital	7	79	13	70	14	2	48
RWDDA County Hospital, Lincoln	1	67	7	76	16	0	41
RTG Derby City General Hospital	9	43	12	66	20	2	53
RWDLP Grantham and District Hospital	3	100	33	0	67	0	95
RK5 King's Mill Hospital, Sutton in Ashfield	4	66	7	68	25	0	45
RCS Nottingham City Hospital	..	17	25	43	16	16	..
RFK Nottingham University Hospital	5	44	7	59	16	17	45
RWDLA Pilgrim Hospital, Boston	8	56	13	60	27	0	47
WEST MIDLANDS							
Shropshire & Staffordshire							
RXWMB Bridgnorth Hospital	4	100	75	13	13	0	84
RXWML Ludlow Hospital	5	100	33	67	0	0	93
RJE North Staffordshire Hospital, Stoke on Trent	13	55	..	..	..	..	..
RJF Queen's Hospital, Burton upon Trent	9	63	0	0	0	100	46
RXWMR Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Hospital, Oswestry	7	100	50	50	0	0	84
RXWMS Royal Shrewsbury Hospital	8	50	14	68	18	0	48
RJD Staffordshire General Hospital	11	64	31	54	15	1	44
5DQ Victoria Hospital, Lichfield	1	..	..	..	..	..	100
RXWMT Wrekin Unit, Princess Royal Hospital, Telford	6	100	67	19	11	4	88
Birmingham & the Black Country							
RLU Birmingham Women's Hospital	7	57	14	66	19	1	47
RXK02 City Hospital, Birmingham	8	70	31	58	12	0	38
RJH Good Hope Hospital, Sutton Coldfield	11	71	1	6	1	91	49
RBK Manor Hospital, Walsall	8	55	20	64	16	0	42
RL4 New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RXK01 Sandwell General Hospital	6	92	..	..	..	..	55
RR1 Birmingham Heartlands and Solihull Maternity	11	76	5	38	6	50	58
RNA Wordsley Hospital	6	95	8	66	16	9	49
West Midlands South							
RLQ Hereford County Hospital	10	74	12	69	18	2	49
RLT Nuneaton Maternity Hospital	18	56	15	73	12	0	49
RKB Walsgrave Hospital, Coventry	12	35	14	65	20	1	45
RJC Warwick Hospital	10	74	10	67	21	1	46
RWP Worcestershire Acute Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) other includes pethidine, gas/air and no anaesthetic recorded

Table 34 NHS hospital deliveries: selected statistics by hospital 2004-05

Hospital	Spontaneous deliveries with episiotomy (%)	Caesarean deliveries with a postnatal stay of 0-3 days (%)	Caesarean deliveries with anaesthetic (%):				Normal delivery (see para 2.12.1) (%)	
			General	Spinal	Epidural	Other (1)		
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>	
<b>EAST</b>								
Norfolk, Suffolk & Cambridgeshire								
RQQ	Hinchingbrooke Hospital	6	78	2	32	0	65	50
RGQ	Ipswich Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RGP	James Paget Hospital, Gorleston	7	70	6	61	26	7	39
RM1	Norfolk and Norwich Hospital	5	77	10	61	26	4	42
RGN	Peterborough District Hospital	8	80	12	64	23	1	46
RCX	Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Kings Lynn	3	67	17	68	16	0	50
RGT	Rosie Maternity Hospital	9	69	5	67	19	9	38
RGR	West Suffolk Hospital	6	80	10	67	9	14	46
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire								
RC1	Bedford Hospital	11	68	1	6	21	72	41
RWR	Hemel Hempstead Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RC9	Luton and Dunstable Hospital	6	56	1	9	0	89	54
RWH	Queen Elizabeth II and Lister Hospitals	7	73	5	42	9	45	47
RWG	Watford Hospital	7	81	8	66	26	0	43
Essex								
RDD	Basildon Hospital	8	78	15	59	23	3	52
RDEE4	Colchester Maternity Hospital	9	65	4	50	25	21	47
RDEE2	Clacton ad District Hospital	10	40	69	19	0	13	53
RQW	Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow	10	76	6	34	14	46	54
RAJ	Southend Hospital	11	81	13	61	19	8	49
RQ8	St John's Hospital, Chelmsford	9	87	11	70	19	1	47
RDEEE	Harwich and District Hospital	5	0	60	20	0	20	85
<b>LONDON</b>								
North Central London								
RVL01	Barnet General Hospital	10	80	4	6	16	74	54
RVLC7	Chase Farm Hospital, Enfield	7	86	4	44	9	42	53
RAP	North Middlesex Hospital	11	59	11	59	16	15	58
RAL	Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead	13	64	4	37	46	13	42
RRV	University College Hospital, London	7	61	3	13	23	61	47
RKE	Whittington Hospital	8	66	6	25	22	47	45
North East London								
RF4HA	Harold Wood Hospital	12	86	..	..	..	..	54
RQX	Homerton Hospital	7	61	11	62	26	1	47
RF4DG	King George Hospital, Newbury Park	15	55	11	45	36	8	49
RNH	Newham Hospital	13	69	8	76	14	2	54
RNJ	Royal London Hospital	11	65	8	53	37	1	52
RGC	Whipps Cross Hospital	17	45	1	7	9	83	55
North West London								
RV8	Northwick Park Hospital	11	83	13	13	30	43	47
RQM	Chelsea and Westminster Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RC3	Ealing Hospital	14	22	..	..	..	..	52
RAS	Hillingdon Hospital	14	80	9	26	33	32	59
RQN	Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospital	9	70	3	8	89	0	31
RJ5	St Mary's Hospital, Paddington	7	46	3	24	29	44	41
RFW	West Middlesex Hospital	6	48	6	56	38	0	45
South East London								
RJ1	Guy's Hospital	1	64	5	41	54	0	46
RJZ	King's College Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RJ2	Lewisham Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RG3	Princess Royal University Hospital, Orpington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RG2	Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Greenwich	6	64	10	60	30	0	50
RGZ	Queen Marys Hospital, Sidcup	12	80	..	..	..	..	45
South West London								
RVR	Epsom & St Helier Hospitals	9	55	9	62	29	0	39
RAX	Kingston Hospital	12	63	3	62	24	11	39
RJ6	Mayday Hospital, Croydon	8	55	7	60	32	1	54
RJ7	St George's Hospital, Tooting	0	68	8	50	18	25	51

(1) other includes pethidine, gas/air and no anaesthetic recorded

Table 34 NHS hospital deliveries: selected statistics by hospital 2004-05

Hospital	Spontaneous deliveries with episiotomy (%)	Caesarean deliveries with a postnatal stay of 0-3 days (%)	Caesarean deliveries with anaesthetic (%):				Normal delivery (see para 2.12.1) (%)	
			General	Spinal	Epidural	Other (1)		
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>	
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>								
Hampshire & Isle of Wight								
RN5	North Hampshire Hospital, Basingstoke	10	73	12	56	23	9	59
RHM	Princess Anne Hospital, Southampton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RN1	Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester	..	70	7	67	25	0	..
RR2	St Mary's Hospital, Isle of Wight	5	33	7	70	17	6	47
RHU	St Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth	5	78	13	63	13	11	48
Kent & Medway								
RN7	Darent Valley Hospital	11	78	11	1	19	69	47
RVV	East Kent Hospitals	..	50	82	18	0	0	..
RWF02	Maidstone Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RPA	Medway Maritime Hospital	15	68	2	14	31	54	41
RWF01	Pembury Hospital	9	52	11	68	21	1	..
Surrey & Sussex								
RTP	East Surrey Hospital, Redhill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RXC02	East Sussex Hospitals	7	75	8	58	18	16	46
RDU	Frimley Park Hospital	6	72	9	70	17	3	47
RXH	Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RA2	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford	6	59	0	0	0	100	43
RTK	St Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	8	68	7	69	23	0	41
RPR	St Richards Hospital, Chichester	7	73	7	69	22	1	44
RPL	Worthing Hospital	4	70	14	63	22	0	49
Thames Valley								
RD7	Heatherwood and Wexham Park Hospitals	3	68	7	68	17	8	48
RTH05	Horton Maternity Hospital	7	62	13	68	19	0	43
RTH00	John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford	4	49	8	64	29	0	42
RD8	Milton Keynes General Hospital	7	74	9	69	14	7	55
RHW	Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading	..	74	34	45	18	3	..
RXQ02	Stoke Mandeville Hospital	9	71	15	66	20	0	43
RXQ01	Wycombe General Hospital	11	67	9	63	27	1	38
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>								
Avon, Gloucestershire & Wiltshire								
RTE	Gloucester Maternity & Cheltenham General	8	70	12	67	20	0	43
RN3	Great Western Hospital, Swindon	6	77	..	..	..	..	..
RNZ	Salisbury District Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RVJ	Southmead Hospital	8	78	6	64	30	0	40
RA7	St Michael's Hospital, Bristol	9	74	3	57	19	21	47
5KY	Stroud Maternity Hospital	2	..	..	..	..	..	98
5DH	West Wiltshire PCT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RA3	Weston General Hospital	1	..	..	..	..	..	98
Somerset & Dorset								
RBD	Dorset County Hospital	9	45	11	57	5	27	..
RBA	Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton	3	..	12	72	16	0	45
RD3	Poole Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RDZ	Royal Bournemouth Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RA4	Yeovil District Hospital	8	..	12	69	19	0	47
South West Peninsula								
RK9	Derriford Hospital, Plymouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5FT	Honiton Hospital	4	..	..	..	..	..	99
RBZ	North Devon District Hospital, Barnstaple	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5KT	St Austell Community Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
REF	Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro	7	76	6	50	19	24	44
RH8	Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital	5	59	14	58	28	0	37
5FM	Helston Community Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5FV	Tiverton and Okehampton Hospitals	3	..	..	..	..	..	97
RA9	Torbay Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) other includes pethidine, gas/air and no anaesthetic recorded

## Annex A Data items in HES maternity tail 2004-05

*The data fields below are repeated as many times as there are babies in the delivery (up to 6); all fields also include a category "not known"*

### First antenatal assessment date

day/month/year

### Gestation length

10 – 49 in weeks

### Total previous pregnancies

- no previous pregnancies resulting in a registrable birth
- one
- two
- etc, up to
- nineteen

### Delivery place type (actual)

- at a domestic address
- in NHS hospital – delivery facilities associated with consultant ward
- in NHS hospital – GMP ward
- in NHS hospital – midwife ward
- in NHS hospital – joint consultant / GMP / midwife ward
- in private hospital
- in other hospital or institution
- in NHS hospital – ward or unit without delivery facilities
- other ie none of the above

### Delivery place (intended)

categories as for delivery place (actual)

### Delivery place change reason

- decision made during pregnancy because of change of address
- decision made during pregnancy for clinical reasons
- decision made during pregnancy for other reasons
- decision made during labour for clinical reasons
- decision made during labour for other reasons
- occurred unintentionally during labour (not present in 2002-03 HES data)
- other

### Labour/delivery onset method

- spontaneous; the onset of regular contractions whether or not preceded by spontaneous rupture of the membranes
- any caesarean section carried out before the onset of labour; or a planned elective caesarean section carried out immediately following the onset of labour, when the decision was made before labour
- surgical induction; by amniotomy
- medical induction; including the administration of agents either orally, intravenously or intravaginally with the intention of initiating labour
- combination of surgical induction and medical induction

### Delivery method

- spontaneous vertex (normal vaginal delivery, occipitoanterior)
- spontaneous other cephalic (cephalic vaginal delivery with abnormal presentation of head at delivery, without instruments, with or without manipulation)
- low forceps, not breech (eg forceps, low application, without manipulation; includes forceps delivery not otherwise specified)
- other forceps, not breech (eg forceps with manipulation; includes high forceps and mid forceps)
- ventouse, vacuum extraction
- breech (spontaneous delivery assisted or unspecified; includes partial breech extraction)
- breech extraction (not otherwise specified; includes total breech extraction and version with breech extraction)
- elective caesarean section (caesarean section before, or at onset of, labour)
- emergency caesarean section
- other than those specified above (eg application of weight to leg in breech delivery; includes destructive operation to

facilitate delivery and other surgical or instrumental delivery)

**Status of person conducting delivery**

- hospital doctor
- general practitioner
- midwife
- other than above

**Anaesthetic given during labour/delivery**

- general anaesthetic; the administration by a doctor of an agent intended to produce unconsciousness
- epidural or caudal anaesthetic; the injection of a local anaesthetic agent into the epidural space
- spinal anaesthetic; the injection of a local anaesthetic agent into the subarachnoid space
- general anaesthetic and epidural or caudal anaesthetic
- general anaesthetic and spinal anaesthetic
- epidural or caudal and spinal anaesthetic
- other than above
- not applicable ie no analgesic or anaesthetic administered

**Number of babies**

- one
- two
- three
- four
- five
- six or more

**Sex (baby)**

- male
- female
- not specified

**Birth order**

- first or only birth in the sequence (ie singleton)
- second
- third
- fourth
- fifth
- sixth

**Live or still birth**

- live
- stillbirth, ante-partum
- stillbirth, intra-partum
- stillbirth, indeterminate

**Birth weight**

0001 – 6999 grams

**Resuscitation method**

positive pressure nil, drugs nil  
positive pressure nil, drugs administered  
positive pressure by mask, drugs nil  
positive pressure by mask, drugs administered  
positive pressure by endotracheal tube, drugs nil  
positive pressure by endotracheal tube, drugs administered  
not applicable (eg stillborn, where no method of resuscitation was attempted)

**Birth date (baby)**

day/month/year

**Birth date (mother)**

day/month/year

## Annex B NHS Deliveries attended by Independent Midwives, England, 2004-05

Total number of deliveries		390	
Total number of deliveries with data		335	
		number	percentage
woman's age	under 20	2	1
	20-29	63	19
	30-39	235	70
	40-49	35	10
parity	0	128	38
	1	123	37
	2	52	16
	3+	32	10
gestation (weeks)	under 37	16	5
	37	11	3
	38	42	13
	39	74	22
	40	104	31
	41	66	20
	42 and over	22	7
place of delivery	home	225	67
	<i>(about 2% of all home deliveries)</i>		
	NHS birth centre	4	1
	NHS consultant unit	106	32
method of onset	spontaneous	313	93
	induced	15	4
	caesarean	7	2
method of delivery	spontaneous	261	78
	ventouse	16	5
	forceps	3	1
	caesarean	55	16
episiotomy	yes	15	4
	no	320	96

See also commentary paragraph 1.7

Further information may be obtained from IMA at [www.independentmidwives.org.uk](http://www.independentmidwives.org.uk)

## Annex C Miscarriage and Ectopic pregnancies

Table C1 Miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies that resulted in an NHS hospital stay, England, 1990-91 to 2004-05.

	Miscarriage		Ectopic Pregnancy	
	number	rate per 100 deliveries	number	rate per 100 deliveries
1990-91	43,900	6.7	8,900	1.4
1991-92	45,700	7.1	9,600	1.5
1992-93	47,200	7.6	9,800	1.6
1993-94	48,100	7.8	9,500	1.5
1994-95	45,000	7.4	9,800	1.6
1995-96	42,100	7.1	9,400	1.6
1996-97	43,300	7.3	9,600	1.6
1997-98	41,800	7.2	9,300	1.6
1998-99	41,400	7.2	9,100	1.6
1999-00	39,600	7.0	8,900	1.6
2000-01	39,600	7.2	9,100	1.7
2001-02	41,400	7.6	8,800	1.6
2002-03	43,600	8.0	8,800	1.6
2003-04	43,400	7.5	9,000	1.6
2004-05	44,100	7.3	9,200	1.5

Table C2 Miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies that resulted in an NHS hospital stay by age, England, 2004-05.

	Miscarriage		Ectopic Pregnancy	
	number	rate per 100 deliveries	number	rate per 100 deliveries
under 20	3,900	9.2	400	1.0
20-24	7,600	6.6	1,500	1.3
25-29	9,000	5.9	2,300	1.5
30-34	10,800	6.1	2,800	1.6
35-39	8,800	9.3	1,800	2.0
40 and over	4,000	20.2	500	2.4

Source: HES

Footnote: Figures have not been adjusted for shortfalls in data (i.e. the data are ungrossed).

**Community Health  
Statistics**

**Price: Free**

**Published by The Information Centre  
Part of the Government Statistical Service**

ISBN: 1-84636-056-0      Bulletin: 2006/08/HSCIC

This publication may be requested in large print or other formats.

For further information contact:

online: [www.ic.nhs.uk](http://www.ic.nhs.uk)

telephone: 0845 300 6016

email: [enquiries@ic.nhs.uk](mailto:enquiries@ic.nhs.uk)

Copyright © 2006, The Information Centre, Community Health Statistics. All rights reserved

This work remains the sole and exclusive use of The Information Centre, Community Health Statistics, and may only be reproduced, and publicly displayed, where there is explicit reference to the ownership of The Information Centre, Community Health Statistics.

This work may only be reproduced in a modified format with the express written permission of The Information Centre, Community Health Statistics.