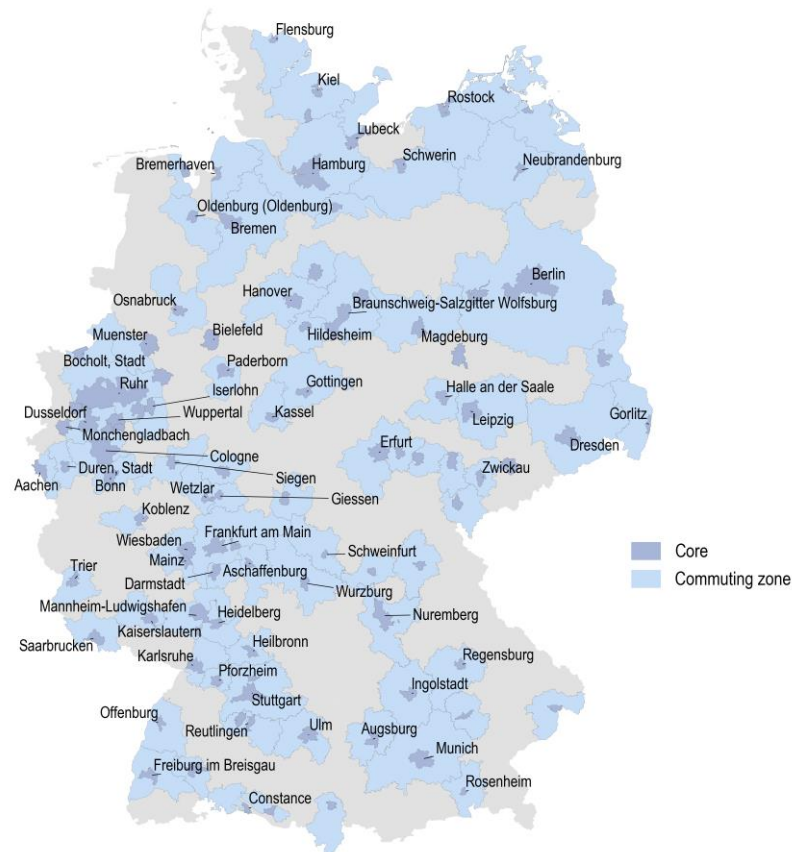


# Germany



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 Germany is the 2011 Geostat grid. The geographic building blocks are the NUTS-3 units. Commuting data comes from the Register.

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

FUA name	FUA code	Size class	Population in 2015 (GHS)	Share of population living in the city (%)
Aachen	DE507	Metropolitan area	532 000	43
Aschaffenburg	DE061	Metropolitan area	371 000	18
Augsburg	DE033	Metropolitan area	648 000	41
Bamberg	DE062	Medium-sized area	218 000	33
Bayreuth	DE059	Medium-sized area	249 000	28
Berlin	DE001	Large metropolitan area	4 950 000	71
Bielefeld	DE017	Metropolitan area	332 000	100
Bocholt, Stadt	DE549	Metropolitan area	374 000	20
Bonn	DE034	Metropolitan area	894 000	41
Brandenburg an der Havel	DE056	Small area	73 000	100
Braunschweig-Salzgitter Wolfsburg	DE083	Metropolitan area	976 000	47
Bremen	DE012	Metropolitan area	1 238 000	44
Bremerhaven	DE527	Metropolitan area	304 000	36
Celle	DE060	Medium-sized area	176 000	39
Chemnitz	DE505	Medium-sized area	239 000	100
Cologne	DE004	Large metropolitan area	1 949 000	68
Constance	DE054	Metropolitan area	268 000	29
Cottbus	DE539	Medium-sized area	223 000	45
Darmstadt	DE025	Metropolitan area	438 000	35

Dessau	DE082	Small area	90 000	100
Dresden	DE009	Metropolitan area	1 316 000	40
Duren, Stadt	DE548	Metropolitan area	256 000	34
Dusseldorf	DE011	Large metropolitan area	1 526 000	49
Erfurt	DE032	Metropolitan area	517 000	40
Flensburg	DE052	Metropolitan area	273 000	29
Frankfurt	DE029	Small area	56 000	100
Frankfurt am Main	DE005	Large metropolitan area	2 573 000	35
Freiburg im Breisgau	DE027	Metropolitan area	629 000	35
Friedrichshafen	DE072	Medium-sized area	208 000	28
Fulda	DE065	Medium-sized area	218 000	29
Gera	DE535	Medium-sized area	191 000	48
Giessen	DE057	Metropolitan area	257 000	30
Gorlitz	DE074	Metropolitan area	254 000	20
Gottingen	DE021	Metropolitan area	449 000	26
Greifswald	DE078	Medium-sized area	235 000	23
Halle an der Saale	DE018	Metropolitan area	415 000	55
Hamburg	DE002	Large metropolitan area	3 176 000	55
Hanover	DE013	Metropolitan area	1 269 000	41
Heidelberg	DE522	Metropolitan area	688 000	23
Heilbronn	DE529	Metropolitan area	444 000	26
Hildesheim	DE542	Metropolitan area	275 000	36
Ingolstadt	DE534	Metropolitan area	471 000	28
Iserlohn	DE045	Metropolitan area	419 000	22
Jena	DE547	Medium-sized area	193 000	57
Kaiserslautern	DE044	Metropolitan area	273 000	35
Karlsruhe	DE035	Metropolitan area	733 000	41
Kassel	DE513	Metropolitan area	430 000	44
Kempten (Allgau)	DE066	Medium-sized area	217 000	31
Kiel	DE039	Metropolitan area	631 000	37
Koblenz	DE042	Metropolitan area	326 000	34
Krefeld	DE508	Medium-sized area	218 000	100
Landshut	DE067	Medium-sized area	218 000	30
Leipzig	DE008	Metropolitan area	972 000	53
Lubeck	DE510	Metropolitan area	400 000	53
Luneburg	DE058	Medium-sized area	180 000	40
Magdeburg	DE019	Metropolitan area	490 000	47

Mainz	DE037	Metropolitan area	416 000	50
Mannheim-Ludwigshafen	DE084	Metropolitan area	1 139 000	47
Marburg	DE053	Medium-sized area	241 000	30
Monchengladbach	DE036	Metropolitan area	252 000	100
Muenster	DE504	Metropolitan area	526 000	59
Munich	DE003	Large metropolitan area	2 825 000	50
Neubrandenburg	DE064	Metropolitan area	251 000	23
Neumunster	DE055	Small area	76 000	100
Nuremberg	DE014	Metropolitan area	1 299 000	55
Offenburg	DE073	Metropolitan area	417 000	14
Oldenburg (Oldenburg)	DE520	Metropolitan area	411 000	38
Osnabruck	DE517	Metropolitan area	508 000	31
Paderborn	DE523	Metropolitan area	302 000	48
Passau	DE081	Medium-sized area	241 000	21
Pforzheim	DE533	Metropolitan area	308 000	37
Plauen	DE063	Medium-sized area	229 000	27
Regensburg	DE028	Metropolitan area	446 000	31
Remscheid	DE530	Medium-sized area	109 000	100
Reutlingen	DE537	Metropolitan area	273 000	41
Rosenheim	DE069	Metropolitan area	308 000	19
Rostock	DE043	Metropolitan area	406 000	48
Ruhr	DE038	Large metropolitan area	5 017 000	71
Saarbrucken	DE040	Metropolitan area	792 000	22
Schweinfurt	DE077	Metropolitan area	268 000	19
Schwerin	DE031	Metropolitan area	296 000	30
Siegen	DE540	Metropolitan area	402 000	24
Solingen	DE516	Medium-sized area	156 000	100
Stralsund	DE071	Medium-sized area	209 000	24
Stuttgart	DE007	Large metropolitan area	2 661 000	31
Trier	DE026	Metropolitan area	258 000	43
Tubingen	DE050	Medium-sized area	216 000	39
Ulm	DE532	Metropolitan area	475 000	36
Villingen-Schwenningen	DE051	Medium-sized area	204 000	39
Weimar	DE030	Medium-sized area	144 000	44
Wetzlar	DE079	Metropolitan area	253 000	20
Wiesbaden	DE020	Metropolitan area	455 000	60
Wilhelmshaven	DE048	Medium-sized area	171 000	43

Wuppertal	DE546	Metropolitan area	328 000	100
Wurzburg	DE524	Metropolitan area	499 000	25
Zwickau	DE544	Metropolitan area	323 000	28

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>.