Person—geographic location, code (ASGC 2008) NNNNN



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Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Data Element

Short name: Geographic location of person

METEOR identifier: 377101

Registration status: Community Services (retired), Superseded 02/10/2009

Definition: The geographical location of a person using a five-digit numerical code which

indicates the Statistical Local Area (SLA) within the State or Territory of Australia.

Data Element Concept: Person—geographic location

Value Domain: Geographical location code (ASGC 2008) NNNNN

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Classification scheme: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008

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. The first digit is the single-digit code to indicate State or Territory. The remaining four digits are the numerical code for the Statistical Local Area (SLA) within the State or Territory.

The single digit codes for the states and territories and the four digit codes for the SLAs are as defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

The ASGC is updated on an annual basis with a date of effect of 1 July each year.

The codes for SLA are unique within each State and Territory, but not within the whole country. Thus, to define a unique location, the code of the State or Territory is required in addition to the code for the SLA.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics '(ABS) National Localities Index (NLI) (ABS Catalogue number 1252.0) can be used to assign each locality or address in Australia to a SLA. The NLI is a comprehensive list of localities in Australia with their full code (including State or Territory and 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 a 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 person's residence is used with the Streets Sub-index of the NLI to assign the SLA.

If the information available on the person's address indicates that it is in a split locality but is insufficient to assign an SLA, the code for the SLA which includes most of the split locality should be reported. This is in accordance with the NLI assignment of SLA when a split locality is identified and further detail about the address is not available.

The NLI does not assign a SLA code if the information about the address is insufficient to identify a locality, or is not an Australian locality. In these cases, the appropriate codes for undefined SLA within Australia (State or Territory unstated), undefined SLA within a stated State or Territory, no fixed place of abode (within Australia or within a stated State or Territory) or overseas should be used.

Source and reference attributes

Origin: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes Person—geographic location, code (ASGC 2007) NNNNN

Community Services (retired), Superseded 09/04/2009

Has been superseded by Person—geographic location (SLA), code (ASGC 2009)

<u>NNNNN</u>

Community Services (retired), Superseded 20/12/2010

Implementation in Indicators:

Used as Disaggregation

National Indigenous Reform Agreement: PI 10-Mortality rates (and excess deaths)

by leading causes for children under 5, 2012 Indigenous, Superseded 13/06/2013