Package: ozgs (via r-universe)

August 21, 2024

Title Use the Australian Statistical Geography Standard in R

Version 0.1.0

Description Access maps, layers and data provided by the Australian
Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) via the ABS web service.
Available spatial objects include Indigenous Structures,
Statistical Areas (SA1, SA2, SA3 and SA4), states and
territories, postcode approximations (POAs), suburbs and
localities, local government areas (LGAs), state and federal
electorates, remoteness areas and the mesh blocks from which
each of these are constructed. Requests are cached to avoid
repeatedly fetching large quantities of data from the ABS web
servers.

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Encoding UTF-8

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.3.1

URL https://github.com/gardiners/ozgs,
https://gardiners.github.io/ozgs/

BugReports https://github.com/gardiners/ozgs/issues

Imports arcgislayers, cachem, cli, purrr, rlang, stringr

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Suggests dplyr, knitr, tidyr

Repository https://gardiners.r-universe.dev

RemoteUrl https://github.com/gardiners/ozgs

RemoteRef v0.1.0

RemoteSha a3930f7a90f7a521fd79f294cbd1e7abcc51a5d4

Contents

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add *Australian Drainage Divisions (ADDs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Australian Drainage Divisions (ADDs)** geography.

Usage

```
add(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
```

```
  predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of: • "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m. • "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads. • "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.
where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.
filter_geom	An optional [sf::sfc](#) or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by [cachem::cache_disk()](#).
...	Additional arguments passed to [arcgislayers::arc_read()](#).

Details

Australian Drainage Divisions (ADDs) are an ABS Mesh Block approximation of drainage divisions as provided through the Australian Hydrological Geospatial Fabric (V3.2.1). Please note that ABS approximated boundaries do not match official legal or administrative boundaries and should only be used for statistical purposes. Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3 https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/
statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
ADD	1	2011
ADD	2	2016
ADD	3	2021

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aus   *Australia (AUS)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Australia (AUS)** geography.

Usage

```
aus(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, `identifier` takes precedence over `where`. If neither `identifier` nor `where` are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, `reference_year` is optional and specifying an `edition` will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a `reference_date` must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of:

- "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
- "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads.
- "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if `identifier` is specified.
filter_geom	An optional `sf::sfc` or single `sf` geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between `filter_geom` and `geography`. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by `cachem::cache_disk()`.
...	Additional arguments passed to `arcgislayers::arc_read()`.

Details

Australia is the largest spatial unit in the Main Structure and in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). All ASGS boundaries aggregate to Australia.

Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
AUS	1	2011
AUS	2	2016
AUS	3	2021

---

ced	*Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs)** geography.

Usage

```
ced(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of: • "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m. • "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads. • "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.
where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.
filter_geom	An optional [sf::sfc](#) or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by [cachem::cache_disk()](#).
...	Additional arguments passed to [arcgislayers::arc_read()](#).

Details

Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CED) are an ABS MB approximation of Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) federal electoral division boundaries. An Australian Electoral Commission 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 on the Australian Electoral Commission electoral division boundaries available prior to publication. Commonwealth Electoral Divisions may change as the Australian Electoral Commission revise their boundaries. Where this occurs, Commonwealth Electoral Divisions will be updated on an annual basis in conjunction with updates of other Non ABS Structures. Please note that ABS approximated boundaries do not match official legal or administrative boundaries and should only be used for statistical purposes. Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3 https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
CED	1	2011
CED	1	2012
CED	2	2016
CED	2	2017
CED	2	2018
CED	3	2021

---

dzn   *Destination Zones (DZNs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Destination Zones (DZNs)** geography.

Usage

```
dzn(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of: • "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m. • "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads. • "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.
where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.
filter_geom	An optional [sf::sfc](#) or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by [cachem::cache_disk()](#).
...	Additional arguments passed to [arcgislayers::arc_read()](#).

Details

Destination Zones are co-designed with state and territory transport authorities. DZNs are designed from either whole or aggregations of Mesh Blocks (MB) and they align to Statistical Area Level 2 boundaries. They have no relationship to Statistical Area Level 1 boundaries. Destination Zones were incorporated as part of the ASGS for the first time in 2021. Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3 https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS edition and reference_date are available:

```
geography   edition   reference_date
DZN         2                  2016
DZN         3                  2021
```

---

gccsa   *Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs)** geography.

Usage

```
gccsa(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of:

- "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to $0.000025°$ or 2.5m.
- "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads.

- "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if `identifier` is specified.
filter_geom	An optional `sf::sfc` or single `sf` geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between `filter_geom` and `geography`. One of `"intersects"`, `"contains"`, `"crosses"`, `"overlaps"`, `"touches"`, and `"within"`.
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by `cachem::cache_disk()`.
...	Additional arguments passed to `arcgislayers::arc_read()`.

Details

Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSA) are geographical areas built from Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4).

Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
GCCSA	1	2011
GCCSA	2	2016
GCCSA	3	2021

---

get_geography | *Get a geography from the ASGS web service*

Description

`get_geography()` downloads and caches the geometries and data defined by a specified ASGS geography, with optional filtering using SQL or spatial queries.

Usage

```
get_geography(
  geography,
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
```

```
   layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
   where = NULL,
   filter_geom = NULL,
  predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
   cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
   ...
)
```

Arguments

geography	The name of the ASGS geography to download. Valid choices are ADD, AUS, CED, DZN, GCCSA, IARE, ILOC, IREG, LGA, MB, NRMR, POA, RA, S/T, SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4, ..., TR, and UCL.
identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, `identifier` takes precedence over `where`. If neither `identifier` nor `where` are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, `reference_year` is optional and specifying an `edition` will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a `reference_date` must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of: "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m. "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads. "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.
where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if `identifier` is specified.
filter_geom	An optional `sf::sfc` or single `sf` geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between `filter_geom` and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by `cachem::cache_disk()`.
...	Additional arguments passed to `arcgislayers::arc_read()`.

Value

Returns a `sf` spatial data frame with geometry and data for the requested ASGS geography.

---

iare   *Indigenous Areas (IAREs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Indigenous Areas (IAREs)** geography.

Usage

```
iare(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, `identifier` takes precedence over `where`. If neither `identifier` nor `where` are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, `reference_year` is optional and specifying an `edition` will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a `reference_date` must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of:
	• "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
	• "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads.
	• "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.
where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if `identifier` is specified.
filter_geom	An optional [sf::sfc](#) or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.

predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between `filter_geom` and `geography`. One of `"intersects"`, `"contains"`, `"crosses"`, `"overlaps"`, `"touches"`, and `"within"`.
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by `cachem::cache_disk()`.
...	Additional arguments passed to `arcgislayers::arc_read()`.

Details

Indigenous Areas are medium sized geographic areas built from whole Indigenous Locations. They are designed for the release and analysis of more detailed statistics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Changes to Indigenous Areas are determined through consultation with the Centre for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics based on statistical and community requirements. Whole Indigenous Areas aggregate to form Indigenous Regions. Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3 https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
IARE	1	2011
IARE	2	2016
IARE	3	2021

---

iloc	*Indigenous Locations (ILOCs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Indigenous Locations (ILOCs)** geography.

Usage

```
iloc(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
```

```
      cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
      ...
  )
```

Arguments

identifier   An optional character vector of named features to download from the speci-
                  fied geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names
                  like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature
                  within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography).
                  If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier
                  nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be
                  downloaded.

edition   An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.

reference_date   The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is
                  optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs,
                  CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these
                  geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.

layer   One of:

                     • "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been gener-
                       alised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
                     • "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopack-
                       age downloads.
                     • "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where   An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request.
                  Ignored if identifier is specified.

filter_geom   An optional [sf::sfc](#) or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the
                  request.

predicate   An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and
                  geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps",
                  "touches", and "within".

cache   A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory
                  cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an
                  object created by [cachem::cache_disk()](#).

...   Additional arguments passed to [arcgislayers::arc_read()](#).

Details

Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) are geographic areas built from whole Statistical Areas Level 1
(SA1s). Indigenous Locations are designed to represent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander com-
munities with a minimum population of about 90 people. Changes to Indigenous Locations are
determined through consultation with the Centre for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics
based on statistical and community requirements. Whole Indigenous Locations aggregate to form
Indigenous Areas (IAREs). Further information about these regions can be found in the following
publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3 https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australi
statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
ILOC	1	2011
ILOC	2	2016
ILOC	3	2021

---

ireg	*Indigenous Regions (IREGs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Indigenous Regions (IREGs)** geography.

Usage

```
ireg(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier   An optional character vector of named features to download from the speci-
               fied geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names
               like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature
               within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography).
               If specified, `identifier` takes precedence over `where`. If neither `identifier`
               nor `where` are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be
               downloaded.

edition   An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.

reference_date The geography's year of release. For most geographies, `reference_year` is
               optional and specifying an `edition` will be sufficient. However, for LGAs,
               CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these
               geographies, a `reference_date` must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.

layer   One of:

- "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
- "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads.
- "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.
filter_geom	An optional sf::sfc or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by cachem::cache_disk().
...	Additional arguments passed to arcgislayers::arc_read().

Details

Indigenous Regions (IREGs) are large geographic areas built from whole Indigenous Areas. Changes to Indigenous Regions are determined through consultation with the Centre for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics based on statistical and community requirements. Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3 https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS edition and reference_date are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
IREG	1	2011
IREG	2	2016
IREG	3	2021

---

lga   *Local Government Areas (LGAs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Local Government Areas (LGAs)** geography.

Usage

```
lga(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of: "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m. "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads. "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.
where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.
filter_geom	An optional [sf::sfc](#) or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by [cachem::cache_disk()](#).
...	Additional arguments passed to [arcgislayers::arc_read()](#).

Details

Local Government Areas (LGAs) are an ABS Mesh Block representation of gazetted local government boundaries as defined by each state and territory. Please note that ABS approximated boundaries do not match official legal or administrative boundaries and should only be used for statistical purposes. Officially gazetted Local Government Areas change regularly. The ABS updates approximated Local Government Areas annually. Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3 https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
LGA	1	2011
LGA	1	2012
LGA	1	2013
LGA	1	2014
LGA	1	2015
LGA	2	2016
LGA	2	2017
LGA	2	2018
LGA	2	2019
LGA	2	2020
LGA	3	2021
LGA	3	2022
LGA	3	2023

---

mb   *Mesh Blocks (MBs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Mesh Blocks (MBs)** geography.

Usage

```
mb(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
```

```
  predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier
: An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, `identifier` takes precedence over `where`. If neither `identifier` nor `where` are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.

edition
: An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.

reference_date
: The geography's year of release. For most geographies, `reference_year` is optional and specifying an `edition` will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a `reference_date` must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.

layer
: One of:

  - "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
  - "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads.
  - "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where
: An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if `identifier` is specified.

filter_geom
: An optional `sf::sfc` or single `sf` geometry to filter the records returned by the request.

predicate
: An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between `filter_geom` and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".

cache
: A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by `cachem::cache_disk()`.

...
: Additional arguments passed to `arcgislayers::arc_read()`.

Details

Mesh Blocks are the smallest geographic areas defined by the ABS.

Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
MB	1	2011
MB	2	2016
MB	3	2021

---

nrmr   *National Resource Management Regions (NRMRs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **National Resource Management Regions (NRMRs)** geography.

Usage

```
nrmr(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier   An optional character vector of named features to download from the speci-
                 fied geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names
                 like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature
                 within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography).
                 If specified, `identifier` takes precedence over `where`. If neither `identifier`
                 nor `where` are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be
                 downloaded.

edition   An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.

reference_date   The geography's year of release. For most geographies, `reference_year` is
                 optional and specifying an `edition` will be sufficient. However, for LGAs,
                 CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these
                 geographies, a `reference_date` must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.

layer   One of:

- "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
- "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads.
- "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.
filter_geom	An optional sf::sfc or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by cachem::cache_disk().
...	Additional arguments passed to arcgislayers::arc_read().

Details

Natural Resource Management Regions (NRMRs) are an ABS approximation of Natural Resource Management regions (NRM). They are administrative regions primarily used by the Department of the Environment and Energy and the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources who share responsibility for delivery of the Australian Government's environment and sustainable agriculture programs, which are broadly referred to as Natural Resource Management (NRM). Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 3 - Non ABS Structure, July 2016 (cat no. 1270.0.55.003). http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1270.0.55.003

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS edition and reference_date are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
NRMR	1	2011
NRMR	2	2016

---

poa   *Postal Areas (POAs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Postal Areas (POAs)** geography.

Usage

```
poa(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier   An optional character vector of named features to download from the speci-
               fied geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names
               like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature
               within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography).
               If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier
               nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be
               downloaded.

edition   An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.

reference_date The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is
               optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs,
               CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these
               geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.

layer   One of:

                 • "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been gener-
                   alised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
                 • "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopack-
                   age downloads.
                 • "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where   An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request.
               Ignored if identifier is specified.

filter_geom   An optional [sf::sfc](#) or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the
               request.

predicate   An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and
               geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps",
               "touches", and "within".

cache   A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory
               cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an
               object created by [cachem::cache_disk()](#).

...   Additional arguments passed to [arcgislayers::arc_read()](#).

Details

Postal Areas (POAs) are an ABS Mesh Block approximation of a general definition of postcodes. A postcode is a four digit number used by Australia Post to assist with mail delivery. Postcodes cover most, but not all, of Australia whereas Postal Areas cover the whole of geographic Australia. Please note that ABS approximated boundaries do not match official legal or administrative boundaries and should only be used for statistical purposes. Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3 https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
POA	1	2011
POA	2	2016
POA	3	2021

---

ra	*Remoteness Areas (RAs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Remoteness Areas (RAs)** geography.

Usage

```
ra(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier   An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature

within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, `identifier` takes precedence over `where`. If neither `identifier` nor `where` are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.

edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, `reference_year` is optional and specifying an `edition` will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a `reference_date` must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of:

- "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
- "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads.
- "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if `identifier` is specified.
filter_geom	An optional `sf::sfc` or single `sf` geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between `filter_geom` and geography. One of `"intersects"`, `"contains"`, `"crosses"`, `"overlaps"`, `"touches"`, and `"within"`.
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by `cachem::cache_disk()`.
...	Additional arguments passed to `arcgislayers::arc_read()`.

Details

The Remoteness Areas divide Australia into 5 classes of remoteness on the basis of relative access to services for the purpose of releasing and analysing statistical data. Access to services is measured using the Accessibility and Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+), provided by the Hugo Centre for Migration and Population Research at the University of Adelaide. Remoteness Areas are aggregates of Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) that are grouped together based on their average ARIA+ score. These areas are redefined every five years and data from the Census of Population and Housing as well as other survey data are released on the Remoteness Areas.

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
RA	1	2011
RA	2	2016
RA	3	2021

---

sa1 *Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s)** geography.

Usage

```
sa1(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of: "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m. "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads. "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.
where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.
filter_geom	An optional [sf::sfc](#) or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.

predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between `filter_geom` and `geography`. One of `"intersects"`, `"contains"`, `"crosses"`, `"overlaps"`, `"touches"`, and `"within"`.
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by `cachem::cache_disk()`.
...	Additional arguments passed to `arcgislayers::arc_read()`.

Details

Statistical Areas Level 1 are geographical areas built from whole Mesh Blocks. Whole SA1s aggregate to form Statistical Areas Level 2 in the ASGS Main Structure.

Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
SA1	1	2011
SA1	2	2016
SA1	3	2021

---

sa2   *Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s)** geography.

Usage

```
sa2(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of:

- "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
- "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads.
- "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.
filter_geom	An optional [sf::sfc](#) or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by [cachem::cache_disk()](#).
...	Additional arguments passed to [arcgislayers::arc_read()](#).

Details

Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2) are medium-sized general purpose areas built from whole Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1). Whole SA2s aggregate to form Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3) in the ASGS Main Structure.

Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: [Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3](#)

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS edition and reference_date are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
SA2	1	2011

SA2	2	2016
SA2	3	2021

---

sa3   *Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s)** geography.

Usage

```
sa3(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier   An optional character vector of named features to download from the speci-
                    fied geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names
                    like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature
                    within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography).
                    If specified, `identifier` takes precedence over `where`. If neither `identifier`
                    nor `where` are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be
                    downloaded.

edition   An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.

reference_date   The geography's year of release. For most geographies, `reference_year` is
                    optional and specifying an `edition` will be sufficient. However, for LGAs,
                    CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these
                    geographies, a `reference_date` must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.

layer   One of:

                    - "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been gener-
                      alised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
                    - "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopack-
                      age downloads.
                    - "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if `identifier` is specified.
filter_geom	An optional `sf::sfc` or single `sf` geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between `filter_geom` and geography. One of `"intersects"`, `"contains"`, `"crosses"`, `"overlaps"`, `"touches"`, and `"within"`.
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by `cachem::cache_disk()`.
...	Additional arguments passed to `arcgislayers::arc_read()`.

Details

Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3) are geographical areas built from whole Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2). Whole SA3s aggregate to form Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4) in the ASGS Main Structure.

Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
SA3	1	2011
SA3	2	2016
SA3	3	2021

---

sa4 *Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4s)** geography.

Usage

```
sa4(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
```

```
    predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
    cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
    ...
)
```

Arguments

`identifier`	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, `identifier` takes precedence over `where`. If neither `identifier` nor `where` are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
`edition`	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
`reference_date`	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, `reference_year` is optional and specifying an `edition` will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a `reference_date` must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
`layer`	One of: `"gen"`, the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m. `"full"`, full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads. `"point"`, point geometries for each records in a geography.
`where`	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if `identifier` is specified.
`filter_geom`	An optional [sf::sfc](#) or single `sf` geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
`predicate`	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between `filter_geom` and geography. One of `"intersects"`, `"contains"`, `"crosses"`, `"overlaps"`, `"touches"`, and `"within"`.
`cache`	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by [cachem::cache_disk()](#).
`...`	Additional arguments passed to [arcgislayers::arc_read()](#).

Details

Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4) are geographical areas built from whole Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3).

Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: [Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3](#)

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

```
geography   edition   reference_date
  SA4         1           2011
  SA4         2           2016
  SA4         3           2021
```

---

sal   *Suburbs and Localities (SALs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Suburbs and Localities (SALs)** geography.

Usage

```
sal(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of:

- "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been gener-
  alised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
- "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopack-
  age downloads.
- "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where   An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request.
                  Ignored if identifier is specified.

filter_geom   An optional sf::sfc or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the
                  request.

predicate   An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and
                  geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps",
                  "touches", and "within".

cache   A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory
                  cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an
                  object created by cachem::cache_disk().

...   Additional arguments passed to arcgislayers::arc_read().

Details

Suburbs and Localities (SALs), formerly State Suburbs (SSCs), are an ABS Mesh Block approx-
imation of gazetted localities. Gazetted localities refer to boundaries of suburbs in cities and
larger towns and localities in other locations. Gazetted localities cover most of Australia. Please
note that ABS approximated boundaries do not match official legal or administrative boundaries
and should only be used for statistical purposes. Further information about these regions can be
found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3
https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-
jun2026

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS edition and reference_date are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
SAL	3	2021

---

sed   *State Electoral Divisions (SEDs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **State Electoral Divisions (SEDs)** geography.

Usage

```
sed(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of: "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m. "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads. "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.
where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.
filter_geom	An optional [sf::sfc](#) or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by [cachem::cache_disk()](#).
...	Additional arguments passed to [arcgislayers::arc_read()](#).

Details

State Electoral Divisions (SED) are an ABS Mesh Block 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 Lower Houses of Parliament, or the relevant equivalent. Boundaries are based on the most up to date state electoral districts available prior to publication. State Electoral Divisions may change as State or Territory authorities revise their boundaries. Where this occurs, State Electoral Divisions will be updated on an annual basis in conjunction with updates of other Non ABS Structures. Please note that ABS approximated boundaries do not match official legal or administrative boundaries and should only be used for statistical purposes. Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3 https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
SED	1	2011
SED	2	2016
SED	2	2017
SED	2	2018
SED	2	2019
SED	2	2020
SED	3	2021
SED	3	2022

---

sos   *Section of State (SOS)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Section of State (SOS)** geography.

Usage

```
sos(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of: • "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m. • "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads. • "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.
where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.
filter_geom	An optional sf::sfc or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by cachem::cache_disk().
...	Additional arguments passed to arcgislayers::arc_read().

Details

Section of State (SOS) is created by grouping together Urban Centres and Localities (UCLs) into broad classes based on population size. The population sizes are based on the 2021 Census of Population and Housing.

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS edition and reference_date are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
SOS	1	2011
SOS	2	2016
SOS	3	2021

---

sosr   *Section of State Range (SOSR)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Section of State Range (SOSR)** geography.

Usage

```
sosr(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of:

- "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
- "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads.
- "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.

filter_geom	An optional `sf::sfc` or single `sf` geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between `filter_geom` and geography. One of `"intersects"`, `"contains"`, `"crosses"`, `"overlaps"`, `"touches"`, and `"within"`.
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by `cachem::cache_disk()`.
...	Additional arguments passed to `arcgislayers::arc_read()`.

Details

Section of State Range (SOSR) is created by grouping together Urban Centres and Localities (UCLs) into broad classes based on population size. The population sizes are based on the 2021 Census of Population and Housing.

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
SOSR	1	2011
SOSR	2	2016
SOSR	3	2021

---

ssc	*State Suburbs (SSCs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **State Suburbs (SSCs)** geography.

Usage

```
ssc(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of: • "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m. • "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads. • "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.
where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.
filter_geom	An optional sf::sfc or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by cachem::cache_disk().
...	Additional arguments passed to arcgislayers::arc_read().

Details

State Suburbs (SSCs) are an ABS approximation of localities gazetted by the Geographical Place Name authority in each State and Territory. Gazetted Localities are the officially recognised boundaries of suburbs (in cities and larger towns) and localities (outside cities and larger towns). Gazetted Localities cover most of Australia. Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 3 - Non ABS Structure, July 2016 (cat no. 1270.0.55.003). http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1270.0.55.003

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS edition and reference_date are available:

```
          geography   edition   reference_date
```

SSC	1	2011
SSC	2	2016

---

ste	*State and Territory (S/T)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **State and Territory (S/T)** geography.

Usage

```
ste(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier   An optional character vector of named features to download from the speci-
                fied geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names
                like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature
                within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography).
                If specified, `identifier` takes precedence over `where`. If neither `identifier`
                nor `where` are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be
                downloaded.

edition   An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.

reference_date The geography's year of release. For most geographies, `reference_year` is
                optional and specifying an `edition` will be sufficient. However, for LGAs,
                CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these
                geographies, a `reference_date` must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.

layer   One of:

                - "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been gener-
                  alised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
                - "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopack-
                  age downloads.
                - "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if `identifier` is specified.
filter_geom	An optional `sf::sfc` or single `sf` geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between `filter_geom` and `geography`. One of `"intersects"`, `"contains"`, `"crosses"`, `"overlaps"`, `"touches"`, and `"within"`.
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by `cachem::cache_disk()`.
...	Additional arguments passed to `arcgislayers::arc_read()`.

Details

States and Territories consist of one or more Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4).

Six States and six Territories are recognised in the ASGS:

New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory, Jervis Bay Territory, Territory of Christmas Island, Territory of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Territory of Norfolk Island.

Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
STE	1	2011
STE	2	2016
STE	3	2021

---

sua	*Significant Urban Areas (SUAs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Significant Urban Areas (SUAs)** geography.

Usage

```
sua(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of: • "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m. • "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads. • "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.
where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.
filter_geom	An optional [sf::sfc](#) or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.
predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by [cachem::cache_disk()](#).
...	Additional arguments passed to [arcgislayers::arc_read()](#).

Details

Significant Urban Areas (SUA) represent significant towns and cities of 10,000 people or more. They are based on Urban Centres and Localities (UCLs) but are defined by the larger Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s).

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS `edition` and `reference_date` are available:

```
geography   edition   reference_date
SUA         1                   2011
SUA         2                   2016
SUA         3                   2021
```

---

tr   *Tourism Regions (TRs)*

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Tourism Regions (TRs)** geography.

Usage

```
tr(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier   An optional character vector of named features to download from the speci-
               fied geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names
               like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature
               within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography).
               If specified, `identifier` takes precedence over `where`. If neither `identifier`
               nor `where` are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be
               downloaded.

edition   An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.

reference_date   The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.

layer   One of:

- "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m.
- "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads.
- "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.

where   An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.

filter_geom   An optional sf::sfc or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.

predicate   An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".

cache   A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by cachem::cache_disk().

...   Additional arguments passed to arcgislayers::arc_read().

Details

Tourism Regions (TRs) are an ABS SA2 approximation of tourism regions as provided by Tourism Research Australia. They are administrative regions primarily used by Tourism Research Australia for research and policy purposes. Please note that ABS approximated boundaries do not match official legal or administrative boundaries and should only be used for statistical purposes. Further information about these regions can be found in the following publication: Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3 https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS edition and reference_date are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
TR	1	2015
TR	2	2016
TR	3	2021

Description

Fetch ASGS geometries for the **Urban Centres and Localities (UCLs)** geography.

Usage

```
ucl(
  identifier = NULL,
  edition = NULL,
  reference_date = NULL,
  layer = c("gen", "full", "point"),
  where = NULL,
  filter_geom = NULL,
 predicate = c("intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", "within"),
  cache = getOption("ozgs.cache"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

identifier	An optional character vector of named features to download from the specified geography. For most ASGS geographies, these are human-friendly names like e.g. "Tasmania" (a feature within the STE geography), "Sydney" (a feature within the LGA geography) or "2150" (a feature within the POA geography). If specified, identifier takes precedence over where. If neither identifier nor where are specified, all of the features in the specified geography will be downloaded.
edition	An ASGS edition: 1, 2, or 3.
reference_date	The geography's year of release. For most geographies, reference_year is optional and specifying an edition will be sufficient. However, for LGAs, CEDs and SEDs, the ASGS contains multiple releases per edition. For these geographies, a reference_date must be supplied to uniquely identify a release.
layer	One of: • "gen", the default. Fetches simplified geometries that have been generalised to 0.000025° or 2.5m. • "full", full ASGS geometries. Identical to ASGS Shapefile and Geopackage downloads. • "point", point geometries for each records in a geography.
where	An optional SQL WHERE clause to filter the features returned by the request. Ignored if identifier is specified.
filter_geom	An optional [sf::sfc](#) or single sf geometry to filter the records returned by the request.

predicate	An optional spatial predicate to specify the relation between filter_geom and geography. One of "intersects", "contains", "crosses", "overlaps", "touches", and "within".
cache	A cachem-compatible cache. If not otherwise specified, defaults to a memory cache. To persistently store downloaded ASGS geometries and data, supply an object created by cachem::cache_disk().
...	Additional arguments passed to arcgislayers::arc_read().

Details

Urban Centres and Localities (UCLs) represent areas of concentrated urban development. These areas of urban development are primarily identified using dwelling and population density criteria and data from the 2021 Census.

Availability

The following combinations of ASGS edition and reference_date are available:

geography	edition	reference_date
UCL	1	2011
UCL	2	2016
UCL	3	2021

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