

Metadata

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249417bd-0700-9d85-49ee-1f5efc6d44e0

Language

eng

Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

Date Stamp

Date Time

20171206

Metadata Standard Name

ISO 19115:2003/19139

Metadata Standard Version

1.0

Spatial Representation Info

Vector Spatial Representation

Integer

722

Identification Info

Data Identification

Citation

Citation

Title

UR2018_V1_00_Census_2013_counts

Cited Responsible Party

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/>

Abstract

This dataset is the definitive set of urban rural boundaries for 2018 as defined by Stats NZ. This version contains 722 urban rural areas. Urban rural is a new output geography that classifies New Zealand into areas that share common urban or rural characteristics and is used to disseminate a broad range of Stats NZ's social, demographic and economic statistics. The urban rural indicator is an attribute of this classification and provides additional information about a location's urban or rural nature. The urban rural geography separately identifies urban areas, rural settlements, other rural areas, and water areas. The urban areas represent densely developed spaces, and encompass residential, commercial, and other non-residential urban land uses. Rural settlements, other rural areas, and bodies of water represent areas not included within an urban area. Urban areas and rural settlements are delineated by the inspection of aerial imagery, local government land designations on district plan maps, address registers, property title data, and any other available information. However, because the underlying meshblock pattern is used to define the geographies, boundaries may not align exactly with local government land designations or what can be seen in aerial images. Urban areas are built from the Statistical Area 2 geography, while rural and water areas are built from the Statistical Area 1 geography. Urban areas are statistically defined areas with no administrative or legal basis. They are characterised by high population density with many built environment features where people and buildings are located close together for residential, cultural, productive, trade and social purposes. Urban areas are delineated using the following criteria. They: form a contiguous cluster of one or more SA2s contain an estimated resident population more than 1,000 people and usually have a population density of more than 400 residents or 200 address points per square kilometre. have a high coverage of built physical structures and artificial landscapes such as: residential dwellings and apartments commercial structures, such as factories, office complexes, and shopping centres transport and communication facilities, such as airports, ports and port facilities, railway stations, bus stations and similar transport hubs, and communications infrastructure, medical, education, and community facilities tourist attractions and accommodation facilities waste disposal and sewerage facilities cemeteries sports and recreation facilities, including stadiums, golf courses, racecourses, showgrounds, and fitness centres green spaces, such as community parks, gardens, and reserves. have strong

economic ties where people gather together to work, and for social, cultural, and recreational interaction have planned development within the next 5–8 years. Urban areas are further classified by the size of their estimated resident population: major urban area – 100,000 or more residents large urban area – 30,000–99,999 residents medium urban area – 10,000–29,999 residents small urban area – 1,000–9,999 residents. Urban boundaries are independent of local government and other administrative boundaries, that is, an urban area may be contained within one or more local government region or administrative areas. The Richmond urban area, which is mainly in the Tasman District, is the only urban area that crosses territorial authority boundaries, and includes an SA2 that is in the Nelson City territorial authority. Rural areas represent land-based areas outside urban areas. They are classified as rural settlements or other rural. Rural settlements are statistically defined areas with no administrative or legal basis. A rural settlement is a cluster of residential dwellings about a place that usually contains at least one community or public building. Rural settlements are delineated using the following criteria. They: form a contiguous cluster of one or more SA1s contain an estimated resident population of 200–1,000, or at least 40 residential dwellings represent a reasonably compact area, or have a visible centre of population with a population density of at least 200 residents per square kilometre or 100 address points per square kilometre. contain at least one community or public building, such as a church, school, or shop. The SSGA18 urban rural geography includes rural settlements that were previously called rural centres in NZSAC92, rural settlements that were previously part of an NZSAC92 urban area, and newly identified rural settlements that meet the above criteria. Rural settlements are usually combined with the surrounding rural area to form an SA2, in order to reach the target SA2 population size. In some instances, the settlement and the SA2 may have the same name, for example, West Melton rural settlement is part of the West Melton SA2. Other rural areas are the mainland areas and islands located outside urban areas or rural settlements. Other rural areas include land used for agriculture and forestry, conservation areas, and regional and national parks. Other rural areas are defined by territorial authority. To ensure that the urban rural geography covers all of geographic New Zealand, bodies of water are classified separately, using the land/water demarcation classification described in the statistical standard for meshblock. These water areas are not named, and are defined by territorial authority or regional council. The water classes include: inland water – non-contiguous, defined by territorial authority inlets (which also includes tidal areas and harbours) – non-contiguous, defined by territorial authority oceanic – non-contiguous, defined by regional council. The urban rural classification is a flat classification. Each urban area and rural settlement is a single geographic entity with a name and a numeric code. In 2018, there are 178 urban areas and 400 rural settlements, based on 2013 Census data and 2018 population projections. These areas may be re-classified when 2018 Census data is available. Other rural areas, inland water areas, and inlets are defined by territorial authority; oceanic areas are defined by regional council; and each have a name and a numeric code. Urban rural codes have four digits. North Island locations start with a '1', South Island codes start with a '2', and oceanic codes start with a '6'. Digital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007. The 2013 Census data has been rebased to the new 2018 meshblock pattern and is shown according to the new statistical geographies and urban rural classification developed as a result of the SSGA review. The data is

experimental and is provided as a guide to understanding the impact of the new geographic boundaries on the previous census counts. Census usually resident population count: The census usually resident population count of an area is a count of all people who usually live in that area and were present in New Zealand on census night. Excluded are: visitors from overseas, visitors from elsewhere in New Zealand and residents temporarily overseas on census night. Household count: A household is either one person who usually resides alone, or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities (such as for eating, cooking, or a living area; and bathroom and toilet) in a private dwelling. Included are people who were absent on census night but usually live in a particular dwelling and are members of that household, as long as they were reported as being absent by the reference person on the dwelling form. Occupied dwellings (private and non-private) count. For census use, a dwelling is defined as occupied if it is: occupied at midnight on the night of census data collection, or occupied at any time during the 12 hours following midnight on the night of census data collection unless the occupant(s) completed a questionnaire at another dwelling during this period. This includes occupied dilapidated dwellings and occupied dwellings under construction. Note: This data has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality. Individual figures may not add up to totals, and values for the same data may vary in different tables.

Purpose

Urban Rural 2018 is the major released version of the annually released urban rural boundaries at 1 January 2018 as defined by Stats NZ. This version contains 722 urban rural areas. The 2013 Census usually resident population count, household, and occupied dwellings (private and non-private) data has been rebased to the new 2018 meshblock geography and is shown according to the new statistical geographies and urban rural classification developed as a result of the Statistical Standard for Geographic Areas 2018 (SSGA18) review. The data is experimental and is provided as a guide to understanding the impact of the new geographic boundaries on the previous census counts. Note: This data has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality. Individual figures may not add up to totals, and values for the same data may vary in different tables.

Language

eng

Version 6.2 (Build 9200) ; Esri ArcGIS 10.3.1.4959

Extent

EX_ Extent

Geographic Element

EX_ Geographic Bounding Box

165.973643757-175.379047054-47.6201235791-33.9584970993

Distribution Info

Distribution

Transfer Options

Digital Transfer Options

On Line

Online Resource

Linkage

URL

<https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/layer/92227-2013-census-counts-by-urban-rural-2018/>

Data Quality Info

DQ _ Data Quality

Scope

DQ _ Scope

Level

Scope Code

Dataset

Lineage

LI _ Lineage

Statement

The Urban Rural geography is based on the meshblock pattern. Non-alignment of meshblock and cadastral boundaries are 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 were dissolved using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite.

Metadata Constraints

Legal Constraints

Use Limitation

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Use Constraints

Restriction Code

license