Health-care incident—geographic remoteness, remoteness classification (ASGS-RA) code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Geographic remoteness
Synonymous names:	Geographic remoteness of health-care incident
METEOR identifier:	702573
Registration status:	• Health, Standard 06/09/2018
Definition:	The remoteness of the location at which a health-care incident took place, based on the physical road distance to the nearest urban centre and its population size, as represented by a code.
Data Element Concept:	Health-care incident—geographic remoteness

Value domain attributes

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

Supplementary values:

Value	Meaning
9	Not stated/inadequately described

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	Remoteness measures are calculated using Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+) scores, which are based on the road distance from a populated locality to the nearest Urban Centre. The lower the ARIA+ score for a populated locality the greater the access to services.
	CODE 1 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 2 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 3 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 4 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 5 Very remote Australia
	'Very remote Australia' includes SA1s with an average ARIA+ index value greater than 10.53.
	CODE 6 Migratory
	'Migratory' is composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory SA1s.
	Migratory includes people in transit on long distance trains, buses, aircraft and long haul road transport vehicles on Census night.
	Offshore includes people on oil rigs and drilling platforms etc. It is also used for expeditioners in the Australian Antarctic Territory.
	Shipping includes people who are on board vessels in Australian waters, in or between Australian ports on Census night.
Collection methods:	The list of permissible values for this value domain, i.e. codes 1 to 6, is intended to be directly mappable to the values used by the ABS to describe remoteness areas, i.e. codes 0 to 5, where Code 0 is Major Cities of Australia and Code 5 is Remote Australia.
	Information in relation to how remoteness is defined and calculated is available from the Geography portal on the ABS website.
	The ARIA+ is provided by the Hugo Centre for Migration and Population Research at the University of Adelaide website.
Comments:	The measures of remoteness used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) are based on population counts obtained from the Census of Population and Housing, conducted every 5 years.
	ARIA+ values range from 0 (high accessibility) to 15 (high remoteness), and is based on road distance measurements from over 12,000 populated localities to the nearest Service Centres in five size categories based on population size.
	Prior to 2011, ARIA+ scores were calculated for individual Census Collection Districts (CCDs). Following the phasing out of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification and the introduction of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) by the ABS in 2011, ARIA+ scores are now calculated for individual SA1s.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Steward:	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Origin:	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013. - Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 5 - Remoteness Structure, July 2011. ABS cat. no. 1270.055.005. Canberra: ABS. Viewed 15 July 2013, http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1270.0.55.005July%202011?OpenDocument
Reference documents:	Hugo Centre for Migration and Population Research 2018. ARIA. Viewed 1 May 2018, https://www.adelaide.edu.au/hugo-centre/spatial_data/aria/
	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2018. Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 5 - Remoteness Structure, July 2016. ABS cat. no. 1270.055.005. Canberra: ABS. Viewed 30 April 2018, http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1270.0.55.005

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:
The remoteness classification of an entity can be derived using characteristics of its physical location, e.g. its map location or its Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1).

The remoteness classification (RA1 to RA5) can be found with knowledge of the map location or SA1 of the hospital or other health service provider at which the health-care incident occurred. State/territory maps displaying remoteness areas are available from 'ASGS Remoteness Structure Edition 2016 PDF Maps'. Mapping between SA1 and remoteness area is detailed in the 'Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) to Remoteness Area (RA) ASGS Edition 2016 in csv. Format' data cube. The website with these and other aids for remoteness classification can be accessed via the following link:

http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/allprimarymainfeatures/D964E42C5DF5B6D4CA257B03000D7ECB?opendocument

The SA1 ('Region code') of a region, along with other relevant information, can be found on the interactive map of Australia accessible via the following link:

http://stat.abs.gov.au/itt/r.jsp?ABSMaps

When the health-care incident that gave rise to a medical indemnity claim involved a series of events that occurred in more than one location, the code recorded should reflect the location at which the primary incident or allegation type occurred.

Where a missed diagnosis was the main, dominant or primary cause giving rise to a medical indemnity claim, the code recorded should be the remoteness category of the place where the diagnosis should have been made, but was not, for example the general practitioner's surgery.

Code 9, 'Not stated/Inadequately described', should be used only when the information is not currently available, but is expected to become available as the medical indemnity claim progresses.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Reference documents: Australian Bureau of Statistics. 1270.0.55.005 - ASGS: Volume 5 Remoteness Structure, 2016 PDF Maps. Viewed 15 August 2018.

http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/allprimarymainfeatures/D964E42C5DF5B6D4CA257B03000D7ECB?opendocument

Australian Bureau of Statistics. Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) to Remoteness Area (RA) ASGS Edition 2016 in csv format. Viewed 15 August 2018.

http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/allprimarymainfeatures/D964E42C5DF5B6D4CA257B03000D7ECB?opendocument

Australian Bureau of Statistics. Australia's ASGS statistical boundaries. Viewed 15 August 2018.

http://stat.abs.gov.au/itt/r.jsp?ABSMaps

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:
Supersedes Health-care incident—geographic remoteness, remoteness classification (ASGS-RA) code N

- Health, Superseded 06/09/2018