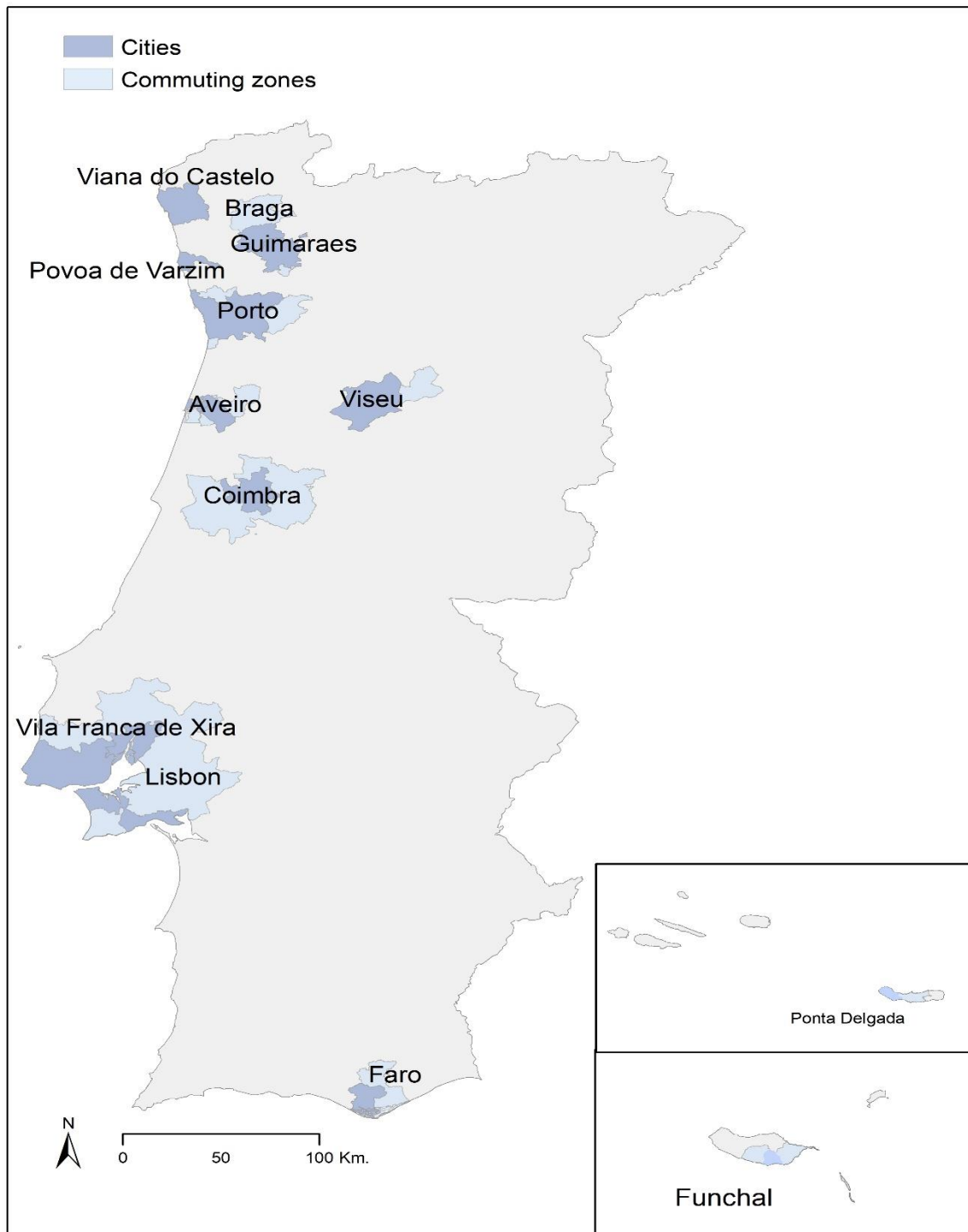


# Portugal



**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 km<sup>2</sup> with a density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> 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**

<b>Fua name</b>	<b>Fua code</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Pop.2015 (GHS)</b>	<b>Share Pop. core (%)</b>
Aveiro	PT008L2	Medium-sized area	140 000	55
Braga	PT003L1	Medium-sized area	250 000	74
Coimbra	PT005L2	Metropolitan area	270 000	51
Faro	PT009L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	53
Funchal	PT004L2	Medium-sized area	210 000	51
Guimaraes	PT505L1	Medium-sized area	180 000	87
Lisbon	PT001L2	Large metropolitan area	2 800 000	83
Ponta Delgada	PT007L1	Medium-sized area	120 000	54
Porto	PT002L2	Metropolitan area	1 270 000	81
Povoia de Varzim	PT019L1	Small area	60 000	100
Viana do Castelo	PT016L1	Small area	90 000	100
Vila Franca de Xira	PT508L0	Medium-sized area	120 000	100
Viseu	PT014L1	Medium-sized area	110 000	89