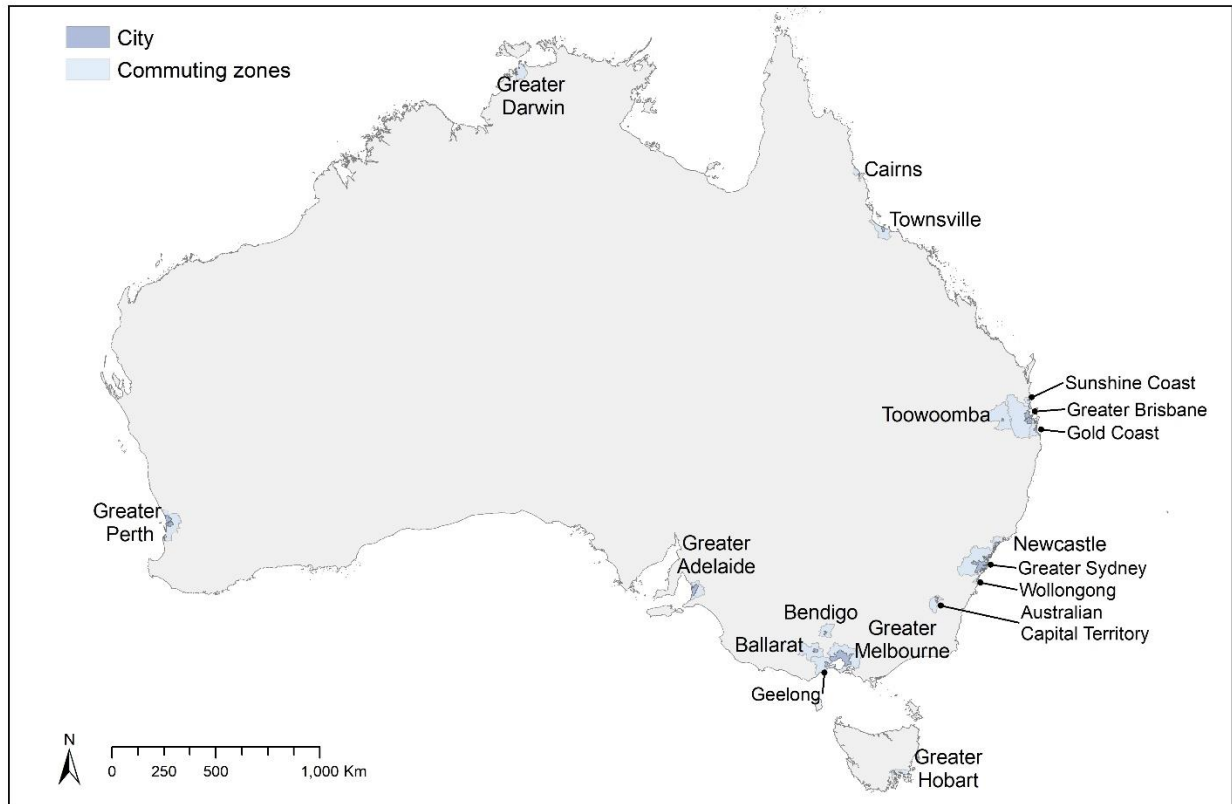


Australia



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.

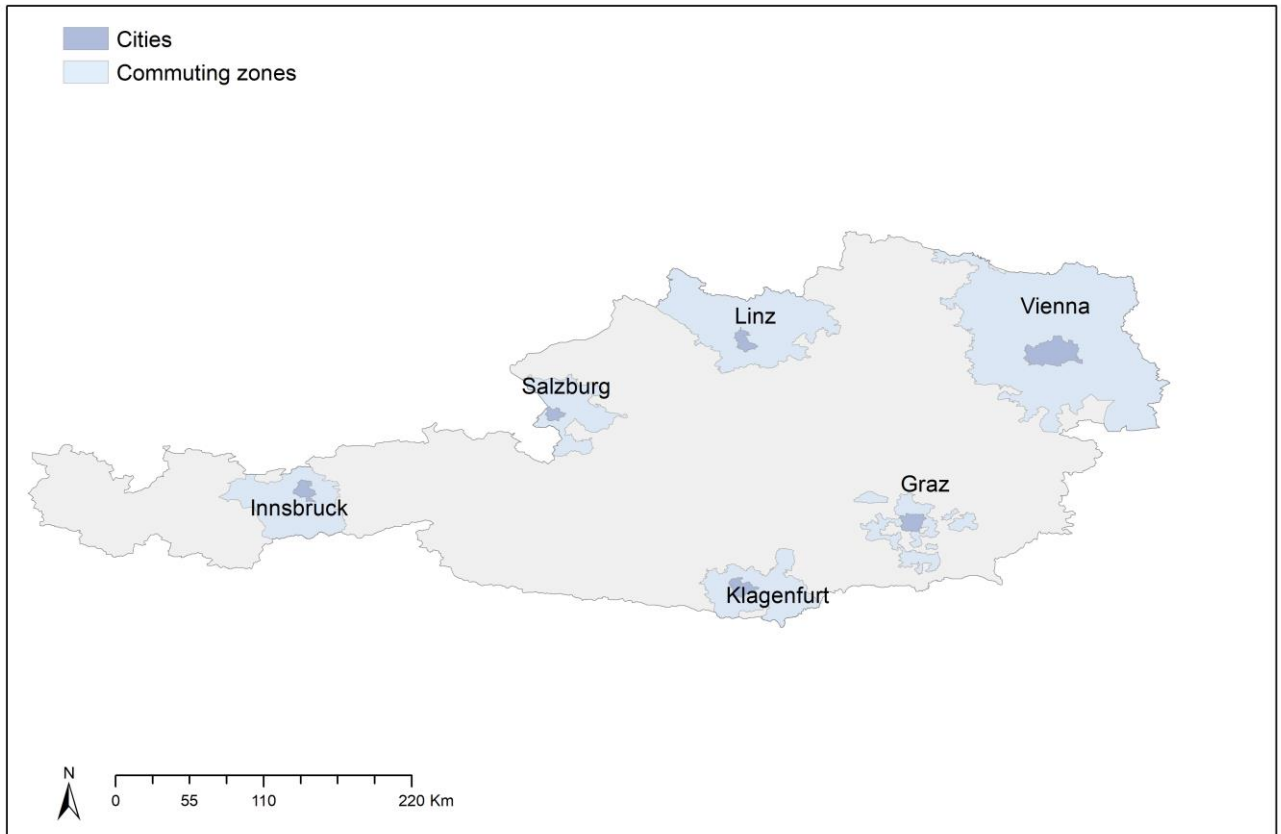
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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

Austria



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.

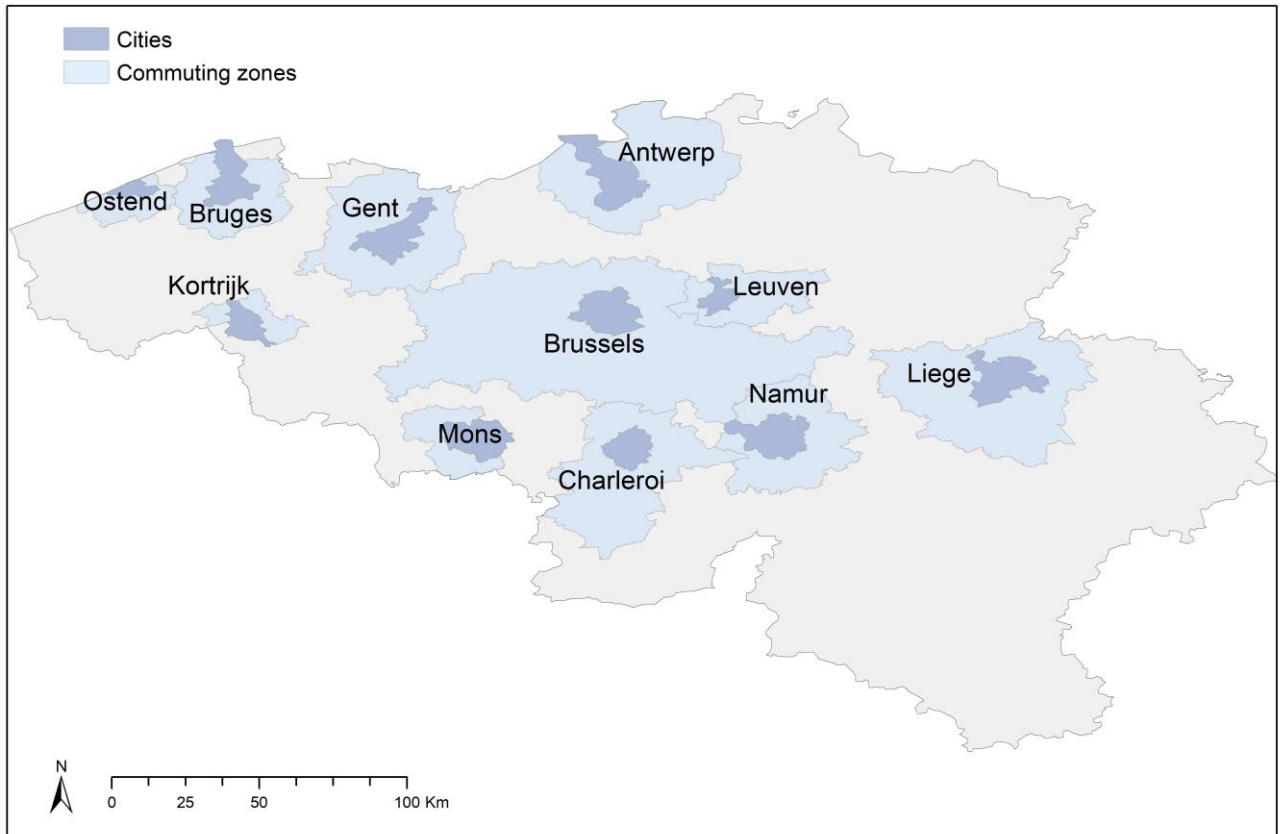
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Graz	AT002L3	Metropolitan area	420 000	65
Innsbruck	AT005L3	Metropolitan area	300 000	40
Klagenfurt	AT006L2	Medium-sized area	220 000	43
Linz	AT003L3	Metropolitan area	620 000	30
Salzburg	AT004L3	Metropolitan area	350 000	41
Vienna	AT001L3	Large metropolitan area	2 780 000	63

Belgium



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 (%)
Antwerp	BE002L2	Metropolitan area	1 100 000	45
Bruges	BE006L2	Medium-sized area	230 000	52
Brussels	BE001L2	Large metropolitan area	2 620 000	45
Charleroi	BE004L2	Metropolitan area	500 000	41
Gent	BE003L2	Metropolitan area	600 000	42
Kortrijk	BE010L1	Medium-sized area	170 000	38
Leuven	BE008L1	Medium-sized area	220 000	39
Liege	BE005L2	Metropolitan area	750 000	50
Mons	BE009L1	Medium-sized area	200 000	50
Namur	BE007L2	Medium-sized area	220 000	50
Ostend	BE011L1	Medium-sized area	130 000	51

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).

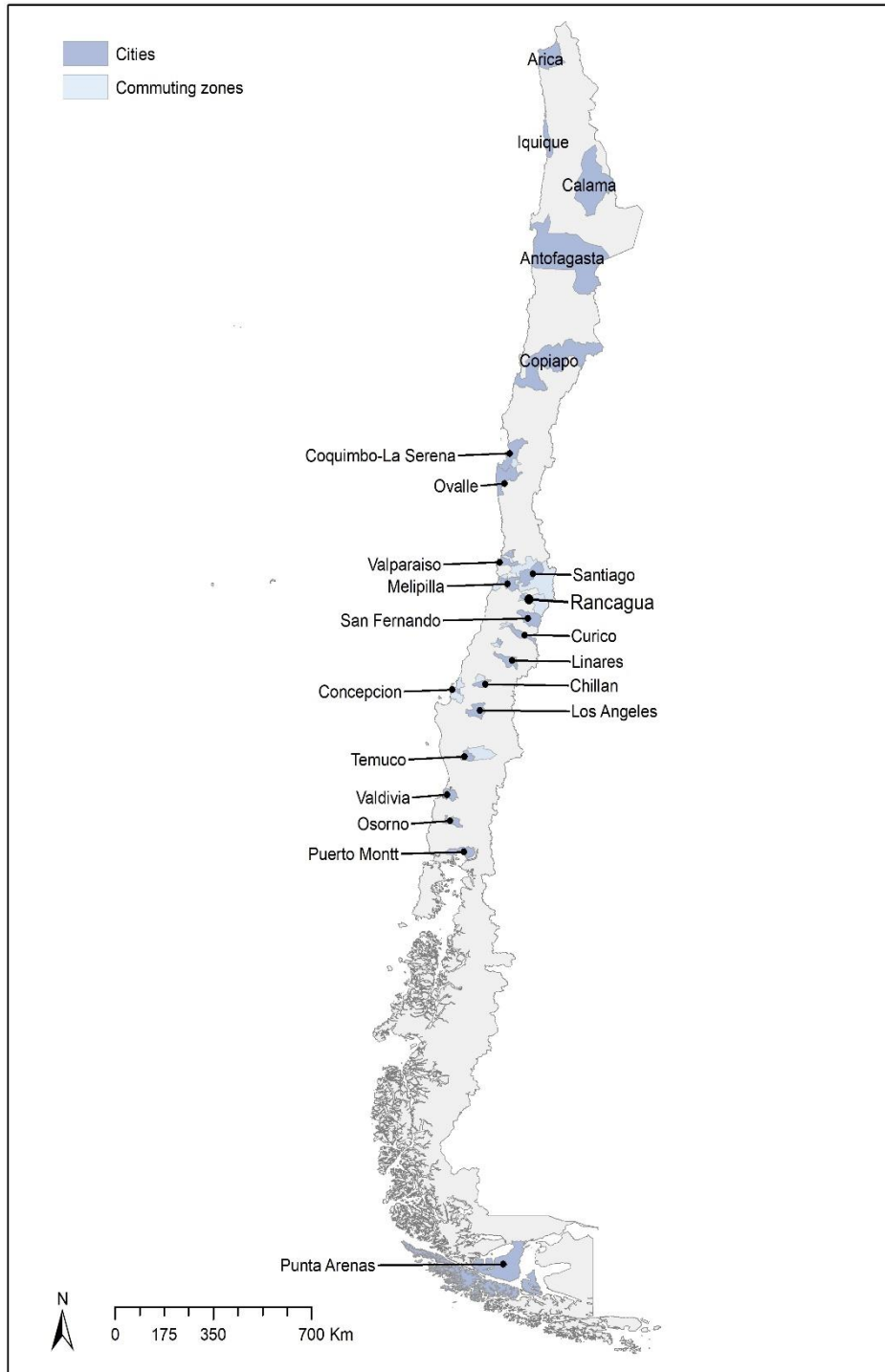
Additionally, interactive maps, histograms and summary profiles of each metropolitan area are available on the tool [MetroExplorer](#).

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

Chile



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).

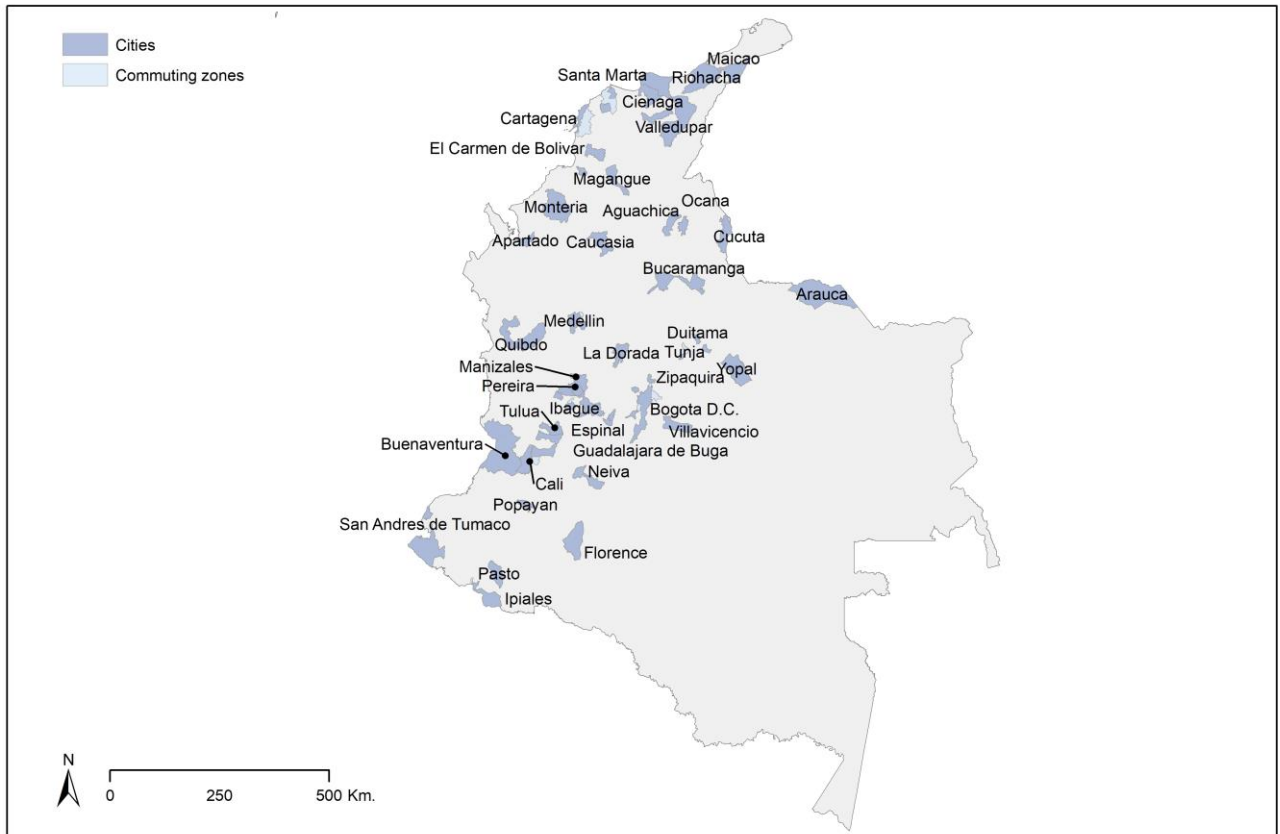
Additionally, interactive maps, histograms and summary profiles of each metropolitan area are available on the tool [MetroExplorer](#).

Table 1. List of functional Urban Areas

Fua name	Fua code	Classification	Pop.2015 (GHS)	Share Pop. core (%)
Antofagasta	CL004	Metropolitan area	390 000	100
Arica	CL001	Medium-sized area	170 000	100
Calama	CL003	Medium-sized area	150 000	100
Calera	CL008	Small area	50 000	100
Chillan	CL019	Medium-sized area	220 000	96

Concepcion	CL020	Metropolitan area	950 000	49
Copiapo	CL005	Medium-sized area	180 000	100
Coquimbo-La Serena	CL006	Metropolitan area	470 000	98
Curico	CL016	Medium-sized area	160 000	94
Iquique	CL002	Medium-sized area	190 000	100
Linares	CL018	Small area	90 000	100
Los Angeles	CL021	Medium-sized area	210 000	100
Melipilla	CL013	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Osorno	CL024	Medium-sized area	170 000	100
Ovalle	CL007	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Puerto Montt	CL025	Metropolitan area	260 000	100
Punta Arenas	CL026	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Quillota	CL009	Medium-sized area	110 000	84
Rancagua	CL014	Metropolitan area	360 000	70
San Antonio	CL012	Medium-sized area	130 000	71
San Fernando	CL015	Small area	80 000	100
Santiago	CL011	Large metropolitan area	7 180 000	94
Talca	CL017	Metropolitan area	280 000	92
Temuco	CL022	Metropolitan area	470 000	87
Valdivia	CL023	Medium-sized area	170 000	100
Valparaiso	CL010	Metropolitan area	960 000	88

Colombia



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](#).

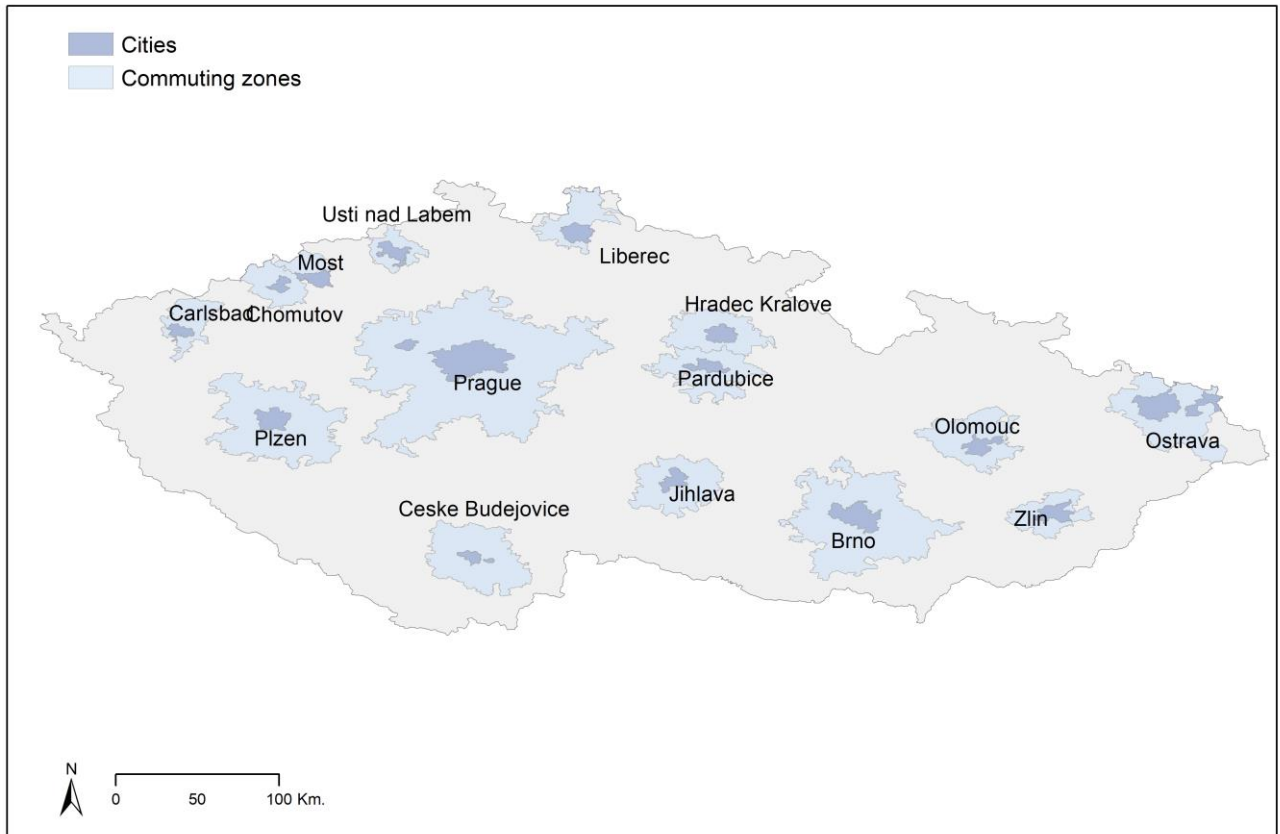
Table 1. List of functional Urban Areas

Fua name	Fua code	Classification	Pop.2015 (GHS)	Share Pop. core (%)
Aguachica	COL48	Small area	90 000	100
Apartado	COL28	Medium-sized area	150 000	100
Arauca	COL50	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Armenia	COL13	Metropolitan area	400 000	92
Barrancabermeja	COL22	Medium-sized area	200 000	100
Barranquilla	COL04	Large metropolitan area	2 210 000	88
Bogota D.C.	COL01	Large metropolitan area	8 950 000	99
Bucaramanga	COL06	Metropolitan area	1 160 000	100
Buenaventura	COL17	Metropolitan area	390 000	100
Cali	COL03	Large metropolitan area	2 600 000	97
Cartagena	COL05	Metropolitan area	1 180 000	79
Cartago	COL30	Medium-sized area	130 000	100
Caucasia	COL46	Small area	100 000	100
Cienaga	COL41	Medium-sized area	100 000	100
Cucuta	COL07	Metropolitan area	790 000	100
Duitama	COL39	Medium-sized area	100 000	100
El Carmen de Bolivar	COL52	Small area	60 000	100

Espinal	COL49	Small area	80 000	100
Facatativa	COL38	Medium-sized area	130 000	100
Florence	COL27	Medium-sized area	180 000	100
Fundacion	COL53	Small area	60 000	100
Fusagasuga	COL37	Medium-sized area	130 000	100
Girardot	COL29	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Guadalajara de Buga	COL34	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Ibague	COL09	Metropolitan area	570 000	100
Ipiales	COL35	Medium-sized area	140 000	96
La Dorada	COL45	Small area	90 000	100
Magangue	COL32	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Maicao	COL31	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Manizales	COL10	Metropolitan area	440 000	100
Medellin	COL02	Large metropolitan area	3 580 000	99
Monteria	COL15	Metropolitan area	430 000	100
Neiva	COL18	Metropolitan area	340 000	100
Ocana	COL44	Small area	90 000	100
Palmira	COL19	Metropolitan area	300 000	100
Pasto	COL12	Metropolitan area	410 000	100
Pereira	COL08	Metropolitan area	670 000	100
Popayan	COL20	Metropolitan area	290 000	100
Quibdo	COL36	Medium-sized area	150 000	100
Riohacha	COL25	Medium-sized area	240 000	100
Rionegro	COL43	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Sabanalarga	COL47	Small area	90 000	100
San Andres de Tumaco	COL26	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Santa Marta	COL11	Metropolitan area	480 000	100
Santa Rosa de Cabal	COL51	Small area	70 000	100
Sincelejo	COL21	Metropolitan area	270 000	100
Sogamoso	COL33	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Tulua	COL23	Medium-sized area	200 000	100

Tunja	COL24	Medium-sized area	210 000	85
Valledupar	COL16	Metropolitan area	430 000	100
Villavicencio	COL14	Metropolitan area	460 000	100
Yopal	COL40	Medium-sized area	190 000	100
Zipaquira	COL42	Medium-sized area	120 000	100

Czech Republic



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.

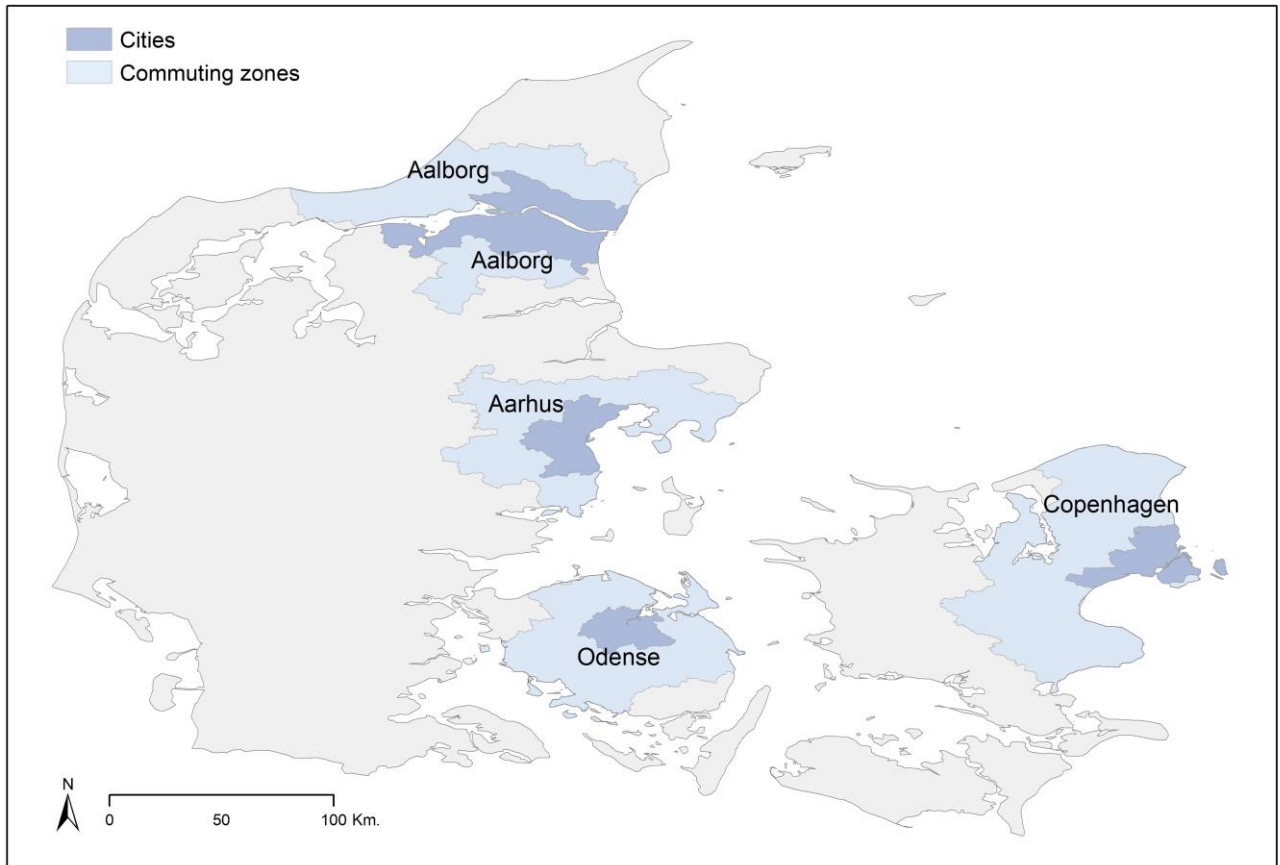
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Brno	CZ002L2	Metropolitan area	730 000	53
Carlsbad	CZ013L2	Small area	90 000	52
Ceske Budejovice	CZ008L2	Medium-sized area	180 000	49
Chomutov	CZ018L2	Small area	80 000	80
Hradec Kralove	CZ009L2	Medium-sized area	150 000	61
Jihlava	CZ014L2	Medium-sized area	100 000	50
Liberec	CZ007L2	Medium-sized area	140 000	73
Most	CZ016L2	Small area	100 000	61
Olomouc	CZ006L2	Medium-sized area	210 000	48
Ostrava	CZ003L2	Metropolitan area	700 000	59
Pardubice	CZ010L2	Medium-sized area	200 000	44
Plzen	CZ004L2	Metropolitan area	350 000	49
Prague	CZ001L2	Large metropolitan area	2 250 000	61
Usti nad Labem	CZ005L2	Medium-sized area	120 000	77
Zlin	CZ011L2	Medium-sized area	150 000	50

Denmark



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.

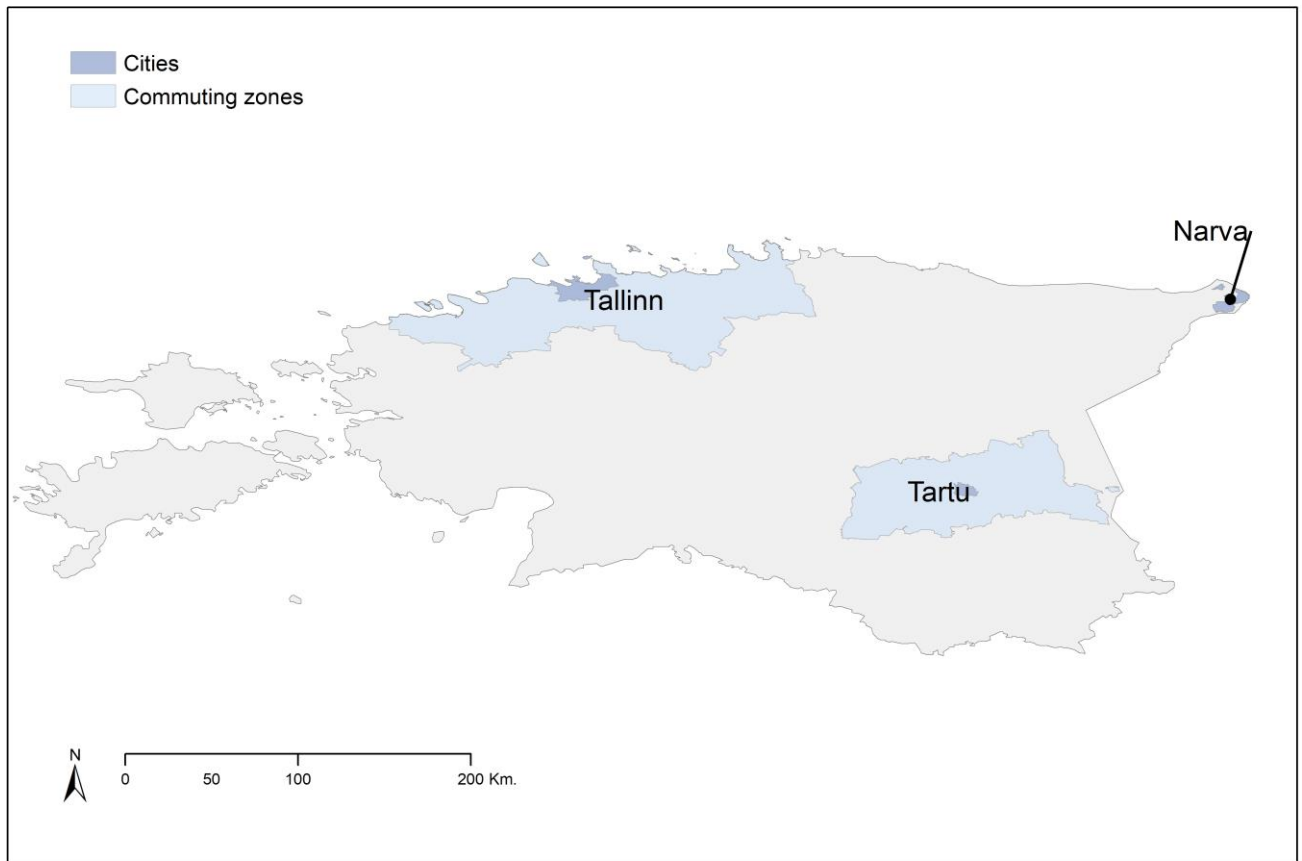
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Aalborg	DK004L3	Metropolitan area	300 000	65
Aarhus	DK002L3	Metropolitan area	490 000	65
Copenhagen	DK001L2	Large metropolitan area	1 970 000	59
Odense	DK003L2	Metropolitan area	360 000	52

Estonia



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.

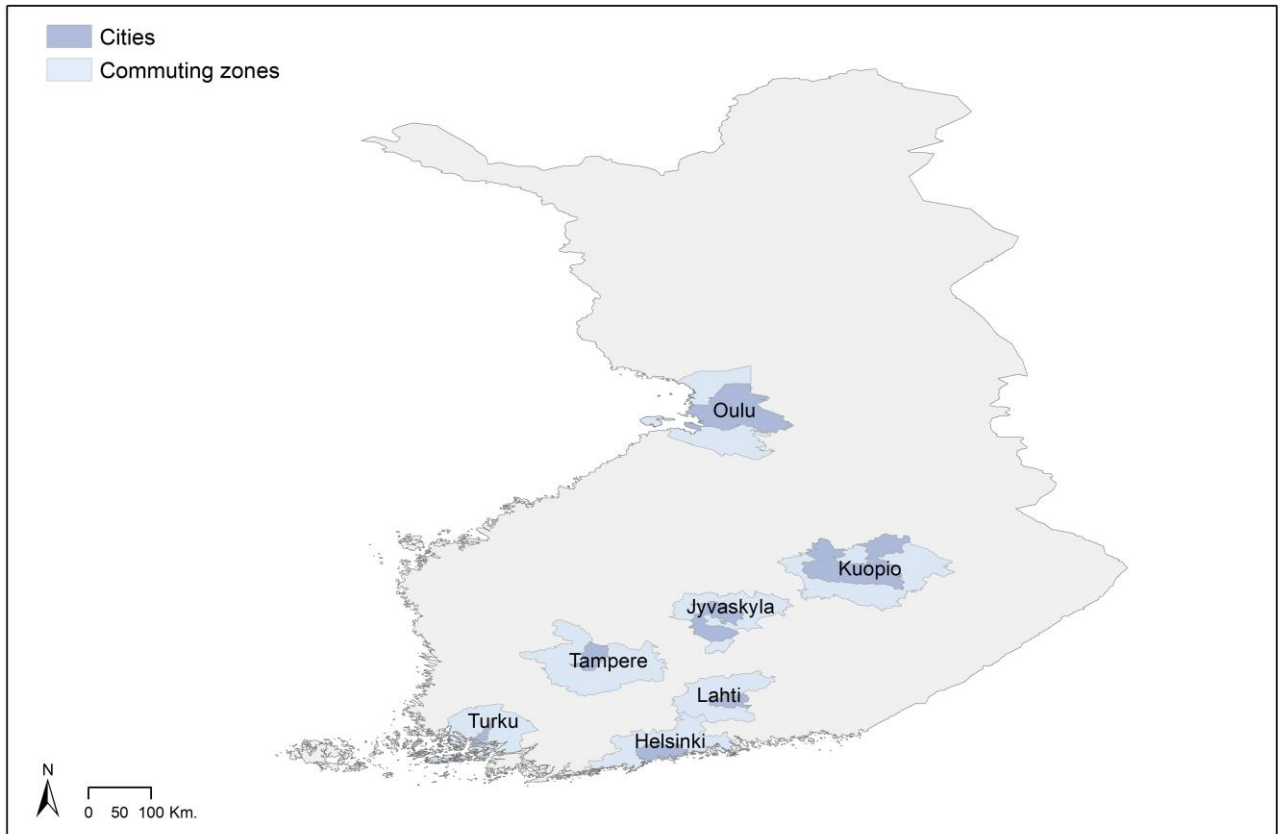
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Narva	EE003L0	Small area	50 000	100
Tallinn	EE001L1	Metropolitan area	570 000	67
Tartu	EE002L1	Medium-sized area	150 000	61

Finland



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.

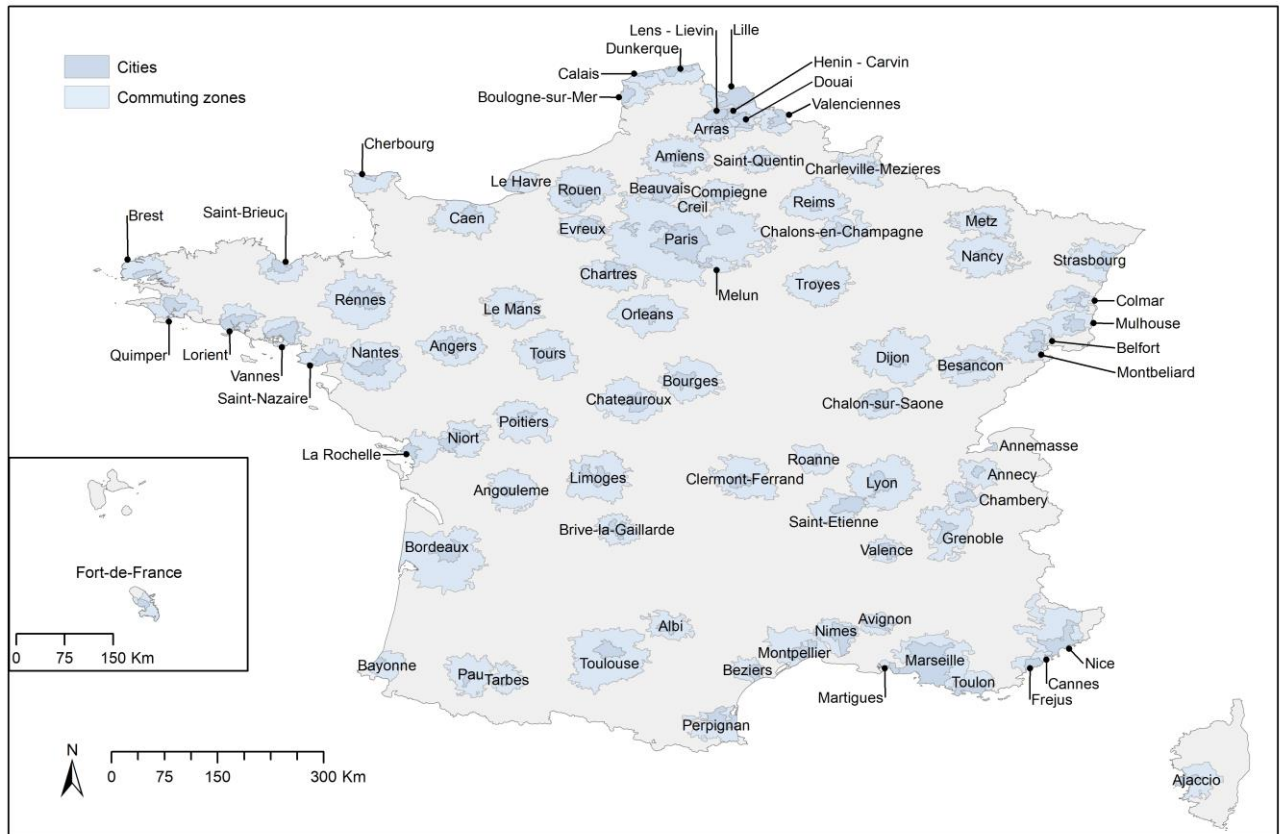
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Helsinki	FI001L3	Metropolitan area	1 430 000	77
Jyväskylä	FI009L2	Medium-sized area	180 000	75
Kuopio	FI008L2	Medium-sized area	160 000	69
Lahti	FI007L2	Medium-sized area	190 000	62
Oulu	FI004L4	Medium-sized area	250 000	78
Tampere	FI002L3	Metropolitan area	440 000	52
Turku	FI003L4	Metropolitan area	350 000	53

France



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

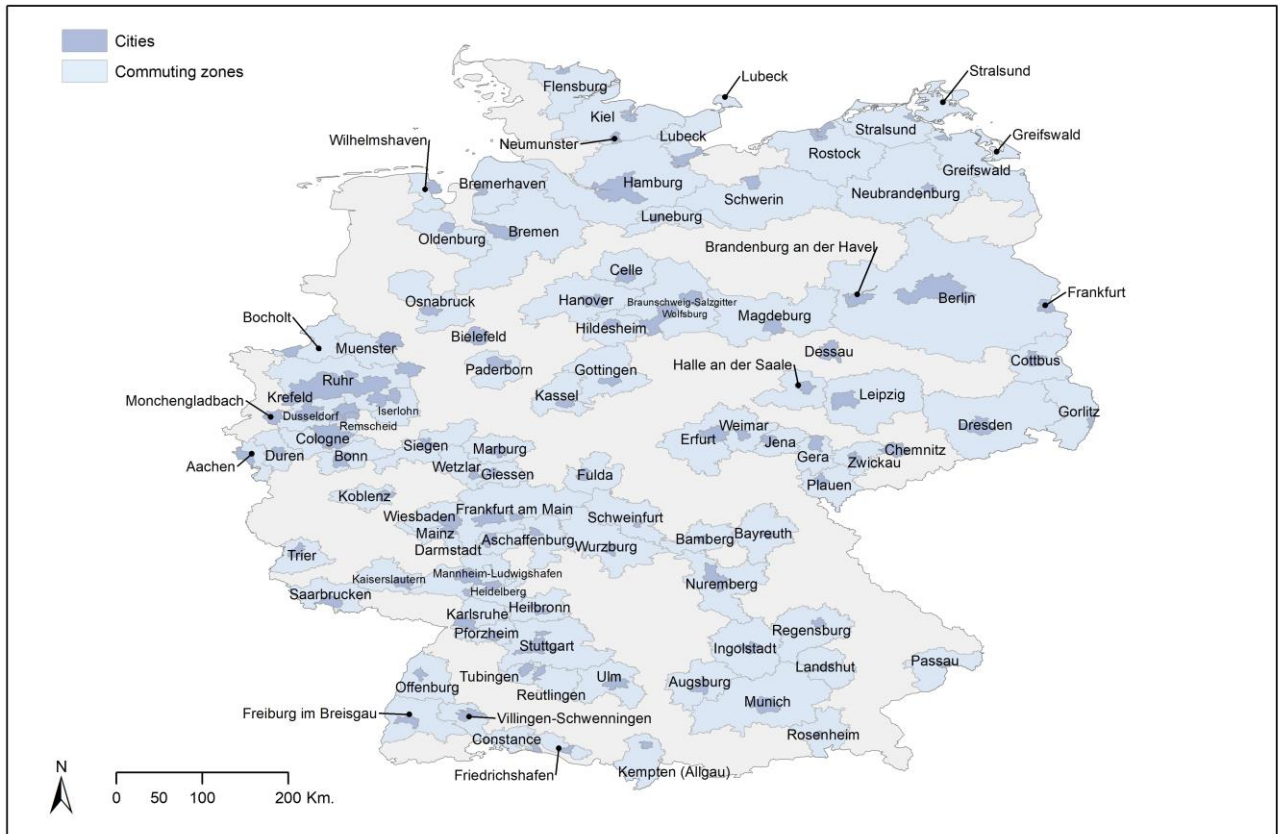
Fua name	Fua code	Classification	Pop.2015 (GHS)	Share Pop. core (%)
Ajaccio	FR027L2	Small area	90 000	78
Albi	FR096L2	Medium-sized area	140 000	60
Amiens	FR014L2	Metropolitan area	310 000	56
Angers	FR036L2	Metropolitan area	410 000	64
Angouleme	FR056L2	Medium-sized area	200 000	52
Annecy	FR048L2	Metropolitan area	270 000	51
Annemasse	FR047L0	Small area	80 000	100
Arras	FR064L2	Medium-sized area	160 000	57
Avignon	FR039L1	Metropolitan area	320 000	55
Bayonne	FR046L2	Medium-sized area	250 000	51
Beauvais	FR082L2	Medium-sized area	150 000	53
Belfort	FR076L2	Medium-sized area	140 000	67
Besancon	FR025L2	Metropolitan area	280 000	65
Beziers	FR063L2	Medium-sized area	180 000	61
Bordeaux	FR007L2	Metropolitan area	1 170 000	62
Boulogne-sur-Mer	FR057L2	Medium-sized area	150 000	70
Bourges	FR065L2	Medium-sized area	170 000	56

Brest	FR037L2	Metropolitan area	350 000	57
Brive-la-Gaillarde	FR093L2	Medium-sized area	130 000	62
Caen	FR023L2	Metropolitan area	430 000	50
Calais	FR062L2	Medium-sized area	140 000	67
Cannes	FR519L1	Medium-sized area	180 000	41
Chalon-sur-Saone	FR059L2	Medium-sized area	160 000	64
Chalons-en-Champagne	FR104L2	Small area	90 000	71
Chambery	FR058L2	Medium-sized area	220 000	55
Charleville-Mezieres	FR505L1	Medium-sized area	130 000	49
Chartres	FR060L2	Medium-sized area	160 000	68
Chateauroux	FR090L2	Medium-sized area	120 000	61
Cherbourg	FR069L2	Medium-sized area	140 000	52
Clermont-Ferrand	FR022L2	Metropolitan area	480 000	58
Colmar	FR506L1	Medium-sized area	190 000	50
Compiègne	FR074L2	Medium-sized area	150 000	46
Creil	FR084L2	Medium-sized area	140 000	49
Dijon	FR020L2	Metropolitan area	400 000	60
Douai	FR209L2	Medium-sized area	220 000	69
Dunkerque	FR042L2	Metropolitan area	260 000	70
Evreux	FR086L2	Medium-sized area	140 000	58
Fort-de-France	FR030L1	Metropolitan area	340 000	45
Frejus	FR099L2	Medium-sized area	120 000	73
Grenoble	FR026L2	Metropolitan area	660 000	60
Henin - Carvin	FR208L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
La Rochelle	FR053L2	Medium-sized area	220 000	67
Le Havre	FR012L2	Metropolitan area	290 000	78
Le Mans	FR038L2	Metropolitan area	360 000	49
Lens - Lievin	FR207L2	Medium-sized area	250 000	97
Lille	FR009L2	Metropolitan area	1 340 000	82
Limoges	FR024L2	Metropolitan area	320 000	64
Lorient	FR049L2	Medium-sized area	220 000	76

Lyon	FR003L2	Large metropolitan area	1 950 000	67
Marseille	FR203L2	Large metropolitan area	1 740 000	88
Martigues	FR324L1	Small area	80 000	81
Melun	FR304L1	Medium-sized area	130 000	79
Metz	FR017L2	Metropolitan area	370 000	57
Montbéliard	FR050L2	Medium-sized area	190 000	59
Montpellier	FR010L2	Metropolitan area	670 000	65
Mulhouse	FR040L2	Metropolitan area	410 000	61
Nancy	FR016L2	Metropolitan area	480 000	53
Nantes	FR008L2	Metropolitan area	910 000	65
Nice	FR205L2	Metropolitan area	820 000	83
Nîmes	FR044L2	Metropolitan area	340 000	71
Niort	FR061L2	Medium-sized area	180 000	58
Orléans	FR019L2	Metropolitan area	420 000	64
Paris	FR001L1	Large metropolitan area	12 010 000	80
Pau	FR045L2	Metropolitan area	280 000	54
Perpignan	FR043L2	Metropolitan area	400 000	67
Poitiers	FR021L2	Metropolitan area	270 000	52
Quimper	FR067L2	Medium-sized area	180 000	48
Reims	FR018L2	Metropolitan area	320 000	62
Rennes	FR013L2	Metropolitan area	720 000	57
Roanne	FR077L2	Medium-sized area	130 000	53
Rouen	FR215L2	Metropolitan area	690 000	69
Saint Denis	FR028L1	Metropolitan area	330 000	59
Saint-Brieuc	FR066L2	Medium-sized area	210 000	56
Saint-Etienne	FR011L2	Metropolitan area	520 000	70
Saint-Nazaire	FR052L2	Medium-sized area	220 000	50
Saint-Quentin	FR079L2	Medium-sized area	120 000	58
Strasbourg	FR006L2	Metropolitan area	770 000	61
Tarbes	FR073L2	Medium-sized area	140 000	54
Toulon	FR032L2	Metropolitan area	530 000	76

Toulouse	FR004L2	Metropolitan area	1 330 000	56
Tours	FR035L2	Metropolitan area	460 000	60
Troyes	FR051L2	Medium-sized area	210 000	60
Valence	FR214L1	Medium-sized area	210 000	58
Valenciennes	FR034L2	Metropolitan area	350 000	53
Vannes	FR068L2	Medium-sized area	200 000	69

Germany



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

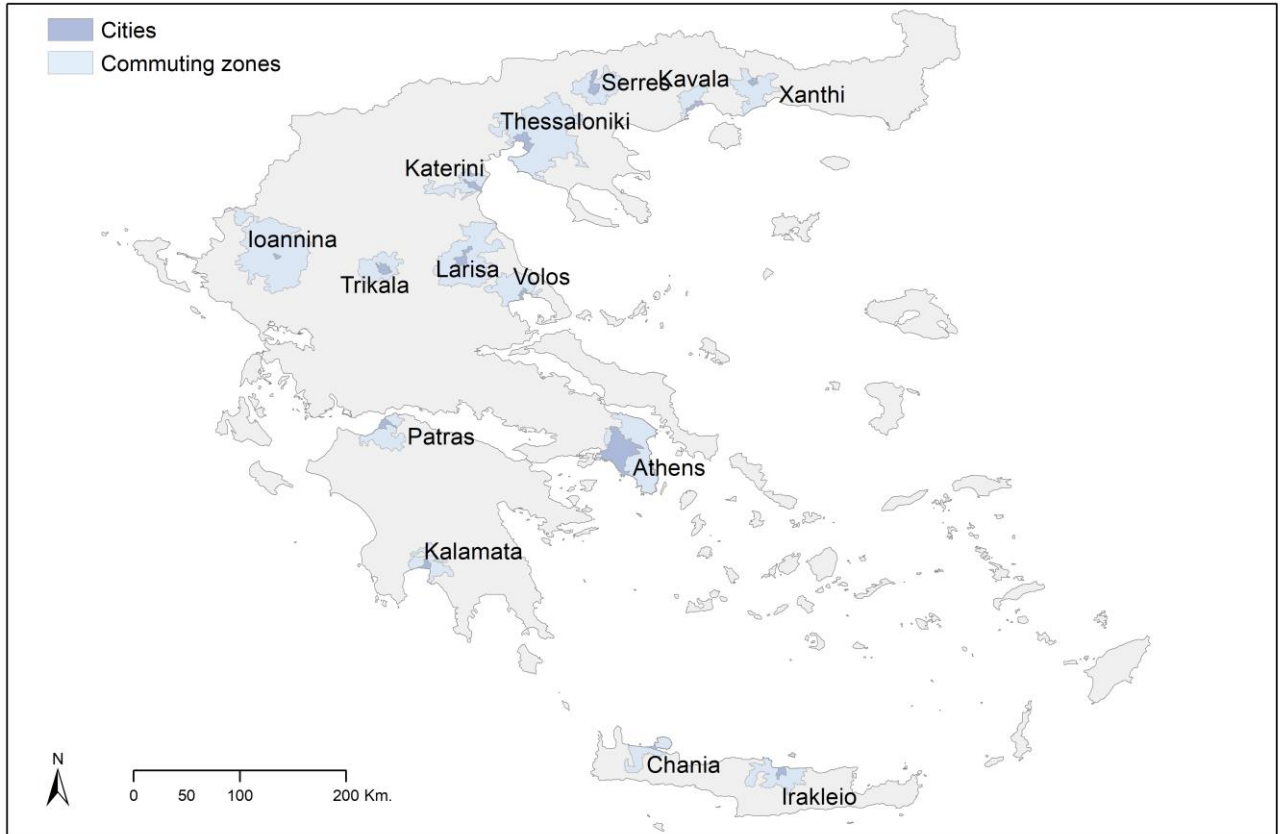
Fua name	Fua code	Classification	Pop.2015 (GHS)	Share Pop. core (%)
Aachen	DE507L1	Metropolitan area	530 000	43
Aschaffenburg	DE061L1	Metropolitan area	370 000	18
Augsburg	DE033L1	Metropolitan area	650 000	41
Bamberg	DE062L1	Medium-sized area	220 000	33
Bayreuth	DE059L1	Medium-sized area	250 000	28
Berlin	DE001L1	Large metropolitan area	4 950 000	71
Bielefeld	DE017L0	Metropolitan area	330 000	100
Bocholt Stadt	DE549L1	Metropolitan area	370 000	20
Bonn	DE034L1	Metropolitan area	890 000	41
Brandenburg an der Havel	DE056L0	Small area	70 000	100
Braunschweig-Salzgitter Wolfsburg	DE083L1	Metropolitan area	980 000	47
Bremen	DE012L1	Metropolitan area	1 240 000	44
Bremerhaven	DE527L1	Metropolitan area	300 000	36
Celle	DE060L1	Medium-sized area	180 000	39
Chemnitz	DE505L0	Medium-sized area	240 000	100
Cologne	DE004L1	Large metropolitan area	1 950 000	68
Constance	DE054L1	Metropolitan area	270 000	29

Cottbus	DE539L1	Medium-sized area	220 000	45
Darmstadt	DE025L1	Metropolitan area	440 000	35
Dessau	DE082L0	Small area	90 000	100
Dresden	DE009L2	Metropolitan area	1 320 000	40
Duren Stadt	DE548L1	Metropolitan area	260 000	34
Dusseldorf	DE011L1	Large metropolitan area	1 530 000	49
Erfurt	DE032L1	Metropolitan area	520 000	40
Flensburg	DE052L1	Metropolitan area	270 000	29
Frankfurt	DE029L0	Small area	60 000	100
Frankfurt am Main	DE005L1	Large metropolitan area	2 570 000	35
Freiburg im Breisgau	DE027L1	Metropolitan area	630 000	35
Friedrichshafen	DE072L1	Medium-sized area	210 000	28
Fulda	DE065L1	Medium-sized area	220 000	29
Gera	DE535L1	Medium-sized area	190 000	48
Giessen	DE057L1	Metropolitan area	260 000	30
Gorlitz	DE074L1	Metropolitan area	250 000	20
Gottingen	DE021L1	Metropolitan area	370 000	31
Greifswald	DE078L1	Medium-sized area	220 000	24
Halle an der Saale	DE018L1	Metropolitan area	420 000	55
Hamburg	DE002L1	Large metropolitan area	3 180 000	55
Hanover	DE013L1	Metropolitan area	1 270 000	41
Heidelberg	DE522L1	Metropolitan area	690 000	23
Heilbronn	DE529L1	Metropolitan area	440 000	26
Hildesheim	DE542L1	Metropolitan area	270 000	36
Ingolstadt	DE534L1	Metropolitan area	470 000	28
Iserlohn	DE045L1	Metropolitan area	420 000	22
Jena	DE547L2	Medium-sized area	190 000	57
Kaiserslautern	DE044L1	Metropolitan area	270 000	35
Karlsruhe	DE035L1	Metropolitan area	730 000	41
Kassel	DE513L1	Metropolitan area	430 000	44
Kempten (Allgau)	DE066L1	Medium-sized area	220 000	31

Kiel	DE039L1	Metropolitan area	630 000	37
Koblenz	DE042L1	Metropolitan area	330 000	34
Krefeld	DE508L0	Medium-sized area	220 000	100
Landshut	DE067L1	Medium-sized area	220 000	30
Leipzig	DE008L2	Metropolitan area	970 000	53
Lubeck	DE510L1	Metropolitan area	400 000	53
Luneburg	DE058L1	Medium-sized area	180 000	40
Magdeburg	DE019L2	Metropolitan area	490 000	47
Mainz	DE037L1	Metropolitan area	420 000	50
Mannheim-Ludwigshafen	DE084L1	Metropolitan area	1 140 000	47
Marburg	DE053L1	Medium-sized area	240 000	30
Monchengladbach	DE036L0	Metropolitan area	250 000	100
Muenster	DE504L1	Metropolitan area	530 000	59
Munich	DE003L1	Large metropolitan area	2 820 000	50
Neubrandenburg	DE064L1	Metropolitan area	260 000	22
Neumunster	DE055L0	Small area	80 000	100
Nuremberg	DE014L1	Metropolitan area	1 300 000	55
Offenburg	DE073L1	Metropolitan area	420 000	14
Oldenburg (Oldenburg)	DE520L1	Metropolitan area	410 000	38
Osnabruck	DE517L1	Metropolitan area	510 000	31
Paderborn	DE523L1	Metropolitan area	300 000	48
Passau	DE081L1	Medium-sized area	240 000	21
Pforzheim	DE533L1	Metropolitan area	310 000	37
Plauen	DE063L1	Medium-sized area	230 000	27
Regensburg	DE028L1	Metropolitan area	450 000	32
Remscheid	DE530L0	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Reutlingen	DE537L1	Metropolitan area	270 000	41
Rosenheim	DE069L1	Metropolitan area	310 000	19
Rostock	DE043L2	Metropolitan area	410 000	48
Ruhr	DE038L1	Large metropolitan area	5 020 000	71
Saarbrucken	DE040L1	Metropolitan area	790 000	22

Schweinfurt	DE077L1	Metropolitan area	270 000	19
Schwerin	DE031L1	Metropolitan area	300 000	30
Siegen	DE540L2	Metropolitan area	400 000	24
Solingen	DE516L0	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Stralsund	DE071L1	Medium-sized area	210 000	24
Stuttgart	DE007L1	Large metropolitan area	2 660 000	31
Trier	DE026L1	Metropolitan area	260 000	43
Tubingen	DE050L1	Medium-sized area	220 000	39
Ulm	DE532L1	Metropolitan area	480 000	36
Villingen-Schwenningen	DE051L1	Medium-sized area	200 000	39
Weimar	DE030L1	Medium-sized area	140 000	44
Wetzlar	DE079L1	Metropolitan area	250 000	20
Wiesbaden	DE020L1	Metropolitan area	450 000	60
Wilhelmshaven	DE048L1	Medium-sized area	170 000	43
Wuppertal	DE546L0	Metropolitan area	330 000	100
Wurzburg	DE524L2	Metropolitan area	500 000	25
Zwickau	DE544L1	Metropolitan area	320 000	27

Greece



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.

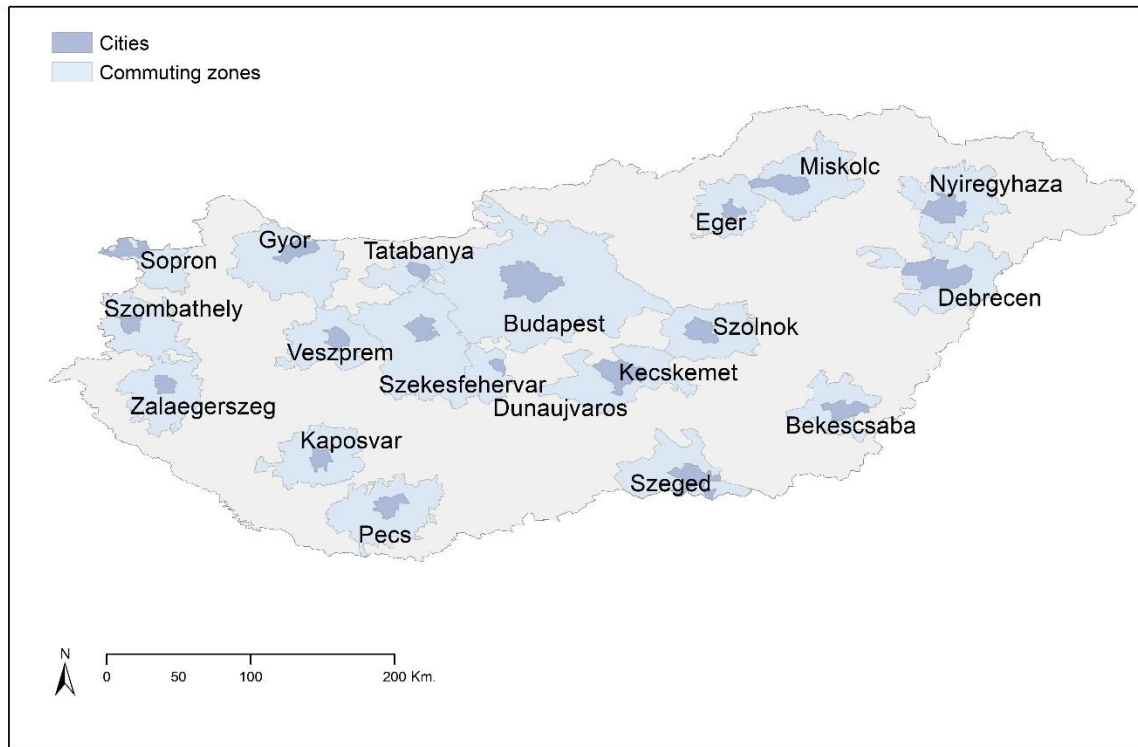
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Athens	EL001L2	Large metropolitan area	3 610 000	92
Chania	EL010L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	47
Ioannina	EL007L2	Medium-sized area	150 000	46
Irakleio	EL004L2	Medium-sized area	220 000	62
Kalamata	EL009L2	Small area	70 000	71
Katerini	EL012L1	Small area	90 000	66
Kavala	EL008L2	Small area	20 000	229
Larisa	EL005L2	Medium-sized area	200 000	71
Patras	EL003L2	Medium-sized area	210 000	71
Serres	EL013L1	Small area	90 000	66
Thessaloniki	EL002L2	Metropolitan area	1 040 000	74
Trikala	EL014L1	Small area	90 000	67
Volos	EL006L2	Medium-sized area	140 000	56
Xanthi	EL011L1	Small area	90 000	64

Hungary



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.

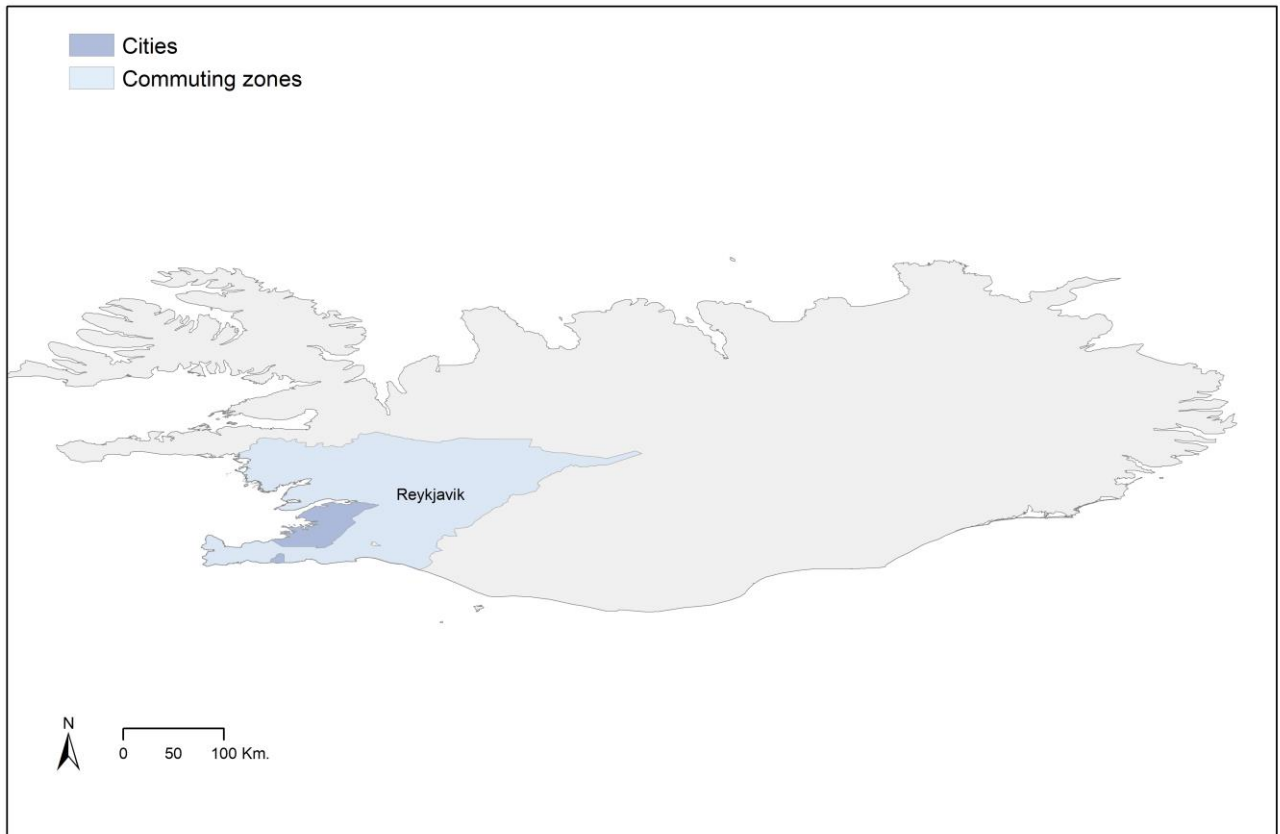
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Bekescsaba	HU014L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	50
Budapest	HU001L2	Large metropolitan area	2 970 000	60
Debrecen	HU005L2	Metropolitan area	360 000	65
Dunaujvaros	HU017L1	Small area	90 000	54
Eger	HU016L1	Medium-sized area	100 000	54
Gyor	HU007L2	Medium-sized area	240 000	53
Kaposvar	HU015L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	57
Kecskemet	HU008L2	Medium-sized area	180 000	60
Miskolc	HU002L2	Metropolitan area	300 000	55
Nyiregyhaza	HU003L2	Medium-sized area	250 000	51
Pecs	HU004L2	Metropolitan area	260 000	61
Sopron	HU019L1	Medium-sized area	100 000	62
Szeged	HU006L2	Medium-sized area	240 000	68
Szekesfehervar	HU009L2	Metropolitan area	270 000	36
Szolnok	HU011L1	Medium-sized area	150 000	45
Szombathely	HU010L1	Medium-sized area	150 000	52
Tatabanya	HU012L1	Medium-sized area	130 000	48
Veszprem	HU013L1	Medium-sized area	130 000	45
Zalaegerszeg	HU018L1	Medium-sized area	100 000	53

Iceland



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.

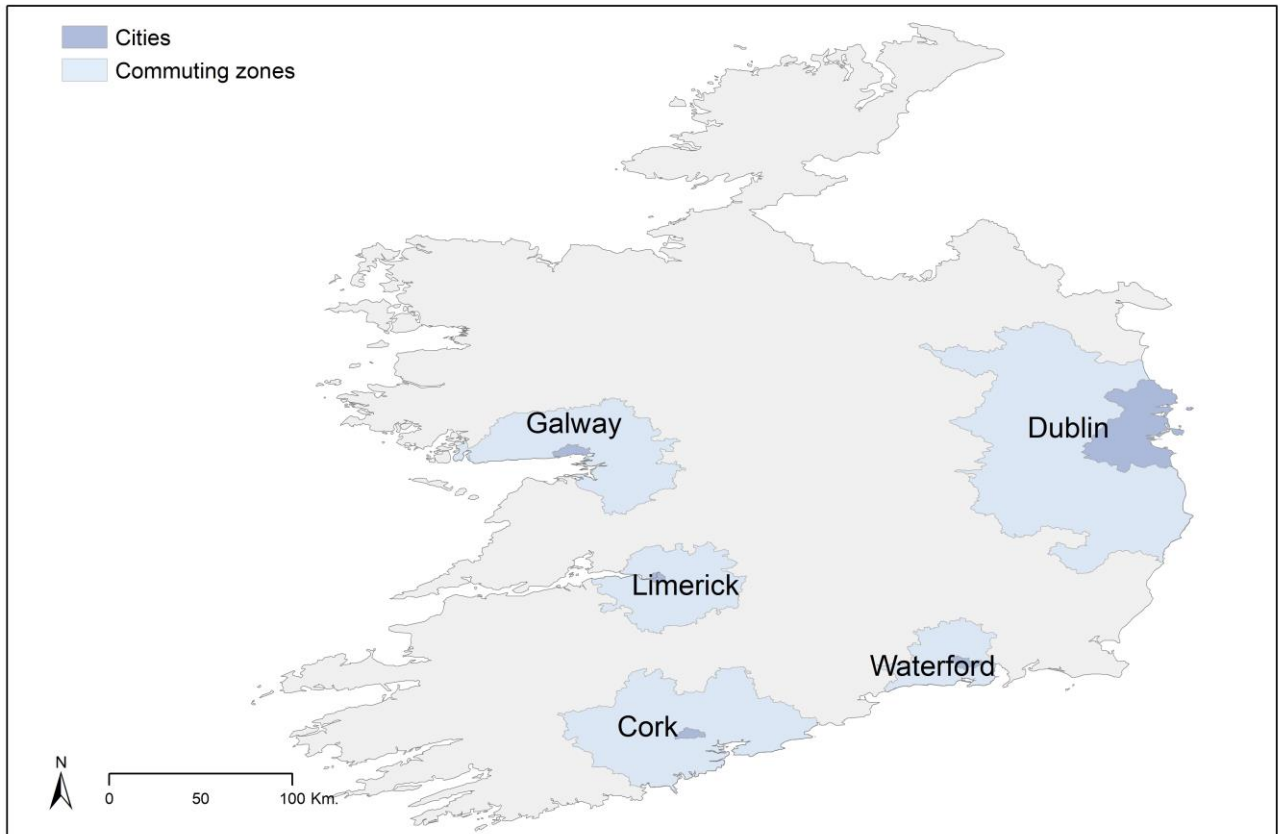
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Reykjavik	IS001L1	Metropolitan area	240 000	83

Ireland



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.

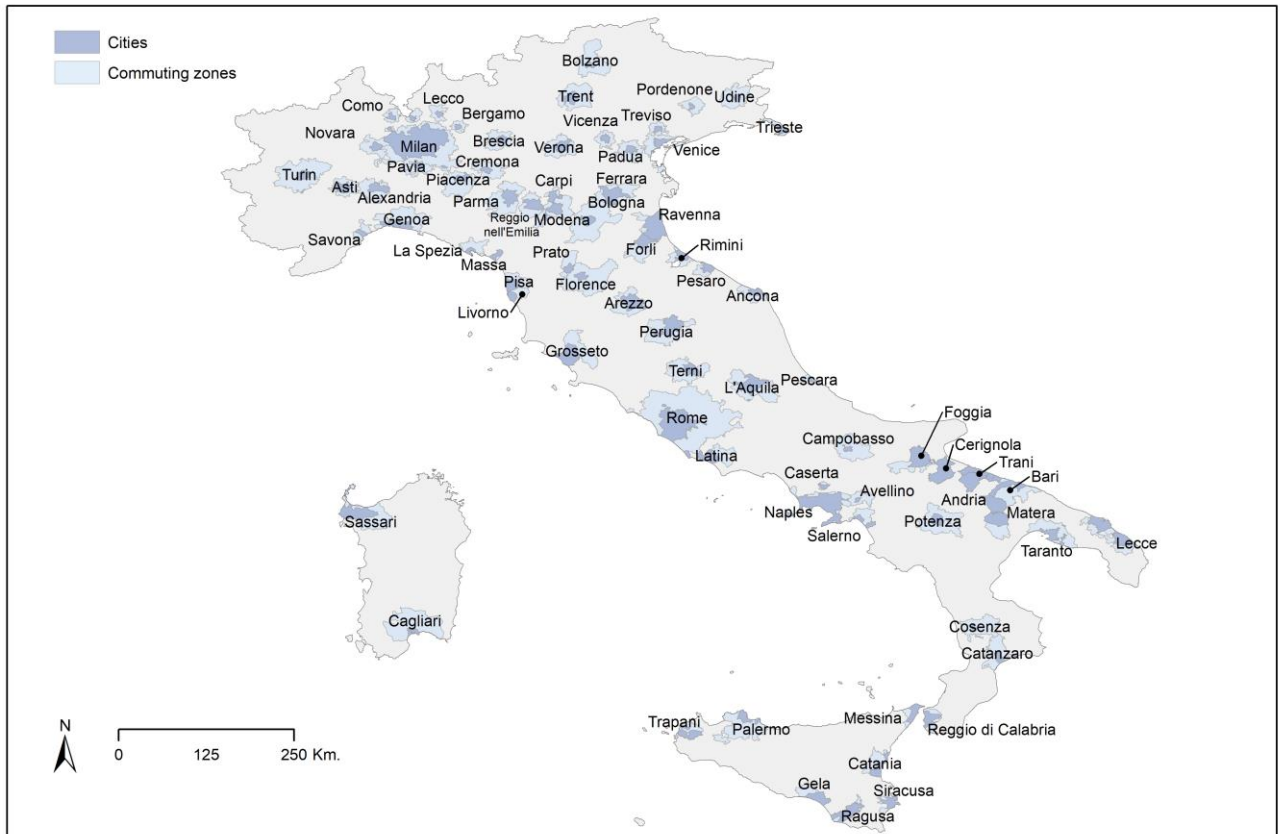
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Cork	IE002L1	Metropolitan area	410 000	28
Dublin	IE001L1	Large metropolitan area	1 830 000	69
Galway	IE004L1	Medium-sized area	180 000	40
Limerick	IE003L1	Medium-sized area	160 000	29
Waterford	IE005L1	Small area	100 000	47

Italy



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

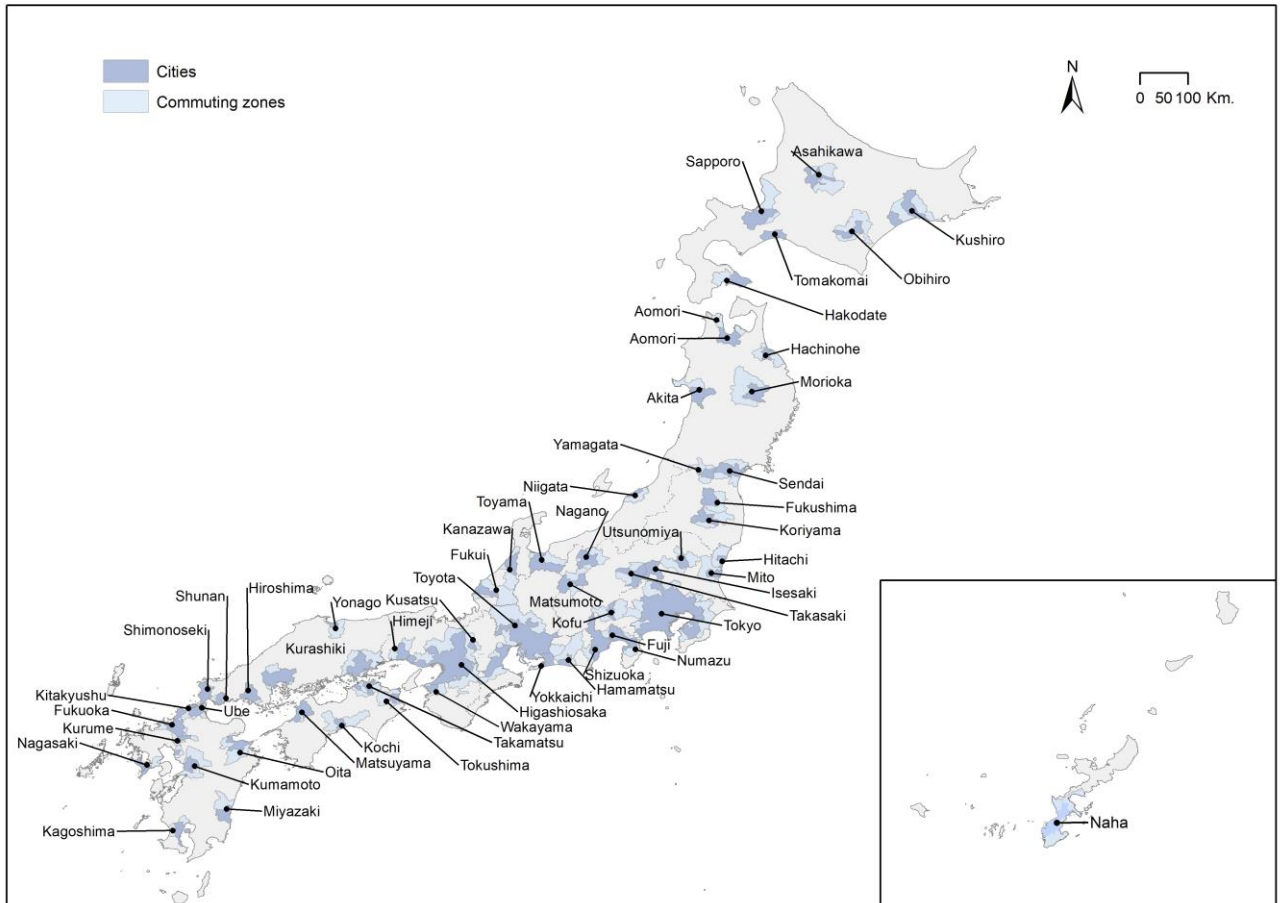
Fua name	Fua code	Classification	Pop.2015 (GHS)	Share Pop. core (%)
Acireale	IT056L1	Small area	60 000	86
Alexandria	IT518L1	Medium-sized area	130 000	69
Altamura	IT061L0	Small area	70 000	100
Ancona	IT017L3	Medium-sized area	210 000	43
Andria	IT524L0	Small area	100 000	100
Arezzo	IT519L1	Medium-sized area	150 000	65
Asti	IT045L2	Medium-sized area	110 000	66
Avellino	IT057L2	Medium-sized area	150 000	36
Bari	IT008L3	Metropolitan area	700 000	58
Barletta	IT038L0	Small area	90 000	100
Battipaglia	IT064L1	Small area	60 000	83
Bergamo	IT511L2	Metropolitan area	310 000	37
Bisceglie	IT065L0	Small area	50 000	100
Bologna	IT009L1	Metropolitan area	730 000	50
Bolzano	IT034L1	Medium-sized area	190 000	53
Brescia	IT029L3	Metropolitan area	480 000	39
Cagliari	IT027L2	Metropolitan area	460 000	29

Campobasso	IT020L3	Small area	100 000	46
Carpì	IT066L1	Small area	90 000	80
Caserta	IT021L2	Medium-sized area	120 000	64
Catania	IT010L2	Metropolitan area	610 000	45
Catanzaro	IT024L3	Medium-sized area	150 000	55
Cerignola	IT067L0	Small area	60 000	100
Como	IT040L2	Medium-sized area	160 000	47
Cosenza	IT048L2	Medium-sized area	190 000	34
Cremona	IT013L3	Medium-sized area	130 000	52
Ferrara	IT507L2	Medium-sized area	200 000	65
Florence	IT007L3	Metropolitan area	760 000	47
Foggia	IT031L3	Medium-sized area	170 000	86
Forlì	IT512L3	Medium-sized area	170 000	69
Gallarate	IT068L1	Medium-sized area	100 000	48
Gela	IT069L1	Small area	80 000	95
Genoa	IT006L3	Metropolitan area	650 000	81
Grosseto	IT520L1	Small area	100 000	83
L'Aquila	IT526L1	Small area	90 000	70
La Spezia	IT036L2	Medium-sized area	190 000	44
Latina	IT513L3	Medium-sized area	180 000	65
Lecce	IT037L1	Medium-sized area	230 000	45
Lecco	IT060L1	Medium-sized area	140 000	33
Livorno	IT504L3	Medium-sized area	170 000	83
Massa	IT047L1	Small area	80 000	89
Matera	IT054L1	Small area	80 000	78
Messina	IT501L2	Medium-sized area	240 000	86
Milan	IT002L3	Large metropolitan area	4 950 000	81
Modena	IT030L3	Metropolitan area	370 000	48
Naples	IT003L3	Large metropolitan area	3 260 000	91
Novara	IT516L2	Medium-sized area	160 000	63
Padua	IT028L3	Metropolitan area	530 000	38

Palermo	IT005L3	Metropolitan area	960 000	70
Parma	IT503L3	Metropolitan area	330 000	54
Pavia	IT046L2	Medium-sized area	130 000	49
Perugia	IT016L3	Metropolitan area	290 000	57
Pesaro	IT039L2	Medium-sized area	130 000	73
Pescara	IT019L2	Medium-sized area	220 000	49
Piacenza	IT033L2	Medium-sized area	200 000	50
Pisa	IT041L2	Medium-sized area	190 000	45
Pordenone	IT058L2	Medium-sized area	140 000	35
Potenza	IT023L2	Medium-sized area	130 000	50
Prato	IT502L2	Metropolitan area	270 000	69
Ragusa	IT523L1	Small area	80 000	84
Ravenna	IT506L2	Medium-sized area	180 000	86
Reggio di Calabria	IT025L3	Medium-sized area	200 000	84
Reggio nell'Emilia	IT505L3	Metropolitan area	280 000	60
Rimini	IT508L3	Medium-sized area	250 000	57
Rome	IT001L3	Large metropolitan area	4 130 000	64
Salerno	IT032L3	Medium-sized area	250 000	51
Sassari	IT026L3	Medium-sized area	210 000	58
Sassuolo	IT073L1	Small area	90 000	38
Savona	IT052L1	Small area	90 000	56
Siracusa	IT509L3	Medium-sized area	170 000	63
Taranto	IT022L2	Metropolitan area	400 000	44
Terni	IT515L2	Medium-sized area	170 000	63
Toast	IT521L1	Medium-sized area	150 000	53
Trani	IT525L0	Small area	50 000	100
Trapani	IT522L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	56
Trent	IT014L2	Medium-sized area	240 000	50
Treviso	IT042L1	Medium-sized area	200 000	40
Trieste	IT015L1	Medium-sized area	210 000	86
Turin	IT004L2	Large metropolitan area	1 740 000	48

Udine	IT035L2	Medium-sized area	240 000	41
Varese	IT043L2	Medium-sized area	190 000	40
Venice	IT011L2	Metropolitan area	510 000	45
Verona	IT012L3	Metropolitan area	510 000	49
Vicenza	IT514L2	Medium-sized area	240 000	47

Japan



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](#).

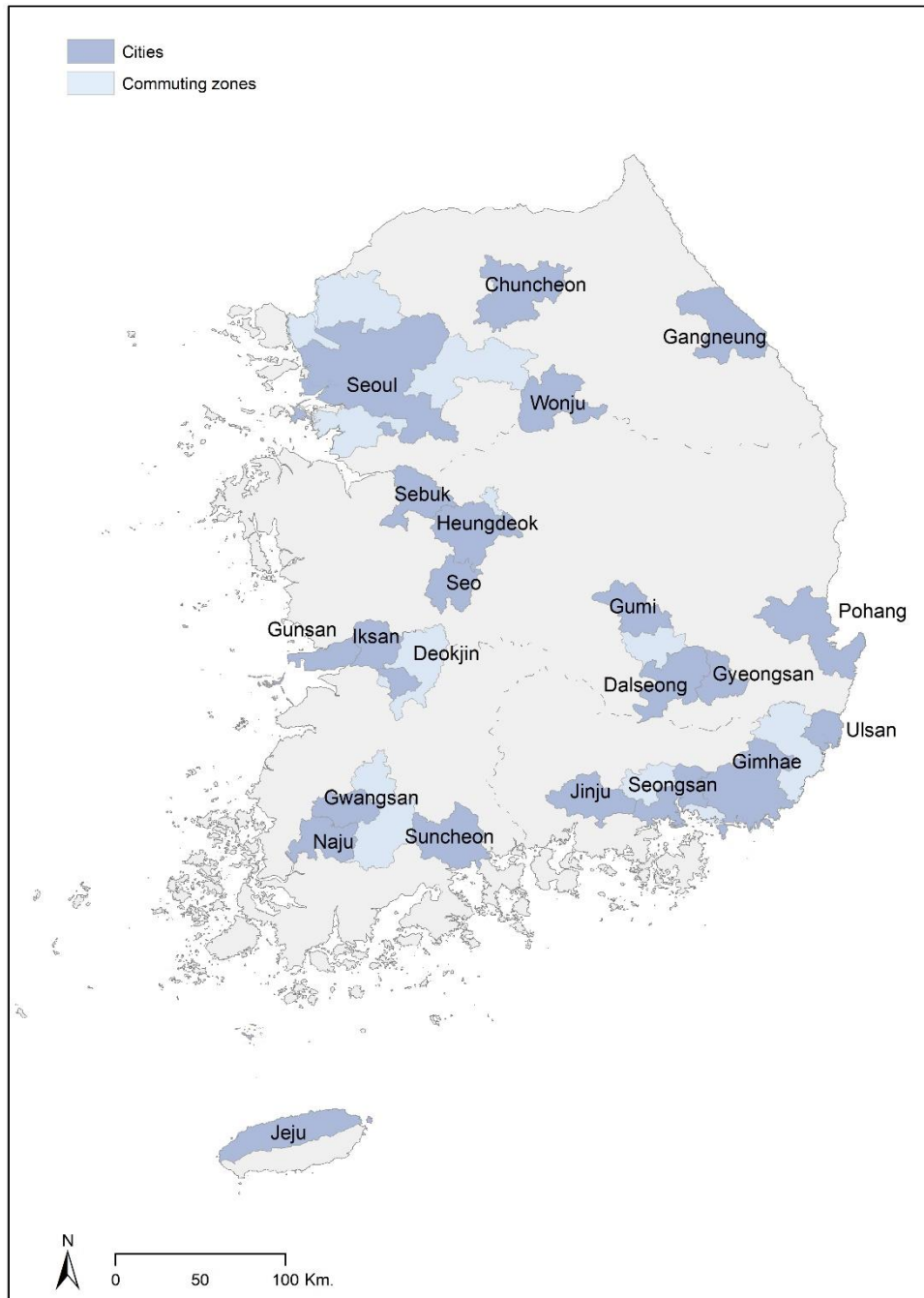
Table 1. List of functional Urban Areas

Fua name	Fua code	Classification	Pop.2015 (GHS)	Share Pop. core (%)
Akita	JPN43	Metropolitan area	380 000	79
Aomori	JPN51	Metropolitan area	290 000	94
Asahikawa	JPN44	Metropolitan area	380 000	88
Ashikaga	JPN57	Medium-sized area	220 000	84
Fuji	JPN46	Metropolitan area	380 000	98
Fujieda	JPN38	Metropolitan area	450 000	67
Fukui	JPN32	Metropolitan area	540 000	47
Fukuoka	JPN04	Large metropolitan area	2 570 000	92
Fukushima	JPN39	Metropolitan area	440 000	64
Hachinohe	JPN49	Metropolitan area	300 000	71
Hakodate	JPN48	Metropolitan area	320 000	77
Hamamatsu	JPN14	Metropolitan area	940 000	68
Higashiosaka	JPN02	Large metropolitan area	16 690 000	93
Himeji	JPN20	Metropolitan area	680 000	78
Hiroshima	JPN08	Metropolitan area	1 390 000	96
Hitachi	JPN50	Metropolitan area	310 000	59
Isesaki	JPN47	Metropolitan area	370 000	100

Kagoshima	JPN19	Metropolitan area	670 000	83
Kanazawa	JPN17	Metropolitan area	720 000	78
Kitakyushu	JPN09	Metropolitan area	1 280 000	73
Kochi	JPN35	Metropolitan area	480 000	65
Kofu	JPN27	Metropolitan area	580 000	52
Koriyama	JPN34	Metropolitan area	510 000	65
Kumamoto	JPN11	Metropolitan area	1 120 000	74
Kurashiki	JPN07	Metropolitan area	1 490 000	78
Kurume	JPN42	Metropolitan area	410 000	72
Kusatsu	JPN45	Metropolitan area	380 000	72
Kushiro	JPN60	Medium-sized area	200 000	85
Marugame	JPN59	Medium-sized area	210 000	58
Matsumoto	JPN40	Metropolitan area	420 000	57
Matsuyama	JPN25	Metropolitan area	600 000	97
Mito	JPN21	Metropolitan area	700 000	60
Miyazaki	JPN36	Metropolitan area	480 000	80
Morioka	JPN37	Metropolitan area	450 000	64
Nagano	JPN29	Metropolitan area	570 000	65
Nagasaki	JPN24	Metropolitan area	570 000	77
Naha	JPN10	Metropolitan area	1 130 000	72
Niigata	JPN15	Metropolitan area	770 000	45
Numazu	JPN31	Metropolitan area	540 000	85
Obihiro	JPN53	Metropolitan area	250 000	64
Oita	JPN18	Metropolitan area	700 000	81
Omuta	JPN58	Medium-sized area	220 000	54
Sapporo	JPN05	Large metropolitan area	2 100 000	93
Sendai	JPN06	Metropolitan area	1 480 000	81
Shimonoseki	JPN52	Metropolitan area	250 000	100
Shizuoka	JPN22	Metropolitan area	680 000	100
Shunan	JPN54	Medium-sized area	230 000	79
Takamatsu	JPN28	Metropolitan area	550 000	72

Takasaki	JPN13	Metropolitan area	1 050 000	76
Tokushima	JPN30	Metropolitan area	550 000	54
Tokyo	JPN01	Large metropolitan area	35 710 000	94
Tomakomai	JPN61	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Toyama	JPN26	Metropolitan area	570 000	71
Toyohashi	JPN23	Metropolitan area	670 000	83
Toyota	JPN03	Large metropolitan area	8 530 000	88
Ube	JPN55	Medium-sized area	210 000	72
Utsunomiya	JPN16	Metropolitan area	870 000	57
Wakayama	JPN33	Metropolitan area	520 000	77
Yamagata	JPN41	Metropolitan area	410 000	59
Yokkaichi	JPN12	Metropolitan area	1 040 000	76
Yonago	JPN56	Medium-sized area	220 000	64

Korea



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.

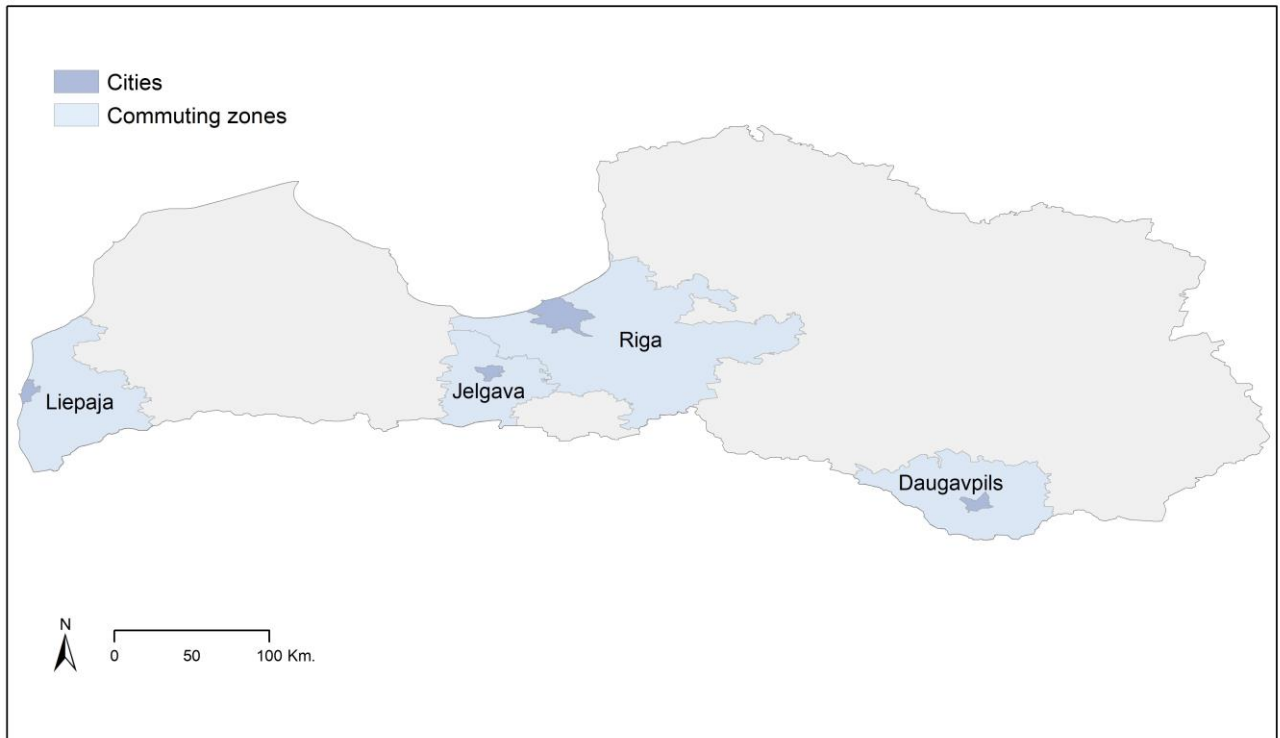
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Chuncheon	KOR18	Metropolitan area	280 000	100
Dalseong	KOR03	Large metropolitan area	2 210 000	100
Deokjin	KOR09	Metropolitan area	750 000	87
Gangneung	KOR21	Medium-sized area	200 000	100
Gimhae	KOR02	Large metropolitan area	4 310 000	92
Gumi	KOR13	Metropolitan area	480 000	76
Gunsan	KOR19	Metropolitan area	260 000	100
Gwangsan	KOR04	Large metropolitan area	1 620 000	94
Gyeongsan	KOR11	Metropolitan area	580 000	100
Heungdeok	KOR08	Metropolitan area	860 000	96
Iksan	KOR17	Metropolitan area	300 000	100
Jeju	KOR14	Metropolitan area	410 000	100
Jinju	KOR15	Metropolitan area	350 000	100
Naju	KOR22	Medium-sized area	130 000	100
Nam	KOR07	Metropolitan area	900 000	100
Nam	KOR12	Metropolitan area	470 000	100
Sebuk	KOR10	Metropolitan area	640 000	100
Seo	KOR05	Large metropolitan area	1 600 000	100
Seongsan	KOR06	Metropolitan area	1 060 000	79
Seoul	KOR01	Large metropolitan area	23 830 000	92
Suncheon	KOR20	Medium-sized area	240 000	100
Wonju	KOR16	Metropolitan area	340 000	100

Latvia



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.

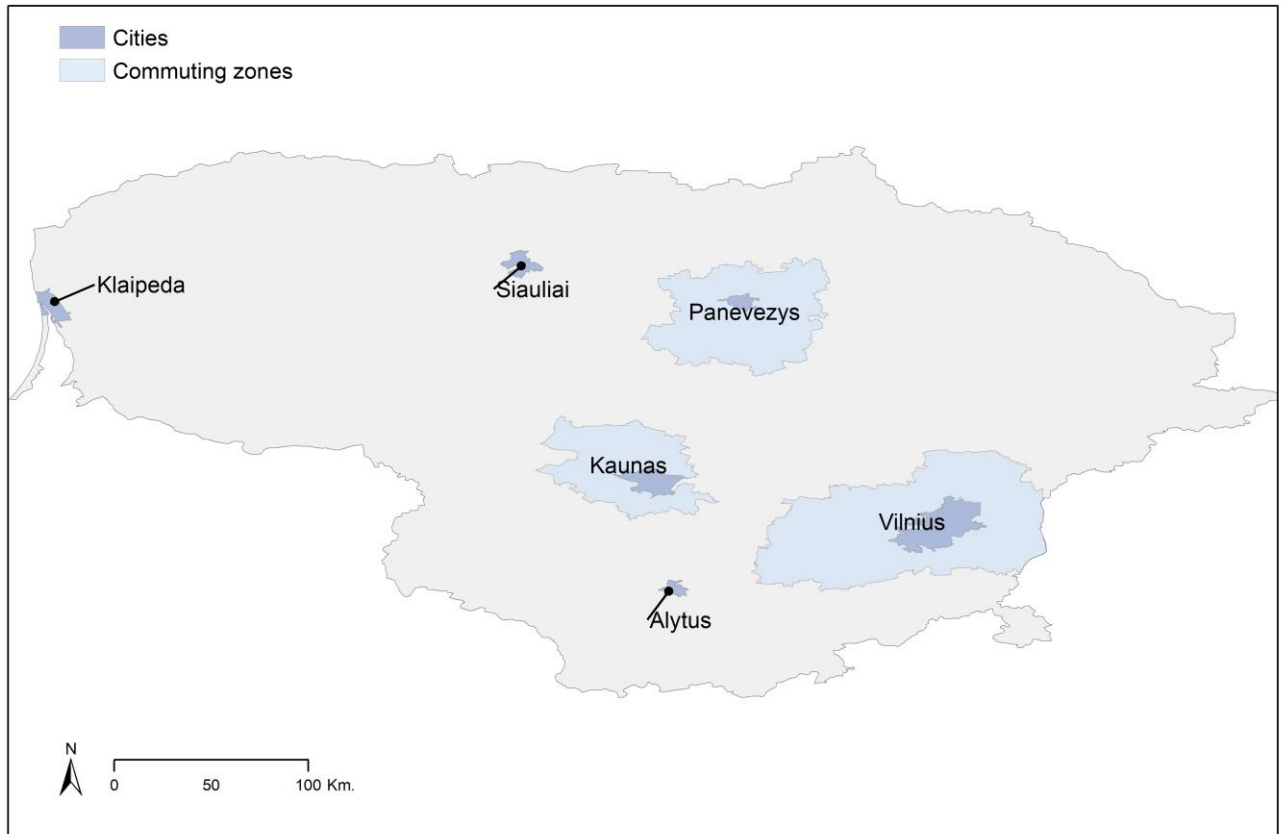
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Daugavpils	LV501L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	79
Jelgava	LV003L1	Small area	90 000	63
Liepaja	LV002L2	Small area	100 000	74
Riga	LV001L1	Metropolitan area	900 000	69

Lithuania



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 (%)
Alytus	LT004L0	Small area	60 000	100
Kaunas	LT002L1	Metropolitan area	380 000	80
Klaipeda	LT501L0	Medium-sized area	140 000	100
Panevezys	LT003L1	Medium-sized area	130 000	79
Siauliai	LT502L0	Small area	100 000	100
Vilnius	LT001L1	Metropolitan area	690 000	79

Luxembourg



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.

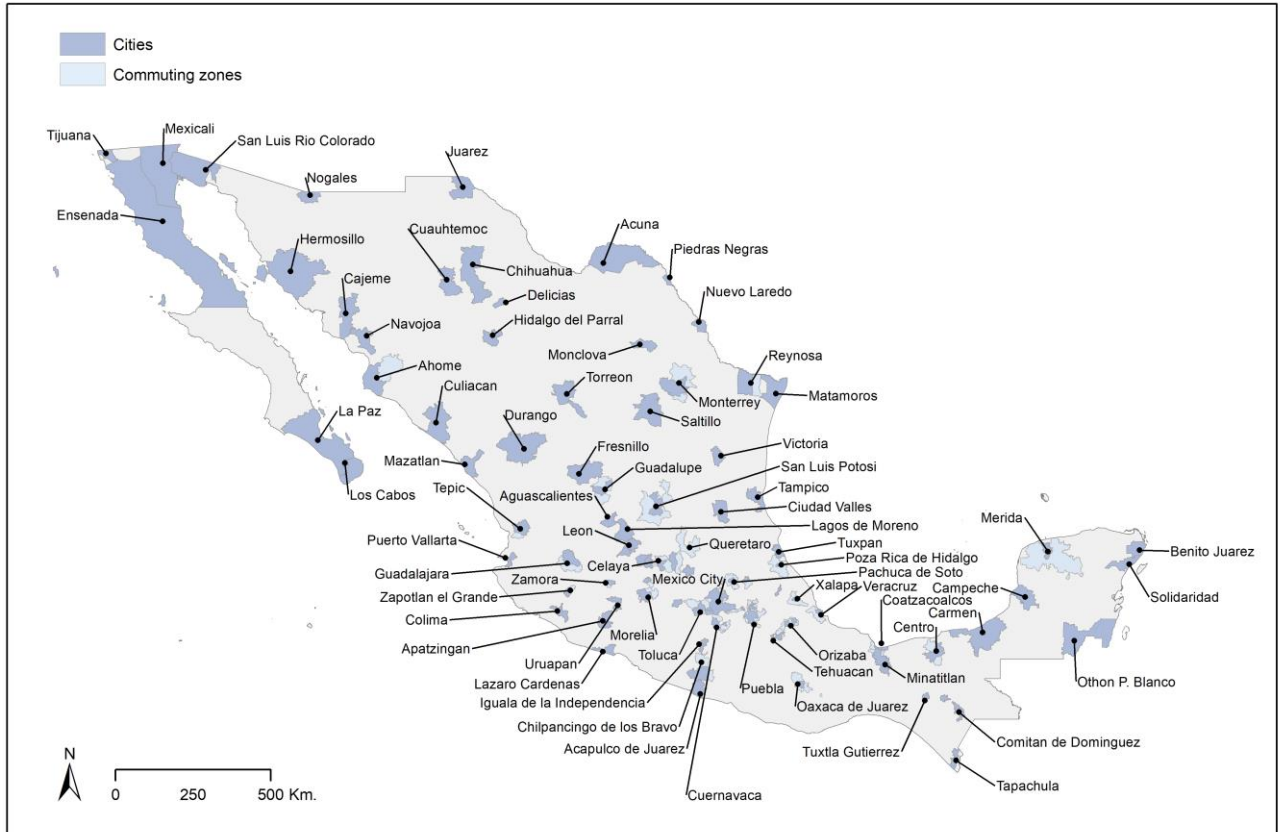
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Luxembourg	LU001L1	Metropolitan area	560 000	19

Mexico



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

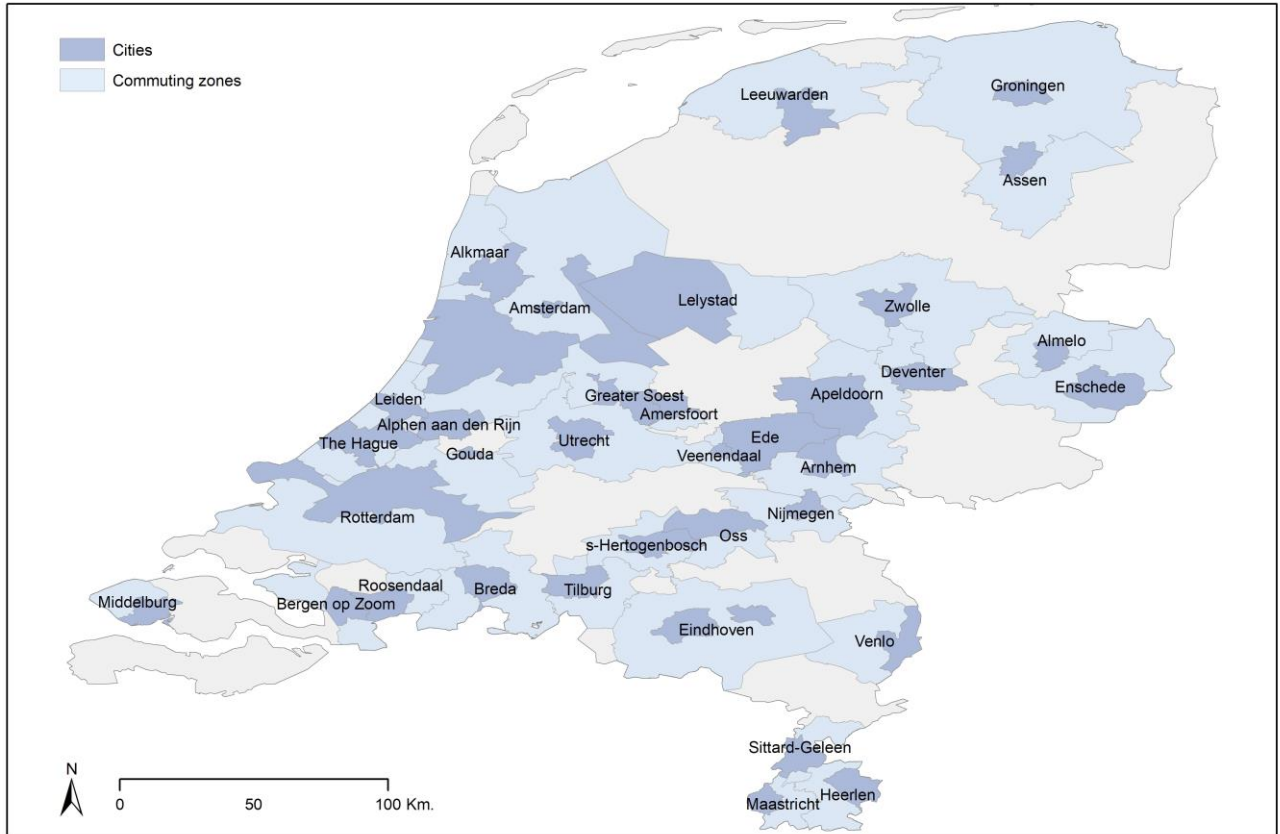
Fua name	Fua code	Classification	Pop.2015 (GHS)	Share Pop. core (%)
Acapulco de Juarez	MEX22	Metropolitan area	880 000	100
Acuna	MEX86	Medium-sized area	150 000	100
Aguascalientes	MEX21	Metropolitan area	900 000	100
Ahome	MEX34	Metropolitan area	570 000	81
Apatzingan	MEX89	Medium-sized area	140 000	100
Apizaco	MEX70	Medium-sized area	200 000	57
Benito Juarez	MEX28	Metropolitan area	780 000	100
Cajeme	MEX41	Metropolitan area	460 000	100
Campeche	MEX58	Metropolitan area	280 000	100
Carmen	MEX64	Medium-sized area	240 000	100
Celaya	MEX29	Metropolitan area	700 000	78
Centro	MEX15	Metropolitan area	1 050 000	72
Chiautla	MEX92	Small area	70 000	100
Chihuahua	MEX18	Metropolitan area	910 000	100
Chilpancingo de los Bravo	MEX53	Metropolitan area	350 000	81
Ciudad Valles	MEX75	Medium-sized area	180 000	100
Coatzacoalcos	MEX44	Metropolitan area	370 000	91

Colima	MEX56	Metropolitan area	320 000	100
Comitan de Dominguez	MEX82	Medium-sized area	170 000	100
Cordoba	MEX48	Metropolitan area	360 000	80
Cuauhtemoc	MEX77	Medium-sized area	180 000	100
Cuautla	MEX52	Metropolitan area	340 000	57
Cuernavaca	MEX14	Metropolitan area	1 030 000	87
Culiacan	MEX16	Metropolitan area	950 000	100
Delicias	MEX83	Medium-sized area	150 000	100
Durango	MEX30	Metropolitan area	660 000	100
Ensenada	MEX36	Metropolitan area	540 000	100
Fresnillo	MEX67	Medium-sized area	240 000	100
Guadalajara	MEX02	Large metropolitan area	5 260 000	81
Guadalupe	MEX43	Metropolitan area	440 000	80
Hermosillo	MEX20	Metropolitan area	900 000	100
Hidalgo del Parral	MEX91	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Iguala de la Independencia	MEX85	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Irapuato	MEX33	Metropolitan area	630 000	98
Juarez	MEX10	Metropolitan area	1 390 000	100
La Paz	MEX57	Metropolitan area	290 000	100
Lagos de Moreno	MEX80	Medium-sized area	170 000	100
Lazaro Cardenas	MEX74	Medium-sized area	200 000	100
Leon	MEX07	Large metropolitan area	1 660 000	100
Los Cabos	MEX55	Metropolitan area	350 000	100
Matamoros	MEX35	Metropolitan area	530 000	100
Mazatlan	MEX40	Metropolitan area	480 000	100
Merida	MEX09	Metropolitan area	1 480 000	69
Mexicali	MEX13	Metropolitan area	1 040 000	100
Mexico City	MEX01	Large metropolitan area	20 550 000	98
Minatitlan	MEX51	Metropolitan area	350 000	86
Monclova	MEX54	Metropolitan area	320 000	100
Monterrey	MEX03	Large metropolitan area	5 360 000	96

Morelia	MEX17	Metropolitan area	970 000	82
Navojoa	MEX78	Medium-sized area	180 000	100
Nogales	MEX65	Medium-sized area	250 000	100
Nuevo Laredo	MEX42	Metropolitan area	430 000	100
Oaxaca de Juarez	MEX24	Metropolitan area	880 000	64
Orizaba	MEX39	Metropolitan area	510 000	57
Othon P. Blanco	MEX66	Medium-sized area	240 000	100
Pachuca de Soto	MEX32	Metropolitan area	700 000	73
Piedras Negras	MEX81	Medium-sized area	170 000	100
Poza Rica de Hidalgo	MEX37	Metropolitan area	540 000	37
Puebla	MEX04	Large metropolitan area	2 710 000	89
Puerto Vallarta	MEX59	Metropolitan area	300 000	100
Queretaro	MEX08	Large metropolitan area	1 590 000	69
Reynosa	MEX25	Metropolitan area	850 000	84
Salamanca	MEX60	Metropolitan area	300 000	100
Saltillo	MEX27	Metropolitan area	830 000	100
San Cristobal de las Casas	MEX68	Medium-sized area	210 000	100
San Francisco del Rincon	MEX72	Medium-sized area	220 000	100
San Juan del Rio	MEX61	Metropolitan area	290 000	100
San Luis Potosi	MEX11	Metropolitan area	1 370 000	85
San Luis Rio Colorado	MEX71	Medium-sized area	210 000	100
San Martin Texmelucan	MEX73	Medium-sized area	210 000	78
Solidaridad	MEX69	Medium-sized area	220 000	100
Tampico	MEX23	Metropolitan area	850 000	100
Tapachula	MEX45	Metropolitan area	370 000	100
Tehuacan	MEX50	Metropolitan area	350 000	86
Tepic	MEX38	Metropolitan area	500 000	88
Teziutlan	MEX88	Medium-sized area	130 000	100
Tlanguistenco	MEX76	Medium-sized area	190 000	97
Tijuana	MEX06	Large metropolitan area	1 750 000	100
Tlaxcala	MEX47	Metropolitan area	360 000	73

Toluca	MEX05	Large metropolitan area	2 390 000	64
Torreon	MEX12	Metropolitan area	1 250 000	100
Tulancingo de Bravo	MEX63	Metropolitan area	290 000	61
Tuxpan	MEX84	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Tuxtla Gutierrez	MEX31	Metropolitan area	620 000	100
Uriangato	MEX87	Medium-sized area	150 000	79
Uruapan	MEX49	Metropolitan area	370 000	100
Veracruz	MEX19	Metropolitan area	910 000	82
Victoria	MEX46	Metropolitan area	360 000	100
Xalapa	MEX26	Metropolitan area	850 000	67
Zamora	MEX62	Metropolitan area	280 000	75
Zapotlan el Grande	MEX90	Medium-sized area	120 000	87
Zitacuaro	MEX79	Medium-sized area	180 000	100

Netherlands



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).

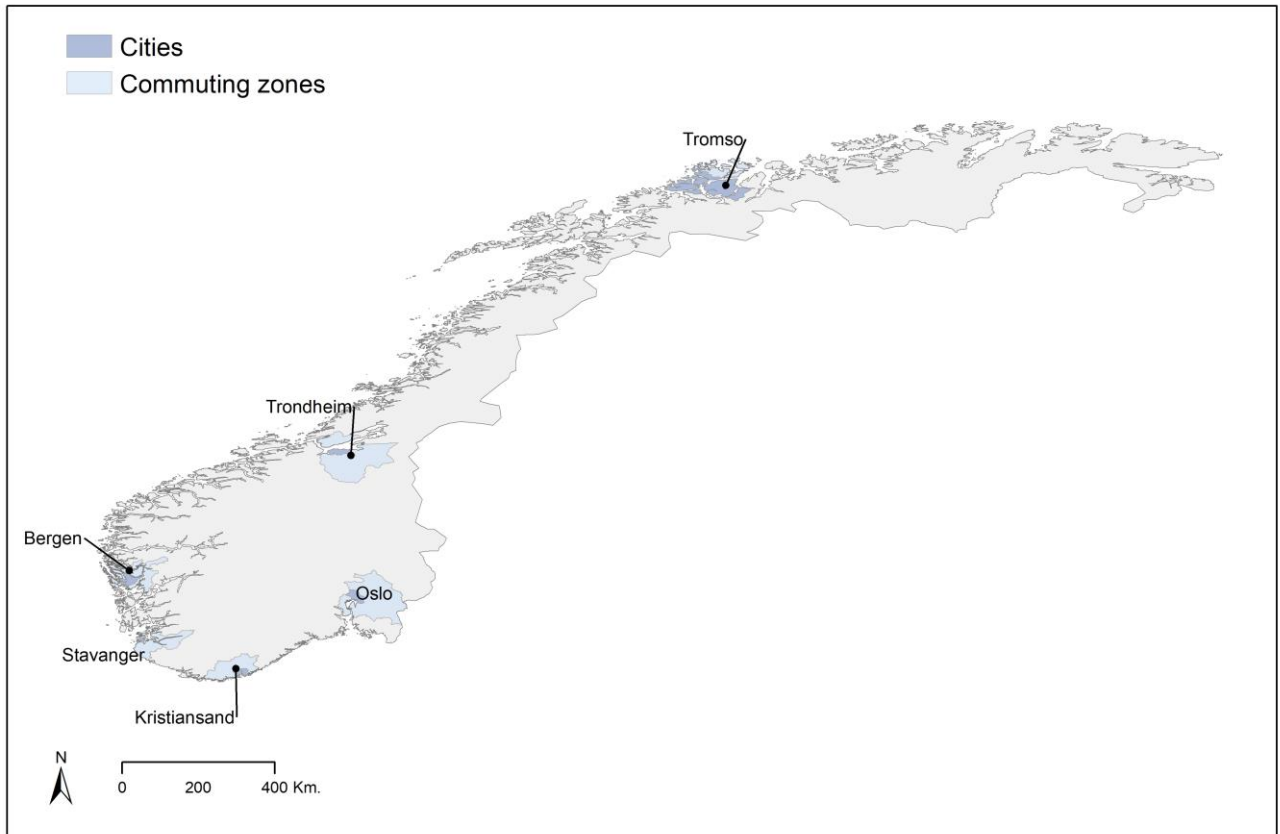
Additionally, interactive maps, histograms and summary profiles of each metropolitan area are available on the tool [MetroeXplorer](#).

Table 1. List of functional Urban Areas

Fua name	Fua code	Classification	Pop.2015 (GHS)	Share Pop. core (%)
Alkmaar	NL514L3	Metropolitan area	290 000	62
Almelo	NL519L3	Medium-sized area	150 000	47
Alphen aan den Rijn	NL026L0	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Amersfoort	NL504L3	Medium-sized area	180 000	82
Amsterdam	NL002L3	Large metropolitan area	2 750 000	74
Apeldoorn	NL014L3	Medium-sized area	240 000	66
Arnhem	NL009L3	Metropolitan area	410 000	40
Assen	NL522L3	Medium-sized area	130 000	54
Bergen op Zoom	NL028L3	Medium-sized area	110 000	58
Breda	NL012L3	Metropolitan area	370 000	48
Deventer	NL513L3	Medium-sized area	120 000	84
Ede	NL512L3	Medium-sized area	150 000	100
Eindhoven	NL005L3	Metropolitan area	750 000	47
Enschede	NL008L3	Metropolitan area	400 000	59
Gouda	NL030L0	Small area	60 000	100
Greater Soest	NL529L3	Small area	70 000	100
Groningen	NL007L3	Metropolitan area	530 000	36

Heerlen	NL010L3	Metropolitan area	290 000	69
Leeuwarden	NL015L3	Metropolitan area	260 000	40
Leiden	NL507L3	Metropolitan area	340 000	73
Lelystad	NL520L3	Medium-sized area	120 000	65
Maastricht	NL505L3	Medium-sized area	180 000	68
Middelburg	NL032L3	Medium-sized area	110 000	81
Nijmegen	NL013L3	Metropolitan area	320 000	51
Oss	NL521L3	Medium-sized area	130 000	67
Roosendaal	NL020L3	Medium-sized area	130 000	60
Rotterdam	NL003L3	Large metropolitan area	1 810 000	73
Sittard-Geleen	NL016L3	Medium-sized area	170 000	69
The Hague	NL001L3	Metropolitan area	1 040 000	78
Tilburg	NL006L3	Metropolitan area	310 000	67
Utrecht	NL004L3	Metropolitan area	880 000	49
Veenendaal	NL524L3	Small area	80 000	71
Venlo	NL515L3	Medium-sized area	200 000	49
Zwolle	NL511L3	Metropolitan area	350 000	35
s-Hertogenbosch	NL503L3	Metropolitan area	270 000	56

Norway



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.

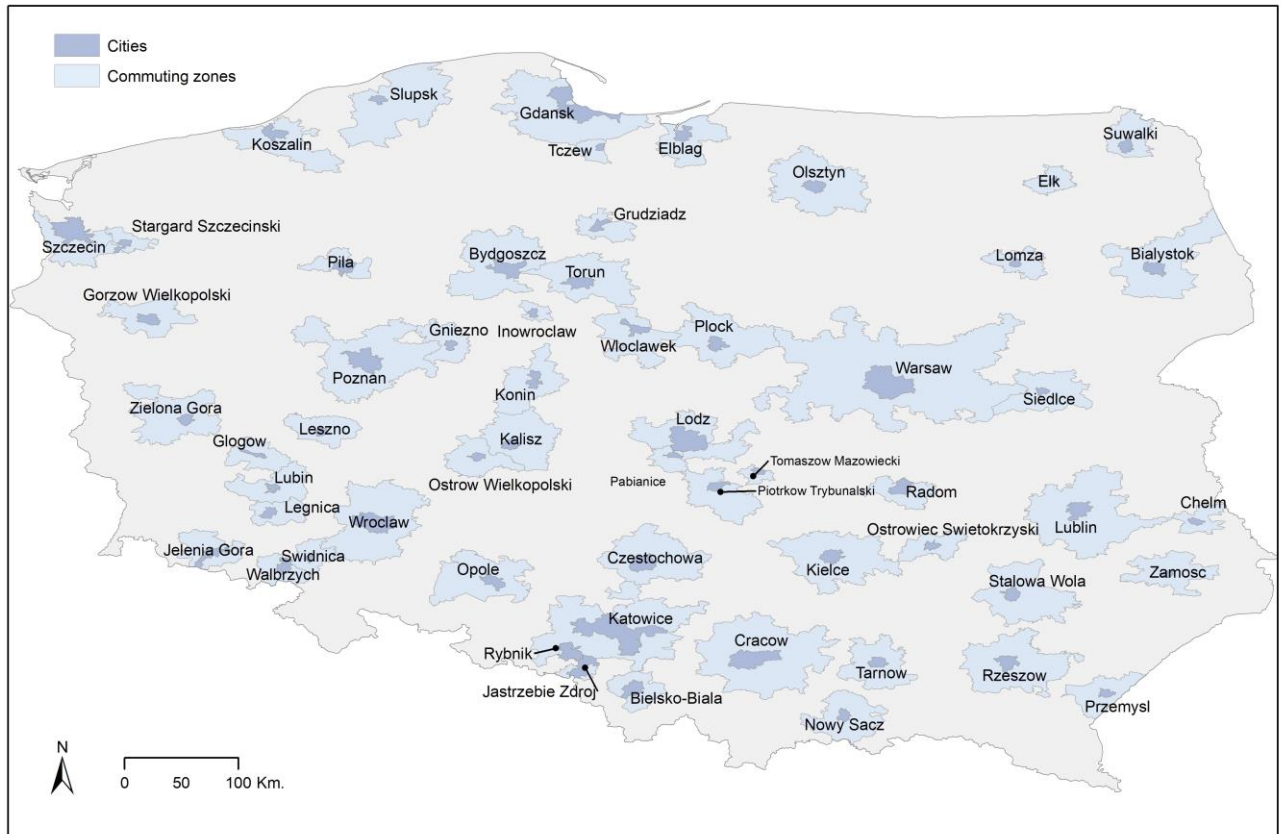
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Bergen	NO002L1	Metropolitan area	380 000	68
Kristiansand	NO005L1	Medium-sized area	150 000	54
Oslo	NO001L1	Metropolitan area	1 300 000	48
Stavanger	NO004L1	Metropolitan area	310 000	42
Tromsø	NO006L1	Small area	50 000	96
Trondheim	NO003L1	Metropolitan area	270 000	67

Poland



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](#).

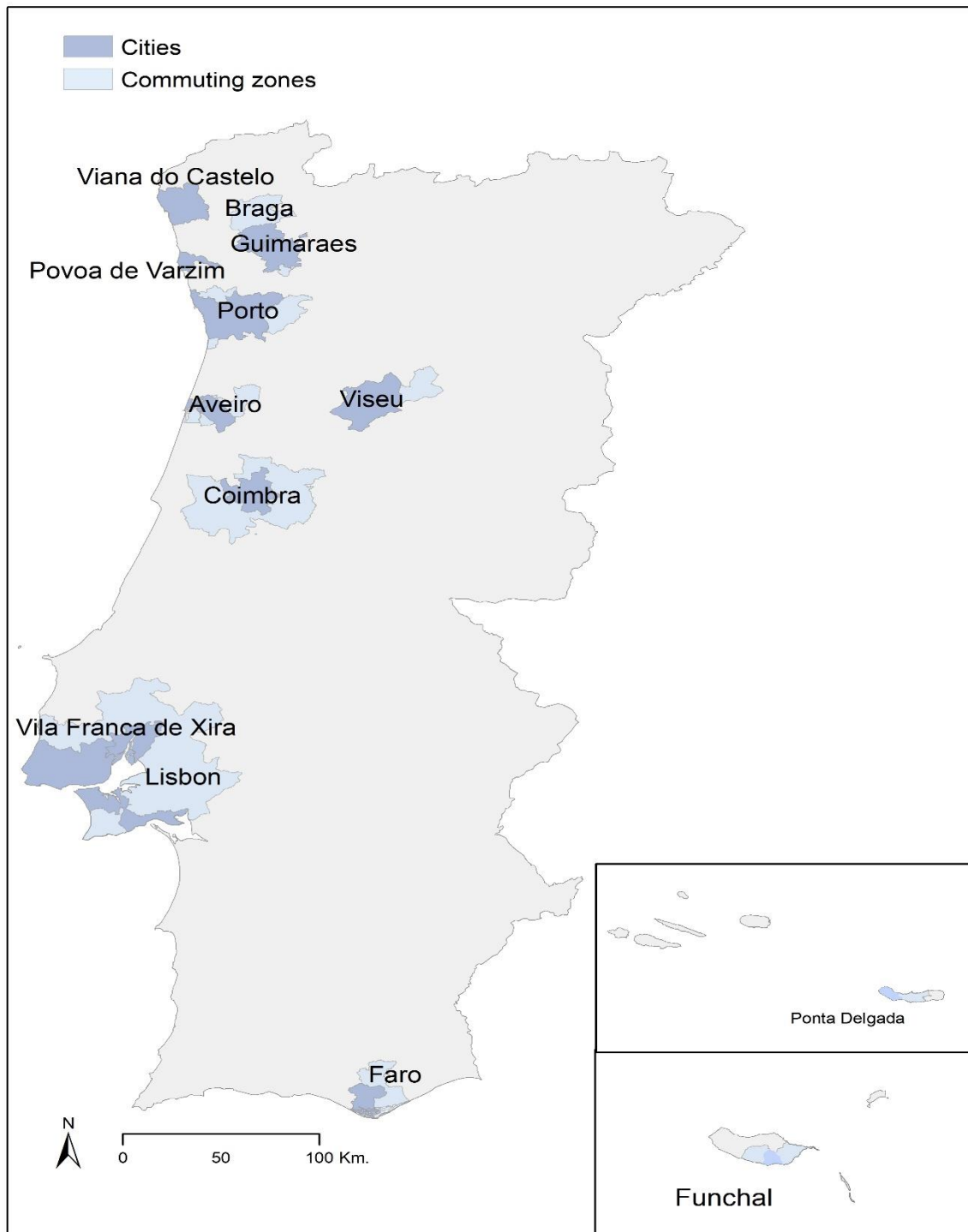
Table 1. List of functional Urban Areas

Fua name	Fua code	Classification	Pop.2015 (GHS)	Share Pop. core (%)
Bialystok	PL011L2	Metropolitan area	420 000	70
Bielsko-Biala	PL506L2	Metropolitan area	360 000	48
Bydgoszcz	PL008L2	Metropolitan area	500 000	70
Chelm	PL042L1	Small area	90 000	70
Cracow	PL003L2	Metropolitan area	1 390 000	54
Czestochowa	PL024L2	Metropolitan area	400 000	57
Elblag	PL512L2	Medium-sized area	160 000	10
Elk	PL052L1	Small area	70 000	84
Gdansk	PL006L2	Metropolitan area	1 130 000	62
Glogow	PL044L1	Medium-sized area	100 000	63
Gniezno	PL037L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	64
Gorzow Wielkopolski	PL017L2	Medium-sized area	160 000	75
Grudziadz	PL517L2	Medium-sized area	130 000	14
Inowroclaw	PL035L1	Small area	90 000	84
Jastrzebie Zdroj	PL030L1	Medium-sized area	190 000	77
Jelenia Gora	PL019L2	Medium-sized area	140 000	60
Kalisz	PL027L2	Medium-sized area	210 000	48

Katowice	PL010L2	Large metropolitan area	2 550 000	57
Kielce	PL012L2	Metropolitan area	400 000	50
Konin	PL022L2	Medium-sized area	170 000	44
Koszalin	PL028L2	Small area	60 000	13
Legnica	PL516L2	Medium-sized area	130 000	77
Leszno	PL048L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	56
Lodz	PL002L2	Metropolitan area	920 000	83
Lomza	PL047L1	Small area	90 000	24
Lubin	PL033L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	69
Lublin	PL009L2	Metropolitan area	670 000	51
Nowy Sacz	PL020L2	Metropolitan area	270 000	32
Olsztyn	PL014L2	Metropolitan area	260 000	66
Opole	PL016L2	Metropolitan area	250 000	47
Ostrow Wielkopolski	PL039L1	Medium-sized area	140 000	50
Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski	PL036L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	61
Pabianice	PL043L1	Small area	100 000	67
Pila	PL034L1	Small area	90 000	81
Piotrkow Trybunalski	PL032L1	Medium-sized area	150 000	50
Plock	PL026L2	Medium-sized area	220 000	54
Poznan	PL005L2	Metropolitan area	970 000	56
Przemysl	PL040L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	13
Radom	PL025L2	Metropolitan area	290 000	74
Rybnik	PL508L1	Medium-sized area	140 000	100
Rzeszow	PL015L2	Metropolitan area	500 000	40
Siedlce	PL031L1	Medium-sized area	140 000	12
Slupsk	PL029L1	Medium-sized area	170 000	10
Stalowa Wola	PL045L1	Medium-sized area	190 000	34
Stargard Szczecinski	PL038L1	Small area	70 000	8
Suwalki	PL021L2	Small area	90 000	17
Swidnica	PL049L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	55
Szczecin	PL007L2	Small area	70 000	8

Tarnow	PL514L2	Metropolitan area	310 000	11
Tczew	PL051L1	Small area	80 000	74
Tomaszow Mazowiecki	PL046L1	Small area	70 000	83
Torun	PL013L2	Metropolitan area	320 000	62
Walbrzych	PL511L2	Metropolitan area	250 000	77
Warsaw	PL001L2	Large metropolitan area	3 090 000	55
Wloclawek	PL513L2	Medium-sized area	180 000	5
Wroclaw	PL004L2	Metropolitan area	850 000	73
Zamosc	PL041L1	Medium-sized area	140 000	18
Zielona Gora	PL018L2	Medium-sized area	210 000	12

Portugal



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.

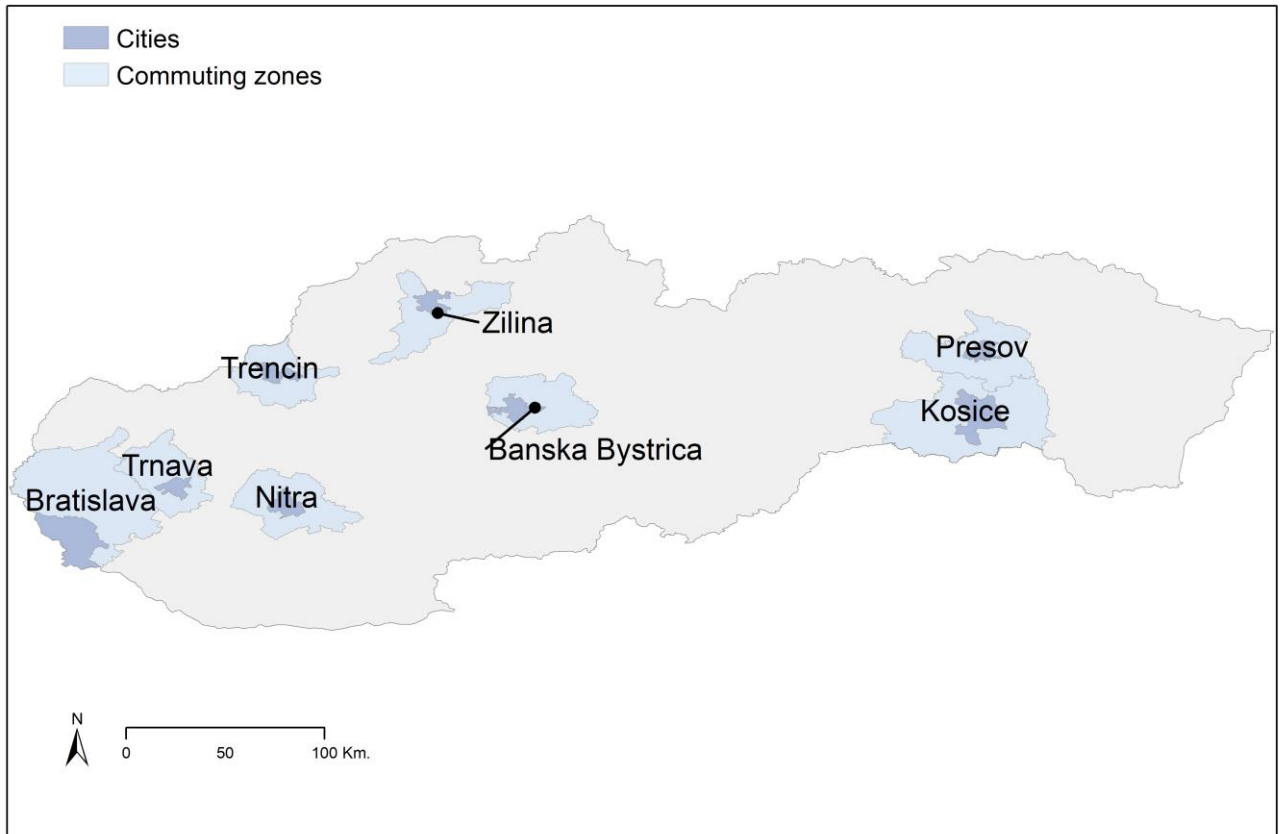
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Aveiro	PT008L2	Medium-sized area	140 000	55
Braga	PT003L1	Medium-sized area	250 000	74
Coimbra	PT005L2	Metropolitan area	270 000	51
Faro	PT009L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	53
Funchal	PT004L2	Medium-sized area	210 000	51
Guimaraes	PT505L1	Medium-sized area	180 000	87
Lisbon	PT001L2	Large metropolitan area	2 800 000	83
Ponta Delgada	PT007L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	54
Porto	PT002L2	Metropolitan area	1 270 000	81
Povoia de Varzim	PT019L1	Small area	60 000	100
Viana do Castelo	PT016L1	Small area	90 000	100
Vila Franca de Xira	PT508L0	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Viseu	PT014L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	89

Slovak Republic



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.

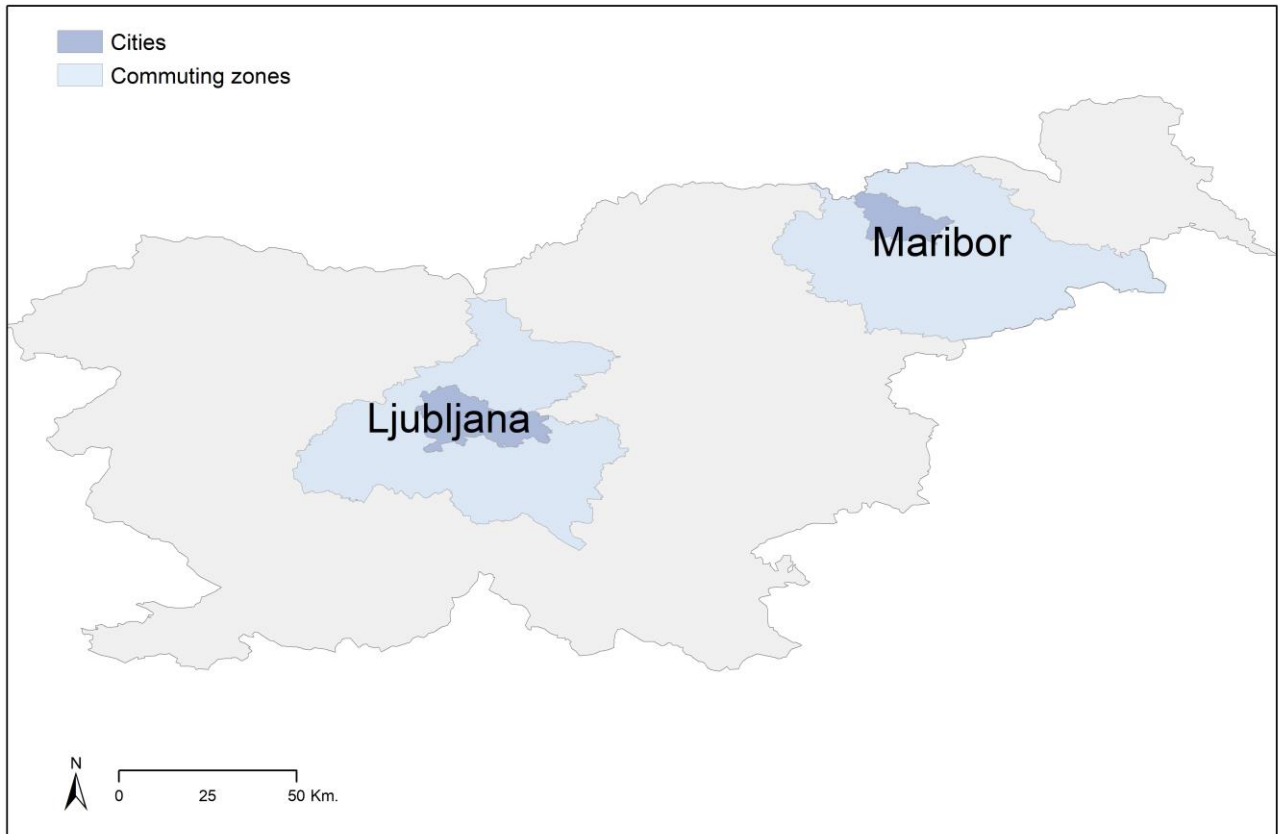
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Banska Bystrica	SK003L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	70
Bratislava	SK001L1	Metropolitan area	610 000	67
Kosice	SK002L1	Metropolitan area	370 000	66
Nitra	SK004L1	Medium-sized area	160 000	48
Presov	SK005L1	Medium-sized area	170 000	52
Trencin	SK008L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	48
Tnava	SK007L1	Medium-sized area	130 000	47
Zilina	SK006L1	Medium-sized area	150 000	52

Slovenia



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.

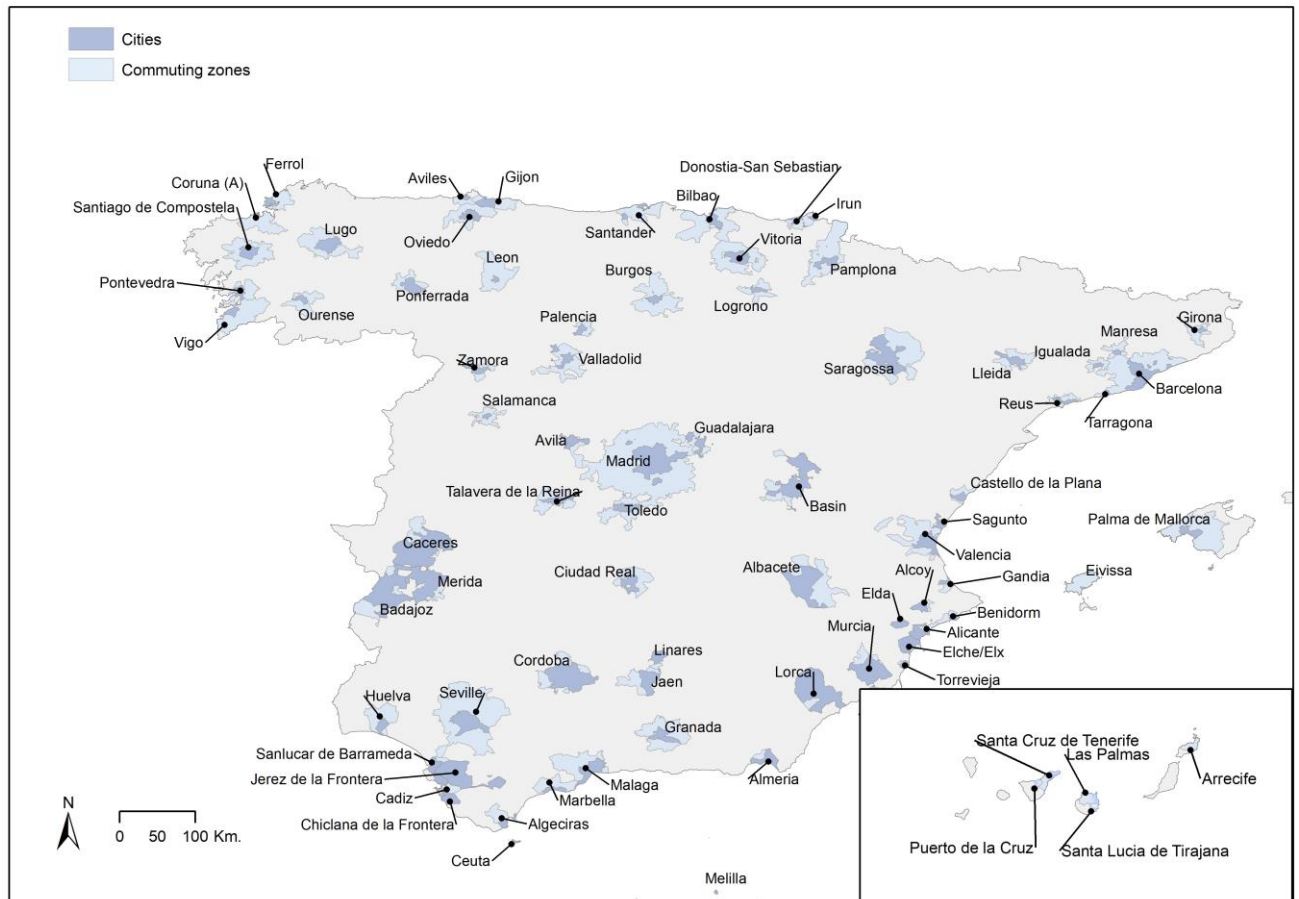
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Ljubljana	SI001L2	Metropolitan area	540 000	54
Maribor	SI002L1	Metropolitan area	320 000	34

Spain



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

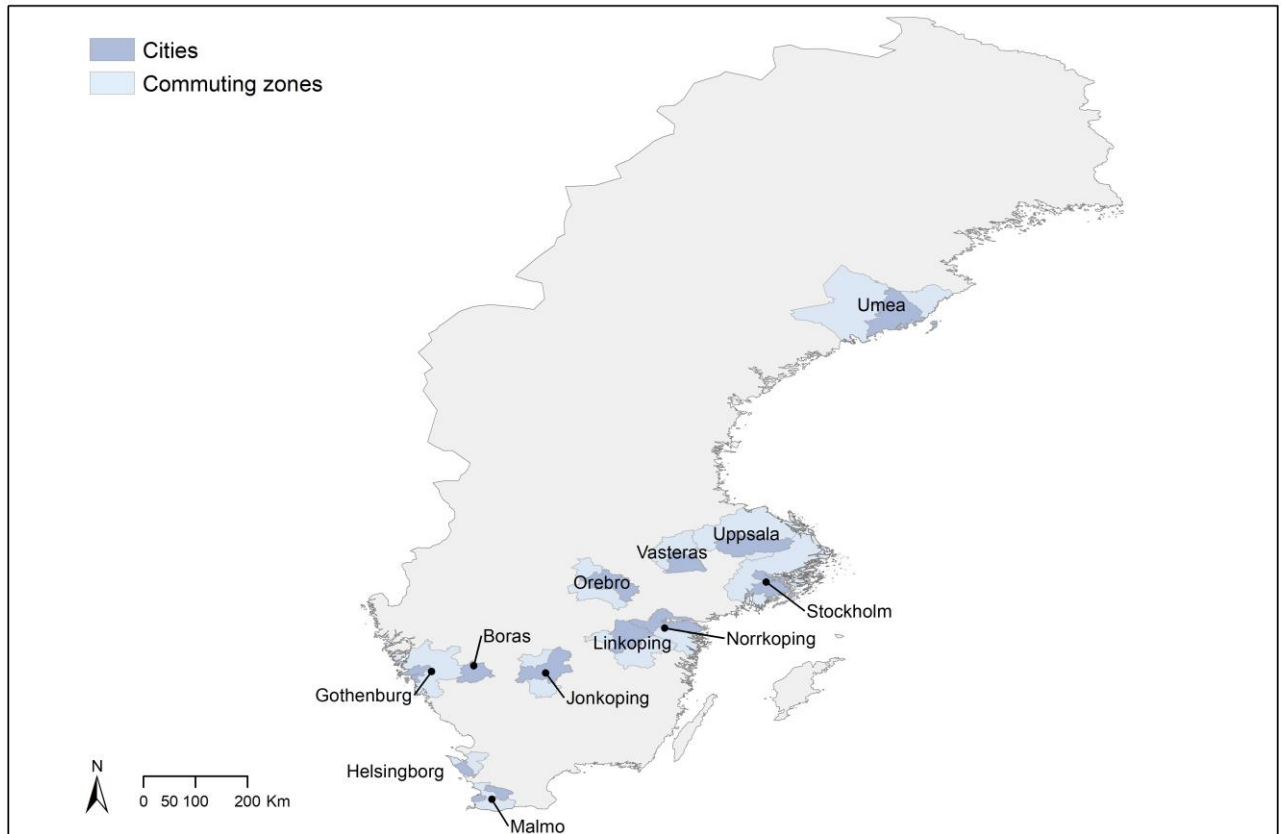
Fua name	Fua code	Classification	Pop.2015 (GHS)	Share Pop. core (%)
Albacete	ES519L1	Medium-sized area	180 000	89
Alcoy	ES537L1	Small area	70 000	83
Algeciras	ES532L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	82
Alicante	ES021L2	Metropolitan area	440 000	84
Almeria	ES514L1	Medium-sized area	210 000	85
Arrecife	ES072L1	Small area	100 000	54
Avila	ES538L1	Small area	60 000	95
Aviles	ES039L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	67
Badajoz	ES017L2	Medium-sized area	170 000	85
Barcelona	ES002L3	Large metropolitan area	4 720 000	79
Basin	ES542L1	Small area	60 000	93
Benidorm	ES054L1	Medium-sized area	150 000	48
Bilbao	ES019L2	Metropolitan area	960 000	77
Burgos	ES515L1	Medium-sized area	190 000	86
Caceres	ES034L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	84
Cadiz	ES522L1	Medium-sized area	210 000	82
Cartagena	ES506L1	Medium-sized area	220 000	92

Castellon de la Plana/Castello de la Plana	ES520L1	Medium-sized area	230 000	74
Ceuta	ES045L0	Small area	70 000	100
Chiclana de la Frontera	ES540L0	Small area	80 000	100
Ciudad Real	ES053L1	Medium-sized area	100 000	72
Cordoba	ES020L2	Metropolitan area	340 000	91
Coruna (A)	ES026L2	Metropolitan area	360 000	55
Donostia-San Sebastian	ES510L1	Metropolitan area	310 000	55
Eivissa	ES543L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	38
Elche/Elx	ES505L1	Metropolitan area	270 000	87
Elda	ES073L0	Small area	90 000	100
Ferrol	ES043L1	Medium-sized area	130 000	43
Gandia	ES046L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	72
Gijon	ES023L2	Metropolitan area	260 000	91
Girona	ES033L1	Medium-sized area	180 000	57
Granada	ES501L1	Metropolitan area	550 000	72
Guadalajara	ES048L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	72
Huelva	ES521L1	Medium-sized area	220 000	66
Igualada	ES552L1	Small area	70 000	81
Irun	ES070L1	Small area	70 000	78
Jaen	ES527L1	Medium-sized area	150 000	72
Jerez de la Frontera	ES508L1	Medium-sized area	210 000	97
Las Palmas	ES008L2	Metropolitan area	610 000	75
Leon	ES523L1	Medium-sized area	200 000	58
Linares	ES544L1	Small area	60 000	95
Linea de la Concepcion La	ES065L0	Small area	60 000	100
Lleida	ES528L1	Medium-sized area	180 000	75
Logrono	ES018L2	Medium-sized area	190 000	79
Lorca	ES545L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	86
Lugo	ES031L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	80
Madrid	ES001L3	Large metropolitan area	6 610 000	80

Malaga	ES006L2	Metropolitan area	820 000	83
Manresa	ES050L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	62
Marbella	ES533L1	Metropolitan area	290 000	69
Melilla	ES055L0	Small area	100 000	100
Merida	ES546L1	Small area	80 000	86
Murcia	ES007L2	Metropolitan area	620 000	78
Ourense	ES529L1	Medium-sized area	140 000	71
Oviedo	ES013L2	Metropolitan area	300 000	70
Palencia	ES041L1	Small area	90 000	81
Palma de Mallorca	ES010L2	Metropolitan area	660 000	60
Pamplona	ES014L3	Metropolitan area	370 000	80
Ponferrada	ES057L1	Small area	80 000	76
Pontevedra	ES044L1	Medium-sized area	130 000	60
Puerto de Santa Maria El	ES037L0	Small area	80 000	100
Puerto de la Cruz	ES550L1	Small area	100 000	57
Reus	ES028L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	88
Sagunto	ES547L1	Small area	80 000	84
Salamanca	ES516L1	Medium-sized area	190 000	74
Sanlucar de Barrameda	ES062L0	Small area	60 000	100
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	ES025L3	Metropolitan area	480 000	73
Santa Lucia de Tirajana	ES074L0	Small area	70 000	100
Santander	ES015L2	Metropolitan area	350 000	58
Santiago de Compostela	ES011L2	Medium-sized area	190 000	48
Saragossa	ES005L2	Metropolitan area	750 000	87
Seville	ES004L3	Metropolitan area	1 490 000	71
Talavera de la Reina	ES040L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	84
Tarragona	ES525L1	Medium-sized area	220 000	57
Toledo	ES016L2	Medium-sized area	150 000	56
Torre Vieja	ES035L1	Small area	90 000	94
Valencia	ES003L3	Large metropolitan area	1 650 000	80
Valladolid	ES009L2	Metropolitan area	410 000	73

Vigo	ES022L2	Metropolitan area	480 000	53
Vitoria	ES012L2	Metropolitan area	260 000	89
Zamora	ES059L1	Small area	70 000	90

Sweden



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.

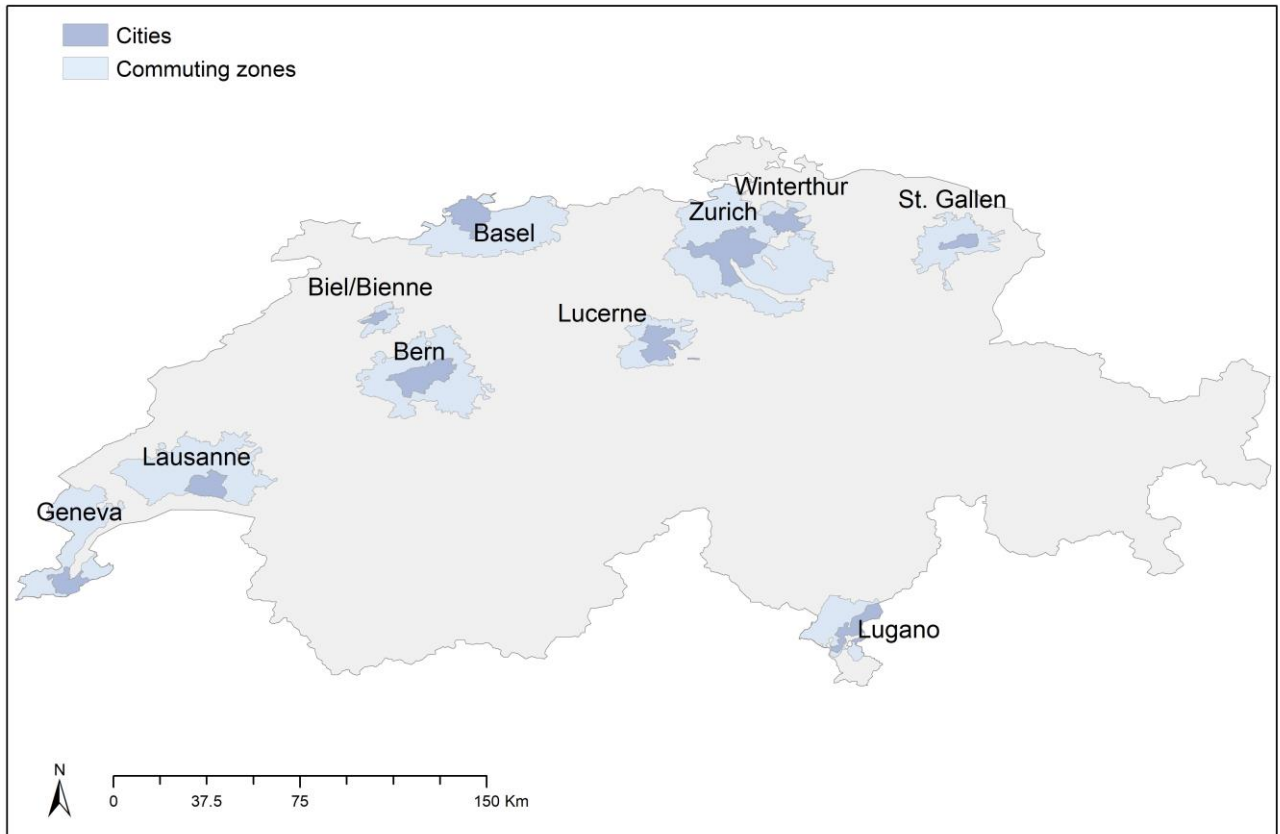
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Boras	SE505L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Gothenburg	SE002L1	Metropolitan area	950 000	55
Helsingborg	SE503L1	Medium-sized area	230 000	58
Jonkoping	SE004L1	Medium-sized area	170 000	81
Linkoping	SE007L1	Medium-sized area	200 000	77
Malmo	SE003L1	Metropolitan area	650 000	68
Norrkoping	SE502L1	Medium-sized area	150 000	86
Orebro	SE008L1	Medium-sized area	200 000	73
Stockholm	SE001L1	Large metropolitan area	2 160 000	76
Umea	SE005L1	Medium-sized area	150 000	81
Uppsala	SE006L1	Metropolitan area	280 000	75
Vasteras	SE501L1	Medium-sized area	190 000	75

Switzerland



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.

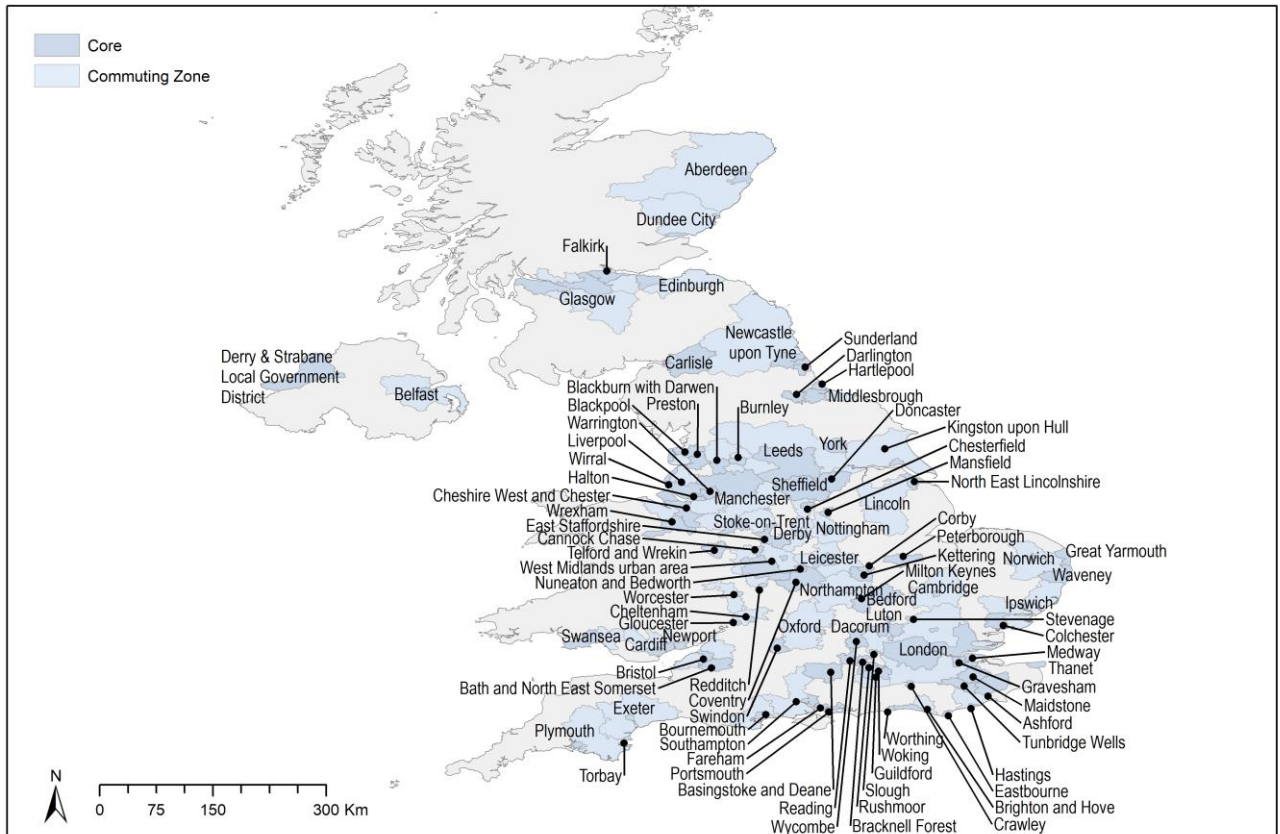
The list of functional urban areas takes into account the results of the consultation with the European National Statistical Institutes launched by Eurostat in June 2011 on the definition of cities and by the OECD with Delegates from the Working Party on Territorial Indicators. This list of functional 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 (%)
Basel	CH003L2	Metropolitan area	510 000	60
Bern	CH004L2	Metropolitan area	400 000	54
Biel/Bienne	CH010L1	Small area	90 000	59
Geneva	CH002L2	Metropolitan area	570 000	63
Lausanne	CH005L2	Metropolitan area	400 000	57
Lucerne	CH008L2	Medium-sized area	210 000	67
Lugano	CH009L2	Medium-sized area	150 000	53
St. Gallen	CH007L2	Medium-sized area	160 000	45
Winterthur	CH006L1	Medium-sized area	140 000	75
Zurich	CH001L2	Metropolitan area	1 320 000	47

United Kingdom



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

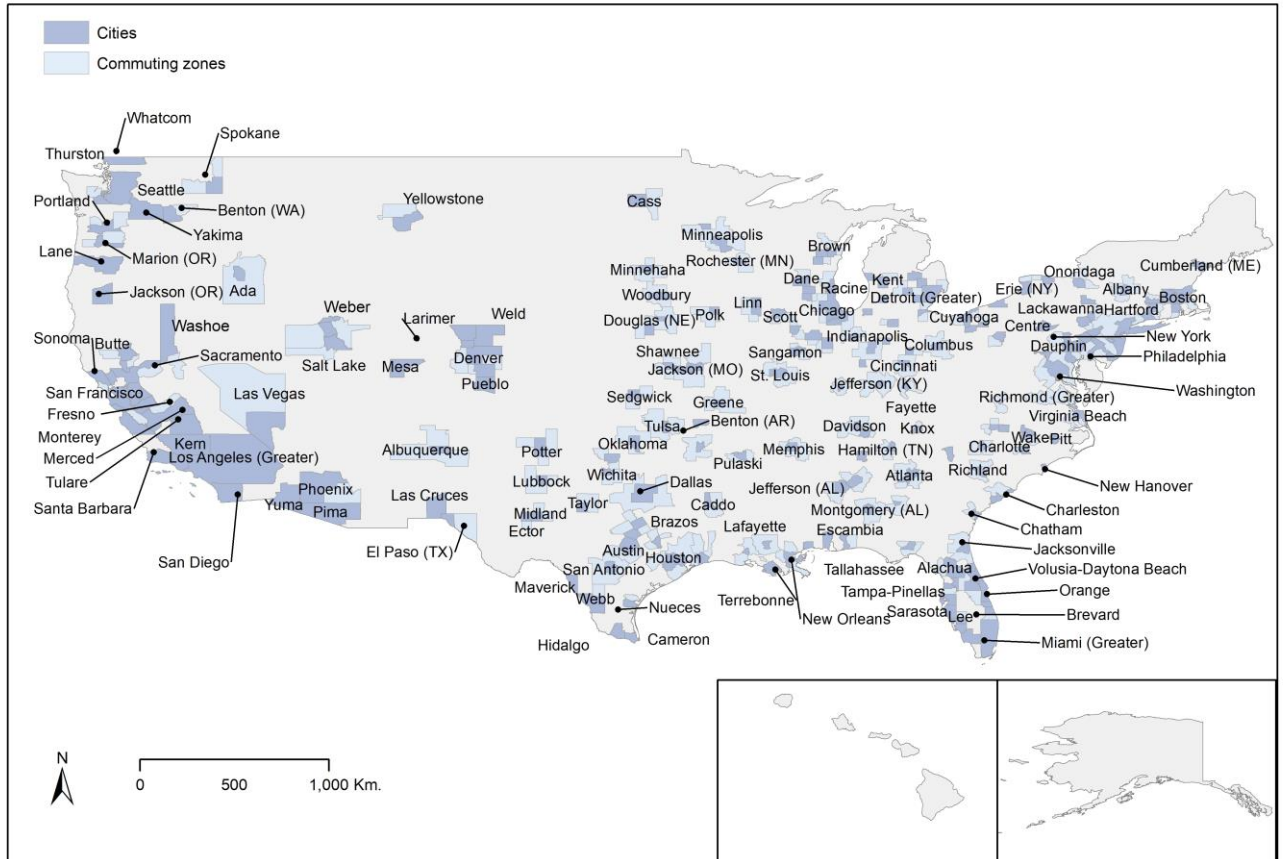
Fua name	Fua code	Classification	Pop.2015 (GHS)	Share Pop. core (%)
Aberdeen	UK016L1	Metropolitan area	480 000	47
Ashford	UK041L0	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Basingstoke and Deane	UK548L0	Medium-sized area	170 000	100
Bath and North East Somerset	UK031L0	Medium-sized area	180 000	100
Bedford	UK549L0	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Belfast	UK012L2	Metropolitan area	770 000	43
Blackburn with Darwen	UK557L1	Metropolitan area	290 000	80
Blackpool	UK553L1	Metropolitan area	320 000	76
Bournemouth	UK539L1	Metropolitan area	510 000	65
Bracknell Forest	UK573L0	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Brighton and Hove	UK515L1	Metropolitan area	430 000	77
Bristol	UK011L2	Metropolitan area	920 000	48
Burnley	UK050L1	Medium-sized area	180 000	49
Cambridge	UK017L2	Metropolitan area	380 000	33
Cannock Chase	UK054L0	Small area	100 000	100
Cardiff	UK009L1	Metropolitan area	770 000	46
Carlisle	UK575L0	Medium-sized area	110 000	100

Cheltenham	UK571L1	Medium-sized area	200 000	55
Cheshire West and Chester	UK568L1	Metropolitan area	480 000	40
Chesterfield	UK047L0	Medium-sized area	100 000	100
Colchester	UK546L1	Metropolitan area	310 000	58
Corby	UK582L0	Small area	60 000	100
Coventry	UK025L3	Metropolitan area	570 000	100
Crawley	UK576L0	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Dacorum	UK556L0	Medium-sized area	150 000	100
Darlington	UK044L0	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Derby	UK518L1	Metropolitan area	480 000	53
Derry & Strabane Local Government District	UK586L0	Medium-sized area	150 000	100
Doncaster	UK506L0	Metropolitan area	310 000	100
Dundee City	UK550L1	Metropolitan area	260 000	56
East Staffordshire	UK043L0	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Eastbourne	UK055L0	Small area	100 000	100
Edinburgh	UK007L1	Metropolitan area	840 000	57
Exeter	UK018L3	Metropolitan area	450 000	26
Falkirk	UK551L0	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Fareham	UK036L0	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Glasgow	UK004L1	Large metropolitan area	1 780 000	66
Gloucester	UK572L0	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Gravesham	UK020L0	Medium-sized area	100 000	100
Great Yarmouth	UK051L0	Small area	100 000	100
Guildford	UK033L1	Metropolitan area	260 000	52
Halton	UK062L0	Medium-sized area	130 000	100
Hartlepool	UK053L0	Small area	90 000	100
Hastings	UK056L1	Medium-sized area	180 000	49
Ipswich	UK569L2	Metropolitan area	350 000	39
Kettering	UK583L0	Small area	100 000	100
Kingston upon Hull	UK026L1	Metropolitan area	590 000	43

Leeds	UK003L2	Large metropolitan area	2 580 000	80
Leicester	UK014L1	Metropolitan area	870 000	57
Lincoln	UK019L3	Metropolitan area	300 000	31
Liverpool	UK006L3	Metropolitan area	1 170 000	117
London	UK001L3	Large metropolitan area	11 630 000	82
Luton	UK532L0	Medium-sized area	190 000	100
Maidstone	UK554L0	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Manchester	UK008L3	Large metropolitan area	3 280 000	84
Mansfield	UK046L0	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
Medway	UK513L0	Metropolitan area	260 000	100
Middlesbrough	UK559L2	Metropolitan area	460 000	72
Milton Keynes	UK525L0	Metropolitan area	260 000	100
Newcastle upon Tyne	UK013L2	Metropolitan area	1 140 000	72
Newport	UK558L1	Medium-sized area	240 000	63
North East Lincolnshire	UK543L0	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Northampton	UK528L1	Metropolitan area	460 000	46
Norwich	UK566L1	Metropolitan area	390 000	32
Nottingham	UK029L1	Metropolitan area	890 000	35
Nuneaton and Bedworth	UK035L0	Medium-sized area	130 000	100
Oxford	UK560L1	Metropolitan area	530 000	28
Peterborough	UK545L0	Medium-sized area	200 000	100
Plymouth	UK516L1	Metropolitan area	390 000	64
Portsmouth	UK023L1	Metropolitan area	510 000	100
Preston	UK562L2	Metropolitan area	250 000	100
Reading	UK552L0	Metropolitan area	320 000	100
Redditch	UK059L0	Small area	80 000	100
Rushmoor	UK580L1	Medium-sized area	180 000	100
Sheffield	UK010L3	Metropolitan area	1 160 000	91
Slough	UK567L0	Medium-sized area	140 000	100
Southampton	UK520L2	Metropolitan area	650 000	54
Stevenage	UK021L0	Small area	80 000	100

Stoke-on-Trent	UK027L1	Metropolitan area	470 000	79
Sunderland	UK510L0	Metropolitan area	270 000	100
Swansea	UK517L1	Metropolitan area	390 000	62
Swindon	UK535L0	Medium-sized area	220 000	100
Telford and Wrekin	UK542L0	Medium-sized area	170 000	100
Thanet	UK034L0	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Torbay	UK561L0	Medium-sized area	130 000	100
Tunbridge Wells	UK040L0	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Warrington	UK531L0	Medium-sized area	200 000	100
Waveney	UK038L0	Medium-sized area	110 000	100
West Midlands urban area	UK002L3	Large metropolitan area	2 930 000	86
Wirral	UK030L0	Metropolitan area	310 000	100
Woking	UK052L0	Small area	100 000	100
Worcester	UK024L1	Medium-sized area	170 000	54
Worthing	UK045L0	Medium-sized area	100 000	100
Wrexham	UK022L0	Medium-sized area	140 000	100
Wycombe	UK540L0	Medium-sized area	180 000	100
York	UK533L0	Medium-sized area	200 000	100

United States



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 (%)
Ada	USA72	Metropolitan area	730 000	61
Alachua	USA138	Metropolitan area	320 000	81
Albany	USA52	Metropolitan area	980 000	48
Albuquerque	USA54	Metropolitan area	1 000 000	71
Allen	USA116	Metropolitan area	400 000	91
Atlanta	USA10	Large metropolitan area	5 520 000	52
Atlantic City	USA146	Metropolitan area	280 000	100
Austin	USA30	Large metropolitan area	2 020 000	83
Bell	USA113	Metropolitan area	450 000	79
Benton (AR)	USA170	Metropolitan area	260 000	100
Benton (MN)	USA181	Medium-sized area	200 000	20
Benton (WA)	USA155	Metropolitan area	290 000	66
Berks	USA111	Metropolitan area	430 000	100
Boston	USA11	Large metropolitan area	4 140 000	88
Boulder	USA140	Metropolitan area	310 000	100
Brazos	USA161	Metropolitan area	270 000	82
Brevard	USA81	Metropolitan area	570 000	100

Broome	USA176	Medium-sized area	200 000	100
Brown	USA137	Metropolitan area	310 000	81
Butte	USA158	Metropolitan area	260 000	89
Caddo	USA101	Metropolitan area	460 000	56
Cameron	USA112	Metropolitan area	450 000	100
Cass	USA169	Medium-sized area	240 000	68
Centre	USA194	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Champaign	USA163	Medium-sized area	250 000	85
Charleston	USA69	Metropolitan area	730 000	51
Charlotte	USA28	Large metropolitan area	1 980 000	53
Chatham	USA123	Metropolitan area	380 000	75
Chicago	USA03	Large metropolitan area	9 570 000	91
Cincinnati	USA21	Large metropolitan area	2 110 000	44
Collier	USA130	Metropolitan area	360 000	100
Columbus	USA31	Large metropolitan area	1 980 000	61
Comanche	USA201	Medium-sized area	140 000	89
Cumberland (ME)	USA142	Metropolitan area	280 000	100
Cumberland (NC)	USA120	Metropolitan area	380 000	86
Cuyahoga	USA26	Large metropolitan area	2 010 000	71
Dallas	USA07	Large metropolitan area	7 300 000	85
Dane	USA80	Metropolitan area	580 000	90
Dauphin	USA77	Metropolitan area	590 000	47
Davidson	USA38	Metropolitan area	1 360 000	48
Delaware	USA205	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Denver	USA18	Large metropolitan area	2 740 000	98
Detroit (Greater)	USA13	Large metropolitan area	4 240 000	88
Douglas (KS)	USA208	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Douglas (NE)	USA55	Metropolitan area	920 000	59
Durham	USA148	Metropolitan area	290 000	100
East Baton Rouge	USA60	Metropolitan area	850 000	53
Ector	USA200	Medium-sized area	150 000	97

El Paso (CO)	USA71	Metropolitan area	700 000	96
El Paso (TX)	USA59	Metropolitan area	870 000	100
Erie (NY)	USA44	Metropolitan area	1 110 000	81
Erie (PA)	USA143	Metropolitan area	270 000	100
Escambia	USA100	Metropolitan area	470 000	63
Fayette	USA88	Metropolitan area	540 000	58
Flagler-Daytona Beach	USA209	Medium-sized area	130 000	100
Forsyth	USA93	Metropolitan area	500 000	74
Fresno (Greater)	USA45	Metropolitan area	1 160 000	86
Genesee	USA105	Metropolitan area	420 000	100
Greene	USA87	Metropolitan area	550 000	54
Greenville	USA98	Metropolitan area	490 000	100
Guilford	USA91	Metropolitan area	520 000	100
Hamilton (TN)	USA83	Metropolitan area	550 000	63
Hampden	USA73	Metropolitan area	620 000	74
Harrison	USA182	Medium-sized area	180 000	100
Hartford	USA40	Metropolitan area	1 230 000	73
Hidalgo	USA62	Metropolitan area	900 000	100
Houston	USA08	Large metropolitan area	6 710 000	77
Indian River	USA202	Medium-sized area	150 000	100
Indianapolis	USA25	Large metropolitan area	2 000 000	62
Ingham	USA95	Metropolitan area	470 000	60
Jackson (MO)	USA24	Large metropolitan area	2 020 000	70
Jackson (OR)	USA173	Medium-sized area	210 000	100
Jacksonville	USA33	Large metropolitan area	1 560 000	58
Jefferson (AL)	USA48	Metropolitan area	1 100 000	59
Jefferson (KY)	USA36	Metropolitan area	1 390 000	55
Jefferson (TX)	USA106	Metropolitan area	420 000	59
Johnson	USA187	Medium-sized area	180 000	78
Kalamazoo	USA157	Metropolitan area	250 000	100
Kankakee	USA206	Medium-sized area	120 000	100

Kent	USA68	Metropolitan area	680 000	91
Kern	USA57	Metropolitan area	940 000	100
Knox	USA97	Metropolitan area	480 000	96
Lackawanna	USA149	Metropolitan area	270 000	80
Lafayette	USA108	Metropolitan area	430 000	55
Lafayette (IN)	USA165	Medium-sized area	250 000	75
Lancaster (NE)	USA132	Metropolitan area	330 000	91
Lancaster (PA)	USA85	Metropolitan area	540 000	100
Lane	USA121	Metropolitan area	360 000	100
Larimer	USA139	Metropolitan area	320 000	100
Las Cruces	USA171	Medium-sized area	230 000	100
Las Vegas	USA22	Large metropolitan area	2 360 000	98
Lee	USA74	Metropolitan area	720 000	100
Lehigh	USA64	Metropolitan area	750 000	91
Linn	USA164	Medium-sized area	250 000	89
Los Angeles (Greater)	USA02	Large metropolitan area	17 690 000	100
Lubbock	USA126	Metropolitan area	360 000	83
Lucas	USA78	Metropolitan area	560 000	78
Luzerne	USA131	Metropolitan area	320 000	100
Madison	USA127	Metropolitan area	360 000	100
Mahoning	USA99	Metropolitan area	430 000	53
Marion (FL)	USA128	Metropolitan area	370 000	100
Marion (OR)	USA115	Metropolitan area	410 000	81
Maverick	USA211	Small area	60 000	100
McLean	USA183	Medium-sized area	200 000	92
McLennan	USA147	Metropolitan area	280 000	87
Memphis	USA37	Metropolitan area	1 340 000	69
Merced	USA154	Metropolitan area	280 000	100
Mesa	USA198	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Miami (Greater)	USA09	Large metropolitan area	5 920 000	97
Midland	USA199	Medium-sized area	150 000	96

Milwaukee	USA32	Large metropolitan area	1 560 000	60
Minneapolis	USA15	Large metropolitan area	3 450 000	60
Minnehaha	USA153	Metropolitan area	280 000	62
Mobile	USA110	Metropolitan area	410 000	100
Monroe (IN)	USA203	Medium-sized area	150 000	100
Monterey	USA109	Metropolitan area	420 000	100
Montgomery (AL)	USA96	Metropolitan area	470 000	49
Montgomery (OH)	USA66	Metropolitan area	690 000	76
Muscogee	USA136	Metropolitan area	310 000	61
Muskegon	USA186	Medium-sized area	170 000	100
Napa	USA204	Medium-sized area	140 000	100
Nashville	USA145	Metropolitan area	330 000	96
New Hanover	USA174	Medium-sized area	220 000	100
New Haven	USA27	Large metropolitan area	1 780 000	48
New Orleans	USA42	Metropolitan area	1 110 000	65
New York (Greater)	USA01	Large metropolitan area	19 640 000	90
Newport News	USA103	Metropolitan area	430 000	70
Nueces	USA114	Metropolitan area	410 000	85
Oklahoma	USA39	Metropolitan area	1 290 000	79
Onondaga	USA70	Metropolitan area	660 000	71
Orange	USA23	Large metropolitan area	2 420 000	71
Outagamie	USA168	Medium-sized area	240 000	77
Peoria	USA129	Metropolitan area	330 000	56
Philadelphia (Greater)	USA06	Large metropolitan area	6 420 000	67
Phoenix	USA12	Large metropolitan area	4 750 000	89
Pima	USA50	Metropolitan area	1 050 000	100
Pitt	USA189	Medium-sized area	190 000	100
Pittsburgh	USA41	Metropolitan area	1 400 000	85
Polk	USA76	Metropolitan area	630 000	73
Portland	USA20	Large metropolitan area	2 270 000	80
Potter	USA141	Metropolitan area	290 000	87

Providence	USA53	Metropolitan area	960 000	82
Pueblo	USA193	Medium-sized area	170 000	100
Pulaski	USA79	Metropolitan area	590 000	67
Punta Gorda	USA180	Medium-sized area	210 000	82
Racine	USA179	Medium-sized area	200 000	100
Richland	USA63	Metropolitan area	810 000	52
Richmond (Greater)	USA46	Metropolitan area	1 150 000	18
Roanoke	USA135	Metropolitan area	320 000	31
Rochester (MN)	USA172	Medium-sized area	220 000	71
Rochester (NY)	USA56	Metropolitan area	850 000	87
Rock	USA192	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Sacramento	USA29	Large metropolitan area	2 330 000	92
Saginaw	USA177	Medium-sized area	190 000	100
Salt Lake	USA34	Large metropolitan area	1 590 000	91
San Antonio	USA19	Large metropolitan area	2 390 000	79
San Diego	USA16	Large metropolitan area	3 210 000	100
San Francisco (Greater)	USA05	Large metropolitan area	6 250 000	95
San Joaquin	USA67	Metropolitan area	750 000	100
Sangamon	USA159	Medium-sized area	250 000	81
Santa Barbara	USA107	Metropolitan area	430 000	100
Santa Cruz	USA151	Metropolitan area	260 000	100
Sarasota	USA65	Metropolitan area	750 000	100
Scott	USA117	Metropolitan area	380 000	82
Seattle	USA14	Large metropolitan area	3 600 000	100
Sebastian	USA134	Metropolitan area	320 000	41
Sedgwick	USA75	Metropolitan area	610 000	85
Shawnee	USA166	Medium-sized area	240 000	76
Sonoma	USA92	Metropolitan area	490 000	100
Spokane	USA89	Metropolitan area	520 000	95
St. Joseph	USA150	Metropolitan area	260 000	100
St. Louis	USA17	Large metropolitan area	2 630 000	64

St. Lucie	USA144	Metropolitan area	330 000	100
Stanislaus	USA86	Metropolitan area	540 000	100
Stark	USA118	Metropolitan area	370 000	100
Summit	USA82	Metropolitan area	540 000	100
Sumter	USA210	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Sutter	USA191	Medium-sized area	180 000	57
Tallahassee	USA119	Metropolitan area	390 000	75
Tampa-Hernando	USA185	Medium-sized area	200 000	100
Tampa-Hillsborough	USA49	Metropolitan area	1 340 000	100
Tampa-Pinellas	USA35	Metropolitan area	1 430 000	62
Taylor	USA188	Medium-sized area	170 000	78
Terrebonne	USA207	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Thurston	USA133	Metropolitan area	340 000	81
Tulare	USA102	Metropolitan area	480 000	100
Tulsa	USA51	Metropolitan area	1 010 000	61
Tuscaloosa	USA162	Metropolitan area	250 000	83
Utah	USA84	Metropolitan area	620 000	98
Vanderburgh	USA124	Metropolitan area	350 000	52
Ventura	USA58	Metropolitan area	850 000	100
Virginia Beach	USA43	Metropolitan area	1 160 000	86
Volusia-Daytona Beach	USA90	Metropolitan area	500 000	100
Wake	USA47	Metropolitan area	1 270 000	84
Washington (Greater)	USA04	Large metropolitan area	8 890 000	72
Washington (MD)	USA197	Medium-sized area	160 000	100
Washoe	USA94	Metropolitan area	530 000	87
Washtenaw	USA125	Metropolitan area	350 000	100
Webb	USA152	Metropolitan area	290 000	97
Weber	USA167	Medium-sized area	250 000	100
Weld	USA156	Metropolitan area	300 000	100
Whatcom	USA175	Medium-sized area	220 000	100
Wichita	USA196	Medium-sized area	150 000	87

Winnebago (IL)	USA122	Metropolitan area	360 000	83
Winnebago (WI)	USA190	Medium-sized area	170 000	100
Woodbury	USA184	Medium-sized area	180 000	66
Worcester	USA61	Metropolitan area	820 000	100
Yakima	USA160	Metropolitan area	250 000	100
Yellowstone	USA195	Medium-sized area	160 000	97
York	USA104	Metropolitan area	460 000	100
Yuma	USA178	Medium-sized area	220 000	100