

Meshblock 2013

Metadata

File Identifier

f11f0512-82a5-2454-27ae-db56feb7d6ff

Language

eng

Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

Date Stamp

Date Time

20140721

Metadata Standard Name

ISO 19115:2003/19139

Metadata Standard Version

1.0

Spatial Representation Info

Vector Spatial Representation

Integer

46621

Identification Info

Data Identification

Citation

Citation

Title

MB2013

Abstract

This dataset is the definitive set of meshblock boundaries for 2013 as defined by Statistics New Zealand. Statistics New Zealand maintains an annual meshblock pattern for the collection and production of statistical data, allowing data to be compared over time. A meshblock is the smallest geographic unit for which statistical data is collected and processed by Statistics New Zealand. A meshblock is defined by a geographic area, which can vary in size from part of a city block to a large area of rural land. Each meshblock abuts against another to form a network covering all of New Zealand, including coasts and inlets and extending out to the 200 mile economic zone. Meshblocks are added together to build up larger geographic areas such as area units and urban areas. They are also used to define electoral districts, territorial authorities and regional councils. Meshblocks are allocated a unique seven-digit number. The first 5 digits are unique, and refer to the original 1976 meshblock code. The two end numbers refer to sequential meshblock splits to the original meshblock. When a meshblock is split the final two digits of the original meshblock number are changed. Exceptions to this rule are a small number of meshblocks where no more numbers in the sequence are available. There are therefore some meshblocks in Auckland and Tauranga City starting with 32xxxxx. Statistics New Zealand maintains a concordance file to ensure that boundaries relating to earlier meshblock patterns can also be produced. There are two ways of amending meshblock boundaries. 1. Splitting is the

subdivision of a meshblock into two or more meshblocks. 2. Nudging is the shifting of a boundary to a more appropriate position. Reasons for splits and nudges include: - to accommodate changes to local government boundaries, which are required by the Local Government Act 2002 to follow meshblocks for electoral purposes. - to accommodate changes to parliamentary electoral boundaries, following each Electoral Representation Commission review after each five yearly Census of Population and Dwellings. - to make changes to statistical boundaries such as area units and urban areas. - to enable changes to census collection districts. - to improve the size balance of meshblocks in areas where there has been population growth. - to separate land and water e.g. mainland, islands, inlets, oceanic are defined separately. - to accommodate requests from other users of the meshblock pattern e.g. the NZ Police for their station, area and district boundaries. The dataset is intended for use in the display and presentation of statistical and other data to show areas of high or low density and distributions for comparative purposes over time. The digital geographic boundaries are defined by Statistics New Zealand. They are maintained on behalf of Statistics New Zealand by Land Information New Zealand in Landonline using ArcInfo. Meshblocks cover the land area of New Zealand, the water area to the 12 mile limit, the Chatham Islands, Kermadec Islands, sub-antarctic islands, off-shore oil rigs, and Ross Dependency. The following 16 meshblocks are not held in digitised form. Meshblock Location (Area Unit name) 0016901 Oceanic-Kermadec Islands 0016902 Kermadec Islands 1588000 Oil Rig-Taranaki 3166401 Oceanic-Campbell Island 3166402 Campbell Island 3166600 Oil Rig-Southland 3166710 Oceanic-Auckland Islands 3166711 Auckland Islands 3195000 Ross Dependency 3196001 200 Mile Economic Zone 3196002 Oceanic-Bounty Islands 3196003 Bounty Islands 3196004 Oceanic-Snares Islands 3196005 Snares Islands 3196006 Oceanic-Antipodes Islands 3196007 Antipodes Islands Meshblock boundaries generally follow road centre-lines, cadastral property boundaries or topographical features (e.g. rivers). Expanses of water in the form of lakes and inlets are defined separately from land. The annual pattern of digital boundaries is used for the full calendar year from 1 January and applies to the timing of the survey – not necessarily when the data is processed.

Purpose

This dataset is the definitive set of meshblock boundaries for 2013 as defined by Statistics New Zealand.

Credit

Statistics New Zealand

Language

eng

Microsoft Windows 7 Version 6.1 (Build 7601) Service Pack 1; Esri ArcGIS 10.2.0.3397

Extent

EX _ Extent

Geographic Element

EX _ Geographic Bounding Box

165.973643757-175.379047054-47.6201235791-33.9584971002

Distribution Info

Distribution

Transfer Options

Digital Transfer Options

On Line

Online Resource

Linkage

URL

<https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/layer/8347-meshblock-2013/>

On Line

Online Resource

Linkage

URL

http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/Maps_and_geography/Geographic-areas/digital-boundary-files.aspx#metadata

Metadata Constraints

Legal Constraints

Use Limitation

Attribution-No Derivative Works 3.0 New Zealand

Use Limitation

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/3.0/nz/>

Use Constraints

Restriction Code

license