



Parity

Euro-Peristat Meeting
Rolduc Abbey, the Netherlands
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Why indicator is important and its exact definition

- **Parity** is associated with many issues: maternal conditions, complications during delivery and prenatal care and preventive behaviour

- * Parity 0:

- higher risks of fetal and neonatal mortality, preterm delivery, caesarean section ...

- better adherence to recommendations (folic acid, vaccinations, ...)

- * High parity (grand multiparous women)

- higher risks of preterm delivery, maternal complications

- **Definition**

- *Number* of previous live or stillbirths of women delivering a live or stillbirth

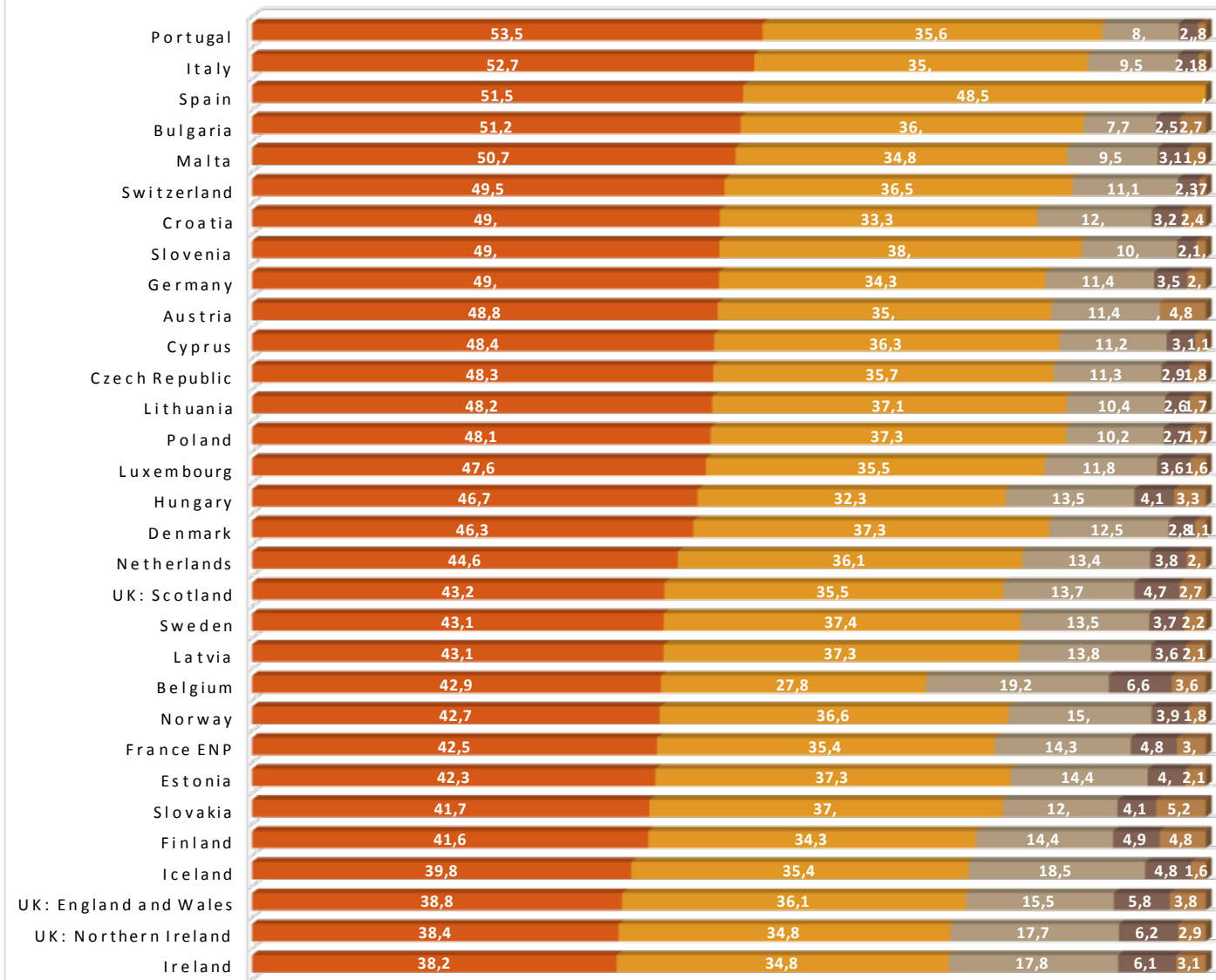
N of countries able to provide the indicator

- Very well documented
- But ...
 - no data from Greece & Romania
 - missing data in Slovakia (10%) and under 1% in the other countries
 - description
 - Parity 0/1+ in Spain
 - Parity 0/1/3+ in Austria (distribution of parity 0/1/2+????)

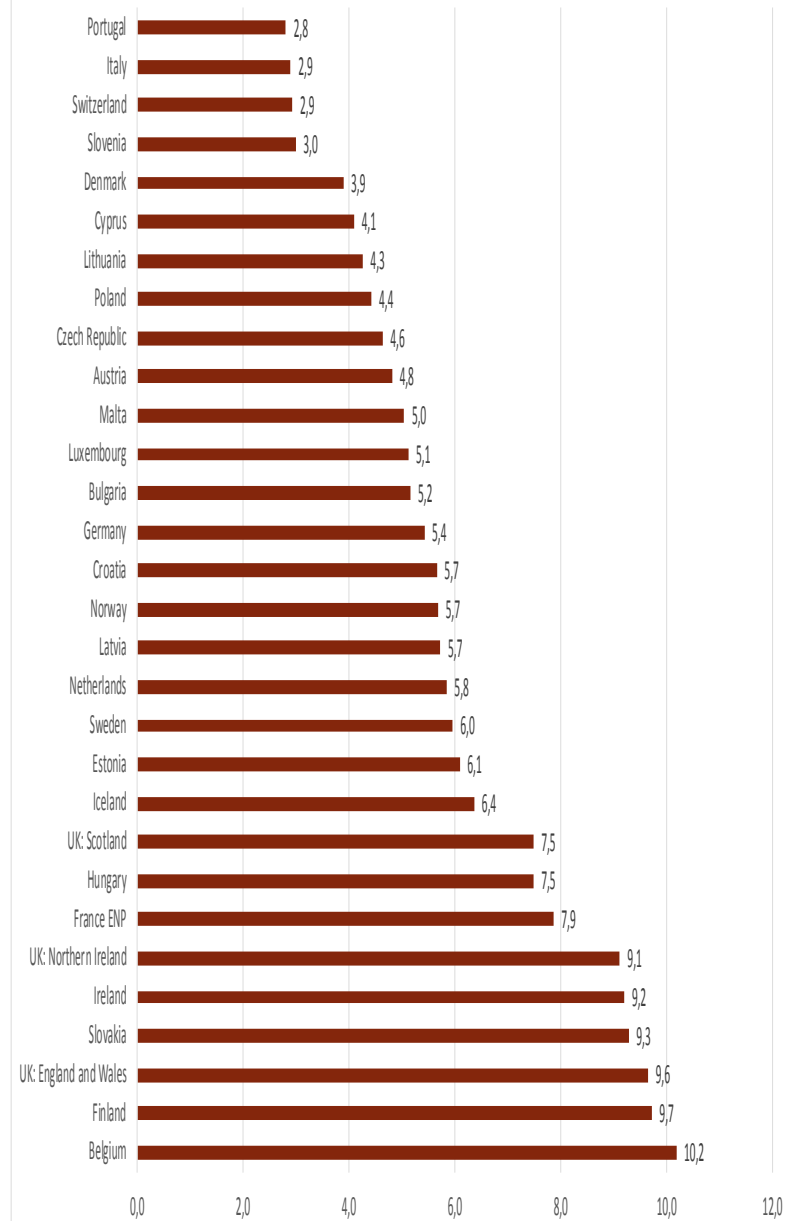
Quality questions

- Issues to consider when looking at the indicator
 - Definition of parity for women who had previous pregnancies:
 - Computation including previous pregnancies or previous births?(large impact)
 - To be checked in the description from each country
 - How previous multiple births and previous stillbirths are included? (small impact)
- Missing data
 - Slovakia (10%) and under 1% in the other countries
- Countries with outlying values or other information that we don't understand
 - Belgium: abnormal % of multiparous women compared to nulliparous women

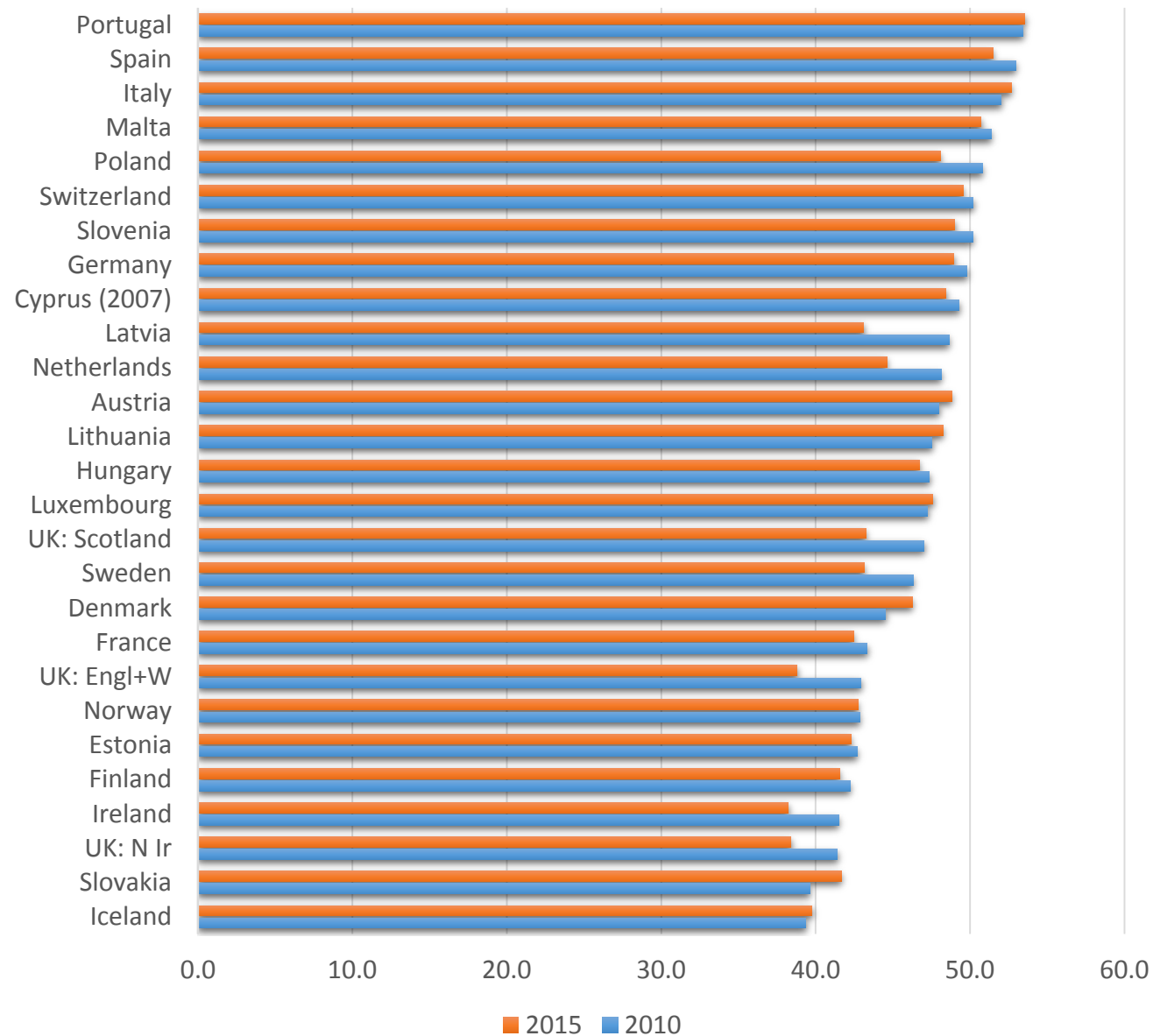
Parity in 2015



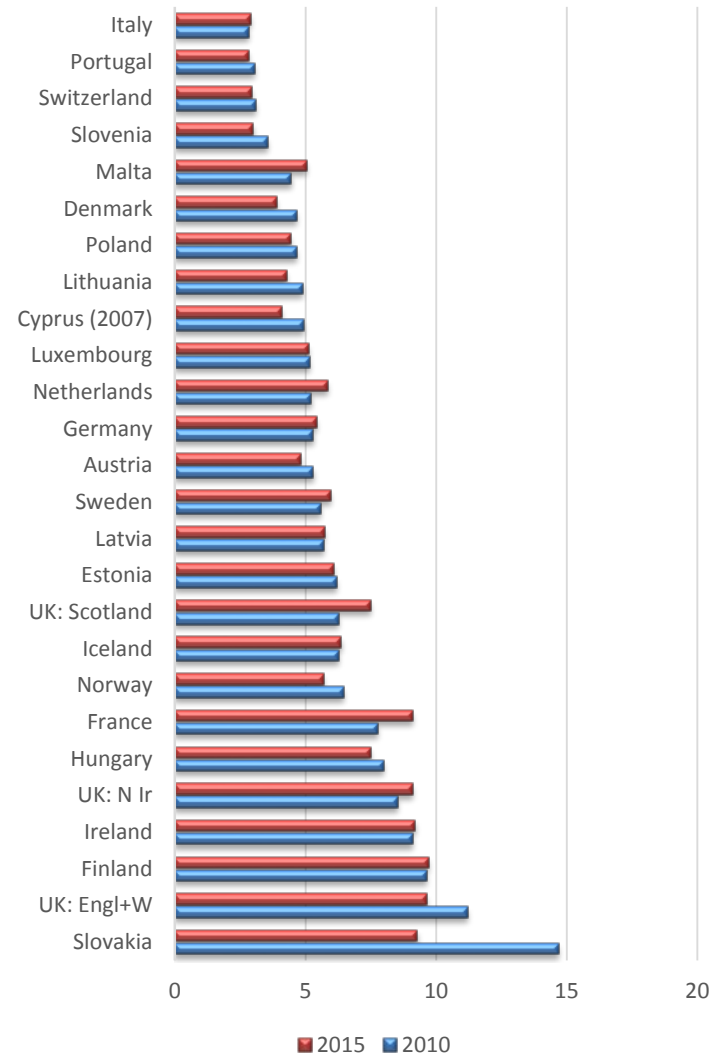
Parity 3+ in 2015



Changes in parity 0 since 2010



Changes in parity 3+ since 2010



Summary of findings

- Key messages
 - Rather wide variations of parity (primiparae: 38 to 53% of births in 2015
 - Impact on many indicators; eg impact of primiparae on CS rates: see the presentation of the Robson Classification.
 - Similar international variations of the percentage of primiparous women or women with 3 or more previous births in 2010 and 2016.
 - Changes over time
 - Lower proportion of parity 0 in 2015 than in 2010 in most countries (slight increase in 7 countries)
- Next steps to finalize work on this indicator for the report :
 - Check the definitions used in each country; try to get data by parity in Spain and Austria
 - Describe the trends in fertility rates to explain the variations in the distribution of parity