

Metadata

File Identifier

49e1e562-e246-15f9-4c42-7cc538041eea

Language

Language Code

eng

Character Set

Character Set Code

utf8

Hierarchy Level

Scope Code

dataset

Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

Date Stamp

Date

2018-11-28

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

53596

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

MB2019_V1_00

Presentation Form

Presentation Form Code

mapDigital

Abstract

This dataset is the definitive set of meshblock boundaries for 2019 as defined by Stats NZ. Stats NZ maintains an annual meshblock geography for collecting and producing statistical data. This allows data to be compared over time. A meshblock is the smallest geographic unit for which statistical data is collected and processed by Stats NZ. A meshblock is defined by a geographic area, which can vary in size from part of a city block to a large area of rural land. Each meshblock borders on another to form a network

covering all of New Zealand, including coasts and inlets and extending out to the 200-mile economic zone. Meshblocks are added together to build up larger geographic areas such as statistical area 1 (SA1), statistical area 2 (SA2), and urban rural. They are also used to define electoral districts, territorial authorities, and regional councils. There are two ways of amending meshblock boundaries. Splitting is subdividing a meshblock into two or more meshblocks. Nudging is shifting a boundary to a more appropriate position. Reasons for splits and nudges include: to accommodate changes to local government boundaries, which are required by the Local Government Act 2002 to follow meshblocks for electoral purposes to accommodate changes to parliamentary electoral boundaries, following each Electoral Representation Commission review after each five-yearly Census of Population and Dwelling to make changes to statistical boundaries such as statistical area 1 (SA1), statistical area 2 (SA2), and urban rural to enable changes to census collection districts to improve the size balance of meshblocks in areas where there has been population growth to separate land and water – e.g. mainland, islands, inlets, and oceanic are defined separately to accommodate requests from other users of the meshblock pattern e.g. NZ Police for their station, area, and district boundaries. Meshblock numbering process until 2014 (MB 2014) Meshblocks were allocated a unique seven-digit number. The first five digits were unique, and referred to the original 1976 meshblock code. The two end numbers referred to sequential meshblock splits to the original meshblock. When a meshblock was split the final two digits of the original meshblock number were changed. Stats NZ maintains a concordance file to ensure that boundaries relating to earlier meshblock patterns can also be produced. Meshblock numbering process from 2015 (MB 2015) Due to new technology being introduced for splitting and nudging meshblocks, the process for allocating a unique seven-digit number has changed. New meshblock numbering is approximately sequential. The first meshblock number in this new sequential numbering pattern is 4000000. This differentiates meshblocks split from MB2015 onwards, and allows for a large number of unique seven digit identifiers to be allocated. Now when a meshblock is split it takes on the next available number, rather than following the former process described above. For example, a meshblock numbered 3254000 is split into two meshblocks. Using the new numbering process the system will assign the first available sequential numbers. The following table shows how the two meshblocks would be numbered based on the old and new processes.

Original meshblock	Old numbering	New numbering
3254000	3254000	3254000
3254000	3254001	3254002

The digital geographic boundaries are defined and maintained by Stats NZ. Meshblocks 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 meshblocks are not held in digitised form.

Meshblock	Location (statistical area 2 name)
0016901	Oceanic Kermadec Islands
0016902	Kermadec Islands
1588000	Oceanic Oil Rig Taranaki
3166401	Oceanic Campbell Island
3166402	Campbell Island
3166600	Oceanic Oil Rig Southland
3166710	Oceanic Auckland Islands
3166711	Auckland Islands
3195000	Ross Dependency
3196001	New Zealand Economic Zone
3196002	Oceanic Bounty Islands
3196003	Bounty Islands
3196004	Oceanic Snares Islands
3196005	Snares Island
3196006	Oceanic Antipodes Islands
3196007	Antipodes Islands

Meshblock boundaries generally follow road centre-lines, cadastral property boundaries or topographical features (e.g. rivers). Expanses of water in the form of lakes and inlets are defined separately from land. The annual pattern of digital boundaries is used for the full calendar year from 1 January. The following table shows the total number of meshblocks for each annual pattern since 1991 when meshblocks were first digitised.

Year	Meshblock total
1991	135,152 (Census)
1992	146,199 (Census)
1993	163,335 (Census)
1994	157,199 (Census)
1995	335,370 (Census)
1996	364,199 (Census)
1997	584,355 (Census)
1998	578,199 (Census)
1999	536,235 (Census)
2000	228,199 (Census)
2001	636,808 (Census)
2002	38,350 (Census)
2003	238,378 (Census)
2004	362,200 (Census)
2005	338,685 (Census)
2006	669,200 (Census)
2007	439,313 (Census)
2008	297,200 (Census)
2009	539,819 (Census)
2010	320,064 (Census)
2011	392,413 (Census)
2012	376,200 (Census)
2013	512,415 (Census)
2014	496,200 (Census)
2015	842,982 (Census)
2016	242,966 (Census)
2017	200,943 (Census)
2018	940,439 (Census)
2019	924,201 (Census)
2020	1046,252 (Census)
2021	246,236 (Census)
2022	201,146 (Census)
2023	627,461 (Census)
2024	120,246 (Census)
2025	632,461 (Census)
2026	162,013 (Census)
2027	637,461 (Census)
2028	46,621 (Census)
2029	1446,643 (Census)
2030	627,201 (Census)
2031	1547,062 (Census)
2032	247,046 (Census)
2033	201,647 (Census)
2034	062,470 (Census)
2035	462,017 (Census)
2036	50,613 (Census)
2037	350,597 (Census)
2038	201,853 (Census)
2039	589,535 (Census)
2040	573,201 (Census)
2041	1953,596 (Census)
2042	580 (Census)

Digital boundary data became freely available on 1 July 2007.

Purpose

MB2019_V1_00 is the major released version of the annually released meshblock boundaries as at 1 January 2019 as defined by Stats NZ. This version contains 53,596 meshblocks.

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

Downloadable Data

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

meshblock

Keyword

MB

Keyword

Meshblock

Keyword

mb

Keyword

Statistics New Zealand

Keyword

Stats NZ

Keyword

Statistics NZ

Spatial Representation Type Code

vector

Language

Language Code
eng

Character Set

Character Set Code
utf8

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/98972-meshblock-2019-generalised/>

Metadata Constraints

Legal Constraints

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Restriction Code

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