



# People and space- The Degree of Urbanisation Method and its implementation status

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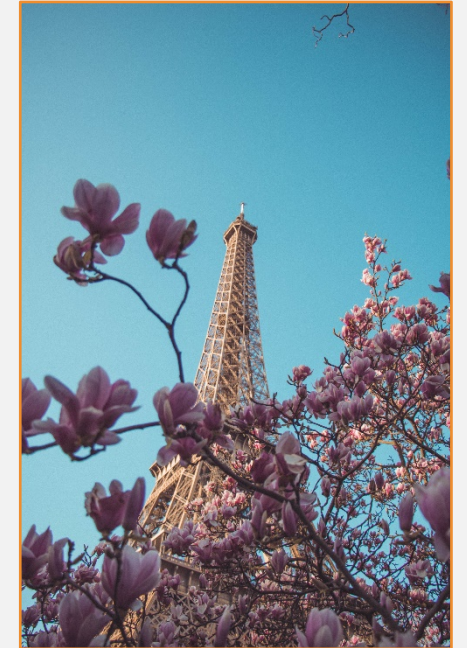
# Why do we need a global methodology?

- Many policy relevant statistical indicators should be measured in rural areas, urban areas or in cities
- Many of these indicators are highly sensitive to where the boundary is drawn

Washington D.C.  
**23°**



Paris  
**23°**



**For international comparison we need a harmonised methodology**

# These SDG indicators are highly sensitive

## to the **rural** definition used

- 4.1.1 Children in school & proficiency
- 4.6.1 Adult literacy and numeracy
- 6.1.1 Access to safe drinking water
- 7.1.1 Access to electricity
- 8.10.1 Use of banking services
- 9.c.1 Coverage by mobile network
- 9.1.1 Rural population with access to an all weather road

## to the **city** definition used

- 11.2.1 Population that has convenient access to public transport
- 11.3.1 Land consumption over population growth
- 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities
- 11.7.1 Open public space for public use for all

# Partnerships at the international level



- **Partnerships:** Engage with a limited set of countries and support them in implementing the methodology; Organise workshops for countries ; Bi-lateral pilot projects



**Methodology:** Reach out to thematic domains and support the implementation of the degree of urbanisation; for e.g. next population census, SDG monitoring; etc.; Address methodological issues identified during the consultations

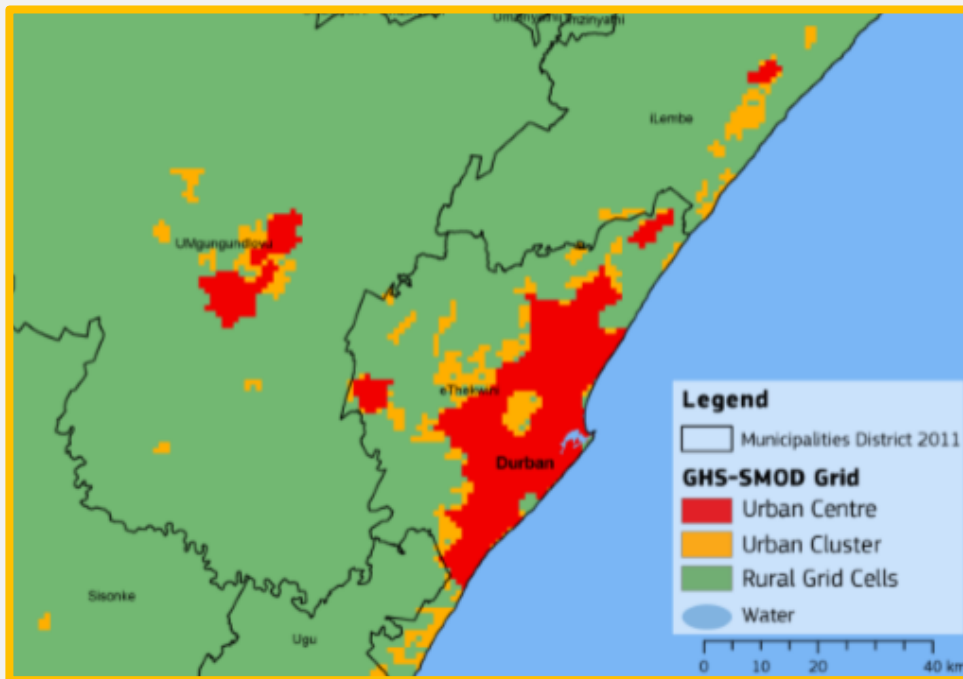


- **Communication & advocacy:** Maintain a dedicated webpage with up-to-date information; Promote the manual; Share information on this methodology at international events



# The Degree of Urbanisation level 1

Step 1 – Identify clusters based on population density, size and contiguity



Urban centre, urban cluster and rural grid cells around Durban, South Africa

Source: (Florczyk et al 2019)

# Three types of grid cells depending on population and its density

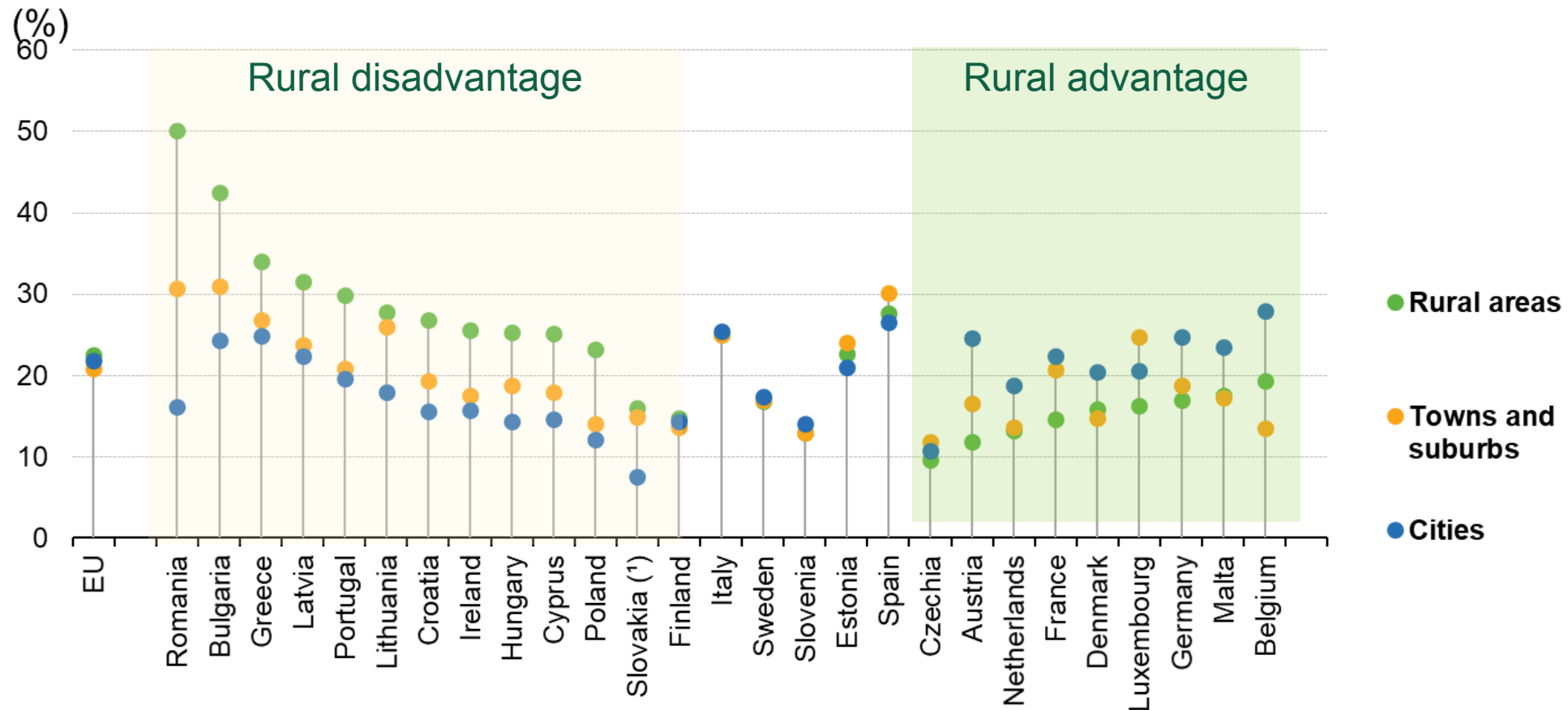
Urban centres	Contiguous cells with density above <b>1,500 residents per km<sup>2</sup></b> and at least <b>50,000</b> people
Urban Clusters	Contiguous cells with a density above <b>300 residents per km<sup>2</sup></b> and at least <b>5,000</b> people
Rural grid cells	Cells with a density below <b>300 residents per km<sup>2</sup></b> and other cells outside urban clusters and centres

# Three types of local units

Cities	> 50% population in urban centres
Towns and semi-dense areas	> 50% population in urban clusters and not classified as city
Rural area	> 50% population in rural grid cells

# Wide variation in several EU members

**People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by degree of urbanisation, 2021**

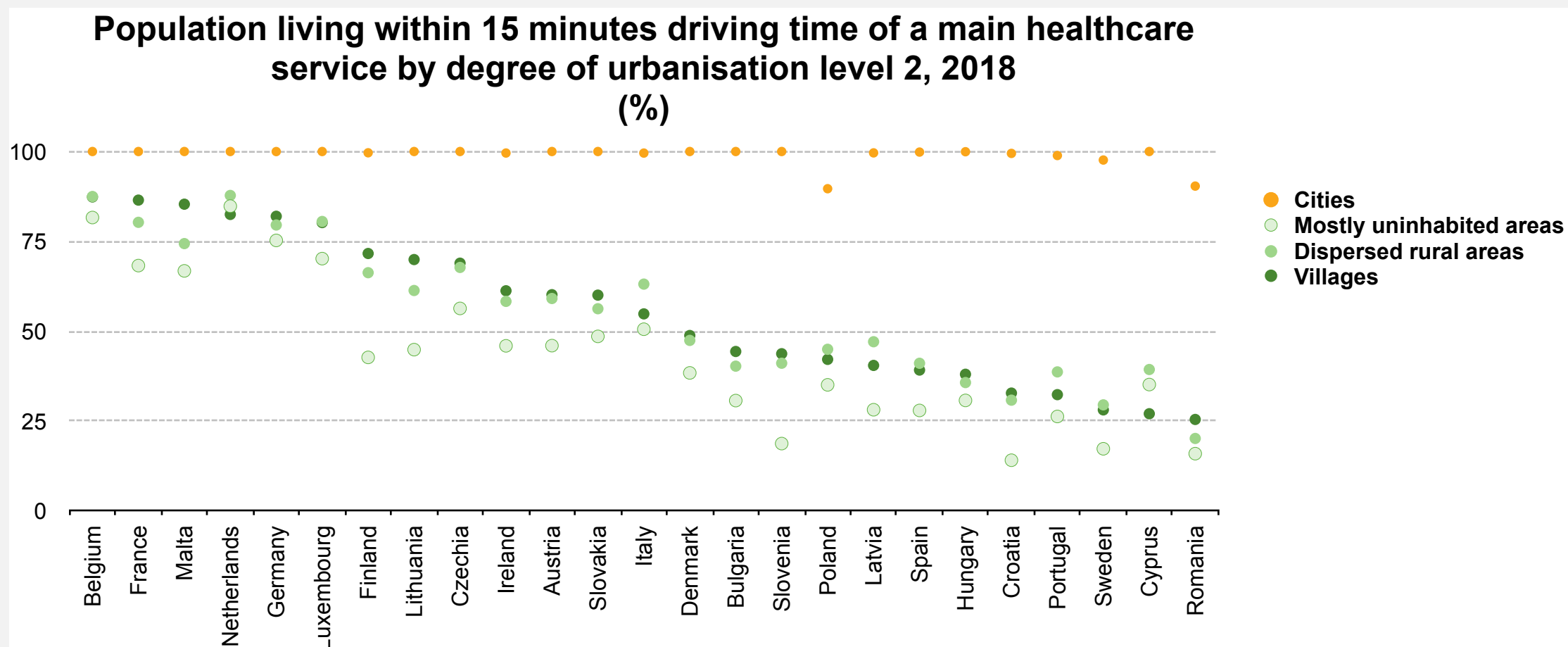


(¹) 2020.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc\_peps13n)



# Accessibility of healthcare – cities compared to villages



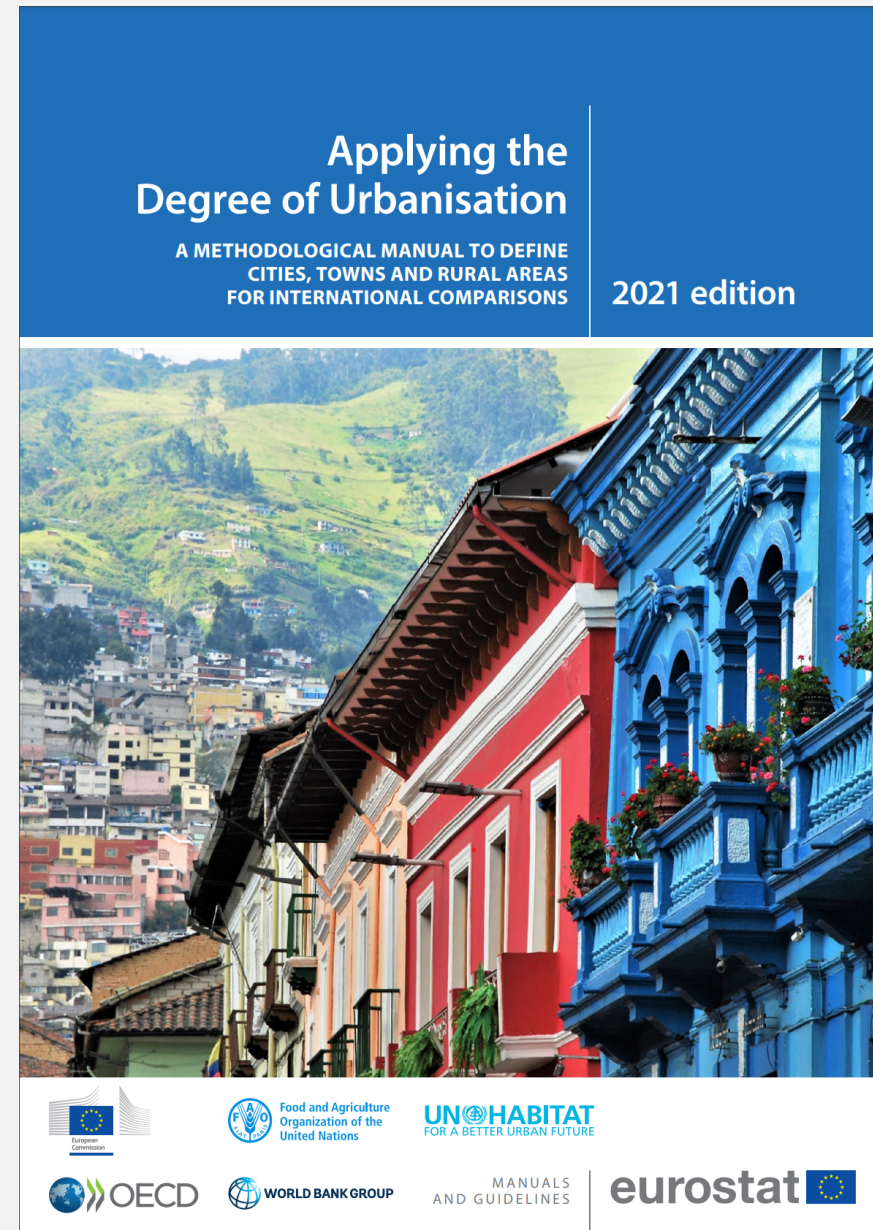
Note: Estonia and Greece, not available. Ranked on the share for villages.

(<sup>1</sup>) Excluding Estonia and Greece.

Source: TomTom Multinet, 2020, Geostat population grid 2018, Eurostat-GISCO hospital location, 2020

# Joint Manual

- Available in three languages: English, French and Spanish <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/ks-02-20-499>
- Also an online article (which includes a few updates) [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Applying\\_the\\_degree\\_of\\_urbanisation\\_manual](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Applying_the_degree_of_urbanisation_manual)



# Examples: Korea, Turkiye, Lebanon & Chile

