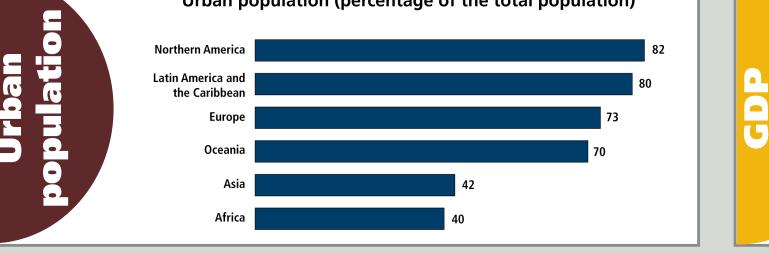
United Nations • Department of Economic and Social Affairs • Population Division • www.unpopulation.org

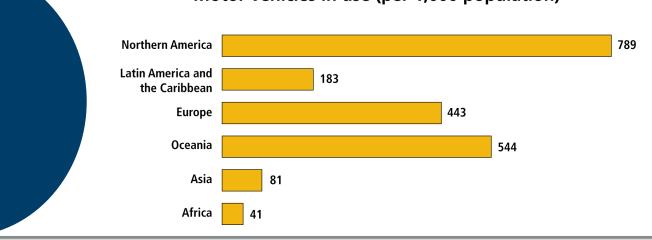


Urban Population, Development and the Environment 2011

	Total Urban a population population (thousands)	Population Population Average in large Population urban Area urban Urban population Urban population nurban rate of areas Itons extlements stillements sums improved improved urban areas urban (percentage of of of of of age) (percentage population) land area) population) (percentage) population)	Image: second	Total population (thousands)Urban population (thousands)	populationgrowthagglomera-urbanliviin urbanrate oftionssettlementsslareasurban(percentage(percentage(percentage(percent-populationof urbanofofage)(percentage)population)land areapopulation	EnvironmentUrban popula- tion using improved tion using improved drinking- urban (percentage)Urban popula- tion using improved drinking-
Country or area World More developed regions ^a	(1) (2) 6 895 889 3 479 867 1 235 900 928 853		2007 2008 2010 2009 2007-2008 2008 (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) 16 5.8 51 60 9 547 184 1 826 10 12.0 21 96 28 670 560 4 820 4 3.4 62 52 5 218 70 1 127	Country or area20102010(1)(2)(1)(2)Northern Europe (continued)(1)(2)Faeroe Islands4920Finland5 3654 565	(3) (4) (5) (6) 40 0.9 19.5 85 0.7 25 6.4	5-2007 2008 2008 2007 2008 2010 2009 2007-2008 2008 (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) 100 100 12.1 115 96 30 784 534 6 635
Less developed regions ^b Least developed countries ^c Africa	5 659 989 2 551 304 832 330 242 769 1 022 234 408 669	45 2.4 38 2.0 35 68 29 4.0 35 0.4 71 49 40 3.4 32 0.7 55 55	4 3.4 62 52 5 218 70 1 127 00 0.3 78 35 1 252 24 533 15 1.7 58 47 2 646 41 730	Iceland 320 299 Ireland 4470 2769 Isle of Man 83 42	93 2.3 — 1.0 62 2.3 39 8.3 51 -0.1 — 36.1	100 100 7.5 14 94 33 980 767 16 556 100 100 10.2 13 93 36 278 534 3 385
Eastern Africa Burundi Comoros	324 044 76 453 8 383 922 735 207	11 5.8 — 2.2 64 49 28 2.5 — 5.4 69 50	5 0.2 40 25 1 071 24 446 3 0.0 31 11 356 6 11 0.2 34 30 1 074 33	Latvia 2 252 1 525 Lithuania 3 324 2 226 Norway 4 883 3 878 Swodon 9 280 7 943	68 -0.5 5.5 67 -0.9 7.9 79 1.4 6.4 25 0.6 16 2.7	82 100 3.4 13 91 12 847 474 1 979 4.5 17 92 15 011 546 2 733 100 100 9.1 16 97 47 676 575 6 222 100 100 5.4 11 98 23 314 531 5 370
Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia	8896785 2541 13482 95013 820	76 1.8 — 0.7 63 22 5.2 — 0.3 52 17 3.5 21 0.4 82 29	8 0.6 49 26 2 106 4 0.1 71 26 527 11 138 8 0.1 59 23 848 3 393	Sweden 9 380 7 943 United Kingdom 62 036 49 404 Southern Europe 155 171 105 153	85 0.6 16 8.7 80 0.7 32 22.9 68 0.9 29 15.1	100 100 5.4 11 98 32 314 521 5 379 100 100 8.8 13 99 32 147 526 3 395 99 100 7.5 28 94 23 792 567 2 744
Kenya Madagascar Malawi	40 513 8 986 20 714 6 253 14 901 2 946	22 4.0 50 0.7 55 27 30 3.8 31 0.3 81 15	33 0.3 30 29 1 428 21 465 1 0.1 33 30 912 27 55 0.1 35 21 721 9	Albania3 2041 663Andorra8575Bosnia and Herzegovina3 7601 828	52 2.5 — 5.6 88 1.2 — 65.8 49 1.1 — 2.5	98 96 1.4 46 58 7 449 114 664 100 100 6.6 17 95 99 100 7.7 19 98 7 266 135 1 588
Mauritius Mayotte Mozambique	1 299 544 204 102 23 391 8 990		0 3.1 18 92 11 658 159	Croatia 4 403 2 542 Gibraltar 29 29	58 0.3 — 8.6 100 0.2 — 37.1	99 100 5.6 27 96 16 338 388 2 047 13.1 93 5 124
Réunion Rwanda	84679510 6242 003	94 1.7 — 16.2 … … 19 4.1 — 1.0 72 50	.7 0.1 26 11 1032 4	Greece 11 359 6 976 Holy See ^g 0 0 Italy 60 551 41 393	100 0.1 — 68 0.7 25 24.9	100 7.7 23 97 26 578 673 2 942
Seychelles Somalia Uganda	87 48 9 331 3 494 33 425 4 444	37 3.5 43 0.0 74 52 13 4.4 36 0.7 67 38	00 7.3 28 17 786 173 77 0.1 31 34 11 0.1 12 25 1 105 7	Malta 417 394 Montenegro 631 388 Portugal 10 676 6 480	95 0.6 — 89.4 61 -0.1 — 61 1.4 64 14.0	100 100 6.7 99 21 987 674 1 988 96 100 87 10 022 100 99 5.5 21 91 21 370 2 274
United Republic of Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe	44 84111 83013 0894 67312 5714 809	36 2.8 31 0.6 57 59	00 0.1 22 24 1 237 73 446 7 0.2 39 37 1 299 18 583 9 0.8 40 44 106 763	San Marino 32 30 Serbia 9 856 5 525 Slovenia 2 030 1 005	94 0.9 56 0.6 7.4 50 -0.0 13.4	8 93 <
Middle Africa Angola Cameroon	126 689 54 634 19 082 11 164 19 599 11 445	43 4.1 41 0.3 71 44 59 4.3 52 0.1 87 86 58 3.7 34 0.9 47 56	9 0.5 55 42 1 825 13 412 00 1.4 55 31 5 278 40 609 02 0.3 47 52 2 002 372	Spain 46 077 35 662 TFYR Macedonia ^h 2 061 1 222 Western Europe 189 052 150 300	77 1.2 31 13.9 59 0.2 — 10.6 80 0.7 19 16.6	100 100 8.0 28 96 27 066 606 3 047 92 100 5.5 20 92 8 741 144 1 520 100 100 8.2 19 98 32 130 566 4 276
Central African Republic Chad Congo	4 401 1 714 11 227 3 102 4 043 2 511		12 0.1 34 37 688 0 17 0.0 81 34 1 181 15 0.4 68 68 3 848 26 378	Austria8 3945 670Belgium10 71210 435	680.73013.4970.61841.3	100 100 8.3 29 97 34 673 562 3 988 100 100 9.7 21 99 32 395 543 5 471
Dem. Republic of the Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon	65 966 23 232 700 278	35 4.6 49 0.3 76 23 40 3.0 0.8 66	0 0.0 40 43 290 5 346 7.5 7 35 28 857	Germany 82 302 60 780 Liechtenstein 36 5	74 0.0 13 17.3 14 0.4 — 60.9	100 100 9.6 16 98 32 255 554 4 083 17 100
Sao Tome and Principe Northern Africa	1 505 1 295 165 103 209 459 107 141	62 3.0 — 4.9 30 51 2.5 28 1.0 33 88	99 0.8 29 44 1 653 2 00 2.6 89 72 5 141 67 803	Luxembourg 507 432 Monaco 35 35 Netherlands 16 613 13 766 Switzerland 7 664 5 643	85 1.5 — 31.0 100 0.3 — 83 1.1 15 36.7 74 0.5 21 20.0	100 100 22.6 13 99 68 853 747 8 429 100 100 100 863 100 100 10.6 31 98 36 358 515 4 845 100 100 50 23 97 36 054 567 3 401
Algeria Egypt Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	35 468 23 585 81 121 35 208 6 355 4 950	43 2.0 42 2.4 17 97 1 78 2.2 2.6 97	55 4.1 69 79 7 421 112 1 078 00 2.3 97 75 5 151 43 867 9.3 76 97 14 985 291 2 895	Switzerland 7 664 5 643 Latin America and the Caribbean 590 082 469 898 Caribbean 41 646 27 833	74 0.5 21 20.0 80 1.6 44 2.7 67 1.6 33 14.1	100 100 5.0 22 97 36 954 567 3 491 25 86 97 2.9 34 85 9 686 183 1 328 38 77 88 2.6 24 80 5 806 178 1 397
Morocco Sudan Tunisia	31 95118 60843 55217 46610 4817 052	58 2.3 33 2.5 13 83	8 1.5 27 75 4 081 71 474 4 0.3 159 48 2 007 28 372 9 2.3 26 79 7 512 114 889	Anguilla15Antigua and Barbuda89Aruba107	100 2.5 — 77.7 30 0.9 — 62.1 47 1.3 — 33.9	37 99 86 5 98 95 5.1 13 79 17 052 80
Western Sahara outhern Africa	531 434 57 780 33 911 2 007 1 227	82 4.0 —	70 9 8.5 23 89 8 895 154 2 616	Bahamas 343 288 Barbados 273 122	84 1.5 — 5.0 44 1.7 — 100.0	100 98 6.4 34 97 82 100 100 5.3 38 97 406
Botswana Lesotho Namibia	2 171 584 2 283 867	27 3.8 — 2.1 35 40 38 3.5 — 0.2 34 60	7 46 61 1 333 9 1.5 48 66 5 821 109 823	British Virgin Islands2310Cayman Islands5656Cuba11 2588 469Demining6846	41 1.7 — 36.2 100 1.5 — 78.4 75 -0.1 25 8.9	100 98 80 96 95 10.1 18 80 94 96 2.4 21 89 38 1076
South Africa Swaziland Vestern Africa	50 133 30 933 1 186 253 304 261 136 465	62 1.8 54 3.7 29 84 21 0.8 5.0 61 45 3.9 31 0.7 61 35	99 9.0 22 94 9 333 159 2 756 22 0.9 35 71 4 539 89 11 0.5 54 54 1 611 26 629	Dominica6846Dominican Republic9 9276 868Grenada10441	67 -0.2 25.5 69 2.4 31 10.4 39 1.4 47.2	1.7 22 79 8 066 18 87 87 2.1 16 90 7 658 123 820 6 96 97 2.3 21 80 7 593
Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde	8 850 3 721 16 469 4 231 496 303	26 6.9 46 1.1 60 33	44 0.5 45 56 1 369 21 347 55 0.1 64 8 1 078 11 55 0.6 83 3 309 94	Guadeloupe 461 453 Haiti 993 5205 Jamaica 2741 1426	98 0.5 68.7 52 4.9 40 1.7 52 0.5 24.4	5 95 98 99 70 24 71 0.2 35 41 1045 281 61 82 98 5.2 37 83 6931 1633
Côte d'Ivoire Gambia Ghana	19 303 19 738 9 980 1 728 1 005 24 392 12 555	51 3.8 38 1.1 56 36 58 4.3 — 5.2 45 68 51 3.6 33 2.3 45 18	3 0.3 32 62 1 545 20 499 6 0.2 62 24 1 285 7 00 0.4 24 46 1 410 33 405	Martinique406361Montserrat61Netherlands Antilles201187	89 0.3 — 92.4 14 2.2 — — 93 1.7 — 44.8	2 95 100 98 96 100 67 32.4 23 100 628 11078
Guinea Guinea-Bissau	9 982 3 530 1 515 455	35 3.6 45 0.4 46 34 30 2.5 — 1.0 83 49	9 0.1 53 20 951 33 0.2 47 21 973 33	Puerto Rico201Saint Kitts and Nevis52Saint Lucia174	99 0.7 69 74.9 32 1.4 — 91.4 28 1.3 — 58.8	
Liberia Mali Mauritania	3 994 1 910 15 370 5 511 3 460 1 434 15 512 2 654	48 4.9 — 0.3 25 36 4.7 36 0.3 66 45 41 2.9 — 0.1 50	9 0.2 31 38 360 3 11 0.0 112 25 1 077 9 22 0.6 68 50 1 751	Saint Lucia 174 49 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 109 54 Trinidad and Tobago 1 341 186	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12 98 2.3 34 80 8722 1.8 24 80 8312 204 25 92 98 27.9 105 93 23 221 351 14 557
Niger Nigeria Saint Helena	15 512 2 654 158 423 78 899 4 2	17 4.4 39 0.1 82 34 50 3.8 30 1.6 66 36 40 -1.3	16 0.1 96 17 626 15 0.6 46 75 2 001 31 735 50	Turks and Caicos Islands3836United States Virgin Islands109104	93 2.3 — — 95 0.2 — 82.0	98 100 4.9 79 31 82
Senegal Sierra Leone Togo	12 434 5 269 5 868 2 253 6 028 2 619	38 3.5 — 1.2 97 24	12 0.5 81 30 1 650 23 234 16 0.2 38 40 734 5 17 0.2 29 47 772 2 397	Central America 155 881 112 242 Belize 312 163 Costa Rica 4 659 3 001	72 1.6 43 5.0 52 2.9 — 2.3 64 2.2 49 6.1	47 93 99 1.4 13 76 6 019 178 11 95 100 1.8 32 85 10 085 163 1 084
Asia Eastern Asia China	4 164 252 1 756 265 1 573 970 789 715 1 341 335 629 824	42 2.3 40 3.2 33 68 50 2.2 43 3.4 31 65 47 2.6 38 2.8 33 58	6 4.2 68 50 5 995 81 1 263 8 5.8 67 45 8 929 94 1 871 8 5.0 66 39 6 200 37 1 598	El Salvador 6 193 3 982 Guatemala 14 389 7 116 Honduras 7 601 3 922	64 1.3 39 16.1 49 3.4 16 3.5 52 3.2 26 2.8	29 89 94 1.1 28 77 6 020 84 796 43 89 98 1.0 60 62 4 286 117 590 35 80 95 1.2 42 76 3 488 97 632
China, Hong Kong SAR ^d China, Macao SAR ^e	7 053 7 053 544 544	100 0.5 100 100 2.3 —	5.8 39 255 73 2 026 3.0 54 622 161	Mexico 113 423 88 275 Nicaragua 5 788 3 318 Panama 3 517 2 631	78 1.4 47 5.2 57 1.8 — 2.3 75 2.7 53 4.2	14 90 96 4.5 33 84 12 429 264 1 698 46 63 98 0.8 23 85 2 398 57 621 23 75 97 2.2 34 84 11 857 120 853
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea Japan Mongolia	24 346 14 660 126 536 84 568 2 756 1 709	67 0.2 74 28.6 100 1 62 2.0 — 0.1 58 64 1	00 3.0 59 77 851 00 9.8 27 98 29 692 593 3 883 77 4.0 111 82 3 198 72 1 193	South America 392 555 329 669 Argentina 40 412 37 338 Bolivia 9 930 6 608	84 1.6 45 2.2 92 1.2 42 2.1 67 2.5 50 —	26 86 98 2.6 34 87 9 596 168 1 280 26 91 98 4.6 68 93 13 202 314 1 915 50 34 96 1.4 74 59 4 013 68 587
Republic of Korea iouth-Central Asia Afghanistan	48 184 39 972 1 764 872 566 108 31 412 7 099		0 10.4 31 95 25 493 346 4 669 5 2.1 74 50 3 120 36 667 8 0.0 37 40 1 200 27	Brazil 194 946 168 685 Chile 17 114 15 232	87 1.5 48 2.2 89 1.3 39 1.5	29 87 99 1.9 21 89 9 414 198 1 295 9 98 99 4.3 62 87 13 057 172 1 871
Bangladesh Bhutan India	148 692 41 733 726 252 1 224 614 367 507	28 3.2 46 7.8 71 55 35 4.0 — 0.5 87 30 2.3 42 6.9 35 54	0 0.0	Colombia 46 295 34 754 Ecuador 14 465 9 684 Falkland Islands (Malvinas) 3 2	75 1.9 50 3.2 67 2.1 49 4.0 74 1.2	18 81 99 1.4 20 85 8 136 58 684 22 96 97 2.2 20 82 7 508 63 767 100
Iran (Islamic Republic of) Kazakhstan	73 974 52 339 16 026 9 376	71 2.1 34 3.7 30 59 1.2 15 0.4 97	8 7.0 55 78 10 496 128 2 808 9 14.7 15 86 10 452 197 4 525	French Guiana 231 176 Guyana 754 216 Paraguay 6455 3969	76 2.9 — 0.5 29 0.1 — 0.3 61 2.8 51 0.9	11 34 85 98 2.0 22 2.942 18
Kyrgyzstan Maldives Nepal	5 334 1 843 316 127 29 959 5 579	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.2 26 79 2 073 59 542 9 3.0 29 85 4 972 23 3 0.1 32 7 1 049 5 340	Peru 29 077 22 366 Suriname 525 364 Uruguay 3 369 3 115	77 1.7 39 1.0 69 1.6 0.4 92 0.4 52 3.2	36 81 90 1.5 51 76 7 836 55 510 4 90 97 4.8 24 83 100 100 1.9 160 89 11 977 1 254
Pakistan Sri Lanka Tajikistan	173 593 62 311 20 860 2 985 6 879 1 810 5 642 2 405		15 1.0 109 61 2 369 11 499 8 0.6 74 58 4 333 61 443 4 1.1 43 73 1 791 38 365 2 0.2 65 70 570 100 2 320	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)28 98027 054Northern America344 529282 947Bermuda6565	93 2.0 34 4.6 82 1.3 53 4.7 100 0.3 — 99.7	32 6.0 9 95 11 190 147 2 295 100 100 19.1 21 98 41 051 789 7 553
Turkmenistan Uzbekistan outh-Eastern Asia	5 042 2 496 27 445 9 948 593 415 248 291	50 2.2 1.3 99 36 0.9 22 3.7 100 42 2.2 27 2.2 33 79	7 9.2 65 70 6 576 106 3 730 8 4.3 40 79 2 611 1 849 2 2.3 57 53 4 737 66 925	Canada 34 017 27 411 Greenland 57 48	81 1.1 55 1.4 84 0.4 — 0.0	100 100 16.9 15 98 34 567 605 8 008 100
Brunei Darussalam Cambodia Indonesia	399 302 14 138 2 843 239 871 106 217	76 2.5 — 21.2 … … 20 3.0 52 0.4 79 67 44 1.7 21 1.8 26 67	19.7 51 99 696 9 251 .1 0.3 41 34 1 739 358 .9 1.8 72 59 3 813 77 874	Saint Pierre and Miquelon65United States of America310 384255 403Oceania36 59325 697	91 -0.2 — 9.7 82 1.3 53 8.2 70 1.3 57 0.6	100 100 100 19.3 19 98 41 761 809 7 503 <
Lao People's Dem. Republic Malaysia	6 2012 05828 40120 497		2 0.3 39 25 2 048 21 0 7.3 20 87 12 724 334 2 693	Australia/New Zealand 26 637 23 606 Australia 22 268 19 843 New Zealand 4 368 3 765	89 1.2 63 0.6 89 1.3 68 0.5 86 1.0 38 3.1	100 100 16.1 14 95 32 684 695 5 722 100 100 17.7 14 96 34 259 687 6 071 100 7.7 12 92 24 706 733 3 967
Myanmar Philippines Singapore Thailand	93 261 45 607 5 086 5 086	49 2.1 29 2.9 44 80 100 2.5 100 81.1 100 1	3 0.8 19 66 3 216 33 455 0 11.8 31 100 45 978 150 3 828	Melanesia 8 748 1 608 Fiji 861 446	18 2.1 — 0.6 52 1.4 — 10.1	73 88 1.9 25 36 2 351 28 1.7 19 64 4 110 175
Thailand Timor-Leste Viet Nam	69 122 23 476 1 124 316 87 848 26 687		99 4.1 55 51 7 260 1 591 66 0.2 20 731 99 1.3 53 37 2 682 13 689	New Caledonia251144Papua New Guinea6 858859Solomon Islands538100	57 1.3 — 1.1 13 2.3 — 0.3 19 4.2 — 0.3	11.7 64 69 71 87 0.5 18 31 2 072 99 98 0.4 26 32 2 312
Nestern Asia Armenia Azerbaijan	231 995 154 342 3 092 1 985 9 188 4 771	67 2.3 42 3.0 25 94 64 0.2 56 5.6 95 52 1.3 43 7.4 85	6 7.5 75 81 11 633 142 2 484 8 1.6 69 91 4 794 105 974 8 3.7 33 77 8 752 89 1 540	Vanuatu 240 61 Micronesia 536 365 Guam 180 168	26 4.3 — 0.7 68 1.6 — 20.7 93 1.3 — 96.0	66 96 0.4 15 70 4 030 94 98 2.2 77 2 524 86 99 100 77
Bahrain Cyprus	1 262 1 118 1 104 776	89 2.1 — 75.0 100 1 70 1.3 — 24.8 100 1	0 29.6 49 99 509 11 896 0 9.6 34 95 25 759 659 2 998	Kiribati10044Marshall Islands5439	44 1.7 — 72 2.7 —	0.3 77 2 209 144 83 92 1.7 77
Georgia Iraq Israel	4 352 2 296 31 672 20 958 7 418 6 814	66 1.9 40 2.3 53 76	10 1.4 49 85 4 335 116 694 11 3.3 138 95 3 222 1 107 10 9.3 28 98 25 474 313 3 011	Micronesia (Fed. States of)11125Nauru1010Northern Mariana Islands6156Dalari2017	23 0.6 — — 100 0.3 — 78.3 91 2.1 — 23.4	78 2 804 36
Jordan Kuwait Lebanon	6 187 4 859 2 737 2 693 4 228 3 688	79 3.1 22 3.4 16 98 98 2.5 77 20.7 100 87 1.0 52 20.8 53 100 11	8 3.8 33 94 5 082 146 1 215 9 32.3 95 99 507 9 637 0 3.2 36 98 11 868 1 250	Palau2017Polynesia673285American Samoa6864	83 1.8 — 2.6 42 1.1 — 11.3 93 2.1 — 60.8	96 10.5 80 99 100 2.5 73 4 020 71
Occupied Palestinian Territory Oman	4 039 2 995 2 782 2 032	74 3.5 91 73 2.4 1.7 97	1 2 13.7 94 72 225 5 903	Cook Islands2015French Polynesia271139Niue11	75 2.0 — 23.5 51 1.2 — 6.4 38 -1.4 — —	100 98 75 99 100 3.1 73 100 100 100
Qatar Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic	27 44822 52820 41111 377	82 2.4 50 1.5 18 100 56 4.0 56 5.0 11 96	7 16.6 104 95 21 321 6 514 4 3.5 69 80 4 295 62 957	NideISamoa183Tokelau1Tonga104	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	100 100 100 0.9 72 4 000
Turkey United Arab Emirates Yemen	72 750 671 7 512 6 314 24 053 7 649	84 3.2 40 9.1 98 1	00 4.0 37 68 11 209 138 1 333 00 31.0 89 97 52 435 313 13 030 12 1.0 67 61 2 243 35 326	Toriga104224Tuvalu105Wallis and Futuna Islands14—	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	88 98
Europe Eastern Europe	738 199 537 254 294 771 203 204		9 8.5 21 94 22 612 443 3 691 9 9.0 21 91 12 855 279 3 740	The designations employed in this chart do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever	An em dash (-) indicates that the amount is zero.	the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. d As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.The data for
Belarus Bulgaria Czech Republic	9 595 7 167 7 494 5 355 10 493 7 717	71 -0.3 22 5.5 100 1 74 0.4 15 14.7 99 1	00 6.9 7 91 11 841 282 2 907 00 6.8 51 96 11 456 353 2 595 00 12.1 18 94 22 098 513 4 282 00 5.6 16 03 16 806 384 3 636	on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or about its authorities, or concern- ing the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.	For column 4, use of a hyphen (-) between years sig- nifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the first year to 30 June of the second year. Data do not necessarily add to totals because of	 ^c The least developed countries, as designated so by the United Nations General Assembly in 2010, comprise 49 countries including 33 in ^e As of 20 December 1999 Marco became a Special
Hungary Poland Republic of Moldova	9 984 6 798 38 277 23 333 3 573 1 677	61 -0.2 7 8.7 96 1 47 0.7 — 6.4 85 1	00 5.6 16 93 16 896 384 2 636 00 8.3 35 83 16 705 495 2 567 06 1.3 36 85 2 592 139 867	The designations "more developed", "less devel- oped" and "least developed" for countries, areas or regions are intended for statistical convenience	rounding. At times, regional aggregate values are not presented when the country data available represent less than	Africa, to in Asia, t in Latin America and the Caribbean and 5 in Oceania. These countries are: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, the Caribbean Paruelia, Cheng Carabas, the
Romania Russian Federation Slovakia	21 48612 348142 958104 5985 4623 002		4.4 12 91 10 794 219 1 830 8 10.8 16 92 13 611 245 4 838 0 6.8 13 93 19 202 319 3 385	and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The term "country" as used in this chart also refers, as appropriate, to	two thirds of the region's total for the basis of the indicator in question. Unless otherwise noted, the regional averages have	Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, the Lao
Ukraine Northern Europe Channel Islands ^f	45 448 31 263 99 205 78 451 153 48	69 -0.4 20 4.6 97	8 6.8 18 90 5 737 152 2 943 0 8.6 14 97 31 805 525 3 895	territories or areas. Two dots () indicate that data are not available. A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease.	 been calculated using the population figures of the World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. ^a More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. 	People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra
Channel Islands ' Denmark Estonia	153 48 5 550 4 821 1 341 932	87 0.5 25 22.6 100 1	00 9.1 16 97 32 252 477 3 460 99 15.2 13 91 16 132 477 4 026	A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease. A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the amount is not zero but is less than half of the unit employed.	 America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and 	Leone, the Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia. 2000 or later, and in 75 per cent of the countries, it ranges between 1997 and 2004. For more details, see http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/gpw/global.jsp.
E	Urban population	n (percentage of the total population)		a, 2009, at Purchasing Parity nternational dollars in thousands)		Motor vehicles in use (per 1,000 population)



Northern America Latin America and the Caribbean Europe Oceani



1 September 2011 Col. (1) Total population (thousands): Midyear de facto popu-

lation. Source: World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, CD-ROM Edition–Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.XIII.6). Data also available online at: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm.

Col. (2) Urban population (thousands): Midvear de facto population living in areas classified as urban according to the criteria used by each country or area. Sources: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. CD-ROM Edition (POP/DB/WUP/ Rev.2009) and World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, CD-ROM Edition-Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.XIII.6).

Col. (3) Proportion of total population in urban areas (percentage): Proportion of the midyear de facto population living in areas classified as urban according to the criteria used by each country or area. Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. CD-ROM Edition (POP/DB/WUP/Rev.2009).

Note: All URL addresses refer to sites accessed as of Col. (4) Average annual growth rate of urban population (percentage) Average annual exponential growth rate of the urban population (percentage). Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. CD-ROM Edition (POP/DB/WUP/ Rev.2009).

> Col. (5) Population in large urban agglomerations (percentage of urban population): Proportion of midyear de facto urban population living in contiguous territories inhabited by one million people or more at urban levels of residential density. Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. CD-ROM Edition (POP/DB/WUP/Rev.2009).

Col. (6) Area under human settlements (percentage of land area): The area under human settlements is the urban extent expressed as a percentage of the total land area. Urban extent is defined by the GRUMP project as the areas of human settlement with a population of 5,000 or more. Land area is total area within the national borders excluding area under inland water bodies. The latest available information is circa 2000. Sources: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)

and Columbia University, Global Rural-Urban Mapping Project (GRUMP), Alpha version. Data available at: http://sedac.ciesin.org/ gateway/guides/grump.html; Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) (2011). Food and Agricultural Organization, FAOSTAT: ResourceSTAT-Land. Data available online at: http://faostat.fao.org.

Africa 3

Col. (7) Population living in slums (percentage of urban population): Proportion of the urban population living in households lacking one or more of the following: durable housing; sufficient living area: access to an improved water source; access to improved sanitation; or secure tenure. Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT). Data available online at the United Nations MDG Indicators website at: http://mdgs.un.org.

Col. (8) Urban population using improved sanitation facilities (percentage): Proportion of the urban population with access to any of the following facilities in the home or compound: flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrines; pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole; and composting toilets/

latrines. Source: World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Data available online at the United Nations MDG Indicators website at: http://mdgs.un.org.

Col. (9) Urban population using improved drinking-water **sources (percentage):** Proportion of the urban population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/ tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). Source: World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Data available online at the United Nations MDG Indicators website at: http://mdas.un.org.

Col. (10) Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita): Annual volume of emissions stemming from the burning of solid, liquid and gas fuels, gas glaring and selected manufacturing processes, including the production of cement, divided by mid-year population. Source: Oak Ridge National Laboratory data available online at: The World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, available online at: http://data.worldbank.org.

Col. (11) Concentrations of particulate matter in the air (micrograms per cubic metre): Urban-population weighted annual exposure of the average inhabitant of residential areas of cities with 100,000 residents or more to suspended particulates less than 10 microns in diameter. Source: Pandey, K.D., D. Wheeler, B. Ostro, U. Deichmann, K. Hamilton and K. Bolt (2006). Ambient Particulate Matter Concentrations in Residential and Pollution Hotspot Areas of World Cities: New Estimates Based on the Global Model of Ambient Particulates (GMAPS). Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, available online at: http://data.worldbank.org.

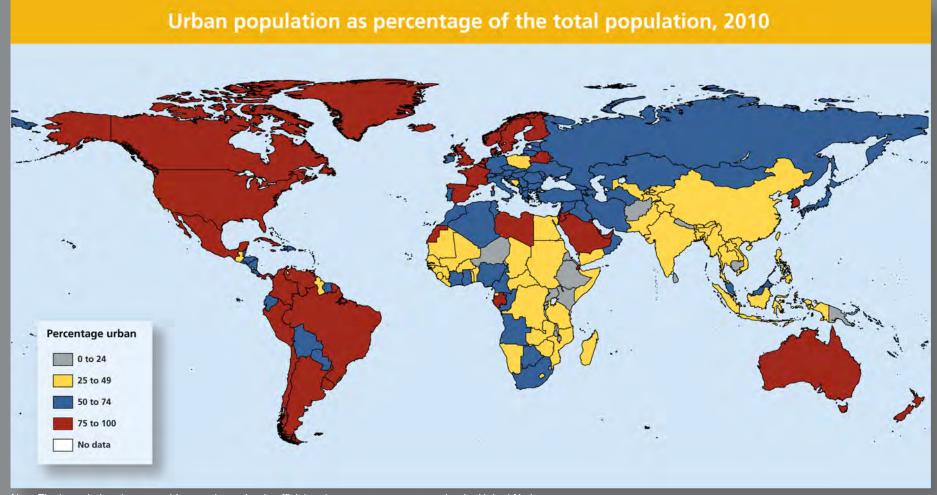
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Col. (12) Economically active population in industry and services (percentage of total economically active population): Proportion of all people aged 15 or over, employed and unemployed, including those seeking work for the first time who are engaged in manufacturing, mining, construction, public utilities (industry), wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, hotels, transport, storage, communications, financing, insurance, real estate, business services, government, community, social and personal services (services). Sources: International Labour Organization (ILO), International Labour Office database on Labour Statistics LABORSTA. Available online at: http://laborsta.ilo.org.

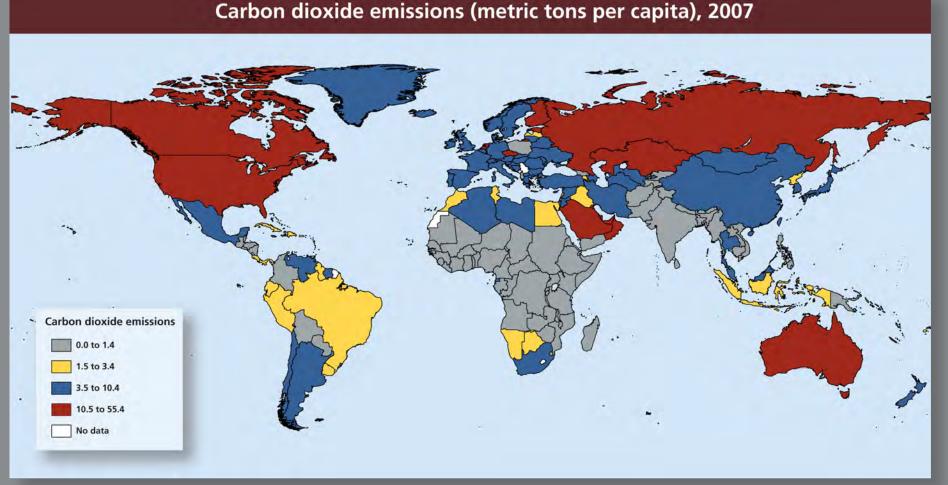
Col. (13) Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP): Annual sum of the gross value added of all resident producers, plus taxes less subsidies on imports, converted to constant international dollars using purchasing power parity rates (PPP) and divided by mid-year population. An international dollar has the same purchasing power everywhere as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. Source: The World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, available online at: http://data.worldbank.org.

Col. (14) Motor vehicles in use (per 1,000 population): Ratio of passenger cars, trucks, buses and minibuses to mid-year population. Source: The World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, available online at: *http://data.worldbank.org*.

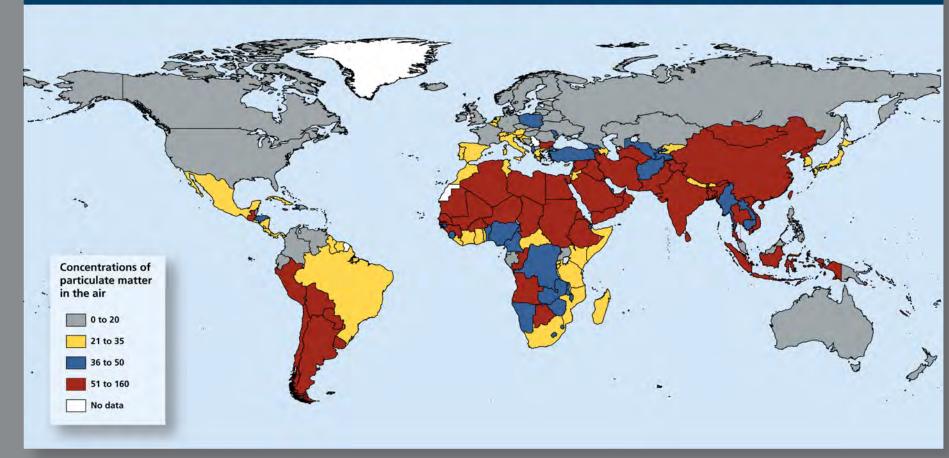
Col. (15) Energy consumption (kg of oil equivalent per capita): Annual consumption of primary energy-primary electricity, crude oil, natural gas, solid fuels (coal, lignite, and other derived fuels) and combustible renewables (e.g. wood), divided by midyear population. Source: The World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, available online at: http://data.worldbank.org.



Note: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



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Concentrations of particulate matter in the air (micrograms per cubic metre), 2008

Urban Population, Development and the Environment 2011

Total population. In 2010, the world's population reached 6.9 billion persons. It is expected to attain 9.3 billion in 2050 and 10.1 billion by the end of the century. Since 1950, the population of the more developed regions increased by 0.4 billion and attained 1.2 billion persons, while the population of the less developed regions grew by 3.9 billion to attain 5.7 billion persons in 2010. Ninety-seven per cent of the growth of the world's population between 2050 and 2100 will be absorbed by the less developed regions, whose population is projected to expand from 8.0 billion in 2050 to 8.8 billion in 2100.

Urban population. The proportion of the population living in urban areas grew from 29 per cent in 1950 to 50 per cent in 2010. By 2050, 69 per cent of the global population, or 6.3 billion people, are expected to live in urban areas. The populations of Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania are already over 70 per cent urban. Africa and Asia are the least urbanized regions of the world, with a proportion urban of 40 per cent and 42 per cent, respectively. By 2050 a majority of the population in these regions is projected to live in urban areas. Currently, the average annual rate of growth of the urban population in the less developed regions (2.4 per cent) is more than three times that of the more developed regions (0.7 per cent). Africa had the world's highest rate of urban population growth, averaging 3.4 per cent per year during 2005-2010. Growth in the urban areas of the less developed regions is projected to account for almost all of total world population growth between 2010 and 2050 (94 per cent). Although urban growth rates have been decreasing in most countries, every year a larger absolute number of persons is being added to the world's urban population (about 64 million during 2005-2010).

Land area occupied by human settlements. The land area occupied by human settlements is in most countries disproportionate to the percentage urban in the population. Data around 2000 shows that, globally, the surface area of urban settlements represented only 2.7 per cent of the total land area, in contrast to a percentage urban of 44.5 per cent of the world population at the time. In 51 countries, the urban extent was lower than 1%. On the other extreme of the distribution, the ratio of the land area of urban settlements to total surface area was very high (more than 75%) in 12 countries, all of them insular countries or states: Anguila, Barbados, Bahrain, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Guam, Malta, Martinique, Nauru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Singapore, and United States Virgin Islands.

Urban population in slums. Despite progress over the last two decades, still more than one third (35 per cent) of the urban population of the less developed regions was living in slums in 2005-2007. In the least developed countries 71 per cent of the urban dwellers lived in slums. This proportion is very high in sub-Saharan Africa (except for Southern Africa), ranging from 61 per cent in Western Africa to 71 per cent in Middle Africa. It is also very high in Sudan, where 94 per cent of the urban dwellers live in slums. In Asia this proportion is 33 per cent, close to the average of the less developed regions, and 22 percentage points lower than in Africa. Twentyfive per cent of the urban population of Western Asia lives in slums, a percentage significantly lower than the world average. However, there is much variability across countries. For instance, the proportion of the urban population living in slums is 11 per cent in the Syrian Arab Republic as opposed to 79 per cent in Lao People's Democratic Republic. The average proportion of urban slum population is relatively low in Latin America and the Caribbean (26 per cent), where it varies from 18 per cent in Central America to 38 per cent in the Caribbean. Within the Caribbean region, this proportion varies greatly, from 2 per cent in Martinique to 70 per cent in Haiti.

Access to improved water sources and sanitation in urban areas. Lack of access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation are typical characteristics of urban slums. Access to safe water and adequate sanitation are among the indicators used to monitor progress toward environmental sustainability. Globally, 134 million urban dwellers (4 per cent) lacked access to an improved water supply in 2008 and 806 million (24 per cent) lacked adequate sanitation services. Most of these people lived in informal, overcrowded urban settlements in developing countries, particularly in Africa and Asia. In the least developed countries, 20 per cent of the urban population lacked access to an improved water supply and 51 per cent lacked adequate sanitation. Little progress was made in this group of countries since 1990.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. The atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the

main gas linked to global warming, has increased substantially in the course of economic and industrial development. CO_2 emissions are largely determined by a country's energy use and production systems, its transportation system, its agricultural and forestry sectors and the consumption patterns of the population. In addition to the impact of CO_2 and other greenhouse gases on the global climate, the use of carbon-based energy also affects human health through local air pollution. Currently, CO_2 emissions per person are markedly higher in the more developed regions (12 metric tons per capita) than in the less developed regions (3.4 metric tons per capita) and are lowest in the least developed countries (0.3 metric tons per capita).

Concentrations of particulate matter in the air. Industrial and household activities as well as unpaved roads produce fine liquid or solid particles such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes, or smog, found in air or emissions. Protracted exposure to particulates is detrimental to health and sudden rises of concentration may immediately result in fatalities. Concentration of particulate matter in the air of medium and large cities is inversely correlated with the level of development. Thus, the concentration of particulate matter in the air in Africa (58 micrograms per cubic meter) is 6.5 times greater than in Europe and Northern America (9 micrograms per cubic metre) and varies widely among countries, from 7 micrograms per cubic metre in Belarus to 159 micrograms per cubic metre in Sudan.

Employment in industry and services. A fundamental aspect of economic development is the increasing concentration of activity in high valueadded sectors of industry and services, which are in turn mostly concentrated in urban areas. In most regions, particularly in developing countries,

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the share of the economically active population in services has been rising at the expense of agricultural employment. In several high-income and developing countries, the expansion of the labour force in services has taken place at the expense of industrial employment. Currently, employment in industrial and service sectors accounts, on average, for approximately 96 per cent of the economically active population in the more developed regions. In contrast, non-agricultural employment represents just over half (52 per cent) of the economically active population of developing countries. This proportion varies from 25 per cent in Eastern Africa to 87 per cent in South America. In the least developed countries, the share of the labour force in industry and services is only 35 per cent.

Gross domestic product at purchasing power parity (GDP PPP) per capita. After a period of significant global economic growth, the world financial crisis of 2007-2010 significantly depressed the growth of GDP and led to its contraction in many countries. The GDP per capita at purchasing power parity (in constant 2005 international dollars) increased, from 2000 to 2007, by 13 per cent in the high-income countries and 43 per cent in the low- and middle-income countries combined. In 2007-2009, per capita GDP fell by 4 per cent in the high-income countries, but it increased by 6 per cent in the low- and middle-income countries. Nonetheless, the income gap between the rich and poor countries remains wide. Average GDP per capita in the less developed regions stands at \$5,218 (at PPP in constant 2005 dollars), as compared to \$28,670 in the more developed regions. The average GDP per capita of the least developed countries is only \$1,252, equivalent to 4.4% of the average income of for the more developed regions.

Motor vehicles in use. Ownership of passenger cars has increased considerably worldwide and the transportation of goods and services by road has intensified. Rising demand for roads and vehicles is associated with economic growth but also contributes to urban congestion, air and noise pollution, increasing health hazards, traffic accidents and injuries. Motor vehicle use also places pressure on the environment, since transportation now accounts for about a quarter of the world's energy use and half of the global oil consumption, and is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. In the more developed regions there are more than 500 motor vehicles per 1000 population. In the less developed regions this ratio is only 70 vehicles per 1000 population, but it is increasing more rapidly than in the more developed regions.

Consumption of energy. Although access to energy is essential for development, its consumption has a major impact on the environment. Energy generated by the combustion of fossil fuels and biomass often results in air pollution, affecting the health of people and ecosystems. This type of combustion is also the main source of greenhouse gases and rising atmospheric temperature. Per capita energy consumption is several times greater in the more developed countries than in the less developed countries, but the variation within each group is large. For instance, in 2008, the United States consumed 7.5 tons of oil equivalent per capita, while in the European Union consumption was about 50 per cent lower. From 2000 to 2008, energy consumption per capita decreased in Japan and the United States and stabilized in the European Union. In the less developed regions, per capita energy consumption in general increased, but in varying degrees, e.g. 72 per cent in China as compared to only 3 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa.

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Conferences

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) adopted the Programme of Action¹ in 1994, which recommended, inter alia, the following actions to address the interactions between population, environment and development:

 integrate demographic factors into environmental impact assessments and other planning and decision-making processes aimed at achieving sustainable development;

 implement measures for poverty eradication, with special attention to income-generation and employment strategies directed at the rural poor and those living within or on the edge of fragile ecosystems;

 utilize demographic data to promote sustainable resource management, especially of ecologically fragile systems;

 modify unsustainable consumption and production patterns through economic, legislative and administrative measures, as appropriate, aimed at fostering sustainable resource use and preventing environmental degradation;

• implement policies to address the ecological implications of future population increases, particularly in ecologically vulnerable areas and urban agglomerations.

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which adopted Agenda 21² in 1992, identified a number of key objectives relative to population, including:

 to incorporate demographic trends in the global analysis of environment and development issues;

Participation in multilateral treaties

To address global environmental issues, many Governments have signed and ratified¹ international treaties launched in the wake of the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The following are some of the major multilateral environmental treaties currently in force:

The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), ratified by 196 countries, aims to protect human health and the environment by promoting research on the effects of changes in the ozone layer and on alternative substances and technologies, monitoring the ozone level and taking measures to control the activities that produce adverse effects.

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), ratified by 196 countries, requires that countries help protect the earth from excessive ultraviolet radiation by cutting chlorofluorocarbon consumption by specific amounts and target dates, with allowances for increases in consumption by developing countries. The Protocol contained flexible implementation schemes and evaluation procedure and recognized the principle of "common but differentiated" responsibilities for developed and developing countries. The Protocol has contributed to reducing levels of ozone-depleting substances.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), ratified by 195 countries, aims to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that will prevent human activities from interfering dangerously with the global environment. The Convention was not binding and did not establish targets or deadlines.

The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997), ratified by 192 countries, entered into force in 2005. It commits 36 developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by • to develop a better understanding of the relationships among demographic dynamics, technology, cultural behaviour, natural resources and life support systems;

 to assess human vulnerability in ecologically sensitive areas and centres of population to determine the priorities for action at all levels;

 to implement population programmes along with national resource management and development programmes at the local level to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, improve the quality of people's lives and enhance environmental quality.

The key actions for the further implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action³, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development⁵, adopted in Johannesburg in 2002, made further recommendations for changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production as well as for promoting sustainable development. The recommendations contained in those documents set priorities for action to eradicate poverty, combat environmental threats to health and promote sustainable development in the rural and urban areas of the world.

¹ Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations Population Division, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

 Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.8).
 Resolution S-21/2.

 ⁴ Resolution S-19/2, annex.
 ⁵ Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.11.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

2012 to at least 5 per cent below emission levels of 1990.

In December 2007 in Bali, Indonesia, the United Nations Climate Change Conference adopted Bali roadmap, which charts the course for a new negotiating process to be concluded by 2009 that will ultimately lead to a post-2012 international agreement on climate change.

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), ratified by 162 countries, went into effect in 1994 and created a comprehensive legal regime for seas and oceans. Rules were established for environmental standards and enforcement provisions, while international rules and national legislation to prevent and control marine pollution were developed. The Convention afforded all countries the right to manage marine resources within their 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone. For many developing countries, however, it is difficult to enforce regulations over such a vast expanse.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), ratified by 193 countries, promotes conservation of biodiversity among nations through scientific and technological cooperation, access to financial and genetic resources and transfer of ecologically sound technologies. The major objectives are to conserve biodiversity, ensure its sustainable use and guarantee the fair and equitable sharing of its benefits.

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/ or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (1994), ratified by 194 countries, entered into force in 1996. The only internationally legally binding framework stemming from a direct recommendation of the Agenda 21, the Convention promotes national action programmes supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements.

 $\it Source:$ United Nations Treaty Collection. Status as of 22 August 2011. Data available online at: $\it untreaty.un.org$

¹ Ratification including acceptance, approval, accession or succession. Ratification is the act whereby a State indicates its consent to being bound to a treatv if the parties intend to show their consent by such an act.



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