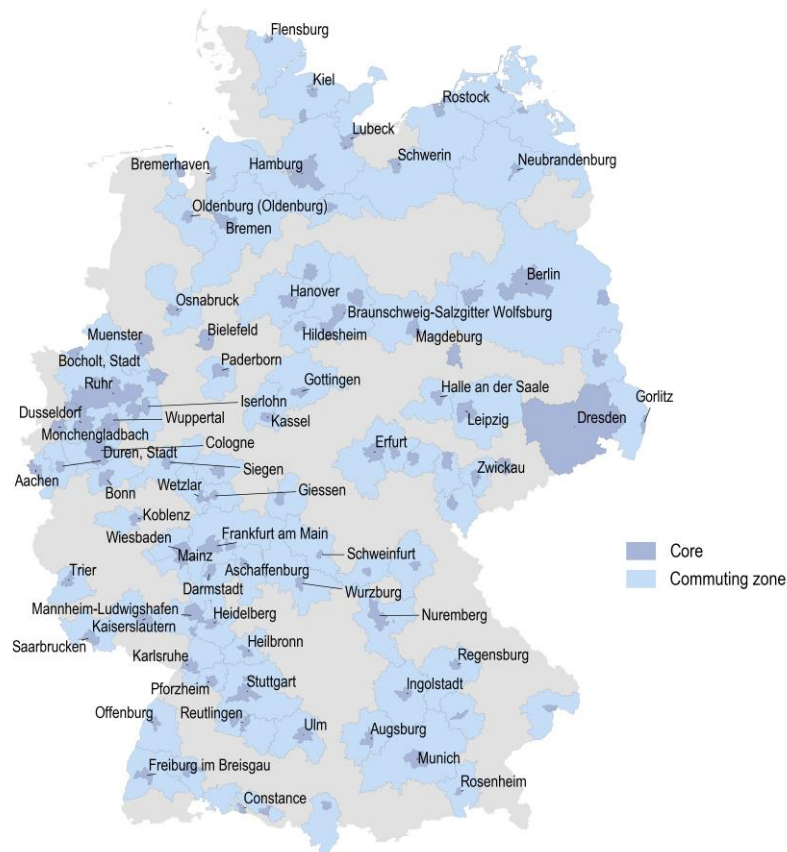


# Germany



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 Germany is the 2011 Geostat grid. The geographic building blocks are the NUTS-3 units. Commuting data comes from the Register.

**Table 1. List of functional urban areas**

FUA name	FUA code	Population in 2015 (GHS)	Share of population living in the city (%)
Aachen	DE507	534 000	44
Aschaffenburg	DE061	371 000	19
Augsburg	DE033	648 000	43
Bamberg	DE062	218 000	32
Bayreuth	DE059	249 000	28
Berlin	DE001	4 952 000	71
Bielefeld	DE017	332 000	100
Bocholt, Stadt	DE549	374 000	20
Bonn	DE034	897 000	41
Brandenburg an der Havel	DE056	71 000	100
Braunschweig-Salzgitter Wolfsburg	DE083	974 000	48
Bremen	DE012	1 234 000	44
Bremerhaven	DE527	304 000	35
Celle	DE060	176 000	39
Chemnitz	DE505	238 000	100
Cologne	DE004	1 951 000	67
Constance	DE054	259 000	27
Cottbus	DE539	221 000	45
Darmstadt	DE025	436 000	35

Dessau	DE082	89 000	100
Dresden	DE009	1 316 000	100
Duren, Stadt	DE548	257 000	34
Dusseldorf	DE011	1 519 000	50
Erfurt	DE032	517 000	40
Flensburg	DE052	275 000	28
Frankfurt	DE029	57 000	100
Frankfurt am Main	DE005	2 577 000	35
Freiburg im Breisgau	DE027	630 000	35
Friedrichshafen	DE072	198 000	30
Fulda	DE065	218 000	30
Gera	DE535	191 000	48
Giessen	DE057	256 000	31
Gorlitz	DE074	259 000	20
Gottingen	DE021	451 000	25
Greifswald	DE078	236 000	23
Halle an der Saale	DE018	415 000	56
Hamburg	DE002	3 173 000	54
Hanover	DE013	1 271 000	40
Heidelberg	DE522	685 000	22
Heilbronn	DE529	444 000	26
Hildesheim	DE542	273 000	36
Ingolstadt	DE534	470 000	27
Iserlohn	DE045	417 000	22
Jena	DE547	193 000	57
Kaiserslautern	DE044	273 000	35
Karlsruhe	DE035	733 000	41
Kassel	DE513	427 000	45
Kempten (Allgau)	DE066	218 000	30
Kiel	DE039	631 000	38
Koblenz	DE042	321 000	34
Krefeld	DE508	214 000	100
Landshut	DE067	219 000	30
Leipzig	DE008	971 000	53
Lubeck	DE510	402 000	54
Luneburg	DE058	180 000	41
Magdeburg	DE019	491 000	47

Mainz	DE037	416 000	50
Mannheim-Ludwigshafen	DE084	1 139 000	48
Marburg	DE053	241 000	30
Monchengladbach	DE036	253 000	100
Muenster	DE504	526 000	59
Munich	DE003	2 823 000	51
Neubrandenburg	DE064	251 000	24
Neumunster	DE055	76 000	100
Nuremberg	DE014	1 298 000	55
Offenburg	DE073	416 000	14
Oldenburg (Oldenburg)	DE520	412 000	39
Osnabruck	DE517	508 000	31
Paderborn	DE523	302 000	48
Passau	DE081	240 000	21
Pforzheim	DE533	309 000	38
Plauen	DE063	230 000	27
Regensburg	DE028	446 000	31
Remscheid	DE530	108 000	100
Reutlingen	DE537	275 000	39
Rosenheim	DE069	306 000	19
Rostock	DE043	401 000	48
Ruhr	DE038	5 020 000	71
Saarbrucken	DE040	794 000	21
Schweinfurt	DE077	268 000	20
Schwerin	DE031	296 000	30
Siegen	DE540	402 000	24
Solingen	DE516	154 000	100
Stralsund	DE071	204 000	25
Stuttgart	DE007	2 659 000	31
Trier	DE026	260 000	43
Tubingen	DE050	215 000	39
Ulm	DE532	476 000	36
Villingen-Schwenningen	DE051	204 000	39
Weimar	DE030	144 000	43
Wetzlar	DE079	251 000	20
Wiesbaden	DE020	455 000	60
Wilhelmshaven	DE048	171 000	43

Wuppertal	DE546	336 000	100
Wurzburg	DE524	499 000	25
Zwickau	DE544	322 000	29

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>.