Product of birth—birth order, code N

Exported from METEOR

(AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website’s material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

# Product of birth—birth order, code N

|  |
| --- |
| Identifying and definitional attributes |
| Metadata item type: | Data Element |
| Short name: | Birth order |
| METEOR identifier: | 733265 |
| Registration status: | [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 03/12/2020[Tasmanian Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/15), Standard 24/03/2023 |
| Definition: | The sequential order of each baby of a multiple birth, as represented by a code. |
| Context: | Perinatal.Multiple births have higher risks of perinatal mortality and morbidity. Multiple birth pregnancies are often associated with obstetric, labour and delivery complications, higher rates of neonatal morbidity, low [**birthweight**](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/733258), and a higher perinatal death rate. |
| Data Element Concept: | [Product of birth—birth order](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/733381)  |
| Value Domain: | [Birth order code N](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/695287) |

|  |
| --- |
| 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/inadequately described  |

|  |
| --- |
| Data element attributes  |
| Collection and usage attributes |
| Guide for use: | CODE 2     Second of a multiple birthStillborns 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 element should be collected routinely for all babies aged 28 days or less. |
| Comments: | Required to analyse pregnancy outcome according to birth order and identify the individual baby resulting from a multiple birth pregnancy. |
| Source and reference attributes |
| Submitting organisation: | National Perinatal Data Development Committee |
| Relational attributes |
| Related metadata references: | Supersedes [Product of birth—birth order, code N](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/695293)       [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Superseded 03/12/2020       [Tasmanian Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/15), Superseded 24/03/2023 |
| Implementation in Data Set Specifications: | [Baby data elements (TDLU) cluster](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/786622)       [Tasmanian Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/15), Standard 17/11/2023***Implementation start date:*** 01/07/2023***Implementation end date:*** 30/06/2025[Perinatal Mortality NBEDS 2024–25](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/775718)       [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Qualified 12/09/2023***Implementation start date:*** 01/07/2024***Implementation end date:*** 30/06/2025***DSS specific information:*** In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each perinatal death.[Perinatal NMDS 2021–22](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/727291)       [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Superseded 17/12/2021***Implementation start date:*** 01/07/2021***Implementation end date:*** 30/06/2022***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 400 grams birthweight). In the case of multiple pregnancies, if one or more fetuses were removed from the mother's 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 gestation, 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 Code 1 (Singleton or first of a multiple birth). If both twins are born and are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, the first twin would be assigned a birth order of Code 1 (Singleton or first of a multiple birth) and the second twin would be assigned a birth order of Code 2 (Second of a multiple birth).In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each baby born.[Perinatal NMDS 2022–23](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/742052)       [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Superseded 09/12/2022***Implementation start date:*** 01/07/2022***Implementation end date:*** 30/06/2023***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 400 grams birthweight). In the case of multiple pregnancies, if one or more fetuses were removed from the mother's 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 gestation, 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 Code 1 (Singleton or first of a multiple birth). If both twins are born and are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, the first twin would be assigned a birth order of Code 1 (Singleton or first of a multiple birth) and the second twin would be assigned a birth order of Code 2 (Second of a multiple birth).In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each baby born.[Perinatal NMDS 2023–24](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/756062)       [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Superseded 06/12/2023***Implementation start date:*** 01/07/2023***Implementation end date:*** 30/06/2024***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 400 grams birthweight). In the case of multiple pregnancies, if one or more fetuses were removed from the mother's 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 gestation, 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 Code 1 (Singleton or first of a multiple birth). If both twins are born and are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, the first twin would be assigned a birth order of Code 1 (Singleton or first of a multiple birth) and the second twin would be assigned a birth order of Code 2 (Second of a multiple birth).In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each baby born.[Perinatal NMDS 2024–25](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/775714)       [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 06/12/2023***Implementation start date:*** 01/07/2024***Implementation end date:*** 30/06/2025***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 400 grams birthweight). In the case of multiple pregnancies, if one or more fetuses were removed from the mother's 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 gestation, 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 Code 1 (Singleton or first of a multiple birth). If both twins are born and are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, the first twin would be assigned a birth order of Code 1 (Singleton or first of a multiple birth) and the second twin would be assigned a birth order of Code 2 (Second of a multiple birth).In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each baby born.[Tasmanian Perinatal Data Set - 2023](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/774938)       [Tasmanian Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/15), Standard 23/11/2023***Implementation start date:*** 01/07/2023***Implementation end date:*** 30/06/2024 |