Statistical Area 2 2019 Clipped (generalised)

Metadata
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  Language
    Language Code
      eng

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    Character Set Code
      utf8

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      dataset

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    dataset

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    Date
      2018-11-28

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    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
        2173

  Reference System Info
    Reference System
      Reference System Identifier
        Identifier
          Code
            2193

          Code Space
            EPSG

          Version

8.6.2

Identification Info
  Data Identification
    Citation
      Citation
        Title
          SA22019_V1_00_Clipped

        Presentation Form
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    Abstract
      SA22019_V1_00_Clipped is a major released version of the annually released statistical area 2 (SA2) pattern as at 1 January 2019, clipped to the coastline.Statistical area 2 (SA2) is a new 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 SA1sexcluding 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 km2are included with the surrounding land SA2)harbours larger than 40 km2major ports other non-contiguous inlets and harbours defined by territorial authoritycontiguous 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) 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, Kaimanawa, Taharua, Te More, Ngamatea, Whangamomona, and Mara. The SA2 classification is a flat classification. As at 2019, there are 2,255SA2s, including 2,239digitised 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. The following table lists the total number of SA2s by year:YearStatistical Area 2 totalDigitised SA2 total20182,2532,23720192,2552,239Aggregated 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. The following 16 SA2s are not held in digitised form.SA2 codeSA2 name400001New Zealand Economic Zone400002Oceanic Kermadec Islands400003Kermadec Islands400004Oceanic Oil Rig Taranaki400005Oceanic Campbell Island400006Campbell Island400007Oceanic Oil Rig Southland400008Oceanic Auckland Islands400009Auckland Islands400010Oceanic Bounty Islands400011Bounty Islands400012Oceanic Snares Islands400013Snares Islands400014Oceanic Antipodes Islands400015Antipodes Islands400016Ross DependencyDigital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007.

Purpose

SA22019_V1_00_Clipped is a major released version of the annually released statistical area 2 (SA2) pattern as at 1 January 2019, clipped to the coastline. This clipped version has been created for map creation/cartographic purposes and may not fully represent the official full extent boundaries. This version contains 2,173 SA2s.

Descriptive Keywords
Keywords
Keyword
Downloadable Data

Descriptive Keywords
Keywords
Keyword
Statistical Area 2

Keyword
statistical area 2

Keyword
SA2

Keyword
SA 2

Keyword
sa2

Keyword
sa 2

Keyword
Clipped

Keyword
clipped

Spatial Representation Type Code

vector

Language
  Language Code
    eng

Character Set
  Character Set Code
    utf8

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    Geographic Element
      EX _ Geographic Bounding Box
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Distribution Info
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    Transfer Options
      Digital Transfer Options
        On Line
          Online Resource
            Linkage
              URL
                https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/layer/98766-statistical-area-2-2019-clipped-generalised/

Metadata Constraints
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