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Rural, regional and remote health

A guide to remoteness classifications

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- Paul Nelson (DoHA), who produced the ARIA and RRMA maps and who provided expert feedback on the report, particularly regarding the ARIA classification.
- Phil Trickett (AIHW), who provided general advice on all three classifications.

The geographic guide (Tables 4–11) is based on concordances developed and provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ASGC Remoteness Areas) and the Department of Health and Ageing (ARIA). The original (1991) RRMA concordance, on which the 2001 concordance is based, was developed by the Department of Primary Industries and Energy and the then Department of Human Services and Health.

This document was developed and prepared by Brendan Brady and Andrew Phillips.

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ARIA	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
AUSLIG	Australian Surveying and Land Information Group
CD	Census Collection District
DHAC	Department of Health and Aged Care
DHSH	Department of Human Services and Health
DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DPIE	Department of Primary Industries and Energy
GIS	Geographic Information System
GISCA	National Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographic Information Systems
RRMA	Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas
SLA	Statistical Local Area

Symbols used in the tables and figures

. .	not applicable
n.a.	not available
n.p.	not published in this report
n.e.d.	not elsewhere described

Explanatory notes

Geography

Capital City Statistical Division—represents the city in a broad sense. It should contain the anticipated development of the city for a period of at least 20 years (ABS 2003).

Census Collection District (CD)—an area that one census collector can cover for distribution and collection of census forms, in a ten-day period. In urban areas this translates to approximately 200 dwellings, and fewer than this in areas of lower population densities. The CD is the smallest spatial unit in the ASGC (ABS 2002). In census years CDs aggregate up to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

Populated Localities—based on AUSLIG 'Populated Centres' (DHAC & GISCA 2001). 'These are mapped places, across Australia, from where people might need to travel to obtain services' (ABS 2001a).

Service Centres—are ABS-defined urban centres. An urban centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more people. Urban centre boundaries are based on CDs (ABS 2002).

Statistical Subdivision—a general purpose spatial unit. It can be made up of one or more SLAs (ABS 2002).

Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)—based on the administrative areas of local government where these exist. Where there is no incorporated body of local government, SLAs are defined to cover the unincorporated areas. The SLA 'is the base spatial unit used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected in Population Censuses' (ABS 2002).

Terminology

Several terms have been used in this publication when describing the three classifications and their underlying methodologies. Some of these terms are explained further in 'The remoteness classifications' (see page 2). The following is a guide to how each term has been used in this publication.

Concordance—a tool that shows the correspondence between geographic areas (such as SLAs and postcodes) and the classes assigned under a given classification scheme.

Terms relating to the RRMA classification:

RRMA classification—refers to the categoric classification. This classification consists of three broad zones (metropolitan, rural and remote) and seven finer classes (see Table 1 on page 5).

RRMA methodology—refers to the procedures used to allocate SLAs into RRMA zones and classes.

Terms relating to the ARIA classification:

ARIA classification—refers to the categoric classification. This classification consists of five ARIA classes (Highly Accessible, Accessible, Moderately Accessible, Remote and Very Remote) (see Table 2 on page 9). Each ARIA class is defined by a range of ARIA index values.

ARIA index value—refers to a continuous variable (with values ranging from 0 to 12) assigned to populated localities.

ARIA methodology—refers to the procedures that determine the ARIA index values of populated localities.

Terms relating to ASGC Remoteness Areas:

ASGC Remoteness Areas is based on ARIA+ methodology. ARIA+ methodology and ARIA methodology (the underlying methodology of the ARIA classification) are similar but have some differences.

ASGC Remoteness Areas—refers to the categoric classification. This classification consists of six ASGC Remoteness Area classes (Major Cities, Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote, Very Remote and Migratory) (see Table 3 on page 11). Each ASGC Remoteness Area class (excluding Migratory) consists of a range of ARIA+ index values.

ARIA+ index value—refers to a continuous variable (with values ranging from 0 to 15) assigned to populated localities.

ARIA+/ARIA+ methodology—refers to the procedures that determine the ARIA+ index values of populated localities.

Foreword

The development over the last decade of geographical classifications for Australia that describe areas in terms of relative remoteness has provided an opportunity to compare a wide range of health and welfare indicators across Australia's major cities, regional and remote areas. This publication reviews the methodology behind the three major classifications that describe areas in this way—the RRMA (Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas) classification, the ARIA (Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia) classification and the ASGC (Australian Standard Geographical Classification) Remoteness Areas classification. This publication also summarises each classification's strengths and weaknesses and describes how the classifications are applied to administrative and survey data.

This publication also contains a tabular geographical guide (Tables 4–11) showing the class to which each Statistical Local Area (SLA) is assigned under each of the three classifications.

Appendix A illustrates the application of the geographic classifications to ten selected SLAs.

Introduction

Policy makers, researchers and the general community are interested in the ways that the lives of Australians vary according to where they live. For example:

- There has been an increasing concern over a number of years about perceived difficulties faced by Australians living outside major metropolitan centres in accessing services (DHAC & GISCA 2001).
- There has also been particular concern about possible differences in health, education, income and a range of other factors, between those living in and those living outside major metropolitan centres. For example, a newly released report, *Rural, Regional and Remote Health: A Study on Mortality* (AIHW 2003), showed that, during the period 1997–1999, the mortality rates for people in regional and remote areas were higher than for people in capital cities.

Analyses of such differences depend on the ability to classify areas according to their remoteness. Three major remoteness classifications are currently used:

- the RRMA (Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas) classification
- the ARIA (Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia) classification (based on ARIA index values), and
- ASGC (Australian Standard Geographical Classification) Remoteness Areas (based on ARIA+ index values—an enhanced version of the ARIA index values).

This publication reviews these three classifications, their methodologies, and their strengths and weaknesses, and describes how the classifications are applied to administrative and survey data.

The major points made in this publication are as follows:

- The methodologies underlying the ARIA classification and ASGC Remoteness Areas provide a better measure of remoteness than does the methodology underlying the RRMA classification.
- Two approaches have been used to apply ARIA and ARIA+ index values to SLA boundaries—allocating a class to the SLA based on the unweighted mean of index values for gridpoints lying within the SLA, and population weighting the SLA based on the mean of the index values for CDs lying within the SLA. Each approach has its strengths and weaknesses.
- Concordances used to assign remoteness classes to SLAs can be somewhat imprecise due to boundary and population changes that occur between censuses.
- The validity of these remoteness classifications in a given application (say, describing statistics or allocating funding) is greatest when the issue of interest is affected only, or mainly, by remoteness. Caution is required when other influences (for example, socioeconomic status, health outcomes, Indigenous status and local town size) are thought to play a role in the issue of interest (this may be the case, for example when analysing death rates, retention of GPs, etc.—see page 20).

The remoteness classifications

Remoteness can be interpreted as 'access to a range of services, some of which are available in smaller and others in larger centres: the remoteness of a location can thus be measured in terms of how far one has to travel to centres of various sizes' (DHAC & GISCA 2001).

Since the early 1990s three geographic classifications, embodying concepts of remoteness, have been developed: the RRMA and ARIA classifications and ASGC Remoteness Areas.

This section provides an overview of the three remoteness classifications and the major differences in their underlying methodologies. The classifications and their underlying methodologies are then explained in more detail.

Remoteness classifications—an overview

RRMA, ARIA and ASGC Remoteness Areas are geographic classifications used to group areas with similar characteristics. These classifications have been used to describe regional differences in a range of issues (such as health outcomes).

Approximate population distributions for the three classifications are provided in Appendix C (page 76).

RRMA

RRMA is the oldest classification, developed in 1994 by the Department of Primary Industries and Energy, and the then Department of Human Services and Health (DPIE & DHSH 1994).

The RRMA classification allocated each Statistical Local Area (SLA) within capital cities and metropolitan centres (having a population of 100,000 or more) to the Metropolitan zone. All other SLAs were allocated to either the Rural or Remote zone based on the SLA's score on an 'Index of remoteness'. The index score was calculated by combining a personal distance index (relating to the SLA's population density) and distance indices (relating to the distance of the centroid of an SLA to the nearest urban centres in each of four categories). The SLA was then allocated a class (e.g. 'small rural centres') within the zone, based on the population of the urban centre within the SLA (DPIE & DHSH 1994).

RRMA classifies SLAs as metropolitan ('capital cities' or 'other metropolitan areas'), rural ('large rural centres', 'small rural centres' and 'other rural areas'), and remote ('remote centres' and 'other remote areas'). The RRMA measure of remoteness is based on population estimates from the 1991 census.

ARIA

The ARIA classification was developed in 1997 by the then Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care, based on a continuous measure of remoteness (also called ARIA) developed by GISCA. In this classification, an ARIA category is allocated on the basis of the average ARIA index score (between 0 and 12) within an area (such as an SLA). The ARIA index score is based on the road distance from the closest service centres in each of four classes (as defined using 1996 census population data). ARIA index scores, and therefore ARIA categories, are capable of being updated over time as populations change. ARIA

categorises areas as 'highly accessible', 'accessible', 'moderately accessible', 'remote' and 'very remote'.

ASGC Remoteness Areas

ASGC Remoteness was released in 2001 by the ABS, and was based on an enhanced measure of remoteness (ARIA+) developed by GISCA.

The ARIA+ index values (used in ASGC Remoteness Areas) and ARIA index values (used in the ARIA classification) of localities are calculated in a similar manner although there are some differences. For example:

- ARIA+ index values (between 0 and 15) are based on road distance from a locality to the closest service centre in each of five classes of population size (instead of four—as in ARIA).
- ASGC Remoteness categories are given to Census Collection Districts (CDs) on the basis of the average ARIA+ score within the CD. An assessment of remoteness in individual SLAs (or other areas) can then be made on the basis of the ASGC Remoteness Area categories allocated to the SLA's constituent CDs.

ASGC Remoteness categorises areas as 'major cities', 'inner regional', 'outer regional', 'remote' and 'very remote'.

Methodological differences

Among the main differences between the methodologies underlying the three classifications are the following:

- RRMA's 'Index of remoteness' is based on distance to service centres as well as a measure of 'distance from other people' (DPIE & DHSH 1994). ARIA and ARIA+ index values, however, are based on distance to service centres only.
- The ARIA/ARIA+ methodologies calculate distances from populated localities to service centres based on minimum road distance. The RRMA methodology uses 'distance' factors based on straight-line distance between the centroid of the SLA and the centroid of the nearest service centres, and 'personal distance' factors based on population density.
- The ARIA methodology calculates distance to the nearest centre in each of four categories of service centre, while the ARIA+ methodology calculates distance to the nearest centre in each of five categories of service centre.
- The ARIA and ARIA+ methodologies result in index values interpolated to points on a grid covering all of Australia, which are 1 km apart. This allows ARIA and ASGC Remoteness Area classes (or population-weighted concordances based on these classes) to be applied to SLAs or any other area. RRMA does not have this flexibility. The RRMA classification uses Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) as the basis for calculating and disseminating RRMA information. As such, the RRMA methodology and classification can be directly applied only to SLAs.

RRMA

The RRMA classification was developed in 1994 by the Department of Primary Industries and Energy, and the then Department of Human Services and Health (DPIE & DHSH 1994). The RRMA classification was the first of the three to be developed, and was (and still is) used for research purposes and, in some cases, to allocate funding to areas.

RRMA methodology

This is a brief summary of the processes undertaken in 1994 to allocate SLAs (based on 1991 boundaries) to RRMA zones and classes.

1. Each SLA in a capital city[1] was allocated to the Metropolitan zone and to the RRMA class of Capital cities. Each SLA in a metropolitan centre[2] with a population equal to or greater than 100,000 was allocated to the Metropolitan zone and to the RRMA class of Other metropolitan centre.
2. An 'Index of remoteness' was constructed for the remaining SLAs by combining a personal distance index relating to the SLA's population density[3] and partial indices relating to the distance of the centroid of an SLA to the centroid of urban centres[4] that were:
   - a capital city urban centre
   - an 'other' metropolitan urban centre (a non-capital city with a population equal to or greater than 100,000)
   - a large urban centre (population 25,000 to 99,999), and
   - a small urban centre (population 10,000 to 24,999).
3. SLAs with an 'Index of remoteness' value less than or equal to 10.5 were allocated to the Rural zone. SLAs with an 'Index of remoteness' value greater than 10.5 were allocated to the Remote zone.[5]
4. The SLAs were then allocated to a RRMA class based on the population size of the urban centre within the SLA (see Table 1) (DPIE & DHSH 1994).

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1 Based on Capital City Statistical Division boundaries—see page viii.

2 Based on Statistical Subdivision boundaries—see page viii.

3 The SLA's population was based on place of usual residence counts on census night 1991.

4 Urban centre populations were based on place of enumeration counts on census night 1991. Place of usual residence counts for urban centres were not available (DPIE & DHSH 1994).

5 Note: where a larger centre is closer to a populated locality than a smaller centre, the smaller centre is ignored when calculating the index of remoteness for the SLA. This is because it is assumed that the goods and services available in the smaller centre are also available in the larger centre (DPIE & DHSH 1994).

RRMA classification

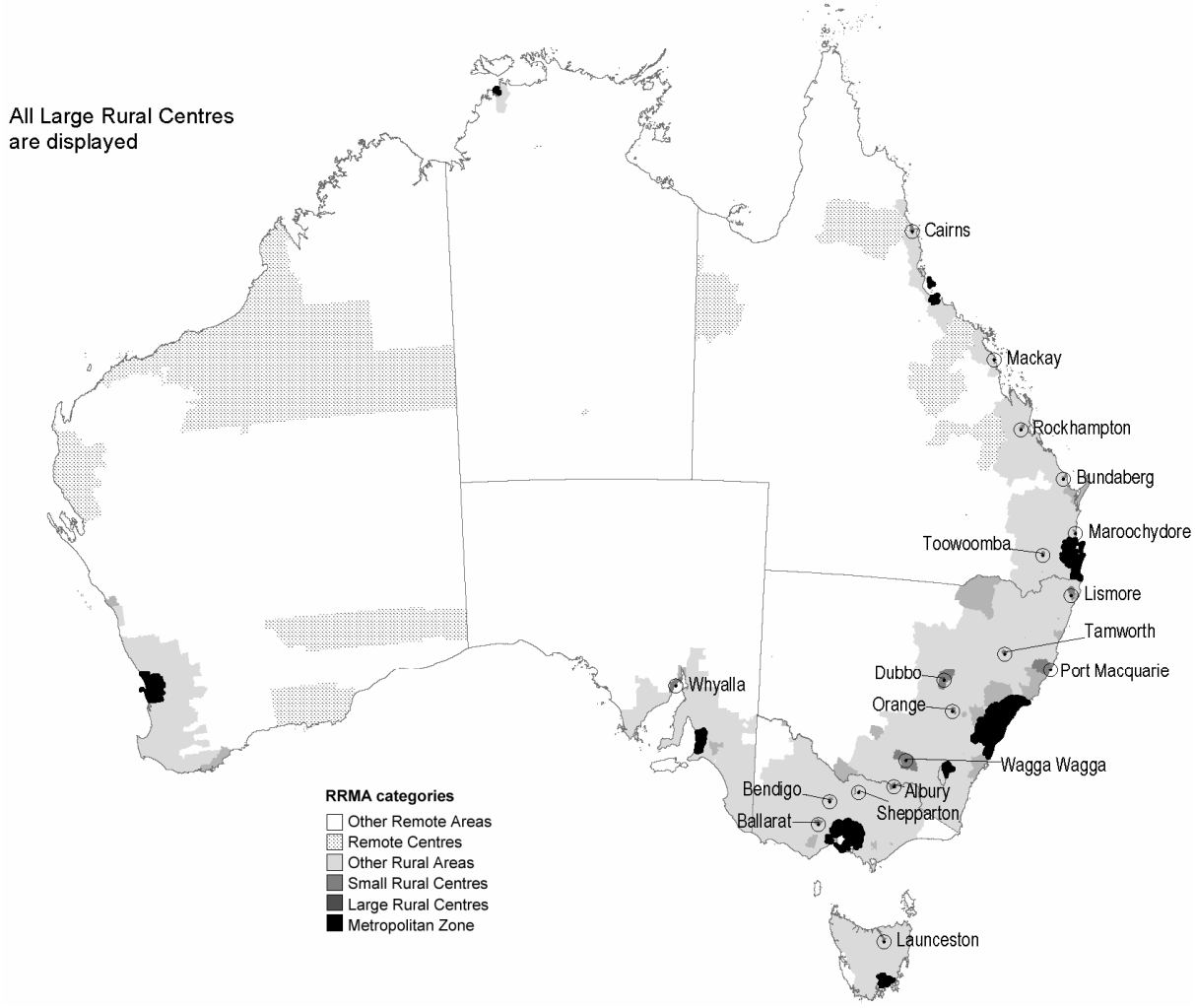
The RRMA classification consists of three zones (Metropolitan, Rural and Remote) and seven classes (Table 1).

Table 1: Structure of the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (RRMA) classification

Zone	Class	Abbreviation
Metropolitan zone	Capital Cities	M1
	Other Metropolitan Centres (urban centre population ≥ 100,000)	M2
Rural zone	Large Rural Centres (urban centre population 25,000–99,999)	R1
	Small Rural Centres (urban centre population 10,000–24,999)	R2
	Other Rural Areas (urban centre population < 10,000)	R3
Remote zone	Remote Centres (urban centre population ≥ 5,000)	Rem1
	Other Remote Areas (urban centre population < 5,000)	Rem2

Source: DPIE & DHSH 1994.

Figure 1 shows the geographic distribution of each RRMA class.



Source: DoHA.

Figure 1: RRMA areas of Australia

ARIA

The Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) classification and its underlying methodology was developed in 1997 by the then Department of Health and Aged Care, based on work by GISCA (the National Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographic Information Systems).

ARIA was developed as 'an unambiguously geographical approach to defining remoteness. That is socioeconomic, urban/rural and population size factors (were) not considered for incorporation into the measure' (DHAC & GISCA 2001). 'ARIA provides a clear definition and methodology to describe and represent remoteness from goods and services for any part of Australia. It relies on road distance as a surrogate for remoteness and on the population size of a service centre as a surrogate for the availability of services' (ABS 2001a).

ARIA methodology

The ARIA methodology produces index values, between 0 and 12, for 11,340 populated localities. Areas with an ARIA index value of 0 have the highest levels of access to goods and services, and areas with an ARIA index value of 12 have the highest level of remoteness.

The ARIA index value for a populated locality was calculated as follows, using the fictional populated locality of Kickatinalong as an example:

1. Service centres in Australia were allocated to four categories based on their population size in the 1996 census. A service centre, in this case, is defined as an urban centre with a population equal to or greater than 5,000. The four categories of service centre had populations of:
    A. equal to or more than 250,000 persons,
    B. 48,000 to 249,999 persons,
    C. 18,000 to 47,999 persons, and
    D. 5,000 to 17,999 persons.
2. For each of the 11,340 populated localities the road distances to the closest category A, B, C and D service centres were calculated. For example, the distance of Kickatinalong from the closest category A service centre was 826 km.
3. The average distance was also calculated from all 11,340 populated localities to the nearest category A, B, C and D service centres. For example, the average distance of all populated localities to their nearest category A service centre (population $\geq$ 250,000) is 413 km.
4. The distance calculated for a particular populated locality in step 2 was divided by the average distance for all populated localities in step 3 to give a ratio. For example, the ratio for Kickatinalong to category A service centres was 2.0 (that is, 826/413). The interpretation is that Kickatinalong was twice as far from a category A service centre as the average populated locality.
5. This ratio for each populated locality was capped at a value of 3.0. For example, if the distance of a populated locality from a category A service centre was four times the average distance of all populated localities to their nearest category A service centre, then the ratio would be 3.0.
6. For each populated locality, the ratios relating to each of the four categories of service centres (A, B, C and D) were summed to give an index value out of 12. For example, Kickatinalong was twice as distant from a category A service centre as the average distance of all populated localities to their nearest category A service centre, 2.8 times as far as the average from a category B centre and 0 times as far from a category C centre (Kickatinalong itself is a C centre) as the average. A category C centre is also assumed to have the same services as a category D centre. Therefore Kickatinalong was 0 times as far as the average from a category D centre.[6] The sum of the four ratios (the ARIA index value) for Kickatinalong would have been 4.8 (that is, 2.0 + 2.8 + 0 + 0).

ARIA index values for Tasmania were calculated using an additional factor to account for the fact that it is separated from the nearest category A centre (Melbourne) by sea. A separate

6 Note: where a populated locality is closer to a larger centre than to a smaller centre, the ratio of the distance to the smaller centre is calculated as 0. This is because it is assumed that the goods and services available in the smaller centre are also available in the larger centre.

weighted distance measure was used to calculate ARIA index values for islands which are not accessible via land transport.

ARIA index values for each populated locality were then interpolated to points on a grid covering all of Australia, which are 1 km apart. The interpolation to a grid is a necessary step before ARIA index values could be calculated for other spatial units (for example, CDs, SLAs or postcodes) (DHAC & GISCA 2001). The interpolation process is explained further in Appendix B.

Applying ARIA index values to SLAs

Analysts often have data that have been collected by postcode or SLA. If they wish to analyse data by remoteness then they need to apply ARIA/ARIA+ index values to these boundaries. Two approaches have been used:

- The approach used by DoHA (DHAC & GISCA 2001) is to calculate the mean of ARIA index values of grid points contained within the SLA or postcode and then allocate an ARIA class to the SLA based on this mean index value. For example, the New South Wales Area of Balranald contains grid points with index values ranging from 3.416 (Accessible) to 8.222 (Remote). The mean index value is 5.722, so Balranald is considered a Moderately Accessible SLA.
- The approach used by the ABS is to (essentially) population weight the SLA by allocating an ASGC Remoteness Areas class to each CD (see page viii) within the SLA based on the mean ARIA+ index value of points within the CD (ABS 2003). For example, the population-weighted concordance for the New South Wales Area of Balranald is 83.9% Outer Regional Australia and 16.1% Remote Australia. This means that 83.9% of this SLA's population live in CDs classified as Outer Regional (CDs with a mean index value of greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92), and 16.1% live in CDs classified as Remote (CDs with a mean index value of greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53).

The unweighted mean approach was adopted by DoHA because of its simplicity and its stability (DHAC & GISCA 2001). There are, however, limitations to using the mean index value as the basis for classifying areas. SLAs (and other spatial units) can be heterogeneous (that is, contain a broad range of index values that overlap ARIA classes). This can result in ARIA classes being allocated to SLAs that do not always reflect where the population of that SLA lives. For example, the SLA of Balranald, with a mean index value of 5.72, is a borderline Moderately Accessible/Remote SLA. However, nearly half the SLA's population (47%)[7] were enumerated in the urban centre of Balranald (classified as Accessible) on census night in 1996.

The population-weighted approach used by the ABS goes some way to overcoming the problem of heterogeneity within areas because it is based on CDs. Because CDs are almost always smaller than SLAs, the populations within CDs are more likely to be homogeneous (that is, have a similar level of access to goods and services). This approach also better reflects where people live, but is less stable than the DoHA approach because it is affected by changes to the population distribution within a postcode or SLA even if the boundary of the area or index values within the area do not change (DHAC & GISCA 2001).

7 AIHW analysis of ABS Census data.

ARIA classification

ARIA index values have been ranged into ARIA classes (see Table 2). Continuing the earlier fictional example, the populated locality of Kickatinalong, with an ARIA index value of 4.8, would be classified as Moderately Accessible.

Table 2: Structure of ARIA classification

Class	Abbreviation	Index value range
Highly Accessible	HA	0–1.84[(a)]
Accessible	A	>1.84–3.51[(a)(b)]
Moderately Accessible	MA	>3.51–5.80[(c)]
Remote	R	>5.80–9.08[(d)]
Very Remote	VR	>9.08–12[(e)]

(a) The cut-offs used are in practice slightly different from the values published by DoHA (DHAC & GISCA 2001) and presented here.

(b) Greater than 1.84 but less than or equal to 3.51.

(c) Greater than 3.51 but less than or equal to 5.80.

(d) Greater than 5.80 but less than or equal to 9.08.

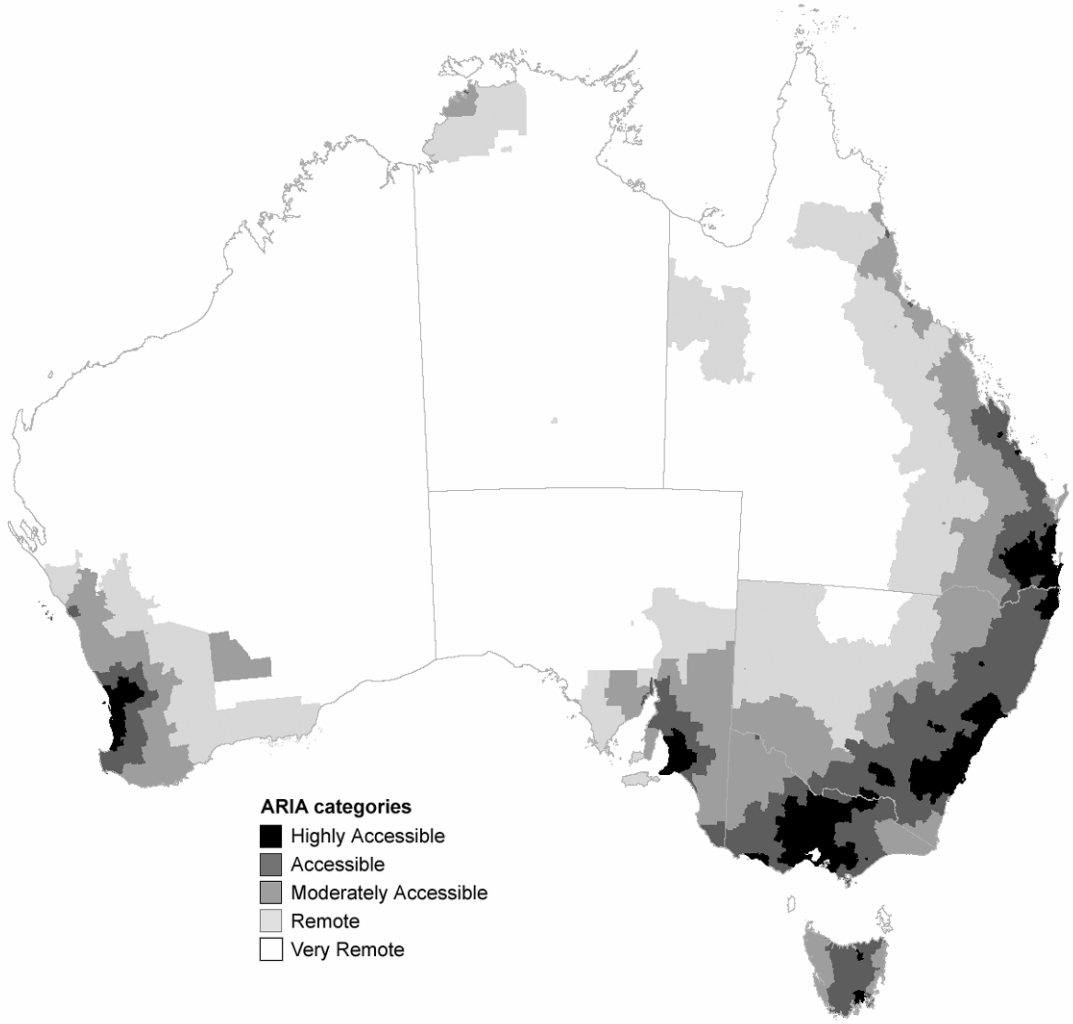
(e) Greater than 9.08 but less than or equal to 12.

Source: DHAC & GISCA 2001.

The classes have been characterised broadly as follows:

- **Highly Accessible**—relatively unrestricted accessibility to a wide range of goods and services and opportunities for social interaction;
- **Accessible**—some restrictions to accessibility of some goods and services and opportunities for social interaction;
- **Moderately Accessible**—significantly restricted accessibility of goods and services and opportunities for social interaction;
- **Remote**—very restricted accessibility of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction;
- **Very Remote**—very little accessibility of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction (DHAC & GISCA 2001).

Figure 2 shows the distribution of SLAs in each ARIA class based on the mean index values of 1996 SLA boundaries.



Source: DoHA.

Figure 2: ARIA areas of Australia

ASGC Remoteness Areas

In 2001 the ABS added the Remoteness Area Structure (ASGC Remoteness Areas) to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

ARIA+ methodology

ASGC Remoteness Areas is based on ARIA+ methodology rather than ARIA methodology. The ARIA+ index value is calculated in much the same way as the ARIA index value (see page 7). However, there are some differences:

- ARIA+ uses a different island weighting factor for Tasmania.
- Whereas the ARIA index value is based on distance to four categories of service centre, the ARIA+ index value is based on distance to five categories of service centre. ARIA+ measures distance to the nearest category E service centre (centres with populations of 1,000 to 4,999 persons) as well as to category A, B, C and D service centres. ARIA index values range from 0–12, whereas ARIA+ index values range from 0–15.

Applying ARIA+ index values to SLA boundaries

The method used by the ABS to allocate ASGC Remoteness Areas to SLAs is described on page 8.

ASGC Remoteness Areas

ASGC Remoteness Areas and their ARIA+ index value ranges are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Structure of ASGC Remoteness Areas

Class	Abbreviation	Index value range
Major Cities of Australia	MC	0–0.2[(a)]
Inner Regional Australia	IR	>0.2–2.4[(b)]
Outer Regional Australia	OR	>2.4–5.92[(c)]
Remote Australia	R	>5.92–10.53[(d)]
Very Remote Australia	VR	>10.53–15[(e)]
Migratory[(f)]	. .	. .

(a) Equal to or greater than 0 but less than or equal to 0.2.

(b) Greater than 0.2 but less than or equal to 2.4.

(c) Greater than 2.4 but less than or equal to 5.92.

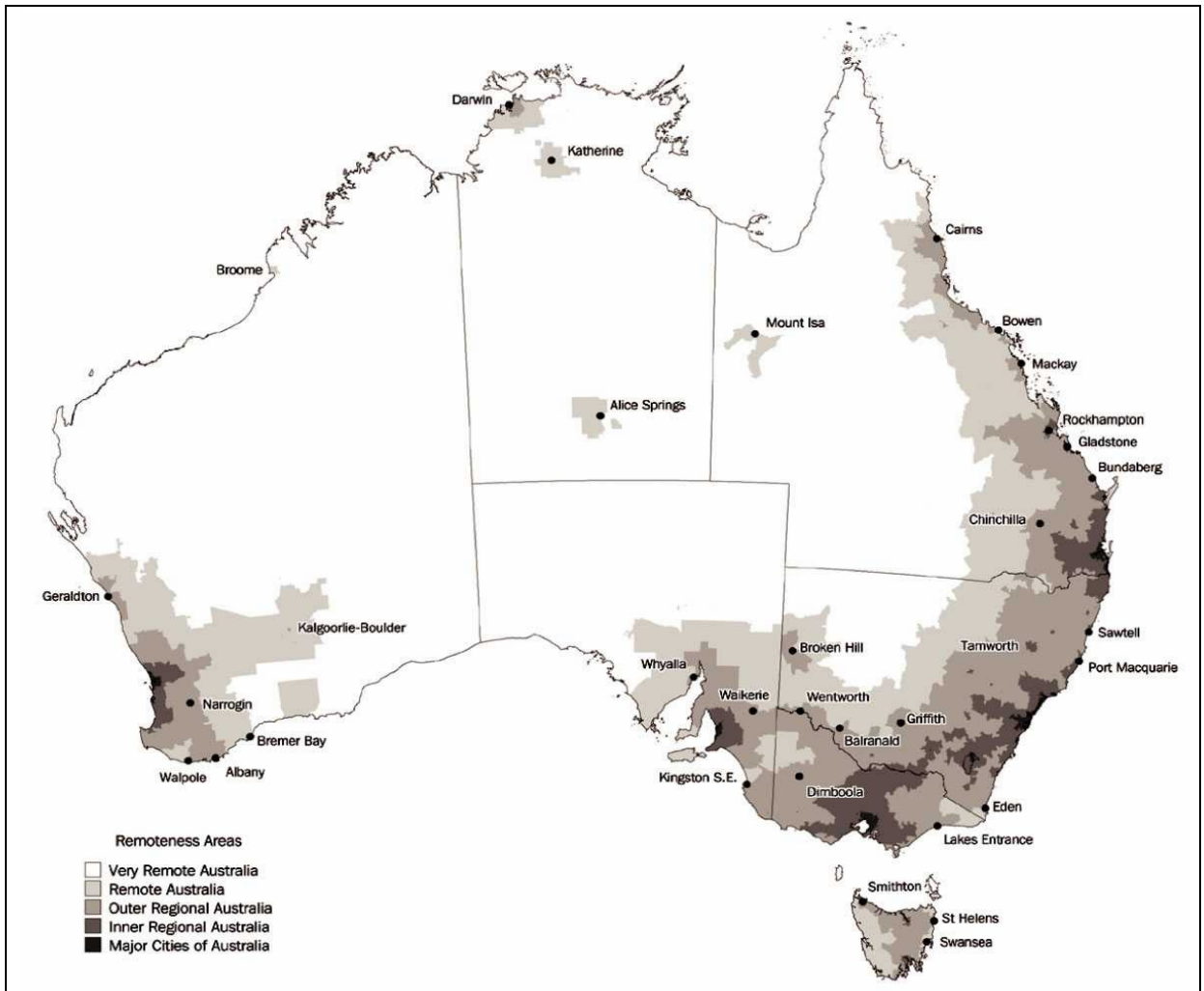
(d) Greater than 5.92 but less than or equal to 10.53.

(e) Greater than 10.53 but less than or equal to 15.

(f) Areas composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs. In allocating an ASGC Remoteness Areas class to an area of land, only the first five classes are applicable.

Source: ABS 2001b.

Figure 3 shows the areas in each ASGC Remoteness Areas class based on 1996 CDs.



Source: ABS.

Figure 3: ASGC Remoteness Areas of Australia

Strengths and weaknesses of the three methodologies and classifications

Each remoteness classification and its underlying methodology has its advantages and disadvantages depending on how it is used. All of these classifications are useful for differentiating between areas with different levels of generalised remoteness (in the case of the ARIA classification and ASGC Remoteness Areas) and between areas with both different levels of remoteness and different local town sizes (in the case of RRMA).

Strengths and weaknesses of RRMA

The release of the RRMA classification in 1994 was significant in that it was the first time that a remoteness classification was made widely available, applied to administrative and survey data and used in the allocation of funding to areas. Its widespread acceptance and usage, over the past decade, by a number of organisations has been an important step in the development of more precise measures of remoteness (classifications based on ARIA and ARIA+ methodologies).

The RRMA classification was the only widely available remoteness classification from 1994 until 1999 (when the ARIA classification was released).

Strengths and weaknesses of RRMA methodology

RRMA's widespread acceptance and usage has been due to several factors:

- All areas within an SLA boundary are given the same remoteness class. This makes RRMA a simple tool to use for both research purposes and in allocating funding to SLAs.
- The three zones (Metropolitan, Rural and Remote) are fairly logical groupings of areas within Australia. These zones exhibit differences in relation to service and infrastructure provision, economic base, land use, natural resources, demography and social structure (DPIE & DHSH 1994).

The RRMA methodology does, however, have a number of weaknesses, compared to the ARIA and ARIA+ methodologies.

The RRMA methodology is a 'rougher' measure of remoteness than the ARIA and ARIA+ methodologies because it:

- is based on SLAs. All areas within the SLA boundary are assigned the same remoteness class even though some SLAs are, in fact, heterogeneous in terms of remoteness (that is, they contain populations with widely varying levels of access to goods and services). ARIA and ARIA+ index values are built up from grid points rather than being based on fixed geographical boundaries;
- uses the centroid of the SLA as the reference point for calculating distance to service centres. The use of the SLA's centroid can be a source of error in calculating distance to service centres because most people may, in large SLAs, live some distance from the

centroid. The ARIA and ARIA+ methodologies are based on distance from populated localities to service centres and this is more reflective of where people actually live;

- uses an 'Index of remoteness' derived from indices based on straight-line distance from the centroid of the SLA to the centroid of the nearest urban centres within each population category. For example, the centroid of an SLA may be 50 km from a large urban centre 'as the crow flies'; however, the road distance to that centre could be twice the distance. The distance measure used in the ARIA and ARIA+ methodologies is preferable because it is based on actual road distance between a populated locality and its nearest service centres (DHAC & GISCA 2001);
- uses an 'Index of remoteness' based on population density as well as distance measures to distinguish between rural and remote SLAs (ARIA and ARIA+ index values are based on distance measures alone). Although population density can provide an indication of the 'urban-ness' of an area, the results can become relatively meaningless when applied to spatial units, such as SLAs, which vary widely in physical size. For example, in 1991 the Cities of Broken Hill and Kalgoorlie/Boulder both contained urban centres with similar sized populations. The boundary of Broken Hill City approximated the boundary of the urban centre of Broken Hill. In contrast the boundary of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City stretched from the urban centre of Kalgoorlie/Boulder to the Western Australia/South Australia border. The difference in population densities contributed to Broken Hill City being designated as a Rural SLA and Kalgoorlie/Boulder City as a Remote SLA.

Strengths and weaknesses of the RRMA classification

The RRMA classification also has the following weaknesses in comparison to the ARIA classification and ASGC Remoteness Areas:

- Although a measure of remoteness is used to distinguish between rural and remote SLAs, the RRMA classification itself does not compare the relative level of accessibility/remoteness of each Rural and each Remote SLA. Instead, it uses the population of urban centres within an SLA to distinguish between remoteness classes. Thus an SLA classified as an 'Other rural area' is not necessarily more remote than an SLA classified as a 'Small rural centre' or a 'Large rural centre'. The classes in the ARIA classification and ASGC Remoteness Areas, on the other hand, are based on a remoteness measure (that is, ranges of ARIA and ARIA+ index values), rather than the urban centre population. Therefore it can be said that under the ARIA classification a Moderately Accessible locality is more remote than an Accessible locality and, under ASGC Remoteness Areas, a locality in Outer Regional Australia is more remote than a locality in Inner Regional Australia.
- In the RRMA classification, 'Capital cities' are based on Capital City Statistical Divisions (see page viii). Thus there is no differentiation between people living closer to the middle of a capital city and those living on the outskirts. Under ASGC Remoteness Areas, however, some parts of the outer suburban SLAs are classed as Inner Regional Australia, reflecting the lower level of access to goods and services experienced by people living in these areas compared to people living closer to the city centre.
- Under the RRMA classification, all capital cities are classed as 'Capital cities' regardless of the population size and relative remoteness of the individual cities. Under this classification, Darwin (population of approximately 70,000 and surrounded by sparsely

populated areas), and Hobart (population of approximately 125,000) are placed in the same class as Sydney (with a population of more than 4 million).

Strengths and weaknesses of ARIA

Strengths and weaknesses of ARIA methodology

The ARIA methodology has a number of advantages over the RRMA methodology:

- The ARIA methodology is conceptually simpler than the RRMA methodology in that it measures remoteness only in geographic terms whereas RRMA's 'Index of remoteness' combines a distance measure with a population density measure.
- The ARIA methodology uses the point location of towns and measures the distance of populated localities to the nearest of each category of service centre by road, whereas RRMA's 'Index of remoteness' uses a straight line measure from the centroid of the SLA to the closest of each category of service centre.
- The ARIA index values of an area are less likely to change over time than the RRMA class of an area. The ARIA index value of a populated locality will only change when the population in one or more of the four service centres changes significantly, resulting in a reclassification to a different service category. This robustness is enhanced by the wide range in population size defining each service centre category, and the fact that service centres with populations under 5,000 people are not included in the calculation of ARIA index values. (DHAC & GISCA 2001). The RRMA class of an area can also be affected by population changes in nearby service centres and by boundary changes. Additionally, the RRMA class of an area should change if the population of the urban centre within the SLA breaches a class threshold. For example, if an urban centre within a rural SLA increased in population from below 10,000 to above 10,000 then the RRMA class for this SLA would need to change from Other rural area (R3) to Small rural centre (R2).

A weakness in the ARIA methodology is that it can sometimes result in highly dissimilar areas being given the same remoteness score. For example, in 1999, the City of Dubbo and the shire of Urana (with populations of 36,701, and 1,497 respectively in 1996) had almost identical ARIA scores (2.82) and were therefore included in the same ARIA class (Accessible). The City of Dubbo was in this class mainly because it is a large regional centre, whereas Urana is in this class mainly as a result of its moderate proximity (approximately 100 km by road) to Wagga Wagga and Albury. Accessibility of health professionals and other issues affecting health in each of these two areas would likely be quite different. This is less of a problem in the methodologies underlying the RRMA and ASGC Remoteness classifications. In RRMA, the population size of the urban centre within the SLA is also taken into consideration. In ASGC Remoteness, ARIA+ better differentiates in regional and remote areas because it also reflects distance to the small service centres. Additionally, ASGC Remoteness Areas are based on the average ARIA+ score in CDs (rather than the larger SLAs).

The ARIA methodology is a purely geographical methodology based on distance measures. This is a strength of the ARIA methodology but also a limitation. This pure approach means that the methodology has to work with a number of assumptions which may not always be accurate. Two such assumptions relate to levels of car ownership and road conditions. Firstly, it is assumed that persons living in an area have access to road transport. While car ownership in Australia is widespread, some population groups, such as persons in rural areas (where, in addition, public transport can be lacking or limited) have lower levels of

access to road transport than the general population. Secondly, the ARIA methodology does not allow for differences in terms of road quality and road serviceability in calculating distance to service centres. For example, the remote Northern Territory community of Nhulunbuy is without road access for substantial parts of the year due to flooding (ABS 2001b). It should be noted that access to transport and road quality are also not addressed in either the RRMA or ARIA+ methodologies.

Strengths and weaknesses of the ARIA classification

A strength of the ARIA classification, in comparison to the RRMA classification, is that it differentiates between areas in terms of levels of accessibility/remoteness. Moderately Accessible areas are less accessible than Accessible areas but more accessible than Remote areas. Although the RRMA methodology allocates SLAs into Metropolitan, Rural and Remote zones the RRMA classification does not however describe the differing levels of accessibility/remoteness of SLAs within each zone, except by reference to the size of the population in the local town.

A disadvantage of the ARIA classification is the broadness of the range of index values of the non-remote classes. The class definitions used for the non-remote classes in the ARIA classification are broader than those used in ASGC Remoteness Areas. For example, the ARIA class 'Highly Accessible' includes metropolitan fringe areas and many regional centres whereas the ASGC Remoteness Area class of 'Major Cities of Australia' does not tend to include metropolitan fringe areas or any of the regional centres. The broadness of the ARIA classes therefore prevents comparisons between metropolitan, metropolitan-fringe and regional centre populations. The application of different cut-off index values to the continuous ARIA index would yield a version of the ARIA classification similar (but by no means identical) to ASGC Remoteness Areas.

Another disadvantage of the ARIA classification is that it defines 81% of the population as living in the most accessible class (Highly Accessible areas). This leaves 19% of the population to be shared between the other four areas, making statistical comparisons less reliable because of small population sizes in these areas. In ASGC Remoteness Areas only 66% of the population are allocated to the most accessible ASGC Remoteness Areas class (Major Cities of Australia), providing scope for greater statistical discrimination in areas outside this class.

Strengths and weaknesses of ASGC Remoteness Areas

ASGC Remoteness Areas classification is based on ARIA+ index values, rather than ARIA index values. ARIA+ has all of the advantages of the ARIA methodology (see 'Strengths and weaknesses of ARIA methodology' on page 15) as well as some additional advantages.

Strengths and weaknesses of ARIA+ methodology

In ARIA+, average distance is calculated from each populated locality to category E service centres (centres with a population of 1,000 to 4,999 persons) as well as to the four types of service centre used in the ARIA methodology. This gives ARIA+ a greater level of precision in its measurement of remoteness than the ARIA methodology (particularly in the more remote areas). However with the additional 545 (category E) towns on the list of reference

service centres, it is more likely that population change over time will result in the re-categorisation of service centres, creating a need to update the ARIA+ index values of an area. Thus ARIA+ index values are less stable over time than ARIA index values, particularly in remote areas (however, as a consequence, they may better reflect actual levels of remoteness at any time).

The ARIA+ methodology has the same weaknesses as the ARIA methodology (see 'Strengths and weaknesses of ARIA methodology' on page 15).

Strengths and weaknesses of ASGC Remoteness Areas

An advantage of the ASGC Remoteness Areas classification is that it defines the least remote areas more tightly than the ARIA classification because it has a lower cut-off index value for the least remote area. For example almost 8% of the population of the outer Sydney SLA of Baulkham Hills and 24% of the population of the outer Perth SLA of Mundaring live in CDs classified as Inner Regional Australia. This acknowledges the likelihood that outer suburban areas would have lower levels of access to goods and services than areas closer to the Central Business District. In the ARIA classification these two SLAs are classed as Highly Accessible, as are regional centres such as the Cities of Tamworth, Orange and Wagga Wagga.

An advantage of this classification over the RRMA classification is that it does not include the least accessible of the capital cities in the least remote class. Areas within Hobart are classed as Inner Regional Australia and areas in Darwin are classed as Outer Regional Australia because these capital cities are not category A service centres (service centres with populations of equal to or more than 250,000 persons) in their own right.

Although ASGC Remoteness Areas defines the least remote classes more closely than the RRMA and ARIA classifications, the classification is not perfect. The cut-off index values used to distinguish between each ASGC Remoteness Areas class are 'relatively arbitrary' (as they are in the ARIA classification). ASGC Remoteness Areas groups areas that have similar, but not identical, characteristics of remoteness (ABS 2003).

The practical limitations of remoteness classifications

Certain limitations have been identified in relation to the use of remoteness classifications:

- Boundary and population changes can make concordances based on remoteness classifications less precise over time and this can affect the quality of data that is cross-classified by remoteness, particularly data collected during the years between the censuses.
- Remoteness classifications only indicate relative levels of accessibility to goods and services. As such, their effectiveness as a means of determining funding to non-metropolitan areas may be limited (page 20).
- Use of any of the three classifications at the local level should be cautious (page 21). Changes to the boundaries of administrative areas such as SLAs, population change affecting real levels of remoteness within an SLA, and the wide range of levels of remoteness within some SLAs could adversely affect the accuracy of the perceived level of remoteness for at least some residents within an SLA.

The ravages of time

The fictional SLA of Kickatinalong would always be classified as an 'Other Rural Area' under the RRMA classification, as 'Moderately Accessible' under the ARIA classification, and as 'Outer Regional Australia' under ASGC Remoteness Areas if:

- the population in this area (and surrounding areas—including the major metropolitan centres) remained the same;
- new roads were never built (and old roads were maintained); and
- Kickatinalong's boundary did not change.

Such a situation would rarely, if ever, occur and there are a number of scenarios that could result in Kickatinalong's RRMA, ARIA and ASGC Remoteness Areas classes changing.

The RRMA class for the non-metropolitan SLA of Kickatinalong could change if any of the following occurred:

- Kickatinalong SLA's boundary changed either by being broken up and/or amalgamated with adjoining SLAs. This would alter the population of the SLA, and the 'personal distance' and 'distance' factors from which the RRMA zone of non-metropolitan SLAs are derived.
- Kickatinalong's index of remoteness score changed from a rural score (less than or equal to 10.5) to a remote score (greater than 10.5), or vice versa, because of population change within the SLA and/or in the nearest service centres.
- The population of the urban centre within Kickatinalong increased or decreased beyond the population thresholds of the original RRMA class. For example, if Kickatinalong was a rural SLA with a population of 24,500 in 1991, it would then have been classed as a Small Rural Centre (rural SLAs with an urban centre population of between 10,000 and

24,999). However, if its population became equal to or greater than 25,000 in 2001, it would need to be reclassified as a Large Rural Centre.

The ARIA and ARIA+ index values of points within Kickatinalong SLA could change if:

- Kickatinalong SLA's boundary changed either by being broken up and/or amalgamating with adjoining SLAs;
- The population of the nearest service centres that contributed to Kickatinalong's ARIA and ARIA+ index values changed significantly. For example, suppose that, in 1991, Kickatinalong was a category C centre of 18,100 persons. Suppose also that it was 2.0 times as distant from the nearest category A service centre as the average distance of all populated localities to their nearest category A service centre, 2.8 times as far as the average from a category B centre and 0 times as far from a category C centre (Kickatinalong itself is a C centre) as the average and therefore 0 times as far from a category D centre as the average.[8] Its ARIA index value in 1991 would have been 4.8. Suppose, however, that by 2001 Kickatinalong's population had declined to 17,900, thus making it a D type centre. If the nearest C centre was 2.5 times the average distance away then the new ARIA index value would be 7.3 (2.0 + 2.8 + 2.5 + 0).

In both scenarios, the ARIA class of Kickatinalong SLA could change, and the proportion of the SLA's population living in each ASGC Remoteness Areas class could change. Such changes would be reflected once the ARIA and ARIA+ grids were recalculated and new ARIA and ASGC Remoteness concordances were produced.

An interim fix for boundary changes

Boundary changes are a common occurrence, particularly at the SLA level. In most years, boundaries of some of the (approximately) 1,300 SLAs change to reflect changes in Local Government Area boundaries, and for other reasons. Users who wish to analyse data by remoteness, collected in a particular year, use interim concordances based on that year's SLA boundaries.

These concordances attempt to reflect how a change in an SLA boundary has affected the way the SLA's population is distributed among remoteness classes. For example, suppose that in 2001, all of the population of Kickatinalong lived in CDs classified as 'Outer Regional' and all of the population in the neighbouring fictional SLA of One Tree Plains lived in CDs classified as 'Remote'. The 2001 ASGC Remoteness Areas population-weighted concordance for these two areas would be:

One Tree Plains	R
Kickatinalong	OR

Suppose that in 2003 Kickatinalong was amalgamated with One Tree Plains SLA to form the new SLA of Kickatinalong/One Tree Plains. In 2001, One Tree Plains had half the population of Kickatinalong. The new 2003 ASGC Remoteness Areas population-weighted concordance would therefore be:

Kickatinalong/One Tree Plains	OR 66.7%	R 33.3%

8 Where a larger centre is closer to a populated locality than a smaller centre, the ratio of the distance to the smaller centre is calculated as 0. This is because it is assumed that the goods and services available in the smaller centre are also available in the larger centre.

This is a neat example. In other cases, however, it is more difficult to determine how to accurately apportion the new SLA's population into remoteness classes (for example, when an SLA is split or amalgamated with only a proportion of a neighbouring SLA). Thus these interim concordances can be somewhat imprecise.

The alternative to using these interim concordances would be to exclude from the analysis any areas subject to boundary changes. This could result in large and growing data loss, and introduce bias to the results, particularly during periods when many administrative boundaries are being changed (for example, Victoria for a period in the 1990s, when many Local Government Areas were amalgamated).

At the local (e.g. individual SLA) level, use of these 'imprecise' yearly concordances could create considerable inaccuracy; however at an aggregated (e.g. national) level, their use is unlikely to result in systematic bias.

Funding and remoteness classifications

Apart from their use in statistical reporting, RRMA and ARIA have been used as a means to allocate funding to different areas. For example, ARIA index values are used to assess the remoteness of the location of rural aged care homes for the purpose of increasing viability funding (DHAC 2001). The ARIA and ARIA+ methodologies measure relative access to services (with distance measures at its foundation) and are considered quite good at measuring relative access to health services[9]. This has been an argument for using the various remoteness classifications as a 'stand alone' indicator in determining funding allocation.

However, remoteness may not be the only issue affecting health issues and the need for additional funding. For example, remote localities where a large proportion of the population is Indigenous, or where health outcomes are worse, could arguably require higher levels of funding than other remote localities. Remote areas, where the local town has a population of 100, are arguably less capable of providing certain (e.g. GP) services or opportunities for their populations than those where the local town has a population of 4,000. Areas where the physical and social environment is attractive are likely to be more successful in recruiting and retaining health workers than other areas. People living in areas with restricted access to work, or with lower paying jobs, are likely to be more disadvantaged than people in other areas. Over large areas, the level of remoteness and some of these other issues can be correlated (for example, nationally, remoteness is correlated to the proportion of the population who are Indigenous), but this is not always the case at the local level.

Because issues other than remoteness can also be important, caution is advised in using remoteness classifications to determine levels of funding, or as the basis for the reporting of regional statistics.

The ABS, in releasing ASGC Remoteness Areas, has advised caution in using remoteness classifications in isolation from other variables when addressing policy issues such as funding. They state that it '…is vitally important that anyone developing policies, funding formulae or intervention strategies understands the alignment, or lack of alignment, between

9 Analysis of services information, undertaken by Desk Top Mapping Services Pty Ltd and based on information obtained from Telstra White Pages and Yellow Pages, shows quite a strong relationship between population size and availability of health services (DHAC & GISCA 2001).

a particular geographical classification and their business objective' (ABS 2003). In most cases, several variables, besides remoteness, may be pertinent, and remoteness '…is not intended to be a "stand alone" indicator of advantage or disadvantage' (ABS 2003).

Using remoteness classifications at the local level

All three geographic classifications are most valid when used to aggregate data over large geographic areas, but may be misleading when used for smaller areas. At the local level, they should be used very carefully indeed.

Use at the local level can involve the matching of a person's or organisation's postcode or SLA, with a concordance that relates that postcode or SLA to a level of remoteness (for example, where a particular level of remoteness attracts a financial bonus). Alternatively, remoteness may be allocated at the local level for statistical reporting.

At issue is the accuracy of the estimate of remoteness given to a particular local area (such as an SLA or an area approximating a postcode).

At the local level, the allocated category may not be appropriate for any of the following reasons:

- Under all the classifications (particularly ARIA and RRMA), some of the population living in geographically large SLAs can live in areas that are substantially more (or less) remote than the 'official ' level of remoteness allocated to those SLAs. This issue is well illustrated by the SLAs of Kalgoorlie/Boulder (part B) and Balranald, within which are areas with very diverse levels of remoteness (with ARIA index values ranging from 3.9 to 12.0, and 3.4 and 8.2 respectively). There are many other such areas.
- Population changes and additions to road networks over time will tend to alter the level of remoteness in specific areas. While the effect of these changes on 'average' national data is likely to be small and gradual, its effect at the local level may be substantial. If classifications are not updated to reflect real levels of remoteness in specific areas, the population in affected areas runs the risk of being incorrectly classified as having one level of remoteness, while experiencing another.
- Without regular revision of concordances, SLA boundary changes make it increasingly difficult over time to accurately allocate specific areas with a valid measure of remoteness. Use of 'interim concordances' (that is, those updated to allow for changes in SLA boundaries), while being serviceable at the national level, can be inaccurate at the local level.
- In the case of ASGC Remoteness, the boundary between one level of remoteness and another may cut across SLAs or postcodes. This obviously complicates the allocation of a remoteness category to the area, because from the concordance, it is unclear which remoteness category to allocate to which particular areas within the SLA or postcode boundary.

Application of geographic classifications, using spatial markers such as postcodes or SLAs, should be considered especially carefully where:

- the area exhibits a wide range of ARIA index scores;
- the populations of the area and/or nearby service centres have changed;
- the area has been affected by boundary changes since the concordance was developed.

At the broad geographic level (for example, when comparing rates of death in each of the five broad ASGC Remoteness Areas), the inaccuracies involved in allocating remoteness using concordances are expected to 'average out'.

The geographical guide—SLAs and the three remoteness classifications

This geographical guide (Tables 4–11) shows the class to which each SLA[10] is assigned under each of the three classifications. The geographical guide is divided into three components:

- The RRMA component of the guide shows the RRMA classes to which each SLA is assigned.
- The ARIA component shows the ARIA class and a mean, minimum and maximum ARIA index value for each SLA.
- The ASGC Remoteness Areas component shows the proportion of each SLA's population living in each remoteness area.

The geographical guide has some features of which users should be aware:

- The RRMA component is imperfect because it is based on old (1991) information. The RRMA classes for non-metropolitan SLAs are determined by an 'Index of remoteness' based on 'distance' and 'personal distance' factors calculated from 1991 census data and 1991 SLA boundaries. In the guide, the 2001 SLAs have inherited the RRMA class of the equivalent 1991 SLAs.
- The ARIA class is based on the mean index value of the SLA. This may not be an appropriate means of determining the ARIA class when an SLA is heterogeneous in terms of remoteness (that is, the SLA's boundary contains a range of index values that overlaps remoteness classes).

Appendix A illustrates the application of the three classifications to ten SLAs.

10 As defined at 30 June 2001.

Table footnotes

Tables 4–11 make reference to the following footnotes:

1. Population-weighted SLA concordance is based on ARIA+ methodology, 2001 SLA boundaries and 1996 census population counts for service centres. Population weighting is based on CD population counts at the time of the 2001 census. The ASGC Remoteness Areas component shows the proportion of the SLA's population living in each ASGC Remoteness Areas class.
2. SLA concordance is based on ARIA methodology, 2001 SLA boundaries and 1996 census population counts for service centres. The ARIA component shows the ARIA class of the SLA (which is based on the mean index value of the SLA), the mean, minimum and maximum index value of points contained within the SLA boundary.
3. SLA concordance is based on RRMA methodology which uses 'distance' and 'personal distance' information based on 1991 population census data and 1991 SLA boundaries. The 2001 SLA boundaries have inherited the same RRMA class as the 'equivalent' 1991 SLA.
4. ARIA class is based on the mean index value of the SLA. This may not be an appropriate means of determining the ARIA class when the SLA contains a range of index values that overlap remoteness classes (see 'Applying ARIA index values to SLAs' on page 8). ARIA class ranges are listed in Table 2 on page 9.
5. The SLA is in a rural or remote zone and the boundary has not changed since 1991. The population within the urban centre of the SLA did not change so as to breach any RRMA class population threshold between 1991 and 2001. The RRMA class given assumes that 'distance' and 'personal distance' factors within the SLA did not change between 1991 and 2001.
6. The SLA is in a rural or remote zone and the boundary has changed since 1991. The population within the urban centre of the SLA did not change so as to breach any RRMA class population threshold between 1991 and 2001. The RRMA class given assumes that 'personal distance' and 'distance' factors of the SLA did not change between 1991 and 2001.
7. The RRMA class given does not reflect the true status of the SLA because, between 1991 and 2001, the population of the urban centre of the SLA increased or decreased and breached RRMA class population thresholds. The SLA boundary may also have changed since 1991.

SLA suffixes

Most of the SLAs in the following geographical guide (Tables 4–11) have a suffix indicating the SLA's Local Government Area (LGA) status. The suffixes are:

(A) New South Wales Area

(B) Borough

(C) City

(CGC) Community Government Council

(DC) District Council

(M) Municipality

(RC) Rural City

(S) Shire

(T) Town

SLAs that do not have a suffix are localities or suburbs within a LGA. For example, Acacia Ridge is in the LGA of Brisbane City (ABS 2002).

Finding an SLA

The geographical guide (Tables 4–11) is in the state/territory order as used in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification:

SLAs are listed in SLA code order which, with the exception of Queensland and the Northern Territory, corresponds to alphabetical order according to SLA name. An alphabetical guide has been included with the Queensland table (Table 6) and Northern Territory table (Table 10) to assist in locating SLAs within these jurisdictions.

Table 4: ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—New South Wales

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
10050	Albury (C)	IR	100.0			HA	0.774	0.720	1.079	R1[5]
10111	Armidale Dumaresq (A) – City	IR	100.0			A	2.123	2.120	2.191	R2[5]
10112	Armidale Dumaresq (A) Bal.	IR	49.4	OR	50.6	A	3.167	2.120	3.983	R3[5]
10150	Ashfield (A)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
10200	Auburn (A)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
10250	Ballina (A)	IR	100.0			HA	1.150	0.997	1.594	R2[5]
10300	Balranald (A)	R	16.1	OR	83.9	MA	5.722	3.416	8.222	Rem2[5]
10350	Bankstown (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.086	M1
10400	Barraba (A)	OR	100.0			MA	4.124	3.049	4.849	R3[5]
10450	Bathurst (C)	IR	100.0			HA	1.336	1.260	1.506	R2[7]
10500	Baulkham Hills (A)	MC	92.4	IR	7.6	HA	1.092	0.000	2.033	M1
10550	Bega Valley (A)	R	1.6	OR	98.4	MA	4.286	2.181	6.170	R3[5]
10600	Bellingen (A)	OR	100.0			A	3.230	2.526	3.879	R3[5]
10650	Berrigan (A)	IR	42.0	OR	58.0	A	2.531	2.107	2.959	R3[5]
10700	Bingara (A)	OR	100.0			MA	4.282	3.386	4.767	R3[5]
10751	Blacktown (C) – North	MC	100.0			HA	0.635	0.000	1.253	M1
10752	Blacktown (C) – South-East	MC	100.0			HA	0.259	0.000	0.872	M1
10753	Blacktown (C) – South-West	MC	100.0			HA	0.270	0.000	1.143	M1
10800	Bland (A)	OR	94.3	R	5.7	MA	4.112	3.008	5.159	R3[5]
10851	Blayney (A) – Pt A	IR	100.0			A	2.042	1.868	2.243	R3[5]
10852	Blayney (A) – Pt B	OR	47.5	IR	52.5	A	2.217	1.977	2.419	R3[5]
10900	Blue Mountains (C)	MC	67.2	IR	32.8	HA	1.319	0.000	2.949	M1
10950	Bogan (A)	R	100.0			R	7.225	5.379	9.234	Rem2[5]
11000	Bombala (A)	OR	100.0			MA	3.937	2.640	5.318	R3[5]
11050	Boorowa (A)	IR	58.5	OR	41.5	A	2.208	1.908	2.671	R3[5]
11100	Botany Bay (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
11150	Bourke (A)	VR	100.0			VR	10.752	8.888	11.220	Rem2[5]
11200	Brewarrina (A)	R	58.3	VR	41.7	VR	9.745	7.717	10.645	Rem2[5]
11250	Broken Hill (C)	OR	100.0			A	3.343	3.240	3.511	R2[5]
11300	Burwood (A)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
11350	Byron (A)	IR	100.0			HA	1.047	0.903	1.233	R3[5]
11401	Cabonne (A) – Pt A	IR	100.0			A	1.968	1.714	2.270	R3[5]
11402	Cabonne (A) – Pt B	IR	100.0			A	2.151	1.822	2.611	R3[5]
11403	Cabonne (A) – Pt C	OR	56.7	IR	43.3	A	2.716	2.051	3.251	R3[5]

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 4 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—New South Wales

		ASGC Remoteness Areas						ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area						ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
11450	Camden (A)	IR	4.4	MC	95.7			HA	0.994	0.000	1.550	M1
11500	Campbelltown (C)	IR	0.2	MC	99.8			HA	0.494	0.000	1.245	M1
11550	Canterbury (C)	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
11600	Carrathool (A)	OR	33.2	R	66.8			R	5.824	3.239	8.142	Rem2[5]
11700	Central Darling (A)	VR	68.0	R	32.0			R	8.478	5.207	10.700	Rem2[5]
11720	Cessnock (C)	IR	69.2	MC	30.3	OR	0.45	HA	0.993	0.100	2.601	M2
11750	Cobar (A)	R	91.0	VR	9.0			R	8.742	5.861	10.765	Rem2[5]
11801	Coffs Harbour (C) – Pt A	OR	0.7	IR	99.3			A	2.285	2.080	2.573	R2[7]
11804	Coffs Harbour (C) – Pt B	OR	14.3	IR	85.7			A	2.489	2.175	3.011	R2[6]
11850	Conargo (A)	OR	100.0					A	3.218	2.330	4.459	R3[5]
11900	Concord (A)	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
11950	Coolah (A)	OR	100.0					MA	3.523	2.937	4.150	R3[5]
12000	Coolamon (A)	IR	50.0	OR	50.0			A	2.592	1.720	3.300	R3[5]
12050	Cooma-Monaro (A)	IR	82.8	OR	17.2			A	1.917	1.101	3.215	R3[5]
12100	Coonabarabran (A)	R	18.0	OR	82.0			MA	4.371	3.133	5.432	R3[5]
12150	Coonamble (A)	R	100.0					R	6.044	4.546	7.938	R3[5]
12200	Cootamundra (A)	IR	94.5	OR	5.5			A	2.038	1.720	2.513	R3[5]
12250	Copmanhurst (A)	IR	41.7	OR	58.3			A	2.743	1.705	3.716	R3[5]
12300	Corowa (A)	IR	95.5	OR	4.5			A	1.972	1.262	2.858	R3[5]
12350	Cowra (A)	IR	80.4	OR	19.6			A	2.201	1.880	3.017	R3[5]
12400	Crookwell (A)	IR	68.4	OR	31.6			A	2.156	1.304	3.140	R3[5]
12450	Culcairn (A)	IR	87.5	OR	12.6			A	2.024	1.631	2.447	R3[5]
12500	Deniliquin (A)	IR	100.0					A	2.333	2.330	2.454	R3[5]
12550	Drummoyne (A)	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
12601	Dubbo (C) – Pt A	OR	2.3	IR	97.7			A	2.563	2.400	2.791	R1[6]
12604	Dubbo (C) – Pt B	OR	100.0					A	2.847	2.501	3.310	R3[7]
12700	Dungog (A)	IR	95.5	OR	4.5			HA	1.491	0.378	2.679	R3[5]
12750	Eurobodalla (A)	OR	34.3	IR	65.7			A	2.392	1.720	3.707	R3[7]
12801	Evans (A) – Pt A	IR	100.0					HA	1.614	1.351	2.014	R3[5]
12802	Evans (A) – Pt B	OR	21.0	IR	79.1			A	2.111	1.293	2.879	R3[5]
12850	Fairfield (C)	MC	100.0					HA	0.294	0.000	1.058	M1
12900	Forbes (A)	OR	100.0					A	3.189	2.556	4.513	R3[5]
12950	Gilgandra (A)	R	3.1	OR	96.9			MA	4.007	2.993	4.961	R3[5]
13000	Glen Innes (A)	OR	100.0					A	2.690	2.680	2.839	R3[5]
13050	Gloucester (A)	IR	52.7	OR	47.3			A	2.686	2.072	3.083	R3[5]

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 4 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—New South Wales

		ASGC Remoteness Areas						ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area						ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
13100	Gosford (C)	MC	94.8	IR	5.2			HA	0.817	0.180	1.850	M1
13150	Goulburn (C)	IR	100.0					HA	0.591	0.590	0.619	R2[5]
13200	Grafton (C)	IR	100.0					A	2.212	2.170	2.324	R2[5]
13300	Greater Lithgow (C)	OR	0.8	IR	99.2			A	1.862	1.340	2.676	R2[5]
13350	Greater Taree (C)	IR	90.2	OR	9.8			A	2.297	1.680	3.218	R2[5]
13400	Great Lakes (A)	OR	11.6	IR	88.4			A	1.875	0.851	2.630	R2[5]
13450	Griffith (C)	OR	100.0					A	3.422	3.077	4.006	R2[5]
13500	Gundagai (A)	IR	63.0	OR	37.0			A	2.026	1.641	2.533	R3[5]
13550	Gunnedah (A)	OR	100.0					A	2.854	2.368	3.629	R3[5]
13600	Gunning (A)	OR	3.6	IR	96.4			HA	1.415	0.446	2.138	R3[5]
13650	Guyra (A)	OR	100.0					A	3.353	2.836	3.825	R3[5]
13700	Harden (A)	OR	12.3	IR	87.7			A	2.063	1.945	2.386	R3[5]
13751	Hastings (A) – Pt A	IR	100.0					A	1.737	1.640	1.876	R1[6]
13754	Hastings (A) – Pt B	OR	14.2	IR	85.8			A	2.436	1.670	3.374	R1[7]
13800	Hawkesbury (C)	OR	1.1	MC	56.2	IR	42.71	A	2.026	0.477	3.316	M1
13850	Hay (A)	OR	78.9	R	21.1			MA	5.643	4.446	7.459	Rem2[5]
13900	Holbrook (A)	IR	64.7	OR	35.3			A	2.293	1.648	2.967	R3[5]
13950	Holroyd (C)	MC	100.0					HA	0.014	0.000	0.588	M1
14000	Hornsby (A)	MC	95.9	IR	4.1			HA	0.860	0.000	1.844	M1
14050	Hume (A)	IR	100.0					HA	1.476	0.720	2.017	R3[5]
14100	Hunters Hill (A)	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
14150	Hurstville (C)	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
14201	Inverell (A) – Pt A	R	11.4	OR	88.6			MA	4.003	3.080	4.808	R3[5]
14202	Inverell (A) – Pt B	OR	100.0					A	3.301	3.009	3.448	R3[5]
14250	Jerilderie (A)	OR	100.0					A	3.405	2.850	4.269	R3[5]
14300	Junee (A)	IR	88.2	OR	11.8			A	2.041	1.505	2.484	R3[5]
14350	Kempsey (A)	IR	43.8	OR	56.2			A	3.031	2.085	4.039	R3[5]
14400	Kiama (A)	IR	100.0					HA	0.803	0.461	1.128	M2
14450	Kogarah (A)	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
14500	Ku-ring-gai (A)	MC	100.0					HA	0.030	0.000	0.622	M1
14550	Kyogle (A)	IR	71.3	OR	28.7			A	2.095	1.189	2.919	R3[5]
14600	Lachlan (A)	OR	52.0	R	48.1			MA	5.217	3.717	6.663	Rem2[5]
14650	Lake Macquarie (C)	IR	9.7	MC	90.3			HA	0.000	0.000	1.024	M2
14700	Lane Cove (A)	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
14750	Leeton (A)	OR	100.0					A	2.852	2.531	3.314	R3[5]

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 4 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—New South Wales

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
14800	Leichhardt (A)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
14851	Lismore (C) – Pt A	IR	100.0			HA	0.914	0.790	1.146	R1[6]
14854	Lismore (C) – Pt B	IR	100.0			HA	1.131	0.790	1.697	R1[7]
14900	Liverpool (C)	MC	96.6	IR	3.4	HA	0.714	0.000	1.545	M1
14950	Lockhart (A)	IR	25.7	OR	74.3	A	2.299	1.457	2.814	R3[5]
15000	Maclean (A)	IR	20.1	OR	79.9	A	2.527	2.360	2.877	R3[5]
15050	Maitland (C)	IR	5.3	MC	94.7	HA	0.233	0.080	0.586	M2[5]
15100	Manilla (A)	OR	100.0			A	2.903	2.285	3.464	R3[5]
15150	Manly (A)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.057	M1
15200	Marrickville (A)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
15250	Merriwa (A)	OR	100.0			A	3.199	2.191	3.808	R3[5]
15300	Moree Plains (A)	OR	81.8	R	18.2	MA	5.302	4.220	7.158	R2[7]
15350	Mosman (A)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
15400	Mudgee (A)	IR	51.2	OR	48.8	A	2.855	2.457	3.803	R3[5]
15450	Mulwaree (A)	OR	7.0	IR	93.0	HA	1.373	0.590	2.616	R3[5]
15500	Murray (A)	IR	68.0	OR	32.0	A	2.451	1.340	3.314	R2[7]
15550	Murrumbidgee (A)	OR	96.4	R	3.6	MA	4.005	2.806	4.804	R3[5]
15600	Murrurundi (A)	OR	100.0			A	2.695	2.332	3.337	R3[5]
15650	Muswellbrook (A)	IR	95.9	OR	4.2	A	2.276	1.309	3.254	R2[5]
15700	Nambucca (A)	OR	100.0			A	3.145	2.510	3.794	R3[5]
15750	Narrabri (A)	R	9.1	OR	90.9	MA	4.501	2.807	6.159	R3[5]
15800	Narrandera (A)	OR	100.0			A	2.798	2.269	3.601	R3[5]
15850	Narromine (A)	OR	100.0			MA	3.832	2.851	5.063	R3[5]
15901	Newcastle (C) – Inner	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
15902	Newcastle (C) – Remainder	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.478	M2
15950	North Sydney (A)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
16000	Nundle (A)	OR	100.0			A	2.375	1.999	2.814	R3[5]
16100	Oberon (A)	OR	10.5	IR	89.5	A	2.174	1.438	2.655	R3[5]
16150	Orange (C)	IR	100.0			HA	1.763	1.620	1.950	R1[5]
16200	Parkes (A)	R	1.6	OR	98.4	A	3.449	2.590	4.724	R3[5]
16250	Parramatta (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
16301	Parry (A) – Pt A	IR	100.0			A	2.022	1.745	2.330	R3[6]
16304	Parry (A) – Pt B	OR	38.1	IR	61.9	A	2.392	1.759	3.186	R3[6]
16350	Penrith (C)	MC	95.6	IR	4.4	HA	0.840	0.000	1.367	M1
16370	Pittwater (A)	MC	99.4	IR	0.7	HA	0.351	0.000	0.994	M1

(continued)

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Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 4 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—New South Wales

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
16400	Port Stephens (A)	MC	24.4	IR	75.6	HA	0.589	0.000	1.025	M2
16421	Pristine Waters (A) – Nymboida	IR	25.7	OR	74.3	A	3.197	2.211	3.959	R3[5]
16422	Pristine Waters (A) – Ulmarra	IR	11.4	OR	88.6	A	2.519	2.198	2.907	R3[5]
16450	Queanbeyan (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.092	0.040	0.128	M2
16500	Quirindi (A)	OR	100.0			A	2.870	2.130	3.726	R3[5]
16550	Randwick (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
16611	Richmond Valley (A) – Casino	IR	100.0			HA	1.188	1.131	1.348	R2[7]
16612	Richmond Valley (A) Bal.	OR	3.4	IR	96.6	HA	1.713	1.050	2.539	R3[5]
16650	Rockdale (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
16700	Ryde (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
16750	Rylstone (A)	IR	39.9	OR	60.2	A	2.793	2.104	3.199	R3[5]
16800	Scone (A)	IR	72.9	OR	27.1	A	2.441	1.640	3.042	R3[5]
16850	Severn (A)	OR	100.0			A	3.249	2.680	4.008	R3[5]
16900	Shellharbour (C)	IR	1.4	MC	98.6	HA	0.498	0.190	0.939	M2
16951	Shoalhaven (C) – Pt A	IR	100.0			HA	0.790	0.670	0.961	R2[6]
16952	Shoalhaven (C) – Pt B	IR	98.2	OR	1.8	HA	1.545	0.781	2.355	R2[7]
17000	Singleton (A)	OR	1.1	IR	98.9	HA	1.683	0.423	3.118	R2[5]
17050	Snowy River (A)	IR	8.4	OR	91.6	A	2.847	1.529	5.225	R3[5]
17070	South Sydney (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
17100	Strathfield (A)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
17151	Sutherland Shire (A) – East	IR	2.8	MC	97.2	HA	0.601	0.000	1.250	M1
17152	Sutherland Shire (A) – West	IR	0.4	MC	99.6	HA	0.302	0.000	0.936	M1
17201	Sydney (C) – Inner	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
17202	Sydney (C) – Remainder	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
17250	Tallaganda (A)	IR	5.9	OR	94.1	HA	1.719	1.021	2.331	R3[5]
17300	Tamworth (C)	IR	100.0			HA	1.783	1.710	2.020	R1[5]
17350	Temora (A)	OR	100.0			A	2.808	2.154	3.671	R3[5]
17400	Tenterfield (A)	OR	100.0			A	3.274	2.032	4.690	R3[5]
17450	Tumbarumba (A)	OR	100.0			A	3.040	2.180	4.618	R3[5]
17500	Tumut (A)	IR	90.8	OR	9.2	A	1.917	1.351	2.959	R3[5]
17551	Tweed (A) – Pt A	IR	2.7	MC	97.3	HA	0.335	0.044	0.539	M2
17552	Tweed (A) – Pt B	MC	11.3	IR	88.7	HA	0.853	0.401	1.447	R3[5]
17650	Uralla (A)	IR	40.2	OR	59.8	A	2.958	2.254	3.736	R3[5]
17700	Urana (A)	OR	100.0			A	2.820	2.026	3.622	R3[5]
17751	Wagga Wagga (C) – Pt A	IR	100.0			HA	1.201	1.070	1.367	R1[6]

(continued)

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Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 4 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—New South Wales

		ASGC Remoteness Areas						ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area						ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
17754	Wagga Wagga (C) – Pt B	IR	73.6	OR	26.4			HA	1.773	1.176	2.600	R1[7]
17800	Wakool (A)	OR	100.0					MA	3.850	2.534	5.527	Rem2[5]
17850	Walcha (A)	OR	100.0					A	3.216	2.508	3.869	R3[5]
17900	Walgett (A)	VR	4.7	R	95.3			R	7.712	5.601	9.420	Rem2[5]
17950	Warren (A)	R	29.8	OR	70.2			R	5.962	3.854	9.185	R3[5]
18000	Warringah (A)	MC	100.0					HA	0.150	0.000	0.679	M1
18050	Waverley (A)	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
18100	Weddin (A)	OR	100.0					A	3.040	2.230	3.874	R3[5]
18150	Wellington (A)	OR	100.0					A	2.822	2.351	3.299	R3[5]
18200	Wentworth (A)	R	8.9	OR	91.1			MA	4.625	2.480	8.052	Rem2[5]
18250	Willoughby (C)	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
18300	Windouran (A)	OR	100.0					MA	3.751	2.330	4.707	Rem2[5]
18350	Wingecarribee (A)	IR	100.0					HA	1.288	0.486	2.650	R3[7]
18400	Wollondilly (A)	MC	0.8	IR	99.2			HA	1.632	0.000	3.113	M1
18450	Wollongong (C)	IR	4.1	MC	95.9			HA	0.451	0.190	1.095	M2
18500	Woollahra (A)	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
18550	Wyong (A)	MC	88.9	IR	11.1			HA	0.670	0.180	1.177	M1
18600	Yallaroi (A)	OR	95.3	R	4.7			MA	4.479	3.627	4.792	R3[5]
18651	Yarrowlumla (A) – Pt A	IR	89.6	MC	10.4			HA	0.737	0.083	1.471	R3[6]
18652	Yarrowlumla (A) – Pt B	IR	100.0					HA	1.286	0.290	2.145	R3[6]
18700	Yass (A)	OR	8.1	IR	91.9			HA	1.574	0.163	2.587	R3[5]
18750	Young (A)	IR	76.4	OR	23.6			A	2.383	2.013	3.009	R3[5]
18809	Unincorp. Far West	R	27.0	OR	22.6	VR	50.33	R	8.021	3.264	11.320	Rem2[5]
18859	Lord Howe Island	VR	100.0					VR	12.000	12.000	12.000	Rem2[5]

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 5: ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries – Victoria

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
20111	Alpine (S) – East	IR	4.3	OR	95.8	A	2.974	1.582	3.849	R3[6]
20112	Alpine (S) – West	OR	8.8	IR	91.2	A	2.366	1.626	3.280	R3[6]
20260	Ararat (RC)	OR	19.0	IR	81.0	A	2.020	1.451	2.659	R3[6]
20571	Ballarat (C) – Central	IR	100.0			HA	0.270	0.270	0.270	R1[6]
20572	Ballarat (C) – Inner North	IR	100.0			HA	0.553	0.270	0.920	R1[6]
20573	Ballarat (C) – North	IR	100.0			HA	0.885	0.653	1.111	R3[6]
20574	Ballarat (C) – South	IR	100.0			HA	0.459	0.270	0.677	R1[6]
20661	Banyule (C) – Heidelberg	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
20662	Banyule (C) – North	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
20741	Bass Coast (S) – Phillip Is.	IR	100.0			A	1.918	1.918	1.918	R3[5]
20744	Bass Coast (S) Bal	IR	100.0			HA	1.459	1.141	1.882	R3[6]
20831	Baw Baw (S) – Pt A	IR	100.0			HA	1.322	1.100	1.682	R2[7]
20834	Baw Baw (S) – Pt B East	OR	2.3	IR	97.7	HA	1.827	1.200	2.638	R2[7]
20835	Baw Baw (S) – Pt B West	IR	100.0			HA	1.419	1.091	2.029	R3[7]
20911	Bayside (C) – Brighton	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
20912	Bayside (C) – South	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
21111	Boroondara (C) – Camberwell N.	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
21112	Boroondara (C) – Camberwell S.	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
21113	Boroondara (C) – Hawthorn	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
21114	Boroondara (C) – Kew	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
21181	Brimbank (C) – Keilor	MC	100.0			HA	0.064	0.000	0.516	M1
21182	Brimbank (C) – Sunshine	MC	100.0			HA	0.069	0.000	0.365	M1
21271	Buloke (S) – North	OR	100.0			MA	3.793	3.066	4.356	R3[6]
21272	Buloke (S) – South	OR	100.0			A	3.181	2.478	3.765	R3[6]
21371	Campaspe (S) – Echuca	IR	100.0			HA	1.347	1.340	1.416	R2[6]
21374	Campaspe (S) – Kyabram	IR	100.0			HA	1.343	1.110	1.656	R3[6]
21375	Campaspe (S) – Rochester	IR	88.0	OR	12.0	HA	1.687	1.335	2.352	R3[6]
21376	Campaspe (S) – South	IR	100.0			HA	1.384	0.904	1.560	R3[6]
21452	Cardinia (S) – North	IR	66.6	MC	33.5	HA	0.934	0.207	1.301	M1
21453	Cardinia (S) – Pakenham	IR	13.8	MC	86.2	HA	0.598	0.000	0.902	M1
21454	Cardinia (S) – South	IR	100.0			HA	1.056	0.616	1.360	M1
21612	Casey (C) – Berwick	MC	100.0			HA	0.127	0.000	0.578	M1
21613	Casey (C) – Cranbourne	MC	100.0			HA	0.253	0.000	0.448	M1
21616	Casey (C) – Hallam	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.129	M1
21618	Casey (C) – South	IR	39.9	MC	60.1	HA	0.485	0.024	0.762	M1

(continued)

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Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 5 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Victoria

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
21671	C. Goldfields (S) – M'borough	IR	100.0			HA	1.123	1.120	1.173	R3[6]
21674	C. Goldfields (S) Bal.	IR	100.0			HA	1.308	1.059	1.965	R3[6]
21751	Colac-Otway (S) – Colac	IR	100.0			HA	1.203	1.200	1.231	R2[6]
21754	Colac-Otway (S) – North	IR	100.0			HA	1.430	1.160	1.806	R2[7]
21755	Colac-Otway (S) – South	OR	79.3	IR	20.7	A	2.081	1.570	2.659	R3[6]
21831	Corangamite (S) – North	IR	83.3	OR	16.7	A	1.887	1.232	2.282	R3[6]
21832	Corangamite (S) – South	OR	41.3	IR	58.7	A	1.999	1.559	2.508	R3[6]
21891	Darebin (C) – Northcote	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
21892	Darebin (C) – Preston	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
21951	Delatite (S) – Benalla	IR	100.0			HA	1.331	1.330	1.347	R3[6]
21954	Delatite (S) – North	OR	10.1	IR	89.9	HA	1.723	1.330	2.453	R3[6]
21955	Delatite (S) – South	OR	100.0			A	2.868	1.973	3.498	R3[6]
22111	E. Gippsland (S) – Bairnsdale	OR	100.0			A	2.896	2.560	3.188	R2[6]
22113	E. Gippsland (S) – Orbost	OR	70.5	R	29.5	MA	4.797	2.986	6.619	Rem2[6]
22115	E. Gippsland (S) – South-West	OR	100.0			A	2.878	2.560	3.606	R3[6]
22117	E. Gippsland (S) Bal.	OR	100.0			MA	3.760	2.687	4.632	R3[6]
22171	Frankston (C) – East	MC	100.0			HA	0.118	0.000	0.383	M1
22174	Frankston (C) – West	MC	100.0			HA	0.036	0.000	0.400	M1
22250	Gannawarra (S)	OR	100.0			A	2.873	2.168	3.403	R3[6]
22311	Glen Eira (C) – Caulfield	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
22314	Glen Eira (C) – South	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
22411	Glenelg (S) – Heywood	OR	100.0			A	2.779	2.419	3.026	R3[6]
22412	Glenelg (S) – North	OR	100.0			A	2.968	2.465	3.514	R3[6]
22413	Glenelg (S) – Portland	OR	100.0			A	2.604	2.573	2.621	R2[7]
22491	Golden Plains (S) – North-West	IR	97.6	OR	2.4	HA	1.064	0.381	1.708	R3[6]
22492	Golden Plains (S) – South-East	IR	100.0			HA	1.077	0.356	1.509	R3[6]
22621	Gr. Bendigo (C) – Central	IR	100.0			HA	0.350	0.350	0.350	R1[6]
22622	Gr. Bendigo (C) – Eaglehawk	IR	100.0			HA	0.353	0.350	0.385	R1[6]
22623	Gr. Bendigo (C) – Inner East	IR	100.0			HA	0.364	0.350	0.496	R1[6]
22624	Gr. Bendigo (C) – Inner North	IR	100.0			HA	0.565	0.350	0.846	R1[6]
22625	Gr. Bendigo (C) – Inner West	IR	100.0			HA	0.598	0.350	0.819	R1[6]
22626	Gr. Bendigo (C) – S'saye	IR	100.0			HA	0.536	0.350	0.685	R1[6]
22628	Gr. Bendigo (C) – Pt B	IR	100.0			HA	1.022	0.510	1.507	R3[6]
22671	Gr. Dandenong (C) – Dandenong	MC	100.0			HA	0.079	0.000	0.472	M1
22674	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal.	MC	100.0			HA	0.115	0.000	0.438	M1

(continued)

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Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 5 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Victoria

SLA code	SLA name	ASGC Remoteness Areas: Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA: ARIA class[4]	ARIA: Mean	ARIA: Min.	ARIA: Max.	RRMA: RRMA class
Greater Geelong										
22751	Bellarine – Inner	IR	2.9	MC	97.1	HA	0.301	0.180	0.414	M2[5]
22752	Corio – Inner	MC	98.5	IR	1.5	HA	0.337	0.180	0.605	M2[5]
22753	Geelong	MC	100.0			HA	0.181	0.180	0.187	M2[5]
22754	Geelong West	MC	100.0			HA	0.180	0.180	0.180	M2[5]
22755	Newtown	MC	100.0			HA	0.180	0.180	0.180	M2[5]
22756	South Barwon – Inner	IR	5.0	MC	95.1	HA	0.312	0.180	0.511	M2[5]
Alphabetical listing continued										
22757	Greater Geelong (C) – Pt B	IR	100.0			HA	0.562	0.380	0.789	R2[6]
22758	Greater Geelong (C) – Pt C	IR	100.0			HA	0.631	0.310	1.029	R3[6]
22831	Gr. Shepparton (C) – Pt A	IR	100.0			HA	1.109	0.930	1.307	R1[6]
22834	Gr. Shepparton (C) – Pt B East	IR	100.0			HA	1.404	1.050	1.701	R3[6]
22835	Gr. Shepparton (C) – Pt B West	IR	100.0			HA	1.262	1.076	1.522	R3[6]
22911	Hepburn (S) – East	IR	100.0			HA	1.169	0.927	1.347	R3[6]
22912	Hepburn (S) – West	IR	100.0			HA	0.996	0.608	1.194	R3[6]
22980	Hindmarsh (S)	OR	87.3	R	12.7	MA	4.678	3.441	5.390	R3[6]
23111	Hobsons Bay (C) – Altona	MC	100.0			HA	0.057	0.000	0.346	M1
23112	Hobsons Bay (C) – Williamstown	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
23191	Horsham (RC) – Central	OR	100.0			A	2.836	2.830	2.917	R3[7]
23194	Horsham (RC) Bal.	OR	100.0			A	3.227	2.620	3.806	R3[7]
23271	Hume (C) – Broadmeadows	MC	100.0			HA	0.051	0.000	0.323	M1
23274	Hume (C) – Craigieburn	IR	3.5	MC	96.5	HA	0.422	0.000	0.610	M1
23275	Hume (C) – Sunbury	IR	7.7	MC	92.3	HA	0.663	0.297	0.922	M1
23351	Indigo (S) – Pt A	IR	100.0			HA	1.367	1.010	1.858	R3[6]
23352	Indigo (S) – Pt B	IR	100.0			HA	1.354	1.231	1.818	R3[6]
23431	Kingston (C) – North	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
23434	Kingston (C) – South	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
23671	Knox (C) – North	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
23674	Knox (C) – South	MC	100.0			HA	0.013	0.000	0.227	M1
23811	Latrobe (C) – Moe	IR	100.0			HA	1.167	1.100	1.245	R2[6]
23814	Latrobe (C) – Morwell	IR	100.0			HA	1.267	1.080	1.568	R2[5]
23815	Latrobe (C) – Traralgon	IR	100.0			HA	1.316	1.070	1.835	R2[5]
23818	Latrobe (C) Bal.	IR	100.0			HA	1.570	1.222	1.990	R3[6]
23943	Loddon (S) – North	IR	13.1	OR	86.9	A	2.238	1.132	3.013	R3[6]

(continued)

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Table 5 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Victoria

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
23945	Loddon (S) – South	IR	51.6	OR	48.4	HA	1.801	0.794	2.950	R3[6]
24131	Macedon Ranges (S) – Kyneton	IR	100.0			HA	1.352	1.024	1.549	R3[6]
24134	Macedon Ranges (S) – Romsey	IR	100.0			HA	1.158	0.555	1.514	R3[6]
24135	Macedon Ranges (S) Bal.	IR	100.0			HA	1.068	0.622	1.480	R3[6]
24211	Manningham (C) – East	MC	100.0			HA	0.257	0.000	0.861	M1
24214	Manningham (C) – West	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
24330	Maribyrnong (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.001	0.000	0.034	M1
24411	Maroondah (C) – Croydon	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
24412	Maroondah (C) – Ringwood	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
24601	Melbourne (C) – Inner	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
24605	Melbourne (C) – S'bank-D'lands	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
24608	Melbourne (C) – Remainder	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
24651	Melton (S) – East	MC	100.0			HA	0.278	0.000	0.533	M1
24654	Melton (S) Bal.	IR	9.5	MC	90.5	HA	0.411	0.244	0.680	M1
24781	Mildura (RC) – Pt A	OR	100.0			A	2.675	2.480	2.998	R2[7]
24782	Mildura (RC) – Pt B	R	20.1	OR	79.9	MA	4.185	2.677	5.264	Rem2[6]
24851	Mitchell (S) – North	IR	100.0			HA	1.386	1.184	1.825	R3[6]
24854	Mitchell (S) – South	IR	100.0			HA	1.204	0.555	1.530	R3[6]
24901	Moira (S) – East	IR	100.0			A	1.883	1.487	2.163	R3[6]
24904	Moira (S) – West	OR	8.6	IR	91.5	A	1.889	1.425	2.460	R3[6]
24971	Monash (C) – South-West	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
24974	Monash (C) – Waverley East	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
24975	Monash (C) – Waverley West	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
25063	Moonee Valley (C) – Essendon	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
25065	Moonee Valley (C) – West	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
25151	Moorabool (S) – Bacchus Marsh	IR	100.0			HA	0.706	0.363	1.173	R3[7]
25154	Moorabool (S) – Ballan	IR	100.0			HA	0.945	0.684	1.236	R3[5]
25155	Moorabool (S) – West	IR	100.0			HA	0.742	0.307	1.098	R3[6]
25251	Moreland (C) – Brunswick	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
25252	Moreland (C) – Coburg	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
25253	Moreland (C) – North	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
25341	Mornington P'sula (S) – East	IR	36.4	MC	63.6	HA	0.636	0.000	1.031	M1
25344	Mornington P'sula (S) – South	IR	7.1	MC	92.9	HA	0.810	0.000	1.633	M1

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Table 5 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Victoria

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
25345	Mornington P'sula (S) – West	MC	100.0			HA	0.096	0.000	0.665	M1
25431	Mount Alexander (S) – C'maine	IR	100.0			HA	0.712	0.710	0.734	R3[5]
25434	Mount Alexander (S) Bal.	IR	100.0			HA	0.983	0.702	1.377	R3[6]
25491	Moyne (S) – North-East	IR	25.4	OR	74.7	A	2.071	1.647	2.369	R3[5]
25493	Moyne (S) – North-West	IR	23.4	OR	76.6	A	2.254	1.512	2.747	R3[6]
25496	Moyne (S) – South	IR	93.2	OR	6.8	HA	1.806	1.310	2.540	R3[6]
25621	Murrindindi (S) – East	OR	15.6	IR	84.4	A	2.129	1.099	2.985	R3[6]
25622	Murrindindi (S) – West	IR	100.0			HA	1.575	1.045	2.055	R3[6]
25713	Nillumbik (S) – South	IR	1.4	MC	98.6	HA	0.255	0.000	0.786	M1
25715	Nillumbik (S) – South-West	MC	100.0			HA	0.363	0.000	0.715	M1
25718	Nillumbik (S) Bal.	MC	40.8	IR	59.2	HA	0.876	0.599	1.165	M1
25811	N. Grampians (S) – St Arnaud	OR	100.0			A	2.527	1.698	3.240	R3[6]
25814	N. Grampians (S) – Stawell	OR	22.9	IR	77.1	A	2.437	1.741	3.171	R3[6]
25901	Port Phillip (C) – St Kilda	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
25902	Port Phillip (C) – West	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
25991	Pyrenees (S) – North	IR	80.5	OR	19.5	HA	1.656	0.937	2.260	R3[6]
25994	Pyrenees (S) – South	OR	5.4	IR	94.6	HA	1.425	0.702	1.973	R3[5]
26080	Queenscliffe (B)	IR	100.0			HA	0.664	0.657	0.668	R3[5]
26171	South Gippsland (S) – Central	OR	4.3	IR	95.7	A	1.910	1.429	2.627	R3[6]
26174	South Gippsland (S) – East	OR	43.5	IR	56.5	A	2.578	1.931	3.549	R3[5]
26175	South Gippsland (S) – West	IR	100.0			HA	1.538	1.223	1.744	R3[6]
26261	S. Grampians (S) – Hamilton	IR	100.0			A	2.108	2.100	2.168	R3[5]
26264	S. Grampians (S) – Wannon	OR	100.0			A	3.179	2.613	3.789	R3[5]
26265	S. Grampians (S) Bal.	IR	1.9	OR	98.1	A	2.550	2.100	3.284	R3[6]
26351	Stonnington (C) – Prahran	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
26352	Stonnington (C) – Malvern	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
26430	Strathbogie (S)	OR	2.9	IR	97.1	HA	1.620	1.222	2.173	R3[6]
26493	Surf Coast (S) – East	IR	100.0			HA	0.632	0.359	0.914	R3[6]
26495	Surf Coast (S) – West	IR	100.0			HA	1.178	0.567	1.641	R3[6]
26611	Swan Hill (RC) – Central	OR	100.0			A	2.915	2.910	2.987	R3[6]
26614	Swan Hill (RC) – Robinvale	OR	100.0			MA	4.119	3.922	4.206	R3[6]
26616	Swan Hill (RC) Bal.	OR	100.0			MA	3.640	2.870	4.210	R3[5]
26671	Towong (S) – Pt A	OR	6.9	IR	93.1	HA	1.598	1.079	1.953	R3[5]
26672	Towong (S) – Pt B	OR	100.0			A	2.825	1.713	4.237	R3[6]
26701	Wangaratta (RC) – Central	IR	100.0			HA	1.309	1.300	1.402	R2[5]

(continued)

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Table 5 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Victoria

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
26704	Wangaratta (RC) – North	IR	100.0			HA	1.490	1.300	1.798	R3[6]
26705	Wangaratta (RC) – South	OR	27.9	IR	72.1	A	2.164	1.300	3.272	R3[6]
26730	Warrnambool (C)	IR	100.0			HA	1.361	1.310	1.565	R2[7]
26811	Wellington (S) – Alberton	IR	70.9	OR	29.1	A	2.258	1.555	2.742	R3[5]
26812	Wellington (S) – Avon	OR	44.7	IR	55.3	A	2.959	1.760	3.696	R3[5]
26813	Wellington (S) – Maffra	IR	87.4	OR	12.6	A	2.784	1.797	3.642	R3[5]
26814	Wellington (S) – Rosedale	IR	69.4	OR	30.6	A	1.994	1.238	3.197	R3[6]
26815	Wellington (S) – Sale	IR	100.0			HA	1.767	1.760	1.850	R2[5]
26890	West Wimmera (S)	R	4.0	OR	96.0	MA	4.227	3.227	5.339	R3[6]
26981	Whitehorse (C) – Box Hill	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
26984	Whitehorse (C) – Nunawading E.	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
26985	Whitehorse (C) – Nunawading W.	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
27071	Whittlesea (C) – North	MC	44.9	IR	55.1	HA	0.712	0.000	1.129	M1
27074	Whittlesea (C) – South	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.274	M1
27170	Wodonga (RC)	IR	100.0			HA	0.987	0.720	1.370	R1[6]
27261	Wyndham (C) – North	IR	2.4	MC	97.6	HA	0.256	0.000	0.582	M1
27264	Wyndham (C) – South	MC	50.8	IR	49.2	HA	0.443	0.091	0.867	M1
27267	Wyndham (C) – West	IR	5.5	MC	94.5	HA	0.389	0.000	0.693	M1
27351	Yarra (C) – North	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
27352	Yarra (C) – Richmond	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
27451	Yarra Ranges (S) – Central	IR	100.0			HA	1.159	0.870	1.449	M1
27454	Yarra Ranges (S) – North	IR	100.0			HA	0.976	0.813	1.361	M1
27455	Yarra Ranges (S) – South-West	IR	2.2	MC	97.8	HA	0.453	0.000	0.926	M1
27458	Yarra Ranges (S) – Pt B	IR	100.0			A	1.860	0.968	2.669	R3[5]
27631	Yarriambiack (S) – North	R	70.1	OR	29.9	MA	4.549	4.006	5.049	R3[5]
27632	Yarriambiack (S) – South	OR	100.0			MA	3.525	2.788	4.476	R3[6]
28469	Lady Julia Percy Island	OR				MA	4.780	4.780	4.780	R3[5]
28529	French Island	OR	100.0			A	2.730	2.730	2.730	Rem2[5]
28649	Bass Strait Islands	OR				R	6.200	6.200	6.200	Rem2[5]

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 6: ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries — Queensland

SLA code	SLA name	ASGC Remoteness Areas: Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area	ARIA: ARIA class[4]	ARIA: Mean	ARIA: Min.	ARIA: Max.	RRMA: RRMA class
A							
30150	Aramac (S)	VR 100.0	VR	10.955	7.587	11.639	Rem2[5]
30200	Atherton (S)	OR 100.0	MA	3.956	3.629	4.467	R3[5]
30250	Aurukun (S)	VR 100.0	VR	11.972	11.748	12.000	Rem2[5]
B							
30300	Balonne (S)	VR 11.2 R 88.8	R	8.455	5.416	10.260	Rem2[5]
30350	Banana (S)	R 5.9 OR 94.1	MA	3.761	2.419	5.619	R3[5]
30400	Barcaldine (S)	VR 100.0	VR	11.001	10.512	11.326	Rem2[5]
30450	Barcoo (S)	VR 100.0	VR	11.856	11.504	11.970	Rem2[5]
30500	Bauhinia (S)	R 77.9 VR 22.1	R	6.365	4.575	9.922	Rem2[5]
30552	Beaudesert (S) – Pt A	IR 61.4 MC 38.7	HA	0.695	0.000	1.129	M1
30557	Beaudesert (S) – Pt B	OR 2.9 IR 97.1	HA	1.606	0.558	2.610	R3[5]
30600	Belyando (S)	R 34.7 OR 62.1 VR 3.28	R	7.085	5.170	10.777	Rem1[7]
30650	Bendemere (S)	R 100.0	MA	5.195	4.930	5.763	Rem2[5]
30700	Biggenden (S)	OR 100.0	A	3.411	2.702	3.874	R3[5]
30750	Blackall (S)	VR 100.0	VR	10.973	10.078	11.566	Rem2[5]
30800	Boonah (S)	OR 4.0 IR 96.0	A	1.963	1.138	2.605	R3[5]
30850	Booringa (S)	VR 25.7 R 74.4	R	7.628	6.149	10.188	Rem2[5]
30900	Boulia (S)	VR 100.0	VR	9.676	6.213	11.253	Rem2[5]
30950	Bowen (S)	OR 77.2 R 22.8	R	6.215	4.700	7.470	Rem1[5]
Brisbane City							
31001	Acacia Ridge	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.201	M1
31004	Albion	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31007	Alderley	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31012	Algester	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31015	Annerley	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31018	Anstead	MC 100.0	HA	0.591	0.462	0.833	M1
31023	Archerfield	MC 100.0	HA	0.010	0.000	0.050	M1
31026	Ascot	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31031	Ashgrove	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31034	Aspley	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31037	Bald Hills	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31042	Balmoral	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31045	Banyo	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

		ASGC Remoteness Areas	ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area	ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
Brisbane City (continued)							
31048	Bardon	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31053	Bellbowrie	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.603	M1
31057	Belmont-Mackenzie	MC 100.0	HA	0.112	0.000	0.254	M1
31064	Boondall	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31067	Bowen Hills	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31072	Bracken Ridge	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31075	Bridgeman Downs	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31078	Brighton	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31083	Brookfield (incl. Mt C'tha)	MC 100.0	HA	0.224	0.000	0.383	M1
31086	Bulimba	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31091	Burbank	MC 100.0	HA	0.279	0.000	0.428	M1
31094	Calamvale	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31097	Camp Hill	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31102	Cannon Hill	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31105	Capalaba West	MC 100.0	HA	0.025	0.000	0.061	M1
31108	Carindale	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31113	Carina	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31116	Carina Heights	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31121	Carseldine	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31124	Chandler	MC 100.0	HA	0.074	0.000	0.123	M1
31127	Chapel Hill	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31132	Chelmer	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31135	Chermside	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31138	Chermside West	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31143	City – Inner	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31146	City – Remainder	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31151	Clayfield	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31154	Coopers Plains	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31157	Coorparoo	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31162	Corinda	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31167	Darra-Sumner	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31173	Deagon	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31176	Doolandella-Forest Lake	MC 100.0	HA	0.059	0.000	0.233	M1
31184	Durack	MC 100.0	HA	0.020	0.000	0.141	M1

(continued)

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Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

SLA code	SLA name	ASGC Remoteness Areas: Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area	ARIA class[4]	ARIA Mean	ARIA Min.	ARIA Max.	RRMA class
Brisbane City (continued)							
31187	Dutton Park	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31195	East Brisbane	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31198	Eight Mile Plains	MC 100.0	HA	0.043	0.000	0.256	M1
31203	Ellen Grove	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31206	Enoggera	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31211	Everton Park	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31214	Fairfield	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31217	Ferny Grove	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.061	M1
31222	Fig Tree Pocket	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31228	Fortitude Valley – Inner	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31233	Fortitude Valley – Remainder	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31236	Geebung	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31241	Graceville	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31244	Grange	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31247	Greenslopes	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31252	Gumdale	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31255	Hamilton	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31258	Hawthorne	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31265	Hemmant-Lytton	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31271	Hendra	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31274	Herston	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31277	Highgate Hill	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31282	Holland Park	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31285	Holland Park West	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31288	Inala	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31293	Indooroopilly	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31296	Jamboree Heights	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31301	Jindalee	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31304	Kangaroo Point	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31306	Karana Downs-Lake Manchester	IR 9.4 MC 90.6	HA	0.843	0.499	1.267	M1
31312	Kedron	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31315	Kelvin Grove	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31318	Kenmore	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1

(continued)

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Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

SLA code	SLA name	ASGC Remoteness Areas: Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area		ARIA: ARIA class[4]	ARIA: Mean	ARIA: Min.	ARIA: Max.	RRMA: RRMA class
Brisbane City (continued)								
31323	Kenmore Hills	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31326	Keperra	MC 100.0		HA	0.009	0.000	0.065	M1
31331	Kuraby	MC 100.0		HA	0.058	0.000	0.288	M1
31337	Lota	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31345	Lutwyche	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31353	McDowall	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31356	MacGregor	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31364	Manly	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31367	Manly West	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31372	Mansfield	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31375	Middle Park	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31378	Milton	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31383	Mitchelton	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31386	Moggill	MC 100.0		HA	0.473	0.005	0.904	M1
31391	Moorooka	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31394	Moreton Island	OR 0.0	R 100.0	MA	5.010	5.010	5.010	M1
31397	Morningside	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31402	Mount Gravatt	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31405	Mount Gravatt East	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31408	Mount Ommaney	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31413	Murarrie	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31416	Nathan	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31421	New Farm	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31424	Newmarket	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31427	Newstead	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31432	Norman Park	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31435	Northgate	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31438	Nudgee	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31443	Nudgee Beach	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31446	Nundah	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31451	Oxley	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31454	Paddington	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31456	Pallara-Heathwood-Larapinta	MC 100.0		HA	0.184	0.000	0.403	M1
31463	Parkinson-Drewvale	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

SLA code	SLA name	ASGC Remoteness Areas: Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area	ARIA class[4]	ARIA Mean	ARIA Min.	ARIA Max.	RRMA class
Brisbane City (continued)							
31465	Pinjarra Hills	MC 100.0	HA	0.249	0.000	0.425	M1
31467	Pinkenba-Eagle Farm	MC 100.0	HA	0.015	0.000	0.140	M1
31473	Pullenvale	MC 100.0	HA	0.408	0.302	0.511	M1
31476	Ransome	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31481	Red Hill	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31484	Richlands	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31487	Riverhills	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31492	Robertson	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31495	Rochedale	MC 100.0	HA	0.204	0.000	0.290	M1
31498	Rocklea	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31503	Runcorn	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31506	St Lucia	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31511	Salisbury	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31514	Sandgate	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31517	Seventeen Mile Rocks	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31522	Sherwood	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31525	South Brisbane	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31528	Spring Hill	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31533	Stafford	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31536	Stafford Heights	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31541	Stretton-Karawatha	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31547	Sunnybank	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31552	Sunnybank Hills	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31556	Taigum-Fitzgibbon	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31558	Taringa	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31563	Tarragindi	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31566	The Gap (incl. Enoggera Res.)	IR 0.4 MC 99.6	HA	0.377	0.000	0.736	M1
31571	Tingalpa	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31574	Toowong	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31582	Upper Brookfield	IR 100.0	HA	0.508	0.372	0.705	M1
31585	Upper Kedron	MC 100.0	HA	0.323	0.225	0.417	M1
31588	Upper Mount Gravatt	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31593	Virginia	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31596	Wacol	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.095	M1

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
Brisbane City (continued)										
31601	Wakerley	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31604	Wavell Heights	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31607	West End	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31612	Westlake	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31615	Willawong	MC	100.0			HA	0.268	0.081	0.429	M1
31618	Wilston	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31623	Windsor	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31626	Wishart	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31631	Woolloongabba	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31634	Wooloowin	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31637	Wynnum	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31642	Wynnum West	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31645	Yeerongpilly	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31648	Yeronga	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
31653	Zillmere	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
B (continued)										
31700	Broadsound (S)	R	95.3	OR	4.7	MA	5.496	4.356	7.063	Rem2[5]
31750	Bulloo (S)	VR	100.0			VR	11.263	10.397	11.714	Rem2[5]
31810	Bundaberg (C)	IR	100.0			A	2.102	2.070	2.237	R1[6]
31850	Bungil (S)	R	100.0			R	6.381	5.139	7.210	Rem2[5]
31900	Burdekin (S)	R	1.6	OR	98.4	MA	4.662	3.724	5.815	R3[6]
31950	Burke (S)	VR	100.0			VR	11.584	8.985	12.000	Rem2[5]
31981	Burnett (S) – Pt A	OR	17.4	IR	82.6	A	2.332	2.070	2.530	R1[7]
31984	Burnett (S) – Pt B	IR	31.6	OR	68.4	A	2.553	2.147	3.146	R3[7]
C										
Caboolture Shire Part A										
32002	Bribie Island	IR	100.0			HA	0.930	0.890	1.003	M1
32005	Burpengary-Narangba	IR	25.7	MC	74.3	HA	0.510	0.321	0.655	M1
32008	Caboolture (S) – Central	IR	100.0			HA	0.716	0.640	0.895	M1
32013	Caboolture (S) – East	IR	100.0			HA	0.810	0.310	1.009	M1
32016	Deception Bay	IR	2.8	MC	97.2	HA	0.480	0.344	0.520	M1
32018	Morayfield	IR	43.8	MC	56.2	HA	0.644	0.520	0.862	M1
32023	Caboolture (S) Bal. in BSD	IR	100.0			HA	0.846	0.512	1.189	M1

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

SLA code	SLA name	ASGC Remoteness Areas: Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area	ARIA class[4]	ARIA Mean	ARIA Min.	ARIA Max.	RRMA class
C (continued)							
32031	Caboolture (S) – Pt B	IR 100.0	HA	1.165	0.858	1.481	R3[6]
32062	Cairns (C) – Barron	OR 100.0	A	3.215	3.000	3.543	R1[6]
32065	Cairns (C) – Central Suburbs	OR 100.0	A	3.005	3.000	3.053	R1[6]
32066	Cairns (C) – City	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	R1[6]
32068	Cairns (C) – Mt Whitfield	OR 100.0	A	3.019	3.000	3.132	R1[6]
32072	Cairns (C) – Northern Suburbs	OR 100.0	A	3.480	3.359	3.552	R1[6]
32074	Cairns (C) – Trinity	OR 100.0	A	3.249	3.000	3.923	R1[6]
32076	Cairns (C) – Western Suburbs	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	R1[6]
32078	Cairns (C) – Pt B	R 0.0 OR 100.0	MA	3.898	3.234	4.318	R3[6]
32101	Calliope (S) – Pt A	IR 100.0	A	2.094	1.927	2.536	R3[5]
32104	Calliope (S) – Pt B	R 11.2 OR 88.8	A	2.609	1.864	3.994	R3[5]
32132	Caloundra (C) – Caloundra N.	IR 100.0	HA	0.661	0.600	0.766	R2[6]
32133	Caloundra (C) – Caloundra S.	IR 100.0	HA	0.761	0.600	0.910	R2[6]
32135	Caloundra (C) – Kawana	IR 100.0	HA	0.689	0.650	0.761	R2[6]
32136	Caloundra (C) – Hinterland	IR 100.0	HA	1.358	0.893	1.886	R3[6]
32138	Caloundra (C) – Rail Corridor	IR 100.0	HA	0.898	0.689	1.114	R3[6]
32151	Cambooya (S) – Pt A	IR 100.0	HA	0.638	0.503	0.790	R3[6]
32154	Cambooya (S) – Pt B	IR 100.0	HA	1.029	0.585	1.347	R3[6]
32200	Cardwell (S)	OR 83.1 R 16.9	MA	5.564	4.506	5.960	R3[5]
32250	Carpentaria (S)	VR 100.0	VR	11.510	10.346	12.000	Rem2[5]
32300	Charters Towers (C)	OR 100.0	MA	4.551	4.550	4.576	R3[5]
32350	Chinchilla (S)	R 2.1 OR 97.9	MA	4.128	2.452	6.185	R3[5]
32400	Clifton (S)	IR 100.0	HA	1.454	1.182	1.847	R3[5]
32450	Cloncurry (S)	R 58.6 VR 41.4	R	8.953	6.258	11.079	Rem2[5]
32501	Cook (S) (excl. Weipa)	R 44.5 VR 55.5	VR	10.825	5.924	12.000	Rem2[5]
32504	Cook (S) – Weipa only	VR 100.0	VR	12.000	12.000	12.000	Rem2[5]
32532	Cooloola (S) (excl. Gympie)	OR 7.6 IR 92.5	A	1.552	1.520	1.756	R3[6]
32535	Cooloola (S) – Gympie only	IR 100.0	HA	1.847	1.425	2.669	R2[6]
32551	Crows Nest (S) – Pt A	IR 100.0	HA	0.709	0.492	0.983	R3[6]
32554	Crows Nest (S) – Pt B	IR 90.4 OR 9.6	HA	1.540	0.814	2.157	R3[6]
32600	Croydon (S)	VR 100.0	VR	11.328	10.664	11.798	Rem2[5]
D–F							
32650	Dalby (T)	IR 100.0	HA	1.452	1.443	1.483	R3[5]
32700	Dalrymple (S)	VR 10.2 R 78.4 OR 11.4	R	6.380	3.340	10.513	Rem2[5]

(continued)

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Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

SLA code	SLA name	ASGC Remoteness Areas: Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area	ARIA class[4]	ARIA Mean	ARIA Min.	ARIA Max.	RRMA class
D–F (continued)							
32750	Diamantina (S)	VR 100.0	VR	11.747	10.321	12.000	Rem2[5]
32800	Douglas (S)	OR 89.3 R 10.8	MA	5.799	3.551	7.197	R3[6]
32850	Duaringa (S)	R 3.2 OR 96.8	MA	4.440	3.142	6.117	Rem1[7]
32900	Eacham (S)	OR 100.0	MA	4.241	3.762	5.411	R3[5]
32950	Eidsvold (S)	OR 69.6 R 30.4	MA	5.029	4.501	5.990	Rem2[5]
33000	Emerald (S)	R 20.6 VR 0.6 OR 78.76	R	6.146	4.223	8.857	Rem1[5]
33050	Esk (S)	IR 79.9 OR 20.1	HA	1.803	0.790	2.449	R3[6]
33100	Etheridge (S)	VR 100.0	VR	10.285	7.987	11.268	Rem2[5]
33151	Fitzroy (S) – Pt A	IR 100.0	A	1.845	1.822	1.857	R3[5]
33154	Fitzroy (S) – Pt B	OR 47.3 IR 52.7	A	2.550	1.511	3.717	R3[5]
33200	Flinders (S)	VR 100.0	VR	10.032	7.460	11.214	Rem2[5]
G							
33250	Gatton (S)	IR 100.0	HA	0.916	0.290	1.758	R3[5]
33300	Gayndah (S)	OR 100.0	MA	4.233	3.277	4.996	R3[5]
33350	Gladstone (C)	OR 0.2 IR 99.8	HA	1.815	1.700	2.034	R2[7]
Gold Coast City Part A							
33461	Beenleigh	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
33463	Bethania-Waterford	MC 100.0	HA	0.005	0.000	0.059	M1
33466	Eagleby	MC 100.0	HA	0.027	0.000	0.159	M1
33471	Edens Landing-Holmview	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
33476	Mt Warren Park	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
33494	Windaroo-Bannockburn	MC 100.0	HA	0.162	0.000	0.487	M1
33496	Gold Coast (C) Bal. in BSD	IR 20.5 MC 79.5	HA	0.525	0.000	0.757	M1
Gold Coast City Part B							
33497	Arundel	MC 100.0	HA	0.112	0.000	0.203	M2
33501	Ashmore	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33504	Benowa	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33507	Biggera Waters	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33512	Bilinga	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.098	M2
33513	Broadbeach	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33515	Broadbeach Waters	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33517	Bundall	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33521	Burleigh Heads	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.028	M2
33523	Burleigh Waters	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2

(continued)

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Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
Gold Coast City Part B (continued)										
33525	Carrara-Merrimac	MC	100.0			HA	0.007	0.000	0.160	M2
33527	Coolangatta	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.180	M2
33531	Coombabah	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.106	0.238	M2
33532	Coomera-Cedar Creek	MC	47.4	IR	52.6	HA	0.495	0.000	0.740	M2
33533	Currumbin	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33535	Currumbin Waters	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.237	M2
33537	Elanora	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.264	M2
33541	Ernest-Molendinar	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.065	M2
33542	Guanaba-Currumbin Valley	MC	68.8	IR	31.3	HA	0.000	0.000	1.006	M2
33543	Helensvale	MC	100.0			HA	0.230	0.230	0.230	M2
33545	Hollywell	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33547	Hope Island	MC	100.0			HA	0.300	0.230	0.362	M2
33553	Labrador	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33555	Main Beach-Broadwater	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33557	Mermaid Beach	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33562	Mermaid Wtrs-Clear Is. Wtrs	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33563	Miami	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33565	Mudgeeraba	IR	16.1	MC	83.9	HA	0.000	0.000	0.523	M2
33567	Nerang	MC	100.0			HA	0.218	0.000	0.404	M2
33571	Oxenford	MC	100.0			HA	0.270	0.230	0.315	M2
33573	Palm Beach	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33575	Paradise Point	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33577	Parkwood	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.174	M2
33582	Robina	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.303	M2
33583	Runaway Bay	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33585	Southport	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33586	Stephens	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33587	Surfers Paradise	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M2
33591	Tugun	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.031	M2
33593	Worongary-Tallai	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.345	M2

(continued)

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Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

SLA code	SLA name	ASGC Remoteness Areas: Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area	ARIA class[4]	ARIA Mean	ARIA Min.	ARIA Max.	RRMA class
G (continued)							
33600	Goondiwindi (T)	OR 100.0	MA	4.926	4.910	4.944	R3[5]
H-K							
33700	Herberton (S)	R 41.3 OR 58.7	MA	5.723	4.108	8.927	Rem2[5]
33751	Hervey Bay (C) – Pt A	IR 97.2 OR 2.8	A	2.166	1.910	2.832	R2[7]
33754	Hervey Bay (C) – Pt B	IR 25.6 R 15.5 OR 58.96	A	4.238	1.755	6.040	R2[7]
33801	Hinchinbrook (S) (excl. Palm I.)	R 0.7 OR 99.3	MA	4.685	4.282	5.445	R3[6]
33804	Hinchinbrook (S) – Palm Island	R 100.0	VR	9.200	9.200	9.200	R3[6]
33850	Ilfracombe (S)	VR 100.0	VR	11.456	11.131	11.826	Rem2[5]
33900	Inglewood (S)	OR 60.0 R 40.0	MA	3.535	1.954	4.700	R3[5]
33962	Ipswich (C) – Central	MC 100.0	HA	0.351	0.000	1.022	M1
33965	Ipswich (C) – East	MC 100.0	HA	0.177	0.000	0.751	M1
33966	Ipswich (C) – North	IR 6.9 MC 93.1	HA	0.989	0.743	1.307	M1
33974	Ipswich (C) – South-West	MC 0.0 IR 100.0	HA	1.237	0.063	1.626	R3[7]
33976	Ipswich (C) – West	IR 80.1 MC 19.9	HA	1.163	0.853	1.286	R3[6]
34000	Isis (S)	OR 100.0	A	2.952	2.433	3.426	R3[5]
34050	Isisford (S)	VR 100.0	VR	11.666	11.361	11.856	Rem2[5]
34100	Jericho (S)	VR 100.0	VR	9.559	6.985	10.939	Rem2[5]
34150	Johnstone (S)	OR 100.0	MA	4.600	4.030	5.755	R3[5]
34201	Jondaryan (S) – Pt A	IR 100.0	HA	0.598	0.290	0.806	R3[6]
34204	Jondaryan (S) – Pt B	OR 2.9 IR 97.1	HA	1.370	0.560	1.903	R3[6]
34250	Kilcoy (S)	IR 95.1 OR 4.9	A	2.042	1.195	2.500	R3[5]
34300	Kilkivan (S)	OR 100.0	A	2.711	1.698	3.971	R3[5]
34350	Kingaroy (S)	OR 16.7 IR 83.3	A	2.606	2.051	3.556	R3[5]
34400	Kolan (S)	OR 100.0	A	3.305	2.687	4.115	R3[5]
L							
34450	Laidley (S)	IR 100.0	HA	1.131	0.736	1.843	R3[5]
34550	Livingstone (S)	OR 8.7 IR 87.8 R 3.51	A	3.370	1.490	5.770	R3[7]
Logan City							
34601	Browns Plains	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.146	M1
34603	Carbrook-Cornubia	MC 100.0	HA	0.174	0.000	0.400	M1
34605	Daisy Hill-Priestdale	MC 100.0	HA	0.050	0.000	0.149	M1
34608	Greenbank-Boronia Heights	MC 100.0	HA	0.155	0.000	0.718	M1
34612	Kingston	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
34615	Loganholme	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1

(continued)

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Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

SLA code	SLA name	ASGC Remoteness Areas: Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area						ARIA: ARIA class[4]	ARIA: Mean	ARIA: Min.	ARIA: Max.	RRMA: RRMA class
Logan City (continued)												
34618	Loganlea	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
34623	Marsden	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
34631	Rochedale South	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.170	M1
34634	Shailer Park	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
34637	Slacks Creek	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
34642	Springwood	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
34645	Tanah Merah	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
34651	Underwood	MC	100.0					HA	0.146	0.000	0.309	M1
34654	Waterford West	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
34656	Woodridge	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
34663	Logan (C) Bal.	MC	100.0					HA	0.078	0.000	0.209	M1
L (continued)												
34700	Longreach (S)	VR	100.0					VR	11.730	11.245	11.974	Rem2[5]
M–O												
34762	Mackay (C) – Pt A	OR	100.0					MA	3.851	3.700	4.132	R1[6]
34765	Mackay (C) – Pt B	OR	76.5	R	23.6			MA	4.761	3.787	5.813	R3[6]
34800	McKinlay (S)	VR	100.0					VR	10.282	8.788	11.314	Rem2[5]
34850	Mareeba (S)	R	3.8	OR	95.8	VR	0.46	R	7.931	3.308	11.262	Rem1[5]
34902	Maroochy (S) – Buderim	IR	100.0					HA	0.675	0.650	0.759	R1[6]
34905	Maroochy (S) – Coastal North	IR	100.0					HA	0.852	0.650	1.018	R1[6]
34907	Maroochy (S) – Maroochydore	IR	100.0					HA	0.652	0.650	0.684	R1[6]
34911	Maroochy (S) – Mooloolaba	IR	100.0					HA	0.650	0.650	0.650	R1[6]
34914	Maroochy (S) – Nambour	IR	100.0					HA	0.787	0.780	0.859	R1[6]
34917	Maroochy (S) Bal. in S C'st SSD	IR	100.0					HA	0.780	0.650	0.855	R1[6]
34918	Maroochy (S) Bal.	IR	100.0					HA	1.159	0.730	2.070	R3[7]
34950	Maryborough (C)	R	2.8	IR	97.2			MA	4.102	1.660	6.040	R2[7]
35000	Millmerran (S)	IR	56.3	OR	43.7			A	2.521	1.766	3.564	R3[5]
35050	Mirani (S)	OR	77.8	R	22.2			MA	5.127	4.194	5.798	R3[5]
35100	Miriam Vale (S)	R	2.8	OR	97.2			A	3.257	2.265	4.015	R3[5]
35150	Monto (S)	OR	100.0					MA	4.141	2.881	4.993	R3[5]
35250	Mornington (S)	VR	100.0					VR	12.000	12.000	12.000	Rem2[5]
35300	Mount Isa (C)	R	96.2	VR	3.8			R	8.835	6.020	11.870	Rem1[5]
35350	Mount Morgan (S)	IR	86.4	OR	13.7			A	2.542	2.132	2.890	R3[5]

(continued)

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Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

SLA code	SLA name	ASGC Remoteness Areas: Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA: ARIA class[4]	ARIA: Mean	ARIA: Min.	ARIA: Max.	RRMA: RRMA class
M–O (continued)										
35450	Mundubbera (S)	OR	79.4	R	20.6	MA	4.931	3.646	5.258	R3[5]
35500	Murgon (S)	OR	100.0			A	2.930	2.686	3.259	R3[5]
35550	Murilla (S)	OR	71.8	R	28.2	MA	4.811	3.764	5.833	Rem2[5]
35600	Murweh (S)	R	60.9	VR	39.1	VR	10.002	5.913	11.008	Rem2[5]
35650	Nanango (S)	IR	59.3	OR	40.7	A	2.164	2.015	2.740	R3[5]
35700	Nebo (S)	R	100.0			MA	5.506	4.118	6.736	Rem2[5]
35752	Noosa (S) – Noosa-Noosaville	IR	100.0			HA	0.882	0.880	0.894	R2[7]
35755	Noosa (S) – Sunshine-Peregian	IR	100.0			HA	0.950	0.880	1.039	R2[7]
35756	Noosa (S) – Tewantin	IR	100.0			HA	0.884	0.880	0.928	R2[7]
35758	Noosa (S) Bal.	IR	100.0			HA	1.288	0.880	1.703	R2[7]
P-Q										
35800	Paroo (S)	VR	100.0			VR	10.781	9.281	11.306	Rem2[5]
35850	Peak Downs (S)	R	100.0			R	6.327	4.524	7.382	Rem2[5]
35900	Perry (S)	OR	100.0			MA	3.990	3.050	4.928	Rem2[5]
Pine Rivers Shire										
35951	Albany Creek	MC	100.0			HA	0.003	0.000	0.039	M1
35957	Bray Park	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.036	M1
35958	Central Pine West	IR	1.5	MC	98.5	HA	0.346	0.000	0.766	M1
35961	Dakabin-Kallangur-M. Downs	MC	100.0			HA	0.050	0.000	0.334	M1
35963	Griffin-Mango Hill	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.141	M1
35971	Hills District	MC	100.0			HA	0.159	0.000	0.487	M1
35973	Lawnton	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
35974	Petrie	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
35978	Strathpine-Brendale	MC	100.0			HA	0.022	0.000	0.068	M1
35988	Pine Rivers (S) Bal.	MC	12.1	IR	87.9	HA	0.790	0.000	1.358	M1
Redcliffe City										
36050	Pittsworth (S)	IR	100.0			HA	1.509	0.956	1.869	R3[5]
36150	Quilpie (S)	VR	100.0			VR	11.431	10.731	11.857	Rem2[5]
36201	Clontarf	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.035	M1
36204	Margate-Woody Point	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
36206	Redcliffe-Scarborough	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
36208	Rothwell-Kippa-Ring	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.043	M1
Redland Shire										
36251	Alexandra Hills	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1

(continued)

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Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

SLA code	SLA name	ASGC Remoteness Areas: Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area	ARIA class[4]	ARIA Mean	ARIA Min.	ARIA Max.	RRMA class
Redland Shire (continued)							
36254	Birkdale	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
36257	Capalaba	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.133	M1
36262	Cleveland	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
36264	Ormiston	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
36265	Redland Bay	IR 27.2 MC 72.8	HA	0.469	0.384	0.571	M1
36267	Sheldon-Mt Cotton	IR 58.0 MC 42.0	HA	0.204	0.000	0.408	M1
36268	Thorneside	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
36271	Thornlands	MC 100.0	HA	0.177	0.000	0.480	M1
36273	Victoria Point	MC 100.0	HA	0.474	0.422	0.480	M1
36276	Wellington Point	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
36283	Redland (S) Bal.	R 39.9 IR 60.1 MC 0	HA	0.401	0.000	0.647	M1
R (continued)							
36300	Richmond (S)	VR 100.0	VR	10.879	10.545	11.259	Rem2[5]
36350	Rockhampton (C)	IR 100.0	HA	1.614	1.490	2.094	R1[5]
36400	Roma (T)	OR 100.0	MA	5.256	5.150	5.369	Rem1[5]
36451	Rosalie (S) – Pt A	IR 100.0	HA	0.787	0.519	0.975	R3[6]
36454	Rosalie (S) – Pt B	OR 42.2 IR 57.8	HA	1.678	0.836	2.129	R3[6]
S							
36550	Sarina (S)	OR 100.0	MA	4.322	3.961	4.599	R3[5]
36600	Stanthorpe (S)	OR 100.0	A	3.214	2.294	4.341	R3[5]
T							
36650	Tambo (S)	VR 100.0	VR	10.373	8.157	11.066	Rem2[5]
36700	Tara (S)	OR 68.0 R 32.0	MA	4.399	2.452	5.946	Rem2[5]
36750	Taroom (S)	R 100.0	R	6.047	4.754	7.095	Rem2[5]
Thuringowa City Part A							
36801	Kelso	OR 100.0	A	3.021	3.000	3.061	M2
36804	Kirwan	OR 100.0	A	3.016	3.000	3.078	M2
36807	Thuringowa (C) – Pt A Bal.	OR 100.0	A	3.383	3.000	3.594	M2
T (continued)							
36831	Thuringowa (C) – Pt B	OR 100.0	MA	3.789	3.000	4.545	R3[6]
36850	Tiaro (S)	IR 36.7 OR 63.3	A	2.154	1.862	2.479	R3[5]
36901	Toowoomba (C) – Central	IR 100.0	HA	0.290	0.290	0.290	R1[6]
36903	Toowoomba (C) – North-East	IR 100.0	HA	0.319	0.290	0.416	R1[6]

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

SLA code	SLA name	ASGC Remoteness Areas: Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area	ARIA: ARIA class[4]	ARIA: Mean	ARIA: Min.	ARIA: Max.	RRMA: RRMA class
T (continued)							
36905	Toowoomba (C) – North-West	IR 100.0	HA	0.363	0.290	0.525	R1[6]
36906	Toowoomba (C) – South-East	IR 100.0	HA	0.307	0.290	0.468	R1[6]
36908	Toowoomba (C) – West	IR 100.0	HA	0.346	0.290	0.559	R1[6]
36950	Torres (S)	VR 100.0	VR	12.000	12.000	12.000	Rem2[5]
Townsville City Part A							
37001	Aitkenvale	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37003	City (Townsville)	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37007	Cranbrook	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37012	Currajong	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37014	Douglas	OR 100.0	A	3.001	3.000	3.011	M2
37015	Garbutt	OR 100.0	A	3.009	3.000	3.099	M2
37018	Gulliver	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37023	Heatley	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37026	Hermit Park	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37027	Hyde Park-Mysterton	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37031	Magnetic Island	OR 100.0	MA	5.440	5.440	5.440	M2
37033	Mt Louisa-Mt St John-Bohle	OR 100.0	A	3.137	3.000	3.294	M2
37034	Mundingburra	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37038	Murray	OR 100.0	A	3.004	3.000	3.088	M2
37041	North Ward-Castle Hill	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37044	Oonoonba-Idalia-Cluden	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37047	Pallarenda-Shelley Beach	OR 100.0	A	3.173	3.105	3.331	M2
37051	Pimlico	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37054	Railway Estate	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37058	Rosslea	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37062	Rowes Bay-Belgian Gardens	OR 100.0	A	3.021	3.000	3.126	M2
37065	South Townsville	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37068	Stuart-Roseneath	OR 100.0	A	3.078	3.000	3.271	M2
37071	Vincent	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37074	West End (Townsville)	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M2
37078	Wulguru	OR 100.0	A	3.011	3.000	3.067	M2
T (continued)							
37084	Townsville (C) – Pt B	OR 100.0	MA	3.779	3.000	4.350	R3[6]

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 6 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Queensland

		ASGC Remoteness Areas						ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area						ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
W												
37100	Waggamba (S)	OR	57.7	R	42.3			MA	5.322	2.825	7.341	Rem2[5]
37150	Wambo (S)	IR	29.4	OR	70.6			A	2.258	1.402	3.394	R3[5]
37200	Warroo (S)	R	100.0					R	6.269	4.974	8.127	Rem2[5]
37262	Warwick (S) – Central	IR	100.0					HA	1.296	1.290	1.339	R2[5]
37263	Warwick (S) – East	OR	39.8	IR	60.2			HA	1.723	1.260	2.390	R3[5]
37265	Warwick (S) – North	IR	100.0					HA	1.416	1.273	1.825	R3[5]
37266	Warwick (S) – West	IR	77.6	OR	22.4			A	1.845	1.290	2.489	R3[5]
37330	Whitsunday (S)	R	22.5	VR	9.4	OR	68.11	MA	5.577	5.165	6.051	R3[5]
37400	Winton (S)	VR	100.0					VR	11.491	10.668	12.000	Rem2[5]
37450	Wondai (S)	OR	100.0					A	3.480	2.511	4.727	R3[5]
37500	Woocoo (S)	IR	84.3	OR	15.7			A	2.568	1.671	3.592	R3[7]
Unincorporated Islands												
38809	Unincorp. Islands	VR	100.0					VR	12.000	12.000	12.000	Rem2[5]

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 7: ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries – South Australia

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
40070	Adelaide (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
40121	Adelaide Hills (DC) – Central	IR	2.2	MC	97.8	HA	0.309	0.290	0.427	M1
40124	Adelaide Hills (DC) – Ranges	IR	39.2	MC	60.9	HA	0.312	0.000	0.634	M1
40125	Adelaide Hills (DC) – North	MC	16.8	IR	83.2	HA	0.762	0.000	1.156	R3[5]
40128	Adelaide Hills (DC) Bal.	IR	100.0			HA	0.625	0.290	0.879	R3[5]
40221	Alexandrina (DC) – Coastal	IR	100.0			HA	1.287	1.072	1.674	R3[5]
40224	Alexandrina (DC) – Strathalbyn	IR	100.0			HA	1.238	0.705	2.550	R3[7]
40311	Barossa (DC) – Angaston	IR	100.0			HA	1.460	1.233	1.659	R3[5]
40314	Barossa (DC) – Barossa	IR	100.0			HA	1.055	0.560	1.477	R3[6]
40315	Barossa (DC) – Tanunda	IR	100.0			HA	1.211	1.097	1.378	R3[5]
40430	Barunga West (DC)	OR	100.0			A	2.900	2.499	3.289	R3[6]
40521	Berri & Barmera (DC) – Barmera	OR	100.0			MA	4.526	4.429	4.603	R3[5]
40524	Berri & Barmera (DC) – Berri	OR	100.0			MA	4.410	4.305	4.479	R3[5]
40701	Burnside (C) – North-East	MC	100.0			HA	0.024	0.000	0.152	M1
40704	Burnside (C) – South-West	MC	100.0			HA	0.048	0.000	0.226	M1
40911	Campbelltown (C) – East	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
40914	Campbelltown (C) – West	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
41010	Ceduna (DC)	VR	100.0			VR	10.524	9.718	10.900	Rem2[5]
41061	Charles Sturt (C) – Coastal	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
41064	Charles Sturt (C) – Inner East	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
41065	Charles Sturt (C) – Inner West	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
41068	Charles Sturt (C) – North-East	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
41140	Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	IR	23.5	OR	76.5	A	2.341	1.251	3.156	R3[6]
41190	Cleve (DC)	R	100.0			R	6.055	5.442	6.677	R3[5]
41330	Coober Pedy (DC)	VR	100.0			VR	10.980	10.973	10.989	Rem2[5]
41560	Copper Coast (DC)	OR	100.0			A	3.204	2.887	3.517	R3[6]
41750	Elliston (DC)	R	54.3	VR	45.7	R	7.440	6.464	9.035	Rem2[5]
41830	Flinders Ranges (DC)	OR	73.3	R	26.8	MA	4.263	2.852	5.099	R3[5]
41960	Franklin Harbor (DC)	R	100.0			MA	4.889	3.497	5.688	R3[5]
42030	Gawler (M)	MC	100.0			HA	0.567	0.501	0.651	M1
42110	Goyder (DC)	IR	21.8	OR	78.2	A	3.324	1.776	4.453	R3[7]
42250	Grant (DC)	OR	100.0			A	2.645	2.240	3.170	R3[5]
42601	Holdfast Bay (C) – North	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
42604	Holdfast Bay (C) – South	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 7 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—South Australia

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
42750	Kangaroo Island (DC)	R	100.0			R	8.080	8.080	8.080	Rem2[6]
43080	Karoonda East Murray (DC)	OR	100.0			A	3.032	1.991	4.119	R3[5]
43220	Kimba (DC)	R	100.0			MA	5.772	4.442	6.712	R3[5]
43360	Lacepede (DC)	OR	89.0	R	11.0	MA	4.409	3.820	4.760	R3[5]
43570	Le Hunte (DC)	R	17.9	VR	82.1	R	7.899	6.274	9.272	Rem2[5]
43650	Light (DC)	MC	3.8	IR	96.2	HA	1.257	0.560	1.931	R3[6]
43710	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	R	100.0			R	6.601	5.981	7.230	R3[5]
43791	Loxton Waikerie (DC) – East	OR	100.0			MA	4.313	3.461	4.880	R3[5]
43794	Loxton Waikerie (DC) – West	OR	100.0			MA	3.630	2.786	4.472	R3[5]
43920	Mallala (DC)	IR	100.0			HA	1.156	0.587	1.641	R3[5]
44061	Marion (C) – Central	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
44064	Marion (C) – North	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
44065	Marion (C) – South	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
44210	Mid Murray (DC)	IR	65.9	OR	34.1	A	2.447	0.886	3.968	R3[6]
44341	Mitcham (C) – Hills	MC	100.0			HA	0.081	0.000	0.254	M1
44344	Mitcham (C) – North-East	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
44345	Mitcham (C) – West	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
44551	Mount Barker (DC) – Central	IR	100.0			HA	0.502	0.448	0.610	R3[6]
44554	Mount Barker (DC) Bal.	IR	100.0			HA	0.706	0.420	1.004	R3[6]
44620	Mount Gambier (C)	IR	100.0			A	2.248	2.240	2.326	R2[6]
44830	Mount Remarkable (DC)	OR	100.0			A	3.251	2.699	3.985	R3[5]
45040	Murray Bridge (RC)	IR	100.0			HA	1.419	0.891	2.493	R2[5]
45090	Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)	OR	100.0			MA	3.905	3.044	4.518	R3[6]
45120	Northern Areas (DC)	OR	100.0			A	3.275	2.722	3.894	R3[6]
45291	Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) – East	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
45294	Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) – West	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
45341	Onkaparinga (C) – Hackham	MC	100.0			HA	0.375	0.000	0.675	M1
45342	Onkaparinga (C) – Hills	IR	62.9	MC	37.1	HA	0.796	0.000	1.122	M1
45343	Onkaparinga (C) – Morphett	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
45344	Onkaparinga (C) – North Coast	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
45345	Onkaparinga (C) – Reservoir	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
45346	Onkaparinga (C) – South Coast	IR	34.9	MC	65.1	HA	0.725	0.000	1.121	M1
45347	Onkaparinga (C) – Woodcroft	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.512	M1
45400	Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	OR	85.9	R	14.1	MA	4.145	3.456	4.730	R3[6]
45540	Peterborough (DC)	OR	100.0			MA	4.552	3.718	5.249	R3[6]

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 7 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—South Australia

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
45681	Playford (C) – East Central	MC	100.0			HA	0.017	0.000	0.168	M1
45683	Playford (C) – Elizabeth	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
45684	Playford (C) – Hills	MC	23.9	IR	76.1	HA	0.433	0.000	0.809	M1
45686	Playford (C) – West	MC	70.8	IR	29.2	HA	0.568	0.000	0.878	M1
45688	Playford (C) – West Central	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.189	M1
45891	Port Adel. Enfield (C) – East	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
45894	Port Adel. Enfield (C) – Inner	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
45895	Port Adel. Enfield (C) – Coast	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
45898	Port Adel. Enfield (C) – Port	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
46090	Port Augusta (C)	OR	100.0			A	2.739	2.500	3.021	R2[5]
46300	Port Lincoln (C)	R	100.0			R	6.085	6.040	6.220	R2[5]
46451	Port Pirie C, Dists (M) – City	OR	100.0			A	2.626	2.570	2.713	R2[5]
46454	Port Pirie C, Dists (M) Bal.	OR	100.0			A	2.822	2.590	2.986	R3[6]
46510	Prospect (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
46671	Renmark Paringa (DC) – Paringa	OR	100.0			MA	4.205	3.983	4.471	R3[5]
46674	Renmark Paringa (DC) – Renmark	OR	100.0			MA	4.337	4.196	4.470	R3[5]
46860	Robe (DC)	OR	100.0			MA	3.743	3.253	4.068	R3[5]
46970	Roxby Downs (M)	R	100.0			R	8.854	8.801	8.969	Rem2[5]
47141	Salisbury (C) – Central	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.062	M1
47143	Salisbury (C) – Inner North	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
47144	Salisbury (C) – North-East	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
47146	Salisbury (C) – South-East	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
47148	Salisbury (C) Bal.	IR	4.0	MC	96.0	HA	0.224	0.000	0.650	M1
47290	Southern Mallee (DC)	OR	11.7	R	88.3	MA	4.274	3.146	5.106	R3[6]
47490	Streaky Bay (DC)	R	54.5	VR	45.5	VR	9.583	8.888	10.248	Rem2[5]
47630	Tatiara (DC)	R	14.7	OR	85.3	MA	4.853	4.326	5.220	R3[5]
47701	Tea Tree Gully (C) – Central	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
47704	Tea Tree Gully (C) – Hills	MC	100.0			HA	0.080	0.000	0.289	M1
47705	Tea Tree Gully (C) – North	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.048	M1
47708	Tea Tree Gully (C) – South	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
47800	The Coorong (DC)	OR	67.5	IR	32.5	A	3.298	1.347	4.781	R3[6]
47910	Tumby Bay (DC)	R	100.0			R	6.129	5.771	6.568	R3[5]
47981	Unley (C) – East	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
47984	Unley (C) – West	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
48050	Victor Harbor (DC)	IR	100.0			HA	1.218	1.122	1.398	R3[5]

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 7 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—South Australia

		ASGC Remoteness Areas						ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area						ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
48130	Wakefield (DC)	IR	56.3	OR	43.7			A	2.375	1.260	2.993	R3[6]
48260	Walkerville (M)	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
48341	Wattle Range (DC) – East	OR	100.0					A	3.152	2.708	3.637	R3[5]
48344	Wattle Range (DC) – West	OR	100.0					A	3.007	2.644	3.840	R3[6]
48411	West Torrens (C) – East	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
48414	West Torrens (C) – West	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
48540	Whyalla (C)	OR	100.0					A	2.929	2.450	3.536	R1[7]
48750	Yankalilla (DC)	IR	100.0					HA	1.511	1.098	1.938	R3[5]
48831	Yorke Peninsula (DC) – North	OR	94.7	R	5.3			MA	3.875	2.452	5.183	R3[6]
48834	Yorke Peninsula (DC) – South	R	100.0					R	5.835	4.607	7.056	R3[6]
48969	Unincorp. Yorke	R						R	7.070	7.070	7.070	Rem2[5]
49039	Unincorp. Riverland	OR	65.1	R	34.9			MA	4.484	3.293	5.090	Rem2[5]
49109	Unincorp. Murray Mallee	OR						A	2.785	2.502	3.129	R3[5]
49179	Unincorp. Lincoln	VR	70.6	R	29.4			R	7.791	5.865	9.387	Rem2[5]
49249	Unincorp. West Coast	VR	100.0					VR	11.003	9.133	11.946	Rem2[5]
49389	Unincorp. Whyalla	R	18.7	OR	81.4			MA	4.494	2.450	6.407	Rem2[5]
49459	Unincorp. Pirie	R	100.0					MA	5.136	3.699	7.185	Rem2[5]
49529	Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	R	68.9	OR	2.6	VR	28.4	R	7.919	2.675	10.400	Rem2[5]
49589	Unincorp. Far North	R	17.3	VR	82.7			VR	10.996	3.900	12.000	Rem2[5]

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 8: ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries – Western Australia

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
50081	Albany (C) – Central	OR	100.0			A	2.691	2.690	2.715	R2[5]
50084	Albany (C) Bal.	R	1.9	OR	98.1	MA	3.785	2.690	5.101	R2[7]
50210	Armadale (C)	IR	0.5	MC	99.5	HA	0.851	0.000	1.263	M1
50250	Ashburton (S)	VR	100.0			VR	11.496	9.460	12.000	Rem2[5]
50280	Augusta-Margaret River (S)	OR	100.0			A	3.080	2.119	4.120	R3[5]
50350	Bassendean (T)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
50420	Bayswater (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
50490	Belmont (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
50560	Beverley (S)	OR	100.0			A	2.265	1.155	3.416	R3[5]
50630	Boddington (S)	OR	100.0			A	2.322	1.738	2.916	R3[5]
50770	Boyup Brook (S)	OR	100.0			A	3.405	1.996	4.551	R3[5]
50840	Bridgetown-Greenbushes (S)	OR	100.0			A	3.420	2.761	4.270	R3[5]
50910	Brookton (S)	OR	100.0			A	3.073	2.132	3.960	R3[5]
50980	Broome (S)	R	86.0	VR	14.1	VR	10.746	9.000	12.000	Rem1[5]
51050	Broomehill (S)	OR	100.0			MA	4.589	4.209	4.805	Rem2[5]
51120	Bruce Rock (S)	R	100.0			MA	4.941	3.995	5.722	Rem2[5]
51190	Bunbury (C)	IR	100.0			HA	1.170	1.140	1.243	R2[7]
51260	Busselton (S)	OR	11.6	IR	88.5	A	2.241	1.811	2.702	R3[7]
51310	Cambridge (T)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
51330	Canning (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.009	0.000	0.189	M1
51401	Capel (S) – Pt A	IR	100.0			HA	1.322	1.152	1.553	R3[6]
51404	Capel (S) – Pt B	IR	100.0			HA	1.765	1.173	2.316	R3[6]
51470	Carnamah (S)	R	100.0			MA	5.002	4.439	5.816	Rem2[5]
51540	Carnarvon (S)	R	79.5	VR	20.5	VR	9.972	8.160	11.701	Rem1[5]
51610	Chapman Valley (S)	R	28.0	OR	72.0	MA	4.610	2.942	7.157	Rem2[5]
51680	Chittering (S)	IR	84.9	OR	15.1	A	1.945	0.898	2.865	R3[5]
51750	Claremont (T)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
51820	Cockburn (C)	R	0.7	MC	99.3	HA	0.162	0.000	0.553	M1
51890	Collie (S)	IR	100.0			A	1.931	1.600	2.496	R3[5]
51960	Coolgardie (S)	OR	95.2	R	4.8	MA	5.455	3.999	7.459	Rem2[5]
52030	Coorow (S)	R	100.0			MA	5.295	4.680	6.144	Rem2[5]
52100	Corrigin (S)	R	100.0			MA	4.682	3.633	5.654	R3[5]
52170	Cottesloe (T)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
52240	Cranbrook (S)	OR	83.3	R	16.7	MA	4.070	3.550	4.774	Rem2[5]

(continued)

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Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 8 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Western Australia

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
52310	Cuballing (S)	OR	100.0			MA	3.741	3.369	4.413	R3[5]
52380	Cue (S)	VR	100.0			VR	10.200	9.121	10.769	Rem2[5]
52450	Cunderdin (S)	OR	100.0			A	2.573	1.742	3.764	R3[5]
52520	Dalwallinu (S)	R	100.0			MA	5.642	4.328	7.578	Rem2[5]
52590	Dandaragan (S)	R	64.5	OR	35.5	MA	4.384	2.929	5.339	R3[5]
52661	Dardanup (S) – Pt A	IR	100.0			HA	1.172	1.140	1.214	R3[6]
52664	Dardanup (S) – Pt B	IR	100.0			HA	1.663	1.203	2.048	R3[6]
52730	Denmark (S)	OR	100.0			MA	4.108	3.382	4.752	R3[5]
52800	Derby-West Kimberley (S)	VR	100.0			VR	11.820	10.712	12.000	Rem2[5]
52870	Donnybrook-Balingup (S)	IR	67.1	OR	32.9	A	2.368	1.739	3.121	R3[5]
52940	Dowerin (S)	OR	100.0			A	3.351	2.315	4.353	R3[5]
53010	Dumbleyung (S)	R	100.0			MA	5.540	4.953	6.495	Rem2[5]
53080	Dundas (S)	R	64.5	VR	35.5	VR	9.985	5.244	12.000	Rem2[5]
53150	East Fremantle (T)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
53220	East Pilbara (S)	VR	100.0			VR	11.605	8.800	12.000	Rem1[6]
53290	Esperance (S)	VR	5.5	R	94.5	R	8.454	7.172	10.420	Rem1[5]
53360	Exmouth (S)	VR	100.0			VR	11.801	11.307	12.000	Rem2[5]
53431	Fremantle (C) – Inner	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
53432	Fremantle (C) – Remainder	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
53500	Geraldton (C)	OR	100.0	VR	0.0	A	2.760	2.760	2.764	R2[7]
53570	Gingin (S)	IR	27.9	OR	72.1	A	2.435	1.175	3.745	R3[5]
53640	Gnowangerup (S)	R	100.0			MA	4.818	4.151	5.812	Rem2[5]
53710	Goomalling (S)	OR	100.0			A	2.481	1.617	3.531	R3[5]
53780	Gosnells (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.169	0.000	0.749	M1
53851	Greenough (S) – Pt A	OR	100.0			A	2.889	2.760	3.165	R2[7]
53854	Greenough (S) – Pt B	OR	100.0			A	3.394	2.851	3.864	R2[7]
53920	Halls Creek (S)	VR	100.0			VR	12.000	12.000	12.000	Rem2[5]
53991	Harvey (S) – Pt A	IR	100.0			HA	1.211	1.140	1.379	R3[6]
53994	Harvey (S) – Pt B	IR	100.0			HA	1.741	1.140	1.964	R3[6]
54060	Irwin (S)	OR	100.0			MA	3.866	3.255	4.600	R3[5]
54130	Jerramungup (S)	R	100.0			R	6.235	4.960	7.413	Rem2[5]
54171	Joondalup (C) – North	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
54174	Joondalup (C) – South	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.033	M1
54200	Kalamunda (S)	IR	0.0	MC	100.0	HA	0.576	0.000	1.278	M1
54281	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) – Pt A	OR	100.0			MA	3.937	3.870	4.022	Rem1[6]

(continued)

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Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 8 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Western Australia

		ASGC Remoteness Areas						ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area						ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
54284	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) – Pt B	VR	55.1	OR	0.0	R	44.9	VR	9.832	3.924	12.000	Rem1[7]
54340	Katanning (S)	R	3.9	OR	96.1			MA	4.837	4.426	5.488	R3[5]
54410	Kellerberrin (S)	OR	100.0					MA	4.323	3.615	5.418	R3[5]
54480	Kent (S)	R	100.0					R	6.062	4.828	7.462	Rem2[5]
54550	Kojonup (S)	OR	100.0					MA	4.092	3.439	4.475	R3[5]
54620	Kondinin (S)	VR	28.8	R	71.2			R	7.341	5.282	7.977	Rem2[5]
54690	Koorda (S)	R	100.0					MA	5.071	4.015	6.262	Rem2[5]
54760	Kulin (S)	VR	16.9	R	83.1			R	6.713	4.888	8.009	Rem2[5]
54830	Kwinana (T)	IR	11.5	MC	88.5			HA	0.371	0.290	0.535	M1
54900	Lake Grace (S)	VR	25.4	R	74.6			R	7.421	5.849	8.120	Rem2[5]
54970	Laverton (S)	VR	100.0					VR	11.401	9.136	12.000	Rem2[5]
55040	Leonora (S)	R	36.5	VR	63.5			VR	10.145	8.488	11.235	Rem2[5]
55110	Mandurah (C)	MC	0.7	IR	99.3			HA	0.753	0.470	1.472	R2[7]
55180	Manjimup (S)	R	15.7	OR	84.3			MA	4.796	3.649	5.420	R3[5]
55250	Meekatharra (S)	VR	100.0					VR	10.913	8.861	11.840	Rem2[5]
55320	Melville (C)	MC	100.0					HA	0.001	0.000	0.074	M1
55390	Menzies (S)	R	50.0	VR	50.0			VR	9.785	5.047	11.976	Rem2[5]
55460	Merredin (S)	R	14.8	OR	85.2			MA	5.624	4.553	6.736	Rem2[5]
55530	Mingenew (S)	OR	56.2	R	43.9			MA	4.461	3.920	5.371	Rem2[5]
55600	Moora (S)	OR	100.0					MA	4.351	3.051	5.449	R3[5]
55670	Morawa (S)	R	100.0					MA	5.486	4.750	6.704	Rem2[5]
55740	Mosman Park (T)	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
55810	Mount Magnet (S)	VR	100.0					VR	9.159	8.584	10.115	Rem2[5]
55880	Mount Marshall (S)	R	89.4	VR	10.6			R	6.976	4.544	8.489	Rem2[5]
55950	Mukinbudin (S)	R	100.0					R	6.817	5.666	7.389	Rem2[5]
56020	Mullewa (S)	R	100.0					MA	5.739	3.653	8.047	Rem2[5]
56090	Mundaring (S)	IR	25.8	MC	74.2			HA	1.002	0.000	1.289	M1
56160	Murchison (S)	VR	100.0					VR	9.793	5.283	10.920	Rem2[5]
56230	Murray (S)	IR	100.0					HA	1.242	0.470	1.934	R3[5]
56300	Nannup (S)	OR	100.0					A	3.432	2.428	4.642	R3[5]
56370	Narembeen (S)	R	100.0					R	6.335	5.349	7.490	Rem2[5]
56440	Narrogin (T)	OR	100.0					MA	3.757	3.751	3.766	R3[5]
56510	Narrogin (S)	OR	100.0					MA	3.903	3.191	4.674	R3[5]
56580	Nedlands (C)	MC	100.0					HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
56620	Ngaanyatjarraku (S)	VR	100.0					VR	12.000	11.850	12.000	Rem2[6]

(continued)

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Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 8 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Western Australia

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
56650	Northam (T)	IR	100.0			HA	1.303	1.300	1.375	R3[5]
56720	Northam (S)	IR	100.0			HA	1.472	1.186	2.007	R3[5]
56790	Northampton (S)	OR	35.7	R	64.3	R	6.297	3.449	8.630	Rem2[5]
56860	Nungarin (S)	R	100.0			R	5.918	5.050	6.790	Rem2[5]
56930	Peppermint Grove (S)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
57000	Perenjori (S)	R	100.0			R	6.449	5.310	7.532	Rem2[5]
57081	Perth (C) – Inner	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
57082	Perth (C) – Remainder	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
57140	Pingelly (S)	OR	100.0			MA	3.629	3.064	4.699	R3[5]
57210	Plantagenet (S)	OR	100.0			MA	3.761	2.975	4.579	R3[5]
57280	Port Hedland (T)	VR	1.9	R	98.1	VR	9.744	9.000	10.486	Rem1[5]
57350	Quairading (S)	OR	100.0			A	3.419	2.411	4.254	R3[5]
57420	Ravensthorpe (S)	VR	100.0			R	7.589	6.792	7.978	Rem2[5]
57490	Rockingham (C)	MC	93.2	IR	6.9	HA	0.528	0.290	0.775	M1
57560	Roebourne (S)	VR	3.9	R	96.2	VR	9.853	9.000	11.281	Rem1[5]
57630	Sandstone (S)	VR	100.0			VR	9.820	8.229	10.906	Rem2[5]
57700	Serpentine-Jarrahdale (S)	MC	14.0	IR	86.0	HA	0.938	0.405	1.475	M1
57770	Shark Bay (S)	VR	100.0			VR	9.101	6.827	11.049	Rem2[5]
57840	South Perth (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
57914	Stirling (C) – Central	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
57915	Stirling (C) – Coastal	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
57916	Stirling (C) – South-Eastern	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
57980	Subiaco (C)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
58050	Swan (C)	MC	78.9	IR	21.1	HA	0.863	0.000	1.419	M1
58120	Tambellup (S)	OR	100.0			MA	4.266	3.760	4.645	R3[5]
58190	Tammin (S)	OR	100.0			MA	3.574	3.028	4.156	R3[5]
58260	Three Springs (S)	R	100.0			MA	4.776	4.140	5.554	Rem2[5]
58330	Toodyay (S)	OR	5.2	IR	94.8	HA	1.686	1.229	2.581	R3[5]
58400	Trayning (S)	R	100.0			MA	4.943	4.199	5.867	Rem2[5]
58470	Upper Gascoyne (S)	VR	100.0			VR	11.168	9.713	11.827	Rem2[5]
58510	Victoria Park (T)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
58540	Victoria Plains (S)	OR	100.0			A	2.903	2.093	3.624	R3[5]
58570	Vincent (T)	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
58610	Wagin (S)	OR	100.0			MA	4.189	3.318	5.449	R3[6]
58680	Wandering (S)	OR	100.0			A	2.454	1.120	3.456	R3[5]

(continued)

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Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 8 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Western Australia

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
58761	Wanneroo (C) – North-East	IR	9.8	MC	90.2	HA	0.796	0.000	1.469	M1
58764	Wanneroo (C) – North-West	IR	14.1	MC	85.9	HA	0.971	0.000	1.770	M1
58767	Wanneroo (C) – South	MC	100.0			HA	0.151	0.000	0.436	M1
58820	Waroona (S)	IR	100.0			HA	1.701	1.372	1.998	R3[5]
58890	West Arthur (S)	OR	100.0			A	3.010	2.032	3.825	R3[5]
59030	Westonia (S)	R	100.0			R	6.796	5.937	7.200	Rem2[5]
59100	Wickepin (S)	R	43.3	OR	56.7	MA	4.992	4.103	5.624	Rem2[5]
59170	Williams (S)	OR	100.0			A	2.883	2.026	3.490	R3[5]
59250	Wiluna (S)	VR	100.0			VR	11.317	9.787	12.000	Rem2[6]
59310	Wongan-Ballidu (S)	R	39.3	OR	60.7	MA	4.132	3.097	5.251	R3[5]
59380	Woodanilling (S)	OR	100.0			MA	4.290	3.478	5.007	Rem2[5]
59450	Wyalkatchem (S)	R	100.0			MA	3.990	3.470	4.557	R3[5]
59520	Wyndham-East Kimberley (S)	VR	100.0			VR	11.997	11.229	12.000	Rem2[7]
59590	Yalgoo (S)	VR	33.0	R	67.0	R	7.919	5.363	9.822	Rem2[5]
59660	Yilgarn (S)	R	100.0			R	6.875	5.690	8.459	Rem2[5]
59730	York (S)	IR	100.0			A	1.836	1.199	2.543	R3[5]

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 9: ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries – Tasmania

		ASGC Remoteness Areas						ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area						ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
60210	Break O'Day (M)	R	6.8	OR	93.2			MA	3.942	2.451	4.747	R3[6]
60410	Brighton (M)	IR	100.0					HA	1.663	1.417	1.856	M1
60611	Burnie (C) – Pt A	OR	100.0					A	2.160	2.080	2.406	R2[5]
60612	Burnie (C) – Pt B	OR	100.0					A	2.643	2.175	3.236	R3[5]
60811	Central Coast (M) – Pt A	OR	100.0					A	2.127	2.000	2.259	R3[6]
60812	Central Coast (M) – Pt B	OR	100.0					A	2.502	2.044	2.944	R3[6]
61010	Central Highlands (M)	R	9.8	OR	90.2			A	3.490	2.069	4.919	R3[6]
61210	Circular Head (M)	OR	92.8	R	7.2			MA	4.674	2.999	5.706	R3[5]
61410	Clarence (C)	OR	5.2	IR	94.8			HA	1.616	1.210	2.062	M1
61511	Derwent Valley (M) – Pt A	IR	100.0					HA	1.610	1.517	1.703	M1
61512	Derwent Valley (M) – Pt B	OR	66.2	IR	33.1	R	0.7	A	3.361	1.581	4.780	R3[6]
61610	Devonport (C)	OR	6.3	IR	93.7			A	1.911	1.780	2.101	R2[6]
61810	Dorset (M)	R	4.0	OR	96.0			A	3.353	2.113	4.890	R3[6]
62010	Flinders (M)	VR	100.0					VR	9.803	9.200	10.010	Rem2[5]
62211	George Town (M) – Pt A	OR	100.0					A	1.999	1.866	2.137	R3[5]
62212	George Town (M) – Pt B	OR	100.0					A	2.148	1.866	2.460	R3[5]
62410	Glamorgan/Spring Bay (M)	OR	38.4	R	61.6			MA	3.780	2.203	5.178	R3[5]
62610	Glenorchy (C)	IR	100.0					HA	1.471	1.210	1.696	M1
62811	Hobart (C) – Inner	IR	100.0					HA	1.210	1.210	1.210	M1
62812	Hobart (C) – Remainder	IR	100.0					HA	1.290	1.210	1.581	M1
63010	Huon Valley (M)	OR	97.2	R	2.8			A	3.027	1.627	4.244	R3[6]
63210	Kentish (M)	OR	100.0					A	2.615	1.874	3.527	R3[5]
63410	King Island (M)	VR	100.0					VR	9.460	9.460	9.460	Rem2[5]
63611	Kingborough (M) – Pt A	OR	3.9	IR	96.1			HA	1.580	1.210	2.532	M1
63612	Kingborough (M) – Pt B	R	26.4	OR	73.6			A	3.600	1.810	4.010	R3[5]
63811	Latrobe (M) – Pt A	OR	100.0					A	1.932	1.780	2.074	R3[6]
63812	Latrobe (M) – Pt B	OR	100.0					A	2.091	1.855	2.408	R3[6]
64011	Launceston (C) – Inner	IR	100.0					HA	1.210	1.210	1.210	R1[5]
64012	Launceston (C) – Pt B	IR	100.0					HA	1.393	1.210	1.908	R1[6]
64013	Launceston (C) – Pt C	IR	17.4	OR	82.6			A	2.020	1.210	2.482	R3[6]
64211	Meander Valley (M) – Pt A	IR	100.0					HA	1.278	1.210	1.448	R1[7]
64212	Meander Valley (M) – Pt B	IR	6.5	OR	93.5			A	2.737	1.261	4.321	R3[6]
64611	Northern Midlands (M) – Pt A	IR	100.0					HA	1.499	1.221	1.700	R3[6]
64612	Northern Midlands (M) – Pt B	OR	100.0					A	2.815	1.544	4.491	R3[6]

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 9 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Tasmania

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
64811	Sorell (M) – Pt A	OR	59.3	IR	40.7	A	2.031	1.729	2.429	M1
64812	Sorell (M) – Pt B	OR	100.0			A	2.378	2.003	2.738	R3[6]
65010	Southern Midlands (M)	OR	100.0			A	2.697	1.695	3.723	R3[6]
65210	Tasman (M)	OR	92.8	R	7.2	A	3.299	2.500	3.824	R3[6]
65411	Waratah/Wynyard (M) – Pt A	OR	100.0			A	2.633	2.080	3.046	R2[7]
65412	Waratah/Wynyard (M) – Pt B	R	5.9	OR	94.1	MA	3.616	2.294	4.959	R2[7]
65610	West Coast (M)	OR	40.9	R	59.1	MA	5.132	3.272	6.650	R3[5]
65811	West Tamar (M) – Pt A	IR	66.6	OR	33.4	A	1.921	1.210	2.618	R1[6]
65812	West Tamar (M) – Pt B	IR	25.6	OR	74.4	A	2.082	1.238	2.434	R3[6]

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 10: ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries — Northern Territory

		ASGC Remoteness Areas	ARIA			RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area	ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
A–C							
70201	Alice Springs (T) – Charles	R 100.0	R	6.097	6.000	6.201	Rem1[6]
70203	Alice Springs (T) – Heavitree	R 100.0	R	6.242	6.065	6.390	Rem1[6]
70205	Alice Springs (T) – Larapinta	R 100.0	R	6.069	6.000	6.158	Rem1[6]
70207	Alice Springs (T) – Ross	R 100.0	R	6.082	6.000	6.211	Rem1[6]
70208	Alice Springs (T) – Stuart	R 100.0	R	6.000	6.000	6.000	Rem1[6]
70609	Bathurst-Melville	VR 100.0	VR	10.353	10.160	11.020	Rem2[5]
70700	Coomalie (CGC)	R 100.0	MA	4.960	4.228	5.470	R3[5]
70759	Cox-Finniss	R 100.0	MA	5.259	3.646	6.527	Rem2[5]
D							
70809	Daly	R 15.9 VR 84.1	R	8.212	5.094	10.809	Rem2[5]
Darwin City							
71004	Alawa	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71008	Anula	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71014	Brinkin	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71018	City – Inner	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71024	Coconut Grove	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71028	Fannie Bay	OR 100.0	A	3.207	3.000	4.239	M1
71034	Jingili	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71038	Karama	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71044	Larrakeyah	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71048	Leanyer	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71052	Lee Point-Leanyer Swamp	OR 100.0	MA	3.625	3.000	3.897	M1
71054	Ludmilla	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71058	Malak	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71064	Marrara	OR 100.0	A	3.092	3.000	3.367	M1
71068	Millner	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71074	Moil	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71078	Nakara	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71084	Narrows	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71088	Nightcliff	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71094	Parap	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71098	Rapid Creek	OR 100.0	A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 10 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Northern Territory

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
Darwin City (continued)										
71104	Stuart Park	OR	100.0			A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71108	The Gardens	OR	100.0			A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71114	Tiwi	OR	100.0			A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71118	Wagaman	OR	100.0			A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71124	Wanguri	OR	100.0			A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71128	Winnellie	OR	100.0			A	3.048	3.000	3.338	M1
71134	Wulagi	OR	100.0			A	3.000	3.000	3.000	M1
71138	City – Remainder	OR	100.0			A	3.087	3.000	3.320	M1
E–N										
71169	East Arm	OR	100.0			A	3.327	3.000	3.483	M1
71209	East Arnhem – Bal.	VR	100.0			VR	11.878	11.275	12.000	Rem2[5]
71409	Elsey – Bal.	VR	56.6	R	43.4	VR	9.785	6.730	11.908	Rem2[5]
71609	Groote Eylandt	VR	100.0			VR	12.000	12.000	12.000	Rem2[5]
71809	Gulf	VR	100.0			VR	11.864	10.174	12.000	Rem2[5]
72000	Jabiru (T)	R	100.0			R	9.058	9.028	9.082	Rem2[5]
72200	Katherine (T)	R	100.0			R	6.888	6.750	7.079	Rem1[5]
72304	Litchfield (S) – Pt A	OR	100.0			A	3.352	3.261	3.684	R3[5]
72308	Litchfield (S) – Pt B	OR	100.0			MA	3.947	3.315	4.592	R3[5]
72409	Nhulunbuy	VR	100.0			VR	12.000	12.000	12.000	Rem2[5]
Palmerston										
72802	Bakewell	OR	100.0			A	3.257	3.257	3.257	M1
72804	Driver	OR	100.0			A	3.250	3.250	3.250	M1
72806	Durack	OR	100.0			A	3.262	3.250	3.285	M1
72808	Gray	OR	100.0			A	3.250	3.250	3.250	M1
72814	Moulden	OR	100.0			A	3.250	3.250	3.250	M1
72818	Woodroffe	OR	100.0			A	3.250	3.250	3.250	M1
72824	Palmerston (C) Bal.	OR	100.0			A	3.306	3.254	3.389	M1
P (continued)										
73009	Petermann	VR	100.0			VR	10.998	7.703	12.000	Rem2[5]
S–W										
73209	Sandover – Bal.	R	40.2	VR	59.8	VR	9.593	6.106	11.811	Rem2[6]
73309	South Alligator	VR	51.6	R	48.4	R	7.315	4.102	9.498	Rem2[5]
73409	Tableland	VR	100.0			VR	11.705	9.656	12.000	Rem2[5]

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 10 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Northern Territory

		ASGC Remoteness Areas	ARIA			RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area	ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
S–W (continued)							
73609	Tanami	VR 100.0	VR	11.298	7.318	12.000	Rem2[5]
73800	Tennant Creek (T)	VR 100.0	VR	12.000	12.000	12.000	Rem2[5]
74009	Tennant Creek – Bal.	VR 100.0	VR	11.537	9.344	12.000	Rem2[5]
74409	Victoria	VR 100.0	VR	11.512	7.316	12.000	Rem2[5]
74809	West Arnhem	VR 100.0	VR	10.395	5.808	11.771	Rem2[5]

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 11: ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries — Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories

		ASGC Remoteness Areas	ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area	ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
80089	Acton	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
80189	Ainslie	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
80239	Amaroo	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
80279	Aranda	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
80339	Banks	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.268	M1
80369	Barton	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
80459	Belconnen Town Centre	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
80549	Belconnen – SSD Bal.	MC 100.0	HA	0.225	0.000	0.606	M1
80609	Bonython	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
80639	Braddon	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
80729	Bruce	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
80819	Calwell	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
80909	Campbell	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
81089	Chapman	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.038	M1
81179	Charnwood	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
81269	Chifley	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
81359	Chisholm	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
81449	City (Canberra)	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
81549	Conder	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
81629	Cook	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.018	M1
81719	Curtin	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
81809	Deakin	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
81889	Dickson	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
81989	Downer	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
82079	Duffy	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
82139	Dunlop	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
82169	Duntroon	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
82259	Evatt	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
82349	Fadden	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
82439	Farrer	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
82529	Fisher	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
82619	Florey	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
82709	Flynn	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
82789	Forrest	MC 100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 11 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories

		ASGC Remoteness Areas				ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area				ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
82889	Fraser	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
82979	Fyshwick	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
83069	Garran	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
83159	Gilmore	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
83249	Giralang	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
83289	Gordon	MC	100.0			HA	0.061	0.000	0.177	M1
83339	Gowrie	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
83379	Greenway	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.004	M1
83429	Griffith	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
83529	Gungahlin-Hall – SSD Bal.	MC	100.0			HA	0.112	0.000	0.300	M1
83609	Hackett	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
83689	Hall	MC	100.0			HA	0.339	0.338	0.340	M1
83789	Harman	MC	100.0			HA	0.000-	0.048	0.048	M1
83879	Hawker	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.124	M1
83969	Higgins	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.223	0.223	M1
84059	Holder	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
84149	Holt	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.405	M1
84239	Hughes	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
84329	Hume	MC	100.0			HA	0.037	0.017	0.051	M1
84419	Isaacs	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
84509	Isabella Plains	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
84589	Jerrabomberra	MC	100.0			HA	0.026	0.000	0.078	M1
84779	Kaleen	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
84869	Kambah	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
84959	Kingston	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
85049	Kowen	IR	100.0			HA	0.251	0.078	0.596	M1
85139	Latham	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
85229	Lyneham	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
85319	Lyons	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
85409	McKellar	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
85489	Macarthur	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
85589	Macgregor	MC	100.0			HA	0.179	0.000	0.357	M1
85679	Macquarie	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
85769	Majura	IR	66.5	MC	33.5	HA	0.056	0.000	0.173	M1
85859	Mawson	MC	100.0			HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 11 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories

		ASGC Remoteness Areas		ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area		ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
85949	Melba	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
86039	Mitchell	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
86129	Monash	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
86219	Narrabundah	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.004	M1
86249	Ngunnawal	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.183	M1
86279	Nicholls	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
86309	Oaks Estate	MC 100.0		HA	0.100	0.100	0.100	M1
86389	O'Connor	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
86489	O'Malley	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
86579	Oxley	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
86669	Page	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
86719	Palmerston	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.039	M1
86759	Parkes	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
86849	Pearce	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
86939	Phillip	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
87029	Pialligo	MC 100.0		HA	0.018	0.000	0.056	M1
87119	Red Hill	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
87209	Reid	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
87289	Richardson	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
87389	Rivett	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
87479	Russell	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
87569	Scullin	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
87659	Spence	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
87749	Stirling	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
87839	Stromlo	IR 100.0		HA	0.415	0.090	0.655	M1
87929	Symonston	MC 100.0		HA	0.010	0.000	0.028	M1
88019	Theodore	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
88109	Torrens	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
88189	Tuggeranong – SSD Bal.	MC 20.7	IR 79.3	HA	0.368	0.000	0.740	M1
88289	Turner	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
88379	Wanniassa	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
88469	Waramanga	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
88559	Watson	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
88649	Weetangera	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
88739	Weston	MC 100.0		HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1

(continued)

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Table 11 (continued): ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide based on 2001 SLA boundaries—Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories

		ASGC Remoteness Areas		ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area		ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
88829	Weston Creek-Stromlo – SSD Bal.	MC	100.0	HA	0.042	0.000	0.146	M1
88919	Yarralumla	MC	100.0	HA	0.000	0.000	0.000	M1
89009	Remainder of ACT	IR	100.0	HA	0.891	0.016	2.063	R3[5]
Other Territories								
91009	Jervis Bay Territory	IR	100.0	HA	1.508	1.508	1.508	R3[6]
92009	Territory of Christmas Island	VR	100.0	VR	12.000	12.000	12.000	Rem2[6]
93009	Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	VR	100.0	VR	12.000	12.000	12.000	Rem2[6]

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Appendix A—Case studies of SLAs

Each SLA possesses characteristics and circumstances that determine its RRMA and ARIA class and how its population is apportioned to ASGC Remoteness Areas classes. The following discussion of a selection of SLAs (Table 12) illustrates the diversity of characteristics and circumstances that can occur.

Table 12: ASGC Remoteness Areas[1], ARIA[2] and RRMA[3] guide—selected SLAs

		ASGC Remoteness Areas						ARIA				RRMA
SLA code	SLA name	Percentage of population living in each Remoteness Area						ARIA class[4]	Mean	Min.	Max.	RRMA class
10300	Balranald (A)	R	16.1	OR	83.9			MA	5.722	3.416	8.222	Rem2[5]
10500	Baulkham Hills (A)	MC	92.4	IR	7.6			HA	1.092	0.000	2.033	M1
11250	Broken Hill (C)	OR	100.0					A	3.343	3.240	3.511	R2[5]
13751	Hastings (A) – Pt A	IR	100.0					A	1.737	1.640	1.876	R1[6]
13754	Hastings (A) – Pt B	OR	14.2	IR	85.8			A	2.436	1.670	3.374	R1[7]
33801	Hinchinbrook (S) (excl. Palm I.)	R	0.7	OR	99.3			MA	4.685	4.282	5.445	R3[6]
33804	Hinchinbrook (S) – Palm Island	R	100.0					VR	9.200	9.200	9.200	R3[6]
48540	Whyalla (C)	OR	100.0					A	2.929	2.450	3.536	R1[7]
54281	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) – Pt A	OR	100.0					MA	3.937	3.870	4.022	Rem1[6]
54284	Kalgoorlie/Boulder (C) – Pt B	VR	55.1	OR	0.0	R	44.9	VR	9.832	3.924	12.000	Rem1[7]

Note: The footnotes in this table are listed on page 24. A guide to SLA suffixes is on page 25.

Sources: ABS, DoHA and AIHW.

Balranald

The New South Wales Area of Balranald's boundary has not changed since 1991. This SLA has inherited the RRMA class allocated to this SLA in 1994 (and based on 1991 census information). This SLA is RRMA class Rem2 (Other Remote Area with an urban centre population of less than 5,000 people). In 2001 the urban centre of this SLA still contained fewer than 5,000 people.

This SLA is highly heterogeneous because the ARIA index values of points contained within this SLA range from 3.416 (indicating an Accessible area) to 8.222 (indicating a Remote area). The SLA is ARIA class MA (Moderately Accessible) because it has a mean index value of 5.722. Because the SLA is heterogeneous the mean index value may not be indicative of levels of accessibility experienced by the population of this SLA.

In 2001 83.9% of this SLA's population lived in Outer Regional Australia CDs (that is, in CDs with a mean index value of greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92) and 16.1% lived in Remote Australia CDs (that is, in CDs with a mean index value of greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53).

Baulkham Hills

The New South Wales Area of Baulkham Hills is RRMA class M1 (Capital Cities) because it is contained within the boundaries of a Capital City Statistical Division11 (Sydney). The SLA is ARIA class HA (Highly Accessible) because it has a mean index value of 1.092. The SLA is slightly heterogeneous because the ARIA index values of grid points contained within this SLA range from 0.000 (indicating a Highly Accessible area) to 2.033 (indicating an Accessible area). In 2001 92.4% of this SLA's population lived in Major Cities of Australia and 7.6% lived in Inner Regional Australia.

Broken Hill

The New South Wales City of Broken Hill's boundary has not changed since 1991. This SLA has inherited the RRMA class allocated to this SLA in 1994 (and based on 1991 census information). This SLA is RRMA class R2 (Small Rural Centre with an urban centre population of 10,000–24,999). In 2001 the urban centre of this SLA still had a population of 10,000–24,999).

The SLA is ARIA class A (Accessible) because it has a mean index value of 3.343. The SLA is on the borderline of Accessible/Moderately Accessible because the cut-off ARIA index value is 3.51 and the SLA is mostly homogeneous (with the ARIA index values of grid points contained within this SLA ranging from 3.240 to 3.511). In 2001 100% of this SLA's population lived in Outer Regional Australia.

Hastings

The boundaries of the New South Wales Area of Hastings SLA have changed since 1991. In 2001 this SLA was split, with 42% of the area (including the urban centre of Port Macquarie) going to Hastings—Part A and the remainder to Hastings—Part B. Both of these inherited the RRMA class of R1 (Large Rural Centre with an urban centre population of 25,000–99,999) which was originally allocated to the 1991 SLA of Hastings (and based on 1991 census information). In 2001 the New South Wales Area of Hastings—Part A still contained an urban centre with a population of 25,000—99,999. However Hastings—Part B does not contain an urban centre of this size. The RRMA class assigned to Hastings—Part B does not reflect the true status of this SLA.

Hastings—Part A is ARIA class A (Accessible) because it has a mean index value of 1.737. Hastings—Part B is ARIA class A (Accessible) because it has a mean index value of 2.436. The ARIA index values of points within Hastings—Part A range from 1.640 to 1.876. The ARIA index values of points within Hastings—Part B range from 1.670 to 3.374. The people in Hastings—Part A live closer to the service centre of Port Macquarie than the people in Hastings—Part B. This explains why the ARIA index values in Hastings—Part A tend to be lower than those in Hastings—Part B. In 2001 100% of the population of Hastings—Part A lived in Inner Regional Australia. In that same year 85.8% of the population of Hastings—Part B lived in Inner Regional Australia and 14.2% lived in Outer Regional Australia.

11 A Capital City Statistical Division represents the city in a wider sense. It should contain the anticipated development of the city for a period of at least 20 years (ABS 2003).

Hinchinbrook

The boundaries of the Queensland SLA of Hinchinbrook Shire have changed since 1991. In 1998 this SLA was split into Hinchinbrook Shire (excluding Palm Island) and Hinchinbrook Shire—Palm Island. Both SLAs inherited the RRMA class originally allocated to the 1991 SLA of Hinchinbrook Shire (and which was based on 1991 census information). These SLAs are RRMA class R3 (Other Rural Areas with an urban centre population of less than 10,000 people).

Because it is an island, Hinchinbrook Shire—Palm Island is significantly more remote than Hinchinbrook Shire (excluding Palm Island). Hinchinbrook Shire (excluding Palm Island) is ARIA class MA (Moderately Accessible) because it has a mean index value of 4.685. Hinchinbrook Shire—Palm Island is ARIA class VR (Very Remote) because it has a mean index value of 9.200.

In 2001 under ASGC Remoteness Areas, 0.7% of the population of Hinchinbrook Shire (excluding Palm Island) lived in Remote Australia and 99.3% in Outer Regional Australia. In that same year 100% of the population of Hinchinbrook Shire—Palm Island lived in Remote Australia.

Whyalla

The South Australian City of Whyalla's boundary has not changed since 1991. This SLA inherited the RRMA class allocated to it in 1994 (and based on 1991 census information). This SLA is RRMA class R1 (Large Rural Centre with an urban centre population of 25,000–99,999). In 2001 the population of the urban centre of Whyalla had declined to fewer than 25,000. The RRMA class assigned to this SLA therefore does not reflect the true status of this SLA. Therefore the RRMA class has become incorrect.

The SLA is ARIA class A (Accessible) because it has a mean index value of 2.929. In 2001, 100% of this SLA's population lived in Outer Regional Australia.

Kalgoorlie/Boulder

The boundaries of the Western Australian SLAs of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City—Part A and Kalgoorlie/Boulder City—Part B have changed since 1991. In 1991 this SLA was called Kalgoorlie/Boulder City and its boundary encompassed the city of Kalgoorlie/Boulder and stretched to the Western Australia/South Australia border. In 2001 the SLA was split into Kalgoorlie/Boulder City—Part A (which included the urban centre of Kalgoorlie/Boulder) and Kalgoorlie/Boulder City—Part B (which included the remaining land in the original SLA boundary). Both SLAs inherited the RRMA class of Rem1 (Large Remote Centre with an urban centre population of more than 5,000) that was originally allocated to Kalgoorlie/Boulder City in 1994 (and based on 1991 census information).

In 2001 Kalgoorlie/Boulder City—Part A still contained an urban centre with a population of more than 5,000 (Kalgoorlie/Boulder). However, because of the boundary change, Kalgoorlie/Boulder City—Part B does not contain an urban centre of this size. The RRMA class assigned to this SLA therefore does not reflect the true status of this SLA. The RRMA class of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City—Part A also does not reflect this SLA's true status. Kalgoorlie/Boulder City SLA may have originally been classed as being in a remote zone in 1994 due to the SLAs low population density. The new SLA of Kalgoorlie/Boulder—Part A has a higher population density than the much larger 1991 SLA of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City. If RRMA information were to be recalculated using 2001 SLA boundaries and 2001 census data it could result in Kalgoorlie/Boulder—Part A being reclassed from Rem1 to R1 (Large Rural Centre with an urban centre population of 25,000–99,999). Kalgoorlie/Boulder City—

Part A is ARIA class MA (Moderately Accessible) because it has a mean index value of 3.937. Kalgoorlie/Boulder City—Part B is ARIA class VR (Very Remote) because it has a mean index value of 9.832. This SLA is highly heterogeneous because the ARIA index values of points contained within this SLA range from 3.870 (indicating a Moderately Accessible area) to 12.000 (indicating a Very Remote area).

In 2001, 100% of the population of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City—Part A lived in Outer Regional Australia. In that same year 55.1% of the population of Kalgoorlie/Boulder City—Part B lived in Very Remote Australia, 44.9% in Remote Australia and a very small number in Outer Regional Australia.

Appendix B—Interpolating ARIA and ARIA+ to a 1 km grid

The ARIA and ARIA+ methodology results in ARIA and ARIA+ index values for 11,340 populated localities. This does not cover all of Australia's inhabitants because some live outside these localities. This problem is 'overcome by using a "grid-cell" approach: the values of remoteness were interpolated onto a 1 km notional grid across the whole of Australia. The interpolation procedure was an Inverse Distance Weighted algorithm which used the remoteness values of the six nearest localities[12], weighted by the distance of each point to the cell being analysed, to assign a remoteness value to that cell. (Where a cell was within a service centre in the relevant category, it was however assigned a distance value of zero.)' (DHAC & GISCA 2001).

12 Except in the cases of islands, where a value based on the island localities only was used.

Appendix C—Population distributions

Despite the differences in their underlying methodologies, there is a rough consistency between the proportions of the population assigned to the least remote and most remote classes of the RRMA and ASGC Remoteness Areas classifications. Based on 2001 population estimates, 64% of the population live in the RRMA class of Capital Cities while 66% of the population live in the ASGC Remoteness Areas class of Major Cities of Australia. The areas covered by these classes are, however, not equivalent. The RRMA class of 'Capital Cities' includes all capital cities in Australia. The ASGC Remoteness Areas class of Major Cities of Australia does not include the capital cities of Hobart and Darwin and some areas on the fringes of some of the other capital cities. In all three classifications the proportion of the population living in remote areas is around 2–3% (see Table 13).

Table 13: Population estimates for remoteness classifications

RRMA (2001)			ARIA (1996)			ASGC Remoteness Areas (2001)		
Class	Population (million)	%	Class	Population (million)	%	Class	Population (million)	%
Capital Cities	12.4	64	Highly Accessible	14.9	81	Major Cities of Australia	12.9	66
Other Metropolitan Centres	1.5	8						
Large Rural Centres	1.2	6	Accessible	2.2	12	Inner Regional Australia	4.0	21
Small Rural Centres	1.3	7				Outer Regional Australia	2.0	10
Other Rural Areas	2.6	13	Moderately Accessible	0.8	4			
Remote Centres	0.2	1	Remote	0.2	1	Remote Australia	0.3	2
Other Remote Areas	0.3	2	Very Remote	0.2	1	Very Remote Australia	0.2	1
						Migratory	<0.1	

Notes

1. This table is based on a rough alignment of classes in the three classifications, as there is no precise mapping between them.
2. Population data for RRMA and ASGC Remoteness Areas are based on the 2001 census. 2001 population data were not available for ARIA, so 1996 census data are shown. The percentage of the population living in each area did not change substantially between 1996 and 2001.

Source: AIHW Population Estimates based on ABS Estimated Resident Population of SLAs at 30 June 1996 and 2001.

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