

Degree of Urbanisation

Defines population density in a particular area, i.e. the average number of residents per square kilometre in a given area. It distinguishes three types of areas based on grid cells of one square kilometre.

High-density clusters are grid cells of one square kilometre with a density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per square kilometre and a minimum population of 50,000.

Urban clusters are grid cells of one square kilometre with a density of at least 300 inhabitants per square kilometre and a minimum population of 5,000.

Rural grid cells are grid cells outside urban clusters.

Code Label

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| 1 | Thinly populated area (More than 50% lives in rural grid cells) |
| 2 | Intermediate density area (Less than 50% lives in rural grid cells and less than 50% lives in high-density cluster) |
| 3 | Densely populated area (At least 50% of the population lives in high-density clusters) |