INDICATOR 3: Population Density in Serbia, 2015

a) Population density.tif

- File Name: Pop_Dens_RS_2015
- Coordinate Reference Systems: WGS 84 / UTM zone 34N (EPSG:32634)
- Spatial resolution: 250 m × 250 m
- Max: 19,965.6484375
- Min: 0
- No Data: –3.40282e+38
- Unit: inh./km^2

Description of Indicator: Population density is one of the most used indicators in monitoring spatial changes and delimitation of rural and urban areas. The identification of sparsely populated territories, through population density, is one of the key tasks for monitoring the depopulation process and delimitation of demographically endangered areas. Areas with low population density are usually exposed to long-lasting and intense negative demographic trends. The population density grid is calculated by dividing the population count grid by the land area grid and represents the number of inhabitants per square kilometre (inh./km^2).

Source data for Indicator calculation

Type of data	Source
Population count*	GHS-POP R2019A dataset—GHS population grid multitemporal [European Commission, Joint Research Center, 2019], dataset for 2015

* Population data for municipalites Preševo and Bujanovac are not included in datasets. Accordingly, the indicator values within these aministrative units are missing.

b) Population density on built-up area.tif

- File Name: Pop_Dens_Built-Up_RS_2015
- Coordinate Reference Systems: WGS 84 / UTM zone 34N (EPSG:32634)
- Spatial resolution: 250 m × 250 m
- Max: 72,510.3203125
- Min: 0
- No Data: –3.40282e+38
- Unit: inh./ha

Description of Indicator: Population density on the built-up area shows the concentration of the population in the built-up areas. This indicator not only serves to delimit the zones of (de)concentration, but also indicates the type of construction in an area. Thus, where the values of the indicators are extremely high, these are densely populated urban areas with a dominant type of collective construction, while low values, in addition to indicating the demographic shrinkage, also illustrate a predominantly individual type, family houses. It was calculated dividing the population count grid by a built-up area grid and it is expressed in the number of inhabitants per hectare of built-up area (inh./ha).

Source data for Indicator calculation

Type of data	Source
Population count*	GHS-POP R2019A dataset—GHS population grid multitemporal [European Commission, Joint Research Center, 2019], dataset for 2015
Built-up area	GHS-BUILT R2018A—GHS built-up grid, derived from Landsat, multitemporal (1975-1990-2000-2014) [European Commission, Joint Research Center, 2018], dataset for 2014

* Population data for municipalites Preševo and Bujanovac are not included in datasets. Accordingly, the indicator values within these aministrative units are missing.