Establishment—geographic remoteness, admitted patient care remoteness classification (ASGS-RA) N

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Establishment—geographic remoteness, admitted patient care remoteness classification (ASGS-RA) N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Geographic remoteness (establishment)
Synonymous names:	Geographic remoteness of establishment
METEOR identifier:	702571
Registration status:	Health!, Standard 06/09/2018
Definition:	The remoteness of an establishment providing admitted patient care, based on the physical road distance to the nearest urban centre and its population size, as represented by a code.

Data element concept attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Data element concept:	Establishment—geographic remoteness
Synonymous names:	Hospital remoteness area
METEOR identifier:	461468
Registration status:	Health!, Standard 07/12/2011
Definition:	The remoteness of an establishment, based on the physical road distance to the nearest urban centre and its population size.
Context:	Health service
Object class:	Establishment
Property:	Geographic remoteness

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Value domain attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Value domain:	Admitted patient care remoteness classification (ASGS-RA) N
METEOR identifier:	702568
Registration status:	Health!, Standard 06/09/2018
Definition:	Australian Statistical Geography Standard-Remoteness Area (ASGS-RA) is a geographical classification which defines locations in terms of remoteness, i.e. the physical road distance of a location from the nearest Service Centre (a populated locality where the population is greater than 1,000 persons), within population size categories.

Context:

Geographic remoteness is essentially a measure of a physical location's level of access to goods and services. Large population centres tend to have a greater range of goods and services available than small population centres. Typically, a population centre is not likely to provide a full range of goods and services until its population reaches around 250,000 people.

The measures of remoteness used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) are based on population estimates obtained from the Census of Population and Housing, conducted every 5 years. Remoteness measures are calculated using Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+) scores, which are based on the distance of geographic locations from the nearest populated locality in various size ranges. The lower the ARIA+ score for a location, the better its level of access to goods and services.

Information in relation to how remoteness is defined and calculated is available from the Statistical Geography portal on the ABS website.

Information in relation to how ARIA+ scores are calculated for physical locations is available from the Hugo Centre for Migration and Population Research website.

Representational attributes

Classification scheme: Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2016

Representation class: Code

Data type: Number

Format: N

Maximum character length: 1

Permissible values:

Value	Meaning
0	Major cities of Australia
1	Inner regional Australia
2	Outer regional Australia
3	Remote Australia
4	Very remote Australia
5	Migratory

Supplementary values:

9	Not stated/inadequately described

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:

This value domain is intended exclusively for use when collecting data relating to admitted patient care.

CODE 0 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 1 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 2 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 3 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 4 Very remote Australia

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

CODE 5 Migratory

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

This value domain allows for the allocation of remoteness codes in accordance with those used by the ABS remoteness structure. It is intended exclusively for use in the collection of admitted patient care data, where historically data has been remoteness coded to the value range 0-5. The similarly structured value domain, using the value range 1-6 for remoteness, should be used wherever possible (see the 'Related metadata references' section below).

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 0 to 5, is the same as that used by the ABS to describe remoteness areas, i.e. codes 0 to 5, and is directly mappable to the range of codes used (codes 1-6) in the related value domain linked below (see the 'Related metadata references' section).

Comments:

In its initial form, as developed by GISCA 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 allow for more accurate estimation of the cost of travelling from Tasmania to the mainland, 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

Origin: Information relating to remoteness and other aspects of statistical geography is available from the Statistical Geography portal on the ABS website:

Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. ABS Geography. Viewed 15 August 2018, http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/home/Geography

Information relating to the development of the ARIA and ARIA+ scores by the Australian Population and Migration Research Centre (APMRC) within the National Centre for Social Applications of Geographic Information Systems (GISCA) at the University of Adelaide is available from the APMRC website:

Australian Population and Migration Research Centre 2013. ARIA - Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia. Viewed 15 August 2018, https://www.adelaide.edu.au/hugo-centre/spatial_data/aria/

Data element attributes

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: Supersedes Establishment—geographic remoteness, admitted patient care remoteness classification (ASGS-RA) N
Health!, Superseded 06/09/2018

Implementation in Data Set Specifications:

Admitted patient care NMDS 2018-19
Health!, Superseded 12/12/2018
Implementation start date: 01/07/2018
Implementation end date: 30/06/2019

Admitted patient care NMDS 2019-20
Health!, Superseded 18/12/2019
Implementation start date: 01/07/2019
Implementation end date: 30/06/2020

Admitted patient care NMDS 2020–21
Health!, Superseded 05/02/2021
Implementation start date: 01/07/2020
Implementation end date: 30/06/2021

Admitted patient care NMDS 2021–22
Health!, Superseded 20/10/2021
Implementation start date: 01/07/2021
Implementation end date: 30/06/2022

Admitted patient care NMDS 2022–23
Health!, Standard 20/10/2021
Implementation start date: 01/07/2022
Implementation end date: 30/06/2023