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# Pregnancy and Childhood Surveillance Tool: Pregnancy indicators

## Technical guide



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# 1 Introduction

This technical guide describes the data sources, indicators and methods used in the Pregnancy and Childhood Surveillance Tool: pregnancy indicators.

The tool can be accessed from:

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/publichealthwalesobservatory#!/vizhome/Pregnancyandchildhoodsurveillanceindicatorstool2017/Pregnancyindicators>

(For optimal viewing of the Tableau tool, Internet Explorer 9 or above is recommended.)

Further information is available from:

<http://www.publichealthwalesobservatory.wales.nhs.uk/pregnancychildhood>

## 2 Saving the table and charts and sharing the Tableau tool

### 2.1 Save a copy of the table and charts

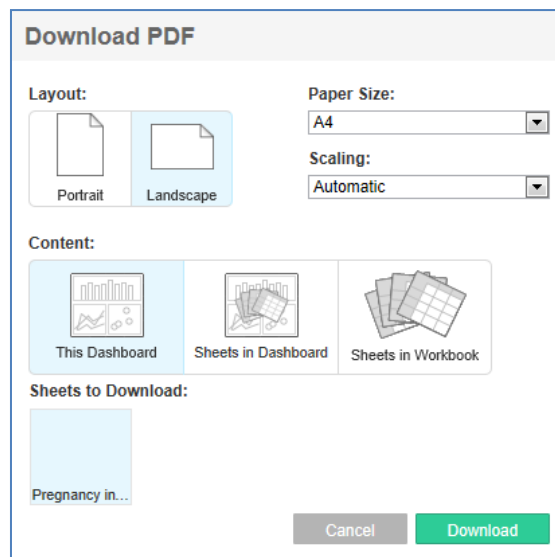
Once in the Tableau tool, users can download a copy of the current table view by clicking the 'download' button in the bottom right-hand corner of the screen (circled in red below) and then select 'PDF'.

The screenshot shows the Tableau Public interface for the 'Pregnancy and childhood surveillance tool 2017' dashboard. The dashboard displays a table of pregnancy indicators with columns for Numerator, Denominator, and Performance. The 'Download' button in the bottom right corner is circled in red, and the 'PDF' option in the dropdown menu is also circled in red.

	Numerator	Denominator	Performance
<b>Outcome indicator 1</b>			
% who smoke during pregnancy	1033	5554	18.6%
% who drink five or more units of alcohol per week during pregnancy			No longer part of the maternity dataset
% who misuse substances during pregnancy			No longer part of the maternity dataset
% who have a BMI 30+ at booking/initial assessment	1372	5309	25.8%
<b>Outcome indicator 2</b>			
% babies with birth weight <2500g	324	5448	5.9%
<b>Outcome indicator 3</b>			
% babies exclusively breastfed at 10 days following birth (all Betsi Cadwaladr residents, NCCHD data)	2296	6790	33.8%
<b>Outcome indicator 4</b>			
% women and partners who felt confident to care for their baby			No longer part of the maternity dataset
<b>Outcome indicator 5</b>			
% 'healthy' births			insufficient quality
Group 1: Nulliparous, Single Cephalic, >=37 wks in spontaneous labour			insufficient quality
Group 2: Nulliparous, Single Cephalic, >=37 wks induced or CS before labour			insufficient quality
Group 3: Multiparous (exc previous CS), single cephalic, >=37 wks in spontaneous labour			insufficient quality
Group 4: Multiparous (exc previous CS), single cephalic, >=37 wks induced or CS before labour			insufficient quality
Group 5: Previous CS, single cephalic, >=37 wks, all onset of labour types			insufficient quality
<b>Performance measure 1</b>			
Group 6: All nulliparous breeches			insufficient quality
Group 7: All multiparous breeches (inc previous CS)			insufficient quality
Group 8: All multiple pregnancies (inc previous CS)	36	63	57.1%
Group 9: all abnormal lies, all gestations	24	27	88.9%
Group 10: All single cephalic, <37 wks (inc previous CS)	89	324	27.5%
Caesarean section rate (overall)			
<b>Performance measure 2</b>			
% women whose initial assessment has been carried out by 10 completed weeks of pregnancy			insufficient quality
<b>Performance measure 3</b>			
% women with existing mental health conditions with a care plan in place	133	236	56.4%
<b>Performance measure 4</b>			
% women and partners who said they were treated well by maternity services			No longer part of the maternity dataset
% women who gave up smoking during pregnancy	153	1014	15.1%
<b>Performance measure 5</b>			
% women who gave up drinking >=5 units of alcohol per week during pregnancy			No longer part of the maternity dataset
% women who gave up misuse of substances during pregnancy			No longer part of the maternity dataset
% women who gained no more than the recommended amount of weight during pregnancy			insufficient quality
<b>Additional indicator 1</b>			
% women who used folic acid pre-conception			No longer part of the maternity dataset
% women who used folic acid during early pregnancy			No longer part of the maternity dataset
<b>Additional indicator 2</b>			
% babies born preterm (before 37 weeks)			
<b>Additional indicator 3</b>			
% babies born at term who were small for gestational age			
<b>Additional indicator 4</b>			
% babies exclusively breastfed at birth			
<b>Additional indicator 5</b>			
% babies breastfed at 6 weeks following birth (all Betsi Cadwaladr)			
<b>Additional indicator 6</b>			
% Healthy births (UK definition)			

Numbers <3 have been suppressed (-); "insufficient quality" means that one or more

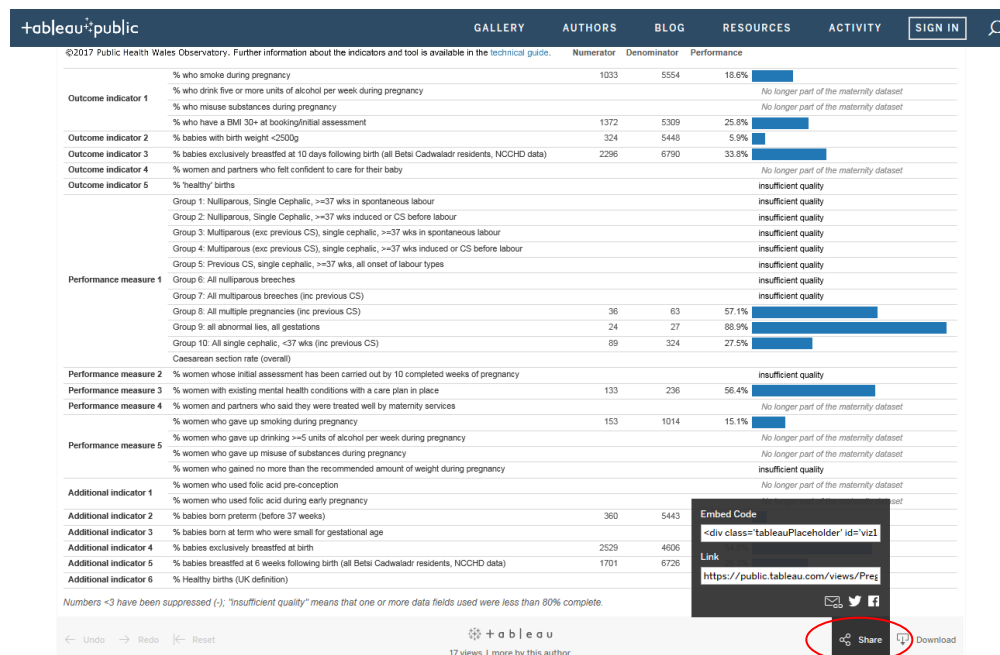
Once the PDF option has been selected a new window will appear. The following settings should be selected: Layout > Landscape; Paper size > A4; Scaling > Automatic; Content > This dashboard.



Click download > download and then save to your chosen file location.

## 2.2 Sharing the Tableau tool

It is possible to share a link to the Tableau tool by clicking the 'Share' button in the bottom right-hand corner (circled in red in the image below). Once the 'Share' button is clicked there are a number of different sharing options for the user to choose from.



Pregnancy surveillance indicators tool (2017)

### 3 Data sources

#### 3.1 Maternity Indicators Data Set

<b>What the data tells you</b>	The health board maternity datasets contain key information about mother and baby, including mother's lifestyle and general health.
<b>Where does the data come from?</b>	Health board maternity systems.
<b>How are the data collected?</b>	<p>Part of the data are collected when the mother has her initial assessment (usually before or around 12 weeks of pregnancy); additional data about the birth are collected at delivery.</p> <p>The data from each health board maternity dataset were submitted electronically to Public Health Wales Informatics, who then made the data available for analysis to the Public Health Wales Observatory.</p>
<b>Geographical area covered</b>	Health board where the care was provided; the analyses are based on health board provider rather than health board of residence.
<b>Year</b>	Financial year 2015 / 2016 where the birth took place within the financial year.

#### 3.2 National Community Child Health Database

Details about the National Community Child Health Database can be accessed via the Public Health Wales Observatory website:

<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/922/page/50446>

## 4 Indicator guide

### 4.1 Outcome 1: % who smoke during pregnancy

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women who smoke during pregnancy.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of women who were smoking at initial assessment.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women at initial assessment.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	Maternity Indicators Data Set
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Women who smoke at initial assessment. Denominator: All valid women at initial assessment.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have a valid response to smoking at initial assessment to be included in the calculations.

### 4.2 Outcome 1: % who drink $\geq 5$ units of alcohol per week during pregnancy – *no longer part of the maternity dataset.*

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women who drink $\geq 5$ units of alcohol per week during pregnancy.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of women who drink $\geq 5$ units of alcohol per week at initial assessment.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women at initial assessment.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	Health board maternity datasets
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Women who drink $\geq 5$ units of alcohol per week at initial assessment. Denominator: All women at initial assessment.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have a valid response to alcohol consumption at initial assessment to be included in the calculations.

#### 4.3 Outcome 1: % who misuse substances during pregnancy – no longer part of the maternity dataset.

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women who misuse substances during pregnancy.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of women who were misusing substances at initial assessment.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women at initial assessment.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	Health board maternity datasets
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Women who misuse substances at initial assessment. Denominator: All women at initial assessment.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have a valid response to substance misuse at initial assessment to be included in the calculations.

#### 4.4 Outcome 1: % who have a BMI 30+ at initial assessment

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women who had a BMI 30+ at initial assessment.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of women who had a BMI 30+ at initial assessment.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women at initial assessment.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	Maternity Indicators Data Set
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Women who had a BMI 30+ at initial assessment. Denominator: All women at initial assessment with a valid BMI.
<b>Caveats</b>	BMI was calculated from height and weight. The record must have a valid BMI to be included in the calculations. A calculated BMI between 10 and 100 was accepted as valid.

#### 4.5 Outcome 2: % babies with a birth weight <2500g

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Babies born with a birth weight <2500g.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of babies who were born with a birth weight <2500g.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Births.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Singleton live births.
<b>Data source</b>	Maternity Indicators Data Set
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Singleton live births with a birth weight <2500g. Denominator: All valid singleton live births.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have a valid birth weight to be included in the calculations. A value of between 500g and 6000g was accepted as valid.

#### 4.6 Outcome 3: % babies exclusively breastfed at 10 days following birth

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Babies exclusively breastfed at 10 days following birth.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of babies who were exclusively breastfed at 10 days following birth.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Births.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Live births.
<b>Data source</b>	This data is taken from the National Community Child Health Database (NCCHD). It is residence-based rather than provider-based analysis.
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Live births exclusively breastfed at 10 days following birth. Denominator: All valid live births.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have a valid response to method of feeding to be included in the calculations.

**4.7 Outcome 4: % women and partners who felt confident to care for their baby - no longer part of the maternity dataset.**

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women and partners who felt confident to care for their baby.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of women and partners who felt confident to care for their baby.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women and partners with maternity services being provided by the health board.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	<i>Data not included on the maternity systems.</i>
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Women and partners who felt confident to care for their baby. Denominator: All women and partners.
<b>Caveats</b>	Data not included on the maternity systems and provided separately, where available.

## 4.8 Outcome 5: % 'healthy' births

<b>What is being measured?</b>	'Healthy' births
<b>Indicator definition</b>	<p>The percentage of births considered to be normal births ('healthy'). Any of the following criteria exclude the birth from being considered as 'healthy':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An onset of labour other than spontaneous</li> <li>• Augmentation in labour</li> <li>• Caesarean section, use of forceps or ventouse</li> <li>• A gestational age of &lt;37 weeks</li> <li>• Still birth</li> <li>• Epidural in labour</li> <li>• 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> degree perineal trauma or episiotomy</li> <li>• A birth weight of &lt;2500g or &gt;4000g</li> <li>• Blood loss of &gt;500ml</li> <li>• Apgar score at 5 minutes &lt;7</li> </ul>
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Births.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	All births.
<b>Data source</b>	Maternity Indicators Data Set
<b>Method</b>	<p>Numerator: Healthy births that meet the above criteria  Denominator: All valid births.</p>
<b>Caveats</b>	<p>Only complete records were included in the healthy births analysis i.e. each record must have valid entries to all the fields related to the above criteria to be included. Some unhealthy births are identifiable from incomplete records but they have not been included in the analysis as a healthy birth can only be identified where the record is complete.</p>

## 4.9 Performance 1: Caesarean section rate (by Robson Group)

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Caesarean section rate (by Robson Group)
<b>Indicator definition</b>	<p>The percentage of pregnancies where the method of delivery was caesarean section for each Robson Group. Robson Groups are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group 1: Nulliparous, single cephalic, <math>\geq 37</math> weeks, spontaneous labour</li> <li>• Group 2: Nulliparous, single cephalic, <math>\geq 37</math> weeks, induced or caesarean section before labour</li> <li>• Group 3: Multiparous (excludes previous caesarean sections), single cephalic, <math>\geq 37</math> weeks, spontaneous labour</li> <li>• Group 4: Multiparous (excludes previous caesarean sections), single cephalic, <math>\geq 37</math> weeks, induced or caesarean section before labour</li> <li>• Group 5: Previous caesarean section, single cephalic, <math>\geq 37</math> weeks, all onset of labour types</li> <li>• Group 6: All nulliparous breeches</li> <li>• Group 7: All multiparous breeches (includes previous caesarean sections)</li> <li>• Group 8: All multiple pregnancies (includes previous caesarean sections)</li> <li>• Group 9: All abnormal lies, all gestations</li> <li>• Group 10: All single cephalic, <math>&lt; 37</math> weeks (includes previous caesarean sections).</li> <li>• Overall caesarean section rate.</li> </ul>
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women at delivery.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	Maternity Indicators Data Set
<b>Method</b>	<p>Women were classified into one of ten Robson groups prior to calculating the caesarean section rates.</p> <p>Numerator: Valid Women giving birth where the method of delivery was a caesarean section. Denominator: All valid women giving birth.</p>
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have valid entries to all the required fields on the maternity record to be included in the calculations.

#### 4.10 Performance 2: % women whose initial assessment has been carried out by 10 completed weeks of pregnancy

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women who had their initial assessment carried out by 10 completed weeks of pregnancy.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of pregnancies where the initial assessment was carried out by 10 completed weeks of pregnancy.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women at initial assessment.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	Maternity Indicators Data Set
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Women whose initial assessment had been carried out by 10 completed weeks of pregnancy. Denominator: All women with a valid initial assessment date.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have a valid entry to the gestation at initial assessment field (0-45 weeks) to be included in the calculations.

#### 4.11 Performance 3: % women with existing mental health conditions with a care plan in place

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women with existing mental health conditions with a care plan in place.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of women with existing mental health conditions with a care plan in place.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women at initial assessment.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	Maternity Indicators Data Set
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Women with existing mental health conditions with a care plan in place. Denominator: All women with a mental health condition.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have valid entries to all the required fields on the maternity record to be included in the calculations.

**4.12 Performance 4: % women and partners who said they were treated well by maternity services - *no longer part of the maternity dataset.***

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women and partners who said they were treated well by maternity services.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of women and partners who said they were treated well by maternity services.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women and partners with maternity services being provided by the health board.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	<i>Data not included on the maternity systems.</i>
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Women and partners who said they were treated well by maternity services. Denominator: All women and partners.
<b>Caveats</b>	Data not included on the maternity systems and provided separately, where available.

**4.13 Performance 5: % women who gave up smoking during pregnancy**

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women who gave up smoking during pregnancy
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of women who were smoking at initial assessment but gave up smoking by 36-38 weeks.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women at initial assessment and at 36-38 weeks.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	Maternity Indicators Data Set
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Women who were smokers at initial assessment who were not smokers by 36-38 weeks. Denominator: Women who were smokers at initial assessment.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have valid entries to all the required fields on the maternity record to be included in the calculations.

**4.14 Performance 5: % women who gave up drinking  $\geq 5$  units of alcohol per week during pregnancy - *no longer part of the maternity dataset.***

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women who gave up drinking $\geq 5$ units of alcohol per week during pregnancy.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of women who were drinking $\geq 5$ units of alcohol per week at initial assessment who then gave up drinking $\geq 5$ units of alcohol per week by 36-38 weeks.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women at initial assessment and at 36-38 weeks.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	Health board maternity datasets
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Women who were drinking $\geq 5$ units of alcohol at initial assessment who were not drinking $\geq 5$ units of alcohol by 36-38 weeks. Denominator: Women who were drinking $\geq 5$ units at initial assessment.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have valid entries to all the required fields on the maternity record to be included in the calculations.

**4.15 Performance 5: % women who gave up misuse of substances during pregnancy - *no longer part of the maternity dataset.***

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women who gave up misuse of substances during pregnancy.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of women who were misusing substances at initial assessment who gave up misusing substances by 36-38 weeks.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women at initial assessment and 36-38 weeks.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	Health board maternity datasets
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Women who were misusing substances at initial assessment who gave up misusing substances by 36-38 weeks. Denominator: Women who were misusing substances at initial assessment.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have valid entries to all the required fields on the maternity record to be included in the calculations.

**4.16 Performance 5: % women who gained no more than the recommended amount of weight during pregnancy**

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women who gained no more than the recommended amount of weight during pregnancy.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of women who gained no more than the recommended amount of weight during pregnancy.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women at initial assessment and at 36-38 weeks.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	Maternity Indicators Data Set
<b>Method</b>	The recommended weight gain for women who are normal weight (BMI 18.5-24.9) is 11.5-16 kg; Overweight women (BMI 25.0-29.9) should gain 7-11.5 kg; Obese women (BMI $\geq$ 30.0) should only gain 5-9 kg. <sup>1</sup>  Numerator: Women who gained no more than the

	recommended amount of weight during pregnancy. Denominator: All valid women.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have valid entries to all the required fields on the maternity record to be included in the calculations.
<b>Reference</b>	1: Rasmussen KM, Yaktine AL, editors. Committee to Reexamine Institute of Medicine Pregnancy Weight Guidelines (2009) <a href="#">Weight gain during pregnancy: re-examining the guidelines.</a>

**4.17 Additional 1: % women who used folic acid pre-conception - no longer part of the maternity dataset.**

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women who used folic acid pre-conception.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of women who used folic acid pre-conception.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women at initial assessment.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	Health board maternity datasets
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Women who took folic acid pre-conception. Denominator: All women at initial assessment.
<b>Caveats</b>	This indicator was not requested as part of the maternity data specification. Where available, the record must have valid entries to all the required fields on the maternity record to be included in the calculations.

**4.18 Additional 1: % women who used folic acid during early pregnancy - no longer part of the maternity dataset.**

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Women who used folic acid during early pregnancy.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of women who used folic acid during early pregnancy.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Women at initial assessment.

<b>Unit being counted</b>	Pregnancies. A woman with multiple pregnancies who gave birth on two separate occasions during the financial year would be counted twice. A woman with a pregnancy resulting in twins and other multiple births would be counted once.
<b>Data source</b>	Health board maternity datasets
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Women who took folic acid in early pregnancy. Denominator: All women at initial assessment.
<b>Caveats</b>	This indicator was not requested as part of the maternity data specification. Where available, the record must have valid entries to all the required fields on the maternity record to be included in the calculations.

#### 4.19 Additional 2: % babies born preterm (before 37 weeks)

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Babies born preterm (before 37 weeks).
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of babies born preterm (before 37 weeks).
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Births.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Singleton live births
<b>Data source</b>	Maternity Indicators Data Set
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Singleton live births born before 37 weeks. Denominator: All valid singleton live births.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have valid entries to all the required fields on the maternity record to be included in the calculations. A gestational age at delivery of 20-45 weeks was accepted as valid.

#### 4.20 Additional 3: % babies born at term who were small for gestational age

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Babies born at term who were small for gestational age.																										
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of babies born at term who were small for gestational age.																										
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Births.																										
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Singleton live births where the gestational age was between 37 and 43 weeks of gestation.																										
<b>Data source</b>	Maternity Indicators Data Set																										
<b>Method</b>	<p>Births were small for gestational age where the weight was below the age and sex-specific cut-off. The cut-offs were defined as the 10<sup>th</sup> centile of the age and sex distribution of 600,000 Welsh births over a 19-year period. The centile values were provided for this purpose by Professor Frank Dunstan at Cardiff University. The cut-offs can be found below:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Gestational age (weeks)</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Small for gestational age cut-offs (g)</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Males</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Females</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">37</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,450</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,343</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">38</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,665</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,555</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">39</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,859</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,744</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">40</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,016</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,897</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">41</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,122</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,997</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">42</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,164</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,030</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">43</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,133</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,988</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Numerator: Singleton live birth babies who were small for gestational age. Denominator: All valid singleton live births.</p>	Gestational age (weeks)	Small for gestational age cut-offs (g)		Males	Females	37	2,450	2,343	38	2,665	2,555	39	2,859	2,744	40	3,016	2,897	41	3,122	2,997	42	3,164	3,030	43	3,133	2,988
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<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have valid entries to all the required fields on the maternity record to be included in the calculations.																										

#### 4.21 Additional 4: % babies exclusively breastfed at birth

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Babies who were exclusively breastfed at birth.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of babies who were exclusively breastfed at birth.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Births.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Live births.
<b>Data source</b>	Maternity Indicators Data Set
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Babies who were exclusively breastfed at birth. Denominator: All valid live births.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have valid entries to all the required fields on the maternity record to be included in the calculations.

#### 4.22 Additional 5: % babies exclusively breastfed at 6 weeks following birth

<b>What is being measured?</b>	Babies who were exclusively breastfed at 6 weeks following birth.
<b>Indicator definition</b>	The percentage of babies who were exclusively breastfed at 6 weeks following birth.
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Births.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	Live births.
<b>Data source</b>	This data is taken from the National Community Child Health Database (NCCHD). It is residence-based rather than provider-based analysis.
<b>Method</b>	Numerator: Live births breastfed at 6 weeks. Denominator: All valid live births.
<b>Caveats</b>	The record must have valid entries to all the required fields on the maternity record to be included in the calculations.

#### 4.23 Additional 6: % 'healthy' births (UK definition)

<b>What is being measured?</b>	'Healthy' births (UK definition)
<b>Indicator definition</b>	<p>The percentage of births considered to be normal births ('healthy'). Any of the following criteria exclude the birth from being considered as 'healthy':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An onset of labour other than spontaneous</li> <li>• Caesarean section, use of forceps or ventouse</li> <li>• Epidural in labour</li> <li>• Episiotomy</li> </ul>
<b>Who/what does it measure?</b>	Births.
<b>Unit being counted</b>	All births.
<b>Data source</b>	Maternity Indicators Data Set
<b>Method</b>	<p>Numerator: Healthy births that meet the above criteria  Denominator: All valid births.</p>
<b>Caveats</b>	<p>Only complete records were included in the healthy births analysis i.e. each record must have valid entries to all the fields related to the above criteria to be included. Some unhealthy births are identifiable from incomplete records but they have not been included in the analysis as a healthy birth can only be identified where the record is complete.</p>