



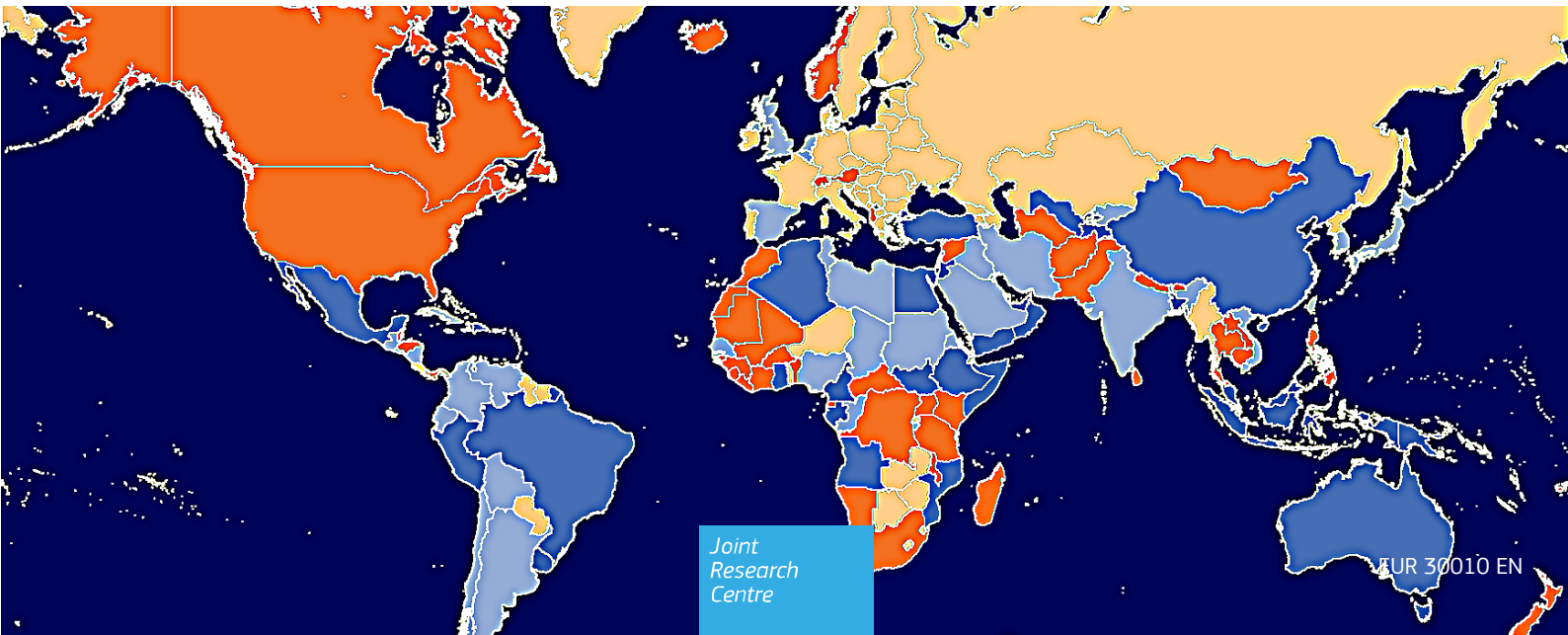
European
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JRC SCIENCE FOR POLICY REPORT

Atlas of the Human Planet 2019

*A compendium of
urbanisation dynamics
in 239 countries*

2020



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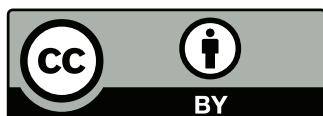
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Figure 1 <https://ourworldindata.org/world-population-growth>, p. 7,

Figure 16 *Adobe Stock, 2019, p. 30,*

Figure 36 *Adobe Stock, 2019, p. 45,*

Figure 39 *Adobe Stock, 2019, p.48,*

Figure 41 *Adobe Stock, 2019, p.49,*

Figure 53 *Adobe Stock, 2019, p.58,*

Figure 56 *Adobe Stock, 2019, 60,*

Figure 65 *Adobe Stock, 2019, 73.*

Cover Image: The map classifies countries according to the share of population in urban areas in 2015 and the change of this share since 1990. In countries in blue the share of population in 2015 in urban areas is above global average, in countries in orange this share is below global average. Countries with a dark blue or orange tones accounted for an increase of the share of urban population above global average, the ones in the light tone for one below global average.

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Abstract

The Atlas of the Human Planet 2019 presents key human settlements and urbanisation statistics for 239 countries based on the progress made towards the development of a people-based global harmonised definition of cities and rural areas. Figures and statistics presented in the Atlas 2019 are the result of massive automatic big data processing carried out at the European Commission Directorate General Joint Research Centre in the framework of the Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) combining satellite imagery and census information to map settlements, understand their characteristics, and report about their changes over 40 years' time (1975 – 2015).

The Atlas explains the fundamentals of the GHSL, and the service it provides to upscale to the globe the Degree of Urbanisation method (currently adopted as European Union Regulation). Based on the global application of the method the Atlas presents a global urbanisation brief, a commented series of highlights on global human settlement development trajectories, supported by 239 urbanisation briefs, which form the knowledge base for the next generation of urban and territorial policy, development and cooperation action, and global reporting on progress made towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Development Agenda as a whole.

Foreword



Ensuring sustainable urban development is a vital element of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant urban agendas around the social, environmental, and economic dimensions. SDG 11 aims to ensure that cities are sustainable, offer better career and business opportunities, provide safe and affordable housing, and facilitate resilient societies and economies. It involves among many actions, investments in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways for all by 2030. In a fast urbanising world, we need to know where and how people live, map the characteristics and growth patterns of our human settlements, and utilize such information in close to real-time for planning our next phase of urban development. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development considerable progress has been made on developing and rolling-out the globally negotiated monitoring framework. For SDG 11, there is a mixed experience of success amidst challenges. To reach a

complete coverage of the SDG 11 indicators and secure these as Tier I, we need to monitor and report on close to 10,000+ cities annually. Achieving such milestones requires building the capacities of local government, national systems, civil society, academia, private sector, and working together at the global levels to deploy smart technologies and address any other emerging challenges.

UN-Habitat recently reached out to the Group on Earth Observation (GEO) for support from the GEO community in enhancing coordination and delivering EO based solutions to monitor the urban dimensions of SDGs. We have learnt that to succeed, coordination and appropriate use of technology for monitoring urban SDGs related indicators such as shares of slums, public space, access to public transport etc. are key. Hence, I am pleased to introduce this urbanization focussed fourth edition of the Atlas of the Human Planet, which is a contribution of Global Human Settlement Layer project of the European Commission to the GEO Human Planet Initiative.

This edition consciously integrates novel data, information reporting and knowledge production to help policy makers and researchers in the field of territorial and environmental policy, human settlements management and planning to recognise specific patterns of spatial and demographic changes that took place across the globe over the last 40 years. Compelling data and information systems about the characteristics of human settlements are fundamental pillars for the implementation of the 2030 Development Agenda, and this latest Atlas demonstrates the reach and applications of new technologies, geospatial data integration and processing prowess for societal benefits. At the UN-Habitat’s Global Urban Observatory, which is a specialized unit in charge of urban data and statistics, we strive to monitor global progress in implementing many global Agendas such as the New urban Agenda, SDGs, Climate Change Framework, etc. and profile urban conditions and trends at regional, country and city levels. The knowledge and data produced by the Global Human Settlement Layer framework is an important step towards increasing the global coverage of relevant urban datasets and thereby demonstrating the UN Data Revolution principles that seek to engage with countries in developing and producing timely, accessible and detailed information.

The knowledge produced with this atlas covers 40 years of dynamics of human settlements changes from which we can learn and improve our awareness and evidence-based planning of 21st century sustainable human settlements.

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The **GHSL team**, led by Thomas Kemper (JRC) comprises in 2019 Donato Airaghi (Engineering), Christina Corbane (JRC), Daniele Ehrlich (JRC), Aneta J. Florczyk (JRC), Sergio Manuel Carneiro Freire (JRC), Luca Maffenini (UniSystems), Michele Melchiorri (Engineering), Martino Pesaresi (JRC), Panagiotis Politis (ARHS Developments), Filip Sabo (ARHS Developments), Marcello Schiavina (JRC), Pierpaolo Tommasi (Fincons), and Luigi Zanchetta (JRC).

Executive Summary

The Atlas of the Human Planet 2019 provides key figures about urbanisation in 239 countries across the globe. With a continued increase of the global urban population, and the environmental, social and economic implications of urbanisation, it is key to increase our awareness of the physical and demographic aspects of urbanisation. This Atlas uses a globally harmonised concept to delineate settlement typologies (the GHS Settlement Model grid) and a population grid (the GHS Population grid) to derive urbanisation statistics compiled in 239 Country Urbanisation Briefs. The briefs report on trends over 40 years of urbanisation status, dynamics and Sustainable Development Goals targets.

Policy Context

The Atlas of the Human Planet 2019 contributes directly to the voluntary commitment to develop a people-based Global Definition of Cities, Urban and Rural Areas¹. The definition is essential for monitoring of progress in achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development². The monitoring across regions of the world requires common approaches to reporting and data collection. This Atlas presents Country Urbanisation Briefs, which provide harmonised information at country level supporting policymakers and researchers in analysing and responding to urbanisation processes and serves as baseline for the 2030 Development Agenda, the New Urban Agenda and other international frameworks.

The Atlas of the Human Planet 2019 is also a deliverable to the GEO (Group on Earth Observations) Human Planet Initiative³. The initiative maximises the use of (big) open data through artificial intelligence (AI) to bring Earth Observation (EO) data in the socio-economic and other domains. By developing a new generation of measurements and information products, the initiative provides new scientific evidence and a comprehensive understanding of the human presence on the planet that can support global policy processes with agreed, actionable and goal-driven metrics.

Key Conclusions

The focus of the Atlas of the Human Planet 2019 is on key urbanisation and human settlements figures (organised in 239 country brief) and commented global analysis over 40 years' time (1975 – 2015). This vast data and fact book is based on a harmonised method to identify settlement classes across the globe. This is implemented with the GHSL Settlement Model Grid, that is the result of modelling and geoinformation production to scale the Degree of Urbanisation method developed in the European Union to the globe.

Information contained in this Atlas serve as companion for researchers, experts, and policy makers for a first hand quick reference on key human settlement statistics. The global picture provided in the commented statistics adds to the global knowledge on urbanisation, sustainable urban development trajectories and SDG 11. It highlights that the periodic production of global statistics on human settlements helps addressing several policy areas in the European Commission portfolio as well as in global agreements on sustainable development.

Main Findings

The application of the European Degree of Urbanisation definition to the globe provides novel statistics and understanding of human settlement dynamics. First, with the harmonised definition of urban areas, a rather different share of global urban population is obtained. In 2015 76.5% of the global population is accounted in settlements of the urban domain (5.6 billion people). Second, the hierarchy of urban centres has changed over time. Urban centres have almost doubled in number (from more than 6,900 in 1975 to more than 13,100 in 2015) and their population size has also grown. The globe is experiencing an urban driven process of demographic growth. In the majority of countries urban population grows faster than the rural one. The process of urbanisation follows different speeds across world regions. Most countries in Africa are urbanising faster compared to the global average, while in most countries the global North the transition is below global average. Urban areas are rather efficient in the use of land (SDG 11.3.1). The efficiency is increasing with progression in settlement class (from the village to the city). Suburban areas have an efficiency that is on average half that of urban centres. In the last 25 years, urban population has more than doubled almost all across sub-Saharan Africa, while it was shrinking in Eastern Europe. A big gap persists for the built-up area per capita. In the majority of countries in the Global North, the built-up area per capita in 2015 is at least 25% higher than global average, and in several countries it is even double or more than three times the global average.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/about_en

² <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

³ <https://www.earthobservations.org/activity.php?id=119>

Related and Future JRC work

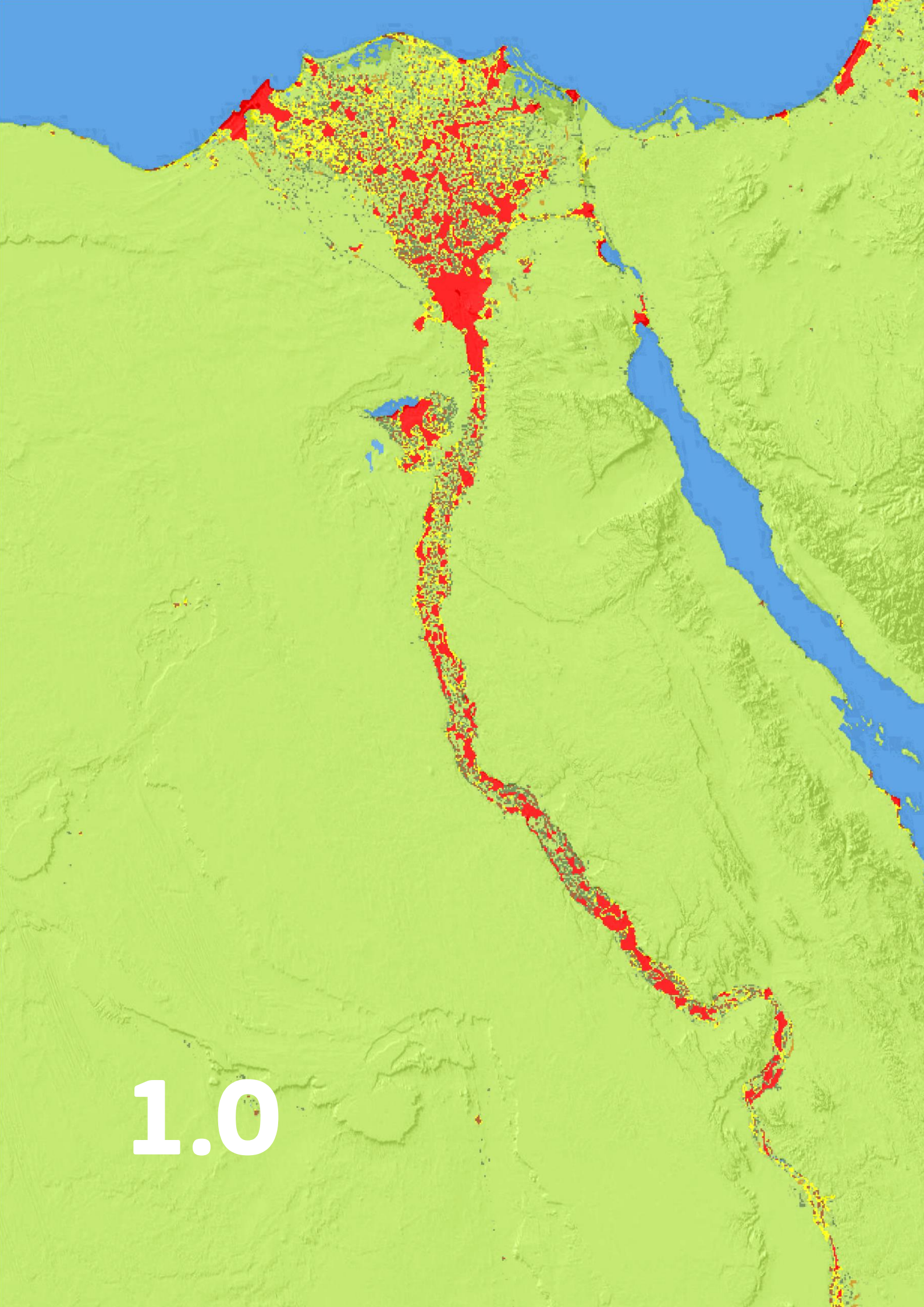
At the core of the GHSL framework is the understanding of the planet. The project supports several Knowledge Centres in the Commission (Disaster Risk, Territorial Policies, Migration and Demography). The GHSL project is the key test cases of the Joint Research Centre Earth Observation Data and Processing Platform (JEODPP). The processing power and storage of JEODPP are essential for the success of GHSL, which relies on artificial intelligence approaches applied to global fine scale data sets.

The UN Statistical Commission is expected to discuss the global definition in 2020. In the run-up to the discussion, the GHSL project at the JRC supports the partners of the commitment (OECD, World Bank, FAO, and UN-HABITAT) with the promotion of the definition in the UN member states through workshops and pilot applications.

Following the successful 'fitness for purpose' test of the GHSL products, the JRC is working with the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) and Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW), on an integration of settlements products in the Land Monitoring Service of the Copernicus programme.

Quick guide

The Atlas of the Human Planet 2019, fourth in the Atlas series, exploits the 2019 public release of GHSL data (GHSL Data Package 2019). This GHSL data set combines Earth Observation satellite data and demographic information and applies a people-based global definition of cities, urban and rural areas to all countries of the world. The 2019 edition of Atlas presents a Global Urbanisation Brief commenting key urbanisation and human settlements statistics and maps over a 40 years' timeframe (1975 – 2015) as a compilation of *Country Urbanisation Briefs* for 239 countries. Information and data contained in this report support policy areas in regional policy, external actions, development and cooperation and are a key contribution to the baseline information for the 2030 Development Agenda.



1.0

1 Introduction

1.1 Urbanisation

Human population on Earth has nearly tripled since 1950 (Figure 1) and, as expected, the human settlement have also expanded. Even the most remote locations on Earth show signs of human presence. However, most of the growth is taking place in the urban domain – the cities, towns and suburbs. This Urbanisation – the increase of population living in urban areas - is manifested by the spatial increase of settlement size and in a higher distribution density. However, no precise statistics on settlement sizes and settlement number was available. In a planet populated by more than seven billion people and projected to increase to over nine billion, settlements continue to increase. Demographic growth is an important factor for urban expansion, but not the only one. Migration and economic growth are also important factors, especially in countries with developing economies.

Settlements continue to change due to the population dynamics, economic changes, fuelled by access to new opportunities. This report aims to provide key figures about the presence of people on the planet using a classification of human settlements, delineated in a globally consistent manner by measuring densities of people across the globe and their dynamics to express changes. This work has a global scope and aims to provide an insight also on the least inhabited areas of the world. The work uses a people based definition to characterise settlements (section 3.3 p.21). Putting people at the core of the definition allows addressing the resilience and wellbeing of societies, their impact on natural resources and the exposure to natural hazards ensuing from a changing climate.

World population by region

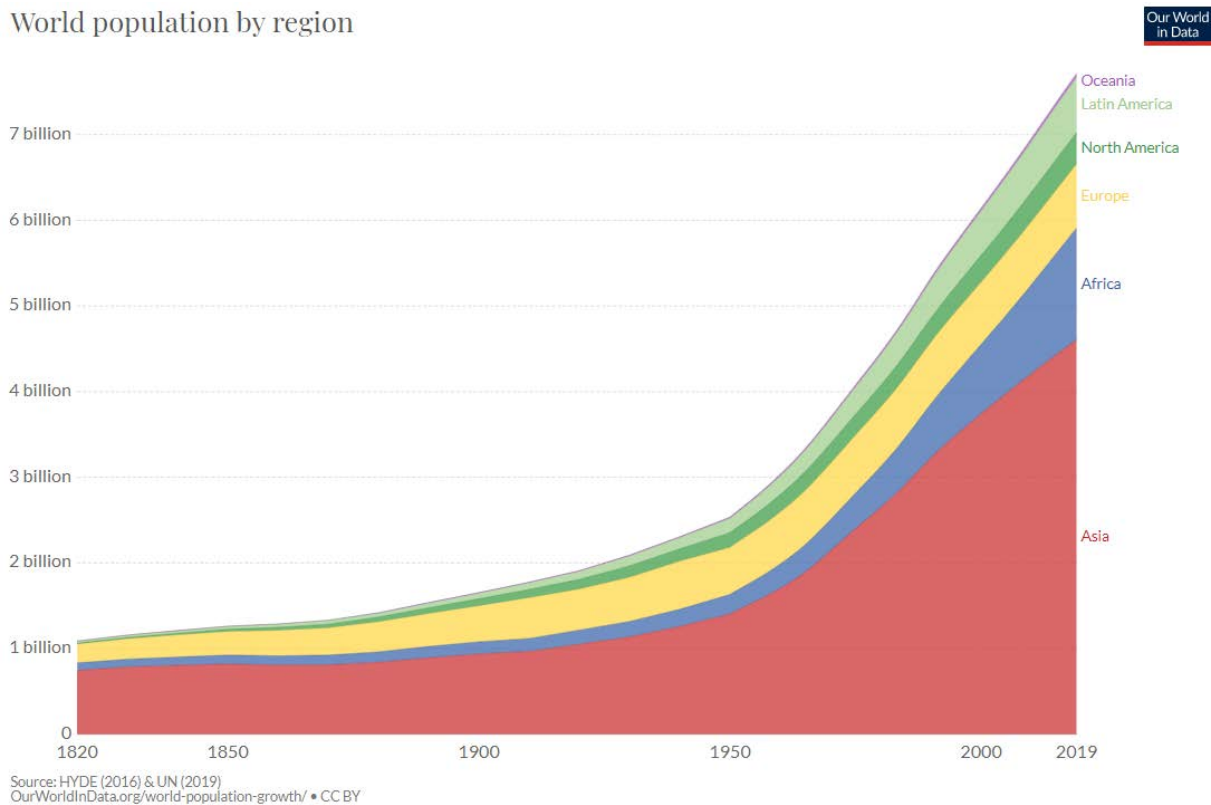


Figure 1 World population growth in Roser et al. 2019

This work was initiated to address the need for global fine scale data on human presence on the planet Earth. The information are needed to address disaster risk, urbanisation, hazard impacts or for generating indicators. In fact, good spatial measures of settlement sizes and distribution were not available until recently. While population data are available from national censuses conducted at decadal interval, for long there has been no equivalent measure for the global built environment that can report on the spatial size of human settlements. This lack of consistent, harmonised, spatial data of human settlement has several causes: 1) low income countries often do not have the resources to build information systems to monitor settlement development; measures of the built environment are collected mostly in high income countries for managing cities and the urbanisation process; 2) settlement mapping is often accounted for in large and wealthier cities, foremost

capital cities, it is less accounted for in rural regions with smaller settlements; 3) there is no fast and inexpensive way to measure the built environment.

Current datasets are available from cadastre/land registry constructed often for taxation purposes, from topographic maps, or from land use maps and from satellite imagery. Land registries are fine scale datasets, but in many countries their access is still restricted. In addition, land registry data from the technical point of view are not suitable for compiling global datasets. Alternative settlement information is available from land use or land cover data that have been generated at continental and even global scale based on Earth Observation data. Most of them include information on the built environment; in fact, a number of global land cover datasets do generate urbanisation statistics. However, the human settlements extent in these maps varies significantly across remote sensing derived maps (A. J. Florczyk, Melchiorri, et al. 2019).

This report shows that the global built-environment has already increased to the size of Romania over the last 40 years and a similar growth is projected to take place in the next 30 years. As urban areas consume 75% of the resources of the planet (Seto et al. 2014), the management of human settlements, the life styles, and the consumption patterns within settlements and urban areas will determine the sustainability of the planet. Global policies are addressing the global sustainability challenges in settlements and urban areas in the framework of the 2030 Development Agenda, with the SDG 11 that aims to “*Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*”. Human settlements are also the focus of the New Urban Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Climate Agreement.

1.2 Urbanisation challenges and opportunities

Urbanisation is a major trait of contemporary human development. It is a major driver of the economic development, it has effects on the environment and climate, and it is interconnected with the global flow of people, natural and financial resources. Urbanisation brings a number of challenges at local, regional and global scales. For example, many fast growing cities are struggling to keep up with the spatial growth imposed by the increase in population. They have to offer adequate housing and lifeline infrastructure to supply energy and clean water, to assure good living conditions and transport infrastructure to move people to the work place. In addition, many cities and settlements are not able to generate the economy that offers jobs to sustain the settlements population, or generate the electricity supplies. Many more developed cities have deficiencies in providing affordable housing, in the supply of efficient transport infrastructure and in an economy that offers occupation to its inhabitants. They have developed unsustainable growth pattern. Therefore, their sustainable development challenges are largely focused on reducing the demand for resources, improve energy efficiency, and decrease emissions.

Urbanisation influences societal and natural processes at local, regional and global scale. By urbanizing, societies concentrate people, resources, wealth, and the wellbeing of their people. At the same time, urbanisation decreases the ability of landscape to deliver natural services such as clean water and clean air. The enormous waste production in large and densely populated cities creates additional threats to supply of clean water. The sustainable urban process aims to develop societies linked to their environment without compromising the function of landscapes and ecosystem that provide basic services of nature from which societies depend and by absorbing the externalities of societies. It is cities that use large part of societal resources and produce large part of the wastes. This has an impact at different scales. Locally, urban expansion and use of resources may overtax the ability of the environment to assure clean air or absorb the wastes. At regional level, the demand of water may exceed that of aquifers to be replenished; at the global scale the cumulative carbon dioxide emission are impacting meteorological and climatological processes of the entire planet.

The urbanisation process and development trajectories are significantly interdependent and understanding them plays a key role to achieve the 2030 Development Agenda targets. The World Bank Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018 reports that urban dwellers living in slums continue to increase, although respectively to the share of the total urban population it has decreased. Also, in most countries the safe levels of fine particulate matter were exceeded, with broad local and seasonal variations causing premature deaths and severe economic losses (World Bank Group and World Bank 2018). The 6th Global Environmental Outlook (UN Environment 2019) reports on the many different pressures generated by urban areas on the local and global environment. Urbanisation is a global societal process with consequences that are not yet completely assessed also for the gaps and limitations in the data available on urban populations. Even basic information on degree of urbanisation or size and population of a city are not available as needed (Satterthwaite 2010). In fact, urban and territorial policies are yet to be developed and implemented in many regions of the world. Emphasizing

governance of urbanisation is urgently needed and it would certainly benefit from a broader understanding of the urbanisation status and dynamics across the globe.

1.3 Urbanisation analysis in the Global Human Settlement Layer framework

Within the GHSL framework, urbanisation is addressed as three inter-related issues: 1) the spatial physical growth of settlements; 2) the demographic change of the settlement's population, and 3) the classification of the settlements. The spatial growth can be directly addressed with EO derived human settlement maps with global coverage (Schneider, Friedl, and Potere 2009). The maps provide an assessment of the settlement areas at specific points in time; in this Atlas for the epochs 1975, 1990, 2000, and 2015. The demographic component of urbanisation is generally assessed through demographic census surveys and reported at coarse spatial units. The GHSL framework uses these demographic statistical data in combination with the settlement maps to generate global fine-scale population grids at 250 m. The built-up area and population grids are finally used to classify the settlements based on their population density into cities, towns, suburbs and smaller settlement classes. This provides new insights on the reporting of urban and rural areas and on the new urbanisation patterns emerging from continuous urban expansion.

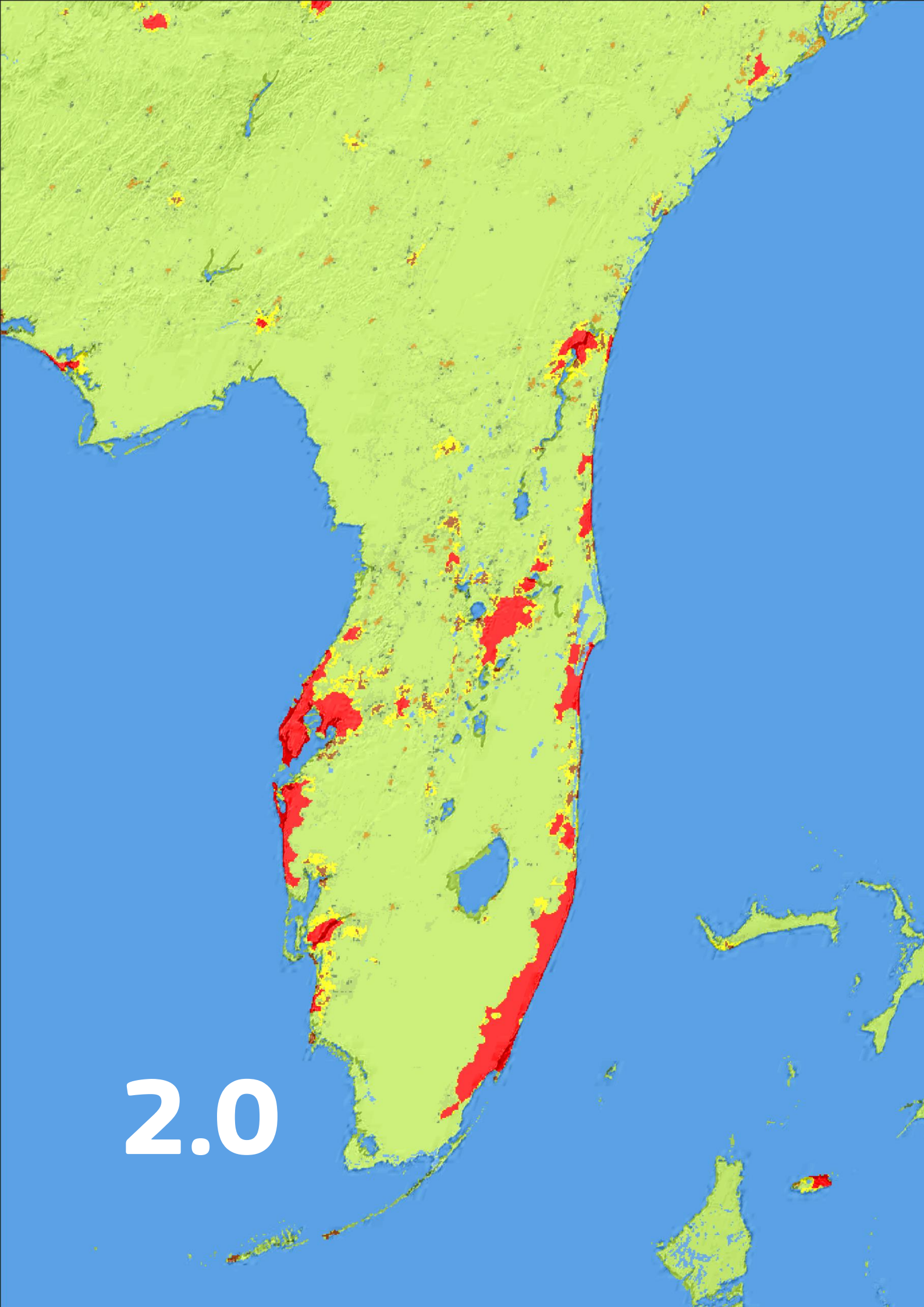
Apart from the generation of spatial data sets, the GHSL framework provides also a set of tools that allow replicating the analysis or using new, proprietary data. The MASADA (Massive Spatial Automatic Data Analytics) tools facilitate the detection of built-up area from remote sensing data (with specific workflows designed for the Sentinel-1/2 platforms). The DUG (Degree of Urbanisation Grid) tool allows application of the "Degree of urbanisation" definition model to classify settlements. The LUE (land use efficiency) tool generated the land use efficiency (SDG 11.3.1) from gridded population and built-up area layers. Finally, the Smart Dissolve tool the aggregates polygons (i.e. census tracts) that are below a given areal threshold.

With the advances in Earth observation and data processing, innovative methods, and a fully open architecture, the GHSL framework substantially support the advances in urbanisation analysis.

1.4 Atlas structure and guide

The Atlas of the Human Planet 2019 provides a quantitative and visual description of the global process of urbanisation and human settlements development over 40 years (1975 – 2015) with analytics and a series of *Country Urbanisation Briefs* using Big Earth Data science applications in support to policy making.

Chapter 2, starting on the next page, introduces the GHSL 'Fundamentals', namely the background of the of the GHSL project, its principles and the core features of its products. Chapter 3 ("GHSL data and releases" p.19) presents the scientific components of the GHSL baseline layers, outlining salient features of data production. Chapter 4 ("Global Definition of Cities, Urban and Rural Areas" p.27) focusses the Global Definition of Cities, Urban and Rural Areas. Chapter 4 provides also the policy context in which the European Commission is leading a voluntary commitment together with other intergovernmental institutions to improve the harmonisation of data collection and reporting of indicators for urban and rural areas. In Chapter 5 ("Urbanisation briefs" p.5) we sum up a global analysis of the urbanisation process as result of the 239 *Country Urbanisation Briefs* (also listed in chapter 5). Chapter 6 ("Summary of previous editions of the Atlas of the Human Planet") contains a synthetic review of the previous three Atlas editions (p. 68). Chapter 7 features conclusion remarks (p. 79). Section 8 the list of annexes, definitions, and disclaimers (p.505).



2.0

2 Fundamentals

The GHSL is framed around three general principles (M. Pesaresi 2018):

- i) operating in an open and free data and methods access policy (open input, open method, open output),
- ii) enabling reproducible, scientifically defensible, fine-scale, synoptic, complete, planetary-size, and cost-effective information production, and
- iii) facilitating information sharing and multilateral democratization of the information production, and collective knowledge building.

The first and second principle call for public, scientific control of the data and the information production methods generating the GHSL information and derived findings. The second and third principle call for automatic information production methods being able to process systematically the large mass of baseline data lowering down the cost of the information production. This moves the human efforts from the information extraction to the discussion of the observed facts and ultimately to derive decisions. In the frame of the above, there are three main principles applied in the design of the GHSL automatic information production system. They are shortly recalled here: i) test and apply real-world (big) data scenarios, ii) produce evidence-based output analytics, and iii) facilitate repeatability of the results. The principles are comprehensively presented as example to policy support in the SDG context in (Michele Melchiorri et al. 2019).

The GHSL has developed in the framework of the hierarchical abstraction paradigm for Big Earth Data processing from low abstraction to high abstraction (Figure 2). This paradigm uses base level (Level-0 data – the input) that consist of enormous volumes of data (at the level of petabytes), for example Earth Observation data, including the Landsat imagery collections dating back to the 1970's, or the Sentinel-1 composite mosaic (Corbane et al. 2017). Level 0 data are unstructured, spatially inconsistent, and with heterogeneous geographical and temporal coverage. In particular, information is typically not harmonised, heterogeneous and rapidly changing. Big Earth data are in fact high-volume, high-velocity, and high-variety information assets. The processing of such data demands cost-effective, innovative forms of information processing for enhanced insight and decision making. GHSL addresses big data processing with a pragmatic adaptive perspective based on artificial intelligence (AI) techniques. AI is used to find the relevant associations between different data streams at different levels of abstraction/semantics and different scales with the minimal set possible of assumptions.

The processing of Level 0 generates a higher Level 1 - that of information. It contains the two GHSL baseline layers (built-up areas GHS-BUILT and population GHS-POP). The GHS-BUILT is the spatially most accurate and the least abstract information about the human presence on the planet, i.e. the buildings. From the GHSL perspective, a “building” is the physical part of the human presence or the spatial extension that is observable and measurable using the available satellite sensors. The concept of “buildings” formalized by the GHSL are *enclosed constructions above ground, which are intended or used for the shelter of humans, animals, things or for the production of economic goods and that refer to any structure constructed or erected on its site* (Martino Pesaresi et al. 2013). This abstraction is very similar to the standard topographic definition of the “building” class as compiled in the INSPIRE directive⁴, except that the condition of the *permanency of the structure* it is not in the GHSL definition. The GHSL definition of built-up also includes refugee camps, informal settlements, slums and other temporary settlements and shelters.

The population grid, GHS-POP, is the second baseline layer in Level 1. This information layer is derived from the combination of global collections of national population census data and global built-up areas as extracted from Earth Observation data analytics (GHS-BUILT). Therefore, it is an intermediate abstraction information layer. The population data are collected by national censuses with heterogeneous criteria and heterogeneous updates in time. In the approach taken by the GHSL, they are first harmonised in the space and time domains. Then, the population is distributed proportionally in all the built-up areas identified in the corresponding census polygons using the same set of data interpolation and spatial disaggregation methods (Freire et al. 2016).

⁴ INSPIRE Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe D2.8.III.2 Data Specification on Buildings – Draft Technical Guidelines http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/documents/Data_Specifications/INSPIRE_DataSpecification_BU_v3.0rc3.pdf

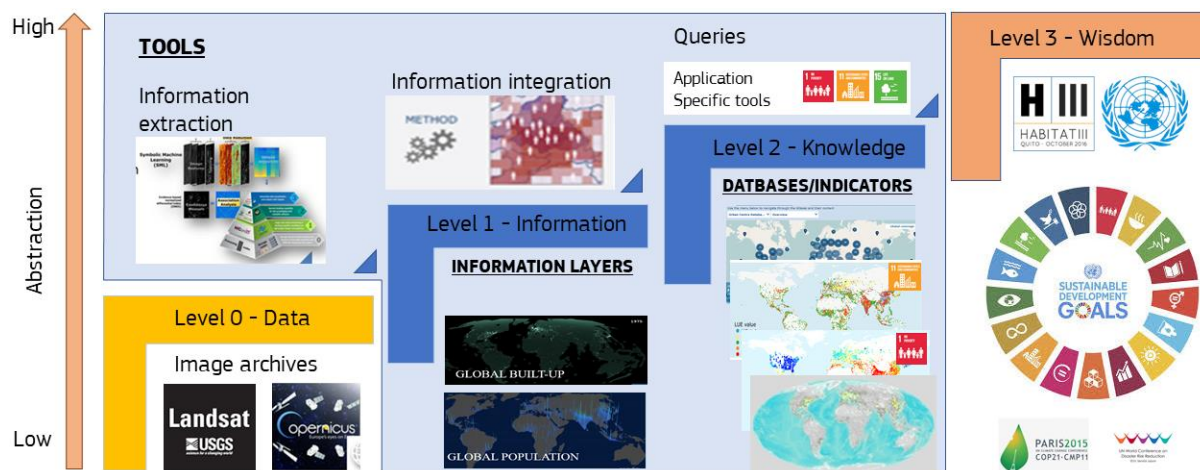


Figure 2 GHSL Hierarchical abstraction levels

At Level 1, the amount of Level 0 source data has been drastically reduced to a few information layers. Understanding the information on the presence of buildings and people in a spatial domain is now straight forward.

Level 1 information can now be processed to increase the abstraction and to generate knowledge (Level-2). The Level 2 knowledge layer described here is the Settlement Model grid (GHS-SMOD), a gridded layer that has partitioned the built-environment in settlement typologies based on population density, population size and contiguity. It is provided with the finest spatial detail (1 km²) by combining the two less-abstract and more-spatially-detailed baseline Level 1 layers built-up (GHS-BUILT) and population grids (GHS-POP) also conceptualised as “Essential societal variables” (Ehrlich et al. 2018). For example, an urban area is outlined as a cluster of grid cells with a population exceeding 300 inhabitants per cell and reaching 5,000 in the cluster with a minimum density of built-up. This settlement classification model (GHS-SMOD) is used among other applications to generate urban and rural statistics.

The knowledge on the settlement typologies and the degree of urbanisation created at Level 2, is structured in databases that can be queried by decision makers to generate Level 3 – referred herein as Wisdom (Figure 2). For example, a number of SDG indicators require a disaggregation into urban and rural population. With the GHS-SMOD grid the indicators can be calculated accordingly and can provide insights to decision makers at all levels.

The settlement model includes unique characteristics produced by a co-evolution process between decision makers and science/technicians that is briefly explained here. The GHS-SMOD model implemented by the GHSL is consistent with the “Degree of urbanisation” (DEGURBA) model adopted by EUROSTAT⁵. It discriminates three settlement class abstractions: 1) Urban Centres, 2) Urban Clusters and 3) Rural areas. The discrimination is based on the population density in the square kilometre grid⁶, total settlement population and other spatial generalization parameters. Additional abstraction (i.e. by integrating other geospatial data, for example on climate, temperature, exposure to natural hazard, and others) results in the creation of databases (i.e. the GHSL Urban Centre Database). The creation of such level of knowledge (Level-2) is fundamental to support the “story telling” and data analytics to support decision making. The appropriate data queries and research design applied to Level-2 lifts the knowledge production to a higher level, that of *wisdom* that can be used to support policymaking, public discussion and policy implementation.

In the GHSL paradigm, the base layer GHS-BUILT is designed to be the most stable against different visions and approaches, while GHS-SMOD is the most abstract and as such exposed to conceptual changes and alternative problem settings proposed by the different stakeholders involved. The modular hierarchical abstraction schema used in the GHSL design allows ‘protecting’ the investment made in the global, fine-scale information gathering (built-up and population grids) from perturbations on the abstract classification schema that may be introduced by different decision-makers involved in the process that potentially lead to the production of different problem setting and abstractions. On the other side, the modular hierarchical abstraction schema facilitates the test of alternative abstract models on the same agreed information baseline, facilitating

⁵ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/overview> and Regulation (EU) 2017/2391 of the European Parliament and of The Council

⁶ densely, intermediate density and thinly populated areas

the discussion and the comparison of the results also between international stakeholders not necessary sharing the same high abstraction definitions.

The following sections help the reader to understand fundamental concepts of GHSL and its data. The first subparagraph deals with extraction of information from satellite imagery (2.1.1) and built-up definition. The second paragraph describes the process to combine built-up grids with census data to produce the population grids (2.1.2).

The third paragraph (2.1.3) illustrates the key elements and rules of the GHS-SMOD Grid, derived from the New Degree of Urbanization (Lewis Dijkstra and Hugo Poelman 2014): specifically, the rules for defining *Urban Centres*, *Urban Clusters* and rural settlements are illustrated.

The fourth paragraphs show with simple images, and example of three GHSL datasets (GHS-BULT, GHS-POP and GHS-SMOD) for the area of Madrid, Spain.

The following sections are non-technical explanation of the scientific workflows deployed for the production of GHSL data, documented in the GHSL Data Package 2019 (Florczyk et al. 2019). The main data characteristics of the data are then described in chapter 3 GHSL data and releases p.19.

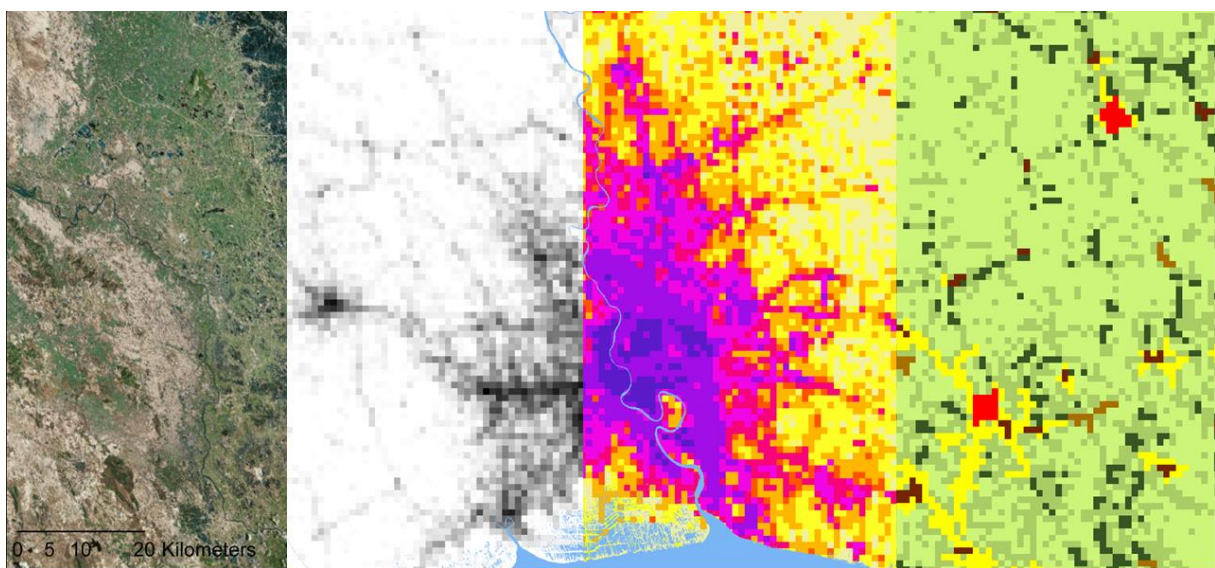


Figure 3 Transition from Landsat imagery to built-up areas extraction (GHS-BUILT), population modelling (GHS-POP), and settlements classification (GHS-SMOD), examples in the area of Bangkok (Thailand) information layers of the epoch 2015.

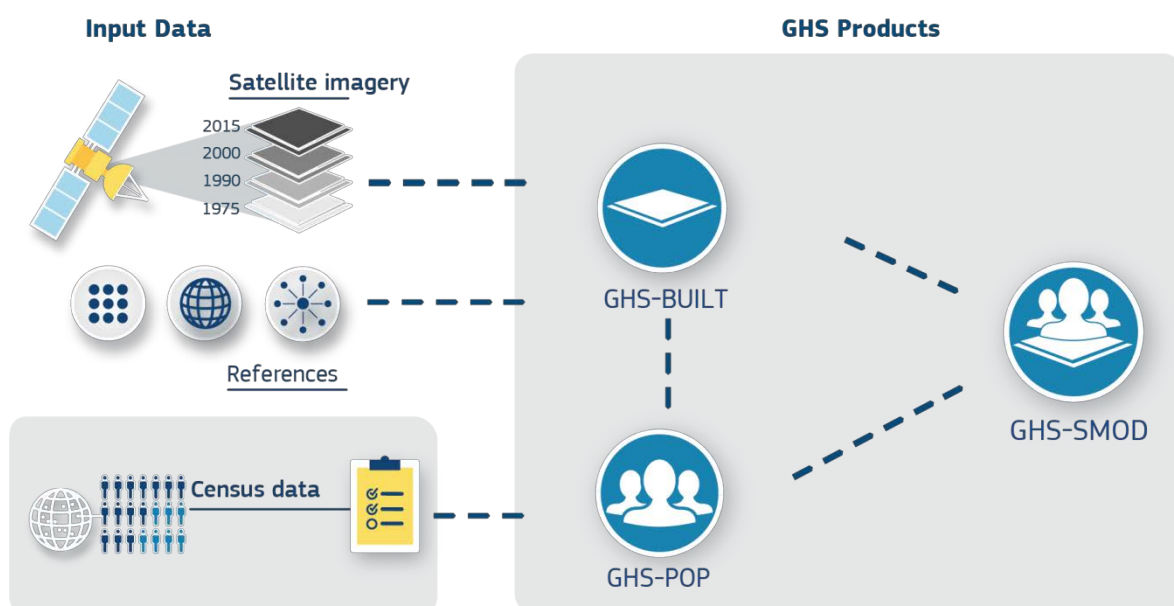


Figure 4 Schema of dependencies between input data and GHS products

2.1.1 From Earth's surface to built-up area

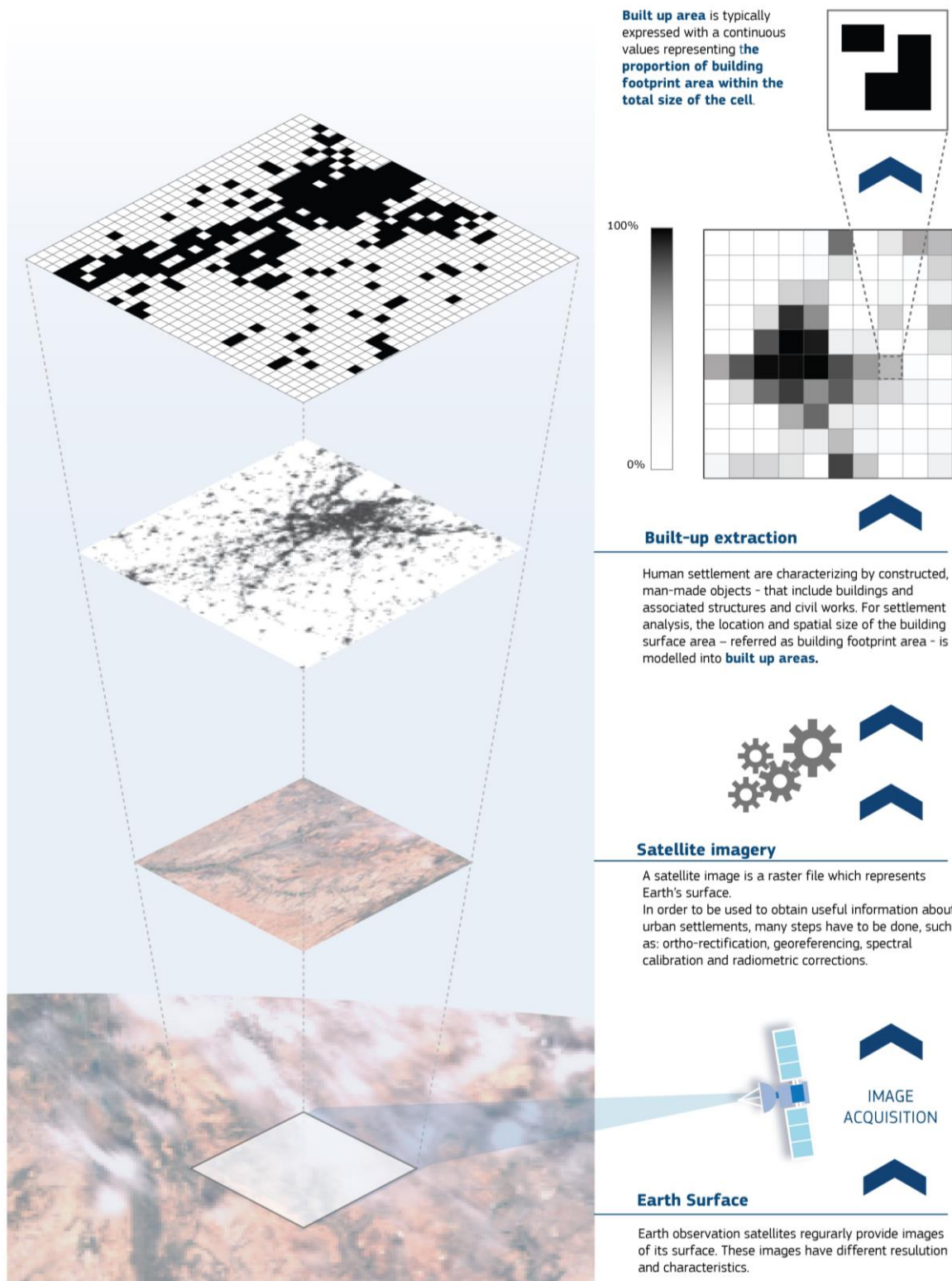


Figure 5 Information extraction process from the satellite images of the earth surface (bottom) to the built-up area extraction (middle) to the aggregated built-up area density (top).

2.1.2 From Built-up area to population grid

From built-up area to population grid

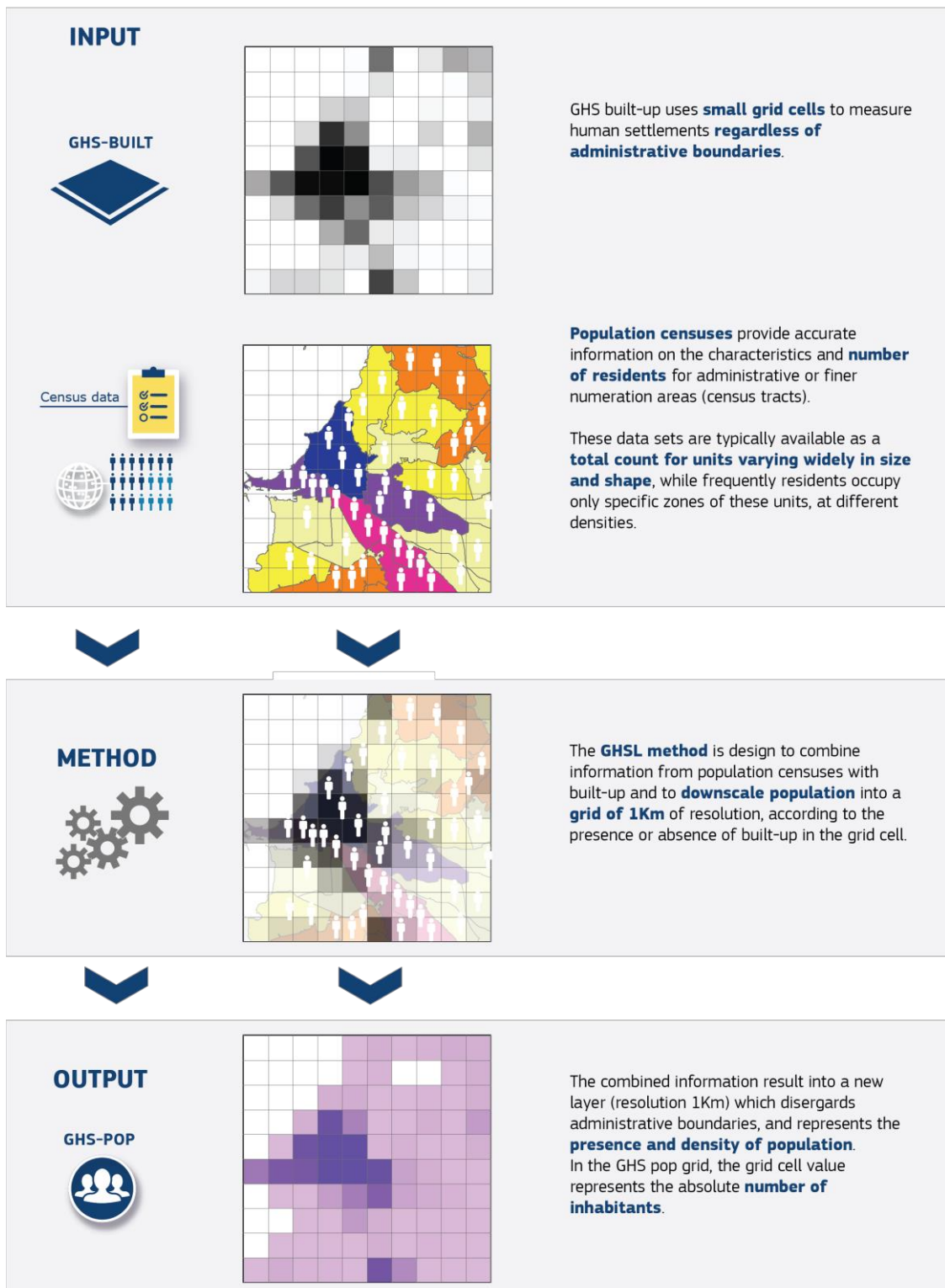


Figure 6 Combination of GHS-BUILT with the census data to produce a regular fine scale grid of population density.

2.1.3 From built-up area and population to settlement grids

The GHSL Settlement Model

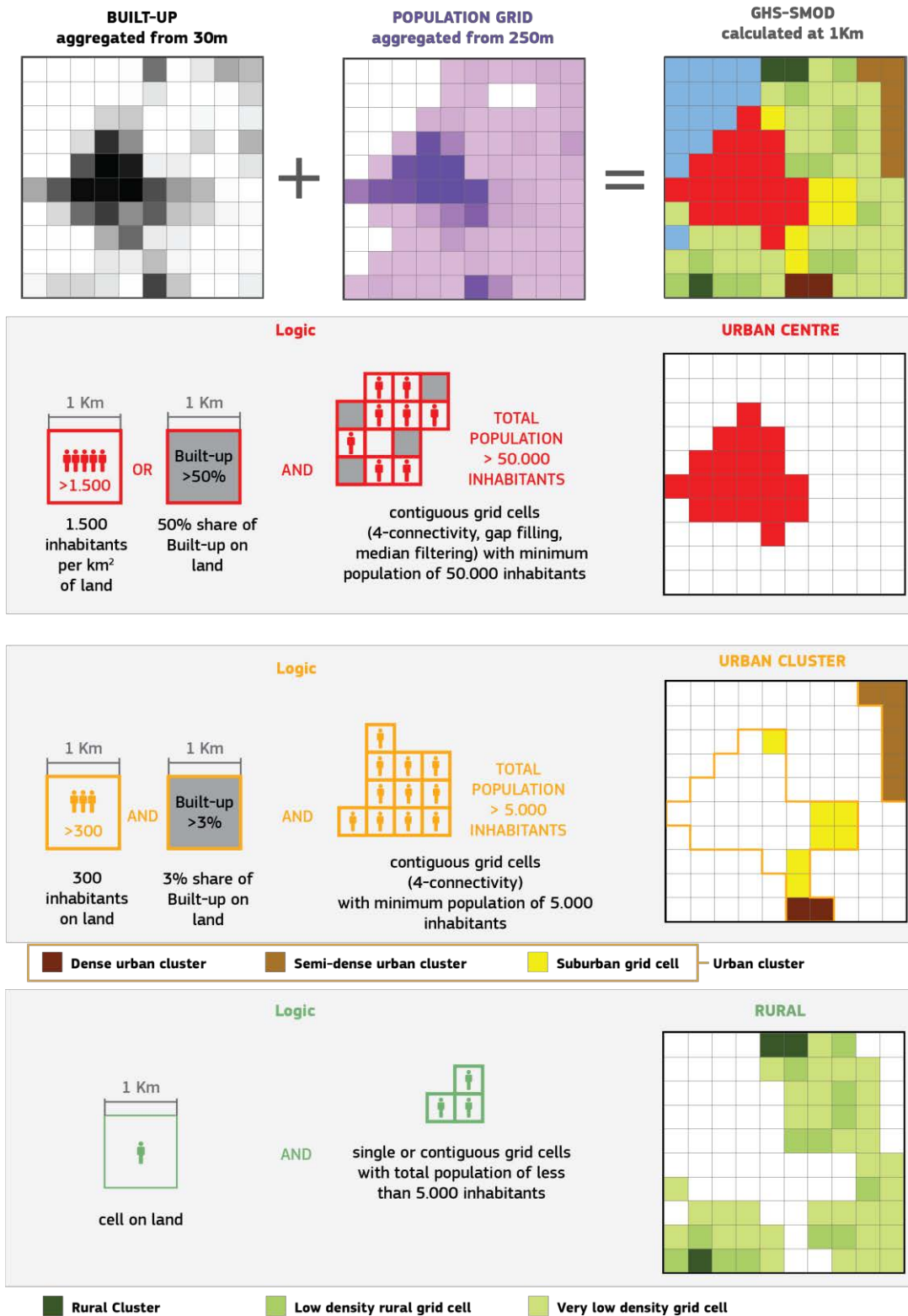


Figure 7 Synthetic explanation of GHS-SMOD logics and definitions. An example from the area of Trapani (Italy)

2.1.4 GHSL workflow real case synthetic example

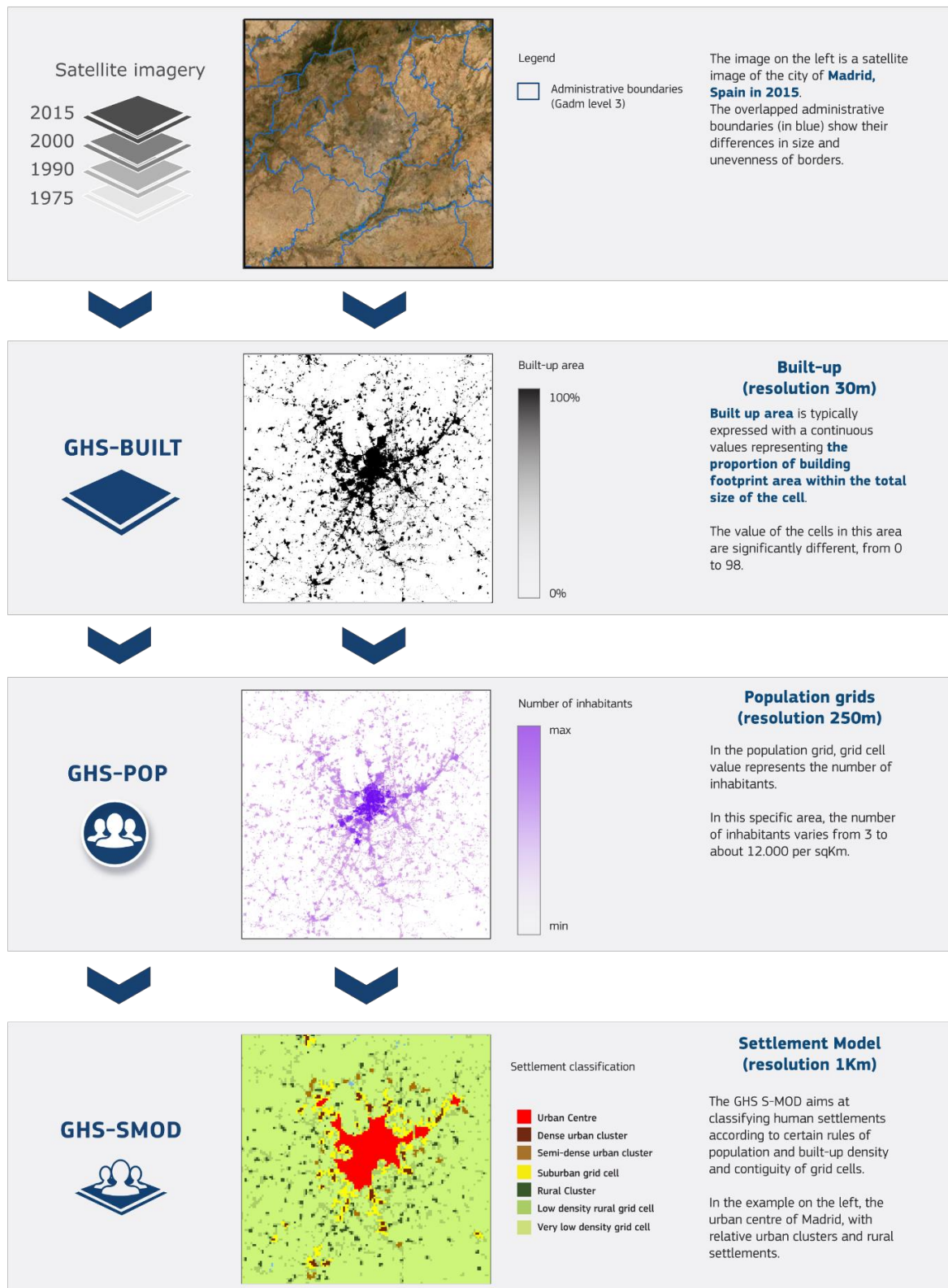
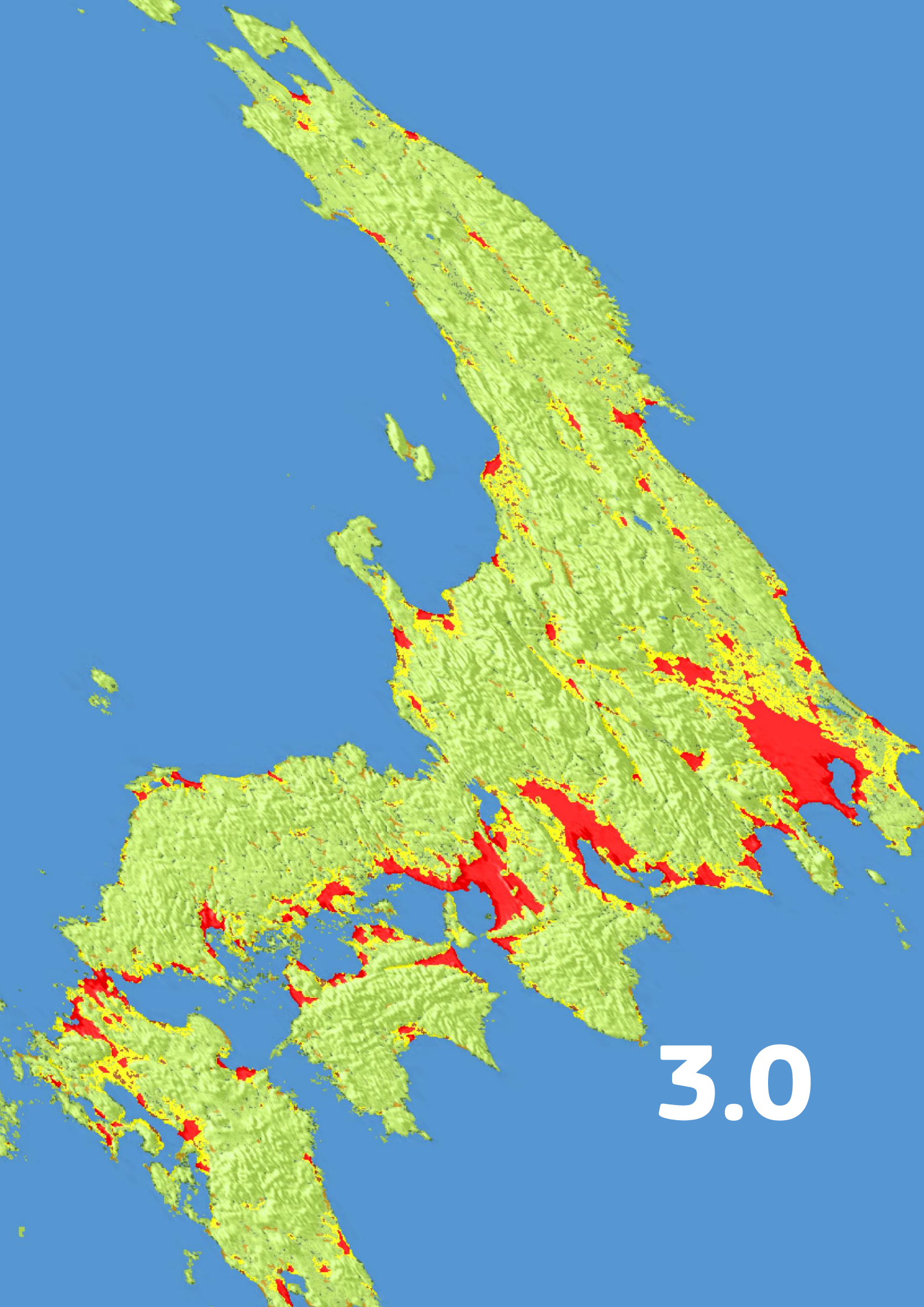


Figure 8 GHSL process from imagery to settlement map in the area of Madrid (geospatial layers of the epoch 2015)



3.0

3 GHSL data and releases

The first public release of the GHSL data included built-up surface grids, resident population grids, and urban/rural classification schema for the epochs 1975, 1990, 2000, and 2015. It was announced in October 2016 at the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III). The data is freely accessible through the JRC Open Data Portal (<https://data.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>) and the GEOSS portal (<http://www.geoportal.org/>).

The 2018 edition of the Human Planet Atlas (European Commission, Joint Research Centre 2018) describes a new standard for urban data collection and reporting and launched the GHSL Urban Centre Database GHS-UCDB (A. Florczyk et al. 2019). The GHS-UCDB contains multi-temporal and multi-thematic information for more than 13,000 urban centres and it is the first global, harmonised, consistent 4-D city database worldwide. Most importantly, the database includes information on urban centres location, extent, and a series of attributes across six dimensions (general characteristics, geography, socio-economic variables, environment, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development goals). Input data supporting the GHS-UCDB were distributed in 2018 in the framework of the GEO Human Planet Initiative. The Community Pre-Release of GHS Data Package –GHS CR2018 (A. Florczyk, Ehrlich, et al. 2018), included the GHS-BUILT and GHS-POP layers and was issued among the members of the HPI in order to gather useful feedbacks prior to the GHSL data release 2019.

The latest GHSL data release is the GHSL Data Package 2019 (A. J. Florczyk, Corbane, et al. 2019). It includes an enhanced built-up areas spatial grid (GHS-BUILT), population grid (GHS-POP) and settlement model grids (GHS-SMOD). These information layers are based on the re-processing of Landsat archives in combination with Sentinel-1 to produce a refined version of the GHS-BUILT from which the other layers (population and settlement model) are derived. The technical description of the GHSL Data Package 2019 is contained in (A. J. Florczyk, Corbane, et al. 2019) the sub-sections below recall the key aspects of improvement and the essential description of the information layers.

3.1 GHS built-up area grid (GHS-BUILT)

The GHS-BUILT built-up areas grids derived from Landsat [GHS_BUILT_LDSMT_GLOBE_R2018A] contains a set of multi-temporal and multi-resolution layers. The main product is the multi-temporal classification layer on built-up presence derived from the Global Land Survey (GLS) Landsat image collections (GLS1975, GLS1990, GLS2000, and ad-hoc Landsat 8 collection 2013/2014).

GHS-BUILT is based on 33,202 images (A. Florczyk, Politis, et al. 2018) organized in four Landsat data collections centered at 1975 (7,597 scenes acquired by the Multispectral Scanner), 1990 (7,375 scenes acquired by the Landsat 4-5 Thematic Mapper –TM), 2000 (8,788 scenes acquired by the Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus –ETM+), and 2014 (9,442 scenes acquired by Landsat 8) that were processed with the SML classifier.

The information extraction tasks included in the GHSL production workflow builds on the SML method that was designed for remote sensing image classification allowing computationally efficient and model-free classification of large amount of satellite data (M. Pesaresi, Syrris, and Julea 2016) to reduce the data instances to a symbolic representation and to evaluate the association between the unique data-sequences X (input features) and the learning set Y. The learning set for the production of GHS-BUILT are the GHS_LDSMT_2015 (M. Pesaresi, Syrris, and Julea 2015), GlobeLand30 (GLC-30) (Chen et al. 2015) and GHS_S1 (Corbane, Lemoine, et al. 2018).

Compared to the previous publicly released version (R2015B), this dataset includes several improvements like:

- 1) improved spatial coverage (gap filling with additional Landsat 8 scenes);
- 2) improved spatial resolution (from 38 meters in R2015B to 30 meters in R2018A);
- 3) improved methods for built-up areas extraction and for multi-temporal compositing (e.g. incremental learning of the classifier with more refined learning data set and meta-optimization for selection of best classification results).

The validation and quality assessment of the GHS_BUILT_LDSMT_GLOBE_R2018A indicates that the layer reduced over-detection and under-detection errors (especially for the detection of smaller and scattered settlements) due to an improved workflow enabling to reduce the confusion of spectral signatures among bare soils and the built-up areas. The results showed a gradual improvement in the accuracy measures with a gain of 3.6% in the balanced accuracy, between the first production of the GHSL baseline and the latest GHSL multi-temporal built-up grids.

For the multi-temporal component, the performance assessment using an independent multi-temporal reference dataset (Lin 1989; Liu et al. 2018) , showed a good agreement between the reference data and the automatically generated built-up masks. The values of the accuracy for the periods 1990, 2000 and 2014 (0.72, 0.72 and 0.71 respectively) are almost stable over time highlighting the robustness of the built-up extraction workflow and the multi-temporal compositing method.

The GHS-BUILT is available at 30m resolution in Pseudo Mercator projection, and in World Mollweide projection at 250 m and 1 km.

Technical details and input data of the layer are extensively presented in the GHSL Data Package 2019 (A. J. Florczyk, Corbane, et al. 2019), and in the related scientific paper “Automated global delineation of human settlements from 40 years of Landsat satellite data archives” (Corbane et al. 2019).

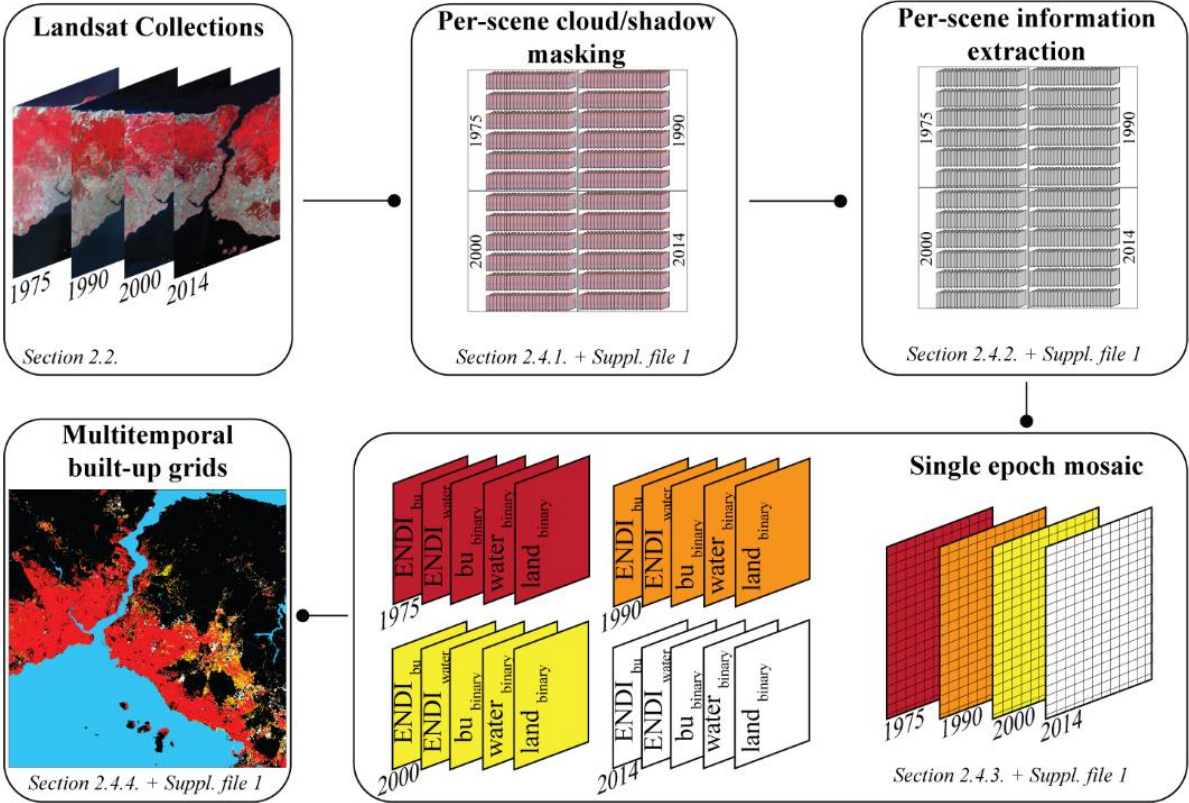


Figure 9 Basic scheme of the production framework implemented to generate the new multi-temporal Global Human Settlement Layer (GHS-BUILT) –in Corbane et al. 2019). The process begins with the acquisition of satellite imagery from Landsat collections or selection of scenes; second the per-scene cloud/shadow detection identifies the valid image data domain before the thematic information extraction; third, the per-scene thematic information extraction uses inductive reasoning operationalized by SM to detect land vs. water surfaces and built-up surfaces, including alternative learning set options for the data corresponding to the most recent epoch, the outputs form the different learning set options are then merged following a majority voting approach.

3.2 GHS population grid (GHS-POP)

The GHSL population grid maps the distribution and density of population expressed as the number of people per cell. Residential population estimates for target years 1975, 1990, 2000 and 2015 provided by CIESIN Gridded Population of the World, version 4.10 (GPWv4.10) at polygon level, were disaggregated from census or administrative units to grid cells, informed by the distribution and density of built-up as mapped in the Global Human Settlement Layer global layer (GHS-BUILT) per corresponding epoch. The disaggregation methodology is described in a conference scientific paper (Freire et al. 2016)). Figure 10 explains the process of population disaggregation at the basis of the GHS-POP production. This technique (dasymetric population downscaling (Balk et al. 2006)) is deployed to reveal the heterogeneity of population at local level especially when administrative units are fairly large and with uneven population distribution. The series of graphics show that a census polygon (highlighted in red) is first transformed to align to the output geospatial grid, second the built-up area map at 30m resolution is then aggregated in a 250 m grid representing built-up areas density. Demographic information contained in the Gridded Population of the World –GPW harmonised and

interpolated/projected by CIESIN for epochs between census years, are used in GHS-POP together with GHS-BUILT to derive population density maps at 250 m resolution (then aggregated at 1 km resolution) counting the number of people per cell. The GHS-POP maps population densities per grid cell on the basis of built-up area presence. Grid cells with high density of built-up areas will be associated with higher population counts, and grid cells with no built-up areas will be assigned no population. Population distribution is not informed by land use or by built-up volumes, then in the case of no built-up area detection in GHS-BUILT in census units with presence of people, population is evenly distributed in the grid cells (areal weighting –for a comprehensive review of population data products see (Leyk, Gaughan, Adamo, de Sherbinin, Balk, Freire, Rose, Stevens, Blankespoor, Frye, Comenetz, Sorichetta, MacManus, Pistolesi, Levy, and Tatem 2019)).

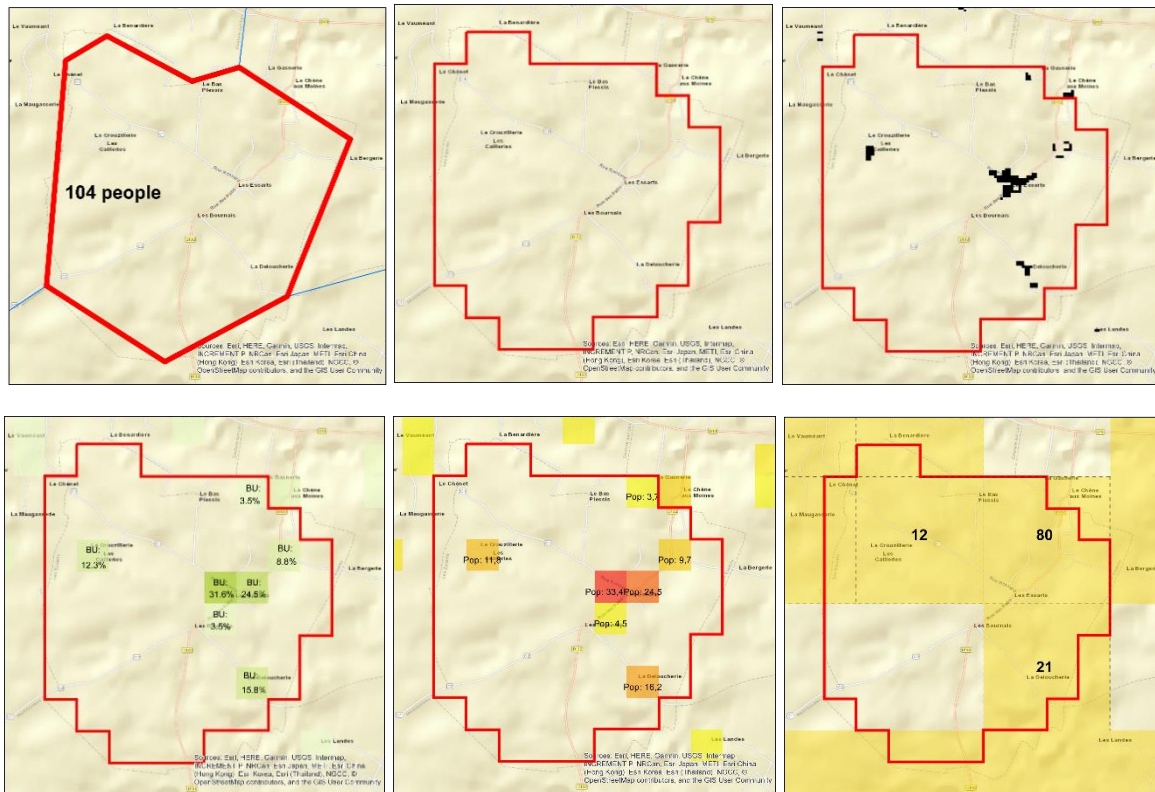


Figure 10 Example of the process to generate the GHS-POP layer (extract from a location in France). In the first image the population of a census unit quantifies the population of the area (p); second the administrative unit is outlined with a 250 m grid; third the built-up areas (b%) are mapped at 30m resolution; fourth the built-up areas are expressed as share of a 250 m grid cell; fifth the population is assigned to the 250 m grid cells where built-up areas are present proportionally to built-up area density with the equation $POP_{cell} = p \times b\%$ this step produces a 250 m population grid; sixth the 250 m population grid is aggregated in a 1 km grid (in yellow) and the resident population is expressed as density and count per 1 km².

Compared to the 2016 release of GHSL, the GHS population grid (GHS-POP), derived from GPW4.10, multi-temporal (1975-1990-2000-2015), R2019A [GHS_POP_MT_GLOBE_R2019A] has improved by the harmonisation of coastlines and by revising unpopulated areas. In terms of data availability, other than the standard resolutions of 250 m and 1 km in World Mollweide projection, it is now also available in WGS 1984 Coordinate system at 9 arc sec and 30 arc sec resolutions.

3.3 GHS settlement grid (GHS-SMOD)

The GHSL settlement grid (GHS-SMOD) maps and classify settlement typologies combining information from GHS-BUILT, GHS-POP and ancillary datasets with a logic based on density, contiguity and population size. The layer delineates and classifies settlement typologies as a refinement of the ‘degree of urbanization’ method described by EUROSTAT⁷. The 2019 GHS-SMOD grid release includes a second hierarchical level of settlement classes and it is referred to as ‘refined degree of urbanisation’ (or *Level 2*). The GHS-SMOD classification contains seven settlement types (urban centre, dense urban cluster, semi-dense urban cluster, suburban grid

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Degree_of_urbanisation

cell, rural cluster, low density rural grid cell, and very low density grid cell) plus water, built with a hierarchical construction).

At the first hierarchical level, the GHSL SMOD classifies the 1 km² grid cells by identifying the following spatial entities: "Urban Centre", "Urban Cluster", while all the other cells are "Rural Grid Cells". The "Urban Clusters" are then subdivided into "Dense Urban Cluster" and "Semi-dense Urban Cluster" entities, classifying all the other cells of the "Urban Clusters" not belonging to an "Urban Centre" as "Suburban or peri-urban grid cells". Within the "Rural grid cells" the model identifies the "Rural Clusters" and classifies as "Low Density grid cells" or "Very Low Density grid cells" all other cells according to their cell population (Figure 11).

- **"Urban Centre" (also "Dense, Large Settlement" or "High Density Cluster" - HDC)** - An Urban Centre consists of contiguous grid cells (4-connectivity cluster) with a density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per km² of permanent land or with a share of built-up surface greater than 0.5 of permanent land, and has at least 50,000 inhabitants in the cluster with smoothed boundaries and <15 km² holes filled;
- **"Urban Cluster" (also "Moderate Density Cluster" - MDC)** - An Urban Cluster consists of contiguous grid cells (4-connectivity cluster) with a density of at least 300 inhabitants per km² of permanent land, a built-up share greater than 0.03 of permanent land and has at least 5,000 inhabitants, plus all contiguous (4-connectivity cluster) Urban Centres.
- **"Dense Urban Cluster" (also "Dense, Medium Cluster")** - A Dense Urban Cluster consists of contiguous grid cells (4-connectivity cluster) with a density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per km² of permanent land or with a share of built-up surface greater than 0.5 of permanent land, and has at least 5,000 inhabitants;
- **"Semi-dense Urban Cluster" (also "Semi-dense, Medium Cluster")** - A Semi-dense Urban Cluster consists of contiguous grid cells (4-connectivity cluster) with a density of at least 300 inhabitants per km² of permanent land, a built-up share greater than 0.03 of permanent land, has at least 5,000 inhabitants and is at least 3-km away from other Urban Clusters;
- **"Rural cluster" (also "Semi-dense, Small Cluster")** - A Rural Cluster consists of contiguous cells (4-connectivity cluster) with a density of at least 300 inhabitants per km² (grid cell) and has at least 500 and less than 5,000 inhabitants.

The **"Suburban or peri-urban grid cells" (also Semi-dens grid cells)** are all the other cells that belong to an Urban Cluster but are not part of a Urban Centre, Dense Urban Cluster or a Semi-dense Urban Cluster.

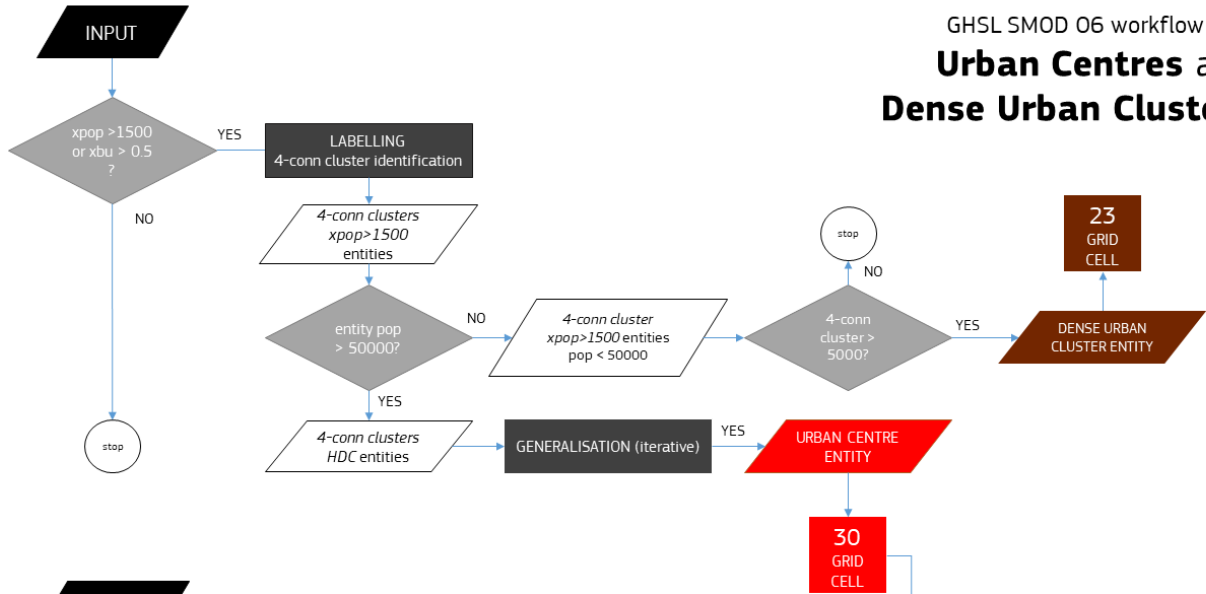
The **"Rural grid cells" (also "Mostly Low Density Cells" - LDC)** are all the other cells that do not belong to an Urban Cluster. Most of these will have a density below 300 inhabitants per km² (grid cell). Some Rural grid cells may have a higher density, but they are not part of cluster with sufficient population to be classified as an Urban Cluster.

The **"Low Density Rural grid cells" (also "Low Density grid cells")** are Rural grid cells with a density of at least 50 inhabitants per km² (grid cell) and are not part of a Rural Cluster.

The **"Very low density rural grid cells" (also "Very Low Density grid cells")** are cells with a density of less than 50 inhabitants per km² (grid cell).

The **"Water grid cells"** are all the cells with more than 0.5 share covered by permanent surface water not populated nor built.

GHSL SMOD 06 workflow logic
**Urban Centres and
 Dense Urban Clusters**



GHSL SMOD 06 workflow logic
**Urban and
 Rural Clusters**

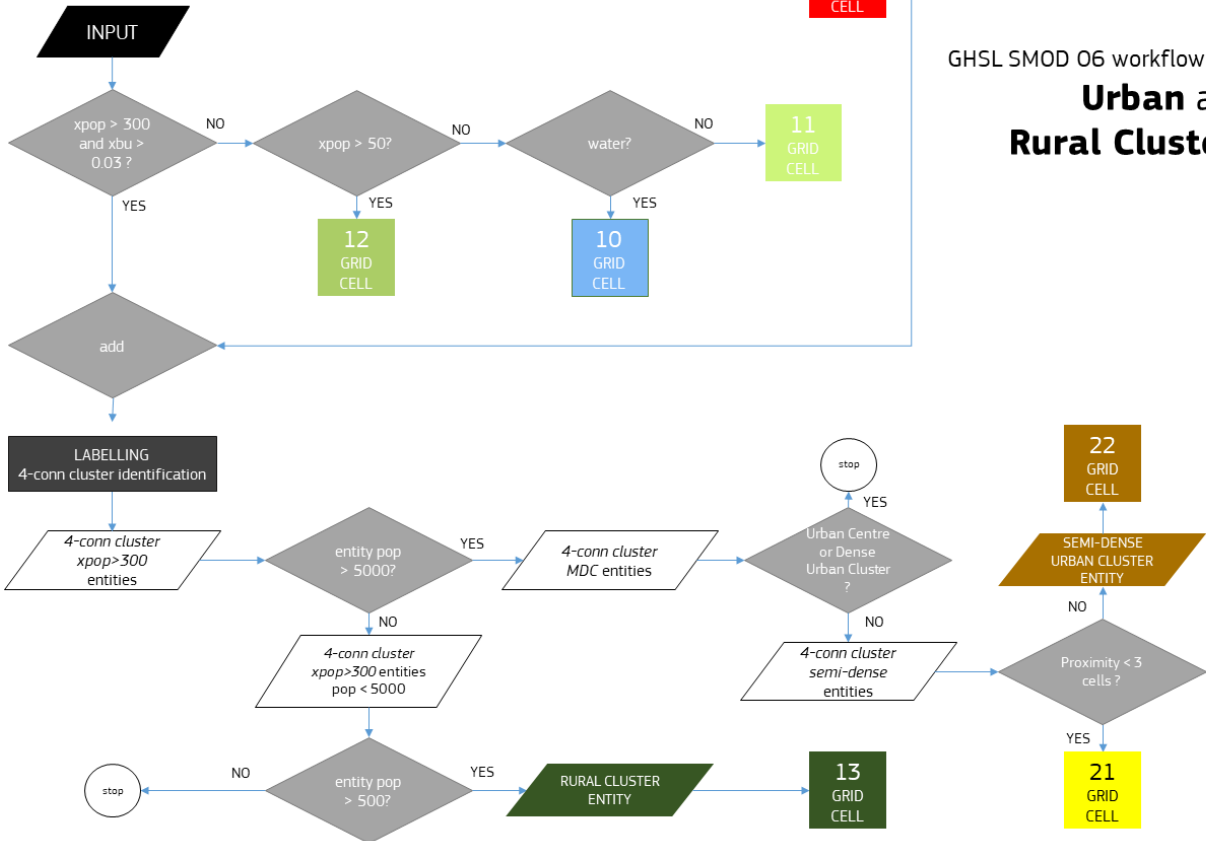


Figure 11 SMOD workflow schema

The settlement grid at level 2 (GHS-SMOD) represents these definitions on a single layer grid. Each pixel is classified as follow (Table 1):

- **Class 30: “Urban Centre grid cell”**, if the cell belongs to an Urban Centre spatial entity;
- **Class 23: “Dense Urban Cluster grid cell”**, if the cell belongs to a Dense Urban Cluster spatial entity;
- **Class 22: “Semi-dense Urban Cluster grid cell”**, if the cell belongs to a Semi-dense Urban Cluster spatial entity;
- **Class 21: “Suburban or per-urban grid cell”**, if the cell belongs to an Urban Cluster but is not part of a Dense, Semi-dense Urban Cluster or Urban Centre;
- **Class 13: “Rural cluster grid cell”**, if the cell belongs to a Rural Cluster spatial entity;
- **Class 12: “Low Density Rural grid cell”**, if the cell is classified as Rural grid cells, has more than 50 inhabitant and is not part of a Rural Cluster;
- **Class 11: “Very low density rural grid cell”**, if the cell is classified as Rural grid cells, has less than 50 inhabitant and is not part of a Rural Cluster;
- **Class 10: “Water grid cell”**, if the cell has 0.5 share covered by permanent surface water and is not populated nor built.

Table 1 GHS-SMOD grid settlement type codes and nomenclatures

Code	Grid level term	Spatial entity (polygon)	Other cells	Municipal level term
		Technical term	Technical term	Technical term
30	URBAN CENTRE GRID CELL	URBAN CENTRE <i>DENSE, LARGE CLUSTER</i>		CITY <i>LARGE SETTLEMENT</i>
23	DENSE URBAN CLUSTER GRID CELL	DENSE URBAN CLUSTER <i>DENSE, MEDUM CLUSTER</i>		DENSE TOWN <i>DENSE, MEDIUM SETTLEMENT</i>
22	SEMI-DENSE URBAN CLUSTER GRID CELL	SEMI-DENSE URBAN CLUSTER <i>SEMI-DENSE, MEDIUM CLUSTER</i>		SEMI-DENSE TOWN <i>SEMI-DENSE, MEDIUM SETTLEMENT</i>
21	SUBURBAN OR PERI-URBAN GRID CELL		SUBURBAN OR PERI-URBAN GRID CELLS <i>SEMI-DEMSE GRID CELLS</i>	SUBURBS OR PERI-URBAN AREA <i>SEMI-DENSE AREA</i>
13	RURAL CLUSTER GRID CELL	RURAL CLUSTER <i>SEMI-DENSE, SMALL CLUSTER</i>		VILLAGE <i>SMALL SETTLEMENT</i>
12	LOW DENSITY RURAL GRID CELL		LOW DENSITY RURAL GRID CELLS <i>LOW DENSITY GRID CELLS</i>	RURAL DISPERSED AREA <i>LOW DENSITY AREA</i>
11	VERY LOW DENSITY RURAL GRID CELL		VERY LOW DENSITY RURAL GRID CELLS <i>VERY LOW DENSITY GRID CELLS</i>	MOSTLY UNINHABITED AREA <i>VERY LOW DENSITY AREA</i>
10	WATER GRID CELL	-	-	-

This hierarchical construction allows collapsing the seven settlement types into the three-class definition of the Degree of Urbanisation urban centre, urban cluster and rural area (in GHSL environment is the classification of grid cells into the three Degree of Urbanisation classes is named SMOD Level 1).

Settlement types displayed in Table 1 can be aggregated to form the “urban domain” (merging code 30 – 23 – 22 – 21), and the “rural domain” (13 – 12 – 11 – 10). Similarly, *Level 2* codes can be aggregated to form the Degree of Urbanisation *Level 1*: typologies 23 – 22 – 21 form the urban cluster, typologies 13 – 12 – 11 – 10 from rural grid cells, and type 30 the urban centre.

The GHS Settlement Model grid (GHS-SMOD), derived from GHS-POP and GHS-BUILT, multi-temporal (1975–1990–2000–2015), R2019A [GHS_SMOD_POPMT_GLOBE_R2019A] is produced from the GHS-BUILT and GHS-POP grids of the GHSL Data Package 2019 (GHS P2019). Land is extracted as a combination of the Global Administrative Map 2.8 and the Global Surface Water Layer Occurrence. The GHS-SMOD available at 1 km resolution in World Mollweide projection with the colour map (A. J. Florczyk, Corbane, et al. 2019).

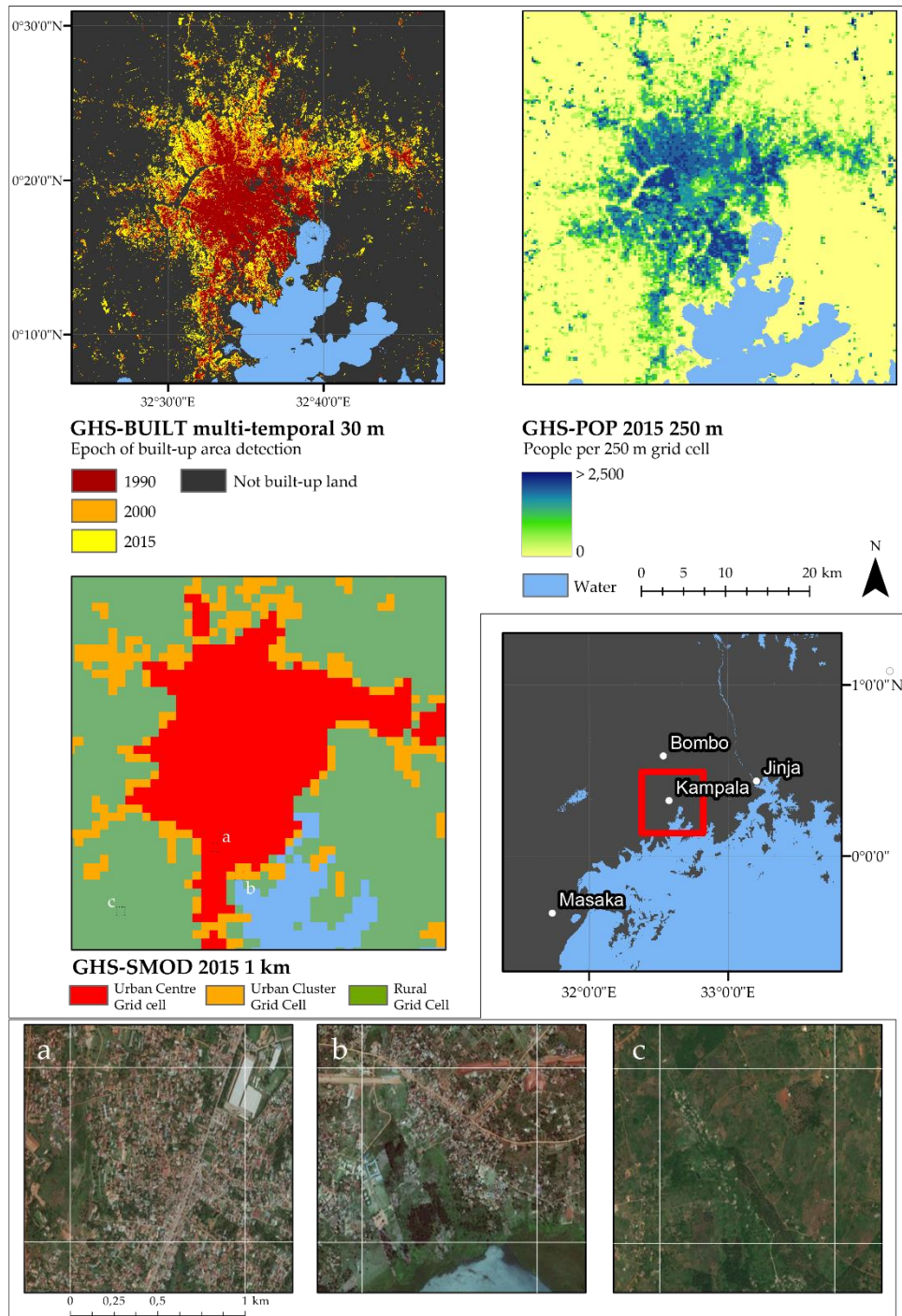


Figure 12 Comprehensive view of GHSL geospatial data GHS-BUILT, GHS-POP and GHS-SMOD in the area of Kampala (Uganda) with examples of settlement classification at Level 1 (In Schiavina et al. 2019)



4.0

4 Global Definition of Cities, Urban and Rural Areas

Global urbanisation reporting requires a global harmonised definition of urban areas, cities and settlements. This section (a) identifies the criteria used in global urban population reporting and its shortcomings (section 4.1 p.27); (b) identifies the policy demands for generating comparable territorial data in the 2030 Development Agenda (section 0 p. 29); (c) highlights the opportunity to improve population data harmonisation with population grids (4.3 p. 30); and (d) shows the use of the Global Definition of Cities, Urban and Rural Areas for use in classifying administrative units at national level. The approach is tested as possible complementary reporting of urbanization statistics for SDG's and it is illustrated based on pilot projects and consultation with countries (4.4, p. 34).

4.1 Definitions and current statistics on urban populations

The State of World Population 2007 report (Martine, Marshall, and others 2007) unveiled that *“for the first time in history, more than half its human population, 3.3 billion people, will be living in urban areas”*. A decade later, the scientific community and policy makers have yet to understand the interdependence and relationship between land changes and demographic processes that urbanisation stresses and stretches. One significant source of ambiguity is that of defining urban areas and “what is a city” and thus how urbanisation statistics are constructed across the globe.

The primary source of global urban population related statistics – the World Urbanization Prospects (WUP) – is compiled by The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (UNDESA, 2018). WUP uses data provided by UN member states, through their national statistical offices. The official reporting from member states is most often grounded on statistics per administrative unit, and implies that national urban/rural designations shape the way in which global urban population is accounted (by sum of nationally defined urban populations). Urban areas are defined based on different criteria's across regions of the world. Urban areas are mostly defined based on population size, population density, administrative designation or labour statistics and/or a combination of the three variables. Some urban population statistic is compiled upon a statistical definition that is not reported in the World Urbanization Prospects.

The outcome of using different criteria is that areas with the same characteristics are classified as urban in one country and not urban in a different country. For example, in Mali the localities with 30,000 or more inhabitants are considered cities, while in Venezuela places with 2,500 or more inhabitants are accounted as urban areas. In addition, while some countries define urbanisation based on population size, other countries use population density or yet another variable. Overall, 75 countries use definitions based on population size or density; 47 use a combination of population and other indicators; 10 use indicators other than population. One hundred countries use definitions based on administrative designations rather than a statistical definition.

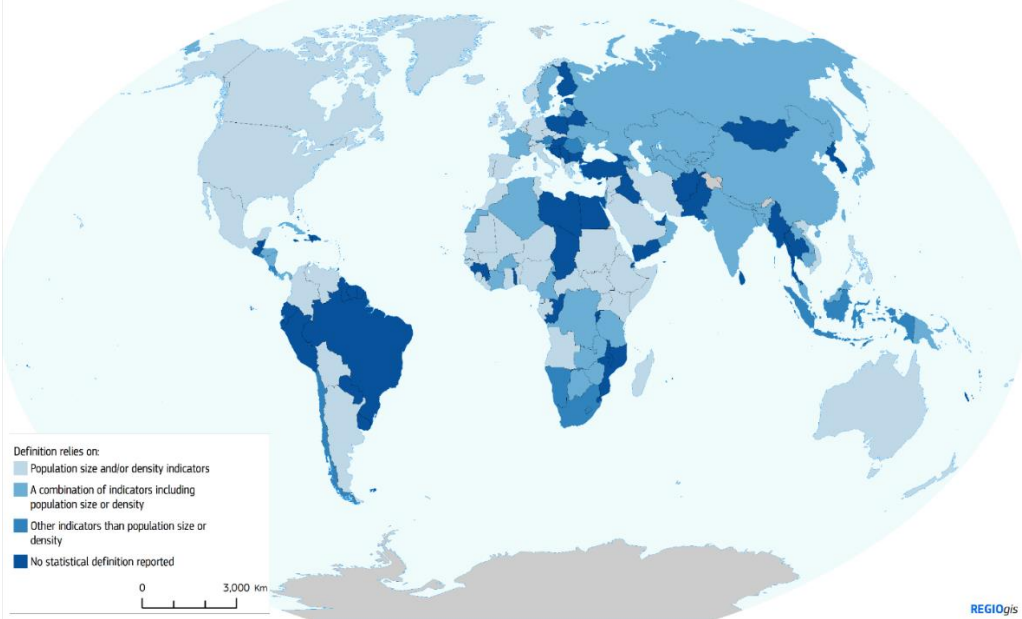


Figure 13 Geography of national definition of urban and rural areas (2014), DG-REGIO

The urban and city estimates presented in this report are based on the definitions used for statistical purposes by the countries and areas themselves – except for cases lacking clear definitions, or historical changes that prevent reconstruction of consistent time series (e.g. Netherlands, Kenya). One hundred and twenty-one of the 233 countries or areas considered use administrative criteria to distinguish between urban and rural areas. Among these, 59 countries use administrative designations as the sole criterion (table 1). In 108 cases, the criteria used to characterize urban areas include population size or population density, and in 37 cases such demographic characteristics are the sole criterion. However, the lower limit above which a settlement is considered to be urban varies considerably, ranging between 200 and 50,000 inhabitants. Economic characteristics were part of the criteria used to identify urban areas in 38 countries or areas. Criteria related to functional characteristics of urban areas, such as the existence of paved streets, water supply systems, sewerage systems or electric lighting, were part of the definition of urban in 69 cases, but only in eight cases were such criteria used alone. Lastly, in 12 cases there was no definition or an unclear definition of what constitutes the urban environment and in 12 cases the entire population of a country or area was considered to be urban.

<i>Number and type of criteria</i>		<i>Number of countries or areas using criteria</i>	<i>Percentage (n=233)</i>	<i>Number of countries or areas using criteria in combination with additional criteria</i>	<i>Percentage (n=233)</i>
First criteria	Administrative	59	25.3	121	51.9
	Economic	—	—	38	16.3
	Population size/density	37	15.9	108	46.4
	Urban characteristics	8	3.4	69	29.6
2 criteria	Administrative and economic	—	—		
	Administrative and population size/density	17	7.3		
	Administrative and urban characteristics	20	8.6		
	Economic and population size/density	9	3.9		
	Economic and urban characteristics	—	—		
	Population size/density and urban characteristics	20	8.6		
3 criteria	Administrative, economic and population size/density	4	1.7		
	Administrative, economic and urban characteristics	—	—		
	Administrative, urban characteristics and population size/density	10	4.3		
	Economic, urban characteristics and population size/density	14	6.0		
4 criteria	Administrative, economic, population size/density and urban characteristics	11	4.7		

	Entire population is urban	12	5.2		
	No definition or unclear definition	12	5.2		
Total number of countries or areas		233	100.0		

Figure 14 Number of countries according to the criteria used in defining urban areas, 2018 revision (World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision p.6)

4.2 Policy context

The variety of criteria to define urban areas among countries of the world hamper comparison and benchmarking (European Commission Joint Research Centre 2019). For that reason, the European Union, the OECD and the World Bank launched a voluntary commitment to develop a Global, People-based Definition of Cities and Settlements. The commitment was launched during the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in October 2016. Since then the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), United Nations Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the international Labour Organisation (ILO) have also joined this commitment. FAO is the ‘custodian’ UN agency for 21 SDG indicators, for which a harmonised definition of rural areas is needed. UN-Habitat is the ‘custodian’ UN agency for 8 SDG indicators, also for which a harmonised of city definition is needed. In this policy context there are two principal issues related to the definition of cities, first some require urban/rural data disaggregation (SDGs 1.1.1, 2.4.1, 3.3.1, 4.5.1, 9.1.1, and 11.1.1), second within SDG 11 targets 11.2.1, 11.3.1, 11.6.2 and 11.7.1 all are critically sensitive to city boundaries as outlined in the previous edition of this Atlas (European Commission , Joint Research Centre 2018).

The Post-2015 development agenda reporting process places great emphasis on urban areas, and has dedicated one specific goal, to cities and settlements. SDG 11 has several interlinkages with the other 16 goals, aspiring to monitor progress with 10 targets. SDG 11 requires spatial outline of cities and settlements that are addressed in this report following a co-evolution of a decision making process co-evolved with a technical process that has supplied policy makers with data, information and evidences on cities and settlements that were not previously available (Figure 15). This co-evolution between decision making and science and technology processes started 2012 when the European Union and OECD developed the concepts for a harmonised Definition of Cities, Urban and Rural Areas. In the following years, this approach was tested beyond Europe and OECD member states using the population spatial grids produced in the framework of the Global Human Settlement Layer. This resulted in a Global Degree of Urbanisation model test layer in 2016. The model and output layers were publicly released in 2016 at the Habitat III Conference as “GHS settlement grid, following the REGIO model 2014 in application to GHSL Landsat and CIESIN GPW v4-multitemporal” (M. Pesaresi and Freire 2016). The Voluntary Commitment to develop a Global, People-based Definition of Cities and Settlements was also announced at the Habitat III Conference. The policy process was supported by annual editions of the Atlas of the Human Planet and topical data release on urbanisation (M. Pesaresi et al. 2016), human settlements exposure to natural hazards (M. Pesaresi et al. 2017), and urban centres data and indicators (European Commission , Joint Research Centre 2018).

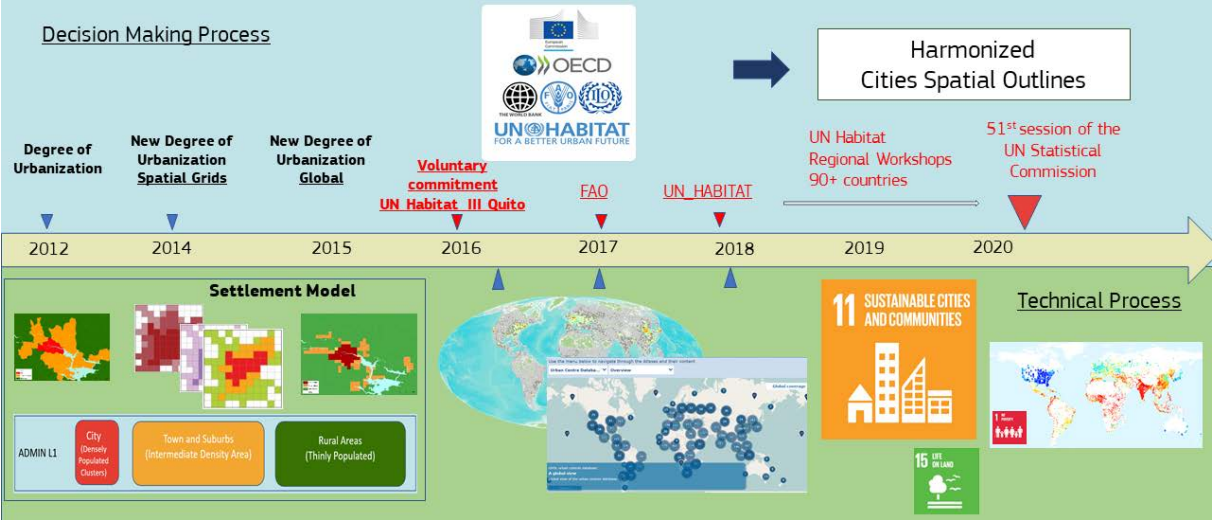


Figure 15 Decision making and technical process 2012 - 2020 in the framework of the global definition of cities and settlements

4.3 Grid based information to harmonise settlement classifications

The harmonized classification of settlements relies on updated, spatial population grids. Recent advances in modelling of the spatial allocation of population through large-scale (global, regional, and multi-country) projects could serve the need for harmonisation of people based (size or density) definition of the urban domain and settlement typologies. In the absence of georeferenced census information, the development of population grids generated through geographic information systems and other technological solutions could provide key critical information.

In the framework of the POPGRID Data Collaborative initiative researchers identified that traditional approaches to population mapping were mainly rooted in the conjunction of population information in tabular format to point or areal locations. Instead, more recent approaches are based on several types of population redistribution and allocation techniques to assign population to the cells of a regular geospatial grid (Leyk, Gaughan, Adamo, de Sherbinin, Balk, Freire, Rose, Stevens, Blankespoor, Frye, Comenetz, Sorichetta, MacManus, Pistolesi, Levy, Tatem, et al. 2019).

The Global People-based Definition of Cities and Rural Areas relies on harmonised criteria, and the availability of global data, open and free to all. Under these conditions, suitable baseline data include census-based multi-temporal Gridded Population of the World (GPW) (Center For International Earth Science Information Network-CIESIN-Columbia University 2017) data or WorldPop (Tatem 2017). In order to refine population mapping, geospatial grids can be deployed to disaggregate populations accounted in an administrative unit to smaller grid cells based on additional information about human presence and activities (i.e. the presence of built-up areas or geographical and economic variables). When built-up area maps are used as covariate for population distribution, information of built-up areas presence can be extracted from Earth observation.

In the Global Human Settlement Layer project, Freire et al (2016 and 2018) used the density of built-up areas (GHS-BUILT) to disaggregate population census data into a population grid (GHS-POP). The GHS-POP and GHS-BUILT with global coverage were used to test the *Degree of Urbanisation* method (Dijkstra and Poelman 2014) to the globe, which generates the GHS-SMOD grid. The GHS-SMOD grid maps settlement typologies via a logic of with a logic based on density, contiguity and population size (see section 3.3 p.21).

Figure 17 displays how a settlement typology map (GHS-SMOD) that uses harmonised global population data and equal criteria to define settlement typologies is produced.



Figure 16 © Adobe Stock, 2019

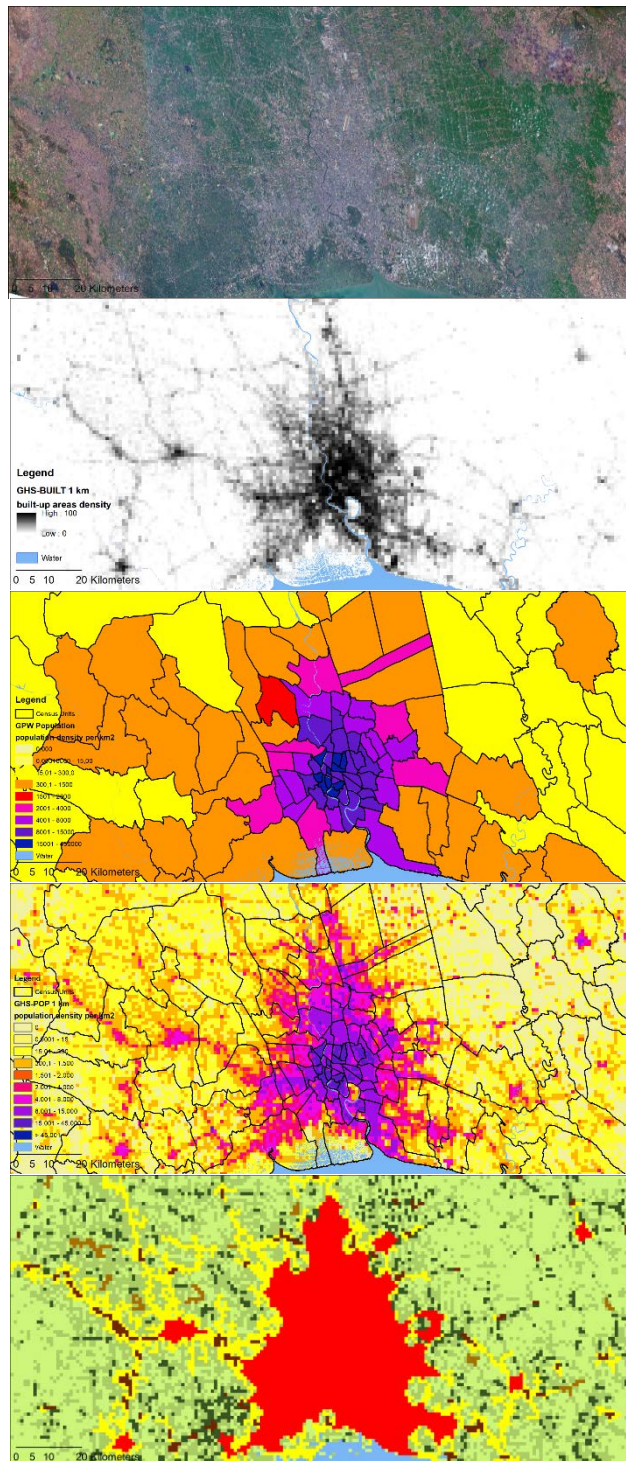


Figure 17 Transition from Landsat satellite imagery to built-up area map (GHS-BUILT_mt 30m), to built-up area grid (GHS-BUILT 1 km), and from CIESIN GPW4.1 population map per administrative unit to population grid (GHS-POP 1 km), and combination of GHS-POP and GHS-BUILT to derive the GHS-SMOD to test the Degree of Urbanisation method to the globe in service to the EU voluntary commitment to develop a harmonised definition of cities and settlements. Example from the area of Bangkok, Thailand (GHS layers display epoch 2015 data).

Figures (Figure 18 to Figure 22) show examples of settlement classifications based on the Global Definition of Cities and Rural Areas at the grid cell level. The images on the left of Figure 18 to Figure 22 show the ground truth captured by Very High Resolution satellite imagery (ESRI, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community attribution) with the superimposition

of a 1 km grid cell delimitation, and the images on the right of Figure 16 to 20, the settlement classification from the GHS-SMOD (area of interest delimited by the blue marker).

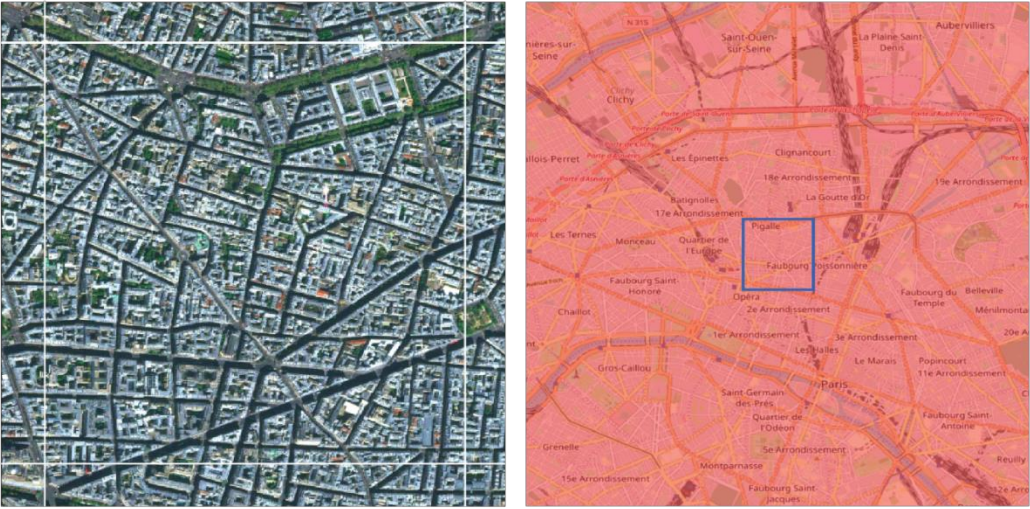


Figure 18 Example of an urban centre grid cell.



Figure 19 Example of a Town grid cell



Figure 20 Example of a suburban or peri-urban grid cell



Figure 21 Example of a rural cluster grid cell



Figure 22 Example of a low density rural grid cell

The next section (4.4) explains how the settlement grid is deployed to classify administrative units and define cities, towns and suburbs and rural areas across the world.

4.4 Global Definition applications

4.4.1 Classification of administrative units based on the Degree of Urbanisation

The degree of urbanisation is a two-step process: First, the grid cells are defined based on population density, contiguity and population size. Subsequently small local units are defined based on the type of grid cells the majority of their population resides in. These three types of grid cells are used to classify small local units:

1. Cities: local units that have the majority of their population in urban centres
2. Towns and suburbs: local units that have the majority of their population in urban clusters, but are not cities
3. Rural areas: local units that have the majority of their population in rural grid cells.

Urban areas consist of cities as well as towns and suburbs.

This harmonised definition was adopted in 2012 by national statistical institutes of all European Union Member States. The definition of a city based on the Degree of Urbanisation is also used to identify a Functional Urban Areas, which includes the city and its commuting zones. Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Union, now publishes over 100 indicators by degree of urbanisation. Both the degree of urbanisation and the EU-OECD city definition have been included in EU Regulation 2017/2391.

The definition has been tested in territories outside Europe. In Figure 23 (right) the classification of local units in the area of Cape Town (South Africa) is compared to the GHS-SMOD grid (Figure 23 left). The former figure shows the grid level classification of settlements, the latter the classification of administrative units based on the grid level class that host the majority of population in that administrative unit. Figure 24 shows the steps from the grid based classification of settlement typologies to that of local units based on the Degree of Urbanisation. The procedure requires a geospatial layer delineating administrative units that provide the spatial reporting unit. That information is sufficient to cross the GHS-SMOD grid and the population grid and estimate the share of population of the local unit accounted in each of the settlement typologies. In the case of Figure 24, more than 50% of the population of the local unit in the south is in urban cluster grid cells, therefore the unit will be classified as Towns and Suburbs. The local unit in the North, accounting the majority of its population in rural grid cells, will be classified as Rural area.

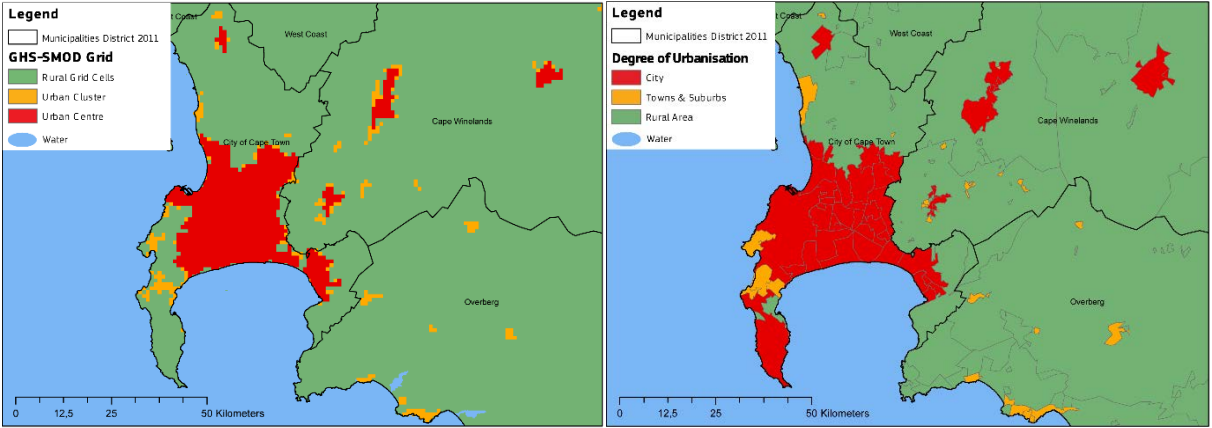


Figure 23 Example of the classification of administrative units based on the Degree of Urbanisation in the area of Cape Town, South Africa. On the left, Urban centre, urban cluster and rural grid cells; on the right, City, towns and suburbs and rural areas.

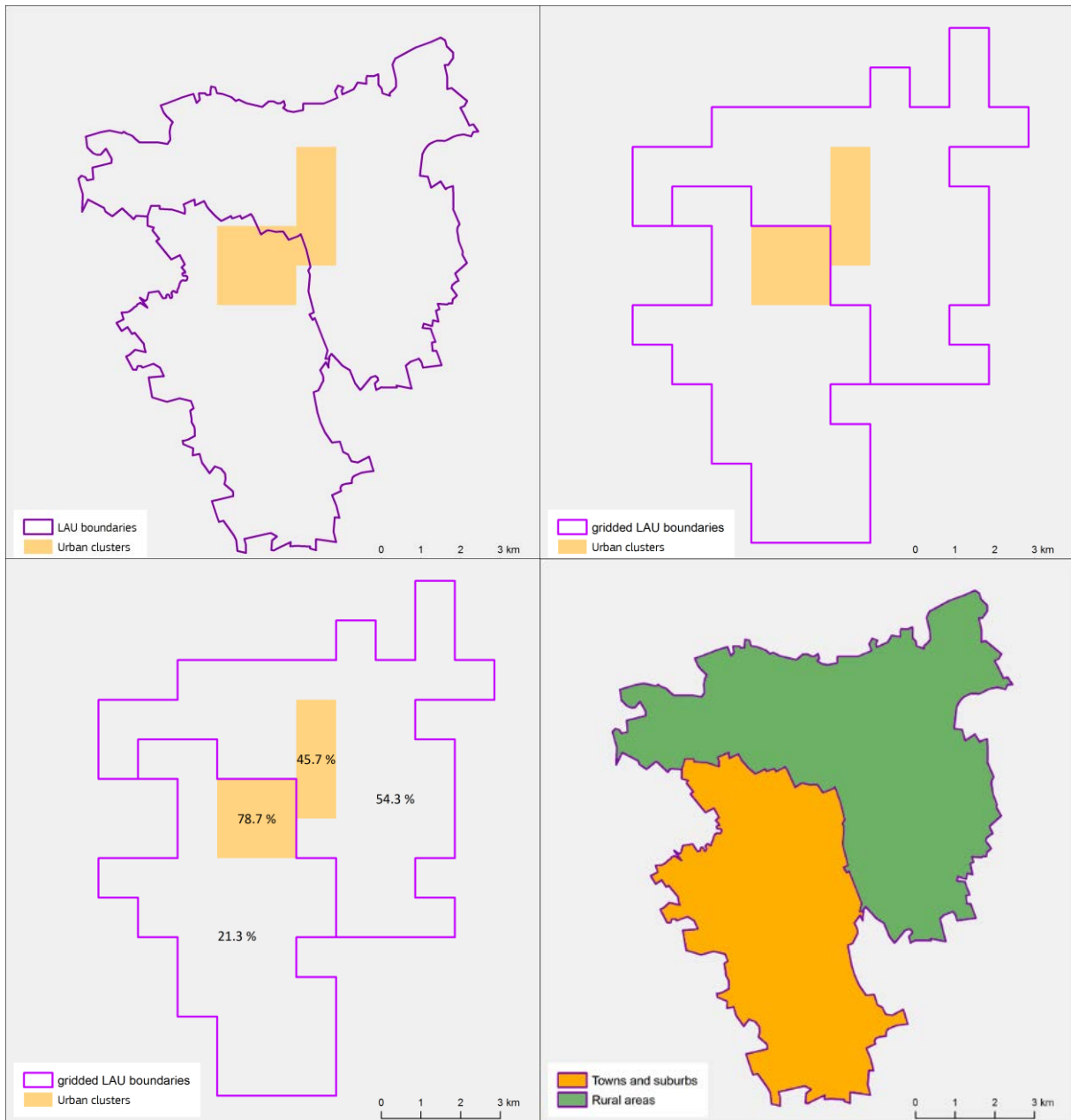


Figure 24 Steps for the classification of local units (Local Administrative Units –LAU in Europe) moving from the GHS-SMOD grid (top left), to the adaptation of the LAU to the geospatial grid (top right), to the estimation of the share of the LAU population assigned to the GHS-SMOD grid settlement types (bottom left), to the classification of the LAU based on the relative majority of population per settlement type (bottom right).

4.4.2 Consultations on the global definition and pilot studies

In preparation to the 2020 UN Statistical Commission Session, the EU promoted a process of stakeholder engagement and capacity enhancement to support national statistical offices to test and assess the degree of urbanisation method. In the period October 2018 – 2019 the European Commission DG REGIO, JRC and UN-Habitat co-organised a series of seven international workshops to present the proposal for a Global Definition of Cities, Urban and Rural Areas. Representatives of national statistical offices from more than 90 countries attended. In parallel, some closer cooperation was set-up with several countries to conduct pilot projects. Pilot projects consist in the application of the proposed definition to national data sets (if available) to generate key figures such as the number of cities, the share of population accounted in urban centres, urban clusters and rural areas, plus when possible to classify administrative units according to the settlement typology where the relative majority of the population was locally accounted. Results were then compared to GHSL based figures (obtained with the GHS-BUILT and GHS-POP as input). Some other countries (i.e. Australia, Egypt and Colombia) produced an independent assessment. Other countries were engaged with a survey carried out by the UN, consisting in providing feedbacks to the *Country Fact Sheets* produced with GHSL data and hosted on the GHSL website <https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/CFS.php>. The main purpose was to assess whether the degree of urbanisation accurately captures a country's cities, smaller settlements and rural areas. Below the synthesis of consultation and two examples from the pilot studies of Korea and Uganda are summarised.



Figure 25 Partners and scope of the commitment to develop a global people based definition of cities and settlements

4.4.2.1 Consultations

Since the launch of this work at the UN-Habitat III conference in Quito Ecuador in 2016, the six international organisations supporting this work have presented and discussed this method with a large number of countries. UN-Habitat organised an expert meeting in Brussels in 2017.

UN-Habitat has also organised seven regional workshops to present and discuss these method. A total of about 90 countries have participated in these workshops (see below).

- Abuja, Nigeria, 15-19 October 2018 with representatives from Nigeria, Ghana, The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Liberia and Uganda.
- Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 13-16 November 2018 with representatives from Burundi, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Djibouti, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Guinea, Togo and Ivory Coast
- Lusaka, Zambia, 22-25 January 2019 with representatives from Botswana, Malawi, Tanzania, Mauritius, Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and Zambia
- Cairo, Egypt, 18-21 March 2019 with representatives from Egypt, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen

- Lima, Peru, 25-28 June 2019 with representatives from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay
- Delhi, India, 23-26 September 2019 with representatives from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan.
- Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 23-26 October, with representatives from China, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, South Korea, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, Malaysia

The European Commission has discussed these definitions with Australia, Brazil, Korea, Malaysia, India, South Africa, Turkey, the USA and Uganda. The FAO has engaged with seven countries to test and discuss in particular the level 2 of the Degree of Urbanisation: Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Malaysia, Pakistan and the USA (GSARS 2018b). The OECD has organised a bilateral workshop in Uzbekistan and in Kazakhstan in July 2019 and in Russia in September 2019. It has also discussed this method with Morocco, Tunisia and Vietnam. The World Bank has discussed this work with Haiti, Jordan and Turkey.

This work has also been presented at multiple international conferences. It was presented in a side-event during the last meetings of the UN Statistical Commission and during the last two meetings of the UN Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM). It was also presented in two editions UN World Data Forum, the World Urban Forum, the IAOS conference in 2018, the World Statistical Congress in 2017 and the OECD World Forum in 2018.

The UN Statistical Division has sent out a questionnaire to twenty countries to gather feedback on the proposed method. At least three quarters of the respondents stated that 1) the method captured their main cities, 2) they could produce data by Degree of Urbanisation, 3) the method was useful for international comparisons, and 4) the method was useful to measure the UN Sustainable Development Goals indicators.

From these workshops, discussions, survey and consultations, we can draw a number of conclusions. A common method to delineate cities, urban and rural areas is needed to facilitate international comparisons as national definitions vary too much. The Degree of Urbanisation produces a valid classification of a country's territory with a relatively simple approach. The agreement between cities and rural areas as classified by the Degree of Urbanisation and nationally defined urban and rural areas is consistently high. The three classes of the Degree of Urbanisation provide more detail than the traditional urban-rural dichotomy, by identifying medium settlements (towns) and suburban or peri-urban areas. It also allows both countries that define urban area as large settlements only and countries that define them as large and medium settlements to find degrees of urbanisation that correspond to their definition.

Today, only a minority of countries have an official population grid, but a substantial number of countries are preparing a geo-coded census or population register which would allow the creation of an official population grid. UN-GGIM can give further guidance on this issue. Nevertheless, many countries underlined the need for support, training and capacity building to create such a grid and to apply this method. Several countries expressed limitations regarding commuting data but other sources such as linked population and employment registers or mobile phone data could be used to estimate such flows.

4.4.2.2 Pilot study focus

4.4.2.2.1 South Korea

In the framework of the pilot study on South Korea, a cross comparison between the GHS-SMOD and GHS-POP derived urban/rural population statistics on one side, and Statistics Korea (KOSTAT) population data and GHS-SMOD was carried out. The pilot included the production of a refined population layer using KOSTAT population data at Dong administrative level. This step reduced the average administrative unit extent to 29 km² compared to 400 km² (as per CIESIN GPW4.1), but also introduced a discrepancy in the total population of the area of interest of about 1.2 million people (KOSTAT data refer to the year 2016 while GPW estimate population for the year 2015). The results of the pilot confirm that the degree of urbanisation in Korea estimated with the Global Definition of Cities and Settlements is higher than the share of urban population reported in the WUP 2018 (90% and 81% respectively). Results show that more detailed Dong-based population data creates a negligible variation to the Degree of Urbanisation in South Korea, although it concentrates a larger share of population in cities while decreasing in towns and suburbs. The Statistical Office of South Korea (KOSTAT) has also compared their classification of urban areas to the one proposed by the new methodology (GHS-SMOD) – with Figure 27 KOSTAT has concluded that the national urban classification method is 99.3% matched with the Degree of Urbanisation methodology.

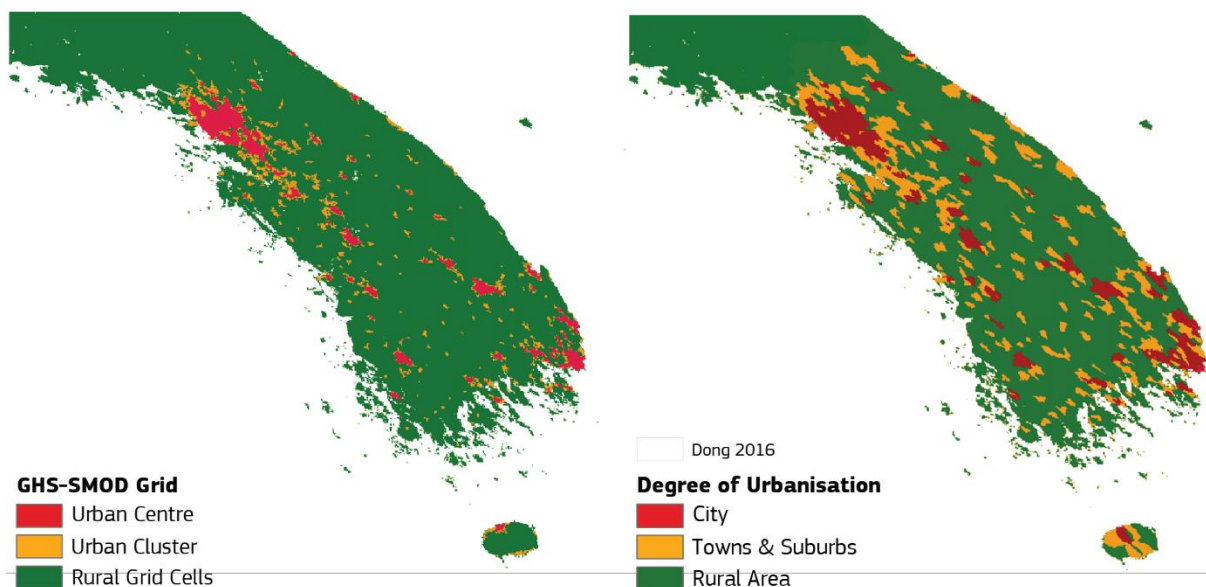


Figure 26 GHS-SMOD classification of grid cells in Korea with GHS-POP data (left) and resulting classification of Dong units based on GHS-SMOD Level 1 and population for 2016 for South Korea (right)

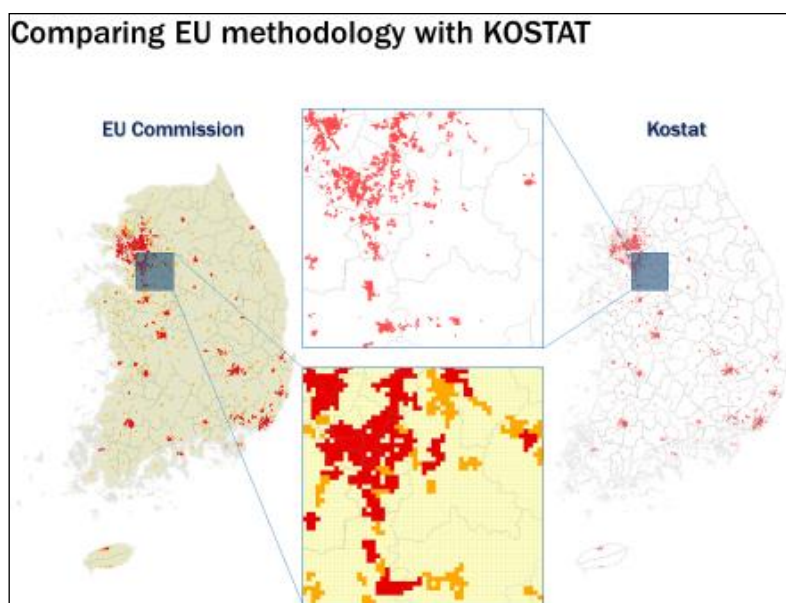


Figure 27 Comparison of EU methodology (Degree of Urbanisation) with KOSTAT (Figure produced by KOSTAT)

4.4.2.2.2 Mexico

The pilot study for Mexico, carried out in October 2018, compared the nationally defined urban-rural classification to that derived from the Degree of Urbanisation and GHSL data for the year 2015. This comparison was implemented in three ways:

- A) Grid based, using only the GHS-SMOD grid for 2015 (Level 1)
- B) Applied to Municipalities, based on GHS-SMOD grid for 2015 (Level 1)
- C) Comparison of Mexican settlement points (localities) with GHS-SMOD grid classification for 2015

Analysis A consisted in summarizing the population shares by Level 1 of GHS-SMOD grid for 2015, deriving the respective Degree of Urbanisation (i.e. percentage of the country's population living in areas classified as Urban), and comparing to the Degree of Urbanisation in UN WUP2018 for same year, reported as 79.3%. Results show there is almost perfect agreement, with a value of 78.1% obtained with GHSL data (GHS-SMOD 2015), with 57% of the population in cells classified as 'Cities' and 21% in cells classified as 'Towns and Suburbs'. Figure 28 shows the GHS-SMOD grid for 2015 (Level 1) in Mexico.

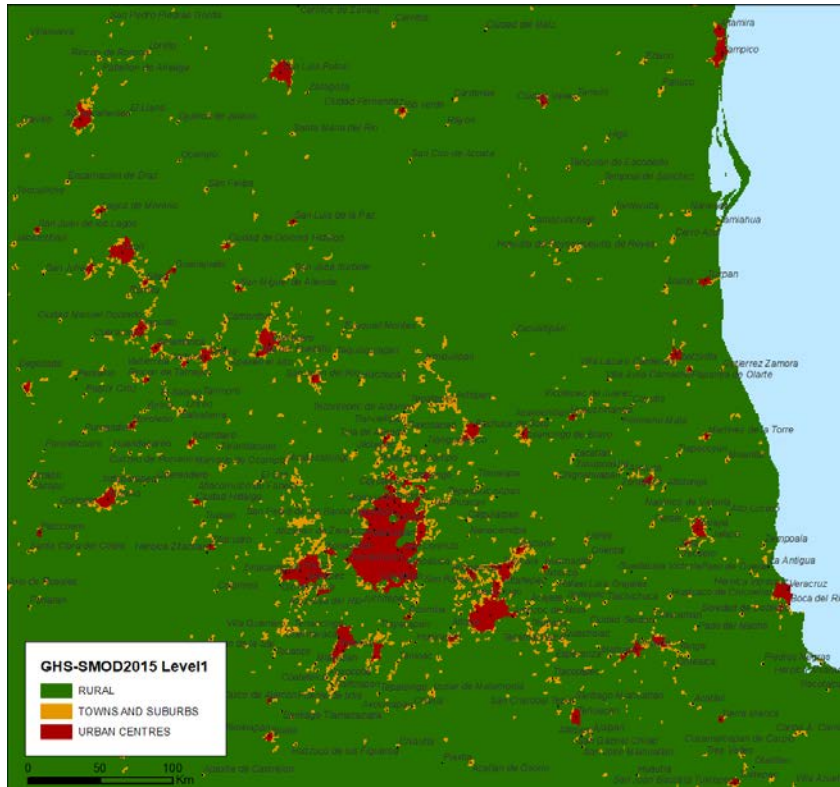


Figure 28 The GHS-SMOD 1km grid for 2015 (Level 1) in Mexico

Analysis B involved classifying the municipalities of Mexico (Admin 2 level from GADM⁸) by dominance of population in GHS-SMOD classes at Level 1, and then summarizing the population shares by classified municipalities (Figure 29).

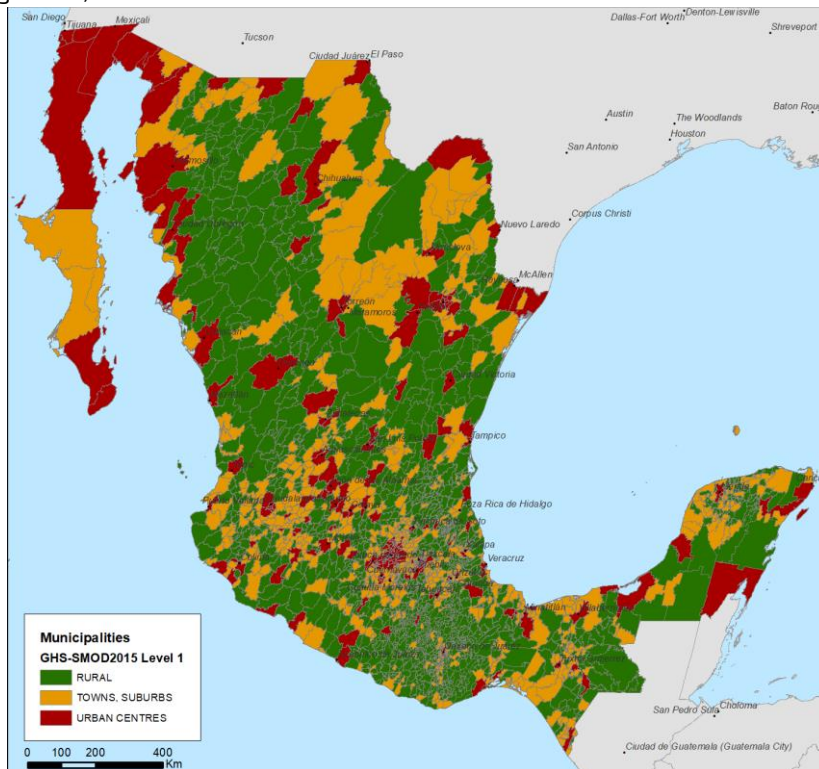


Figure 29 Municipalities of Mexico classified by Degree of Urbanisation at Level 1 using data from GHS-SMOD 2015

⁸ <https://gadm.org/>

Results show that there is high agreement, with a Degree of Urbanisation value of 83.6% obtained with GHSL data (GHS-SMOD 2015) applied to the municipalities, with 63% of the population in municipalities classified as 'Cities' and 20% in municipalities classified as 'Towns and Suburbs'.

Finally, analysis C has used a national dataset (from INEGI – Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía) storing the coordinates of 304,281 Mexican localities, with classification as 'Urban' or 'Rural' and total population (for unknown year). Based on this layer, Degree of Urbanisation is 77.5%, so it may represent a moment close to the Census of 2010. To compare the classification in this national data to that in GHSL data, we have spatially intersected the localities with the GHS-SMOD 2015 Level 1 grid and cross-tabulated the population across 'Urban' and 'Rural' classes (Figure 30). Results show there is a very high agreement, with 93% of the population in localities matching the same class in GHS-SMOD 2015, with a match of 95% for 'Urban' localities and 86% for those localities labelled as 'Rural' in the INEGI dataset. As can be seen in Figure 30, most of the disagreement for 'Rural' localities (i.e. those corresponding to 'Urban' cells in GHS-SMOD 2015) is due to the effects of smoothing and 'gap filling' in the GHS-SMOD approach and generalization induced by the 1 km resolution of this model (i.e. difference in scale between datasets).

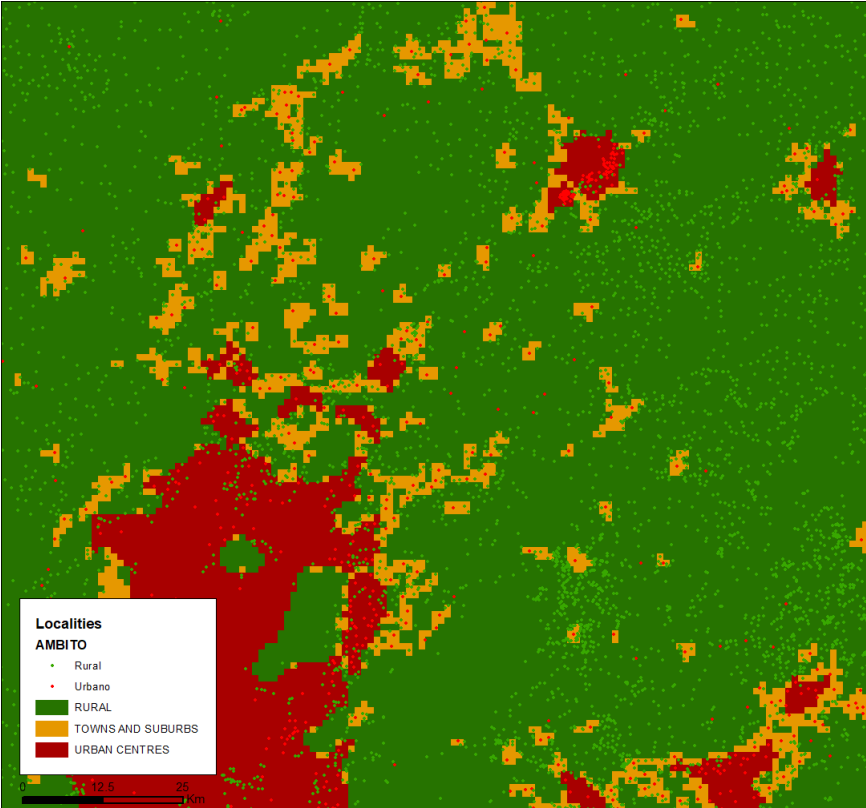
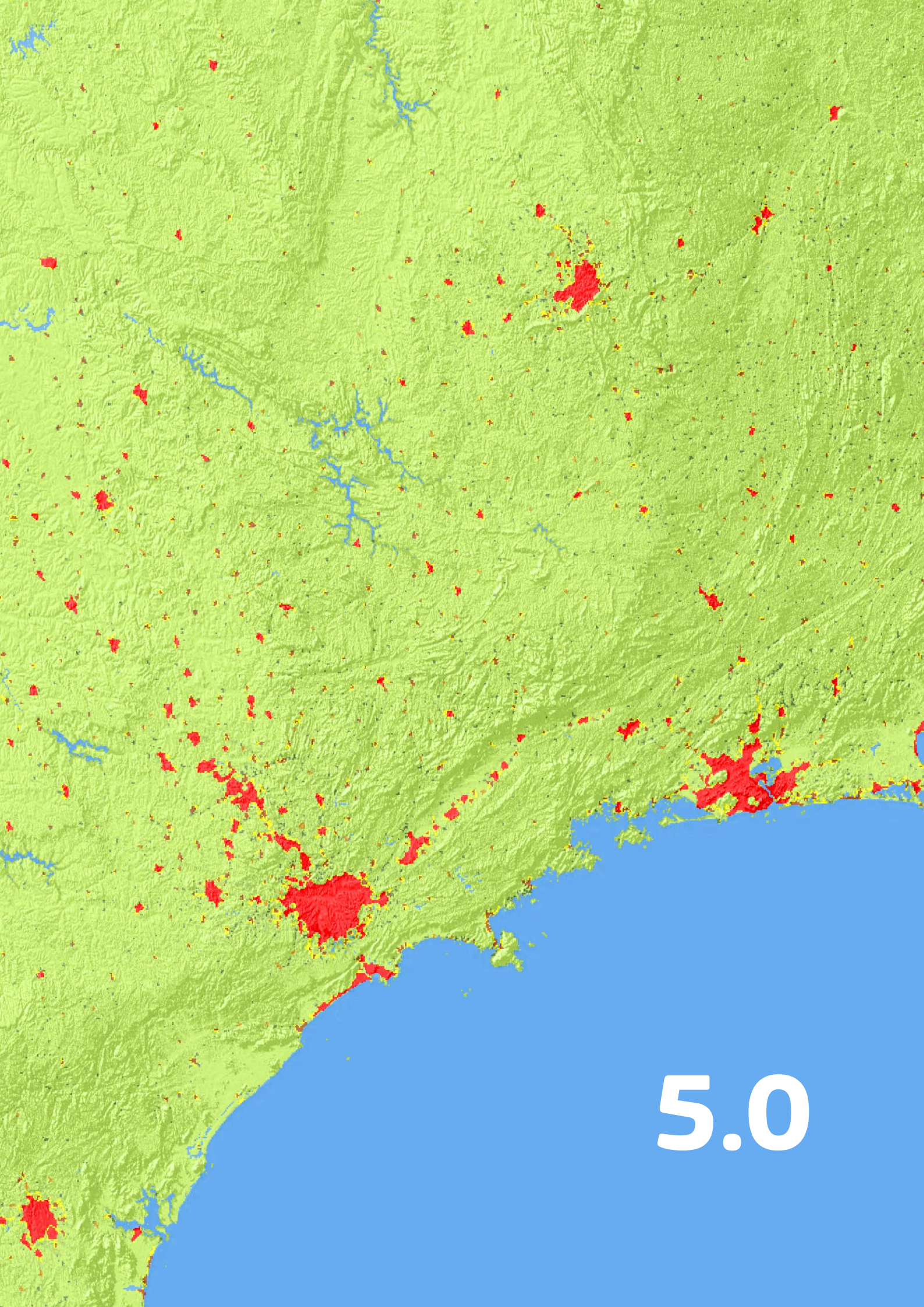


Figure 30 Localities of Mexico classified as 'Urban' or 'Rural' overlain on GHS-SMOD 2015 classified at Level 1 ('Urban' areas comprise the union of 'Urban Centres' with 'Towns and Suburbs'). Area around Mexico City shown



5.0

5 Urbanisation briefs

This chapter presents the Global Urbanisation Brief compiled from urbanisation and human settlements data and information derived from the GHS-SMOD grid for 239 countries. The first sub-section (5.1) presents the Global Urbanisation Brief drawing upon the analytical synthesis of the Country Urbanisation Briefs (compiled in chapter 8, p.83). Figures are presented by regions of the world, and income groups. A map of country classification is available in the Annex to this Atlas (p.510). The second sub-section (5.2) elaborates on the contents of the country urbanisation briefs presenting a commented mock-up of the urbanisation briefs template and the index of countries presented in the Country Urbanisation Briefs section of this Atlas.

Key literature and data on urbanisation



Figure 31 Cover of the principal source of urbanisation statistics in Europe (Koceva et al. 2016)



Figure 32 Cover of the principal source of world urbanisation statistics (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division 2018)

Box 1 Key literature and data on urbanisation

5.1 Global urbanisation brief

5.1.1 Share of population in the urban domain

The application of the Degree of Urbanisation at a global scale modifies the understanding on global urbanisation. While the UN World Urbanization Prospect reports for 2015 a share of global population living in urban areas of 54% (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division 2018), **the Degree of Urbanisation estimates for 2015 a share of global population living in the urban domain of 76%, equivalent to more than 5.6 billion people.** This share increased from 69% in 1975, to 73% in 1990 and 75% in 2000, corresponding to 2.8 billion people in 1975, 3.9 in 1990, and 4.6 in 2000. Figure 33 displays the geographical distribution of the share of population in the urban domain by country in 2015 and the following paragraphs will provide more details

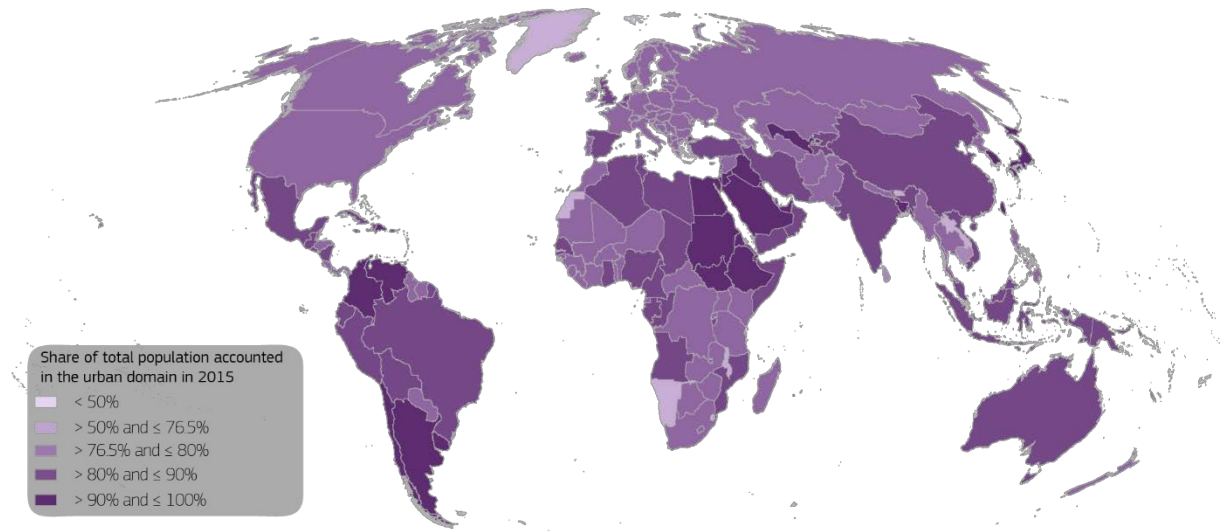


Figure 33 Share of country population in the urban domain in 2015

Figure 33 shows that **17 countries have a predominantly rural population, with less than one fifth of their population accounted in the urban domain** (also in Table 2). Other 12 countries account between 20% and 40% of their population in rural areas, other 7 countries between 40% and 50%. Overall, **in 36 countries in 2015 less than half of the total population is accounted in the urban domain.** Almost half these countries are islands in Oceania, 7 are in Africa, 5 in Asia and 3 in Europe and Latin America.

Other 96 countries have more than 50% of the total population in the urban domain, but the share of urban population is below global average. The majority of these places are in Europe (35), 24 in Africa, 16 in Latin America, and 12 in Asia (8 in Oceania and one in North America). One hundred seven countries are more urbanised than the global average; 37 of these countries account between the global average and 80% of their population in the urban domain, 29 between 80% and 85%, and 41 more than 85%. Among these cases, most are across Asia, Latin America and Africa. There is also a group of **18 countries where the share of population in the urban domain is above 90%**, half of them are in Asia, 4 in Latin America, 3 in Europe and 2 in Africa. Table 2 lists selected countries (above 1 million inhabitants), where the share of urban population was below 50% or above 90% in 1975 and 2015.

The number of countries with less than 50% of their national population accounted in the urban domain has decreased from 48 countries in 1975, to 36 in 2015. On the contrary, the number of countries where more than 90% of the population are accounted in the urban domain has increased, from 16 in 1975 to 23 in 2015.

Table 2 Degree of urbanisation in 1975 and 2015 for selected territories (population in the corresponding epoch above 1 million people)

Degree of urbanisation <50%	2015	Cambodia, Eswatini, Laos, Malawi, Namibia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste
	1975	Sri Lanka, Kenya, Nepal, Cambodia, Malawi, Laos, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Liberia
Degree of urbanisation >90%	2015	Japan, Ethiopia, Egypt, South Korea, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Hong Kong, Singapore, Eritrea, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain
	1975	Japan, Egypt, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Kuwait

Since 1975, the subdivision of global population share per settlement class has changed. In some settlement classes, the variation is small (in very low density rural grid cells and in semi-dense urban cluster grid cells in particular), while more consistent population shift took place in urban centre grid cells. In 1975, urban centre grid cells hosted 37% of global population, equivalent to 1.5 billion people. Between 1975 and 1990, population in urban centres increased by 5% from 37% to 42% with a net population change exceeding 690 million people (Figure 35). The share of global population in urban centre grid cells increased also between 1990 and 2000 (+2% corresponding to more than 500 million people). Another 4% increase took place between 2000 and 2015 accounting for over 820 million people in just 15 years' time.

Overall, between 1975 and 2015, population in urban centre grid cells increased by more than 130% corresponding to more than 2 billion people. The population share accounted in dense urban cluster grid cell has been decreasing from 21% in 1975 to 17% in 2015 yet population increased from about 850 million people in 1975 to 1.2 billion people in 2015 (+47%). Although the share of global population in semi-dense urban cluster grid cells has remained almost constant across epochs (about 2% change), this settlement class accounts for a high relative population change, as population has increased by almost 50% moving from about 100 million people to 140 million. The second highest relative population change between 1975 and 2015 is that in suburban grid cells, where population almost doubled (+94%) and population moved from 354 million people to 689 million people.

In the rural domain, the population share accounted in these classes has declined in all the settlement classes and periods. The share of population accounted in rural cluster grid cells declined from 18% in 1975 to 14% in 2015, it declined in low-density rural grid cells from 10% to 8%, and in very low density rural grid cells from 3% to 2%. Population has generally increased, up to more than 40% between 1975 and 2015 in rural cluster grid cells that added 295 million people, and by more than 45% in low-density rural grid cells that host in 2015 190 million more people compared to 1975.

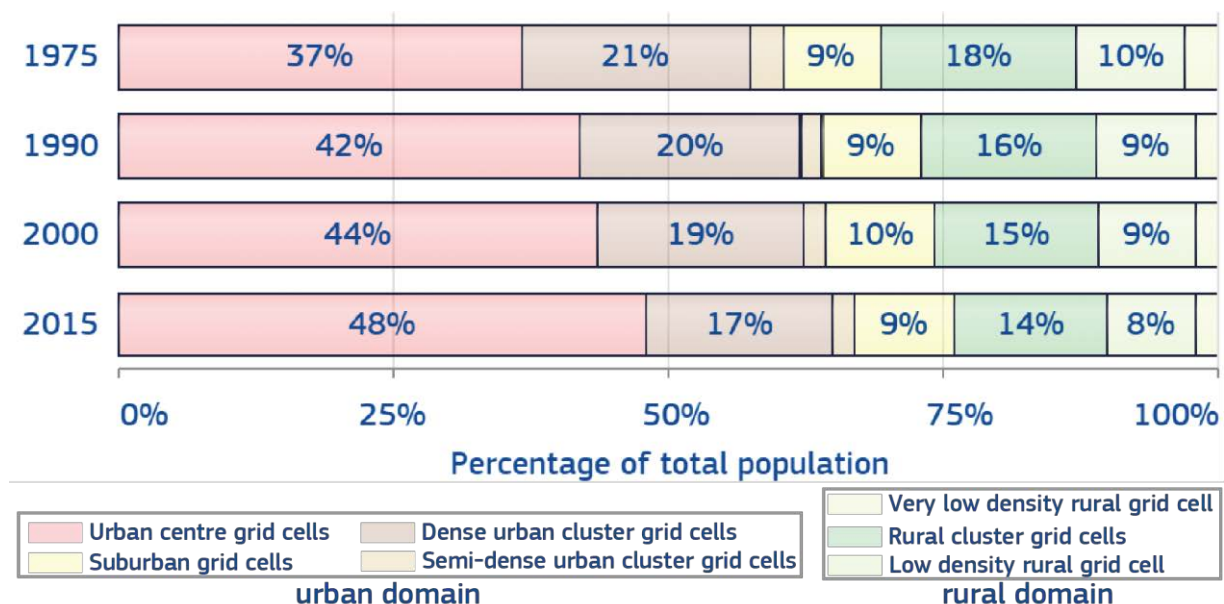


Figure 34 Share of global population by GHS-SMOD settlement class

Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	112 628 245	110 598 981	110 534 315	114 217 926
12	412 707 214	476 210 241	532 137 585	604 474 198
13	714 554 953	825 388 867	891 416 995	1 009 601 490
21	354 038 947	503 932 173	590 913 476	689 211 502
22	101 905 977	118 917 179	129 745 641	141 509 191
23	847 910 186	1 062 883 725	1 150 518 125	1 246 207 360
30	1 517 602 834	2 211 665 840	2 721 263 070	3 544 107 384

Figure 35 Population count per settlement class and epoch



Figure 36 © Adobe Stock, 2019

5.1.2 Hierarchy of urban centres

Between 1975 and 2015 the number of urban centres increases, the number of urban centres per population size class varies, and the total population accounted in urban centre grid cells changes from 1.5 billion people in 1975 to exceed 3.5 billion people in 2015 (Table 3 and Figure 37). To facilitate the discussion, urban centres are grouped in five classes based on their population size in each epoch (Table 3).

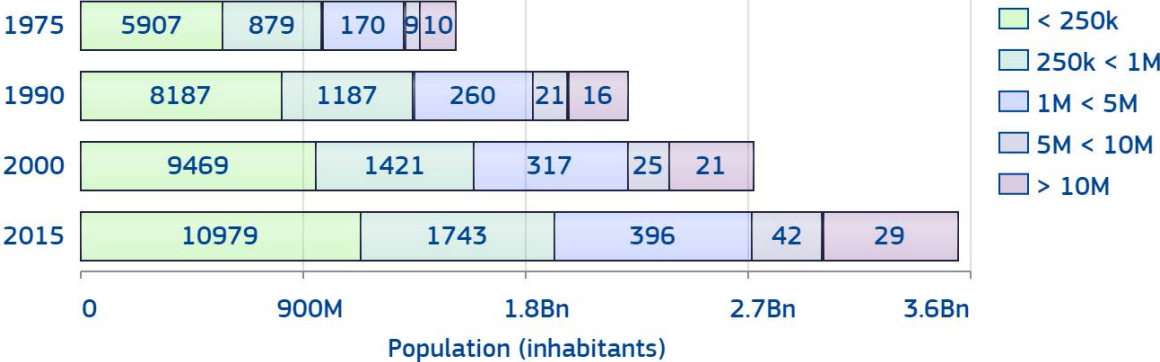


Figure 37 Urban centres count by size class per epoch and global population count in urban centre grid cells

The total number of urban centres almost doubled between 1975 and 2015, increasing from 6,975 in 1975 to 13,189 in 2015, with a continuous growth in all classes. **Small urban centres** (with less than 250 thousands inhabitants) increased from 5,907 entities in 1975 to 10,979 entities in 2015 representing across all epoch the most frequent class of urban centre -from 85% in 2015 to 83% in 1975 of the total number of urban centres. **Small urban centres host the majority of people living in urban centres** (575 million people in 1975 and 1.1 billion people in 2015), but their share reduced from the 38% in 1975 to the 32% of 2015. Small urban centres also have the highest share of total population in all epochs: in 1975, about one in ten people lived in a small urban centre; while in 2015, one in six people lived in small urban centre.

Mid-sized urban centres (between 250 thousand and 1 million inhabitants) constantly represent the 13% of the total number of urban centres across epochs, passing from 879 entities in 1975 to 1,743 in 2015, with population of 402 million people in 1975 and 786 million in 2015. Mid-sized urban centres had the second highest share of people living in urban centres (27%) in 1975 but they reduced it to 22% in 2015. In 2015, **mid-sized urban centres host about 11% of the total population of the globe, increasing their share from the 8% of 1975.**

Large urban centres (between 1 million and 5 million inhabitants) **more than doubled in number between 1975 and 2015. Although large urban centres are only 3% of the urban centres they accommodate 23% of the urban population (about 800 million people). Very large urban centres (between 5 million and 10 million inhabitants) and megacities (more than 10 million inhabitants) together represent less than 1% of the total number of urban centres (42 and 29 entities respectively in 2015), but they host 828 million people, more than 23% of people living in urban centres.** Their number increased more than three times between 1975 and 2015, from 19 entities (9 and 10 respectively) to 71 entities. In 1975, only 1 in 25 people lived in a multimillion-inhabitants or in a megacity; in 2015, about 1 in 8 people live in these urban centres. Figure 38 shows the distribution of all urban centres subdivided in the five classes, in 2015. There are **14 more megacity in Asia, and 2 in Africa in 2015 compared to 1975.** Over the same period one urban centre transitioned to megacity size also in Europe, Latin America, and Northern America. In Asia more than 20 urban centres reached multimillion-inhabitants size, and more than 100 the large urban centres size. More than 40 urban centres in Africa also reached the large urban centres size class in the same period.

Table 3 Population living in urban centres grouped by size in each epoch

Size Class	(people × 1,000)	1975	1990	2000	2015
Small urban centres	less than 250	575,396	811,047	950,926	1,129,502
Mid-sized urban centres	250 – 1,000	401,621	534,315	638,252	786,302
Large urban centres	1,000 – 5,000	331,648	486,075	622,074	800,443
Very large urban centres	5,000 – 10,000	66,725	139,531	169,727	286,437
Megacities	more than 10,000	142,213	240,426	340,285	541,424

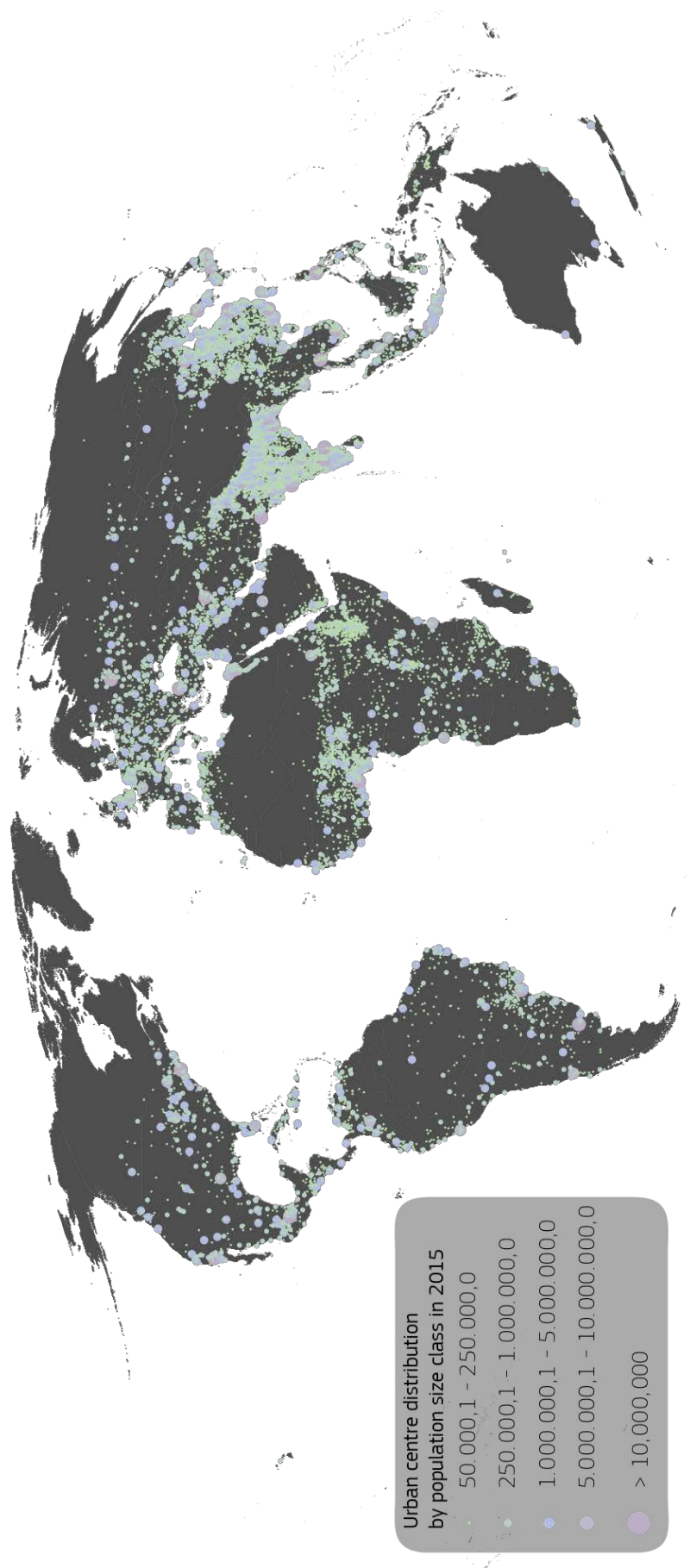


Figure 38 Urban centre distribution by population size class in 2015

5.1.3 Socio-spatial patterns of human settlements change by income class

The change of population and built-up areas is not everywhere the same. The discussion in this section will analyse this by grouping of countries in four classes based on income groups (WUP 2018). In 2015 40% of the global population (more than 2.9 billion people) is in Lower Middle Income countries (LMIC, including India), 35% (2.5 billion people) in Upper Middle Income countries (UMIC, including China), 16% (1.1 billion people) in High Income countries (HIC), and 9% (637 million people) in Low Income countries (LIC). Almost half the built-up areas are concentrated in HIC (46% equivalent to more than 364 thousand km²), 37% (291 thousand km²) in UMIC, 15% (120 thousand km²) in LMIC, and 2% (12 thousand km²) in LIC (Table 4).

Table 4 Population and built-up areas per income group across epochs 1975 – 2015

Income group	Population (10 ⁶ people)				Built-up areas (10 ³ km ²)			
	1975	1990	2000	2015	1975	1990	2000	2015
HIC	889.8	997.2	1067.5	1178.1	204.7	259.4	314.8	364.3
LIC	221.9	321.7	423.5	637.9	5.4	7.3	10.0	12.2
LMIC	1352.6	1924.4	2335.2	2958.0	54.1	75.7	98.8	120.3
UMIC	1593.2	2060.9	2293.0	2565.6	114.7	180.1	231.2	291.3

Figure 57 displays the **global trajectory of population growth and built-up areas expansion between 1975 and 2015**. It also shows the median historical trajectories of countries grouped by income class (with dashed lines in different colours). Such groups are shown to be statistically different **with trajectories that manifest divergent development paths for each income class (as relationship between population growth and spatial expansion of settlements)**. In LIC (in orange), the trajectory is rather flat whereas considerable population growth is accommodated in settlements that moderately expand in built-up areas with a limited built-up area per capita. Between 1975 and 2015 population in LIC increased by 187% (almost tripled from 221 to 638 million people) and built-up areas increased by 126% (more than doubled from 5.4 thousand km² to 12.2 thousand km²). Built-up area per capita in LIC was 24 m² per person in 1975 and it is 19 m² per person in 2015. Therefore, even if substantial population change took place, settlements did not expand considerably in space. On the opposite side of the chart, a **steep purple line portraying HIC** shows that while population in the period increased moderately (+32% corresponding to an increase of 288 million people), built-up areas expanded considerably (+78% equivalent to 160 thousand km²). Built-up area per capita in HIC kept increasing since 1975, from 230 m² per person in 1975 to 309 m² per person in 2015. The middle income country groups also show different trajectories. The UMIC account for an increase in the built-up area per capita, a 60% increase from 72 m² per person in 1975, to 114 m² per person in 2015, population increased by 60% and built-up areas by 154%. In LMIC instead, the built-up area per capita remained constant (about 40 m² per person), population more than doubled (119% increase equivalent to +1.6 billion people), and built-up areas also more than doubled (+123% equivalent to more than 66 thousand km² of new built-up area).

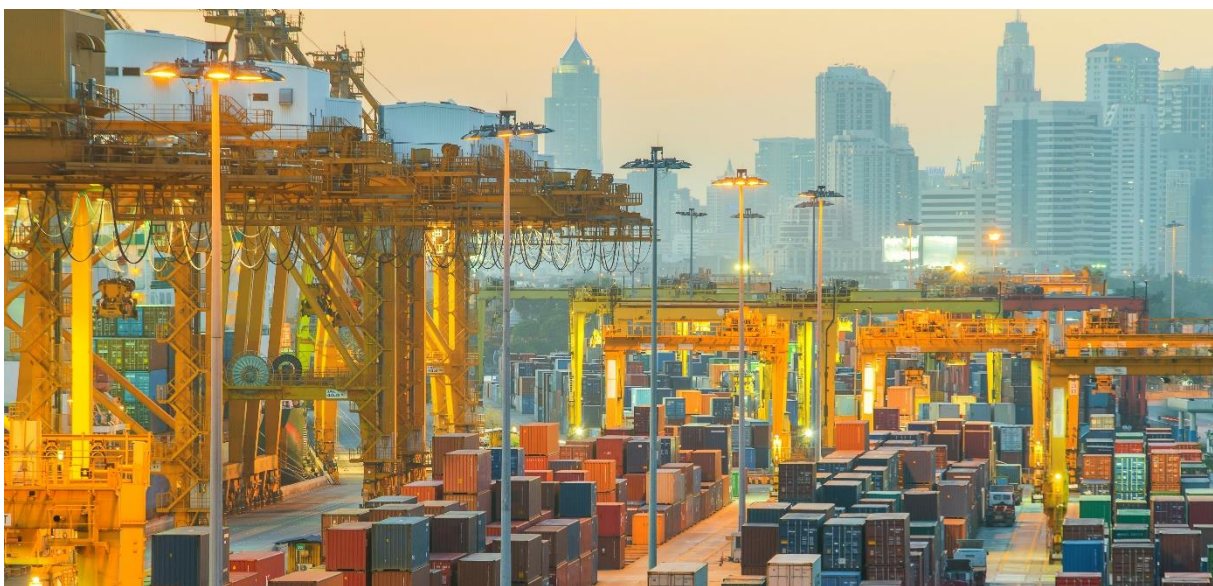


Figure 39 © Adobe Stock, 2019

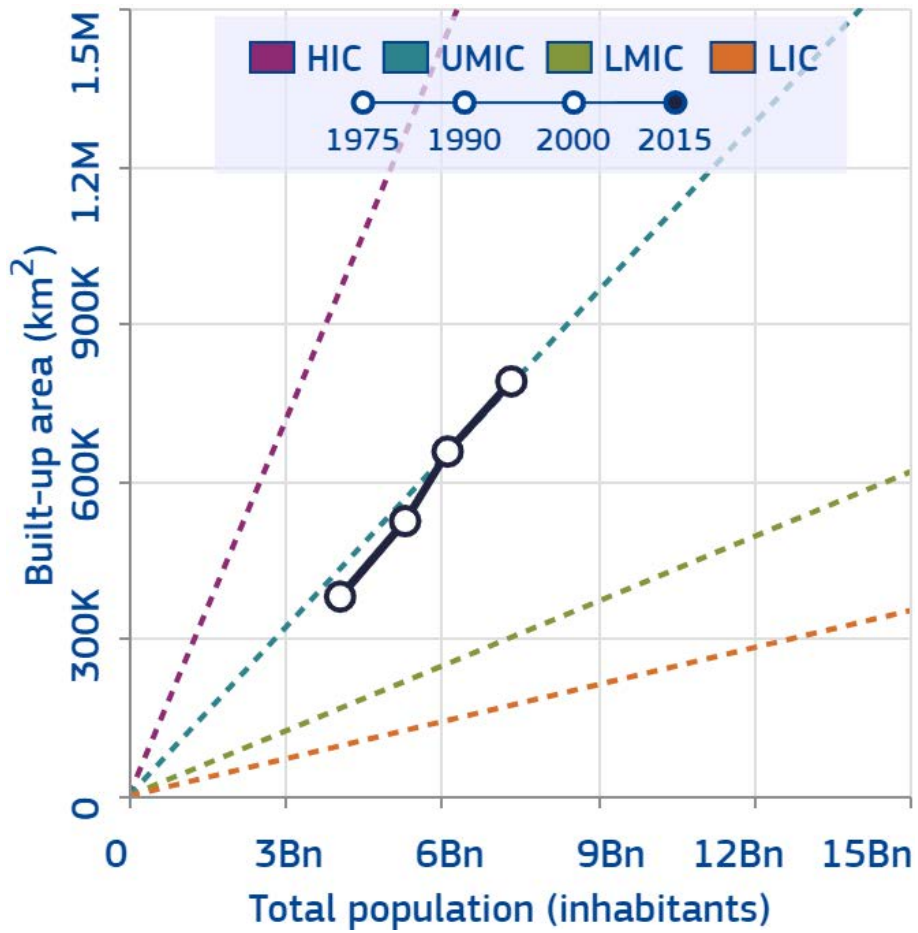


Figure 40 Population and built-up area essential variables trend 1990 – 2015 per income class solid line corresponding to the global trajectory



Figure 41 © Adobe Stock, 2019

5.1.4 Urbanisation factors

Global population grew by over 3.2 billion people between 1975 and 2015. That growth has not been evenly distributed between the urban and rural domain. Figure 42 shows the trajectory of global population increase in relation to the rural and urban domains between 1975 and 2015. In this period, rural population increased by 488 million people, while urban population by almost 2.9 billion people. The share of global urban population has thus increased, from 69% to 76%.

Based on newly developed method (M. Melchiorri et al. 2019), countries are classified into 8 possible settlement development dynamics by observing their urban and rural population changes (i.e. their urbanisation factors). Urban and rural population variations determine the growth or decline of the total population and the increase or decrease of the share of urban population thus defining the typology of the urbanisation dynamic. “Demographic growth” and “demographic decline” relates to the total population variation; “urbanisation” and “de-urbanisation” relates to the share of urban population change. With concordant variation of both components (urban and rural populations) such dynamic typologies are defined as “driven” by the major component (urban when “urbanisation”, “rural” when “de-urbanisation”). With discordant components the dynamic typologies are defined as “polarised”, when demographic growth occurs, or as “resilient”, when demographic decline occurs”, by the greater component in absolute terms (Figure 43).

Following this approach, the global dynamic of urban and rural population between 1975 and 2015 is classified as “urban driven urbanisation and demographic growth”, because the increase of population in the urban domain is the key determinant of the urbanisation process in a general increase of the total population. At the global level this process has been constant since 1975 (line fully plotted in the dark pink sector in Figure 42).

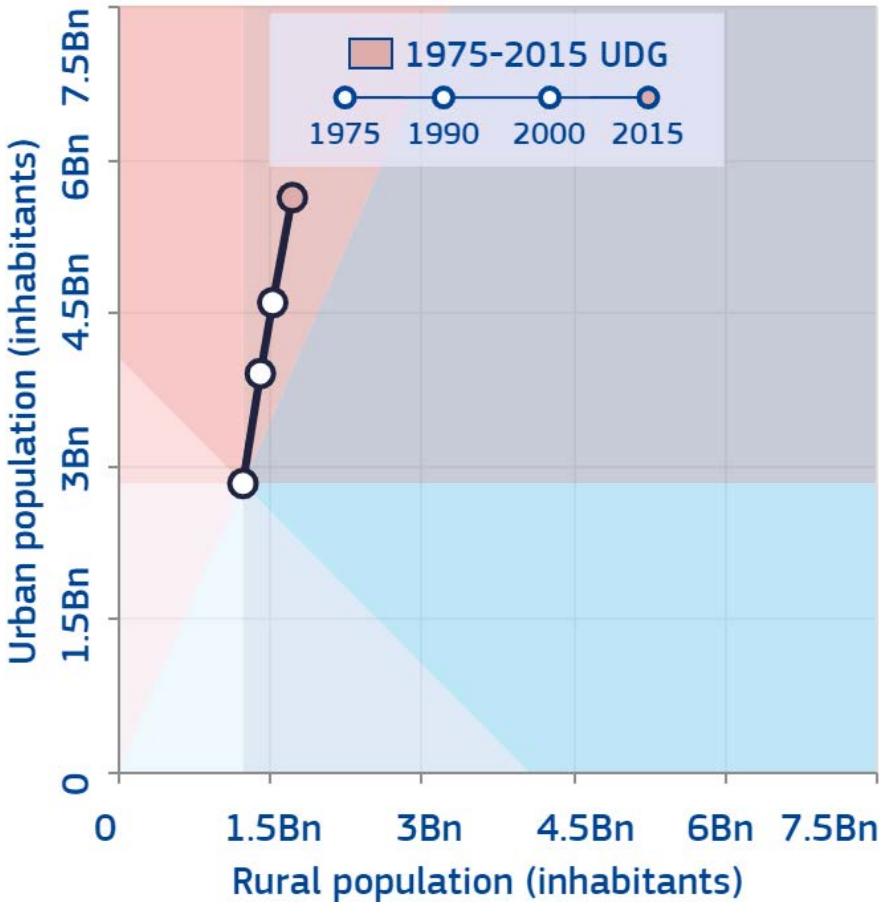


Figure 42 urbanisation factors as rural and urban population changes 1975 – 2015. Global trajectory classification is Urban driven urbanisation and demographic growth (legend in Figure 43).

In the majority of countries (194 of 239), the share of population accounted in the urban domain increased between 1975 and 2015 (in shades of pink in Figure 44). **In three quarters of them, the process was urban driven urbanisation and demographic growth**; whereas population increased both in the urban and rural domain, but the growth in the first led to an increase of the urban population share. Here urban areas have driven the process: examples range across almost the entire American and African continents,

in the Middle East and central Asia. All the countries are plotted in dark pink in Figure 44. Among the ones with the most significant total population change India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Nigeria, United States (population increase exceeding 100 million people), Bangladesh and Brazil (>80 million increase).

Increment in the share of urban population

Degree of urbanisation change	National population change between t_1 and t_{+1}	Urban population change between t_1 and t_{+1}	Rural population change between t_1 and t_{+1}	Case			
ΔU	ΔP_T	ΔP_U	ΔP_R	Classification	Determinant	Name	short name
↑	↓	↓	↑	4b	$\Delta P_U > \frac{u_t}{(1-u_t)} \Delta P_R$	Rural driven urbanisation and demographic decline	RDD
↑	↑	↑	↑	1b	$\Delta P_U > \frac{u_t}{(1-u_t)} \Delta P_R$	Urban driven urbanisation and demographic growth	UDG
↑	↑	↑	↑	2		Urban polarised urbanisation and demographic growth	UPG
↑	↓	↑	↓	3		Urban resilient urbanisation and demographic decline	URD

Decline of the share of urban population

Degree of urbanisation change	National population change between t_1 and t_{+1}	Urban population change between t_1 and t_{+1}	Rural population change between t_1 and t_{+1}	Case			
ΔU	ΔP_T	ΔP_U	ΔP_R	Classification	Determinant	Name	short name
↓	↓	↓	↓	4a	$\Delta P_U < \frac{u_t}{(1-u_t)} \Delta P_R$	Urban driven de-urbanisation and demographic decline	UDD
↓	↑	↑	↑	1a	$\Delta P_U < \frac{u_t}{(1-u_t)} \Delta P_R$	Rural driven de-urbanisation and demographic growth	RDG
↓	↓	↓	↑	5		Rural resilient urbanisation and demographic decline	RRD
↓	↑	↓	↑	6		Rural polarised de-urbanisation and demographic growth	RPG

Figure 43 Classification of countries according to the “Demographic factors of change in urbanisation processes” based on: changes in share of urban population, total national population change, urban population change, and rural population change. Red arrows correspond to decline and green arrows to increase. Classification code and name are reported.

Other 38 countries developed with a trajectory classified as urban polarised urbanisation and demographic growth in which both the total population and the degree of urbanisation grow. The growth of total population is determined by an increase in urban population that is greater than the loss of rural population. Countries that developed along this path are mostly located in Europe and Latin America (13 countries in each of the two regions, countries include Austria, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, several island states in the Caribbean and Uruguay), or in Asia (5 of them including China and Kazakhstan).

Another trajectory typical of the European region is that of rural driven urbanisation and demographic decline: a condition of total population loss with both urban and rural populations shrinking, but a growth in the degree of urbanisation. Croatia, Romania and Serbia developed along this trajectory.

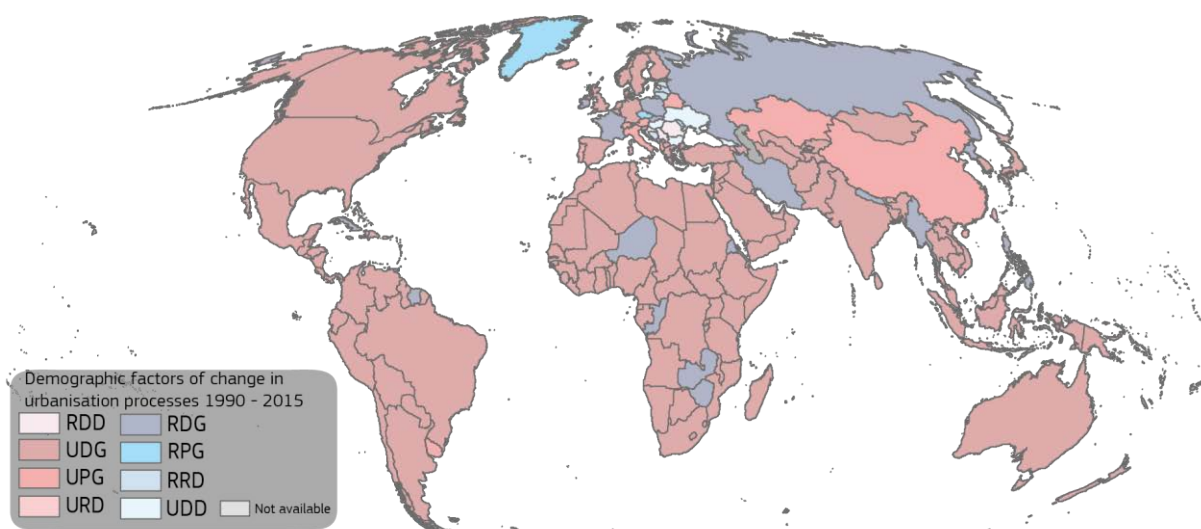


Figure 44 Geographic distribution of demographic factors of change in urbanisation processes 1975 – 2015. Extended legend in Figure 43

The share of population accounted in the urban domain has decreased between 1975 and 2015 in 45 countries (in shades of blue in Figure 44). **The development trajectory in half of these countries is the one of rural driven de-urbanisation and demographic growth due to an increase of total population, with both urban and rural population growth, but a decline of the degree of urbanisation.**

Cases of rural driven de-urbanisation and demographic growth are distributed across Europe (8 countries, including France, Ireland, Poland, and Russia), Asia (6 countries including Iran, Nepal, and Philippines), Africa (5 countries including Eritrea, Niger, and Republic of Congo) Latin America (4 including Cuba and Suriname) and one in Oceania. Other 8 cases of decline in the share of population accounted in the urban domain are due to net national population loss.

Four countries developed with a path of urban driven de-urbanisation and demographic decline (Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, and Ukraine) **with both urban and rural populations shrinking.** Other 4 countries in Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia) developed with a trajectory of rural resilient de-urbanisation and demographic decline whereas the decline in total population is determined by a rural population increase greater than the loss of urban population.

The last group of countries (13) where the share of population in the urban domain has declined between 1975 and 2015 followed a path classified as rural polarised de-urbanisation and demographic growth. In this trajectory, the total population grows but the degree of urbanisation declines. However, an opposite dynamic takes place in rural and urban settlements, with population growing in the former and declining in the latter. The majority of countries with this trajectory are islands (especially in Oceania), but also include Czechia and Moldova.

5.1.5 Urbanisation status and dynamics

In the majority of countries of the globe the urban population is growing. This sub-section focuses on the changes occurring between 1990 and 2015 by analysing the share of population accounted in the urban domain in 2015 and the changes compared to 1990. This information is combined to classify countries according to the magnitude (share of population in the urban domain) and rate of the urbanisation process (share of population in the urban domain change between 1990 and 2015).

Figure 45 displays a density map corresponding to the frequency of countries in each sector of the graph. The global share urban population, and its change are used to delineate the sectors. The country counts is split as follows: **72 countries are less urbanised urbanising faster; 71 are less urbanised urbanising slower, 48 are more urbanised urbanising faster, and 48 are more urbanised urbanising slower.**

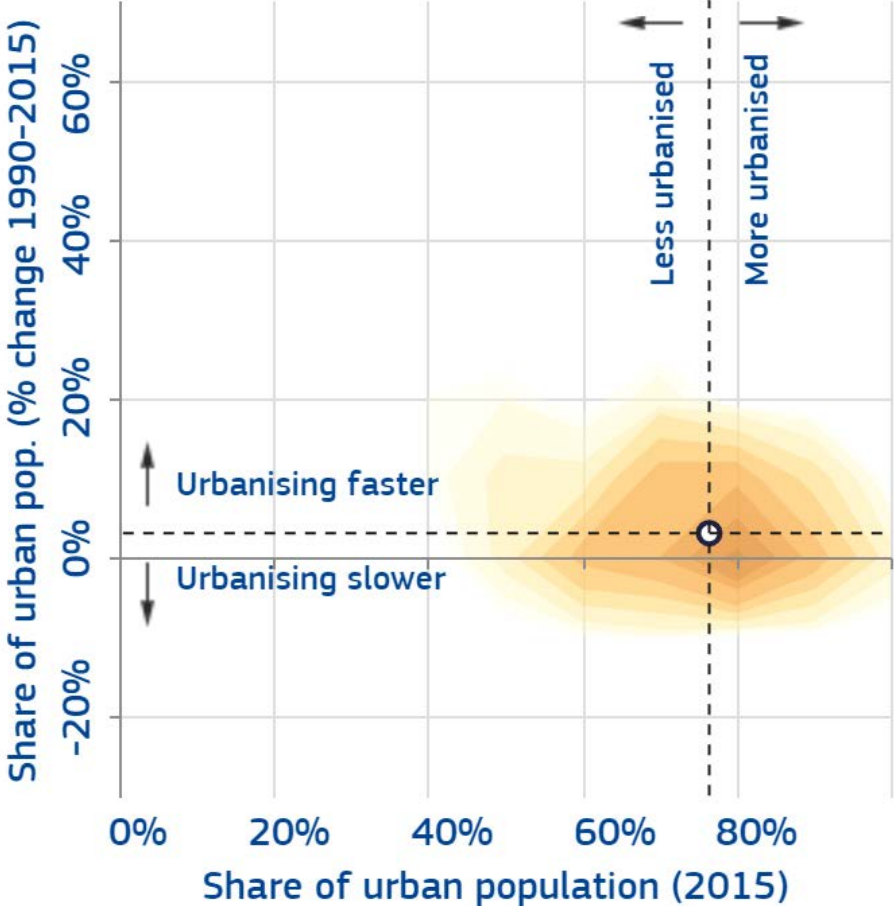


Figure 45 Urbanisation status and dynamics as share of population in the urban domain in 2015 and its change in the period 1990 – 2015. Marker corresponding to the global average.

Figure 46 displays the grouping of countries in these four urbanization patterns: more urbanised, but urbanising slower or faster (light and dark blue respectively) and less urbanised urbanising slower or faster (light and dark orange respectively).

In 2015, there are 48 countries (in dark blue in Figure 46), **where the share of population in the urban domain is above the global average (76%) and where this share increased more than global average (3% increase) since 1990.** The regional distribution of these cases is concentrated in Latin America and the Caribbean (15), Africa and Asia (both with 14). On average, the change in the share of population accounted in 2015 in the urban domain in countries in this class is above 9% (3 times higher compared to the global average).

Among these 48 countries the most significant change in the share of urban population is in the following countries: Lebanon with 87 in 100 people accounted in the urban domain (+14 compared to 1990), Ghana with 77 in 100 people (+9), Tajikistan with 83 in 100 (+8), Malaysia with 80 in 100 (+7), Somalia with 84 in 100 (+6). Other countries in this group have the highest share of population accounted in the urban domain (above 90%), these include Egypt with 94 in 100 (3 more compared to 1990), United Arab Emirates with 92 in 100

(+8), Israel with 91 in 100 (+5), Ethiopia with 91 (+4). Countries in fast transition, like Turkey and China, are also classified as more urbanised and urbanising faster.

Additional 48 countries in 2015 are more urbanised than global average but the transition has been below global average (displayed in light blue in Figure 46). The average share of population in the urban domain in the 14 countries in Asia is about 90%, and the average change is 0.4%. Examples include South Korea where more than 90% of the total population is in the urban domain (2% more compared to 1990), Bahrain 98% (+2.4%), Kyrgyzstan 77% (+2%), but also 5 other countries in which the share remained almost constant (among which India, Vietnam, and smaller entities like Singapore, Hong Kong and Macao). In this group, countries like Iran, Iraq and Japan encountered a decline of the population share accounted in the urban domain that anyways remains above 80% (and higher than global average).

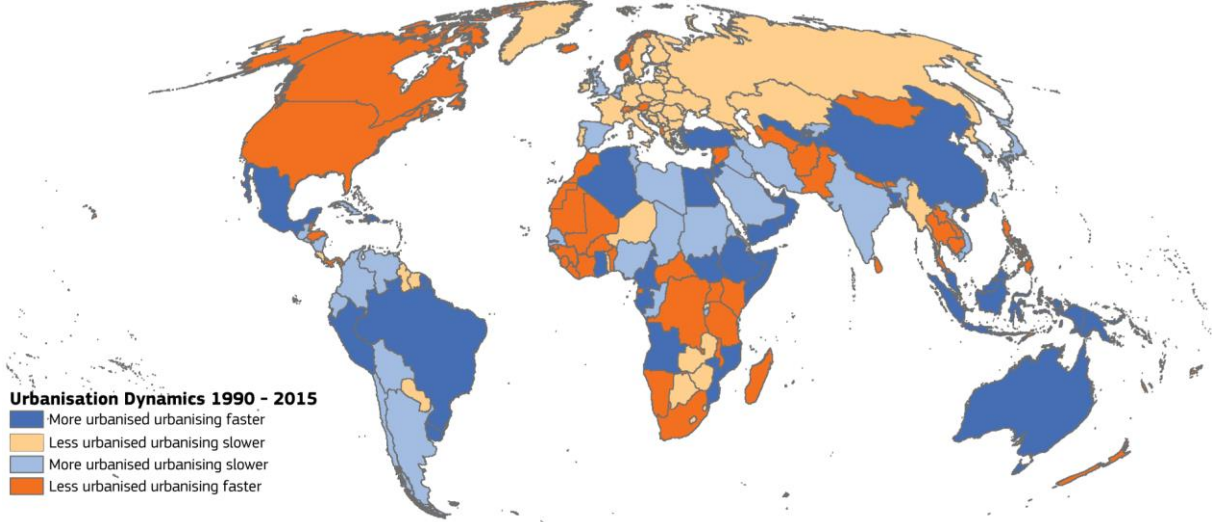


Figure 46 Geographic distribution of urbanisation status and dynamics as share of population in the urban domain in 2015 and its change in the period 1990 – 2015

Figure 46 displays in orange countries, where the share of total population in the urban domain in 2015 is below global average, 143 countries in total. Most of them concentrate in Europe and Africa host 30 countries each. However, the countries in Africa are less urbanised urbanising faster, while the countries in Europe are less urbanised, but urbanise slower.

In less urbanised/urbanising faster countries, the country average share of the total population accounted in the urban domain is below 60% in Africa and Asia, while it is above 60% in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and Northern America. However, the country average change 1990 – 2015 is above 10% in all regions of the world (up to +20% in Latin America and the Caribbean) apart from Europe and Northern America. 13 countries in this class are interesting examples for the urbanisation transition. Excluding small islands, Kenya, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Honduras, Madagascar, and Tanzania all transitioned to a condition, in which more than half the national population is accounted in 2015 in the urban domain, while it was not the case in 1990. In these countries the increase in the share of people accounted in the urban domain is on average 15% higher compared to 1990. The group of countries in the class less urbanised and urbanising slower compared to global average (71 cases), host on average 51% of their population in the urban domain. Few countries are in 2015 below global average (like North Korea, Costa Rica, Zambia, Kazakhstan, Russia and Paraguay) due to the decline in the share of population in the urban domain between 1990 and 2015. Overall, in 31 countries the change in the share of population accounted in the urban domain has declined.

5.1.6 Land Use Efficiency SDG 11.3.1 in the urban domain

Land Use Efficiency (LUE) is the internationally agreed indicator to monitor the “ratio of land consumption growth rate to population growth rate” in the framework of SDG 11⁹. The indicator aims to **monitor the relationship between the expansion of human settlements (land take) and the demographic changes**. The United Nations metadata¹⁰ indicate the Land Use Efficiency of an urban area as the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (Figure 47).

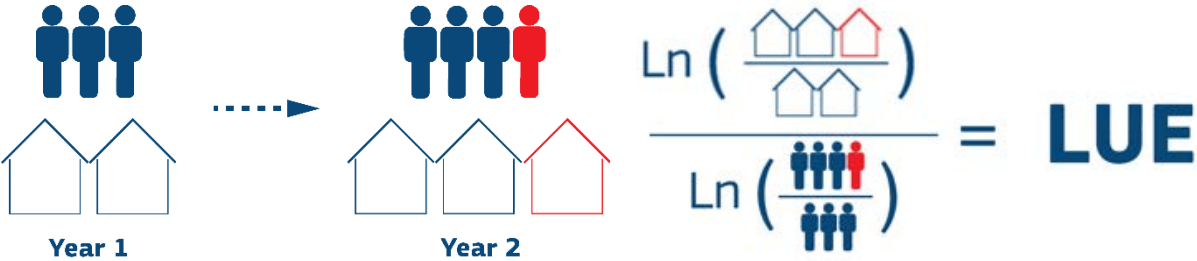


Figure 47 Schematic view of the SDG 11.3.1 formula as contained in UN Metadata

Figure 48 displays the Land Use Efficiency values (LUE) calculated for the entire globe in the period 1990 – 2015 per settlement classes in the urban domain (in bars) and an aggregated value (Urban Domain LUE obtained from the aggregation of all the settlement classes in the urban domain: 21, 22, 23, and 30).

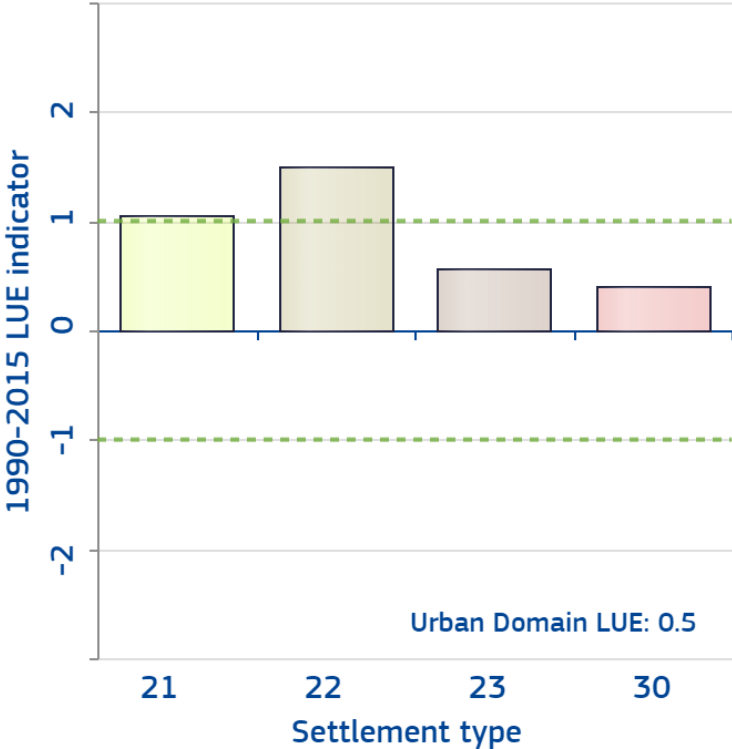


Figure 48 Land Use Efficiency indicator estimated in the period 1990 - 2015 per settlement class and in the urban domain. minor subdivisions represent breakdown categories as explained in Schiavina et al. 2019.

LUE is above 1 in suburban grid cells and in semi-dense urban cluster grid cells implying a rate of expansion of built-up areas faster than of the rate of population growth. On the contrary, LUE value is below 1 in dense urban cluster grid cells and in urban centre grid cells (rate of population growth greater than the one of spatial expansion). LUE improves from low to high density (level) settlements in the urban domain. In the vast majority of countries LUE of settlements in the urban domain is between 0 and 1 meaning a faster rate of population growth compared to the rate of their spatial expansion (land take due to

⁹ Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development A/RES/70/1 2015
¹⁰ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-03-01.pdf>

the expansion of built-up areas Figure 49). **Low Income countries all developed with a LUE between 0 and 1.** The figure shows the groupings of countries in 5 LUE classes. The two negative classes (blue and yellow) correspond to different rates of spatial expansion of settlements and demographic decline; the ones in orange and red to different rates of spatial expansion prevailing over the rates of population growth, the class in green $0 < LUE \leq 1$ correspond to a condition, in which population growth rate is greater than that of spatial expansion).

Despite rather efficient LUE at global level in settlements of the urban domain, 10 countries developed with LUE greater than 3 (with a rate of spatial expansion more than 3 times the one of population). Seven of them are in Europe (Germany, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Russia, Serbia, and Slovakia). In other 4 countries in Europe (Czechia, Croatia, Hungary, and Romania), although settlements in the urban domain expanded over land, a net reduction of the population in these settlements took place and resulted in a LUE lower than -3 (Figure 49). In Japan, China, Pakistan Italy, France, Spain and Portugal LUE is between 1 and 2 whereas the rate of spatial expansion of settlements prevailed over that of their population growth.

A detailed analysis of LUE highlights the disparities in land take per capita across settlement classes and region of the world and urban centres by size classes. It was confirmed that on average larger settlements have developed with a higher efficiency compared to smaller urban centres (Schiavina et al. 2019).

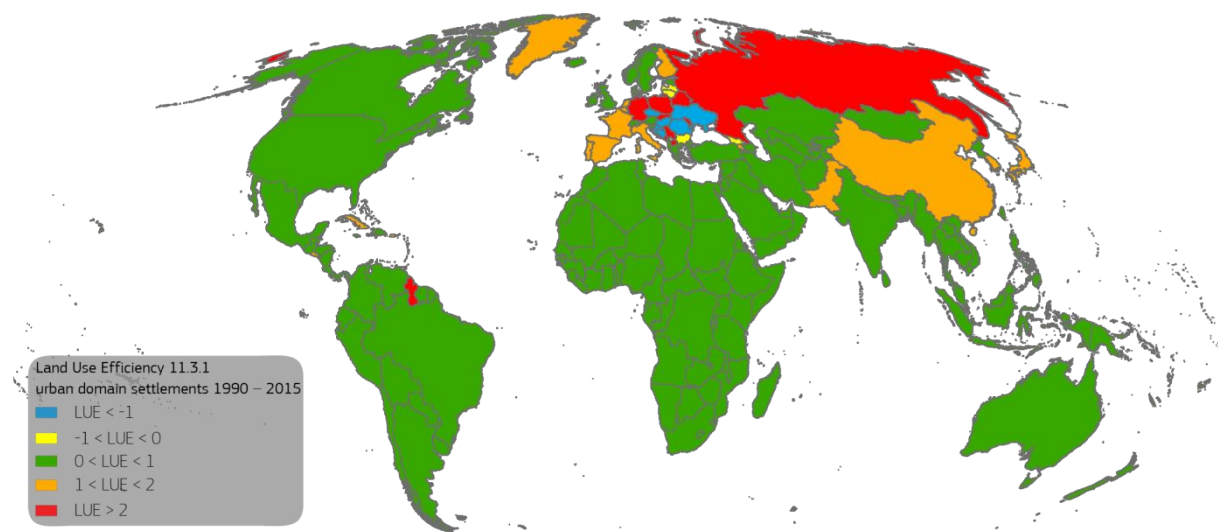


Figure 49 Geographical distribution of LUE in settlements in the urban domain by country (1990 – 2015)

The interpretation of SDG 11.3.1 is difficult, if only the LUE value (dimensionless) is considered. Figure 50 demonstrates that an identical LUE value can capture rather different human settlement dynamics. In this hypothetical case of a “Narrowtown”, the population density per unit of built-up area of expansion is very high in the initial year and final year (expansion in red Figure 50).

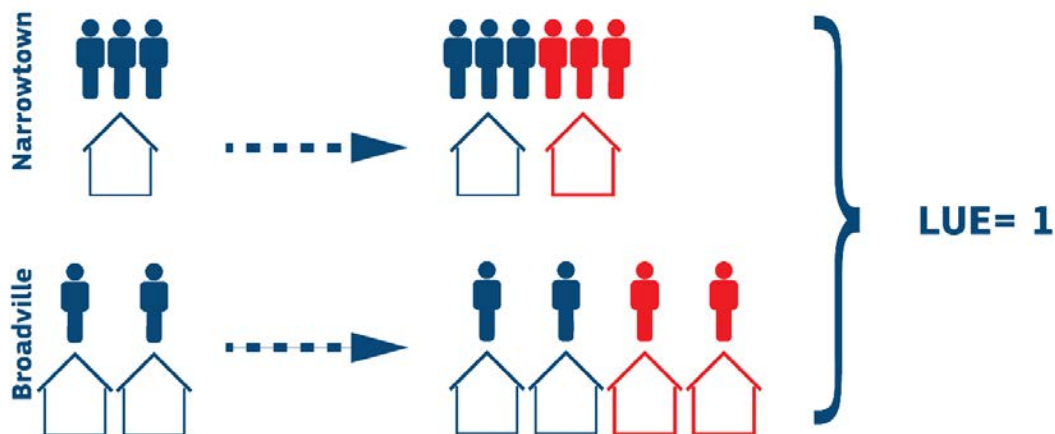


Figure 50 Identical LUE values resulting from different human settlement dynamics

In the “Broadville” example, the population density per new unit of built-up area is much lower compared to “Narrowtown”, but it is constant between the initial and final year. Under these circumstances, “Broadville” and “Narrowtown” will be assigned the same LUE value (LUE=1).

To reconcile this situation, it is possible to **equip the LUE indicator with additional spatially explicit metrics** like the ones proposed in Figure 51.

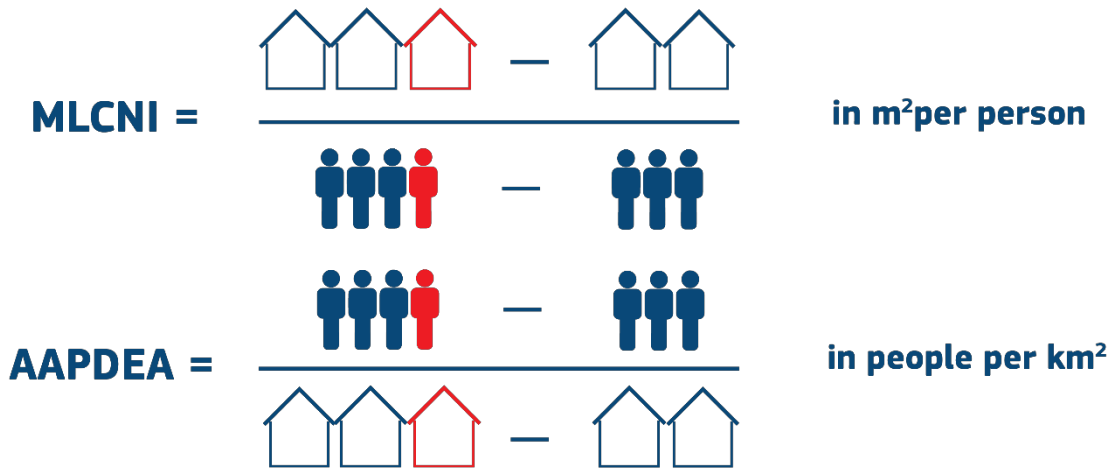


Figure 51 Schematic representation spatially explicit indicators to characterise the LUE value

The first indicator (MLCNI –Marginal Land Consumption per New Inhabitant) **quantifies the amount of land taken (new construction/detection from satellites) related to each new inhabitant of the settlement (population change)**. The other indicator, (AAPDEA –Abstract Achieved Density in Expansion Area) quantifies the reciprocal of the former, so the density of people in the new built-up areas.

Another important finding of applied LUE research, is that **LUE and MLCNI also vary considerably depending on the size class (population) and average density of built-up areas of urban centres in 2015** Figure 52.

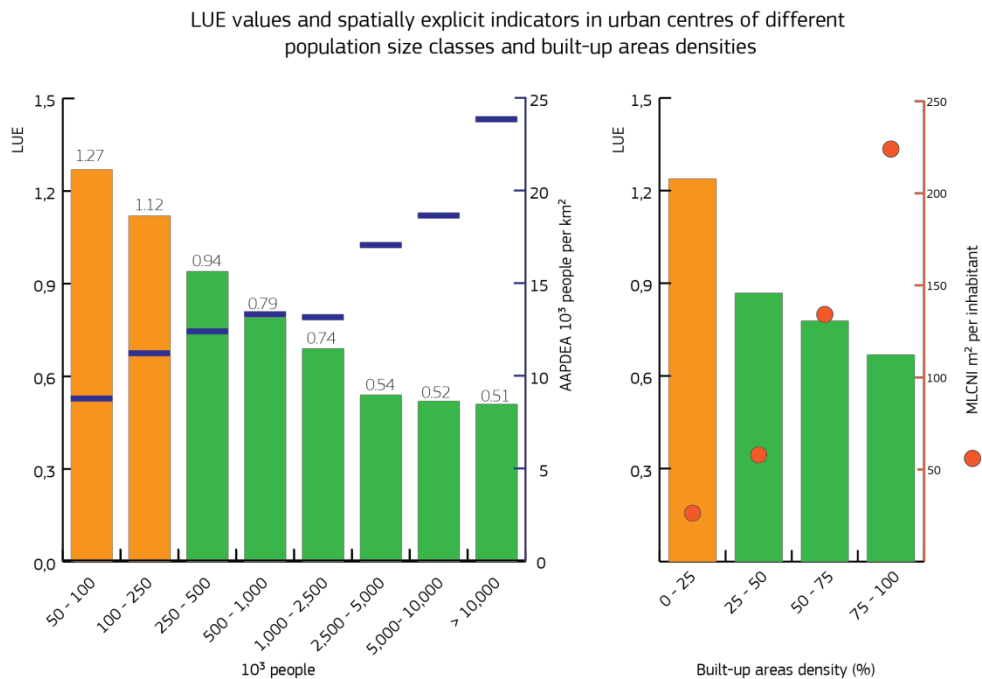


Figure 52 LUE values (left vertical axes) in urban centres (2015) by population class compared with AAPDEA (right vertical axes). (right) LUE values (left vertical axes) in urban centres (2015) by built-up area density compared with MLCNI (right vertical axes). Bars are coloured according to LUE values: orange, greater than 1; green, between 0 and 1.

A clear pattern of LUE value reduction with increasing urban centre population size manifests. Under this trajectory, efficiency in the use of land is lower in smaller settlements compared to that of large urban centres. A $LUE > 1$ is only observed in small and medium-size urban centres (with a population between 50 and 250 thousand inhabitants), while in all other size classes, the relationship $PGR > LCR$ holds ($LUE < 1$). Additionally, considering the AAPDEA between 1990 and 2015, it emerges that the population density per unit of built-up area expansion in small centres is one-third that of megacities (about 8,700 people per km^2). In megacities in 2015, each $1 km^2$ of built-up area added since 1990 added a population exceeding 23,000 people. Half of these densities are estimated in centres with a size between 500,000 and 2,500,000 people. It is also interesting to note that while the LUE in centres of population classes above 2,500,000 inhabitants is rather stable (around 0.5), the population density in areas of expansion vary between 17,000 and more than 23,000 people per km^2 . LUE decreases from 1.24 (density $< 25\%$) to 0.68 (density $> 75\%$) with the increase of the built-up area density (in bins of 25%). Only in the first density class (0–25%) is the ratio of the land consumption rate to population growth rate greater than 1 ($LCR > PGR$).



Figure 53 © Adobe Stock, 2019

5.1.7 Demand for urban policy as national population growth driven by urban population growth

The global trajectory of development of urban driven urbanisation and demographic growth (addressed in 5.1.4) is further characterised in Figure 54 as relative change in total population and urban population in the period 1990 – 2015. In this period, global population increased by 38% while global population in the urban domain increased by 44%, which is equivalent to more than 1.7 billion people.

In several countries, urban population more than doubled between 1990 and 2015. In Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Sudan, Uganda, Afghanistan, Iraq, Kenya, Yemen, Angola, Mozambique, and Ghana population in the urban domain has more than doubled (and population increase exceeds 10 million people). In particular, in Kenya, Ghana, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Burundi, Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, and Malawi, while population in urban areas more than doubled (and net population growth exceeds 2 million people), the total national population has not doubled. Other 21 countries accounted for a net decline in the population in the urban domain (plotted in transparent red in Figure 54).

This geography is clearly illustrated in Figure 55. **One group of countries (in dark blue where population in the urban domain more than doubled since 1990) is clustered in Sub-Saharan Africa; the other (in green and yellow) in Eastern Europe where population in settlements in the urban domain has declined.**

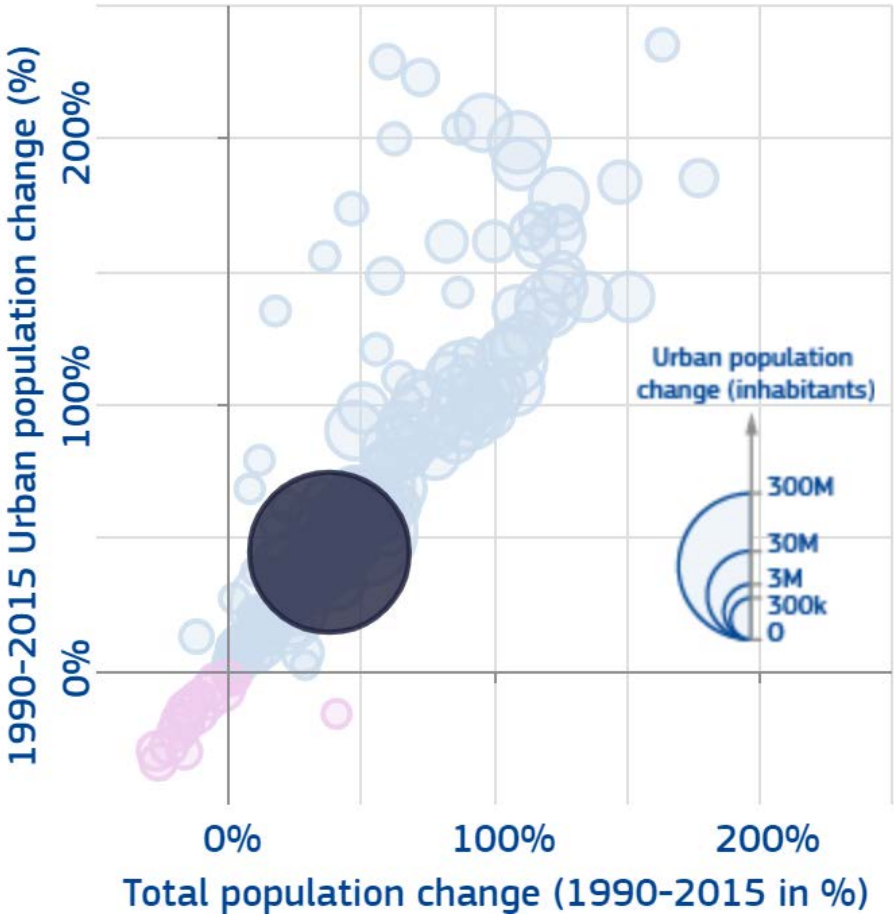


Figure 54 Total population and urban population change (%) per country in the period 1990 – 2015. Marker size according to net urban population change (categorised), highlighted marker is global change

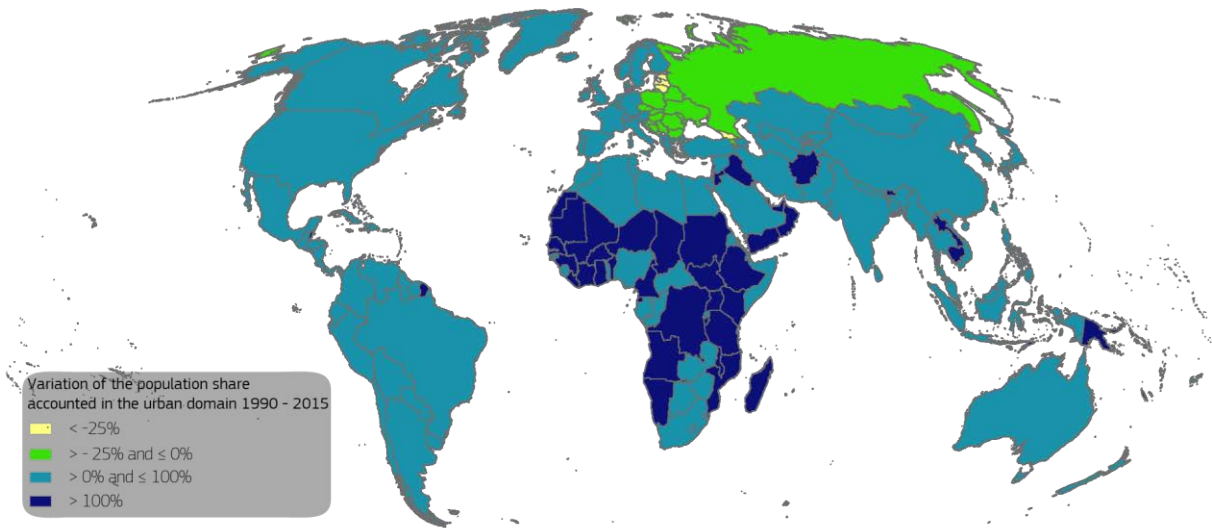


Figure 55 Relative population change in the urban domain per country 1990 – 2015



Figure 56 © Adobe Stock, 2019

5.1.8 Built-up area per capita change

Built-up area per capita and its change is used in measuring LUE, quality of life and development indexes. But in itself it provides already relevant information in particular when comparing changes over time or between countries. In 2015, **the average global built-up area per person was 107 m².** This value changes across settlement classes and over time as displayed in Figure 57.

Over time, the average global built-up area per capita has increased, from 93 m² per person in 1975, to 98 m² in 1990, and it remained stable from 2000 to 2015. Built-up area per capita has also increased over time within settlement classes apart from urban centre grid cells. In the urban domain, built-up area per capita has increased the most in semi-dense urban cluster grid cells, from 190 m² in 1975 to 215 m² in 2015 (+24 m² per person), the second highest increase took place in suburban grid cells from 178 m² in 1975 to 196 m² in 2015 (+18 m² per person). Built-up area per capita also increased notably in rural cluster grid cells (+18%) from 60 m² per person in 1975, to 71 m² per person in 2015.

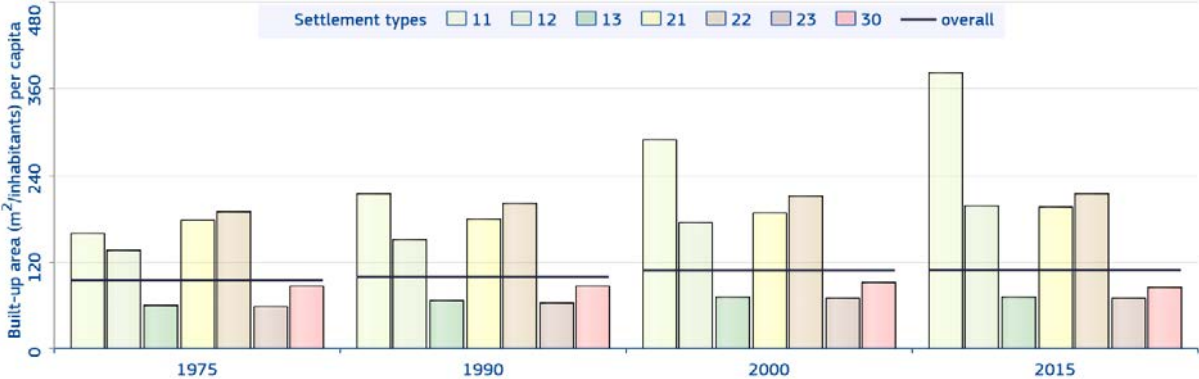


Figure 57 Built-up area per capita change over time (1975 - 2015) and settlement class

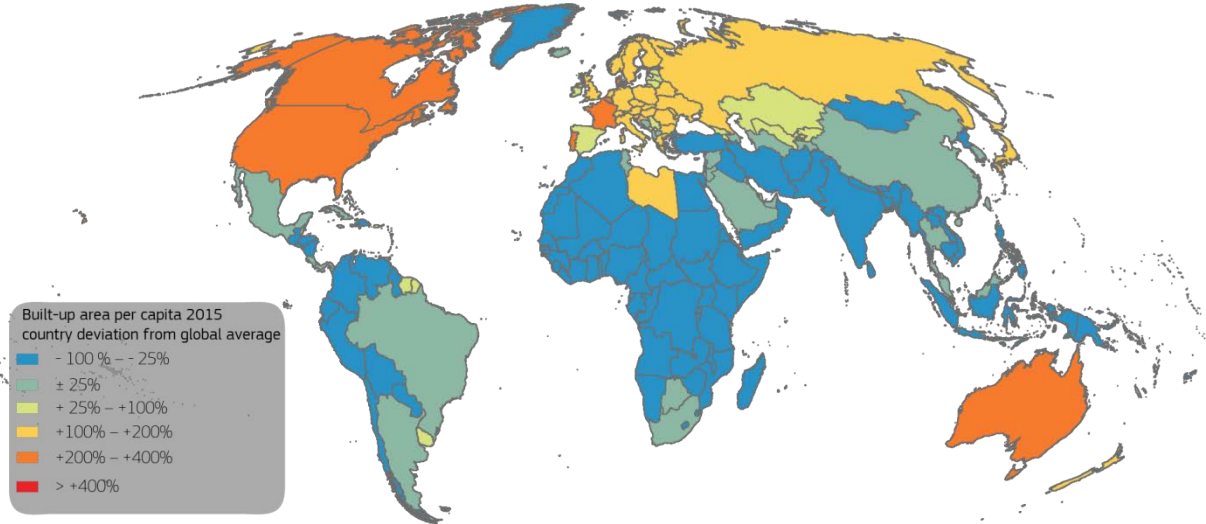


Figure 58 Country deviation from global average built-up area per capita 2015

The geography of the degree of heterogeneity of built-up area per capita in 2015 is shown in Figure 58. The figures illustrates the **deviation of each country as percentage points from the global average built-up area per capita.** Deviations are substantially positive (more than double the global average) in large parts of Europe, Northern America and Australia (more than 3 times the global average). On the contrary, in the majority of countries in east Latin America, and southern Asia built-up area per capita is less than ¾ the global average.

5.2 Country urbanisation briefs contents and methodology

The reporting of Country Urbanisation Briefs uses a standard template. The two pages template for 184 countries contains: a map of the GHS-SMOD grid around the most populated urban centre in the country, the degree of urbanisation statistics, the hierarchy of urban centres, the societal variables trend, the urbanisation factors, the urbanisation dynamic, the land use efficiency –SDG 11.3.1, the demand for urban policy, the built-up area per capita by settlement typology and epoch, and the key statistics for the most populated urban centre in the country.

The methodology to produce the figures in the briefs is summarised in the section “Country urbanisation briefs contents and methodology” (in Annex 9.1 p. 505). For the 16 countries that do not have urban centre settlements, the brief contains most of the information above, but the focus on the most populated urban centre is substituted with a sample image of the Sentinel-1 or Sentinel-2 processed by JRC. For another 39 countries with less than 90 thousands inhabitants (most of which are islands), basic statistics on the degree of urbanisation are contained in a shorter brief, also with a map of the GHS-SMOD grid in the area of interest. Below the list of countries (containing the page number of the corresponding brief) the template for the 184 countries is presented. Each of the components of the brief is explained. Additional methodological insights are contained in the Annex 9.1.

Table 5 Inputs and scales of analysis for the production of Country Urbanisation Briefs contents

Country Urbanisation Brief Contents	input					Scale
	GHSL				Other	
	BUILT	POP	SMOD	UCDB		
The share of urban population in 2015						Country level
The number of urban centres in 2015						
The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015						
Percentage of total population by settlement class						
Count of total population by settlement class						
Hierarchy of urban centres						
Societal variables trend						
Urbanisation factors						
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas					WUP	
Urbanisation dynamics						
Land Use Efficiency –SDG 11.3.1						
Demand for urban policy						
Built-up area per capita by settlement typology and epoch						
Urban Centre information						Urban centre level
NDVI and vegetated surfaces						
PM2.5 emission						
CO ₂ emission						

Here it is shown an extract of the GHS-SMOD 2015 grid layer for the current AOI¹

GHS-SMOD types²:

- 10 - Water grid cell
- 11 - Very low density Rural grid cell
- 12 - Low density Rural grid cell
- 13 - Rural cluster grid cell
- 21 - Suburban grid cell
- 22 - Semi-dense Urban cluster grid cell
- 23 - Dense Urban cluster grid cell
- 30 - Urban centre grid cell

Spatial entities³:

- 13 - Rural cluster (RC)
- 22 - Semi-dense Urban cluster (SDUC)
- 23 - Dense Urban cluster (DUC)
- 30 - Urban centre (UC)

Methods & References

¹ Area of Interest (AOI): extent of the current Country or territory as delineated in the GADM 2.8

² The GHS-SMOD defines the settlement typologies as a result of the porting of the Degree of Urbanisation concept at level 2 into the Settlement MODEL.

³ A spatial entity is defined as the polygon of all contiguous cells (using 4-connectivity) belonging to the same settlement typology; spatial entities are defined only for clusters of settlement typologies 13 (Rural cluster - RC), 22 (Semi-dense Urban cluster - SDUC), 23 (Dense Urban cluster - DUC) and 30 (Urban centre - UC)

The combination of the multitemporal GHSL datasets (GHS-BUILT, GHS-POP and GHS-SMOD; Florczyk et al. 2019b) allows to generate statistics on:

⁴ population (pop) i.e. sum of GHS-POP population counts;

⁵ built-up area (BU) i.e. sum of GHS-BUILT built-up area;

within each settlement typology in the GHS-SMOD layer for each epoch (1975, 1990, 2000 and 2015) in a given Area of Interest.

⁶ The urban domain (UD) is the union of GHS-SMOD settlement typologies: 30 - 23 - 22 - 21

⁷ The rural domain (RD) is the union of GHS-SMOD settlement typologies: 13 - 12 - 11

⁸ Ehrlich et al. 2018

⁹ Grouping by income tested with one-way ANOVA on ranks (Kruskal & Wallis, 1952) using *p-value* < 0.05

¹⁰ Melchiorri et al. 2019b

¹¹ Urbanisation (urb) refers to increasing share of urban population in the period; de-urbanisation (de-urb) refers to decreasing share of urban population in the period

¹² UNDESA, 2018

¹³ Land Use Efficiency (LUE) Melchiorri et al. 2019a; Schiavina et al. 2019

¹⁴ Florczyk et al. 2019a

¹⁵ Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and presence of green Corbane et al. 2018

¹⁶ Fixed boundary approach: the Urban centre extent of 2015 is used for calculation of statistics in all epochs

¹⁷ Crippa et al. 2018

Country or territory (AOI¹)

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

Ratio between pop⁴ in the UD⁶ and total pop⁴ in AOI¹

Number of all UCs³ in AOI¹

Number of UCs³ above 300 000 inhabitants⁴ in AOI¹

Share of pop⁴ in each settlement type and epoch within the AOI¹

Pop⁴ counts in each settlement type and epoch within the AOI¹

HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES

Number and total pop⁴ of UCs³ in AOI¹ classified by size class (less than 250k inhabitants; between 250k and 1M inhabitants; between 1M and 5M inhabitants; between 5M and 10M inhabitants; and above 10M inhabitants)

SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND

The black line shows the dynamic of total pop⁴ (x) and total BU⁵ (y) within the AOI¹ as the trend of essential societal variables of human activity⁸ between 1975 and 2015. Dashed lines represent the median historical slopes (from origin [0,0] to 2015) of the countries grouped by UN 2015 income class⁹ to compare the AOI¹ slope in the selected period with the median historical slopes by income groups.

- HIC - High income countries
- UMIC - Upper-middle income countries
- LMIC - Lower-middle income countries
- LIC - Lower income classes

URBANISATION FACTORS

The black line shows the dynamics of pop⁴ in RD⁷ (x) and in UD⁶ (y) of the AOI¹ as factors of the urbanisation process between 1975 and 2015¹⁰. The position of the markers classifies the urbanisation process of the AOI¹ as:

- RDG - Rural driven de-urb¹¹ and pop⁴ growth
- UDG - Urban driven urb¹¹ and pop⁴ growth
- UPG - Urban polarised urb¹¹ and pop⁴ growth
- URD - Urban resilient urb¹¹ and pop⁴ growth
- RDD - Rural driven de-urb¹¹ and pop⁴ decline
- UDD - Urban driven de-urb¹¹ and pop⁴ decline
- RRD - Rural resilient de-urb¹¹ and pop⁴ decline
- RPG - Rural polarised de-urb¹¹ and pop⁴ growth

National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

Note on key urbanisation figures reported by the AOI¹ within *The 2018 Revision of the World*

- Urbanization Prospects*¹²:
- share of urban population in 2015
- number of cities above 300'000 inhabitants in 2015
- national definition of urban areas

URBANISATION DYNAMICS	LAND USE EFFICIENCY - SDG 11.3.1	DEMAND FOR URBAN POLICY
<p>Dynamic of the urbanisation process between 1990 and 2015 of the AOI¹ as the 2015 share of pop⁴ in UD⁶ (x) and the variation of the share of pop⁴ in UD⁶ in the period (y). The position of the marker determines if the AOI¹ is more or less urbanised than global average (76.5%, dashed line), and has urbanised faster or slower than the global average change (+3%, dashed line). Graduated coloured areas represent frequencies of AOIs from low (light) to high (dark)</p>	<p>Estimation of the LUE indicator¹³ (SDG 11.3.1) between 1990 and 2015 for each settlement type in the UD⁶ of the AOI¹. LUE¹³ is obtained as the ratio between land consumed growth rate and population growth rate in the selected period. The "Urban Domain LUE" value reported refers to the whole UD⁶ of the AOI¹. BU⁵ is used as proxy for land consumed¹³</p>	<p>Relative change of total pop⁴ (x) and of pop⁴ in UD⁶ (y) of the AOI¹ between 1990 and 2015. Bubble size shows the absolute variation of pop⁴ in UD⁶. A relative change of UD⁶ pop⁴ higher than the total one implies an increased demand for services and facilities suitable for urban life. AOI¹ is highlighted with a black bubble and compared with all other AOIs (blue and red bubbles, for increasing or decreasing pop⁴ in UD⁶ respectively)</p>
BUILT-UP AREA PER CAPITA BY SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGY AND EPOCH		
<p>Amount of BU⁵ per capita (m²) in each settlement type and epoch of the AOI¹. The aggregated BU⁵ per capita for the AOI¹ is provided in black lines. BU⁵ per capita is obtained as the ratio between the sum of BU⁵ and that of pop⁴ in each settlement type at the corresponding epoch</p>		
Most populated UC^{3, 14} in AOI¹		
<p>Information about the most populated UC³ in AOI¹ extracted from the GHS-UCDB¹⁴. Information include the total population, the areal extent, the average population density (inhabitants/km²), the total built-up areas and the average built-up areas per capita (m²) for the epoch 2015. Additional information (if available) include the river basin name, the biome type, the climate class, the soil type, the mean elevation above sea level and the average temperature and precipitation (all variables for the latest epoch available in the GHS-UCDB¹⁴). Additional information about exposure to natural hazards –Modified Mercalli Index, heatwave index, population and built-up areas exposed to flood and storm surge, are displayed if occur. The last paragraph (marked with the SDG 11 icon) displays the LUE value¹³ (SDG 11.3.1) of the urban centre between 1990 and 2015, and, as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of the urban centre population accounted in areas with dense presence of green¹⁵ and the share of open spaces in the areal extent</p>		
ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES TRENDS		
NDVI AND VEGETATED SURFACES	PM2.5 EMISSION	CO2 EMISSION
<p>Amount of green vegetation, shown through the NDVI¹⁵ value (green lines), and share of areas with high, medium or low presence of green (stacked bars)¹⁵ in the most populated UC³ of the AOI¹ at the corresponding epoch 1990 – 2000 – 2014 using 2015 UC fixed boundary approach¹⁶. The values are obtained from the GHS-UCDB¹⁴</p>	<p>Total PM2.5 emissions¹⁷ in tonnes per year in the most populated UC³ of the AOI¹ at the corresponding epoch 1975 – 1990 – 2000 – 2012 using 2015 UC fixed boundary approach¹⁶. The values are obtained from the GHS-UCDB¹⁴ (by aggregation of emissions per sector)</p>	<p>Total CO₂ emissions¹⁷ in tonnes per year in the most populated UC³ of the AOI¹ at the corresponding epoch 1975 – 1990 – 2000 – 2012 using 2015 UC fixed boundary approach¹⁶. The value are obtained from the GHS-UCDB¹⁴ (by aggregation of emissions per sector)</p>

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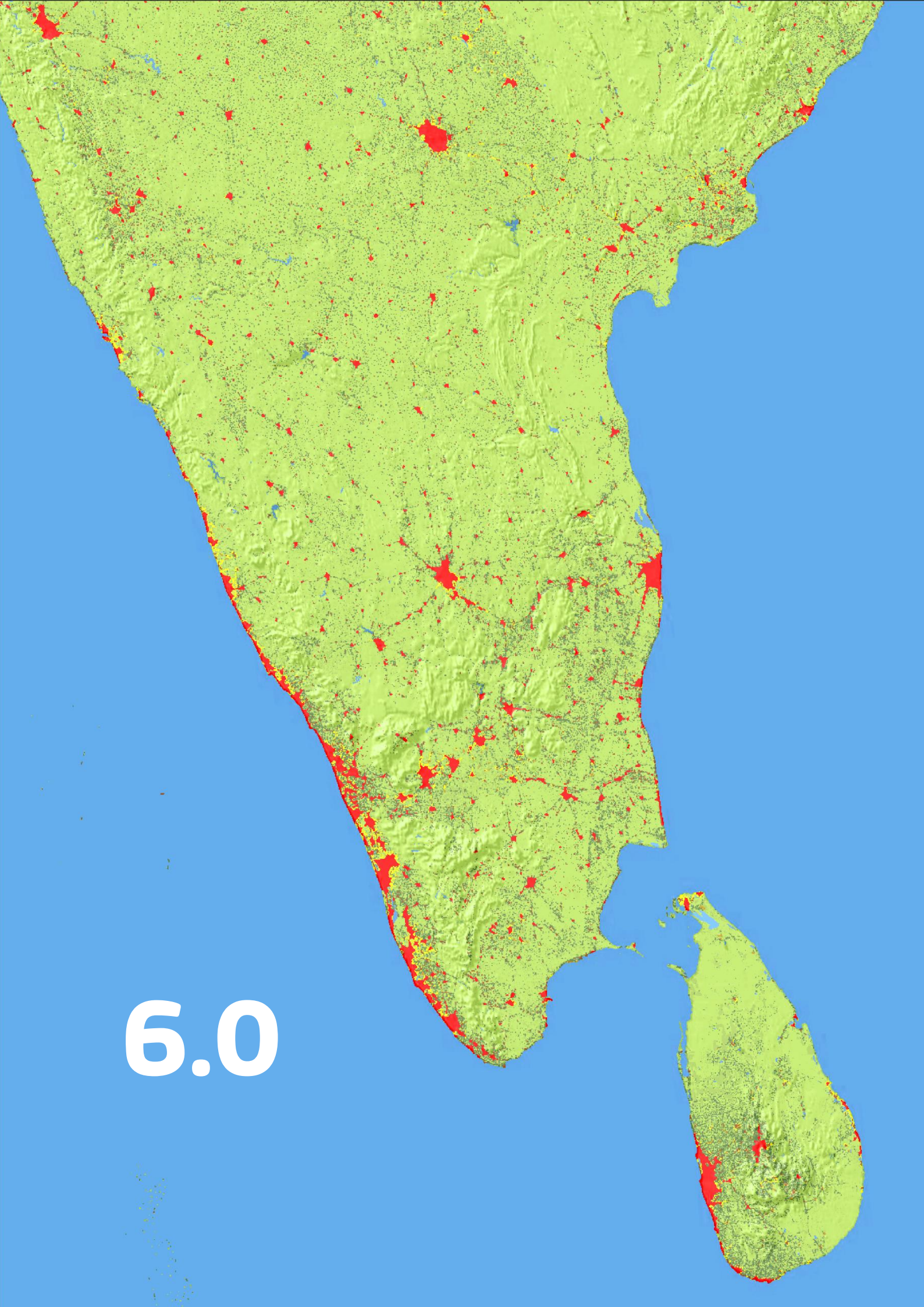
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6.0

6 Summary of previous editions of the Atlas of the Human Planet

The Atlas of the Human Planet series serves as annual in depth analysis and showcase of key human settlement dynamics as captured by data produced in the GHSL framework mapping built-up areas, population and settlement typologies for the entire globe and over a 40 year period. Atlases provide evidences supporting policy across several Directorates General of the European Commission (Figure 59).

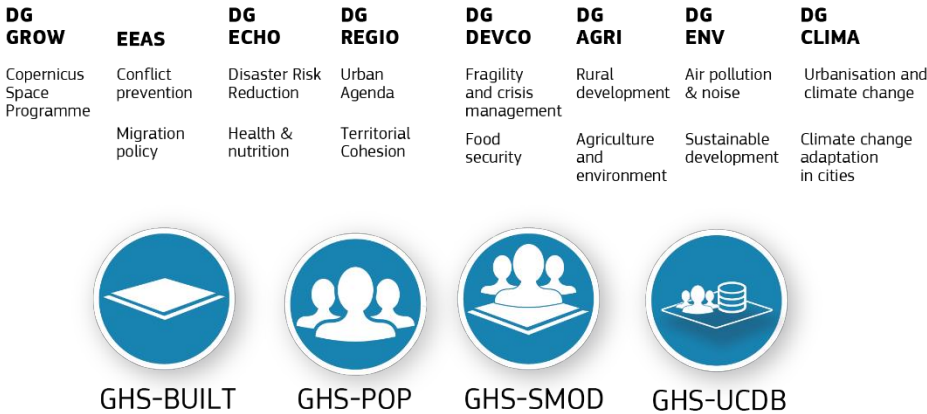


Figure 59 GHSL products supporting specific sectors of DGs

The Atlas of the Human Planet 2019 –the fourth of the series - summarizes below key facts of the previous editions.

6.1 Atlas of the Human Planet 2016: mapping human presence on the planet

The first edition of the Atlas of the Human Planet was released in 2016 as contribution of the Joint Research Centre to the Third United Nations World Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat III). The launch of the Atlas 2016 was in parallel to the public release of data (the GHSL P2016), the first set of geospatial grids, ever made available at several resolutions (38 m, 250 m, and 1 km) and epochs 1975 – 1990 – 2000 – 2015 mapping built-up areas GHS-BUILT, population GHS-POP, and settlement typologies GHS-SMOD. The Atlas 2016 primarily supported policy area in the portfolio of the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) and Directorate-General (DG) for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW). Moreover, the novelty of information and knowledge produced in the GHSL framework made the policy support also salient to other institutional stakeholders like the World Bank, UN-Habitat, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNEP and OECD. The Human Planet Atlas 2016 findings are reported in a number of policy documents that include: the UN-Habitat SDG 11 Synthesis Report for the High Level Political Forum 2018 (UN-Habitat 2018), the UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report 2019, UNEP Global Environmental Outlook 6 (UN Environment 2019), FAO Global Strategy for improving agricultural and rural statistics, OECD Green Growth Indicators 2017 (OECD 2017), and the Transition Report 2019 of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (de Haas and Plekhanov 2019). In addition, the Atlas 2016 also supported institutional reports that delivered new insights like the World Bank Working Paper “Identifying Urban Areas by Combining Data from the Ground and from Outer Space”, the Global Report on Internal Displacement 2019 produced by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre and the Norwegian Refugee Council, the World Resources Institute and DFID report on “managing urban expansion for more equitable cities in the global south”. This first Atlas of the Human Planet represents a body of knowledge derived from the Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL), a reference of reliable, reproducible information on human habitations, from village to mega-cities. The baseline data, spatial metrics and indicators related to population and settlements, developed in the frame of the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) Human Planet initiative, provide users with a baseline data platform for monitoring and analysis”. In his forward Eric Von Breska, Director of the European Commission Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy reaffirmed that “the Global Human Settlement Layer represents an important step forwards in acquiring better and more comparable knowledge of cities and settlements in the world. I hope that this first Atlas of the Human Planet inspires more people to explore and use this new source of knowledge”.

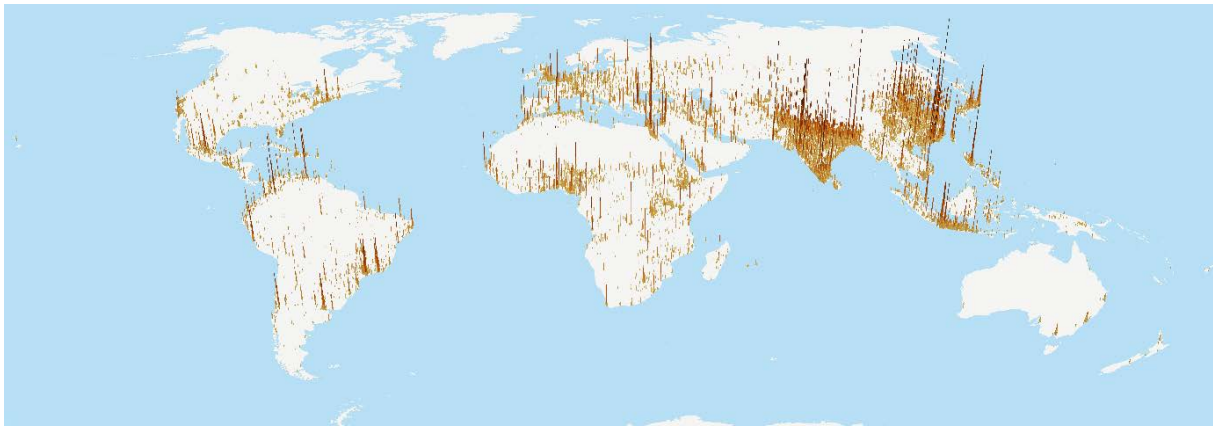


Figure 60 Population grid in 3D - World

The focus of the Human Planet Atlas 2016 is on the results of global analytics on human settlements, made possible for the first time with harmonised data across regions of the world and epochs thanks to the GHSL. The analysis focuses on the global distribution of built-up areas and population by major regions of the world and income classes in 2015 and their change since 1975. In this period, global built-up surfaces have more than doubled and population has nearly doubled, Asia is in 2015 the region hosting by far most of the global built-up areas (more than 1/3) and population (60% of it). Both Africa and Asia faced the most considerable demographic growth and spatial expansion of human settlements, in 28 countries in Africa, and 1 in Asia, both built-up areas and population have at least doubled between 1990 and 2015. The Atlas 2016 showed the first figures of urbanisation based on a harmonised people-based definition of cities and settlements serving as primer for the voluntary commitment of the European Union, the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop Global Definition of Cities, Urban and Rural Areas (launched at Habitat III). These new figures highlighted that the world might be already be more harmonised than currently recorded by available data at the time. The Atlas 2016 provides figures about inequality, not only in terms of built-up areas per capita (higher in High Income Countries, and lower at the lower tier classes), but also peaking population density in cities in the global South, increased people exposure to natural hazards, and diverse greenness indexes (NDVI based) or night time light emission across cities, especially in regions of the world that experienced hazards impact or conflict.

The Atlas 2016 includes work from several the GEO Human Planet Initiative partners. Partners provided applications that use GHSL data for application ranging from quantifying spatial urban growth, estimates of land use efficiency, spatial growth of megacities, city rankings, and monitoring of humanitarian crises.



Figure 61 Selection of policy reports exploiting GHSL information

6.2 Atlas of the Human Planet 2017: global exposure to natural hazards

The second edition of the Atlas of the Human Planet focused on mapping and quantifying people and human settlements exposed to natural hazards (Figure 58). The main findings of the Atlas were broadcasted at the 2017 edition of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction held in Cancun (Mexico) and supported the Global Assessment Report 2019 (GAR), the most influential institutional report on disaster risk reduction periodically produced by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).

The Atlas 2017 combines five natural hazard maps (earthquake, volcano, tsunami, flood, tropical cyclone wind and tropical cyclone storm surge) and population and built-up areas to derive population and built-up exposure for the five hazards. The analysis is implemented through geospatial information intersection as displayed in Figure 62. The analysis was carried out at global level to capture a comprehensive overview of human settlement exposed to hazards and the changes of exposure over four time epochs, which is key information for disaster risk management and risk reduction.

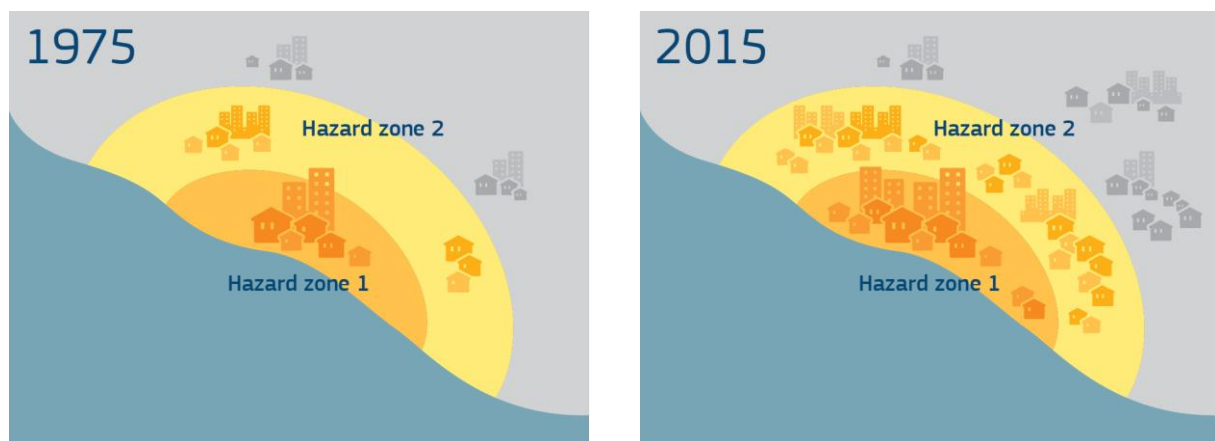


Figure 62 Illustration of the change in exposure over time due to the process of development of human settlements in areas exposed to natural hazards

The Atlas 2017 presents the global exposure to each of the five natural hazards separately. For each hazard, a global overview of exposure both for population and built-up surfaces is provided. Then the regional breakdown identifies which regions of the world are more prone to a specific hazard. For some hazards, a breakdown by income group is also reported. The report highlights that the population potentially exposed to earthquakes has increased from 1.4 to 2.7 billion in the last 40 years (increment of 93%); the proportion of the global population living within 100 km has remained relatively stable from 1975 to 2015 (at around 5.5%), although absolute values have increased by 82% in this period to a total 414 million people.

People exposure to tsunami has also significantly increased between 1975 and 2015 (+51%), reaching 42 million individuals in 116 countries, and Asia concentrates over 90% of the tsunami exposed population on the planet. The exposure to floods is significantly relevant as flooding is the most frequent cause of natural disaster, and more than 1 billion people were potentially exposed in 2015. Also, the area of built-up surface potentially exposed to a hundred year flood almost tripled since 1975.

Tropical cyclone winds threatens 89 countries in the world. The group of high-income countries (which includes USA, China, Japan, and Australia, among others) have the highest number and share of population exposed, almost one billion in 2015, representing 36% of the total population of high income countries. In the other income classes, the share of exposed population over total population is 15%. In 2015, 162 million of people in the world were exposed to tropical cyclone storm surge in 79 countries. The population potentially exposed to tropical cyclone storm surge doubled in the last forty year from 83 million in 1975 to over 160 million in 2015. Despite the relatively small share of exposed population living in Northern America, almost 38% of the share of global built-up surface potentially exposed to tropical cyclone storm surge (250 year return period) is located in this region.


Overall, exposure to earthquakes has increased in 123 out of the 145 exposed countries, and most importantly it has more than doubled in 21 countries located in Eastern, Southern, and Central Africa and in Central and West Asia. In 43 countries, the exposed population increased between 25% and 50%. The decrease of less than 25% is recorded for 21 of the 22 countries. Exposure to tsunamis has increased in 80 of the 97 exposed countries. Most importantly, the people exposed to tsunami increased by more than 200% in over 10 countries located in Asia (i.e., Cambodia, and Bangladesh), Latin America and the Caribbean (i.e., Venezuela and Brazil),

and Africa. The exposure to cyclone winds has increased in 42 out of 46 countries. People exposure to cyclone wind doubled in seven countries mostly located in Latin America and Caribbean region. Exposure to storm surge increased in 71 out of the 78 countries reported. Most of the increase occurs in classes of 0 to 100.

Exposure to flood has increased in 137 of the 155 countries. Flood is the natural hazard exposing the highest number of countries (155), and most frequent exposed population is in the range 25–50% accounting 34 countries across Asia (13), Africa (8), Latin America and the Caribbean (7), Oceania (3), and Europe (2). Overall, population exposed to the five selected natural hazards increased: up to 25% in 95 countries, between 25% and 50% in 117, and between 50% and 75% in 85, and it more than doubled in 100 countries. Considering all hazards together there has been also a decrease, mostly moderate (between 0 and –25%) in 52 countries (Figure 63)

The highest absolute population exposure increase (above 200%) is recorded for six countries including Venezuela and the Republic of Congo, considerable increase in exposure (more than doubled between 1990 and 2015) occurred in 28 countries across: Africa (14 countries including: Liberia, Guinea, Cameroon), Asia (12 including: Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Myanmar), and Latin America and the Caribbean (two including, Guatemala and Belize). The highest changes in exposed population (above 200%) is recorded for six countries of which three are in the Latin America and Caribbean region (Venezuela, El Salvador, and Costa Rica).

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction – UNDRR



UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan

The Sendai Framework was adopted by UN Member States on 18 March 2015 at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan.

The Sendai Framework is a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and others. It aims for the following outcome:

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. It is the outcome of stakeholder consultations initiated in March 2012 and inter-governmental negotiations held from July 2014 to March 2015, which were supported by the UNISDR upon the request of the UN General Assembly.

UNISDR has been tasked to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework.

Source: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework>

Box 2 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction – UNISDR

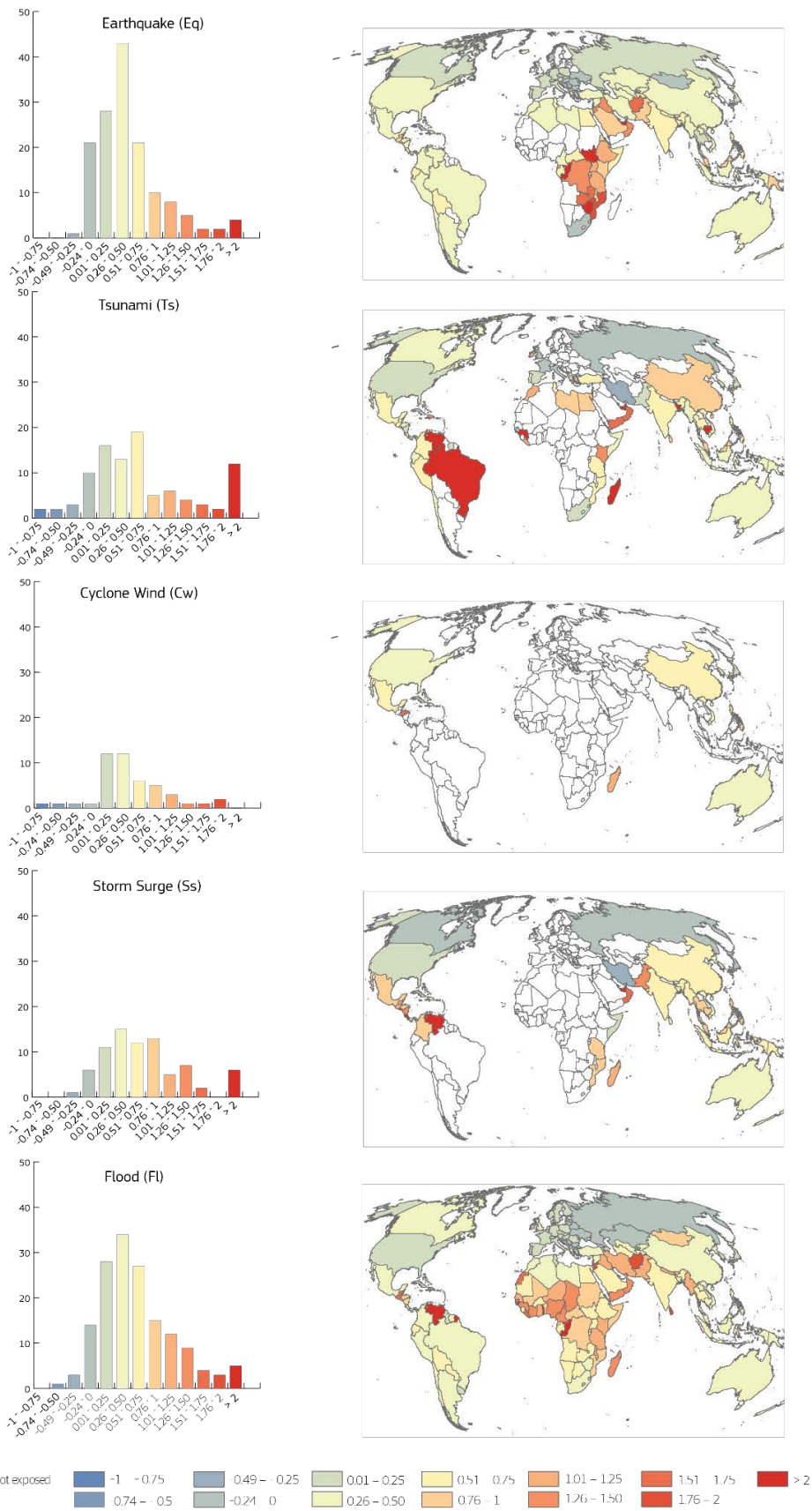


Figure 63 Frequency distributions (bar charts) and corresponding geographic representation of countries-excluding small islands-with population exposure changes. Changes refer to the period 1990–2015, and the classes of change with 25% intervals range between -100% and 200%. In Ehrlich et al. 2018

In Figure 64, built-up areas and population dynamics in exposed areas are compared to those in areas not exposed to the five natural hazards over the 1975–2015 time span. In general terms, pattern of increase in exposure follow national dynamics of spatial expansion and population growth, which also takes place in hazard areas. However, trends between built-up and population differ. For all hazards—except floods—the relative growth of built-up areas has been lower than in areas not exposed to the hazards, while the relative growth of population has been higher than that in non-exposed areas with the exception of Tsunamis. Population in areas exposed to earthquakes of magnitude 5 and above in MMI scale increased by more than 90% while that in not exposed areas increased by more than 70%; similarly growth occurred in areas exposed to cyclones (nearly 90% and 80% respectively), sea level surge (more than 90% and 80%, respectively) and flood (doubling and by almost 80% respectively). The cases of reduction of exposed population are frequently associated to national demographic decline, principally in Eastern Europe.

Built-up areas and population change in areas exposed and not exposed to selected natural hazards 1975 – 2015

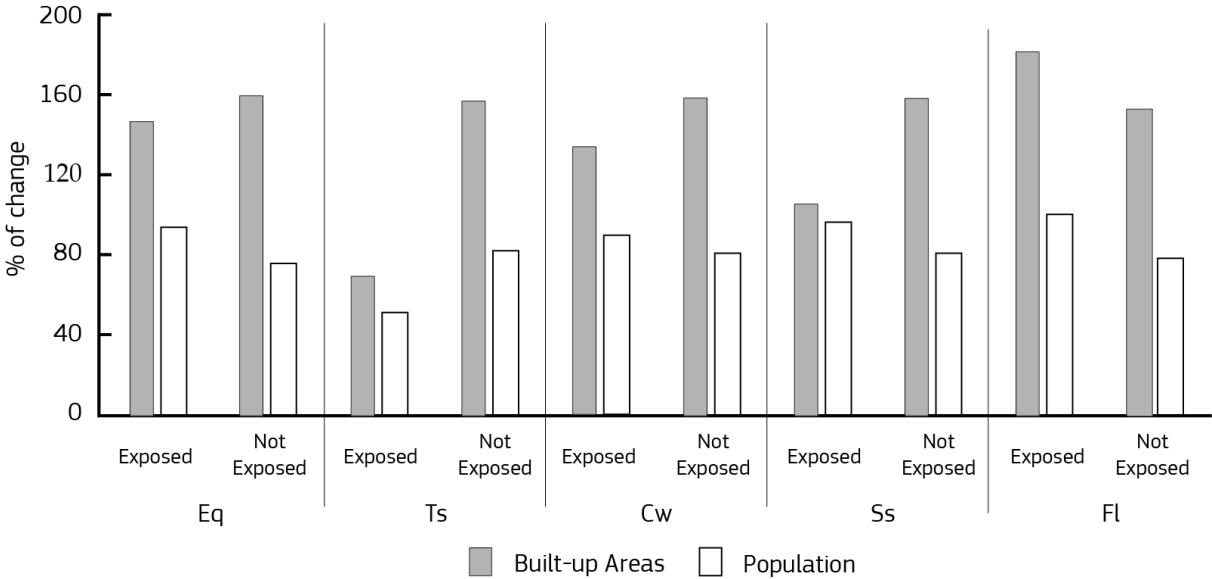


Figure 64 Comparison of relative changes of built-up areas and population respectively exposed and not exposed to the five selected natural hazards between 1975 and 2015. (Eq stands for Earthquake, Ts for Tsunami, Cw for Cyclone winds, Ss for Storm surge, Fl for Floods)

The Atlas of the Human Planet 2017 establishes a core exposure baseline information for use in global policy formulation in the framework of UNDRR or IPCC. The unique GHSL exposure layers are the fine scale at which they are produced and the global coverage. Researchers and policy makers can thus aggregate exposure information at all geographical scales of analysis from the city level to the region, continent and global. This opportunity was exploited by (Daniele Ehrlich et al. 2018) to create global maps of country population exposure change, and as input for the disaster risk reduction domain of the GHSL Urban Centre Database (GHS-UCDB) that is the basis of the Atlas of the Human Planet 2018.



Figure 65 © Adobe Stock, 2019

6.3 Atlas of the Human Planet 2018: a world of cities

The 2018 edition of the Atlas of the Human Planet is focuses on the World of Cities. The urban areas are today home to more than half of the world's seven billion people and their share will increase rapidly for years to come. The specific focus on urban centres is a direct contribution to the voluntary commitment to develop a global, people-based definition of cities and settlements and expresses the peak of open and free Earth observation derived geospatial data integration efforts. The Atlas of the Human Planet 2018 is based on the GHS-UCDB, which relies on the GHSL data. GHSL combines satellite and socio-economic data to produce high resolution, global open information on built-up area and population. The GHS-UCDB is the highest hierarchical level of the GHSL framework of data production, combining all GHSL products (GHS-BUILT + GHS-POP + GHS-SMOD) and additional data to characterise urban centres with a series of attributes across five dimensions (geography, socio-economic, environment, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development goals).

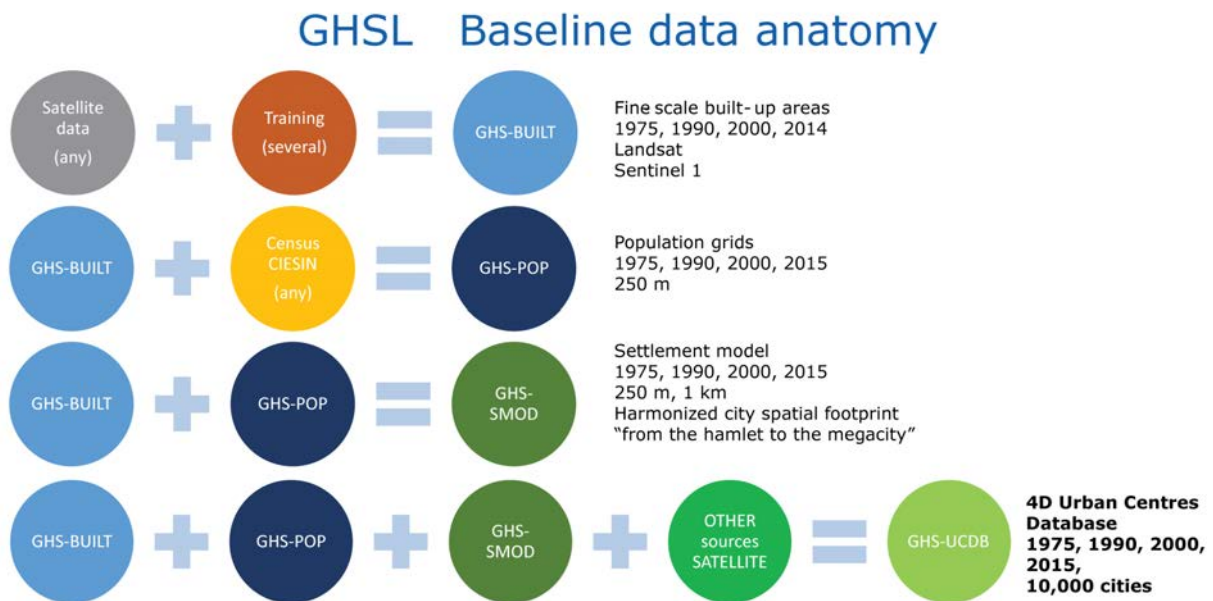


Figure 66 Anatomy of the key information components and data processing/integration used to create the GHS-UCDB

The GHS-UCDB includes the following features:

- It extends the list of records (i.e. the number of cities) to more than 10,000 human settlements of at least 50,000 inhabitants (Fig. 1);
- It includes for each city a number of environmental, socio-economic, geographic, and natural hazard exposure features;
- It is based on open data, obtained in part from a fusion of (big) Earth data derived through processing of remotely sensed information;
- It aligns and harmonise information collection and reporting in homogeneous spatial units enabling comparisons, aligning the reporting between data-rich and data-poor territories.

In parallel to the GHS-UCDB released as open data (as shapefile and spreadsheet), the database is used in the GHSL website to generate Urban Centre Profiles. While the GHS-UCDB is most useful to run comprehensive and aggregate analyses, the Urban Centre Profiles mainly serves single or case study city analyses enabling comparative studies on several thematic domains (i.e. trends in pollutant emissions, change in the vegetated surfaces, ranks of accessibility and efficiency in the use of land).

The analysis derived from the UCDB highlights diverse spatial development patterns across cities, regions of the world and income groups. Large population growth produces moderate increases in built-up surfaces for urban centres located in low-income countries, while moderate population growth produces large increases in built-up surfaces for UC located in high-income countries. Most of the urban centres expand over soils with a high agricultural suitability, with important challenges and responsibilities for the use of soil resources. Urban centres in Asia, Africa and Oceania have more than half of their urban population living below the global average night-time illumination value, threatening access to opportunities, affordable housing and adequate standards of living. Urban centres concentrate more than 40% of the global population, in many of them people and

assets are exposed to natural hazards. Especially in Asia and Africa, the increase in people exposure is due to natural population increase. Some continents are more exposed than others to certain hazards. For example, the number of urban centres exposed to storm surge in Asia is higher than the total number of urban centres in all the other continents combined.

The analysis of urban centres by income group highlights that urban centres in Low Income Countries have doubled in population in 25 years, are on average the smallest (20 km²), the most densely populated (with 10,000 inhabitants per km²) and have the lowest built-up areas per person –approximately 15 m² per person for each new inhabitant between 1990 and 2015. Urban centres in Lower Middle Income Countries are the ones that concentrated the largest share of population growth (+500 million people), while concerning built-up areas this has occurred in Upper Middle Income Countries (+17 thousand km²).

More than 75% of the global population in urban centres in 2015 lives in LMIC and UMIC (1.5 and 1.1 billion people respectively). The Urban centres in HIC are responsible for 40% of the global built-up areas of urban centres (circa 130 thousand km²) despite the fact they host only 16% of the global urban centres population (about 580 million people). Urban centres in HIC have in 2015 an average areal extent and population size greater than the one of all other income groups (average size of 150 km² and population of 400 thousand people). Urban centres in LIC are on average the smallest in area (20 km²) and population size (200 thousand inhabitants). While urban centres in HIC tend to be bigger on average in areal extent and population size, urban centres in UMIC and LMIC are more numerous (more than 6300 and 3800 respectively), and their size is quite large (more than 50 km² and 60 km² respectively). Variable is also the average population density in urban centres. It ranges in 2015 between 2.5 thousand inhabitants per km² in HIC, to 10 thousand inhabitants per km² in LIC.

The changes in population and in the extent of built-up areas between 1990 and 2015 are diversified across income groups. Figure 67 highlights this differentiation and shows the built-up areas and population of urban centres in 1975, 1990, 2000 and 2015. It shows that the ratio between new inhabitants and new built-up areas in urban centres increases with the income group tier. While in HIC this ratio corresponds to 195 m² of built-up areas per inhabitant, this value is less than half in UMIC (about 90 m²), it is 1/3 of this latter one in LMC (circa 30 m²), and it is half of it in LIC (15 m²). Accordingly, while population of urban centres in LIC more than doubles between 1990 and 2015 (+140 million people), and built-up areas expand by 40% (+2,000 km²) the chart displays a rather vertical trajectory. Lines tend to be more flat towards higher income group tiers. In HIC, population in 2015 is 21% higher than the one in 1990 (+100 million people) and built-up areas expanded by 18% (+20 thousand km²). The highest absolute population change and built-up areas expansion of urban centres takes place in LMIC where centres settle 500 million more people in 2015 (+50%), and account 17 thousand km² (40%) more built-up area compared to 1990.

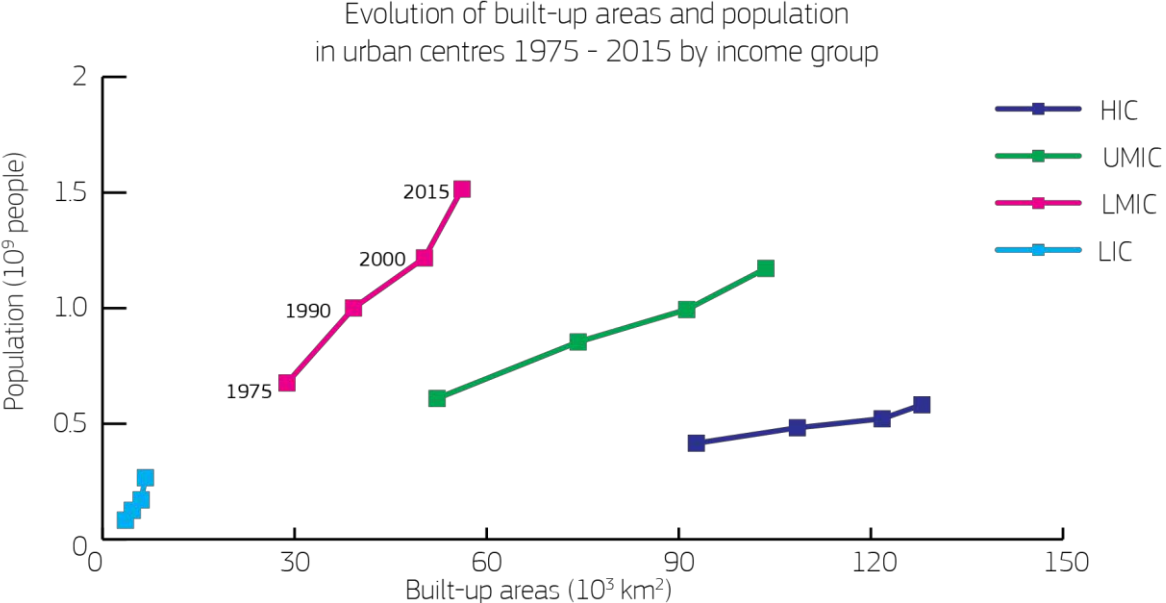


Figure 67 Multi-temporal trajectories of built-up areas and population development by income group

The GHS-UCDB integrates core GHSL information on built-up areas and population over time with additional information to characterise urban centres. The database can be applied in support the SDG framework. In the GHS-UCDB there is a specific attribute on the Land Use Efficiency Indicator SDG 11.3.1 of the urban centre

between 1990 and 2015, and proxy indicators for SDG 11.7.1 on the share of open spaces available in the urban centre and the share of urban centre population living in areas with high presence of green.

More than half of the urban centres of the globe use land less efficiently than in the past. Over the last 25 years, in almost 40% of the centres the rate of demographic growth has been greater than the one of spatial expansion. In these centres, more than half the ones in Africa, Latin and Northern America, the land consumed by each new settled inhabitant has been lower than the built-up areas per capita available to residents in 1990. These urban centres have increased their population density and the areas of expansion and achieved an abstract population density that is higher compared to the city that existed in 1990. The LUE value in these centres is between 0 and 1 (in green in Figure 68). In more than 40% of urban centres the rate of spatial expansion has been greater than that of population, in 20% LUE value has been between 1 and 2 (displayed in orange), and in ¼ of the centres the spatial expansion occurred at rates more than double the one of population growth (in red). In the remaining 18% of the sample, the LUE value is negative corresponding to spatial expansion and demographic decline. Geographical clusters of LUE can be observed: substantial concentration of negative LUE values (where population declines and built-up areas expand) emerges in central China and central Europe (LUE<-1), Eastern Europe, Russia and Japan (LUE between 0 and 1). In Macedonia and Poland more than half of the urban centres developed with a corresponding LUE<-2, the same LUE value is computed in up to ¼ the centres in countries including: Belgium, France, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armenia, Puerto Rico, Slovakia, Taiwan, China, Thailand, Italy, Denmark, and Jamaica. In more than 1/3 of the centres in China, India, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia urban centres expanded in space at least twice as fast as they have grown in population (LUE>2).

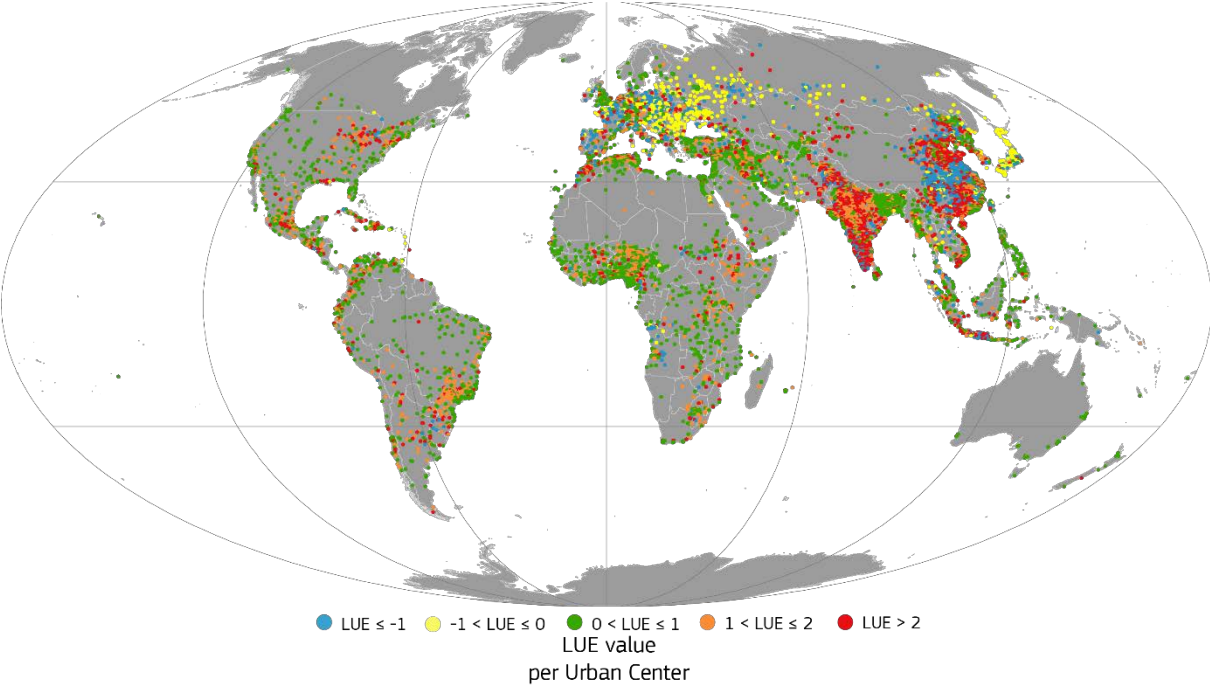


Figure 68 LUE value corresponding to the dynamics of population change and built-up areas expansion in the period 1990-2015 for 10,000 urban centres in the GHSL UCDB [in Schiavina et al. 2019]

The land consumed by each new inhabitant in urban centres is very diverse across urban centres. Grouping them by income class, in more than 90% of the centres in LIC and in 70% in LMIC each new inhabitants consumes less than 50 m² of land. For each new inhabitant in 1/3 of the urban centres in HIC between 50 and 150 m² are consumed. As global average 15,800 people are settled in each km² of urban centres expansion. This global value is very diverse across regions. It is almost three times higher in centres in Africa, where with each km² of urban expansion more than 40,000 people are accommodated. In centres in Northern America and Europe each km² of urban expansion would host less than approx. 3,000 people. Making the example of the two America regions, we report about a development dynamic that the LUE indicator is not capable to capture. The LUE is 0.9 and 0.8 respectively in Latin America and the Caribbean and Northern America. By LUE definition, the value results into higher efficiency in urban centres expansion in Northern America (LUE close above 0 and below 1). However, the abstract population density in areas of expansion, in Northern America is equivalent to 2,870 people settled per each km² of land expansion of an urban centre. In Latin America and the Caribbean, for each km² of land expansion of an urban centre, 15,000 people were potentially settled. Indeed, the values

generated through this metrics is reflected in the total land consumption in the regions, where for the almost 38 million new urban centres inhabitants in Northern America, an overall 13,200 km² of land was consumed. In Latin America, urban centres have expanded by 7,000 km² to accommodate 105 million people in total.

The knowledge base produced in the context of the Atlas of the Human Planet 2018 significantly supported the Joint Research Centre flagship report “The future of Cities” (European Commission Joint Research Centre 2019) providing insights about trajectories of urban development.

Earth observations in service of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development





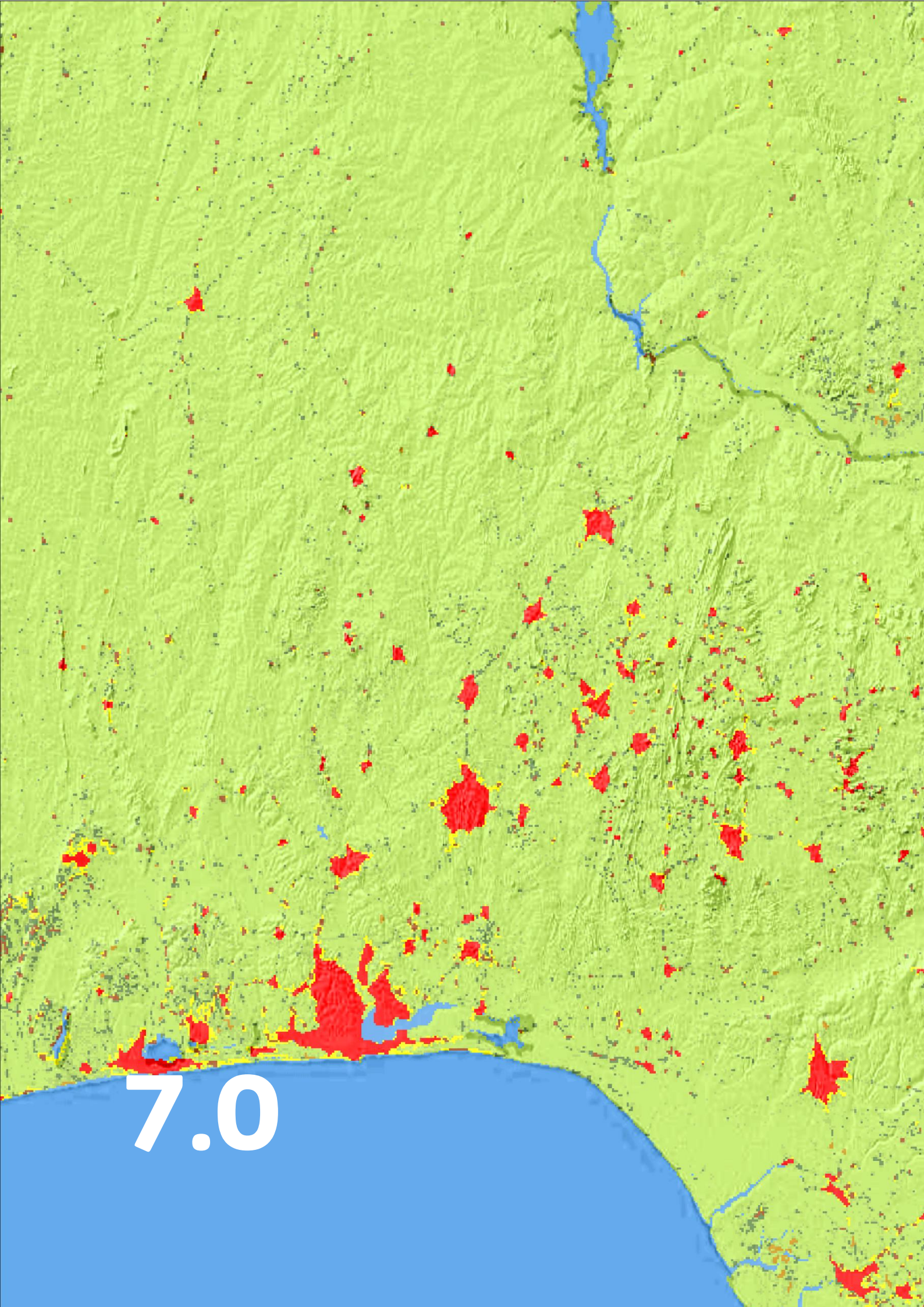
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a universal development agenda for all countries and stakeholders to use as a blueprint of action for people, the planet and prosperity. The agenda is anchored by seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), associated Targets, and a global Indicator Framework. Collectively, these elements enable countries and the global community to measure, manage, and monitor progress on economic, social and environmental sustainability.

Earth observations, geospatial data, and derived information play insightful roles in monitoring targets, planning, tracking progress, and helping nations and stakeholders make informed decisions, plans, and on-going adjustments that will contribute toward achieving the SDGs. Combined with demographic and statistical data, these sources enable nations to analyse and model conditions, create maps and other visualizations, evaluate impacts across sectors and regions, monitor change over time in a consistent and standardized manner, and improve accountability..

The Earth Observations in Service of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Initiative enables contributions to the 2030 Agenda by GEO and the Earth observations community. The primary purpose of this Initiative is to organize and realize the potential of Earth observations and geospatial information to advance the 2030 Agenda and enable societal benefits through achievement of the SDGs. This Initiative supports efforts to integrate Earth observations and geospatial information into national development and monitoring frameworks for the SDGs.

Source: https://www.earthobservations.org/geo_sdgs.php

Box 3 Earth Observation in service of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



7.0

7 Conclusions

This Atlas 2019 capitalizes on the work reported in the previous atlases and introduces a final major innovation –the consolidation of the settlement model that is used to generate the urbanisation briefs of this Atlas. The settlement model, a classification of the global built environment in settlement classes, generates a spatially explicit delineation of all settlements of the world that are recorded in the settlement model spatial grid (GHS_SMOD). The location and spatial extent of all settlements – not only large cities and areas of high degree of imperviousness– are measured in a consistent and comparable way across the globe. This is a major innovation for at least five reasons:

1. The settlement model is the technical/scientific tool used to develop and implement the Global Definition of Cities, Urban and Rural Areas, which was put forward as a voluntary commitment in support to the New Urban Agenda. It is the result of a co-evolution between policy information demands and scientific technical developments of the Global Human Settlement Layer products. The following institutions have been at the core of the co-designing of the SMOD: European Commission (DG REGIO, DG ESTAT, DG JRC), the OECD, the FAO, UN-Habitat, the World Bank, and the ILO;
2. It is the first time that the totality of the global built environment is enumerated, sized and subdivided in typologies of settlement classes in a consistent and comparable manner for use in a number of application areas;
3. The SMOD it is a hierarchical system of settlements, with hierarchies suited for analysis at different geographical scales;
4. The GHS-SMOD system is developed primarily to facilitate international comparison. However, it is suited also to be used in national urban accounting. It aims to provide an alternative to – not to replace – national definitions of urban and rural areas. In fact, the settlement model was introduced to statistical offices of at least 90 countries of the world that have commented and provided feedback;
5. The settlement model fills a gap in the global reporting on the built-environment and the spatial distribution of population. Based on Earth Observation and census data, it elevates the information on population and built-up to the level of knowledge in the knowledge pyramid Figure 2 (p.12), which is explicit information for use in decision making.

The settlement model and the statistics generated in this report in the form of an atlas of country urbanisation briefs is not the final answer to the information and knowledge needed, but rather a solid base to build upon. The GHSL suite of datasets may be considered as a skeleton data infrastructure onto which spatial explicit information and data may be added to enrich the knowledge on settlements. This may be structured as a settlement database of the global human settlements environment that can be queried by decision makers.

The current GHSL suite of spatial data is available for the four epochs between 1975 and 2015. In order to support policymaking, they need to evolve and need to be updated over time and refined as technological progress allows. In fact, we expect to have regular updates for the fundamental baseline data from satellite imagery that will allow monitoring the changes of built-up areas over time, which is key to understanding urban dynamics. Future work will process new and complementary datasets to update the global picture on the one hand, and on the other to improve the characterization of the settlements – infrastructure, land uses, green areas, wealth/deprivation, emissions, etc. This may provide the development trajectories of single settlements, countries or entire regions, which can be used as indication of sustainable development processes.

This Atlas of the Human Planet 2019 is building on the experiences of the past. It was produced thanks to a number of milestones achieved on the political or scientific/technical side in the past that will be important to understand and contextualize the way forward (Table 6). The Degree of Urbanisation for international reporting (e.g in the context of the SDG's) will be discussed at the 51st session of the United Nations in New York in March 2020. The potential acceptance will be a major breakthrough for the use of Earth Observation products in policymaking. It is expected that the potential acceptance may lead to a number of capacity enhancement efforts for the national implementing of the harmonised definition principles.

Table 6 Timeline of developments on the policy and scientific domain

Year	Policy Development	Scientific/Technical development
1991	Introducing the Degree of Urbanisation classification distinguishing between densely, intermediate and thinly populated areas.	
2011	The European Commission DGs REGIO, ESTAT, AGRI and JRC start working on a revising the degree of urbanisation classification.	
2013		A Global Human Settlement Layer from Optical HR/VHR RS Data: Concept and First Results.
2014	A harmonised definition of cities and rural areas: the new degree of urbanisation	Manifesto for a Global Human Settlement Partnership
2016	Habitat III Voluntary Commitment of the EU, OECD, and the World Bank to develop a global, harmonised definition of cities and rural areas	Habitat III First release of the Global Human Settlement Layer including the first application of the Degree of Urbanisation to all countries of the world. Atlas of the Human Planet 2016: Mapping Human Presence on Earth with the Global Human Settlement Layer
2017	FAO joins the commitment with the 'Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics' Regulation (EU) 2017/2391 of the European Parliament and of The Council as regards the territorial typologies	GHSL built-up based on Sentinel-1 radar data to demonstrate the capacity of the underlying information extraction procedure Refinement of the classification with new classes for towns, suburbs, villages, and dispersed rural areas
2018	UN-Habitat joins the commitment and organises regional workshop to present the Degree of Urbanisation to national statistical offices	Atlas of the Human Planet 2018: a world of cities GHSL Urban Centre Database with more than 10.000 urban centres released
2019	UN Statistical Commission is informed about the application of DegUrba to the globe	GHSL Landsat 2.0 reprocessing with S1 training data to improve detection in rural areas, improvements on the population modeling Atlas of the Human Planet 2019: A compendium of urbanisation dynamics in 239 countries

An example of national uptake of the harmonised definition of cities and rural areas was tested in the United Arab Emirates as a follow-up to the regional workshop "Assessing the feasibility of applying a global definition of cities/urban and rural areas in support of global monitoring of SDGs and New Urban Agenda urban targets" organised by DG REGIO, UN-Habitat and DG JRC in Egypt in spring 2019. The capacity enhancement at national level is based on the series of tools developed in the GHSL framework to produce built-up area, population, and settlement grids using accessible data. This activity will again be an opportunity to broaden the use of geospatial analysis and Earth Observation in the statistical system.

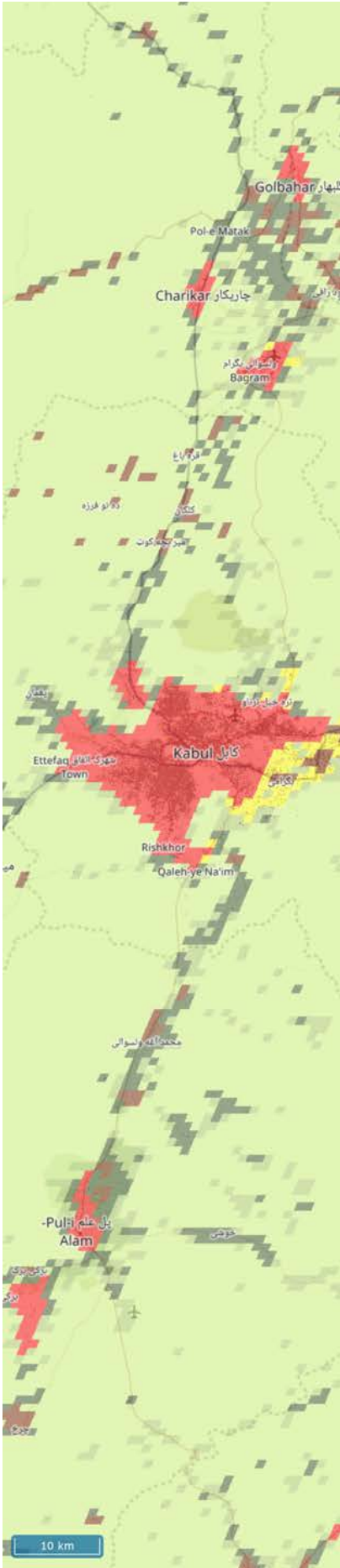
This is very much in line with the Group on Earth Observations (GEO), which is the intergovernmental organization working to improve the availability, access and use of Earth observations for the benefit of society. This Atlas is produced as a contribution to the GEO Human Planet Initiative that aims to support novel evidence-based assessment of the human presence on the planet Earth.

Until today, the GHSL data was delivered in a pre-operational context that tried to answer the demand for consistent, high-resolution information on the global built-up environment and the spatial distribution of the global population. The JRC has demonstrated that this task is technically possible and the many examples of applications of GHSL data highlight the big demand for this kind of information. Therefore, the JRC is working towards an update of the GHSL data for the reference year 2018. This update will be based on the Copernicus Sentinel-2 data, which is expected to improve the quality of the built-up detection thanks to its increased spatial resolution of 10 m. However, also the population layer and the settlement model will be updated and improved. With the integration of the Copernicus satellites in the workflows, the GHSL has reached an operational level. In fact, the discussions have started in the European Commission to integrate at least the production of the global built-up area in the Copernicus Global Land Monitoring Service. The service could then provide the next update for the reference year 2021.

This shift of activities will allow the JRC to focus the attention on the improvement of the available products, in particular the building height and the land use. Both are important pieces of information for the population modelling.



8.0



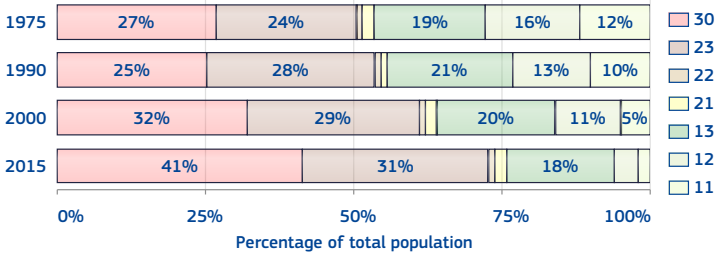
Afghanistan

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 75%.

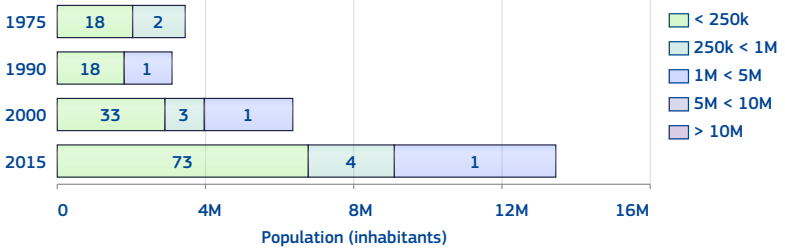
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 78.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 5.

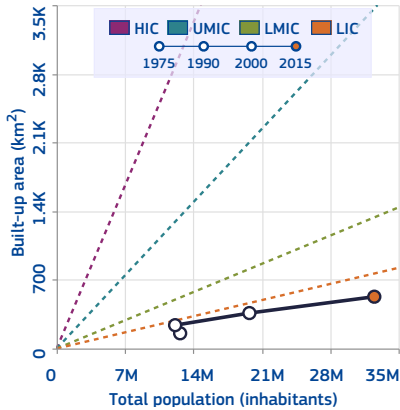


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 454 381	1 272 771	1 000 295	803 634
12	2 026 052	1 612 316	2 117 413	1 457 943
13	2 395 477	2 516 037	3 992 157	5 942 844
21	211 624	161 900	432 602	707 242
22	84 749	136 458	190 534	269 605
23	3 055 250	3 371 321	5 761 683	9 953 317
30	3 413 022	3 055 752	6 235 710	13 381 314

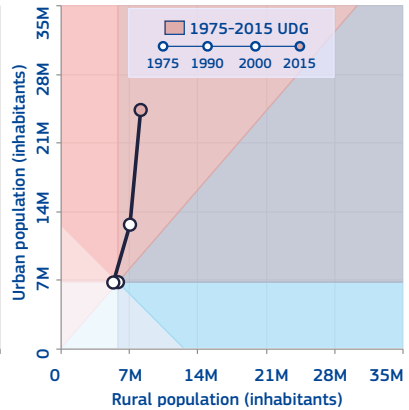
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

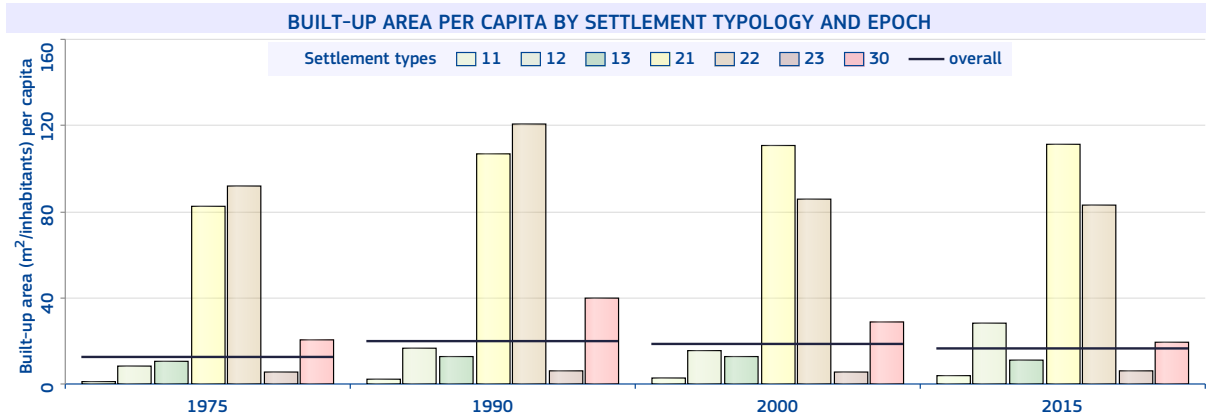
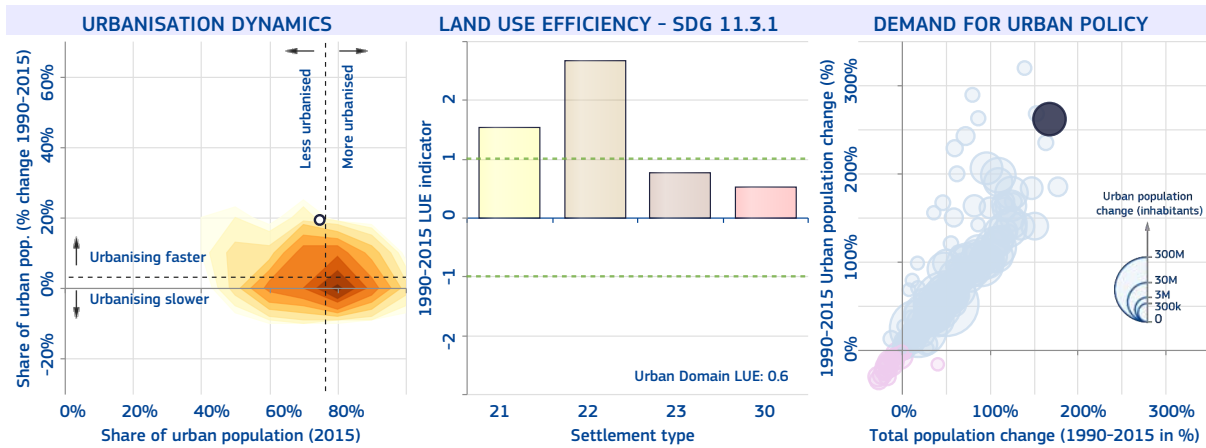


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 25%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4

Sixty-six localities and provincial centres.



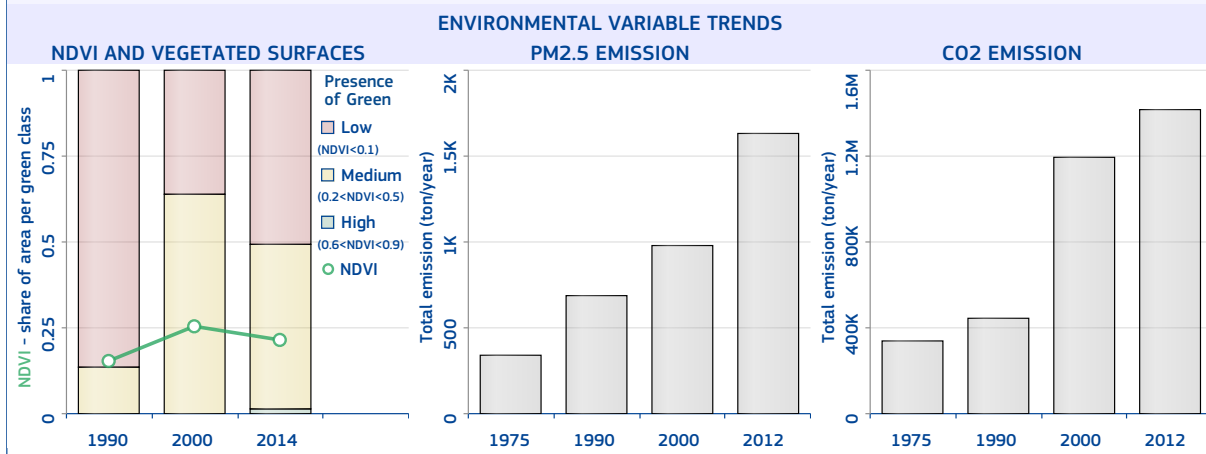
Kabul

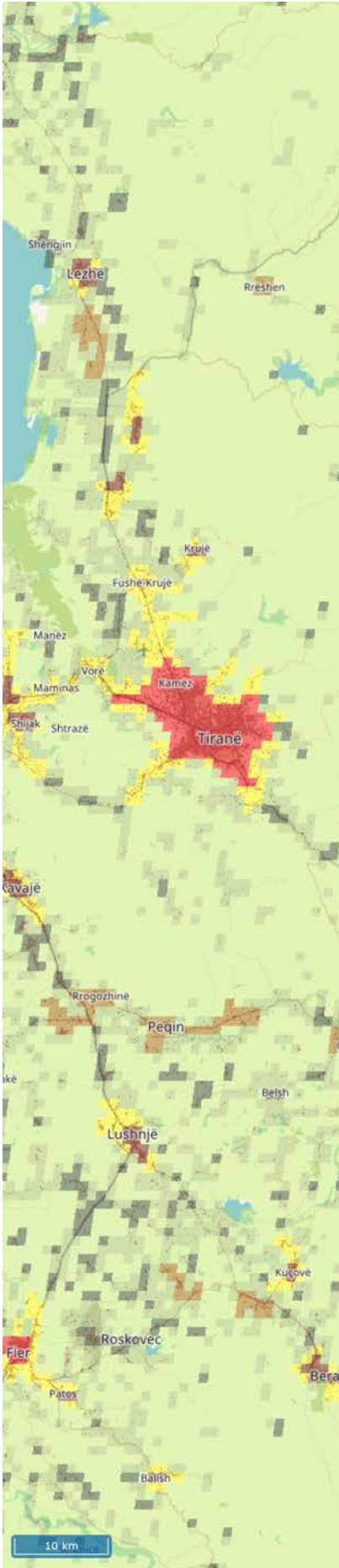
The most populated urban centre of Afghanistan is "Kabul" with 4 381 842 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 321 km² (average population density of 13 650.6 inhabitants/km²), and 108.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 24.8 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Indus; its main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Cold arid", the soil type is "Fluvisols" and the mean elevation is 1 844.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 10.3 °C and the annual precipitation 681.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 459 187 inhabitants and 13.2 km² respectively, over an area of 49 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 66.2%.

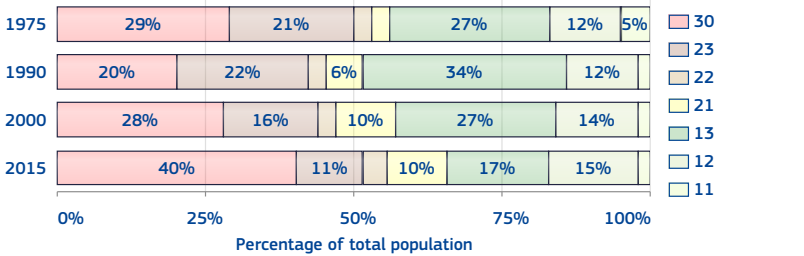




Albania

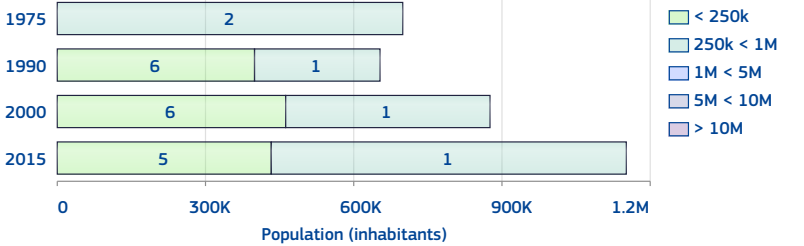
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 66%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 6.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

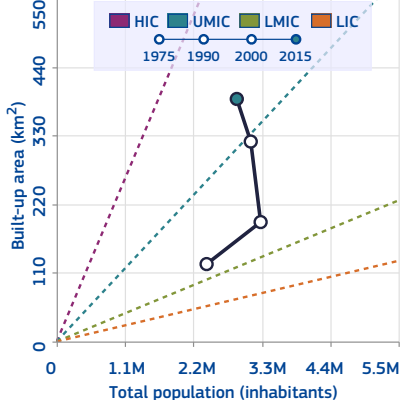


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	108 636	77 458	74 493	64 519
12	299 286	401 225	428 367	445 085
13	649 335	1 114 396	846 760	487 936
21	66 660	198 453	303 769	298 617
22	69 769	104 901	108 674	126 738
23	518 135	732 516	486 145	323 501
30	700 056	651 946	874 037	1 151 207

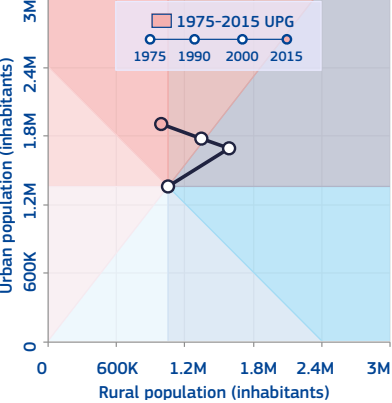
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



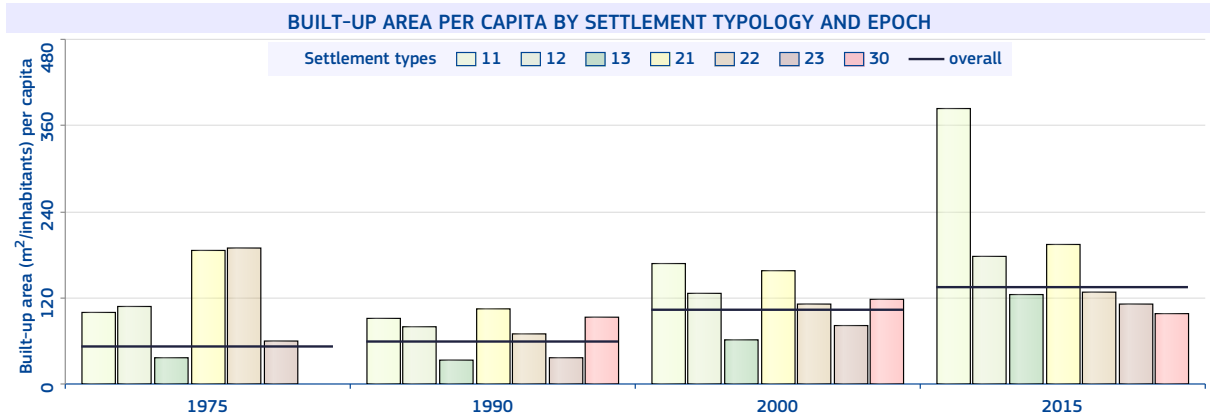
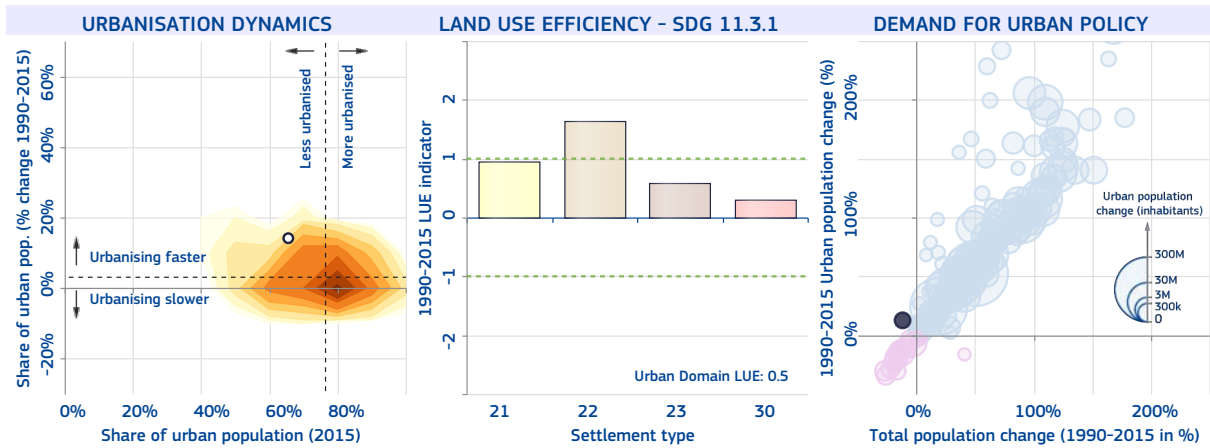
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 57%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Towns and other industrial centres with 400 inhabitants or more.



Tirana

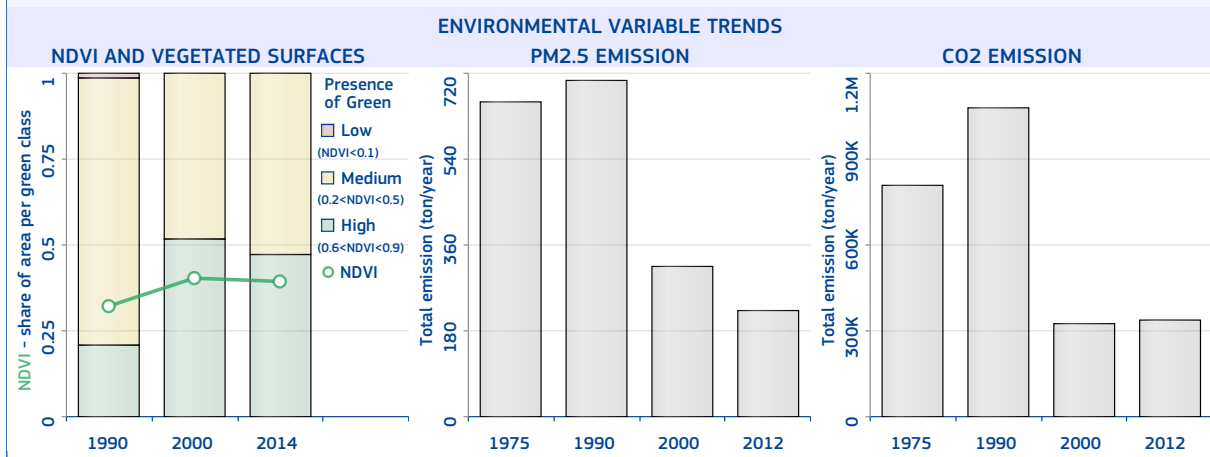
The most populated urban centre of Albania is "Tirana" with 719 252 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 106 km² (average population density of 6 785.4 inhabitants/km²), and 56.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 78.4 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Phaeozems" and the mean elevation is 114.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 15.6 °C and the annual precipitation 1 184.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.9; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 46.8%.



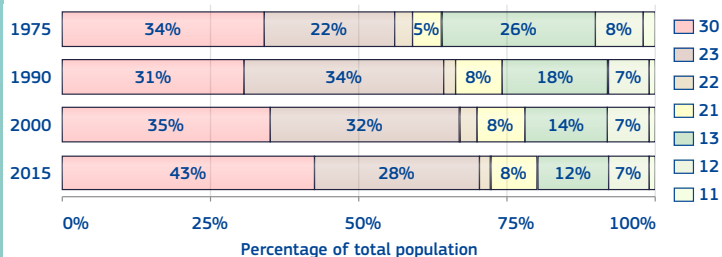
Algeria

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 81%.

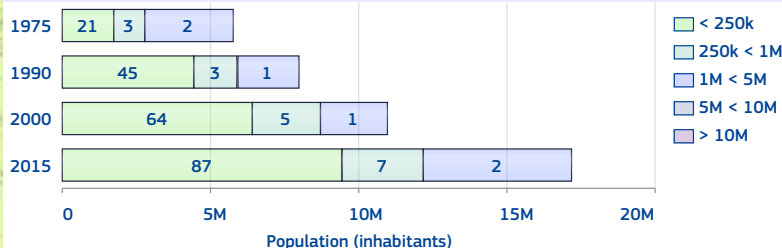
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 96.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 7.

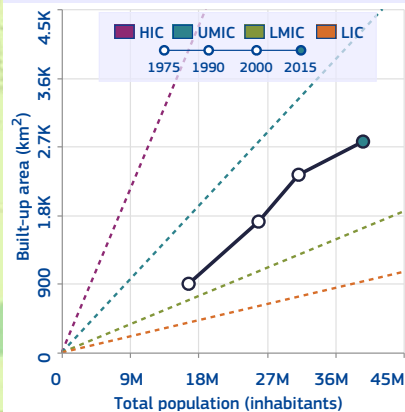


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	255 180	201 062	254 338	283 366
12	1 368 602	1 813 749	2 168 395	2 628 371
13	4 314 270	4 621 454	4 490 837	4 664 552
21	797 422	1 944 723	2 644 971	3 105 439
22	525 431	600 749	794 345	867 603
23	3 713 596	8 770 244	9 875 866	10 944 795
30	5 734 712	7 959 593	10 954 128	17 169 387

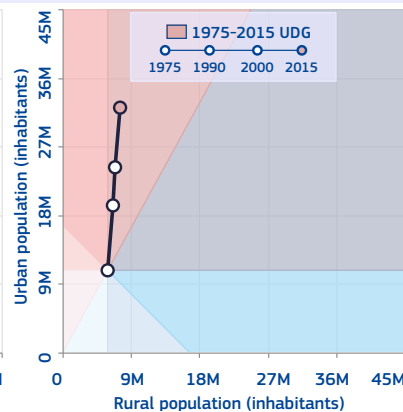
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

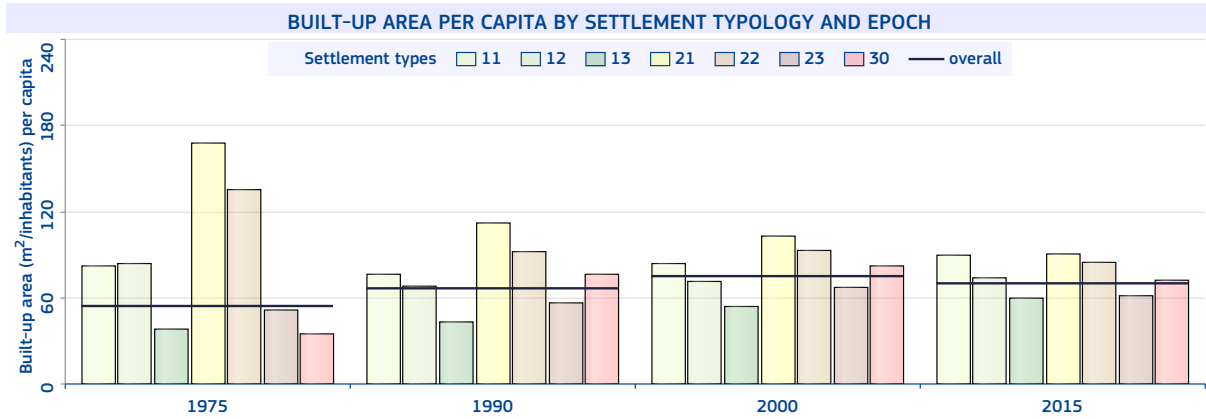
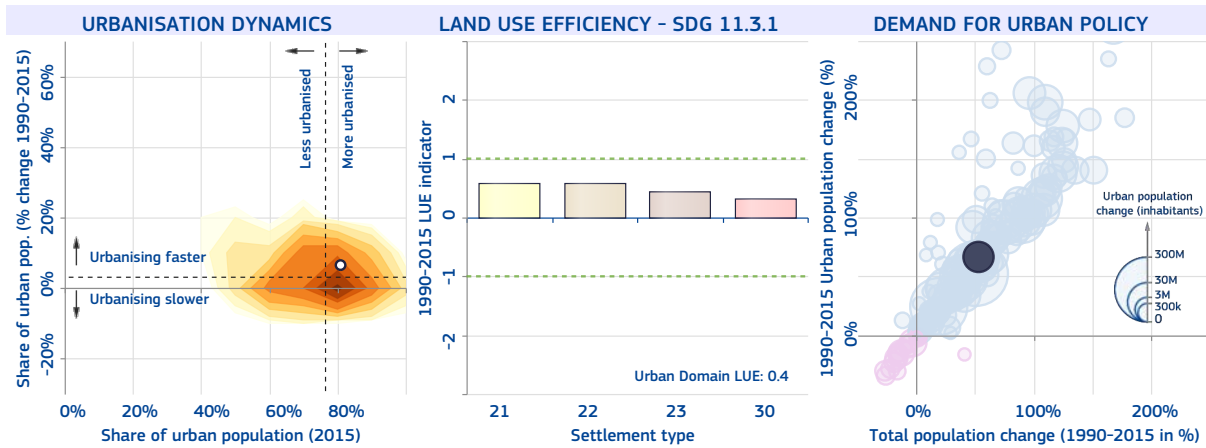


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 71%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 8

For 1998 and 2008, agglomerations with 5,000 inhabitants or more, non-agricultural economic activity, connection to water supply network, connection to electricity network, connection to network of sanitation and additional conditions.



Algiers

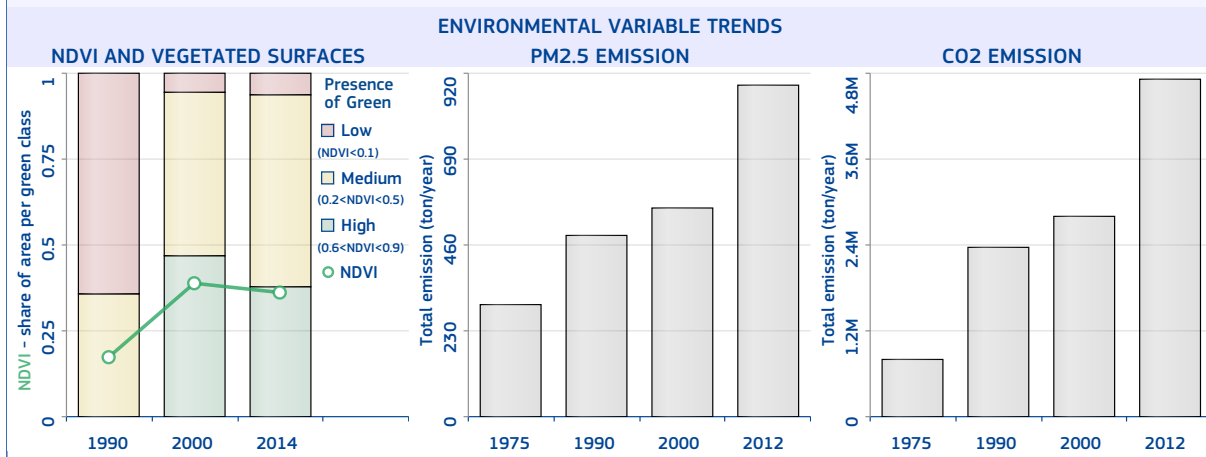
The most populated urban centre of Algeria is "Algiers" with 3 857 233 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 727 km² (average population density of 5 305.7 inhabitants/km²), and 290.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 75.2 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 72.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 18.4 °C and the annual precipitation 582 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 60.1%.

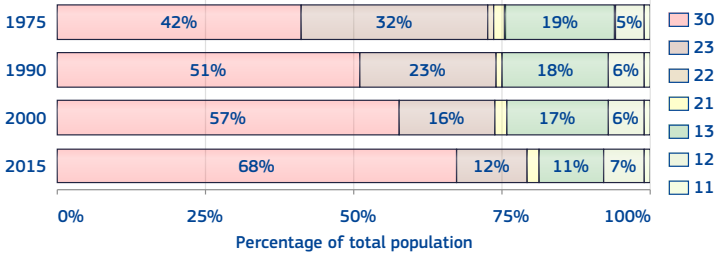




Angola

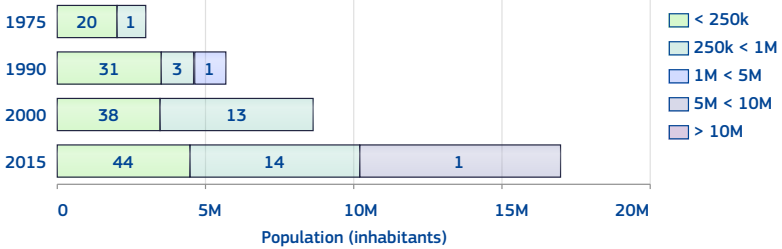
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 82%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 59.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 12.

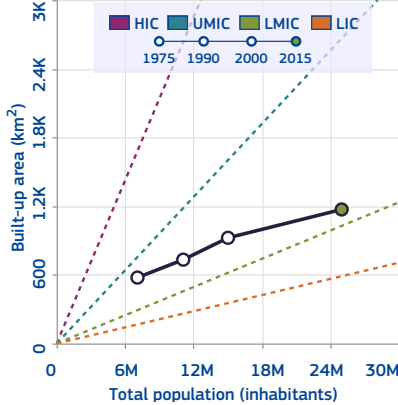


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	44 950	76 825	132 412	139 832
12	330 273	612 753	975 415	1 684 851
13	1 349 489	1 991 234	2 575 391	2 673 250
21	107 712	163 372	226 488	547 900
22	41 291	31 644	61 380	110 946
23	2 233 861	2 557 823	2 422 618	2 893 541
30	2 983 405	5 673 322	8 641 682	16 958 028

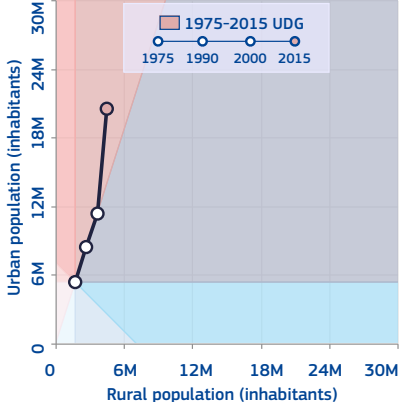
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

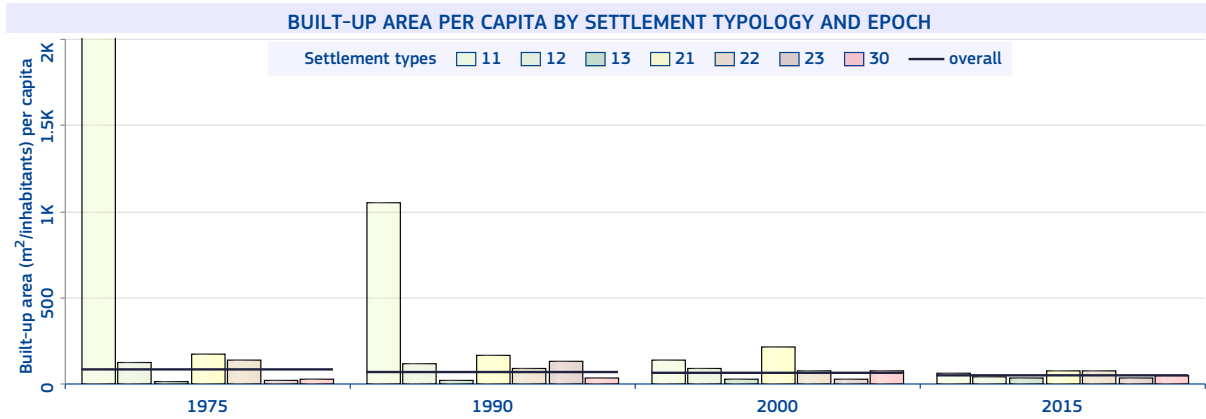
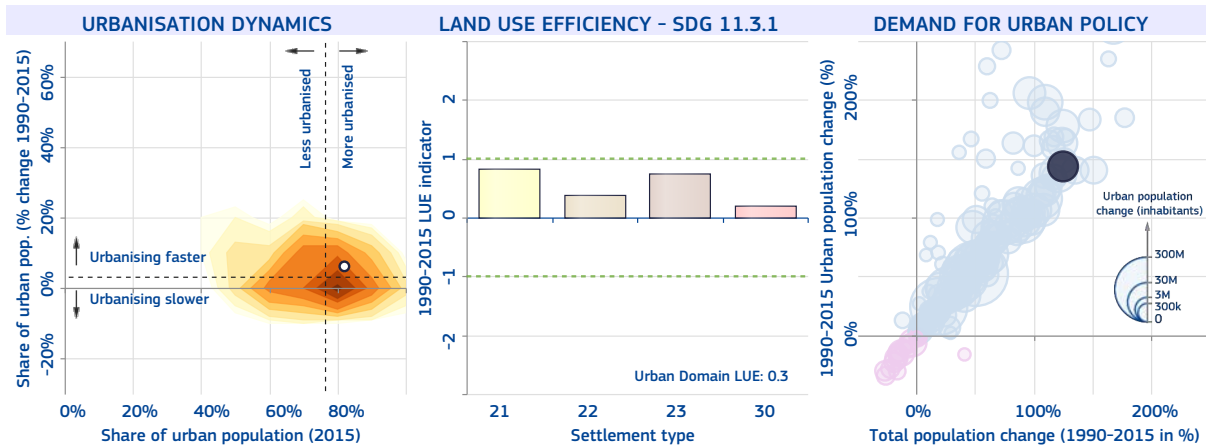


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 63%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 9

Geographic areas with a high population density and concentrated population groups with a high level of infrastructure.



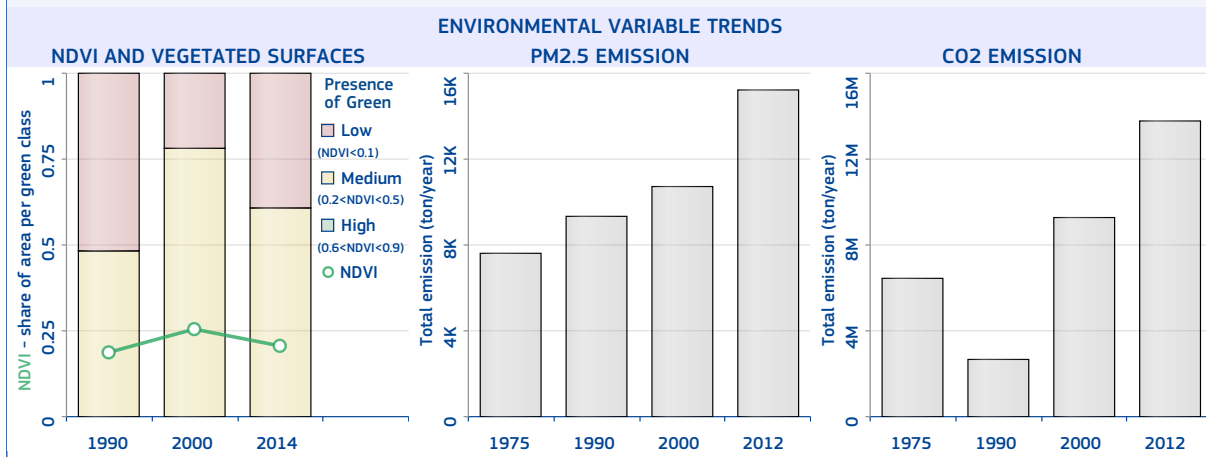
Luanda

The most populated urban centre of Angola is "Luanda" with 6 786 991 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 771 km² (average population density of 8 802.8 inhabitants/km²), and 463.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 68.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Cuanza; its main biome type is "Montane Grasslands and Shrublands"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Luvisols" and the mean elevation is 79.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.5 °C and the annual precipitation 411.6 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 21 157 inhabitants and 1.5 km² respectively, over an area of 5 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 39.9%.



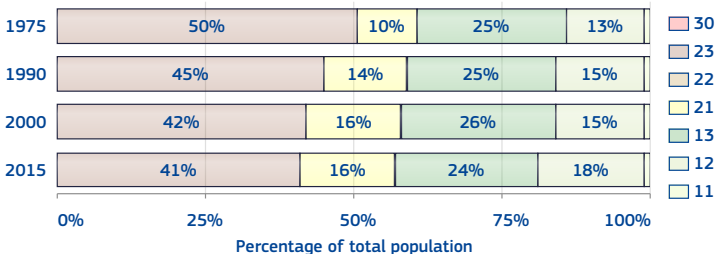
Antigua and Barbuda

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 57%.

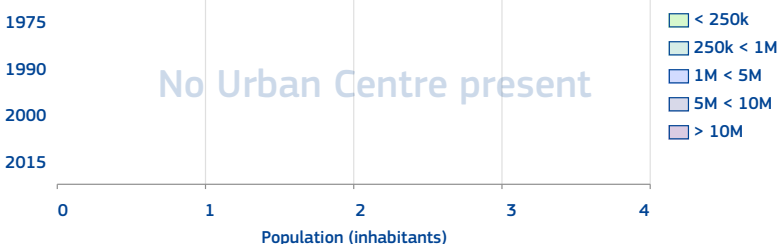
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

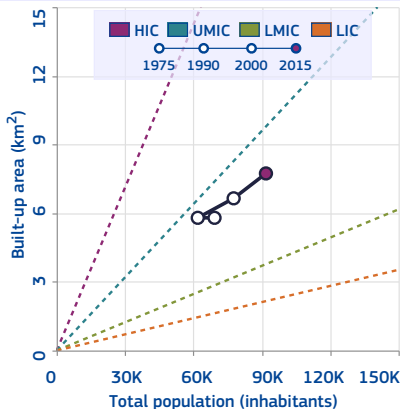


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	927	910	1 068	1 326
12	9 319	8 984	11 459	16 628
13	17 576	15 706	19 890	21 621
21	6 691	8 631	12 268	14 635
22	0	0	0	0
23	34 741	27 675	32 963	37 607
30	0	0	0	0

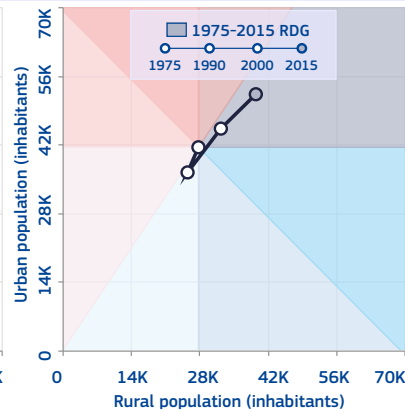
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



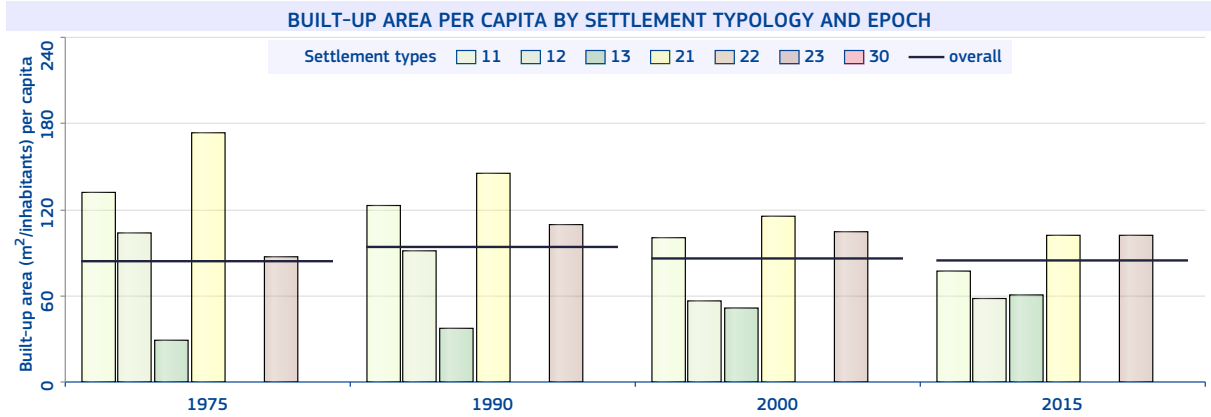
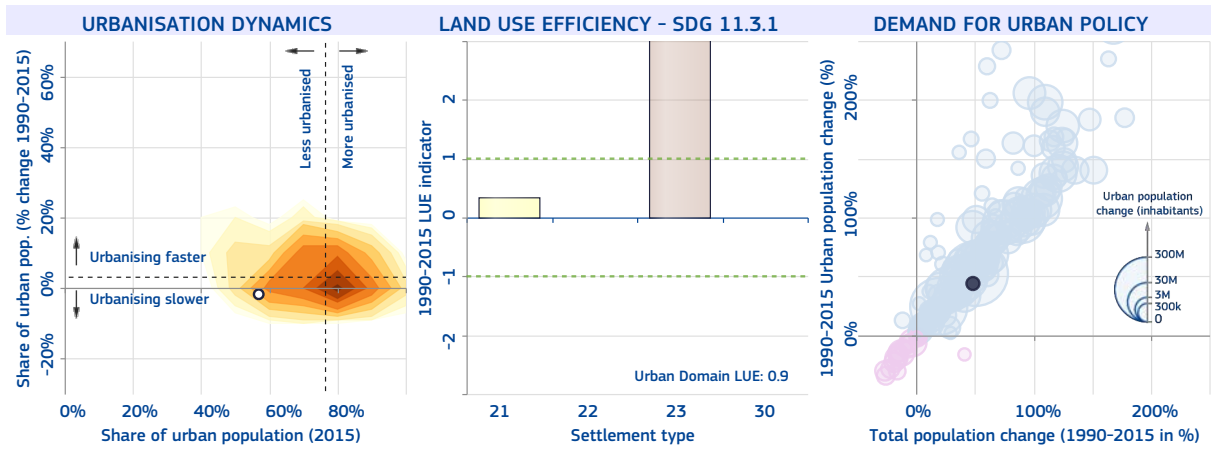
10 km

National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 25%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

St. John's (capital).

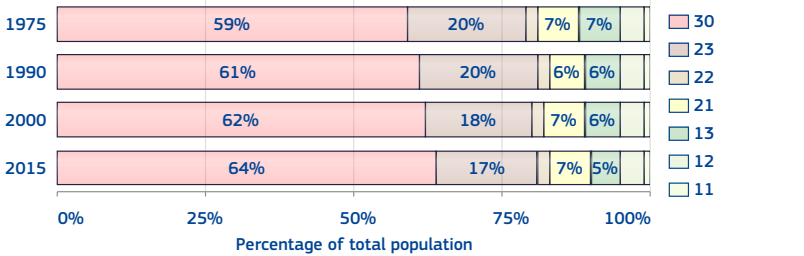




Argentina

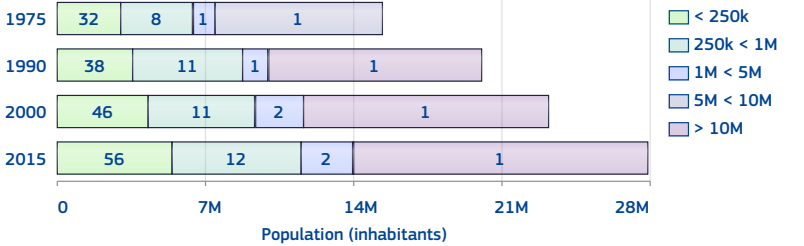
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 90%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 71.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 14.

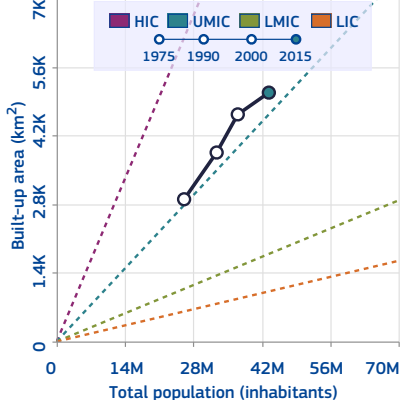


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	248 371	282 509	379 016	531 756
12	994 183	1 206 946	1 383 973	1 749 915
13	1 937 201	2 092 483	2 100 738	2 225 961
21	1 712 786	1 976 402	2 413 403	3 067 026
22	575 084	722 785	916 748	921 680
23	5 326 635	6 506 489	6 831 542	7 188 501
30	15 296 530	19 965 404	23 057 197	27 756 941

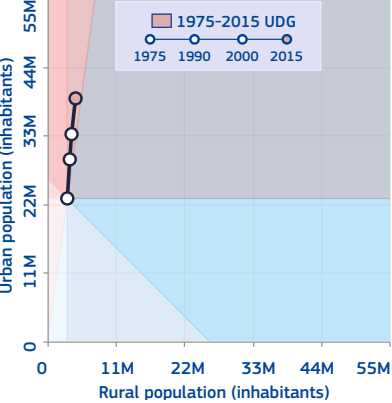
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



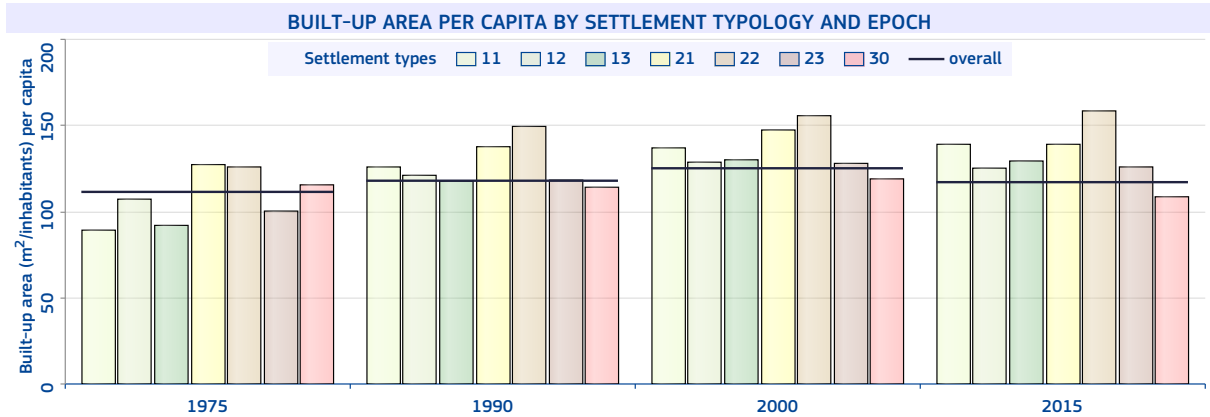
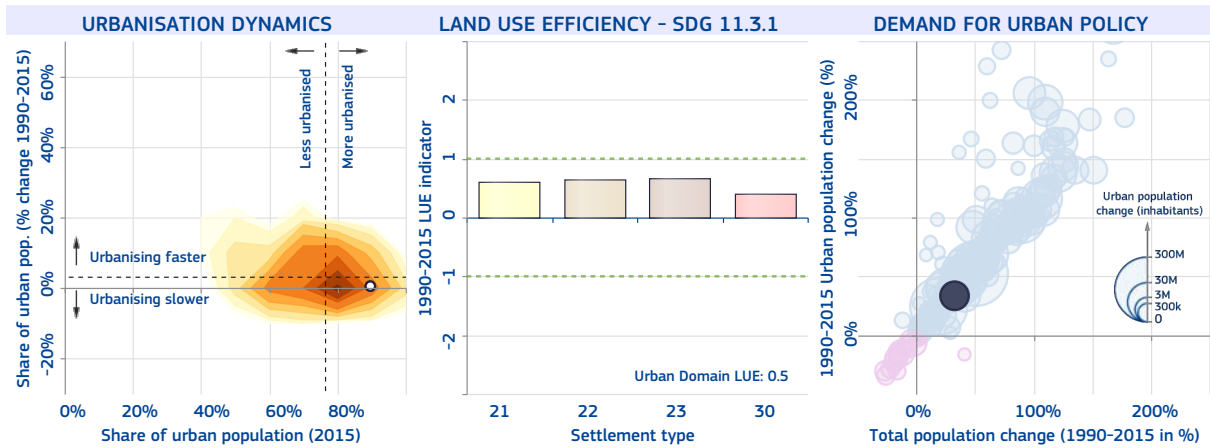
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 92%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 17
 Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.



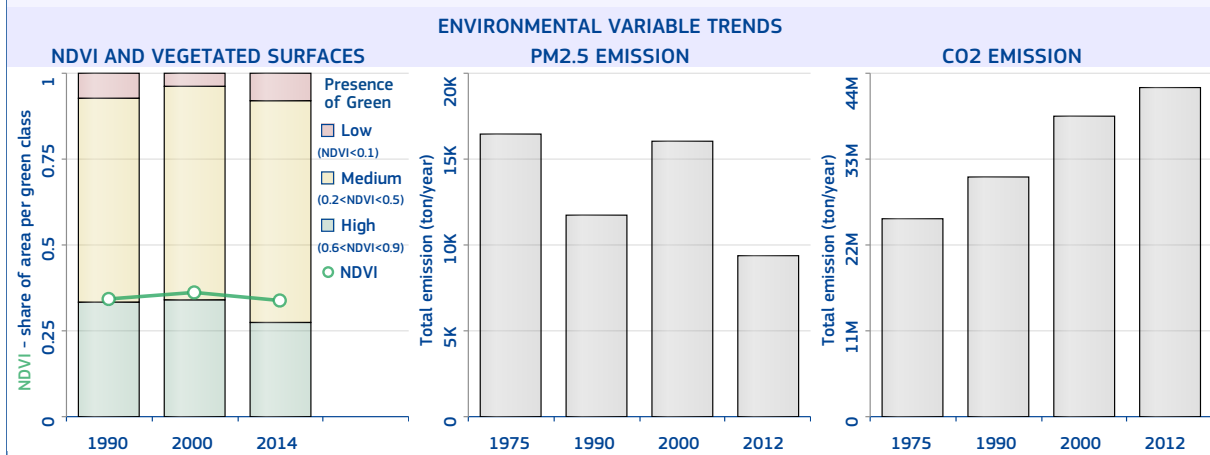
Buenos Aires

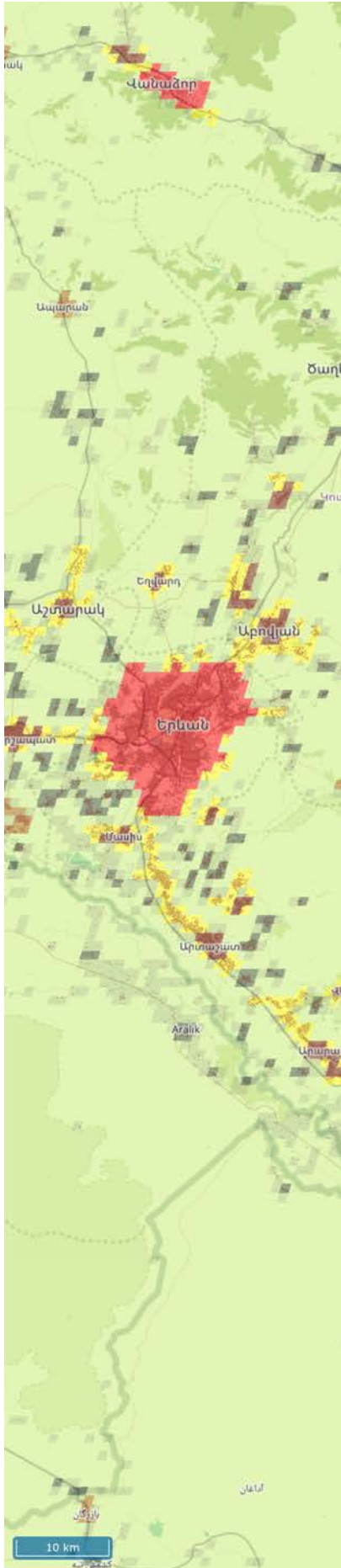
The most populated urban centre of Argentina is "Buenos Aires" with 13 906 506 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 967.0 km² (average population density of 7 069.9 inhabitants/km²), and 1 359.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 97.8 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Temperate Grasslands, Savannas, and Shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Urban, mining, etc." and the mean elevation is 19.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 17.2 °C and the annual precipitation 1 232.8 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 512 916 inhabitants and 64.7 km² respectively, over an area of 132 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 30.9%.

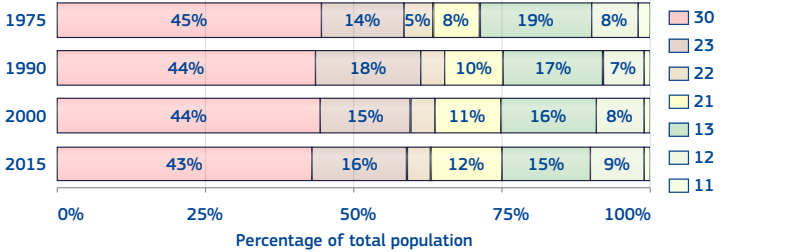




Armenia

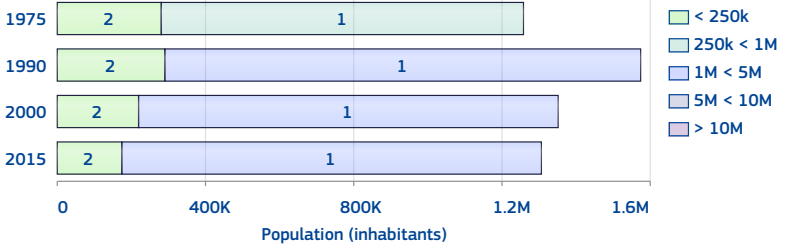
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 75%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 3.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

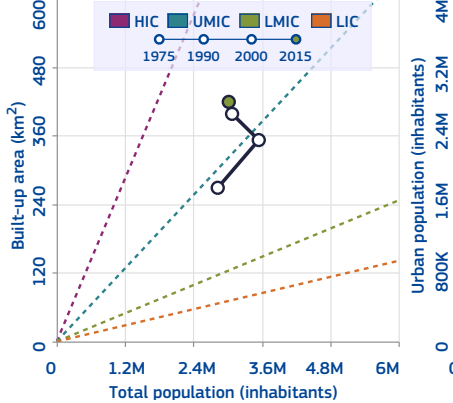


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	46 429	35 142	34 643	34 741
12	220 264	238 785	258 026	268 920
13	537 843	594 436	491 491	445 368
21	230 013	337 790	351 973	369 865
22	129 102	142 478	129 638	112 248
23	403 887	622 832	461 840	483 785
30	1 258 988	1 575 195	1 350 771	1 305 448

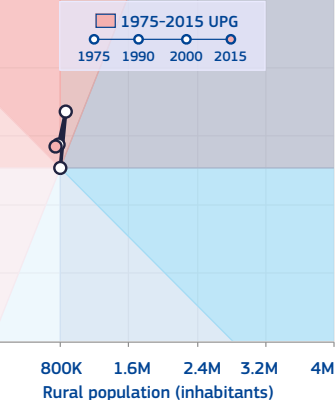
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



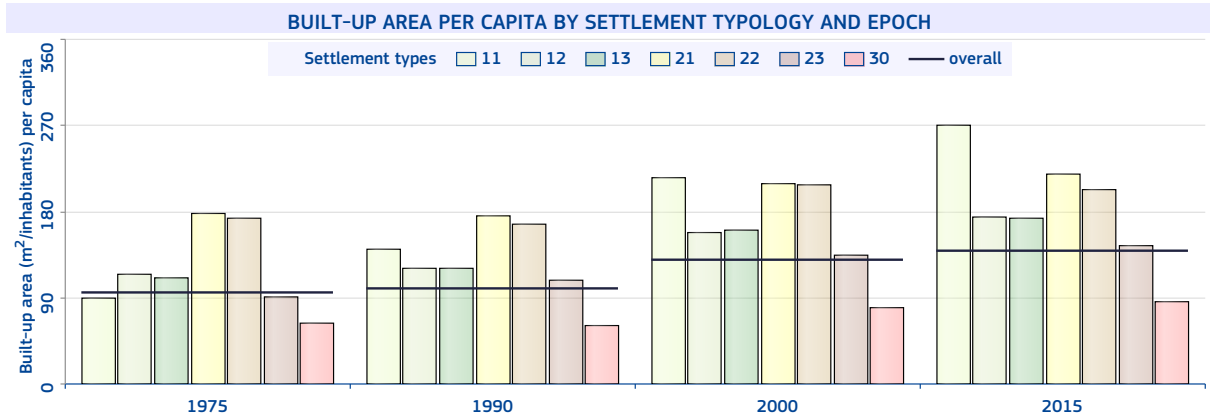
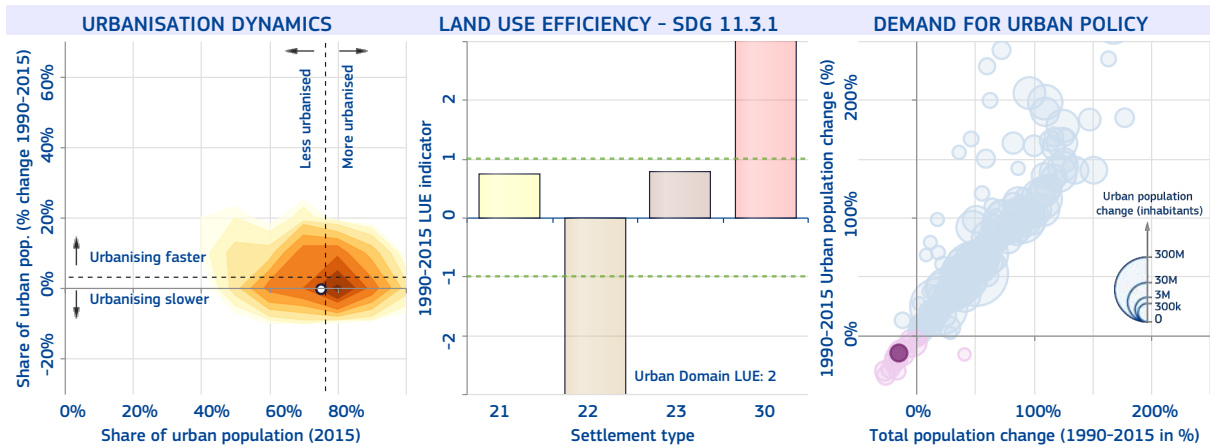
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 63%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to the number of inhabitants and predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.



Yerevan

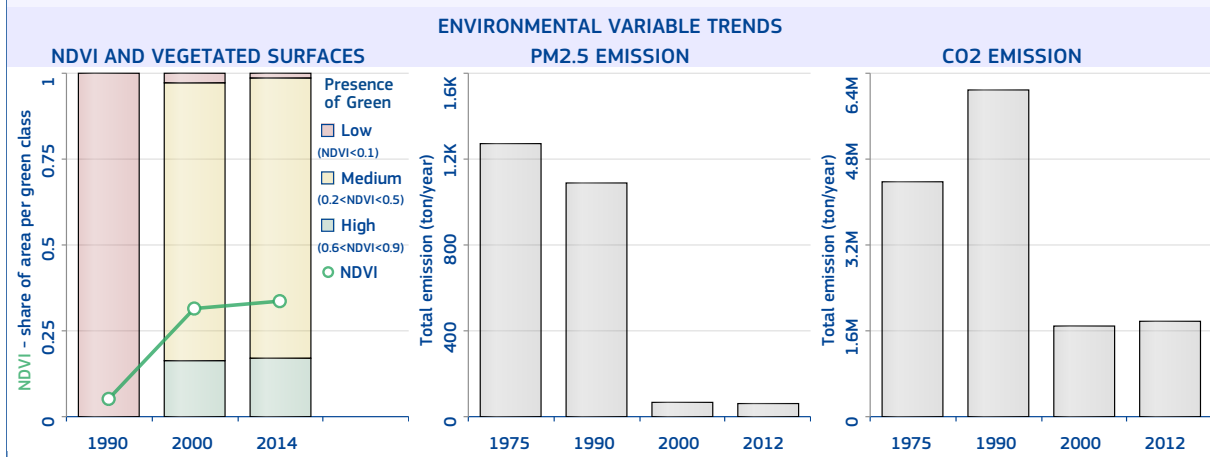
The most populated urban centre of Armenia is "Yerevan" with 1 132 741 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 191 km² (average population density of 5 930.6 inhabitants/km²), and 92.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 81.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Kura; its main biome type is "Temperate Grasslands, Savannas, and Shrublands"; the climate class is "Snow, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 1 058.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 9.7 °C and the annual precipitation 401.6 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 208 260 inhabitants and 16.4 km² respectively, over an area of 36 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -1.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 51.7%.



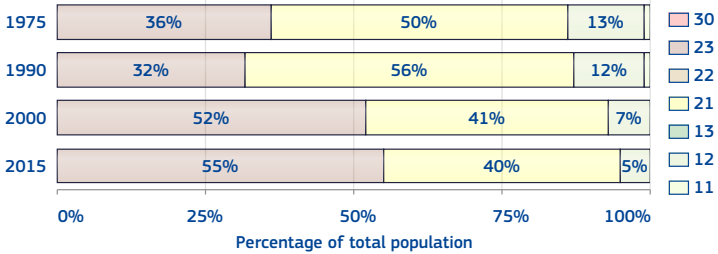
Aruba

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 95%.

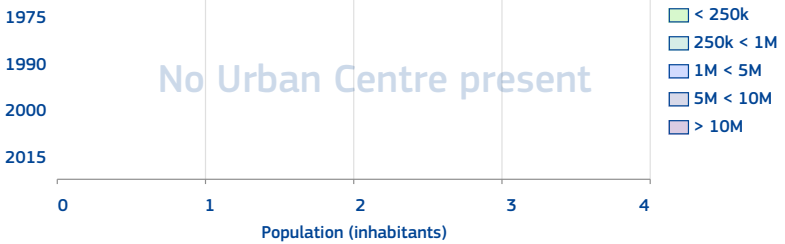
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

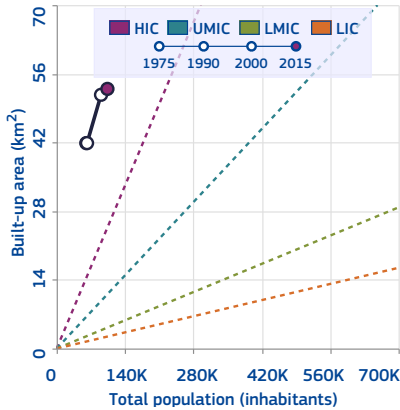


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	326	365	324	247
12	8 039	7 370	6 096	4 800
13	0	0	0	0
21	30 299	34 762	37 471	41 686
22	0	0	0	0
23	21 991	19 651	46 967	57 156
30	0	0	0	0

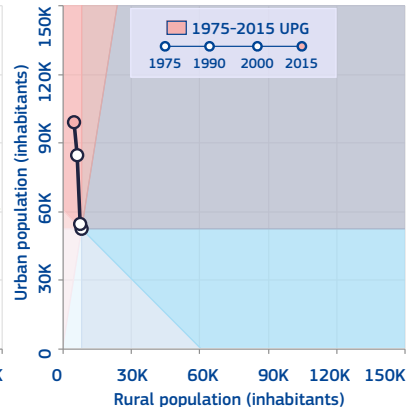
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

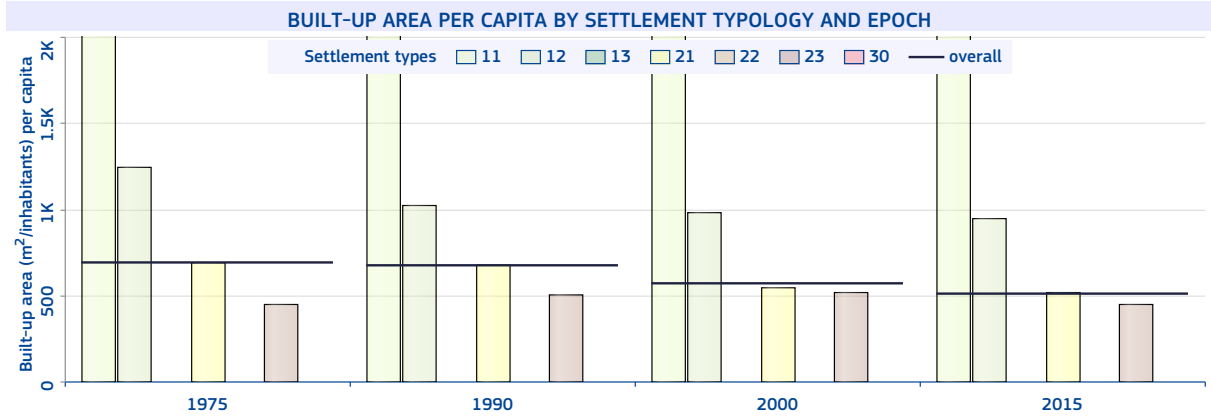
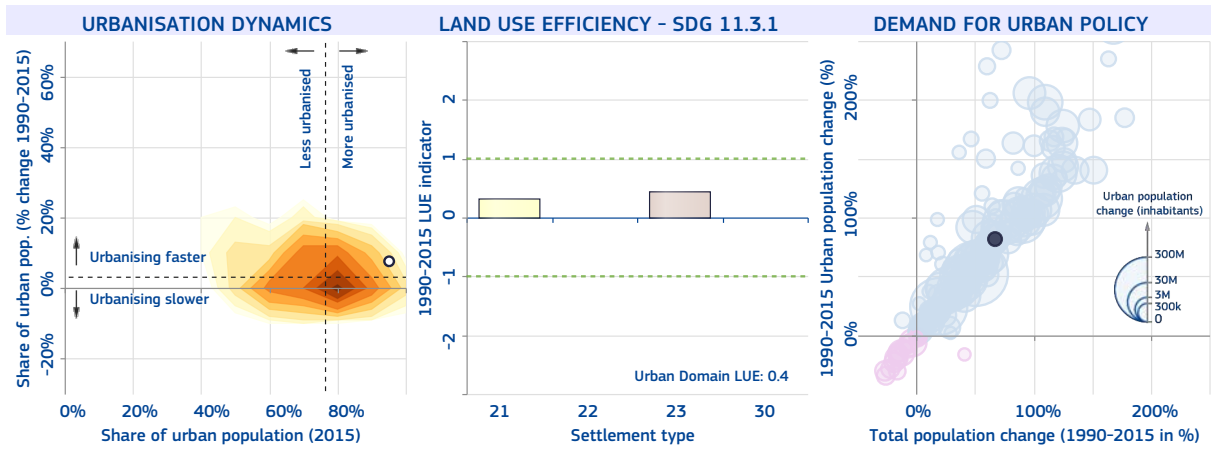


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 43%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Oranjestad (capital) and San Nicolaas.

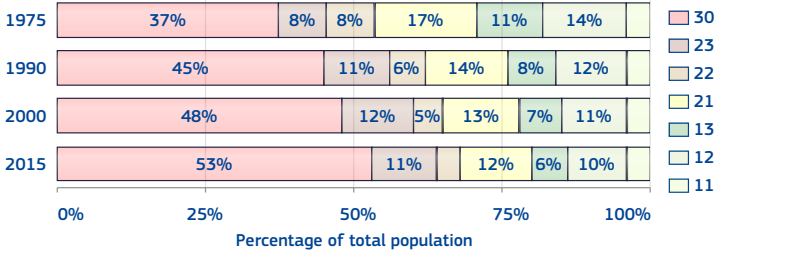




Australia

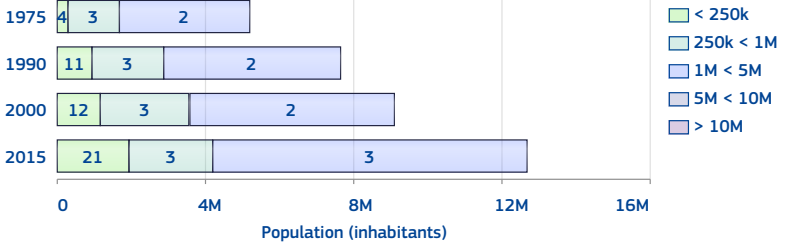
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 81%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 27.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 6.

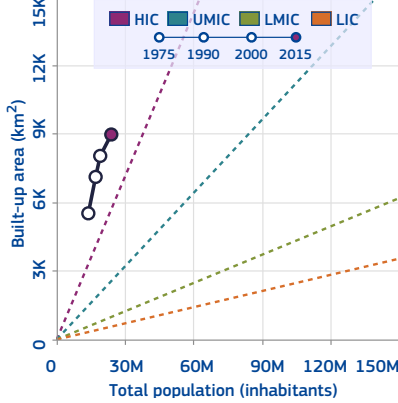


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	613 633	741 536	852 422	999 324
12	1 954 477	2 060 795	2 111 391	2 332 618
13	1 592 680	1 359 742	1 257 606	1 331 763
21	2 409 701	2 446 993	2 496 916	2 813 114
22	1 070 134	1 024 857	1 000 916	1 058 975
23	1 058 579	1 816 202	2 294 664	2 743 996
30	5 189 464	7 642 285	9 088 654	12 683 795

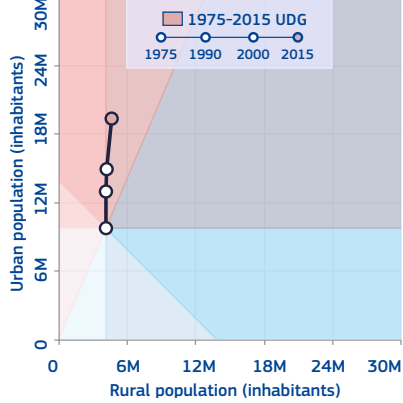
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



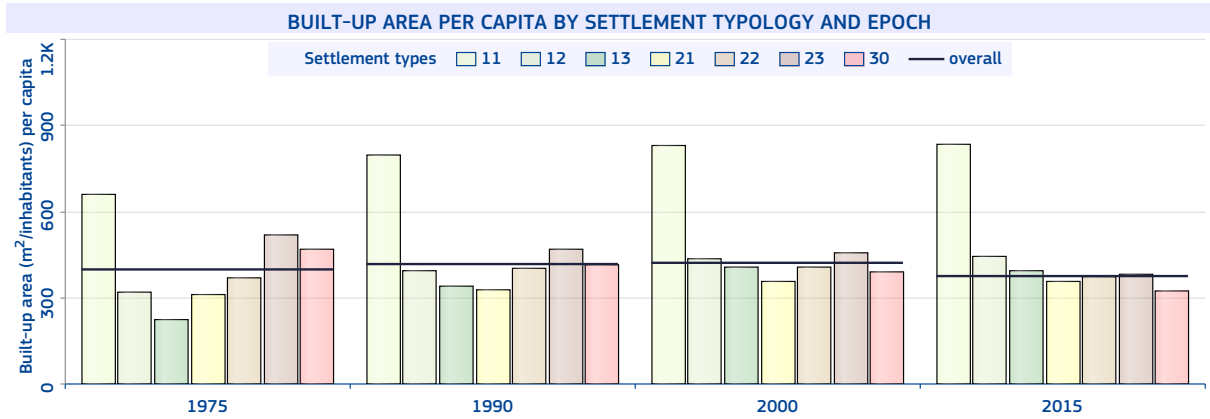
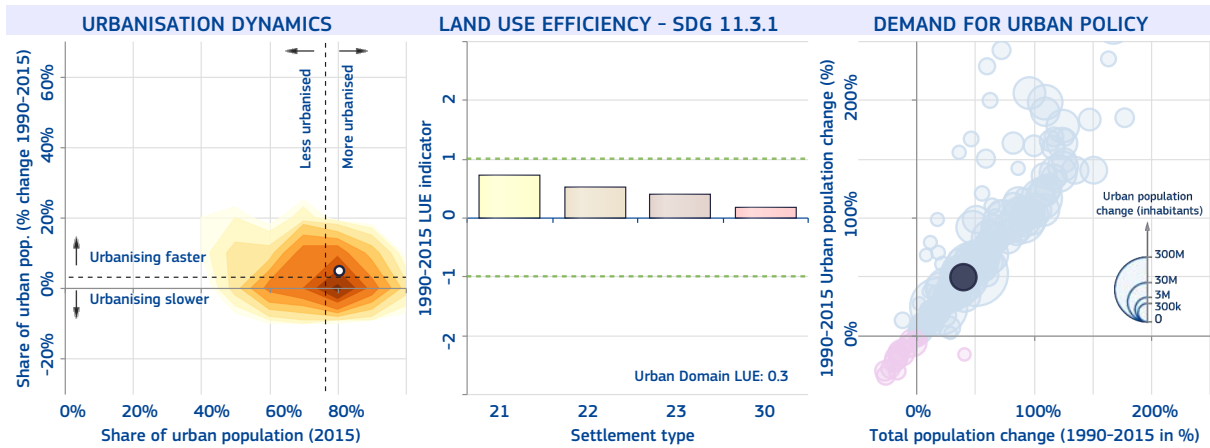
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 86%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 11
 For 2001 and later, Significant Urban Centres representing concentrations of urban development with 10,000 inhabitants or more. Before 2001, urban centres with 1,000 inhabitants or more.
 UN WUP includes in the reporting of this territory the following other one(s): Cocos, Christmas Island, Norfolk Island



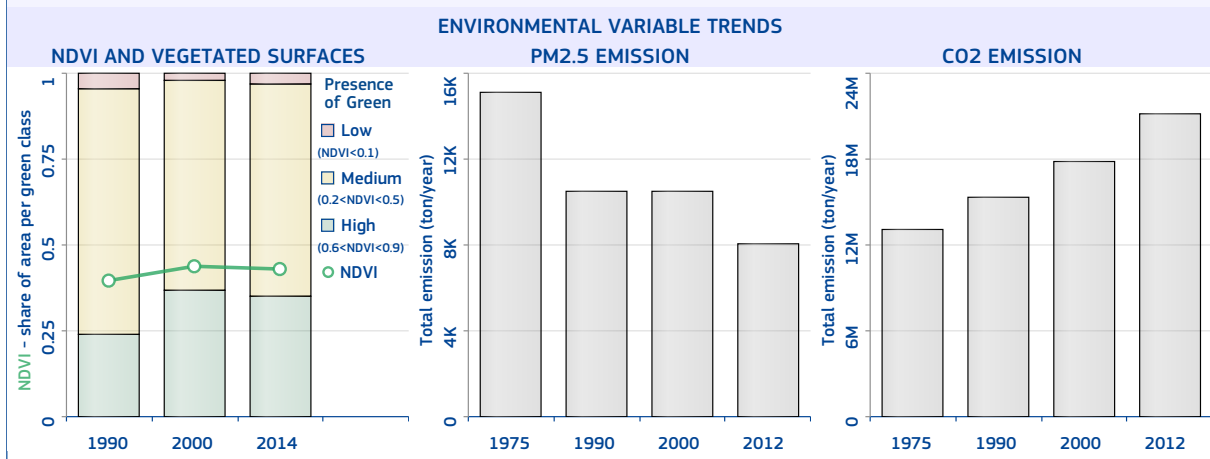
Sydney

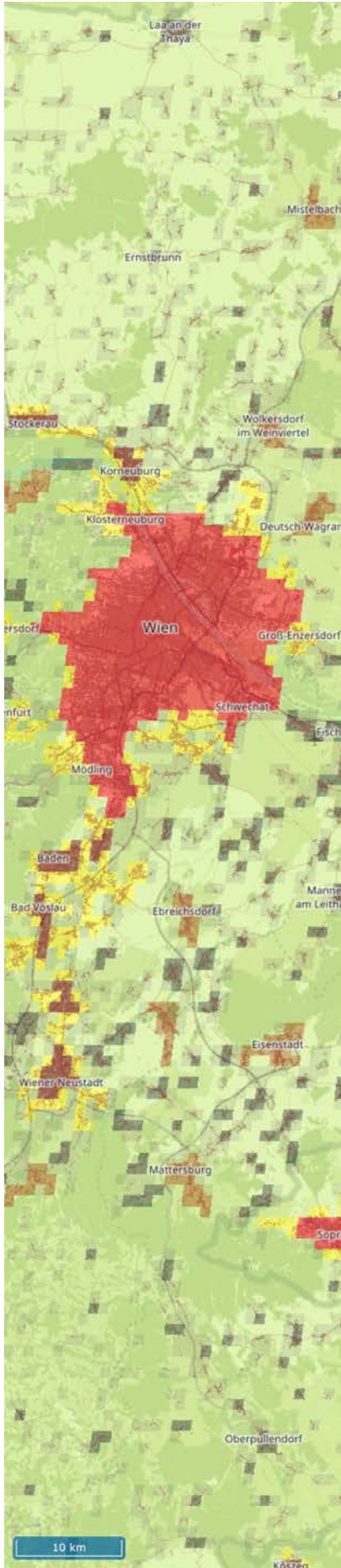
The most populated urban centre of Australia is "Sydney" with 3 745 335 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 356.0 km² (average population density of 2 762.0 inhabitants/km²), and 921.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 246.1 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 3 hrs., 58 min..

The main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Planosols" and the mean elevation is 47.6 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 18.2 °C and the annual precipitation 1 060.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 220 844 inhabitants and 52.4 km² respectively, over an area of 107 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 32%.





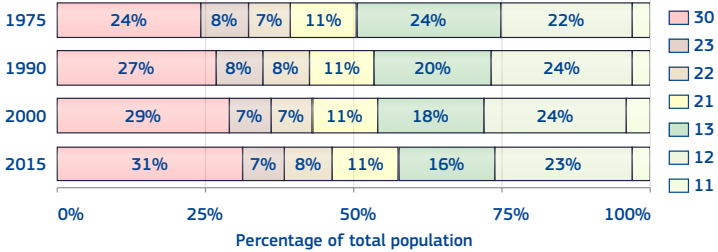
Austria

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 58%.

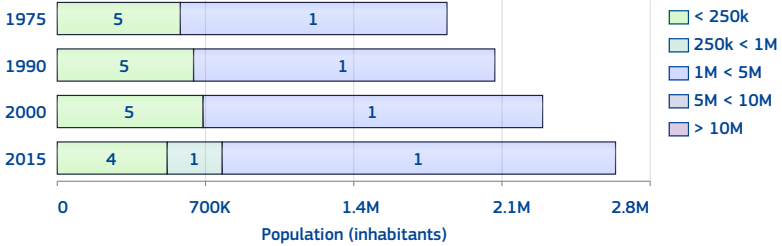
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 6.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

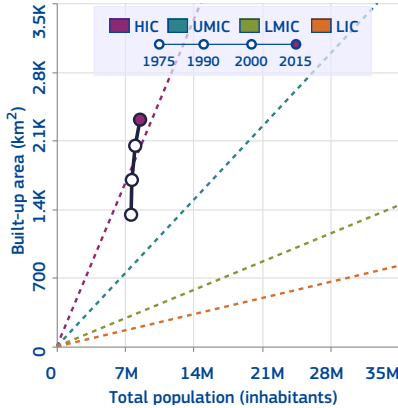


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	243 441	265 793	285 189	290 634
12	1 690 527	1 825 309	1 955 130	2 002 312
13	1 811 054	1 541 774	1 440 536	1 331 316
21	844 488	814 205	880 648	941 401
22	547 138	597 047	595 934	701 261
23	636 579	587 759	589 922	631 890
30	1 843 408	2 064 637	2 294 801	2 637 767

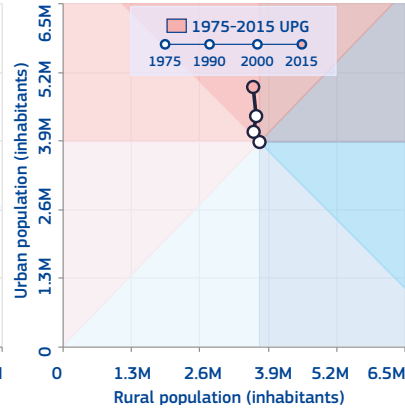
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

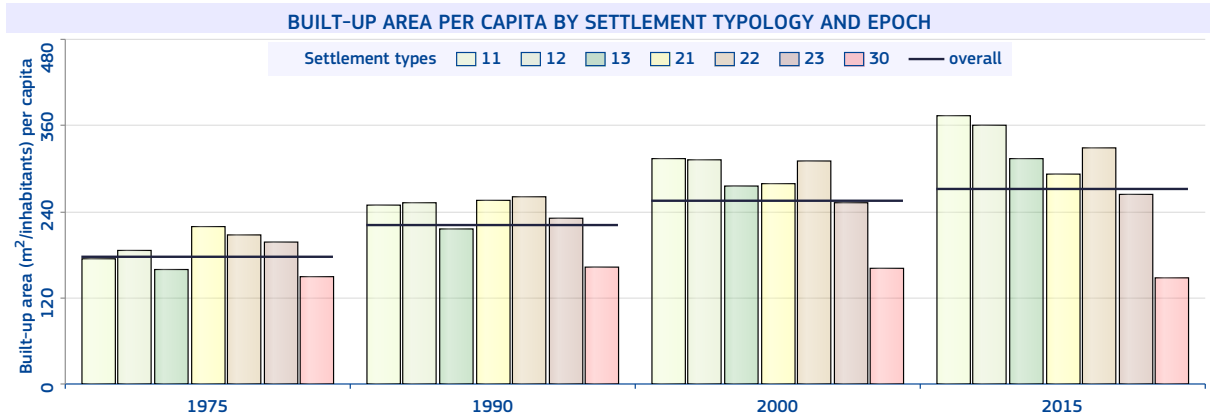
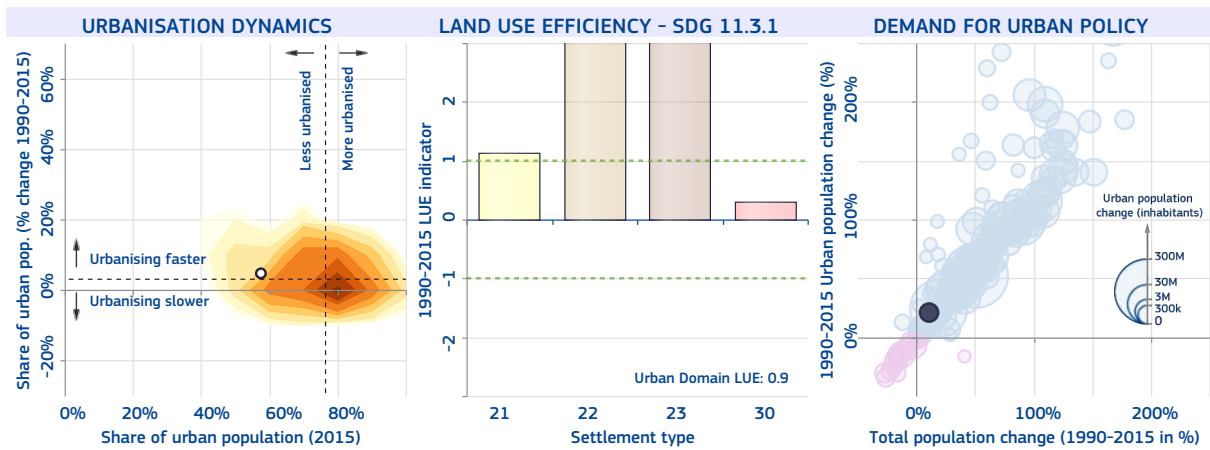


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 58%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

For 2011 and later, urban centres and regional centres identified in Statistics Austria's 2013 Urban-Rural Typology. For 1951 to 1981, functional and structural urban areas (Stadtregion) consisting of an urban core area (Kernzone) and surrounding urban areas (Außenzone). Surrounding urban areas are those where at least 30 per cent of working adults commute into the urban core area.



Vienna

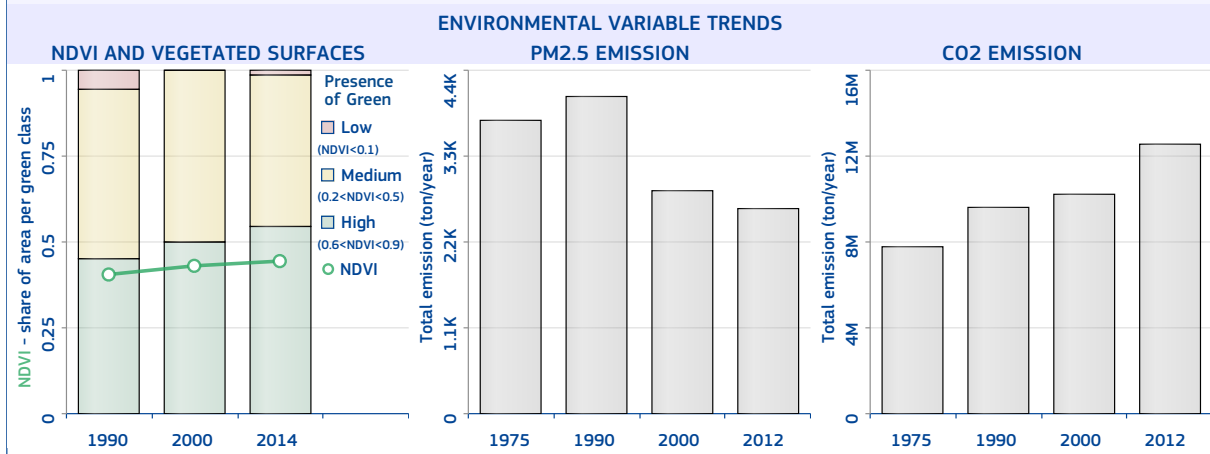
The most populated urban centre of Austria is "Vienna" with 1 856 676 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 392 km² (average population density of 4 736.4 inhabitants/km²), and 247 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 133 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Danube; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Chernozems" and the mean elevation is 193.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 11.6 °C and the annual precipitation 633.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 720 044 inhabitants and 91.9 km² respectively, over an area of 168 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 37%.



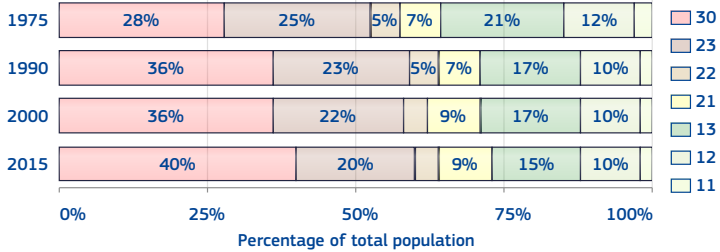
Azerbaijan

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 73%.

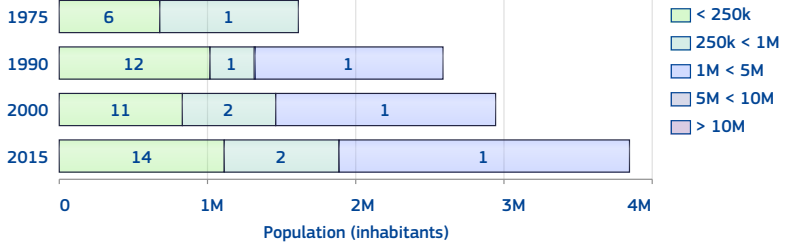
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 17.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3.

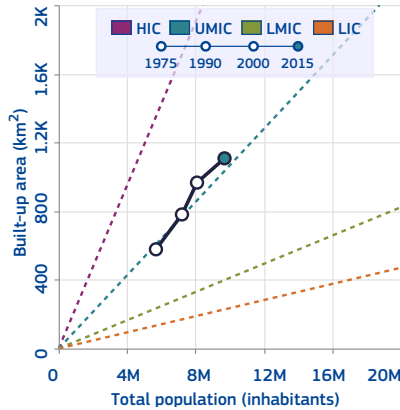


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	143 541	118 435	140 585	145 784
12	658 031	717 216	831 270	995 096
13	1 179 125	1 252 132	1 337 138	1 490 795
21	383 049	538 813	722 146	834 265
22	274 188	331 439	299 166	412 876
23	1 436 992	1 662 220	1 815 491	1 946 224
30	1 615 622	2 592 071	2 947 264	3 876 907

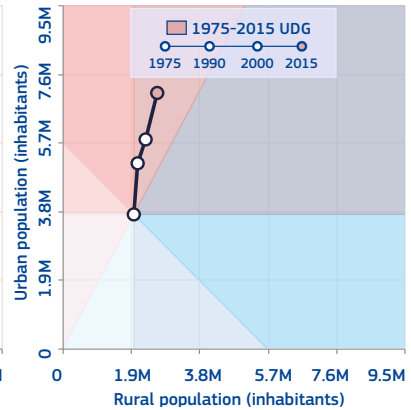
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



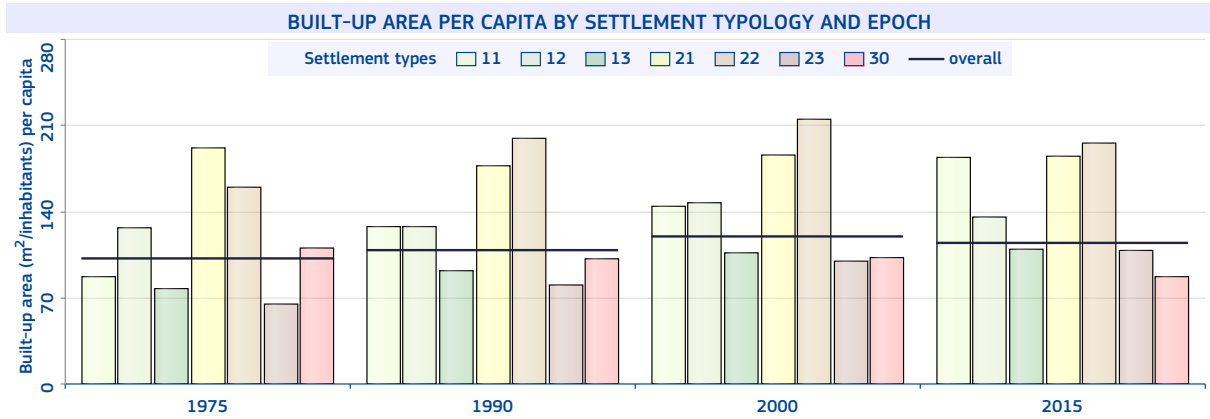
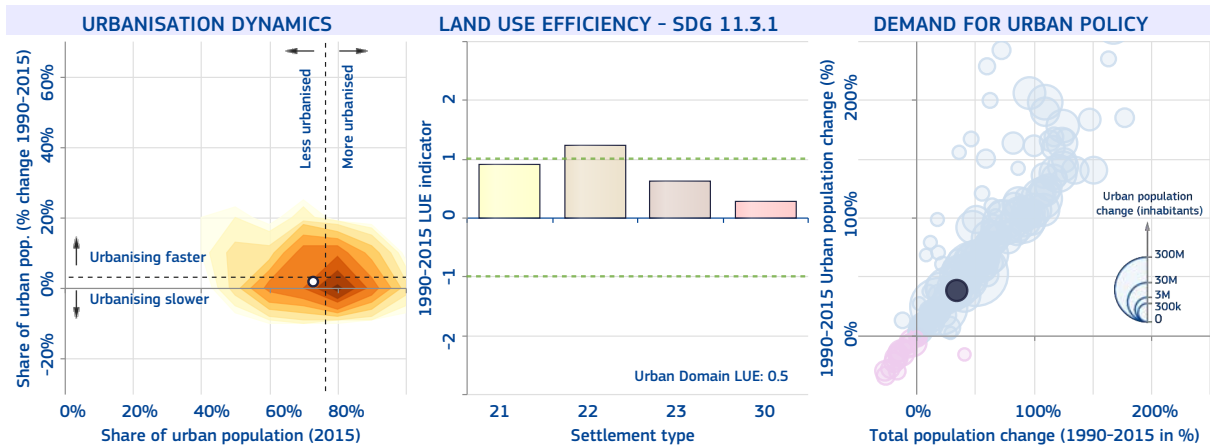
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 55%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3

Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

10 km

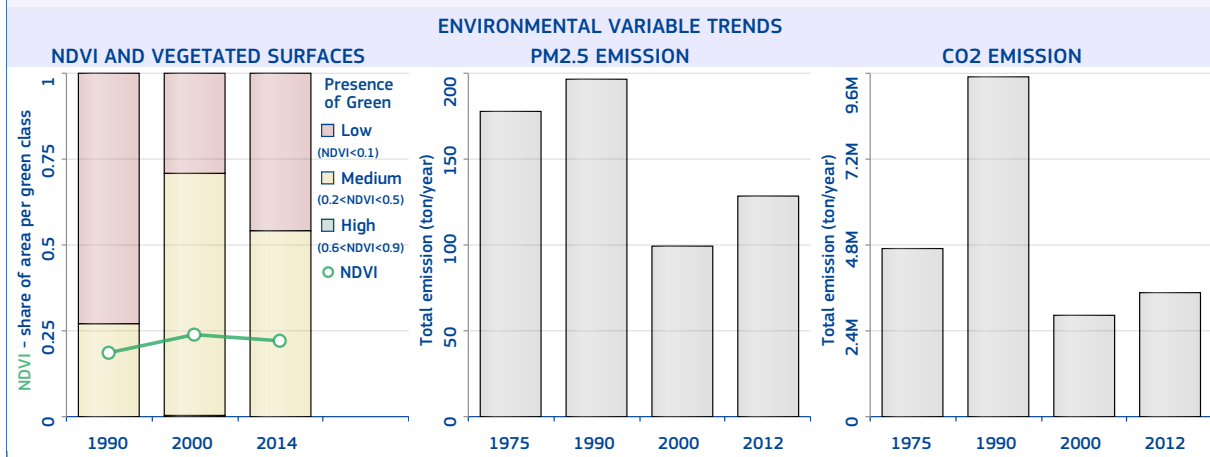


Baku

The most populated urban centre of Azerbaijan is "Baku" with 1 961 523 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 332 km² (average population density of 5 908.2 inhabitants/km²), and 200.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 102 m²/inhabitant). The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Cold arid", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 38.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 16 °C and the annual precipitation 208.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 39.7%.



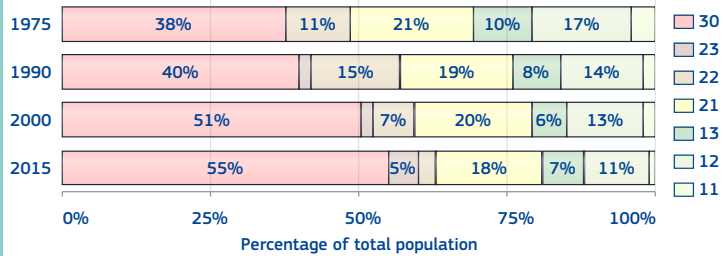
Bahamas

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 81%.

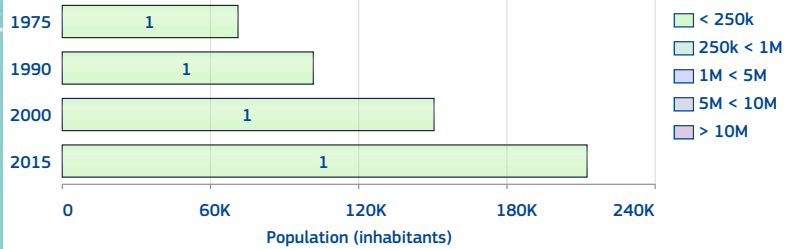
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

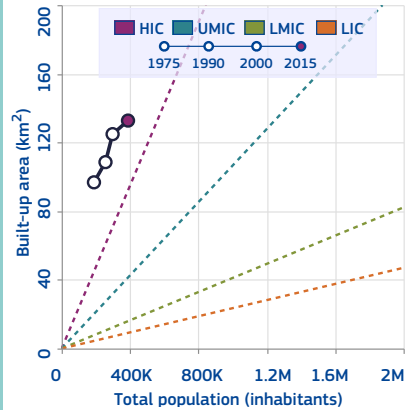


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	6 743	5 724	5 863	5 678
12	32 681	35 846	39 199	43 599
13	17 963	21 285	18 476	26 086
21	39 485	48 119	59 068	69 731
22	20 713	38 988	19 480	10 300
23	0	5 000	5 298	20 278
30	71 297	101 376	150 507	212 346

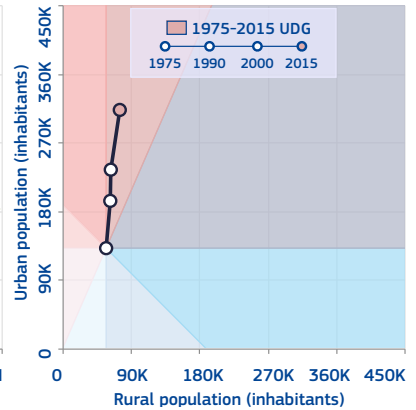
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

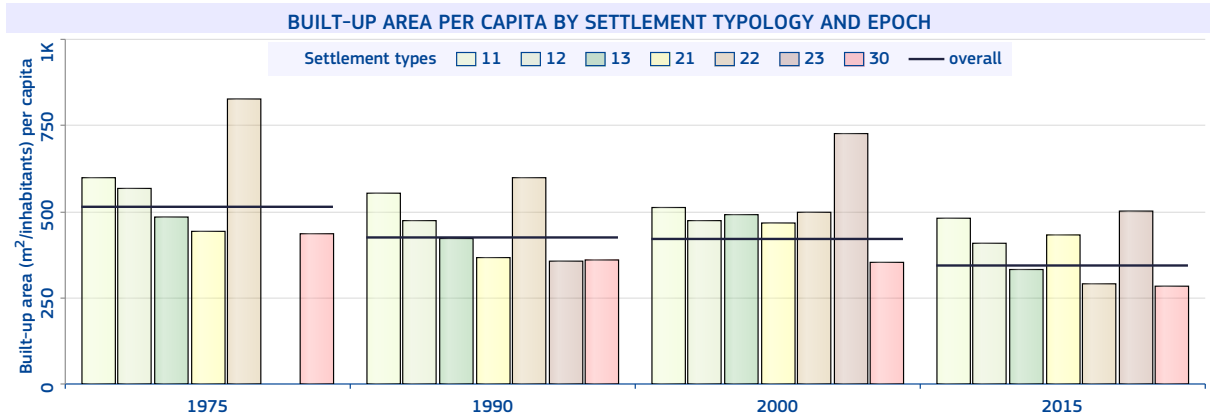
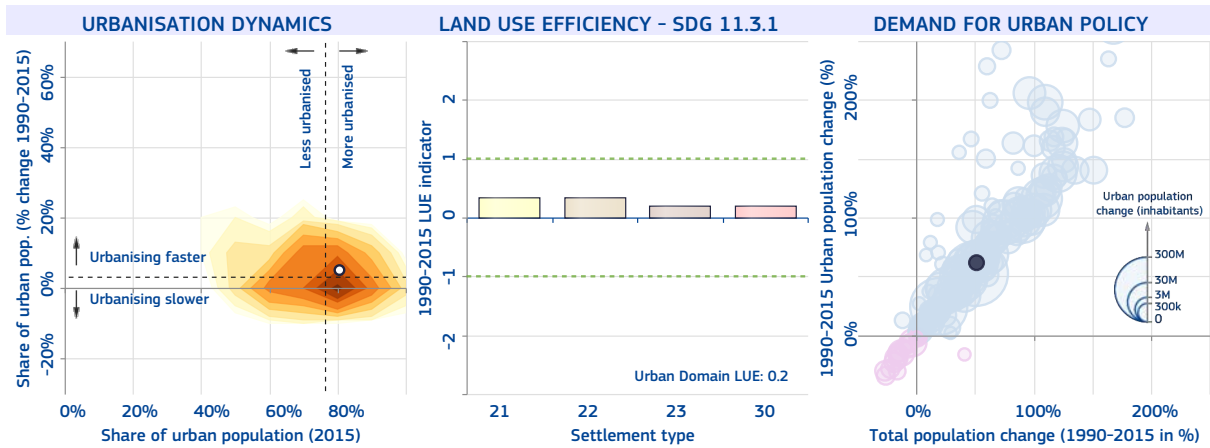


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 83%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

For 1980 and later, sum of the cities.



Nassau

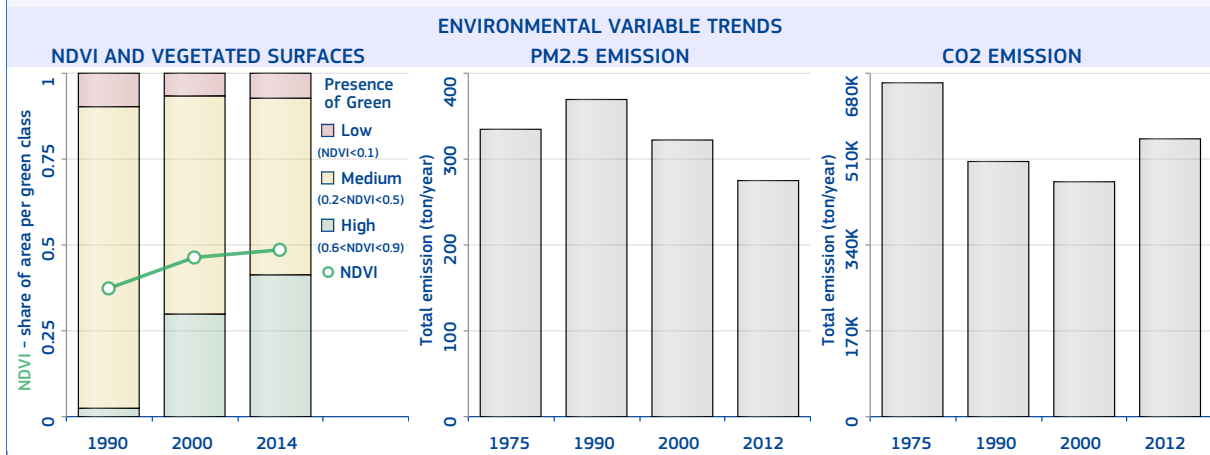
The most populated urban centre of Bahamas is "Nassau" with 213 691 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 106 km² (average population density of 2 015.9 inhabitants/km²), and 60.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 281.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Coniferous Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Regosols" and the mean elevation is 7.6 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.4 °C and the annual precipitation 1 341.7 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 213 691 inhabitants and 60.1 km² respectively, over an area of 106 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 43.3%.



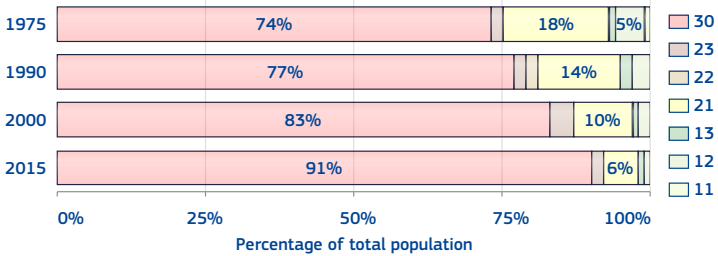
Bahrain

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 98%.

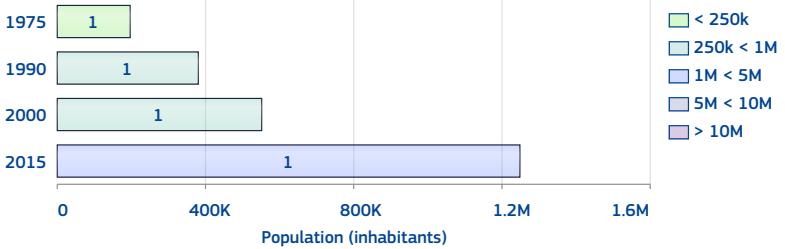
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

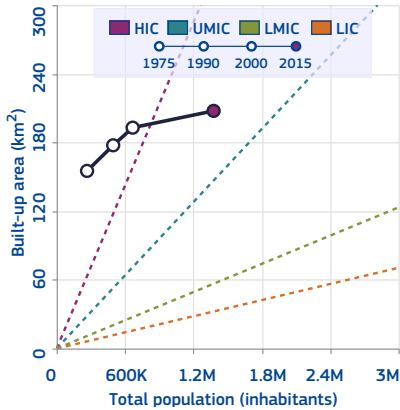


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 398	1 365	1 568	1 657
12	12 285	12 833	12 502	10 568
13	2 433	7 720	6 270	15 132
21	46 847	69 439	68 851	79 084
22	0	12 383	0	0
23	6 321	11 003	27 242	21 823
30	197 413	381 191	550 409	1 249 047

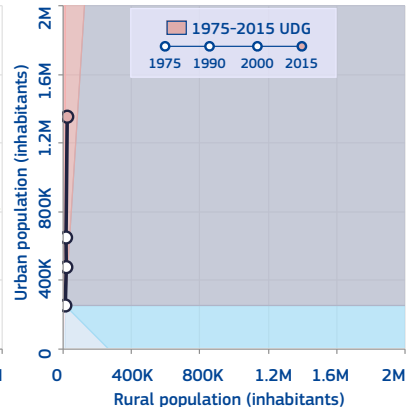
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

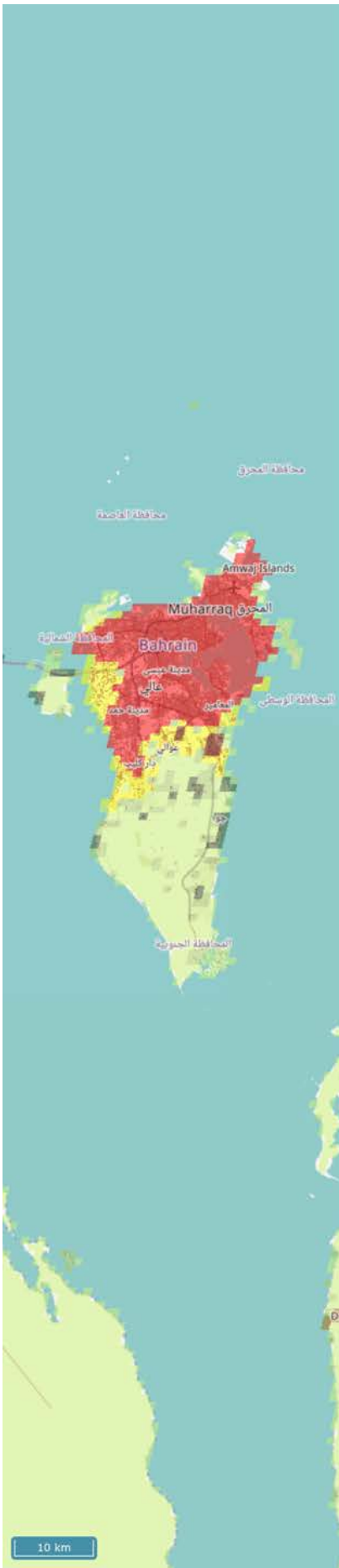


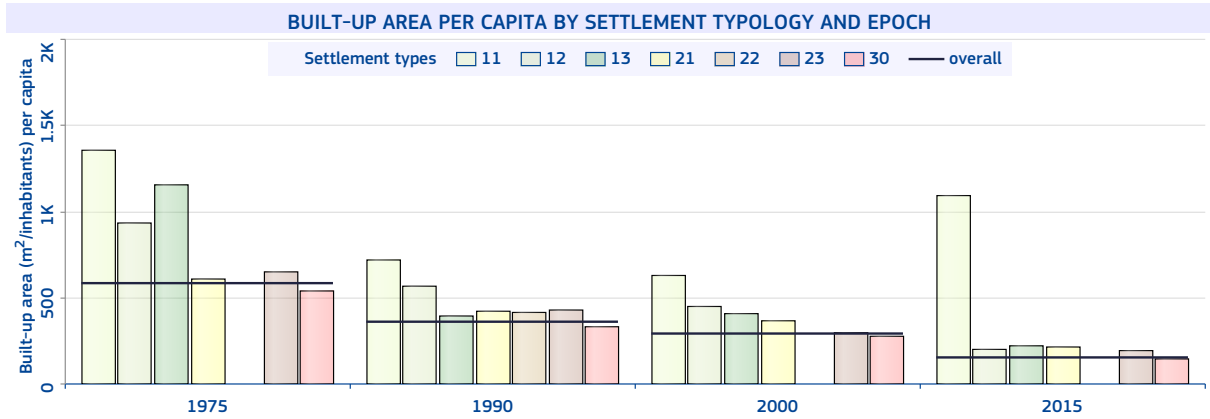
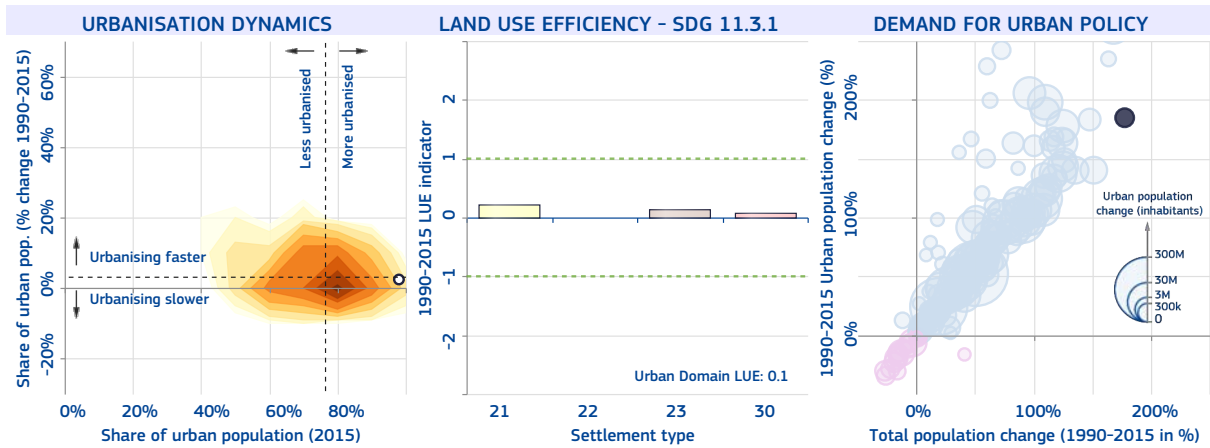
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 89%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Communes or villages with 2,500 inhabitants or more. For consistency, the 1971 and 1981 census estimates were excluded.





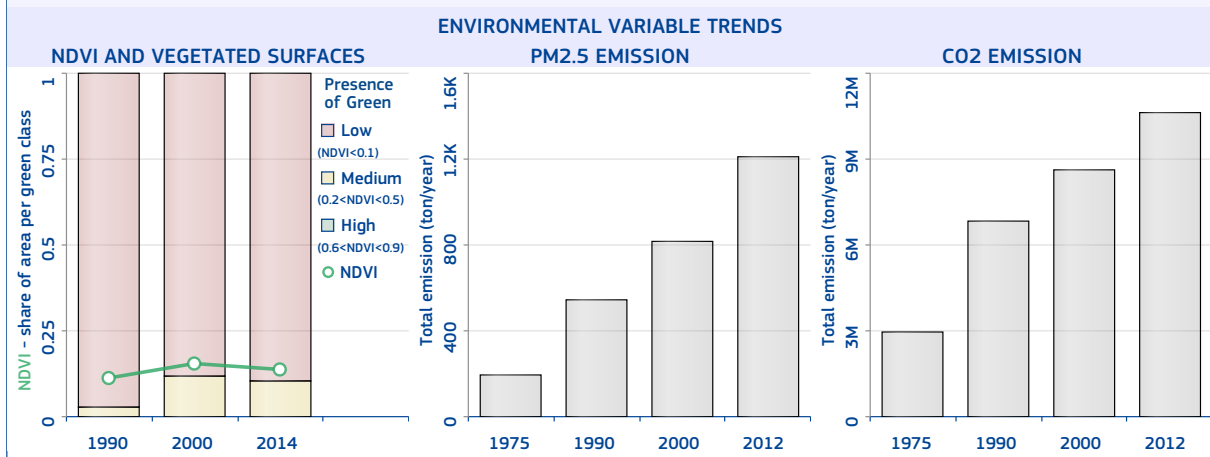
Manama

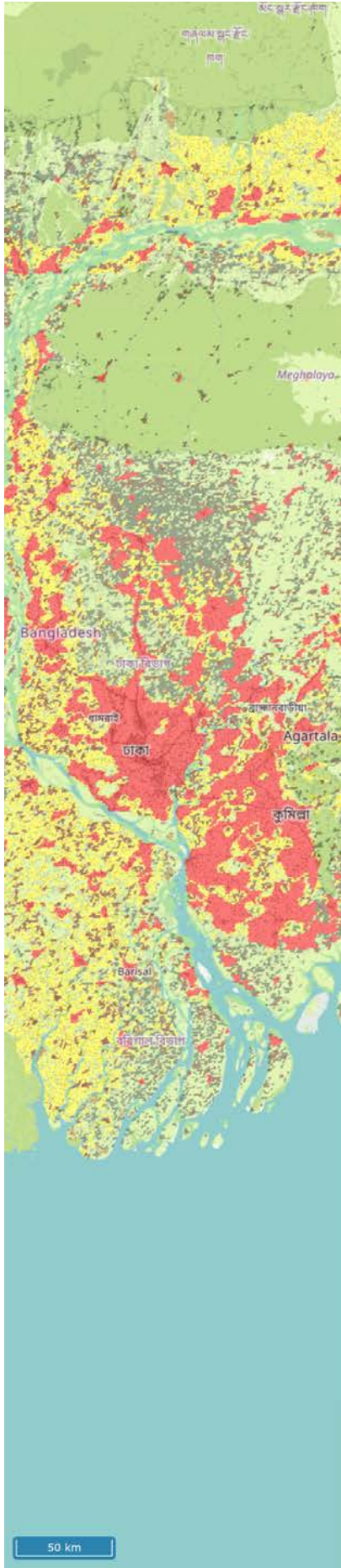
The most populated urban centre of Bahrain is "Manama" with 1 247 787 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 345 km² (average population density of 3 616.8 inhabitants/km²), and 176.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 141.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 8.3 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 28.5 °C and the annual precipitation 65.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 48.8%.

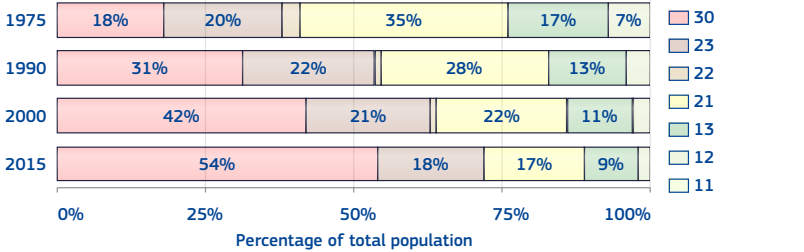




Bangladesh

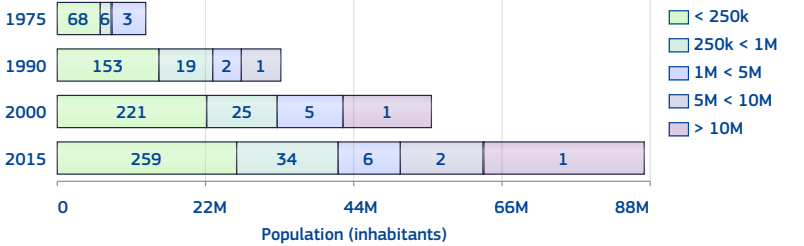
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 89%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 302.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 33.

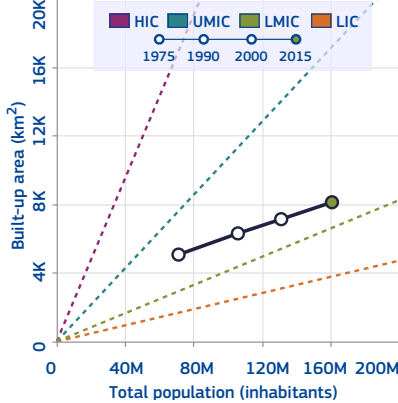


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	171 844	123 456	102 277	80 326
12	4 912 590	4 153 154	3 655 905	3 150 763
13	12 064 625	13 505 753	14 123 632	14 047 975
21	25 076 006	30 030 667	29 502 040	27 542 458
22	1 862 079	1 350 702	712 737	525 702
23	14 041 181	23 585 992	27 607 383	28 450 704
30	13 154 460	33 282 010	55 633 762	87 247 953

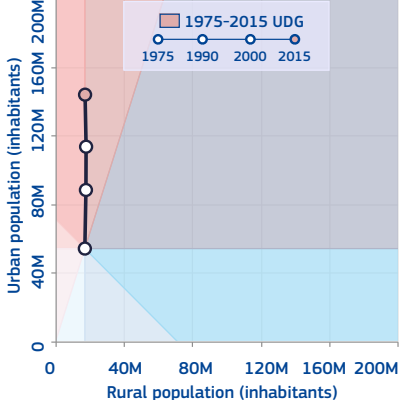
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



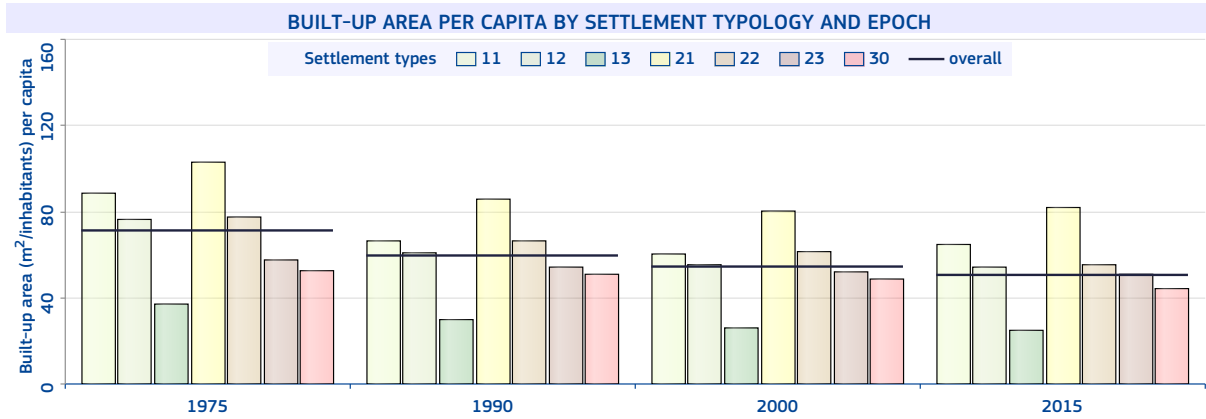
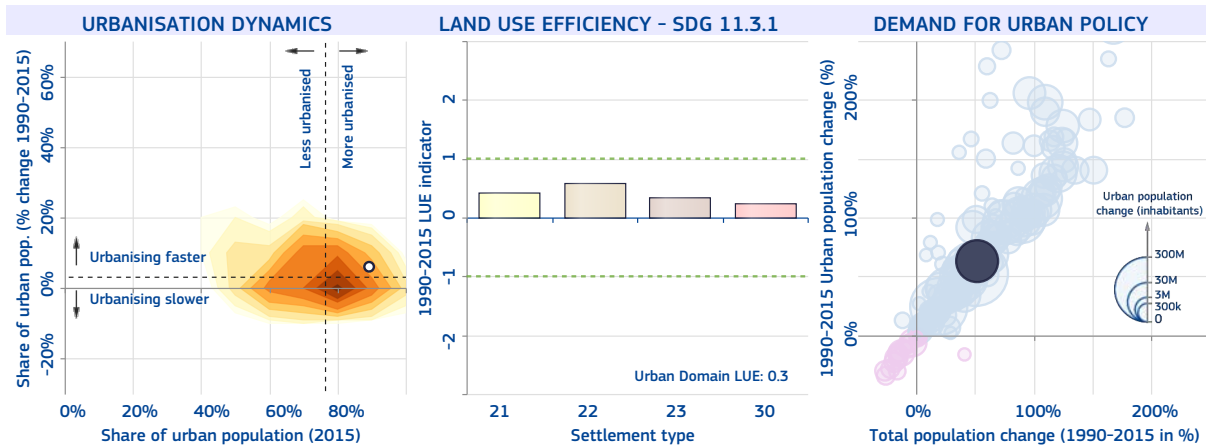
URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 34%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 11

Localities having a municipality (pourashava), town (shahar) committee or cantonment board. In general, urban areas are a concentration of 5,000 inhabitants or more in a continuous collection of houses where the community sense is well developed and the community maintains public utilities, such as roads, street lighting, water supply, sanitary arrangements, etc. These places are generally centres of trade and commerce where the labour force is mostly non-agricultural and literacy levels are high. An area that has urban characteristics but has fewer than 5,000 inhabitants may, in special cases, be considered urban.



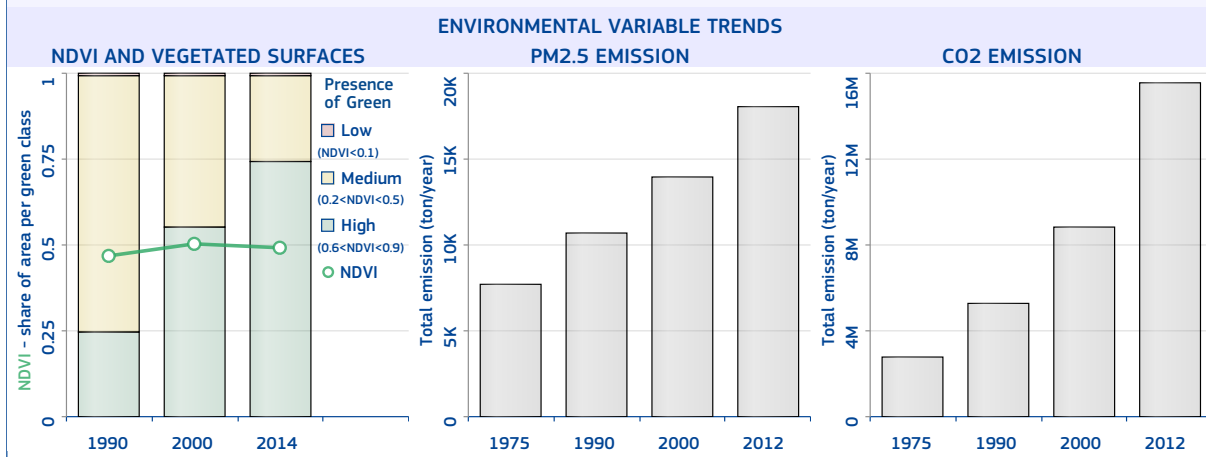
Dhaka

The most populated urban centre of Bangladesh is "Dhaka" with 23 942 350 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 3 248.0 km² (average population density of 7 371.4 inhabitants/km²), and 867.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 36.2 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Brahmaputra; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Gleysols" and the mean elevation is 9.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.4 °C and the annual precipitation 1 842.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 73.3%.



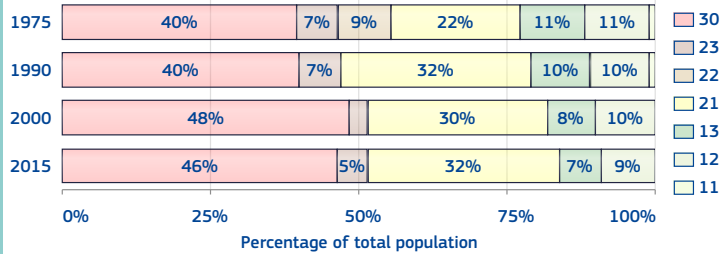
Barbados

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 83%.

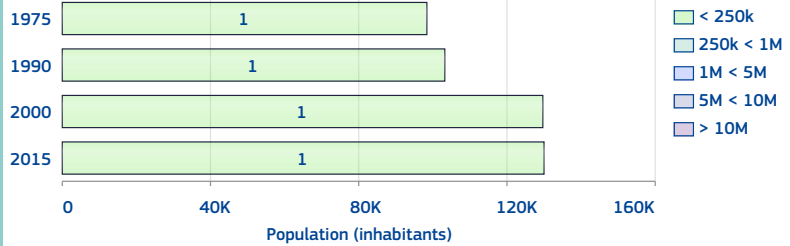
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

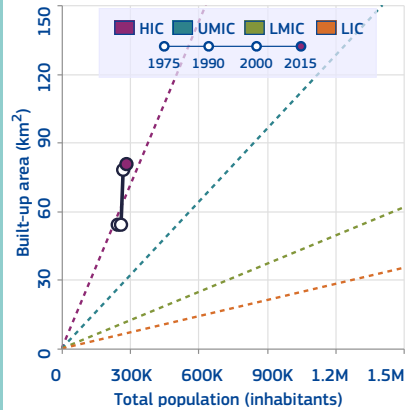


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 585	1 509	1 307	1 191
12	27 609	25 388	25 900	26 858
13	26 820	26 854	22 873	19 798
21	53 260	84 174	81 626	91 354
22	21 787	0	0	0
23	16 591	19 342	8 450	15 017
30	98 380	103 106	129 683	129 997

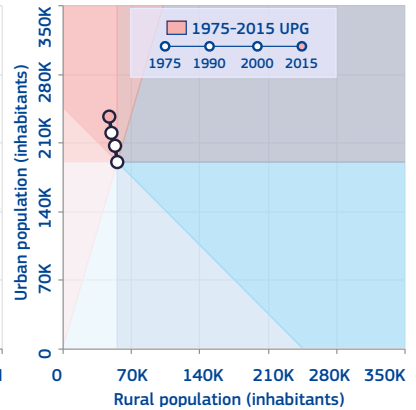
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

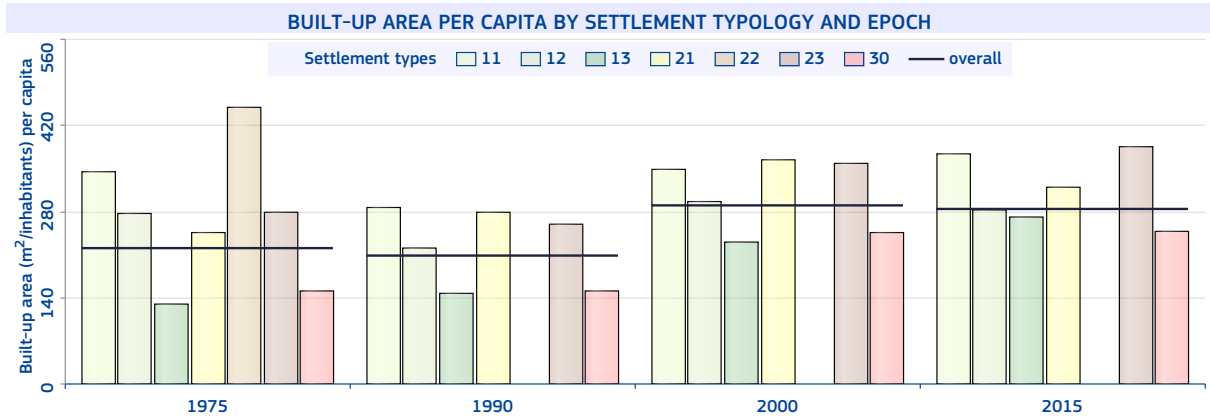
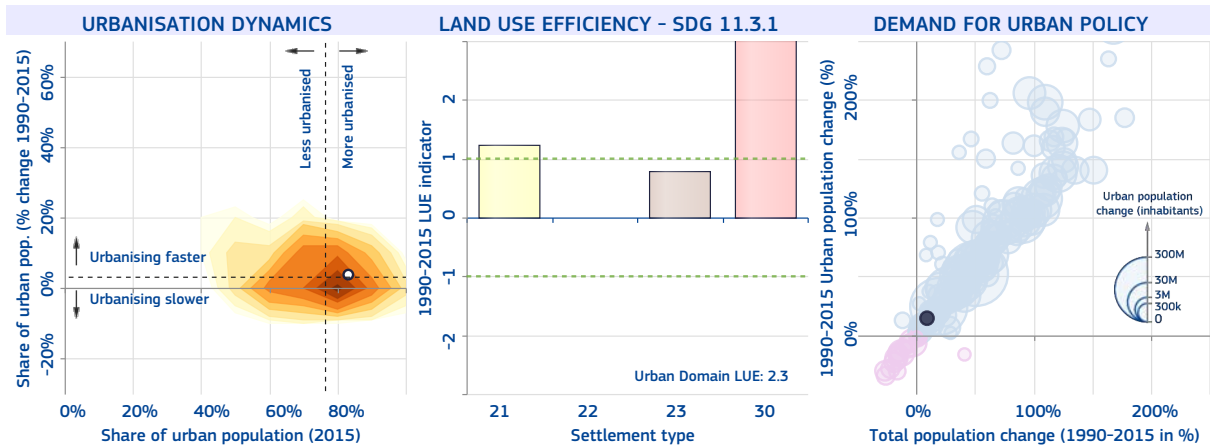


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 31%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Bridgetown (capital).



Bridgetown

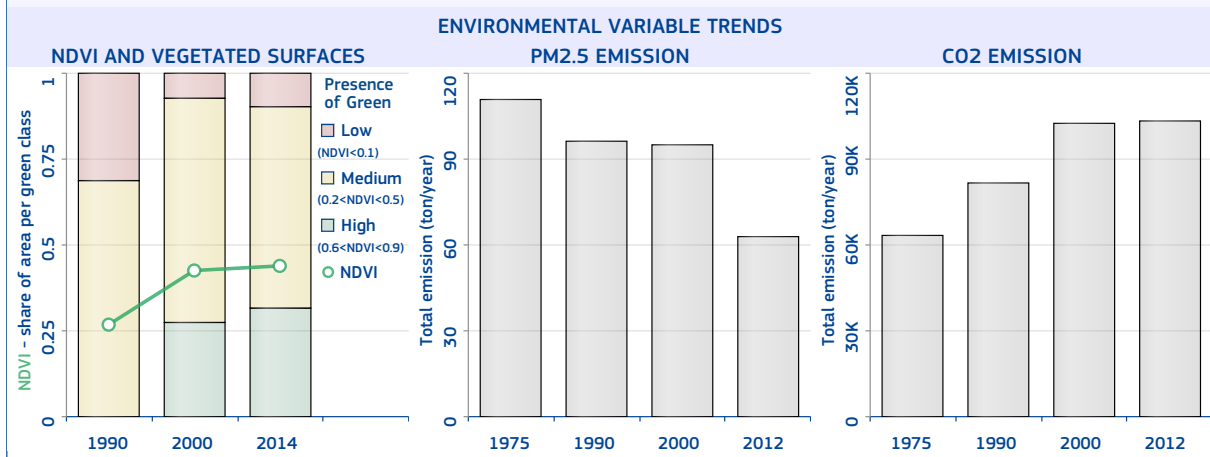
The most populated urban centre of Barbados is "Bridgetown" with 130 117 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 65 km² (average population density of 2 001.8 inhabitants/km²), and 32 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 246.1 m²/inhabitant).

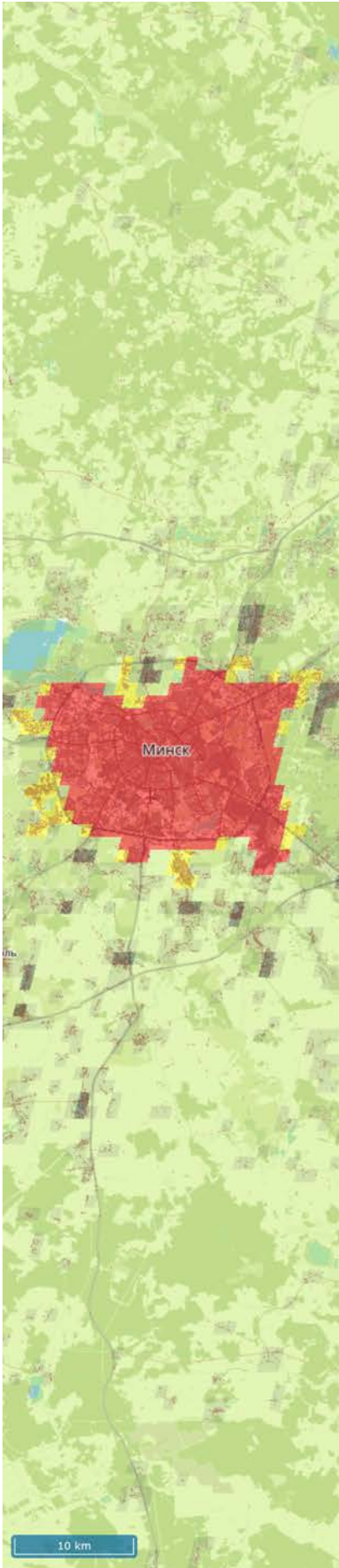
The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the soil type is "Luvisols" and the mean elevation is 48.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.9 °C and the annual precipitation 2 021.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 130 117 inhabitants and 32 km² respectively, over an area of 65 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 21.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 50.7%.





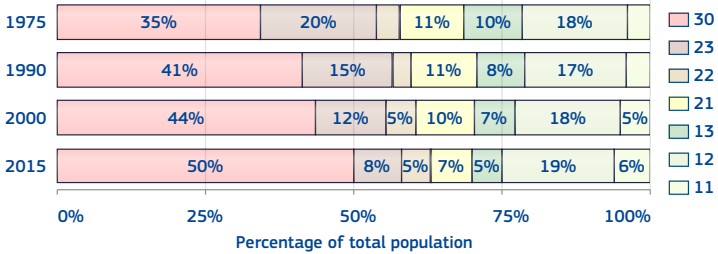
Belarus

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 70%.

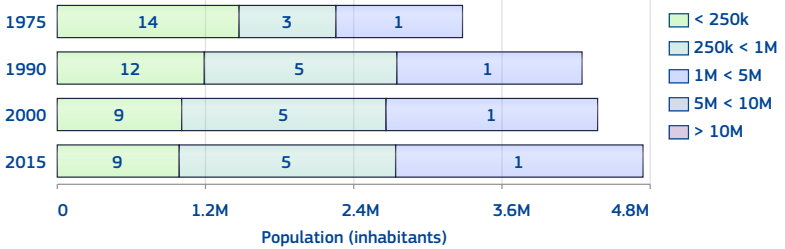
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 15.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 6.

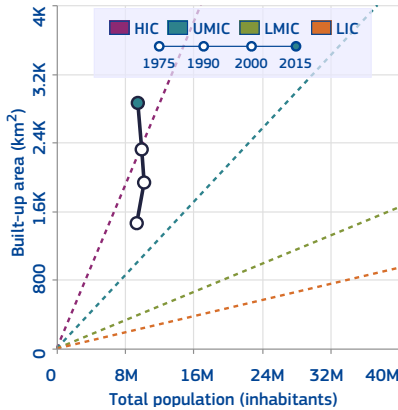


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	336 084	397 048	468 241	588 823
12	1 652 923	1 780 886	1 779 445	1 760 071
13	927 375	836 787	662 302	490 448
21	1 006 257	1 079 360	963 491	700 984
22	331 117	326 807	495 678	473 793
23	1 829 417	1 573 083	1 204 873	737 022
30	3 282 426	4 237 487	4 376 041	4 742 487

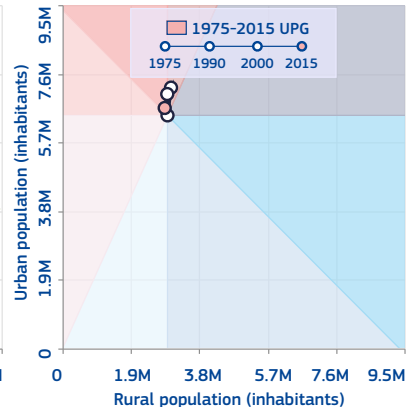
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

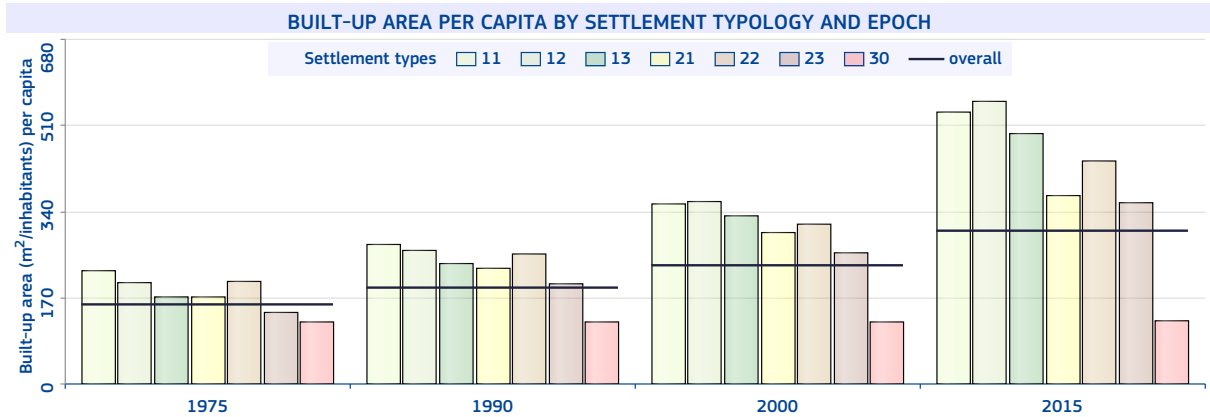
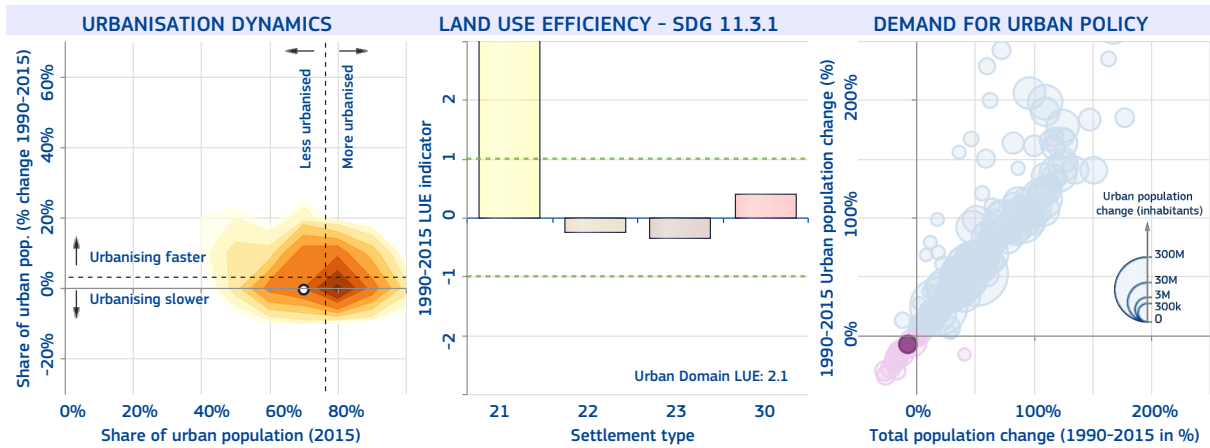


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 6

Cities and urban-type localities (towns, semiurban centers, industrial communities and health resort communities), officially designated as such.



Minsk

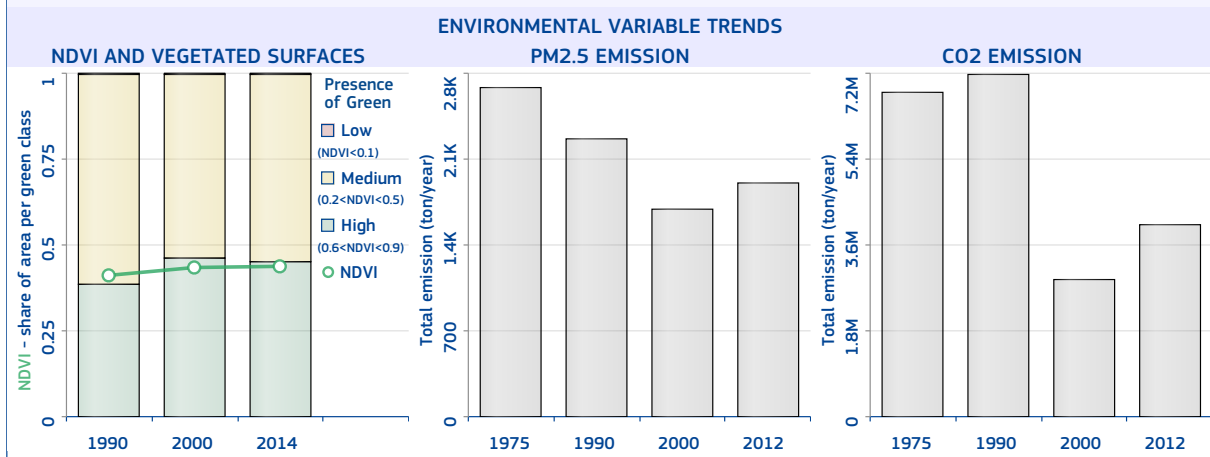
The most populated urban centre of Belarus is "Minsk" with 2 006 722 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 265 km² (average population density of 7 572.5 inhabitants/km²), and 164.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 82 m²/inhabitant).

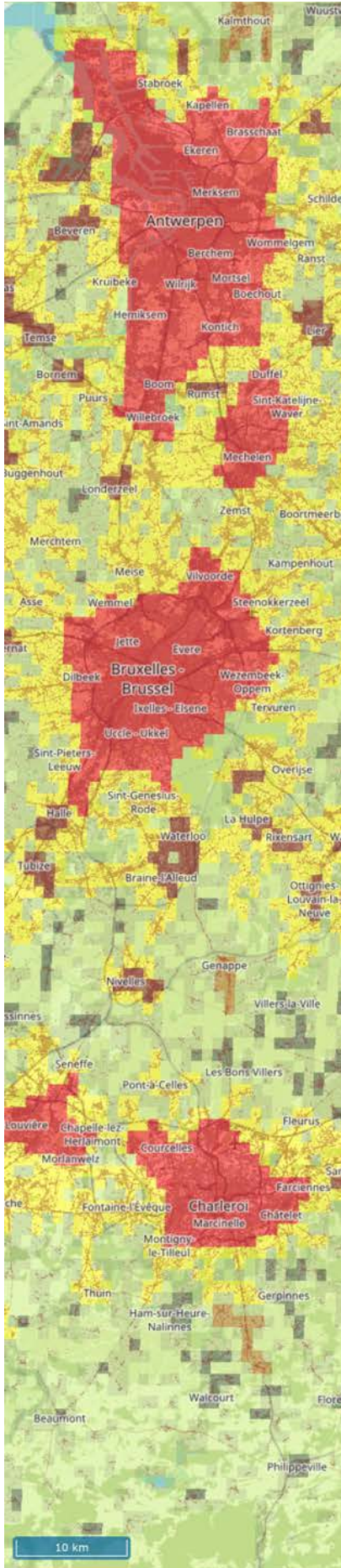
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Dniepr; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Snow, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Podzoluvisols" and the mean elevation is 216.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 8.1 °C and the annual precipitation 633.2 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.7; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 37.9%.





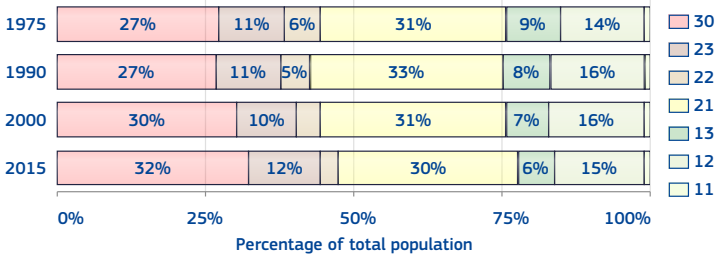
Belgium

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 78%.

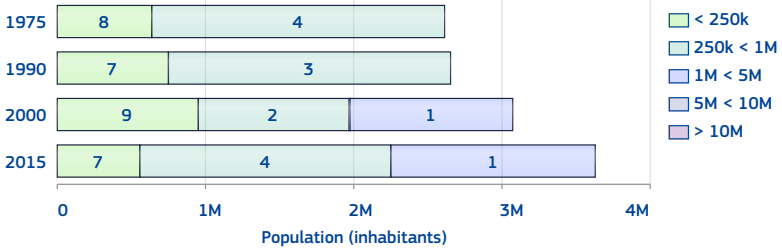
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 12.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3.

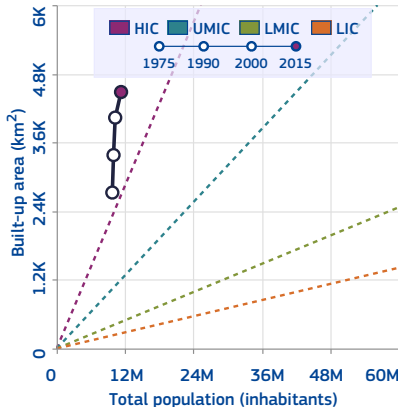


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	135 736	143 052	138 765	122 746
12	1 375 887	1 551 707	1 640 609	1 714 605
13	902 207	774 153	756 012	704 327
21	3 021 089	3 281 640	3 193 863	3 444 413
22	604 360	454 397	371 589	338 586
23	1 078 133	1 090 636	1 064 740	1 308 954
30	2 648 692	2 682 587	3 104 701	3 666 327

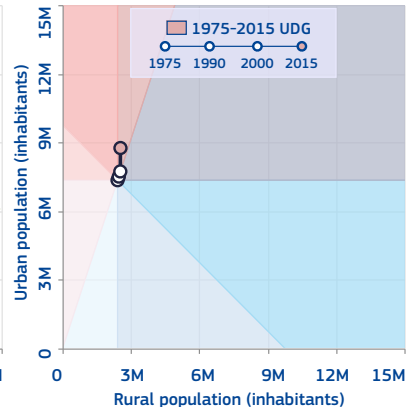
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

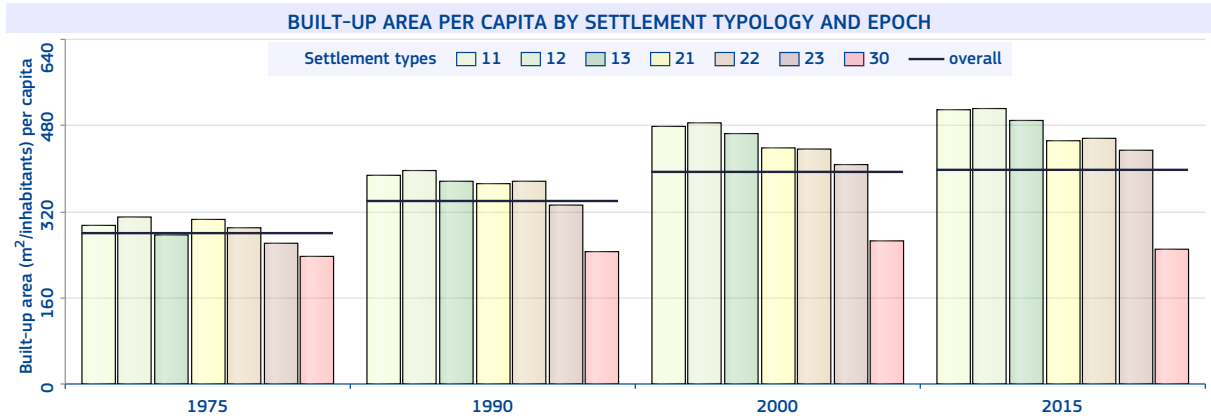
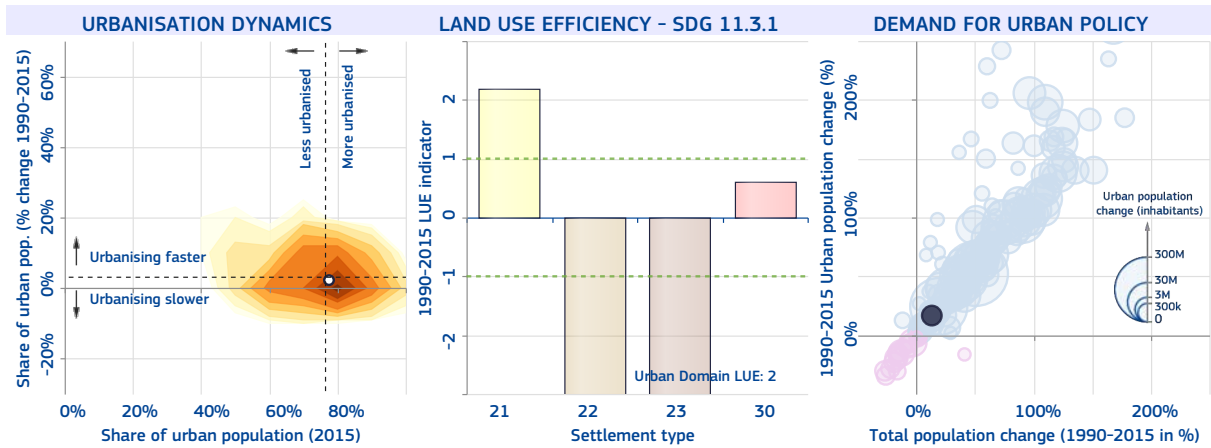


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 98%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 5

Communes with 5,000 inhabitants or more.



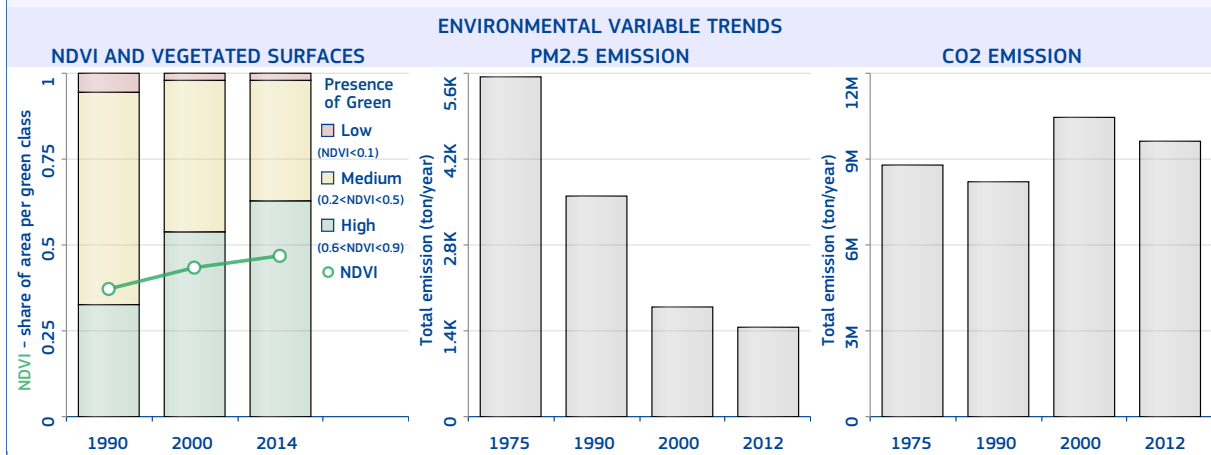
Brussels

The most populated urban centre of Belgium is "Brussels" with 1 381 517 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 266 km² (average population density of 5 193.7 inhabitants/km²), and 195.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 141.4 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Escaut (Schelde); its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Urban, mining, etc." and the mean elevation is 52.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 11.1 °C and the annual precipitation 882.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 26.5%.





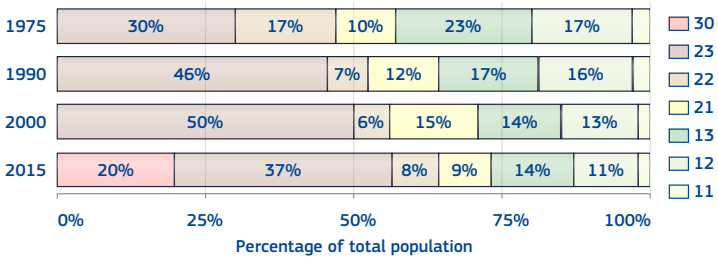
Belize

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 74%.

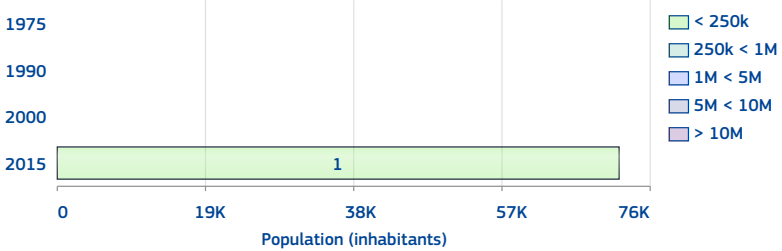
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

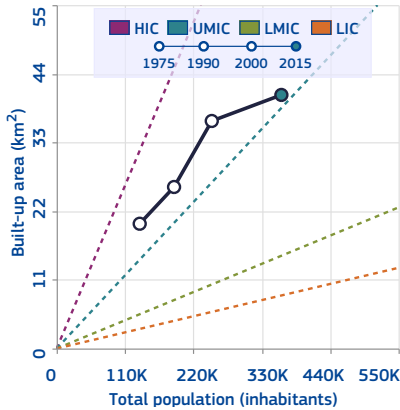


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	4 049	4 889	6 120	6 030
12	22 469	30 951	31 256	39 905
13	31 238	31 226	36 001	49 425
21	13 799	22 926	37 060	34 151
22	22 091	12 539	14 240	27 905
23	39 924	86 309	124 823	132 015
30	0	0	0	72 067

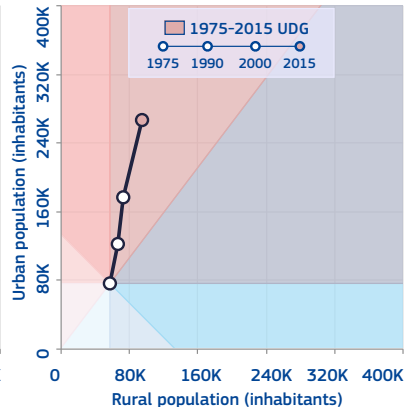
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

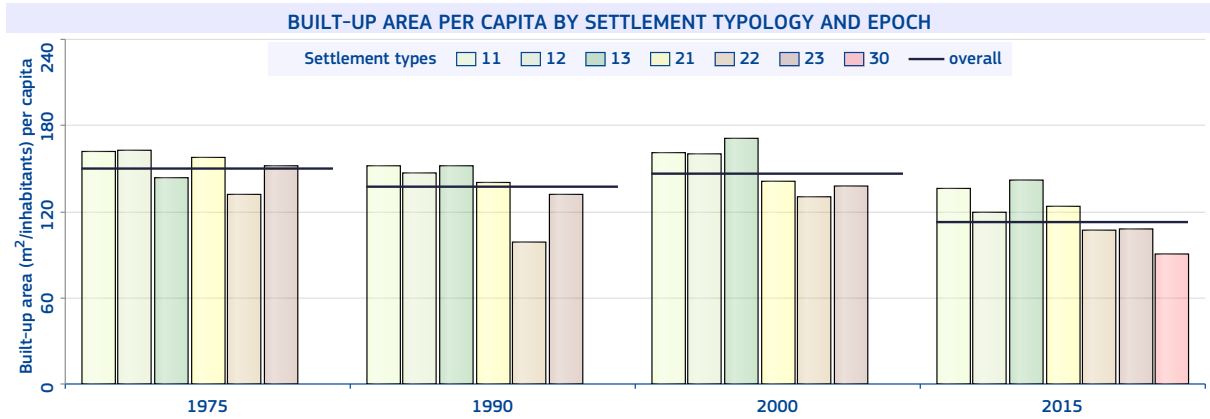
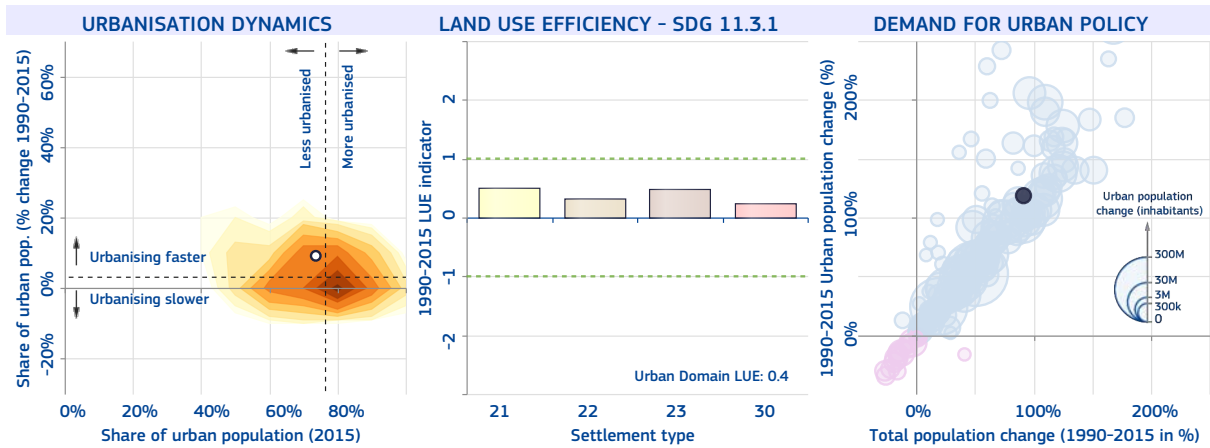


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 45%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Belize City and all towns.



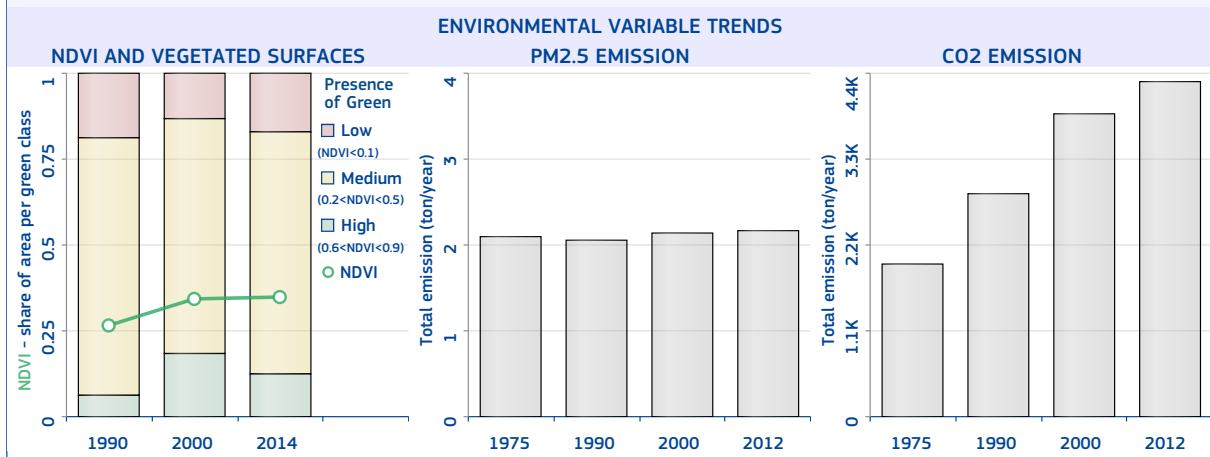
Belize City

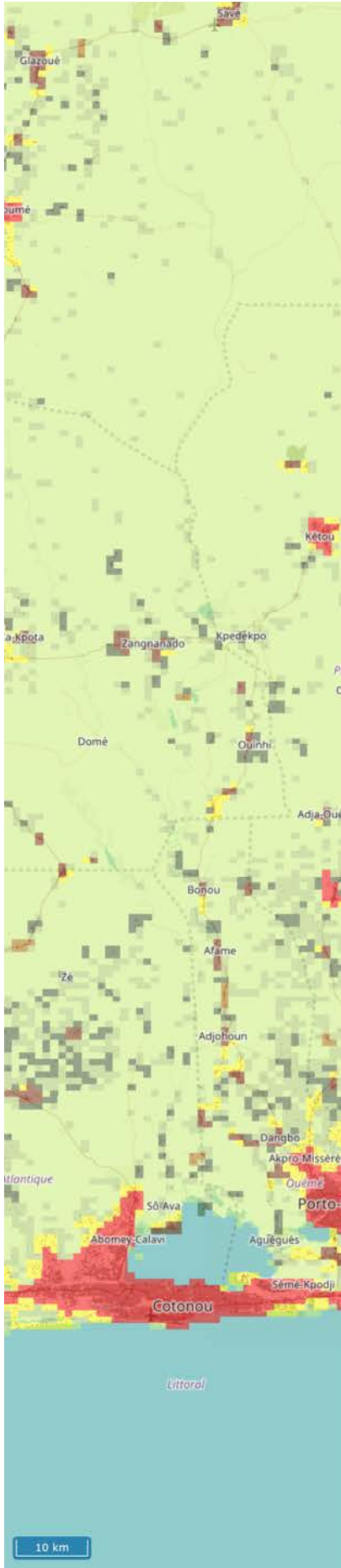
The most populated urban centre of Belize is "Belize City" with 72 101 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 17 km² (average population density of 4 241.2 inhabitants/km²), and 6.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 89.7 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mangroves"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Gleysols" and the mean elevation is 2.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.6 °C and the annual precipitation 2 140.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 72 101 inhabitants and 6.5 km² respectively, over an area of 17 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 61.9%.

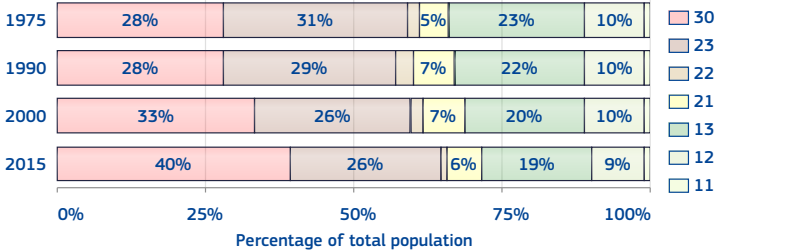




Benin

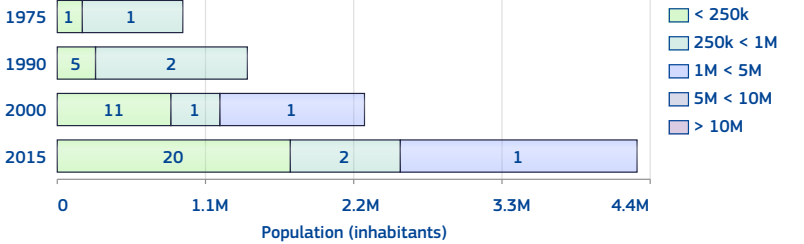
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 72%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 23.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

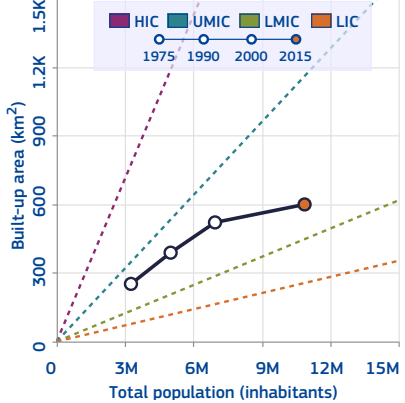


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	34 967	60 555	80 435	79 904
12	312 131	516 529	688 471	953 419
13	750 789	1 083 841	1 422 754	2 014 805
21	170 635	344 440	504 995	603 486
22	64 826	138 007	144 610	101 491
23	1 002 832	1 439 604	1 813 385	2 784 073
30	924 231	1 416 434	2 292 173	4 338 727

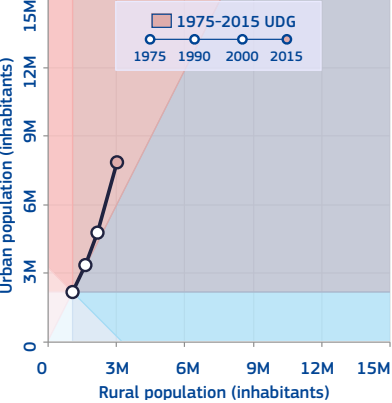
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

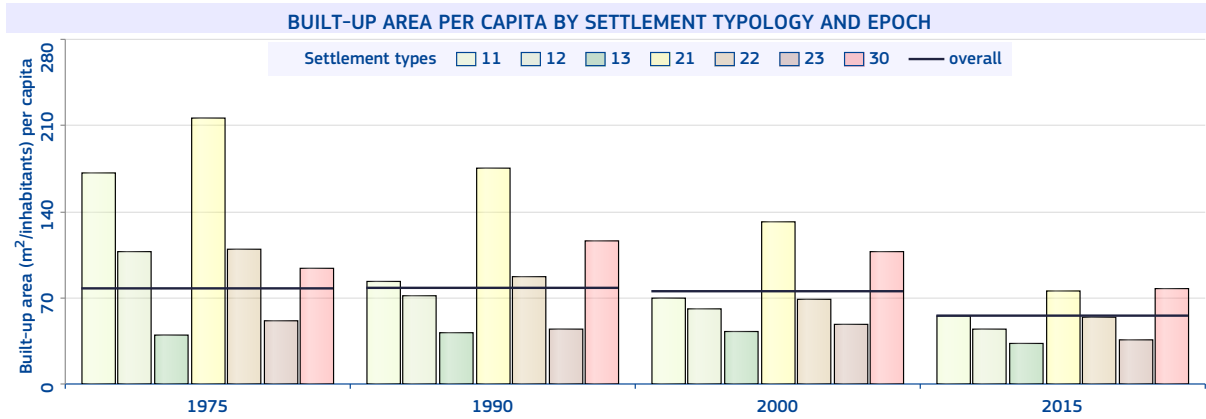
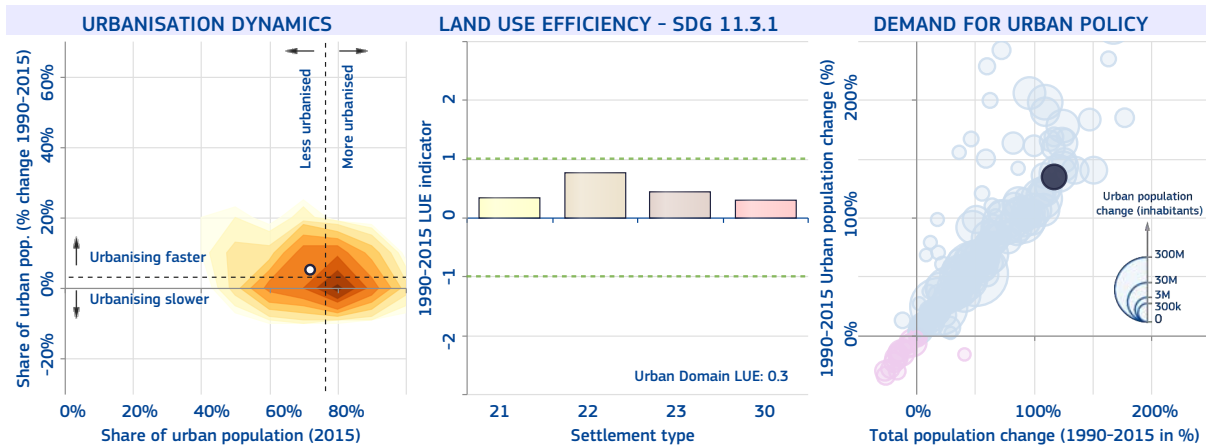


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 46%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4

Localities with 10,000 inhabitants or more.



Cotonou

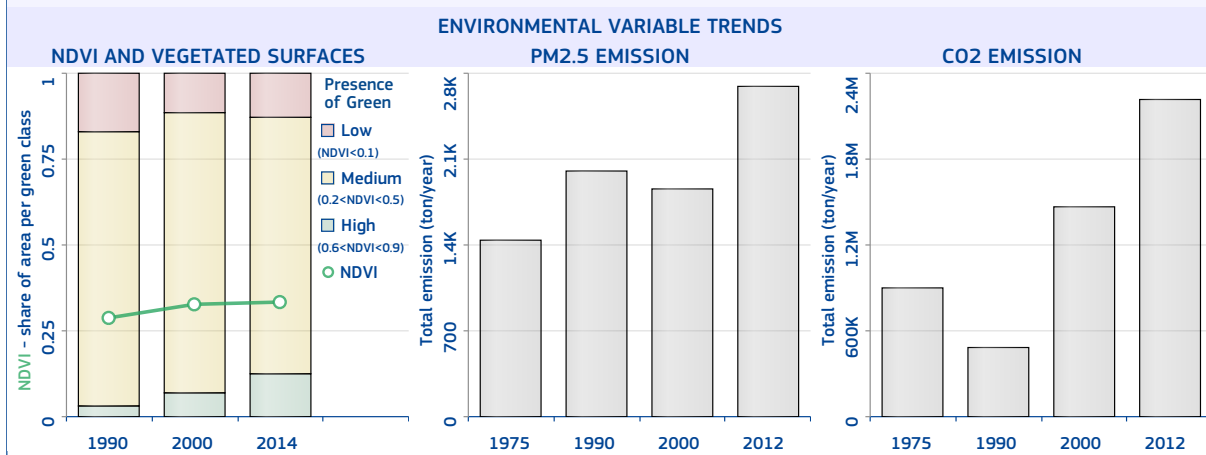
The most populated urban centre of Benin is "Cotonou" with 1 752 804 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 299 km² (average population density of 5 862.2 inhabitants/km²), and 156.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 89.5 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 13 min..

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Oueme; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 13 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.8 °C and the annual precipitation 1 349.0 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 945 367 inhabitants and 83.3 km² respectively, over an area of 144 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 47.6%.



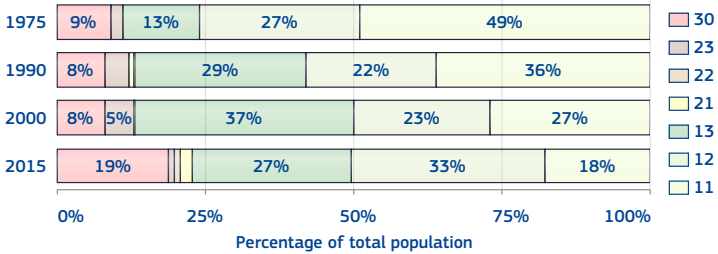
Bhutan

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 23%.

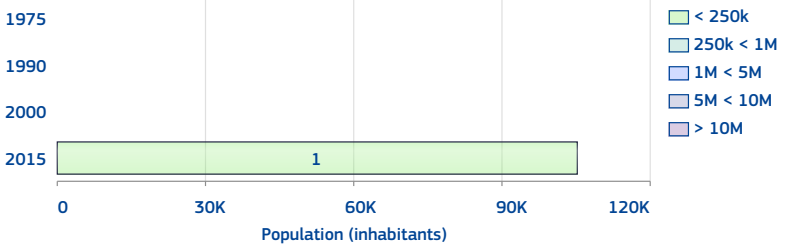
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

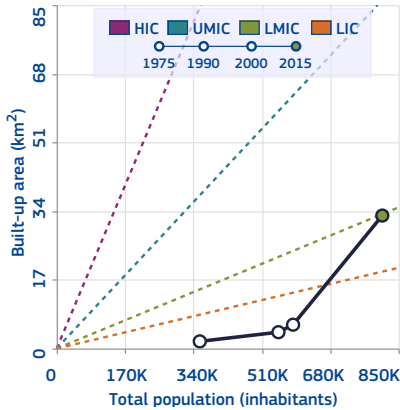


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	175 726	197 565	160 992	143 415
12	95 528	122 308	134 711	264 596
13	47 067	162 350	215 314	217 024
21	0	3 389	2 316	15 557
22	0	0	0	5 436
23	6 799	21 806	27 302	10 237
30	30 706	43 982	47 065	153 287

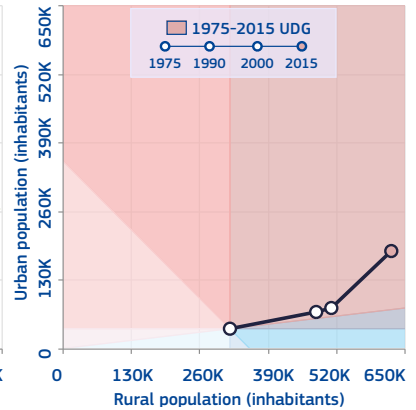
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

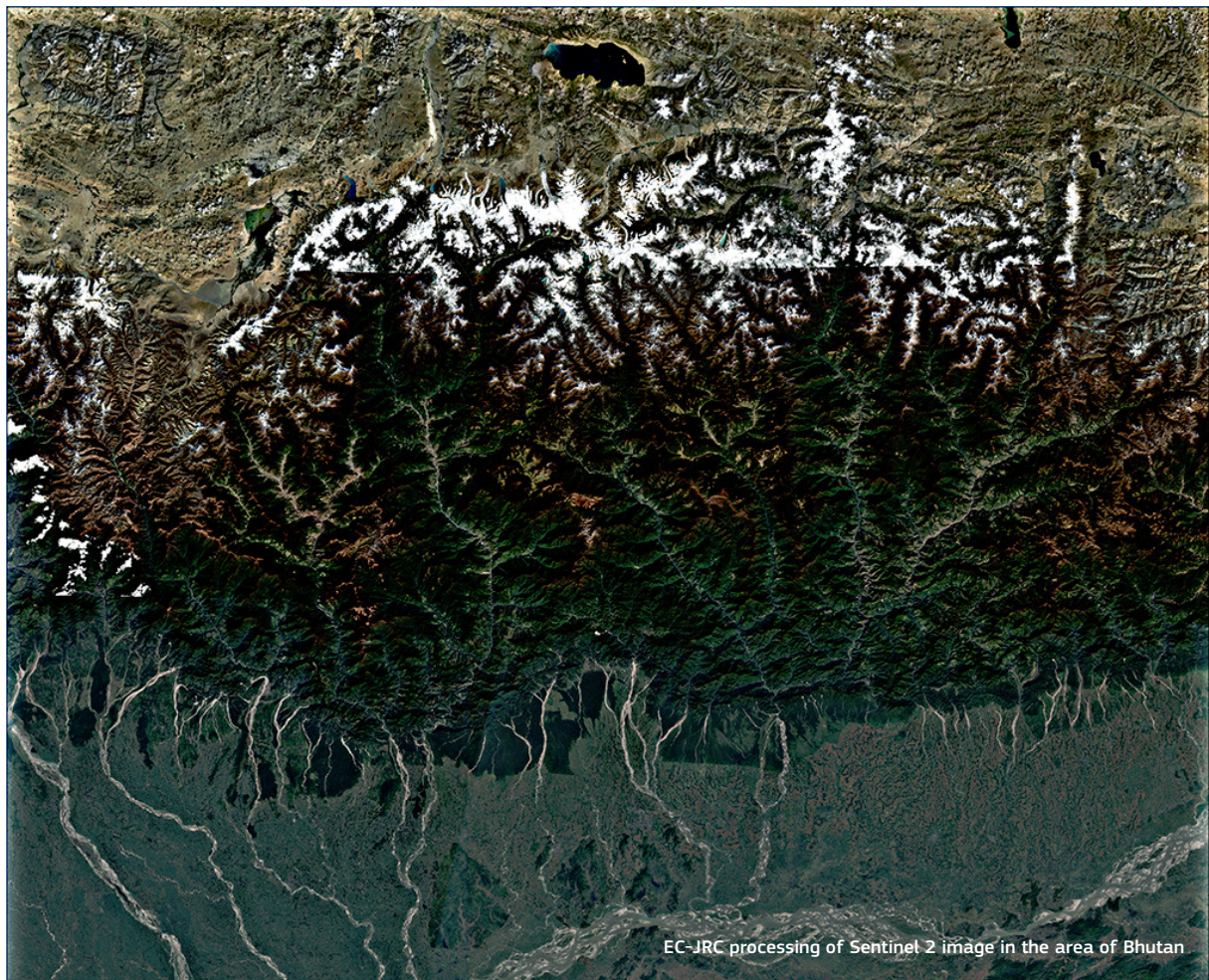
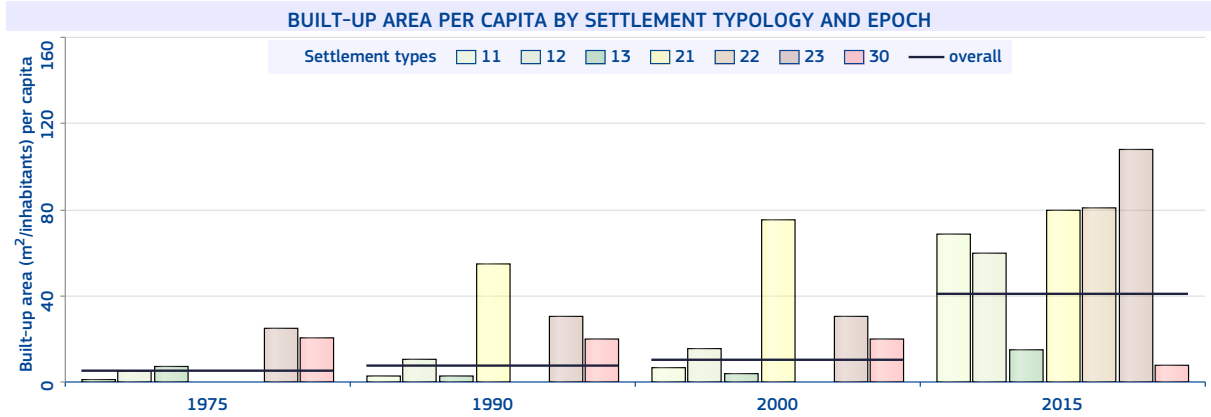
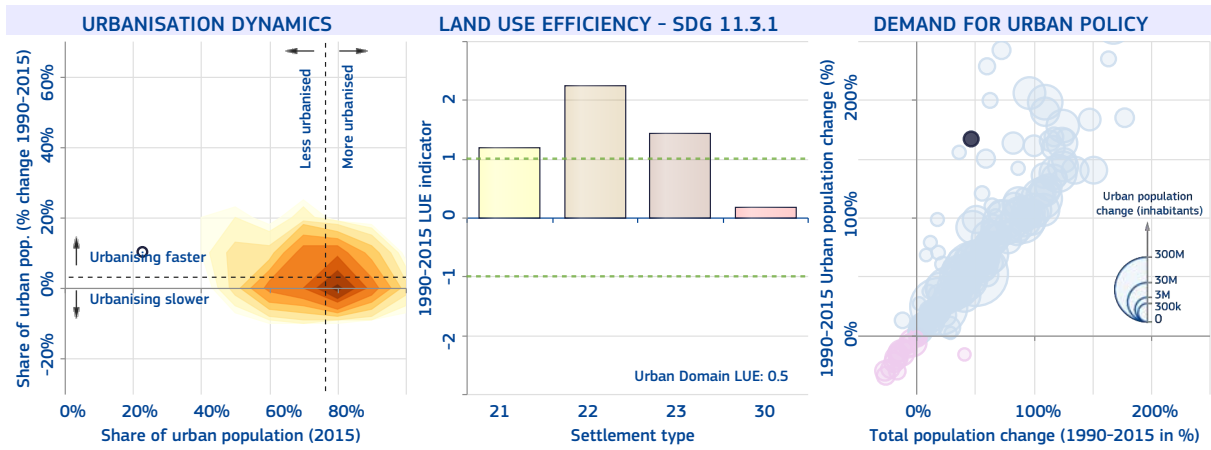


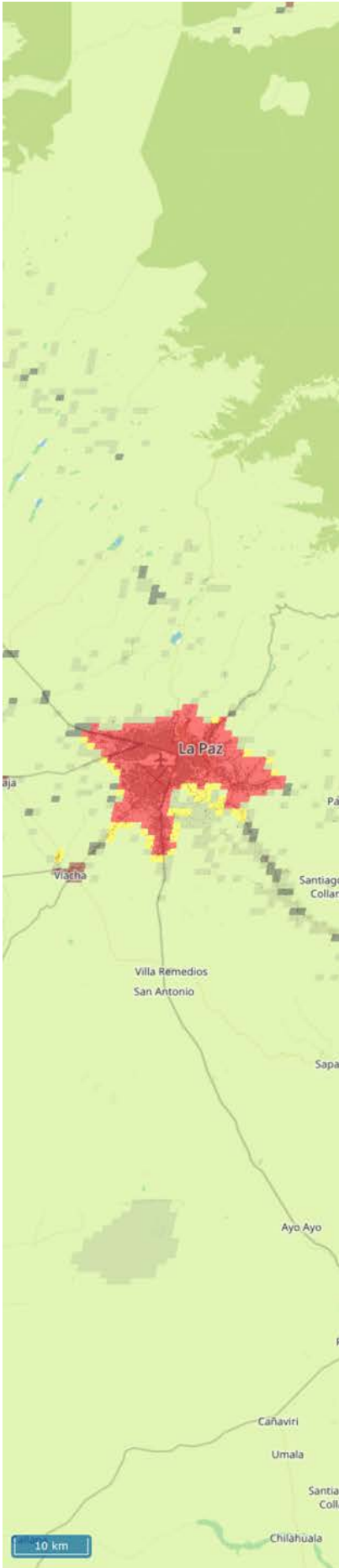
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 39%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Areas satisfying at least 4 out of the following 5 conditions: (1) 1,500 inhabitants or more; (2) 1,000 inhabitants or more per square kilometre; (3) more than 50 per cent of the population depends on economic activity outside of the primary (e.g., agriculture, livestock and forestry) sector; (4) area of the urban centre is 1.5 square kilometres or larger; and (5) identified potential for future growth of the urban centre, particularly in terms of its revenue base. As of 2005, there were 28 declared urban centres and 26 satellite towns.





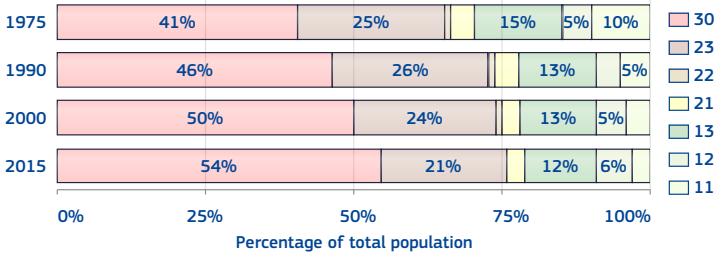
Bolivia

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 79%.

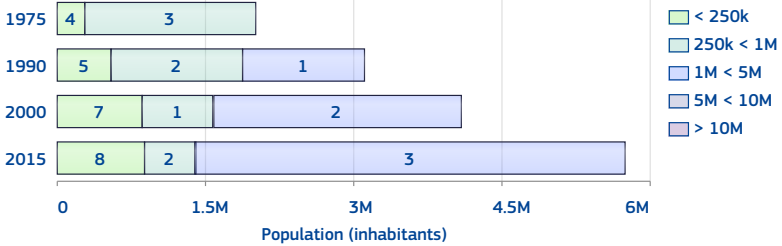
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 13.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3.

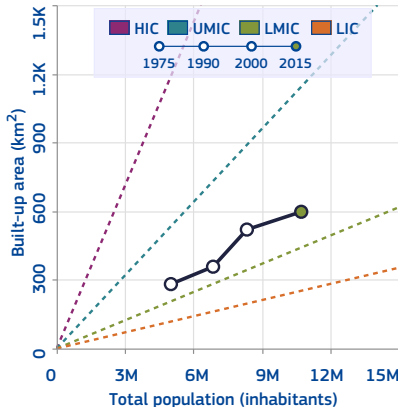


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	513 487	367 001	338 256	311 780
12	233 223	306 994	437 908	647 821
13	734 296	919 712	1 057 875	1 314 374
21	208 164	250 818	278 486	332 581
22	36 572	34 655	55 856	48 897
23	1 236 945	1 805 410	2 024 759	2 293 958
30	2 049 557	3 177 258	4 151 519	5 780 272

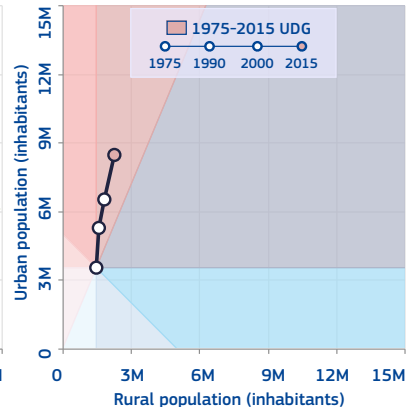
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

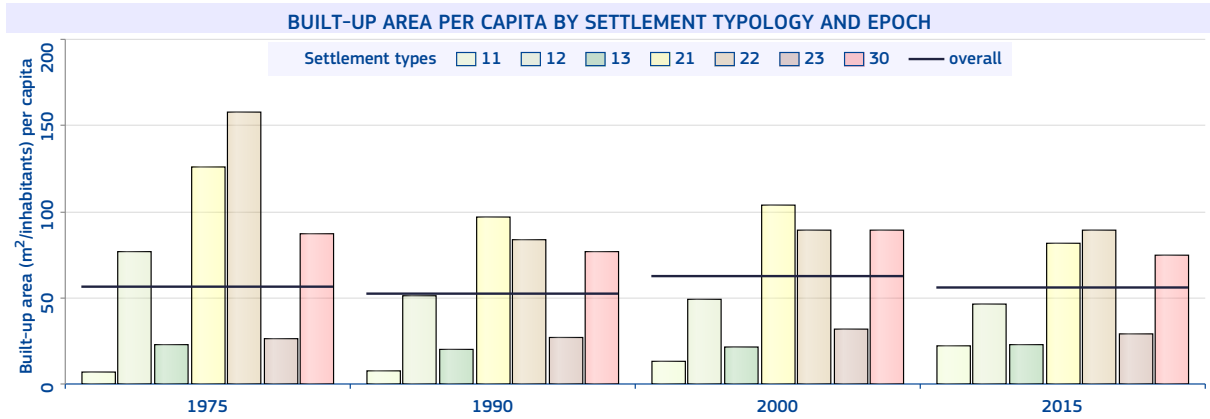
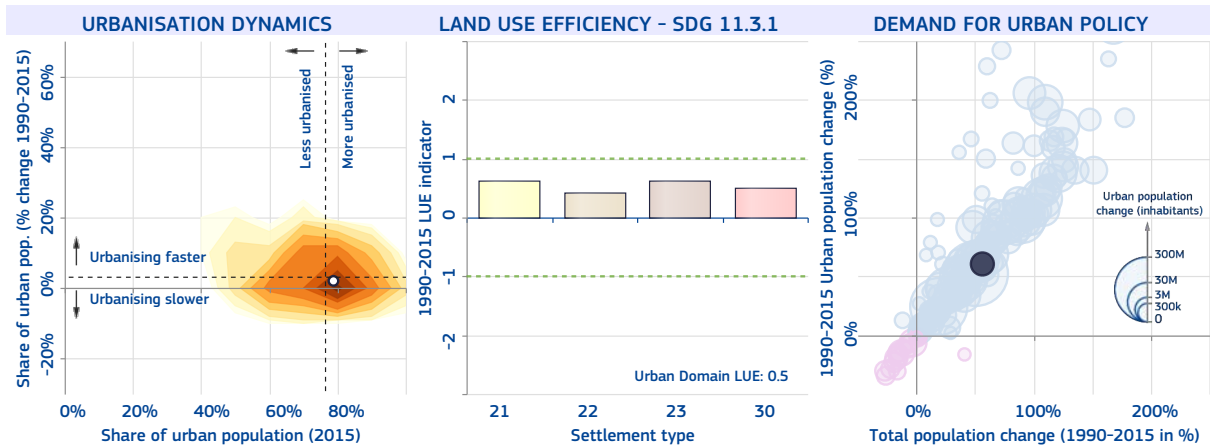


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 68%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4

Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.



El Alto [La Paz]

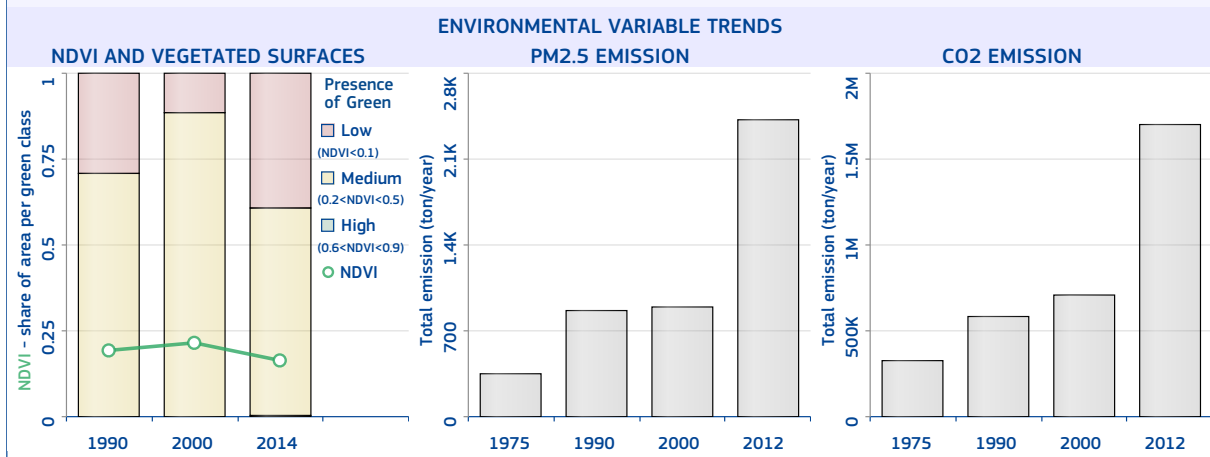
The most populated urban centre of Bolivia is "El Alto [La Paz]" with 1 699 529 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 253 km² (average population density of 6 717.5 inhabitants/km²), and 128.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 75.5 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 4 hrs., 48 min..

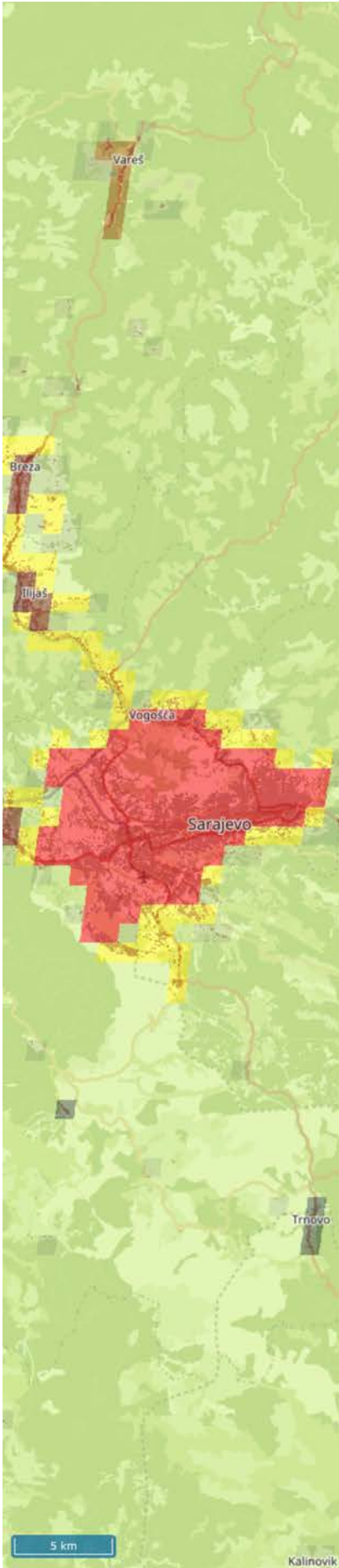
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Amazonas; its main biome type is "Montane Grasslands and Shrublands"; the climate class is "Tundra", the soil type is "Regosols" and the mean elevation is 3 869.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 8.3 °C and the annual precipitation 511.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 49.3%.





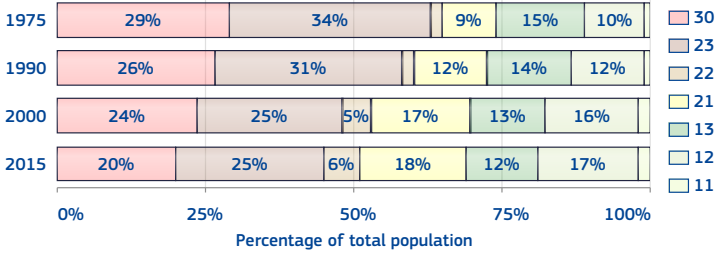
Bosnia and Herzegovina

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 69%.

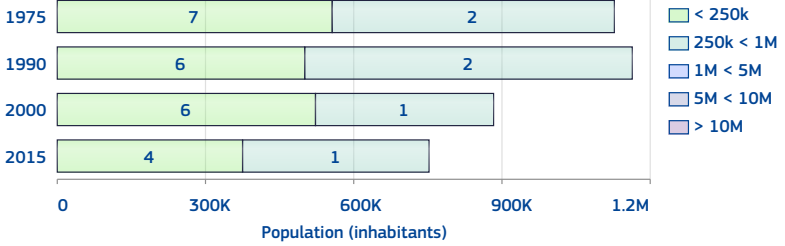
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 5.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

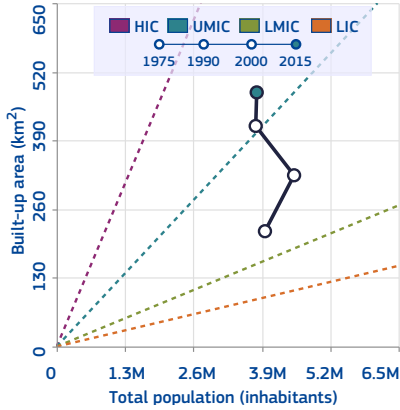


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	43 133	61 966	72 584	77 826
12	397 832	551 411	587 732	631 938
13	581 310	639 416	481 935	456 648
21	359 281	558 192	638 187	698 807
22	73 707	104 358	179 719	223 352
23	1 355 015	1 411 474	933 041	955 054
30	1 149 664	1 186 734	890 963	759 375

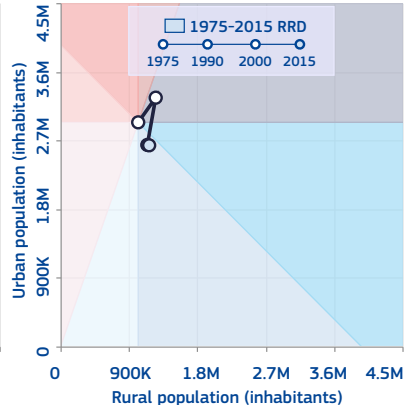
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

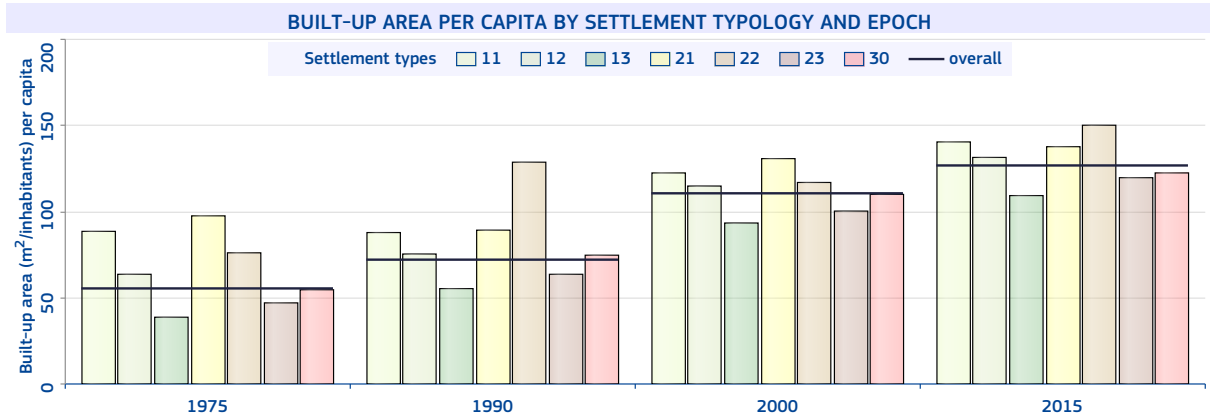
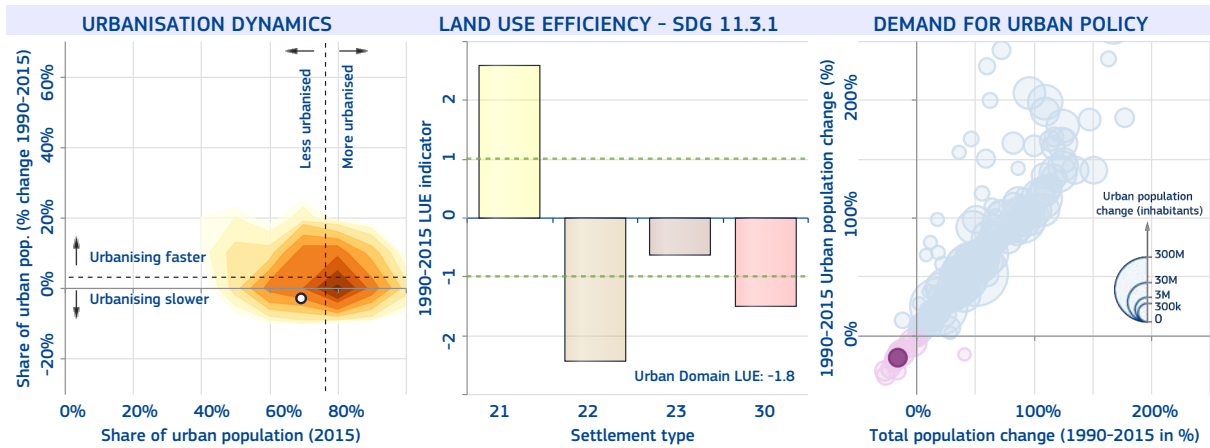


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 47%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Settlements officially designated as urban.



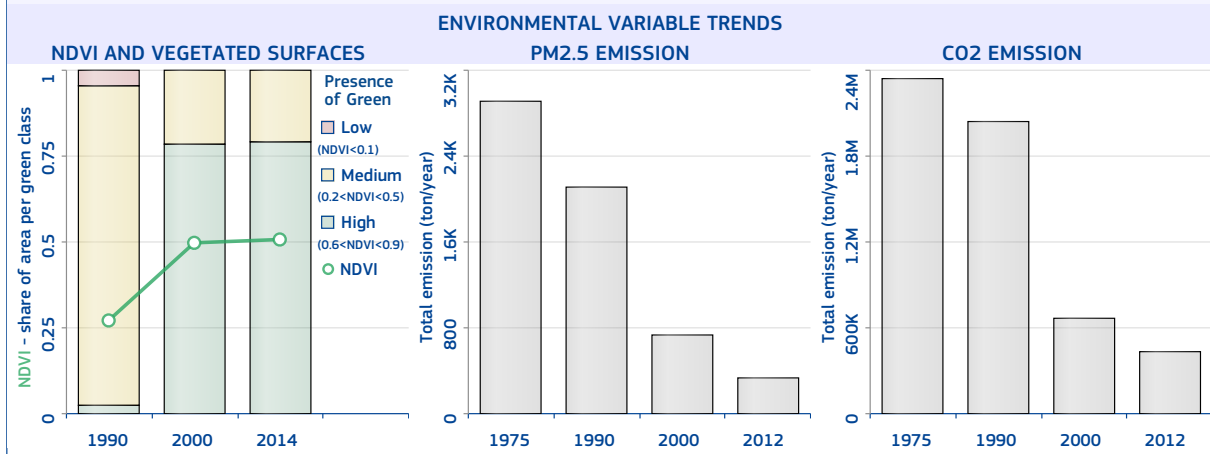
Sarajevo

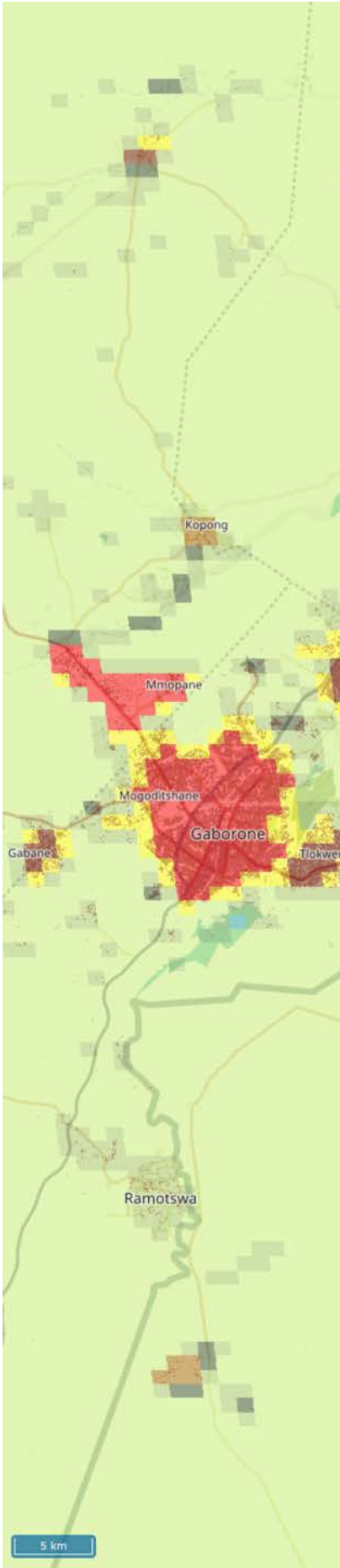
The most populated urban centre of Bosnia and Herzegovina is "Sarajevo" with 371 884 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 98 km² (average population density of 3 794.7 inhabitants/km²), and 42.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 115.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Danube; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 563.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 9.1 °C and the annual precipitation 1 249.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -1.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.5% and the percentage of open spaces is 56.3%.

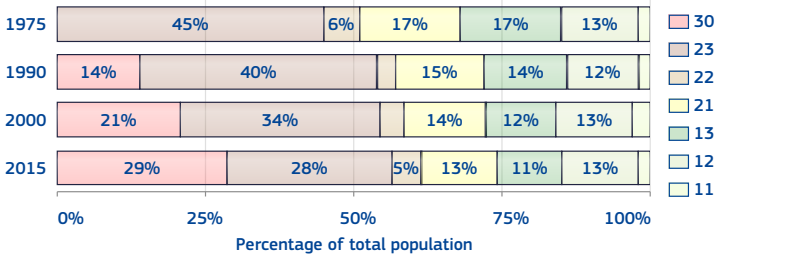




Botswana

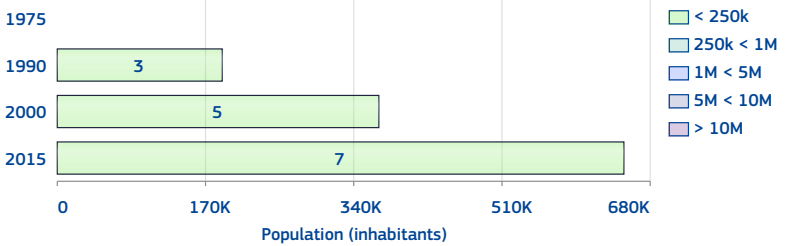
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 74%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 7.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

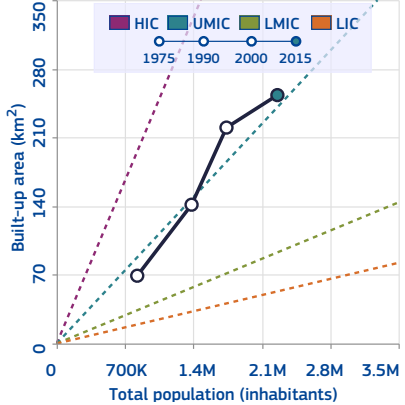


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	20 342	34 190	46 765	56 110
12	104 676	166 346	218 024	282 858
13	141 278	196 534	203 384	254 503
21	136 237	205 547	241 033	283 160
22	50 981	38 307	67 117	107 191
23	371 260	551 286	592 931	626 361
30	0	188 801	368 978	649 368

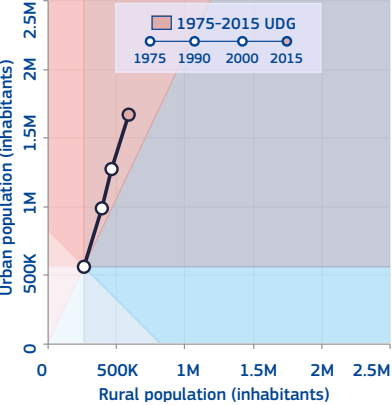
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



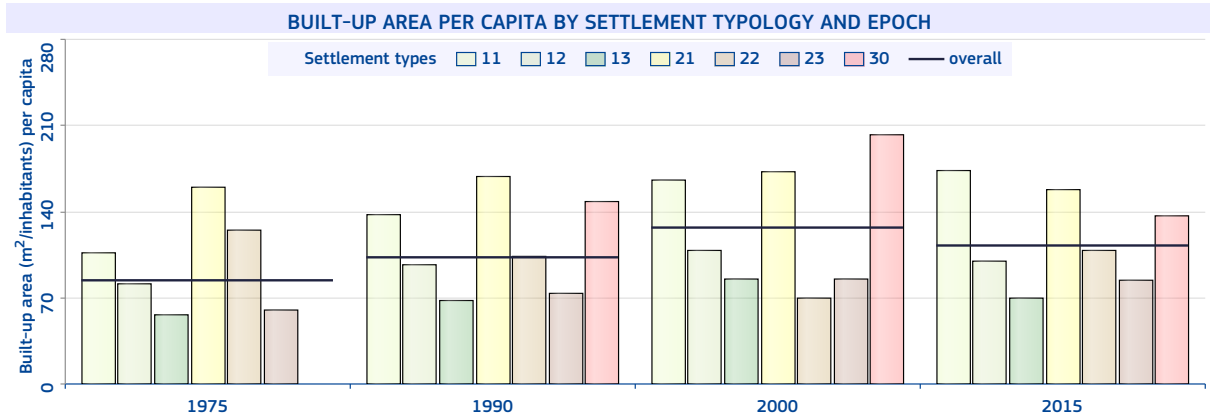
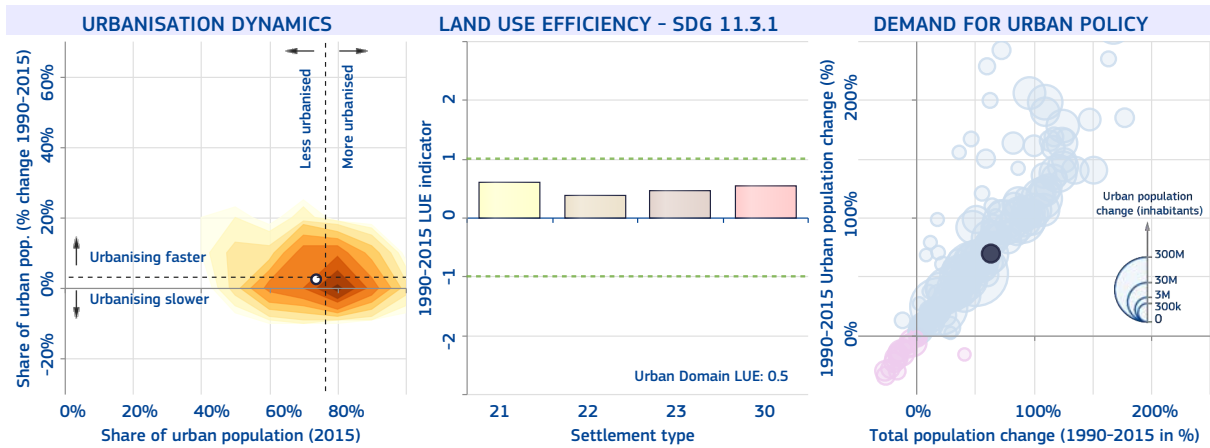
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 67%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0
 Agglomerations of 5,000 inhabitants or more where at least 75 per cent of the economic activity is non-agricultural.



Gaborone

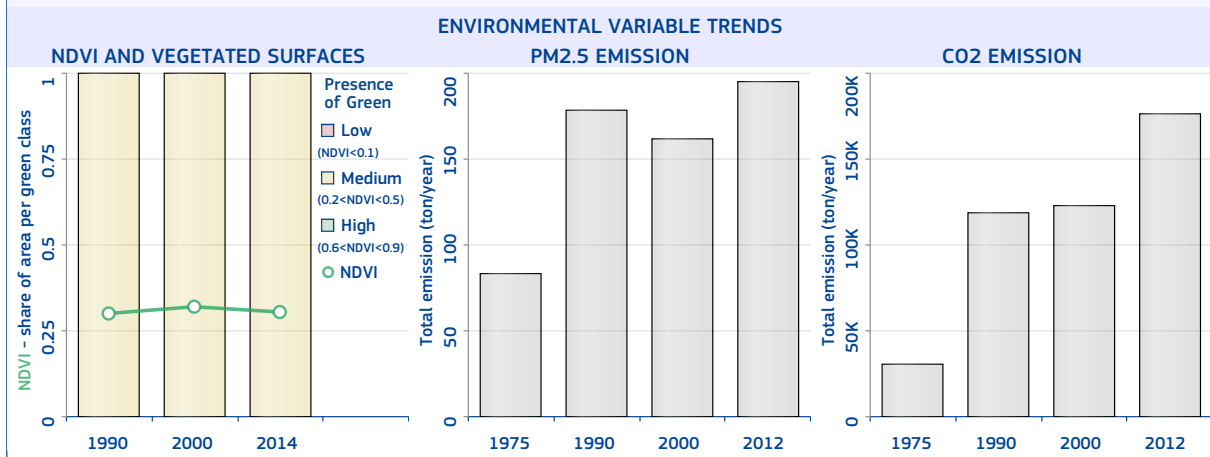
The most populated urban centre of Botswana is "Gaborone" with 154 497 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 73 km² (average population density of 2 116.4 inhabitants/km²), and 50.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 325 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Limpopo; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Lixisols" and the mean elevation is 1 012.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 21.4 °C and the annual precipitation 367.3 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 31.2%.

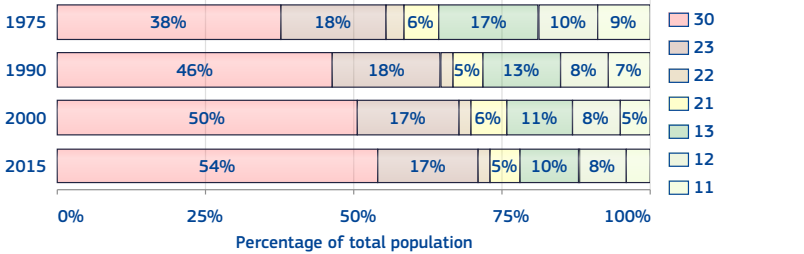




Brazil

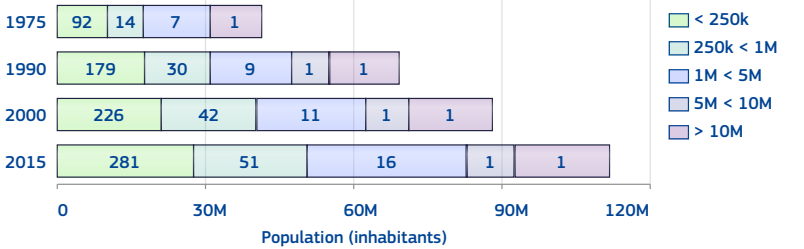
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 78%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 350.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 60.

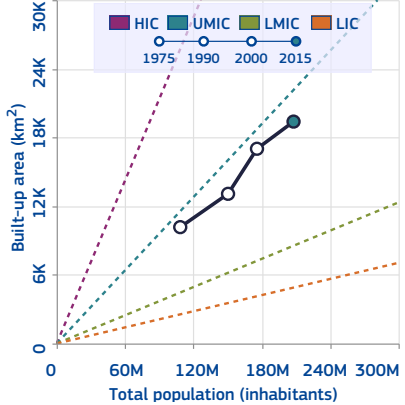


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	9 823 463	10 491 462	8 889 709	8 243 096
12	10 401 492	12 271 385	14 763 903	17 124 886
13	18 408 190	20 211 326	19 931 167	20 991 042
21	6 524 945	7 984 773	10 041 870	11 135 967
22	3 053 312	3 154 615	3 832 875	3 767 802
23	19 183 884	27 099 189	30 537 430	34 768 905
30	41 031 133	69 170 661	87 780 306	111 810 177

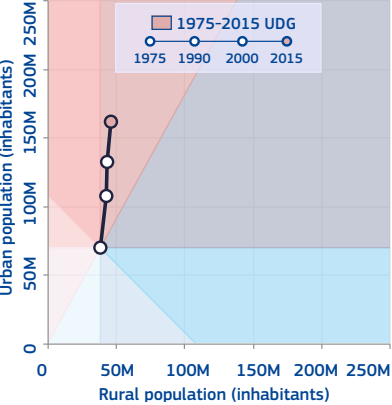
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



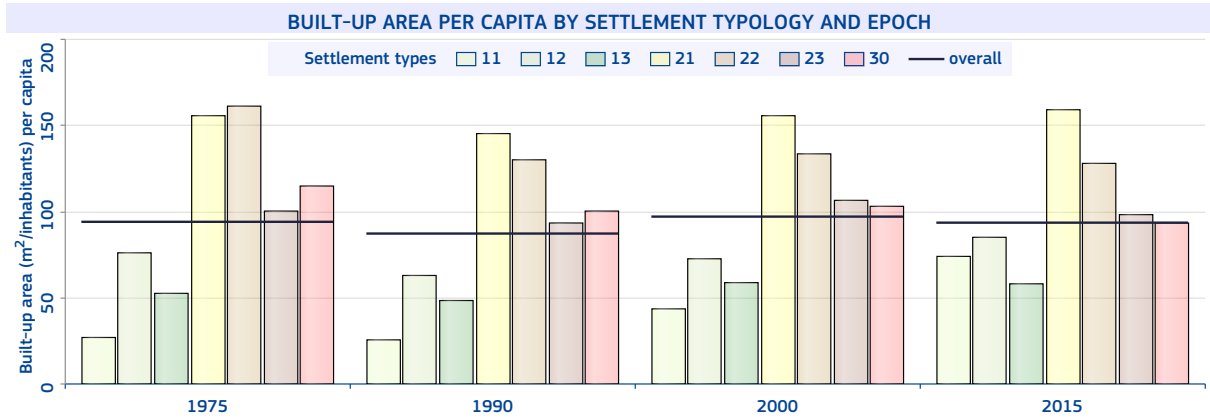
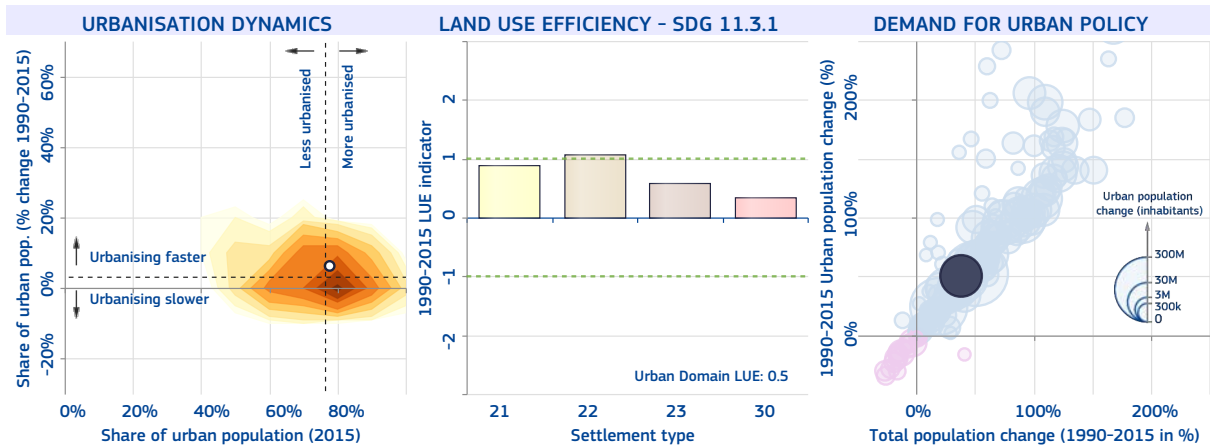
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 86%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 59
 Administrative centres of municipios and districts, including suburban zones.



São Paulo

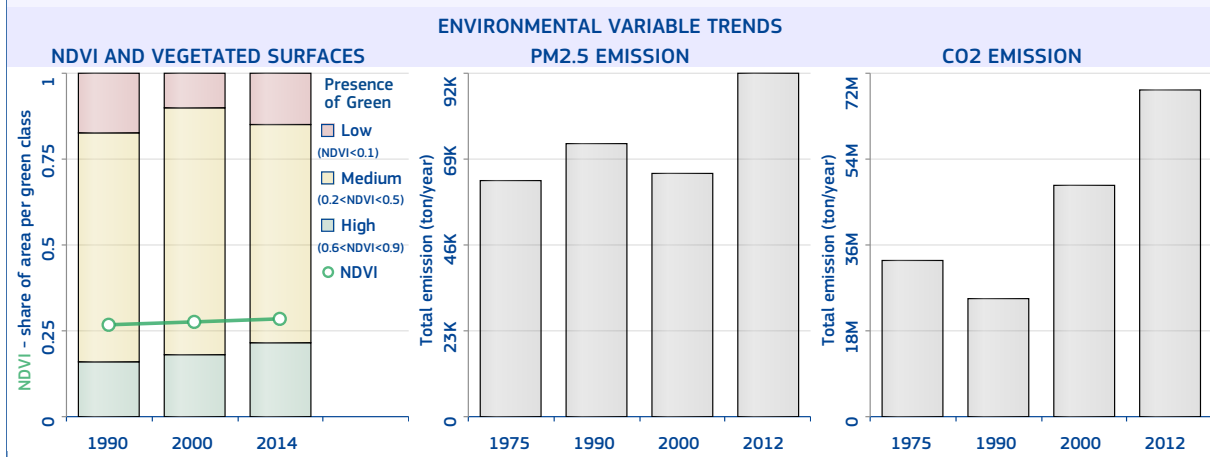
The most populated urban centre of Brazil is "São Paulo" with 19 114 337 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 2 005.0 km² (average population density of 9 533.3 inhabitants/km²), and 1 397.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 73.1 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 10 hrs., 33 min..

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Parana; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Ferralsols" and the mean elevation is 777.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 20.8 °C and the annual precipitation 1 750.6 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 30.3%.



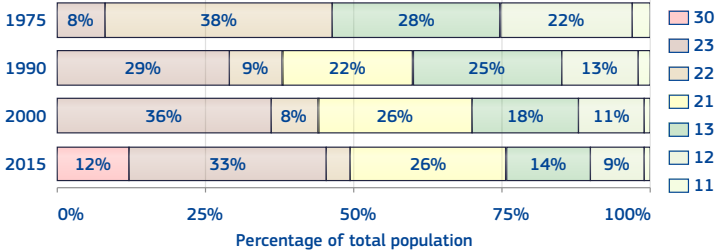
Brunei

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 76%.

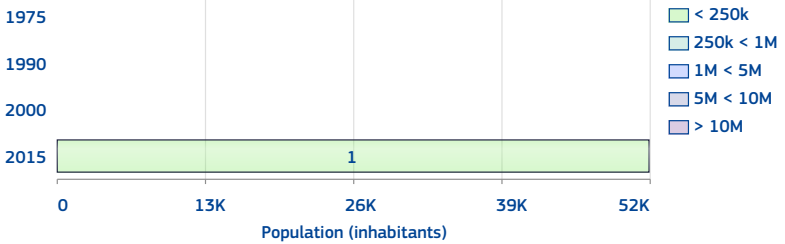
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

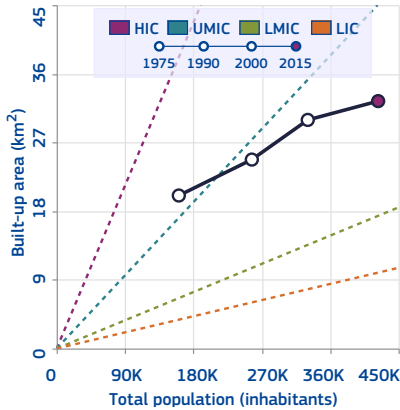


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	4 840	4 672	4 888	2 621
12	35 933	34 234	34 741	37 244
13	45 597	63 969	59 957	60 317
21	0	57 327	87 079	111 627
22	60 799	22 962	26 254	18 962
23	13 602	73 704	117 565	140 504
30	0	0	0	51 864

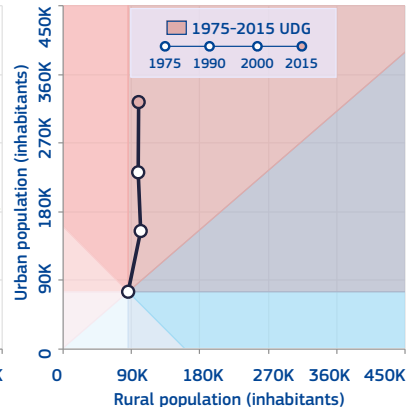
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

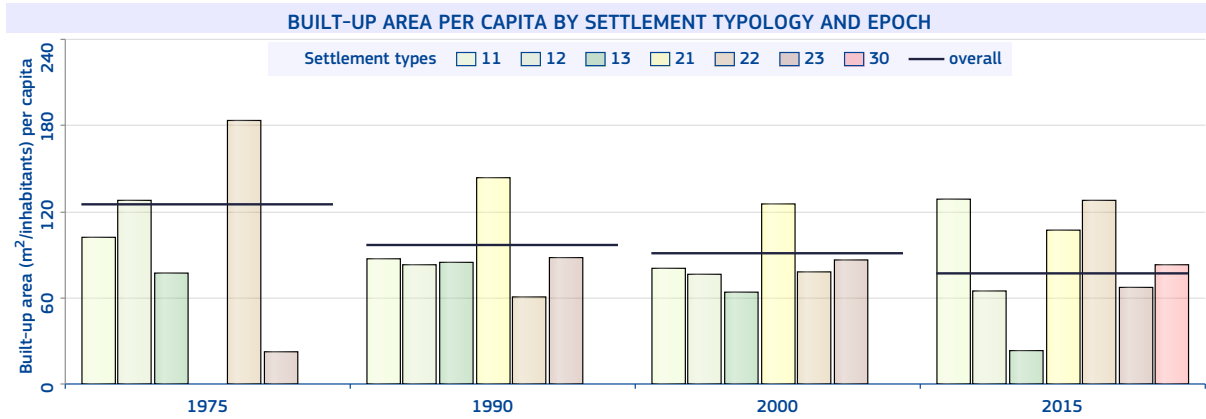
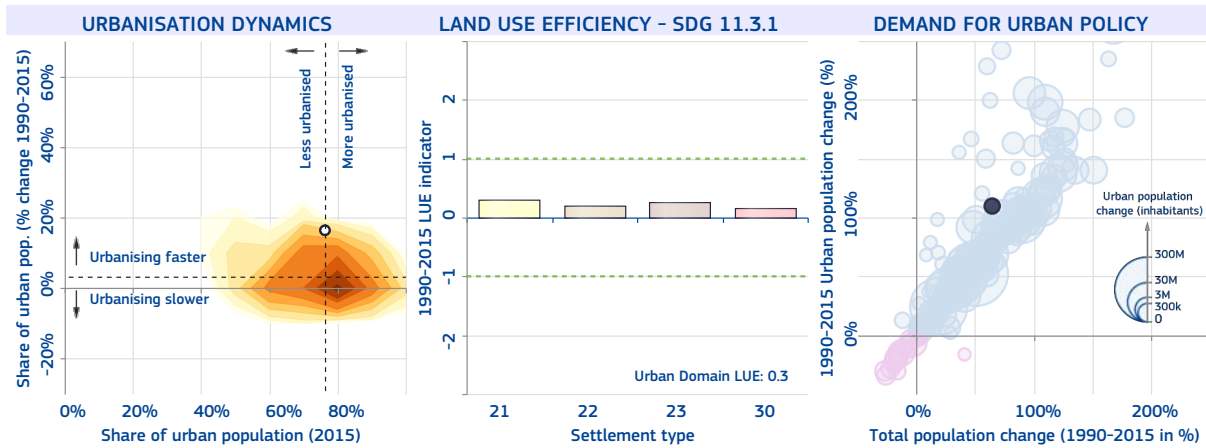


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Municipalities and areas having urban socio-economic characteristics.



Bandar Seri Begawan

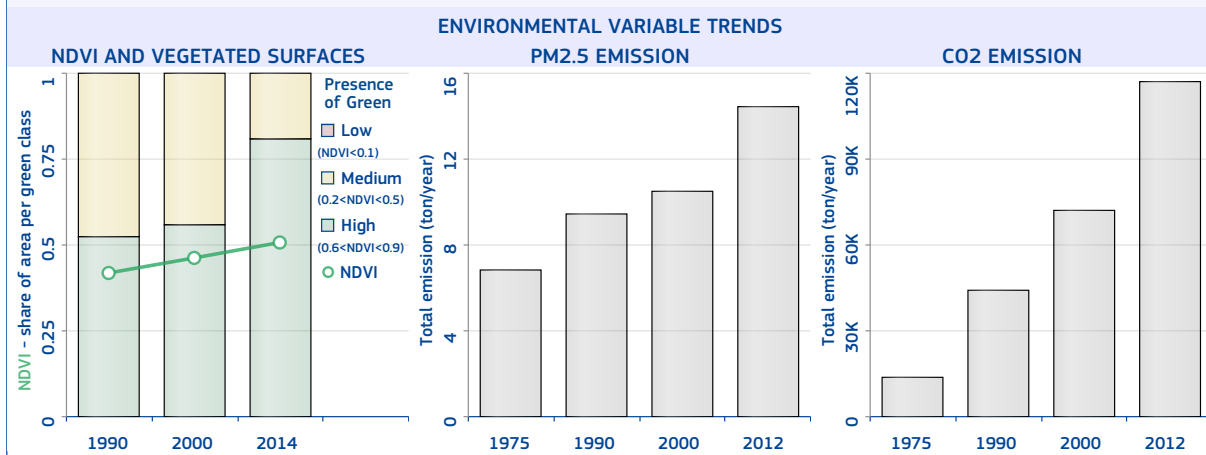
The most populated urban centre of Brunei is "Bandar Seri Begawan" with 51 823 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 20 km² (average population density of 2 591.1 inhabitants/km²), and 4.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 82.9 m²/inhabitant).

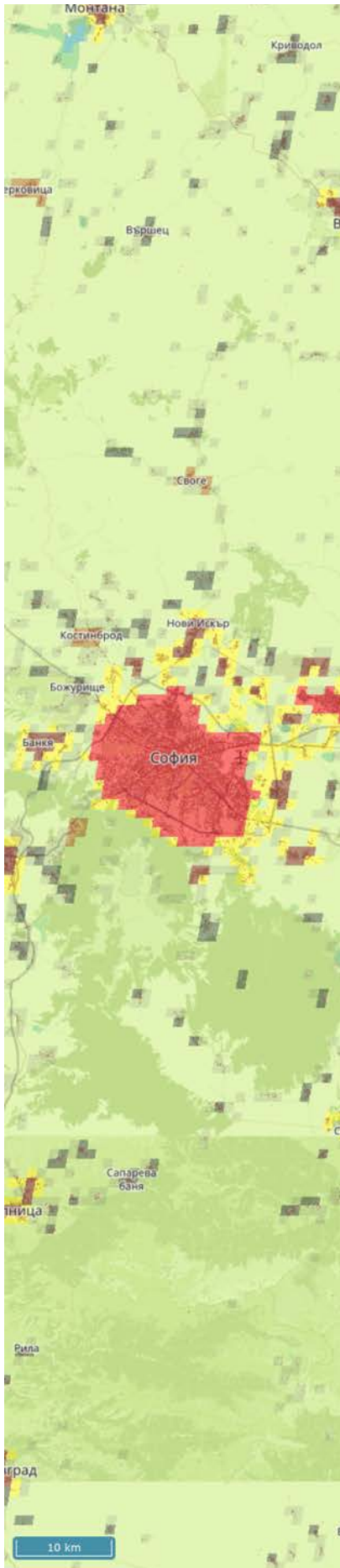
The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical rain forest", the soil type is "Histosols" and the mean elevation is 25 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.2 °C and the annual precipitation 3 153.8 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 16 319 inhabitants and 1.3 km² respectively, over an area of 6 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.6% and the percentage of open spaces is 78.5%.

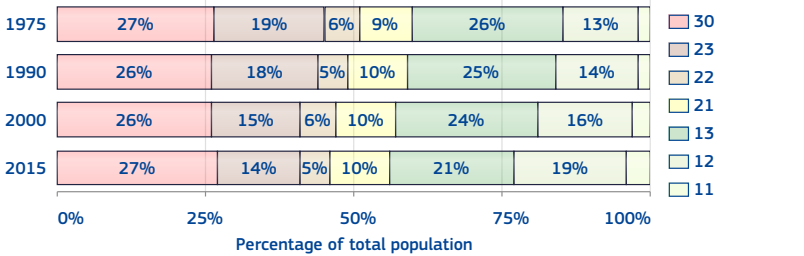




Bulgaria

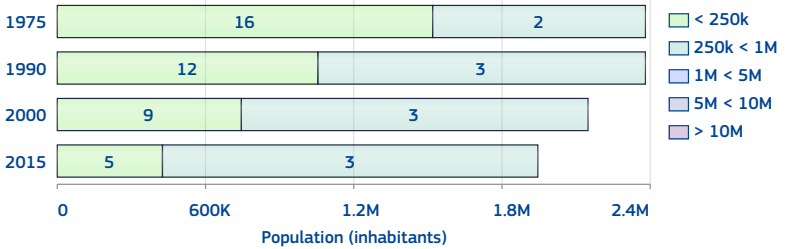
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 56%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 8.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

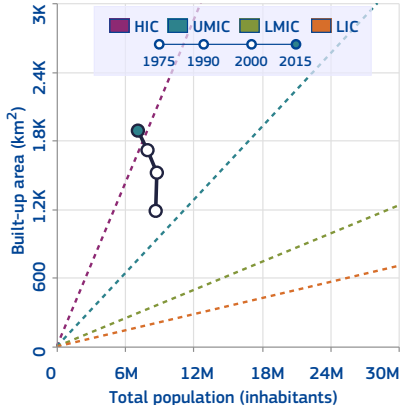


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	141 576	173 574	204 118	254 957
12	1 133 244	1 234 087	1 306 110	1 357 129
13	2 223 693	2 191 859	1 912 891	1 521 394
21	772 189	851 322	785 693	745 699
22	495 131	457 049	478 684	365 766
23	1 610 201	1 578 425	1 210 423	988 260
30	2 311 529	2 302 317	2 073 510	1 892 868

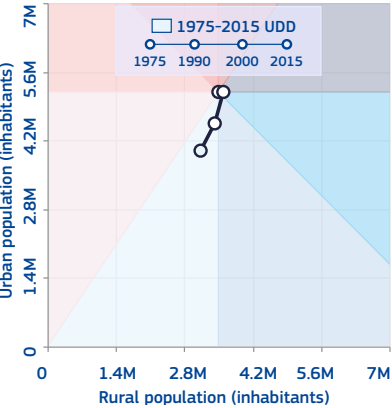
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



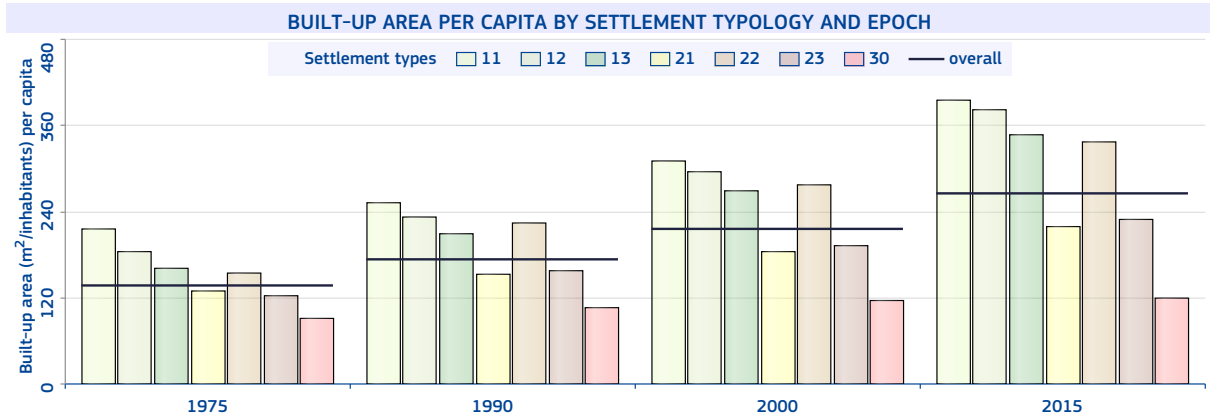
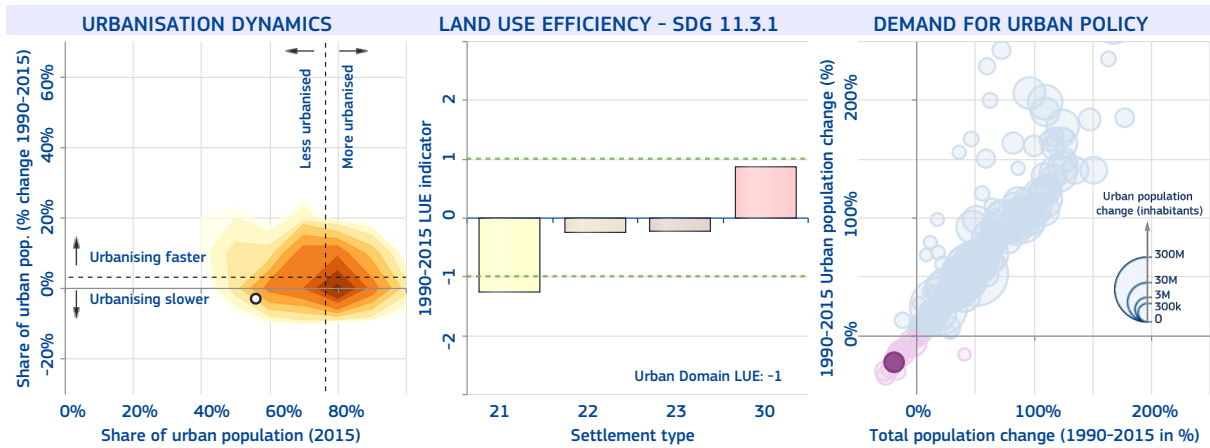
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 74%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3
 Localities officially designated as urban (towns).



Sofia

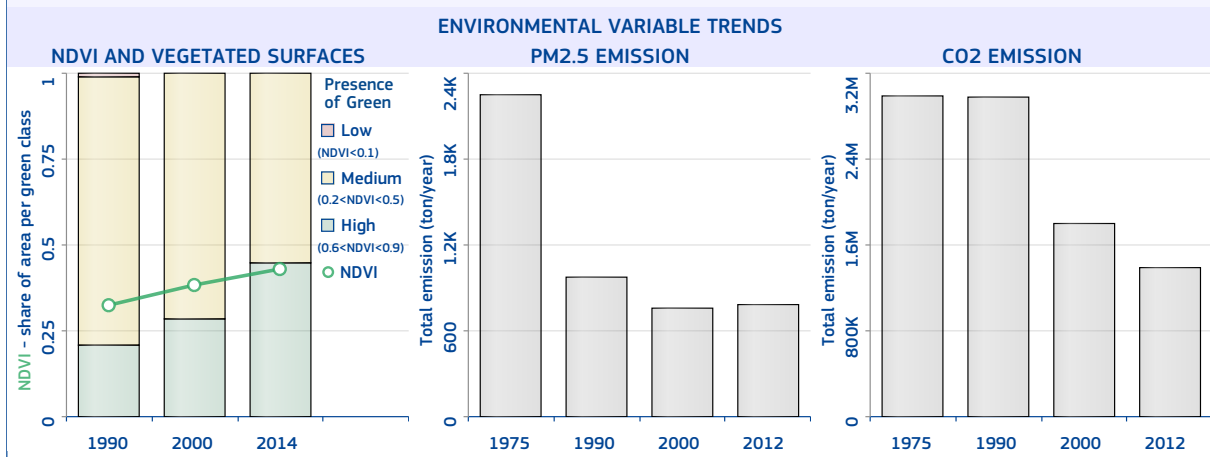
The most populated urban centre of Bulgaria is "Sofia" with 926 881 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 205 km² (average population density of 4 521.4 inhabitants/km²), and 92.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 99.7 m²/inhabitant).

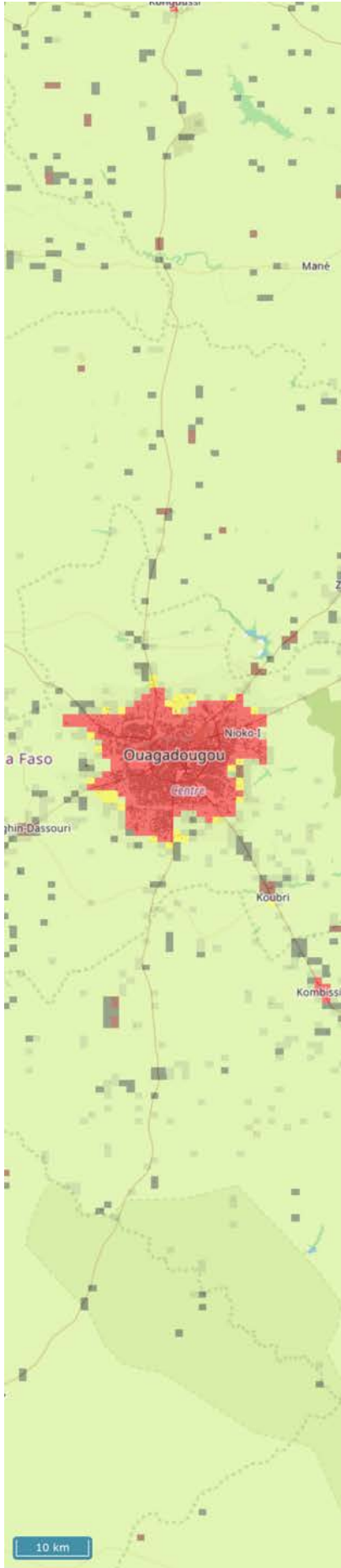
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Danube; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Fluvisols" and the mean elevation is 585 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 10.8 °C and the annual precipitation 697.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 54.9%.





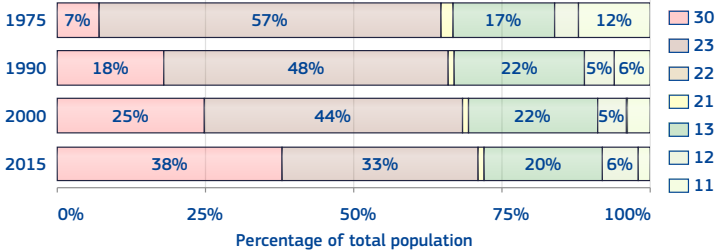
Burkina Faso

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 72%.

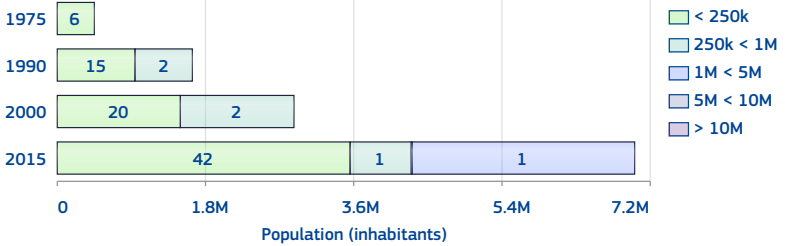
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 44.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

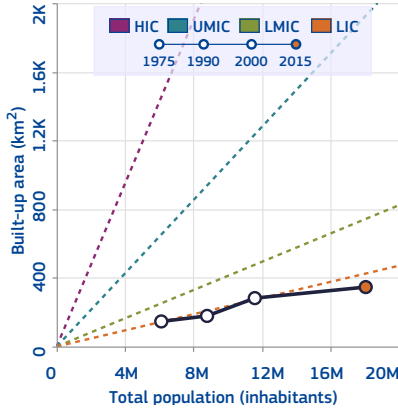


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	763 800	539 693	419 373	312 242
12	272 441	398 507	577 552	1 027 030
13	1 010 640	1 900 853	2 504 109	3 680 849
21	109 403	113 587	113 704	97 295
22	0	0	13 602	22 692
23	3 516 608	4 231 986	5 059 825	6 019 936
30	446 124	1 612 349	2 901 800	6 918 047

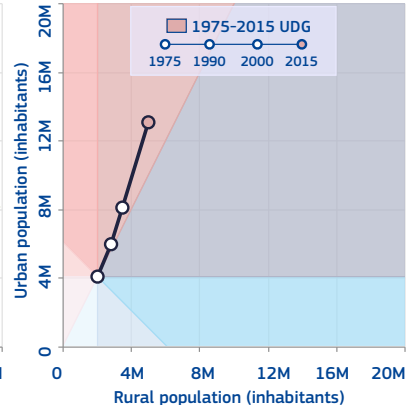
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

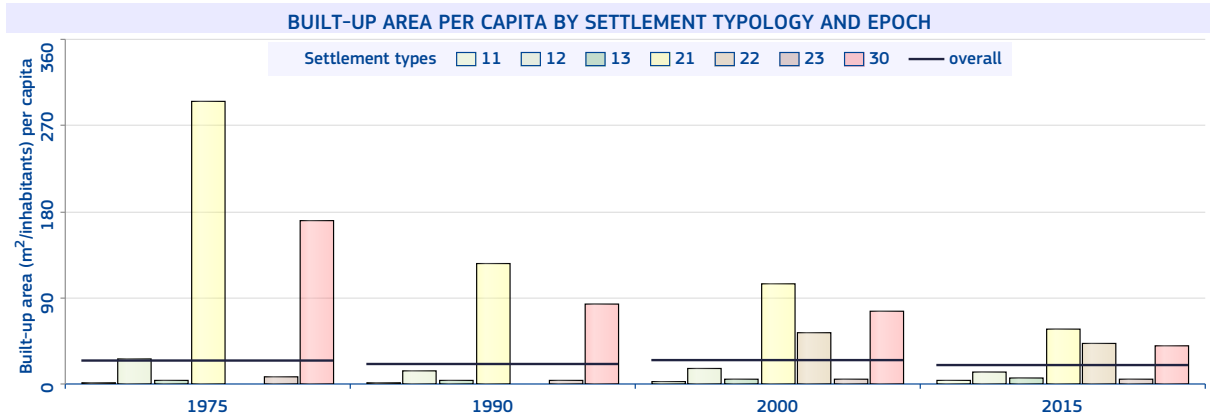
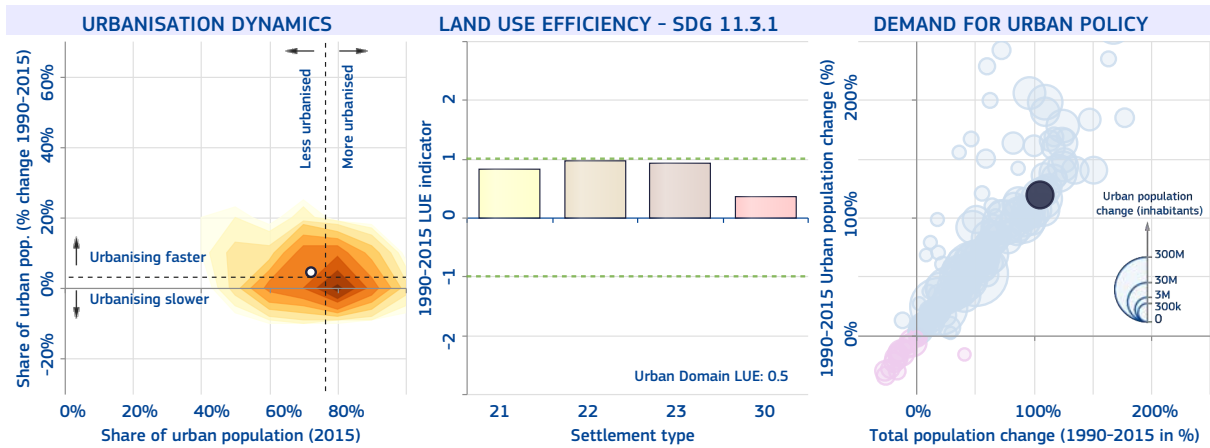


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 28%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2

Cities and urban-type localities (communes), officially designated as such, according to socio-economic characteristics such as a non-agricultural economy.




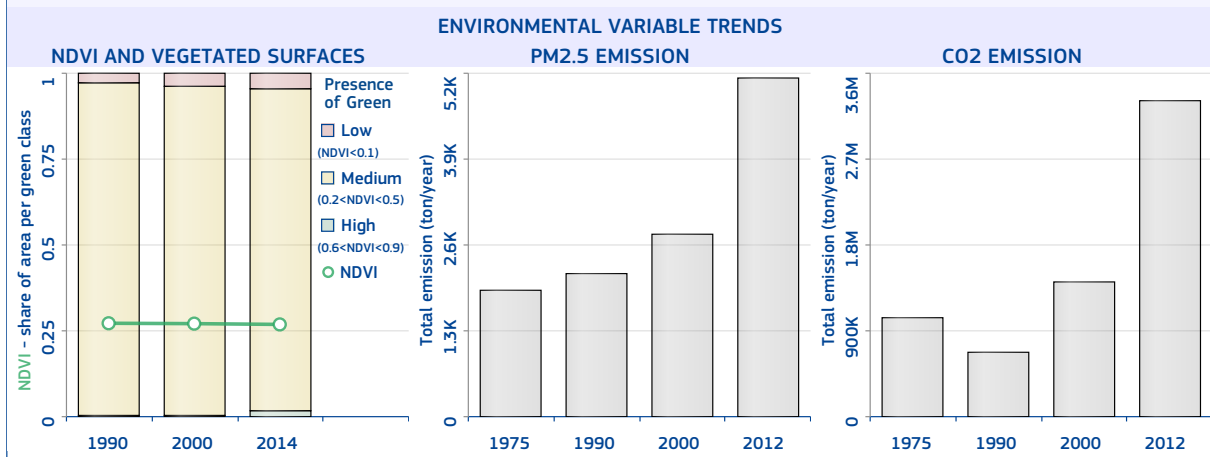
Ouagadougou

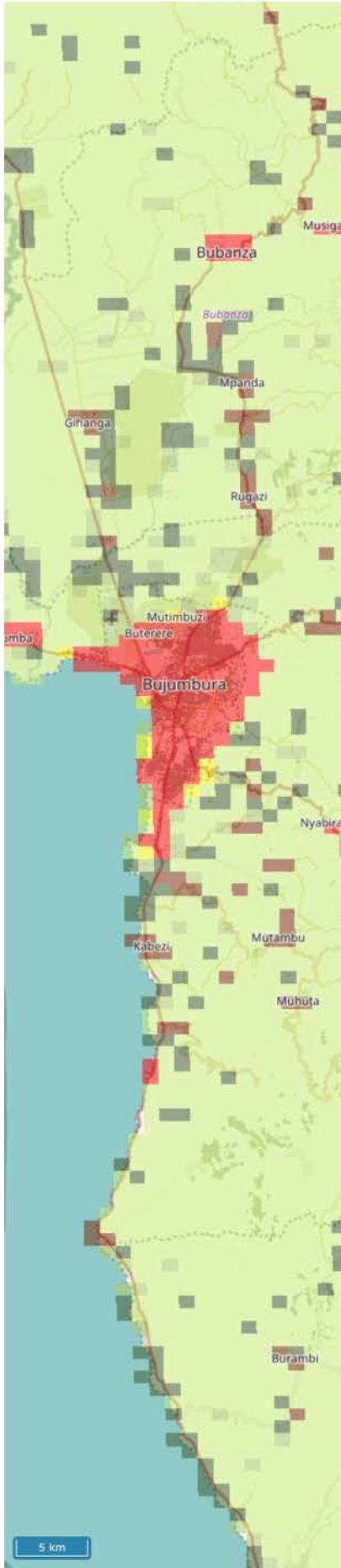
The most populated urban centre of Burkina Faso is "Ouagadougou" with 2 704 697 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 345 km² (average population density of 7 839.7 inhabitants/km²), and 154.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 57 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Volta; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Plinthosols" and the mean elevation is 306.6 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 28.8 °C and the annual precipitation 849.7 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 55.3%.

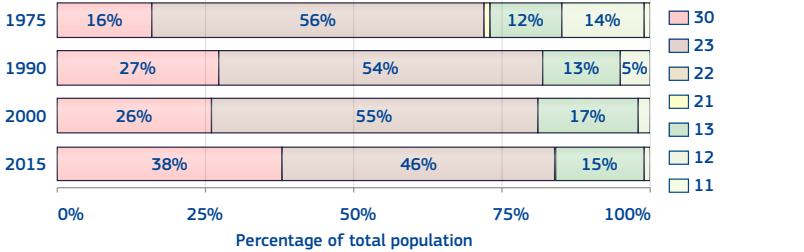




Burundi

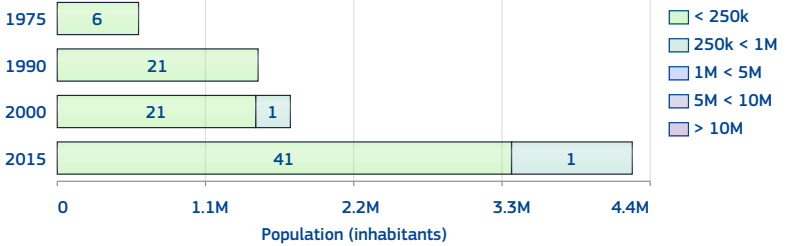
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 84%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 42.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

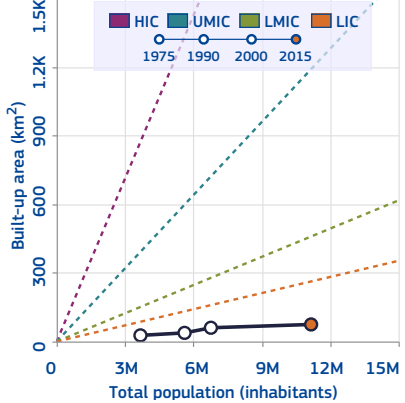


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	33 235	5 933	3 861	1 339
12	507 182	277 827	114 274	95 545
13	442 049	749 149	1 135 441	1 693 856
21	31 048	25 650	24 592	8 771
22	0	6 575	0	0
23	2 056 932	3 053 652	3 754 370	5 093 723
30	605 725	1 492 908	1 734 769	4 269 724

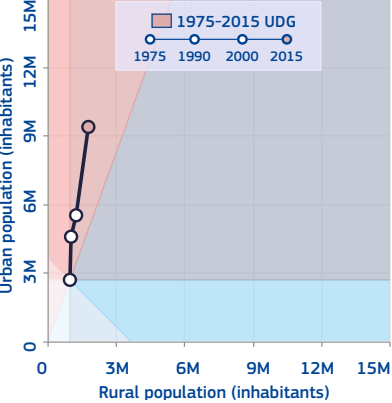
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



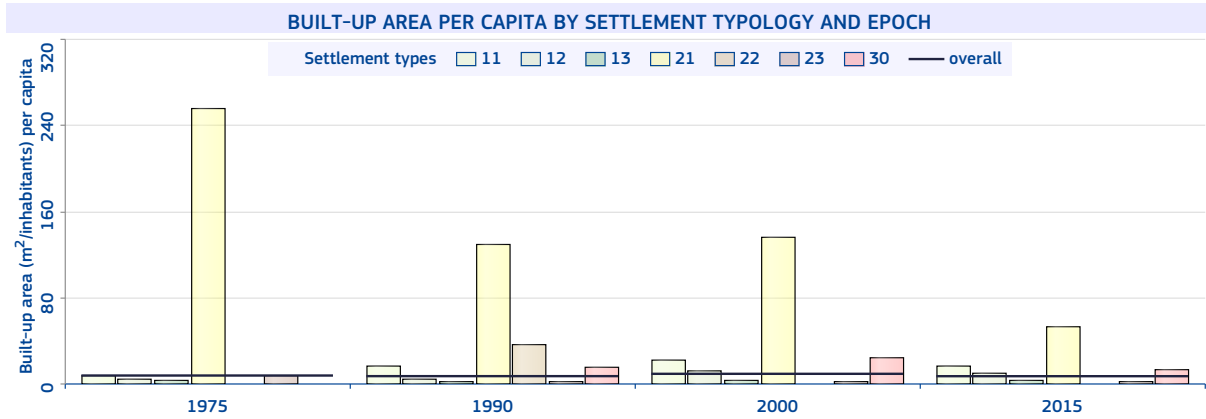
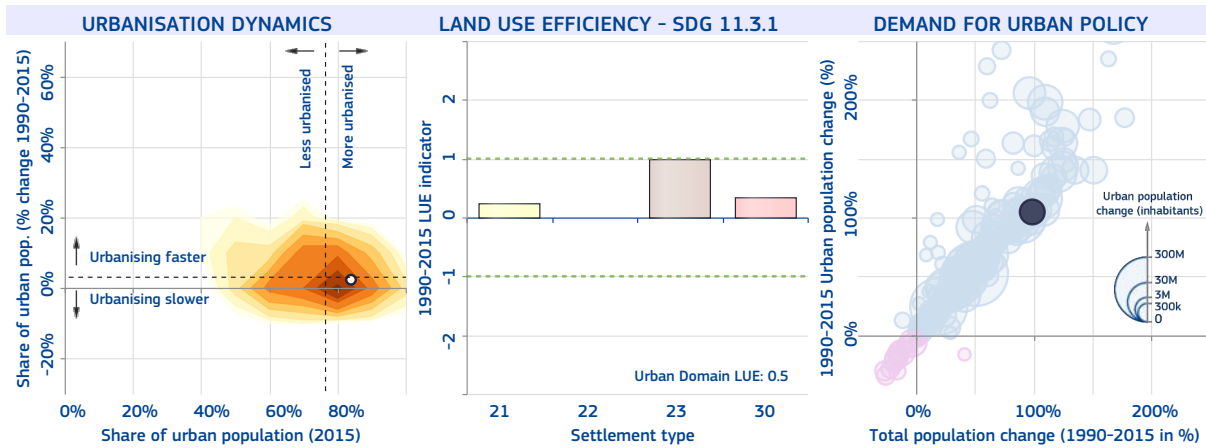
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 12%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Commune of Bujumbura.



Bujumbura

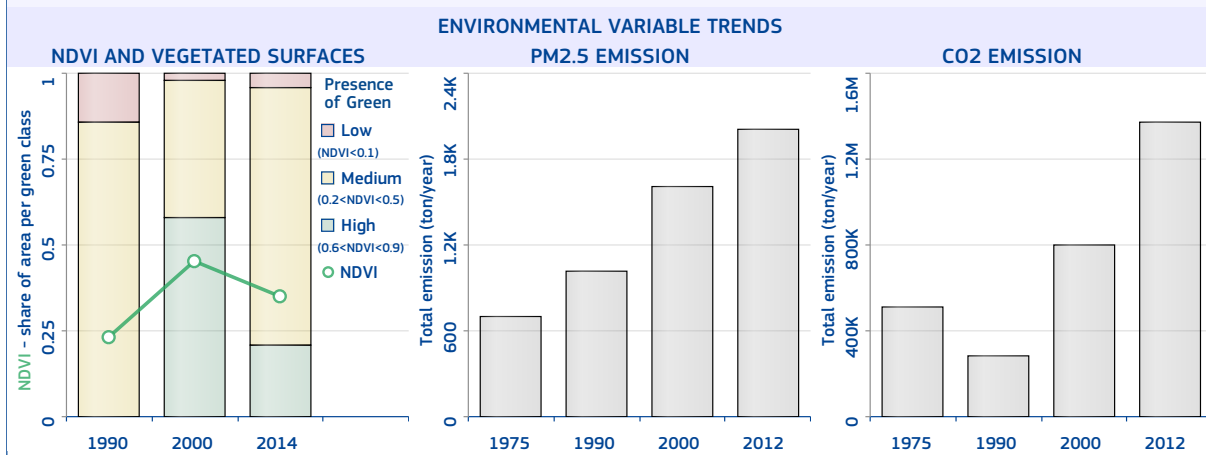
The most populated urban centre of Burundi is "Bujumbura" with 901 425 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 104 km² (average population density of 8 667.6 inhabitants/km²), and 38.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 42.3 m²/inhabitant).

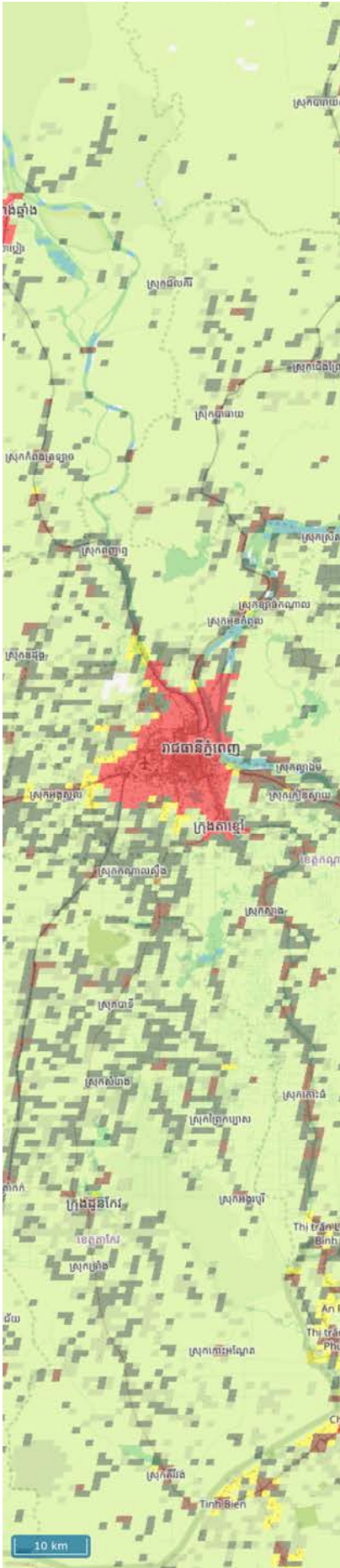
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Congo; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Gleysols" and the mean elevation is 839.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 22.7 °C and the annual precipitation 1 130.8 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 16 412 inhabitants and 1.6 km² respectively, over an area of 10 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 63.3%.

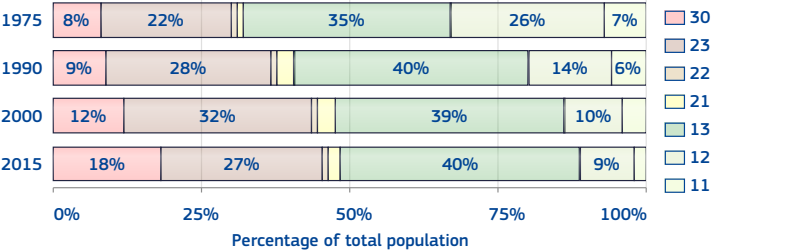




Cambodia

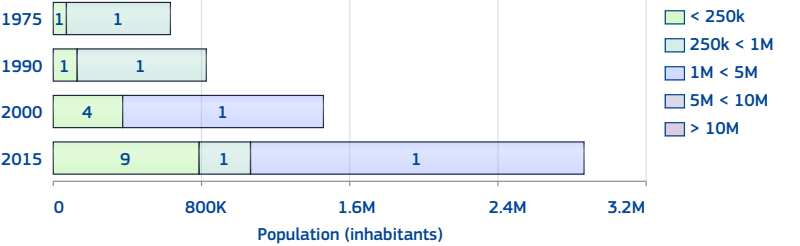
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 48%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 11.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

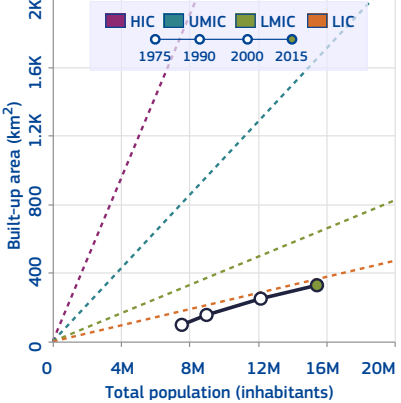


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	497 189	513 852	467 812	283 689
12	1 946 799	1 243 025	1 167 346	1 451 636
13	2 647 000	3 587 595	4 745 522	6 246 683
21	111 420	225 554	308 757	356 859
22	74 145	61 933	144 335	101 000
23	1 641 062	2 544 613	3 877 950	4 191 495
30	635 313	823 070	1 458 480	2 829 402

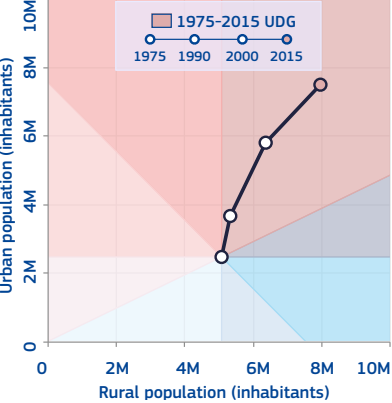
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



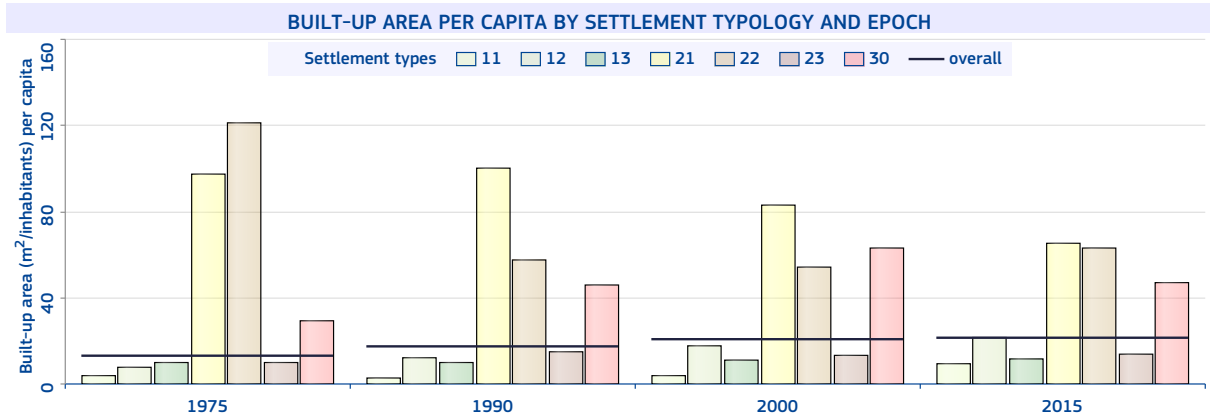
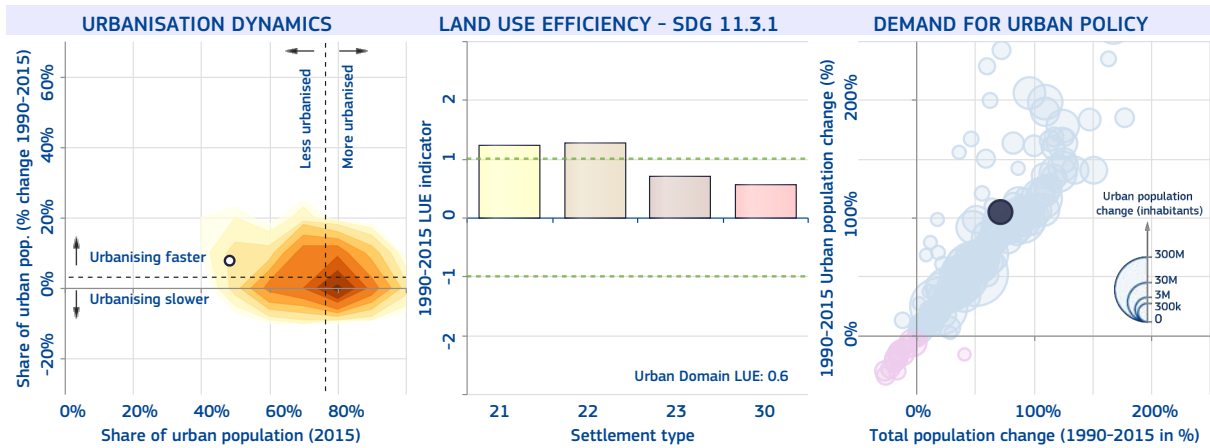
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 22%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 For 1998 and later, communes that meet at least one of the following criteria: (1) population density exceeding 200 persons per square kilometre, (2) percentage of male employment in agriculture below 50 per cent, or (3) 2,000 inhabitants or more. For 1962 and 1980, municipalities of Phnom Penh, Bokor and Kep, as well as 13 additional urban centres.



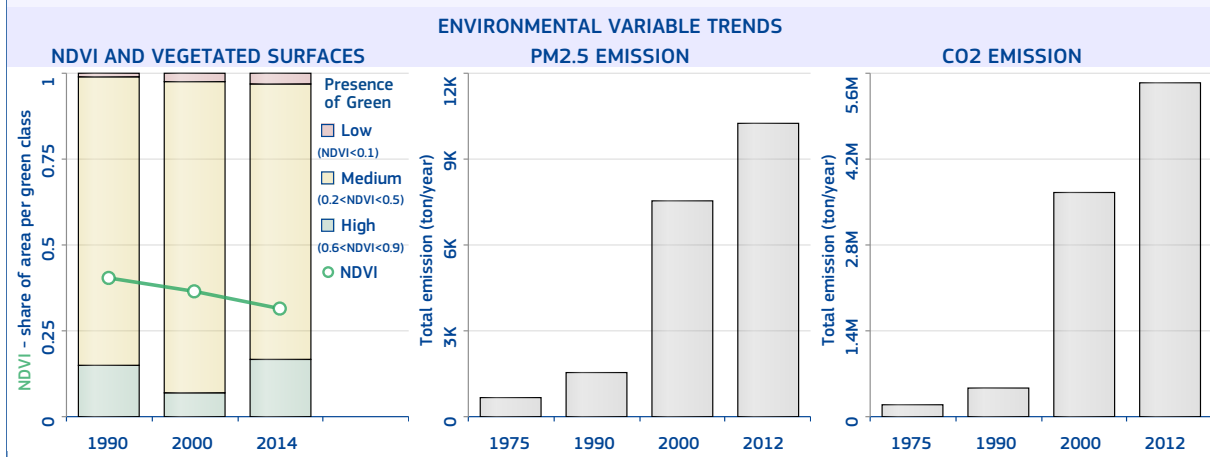
Phnom Penh

The most populated urban centre of Cambodia is "Phnom Penh" with 1 816 032 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 263 km² (average population density of 6 905.1 inhabitants/km²), and 77.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 42.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Mekong; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Fluvisols" and the mean elevation is 11.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 28.3 °C and the annual precipitation 1 654.4 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 1 633 665 inhabitants and 70.7 km² respectively, over an area of 234 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.8; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 70.6%.



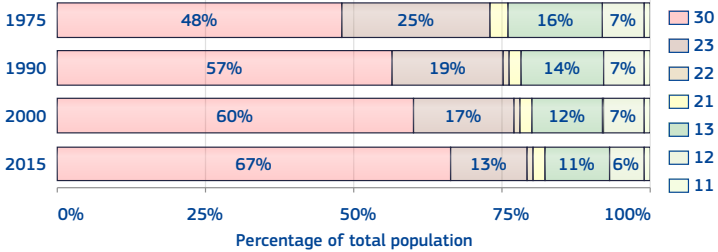
Cameroon

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 83%.

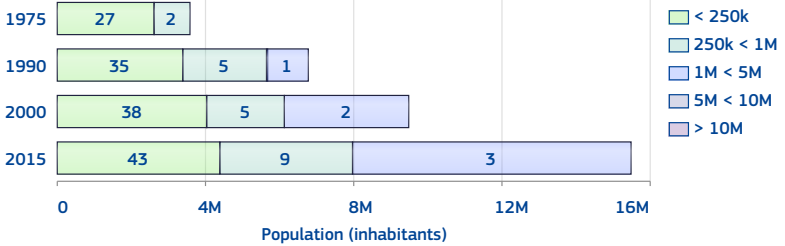
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 55.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 11.

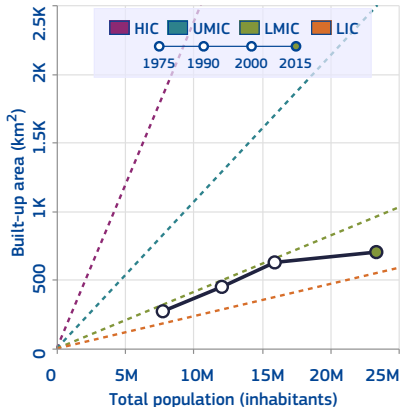


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	43 282	85 762	115 237	129 660
12	546 934	884 121	1 144 823	1 431 761
13	1 239 595	1 632 373	1 940 890	2 526 901
21	210 242	238 638	315 978	387 780
22	33 317	60 947	154 840	155 304
23	1 938 717	2 312 187	2 696 901	3 153 379
30	3 749 826	6 863 626	9 573 026	15 586 262

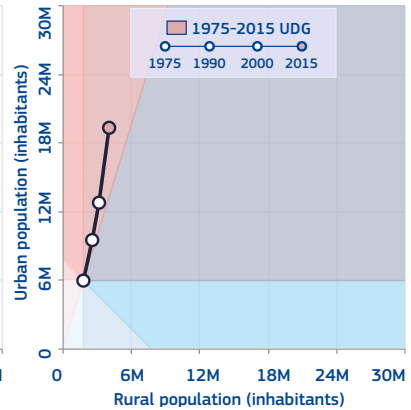
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

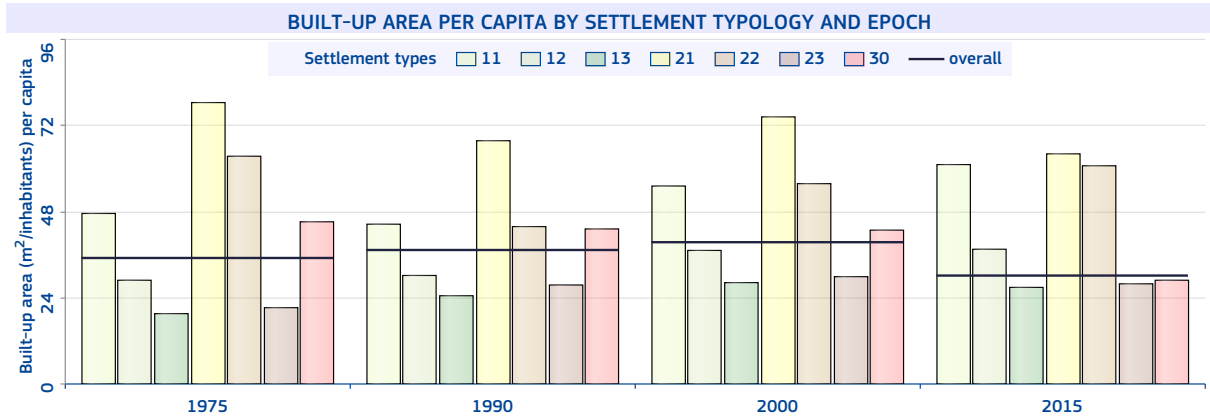
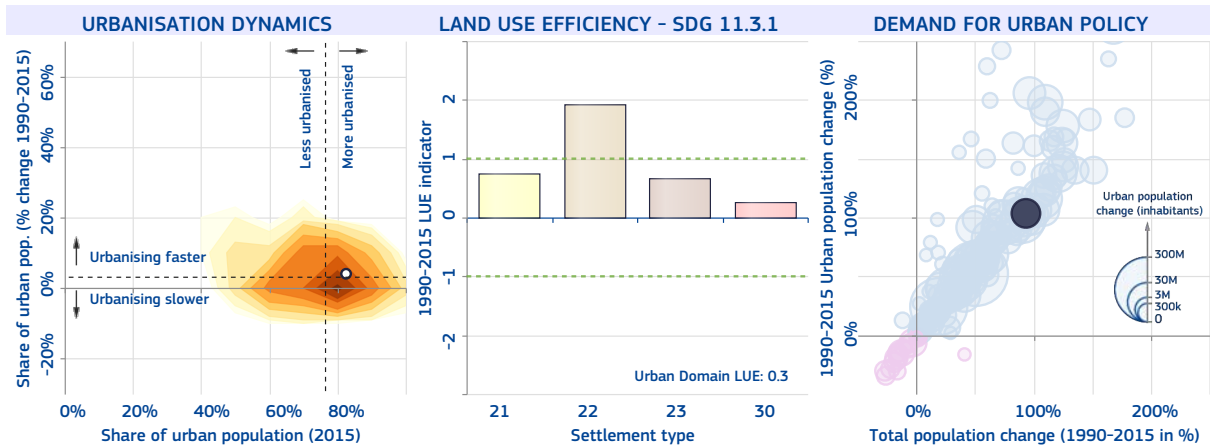


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 55%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 7

Administrative centres of territorial units (district, sub-division, division or province) or any locality with 5,000 inhabitants or more and with sufficient socio-economic and administrative infrastructures.



Yaounde

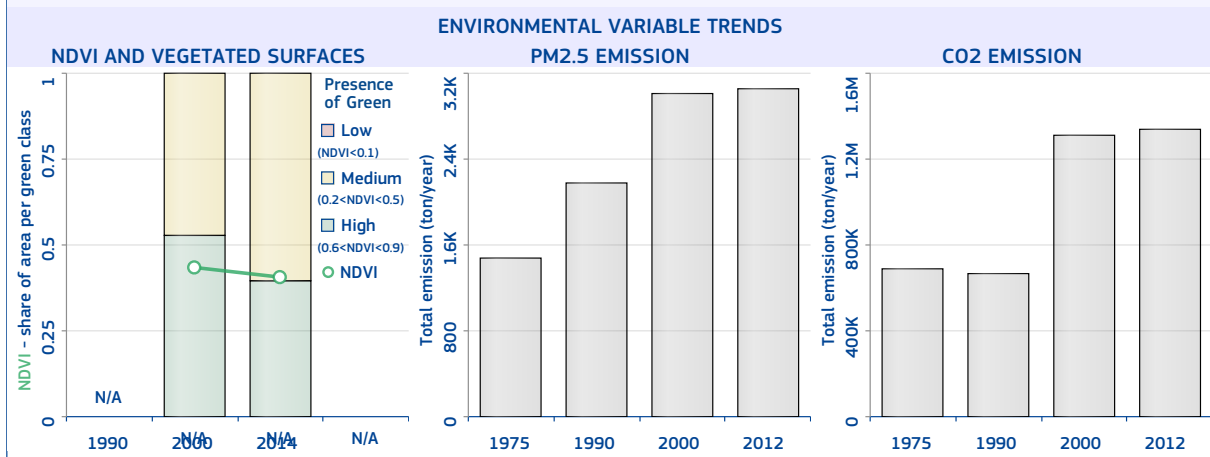
The most populated urban centre of Cameroon is "Yaounde" with 3 465 247 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 251 km² (average population density of 13 805.8 inhabitants/km²), and 150.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 43.4 m²/inhabitant).

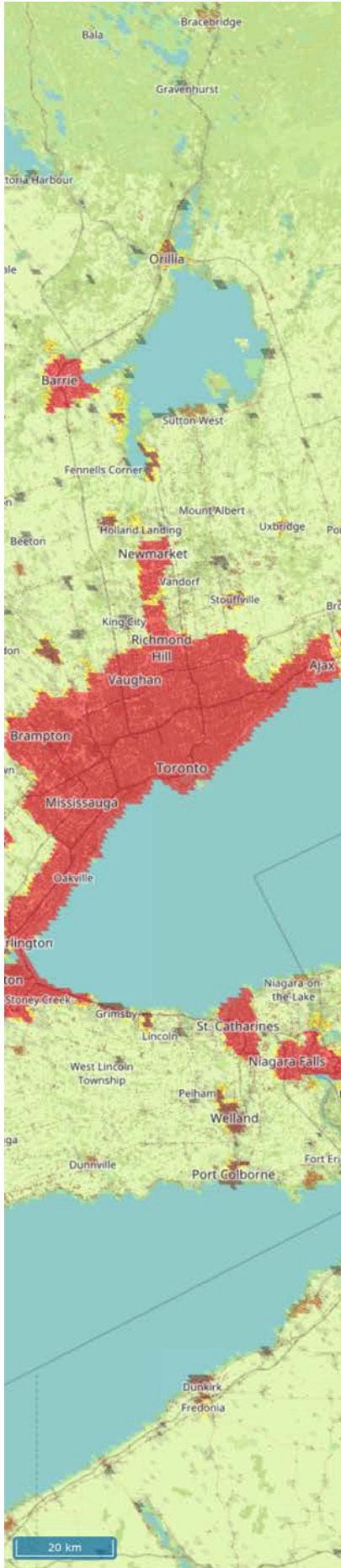
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Nyong; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Ferralsols" and the mean elevation is 722.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 24.3 °C and the annual precipitation 1 538.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 40%.

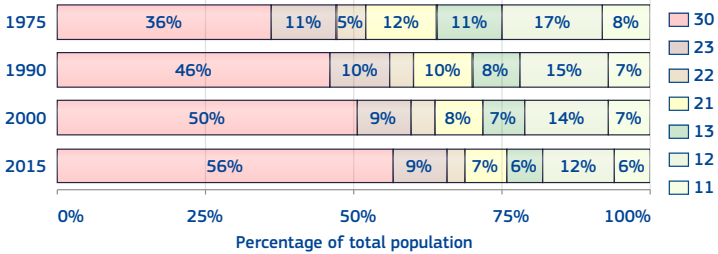




Canada

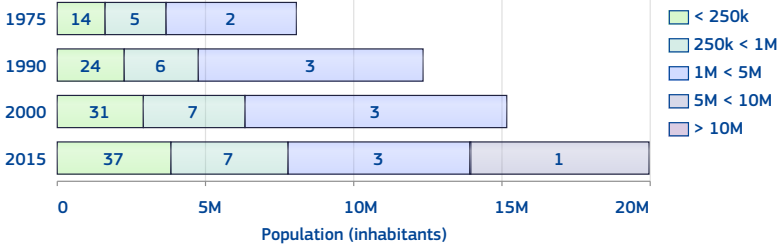
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 75%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 48.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 10.

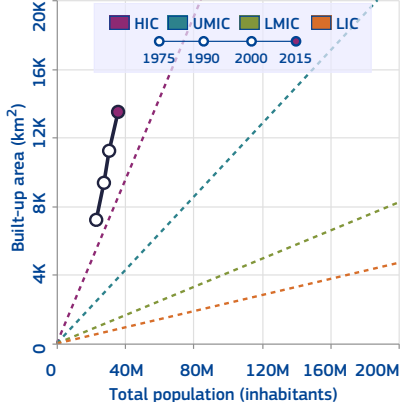


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 919 288	2 019 126	2 099 215	2 215 044
12	3 899 990	4 180 678	4 286 550	4 462 871
13	2 534 742	2 273 508	2 120 117	2 138 209
21	2 889 243	2 684 300	2 576 718	2 496 631
22	1 103 875	1 180 996	1 232 504	1 162 530
23	2 452 186	2 672 655	2 907 863	3 176 507
30	8 324 403	12 633 902	15 462 129	20 270 576

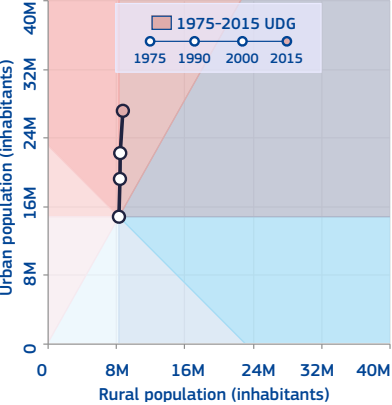
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



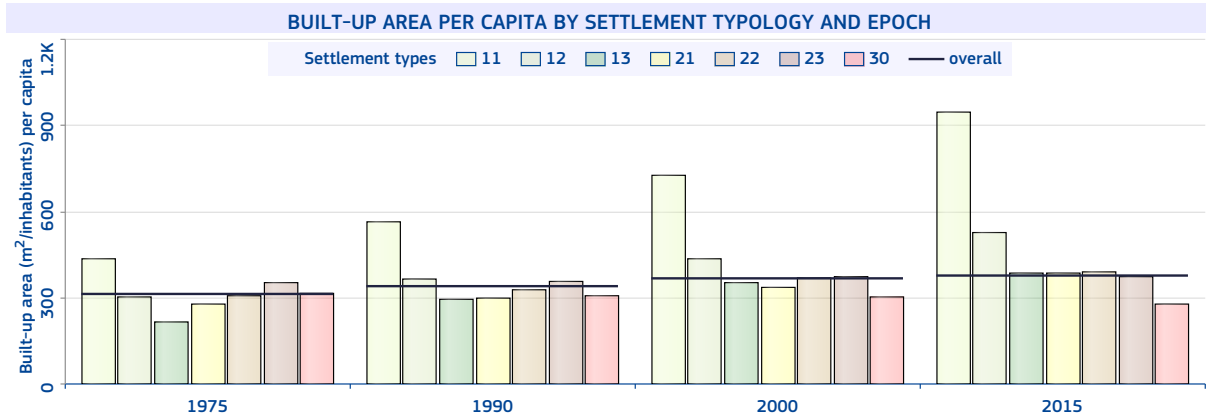
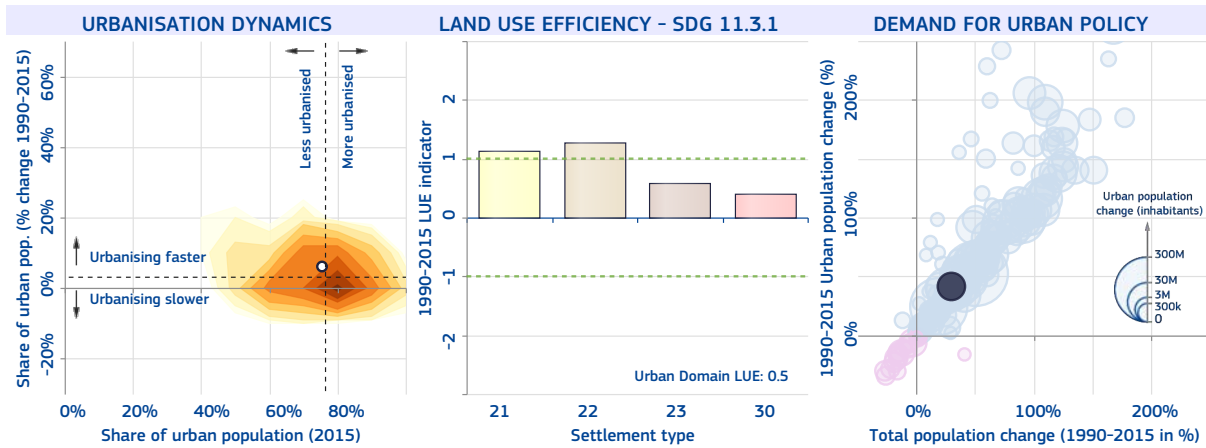
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 81%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 17
 For 1981 and later, areas with 1,000 inhabitants or more and at least 400 inhabitants per square kilometre. The definition of urban has changed slightly between 1951 and 1981.



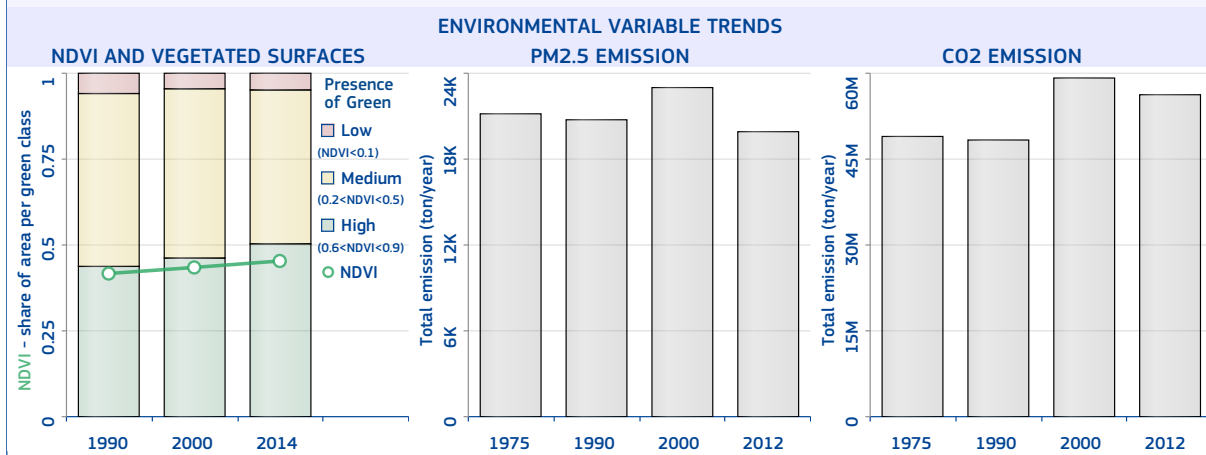
Toronto

The most populated urban centre of Canada is "Toronto" with 6 036 146 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 2 019.0 km² (average population density of 2 989.7 inhabitants/km²), and 1 471.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 243.8 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 5 hrs., 44 min..

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is St.Lawrence; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Snow, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Luvisols" and the mean elevation is 157.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 7.7 °C and the annual precipitation 838.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 126 679 inhabitants and 35.6 km² respectively, over an area of 100 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 27.1%.



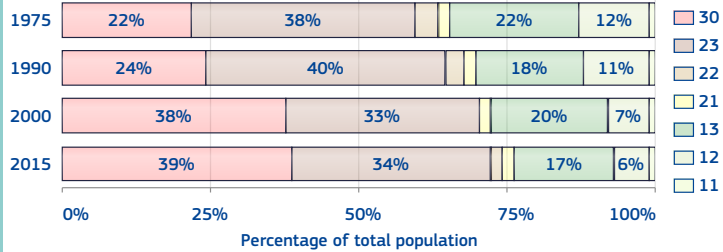
Cape Verde

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%.

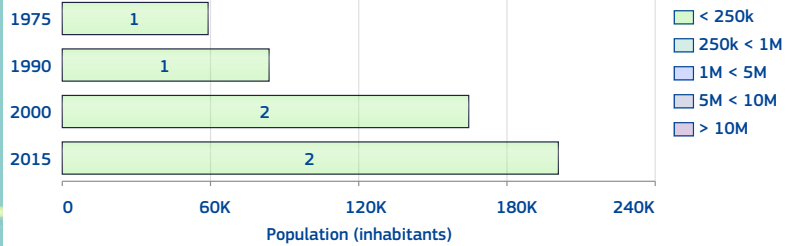
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 2.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

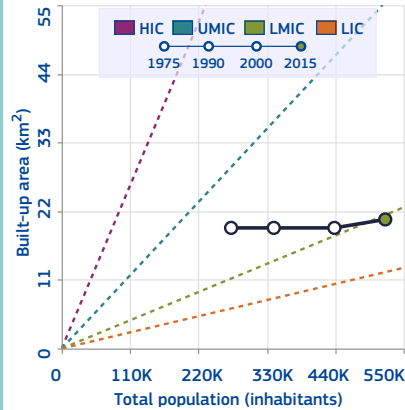


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	3 371	3 389	3 070	2 712
12	32 877	38 825	29 864	31 594
13	59 122	62 381	87 799	87 760
21	4 346	6 120	10 625	8 765
22	11 082	11 221	0	11 824
23	102 685	135 816	142 726	176 921
30	59 093	83 504	164 652	200 925

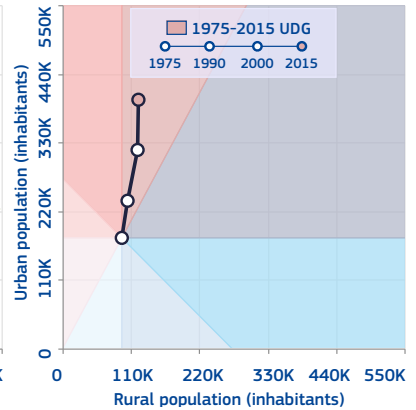
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



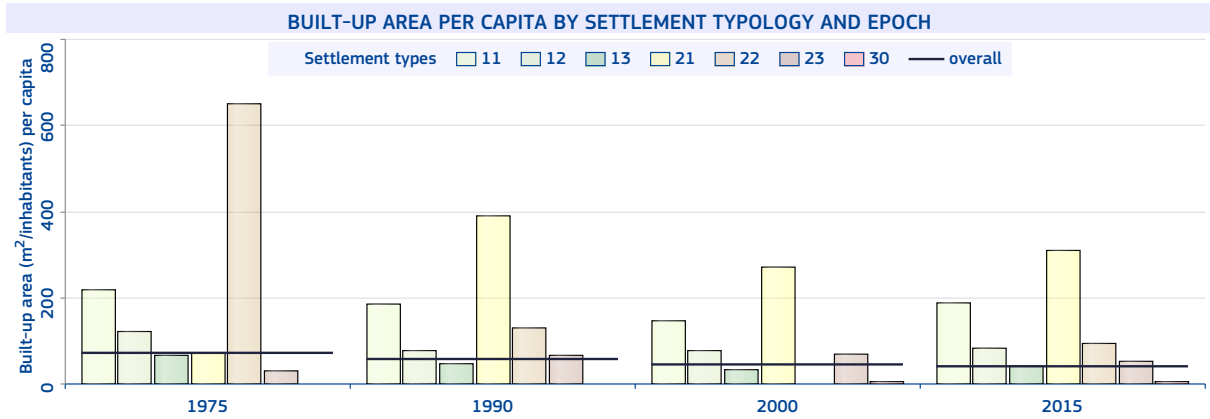
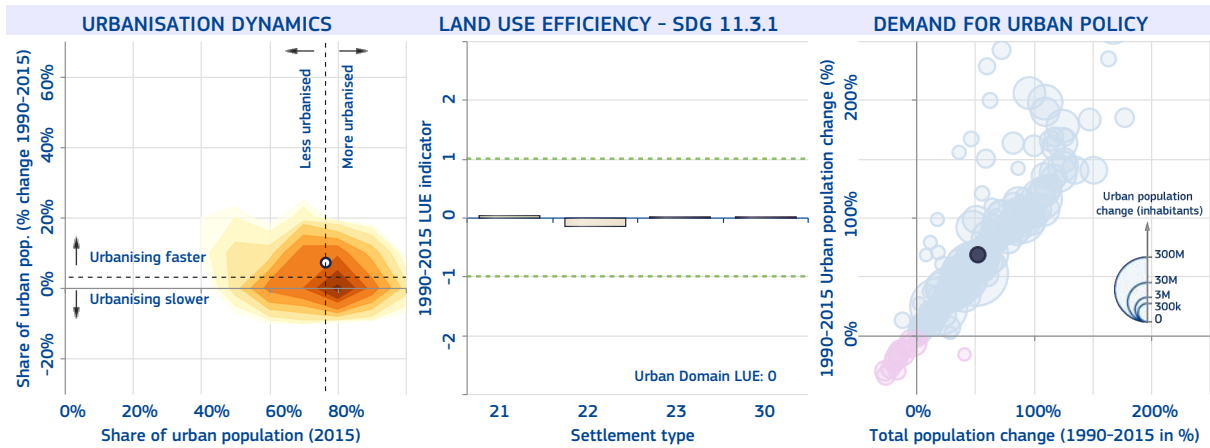
20 km

National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 64%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Cities and towns as defined in the administrative division.



Mindelo

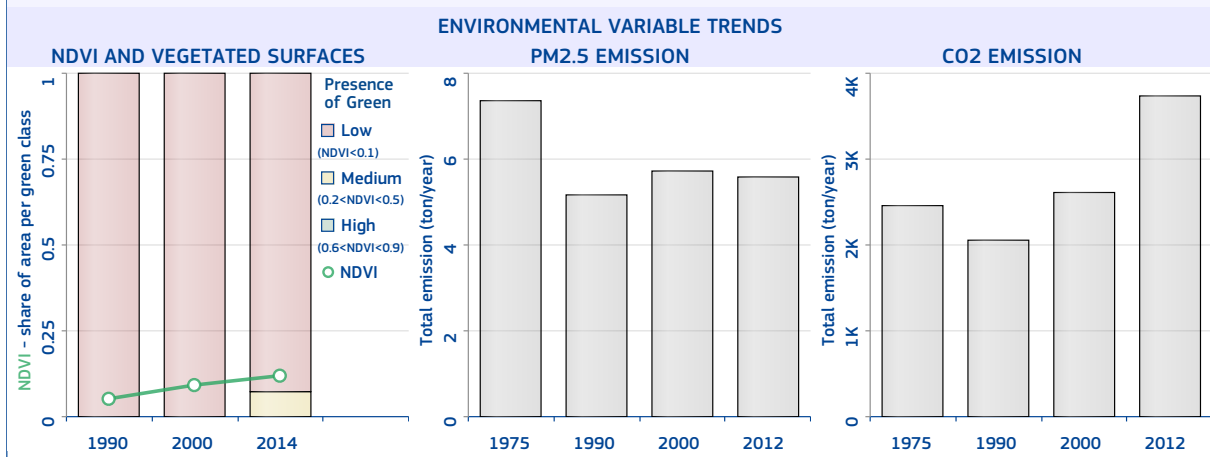
The most populated urban centre of Cape Verde is "Mindelo" with 61 057 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 8 km² (average population density of 7 632.1 inhabitants/km²), and 0.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 14.2 m²/inhabitant).

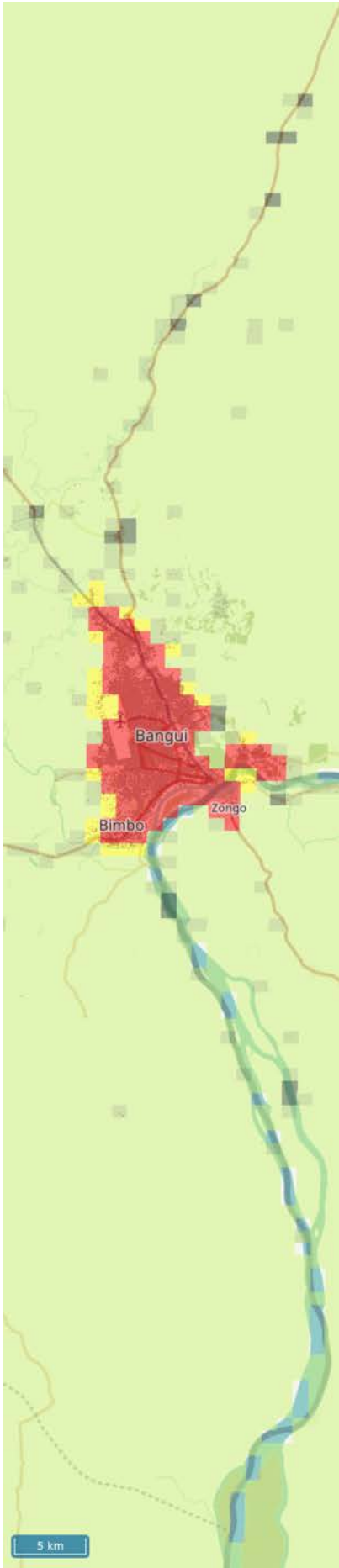
The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests"; the soil type is "Leptosols" and the mean elevation is 0 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 23.1 °C and the annual precipitation 387.3 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is null%.

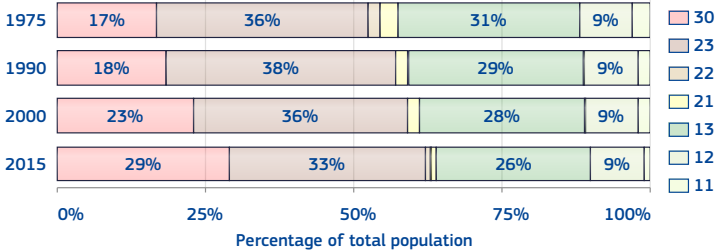




Central African Republic

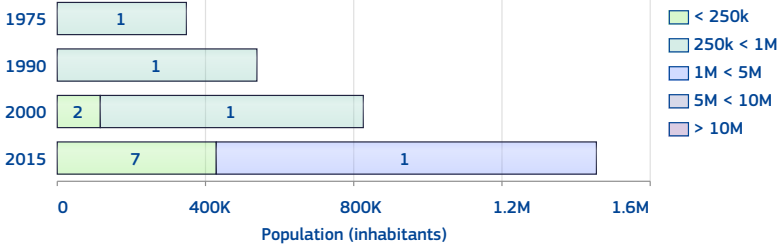
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 64%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 8.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

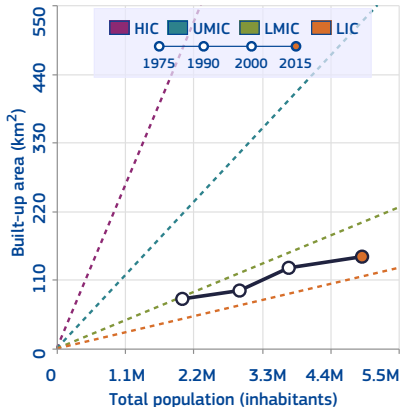


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	56 367	64 193	69 402	56 816
12	184 480	265 034	335 386	424 450
13	625 883	865 883	1 045 974	1 300 534
21	51 357	65 794	63 702	65 958
22	33 810	11 648	14 971	28 251
23	720 465	1 131 672	1 359 294	1 607 392
30	348 767	538 075	844 105	1 429 258

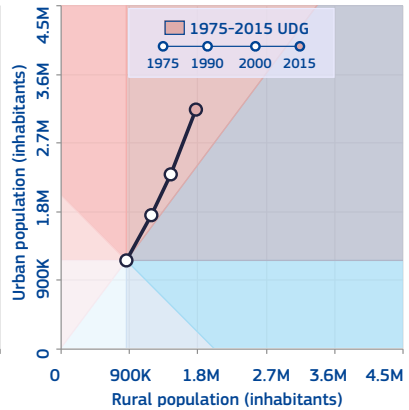
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

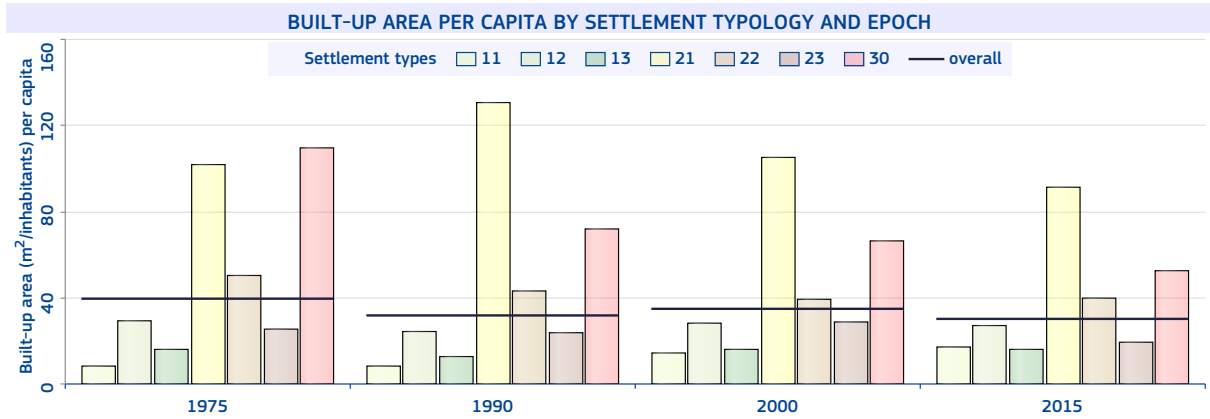
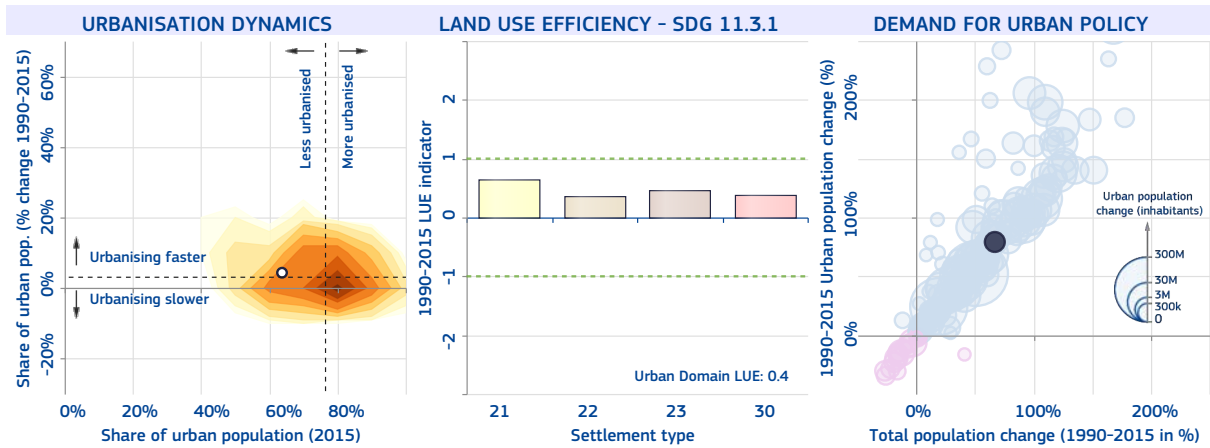


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 40%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Principal centres with 3,000 inhabitants or more.



Bangui

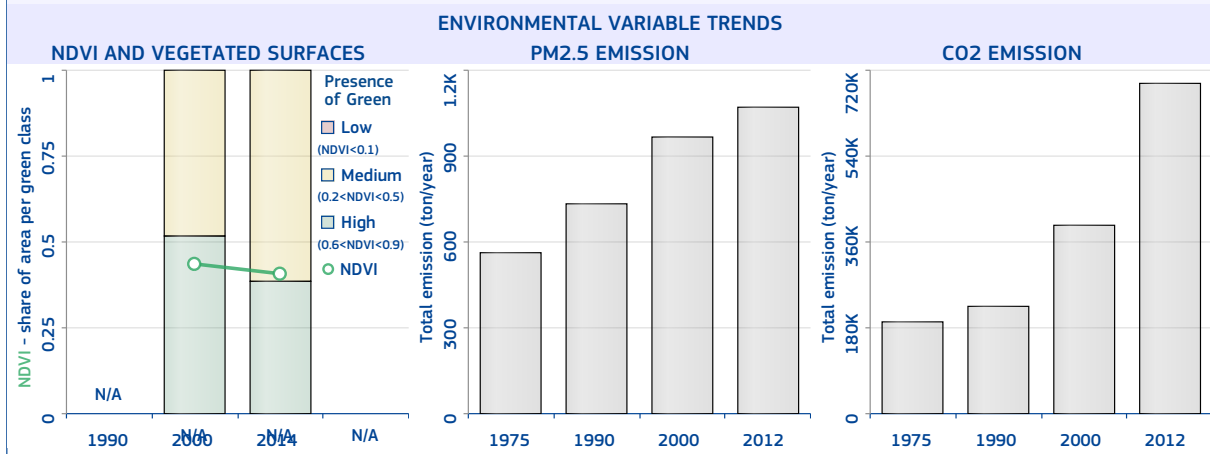
The most populated urban centre of Central African Republic is "Bangui" with 1 024 436 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 103 km² (average population density of 9 946.0 inhabitants/km²), and 57.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 55.7 m²/inhabitant).

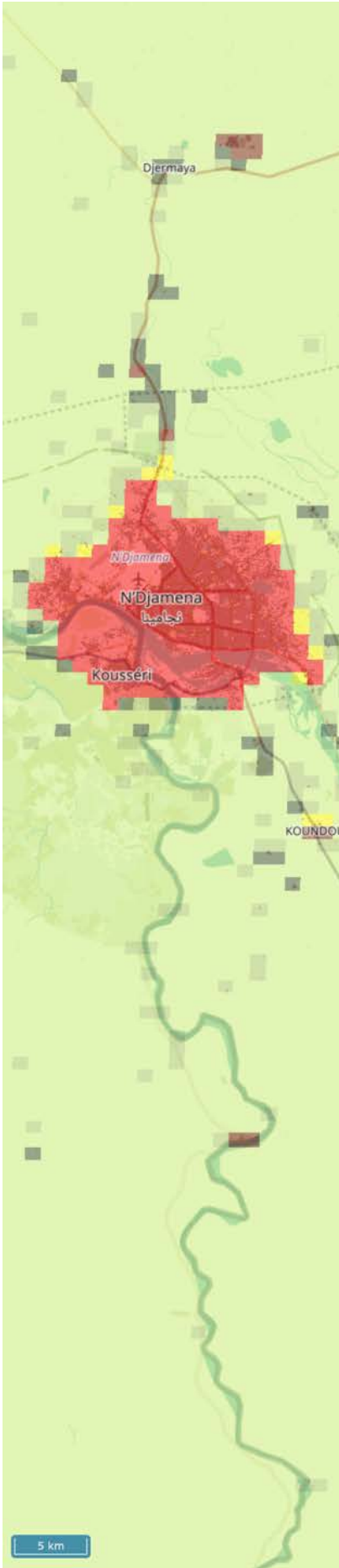
It is a transboundary Urban Centre with surface of 99 km² and 974 691 inhabitants accounted within Central African Republic spatial extent.

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Congo; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Ferralsols" and the mean elevation is 375.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.4 °C and the annual precipitation 1 457.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 278 528 inhabitants and 9.9 km² respectively, over an area of 27 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 44.6%.

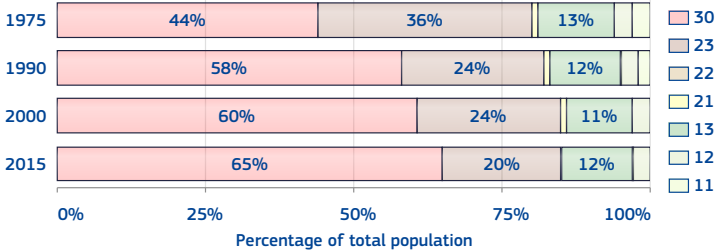




Chad

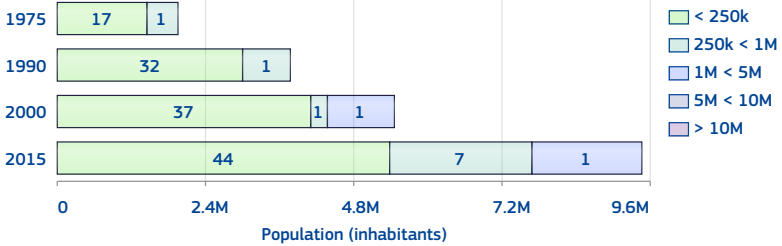
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 85%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 52.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 6.

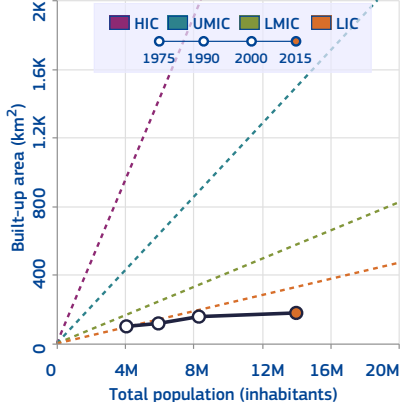


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	107 461	97 581	21 816	37 028
12	133 060	180 344	270 894	394 690
13	544 082	715 474	954 728	1 673 813
21	46 316	36 377	51 446	56 903
22	0	10 689	24 051	34 691
23	1 457 954	1 455 879	1 980 706	2 770 411
30	1 789 106	3 454 584	5 014 674	9 045 384

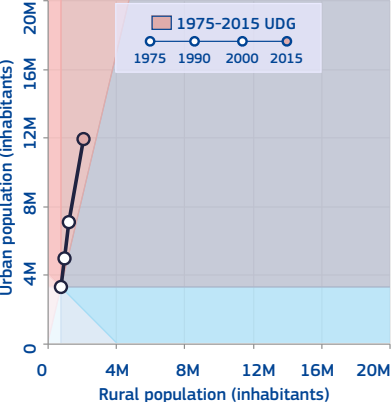
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



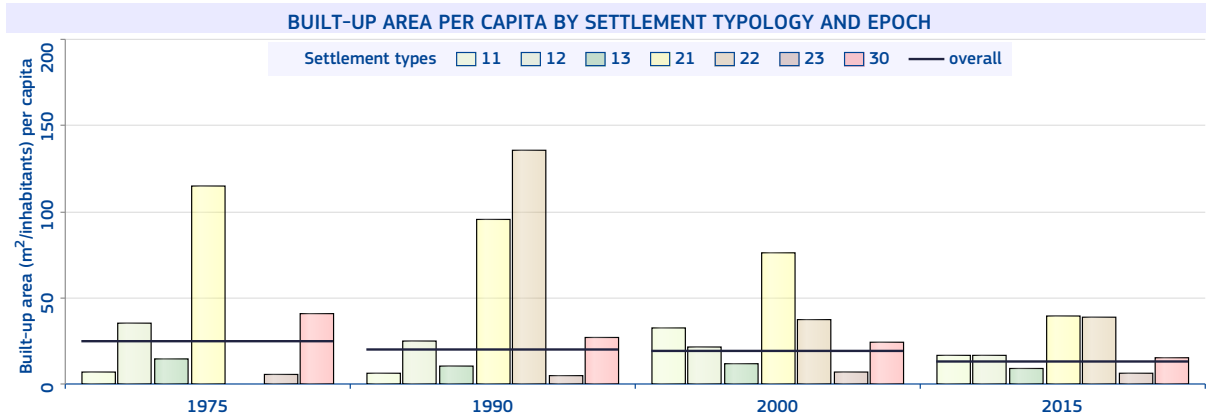
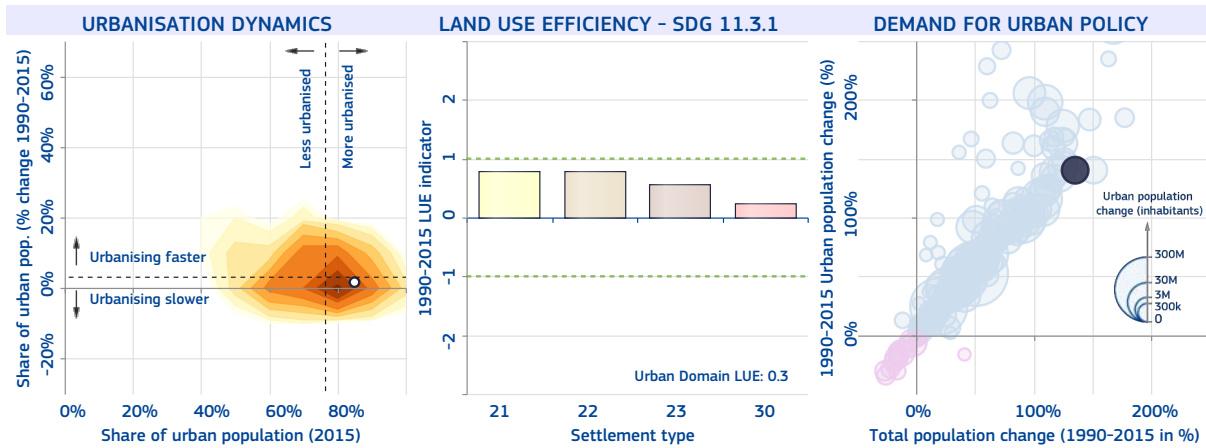
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 23%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Administrative centres of prefectures, sous-prefectures and administrative posts.



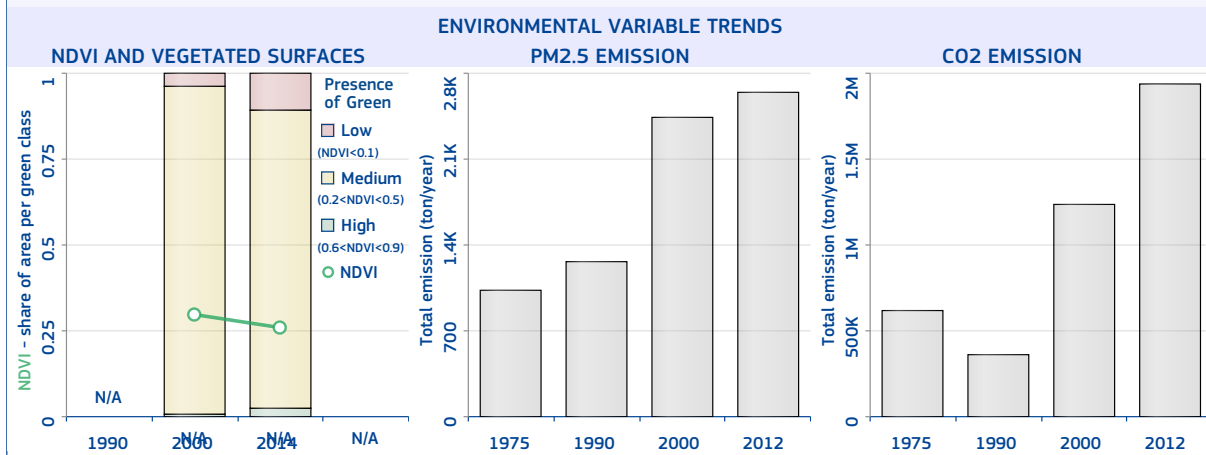
N'Djamena

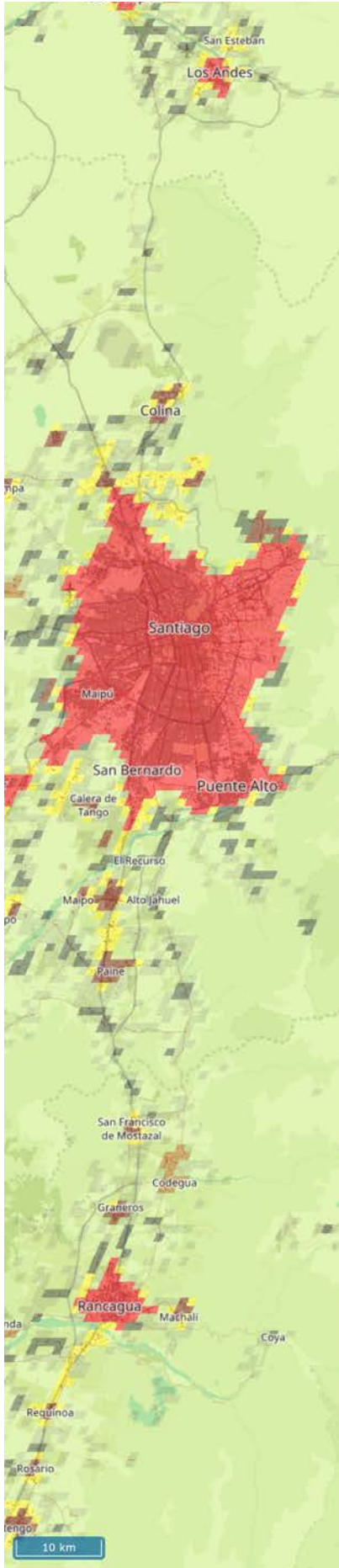
The most populated urban centre of Chad is "N'Djamena" with 1 775 332 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 202 km² (average population density of 8 788.8 inhabitants/km²), and 83.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 47 m²/inhabitant). It is a transboundary Urban Centre with surface of 174 km² and 1 344 371 inhabitants accounted within Chad spatial extent.

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Lake Chad; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Planosols" and the mean elevation is 295.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 28.9 °C and the annual precipitation 485.8 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 1 695 749 inhabitants and 78.9 km² respectively, over an area of 197 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 58.7%.

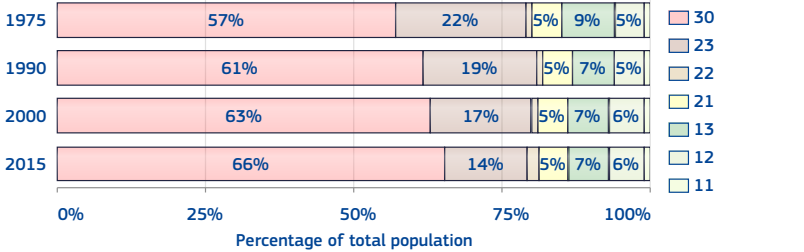




Chile

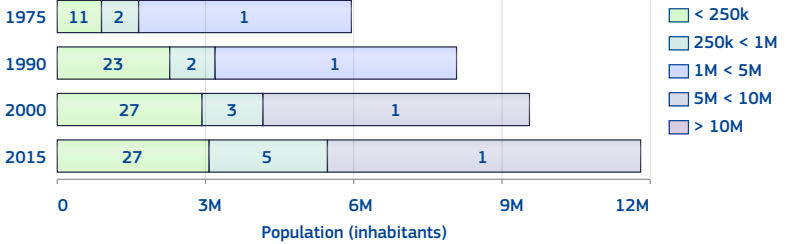
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 86%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 33.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 5.

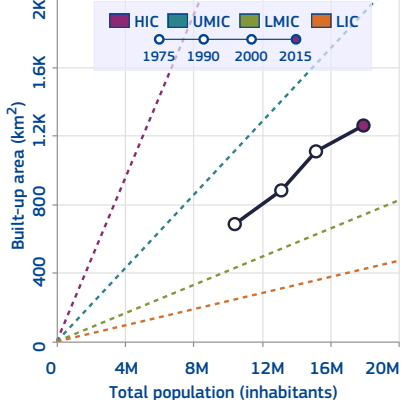


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	92 963	128 090	177 263	232 041
12	531 247	719 332	910 430	1 126 076
13	904 692	926 747	1 018 230	1 187 277
21	508 230	642 226	776 972	868 565
22	137 694	176 796	207 968	312 333
23	2 287 116	2 469 982	2 517 211	2 425 574
30	5 955 449	8 076 924	9 560 934	11 794 967

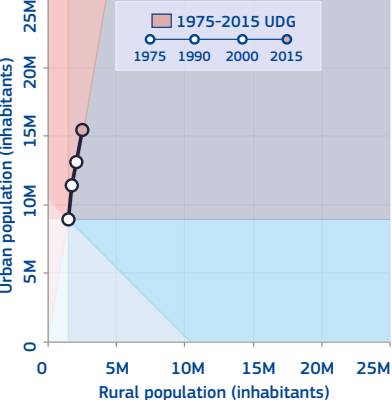
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



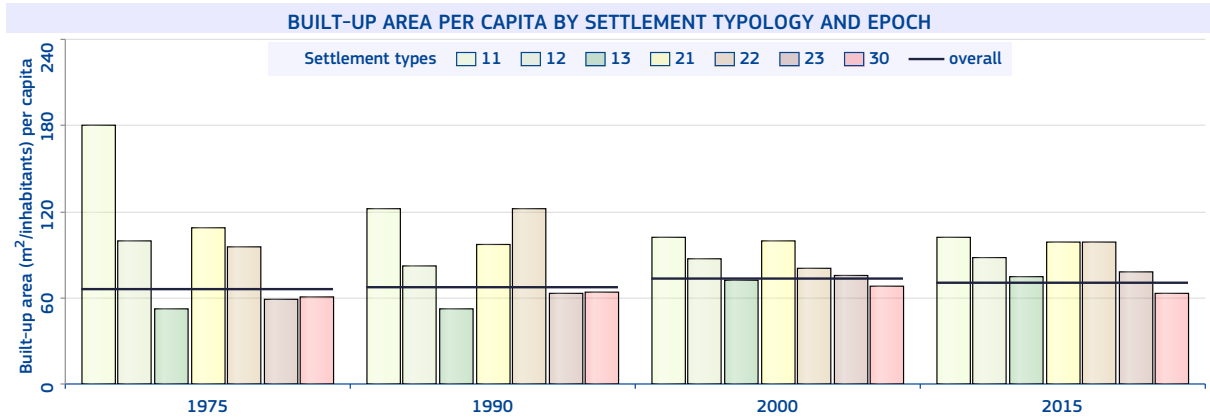
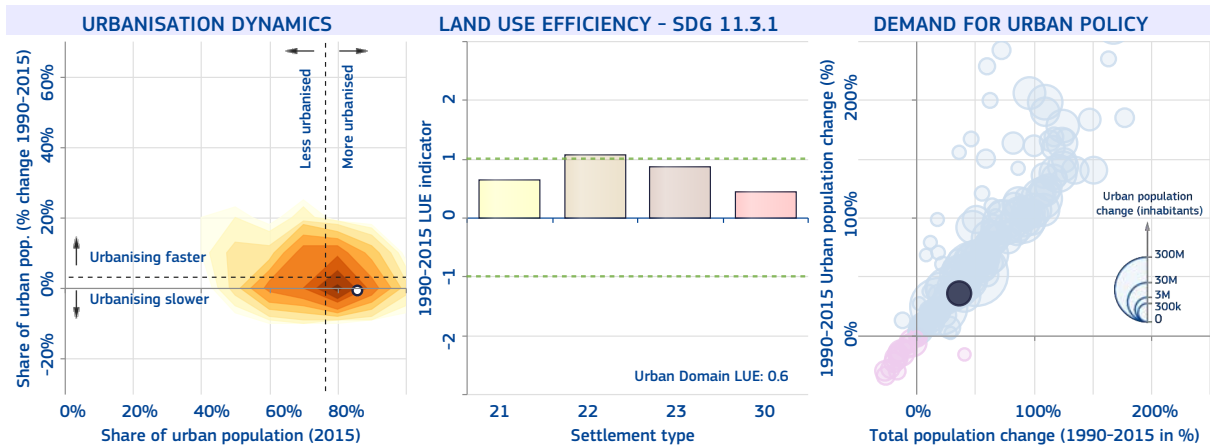
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 87%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 6
 Populated centres with defined urban characteristics, such as certain public and municipal services.



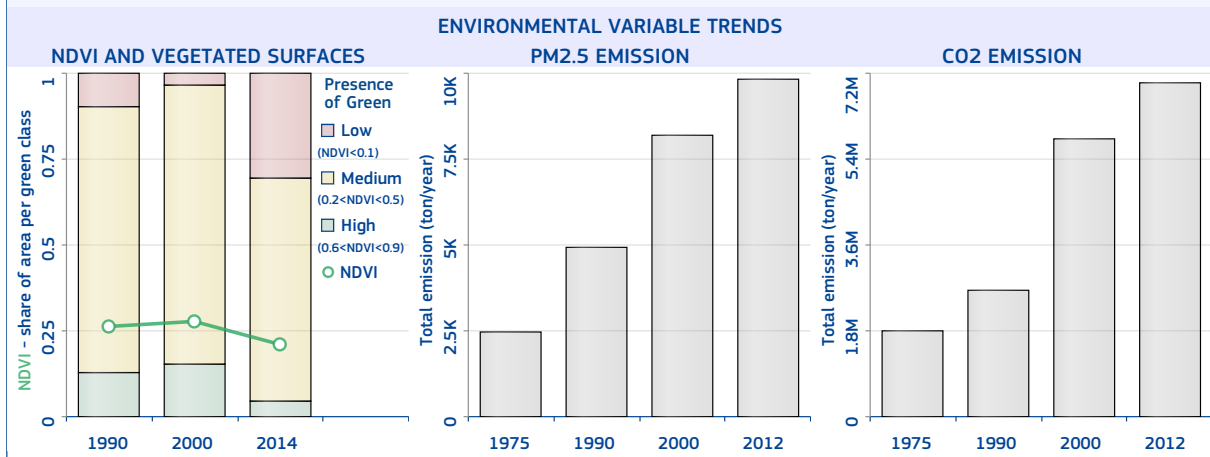
Santiago

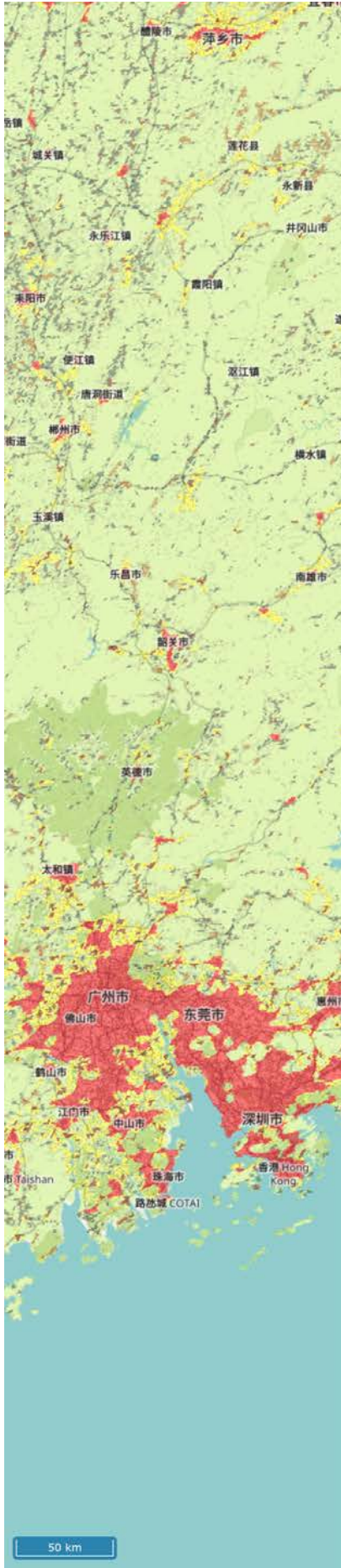
The most populated urban centre of Chile is "Santiago" with 6 336 005 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 720 km² (average population density of 8 800.0 inhabitants/km²), and 339.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 53.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Cold arid", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 586.3 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 13.6 °C and the annual precipitation 252.8 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.7; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 52.8%.

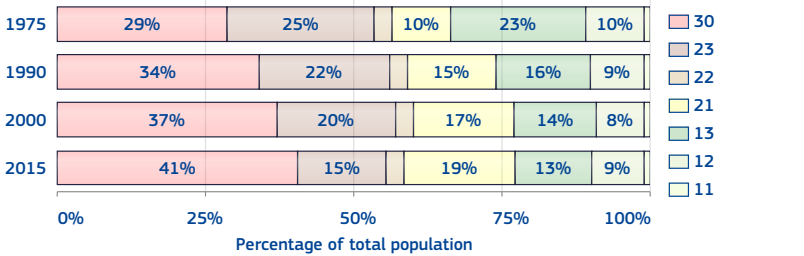




China

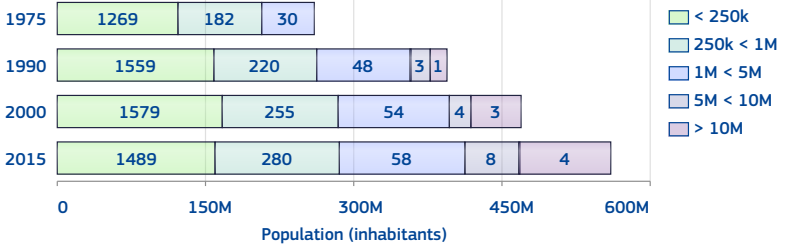
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1839.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 287.

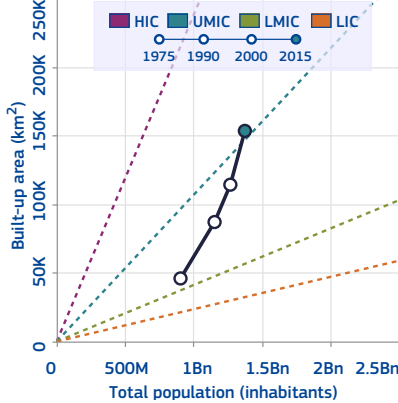


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	11 872 857	10 091 678	10 255 893	11 684 498
12	93 631 939	98 967 223	107 184 158	124 885 812
13	205 162 659	187 843 300	180 936 451	173 600 950
21	89 359 823	178 611 352	221 248 036	263 396 889
22	23 557 173	32 819 371	33 396 044	37 500 793
23	222 231 288	252 615 476	248 108 683	204 925 249
30	259 778 155	393 682 232	468 881 749	560 127 143

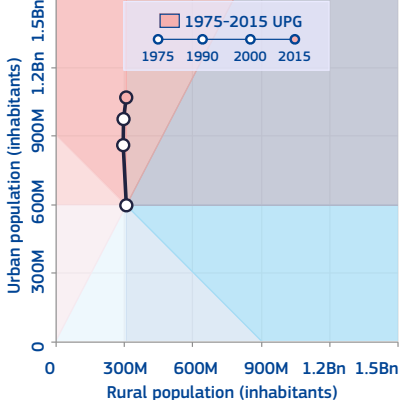
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



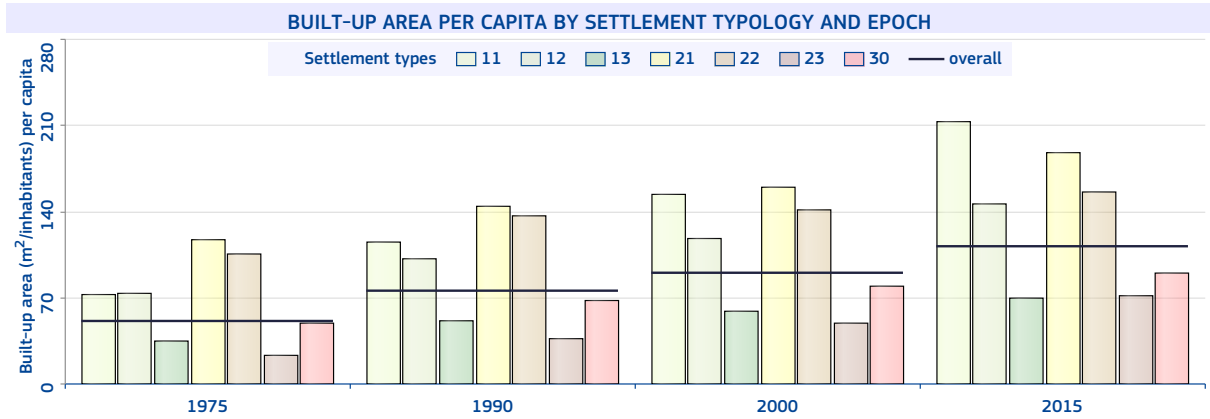
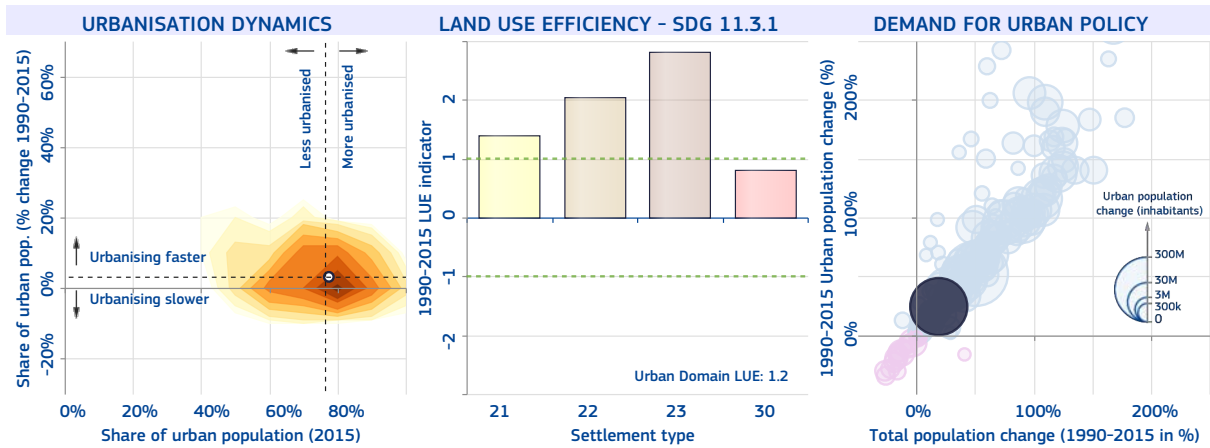
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 56%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 424
 For 2010, urban residents meeting the criterion defined by the National Bureau of Statistics of China in 2008, i.e. the criteria used in the 2000 census* plus residents living in villages or towns in outer urban and suburban areas that are directly connected to municipal infrastructure and that receive public services from urban municipalities.
 * population of city districts with average population density of at least 1,500 persons per square kilometre, population of suburban-district units and township-level units meeting certain criteria, such as having contiguous built-up area, being the location of the local government, or being a street (jiedao) or having a resident committee.



Guangzhou

The most populated urban centre of China is "Guangzhou" with 40 589 878 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 6 622.0 km² (average population density of 6 129.5 inhabitants/km²), and 2 771.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 68.3 m²/inhabitant).

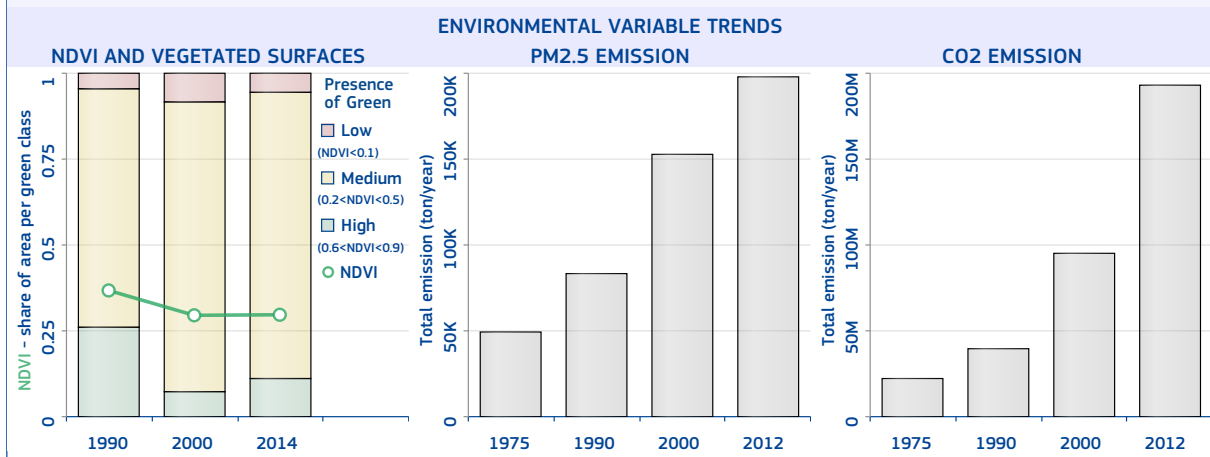
It is a transboundary Urban Centre with surface of 6 613.0 km² and 40 525 755 inhabitants accounted within China spatial extent.

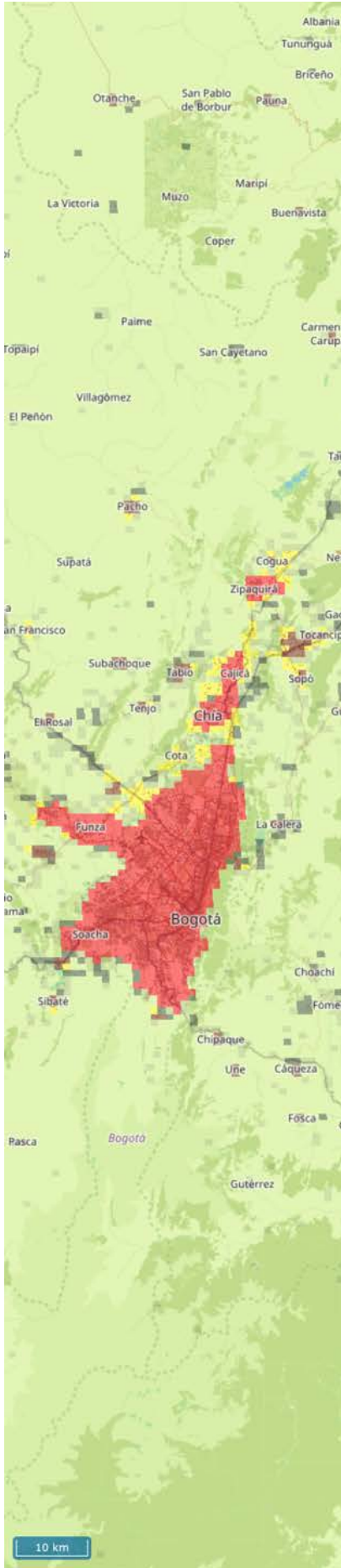
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Bei Jiang; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry winter, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Anthrosols" and the mean elevation is 21.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 22.9 °C and the annual precipitation 1 929.5 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 58.2%.





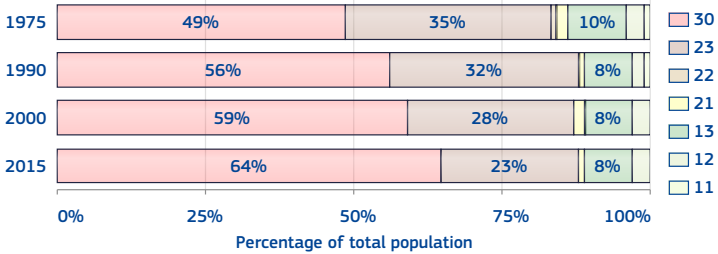
Colombia

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 89%.

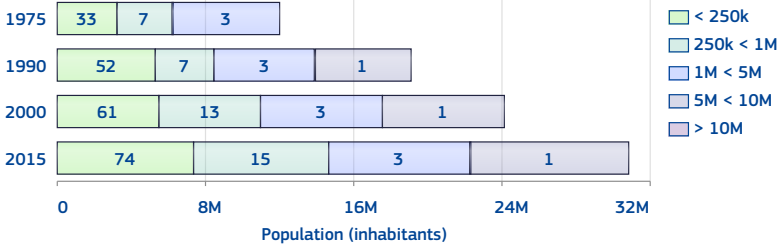
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 93.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 17.

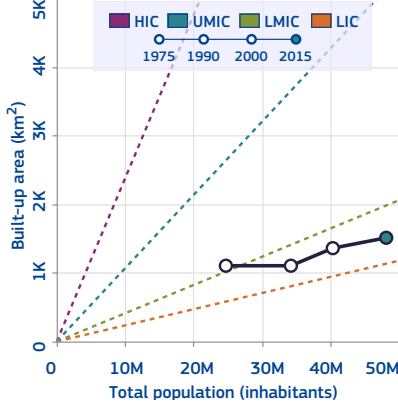


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	192 352	221 837	193 789	226 739
12	716 967	776 283	1 013 001	1 515 271
13	2 466 583	2 683 201	3 106 764	3 734 316
21	584 116	470 952	620 357	610 008
22	155 305	129 612	95 069	157 188
23	8 580 830	10 930 690	11 352 154	11 174 652
30	12 053 307	19 041 730	24 001 835	30 774 041

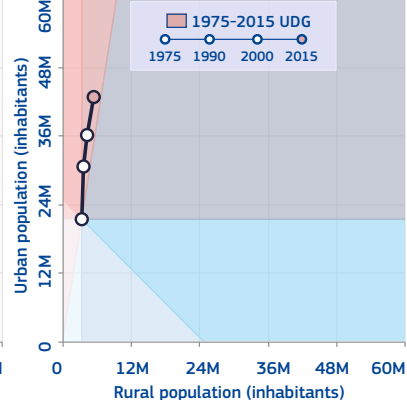
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

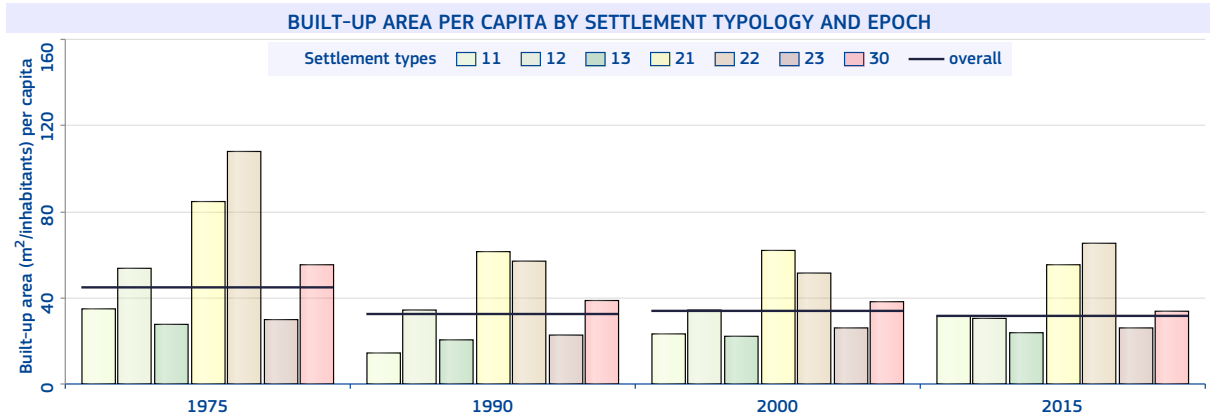
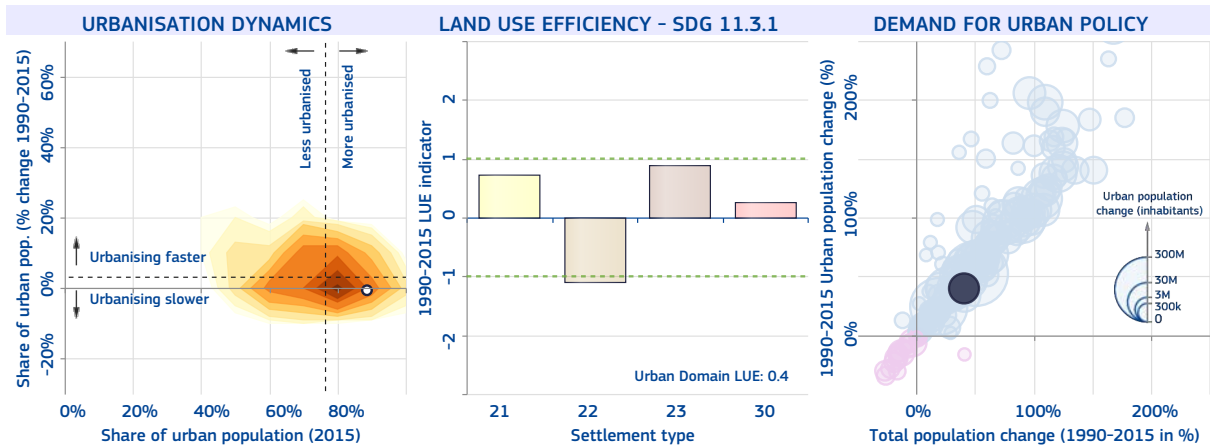


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 80%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 18

Administrative headquarters (población cabecera) with 2,000 inhabitants or more.



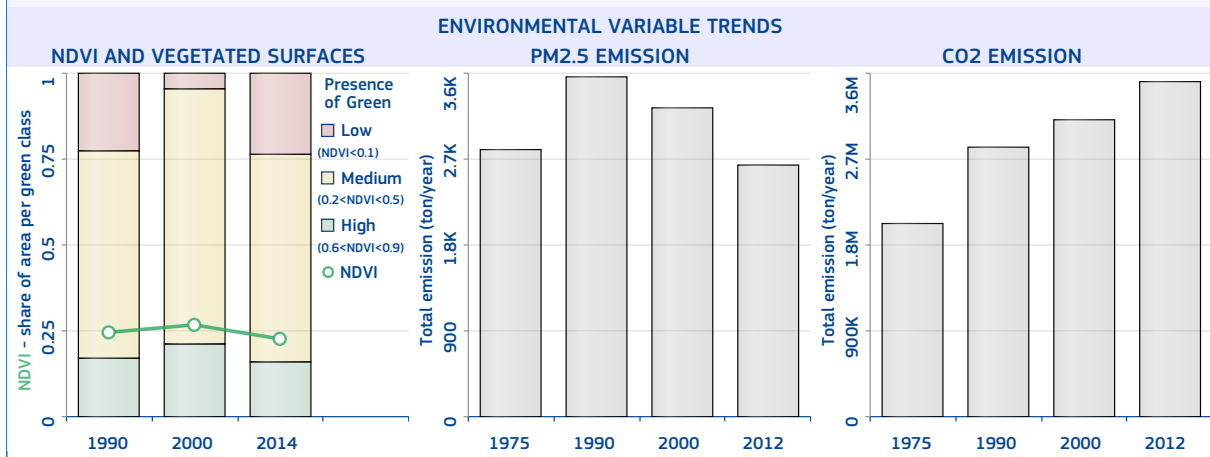
Bogota

The most populated urban centre of Colombia is "Bogota" with 8 608 815 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 538 km² (average population density of 16 001.5 inhabitants/km²), and 218.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 25.4 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Magdalena; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Andosols" and the mean elevation is 2 601.0 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 15.8 °C and the annual precipitation 1 159.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 59.4%.



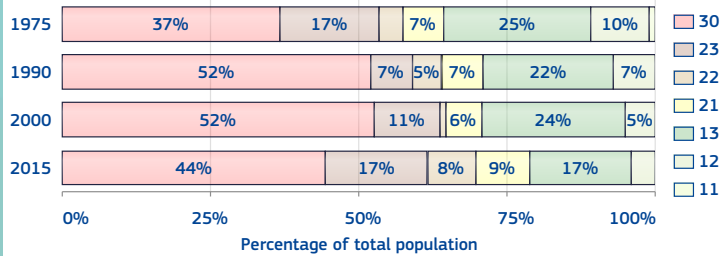
Comoros

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 78%.

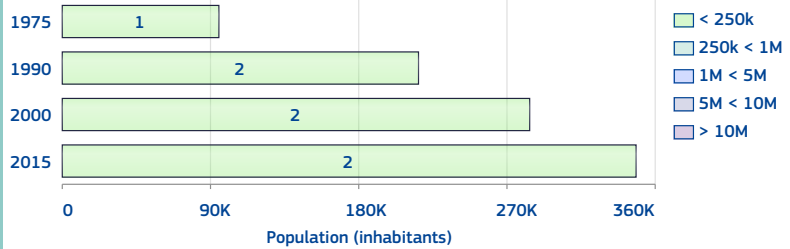
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 2.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

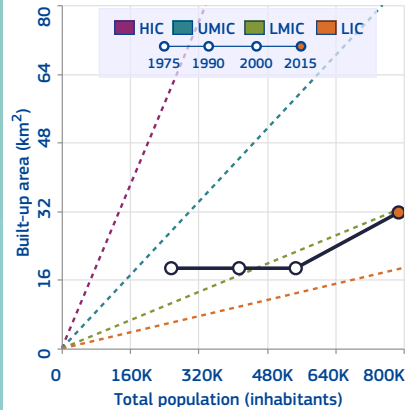


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	2 096	1 473	1 528	2 491
12	25 169	30 020	29 250	34 020
13	63 171	93 405	129 486	137 438
21	18 059	27 223	34 075	67 891
22	9 586	18 776	7 278	65 748
23	43 408	27 733	62 170	132 794
30	94 820	216 514	283 909	348 092

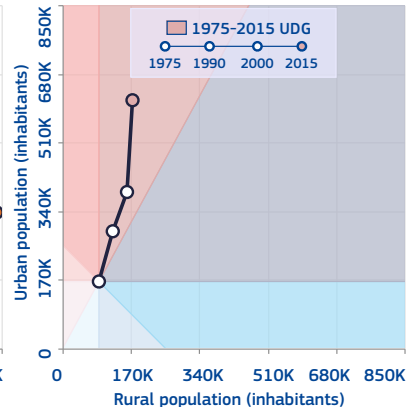
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

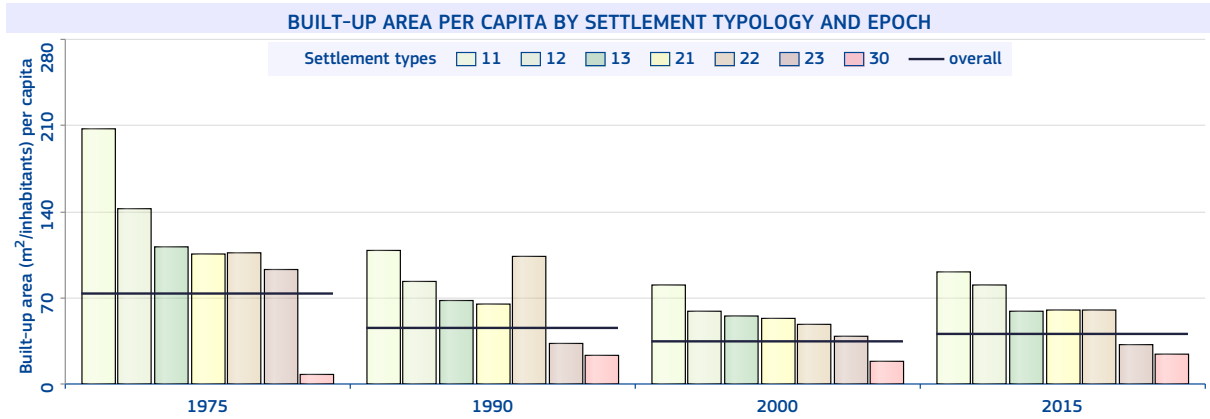
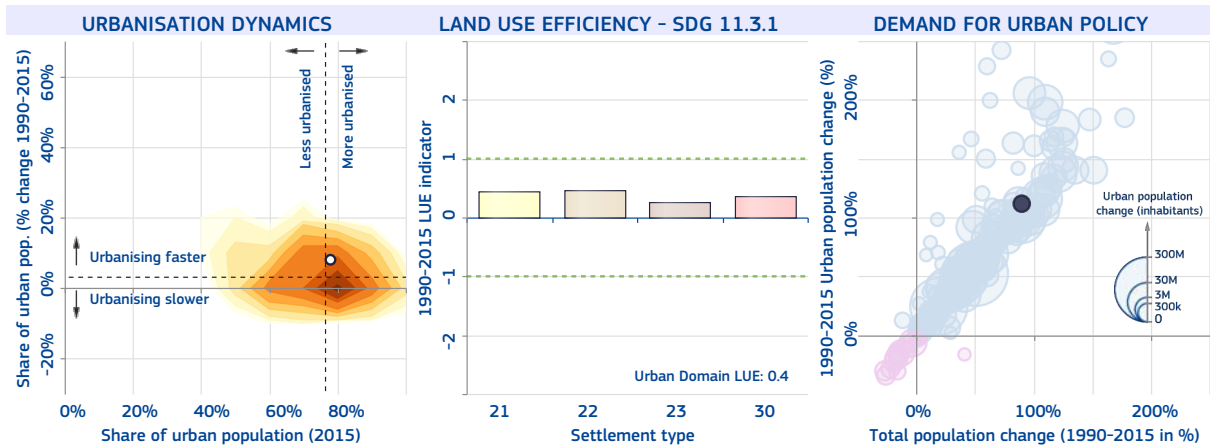


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 28%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Administrative centres of prefectures and localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.



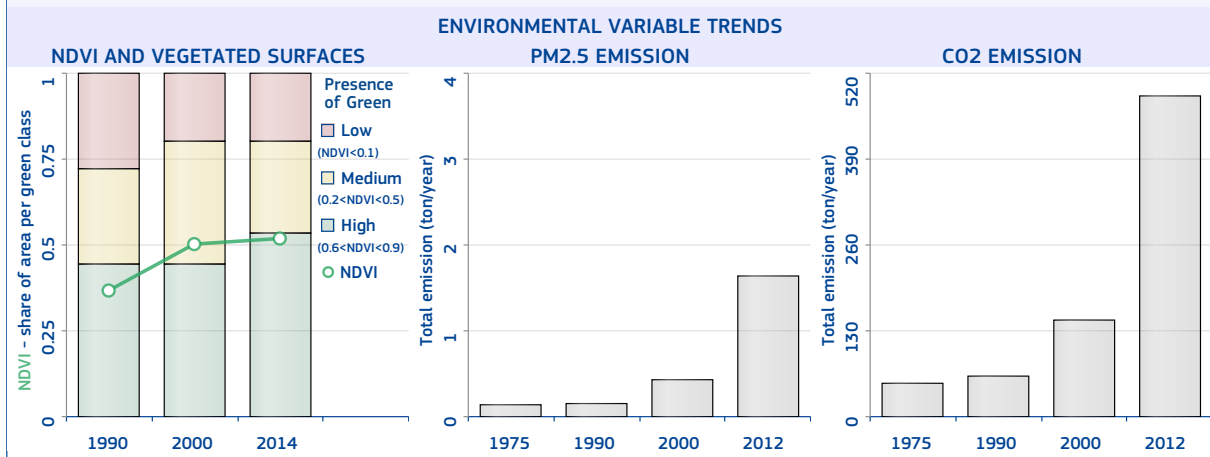
Fomboni

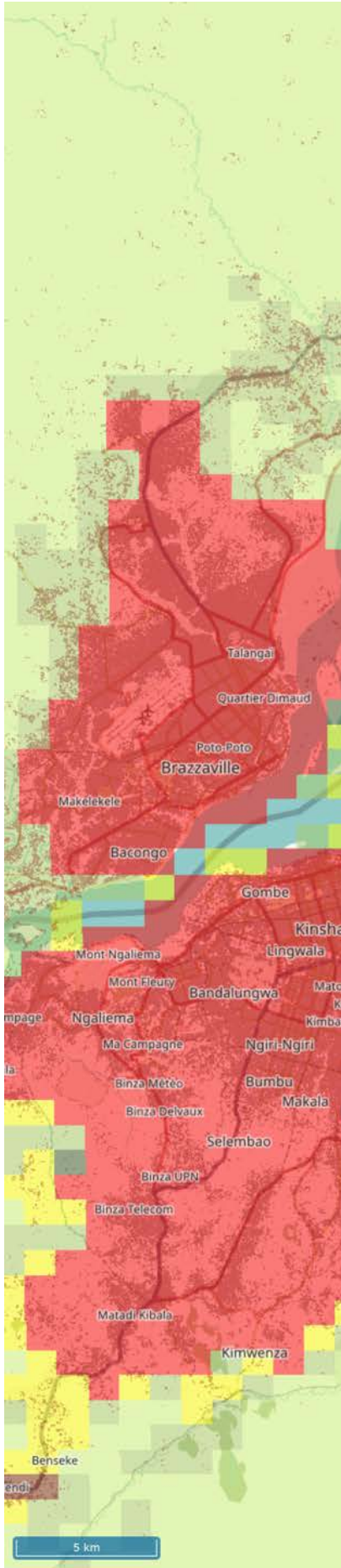
The most populated urban centre of Comoros is "Fomboni" with 218 269 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 11 km² (average population density of 19 842.7 inhabitants/km²), and 1.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 6.4 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 3 hrs., 19 min..

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the soil type is "Nitisols" and the mean elevation is 25.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.5 °C and the annual precipitation 1 610.1 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 218 269 inhabitants and 1.4 km² respectively, over an area of 11 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.6% and the percentage of open spaces is 87.3%.

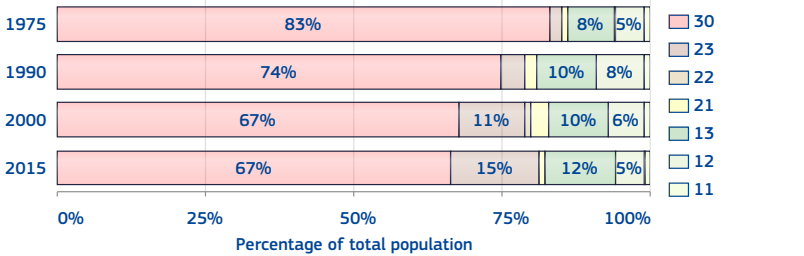




Congo

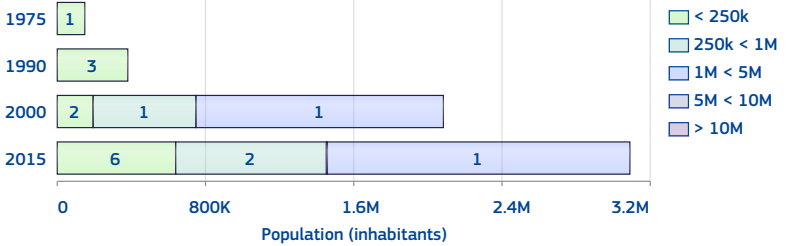
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 83%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 9.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

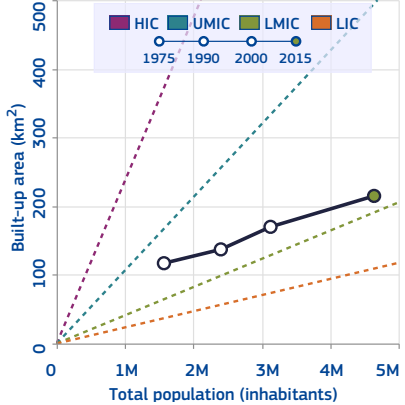


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	16 043	22 959	31 442	30 745
12	83 964	184 166	196 174	213 891
13	118 634	249 766	314 014	564 026
21	18 864	43 658	106 101	44 598
22	5 192	5 406	19 689	1 702
23	25 158	107 539	351 296	683 349
30	1 300 764	1 787 305	2 108 744	3 103 573

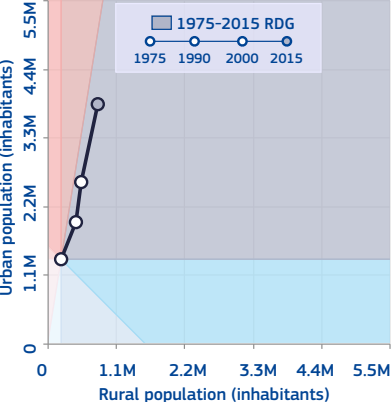
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



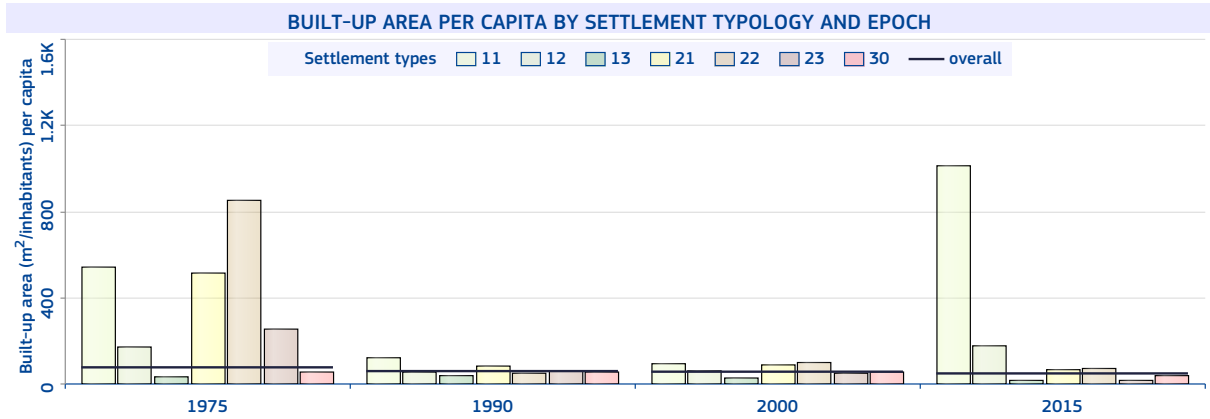
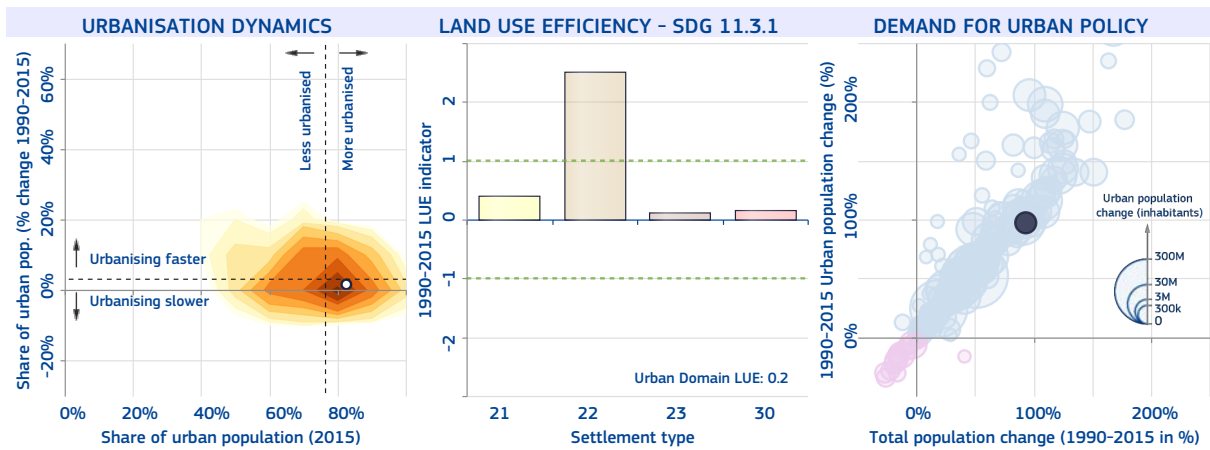
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 66%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2
 For 1984 and later, six communes: Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Dolisie/Loubomo, Nkayi, Ouesso and Massendjo.



Brazzaville

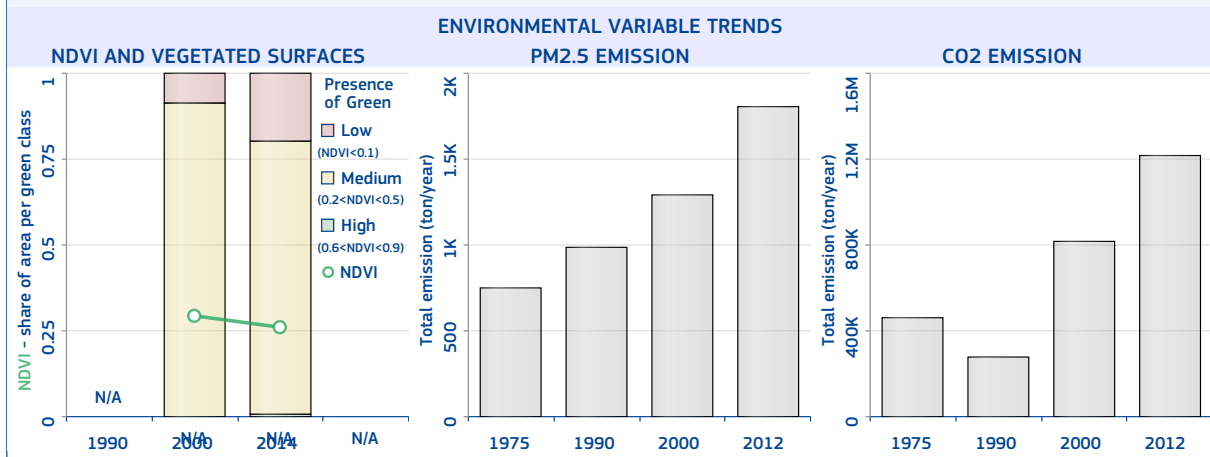
The most populated urban centre of Congo is "Brazzaville" with 1 636 003 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 134 km² (average population density of 12 209.0 inhabitants/km²), and 73 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 44.6 m²/inhabitant).

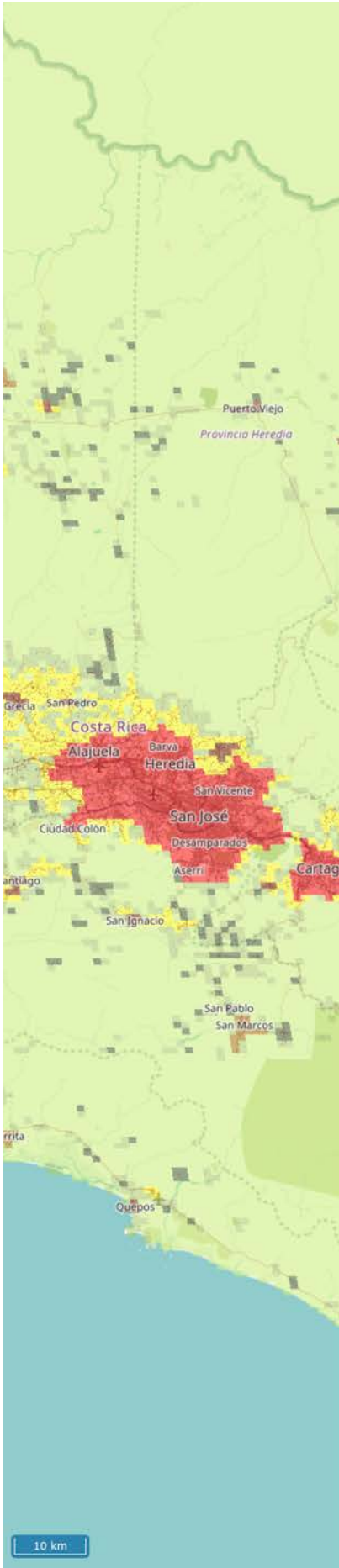
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Congo; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 317.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.3 °C and the annual precipitation 1 414.1 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 350 473 inhabitants and 13.9 km² respectively, over an area of 46 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 45.5%.

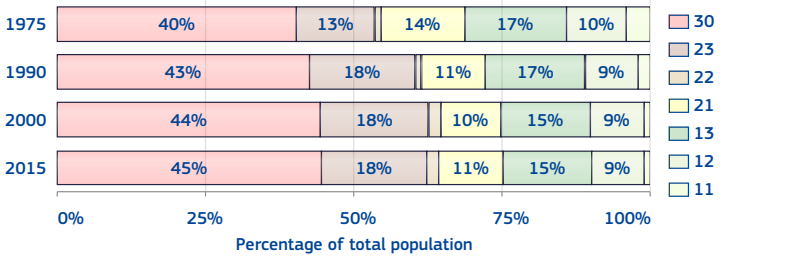




Costa Rica

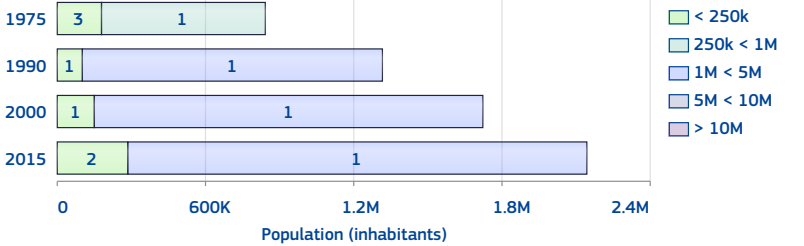
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 76%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 3.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

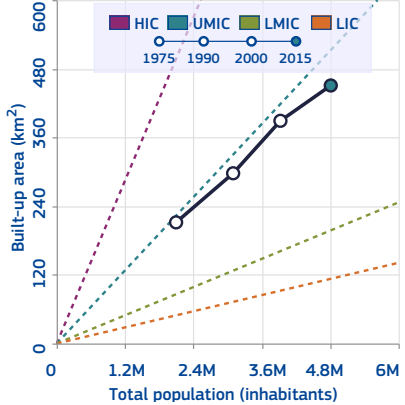


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	82 593	58 558	51 223	47 127
12	208 091	267 338	334 700	409 175
13	356 906	522 650	606 153	716 390
21	303 581	341 598	411 965	537 145
22	25 707	44 254	88 362	91 646
23	279 784	544 083	710 107	866 572
30	838 940	1 318 277	1 724 243	2 142 073

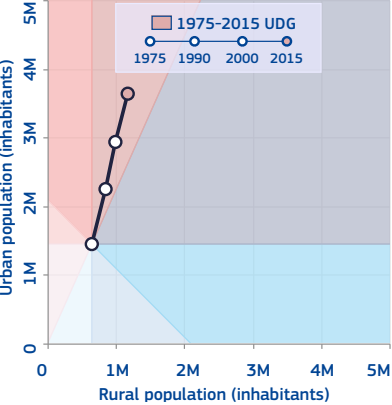
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



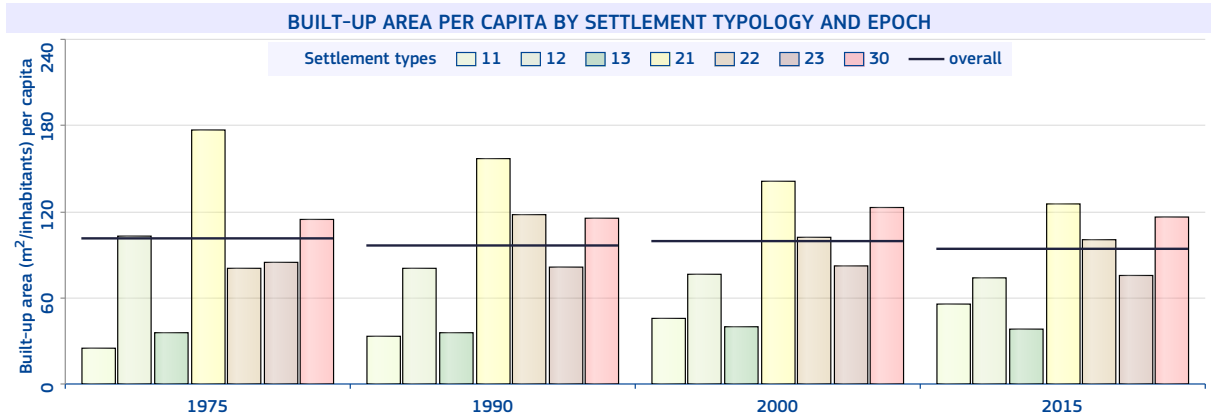
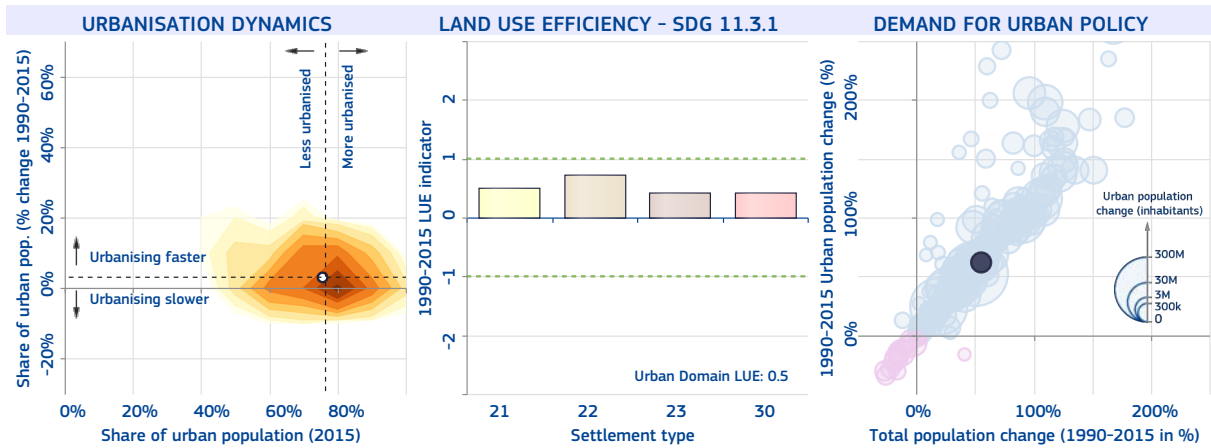
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3
 Administrative centres of cantons or districts, including adjacent areas with clear urban characteristics such as streets, urban services (waste management, street lighting), and economic activities.



San José

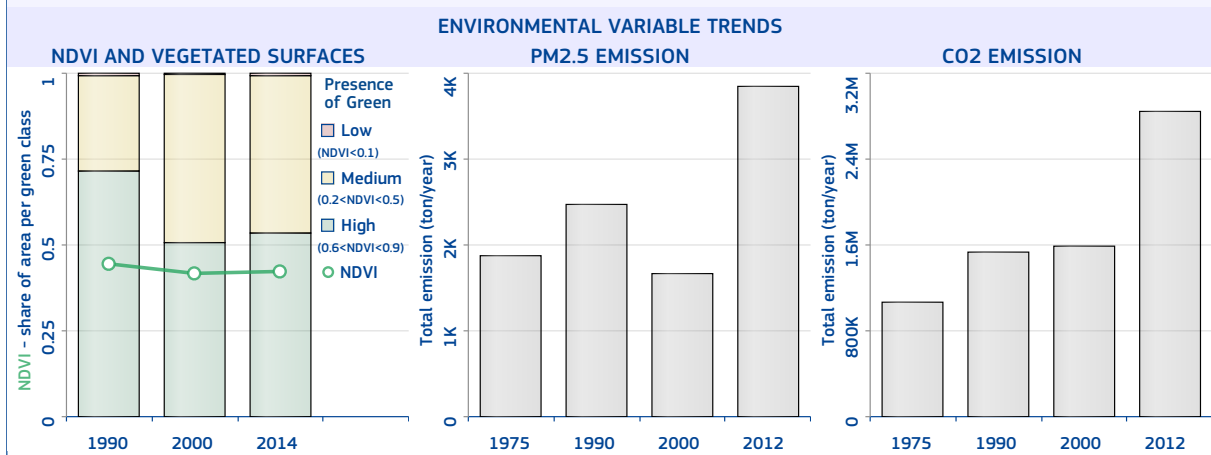
The most populated urban centre of Costa Rica is "San José" with 1 861 672 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 431 km² (average population density of 4 319.4 inhabitants/km²), and 211.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 113.6 m²/inhabitant).

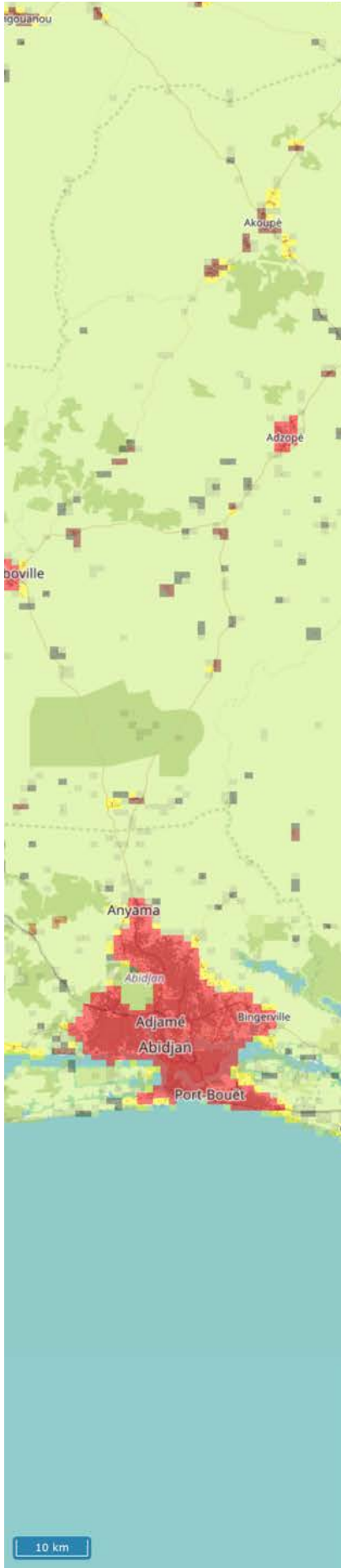
The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical rain forest", the soil type is "Alisols" and the mean elevation is 1 128.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 24.5 °C and the annual precipitation 1 663.4 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Extreme".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.8; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 50.9%.





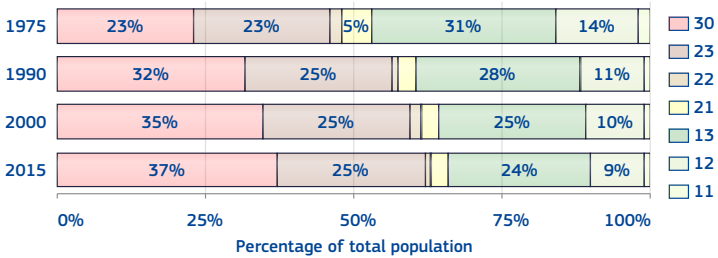
Côte d'Ivoire

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 67%.

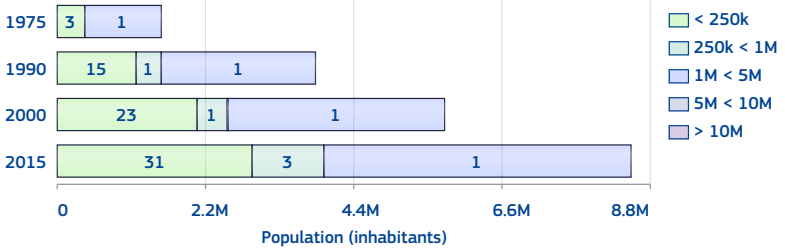
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 35.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

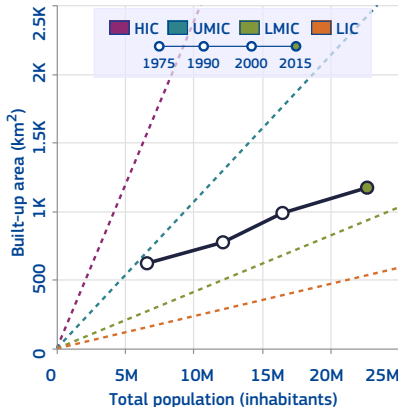


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	120 906	120 381	152 195	164 003
12	911 160	1 295 384	1 610 573	1 976 835
13	2 076 366	3 361 738	4 150 349	5 404 813
21	302 448	384 400	506 542	660 356
22	117 028	133 157	293 144	243 959
23	1 539 908	3 022 357	4 052 552	5 739 481
30	1 535 436	3 842 098	5 747 758	8 510 812

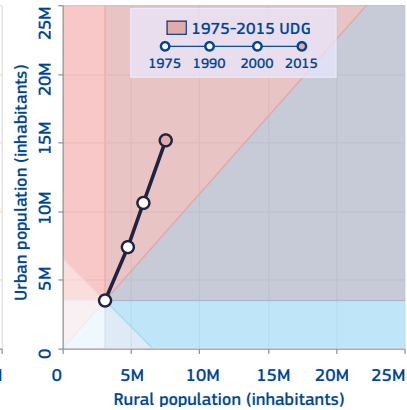
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

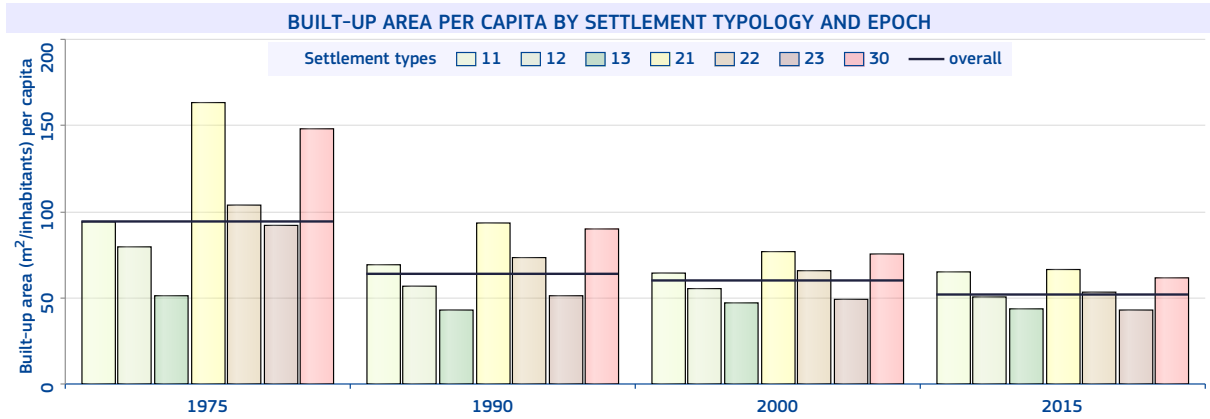
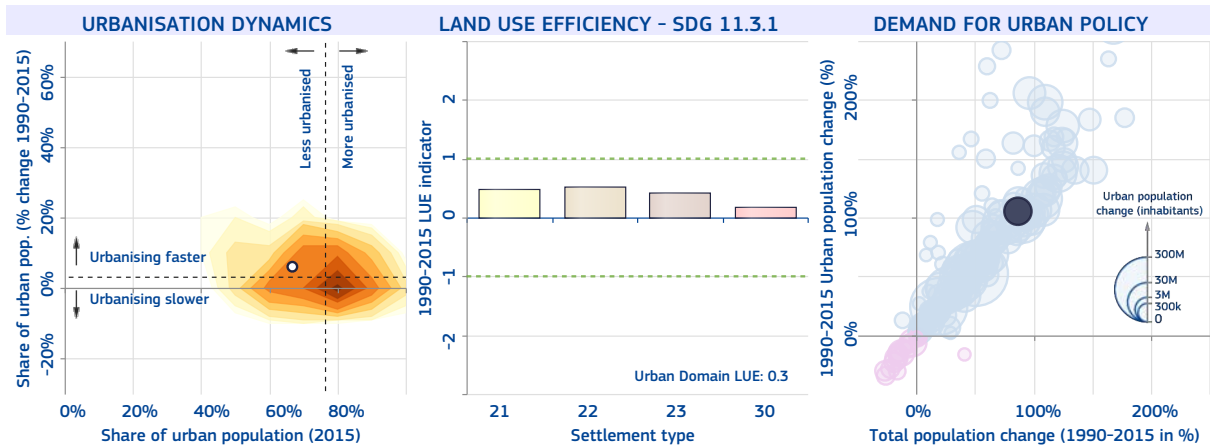


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 49%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2

Agglomerations with 10,000 inhabitants or more; agglomerations with between 4,000 and 10,000 inhabitants and with more than 50 per cent of households engaged in non-agricultural activities; and the administrative centres of Grand Lahoun and Dabakala.



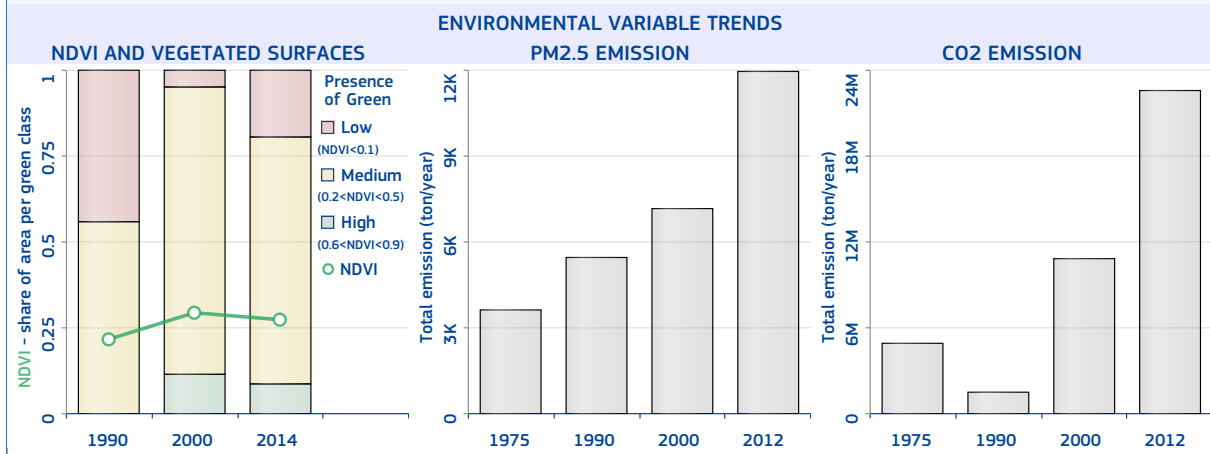
Abidjan

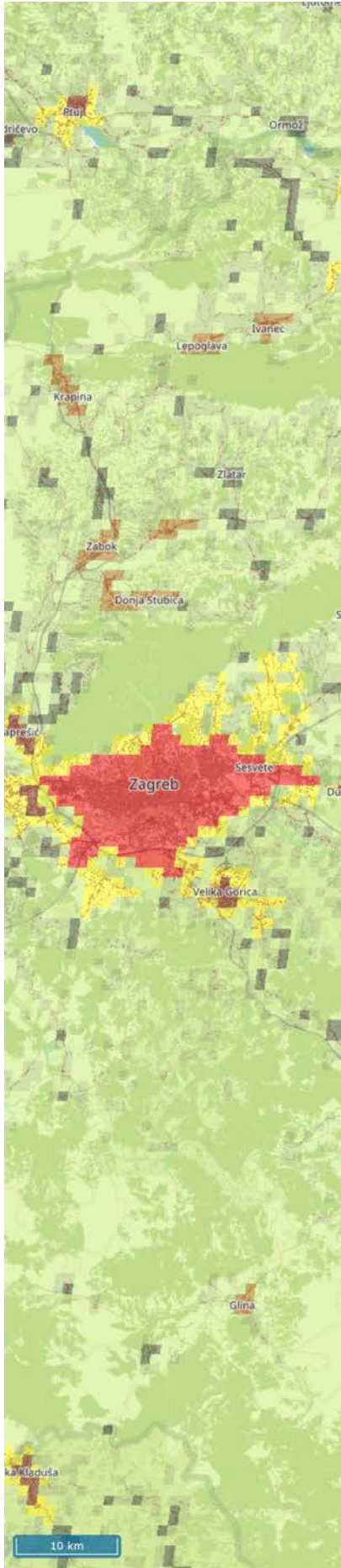
The most populated urban centre of Côte d'Ivoire is "Abidjan" with 4 551 850 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 431 km² (average population density of 10 561.1 inhabitants/km²), and 230.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 50.7 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 1 hrs., 46 min..

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Ferralsols" and the mean elevation is 46.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.1 °C and the annual precipitation 1 324.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 260 273 inhabitants and 15.8 km² respectively, over an area of 43 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 46.4%.

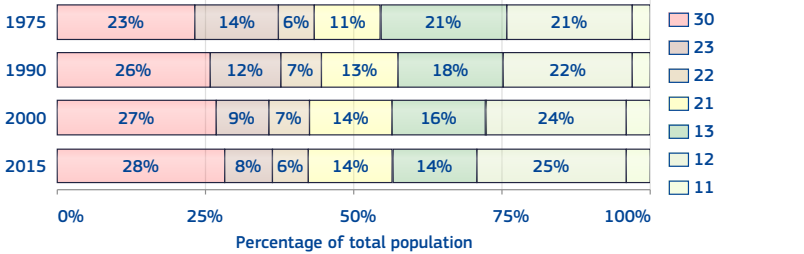




Croatia

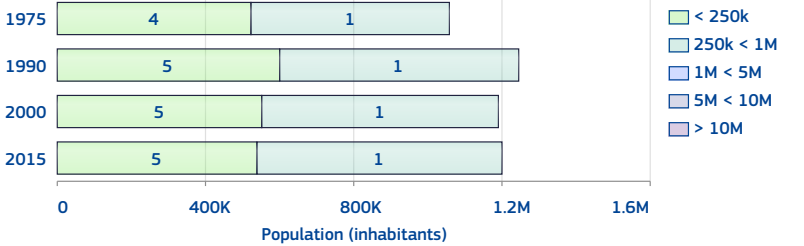
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 57%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 6.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

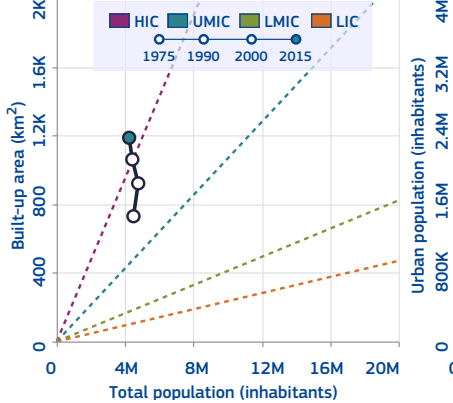


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	122 790	140 182	156 154	173 927
12	957 470	1 061 154	1 074 802	1 057 163
13	945 362	857 381	695 030	580 498
21	507 405	602 404	597 926	614 249
22	273 369	328 853	302 553	273 339
23	648 369	558 064	414 081	347 414
30	1 036 857	1 222 397	1 184 025	1 193 416

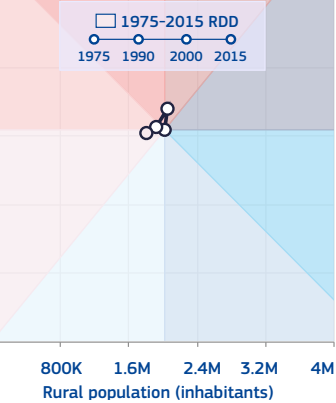
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



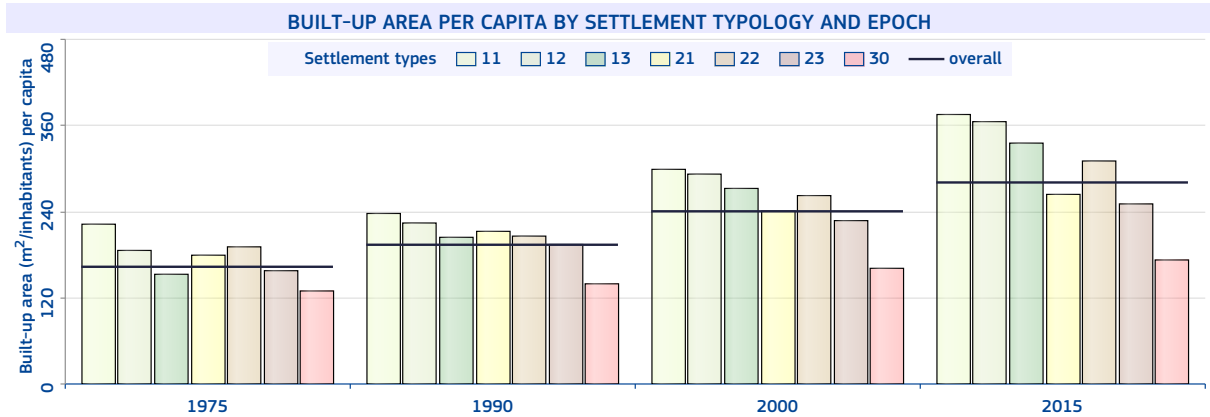
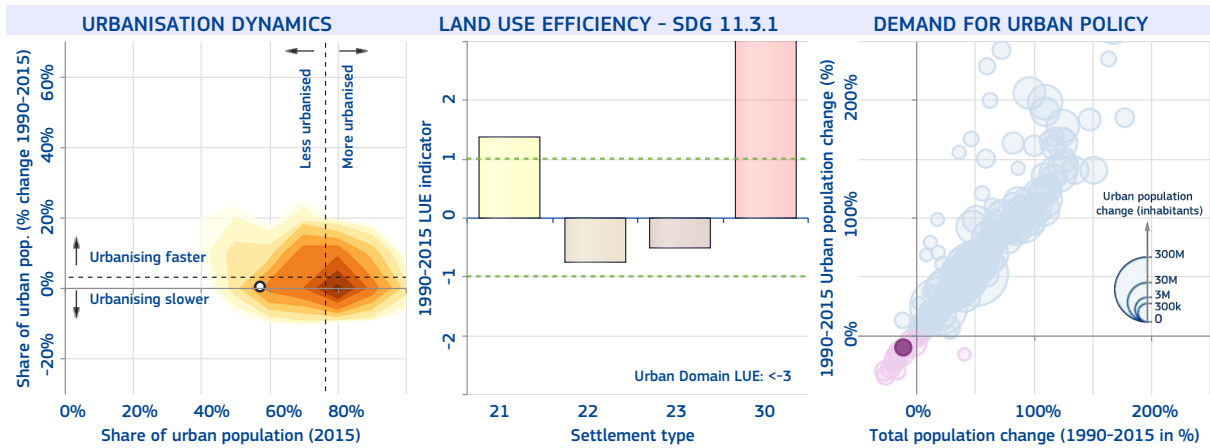
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 56%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Administrative seats of towns; settlements with 10,000 inhabitants or more; settlements with between 5,000 and 9,999 inhabitants and with at least 25 per cent employed in the secondary or tertiary sectors; settlements with between 2,000 and 4,999 inhabitants and with at least 25 per cent employed in the secondary or tertiary sectors and with at least 50 per cent non-agricultural households.




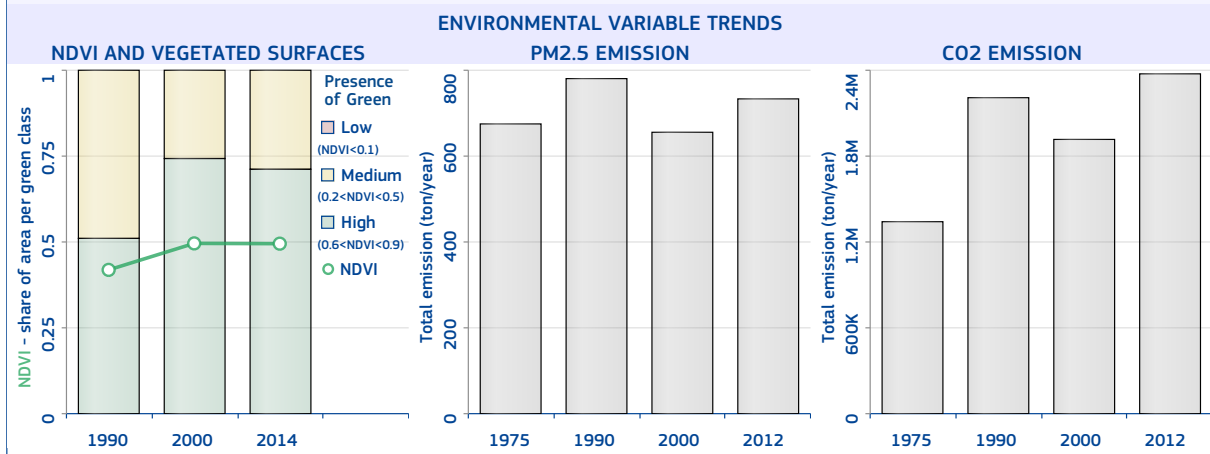
Zagreb

The most populated urban centre of Croatia is "Zagreb" with 660 653 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 203 km² (average population density of 3 254.4 inhabitants/km²), and 102.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 155.7 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Danube; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Podzoluvisols" and the mean elevation is 132.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 12.3 °C and the annual precipitation 1 162.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 210 925 inhabitants and 33 km² respectively, over an area of 79 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -10.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.5% and the percentage of open spaces is 49.3%.



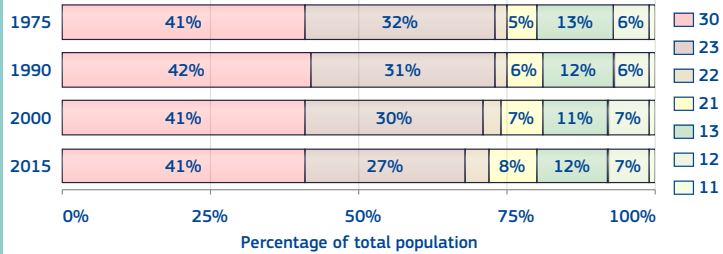
Cuba

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 80%.

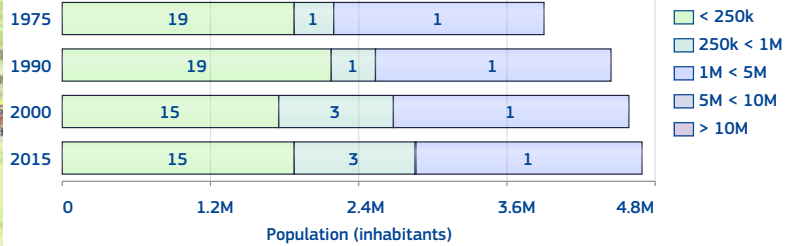
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 19.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

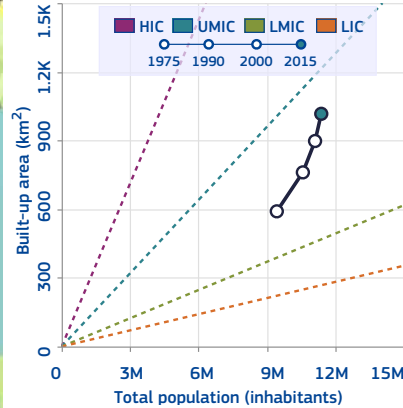


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	51 636	65 193	76 946	94 275
12	558 007	652 222	744 510	821 624
13	1 209 762	1 225 346	1 266 646	1 329 516
21	510 591	683 949	796 303	941 133
22	175 263	261 547	331 556	403 200
23	3 036 036	3 252 731	3 313 668	3 102 596
30	3 897 148	4 441 099	4 587 158	4 697 216

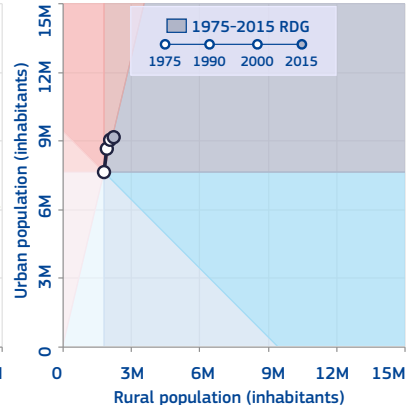
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

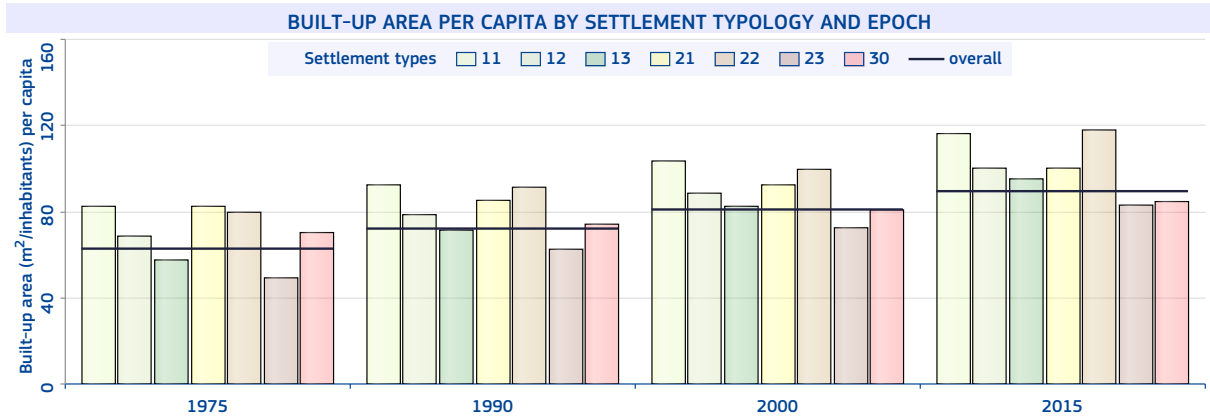
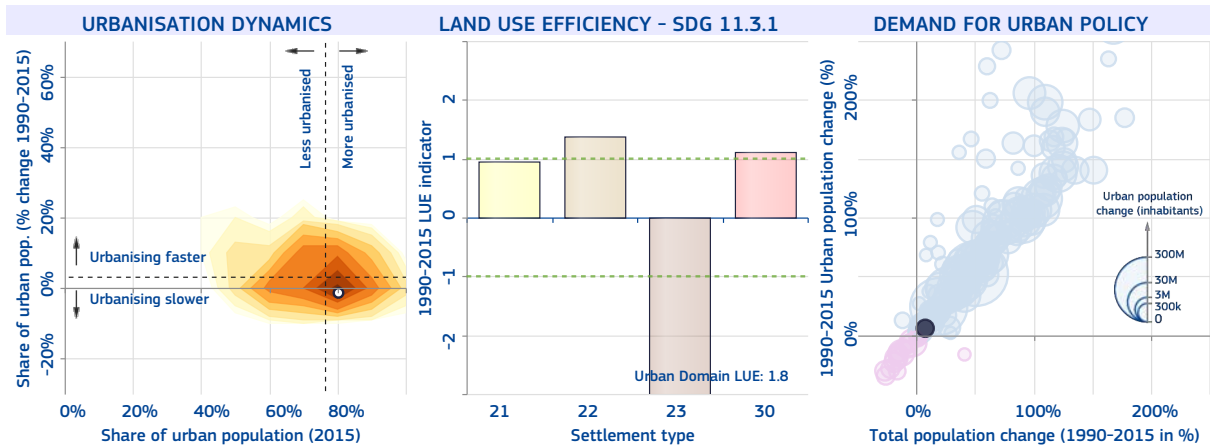


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3

Administrative centers of municipalities and provinces and settlements of 2,000 inhabitants or more with urban characteristics, such as streets, street lighting, water-supply and sewerage systems, waste management, planned public spaces, medical centres, educational facilities, communication services and trade.



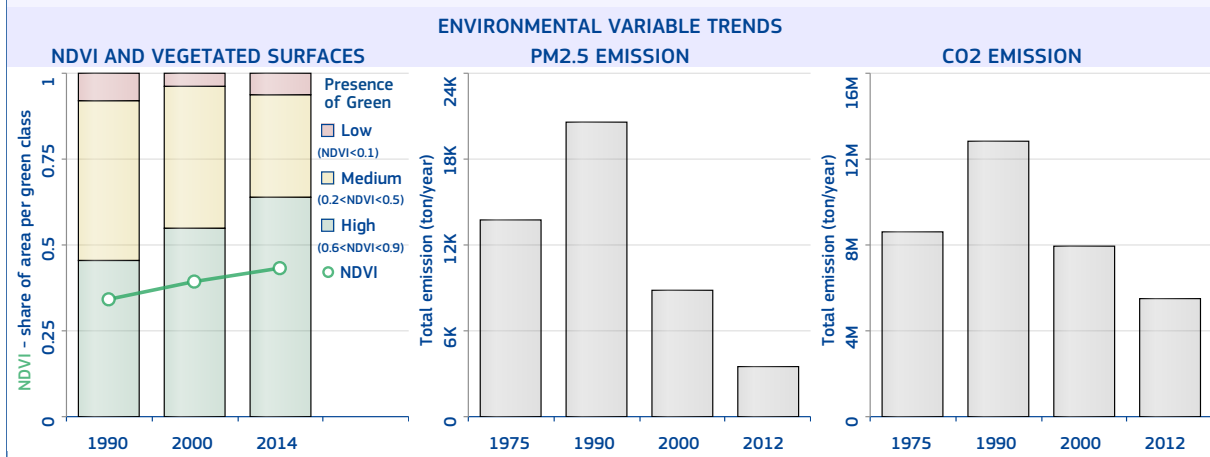
Havana

The most populated urban centre of Cuba is "Havana" with 1 839 558 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 432 km² (average population density of 4 258.2 inhabitants/km²), and 171.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 93.1 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Phaeozems" and the mean elevation is 53.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.1 °C and the annual precipitation 1 341.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 1 572 716 inhabitants and 156.5 km² respectively, over an area of 358 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -3.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 60.3%.



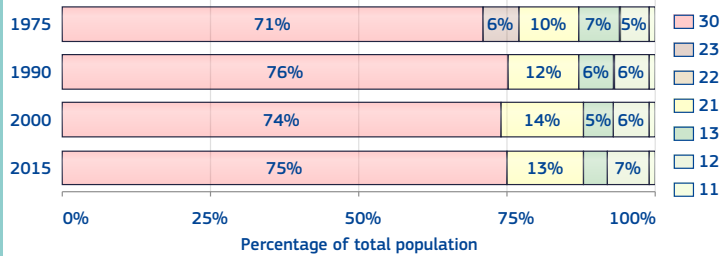
Curaçao

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 88%.

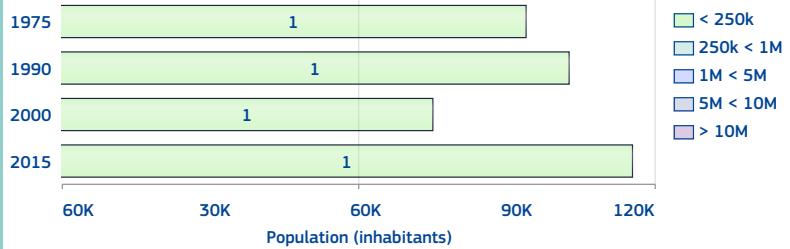
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

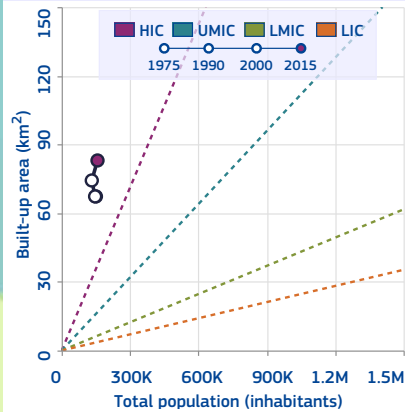


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 105	1 015	988	955
12	7 130	8 249	8 206	10 829
13	10 997	8 219	6 251	6 474
21	14 717	17 873	19 107	21 217
22	0	0	0	0
23	9 413	0	0	0
30	106 897	111 318	97 548	117 728

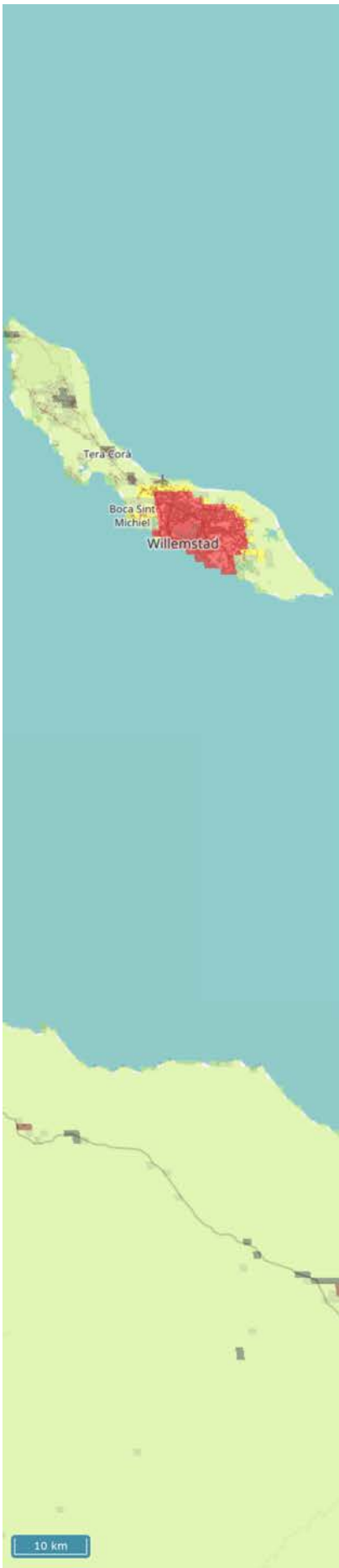
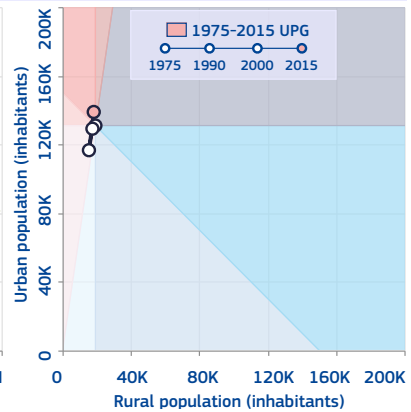
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

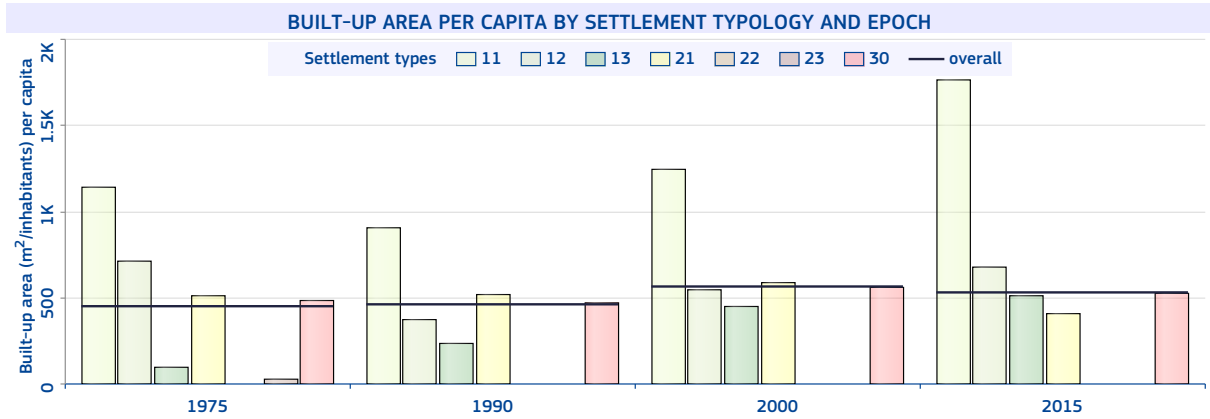
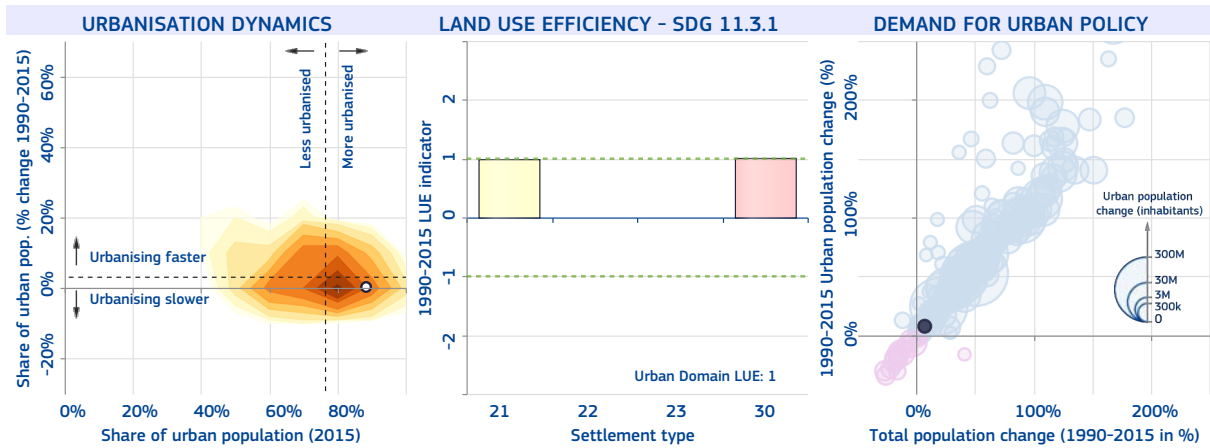


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 89%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Willemstad (capital).



Willemstad

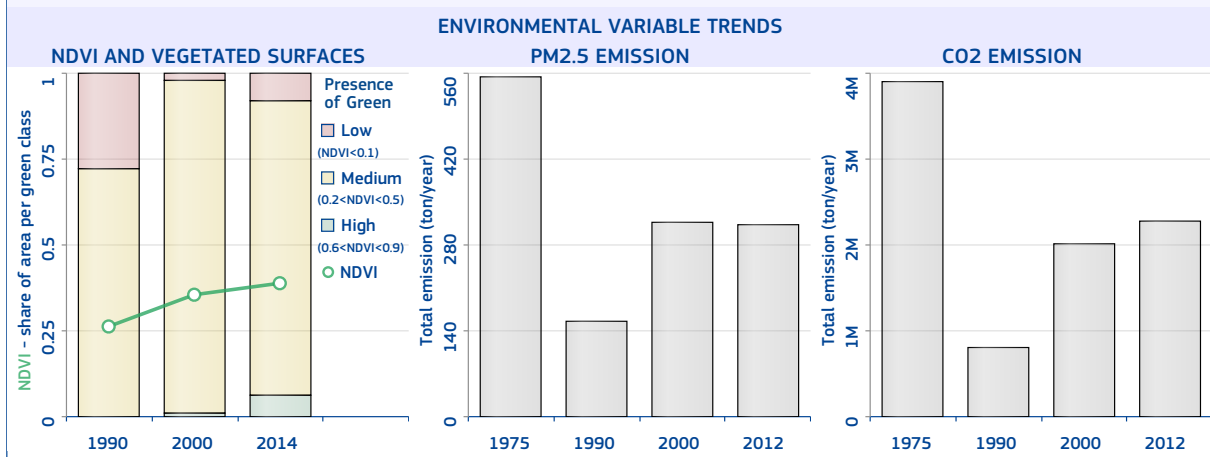
The most populated urban centre of Curaçao is "Willemstad" with 117 202 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 100 km² (average population density of 1 172.0 inhabitants/km²), and 60.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 513.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mangroves"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Regosols" and the mean elevation is 25.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 28.9 °C and the annual precipitation 456.8 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 117 202 inhabitants and 60.2 km² respectively, over an area of 100 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 3.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 39.8%.



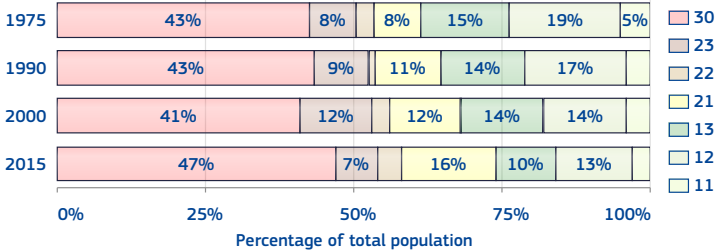
Cyprus

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 74%.

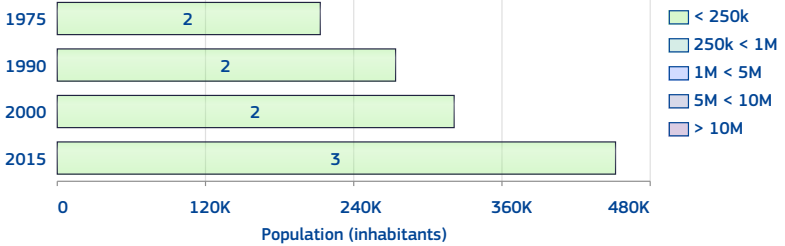
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 3.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

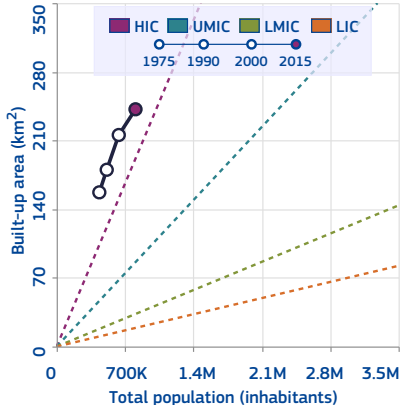


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	22 881	18 793	22 280	25 128
12	80 812	88 584	91 748	101 553
13	65 122	71 570	86 845	83 821
21	33 675	57 288	76 727	128 734
22	13 495	7 100	17 502	32 466
23	33 313	46 701	77 510	54 727
30	187 387	222 428	263 016	380 538

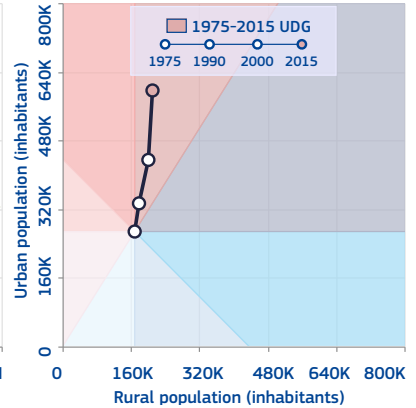
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



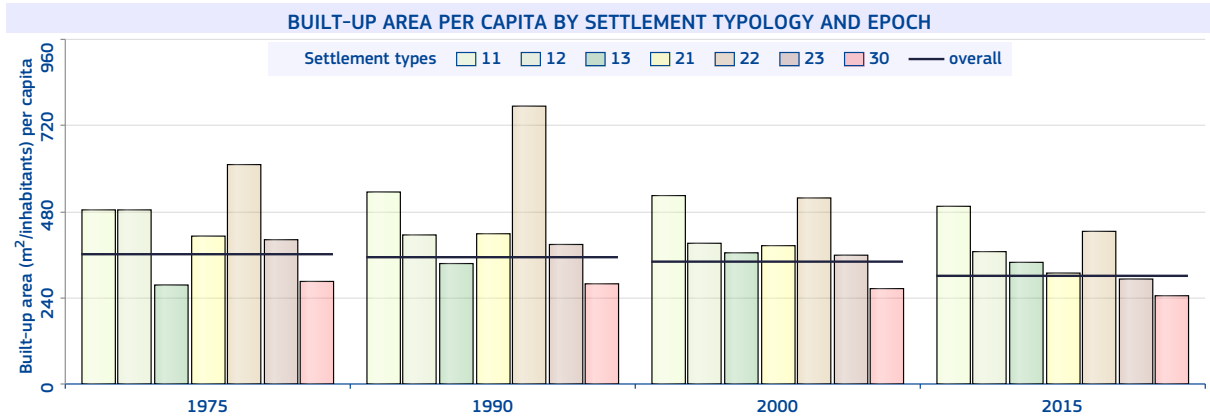
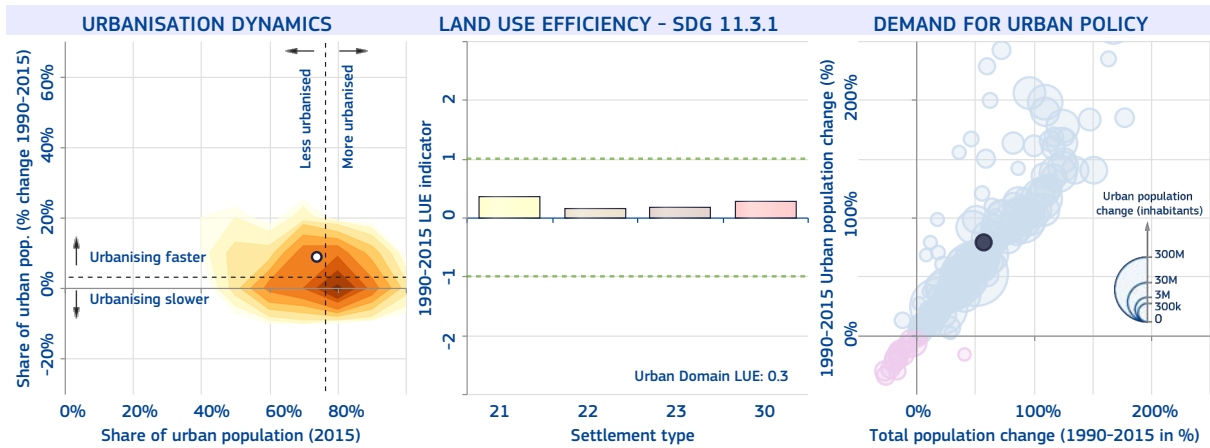
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 67%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Six district towns and the suburbs of Nicosia and Lamaka.

UN WUP refers to the whole country



Nicosia

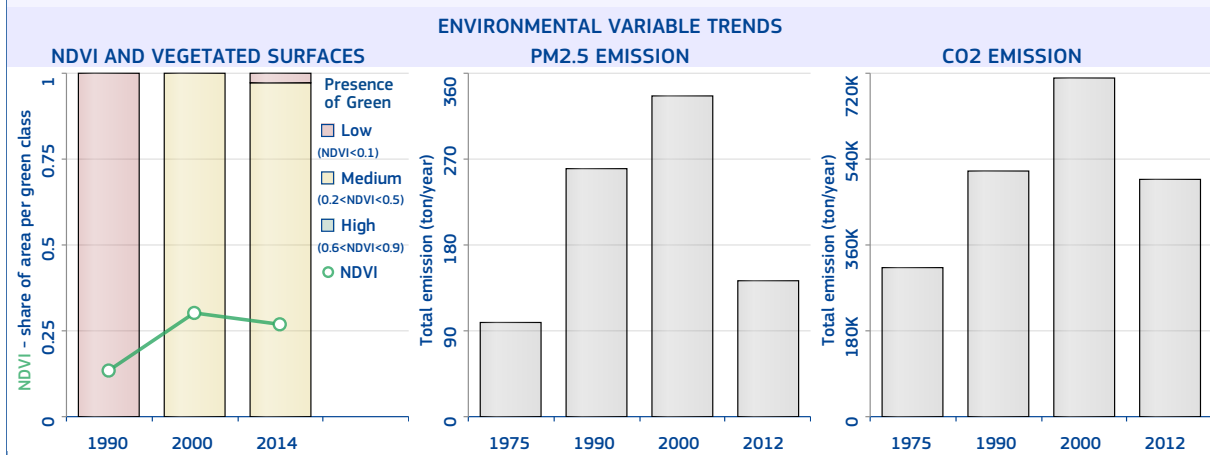
The most populated urban centre of Cyprus is "Nicosia" with 228 923 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 92 km² (average population density of 2 488.3 inhabitants/km²), and 59.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 258.9 m²/inhabitant). It is a transboundary Urban Centre with surface of 58 km² and 157 177 inhabitants accounted within Cyprus spatial extent.

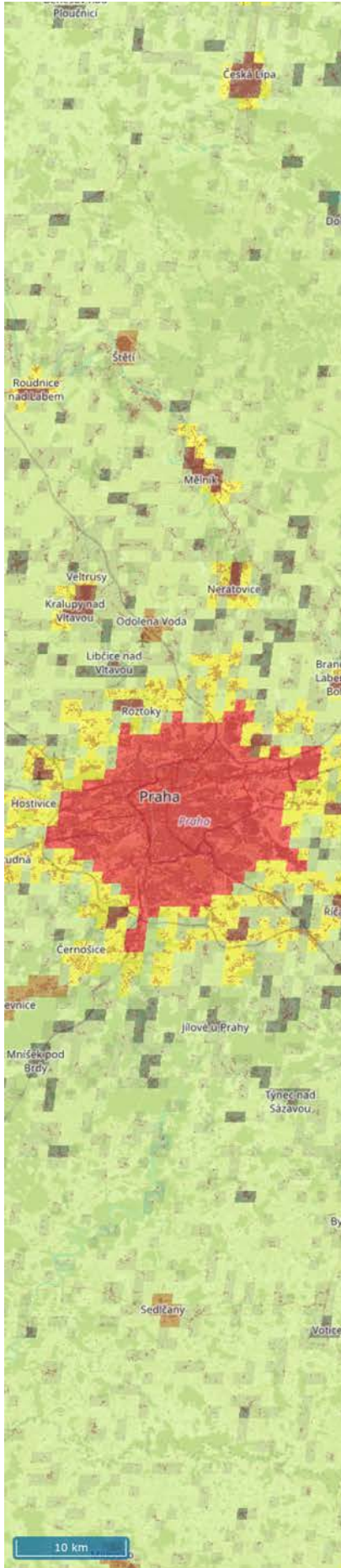
The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Vertisols" and the mean elevation is 166.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 20.8 °C and the annual precipitation 420.6 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 35.6%.

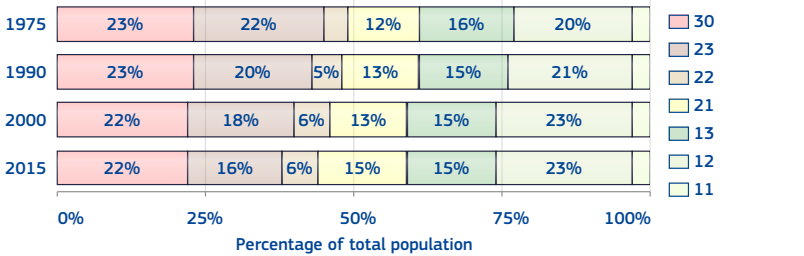




Czechia

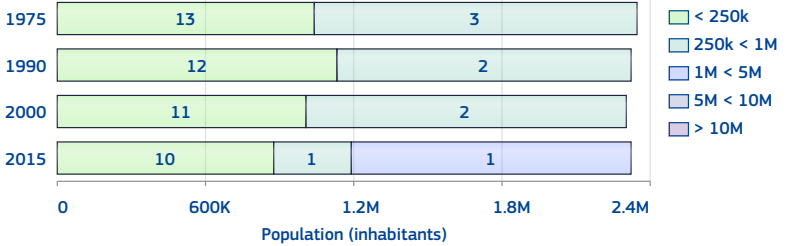
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 59%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 12.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

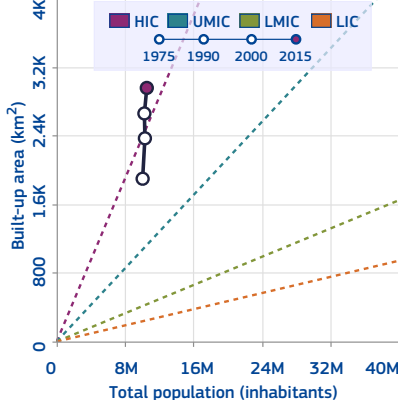


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	262 469	288 633	300 986	304 896
12	2 017 567	2 204 772	2 314 268	2 437 353
13	1 583 135	1 579 638	1 542 708	1 616 264
21	1 211 490	1 307 802	1 313 249	1 575 428
22	416 519	525 230	656 361	630 393
23	2 220 143	2 071 688	1 835 238	1 655 595
30	2 345 005	2 345 273	2 300 103	2 323 924

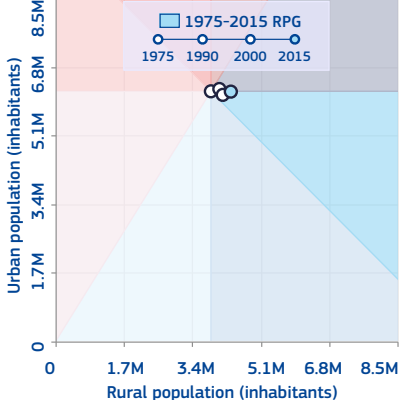
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

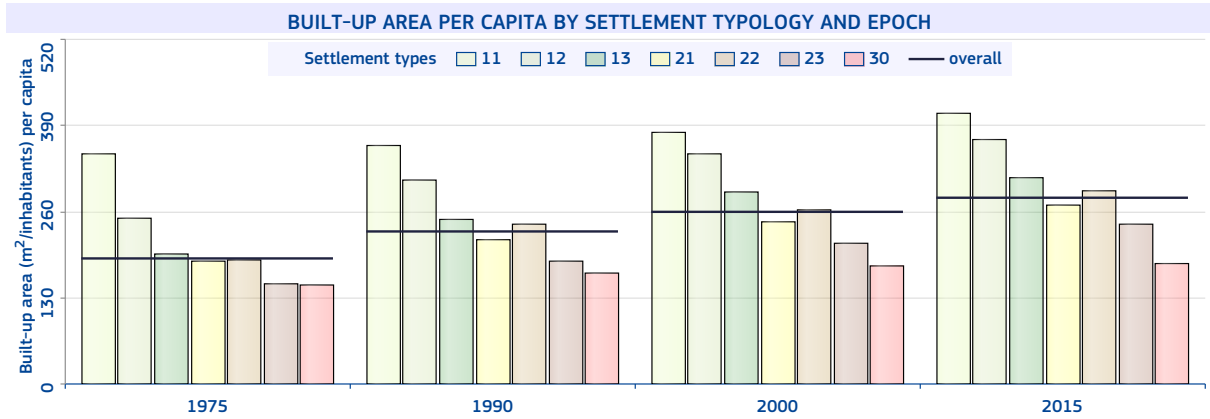
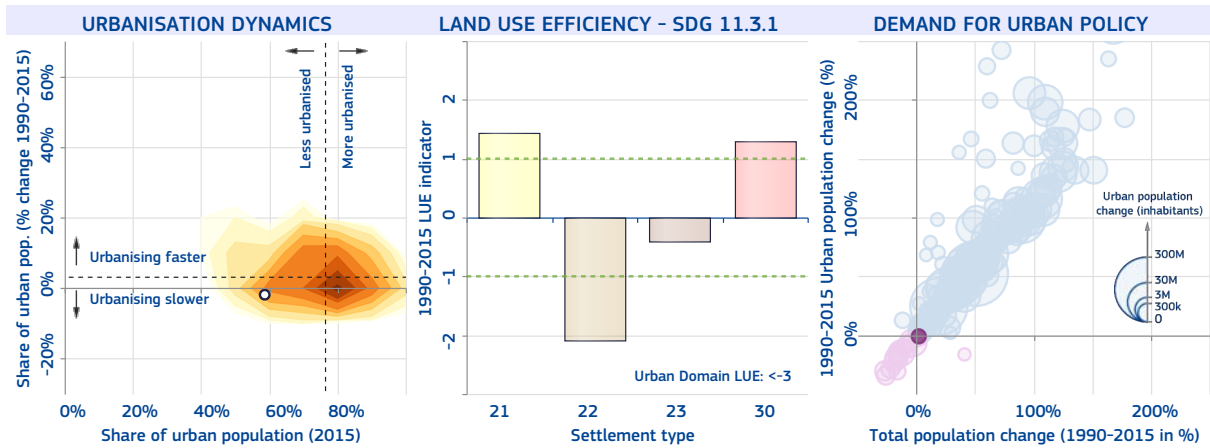


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 73%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2

Municipalities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.



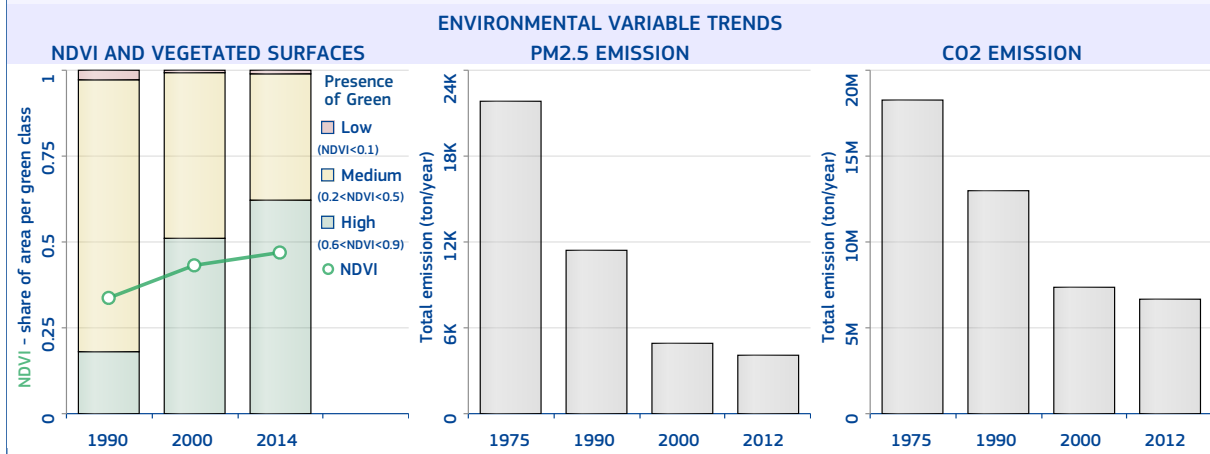
Prague

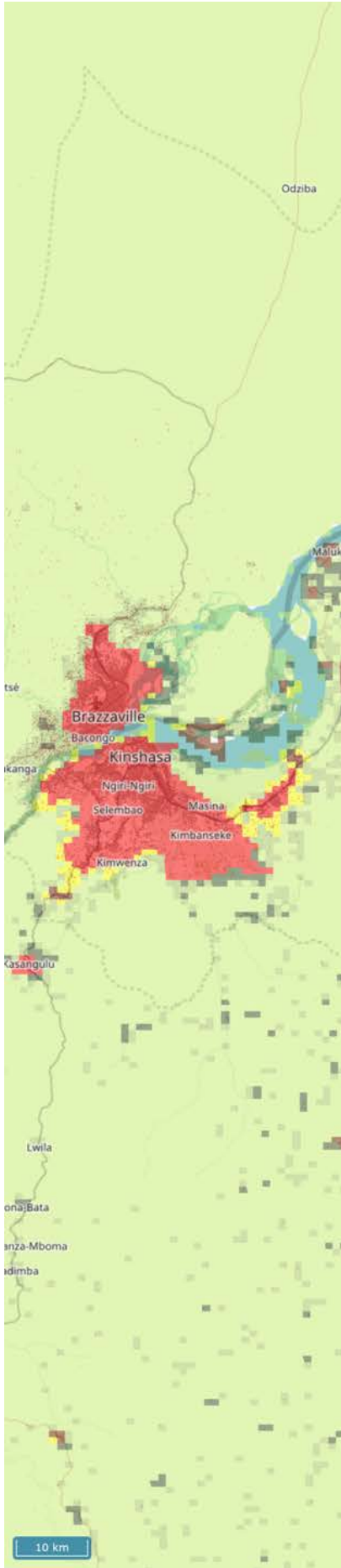
The most populated urban centre of Czechia is "Prague" with 1 126 681 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 295 km² (average population density of 3 819.3 inhabitants/km²), and 166.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 147.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Elbe River; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 267.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 10.1 °C and the annual precipitation 539.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 211 715 inhabitants and 31.2 km² respectively, over an area of 53 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 43.6%.





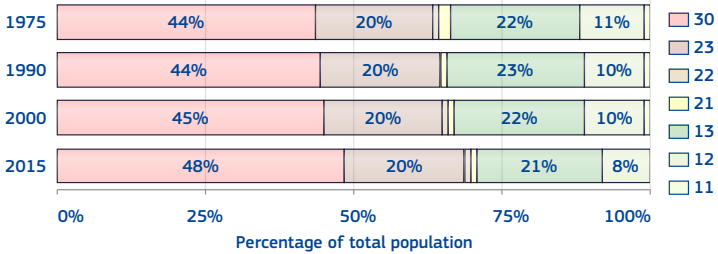
Democratic Republic of the Congo

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 71%.

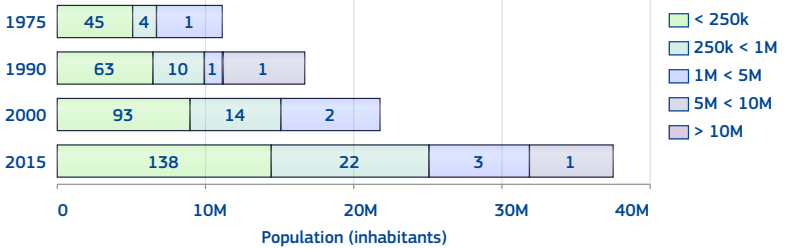
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 164.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 23.

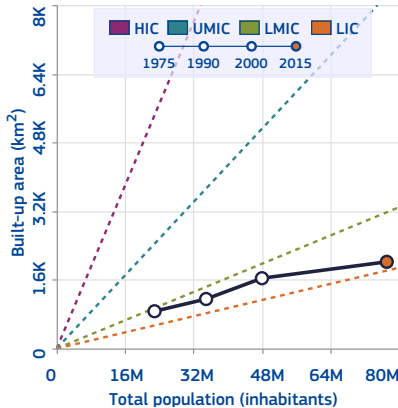


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	206 596	255 858	338 466	292 028
12	2 436 090	3 632 759	4 777 052	5 906 027
13	5 127 348	8 072 308	10 624 570	16 431 041
21	344 448	470 821	689 060	869 290
22	163 606	171 007	334 822	613 643
23	4 628 614	7 099 572	9 561 610	15 800 584
30	9 991 770	15 263 683	21 709 953	37 323 435

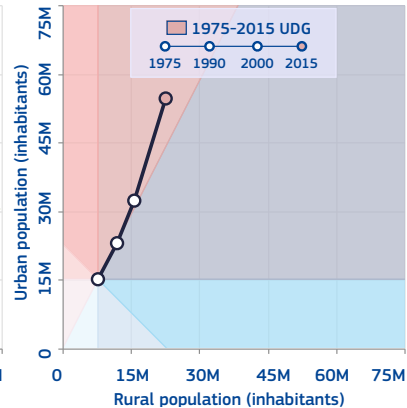
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

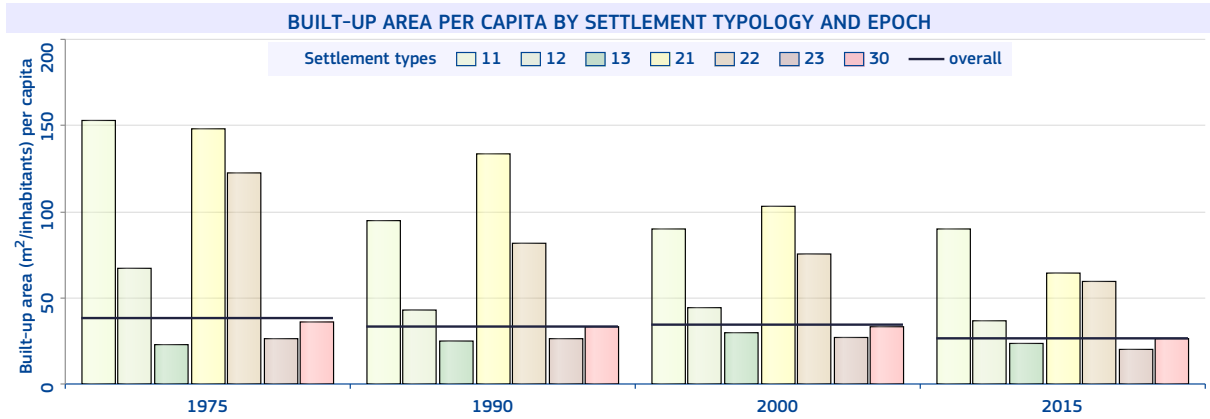
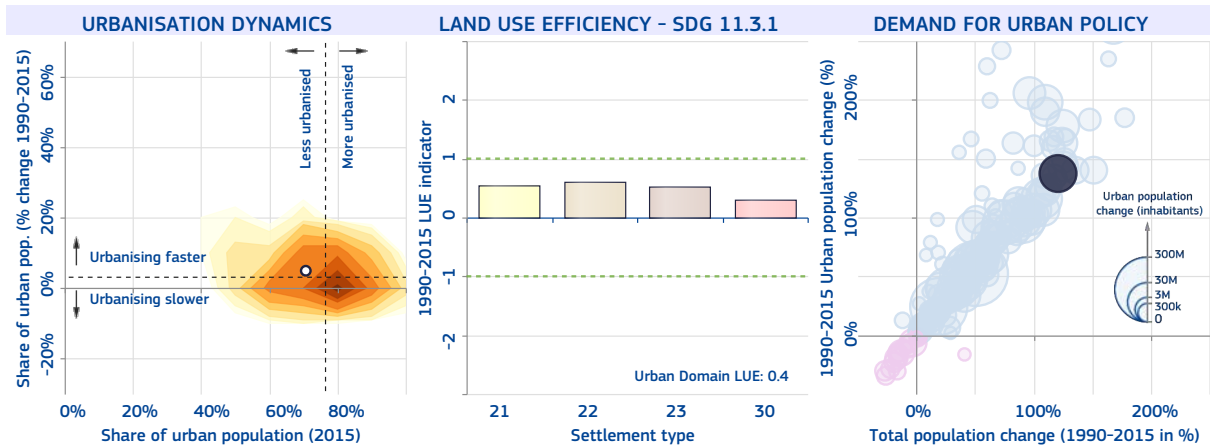


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 43%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 16

Places with 2,000 inhabitants or more where the predominant economic activity is non-agricultural; and places with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants that are considered urban because of their type of economic activity (predominantly non-agricultural).



Kinshasa

The most populated urban centre of Democratic Republic of the Congo is "Kinshasa" with 5 622 520 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 383 km² (average population density of 14 680.2 inhabitants/km²), and 140 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 24.9 m²/inhabitant).

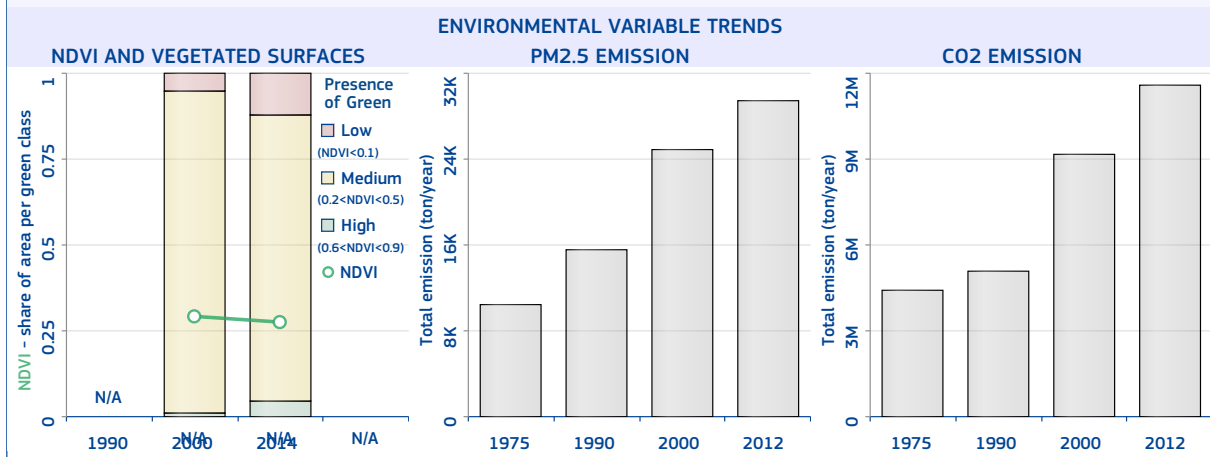
It is a transboundary Urban Centre with surface of 378 km² and 5 608 128 inhabitants accounted within Democratic Republic of the Congo spatial extent.

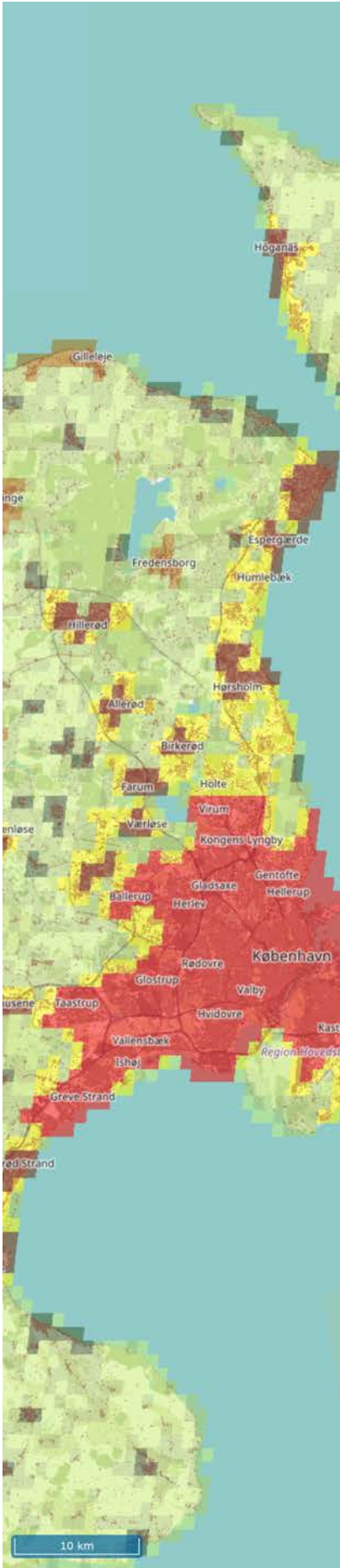
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Congo; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 335.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.3 °C and the annual precipitation 1 414.1 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 894 693 inhabitants and 34.9 km² respectively, over an area of 74 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 63.5%.

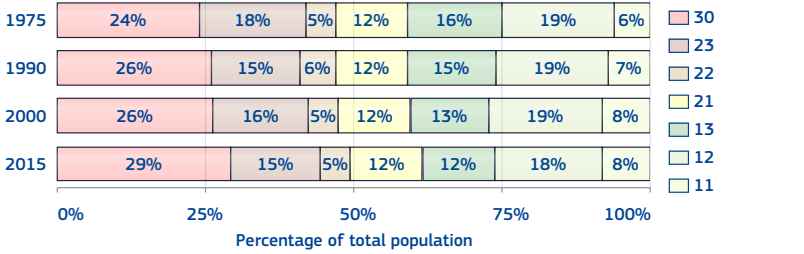




Denmark

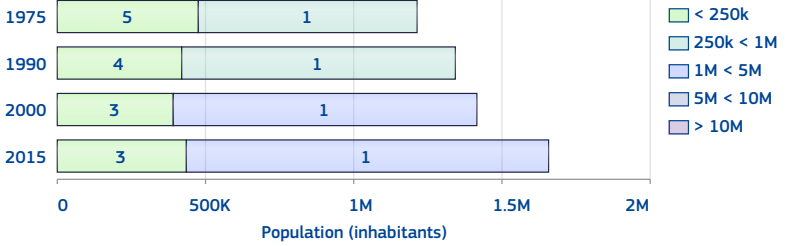
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 62%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 4.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

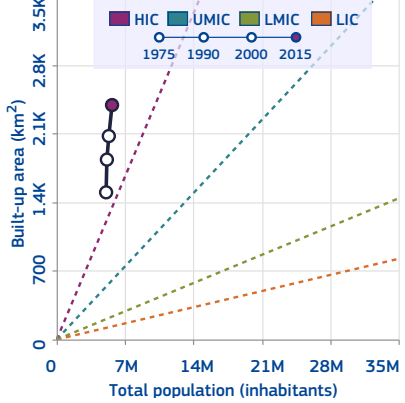


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	305 551	375 776	436 999	467 754
12	945 861	974 561	997 518	1 030 684
13	834 158	748 436	688 167	652 739
21	583 542	630 498	649 187	683 996
22	263 793	295 025	292 045	306 382
23	914 874	775 353	860 500	872 371
30	1 213 479	1 340 653	1 413 877	1 655 168

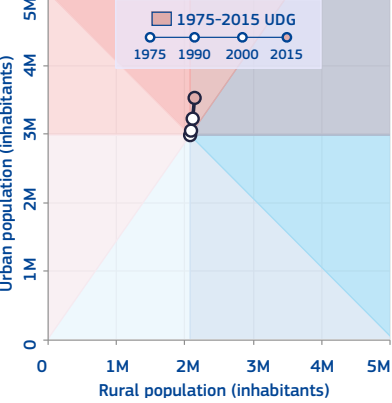
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

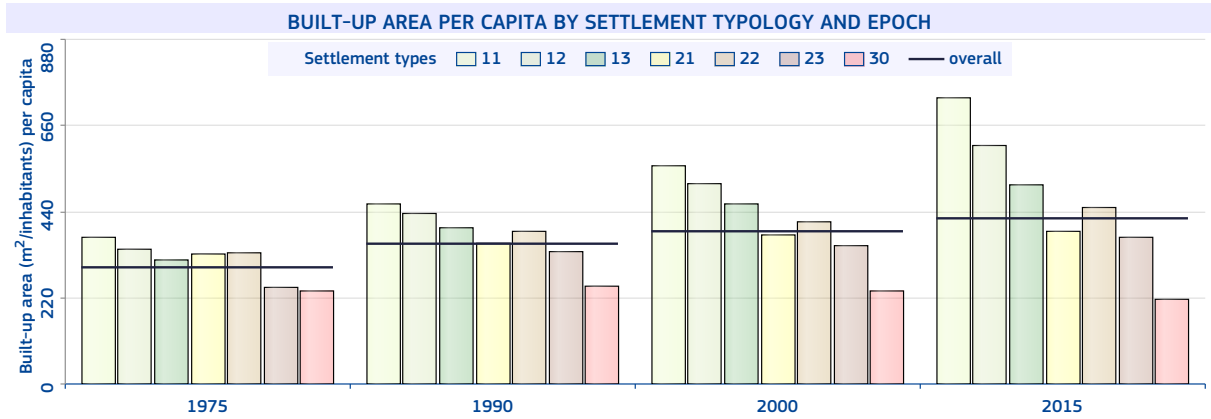
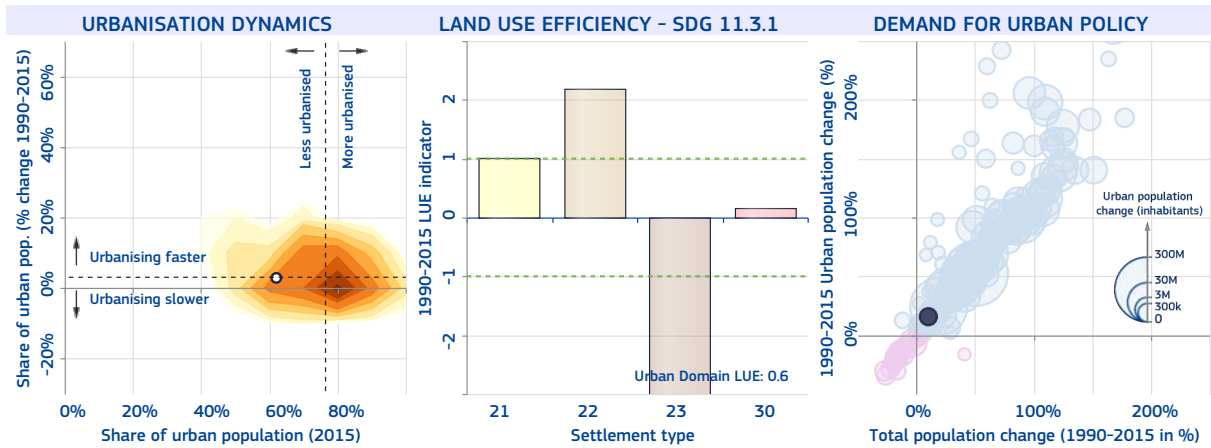


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 88%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Localities with 200 inhabitants or more.



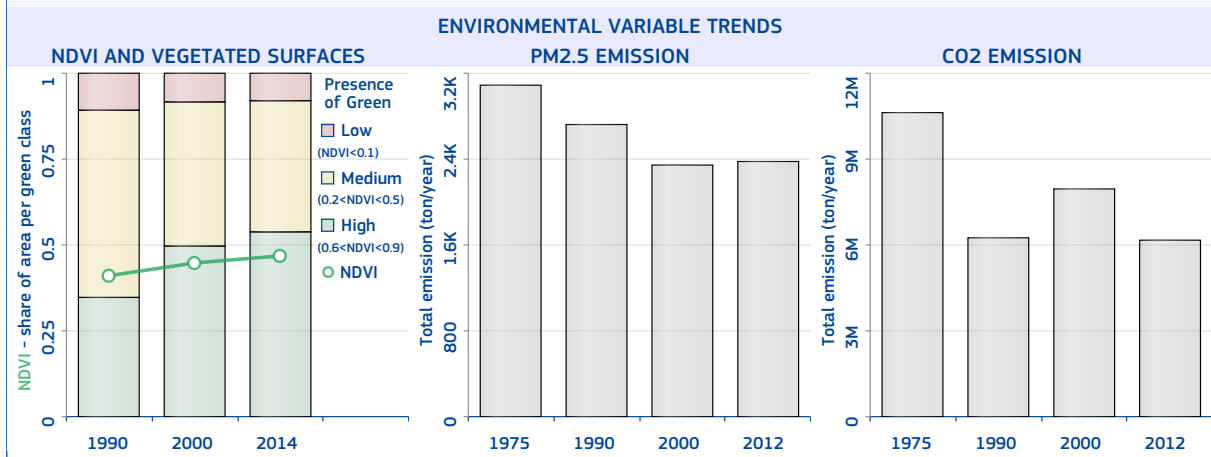
Copenhagen

The most populated urban centre of Denmark is "Copenhagen" with 1 225 959 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 388 km² (average population density of 3 159.7 inhabitants/km²), and 244.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 199.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Luvisols" and the mean elevation is 13.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 9.3 °C and the annual precipitation 650.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 37%.





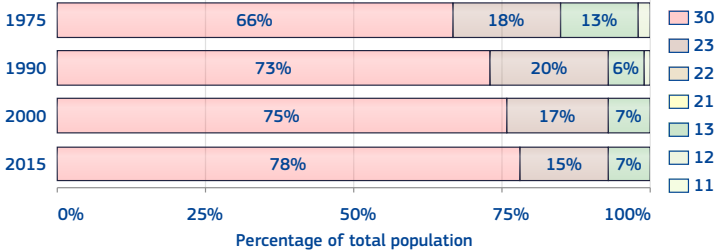
Djibouti

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 93%.

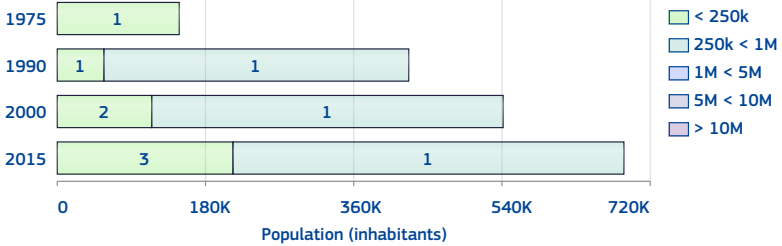
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 4.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

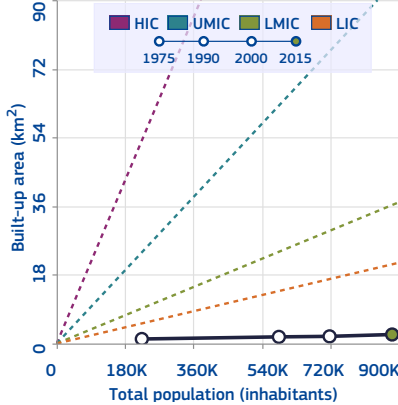


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	230	50	0	0
12	5 312	4 233	3 184	3 788
13	29 461	34 367	51 600	60 686
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	41 219	119 834	121 433	130 528
30	147 960	426 488	542 174	688 088

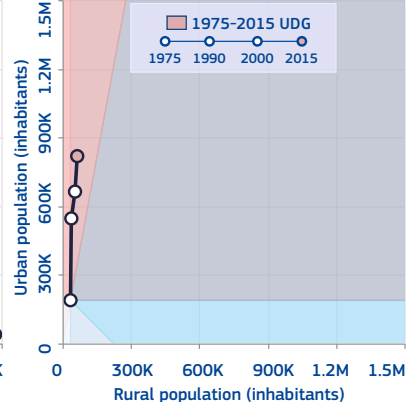
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

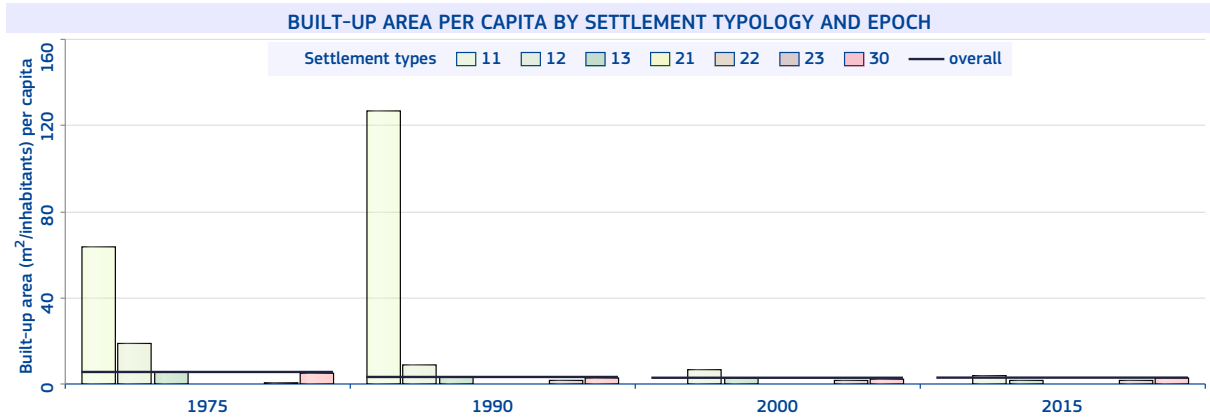
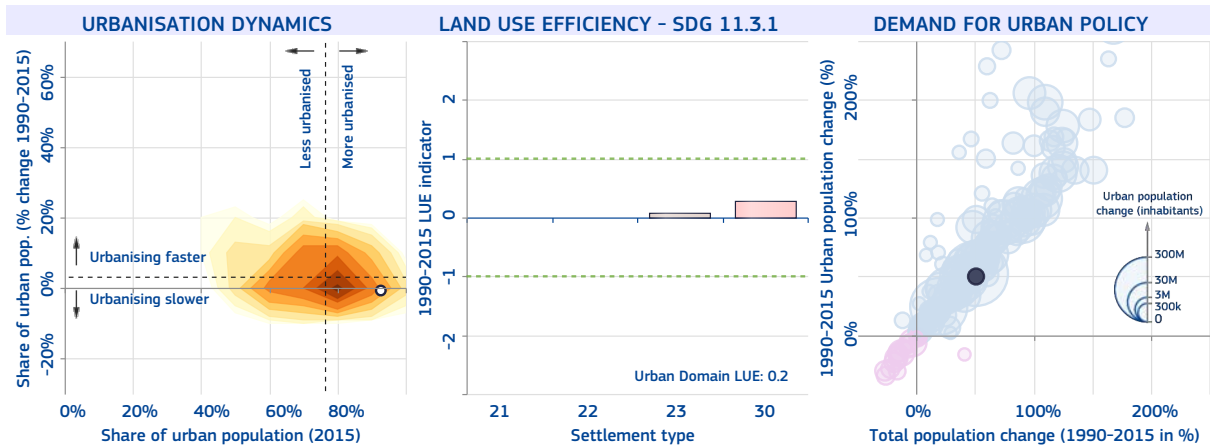


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

For 2009, Djibouti ville, and urban and rural sedentary populations of the regions of Ali Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, Obock and Arta. For 1991, nine towns: Djibouti (capital), Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah, Obock, Arta, Damerjog, Yoboki and Randa. For 1983, the urban population of the districts of Djibouti, Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah and Obock. For 1956 and 1960, Djibouti (capital).



Djibouti

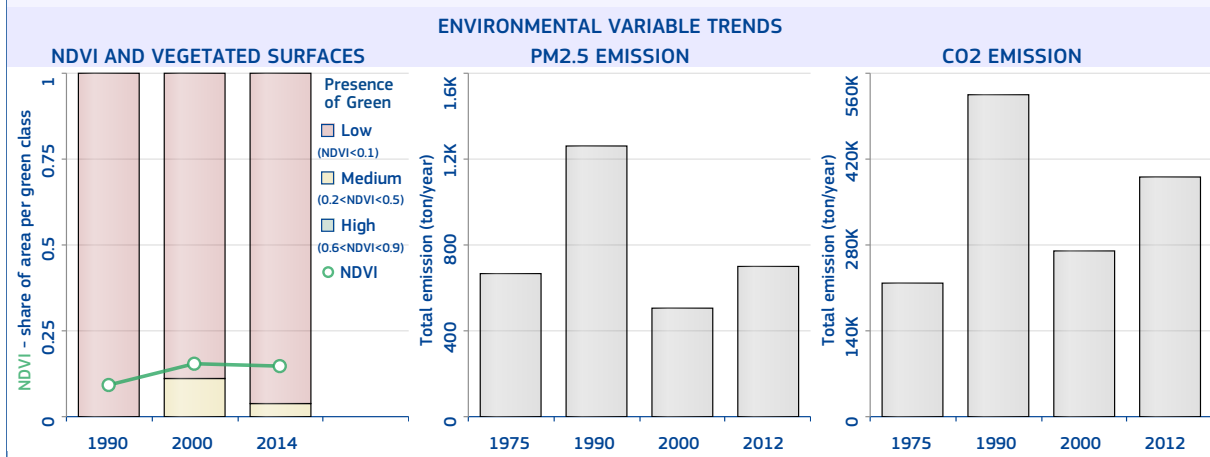
The most populated urban centre of Djibouti is "Djibouti" with 474 297 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 32 km² (average population density of 14 821.8 inhabitants/km²), and 1.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 3.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Solonchaks" and the mean elevation is 8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 29.7 °C and the annual precipitation 206.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 94.7%.



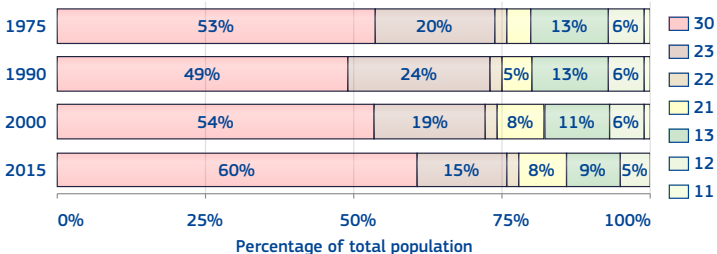
Dominican Republic

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 85%.

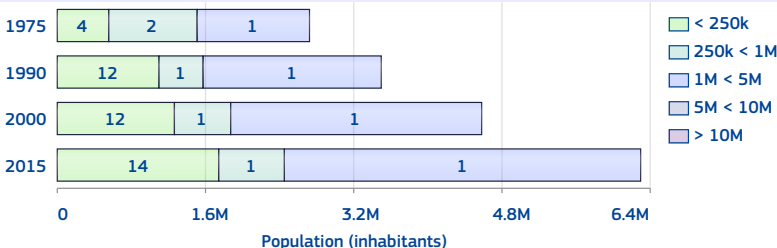
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 16.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

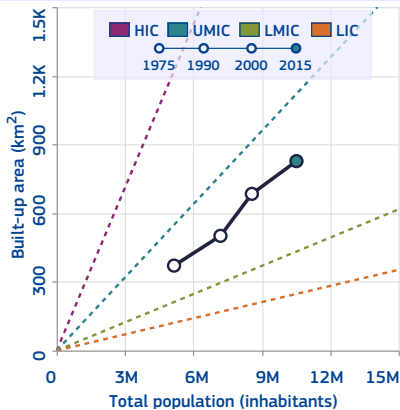


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	70 980	46 818	45 608	51 727
12	327 276	423 989	493 831	568 030
13	682 208	947 306	941 760	938 680
21	217 937	376 826	690 825	891 111
22	88 535	143 973	170 643	197 174
23	1 042 089	1 731 820	1 630 871	1 555 018
30	2 720 485	3 514 770	4 590 668	6 318 651

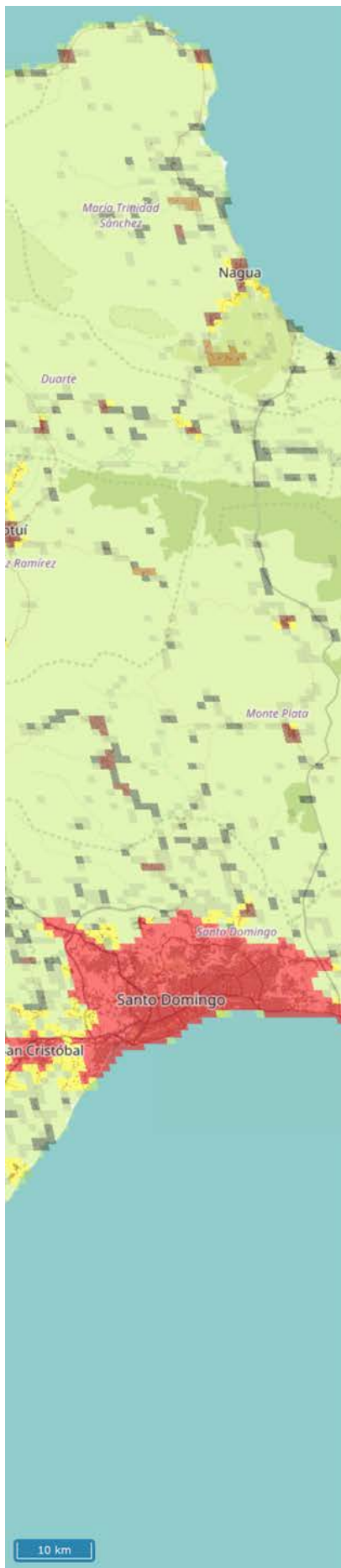
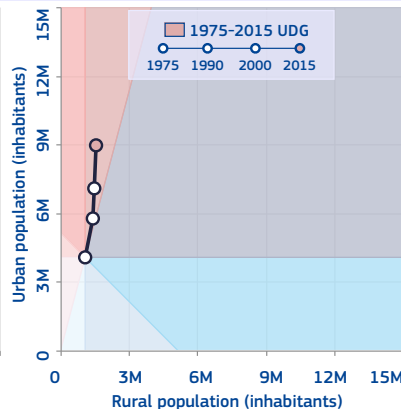
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

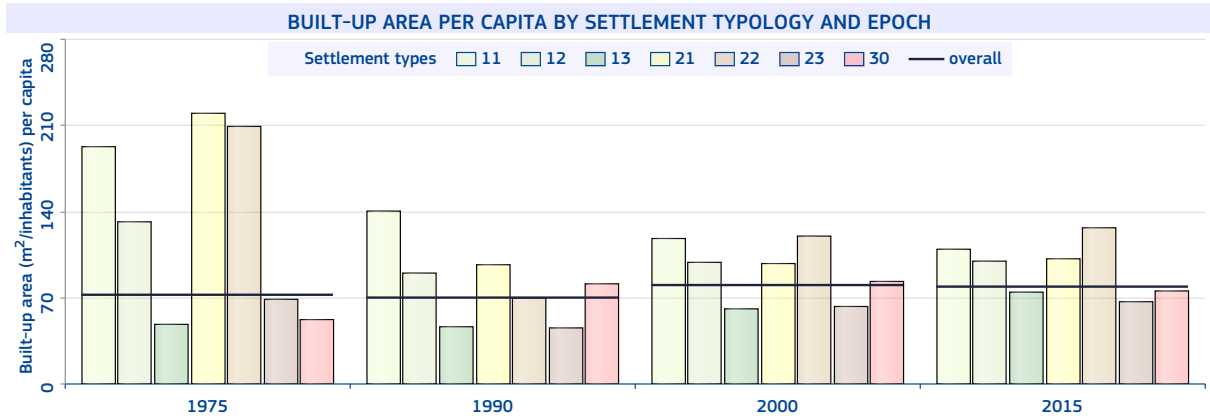
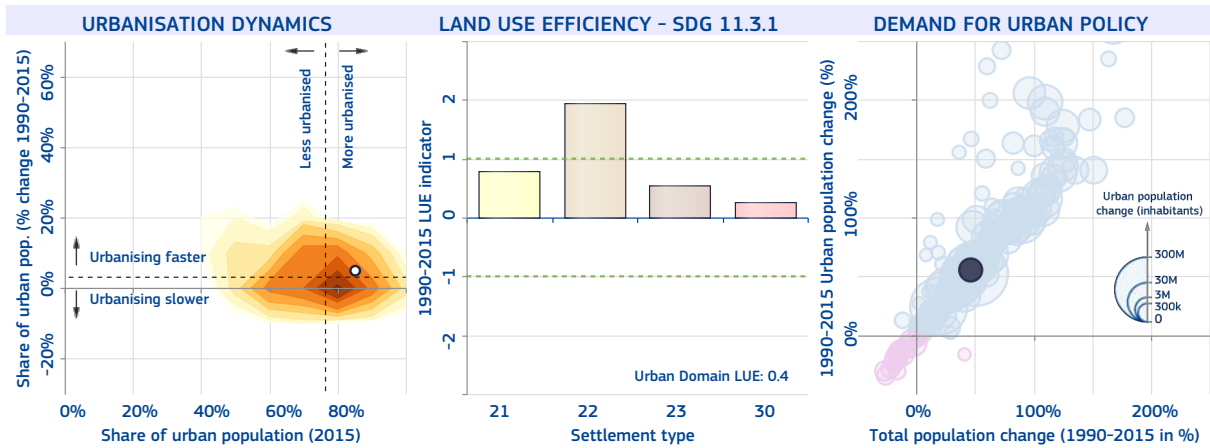


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 79%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2

Administrative centres of communes and municipal districts.



Santo Domingo

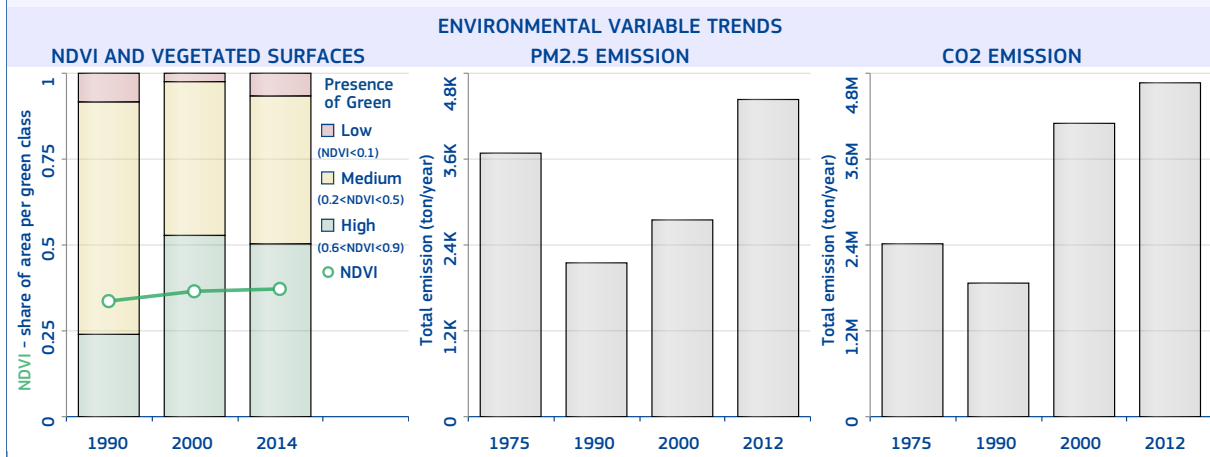
The most populated urban centre of Dominican Republic is "Santo Domingo" with 3 847 331 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 515 km² (average population density of 7 470.5 inhabitants/km²), and 249.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 64.9 m²/inhabitant).

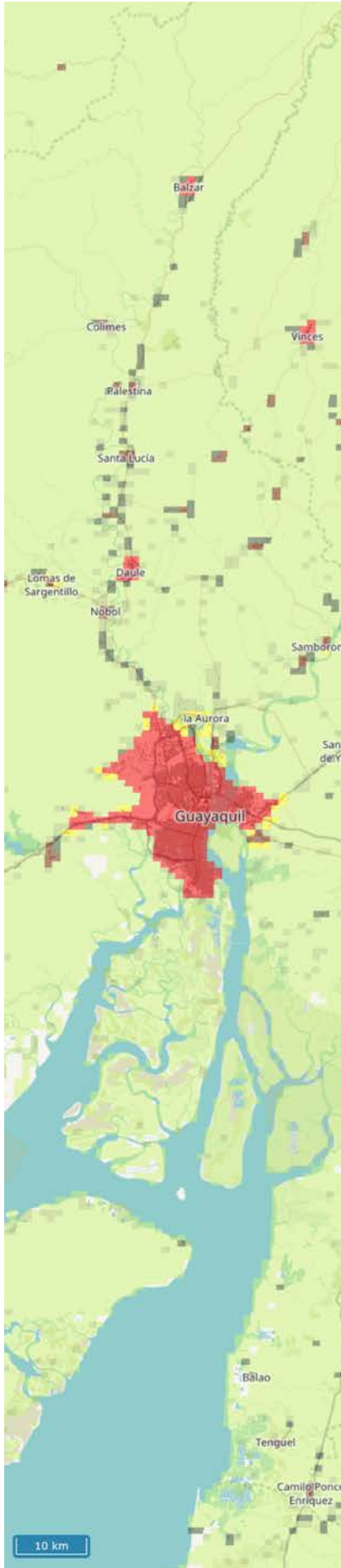
The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 31.3 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.7 °C and the annual precipitation 1 378.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 3 578 693 inhabitants and 233.9 km² respectively, over an area of 465 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 51.5%.





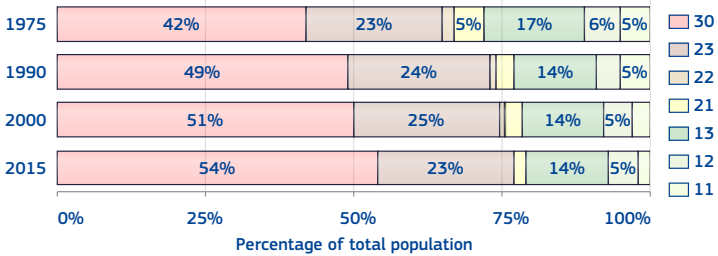
Ecuador

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 80%.

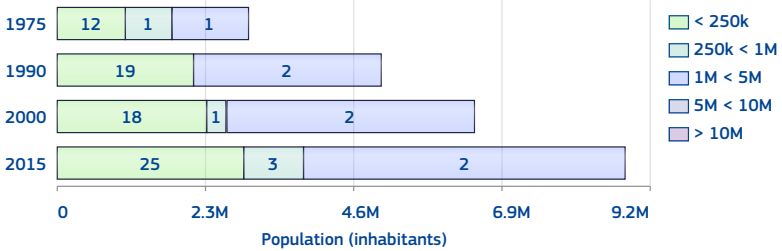
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 30.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3.

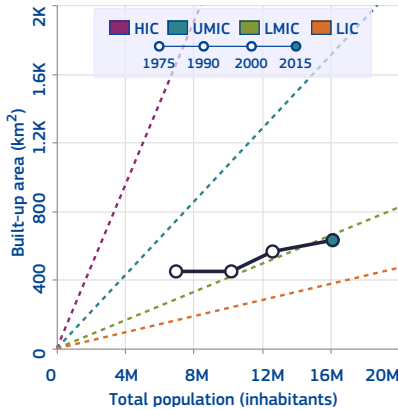


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	381 614	474 072	348 064	326 230
12	387 616	456 328	575 203	732 127
13	1 161 748	1 431 795	1 736 037	2 187 661
21	348 384	289 277	321 239	348 866
22	110 404	51 889	79 797	58 678
23	1 638 463	2 485 369	3 129 485	3 707 761
30	2 956 746	5 026 390	6 438 961	8 786 328

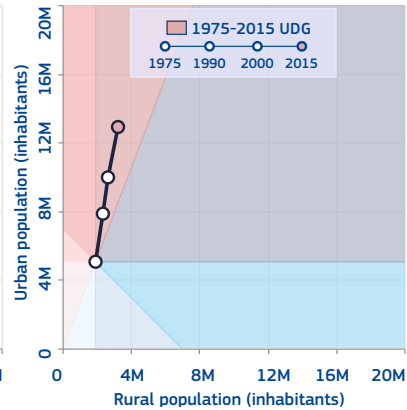
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

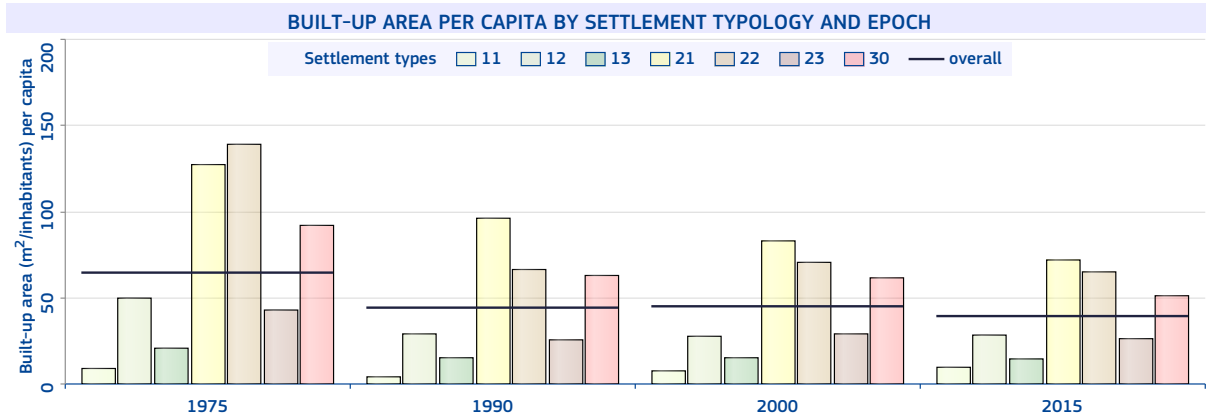
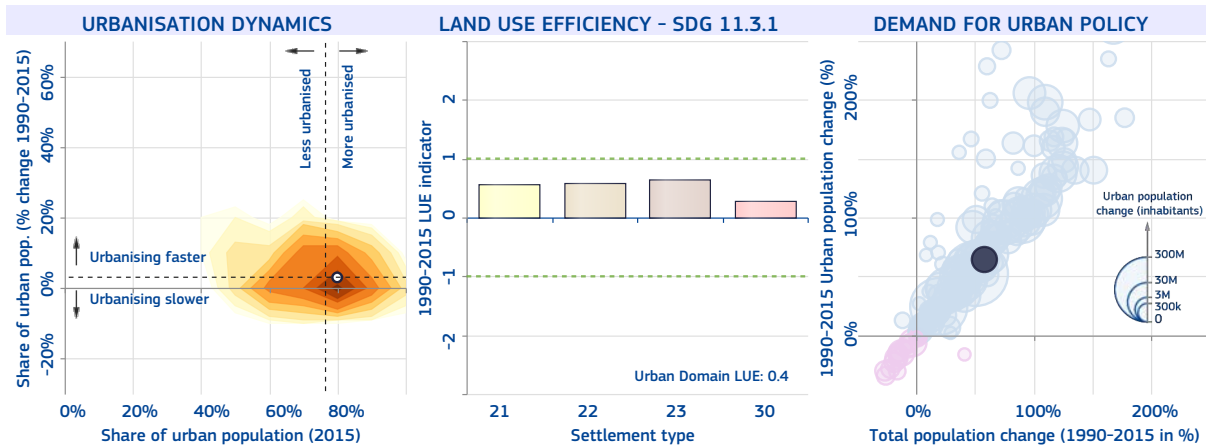


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 63%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4

Capitals of provinces and cantons.



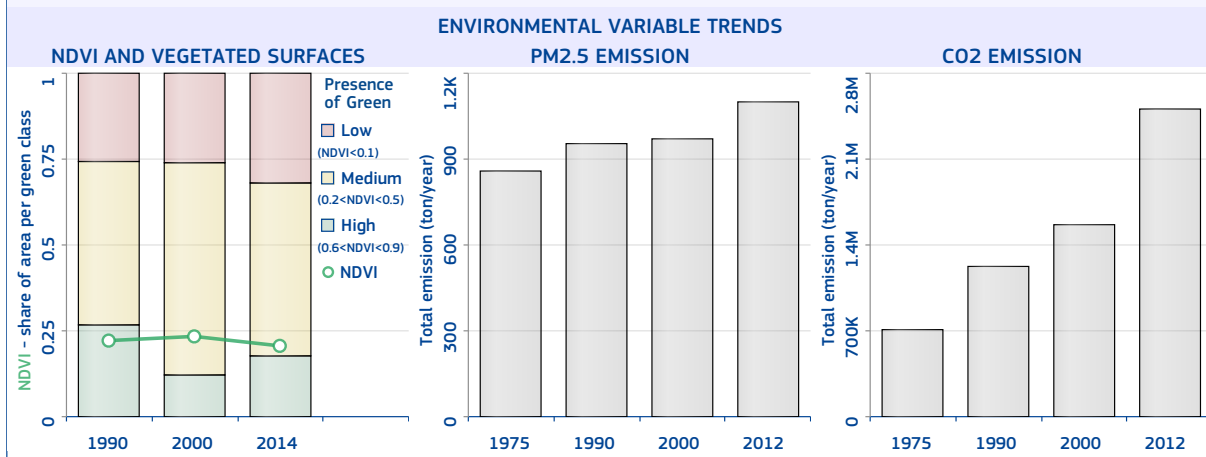
Guayaquil

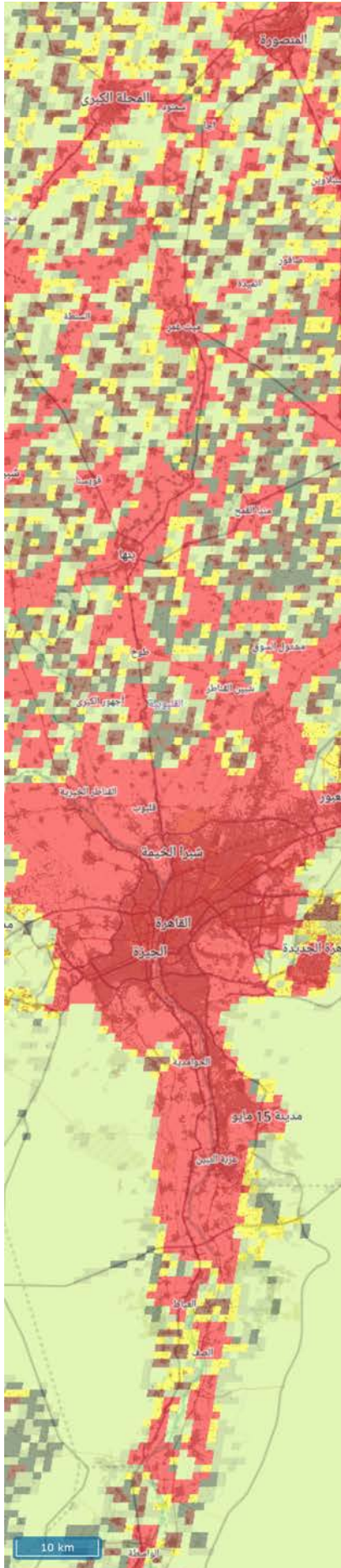
The most populated urban centre of Ecuador is "Guayaquil" with 2 739 453 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 301 km² (average population density of 9 101.2 inhabitants/km²), and 139.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 51 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 10 hrs., 53 min..

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Daule & Vinces; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Fluvisols" and the mean elevation is 24 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.7 °C and the annual precipitation 1 280.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 743 659 inhabitants and 41.3 km² respectively, over an area of 103 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 53.6%.

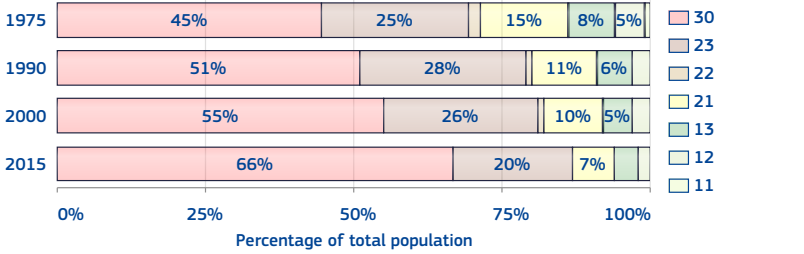




Egypt

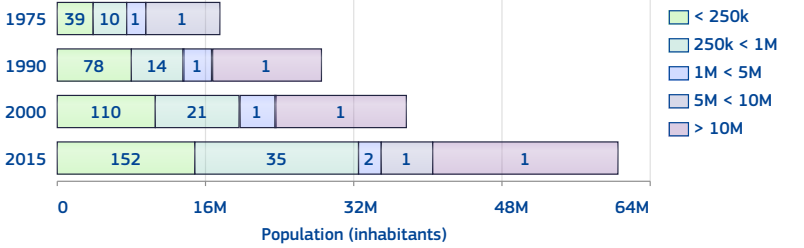
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 94%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 191.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 32.

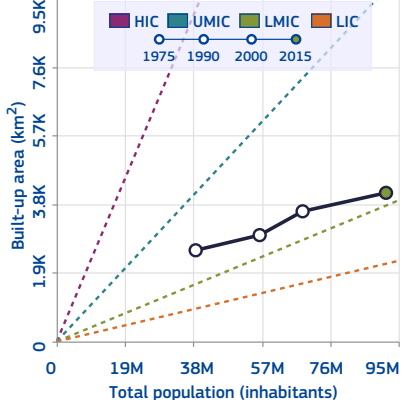


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	197 340	123 766	137 872	135 030
12	1 792 159	1 808 321	1 921 331	1 898 386
13	3 126 023	3 559 505	3 293 908	3 684 291
21	5 711 830	6 247 383	7 013 967	6 767 966
22	781 738	519 458	489 320	377 723
23	9 467 330	15 619 673	17 634 809	17 985 523
30	17 546 679	28 522 056	37 848 825	60 666 260

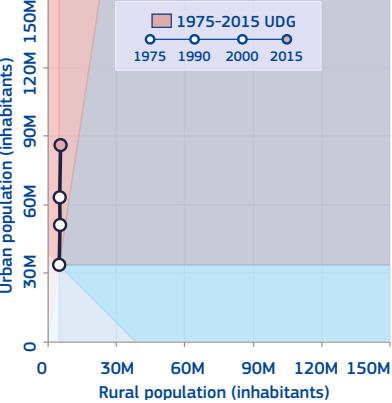
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



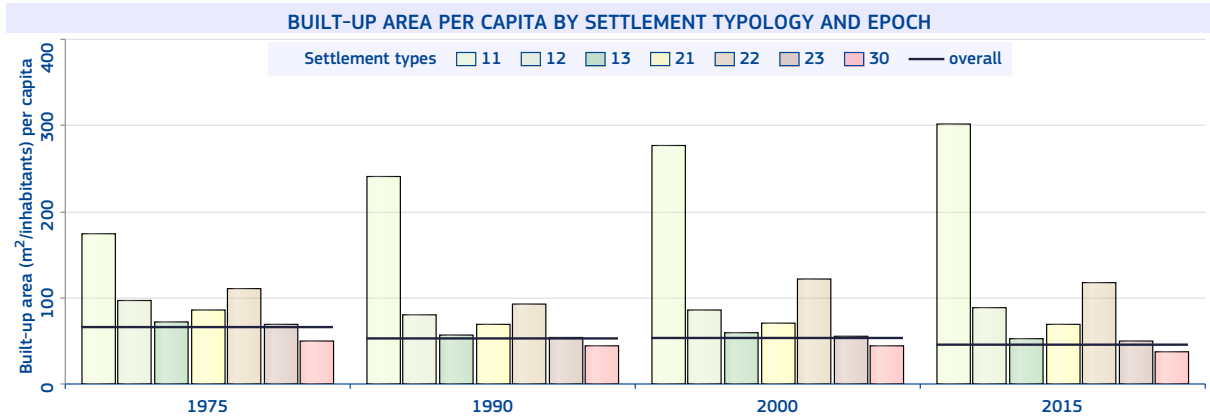
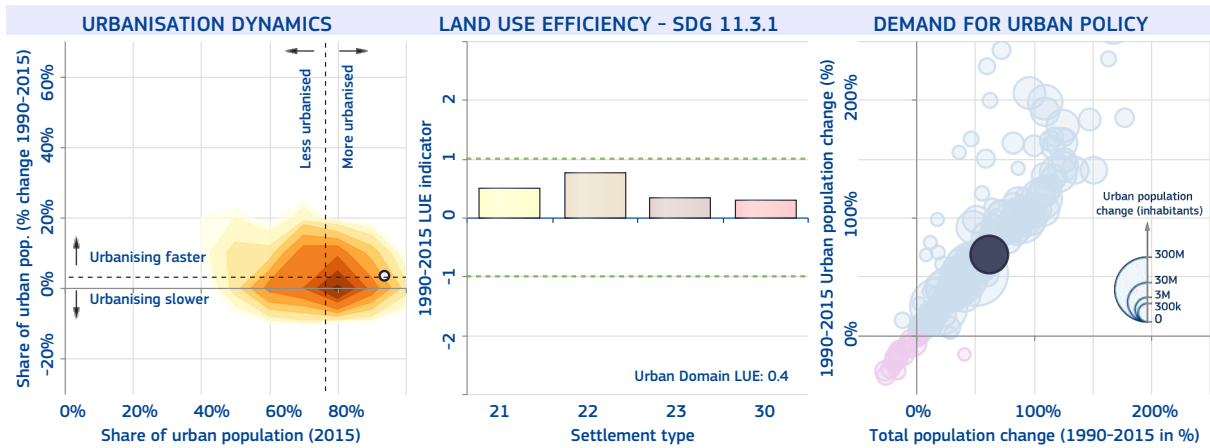
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 43%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 13
 Governorates of Al-Qahirah (Cairo), Al-Iskandariyah (Alexandria), Bur Sa'id (Port Said), Al-Isma'iliyah (Ismailia) and As-Suways (Suez); frontier governorates; and capitals of other governorates as well as district capitals (markaz).



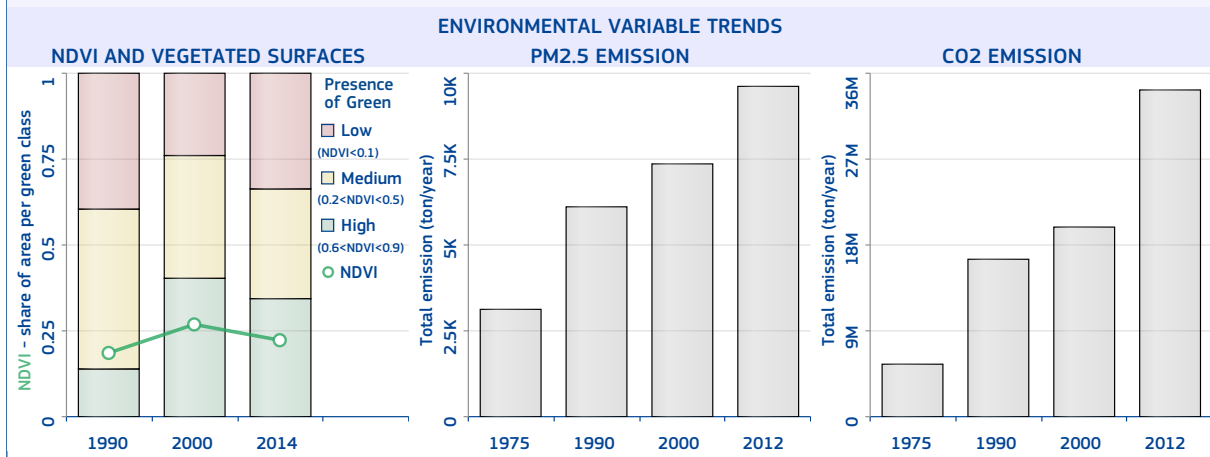
Cairo

The most populated urban centre of Egypt is "Cairo" with 19 734 086 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 585.0 km² (average population density of 12 450.5 inhabitants/km²), and 637.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 32.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Nile; its main biome type is "Flooded Grasslands and Savannas"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Fluvisols" and the mean elevation is 36.6 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 22.9 °C and the annual precipitation 21.5 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 59.8%.

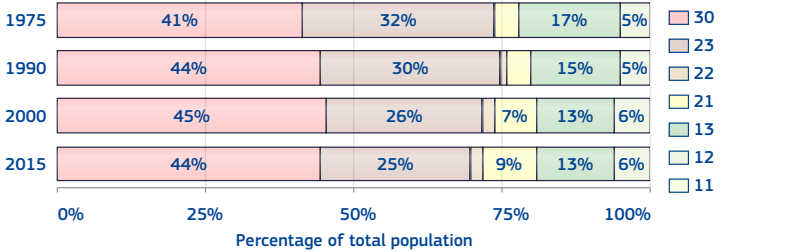




El Salvador

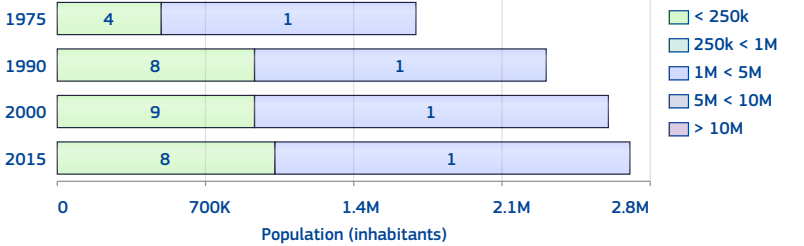
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 80%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 9.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

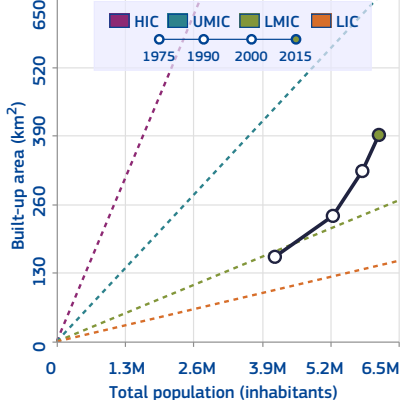


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	16 489	21 401	27 106	29 448
12	216 230	272 669	346 120	394 257
13	719 427	801 003	773 721	771 155
21	171 153	233 449	416 011	564 029
22	5 261	45 705	122 241	142 544
23	1 325 627	1 567 659	1 520 367	1 521 173
30	1 693 894	2 309 147	2 605 498	2 703 632

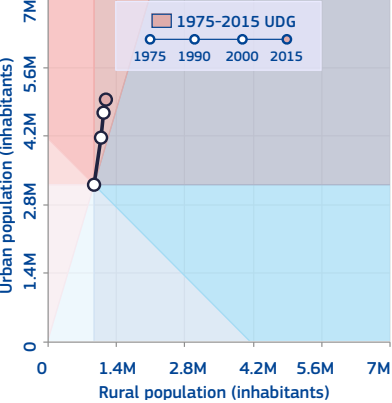
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



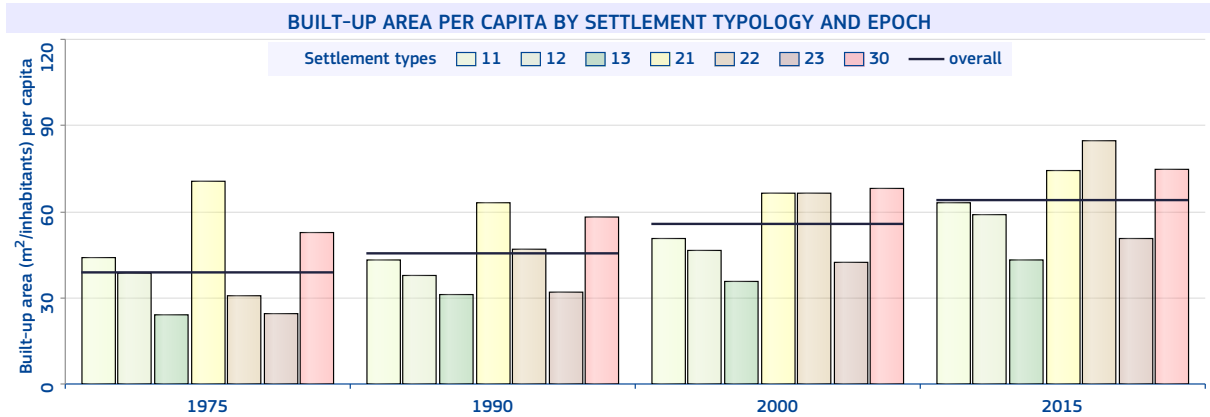
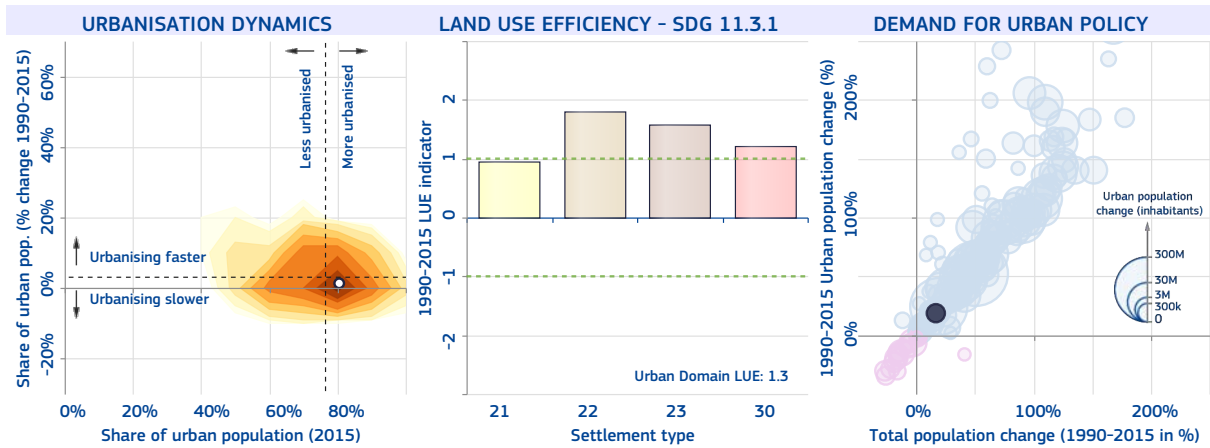
URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 70%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

For 2007, the head of the municipality, where the primary civil, religious and military authorities reside, and those areas having a continuous cluster of at least 500 dwellings, with street lighting service, basic schools, regular transportation service, paved or cobbled streets and telephone services. For 1971, areas where authorities of the municipality reside, as determined by those authorities.



San Salvador

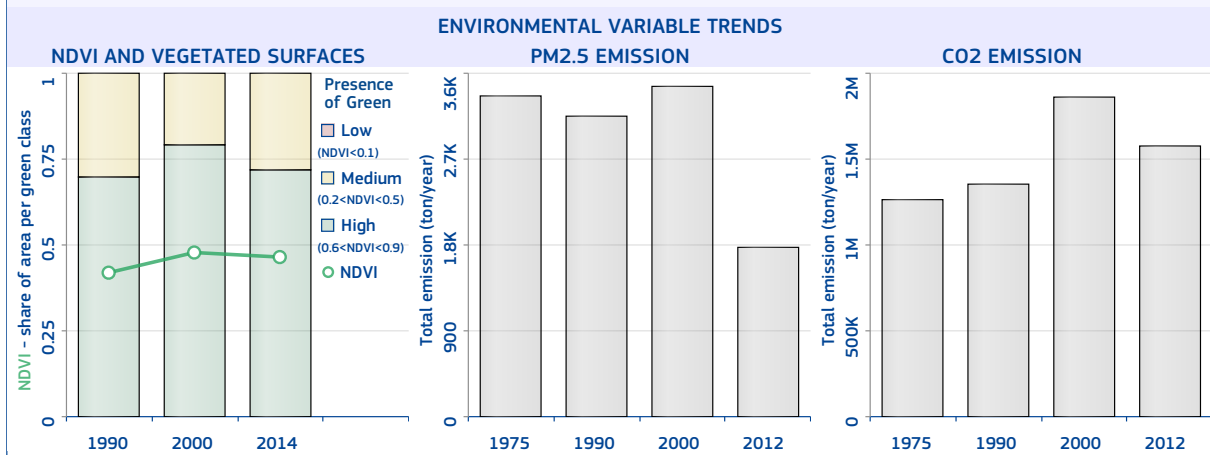
The most populated urban centre of El Salvador is "San Salvador" with 1 675 635 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 287 km² (average population density of 5 838.4 inhabitants/km²), and 126.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 75.6 m²/inhabitant).

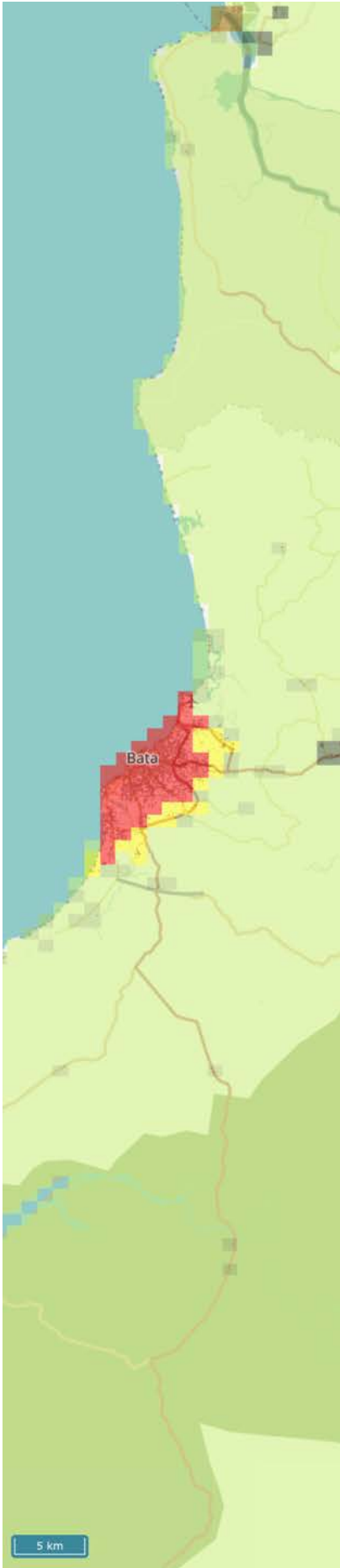
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Lempa; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Coniferous Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Andosols" and the mean elevation is 678.3 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 24.7 °C and the annual precipitation 1 715.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 12.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 55.9%.

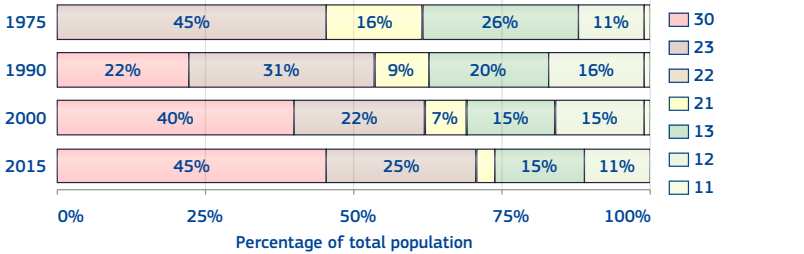




Equatorial Guinea

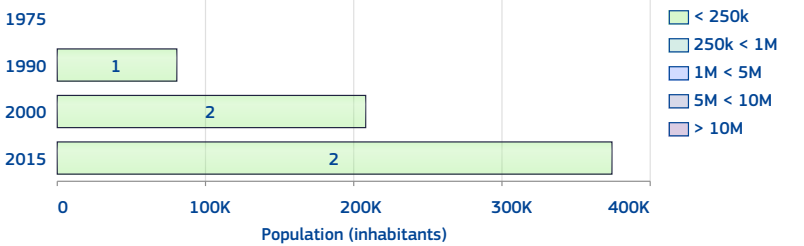
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 74%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 2.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

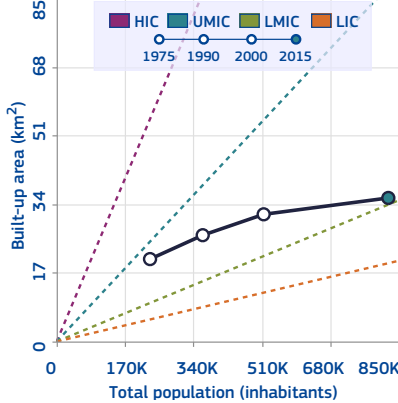


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	3 426	5 054	5 473	3 450
12	25 641	59 549	74 832	90 402
13	59 890	71 602	77 366	122 332
21	38 103	32 732	36 245	28 542
22	0	0	0	272
23	105 057	113 707	113 044	205 278
30	0	80 450	207 684	374 267

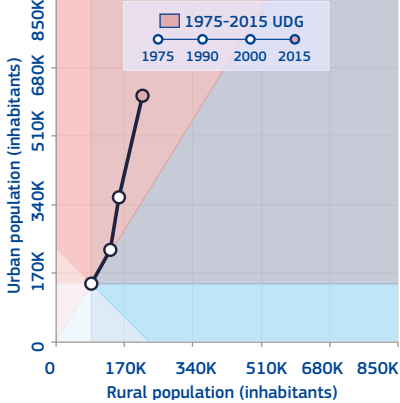
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



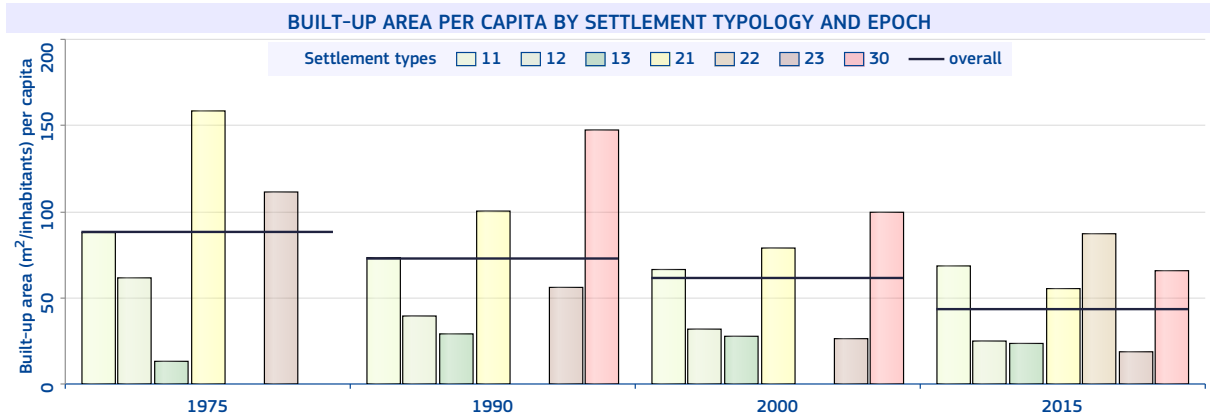
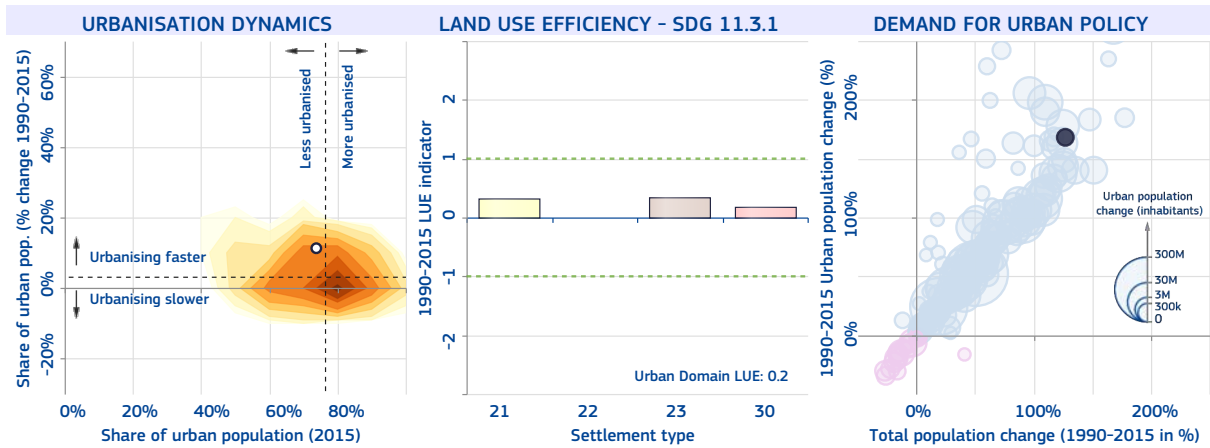
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 71%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 District centres and localities with 300 dwellings or more or with 1,500 inhabitants or more.



Bata

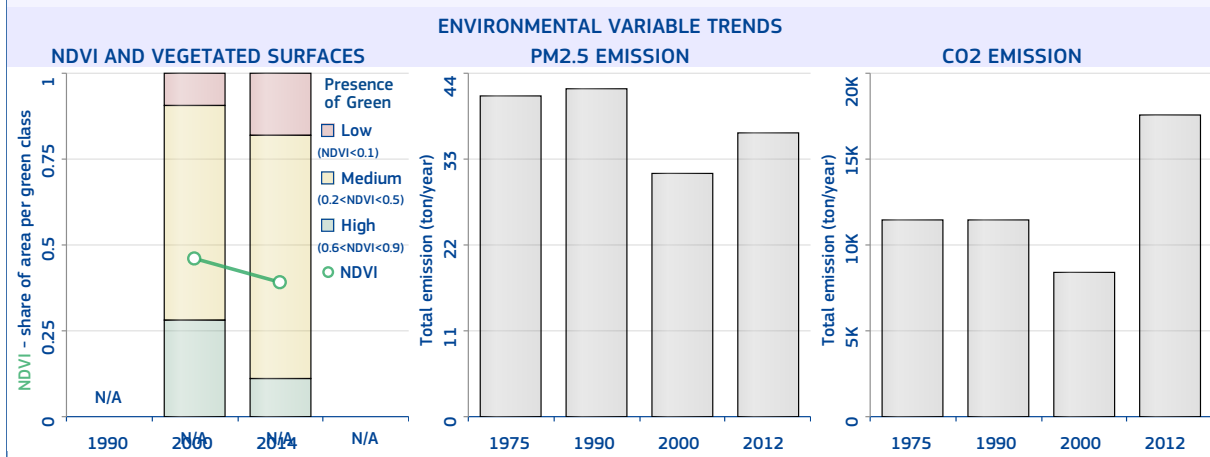
The most populated urban centre of Equatorial Guinea is "Bata" with 222 505 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 48 km² (average population density of 4 635.5 inhabitants/km²), and 18.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 83.2 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 14 hrs., 8 min..

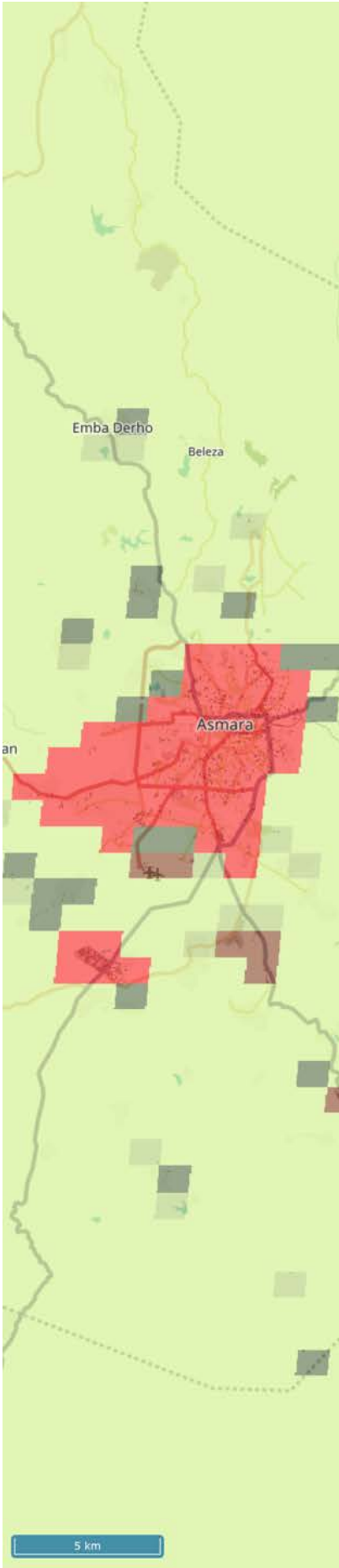
The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical rain forest", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 12.6 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.8 °C and the annual precipitation 2 339.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 61.4%.

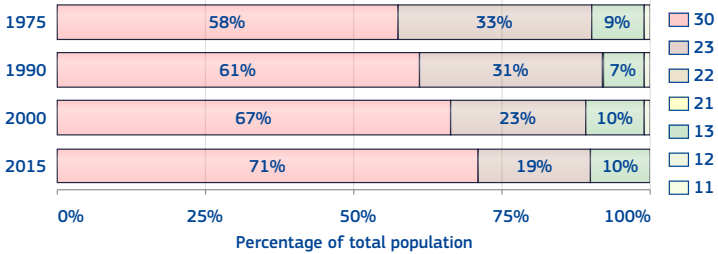




Eritrea

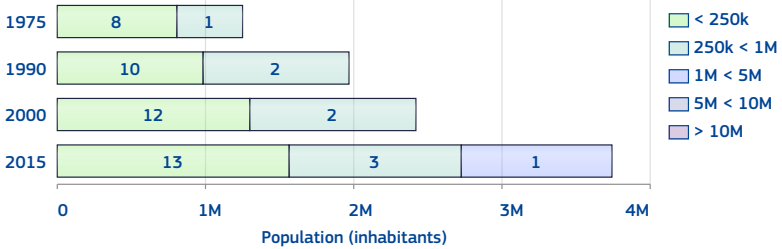
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 90%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 17.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

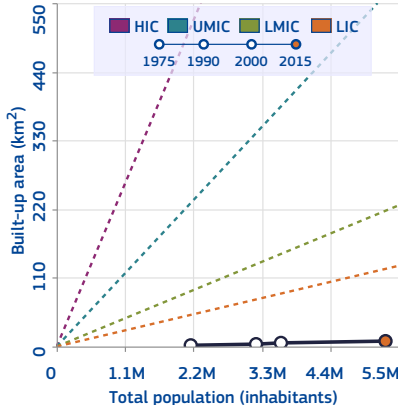


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	7 536	5 695	5 900	452
12	12 904	20 222	21 187	11 014
13	184 663	232 708	348 039	517 427
21	0	0	0	1 367
22	0	0	0	0
23	702 905	984 642	823 843	1 028 033
30	1 249 109	1 963 967	2 408 960	3 731 759

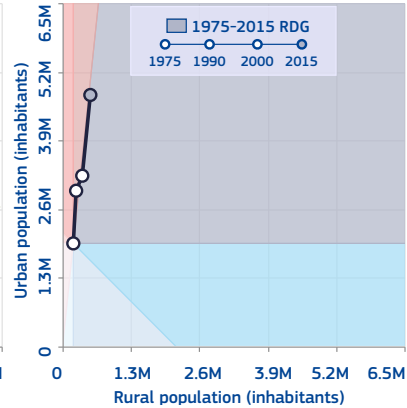
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



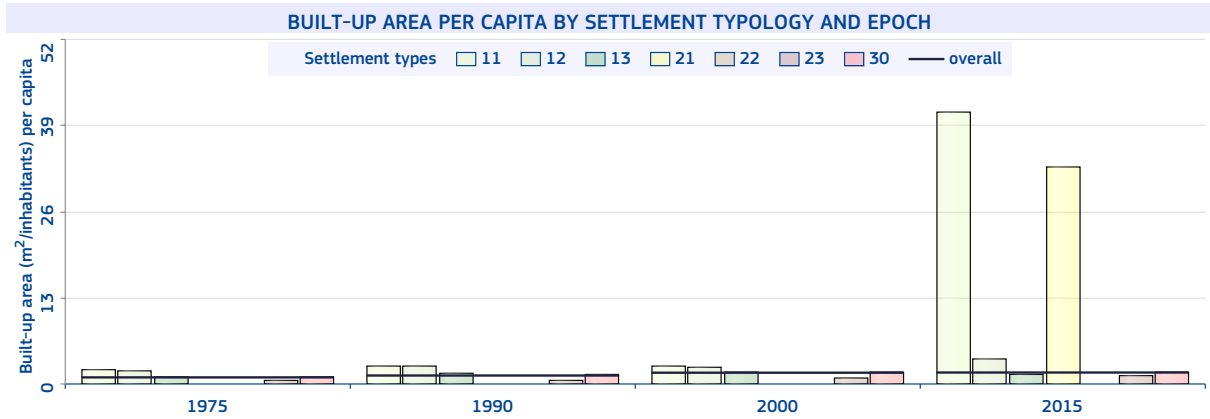
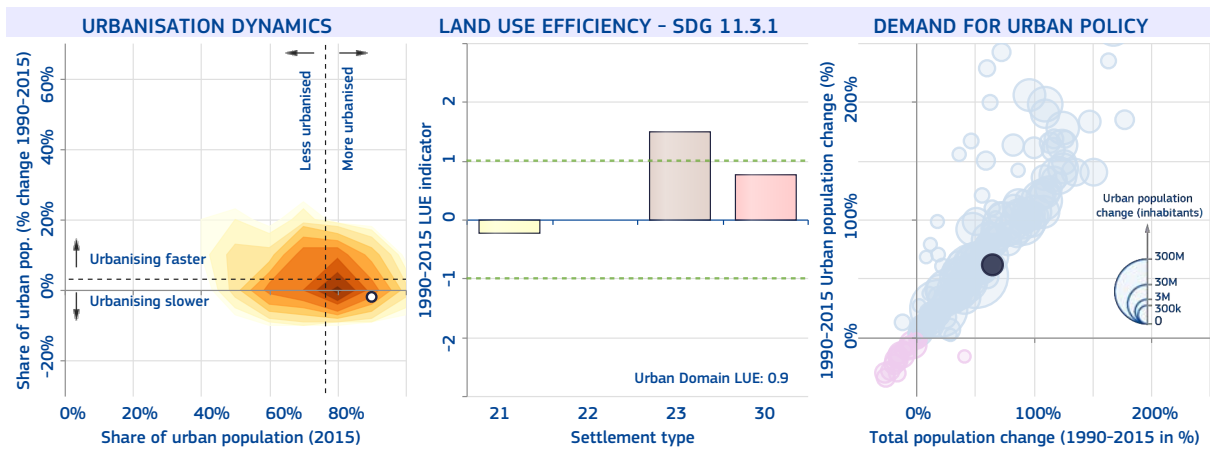
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 38%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.



Asmara

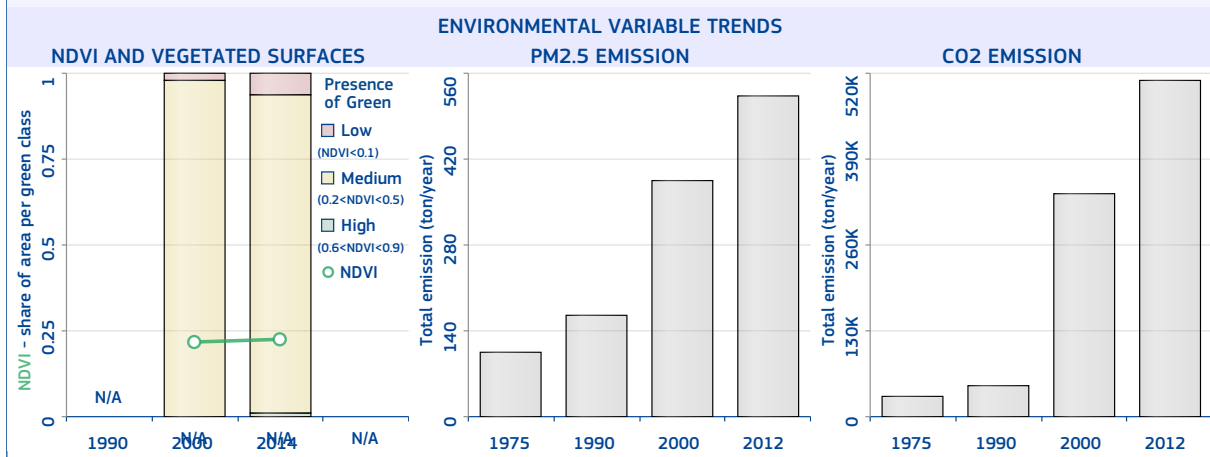
The most populated urban centre of Eritrea is "Asmara" with 643 257 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 46 km² (average population density of 13 983.9 inhabitants/km²), and 3.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 5.1 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Nile; its main biome type is "Montane Grasslands and Shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 2 333.3 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 20.1 °C and the annual precipitation 408.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.7; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 92.9%.



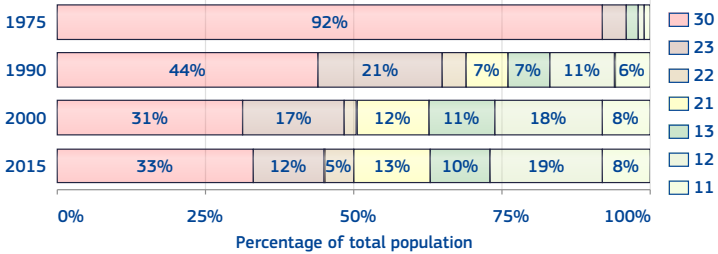
Estonia

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 63%.

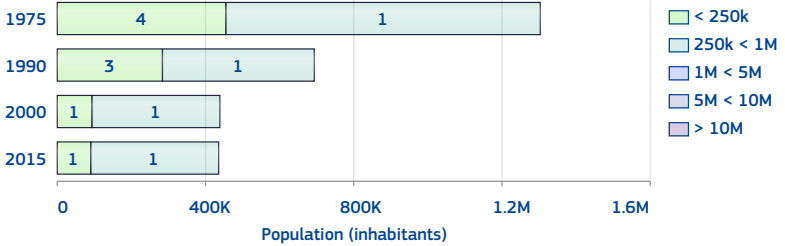
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 2.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

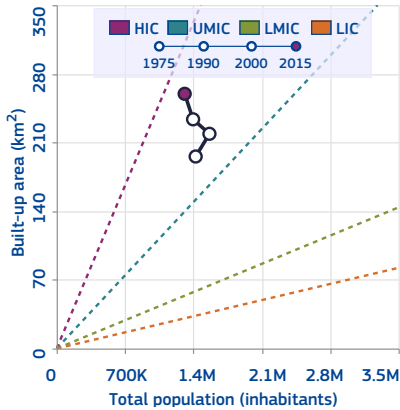


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	14 138	100 291	116 673	110 974
12	9 626	165 296	245 078	247 482
13	28 704	110 475	151 593	127 683
21	2 020	107 231	173 785	167 277
22	185	59 980	31 970	62 815
23	63 195	325 690	238 186	160 250
30	1 304 967	694 941	439 139	433 870

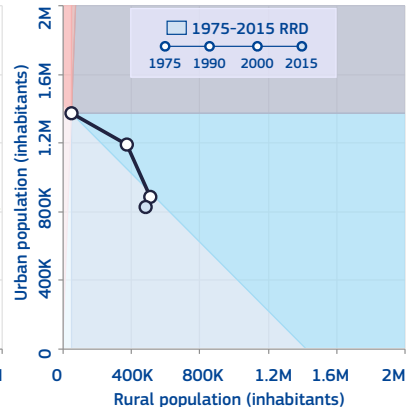
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

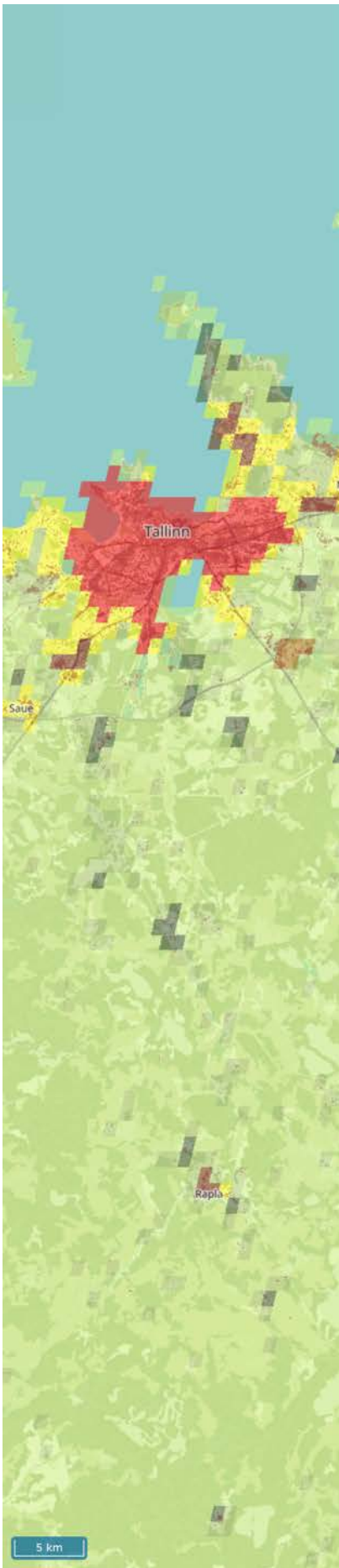


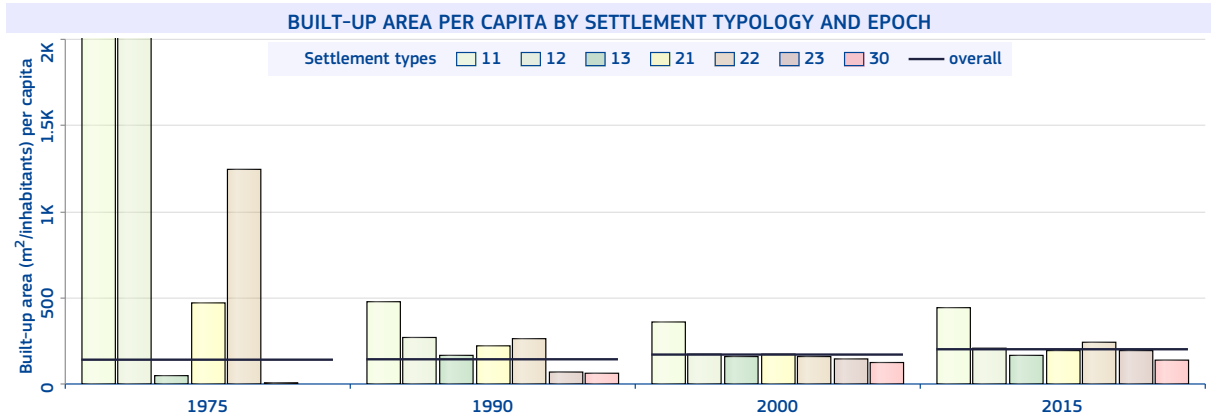
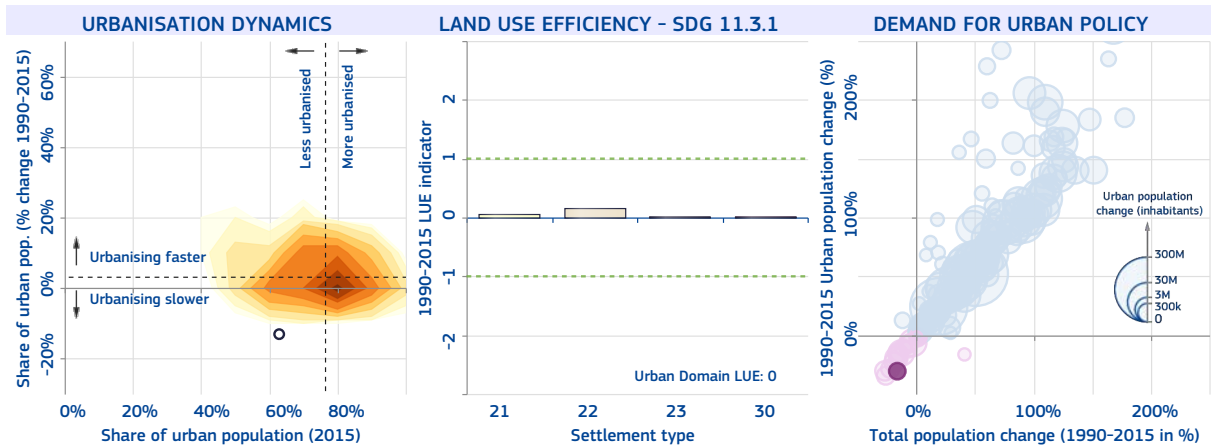
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 68%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Officially designated urban settlements including cities, cities without municipal status and towns.





Tallinn

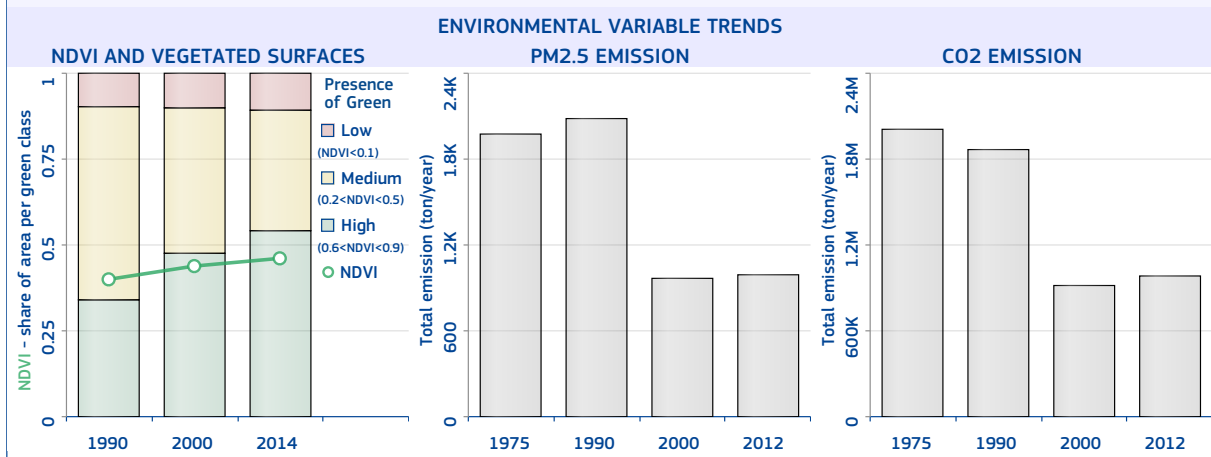
The most populated urban centre of Estonia is "Tallinn" with 344 511 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 106 km² (average population density of 3 250.1 inhabitants/km²), and 47.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 138.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Snow, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Urban, mining, etc." and the mean elevation is 23.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 6.8 °C and the annual precipitation 684.6 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.5% and the percentage of open spaces is 55%.





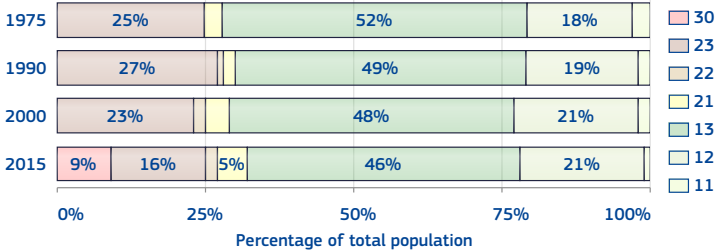
Eswatini

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 32%.

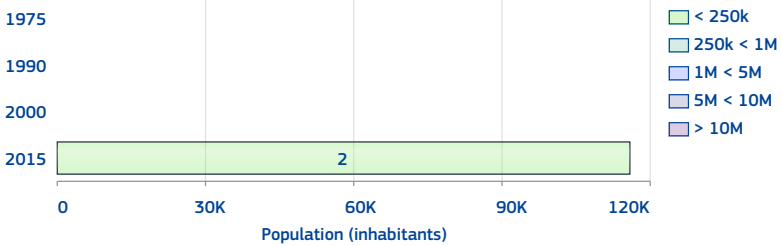
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 2.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

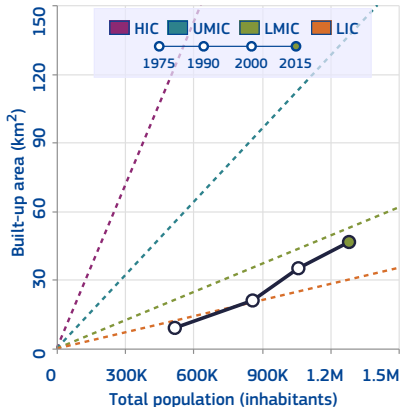


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	13 901	15 453	18 758	18 595
12	92 144	167 241	225 288	263 446
13	267 418	419 890	504 068	588 457
21	13 950	20 391	46 168	61 185
22	0	5 589	21 668	28 289
23	130 883	231 094	244 447	206 827
30	0	0	0	115 905

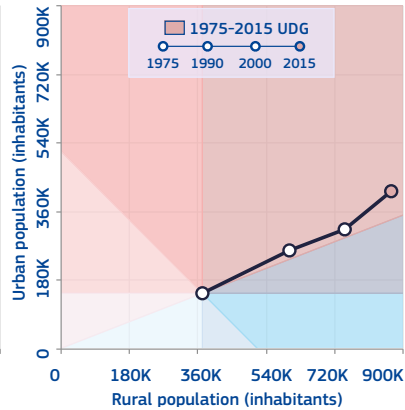
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

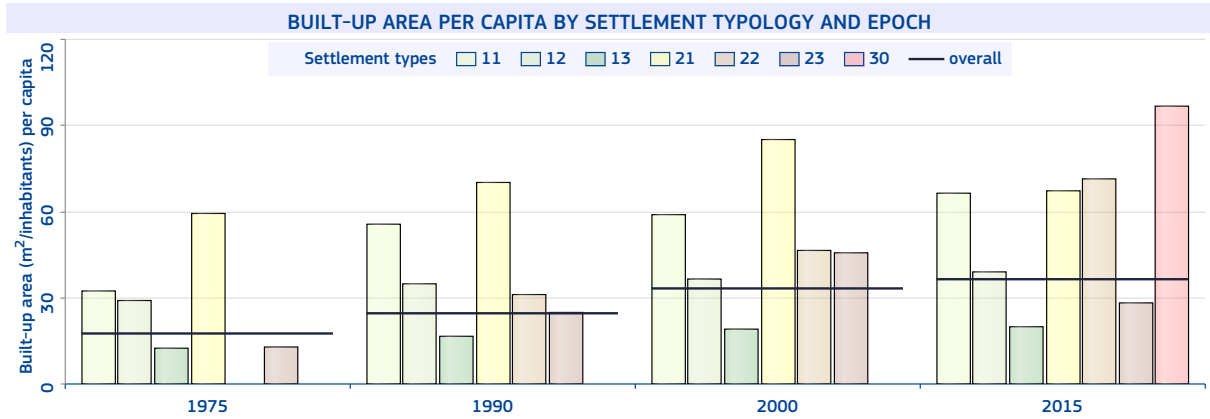
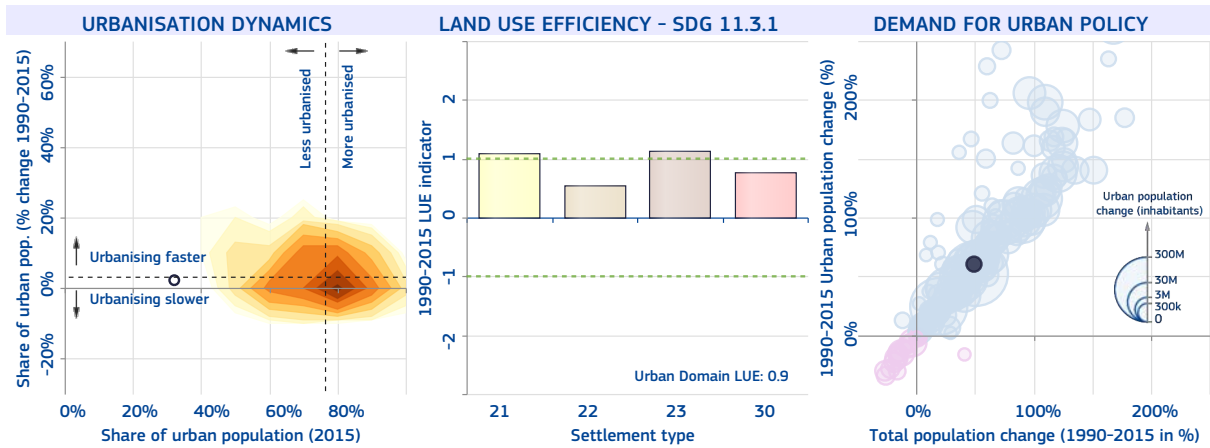


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 23%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Localities officially designated as urban.



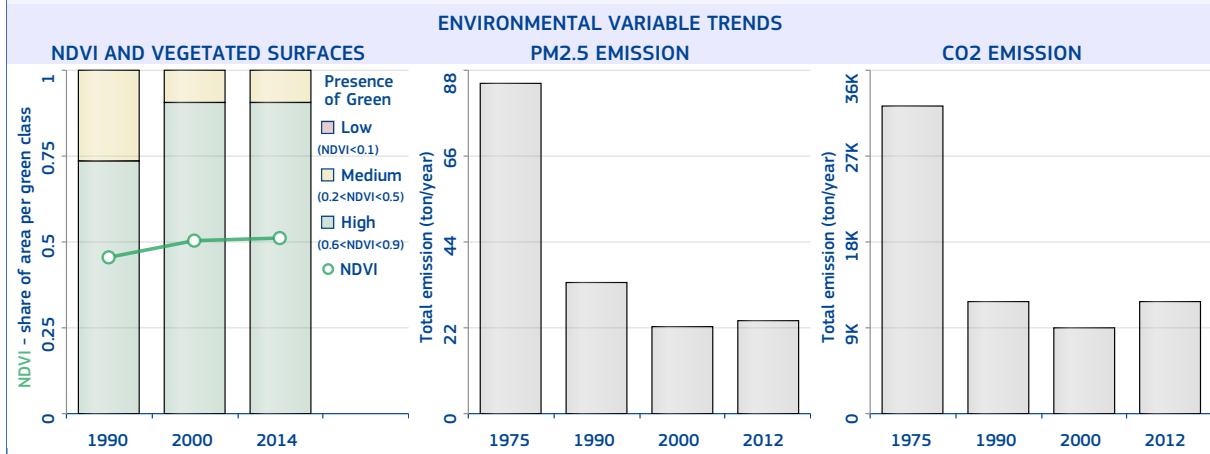
Manzini

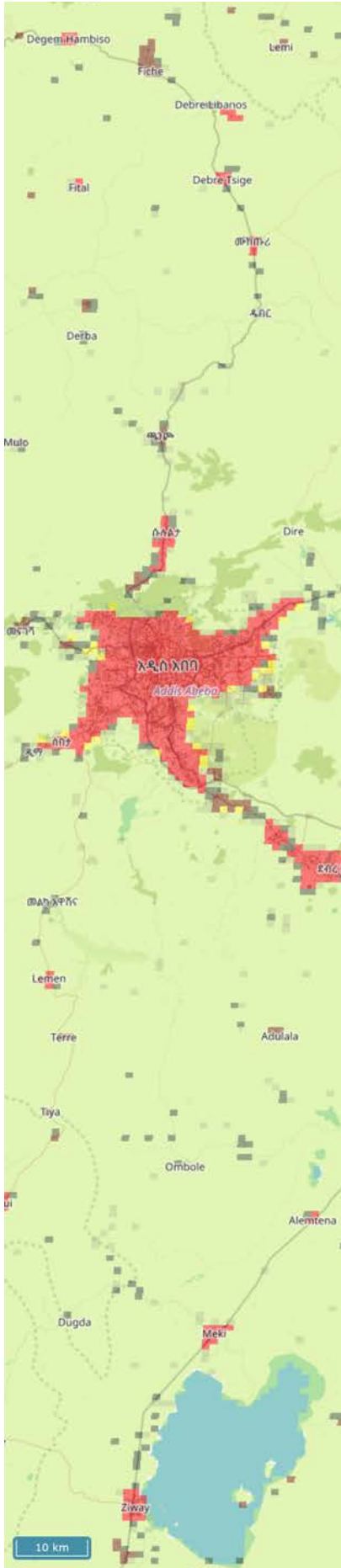
The most populated urban centre of Eswatini is "Manzini" with 59 511 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 19 km² (average population density of 3 132.1 inhabitants/km²), and 5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 83.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Maputo; its main biome type is "Montane Grasslands and Shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry winter, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Regosols" and the mean elevation is 624.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 19.3 °C and the annual precipitation 1 068.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.6% and the percentage of open spaces is 73.8%.

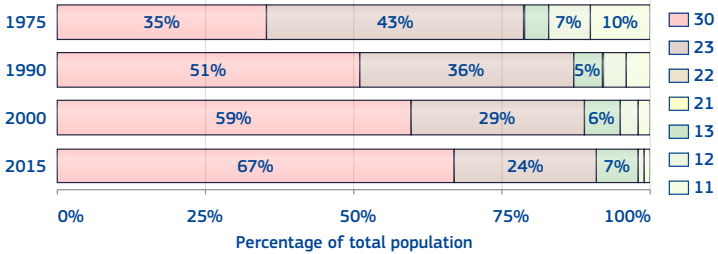




Ethiopia

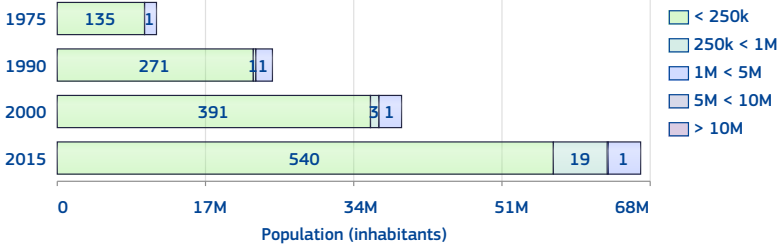
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 91%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 560.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 11.

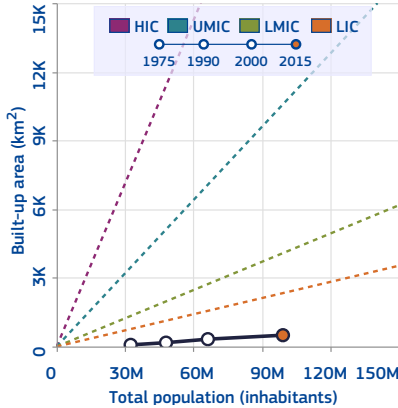


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	3 375 018	1 994 938	1 599 063	1 078 626
12	2 202 198	1 695 329	1 716 474	1 165 084
13	1 416 196	2 512 549	4 197 751	6 769 741
21	22 396	50 048	63 395	78 731
22	0	0	0	0
23	14 119 322	17 052 788	19 371 098	23 364 471
30	11 334 738	24 666 384	39 393 754	66 806 199

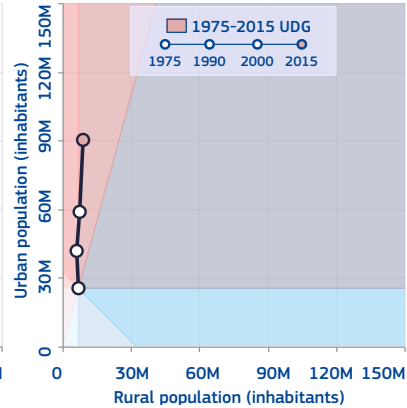
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



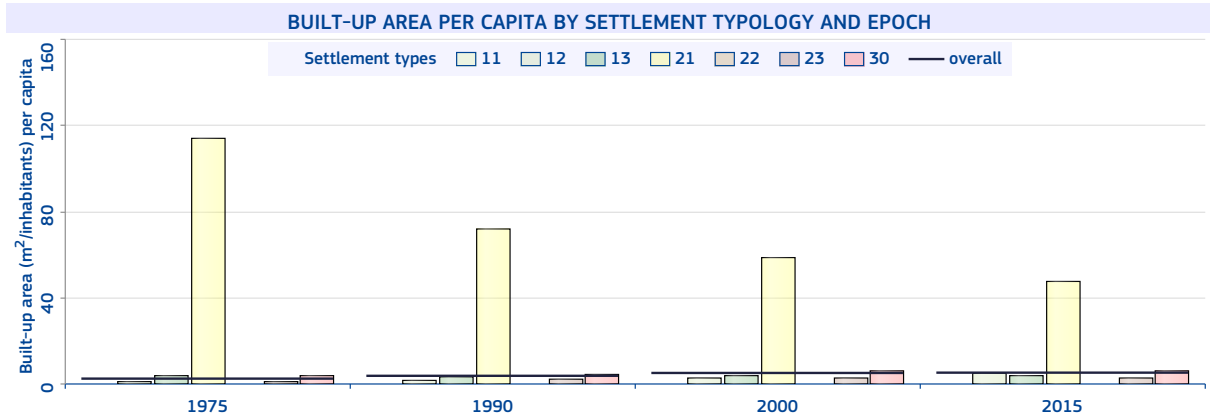
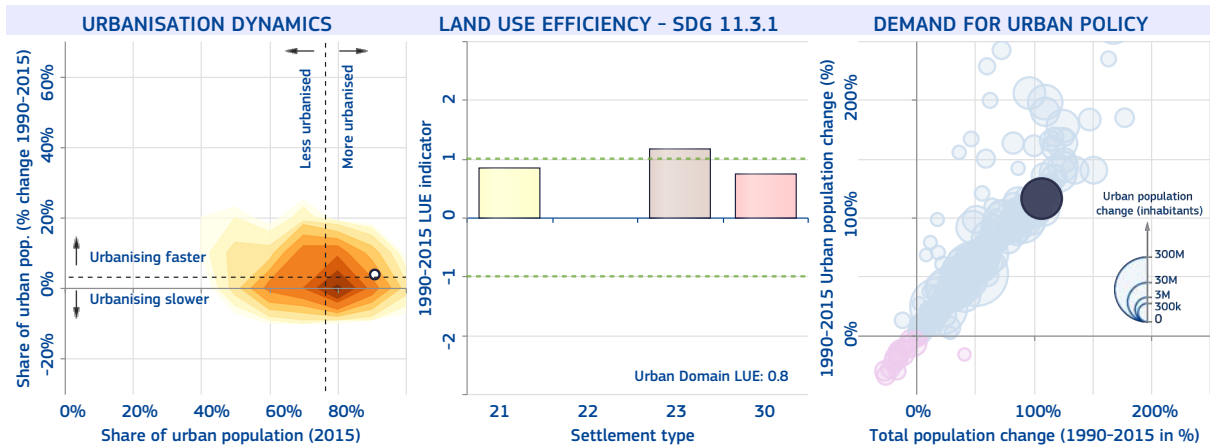
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 19%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 5
 Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.



Addis Ababa

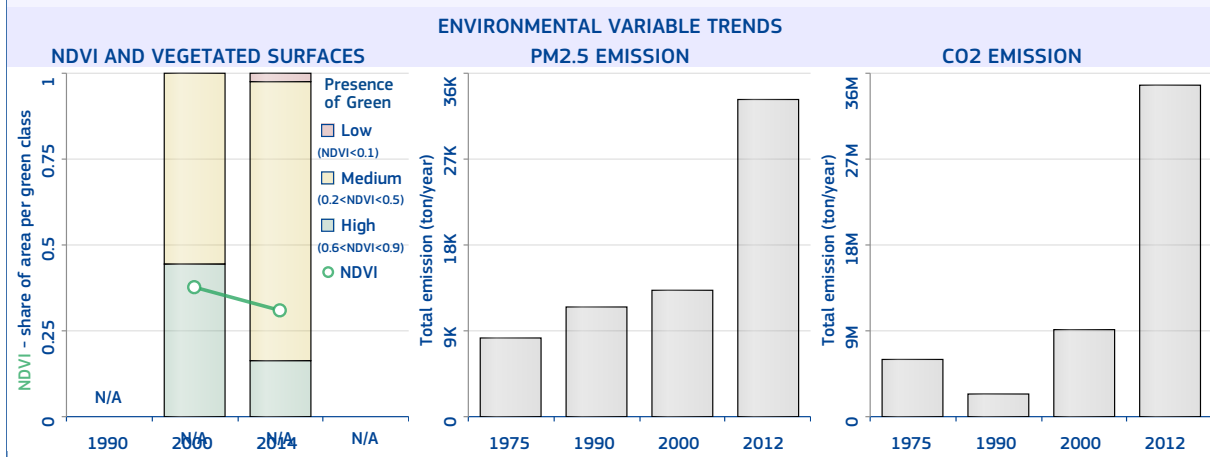
The most populated urban centre of Ethiopia is "Addis Ababa" with 3 830 788 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 392 km² (average population density of 9 772.4 inhabitants/km²), and 105.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 27.5 m²/inhabitant).

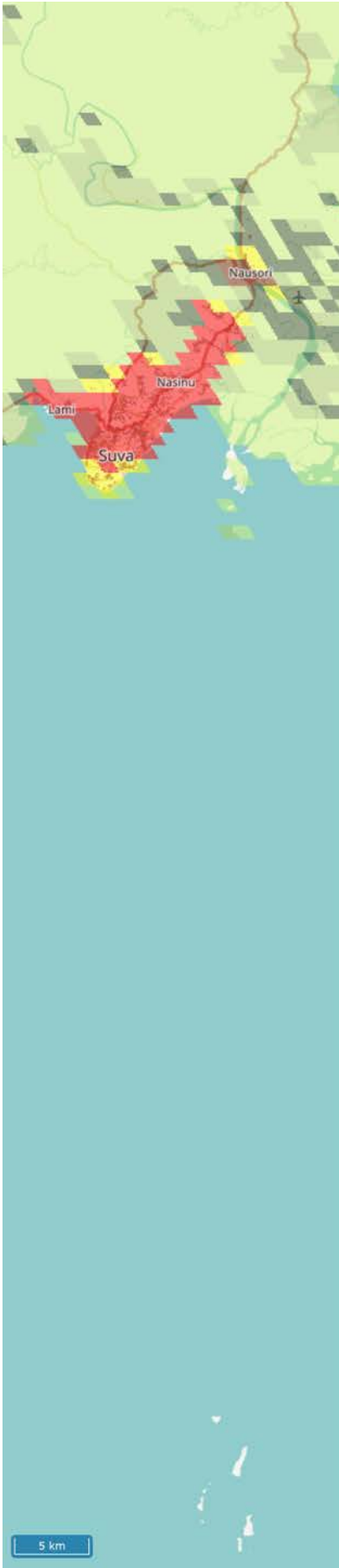
The main biome type is "Montane Grasslands and Shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry winter, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Nitisols" and the mean elevation is 2 361.0 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 17.9 °C and the annual precipitation 1 100.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 73.1%.

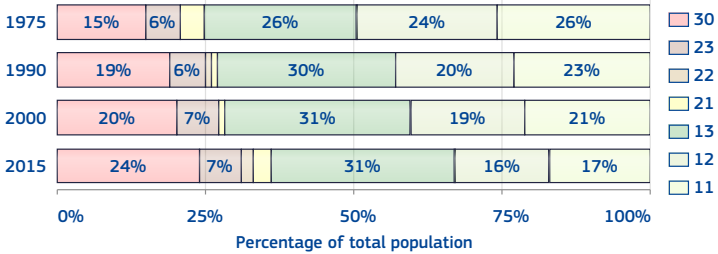




Fiji

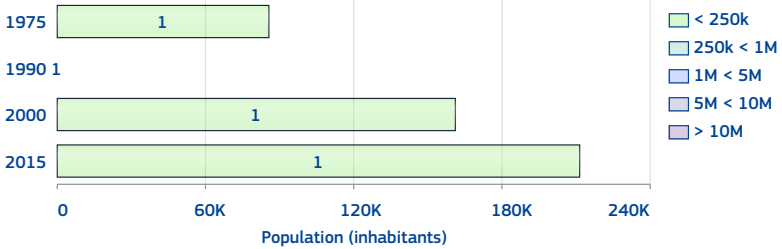
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 36%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

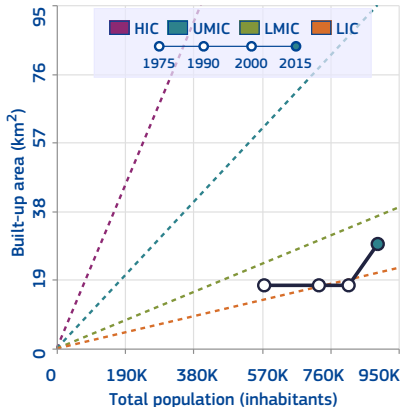


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	149 037	167 633	173 584	151 539
12	136 664	144 345	152 373	146 293
13	149 192	218 369	251 970	276 353
21	21 699	10 471	12 165	26 529
22	0	5 475	0	16 113
23	34 404	43 525	59 986	63 658
30	85 596	138 808	161 144	211 660

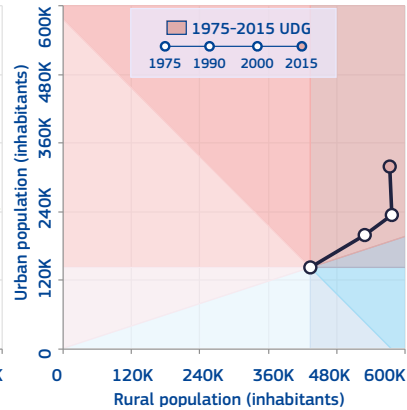
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

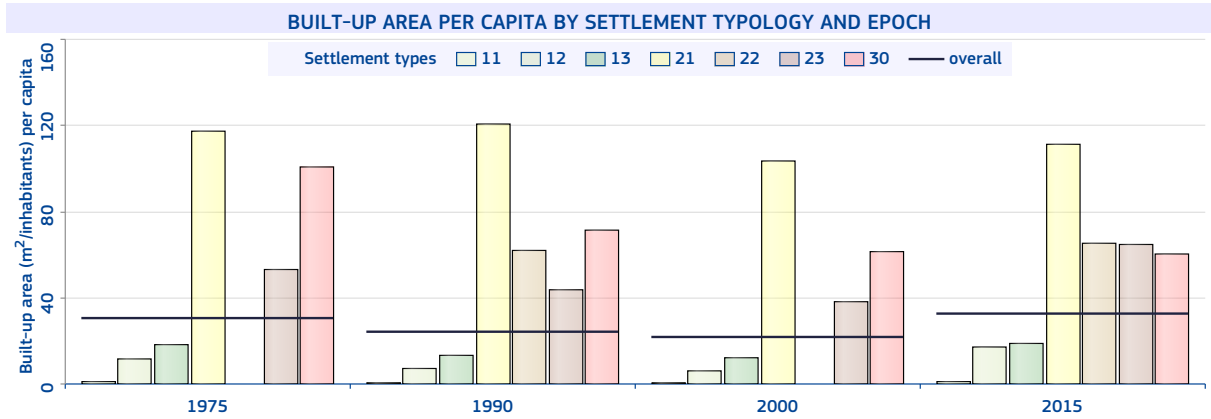
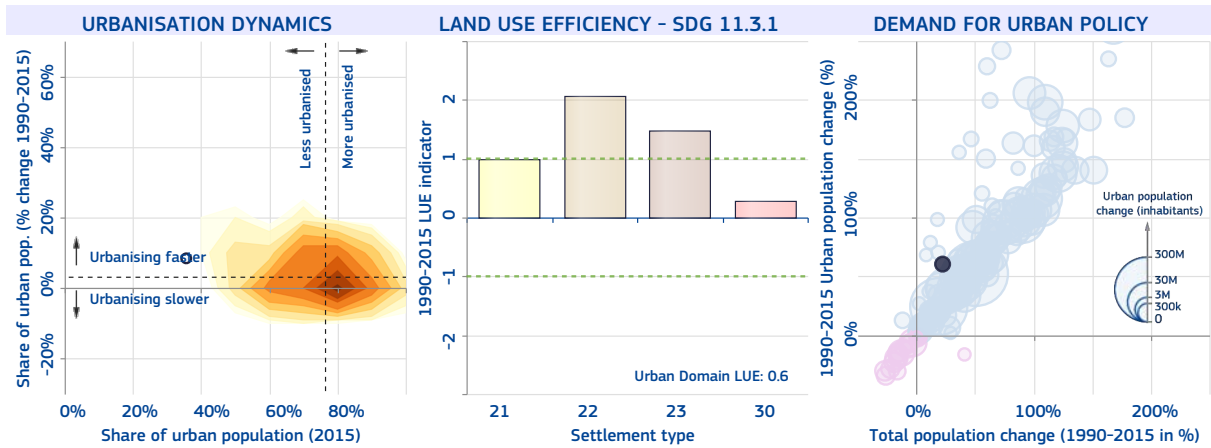


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 55%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Places with 1,000 inhabitants or more.



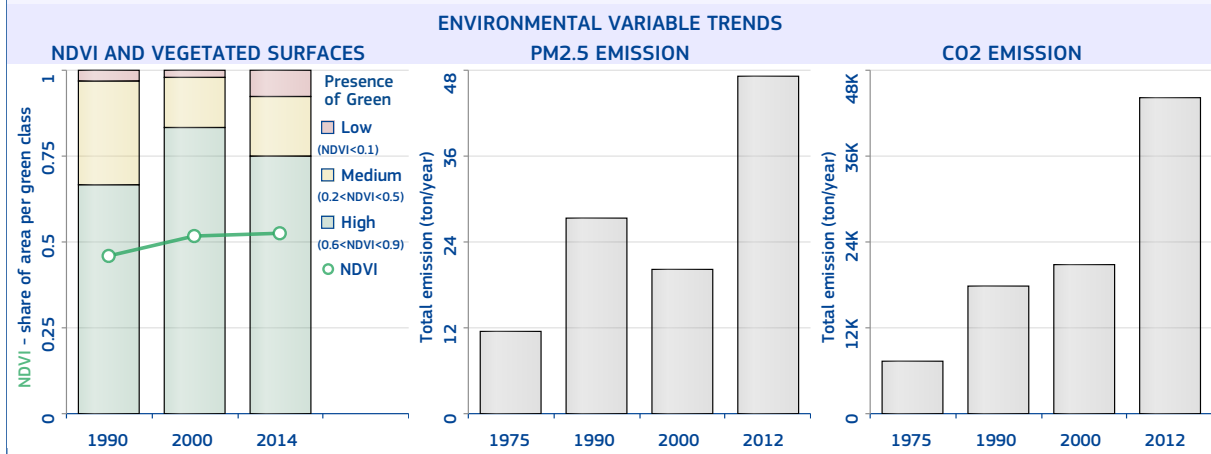
Suva

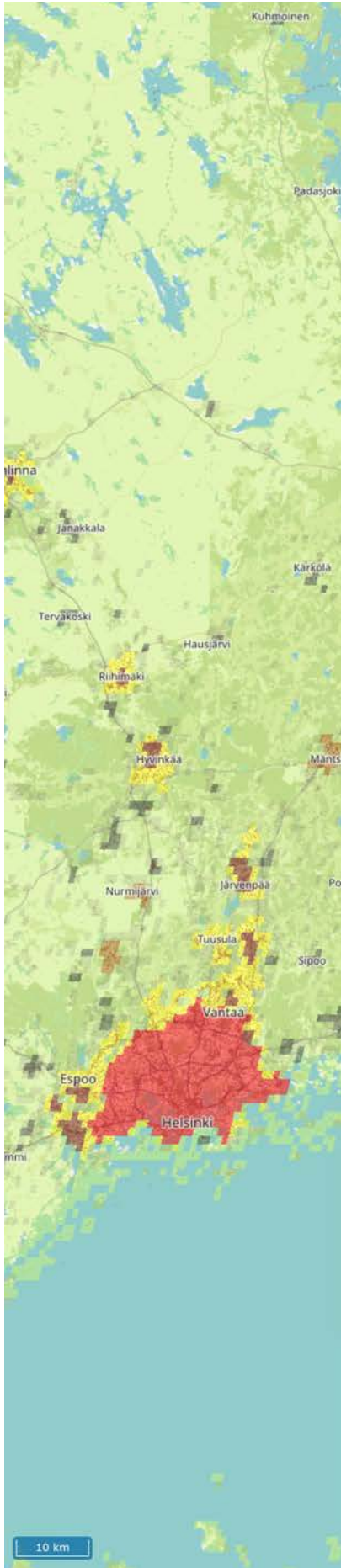
The most populated urban centre of Fiji is "Suva" with 211 651 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 64 km² (average population density of 3 307.0 inhabitants/km²), and 12.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 58 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical rain forest", the soil type is "Gleysols" and the mean elevation is 32.6 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 24.2 °C and the annual precipitation 2 819.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 211 651 inhabitants and 12.3 km² respectively, over an area of 64 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.7% and the percentage of open spaces is 80.8%.

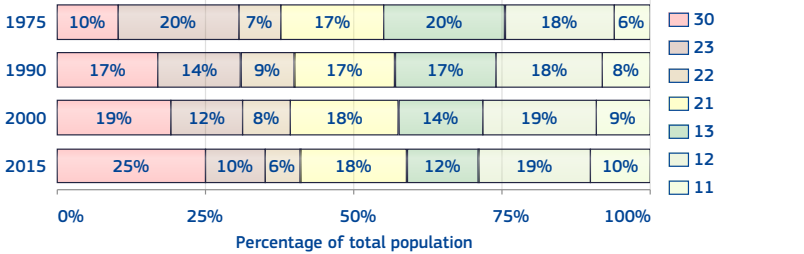




Finland

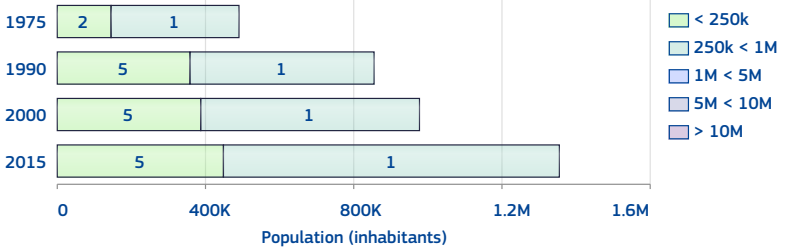
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 59%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 6.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

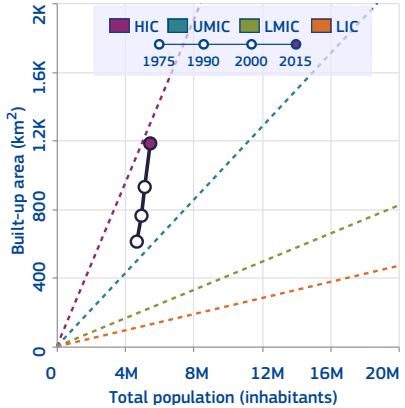


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	298 195	387 917	454 203	547 115
12	839 600	911 761	976 411	1 047 007
13	942 781	828 170	745 658	671 802
21	808 670	849 750	920 893	994 931
22	348 105	426 540	435 763	317 825
23	959 743	700 695	638 304	538 219
30	490 368	855 413	977 135	1 355 698

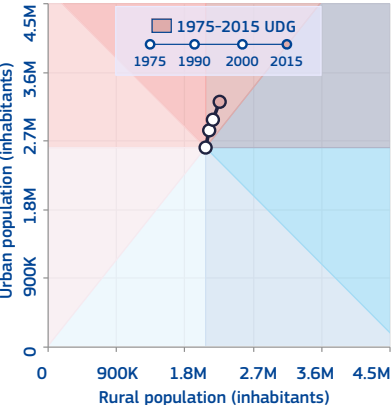
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



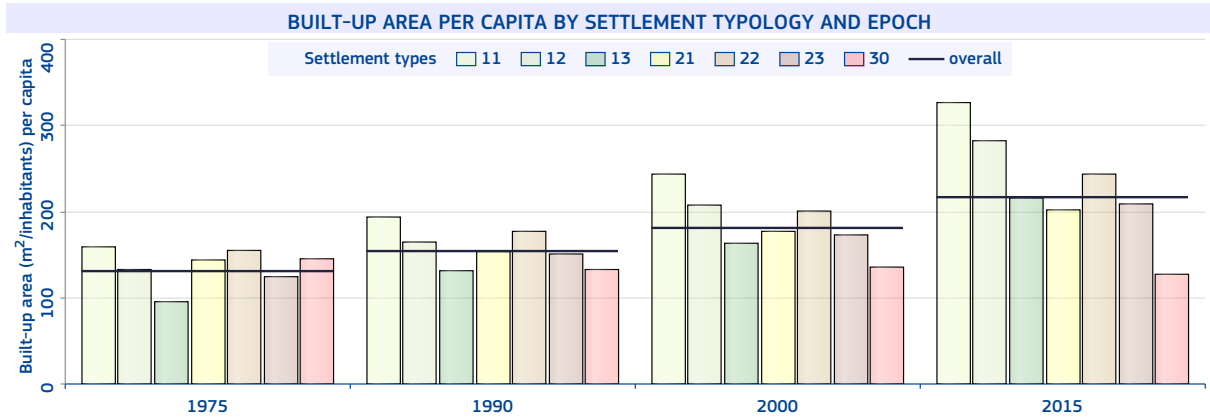
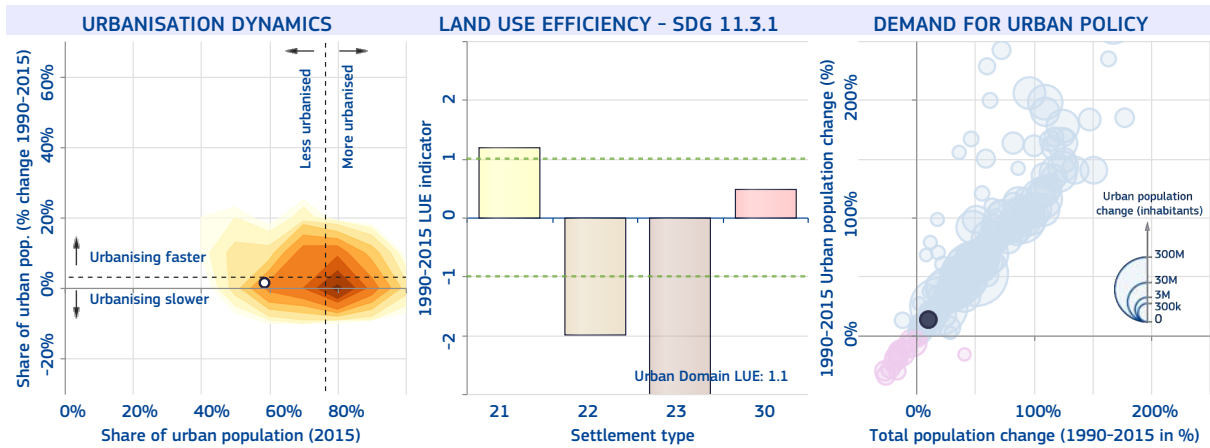
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 85%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2
 Communes officially designated as urban.
 UN WUP includes in the reporting of this territory the following other one(s): Åland Islands Communes officially designated as urban.
 UN WUP includes in the reporting of this territory the following other one(s): Åland Islands

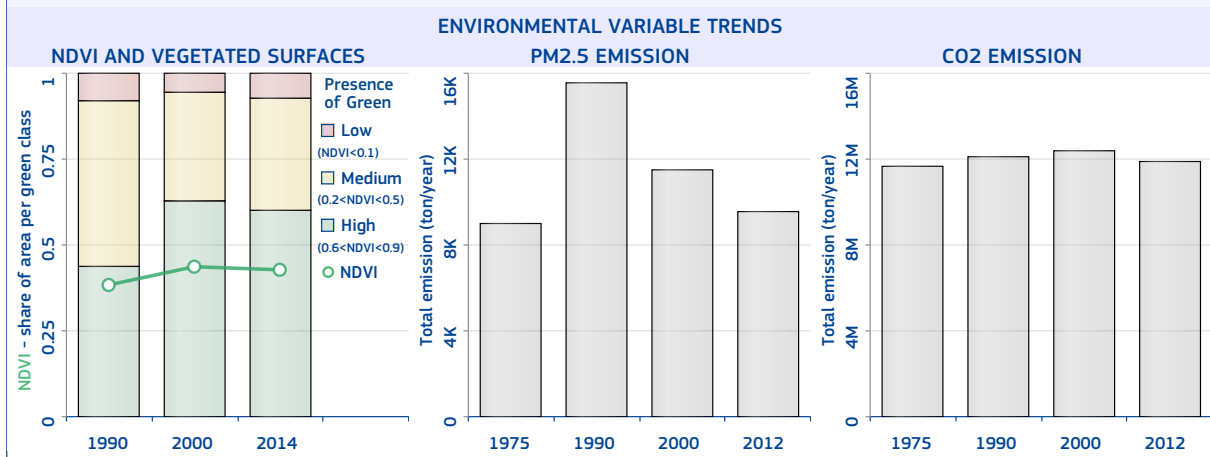


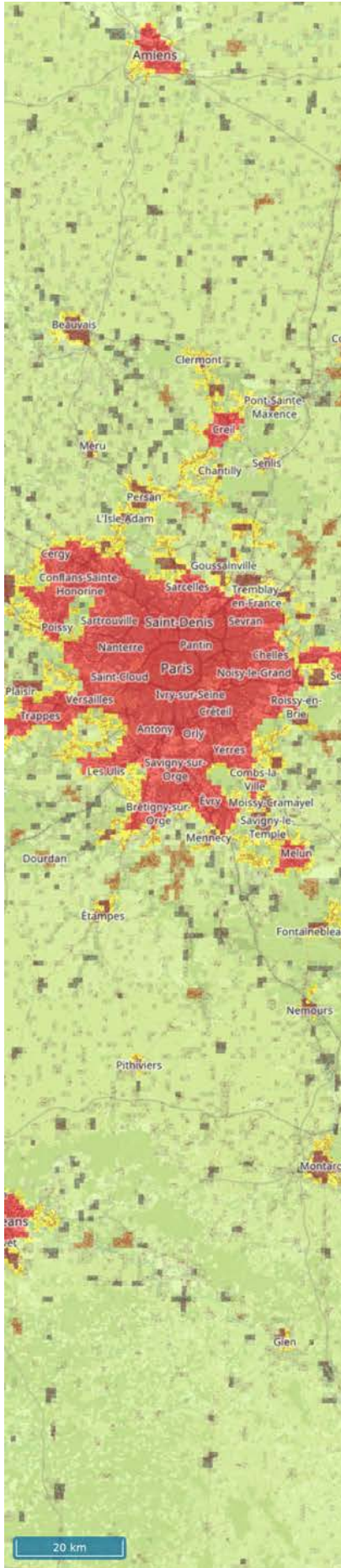
Helsinki

The most populated urban centre of Finland is "Helsinki" with 907 386 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 344 km² (average population density of 2 637.7 inhabitants/km²), and 117.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 129 m²/inhabitant). The main biome type is "Boreal Forests/Taiga"; the climate class is "Snow, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Leptosols" and the mean elevation is 21.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 6.1 °C and the annual precipitation 655.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.8; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 66%.

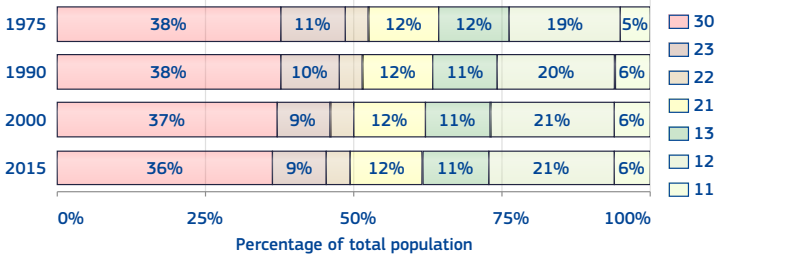




France

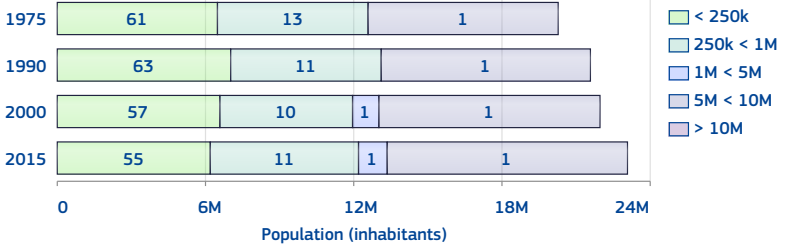
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 61%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 68.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 12.

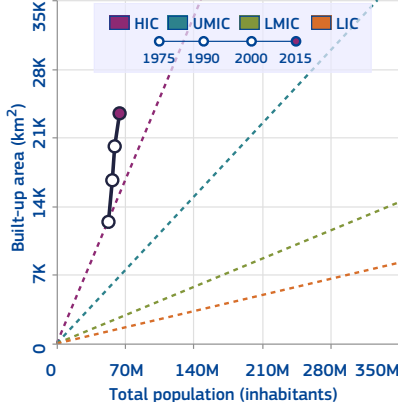


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	2 402 680	3 248 852	3 678 553	3 897 006
12	10 067 584	11 348 824	12 300 621	13 817 171
13	6 509 218	6 375 582	6 401 922	7 282 670
21	6 200 805	6 703 861	6 927 939	7 782 066
22	1 909 931	2 227 335	2 480 045	2 538 666
23	5 630 103	5 437 665	5 588 679	6 009 604
30	20 305 288	21 613 641	22 021 606	23 081 310

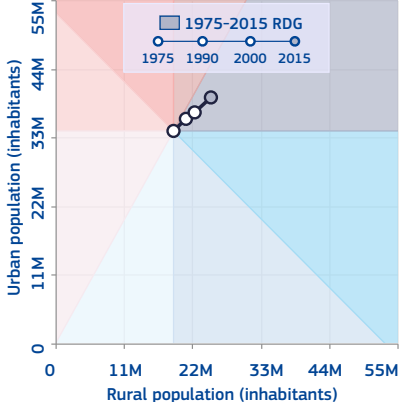
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



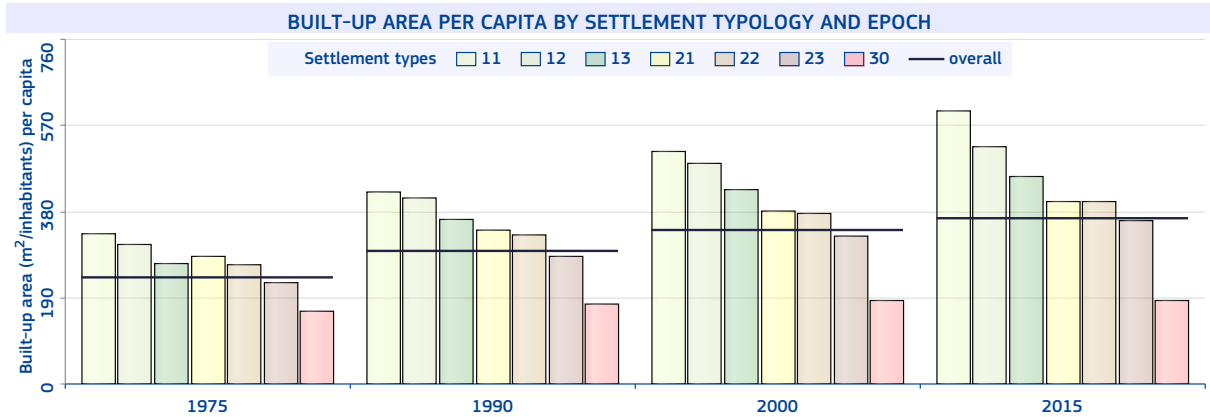
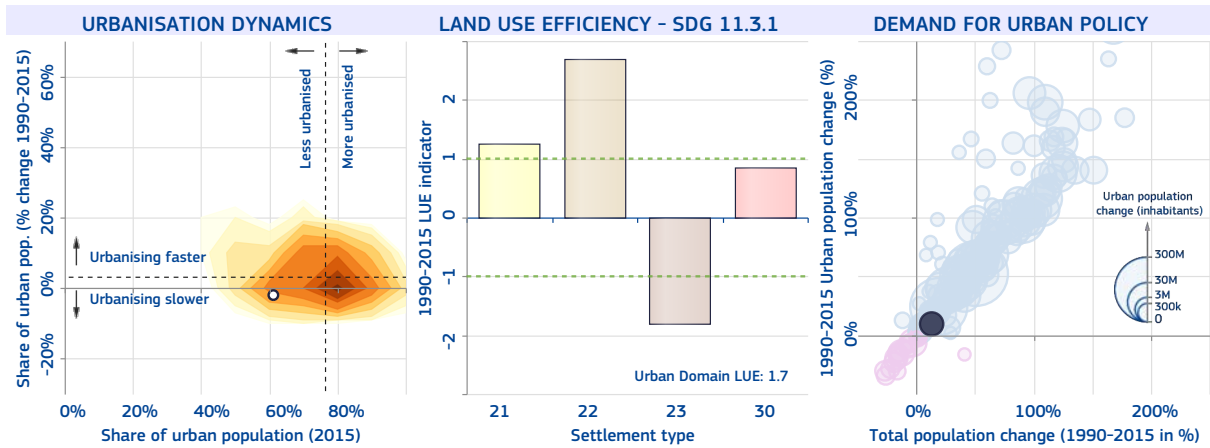
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 80%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 20
 Based on the concept of urban unit, namely communes with 2,000 inhabitants or more in dwellings separated by at most 200 metres.



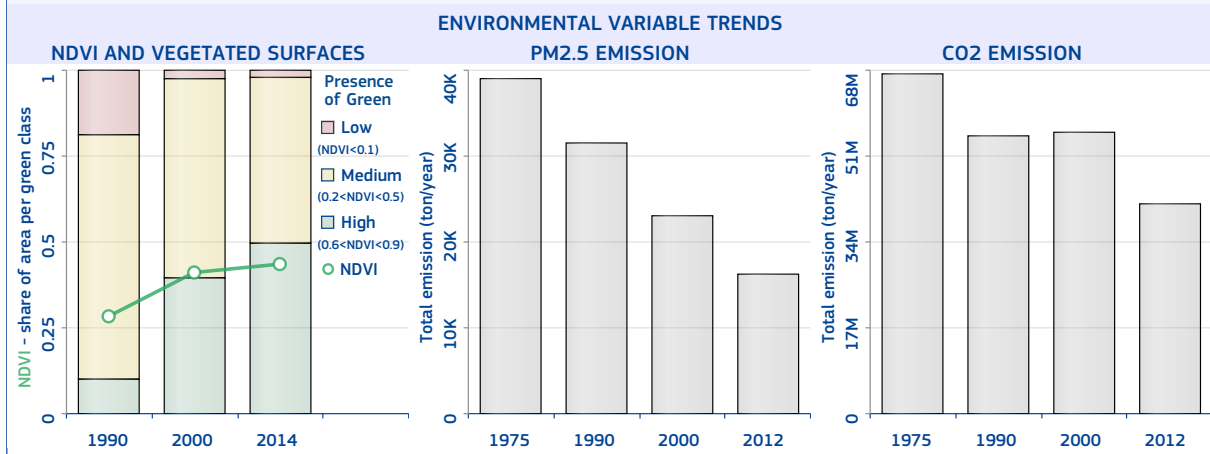
Paris

The most populated urban centre of France is "Paris" with 9 711 652 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 638.0 km² (average population density of 5 929.0 inhabitants/km²), and 1 157.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 119.2 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Seine; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Urban, mining, etc." and the mean elevation is 75.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 12.7 °C and the annual precipitation 648.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 2 933 266 inhabitants and 324.6 km² respectively, over an area of 430 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 29.3%.



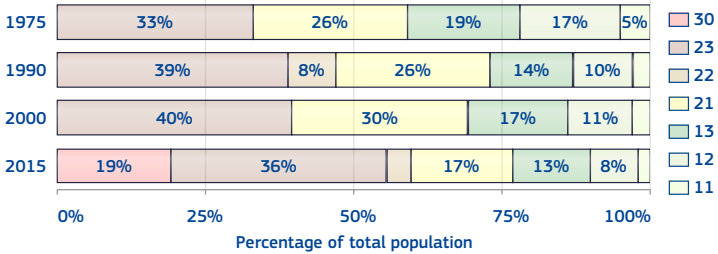
French Guiana

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%.

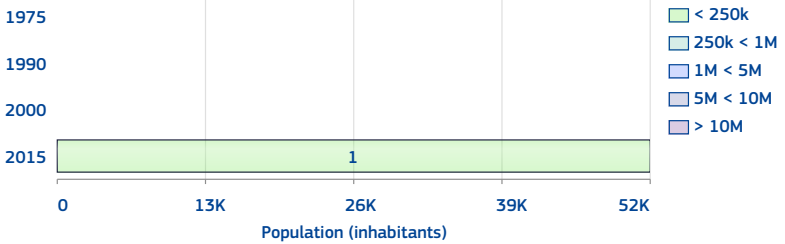
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

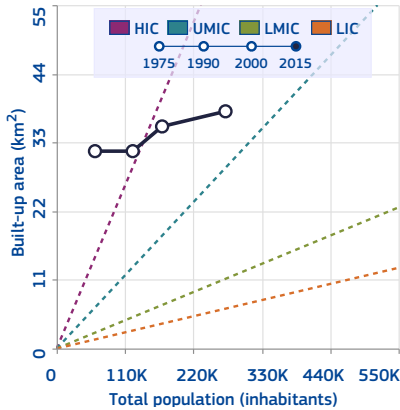


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	3 110	3 554	4 556	6 161
12	10 359	12 750	19 169	22 532
13	11 681	16 992	28 527	34 976
21	16 106	32 230	50 128	46 857
22	0	9 183	0	11 735
23	20 403	47 655	67 231	97 324
30	0	0	0	51 997

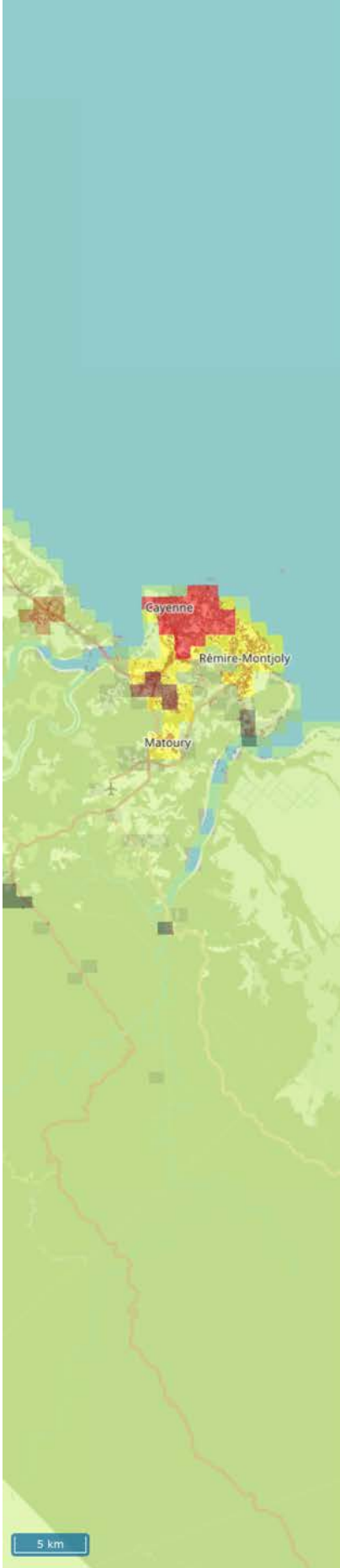
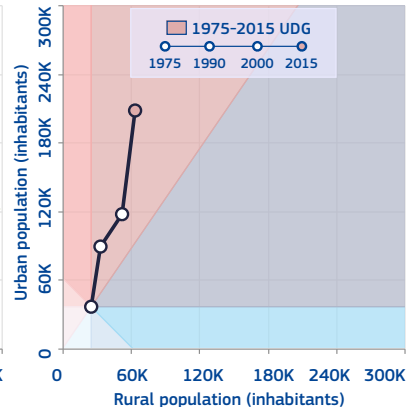
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

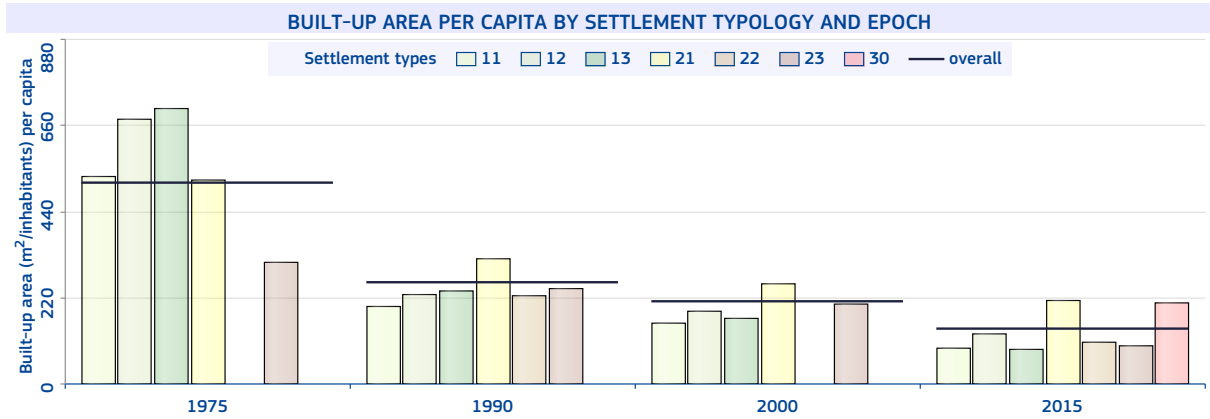
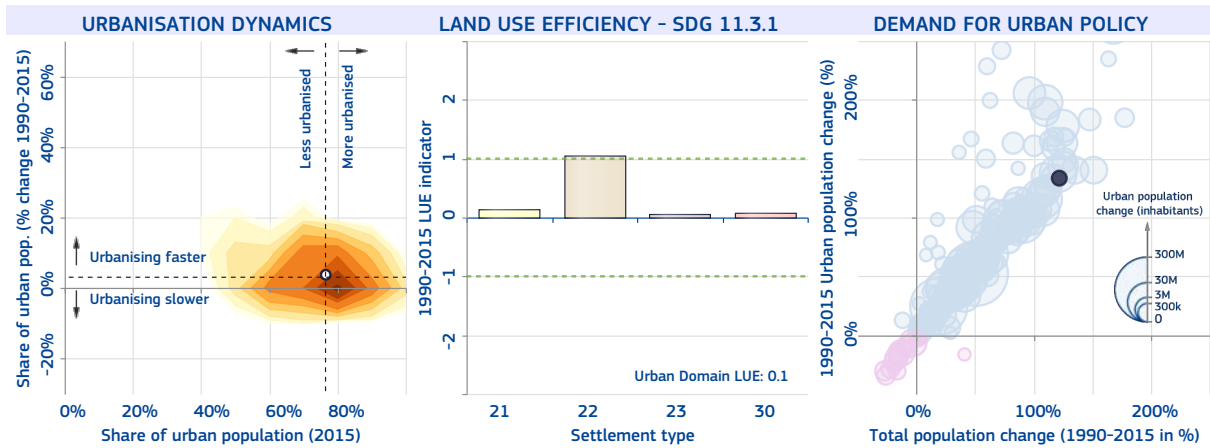


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 84%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

No official definition available.



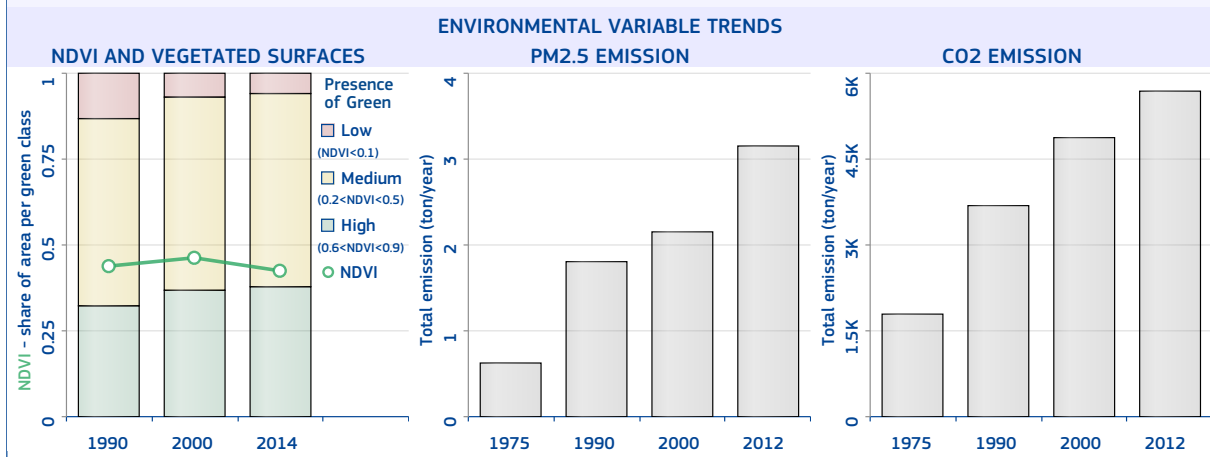
Cayenne

The most populated urban centre of French Guiana is "Cayenne" with 52 032 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 20 km² (average population density of 2 601.6 inhabitants/km²), and 10.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 207 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mangroves"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Plinthosols" and the mean elevation is 14.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26 °C and the annual precipitation 3 245.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 46.2%.



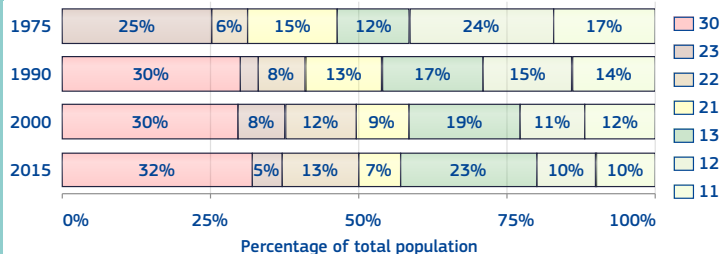
French Polynesia

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 57%.

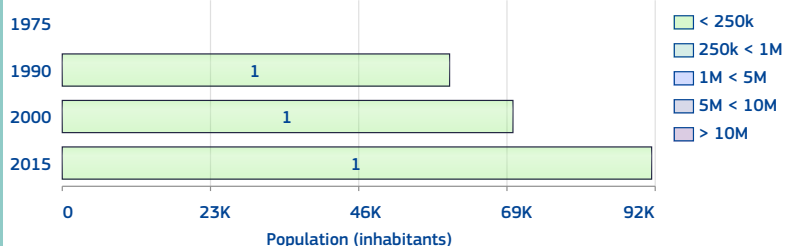
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

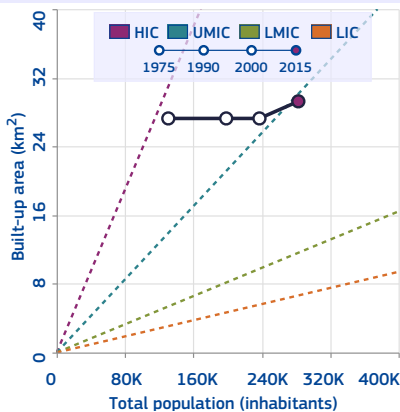


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	22 726	27 148	29 107	27 988
12	31 321	28 933	26 887	29 597
13	15 889	33 816	44 458	64 768
21	19 682	25 800	20 772	18 907
22	8 348	16 653	27 815	37 259
23	32 644	5 985	18 193	12 761
30	0	60 018	70 014	91 454

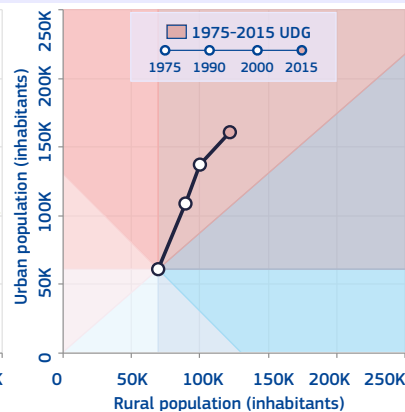
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



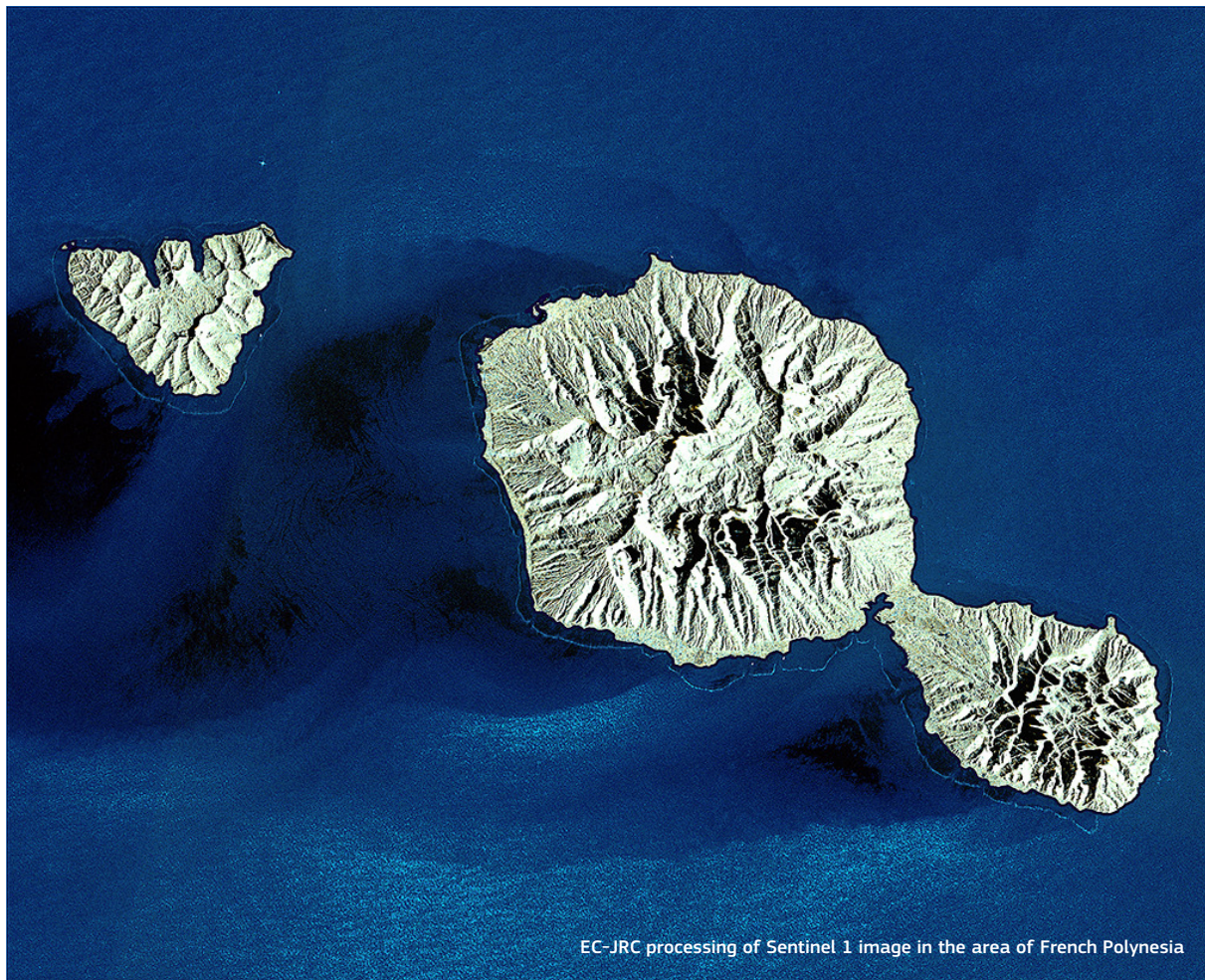
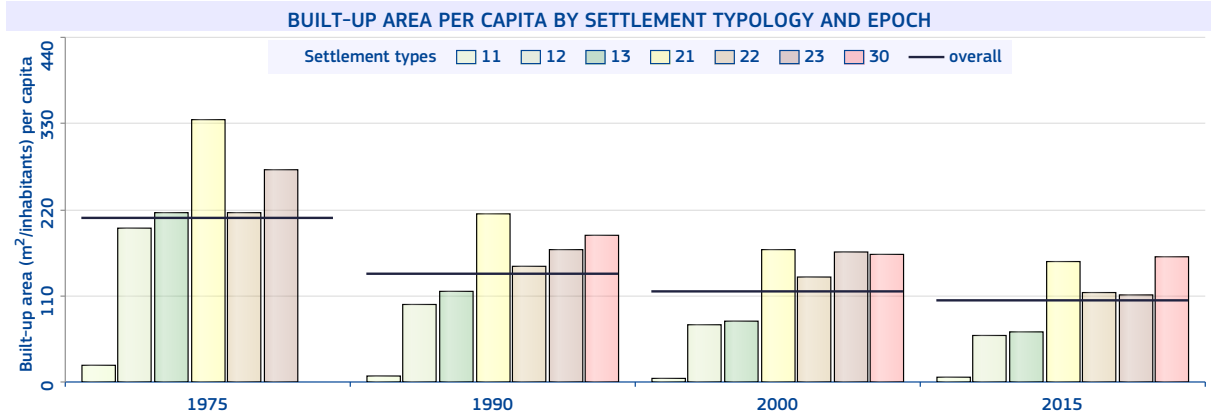
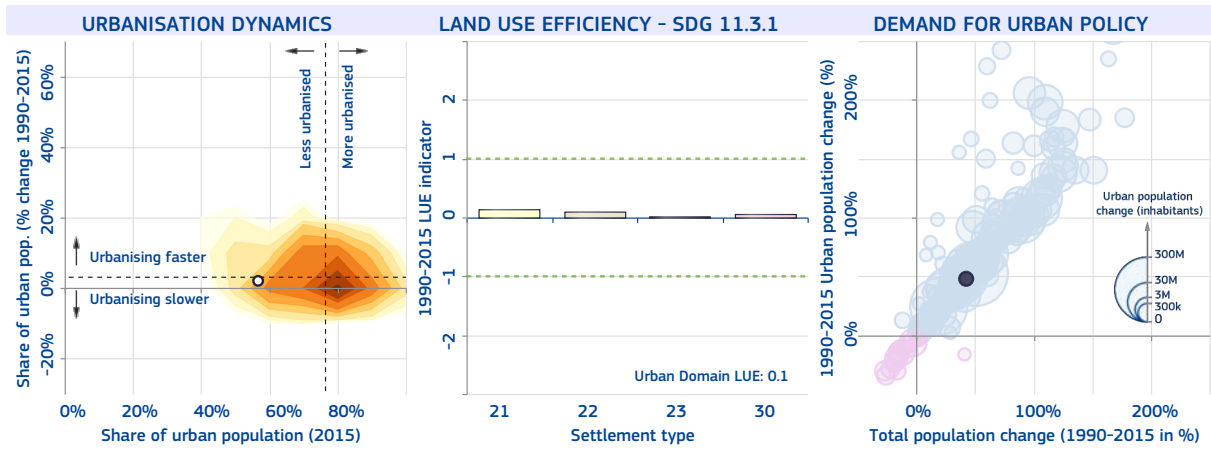
20 km

National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 62%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

No official definition available. In the present publication, for 2017, the urban agglomeration of Papeete and communes with 5,000 inhabitants or more. For 2012, the same communes as in 2017.



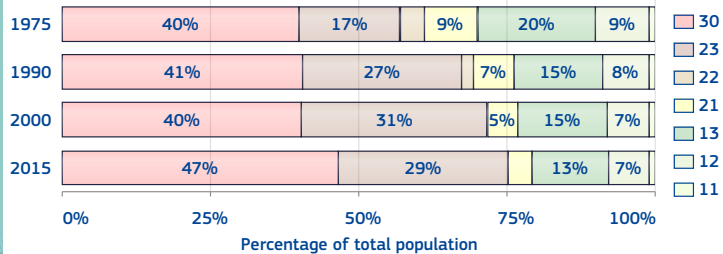
Gabon

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 80%.

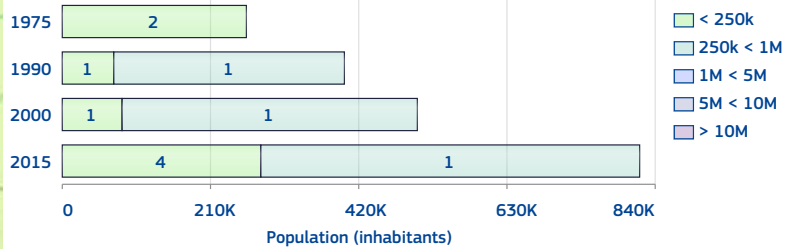
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 5.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

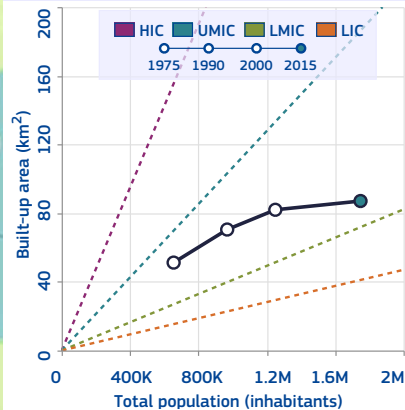


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	8 553	10 685	12 213	13 724
12	57 402	73 575	90 608	113 721
13	129 492	148 963	188 000	219 676
21	60 857	63 756	68 562	74 864
22	26 278	14 853	5 524	5 235
23	111 766	256 846	382 768	503 740
30	260 522	399 553	502 090	817 201

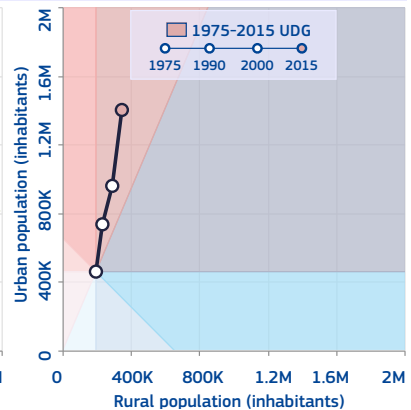
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



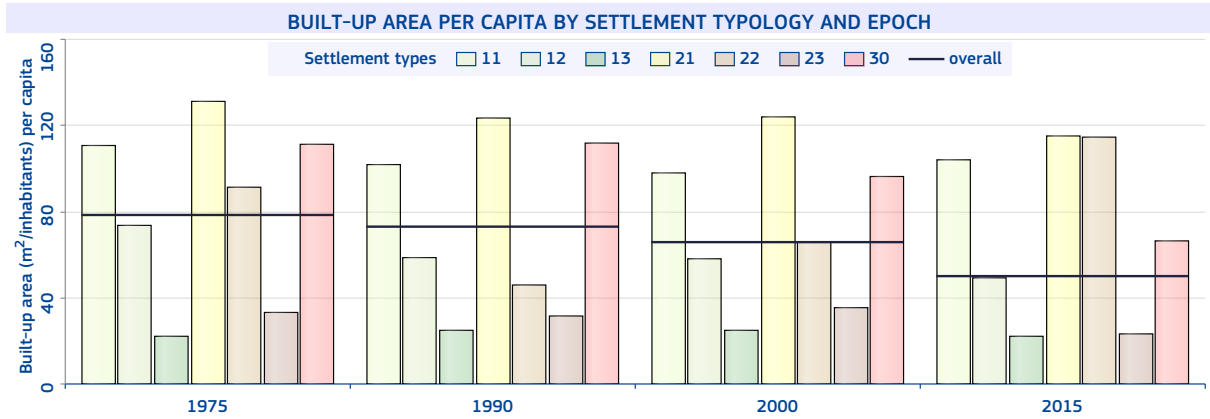
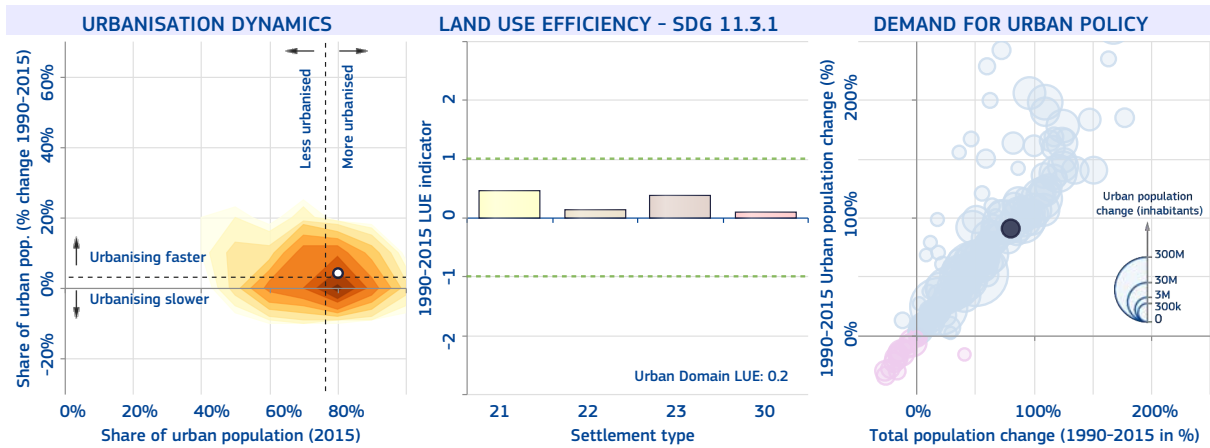
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 88%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

For 1993 and later, towns with 3,000 inhabitants or more.





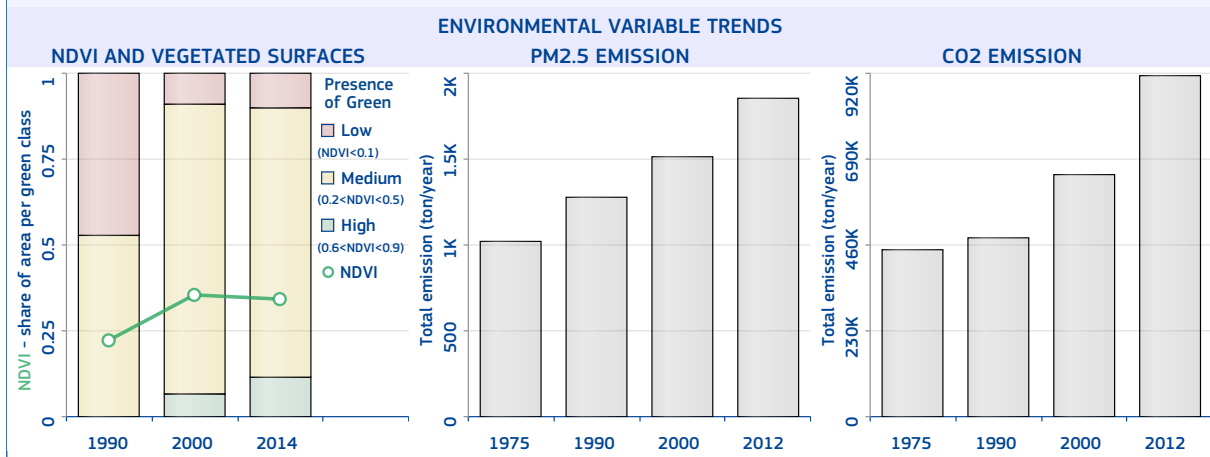
Libreville

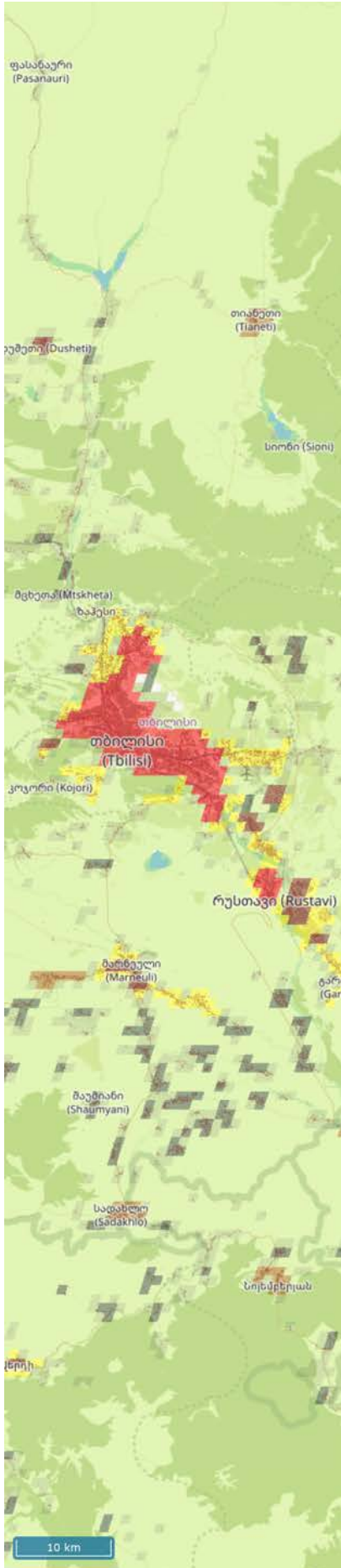
The most populated urban centre of Gabon is "Libreville" with 536 506 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 115 km² (average population density of 4 665.3 inhabitants/km²), and 39.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 74.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mangroves"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 16.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.7 °C and the annual precipitation 1 948.5 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 65.3%.

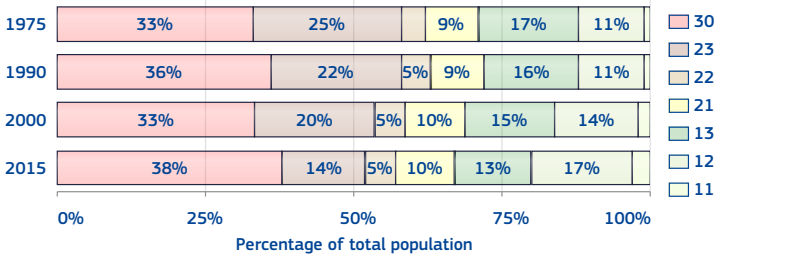




Georgia

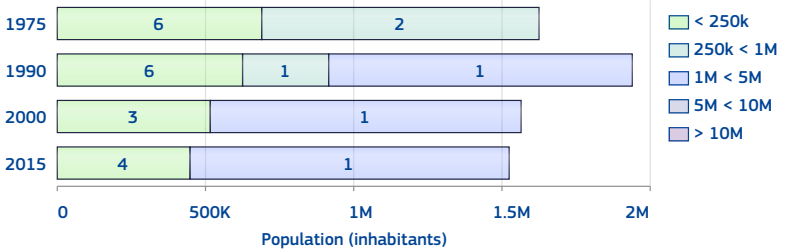
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 67%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 5.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

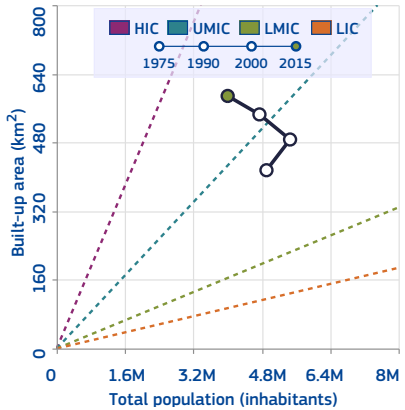


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	66 759	81 229	103 329	131 308
12	545 152	626 653	671 849	664 687
13	850 243	877 045	704 523	505 695
21	430 091	481 984	473 126	386 369
22	188 380	268 156	253 831	210 130
23	1 202 839	1 182 424	972 021	576 881
30	1 625 608	1 943 629	1 566 133	1 526 219

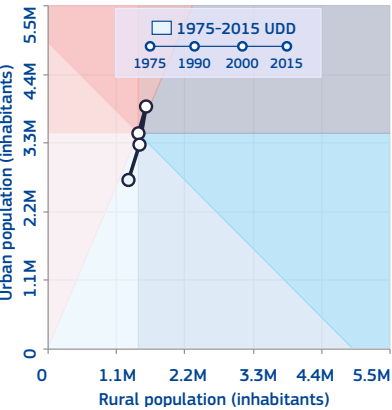
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



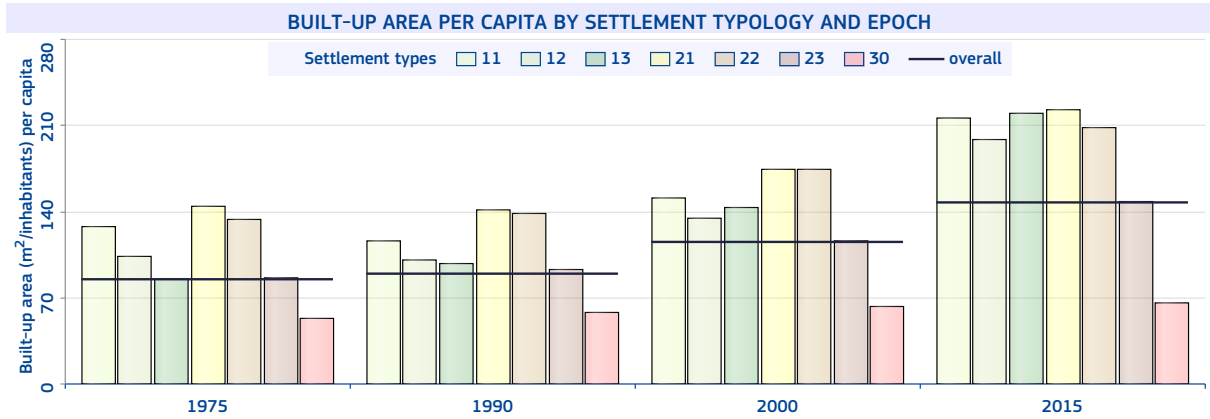
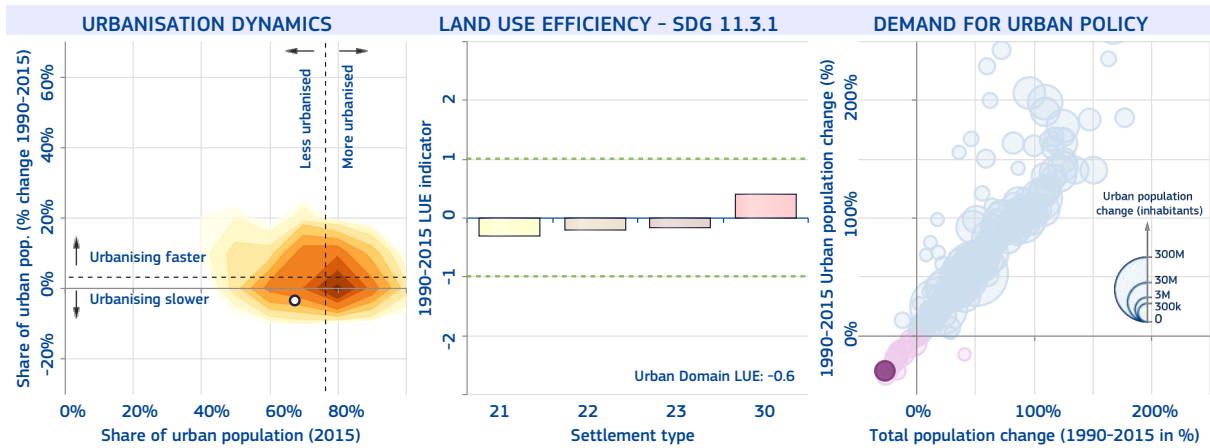
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 57%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria surrounding the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.



Tbilisi

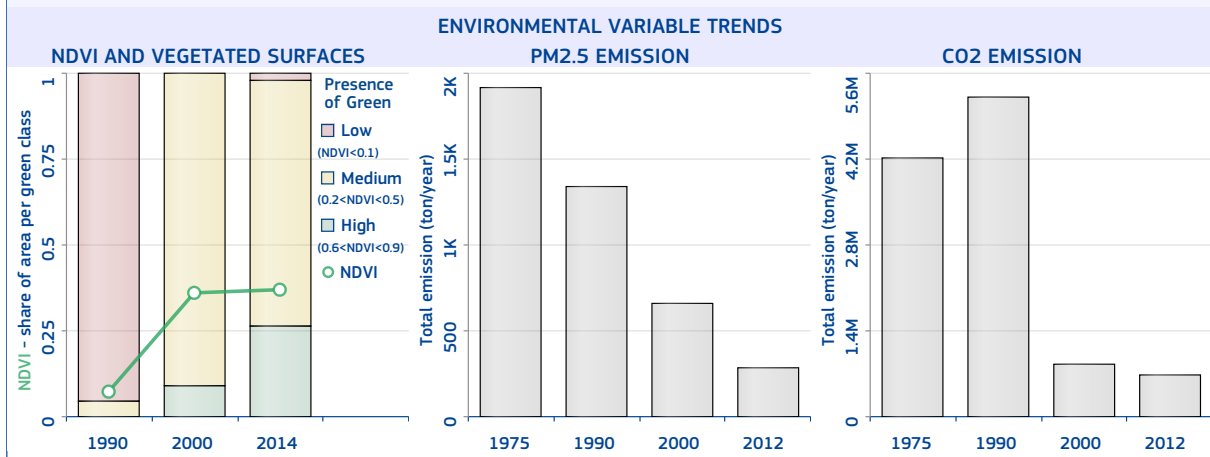
The most populated urban centre of Georgia is "Tbilisi" with 1 077 840 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 132 km² (average population density of 8 165.5 inhabitants/km²), and 61.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 57.1 m²/inhabitant).

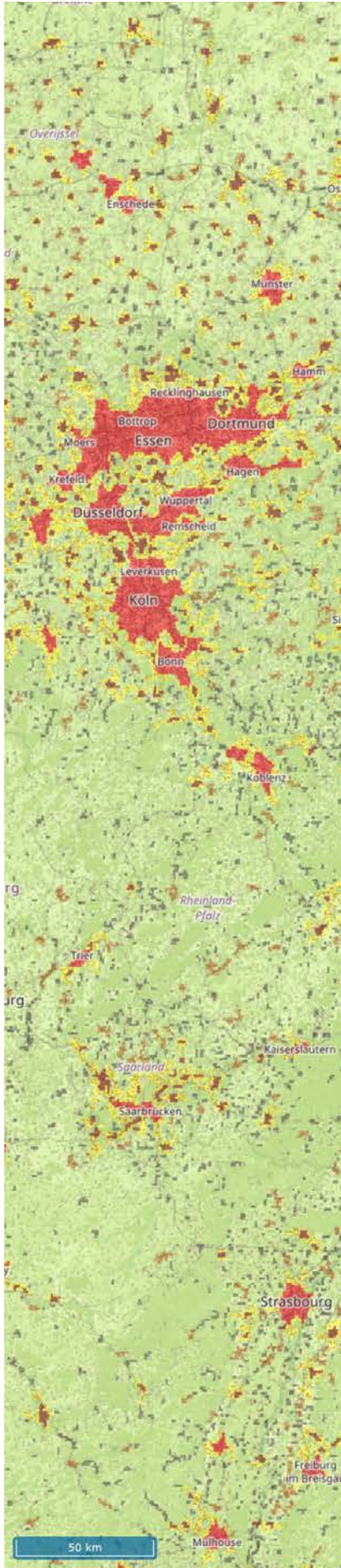
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Kura; its main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 486.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 11.5 °C and the annual precipitation 626.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 453 081 inhabitants and 24.5 km² respectively, over an area of 43 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 53.4%.

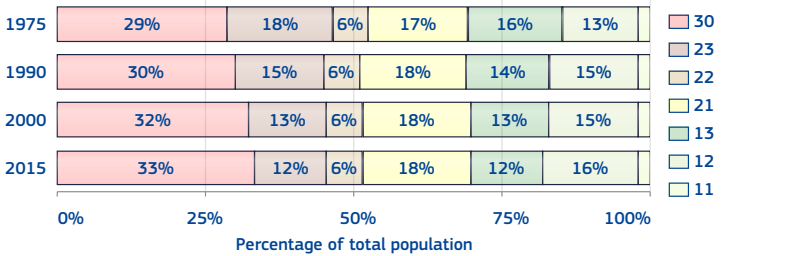




Germany

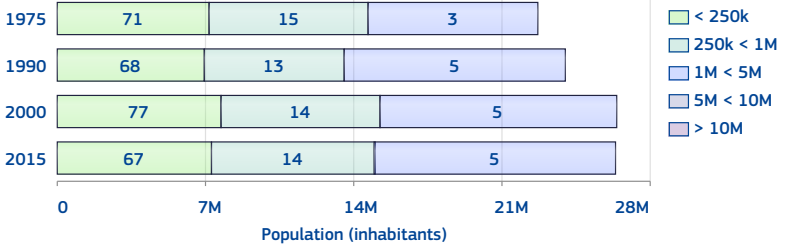
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 70%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 86.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 18.

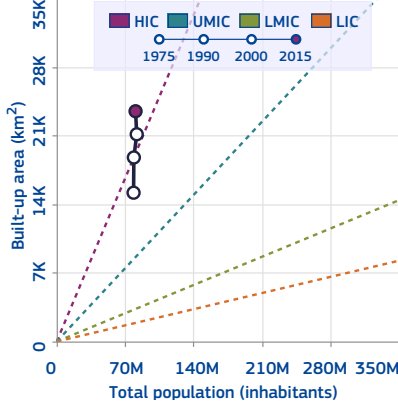


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 316 835	1 539 540	1 630 663	1 712 819
12	10 618 460	11 558 554	12 175 004	12 814 554
13	12 452 623	11 385 724	10 991 415	10 051 768
21	13 241 220	14 156 718	14 917 542	14 783 912
22	4 403 794	4 730 258	5 008 454	5 063 875
23	13 900 835	11 576 045	10 772 274	9 843 507
30	22 787 248	24 067 351	26 456 447	26 479 275

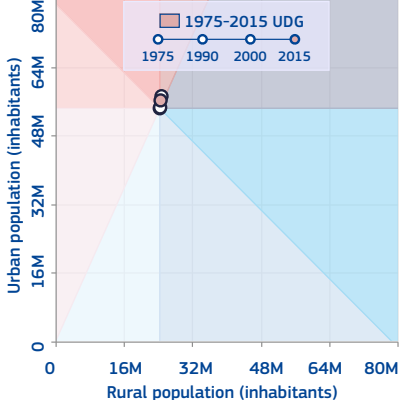
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



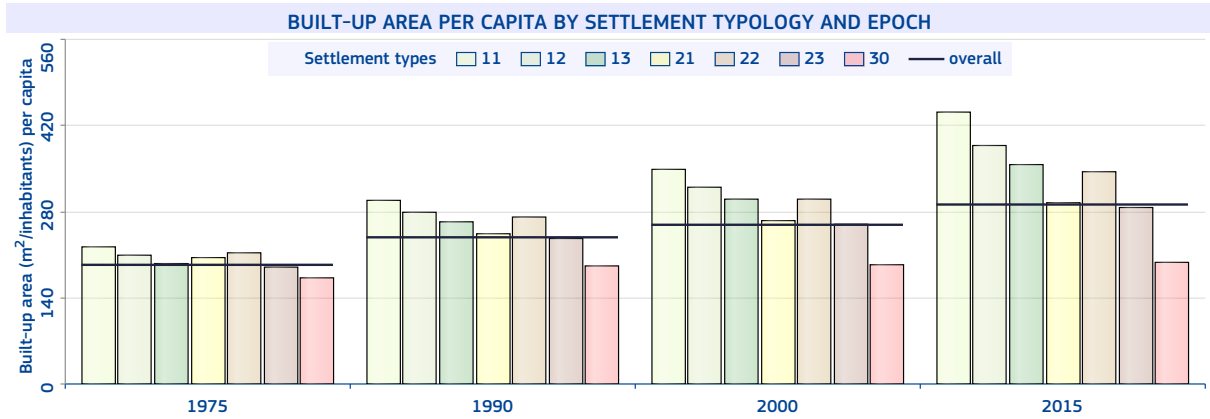
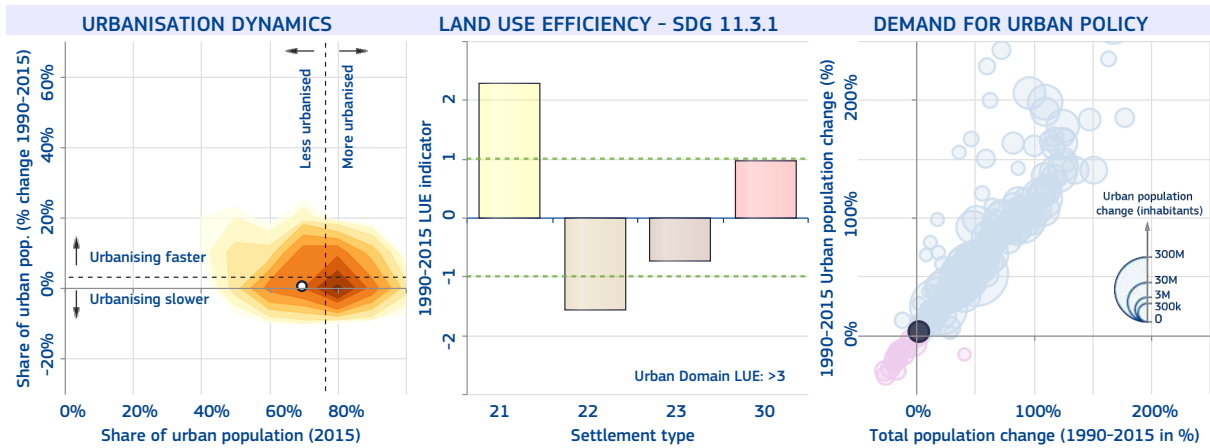
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 22
 Communes (kreisfreie Staedte and Kreise) with at least 150 inhabitants per square kilometre.



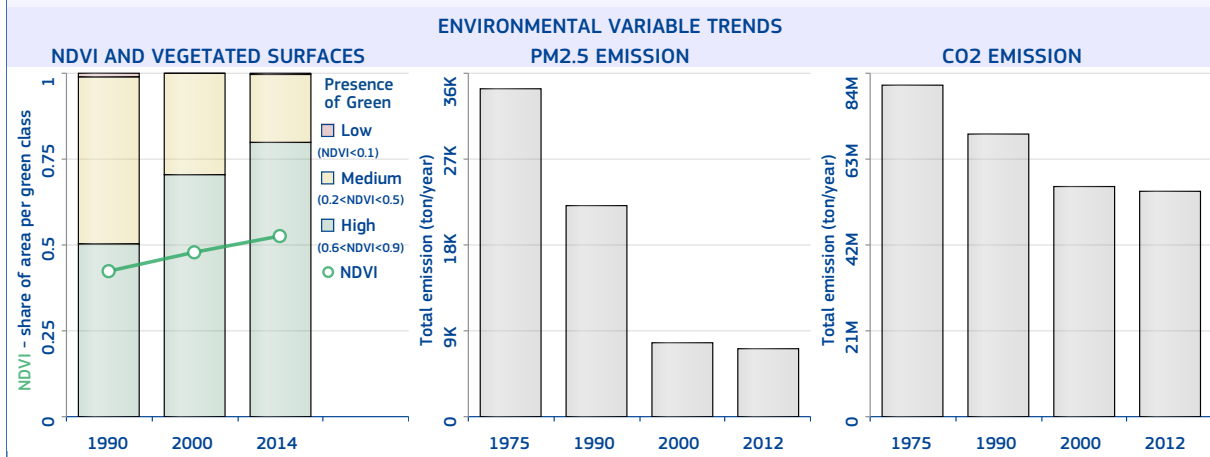
Dortmund

The most populated urban centre of Germany is "Dortmund" with 3 443 653 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 315.0 km² (average population density of 2 618.7 inhabitants/km²), and 802.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 233.2 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 16 hrs., 17 min..

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Rhine; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Urban, mining, etc." and the mean elevation is 68.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 11.1 °C and the annual precipitation 786.8 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 634 329 inhabitants and 153.4 km² respectively, over an area of 250 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -1.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.7% and the percentage of open spaces is 38.9%.

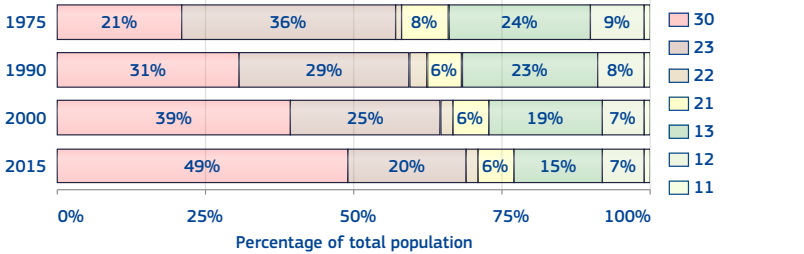




Ghana

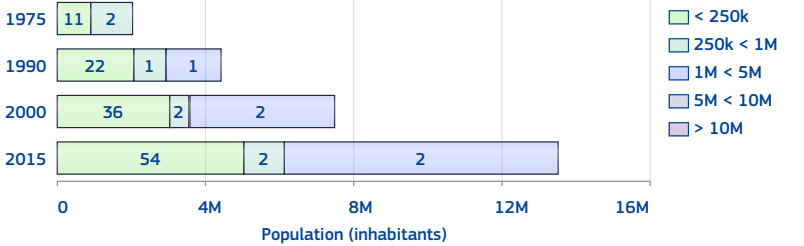
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 58.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4.

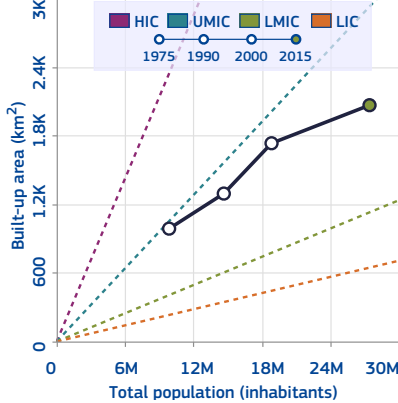


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	85 375	120 226	140 673	167 239
12	899 553	1 238 664	1 404 397	1 800 276
13	2 366 471	3 328 228	3 559 533	4 215 033
21	768 237	923 726	1 208 958	1 603 553
22	147 701	375 686	394 284	544 856
23	3 522 550	4 182 967	4 722 577	5 533 045
30	2 076 258	4 495 490	7 423 570	13 587 739

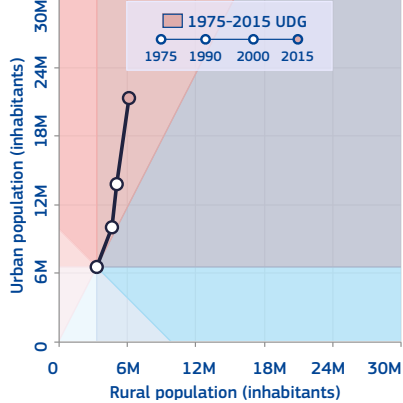
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



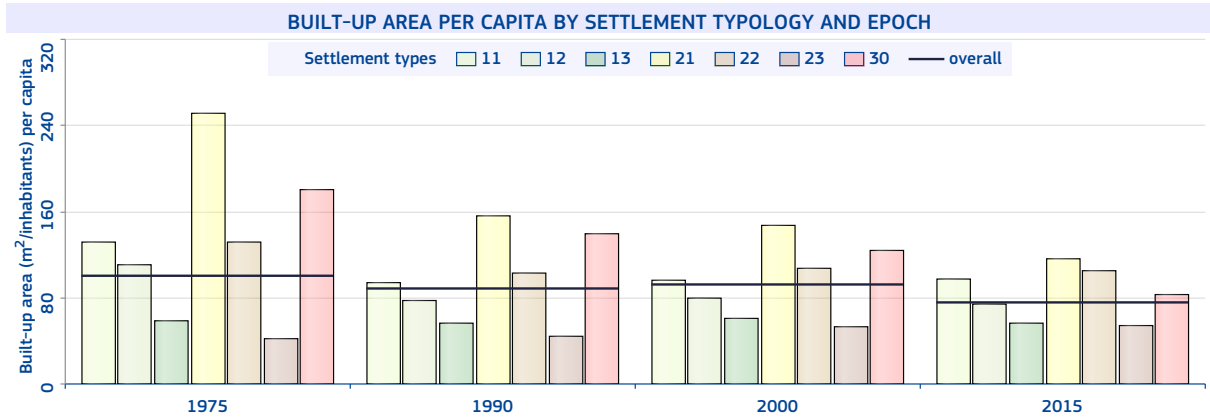
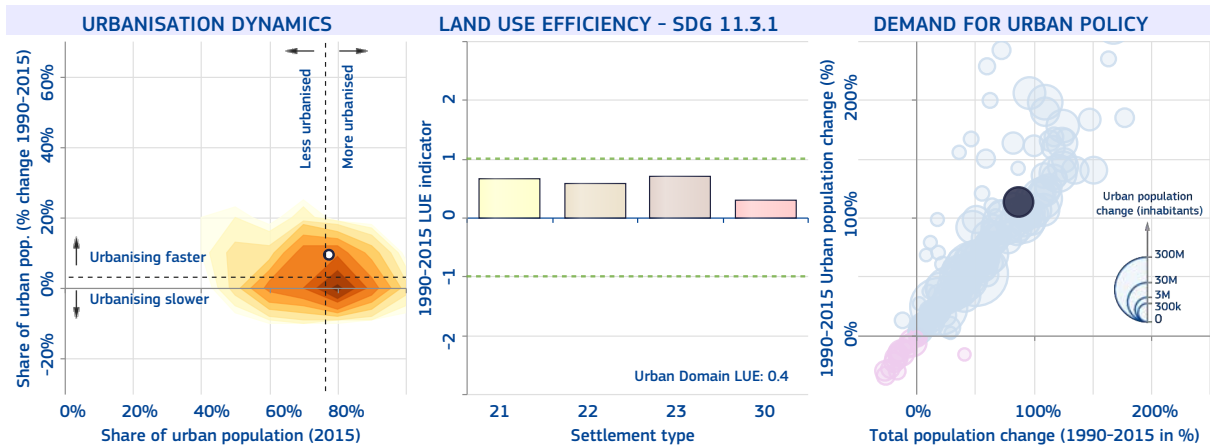
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 54%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4
 Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.



Accra

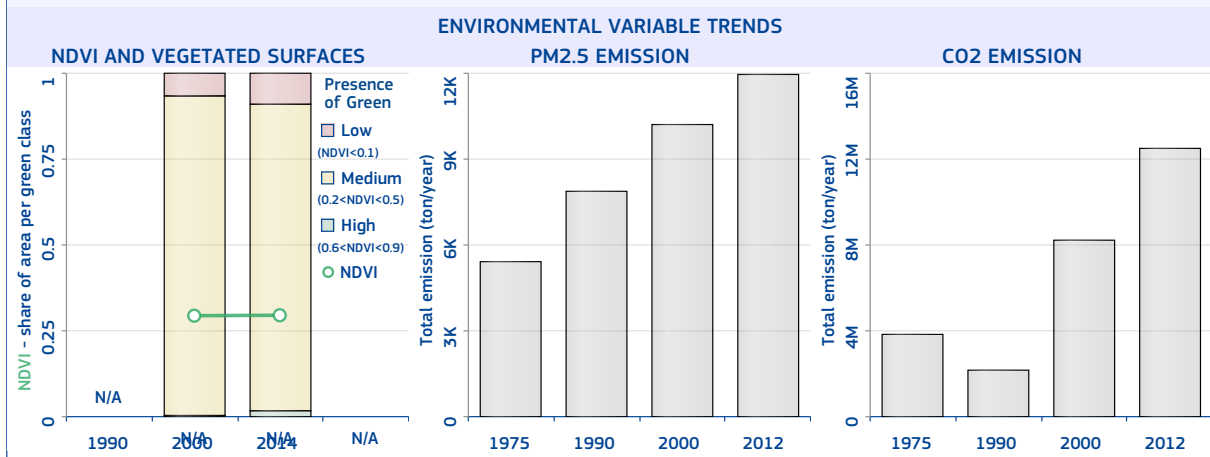
The most populated urban centre of Ghana is "Accra" with 4 412 617 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 846 km² (average population density of 5 215.9 inhabitants/km²), and 494.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 112.2 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Acrisols" and the mean elevation is 41.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.9 °C and the annual precipitation 978.4 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 41.5%.



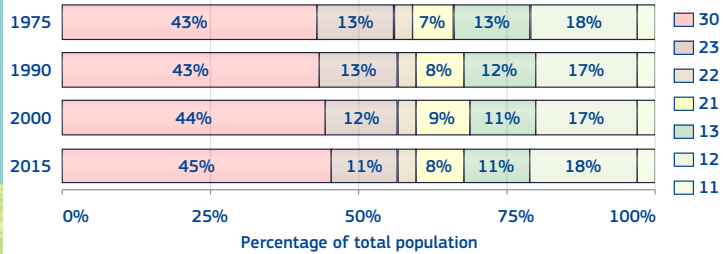
Greece

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 68%.

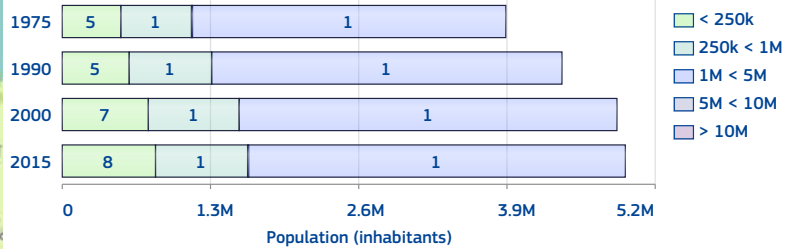
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 10.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

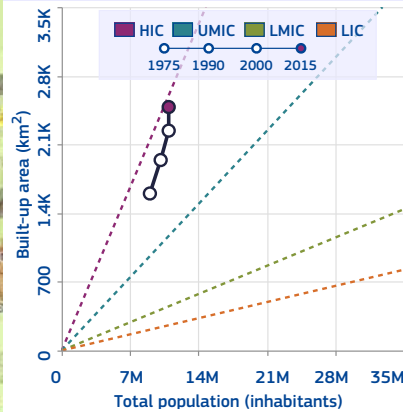


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	302 753	299 268	330 912	362 818
12	1 590 469	1 758 268	1 906 612	2 010 173
13	1 181 716	1 233 635	1 252 796	1 152 857
21	633 465	802 190	946 284	927 454
22	244 818	338 456	329 086	377 258
23	1 186 942	1 320 051	1 320 265	1 182 535
30	3 891 132	4 381 824	4 869 800	4 943 365

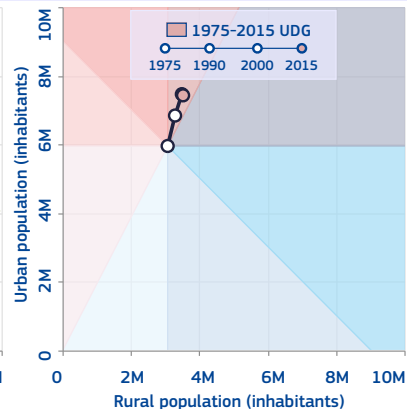
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

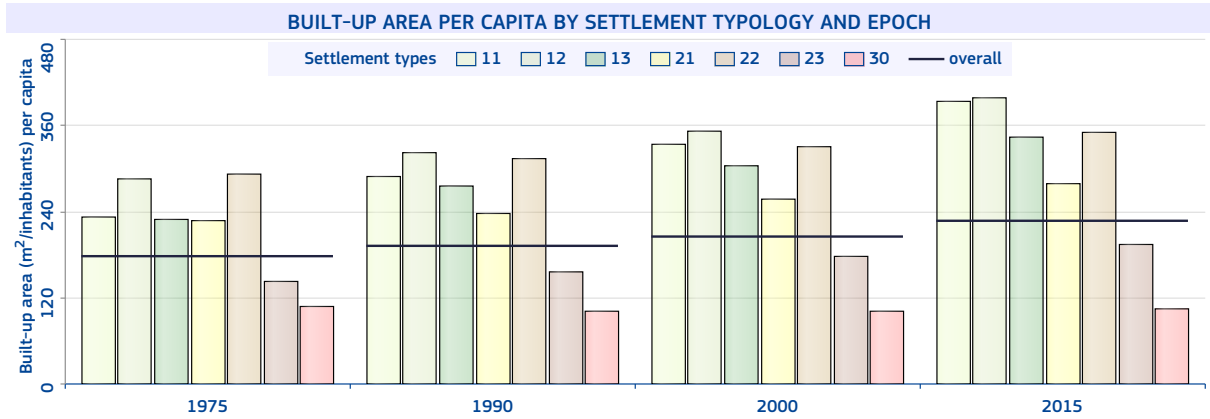
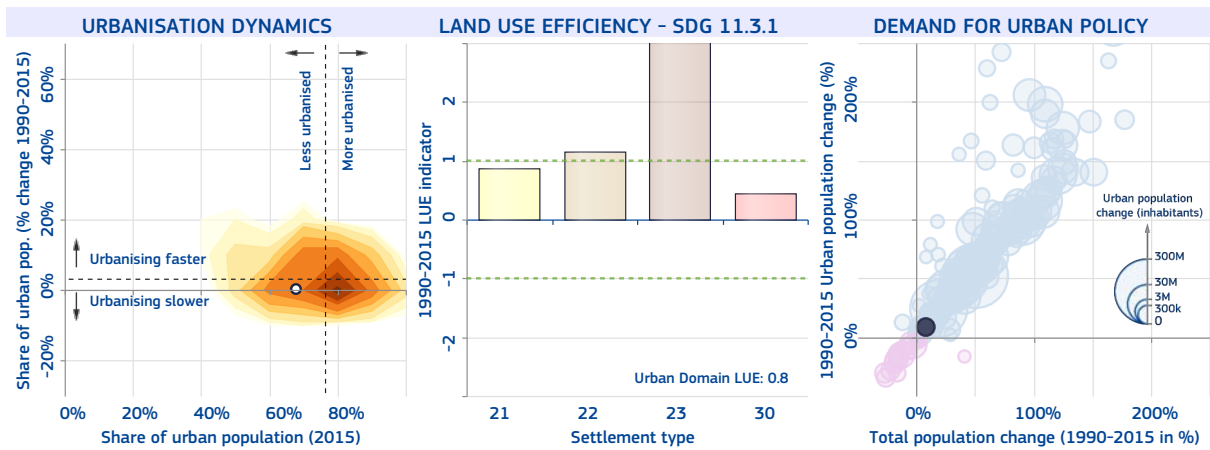


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 78%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2

Municipalities and communes in the largest population centre with 10,000 inhabitants or more, plus 18 urban agglomerations as defined in the 1991 census: Greater Athens (Athina), Thessaloniki, Pátra, Iraklion, Vólos, Chania, Irannina, Chalkida, Agrino, Kalamata, Katerini, Kerkyra, Salamina, Chios, Egio, Rethymno, Ermoúpolis and Spárti.



Athens

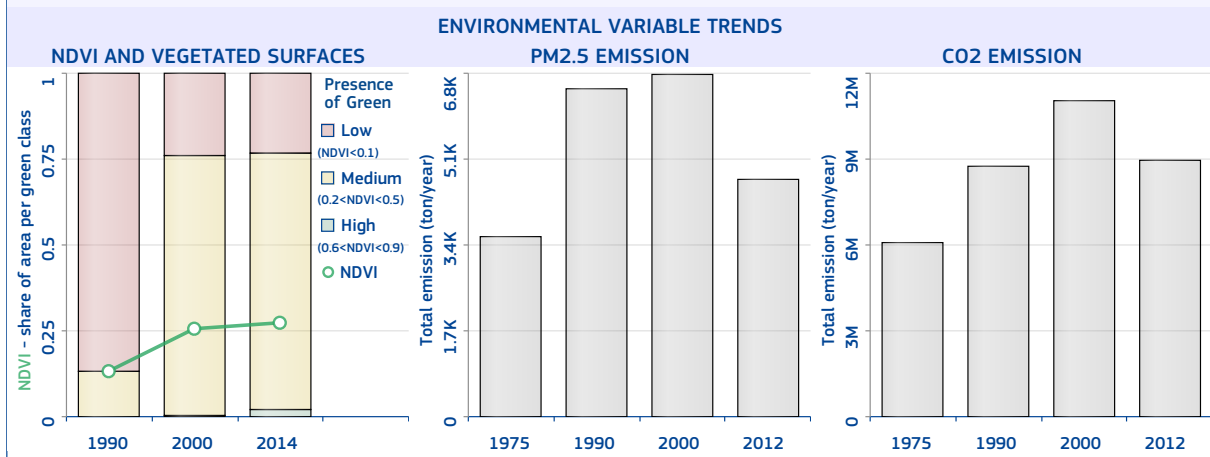
The most populated urban centre of Greece is "Athens" with 3 315 199 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 438 km² (average population density of 7 568.9 inhabitants/km²), and 326.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 98.4 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Regosols" and the mean elevation is 155 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 17.6 °C and the annual precipitation 708.5 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 25.5%.



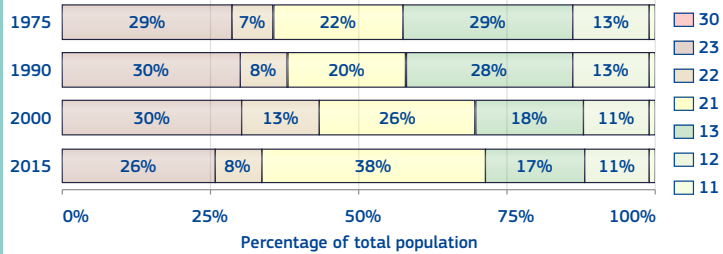
Grenada

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 72%.

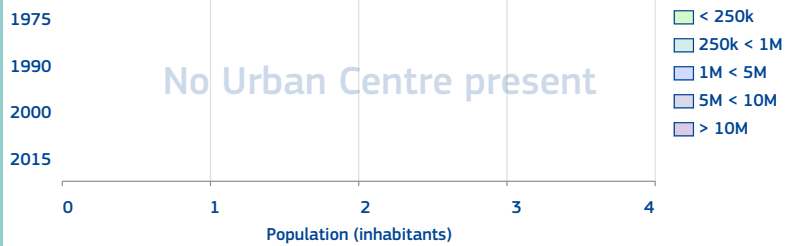
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

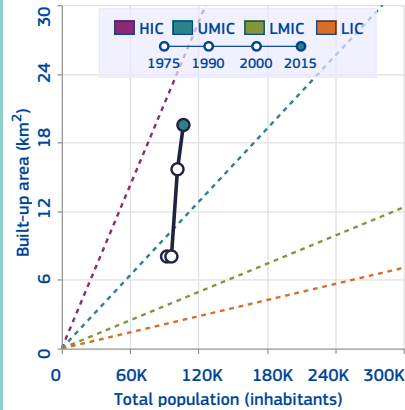


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	722	727	939	711
12	12 085	12 541	11 432	11 413
13	26 538	27 108	18 562	18 036
21	19 940	19 314	26 806	40 314
22	6 732	7 386	12 913	8 125
23	26 436	29 210	30 967	28 227
30	0	0	0	0

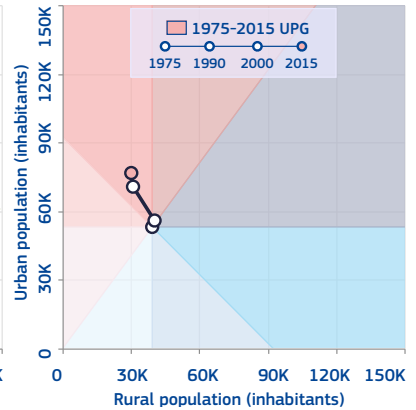
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



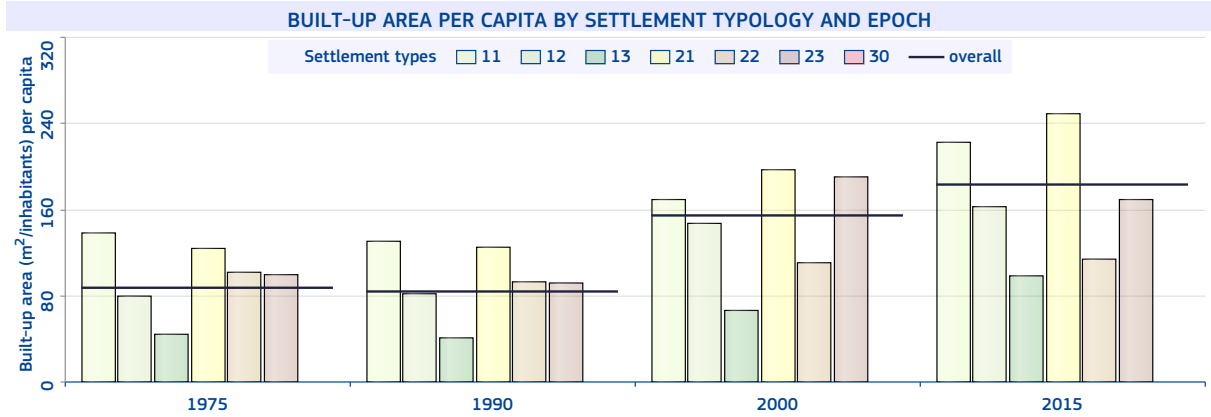
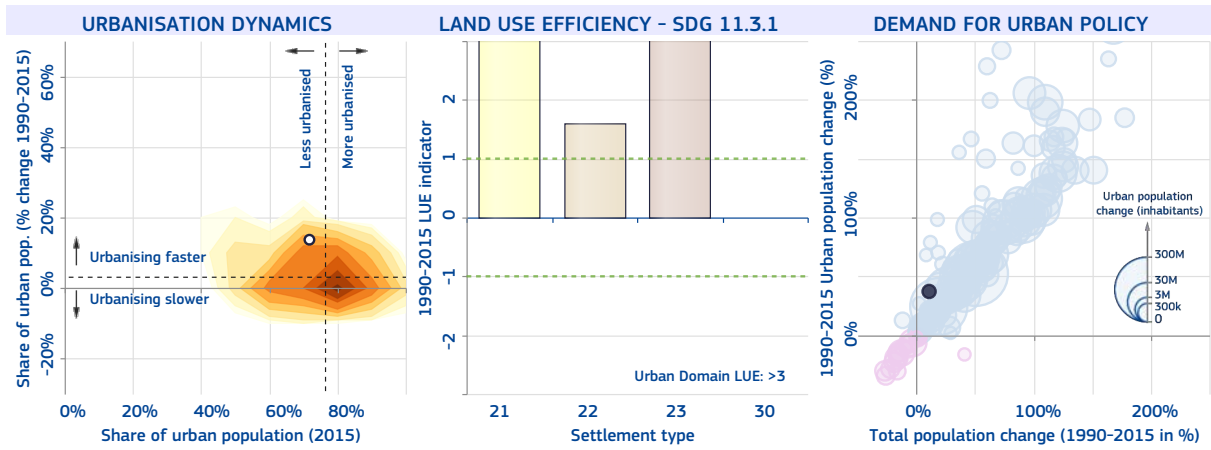
10 km

National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 36%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

No official definition available. In the present publication, the parish of St. George.

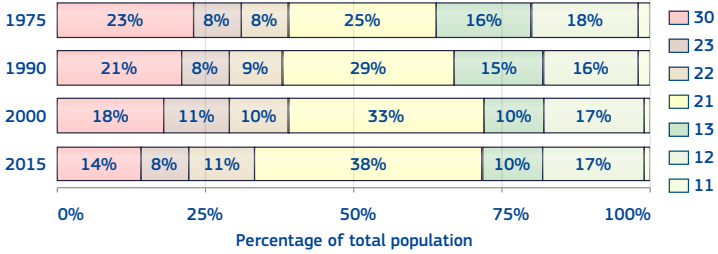




Guadeloupe

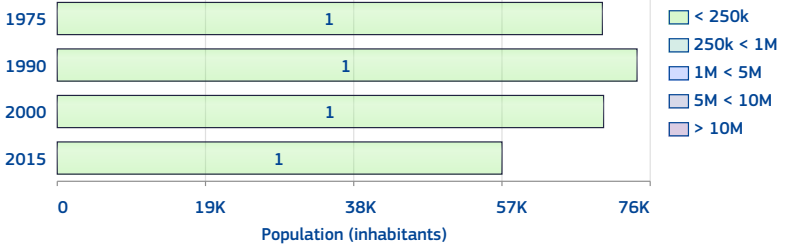
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 72%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

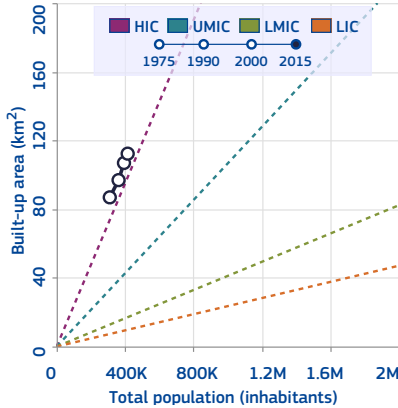


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	7 259	6 442	5 486	4 989
12	56 529	59 613	66 906	70 934
13	50 442	54 522	41 145	41 723
21	76 177	106 160	129 935	157 805
22	24 481	32 168	38 152	47 745
23	25 877	28 949	41 992	35 226
30	69 909	74 255	70 097	57 058

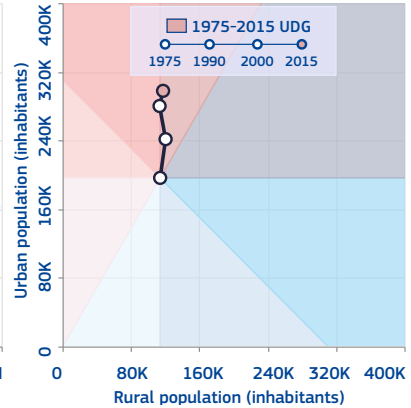
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



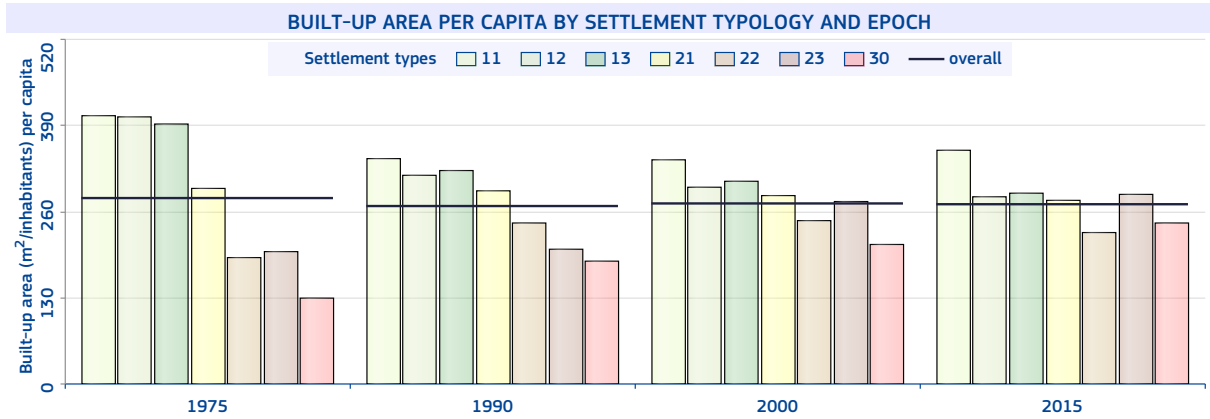
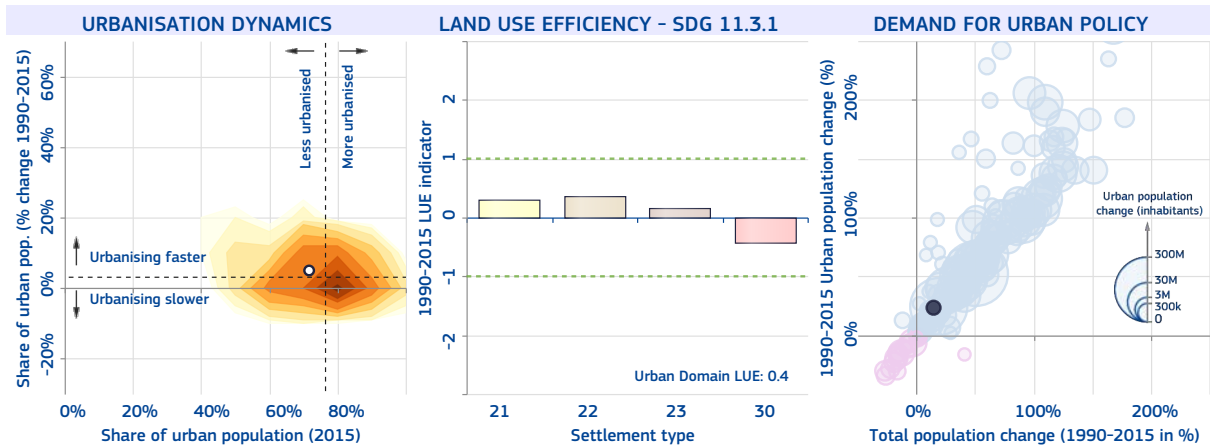
URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 98%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0
 For 1999 and 2006, communes with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

UN WUP includes in the reporting of this territory the following other one(s): Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin



Les Abymes

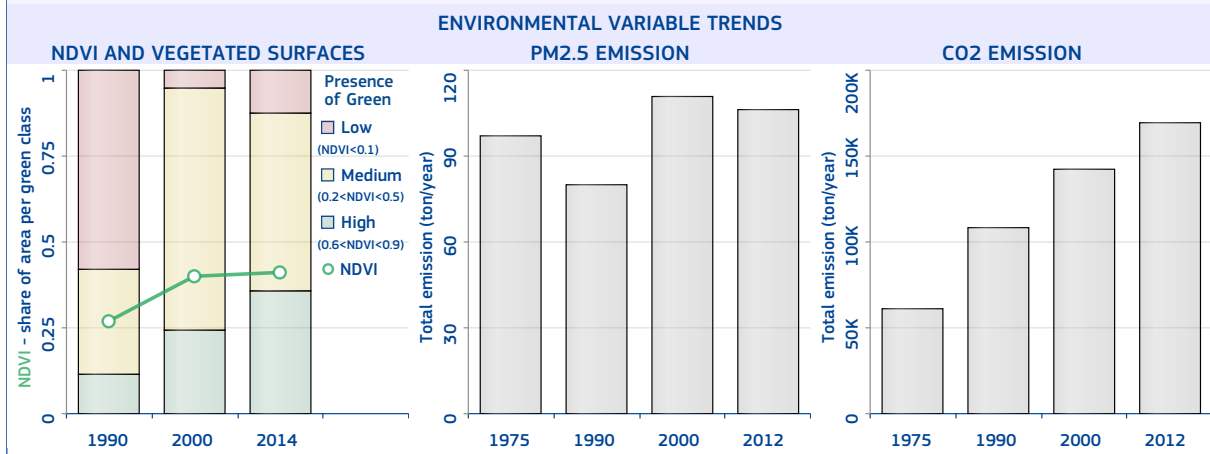
The most populated urban centre of Guadeloupe is "Les Abymes" with 57 185 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 29 km² (average population density of 1 971.9 inhabitants/km²), and 13.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 242.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Luvisols" and the mean elevation is 14 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.7 °C and the annual precipitation 2 898.8 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 57 185 inhabitants and 13.9 km² respectively, over an area of 29 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -0.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 52.2%.



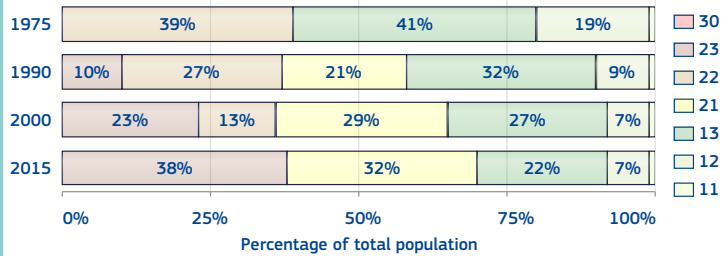
Guam

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 70%.

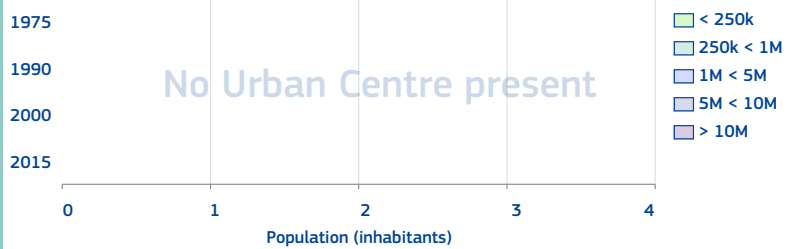
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

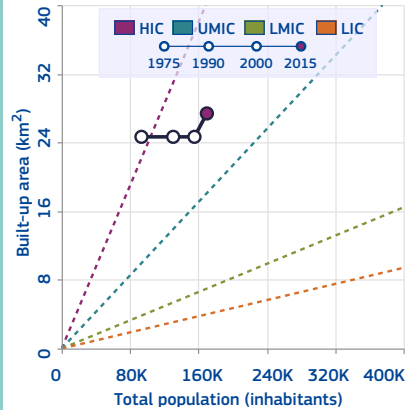


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 124	1 068	1 172	1 155
12	17 790	11 526	11 096	12 574
13	37 837	41 673	42 211	36 606
21	0	27 508	45 000	54 376
22	36 603	35 797	20 225	0
23	0	12 909	35 624	65 174
30	0	0	0	0

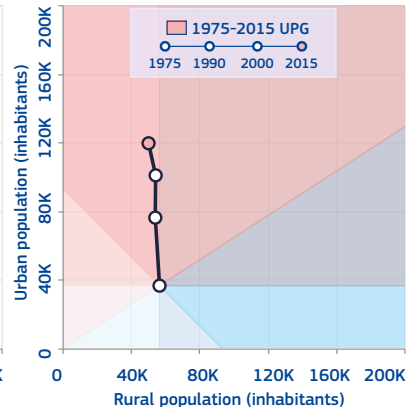
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

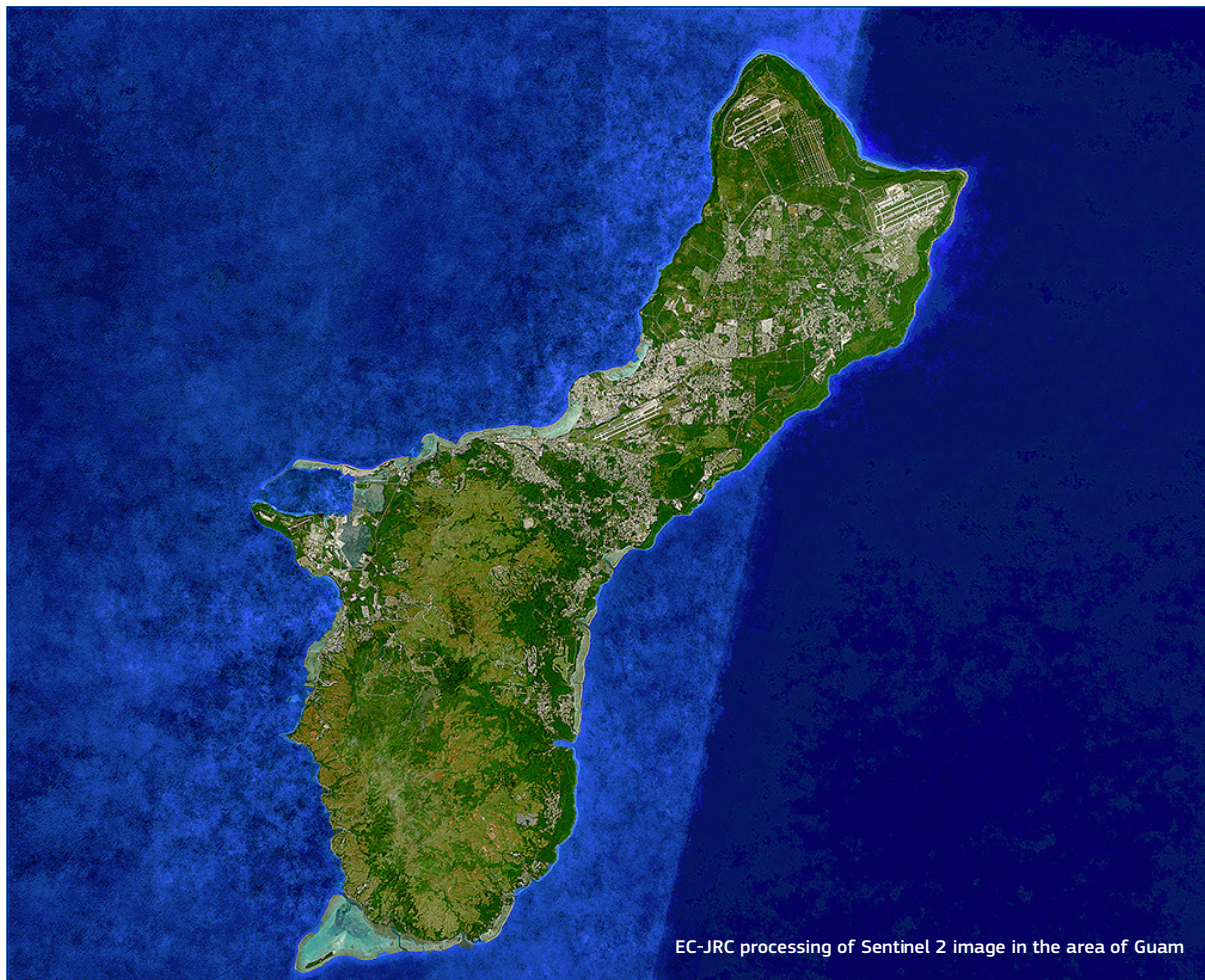
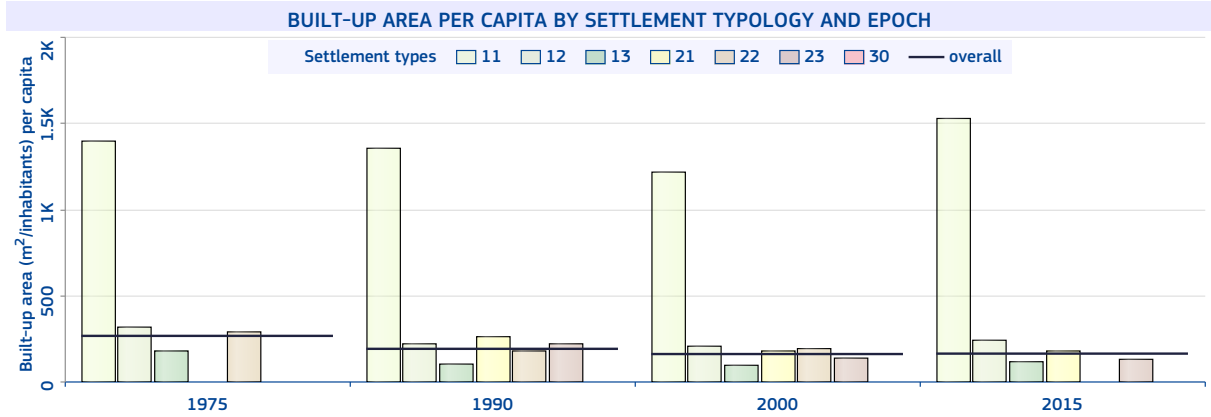
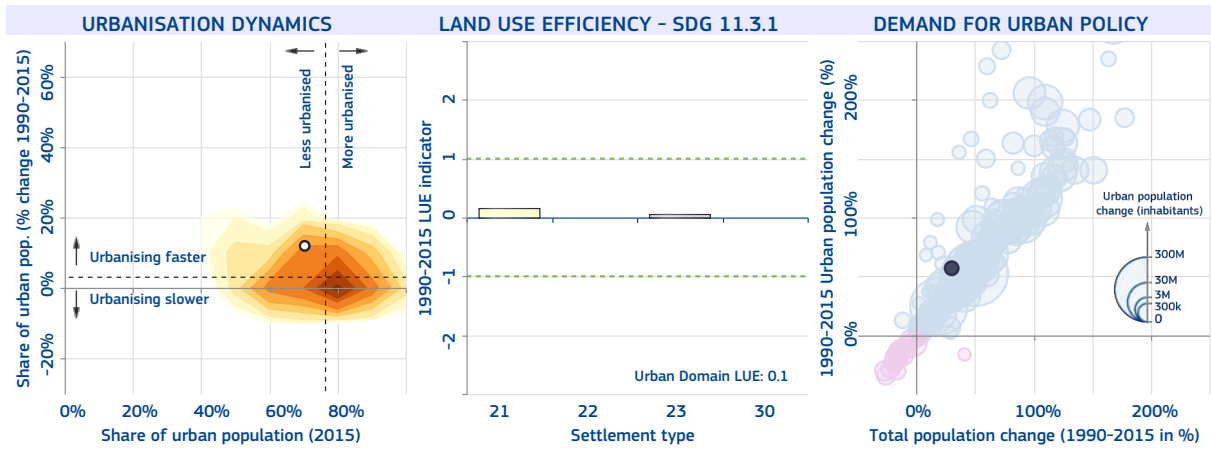


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 95%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

For 2000 and 2010, densely settled territory that meets minimum population density requirements and with 2,500 inhabitants or more. The proportion urban for earlier years was adjusted for consistency with the new definition.





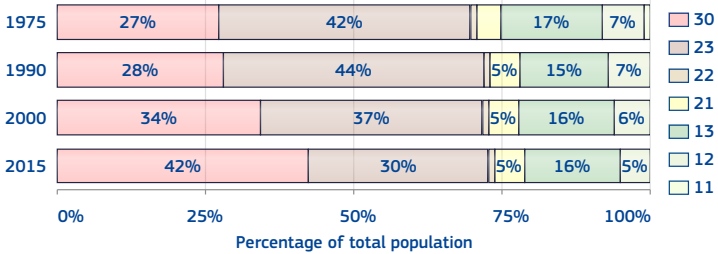
Guatemala

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 79%.

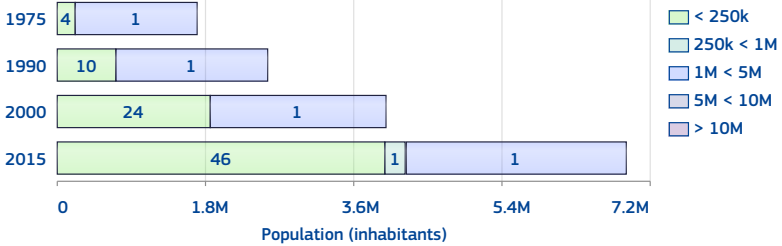
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 48.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

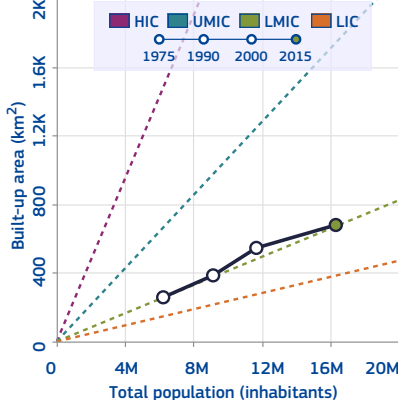


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	70 884	41 996	51 915	52 133
12	443 781	608 841	740 066	863 122
13	1 081 643	1 390 613	1 816 838	2 575 627
21	246 703	419 516	640 313	805 309
22	47 237	63 464	164 297	155 524
23	2 639 717	4 068 674	4 279 657	4 970 582
30	1 701 662	2 559 441	3 986 457	6 905 585

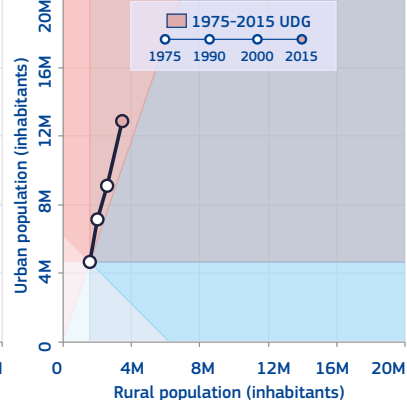
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

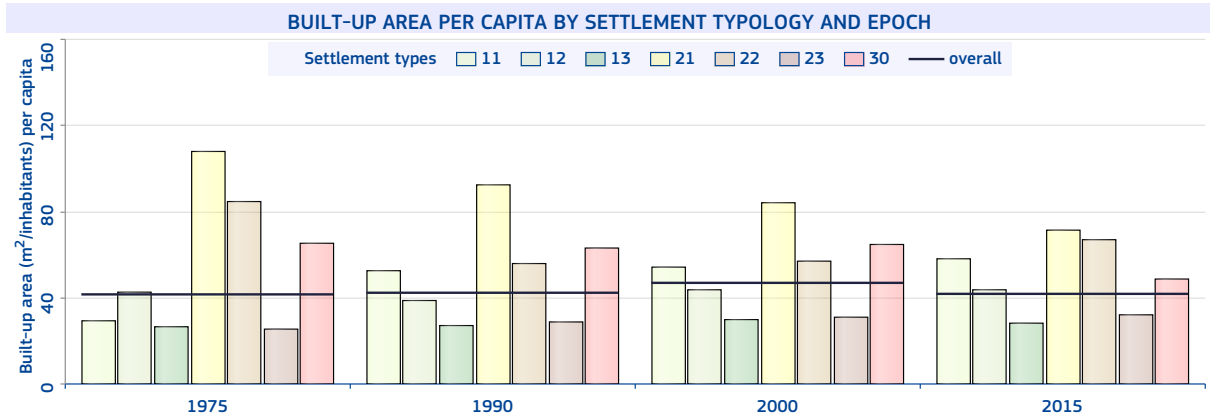
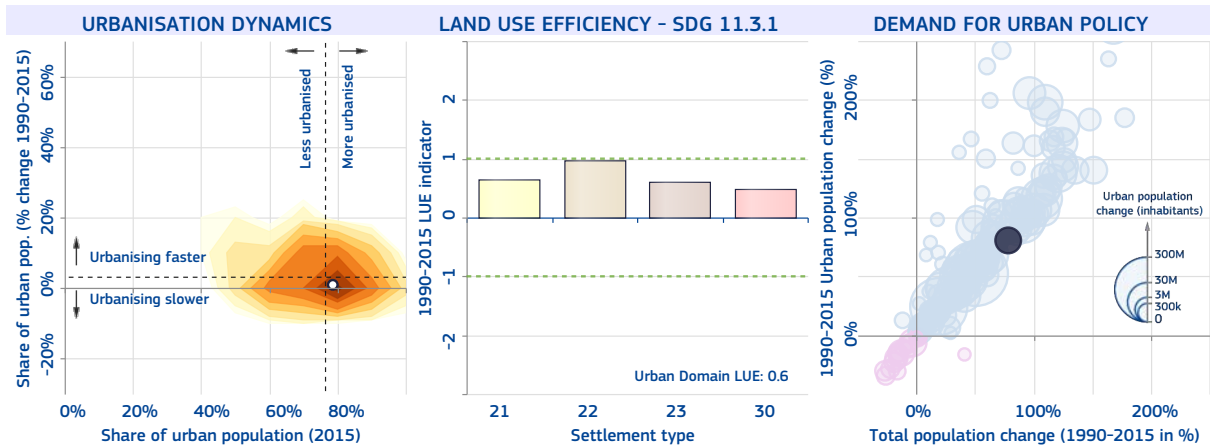


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 50%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

The municipio of Guatemala Department and officially recognized centres of other departments and municipalities.



Guatemala City

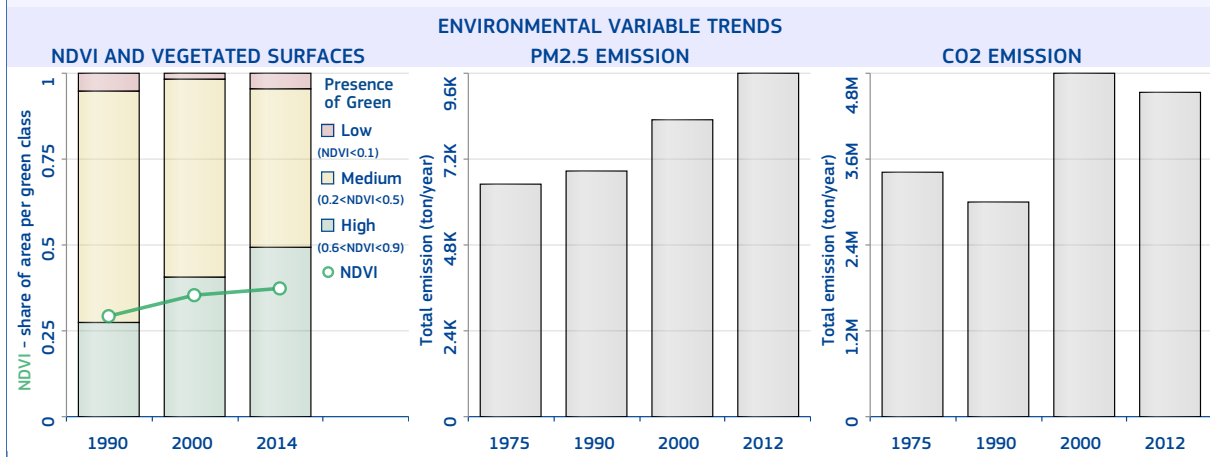
The most populated urban centre of Guatemala is "Guatemala City" with 2 674 361 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 411 km² (average population density of 6 507.0 inhabitants/km²), and 185.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 69.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Coniferous Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Andosols" and the mean elevation is 1 463.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 18.9 °C and the annual precipitation 1 828.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 8 (Severe). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 54.9%.





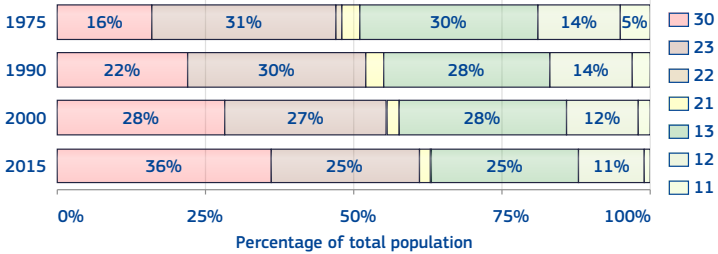
Guinea

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 62%.

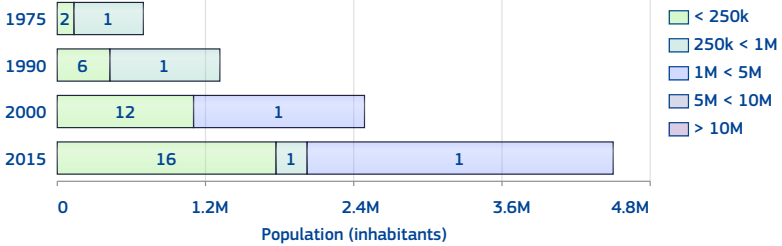
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 18.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

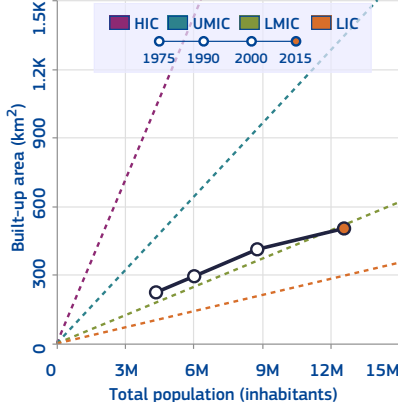


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	206 961	157 418	152 955	173 442
12	599 254	856 068	1 089 231	1 413 373
13	1 325 333	1 692 998	2 443 298	3 179 684
21	128 401	184 674	183 488	204 851
22	30 569	28 614	28 355	33 478
23	1 367 617	1 797 378	2 411 060	3 103 537
30	701 338	1 317 510	2 491 319	4 500 157

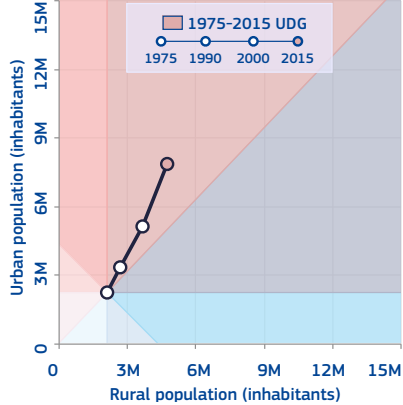
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

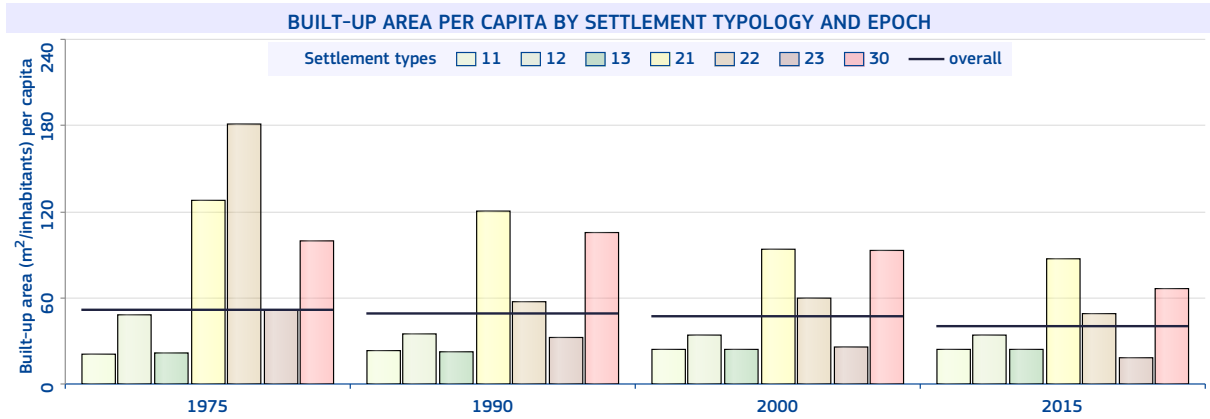
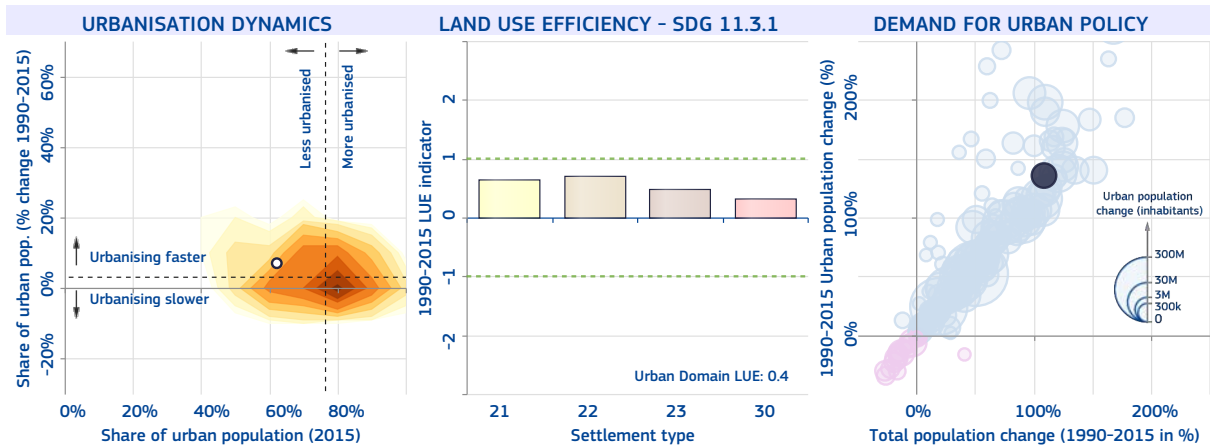


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 35%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Administrative centres of prefectures.



Conakry

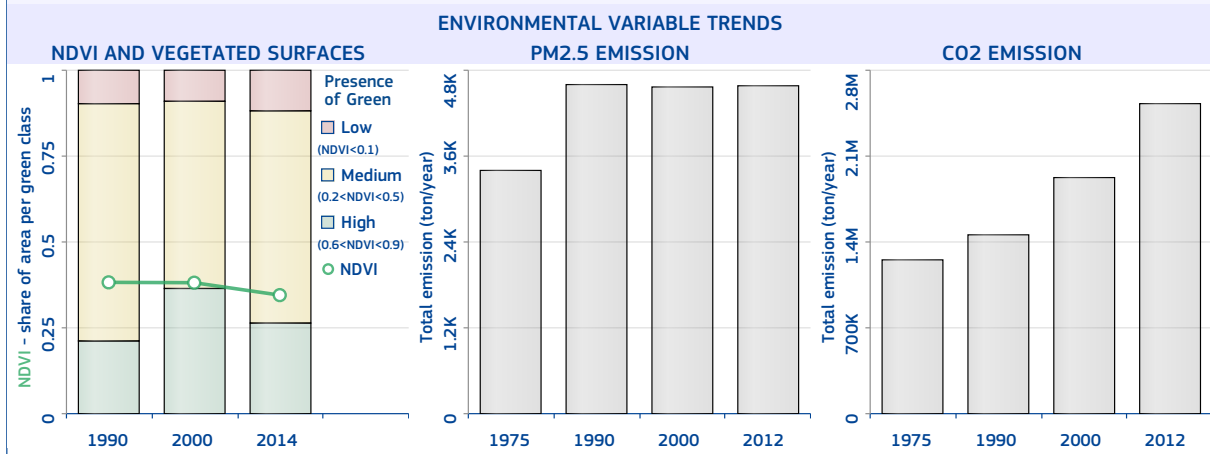
The most populated urban centre of Guinea is "Conakry" with 2 469 835 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 299 km² (average population density of 8 260.3 inhabitants/km²), and 159.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 64.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Leptosols" and the mean elevation is 42.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.2 °C and the annual precipitation 2 591.4 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 73 260 inhabitants and 3.5 km² respectively, over an area of 17 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 46.7%.

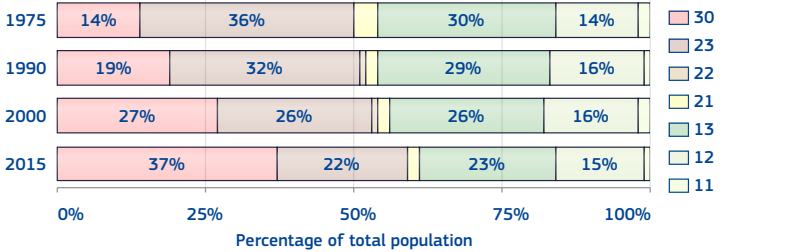




Guinea-Bissau

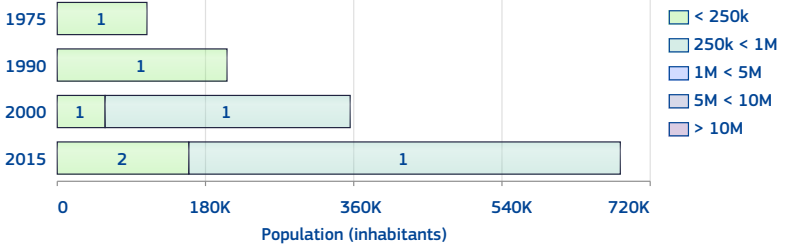
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 60%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 3.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

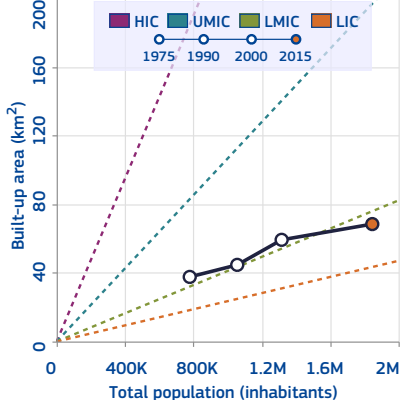


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	18 861		14 266	20 314
12	111 104		163 894	212 887
13	230 198		306 484	340 791
21	31 242		23 204	30 391
22	0		5 487	11 429
23	278 329		337 424	344 807
30	108 722		205 473	355 371

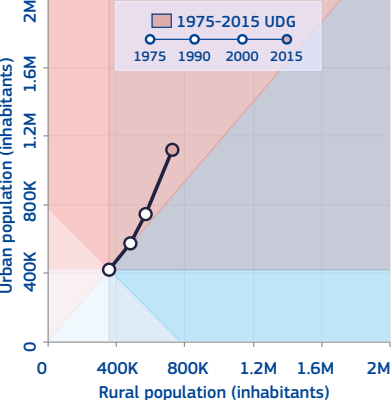
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



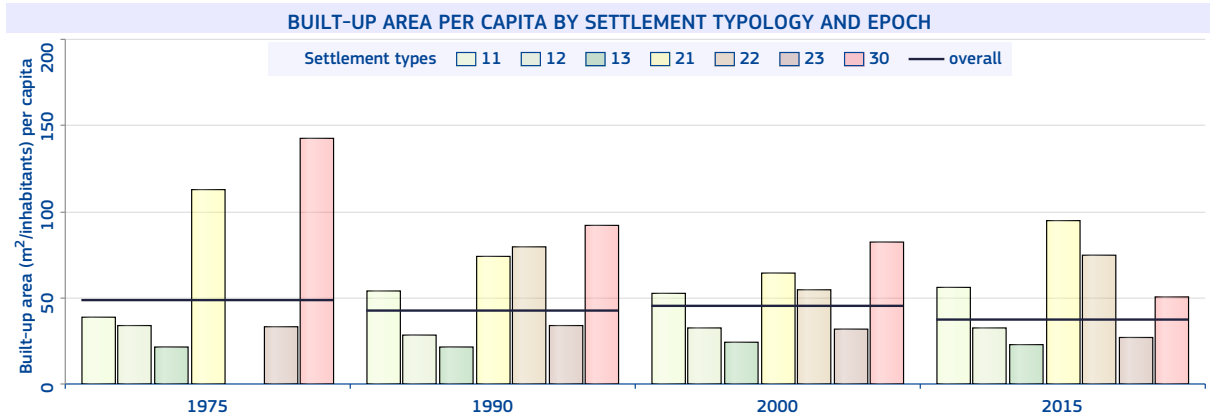
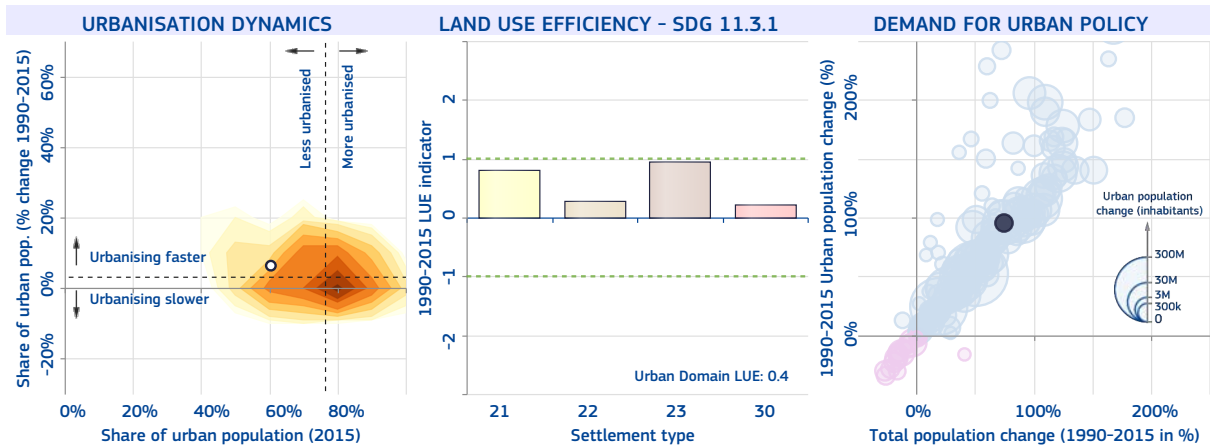
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 42%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 For 2009 and later, cities and towns, officially designated as such, according to the administrative division of the country.



Bissau

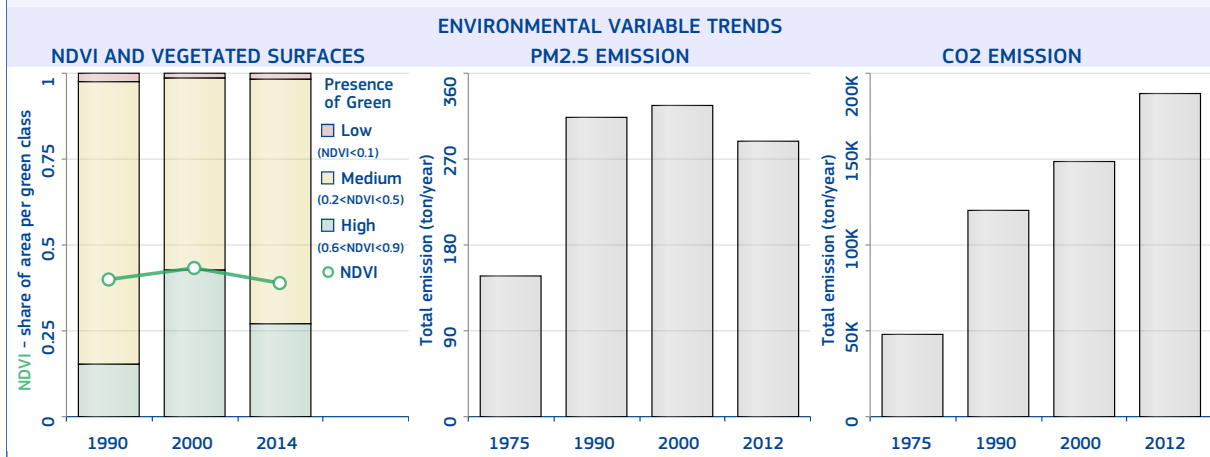
The most populated urban centre of Guinea-Bissau is "Bissau" with 502 077 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 61 km² (average population density of 8 230.8 inhabitants/km²), and 26.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 52.4 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mangroves"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Fluvisols" and the mean elevation is 19.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.6 °C and the annual precipitation 1 699.0 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 56.9%.



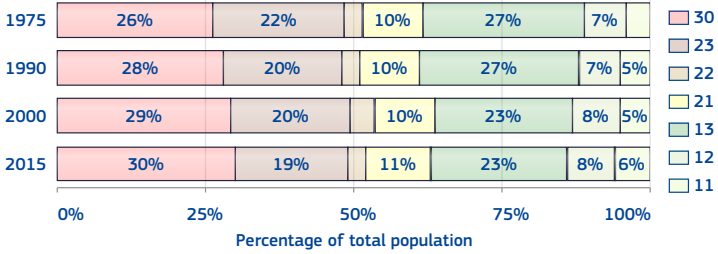
Guyana

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 63%.

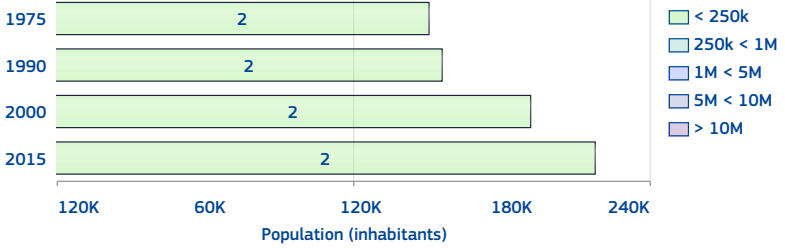
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 2.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

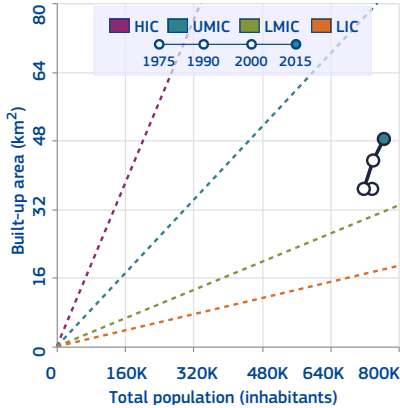


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	29 725	32 802	37 697	44 844
12	53 482	52 638	55 758	60 331
13	198 392	194 748	173 631	177 582
21	77 017	68 526	77 024	85 162
22	20 357	24 763	29 268	22 197
23	163 943	147 223	151 351	146 714
30	195 247	197 936	215 743	228 777

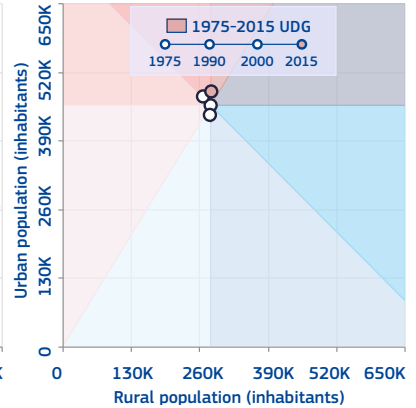
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



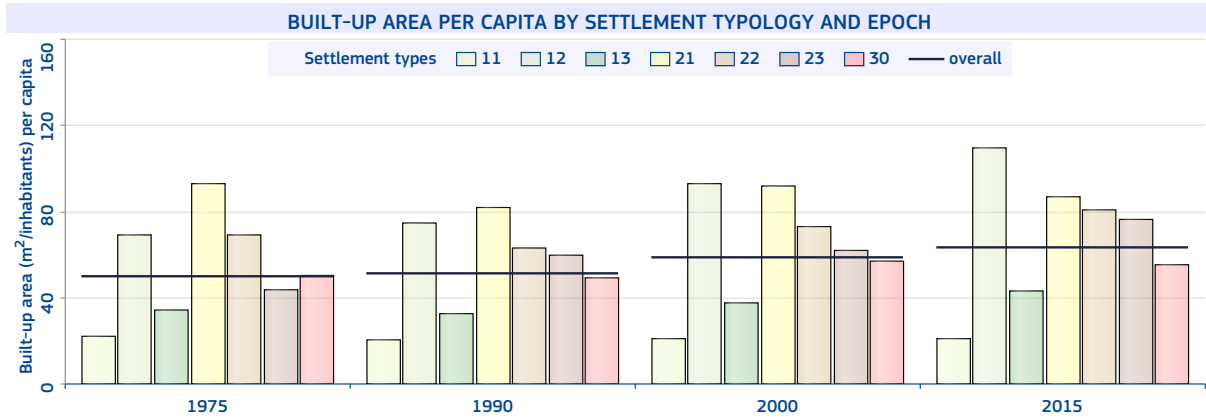
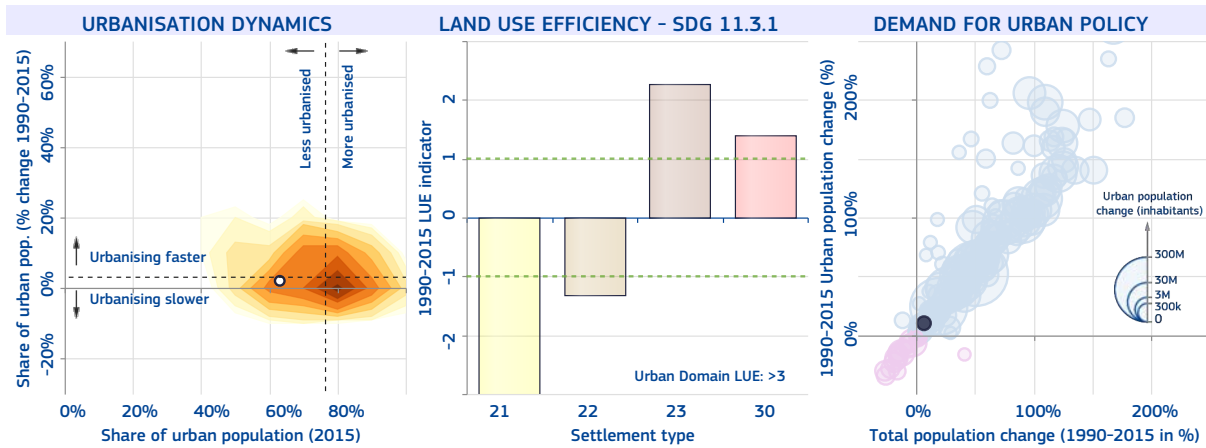
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 26%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

City of Georgetown (capital), and four other towns.

10 km



Georgetown

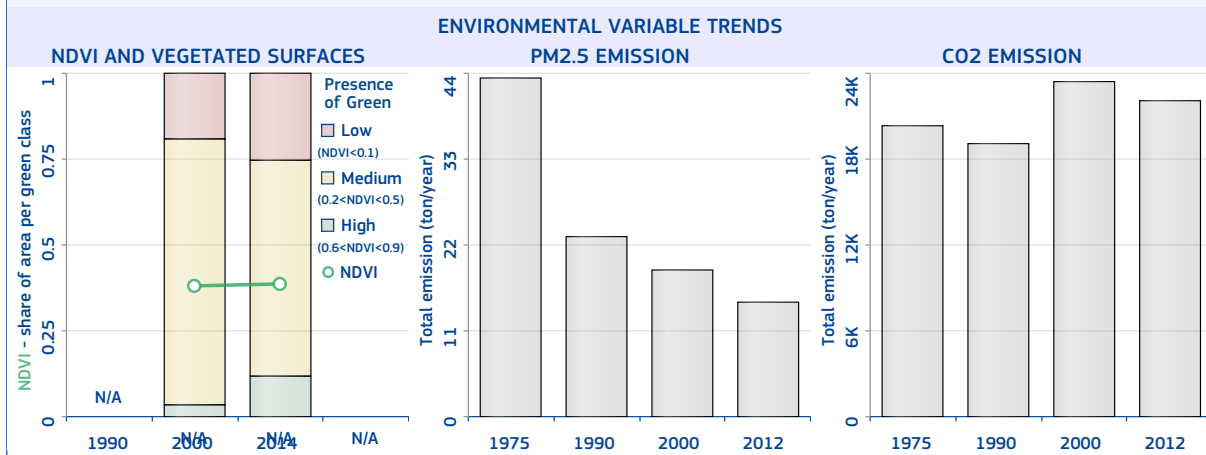
The most populated urban centre of Guyana is "Georgetown" with 147 163 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 29 km² (average population density of 5 074.6 inhabitants/km²), and 5.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 35.7 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical rain forest", the soil type is "Histosols" and the mean elevation is 3.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.1 °C and the annual precipitation 2 483.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 5 959 inhabitants and 0.9 km² respectively, over an area of 5 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.9; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 81.9%.

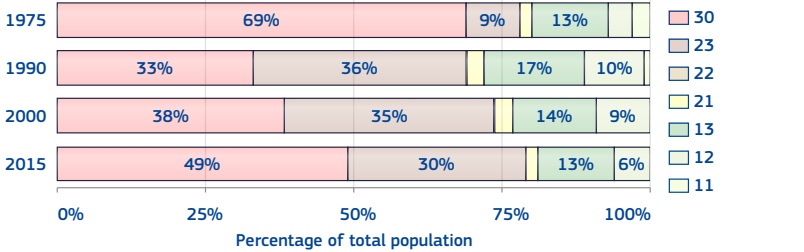




Haiti

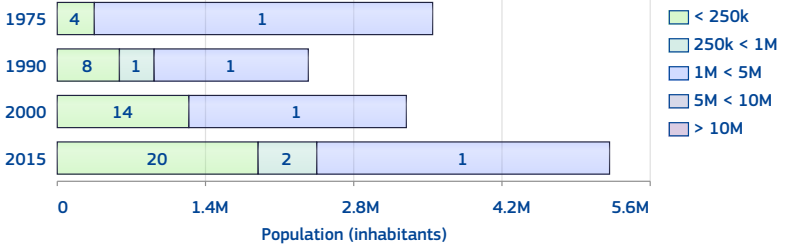
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 81%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 23.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

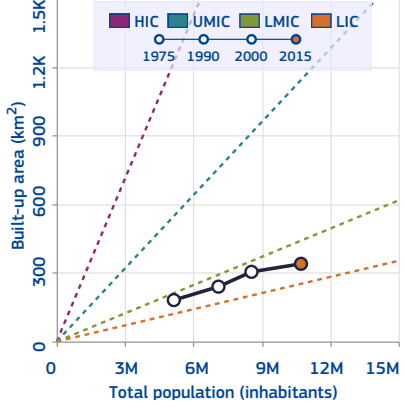


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	143 086	35 578	30 219	37 082
12	200 433	736 040	771 435	681 279
13	657 304	1 181 728	1 205 704	1 354 779
21	105 354	231 145	239 519	228 175
22	16 453	32 044	37 047	35 741
23	475 150	2 520 423	2 987 554	3 177 736
30	3 543 000	2 360 920	3 276 144	5 204 277

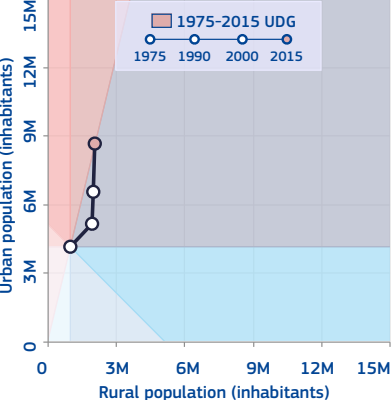
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



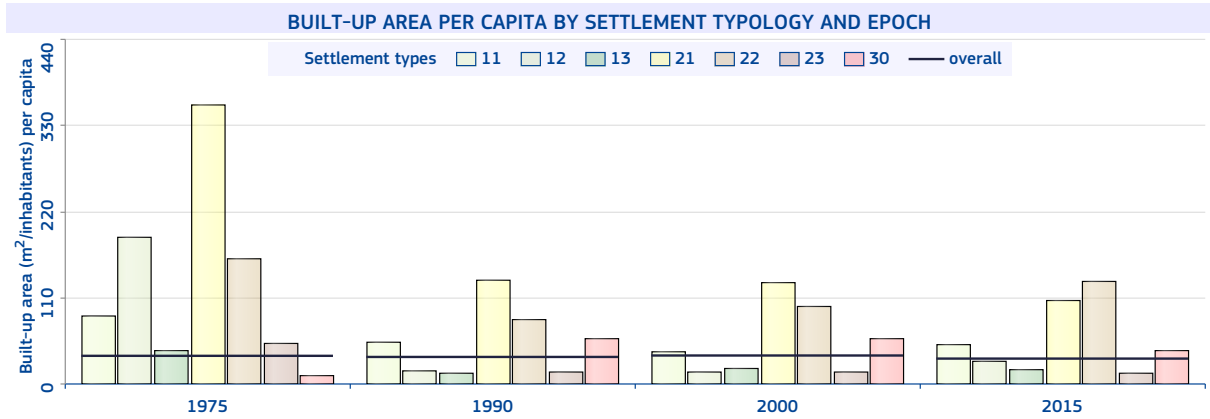
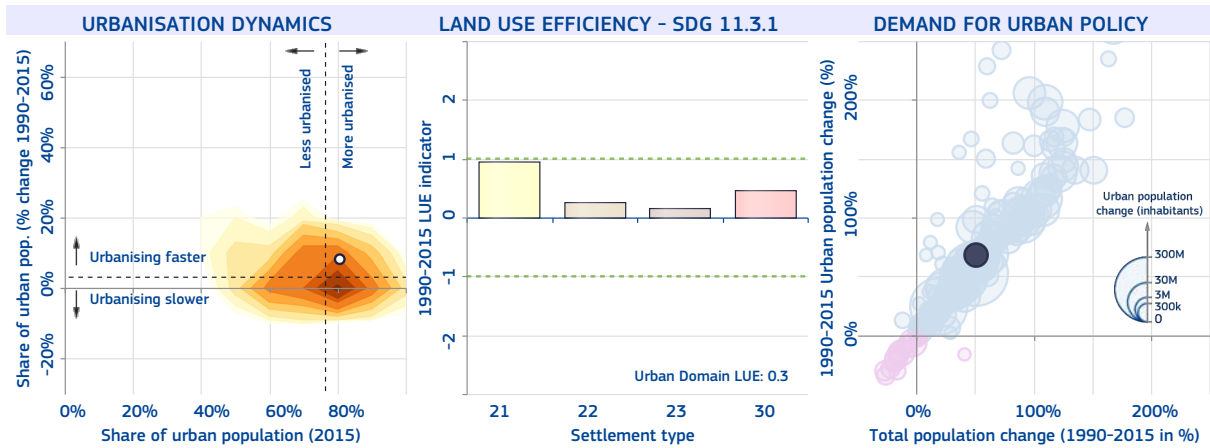
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 52%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Administrative centres of communes.



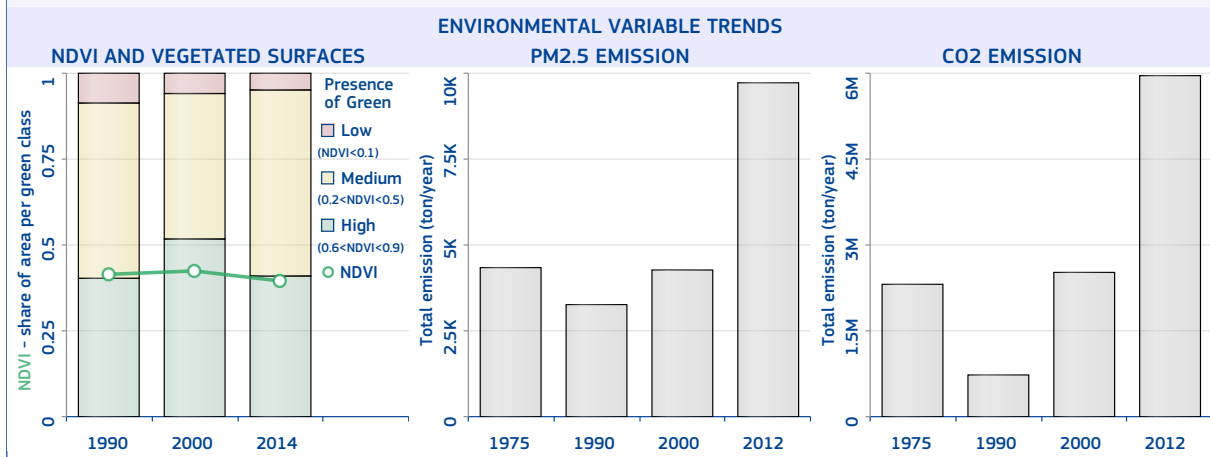
Port-au-Prince

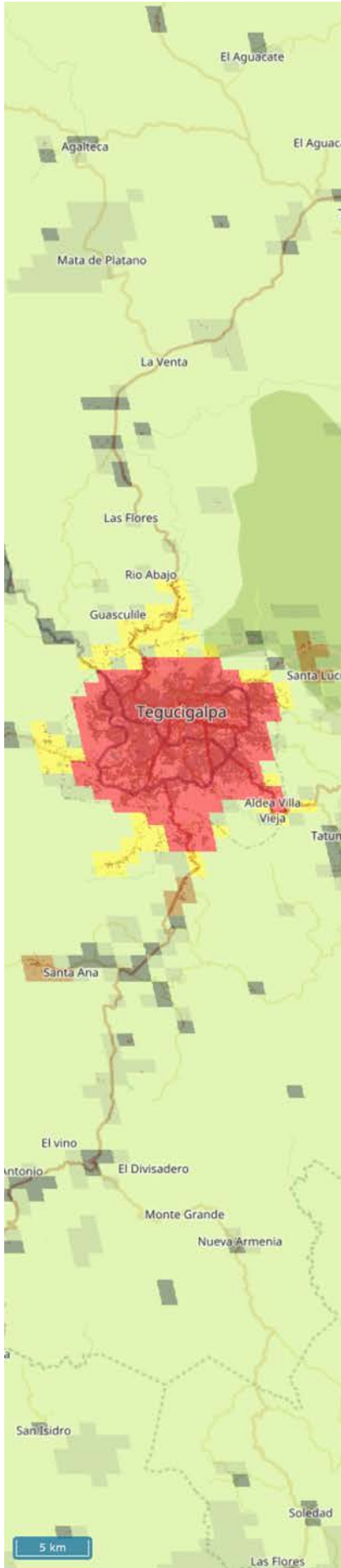
The most populated urban centre of Haiti is "Port-au-Prince" with 2 769 342 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 280 km² (average population density of 9 890.5 inhabitants/km²), and 144.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 52.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Vertisols" and the mean elevation is 194.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.5 °C and the annual precipitation 1 400.5 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 2 653 321 inhabitants and 129.6 km² respectively, over an area of 244 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 48.3%.





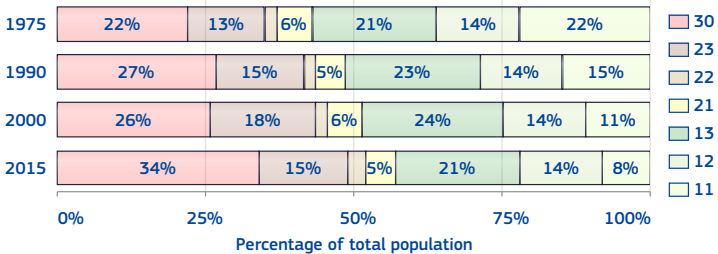
Honduras

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 57%.

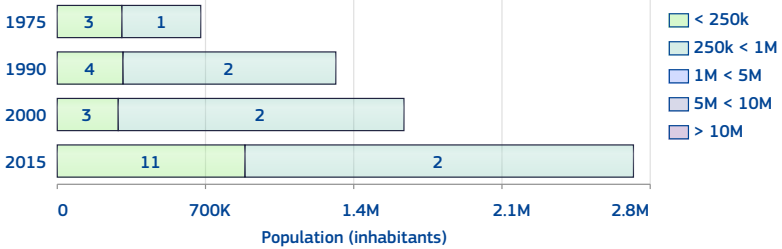
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 13.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

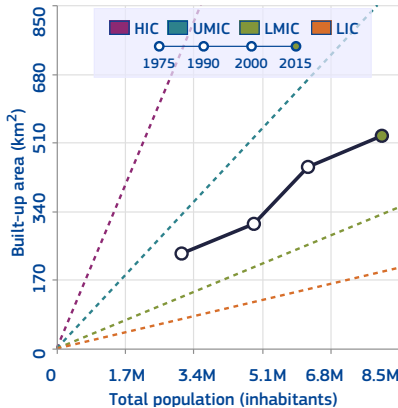


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	675 091	722 183	691 091	651 727
12	440 002	692 116	865 118	1 115 717
13	658 400	1 103 559	1 473 241	1 706 088
21	175 846	263 163	349 565	433 051
22	60 016	85 186	124 282	248 634
23	414 703	720 860	1 108 911	1 210 233
30	682 056	1 315 729	1 636 007	2 719 541

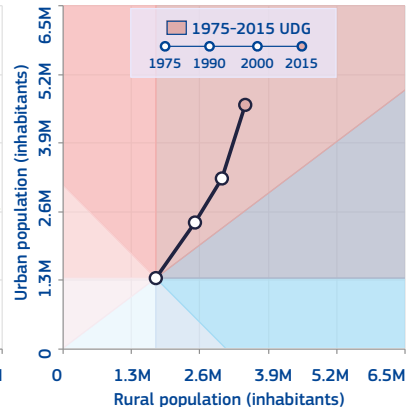
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

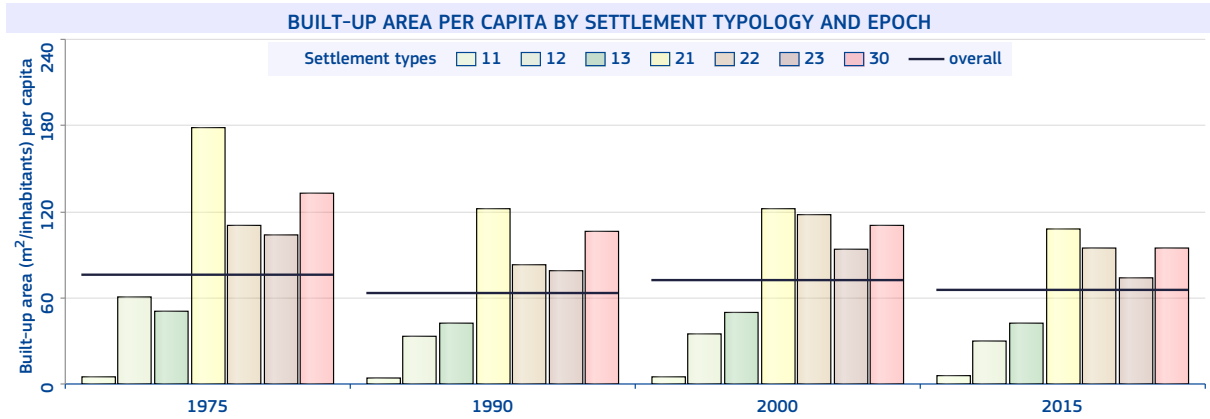
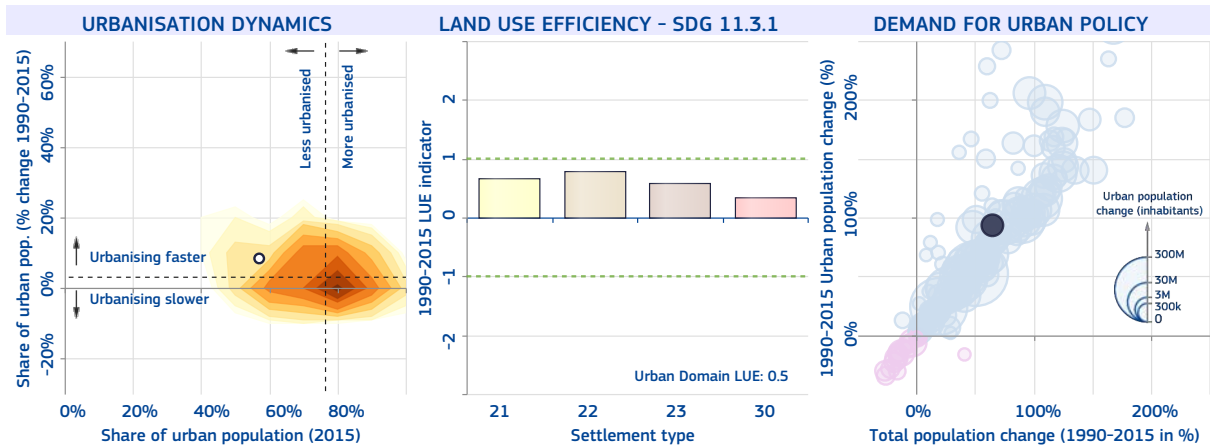


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 55%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2

Populated centres with 2,000 inhabitants or more that also meet the following criteria: piped water service; communication by land (road or train) or regular air or maritime service; complete primary school (six grades); postal service or telegraph; and at least one of the following: electrical light, sewer system, or a health centre.



Tegucigalpa

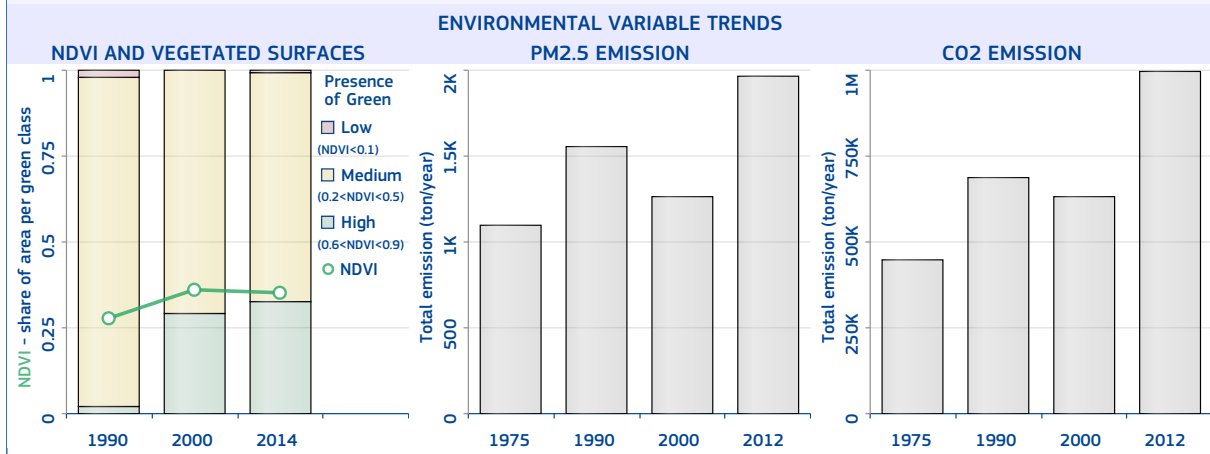
The most populated urban centre of Honduras is "Tegucigalpa" with 998 561 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 141 km² (average population density of 7 082.0 inhabitants/km²), and 72.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 72.2 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Regosols" and the mean elevation is 1 086.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 20.9 °C and the annual precipitation 1 431.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.7; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 48.8%.

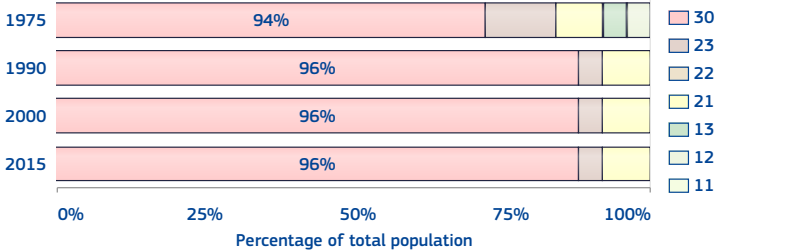




Hong Kong

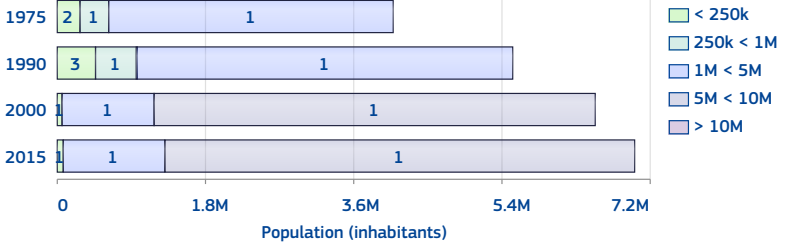
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 99%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 3.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

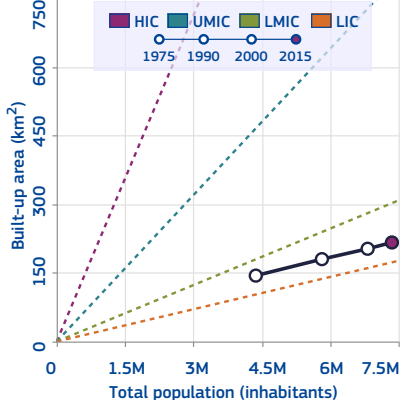


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	2 076	2 279	2 070	2 077
12	23 750	27 302	27 868	26 715
13	30 063	24 652	28 832	29 299
21	97 668	124 869	107 769	111 317
22	0	0	0	5 605
23	123 117	79 351	82 061	100 483
30	4 091 413	5 560 222	6 572 885	7 078 872

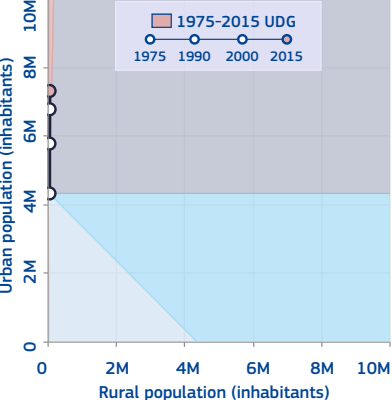
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



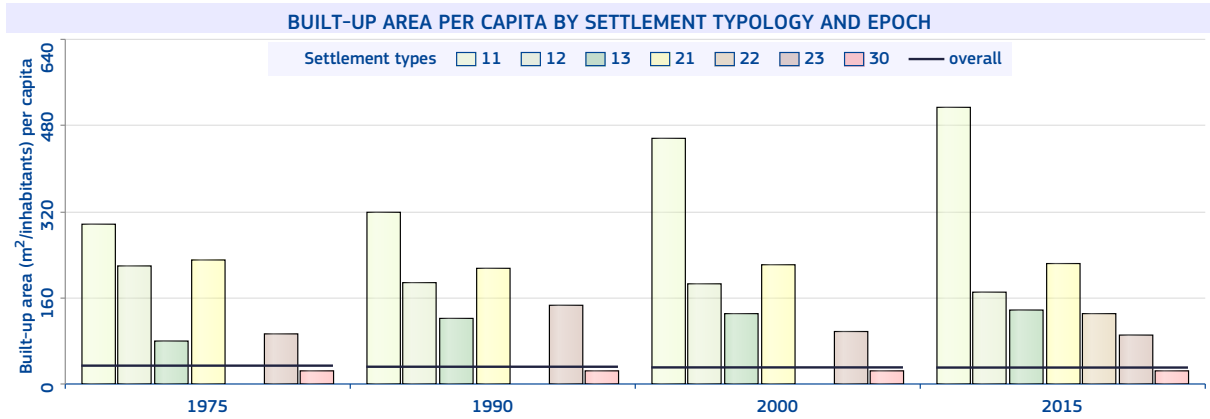
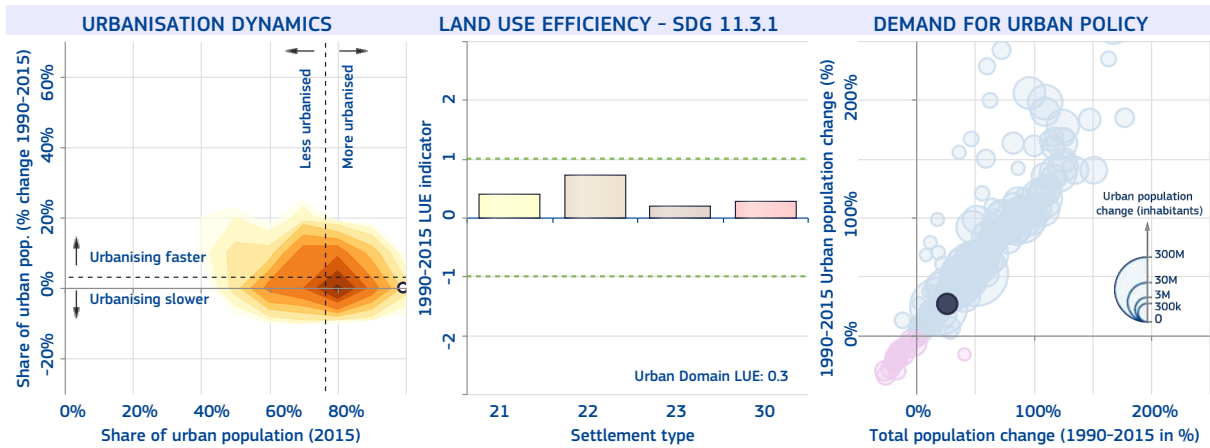
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 100%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Hong Kong Island, New Kowloon and new towns in New Territories.



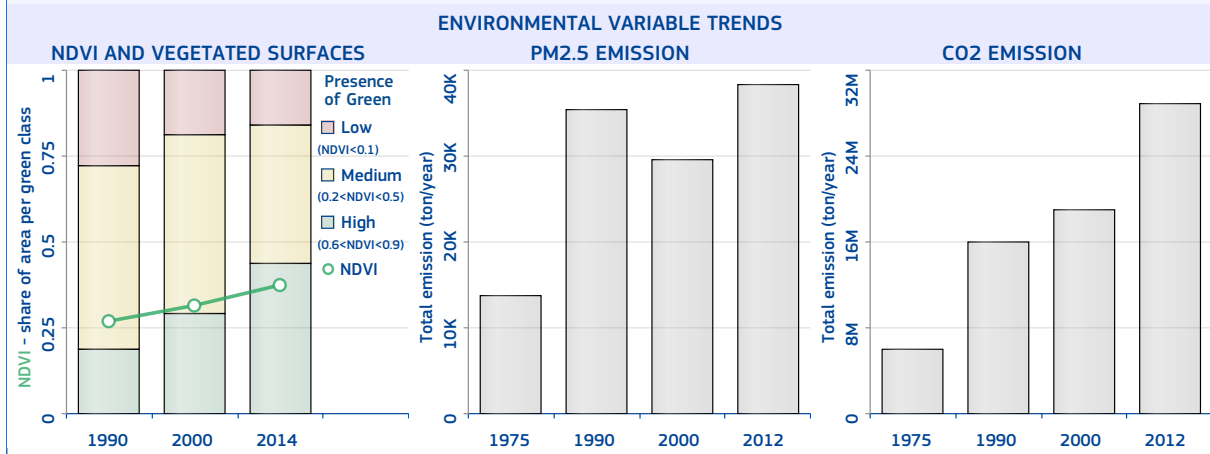
Hong Kong

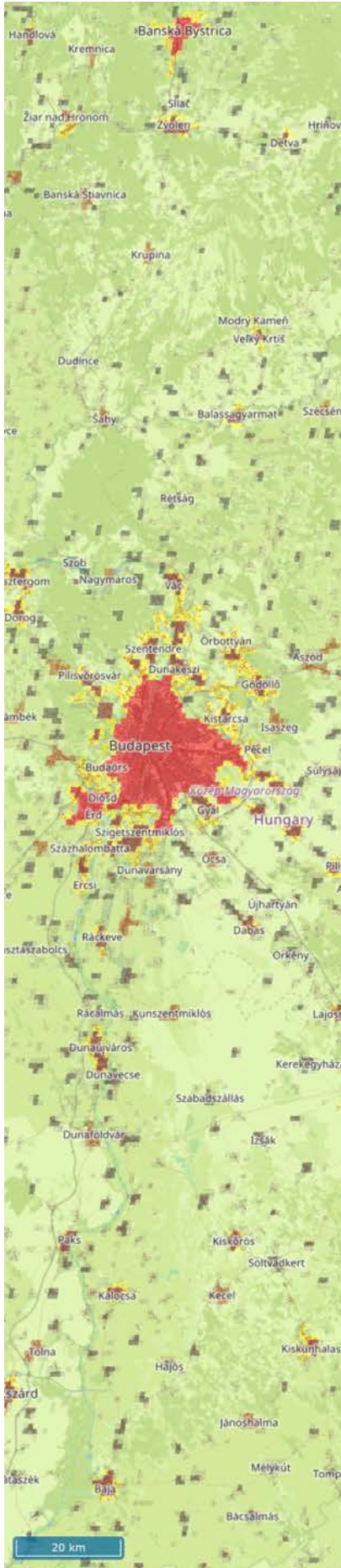
The most populated urban centre of Hong Kong is "Hong Kong" with 5 707 660 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 350 km² (average population density of 16 307.6 inhabitants/km²), and 127.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 22.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry winter, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Acrisols" and the mean elevation is 64.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 23.2 °C and the annual precipitation 2 147.0 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 5 707 660 inhabitants and 127.1 km² respectively, over an area of 350 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 63.7%.





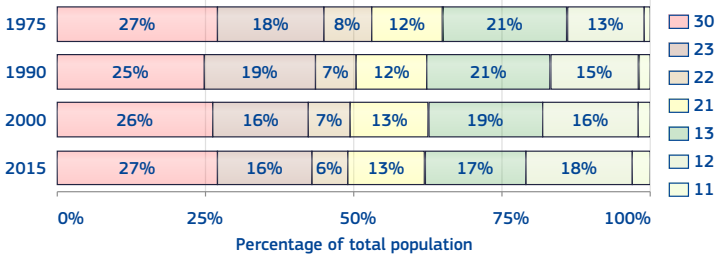
Hungary

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 62%.

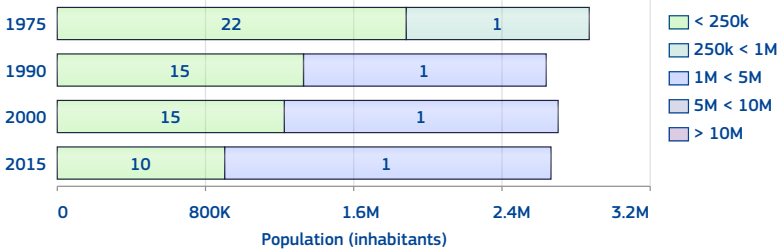
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 11.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

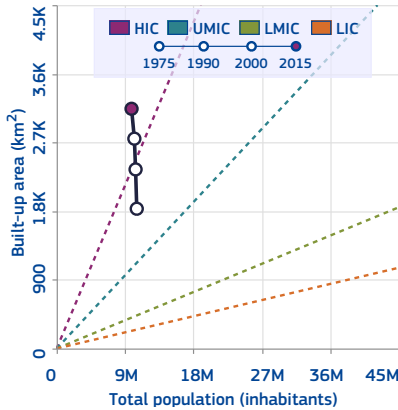


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	156 699	178 879	209 289	250 916
12	1 399 102	1 527 512	1 643 618	1 762 085
13	2 176 935	2 149 394	1 985 348	1 713 221
21	1 216 746	1 279 114	1 331 062	1 309 729
22	803 760	686 196	684 319	630 730
23	1 921 331	1 924 997	1 664 288	1 529 924
30	2 866 921	2 639 342	2 707 153	2 659 913

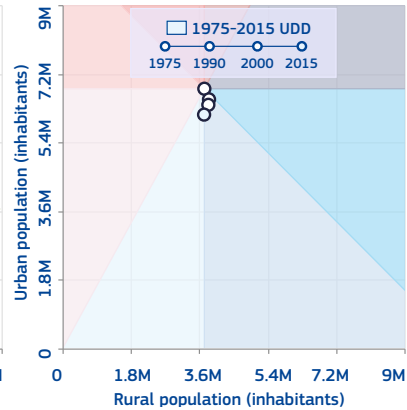
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

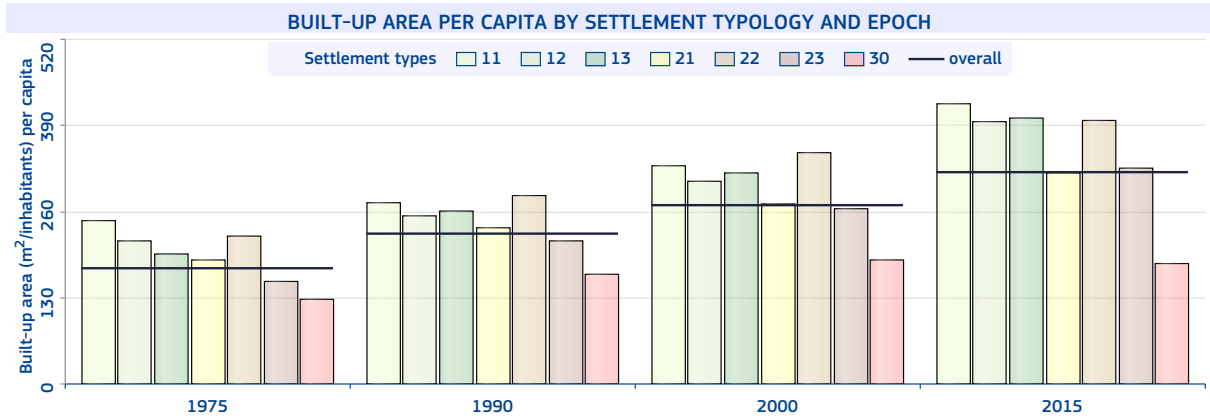
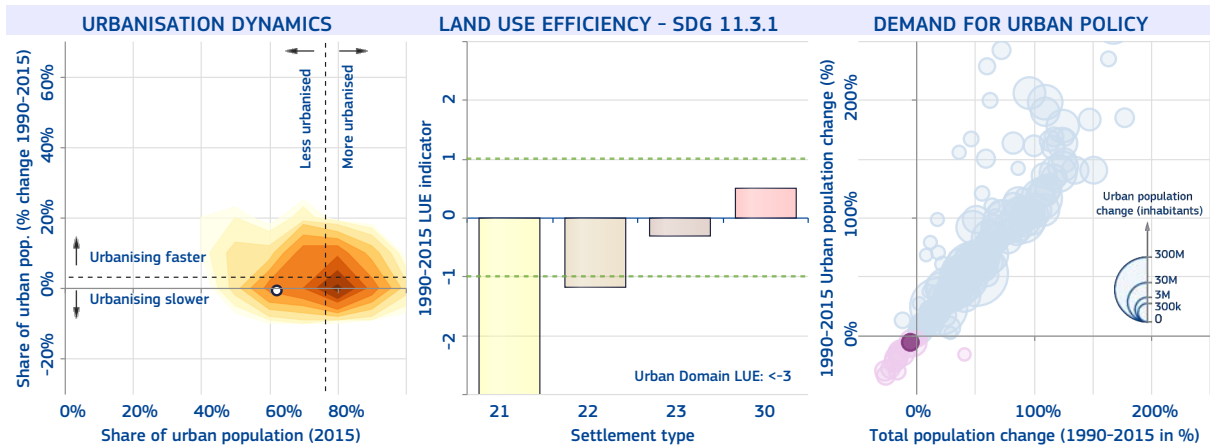


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 71%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Budapest (capital) and all legally designated towns.



Budapest

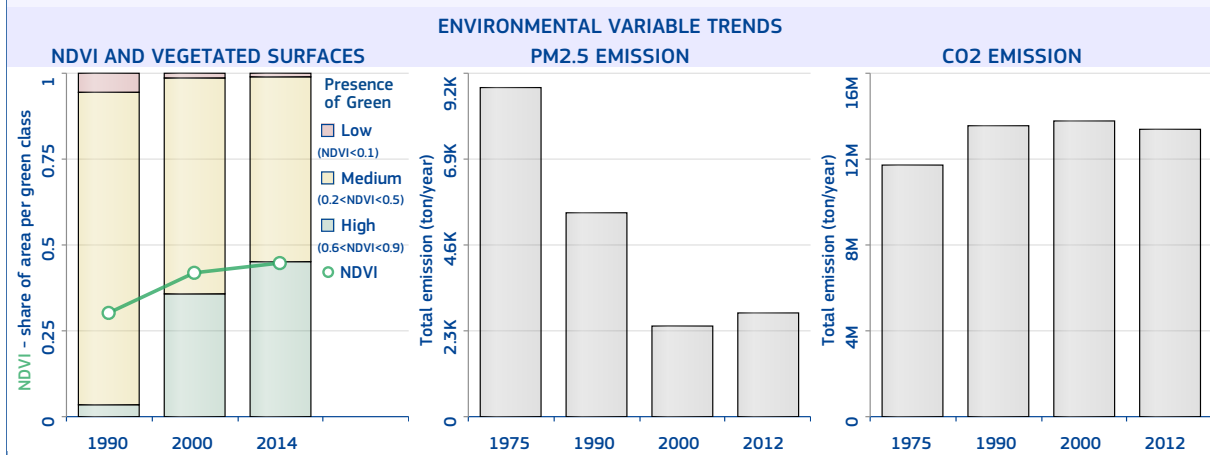
The most populated urban centre of Hungary is "Budapest" with 1 758 468 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 433 km² (average population density of 4 061.1 inhabitants/km²), and 287.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 163.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Danube; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Urban, mining, etc." and the mean elevation is 129.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 12 °C and the annual precipitation 547.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 664 602 inhabitants and 101.5 km² respectively, over an area of 152 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.7; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 33.6%.

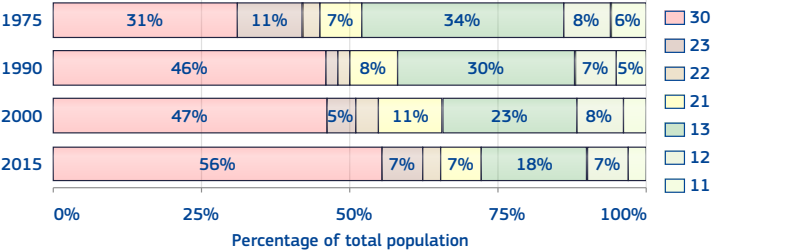




Iceland

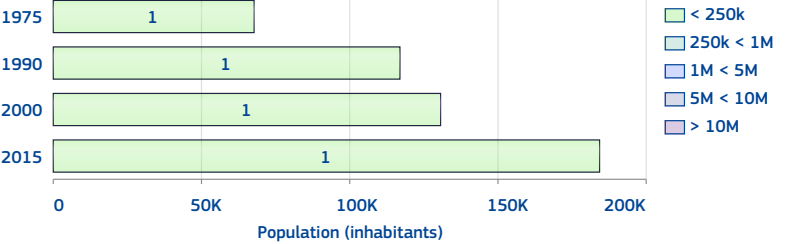
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 72%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

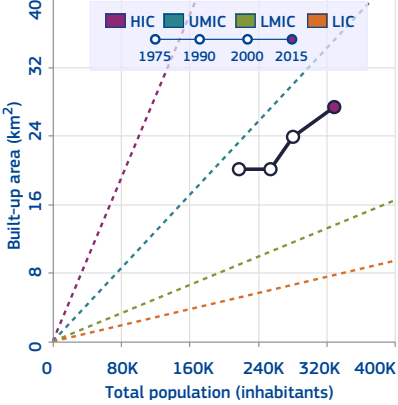


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	13 253	11 926	9 906	8 358
12	17 966	17 314	21 736	24 073
13	73 121	75 552	63 520	58 842
21	15 691	20 755	29 577	24 108
22	5 933	6 293	10 730	8 258
23	24 296	6 093	14 911	21 560
30	67 699	116 897	130 834	184 226

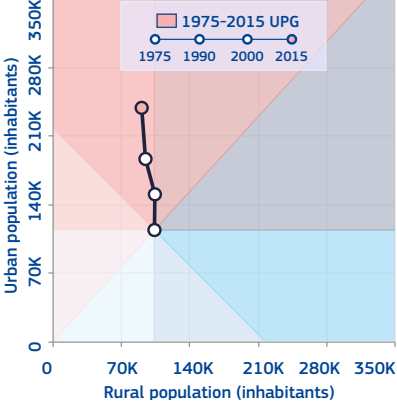
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



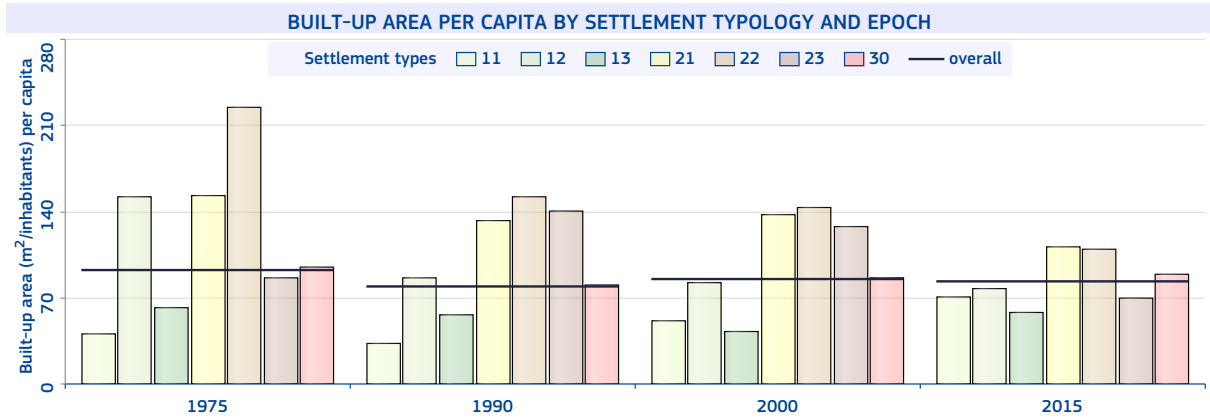
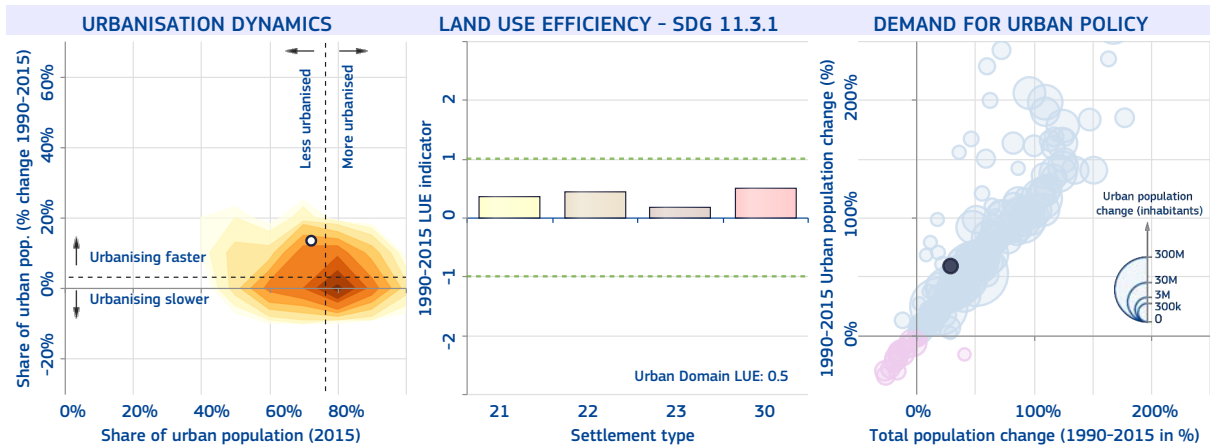
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 94%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0
 Localities with 200 inhabitants or more.



Reykjavik

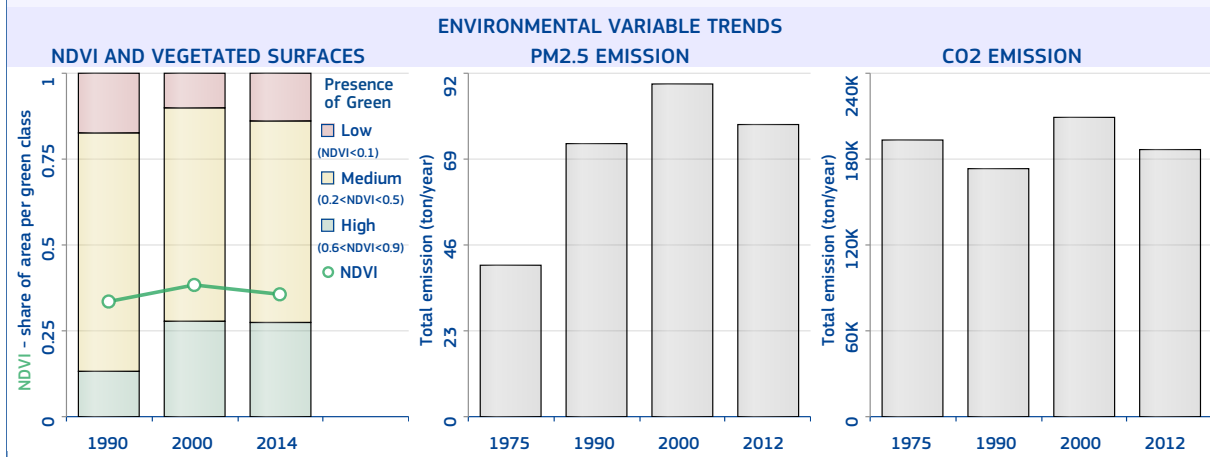
The most populated urban centre of Iceland is "Reykjavik" with 184 357 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 82 km² (average population density of 2 248.3 inhabitants/km²), and 16.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 88.4 m²/inhabitant).

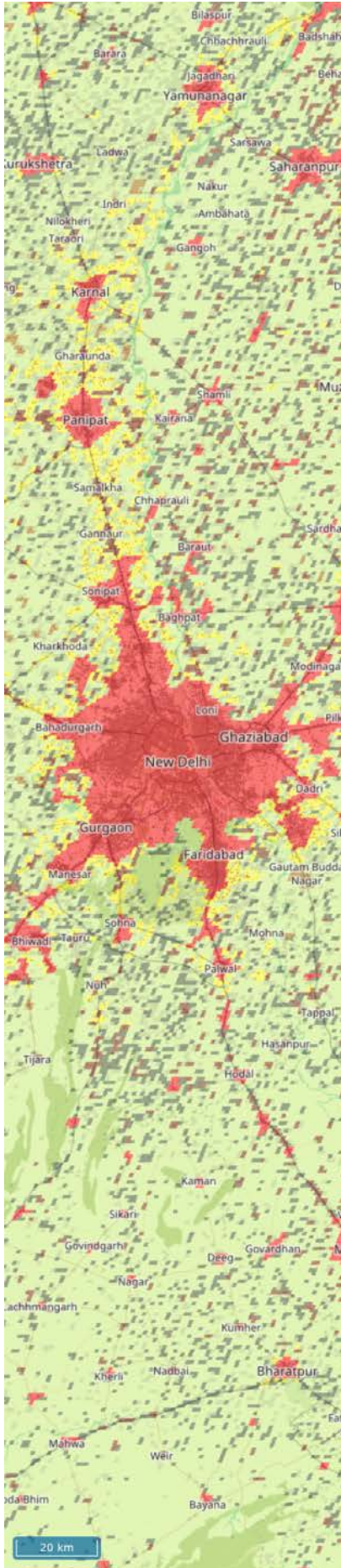
The main biome type is "Boreal Forests/Taiga"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Cool summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 32.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 4.4 °C and the annual precipitation 969 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.9; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 80.1%.





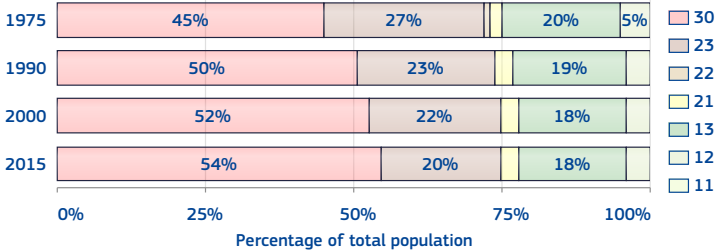
India

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%.

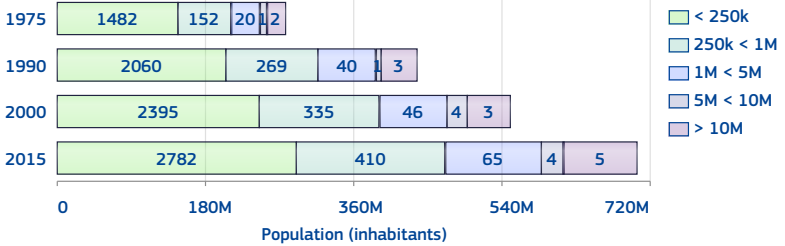
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 3266.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 384.

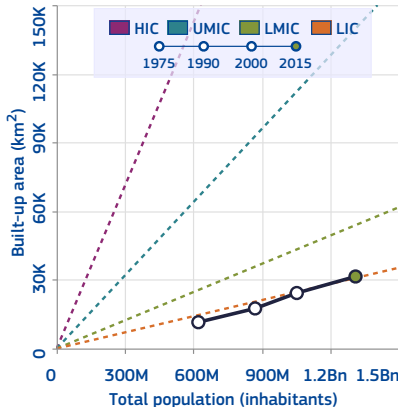


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	2 472 065	2 037 777	2 370 068	2 353 243
12	31 743 123	37 280 265	44 987 652	54 982 221
13	124 796 523	165 749 188	192 920 053	240 183 836
21	14 500 470	22 486 921	29 715 887	42 846 257
22	3 550 902	3 726 067	4 347 439	6 052 397
23	167 230 651	202 390 353	228 132 559	259 591 828
30	277 349 704	436 858 899	550 952 594	705 137 608

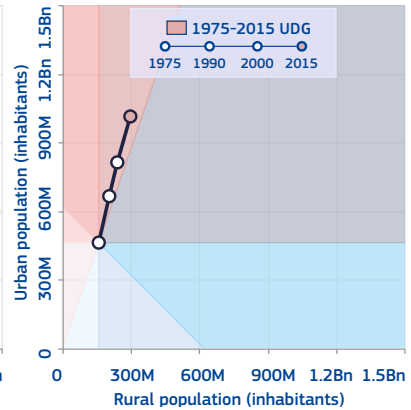
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

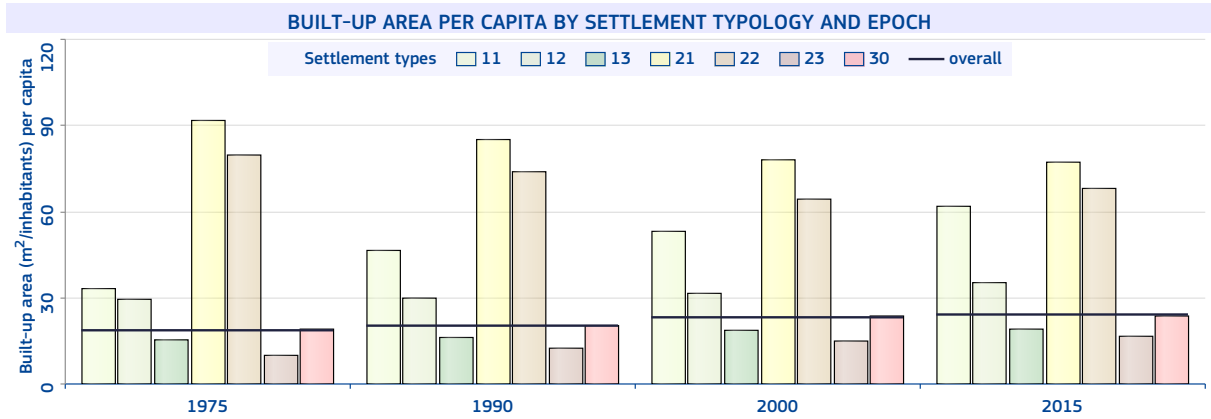
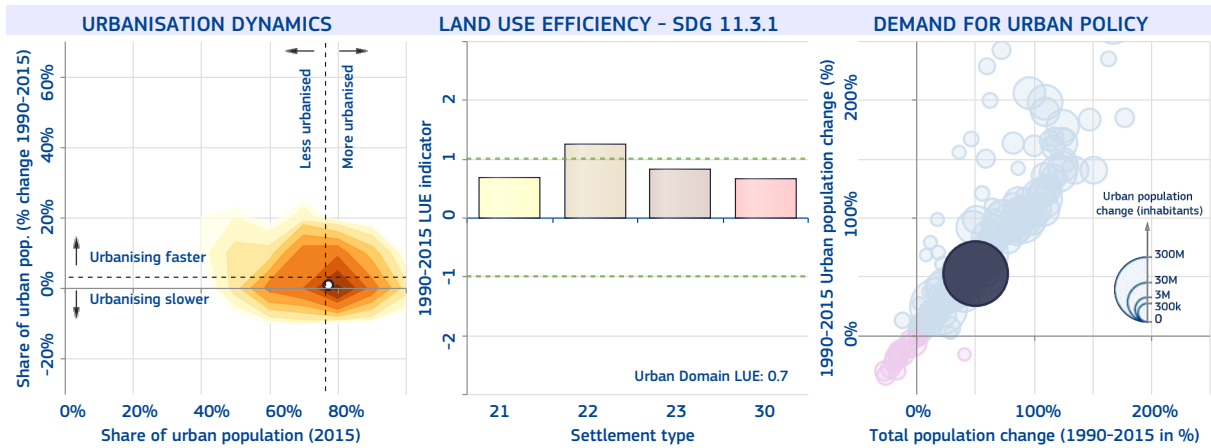


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 33%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 181

Statutory places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee and places satisfying all of the following three criteria: (1) 5,000 inhabitants or more; (2) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and (3) at least 400 inhabitants per square kilometre.



Delhi [New Delhi]

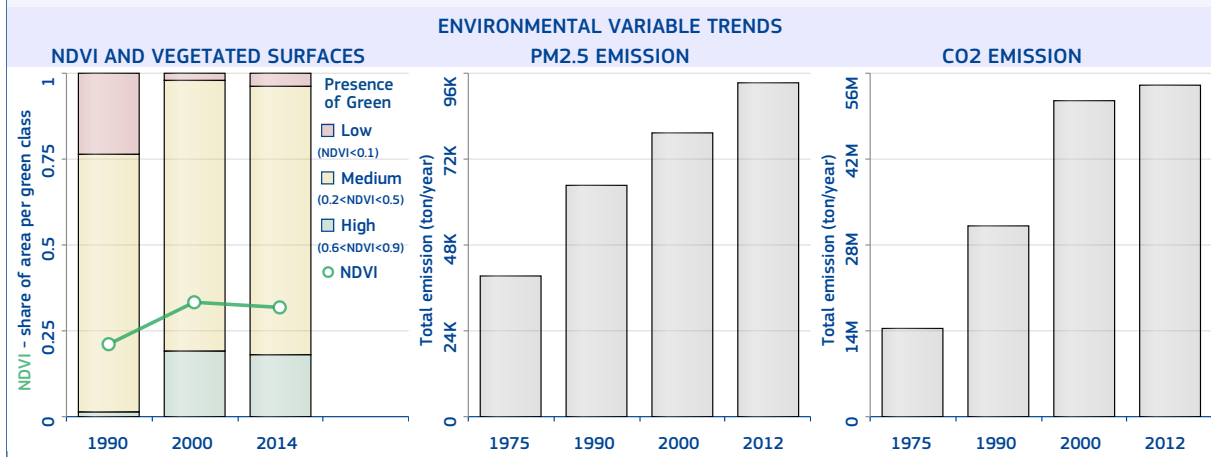
The most populated urban centre of India is "Delhi [New Delhi]" with 26 658 714 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 2 474.0 km² (average population density of 10 775.6 inhabitants/km²), and 1 212.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 45.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Ganges; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Lixisols" and the mean elevation is 218.6 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.2 °C and the annual precipitation 742.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.8; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 51%.



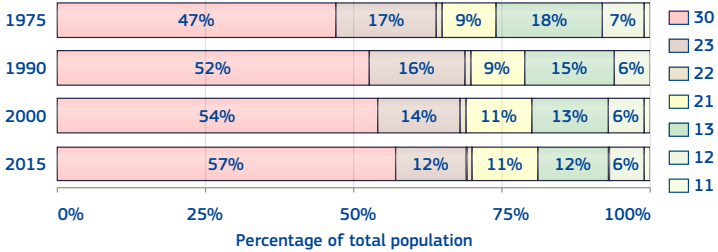
Indonesia

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 81%.

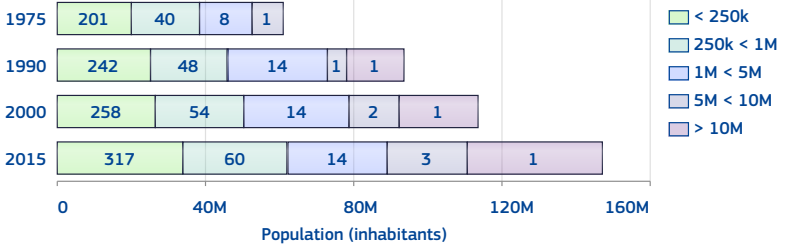
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 395.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 64.

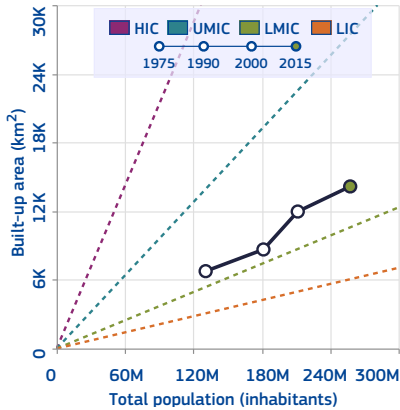


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	794 541	876 644	1 179 269	1 687 001
12	9 516 542	10 973 535	13 017 575	15 937 708
13	23 665 676	27 991 262	26 714 755	30 130 825
21	11 953 366	16 847 333	23 878 736	27 712 458
22	1 488 647	1 849 585	2 753 222	3 473 460
23	22 303 178	29 368 900	30 474 447	31 725 152
30	61 004 967	93 530 600	113 523 837	146 896 616

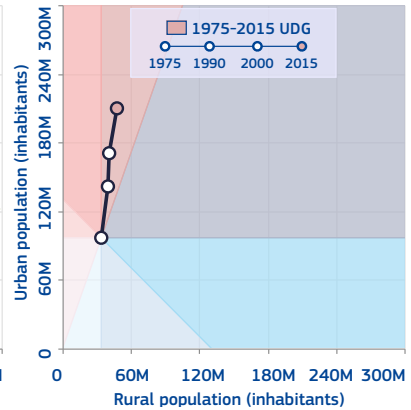
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

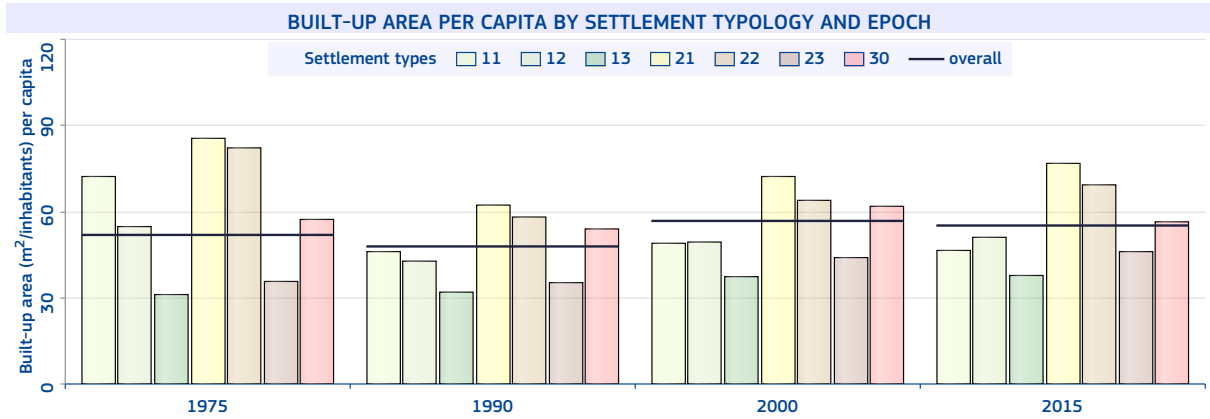
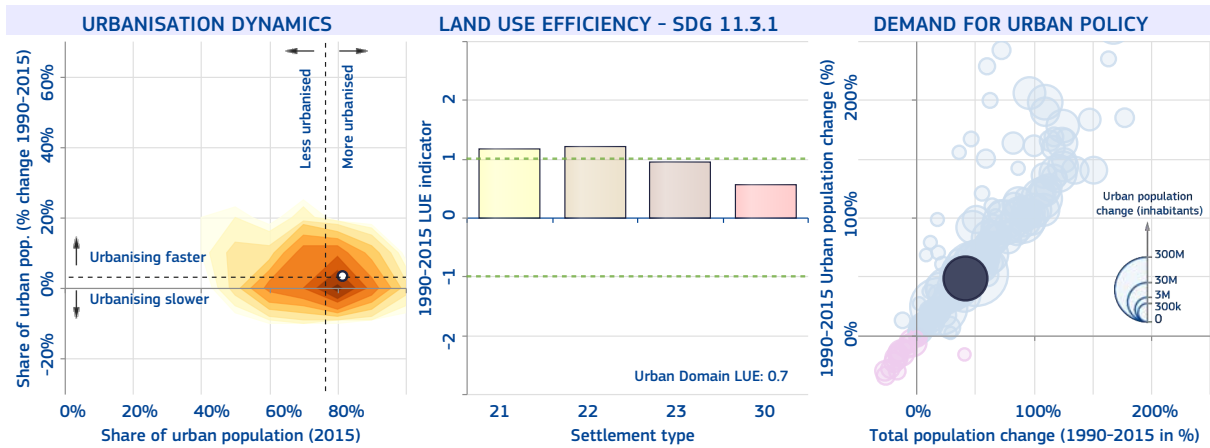


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 53%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 33

Municipalities (kotamadya), regency capitals (kabupaten) and other places with urban characteristics.



Jakarta

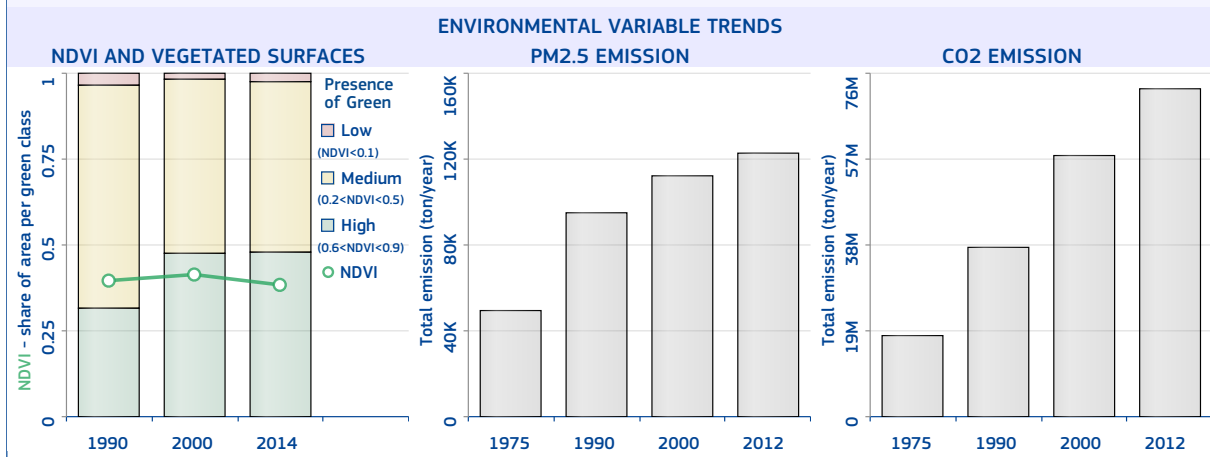
The most populated urban centre of Indonesia is "Jakarta" with 36 312 539 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 5 009.0 km² (average population density of 7 249.5 inhabitants/km²), and 1 889.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 52 m²/inhabitant).

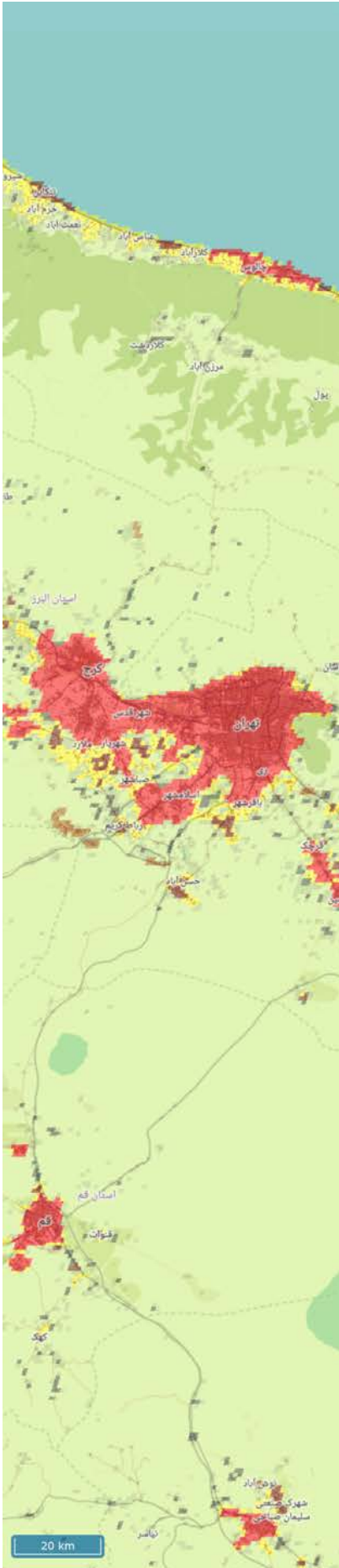
The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical rain forest", the soil type is "Nitisols" and the mean elevation is 143 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 28 °C and the annual precipitation 1 984.8 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 886 530 inhabitants and 62.9 km² respectively, over an area of 260 km². The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 6 889 068 inhabitants and 341.3 km² respectively, over an area of 672 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Extreme".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 62.3%.

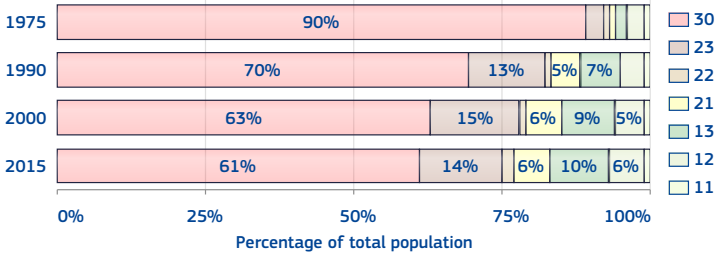




Iran

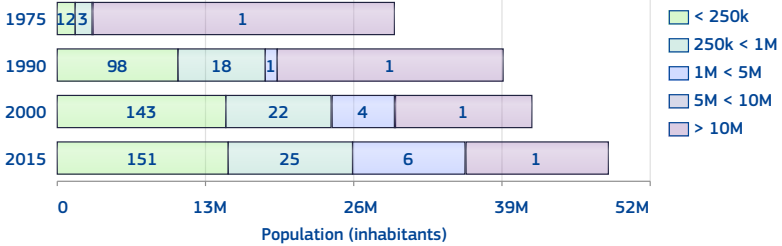
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 83%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 183.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 27.

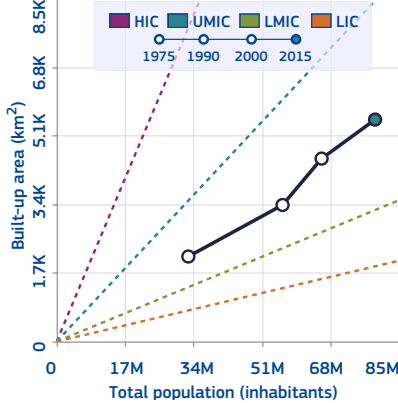


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	271 162	366 961	472 090	596 503
12	844 263	2 525 796	3 544 149	4 712 678
13	644 376	3 791 052	5 719 022	7 797 592
21	218 442	2 690 323	3 802 411	5 143 164
22	237 834	512 176	962 875	1 530 855
23	953 680	7 120 212	9 679 953	11 110 611
30	29 560 988	39 157 382	41 687 599	48 264 857

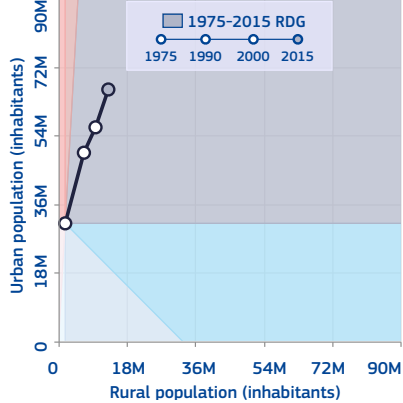
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

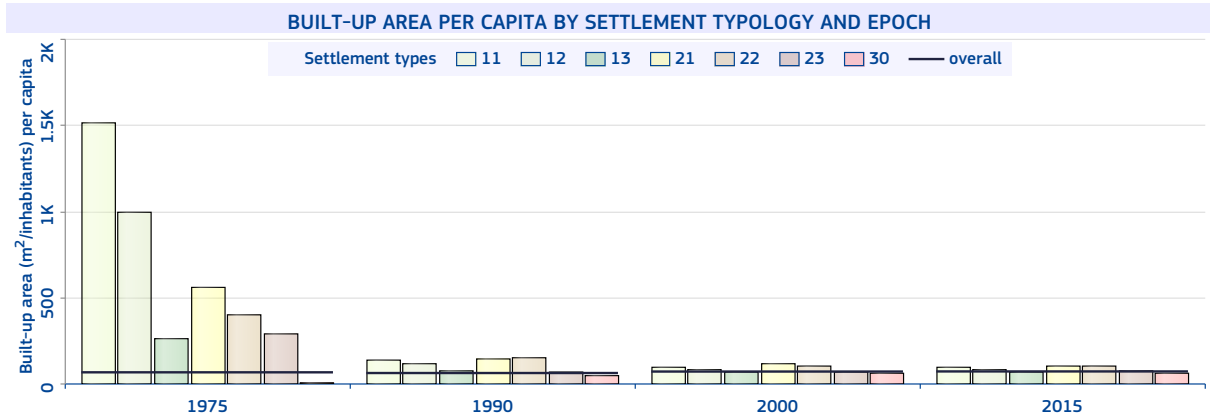
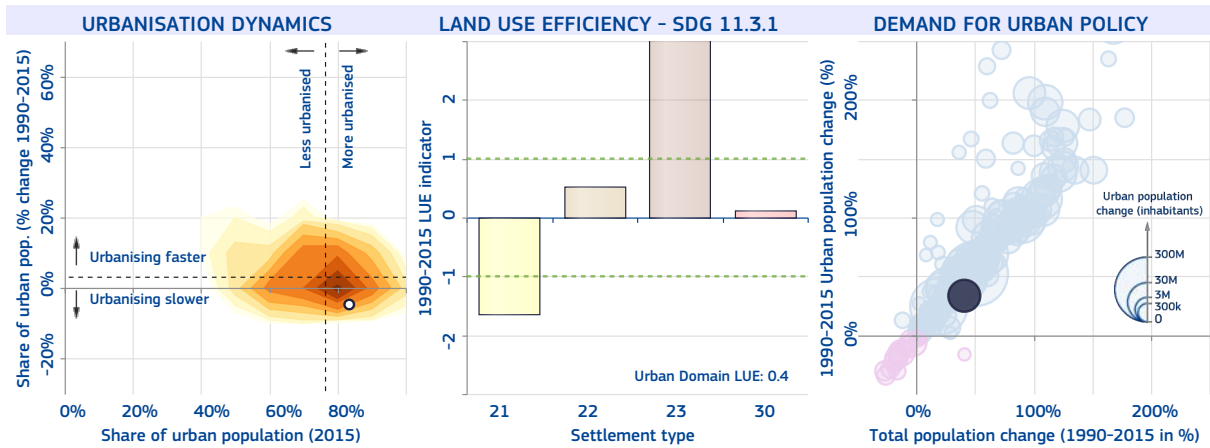


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 73%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 28

For 1986 and later, districts with a municipality. Prior to 1986, all county centres (shahrestan) regardless of size and places with 5,000 inhabitants or more.



Tehran

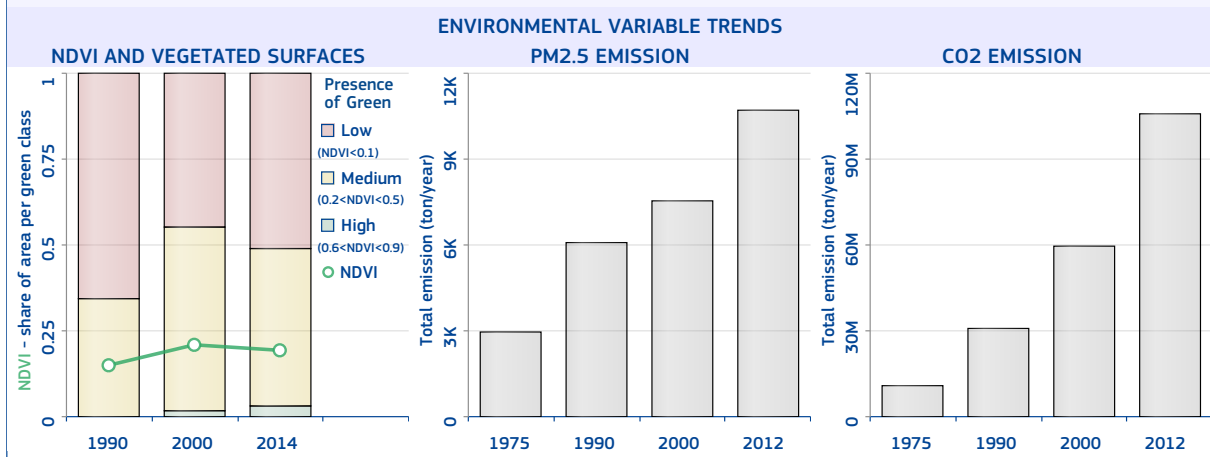
The most populated urban centre of Iran is "Tehran" with 12 515 045 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 382.0 km² (average population density of 9 055.7 inhabitants/km²), and 683 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 54.6 m²/inhabitant).

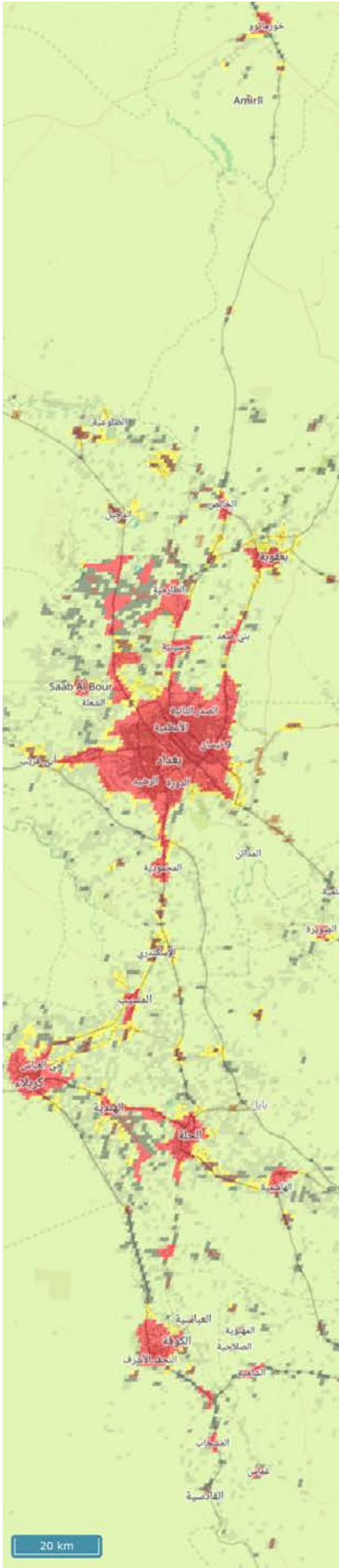
The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Cold arid", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 1 238.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 14 °C and the annual precipitation 258 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 50.6%.

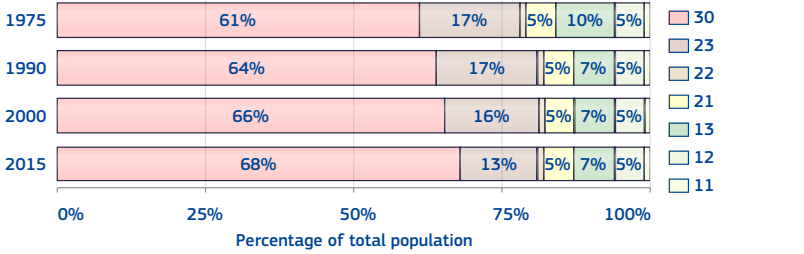




Iraq

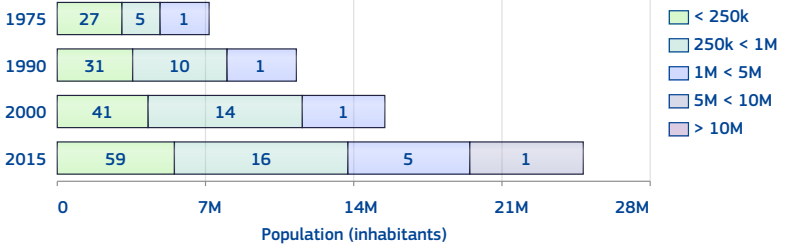
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 87%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 81.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 21.

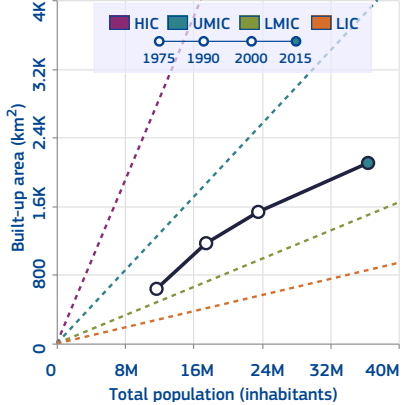


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	81 086	125 423	182 382	229 959
12	588 965	799 584	1 161 474	1 861 295
13	1 119 227	1 211 734	1 581 341	2 650 476
21	560 750	929 003	1 146 620	1 729 545
22	116 913	174 954	187 006	320 918
23	2 042 524	2 986 971	3 825 108	4 752 409
30	7 174 381	11 255 979	15 497 350	24 886 373

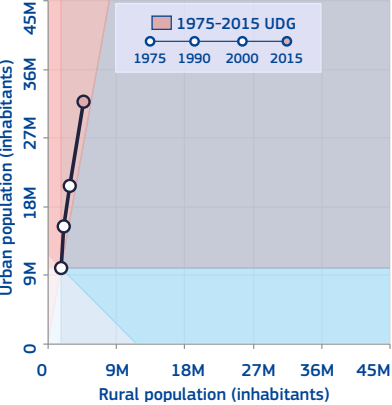
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

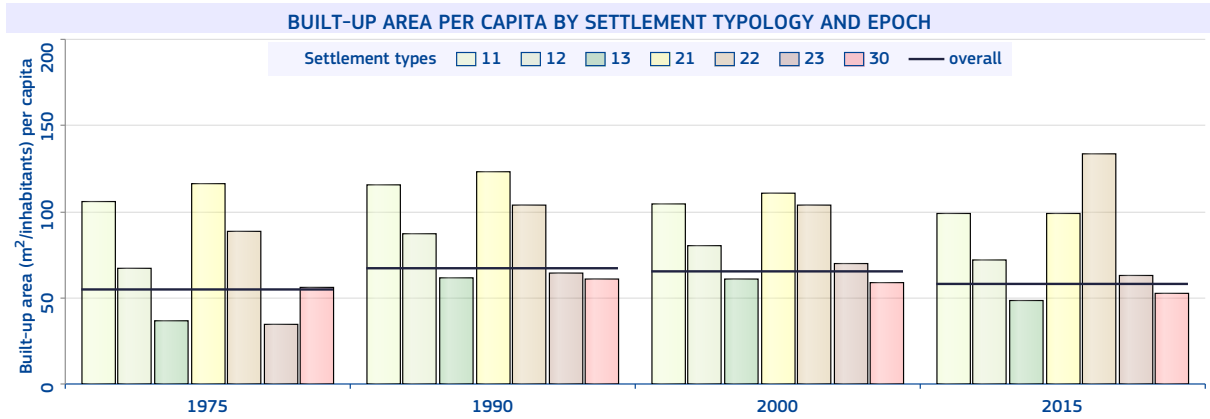
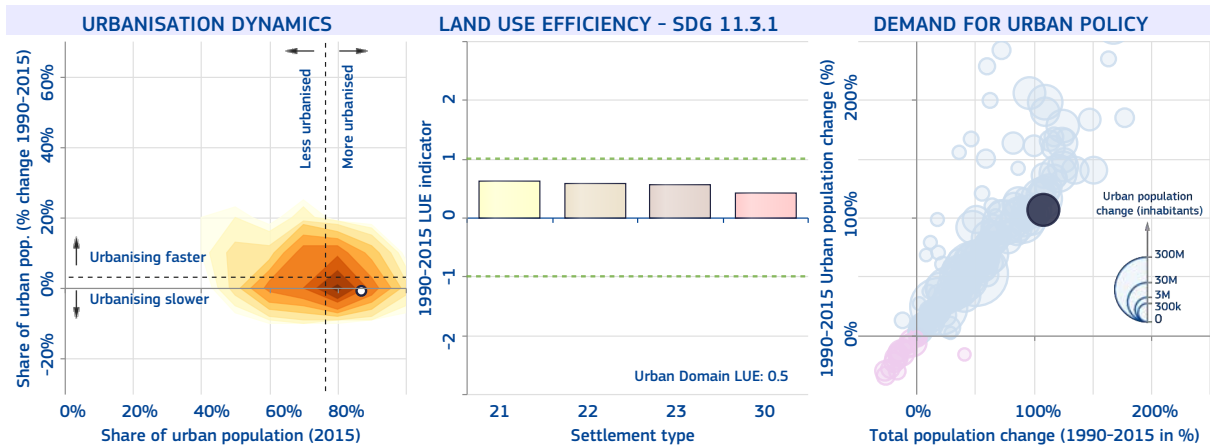


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 70%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 17

Municipality councils (Al-Majlis Al-Baldei).



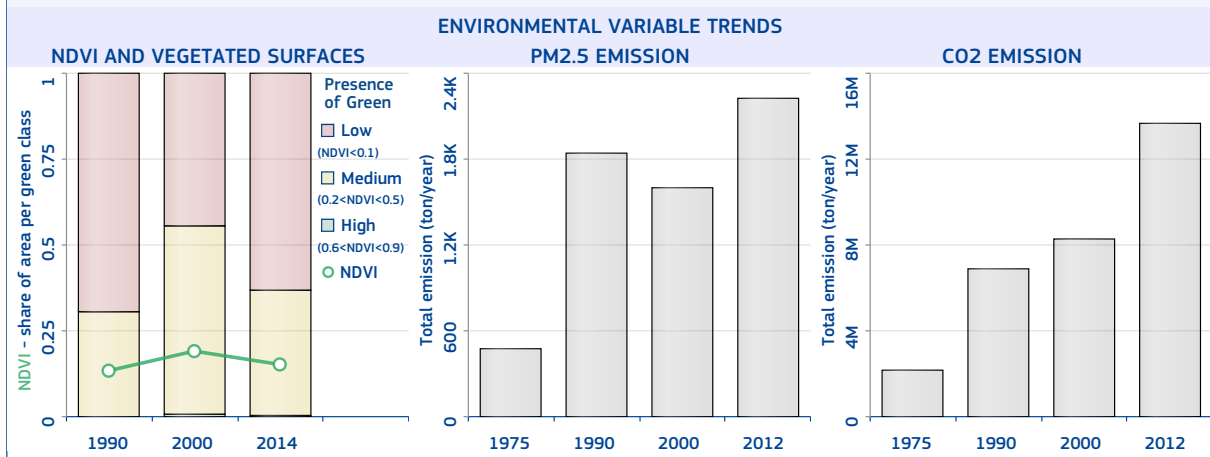
Baghdad

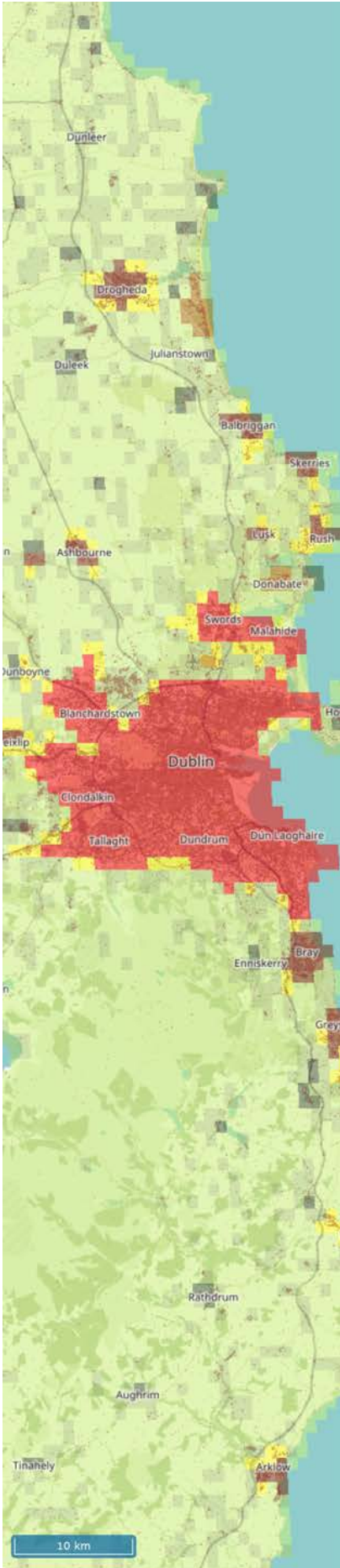
The most populated urban centre of Iraq is "Baghdad" with 5 367 305 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 787 km² (average population density of 6 820.0 inhabitants/km²), and 434.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 80.9 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Tigris & Euphrates; its main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Fluvisols" and the mean elevation is 37.6 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 23.7 °C and the annual precipitation 98.4 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 5 140 007 inhabitants and 416.2 km² respectively, over an area of 751 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 44.8%.

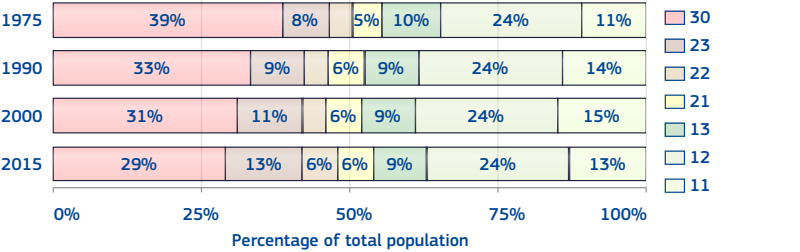




Ireland

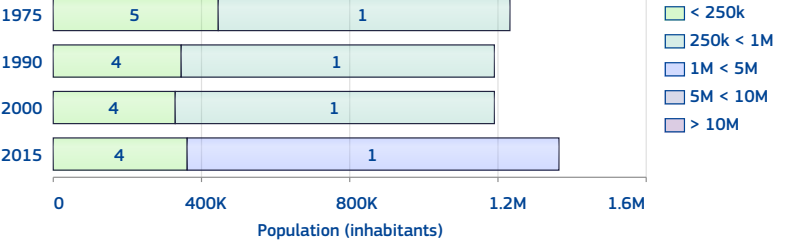
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 54%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 5.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

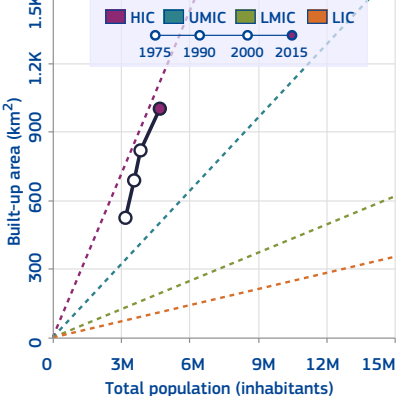


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	343 675	495 873	568 360	615 303
12	766 319	860 525	920 550	1 144 764
13	312 033	334 271	355 024	407 977
21	146 430	198 907	241 170	295 102
22	136 422	159 466	171 279	265 139
23	257 806	336 181	405 818	608 068
30	1 229 570	1 189 178	1 190 966	1 364 798

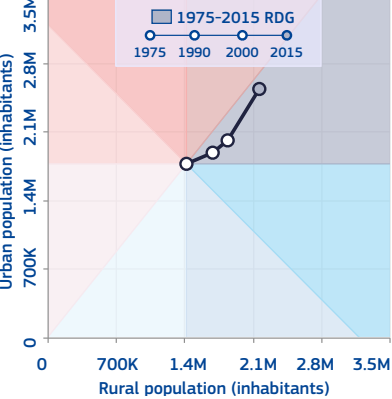
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



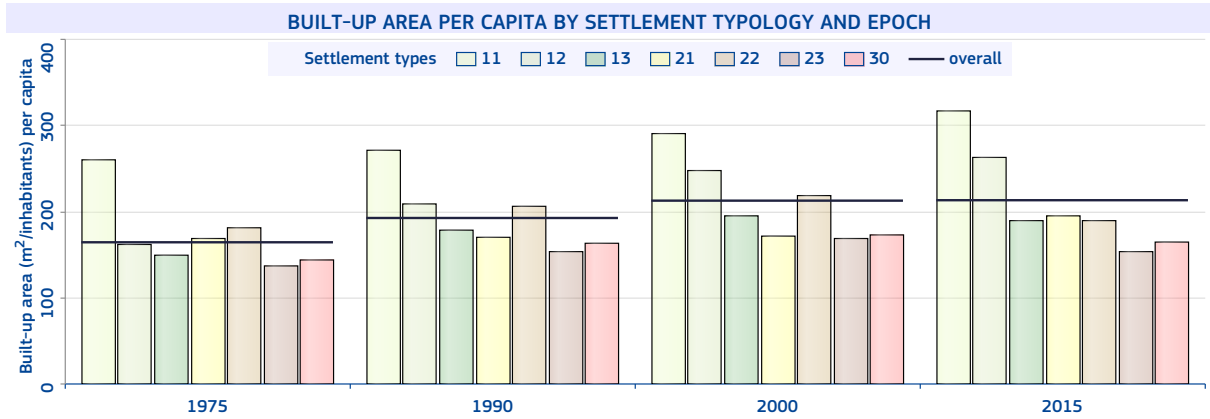
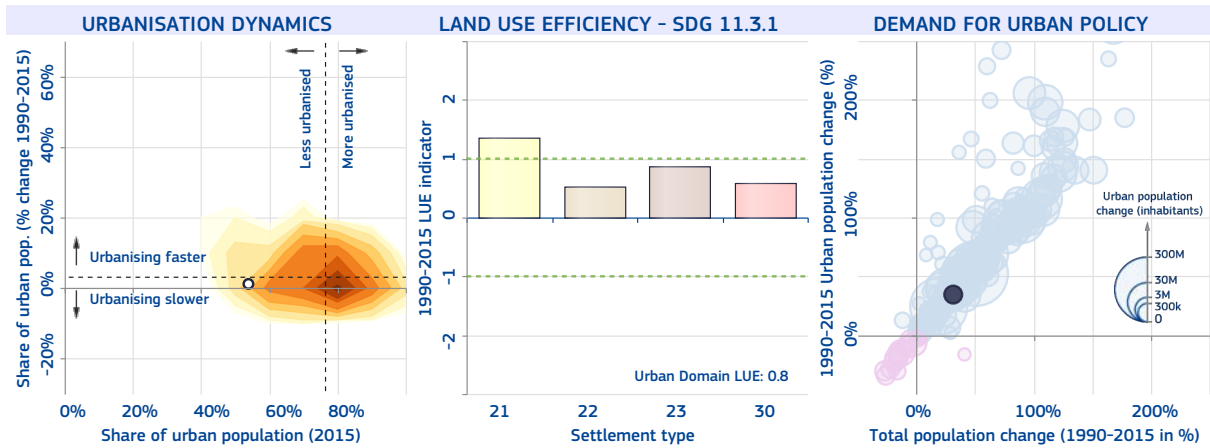
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 63%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Population clusters with 1,500 inhabitants or more (aggregate town areas, including suburbs).



Dublin

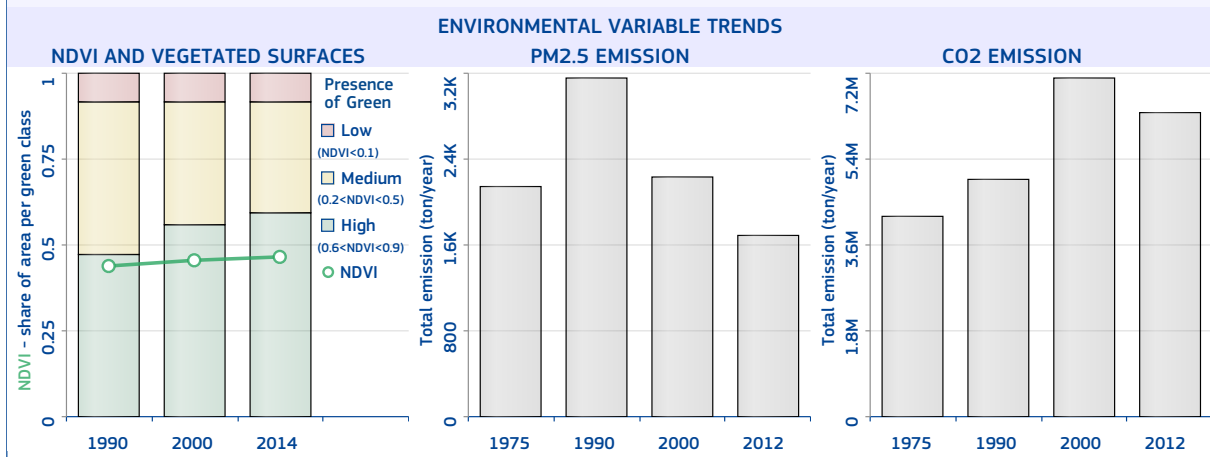
The most populated urban centre of Ireland is "Dublin" with 1 004 263 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 300 km² (average population density of 3 347.5 inhabitants/km²), and 174.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 174.2 m²/inhabitant).

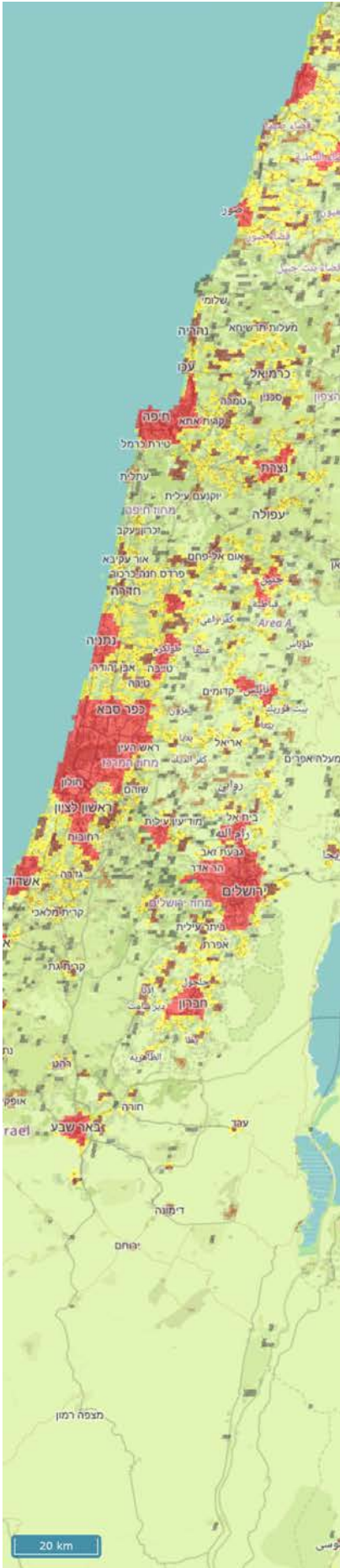
The main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Urban, mining, etc." and the mean elevation is 45.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 9.6 °C and the annual precipitation 1 057.4 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 41.7%.

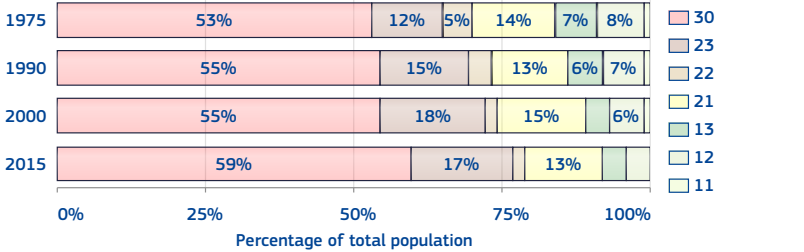




Israel

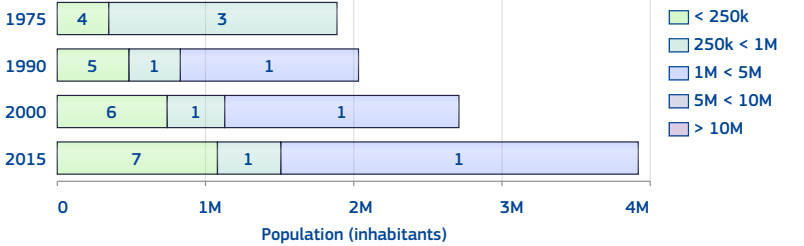
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 91%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 9.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

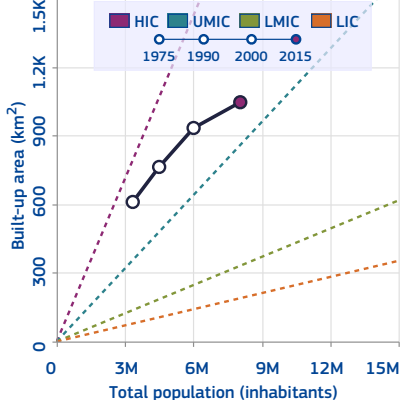


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	32 893	37 631	37 278	36 118
12	281 001	305 852	340 646	343 116
13	237 727	261 152	251 017	340 110
21	459 938	588 624	882 116	1 055 390
22	156 032	182 791	145 969	120 909
23	401 805	665 505	1 060 856	1 383 913
30	1 768 172	2 454 576	3 289 325	4 775 161

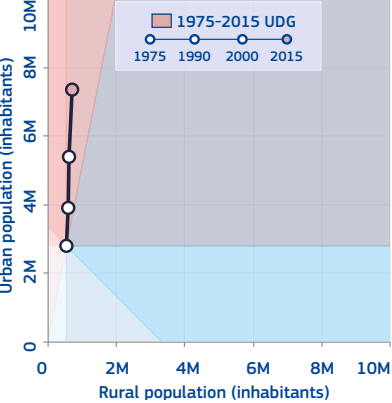
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



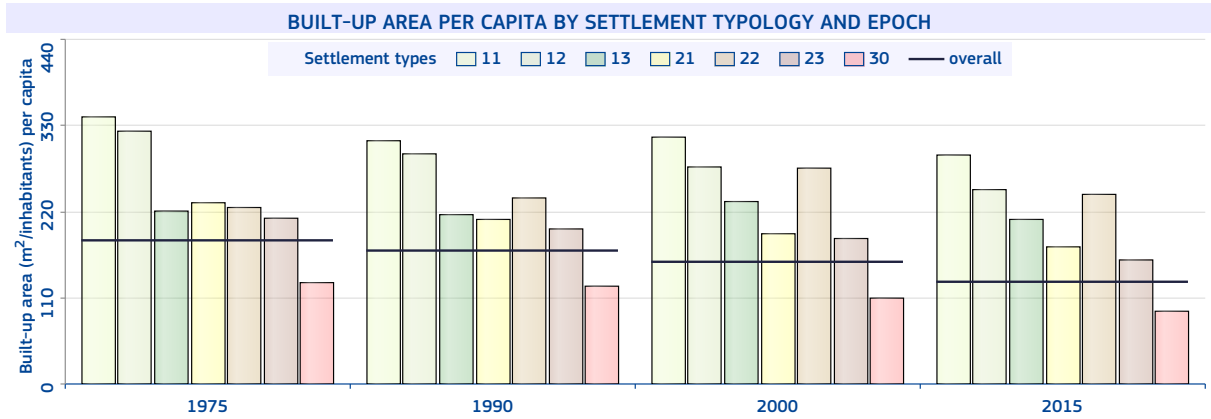
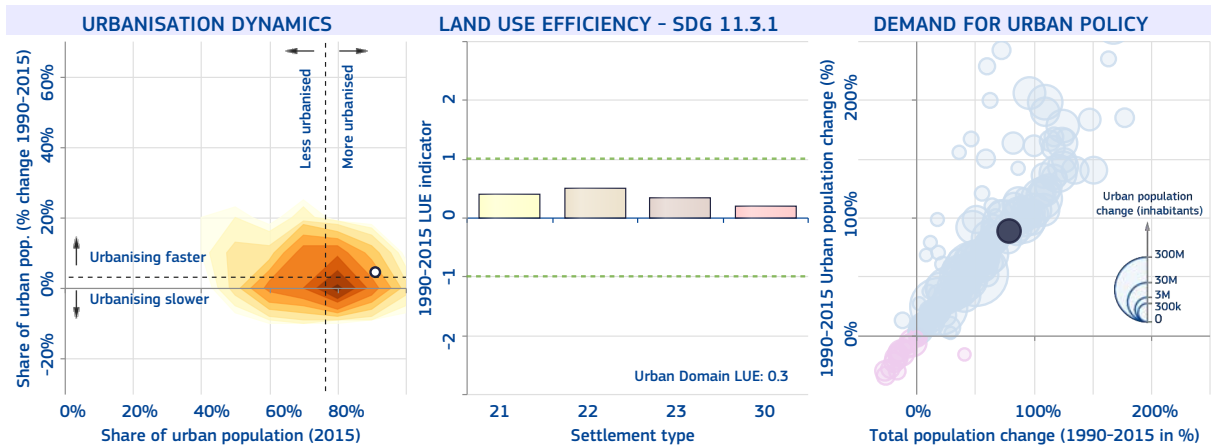
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 92%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4
 Settlements with 2,000 inhabitants or more, except those where at least one third of the households participating in the civilian labour force earn their living from agriculture.



Tel Aviv

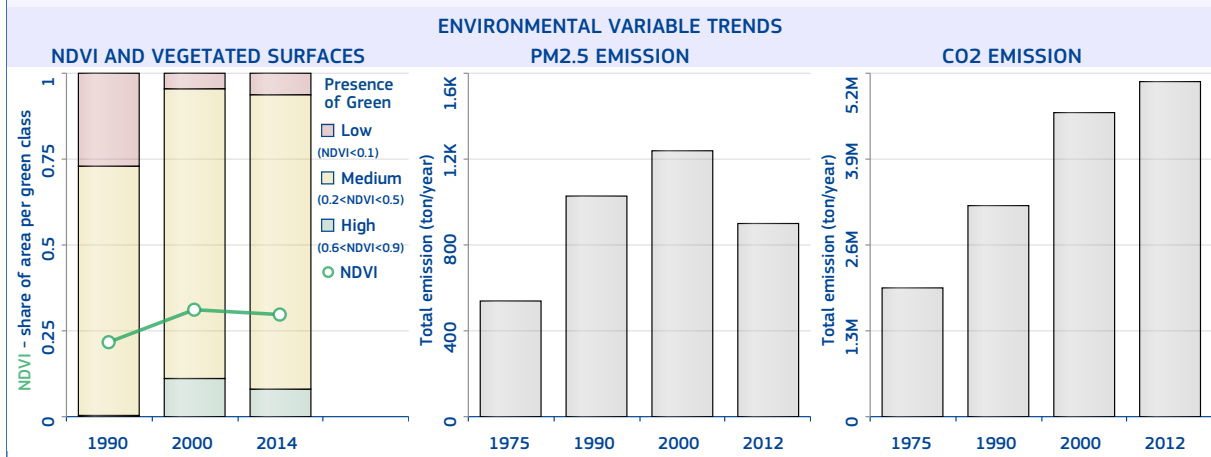
The most populated urban centre of Israel is "Tel Aviv" with 2 362 273 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 477 km² (average population density of 4 952.4 inhabitants/km²), and 223.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 94.6 m²/inhabitant).

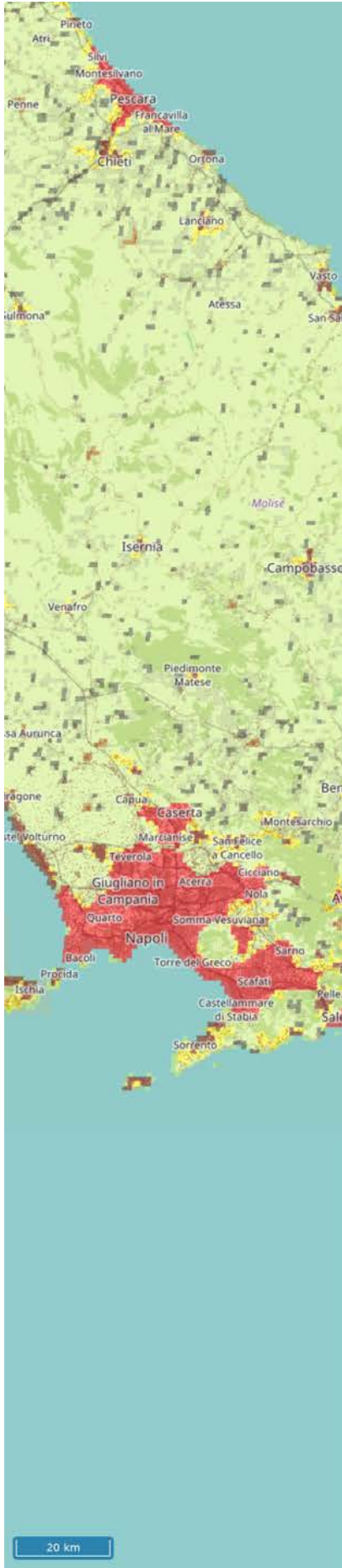
The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Luvisols" and the mean elevation is 42.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 20.8 °C and the annual precipitation 586.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 53.2%.





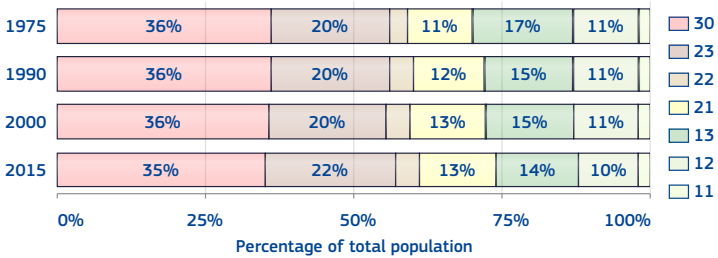
Italy

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 74%.

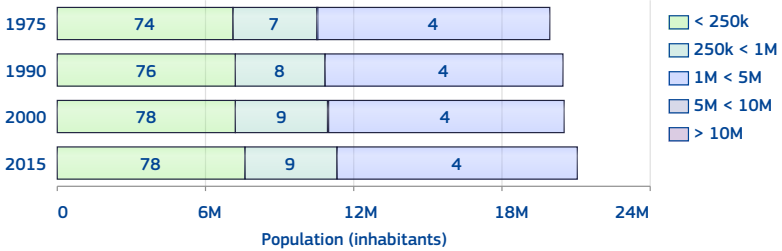
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 91.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 11.

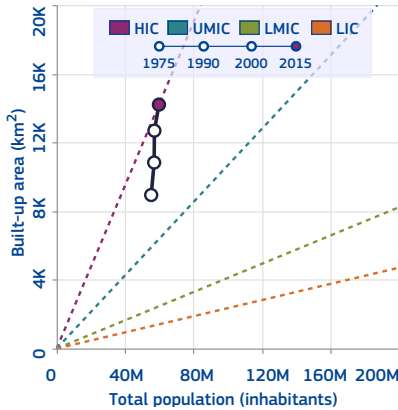


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 126 637	1 110 955	1 152 481	1 168 029
12	6 131 261	6 154 364	6 080 240	6 095 399
13	9 501 418	8 827 251	8 436 051	8 121 579
21	5 914 728	6 799 115	7 222 092	7 896 981
22	1 837 374	2 310 561	2 243 429	2 246 378
23	10 811 963	11 361 240	11 541 269	13 220 229
30	19 962 514	20 465 953	20 493 590	21 072 428

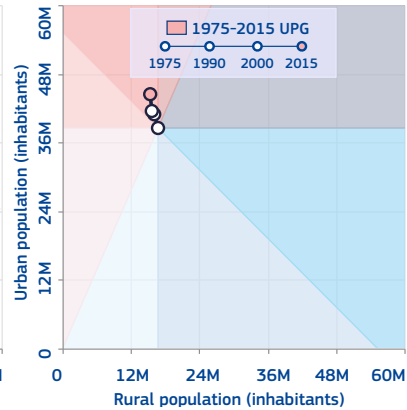
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

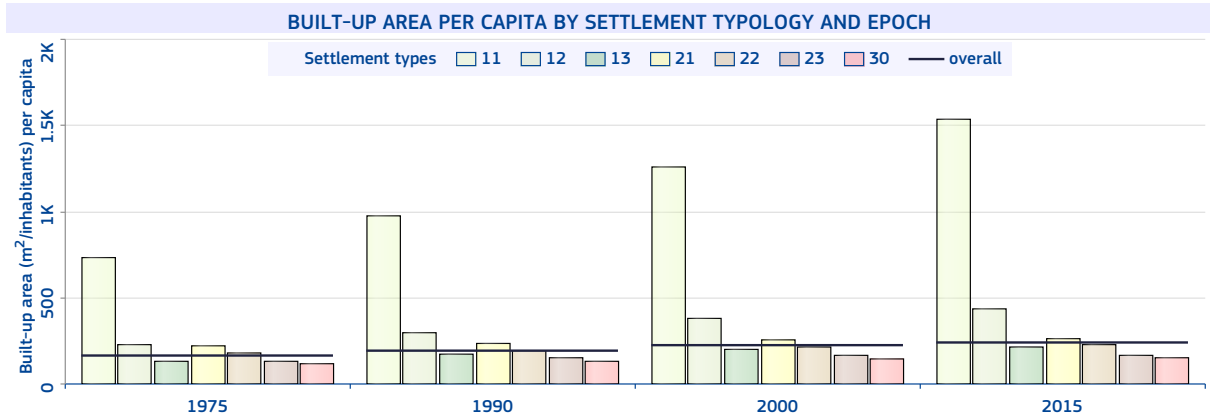
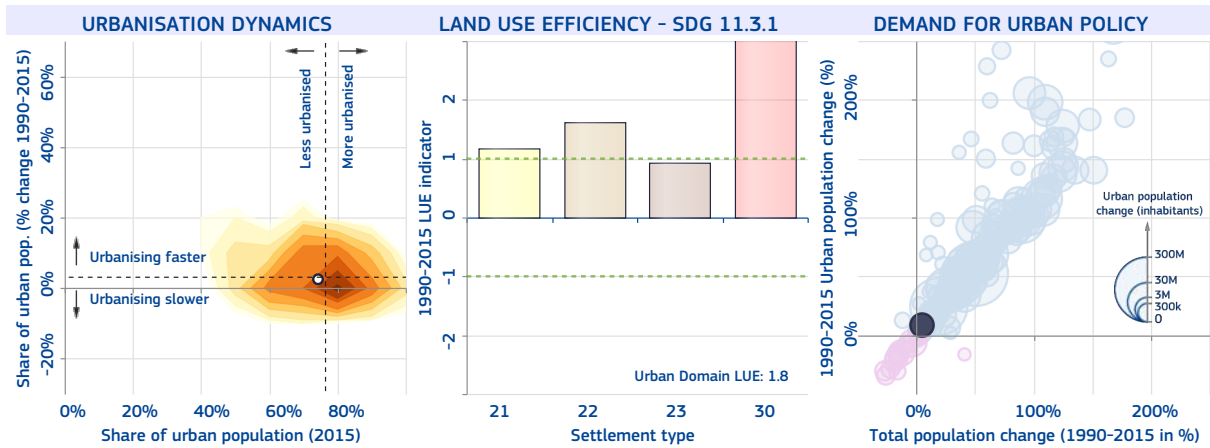


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 70%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 32

Communes with 10,000 inhabitants or more.



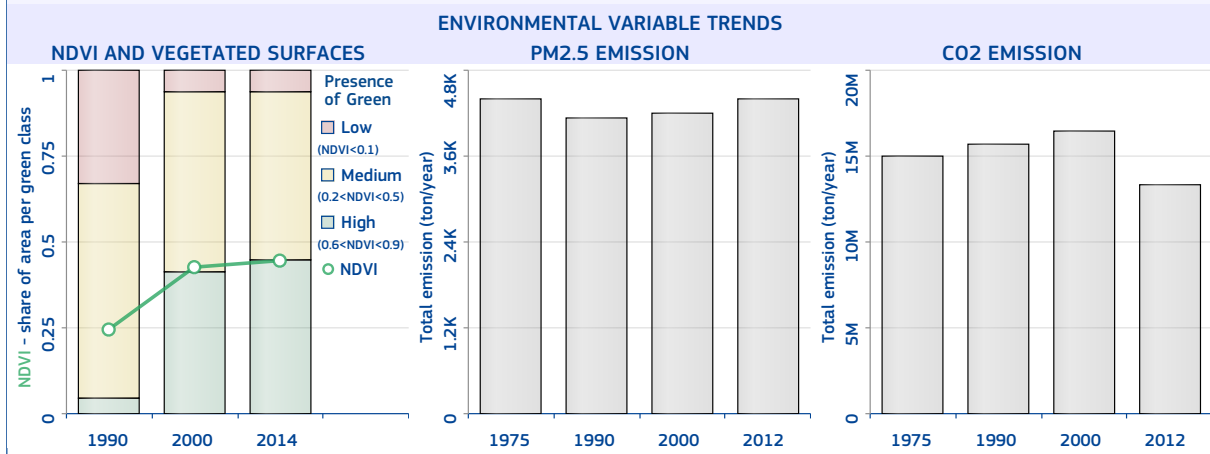
Naples

The most populated urban centre of Italy is "Naples" with 3 167 668 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 899 km² (average population density of 3 523.5 inhabitants/km²), and 574.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 181.4 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 1 hrs., 48 min..

The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 58.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 17.1 °C and the annual precipitation 616.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 864 inhabitants and 0.8 km² respectively, over an area of 2 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -1.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 36.1%.



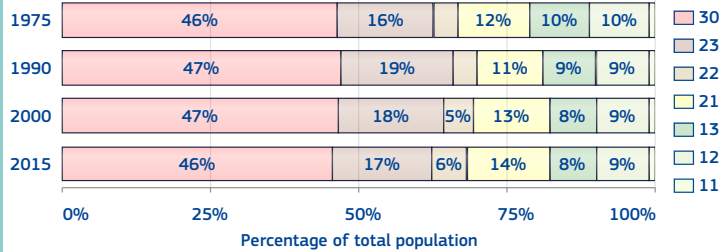
Jamaica

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 83%.

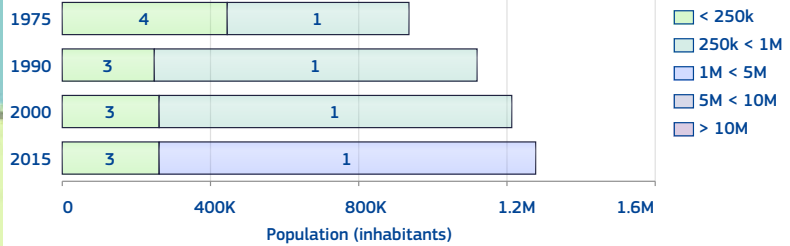
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 4.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

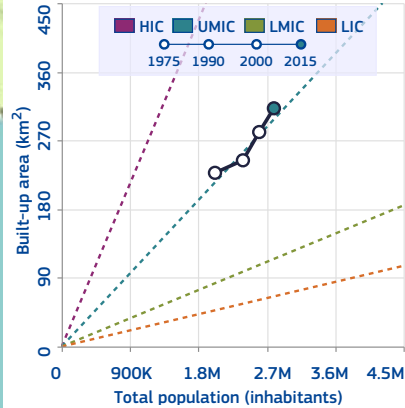


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	23 279	22 771	23 246	24 077
12	211 313	223 357	235 430	252 139
13	198 173	205 274	198 223	212 185
21	244 990	270 275	338 562	391 005
22	88 826	93 939	124 119	159 000
23	316 325	449 856	467 484	477 579
30	934 925	1 120 336	1 213 032	1 277 350

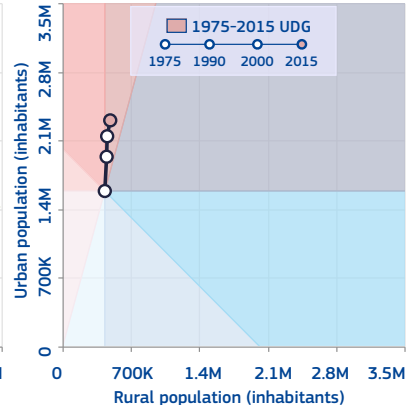
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

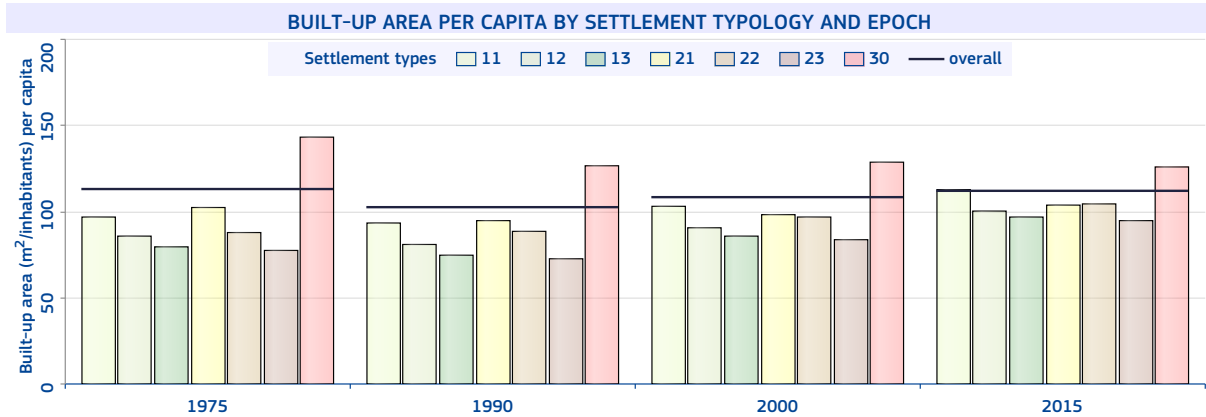
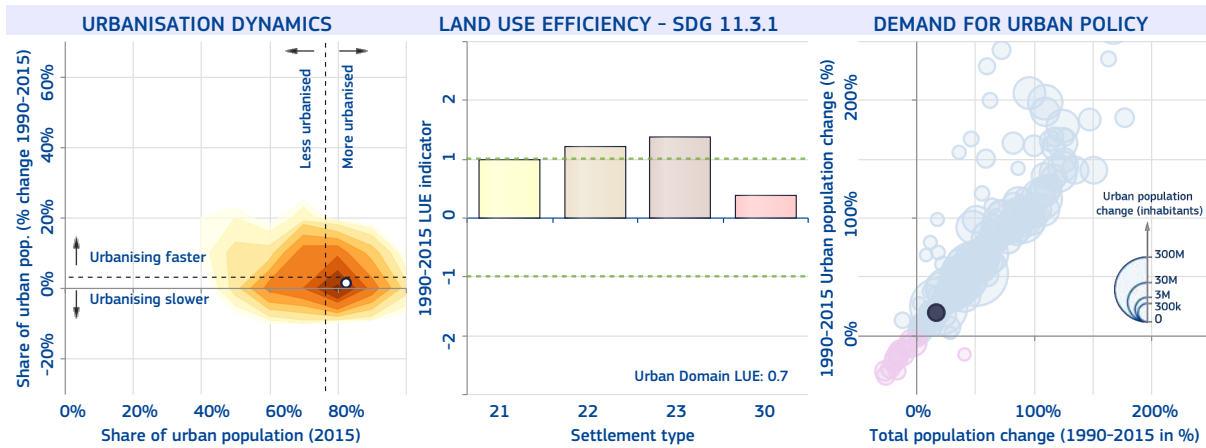


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 55%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Kingston metropolitan area and selected main towns.



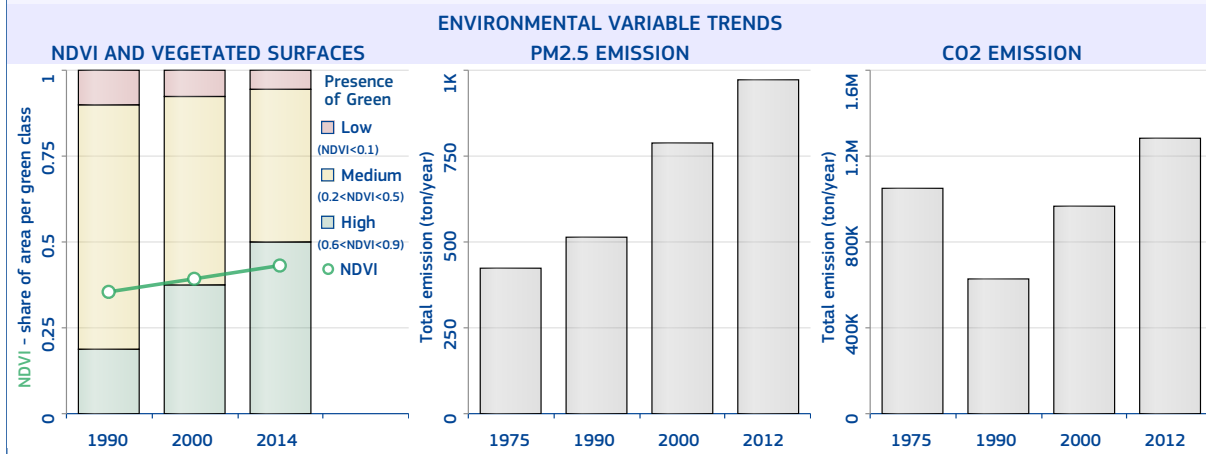
Kingston

The most populated urban centre of Jamaica is "Kingston" with 1 018 848 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 236 km² (average population density of 4 317.2 inhabitants/km²), and 132 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 129.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Ferralsols" and the mean elevation is 64.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.2 °C and the annual precipitation 1 790.8 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 1 016 271 inhabitants and 131.7 km² respectively, over an area of 235 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 44.1%.





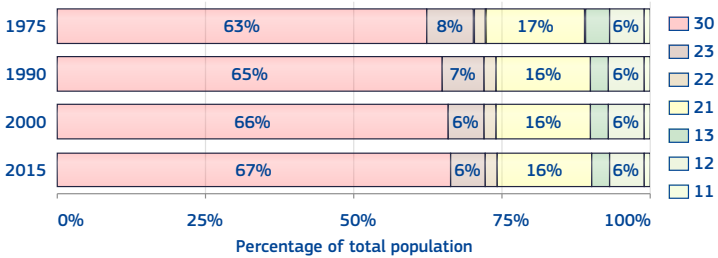
Japan

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 90%.

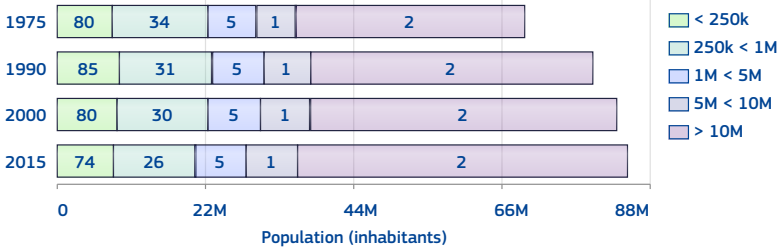
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 108.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 30.

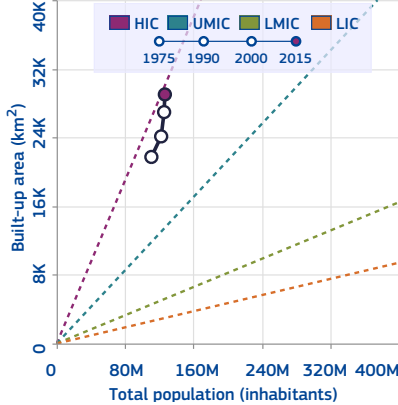


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	838 433	963 409	1 077 134	1 272 407
12	6 515 304	7 044 894	7 494 478	7 951 563
13	4 032 590	3 898 499	3 742 447	3 357 169
21	18 363 290	19 485 477	20 003 850	20 017 524
22	2 575 169	2 633 750	2 473 385	2 323 938
23	9 117 635	8 877 300	7 948 526	7 056 248
30	69 362 098	79 345 970	82 974 896	84 594 611

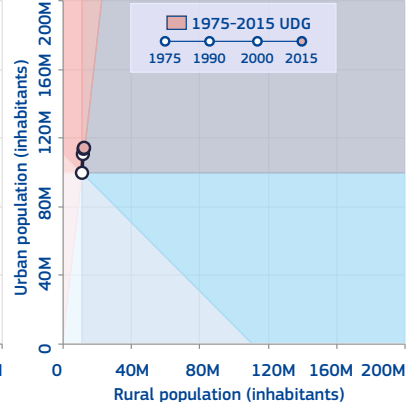
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

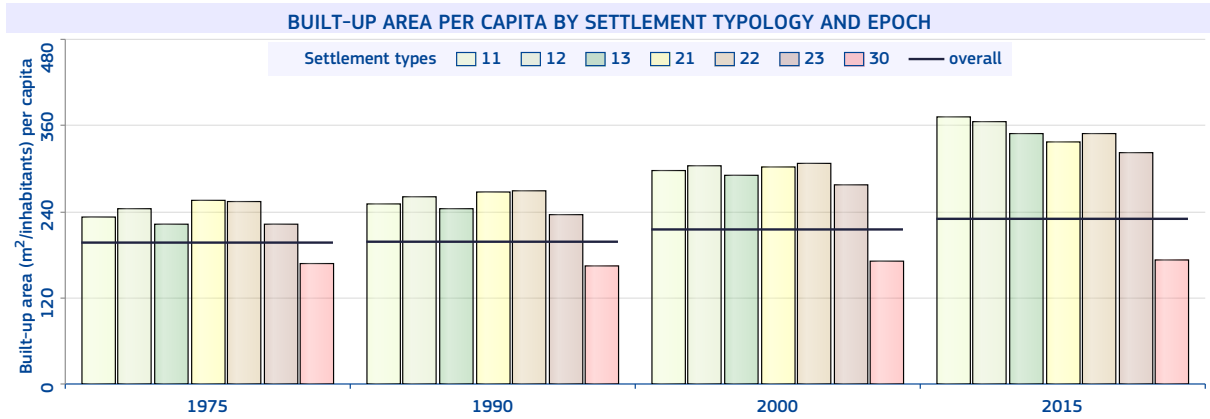
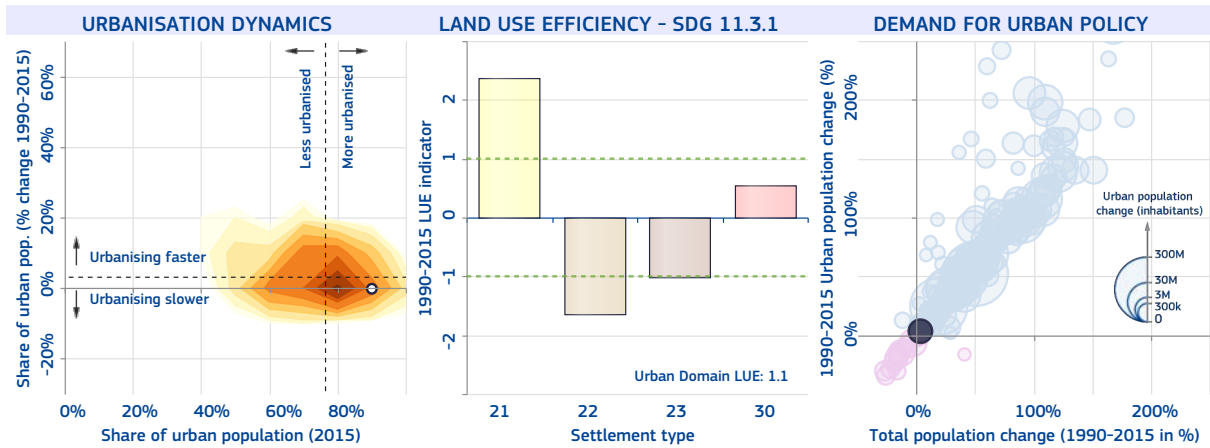


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 91%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 33

Cities defined as shi. In general, shi refers to a municipality that satisfies the following conditions: (1) 50,000 inhabitants or more; (2) 60 per cent or more of the houses located in the main built-up areas; (3) 60 per cent or more of the population (including their dependents) engaged in manufacturing, trade or other urban type of business.



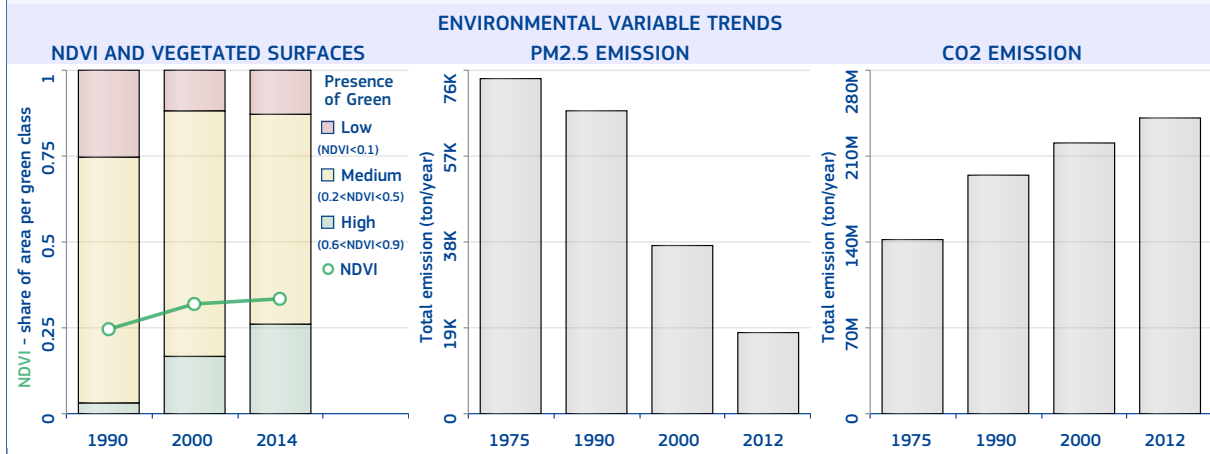
Tokyo

The most populated urban centre of Japan is "Tokyo" with 33 028 731 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 5 318.0 km² (average population density of 6 210.7 inhabitants/km²), and 3 664.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 111 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Tone; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Andosols" and the mean elevation is 38.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 15.6 °C and the annual precipitation 1 505.4 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 8 (Severe). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 1 554 399 inhabitants and 310.4 km² respectively, over an area of 564 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 31.1%.



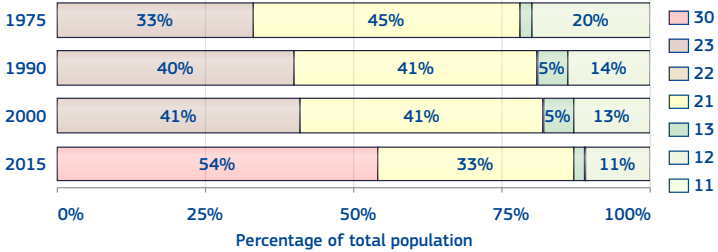
Jersey

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 87%.

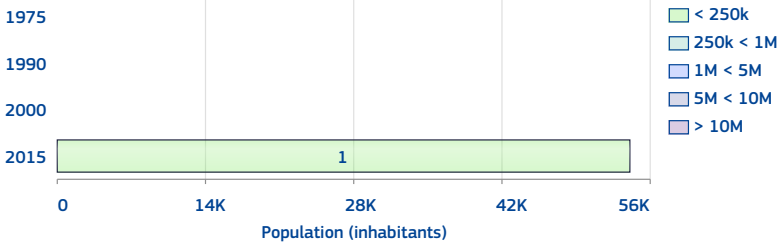
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

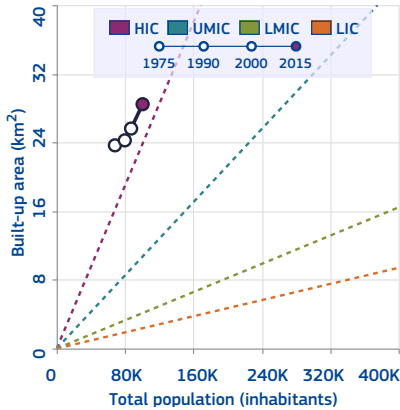


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	104	12	16	16
12	13 292	10 865	11 648	11 107
13	1 458	3 758	4 003	2 302
21	30 820	32 997	35 457	33 091
22	0	0	0	0
23	22 470	32 053	35 932	0
30	0	0	0	54 038

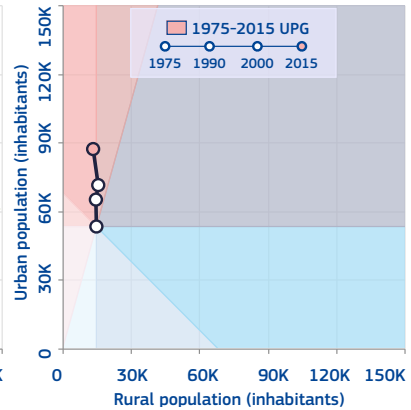
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

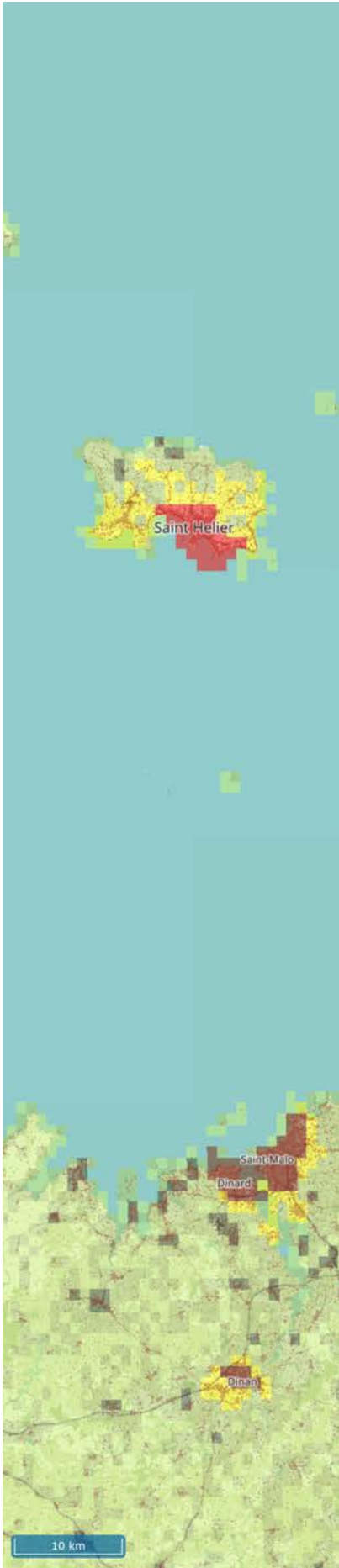
The share of urban population in 2015 is 31%

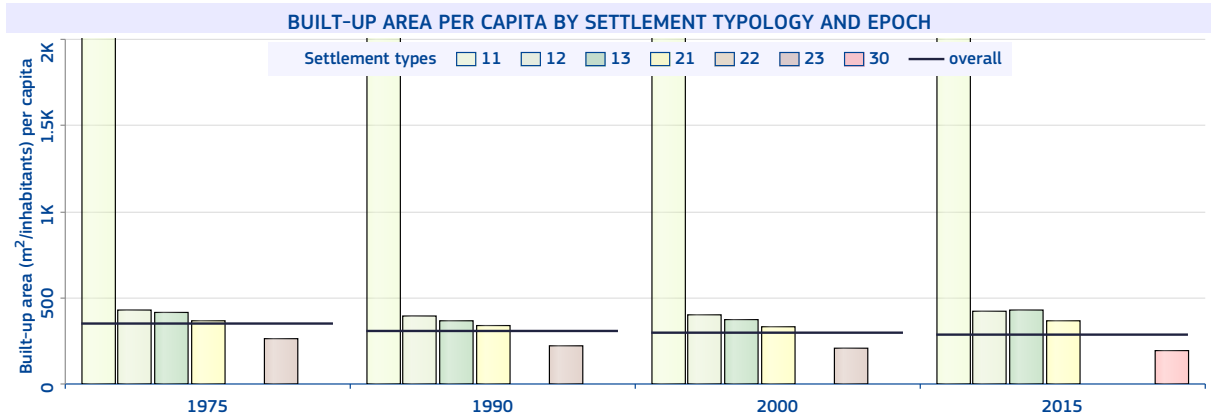
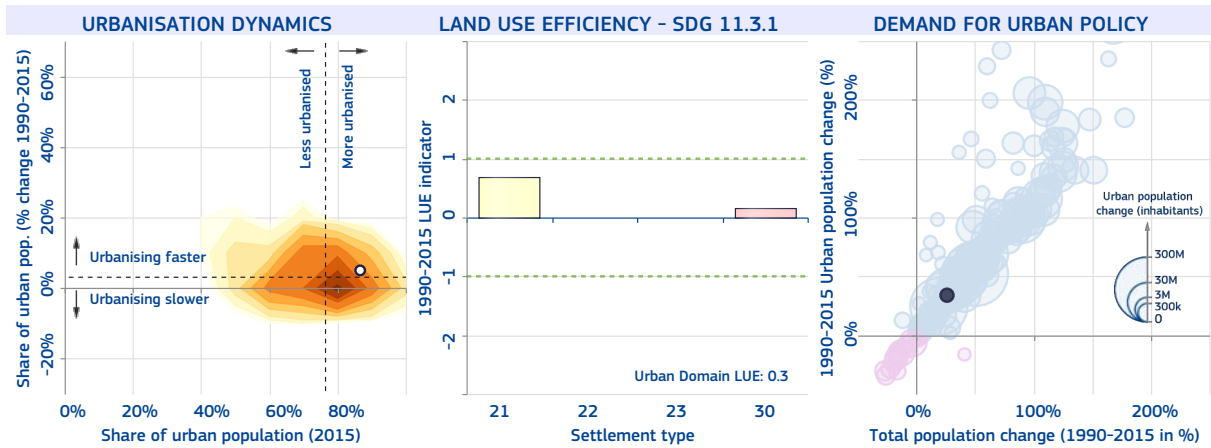
The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Civil Parish of St. Peter Port, Guernsey; Civil Parish of St. Helier, Jersey.

UN WUP includes in the reporting of this territory the following other one(s): Guernsey, Jersey Civil Parish of St. Peter Port, Guernsey; Civil Parish of St. Helier, Jersey.

UN WUP includes in the reporting of this territory the following other one(s): Guernsey, Jersey





Saint Helier

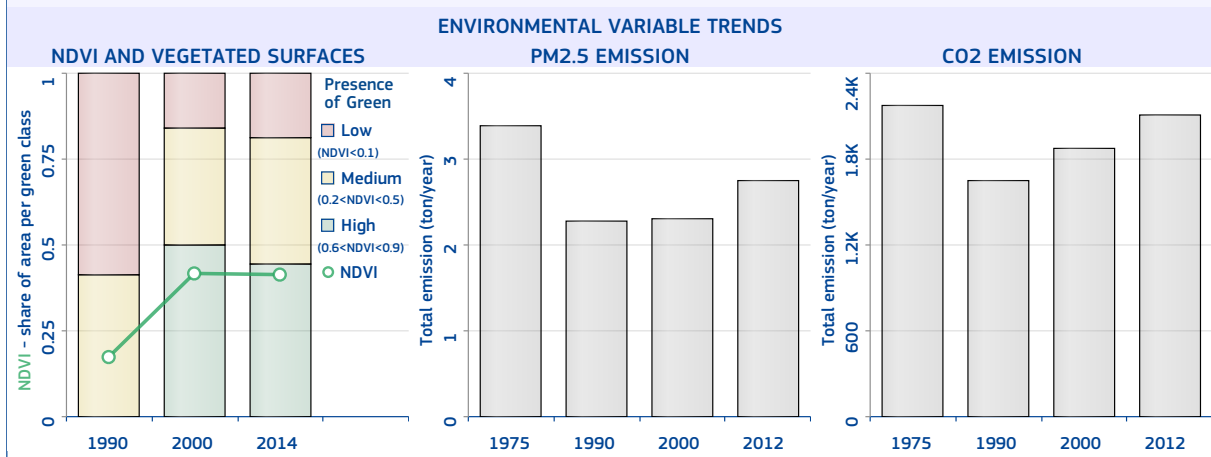
The most populated urban centre of Jersey is "Saint Helier" with 53 904 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 24 km² (average population density of 2 246.0 inhabitants/km²), and 10.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 190.5 m²/inhabitant).

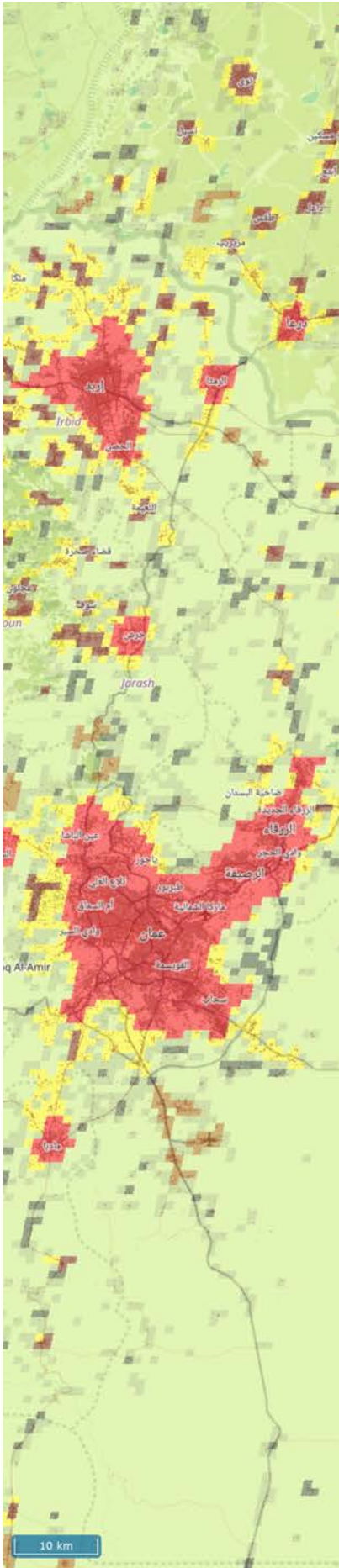
The main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 21.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 11.8 °C and the annual precipitation 1 181.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 57.2%.

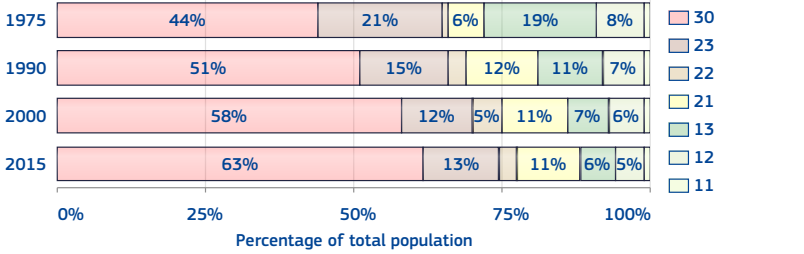




Jordan

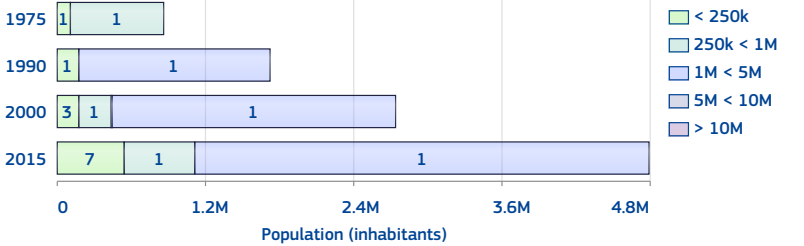
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 89%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 9.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

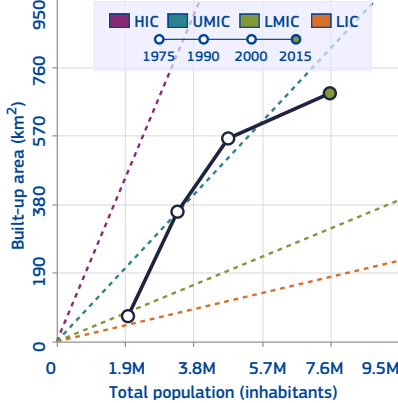


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	22 583	32 097	38 643	39 854
12	165 688	227 913	287 281	344 916
13	379 089	369 087	339 518	422 498
21	109 820	414 046	531 221	797 699
22	24 321	86 077	237 953	195 509
23	416 593	507 256	587 511	993 273
30	863 900	1 721 011	2 744 064	4 797 326

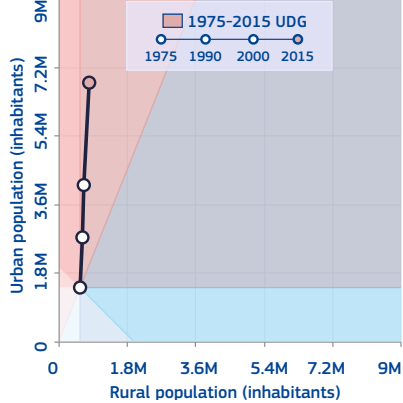
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



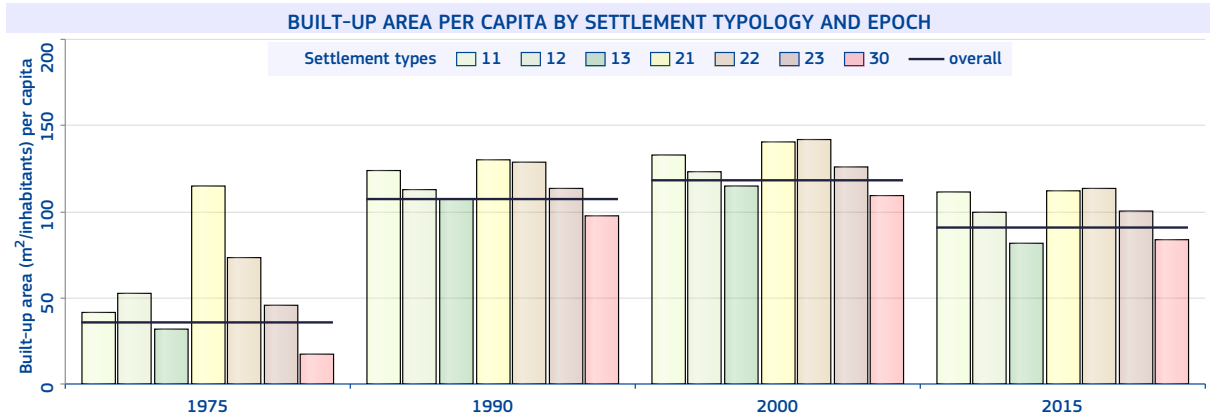
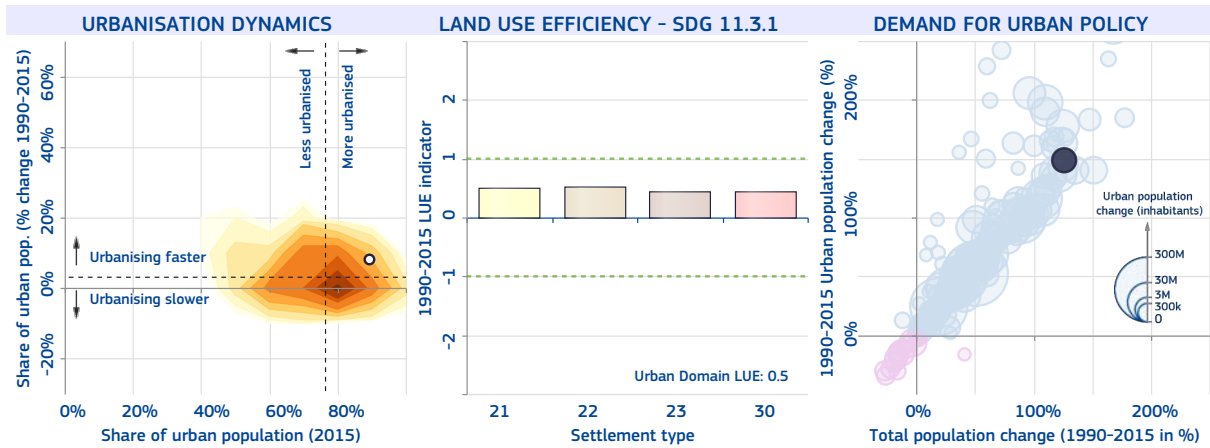
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 90%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 6
 Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more as well as the district and sub-district centres of each governorate irrespective of population size.



Amman

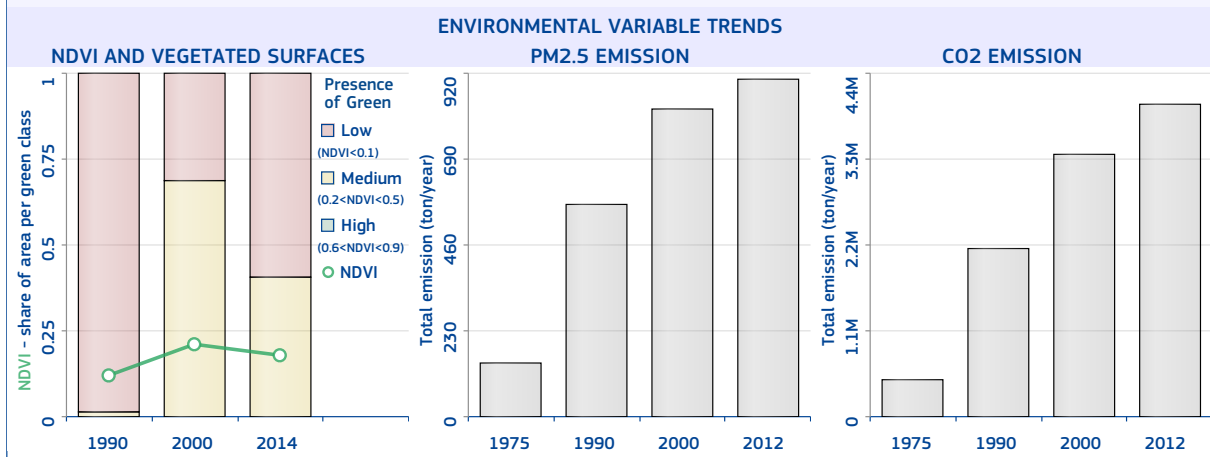
The most populated urban centre of Jordan is "Amman" with 3 672 403 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 542 km² (average population density of 6 775.7 inhabitants/km²), and 276.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 75.2 m²/inhabitant).

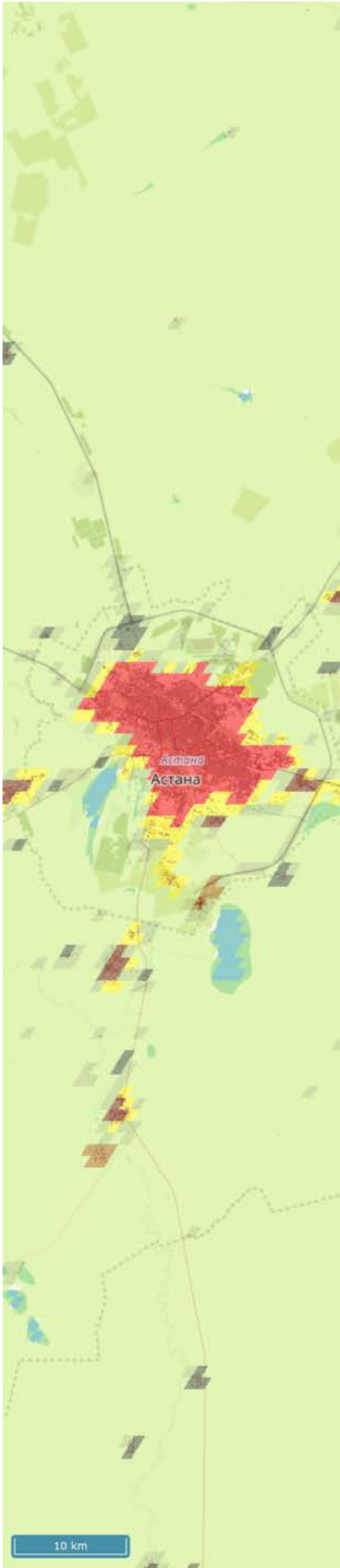
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Dead Sea; its main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Cold arid", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 826 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 20.3 °C and the annual precipitation 308.4 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.7; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 49%.





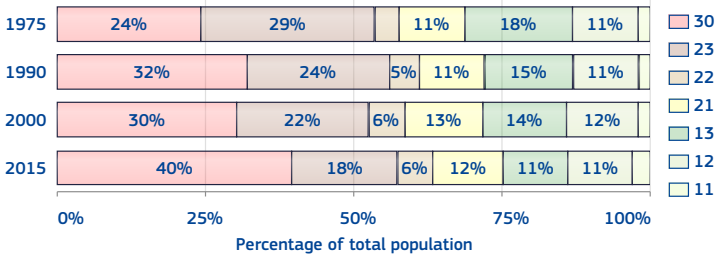
Kazakhstan

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 75%.

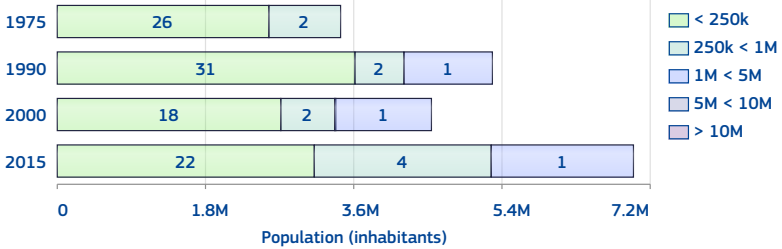
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 27.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4.

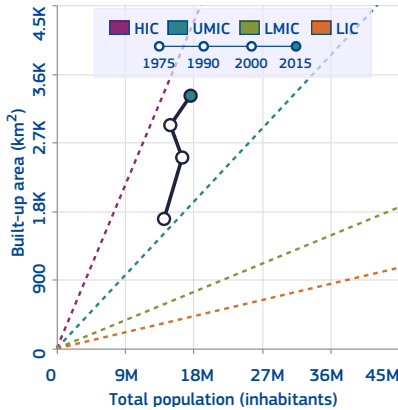


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	215 229	274 662	362 602	503 260
12	1 556 648	1 738 934	1 804 354	1 949 795
13	2 601 585	2 527 463	2 033 042	1 902 786
21	1 568 498	1 851 372	1 900 318	2 104 418
22	601 960	862 083	961 947	986 739
23	4 149 237	3 987 140	3 337 120	3 165 756
30	3 439 644	5 284 513	4 555 600	7 013 626

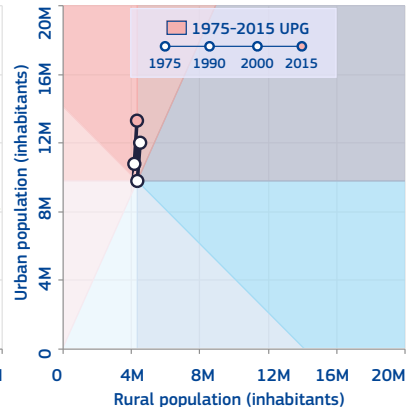
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

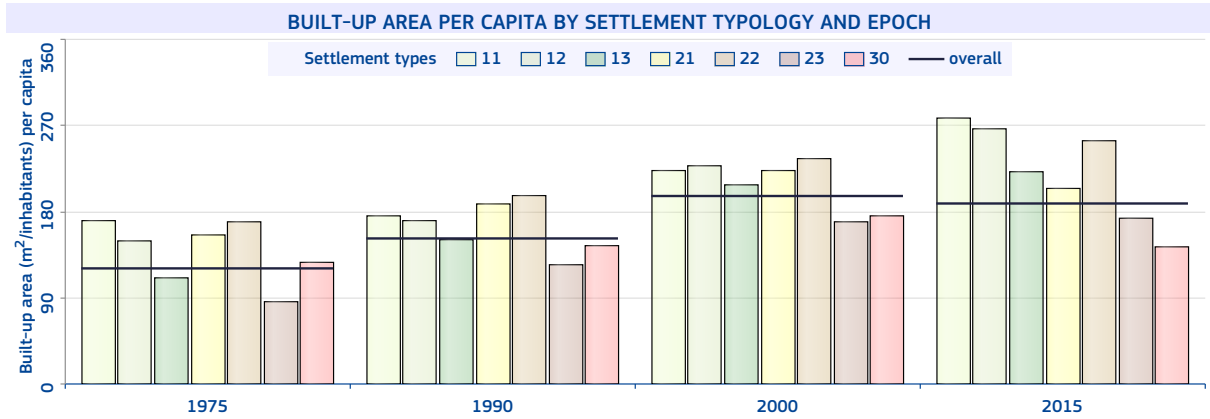
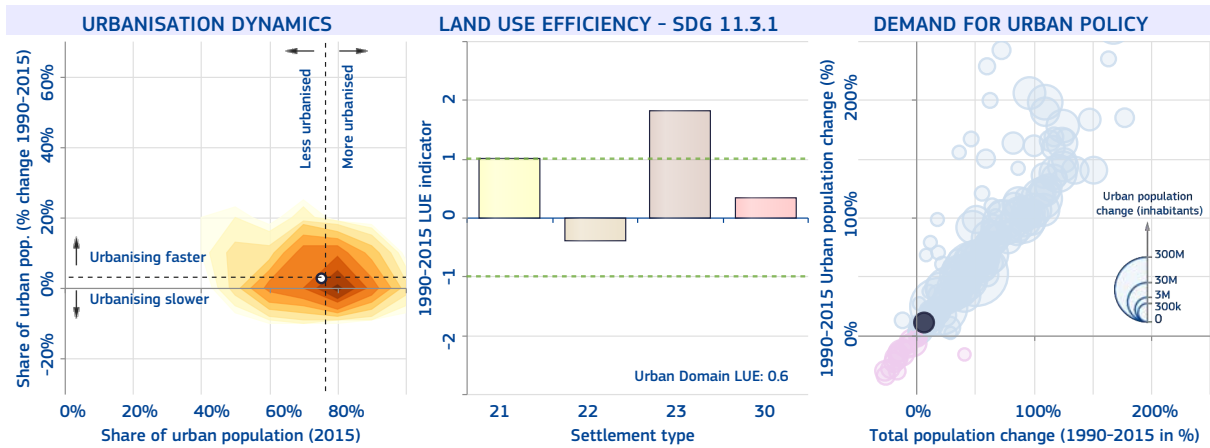


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 57%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 9

Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.



Almaty

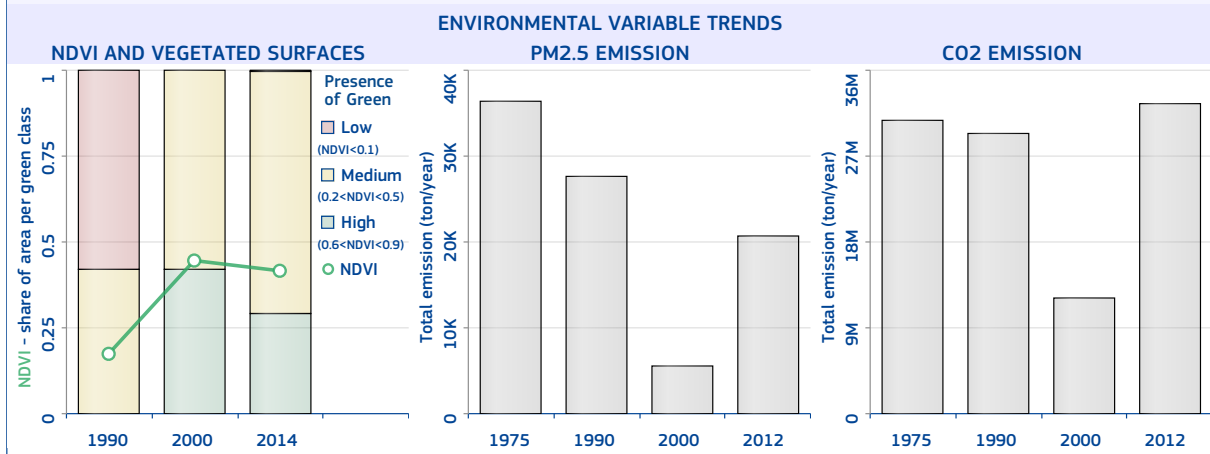
The most populated urban centre of Kazakhstan is "Almaty" with 1 730 584 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 318 km² (average population density of 5 442.1 inhabitants/km²), and 208.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 120.4 m²/inhabitant).

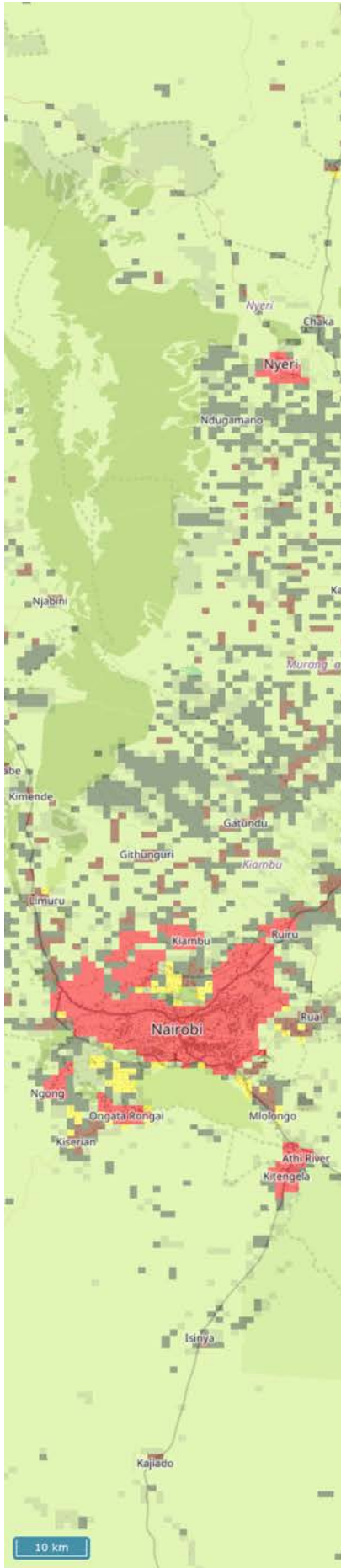
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Balkhash; its main biome type is "Temperate Grasslands, Savannas, and Shrublands"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Cold arid", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 807.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 9.5 °C and the annual precipitation 398.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 34.5%.

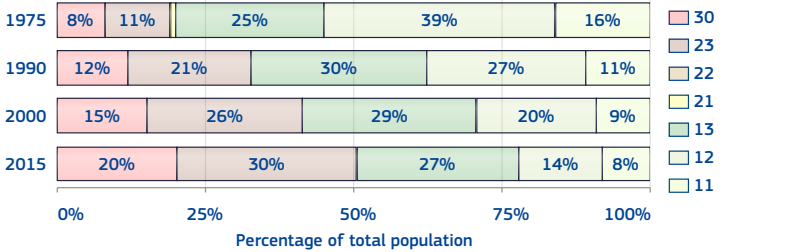




Kenya

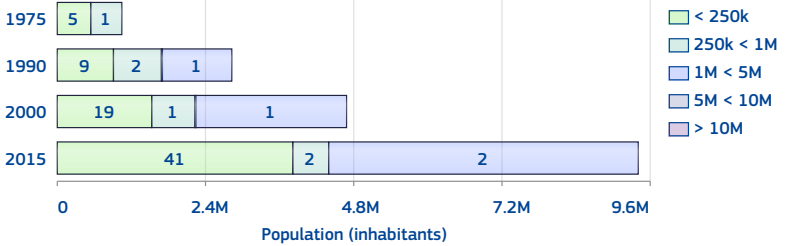
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 51%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 45.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3.

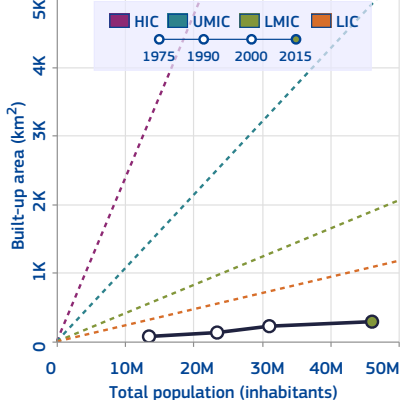


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	2 193 847	2 499 729	2 824 995	3 588 769
12	5 249 329	6 262 780	6 188 776	6 684 178
13	3 392 409	7 008 960	9 142 993	12 317 579
21	70 036	83 553	119 877	152 213
22	16 510	0	0	19 043
23	1 537 160	4 817 250	8 146 714	14 015 090
30	1 045 723	2 795 100	4 672 630	9 344 881

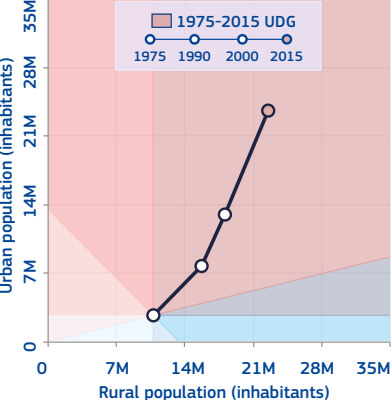
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



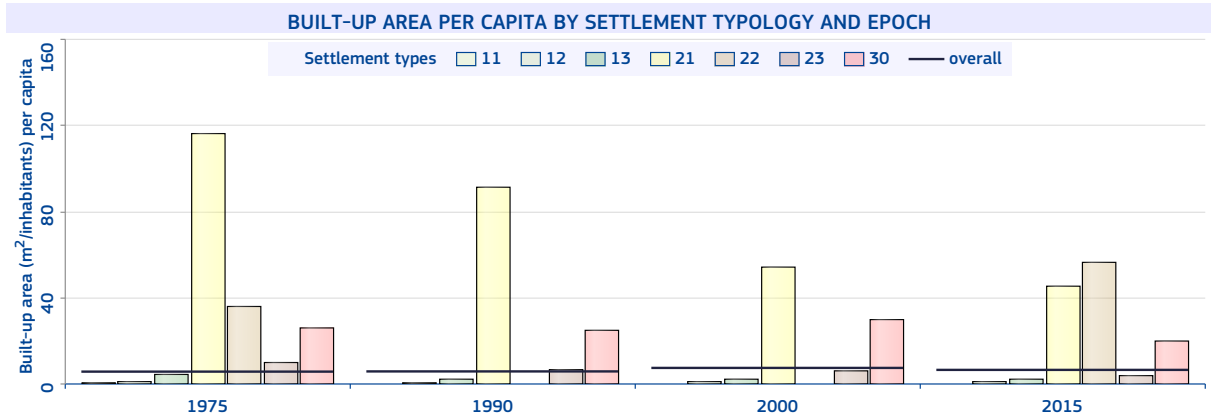
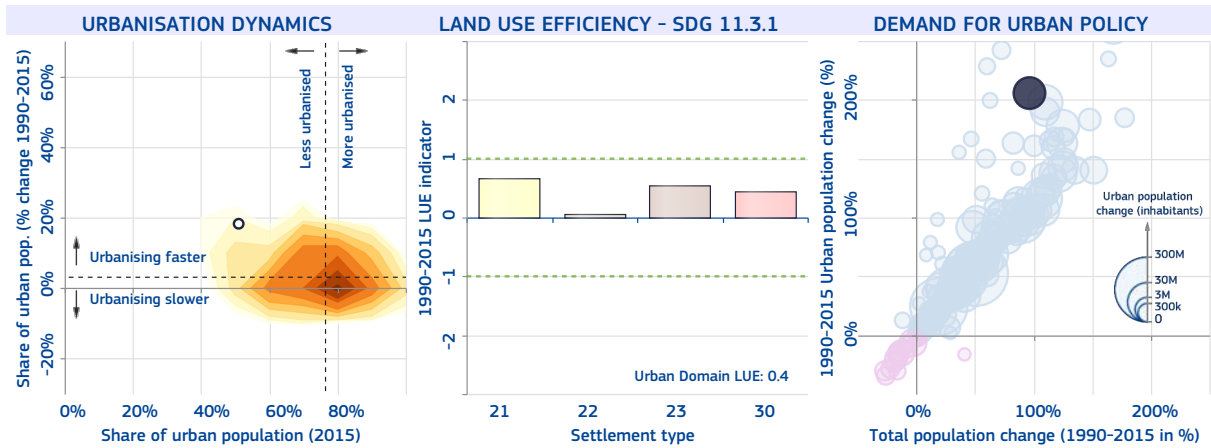
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 26%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 6
 Municipalities, town councils, and other urban centres with 2,000 inhabitants or more. Due to substantial changes in the 1999 census delineations of urban areas, only the population of the "urban core" is considered to ensure consistency with previous censuses.



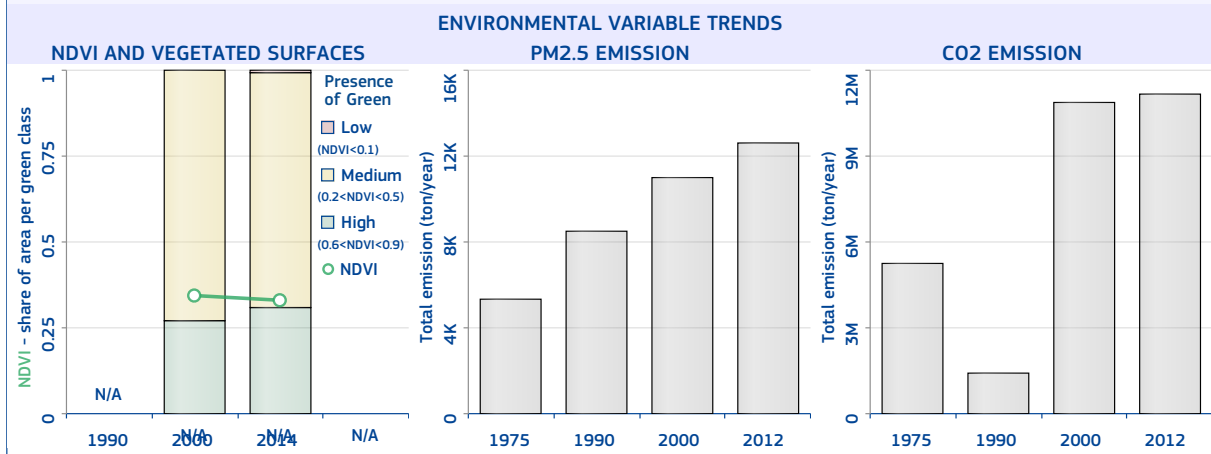
Nairobi

The most populated urban centre of Kenya is "Nairobi" with 3 986 170 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 337 km² (average population density of 11 828.4 inhabitants/km²), and 72.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 18.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Galana; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Vertisols" and the mean elevation is 1 702.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 19.4 °C and the annual precipitation 955.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.9; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 78.4%.



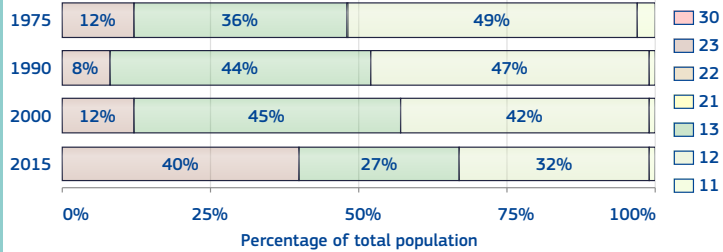
Kiribati

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 40%.

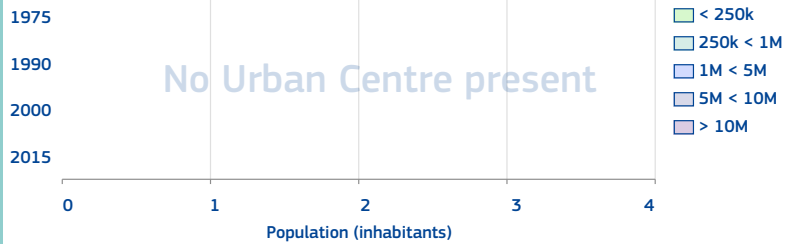
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

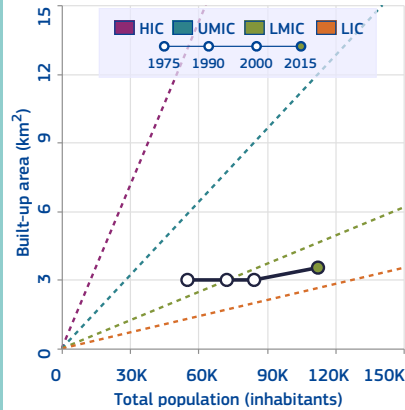


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 748	996	868	868
12	26 905	33 711	35 678	35 898
13	20 019	31 935	37 906	30 806
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	6 505	5 785	9 976	44 881
30	0	0	0	0

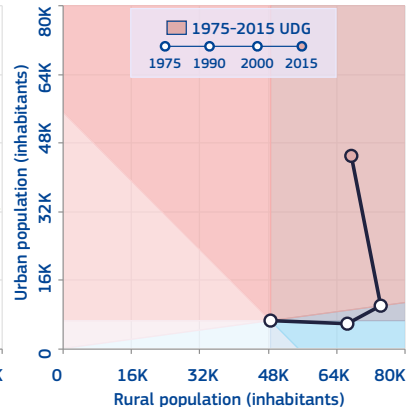
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

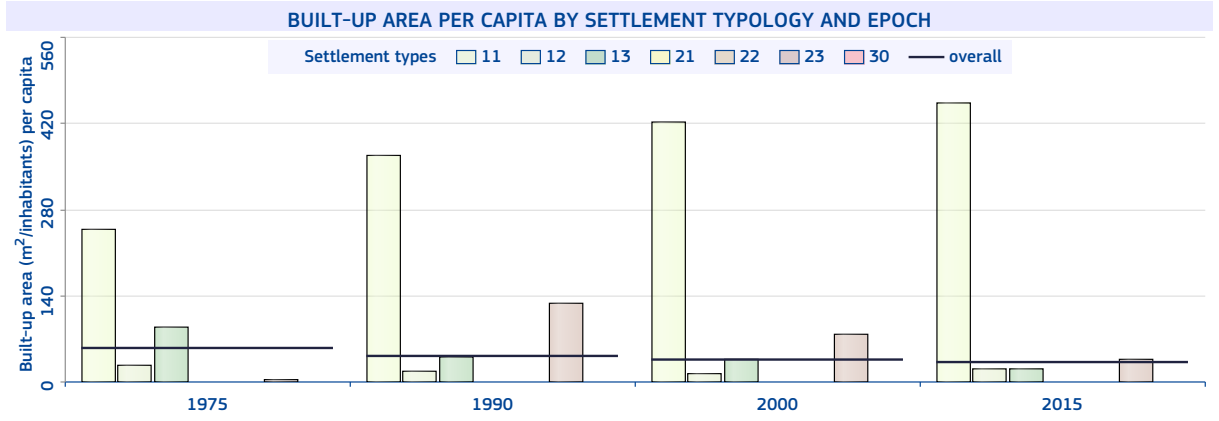
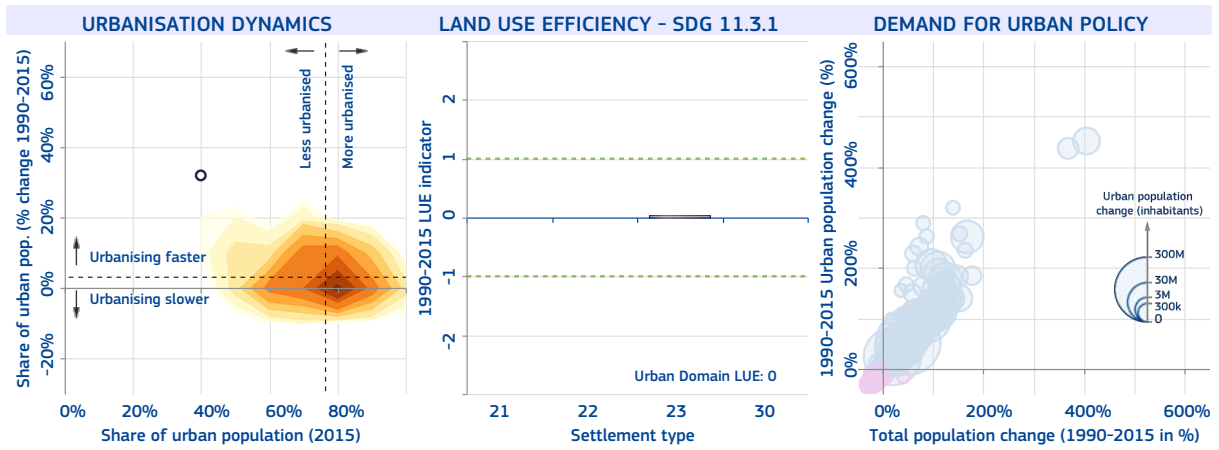


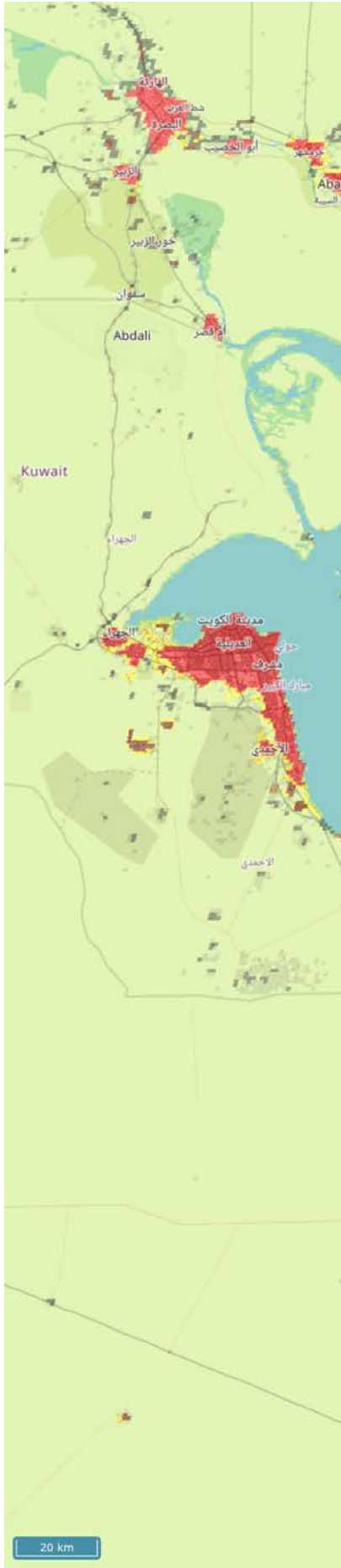
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 52%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

The island of South Tarawa.

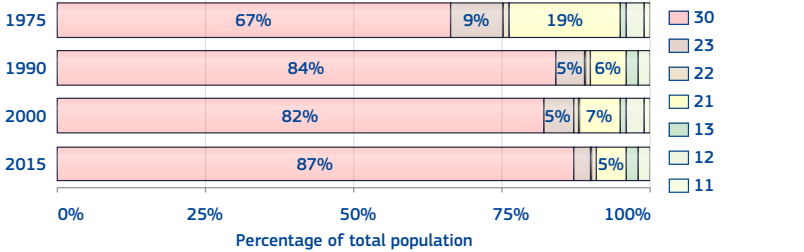




Kuwait

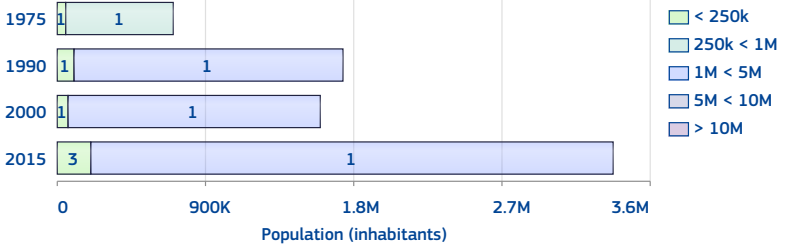
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 95%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 4.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

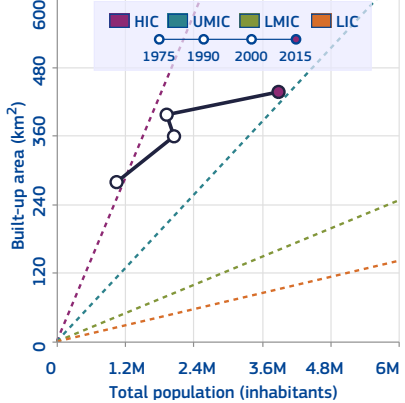


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	5 951	8 200	12 548	16 427
12	35 076	47 255	55 670	84 312
13	12 802	36 838	28 121	75 397
21	197 482	121 268	136 867	185 689
22	5 325	11 101	15 038	22 439
23	90 393	104 694	90 590	134 094
30	704 142	1 729 912	1 591 321	3 375 159

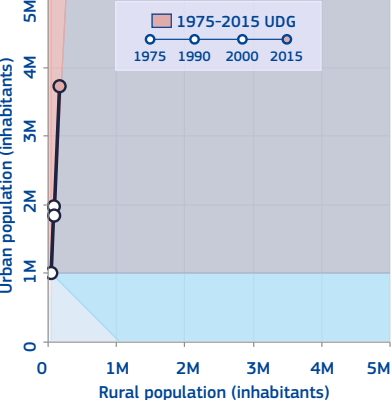
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



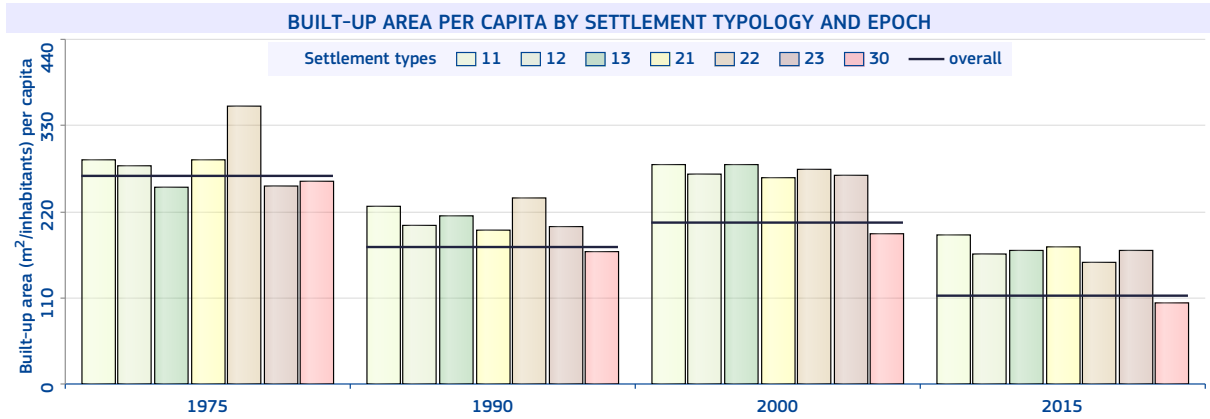
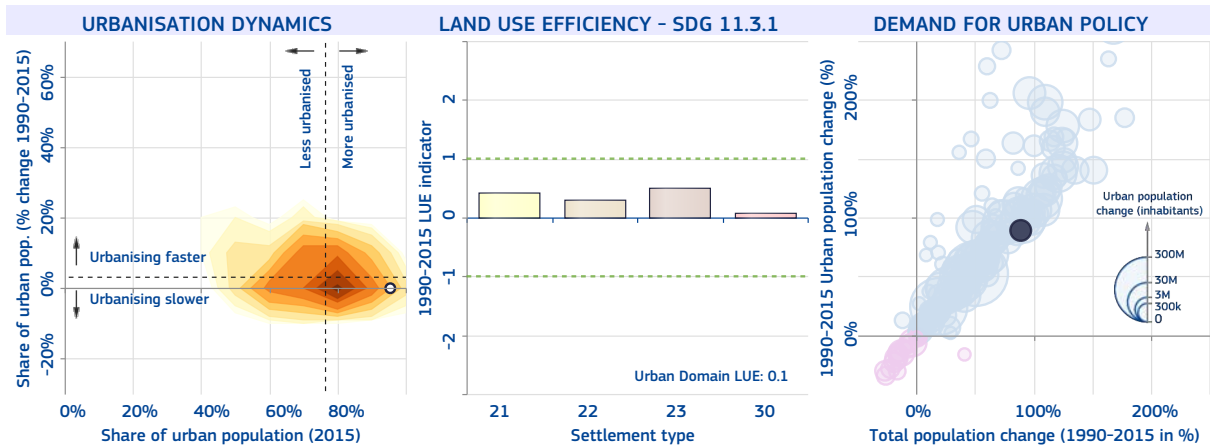
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 100%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 For 1980 and later, the urban agglomeration of Al-Kuwait and localities with 10,000 inhabitants or more. For 1970 and 1975, Capital Governorate and localities of 10,000 inhabitants or more.



Kuwait City

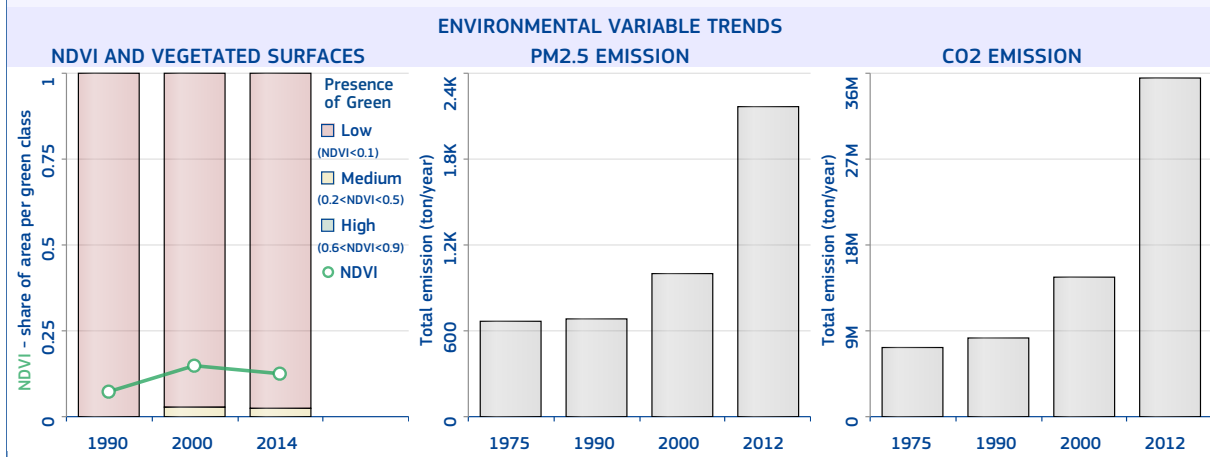
The most populated urban centre of Kuwait is "Kuwait City" with 3 168 016 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 476 km² (average population density of 6 655.5 inhabitants/km²), and 304.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 96.2 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 24.6 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.9 °C and the annual precipitation 111.5 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 97 577 inhabitants and 8.6 km² respectively, over an area of 16 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 36%.



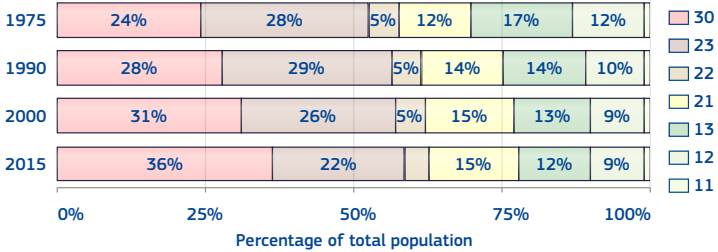
Kyrgyzstan

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%.

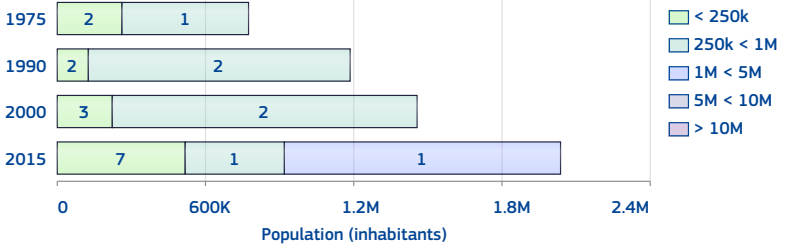
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 9.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

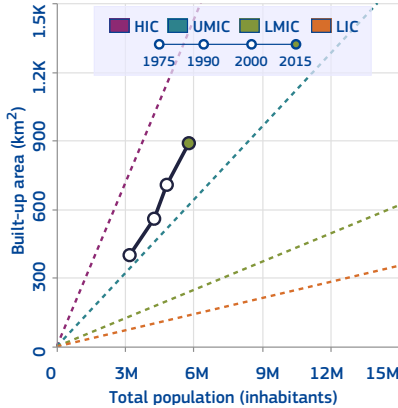


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	45 734	53 352	70 497	86 424
12	368 318	414 870	451 371	513 852
13	557 855	583 169	619 579	712 780
21	375 174	594 424	718 498	882 313
22	166 967	203 473	251 033	256 361
23	908 636	1 242 002	1 243 182	1 276 768
30	777 164	1 185 087	1 475 747	2 070 317

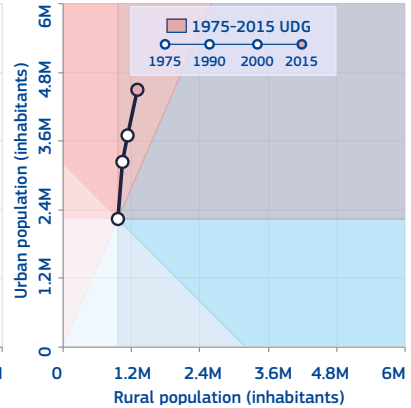
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

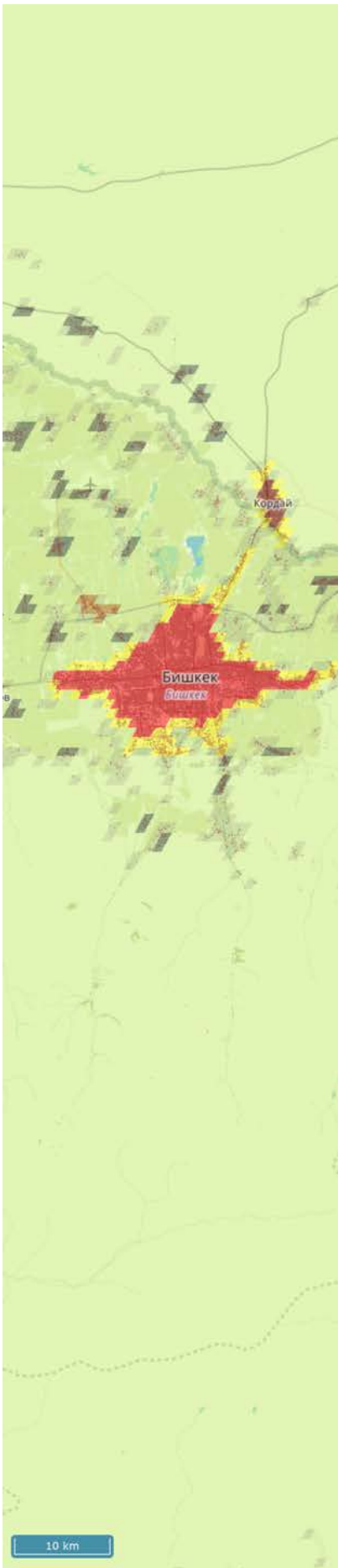


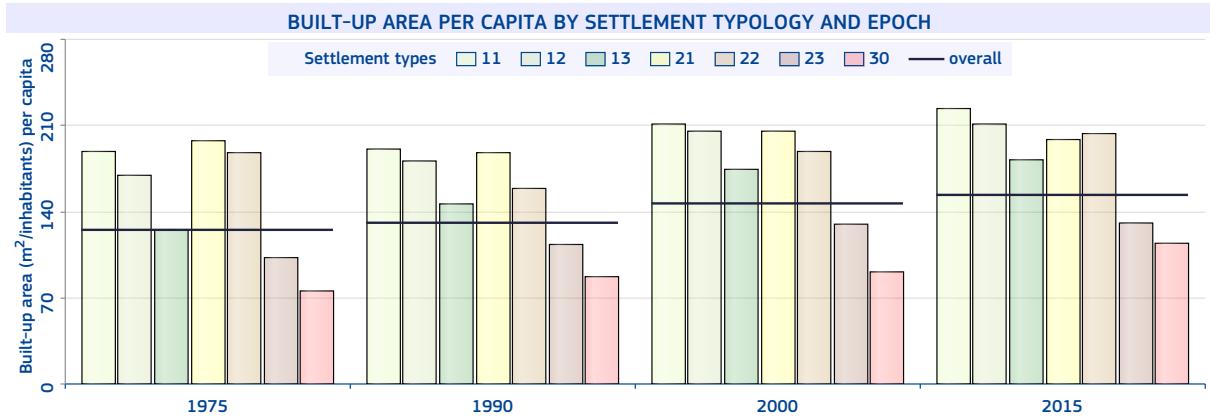
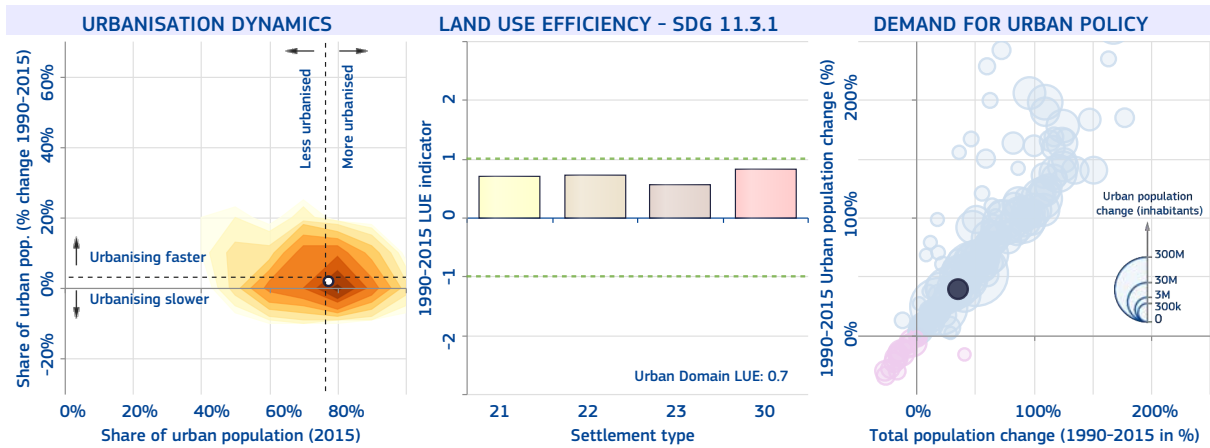
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 36%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.





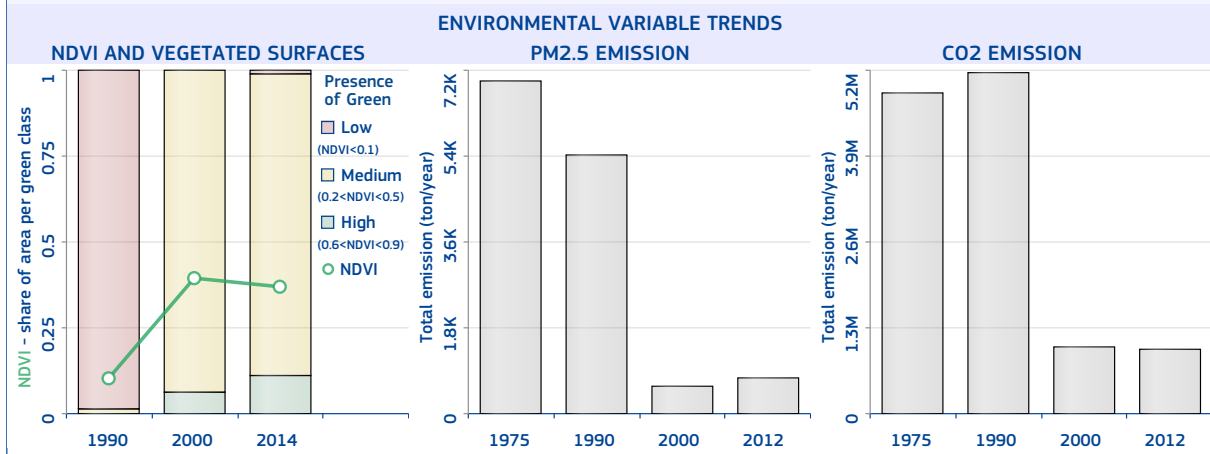
Bishkek

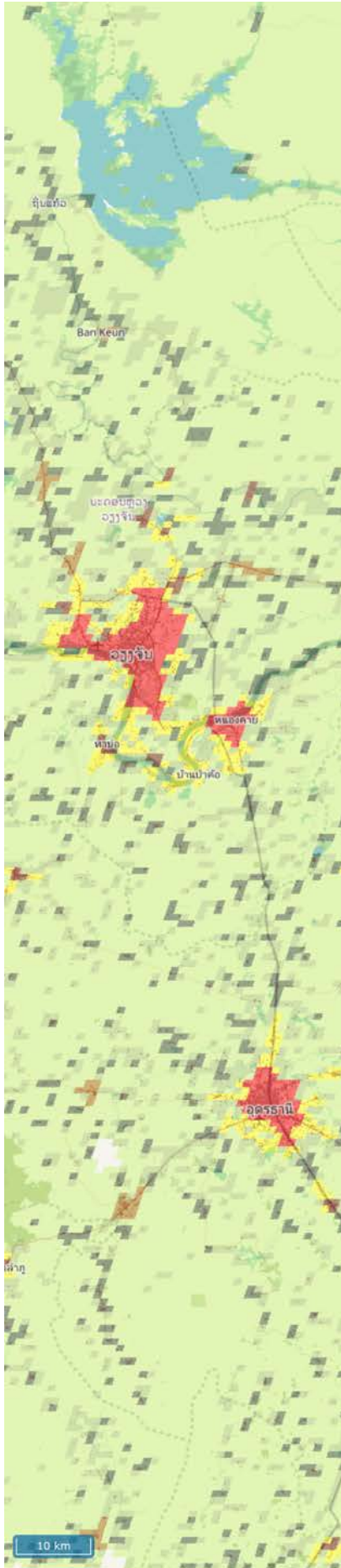
The most populated urban centre of Kyrgyzstan is "Bishkek" with 1 119 915 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 156 km² (average population density of 7 178.9 inhabitants/km²), and 112.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 100.7 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Issyk-Kul; its main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Snow, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 752.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 5.1 °C and the annual precipitation 366.6 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 2.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 27.7%.

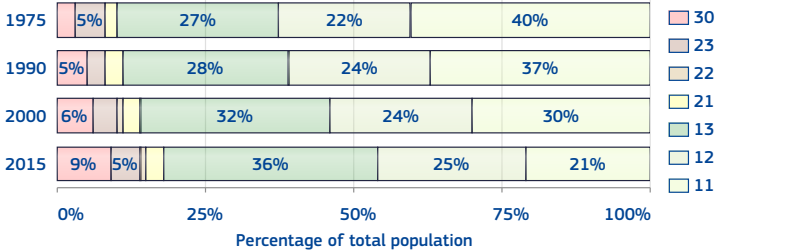




Laos

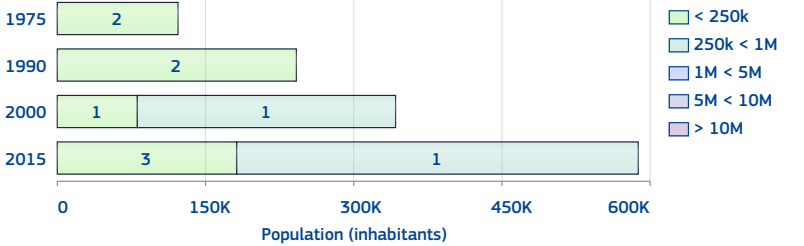
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 18%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 4.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

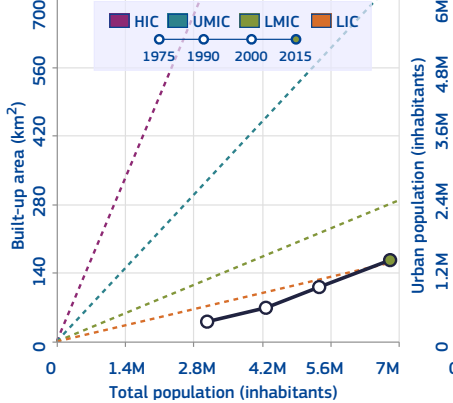


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 240 556	1 572 485	1 614 793	1 445 622
12	681 346	1 043 955	1 276 523	1 738 328
13	817 997	1 188 293	1 735 286	2 445 199
21	75 528	127 347	181 453	236 346
22	5 397	11 071	47 624	64 148
23	157 248	129 881	205 273	316 938
30	102 797	210 776	314 084	580 372

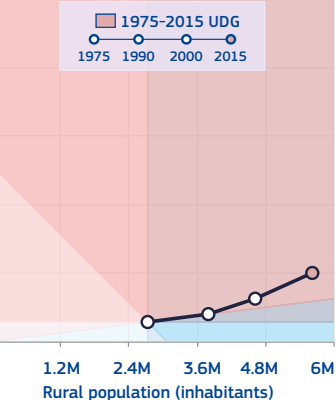
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



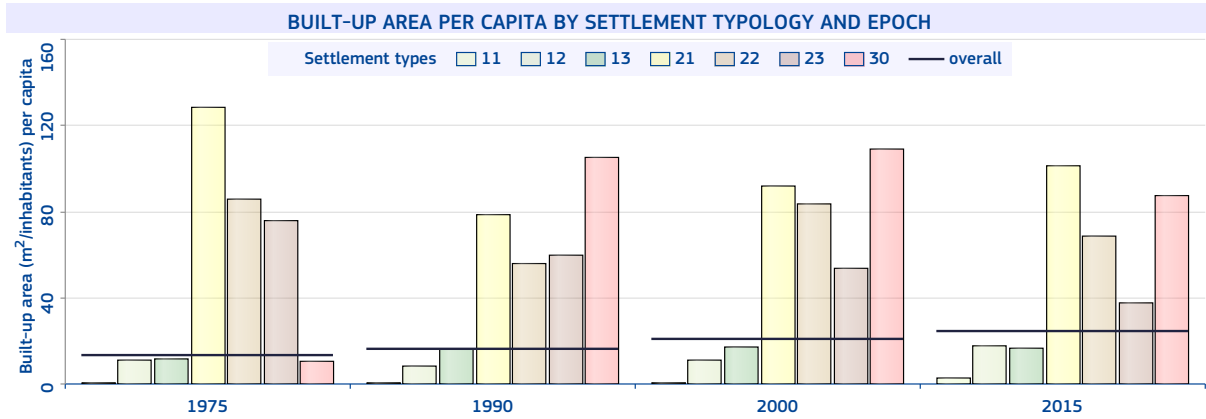
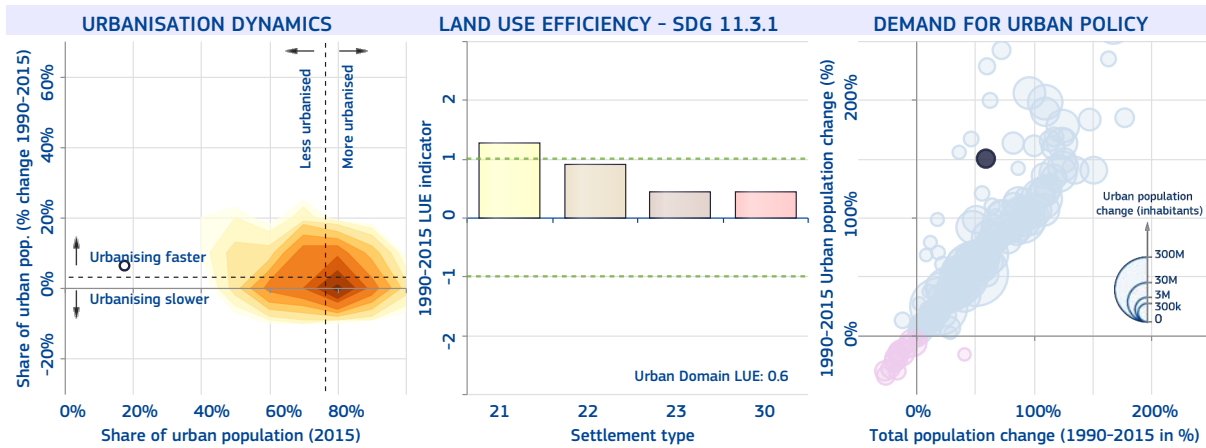
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 33%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 For 2005, areas within municipal vicinity with the centre of that municipality having 600 inhabitants or more, or at least 100 households. Further, the areas must have certain urban characteristics (roads, electricity, market function, tap water supply).



Vientiane

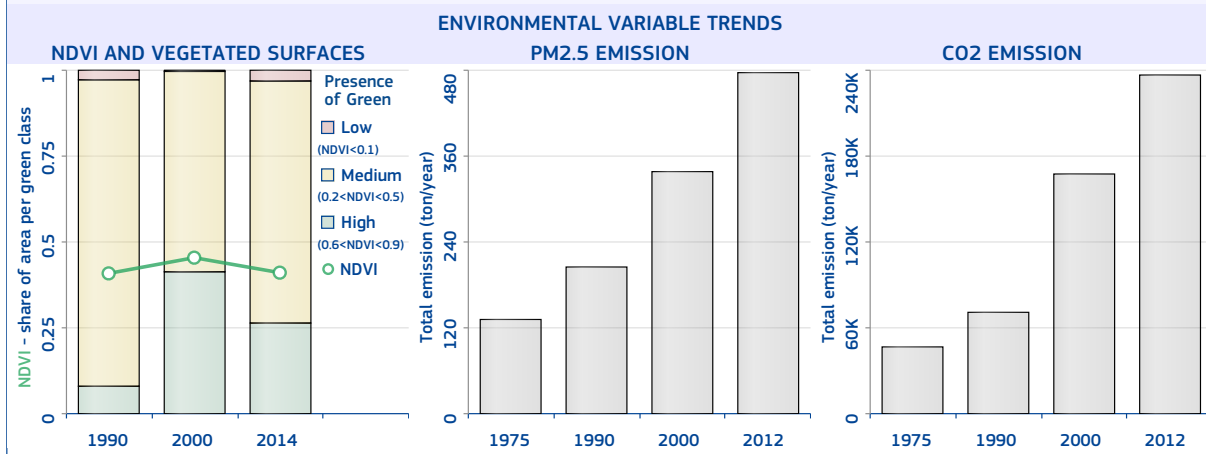
The most populated urban centre of Laos is "Vientiane" with 407 100 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 122 km² (average population density of 3 336.9 inhabitants/km²), and 36.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 89.8 m²/inhabitant). It is a transboundary Urban Centre with surface of 116 km² and 395 765 inhabitants accounted within Laos spatial extent.

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Mekong; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Acrisols" and the mean elevation is 172.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.4 °C and the annual precipitation 1 372.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 386 475 inhabitants and 35.1 km² respectively, over an area of 115 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.8; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 70%.



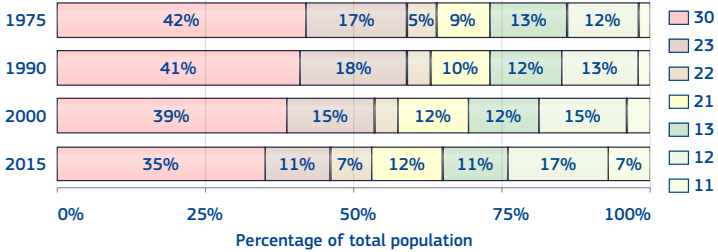
Latvia

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 65%.

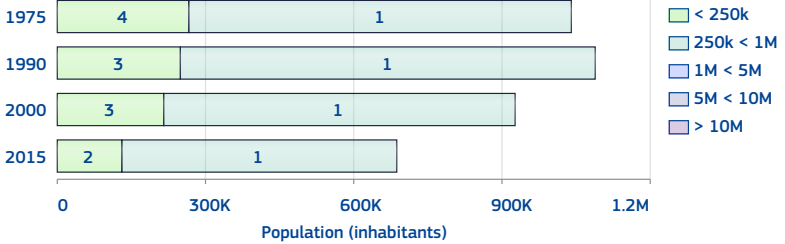
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 3.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

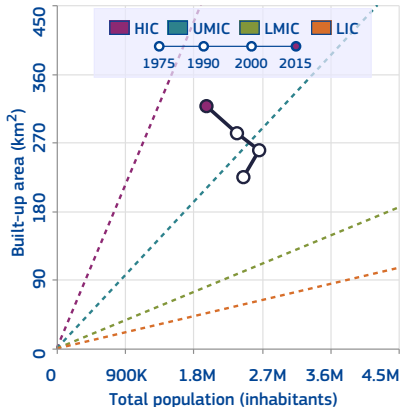


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	49 305	66 082	89 544	131 228
12	294 977	334 216	347 550	343 523
13	314 885	317 827	278 421	221 228
21	223 580	276 004	283 855	227 722
22	123 951	113 246	92 411	143 713
23	408 968	468 708	355 469	218 135
30	1 041 661	1 089 061	925 703	685 929

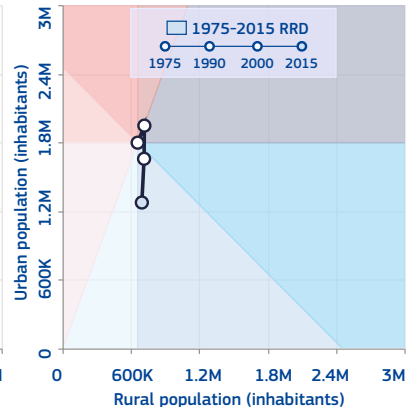
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

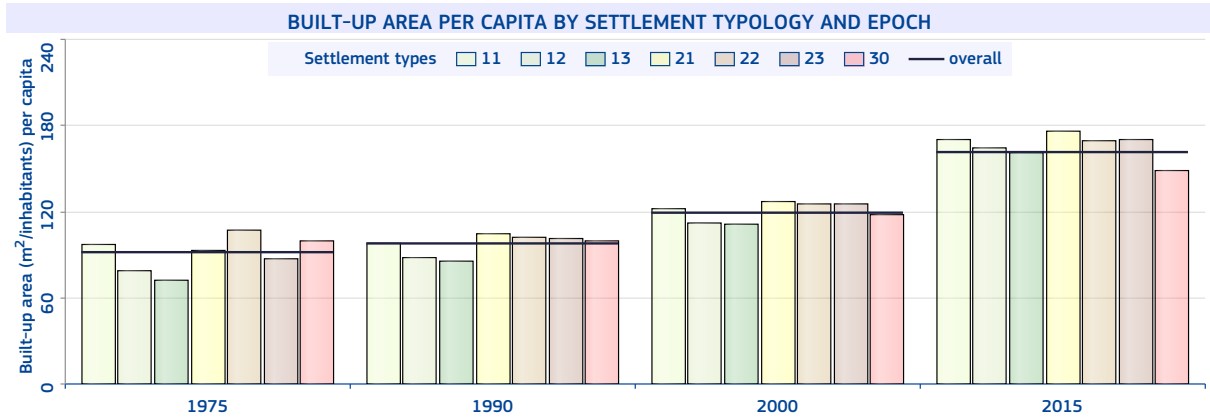
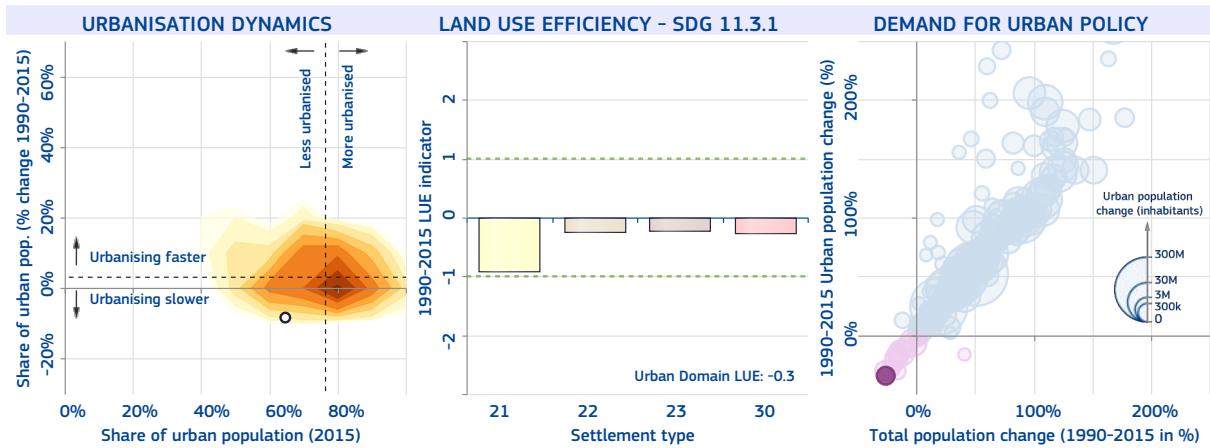


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 68%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

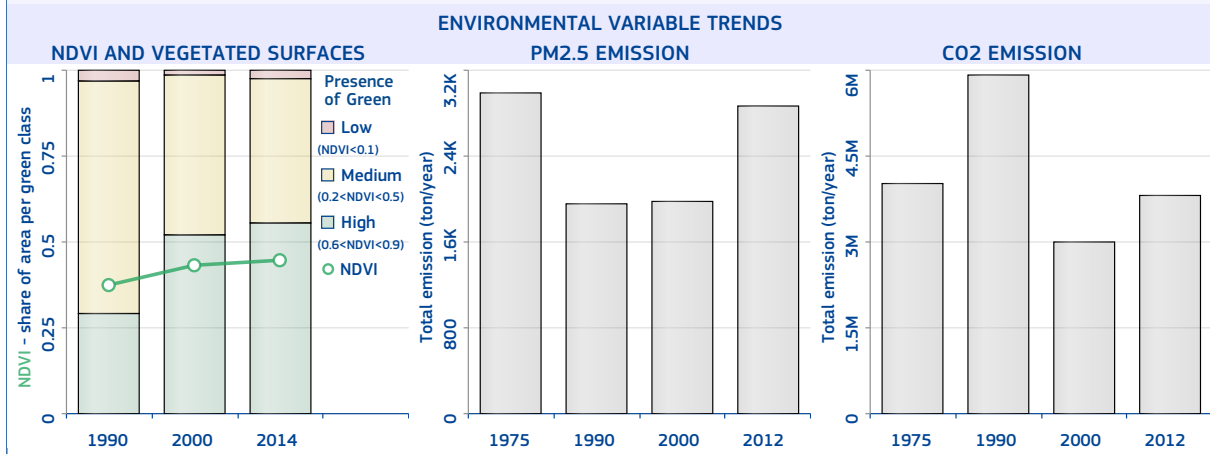


Riga

The most populated urban centre of Latvia is "Riga" with 556 672 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 165 km² (average population density of 3 373.8 inhabitants/km²), and 75.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 135 m²/inhabitant). The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Western Dvina (Daugava); its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Urban, mining, etc." and the mean elevation is 9.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 7.6 °C and the annual precipitation 646.5 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 262 628 inhabitants and 35.5 km² respectively, over an area of 87 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 54.5%.



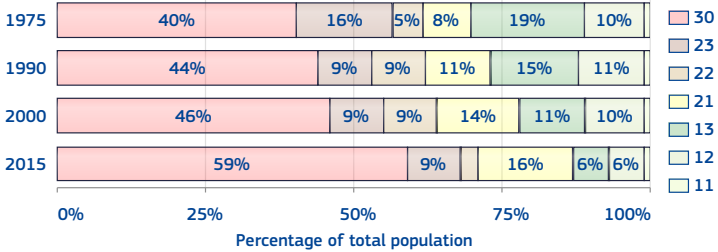
Lebanon

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 87%.

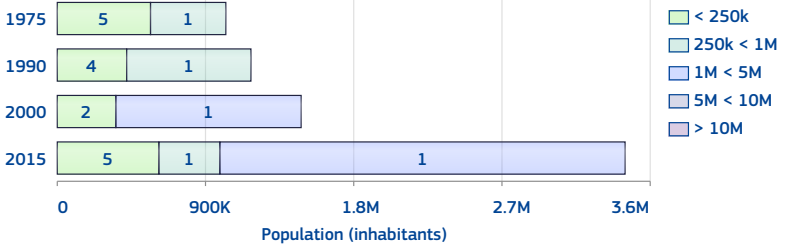
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 7.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

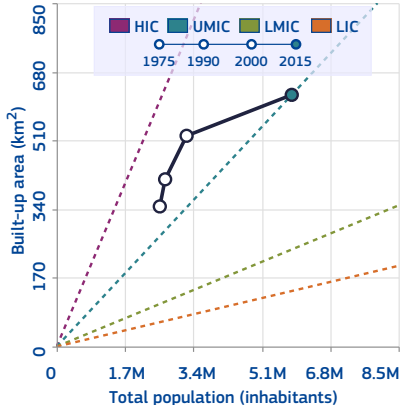


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	35 022	30 538	30 455	31 047
12	267 886	304 233	330 507	330 988
13	490 628	394 143	368 862	378 013
21	206 371	306 698	443 197	931 523
22	118 959	242 256	289 870	168 402
23	417 630	238 020	281 259	552 074
30	1 027 459	1 180 610	1 485 974	3 452 558

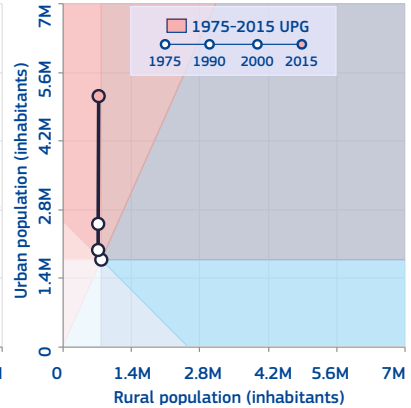
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

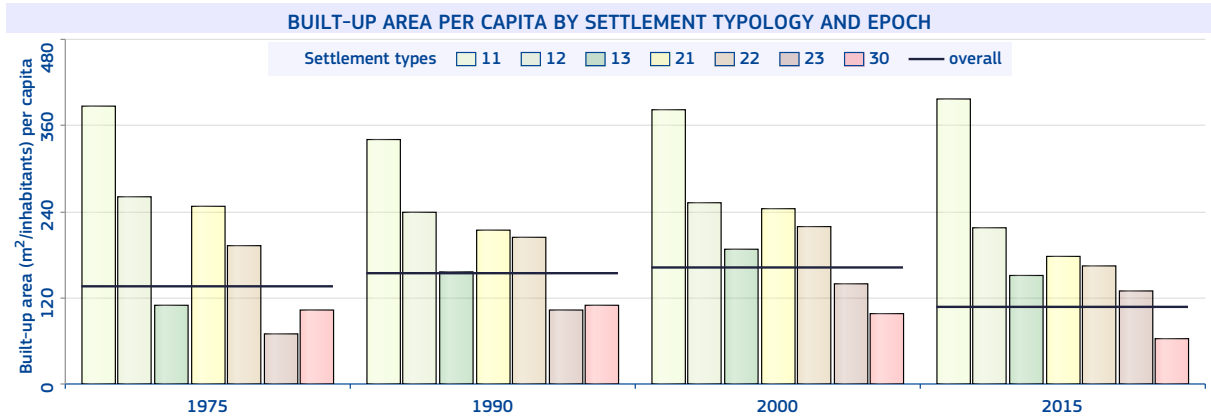
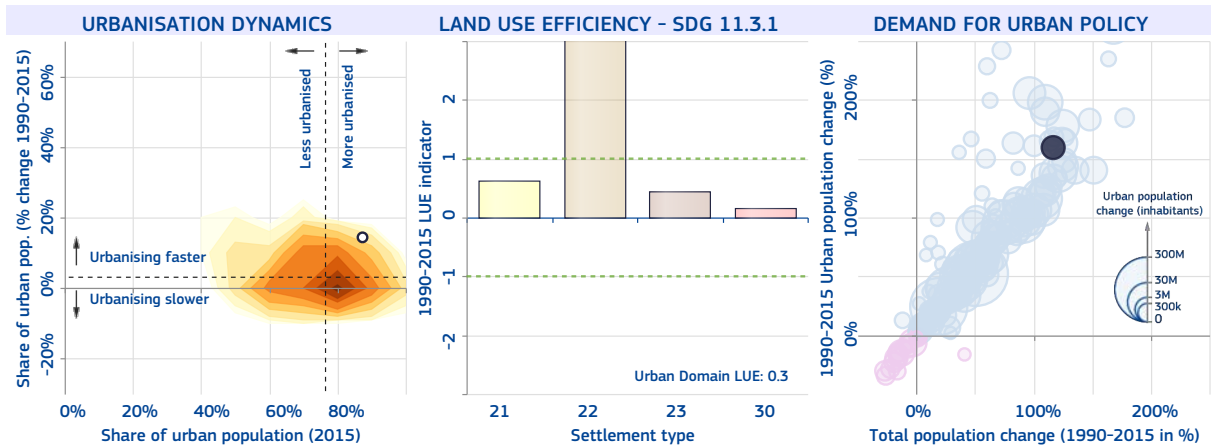


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 88%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.



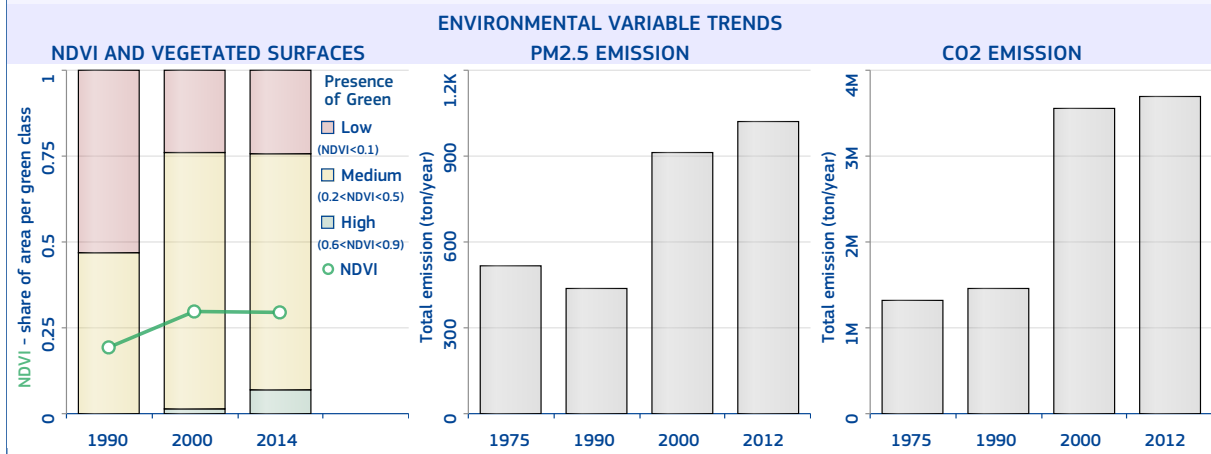
Beirut

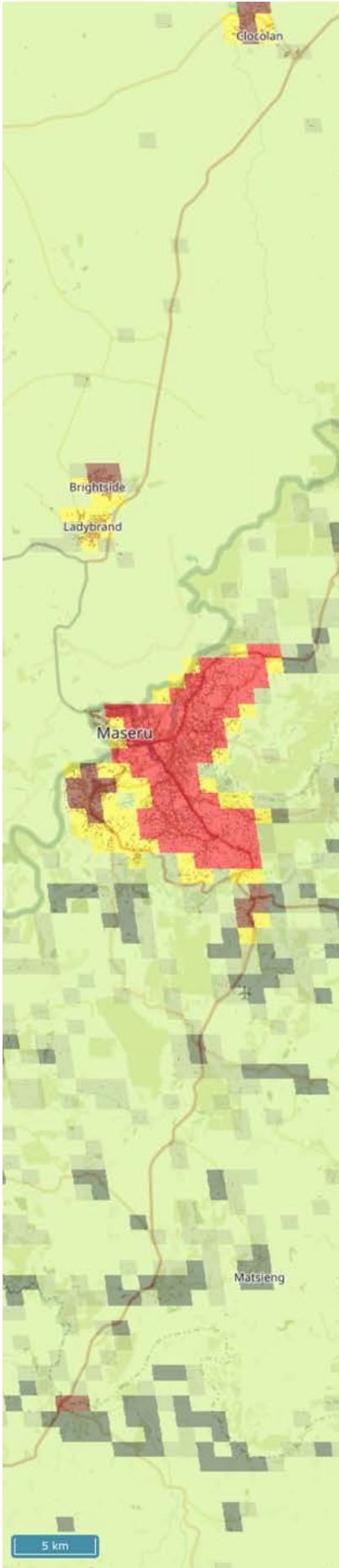
The most populated urban centre of Lebanon is "Beirut" with 2 463 482 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 263 km² (average population density of 9 366.9 inhabitants/km²), and 137.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 56 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Luvisols" and the mean elevation is 141 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 16.3 °C and the annual precipitation 675.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 47.6%.





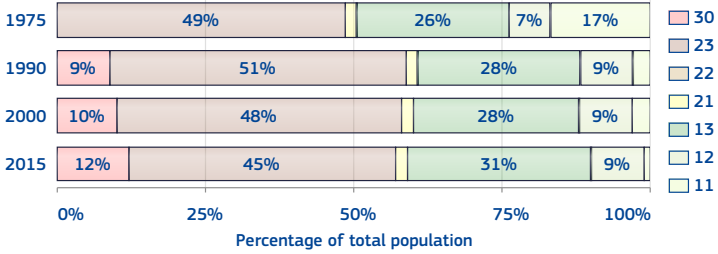
Lesotho

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 59%.

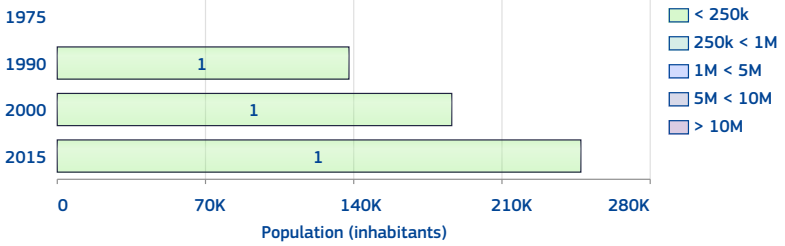
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

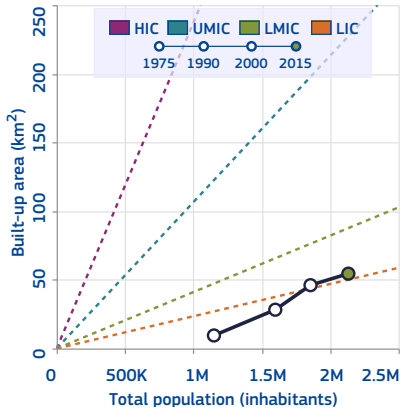


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	191 984		42 207	50 292
12	80 289		136 531	165 872
13	296 255		441 330	522 975
21	18 210		26 487	42 185
22	0		0	0
23	563 260		814 380	888 261
30	0		137 502	186 571

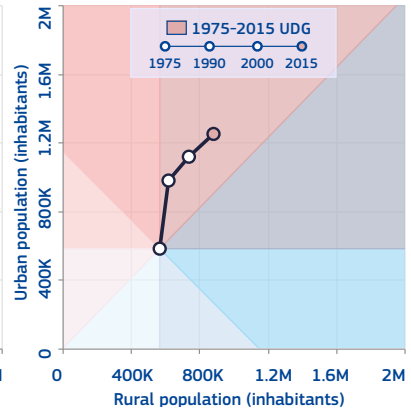
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

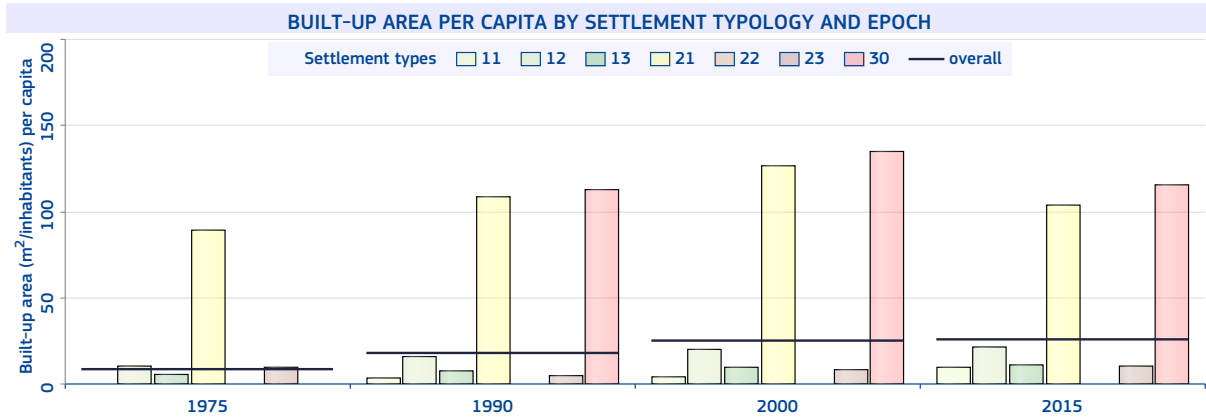
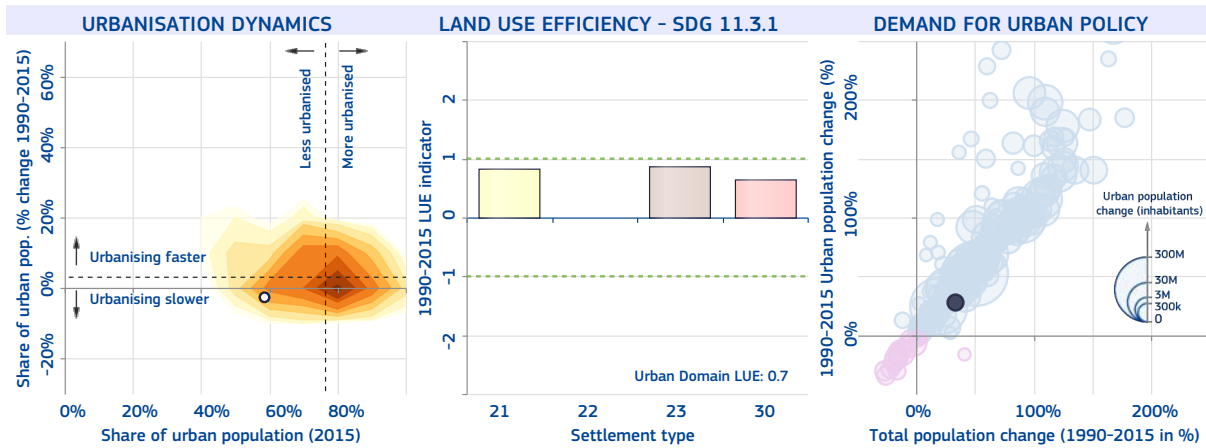


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 27%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

District headquarters and other settlements with rapid population growth and with facilities that tend to encourage people to engage in non-agricultural economic activities.



Maseru

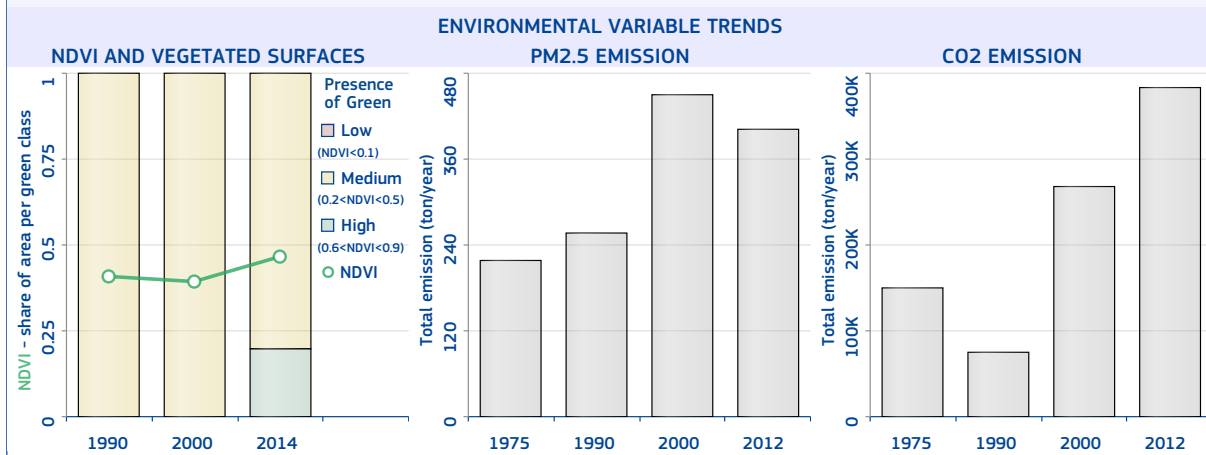
The most populated urban centre of Lesotho is "Maseru" with 245 878 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 75 km² (average population density of 3 278.4 inhabitants/km²), and 28.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 114.4 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Orange; its main biome type is "Montane Grasslands and Shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry winter, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Planosols" and the mean elevation is 1 565.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 15.6 °C and the annual precipitation 542.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 14 521 inhabitants and 1.8 km² respectively, over an area of 4 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 62.5%.

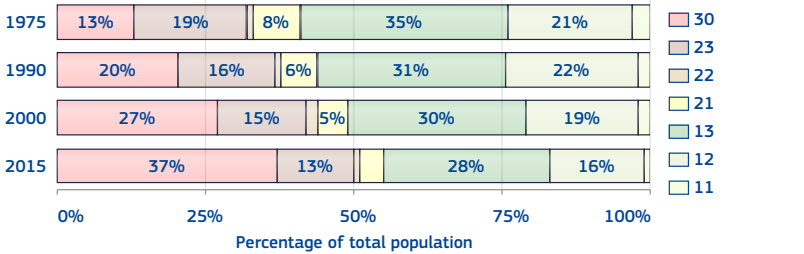




Liberia

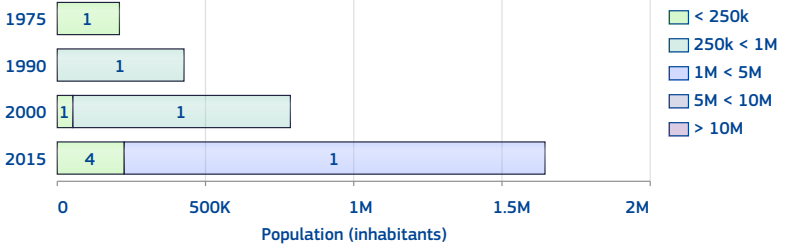
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 55%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 5.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

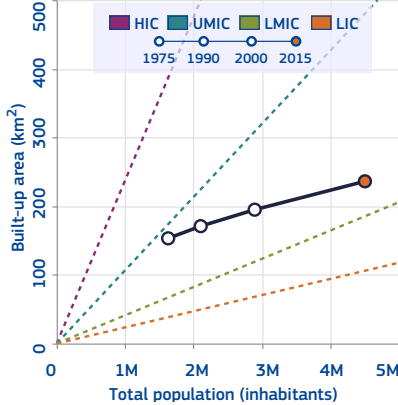


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	45 106	47 585	52 250	50 656
12	348 477	469 722	563 211	734 862
13	563 088	661 886	875 389	1 263 430
21	137 709	125 452	141 862	173 507
22	18 234	26 582	43 991	46 263
23	310 016	345 888	431 220	593 129
30	207 925	429 211	787 737	1 646 459

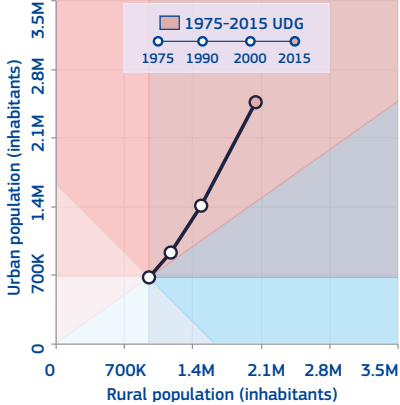
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



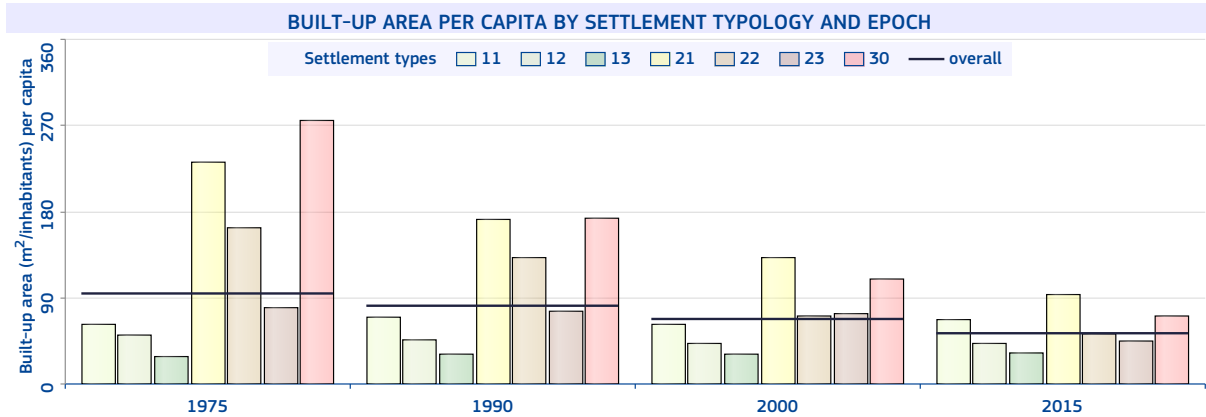
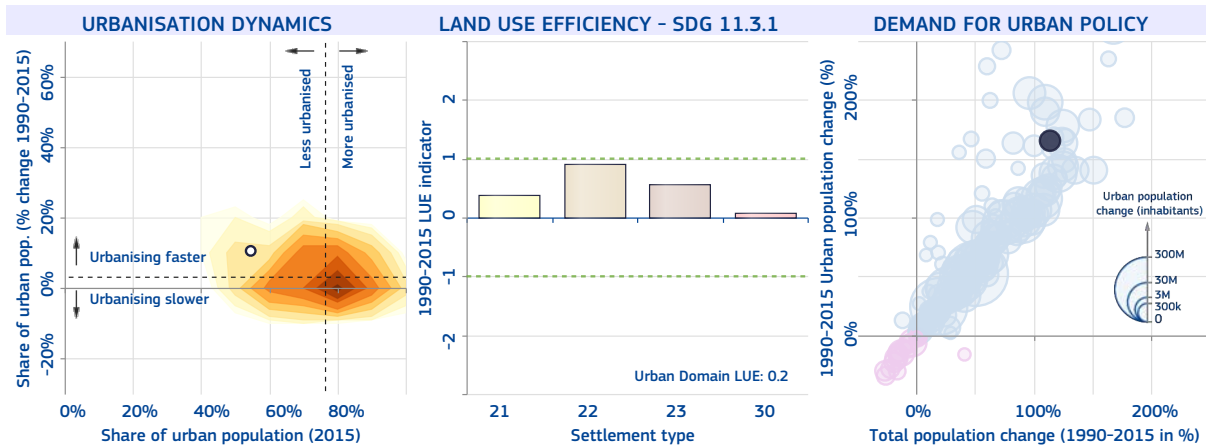
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 50%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.



Monrovia

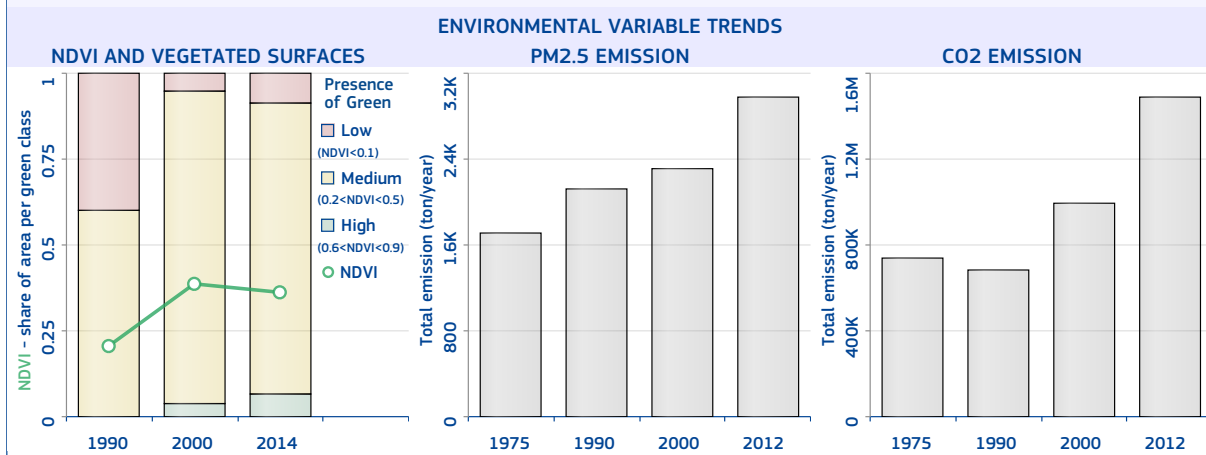
The most populated urban centre of Liberia is "Monrovia" with 1 421 576 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 256 km² (average population density of 5 553.0 inhabitants/km²), and 92.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 64.9 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 9.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.7 °C and the annual precipitation 2 815.5 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 852 340 inhabitants and 55 km² respectively, over an area of 154 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 64%.





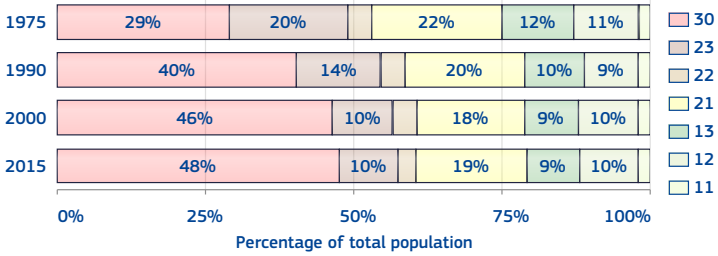
Libya

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 79%.

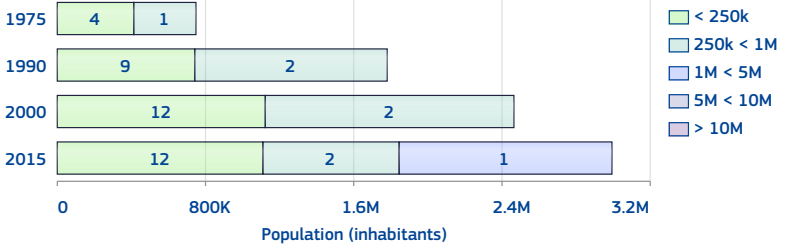
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 15.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

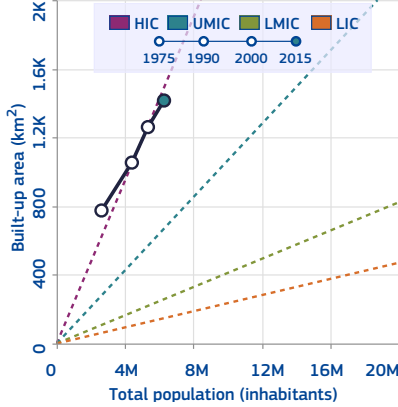


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	62 024	90 000	112 103	125 483
12	298 344	416 740	526 384	617 273
13	314 484	440 319	500 553	544 922
21	571 940	872 896	979 012	1 165 695
22	109 137	163 460	195 739	211 794
23	516 403	635 260	556 669	623 812
30	749 345	1 779 670	2 466 732	2 989 393

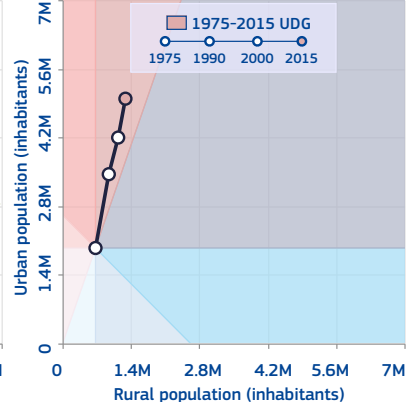
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

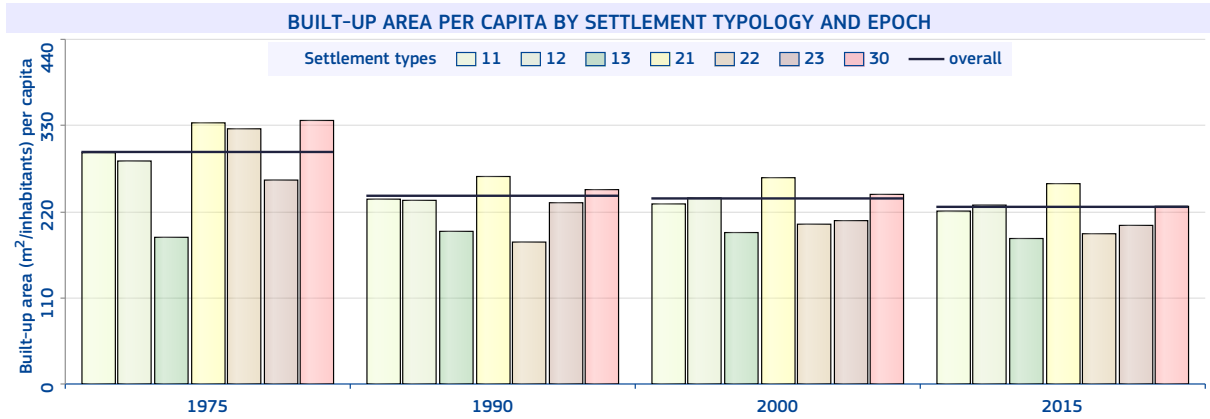
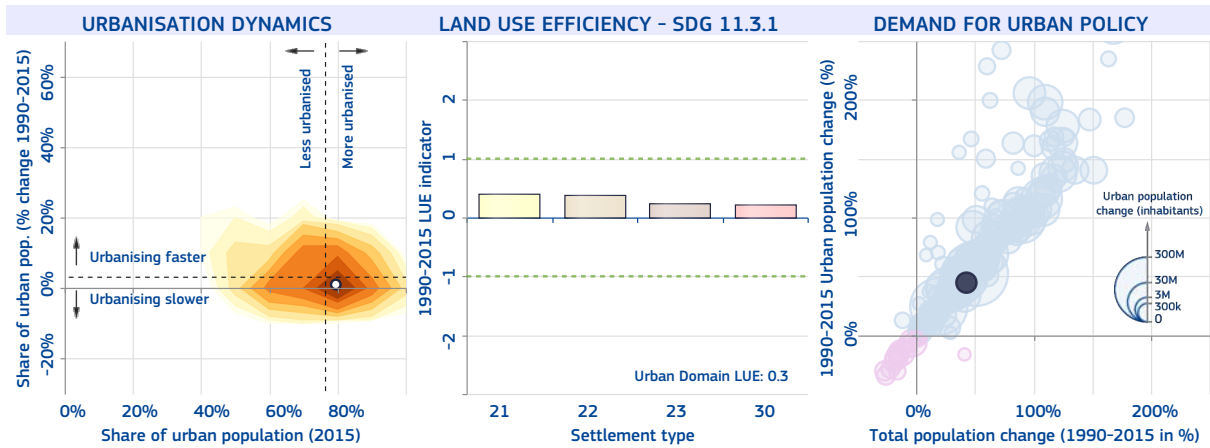


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 79%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3

Municipalities of Tarabulus and Banqhazi and urban parts of other municipalities.




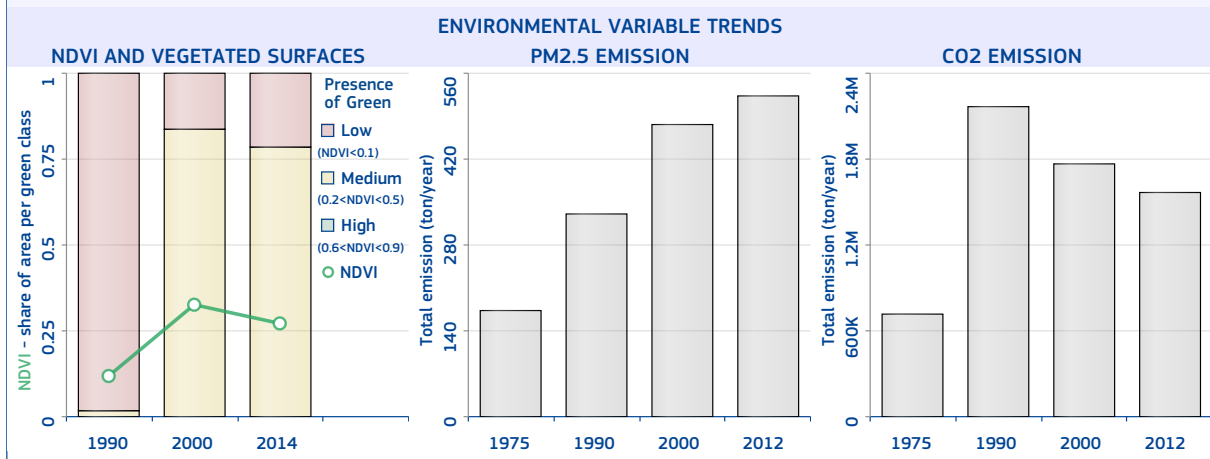
Tripoli

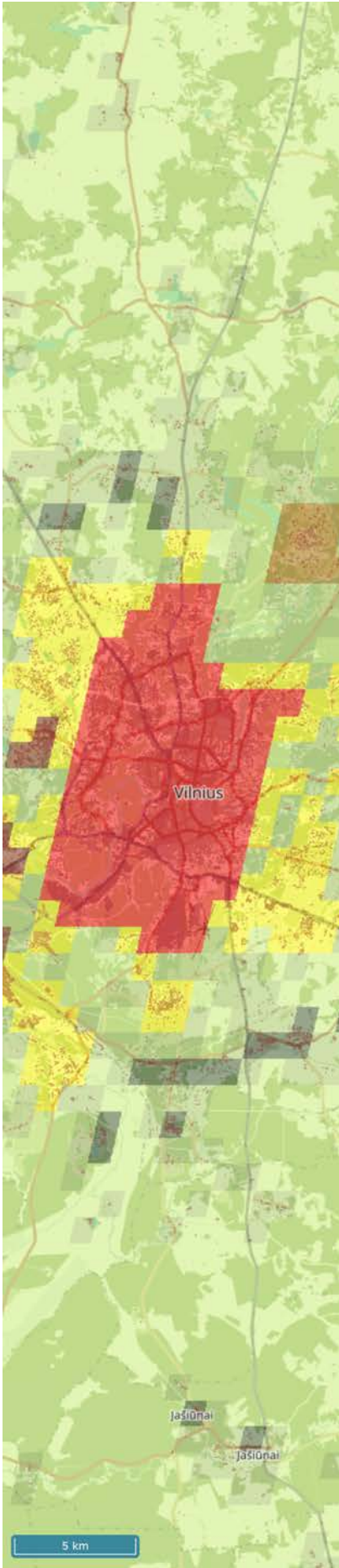
The most populated urban centre of Libya is "Tripoli" with 1 136 250 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 429 km² (average population density of 2 648.6 inhabitants/km²), and 277.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 244.4 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Sand Dunes" and the mean elevation is 27.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 21.5 °C and the annual precipitation 220.4 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 35.3%.





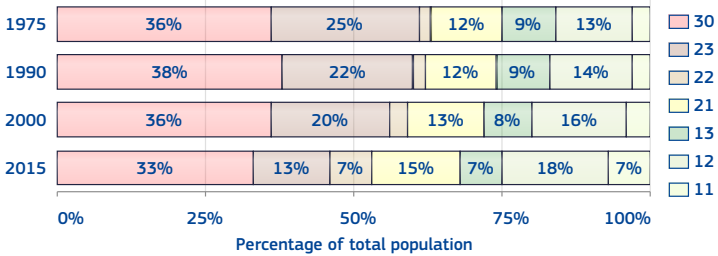
Lithuania

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 67%.

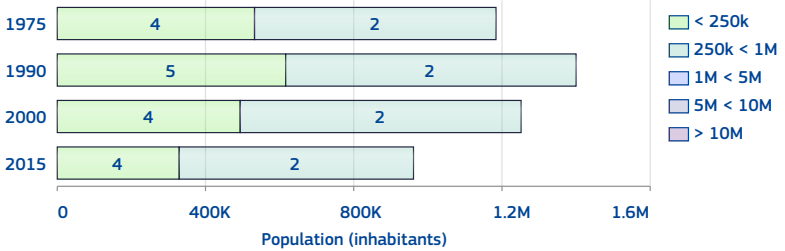
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 6.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

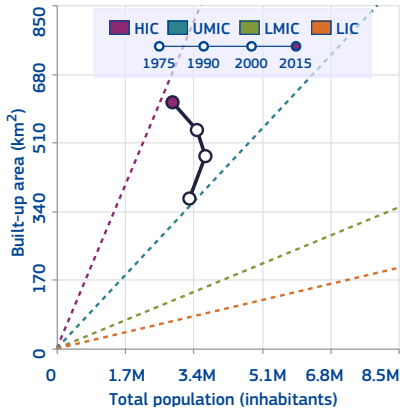


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	96 873	124 466	155 539	199 009
12	444 574	516 168	545 652	527 913
13	292 760	336 514	288 746	209 167
21	384 616	442 435	449 249	427 468
22	75 402	79 989	102 876	196 160
23	819 996	799 457	693 552	360 595
30	1 185 811	1 398 646	1 251 458	959 156

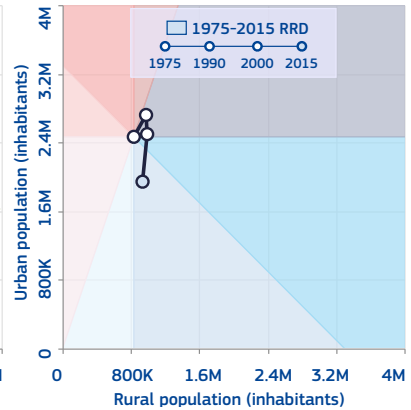
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

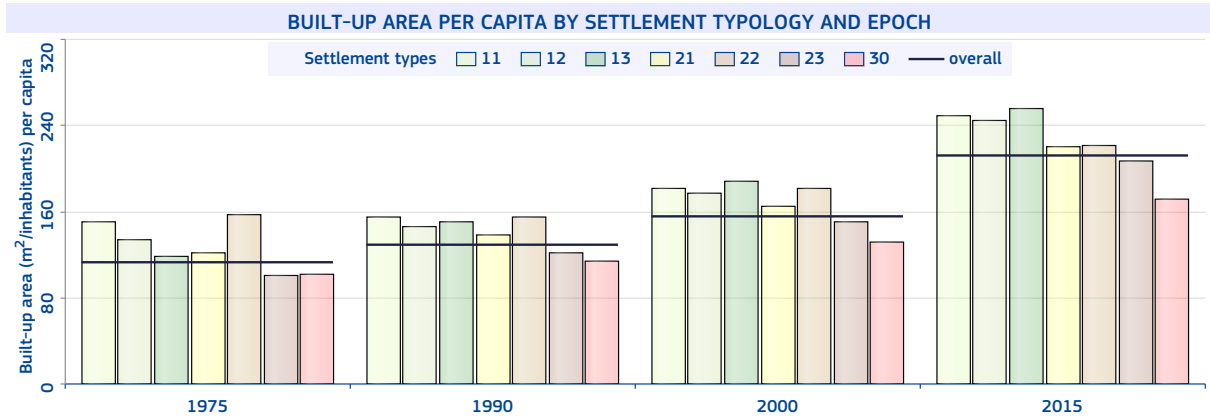
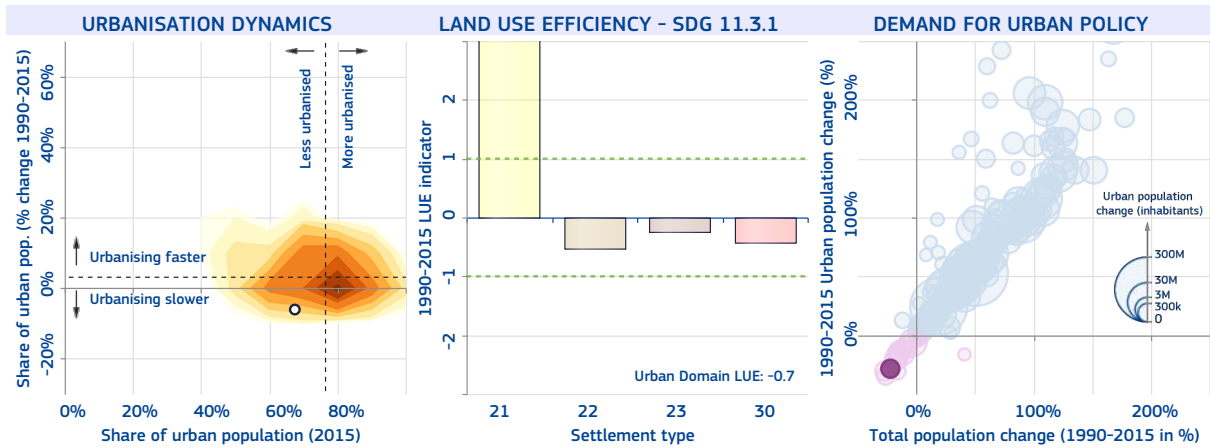


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 67%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.



Vilnius

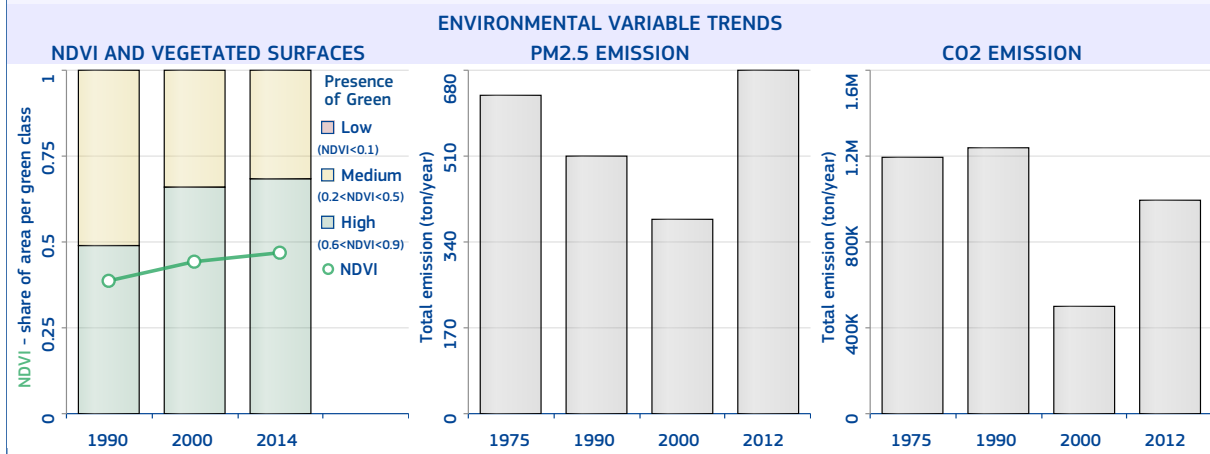
The most populated urban centre of Lithuania is "Vilnius" with 355 430 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 101 km² (average population density of 3 519.1 inhabitants/km²), and 47.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 132.9 m²/inhabitant).

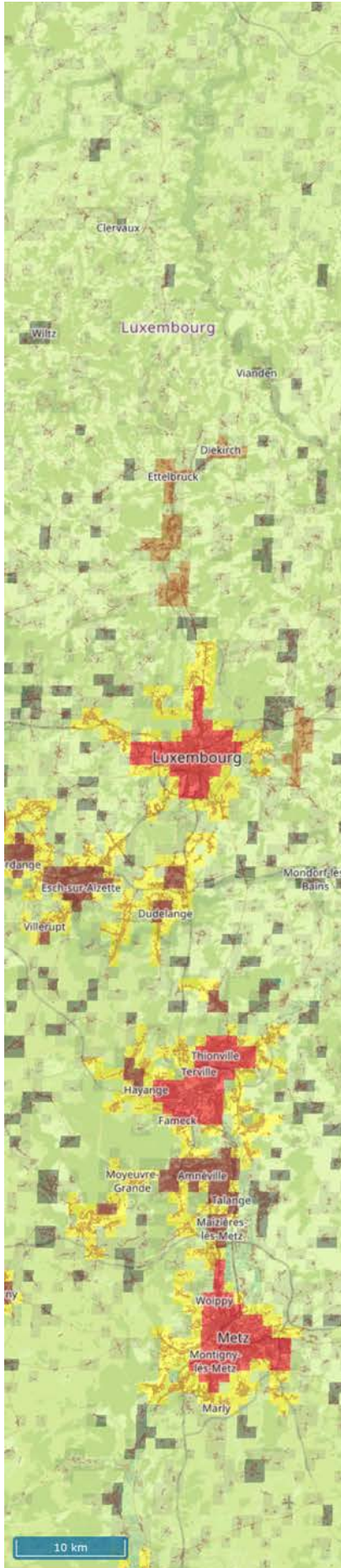
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Neman; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Snow, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Podzols" and the mean elevation is 146.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 7.8 °C and the annual precipitation 649.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 160 708 inhabitants and 20.9 km² respectively, over an area of 42 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -1.7; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.5% and the percentage of open spaces is 53.3%.





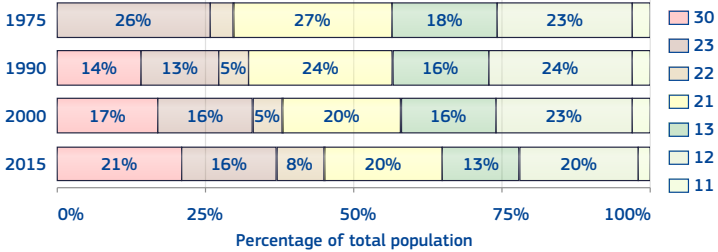
Luxembourg

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 65%.

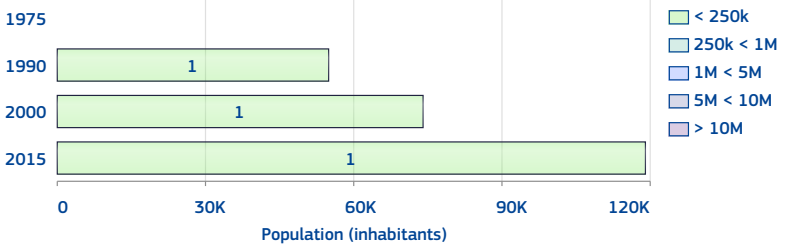
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

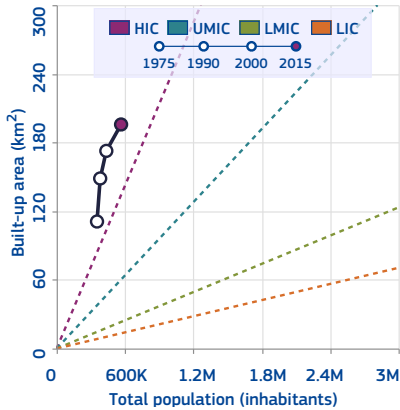


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	10 991	12 088	12 515	12 008
12	79 779	93 439	102 317	110 512
13	63 286	60 615	68 471	75 689
21	95 103	92 153	86 526	113 326
22	13 359	18 697	19 982	44 956
23	91 496	49 839	71 822	89 595
30	0	54 968	74 007	119 125

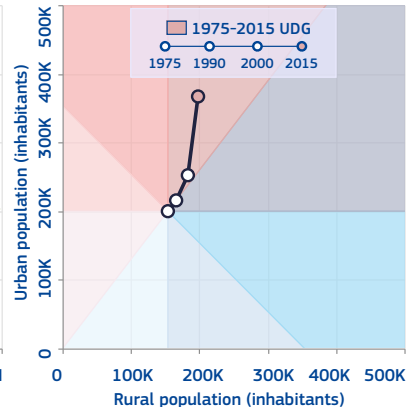
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

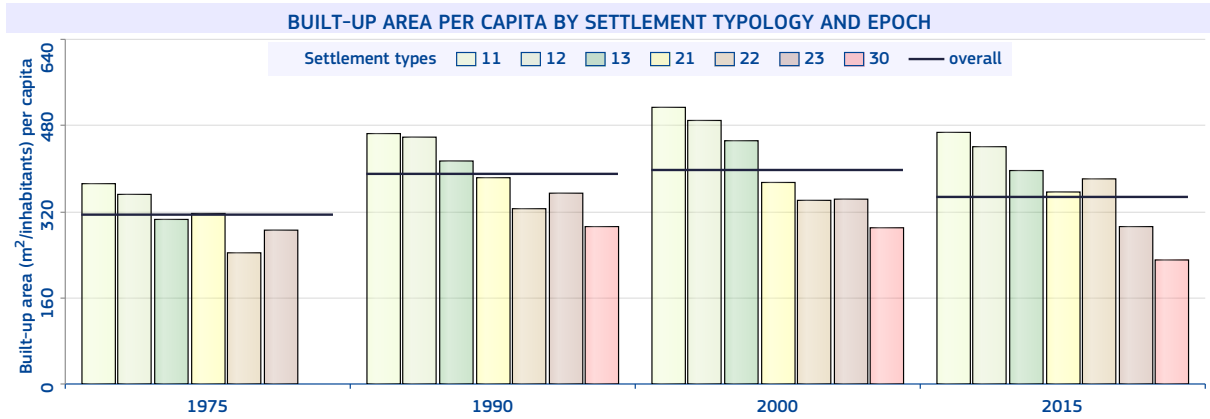
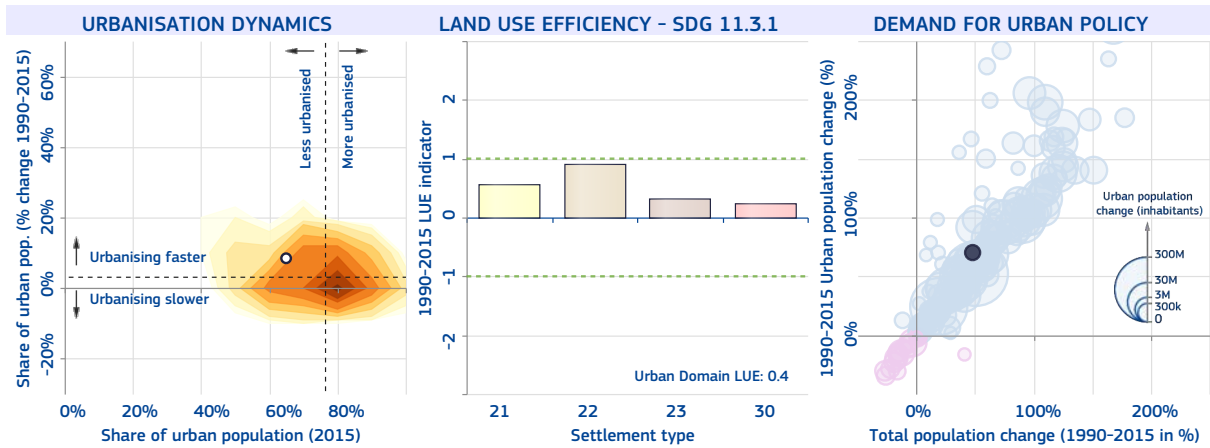


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 90%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Communes with 2,000 inhabitants or more.



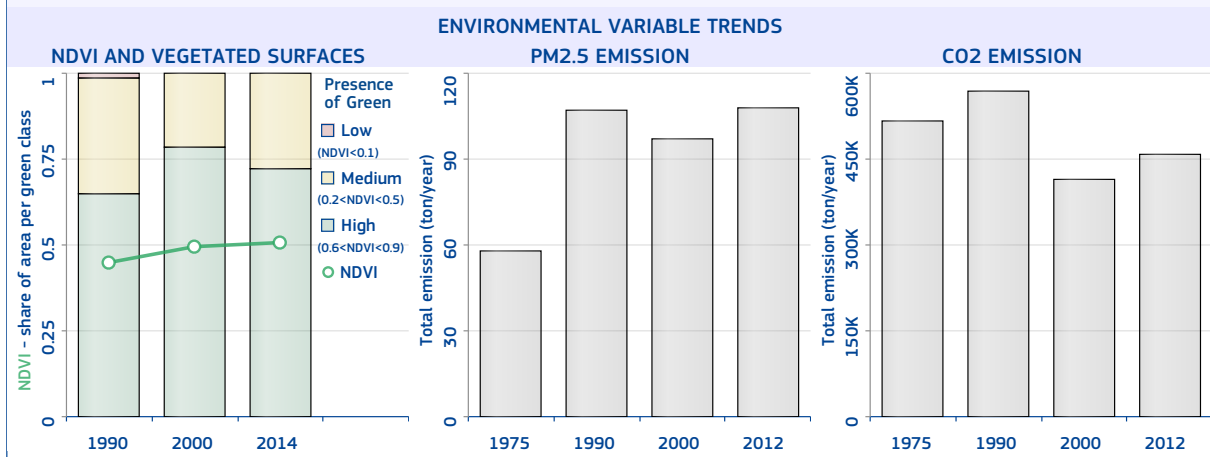
Luxembourg

The most populated urban centre of Luxembourg is "Luxembourg" with 119 160 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 42 km² (average population density of 2 837.2 inhabitants/km²), and 27.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 229.8 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Rhine; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 295.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 10.3 °C and the annual precipitation 810.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.5% and the percentage of open spaces is 34.8%.

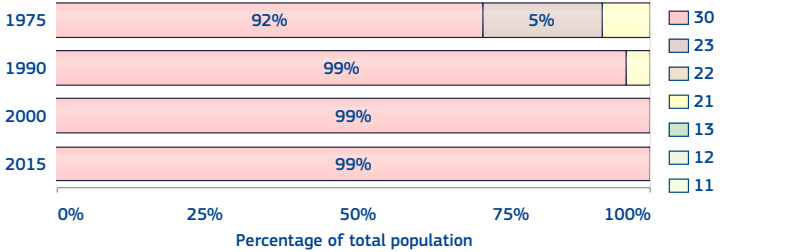




Macao

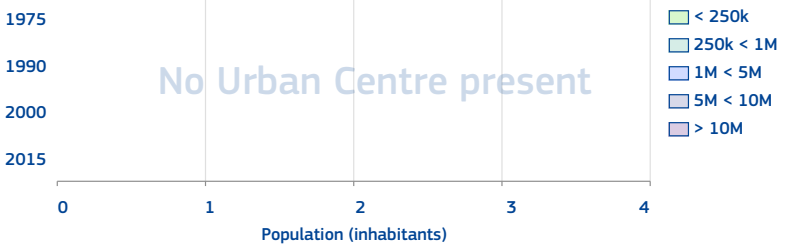
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 100%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

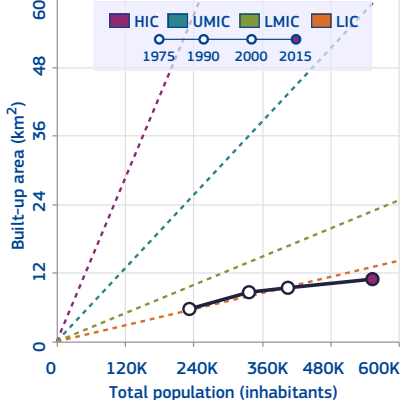


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	27		48	83
12	451		1 070	1 101
13	0		0	0
21	4 813		1 983	1 136
22	0		0	0
23	12 519		0	0
30	215 129		334 407	403 477
				550 053

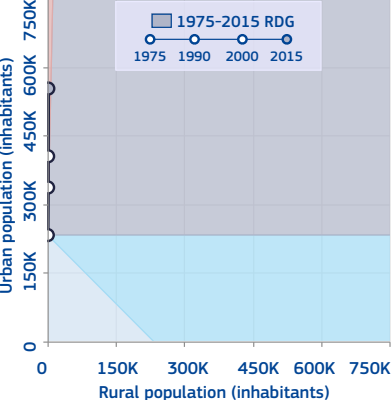
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



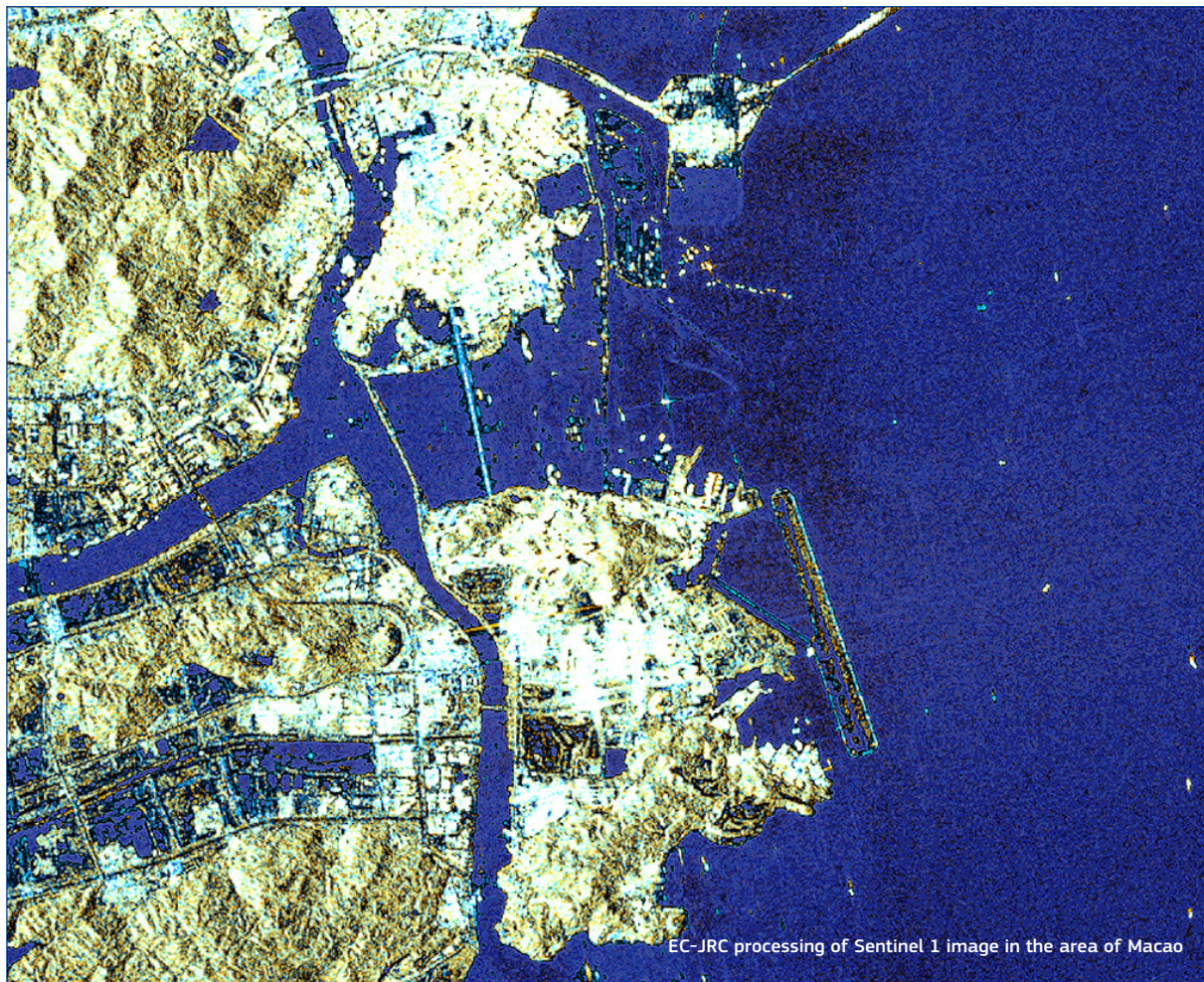
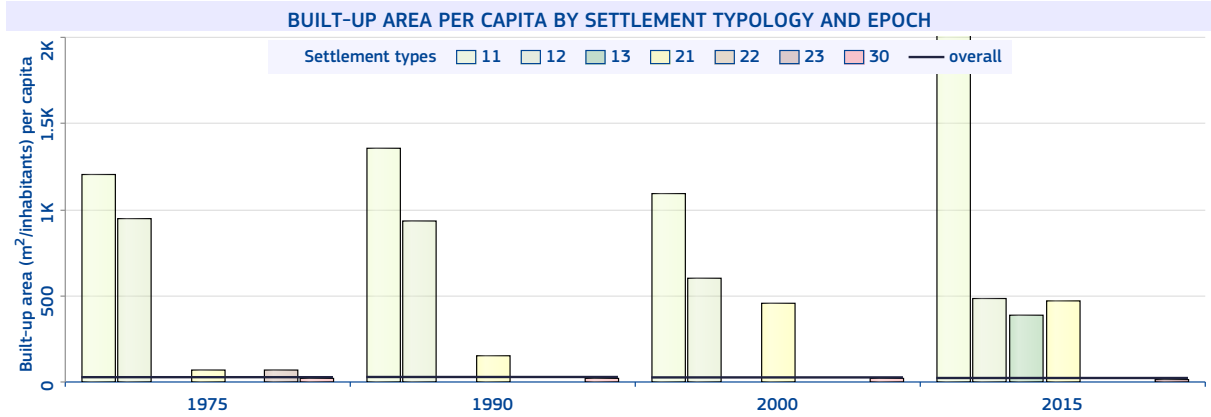
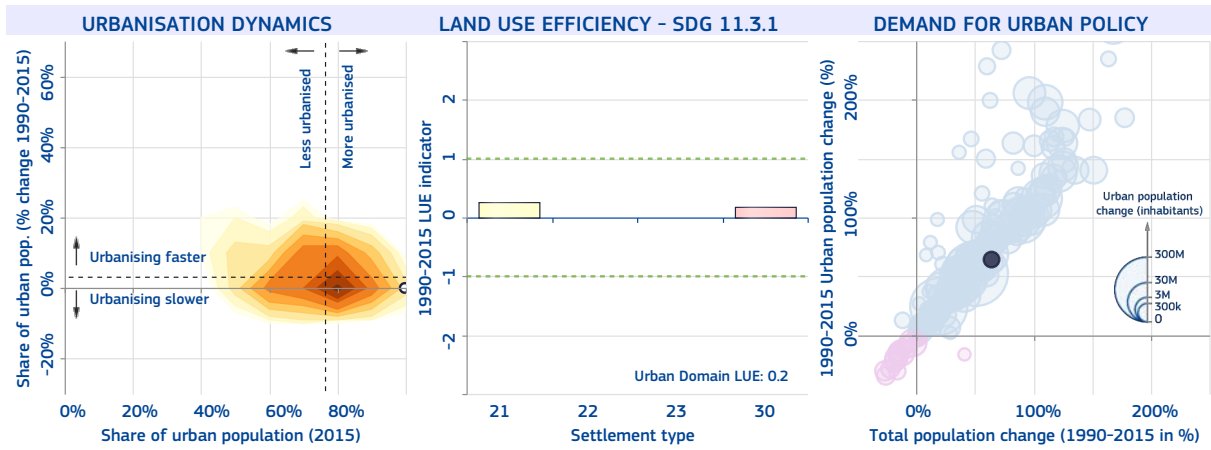
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 100%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 For 2001 and later, the entire population. Before 2001, the entire population except for the maritime population and residents of Coloane, Taipa, and Co-Thai.



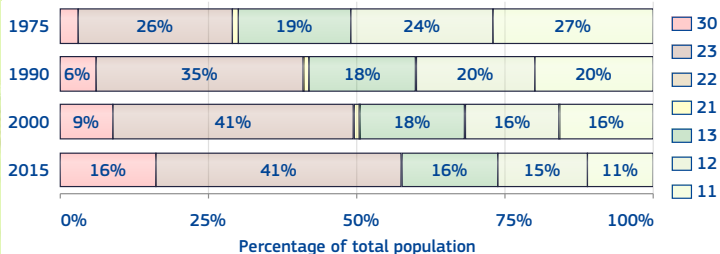
Madagascar

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 58%.

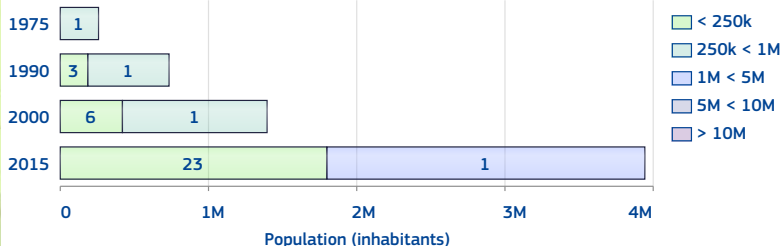
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 24.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

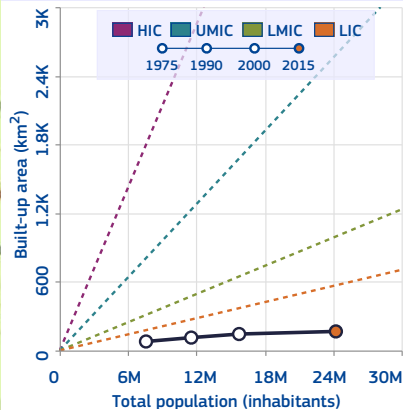


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	2 046 494	2 269 087	2 521 659	2 719 281
12	1 809 866	2 319 973	2 516 557	3 624 622
13	1 426 453	2 111 075	2 804 120	3 844 534
21	40 807	71 478	101 538	83 668
22	35 243	26 072	18 670	6 827
23	1 960 816	4 011 083	6 383 385	10 012 885
30	256 079	737 018	1 398 882	3 943 575

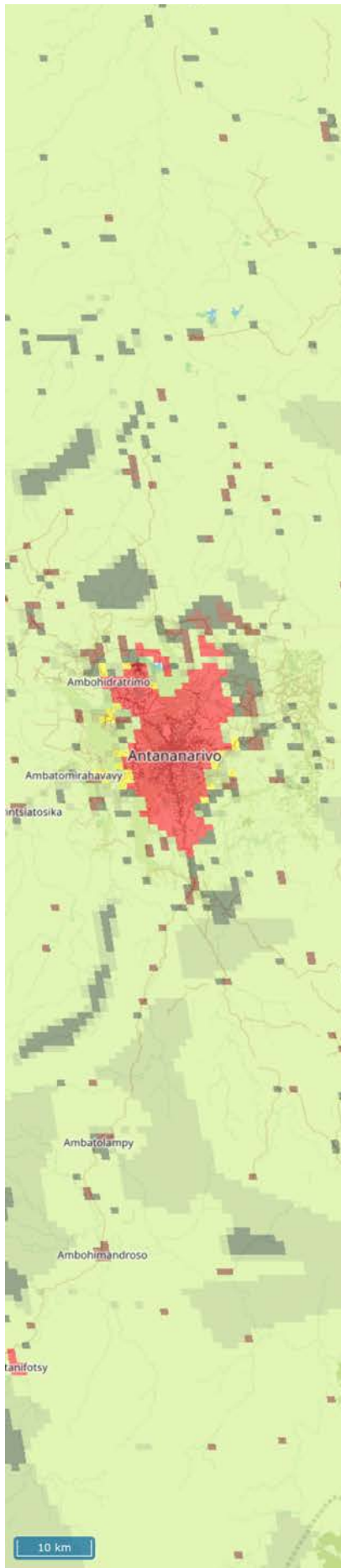
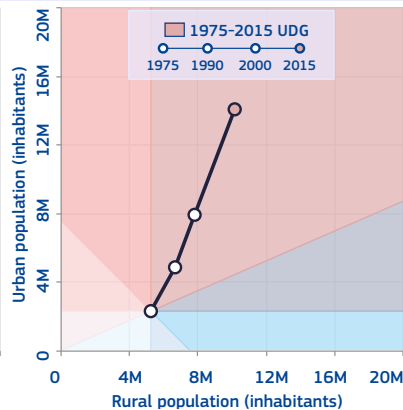
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

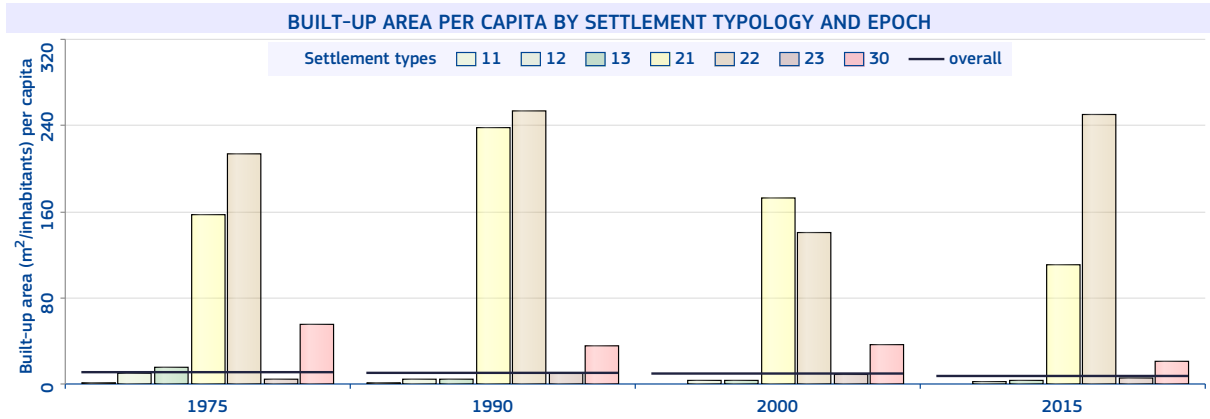
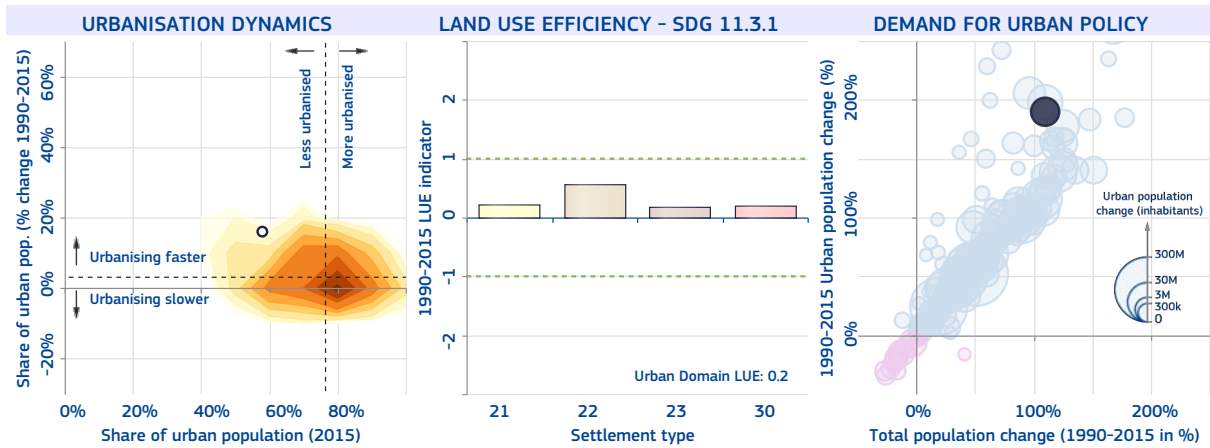


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 35%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3

Centres with 5,000 inhabitants or more.



Antananarivo

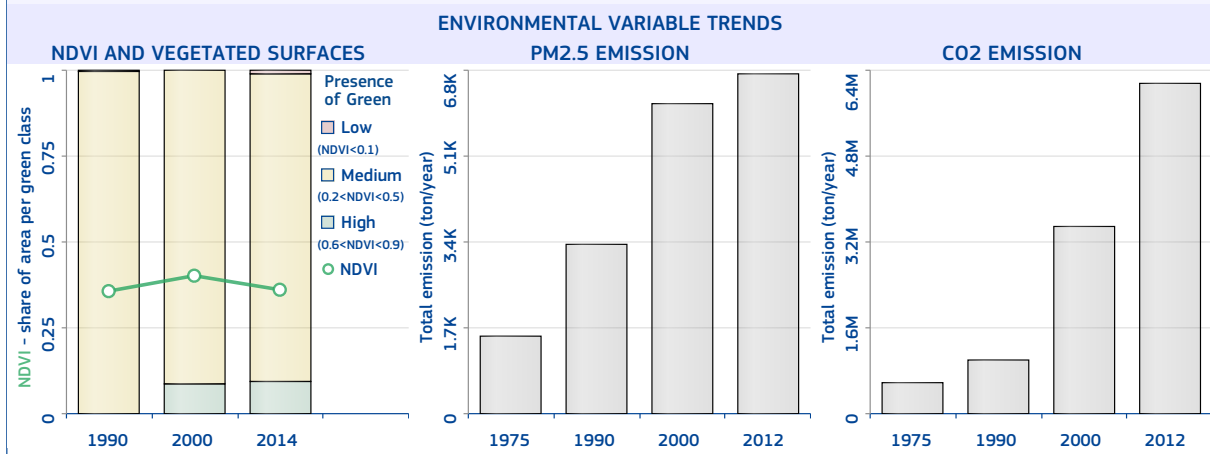
The most populated urban centre of Madagascar is "Antananarivo" with 2 148 584 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 258 km² (average population density of 8 327.8 inhabitants/km²), and 61.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 28.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry winter, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Gleysols" and the mean elevation is 1 270.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 19 °C and the annual precipitation 1 433.0 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 76.2%.

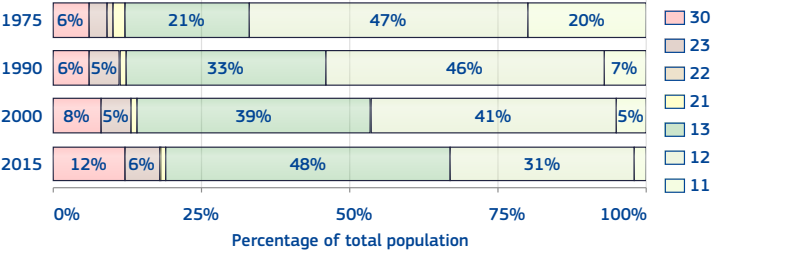




Malawi

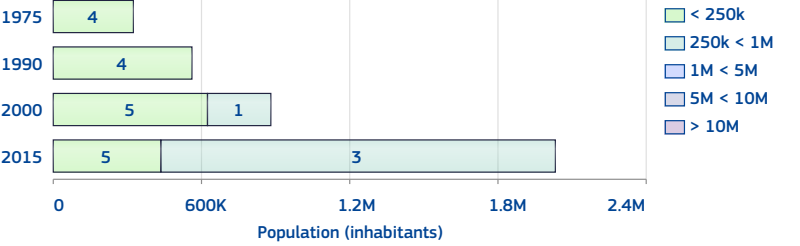
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 19%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 8.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3.

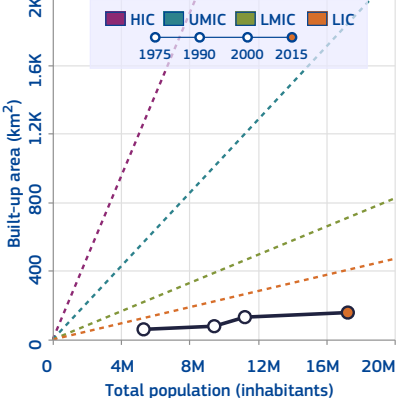


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 076 945	704 916	584 710	388 170
12	2 506 249	4 357 174	4 640 931	5 408 523
13	1 102 837	3 163 408	4 394 686	8 240 989
21	88 425	114 913	132 766	94 260
22	46 809	26 001	23 135	0
23	171 222	515 370	568 866	1 095 870
30	325 670	569 289	898 624	2 036 355

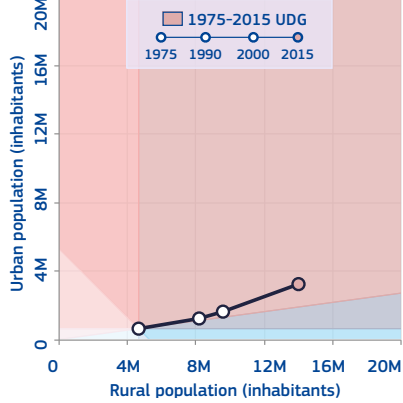
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



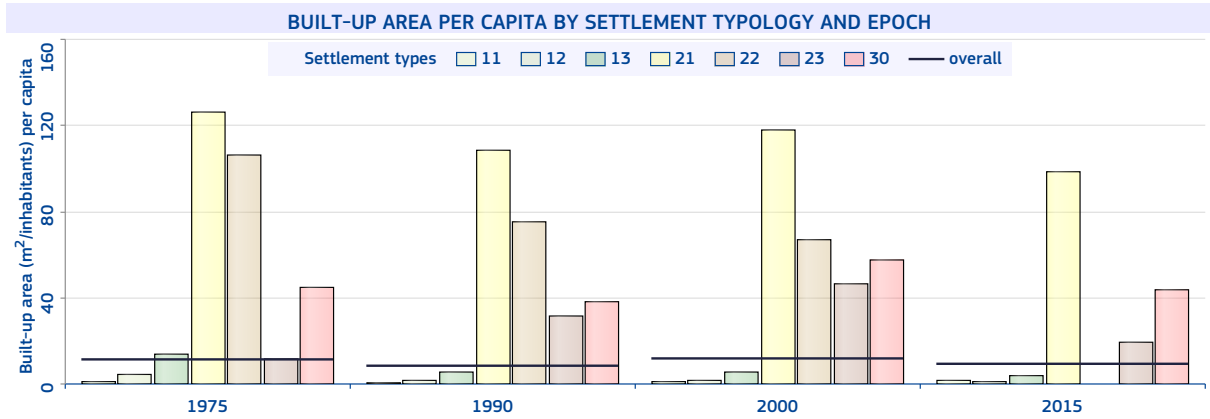
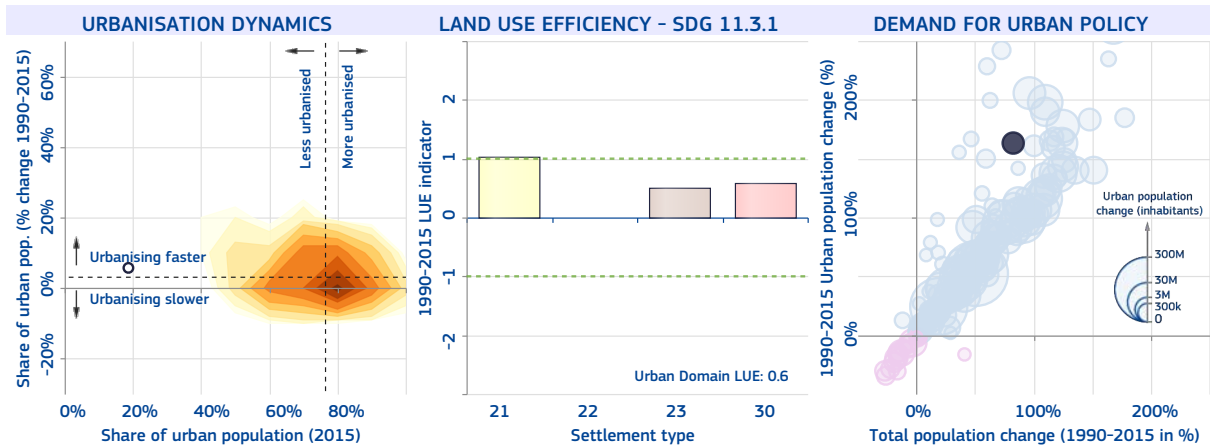
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 16%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2
 Townships, town planning areas and district centres.



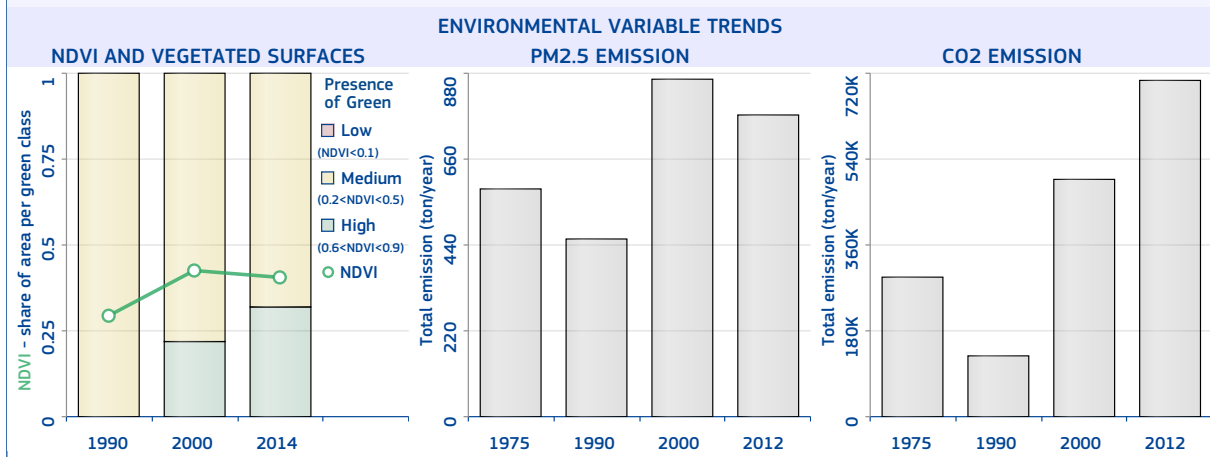
Lilongwe

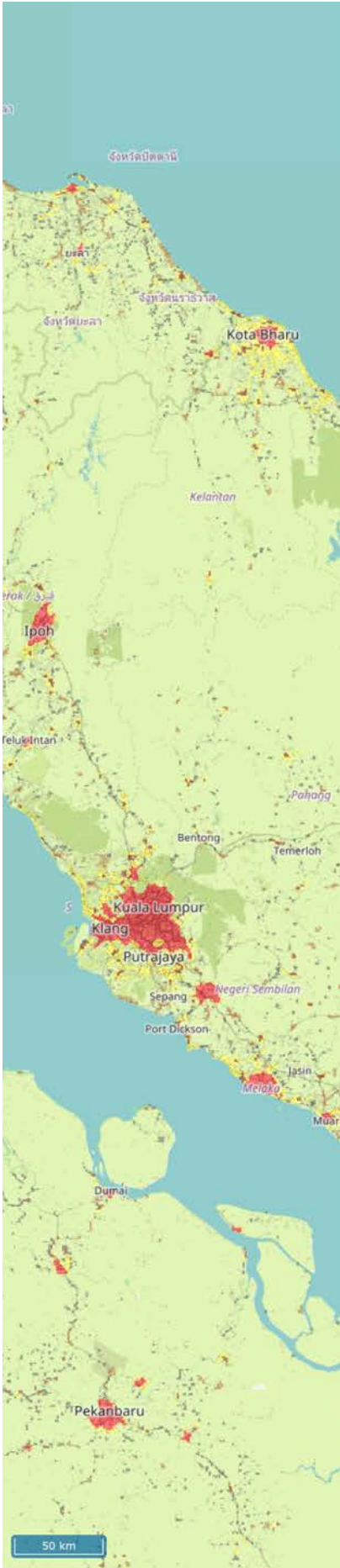
The most populated urban centre of Malawi is "Lilongwe" with 791 496 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 127 km² (average population density of 6 232.3 inhabitants/km²), and 40.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 51.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Zambezi; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry winter, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Lixisols" and the mean elevation is 1 088.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 21 °C and the annual precipitation 779.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.9; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 68.1%.

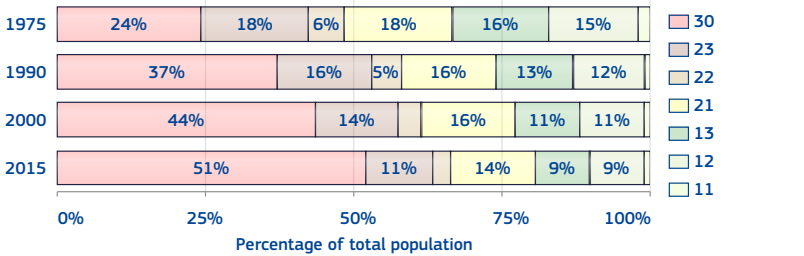




Malaysia

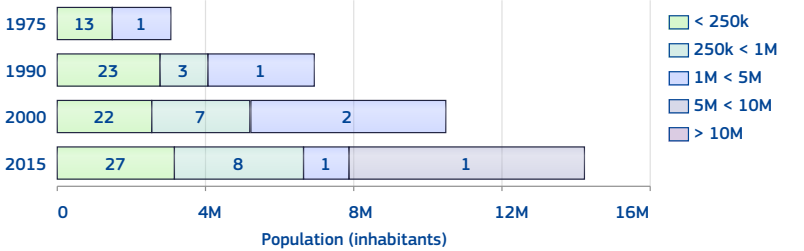
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 80%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 37.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 9.

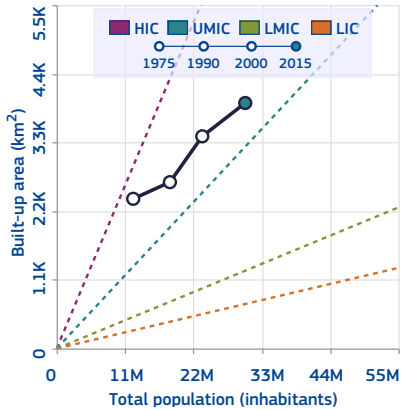


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	248 812	251 119	290 753	374 762
12	1 885 722	2 137 476	2 469 922	2 859 633
13	2 004 731	2 408 425	2 605 138	2 708 067
21	2 243 965	2 942 561	3 781 213	4 348 334
22	769 805	827 469	894 858	1 014 765
23	2 162 419	2 850 231	3 166 782	3 455 501
30	2 997 136	6 797 665	10 215 988	15 573 439

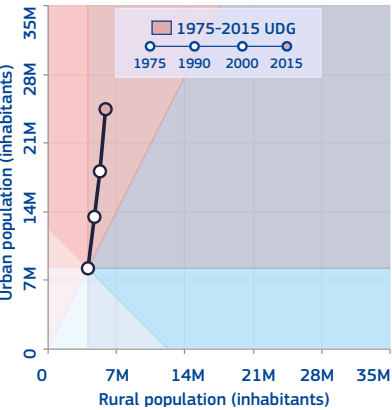
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



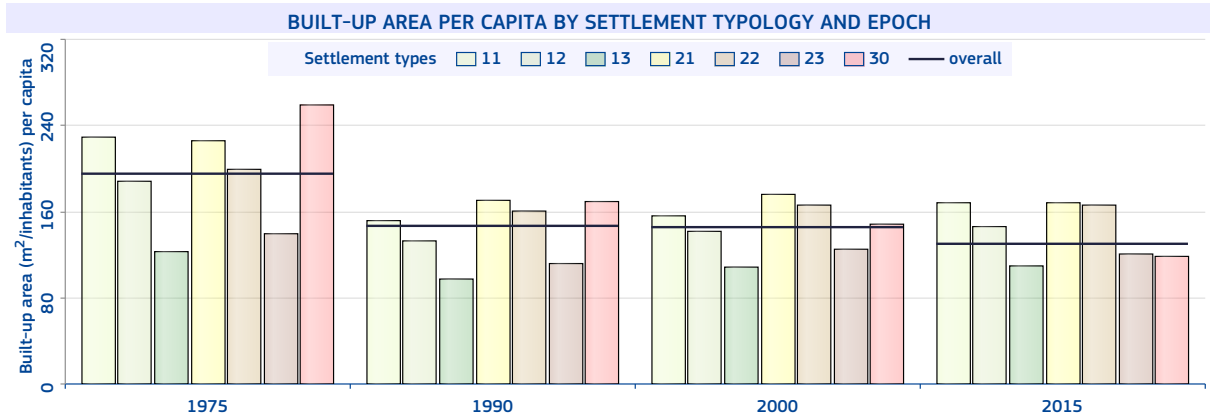
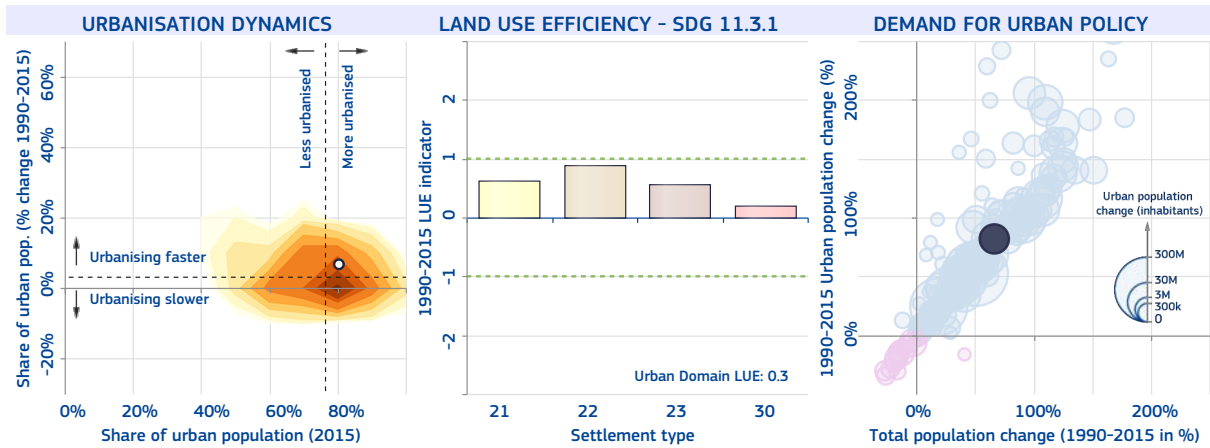
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 74%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 11
 Gazetted areas with their adjoining built-up areas and with a combined population of 10,000 inhabitants or more. Built-up areas are areas contiguous to a gazetted area and at least 60 per cent of the population aged 10 years and over engaged in non-agricultural activities. Urban areas also have modern toilet facilities in housing units.



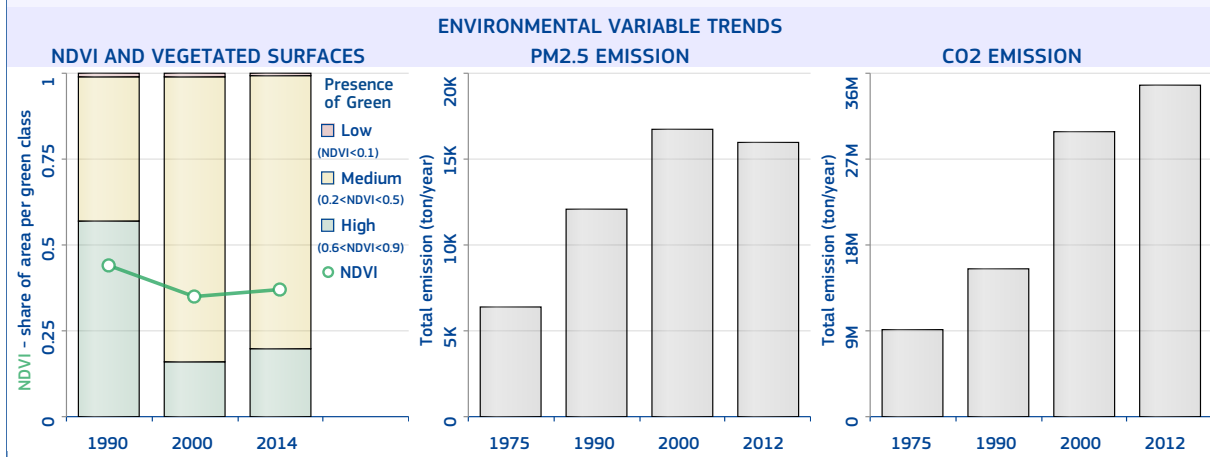
Kuala Lumpur

The most populated urban centre of Malaysia is "Kuala Lumpur" with 6 339 649 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 328.0 km² (average population density of 4 773.8 inhabitants/km²), and 783.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 123.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical rain forest", the soil type is "Acrisols" and the mean elevation is 47.3 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.1 °C and the annual precipitation 2 570.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 41%.



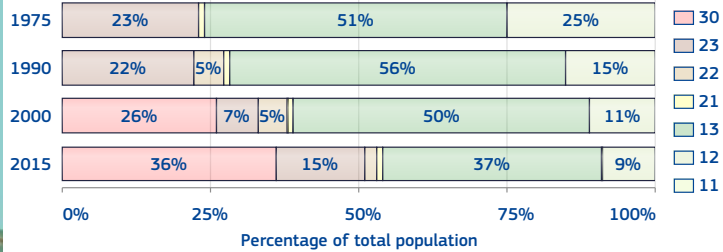
Maldives

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 54%.

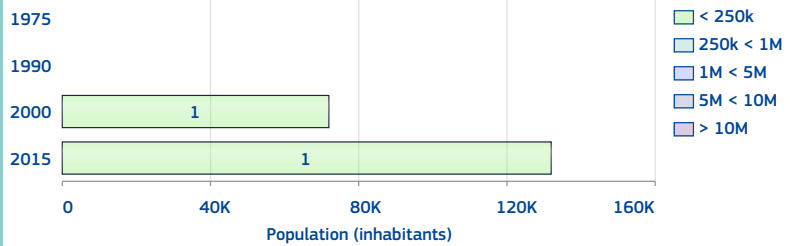
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

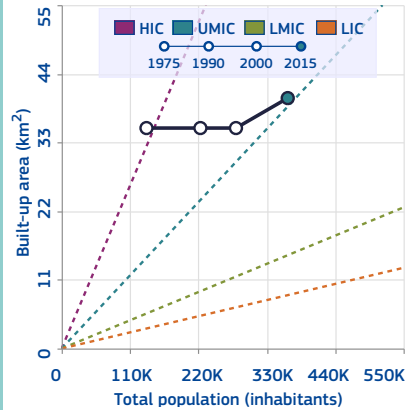


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	341	192	249	206
12	34 507	33 507	30 734	32 641
13	69 615	124 493	141 235	136 172
21	1 134	2 997	2 696	2 484
22	0	11 849	13 037	6 988
23	30 837	50 142	20 379	53 327
30	0	0	72 054	131 839

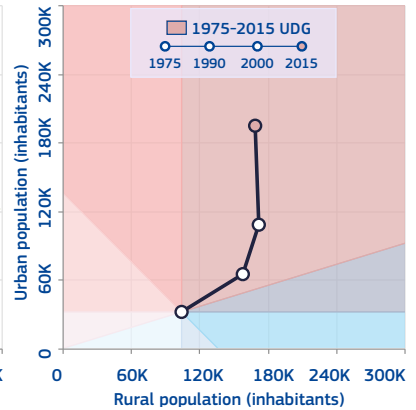
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

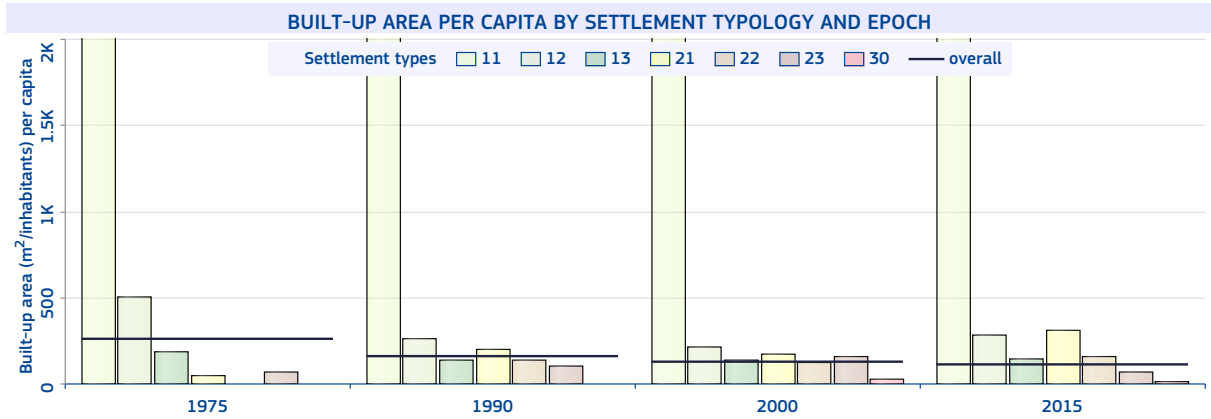
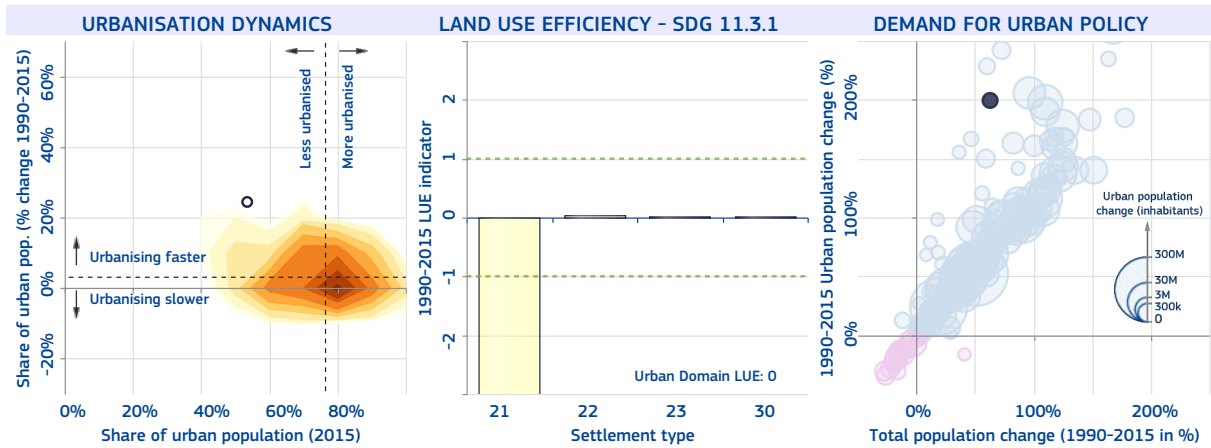


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 39%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Male (capital) and other small settlements.



Malé

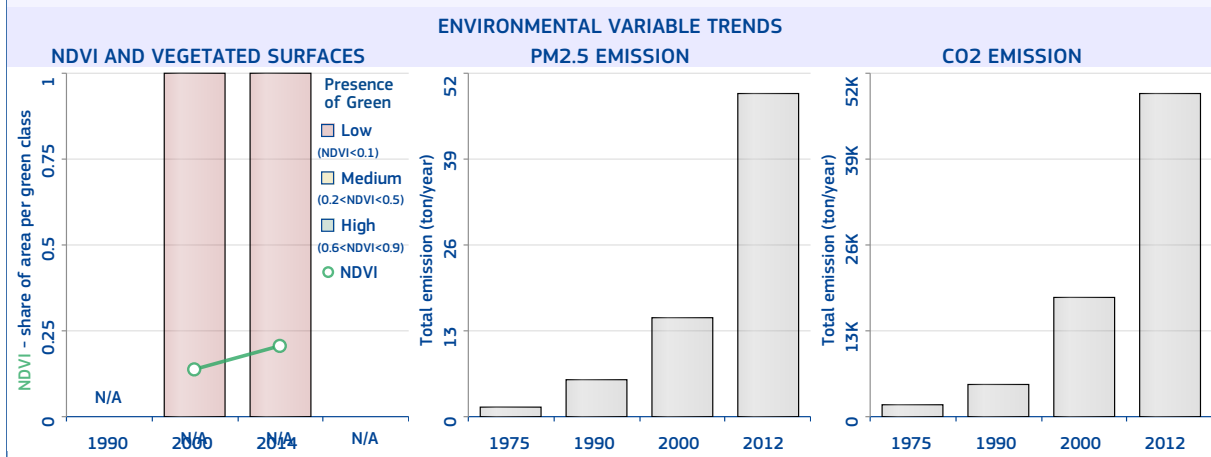
The most populated urban centre of Maldives is "Malé" with 131 839 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 8 km² (average population density of 16 479.9 inhabitants/km²), and 2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 15.1 m²/inhabitant).

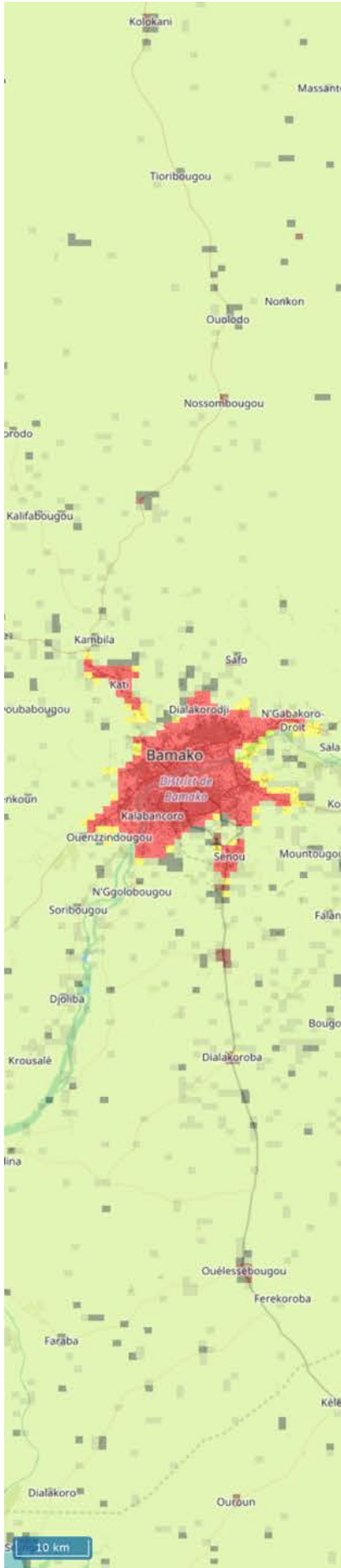
The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the soil and the mean elevation is 0 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 28.7 °C and the annual precipitation 2 001.4 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 75.1%.





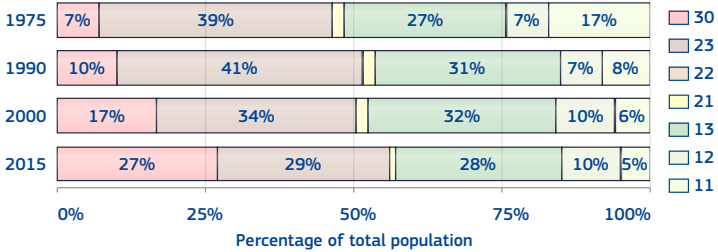
Mali

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 57%.

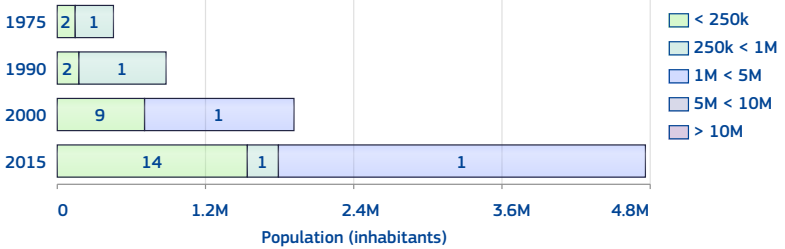
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 16.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

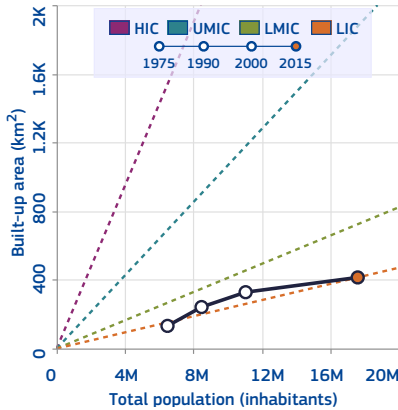


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 106 684	693 086	621 250	814 685
12	425 301	601 935	1 093 422	1 776 095
13	1 776 808	2 633 477	3 505 630	4 986 816
21	147 777	156 125	168 046	171 705
22	31 740	18 898	12 363	25 372
23	2 534 805	3 487 760	3 732 626	5 071 509
30	460 176	883 109	1 919 262	4 763 925

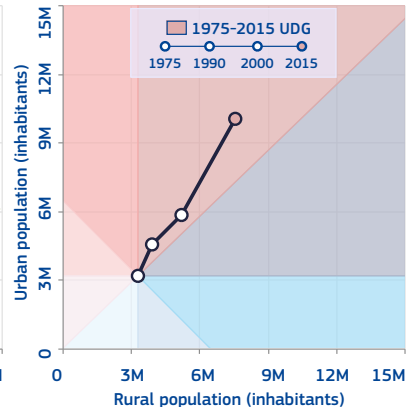
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

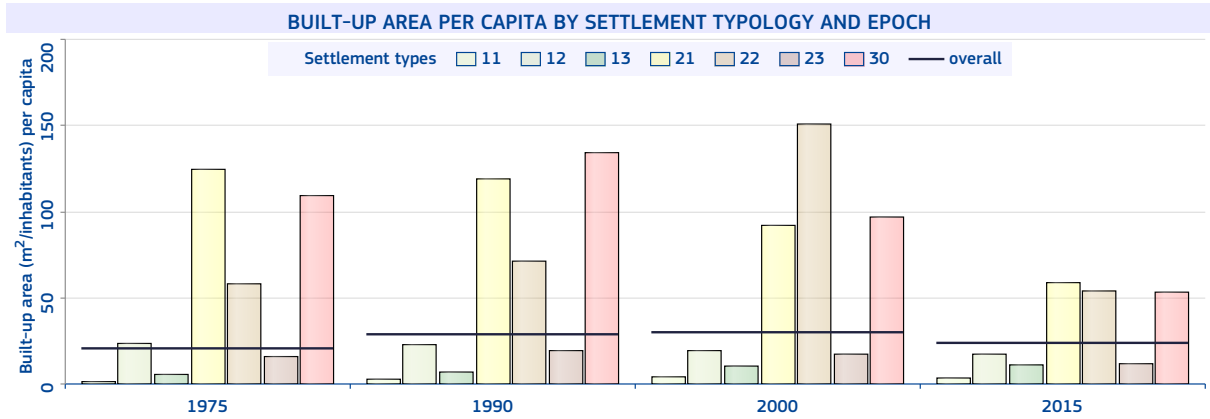
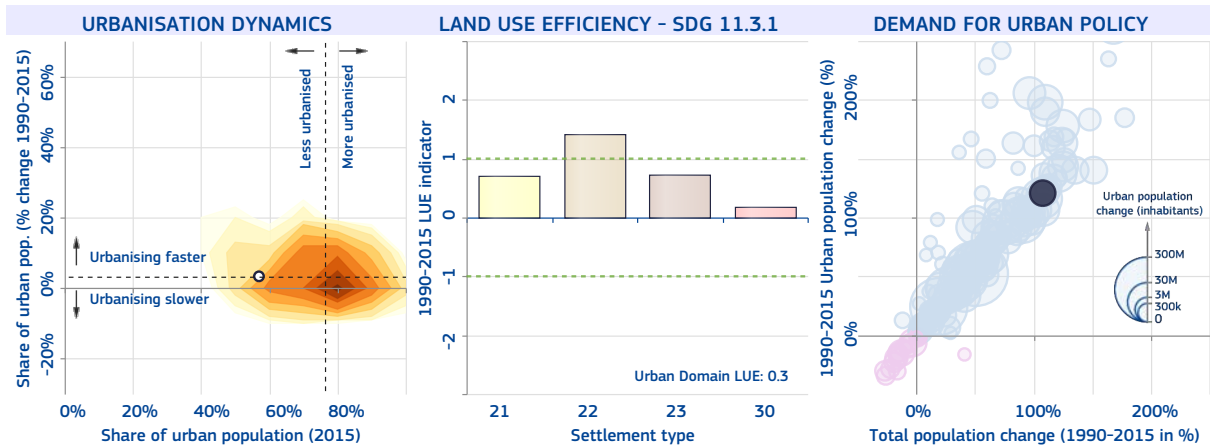


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 40%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2

For 1998 and 2009, localities with 30,000 inhabitants or more. For 1987 and earlier, localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more and district centres.



Bamako

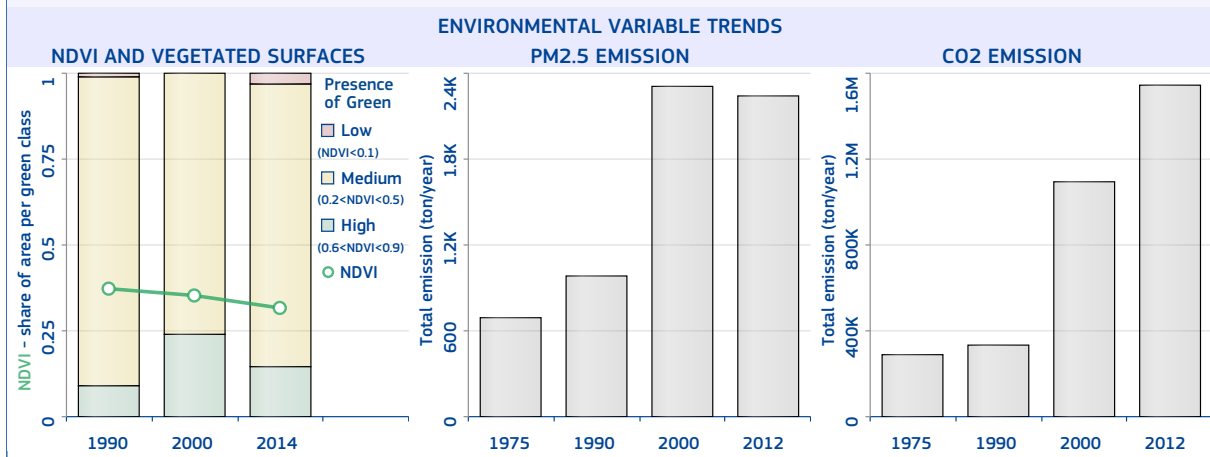
The most populated urban centre of Mali is "Bamako" with 2 968 307 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 332 km² (average population density of 8 940.7 inhabitants/km²), and 149.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 50.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Niger; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Lixisols" and the mean elevation is 355 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 28.2 °C and the annual precipitation 961 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 688 262 inhabitants and 41 km² respectively, over an area of 103 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 54.9%.





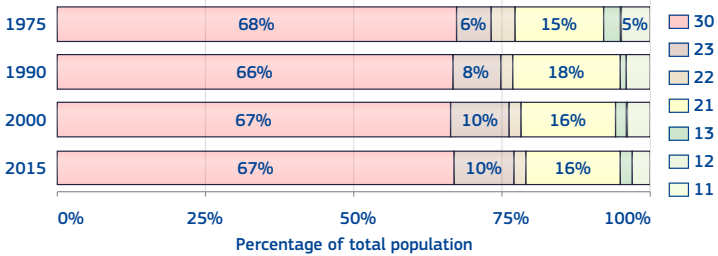
Malta

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 95%.

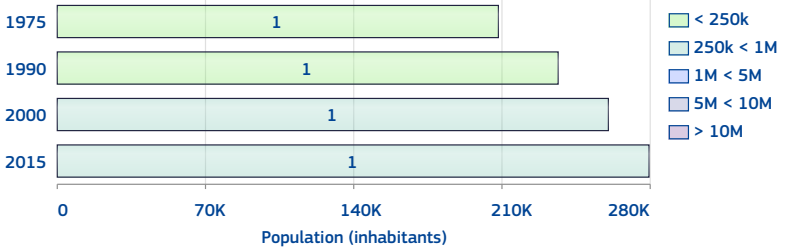
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

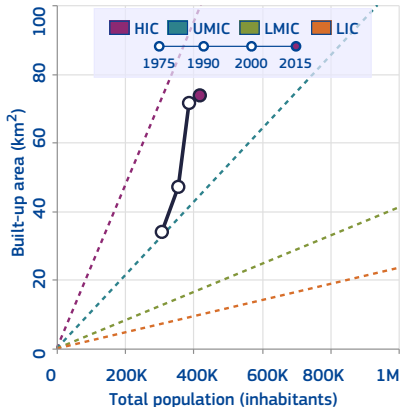


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 357	1 322	1 204	951
12	16 905	15 150	13 692	14 147
13	8 054	3 880	5 871	7 685
21	45 524	64 986	61 896	67 566
22	10 781	5 858	6 805	7 009
23	16 931	28 187	37 439	41 896
30	208 045	236 324	260 273	279 416

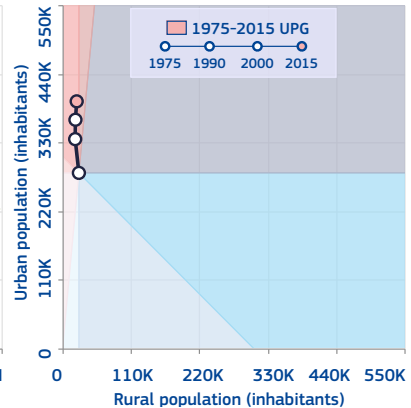
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

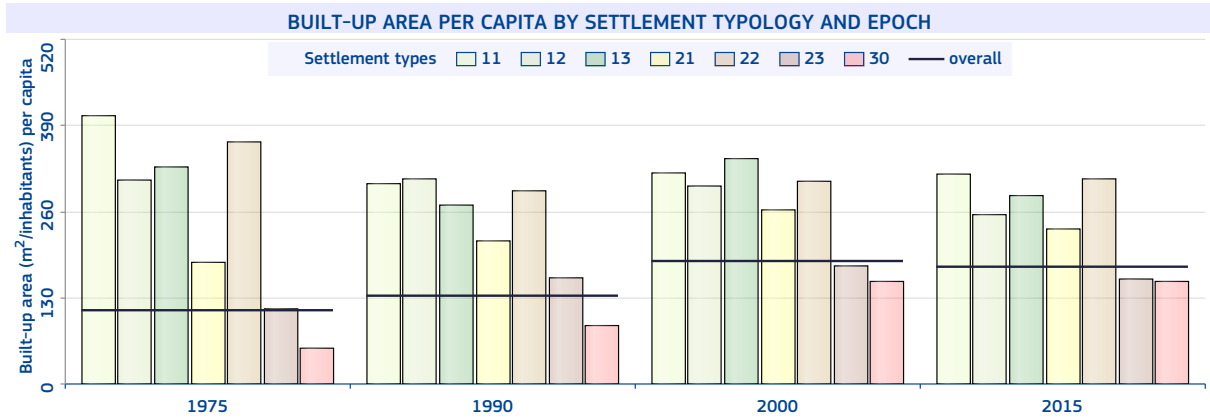
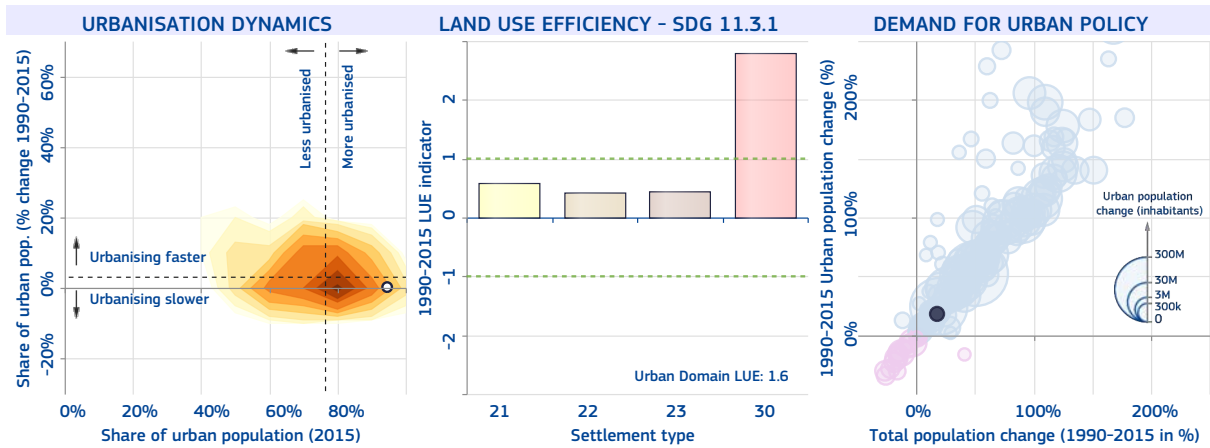


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 94%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

No official definition available. In the present publication, localities with 2,500 inhabitants or more.



Valletta

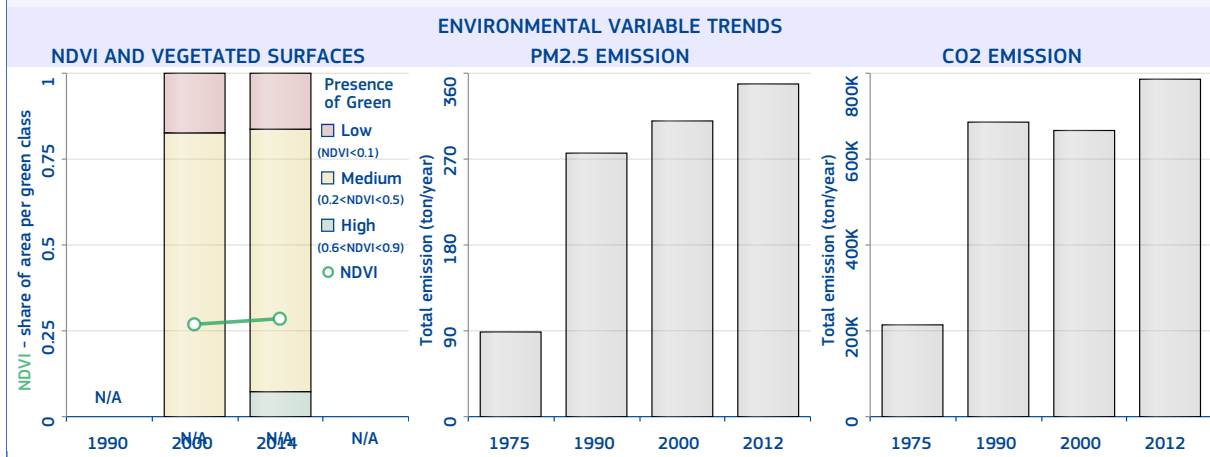
The most populated urban centre of Malta is "Valletta" with 279 473 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 88 km² (average population density of 3 175.8 inhabitants/km²), and 42.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 153.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the soil type is "Luvisols" and the mean elevation is 49.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 19.9 °C and the annual precipitation 402.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 6.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 51.2%.



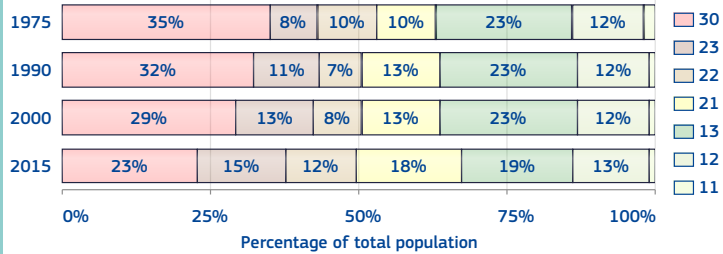
Martinique

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 67%.

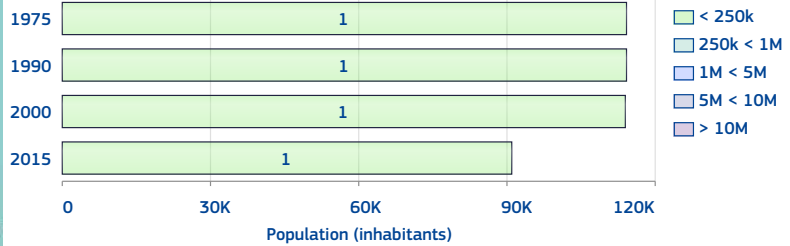
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

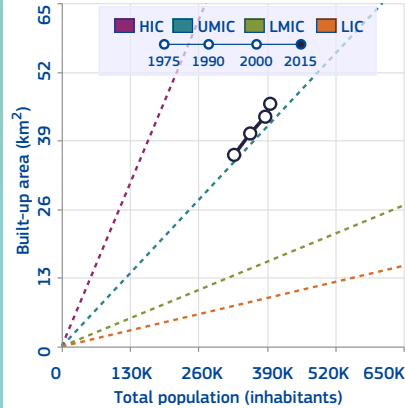


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	5 337	4 952	4 725	4 157
12	40 379	44 665	46 379	50 098
13	74 562	82 195	89 937	77 073
21	33 617	47 512	52 084	69 940
22	32 603	23 941	30 128	45 704
23	27 229	40 989	49 805	58 556
30	114 114	114 202	113 959	90 898

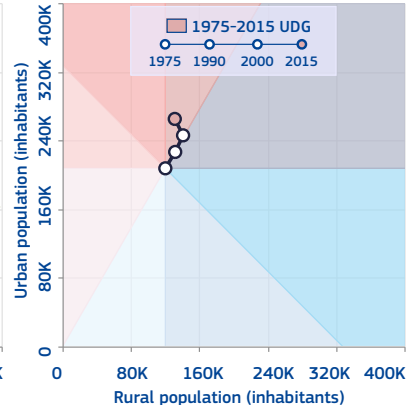
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

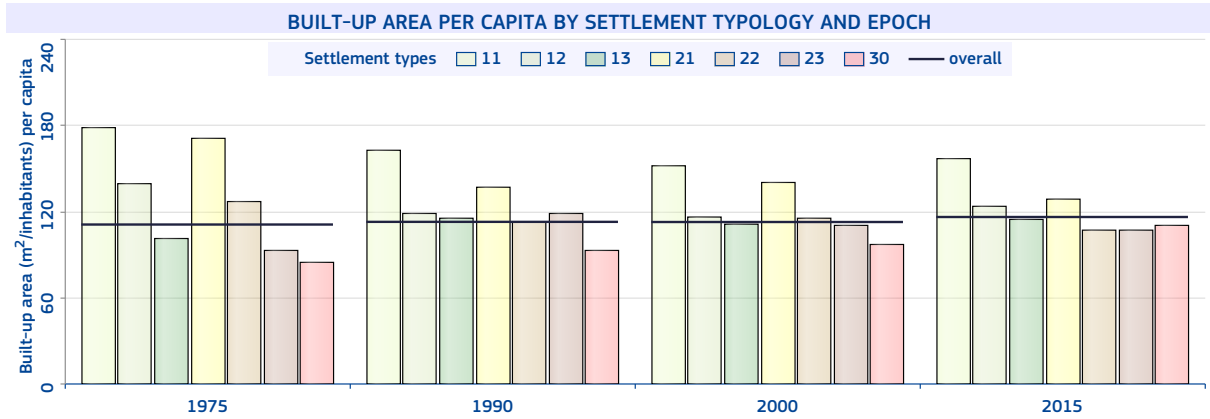
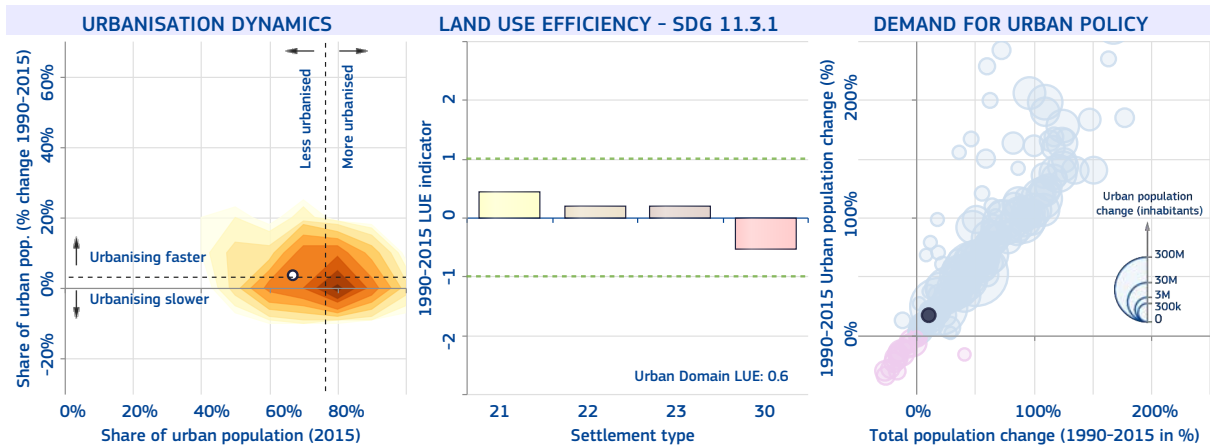


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 89%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

For 1990 and 1999, total population of the Commune of Fort-de-France plus the agglomerations of other communes with 2,000 inhabitants or more.



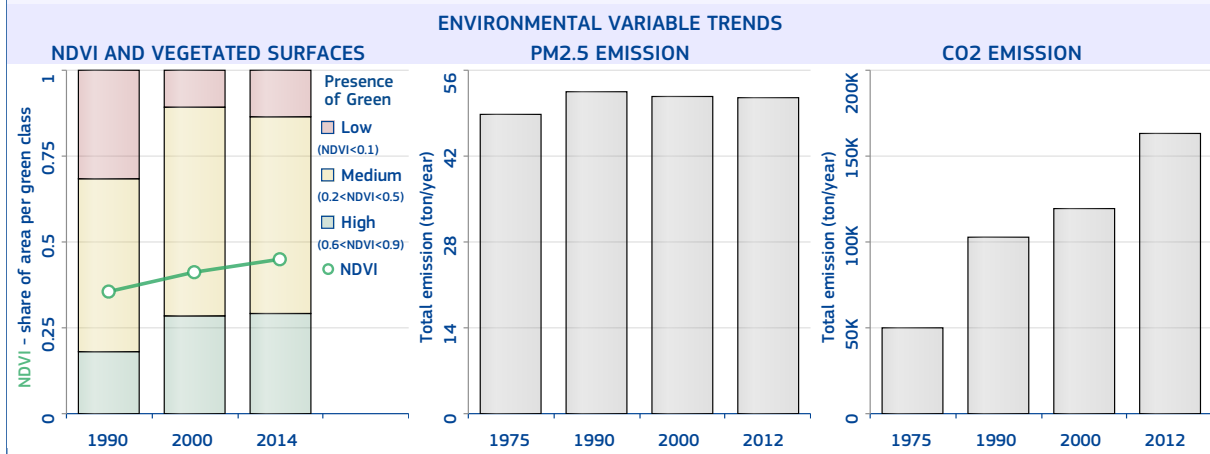
Fort-de-France

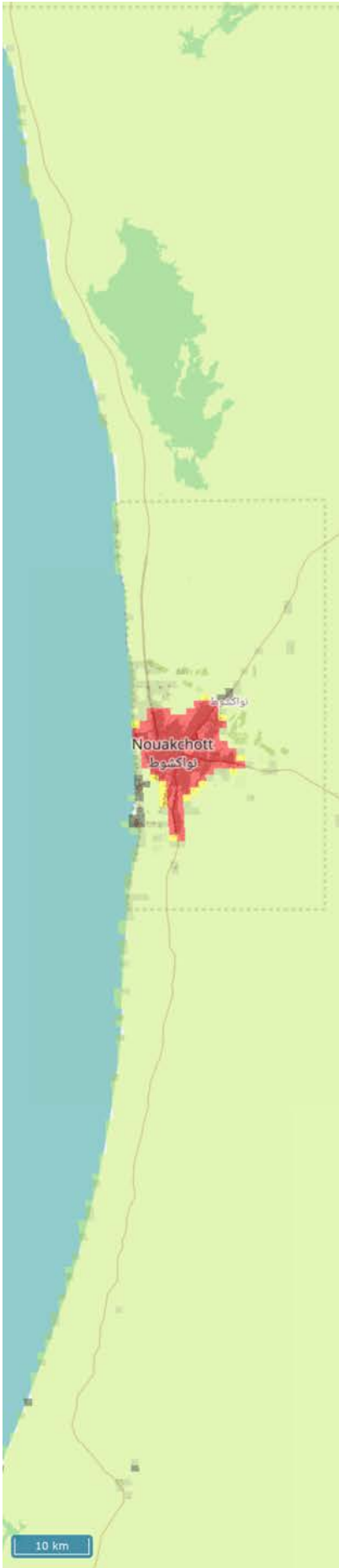
The most populated urban centre of Martinique is "Fort-de-France" with 90 966 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 35 km² (average population density of 2 599.0 inhabitants/km²), and 10.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 110.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests"; the soil type is "Gleysols" and the mean elevation is 47.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.3 °C and the annual precipitation 3 002.6 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 90 966 inhabitants and 10.1 km² respectively, over an area of 35 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -0.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 71.3%.





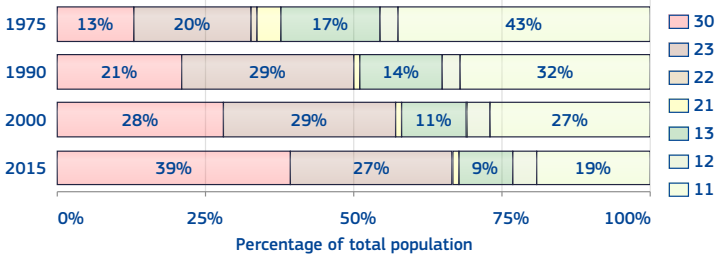
Mauritania

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 67%.

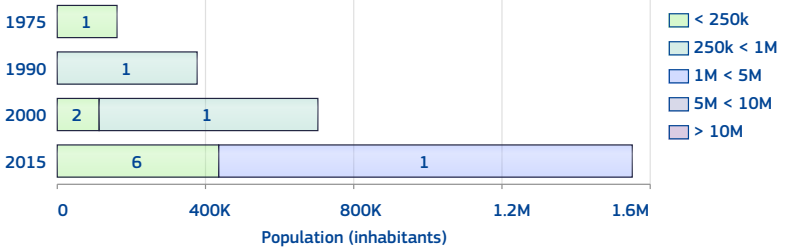
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 7.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

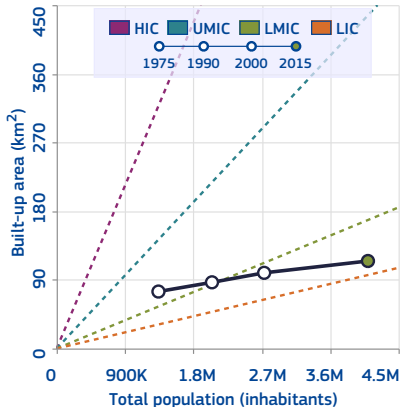


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	580 388	644 151	744 977	781 343
12	37 182	63 103	106 473	180 325
13	223 590	278 976	306 123	374 368
21	46 888	22 739	18 682	23 896
22	7 095	8 844	10 699	12 352
23	264 233	600 199	788 251	1 122 951
30	180 202	426 137	755 658	1 601 639

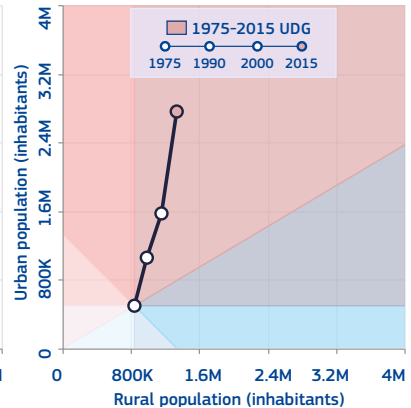
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

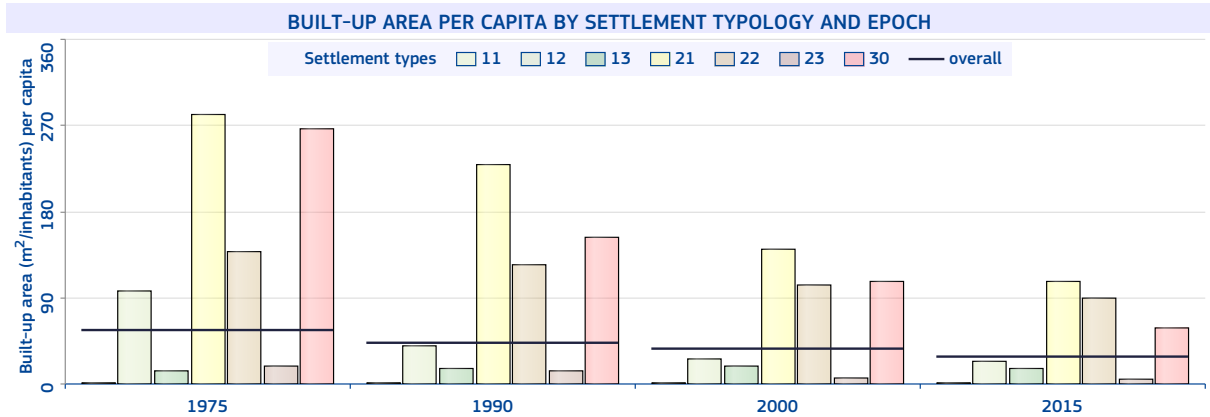
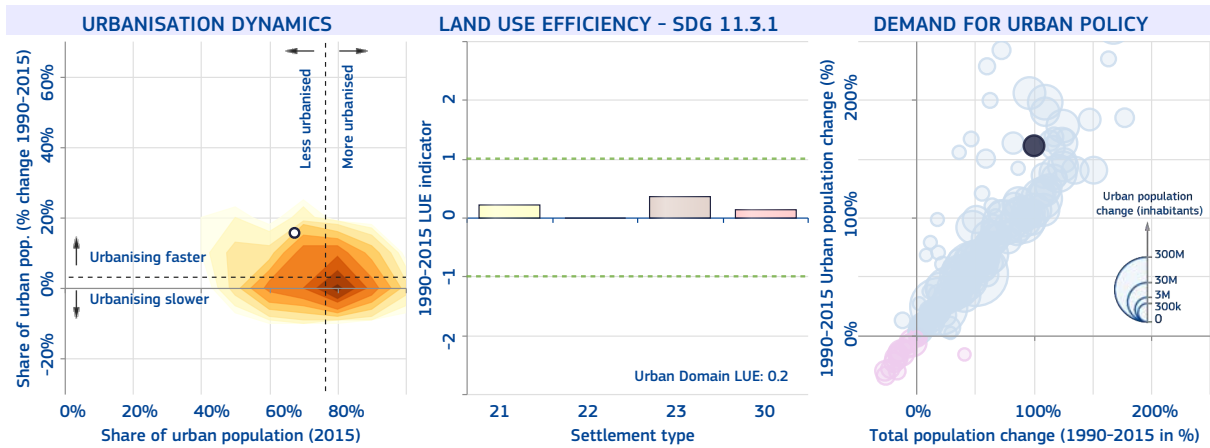


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 51%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more and the administrative centers of departments (maouhataa).



Nouakchott

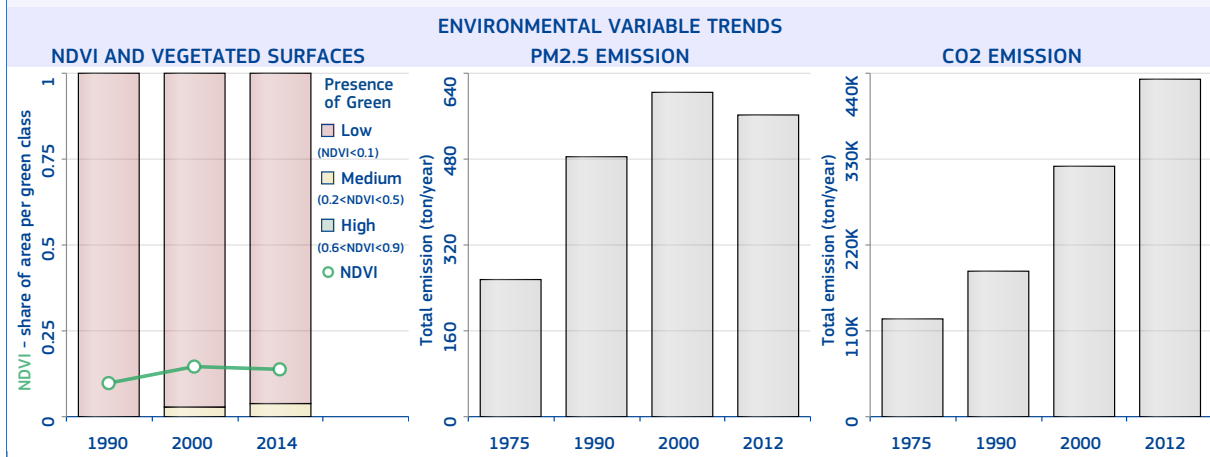
The most populated urban centre of Mauritania is "Nouakchott" with 1 116 872 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 134 km² (average population density of 8 334.9 inhabitants/km²), and 83.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 74.4 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 4.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27 °C and the annual precipitation 127.7 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 38%.



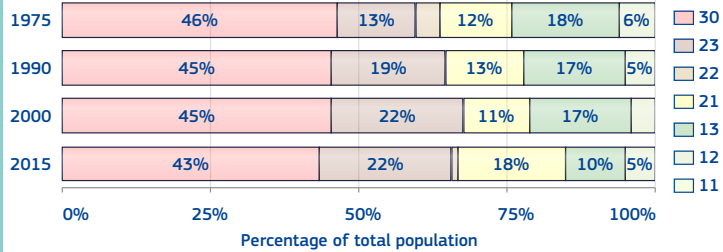
Mauritius

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 84%.

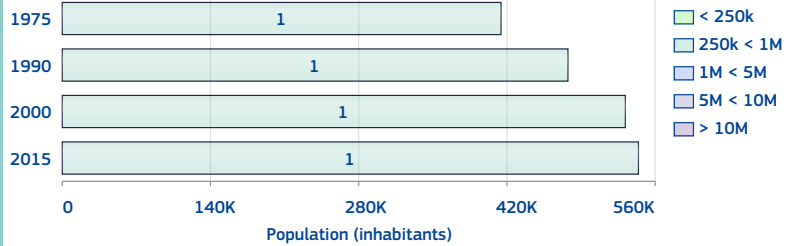
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

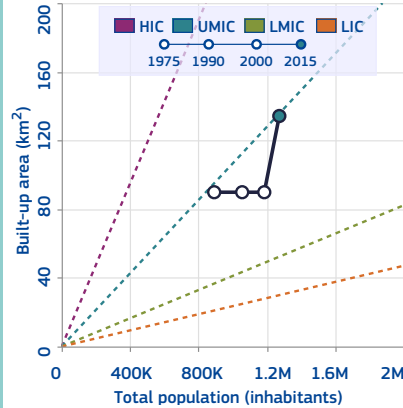


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	4 046	3 297	3 174	5 399
12	50 479	47 609	47 792	62 446
13	161 999	180 936	200 600	130 202
21	105 044	141 688	135 593	231 045
22	37 152	0	0	16 607
23	118 852	204 773	265 957	282 832
30	414 636	477 562	532 027	544 680

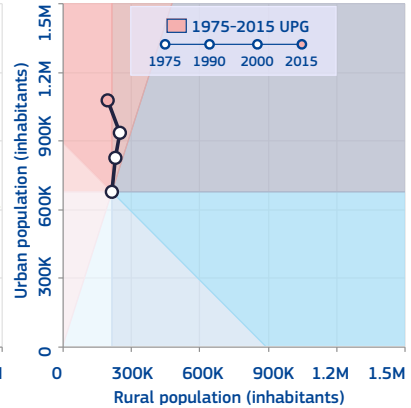
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



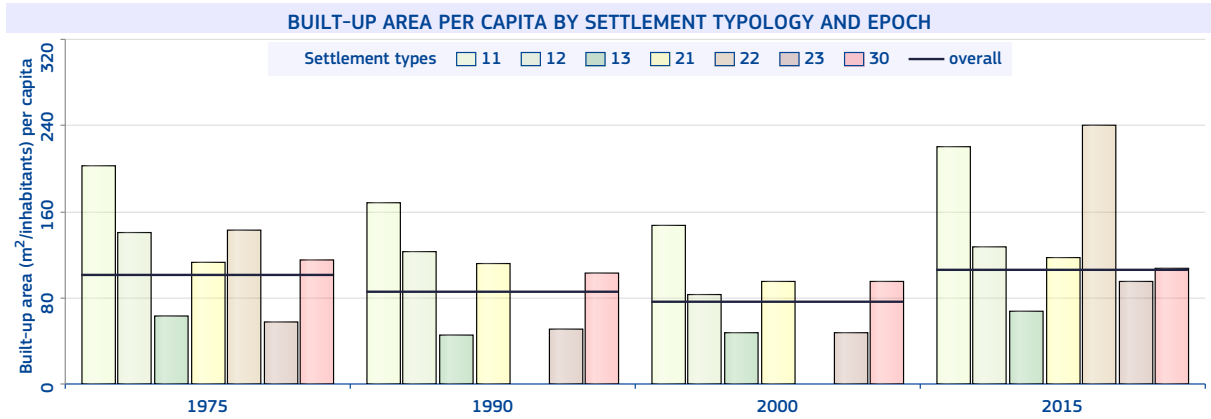
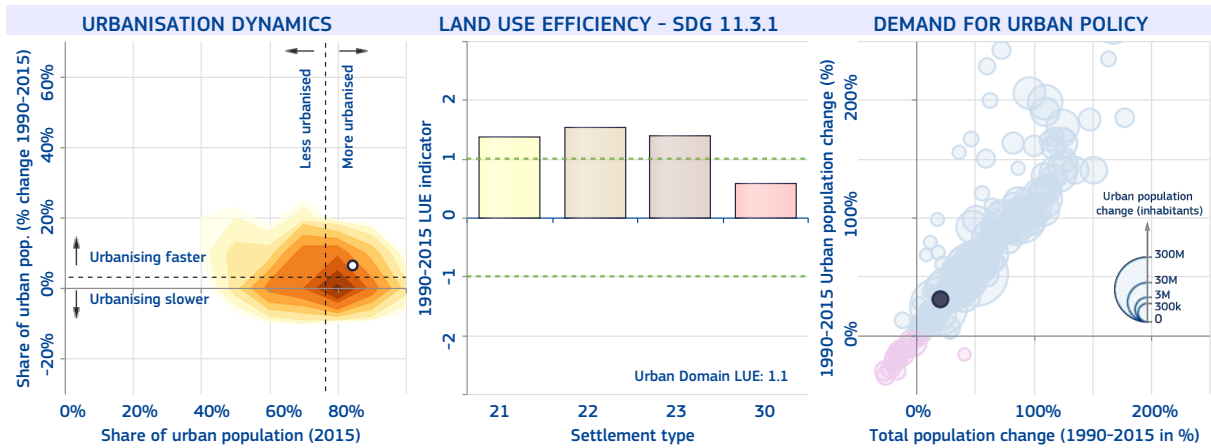
20 km

National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 41%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Towns with proclaimed legal limits.



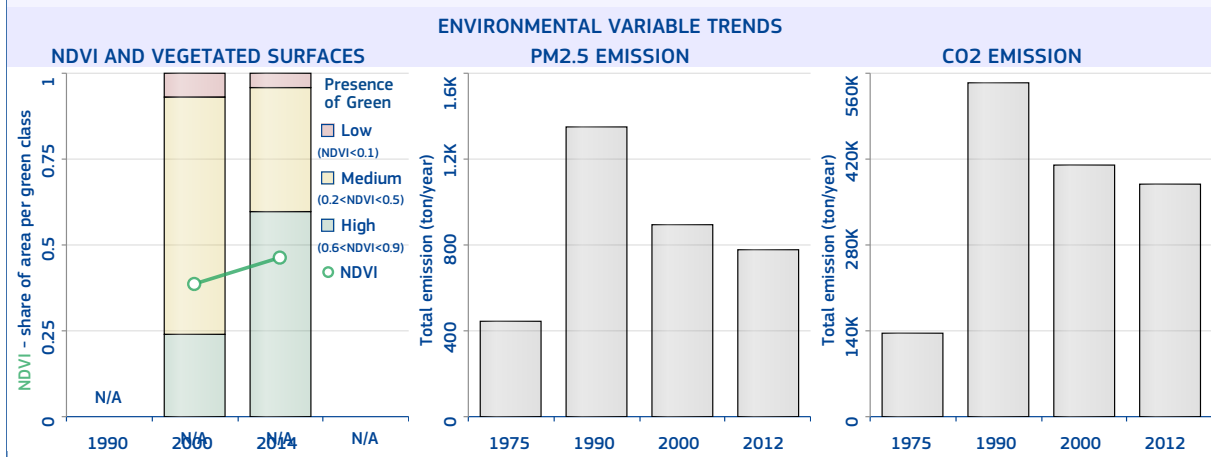
Port Louis

The most populated urban centre of Mauritius is "Port Louis" with 545 315 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 144 km² (average population density of 3 786.9 inhabitants/km²), and 57 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 104.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the soil type is "Nitisols" and the mean elevation is 223.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 23.6 °C and the annual precipitation 1 625.1 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 379 286 inhabitants and 42.8 km² respectively, over an area of 105 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 60.4%.



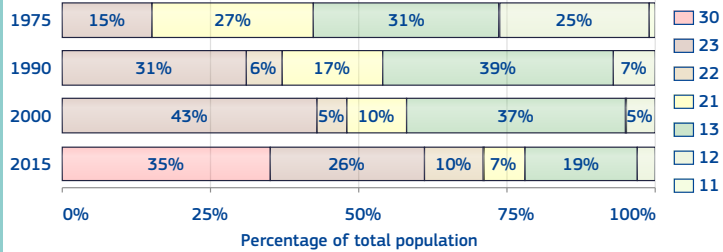
Mayotte

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 78%.

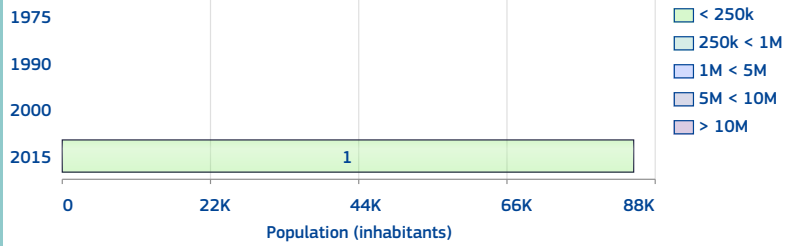
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

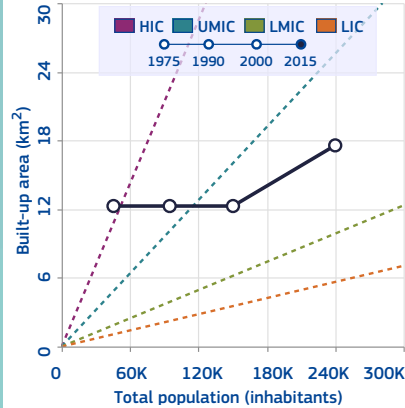


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	647	291	375	302
12	11 456	6 725	6 869	7 253
13	13 918	36 782	55 025	45 043
21	12 497	16 055	15 367	16 428
22	0	5 790	8 049	23 619
23	6 967	29 138	64 645	62 550
30	0	0	0	84 821

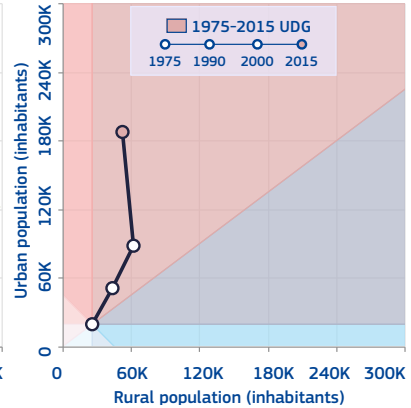
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



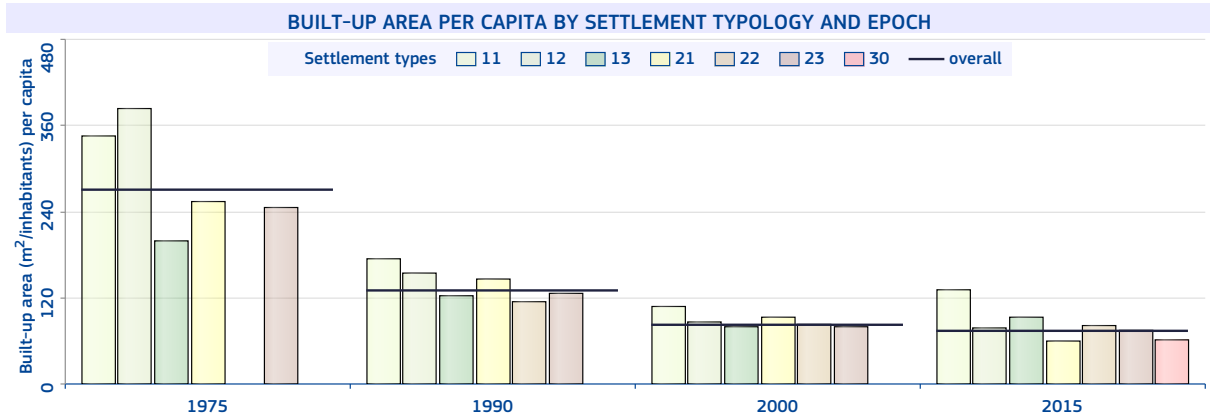
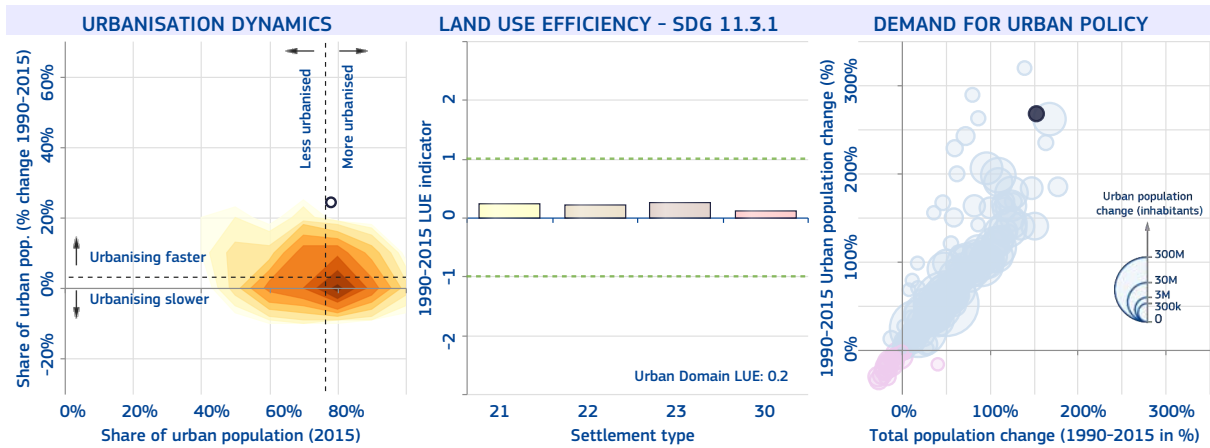
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 47%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

No official definition available. In the present publication, localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

10 km



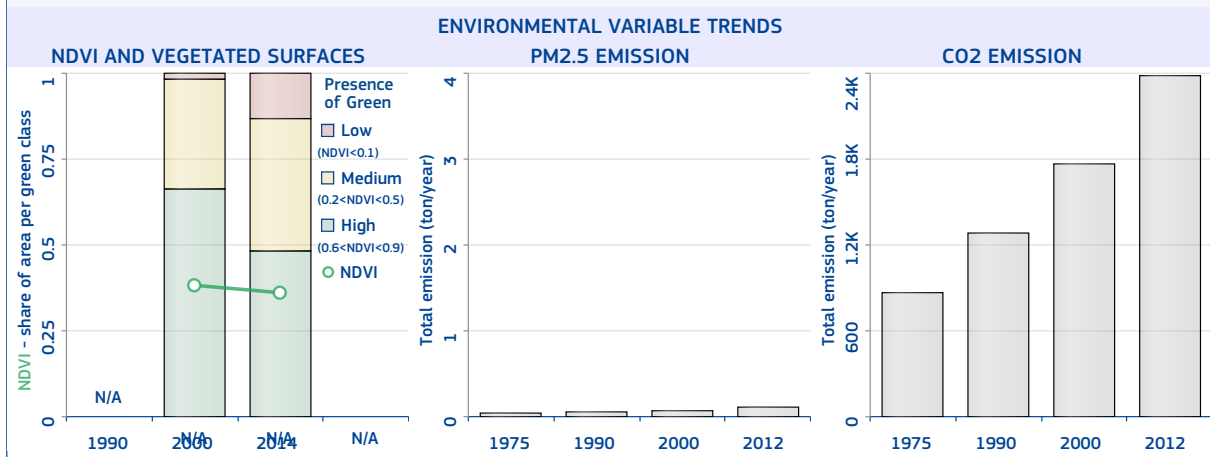
Mamoudzou

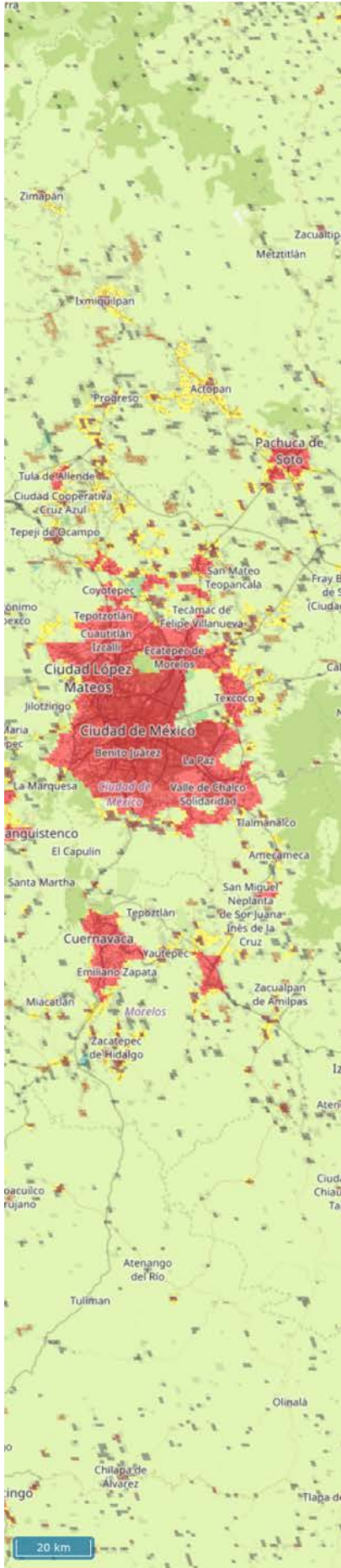
The most populated urban centre of Mayotte is "Mamoudzou" with 84 978 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 21 km² (average population density of 4 046.6 inhabitants/km²), and 5.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 60.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the soil type is "Ferralsols" and the mean elevation is 39.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.8 °C and the annual precipitation 1 493.5 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 84 978 inhabitants and 5.1 km² respectively, over an area of 21 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 75.6%.





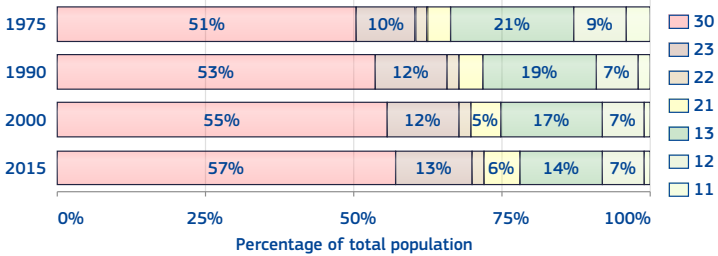
Mexico

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 78%.

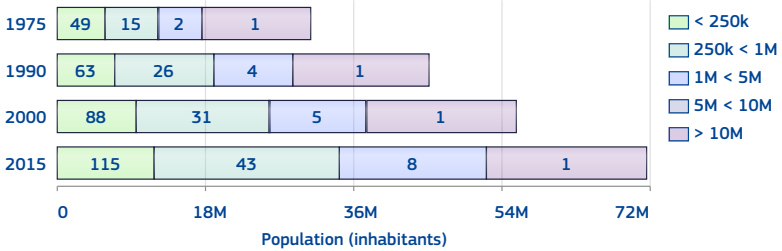
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 167.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 43.

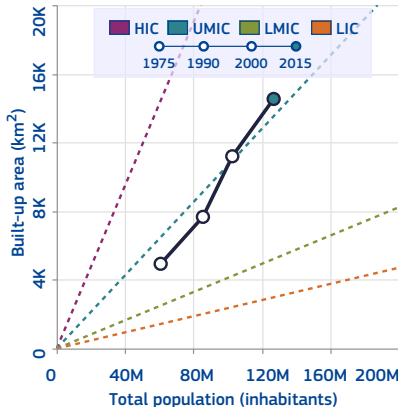


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	2 378 886	1 816 406	1 525 757	1 512 432
12	5 172 762	6 387 150	7 528 381	8 796 191
13	12 548 981	16 221 044	17 159 377	17 410 742
21	2 375 128	3 697 094	5 275 998	7 743 290
22	1 272 800	1 741 429	2 305 795	3 068 718
23	5 919 226	10 063 203	12 596 809	15 968 501
30	31 168 126	45 623 571	56 346 198	72 432 704

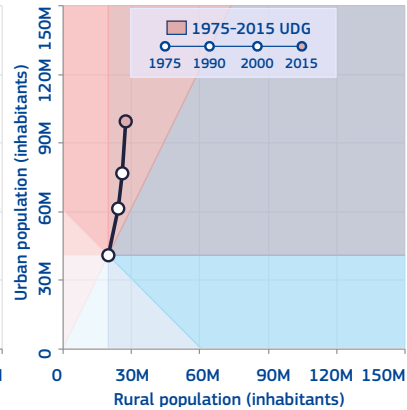
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

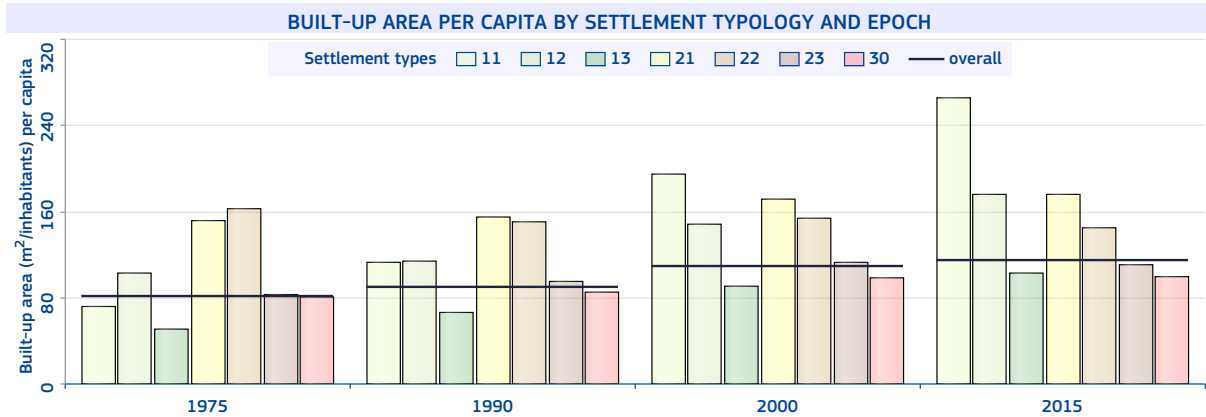
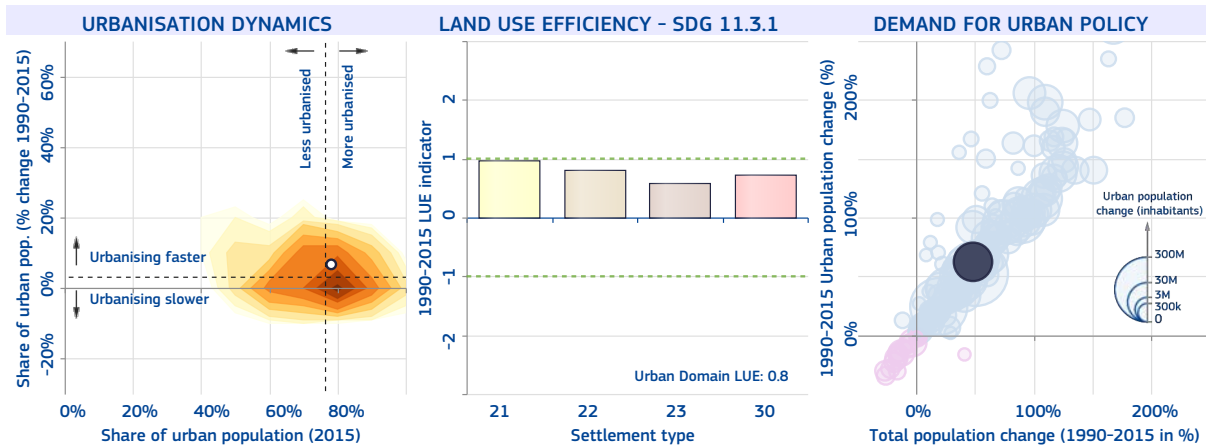


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 79%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 54

Localities with 2,500 inhabitants or more.



Mexico City

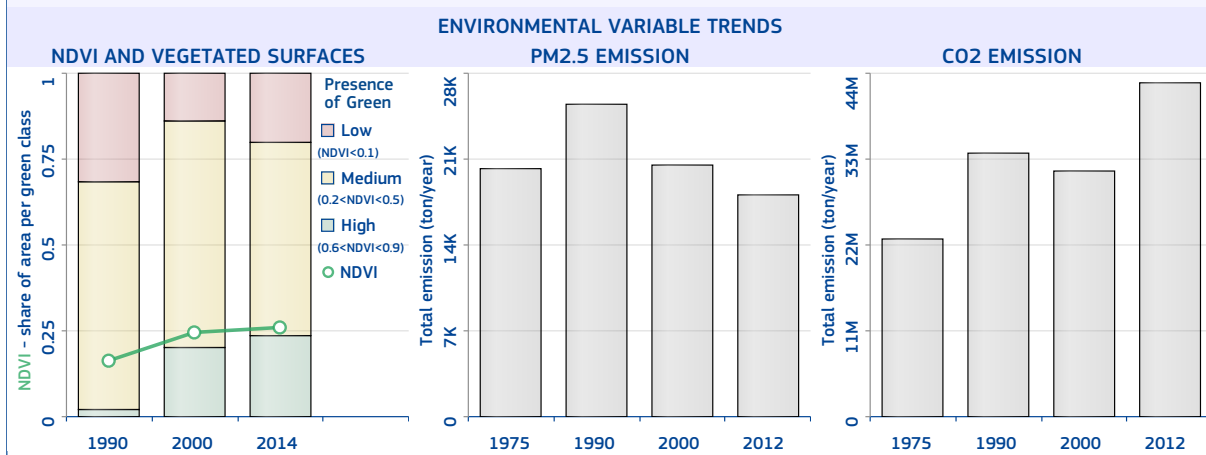
The most populated urban centre of Mexico is "Mexico City" with 19 559 564 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 2 114.0 km² (average population density of 9 252.4 inhabitants/km²), and 1 298.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 66.4 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Panuco; its main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry winter, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Phaeozems" and the mean elevation is 2 316.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 14.2 °C and the annual precipitation 1 199.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 4 398 215 inhabitants and 249.4 km² respectively, over an area of 333 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 3.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 38.6%.



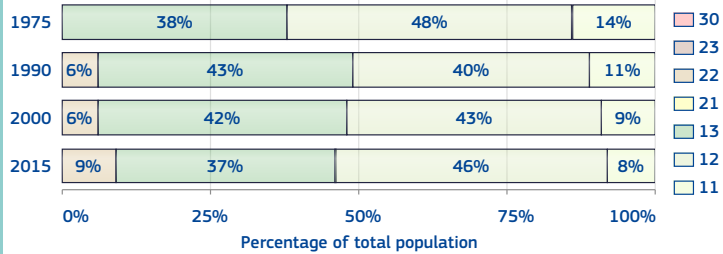
Micronesia

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 9%.

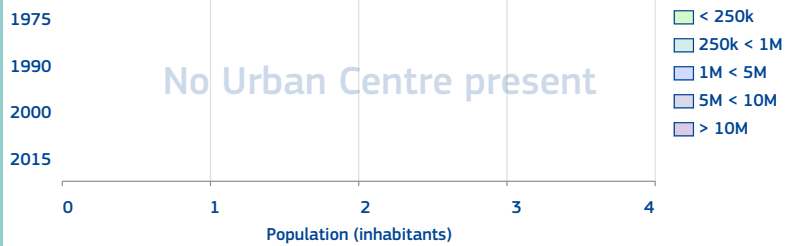
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

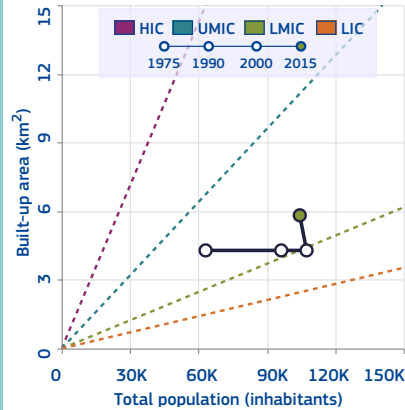


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	8 882	10 495	9 609	8 553
12	29 998	38 569	45 752	47 594
13	24 266	41 631	45 167	38 839
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	5 636	6 902	9 474
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

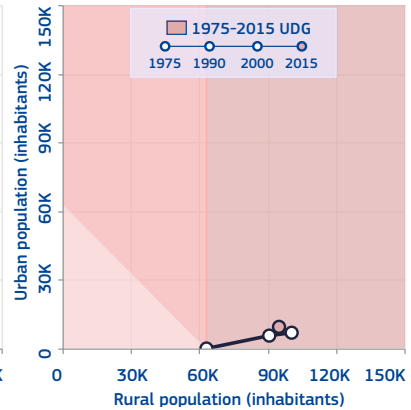
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



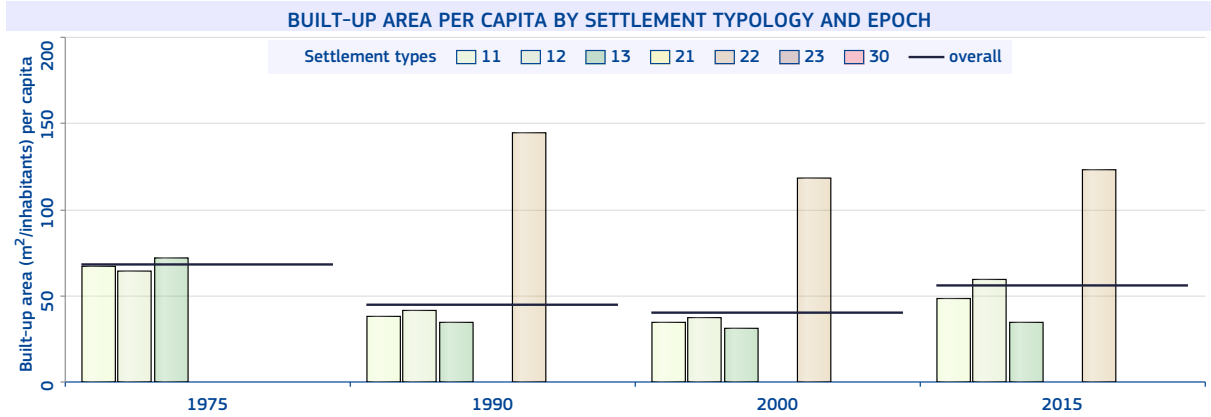
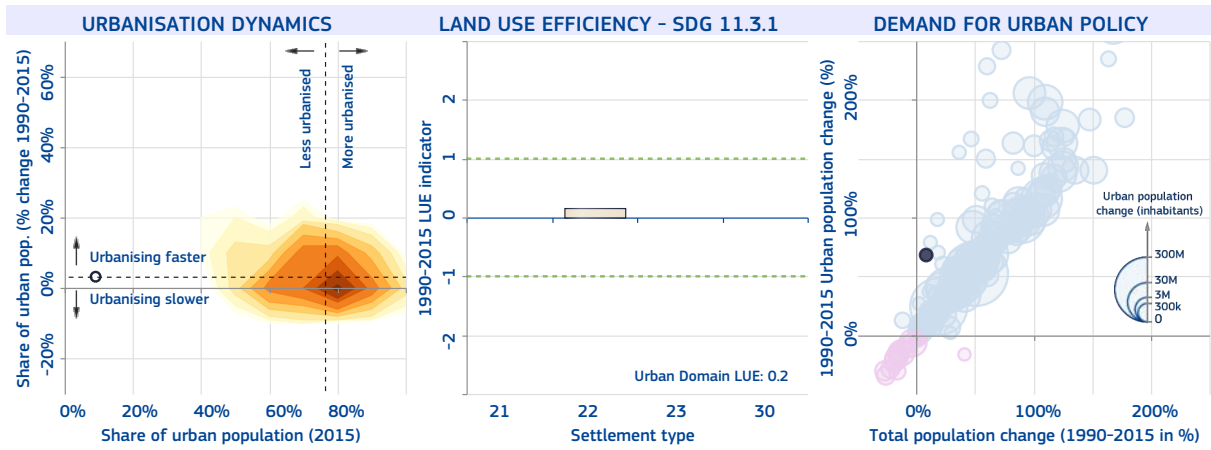
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 22%

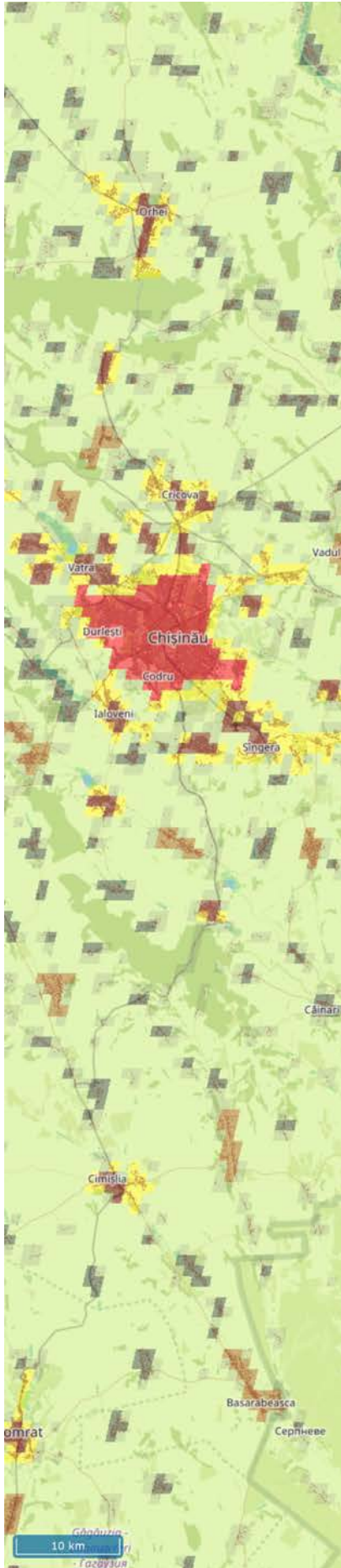
The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Localities with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

100 km



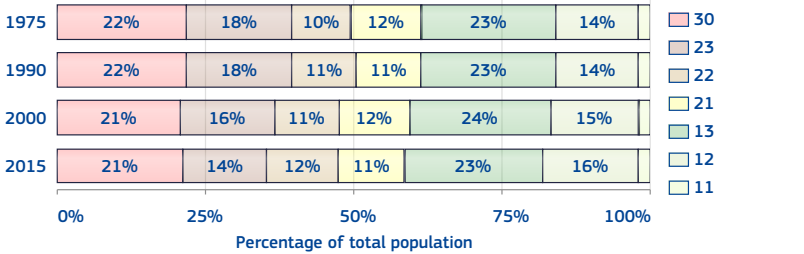
EC-JRC processing of Sentinel 2 image in the area of Micronesia



Moldova

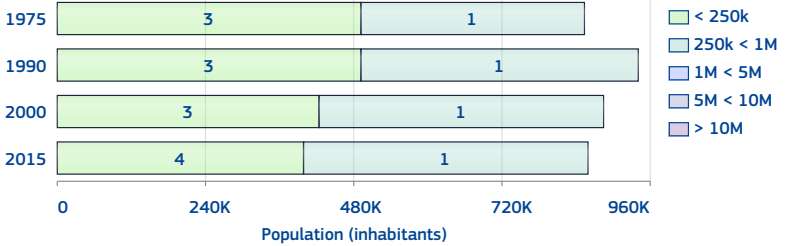
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 58%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 5.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

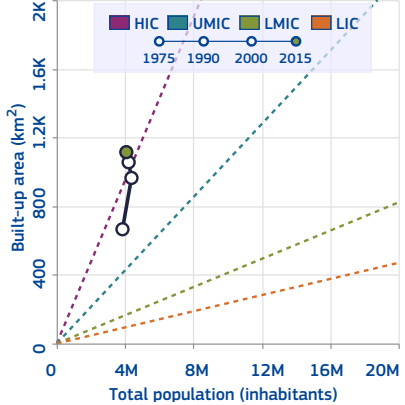


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	69 942		83 938	97 212
12	532 770		605 346	649 397
13	868 335		987 174	1 010 727
21	449 192		502 054	496 753
22	385 357		476 673	446 248
23	690 694		779 177	658 620
30	852 868		940 687	884 151

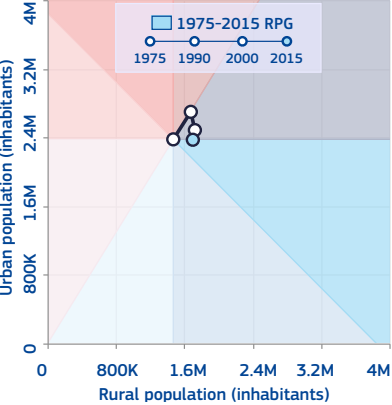
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



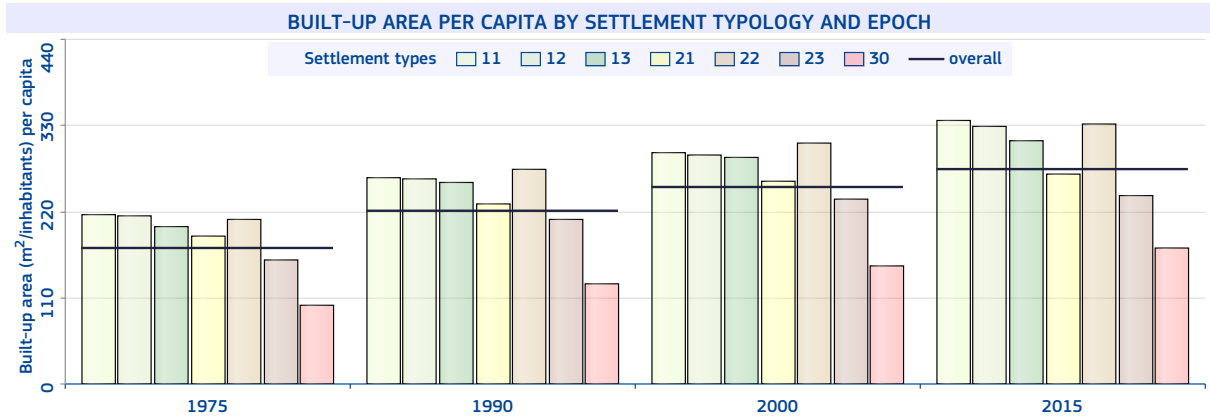
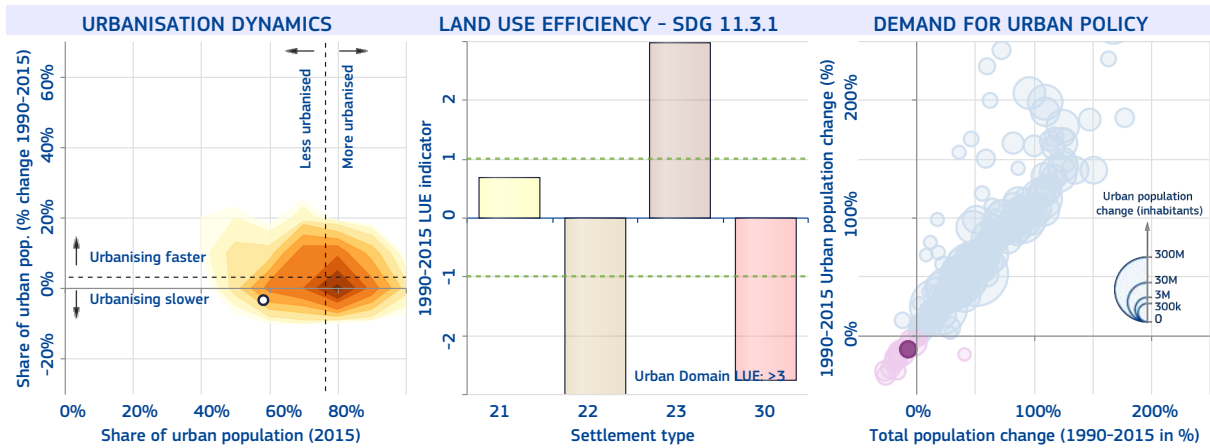
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 42%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.



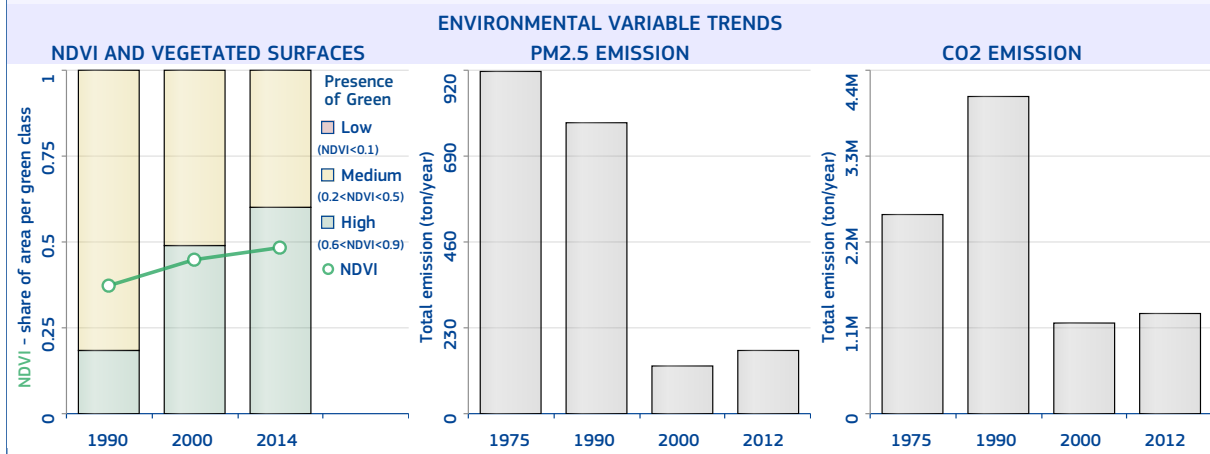
Chişinău

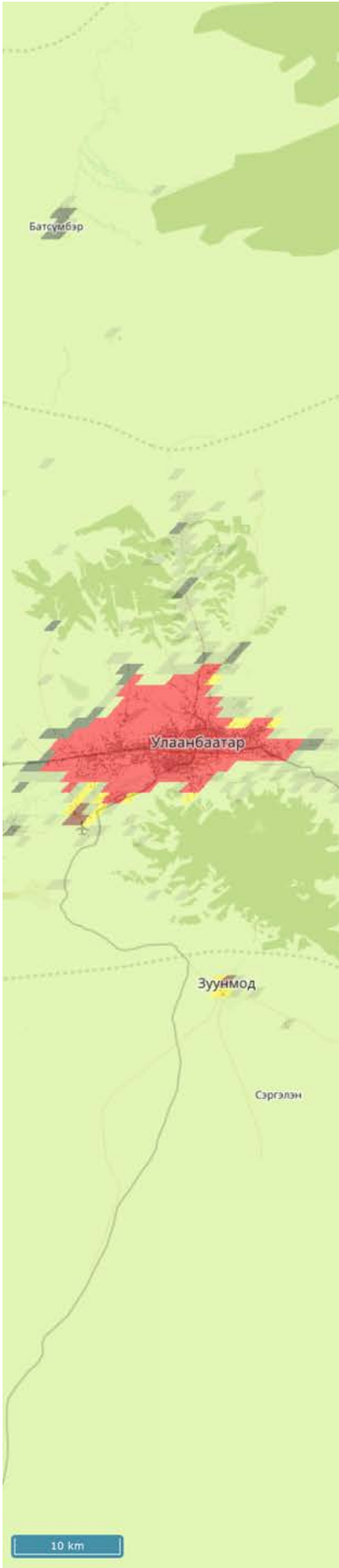
The most populated urban centre of Moldova is "Chişinău" with 460 761 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 120 km² (average population density of 3 839.7 inhabitants/km²), and 75.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 164 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Dniestr; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Chernozems" and the mean elevation is 109.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 11 °C and the annual precipitation 543.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -67.9; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 37%.

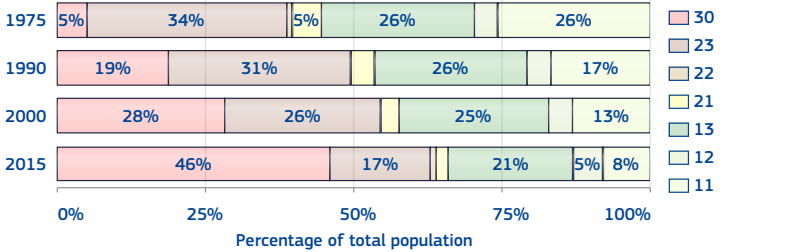




Mongolia

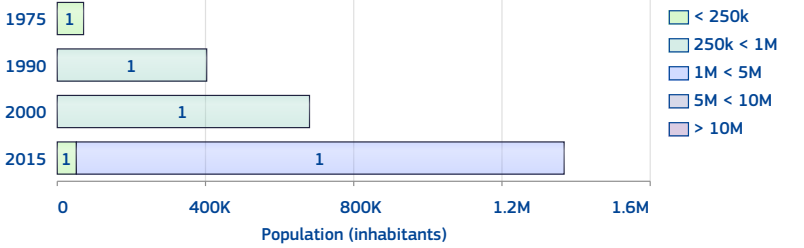
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 66%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 2.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

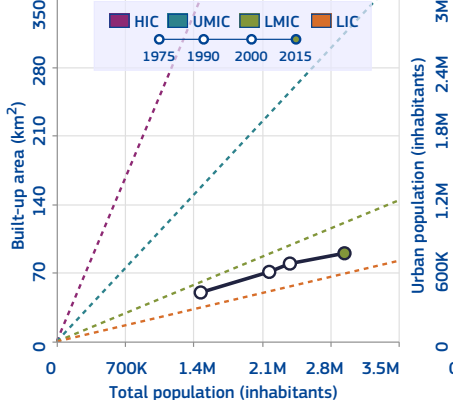


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	384 575	365 934	317 500	250 057
12	54 602	78 660	98 574	137 830
13	384 470	558 182	596 926	620 806
21	73 212	79 071	68 492	65 089
22	11 391	5 587	5 628	16 846
23	494 207	683 847	621 191	487 905
30	72 018	404 726	679 069	1 367 880

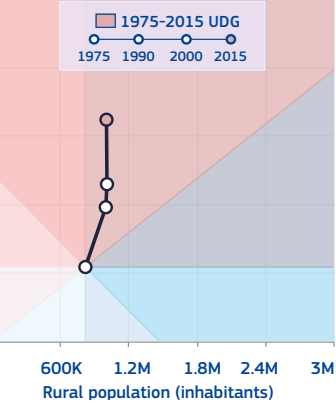
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



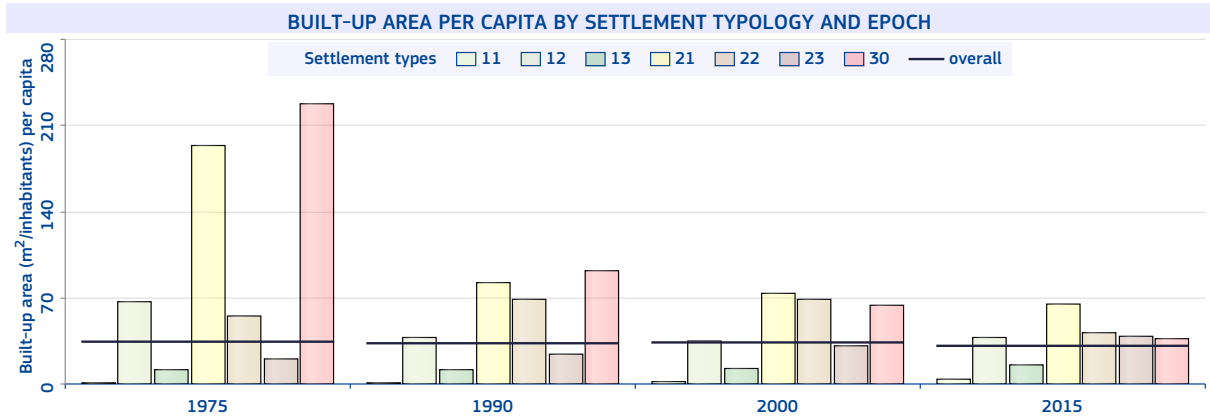
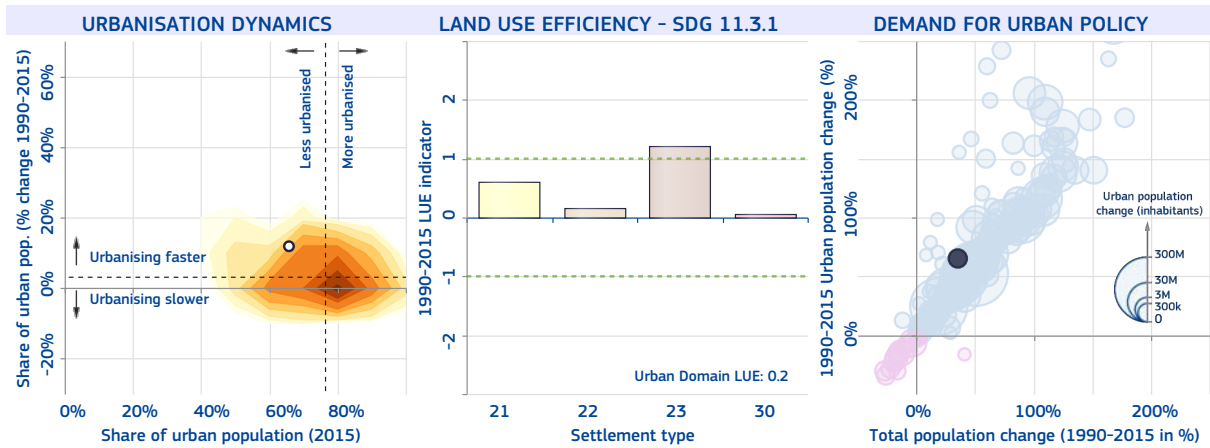
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 68%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Ulaanbaatar (capital) and district centres.



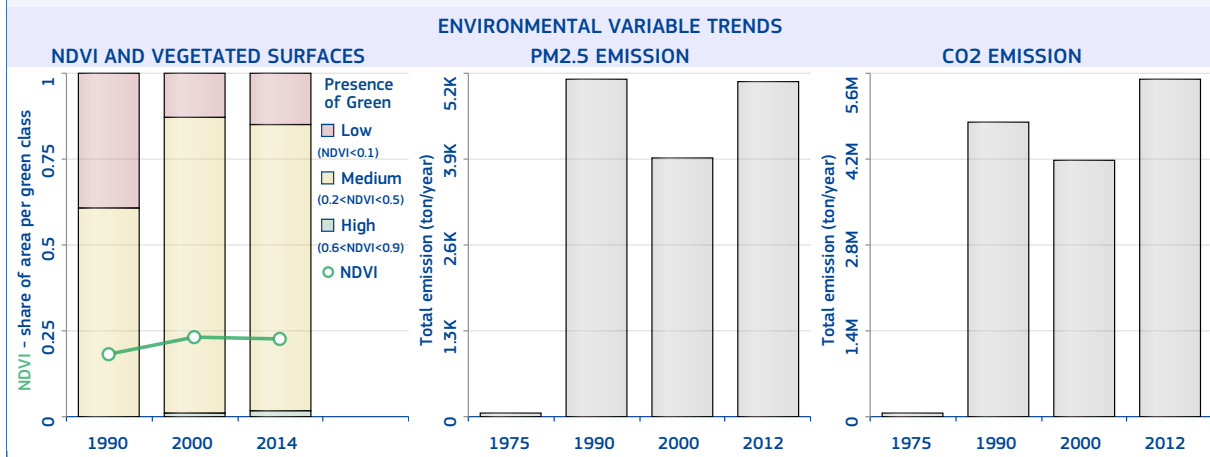
Ulaanbaatar

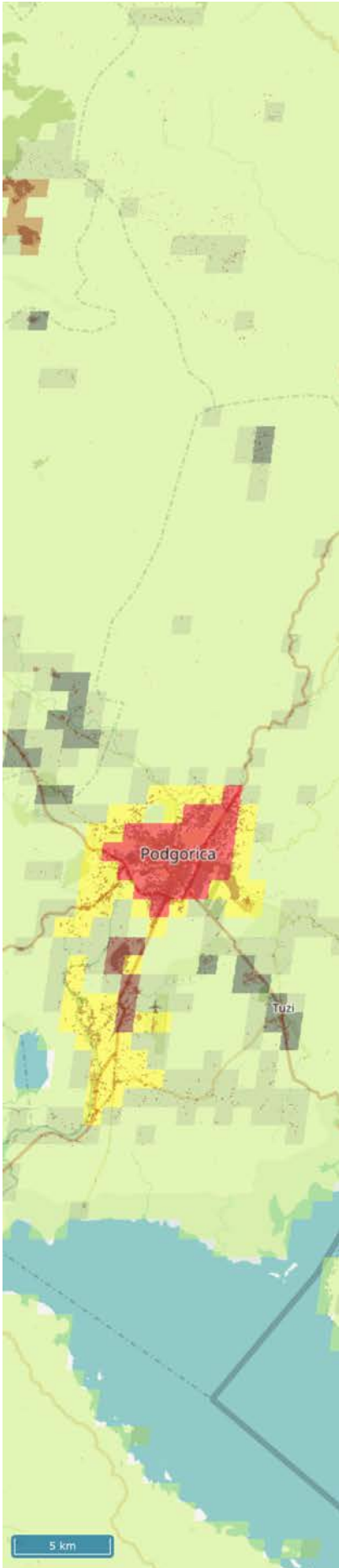
The most populated urban centre of Mongolia is "Ulaanbaatar" with 1 316 070 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 166 km² (average population density of 7 928.1 inhabitants/km²), and 48.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 36.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Yenisei; its main biome type is "Temperate Grasslands, Savannas, and Shrublands"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Cold arid", the soil type is "Kastanozems" and the mean elevation is 1 325.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was -0.8 °C and the annual precipitation 230.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 527 028 inhabitants and 24.2 km² respectively, over an area of 63 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 71%.





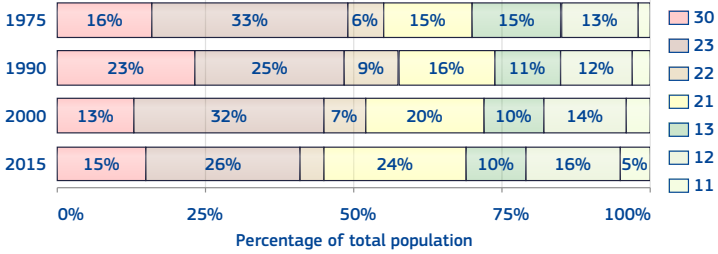
Montenegro

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 69%.

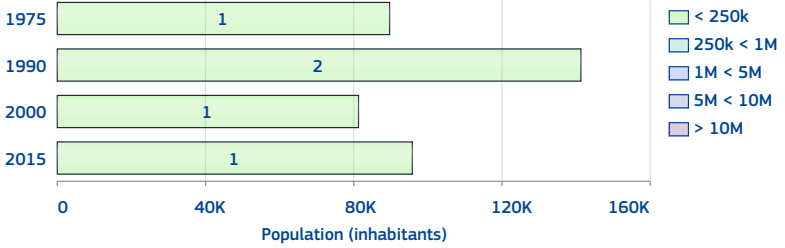
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

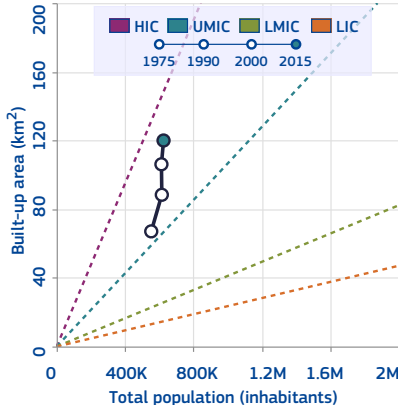


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	13 699	19 068	23 641	29 107
12	73 042	76 501	85 925	97 485
13	81 011	68 148	62 069	64 968
21	80 675	98 385	120 016	147 243
22	31 543	55 056	44 237	25 151
23	183 537	156 794	195 648	165 476
30	89 699	141 144	81 278	95 728

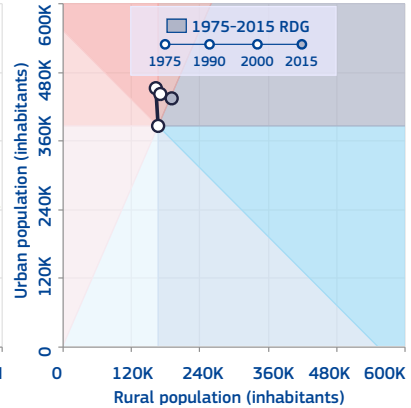
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

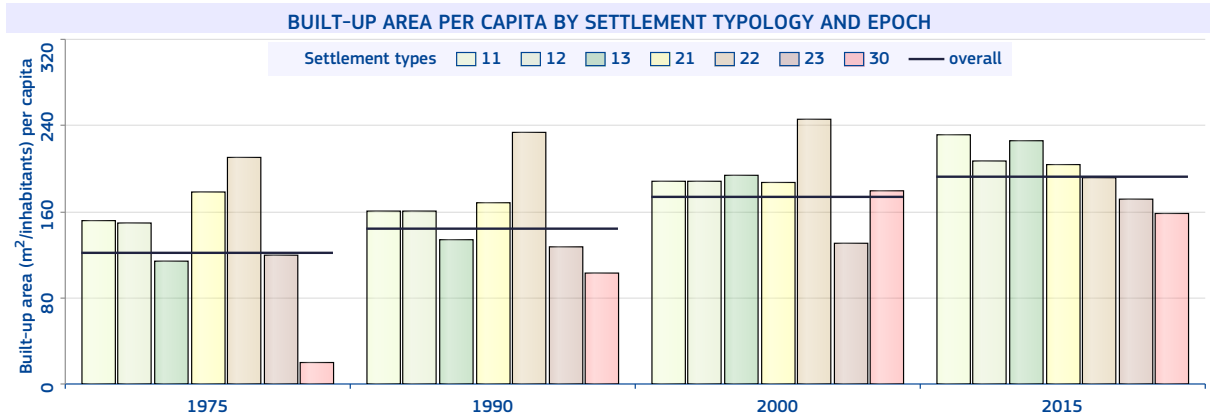
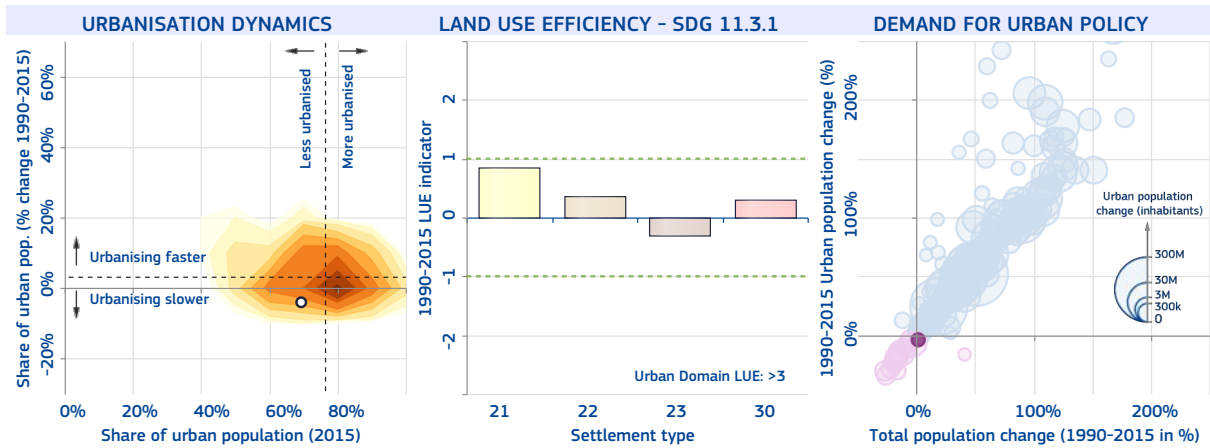


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 66%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Settlements officially designated as urban.



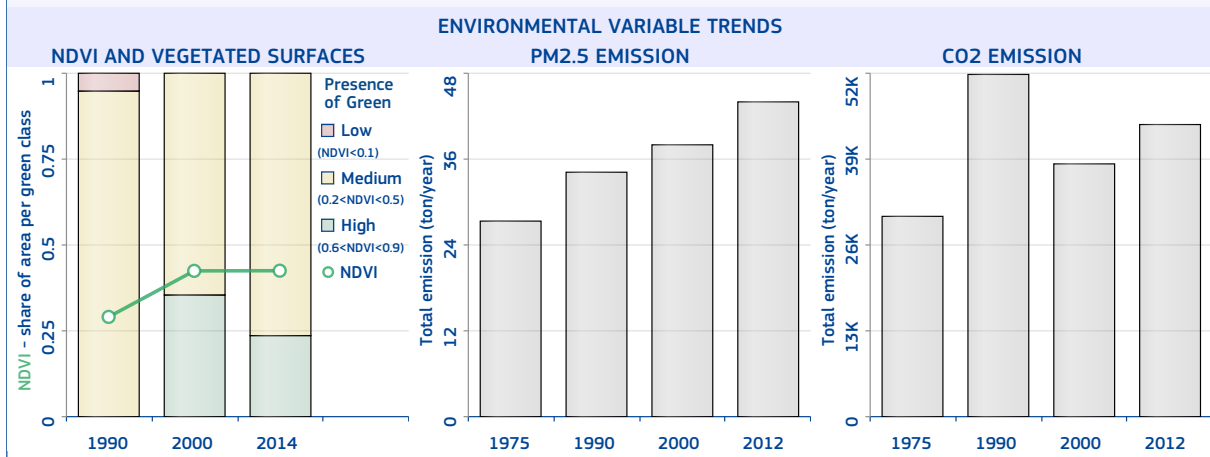
Podgorica

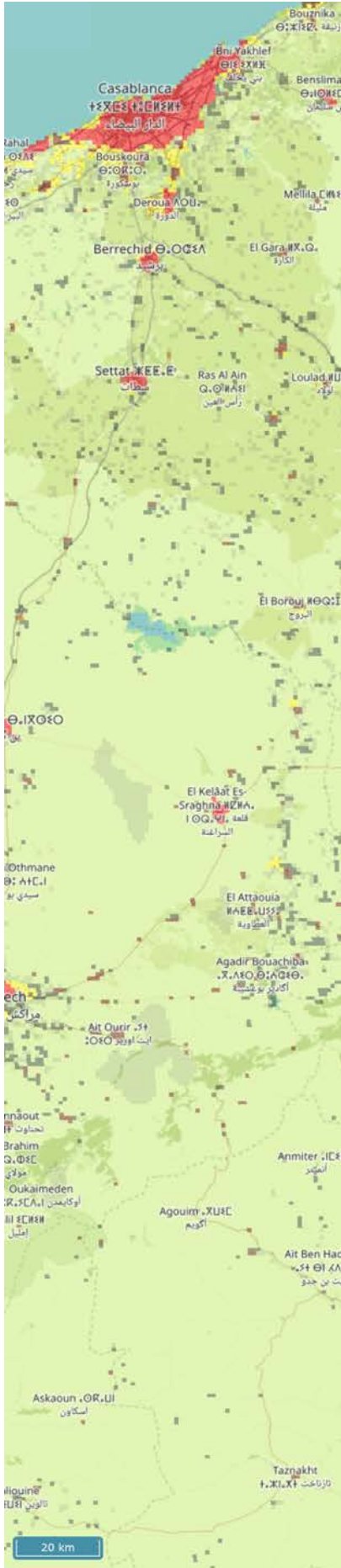
The most populated urban centre of Montenegro is "Podgorica" with 96 058 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 28 km² (average population density of 3 430.6 inhabitants/km²), and 15.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 157.9 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 53.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 15.4 °C and the annual precipitation 1 536.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.8; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 45.9%.





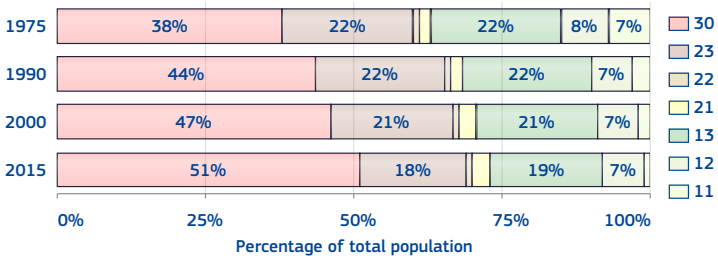
Morocco

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 73%.

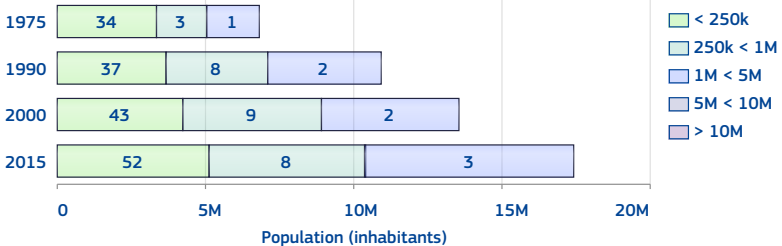
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 63.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 11.

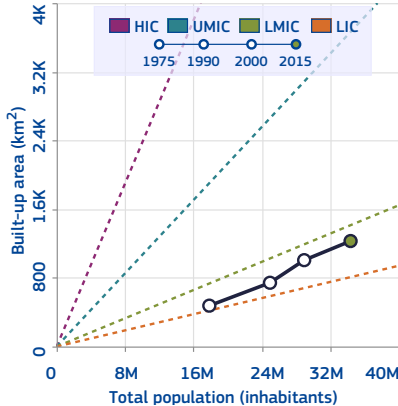


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 301 495	748 370	447 799	357 771
12	1 381 881	1 689 344	2 085 288	2 359 466
13	3 930 745	5 436 254	5 953 037	6 659 036
21	366 016	526 194	857 662	1 097 325
22	112 035	160 912	164 326	234 484
23	3 988 553	5 537 708	5 966 722	6 261 841
30	6 779 657	10 858 814	13 483 054	17 415 944

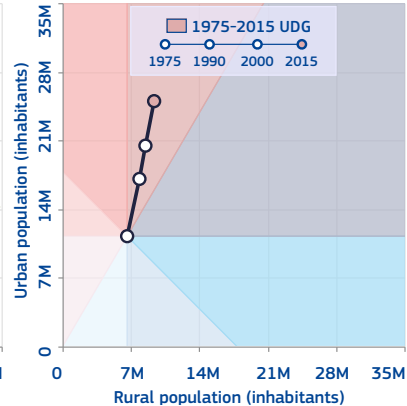
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

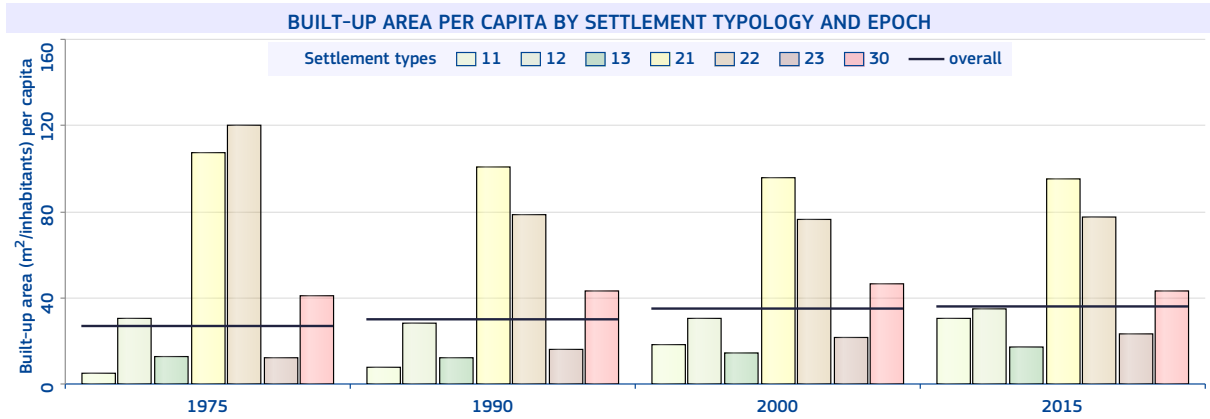
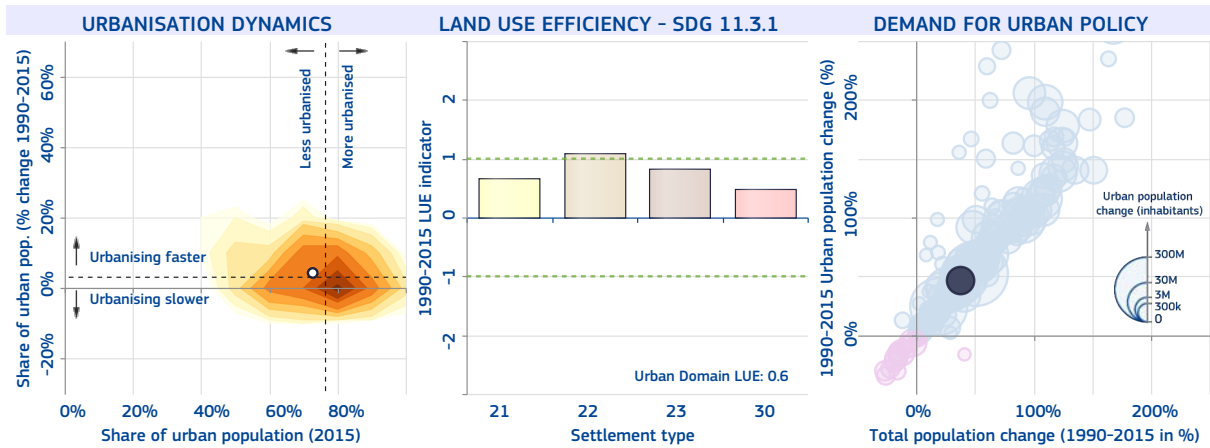


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 61%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 11

Localities officially designated as urban according to administrative divisions and entities that satisfy the quantitative criteria (minimum population threshold) and qualitative criteria (density of equipment, predominance of non-agricultural activities, etc.)



Casablanca

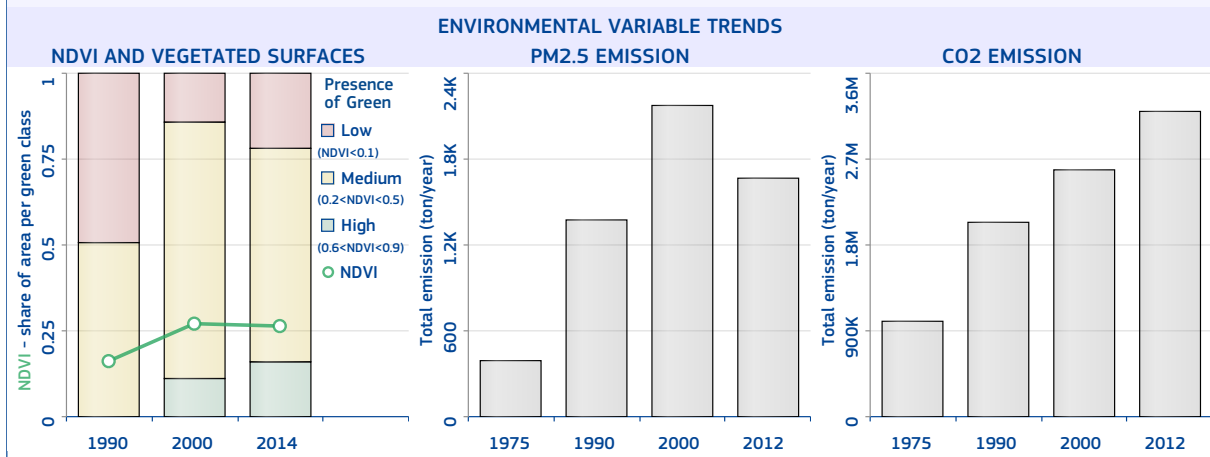
The most populated urban centre of Morocco is "Casablanca" with 3 985 660 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 393 km² (average population density of 10 141.6 inhabitants/km²), and 157.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 39.4 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 41 min..

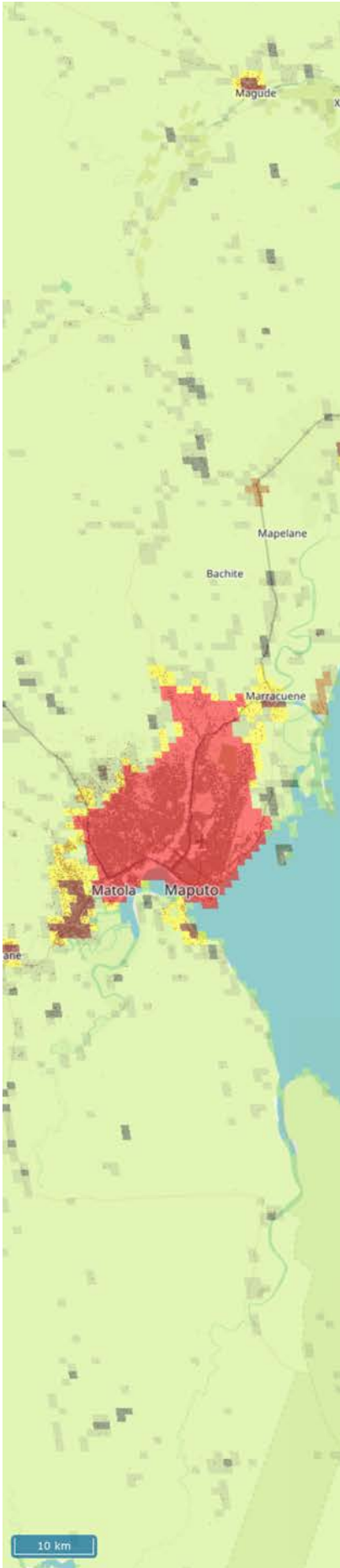
The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Luvisols" and the mean elevation is 66.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 18.8 °C and the annual precipitation 315.5 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 60%.

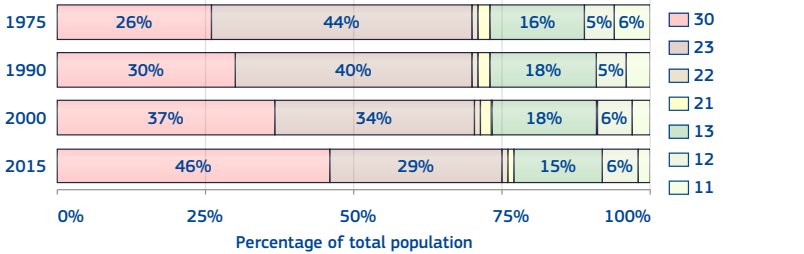




Mozambique

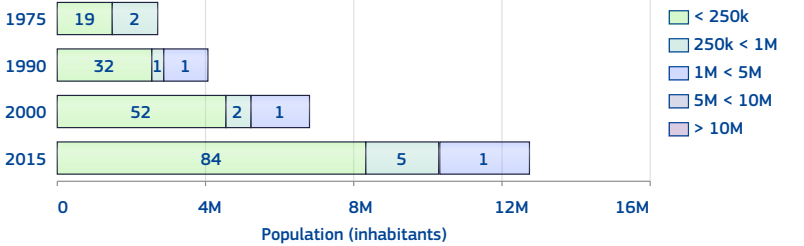
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 90.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 5.

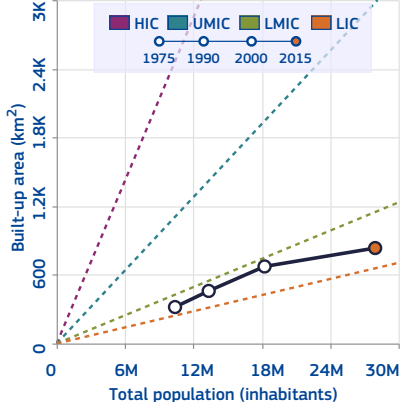


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	666 918	575 282	513 923	539 304
12	536 287	697 299	1 062 729	1 603 865
13	1 612 837	2 407 104	3 254 885	4 321 609
21	191 157	228 185	331 471	404 559
22	70 629	99 016	127 233	157 901
23	4 572 957	5 278 079	6 150 461	8 199 564
30	2 733 486	4 055 392	6 800 645	12 718 731

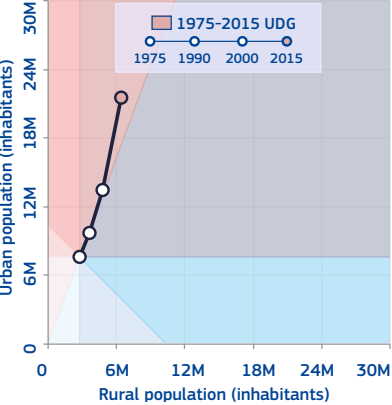
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



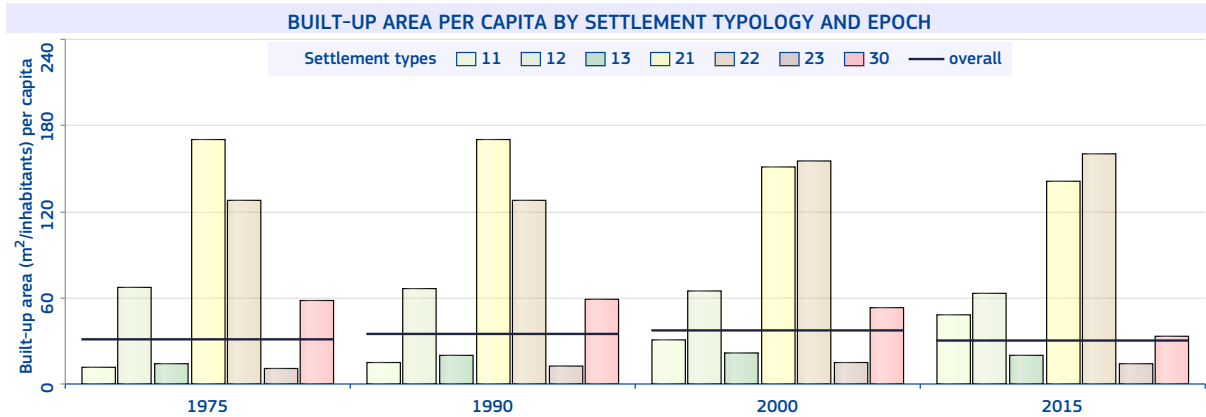
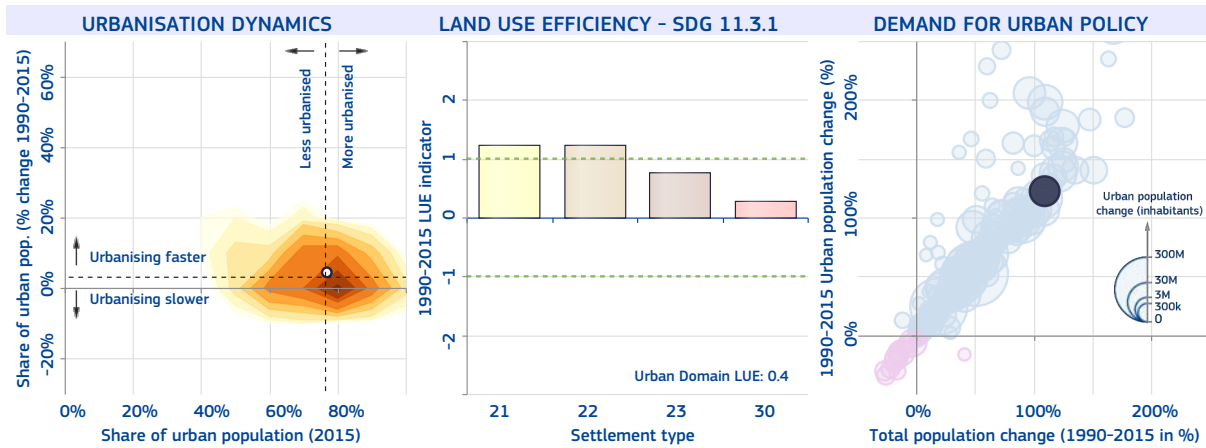
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 34%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 7
 For 1997 and 2007: 23 cities and 68 towns/vilas. For 1980, 12 cities: Maputo, nine provincial capitals and the cities of Nacala-Porto and Chokwe. For 1950 to 1970, Conselho of Maputo and Beira. Estimates prior to 1980 were adjusted to take into account other urban settlements.



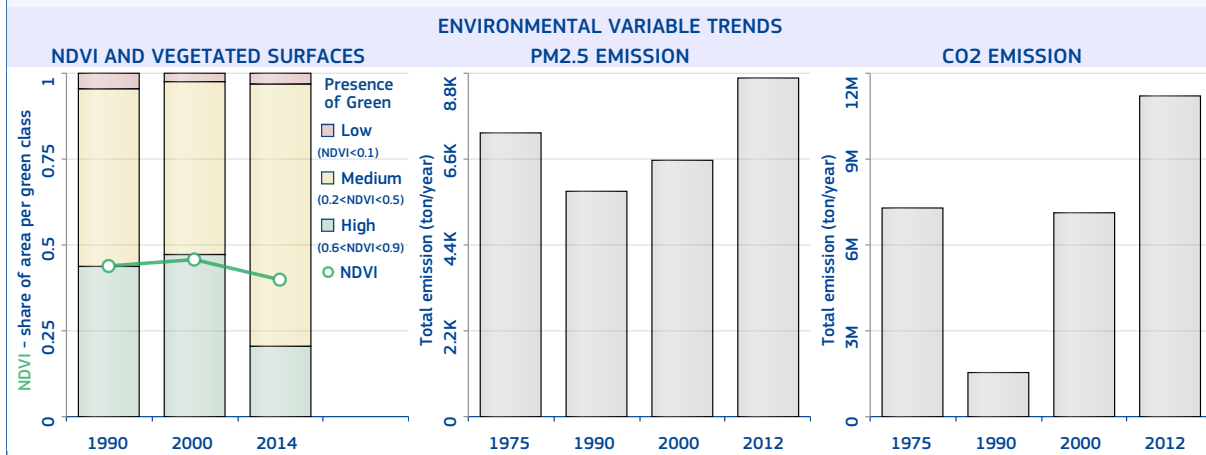
Maputo

The most populated urban centre of Mozambique is "Maputo" with 2 428 912 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 423 km² (average population density of 5 742.1 inhabitants/km²), and 228.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 94.2 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 35.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 24.1 °C and the annual precipitation 716 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 5 251 inhabitants and 0.8 km² respectively, over an area of 2 km². The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 1 119 929 inhabitants and 81.5 km² respectively, over an area of 157 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 45.9%.



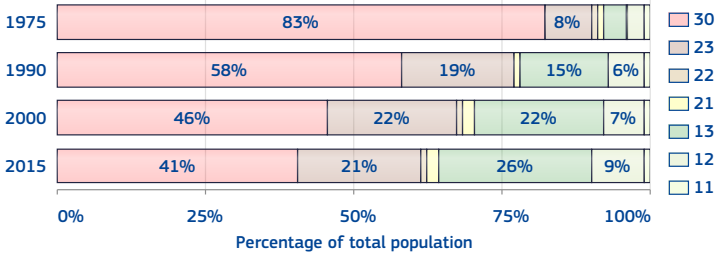
Myanmar/Burma

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 65%.

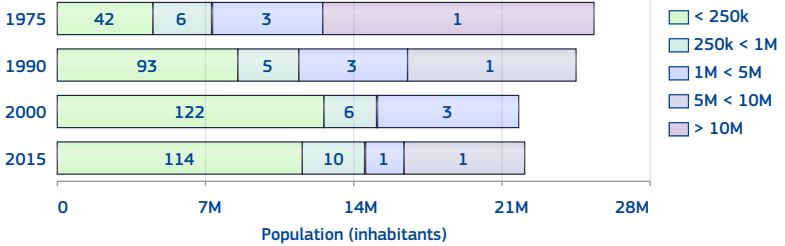
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 126.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 5.

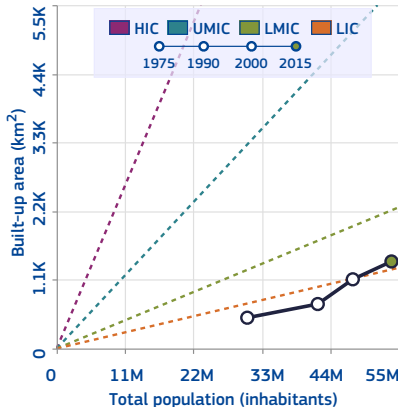


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	266 478	301 718	321 898	287 510
12	1 059 975	2 507 739	3 496 154	4 759 460
13	1 210 947	6 309 078	10 300 720	13 770 210
21	244 366	428 661	798 762	1 129 340
22	188 025	180 623	365 327	635 547
23	2 345 631	7 780 455	10 516 448	11 203 075
30	25 346 927	24 492 249	21 837 246	22 076 283

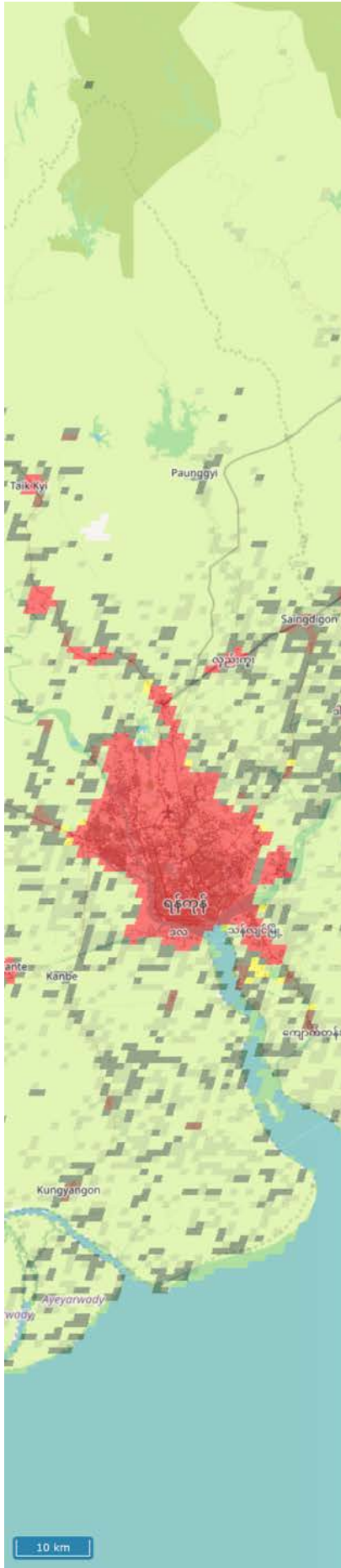
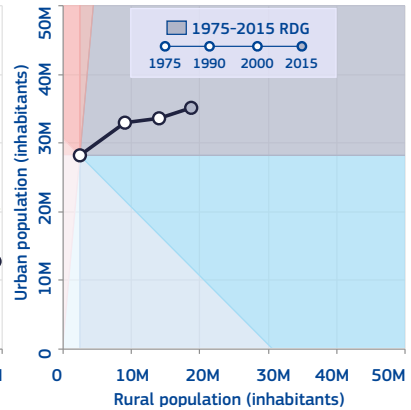
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

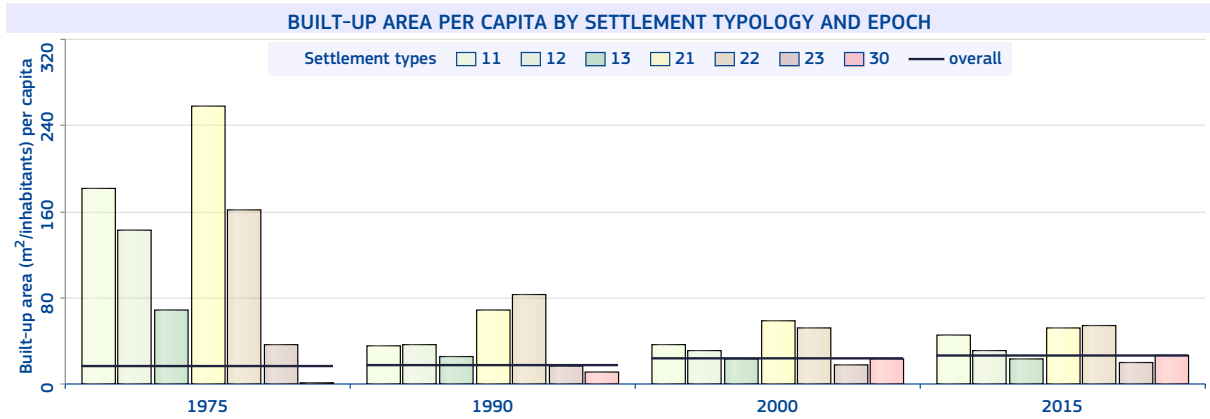
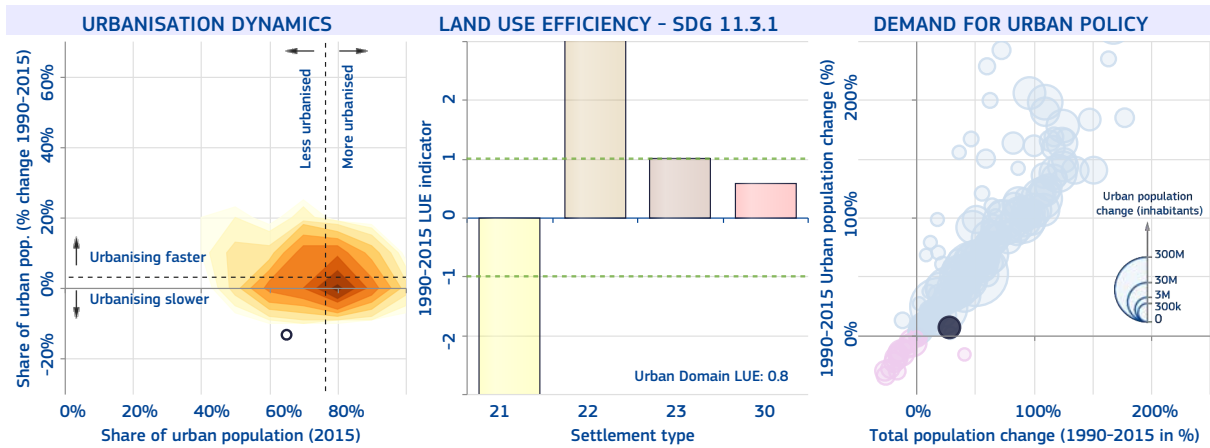


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 30%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3

No official definition available.



Yangon

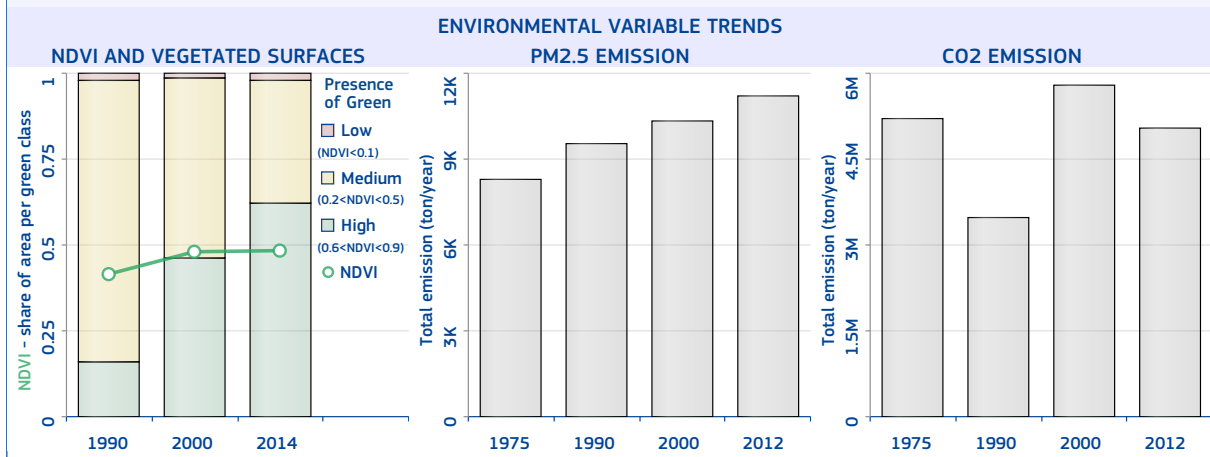
The most populated urban centre of Myanmar/Burma is "Yangon" with 5 686 185 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 524 km² (average population density of 10 851.5 inhabitants/km²), and 188.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 33.2 m²/inhabitant).

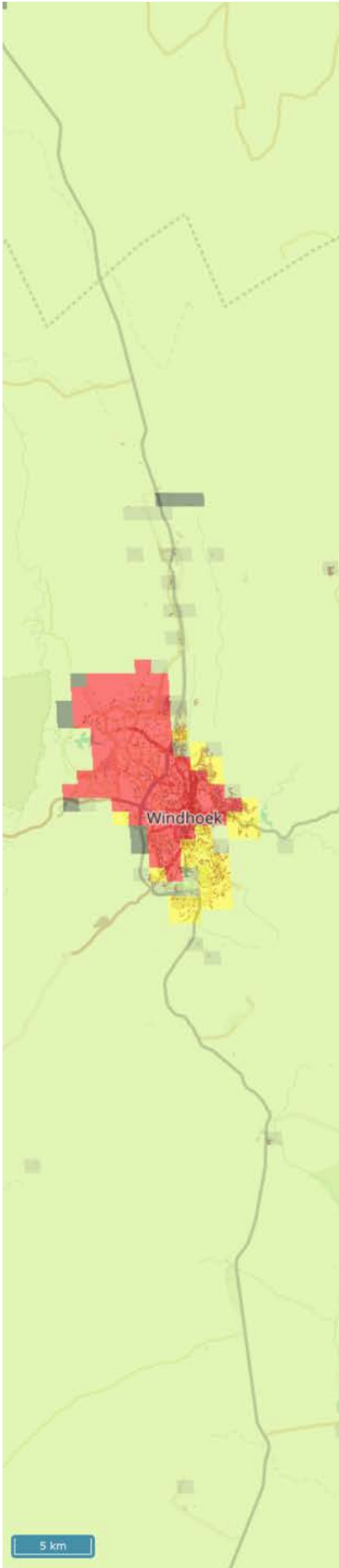
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Irrawaddy; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Gleysols" and the mean elevation is 10.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 28 °C and the annual precipitation 2 474.4 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 1 765 813 inhabitants and 53.9 km² respectively, over an area of 184 km². The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 2 538 224 inhabitants and 83.4 km² respectively, over an area of 187 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.5% and the percentage of open spaces is 64%.

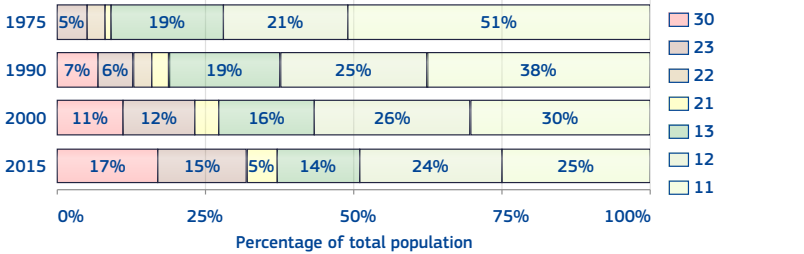




Namibia

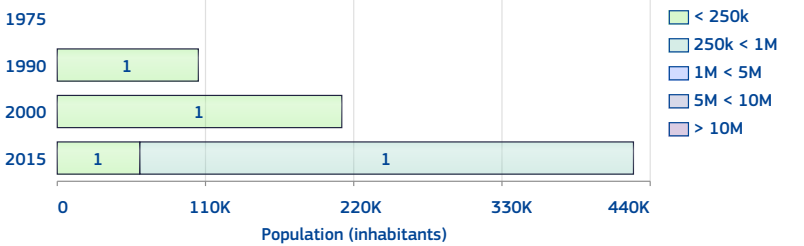
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 38%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 2.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

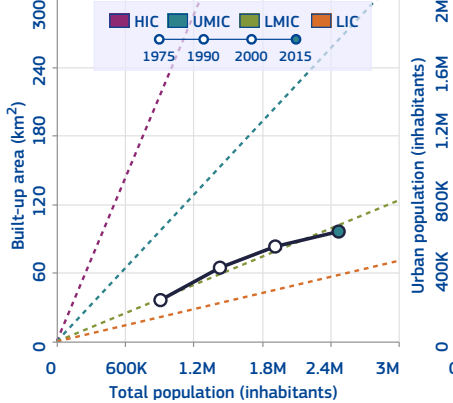


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	461 768	539 824	574 125	607 588
12	194 784	353 245	500 490	588 936
13	176 146	266 904	307 799	344 742
21	8 223	44 999	86 133	115 960
22	24 007	39 136	5 176	10 675
23	45 816	83 972	232 784	375 906
30	0	104 486	211 357	430 455

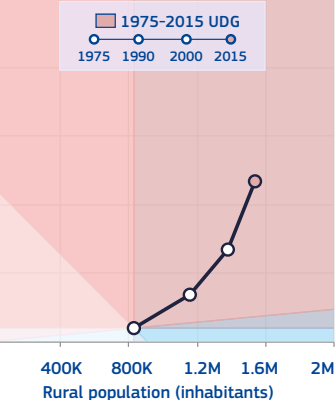
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



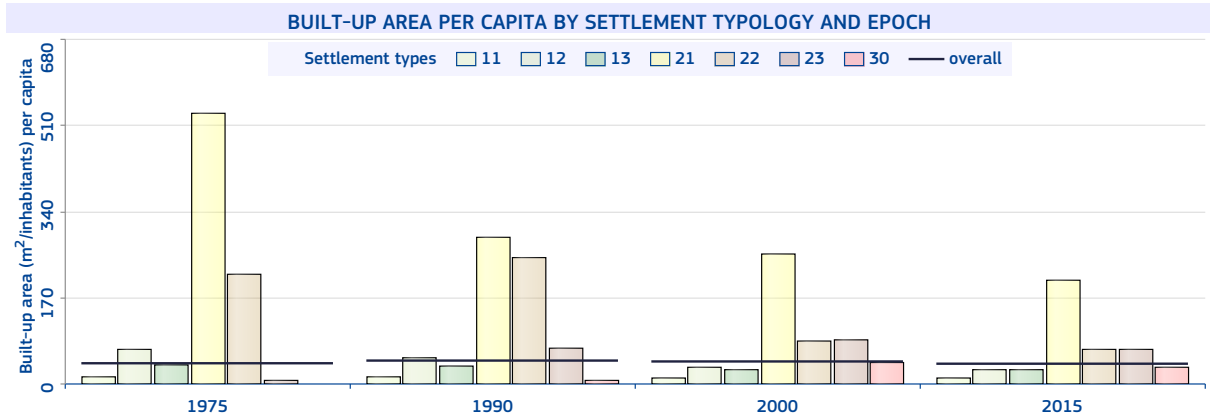
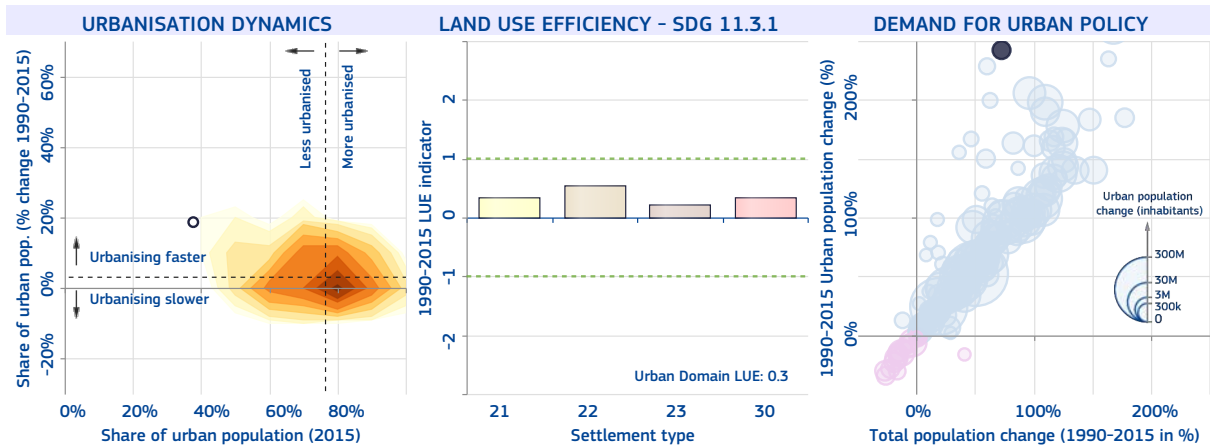
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 47%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 The district headquarters and other settlements of rapid population growth with facilities that encourage people to engage in non-agricultural activities.



Windhoek

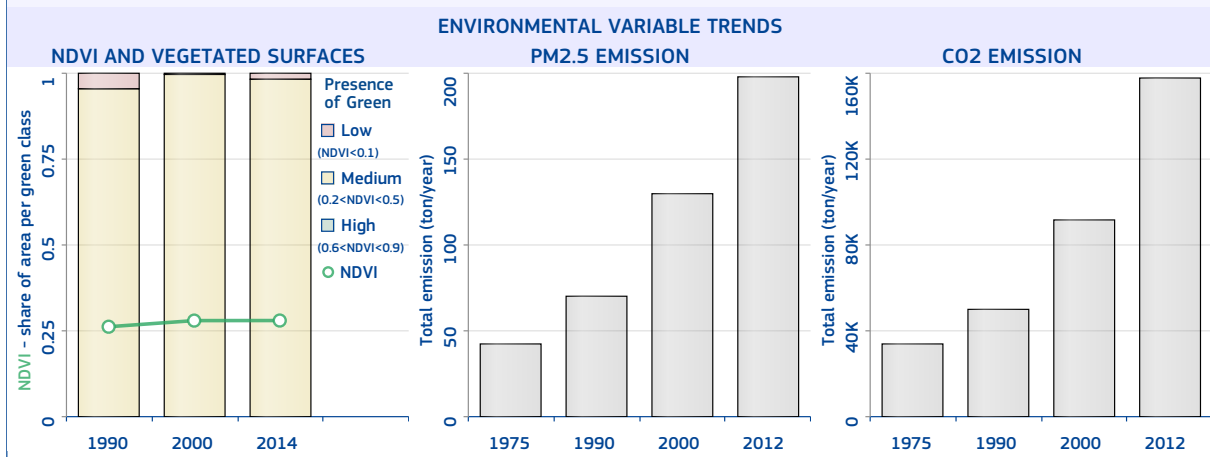
The most populated urban centre of Namibia is "Windhoek" with 365 942 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 80 km² (average population density of 4 574.3 inhabitants/km²), and 13.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 35.8 m²/inhabitant).

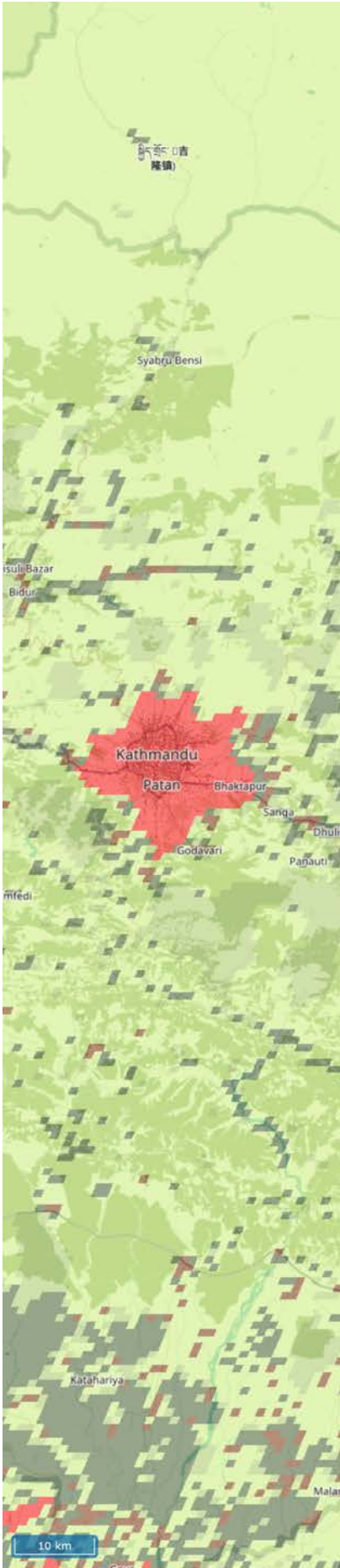
The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Leptosols" and the mean elevation is 1 639.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 20 °C and the annual precipitation 388 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 83.6%.

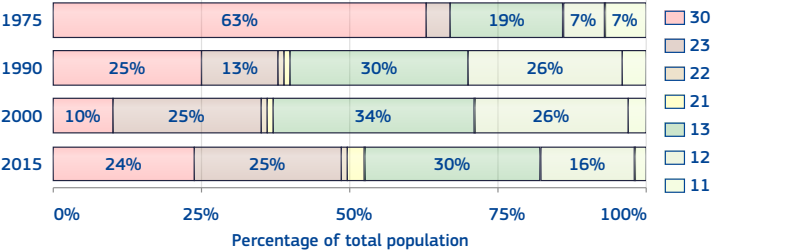




Nepal

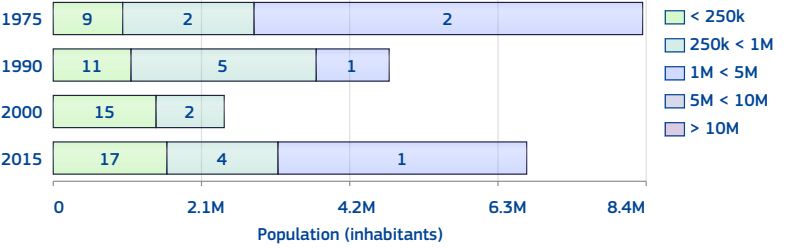
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 52%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 22.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3.

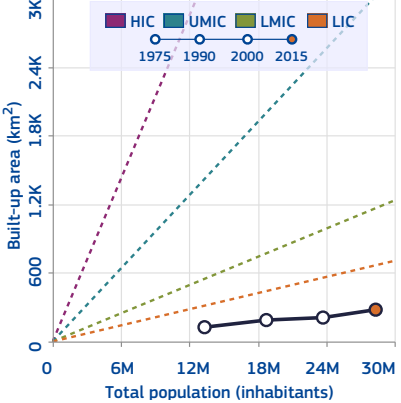


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	930 200	816 280	595 909	527 323
12	908 136	4 936 139	6 079 613	4 539 611
13	2 495 565	5 538 993	8 168 834	8 491 140
21	3 152	121 118	257 622	728 053
22	48 771	143 107	150 860	184 273
23	589 484	2 416 214	6 044 471	7 101 729
30	8 349 939	4 773 923	2 421 015	6 769 080

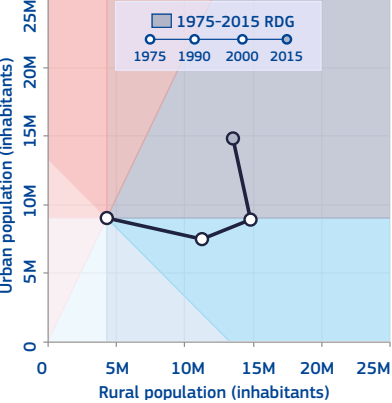
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



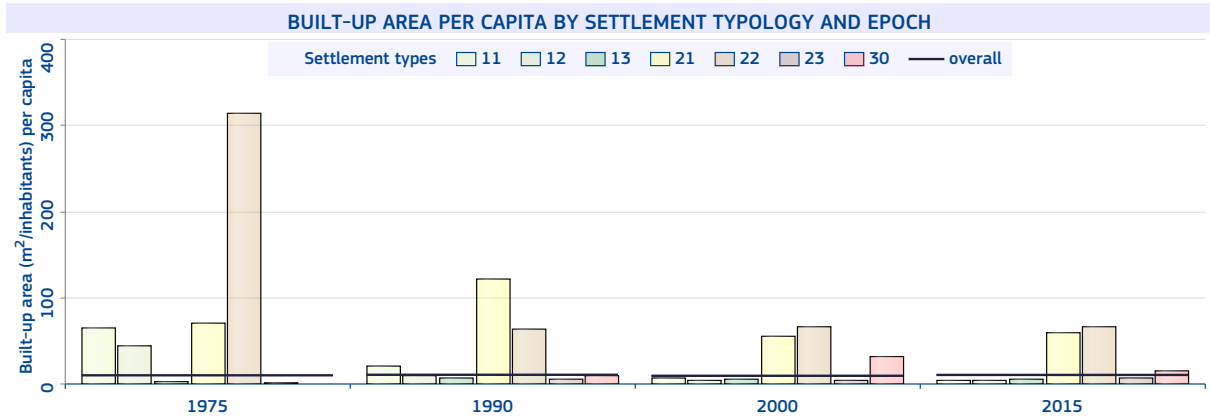
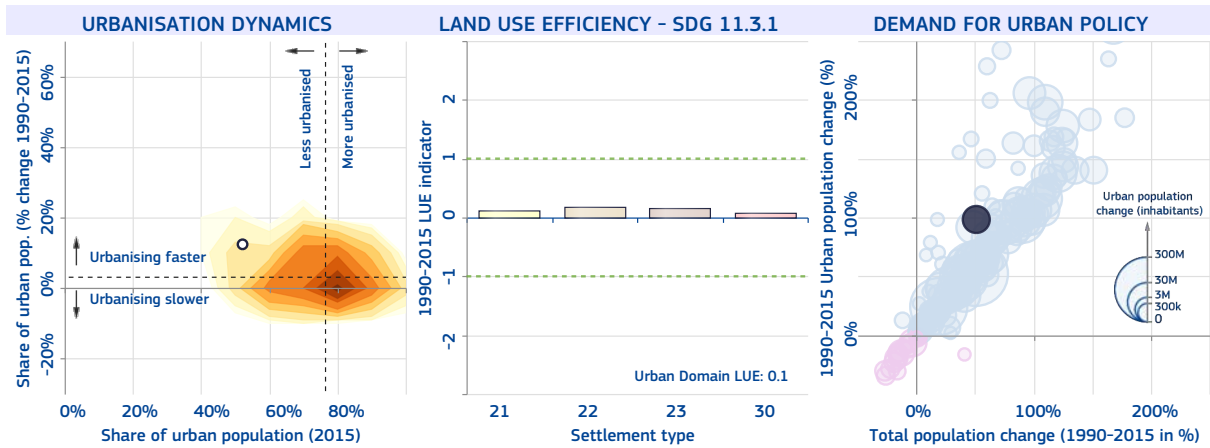
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 19%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2
 For 1999 and later, a complex set of rules varying by ecological zones and based on annual revenue, population size and infrastructure is used. For 1981 and 1991, localities (panchayats) with 9,000 inhabitants or more. For 1961 and 1971, localities (panchayats) with 5,000 inhabitants or more.



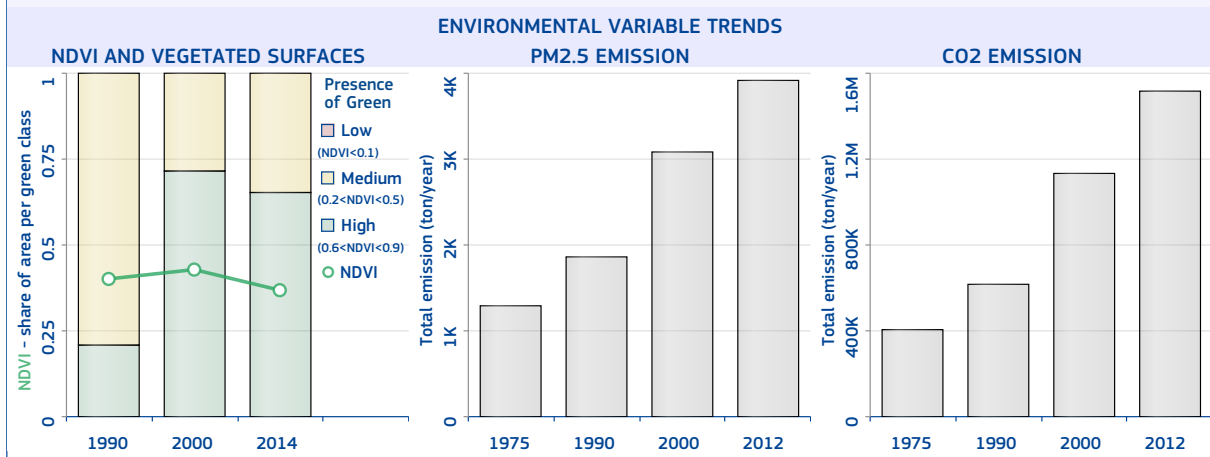
Kathmandu

The most populated urban centre of Nepal is "Kathmandu" with 3 529 143 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 271 km² (average population density of 13 022.7 inhabitants/km²), and 55.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 15.7 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Ganges; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry winter, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 1 353.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 18.7 °C and the annual precipitation 1 509.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 79.5%.

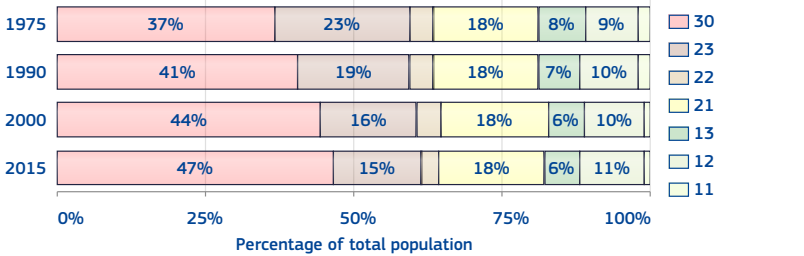




Netherlands

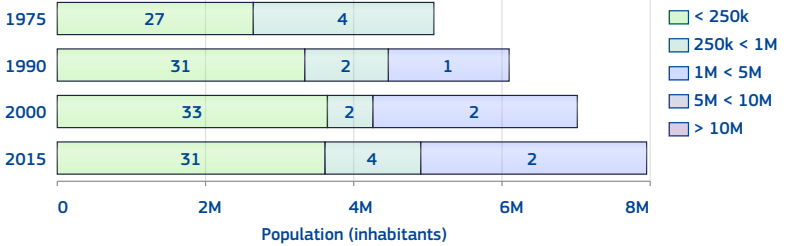
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 82%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 37.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4.

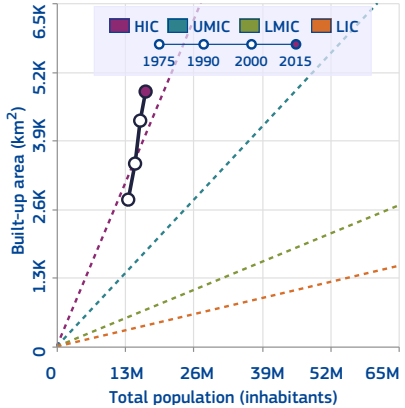


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	204 866	242 123	226 587	201 406
12	1 223 752	1 477 477	1 664 602	1 847 586
13	1 110 587	1 093 835	1 002 454	941 551
21	2 417 640	2 625 294	2 838 578	2 994 354
22	536 213	551 597	580 840	519 734
23	3 061 233	2 845 379	2 574 286	2 525 249
30	5 049 230	6 068 970	6 992 733	7 879 068

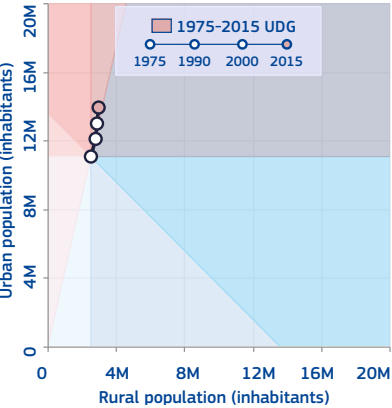
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



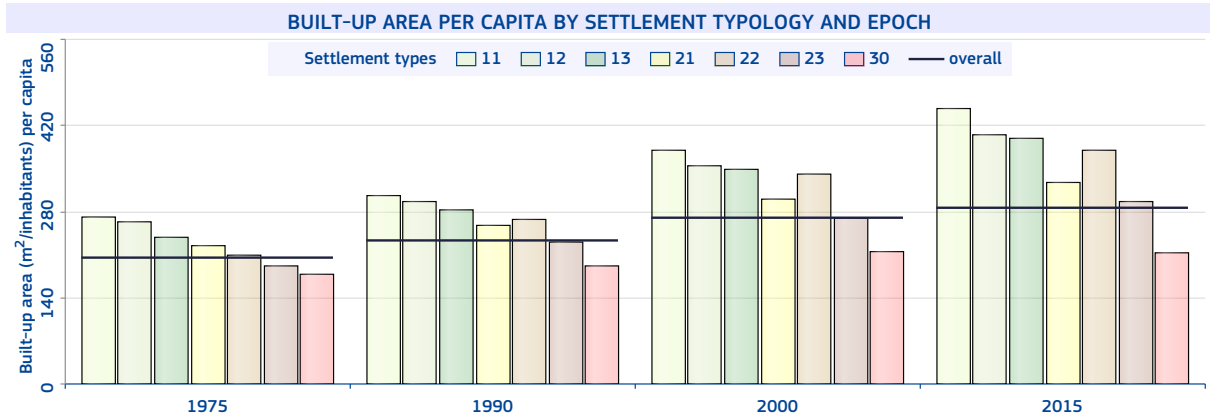
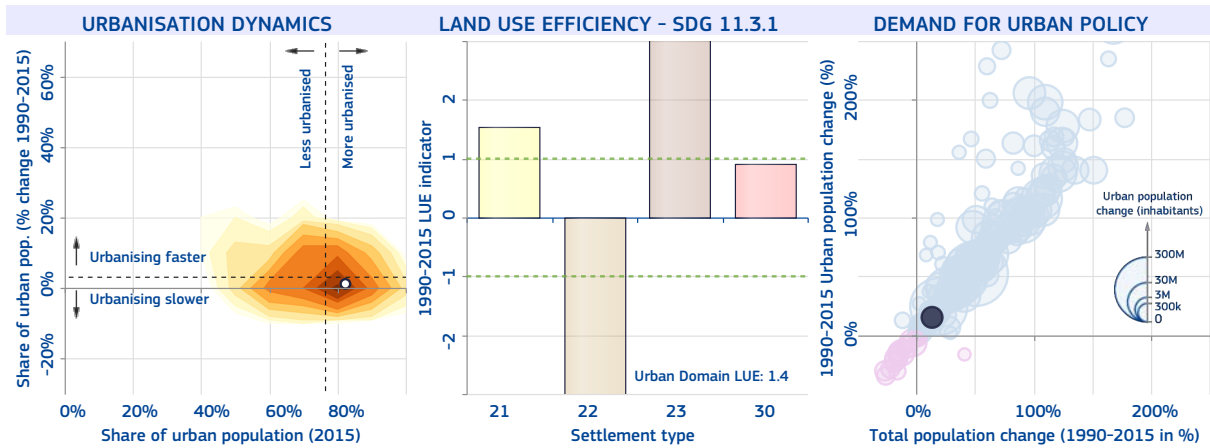
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 90%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 5
 In the present publication, municipalities with 20,000 inhabitants or more.



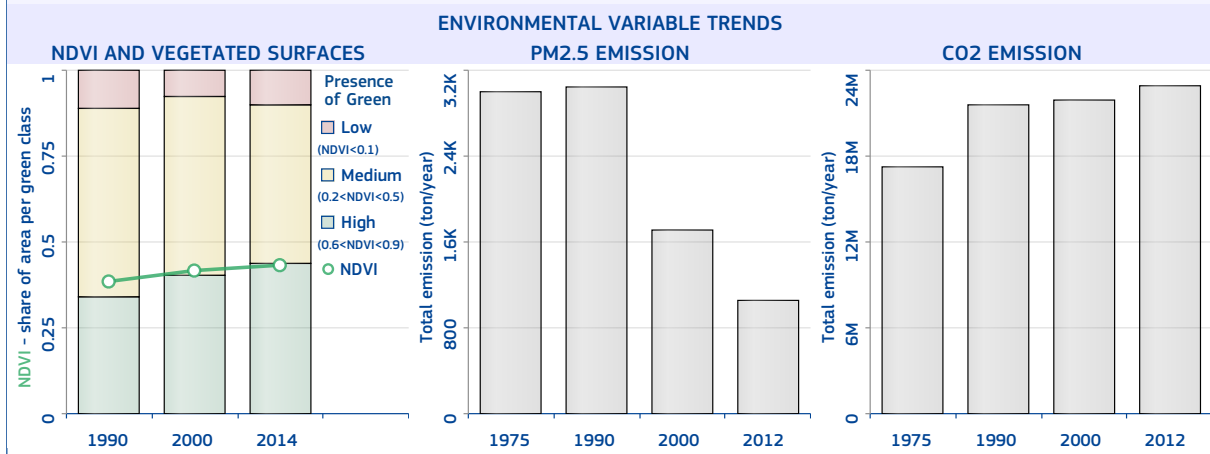
Rotterdam [The Hague]

The most populated urban centre of Netherlands is "Rotterdam [The Hague]" with 1 913 888 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 658 km² (average population density of 2 908.6 inhabitants/km²), and 419.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 219.2 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 18 min..

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Rhine; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Fluvisols" and the mean elevation is 1.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 10.9 °C and the annual precipitation 842 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 1 663 880 inhabitants and 381 km² respectively, over an area of 583 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 36.3%.



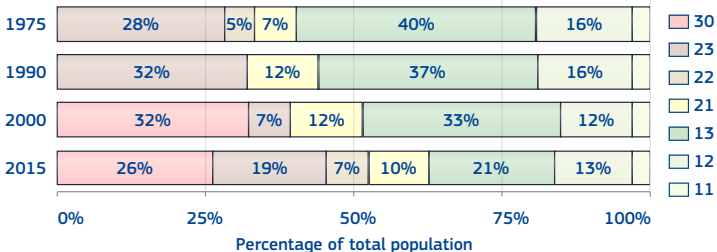
New Caledonia

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 63%.

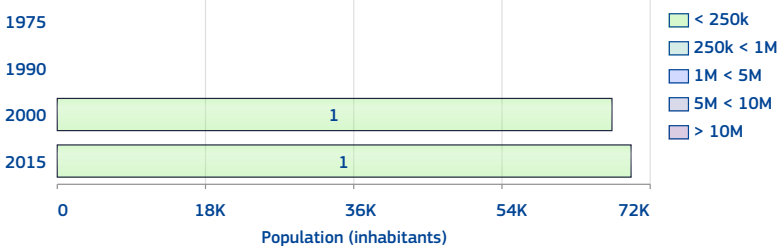
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

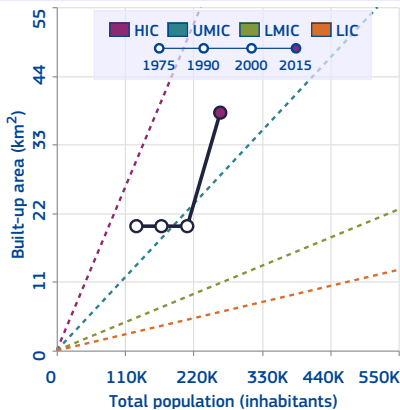


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	4 328	5 438	7 242	8 364
12	20 920	26 354	24 651	34 365
13	50 906	61 972	69 361	55 542
21	8 784	20 025	25 763	25 615
22	6 783	0	0	18 816
23	36 499	54 753	15 602	50 697
30	0	0	67 384	69 727

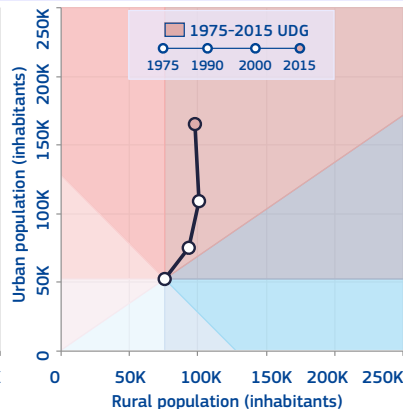
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



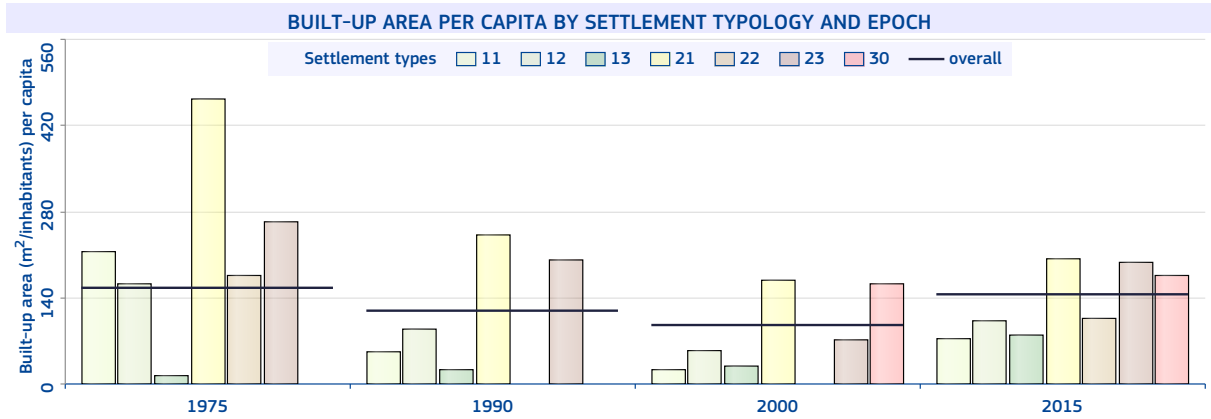
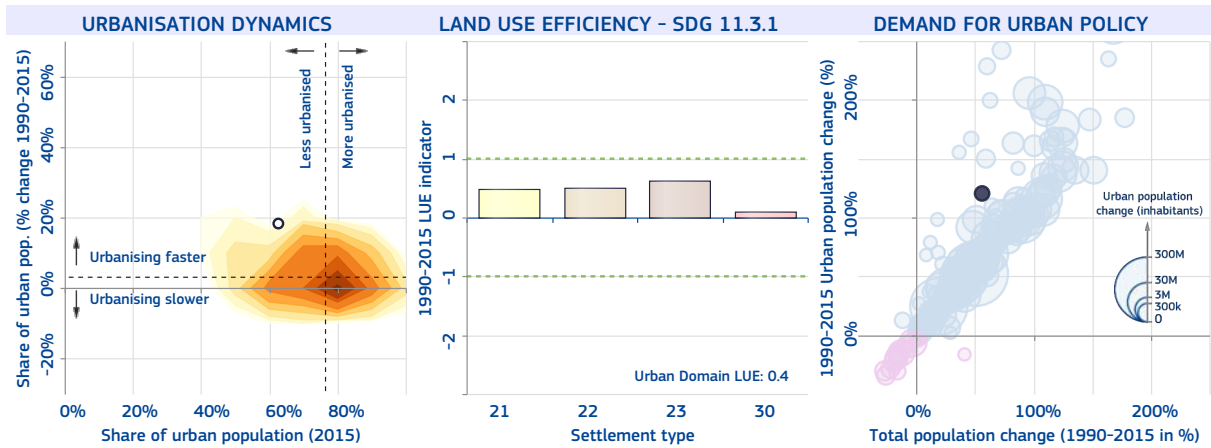
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 69%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Nouméa and communes of Païta, Nouvel Dumbéa and Mont-Dore.

100 km



Nouméa

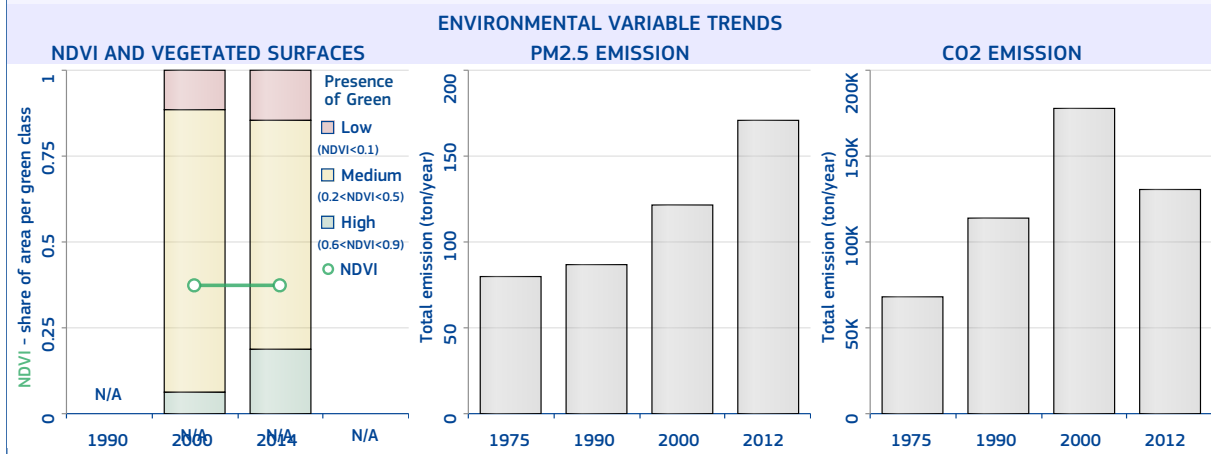
The most populated urban centre of New Caledonia is "Nouméa" with 70 632 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 27 km² (average population density of 2 616.0 inhabitants/km²), and 12.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 171.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Acrisols" and the mean elevation is 16.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 21.2 °C and the annual precipitation 1 162.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 70 632 inhabitants and 12.1 km² respectively, over an area of 27 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 55.2%.

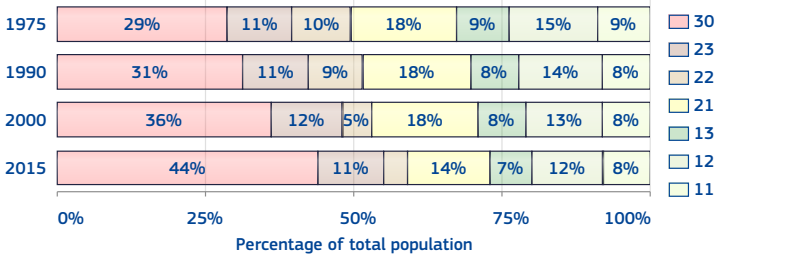




New Zealand

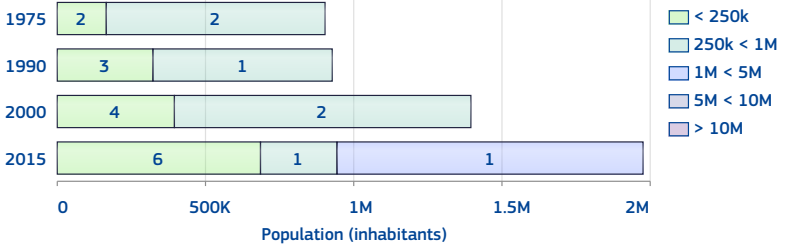
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 73%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 8.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

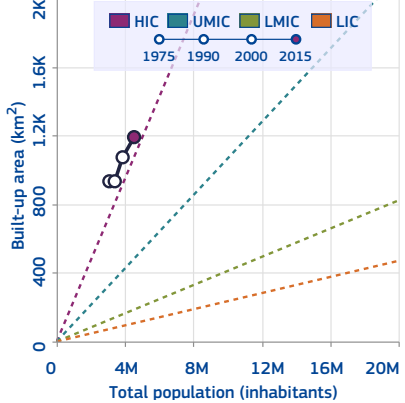


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	271 098	279 904	305 898	340 922
12	458 938	487 900	513 267	558 764
13	265 380	270 432	290 970	317 402
21	559 426	605 647	680 585	627 045
22	298 365	304 315	191 128	198 756
23	325 277	386 629	480 923	507 359
30	904 399	1 062 707	1 395 463	1 978 278

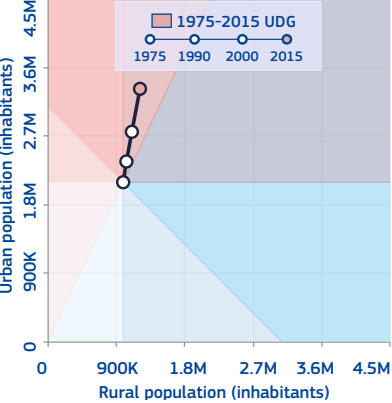
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



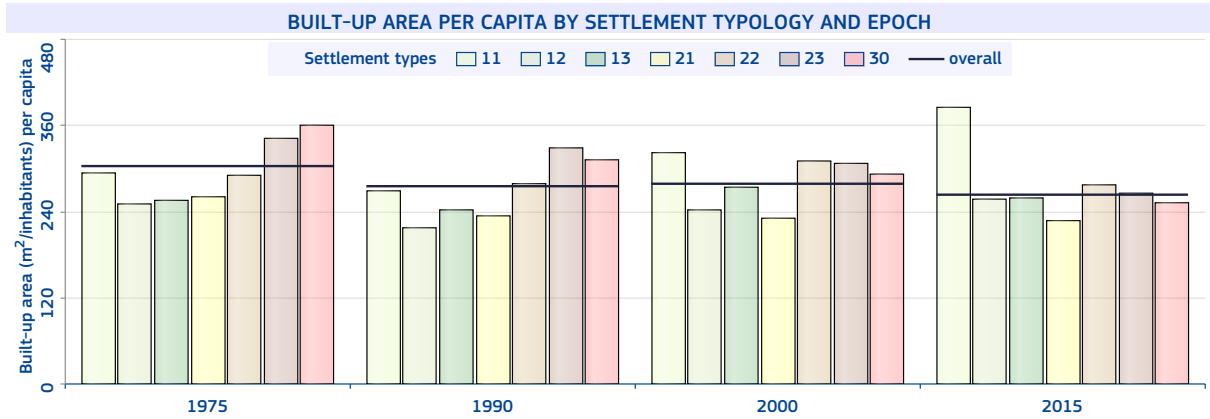
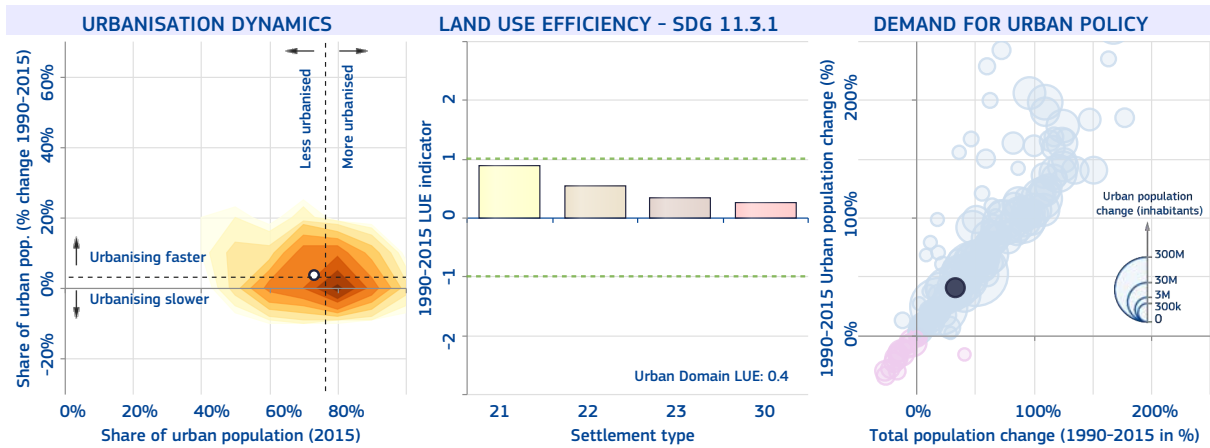
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 86%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3
 Cities, boroughs, town districts, townships and country towns with 1,000 inhabitants or more.



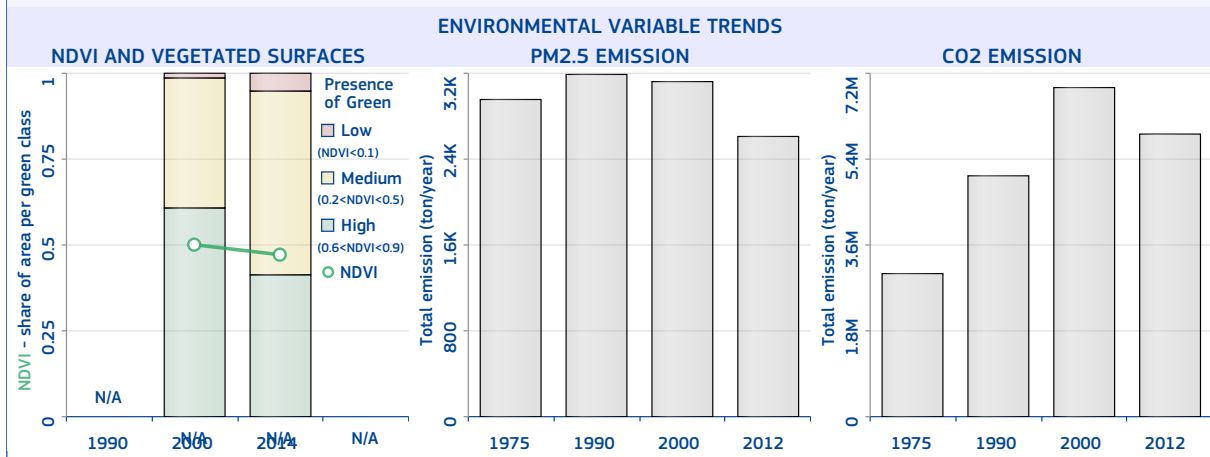
Auckland

The most populated urban centre of New Zealand is "Auckland" with 1 034 101 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 458 km² (average population density of 2 257.9 inhabitants/km²), and 254.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 245.9 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Andosols" and the mean elevation is 30.3 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 15.1 °C and the annual precipitation 1 132.5 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 756 295 inhabitants and 189.1 km² respectively, over an area of 334 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.5% and the percentage of open spaces is 44.5%.

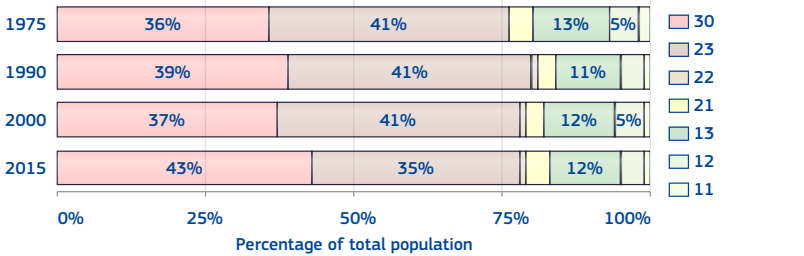




Nicaragua

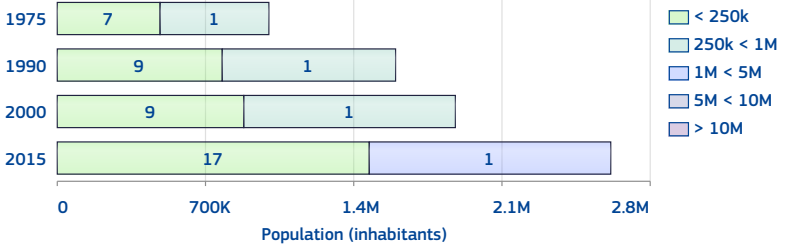
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 82%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 18.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

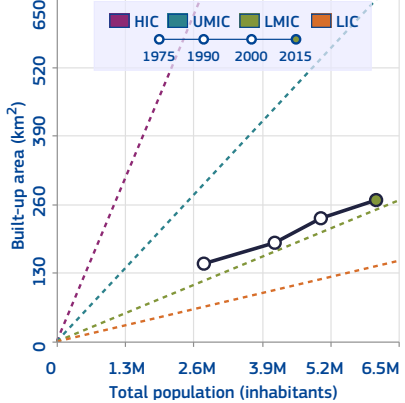


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	59 172	46 484	38 831	77 947
12	126 947	177 200	230 121	271 313
13	358 146	457 447	601 208	716 120
21	118 330	143 049	171 955	230 917
22	0	23 987	25 401	36 013
23	1 135 921	1 701 132	2 075 466	2 126 351
30	999 411	1 595 970	1 879 356	2 614 358

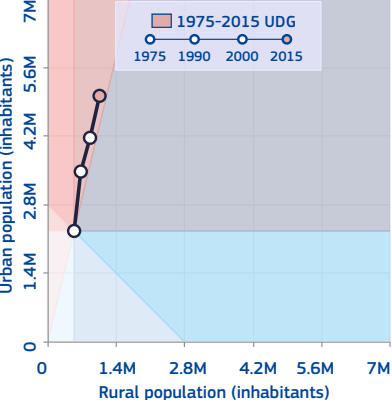
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



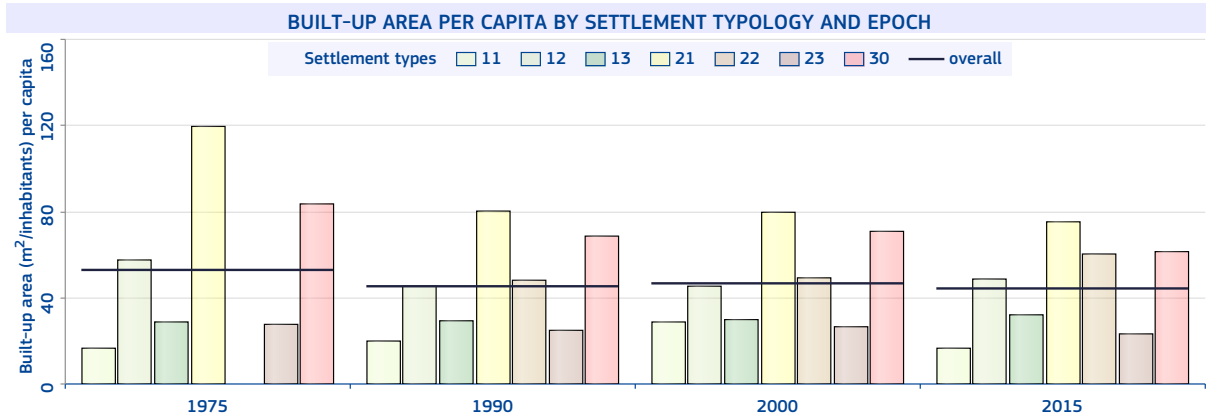
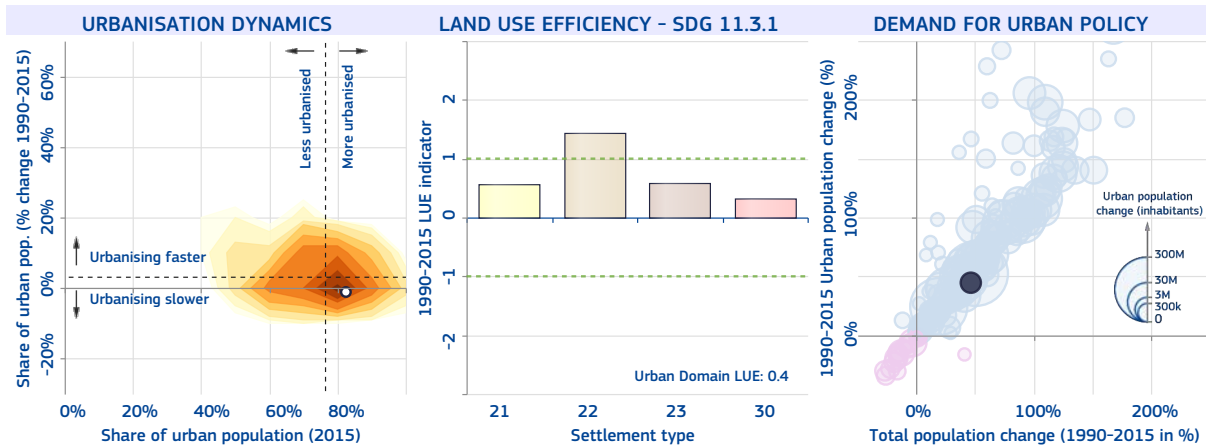
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 58%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Department, region and municipality headquarters, and population centers with 1,000 inhabitants or more, with some features such as: streets, electricity service, commercial and / or industrial establishments, etc.



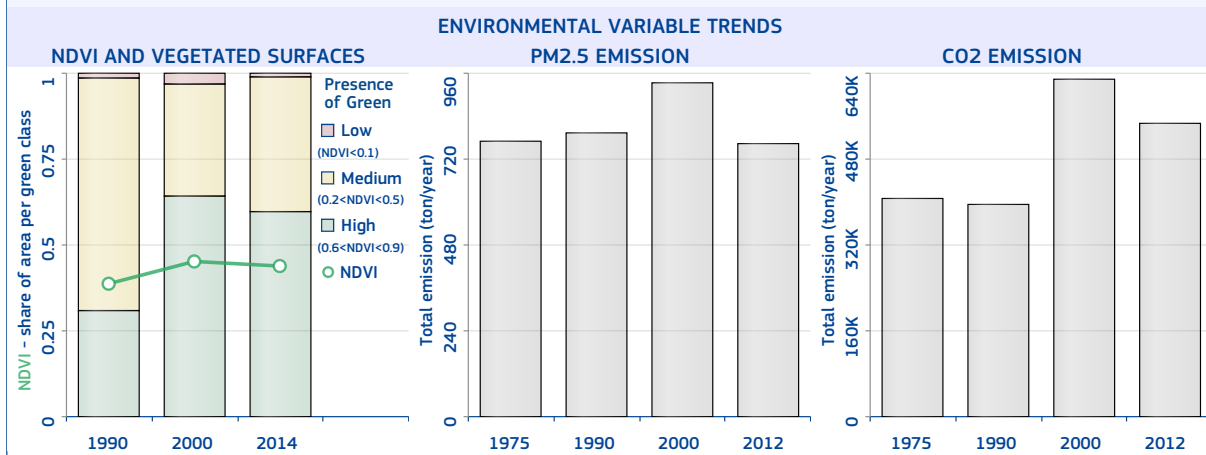
Managua

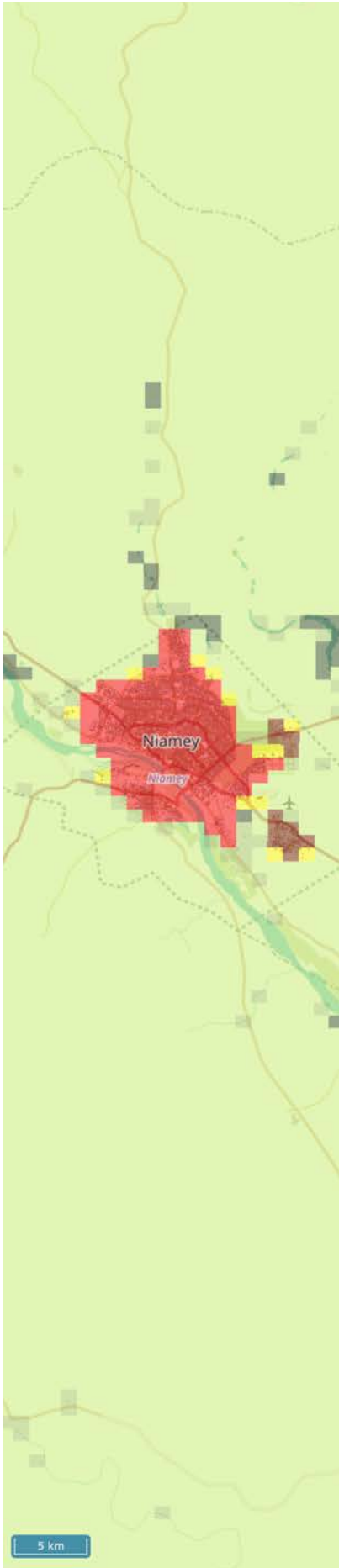
The most populated urban centre of Nicaragua is "Managua" with 1 145 289 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 210 km² (average population density of 5 453.8 inhabitants/km²), and 95.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 83 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is San Juan; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Phaeozems" and the mean elevation is 140 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.9 °C and the annual precipitation 1 244.8 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 42 506 inhabitants and 3.5 km² respectively, over an area of 9 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Extreme".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 54.7%.

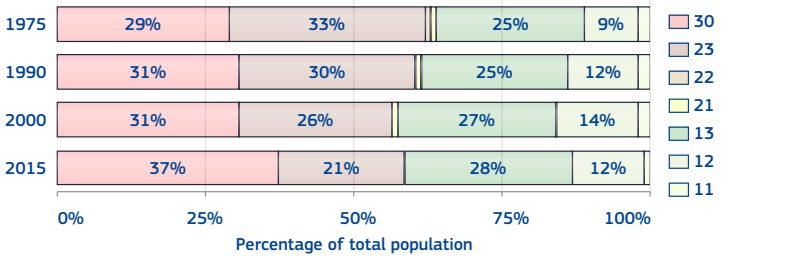




Niger

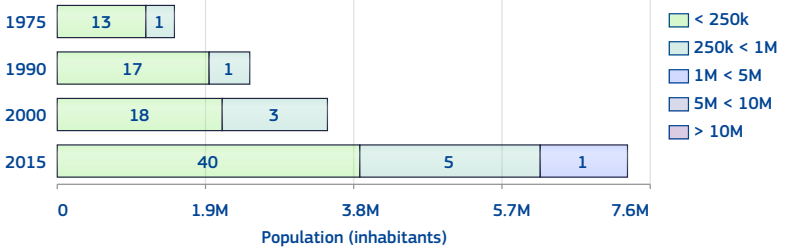
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 59%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 46.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 6.

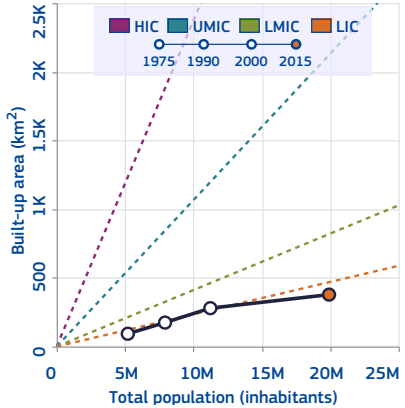


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	82 200	139 207	202 505	136 348
12	493 614	917 225	1 522 985	2 392 314
13	1 314 670	1 977 468	2 985 669	5 643 389
21	29 921	46 746	89 575	72 725
22	41 968	19 408	25 110	85 491
23	1 735 976	2 352 694	2 953 235	4 259 000
30	1 503 320	2 470 455	3 457 758	7 327 639

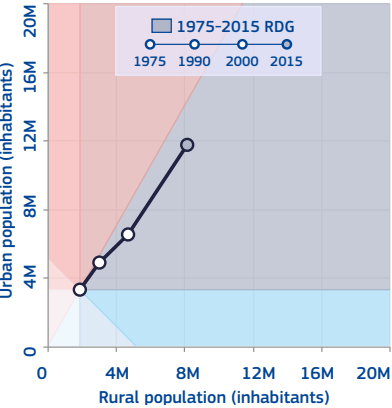
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



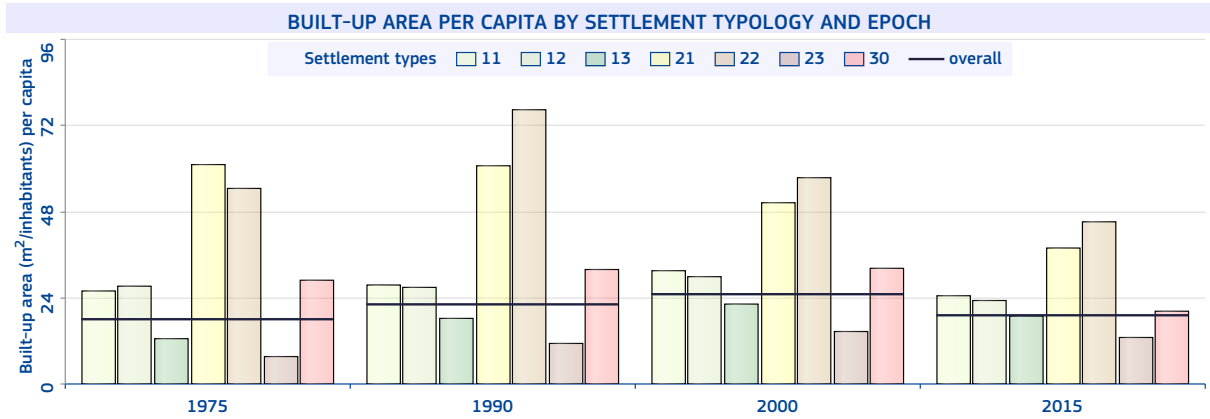
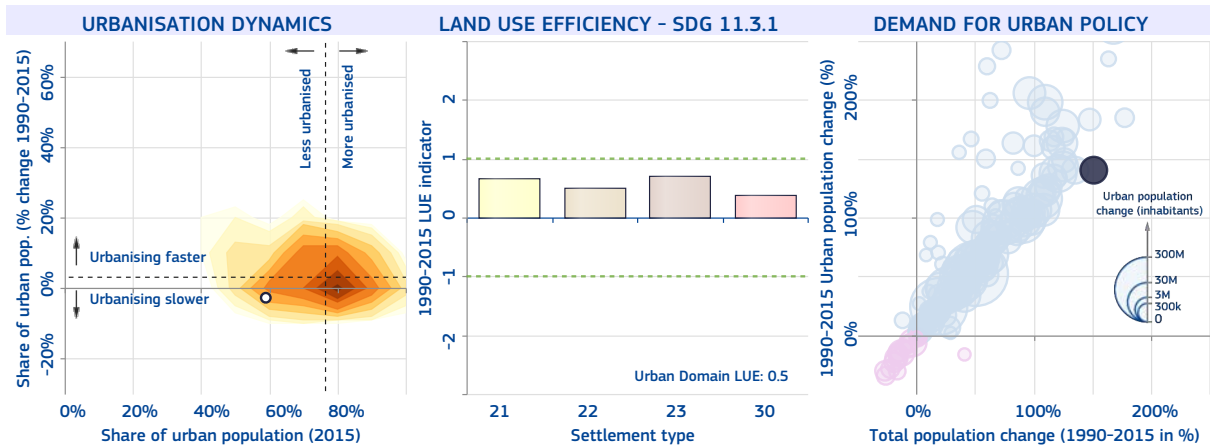
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 16%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2
 Localities serving as administrative centres, namely, the capital city and the administrative centers of regions and departments.



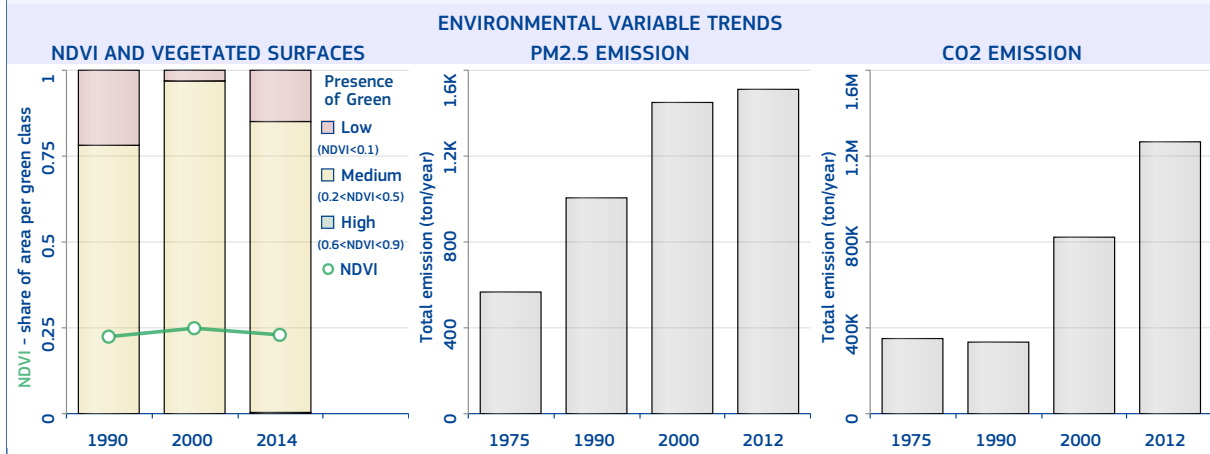
Niamey

The most populated urban centre of Niger is "Niamey" with 1 113 943 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 113 km² (average population density of 9 857.9 inhabitants/km²), and 52.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 47.1 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Niger; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 213.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 30.2 °C and the annual precipitation 549.4 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 190 792 inhabitants and 9.1 km² respectively, over an area of 38 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 53.6%.

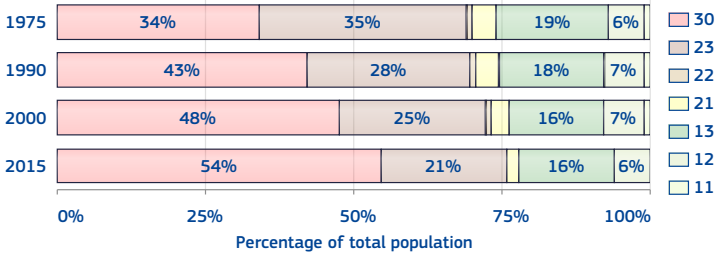




Nigeria

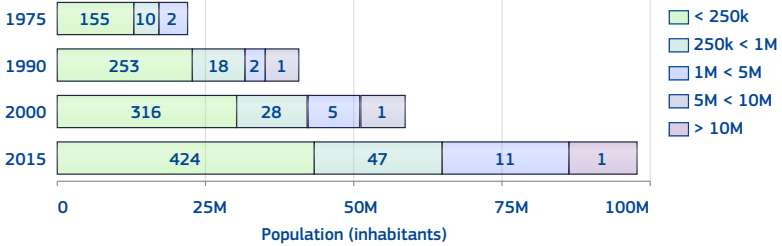
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 78%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 483.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 49.

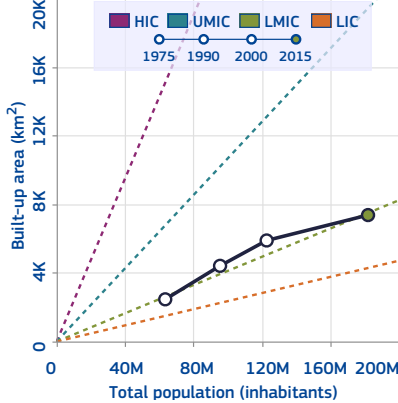


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	320 782	544 785	656 512	640 958
12	4 084 337	6 298 105	8 068 193	10 408 037
13	12 155 620	16 780 771	20 219 336	29 174 445
21	2 410 447	3 412 085	3 864 102	4 432 042
22	399 745	599 584	824 673	891 771
23	22 252 941	26 971 794	30 339 365	38 546 110
30	21 882 877	40 976 340	58 862 707	98 048 377

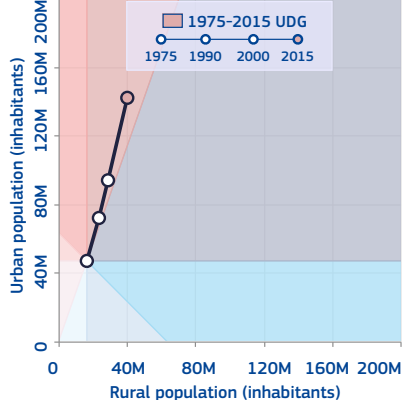
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



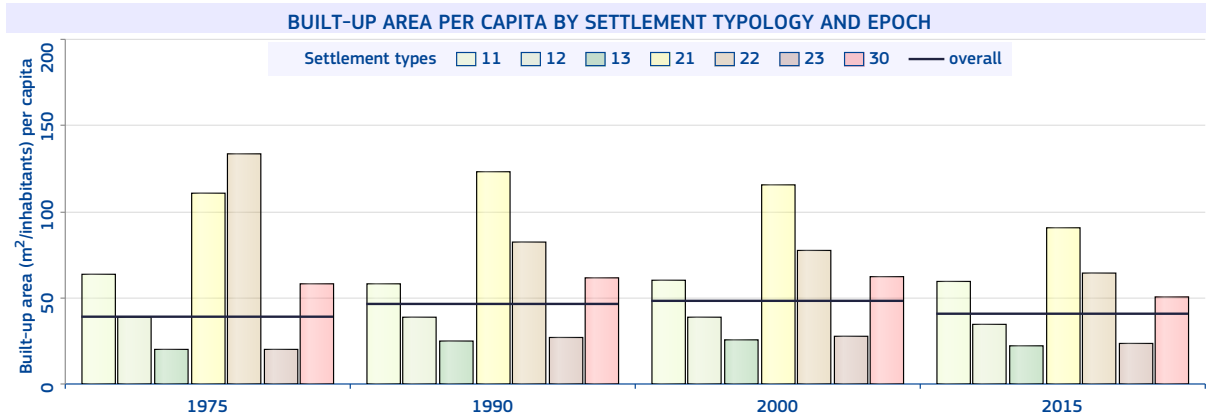
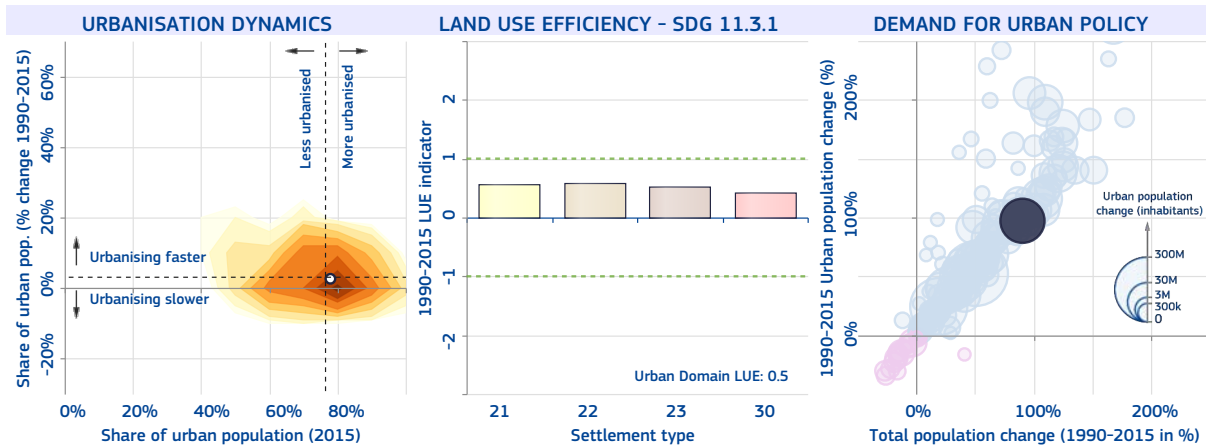
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 48%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 50
 Towns with 20,000 inhabitants or more.



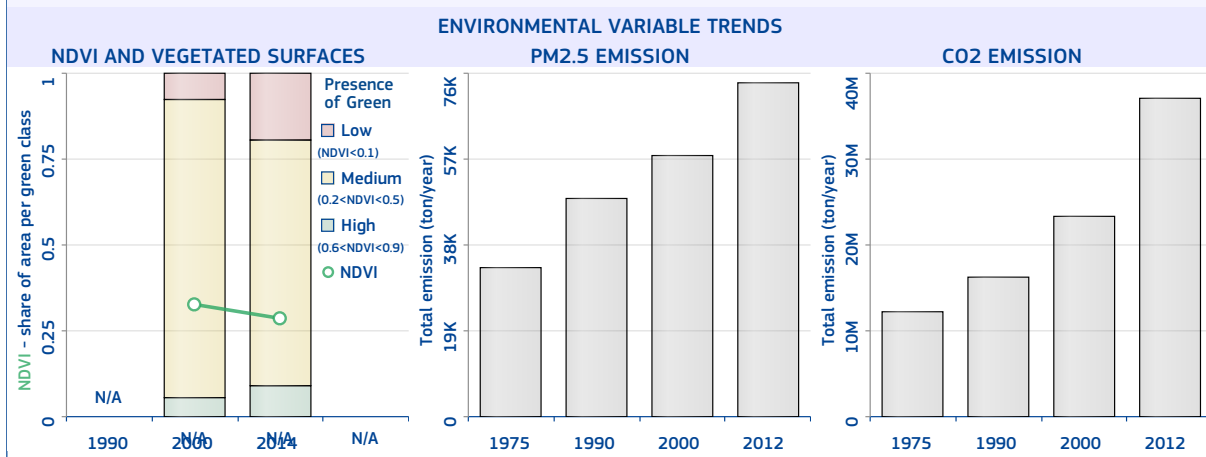
Lagos

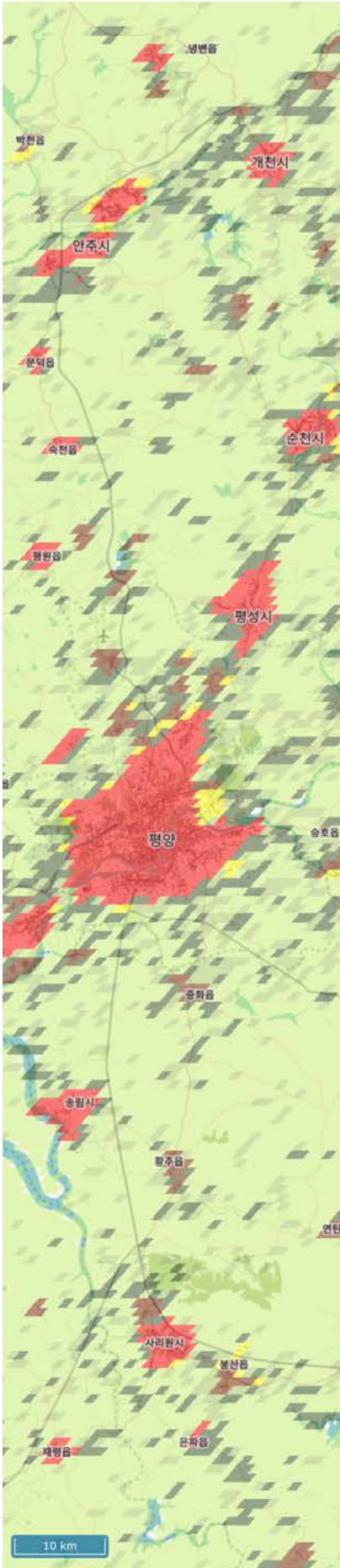
The most populated urban centre of Nigeria is "Lagos" with 11 575 043 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 196.0 km² (average population density of 9 678.1 inhabitants/km²), and 813.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 70.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Oueme; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 23.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.6 °C and the annual precipitation 1 341.8 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 1 441 120 inhabitants and 126.3 km² respectively, over an area of 253 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 32%.

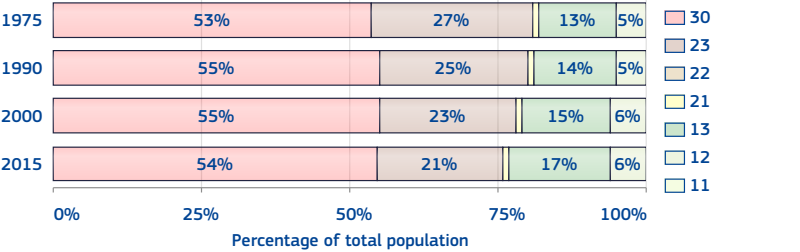




North Korea

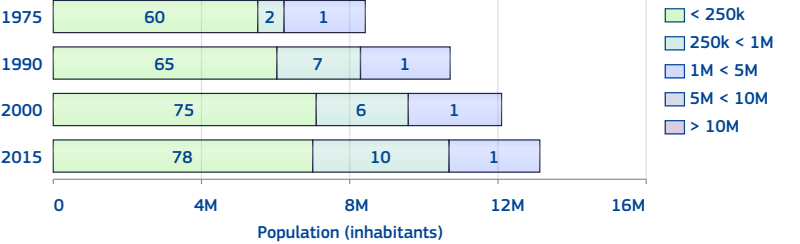
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 76%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 89.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 7.

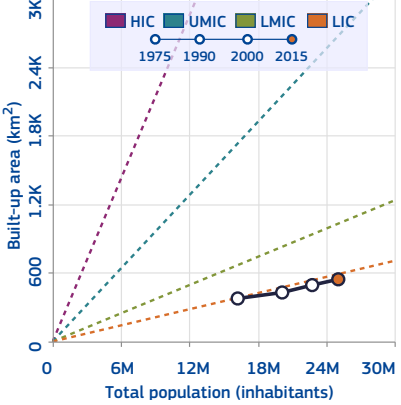


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	53 932	59 886	71 673	73 937
12	801 237	990 670	1 288 254	1 542 036
13	2 131 698	2 748 462	3 477 542	4 337 891
21	221 923	248 604	268 580	298 964
22	27 351	19 294	24 710	52 108
23	4 445 974	5 068 949	5 201 294	5 216 199
30	8 553 418	11 003 693	12 437 710	13 538 396

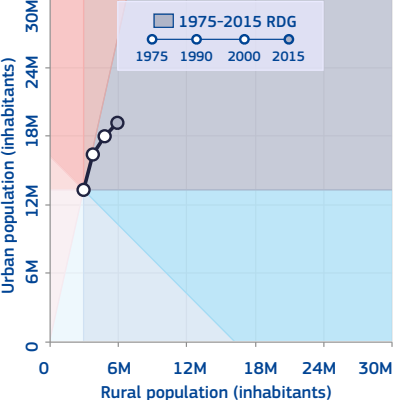
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



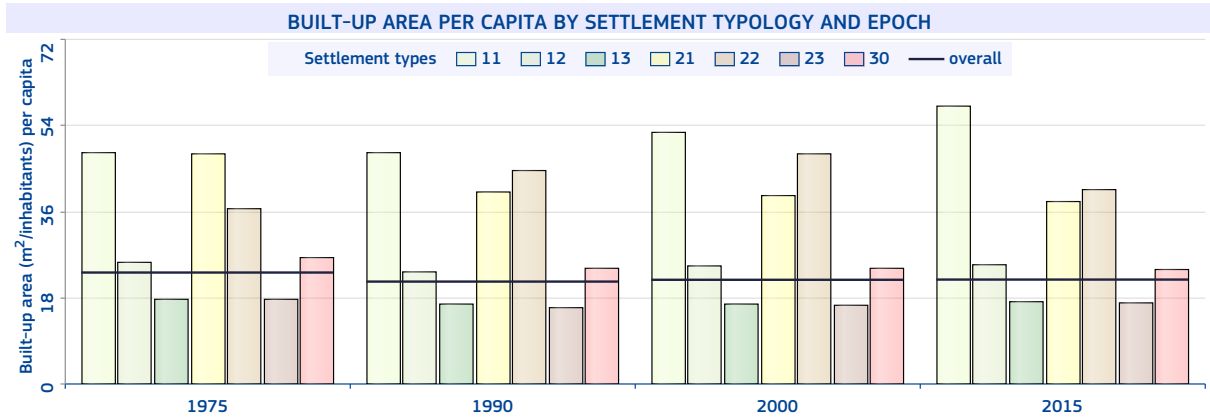
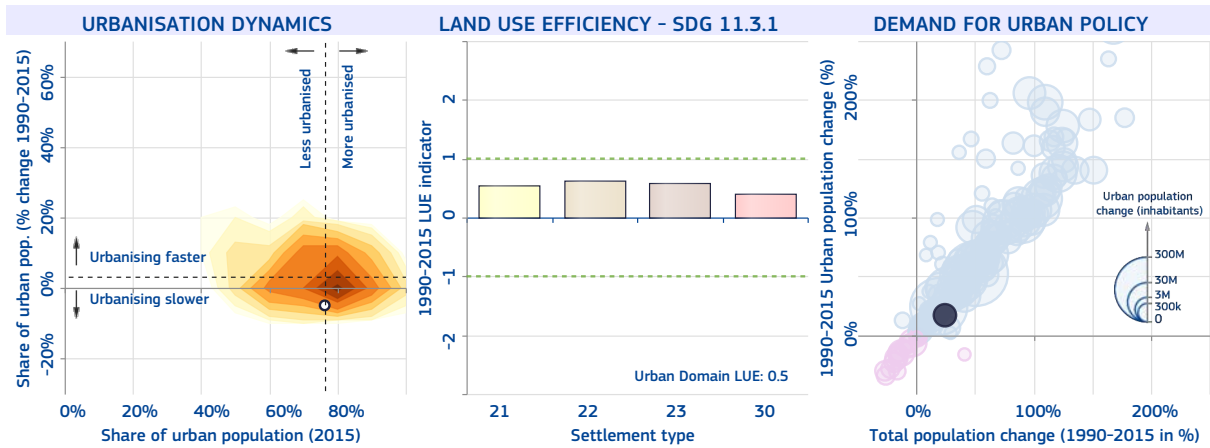
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 61%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 5
 No official definition available.



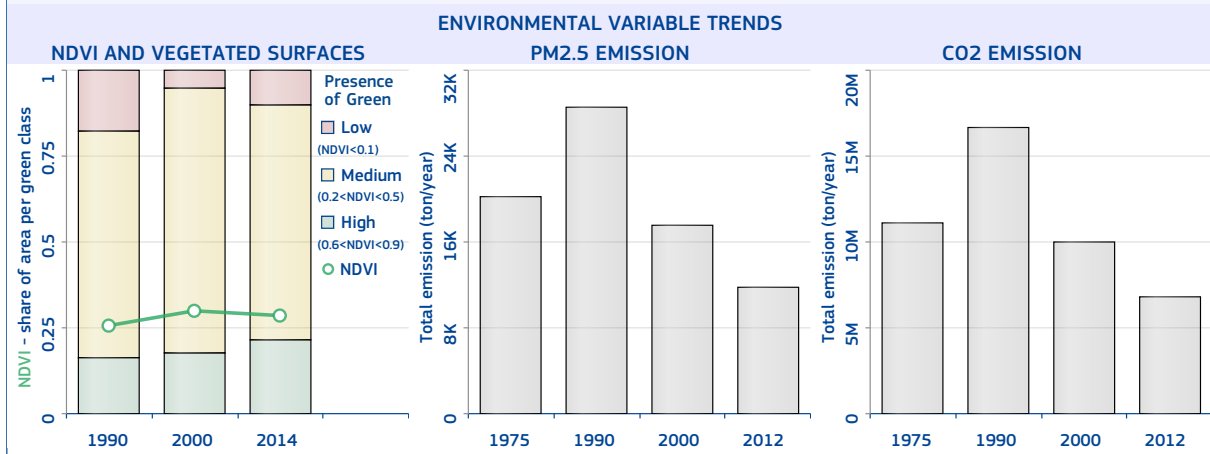
Pyongyang

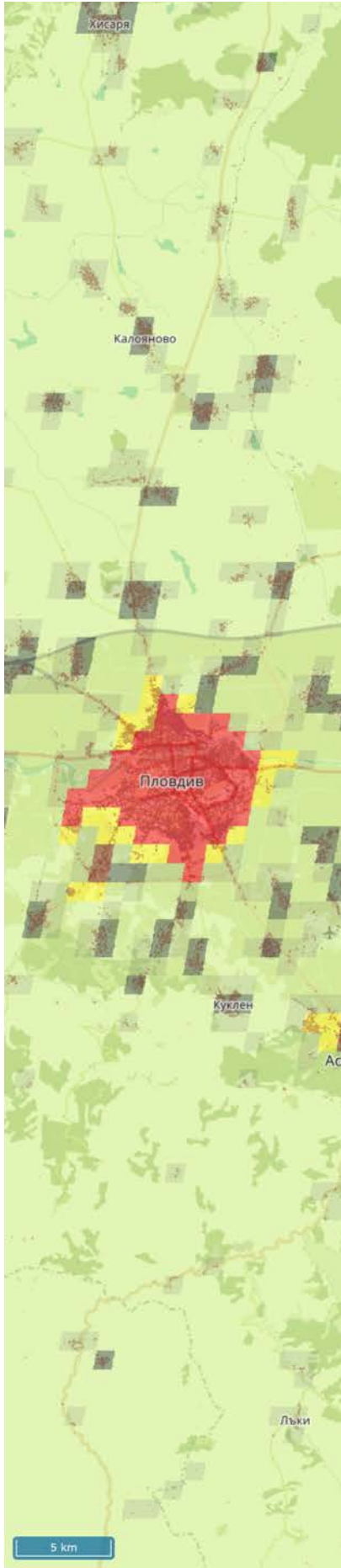
The most populated urban centre of North Korea is "Pyongyang" with 2 439 214 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 252 km² (average population density of 9 679.4 inhabitants/km²), and 67.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 27.7 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Snow with dry winter, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 25.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 10.1 °C and the annual precipitation 936 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 958 958 inhabitants and 26.9 km² respectively, over an area of 111 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 331.7; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 73.2%.





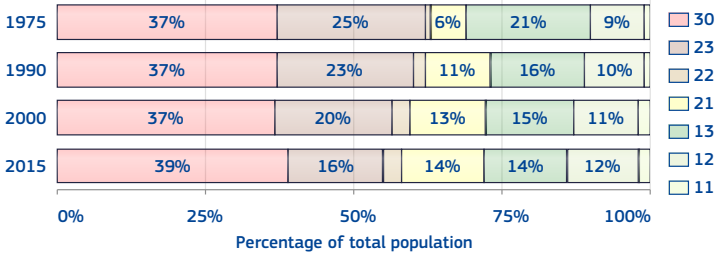
North Macedonia

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 72%.

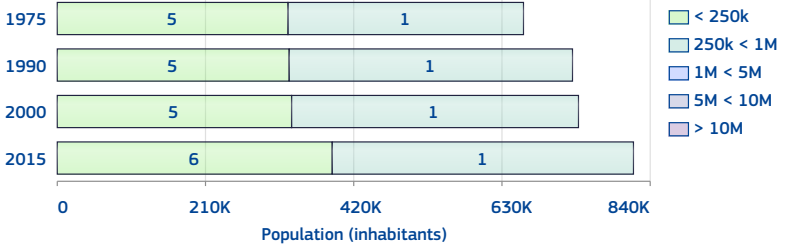
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 7.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

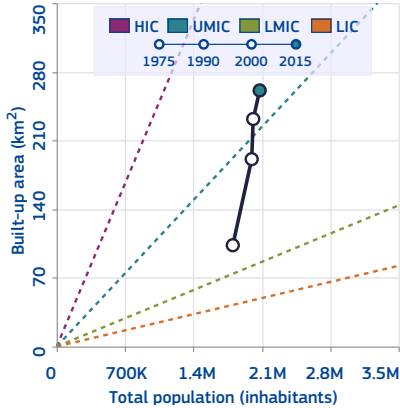


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	17 717	24 480	30 738	36 075
12	166 288	200 535	219 345	248 706
13	379 764	327 359	302 978	287 265
21	115 091	218 575	259 456	282 590
22	14 232	45 181	60 012	63 704
23	449 337	450 623	402 437	342 620
30	660 533	729 765	737 041	817 251

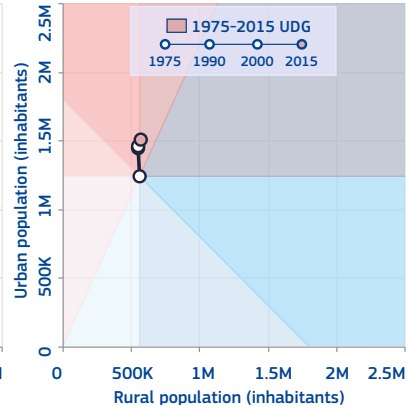
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

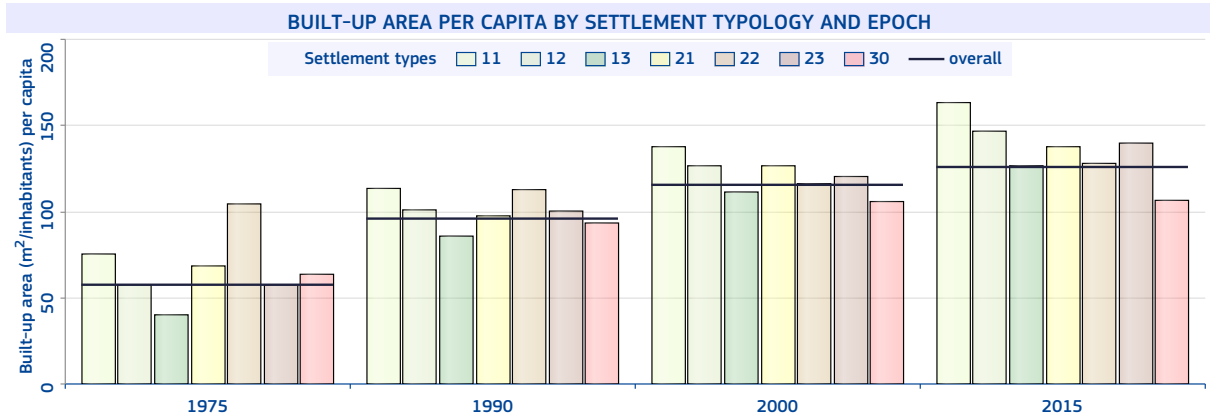
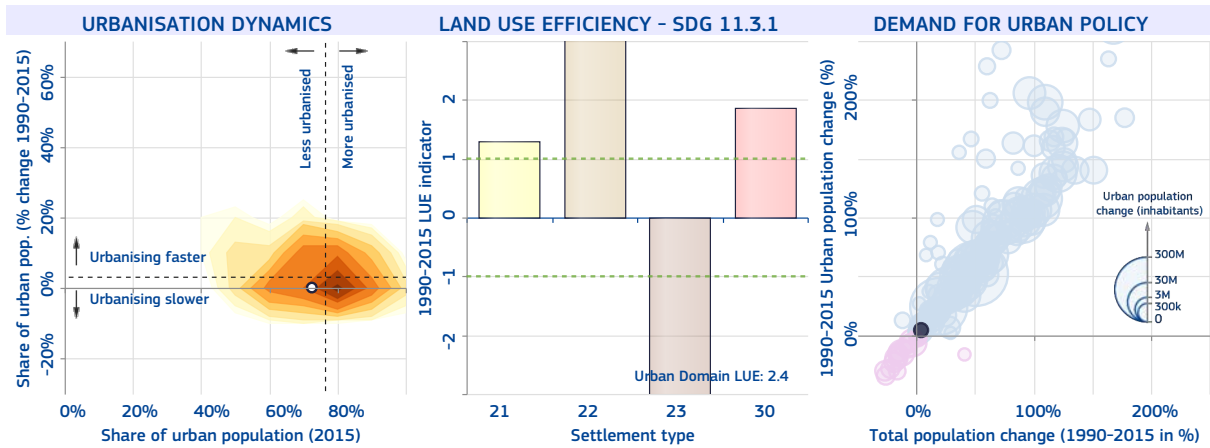


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 57%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Settlements officially designated as urban and other settlements integrated into urban settlements.



Skopje

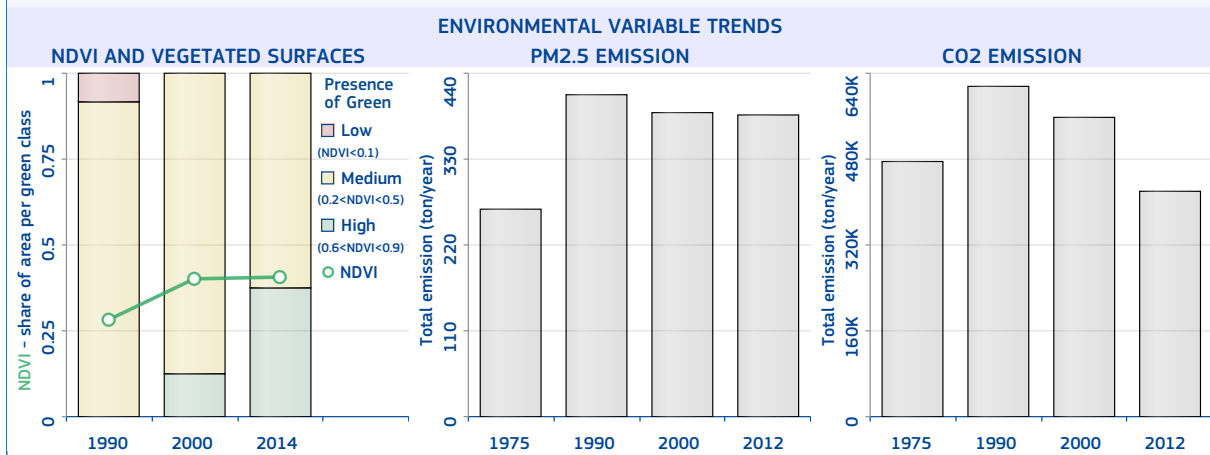
The most populated urban centre of North Macedonia is "Skopje" with 428 210 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 112 km² (average population density of 3 823.3 inhabitants/km²), and 46 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 107.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Fluvisols" and the mean elevation is 271.6 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 11 °C and the annual precipitation 751.6 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 23 226 inhabitants and 4.4 km² respectively, over an area of 9 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 2.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 58.9%.





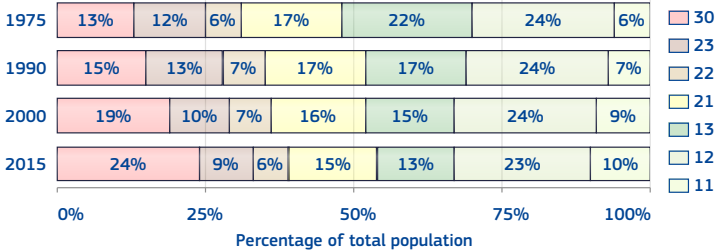
Norway

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 54%.

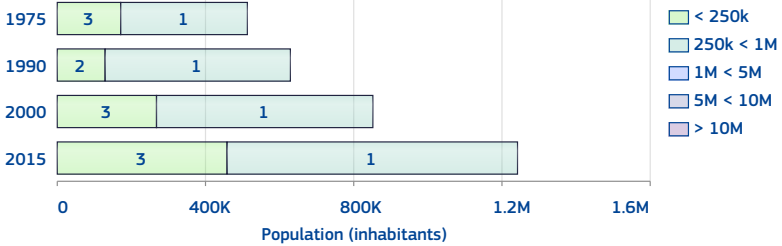
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 4.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

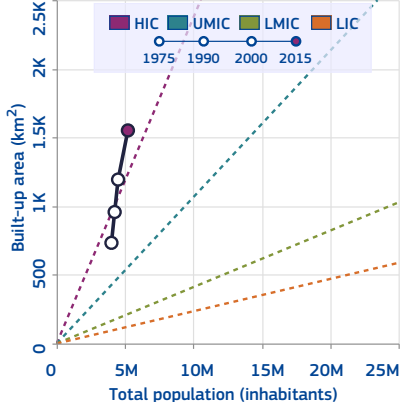


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	252 929	315 181	387 960	513 426
12	958 142	1 016 335	1 075 717	1 190 473
13	884 830	738 721	676 964	680 042
21	669 631	709 637	717 335	782 473
22	226 716	292 564	336 553	333 945
23	500 281	538 854	445 489	467 821
30	513 188	628 166	850 252	1 240 613

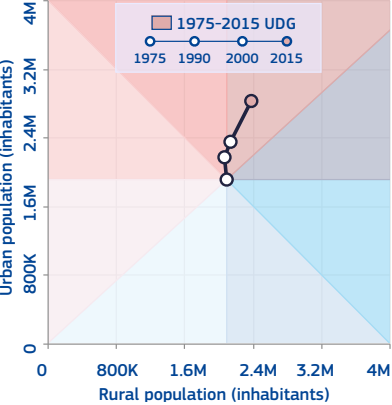
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



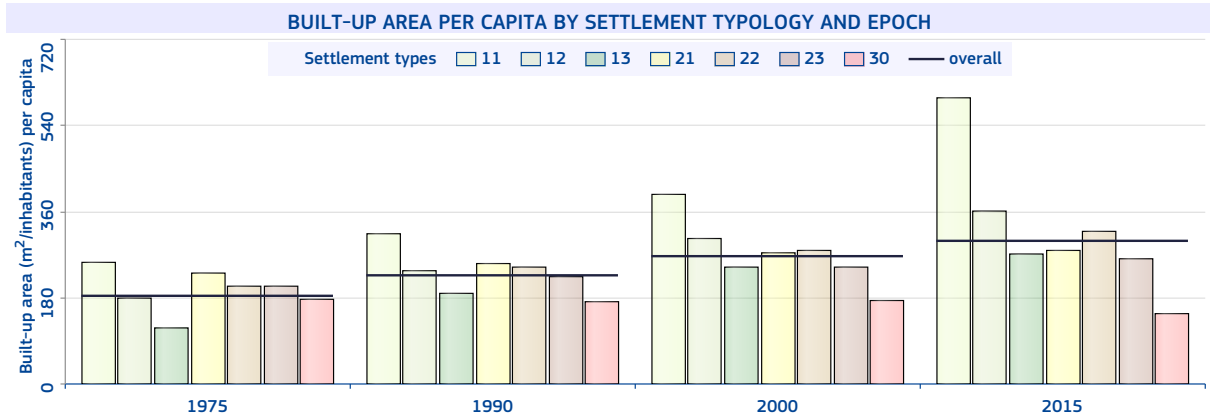
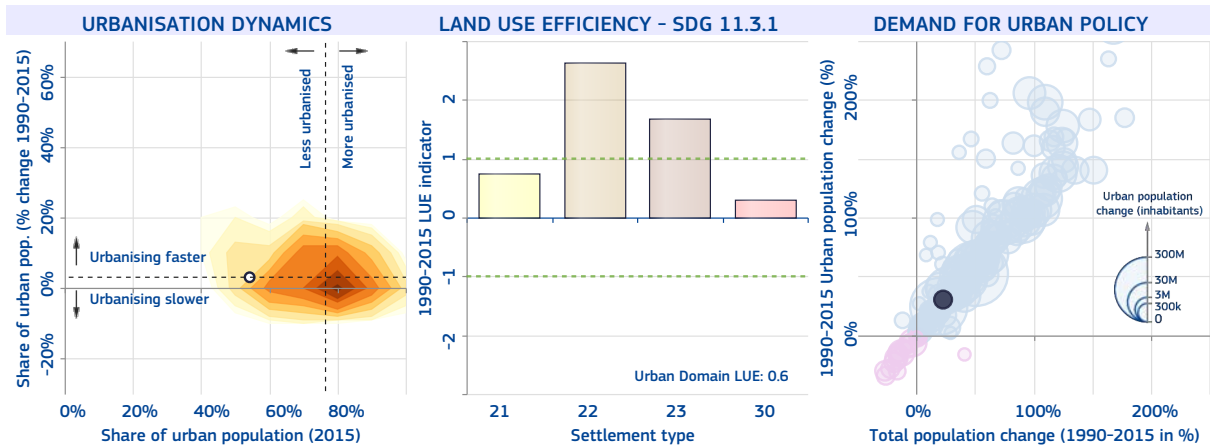
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 81%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

UN WUP includes in the reporting of this territory the following other one(s): Svalbard and Jan Mayen



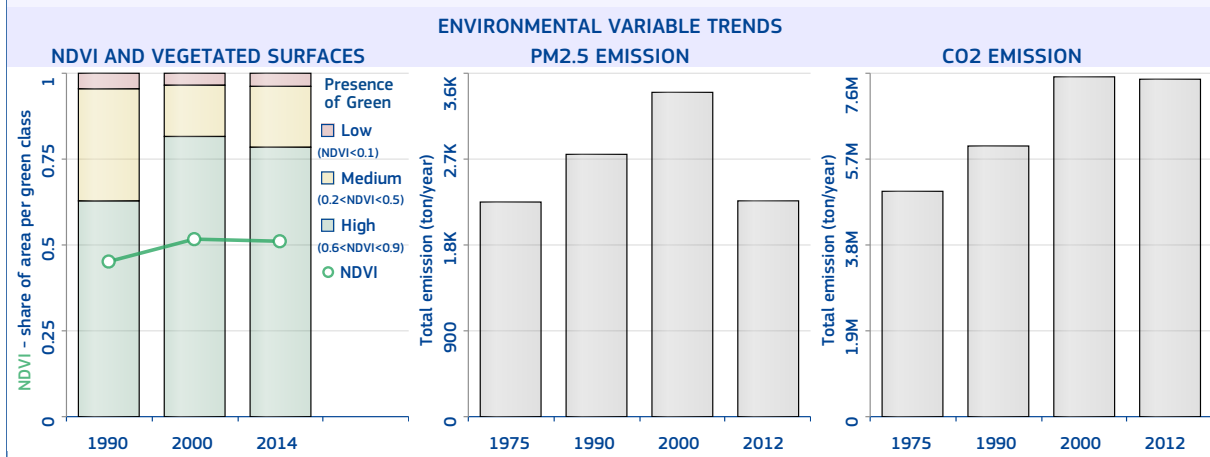
Oslo

The most populated urban centre of Norway is "Oslo" with 782 172 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 242 km² (average population density of 3 232.1 inhabitants/km²), and 103.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 132.4 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Gloma; its main biome type is "Boreal Forests/Taiga"; the climate class is "Snow, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Urban, mining, etc." and the mean elevation is 104.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 6.8 °C and the annual precipitation 924.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 3 973 inhabitants and 1.1 km² respectively, over an area of 2 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.7% and the percentage of open spaces is 57.2%.



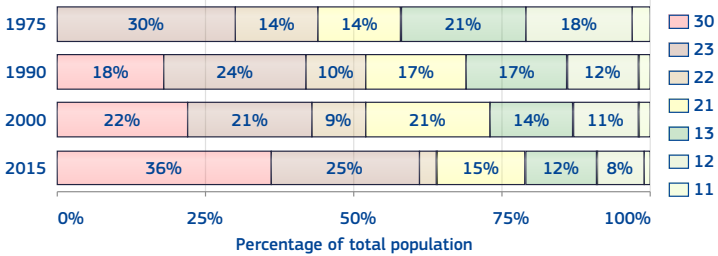
Oman

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 79%.

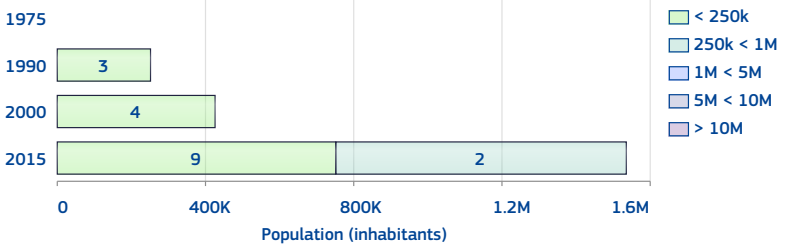
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 11.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

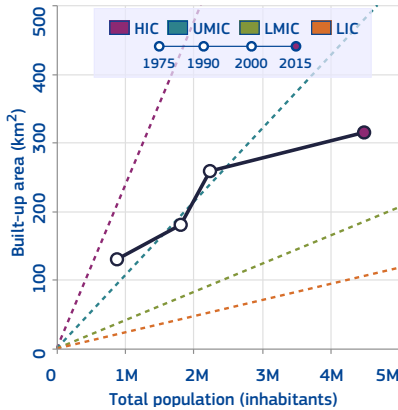


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	24 807	30 430	39 994	44 318
12	158 523	226 054	249 195	381 608
13	186 024	307 988	313 059	531 926
21	122 971	304 812	462 746	663 835
22	121 016	183 119	210 718	153 818
23	268 714	438 846	474 083	1 102 706
30	0	322 456	491 969	1 617 941

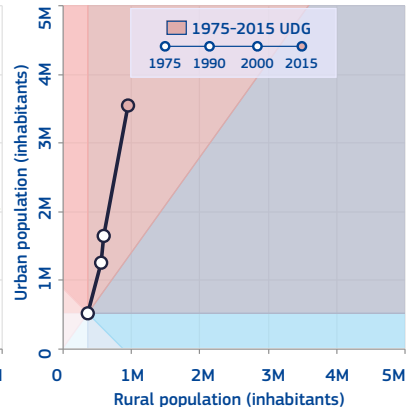
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

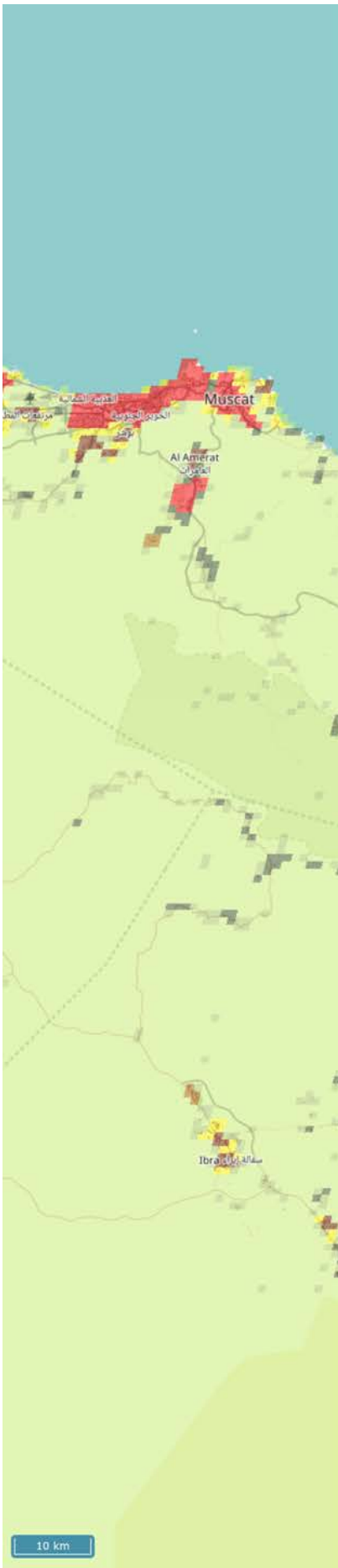


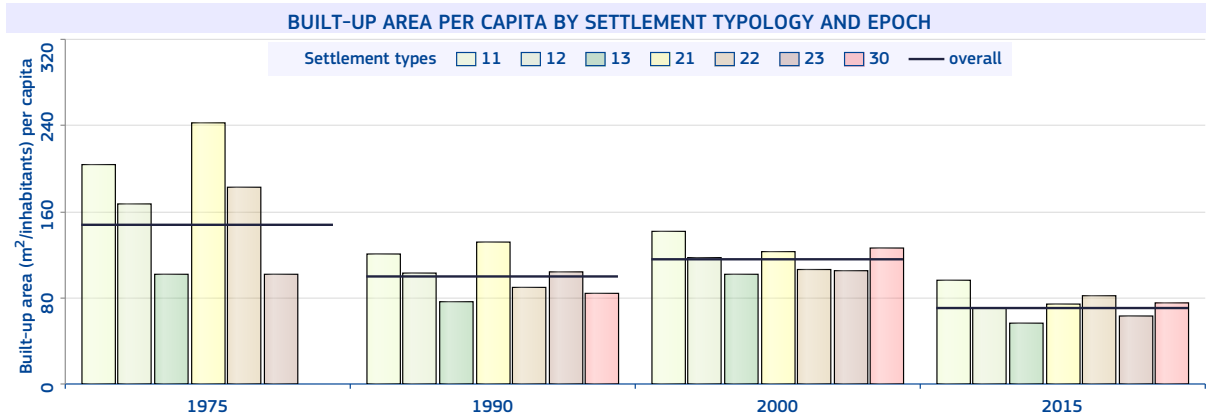
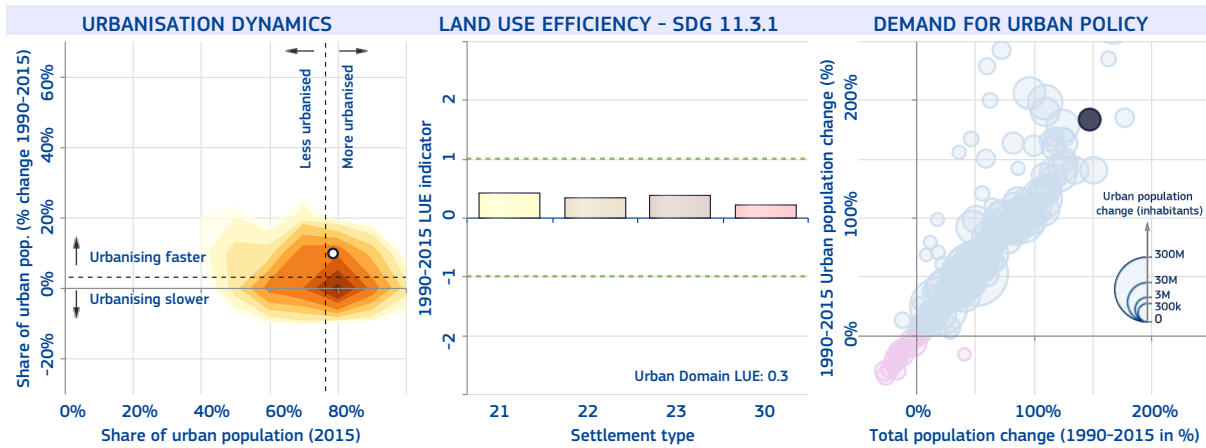
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 81%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2

The Governorate of Muscat, all Wilayat(s) centres and every named and permanent human settlement with 2,500 inhabitants or more and with at least three of the following basic services: preparatory or secondary school, public electricity network, health center and telephone services.





Seeb

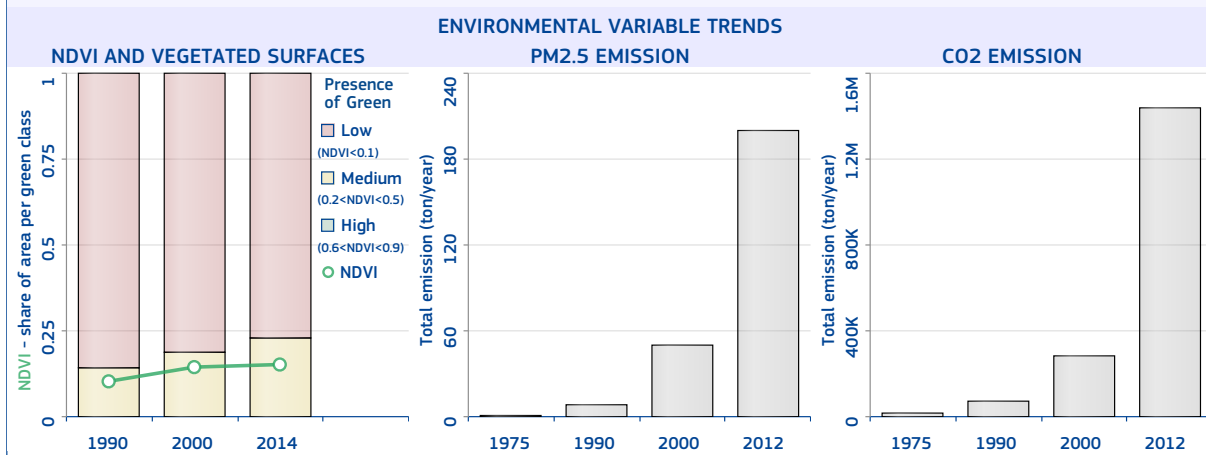
The most populated urban centre of Oman is "Seeb" with 441 276 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 103 km² (average population density of 4 284.2 inhabitants/km²), and 35.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 80.5 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 5 min..

The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 15.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.8 °C and the annual precipitation 49.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 441 276 inhabitants and 35.5 km² respectively, over an area of 103 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 65.5%.

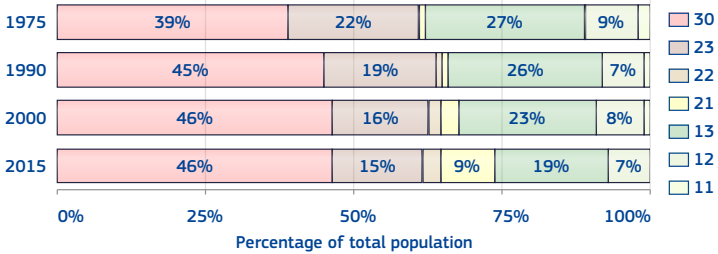




Pakistan

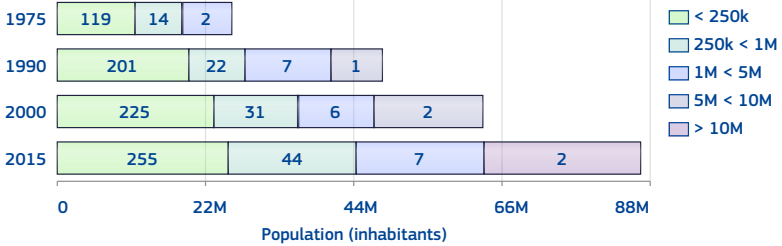
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 73%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 308.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 45.

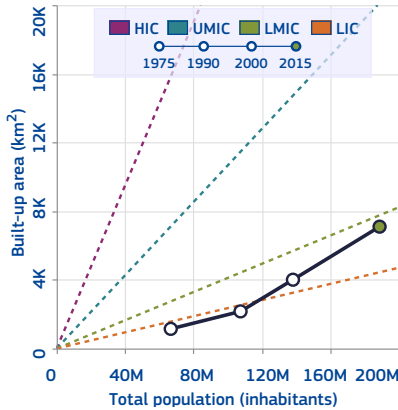


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 637 207	1 312 817	1 127 177	831 634
12	6 008 148	7 997 768	11 146 095	13 686 335
13	17 983 535	27 769 192	32 240 780	36 359 093
21	437 455	1 229 501	4 771 566	17 665 705
22	151 019	747 912	2 975 342	4 774 413
23	14 652 864	20 178 552	22 637 077	28 846 709
30	25 871 223	48 326 837	63 324 614	86 733 292

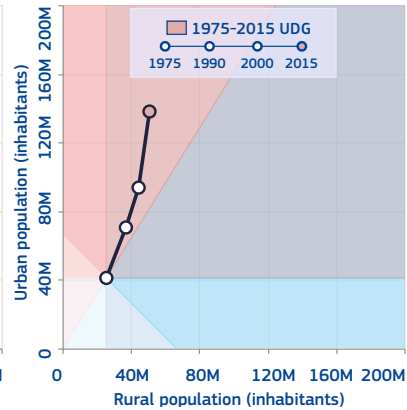
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

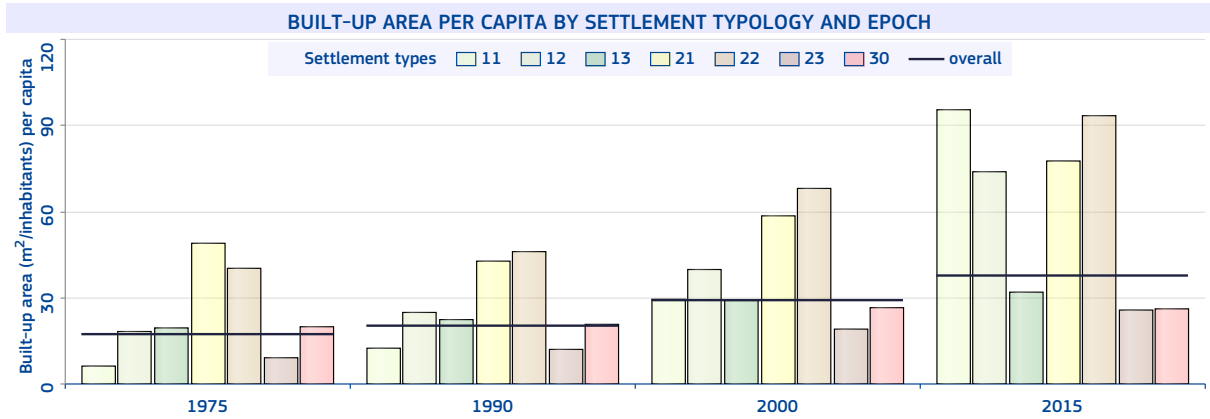
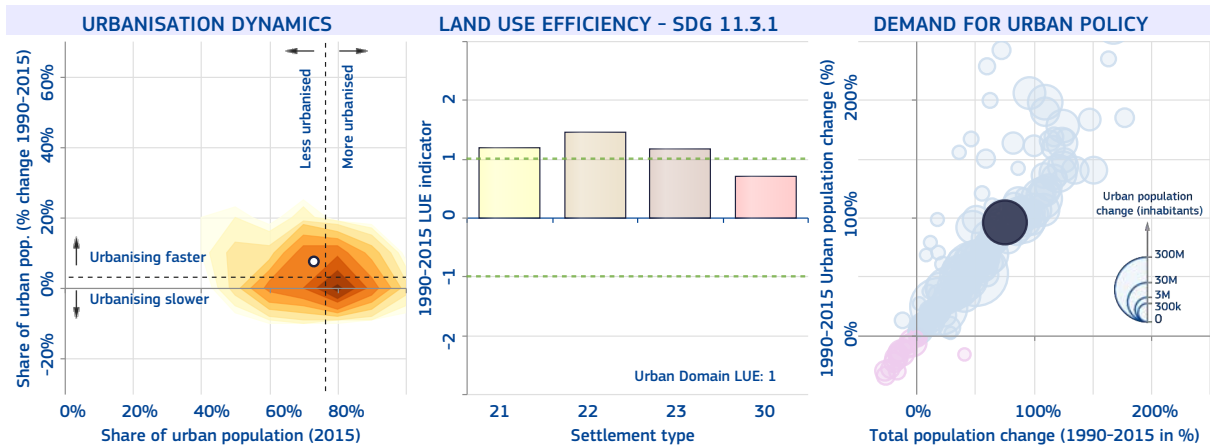


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 36%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 25

Places with municipal corporation, town committee or cantonment.



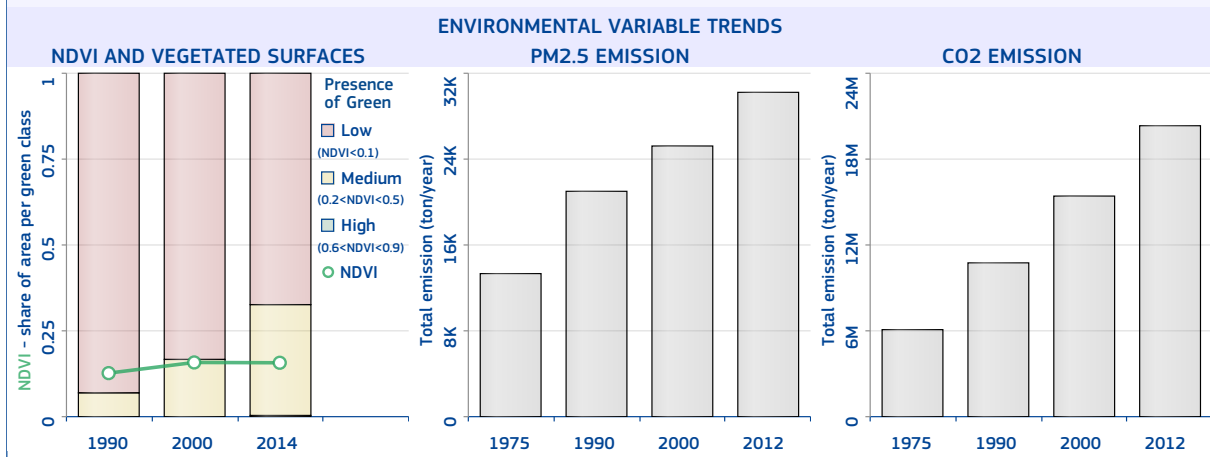
Karachi

The most populated urban centre of Pakistan is "Karachi" with 13 150 694 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 753 km² (average population density of 17 464.4 inhabitants/km²), and 336.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 25.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mangroves"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 32.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.8 °C and the annual precipitation 117.4 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 5 347 261 inhabitants and 128.5 km² respectively, over an area of 290 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 55.3%.



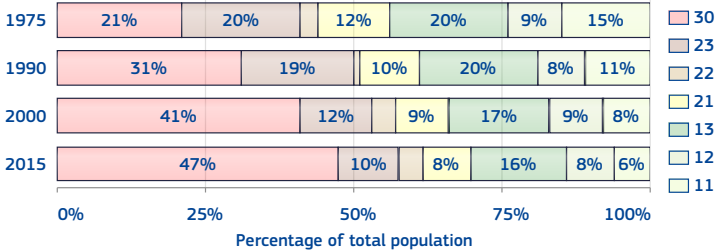
Panama

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 69%.

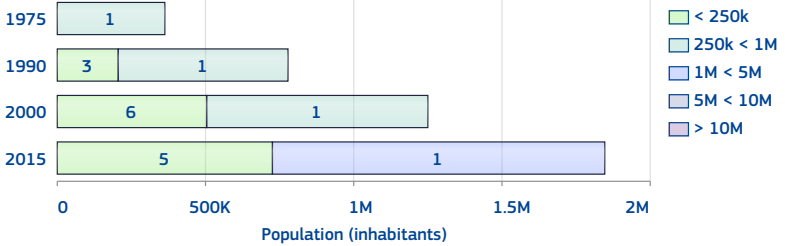
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 6.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

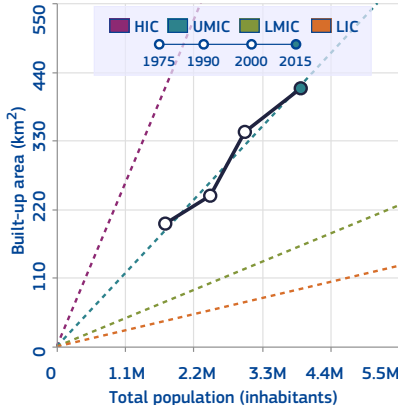


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	256 395	262 855	239 165	247 461
12	162 868	202 475	267 798	323 842
13	345 187	490 465	528 537	647 174
21	205 934	243 511	265 852	332 171
22	57 806	29 690	118 748	138 664
23	356 757	463 235	357 942	392 902
30	361 966	777 909	1 249 007	1 844 256

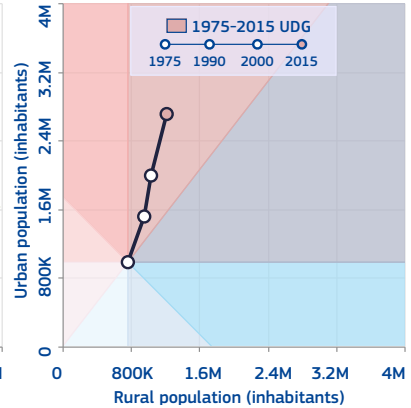
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



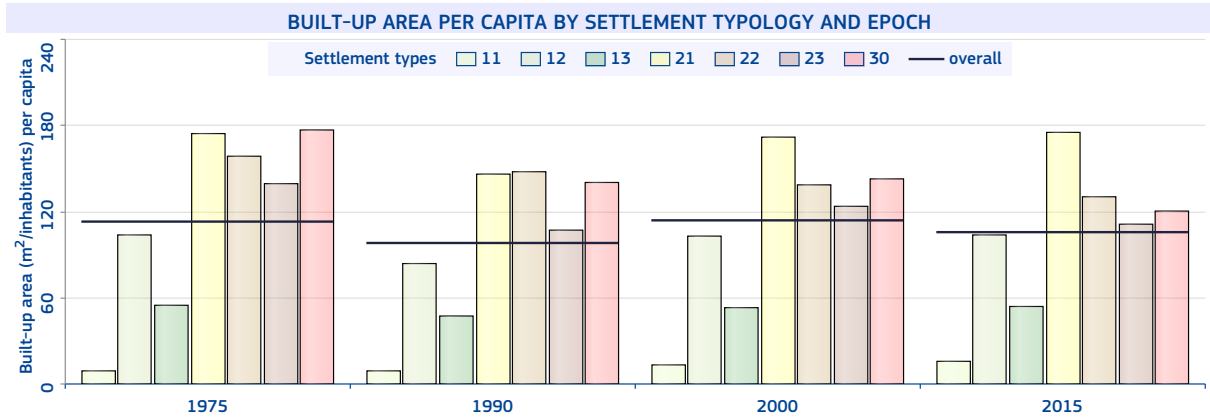
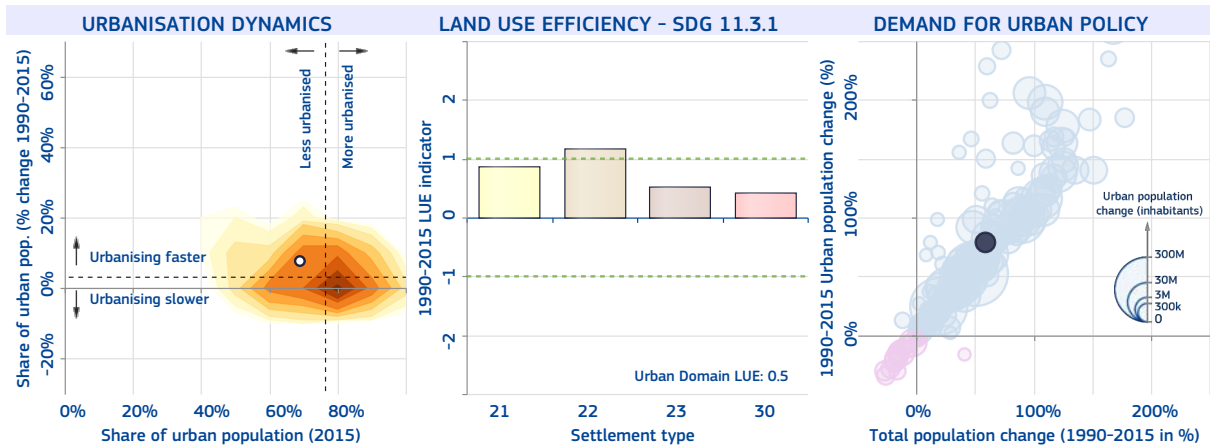
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 67%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Localities with 1,500 inhabitants or more, with all or most of the following urban characteristics: electricity, water-supply and sewerage systems, paved roads and access to commercial establishments, secondary schools and social and recreational centres. Some places with most of the aforementioned features were defined as urban even if they had fewer than 1,500 inhabitants.

10 km



Panama City

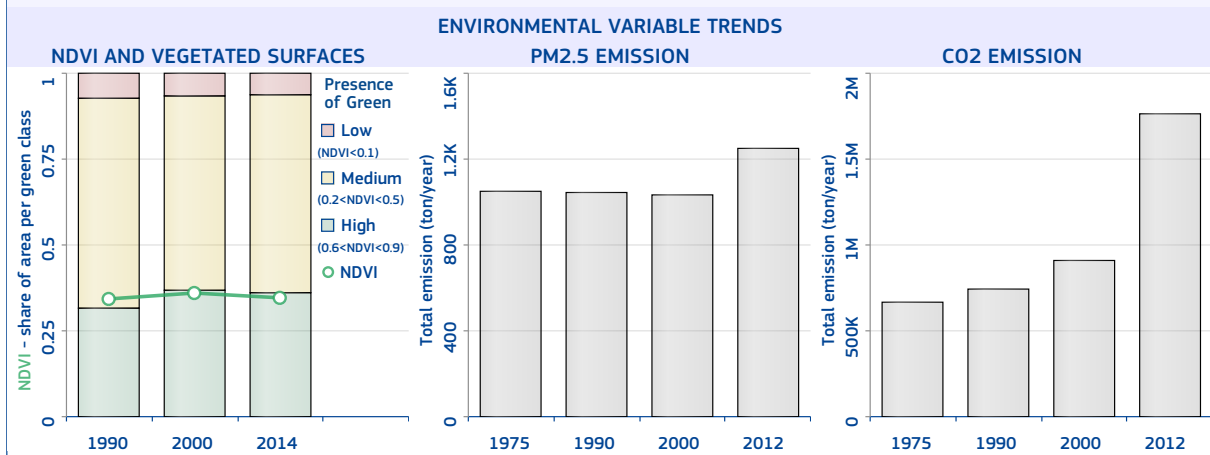
The most populated urban centre of Panama is "Panama City" with 1 119 524 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 223 km² (average population density of 5 020.3 inhabitants/km²), and 112.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 100.7 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Gleysols" and the mean elevation is 58 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.9 °C and the annual precipitation 2 169.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Extreme".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 49.4%.



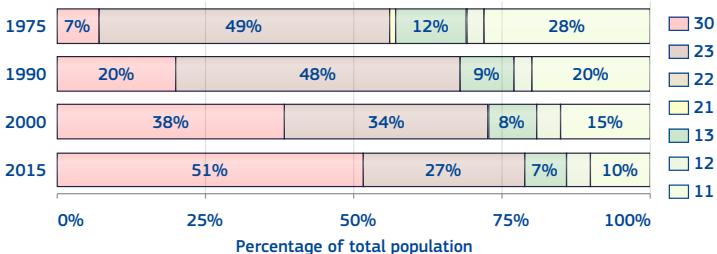
Papua New Guinea

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 79%.

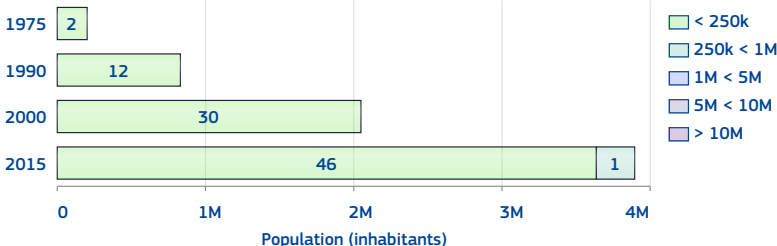
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 47.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

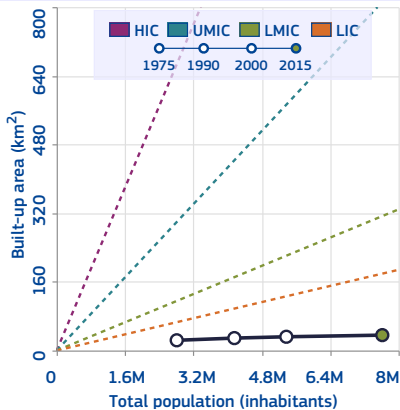


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	798 651	825 918	811 924	785 275
12	91 119	126 690	224 956	281 576
13	333 415	366 955	447 139	558 263
21	15 430	16 598	18 449	12 642
22	0	0	5 895	7 390
23	1 365 975	1 991 359	1 820 631	2 074 470
30	204 960	830 275	2 044 933	3 899 562

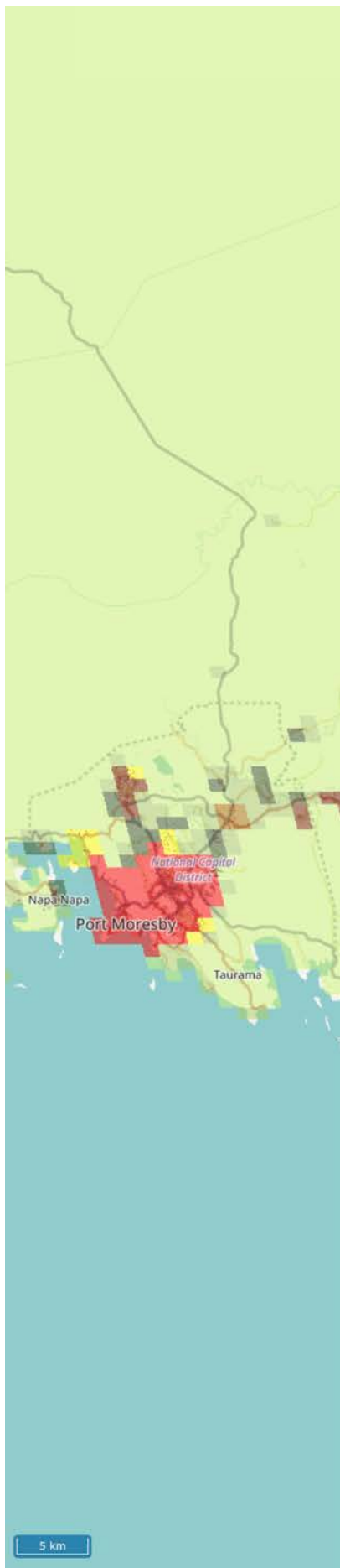
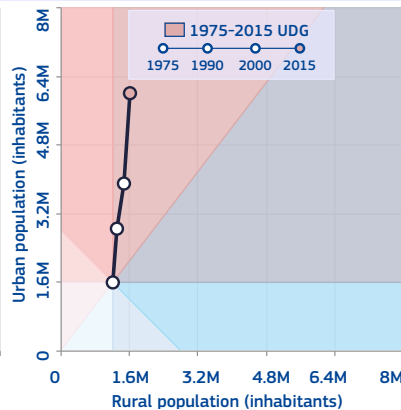
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

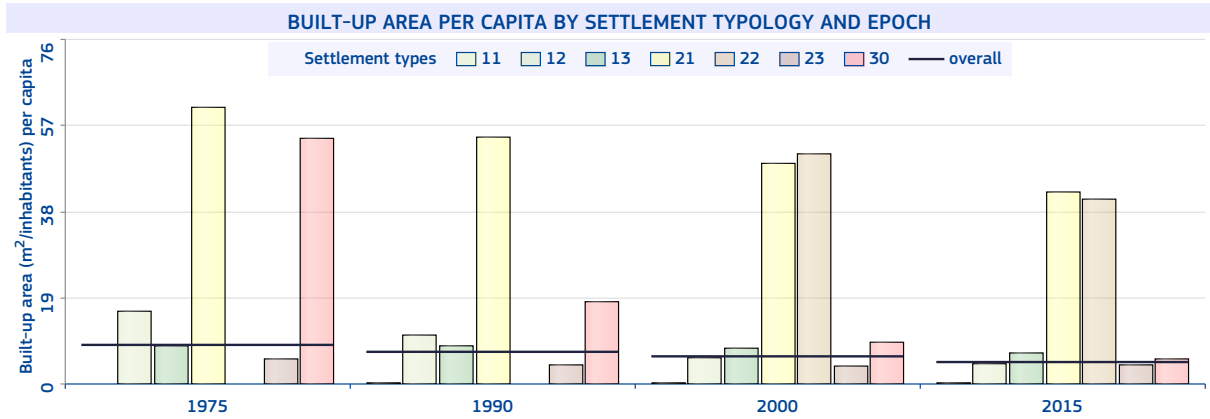
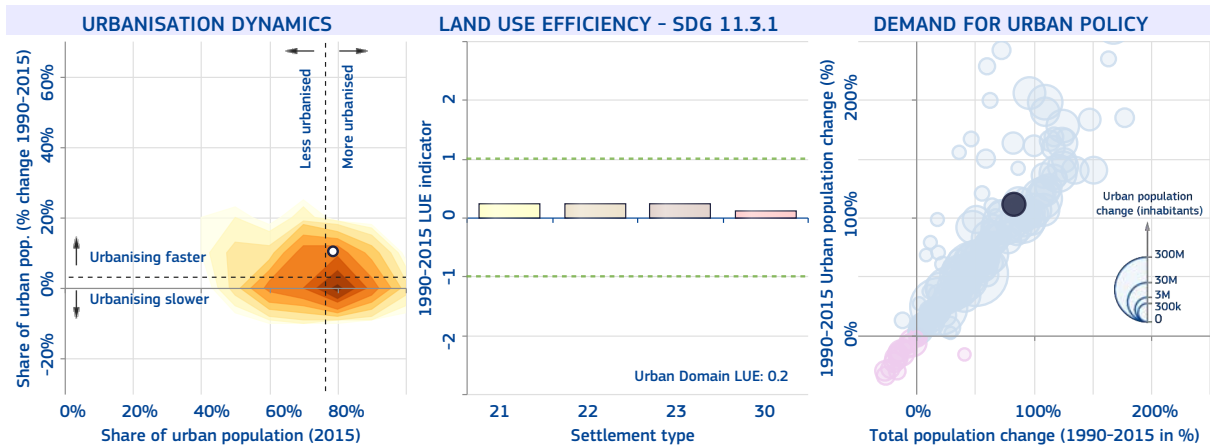


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 13%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Centres with 500 inhabitants or more, excluding separately located schools, hospitals, missions, plantations, rural settlements and rural villages regardless of population size.



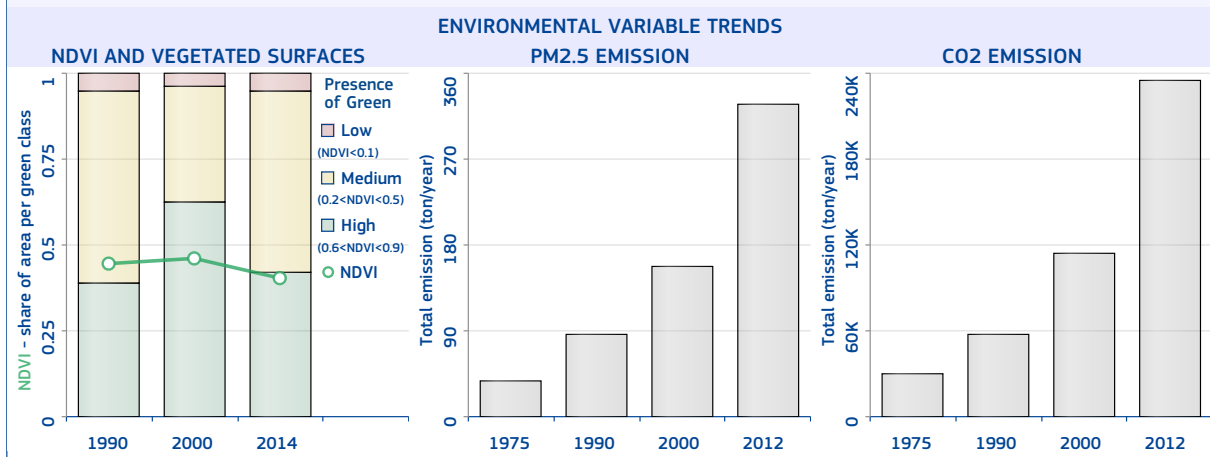
Port Moresby

The most populated urban centre of Papua New Guinea is "Port Moresby" with 262 015 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 52 km² (average population density of 5 038.7 inhabitants/km²), and 10.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 41.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Leptosols" and the mean elevation is 61.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.5 °C and the annual precipitation 1 923.0 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 262 015 inhabitants and 10.8 km² respectively, over an area of 52 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 79.2%.



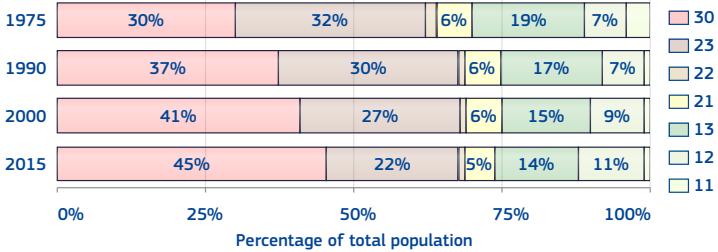
Paraguay

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 73%.

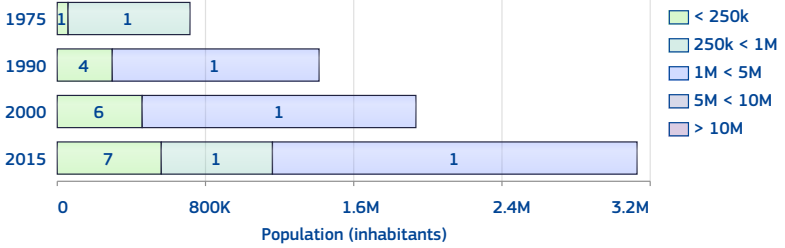
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 9.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

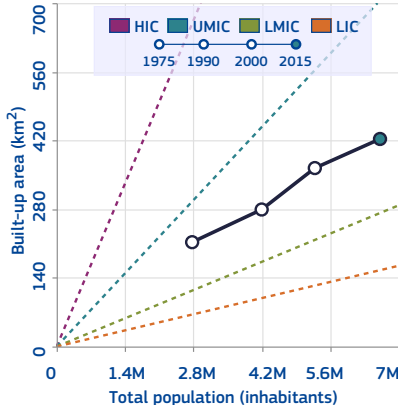


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	117 815	52 316	64 126	90 934
12	185 814	308 943	475 629	746 779
13	527 531	707 423	817 190	923 847
21	179 590	250 666	292 567	305 121
22	55 366	51 109	28 909	62 280
23	884 594	1 255 594	1 441 827	1 481 094
30	822 866	1 571 158	2 165 174	3 010 119

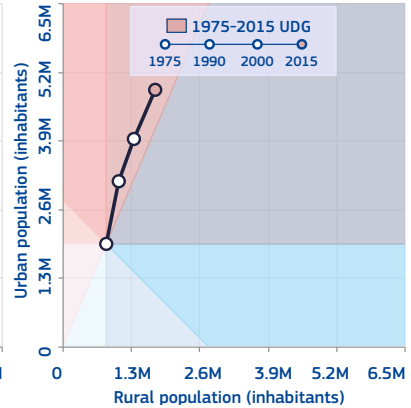
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

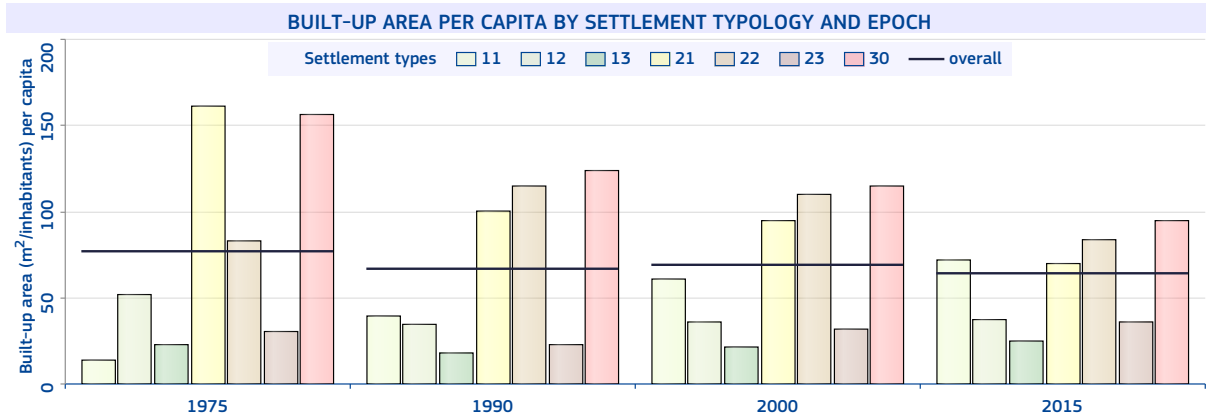
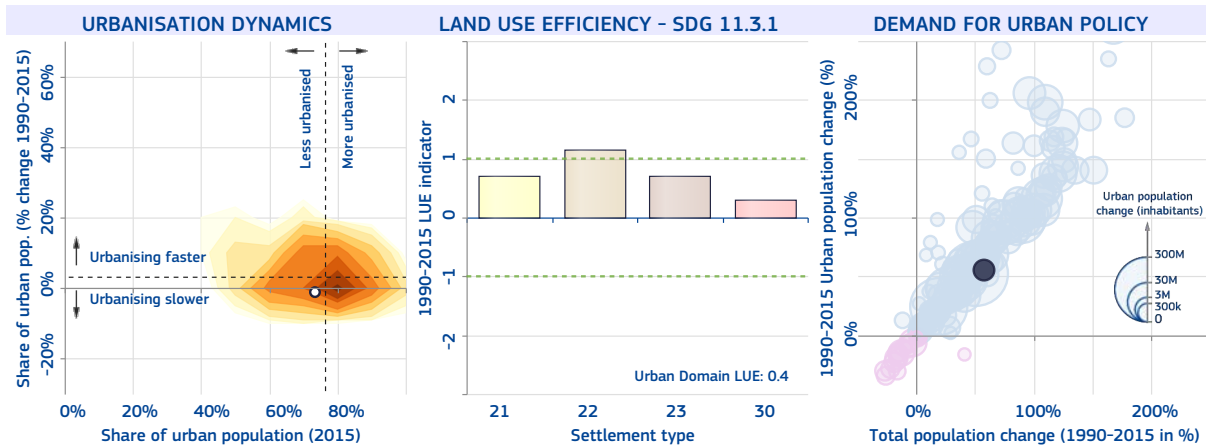


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 61%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2

Administrative centres of the official districts.



Asuncion

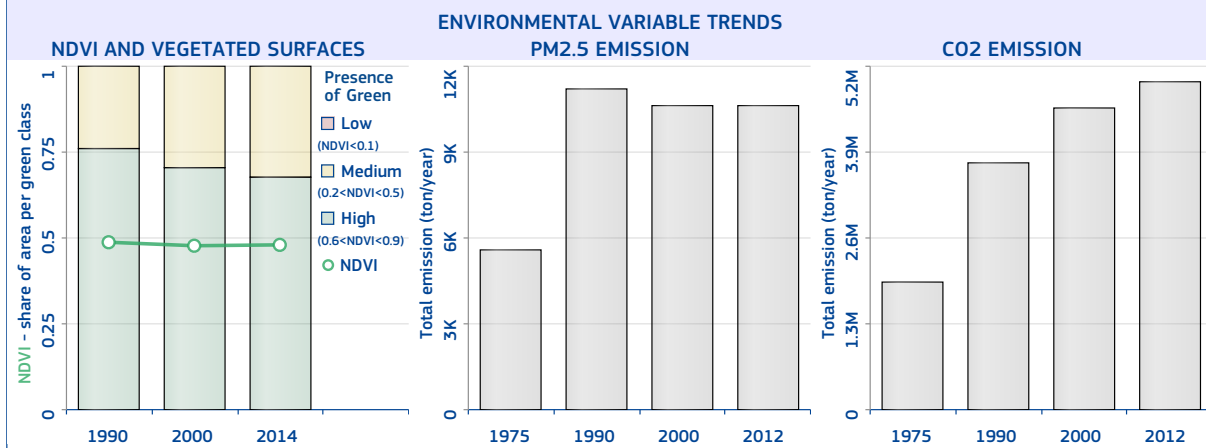
The most populated urban centre of Paraguay is "Asuncion" with 1 968 288 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 442 km² (average population density of 4 453.1 inhabitants/km²), and 229.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 116.7 m²/inhabitant).

It is a transboundary Urban Centre with surface of 439 km² and 1 963 443 inhabitants accounted within Paraguay spatial extent.

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Parana; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Gleysols" and the mean elevation is 116.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 23.8 °C and the annual precipitation 1 484.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 158 143 inhabitants and 21.1 km² respectively, over an area of 54 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.5% and the percentage of open spaces is 48%.





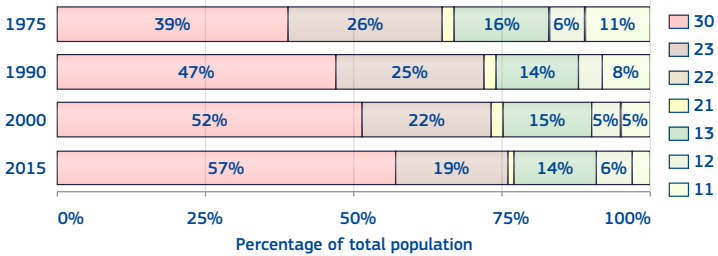
Peru

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%.

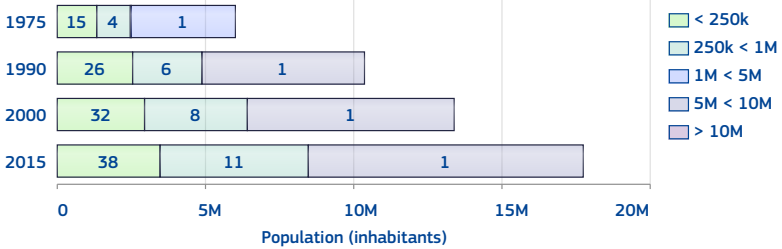
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 50.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 9.

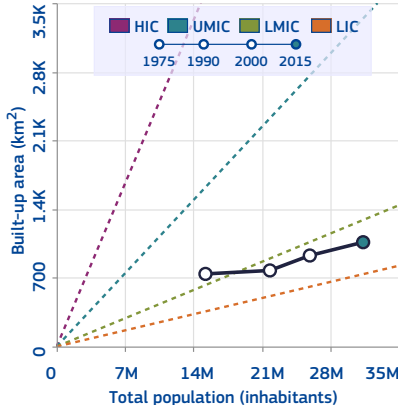


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 628 984	1 669 452	1 345 112	919 041
12	843 940	968 327	1 243 516	1 777 261
13	2 403 084	3 083 576	3 800 846	4 428 884
21	375 942	331 776	401 401	463 428
22	74 049	38 593	60 322	90 960
23	3 894 749	5 369 675	5 634 180	5 916 600
30	6 011 821	10 368 479	13 428 979	17 776 047

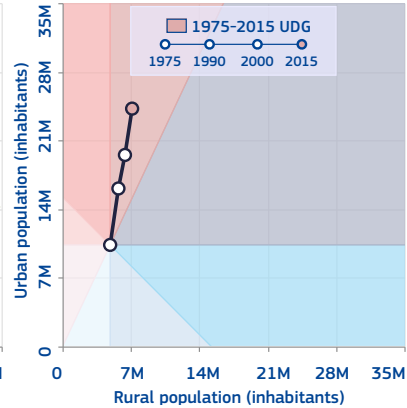
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

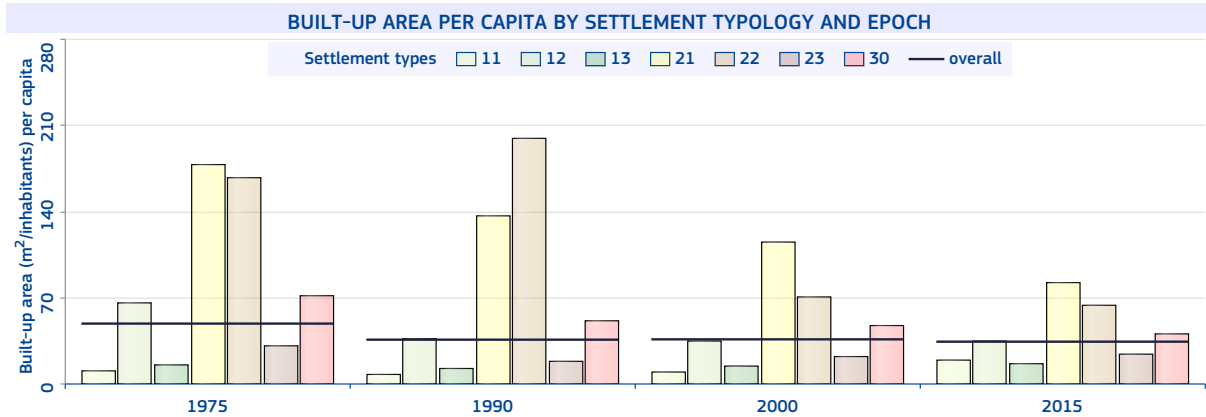
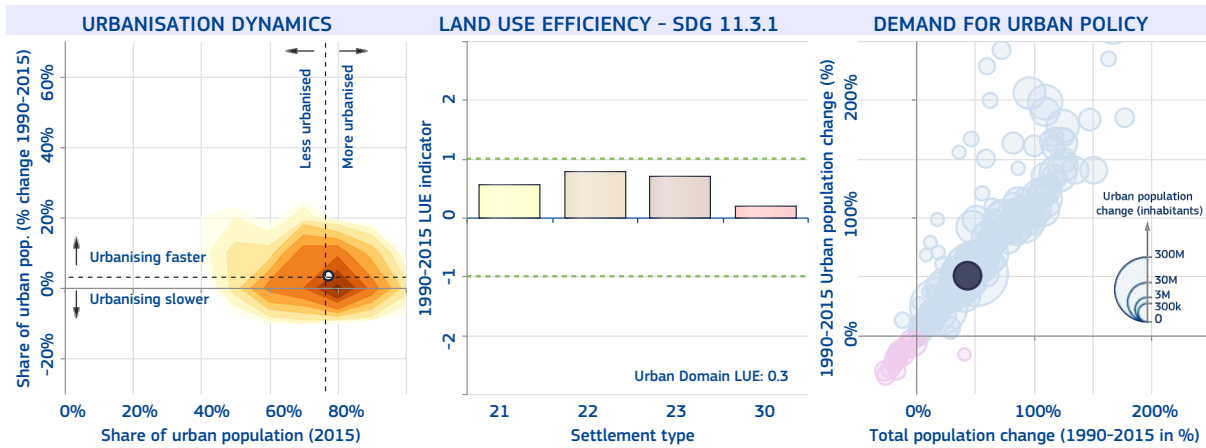


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 10

Populated centres with 100 dwellings or more grouped contiguously and administrative centres of districts.



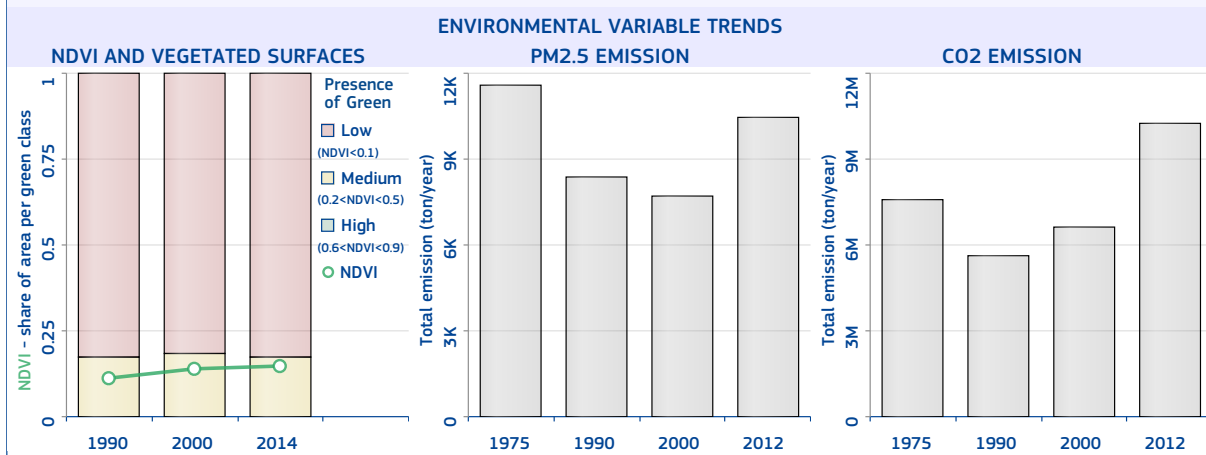
Lima

The most populated urban centre of Peru is "Lima" with 9 265 580 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 876 km² (average population density of 10 577.1 inhabitants/km²), and 390.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 42.2 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Fluvisols" and the mean elevation is 198.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 19.8 °C and the annual precipitation 0 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "-".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 55.4%.

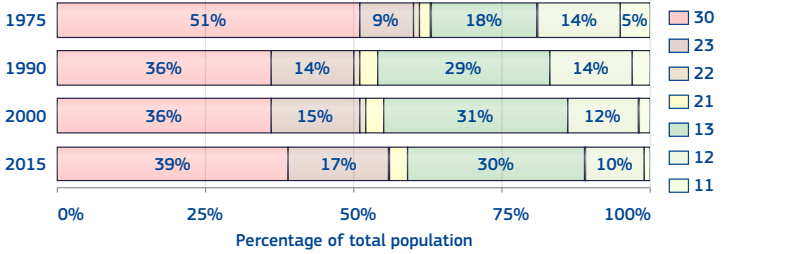




Philippines

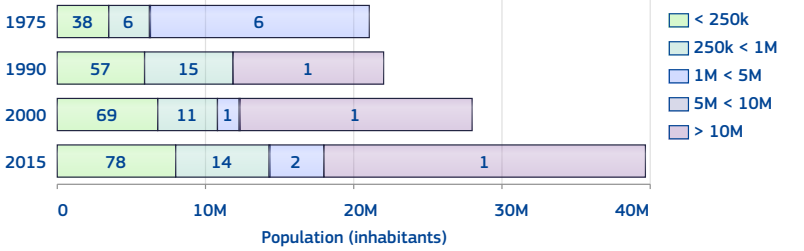
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 60%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 95.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 13.

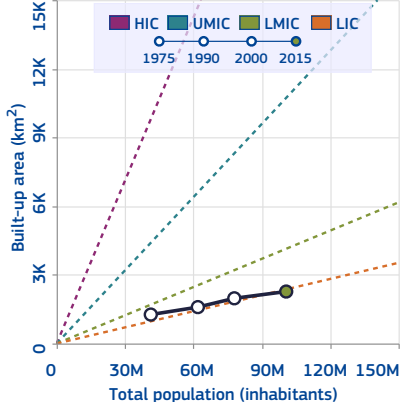


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	2 127 568	1 902 914	1 545 932	1 220 988
12	5 587 498	8 954 669	9 639 834	9 710 295
13	7 508 883	18 207 143	24 373 489	29 810 648
21	979 425	1 610 812	2 173 019	2 738 241
22	476 733	463 865	415 385	310 153
23	3 515 855	8 740 768	11 791 158	17 204 415
30	21 099 181	22 067 163	27 993 431	39 704 692

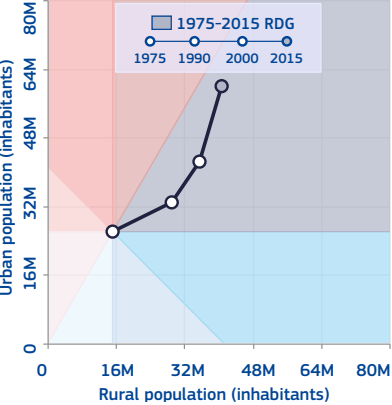
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



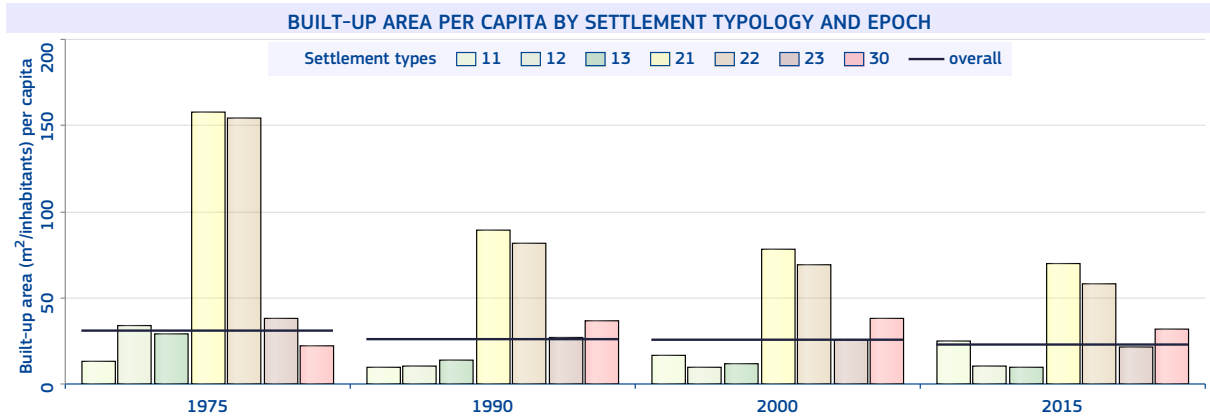
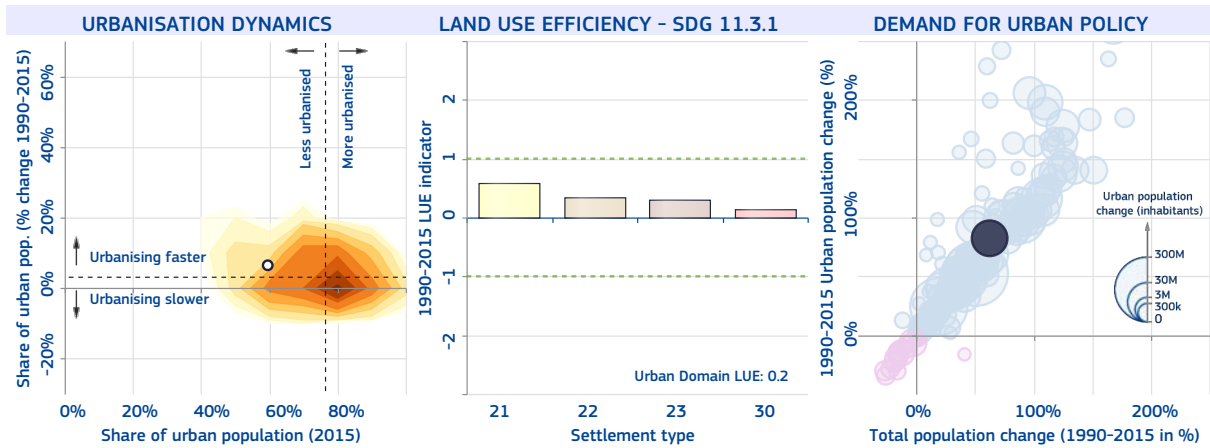
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 46%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 31
 Cities and municipalities with at least 1,000 inhabitants per square kilometre; administrative centres, barrios with 2,000 inhabitants or more, and barrios with 1,000 inhabitants or more which are contiguous to the administrative centre, in all cities and municipalities with at least 500 inhabitants per square kilometre; and all other administrative centres with 2,500 inhabitants or more.



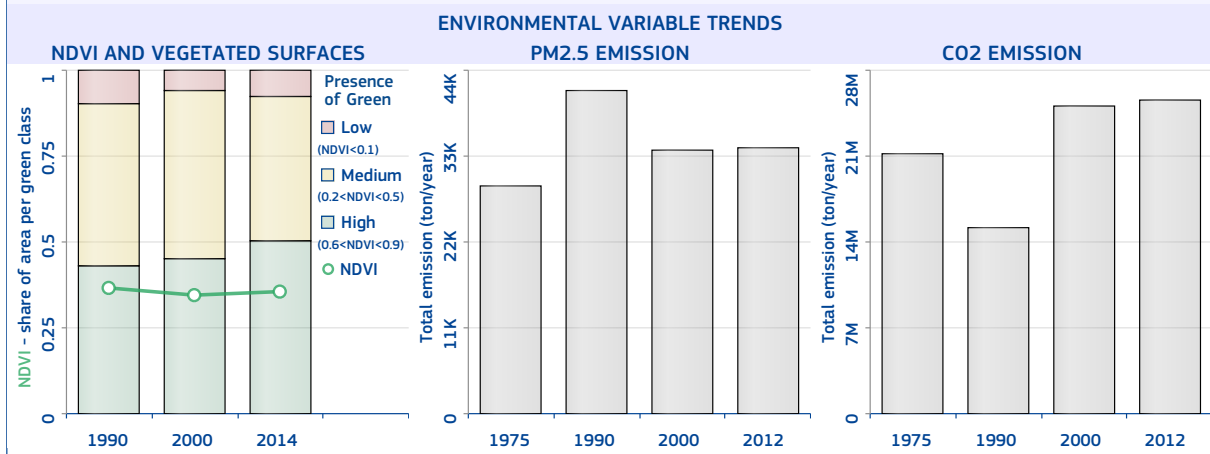
Quezon City [Manila]

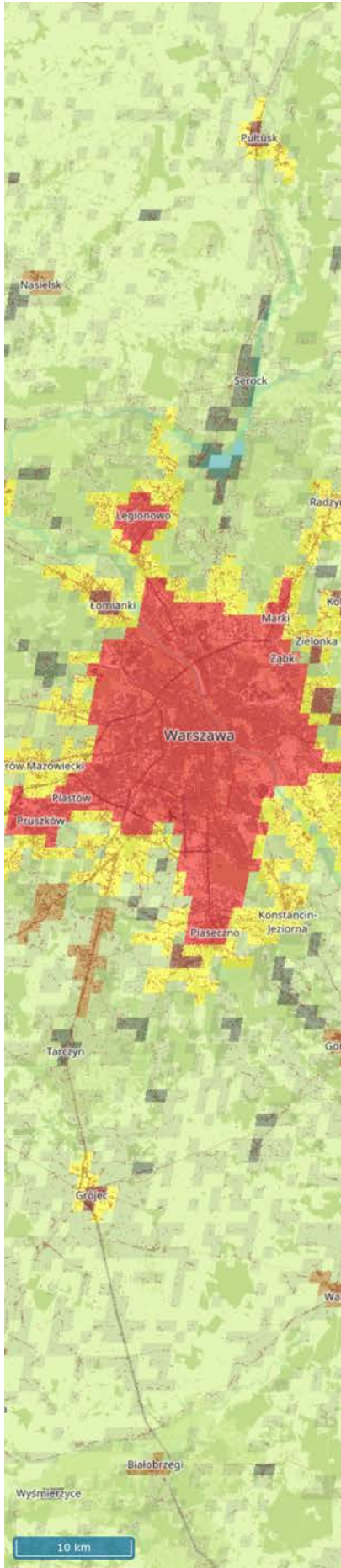
The most populated urban centre of Philippines is "Quezon City [Manila]" with 21 691 141 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 2 030.0 km² (average population density of 10 685.3 inhabitants/km²), and 644.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 29.7 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Vertisols" and the mean elevation is 49.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.3 °C and the annual precipitation 3 152.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 8 (Severe). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 61 797 inhabitants and 2.2 km² respectively, over an area of 16 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 68.3%.

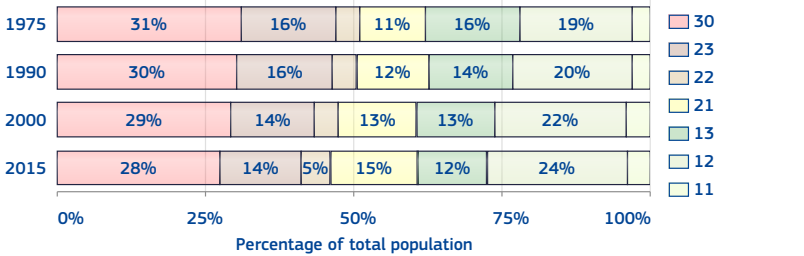




Poland

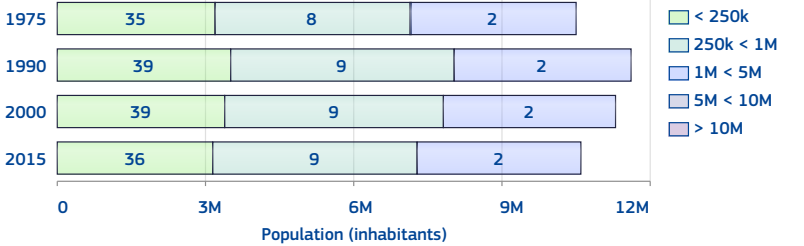
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 60%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 47.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 9.

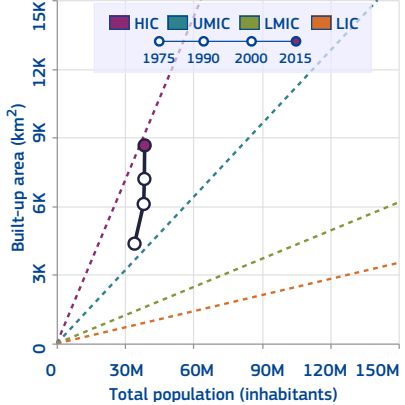


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	992 730	1 284 405	1 453 895	1 654 615
12	6 425 310	7 776 751	8 354 740	9 083 684
13	5 606 909	5 516 426	5 144 046	4 627 866
21	3 641 476	4 569 373	5 030 143	5 599 112
22	1 323 001	1 455 449	1 655 960	1 768 541
23	5 621 093	5 935 685	5 485 353	5 219 346
30	10 542 147	11 638 464	11 345 514	10 643 107

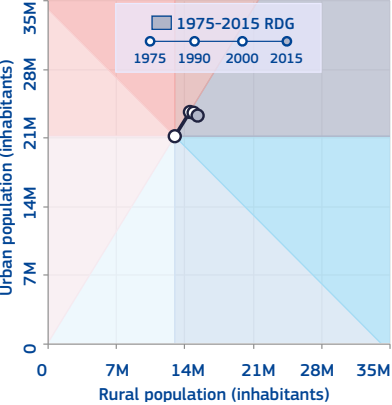
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



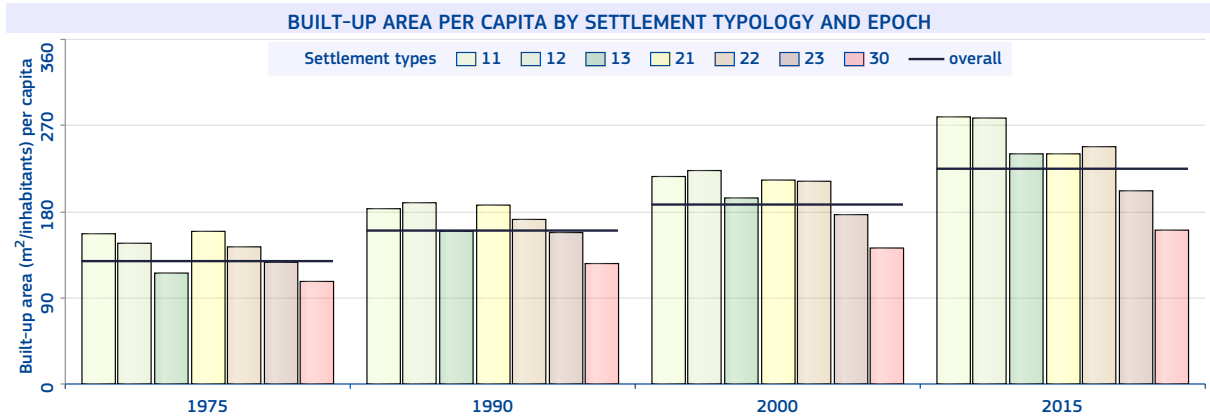
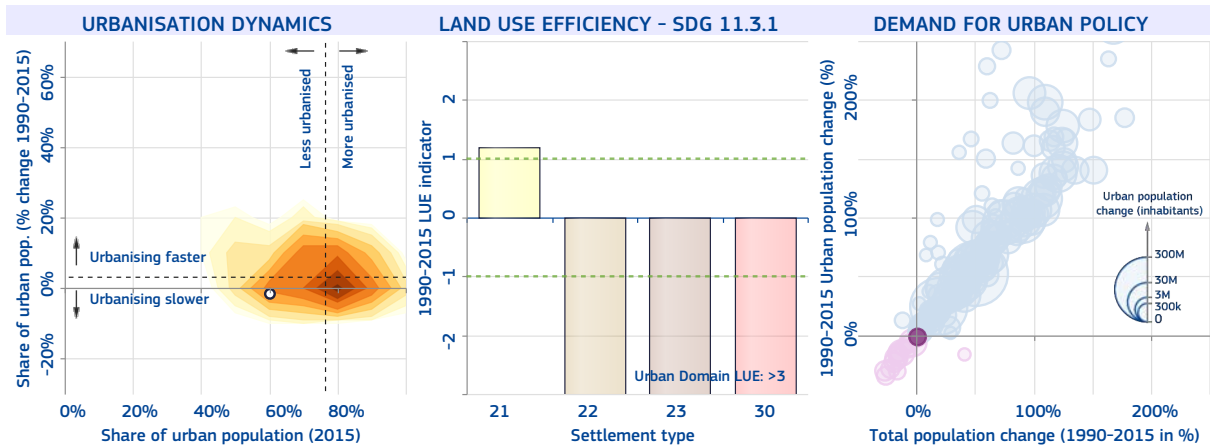
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 60%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 9
 Towns (urban qminas) and cities with powiatstatus (county, district or prefecture).




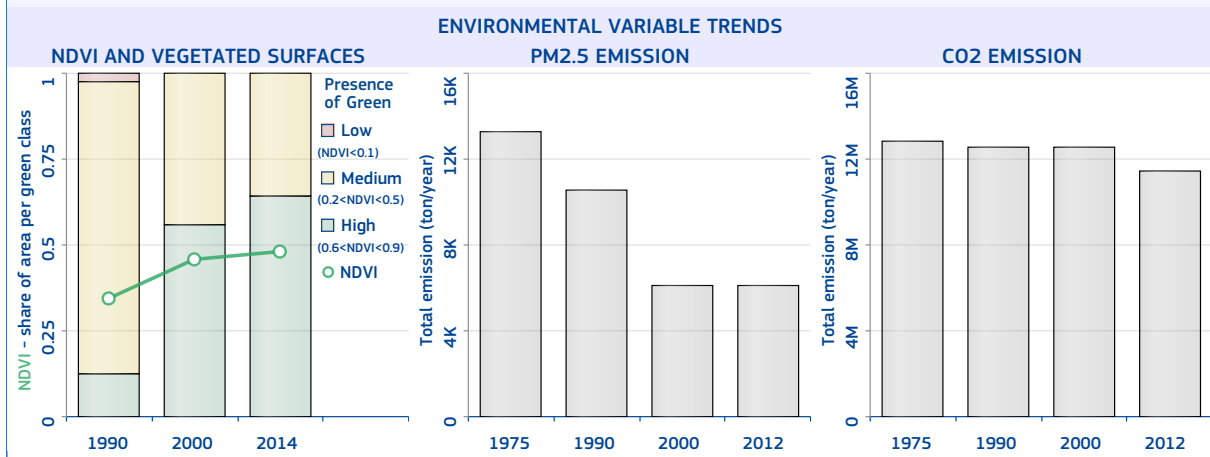
Warsaw

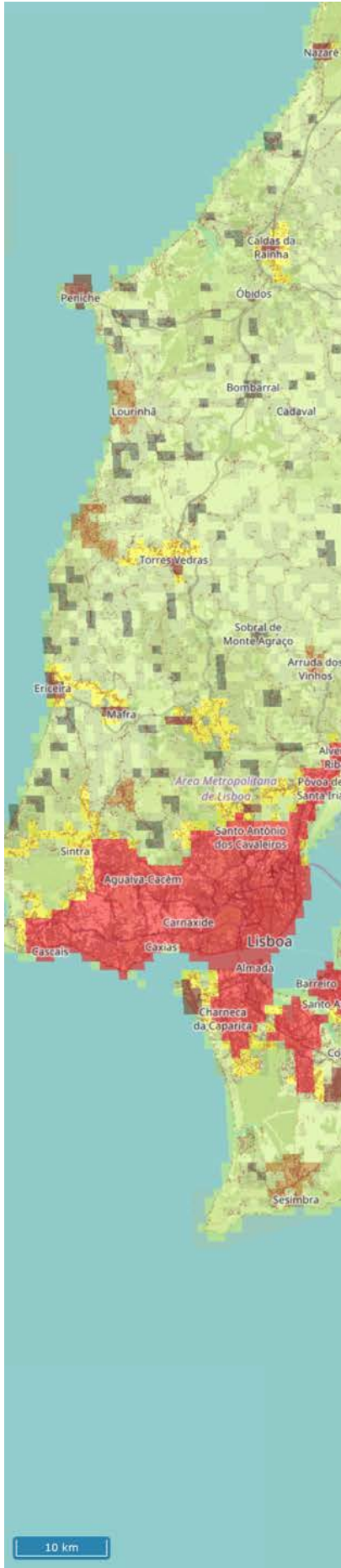
The most populated urban centre of Poland is "Warsaw" with 1 789 294 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 425 km² (average population density of 4 210.1 inhabitants/km²), and 247.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 138.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Wisla; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Urban, mining, etc." and the mean elevation is 95.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 9.5 °C and the annual precipitation 503.5 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 346 768 inhabitants and 47.5 km² respectively, over an area of 98 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -21.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 41.8%.

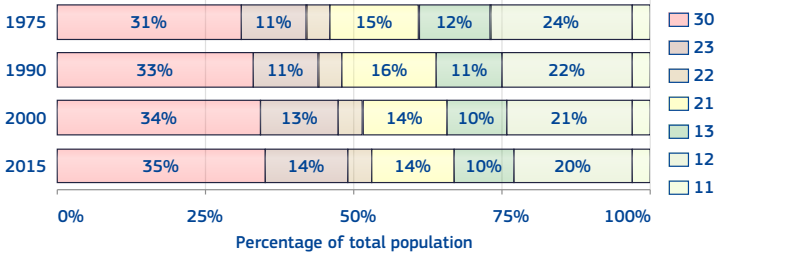




Portugal

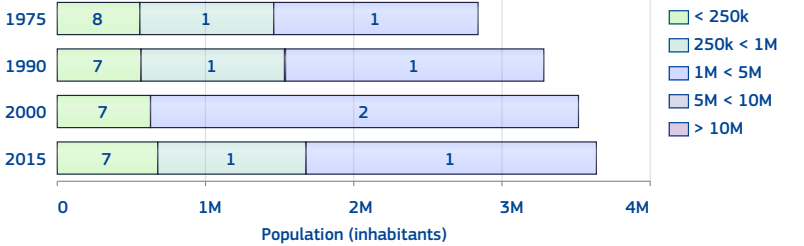
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 67%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 9.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

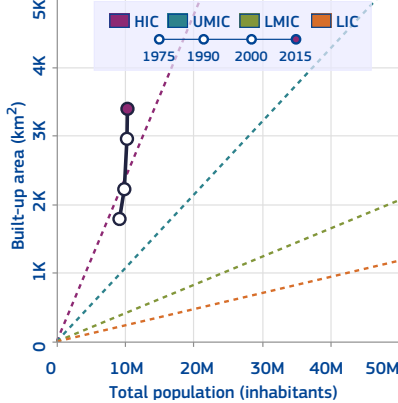


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	313 214	297 140	297 940	306 146
12	2 169 017	2 178 707	2 172 752	2 093 996
13	1 127 677	1 064 030	1 072 098	1 017 292
21	1 402 703	1 534 665	1 469 674	1 491 119
22	323 006	425 639	455 362	373 626
23	1 013 772	1 104 421	1 296 458	1 434 101
30	2 837 877	3 286 562	3 515 091	3 634 486

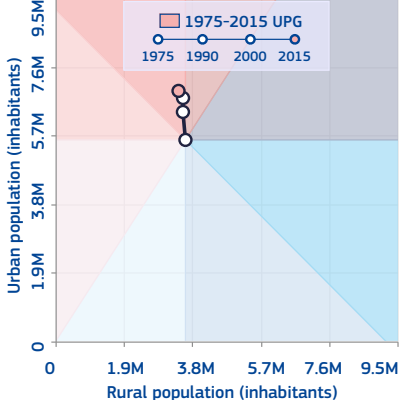
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



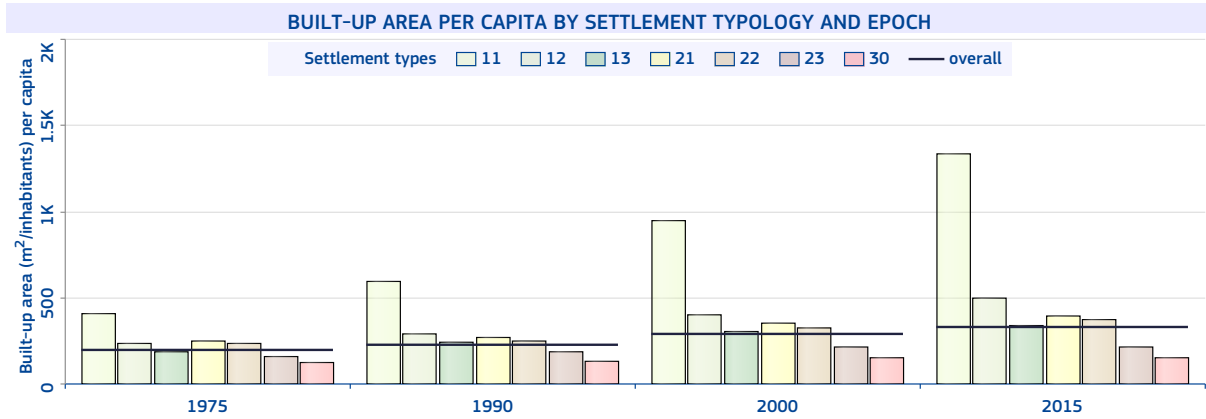
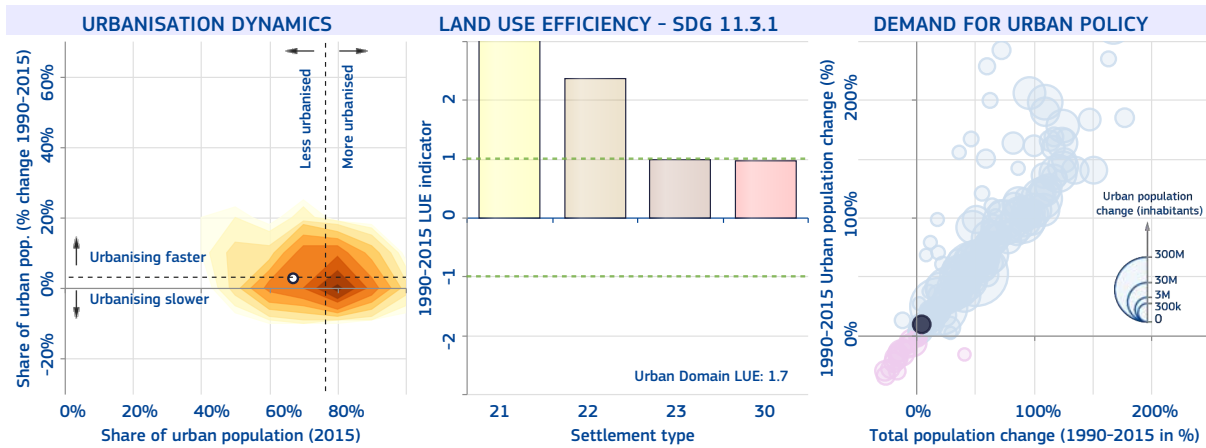
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 64%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2
 Agglomerations of 2,000 inhabitants or more.



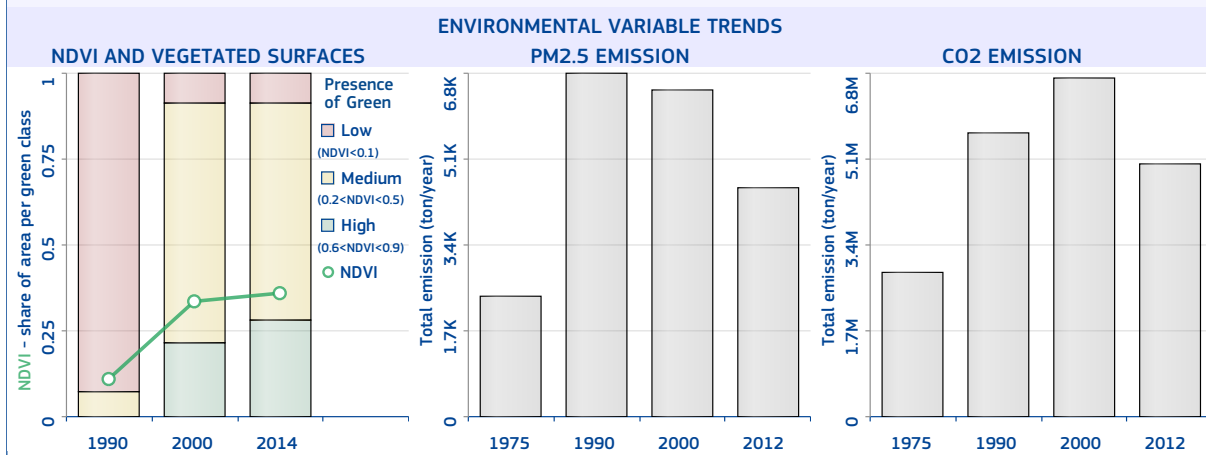
Lisbon

The most populated urban centre of Portugal is "Lisbon" with 1 958 521 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 444 km² (average population density of 4 411.1 inhabitants/km²), and 228.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 116.7 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 86 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 17.5 °C and the annual precipitation 876.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 7 865 inhabitants and 2.3 km² respectively, over an area of 4 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 48.5%.



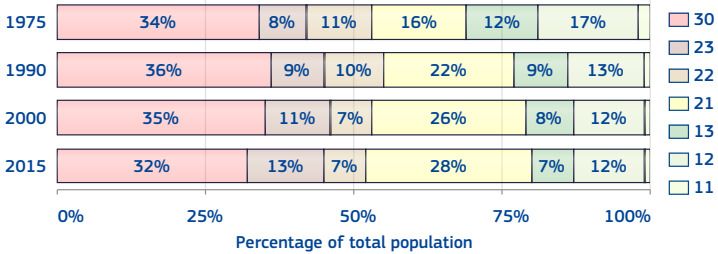
Puerto Rico

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 80%.

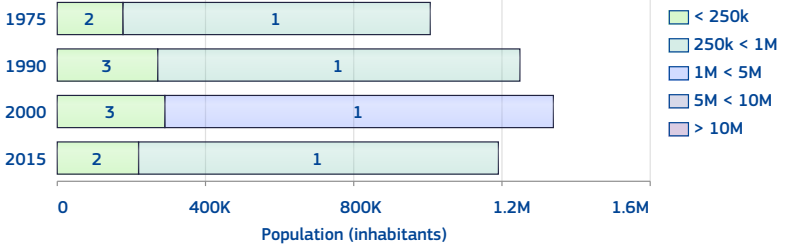
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 3.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

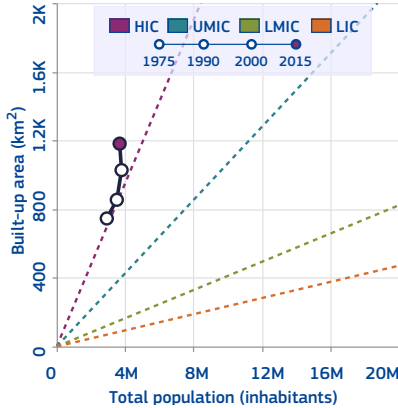


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	49 543	44 749	42 120	41 408
12	492 091	470 752	457 842	452 916
13	351 971	333 125	299 869	251 826
21	466 075	782 251	999 266	1 018 058
22	326 796	334 368	248 330	245 631
23	239 993	303 369	411 201	483 439
30	1 005 464	1 249 370	1 338 352	1 189 961

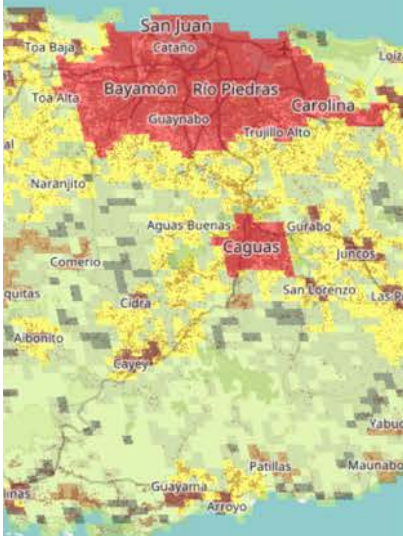
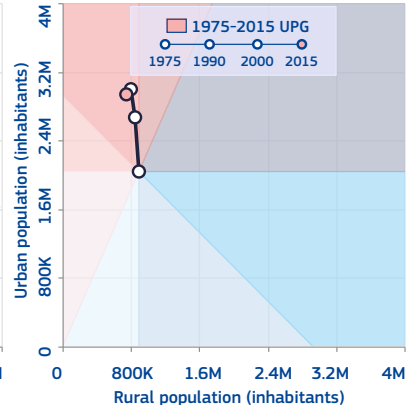
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

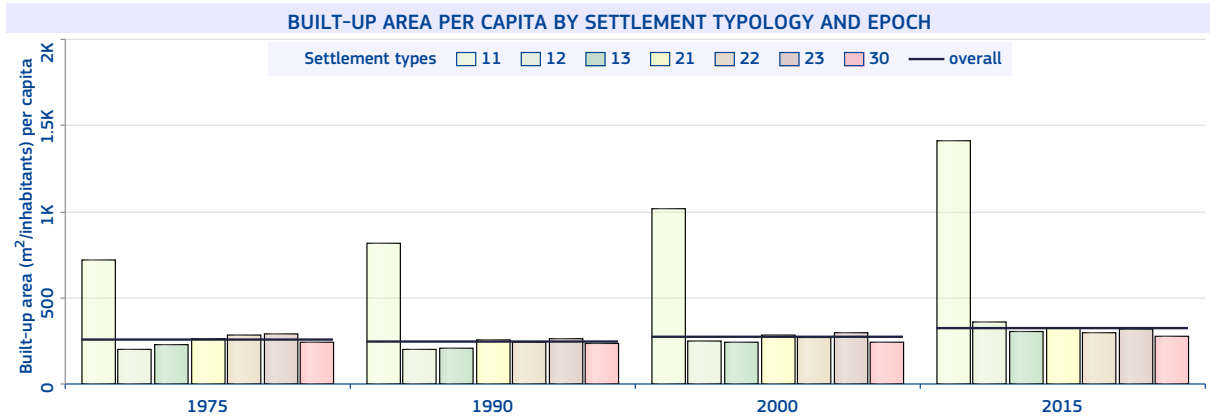
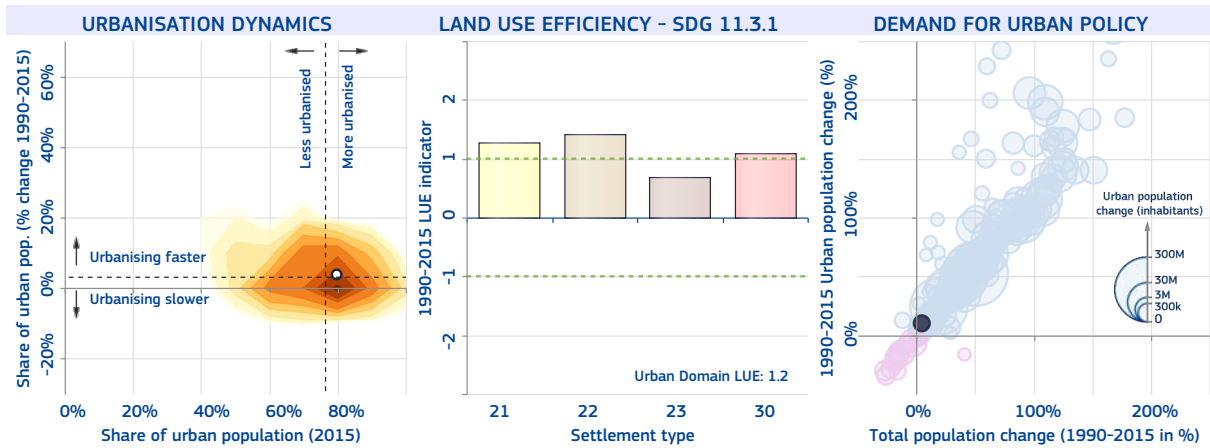


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 94%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2

Densely settled territory 2,500 inhabitants or more. A change in the definition for the 2000 census from place-based to density-based affects the comparability of estimates before and after this date.



Río Piedras [San Juan]

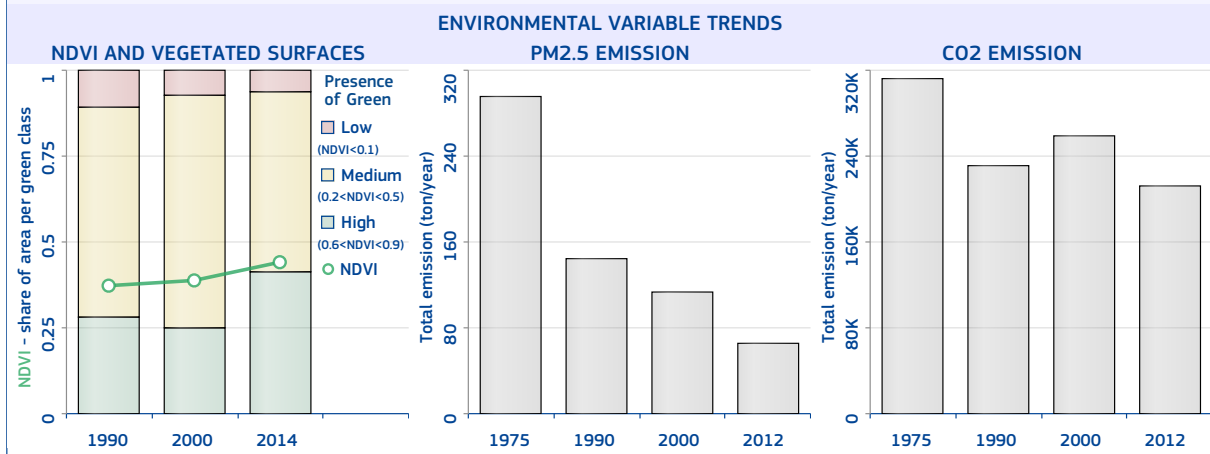
The most populated urban centre of Puerto Rico is "Río Piedras [San Juan]" with 969 580 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 373 km² (average population density of 2 599.4 inhabitants/km²), and 251.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 259.1 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical rain forest", the soil type is "Acrisols" and the mean elevation is 32.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 24.4 °C and the annual precipitation 1 972.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 917 701 inhabitants and 239.1 km² respectively, over an area of 353 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -1.8; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 32.6%.



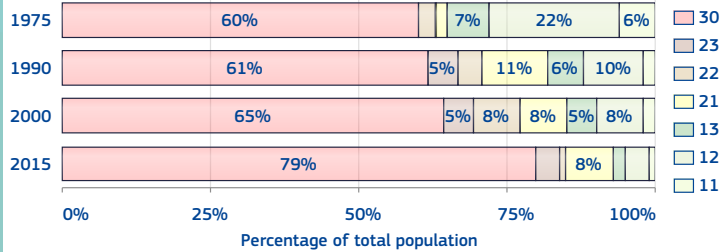
Qatar

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 93%.

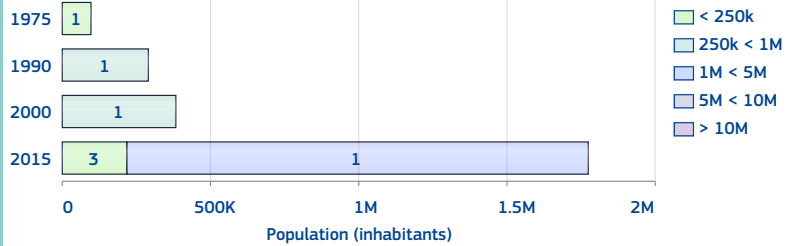
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 4.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

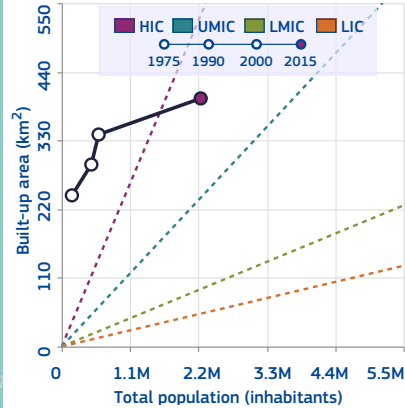


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	9 593	11 650	14 359	16 850
12	36 085	48 005	49 693	90 773
13	11 126	30 258	27 216	49 596
21	3 428	51 496	45 860	178 594
22	5 495	20 697	45 590	32 827
23	0	22 938	27 633	96 992
30	98 663	292 012	383 913	1 770 963

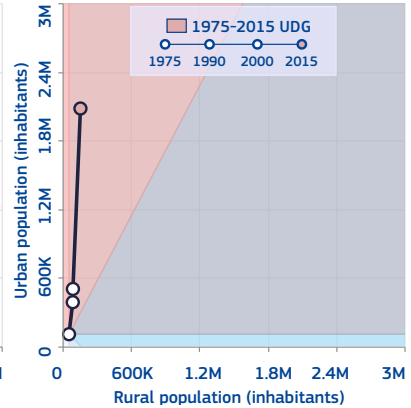
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

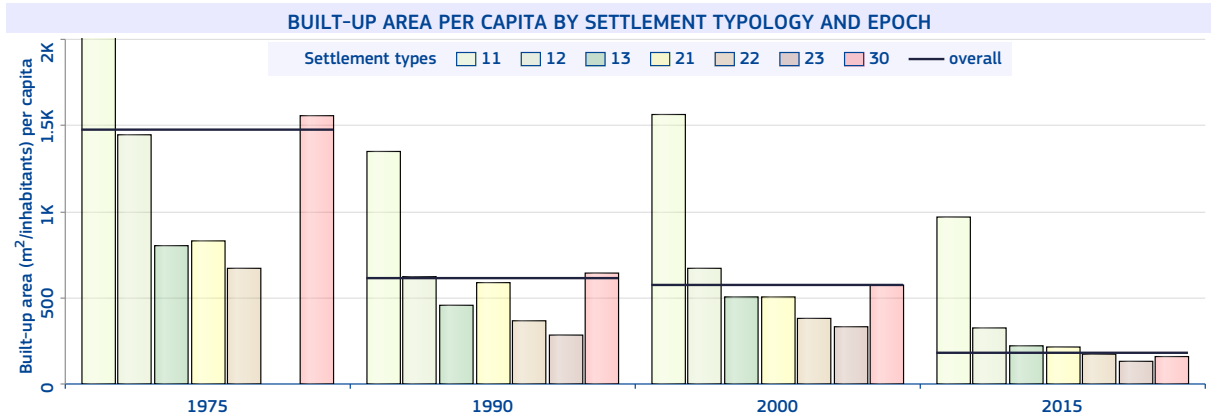
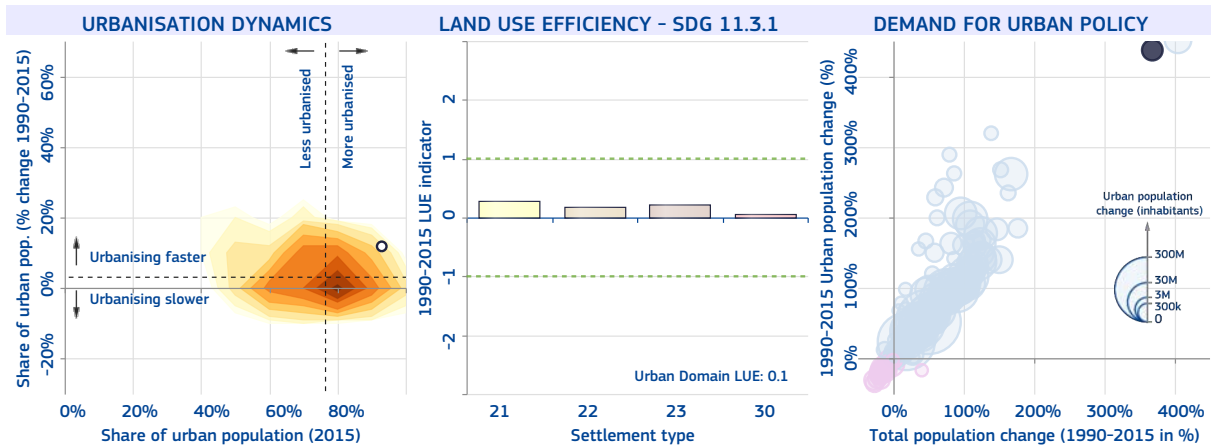


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 99%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3

Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.



Doha

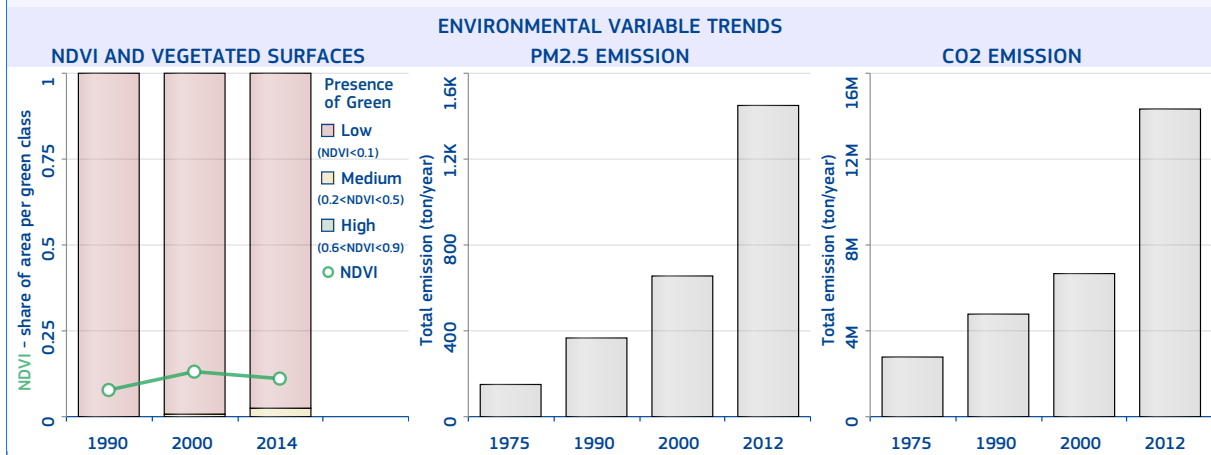
The most populated urban centre of Qatar is "Doha" with 1 556 520 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 380 km² (average population density of 4 096.1 inhabitants/km²), and 254.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 163.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 19 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 28.3 °C and the annual precipitation 46.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 33%.



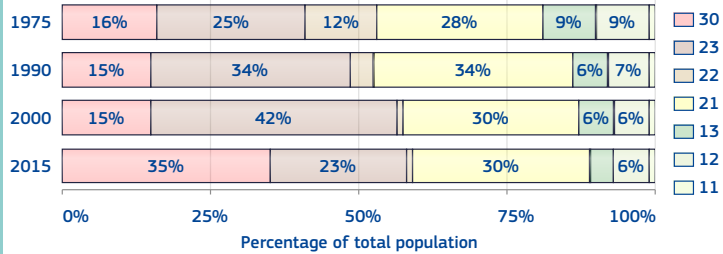
Réunion

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 89%.

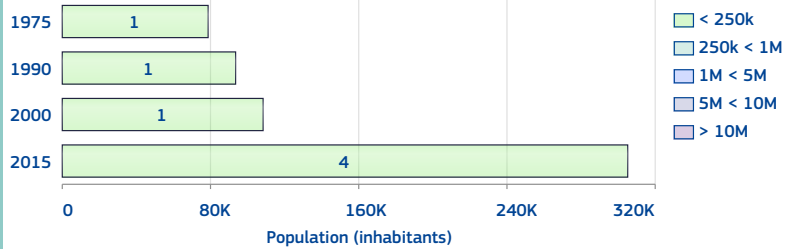
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 4.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

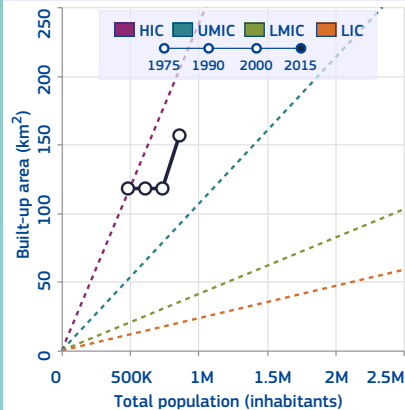


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	5 463	5 294	4 703	5 405
12	42 460	42 972	42 561	54 611
13	43 903	36 820	46 256	35 409
21	136 535	204 741	219 017	254 684
22	57 978	21 867	8 792	6 676
23	119 900	205 270	307 134	199 381
30	78 536	93 618	108 248	304 987

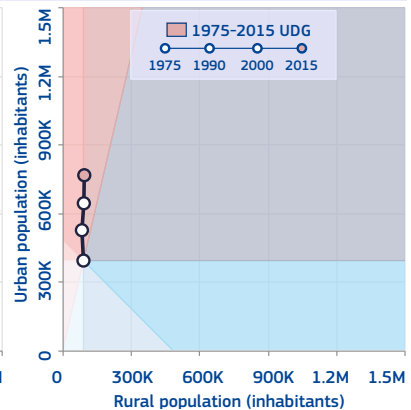
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

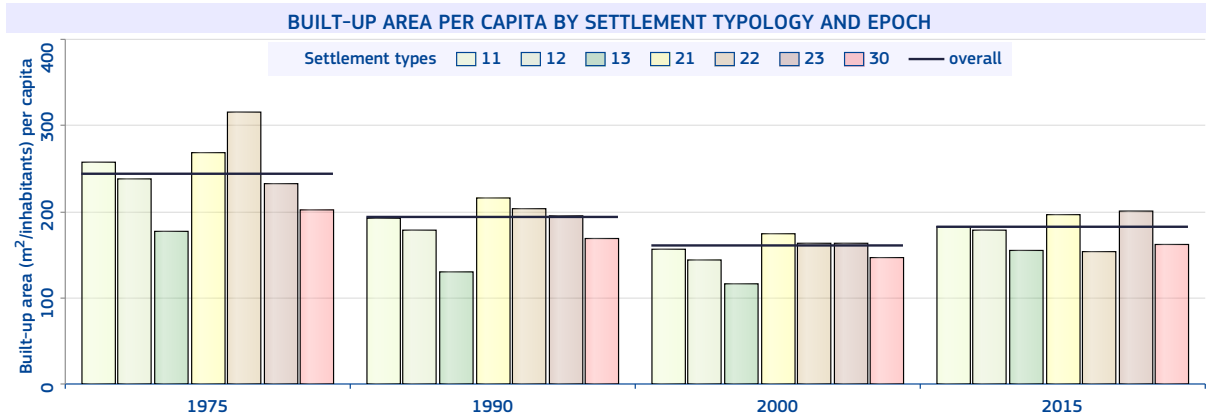
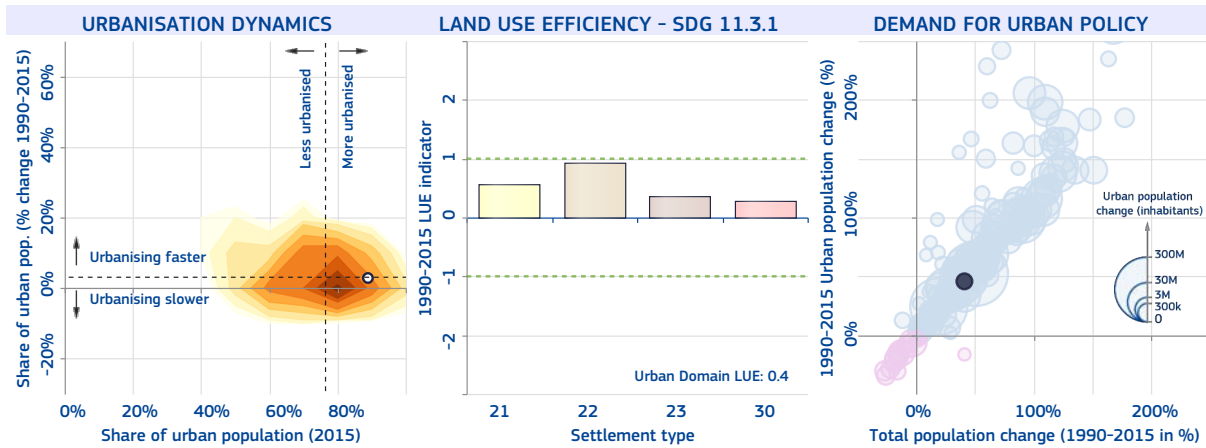


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 99%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Communes with 2,000 inhabitants or more living in houses separated by at most 200 metres; or communes in which the majority of the population is part of a multi-communal agglomeration.



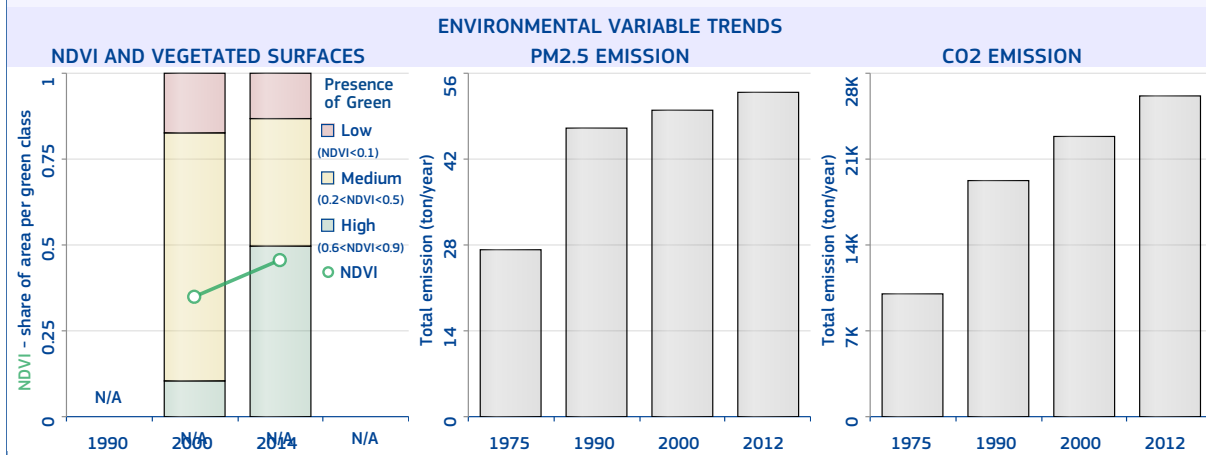
Saint-Denis

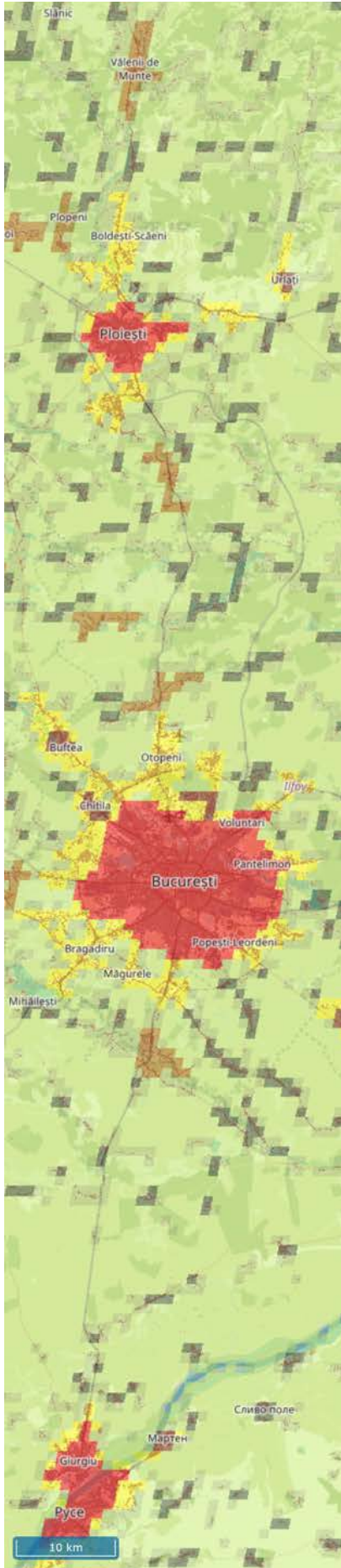
The most populated urban centre of Réunion is "Saint-Denis" with 117 905 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 34 km² (average population density of 3 467.8 inhabitants/km²), and 17.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 148.7 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the soil type is "Ferralsols" and the mean elevation is 125.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 21.1 °C and the annual precipitation 1 715.6 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 117 905 inhabitants and 17.5 km² respectively, over an area of 34 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 48.4%.

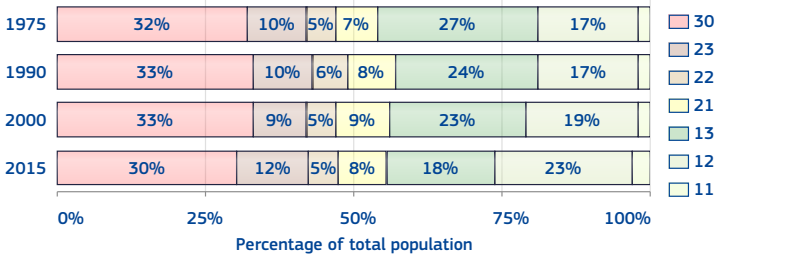




Romania

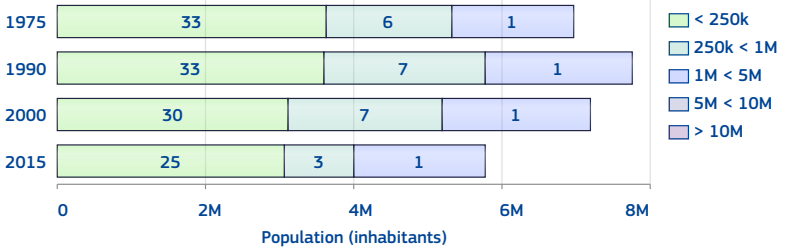
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 55%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 29.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

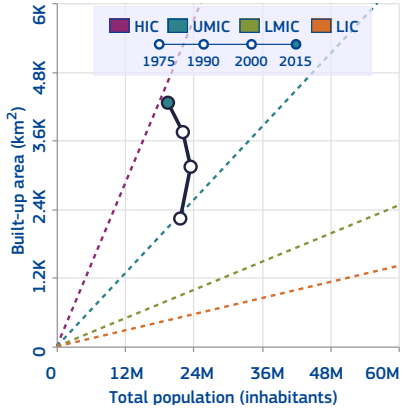


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	357 805	416 731	509 525	654 472
12	3 731 871	4 026 778	4 303 358	4 573 507
13	5 780 933	5 723 965	5 035 551	3 566 578
21	1 536 139	1 891 357	1 890 146	1 653 371
22	1 146 750	1 333 991	1 152 063	939 885
23	2 112 687	2 288 001	1 994 931	2 309 129
30	7 022 784	7 824 353	7 258 092	5 831 652

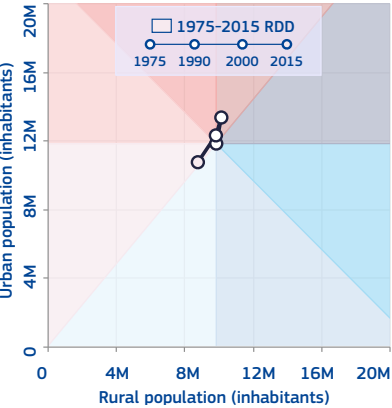
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



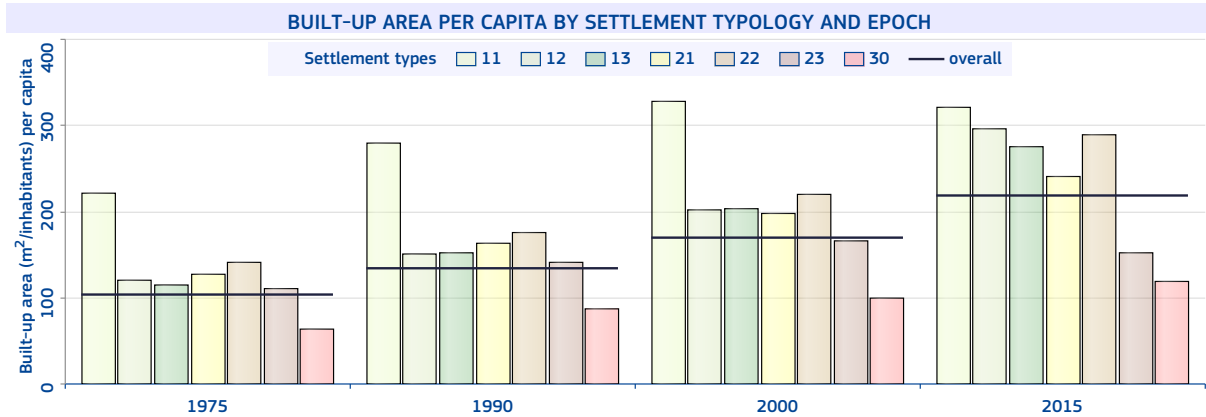
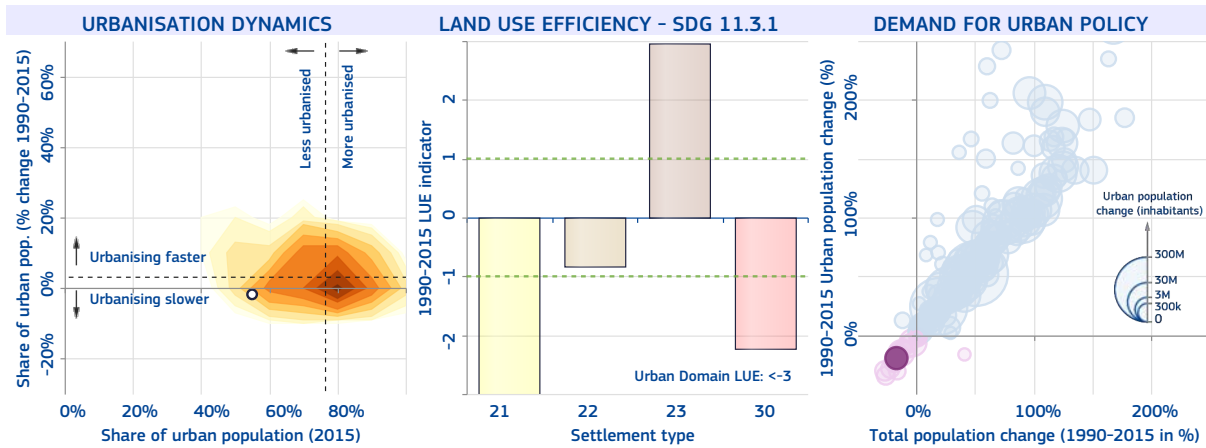
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 54%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4
 Municipalities and towns with certain urban socio-economic characteristics.



Bucharest

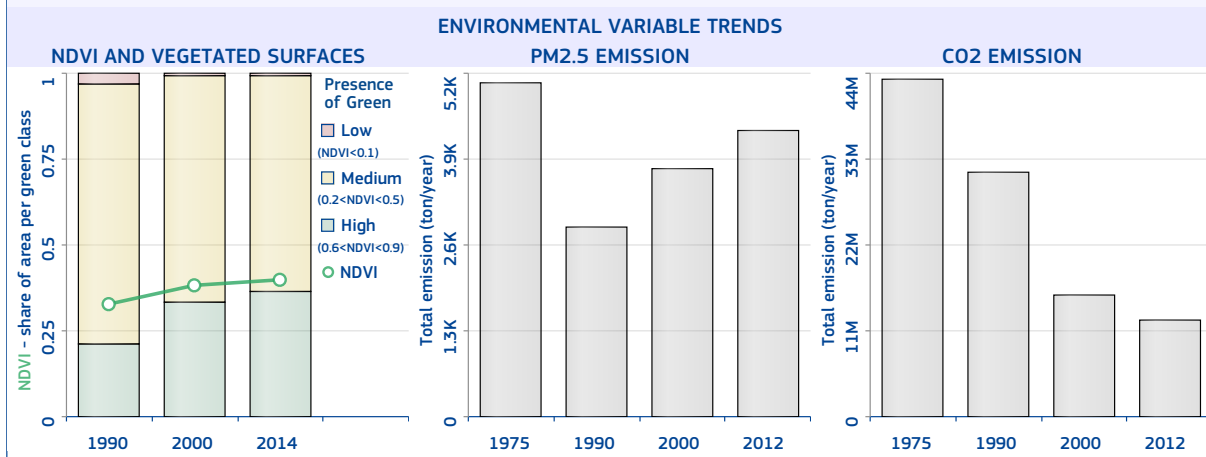
The most populated urban centre of Romania is "Bucharest" with 1 774 128 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 252 km² (average population density of 7 040.2 inhabitants/km²), and 167.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 94.3 m²/inhabitant).

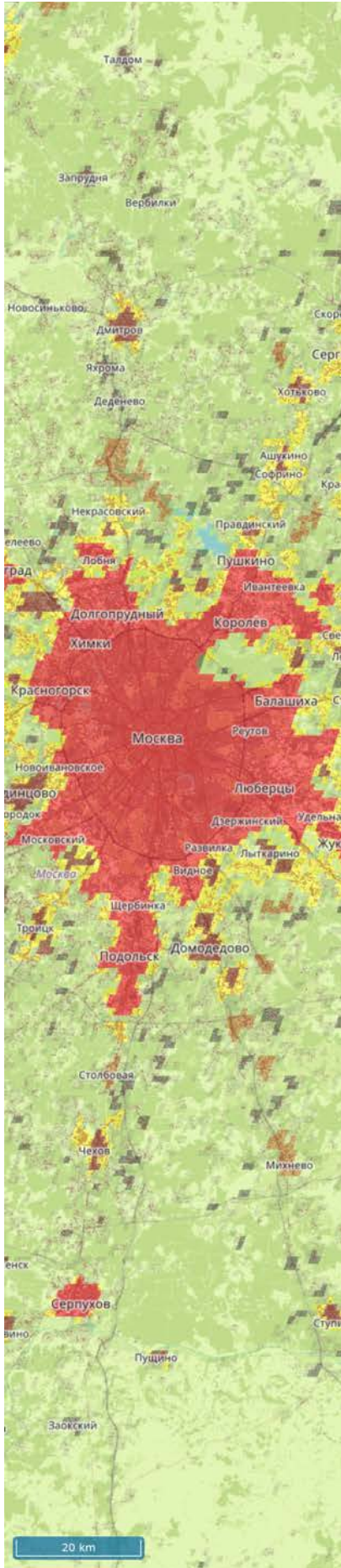
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Danube; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Urban, mining, etc." and the mean elevation is 80.3 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 12.9 °C and the annual precipitation 691.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -0.9; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.2% and the percentage of open spaces is 33.6%.

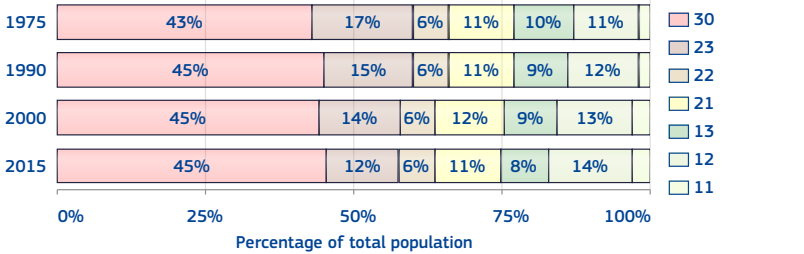




Russia

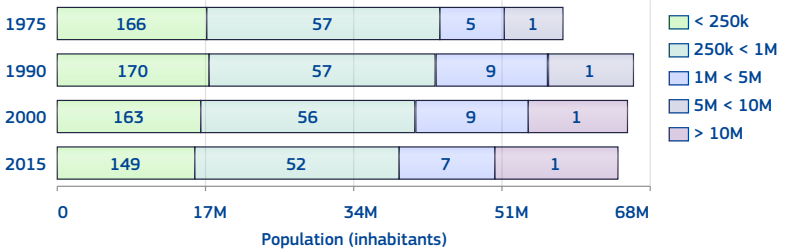
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 74%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 209.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 48.

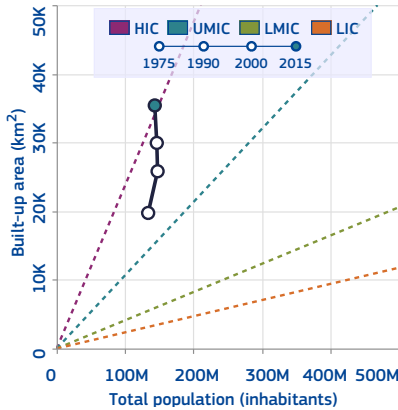


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	2 737 513	3 303 403	3 856 223	4 964 625
12	15 202 237	17 324 370	18 599 277	20 351 157
13	12 830 102	13 185 894	12 459 263	11 659 774
21	15 167 778	16 779 360	17 168 313	16 281 598
22	7 512 466	8 367 080	8 911 910	8 968 204
23	22 457 022	22 694 150	20 171 139	17 131 115
30	57 890 413	65 923 653	65 244 046	64 107 390

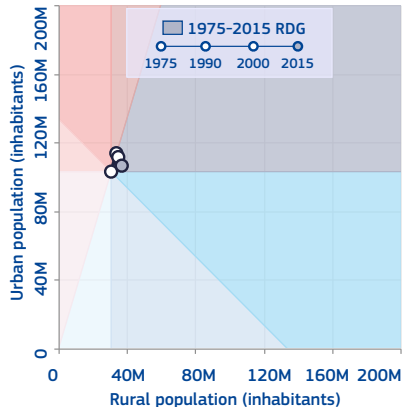
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

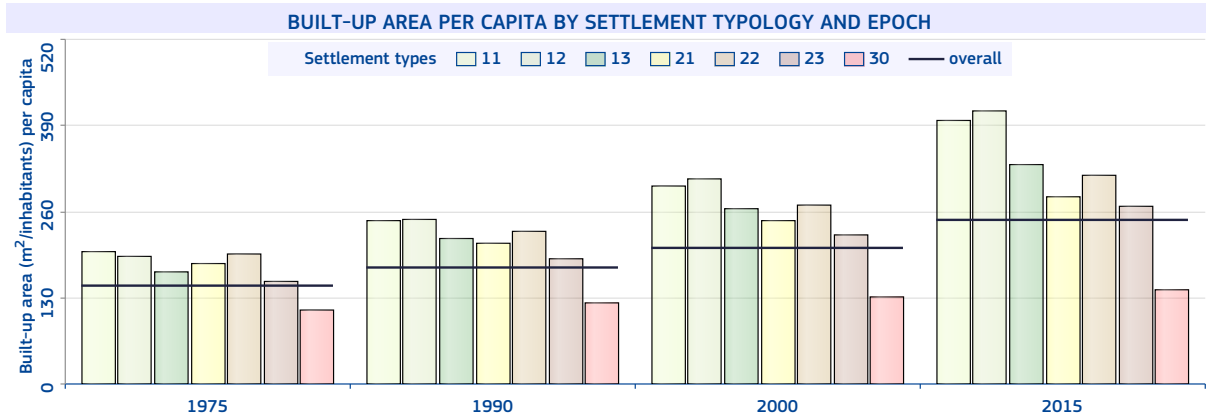
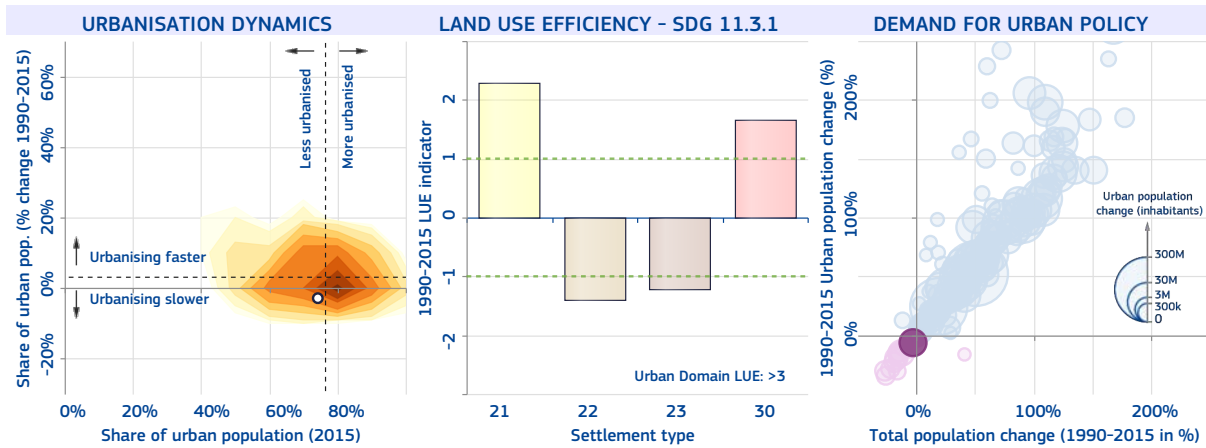


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 74%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 66

Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.



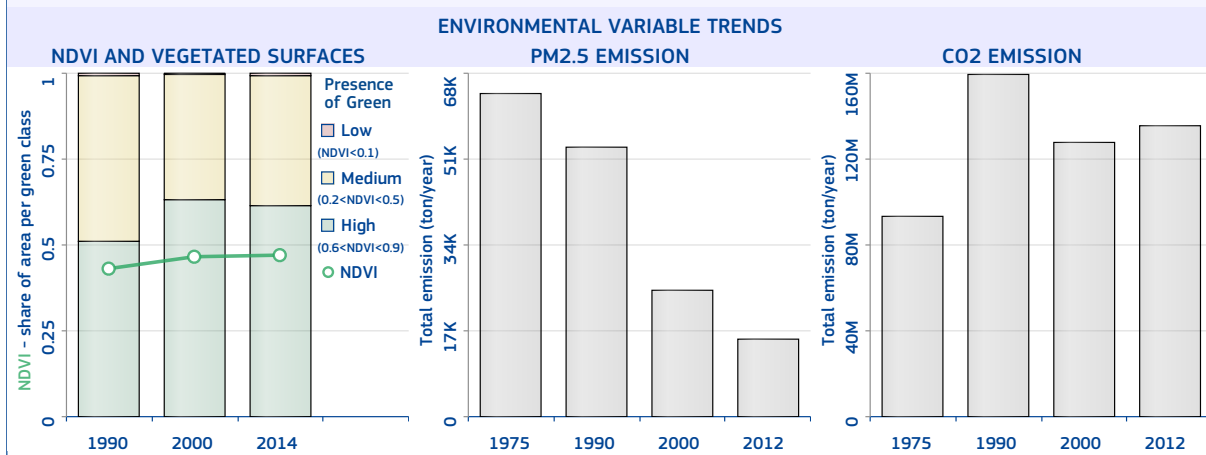
MOSCOW

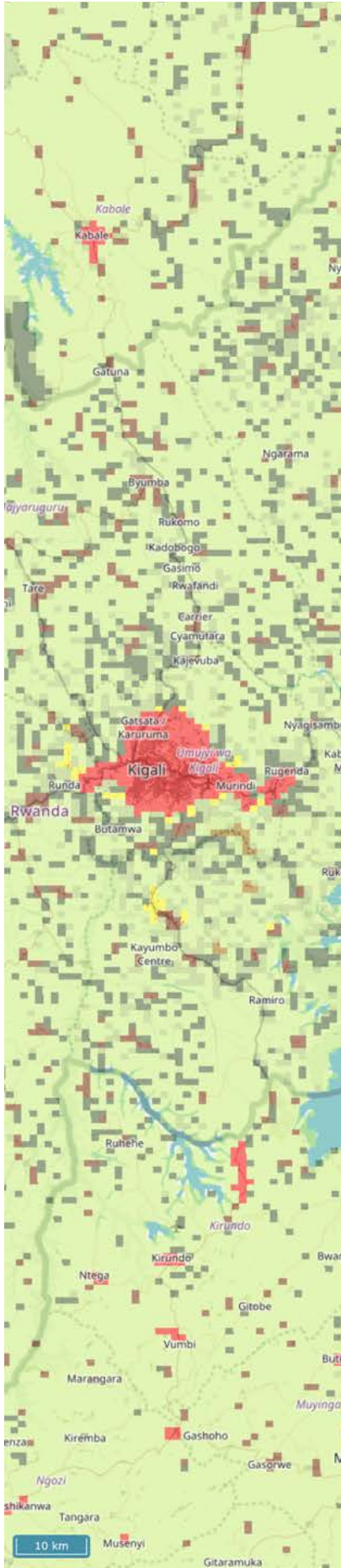
The most populated urban centre of Russia is "Moscow" with 14 077 364 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 882.0 km² (average population density of 7 480.0 inhabitants/km²), and 1 218.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 86.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Volga; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Snow, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Podzoluvisols" and the mean elevation is 161.3 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 6.6 °C and the annual precipitation 700.5 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 1 546 825 inhabitants and 125 km² respectively, over an area of 183 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Extreme".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 35.3%.

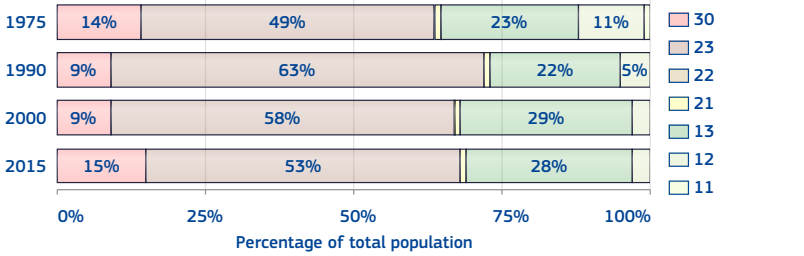




Rwanda

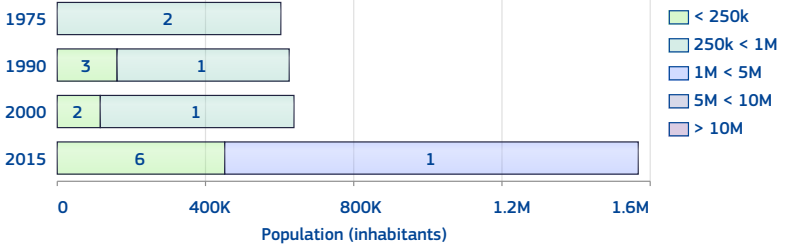
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 69%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 7.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

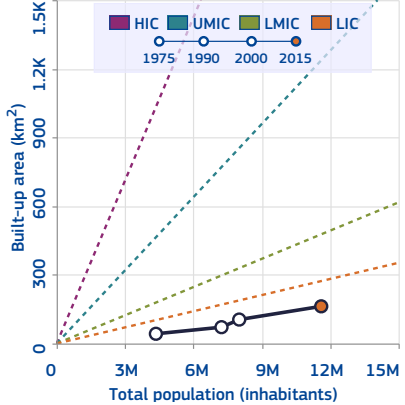


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	46 691	10 727	8 523	7 355
12	479 402	349 711	244 271	322 715
13	1 022 006	1 564 453	2 295 799	3 259 339
21	42 275	59 334	82 273	70 294
22	6 494	11 008	16 609	29 039
23	2 154 303	4 549 588	4 634 856	6 175 163
30	602 887	686 981	726 611	1 743 411

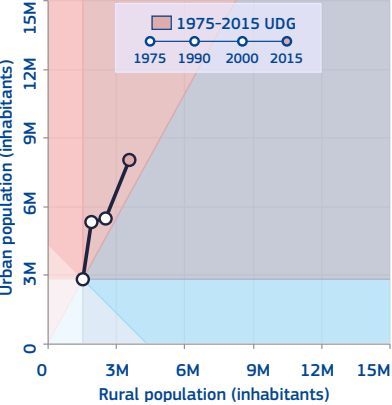
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



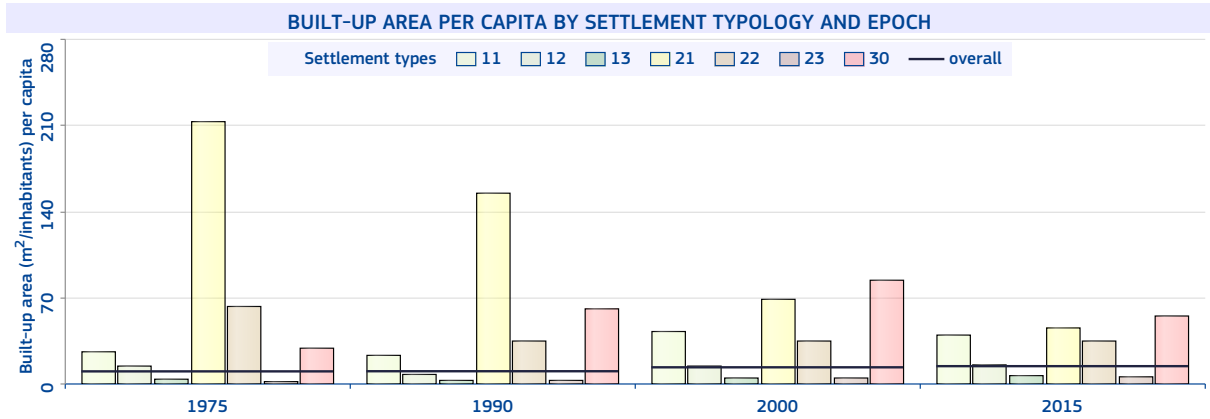
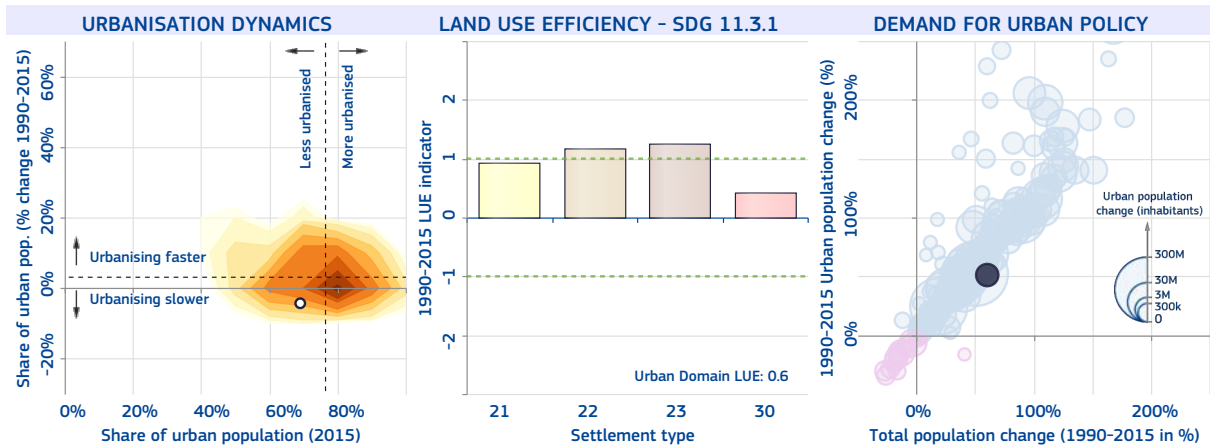
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 17%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Kigali (capital), administrative centres of prefectures and important agglomerations with their surroundings_x000D_



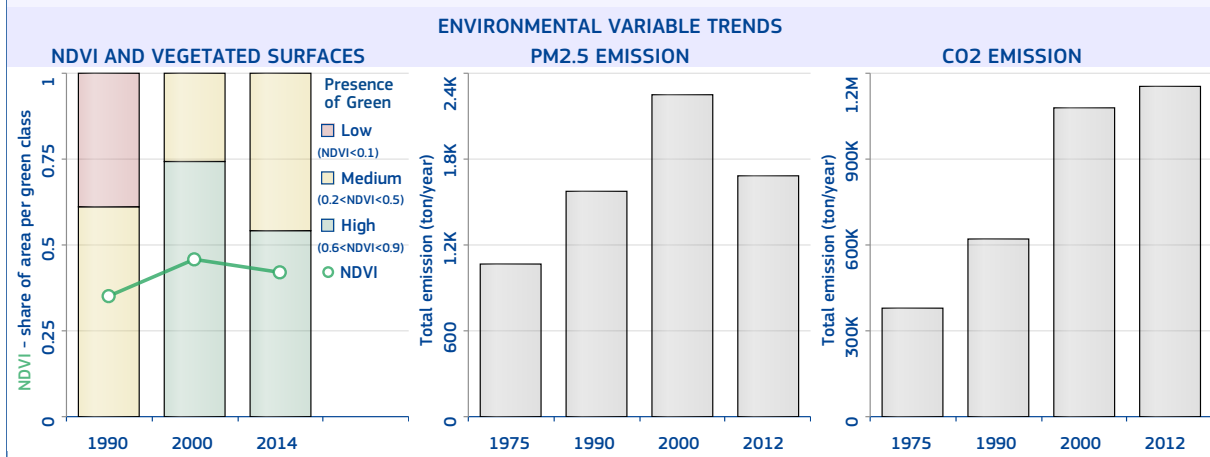
Kigali

The most populated urban centre of Rwanda is "Kigali" with 1 114 832 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 215 km² (average population density of 5 185.3 inhabitants/km²), and 73.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 66.3 m²/inhabitant). The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Nile; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Acrisols" and the mean elevation is 1 472.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 19.7 °C and the annual precipitation 1 013.6 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 18 724 inhabitants and 0.7 km² respectively, over an area of 8 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 65.6%.

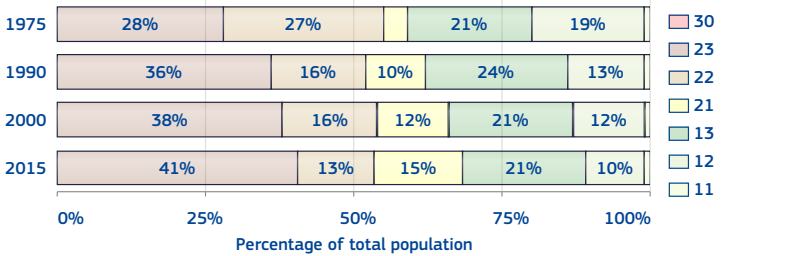




Saint Lucia

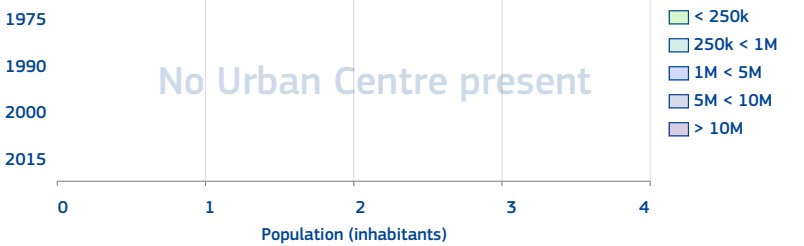
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 68%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

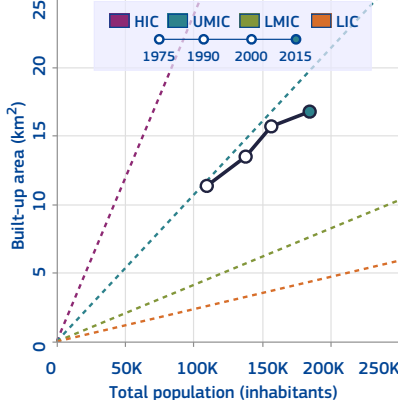


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 345	1 709	1 542	1 414
12	20 398	18 499	19 043	18 477
13	23 035	33 165	32 448	38 879
21	4 781	13 650	19 116	27 405
22	29 181	21 930	24 715	23 438
23	31 030	49 227	60 084	75 386
30	0	0	0	0

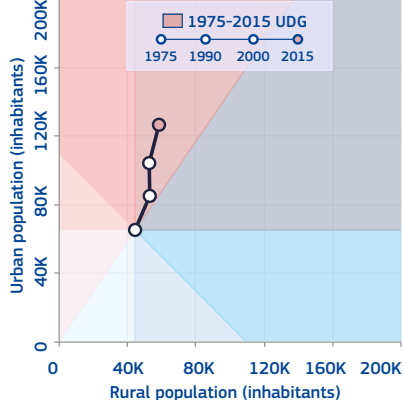
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

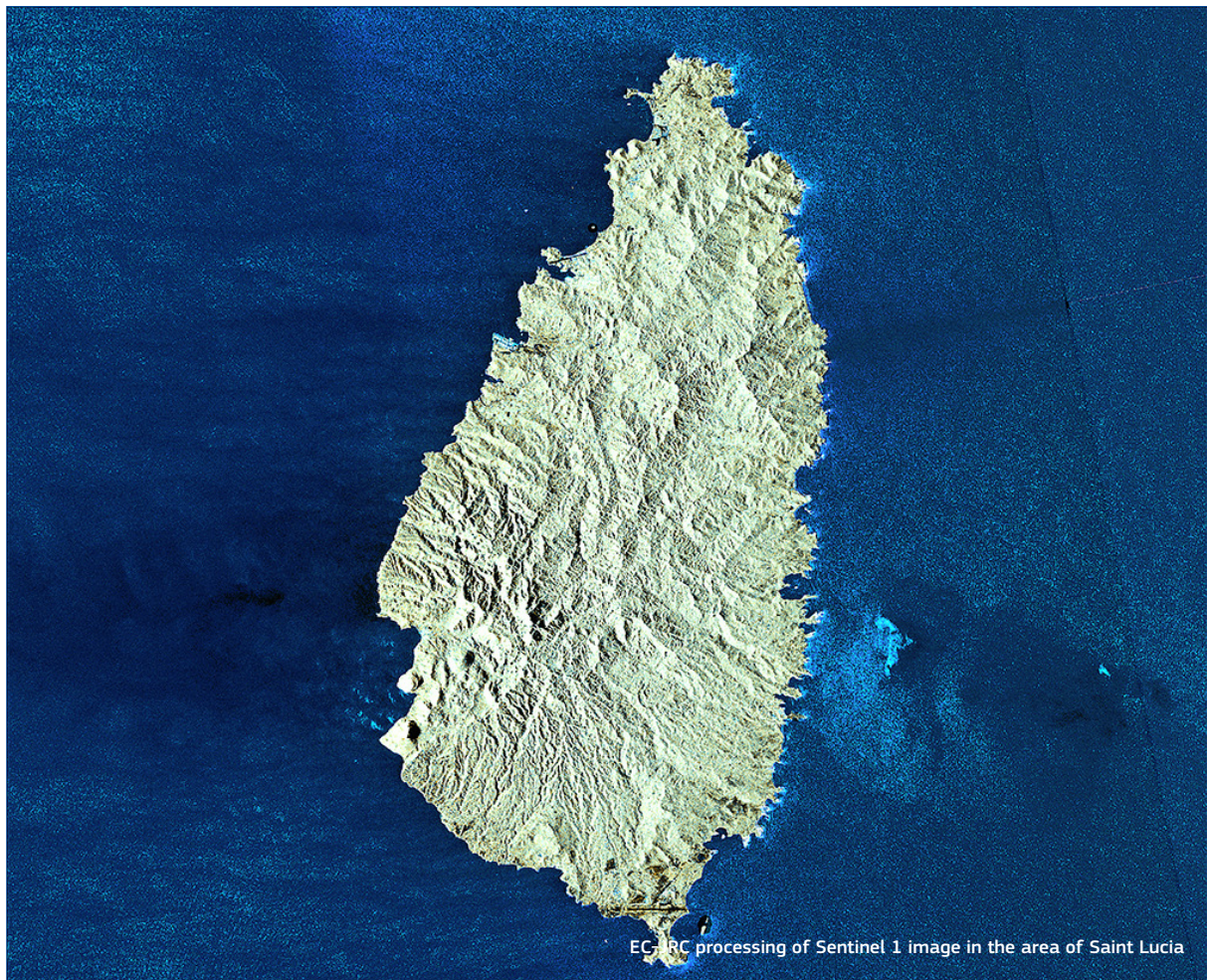
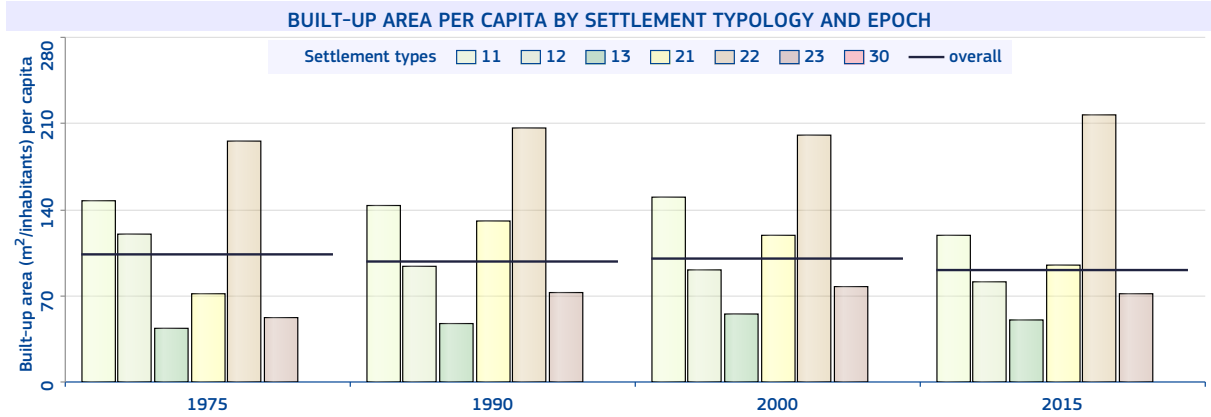
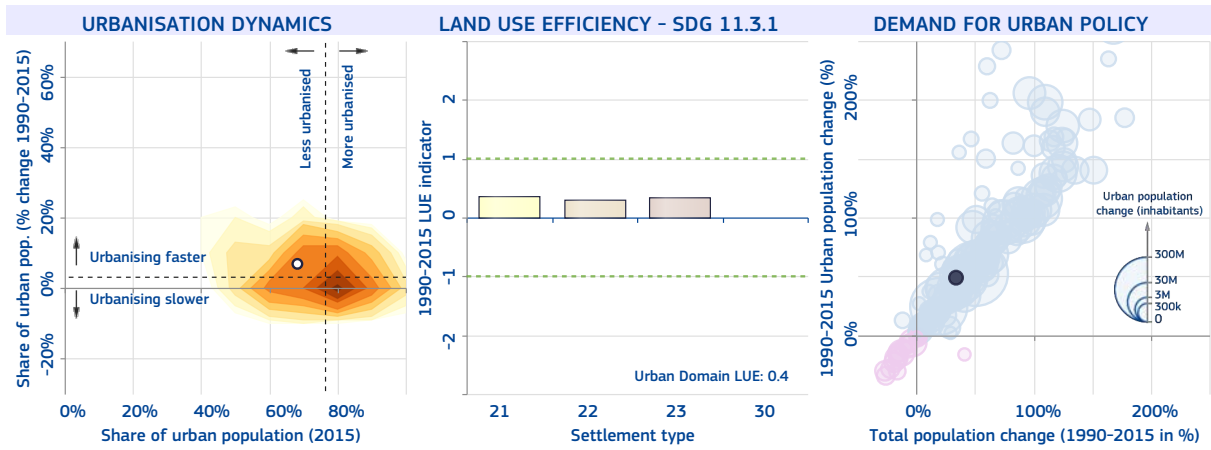


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 19%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

No official definition available. In the present publication, the urban agglomeration of the city of Castries, its suburbs and three towns (Gros Islet, Soufrière, and Vieux Fort).



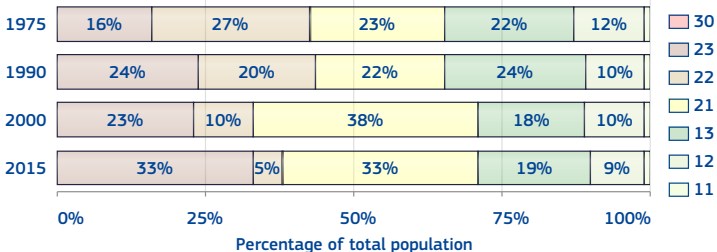
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 70%.

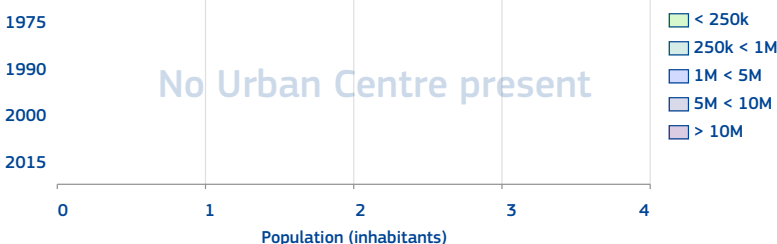
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

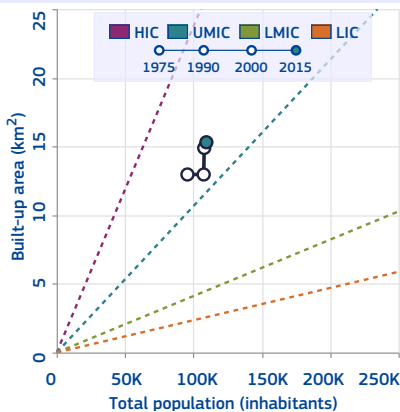


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	793	595	797	821
12	11 149	10 945	10 415	10 362
13	20 867	25 406	19 473	21 177
21	22 211	23 756	41 325	36 190
22	25 459	21 319	10 855	5 204
23	15 136	25 487	25 032	35 707
30	0	0	0	0

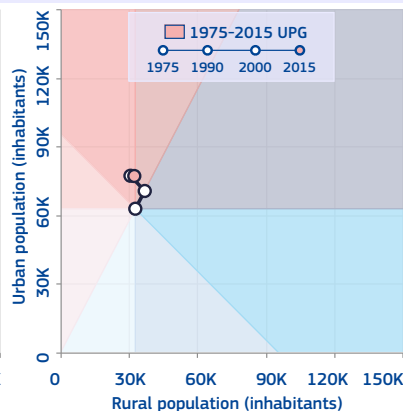
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



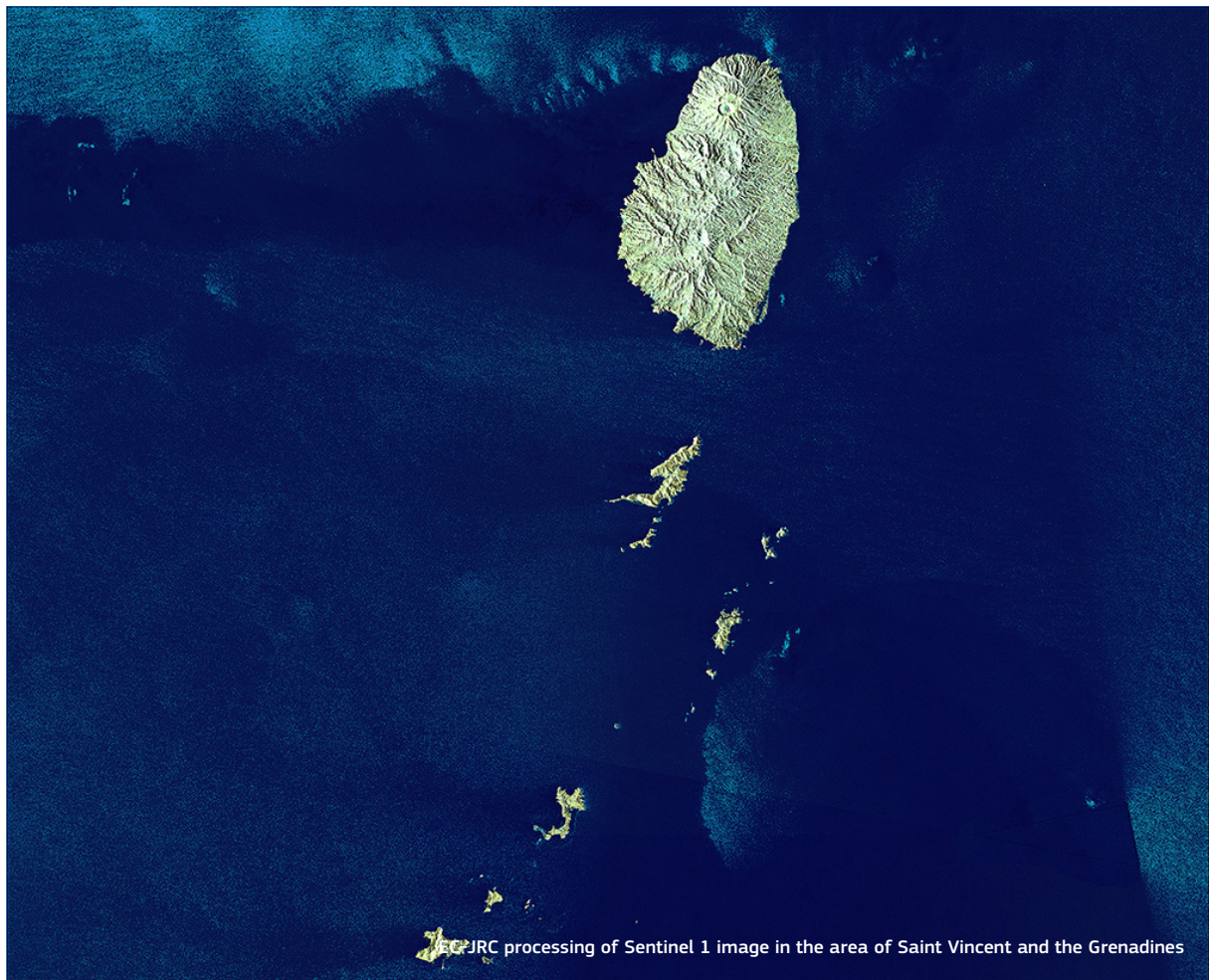
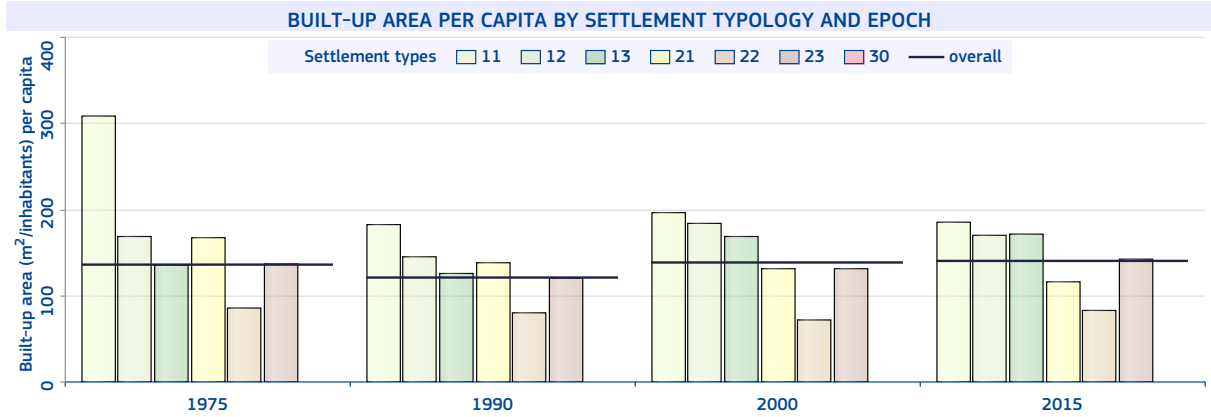
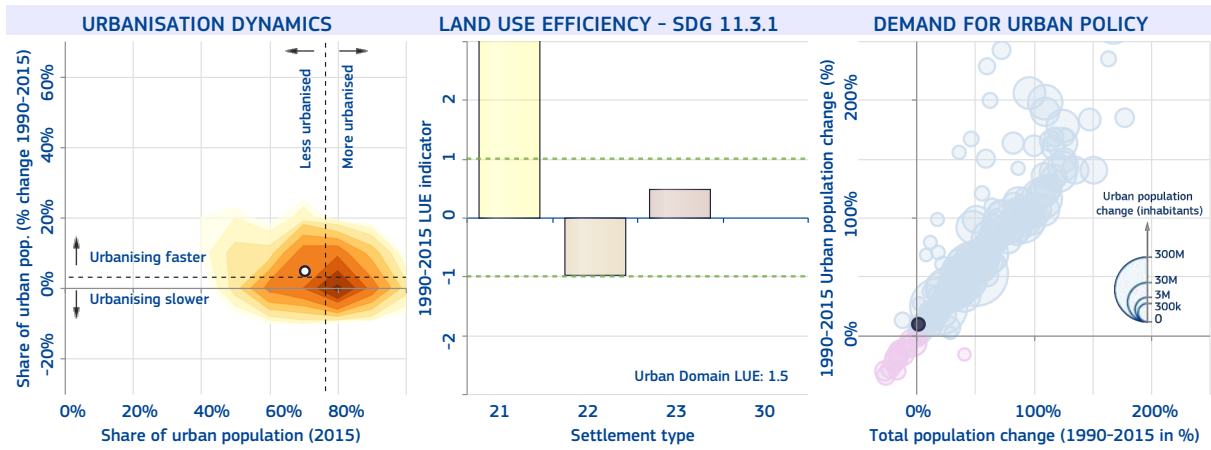
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 51%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

No official definition available.





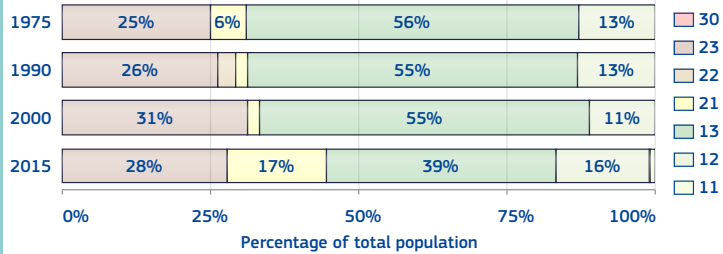
Samoa

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 45%.

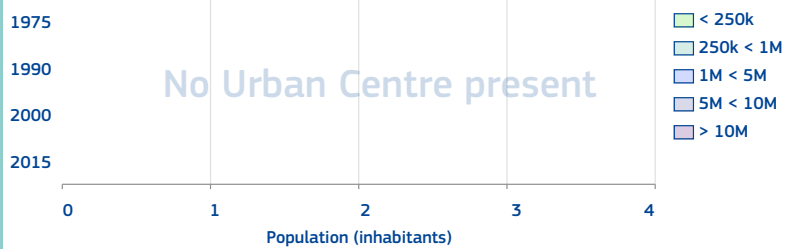
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

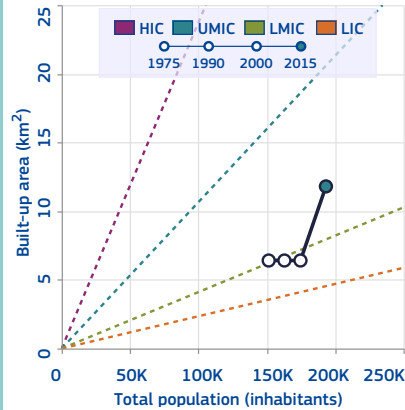


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	693	606	542	1 037
12	19 979	21 178	19 796	30 206
13	84 845	89 805	95 784	74 721
21	8 655	3 876	4 189	33 365
22	0	5 613	0	0
23	37 211	41 786	54 303	53 897
30	0	0	0	0

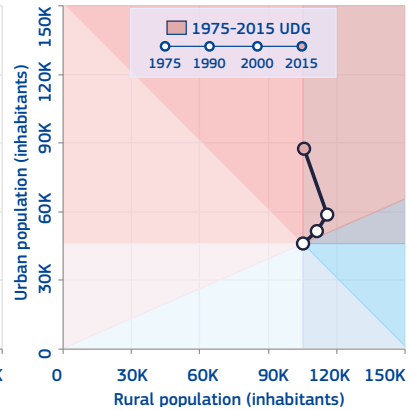
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



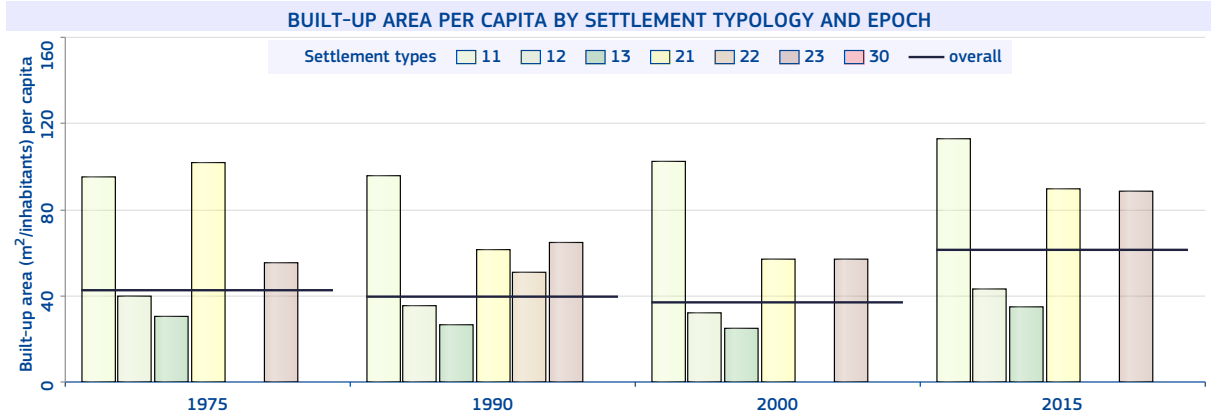
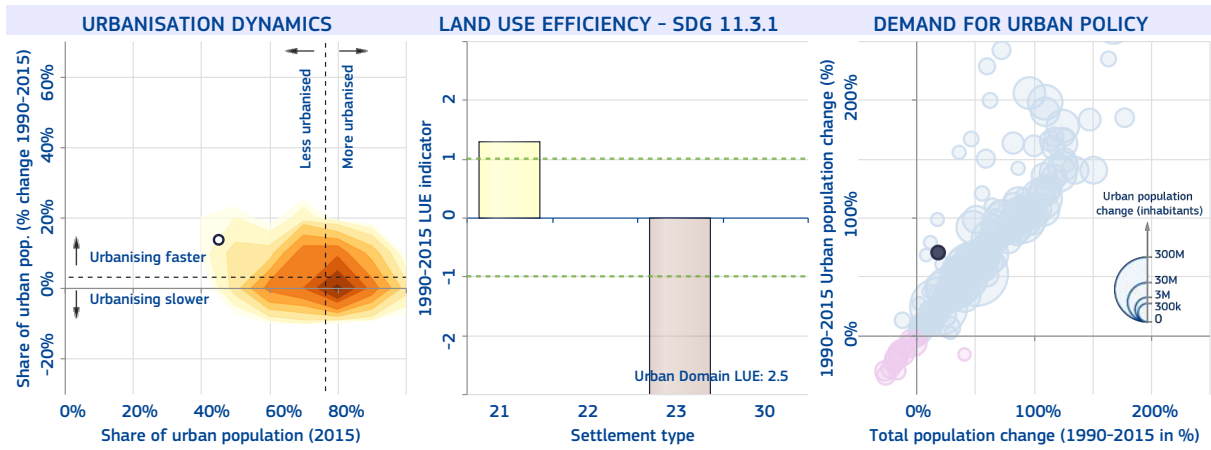
50 km

National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 19%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Urban area of Apia (capital), comprising the districts of Vaimauga West and Faleata East.



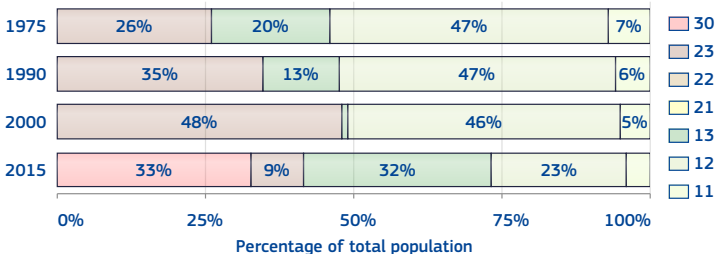
São Tomé and Príncipe

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 42%.

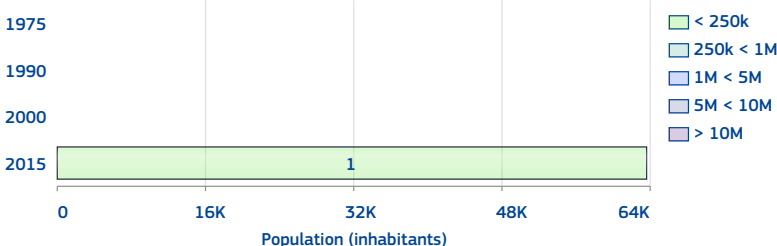
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

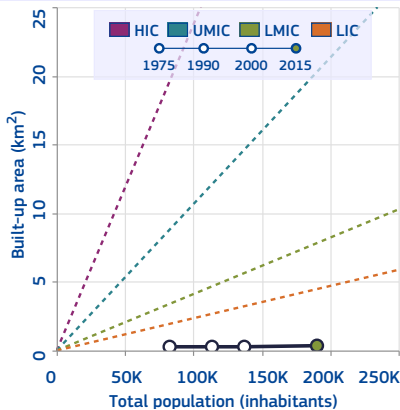


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	5 998	6 284	6 393	6 754
12	38 695	53 016	63 537	42 902
13	16 669	14 584	1 788	60 819
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	21 246	39 691	65 446	16 256
30	0	0	0	63 613

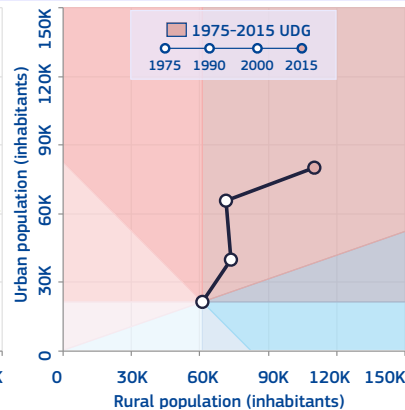
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



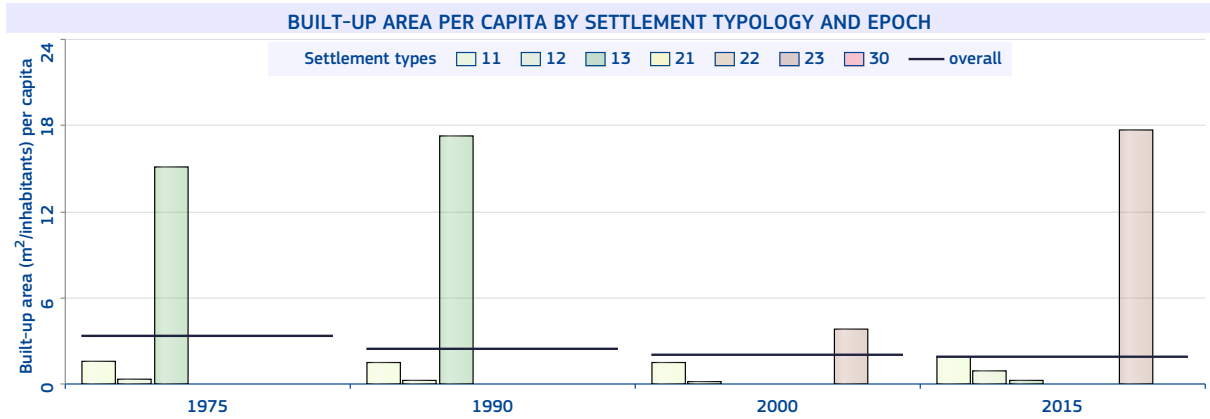
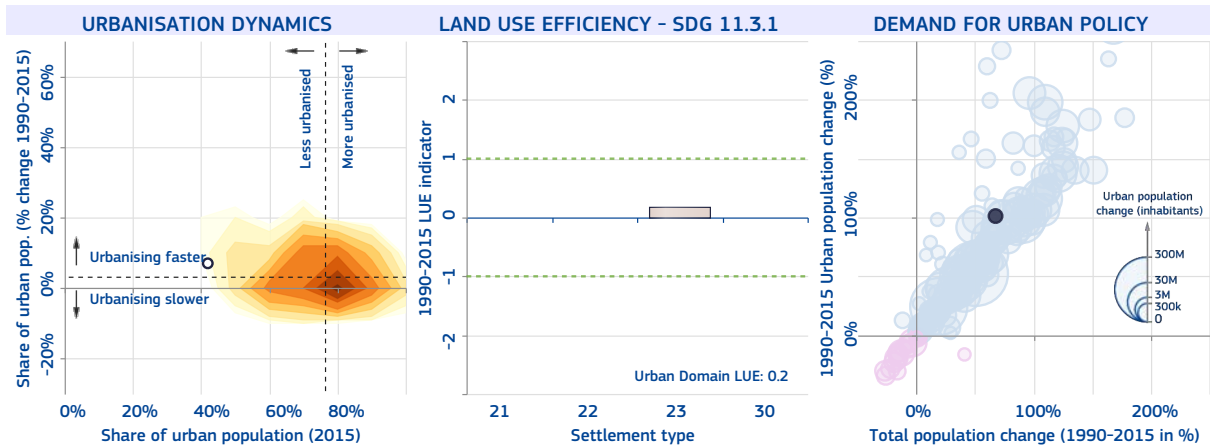
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 70%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

For 1991 and later, the district of Água Grande (São Tomé and Pantufo) and 6 other small settlements.

10 km



São Tomé

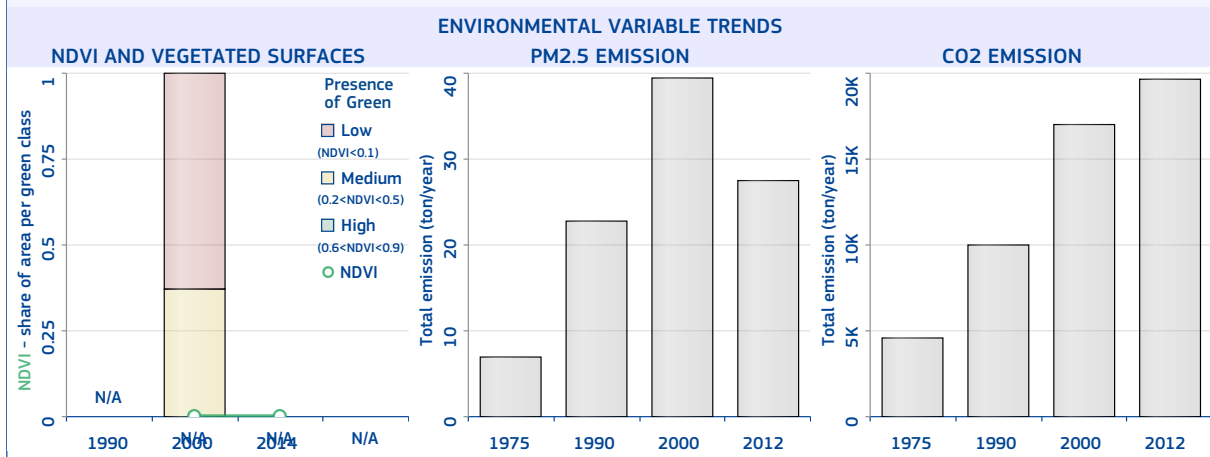
The most populated urban centre of São Tomé and Príncipe is "São Tomé" with 63 613 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 14 km² (average population density of 4 543.8 inhabitants/km²), and 0 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 0 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry summer", the soil type is "Andosols" and the mean elevation is 0 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 23.3 °C and the annual precipitation 2 103.3 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is null%.



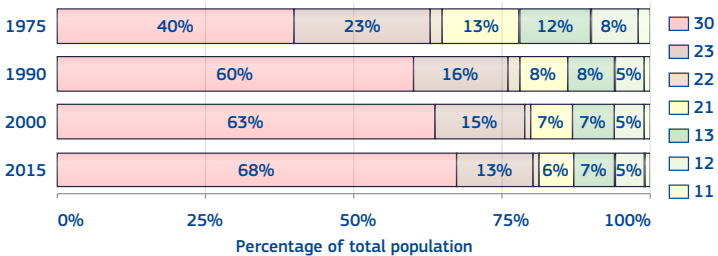
Saudi Arabia

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 88%.

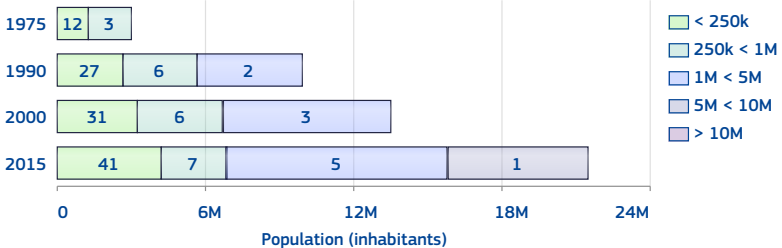
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 54.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 9.

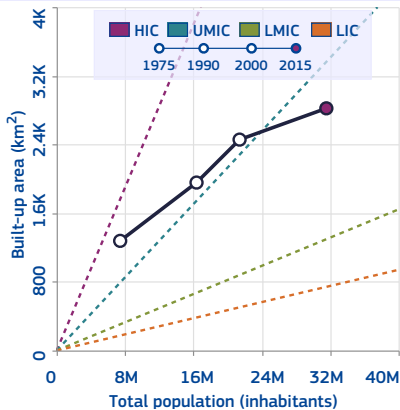


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	143 322	136 795	173 608	210 135
12	574 743	829 796	1 109 933	1 446 716
13	911 491	1 280 178	1 549 451	2 076 233
21	940 823	1 306 472	1 529 828	1 937 162
22	152 694	253 770	315 275	396 192
23	1 707 279	2 669 053	3 228 081	4 010 031
30	2 999 069	9 886 617	13 494 068	21 474 409

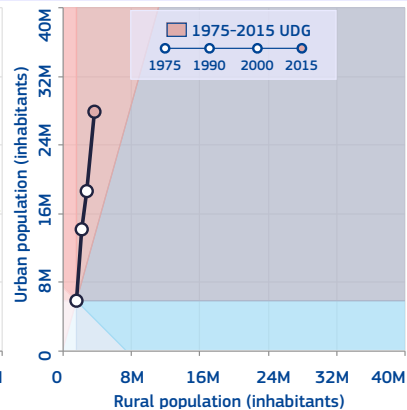
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

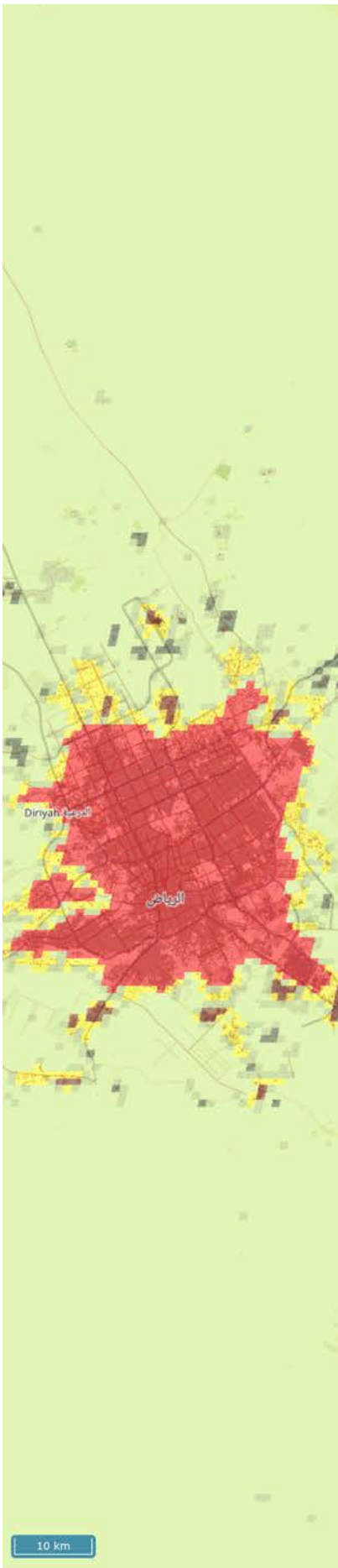


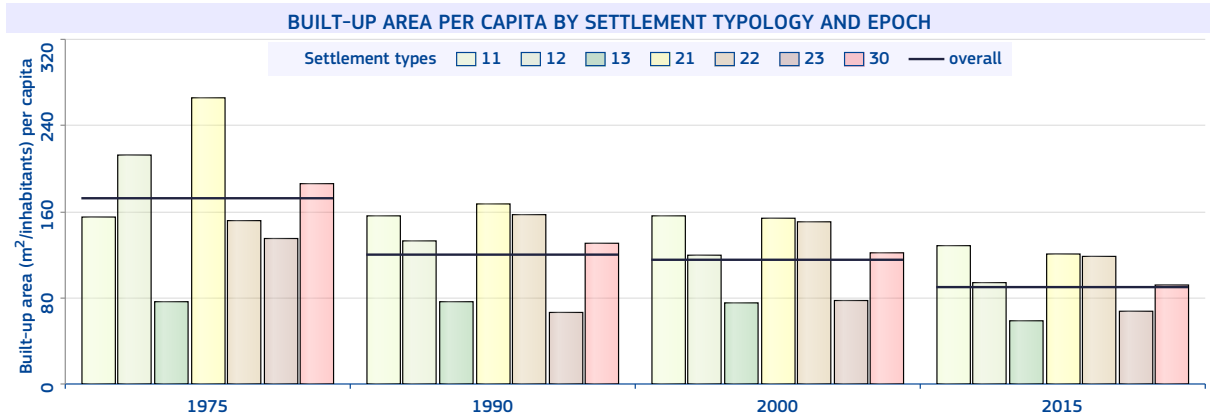
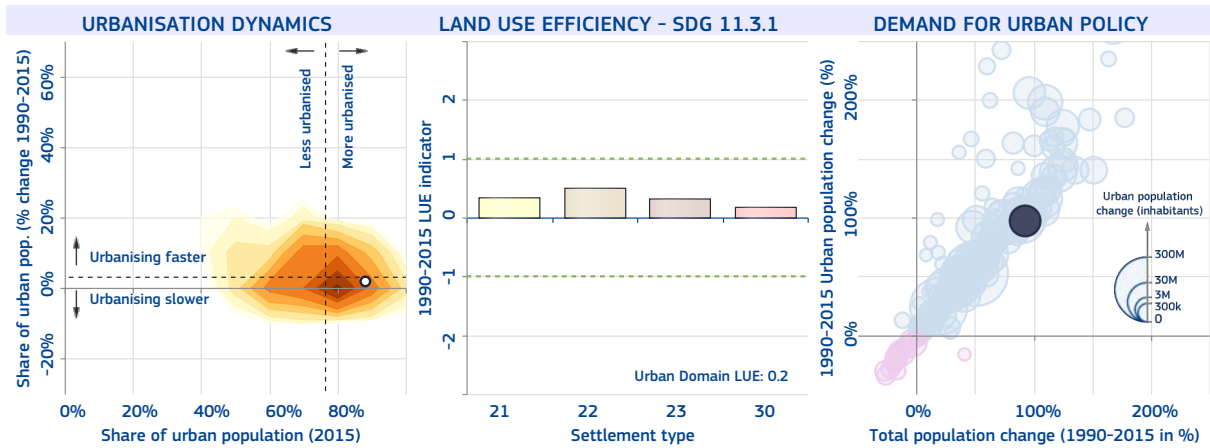
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 83%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 17

Cities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.





Riyadh

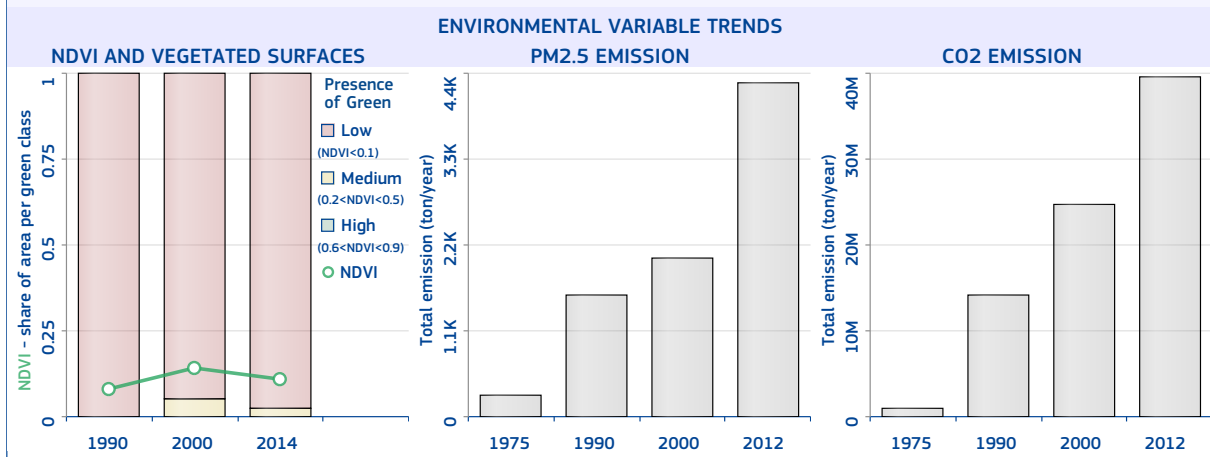
The most populated urban centre of Saudi Arabia is "Riyadh" with 5 673 783 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 016.0 km² (average population density of 5 584.4 inhabitants/km²), and 634.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 111.9 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Luvisols" and the mean elevation is 618.6 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.6 °C and the annual precipitation 88.2 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 37.5%.



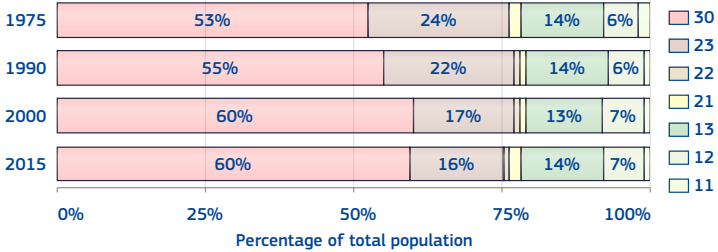
Senegal

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 79%.

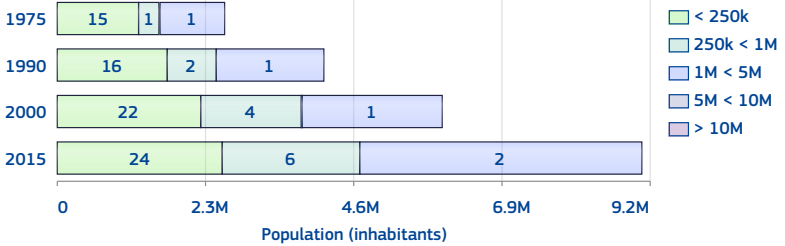
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 32.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 5.

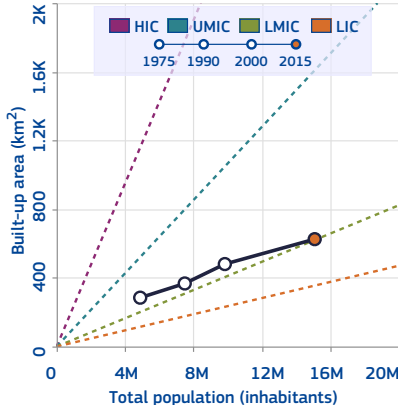


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	80 016	69 795	99 104	103 999
12	278 313	477 596	647 801	1 061 593
13	683 906	1 084 616	1 323 541	2 042 703
21	95 947	94 189	139 459	252 196
22	14 006	45 209	69 655	203 193
23	1 155 952	1 634 597	1 627 988	2 417 971
30	2 578 008	4 085 815	5 929 302	9 012 529

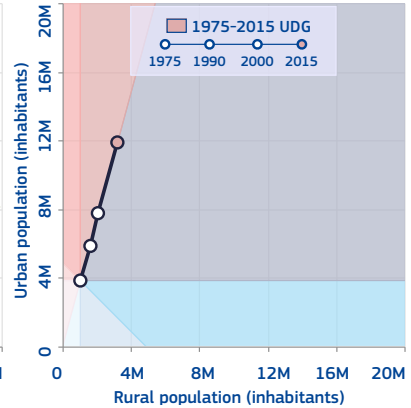
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



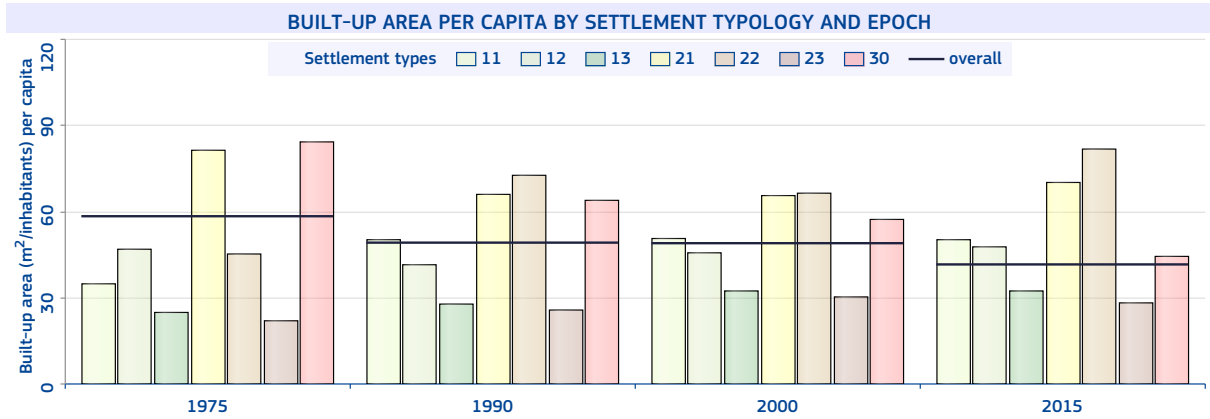
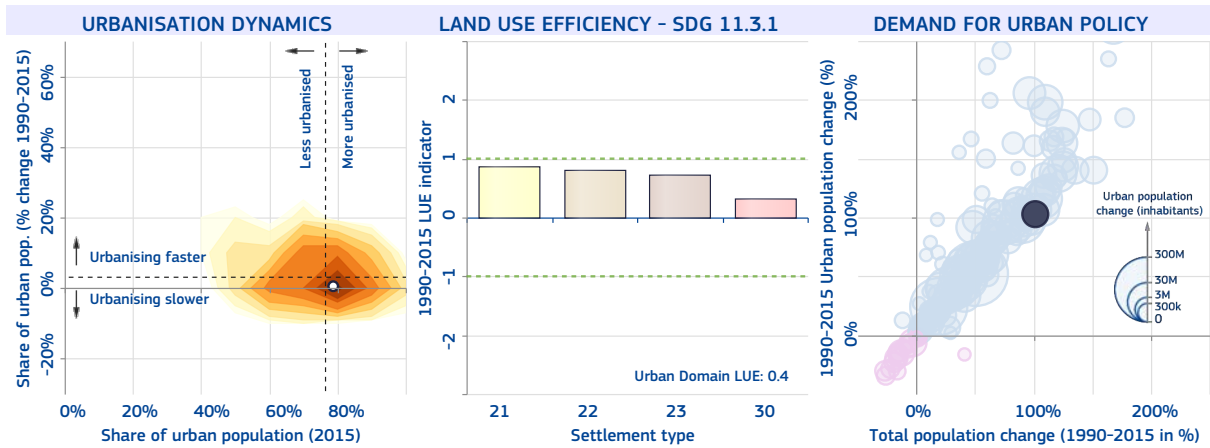
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 46%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3

Agglomerations of 10,000 inhabitants or more.

20 km



Dakar

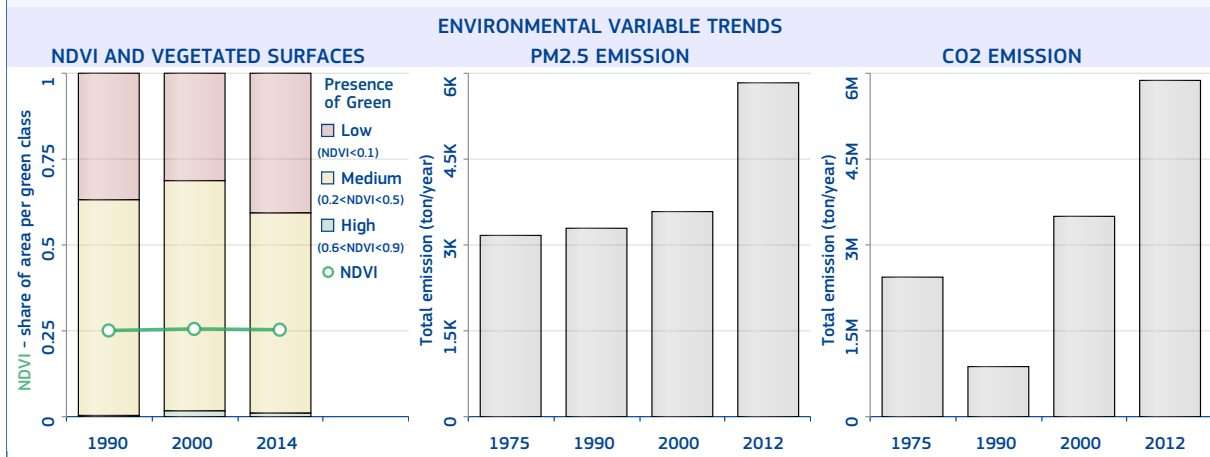
The most populated urban centre of Senegal is "Dakar" with 3 358 310 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 277 km² (average population density of 12 123.9 inhabitants/km²), and 169.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 50.5 m²/inhabitant).

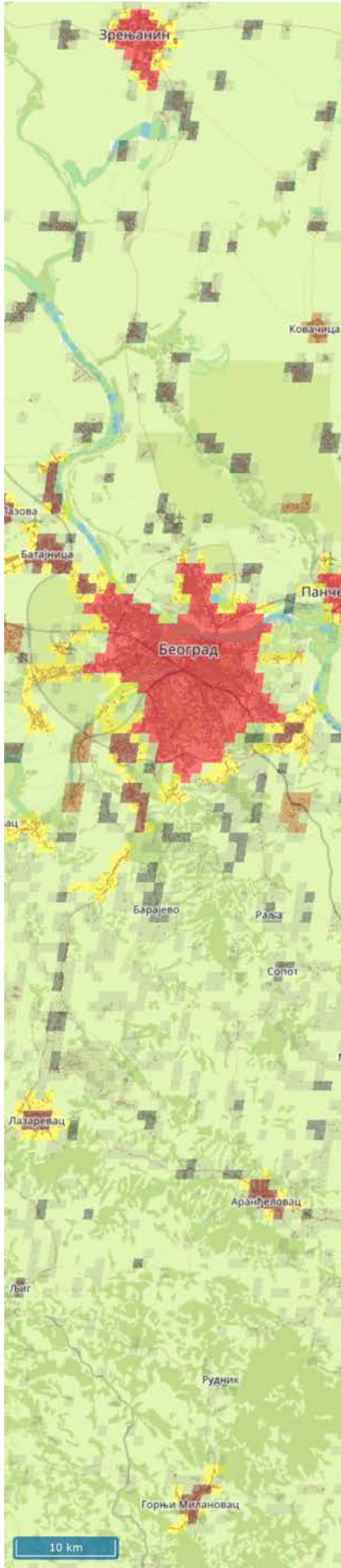
The main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 13.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.6 °C and the annual precipitation 584.9 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 38.8%.

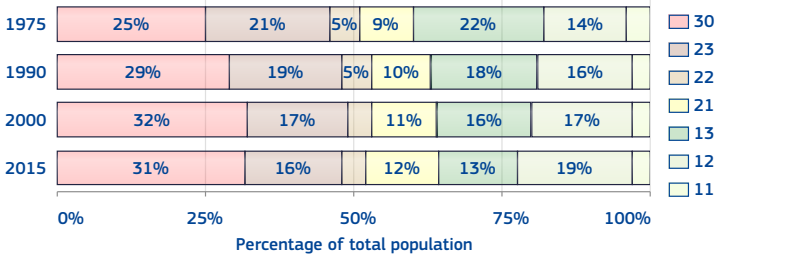




Serbia

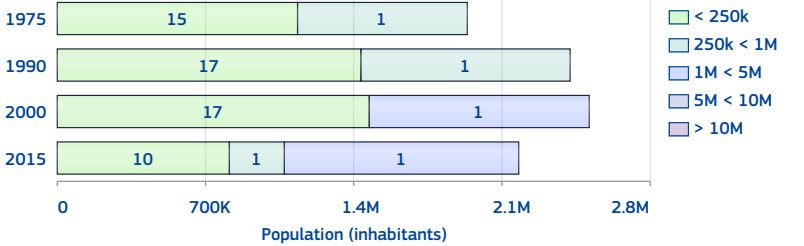
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 64%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 12.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

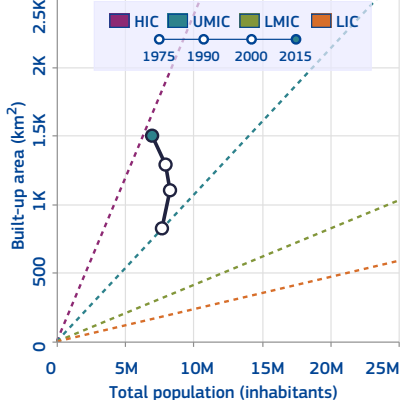


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	270 978	233 650	225 840	227 579
12	1 103 805	1 299 166	1 338 801	1 338 232
13	1 694 449	1 474 164	1 267 112	923 540
21	697 908	839 465	911 471	852 604
22	384 509	432 293	334 416	307 340
23	1 596 809	1 573 600	1 361 508	1 141 816
30	1 949 124	2 434 414	2 521 187	2 185 517

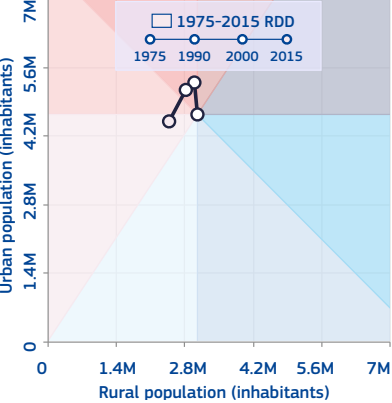
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



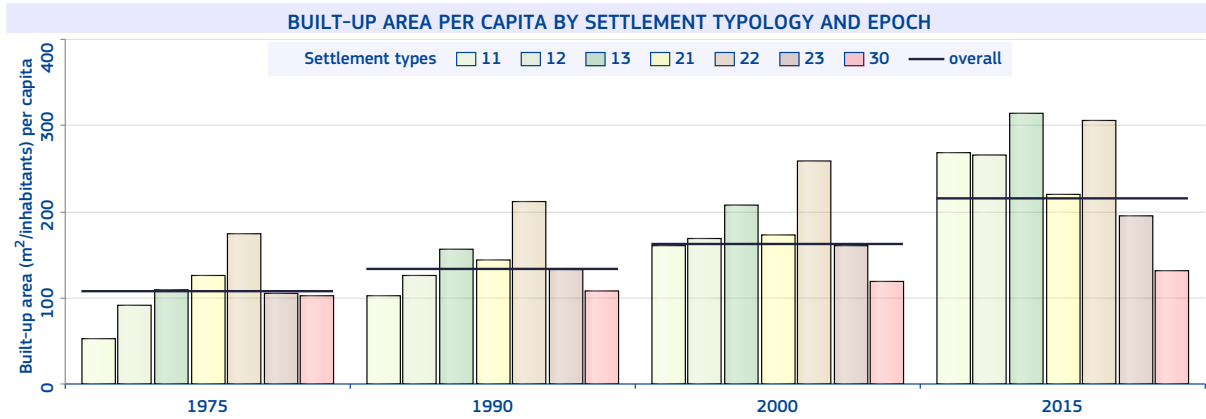
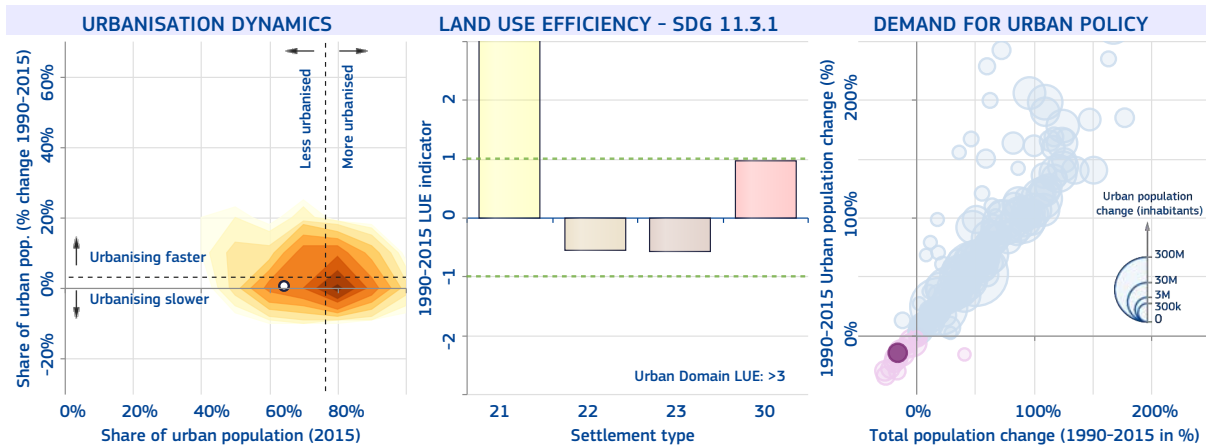
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 56%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Settlements officially designated as urban. The settlement of Belgrade and the settlement of Nis spread over the territory of several municipalities.
 UN WUP includes in the reporting of this territory the following other one(s): Kosovo



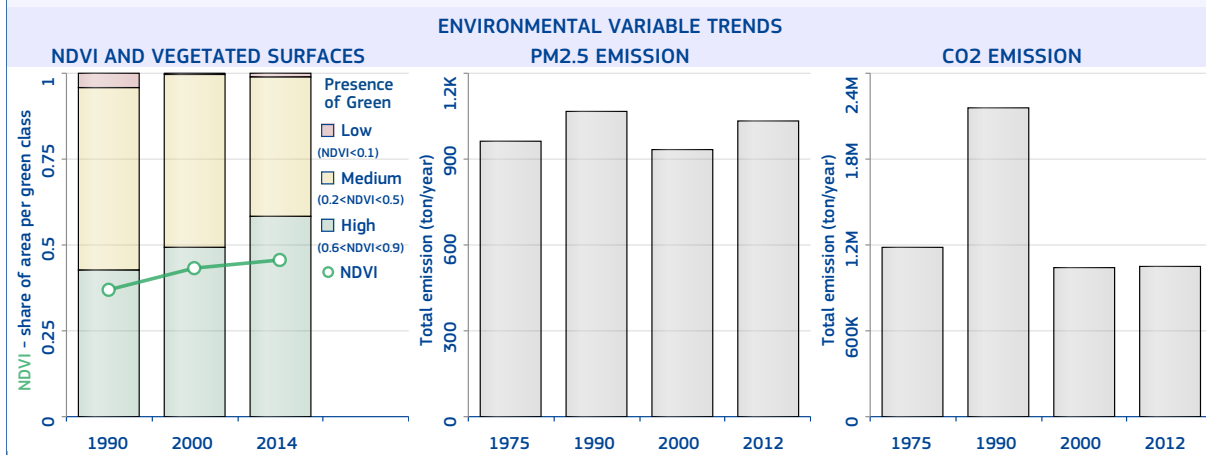
Belgrade

The most populated urban centre of Serbia is "Belgrade" with 1 106 870 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 237 km² (average population density of 4 670.3 inhabitants/km²), and 119.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 108 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Danube; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 122.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 13.9 °C and the annual precipitation 715.8 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 386 920 inhabitants and 46.4 km² respectively, over an area of 97 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 7.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 49.6%.



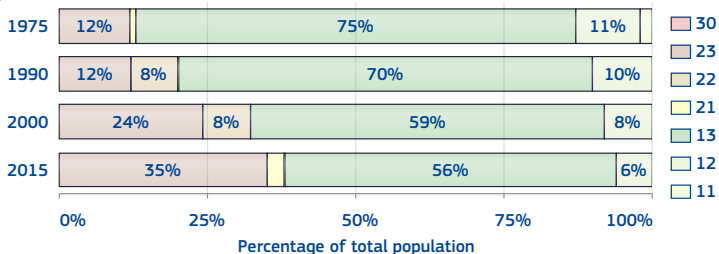
Seychelles

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 37%.

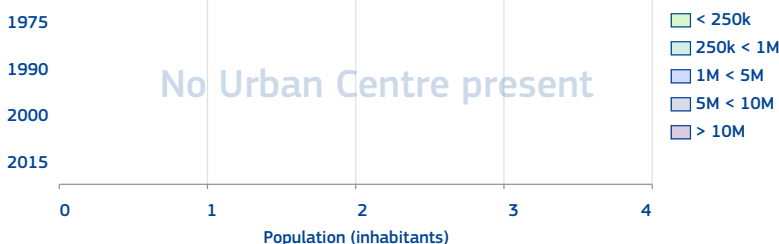
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

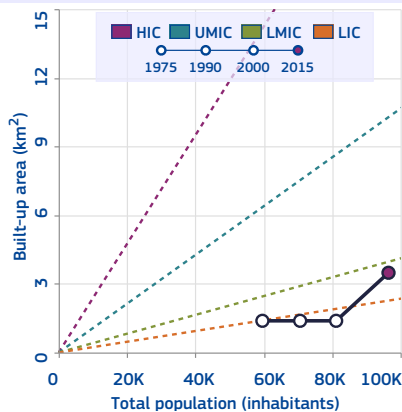


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	993	209	142	132
12	6 443	7 188	6 691	5 960
13	44 490	49 111	47 955	54 325
21	442	0	0	2 606
22	0	5 422	6 669	0
23	7 222	8 697	19 697	33 448
30	0	0	0	0

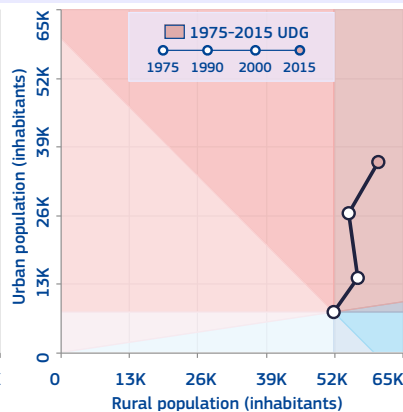
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



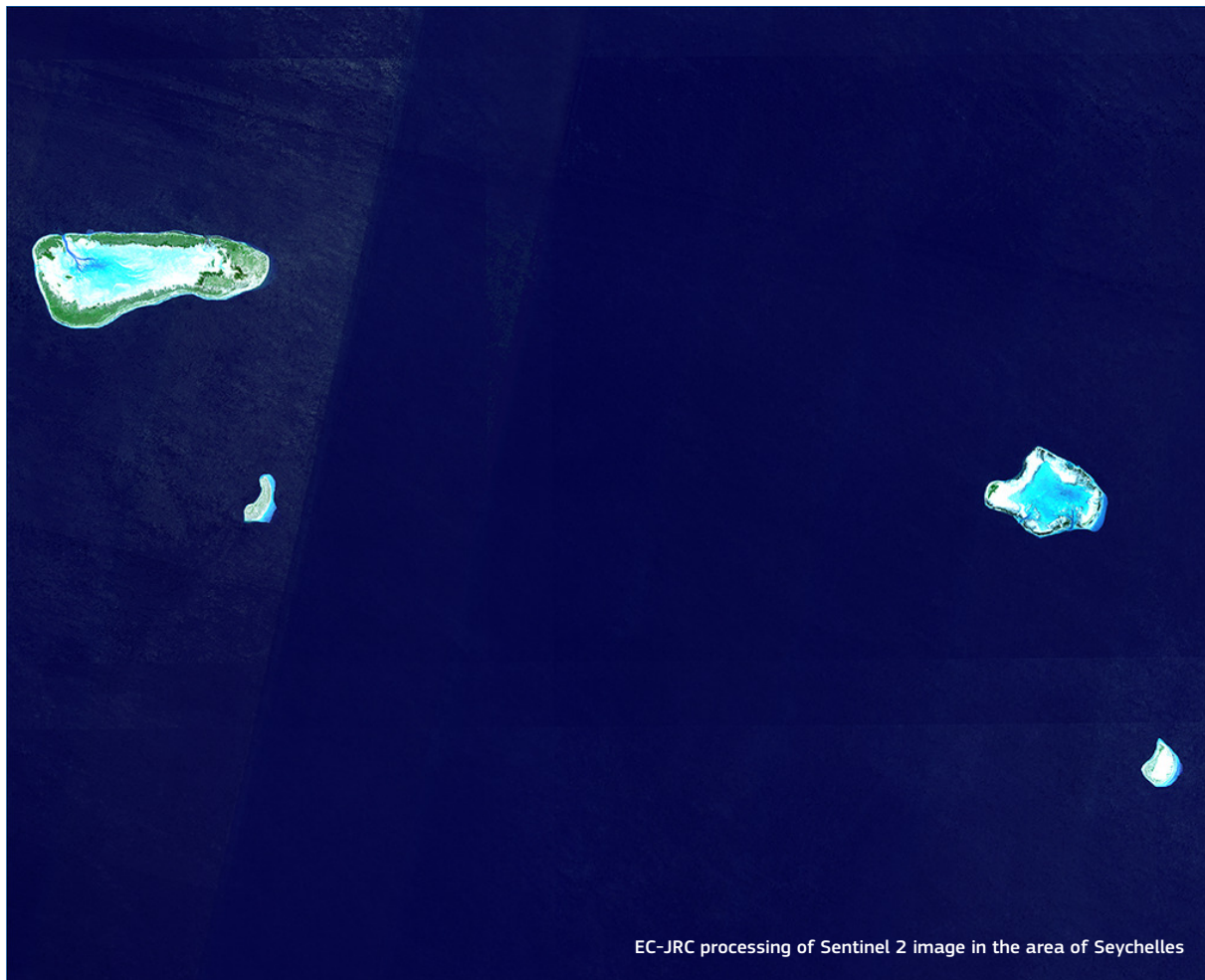
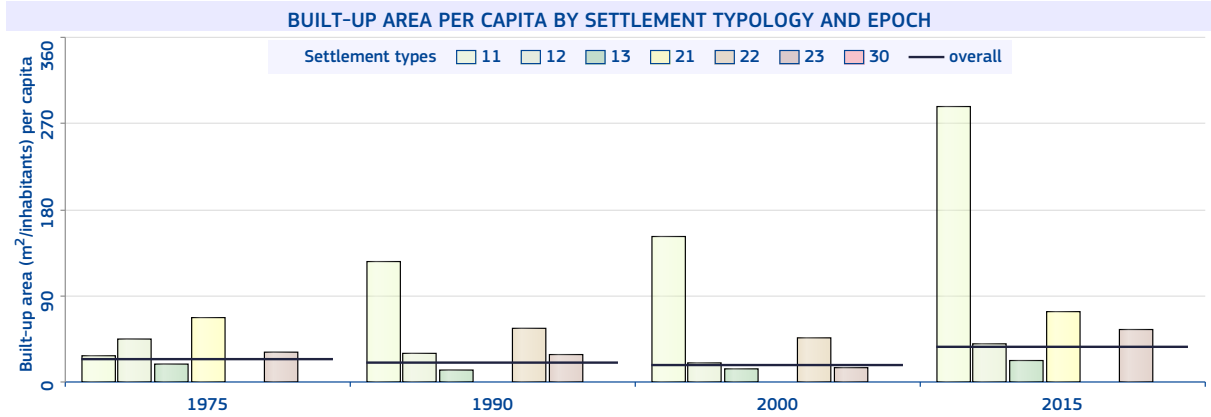
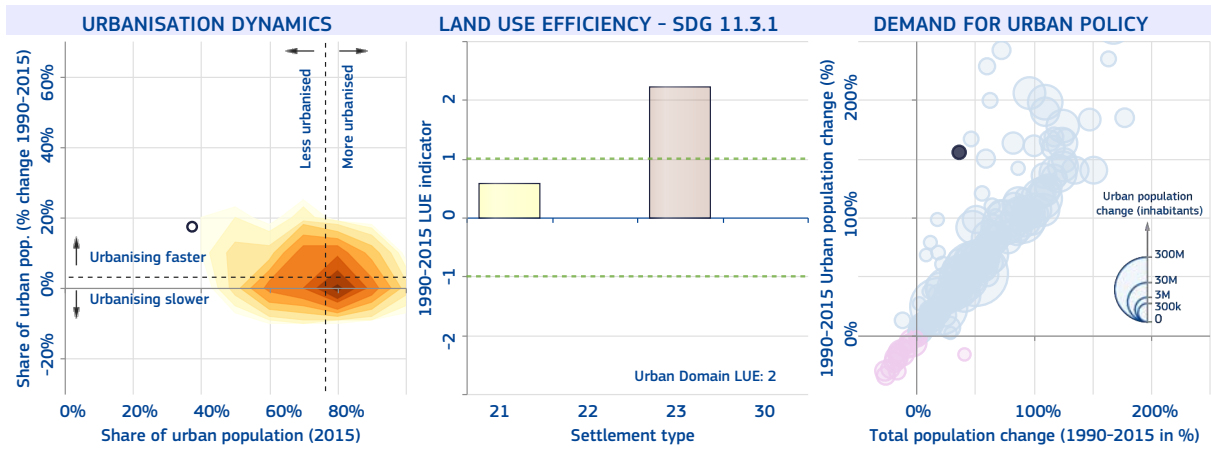
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 55%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

No official definition available. In the present publication, prior to 1971, Victoria city proper (capital). For 1971 and later, greater Victoria agglomeration plus districts with at least 1,500 inhabitants per inhabited square kilometre in 2002 (Cascades, Pointe Larue, Anse aux Pins).

10 km





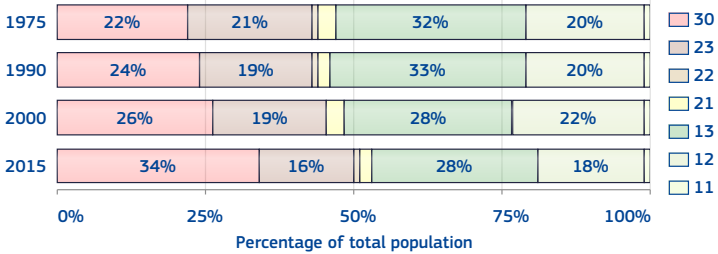
Sierra Leone

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 53%.

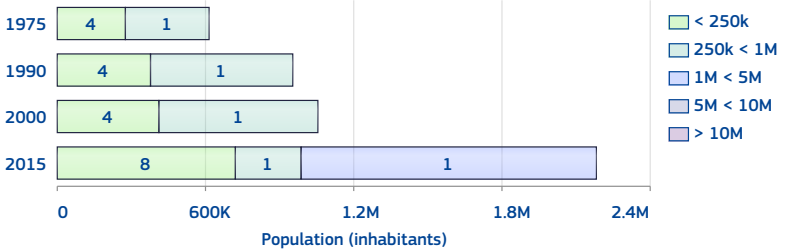
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 10.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

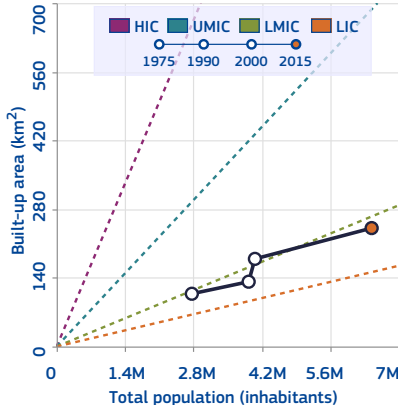


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	35 768	38 539	56 392	49 986
12	553 361	786 076	897 762	1 137 310
13	883 747	1 283 116	1 137 901	1 830 696
21	69 555	98 241	132 722	157 347
22	34 173	20 372	19 804	52 489
23	574 759	751 144	758 117	1 040 622
30	616 122	953 227	1 056 550	2 180 647

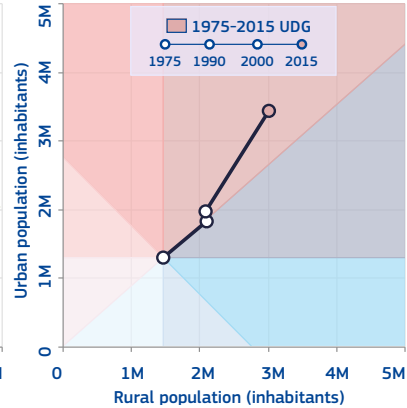
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

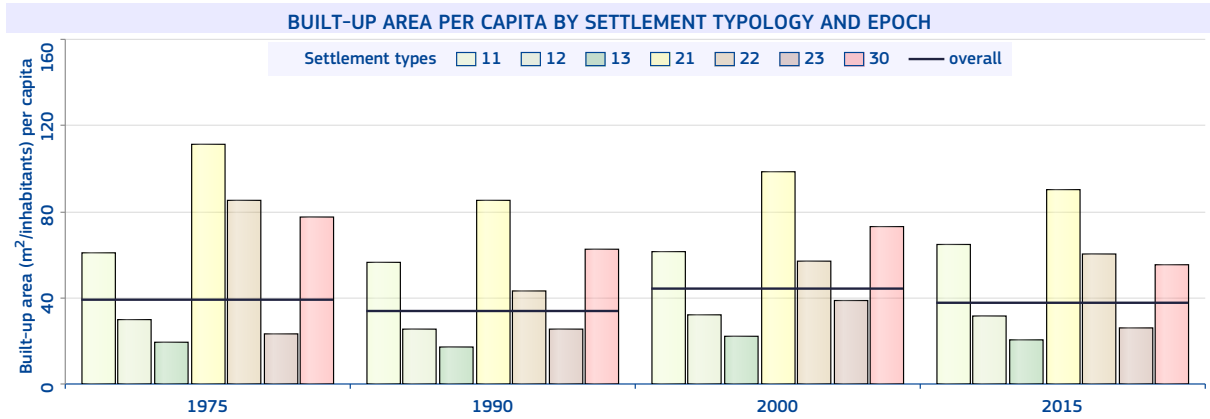
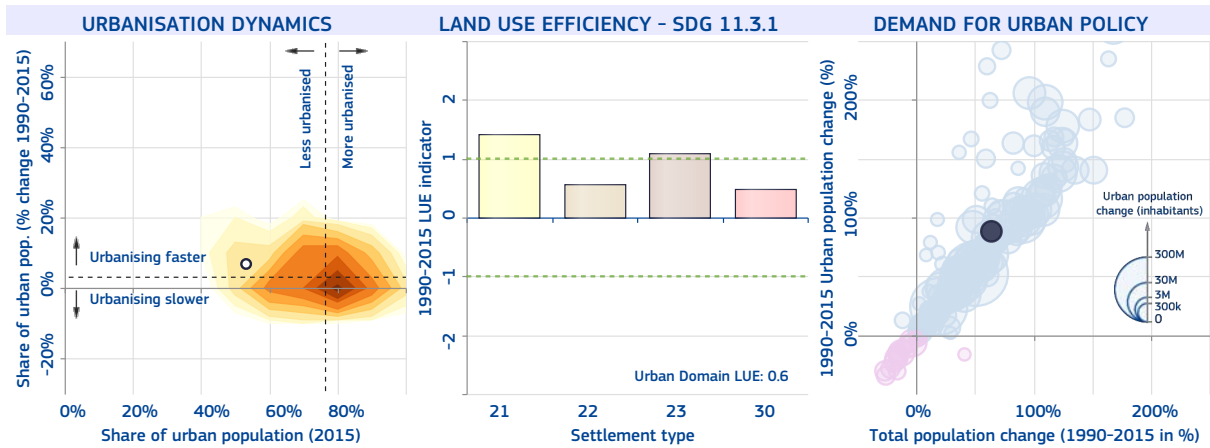


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 41%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Towns with 2,000 inhabitants or more.



Freetown

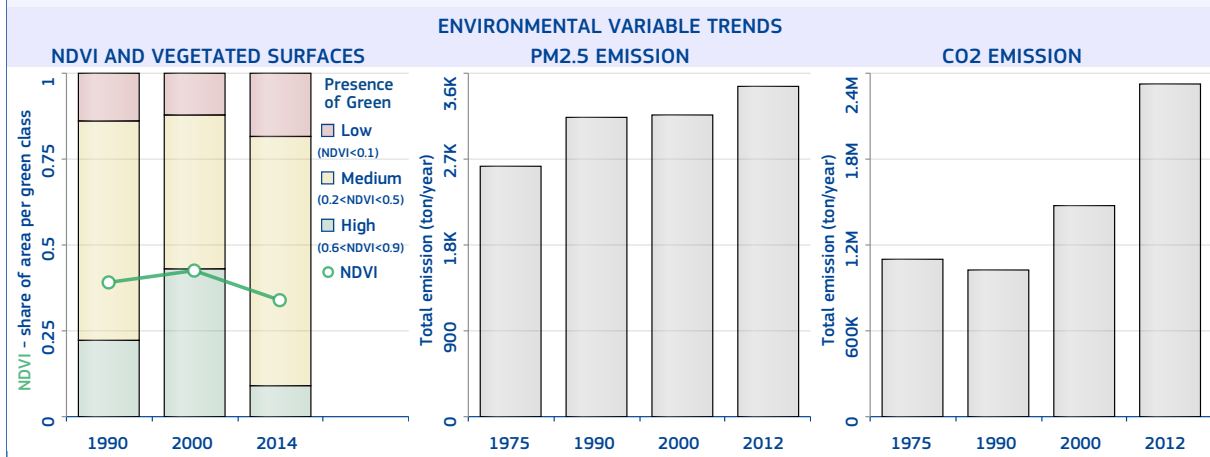
The most populated urban centre of Sierra Leone is "Freetown" with 1 190 401 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 129 km² (average population density of 9 227.9 inhabitants/km²), and 47.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 39.5 m²/inhabitant).

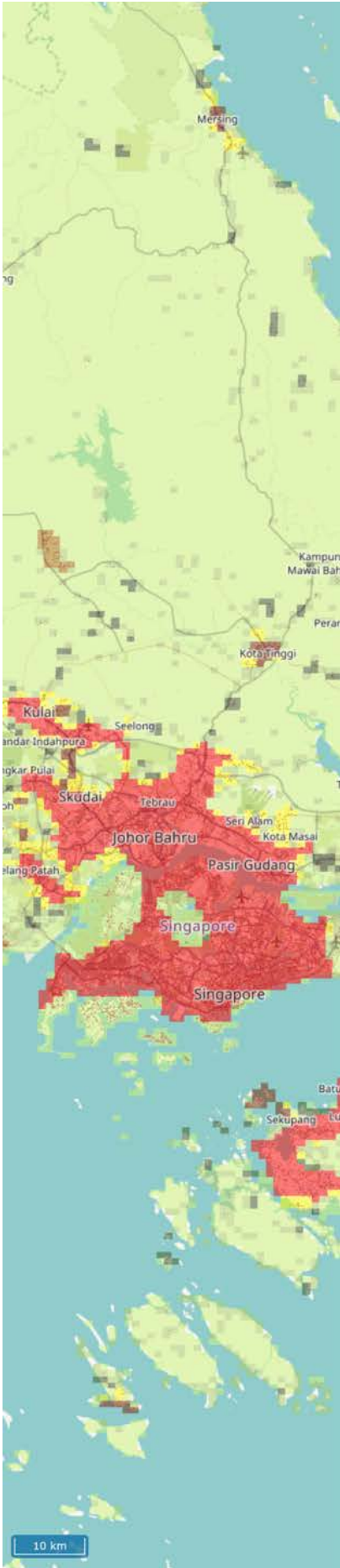
The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Leptosols" and the mean elevation is 69.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.1 °C and the annual precipitation 2 825.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 63.5%.

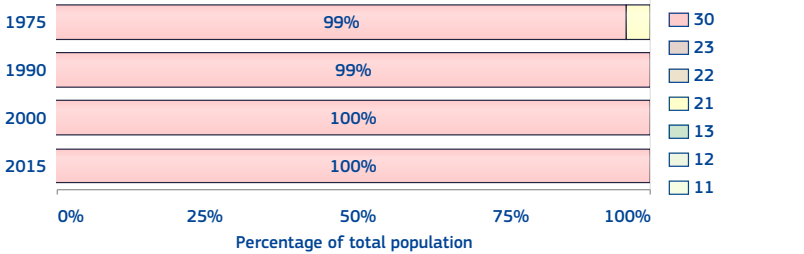




Singapore

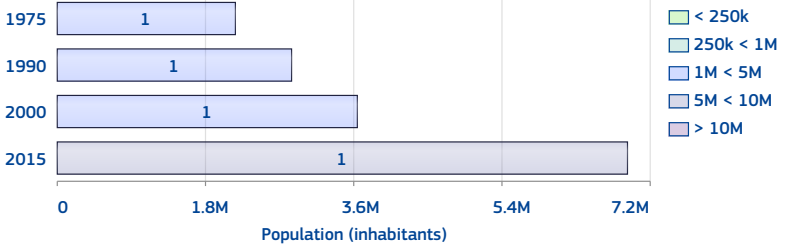
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 100%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

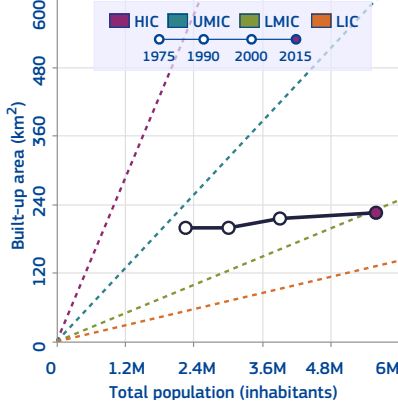


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	352	543	489	328
12	4 033	3 406	2 950	4 711
13	772	1 512	3 123	592
21	13 900	12 405	7 998	3 900
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	2 243 336	2 998 534	3 903 622	5 594 395

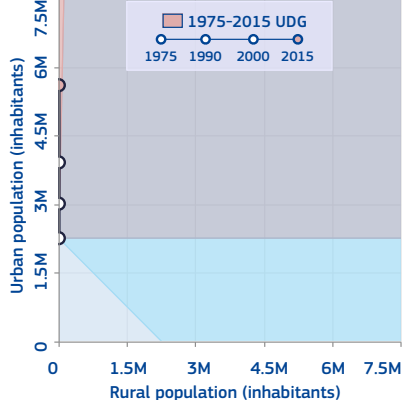
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



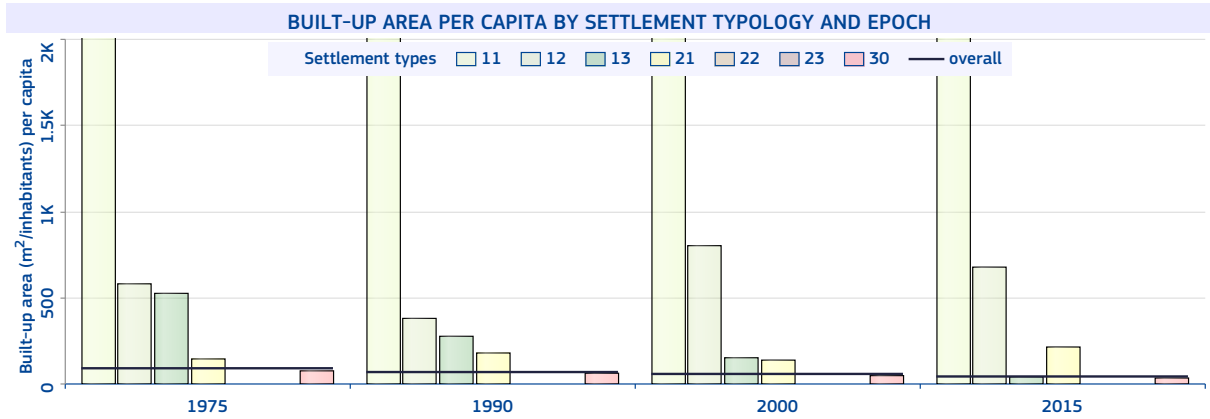
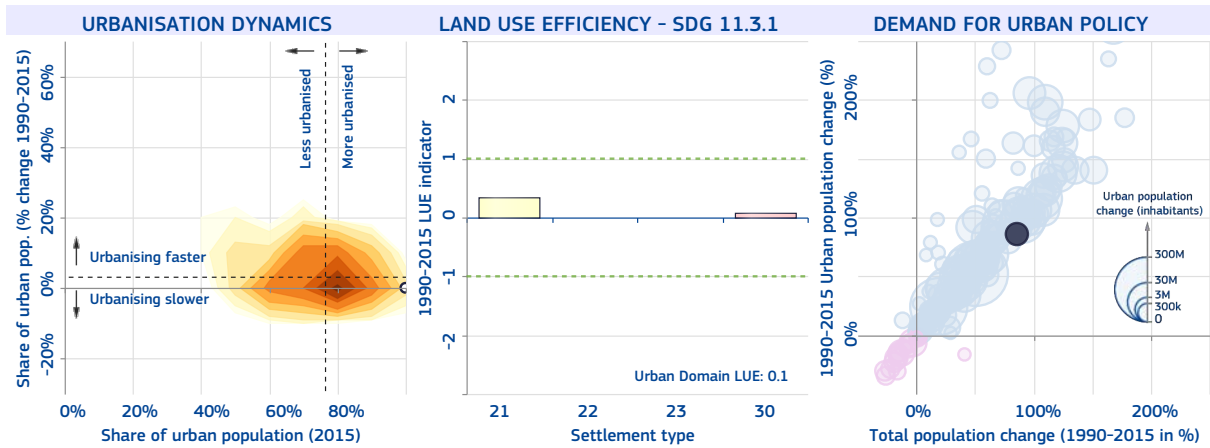
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 100%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Entire population.



Singapore

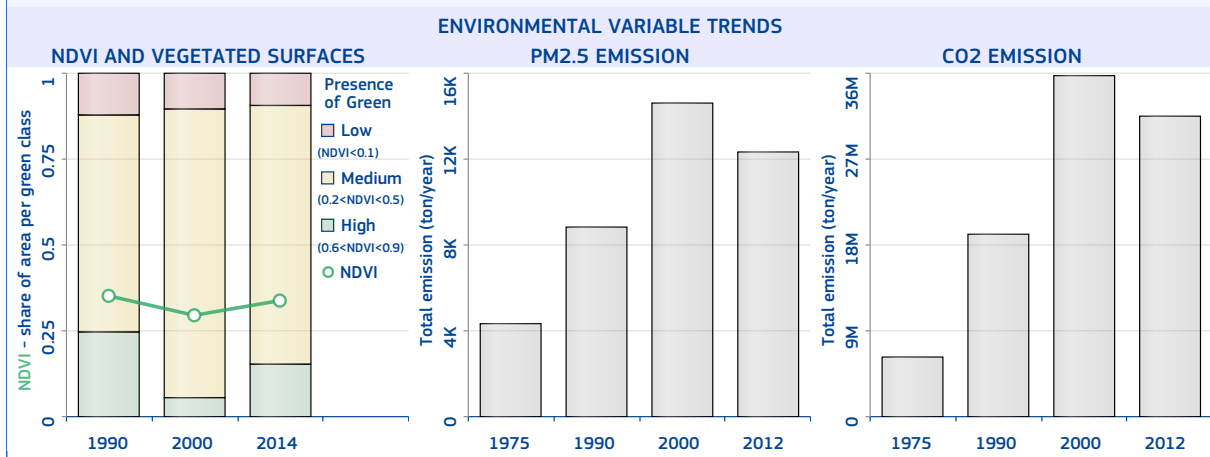
The most populated urban centre of Singapore is "Singapore" with 6 920 918 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 879 km² (average population density of 7 873.6 inhabitants/km²), and 296.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 42.9 m²/inhabitant).

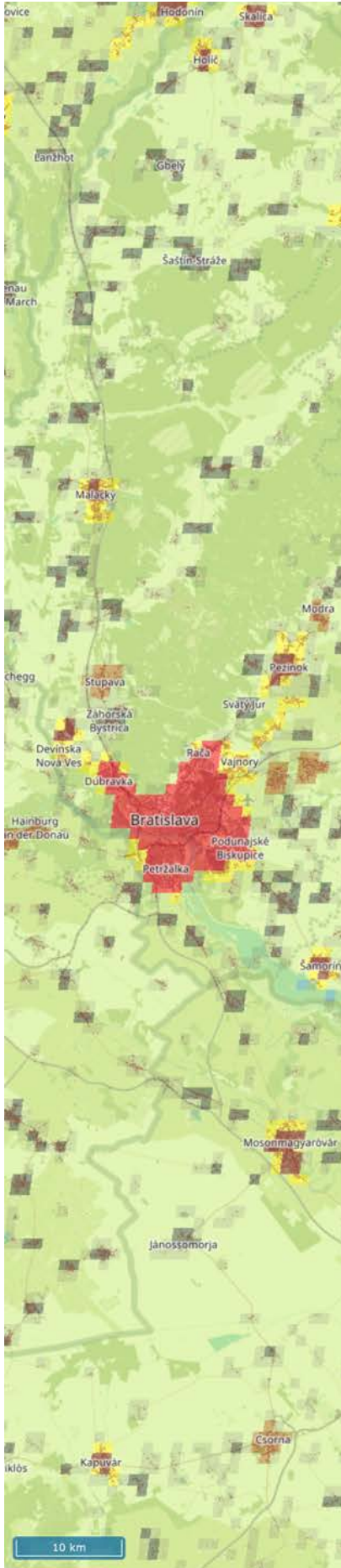
It is a transboundary Urban Centre with surface of 519 km² and 5 594 621 inhabitants accounted within Singapore spatial extent.

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical rain forest", the soil type is "Acrisols" and the mean elevation is 21.3 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.8 °C and the annual precipitation 2 154.1 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 66.3%.





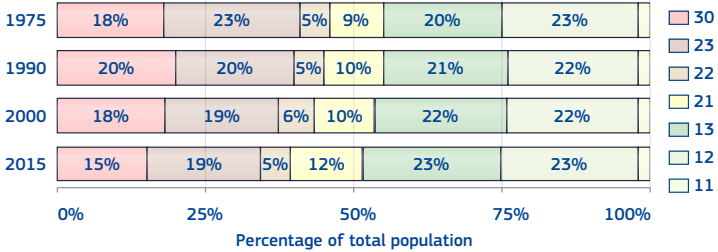
Slovakia

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 52%.

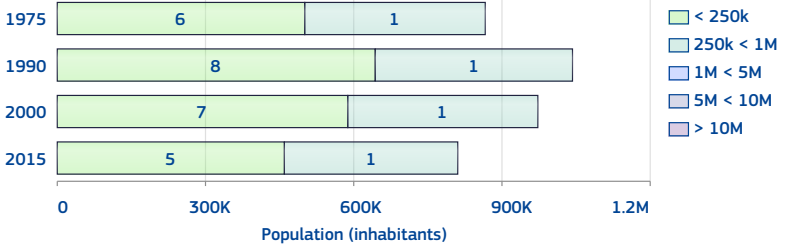
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 6.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

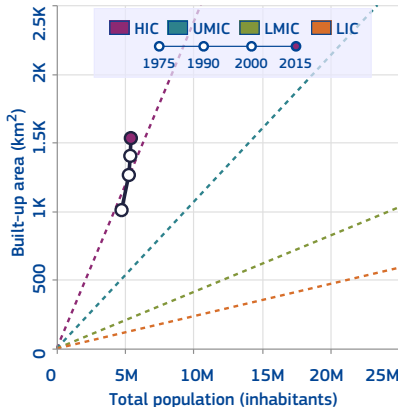


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	101 099	102 328	109 589	114 710
12	1 081 021	1 167 254	1 196 937	1 233 979
13	927 657	1 121 991	1 199 586	1 260 124
21	448 426	527 252	562 869	655 156
22	234 729	268 489	300 938	295 562
23	1 077 252	1 044 995	1 041 827	1 052 070
30	874 209	1 044 553	972 938	812 555

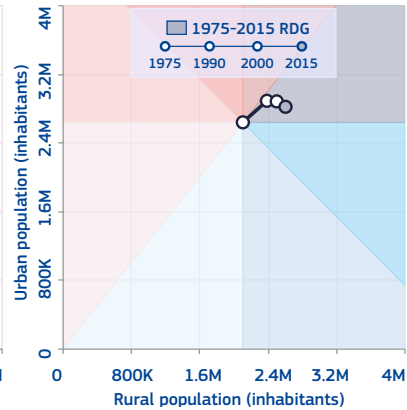
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

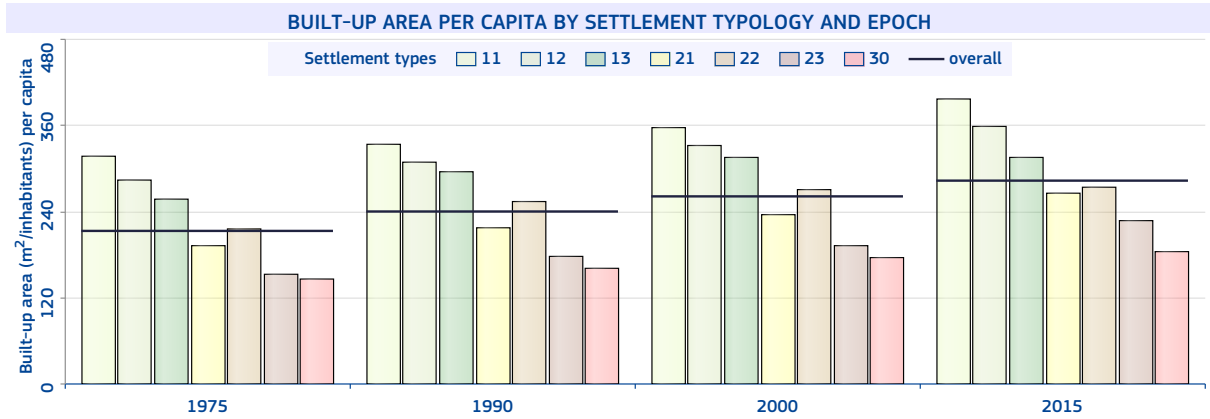
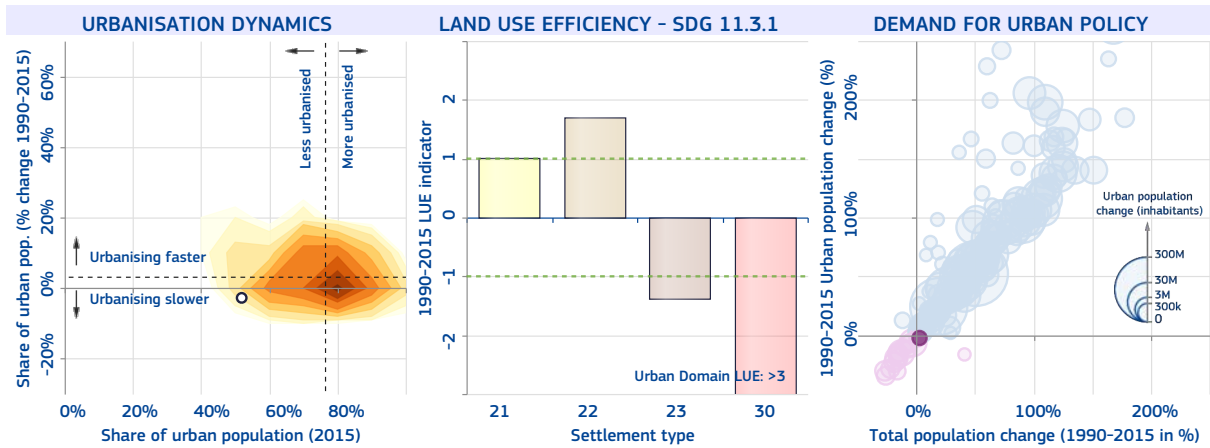


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 54%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Cities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.



Bratislava

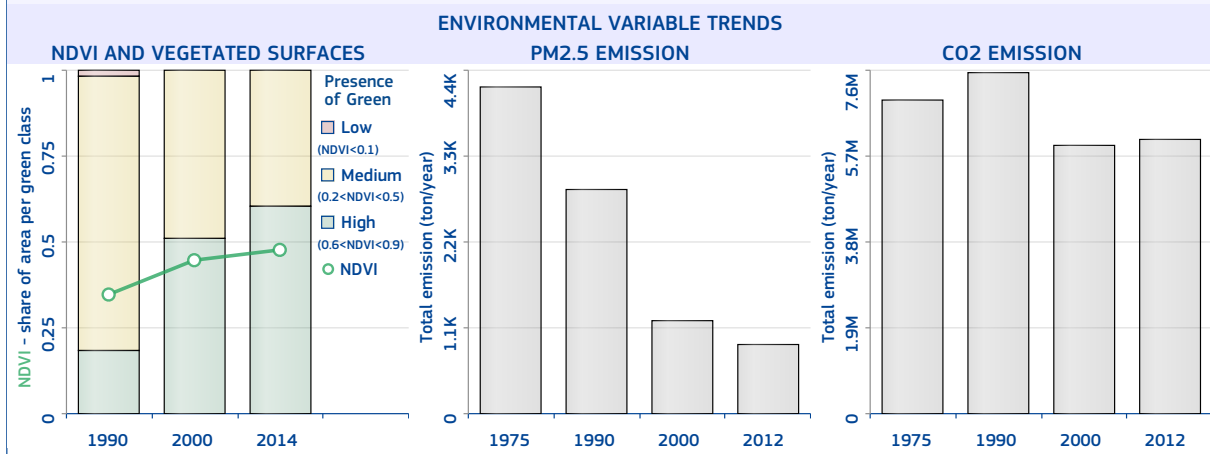
The most populated urban centre of Slovakia is "Bratislava" with 352 002 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 117 km² (average population density of 3 008.6 inhabitants/km²), and 72.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 206.1 m²/inhabitant).

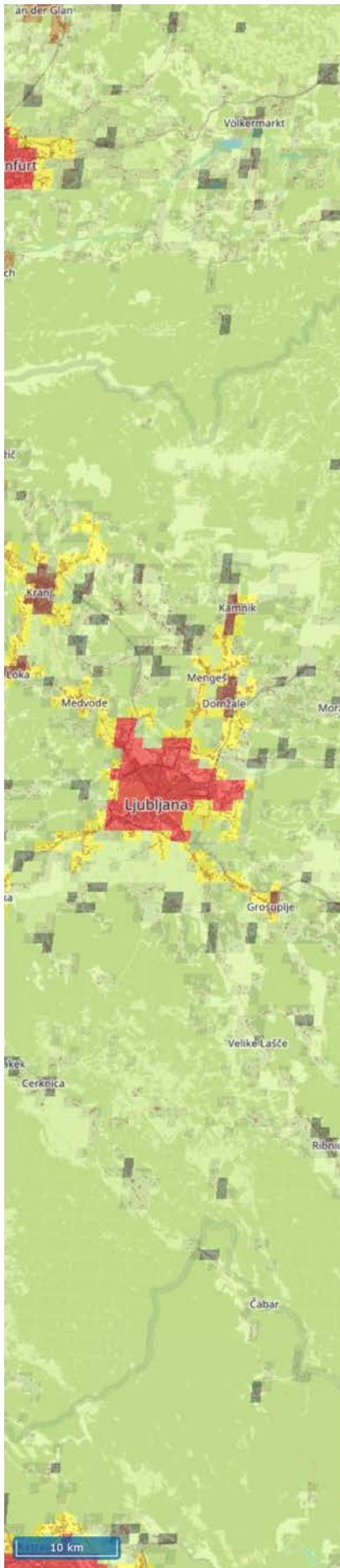
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Danube; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Fluvisols" and the mean elevation is 155.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 11.1 °C and the annual precipitation 663.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 236 498 inhabitants and 48.5 km² respectively, over an area of 79 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 38%.

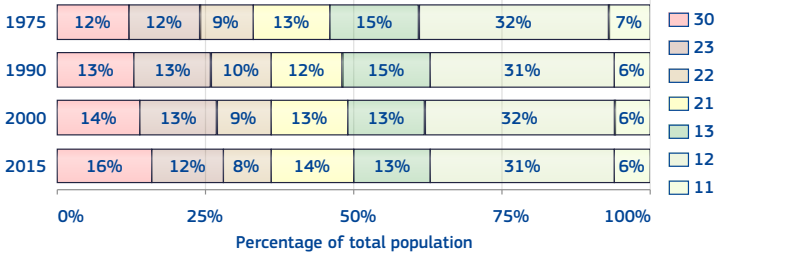




Slovenia

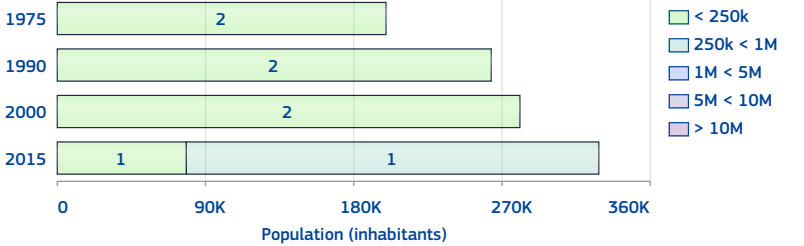
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 50%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 2.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

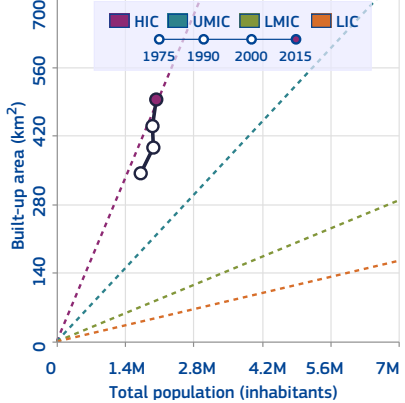


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	127 989	117 783	116 864	116 161
12	554 202	618 853	629 563	629 617
13	266 067	293 718	258 498	273 727
21	215 092	238 906	253 433	281 946
22	153 281	189 520	174 532	173 141
23	204 141	257 123	248 072	235 786
30	199 658	263 446	280 533	328 641

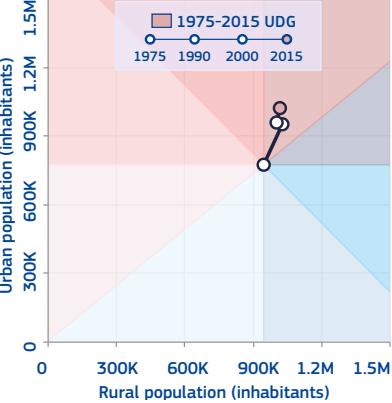
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



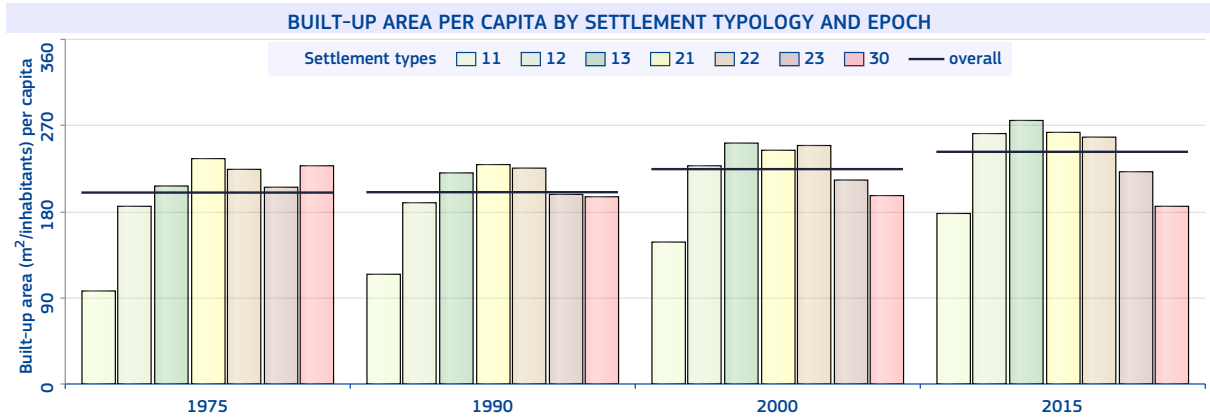
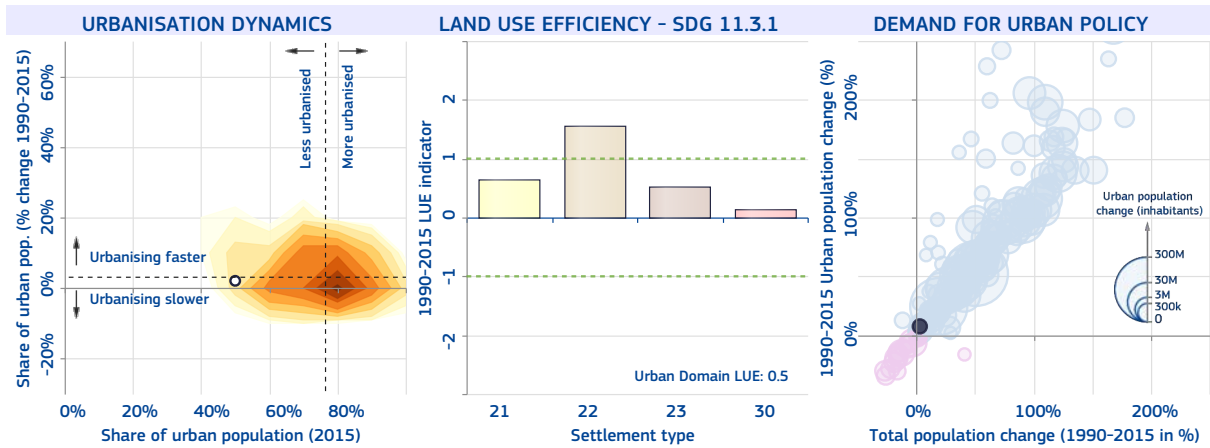
URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 54%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Settlements with 3,000 inhabitants or more; settlements with between 2,000 and 2,999 inhabitants and a surplus of workplaces; settlements that are seats of municipalities and have 1,400 inhabitants or more and a surplus of workplaces; suburban settlements that have fewer inhabitants but are spatially and functionally integrated with the city.



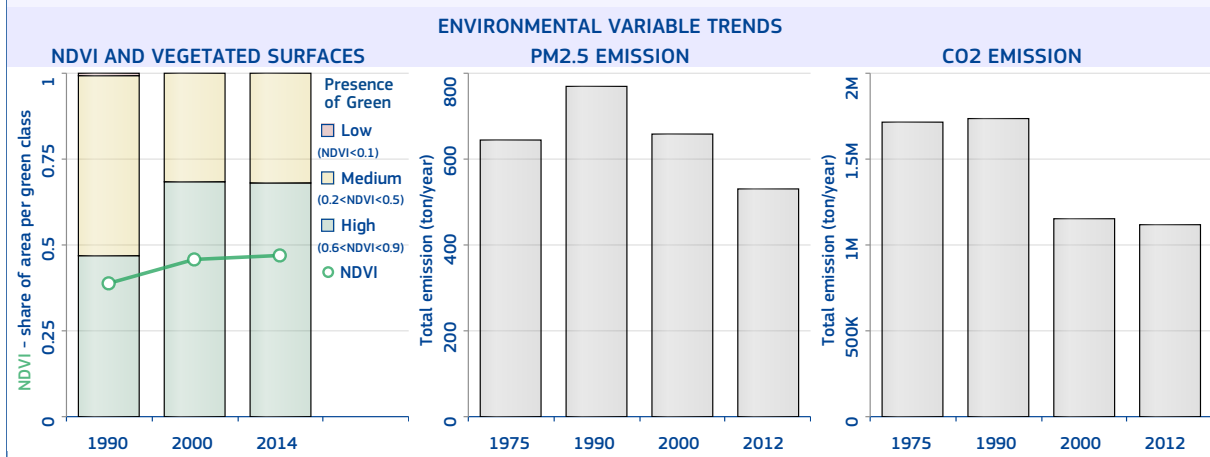
Ljubljana

The most populated urban centre of Slovenia is "Ljubljana" with 250 335 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 91 km² (average population density of 2 750.9 inhabitants/km²), and 45.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 183.2 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Danube; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Urban, mining, etc." and the mean elevation is 301.6 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 10.1 °C and the annual precipitation 1 452.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 49.6%.



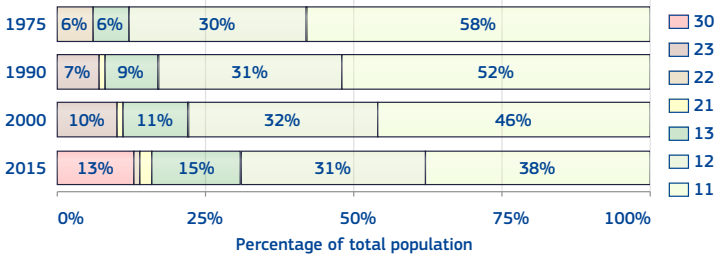
Solomon Islands

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 16%.

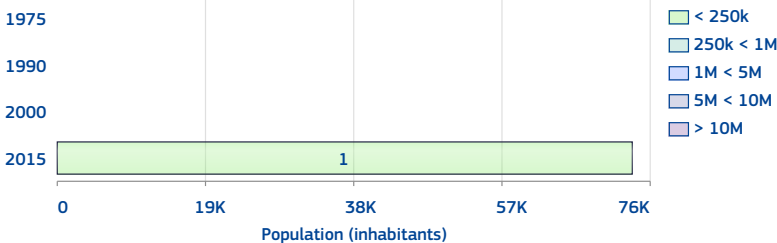
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

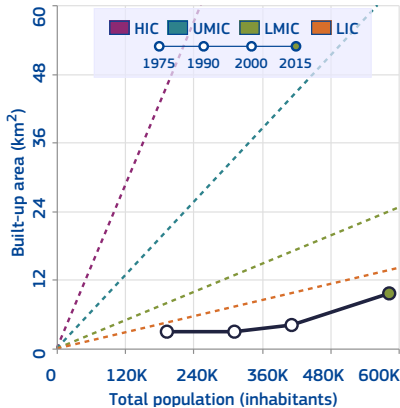


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	112 139	161 474	189 303	223 112
12	57 561	95 910	133 012	180 984
13	11 916	28 800	44 209	86 472
21	0	3 684	5 686	13 515
22	11 831	0	0	5 873
23	0	21 981	40 126	0
30	0	0	0	73 635

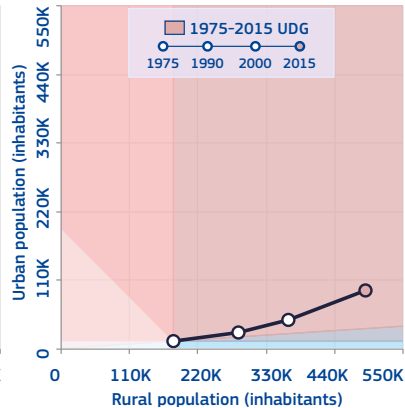
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



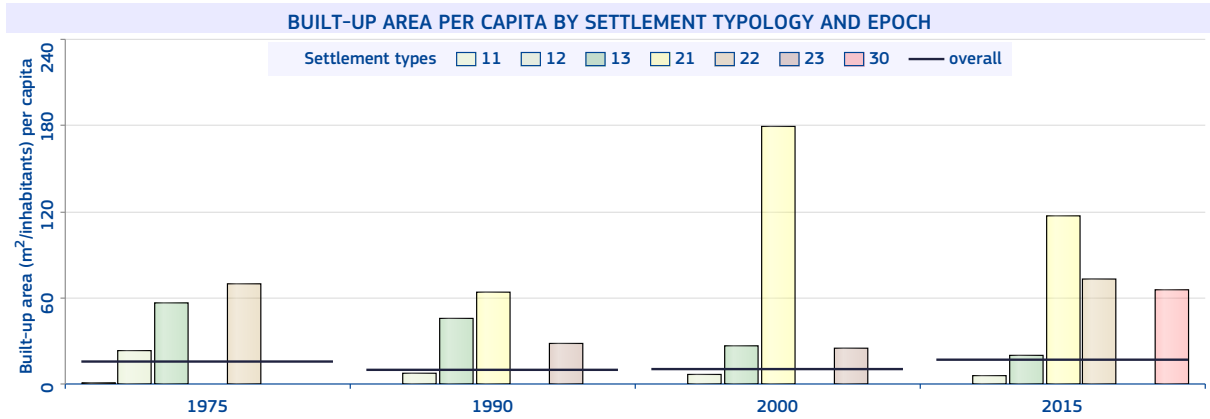
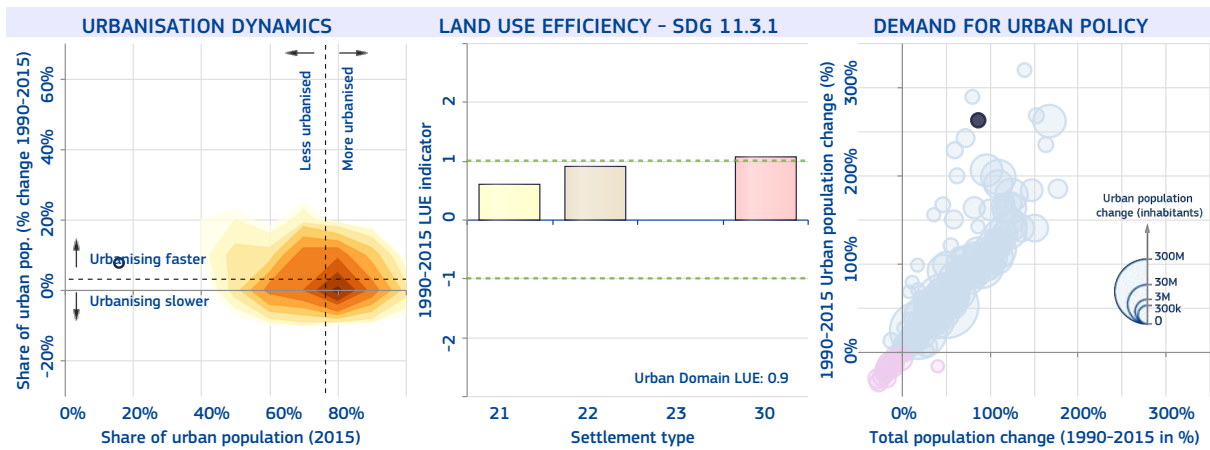
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 22%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Places with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

10 km



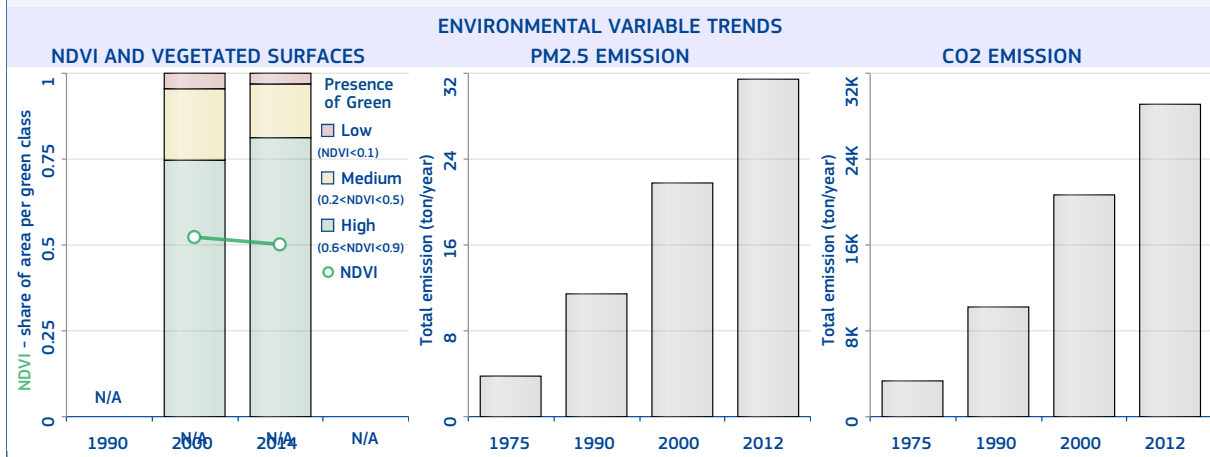
Honiara

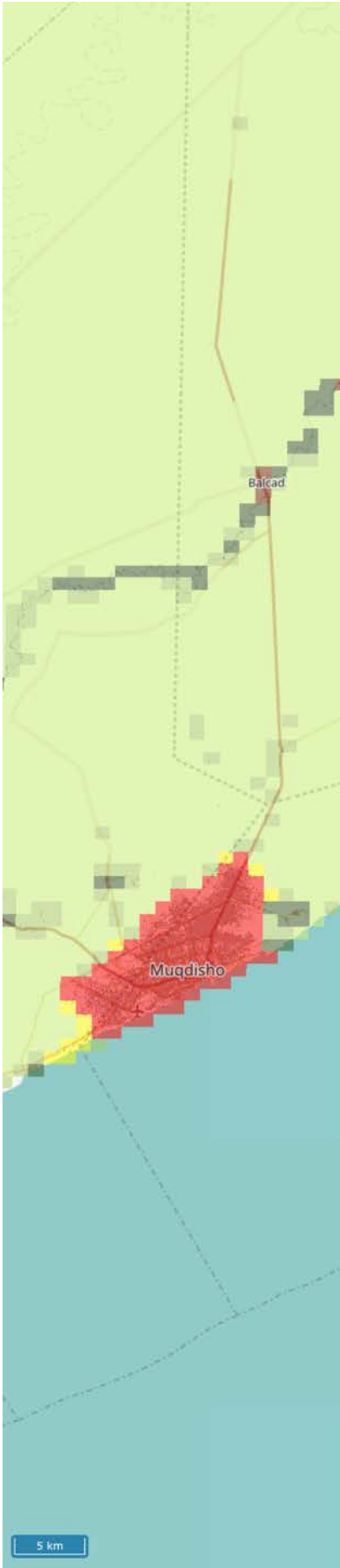
The most populated urban centre of Solomon Islands is "Honiara" with 73 670 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 23 km² (average population density of 3 203.0 inhabitants/km²), and 4.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 55.2 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical rain forest", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 33.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 25.1 °C and the annual precipitation 2 964.0 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 8 (Severe). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 73 670 inhabitants and 4.1 km² respectively, over an area of 23 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.7; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.8% and the percentage of open spaces is 82.3%.

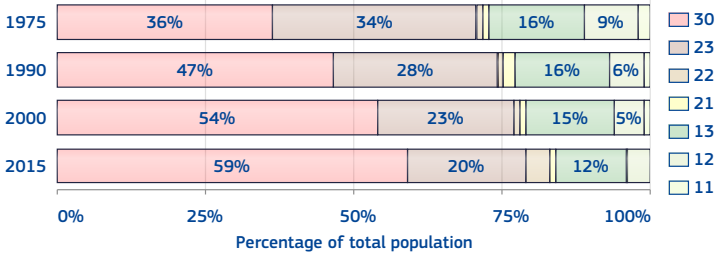




Somalia

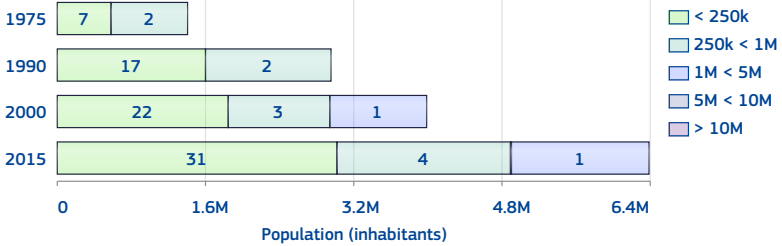
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 84%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 36.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4.

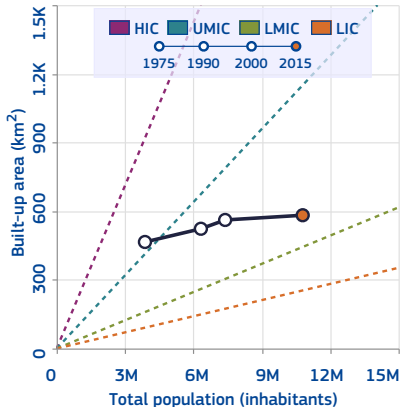


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	85 012	70 644	75 869	37 550
12	330 171	351 442	366 261	401 908
13	627 400	987 746	1 082 557	1 275 206
21	54 003	99 000	104 345	104 183
22	29 034	81 061	110 364	387 319
23	1 334 169	1 788 378	1 667 213	2 167 316
30	1 413 536	2 949 629	3 984 763	6 420 543

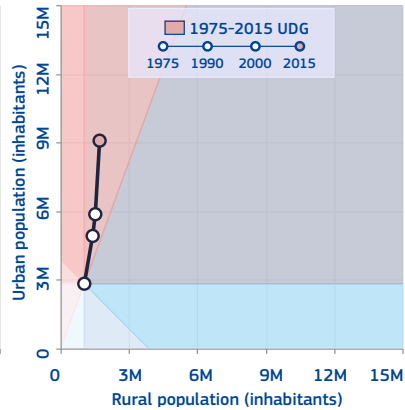
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

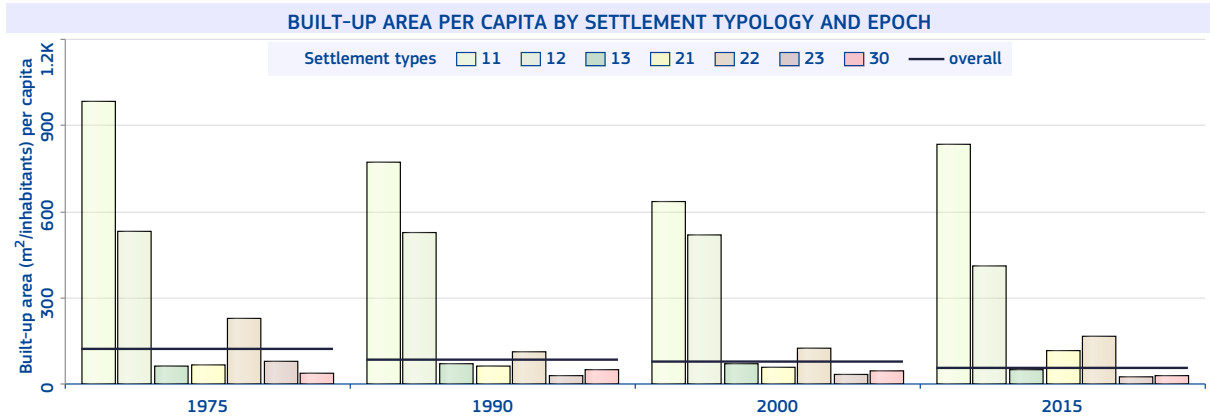
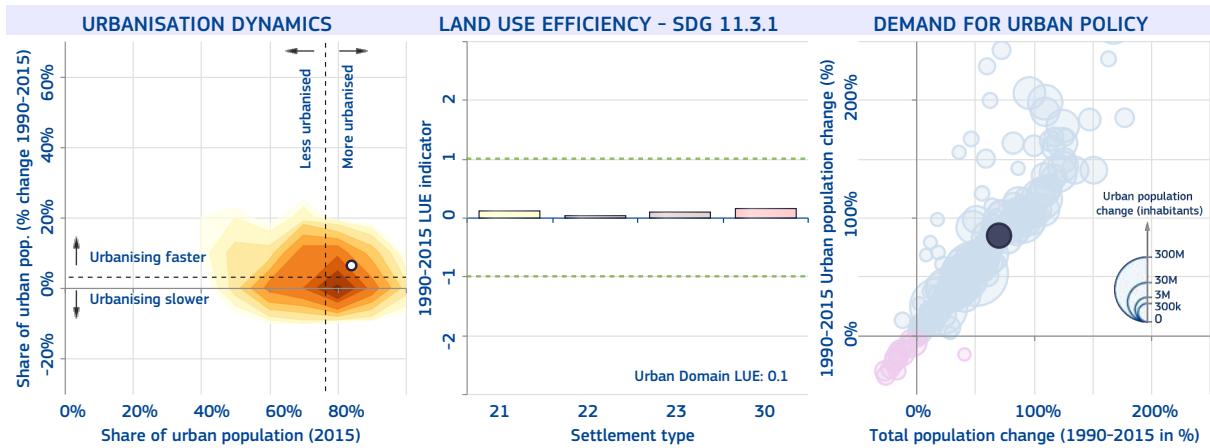


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 43%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 5

District capitals and towns or villaqes with 1,500 inhabitants or more.



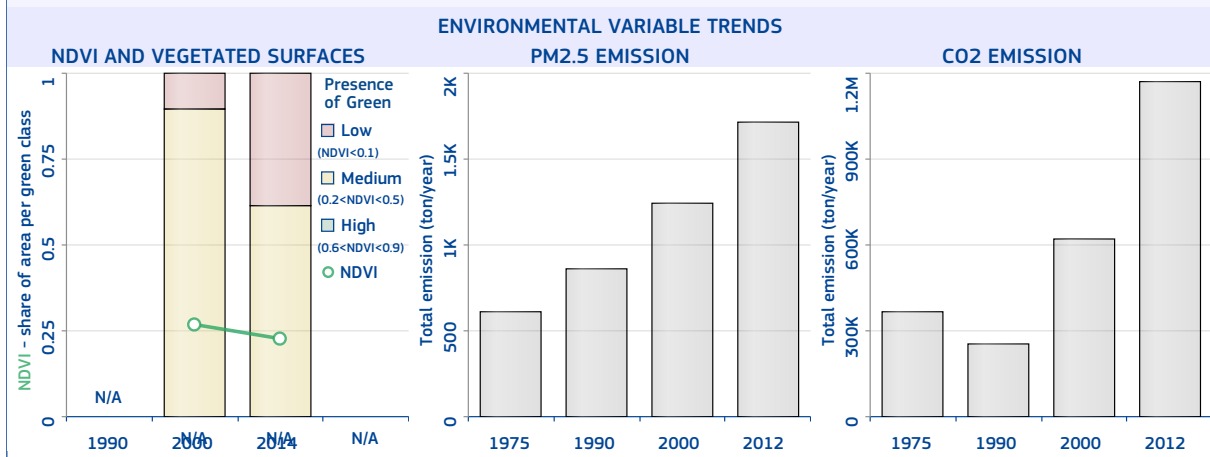
Mogadishu

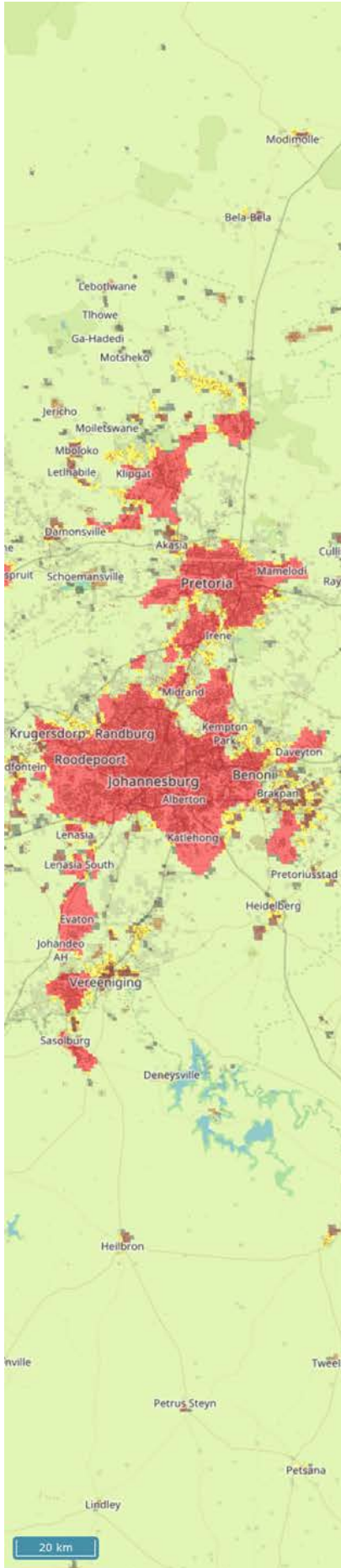
The most populated urban centre of Somalia is "Mogadishu" with 1 503 035 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 98 km² (average population density of 15 337.1 inhabitants/km²), and 50.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 33.4 m²/inhabitant). The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 47.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 28 °C and the annual precipitation 498.8 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 48.7%.





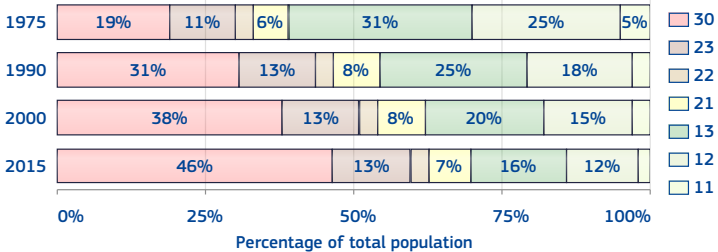
South Africa

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 70%.

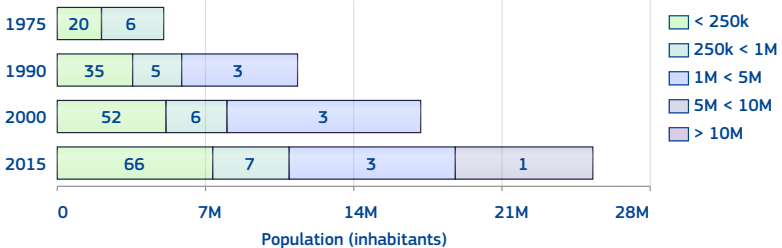
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 77.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 10.

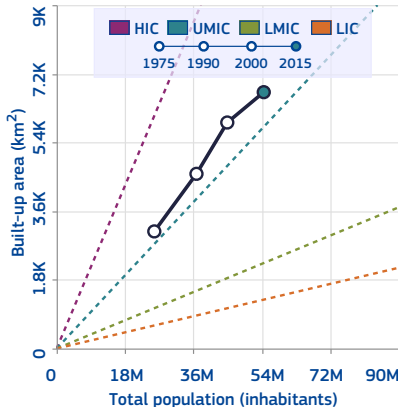


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 184 738	1 116 690	1 159 209	1 228 665
12	6 397 802	6 648 290	6 723 799	6 786 958
13	7 944 189	9 204 145	8 800 542	8 483 297
21	1 475 652	2 795 514	3 700 378	4 065 102
22	890 899	1 051 273	1 455 686	1 537 533
23	2 821 863	4 678 229	5 909 042	7 098 847
30	4 984 517	11 307 090	17 160 577	25 311 872

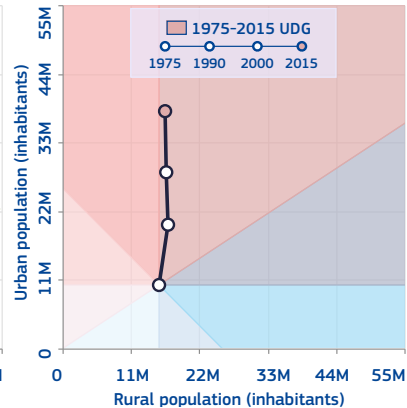
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

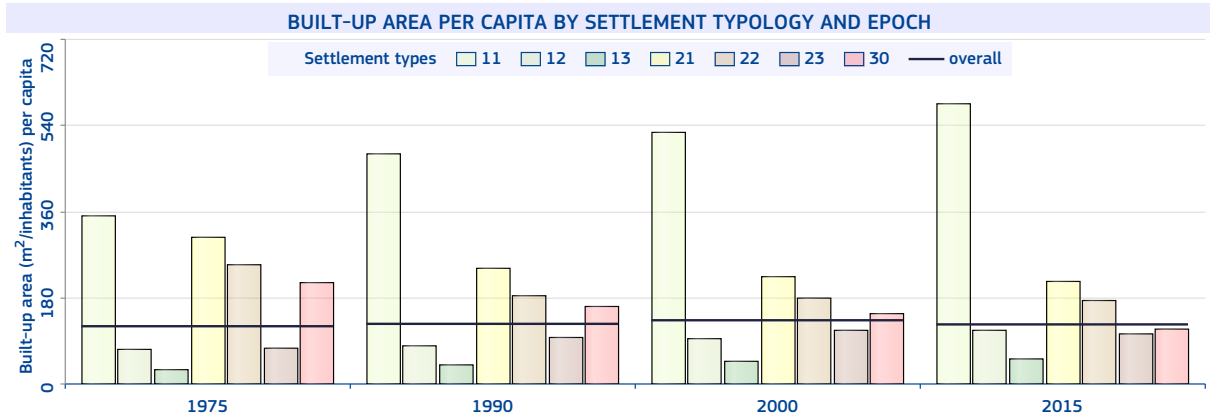
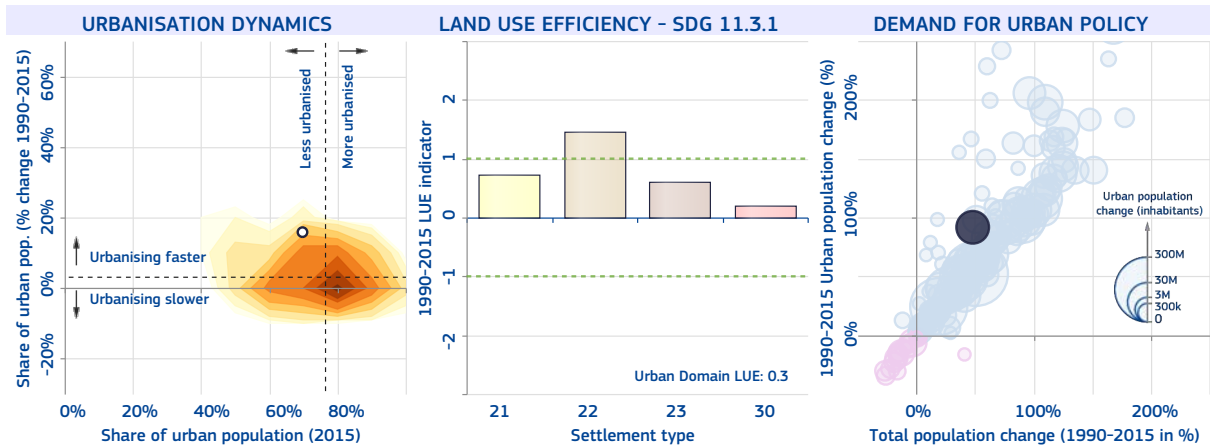


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 65%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 15

A classification based on dominant settlement type and land use. Cities, towns, townships, suburbs, etc., are typical urban settlements. Enumeration areas comprising informal settlements, hostels, institutions, industrial and recreational areas, and smallholdings within or adjacent to any formal urban settlement are classified as urban. The 1996 estimate was adjusted to comply with the 2001 census definition. Estimates for 1980, 1985 and 1991 were adjusted to take into account the populations of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.



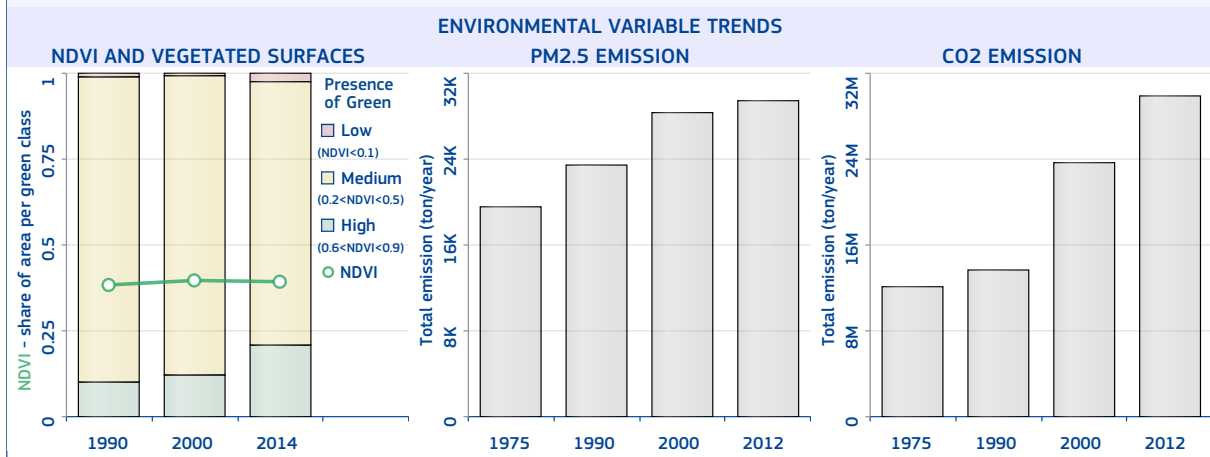
Johannesburg

The most populated urban centre of South Africa is "Johannesburg" with 6 516 134 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 638.0 km² (average population density of 3 978.1 inhabitants/km²), and 900.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 138.2 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 8 min..

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Limpopo; its main biome type is "Montane Grasslands and Shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry winter, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Lixisols" and the mean elevation is 1 624.3 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 17.2 °C and the annual precipitation 557.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 45%.





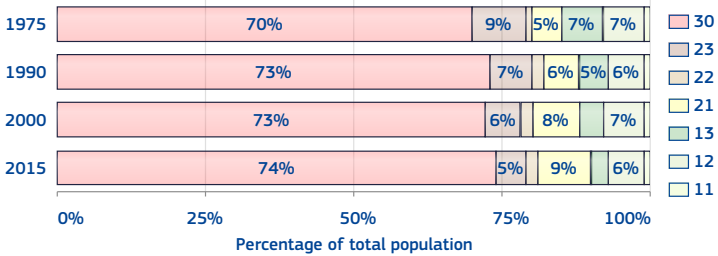
South Korea

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 90%.

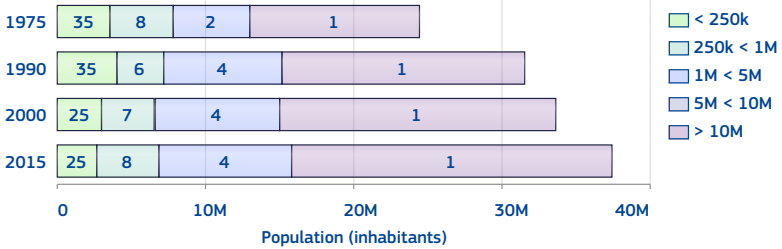
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 38.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 12.

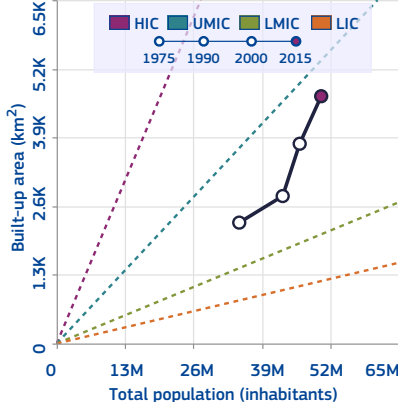


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	304 587	355 511	424 553	483 747
12	2 357 818	2 703 861	3 019 282	3 114 520
13	2 295 939	2 189 775	1 826 811	1 381 467
21	1 827 970	2 621 002	3 624 310	4 442 318
22	506 372	655 149	831 443	912 910
23	3 000 121	2 944 966	2 876 632	2 559 448
30	24 418 286	31 498 834	33 599 526	37 394 569

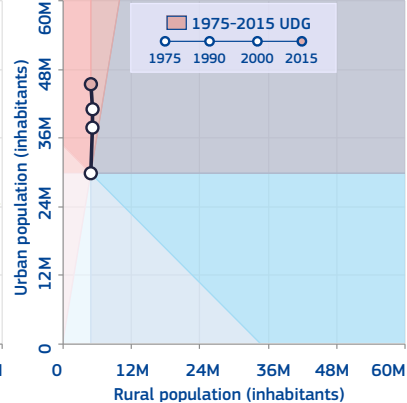
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

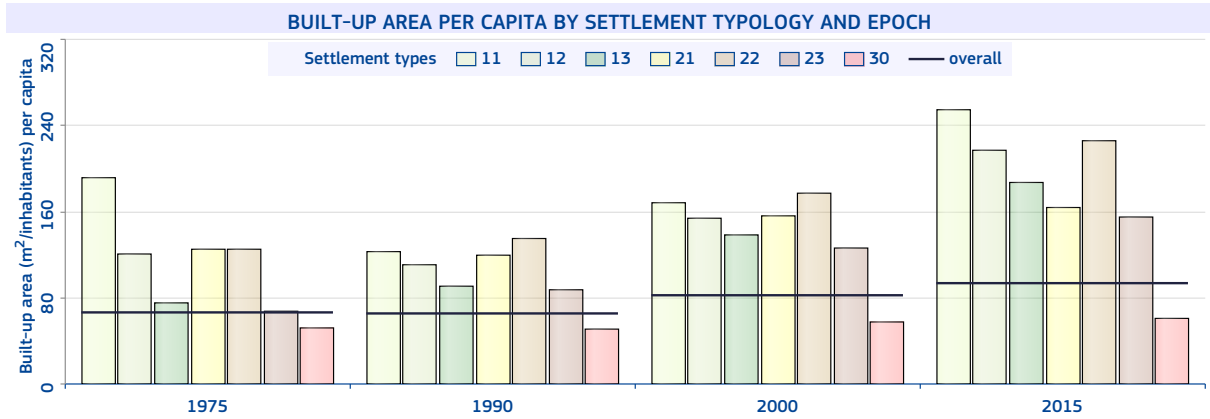
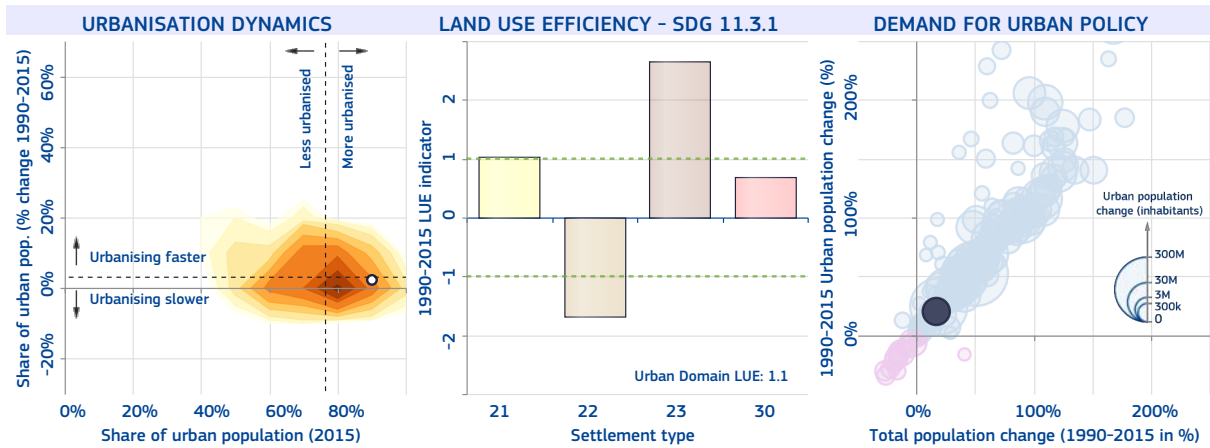


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 82%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 25

Administrative divisions for urban areas (dong).



Seoul

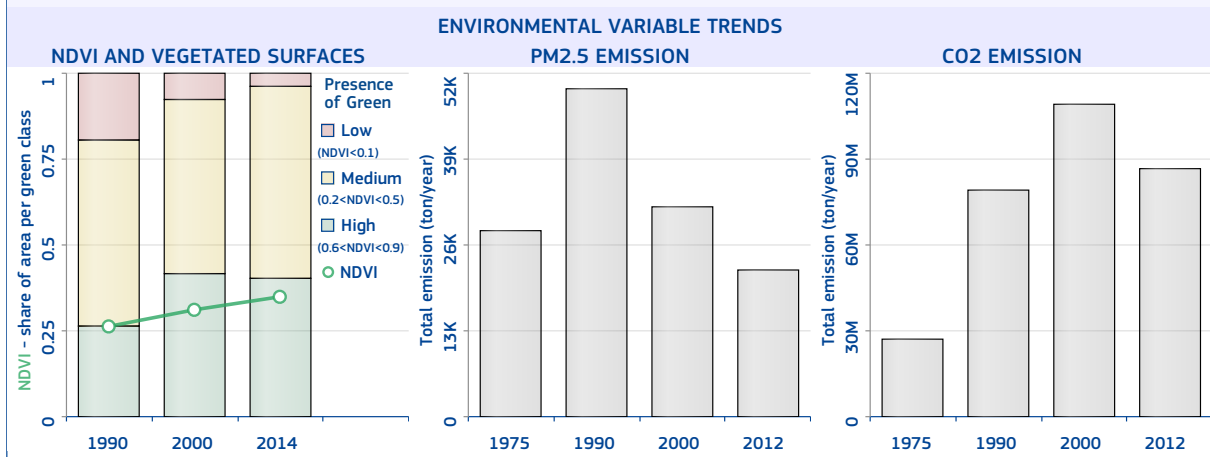
The most populated urban centre of South Korea is "Seoul" with 21 600 841 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 2 449.0 km² (average population density of 8 820.3 inhabitants/km²), and 1 079.3 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 50 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Han-Gang (Han River); its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry winter, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Acrisols" and the mean elevation is 53.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 12.5 °C and the annual precipitation 1 114.8 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 5 268 135 inhabitants and 236.3 km² respectively, over an area of 462 km². The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 4 062 612 inhabitants and 254.9 km² respectively, over an area of 646 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 55.9%.



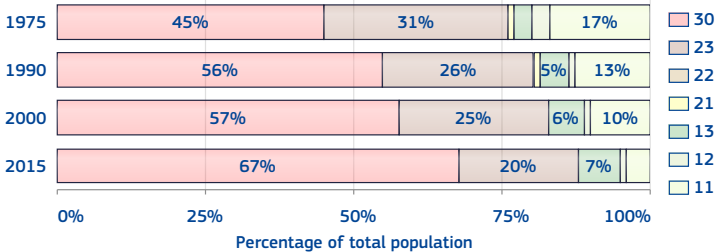
South Sudan

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 87%.

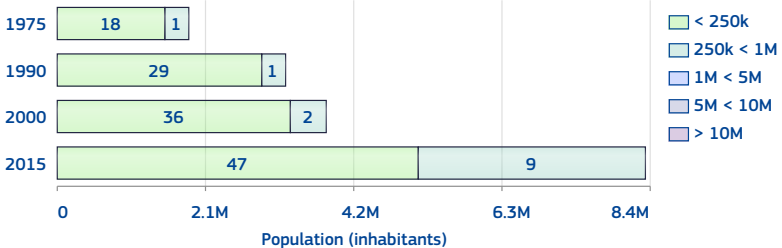
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 56.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 6.

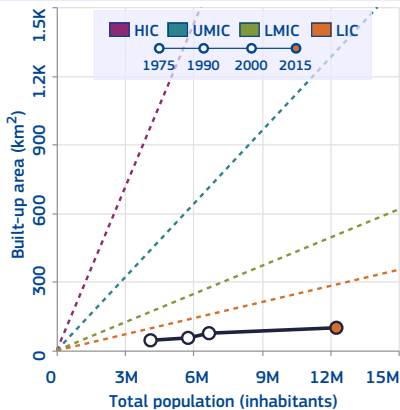


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	696 665	727 798	648 825	516 739
12	117 894	36 410	79 879	154 367
13	118 041	260 437	430 647	902 987
21	35 230	32 932	30 647	38 316
22	0	0	0	0
23	1 285 435	1 484 369	1 702 468	2 461 254
30	1 865 598	3 224 401	3 790 116	8 197 882

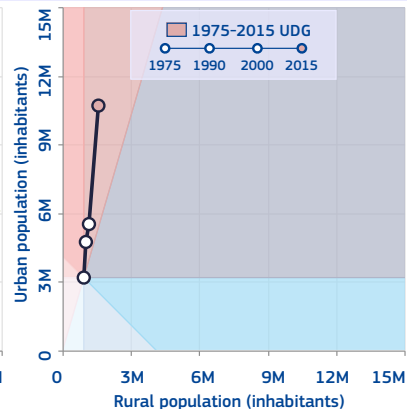
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

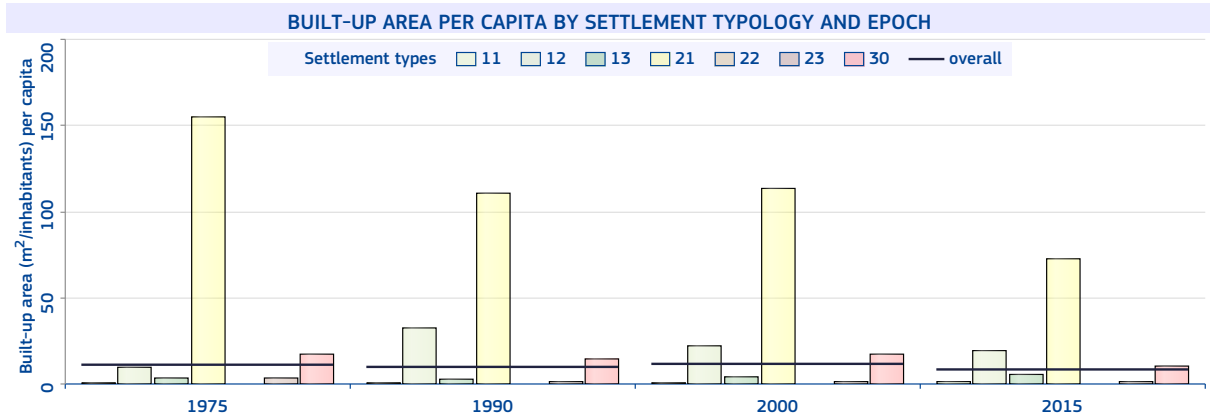
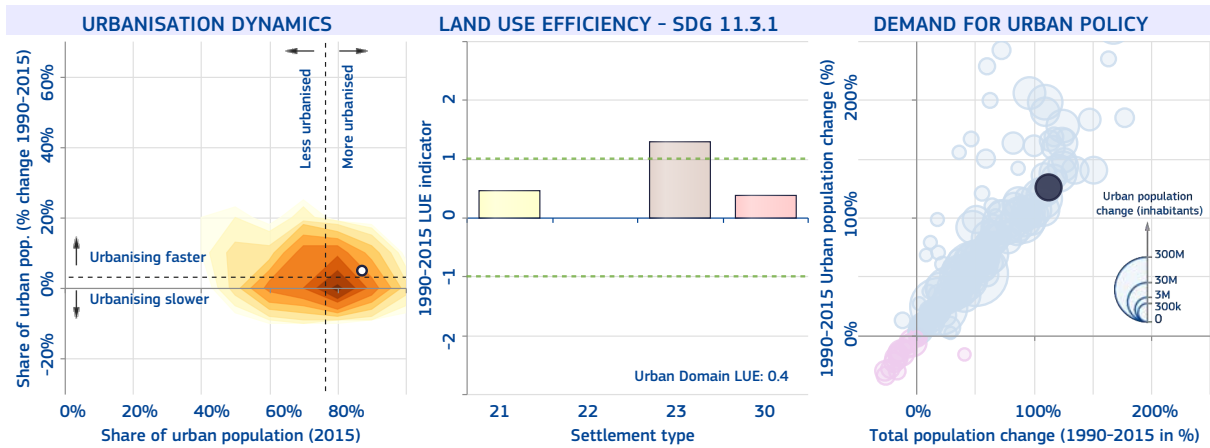


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 19%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Localities of administrative and/or commercial importance or with 5,000 inhabitants or more.



Juba

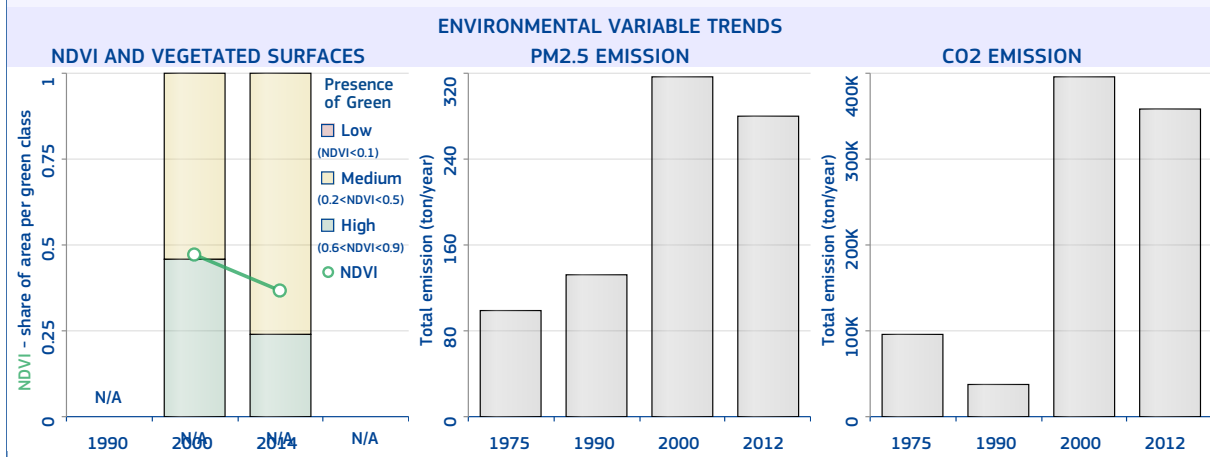
The most populated urban centre of South Sudan is "Juba" with 469 566 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 75 km² (average population density of 6 260.9 inhabitants/km²), and 37.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 79.6 m²/inhabitant).

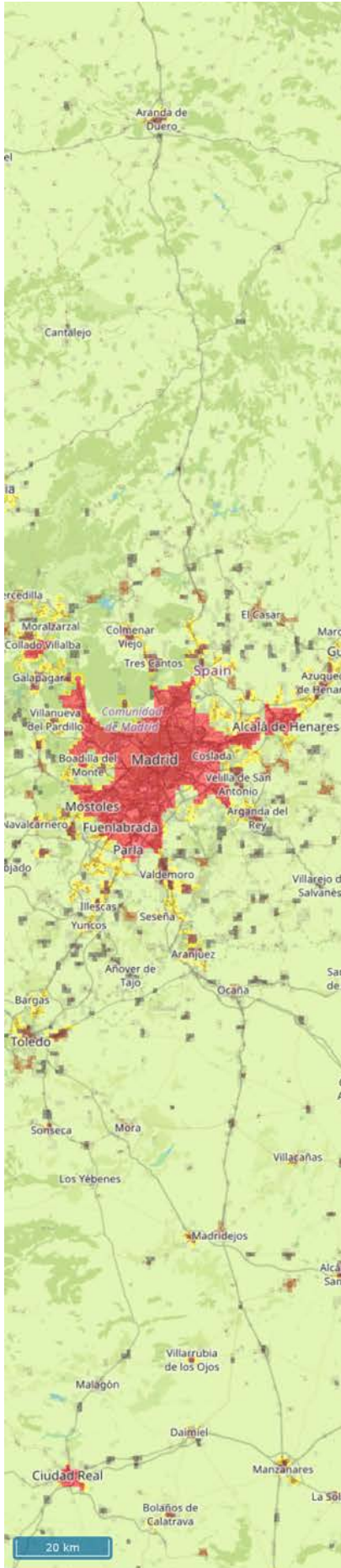
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Nile; its main biome type is "Flooded Grasslands and Savannas"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Leptosols" and the mean elevation is 494.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.7 °C and the annual precipitation 1 001.8 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 70 680 inhabitants and 5.6 km² respectively, over an area of 14 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 50.2%.





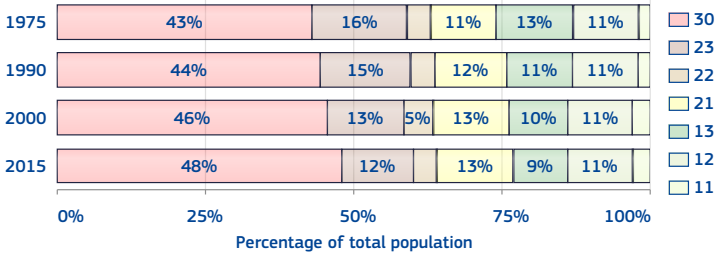
Spain

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%.

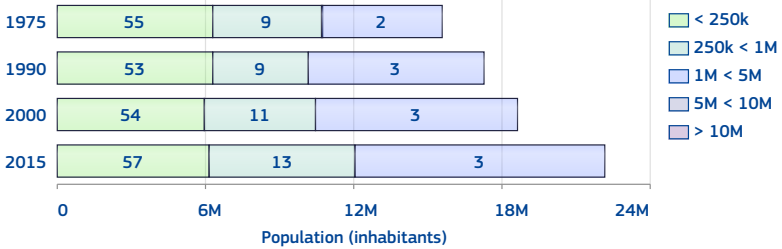
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 73.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 12.

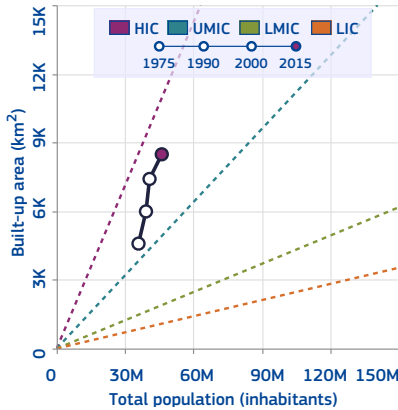


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	734 282	913 185	1 126 422	1 323 440
12	4 049 059	4 335 340	4 608 103	5 013 509
13	4 558 154	4 294 674	4 016 473	4 089 040
21	3 964 890	4 771 593	5 246 587	6 164 852
22	1 436 883	1 670 540	1 878 850	1 808 670
23	5 569 544	5 935 581	5 229 673	5 587 430
30	15 589 217	17 263 613	18 636 093	22 126 929

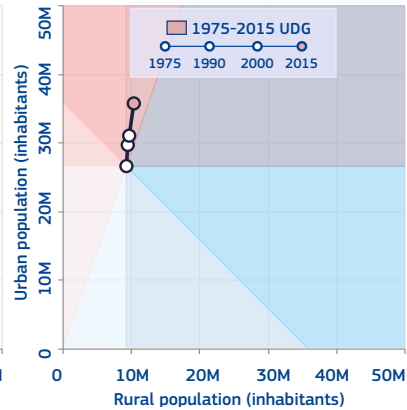
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

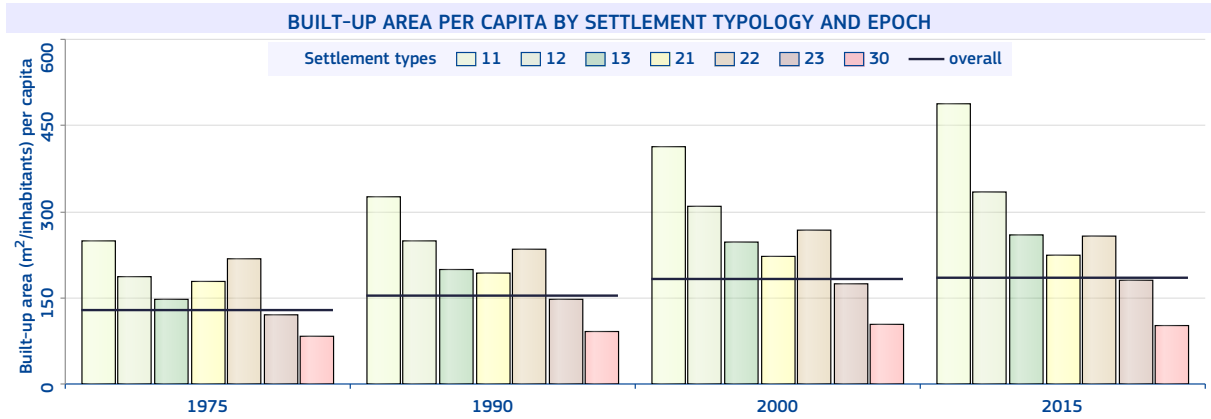
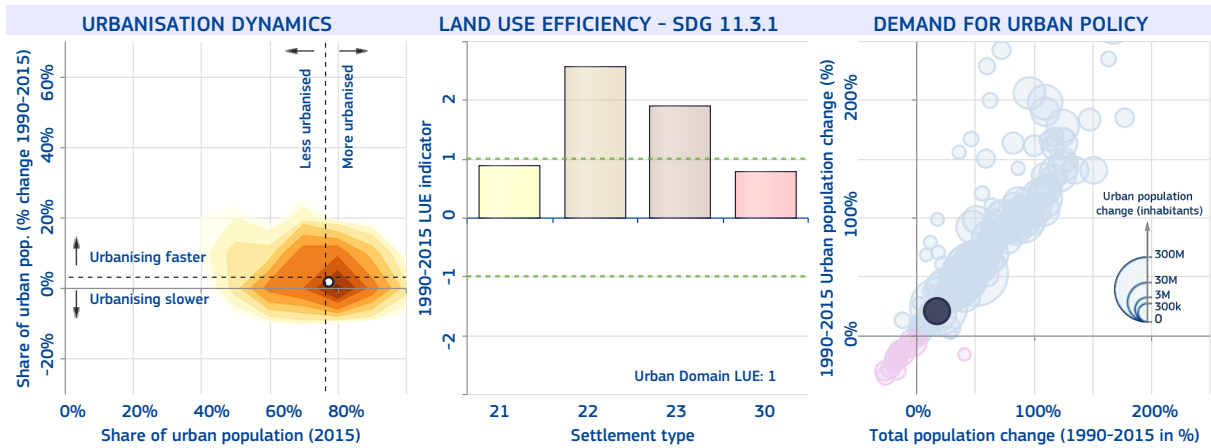


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 80%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 14

Municipalities (municipios) with 10,000 inhabitants or more.



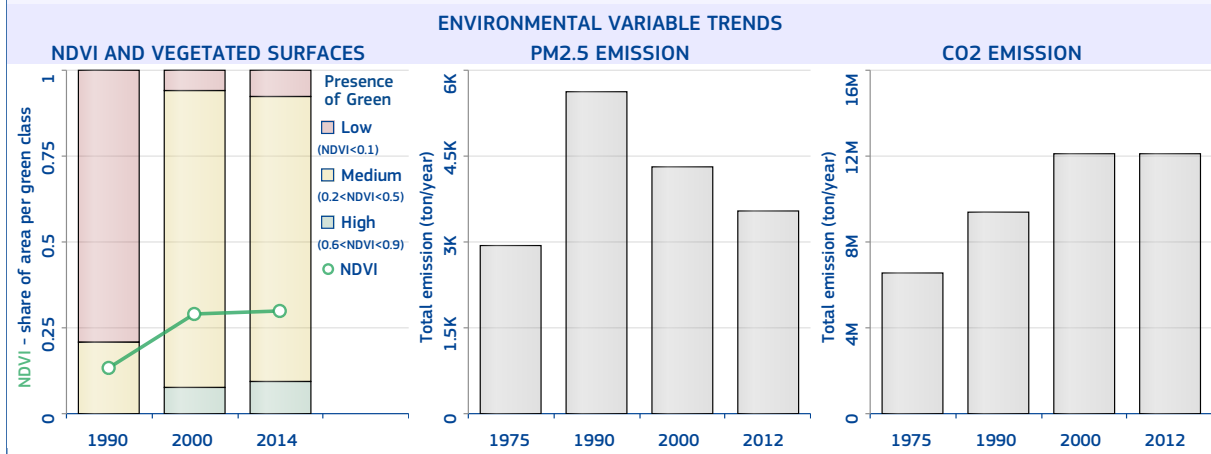
Madrid

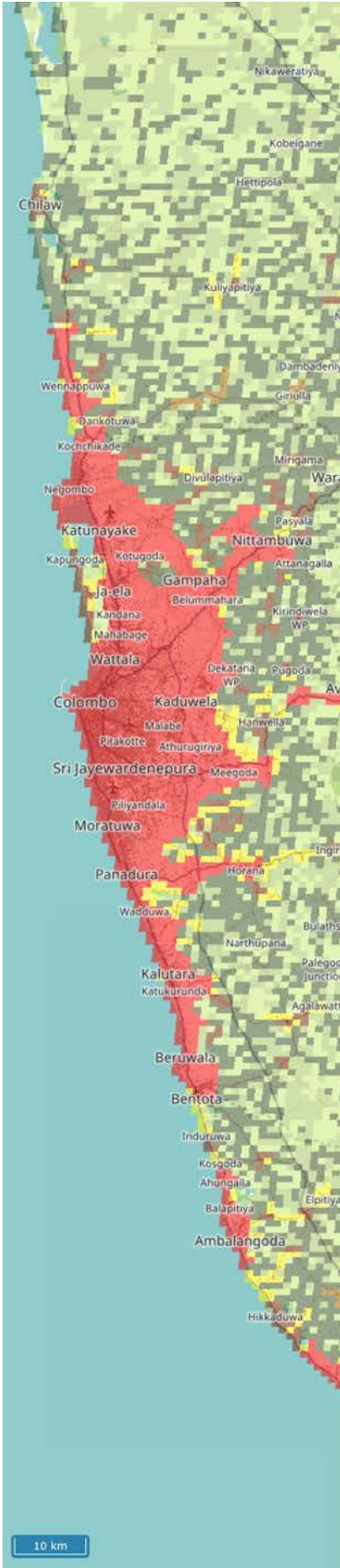
The most populated urban centre of Spain is "Madrid" with 4 894 295 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 781 km² (average population density of 6 266.7 inhabitants/km²), and 388.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 79.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Tejo; its main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Luvisols" and the mean elevation is 654.6 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 15.7 °C and the annual precipitation 356.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 50.3%.

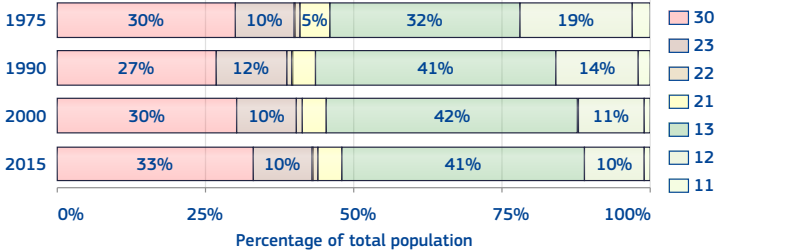




Sri Lanka

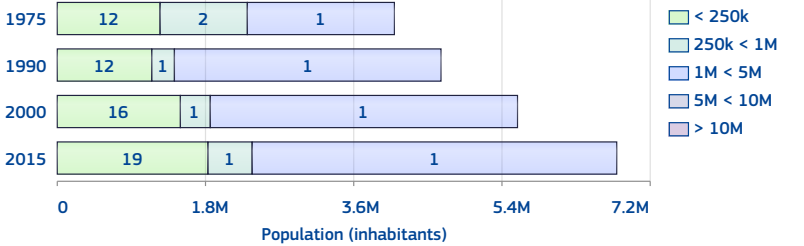
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 48%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 21.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

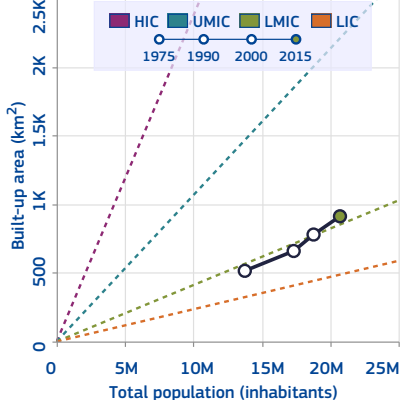


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	380 056	280 933	231 782	190 252
12	2 645 108	2 428 102	2 147 123	2 061 886
13	4 348 929	7 177 154	7 920 863	8 524 263
21	754 078	663 448	747 402	911 307
22	99 799	88 508	198 977	152 739
23	1 432 662	2 024 327	1 948 674	2 068 254
30	4 095 356	4 668 348	5 588 927	6 806 305

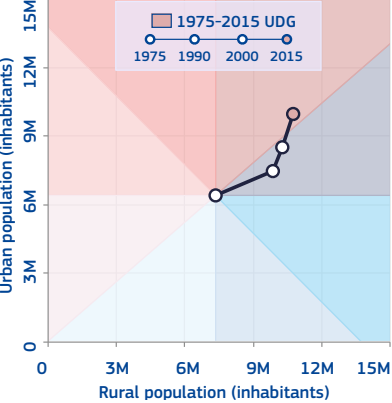
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



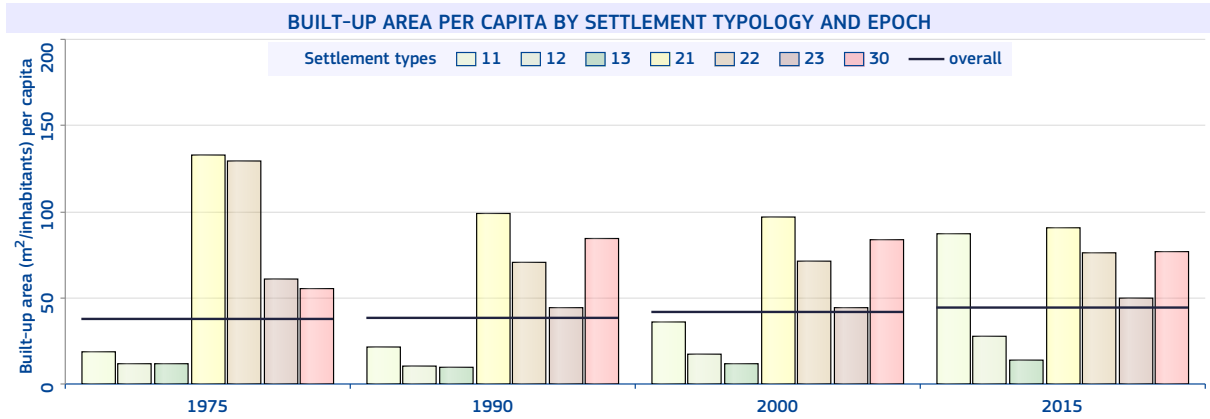
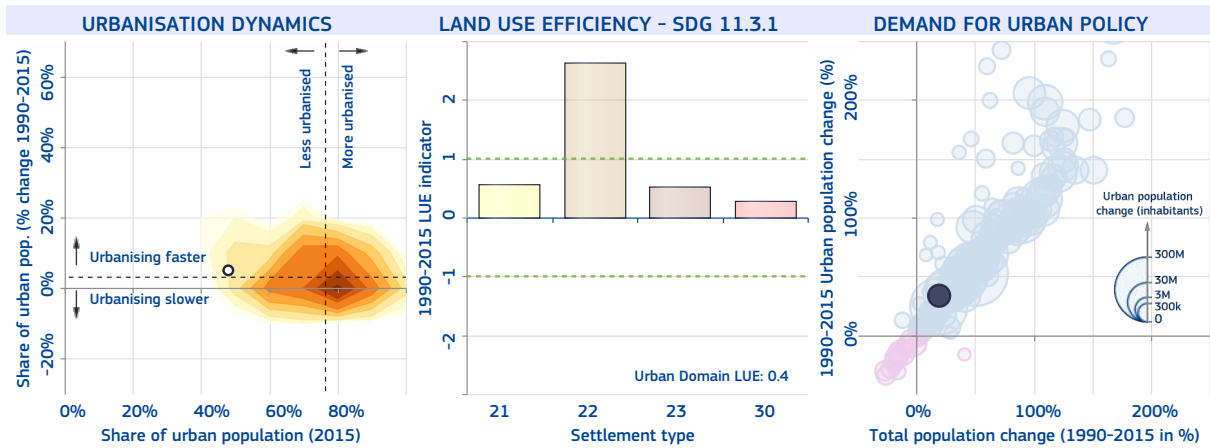
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 18%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Municipalities and urban councils.



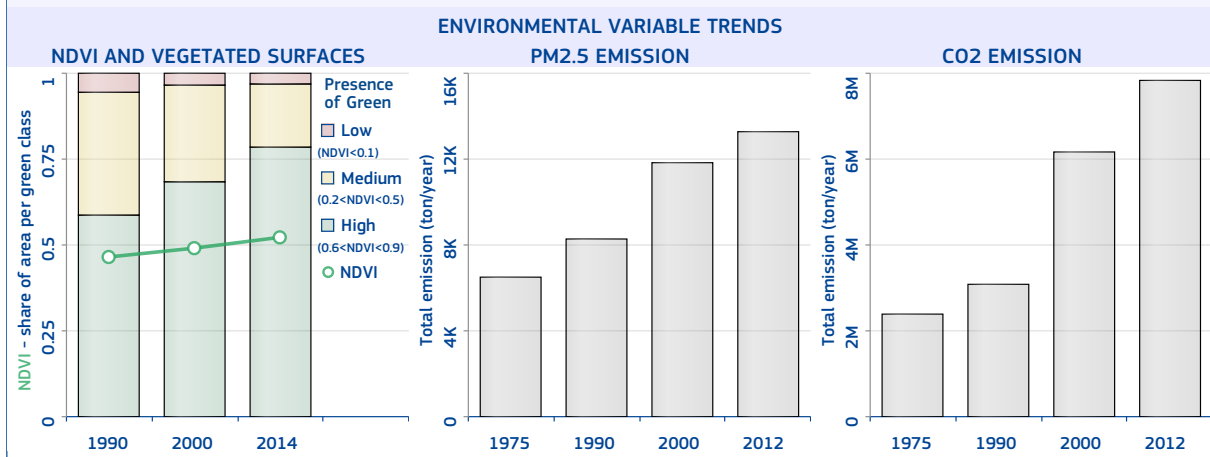
Colombo

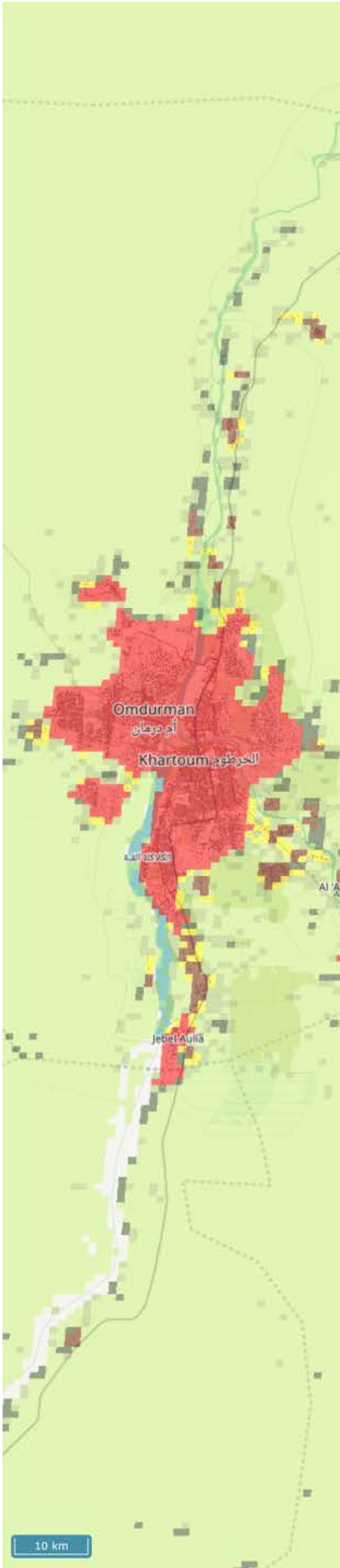
The most populated urban centre of Sri Lanka is "Colombo" with 4 303 603 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 154.0 km² (average population density of 3 729.3 inhabitants/km²), and 348.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 81 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical rain forest", the soil type is "Plinthosols" and the mean elevation is 17.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.9 °C and the annual precipitation 1 987.0 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 575 863 inhabitants and 46.4 km² respectively, over an area of 216 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.7; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.6% and the percentage of open spaces is 69.8%.





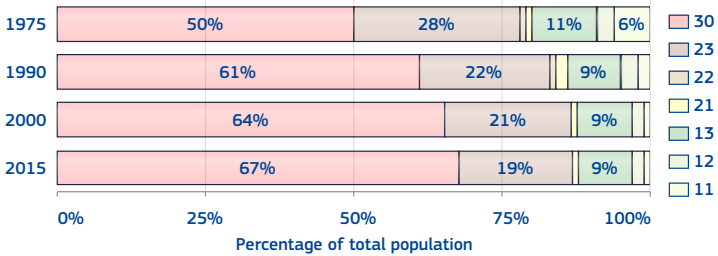
Sudan

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 87%.

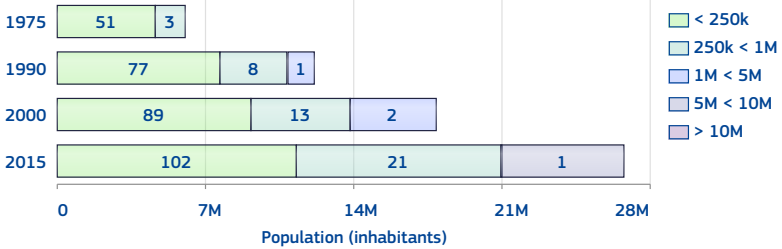
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 124.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 18.

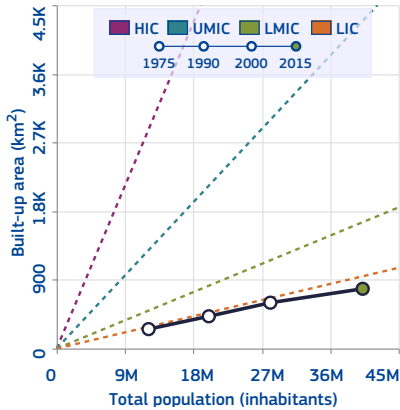


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	765 983	466 586	395 965	309 435
12	341 852	660 590	678 406	967 608
13	1 352 687	1 830 694	2 508 880	3 778 257
21	145 715	313 114	400 573	475 375
22	100 442	126 485	130 670	124 046
23	3 331 101	4 354 424	5 913 250	7 758 614
30	6 059 624	12 273 135	18 093 278	26 865 221

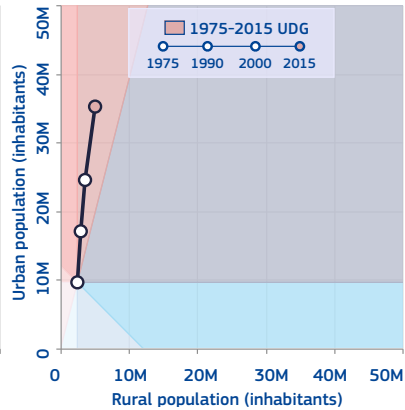
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

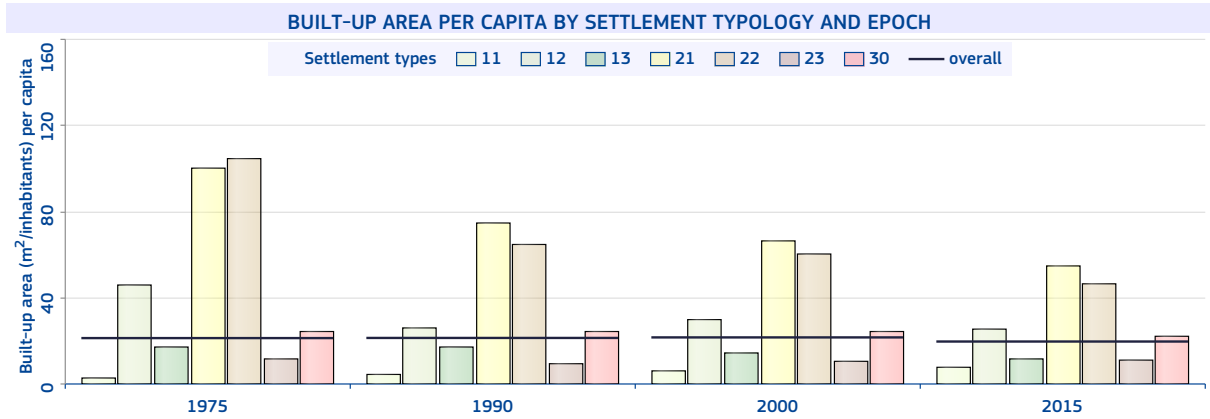
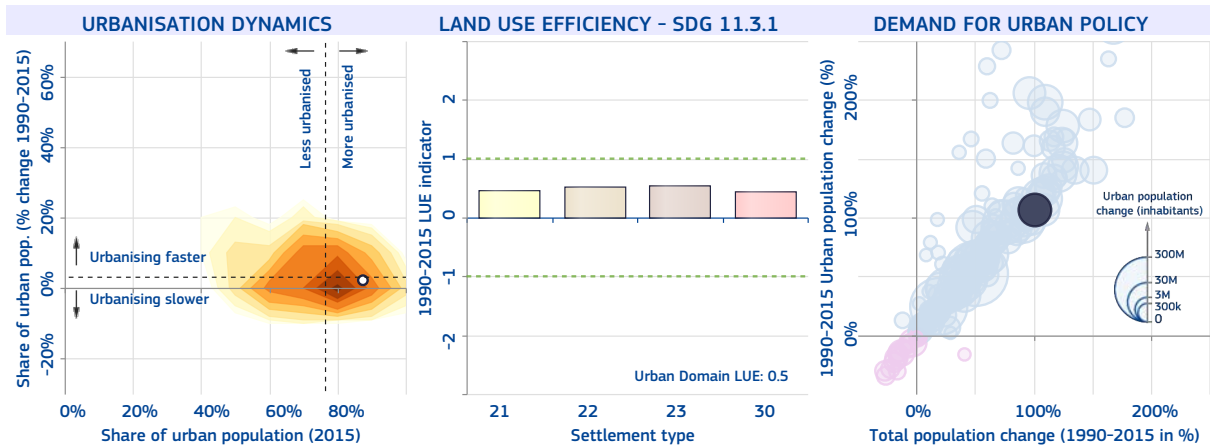


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 34%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 7

Localities of administrative and/or commercial importance or with 5,000 inhabitants or more.



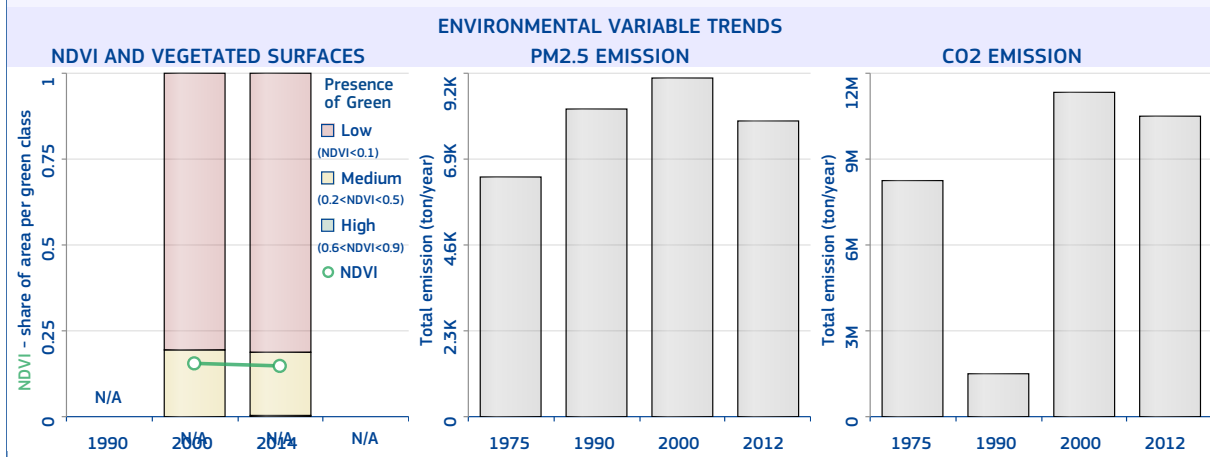
Khartoum

The most populated urban centre of Sudan is "Khartoum" with 5 824 721 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 750 km² (average population density of 7 766.3 inhabitants/km²), and 264.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 45.4 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Nile; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Luvisols" and the mean elevation is 390.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 30.4 °C and the annual precipitation 113.1 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 3 270 202 inhabitants and 173.4 km² respectively, over an area of 478 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.9; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 64.7%.



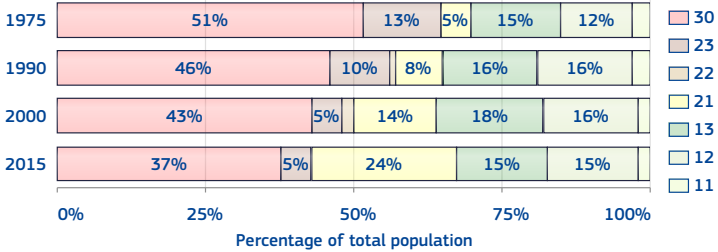
Suriname

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 67%.

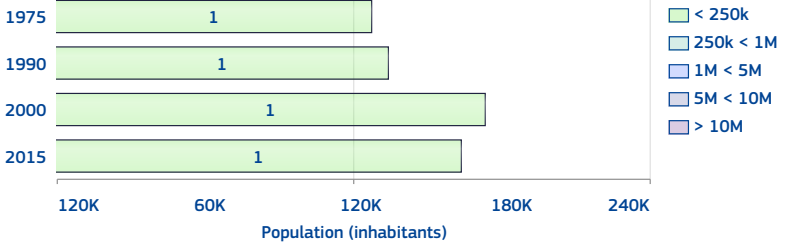
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

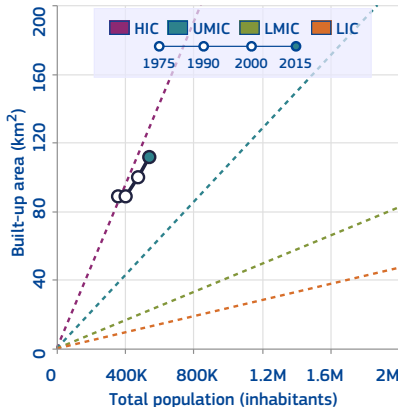


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	12 284	10 998	11 177	13 334
12	44 502	65 608	77 800	83 021
13	54 394	63 153	83 824	83 793
21	16 246	32 776	66 313	132 629
22	0	5 201	7 310	0
23	48 190	38 708	23 194	27 230
30	183 615	186 971	206 558	201 742

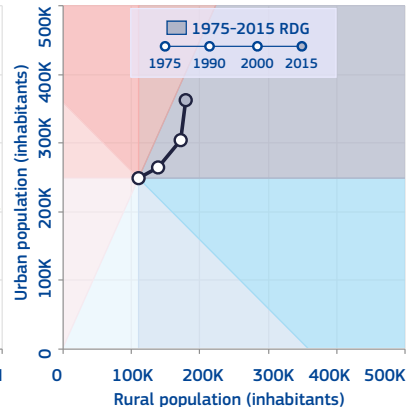
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

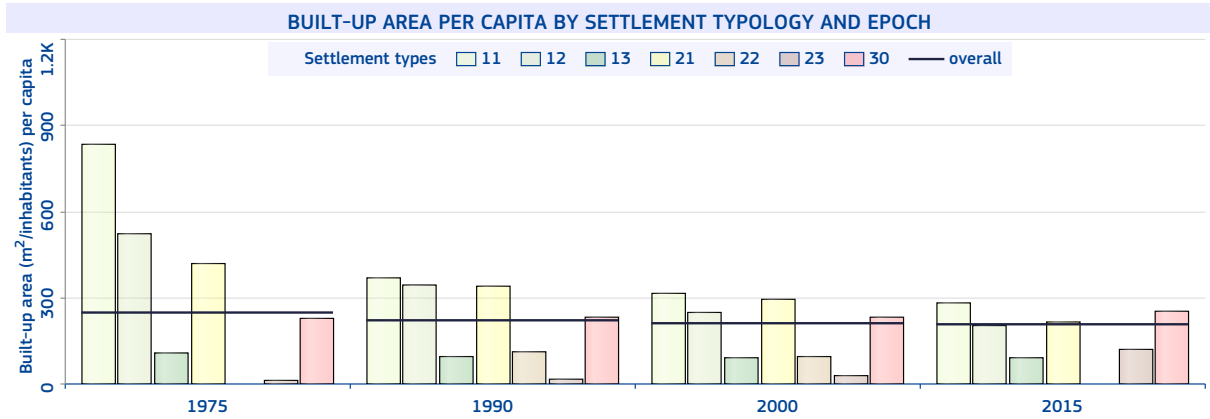
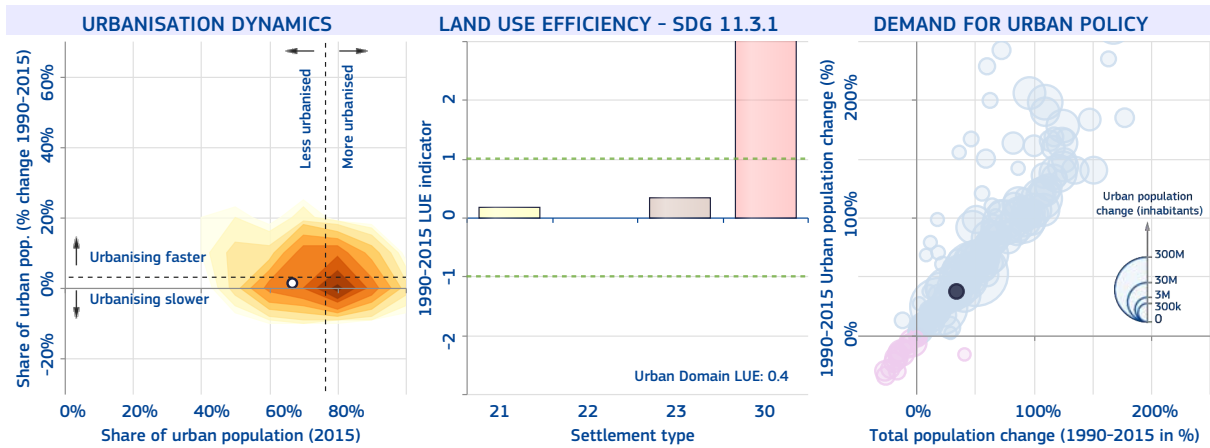


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 66%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

The district of Paramaribo (capital) and Wanica district.



Paramaribo

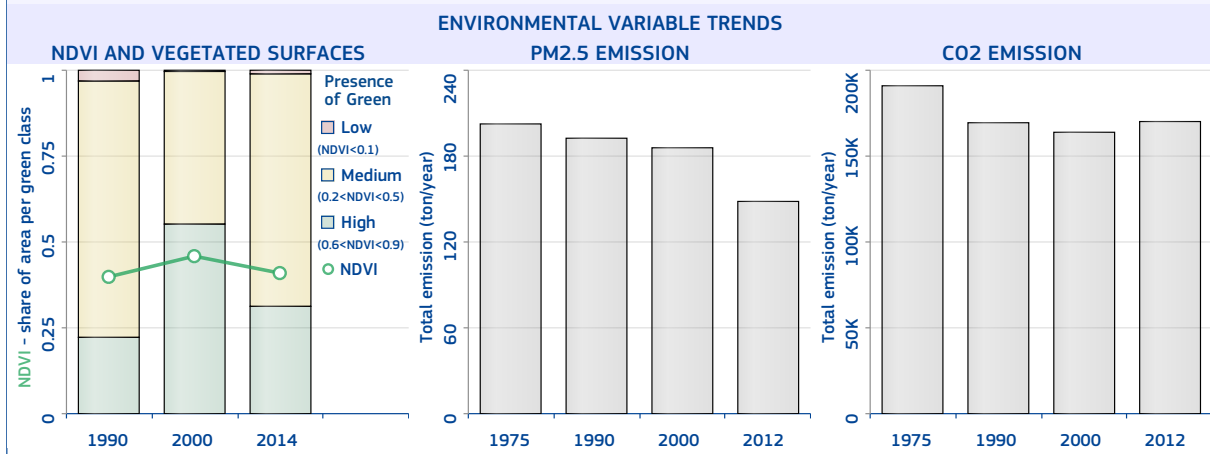
The most populated urban centre of Suriname is "Paramaribo" with 208 316 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 86 km² (average population density of 2 422.3 inhabitants/km²), and 51.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 249.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Suriname; its main biome type is "Mangroves"; the climate class is "Tropical rain forest", the soil type is "Gleysols" and the mean elevation is 3.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.2 °C and the annual precipitation 2 256.4 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 178 469 inhabitants and 40.8 km² respectively, over an area of 72 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 2.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 39.6%.





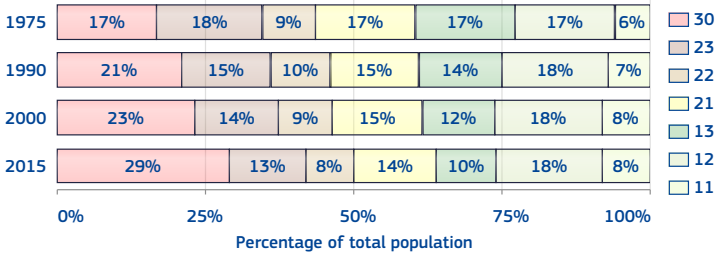
Sweden

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 64%.

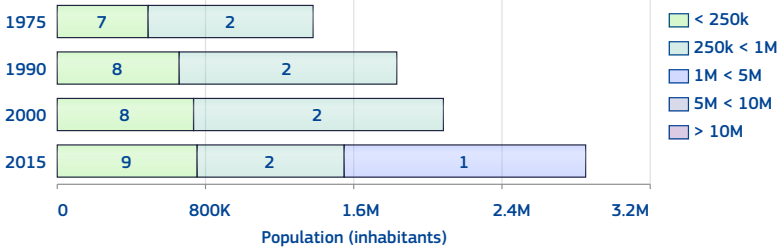
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 12.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2.

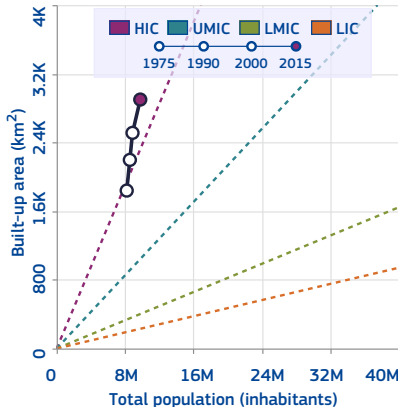


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	460 286	568 887	694 051	805 951
12	1 416 048	1 506 504	1 617 692	1 738 013
13	1 368 880	1 201 492	1 045 219	968 949
21	1 358 879	1 317 929	1 346 759	1 391 948
22	747 772	859 361	804 273	777 755
23	1 460 214	1 278 015	1 285 272	1 245 898
30	1 382 882	1 828 506	2 080 190	2 851 785

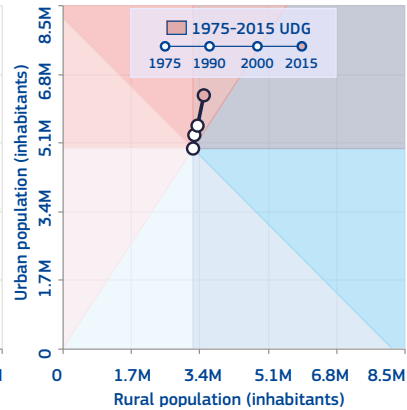
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

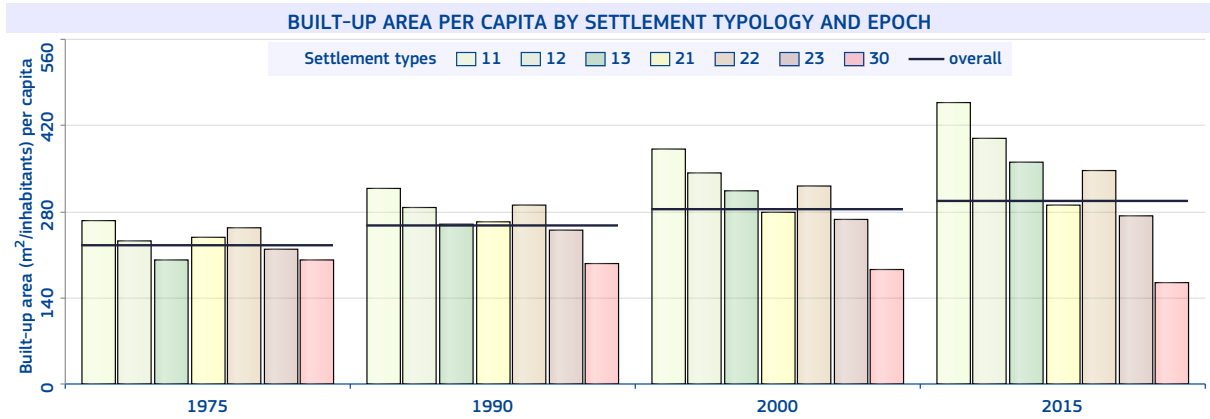
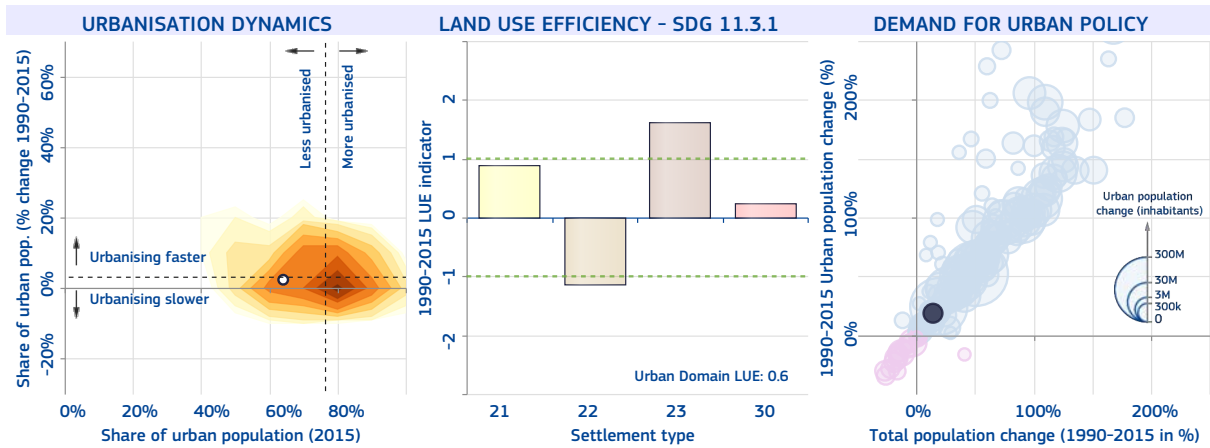


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 87%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3

Built-up areas with 200 inhabitants or more and where houses are at most 200 metres apart.



Stockholm

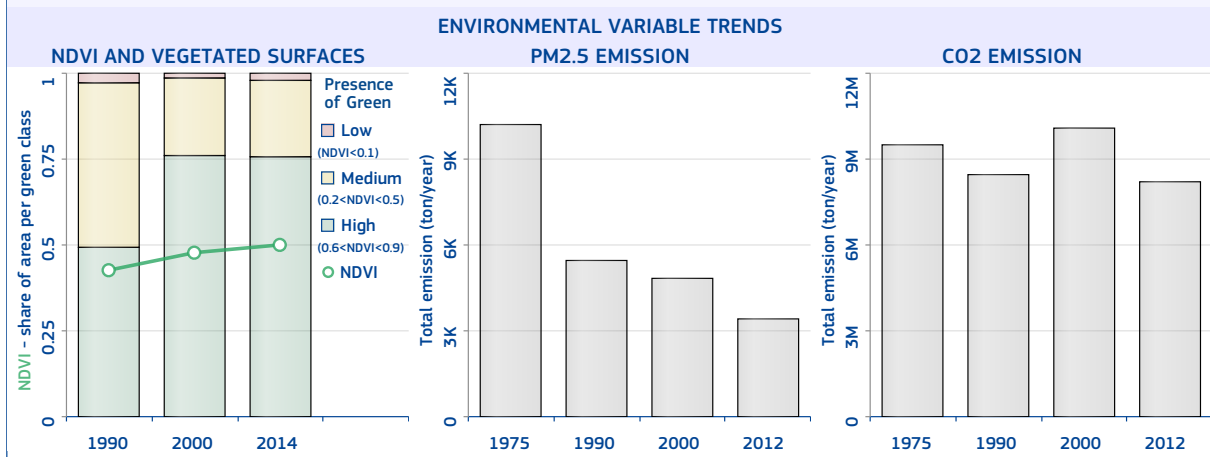
The most populated urban centre of Sweden is "Stockholm" with 1 305 076 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 361 km² (average population density of 3 615.2 inhabitants/km²), and 157.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 121 m²/inhabitant).

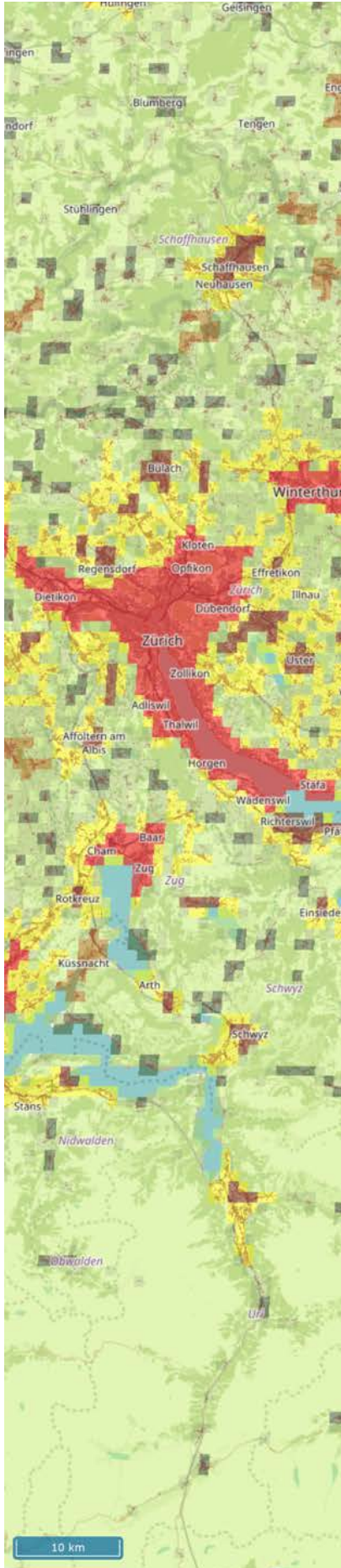
The main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Leptosols" and the mean elevation is 29.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 7.5 °C and the annual precipitation 500.4 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 9 459 inhabitants and 1.8 km² respectively, over an area of 7 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.6% and the percentage of open spaces is 56.3%.

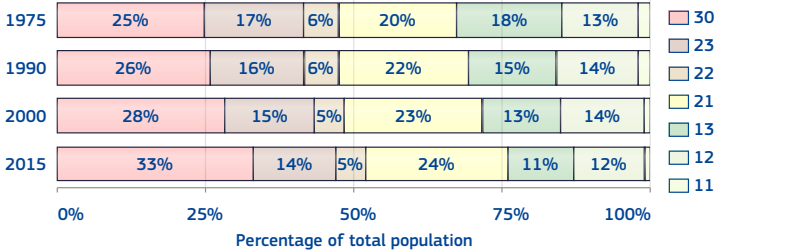




Switzerland

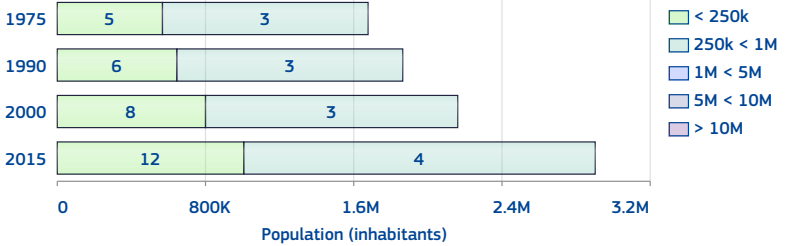
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 76%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 16.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3.

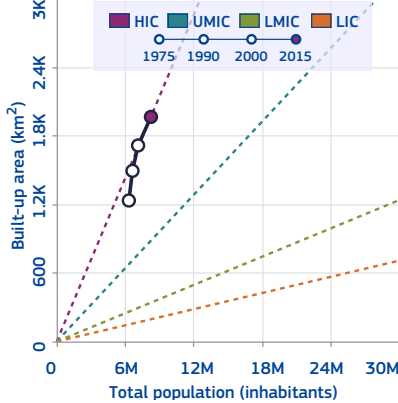


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	99 137		105 706	105 702
12	839 185		932 910	980 995
13	1 135 299		966 671	917 613
21	1 257 117		1 460 953	1 654 901
22	371 266		382 275	355 953
23	1 063 755		1 056 793	1 101 107
30	1 568 171		1 747 194	2 027 172

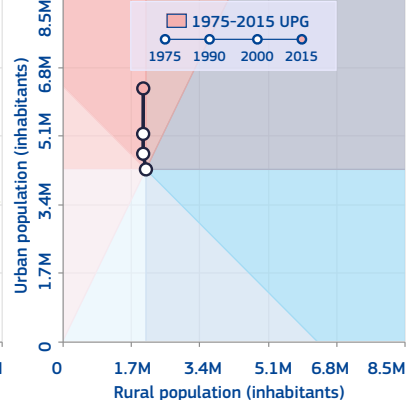
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



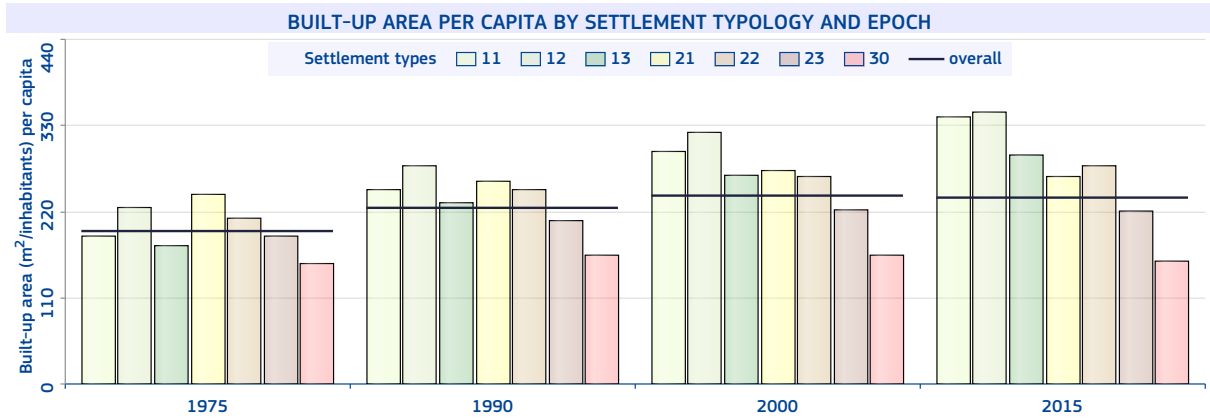
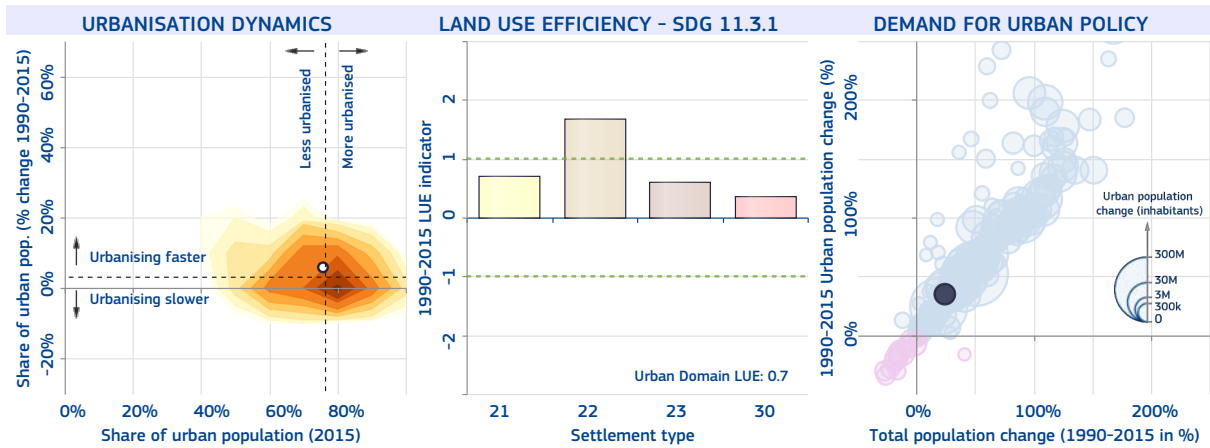
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 74%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 5
 Communes with 10,000 inhabitants or more, including suburbs, and urban agglomerations with contiguous built-up area with 20,000 inhabitants or more.



Zurich

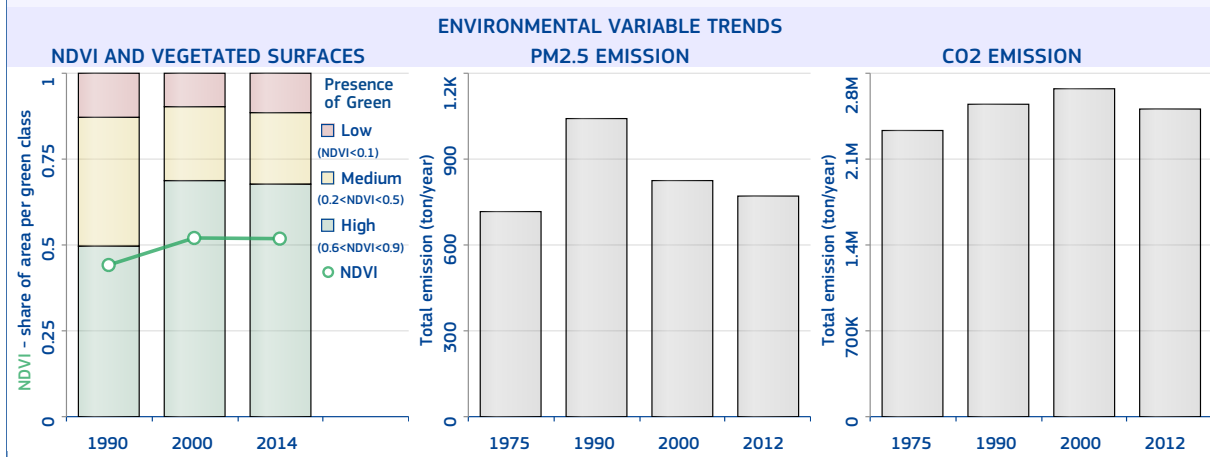
The most populated urban centre of Switzerland is "Zurich" with 732 493 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 257 km² (average population density of 2 850.2 inhabitants/km²), and 117.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 160.8 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 1 hrs., 2 min..

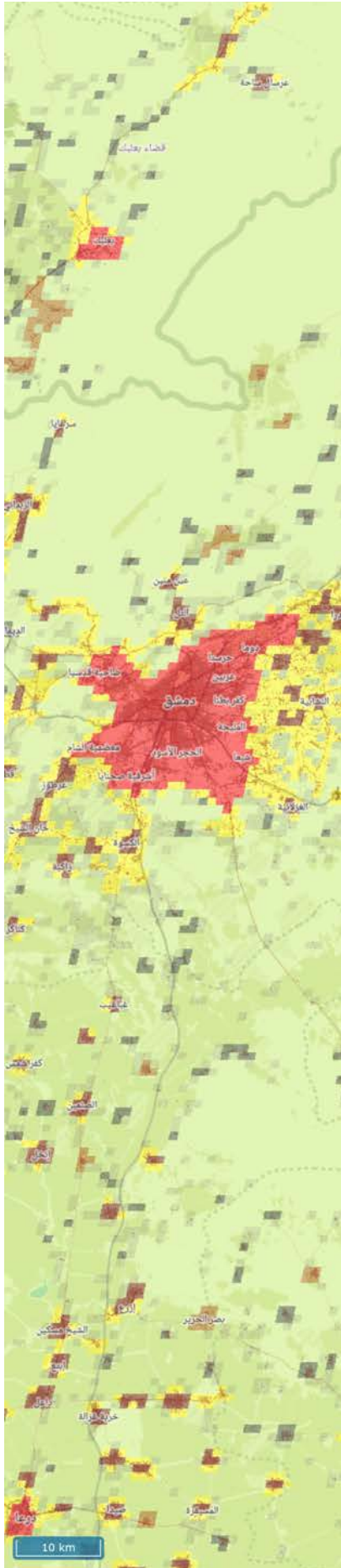
The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Rhine; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 453.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 9.7 °C and the annual precipitation 1 244.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.6% and the percentage of open spaces is 54.2%.





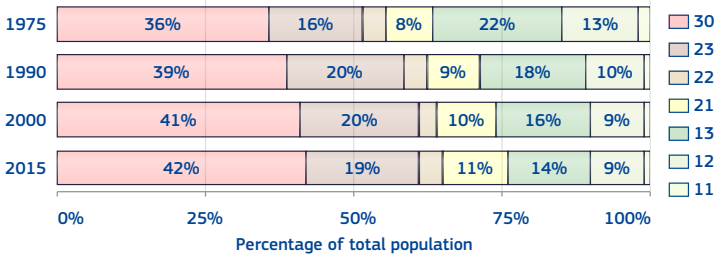
Syria

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 76%.

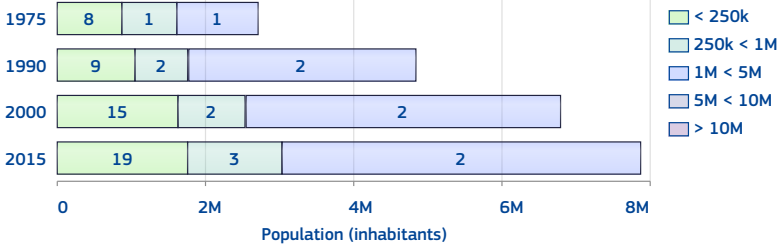
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 24.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4.

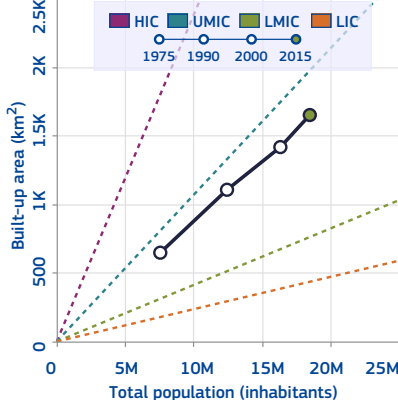


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	114 509	147 287	167 120	196 369
12	994 318	1 209 440	1 429 390	1 697 142
13	1 658 462	2 208 644	2 555 125	2 607 475
21	606 598	1 082 012	1 645 077	2 055 450
22	308 613	451 894	548 667	666 216
23	1 180 914	2 545 030	3 227 782	3 470 388
30	2 712 598	4 812 007	6 784 393	7 816 488

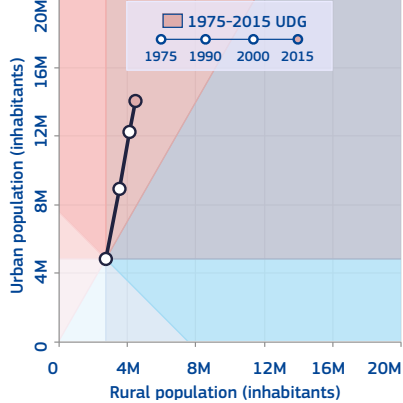
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



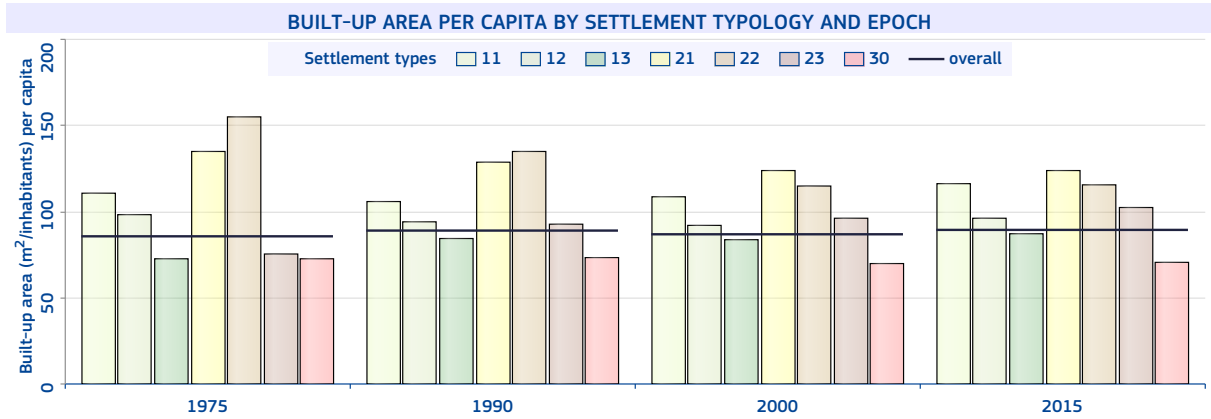
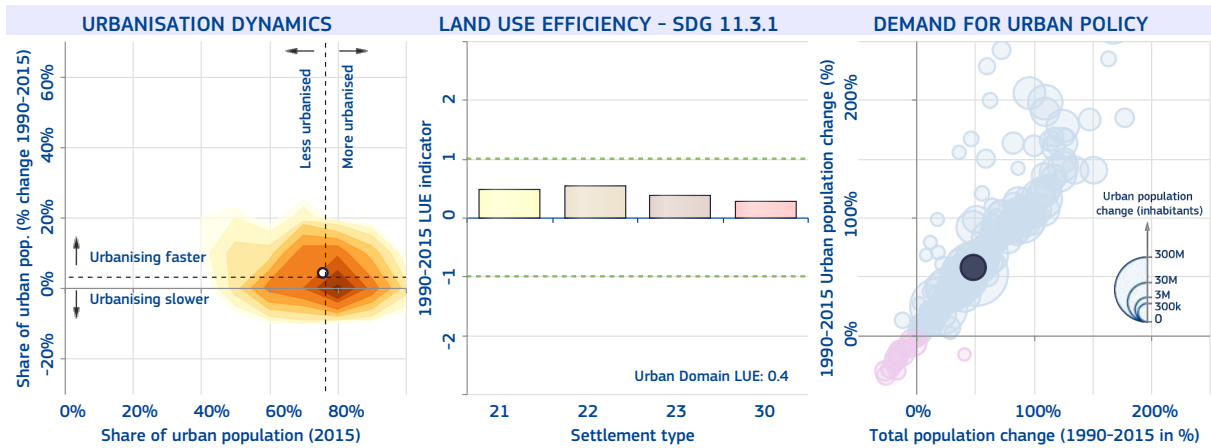
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 52%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 9

Cities, Mahafaza centres and Mantika centres, and communities of 20,000 inhabitants or more.

Considering the situation in the country, estimates for recent years should be used with caution as they are not based on solid evidence.



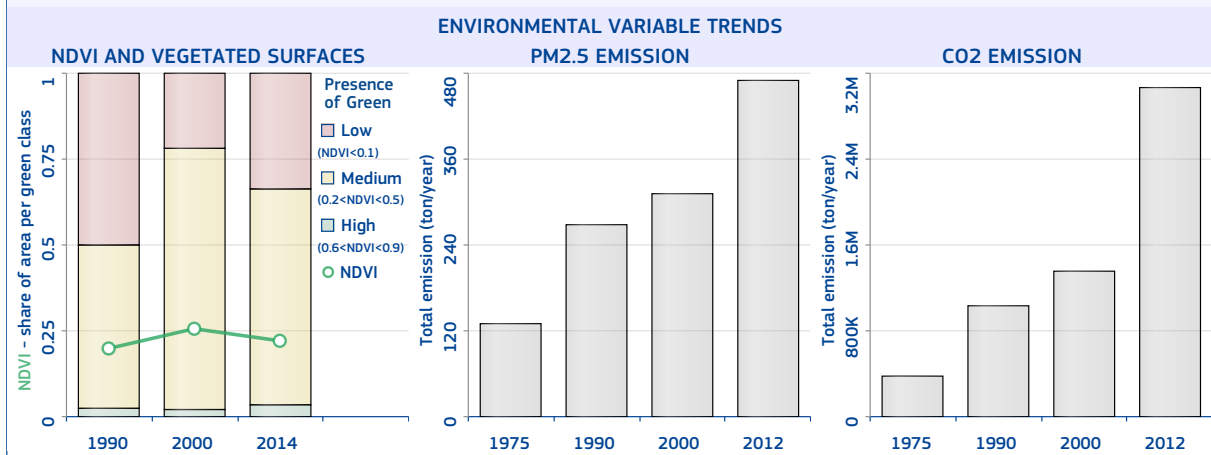
Damascus

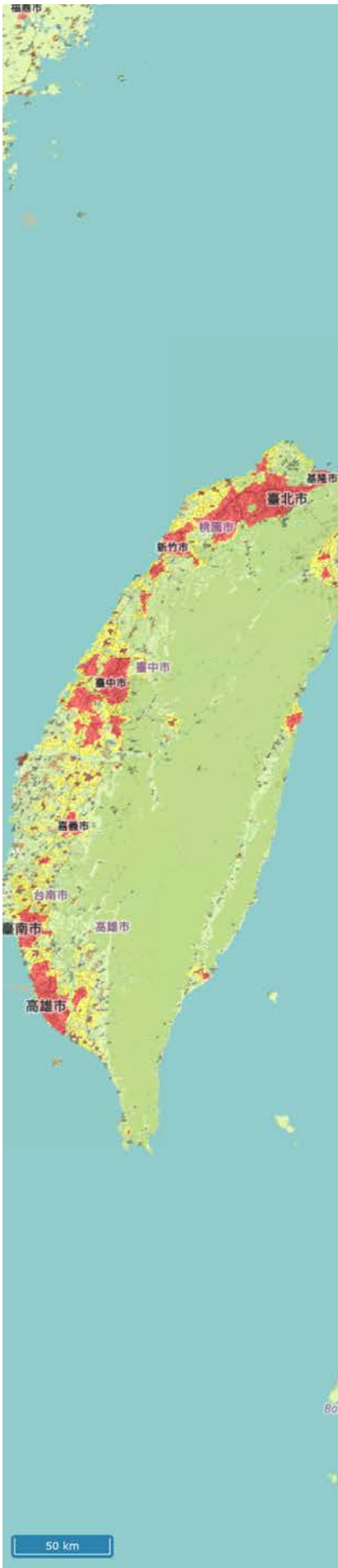
The most populated urban centre of Syria is "Damascus" with 2 705 864 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 321 km² (average population density of 8 429.5 inhabitants/km²), and 160 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 59.1 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Dead Sea; its main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Steppe (semi-arid), and Cold arid", the soil type is "Gypsisols" and the mean elevation is 708.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 13.6 °C and the annual precipitation 556.9 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.6; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 50.2%.

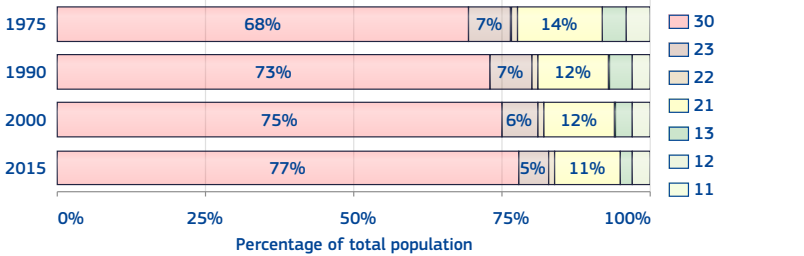




Taiwan

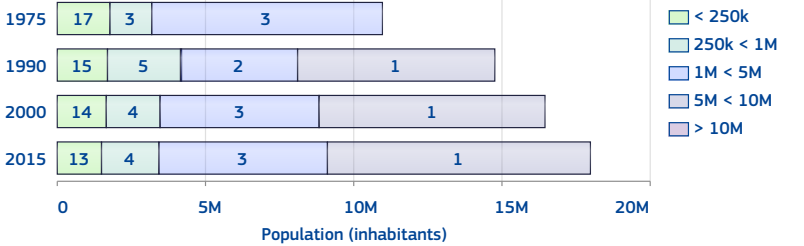
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 94%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 21.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 7.

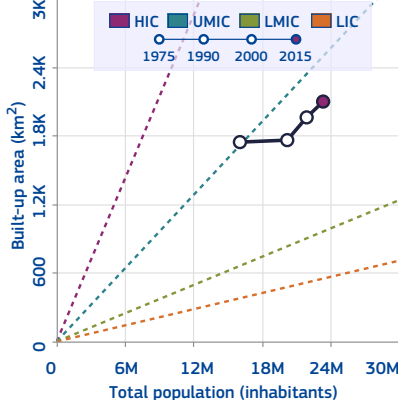


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	58 000	54 425	57 115	73 110
12	688 040	681 455	714 473	763 274
13	670 732	731 571	662 212	575 911
21	2 327 401	2 429 991	2 578 948	2 655 190
22	221 278	214 435	185 255	229 594
23	1 174 350	1 356 876	1 269 509	1 097 376
30	10 940 079	14 762 923	16 467 196	17 985 827

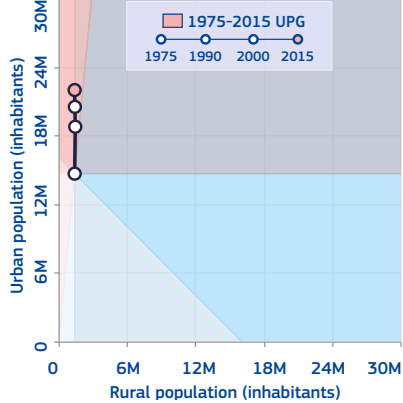
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



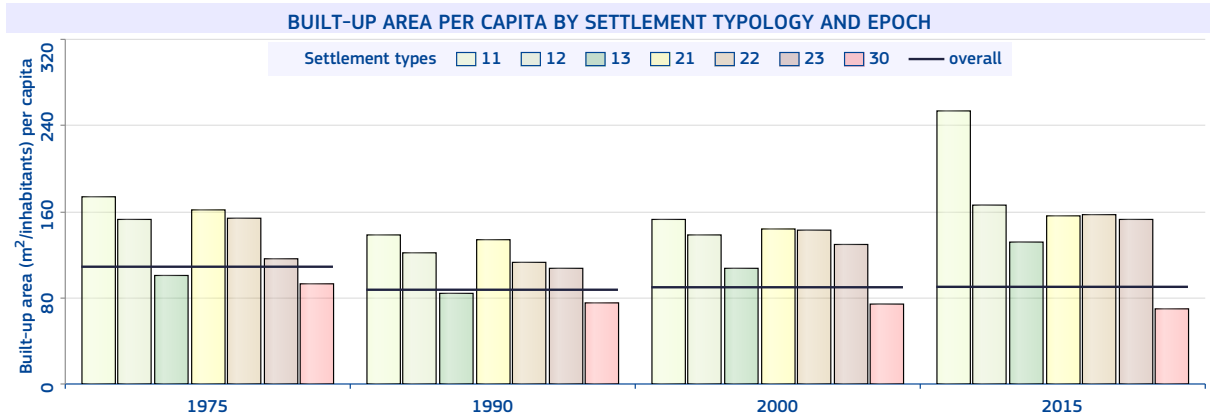
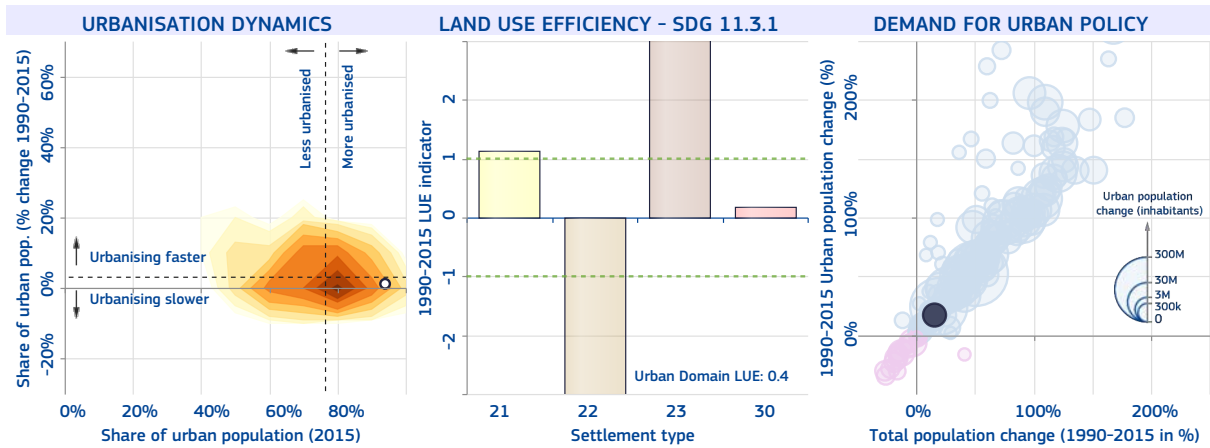
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 77%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 8
 A place meeting one of three criteria: (1) more than 70 per cent of the population engaged in non-agricultural sectors and at least 300 inhabitants per square kilometre; (2) at least 2,000 inhabitants per square kilometre; (3) having at least three of the following: the government seat, a police station or branch, a railway or bus station, a public primary, middle, or high school, a post office, a hospital or clinic, and a cinema. Hilly villages with police, transit and schools, but none of the other facilities, are not considered urban.



New Taipei [Taipei]

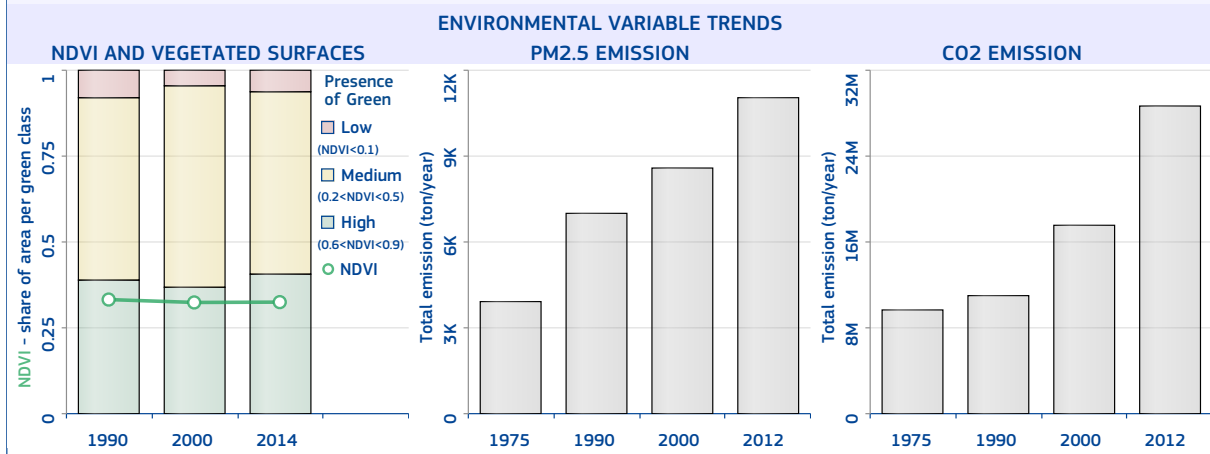
The most populated urban centre of Taiwan is "New Taipei [Taipei]" with 8 873 427 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 014.0 km² (average population density of 8 750.9 inhabitants/km²), and 379.6 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 42.8 m²/inhabitant).

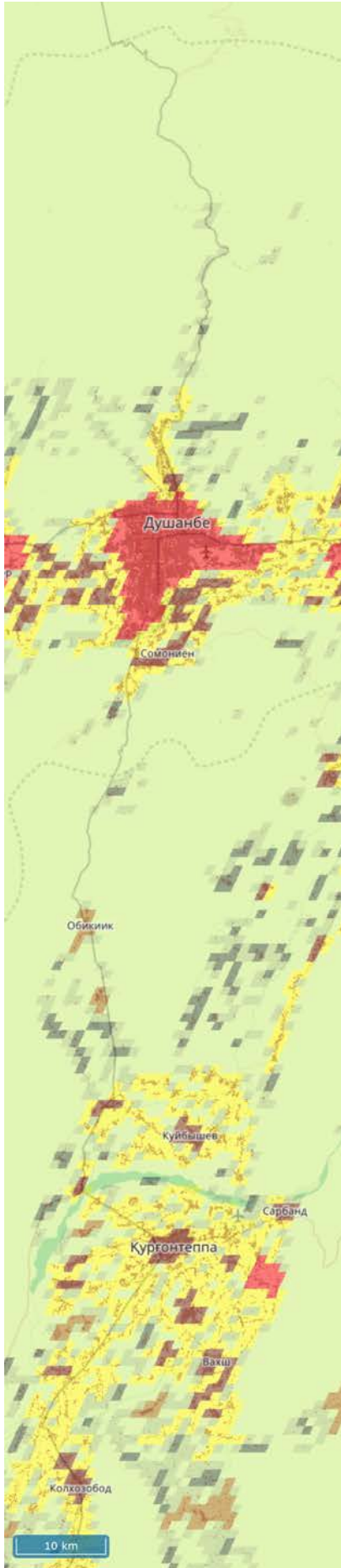
The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Acrisols" and the mean elevation is 99.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 21.2 °C and the annual precipitation 2 097.0 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 7 019 620 inhabitants and 303.2 km² respectively, over an area of 705 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 62.6%.





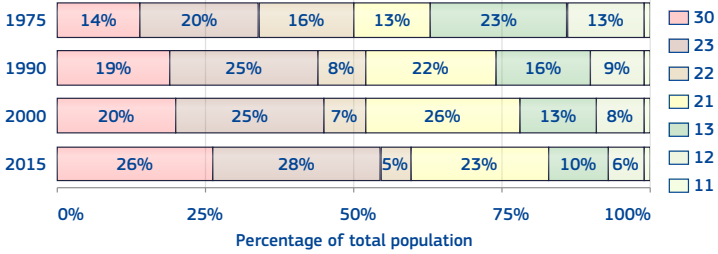
Tajikistan

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 83%.

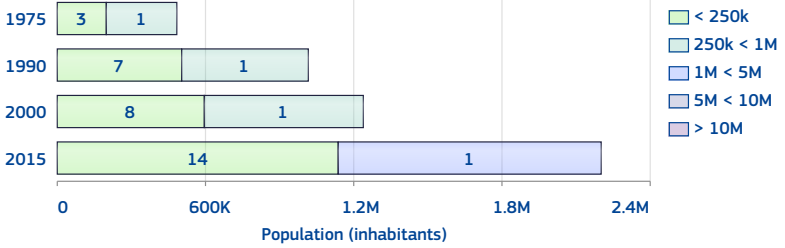
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 15.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

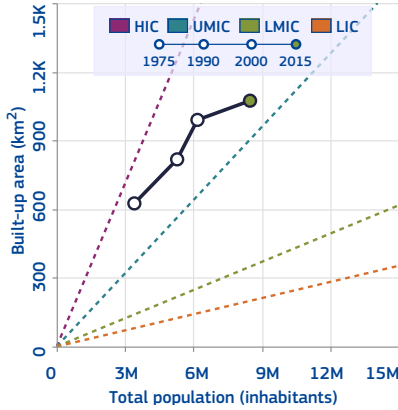


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	42 578	49 253	54 836	61 446
12	427 277	461 586	512 893	535 877
13	779 654	854 771	821 491	882 251
21	456 615	1 158 117	1 576 805	1 979 363
22	535 340	419 424	428 284	406 141
23	683 037	1 328 194	1 546 139	2 417 562
30	483 718	1 014 050	1 236 590	2 201 425

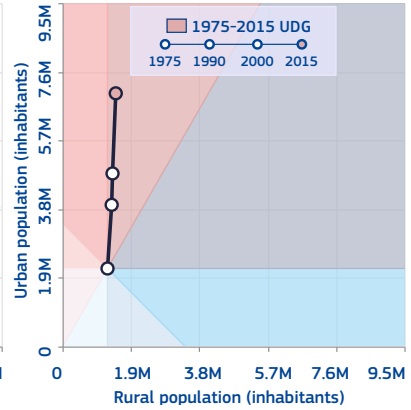
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

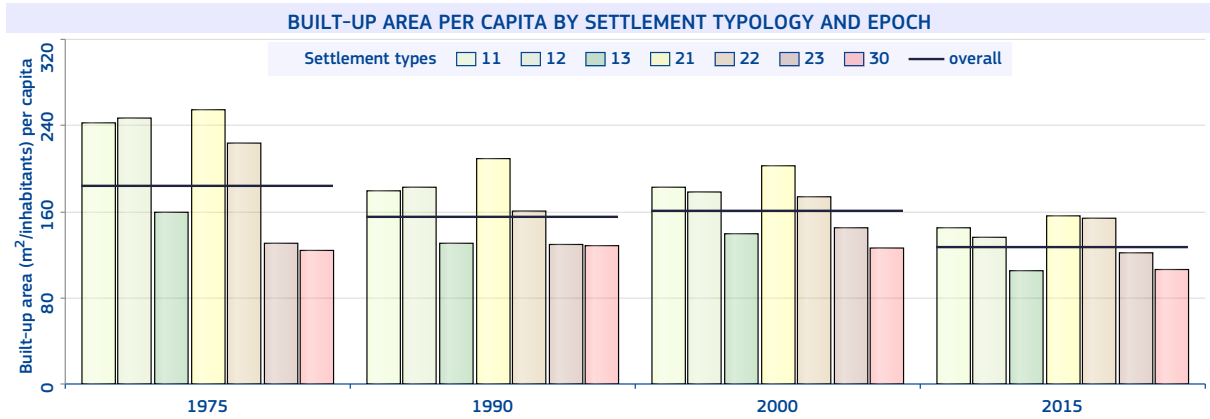
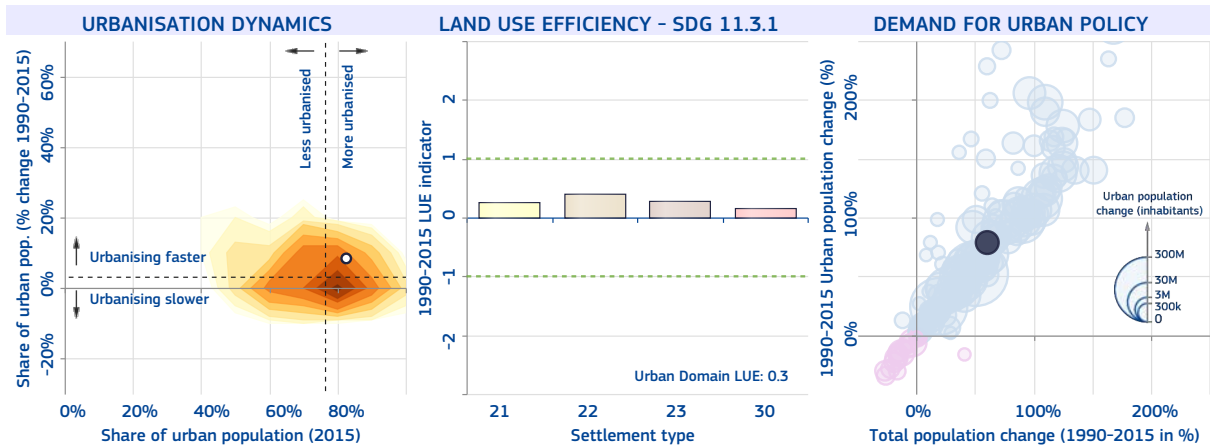


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 27%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.



Dushanbe

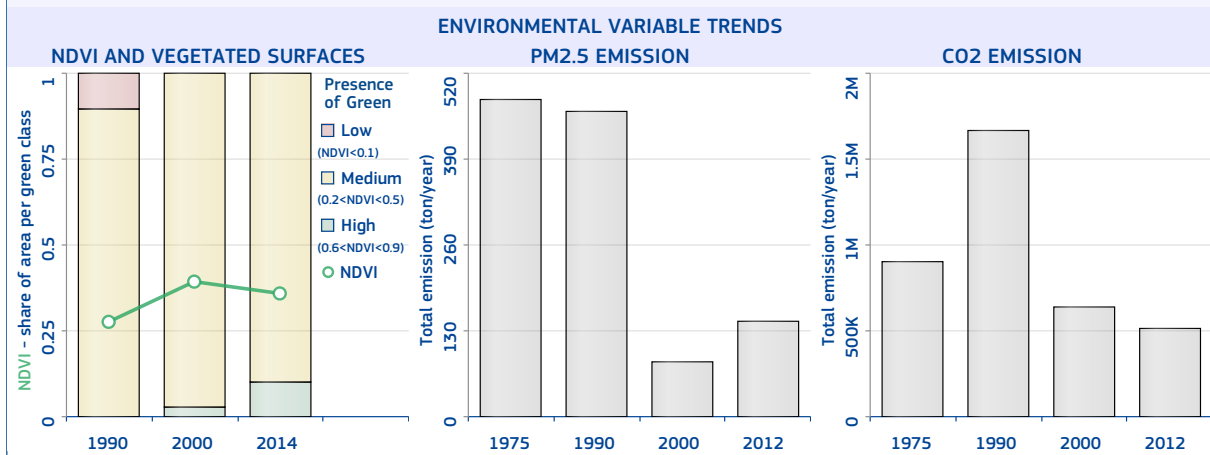
The most populated urban centre of Tajikistan is "Dushanbe" with 1 063 670 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 144 km² (average population density of 7 386.6 inhabitants/km²), and 92.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 87.3 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Aral Drainage; its main biome type is "Temperate Grasslands, Savannas, and Shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Anthrosols" and the mean elevation is 787.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 9.2 °C and the annual precipitation 653.2 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 21 659 inhabitants and 4.9 km² respectively, over an area of 9 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 35.5%.



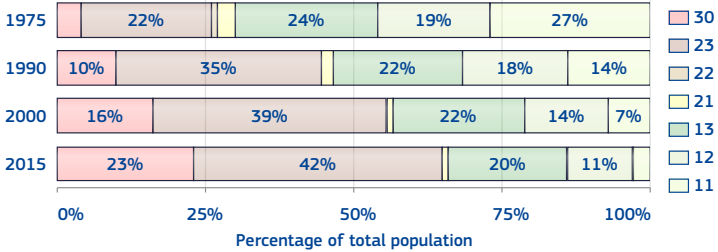
Tanzania

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 66%.

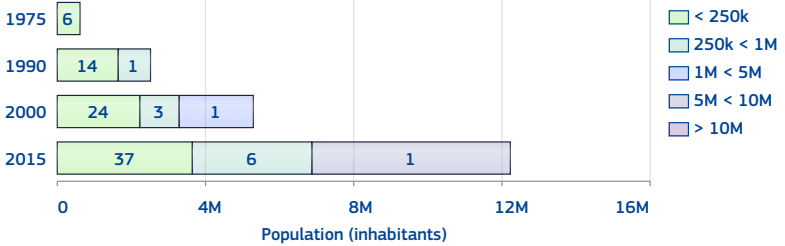
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 44.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 6.

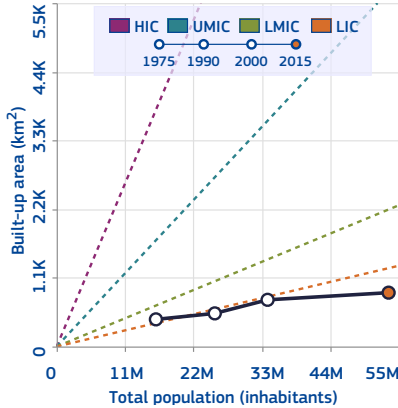


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	4 312 645	3 602 713	2 431 699	1 748 194
12	3 027 242	4 466 399	4 887 268	5 898 374
13	3 863 528	5 536 684	7 613 956	10 509 512
21	478 674	525 450	467 199	452 287
22	96 440	44 113	51 321	108 744
23	3 576 933	8 801 806	13 128 594	22 334 804
30	609 853	2 455 783	5 350 484	12 347 467

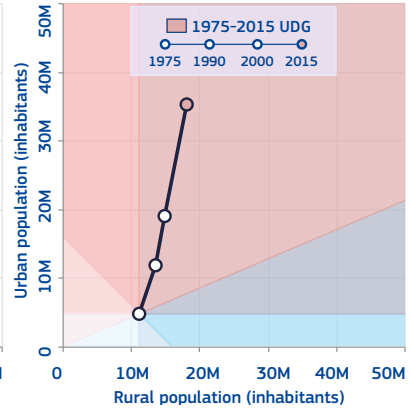
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

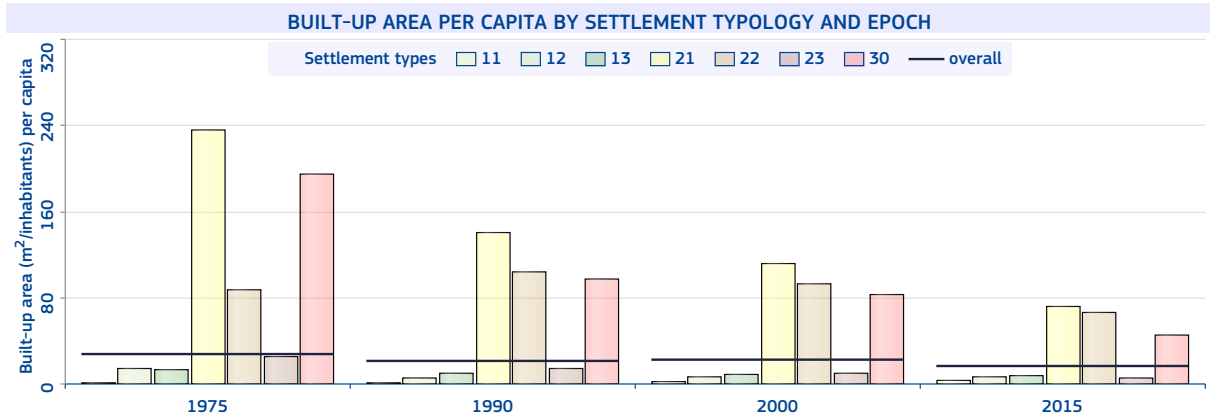
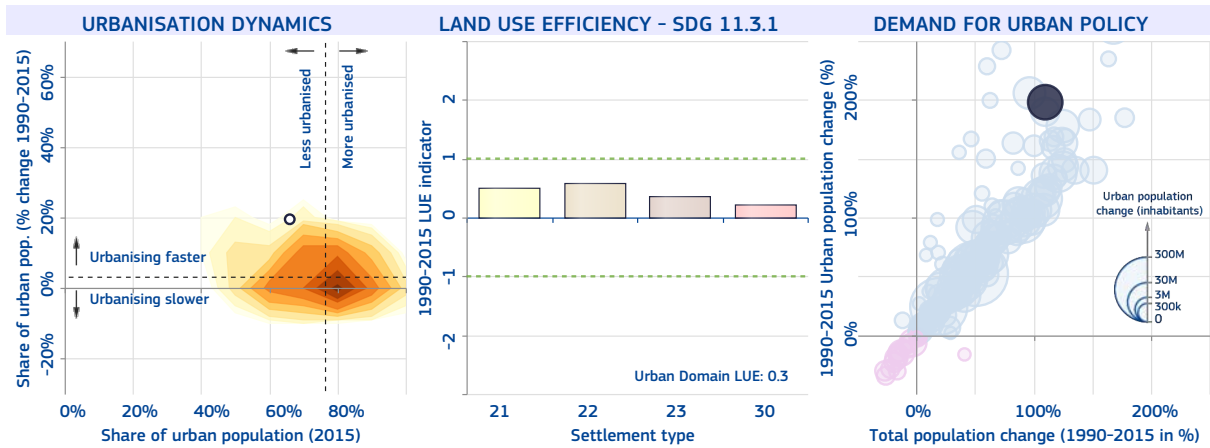


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 32%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 7

For 1978 and later, all regional and district headquarters, as well as all wards with urban characteristics (i.e., exceeding certain minimal level of size-density criteria and/or with many of their inhabitants in non-agricultural occupations). No specific numerical values of size and density are identified, and wards are defined as urban based on the decision of the District/Regional Census Committees. For 1957 and 1967, 16 gazetted townships.



Dar es Salaam

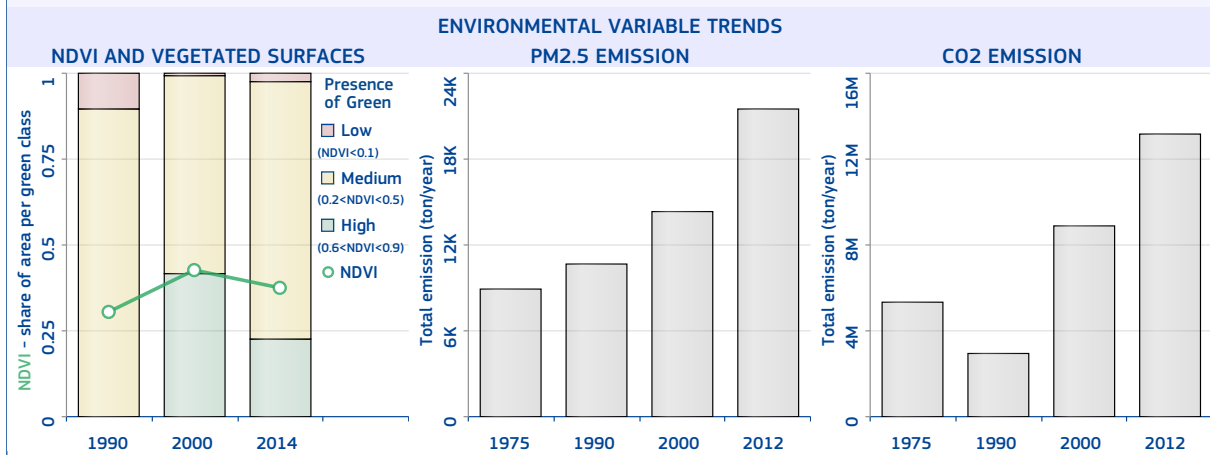
The most populated urban centre of Tanzania is "Dar es Salaam" with 5 345 515 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 660 km² (average population density of 8 099.3 inhabitants/km²), and 263.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 49.3 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 5 hrs., 11 min..

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Ferralsols" and the mean elevation is 63 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.5 °C and the annual precipitation 829 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 60.1%.

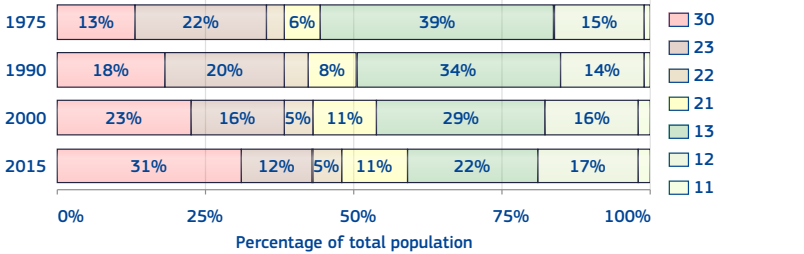




Thailand

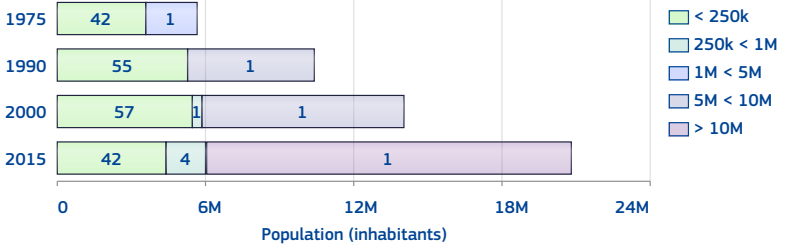
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 59%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 47.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4.

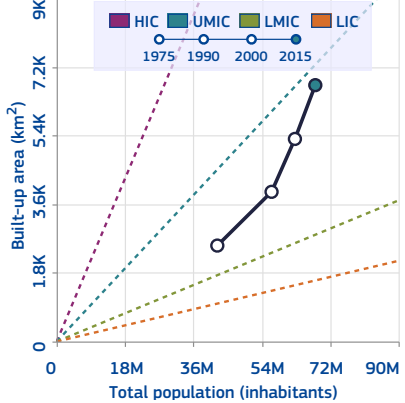


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	533 887	689 720	964 562	1 352 144
12	6 390 495	8 080 807	9 759 579	11 484 453
13	16 349 684	19 280 199	18 259 143	15 200 206
21	2 480 178	4 776 929	6 710 786	7 739 607
22	1 401 413	2 311 803	3 015 866	3 358 717
23	9 464 125	11 036 082	9 891 236	8 058 476
30	5 668 095	10 392 528	14 115 031	20 889 794

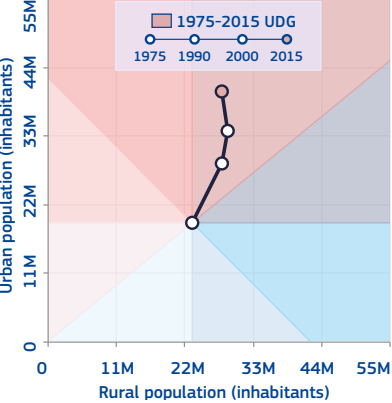
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



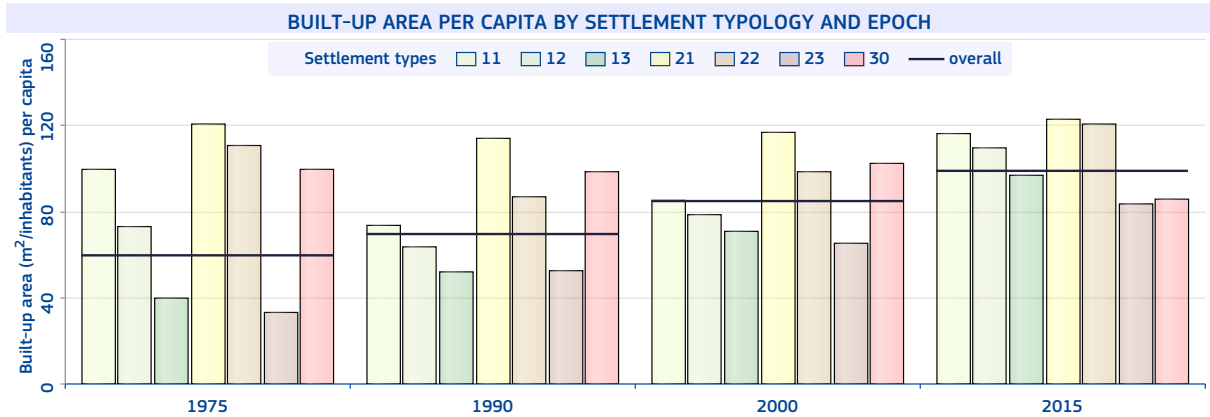
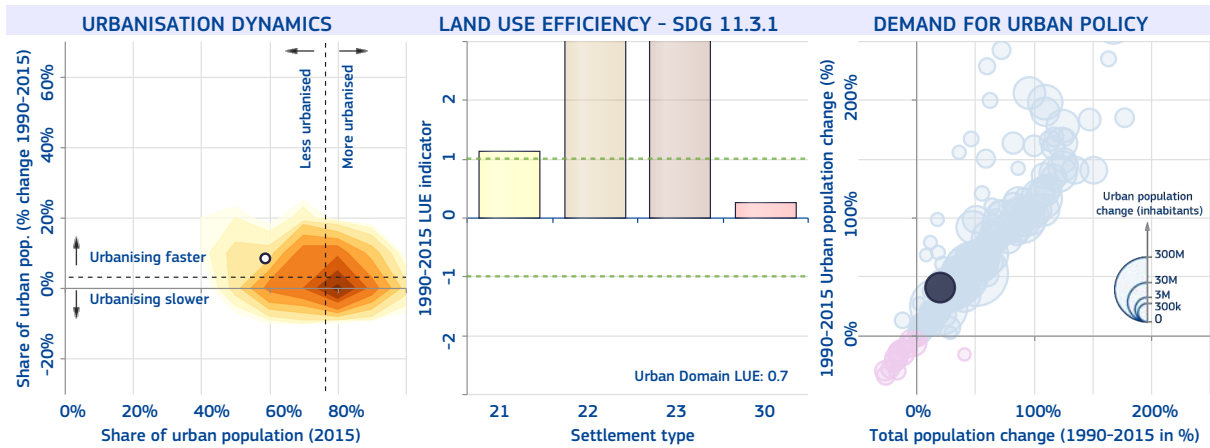
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 48%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 28
 Municipalities. In 1999, 981 districts were reclassified as Tambon municipalities and estimates were adjusted retrospectively.



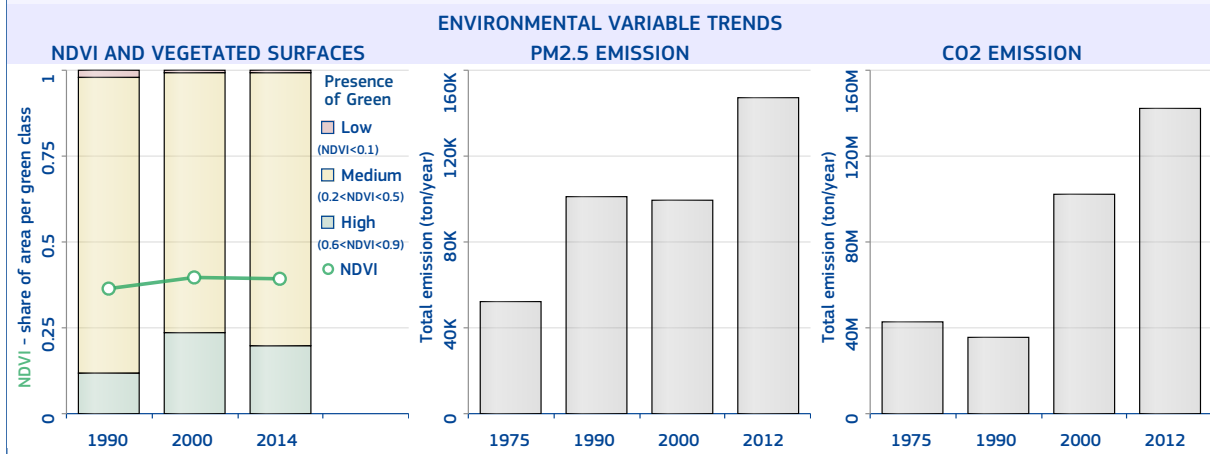
Bangkok

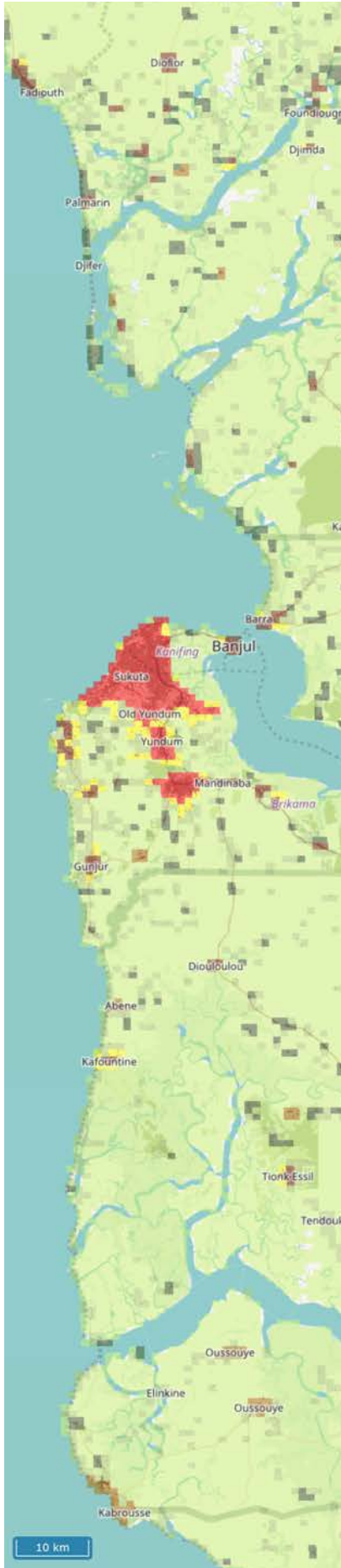
The most populated urban centre of Thailand is "Bangkok" with 14 730 839 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 2 568.0 km² (average population density of 5 736.3 inhabitants/km²), and 1 045.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 71 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Chao Phraya; its main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Gleysols" and the mean elevation is 5.4 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 29 °C and the annual precipitation 1 465.6 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 59.3%.

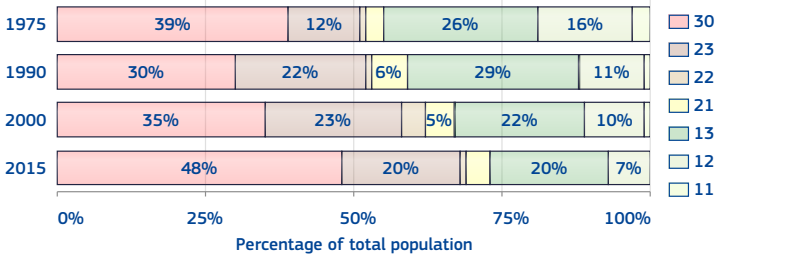




The Gambia

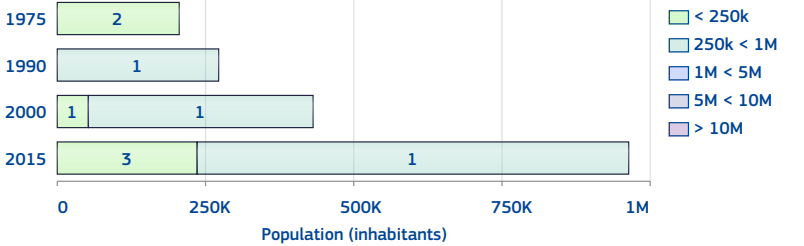
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 73%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 4.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

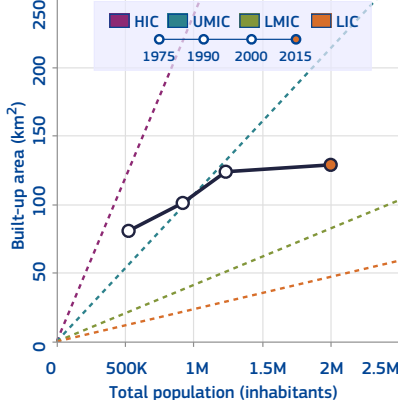


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	15 150	10 073	11 674	9 209
12	84 987	101 785	120 366	140 026
13	137 020	265 799	277 965	393 280
21	16 645	59 288	58 565	71 944
22	5 246	5 364	54 656	26 432
23	61 131	207 320	280 945	398 484
30	205 576	272 136	431 991	964 189

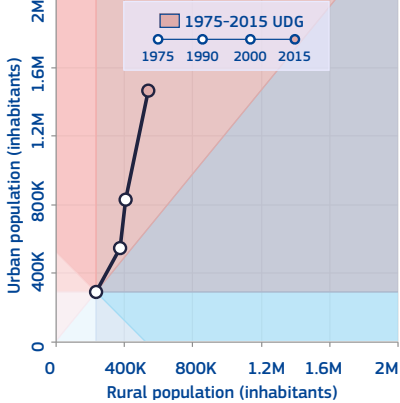
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



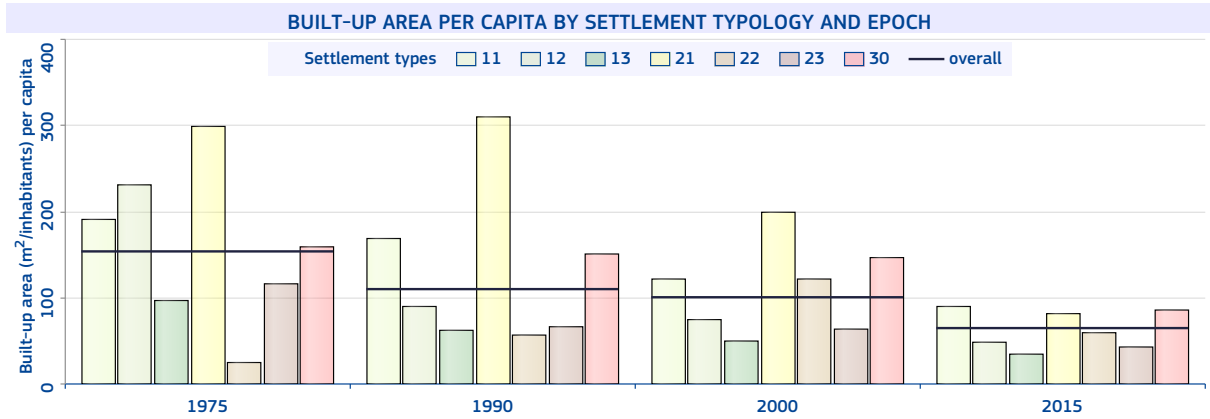
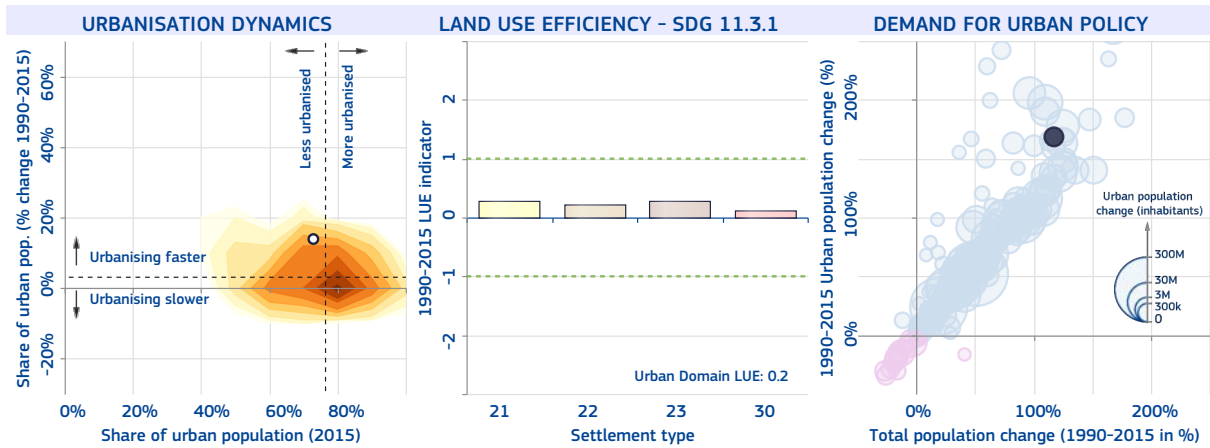
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 59%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 For 2013, settlements with 5,000 inhabitants or more. For 2003, settlements that meet most of the following criteria: some commercial and institutional importance, non-agricultural occupation for a majority of the population, 5,000 inhabitants or more, high density, and some degree of infrastructure. For 1993 and earlier, no official definition available.



Serrekunda

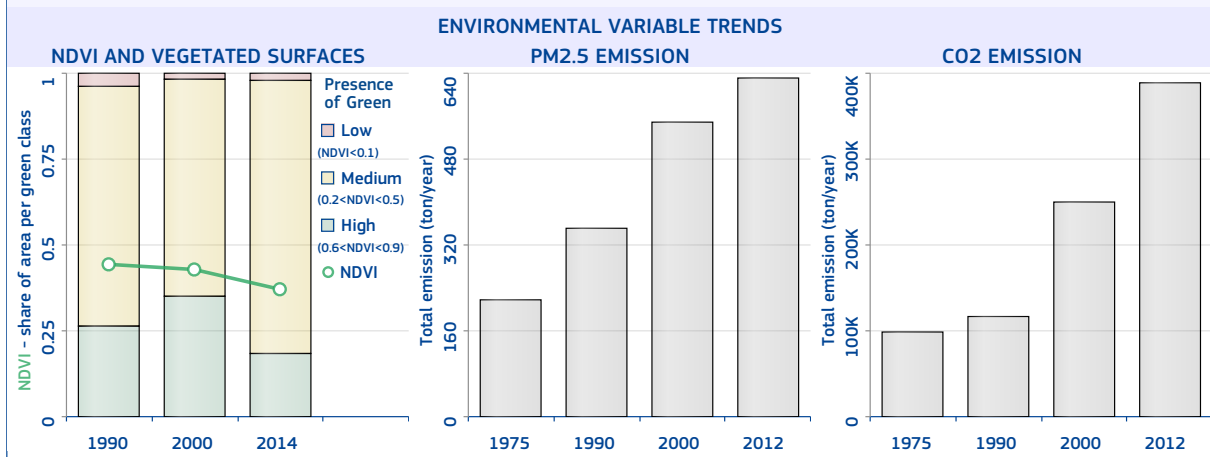
The most populated urban centre of The Gambia is "Serrekunda" with 727 887 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 124 km² (average population density of 5 870.1 inhabitants/km²), and 65.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 90.5 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry summer", the soil type is "Acrisols" and the mean elevation is 19.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.7 °C and the annual precipitation 1 109.3 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 46.9%.



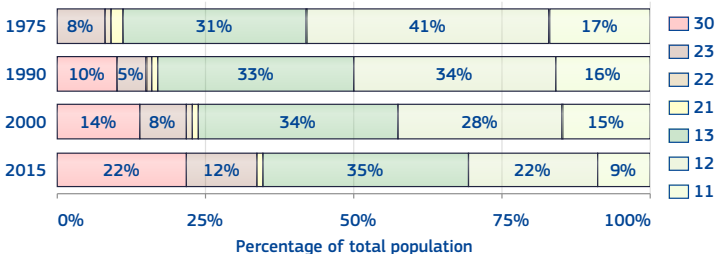
Timor-Leste

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 34%.

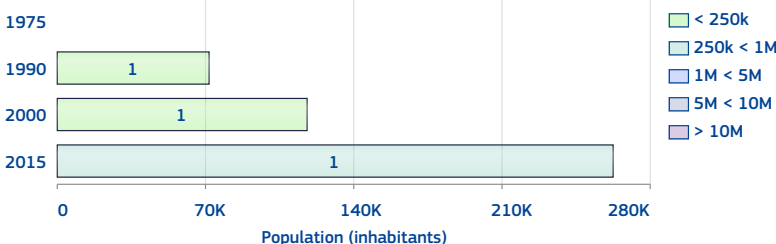
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 1.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

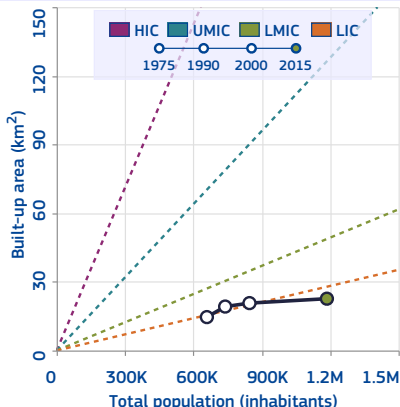


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	113 838	120 729	124 092	104 603
12	267 412	253 851	234 232	258 427
13	205 040	240 593	287 469	414 893
21	14 699	8 844	7 455	6 489
22	6 326	7 940	10 527	0
23	51 663	35 350	64 215	138 864
30	0	71 938	117 928	262 248

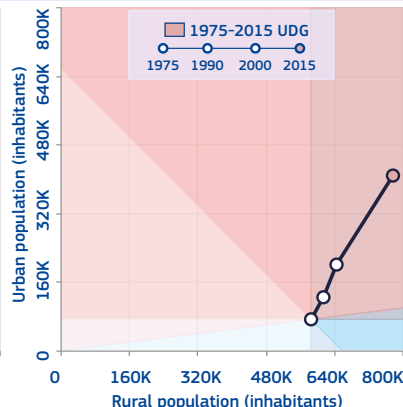
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

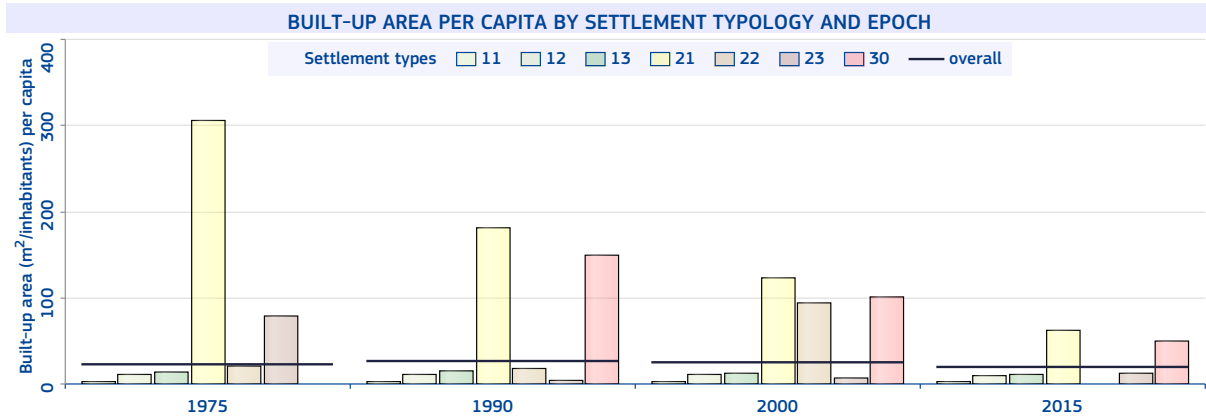
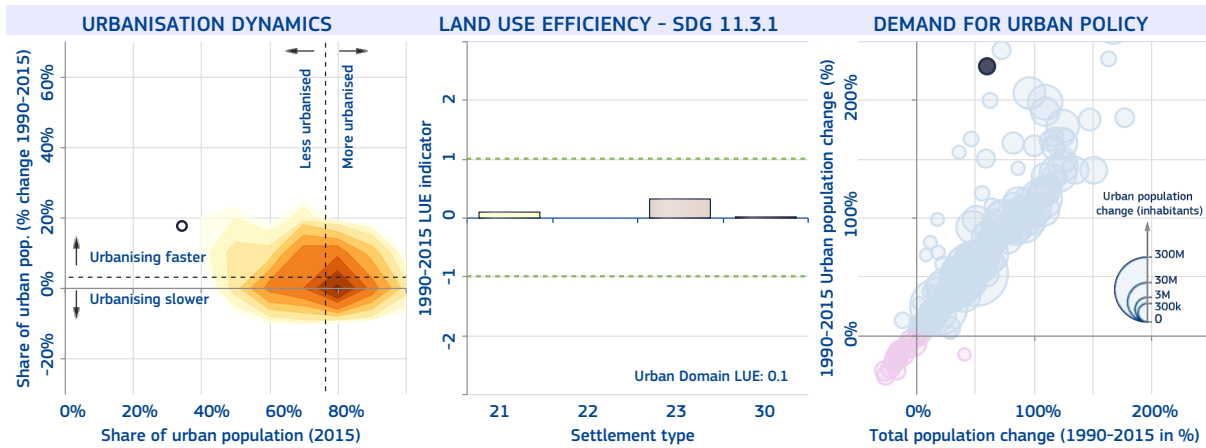


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 29%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Dili (capital) and other small settlements (sucos) designated as urban. For 2004, sucos classified as urban based on the number of inhabitants in non-agricultural activities, the existence of some amenities/facilities, and some additional requirements.



Dili

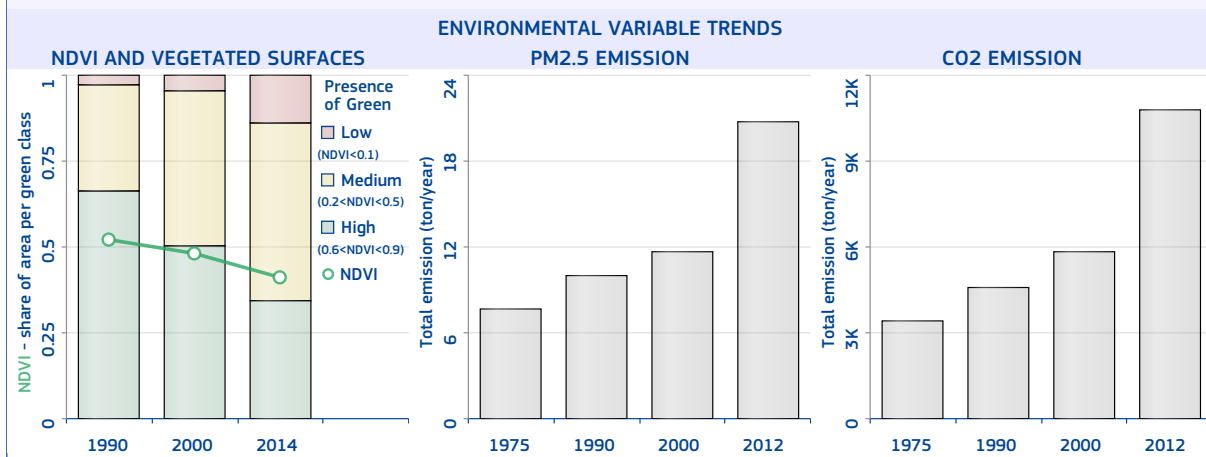
The most populated urban centre of Timor-Leste is "Dili" with 262 234 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 43 km² (average population density of 6 098.5 inhabitants/km²), and 12.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 49.2 m²/inhabitant).

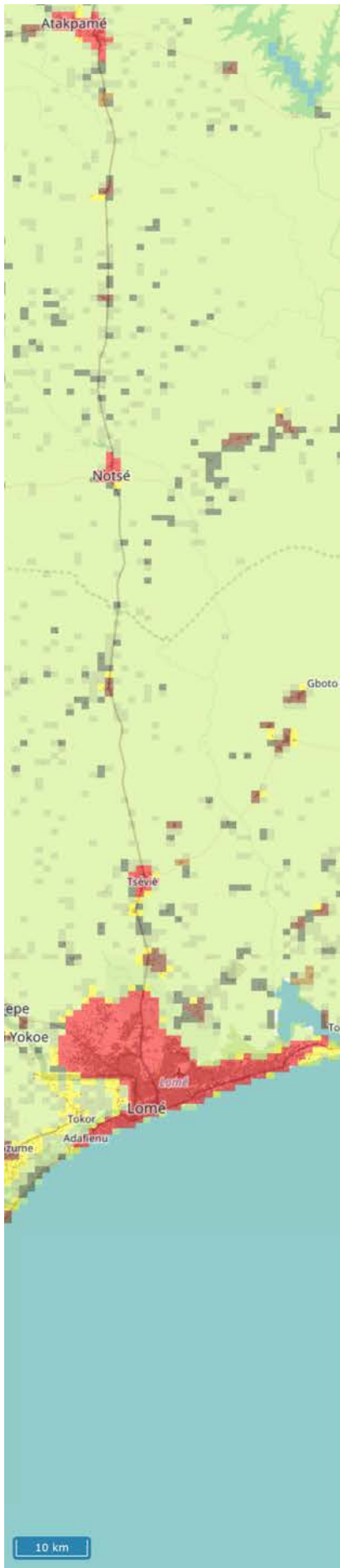
The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Acrisols" and the mean elevation is 46.3 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 24.5 °C and the annual precipitation 1 481.6 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 262 234 inhabitants and 12.9 km² respectively, over an area of 43 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Extreme".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 70%.

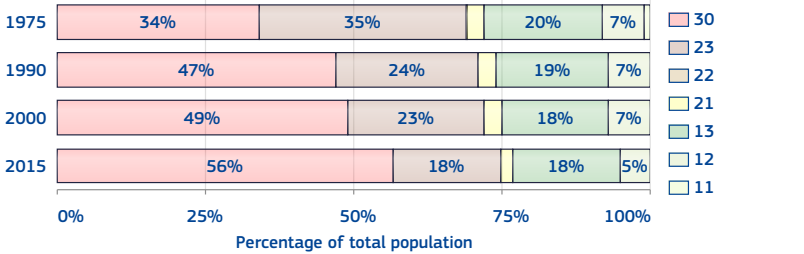




Togo

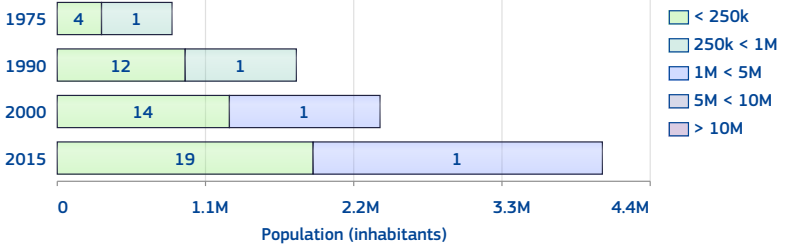
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 76%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 20.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

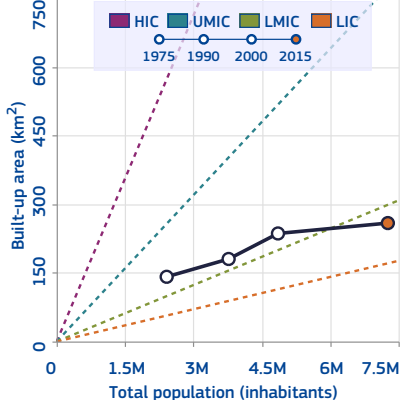


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	12 794	18 819	23 052	19 906
12	172 861	256 553	316 984	393 641
13	485 250	720 395	874 870	1 321 535
21	63 178	97 899	132 478	121 391
22	7 994	10 792	14 432	25 446
23	856 322	905 580	1 095 353	1 338 628
30	814 644	1 762 091	2 397 588	4 044 349

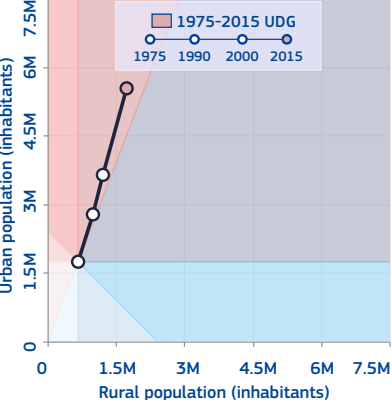
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



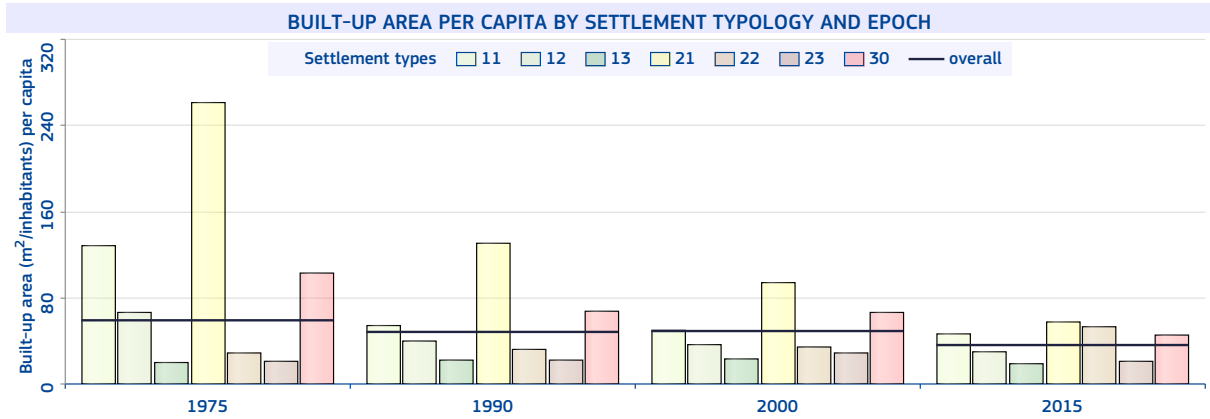
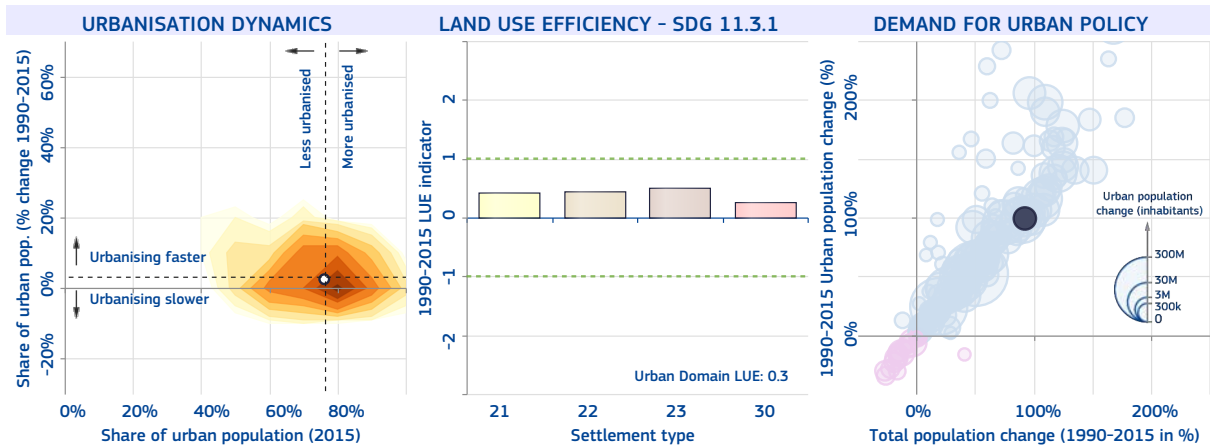
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 40%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 For 1981 and later, 21 administrative centres of prefectures. For 1970 and earlier, seven urban communes.



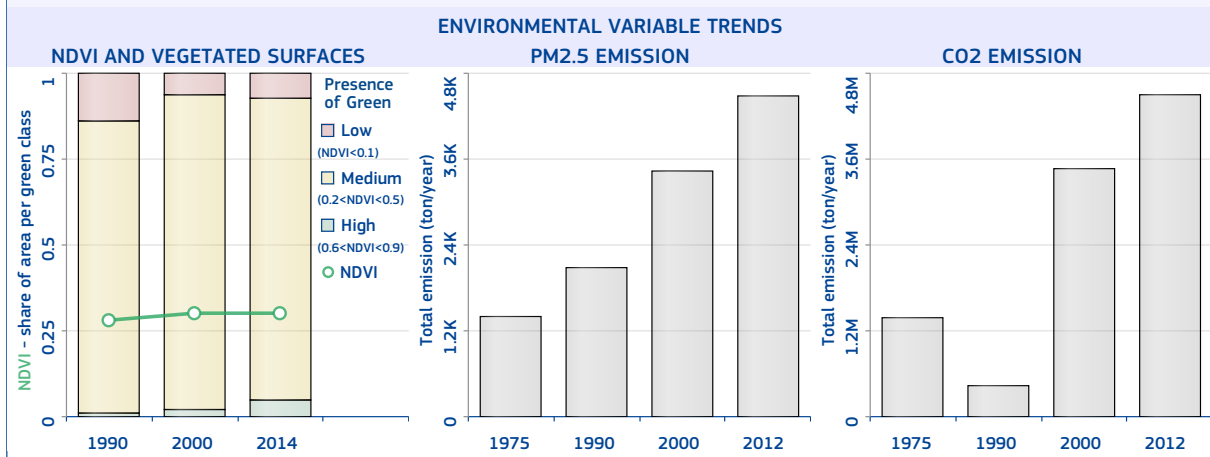
Lomé

The most populated urban centre of Togo is "Lomé" with 2 142 501 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 313 km² (average population density of 6 845.1 inhabitants/km²), and 155.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 72.8 m²/inhabitant). It is a transboundary Urban Centre with surface of 297 km² and 2 086 771 inhabitants accounted within Togo spatial extent.

The main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 21.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 27.4 °C and the annual precipitation 1 080.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 1 006 inhabitants and 0.1 km² respectively, over an area of 1 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 50.2%.



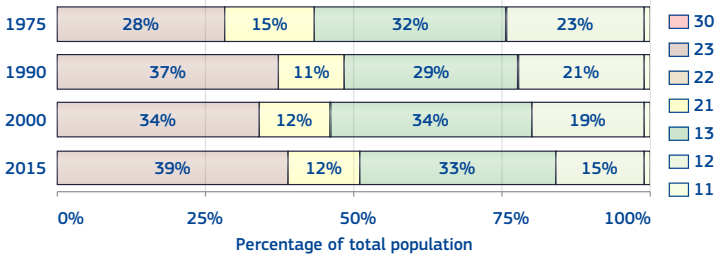
Tonga

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 51%.

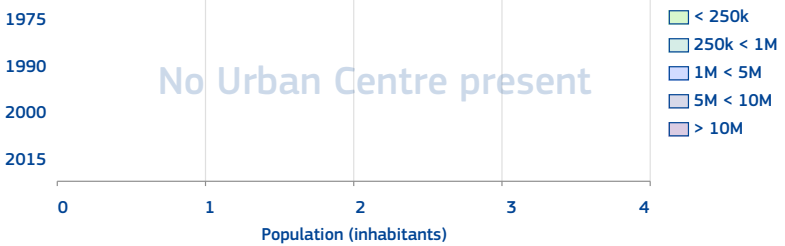
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

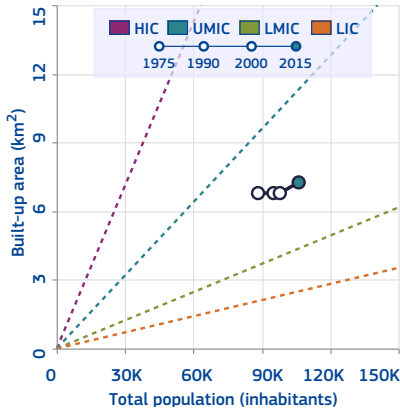


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	910	944	1 035	1 553
12	20 581	20 438	18 830	16 008
13	28 394	27 584	33 039	34 567
21	13 594	10 562	11 632	12 369
22	0	0	0	0
23	24 867	35 624	33 362	41 672
30	0	0	0	0

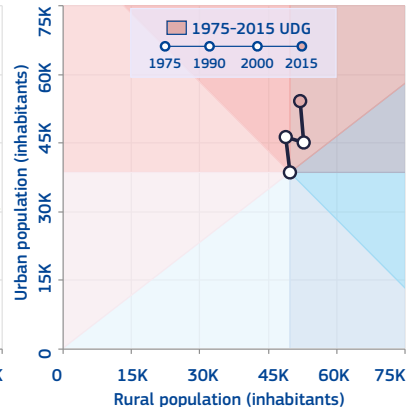
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



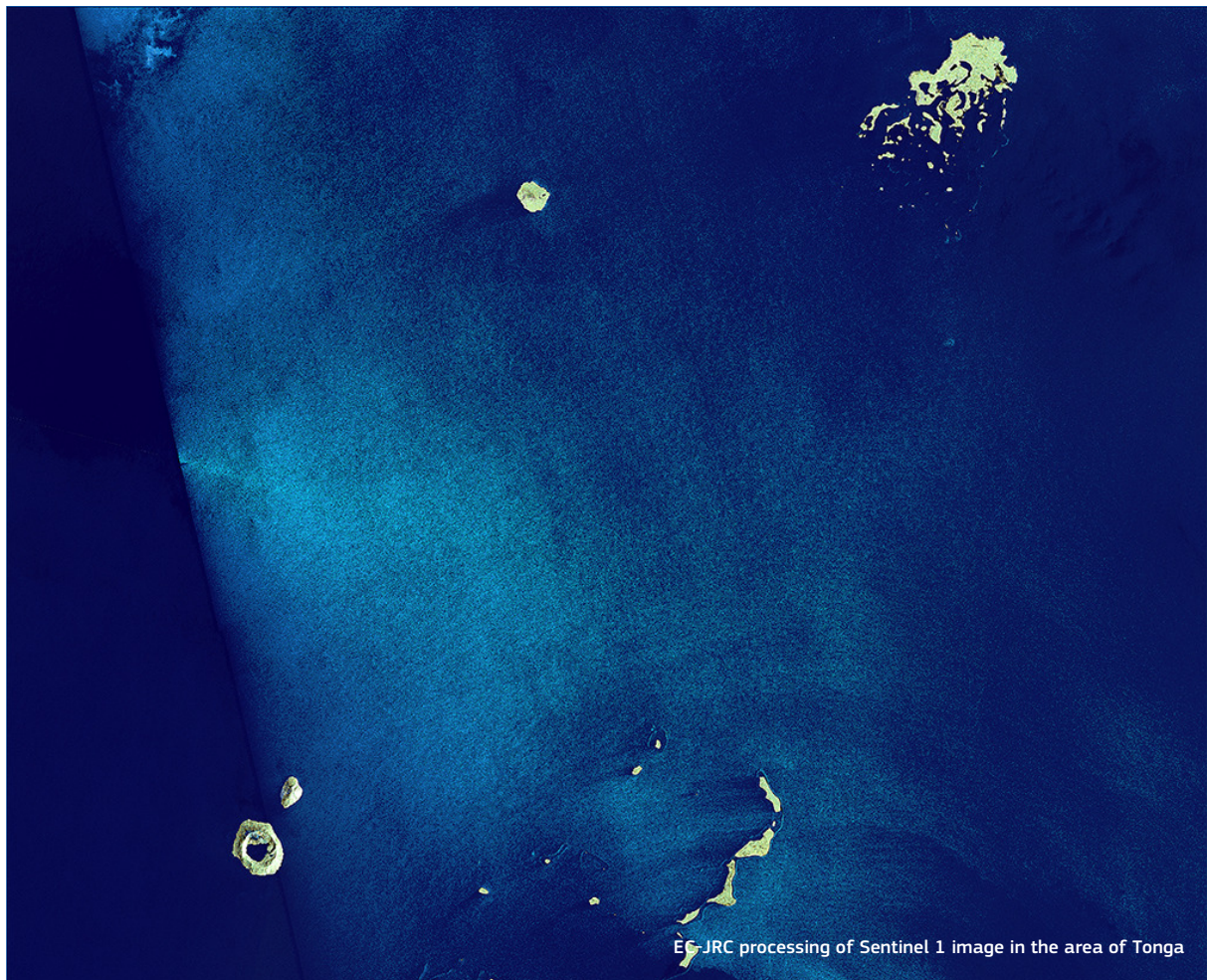
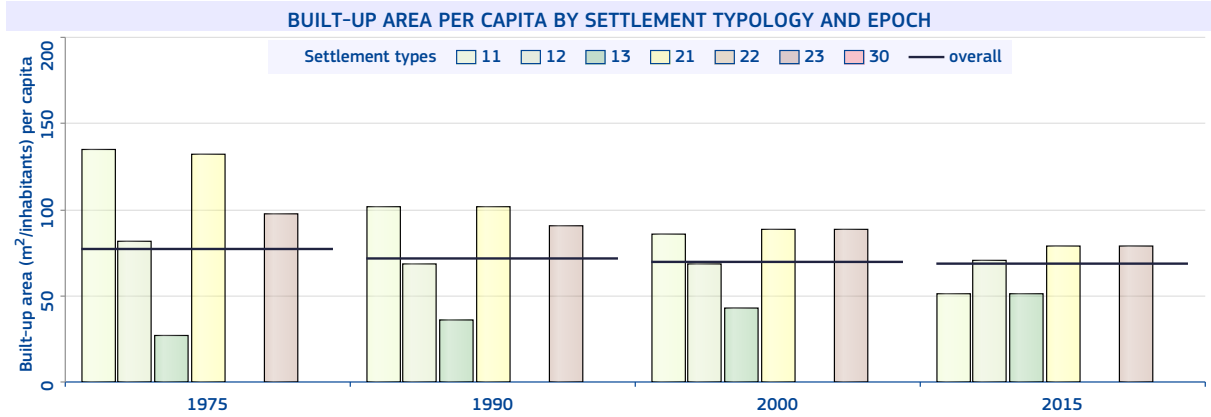
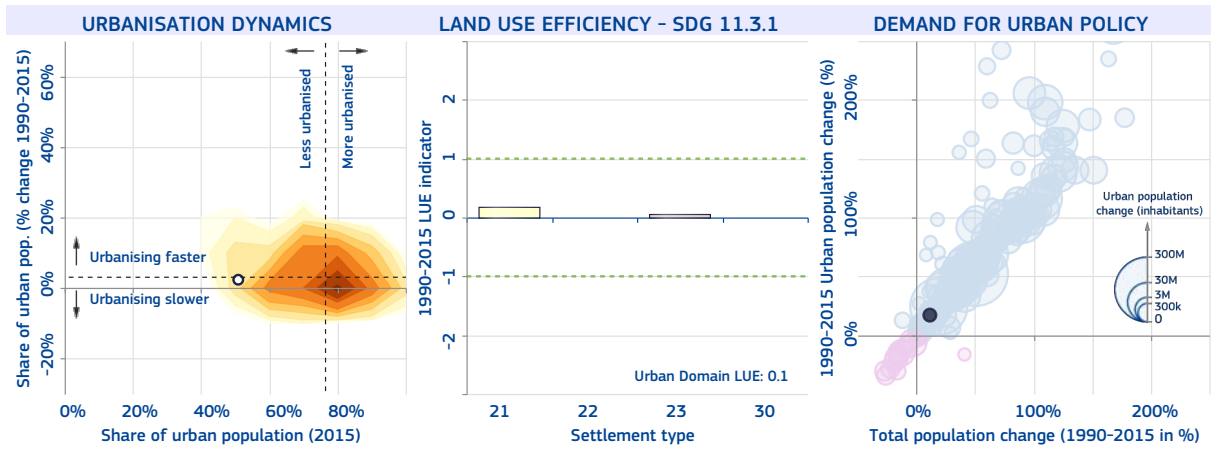
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 23%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Nuku'alofa (capital)

20 km

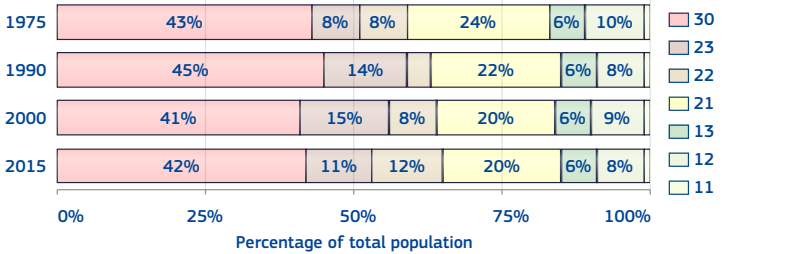




Trinidad and Tobago

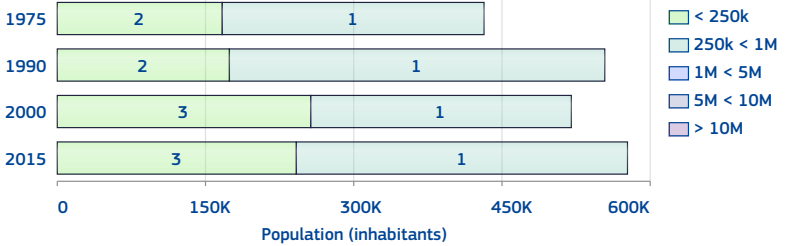
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 85%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 4.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

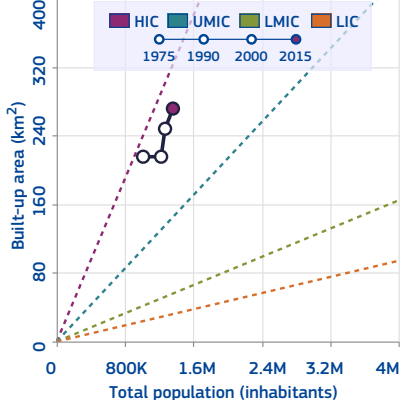


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	10 779	9 497	10 459	10 187
12	101 061	102 248	112 268	111 068
13	64 921	67 861	73 342	83 716
21	237 749	263 035	254 086	269 405
22	82 093	49 647	107 777	157 436
23	82 680	175 662	190 223	150 411
30	432 204	553 954	519 824	577 865

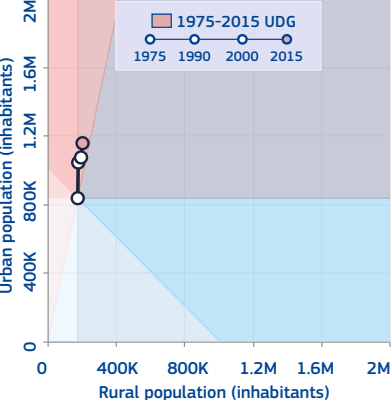
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



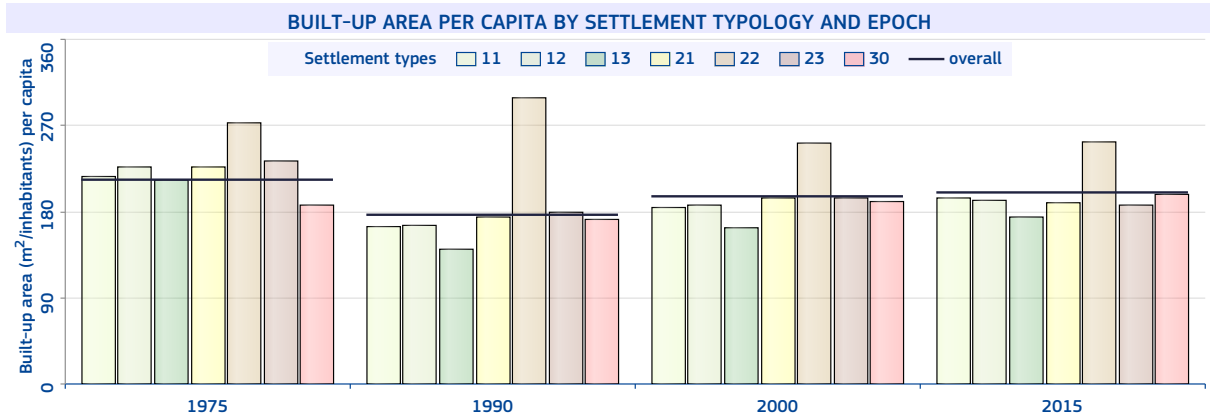
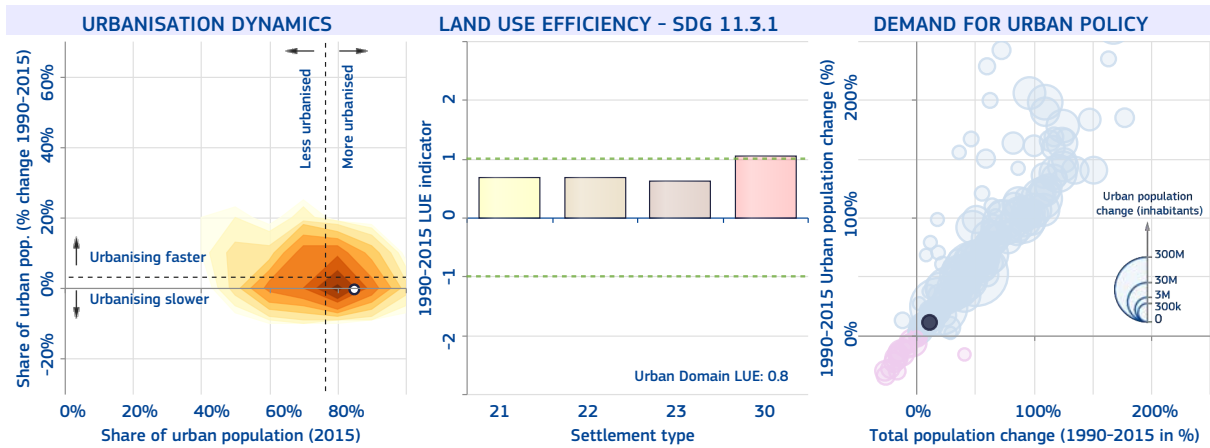
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 53%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Estimated based on the population of the City of Port of Spain, City of San Fernando, Borough of Arima, Borough of Chaguanas, Borough of Point Fortin, Diego Martin, San Juan/Laventille, Tunapuna/Piarco, St Andrew.



Port of Spain

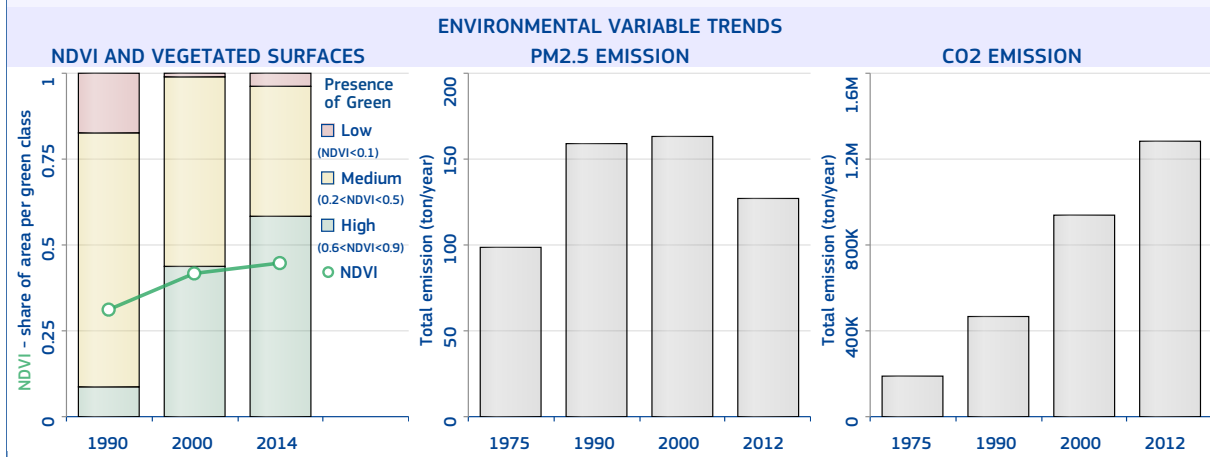
The most populated urban centre of Trinidad and Tobago is "Port of Spain" with 336 498 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 118 km² (average population density of 2 851.7 inhabitants/km²), and 68.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 204.8 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical monsoon", the soil type is "Lixisols" and the mean elevation is 60.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 26.3 °C and the annual precipitation 1 529.1 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 284 113 inhabitants and 60.9 km² respectively, over an area of 102 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is -0.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 41.6%.



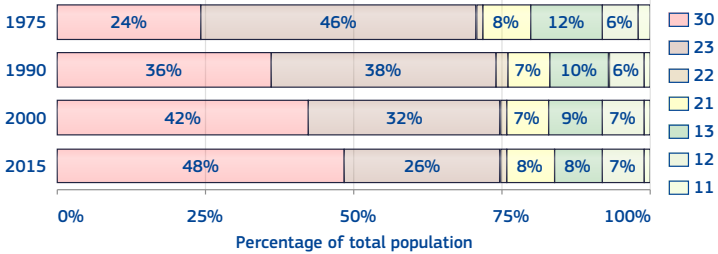
Tunisia

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 83%.

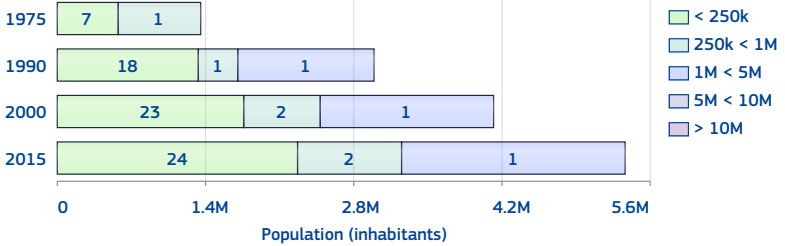
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 27.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3.

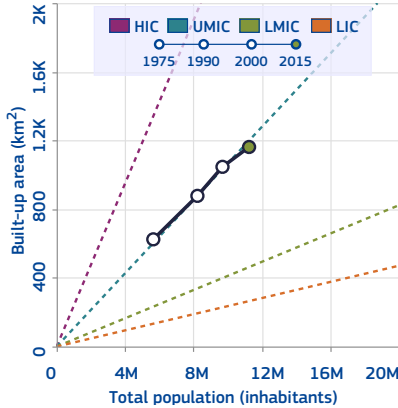


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	140 271	76 361	84 946	101 058
12	366 943	533 215	675 282	818 883
13	657 305	784 713	914 837	953 167
21	460 417	615 161	726 744	895 586
22	84 516	129 612	123 201	147 626
23	2 592 708	3 098 569	3 056 987	2 968 150
30	1 350 317	2 995 537	4 117 812	5 370 245

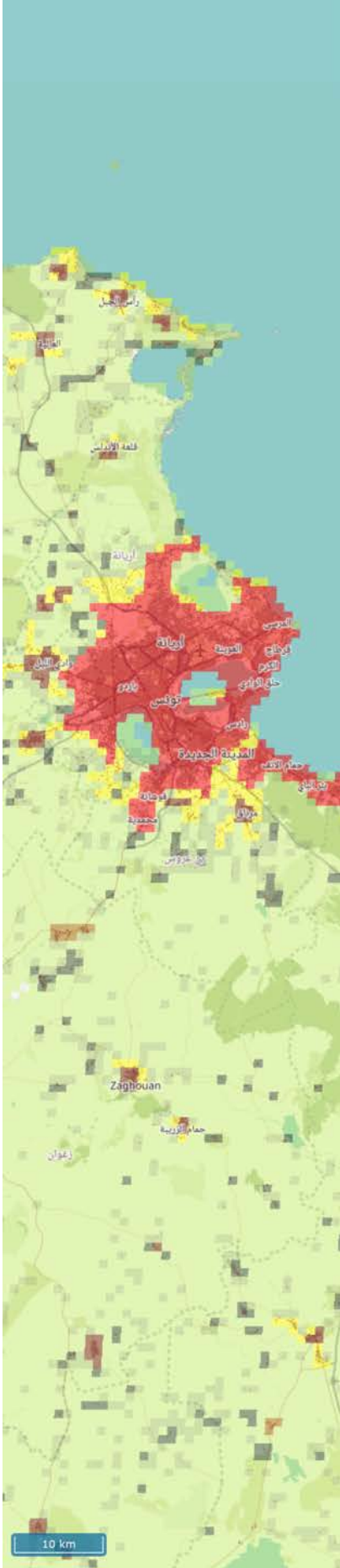
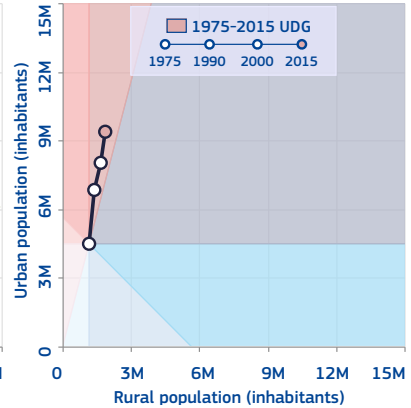
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

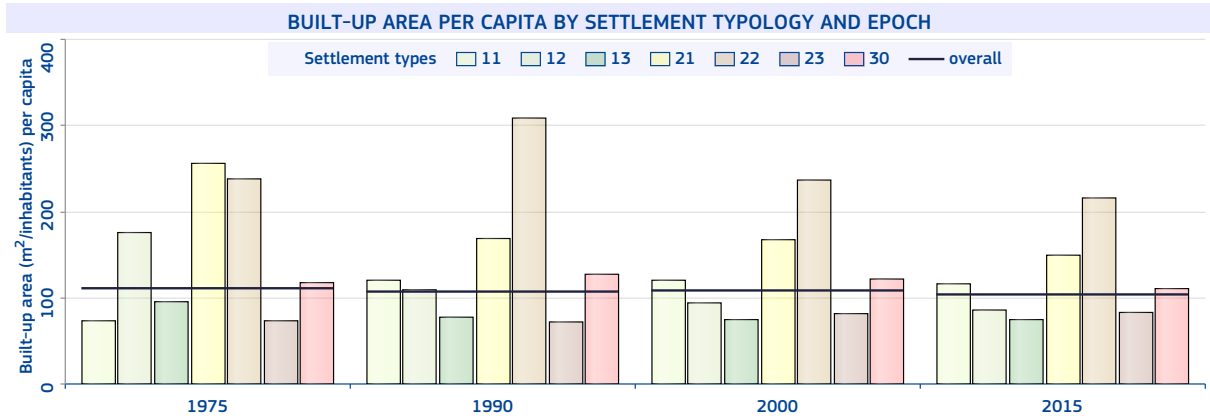
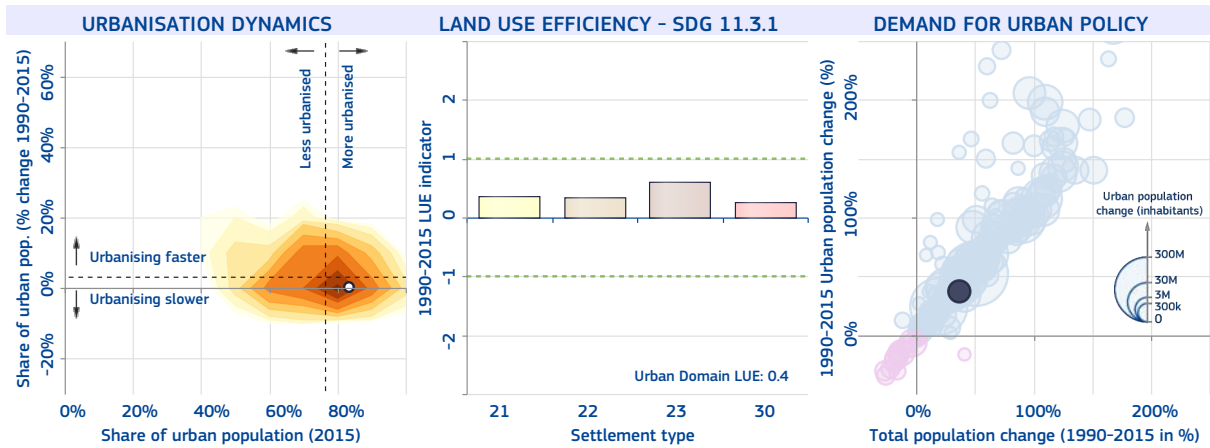


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 68%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 2

Communes with 5,000 inhabitants or more.



Tunis

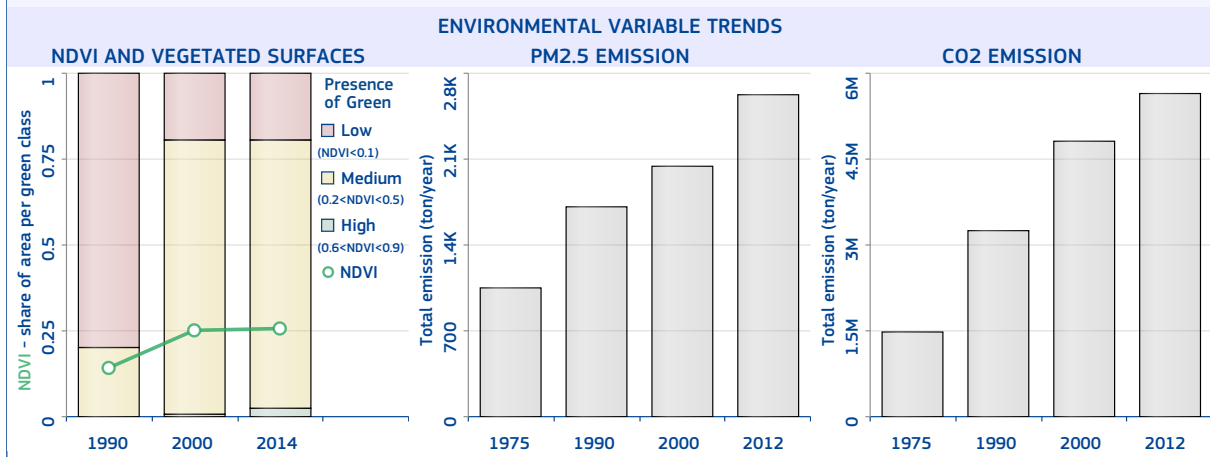
The most populated urban centre of Tunisia is "Tunis" with 2 116 487 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 418 km² (average population density of 5 063.4 inhabitants/km²), and 219.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 103.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands, and Scrub"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 27.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 19.6 °C and the annual precipitation 461 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 47.6%.



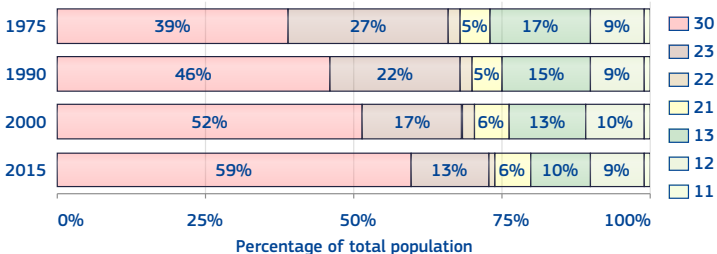
Turkey

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 79%.

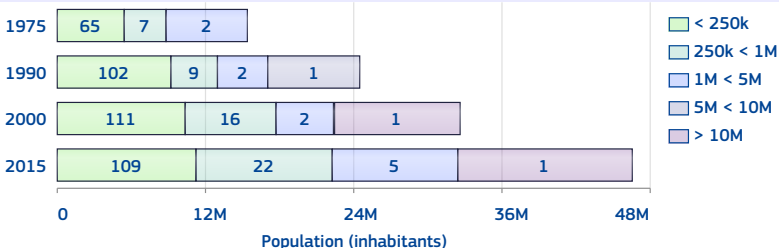
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 137.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 24.

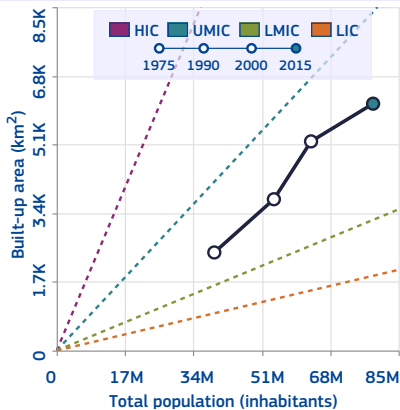


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	458 348	610 123	816 295	1 034 375
12	3 424 195	5 013 307	6 168 390	7 124 122
13	6 799 259	8 201 422	7 957 273	8 009 115
21	1 799 215	2 890 050	4 015 219	4 856 975
22	602 232	815 268	1 110 697	1 144 804
23	10 662 833	11 879 143	10 601 650	9 962 650
30	15 443 866	24 591 061	32 574 117	46 533 356

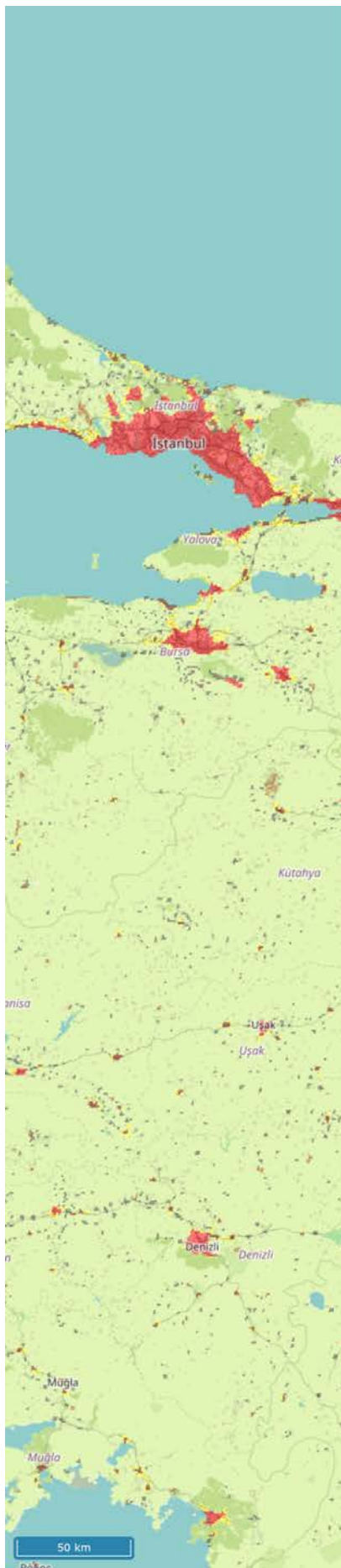
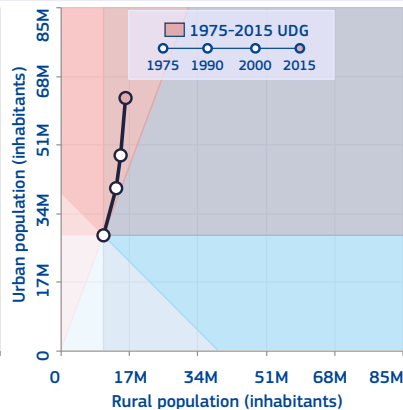
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

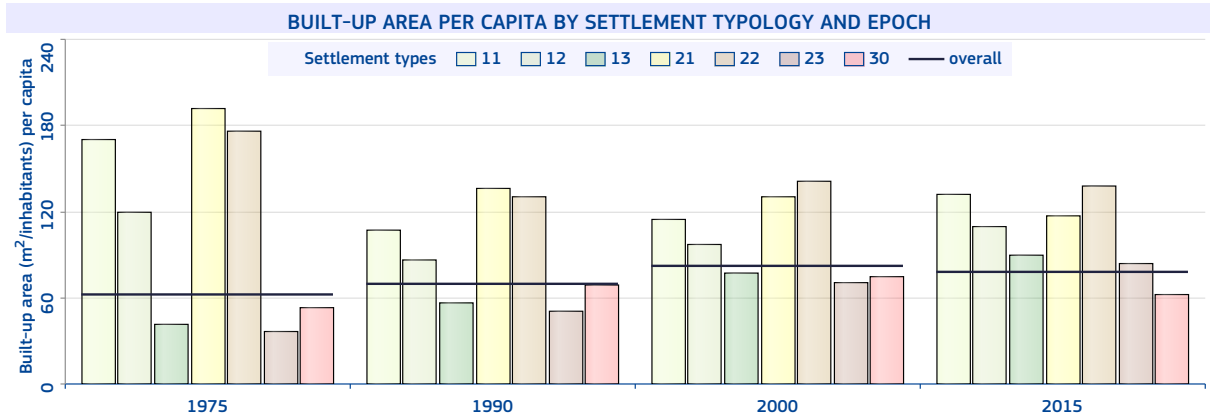
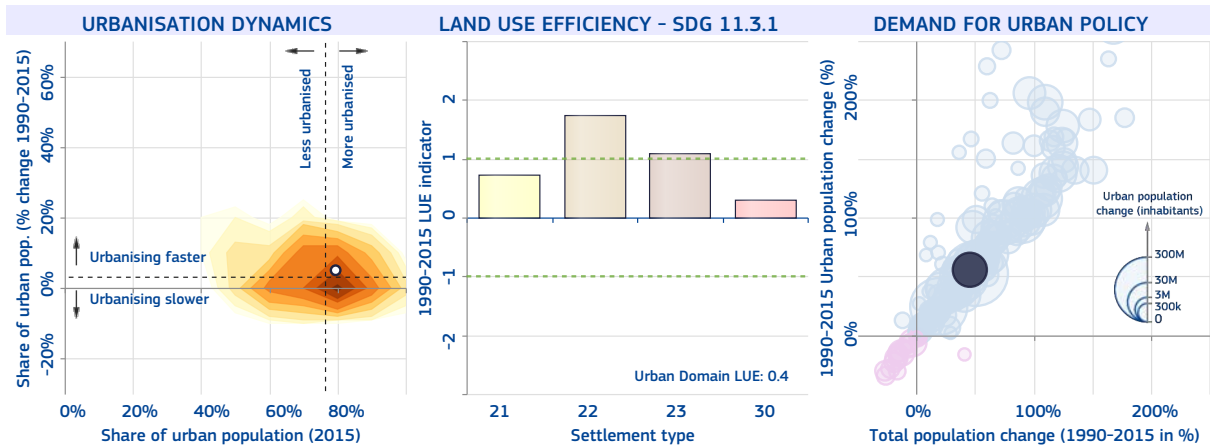


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 74%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 27

Localities within the municipality limits of administrative centres of provinces and districts.



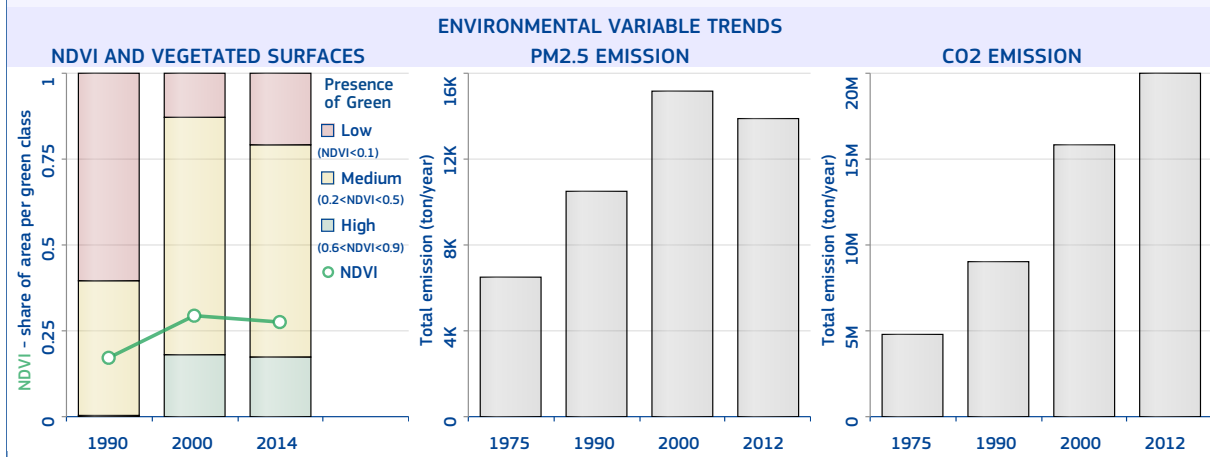
Istanbul

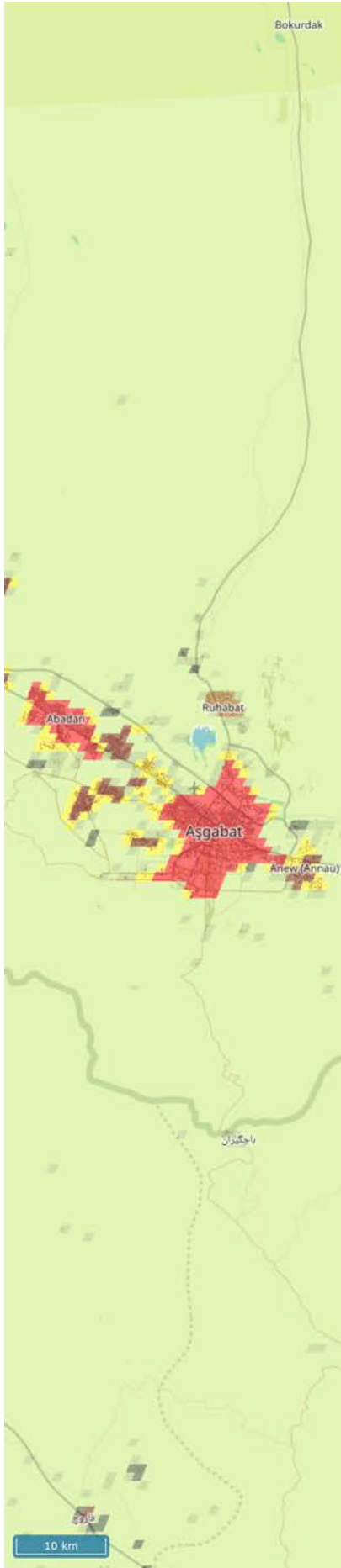
The most populated urban centre of Turkey is "Istanbul" with 14 111 242 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 340.0 km² (average population density of 10 530.8 inhabitants/km²), and 718.2 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 50.9 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 12 hrs., 14 min..

The main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Luvisols" and the mean elevation is 87.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 15.2 °C and the annual precipitation 815.4 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 7 (Very strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 46.4%.

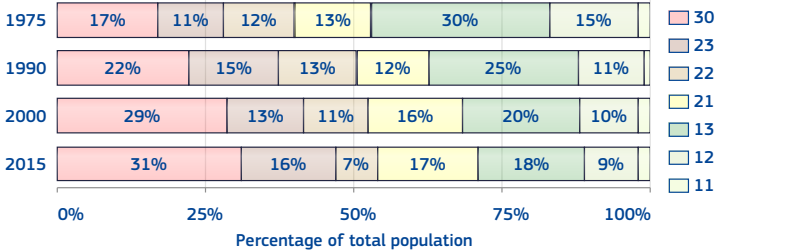




Turkmenistan

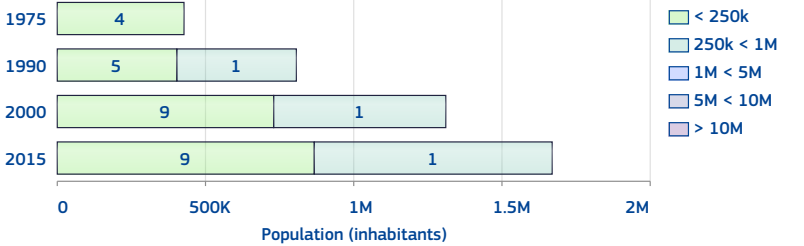
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 71%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 10.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

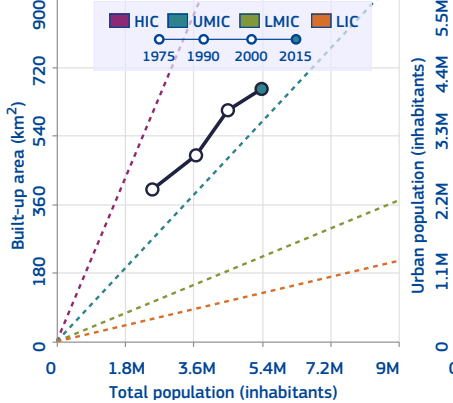


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	43 874	54 469	67 916	86 427
12	386 975	407 793	455 583	508 097
13	766 901	924 610	883 130	946 414
21	319 017	456 382	707 057	919 271
22	293 319	458 835	473 588	375 201
23	283 025	558 369	601 930	866 646
30	425 680	807 638	1 317 823	1 693 270

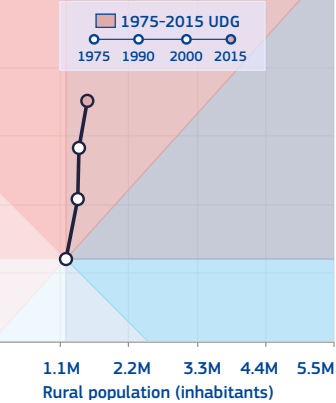
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



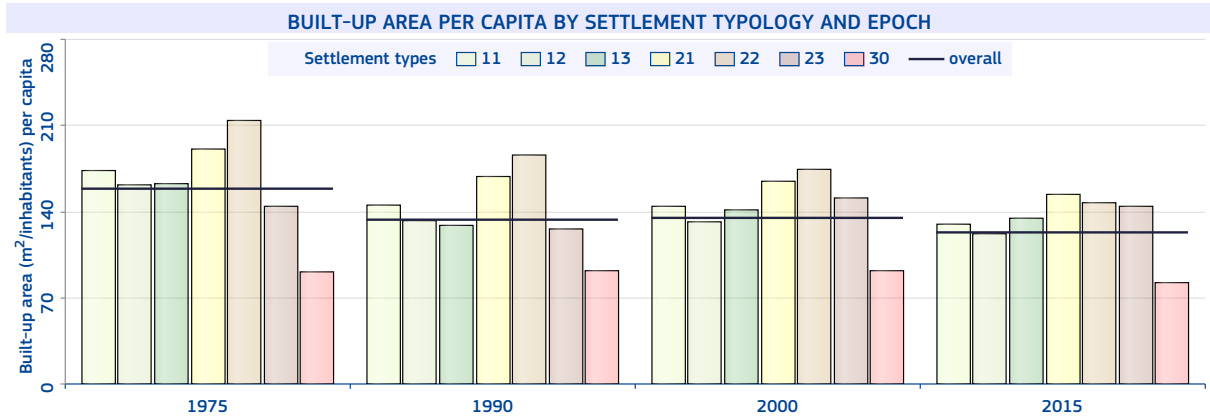
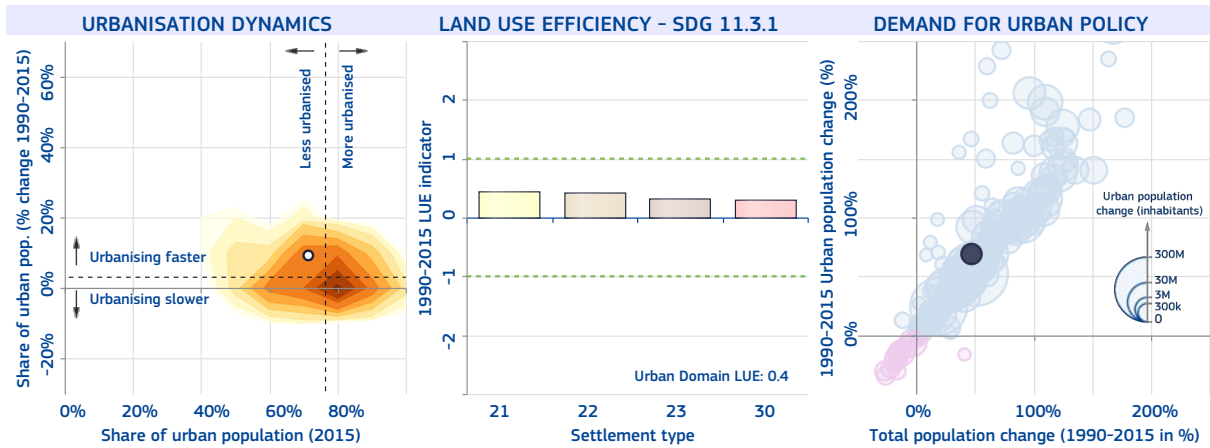
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 50%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.



Ashgabat

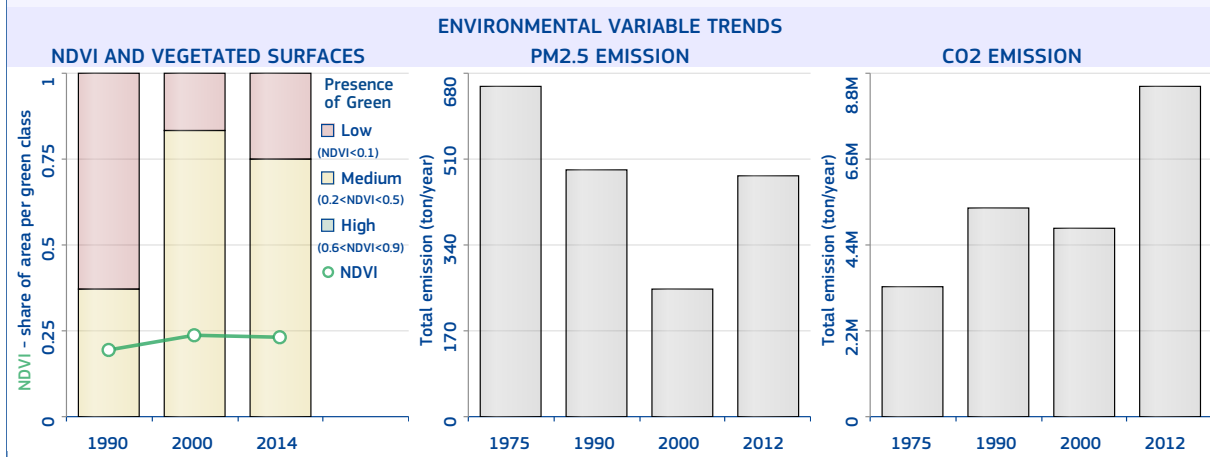
The most populated urban centre of Turkmenistan is "Ashgabat" with 803 598 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 119 km² (average population density of 6 752.9 inhabitants/km²), and 46.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 58.4 m²/inhabitant).

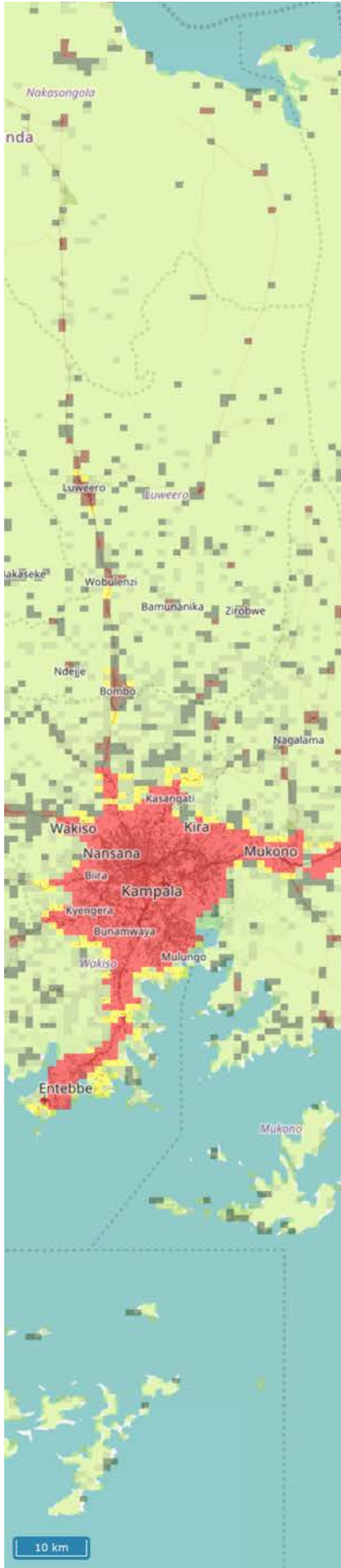
The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Calcisols" and the mean elevation is 242.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 11.4 °C and the annual precipitation 263.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 60.6%.

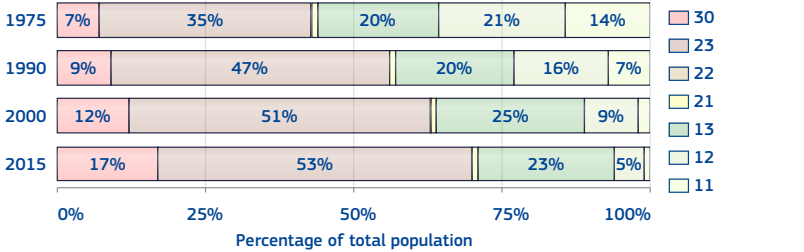




Uganda

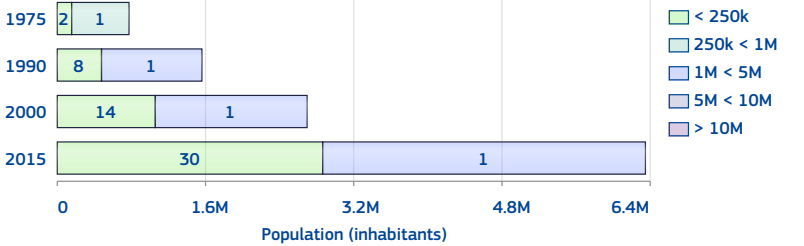
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 71%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 31.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

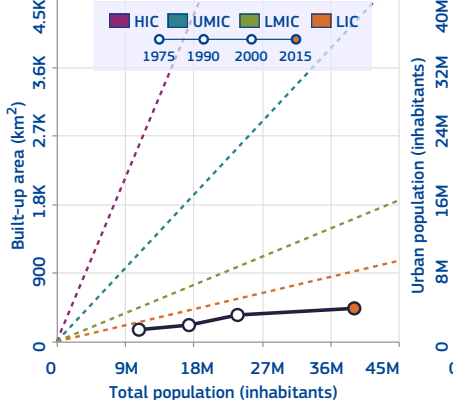


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 569 475	1 136 337	577 028	360 646
12	2 308 996	2 787 359	2 097 135	1 982 373
13	2 219 266	3 500 567	6 031 373	9 088 032
21	128 343	181 472	260 199	208 771
22	22 294	50 896	11 833	33 238
23	3 799 303	8 164 145	12 061 097	20 909 458
30	781 430	1 592 862	2 770 143	6 588 301

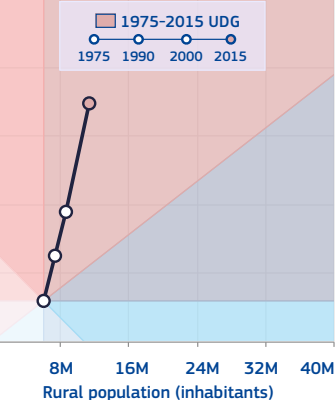
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



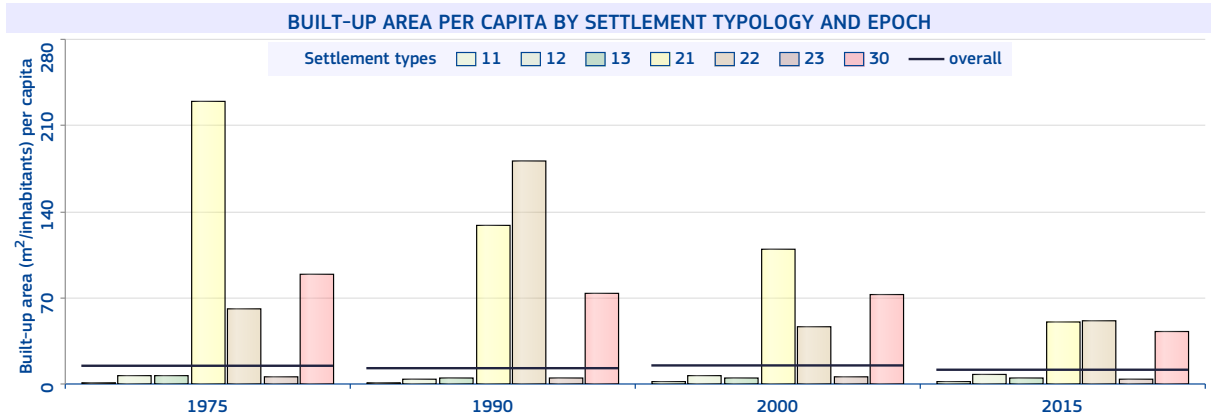
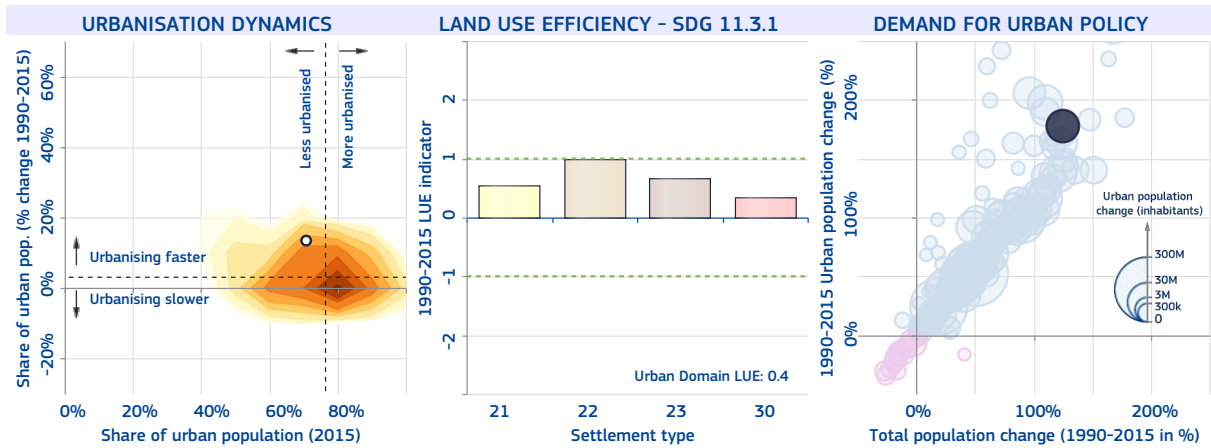
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 22%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1
 For 2002 and later, gazetted cities, municipalities and towns with 2,000 inhabitants or more. For 1991 and earlier, cities, municipalities, towns, town boards and all trading centres with 1,000 inhabitants or more.



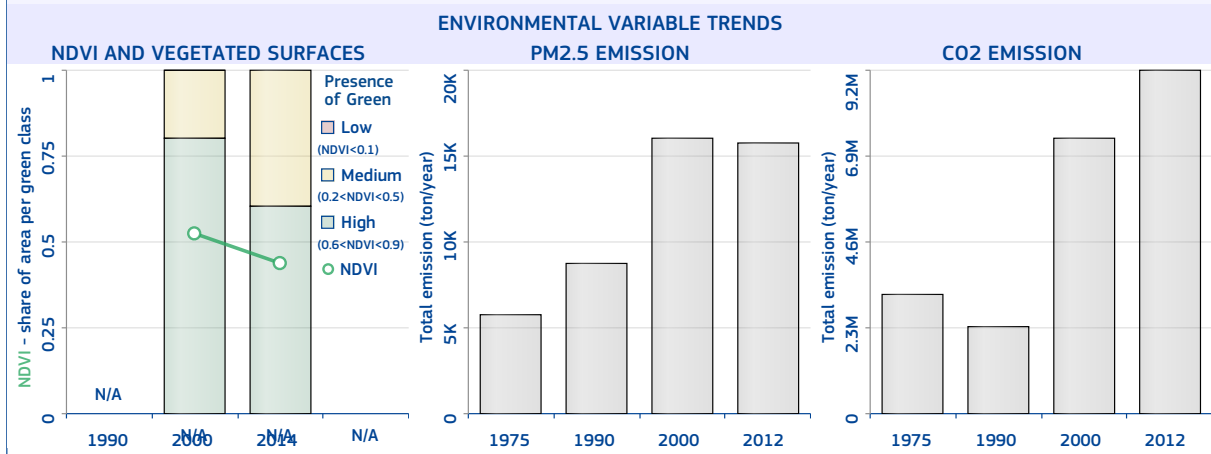
Kampala

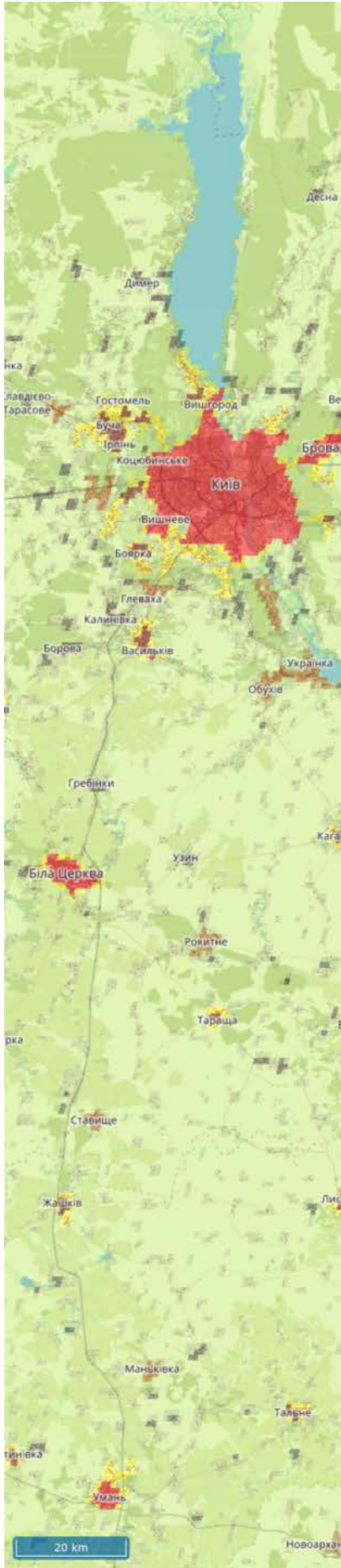
The most populated urban centre of Uganda is "Kampala" with 3 483 365 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 528 km² (average population density of 6 597.3 inhabitants/km²), and 199 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 57.1 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Nile; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Tropical rain forest", the soil type is "Nitisols" and the mean elevation is 1 186.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 23 °C and the annual precipitation 1 651.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 62.3%.





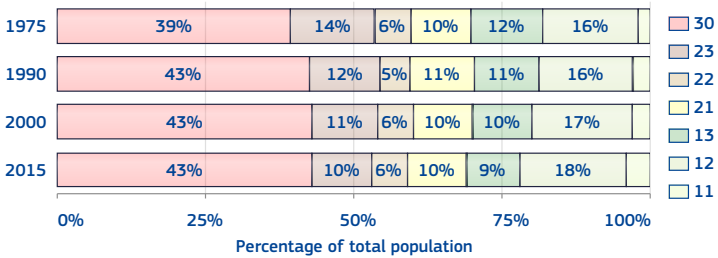
Ukraine

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 69%.

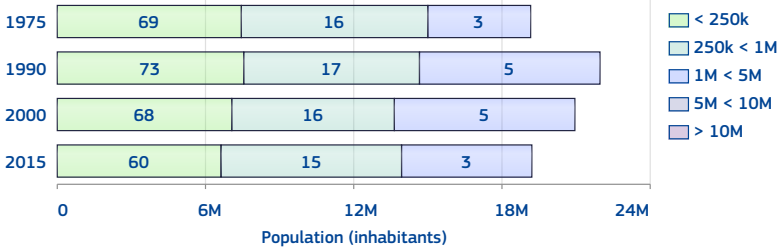
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 78.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 13.

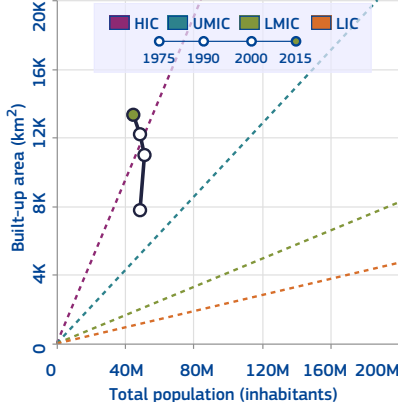


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 191 948	1 422 370	1 560 689	1 808 899
12	7 600 205	8 146 003	8 286 896	8 236 605
13	5 940 746	5 403 861	4 758 831	3 903 045
21	5 035 142	5 443 004	4 974 517	4 390 933
22	2 986 045	2 775 895	2 854 070	2 790 406
23	6 840 473	6 211 232	5 356 425	4 460 883
30	19 160 441	21 964 978	20 951 932	19 228 623

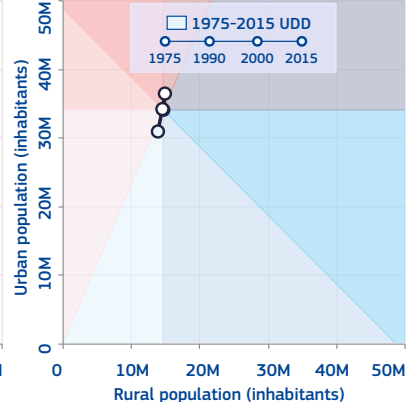
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

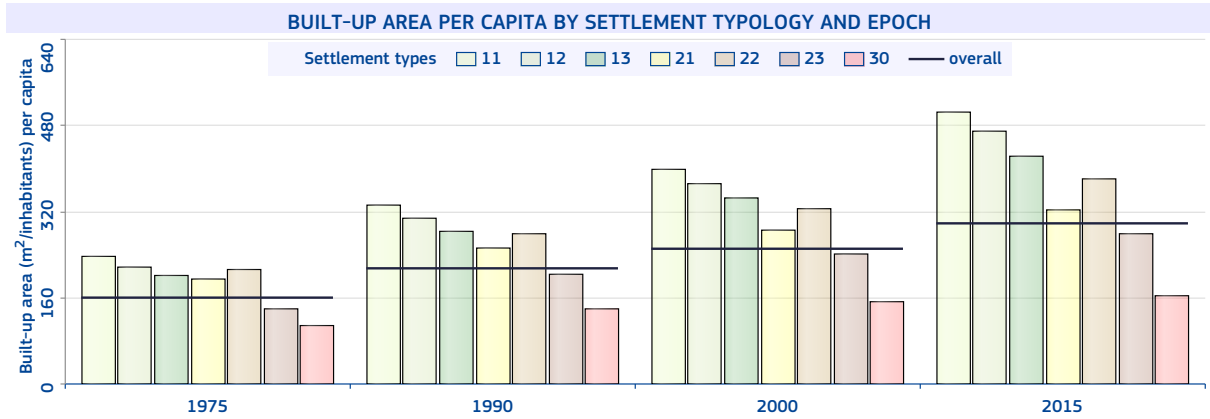
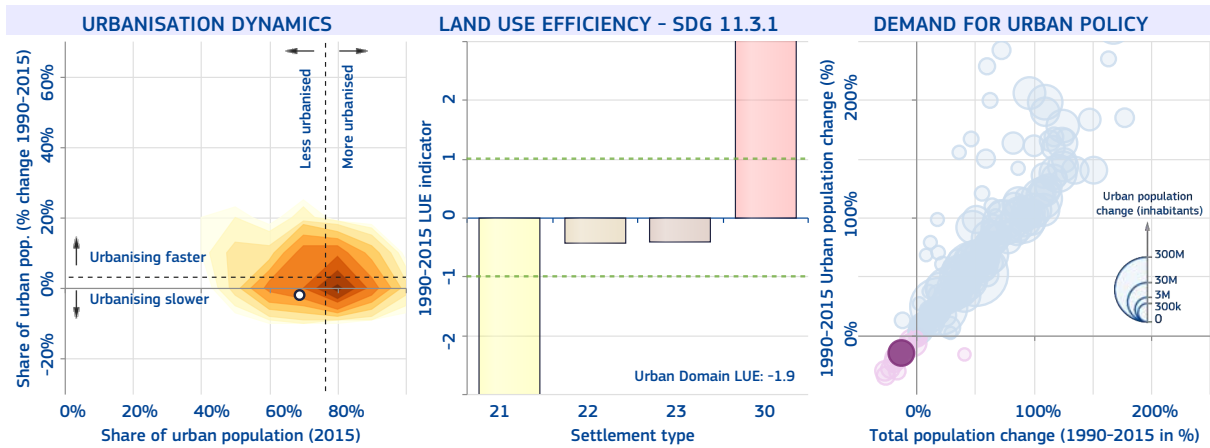


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 69%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 15

Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.



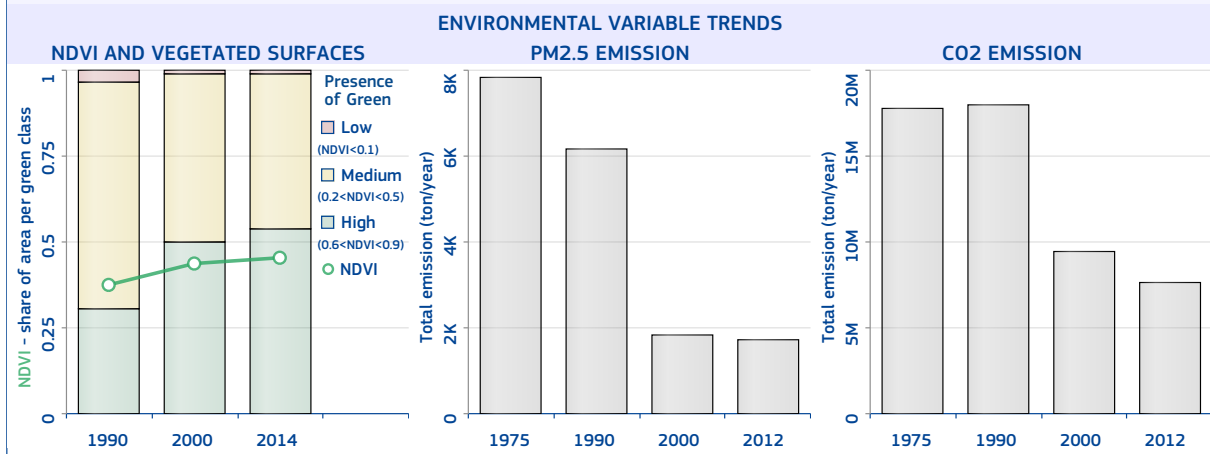
Kyiv

The most populated urban centre of Ukraine is "Kyiv" with 2 737 789 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 518 km² (average population density of 5 285.3 inhabitants/km²), and 287.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 104.9 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Dniepr; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Snow, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Podzoluvisols" and the mean elevation is 129.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 9.9 °C and the annual precipitation 571.4 millimetres.

The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 605 448 inhabitants and 60.6 km² respectively, over an area of 172 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.4; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.4% and the percentage of open spaces is 44.6%.

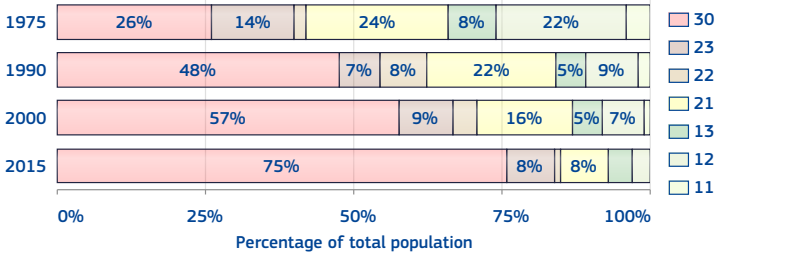




United Arab Emirates

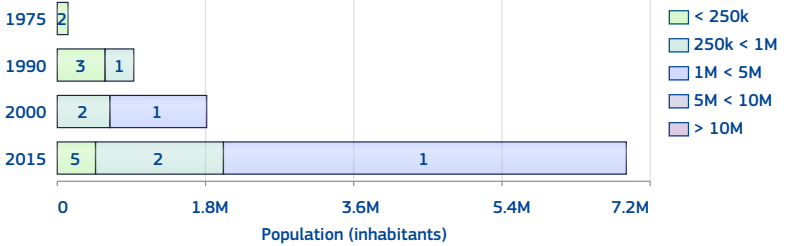
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 92%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 8.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3.

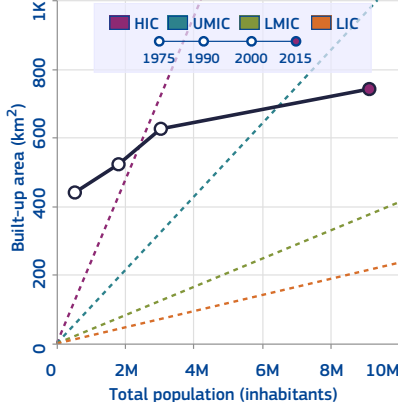


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	21 528	27 606	37 077	41 098
12	117 236	164 623	214 744	316 474
13	44 108	92 614	163 051	375 509
21	128 313	392 261	493 902	699 569
22	11 012	140 343	124 874	115 320
23	72 808	122 344	269 374	774 729
30	136 092	869 440	1 742 796	6 821 473

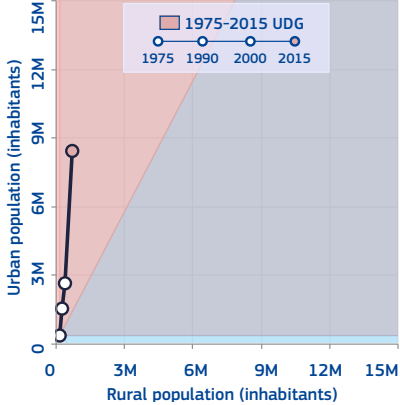
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



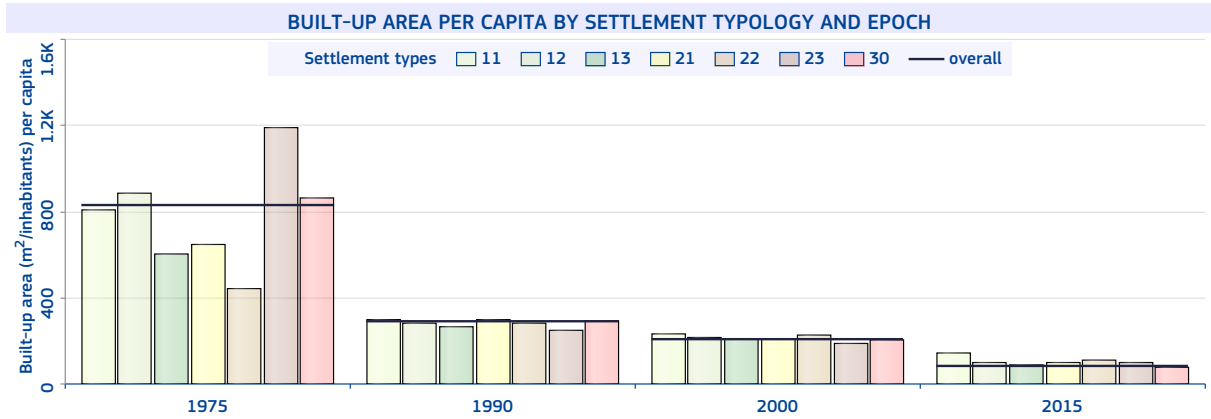
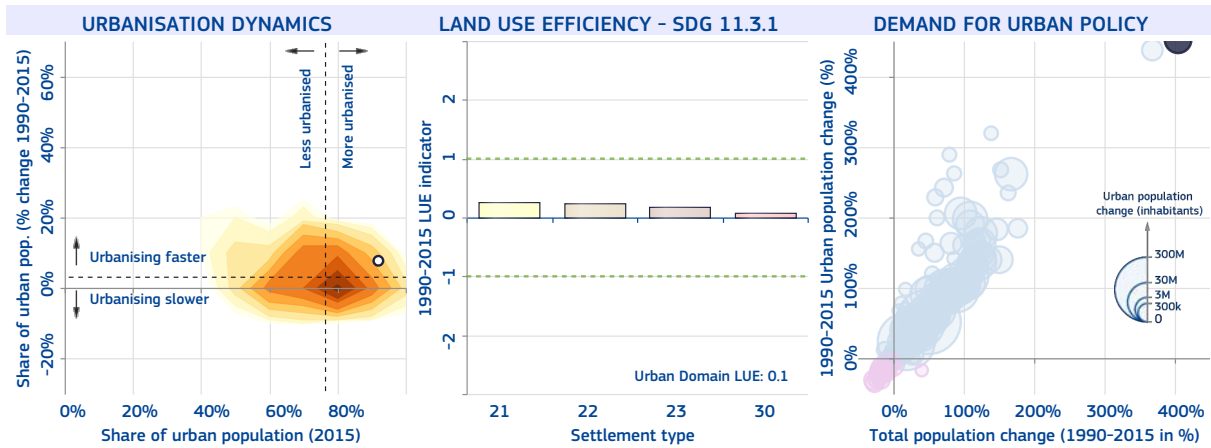
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 86%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 5
 For 1975 and later, nine cities or towns.



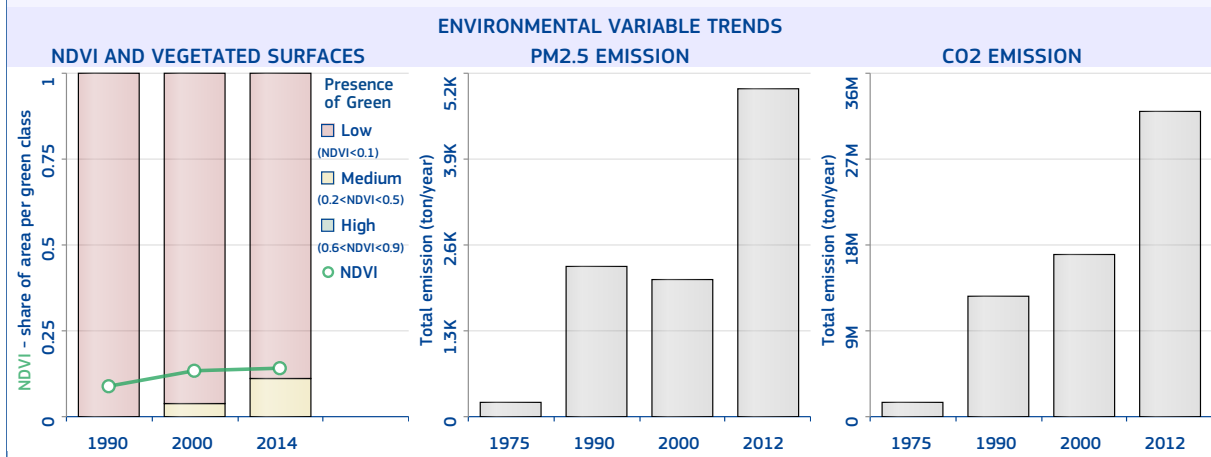
Dubai

The most populated urban centre of United Arab Emirates is "Dubai" with 4 909 471 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 766 km² (average population density of 6 409.2 inhabitants/km²), and 289 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 58.9 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 3 hrs., 46 min..

The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Sand Dunes" and the mean elevation is 10.1 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 28.3 °C and the annual precipitation 90.3 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 62.3%.



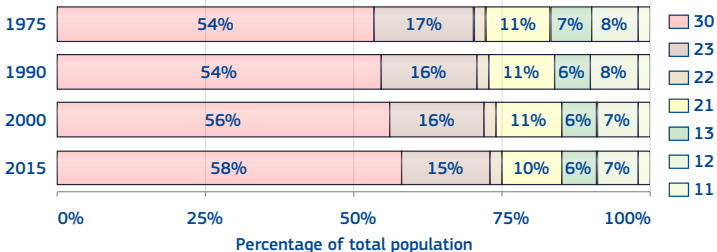
United Kingdom

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 85%.

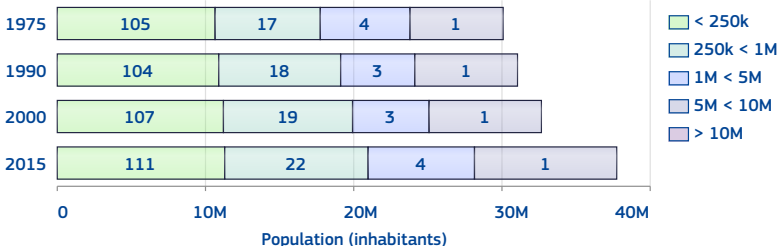
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 138.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 22.

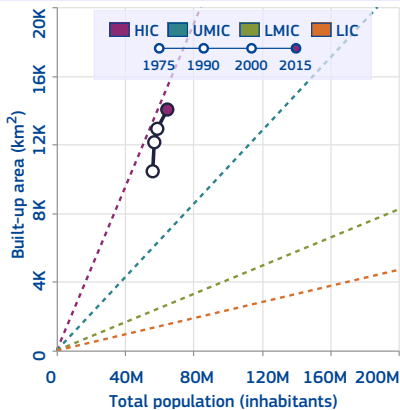


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	881 329	1 231 725	1 372 723	1 514 292
12	4 465 475	4 323 134	4 359 412	4 581 734
13	4 090 184	3 660 775	3 643 806	3 733 968
21	6 011 218	6 328 714	6 262 851	6 274 992
22	1 194 457	1 175 184	1 199 021	1 181 155
23	9 445 394	9 279 211	9 326 038	9 631 740
30	30 080 416	31 100 078	32 691 563	37 785 246

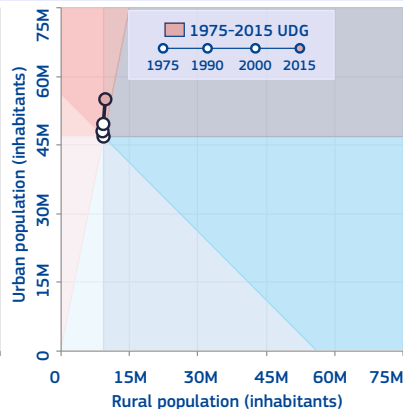
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

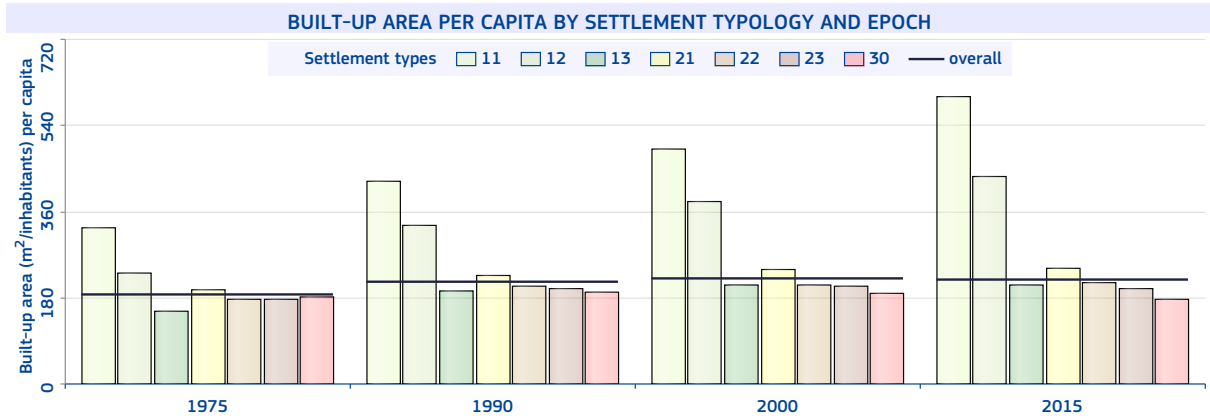
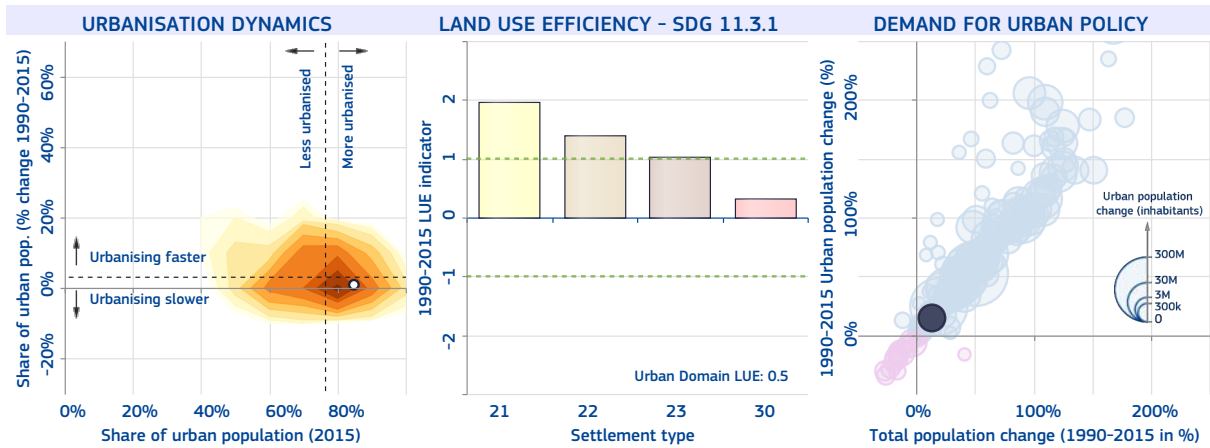


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 83%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 28

Settlements with 10,000 inhabitants or more. For 1971 and earlier, administrative boundaries were used.



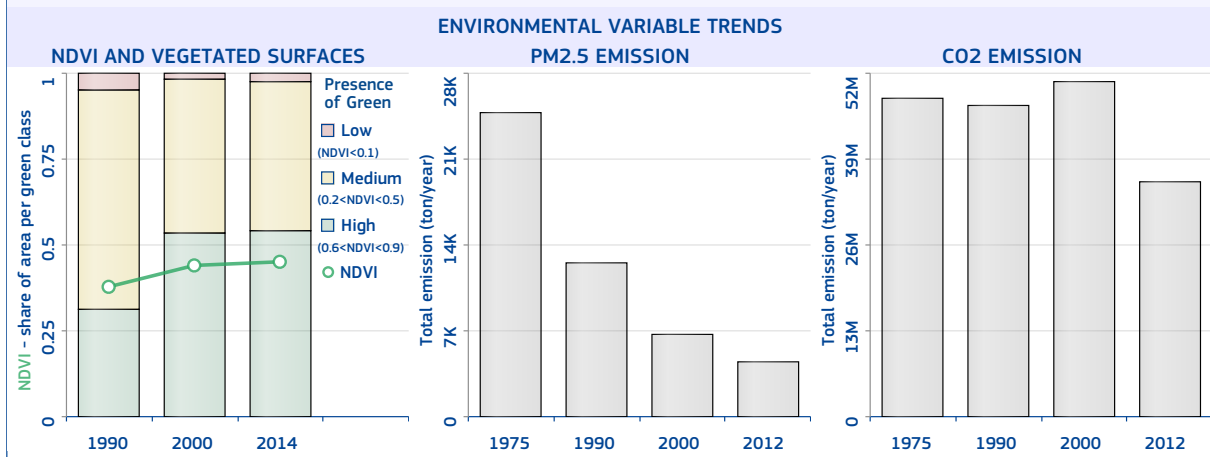
London

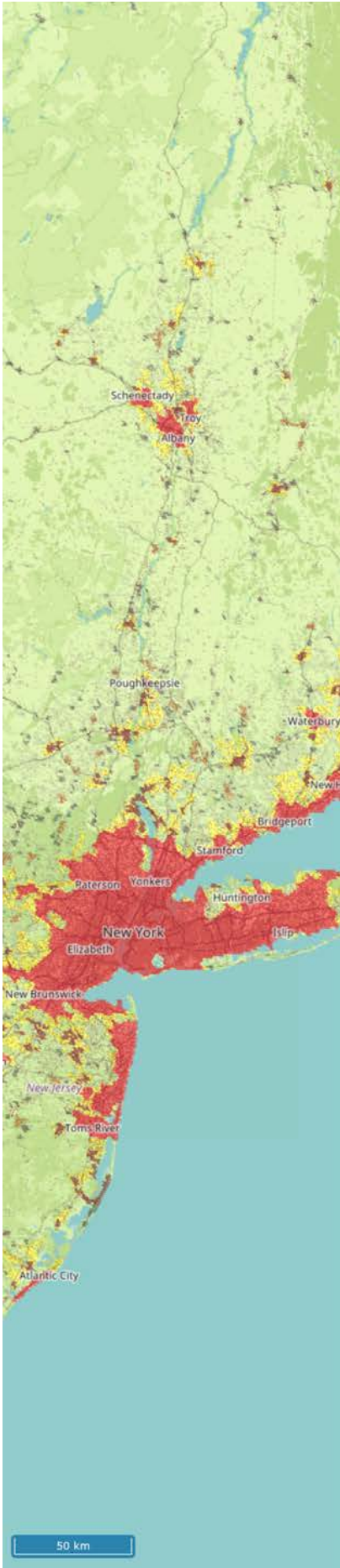
The most populated urban centre of United Kingdom is "London" with 9 609 627 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 864.0 km² (average population density of 5 155.4 inhabitants/km²), and 1 294.5 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 134.7 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Thames; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Warm summer", the soil type is "Urban, mining, etc." and the mean elevation is 40.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 10.4 °C and the annual precipitation 874.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 1 583 940 inhabitants and 220.6 km² respectively, over an area of 333 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 30.6%.

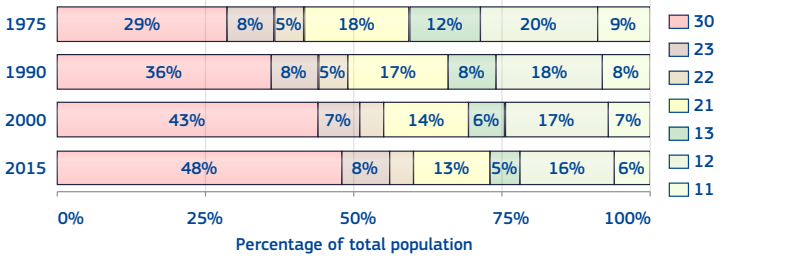




United States

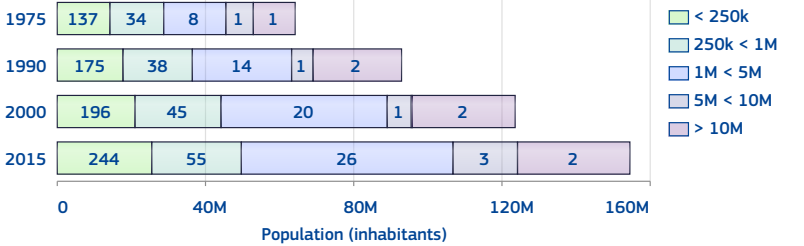
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 72%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 330.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 70.

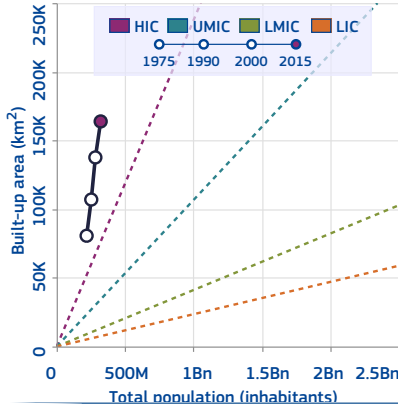


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	19 438 525	19 982 287	20 509 891	20 573 894
12	43 025 329	46 459 913	49 072 988	51 721 377
13	25 839 934	19 952 474	17 250 051	17 619 307
21	38 590 637	43 371 819	40 411 694	42 867 926
22	11 980 244	12 134 028	11 926 940	11 322 830
23	16 771 490	19 099 941	21 041 738	24 222 747
30	63 322 406	91 853 233	122 676 060	153 408 551

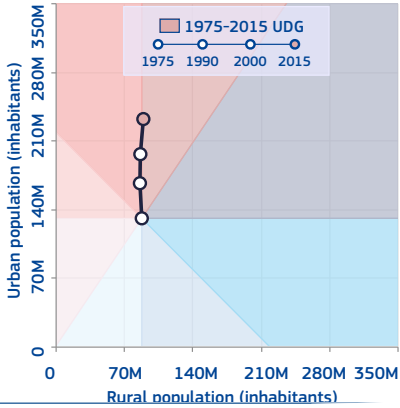
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

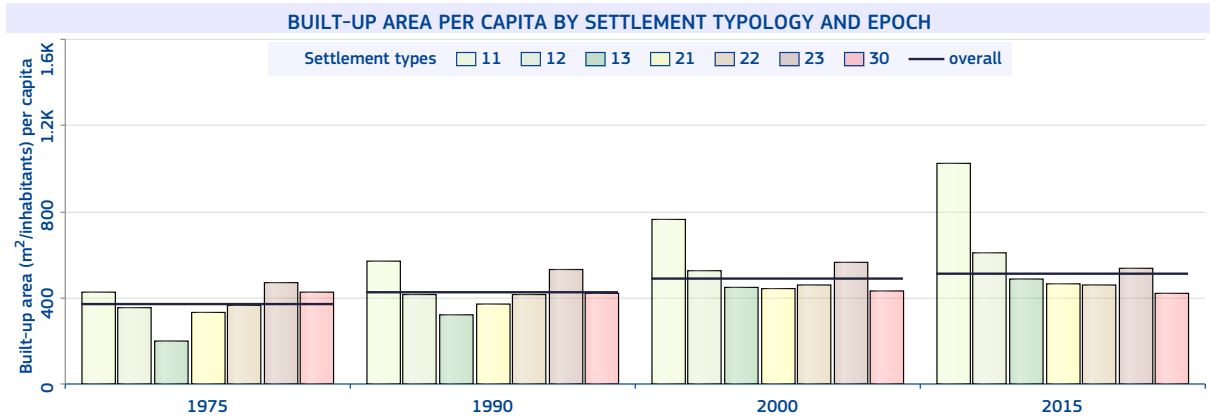
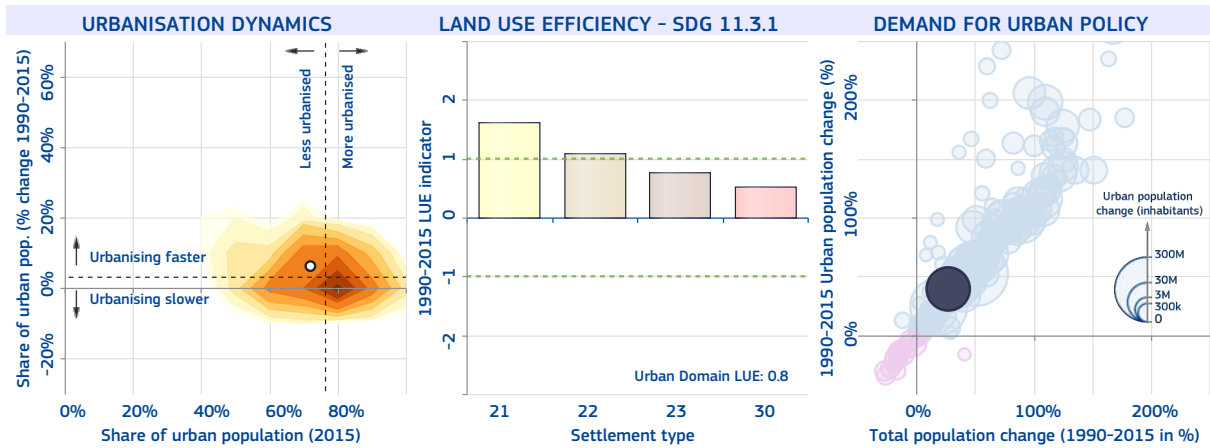
The share of urban population in 2015 is 82%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 144

Densely settled territory that meets minimum population density requirements and with 2,500 inhabitants or more. A change in the definition for the 2000 census from place-based to density-based affects the comparability of estimates before and after this date.

UN WUP includes in the reporting of this territory the following other one(s): United States Minor Outlying Islands

Densely settled territory that meets minimum population density requirements and with 2,500 inhabitants or more. A change in the definition for the 2000 census from place-based to density-based affects the comparability of estimates before and after this date.

UN WUP includes in the reporting of this territory the following other one(s): United States Minor Outlying Islands



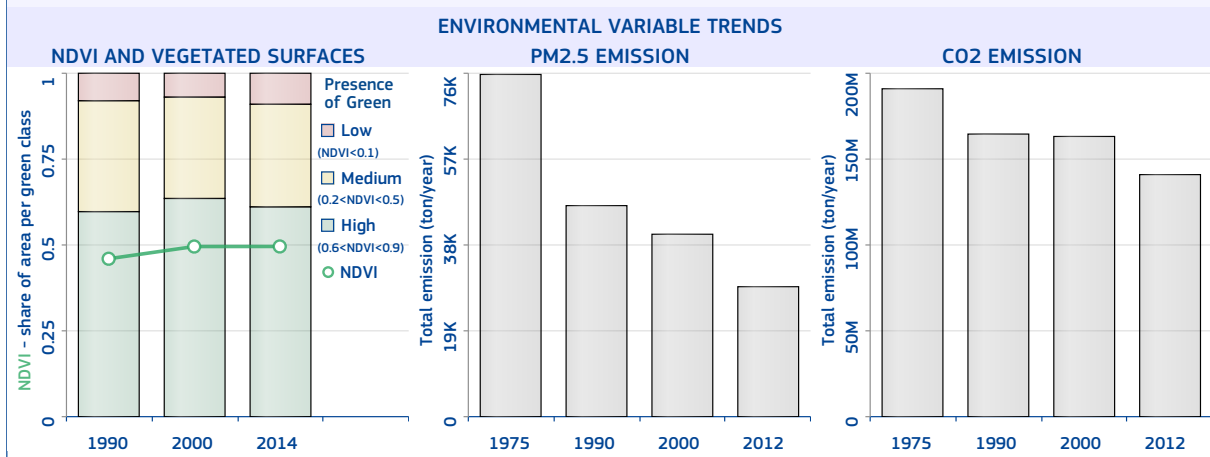
New York

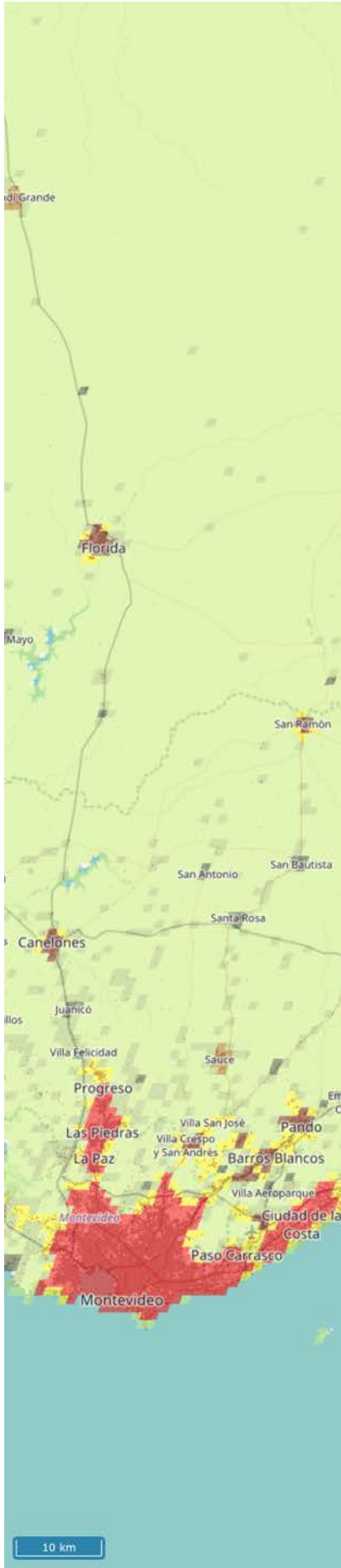
The most populated urban centre of United States is "New York" with 15 950 674 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 5 384.0 km² (average population density of 2 962.6 inhabitants/km²), and 3 678.1 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 230.6 m²/inhabitant). The surface travel time to the country capital is 4 hrs., 36 min..

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Hudson River; its main biome type is "Temperate Broadleaf and Mixed Forests"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 37.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 13 °C and the annual precipitation 1 160.8 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 618 588 inhabitants and 42.3 km² respectively, over an area of 99 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 2.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.3% and the percentage of open spaces is 31.7%.

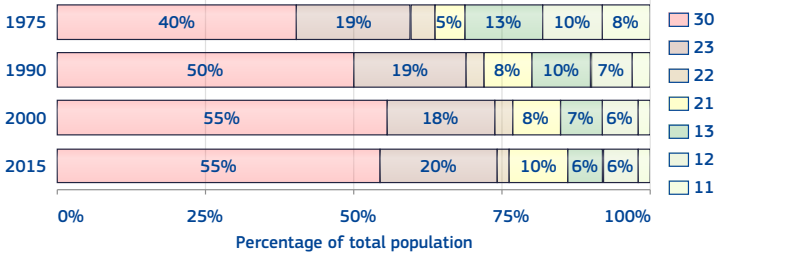




Uruguay

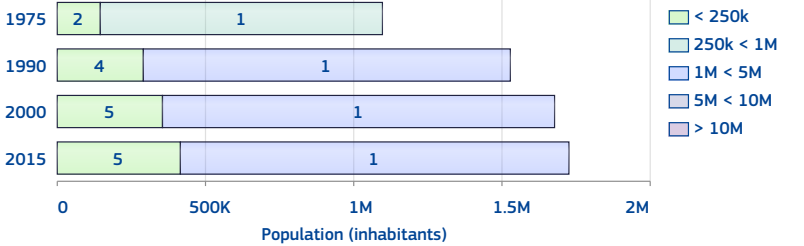
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 86%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 6.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1.

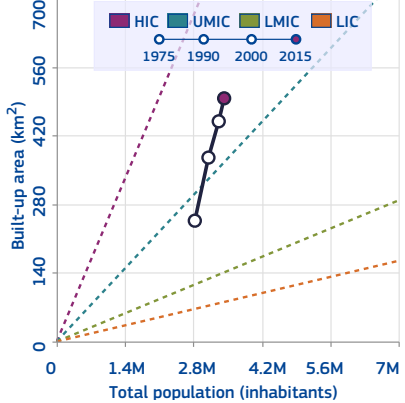


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	239 141	103 482	79 382	78 320
12	277 617	215 019	214 584	197 163
13	366 996	305 434	242 873	195 761
21	132 111	240 598	276 816	334 972
22	121 188	80 408	102 155	81 540
23	546 191	593 479	588 420	669 859
30	1 145 014	1 568 894	1 813 907	1 871 206

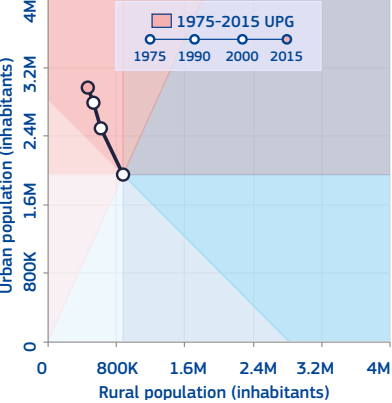
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

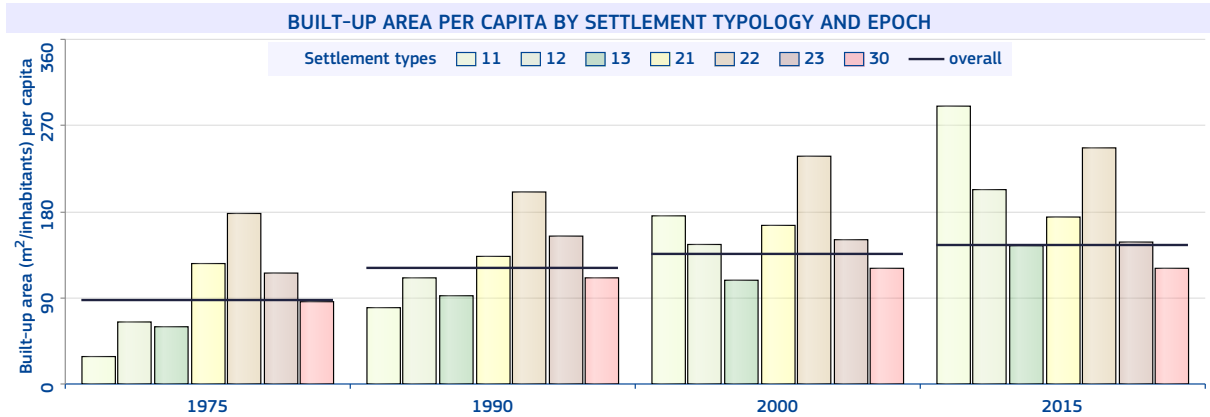
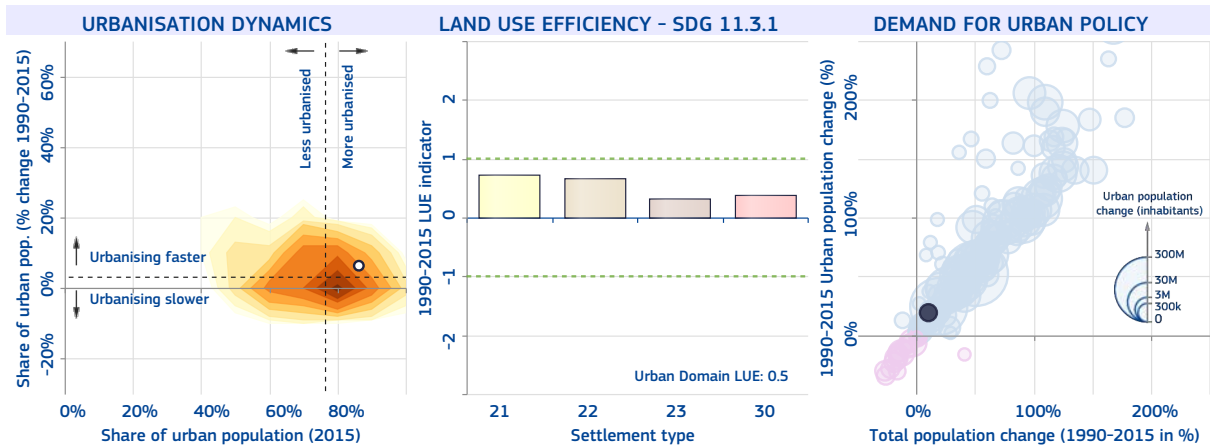


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 95%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 1

Cities officially designated as such.



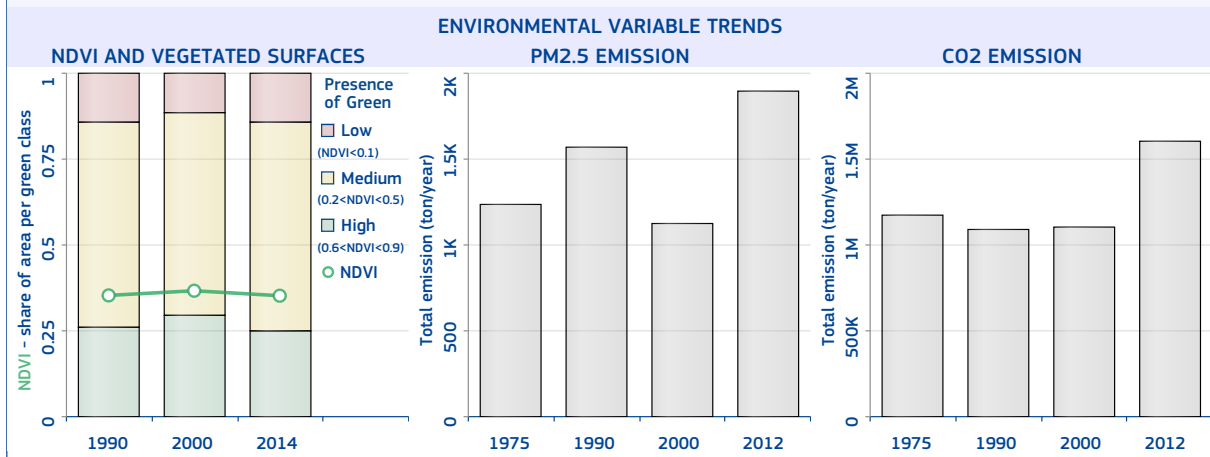
Montevideo

The most populated urban centre of Uruguay is "Montevideo" with 1 310 839 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 237 km² (average population density of 5 531.0 inhabitants/km²), and 146.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 111.9 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate, fully humid, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Phaeozems" and the mean elevation is 27.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 17.3 °C and the annual precipitation 1 198.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 2 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 2.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 38.1%.



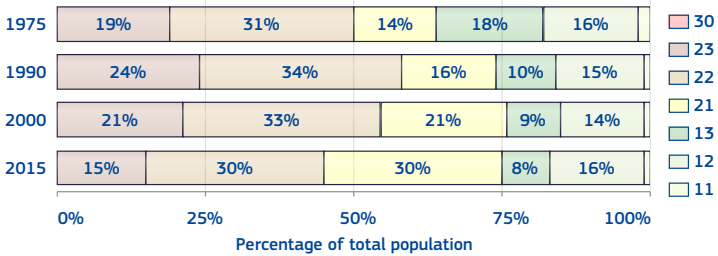
US Virgin Islands

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 75%.

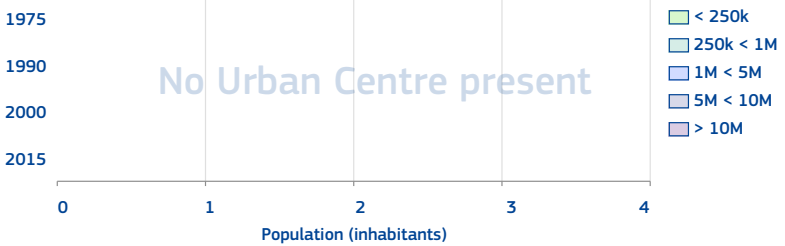
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

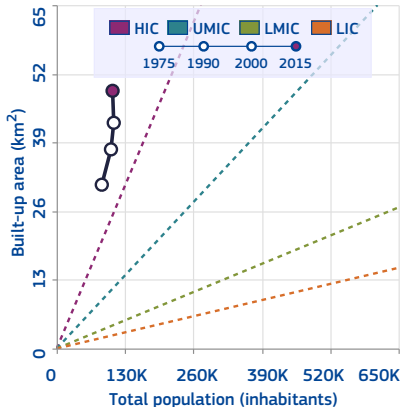


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 346	828	1 002	1 327
12	13 983	15 901	15 705	17 029
13	15 441	10 152	10 038	8 201
21	12 181	16 639	22 776	32 137
22	26 212	35 080	35 860	31 372
23	16 627	24 654	23 130	16 225
30	0	0	0	0

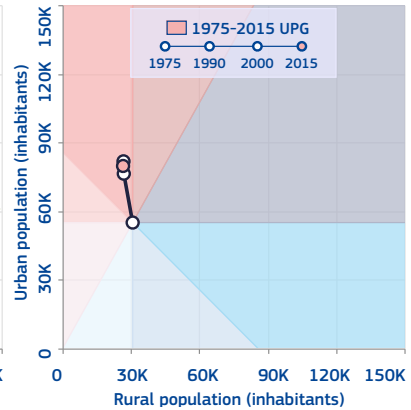
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



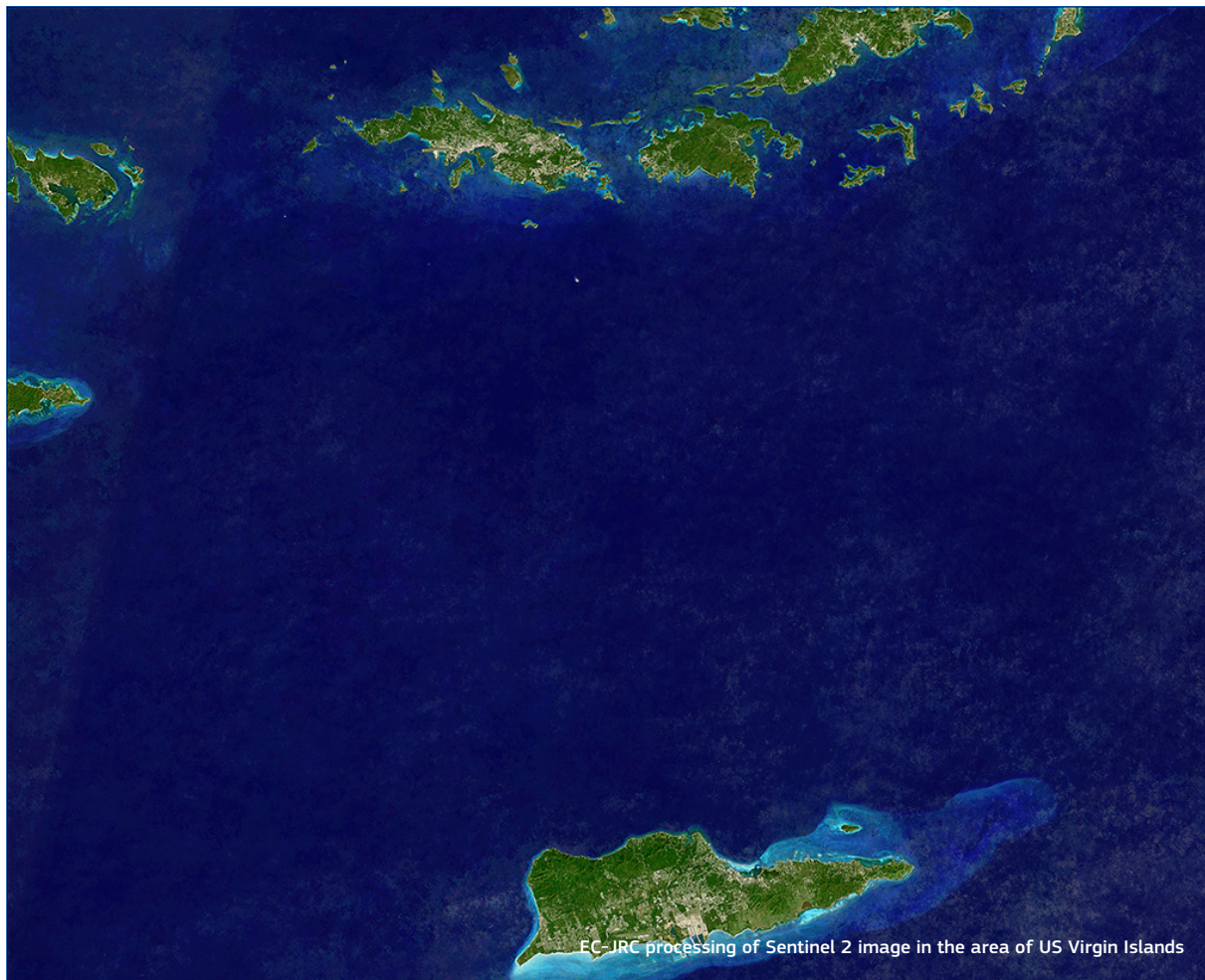
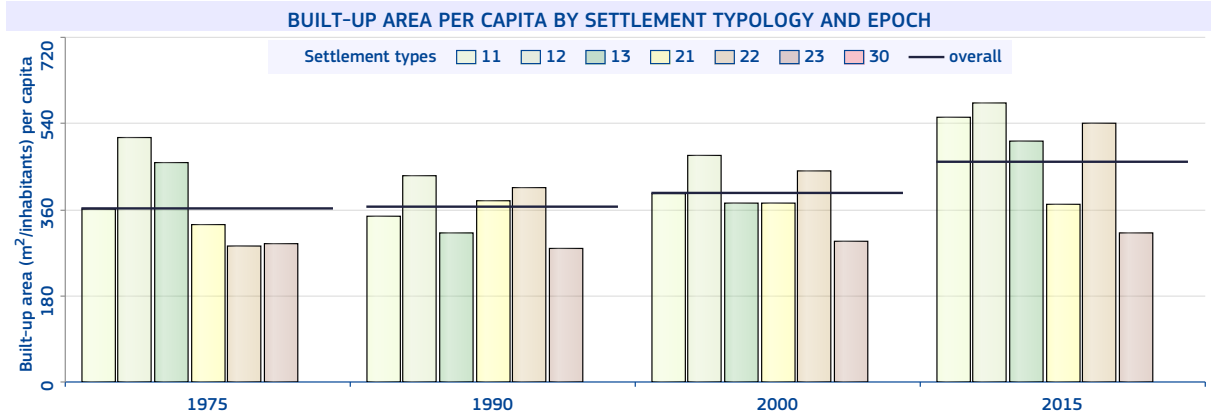
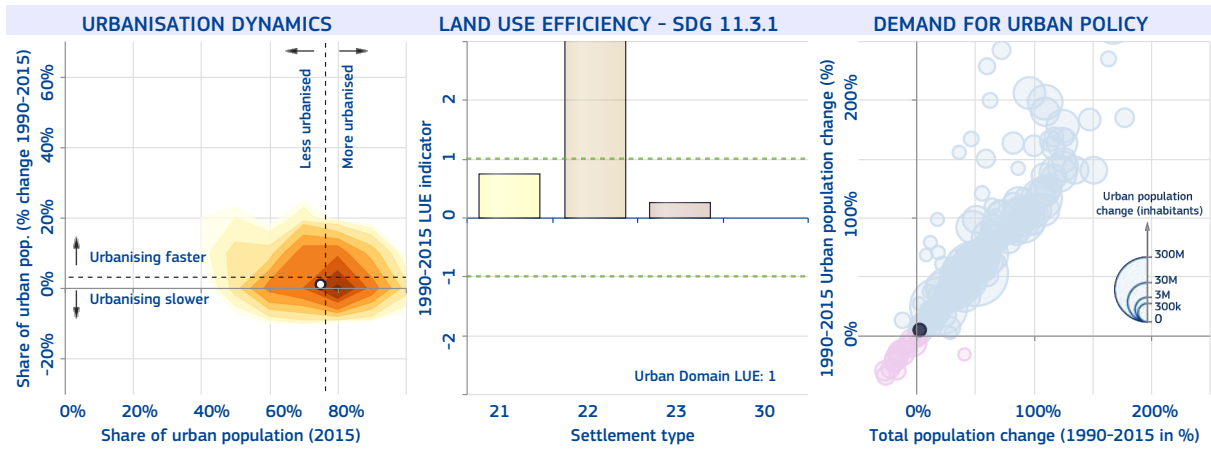
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 95%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

For 2000 and 2010, densely settled territory that meets minimum population density requirements and with 2,500 inhabitants or more. For 1950 and 1960, estimates were adjusted for consistency with the new definition.

10 km

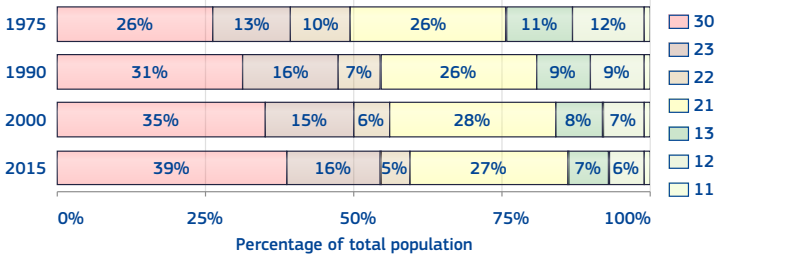




Uzbekistan

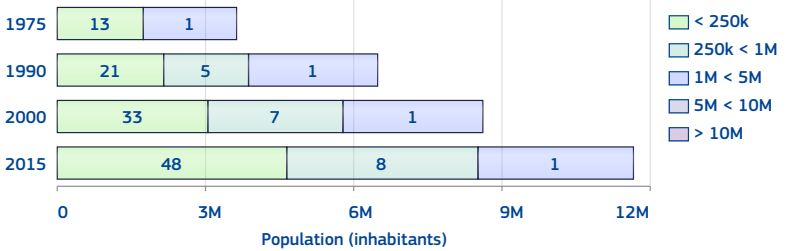
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 86%.
 The number of urban centres in 2015 is 57.
 The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 9.

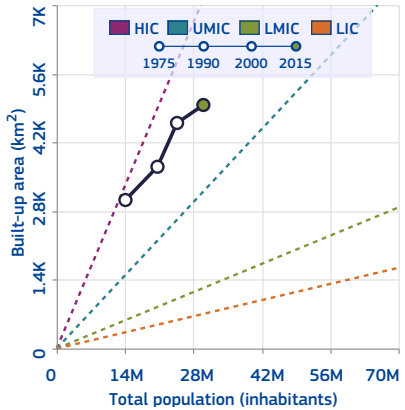


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	190 120	218 842	240 003	253 107
12	1 755 641	1 807 392	1 843 051	1 916 554
13	1 569 856	1 927 517	2 016 129	2 019 279
21	3 716 504	5 463 804	6 920 422	8 039 946
22	1 461 536	1 374 582	1 373 275	1 363 330
23	1 761 156	3 351 837	3 645 044	4 821 772
30	3 626 104	6 492 557	8 607 103	11 621 919

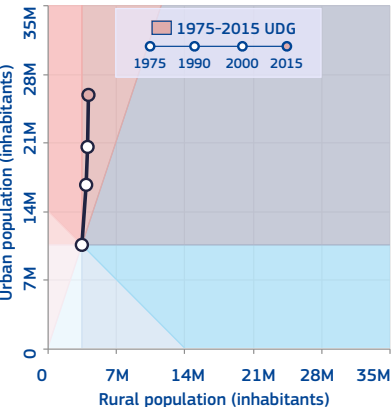
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



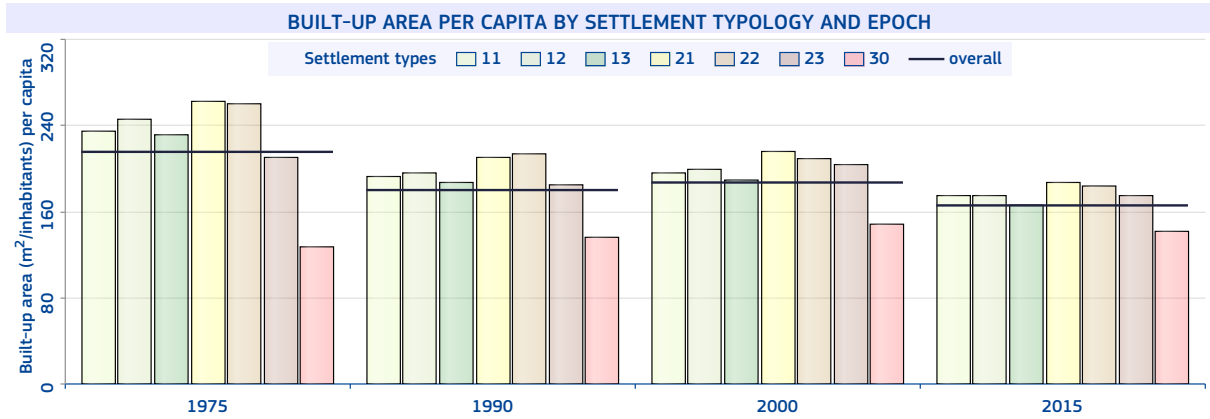
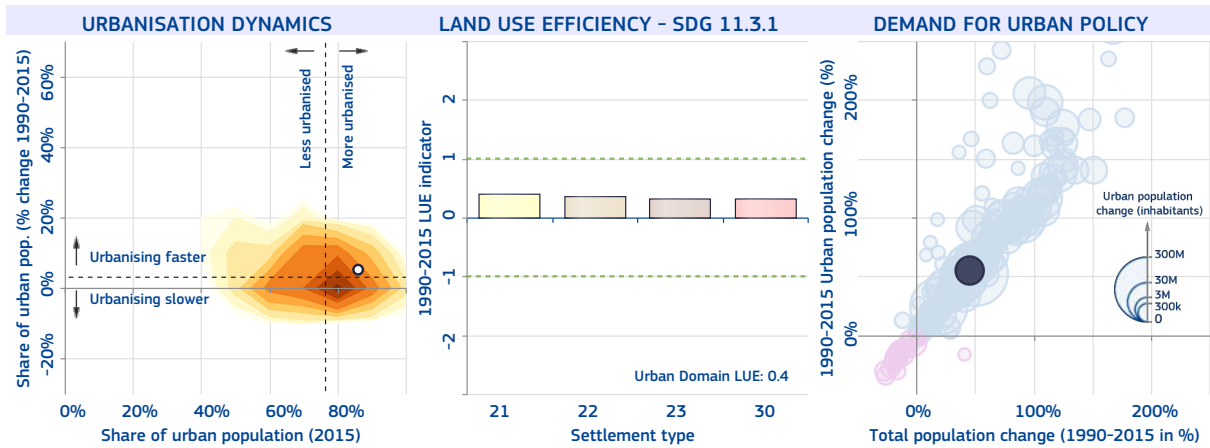
SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



National-specific definition and figures of urban areas
 The share of urban population in 2015 is 51%
 The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 5
 Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.



Tashkent

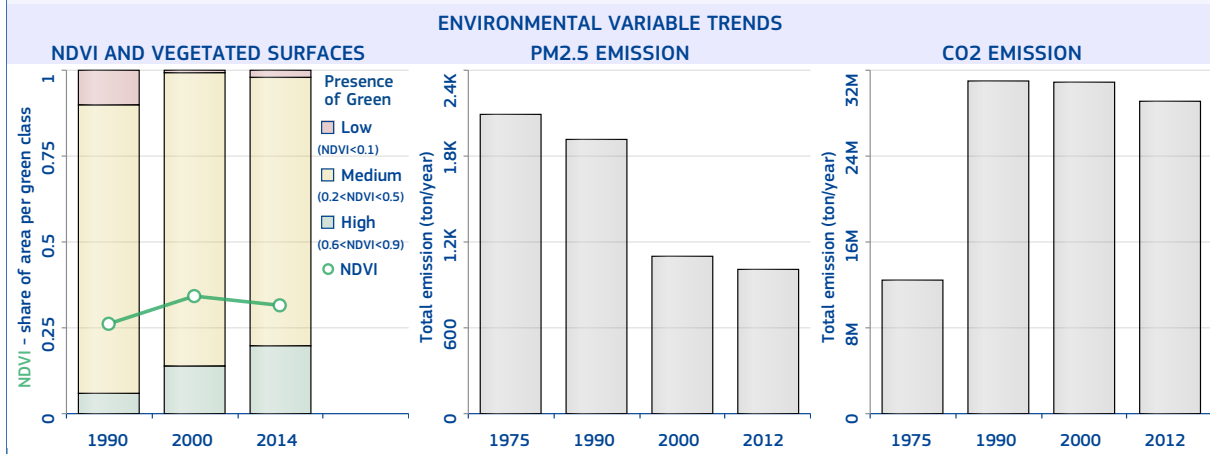
The most populated urban centre of Uzbekistan is "Tashkent" with 3 157 850 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 504 km² (average population density of 6 265.6 inhabitants/km²), and 284.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 90.2 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Aral Drainage; its main biome type is "Temperate Grasslands, Savannas, and Shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry summer, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Anthrosols" and the mean elevation is 428.7 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 15.2 °C and the annual precipitation 420.5 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 5 (Moderate). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 1 567 465 inhabitants and 27.5 km² respectively, over an area of 134 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.9; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 43.5%.



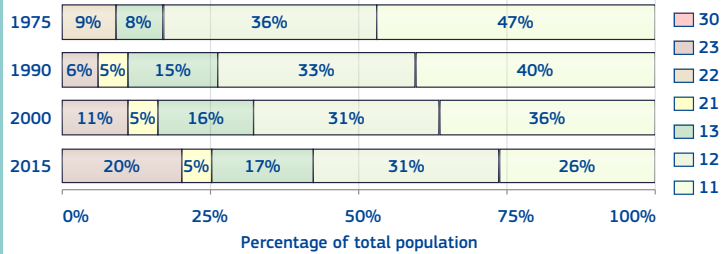
Vanuatu

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 26%.

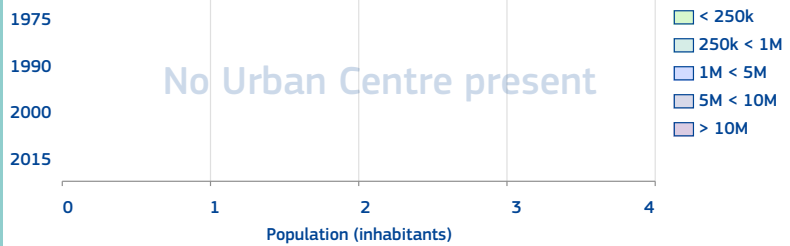
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

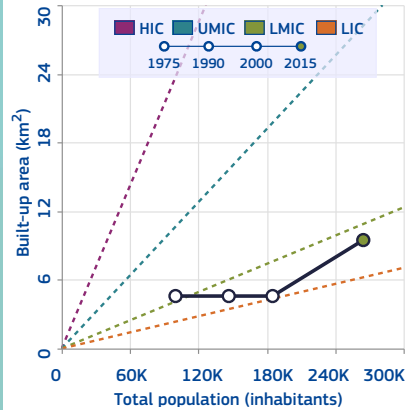


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	46 877	58 294	66 148	68 781
12	36 215	48 801	58 197	82 631
13	8 146	22 126	30 259	45 517
21	0	8 020	10 073	14 059
22	8 637	0	0	0
23	0	9 387	20 376	53 657
30	0	0	0	0

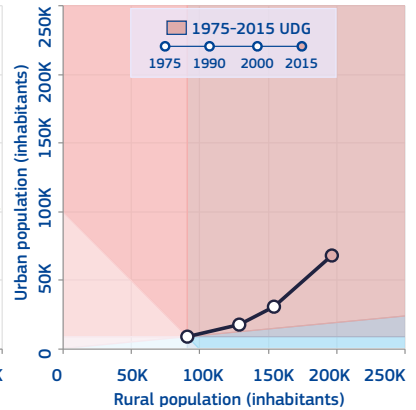
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



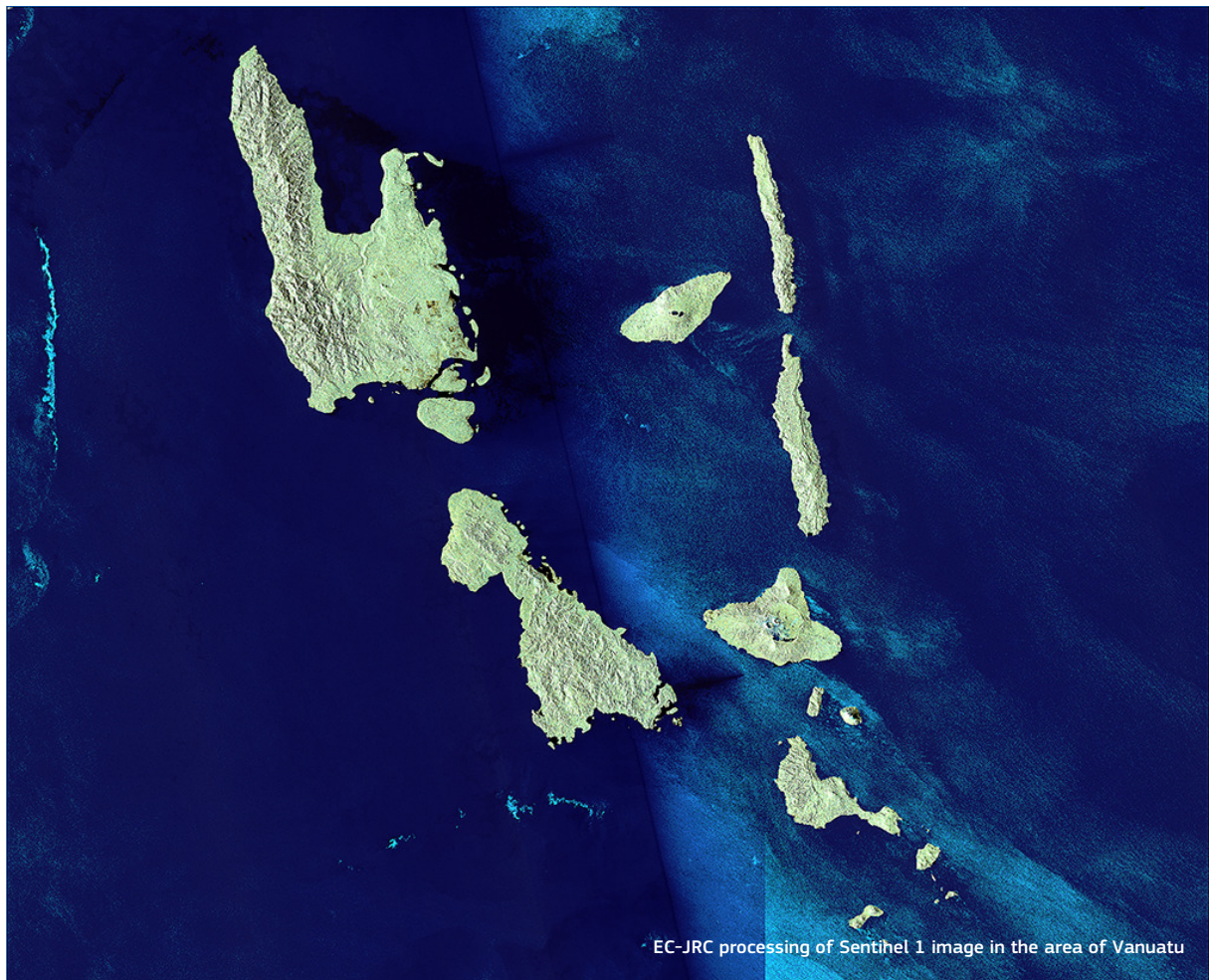
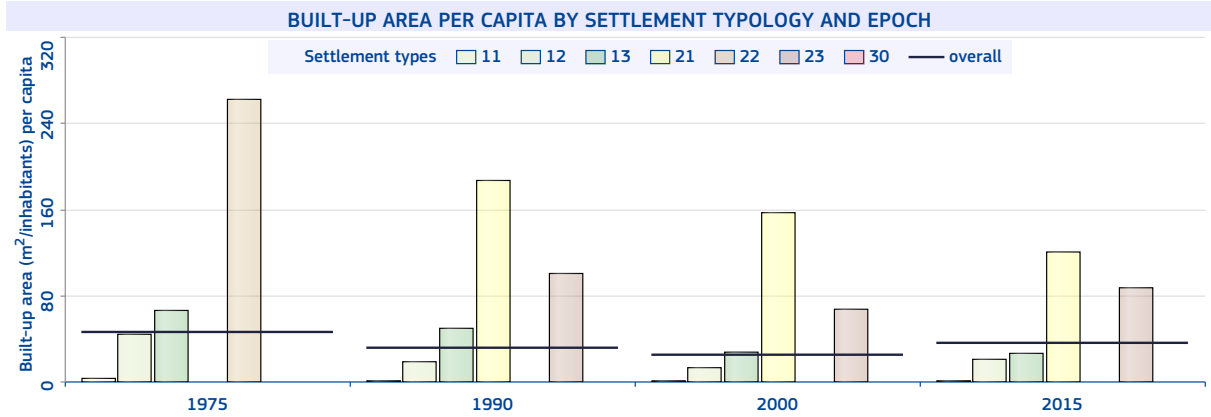
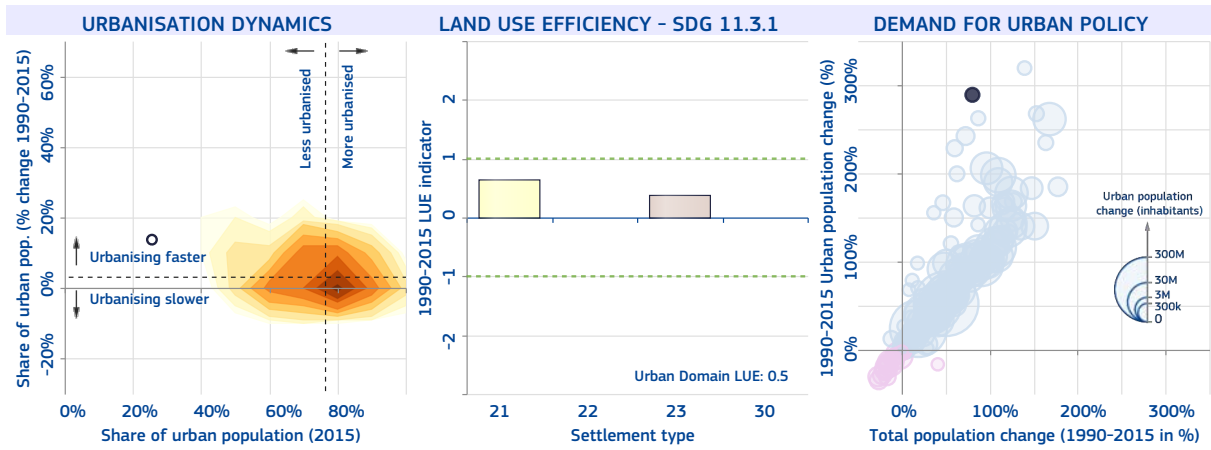
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 25%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Port-Vila (capital) and Luganville.





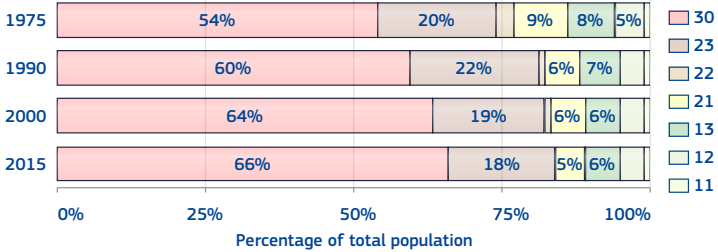
Venezuela

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 89%.

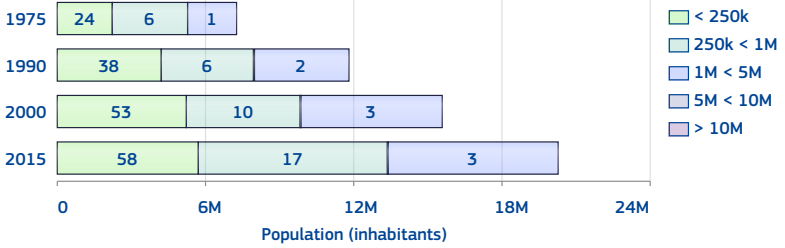
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 78.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 15.

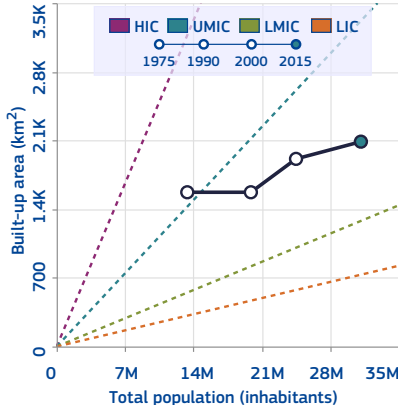


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	111 827	107 846	123 224	161 266
12	676 270	740 251	887 925	1 157 929
13	1 110 330	1 430 280	1 539 290	2 020 192
21	1 206 753	1 251 863	1 439 821	1 610 562
22	366 930	179 978	237 481	148 519
23	2 620 140	4 331 417	4 574 430	5 591 294
30	7 277 164	11 839 062	15 701 722	20 454 866

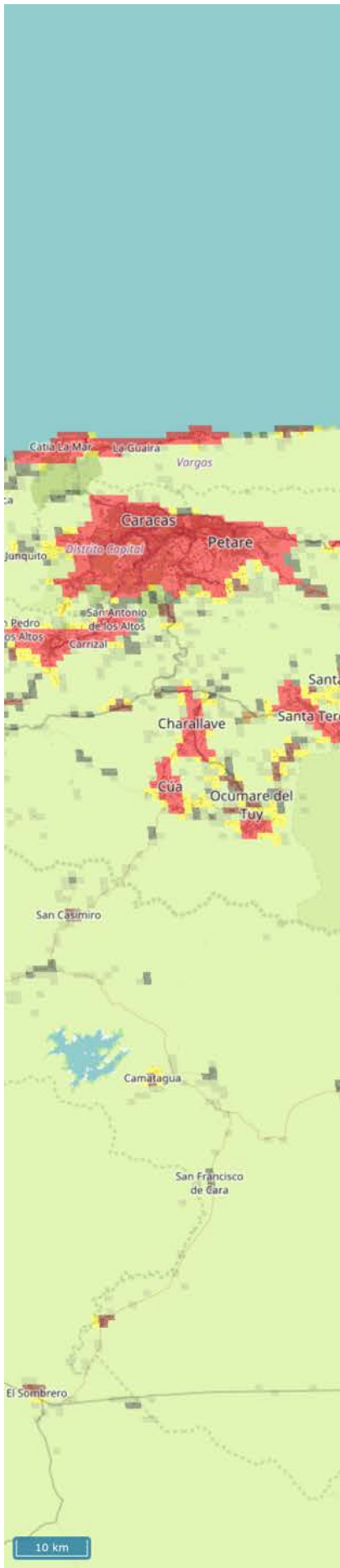
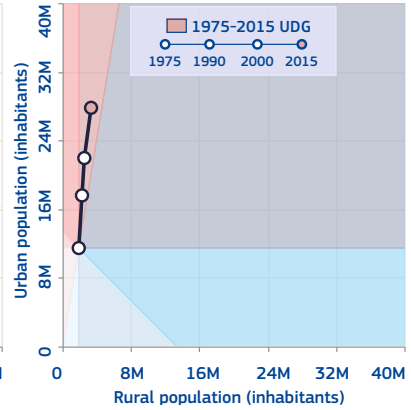
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

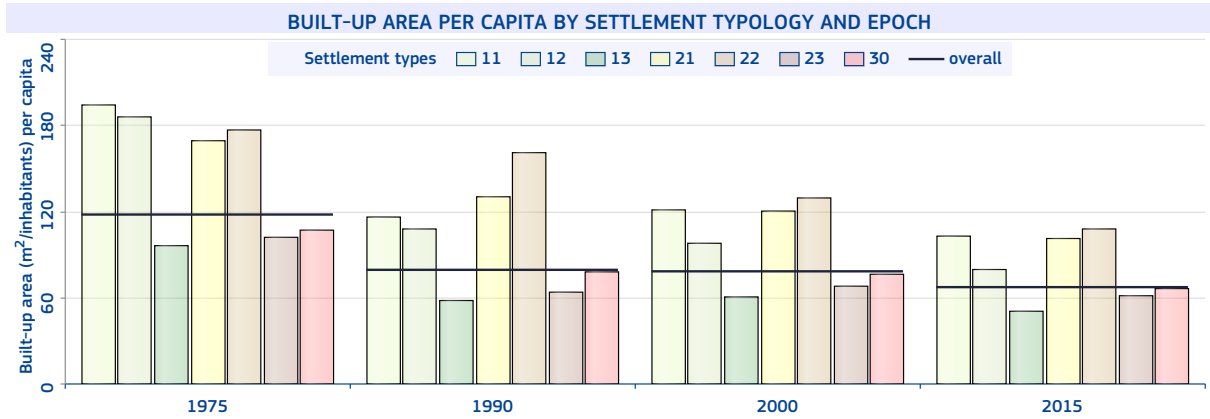
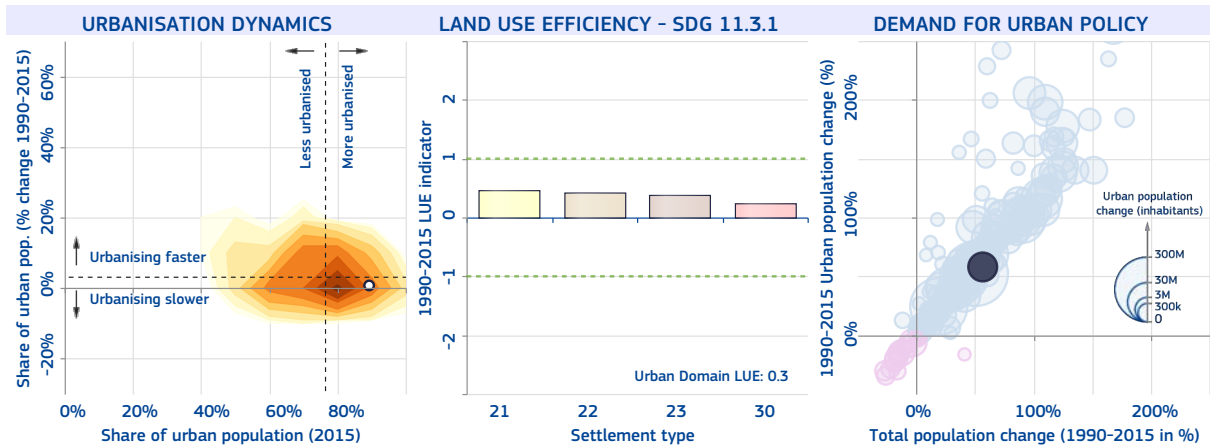


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 88%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 16

Places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.



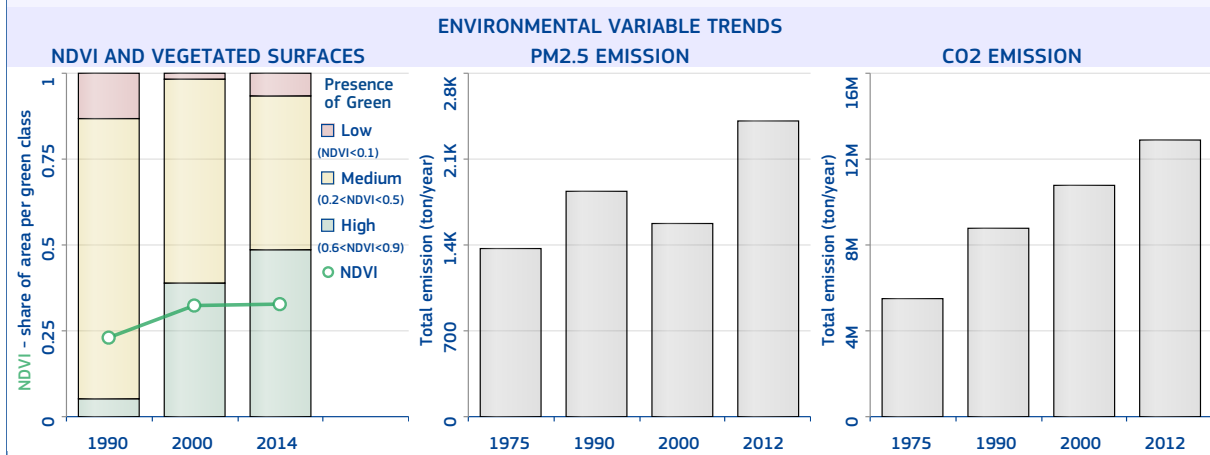
Caracas

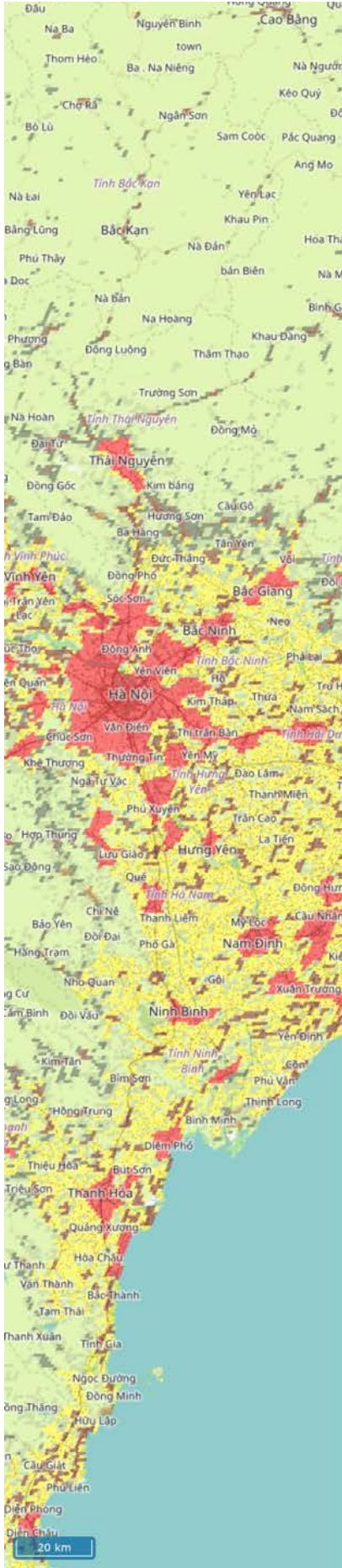
The most populated urban centre of Venezuela is "Caracas" with 3 104 241 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 330 km² (average population density of 9 406.8 inhabitants/km²), and 133.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 43.1 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 1 018.2 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 24.1 °C and the annual precipitation 763.7 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 6 (Strong). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 34 178 inhabitants and 1.4 km² respectively, over an area of 6 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Severe".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 59.4%.





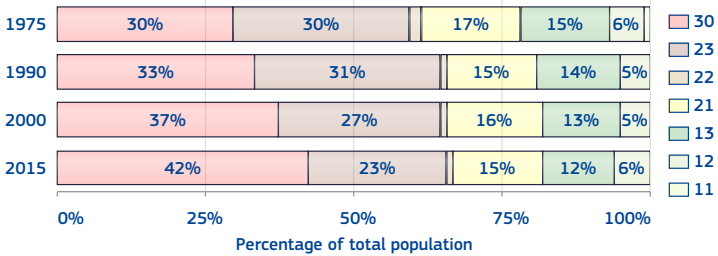
Vietnam

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 81%.

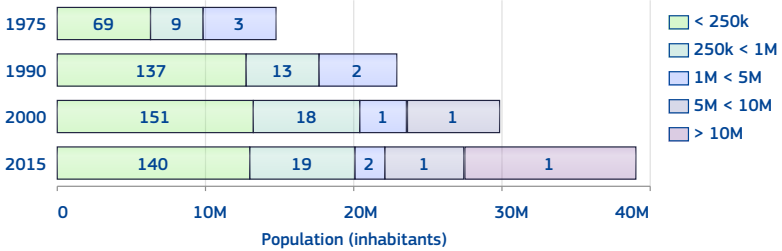
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 163.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 16.

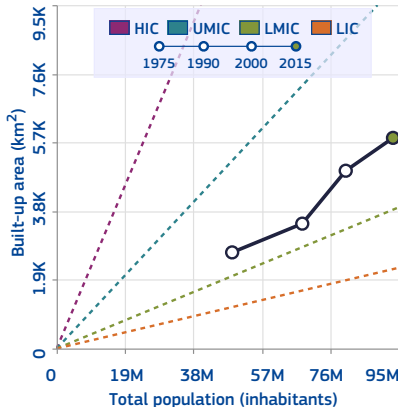


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	319 102	287 195	307 318	390 882
12	2 773 774	3 343 865	4 329 122	5 743 404
13	7 268 242	9 833 794	10 677 768	11 681 454
21	8 055 372	10 072 018	12 674 166	14 421 547
22	922 400	535 517	525 480	822 882
23	14 669 046	21 353 474	22 044 568	21 514 291
30	14 749 988	22 814 309	29 763 714	38 883 089

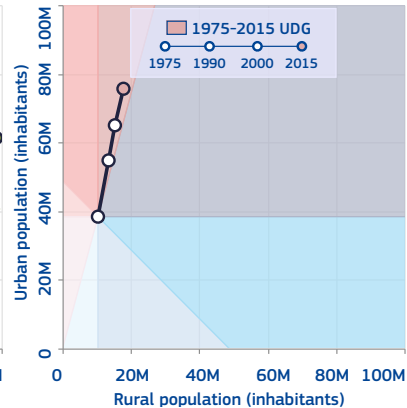
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

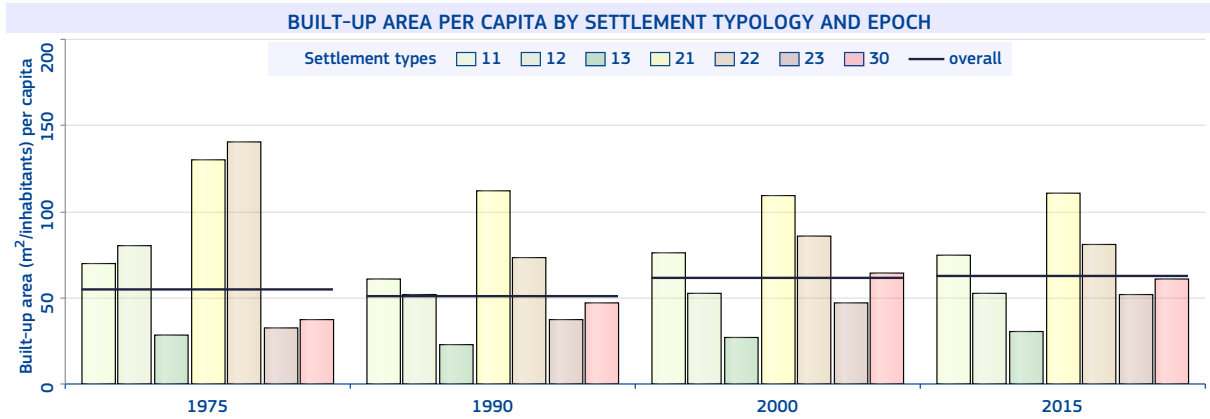
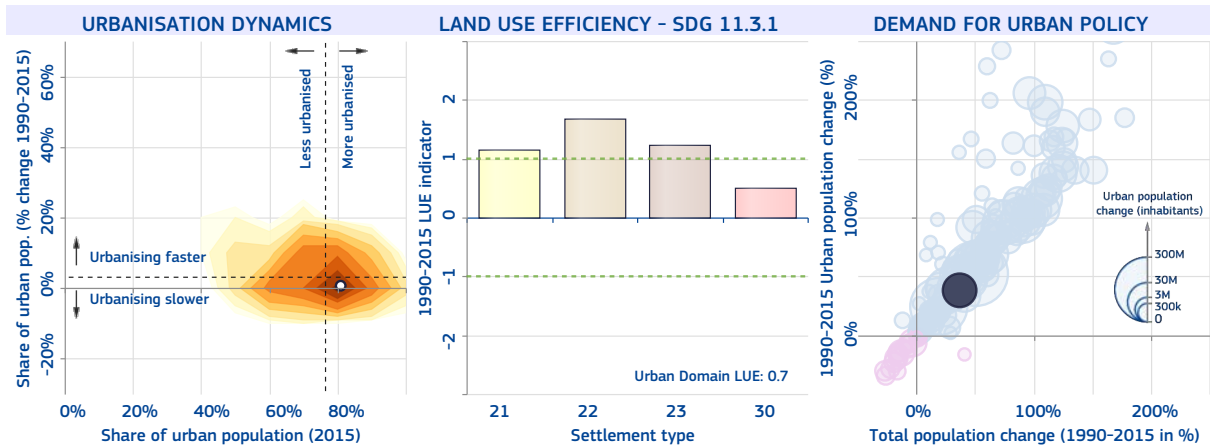


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 34%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 11

Places with 4,000 inhabitants or more.



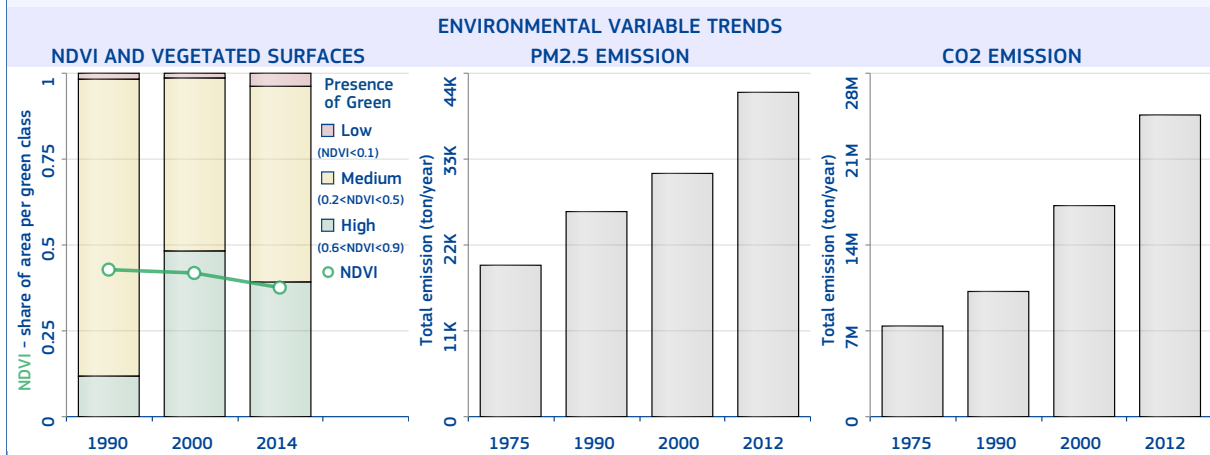
Ho Chi Minh City

The most populated urban centre of Vietnam is "Ho Chi Minh City" with 11 488 340 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 1 467.0 km² (average population density of 7 831.2 inhabitants/km²), and 617.4 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 53.7 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Tropical and Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests"; the climate class is "Tropical savannah with dry winter", the soil type is "Fluvisols" and the mean elevation is 13.5 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 28.1 °C and the annual precipitation 1 984.0 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to floods considering a 100-year return period are 4 958 403 inhabitants and 281.7 km² respectively, over an area of 823 km². The population and built-up areas potentially exposed to storm surges considering a 250-year return period are 193 791 inhabitants and 14.7 km² respectively, over an area of 50 km². The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.5; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.1% and the percentage of open spaces is 57.9%.



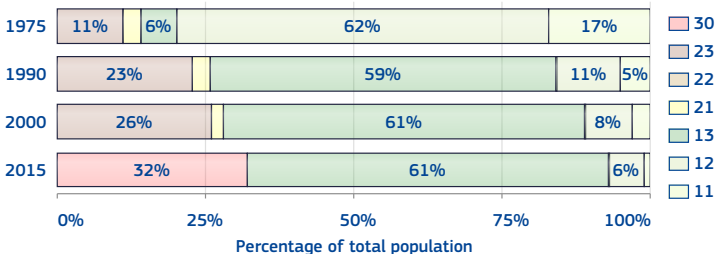
Western Sahara

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 32%.

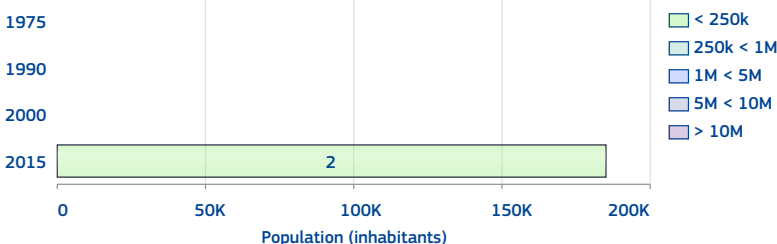
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 2.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0.

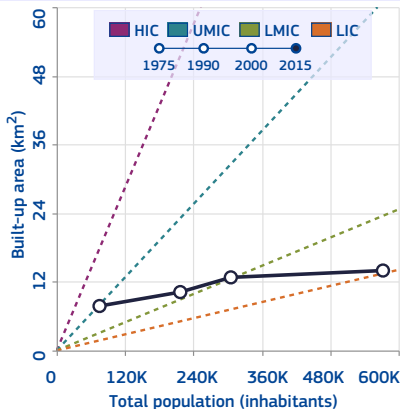


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	13 110	11 057	8 395	4 898
12	47 019	23 228	25 383	34 749
13	4 479	127 347	185 275	347 816
21	2 463	6 098	7 443	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	8 160	49 193	79 176	0
30	0	0	0	185 124

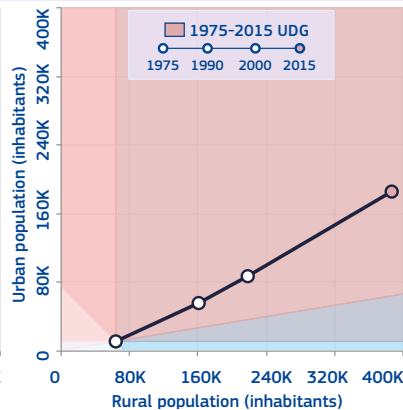
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS



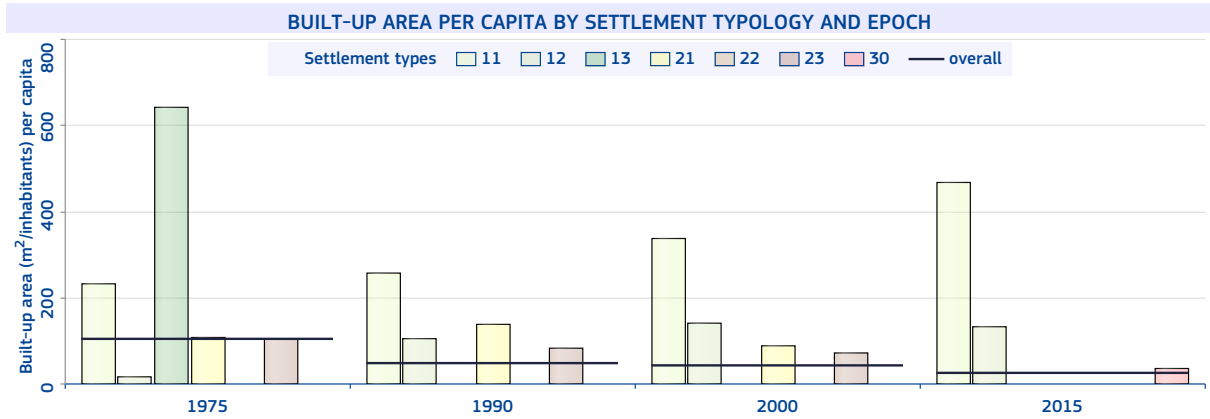
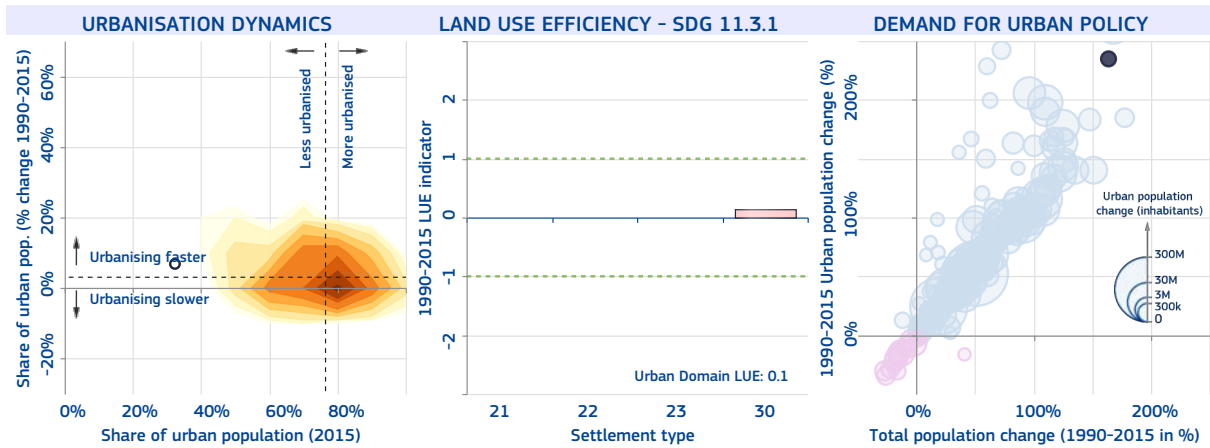
National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 87%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 0

Localities defined as urban according to administrative divisions, plus any entity having satisfied the quantitative criteria (minimum population threshold) and qualitative criteria (density of equipment, predominance of non-agricultural activities, etc.).

10 km




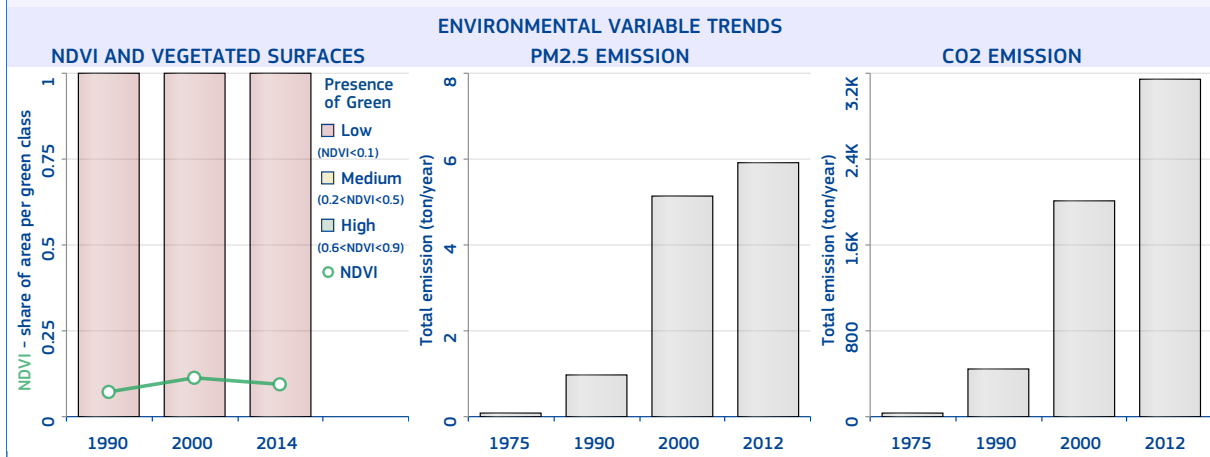
Dakhla

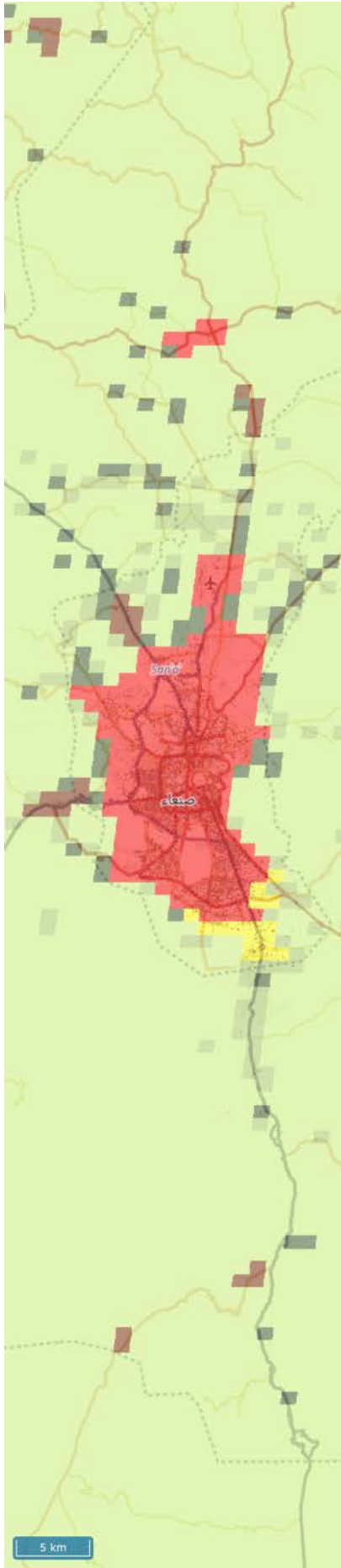
The most populated urban centre of Western Sahara is "Dakhla" with 131 000 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 20 km² (average population density of 6 550.0 inhabitants/km²), and 4.9 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 37.4 m²/inhabitant).

The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Hot arid", the soil type is "Arenosols" and the mean elevation is 7.8 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 23.8 °C and the annual precipitation 12.7 millimetres.

The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.2; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 75.5%.





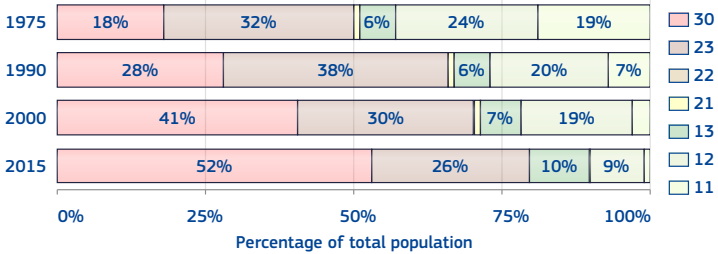
Yemen

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 79%.

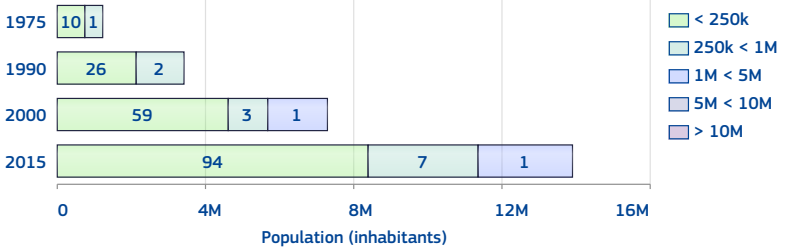
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 102.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 6.

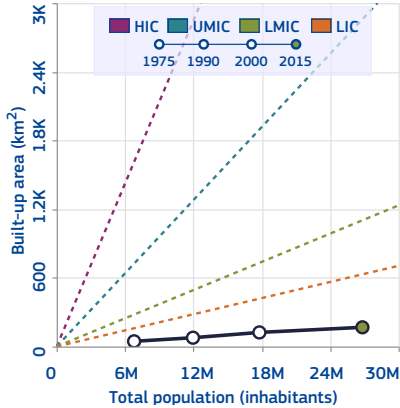


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 278 499	794 368	527 298	381 273
12	1 657 428	2 394 575	3 386 266	2 542 502
13	385 616	756 437	1 163 691	2 804 876
21	73 934	85 637	104 685	102 148
22	14 296	12 702	12 632	12 773
23	2 151 341	4 516 022	5 314 174	7 086 081
30	1 232 245	3 400 243	7 279 649	13 897 920

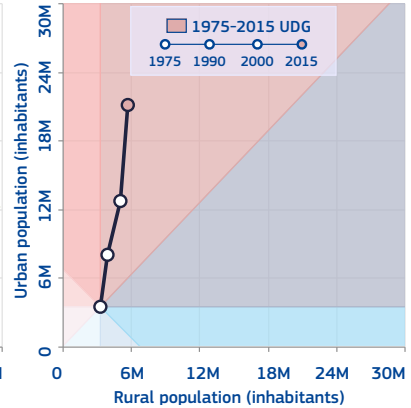
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

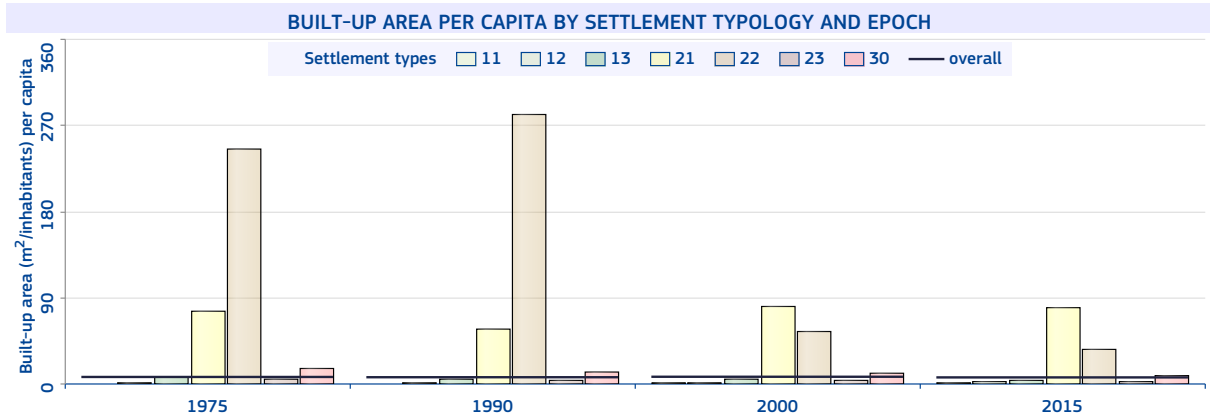
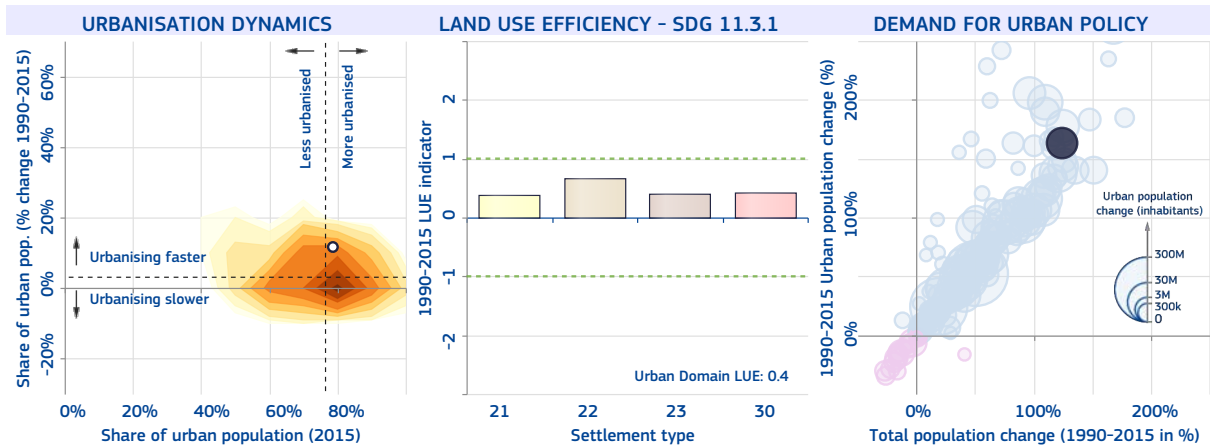


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 35%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 7

Capitals of 17 governorates and other towns.



Sana'a

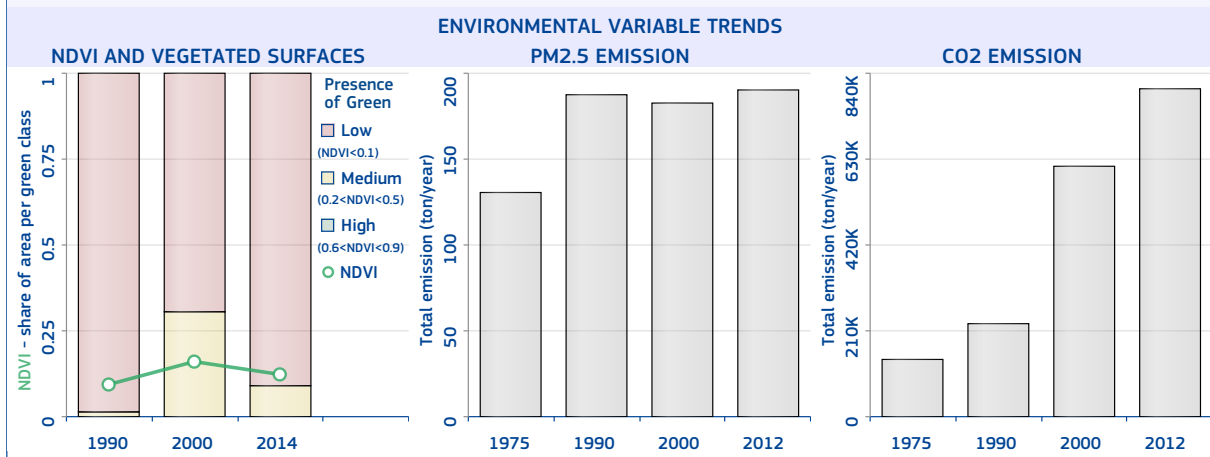
The most populated urban centre of Yemen is "Sana'a" with 2 537 060 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 198 km² (average population density of 12 813.4 inhabitants/km²), and 47.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 18.9 m²/inhabitant).

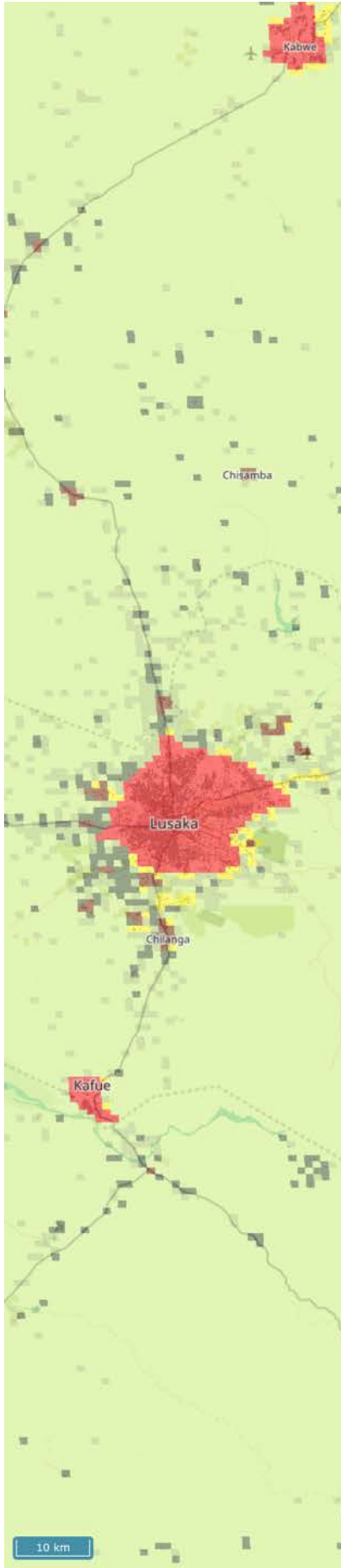
The main biome type is "Deserts and Xeric Shrublands"; the climate class is "Desert (arid), and Cold arid", the soil type is "Fluvisols" and the mean elevation is 2 283.0 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 16 °C and the annual precipitation 490 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".



The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.8; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 75.8%.





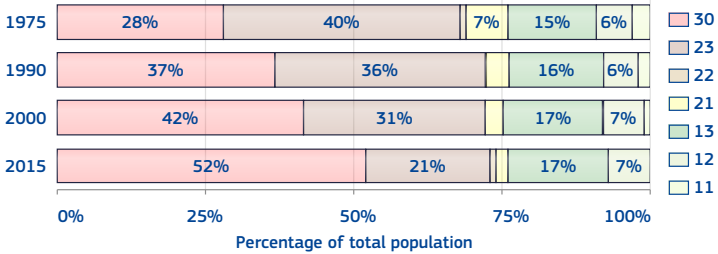
Zambia

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 75%.

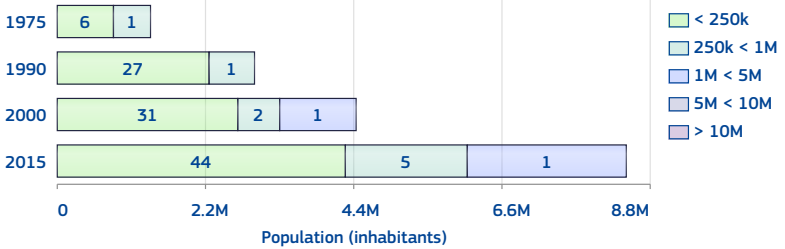
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 50.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 4.

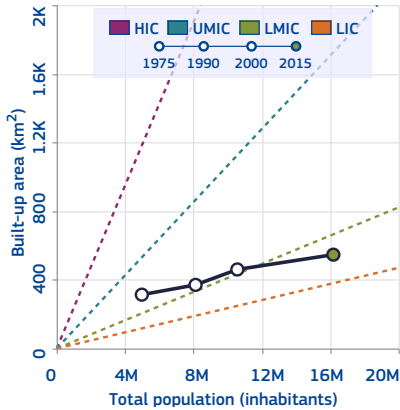


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	172 342	130 536	132 080	75 657
12	285 498	468 515	727 946	1 087 972
13	760 297	1 313 651	1 770 388	2 813 063
21	347 976	303 339	297 485	307 444
22	58 205	32 085	11 144	88 752
23	1 971 697	2 901 537	3 238 274	3 435 004
30	1 386 439	2 976 344	4 391 421	8 377 213

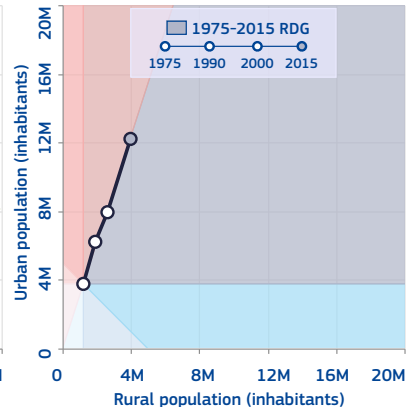
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

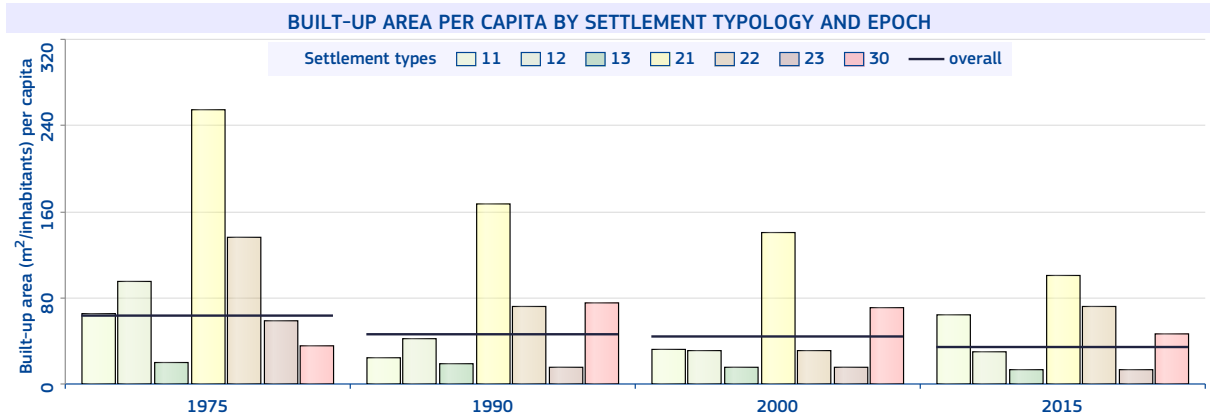
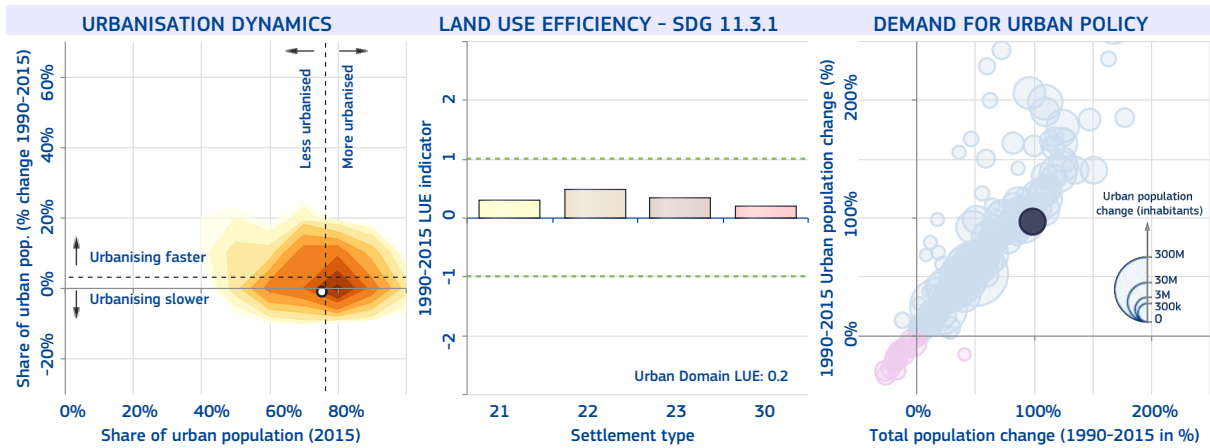


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 42%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3

Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more and with a majority of the labour force not in agricultural activities.



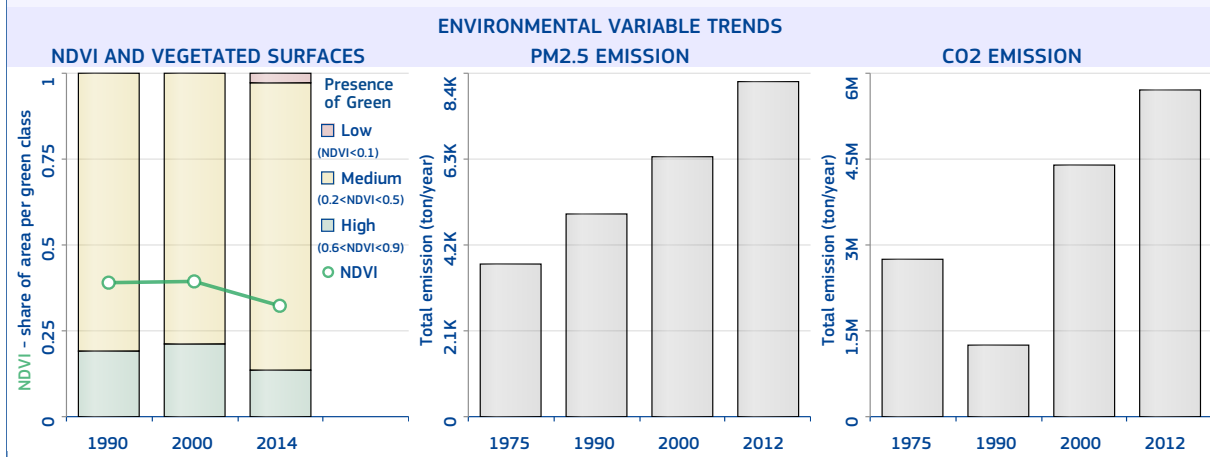
Lusaka

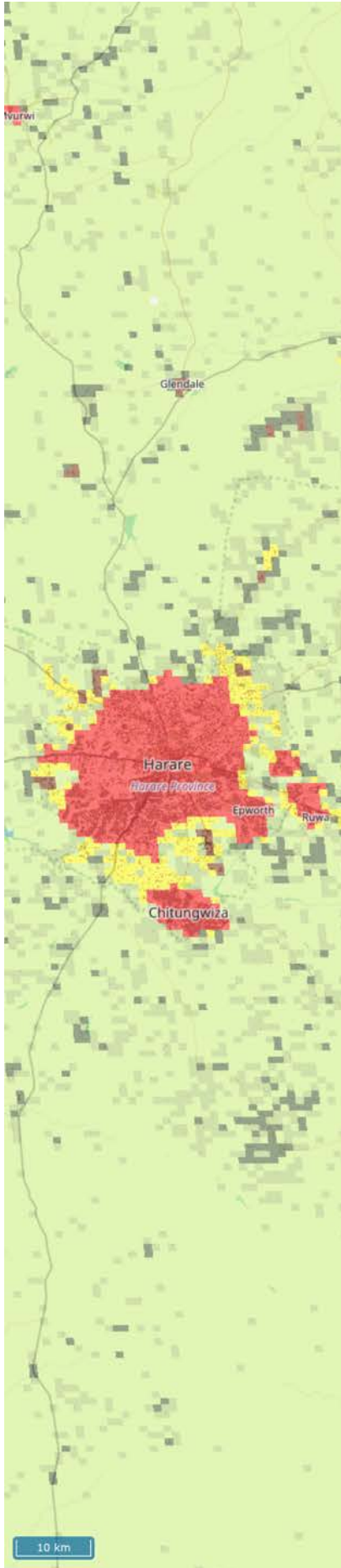
The most populated urban centre of Zambia is "Lusaka" with 2 381 621 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 309 km² (average population density of 7 707.5 inhabitants/km²), and 122.8 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 51.6 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Zambezi; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry winter, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Ferralsols" and the mean elevation is 1 256.9 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 21.7 °C and the annual precipitation 704.4 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 4 (Light). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 0.3; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0% and the percentage of open spaces is 60.3%.





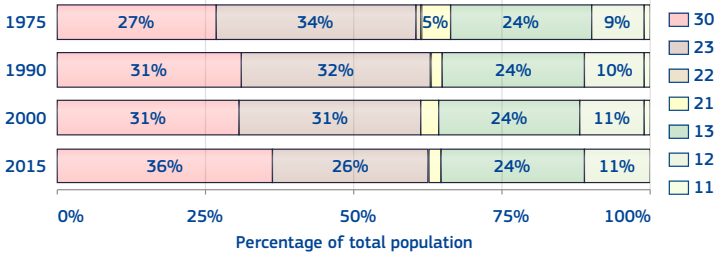
Zimbabwe

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 64%.

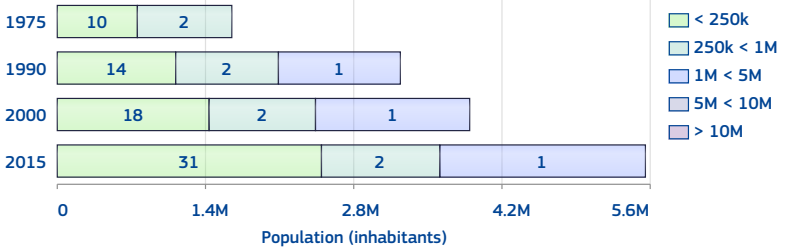
The number of urban centres in 2015 is 34.

The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3.

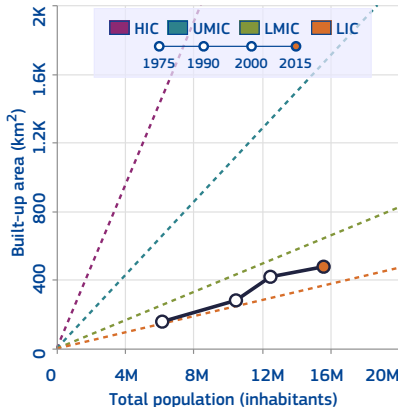


Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	38 992	70 434	86 492	75 202
12	549 963	1 021 707	1 326 212	1 746 988
13	1 486 242	2 517 531	2 990 315	3 778 424
21	286 514	242 000	335 979	371 726
22	31 718	37 964	24 255	32 200
23	2 126 056	3 351 841	3 841 006	4 055 944
30	1 654 112	3 246 450	3 899 768	5 554 880

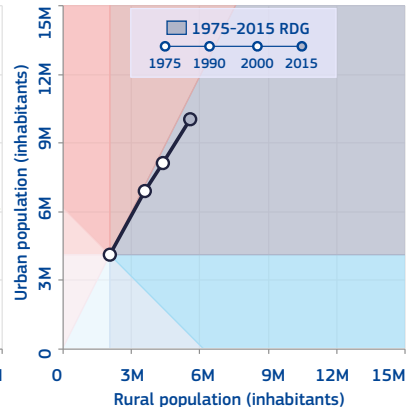
HIERARCHY OF URBAN CENTRES



SOCIETAL VARIABLES TREND



URBANISATION FACTORS

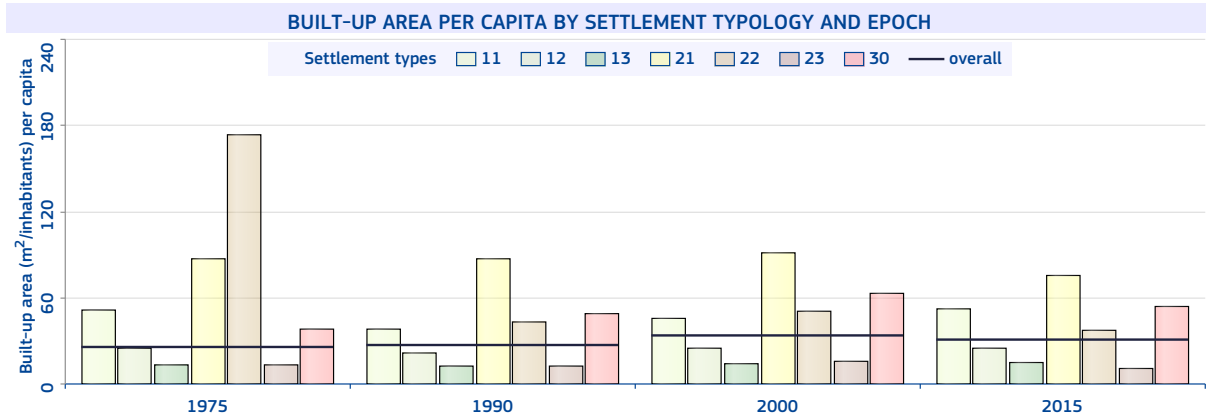
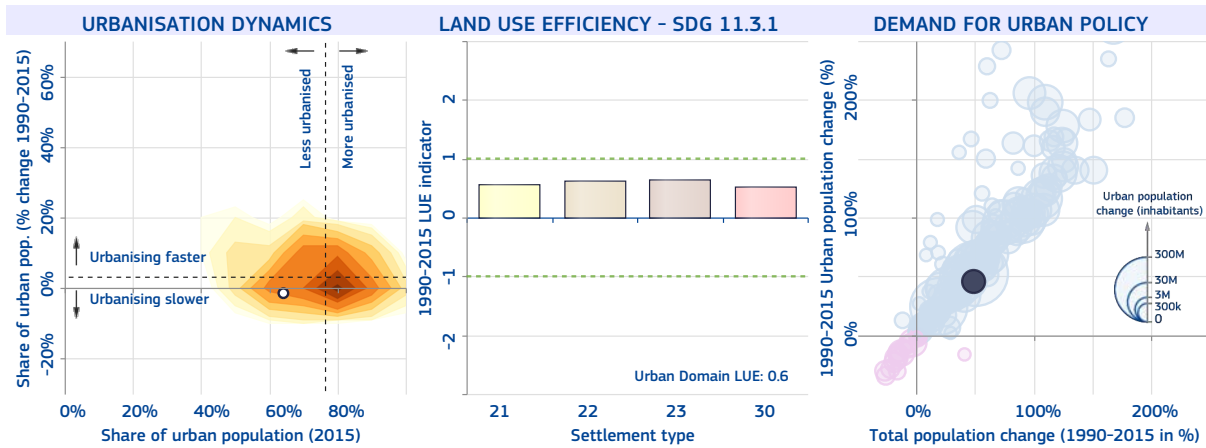


National-specific definition and figures of urban areas

The share of urban population in 2015 is 32%

The number of cities above 300k inhabitants in 2015 is 3

Places officially designated as urban, as well as places with 2,500 inhabitants or more whose population resides in a compact settlement pattern and where more than 50 per cent of the employed persons are engaged in non-agricultural occupations.



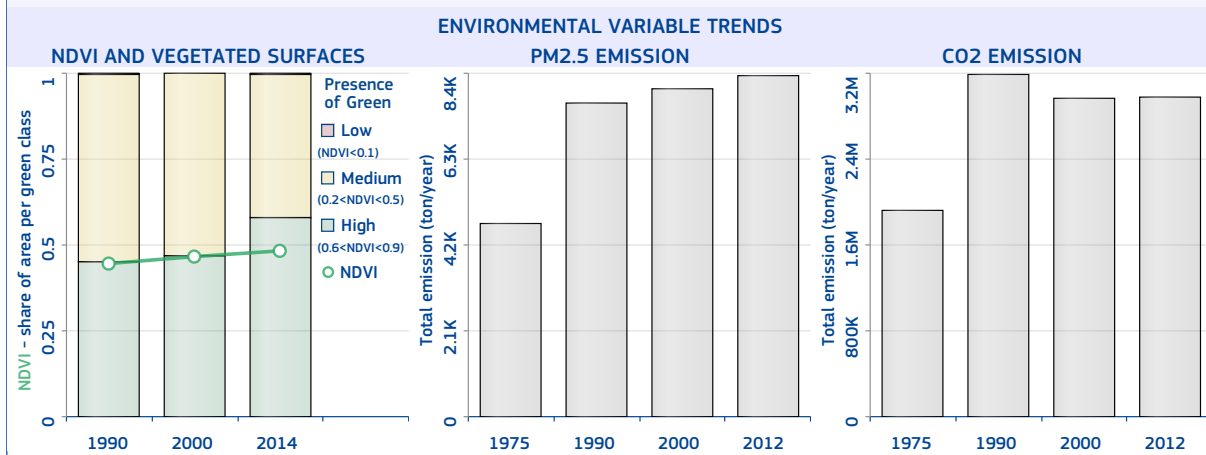
Harare

The most populated urban centre of Zimbabwe is "Harare" with 1 934 205 inhabitants in 2015, a surface of 486 km² (average population density of 3 979.8 inhabitants/km²), and 195.7 km² of built-up area (built-up area per capita of 101.2 m²/inhabitant).

The main river-basin crossing the urban centre is Zambezi; its main biome type is "Tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas, and shrublands"; the climate class is "Mild temperate with dry winter, and Hot summer", the soil type is "Cambisols" and the mean elevation is 1 479.0 metres above sea level. In 2014, the average temperature was 19.5 °C and the annual precipitation 607.5 millimetres.

The MMI earthquake exposure class is 3 (Weak). The maximum of the heatwave magnitude observed during 1980-2010 is "Moderate".

 The Land Use Efficiency indicator SDG 11.3.1 for the period 1990 – 2015 is 1.1; as proxies for SDG 11.7.1, the share of population living in dense green areas in 2014 is 0.5% and the percentage of open spaces is 59.7%.



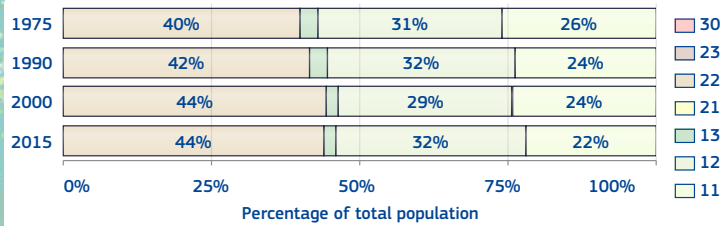


Åland Islands

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 44%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	5 444	5 585	6 272	6 364
12	6 390	7 496	7 536	9 384
13	540	619	588	652
21	0	0	0	0
22	8 225	10 022	11 446	12 828
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

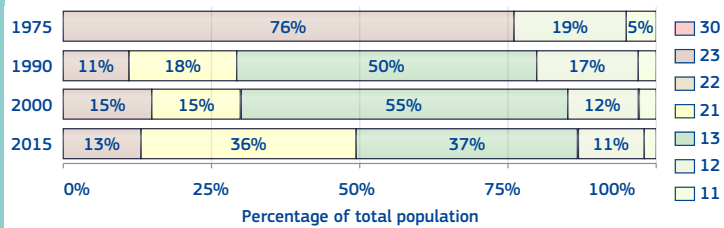


American Samoa

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 49%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 609	1 496	1 527	1 287
12	5 559	8 060	7 064	6 269
13	0	23 655	31 872	20 553
21	0	8 517	8 617	19 961
22	0	0	0	0
23	22 764	5 316	8 442	7 467
30	0	0	0	0

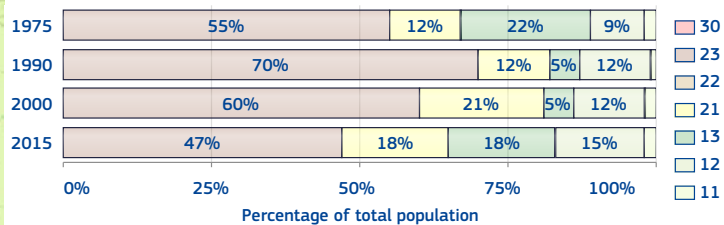


Andorra

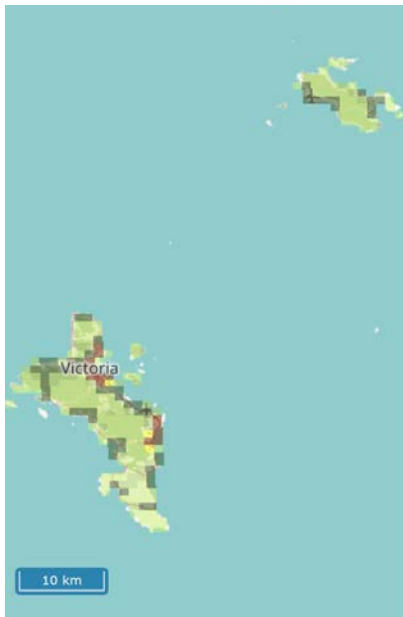
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 64%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	629	783	996	1 675
12	2 910	6 720	7 703	10 525
13	6 671	2 514	3 297	12 913
21	3 552	6 509	13 905	12 462
22	0	0	0	0
23	16 939	37 944	39 430	32 835
30	0	0	0	0

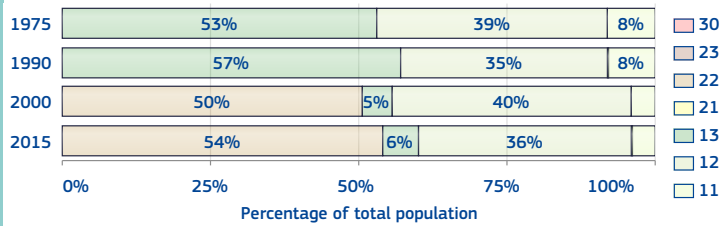


Anguilla

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 54%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	521	703	492	559
12	2 600	2 894	4 460	5 228
13	3 509	4 738	600	872
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	5 519	7 955
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

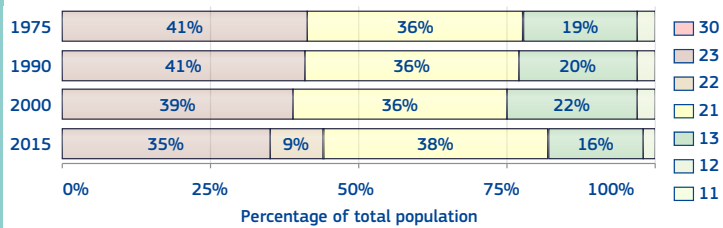


Bermuda

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 82%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	105	71	46	17
12	1 810	1 882	1 763	1 500
13	10 691	12 339	14 060	9 612
21	20 043	21 886	23 306	23 760
22	0	0	0	5 379
23	22 346	24 752	24 860	21 736
30	0	0	0	0

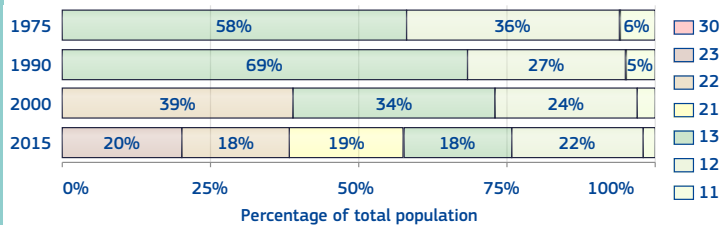


British Virgin Islands

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 58%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	677	746	636	624
12	3 770	4 433	4 879	6 646
13	6 029	11 281	7 059	5 401
21	0	0	0	5 826
22	0	0	8 069	5 537
23	0	0	0	6 083
30	0	0	0	0

Cayman Islands

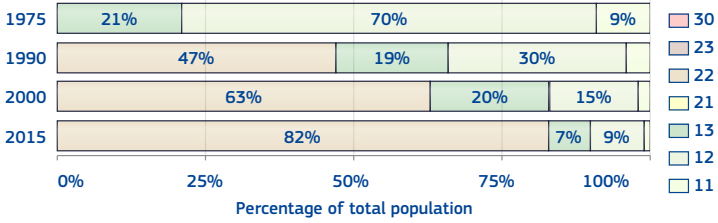
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 82%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



10 km



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 112	1 011	978	872
12	8 546	7 421	6 225	5 414
13	2 580	4 845	8 197	4 480
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	11 733	26 285	49 201
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

Christmas Island

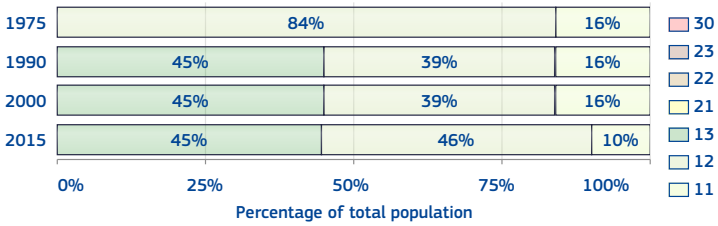
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 0%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



5 km



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	215	265	297	219
12	1 114	642	719	1 059
13	0	732	820	1 031
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

Cocos

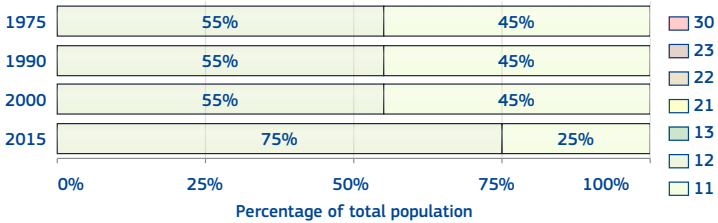
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 0%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



10 km



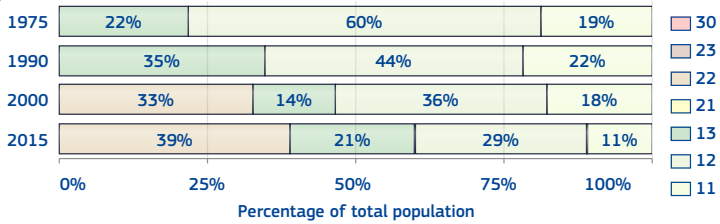
Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	162	199	223	155
12	198	243	271	463
13	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

Cook Islands

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 39%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	3 818	3 797	3 131	2 312
12	12 121	7 700	6 434	5 992
13	4 416	6 116	2 440	4 329
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	5 822	8 200
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

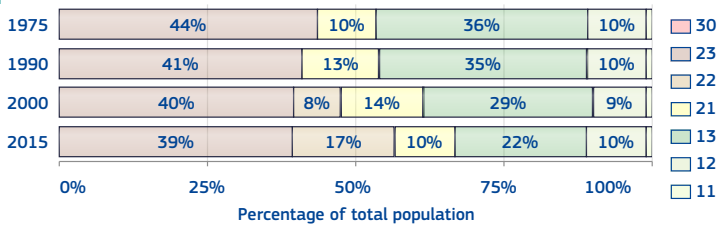


Dominica

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 67%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	496	479	648	616
12	7 250	6 964	5 992	7 453
13	25 731	25 075	20 147	15 889
21	6 945	9 279	9 881	7 568
22	0	0	5 292	12 530
23	31 669	29 131	27 719	28 624
30	0	0	0	0

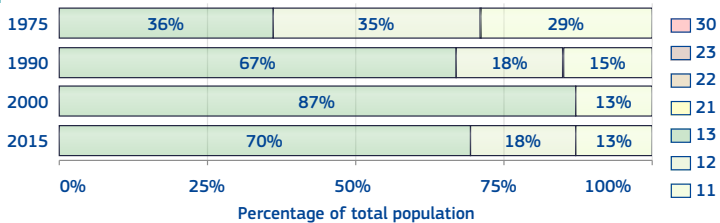


Falkland Islands

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 0%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	559	304	364	364
12	667	360	0	517
13	690	1 330	2 517	2 023
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0



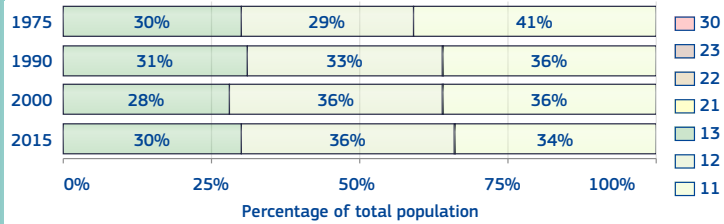


Faroës

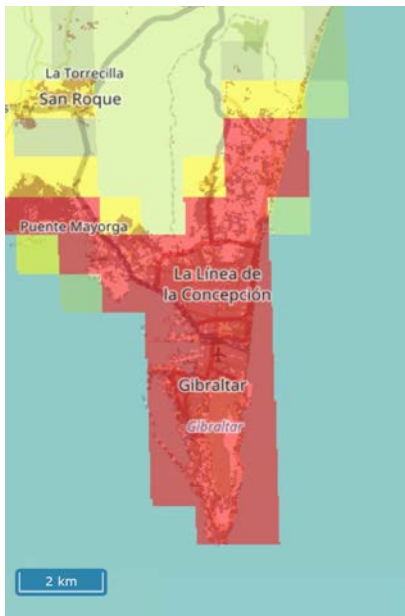
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 0%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	16 576	17 501	16 559	16 497
12	11 683	15 684	16 797	17 255
13	12 270	14 846	13 135	14 447
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

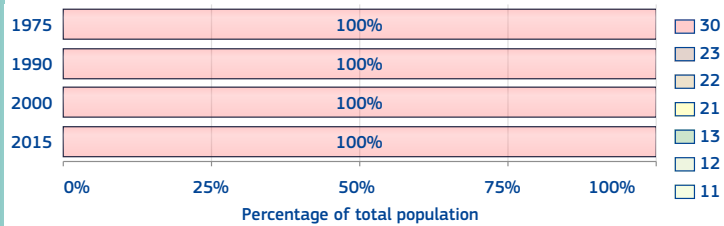


Gibraltar

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 100%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	22 684	23 967	24 519	28 908

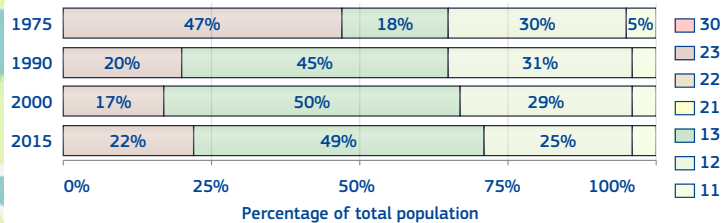


Greenland

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 22%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	2 318	2 144	2 309	2 291
12	15 027	17 134	16 227	14 080
13	8 968	25 369	28 316	28 018
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	23 555	11 337	9 738	12 268
30	0	0	0	0

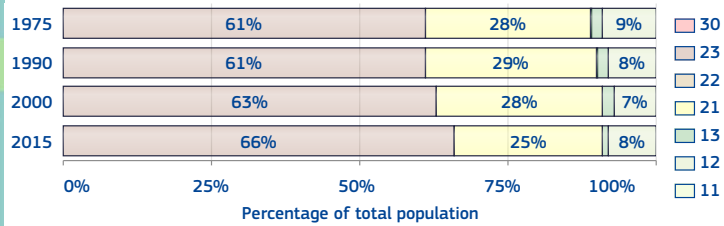


Guernsey

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 91%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	175	158	167	148
12	4 979	4 967	4 501	4 804
13	1 038	1 052	981	896
21	16 417	17 458	17 404	15 641
22	0	0	0	0
23	35 663	37 347	38 617	41 650
30	0	0	0	0

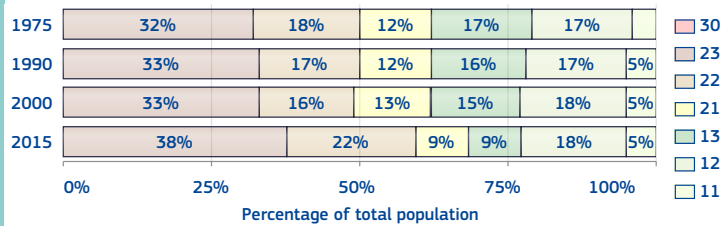


Isle of Man

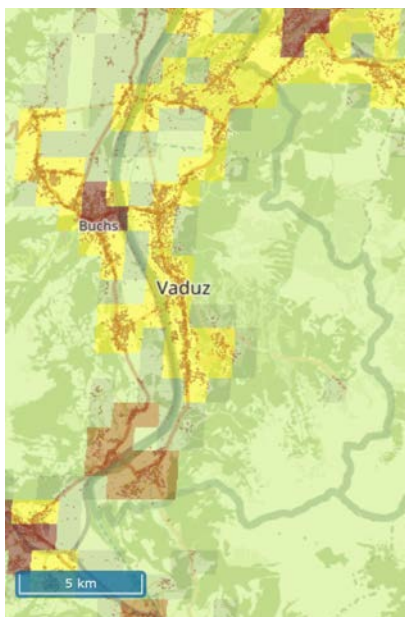
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 69%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	2 632	3 453	3 825	3 955
12	10 253	12 184	13 575	16 057
13	10 380	11 375	11 623	7 568
21	7 452	8 256	9 652	7 508
22	10 763	11 697	12 487	19 484
23	19 460	23 346	25 646	33 208
30	0	0	0	0

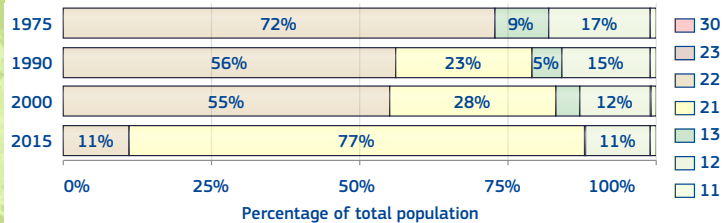


Liechtenstein

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 88%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	298	254	274	267
12	4 077	4 443	4 121	4 259
13	2 210	1 332	1 409	0
21	0	6 679	9 191	28 654
22	16 950	16 028	18 205	4 179
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

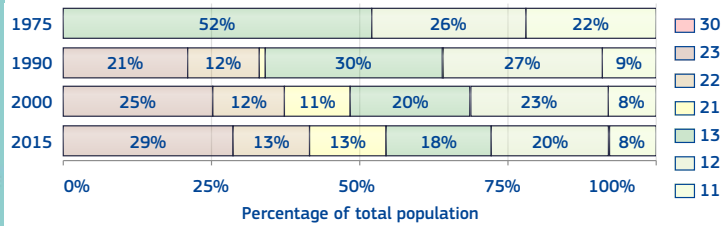


Marshall Islands

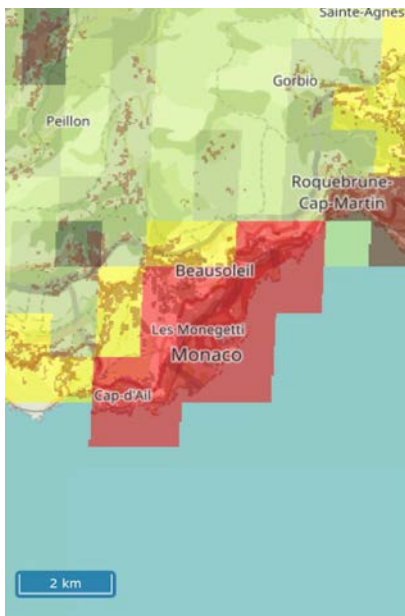
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 55%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	5 603	4 255	4 208	4 111
12	6 609	12 557	12 205	10 340
13	13 369	14 306	10 525	9 606
21	0	418	5 841	6 892
22	0	5 726	6 439	6 930
23	0	10 038	12 943	15 114
30	0	0	0	0

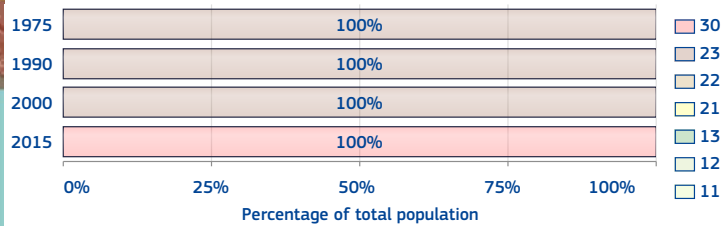


Monaco

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 100%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	25 677	29 608	32 345	0
30	0	0	0	38 095

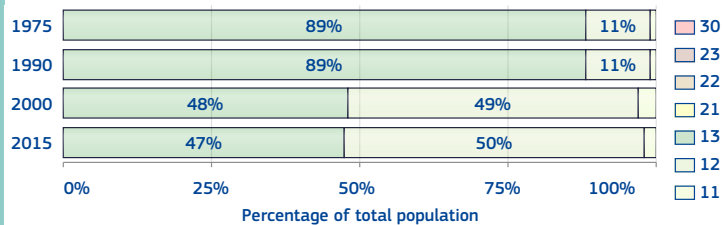


Montserrat

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 0%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



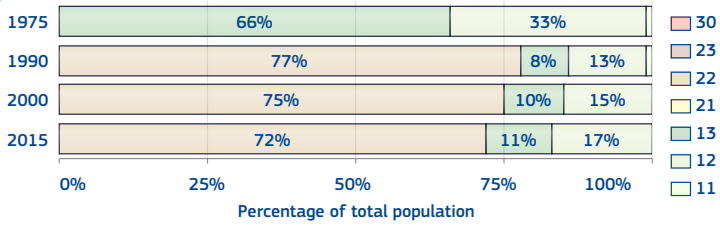
Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	79	72	149	108
12	1 242	1 132	2 452	2 586
13	10 459	9 531	2 355	2 431
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

Nauru

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 72%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



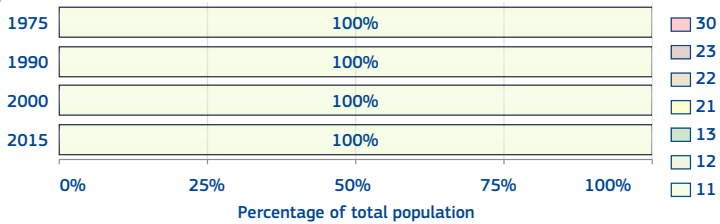
Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	103	102	44	0
12	2 330	1 224	1 471	1 740
13	4 637	763	990	1 093
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	7 069	7 538	7 389
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

Niue

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 0%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



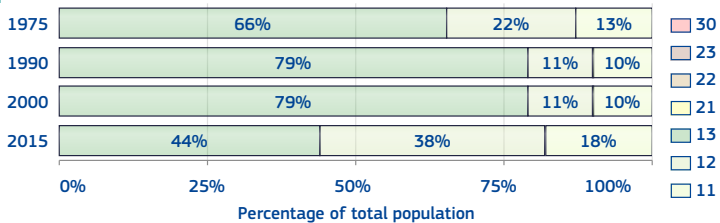
Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	3 972	2 332	1 900	1 610
12	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

Norfolk Island

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 0%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	292	248	245	436
12	501	261	258	924
13	1 521	1 862	1 841	1 088
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

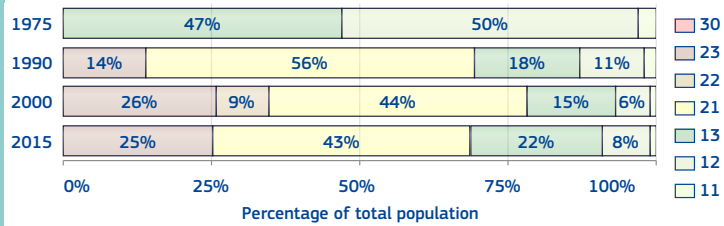


Northern Mariana Islands

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 68%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	401	660	691	618
12	7 608	4 879	4 004	4 438
13	7 223	7 793	10 412	12 365
21	0	24 672	29 894	23 785
22	0	0	5 944	0
23	0	5 968	17 489	13 864
30	0	0	0	0

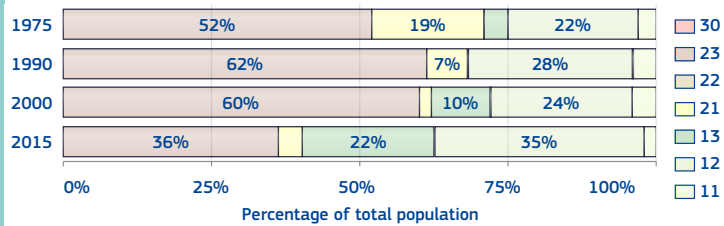


Palau

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 41%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	309	571	724	354
12	2 704	4 192	4 693	7 542
13	532	0	1 848	4 761
21	2 314	1 024	396	864
22	0	0	0	0
23	6 420	9 302	11 513	7 769
30	0	0	0	0

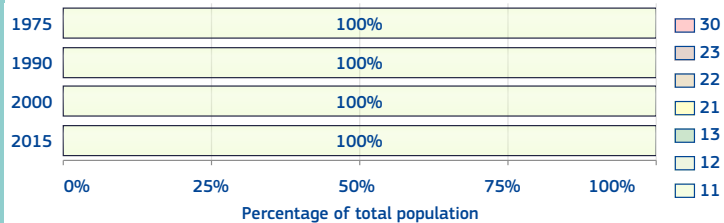


Pitcairn Islands

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 0%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	50	77	102	156
12	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

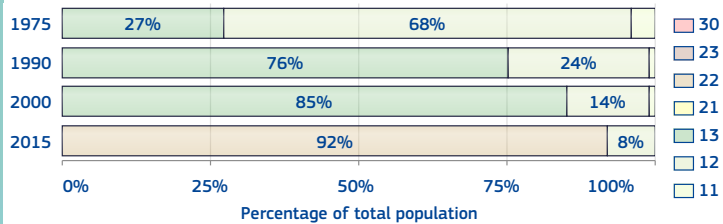


Saint Barthélemy

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 92%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	137	34	52	27
12	2 089	1 230	993	828
13	831	3 940	6 111	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	9 585
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

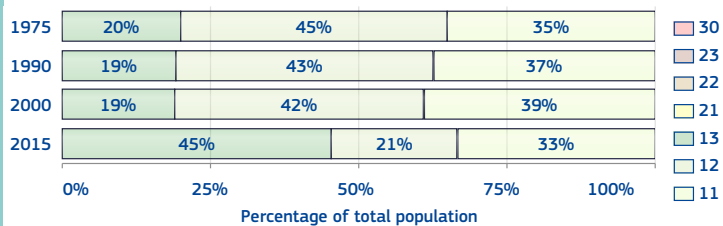


Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha

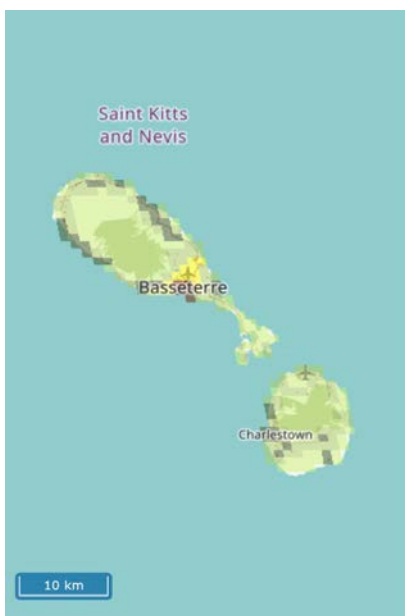
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 0%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 803	2 067	2 016	1 321
12	2 328	2 389	2 136	841
13	1 047	1 075	961	1 799
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

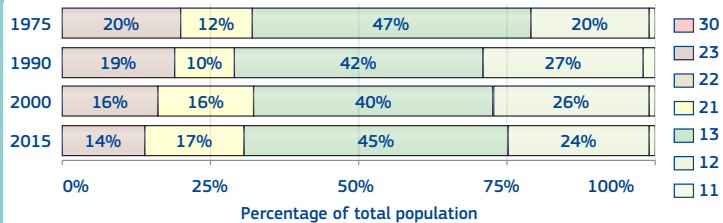


Saint Kitts and Nevis

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 30%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	661	937	642	560
12	8 925	10 961	11 906	13 325
13	20 664	17 271	18 417	24 840
21	5 129	4 077	7 417	9 312
22	0	0	0	0
23	8 899	7 587	7 161	7 535
30	0	0	0	0

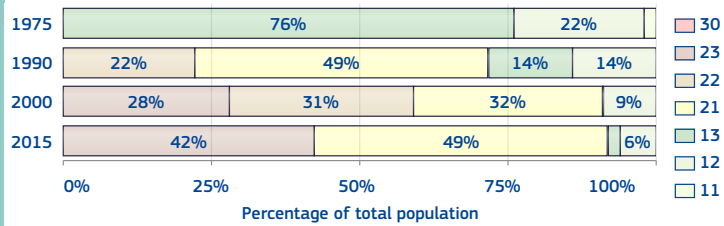


Saint Martin

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 92%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	256	89	126	74
12	3 049	3 310	2 672	2 756
13	10 536	3 361	0	765
21	0	11 408	9 898	21 356
22	0	5 032	9 506	0
23	0	0	8 811	18 399
30	0	0	0	0

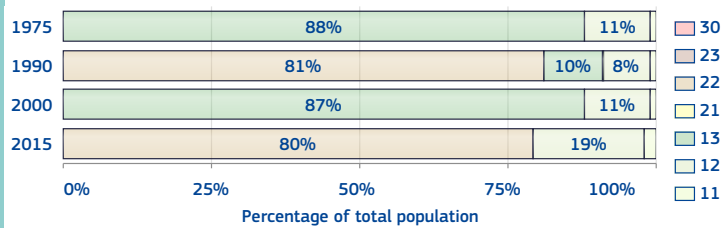


Saint Pierre and Miquelon

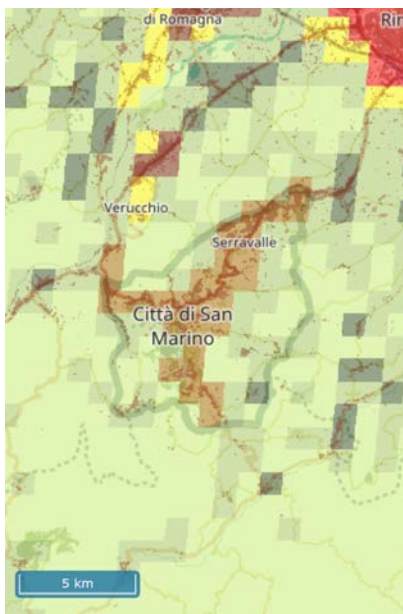
DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 80%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	68	93	91	100
12	643	481	696	1 186
13	5 172	611	5 484	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	5 094	0	5 002
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

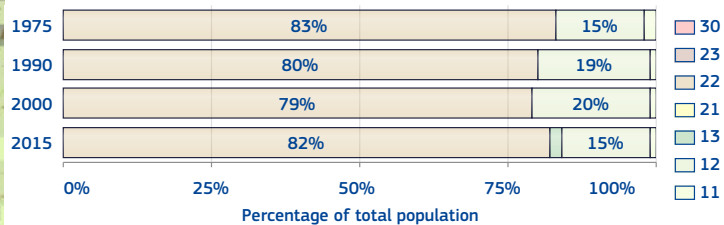


San Marino

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 82%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	387	319	260	247
12	2 806	4 201	5 085	4 277
13	0	0	0	616
21	0	0	0	0
22	15 608	18 020	20 041	24 177
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

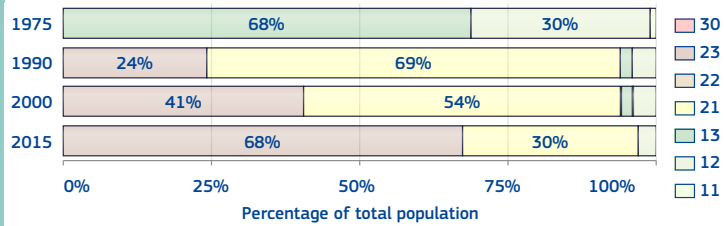


Sint Maarten

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 97%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	142	11	8	32
12	2 892	1 222	1 277	954
13	6 472	617	523	0
21	0	19 354	16 659	11 191
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	6 737	12 628	25 748
30	0	0	0	0

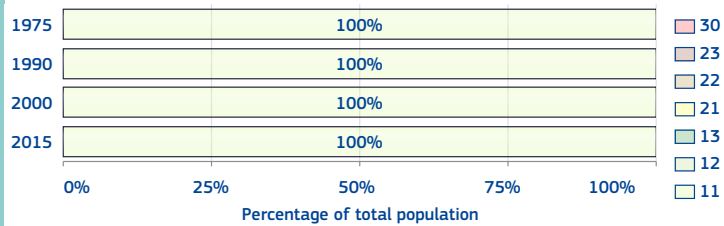


Svalbard and Jan Mayen

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 0%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	1 295	1 696	2 053	2 870
12	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

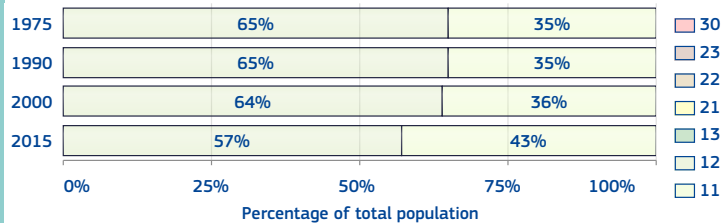


Tokelau

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 0%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	554	566	551	537
12	1 020	1 043	1 001	713
13	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

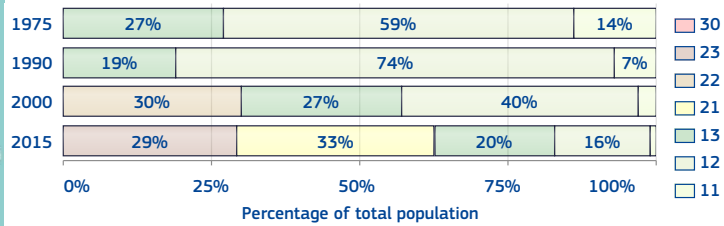


Turks and Caicos Islands

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 63%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	897	785	543	470
12	3 853	8 538	7 604	5 614
13	1 796	2 227	5 009	6 762
21	0	0	0	11 401
22	0	0	5 720	0
23	0	0	0	10 092
30	0	0	0	0

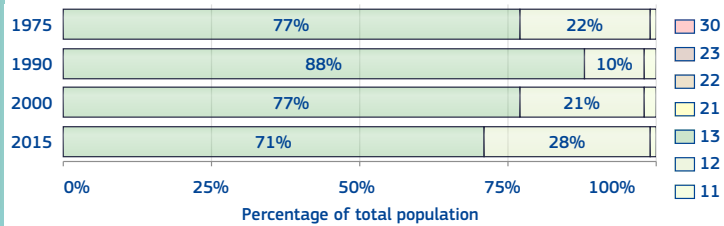


Tuvalu

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 0%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	114	174	158	126
12	1 681	930	2 012	2 793
13	5 890	7 901	7 250	6 997
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

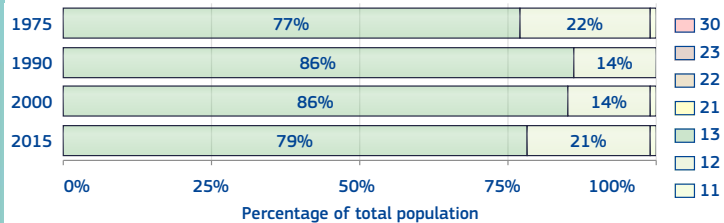


Wallis and Futuna

DEGREE OF URBANISATION STATISTICS

The share of urban population in 2015 is 0%.

The number of urban centres in 2015 is 0.



Class	1975	1990	2000	2015
11	88	49	78	109
12	2 035	1 956	1 971	2 698
13	6 995	11 875	12 448	10 344
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0

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List of abbreviations

CIESIN	Center for International Earth Science Information Network
DFID	Department for International Development
DG AGRI	Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG CLIMA	Directorate-General for Climate Action
DG DEVCO	Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
DG ECHO	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
DG ENV	Directorate-General for Environment
DG GROW	Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
DG REGIO	Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy
DUG	Degree of Urbanisation Grid (Tool)
EEAS	European External Action Service
EO	Earth observations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAR	Global Assessment Report
GEO	Group on Earth Observation
GHS	Global Human Settlement
GHS-BUILT	GHS built-up grid
GHSL	Global Human Settlement Layer
GHS-POP	GHS population grid
GHS-SMOD	GHS Settlement Model grid
GHS-UCDB	GHS Urban Centre Database
GLS	Global Land Survey
GPW	Gridded Population of the World
HIC	High Income countries
HYDE	History Database of the Global Environment
ILO	International Labour Organization
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía
INSPIRE	Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JEODPP	Joint Research Centre Earth Observation Data and Processing Platform
JRC	Joint Research Centre
KOSTAT	Statistics Korea
LAU	Local Administrative Units
LIC	Low Income countries
LMIC	Lower Middle Income countries
LUE	Land Use Efficiency SDG 11.3.1
MASADA	Massive Spatial Automatic Data Analytics (Tool)
MMI	Modified Mercalli intensity scale
NDVI	normalized difference vegetation index
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SML	Symbolic Machine Learning
UMIC	Upper Middle Income countries
UN	United Nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-Habitat	United Nations Settlements Programme
WGS	World Geodetic System
WUP	World Urbanisation Prospects

9 Annexes

9.1 Country urbanisation briefs contents and methodology

Content	Method
The share of urban population in 2015	Refers to the ratio between urban populations (sum of urban centre, urban cluster, dense and semi-dense urban cluster, suburban grid cell) over the total population of the territory in the epoch 2015. The value is obtained summing GHS-POP values per GHS-SMOD settlement types (epoch layer 2015) within the corresponding GADM 2.8 extent
The number of urban centres in 2015	Refers to the number of urban centres entities in the territory in the epoch 2015. It is based on the GHS-SMOD urban centre entities in the epoch 2015 within the GADM 2.8 extent.
The number of urban centre above 300k inhabitants in 2015	Refers to the number of urban centres entities exceeding 300,000 inhabitants in the epoch 2015 in the corresponding territory. It is based on the GHS-SMOD urban centre entities in the epoch 2015 within the GADM 2.8 extent, and the sum of population in the entities from GHS-POP epoch 2015.
Percentage of total population by settlement class	Refers to the share of the total population accounted in each of the 7 GHS-SMOD settlement classes (urban centre, urban cluster, dense urban cluster, semi-dense urban cluster, suburban grid cell, rural cluster, low density rural grid cell, very low density grid cell) in the epochs 1975 – 1990 – 2000 – 2015. It is obtained with the ratio of the total sum of population from the GHS-POP (at the corresponding epoch layer) in each class extracted from the GHS-SMOD (at the corresponding epoch layer), and the total population of the territory obtained summing the GHS-POP values (at the corresponding epoch layer) within the GADM 2.8 extent.
Count of total population by settlement class	Refers the total population accounted in each of the 7 GHS-SMOD settlement types (urban centre, urban cluster, dense urban cluster, semi-dense urban cluster, suburban grid cell, rural cluster, low density rural grid cell, very low density grid cell) in the epochs 1975 – 1990 – 2000 – 2015. It is obtained as the sum of population from the GHS-POP (at the corresponding epoch layer) in each class extracted from the GHS-SMOD (at the corresponding epoch layer), and the total population of the territory obtained summing the GHS-POP values (at the corresponding epoch layer) within the GADM 2.8 extent.
Hierarchy of urban centres	Refers to the total number of urban centres entities classified into population size classes (less than 250,000; between 250,000 and 1,000,000; between 1,000,000 and 5,000,000; between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000; and above 10,000,000) in the territory in the epochs 1975 – 1990 – 2000 – 2015. It is based on the GHS-SMOD urban centre entities in the corresponding epoch within the GADM 2.8 extent, and summing the population in the entities from GHS-POP (for the corresponding epoch).
Societal variables trend	Refers to the multi-temporal changes of the population and built-up areas in the territory between 1975 and 2015. The trajectories displays the dynamics of the essential societal variables (D. Ehrlich et al. 2018) of each territory compared to the median trajectories of the other territories grouped by income class. The more the trajectory is flat, the more populations grew without expansion of built-up areas, the more the trajectory is vertical, the more the built-up areas expanded with little demographic growth. While Low Income Countries are close to the first trajectory, High Income Countries more frequently developed with the latter one. The trajectory is obtained by summing the total built-up areas and population from GHS-BUILT and GHS-POP in the corresponding epoch respectively within the matching GADM 2.8 extent.
Urbanisation factors	Refers to the classification of the urbanisation process according to the method “Demographic Factors of Change in Urbanisation processes” (M. Melchiorri et al. 2019). Territories are classified into one of ten cases depending on changes (delta) between 1975 and 2015 in total population, urban, rural populations and degree of urbanisation. The chart plots the trajectory of the territory in a delta rural population (X), delta urban population (Y) chart. Territories with the marker of the final year (2015 and coloured according to the classification) laying in a red sector encountered a process of increasing degree of urbanisation, the other ones laying in a blue sector encountered a process of decline of the degree of urbanisation. The classification is obtained through the method explained in (M. Melchiorri et al. 2019).

National-specific definition and figures of urban areas	Recalls the definition of cities and urban areas for the territory that is reported in the World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision (Data source urban population).
Urbanisation dynamics	Refers to the urbanisation status (share of urban population in 2015) and dynamics (share of urban population change between 1990 and 2015). It positions the territory comparing it to global degree of urbanisation in 2015 (76.5%) and the global degree of urbanisation change 1990 – 2015 (3%). Depending on the position of the marker, the territory is more/less urbanised than global average, and has urbanised faster/slower compared to global average. The chart displays a heat map plotting the density of territories distribution in the plot. The degree of urbanisation is obtained as described for the field "Degree of urbanisation" above, the change in the degree of urbanisation change is computed as difference between the degree of urbanisation 2015 minus degree of urbanisation 1990.
Land Use Efficiency –SDG 11.3.1	Refers to the estimation of the Land Use Efficiency indicator (SDG 11.3.1) per each settlement type in the GHS-SMOD between the epochs 1990 and 2015. In addition to the per type LUE value, an overall LUE value for the territory is provided. The values are computed on the basis of the application of GHSL as baseline for the indicator (Michele Melchiorri et al. 2019).
Demand for urban policy	Refers to the relative change in total and urban population of the territory between 1990 and 2015 and the net change in urban population (marker size). It is obtained as difference between the values explained in the "Degree of urbanisation" field for urban classes, and totals in the corresponding epochs.
Built-up area per capita by settlement typology and epoch	Refers to the amount of built-up areas per capita (m ²) per settlement type and epoch (the average for the territory is provided in black markers). It is obtained by a ratio between the sum of built-up areas (from GHS-BUILT) and that of population (from GHS-POP) per each settlement type (delineated from GHS-SMOD) at the corresponding epoch within the matching GADM 2.8 extent.
Urban Centre information	Information about the most populated urban centre in the matching GADM 2.8 extent are extracted from the GHSL-UCDB (A. Florczyk et al. 2019). Information include the population figure, the areal extent, population density (inhabitants km ²), built-up areas surface and built-up areas per capita (m ²) for the epoch 2015. Additional information (if available) include river basin name, biome type, climate class, soil type, mean elevation above sea level, average temperature and precipitation (all variables for the latest epoch available in the GHS-UCDB). Additional information about exposure to natural hazards –Modified Mercalli Index, and heatwave index, population and built-up areas exposed to flood and storm surge, are displayed if occur. The last paragraph (marked with the SDG 11 icon) displays the LUE value (SDG 11.3.1) of the urban centre between 1990 and 2015 and the share of the urban centre population accounted in areas with dense presence of green and the share of open spaces (proxy for SDG 11.7.1)
NDVI and vegetated surfaces	Refers to the areal extent of the urban centre in 2015 with high, low or medium presence of green plus the NDVI value. It is computed based on the method of (Corbane, Pesaresi, et al. 2018).
PM2.5 emission	Refers to the total PM2.5 emissions in tonnes per year in the urban centre at the corresponding epoch 1975 – 1990 – 2000 – 2012. The value is obtained from the GHS-UCDB (by aggregation of emissions per sector).
CO ₂ emission	Refers to the total CO ₂ emissions in tonnes per year in the urban centre at the corresponding epoch 1975 – 1990 – 2000 – 2012. The value is obtained from the GHS-UCDB (by aggregation of emissions per sector).

9.2 Key global urbanisation statistics from GHS-SMOD by Major Area of the world

Table 7 Population share in the urban domain per region of the world and epoch 1975 – 2015

Major Area	1975	1990	2000	2015
Africa	64.3%	69.3%	71.9%	75.1%
Asia	71.0%	75.2%	76.5%	77.7%
Europe	69.8%	70.3%	70.2%	70.1%
Latin America and the Caribbean	71.9%	76.2%	78.5%	80.3%
Northern America	60.1%	66.2%	69.6%	72.4%
Oceania	64.4%	69.8%	72.2%	75.9%
Global	69.5%	73.4%	75.0%	76.5%

Table 8 Population count per settlement type 1975

Major Area	Very Low Density Grid Cell	Low Density Rural Grid Cell	Rural Cluster	Suburban Grid Cell	Semi-dense Urban Cluster	Dense Urban Cluster	Urban Centre
Africa	24,951,037	45,986,814	77,811,191	17,208,215	4,432,181	121,577,213	124,529,403
Asia	30,201,314	197,752,673	462,424,607	192,419,805	43,628,776	529,197,723	920,901,646
Europe	16,687,813	94,395,034	93,001,320	81,828,236	32,048,489	110,371,917	248,157,882
Latin America and the Caribbean	17,321,021	24,324,227	49,922,922	17,608,993	7,162,313	64,001,654	145,418,328
Northern America	21,360,305	46,942,799	28,399,507	41,499,923	13,084,119	19,269,578	71,646,809
Oceania	2,049,134	2,945,950	2,667,467	3,059,285	1,440,702	2,951,146	6,384,419
Global	112,628,245	412,707,214	714,554,953	354,038,947	101,905,977	847,910,186	1,517,602,834

Table 9 Population count per settlement type 1990

Major Area	Very Low Density Grid Cell	Low Density Rural Grid Cell	Rural Cluster	Suburban Grid Cell	Semi-dense Urban Cluster	Dense Urban Cluster	Urban Centre
Africa	21,130,184	60,095,414	112,812,819	23,233,632	5,055,046	179,253,431	230,045,352
Asia	27,721,205	228,246,336	538,211,440	317,584,199	55,992,056	657,387,685	1,374,973,252
Europe	20,212,807	103,925,030	89,481,121	91,045,513	35,169,097	108,303,778	271,690,082
Latin America and the Caribbean	17,174,747	29,644,617	59,434,339	22,259,374	7,818,935	91,043,534	219,435,617
Northern America	22,003,721	50,660,088	22,264,301	46,078,005	13,320,118	21,808,685	104,487,135
Oceania	2,296,246	3,188,834	2,669,845	3,213,816	1,411,141	4,456,549	9,734,095
Global	110,598,981	476,210,241	825,388,867	503,932,173	118,917,179	1,062,883,725	2,211,665,840

Table 10 Population count per settlement type 2000

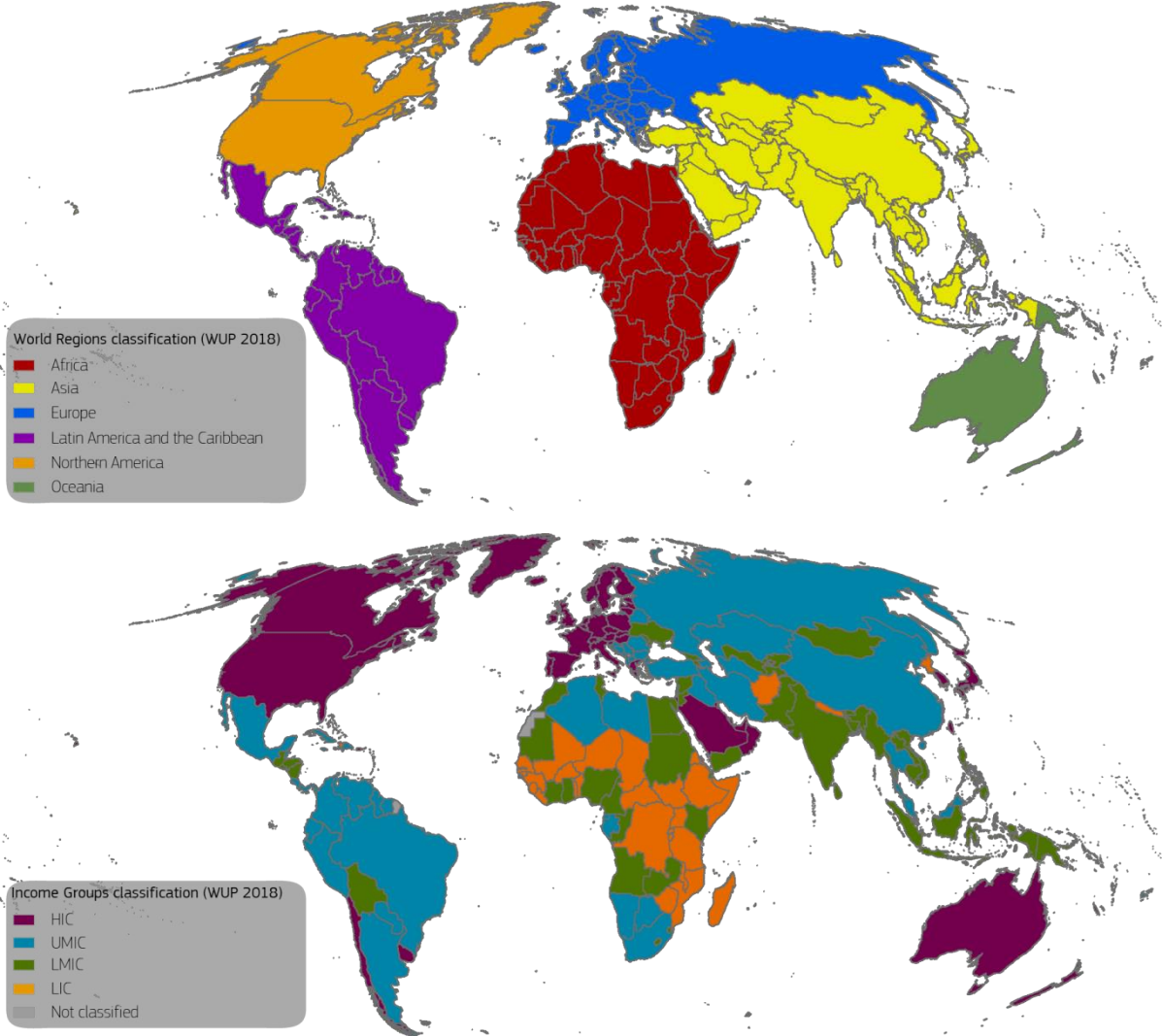
Major Area	Very Low Density Grid Cell	Low Density Rural Grid Cell	Rural Cluster	Suburban Grid Cell	Semi-dense Urban Cluster	Dense Urban Cluster	Urban Centre
Africa	19,486,715	68,921,215	139,948,707	28,363,862	6,448,682	216,751,937	334,156,394
Latin America and the Caribbean	28,263,984	260,815,397	581,772,846	392,698,350	62,099,700	702,832,639	1,682,452,609
Northern America	22,766,658	109,550,841	83,959,503	94,207,293	36,705,801	100,287,492	277,404,495
Europe	14,879,858	35,526,876	62,967,645	28,489,117	9,869,092	101,029,304	274,036,574
Oceania	22,611,551	53,378,224	19,418,028	43,011,718	13,159,444	23,984,199	138,138,189
Asia	2,462,731	3,417,989	2,770,523	3,375,979	1,278,625	4,934,152	12,827,592
Globe	110,534,315	532,137,585	891,416,995	590,913,476	129,745,641	1,150,518,125	2,721,263,070

Table 11 Population count per settlement type 2015

Major Area	Very Low Density Grid Cell	Low Density Rural Grid Cell	Rural Cluster	Suburban Grid Cell	Semi-dense Urban Cluster	Dense Urban Cluster	Urban Centre
Africa	18,648,195	83,792,093	192,388,855	31,786,070	7,906,549	287,176,002	564,498,263
Asia	30,123,651	301,325,510	647,398,853	476,273,930	71,849,453	716,529,620	2,144,762,925
Europe	25,864,723	116,383,767	77,836,288	96,511,406	36,600,106	96,411,134	286,941,516
Latin America and the Caribbean	14,095,725	42,374,036	68,611,620	34,429,760	11,048,334	112,100,443	351,605,039
Northern America	22,791,347	56,201,013	19,795,146	45,388,317	12,495,741	27,433,258	173,679,127
Oceania	2,630,501	3,834,079	3,023,790	3,703,038	1,375,174	5,756,437	19,008,110
Global	114,217,925	604,474,198	1,009,601,490	689,211,502	141,509,191	1,246,207,360	3,544,107,384

9.3 Country classification

Country data for analysis purposes have been grouped according to the country classification by Major Area and Regions of the World as per the United Nations Population Division Department of Economic and Social Affairs World Urbanisation Prospects, 2018 Revision. Countries are grouped in 6 regions: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania. Countries are also divided in 4 income classes: High Income, Upper-Middle, Lower-Middle and Low Income Countries.



9.4 Disclaimer

9.4.1 General

The European Commission Joint Research Centre has taken considerable care in preparing the information presented in this Atlas, producing this dataset to improve public access to information. However, the producer accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to the information on this dataset. This information is of a general nature only and is not intended to address the specific circumstances of any particular individual or entity; it is not necessarily comprehensive, complete, accurate or up-to-date; and it is sometimes based on external datasets over which the Commission has no control and for which it assumes no responsibility.

The summary includes results from automatic data analytics workflows including global best available satellite data records collected by the Landsat Earth Observation program and census data made available by National Statistical Offices. The population source data are collected by the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) mostly from the national statistical offices and are used as best open and freely available globally-harmonised national census spatial statistics available. Built-up areas are detected by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre using the Global Human Settlement Layer method on satellite imagery from Landsat. Despite the best efforts done, unavoidable information gaps in specific locations of the Earth surface and specific points in time, can result from unavailability of suitable satellite data or census data. Moreover, because the method for mapping built-up areas is based on physical observable characteristics as collected from space orbiting sensors, some settlements may be hardly detectable or simply invisible. Typical cases include: settlement carved in rock cliffs, underground settlement, or settlements made by straw huts under large tree canopies are nearly invisible with the data technology used to support the Atlas. GHS-BUILT was produced on the basis of Landsat data availability. For some geographic locations the collections were not complete. Detailed description of Landsat data availability processed for the production of GHS-BUILT is contained in Corbane et al. (2019).

The data is aggregated in four reference years 1975, 1990, 2000, and 2015. They should be considered as nominal dates aggregating the best suitable data in the given period.

Global and country briefs have been generated using multi-temporal GHSL datasets for the years 1975, 1990, 2000, and 2015, from the [GHSL Data Package 2019](#) (Florczyk et al. 2019).

In case of cross-border settlement areas, only population and surfaces estimates related to the corresponding ISO code in the GADM 2.8 layer are considered in the summary figures.

The list of countries and territories used in this Atlas is taken from the Interinstitutional Style Guide 2011, Annex A5 of the Publications Office of the European Union (European Union 2011). The designations employed and the presentation of materials and maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the European Union concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries that if shown on the maps are only indicative. The boundaries and names shown on maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union. Kosovo: This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Urban centres names have been used for the only purpose of the Atlas and do not imply any official status recognition by the European Union. The naming of urban centres is performed with an automatic unsupervised classification based on OpenStreetMap (partially refined by EUROSTAT, GISCO Database).

The settlement maps are delineated from spatial grids in equal area World Mollweide geographical projection at 1x1 km resolution. The visualisation of the maps in section 5.3 and 5.4 of this Atlas are provided in Web Mercator projection, resulting in an apparent visual distortion of the original grid shape.

9.4.2 Country specific

* VAT: the Holy See / Vatican City State is not listed in the summaries due to geospatial data handling constraints.

* BTN: GHS-SMOD contains some cells in typology 30 within the GADM v2.8 extent of BTN. According to the GHS-UCDB for these urban centre(s) the quality control field (QA2_1V) is $\neq 1$, hence no information is reported in the urban centre section of the corresponding Country Urbanisation Brief.

* GIB, MCO: No Urban Centres

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