

Admitted patient care remoteness classification (ASGS Edition 3) N

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Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Value Domain
Synonymous names:	Admitted patient care remoteness classification (ASGS-RA)
METEOR identifier:	747198
Registration status:	Health , Standard 06/12/2023
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.

Representational attributes

Classification scheme:	Australian Statistical Geography Standard Edition 3
Representation class:	Code
Data type:	Number
Format:	N
Maximum character length:	1

	Value	Meaning
Permissible values:	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).

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 (ABS, 2023).

Information in relation to how ARIA+ scores are calculated for physical locations is available from the [Australian Centre for Housing Research](#) (ACHR 2023).

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:

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2023. Statistical Geography. Viewed 27 April 2023, <https://www.abs.gov.au/geography>

Information relating to the development of the ARIA and ARIA+ scores by the Australian Centre for Housing Research (ACHR) at the University of Adelaide is available from the ACHR website:

ACHR (Australian Centre for Housing Research) 2023. Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+). Viewed 27 April 2023, <https://able.adelaide.edu.au/housing-research/data-gateway/aria>

Revision status:

The ASGS was re-named to the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3 for the 2021 release. Previous ASGS editions had been named according to the Census of Population and Housing year it referred to, however, this led to confusion as the ASGS has historically been published across several years.

ASGS Edition 3 will be used for the 2021 Census of Population and Housing, and will be progressively introduced into other ABS data collections from 2022. ASGS Edition 3 is an update of ASGS 2016 (Edition 2). ASGS Edition 3 has a reference period of July 2021 - June 2026.

Relational attributes

**Related metadata
references:**

Supersedes [Admitted patient care remoteness classification \(ASGS-RA\) N Health](#), Superseded 06/12/2023

See also [Remoteness classification \(ASGS Edition 3\) code N Aged Care](#), Standard 30/06/2023
[Health](#), Recorded 27/04/2023

See also [Remoteness classification \(ASGS-RA\) N Health](#), Standard 06/09/2018
[Housing assistance](#), Standard 10/05/2019
[Indigenous](#), Standard 07/04/2024

**Data elements
implementing this value
domain:**

[Establishment—geographic remoteness, admitted patient care remoteness classification \(ASGS edition 3\) N Health](#), Standard 06/12/2023