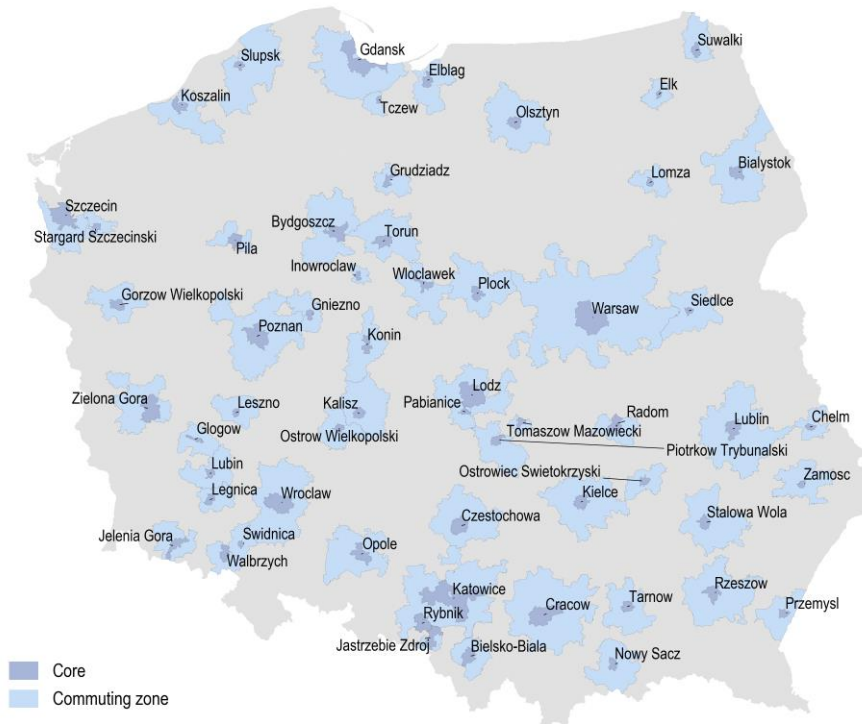


Poland



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 Poland is the 2011 Geostat grid. The geographic building blocks are the LAU-2 units.

Table 1. List of functional urban areas

FUA name	FUA code	Size class	Population in 2015 (GHS)	Share of population living in the city (%)
Białystok	PL011	Metropolitan area	424 000	70
Bielsko-Biala	PL506	Metropolitan area	361 000	48
Bydgoszcz	PL008	Metropolitan area	504 000	70
Chelm	PL042	Small area	88 000	70
Cracow	PL003	Metropolitan area	1 388 000	54
Czestochowa	PL024	Metropolitan area	402 000	57
Elblag	PL512	Medium-sized area	158 000	10
Elk	PL052	Small area	72 000	84
Gdansk	PL006	Metropolitan area	1 127 000	62
Glogow	PL044	Medium-sized area	104 000	63
Gniezno	PL037	Medium-sized area	106 000	64
Gorzow Wielkopolski	PL017	Medium-sized area	162 000	75
Grudziadz	PL517	Medium-sized area	127 000	14
Inowroclaw	PL035	Small area	87 000	84
Jastrzebie Zdroj	PL030	Medium-sized area	191 000	77
Jelenia Gora	PL019	Medium-sized area	138 000	60
Kalisz	PL027	Medium-sized area	212 000	48
Katowice	PL010	Large metropolitan area	2 553 000	55
Kielce	PL012	Metropolitan area	398 000	50

Konin	PL022	Medium-sized area	170 000	44
Koszalin	PL028	Medium-sized area	56 000	13
Legnica	PL516	Medium-sized area	133 000	77
Leszno	PL048	Medium-sized area	115 000	56
Lodz	PL002	Metropolitan area	919 000	83
Lomza	PL047	Small area	88 000	24
Lubin	PL033	Medium-sized area	117 000	69
Lublin	PL009	Metropolitan area	674 000	51
Nowy Sacz	PL020	Metropolitan area	266 000	32
Olsztyn	PL014	Metropolitan area	260 000	66
Opole	PL016	Medium-sized area	252 000	52
Ostrow Wielkopolski	PL039	Medium-sized area	140 000	50
Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski	PL036	Medium-sized area	116 000	61
Pabianice	PL043	Small area	95 000	67
Pila	PL034	Small area	91 000	81
Piotrkow Trybunalski	PL032	Medium-sized area	146 000	50
Plock	PL026	Medium-sized area	222 000	54
Poznan	PL005	Metropolitan area	975 000	56
Przemysl	PL040	Medium-sized area	123 000	13
Radom	PL025	Metropolitan area	285 000	74
Rybnik	PL508	Medium-sized area	138 000	100
Rzeszow	PL015	Metropolitan area	503 000	40
Siedlce	PL031	Medium-sized area	142 000	12
Slupsk	PL029	Medium-sized area	166 000	10
Stalowa Wola	PL045	Medium-sized area	192 000	34
Stargard Szczecinski	PL038	Small area	73 000	8
Suwalki	PL021	Small area	86 000	17
Swidnica	PL049	Small area	107 000	55
Szczecin	PL007	Metropolitan area	72 000	8
Tamow	PL514	Metropolitan area	307 000	11
Tczew	PL051	Small area	79 000	74
Tomaszow Mazowiecki	PL046	Small area	74 000	83
Torun	PL013	Metropolitan area	323 000	62
Walbrzych	PL511	Medium-sized area	254 000	77
Warsaw	PL001	Large metropolitan area	3 087 000	55
Wloclawek	PL513	Medium-sized area	182 000	5
Wroclaw	PL004	Metropolitan area	855 000	73

Zamosc	PL041	Medium-sized area	138 000	18
Zielona Gora	PL018	Medium-sized area	213 000	65

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>.