Identifying and definitional attributes

**Metadata item type:** Indicator Set

**Indicator set type:** Other

**METeOR identifier:** 613171

**Registration status:** Health, Superseded 06/09/2018

**Description:**

The Maternity Services Inter-Jurisdictional Committee (MSIJC) of the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council (AHMAC) was tasked with developing a set of national core maternity indicators to monitor the quality of maternity care in Australia. This work was undertaken by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), after initial development by Women's Healthcare Australasia and the Western Australian Department of Health.

The indicators are clinical indicators that apply to the field of maternity care. A clinical indicator is specifically defined as a measure of the clinical management and outcome of care, and should be based on evidence that confirms the underlying causal relationship between a particular process or intervention and health outcome (WHA 2007).

Clinical indicators have a key role in the assessment, monitoring and evaluation of patient care. They allow for monitoring of change in practice and outcomes relative to individual and peer organisations over time with the objective of improving patient care.

Relational attributes

**Related metadata references:**

Supersedes National Core Maternity Indicators (2013) Health, Superseded 02/02/2016

Has been superseded by National Core Maternity Indicators, 2018 Health, Superseded 19/06/2019

**Indicators linked to this Indicator set:**

PI 01—Tobacco smoking in pregnancy for all women giving birth (2016) Health, Superseded 06/09/2018

PI 02—Antenatal care in the first trimester for all women giving birth (2016) Health, Superseded 06/09/2018

PI 03—Episiotomy for women giving birth for the first time and giving birth vaginally (2016) Health, Superseded 06/09/2018

PI 04—Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term (2016) Health, Superseded 06/09/2018

PI 05—Induction of labour for selected women giving birth for the first time (2016) Health, Superseded 06/09/2018

PI 06—Caesarean section for selected women giving birth for the first time (2016) Health, Superseded 06/09/2018

PI 07—Normal (non-instrumental) vaginal birth for selected women giving birth for the first time (2016) Health, Superseded 06/09/2018

PI 08—Instrumental vaginal birth for selected women giving birth for the first time (2016) Health, Superseded 06/09/2018

PI 09—General anaesthetic for women giving birth by caesarean section (2016) Health, Superseded 06/09/2018
PI 10—Small babies among births at or after 40 weeks gestation (2016) Health, Superseded 06/09/2018

PI 13—Third and fourth degree tears for (a) all vaginal first births and (b) all vaginal births (2016) Health, Superseded 06/09/2018

PI 15—Women having their second birth vaginally whose first birth was by caesarean section (2016) Health, Superseded 06/09/2018

Collection and usage attributes

Comments:  
NOTE: Not all of the data used to derive these indicators are collected in a standardised way, or are available for all years across all jurisdictions; therefore, results should be interpreted with caution.

Data for 2016 indicator reporting include annual data for the calendar years 2004 to 2013. Data are not available for all indicators for all years.

Source and reference attributes

Origin:  
AIHW National Perinatal Epidemiology and Statistics Unit and AIHW 2013. National core maternity indicators. Cat. no. PER 58. Canberra: AIHW.


Reference documents:  
WHA (Women’s Healthcare Australasia) 2007. Supporting excellence in maternity care: the core maternity indicators project: findings from the core maternity indicators project. Canberra: WHA.