



3.10

Urbanization

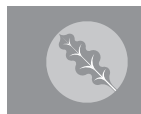
	Urban population					Population in urban agglomerations of more than 1 million		Population in largest city		Access to improved sanitation facilities			
	millions		% of total population		average annual % growth	% of total population		% of urban population		% of urban population		% of rural population	
	1990	2005	1990	2005		1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2004	1990	2004
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	1.2	1.4	36	45	1.0	..	..	..	..	99	99	..	84
Algeria	13.2	20.8	52	63	3.0	8	10	14	15	99	99	77	82
Angola	3.9	8.5	37	53	5.2	15	17	40	33	61	56	18	16
Argentina	28.3	34.9	87	90	1.4	39	39	37	36	86	92	45	83
Armenia	2.4	1.9	68	64	-1.4	33	37	49	57	96	96	..	61
Australia	14.6	17.9	85	88	1.4	60	61	25	24	100	100	100	100
Austria	5.1	5.4	66	66	0.4	27	27	41	42	100	100	100	100
Azerbaijan	3.8	4.3	54	52	0.7	24	22	45	43	..	73	..	36
Bangladesh	20.6	35.6	20	25	3.7	9	13	32	35	55	51	12	35
Belarus	6.8	7.1	66	72	0.3	16	18	24	25	..	93	..	61
Belgium	9.6	10.2	96	97	0.4	10	10	10	10	100	100	100	100
Benin	1.8	3.4	35	40	4.3	..	..	..	..	32	59	2	11
Bolivia	3.7	5.9	56	64	3.1	25	31	29	26	49	60	14	22
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.7	1.8	39	46	1.0	..	..	..	..	99	99	..	92
Botswana	0.6	1.0	42	57	3.5	..	..	..	..	61	57	21	25
Brazil	111.7	157.0	75	84	2.3	34	37	13	12	82	83	37	37
Bulgaria	5.8	5.4	66	70	-0.5	14	14	21	20	100	100	96	96
Burkina Faso	1.2	2.4	14	18	4.9	..	..	50	38	32	42	3	6
Burundi	0.4	0.8	6	10	4.9	..	..	..	..	42	47	44	35
Cambodia	1.2	2.8	13	20	5.6	6	10	48	49	..	53	..	8
Cameroon	4.7	8.9	41	55	4.3	14	20	20	20	59	58	40	43
Canada	21.3	25.9	77	80	1.3	40	44	18	21	100	100	99	99
Central African Republic	1.1	1.5	37	38	2.2	..	..	..	..	34	47	17	12
Chad	1.3	2.5	21	25	4.6	..	..	38	36	28	24	2	4
Chile	11.0	14.3	83	88	1.8	35	35	42	40	91	95	52	62
China	311.0	527.0	27	40	3.6	13	18	3	3	64	69	7	28
Hong Kong, China	5.7	6.9	100	100	1.4	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..
Colombia	24.0	33.2	69	73	2.1	30	36	20	23	95	96	52	54
Congo, Dem. Rep.	10.5	18.5	28	32	3.7	15	17	35	33	53	42	1	25
Congo, Rep.	1.3	2.4	54	60	4.0	28	29	52	49	..	28	..	25
Costa Rica	1.6	2.7	51	62	3.7	24	28	47	46	..	89	97	97
Côte d'Ivoire	5.0	8.2	40	45	3.3	17	20	42	44	37	46	10	29
Croatia	2.6	2.5	54	57	0.0	..	..	..	..	100	100	100	100
Cuba	7.7	8.5	73	76	0.7	20	19	27	26	99	99	95	95
Czech Republic	7.8	7.5	75	74	-0.3	12	11	16	16	99	99	97	97
Denmark	4.4	4.6	85	86	0.4	26	20	31	23	100	100	100	100
Dominican Republic	3.9	5.9	55	67	2.9	21	23	39	34	60	81	43	73
Ecuador	5.7	8.3	55	63	2.5	26	29	28	29	77	94	45	82
Egypt, Arab Rep.	24.2	31.7	44	43	1.8	22	20	37	35	70	86	42	58
El Salvador	2.5	4.1	49	60	3.4	19	22	39	37	70	77	33	39
Eritrea	0.5	0.9	16	19	4.0	..	..	..	..	44	32	0	3
Estonia	1.1	0.9	71	69	-1.2	..	..	..	..	97	97	96	96
Ethiopia	6.4	11.4	13	16	3.9	3	4	28	25	13	44	2	7
Finland	3.1	3.2	61	61	0.3	17	21	28	34	100	100	100	100
France	42.0	46.7	74	77	0.7	23	22	22	21	..	..	..	..
Gabon	0.7	1.2	69	84	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	30
Gambia, The	0.4	0.8	38	54	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	46
Georgia	3.0	2.3	55	52	-1.7	22	23	41	45	99	96	94	91
Germany	58.3	62.0	73	75	0.4	8	8	6	5	100	100	100	100
Ghana	5.6	10.6	37	48	4.2	12	16	21	19	23	27	10	11
Greece	6.0	6.6	59	59	0.6	30	29	51	49	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	3.7	5.9	41	47	3.3	..	..	22	17	73	90	47	82
Guinea	1.7	3.1	28	33	3.8	14	15	51	46	27	31	10	11
Guinea-Bissau	0.3	0.5	28	30	3.3	57	..	23
Haiti	2.0	3.3	30	39	3.3	17	25	56	64	25	57	23	14

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ENVIRONMENT

	Urban population					Population in urban agglomerations of more than 1 million		Population in largest city		Access to improved sanitation facilities			
	millions		% of total population		average annual % growth	% of total population		% of urban population		% of urban population		% of rural population	
	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990-2005	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2004	1990	2004
Honduras	2.0	3.4	40	47	3.6	..	..	29	28	77	87	31	54
Hungary	6.8	6.7	66	66	-0.2	19	17	29	25	100	100	..	85
India	216.6	314.1	26	29	2.5	10	12	6	6	45	59	3	22
Indonesia	54.5	106.1	31	48	4.6	9	12	14	12	65	73	37	40
Iran, Islamic Rep.	30.6	45.7	56	67	2.7	23	23	21	16	86	..	78	..
Iraq	12.9	..	70	..	..	26	..	32	..	95	..	48	..
Ireland	2.0	2.5	57	61	1.5	26	25	46	41	..	..	..	..
Israel	4.2	6.3	90	92	2.6	43	44	48	47	100	100	..	..
Italy	37.8	39.6	67	68	0.2	19	17	9	8	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	1.2	1.4	49	53	1.2	..	..	..	..	86	91	64	69
Japan	78.0	84.1	63	66	0.5	46	48	42	42	100	100	100	100
Jordan	2.3	4.5	72	82	4.1	27	24	37	29	97	94	82	87
Kazakhstan	9.2	8.7	56	57	-0.7	7	8	12	13	87	87	52	52
Kenya	4.3	7.1	18	21	3.4	6	8	32	39	48	46	37	41
Korea, Dem. Rep.	11.5	13.9	58	62	1.3	16	20	22	24	..	58	..	60
Korea, Rep.	31.6	39.0	74	81	1.4	51	51	33	25	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	2.1	2.5	98	98	2.9	65	71	67	73	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	1.7	1.8	38	36	0.6	..	..	38	43	75	75	51	51
Lao PDR	0.6	1.2	15	21	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	20
Latvia	1.9	1.6	69	68	-1.2	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	71
Lebanon	2.3	3.1	83	87	2.0	47	50	57	57	100	100	..	87
Lesotho	0.3	0.3	17	19	1.4	..	..	..	..	61	61	32	32
Liberia	1.0	1.9	45	58	5.7	..	..	55	49	59	49	24	7
Libya	3.4	5.0	79	85	2.5	49	55	44	42	97	97	96	96
Lithuania	2.5	2.3	68	67	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	1.1	1.4	58	69	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	2.8	5.0	24	27	3.8	8	9	33	32	27	48	10	26
Malawi	1.1	2.2	12	17	4.8	..	..	..	..	64	62	45	61
Malaysia	8.9	17.1	50	67	4.5	6	6	13	8	95	95	..	93
Mali	2.1	4.1	23	31	4.7	8	10	36	33	50	59	32	39
Mauritania	0.8	1.2	40	40	2.9	..	..	..	..	42	49	22	8
Mauritius	0.5	0.5	44	42	0.9	..	..	..	..	95	95	..	94
Mexico	60.3	78.3	73	76	1.8	32	35	25	25	75	91	13	41
Moldova	2.0	2.0	47	47	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	52
Mongolia	1.2	1.4	57	57	1.2	..	..	48	60	..	75	..	37
Morocco	11.6	17.7	48	59	2.7	16	16	23	18	87	88	27	52
Mozambique	2.8	6.8	21	35	6.0	6	7	27	19	49	53	12	19
Myanmar	10.1	15.5	25	31	2.9	7	8	29	27	48	88	16	72
Namibia	0.4	0.7	28	35	4.2	..	..	..	..	70	50	8	13
Nepal	1.7	4.3	9	16	6.4	..	..	23	19	48	62	7	30
Netherlands	10.3	13.1	69	80	1.6	14	14	10	9	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	2.9	3.5	85	86	1.2	25	28	30	33	..	..	88	..
Nicaragua	2.1	3.0	53	59	2.6	19	23	35	38	64	56	24	34
Niger	1.3	2.3	15	17	4.0	..	..	33	36	35	43	2	4
Nigeria	31.7	63.4	35	48	4.7	11	14	15	17	51	53	33	36
Norway	3.1	3.6	72	77	1.1	..	..	22	22	100	100	100	100
Oman	1.2	1.8	65	72	2.7	..	..	..	..	97	97	61	..
Pakistan	33.0	54.4	31	35	3.4	16	18	22	21	82	92	17	41
Panama	1.3	2.3	54	71	3.9	35	38	65	53	89	89	51	51
Papua New Guinea	0.5	0.8	13	13	2.6	..	..	..	..	67	67	41	41
Paraguay	2.1	3.5	49	59	3.5	22	31	45	54	72	94	45	61
Peru	15.0	20.3	69	73	2.0	27	26	39	35	69	74	15	32
Philippines	29.8	52.1	49	63	3.8	14	14	27	21	66	80	48	59
Poland	23.4	23.7	61	62	0.1	4	4	7	7
Portugal	4.7	6.1	48	58	1.7	37	39	54	45
Puerto Rico	2.6	3.8	72	98	2.6	44	67	60	68



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Urbanization

	Urban population					Population in urban agglomerations of more than 1 million		Population in largest city		Access to improved sanitation facilities			
	millions		% of total population		average annual % growth	% of total population		% of urban population		% of urban population		% of rural population	
	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990-2005	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2004	1990	2004
Romania	12.6	11.6	54	54	-0.5	8	9	14	17	..	89	..	..
Russian Federation	108.8	104.5	73	73	-0.3	18	19	8	10	93	93	70	70
Rwanda	0.4	1.7	5	19	12.4	..	..	57	45	49	56	36	38
Saudi Arabia	12.5	18.7	77	81	2.7	30	36	19	22	100	100	..	..
Senegal	3.1	4.8	39	42	3.0	17	19	44	45	53	79	19	34
Serbia and Montenegro	5.4	4.2	51	52	-2.1	11	14	22	26	97	97	77	77
Sierra Leone	1.2	2.2	30	41	4.0	..	..	43	36	..	53	..	30
Singapore	3.0	4.3	100	100	2.4	99	100	99	100	100	100	..	..
Slovak Republic	3.0	3.0	57	56	0.1	..	..	..	..	100	100	98	98
Slovenia	1.0	1.0	50	51	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	2.0	2.9	30	35	2.7	14	16	48	46	..	48	..	14
South Africa	18.3	27.8	52	59	2.9	25	30	10	12	85	79	53	46
Spain	29.3	33.3	75	77	0.8	22	24	15	17	100	100	100	100
Sri Lanka	2.9	3.0	17	15	0.0	..	..	..	..	89	98	64	89
Sudan	6.9	14.8	27	41	5.2	9	12	34	31	53	50	26	24
Swaziland	0.2	0.3	23	24	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	44
Sweden	7.1	7.6	83	84	0.4	17	19	21	22	100	100	100	100
Switzerland	4.6	5.6	68	75	1.2	14	15	20	20	100	100	100	100
Syrian Arab Republic	6.3	9.6	49	51	2.9	25	25	25	26	97	99	50	81
Tajikistan	1.7	1.6	32	25	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	45
Tanzania	5.0	9.3	19	24	4.2	5	7	27	29	52	53	45	43
Thailand	16.1	20.7	29	32	1.7	11	10	37	32	95	98	74	99
Togo	1.2	2.5	30	40	5.1	16	22	52	54	71	71	24	15
Trinidad and Tobago	0.1	0.2	9	12	2.9	..	..	..	..	100	100	100	100
Tunisia	4.9	6.5	60	65	2.0	..	..	..	..	95	96	47	65
Turkey	33.2	48.5	59	67	2.6	22	26	20	20	96	96	70	72
Turkmenistan	1.7	2.2	45	46	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	50
Uganda	2.0	3.6	11	13	4.1	4	5	38	36	54	54	41	41
Ukraine	34.7	31.9	67	68	-0.7	12	13	7	8	98	98	92	93
United Arab Emirates	1.4	3.5	79	77	6.3	27	29	34	38	98	98	95	95
United Kingdom	51.1	54.0	89	90	0.4	26	26	15	16	..	..	..	..
United States	188.0	239.5	75	81	1.6	41	43	9	8	100	100	100	100
Uruguay	2.8	3.2	89	92	1.0	41	36	46	40	100	100	99	99
Uzbekistan	8.2	9.6	40	37	1.0	10	8	25	23	69	78	39	61
Venezuela, RB	16.6	24.8	84	93	2.7	34	37	17	12	..	71	..	48
Vietnam	13.4	21.9	20	26	3.3	13	13	30	23	58	92	30	50
West Bank and Gaza	1.3	2.6	68	72	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	61
Yemen, Rep.	2.5	5.7	21	27	5.4	5	9	26	31	82	86	19	28
Zambia	3.3	4.1	39	35	1.3	9	11	23	31	63	59	31	52
Zimbabwe	3.1	4.7	29	36	2.8	10	12	34	32	69	63	42	47
World	2,253.0 s	3,128.3 s	43 w	49 w	2.2 w	18 w	20 w	17 w	16 w	77 w	80 w	23 w	38 w
Low income	442.0	704.7	25	30	3.2	10	12	17	18	50	61	12	28
Middle income	1,160.1	1,657.4	44	54	2.4	17	20	15	14	79	81	25	42
Lower middle income	798.0	1,225.8	38	50	2.9	16	19	14	12	75	77	22	39
Upper middle income	362.0	431.6	68	72	1.2	..	..	18	19	89	91	58	66
Low & middle income	1,602.1	2,362.1	37	44	2.6	14	17	16	15	71	75	19	35
East Asia & Pacific	459.7	781.5	29	41	3.6	..	..	9	8	65	72	15	36
Europe & Central Asia	294.0	300.5	63	64	0.1	15	16	13	15	94	93	72	71
Latin America & Carib.	310.1	425.4	71	77	2.1	32	34	24	22	81	86	36	49
Middle East & N. Africa	117.1	174.7	52	57	2.7	20	20	27	25	87	92	52	58
South Asia	277.7	418.4	25	28	2.8	10	12	10	11	50	63	6	27
Sub-Saharan Africa	143.5	261.7	28	35	4.1	..	..	26	26	52	53	24	28
High income	650.9	766.2	74	78	1.1	..	..	20	19	100	100	100	100
Europe EMU	209.5	230.1	71	73	0.6	18	18	15	15	..	..	..	..

About the data

There is no consistent and universally accepted standard for making the distinction between urban and rural. The wide variety of situations across countries makes it difficult to adopt uniform criteria for distinguishing urban and rural areas. Most countries have adopted an urban classification related to the size or characteristics of settlements. Other countries have defined urban areas based on the presence of certain infrastructure and services. And some countries have designated urban areas based on administrative arrangements. The population of a city or metropolitan area depends on the boundaries chosen. For example, in 1990 Beijing, China, contained 2.3 million people in 87 square kilometers of "inner city" and 5.4 million in 158 square kilometers of "core city." The population of "inner city and inner suburban districts" was 6.3 million, and that of "inner city, inner and outer suburban districts, and inner and outer counties" was 10.8 million. (For most countries the last definition is used.) For further discussion of urban-rural issues see box 3.1a in *About the data* for table 3.1.

Estimates of the world's urban population would change significantly if China, India, and a few other populous nations were to change their definition of urban centers. According to China's State Statistical Bureau, by the end of 1996 urban residents accounted for about 43 percent of China's population, while in 1994 only 20 percent of the population was considered urban. In addition to the continuous migration of people from rural to urban areas, one of the main reasons for this shift was the rapid growth in the hundreds of towns reclassified as cities in recent years. Because the estimates in the table are based on national definitions of what constitutes a city or metropolitan area, cross-country comparisons should be made with caution. To estimate urban populations, UN ratios of urban to total population were applied to the World Bank's estimates of total population (see table 2.1).

The urban population with access to improved sanitation facilities is defined as people with access to at least adequate excreta disposal facilities that can

effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. The rural population with access is included to allow comparison of rural and urban access. This definition and the definition of urban areas vary, however, so comparisons between countries can be misleading.

Definitions

- **Urban population** is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations (see *About the data*).
- **Population in urban agglomerations of more than 1 million** is the percentage of a country's population living in metropolitan areas that in 2005 had a population of more than 1 million.
- **Population in largest city** is the percentage of a country's urban population living in that country's largest metropolitan area.
- **Access to improved sanitation facilities** refers to the percentage of the urban or rural population with access to at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Population of the world's largest metropolitan areas in 1000, 1900, 2000, and 2015 (millions)

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1000		1900	
City	Population	City	Population
Cordova	0.45	London	6.5
Kaifeng	0.40	New York	4.2
Constantinople	0.30	Paris	3.3
Angkor	0.20	Berlin	2.7
Kyoto	0.18	Chicago	1.7
Cairo	0.14	Vienna	1.7
Baghdad	0.13	Tokyo	1.5
Nishapur	0.13	St. Petersburg	1.4
Hasa	0.11	Manchester	1.4
Anhvada	0.10	Philadelphia	1.4

2000		2015	
City	Population	City	Population
Tokyo	34.5	Tokyo	35.5
Mexico City	18.1	Mumbai	21.9
New York–Newark	17.9	Mexico City	21.6
São Paulo	17.1	São Paulo	20.5
Mumbai	16.1	New York–Newark	19.9
Shanghai	13.2	Delhi	18.6
Kolkata	13.1	Shanghai	17.2
Delhi	12.4	Kolkata	17.0
Buenos Aires	11.9	Dhaka	16.8
Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana	11.8	Jakarta	16.8

Source: O'Meara 1999; United Nations Population Division, 2005, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision*.

Data sources

Data on urban population and the population in urban agglomerations and in the largest city are from the United Nations Population Division's *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision*. The total population figures are World Bank estimates. Data on access to sanitation in urban and rural areas are from the World Health Organization.