Contents

Foreword		3
1. Introduction		7
References		9
2. The legal and policy framework		11
References		14
3. Rationale and advantages		15
3.1 Captures the urban-rural cor	ntinuum in harmonised manner	15
3.2 Uses the same population siz	ze and density thresholds across the globe	17
	to reduce the bias generated by the different shapes and sizes	18
3.4 Measures population clusters	s directly	19
3.5 Defines areas to monitor acc	ess to services, not areas defined by access to services	20
3.6 Proposes a cost-effective app	proach	21
References		21
4. How the principles of official statis	tics and classifications are fulfilled	23
·	ion	
5. Constructing a population grid		25
	tion of point data	
	egation of population data	
-	rid based on a partial micro-census	
5.4 Alternative and emerging da	ta sources for creating population grids	30
References		31
6. Methodology for applying level 1	of the degree of urbanisation classification	33
6.1 Terminology		33
6.2 Short description		33
6.3 Grid cell classification		34
6.4 Classifying small spatial units		40
6.5 Changes over time that impa	act on the classification given to each small spatial unit	44
References		46
7. Extensions to level 1 of the classific	cation	47
7.1 Level 2 of the degree of urba	nisation	47
7.2 Defining functional urban ar	eas	51
7.3 Other possible extensions to	the methodology: remoteness and land cover	59
References		62

8. Which spatial units to use and adjustments to address geographic issues	63
8.1 Which small spatial units to use?	
8.2 Adjustments to address specific geographic issues for the degree of urbanisation and functional urban area classifications	67
References	70
9. Selected indicators for sustainable development goals by degree of urbanisation and functional urban area	71
References	
10. Tools and training	89
10.1 Tools	89
10.2 Training	92
10.3 Online resources for the degree of urbanisation classification	95
References	96
11 Conclusions	97