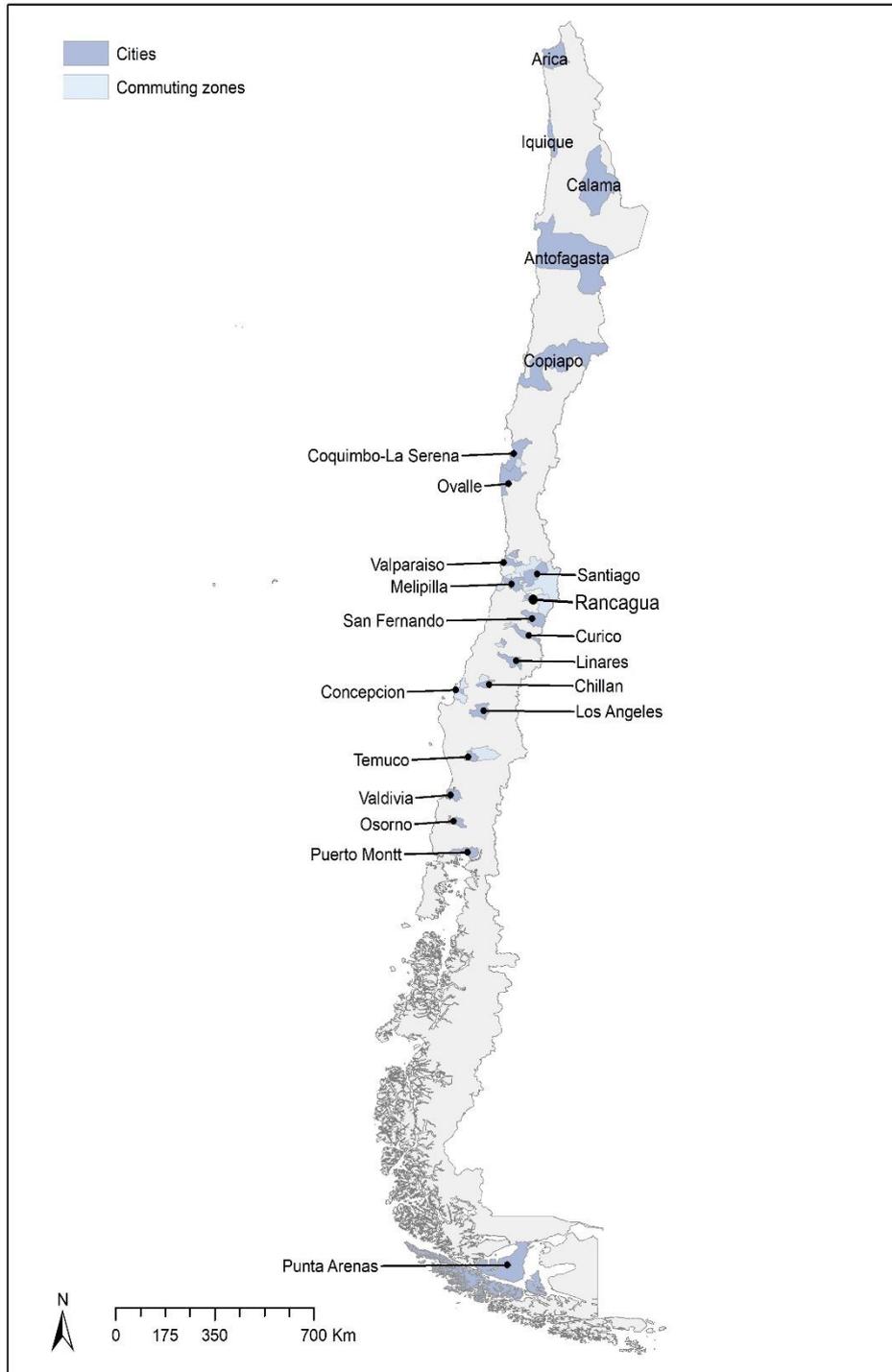# Chile

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