

Reader's guide

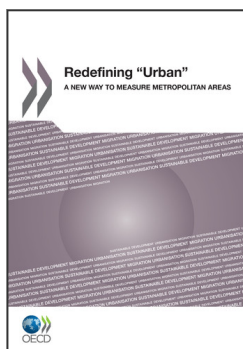
Acronyms and abbreviations

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| CCS | Census Consolidated Subdivision (Canada) |
| CO₂ | Carbon dioxide |
| CSD | Census Subdivision (Canada) |
| CUPS | Centre for Urban Policy Studies (United Kingdom) |
| EEA | European Environmental Agency |
| FEA | Functional economic area |
| GDP | Gross domestic product |
| GHG | Greenhouse gas |
| GVA | Gross value added |
| IPEC | Institute for Political and Economic Governance (United Kingdom) |
| LAU | Local administrative units |
| LEP | Local enterprise partnerships |
| MOHURD | Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (China) |
| NBS | National Bureau of Statistics (China) |
| NDP | National Development Plan (South Africa) |
| NSF | National Spatial Framework (South Africa) |
| NUDF | National Urban Development Framework (South Africa) |
| PM_{2.5} | Particulate matters of 2.5 mm diameter |
| RDA | Regional development agencies |
| TFR | Total fertility rate |
| UFI | Urban Function Index |

Glossary

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| Connected areas | Resident places of local county government, which have not been classified as cities, and the resident places of town level government and the connected residents' committees as well as other places (China). |
| Densification index | Ratio between the increase of population and the increase of urbanised land in a certain period. |
| Differential urbanisation | Framework to explain the position and evolution of urban areas in a country by means of main migration patterns. |
| Fringe zone | Area that lies just outside the metropolitan built-up area but still within the declared "urban edge" (South Africa). |
| Functional urban area | Urban area composed of densely inhabited urban core(s) and hinterland. |
| Growth in urbanised land | Ratio between the net change of urbanised land and the total area of urban class. |
| Inner city zone | Represents the more or less continuous built-up areas of the metropolitan cities consisting of the central business district and adjoining central city areas, the inner and outer residential areas containing a mixture of commercial and service corridors and sub-centres (South Africa). |
| Inner peripheral zone | Area between the daily and weekly urban zone limits of the metropolitan city (South Africa). |
| Large metropolitan area | Functional urban area with a population of 1.5 million or higher. |
| Medium-sized urban area | Functional urban area with a population between 200 000 and 500 000 people. |
| Metropolitan area | Functional urban area with a population between 500 000 and 1.5 million people. |
| Monocentric functional urban area | A functional urban area constituted by a high densely populated urban core and its surrounding hinterland. |

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| Polarisation reversal | Phase in the urbanisation process when the tendency of industries to locate in the economic core of a country gives way to spatial dispersion towards the periphery. |
| Polycentric functional urban area | A functional urban area where the hinterland's space, the transport infrastructures and the provision of services are organised around multiple connected urban cores. |
| Satellite city | City outside the urban core of a metropolitan area but still within the “daily urban zone” of the urban core (South Africa). |
| Small urban area | Functional urban area with a population above 50 000 and below 200 000 people. |
| Urban area of cities | Refers to municipal districts, cities without districts, the locations of governments and the connected residents' committees as well as other places (China). |
| Urban area of towns | Refers to the resident places of local county government, which have not been classified as cities, and the resident places of town level government and the connected residents' committees as well as other places (China). |
| Urban area type | Functional urban areas classification according to population size. |
| Urban core | High densely populated contiguous municipalities. |
| Urban hinterland | Municipalities connected to the urban core by having a certain share of their employed residents working in the urban core. |
| Urbanised land | Land classified as artificial with residential and non-residential buildings or for urban uses such as major roads and railway, airports, sport facilities or urban parks. |
| Urban population, share | Share of urban population in a certain region or province on the total urban population of a country. |
| Urbanisation rate | Percentage of population living in urban areas. |



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