

Canada



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 (%)
Abbotsford	CAN21	Medium-sized area	190 000	77
Brantford	CAN24	Medium-sized area	140 000	70
Calgary	CAN05	Large metropolitan area	1 500 000	82
Edmonton	CAN06	Metropolitan area	1 330 000	81
Guelph	CAN22	Medium-sized area	180 000	70
Halifax	CAN12	Metropolitan area	460 000	88
Hamilton	CAN09	Metropolitan area	630 000	87
Kitchener	CAN11	Metropolitan area	570 000	83
London	CAN10	Metropolitan area	570 000	68
Montreal	CAN02	Large metropolitan area	4 330 000	75
Niagara Falls	CAN26	Small area	80 000	100
Ottawa	CAN04	Metropolitan area	1 500 000	84
Peterborough	CAN25	Medium-sized area	120 000	68
Quebec	CAN07	Metropolitan area	890 000	64
Red Deer	CAN23	Medium-sized area	180 000	54
Regina	CAN20	Medium-sized area	210 000	100
Saanich	CAN13	Metropolitan area	360 000	63

Saskatoon	CAN15	Metropolitan area	280 000	87
Sherbrooke	CAN16	Metropolitan area	260 000	63
St Catharines	CAN17	Medium-sized area	210 000	64
St Johns	CAN19	Medium-sized area	200 000	56
Toronto	CAN01	Large metropolitan area	7 070 000	89
Trois Rivières	CAN18	Medium-sized area	200 000	68
Vancouver	CAN03	Large metropolitan area	2 510 000	88
Windsor	CAN14	Metropolitan area	350 000	58
Winnipeg	CAN08	Metropolitan area	850 000	83