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DEGREE OF URBANISATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ACCORDING TO THE DEGURBA METHODOLOGY

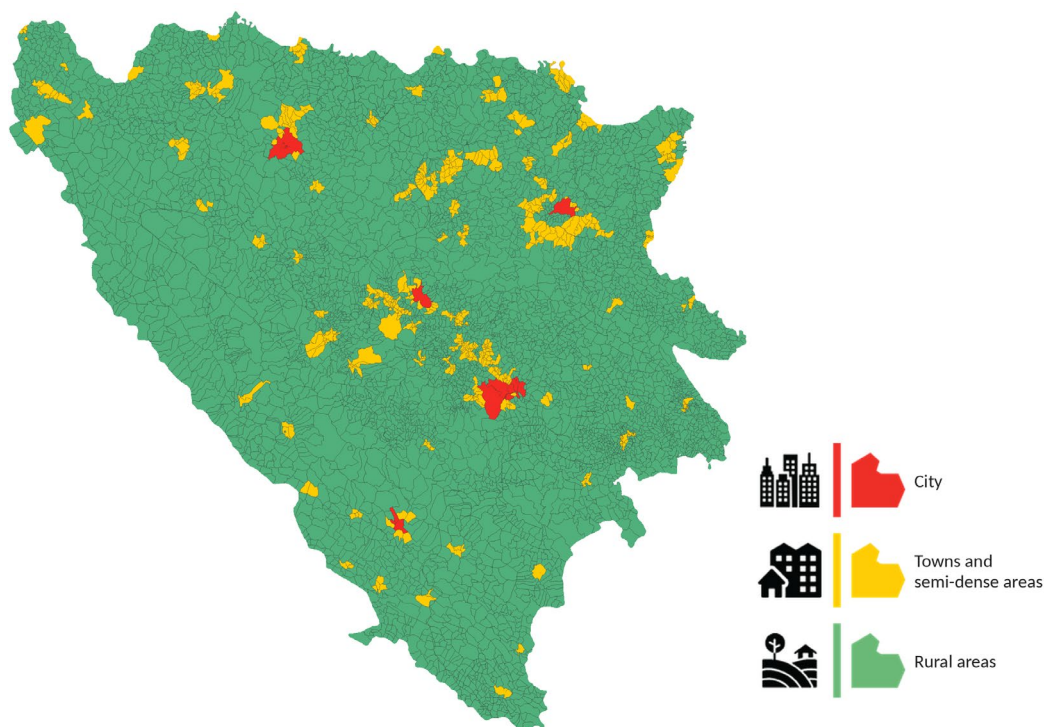
The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina publishes the classification of settlements in Bosnia and Herzegovina by Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA), based on data from the 2013 Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

DEGURBA is an internationally harmonised methodology for classifying territories into urban and rural areas, based on population size, population density and the spatial connectivity of settlements. In 2020, the United Nations Statistical Commission endorsed the methodology to support internationally comparable statistics.

The classification is applied at two levels. Level 1 (DEGURBA L1) distinguishes three main categories: cities, towns and semi-dense areas, and rural areas. Level 2 (DEGURBA L2) provides a more detailed classification into seven categories.

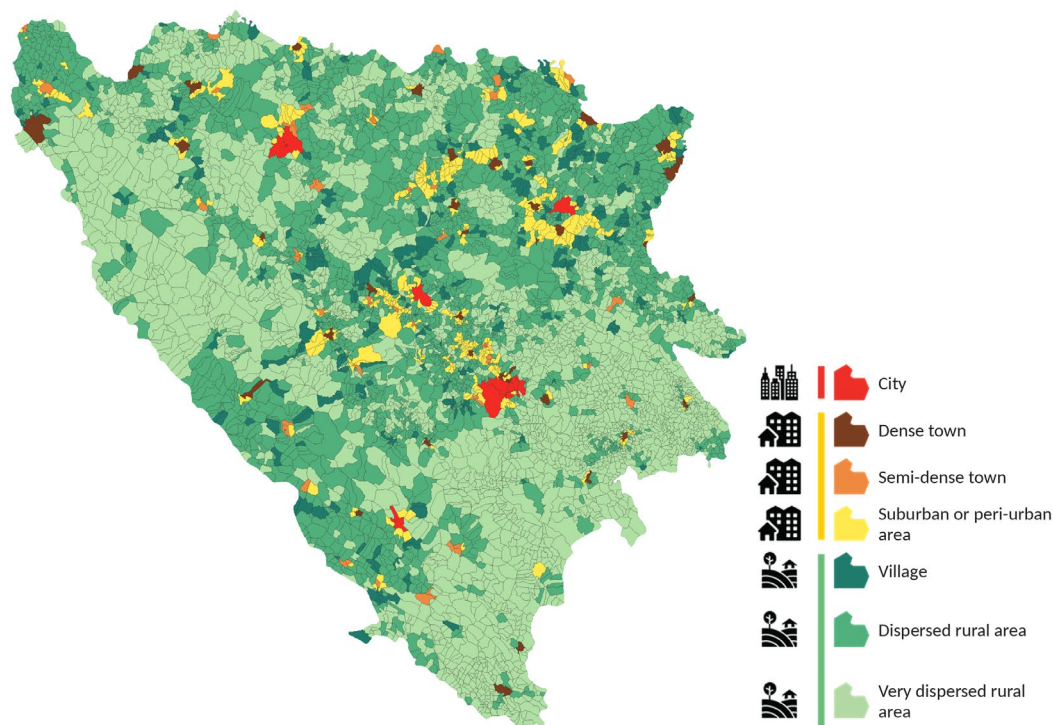
According to the Level 1 classification, 55.7% of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina lived in settlements classified as urban areas, while 44.3% lived in rural areas. Settlements classified as cities accounted for 697,366 inhabitants (19.7%), towns and semi-dense areas for 1,269,572 inhabitants (36.0%), and rural areas for 1,564,221 inhabitants (44.3%).

Map 1. Degree of Urbanisation of settlements in Bosnia and Herzegovina – DEGURBA L1



The more detailed Level 2 classification shows that 14.6% of the population lived in dense towns, 6.7% in semi-dense towns, and 14.7% in suburban or peri-urban areas. Villages accounted for 11.0% of the population, dispersed rural areas for 29.1%, and very dispersed rural areas for 4.2%.

Map 2. Degree of Urbanisation of settlements in Bosnia and Herzegovina – DEGURBA L2



The classification was produced using geographical data on census enumeration areas and settlements, population data from the 2013 Census, and spatial data from the Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL), developed by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC). The GHS-POP2G, GHS-DUG and GHS-DU-TUC tools were applied.

The DEGURBA classification supports internationally comparable statistical analysis of urban and rural areas, spatial analysis and the monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal indicators. It is intended for statistical purposes and does not change the administrative or legal status of settlements.

The classification was developed following specialised training of representatives of the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the application of the DEGURBA methodology, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The classification and data processing were carried out independently by the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is responsible for the published results.

The detailed table containing the DEGURBA Level 1 and Level 2 classification of all 6,141 settlements in Bosnia and Herzegovina is available [here](#).

Note: The reference year for population data is 2013. Residential built-up volume data for 2015 were also used for the spatial distribution of population. The results refer to the classification of settlements, rather than the direct classification of individual grid cells.

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