

# 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:	<a href="#">Health</a> , Superseded 02/08/2017 <a href="#">Tasmanian Health</a> , Superseded 24/06/2020
Definition:	The sequential order of each baby of a multiple birth, as represented by a code.
Data Element Concept:	<a href="#">Birth—birth order</a>
Value Domain:	<a href="#">Birth order code N</a>

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Has been superseded by [Birth—birth order, code N Health](#), Superseded 12/12/2018  
[Tasmanian Health](#), Superseded 24/06/2020

Is re-engineered from  [Birth order, version 2, DE, NHDD, NHIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf](#) (15.9 KB)  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[Health care client identification Health](#), Superseded 04/05/2005

[Health care client identification DSS Health](#), Superseded 03/12/2008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[Health](#), Superseded 07/12/2005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 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 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 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 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