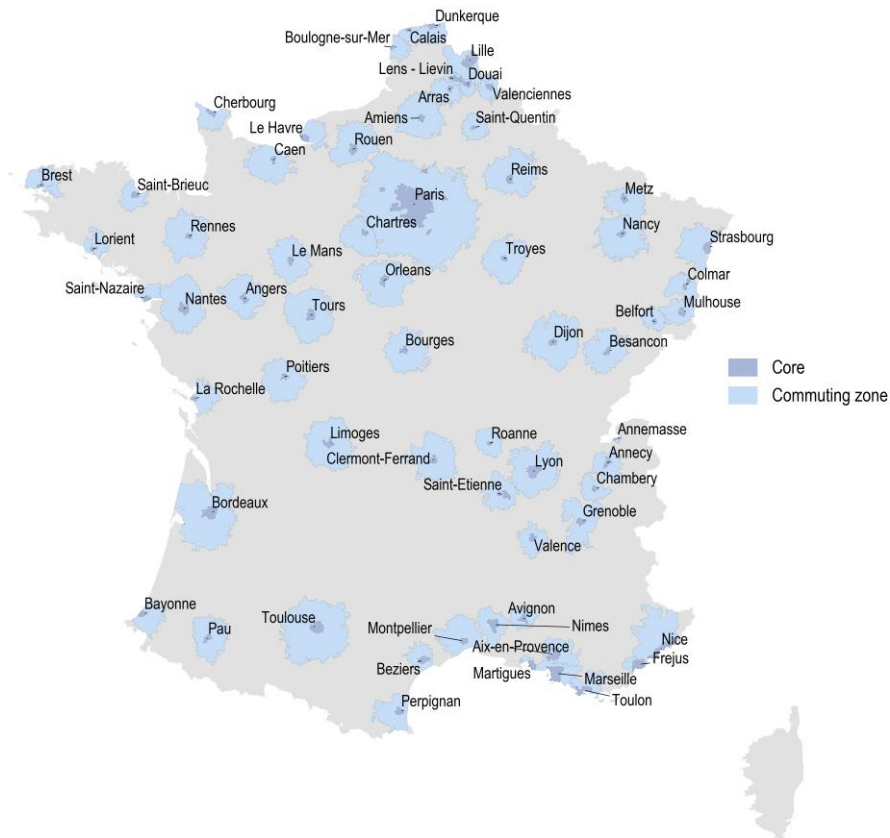


France



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 France 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 (%)
Aix-en-Provence	FR202	343 000	42
Amiens	FR014	337 000	40
Angers	FR036	413 000	38
Annecy	FR048	278 000	42
Annemasse	FR047	86 000	70
Arras	FR064	157 000	43
Avignon	FR039	329 000	33
Bayonne	FR046	261 000	42
Belfort	FR076	143 000	43
Besancon	FR025	280 000	40
Beziers	FR063	185 000	38
Bordeaux	FR007	1 190 000	51
Boulogne-sur-Mer	FR057	158 000	46
Bourges	FR065	171 000	36
Brest	FR037	349 000	37
Caen	FR023	432 000	31
Calais	FR062	136 000	47
Cayenne	FR521	124 000	42
Chambery	FR058	194 000	44

Chartres	FR060	164 000	43
Cherbourg	FR069	147 000	50
Clermont-Ferrand	FR022	490 000	37
Colmar	FR506	199 000	34
Dijon	FR020	407 000	46
Douai	FR209	198 000	44
Dunkerque	FR042	248 000	51
Fort-de-France	FR030	324 000	31
Frejus	FR099	119 000	72
Grenoble	FR026	660 000	45
La Rochelle	FR053	213 000	34
Le Havre	FR012	312 000	59
Le Mans	FR038	370 000	39
Lens - Lievin	FR207	297 000	61
Les Abymes	FR520	280 000	25
Lille	FR009	1 472 000	60
Limoges	FR024	335 000	44
Lorient	FR049	208 000	34
Lyon	FR003	2 016 000	50
Mamoudzou	FR522	60 000	100
Marseille	FR203	1 248 000	70
Martigues	FR324	81 000	76
Metz	FR017	370 000	44
Montpellier	FR010	686 000	41
Mulhouse	FR040	402 000	43
Nancy	FR016	506 000	39
Nantes	FR008	922 000	44
Nice	FR205	1 013 000	64
Nimes	FR044	336 000	42
Orleans	FR019	430 000	45
Paris	FR001	12 794 000	79
Pau	FR045	287 000	40
Perpignan	FR043	400 000	32
Poitiers	FR021	275 000	36
Reims	FR018	343 000	57
Rennes	FR013	672 000	29
Roanne	FR077	129 000	36

Rouen	FR215	685 000	44
Saint Denis	FR028	301 000	49
Saint-Brieuc	FR066	183 000	35
Saint-Etienne	FR011	475 000	38
Saint-Nazaire	FR052	167 000	35
Saint-Quentin	FR079	120 000	41
Strasbourg	FR006	805 000	49
Toulon	FR032	535 000	57
Toulouse	FR004	1 391 000	42
Tours	FR035	508 000	47
Troyes	FR051	208 000	49
Valence	FR214	249 000	38
Valenciennes	FR034	321 000	31

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>.