Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 3 - Non ABS Structures

Australia

July 2011

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Australian Statistician

INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

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PREFACE vii

This publication is the third volume of a series detailing the new Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). This publication describes the Non-ABS Structures of the ASGS.

The Non-ABS Structures bring together those regions which are not defined by the ABS, but which are important to users of ABS statistics. ABS is committed to providing a range of statistics for these areas. They generally represent administrative regions and are approximated by Mesh Blocks, Statistical Areas Level 1 or Statistical Areas Level 2.

The ASGS brings all the regions for which the ABS publishes statistics within the one framework and will be used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics from 1 July 2011. It is the framework for understanding and interpreting the geographical context of statistics published by the ABS. The ABS also encourages the use of the ASGS by other organisations to improve the comparability and usefulness of statistics generally.

As a whole, the ASGS represents a more comprehensive, flexible and consistent way of defining Australia's statistical geography than the previous geographic classification, the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). For further information to assist you to move from the ASGC to the ASGS please refer to the ABS website at <http://www.abs.gov.au/geography>.

The first volume of the ASGS was released in December 2010: *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001). Future volumes will detail the: Indigenous Structure, Urban Centres and Localities/Section of State and Remoteness Areas.

The digital boundaries, codes and labels for the regions described in this volume are available free of charge from the Australian Bureau of Statistics website at <http://www.abs.gov.au/geography>. Any enquires regarding the ASGS, or suggestions for its improvement can be made by emailing <geography@abs.gov.au>.

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CHAPTER **1**   **INTRODUCTION** ....

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INTRODUCTION

This publication describes the Non-ABS Structures of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). It is volume 3 of a series detailing the new ASGS. The first ASGS publication, *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001), was released in December 2010.

Purpose of the Non-ABS Structures of the ASGS

The Non-ABS Structures bring together those regions which are not defined by the ABS, but which are important to users of ABS statistics. ABS is committed to providing a range of statistics for these areas. They generally represent administrative regions and are approximated by Mesh Blocks (MBs), Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1) or Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2).

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.

Classification Structures

The Non-ABS Structures of the ASGS comprise eight hierarchies of regions. These are:
- Local Government Area (LGAs)
- Postal Areas (POAs)
- State Suburbs (SSCs)
- Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs)
- State Electoral Divisions (SEDs)
- Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMRs)
- Australian Drainage Divisions (ADDs)
- Tourism Regions (TRs)

Diagram 1 depicts the various ASGS Non-ABS structures, their component regions and how they interrelate.

Classification Structures

continued

DIAGRAM 1: ASGS NON-ABS STRUCTURES.
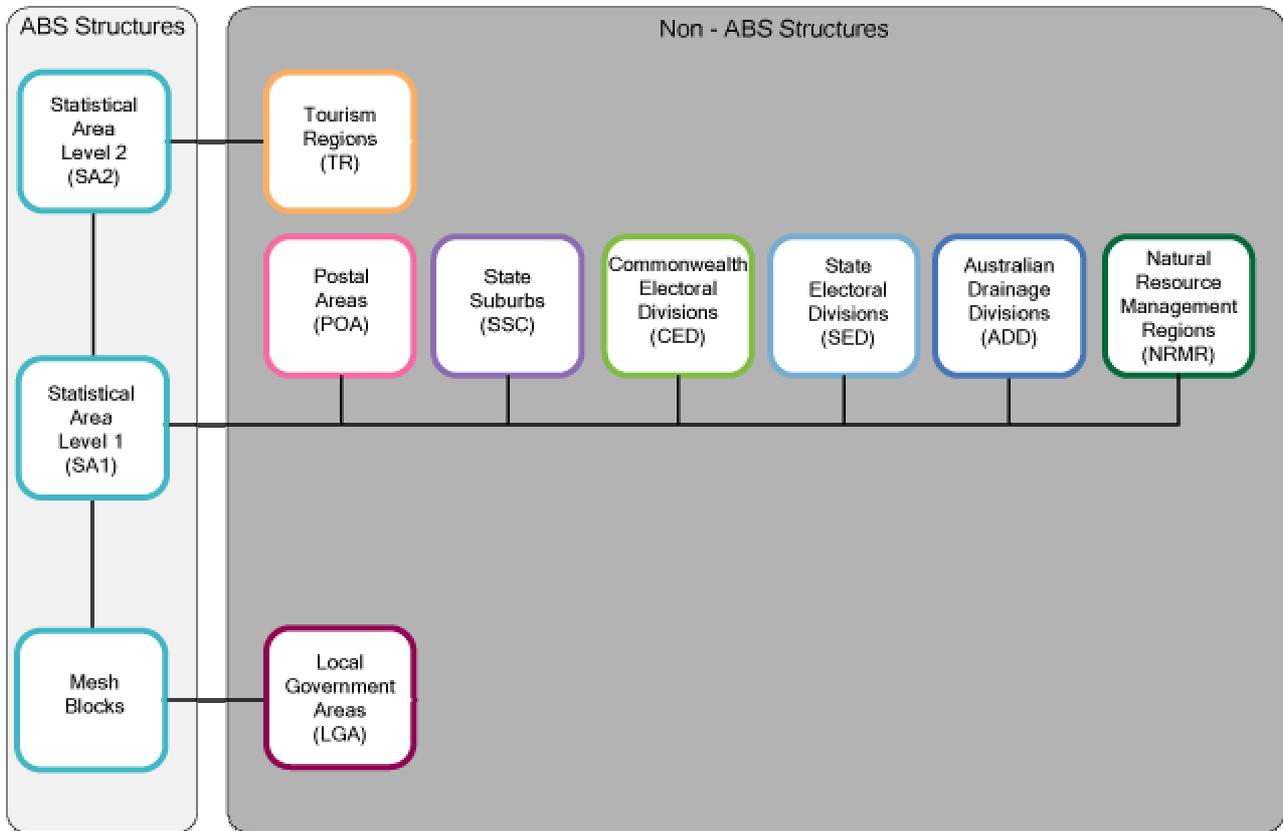
Methodology

Each of the Non-ABS Structures have been approximated using one of three methods:

- LGAs have been constructed from MBs based wholly on location. The relatively small size of MBs and common boundary elements between LGAs and MBs, allowed them to match LGAs very closely.
- POAs, SSCs, CEDs, SEDs, NRMRs and ADDs have been constructed from SA1s. The size and boundary locations of the Non-ABS Structures are designed to meet a specific purpose for the source agency. SA1s are created to contain a broadly similar population, where possible, and therefore vary greatly in size. This means that boundary mismatches between the original and SA1-derived features are inevitable. In many instances the geographic match between the boundaries of SA1 derived Non-ABS Structure regions and SA1s was poor. This led to a level of ambiguity about which feature the SA1 should represent. To assist in overcoming this, the estimated dwelling count of MBs (the building blocks of SA1s) was used.
- TRs have been constructed using SA2s. TRs have historically been based on SLAs which have effectively been replaced by SA2s in the ASGS. TRs were developed using simple allocation of SA2s to TRs.

The SA1 derived Non-ABS Structures were compared with the SA1s in an attempt to match by location. They were also assigned estimated dwelling counts based on the MBs they contained. Four basic situations occurred:

1. There was a very close match between the Non-ABS Structure region and a single SA1. In this case the Non-ABS region, for example a gazetted locality, is represented by a single SA1 in the derived State Suburb layer.

2. The Non-ABS Structure region contains a number of SA1s. In this case the Non-ABS region, for example a Commonwealth Electorate, is represented by an aggregation of SA1s in the derived Commonwealth Electoral Division layer.

3. Several Non-ABS Structure regions fall within a single SA1. In this case not all Non-ABS regions, for example a postcode, can be represented in the derived Postal Areas layer. The SA1 can only be allocated to one postcode so estimated dwelling counts were used to determine which postcode contributed the most "population" to the SA1. The SA1 was allocated to this postcode.

4. Several Non-ABS Structure regions overlap several SA1s. In this case the Non-ABS regions, for example State Electoral Divisions, are represented by the SA1s that best represent them in the derived State Electoral Divisions layer. This allocation was made by comparing the MB-based estimated dwelling counts for each of the electorates and SA1s with those of the common MBs with the aim being to maximise the overlap. This resulted in Electoral Divisions being represented by the SA1 which they share the most "population" with. There may also be Non-ABS geography regions that are unable to be represented.

In future, as ABS Census Output systems are redeveloped, it may be plausible to construct more of the Non-ABS Structures from MBs to create more accurate approximations of areas such as postcodes and gazetted localities.

Supporting Material for this volume

The following supporting material is available from the ABS website as free downloads from <http://www.abs.gov.au/geography>:

- Digital boundaries for all regions described in this publication as MapInfo Interchange Format files and ESRI shape files. The digital boundaries do not include spatial objects for unclassified or unincorporated records.
- Codes, labels and hierarchies for all regions described in this publication are available in '.csv' format.

The ABS will also develop a suite of correspondences for the Non-ABS Structures. These will be developed progressively from the first release of data from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing in June 2012. There are a large number of potential correspondences that could be generated, so only the most widely used and reliable will be available on the ABS website. Less widely used or problematical correspondences may be available by emailing <geography@abs.gov.au>.

The new series of ABS population weighted correspondences will be based on Mesh Blocks. This will mean they will be simpler and more accurate than the correspondences derived from earlier Census data. Correspondences, their derivation and use will be the subject of an Information paper to be released in December 2011.

For more details about the ASGS and future releases please refer to *Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011* (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001).

Relationship of the Non-ABS Structures with the 2006 Census Geographic Areas

The Non-ABS Structures include a number of structures previously published as Census Geographic Areas in 2006:

- Postal Areas
- State Suburbs
- Commonwealth Electoral Divisions
- State Electoral Divisions.

It also includes several new structures, previously excluded from the Census Geographic Areas:

- Local Government Areas - previously part of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)
- Tourism Regions
- National Resource Management Regions
- Australian Drainage Basins.

The Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification, which is now an ABS Structure of the ASGS and will be published separately in September 2011.

For more information on the previous Census Geographic Areas view the following publication, *Statistical Geography: Volume 2 - Census Geographic Areas, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 2905.0).

Summary Tables   The Non-ABS Structures and their component spatial units are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1, SUMMARY OF ASGS NON-ABS STRUCTURES

Non- ASGS Structure	*Hierachical Levels*	*Component Spatial Unit*
Local Government Area (LGAs)	3	MB, LGA, S/T
Postal Areas (POAs)	3	SA1, POA, S/T
State Suburbs (SSCs)	3	SA1, SSC, S/T
Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs)	3	SA1, CED, S/T
State Electoral Divisions (SEDs)	3	SA1, SED, S/T
Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMRs)	3	SA1, NRMR, S/T
Australian Drainage Divisions (ADDs)	3	SA1, ADD, S/T
Tourism Regions (TRs)	3	SA2, TR, S/T

The number of records in the Non-ABS ASGS Structures is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2, COUNTS FOR NON-ABS STRUCTURES (EFFECTIVE 1 JULY 2011)

Spatial Unit	*Name*	*NSW*	*Vic.*	*QLD*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*OT*(a)	*Aust.*
LGA(b)	Local Government Areas	154	81	76	72	141	31	18	2	2	577
POA(c)(d)	Postal Area	612	669	426	321	337	111	32	28	5	2 516
SSC(d)	State Suburb	2 629	1 547	1 861	849	889	423	218	106	7	8 529
CED(c)(e)	Commonwealth Electoral Division	50	39	32	13	17	7	4	4	4	168
SED(e)	State Electoral Division	95	90	91	49	61	25	27	5	3	446
ADD(c)(d)	Australian Drainage Division	6	4	7	8	7	3	5	3	4	15
NRMR(e)	Natural Resource Management Regions	16	12	17	10	8	5	3	3	5	79
TR	Tourism Regions	14	21	13	12	5	5	7	1	—	78

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Other Territories (OT) includes the territories of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island and Jervis Bay.

(b) Includes LGA 9399 Unincorporated and LGA 9499 No usual address for each State/Territory.

(c) CEDs, POAs, and ADDs may cross State/Territory borders and can be counted more than once in individual State/Territory figures but only once in the Australia total.

(d) Includes records for Migratory - Offshore - Shipping, No usual address and Unclassified for each State/Territory.

(e) Includes records for Migratory - Offshore - Shipping and No usual address for each State/Territory.

CHAPTER **2**   **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS** ....

CONTENTS

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ABS • AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY STANDARD (ASGS): VOLUME 3 - NON ABS STRUCTURES • 1270.0.55.003 •
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS

Local Government Areas (LGAs) are an ABS approximation of officially gazetted LGAs as defined by each State and Territory (S/T) Local Government Department.

LGAs cover incorporated areas of Australia. Incorporated areas are legally designated parts of S/T over which incorporated local governing bodies have responsibility. The major areas of Australia not administered by incorporated bodies are the northern parts of South Australia and all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories. These regions are identified as 'Unincorporated' in the ABS LGA structure.

More information can be found at the Australian Local Government Association website: <http://www.alga.asn.au>.

METHODOLOGY

The boundaries produced for LGAs are constructed from allocations of whole Mesh Blocks (MB) based on the method described in Chapter 1.

The ABS will review the LGAs annually and changes will be by inclusion or exclusion of whole MBs.

This is unlikely to be statistically significant because:

- The large number of MBs and their relatively small size (approximately 347,000 across the whole of Australia) allows them to approximate any reasonably shaped large geographic region, and so the new LGAs will be able to be accurately approximated.
- MB boundaries will be reviewed every five years and may be adjusted to better fit LGA boundaries.
- The MB boundaries already rest on significant features such as roads, rivers and gazetted locality boundaries that are likely to be used as the boundaries for any new LGAs.
- The ABS encourages State governments to consider MBs and statistical impact in any review of their LGAs.
- Data on previous LGA boundaries could be transformed by an LGA to LGA correspondence (e.g. 2011 ASGS to 2012 ASGS boundaries).

LGAs will be updated annually and correspondence files to ASGS Statistical Areas of all levels will be released. For the 2011 Census there are 568 ABS defined LGAs, including Unincorporated areas. Unincorporated areas are represented as non spatial objects in the digital boundaries.

LGA NAMES

In the LGA Structure, LGA names are abbreviated. A suffix also indicates the LGA status. The 2011 LGA names for the ASGS remain the same as LGAs for the 2011 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

Example:

City of Albury: Albury (C)

District Council of Copper Coast: Copper Coast (DC)

LGA names are not unique across S/T (e.g. Campbelltown (C) is duplicated between New South Wales and South Australia). An LGA name will become unique when used in conjunction with a State code, or its LGA code.

LGA NAMES continued

In all States and the Northern Territory each incorporated area has an official status. In this ASGS edition, the various LGA status types currently in use are:

- New South Wales: Cities (C) and Areas (A)
- Victoria: Cities (C), Rural Cities (RC), Boroughs (B) and Shires (S)
- Queensland: Cities (C), Shires (S), Towns (T) and Regional Councils (R)
- South Australia: Cities (C), Rural Cities (RC), Municipalities/Municipal Councils (M), District Councils (DC), Regional Councils (RegC), Towns (T) and Aboriginal Councils (AC)
- Western Australia: Cities (C), Towns (T) and Shires (S)
- Tasmania: Cities (C) and Municipalities (M)
- Northern Territory: Cities (C), Towns (T), Municipalities (M) and Shires (S).

LGA CODING STRUCTURE

LGAs are identified by four-digit codes. Codes are unique only within a S/T. For unique Australia-wide LGA code identification, the four-digit code must be preceded by the S/T code. All LGA codes end with the digit 0.

Non-spatial special purpose codes are included as balancing items. MBs allocated to these codes are not part of any official LGA.

- LGA code 9399 is reserved for Unincorporated LGAs. This includes cases where people are coded to Migratory , Off-Shore and Shipping MBs.
- LGA code 9499 is reserved for cases where people are coded to No usual address MBs.

State Name	State Code	LGA Code	LGA Name
Queensland	3	31000	Brisbane (C)
Queensland	3	31750	Bulloo (S)
Queensland	3	31820	Bundaberg (R)
Queensland	3	31900	Burdekin (S)
Queensland	3	32070	Cairns (R)
Queensland	3	32250	Carpentaria (S)
Queensland	3	32260	Cassowary Coast (R)
Queensland	3	39399	Unincorporated Qld
Queensland	3	39499	No usual address (Qld)

CHAPTER **3**   **POSTAL AREAS** ....

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POSTAL AREAS

Postal Areas (POAs) are an ABS approximation of Australia Post postcodes.

METHODOLOGY

The boundaries and census statistics produced for POAs are constructed from Statitical Area Level 1 (SA1) based on the method described in Chapter 1.

POA allocations have been determined using the best available information on postcode boundaries. Unfortunately, official maps of postcode boundaries have not been updated since the early 1990s and none of the more recent digital interpretations have been endorsed by Australia Post. Therefore, users should be aware of the limitations of the POA classification.

Some Australia Post postcodes are not included in the POA classification. For example, in some cases there is no SA1 which can be allocated to a particular Australia Post postcode. This occurs in two cases:

- where a SA1 covers two or more whole postcodes, the SA1 can only be allocated to one; or
- where more than one SA1 partially covers a postcode but all the SA1s are allocated to other postcodes with which they also share area.

There are also non spatial Australia Post postcodes that do not represent street delivery areas. These are not included in the POA classification.

For the 2011 Census, 2516 POAs are defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia. POAs may cross State or Territory (S/T) borders and where this happens, standard census products will provide data for the whole POA.

    0872 crosses NT/SA/WA
    2540 crosses NSW/OT
    2618 crosses NSW/ACT
    2620 crosses NSW/ACT
    3585 crosses Vic./NSW
    3644 crosses Vic./NSW
    4383 crosses Qld/NSW
    4825 crosses Qld/NT

Unclassified, No Usual Address and Migratory-Offshore-Shipping are represented as non spatial objects in the digital boundaries.

POA NAMES

POAs are not allocated names since there is no standardised name available for Australia Post postcodes. In most cases the code is repeated in the name field except where S/T boundaries are crossed when a description is added (see example below).

POA CODING STRUCTURE

Each POA code is the same as the corresponding four-digit Australia Post postcode. Special purpose codes are included as balancing items. SA1s allocated to these codes are not part of any official POA.

- POA code 9191 is reserved for cases where people are coded to Unclassified SA1s.
- POA code 9494 is reserved for cases where people are coded to No Usual Address SA1s.
- POA code 9797 is reserved for cases where people are coded to Migratory, Off-Shore and Shipping SA1s.

POA CODING STRUCTURE

continued

Example:

POA Code	POA Name
2614	2614
2615	2615
2617	2617
2618	2618 crosses NSW/ACT
2619	2619
9191	Unclassified (Aust.)
9494	No usual address (Aust.)
9797	Migratory - Offshore - Shipping (Aust.)

Australia Post postcodes have changed since the 2006 Census and therefore those used in the POA listing for the 2011 Census may not match those used for the 2006 Census.

CHAPTER **4**   **STATE SUBURBS** ....

CONTENTS

STATE SUBURBS

State Suburbs (SSCs) are an ABS approximation of localities gazetted by the Geographical Place Name authority in each State and Territory (S/T). Since 1996 these boundaries have been formalised for most areas of Australia through a program coordinated by the Committee for Geographical Names in Australasia (CGNA) under the umbrella of the Intergovernmental Committee On Surveying and Mapping (ISCM). SSCs are built from Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) that, singly or in combination, form an approximation of Gazetted Localities.

In the context of SSCs, 'Suburb' covers suburbs in urban areas and localities in rural areas.

SSCs cover most of Australia. Presently there remain areas of rural South Australia and rural Australian Capital Territory that are undefined. Various islands offshore from New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania and some inshore water areas and islands are also undefined.

Methodology

The boundaries and statistics produced for SSCs are constructed from SA1s based on the methodology described in Chapter 1.

Each SA1 was allocated the name of the Gazetted Locality that was estimated to contribute the most population to that SA1. As a result there are Gazetted Localities which won't appear in the SSC classification. This occurs in cases:

- where an SA1 covers two or more Gazetted Localities, the SA1 can only be allocated to one; or
- where more than one SA1 partially covers a Gazetted Locality but all the SA1s are allocated to other Gazetted Localities with which they also share area.

For the 2011 Census 8529 SSCs have been defined.

The ABS is aware that the allocation of SA1s to SSCs are not always an accurate representation of the Gazetted Locality. As a result, a series of confidence values have been derived based on the percentage of common population to indicate how accurate a representation the SSCs are.

The values that are applied to each SSC are:
Above 94% - very good
88 - 94% - good
75 - 88% - acceptable
50 - 75% - poor
less than 50% - very poor.

Unclassified, No Usual Address and Migratory-Offshore-Shipping are represented as non spatial objects in the digital boundaries.

SSC NAMES

2011 SSCs are based on the latest Gazetted Localities data available from the PSMA (February 2011).

SSC NAMES continued

Where the same name appears in different S/T the S/T abbreviation appears in parenthesis after the name. Where the name is duplicated within a S/T an identifying name based on the Local Government Area (LGA) name, plus the S/T abbreviation is used. SSC names are therefore unique. There is no connection between SSCs and LGAs - the name is used only to differentiate between duplicate names within a S/T.

SSC CODING STRUCTURE

SSCs are sorted alphabetically by name then allocated a four digit code starting from 0001 within each S/T. This is prefixed by a single digit S/T code to enable unique identification of SSCs across the country.

Special purpose codes are included as balancing items. SA1s allocated to these codes are not part of any official SSC.

- SSC Code 9191 is reserved for cases where people are coded to Unclassified SA1s.
- SSC code 9494 is reserved for cases where people are coded to No Usual Address SA1s.
- SSC code 9797 is reserved for cases where people are coded to Migratory, Off-Shore and Shipping SA1s.

Example:

S/T Name	S/T Code	SSC Code	SSC Name
New South Wales	1	10001	Abbotsbury
New South Wales	1	10002	Abbotsford (NSW)
New South Wales	1	10003	Abercrombie
New South Wales	1	10004	Aberdare
New South Wales	1	10005	Aberdeen (NSW)
New South Wales	1	10006	Aberfoyle
New South Wales	1	19191	Unclassified (NSW)
New South Wales	1	19494	No usual address (NSW)
New South Wales	1	19797	Migratory - Offshore - Shipping (NSW)

SSCs are renumbered after each census so the codes used for the 2011 Census are not intended to relate to those used for the 2006 Census.

CHAPTER **5**   **COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS** . . . .

CONTENTS

COMMONWEALTH
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CED) are an ABS approximation of the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) electoral division boundaries. An AEC electoral division boundary is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one member to the House of Representatives, Australia's Federal Lower House of Parliament. Boundaries are based upon the AEC electoral division boundaries current on Census Night 9 August 2011. CEDs may change as the AEC revise their boundaries. Where the AEC revise their boundaries, the CEDs will be updated on an annual basis in July in conjunction with updates of other Non-ABS Structures.

More information can be found on the Australian Electoral Commission website <http://www.aec.gov.au>.

METHODOLOGY

The boundaries and census statistics produced for CEDs are constructed from Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) based on the method described in Chapter 1.

CEDs are based on publicly available versions of AEC electoral division boundaries. 168 CEDs are defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia. CEDs do not generally cross State and Territory (S/T) borders but there are two exceptions. Jervis Bay Territory is included in the Australian Capital Territory electorate of Fraser and the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are included in the Northern Territory electorate of Lingiari. CED boundaries are generally different to State Electoral Divisions (SEDs).

No Usual Address and Migratory-Offshore-Shipping are represented as non spatial objects in the digital boundaries.

CED NAMES

CED names are the same as those allocated by the Australian Electoral Commission.

CED CODING STRUCTURE

CEDs are sorted by name then allocated a two digit code starting from 01 within each S/T. This is prefixed by a single digit S/T code to enable unique identification of CEDs across the country.

Special purpose codes are included as balancing items. SA1s allocated to these codes are not part of any official CED.

• CED code 94 is reserved for those S/T where people are coded to the No Usual Address SA1s.

• CED code 97 is reserved for those S/T that have Migratory, Off-Shore and Shipping SA1s.

Example:

CED CODING STRUCTURE

continued

S/T Name	S/T Code	CED code	CED Name
South Australia	4	401	Adelaide
South Australia	4	402	Barker
South Australia	4	403	Boothby
South Australia	4	404	Grey
South Australia	4	405	Hindmarsh
South Australia	4	406	Kingston
South Australia	4	494	No usual address (SA)
South Australia	4	497	Migratory - Offshore - Shipping (SA)

CEDs are renumbered after each census therefore the codes allocated for the 2011 Census may not match those used for the 2006 Census.

CONTENTS

STATE ELECTORAL
DIVISIONS

State Electoral Divisions (SEDs) are an ABS approximation of state electoral districts. A state electoral district is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one or more members to the State or Territory (S/T) Lower Houses of Parliament. Boundaries are based upon the state electoral districts current on Census Night 9 August 2011. SEDs may change as S/T revise their boundaries. Where the AEC revise their boundaries, the SEDs will be updated on an annual basis in July in conjunction with updates of other Non-ABS Structures.

The Australian Electoral Commission website <http://www.aec.gov.au> provides links to all S/T Electoral Authorities via their 'Elections' tab.

METHODOLOGY

The boundaries and census statistics produced for SEDs are constructed from Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) based on the method described in Chapter 1.

SEDs are based on the publicly available versions of SEDs. 446 SEDs are defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia (excluding external territories of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands). SEDs do not cross State/Territory borders.

Unclassified, No Usual Address and Migratory-Offshore-Shipping are represented as non spatial objects in the digital boundaries.

SED NAMES

SED names are the same as those allocated by the Electoral Commission in each S/T.

SED CODING STRUCTURE

SEDs are allocated a four digit code within each S/T. This is prefixed by a single digit S/T code to enable unique identification of SEDs across the country. S/T have different electoral arrangements. A summary of these differences and how they affect the SED classification is provided below:

NSW

New South Wales has two Houses of Parliament but only the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) electoral districts are represented in the SED classification since the Legislative Council (upper House) is a single constituency. SEDs are sorted by Lower House district name and then allocated a S/T code (digit 1) and a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

S/T Name	S/T Code	SED Code	SED Name
New South Wales	1	10001	Albury
New South Wales	1	10002	Auburn

VIC

In Victoria, the Legislative Council (Upper House) regions are obtained by amalgamating the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) electoral districts. The SED classification provides information on both of these houses. The code comprises a S/T code (digit 1), a Lower House code (digits 2-3) and an Upper House code (digits 4-5). Upper House region names are recorded in brackets after the Lower House district names.

SED CODING STRUCTURE

continued

VIC *continued*

Example:

S/T Name	S/T Code	SED Code	SED Name
Victoria	2	20106	Albert Park (Southern Metropolitan)
Victoria	2	20207	Altona (Western Metropolitan)

QLD

Queensland has only one House of Parliament (the Legislative Assembly) with each member representing an electoral district. These districts are equivalent to divisions in this classification. SEDs are sorted by name then allocated a S/T code (digit 1) and a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

S/T Name	S/T Code	SED Code	SED Name
Queensland	3	30001	Albert
Queensland	3	30002	Algester

SA

Like New South Wales, in South Australia, there are two Houses of Parliament but only the House of Assembly (Lower House) electoral districts are represented in the SED classification since the Legislative Council (Upper House) is a single constituency. SEDs are sorted by Lower House name then allocated a S/T code (digit 1) and a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

S/T Name	S/T Code	SED Code	SED Name
South Australia	4	40001	Adelaide
South Australia	4	40002	Ashford

WA

In Western Australia, Legislative Council (Upper House) regions are obtained by amalgamating the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) electoral districts. The SED classification provides information on both of these houses. The five-digit code comprises a S/T code (digit 1), a Lower House code (digits 2-3) and an Upper House code (digits 4-5). Upper House region names are recorded in brackets after the Lower House district names.

SED CODING STRUCTURE

continued

WA *continued*

Example:

S/T Name	S/T Code	SED Code	SED Name
Western Australia	5	50106	Albany (South West Region)
Western Australia	5	50205	Alfred Cove (South Metropolitan Region)

TAS

In Tasmania there are two Houses of Parliament, the House of Assembly (Lower House) and the Legislative Council (Upper House). The Upper House divisions do not aggregate to or from the Lower House divisions. Information on both Houses is provided by the SED classification. The code comprises a S/T code (digit 1) and a Lower House code (digits 2-3) and an Upper House code (digits 4-5). Tasmanian Upper House names are recorded in brackets after Lower House names. Because Upper House divisions do not aggregate from the Lower House divisions there is more than one code covering a Lower House division, for example, one for each overlapping House division.

Example:

S/T Name	S/T Code	SED Code	SED Name
Tasmania	6	60302	Denison (Derwent)
Tasmania	6	60303	Denison (Elwick)
Tasmania	6	60304	Denison (Hobart)
Tasmania	6	60305	Denison (Huon)
Tasmania	6	60310	Denison (Nelson)
Tasmania	6	60402	Franklin (Derwent)
Tasmania	6	60405	Franklin (Huon)
Tasmania	6	60410	Franklin (Nelson)

NT

In the Northern Territory there is only one House of Parliament, the Legislative Assembly, the electorates for which are equivalent to the divisions in the SED classification. SEDs are sorted by name, then allocated a S/T code (digit 1), then a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

S/T Name	S/T Code	SED Code	SED Name
Northern Territory	7	70001	Arafura
Northern Territory	7	70002	Araluen

SED CODING STRUCTURE

continued

ACT

The Australian Capital Territory has only one House of Parliament, the Legislative Assembly, the electorates for which are equivalent to the divisions in the SED classification. SEDs are sorted by name and then allocated S/T code (digit 1), then a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

S/T Name	S/T Code	SED Code	SED Name
Australian Capital Territory	8	80001	Brindabella
Australian Capital Territory	8	80002	Ginninderra

OT

There are no State Electoral boundaries for Other Territories.

S/T	SED Code	SED Name
9	99191	Unclassified (OT)

SPECIAL PURPOSE CODES

Special purpose codes are included as balancing items. SA1s allocated to these codes are not part of any official SED.

- SED code 9494 is reserved for those S/T where people are coded to the No Usual Address SA1s.
- SED code 9797 is reserved for those S/T that have Migratory, Off-Shore and Shipping SA1s.

Example:

S/T	SED Code	SED Name
5	9494	No usual address (WA)
5	9797	Migratory - Offshore - Shipping (WA)

SEDs are renumbered after each census therefore the codes used for the 2011 Census may not match those used for the 2006 Census.

CHAPTER 7   AUSTRALIAN DRAINAGE DIVISIONS ....

CONTENTS

AUSTRALIAN DRAINAGE
DIVISIONS (ADD)

Australian Drainage Divisions (ADDs) are an ABS approximation of drainage divisions. Drainage divisions are defined by major landscape features and climatic zones to form broad hydrological regions as represented in the Australian Hydrological Geospatial Fabric (Geofabric) version 1 developed by the Bureau of Meteorology.

More information can be found on the Bureau of Meteorology website: <http://www.bom.gov.au/water/geofabric/index.shtml>.

METHODOLOGY

The boundaries and census statistics produced for ADDs are constructed from Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) based on the method described in Chapter 1.

ADDs are based on the publicly available Geofabric version of drainage divisions. 15 ADDs are defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia excluding Cocos (Keeling) and Christmas Islands which have been allocated to D91 "Unclassified (Aust.)". ADDs can cross state borders, the best example of this is the Murray-Darling Basin which crosses over 4 States and Territories (S/T).

Unclassified, No Usual Address and Migratory-Offshore-Shipping are represented as non spatial objects in the digital boundaries.

ADD NAMES

ADD names are the same as those allocated by the Bureau of Meteorology.

ADD CODING STRUCTURE

ADDs are sorted by name then allocated a two digit code starting from 01. This is prefixed by a "D" which enables unique identification of ADDs across the country and differentiates them from other ABS codes.

Special purpose codes are included as balancing items. SA1s allocated to these codes are not part of any official drainage division.
- ADD code D94 is reserved for those S/T where people are coded to the No Usual Address SA1s.
- ADD code D97 is reserved for S/T that have Migratory, Off-Shore and Shipping SA1s.

Example:

ADD Code	ADD Name
D01	Gulf of Carpentaria
D02	Indian Ocean
D03	Lake Eyre
D04	Murray-Darling
D91	Unclassified (Aust.)
D94	No usual address (Aust.)
D97	Migratory - Offshore - Shipping (Aust.)

CHAPTER **8**   NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REGIONS .....

CONTENTS

NATURAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT REGIONS
(NRMR)

Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMRs) are an ABS approximation of Natural Resource Management regions (NRM). They are administrative regions primarily used to report on the Australian Government's Caring for our Country investments but are also used for environmental and agricultural reporting. They are based on catchments or bioregions. The boundaries of NRM regions are managed by the Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. NRM regions change occasionally as States and Territories (S/T) revise their boundaries.

More information can be found on the NRM website <http://www.nrm.gov.au/nrm/region.html>.

METHODOLOGY

The boundaries and census statistics produced for NRMRs are constructed from Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) based on the method described in Chapter 1.

NRMRs are based on the publicly available 2010 version of NRMs. 79 NRMRs are defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia. NRMRs do not generally cross S/T borders except for Jervis Bay which has been included in the NSW Southern Rivers NRM. The Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory have one NRMR each.

No Usual Address and Migratory-Offshore-Shipping are represented as non spatial objects in the digital boundaries.

NRMR NAMES

NRMR names are the same as those allocated by the Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

NRMR CODING
STRUCTURE

NRMRs are sorted by name then allocated a two digit code starting from 01 within each S/T. This is prefixed by a single digit S/T code to enable unique identification of NRMRs across the country.

Special purpose codes are included as balancing items. SA1s allocated to these codes are not part of any official NRMR.
- NRMR code 94 is reserved for those S/T where people are coded to the No Usual Address SA1s.
- NRMR code 97 is reserved for those S/T that have Migratory, Off-Shore and Shipping SA1s.

Example:

S/T Name	S/T Code	NRMR Code	NRMR Name
Queensland	3	301	Border Rivers Maranoa-Balonne
Queensland	3	302	Burdekin
Queensland	3	303	Burnett Mary
Queensland	3	304	Cape York
Queensland	3	305	Condamine
Queensland	3	306	Cooperative Management Area
Queensland	3	394	No usual address (Qld)
Queensland	3	397	Migratory - Offshore - Shipping (Qld)

NRMR CODING
STRUCTURE continued

NRMRs are renumbered after each census therefore the codes used for the 2011 Census may not match those used for the 2006 Census.

CHAPTER **9**   **TOURISM REGIONS** . . . .

CONTENTS

TOURISM REGIONS

Tourism Regions (TRs) are an ABS approximation of Tourism Regions provided by Tourism Research Australia (TRA), part of the Australian Government Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism.

METHODOLOGY

The boundaries produced for TRs are constructed from allocations of Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) based on the method described in Chapter 1.

The TRs are updated annually by TRA in consultation with State and Territory (S/T) Tourism organisations. The number of TRs, their names and their boundaries vary over time.

TRs are defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia in 2011. TRs do not cross S/T borders. 78 TRs have been defined across Australia. The ACT has only one TR and there are no TRs for the Other Territories (OT).

'Migratory-Offshore-Shipping' SA2s are generally not included, except for the 'Migratory-Offshore-Shipping (QLD)' SA2 which is used to create an entry for the TR of the 'Great Barrier Reef' (TR code 3R160). The 'Great Barrier Reef' TR is a non spatial entry and is only provided so that data can be coded.

TR NAMES

TR names are the same as those specified by the relevant S/T Tourism organisations.

TR CODING STRUCTURE

TRs are sorted by name then allocated a two digit code starting from 01 within each S/T. This is prefixed by a single digit S/T code to enable unique identification of TRs across the country.

Special purpose codes are not included for TRs.

Example:

TR CODING STRUCTURE EXAMPLE

S/T	TR	Name
1		**New South Wales**
1	R100	Hunter
2		**Victoria**
2	R100	High Country
3		**Queensland**
3	R100	Whitsundays

APPENDIX   ASGS NON-ABS STRUCTURES EDITION
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ASGS Non-ABS Structures Edition	Effective Date
2011	1 July 2011

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GLOSSARY ....

A	Area
AC	Aboriginal Council
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADD	Australian Drainage Division
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard
Aust.	Australia
B	Borough
C	City
CED	Commonwealth Electoral Division
LGA	Local Government Area
M	Municipality
NRMR	Natural Resource Management Region
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OT	Other Territories
POA	Postal Area
Qld	Queensland
R	Regional Council (Qld)
RC	Rural City
RegC	Regional Council (SA)
S	Shire
S/T	State or Territory
SA	South Australia
SA1	Statistical Area Level 1
SA2	Statistical Area Level 2
SA3	Statistical Area Level 3
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4
SED	State Electoral Division
SSC	State Suburbs
T	Town

Tas.   Tasmania

TR   Tourism Region

Vic.   Victoria

WA   Western Australia

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET   **www.abs.gov.au**   the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

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