

### Metadata

#### File Identifier

c14a76c4-db61-6e8e-16fb-90672f676e32

#### 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

##### Position Name

Geospatial Analyst

#### Role

##### Role Code

custodian

### Date Stamp

#### Date

2021-02-10

### 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**

139

**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**

Functional Urban Area 2018

**Alternate Title**

FUA2018\_Datafinder

**Date**

**Presentation Form**

**Presentation Form Code**

mapDigital

**Abstract**

The functional urban area (FUA) classification identifies small urban areas and rural areas that are integrated with larger urban areas to create FUAs. Workplace address and usual residence address data from the 2018 Census of Population and Dwellings were used to identify satellite urban areas (1,000–4,999 residents), and rural statistical area 1s (SA1s) from which at least 40 percent of workers commuted to urban areas with more than 5,000 residents. An FUA includes Urban rural (UR) 2018 urban areas, rural settlements and rural SA1s where there is: an urban core, one or more secondary urban cores, one or more satellite urban areas, and rural hinterland (rural settlements or rural SA1s). The FUA indicator (IFUA) classifies UR2018 urban areas and rural SA1s according to their character within their FUA, e.g. urban core, satellite urban area. The 53 FUAs are classified by population size. The urban core's population rather than the entire FUA's population is used to maintain consistency between the descriptions of UR2018 urban area and FUA type (TFUA). FUAs that have more than 100,000 residents living in their urban core are known as metropolitan areas, while smaller FUAs are divided into large (core population 30,000–99,999), medium (core population 10,000–29,999), and small regional centres (core population 5,000–9,999). The Greymouth urban area population is less than 10,000 but is classified as a medium regional centre, consistent with its treatment as a medium urban area in the Urban accessibility (UA) 2018 classification.

**Purpose**

The functional urban area (FUA) classification identifies small urban areas and rural areas that are integrated with larger urban areas to create functional urban areas (FUAs).

**Credit**

Stats NZ

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

Downloadable Data

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

functional urban area

Keyword

indicator

Keyword

type

Keyword

FUA

Keyword

IFUA

Keyword

TFUA

Keyword

2018

Keyword

Stats NZ

Resource Constraints

Constraints

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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/105288-functional-urban-area-2018/>

Data Quality Info

DQ \_ Data Quality

Scope

DQ \_ Scope

Level

Scope Code

dataset

Lineage

LI \_ Lineage

Statement

The FUA classification is applied at the statistical area 1 (SA1) geographic level. The geography also uses the UR2018 and IUR2018 classifications to define urban areas within FUAs. Rural settlements are not separately identified by those which are included in an FUA along with other rural SA1s are classified as hinterland.

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