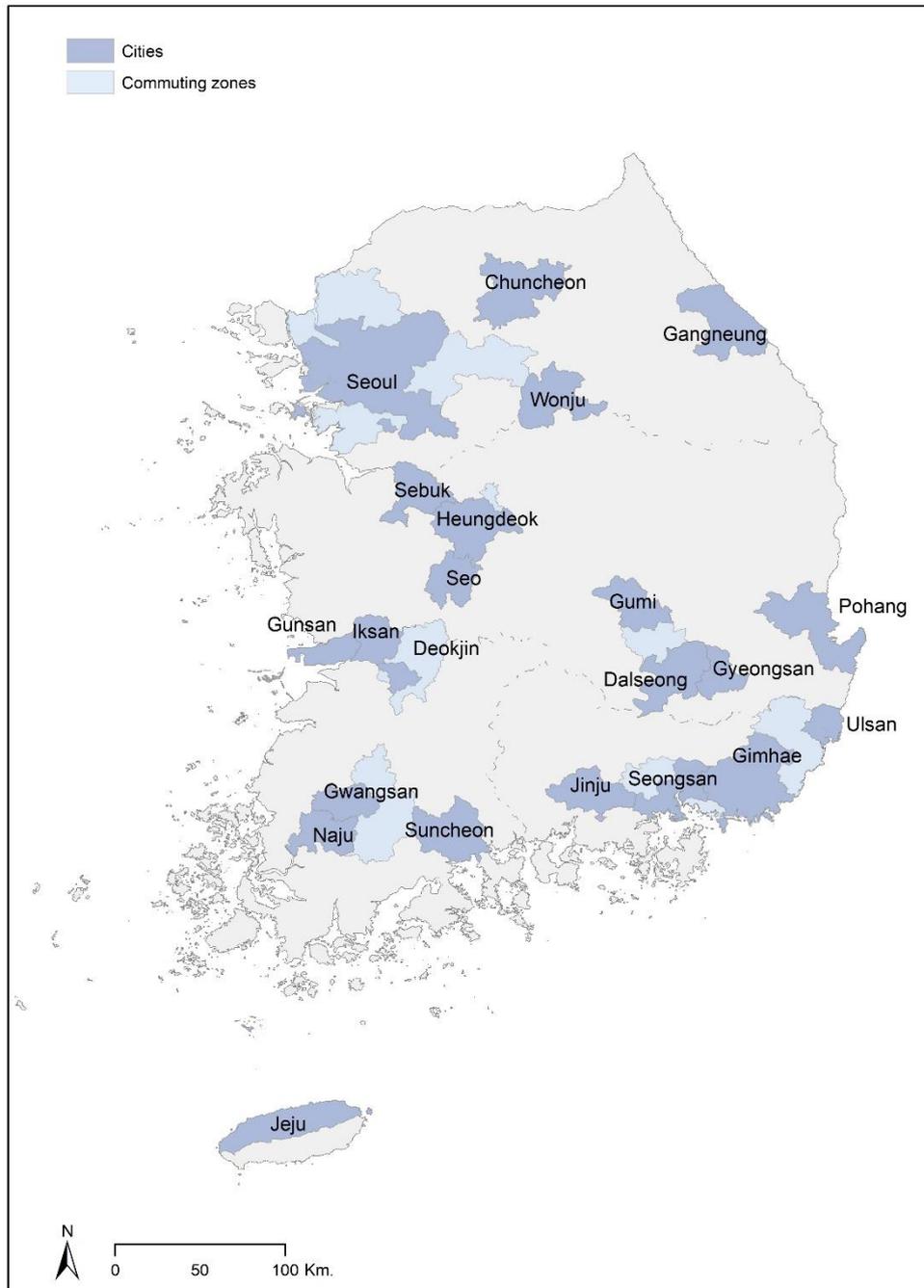


Korea



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