Person—geographic location (SLA), code (ASGC 2011) NNNNN

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Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Geographic location of person
METEOR identifier:	455542
Registration status:	Community Services (retired), Standard 21/02/2012 Tasmanian Health, Standard 30/04/2021
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 attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Data element concept:	Person—geographic location
METEOR identifier:	269753
Registration status:	Community Services (retired), Standard 01/03/2005 Tasmanian Health, Standard 30/04/2021
Definition:	The geographical location of a person.
Context:	This is used in analysis of geographical patterns of service distribution and utilisation.
Object class:	Person
Property:	Geographic location

Value domain attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Value domain:	Geographical location code (ASGC 2011) NNNNN
METEOR identifier:	455519
Registration status:	Community Services (retired), Standard 21/02/2012 Disability, Standard 07/10/2014 Early Childhood, Standard 09/03/2012 Health, Standard 22/11/2011 Independent Hospital Pricing Authority, Standard 01/11/2012 Tasmanian Health, Standard 30/04/2021
Definition:	The ASGC (2011) code set representing geographical location.

Representational attributes

Classification scheme:	Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2011
Representation class:	Code
Data type:	Number
Format:	NNNNN
Maximum character length:	5

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

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/territory identifier and SLA (first digit = state/territory identifier, next four digits = SLA).

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is updated by the ABS on an annual basis, with a date of effect of 1 July each year.

Up until 2007, the ABS's National Localities Index (NLI) (catalogue number 1252.0.55.001) was available as a coding tool designed to assist users assign the ASGC Main Structure codes to street address information. However, the NLI is no longer produced by the ABS. To replace the Localities file of the NLI, the ABS has created a Locality to SLA correspondence file for 2011. This file is available on request by contacting ABS Geography at geography@abs.gov.au.

For the majority of localities, the locality name (suburb or town, for example) is sufficient to assign an SLA code. However, some localities have the same name. For most of these, limited additional information such as the postcode or state/territory can be used with the locality name to assign an SLA code. 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 to assign an SLA code.

If the information available on the person's address indicates that it is in a split locality but is insufficient to assign an SLA code, the code for the SLA which includes most of the split locaility should be reported.

An SLA cannot be assigned if the information about the address is insufficient to identify a locality, or the locality is not an Australian locality. In these cases, the appropriate codes should be used for either undefined SLA within Australia (state/territory unstated), undefined SLA within a stated state/territory, no fixed place of abode (within Australia or within a stated state/territory) or overseas.

Comments:

Geographical location is reported using SLA to enable accurate aggregation of information to larger areas within the ASGC (such as Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Divisions) as well as detailed analysis at the SLA level. The use of SLA also allows analysis relating the data to information compiled by the ABS on the demographic and other characteristics of the population of each SLA. Analyses facilitated by the inclusion of SLA information include:

- comparison of the use of services by persons residing in different geographical areas;
- characterisation of catchment areas and populations for establishments for planning purposes; and
- documentation of the provision of services to residents of states or territories other than the state or territory of the provider.

Source and reference attributes

Origin: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (Australian Bureau of Statistics catalogue number 1216.0)

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: Supersedes Person—geographic location (SLA), code (ASGC 2010) NNNNN Community Services (retired), Superseded 26/10/2011