

Birth—birth order, code N

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Birth—birth order, code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Metadata item type: | Data Element |
| Short name: | Birth order |
| METEOR identifier: | 269992 |
| Registration status: | Health! , Superseded 02/08/2017 Tasmanian Health , Superseded 24/06/2020 |
| Definition: | The sequential order of each baby of a multiple birth, as represented by a code. |
| Data Element Concept: | Birth—birth order |
| Value Domain: | Birth order code N |

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Representation class: | Code |
| Data type: | Number |
| Format: | N |
| Maximum character length: | 1 |

| | Value | Meaning |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Permissible values: | 1 | Singleton or first of a multiple birth |
| | 2 | Second of a multiple birth |
| | 3 | Third of a multiple birth |
| | 4 | Fourth of a multiple birth |
| | 5 | Fifth of a multiple birth |
| | 6 | Sixth of a multiple birth |
| | 8 | Other |
| Supplementary values: | 9 | Not stated |

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Guide for use: | CODE 2 Second of a multiple birth Stillborns are counted such that, if twins were born, the first stillborn and the second live-born, the second twin would be recorded as code 2 Second of a multiple birth (and not code 1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth). |
| Collection methods: | This data should be collected routinely for persons aged 28 days or less. |

Source and reference attributes

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Submitting organisation: | National Perinatal Data Development Committee Standards Australia |
|---------------------------------|--|

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Has been superseded by [Birth—birth order, code N Health!](#), Superseded 12/12/2018
[Tasmanian Health](#), Superseded 24/06/2020

Is re-engineered from  [Birth order, version 2, DE, NHDD, NHIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf](#) (15.9 KB)
No registration status

Implementation in Data Set Specifications:

[Health care client identification](#)
[Health!](#), Superseded 04/05/2005

[Health care client identification DSS](#)
[Health!](#), Superseded 03/12/2008

[Health care client identification DSS](#)
[Health!](#), Retired 20/03/2013

[Individual demographic identifiers cluster](#)
[Health!](#), Standard 05/10/2016

Conditional obligation:

Conditional on a multiple birth.

[Perinatal NMDS](#)

[Health!](#), Superseded 07/12/2005

Implementation start date: 01/07/2005

Implementation end date: 30/06/2006

[Perinatal NMDS](#)

[Health!](#), Superseded 06/09/2006

Implementation start date: 01/07/2006

Implementation end date: 30/06/2007

[Perinatal NMDS 2007-2008](#)

[Health!](#), Superseded 05/02/2008

Implementation start date: 01/07/2007

Implementation end date: 30/06/2008

[Perinatal NMDS 2008-2010](#)

[Health!](#), Superseded 02/12/2009

Implementation start date: 01/07/2008

Implementation end date: 30/06/2010

[Perinatal NMDS 2010-2011](#)

[Health!](#), Superseded 21/12/2010

Implementation start date: 01/07/2010

Implementation end date: 30/06/2011

DSS specific information:

Birth order is only assigned to births that are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS (i.e. births of at least 20 weeks gestation or 400g birth eight). In the case of multiple pregnancies, if one or more fetuses were removed from the uterus before 20 weeks gestation, for example, by abortion (spontaneous, induced or fetal reduction), they are not considered in the assignment of birth order for any remaining fetuses that are born. For example, in a twin pregnancy, where one fetus is aborted before 20 weeks, no birth order would be recorded for that twin. If the remaining twin is born and is in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, then their birth order would be recorded as '1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth'. If both twins are born and are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, the first twin will be assigned a birth order of '1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth' and the second twin will be assigned a birth order of '2 Second of a multiple birth'.

In the case of multiple births, this item should be recorded for each baby born.

[Perinatal NMDS 2011-12](#)

[Health!](#), Superseded 07/03/2012

Implementation start date: 01/07/2011

Implementation end date: 30/06/2012

DSS specific information:

Birth order is only assigned to births that are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS (i.e. births of at least 20 weeks gestation or 400g birth eight). In the case of multiple

pregnancies, if one or more fetuses were removed from the uterus before 20 weeks gestation, for example, by abortion (spontaneous, induced or fetal reduction), they are not considered in the assignment of birth order for any remaining fetuses that are born. For example, in a twin pregnancy, where one fetus is aborted before 20 weeks, no birth order would be recorded for that twin. If the remaining twin is born and is in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, then their birth order would be recorded as '1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth'. If both twins are born and are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, the first twin will be assigned a birth order of '1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth' and the second twin will be assigned a birth order of '2 Second of a multiple birth'.

In the case of multiple births, this item should be recorded for each baby born.

[Perinatal NMDS 2012-13](#)

[Health!](#), Superseded 07/02/2013

Implementation start date: 01/07/2012

Implementation end date: 30/06/2013

DSS specific information:

Birth order is only assigned to births that are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS (i.e. births of at least 20 weeks gestation or 400g birth weight). In the case of multiple pregnancies, if one or more fetuses were removed from the uterus before 20 weeks gestation, for example, by abortion (spontaneous, induced or fetal reduction), they are not considered in the assignment of birth order for any remaining fetuses that are born. For example, in a twin pregnancy, where one fetus is aborted before 20 weeks, no birth order would be recorded for that twin. If the remaining twin is born and is in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, then their birth order would be recorded as '1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth'. If both twins are born and are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, the first twin will be assigned a birth order of '1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth' and the second twin will be assigned a birth order of '2 Second of a multiple birth'.

In the case of multiple births, this item should be recorded for each baby born.

[Perinatal NMDS 2013-14](#)

[Health!](#), Superseded 07/03/2014

Implementation start date: 01/07/2013

Implementation end date: 30/06/2014

DSS specific information:

Birth order is only assigned to births that are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS (i.e. births of at least 20 weeks gestation or 400g birth weight). In the case of multiple pregnancies, if one or more fetuses were removed from the uterus before 20 weeks gestation, for example, by abortion (spontaneous, induced or fetal reduction), they are not considered in the assignment of birth order for any remaining fetuses that are born. For example, in a twin pregnancy, where one fetus is aborted before 20 weeks, no birth order would be recorded for that twin. If the remaining twin is born and is in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, then their birth order would be recorded as '1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth'. If both twins are born and are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, the first twin will be assigned a birth order of '1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth' and the second twin will be assigned a birth order of '2 Second of a multiple birth'.

In the case of multiple births, this item should be recorded for each baby born.

[Perinatal NMDS 2014-18](#)

[Health!](#), Superseded 02/08/2017

Implementation start date: 01/07/2014

Implementation end date: 30/06/2018

DSS specific information:

Birth order is only assigned to births that are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS (i.e. births of at least 20 weeks gestation or 400g birth weight). In the case of multiple pregnancies, if one or more fetuses were removed from the uterus before 20 weeks gestation, for example, by abortion (spontaneous, induced or fetal reduction), they are not considered in the assignment of birth order for any remaining fetuses that are born. For example, in a twin pregnancy, where one fetus is aborted before 20 weeks, no birth order would be recorded for that twin. If the

remaining twin is born and is in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, then their birth order would be recorded as '1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth'. If both twins are born and are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, the first twin will be assigned a birth order of '1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth' and the second twin will be assigned a birth order of '2 Second of a multiple birth'.

In the case of multiple births, this item should be recorded for each baby born.

[Tasmanian Perinatal Data Set - 2016](#)

[Tasmanian Health](#), Standard 30/01/2017

Implementation start date: 01/07/2016

Implementation end date: 30/06/2017

[Tasmanian Perinatal Data Set - 2019](#)

[Tasmanian Health](#), Superseded 23/06/2020

Implementation start date: 01/07/2019

Implementation end date: 30/06/2020