

Metadata

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

Organisation Name

Stats NZ

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Online Resource

Online Resource

Linkage

URL

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

Role

Role Code

owner

Date Stamp

Date

2021-11-29

Metadata Standard Name

Metadata Standard Version

2007

Spatial Representation Info**Vector Spatial Representation****Topology Level Code**

geometryOnly

Geometric Object Type Code

composite

Integer

2178

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**

GMS_Core.DBO.SA22022_V1_00_Clipped

Date**Presentation Form****Presentation Form Code**

mapDigital

Abstract

This dataset is the definitive set of statistical area 2 (SA2) boundaries for 2022 as defined by Stats NZ. Statistical area 2 (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 high-density urban areas, farmland, wilderness areas, and water areas - 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 urban rural 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 rural areas, many SA2s have fewer than 1,000 residents because they are in conservation areas or contain sparse populations that cover a large area, for example, Fiordland. SA2s have been created in urban areas for areas that

contain significant business and industrial activity, for example ports, airports, industrial, commercial, and retail areas. These areas have fewer than 1,000 residents and are useful for analysing business demographics, labour markets, and travel-to-work patterns. In major urban areas, an SA2 or a group of SA2s often approximates a single suburb. A small urban area containing up to 5,000 residents may be represented by a single SA2. In rural areas, rural settlements are included in their respective SA2 with the surrounding rural area. Some SA2s with nil or nominal populations have been created to ensure that the SA2 geography covers all of New Zealand and aligns with New Zealand's topography and local government boundaries. These types of SA2s are described below. SA2s with nil or nominal resident populations are created to represent inland water, inlets or oceanic areas and include: - inland lakes larger than 50 km² (lakes smaller than 50 km² are included with the surrounding land SA2)- harbours larger than 40 km²- major ports - other non-contiguous inlets and harbours defined by territorial authority- contiguous oceanic areas defined by regional council. Stewart Island and Chatham Islands are represented by separate SA2s. To minimise suppression of population data, small islands with nil or low populations close to the mainland are generally included with their adjacent land based SA2. SA2s have been created for populated single islands or groups of islands which are some distance from the mainland, or to separate large unpopulated islands from urban areas. These SA2s are: - Three Kings Islands - Barrier Islands (includes Great Barrier and Little Barrier Islands, and other nearby islands) - Gulf Islands (includes Motutapu, Rangitoto, and other islands in the Hauraki Gulf) - Islands Thames Coromandel District - Islands Bay of Plenty Region (Motiti Island, Mayor Island, Moutohora Island, and White Island) - Bare Island (in the Bay of Plenty region but outside the territorial authority area)- Motunau Island (in the Canterbury region but outside the territorial authority area)- Matanaka Island - Kapiti Island - Mana Island - Islands Tasman District (Best Island, Bell Island, and Rabbit Island) In rural areas where territorial authority boundaries straddle regional council boundaries, SA2s have been created to maintain the statistical geography and administrative area hierarchy. These SA2s each have fewer than 200 residents and are: Arahiwi, Tiroa, Rangataiki, Kaimana Motuwa, Taharua, Te More, Ngamatea, Whangamomona, and Mara. The SA2 classification is a flat classification. As at 2022, there are 2,260 SA2s, including 2,244 digitised SA2s and 16 non-digitised SA2s. Each 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, for example, Gladstone (Invercargill City) and Gladstone (Carterton District). SA2 codes have six digits. North Island SA2 codes start with a '1' or '2' and South Island SA2 codes start with a '3'. They are numbered approximately north to south within their respective territorial authorities. When first created in 2018, the last two digits of each code was 00. When SA2 boundaries change, only the last two digits of the code change to ensure the north-south pattern is maintained. Aggregated from meshblocks, SA2s 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. Names are provided with and without tohutō/macrons. The column name for those without macrons is suffixed 'ascii'. Digital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007.

Purpose

This dataset contains the annually released statistical area 2 (SA2) boundaries as at 1 January 2022, as defined by Stats NZ, clipped to the coastline. This clipped version has been created for map creation/cartographic purposes and does not fully represent the official full extent boundaries. This version contains 2,178 SA2s.

Credit

Stats NZ

Point Of Contact

Responsible Party

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Role

Role Code

owner

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

Downloadable Data

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

Statistical Area 2

Keyword

statistical area 2

Keyword

SA2

Keyword

clipped

Keyword

2022

Keyword

Stats NZ

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

-180180-47.421563-33.773403

Distribution Info
Distribution
Distribution Format
Format
Name
SDE Feature Class

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 2022 statistical area 2 pattern, were dissolved using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite. To derive the SA2 boundaries clipped to the coastline, meshblock polygons were dissolved to exclude meshblocks with a land/water attribute of Inlet or Oceanic.