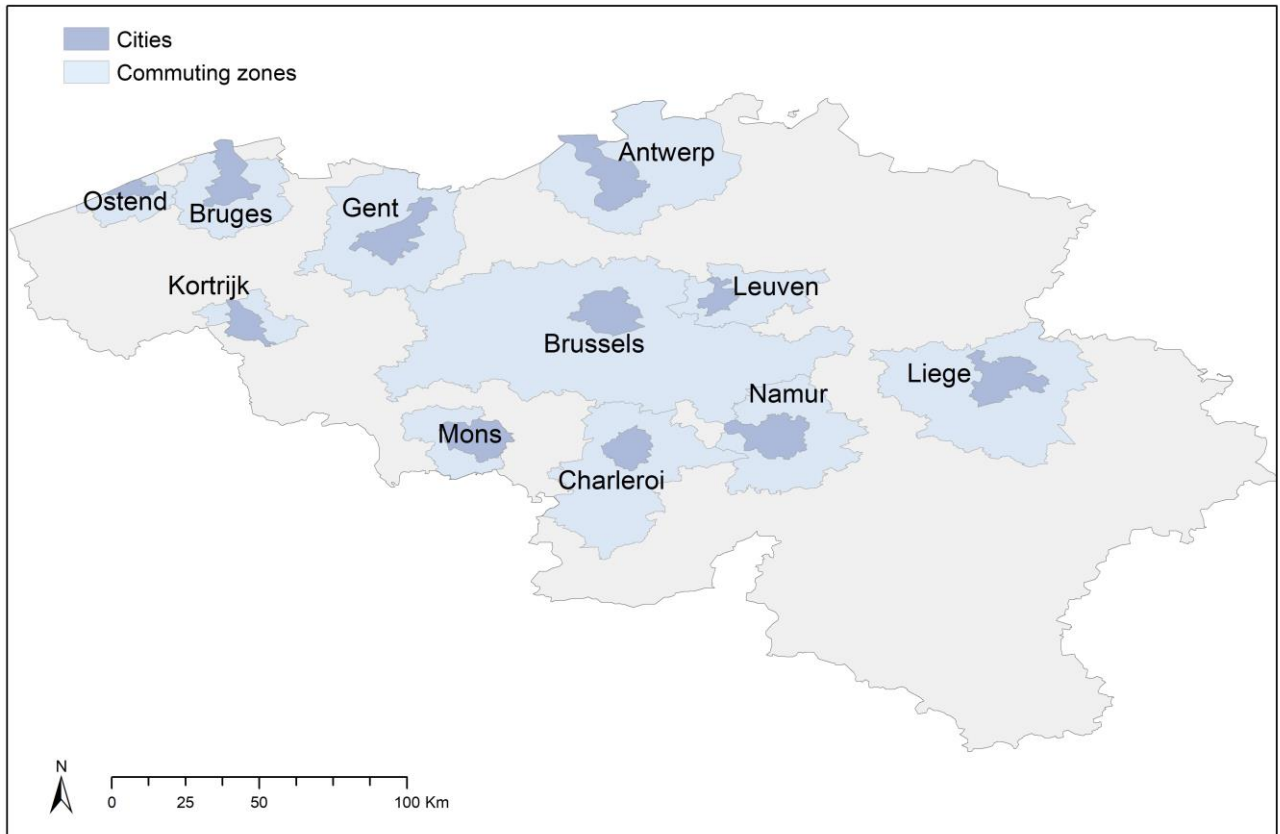


## Belgium



### 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 km<sup>2</sup> with a density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> 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**

<b>Fua name</b>	<b>Fua code</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Pop.2015 (GHS)</b>	<b>Share Pop. core (%)</b>
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