Statistical Area 2 2023 (generalised)

Metadata

File Identifier

0c1759da-1c79-3131-a359-f4ef8394699a

Language

Language Code

eng

Character Set

Character Set Code

utf8

Hierarchy Level

Scope Code

dataset

Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

Contact

Responsible Party

Individual Name

Geospatial Team

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Online Resource

Online Resource

Linkage

URL

https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/

Role

Role Code

owner

Date Stamp

Date

2022-11-30

Metadata Standard Name

ISO 19139 Geographic Information - Metadata - Implementation Specification

Metadata Standard Version

2007

Spatial Representation Info
Vector Spatial Representation
Topology Level Code

geometryOnly

Geometric Object Type Code

composite

Integer

2395

Reference System Info
Reference System
Reference System Identifier
Identifier
Code

2193

Code Space

EPSG

Version

7.9.4(9.0.0)

Identification Info
Data Identification
Citation
Citation
Title

SA22023_V1_00

Date

Date

Presentation Form
####### Presentation Form Code

mapDigital

Abstract

Statistical Area 2 2023 updateSA2 2023 is the first major update of the geography since it was first created in 2018. The update is to ensure SA2s are relevant and meet criteria before each five-yearly population and dwelling census. SA2 2023 contains 135 new SA2s. Updates were made to reflect real world change ofpopulation and dwelling growthmainly in urban areas, and to make some improvements to their delineation of communities of interest.DescriptionThis dataset is the definitive version of the annually released statistical area 2 (SA2) boundaries as at 1 January 2023 as defined by Stats NZ. This version contains 2,395 SA1s (2,379 digitised and 16 with empty or null geometries (non-digitised)).SA2 is an output geography that provides higher aggregations of population data than can be provided at the statistical area 1 (SA1) level. The SA2 geography aims to reflect communities that interact together socially and economically. In populated areas, SA2s generally contain similar sized populations.The SA2 should:form a contiguous cluster of one or more SA1s, excluding exceptions below, allow the release of multivariate statistics with minimal data suppression,capture a similar type of area, such as a high-density urban area, farmland, wilderness area, and water area, be socially

homogeneous and capture a community of interest. It may have, for example: - a shared road network,- shared community facilities, - shared historical or social links, or - socio-economic similarity,form a nested hierarchy with statistical output geographies and administrative boundaries. It must: - be built from SA1s, - either define or aggregate to define SA3s, urban areas, territorial authorities, and regional councils.SA2s in city council areas generally have a population of 2,000–4,000 residents while SA2s in district council areas generally have a population of 1,000–3,000 residents. In major urban areas, an SA2 or a group of SA2s often approximates a single suburb. In rural areas, rural settlements are included in their respective SA2 with the surrounding rural area. SA2s in urban areas where there is significant business and industrial activity, for example ports, airports, industrial, commercial, and retail areas, often have fewer than 1,000 residents. These SA2s are useful for analysing business demographics, labour markets, and commuting patterns.In rural areas, some SA2s have fewer than 1,000 residents because they are in conservation areas or contain sparse populations that cover a large area.To minimise suppression of population data, small islands with zero or low populations close to the mainland, and marinas are generally included in their adjacent land-based SA2.Zero or nominal population SA2sTo ensure that the SA2 geography covers all of New Zealand and aligns with New Zealand's topography and local government boundaries, some SA2s have zero or nominal populations. These include:- SA2s where territorial authority boundaries straddle regional council boundaries. These SA2s each have fewer than 200 residents and are: Arahiwi, Tiroa, Rangataiki, Kaimanawa, Taharua, Te More, Ngamatea, Whangamomona, and Mara.- SA2s created for single islands or groups of islands that are some distance from the mainland or to separate large unpopulated islands from urban areas - SA2s that represent inland water, inlets or oceanic areas including: inland lakes larger than 50 square kilometres, harbours larger than 40 square kilometres, major ports, other non-contiguous inlets and harbours defined by territorial authority, and contiguous oceanic areas defined by regional council. - SA2s for non-digitised oceanic areas, offshore oil rigs, islands, and the Ross Dependency. Each SA2 is represented by a single meshblock. The following 16 SA2s are held in non-digitised form (SA2 code; SA2 name): 400001; New Zealand Economic Zone, 400002; Oceanic Kermadec Islands, 400003; Kermadec Islands, 400004; Oceanic Oil Rig Taranaki, 400005; Oceanic Campbell Island, 400006; Campbell Island, 400007; Oceanic Oil Rig Southland, 400008; Oceanic Auckland Islands, 400009; Auckland Islands, 400010 ; Oceanic Bounty Islands, 400011; Bounty Islands, 400012; Oceanic Snares Islands, 400013; Snares Islands, 400014; Oceanic Antipodes Islands, 400015; Antipodes Islands, 400016; Ross Dependency.SA2 numbering and namingEach SA2 is a single geographic entity with a name and a numeric code. The name refers to a geographic feature or a recognised place name or suburb. In some instances where place names are the same or very similar, the SA2s are differentiated by their territorial authority name, for example, Gladstone (Carterton District) and Gladstone (Invercargill City). SA2 codes have six digits. North Island SA2 codes start with a 1 or 2, South Island SA2 codes start with a 3 and non-digitised SA2 codes start with a 4. They are numbered approximately north to south within their respective territorial authorities. To ensure the north–south code pattern is maintained, the SA2 codes were given 00 for the last two digits when the geography was created in 2018. When SA2 names or boundaries change only the last two digits of the code will change. For more information please refer to the Statistical standard for geographic areas 2023.Generalised versionThis generalised version has been simplified for rapid drawing and is designed for thematic or web mapping purposes.MacronsNames are provided with and without tohutō/macrons. The column name for those without macrons is suffixed 'ascii'.Digital dataDigital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007.

Purpose

This dataset is the definitive version of the annually released statistical area 2 (SA2) boundaries as at 1 January 2023 as defined by Stats NZ. This version contains 2,395 SA1s (2,379 digitised and 16 with empty or null geometries (non-digitised)).

Credit

Stats NZ – Tatauranga Aotearoa

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Role
Role Code
owner

Descriptive Keywords
Keywords
Keyword
Stats NZ

Keyword
Statistical Area 2

Keyword
SA2

Keyword
statistical area 2

Descriptive Keywords
Keywords
Keyword
Downloadable Data

Resource Constraints
Constraints
Use Limitation
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Spatial Representation Type Code
vector

Language
Language Code
eng

Character Set
Character Set Code
utf8

Topic Category Code
boundaries

Version 6.2 (Build 9200) ; Esri ArcGIS 10.8.1.14362

Extent
  EX _ Extent
    Geographic Element
      EX _ Geographic Bounding Box
        Extent Type Code
          Boolean

            true

        -180180-47.841491-33.559984

Extent
  EX _ Extent
    Geographic Element
      EX _ Geographic Bounding Box
        Extent Type Code
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        -180180-47.841491-33.559984

Distribution Info
  Distribution
    Distribution Format
      Format
        Name

          File Geodatabase Feature Class

    Transfer Options
      Digital Transfer Options
        On Line
          Online Resource
            Linkage
              URL

                https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/layer/111227-statistical-area-2-2023-generalised/

Data Quality Info
  DQ _ Data Quality
    Scope
      DQ _ Scope
        Level
          Scope Code

            dataset

    Lineage
      LI _ Lineage
        Statement

          SA2s are based on the meshblock pattern. Non-alignment of meshblock to cadastral boundaries is one of a number of reasons for meshblock boundary adjustments. Other reasons include requests from local authorities, Local Government Commission, Electoral Representation Commission, and to make census enumeration processes easier. From the meshblock pattern, higher geographies, including the statistical area 2 pattern, were dissolved using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite.

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