Metadata for Digital Boundary Files - ASGS Non ABS Structures

Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Volume 3 - Non-ABS Structures (cat no. 1270.0.55.003)

Data Currency: 1 July 2011

Presentation Format: Digital boundaries

Custodian

Custodian: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Description

Abstract:

The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is a hierarchy of geographic structures designed to meet the specific requirements of ABS statistical outputs as well as being able to represent commonly used Non ABS geographic structures. The ASGS brings all the regions for which the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publishes statistics within the one framework and will be used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics from the 1 July 2011.

This product, **Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Volume 3 - Non-ABS Structures** (cat no. 1270.0.55.003), is the third in a series of five volumes that describe the structures that make up the ASGS. Its purpose is to outline the conceptual basis for the design of the Non-ABS Structures. This product contains several elements including the manual, region names and codes and the digital boundaries.

The digital boundaries for Volume 3 of the ASGS represent the Non-ABS Structures, comprising of:

- Local Government Area (LGA)
- Postal Area (POA)
- State Suburb (SSC)
- Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)
- State Electoral Division (SED)
- Natural Resource Management Region (NRMR)
- Australian Drainage Division (ADD)
- Tourism Region (TR).

File nomenclature:

File names have the format <file type>_<2011>_<AUST> where:
<file type> represents the type of boundaries in each file
LGA = Local Government Area
POA = Postal Area
SSC = State Suburb
CED = Commonwealth Electoral Division
SED = State Electoral Division
NRMR = Natural Resource Management Region
ADD = Australian Drainage Division
TR = Tourism Region
<2011> represents 2011 the year of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition

<AUST> indicates the data covers all of Australia as defined in ASGS Volume 1.

Where applicable States and Territories are identified by unique one digit codes, as listed below:

State and Territory Codes and Names

Code	S/T
1	New South Wales
2	Victoria
3	Queensland
4	South Australia
5	Western Australia
6	Tasmania
7	Northern Territory
8	Australian Capital Territory
9	Other Territories

File attributes:

All tables show file type, file name, spatial unit field and the data type.

File type: Local Government Area (LGA)

File Name (s): LGA_2011_AUST

Count	Field (mid/mif)	Field (ESRI shp)	Data Type
1	LGA_CODE_2011	LGA_CODE	Character(8)
2	LGA_NAME_2011	LGA_NAME	Character(50)
3	STATE_CODE_2011	STATE_CODE	Character(1)
4	STATE_NAME_2011	STATE_NAME	Character(30)
5	AREA_ALBERS_SQKM	AREA_SQKM	Float

File type: Postal Area (POA)

File Name (s): POA_2011_AUST

Count	Field (mid/mif)	Field (ESRI shp)	Data Type
1	POA_CODE_2011	POA_CODE	Character(7)
2	POA_NAME_2011	POA_NAME	Character(40)
3	AREA_ALBERS_SQKM	AREA_SQKM	Float

File type: State Suburb (SSC)

File Name (s): SSC_2011_AUST

Count	Field (mid/mif)	Field (ESRI shp)	Data Type
1	SSC_CODE_2011	SSC_CODE	Character(8)
2	SSC_NAME_2011	SSC_NAME	Character(45)
3	STATE_CODE_2011	STATE_CODE	Character(1)
4	STATE_NAME_2011	STATE_NAME	Character(30)
5	CONF_VALUE	CONF_VALUE	Character (12)
6	AREA_ALBERS_SQKM	AREA_SQKM	Float

Note: CONF_VALUE field provides an indicator of how accurately the SSC represents the suburb/locality based on the percentage of common population.

The values that are applied to each SSC are:

94% and above common population - very good
88 to less than 94% common population - good
75 to less than 88% common population - acceptable
50 to less than 75% common population - poor
Less than 50% common population - very poor

File type: Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)
File Name (s): CED_2011_AUST

Count	Field (mid/mif)	Field (ESRI shp)	Data Type
1	CED_CODE_2011	CED_CODE	Character(6)
2	CED_NAME_2011	CED_NAME	Character(40)
3	AREA_ALBERS_SQKM	AREA_SQKM	Float

File type: State Electoral Division (SED)
File Name (s): SED_2011_AUST

Count	Field (mid/mif)	Field (ESRI shp)	Data Type
1	SED_CODE_2011	SED_CODE	Character(8)
2	SED_NAME_2011	SED_NAME	Character(50)
3	STATE_CODE_2011	STATE_CODE	Character(1)
4	STATE_NAME_2011	STATE_NAME	Character(30)
5	AREA_ALBERS_SQKM	AREA_SQKM	Float

File type: Natural Resource Management Region (NRMR)
File Name (s): NRMR_2011_AUST

Count	Field (mid/mif)	Field (ESRI shp)	Data Type
1	NRMR_CODE_2011	NRMR_CODE	Character(7)
2	NRMR_NAME_2011	NRMR_NAME	Character(40)
3	STATE_CODE_2011	STATE_CODE	Character(1)
4	STATE_NAME_2011	STATE_NAME	Character(30)
5	AREA_ALBERS_SQKM	AREA_SQKM	Float

File type: Australian Drainage Division (ADD)
File Name (s): ADD_2011_AUST

Count	Field (mid/mif)	Field (ESRI shp)	Data Type
1	ADD_CODE_2011	ADD_CODE	Character(3)
2	ADD_NAME_2011	ADD_NAME	Character(40)
3	AREA_ALBERS_SQKM	AREA_SQKM	Float

Data currency

Date of Effect: 1 July 2011

Dataset status

Progress: Completed dataset

Maintenance and Update Frequency: As the Non-ABS Structures represent regions that are subject to ongoing change, the ABS will release a revised publication for ASGS Non-ABS Structures in July each year. The individual structures will only be updated where significant change has occurred in the past year.

Access

Stored data format:

The digital boundary files are in MapInfo Interchange Format (.MID .MIF) and ESRI Shapefile (.shp) format.

MapInfo Interchange Format can be imported directly into MapInfo and other common Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or desktop mapping packages. The .MID .MIF files are text format and can be edited and manipulated for import to less common GIS and CAD systems.

The .MID .MIF files cannot be used directly with viewing tools such as MapInfo ProViewer.

Access constraints:

Datum:

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

The digital boundary files have the datum specified as 116 (GDA94). Users of MapInfo 6.0 or later are able to load data sets based on GDA94 directly, without transformation. Earlier versions of MapInfo cannot interpret GDA94 correctly and there may be alignment problems between data sets based on this datum and other earlier datums.

Projection:

Geographical (i.e. Latitudes and Longitudes)

Geographic extent:

Geographic Australia.

Data quality

Lineage:

Mesh Blocks (MB) are the building blocks of the ASGS regions. MB boundaries were created using various sources including the PSMA digital topographic datasets, ABS SLA boundaries and zoning information from state planning agencies and imagery.

Positional accuracy:

Positional accuracy is an assessment of the closeness of the location of the spatial objects in relation to their true positions on the earth's surface.

The positional accuracy includes:

- a horizontal accuracy assessment
- a vertical accuracy assessment

Positional accuracy for ABS boundaries is dependent on the accuracy of the features they have been aligned to. ABS boundaries are aligned to a number of layers supplied by PSMA with an accuracy of +/-50 mm.

PSMA layers and their positional accuracy are as follows:

- Transport and Topography
  +/- 2 metres in urban areas and +/- 10 metres in rural and remote areas
- CadLite
  +/- 2 metrebas in urban areas and +/- 10 metres in rural and remote areas
- Administrative Boundaries
  Derived from the cadastre data from each Australian State and Territory jurisdiction
- Greenspace and Hydrology
  Relative spatial accuracy of these themes reflects that of the jurisdictional source data. Generally the accuracy is +/- 2 metres in urban areas and +/- 10 metres in rural and remote areas.

Attribute accuracy:

All codes and labels for all structures within the ASGS 2011 Non-ABS Structures are fully validated.

Logical consistency:

Spatial units are closed polygons. Attribute records without spatial objects have been included in the data for administrative purposes.

Completeness:

All structures within the 2011 ASGS Non-ABS Structures are represented.

The LGAs released with the ASGS Non-ABS Structures have the same codes and names as the LGAs released under the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Inland lakes that were not in the ASGC for historical reasons are now in the ASGS Non-ABS Structures. Unincorporated LGAs are represented as non spatial records in the digital boundaries.

Contact information

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