Statistical area level 1 (SA1) code (ASGS 2016) N(11)

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Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Value Domain
METEOR identifier:	659750
Registration status:	Early Childhood, Standard 24/07/2018 Health!, Superseded 20/10/2021
Definition:	A code set representing a geographical area aggregated from whole Mesh Blocks.
Context:	SA1s have generally been designed as the smallest unit for the release of data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics's Census of Population and Housing. SA1s have a population of between 200 and 800 people with an average population size of approximately 400 people.

Representational attributes

Classification scheme:	Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2016
Representation class:	Code
Data type:	String
Format:	N(11)
Maximum character length:	11

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	SA1 coding structure: SA1s are identified by an 11-digit fully hierarchical code. The SA1 identifier is a 2-digit code, assigned within a Statistical area level 2 (SA2).

State/territory	SA4	SA3	SA2	SA1
N	NN	NN	NNNN	NN

Comments:	There are 57,523 SA1s. In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. These include 33 non-spatial SA1 special purpose codes, comprising Migratory–Offshore–Shipping and No Usual Address codes for each State and Territory. SA1s are designed to be either a predominantly rural or predominantly urban in character, with SA1s in rural and remote areas generally having a lower population than in urban areas. SA1s are designed to be internally connected by road, except for groups of unpopulated islands and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which may not be contiguous. Areas without permanent population (such as lakes, commercial areas, national parks etc.) are often represented by 'zero SA1s' - these are SA1s with an effective design population of zero. SA1s are also used as the building blocks for a number of Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) defined regions including the Indigenous Structure, the Section of State and Urban Centre and Localities Structures, and the Remoteness Structure. Within the Non-ABS Structure, SA1s are used to approximate a number of administrative regions, such as Commonwealth Electoral Divisions and State Electoral Divisions.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Origin:	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016. [Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas July 2016](link). ABS cat. no. 1270.0.55.001. Canberra: ABS
Revision status:	The 2016 ASGS is the second edition of the ASGS, which updates the first edition (introduced in 2011) for growth and change in Australia's population, economy and infrastructure. It also incorporates the Territory of Norfolk Island for the first time.

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:	Supersedes [Statistical area level 1 (SA1) code (ASGS 2011) N(11)](link) [Community Services (retired)](link), Standard 06/12/2011 [Early Childhood](link), Superseded 24/07/2018 [Health!](link), Superseded 06/12/2016 Has been superseded by [Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) code (ASGS Edition 3) N(11)](link) [Health!](link), Standard 20/10/2021
Data elements implementing this value domain:	[Address—statistical area, level 1 (SA1) code (ASGS 2016) N(11)](link) [Early Childhood](link), Standard 24/07/2018 [Health!](link), Standard 06/12/2016 [Person—area of usual residence, statistical area level 1 (SA1) code (ASGS 2016) N(11)](link) [Early Childhood](link), Standard 24/07/2018 [Health!](link), Superseded 20/10/2021