Annex A. Country examples: EU country delineations of functional areas

This section visually presents the set of delineated labour market areas in four European Union countries that participated in the grant exercise on labour market areas issued by Eurostat. The chosen experimental approach identified 83 functional areas in Hungary (Figure A A.1), 311 functional areas in Finland (Figure A A.2), 103 in Bulgaria (Figure A A.3), and 25 in Portugal (Figure A A.4).

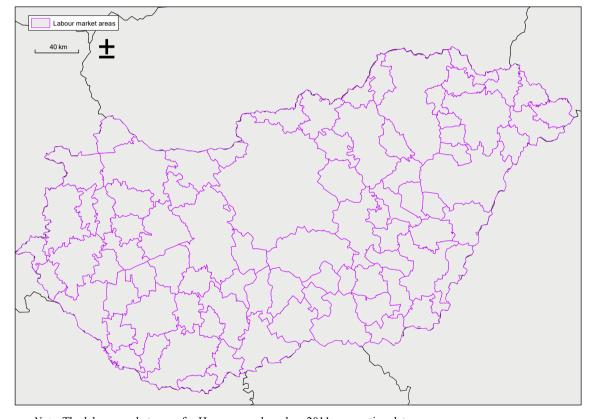


Figure A A.1. Labour market areas in Hungary

Note: The labour market areas for Hungary are based on 2011 commuting data.

Source: Eurostat (2015), Harmonised Labour Market Areas.

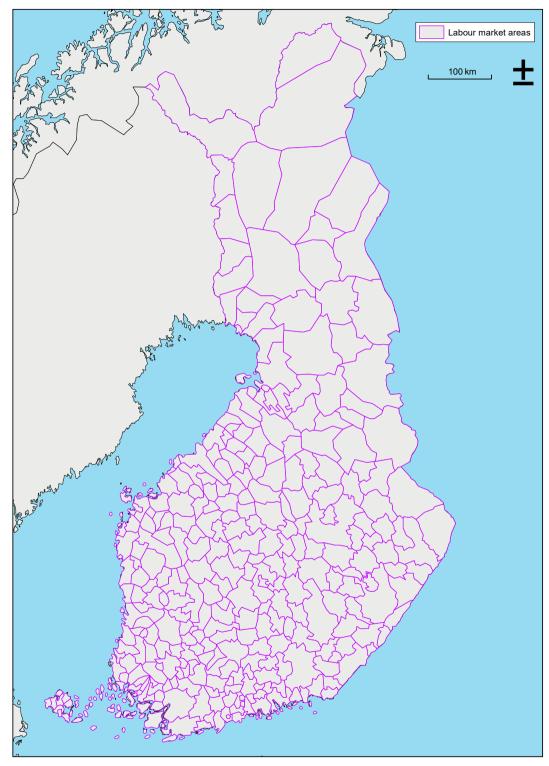


Figure A A.2. Experimental labour market areas in Finland

Note: The figure provides the 2018 experimental labour market areas for Finland using two types of building blocks – municipalities and postal areas. The parameters used are: SC_{min} 66%, SC_{target} 90%, W_{min} 3 000, W_{target} 40 000.

Source: Eurostat (2015), Harmonised Labour Market Areas.

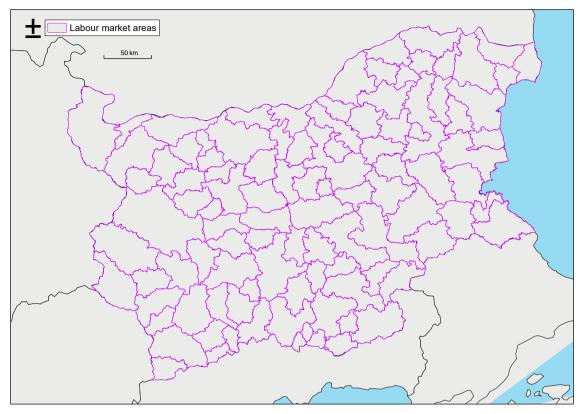


Figure A A.3. Labour market areas in Bulgaria

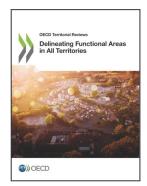
Note: The labour market areas for Bulgaria are based on 2011 commuting data. *Source*: Eurostat (2015), *Harmonised Labour Market Areas*.



Figure A A.4. Labour market areas in Portugal

 $\it Note$: The labour market areas for Portugal are based on 2011 commuting data.

Source: Eurostat (2015), Harmonised Labour Market Areas.



From:

Delineating Functional Areas in All Territories

Access the complete publication at:

https://doi.org/10.1787/07970966-en

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2020), "Country examples: EU country delineations of functional areas", in *Delineating Functional Areas in All Territories*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/f3c6aa15-en

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. Extracts from publications may be subject to additional disclaimers, which are set out in the complete version of the publication, available at the link provided.

The use of this work, whether digital or print, is governed by the Terms and Conditions to be found at http://www.oecd.org/termsandconditions.

