Birth—birth order, code N

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

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Registration status:	Health!, Superseded 02/08/2017 Tasmanian Health, Superseded 24/06/2020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Related metadata references:	Has been superseded by [Birth—birth order, code N](#)
	[Health!](#), Superseded 12/12/2018
	[Tasmanian Health](#), Superseded 24/06/2020
	Is re-engineered from [📄](#) [Birth order, version 2, DE, NHDD, NHIMG, Superseded](#) [01/03/2005.pdf](#) (15.9 KB)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	[Health!](#), Superseded 04/05/2005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	[Health!](#), Superseded 03/12/2008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	[Health!](#), Superseded 07/12/2005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	[Health!](#), Superseded 06/09/2006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