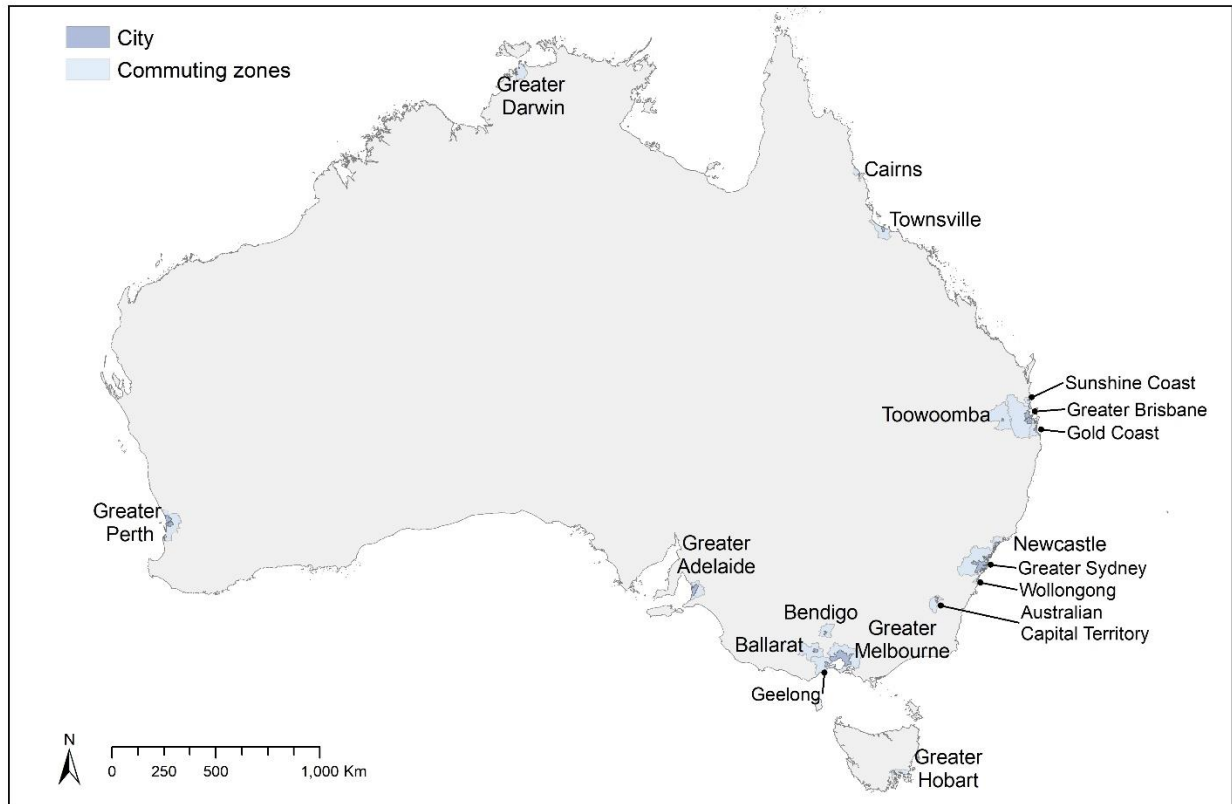


Australia



Notes:

This map is for illustrative purposes and is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory covered by these maps.

The functional urban areas identified with the methodology described in the book *Redefining "urban": A new way to measure metropolitan areas*, OECD Publishing 2012 are here listed by size, according to four classes:

- Small FUAs, with population between 50,000 and 100,000
- Medium-sized FUAs, with population between 100,000 and 250,000
- Metropolitan FUAs, with population between 250,000 and 1.5 million
- Large metropolitan FUAs, with population above 1.5 million

Functional urban areas are economic units characterised by a city (or core) and a commuting zone that is functionally interconnected to the city.

A city is a local administrative unit (i.e. LAU for European countries, such as municipality, local authorities, etc.) where at least 50% of its population live in an urban centre. An urban centre is defined as a cluster of contiguous grid cells of 1 km²

with a density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per km² and a population of at least 50,000 inhabitants overall. Urban centres are defined using the population grid from the Global Human Settlement Layer database, referred to circa year 2015.

The commuting zone is composed of the local administrative units for which at least 15% of their workforce commute to the city. Commuting zones of the functional areas are identified based on commuting data (travel from home-to-work). Commuting data are also used to defined whether more than one city share the same commuting zone in a single polycentric functional urban area.

The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional urban areas may be reviewed on the basis of additional comments provided by countries. The OECD Metropolitan Areas Database which provides a set of economic, environmental, social and demographic estimated indicators on the 649 OECD metropolitan areas (functional urban areas with 250 000 or more inhabitants).

Additionally, interactive maps, histograms and summary profiles of each metropolitan area are available on the tool [MetroExplorer](#).

Table 1. List of functional Urban Areas

Fua name	Fua code	Classification	Pop.2015 (GHS)	Share Pop. core (%)
Australian Capital Territory	AUS07	Metropolitan area	400 000	74
Ballarat	AUS18	Medium-sized area	130 000	66
Bendigo	AUS19	Medium-sized area	110 000	65
Cairns	AUS15	Medium-sized area	160 000	59
Geelong	AUS14	Metropolitan area	270 000	60
Gold Coast	AUS06	Metropolitan area	550 000	56
Greater Adelaide	AUS05	Metropolitan area	1 350 000	87
Greater Brisbane	AUS03	Large metropolitan area	2 260 000	72
Greater Darwin	AUS16	Medium-sized area	130 000	39
Greater Hobart	AUS12	Medium-sized area	210 000	32
Greater Melbourne	AUS02	Large metropolitan area	4 440 000	87
Greater Perth	AUS04	Large metropolitan area	1 890 000	74
Greater Sydney	AUS01	Large metropolitan area	4 740 000	87
Newcastle	AUS08	Metropolitan area	460 000	62
Sunshine Coast	AUS11	Medium-sized area	230 000	37
Toowoomba	AUS17	Medium-sized area	170 000	58
Townsville	AUS13	Medium-sized area	190 000	65