

#### Metadata

##### File Identifier

673a492e-15dd-a411-97f9-a8f73c71a24f

##### Language

###### Language Code

eng

##### Character Set

###### Character Set Code

utf8

##### Hierarchy Level

###### Scope Code

dataset

##### Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

#### Contact

##### Responsible Party

###### Individual Name

Geospatial Team

###### Organisation Name

Stats NZ

##### Contact Info

###### Contact

###### Address

###### Address

###### Electronic Mail Address

[geography@stats.govt.nz](mailto:geography@stats.govt.nz)

###### Online Resource

###### Online Resource

###### Linkage

###### URL

<https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/>

##### Role

###### Role Code

owner

## Date Stamp

### Date

2019-11-27

## Metadata Standard Name

ISO 19139 Geographic Information - Metadata - Implementation Specification

## Metadata Standard Version

2007

## Spatial Representation Info

### Vector Spatial Representation

#### Topology Level Code

geometryOnly

#### Geometric Object Type Code

composite

#### Integer

29895

## Reference System Info

### Reference System

#### Reference System Identifier

##### Identifier

##### Code

2193

##### Code Space

EPSG

##### Version

8.6.2

## Identification Info

### Data Identification

#### Citation

##### Citation

##### Title

SA12020\_V1\_00

##### Date

##### Presentation Form

##### Presentation Form Code

mapDigital

### Abstract

This dataset is the definitive set of statistical area 1 (SA1) boundaries for 2020 as defined by Stats NZ. SA1s were introduced as part of the Statistical Standard for Geographic Areas 2018 (SSGA2018) which replaced the New Zealand Standard Areas Classification (NZSAC1992). SA1 is an output geography that allows the release of more detailed information about population characteristics than is

available at the meshblock level. Built by joining meshblocks, SA1s have an ideal size range of 100–200 residents, and a maximum population of about 500. This is to minimise suppression of population data in multivariate statistics tables. The SA1 should: form a contiguous cluster of one or more meshblocks be either urban, rural, or water in character be small enough to: allow flexibility for aggregation to other statistical geographies allow users to aggregate areas into their own defined communities of interest form a nested hierarchy with statistical output geographies and administrative boundaries. It must: be built from meshblocks either define or aggregate to define SA2s, urban rural areas, territorial authorities, and regional councils. SA1s generally have a population of 100–200 residents, with some exceptions: SA1s with nil or nominal resident populations are created to represent remote mainland areas, unpopulated islands, inland water, inlets, or oceanic areas. Some SA1s in remote rural areas and urban industrial or business areas have fewer than 100 residents. Some SA1s that contain apartment blocks, retirement villages, and large non-residential facilities have more than 500 residents. The SA1 classification is a flat classification and in 2020 contains 29,895 SA1s – 29,879 digitised and 16 non-digitised. SA1s are not named. SA1 codes have seven digits starting with a '7' and numbered approximately north to south. As new SA1s are created, they are given the next available numeric code. Aggregated from meshblocks, SA1s cover the land area of New Zealand, the water area to the 12-mile limit, the Chatham Islands, Kermadec Islands, sub-Antarctic islands, off-shore oil rigs, and Ross Dependency. The following 16 SA1s are not held in digitised form. SA1 code Location (statistical area 2 name) 7999901 New Zealand Economic Zone 7999902 Oceanic Kermadec Islands 7999903 Kermadec Islands 7999904 Oceanic Oil Rig Taranaki 7999905 Oceanic Campbell Island 7999906 Campbell Island 7999907 Oceanic Oil Rig Southland 7999908 Oceanic Auckland Islands 7999909 Auckland Islands 7999910 Oceanic Bounty Islands 7999911 Bounty Islands 7999912 Oceanic Snares Islands 7999913 Snares Islands 7999914 Oceanic Antipodes Islands 7999915 Antipodes Islands 7999916 Ross Dependency This generalised version has been simplified for rapid drawing and is designed for thematic or web mapping purposes. Digital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007.

## Purpose

This dataset is the definitive version of the annually released statistical area 1 (SA1) boundaries as at 1 January 2020 as defined by Stats NZ. This version contains 29,895 SA1s.

## Credit

Stats NZ

## Point Of Contact

### Responsible Party

#### Individual Name

Geospatial Team

#### Organisation Name

Stats NZ

## Contact Info

### Contact

#### Address

##### Address

##### Electronic Mail Address

geography@stats.govt.nz

### Online Resource

#### Online Resource

##### Linkage

##### URL

<https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/>

## Role

### Role Code

owner

## Descriptive Keywords

### Keywords

#### Keyword

Downloadable Data

## Descriptive Keywords

### Keywords

#### Keyword

Statistical Area 1

#### Keyword

statistical area 1

#### Keyword

SA1

#### Keyword

SA 1

#### Keyword

sa1

#### Keyword

sa 1

## Resource Constraints

### Constraints

#### Use Limitation

Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)

## Spatial Representation Type Code

vector

## Language

Language Code

eng

### Character Set

#### Character Set Code

utf8

### Topic Category Code

boundaries

Version 6.2 (Build 9200) ; Esri ArcGIS 10.3.1.4959

### Extent

#### EX \_ Extent

#### Geographic Element

#### EX \_ Geographic Bounding Box

#### Extent Type Code

Boolean

true

-180180-47.841491-33.559984

### Distribution Info

#### Distribution

#### Distribution Format

#### Format

#### Name

File Geodatabase Feature Class

#### Transfer Options

#### Digital Transfer Options

#### On Line

#### Online Resource

#### Linkage

#### URL

<https://datafinder.stats.govt.nz/layer/104274-statistical-area-1-2020-generalised/>

### Data Quality Info

#### DQ \_ Data Quality

#### Scope

#### DQ \_ Scope

#### Level

#### Scope Code

dataset

#### Lineage

#### LI \_ Lineage

#### Statement

SA1s are based on the meshblock pattern. Non-alignment of meshblock to cadastral boundaries is one of a number of reasons for meshblock boundary adjustments. Other reasons include requests from local authorities, Local Government Commission, Electoral Representation Commission, and to make

census enumeration processes easier. From the meshblock pattern, higher geographies, including the 2020 SA1 pattern, were dissolved using the dissolve tool in the Arc GIS suite.

## Metadata Constraints

### Legal Constraints

#### Use Limitation

Attribution 4.0 International

#### Use Limitation

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#### Use Constraints

##### Restriction Code

license