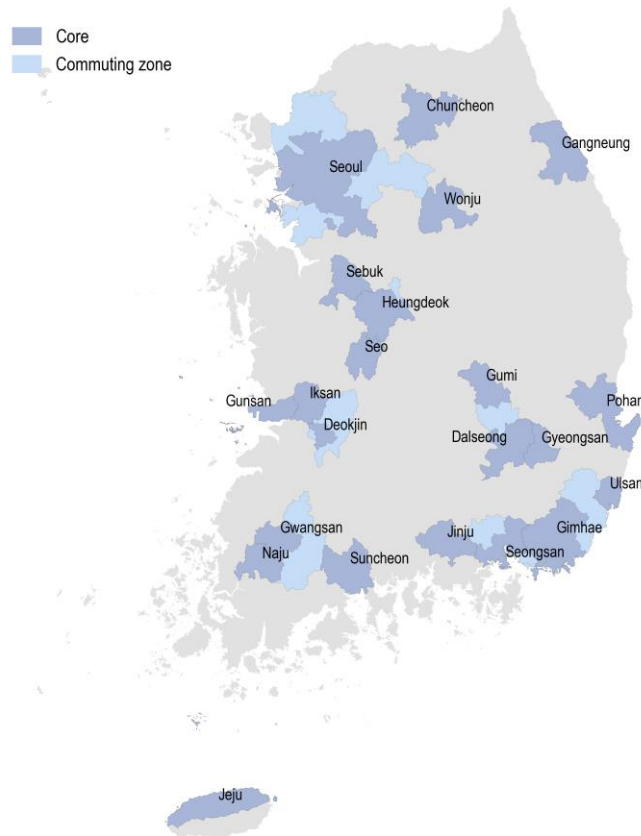


## Korea



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

The OECD, in cooperation with the EU, has developed a harmonised definition of functional urban areas (FUAs). Being composed of a city (or core) and its commuting zone, FUAs encompass the economic and functional extent of cities based on daily people's movements (OECD, 2012); (Dijkstra, Poelman, & Veneri, 2019). The definition of FUA aims at providing a functional/economic definition of cities and their area of influence, by maximising international comparability and overcoming the limitation of using purely administrative approaches. At the same time, the concept of FUA, unlike other approaches, ensures a minimum link to the government level of the city or metropolitan area.

FUAs are listed below 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

A city is a group of local administrative units (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 one square kilometer with a density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per square kilometer and a population of at least 50,000 inhabitants overall.

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 define 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 Database provides a set of economic, environmental, social and demographic modelled indicators on the 668 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 [OECD Regions and Cities Data Visualisation tool](#).

The population grid used to create the FUAs in Korea is the 2015 Global Human Settlement (GHS) grid. The geographic building blocks are the cities (Si), counties (Gun) and districts (Gu). Commuting data comes from the 2015 Census.

**Table 1. List of functional urban areas**

FUA name	FUA code	Size class	Population in 2015 (GHS)	Share of population living in the city (%)
Chuncheon	KOR18	Metropolitan area	282 000	100
Dalseong	KOR03	Large metropolitan area	2 213 000	100
Deokjin	KOR09	Metropolitan area	754 000	87
Gangneung	KOR21	Medium-sized area	197 000	100
Gimhae	KOR02	Large metropolitan area	4 313 000	92
Gumi	KOR13	Metropolitan area	483 000	76
Gunsan	KOR19	Metropolitan area	257 000	100
Gwangsan	KOR04	Large metropolitan area	1 617 000	94
Gyeongsan	KOR11	Metropolitan area	582 000	100
Heungdeok	KOR08	Metropolitan area	856 000	96
Iksan	KOR17	Metropolitan area	298 000	100
Jeju	KOR14	Metropolitan area	409 000	100
Jinju	KOR15	Metropolitan area	348 000	100
Naju	KOR22	Medium-sized area	134 000	100
Pohan	KOR12	Metropolitan area	471 000	100
Sebuk	KOR10	Metropolitan area	637 000	100
Seo	KOR05	Metropolitan area	1 598 000	100
Seongsan	KOR06	Metropolitan area	1 063 000	79
Seoul	KOR01	Large metropolitan area	23 827 000	92

Suncheon	KOR20	Metropolitan area	239 000	100
Ulsan	KOR07	Metropolitan area	903 000	100
Wonju	KOR16	Metropolitan area	345 000	100

Note: This document includes information as of 2019.

## References

Dijkstra, L., H. Poelman and P. Veneri (2019), "The EU-OECD definition of a functional urban area", OECD Regional Development Working Papers, No. 2019/11, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en>.

OECD (2012), Redefining "Urban": A New Way to Measure Metropolitan Areas, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264174108-en>.