Italy

Bolzano, Udine, Trieste, Trent, Lecco, Pordenone, Treviso, Varese, Bergamo, Vicenza, Novara, Brescia, Venice, Milan, Padua, Turin, Verona, Ferrara, Asti, Parma, Reggio nell'Emilia, Modena, Ravenna, Sassuolo, Forli, Savona, Bologna, Pesaro, Genoa, Prato, Ancona, La Spezia, Massa, Rimini, Pisa, Florence, Arezzo, Livorno, Perugia, Grosseto, Terni, Pescara, L'Aquila, Rome, Foggia, Campobasso, Barletta, Cerignola, Trani, Latina, Andria, Bari, Toast, Caserta, Avellino, Matera, Naples, Taranto, Lecce, Salerno, Potenza, Sassari, Battipaglia, Cagliari, Cosenza, Catanzaro, Messina, Palermo, Reggio di Calabria, Trapani, Acireale, Catania, Gela, Siracusa, Ragusa
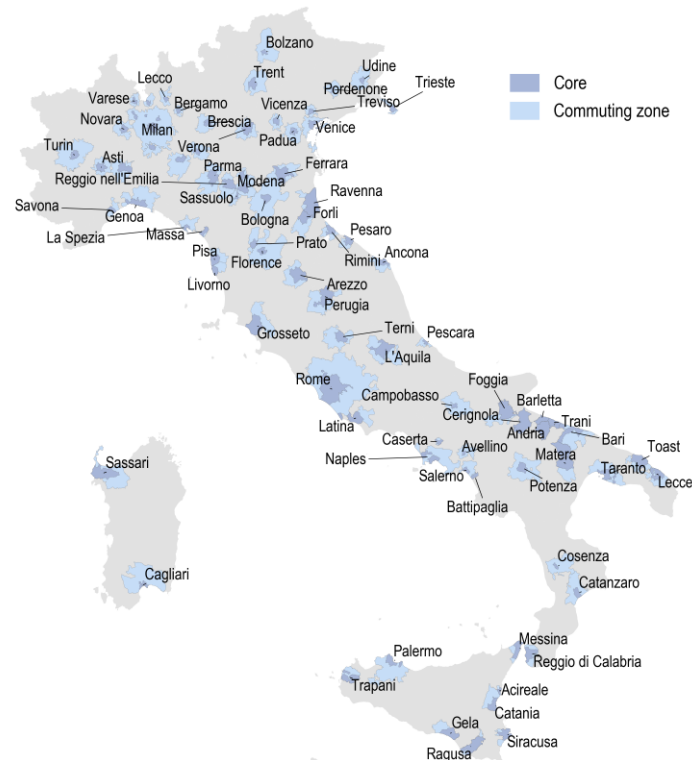
Legend: Core — Commuting zone

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 around 700 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 Italy is the 2011 Geostat grid. The geographic building blocks are the LAU-2 units. Commuting data comes from the 2011 Census.

Table 1. List of functional urban areas

FUA name	FUA code	Population in 2015 (GHS)	Share of population living in the city (%)
Acireale	IT056	61 000	86
Alexandria	IT518	132 000	68
Altamura	IT061	71 000	100
Ancona	IT017	209 000	45
Andria	IT524	101 000	100
Arezzo	IT519	156 000	64
Asti	IT045	114 000	65
Avellino	IT057	153 000	37
Bari	IT008	711 000	57
Barletta	IT038	93 000	100
Battipaglia	IT064	63 000	80
Bergamo	IT511	312 000	37
Bisceglie	IT065	54 000	100
Bologna	IT009	758 000	49
Bolzano	IT034	194 000	54
Brescia	IT029	479 000	41
Cagliari	IT027	473 000	30
Campobasso	IT020	99 000	48
Carpi	IT066	85 000	81

Caserta	IT021	126 000	56
Catania	IT010	620 000	47
Catanzaro	IT024	151 000	56
Cerignola	IT067	56 000	100
Como	IT040	169 000	52
Cosenza	IT048	188 000	38
Cremona	IT013	127 000	55
Ferrara	IT507	208 000	63
Florence	IT007	773 000	47
Foggia	IT031	165 000	86
Forli	IT512	173 000	68
Gela	IT069	80 000	94
Genoa	IT006	665 000	83
Grosseto	IT520	96 000	83
L'Aquila	IT526	94 000	70
La Spezia	IT036	186 000	47
Latina	IT513	181 000	67
Lecce	IT037	233 000	39
Lecco	IT060	140 000	33
Livorno	IT504	180 000	85
Massa	IT047	79 000	87
Matera	IT054	76 000	78
Messina	IT501	253 000	88
Milan	IT002	4 762 000	32
Modena	IT030	363 000	49
Naples	IT003	3 293 000	32
Novara	IT516	160 000	63
Padua	IT028	532 000	40
Palermo	IT005	963 000	70
Parma	IT503	333 000	54
Pavia	IT046	136 000	49
Perugia	IT016	285 000	58
Pesaro	IT039	128 000	71
Pescara	IT019	216 000	49
Piacenza	IT033	203 000	49
Pisa	IT041	186 000	44
Pordenone	IT058	144 000	35

Potenza	IT023	128 000	51
Prato	IT502	278 000	68
Ragusa	IT523	82 000	84
Ravenna	IT506	185 000	86
Reggio di Calabria	IT025	202 000	83
Reggio nell'Emilia	IT505	286 000	60
Rimini	IT508	248 000	57
Rome	IT001	4 142 000	65
Salerno	IT032	242 000	50
Sassari	IT026	213 000	58
Sassuolo	IT073	99 000	41
Savona	IT052	100 000	60
Siracusa	IT509	176 000	61
Taranto	IT022	407 000	47
Terni	IT515	172 000	64
Toast	IT521	153 000	54
Trani	IT525	44 000	100
Trapani	IT522	118 000	55
Trent	IT014	237 000	49
Treviso	IT042	196 000	43
Trieste	IT015	221 000	87
Turin	IT004	1 741 000	50
Udine	IT035	237 000	42
Varese	IT043	189 000	43
Venice	IT011	506 000	44
Verona	IT012	506 000	50
Vicenza	IT514	235 000	49

Note: This document includes information as of 2022.

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.