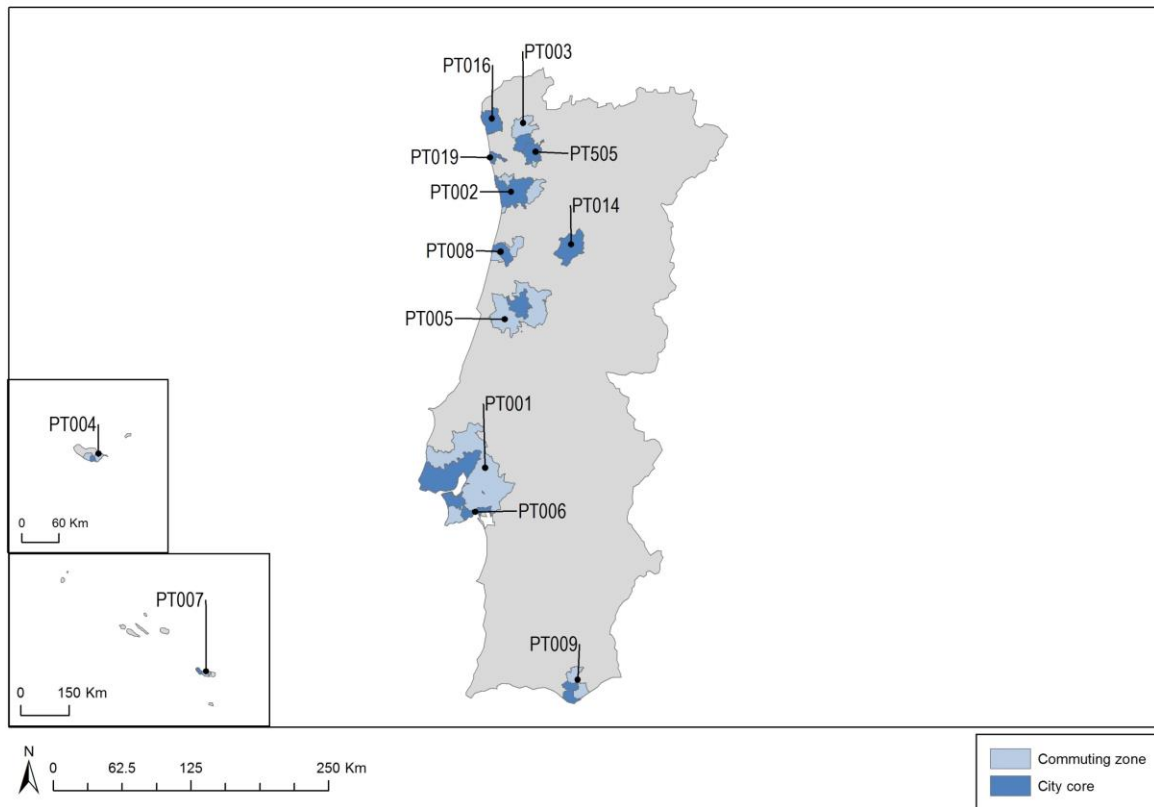


FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREAS IN OECD COUNTRIES: PORTUGAL



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 urban areas, with population between 50,000 and 200,000*
- *Medium-sized urban areas, with population between 200,000 and 500,000*
- *Metropolitan areas, with population between 500,000 and 1.5 million*
- *Large metropolitan areas, with population above 1.5 million*

*Each functional urban area is an economic unit characterised by densely inhabited “city core” and “commuting zone” whose labour market is highly integrated with the cores. The geographic building blocks to define urban areas are the municipalities (e.g. LAU2 in European countries). The city cores are defined using the population grid from the global dataset *Landsat*, referred to circa year 2000. Polycentric cores and the hinterlands of the functional areas are identified on the basis of commuting data (travel from home-to-work) referred to circa year 2000 (Census year).*

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 281 OECD metropolitan areas (functional urban areas with 500 000 or more inhabitants). Additionally, interactive maps, histograms and summary profiles of each metropolitan area are available on the [MetroExplorer](#) tool.



Country	ID on the map	Name FUA	Class type	Total population (2000)	Total population (2014)
Portugal	PT001	Lisbon	Large metropolitan areas	2,638,111	2,886,662
Portugal	PT002	Porto	Metropolitan areas	1,276,205	1,313,829
Portugal	PT005	Coimbra	Medium-sized urban areas	284,196	279,204
Portugal	PT003	Braga	Medium-sized urban areas	227,929	256,427
Portugal	PT004	Funchal	Medium-sized urban areas	200,835	235,558
Portugal	PT505	Guimarães	Small urban areas	182,384	182,433
Portugal	PT008	Aveiro	Small urban areas	134,533	144,673
Portugal	PT007	Ponta Delgada	Small urban areas	118,973	129,020
Portugal	PT006	Setúbal	Small urban areas	107,992	118,340
Portugal	PT009	Faro	Small urban areas	107,878	124,779
Portugal	PT014	Viseu	Small urban areas	93,030	101,418
Portugal	PT016	Viana do Castelo	Small urban areas	88,651	88,848
Portugal	PT019	Póvoa de Varzim	Small urban areas	63,484	63,428
Total functional urban areas				5,524,201	5,924,619
Share of national population in functional urban areas				53.9%	56.8%
Number of functional urban areas					13

Note:

The class type has been computed based on 2001 population data.

The population by metropolitan area has been computed based on the last population census.

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