Health-care incident—geographic remoteness, remoteness classification (ASGS-RA) code N

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

Health-care incident—geographic remoteness, remoteness classification (ASGS-RA) code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Geographic remoteness
Synonymous names:	Geographic remoteness of health-care incident
METEOR identifier:	531677
Registration status:	Health!, Superseded 06/09/2018
Definition:	The remoteness of the location at which a health-care incident took place, based on the physical road distance to the nearest urban centre and its population size, as represented by a code.
Data Element Concept:	Health-care incident—geographic remoteness
Value Domain:	Remoteness classification (ASGS-RA) N

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Classification scheme:	Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011
Representation class:	Code
Data type:	Number
Format:	N
Maximum character length:	1

	Value	Meaning
Permissible values:	1	Major cities of Australia
	2	Inner regional Australia
	3	Outer regional Australia
	4	Remote Australia
	5	Very remote Australia
	6	Migratory
Supplementary values:	9	Not stated/inadequately described

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	CODE 1 Major cities of Australia

'Major cities of Australia' includes Statistical Area Level 1s (SA1s) with an average Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+) index value of 0 to 0.2.

CODE 2 Inner regional Australia

'Inner regional Australia' includes SA1s with an average ARIA+ index value greater than 0.2 and less than or equal to 2.4.

CODE 3 Outer regional Australia

'Outer regional Australia' includes SA1s with an average ARIA+ index value greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92.

CODE 4 Remote Australia

'Remote Australia' includes SA1s with an average ARIA+ index value greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53.

CODE 5 Very remote Australia

'Very remote Australia' includes SA1s with an average ARIA+ index value greater than 10.53.

CODE 6 Migratory

'Migratory' is composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory SA1s.

Collection methods: In this value domain, physical distance is defined in terms of ARIA+ codes, rather than a simple linear distance between points.

The list of permissible values for this value domain, i.e. codes 1 to 6, is intended to be directly mappable to the values used by the ABS to describe remoteness areas, i.e. codes 0 to 5.

Comments: In its initial form, as developed by the National Centre for Social Applications of Geographic Information Centres (now located within the Australian Population and Migration Research Centre) and the then Department of Health and Aged Care in 1999, ARIA scores ranged from 0 to 12 and were based on proximity to 4 points of reference.

A new version, ARIA+, was introduced in 2003, with ARIA+ scores now based on proximity to 5 points of reference. Also, changes were made to account for Tasmania's unique status as an island state, and to increase accuracy for locations at the urban fringe.

Prior to 2011, ARIA+ scores were calculated for individual Census Collection Districts (CCDs). Following the phasing out of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and the introduction of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) by the ABS in 2011, ARIA+ scores are now calculated for individual Statistical Area Level 1s (SA1s).

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Steward:	[Australian Institute of Health and Welfare](#)
Origin:	Publications detailing the ASGS remoteness classification are available free of charge from the ABS website:

Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013. 1270.055.005 - Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 5 - Remoteness Structure, July 2011. Viewed 15 July 2013, http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1270.0.55.005July%202011?OpenDocument

Reference documents: Information relating to the development of the ARIA and ARIA+ scores by the National Centre for Social Applications of Geographic Information Systems (GISCA) is available from the APMRC website:

Australian Population and Migration Research Centre (APMRC) 2013. ARIA (Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia). Viewed 15 July 2013, http://www.adelaide.edu.au/apmrc/research/projects/ category/about_aria.html

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: The remoteness classification of an entity can be derived using characteristics of its physical location, e.g. its map location or its Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).

The remoteness classification (RA1 to RA5) can be found with knowledge of the map location or SA1 of the hospital or other health service provider at which the health-care incident occurred. State/territory maps displaying remoteness areas are available from 'ASGS Remoteness Structure Edition 2011 PDF Maps'. Mapping between SA1 and remoteness area is detailed in the 'Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) to Remoteness Area (RA) ASGS Edition 2011 in csv. Format' data cube. The website with these and other aids for remoteness classification can be accessed via the following link:

http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/ 1270.0.55.005July%202011?OpenDocument

The SA1 ('Region code') of a region, along with other relevant information, can be found on the interactive map of Australia accessible via the following link:

http://betaworks.abs.gov.au/betaworks/betaworks.nsf/ projects/ASGSBoundariesOnline/frame.htm

When the health-care incident that gave rise to a medical indemnity claim involved a series of events that occurred in more than one location, the code recorded should reflect the location at which the primary incident or allegation type occurred.

Where a missed diagnosis was the main, dominant or primary cause giving rise to a medical indemnity claim, the code recorded should be the remoteness category of the place where the diagnosis should have been made, but was not, for example the general practitioner's surgery.

Code 9, 'Not stated/Inadequately described', should be used only when the information is not currently available, but is expected to become available as the medical indemnity claim progresses.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Reference documents: Australian Bureau of Statistics. 1270.0.55.005 - ASGS Remoteness Structure Edition 2011 PDF Maps. Viewed 15 July 2013.

http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/ 1270.0.55.005July%202011?OpenDocument

Australian Bureau of Statistics. Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) to Remoteness Area (RA) ASGS Edition 2011 in csv format. Viewed 15 July 2013.

http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/ 1270.0.55.005July%202011?OpenDocument

Australian Bureau of Statistics. Australia's ASGS statistical boundaries. Viewed 15 July 2013.

http://betaworks.abs.gov.au/betaworks/betaworks.nsf/ projects/ASGSBoundariesOnline/frame.htm

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes [Health-care incident—geographic remoteness, remoteness classification (ASGC-RA) N](#)
[Health!](#), Superseded 21/11/2013

Has been superseded by [Health-care incident—geographic remoteness, remoteness classification (ASGS-RA) code N](#)
[Health!](#), Standard 06/09/2018

Implementation in Data Set Specifications:

[Medical indemnity NBPDS 2014-](#)
[Health!](#), Standard 21/11/2013
Implementation start date: 01/07/2014
DSS specific information:

Code 6, 'Migratory', is not a valid code in this data set.