

Policies on Spatial Distribution and Urbanization



Data Booklet

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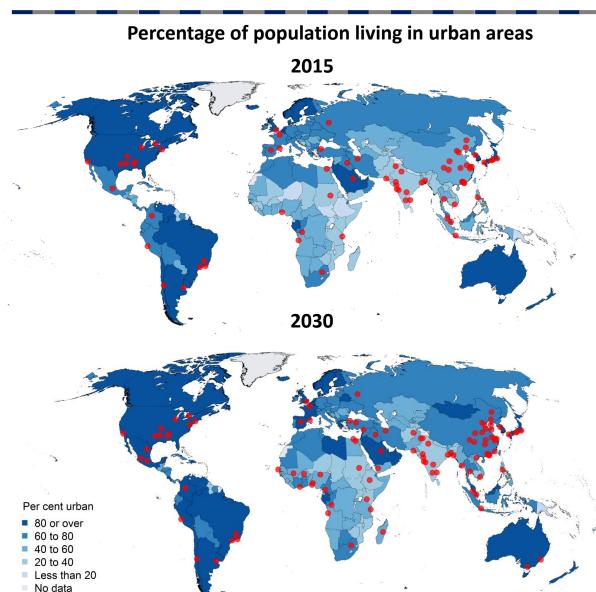
The spatial distribution of the population and urbanization are closely linked to developmental challenges and opportunities. More than half of the world's population already resides in urban areas, while the remaining rural population increasingly depends on urban centres for social and economic progress. Policies to improve living conditions of people in both rural and urban areas and to promote sustainable urbanization are relevant for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and for the new framework for urban development adopted during the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador.

This data booklet presents selected government policies, strategies and measures to influence the spatial distribution of the population and to promote rural development and sustainable urbanization for 197 countries. Data are drawn primarily from the World Population Policies Database: The 2015 Revision.

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population residing in urban areas is rising in all regions of the world, but the rate of urban growth is much higher in Africa and Asia, where 85 per cent of the global increase in the urban population between 2015 and 2030 is projected to occur. During this period, the number of urban agglomerations with population of five million or more is projected to increase from 73 to 104. Of the additional 31 new urban agglomerations in this category, 26 will be in Africa and Asia.

The proportion of the

Urban agglomerations

5 million or more

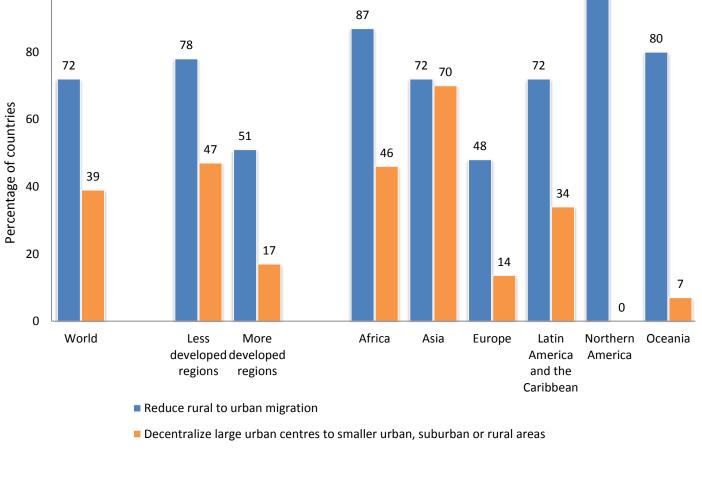
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Chagos Archipelago/Diego Garcia - Appears without prejudice to the question of sovereignty. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). Final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, CD-ROM Edition.

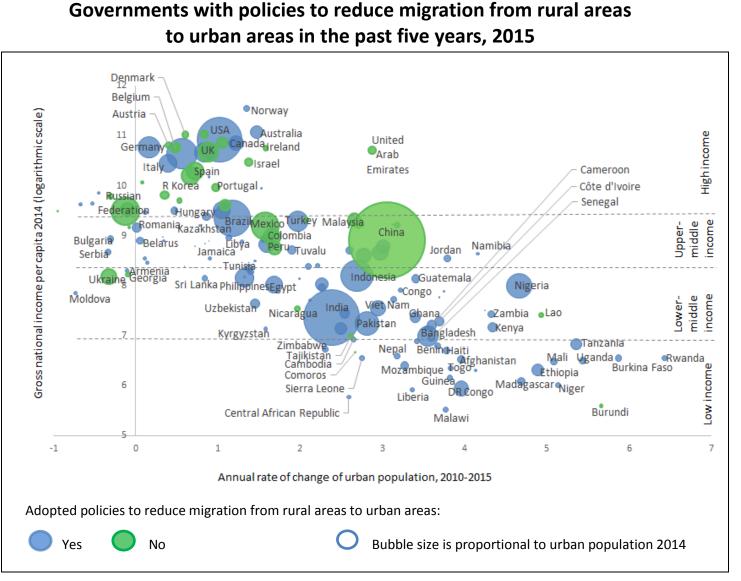
Governments in less developed regions were more likely than those in more developed regions to have adopted policies or strategies in the past five years to influence the spatial distribution of the population in their countries.

encourage population redistribution, 2015

Governments with policies or strategies in the past five years to



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). World Population Policies Database: The 2015 Revision.

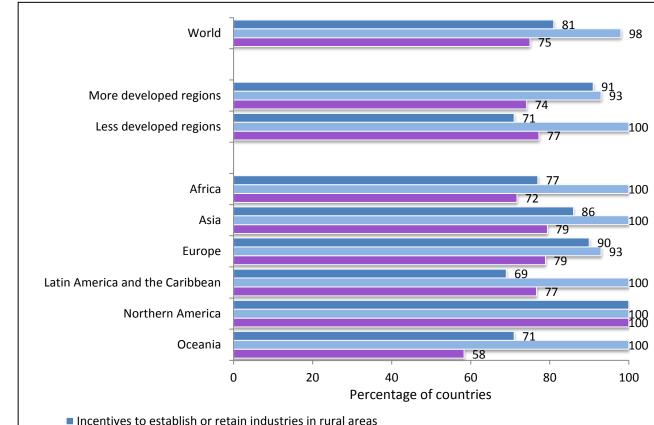


In recent years, countries experiencing higher urban growth rates, which are mostly in lower income groups, were more likely to have policies to reduce migration from rural areas to urban areas.

Data sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). World Population Policies Database: The 2015 Revision; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, CD-ROM Edition; World Bank (2015). World Development Indicators 2015. Washington, DC: World Bank.

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Despite increasing levels of urbanization, measures to promote rural development were adopted by a large majority of Governments in all regions of the world. Policies to develop rural infrastructure and facilities remained nearly universal.



Governments with policy measures to promote rural development in the past five years, 2015

Policies to develop rural infrastructure and facilities

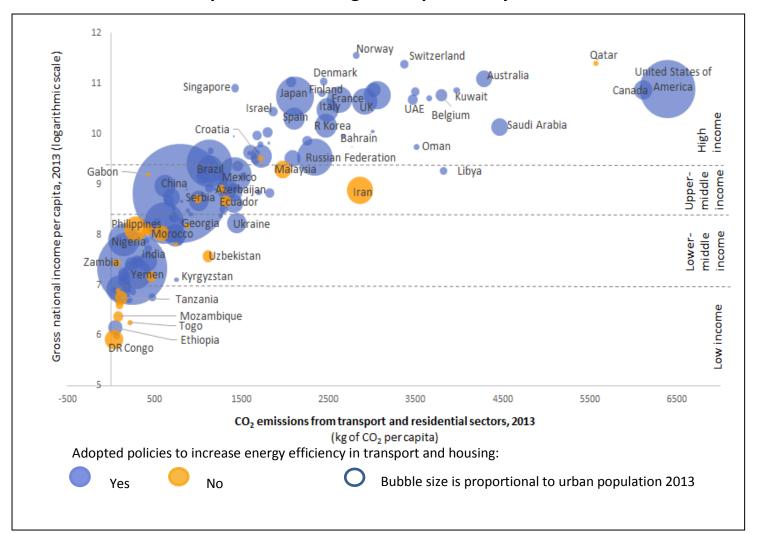
Measures taken to promote rural development strategies to decrease push factors on urbanization*

* Refers to five years preceding 2012

Data sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). World Population Policies Database: The 2015 Revision; United Nations Population Fund (2012). The ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Survey Database.



Governments with policy measures to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing in the past five years, 2015

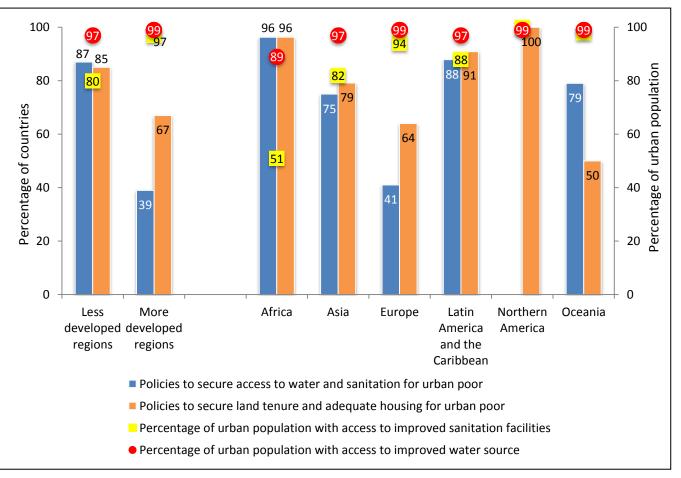


High-income countries, where per capita CO₂ emissions tend to be higher, were more likely to have adopted policy measures to increase energy efficiency in the transport and housing sectors in recent years. Many middle-income countries, but only a few low-income countries, had adopted such policy measures.

Data sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). World Population Policies Database: The 2015 Revision; International Energy Agency (2015). CO2 Emissions From Fuel Combustion Highlights (2015 Edition). Summary table "CO2 emissions by sector in 2013"; World Bank (2015). World Development Indicators. Washington, DC: World Bank.

In recent years, Governments in less developed regions were more likely to have adopted policies to improve access to water and sanitation and to secure land *tenure and adequate* housing for the urban poor than in more developed regions, where access to such services was already widespread.

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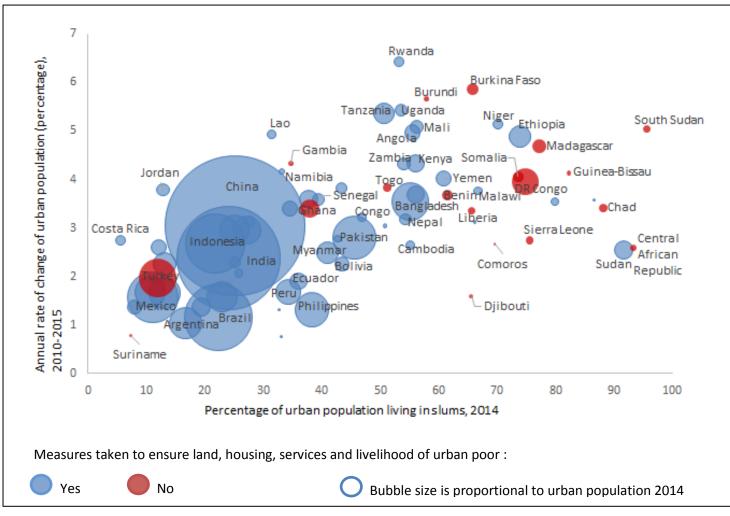


Governments with policy measures to improve living conditions of the urban poor in the past five years, 2015

Data sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). World Population Policies Database: The 2015 Revision; World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund (2015). Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. Data and Estimates.

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Measures taken by Governments to ensure land, housing, services and livelihood of the urban poor in the past five years in less developed regions, 2012



Data sources: United Nations Population Fund (2012). ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Survey Database; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, CD-ROM Edition; United Nations (2015). Millennium Development Goals Indicators.

In less developed regions, concrete measures to *improve living* conditions of the urban poor were particularly lacking in countries with higher proportion of slum dwellers and faster pace of urbanization.

Table 1

Government policies, strategies and measures taken in the past five years to influence the spatial distribution of the population, promote rural development, and improve living conditions and sustainability of large urban centres

	Spatia	distribution o			Rural	development		Liv	ing conditions a	nd sustainabili	ty of large	urban centr	res
	Reduce migration from rural areas to urban areas 2015	Decentralize large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas 2015	Relocate out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas 2015	Provide incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas 2015	Relocate industries from large urban centres to rural areas 2015	Develop rural infrastructure and facilities 2015	Promote rural development strategies to decrease push factors on urbanization 2012*	Increase energy efficiency in transport and housing 2015	More stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres 2015	Improve solid waste management system 2015	Secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor 2015		Ensure land, housing, services and livelihood of urban poor 2012*
Africa													
Eastern Africa													
Burundi	0	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0
Comoros	0	0	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	0	•	•	0
Djibouti	•	•	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	•	•	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	•		0	0	•	•	•	
Ethiopia	•	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Kenya	•	•	0	0	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Madagascar	•	0	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	0
Malawi	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0
Mozambique	•	0	•	•	0	•		•	0	•	•	•	
Rwanda	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
Seychelles	0	0	0	•	0	•		0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia				•	0	•	0	0	0	•	•	•	0
South Sudan				0	0	•	0	0	0	•	•	•	0
Uganda	•	•	0	•	0	•	0	0	0	•	•	•	•
United Republic of Tanzania	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Zambia	٠	0	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
Zimbabwe	•	•	0	٠	0	•	•	•	0	0	•	•	•
Middle Africa													
Angola	0	0	0	•	0	٠	•	0	0	•	•	0	٠
Cameroon	•	•	•	•	0	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Central African Republic	•	0	0	0	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	0

	Spatial	distribution o	of population		Rural	development		Liv	ring conditions a	nd sustainabili	ty of large	urban centr	es
	Reduce migration from rural areas to urban areas 2015	Decentralize large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas 2015	Relocate out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas 2015	Provide incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas 2015	Relocate industries from large urban centres to rural areas 2015	Develop rural infrastructure and facilities 2015	Promote rural development strategies to decrease push factors on urbanization 2012*	Increase energy efficiency in transport and housing 2015	More stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres 2015	Improve solid waste management system 2015	Secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor 2015		Ensure land, housing, services and livelihood of urban poor 2012*
Chad	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	0	•	•	0
Congo	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
Democratic Republic of the Congo	•	0	0	•	0	•	0	0	0	•	•	•	0
Equatorial Guinea	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
Gabon	0	•	0	•	0	•		•	•	•	•	•	
São Tomé and Príncipe	•	0	0	•	0	٠	•	0	0	0	•	•	•
Northern Africa													
Algeria	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Egypt	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Libya	•	0	0					0	0	0	0	•	
Morocco	•	0	0	0	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Sudan	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	0	•	•	•
Tunisia	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Southern Africa													
Botswana	•	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	•	•	•	0
Lesotho	•	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•
Namibia	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	0	•	•	•
South Africa	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Swaziland	•	0	0	0	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
Western Africa													
Benin	•	•	0	•	0	•	0	0	0	•	•	•	0
Burkina Faso	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	0
Cabo Verde	•	0	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	•	•	•
Côte d'Ivoire	•	0	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Gambia	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	0

	Spatial	distribution o	of population		Rural	development		Liv	ing conditions a	nd sustainabili	ty of large	urban centr	res
	Reduce migration from rural areas to urban areas 2015	Decentralize large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas 2015	Relocate out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas 2015	Provide incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas 2015	Relocate industries from large urban centres to rural areas 2015	Develop rural infrastructure and facilities 2015	Promote rural development strategies to decrease push factors on urbanization 2012*	Increase energy efficiency in transport and housing 2015	More stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres 2015	Improve solid waste management system 2015	Secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor 2015	Secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor 2015	Ensure land, housing, services and livelihood of urban poor 2012*
Ghana	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	0
Guinea	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
Guinea-Bissau	•	0	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	0	•	•	0
Liberia	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	0
Mali	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
Mauritania	•	•	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	•	•	•
Niger	•	•	0	•	0	•	0	0	0	•	•	•	•
Nigeria	•	•	0	0	0	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	
Senegal	•	•	•	0	0	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•
Sierra Leone	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	0
Тодо	•	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	0
Asia													
Eastern Asia													
China	0	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
DPR Korea	•	0	0	0	0	•	•	0	0	0	•	0	0
Japan	•	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	0
Mongolia	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Republic of Korea	0	•	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	0	•	
South-central Asia													
Afghanistan	•	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	•	•	•	0
Bangladesh	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Bhutan	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
India	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•
Kazakhstan	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
Kyrgyzstan	•	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	0

	Spatial	distribution o	of population		Rural	development		Liv	ing conditions a	nd sustainabili	ty of large	urban cent	res
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Maldives	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	0	•	•
Nepal	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	٠	٠
Pakistan	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Sri Lanka	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Tajikistan	0	0	•	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•
Turkmenistan				•	0	•	•	•	0	0	•	0	
Uzbekistan	•	•	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	•	•	
South-eastern Asia													
Brunei Darussalam	0	•	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	0	0	
Cambodia	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
Indonesia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	0	•
Malaysia	0	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	0	•	•
Myanmar	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Philippines	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Singapore	0	•	0					•	•	•	0	•	
Thailand	•	•	0	•	0	•		•	•	•	0	•	•
Timor-Leste	•	0	0	•	0	•	0	0	0	•	•	0	
Viet Nam	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Western Asia													
Armenia	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	0
Azerbaijan	•	0	0	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	٠	0
Bahrain	0	0	0					•	0	0	0	•	
Cyprus	•	0	0	•	0	•		٠	0	٠	0	0	
Georgia	0	•	0	0	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
Iraq	•	•	0	•	•	•		0	•	•	•	٠	

	Spatial	distribution o	of population		Rural	development		Liv	ving conditions a	nd sustainabili	ty of large	urban centi	res
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Israel	0	0	0	0	0	•		•	•	•	•	0	
Jordan	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Kuwait	0	•	0					•	•	•	0	•	
Lebanon	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0	0	0
Oman	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•
Qatar	0	•	0				0	•	•	٠	0	٠	٠
Saudi Arabia	•	•	0	•	•	•		•	0	•	•	•	
State of Palestine	•	0	0	0	0	•		•	•	•	•	0	
Syrian Arab Republic	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
Turkey	•	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	٠	•	0
United Arab Emirates	0	•	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	•	•	
Yemen	•	0	0	0	0	•		0	0	•	•	0	•
Europe													
Eastern Europe													
Belarus	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	0	•	0	0
Bulgaria	•	0	0	•	0	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Czechia	0	0	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	0	٠	•
Hungary	•	0	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	•	•	
Poland	0	0	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠
Republic of Moldova	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0
Romania	•	0	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•
Russian Federation	0	0	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	0	•	
Slovakia	0	0	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	0
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Northern Europe													
Denmark	0	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	0	0	•

	Spatial	distribution o	of population		Rural	development		Liv	ing conditions a	nd sustainabili	ty of large	urban centi	res
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Estonia	•	0	0	•	0	•		•	•	•	0	0	
Finland	0	0	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	0	•	•
Iceland	•	0	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	0	0	
Ireland	0	•	0	•	0	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Latvia	•	•	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	0	•	
Lithuania	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	
Norway	•	0	0	•	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	0	•
Sweden	0	0	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	0	0	
United Kingdom	0	0	0	•	0	•		•	•	•	0	•	
Southern Europe													
Albania	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Andorra	0	0	0	•	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Croatia	•	0	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	0	•	•
Greece	0	•	0	•	0	•		•	•	•	٠	•	
Holy See								•	0	0	0	0	
Italy	•	0	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	0	•	
Malta	0	0	0	•	0	•		•	•	•	0	0	
Montenegro	•	0	0	0	0	•		•	0	•	٠	٠	
Portugal	0	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
San Marino								٠	٠	•	0	0	
Serbia	•	•	0	•	0	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Slovenia	0	0	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	0	•	
Spain	0	0	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	•	•	•
Spann			0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	•	0	

	Spatial	distribution o	of population		Rural	development		Liv	ing conditions a	nd sustainabili	ty of large	urban centr	es
	Reduce migration from rural areas to urban areas 2015	Decentralize large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas 2015	Relocate out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas 2015	Provide incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas 2015	Relocate industries from large urban centres to rural areas 2015	Develop rural infrastructure and facilities 2015	Promote rural development strategies to decrease push factors on urbanization 2012*	Increase energy efficiency in transport and housing 2015	More stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres 2015	Improve solid waste management system 2015	Secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor 2015	Secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor 2015	Ensure land, housing, services and livelihood of urban poor 2012*
Austria	0	0	0	•	0	•		•	•	•	0	0	
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	•	•	•	•	•	0	0	٠
France	•	0	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	0	•	
Germany	٠	•	0	•	0	•		•	0	•	0	٠	
Liechtenstein	0	0	0					•	0	0	0	0	
Luxembourg				•	0	0	0	•	0	•	0	٠	
Monaco								•	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands	0	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	0	•	0
Switzerland	•	0	•	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbe	an												
Caribbean													
Antigua and Barbuda	0	•	0	0	0	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•
Bahamas	٠	0	0	•	0	•		•	0	٠	•	0	
Barbados	0	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Cuba	•	0	0				•	•	•	•	0	0	٠
Dominica	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	٠
Dominican Republic	•	٠	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	٠	٠
Grenada	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	0
Haiti	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	
Jamaica	•	0	•	0	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	٠
Saint Kitts and Nevis				•	0	•	•	•	0	0	0	٠	٠
Saint Lucia	•	0	0	•	0	•		•	0	0	•	•	٠
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	•	0	0	0	0	٠	•	٠	0	•	•	٠	٠
Trinidad and Tobago	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	0	•	•
Central America													
Belize	•	0	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	٠

	Spatial	distribution o	of population		Rural	development		Liv	ing conditions a	nd sustainabili	ty of large	urban centi	res
	Reduce migration from rural areas to urban areas 2015	Decentralize large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas 2015	Relocate out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas 2015	Provide incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas 2015	Relocate industries from large urban centres to rural areas 2015	Develop rural infrastructure and facilities 2015	Promote rural development strategies to decrease push factors on urbanization 2012*	Increase energy efficiency in transport and housing 2015	More stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres 2015	Improve solid waste management system 2015	Secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor 2015	Secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor 2015	Ensure land, housing, services and livelihood of urban poor 2012*
Costa Rica	•	0	•	0	0	•	•	0	0	0	•	•	•
El Salvador	•	0	•	•	0	•	0	0	0	•	•	٠	•
Guatemala	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Honduras	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	٠	•	٠
Mexico	0	0	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	0	•	0	•
Nicaragua	0	0	0	•	0	•		•	0	٠	•	٠	
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
South America													
Argentina	•	0	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	•
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	•	0	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Brazil	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	٠	•
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	•	•	٠	•	٠	•
Ecuador	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	•	•
Guyana	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	٠	•
Paraguay	•	0	0	0	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Peru	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Suriname	•	0	•	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	•	•	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	•	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•
Northern America													
Canada	٠	0	0	•	0	•		٠	0	•	0	٠	
United States of America	•	0	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	0	•	•
Oceania													
Australia/New Zealand													

	Spatia	l distribution d	of population		Rural	development		Liv	ing conditions a	nd sustainabili	ty of large	urban centr	es
	Reduce migration from rural areas to urban areas 2015	Decentralize large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas 2015	Relocate out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas 2015	Provide incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas 2015	Relocate industries from large urban centres to rural areas 2015	Develop rural infrastructure and facilities 2015	Promote rural development strategies to decrease push factors on urbanization 2012*	Increase energy efficiency in transport and housing 2015	More stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres 2015	Improve solid waste management system 2015	sanitation		Ensure land, housing, services and livelihood of urban poor 2012*
Australia	•	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
New Zealand	0	0	0	٠	0	•		٠	0	•	0	•	
Melanesia													
Fiji	•	0	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Papua New Guinea	٠	0	•	•	0	•	•	0	0	0	٠	٠	•
Solomon Islands	•	0	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•
Vanuatu	•	0	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	0	•
Micronesia													
Kiribati	•	0	•	0	0	•	0	•	0	•	•	•	•
Marshall Islands	•	0	0	•	0	•	0	•	0	•	•	0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	•	0	•	•	0	•	•						0
Nauru							0	0	0	0	•	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	•	0	•	•	0	0
Polynesia						•							
Cook Islands	•	0	0	0	0	•							
Niue								0	0	•	0	0	
Samoa	•	0	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	•	•	0	0
Tonga	•	0	•	0	0	•		0	0	•	0	0	
Tuvalu	•	0	•	•	0	•	0	0	0	•	•	•	•

Notes:

A black dot • indicates that the policy, strategy or measure was adopted in the past five years.

A white dot \circ indicates that the policy, strategy or measure was not adopted in the past five years.

A blank cell indicates that data were not available or not applicable.

* Refers to five years preceding 2012.

Definitions of polices, strategies and measures:

Reduce migration from rural areas to urban areasⁱ: Indicates whether the Government has adopted policies or strategies in the past five years to reduce migration from rural areas to urban areas.

Decentralize large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areasⁱ: Indicates whether the Government has adopted policies or strategies in the past five years to decentralize large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas.

Relocate out of environmentally fragile or threatened areasⁱ: Indicates whether the Government has adopted policies or strategies in the past five years to relocate inhabitants out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

Provide incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areasⁱ: Indicates whether the Government has adopted policies or strategies in the past five years to promote rural development by providing incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas.

Relocate industries from large urban centres to rural areasⁱ: Indicates whether the Government has adopted policies or strategies in the past five years to promote rural development by relocating industries from urban centres to rural areas.

Develop rural infrastructure and facilitiesⁱ: Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policies or strategies in the past five years to promote rural development by developing rural infrastructure and facilities.

Promote rural development strategies to decrease push factors on urbanizationⁱⁱ: Indicates whether the Government has implemented concrete measures in the past five years to promote rural development strategies to decrease push factors on urbanization.

Increase energy efficiency in transport and housingⁱ: Indicates whether the Government has adopted policies or strategies in the past five years to improve the living conditions and sustainability of urban centres by increasing energy efficiency in transport and housing.

More stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centresⁱ: Indicates whether the Government has adopted policies or strategies in the past five years to improve the living conditions and sustainability of urban centres by enacting more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres.

Improve solid waste management systemⁱ: Indicates whether the Government has adopted policies or strategies in the past five years to improve the living conditions and sustainability of urban centres by improving solid waste management system.

Secure access to water and sanitation for urban poorⁱ: Indicates whether the Government has adopted policies or strategies in the past five years to improve the living conditions and sustainability of urban centres by securing access to water and sanitation for urban poor.

Secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poorⁱ: Indicates whether the Government has adopted policies or strategies in the past five years to improve the living conditions and sustainability of urban centres by securing land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

Ensure land, housing, services and livelihood of urban poorⁱⁱ: Indicates whether the Government has implemented concrete measures in the past five years to ensure land, housing, services and livelihood of urban poor.

ⁱUnited Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). World Population Policies Database: The 2015 Revision. Available from http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

ⁱⁱUnited Nations Population Fund (2012). ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Survey Database.

Table 2

Indicators related to spatial distribution, urbanization and measures to improve living conditions and sustainability of large urban centres

	Population density (persons per square kilometre) 2015	Urban population (% of total population) 2015	Rural population growth (annual growth rate in %) 2010-2015	Urban population growth (annual growth rate in %) 2010-2015	Urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 1 million inhabitants or more (%) 2015	Urban population living in slums (%) 2014*	Urban population with access to improved water source (%) 2015*	Urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%) 2015*	Municipal solid waste collection rate (%) latest year available	Road density (kilometres per 100 square kilometres) 2009*	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent per capita) 2012*	Carbon dioxide emissions from transport and residential sectors (kilograms of CO ₂ per capita) 2013*
World		54	0.13	2.05	41	30	97	82		85	1 889	1 173
More developed regions		78	-0.74	0.60	39		99	97		110	4 543	3 508
Less developed regions		49	0.21	2.56	42	26	97	80		61	1 417	731
Least developed countries		31	1.55	3.97	37	63	86	47		42	351	127
Africa		40	1.76	3.55	37	49	89	51		21	752	374
Eastern Africa		26	2.29	4.51	26	63	86	35		28		
Burundi	421	12	2.84	5.66	0	58	91	44		48		
Comoros	414	28	2.29	2.67	0	70	93	48	20			
Djibouti	39	77	1.21	1.60	0	66	97	60				
Eritrea	67	23	2.67	5.11	0		73	45		4	163	34
Ethiopia	99	19	2.02	4.89	17	74	93	27		4	493	51
Кепуа	82	26	2.12	4.34	42	56	82	31		11	483	150
Madagascar	42	35	1.83	4.69	31	77	82	18	18	14		
Malawi	184	16	2.67	3.77	0	67	96	47		53		
Mauritius	618	40	0.67	-0.08	0		100	94	98	545	1 068	889
Mozambique	34	32	2.11	3.27	14	80	81	42		4	406	82
Rwanda	504	29	1.42	6.43	35	53	87	59		57		
Seychelles	206	54	-0.12	1.14	0		96	98	95			
Somalia	18	40	2.12	4.06	49	74				4		
South Sudan		19	3.78	5.05	0	96	67	16				86
Uganda	204	16	2.95	5.43	30	54	96	29	39	35		
United Republic of Tanzania	59	32	2.02	5.36	31	51	77	31	48	12	456	119
Zambia	21	41	2.48	4.32	34	54	86	56	20	9	614	69
Zimbabwe	39	32	3.05	2.30	31	25	97	49		25	658	206

	Population density (persons per square kilometre) 2015	Urban population (% of total population) 2015	Rural population growth (annual growth rate in %) 2010-2015	Urban population growth (annual growth rate in %) 2010-2015	Urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 1 million inhabitants or more (%) 2015	Urban population living in slums (%) 2014*	Urban population with access to improved water source (%) 2015*	Urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%) 2015*	Municipal solid waste collection rate (%) latest year available	Road density (kilometres per 100 square kilometres) 2009*	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent per capita) 2012*	Carbon dioxide emissions from transport and residential sectors (kilograms of CO ₂ per capita) 2013*
Middle Africa		44	1.86	3.90	54	63	84	46		5	380	162
Angola	18	44	1.73	4.97	67	56	75	89		4	630	490
Cameroon	50	54	1.30	3.60	47	38	95	62		6	323	155
Central African Republic	8	40	1.58	2.59	0	93	90	44		4		
Chad	11	22	2.86	3.42	41	88	72	31		3		
Congo	14	65	1.35	3.22	62	47	96	20		5	400	414
Democratic Republic of the Congo	31	42	1.85	3.96	59	75	81	29		7	292	36
Equatorial Guinea	28	40	2.53	3.12	0	66	73	80				
Gabon	7	87	0.21	2.70	0	37	97	43		4	1 371	429
São Tomé and Príncipe	211	65	0.83	3.58	0	87	99	41				
Northern Africa		52	1.21	2.12	38	25	95	92		8	869	832
Algeria	17	71	-0.24	2.77	9		84	90	92	5	1 237	1 413
Egypt	85	43	1.59	1.68	64	11	100	97	30-95	10	913	740
Libya	4	79	0.06	1.13	23			97		1	2 729	3 824
Morocco	76	60	0.19	2.26	38	13	99	84	72-100	13	570	576
Sudan	17	34	1.89	2.54	38	92				1	342	232
Tunisia	72	67	0.56	1.38	27	8	100	97	95	12	918	724
Southern Africa		62	-0.41	1.67	54	24	100	69		26	2 534	1 312
Botswana	4	57	0.30	1.29	0		99	79		5	1 015	1 193
Lesotho	70	27	0.39	3.05	0	51	95	37		20		
Namibia	3	47	0.06	4.16	0	33	98	55		5	706	813
South Africa	44	65	-0.64	1.59	59	23	100	70		30	2 675	1 339
Swaziland	75	21	1.54	1.32	0	33	94	63		21		

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	Population density (persons per square kilometre) 2015	Urban population (% of total population) 2015	Rural population growth (annual growth rate in %) 2010-2015	Urban population growth (annual growth rate in %) 2010-2015	Urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 1 million inhabitants or more (%) 2015	Urban population living in slums (%) 2014*	Urban population with access to improved water source (%) 2015*	Urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%) 2015*	Municipal solid waste collection rate (%) latest year available	Road density (kilometres per 100 square kilometres) 2009*	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent per capita) 2012*	Carbon dioxide emissions from transport and residential sectors (kilograms of CO ₂ per capita) 2013*
Western Africa		45	1.51	4.34	33	52	86	34		26		
Benin	98	44	1.96	3.67	0	62	85	36	23	17	390	477
Burkina Faso	65	30	1.68	5.87	51	66	98	50		34		
Cabo Verde	126	66	-1.20	1.99	0		94	82				
Côte d'Ivoire	67	54	0.78	3.69	42	56	93	33		26	597	147
Gambia	197	60	1.59	4.33	0	35	94	62		37		
Ghana	119	54	0.73	3.40	33	38	93	20	85	48	397	303
Guinea	50	37	1.82	3.82	42	43	93	34		18		
Guinea-Bissau	64	49	0.83	4.13	0	82	99	34		12		
Liberia	47	50	1.84	3.36	56	66	89	28				
Mali	13	40	1.75	5.08	39	56	97	38	40	1		
Mauritania	4	60	0.93	3.54	0	80	58	58		2		
Niger	15	19	3.56	5.14	30	70	100	38		1		65
Nigeria	202	48	1.20	4.66	32	50	81	33		21	795	147
Senegal	78	44	2.37	3.59	54	39	93	65	21	8	300	186
Sierra Leone	88	40	1.32	2.75	40	76	85	23	33-55	16		
Тодо	132	40	1.78	3.83	0	51	91	25		21	463	220
Asia		48	-0.25	2.50	43		97	82		102	1 467	698
Eastern Asia		60	-2.10	2.53	46		98	89		108	2 330	946
China	150	56	-2.08	3.05	43	25	98	87		41	2 143	797
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	209	61	0.19	0.75	19		100	88		21	569	59
Japan	348	93	-7.62	0.56	70		100	100	100	331	3 546	2 115
Mongolia	2	72	-1.47	2.78	65	43	66	66		3	1 404	1 262
Republic of Korea	504	82	-0.08	0.66	59		100	100	99	108	5 268	2 470
South-central Asia		35	0.69	2.47	44		96	68		123	729	380

	Population density (persons per square kilometre)	Urban population (% of total population)	Rural population growth (annual growth rate in %)	Urban population growth (annual growth rate in %)	Urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 1 million inhabitants or more (%)	Urban population living in slums (%)	Urban population with access to improved water source (%)	Urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%)	Municipal solid waste collection rate (%) latest year	Road density (kilometres per 100 square kilometres)	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent per capita)	Carbon dioxide emissions from transport and residential sectors (kilograms of CO ₂ per capita)
	2015	2015	2010-2015	2010-2015	2015	2014*	2015*	2015*	available	2009*	2012*	2013*
Afghanistan	49	27	1.85	3.96	54		78	45		6		
Bangladesh	1 232	34	0.06	3.55	42	55	87	58		184	214	91
Bhutan	17	39 33	0.38 0.70	3.69 2.38	0		100	78 63		 138	 624	 248
India	431		-0.66	2.38	46	24	97	93			2 883	248 2 859
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	49 6	73 53	-0.66	0.86	36 17		98	93		12 4		
Kazakhstan							99				4 458	1 456
Kyrgyzstan Maldives	30 1 201	36 46	1.23 -0.05	1.58 4.49	0		97 100	89 98		18	737	751
Nepal Pakistan	199 244	19 39	0.72 0.97	3.18 2.81	22 57	54 46	91 94	56 83	94	14 34	367 483	96 296
Sri Lanka	334	18	0.97	0.84	0		94 99	88		155	554	290 399
Tajikistan	62	27	2.35	2.62	0		99	00 94		20	286	40
Turkmenistan	11	50	0.63	1.94	0					5	4 943	40 1 699
Uzbekistan	70	36	1.30	1.94	21		 99	 100		19	4 945 1 622	1 099
OZDERISTAN	70	30	1.50	1.45	21		33	100		19	1 022	1 119
South-eastern Asia		48	0.01	2.53	29	27	95	81		38	960	597
Brunei Darussalam	 81	77	-0.08	1.79	0						9 526	3 398
Cambodia	89	21	1.52	2.65	53	55	 100	 88	 75	22	370	255
Indonesia	141	54	-0.37	2.69	20	22	94	72	80	26	861	617
Lao People's Democratic Republic	30	39	0.15	4.93	0	31	86	95		17		
Malaysia	93	75	-1.18	2.66	30		100	96		30	2 799	1 974
Myanmar	82	34	0.04	2.49	38	41	93	84		4	291	74
Philippines	341	44	2.03	1.32	32	38	94	78		67	443	284
Singapore	8 227	100	0.00	2.02	100		100	100	100	479	4 716	1 427
Thailand	132	50	-2.09	2.97	33	25	98	90		35	1 884	1 008
Timor-Leste	79	33	0.71	3.75	0		95	69				
Viet Nam	301	34	0.01	2.95	42	27	99	94		52	731	424

	Population density (persons per square kilometre) 2015	Urban population (% of total population) 2015	Rural population growth (annual growth rate in %) 2010-2015	Urban population growth (annual growth rate in %) 2010-2015	Urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 1 million inhabitants or more (%) 2015	Urban population living in slums (%) 2014*	Urban population with access to improved water source (%) 2015*	Urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%) 2015*	Municipal solid waste collection rate (%) latest year available	Road density (kilometres per 100 square kilometres) 2009*	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent per capita) 2012*	Carbon dioxide emissions from transport and residential sectors (kilograms of CO ₂ per capita) 2013*
Western Asia		70	0.66	2.42	49		98	96		36	2 623	1 722
Armenia	106	63	0.67	-0.11	56	 14	100	96	80	27	997	814
Azerbaijan	116	55	0.58	1.56	45		95	92		<i>_,</i> 64	1 473	1 271
Bahrain	1 959	89	1.24	1.71	0		100	99		537	9 450	2 665
Cyprus	126	67	1.46	0.89	0		100	100		134	1 971	2 453
Georgia	62	54	-0.72	-0.10	50		100	95	60	29	825	877
Iraq	82	69	2.60	3.01	46	47	94	86	56	9	1 374	1 409
Israel	366	92	0.51	1.37	64		100	100		85	3 069	1 864
Jordan	87	84	2.08	3.79	18	13	98	99	95+	9	1 207	1 294
Kuwait	201	98	2.69	3.63	79		99	100		37	10 121	3 969
Lebanon	494	88	2.07	3.18	50		99	81	100	68	1 616	1 521
Oman	13	78	5.78	8.54	0		96	97		18	7 424	3 506
Qatar	214	99	-5.63	6.02	0		100	98		67	18 814	5 571
Saudi Arabia	15	83	0.65	2.10	59		97	100		10	6 789	4 467
State of Palestine	756	75	1.62	2.81	0						•••	
Syrian Arab Republic	121	58	-0.24	1.37	70	19	92	96	80	37	701	516
Turkey	100	73	-0.70	1.97	52	12	100	98	77	47	1 578	1 141
United Arab Emirates	115	86	0.57	2.87	59		100	98		5	7 536	3 465
Yemen	48	35	1.44	4.03	34	61				14	278	465
Europe		74	-0.63	0.33	24		99	94		137	3 585	2 358
Eastern Europe		69	-0.56	-0.11	22		99	86		67	3 908	1 978
Belarus	45	77	-2.18	0.05	27		100	94	100	47	3 223	1 820
Bulgaria	65	74	-1.99	-0.31	23		100	87	81	37	2 511	1 132
Czechia	139	73	0.61	0.35	17		100	99	100	169	4 057	2 254
Hungary	111	71	-1.79	0.47	24		100	98	90	218	2 366	1 659

	Population density (persons per square kilometre)	Urban population (% of total population)	Rural population growth (annual growth rate in %)	Urban population growth (annual growth rate in %)	Urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 1 million inhabitants or more (%)	Urban population living in slums (%)	Urban population with access to improved water source (%)	Urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%)	Municipal solid waste collection rate (%) latest year	Road density (kilometres per 100 square kilometres)	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent per capita)	Carbon dioxide emissions from transport and residential sectors (kilograms of CO ₂ per capita)
	2015	2015	2010-2015	2010-2015	2015	2014*	2015*	2015*	available	2009*	2012*	2013*
Poland	125	61	0.19	-0.10	7		99	98		125	2 571	2 086
Republic of Moldova	105	45	-0.82	-0.73	0		97	88		39	920	748
Romania Russian Federation	94 9	55 74	-0.58 -0.46	0.01 -0.13	16 29		100 99	92 77	90	86 6	1 741 5 283	1 059 2 343
Slovakia	113	74 54	-0.46	-0.13	0		99 100	99	 100	6 91	5 283 3 079	2 343
Ukraine	77	54 70	-1.27	-0.31	17		96	99 97		29	2 690	1 450
Okraine	//	70	-1.27	-0.33	17		90	97		29	2 690	1 450
Northern Europe		81	-0.60	0.81	29		100	99		137	3 568	2 731
Denmark	133	88	-0.99	0.60	26		100	100	100	173	3 102	2 443
Estonia	30	68	0.06	-0.45	0		100	98	79	138	4 174	1 814
Finland	18	84	-0.48	0.50	26		100	99	100	26	6 151	2 426
Iceland	3	94	-0.54	1.25	0		100	99	100		17 756	2 534
Ireland	69	63	0.38	1.58	39		98	89	76	140	2 888	3 651
Latvia	33	67	-0.38	-0.67	0		100	91	50	111	2 171	1 595
Lithuania	48	67	-0.31	-0.53	0		100	97		130	2 469	1 682
Norway	17	80	-0.35	1.35	0		100	98	99	26	5 817	2 820
Sweden	24	86	-0.39	0.83	18		100	99	100	142	5 269	2 072
United Kingdom	264	83	-0.87	0.88	35		100	99	100	173	3 018	2 912
Southern Europe		70	-0.59	0.52	28		100	99		134	2 471	2 062
Albania	117	57	-2.03	2.21	0		95	96	77	66	715	920
Andorra	173	85	4.77	0.14			100	100	100			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	75	40	-0.32	0.14	0		100	99		43	1 742	883
Croatia	76	59	-1.07	0.11	0		100	98	92	52	1 855	1 719
Greece	86	78	-1.47	0.47	35		100	99	100	91	2 394	1 803
Holy See	1 818	100	0.00	0.03								
Italy	208	69	-0.20	0.39	26		100	100	100	166	2 667	2 489

	Population density (persons per square kilometre)	Urban population (% of total population)	Rural population growth (annual growth rate in %)	Urban population growth (annual growth rate in %)	Urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 1 million inhabitants or more (%)	Urban population living in slums (%)	Urban population with access to improved water source (%)	Urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%)	Municipal solid waste collection rate (%) latest year	Road density (kilometres per 100 square kilometres)	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent per capita)	Carbon dioxide emissions from transport and residential sectors (kilograms of CO ₂ per capita)
	2015	2015	2010-2015	2010-2015	2015	2014*	2015*	2015*	available	2009*	2012*	2013*
Malta	1 365	95	-2.69	0.46	0		100	100	100		1 599	1 411
Montenegro	45	64	-0.46	0.34	0		100	98			1 712	870
Portugal	116	63	-1.49	0.97	62		100	100	100	91	2 035	1 679
San Marino	530	94	0.25	0.62								
Serbia	107	56	-0.62	-0.34	23		99	98	65	51	2 009	994
Slovenia	103	50	0.40	0.08	0		100	99	93	193	3 401	3 007
Spain	95	80	-0.65	0.72	31		100	100		134	2 672	2 105
TFYR Macedonia	83	57	0.01	0.11	0		100	97			1 434	724
Western Europe		79	-0.85	0.55	19		100	99		215	3 994	2 986
Austria	104	66	0.30	0.40	31		100	100	100	129	3 928	3 498
Belgium	370	98	-1.49	0.48	19		100	100	100	508	5 028	3 796
France	118	80	-0.57	0.84	29		100	99	100	174	3 844	2 623
Germany	237	75	-0.91	0.16	13		100	99	100	185	3 886	3 062
Liechtenstein	234	14	0.77	0.48								
Luxembourg	210	90	-1.69	1.71	0		100	98	100		7 707	
Monaco	25 718	100	0.00	0.79			100	100	100			
Netherlands	497	90	-5.90	1.05	7		100	98	100	406	4 690	3 025
Switzerland	206	74	0.83	1.08	20		100	100	99	181	3 203	3 366
Latin America and the Caribbean		80	-0.20	1.45	45		97	88		21	1 367	1 119
Caribbean		70	-1.14	1.52	33		85	76		•••		
Antigua and Barbuda	209	24	1.68	-0.95	0		98		95			
Bahamas	39	83	1.07	1.53	0		98	92		•••		
Barbados	669	31	0.67	0.13	0		100	96				
Cuba	102	77	-0.47	0.07	25	•••	96	94	76		1 003	173
Dominica	97	70	-0.51	0.84			96		94			

	Population density (persons per square kilometre)	Urban population (% of total population)	Rural population growth (annual growth rate in %)	Urban population growth (annual growth rate in %)	Urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 1 million inhabitants or more (%)	Urban population living in slums (%)	Urban population with access to improved water source (%)	Urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%)	Municipal solid waste collection rate (%) latest year	Road density (kilometres per 100 square kilometres)	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent per capita)	Carbon dioxide emissions from transport and residential sectors (kilograms of CO ₂ per capita)
Development blig	2015	2015	2010-2015	2010-2015	2015	2014*	2015*	2015*	available	2009*	2012*	2013*
Dominican Republic	220	79	-3.21	2.60	35	12	85	86	69	26	744	667
Grenada	314	36	0.41	0.33	0		99	98 34	100			
Haiti Jamaica	385 260	59 55	-1.59 0.06	3.78 0.90	39 0	74	65 98	34 80	11 62	15 204	396 1 036	99 706
Saint Kitts and Nevis	200	33	1.05	1.27			98		98			
Saint Lucia	343	19	0.82	0.89	 0	•••	100	 85	100			
Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	282	19 51	-0.69	0.89	0		95		91			•••
Trinidad and Tobago	263	8	-0.69	-1.20	0	•••	95	 92	91 100	 162	 14 332	 2 770
	205	0	0.42	-1.20	0		95	92	100	102	14 552	2770
Central America		74	0.23	1.79	44	14	97	87		24	1 336	1 192
Belize	15	44	2.74	1.93	0	11	99	94	50			
Costa Rica	98	77	-2.60	2.74	30	6	100	95	74	76	1 016	1 022
El Salvador	310	67	-0.76	1.40	26		98	82	71	48	720	529
Guatemala	150	52	1.60	3.40	35	35	98	78	72	13	720	435
Honduras	75	55	0.71	3.14	24	28	97	87	68	12	656	431
Mexico	64	79	-0.12	1.57	48	11	97	88	91	19	1 543	1 422
Nicaragua	52	59	0.71	1.96	0		99	77	73	18	563	295
Panama	54	67	0.75	2.07	63	26	98	84	77	19	1 109	1 080
South America		83	-0.29	1.32	47	22	98	89		18	1 389	1 150
Argentina	15	92	-0.96	1.04	49	17	99	96		8	1 906	1 728
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	10	69	0.36	2.26	68	44	97	61		7	831	781
Brazil	24	86	-0.96	1.17	47	22	100	88	83	21	1 392	1 130
Chile	24	90	-0.84	1.09	41		100	100		11	2 140	1 600
Colombia	45	76	0.13	1.66	54	13	97	85	98	12	674	621
Ecuador	59	64	1.00	1.90	43	36	93	87	81	18	935	1 323
Guyana	4	29	0.45	0.76	0	33	98	88	89			

	Population density (persons per square kilometre) 2015	Urban population (% of total population) 2015	Rural population growth (annual growth rate in %) 2010-2015	Urban population growth (annual growth rate in %) 2010-2015	Urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 1 million inhabitants or more (%) 2015	Urban population living in slums (%) 2014*	Urban population with access to improved water source (%) 2015*	Urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%) 2015*	Municipal solid waste collection rate (%) latest year available	Road density (kilometres per 100 square kilometres) 2009*	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent per capita) 2012*	Carbon dioxide emissions from transport and residential sectors (kilograms of CO ₂ per capita) 2013*
Paraguay	18	60	1.12	2.10	56		100	96	51	8	783	707
Peru	24	79	-0.27	1.69	40	34	91	83	74	10	720	697
Suriname	4	66	1.05	0.78	0	7	98	88	80			
Uruguay	20	95	-3.16	0.53	52		100	97	86	44	1 362	1 147
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	35	89	1.09	1.54	33		95	98	86	11	2 558	1 625
Northern America		82	-0.08	1.04	55		99	100		62	6 856	6 366
Canada	4	82	0.04	1.22	56		100	100	99	15	7 226	6 116
United States of America	35	82	-0.09	1.02	55		99	100	100	72	6 815	6 394
Oceania		71	1.39	1.44	55		99	98		13	5 426	4 107
Australia/New Zealand		89	0.21	1.40	61		100	100		13	5 426	4 107
Australia	3	89	0.05	1.47	66		100	100		11	5 644	4 284
New Zealand	17	86	0.85	1.05	34		100			36	4 301	3 185
Melanesia		19	1.94	2.14	0		92	69				
Fiji	49	54	-0.07	1.45	0		100	93				
Papua New Guinea	17	13	2.14	2.12	0		88	56		4		
Solomon Islands	21	22	1.51	4.25	0		93	81				
Vanuatu	22	26	1.80	3.42	0		99	65				
Micronesia		67	0.39	1.09			92	75				
Kiribati	145	44	1.35	1.78	0		87	51				
Marshall Islands	294	73	-0.74	0.59			94	85	60			
Micronesia (Federated States of)	149	22	0.13	0.27	0		95	85				
Nauru	482	100	0.00	0.19								
Palau	46	87	-4.26	1.66			97	100				

	Population density (persons per square kilometre) 2015	Urban population (% of total population) 2015	Rural population growth (annual growth rate in %) 2010-2015	Urban population growth (annual growth rate in %) 2010-2015	Urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 1 million inhabitants or more (%) 2015	Urban population living in slums (%) 2014*	Urban population with access to improved water source (%) 2015*	Urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%) 2015*	Municipal solid waste collection rate (%) latest year available	Road density (kilometres per 100 square kilometres) 2009*	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent per capita) 2012*	Carbon dioxide emissions from transport and residential sectors (kilograms of CO ₂ per capita) 2013*
Polynesia		42	0.85	0.55			99	94				
Cook Islands	88	75	-0.44	0.88								
Niue	5	43	-4.16	-0.94								
Samoa	68	19	1.00	-0.24	0		98	93				
Tonga	164	24	0.35	0.71	0		100	98				
Tuvalu	381	60	-2.13	1.90			98	86				

Notes:

Three dots (...) indicate that data were not available.

* Regional and other aggregates were computed by the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division.

Definitions of indicators:

Population densityⁱ: Population per square Kilometre.

Urban populationⁱⁱ: Urban population as a percentage of total population. Urban population is the de facto population living in areas classified as urban according to the criteria used by each area or country.

Rural population growthⁱⁱ: Average exponential rate of growth of the rural population over a given period, expressed as per cent.

Urban population growthⁱⁱ: Average exponential rate of growth of the urban population over a given period, expressed as per cent.

Urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 1 million inhabitants or more^{iv}: The percentage of the urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 1 million inhabitants or more.

Urban population living in slumsⁱⁱⁱ: The percentage of the urban population living in slum households. A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient-living area, durability of housing, and security of tenure.

Urban population with access to improved water source^{iv}: The percentage of the urban population that uses a drinking-water source that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter.

Urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities^{iv}: The percentage of the urban population that uses a sanitation facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact.

Municipal solid waste collection rate^v: The percentage of solid waste collected from point of production (residential, industrial, commercial, institutional) to the point of treatment or disposal. Data are for the latest year available between 1996 and 2007 (Refer to the source for reference years).

Road density^{vi}: The ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's land area, expressed as length in kilometres per 100 square kilometres. The road network includes all roads in the country: motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads. **Energy used**^{vii}: Use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport, expressed as kilogram of oil equivalent per capita.

Carbon dioxide emissions from transport and residential sectors^{viii}: Per capita CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion in transport and residential sectors, expressed as kilograms of CO_2 per capita. Transport contains emissions from the combustion of fuel for all transport activity, regardless of the sector, except for international marine bunkers and international aviation bunkers, which are not included in transport emissions at a national or regional level (except for World transport emissions). Residential contains all emissions from fuel combustion in households.

ⁱUnited Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition.

ⁱⁱUnited Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, CD-ROM Edition.

ⁱⁱⁱUnited Nations (2015). Millennium Development Goals Indicators. Available from http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx.

^{iv}World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund (2015). Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. Data and Estimates. Available from: http://www.wssinfo.org/dataestimates/tables/.

^vWorld Bank (2012). What a Waste: A Global Review of Solid Waste Management, Annex K. Urban Development Series Knowledge Papers, No. 15.

^{vi}UN Habitat (2013). Global Human Settlement Report 2013, Planning and design for Sustainable Urban Mobility, Table B7 [for information on road length] and World Bank (2015). World Development Indicator 2015. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ [for information on geographic area].

viiInternational Energy Agency (2014). IEA Statistics. Available from http://www.iea.org/stats/index.asp.

viiiInternational Energy Agency (2015). CO₂ Emissions From Fuel Combustion Highlights (2015 Edition). Summary table "CO₂ emissions by sector in 2013". Available from http://www.iea.org/statistics/topics/CO2emissions/.