Establishment—geographical location, code (ASGC 2006) NNNNN

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

Establishment—geographical location, code (ASGC 2006) NNNNN

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Geographical location of establishment
METEOR identifier:	341798
Registration status:	[Health,](#) Superseded 05/02/2008
Definition:	The geographical location of the main administrative centre of an establishment, as represented by a code.
Data Element Concept:	[Establishment—geographic location](#)
Value Domain:	[Geographical location code (ASGC 2006) NNNNN](#)

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Classification scheme:	[Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006](#)
Representation class:	Code
Data type:	Number
Format:	NNNNN
Maximum character length:	5

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	The geographical location is reported using a five-digit numerical code to indicate the Statistical Local Area (SLA) within the reporting state or territory, as defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), catalogue number 1216.0). It is a composite of State identifier and SLA (first digit = State identifier, next four digits = SLA).
	The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is updated on an annual basis with a date of effect of 1 July each year. Therefore, the edition effective for the data collection reference year should be used.
	The Australian Bureau of Statistics' National Localities Index (NLI) can be used to assign each locality or address in Australia to an SLA. The NLI is a comprehensive list of localities in Australia with their full code (including SLA) from the main structure of the ASGC. For the majority of localities, the locality name (suburb or town, for example) is sufficient to assign an SLA. However, some localities have the same name. For most of these, limited additional information such as the postcode or state can be used with the locality name to assign the SLA.
	In addition, other localities cross one or more SLA boundaries and are referred to as split localities. For these, the more detailed information of the number and street of the establishment is used with the Streets Sub-index of the NLI to assign the SLA.

Source and reference attributes

Origin: National Health Data Committee

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (Australian Bureau of Statistics Catalogue No. 1216.0)

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes [Establishment—geographical location, code (ASGC 2005) NNNNN](#)
[Health](#), Superseded 14/09/2006

Has been superseded by [Establishment—geographical location, code (ASGC 2007) NNNNN](#)
[Health](#), Superseded 04/02/2009

Is formed using [Establishment—Australian state/territory identifier, code N](#)
[Health](#), Superseded 18/12/2019

Implementation in Data Set Specifications:

[Mental health establishments NMDS 2007-08](#)
[Health](#), Superseded 05/02/2008
Implementation start date: 01/07/2007
Implementation end date: 30/06/2008

[Public hospital establishments NMDS 2007-08](#)
[Health](#), Superseded 05/02/2008
Implementation start date: 01/07/2007
Implementation end date: 30/06/2008