Remoteness classification (ASGS Edition 3) code N

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY4.0 (CC BY4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website's material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

Remoteness classification (ASGS Edition 3) code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Value Domain
Synonymous names:	Remoteness area; Remoteness structure; ASGS-RA
METEOR identifier:	747271
Registration status:	<u>Aged Care</u> , Standard 30/06/2023 <u>Health</u> , Qualified 18/07/2024
Definition:	Australian Statistical Geography Standard—Remoteness Area (ASGS-RA) is a geographical classification which defines locations in terms of relative remoteness, i.e. the road distance of a location from the nearest Urban Centre and Locality .

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code	
Data type:	Number	
Format:	Ν	
Maximum character length:	1	
	Value	Meaning
Permissible values:	1	Major cities of Australia
	2	Inner regional Australia
	3	Outer regional Australia
	4	Remote Australia
	5	Very remote Australia
	6	Migratory
Supplementary values:	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.
Collection Methods:	Shipping includes people who are on board vessels in Australian waters, in or between Australian ports on Census night. 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 <u>Statistical Geography portal</u> 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).
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.
	Geographic remoteness is essentially a measure of a location's level of access to services. Larger population centres tend to have a greater level of service provision than small centres. Typically, a population centre is not likely to provide a full range of services until its population reaches around 250,000 people.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Steward:	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, <u>https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/statistical-geography</u>
	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 <u>Remoteness classification (ASGS-RA) N</u> <u>Health</u> , Standard 06/09/2018 <u>Housing assistance</u> , Standard 10/05/2019 <u>Indigenous</u> , Standard 07/04/2024
	See also <u>Admitted patient care remoteness classification (ASGS Edition 3) N</u> <u>Health</u> , Standard 06/12/2023
	See also <u>Medicare remoteness classification (ASGS-RA) N</u> <u>Commonwealth Department of Health</u> , Retired 19/10/2023
	See also <u>Modified Monash Model remoteness classification code N</u> <u>Aged Care</u> , Standard 30/06/2023 <u>Health</u> , Recorded 27/03/2023
	See also <u>Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) remoteness classification</u> (ASGS-RA) X <u>Commonwealth Department of Health</u> , Retired 19/10/2023
Data elements implementing this value domain:	Address—remoteness classification, (ASGS edition 3) code N Aged Care, Standard 30/06/2023 Health, Recorded 27/03/2023
	Service provider organisation—geographic remoteness, classification (ASGS edition 3) code N Indigenous, Recorded 07/06/2024

Classification scheme attributes

Classification scheme:	$\underline{AustralianStatisticalGeographyStandardEdition3}$
Synonymous names:	ASGS Edition 3
METEOR identifier:	747163

Definition:	The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is the geographical framework defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for disseminating geographically classified statistics.
Registration status:	Health, Standard 20/10/2021 Children and Families, Standard 11/05/2023 Aged Care, Standard 30/06/2023 Early Childhood, Standard 15/08/2023 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Recorded 30/08/2023
Classification structure:	The ASGS is a hierarchical framework of regions. Its classification structures are split into two broad groups: the ABS Structures and the Non-ABS Structures.
	The ABS Structures are hierarchies of regions defined and maintained by the ABS. These structures include a collection of geographies that approximate urban areas. The ABS Structures are built directly from mesh blocks.
	The ABS Structures comprise six interrelated hierarchies of regions. They are:
	 Main Structure Indigenous Structure Urban Centres and Localities/Section of State Structure Remoteness Structure Greater Capital City Statistical Area (GCCSA) Structure Significant Urban Area Structure.
	The Non ABS Structures comprise eight geographies of regions which are not defined or maintained by the ABS, but for which the ABS is committed to providing a range of statistics. They generally represent administrative regions and are approximated by Mesh Blocks, SA1s or SA2s. They are:
	 Local Government Areas (LGAs) State Electoral Divisions Commonwealth Electoral Divisions Postal Areas Tourism Regions Australian Drainage Divisions Suburbs and Localities Destination Zones
Collection and usage attributes	
Comments:	The ASGS provides a common framework of statistical geography that enables the publication of statistics that are comparable and geospatially integrated. It provides users with a coherent set of standard regions so that they can access, visualise, analyse and understand statistics.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Origin:	ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2021. Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3. Canberra: ABS. Viewed 10 August 2021, <u>www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography- standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026</u>