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Urbanization, health, and human security: an analytical framework



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Introduction

As wealthier countries develop an evidence-base and identify economic, political, and social best practices that should be exported to emerging market countries (EMCs), so too must EMCs collaborate to address complementary local challenges, share knowledge, catalyze change, and integrate complex systems. The Emerging Markets Symposium (EMS) serves as a call to action, providing a forum for senior global policymakers and leaders to initiate change ‘glocally.’ Building upon the foundation provided in the following Analytical Framework, participants will be empowered to synthesize best practices and identify critical action points; thereby offering tools to develop strategies and drive transformation in their respective home countries.

The purpose of this Analytical Framework is to provide an evidence-base of benchmarking trends on urbanization, health and human security among EMCs and to demonstrate comparisons across EMCs, wealthier, and poorer countries (see Table 1).

Table 1. Country lists: EMCs, benchmarking and comparator groups

<i>Emerging Market Countries</i>
Argentina, Brazil, China, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Tunisia
<i>High income OECD member aggregate</i>
Australia, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States
<i>Low income aggregate</i>
Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Nigeria

The countries comprising each aggregate group were selected for representativeness of global geographic variability to provide a comprehensive sample within each comparator group. The Analytical Framework’s graphical data summaries provide EMS attendees the opportunity to compare and contrast relevant macroeconomic, urban development and environment, health system, and human security data across nations; prompting discussions that will bring to bear interdisciplinary expertise around these targeted issues.

Sources

Methodologically, a diverse set of information sources were drawn upon for Analytical Framework research. To ensure consistency and comparability across the reported data, a select number of primary sources were used: World Bank Development Indicators 2010, United Nations (UN) Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Population Division, UN-HABITAT, World Health Organization (WHO) Global Health Observatory 2010, WHO World Health Statistics 2010, and DHS STATCompiler. These data were also triangulated with other sources, including data published by: WHO Regional Offices and Country Pages, OECD, Ministries of Health, Bureaus of Statistics, the UN Population Information Network, as well as several academic, peer-reviewed journal articles.

Macroeconomic Indicators

The following section depicts high-level macroeconomic indicators; benchmarking EMCs' variability and trends across population growth, migration, GDP, and other variables against comparator groups. Macroeconomic trends are exhibited over a twenty-year period where data availability permits. The published values from the most recent year (2009 where available) are labelled in each case as is throughout the document.

Population and Migration

Figure 1. Population (total), 1990-2009 (labelled).

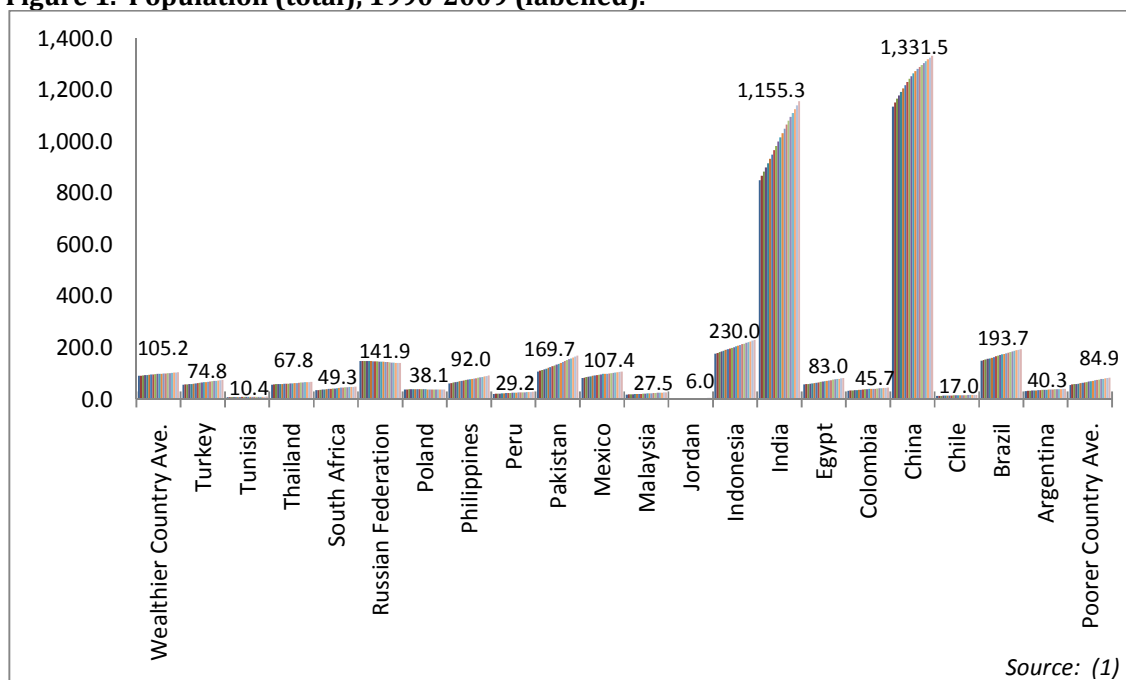


Figure 2. Urban and rural populations (as % of total population), 2009

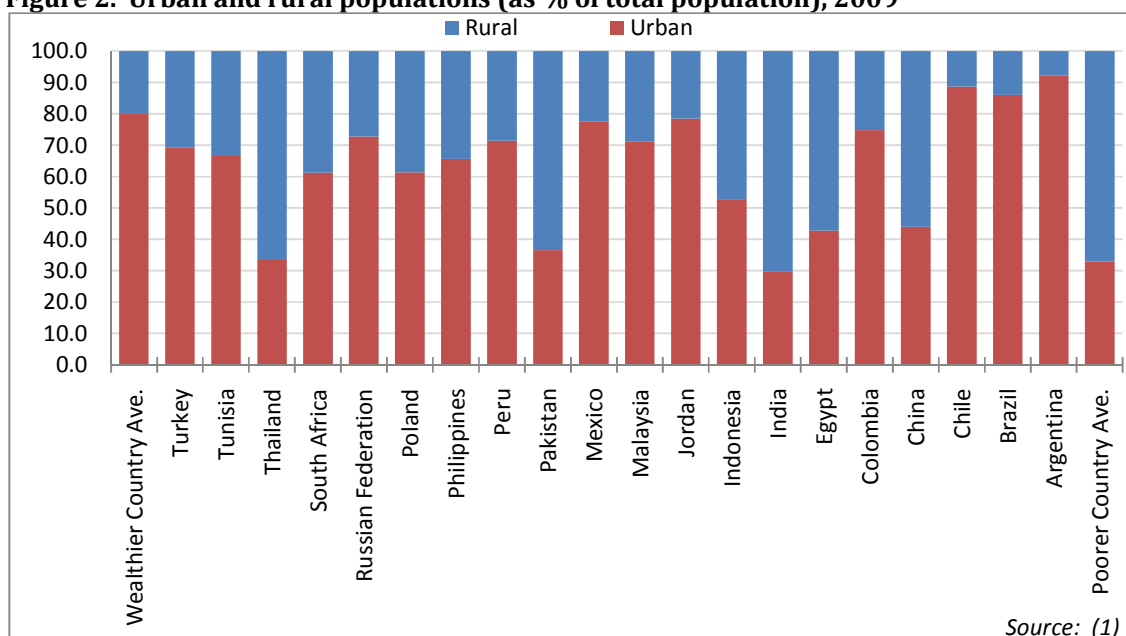
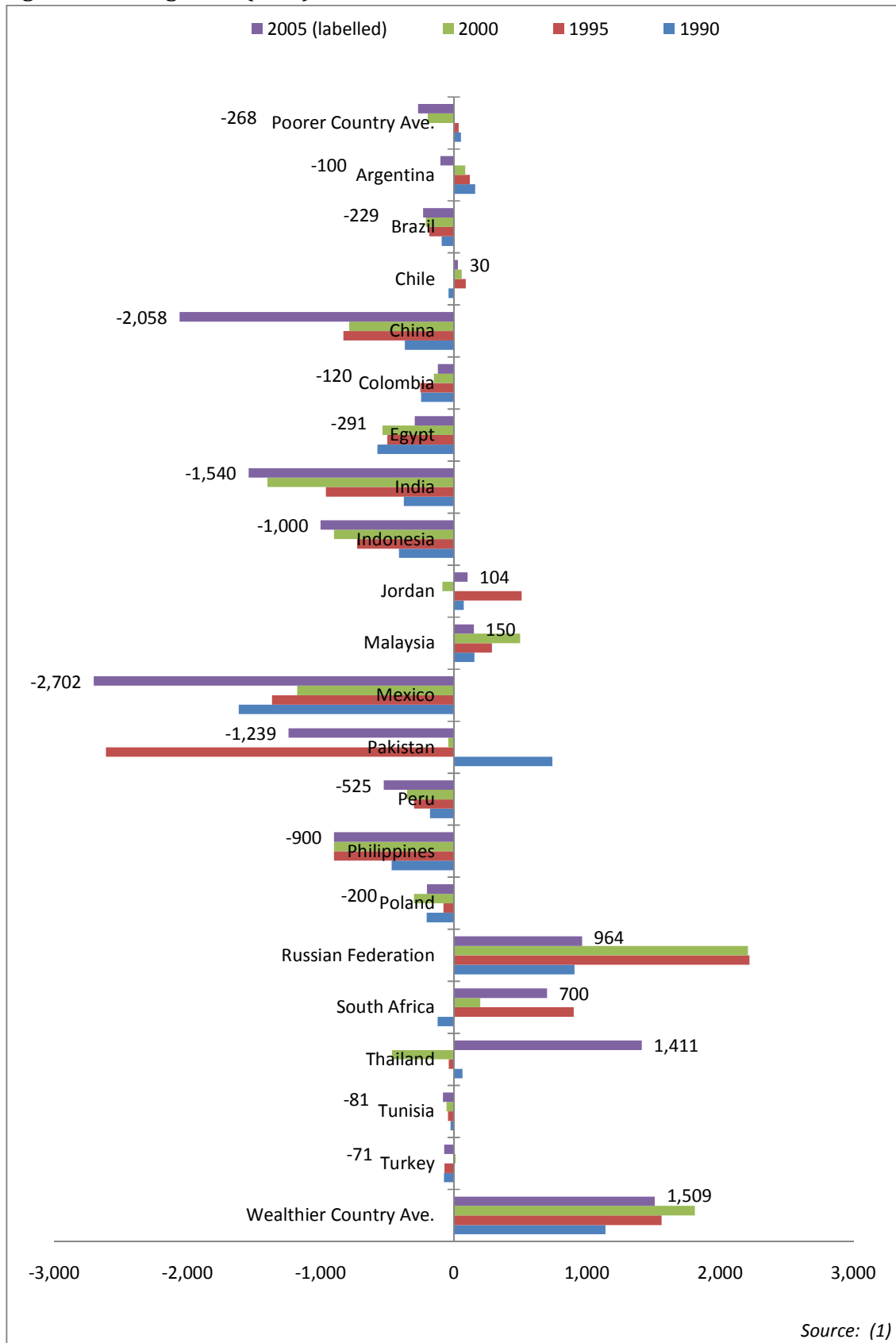


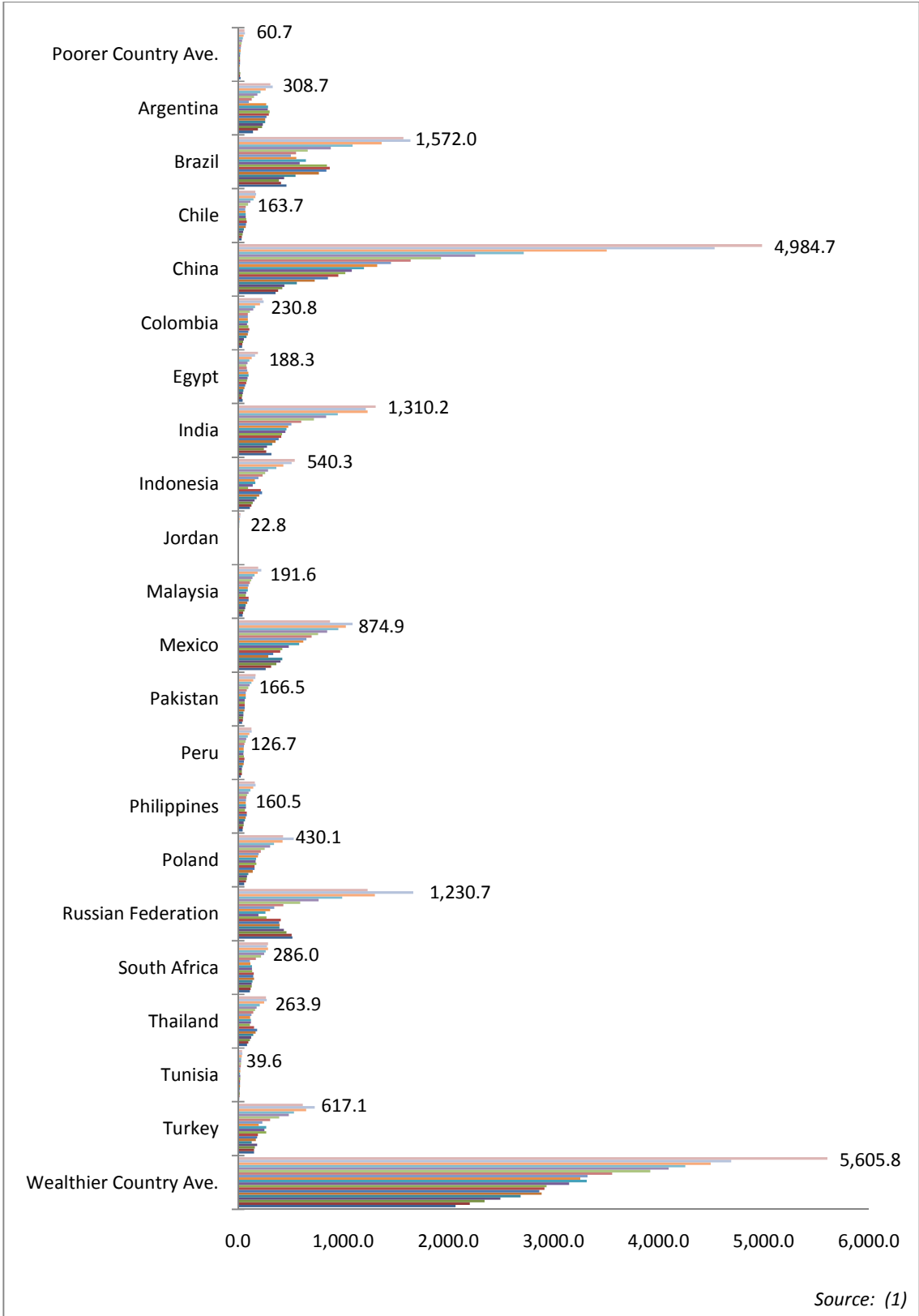
Figure 3. Net Migration (000s)



Source: (1)

GDP and National Expenditure Indicators

Figure 4. GDP (current US\$ in billions), 1990-2009 (labelled)



Source: (1)

Figure 5. GDP, PPP (current international \$ in billions), 1990-2009 (labelled)

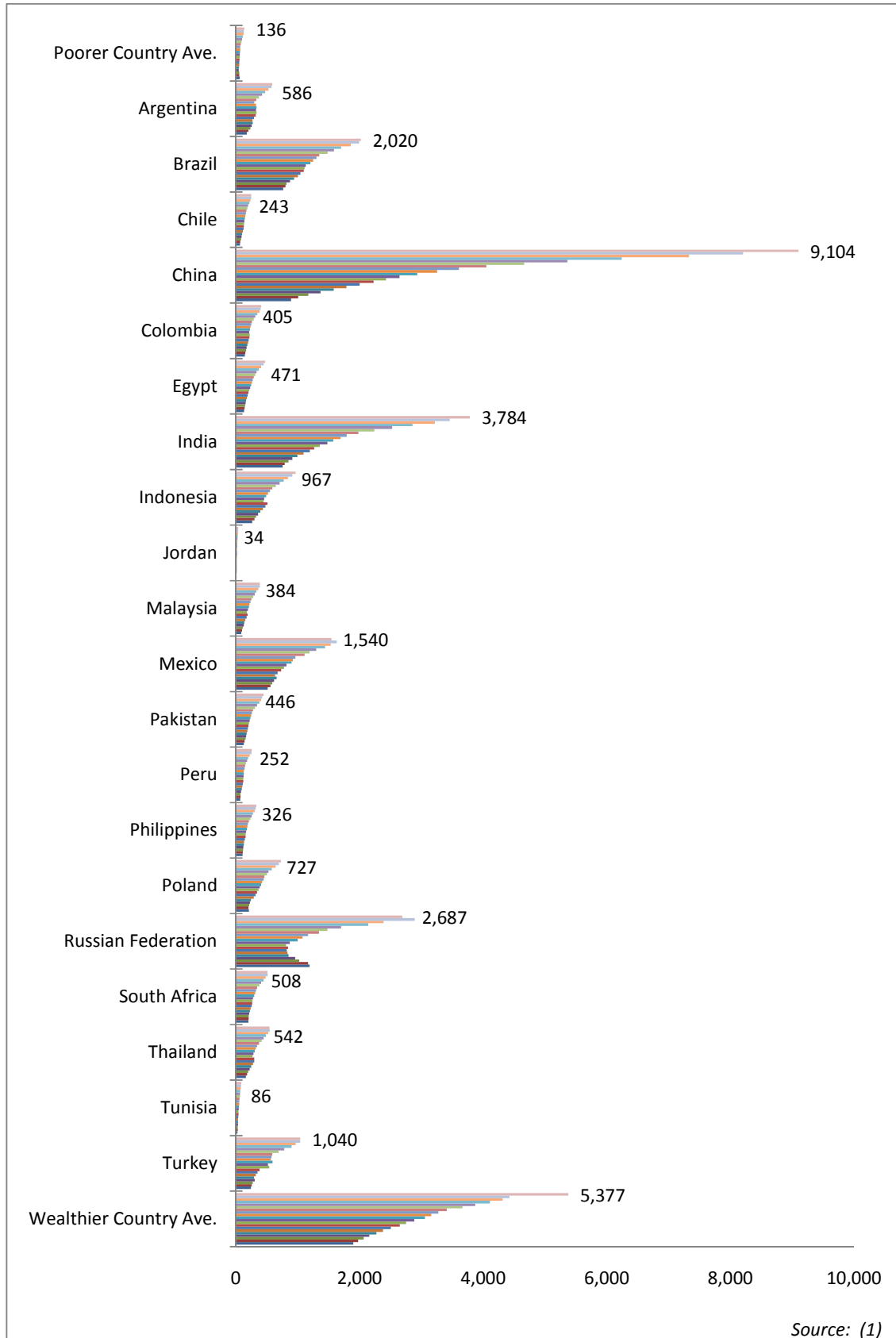


Figure 6. GDP growth (annual %), 1990-2009 (labelled)

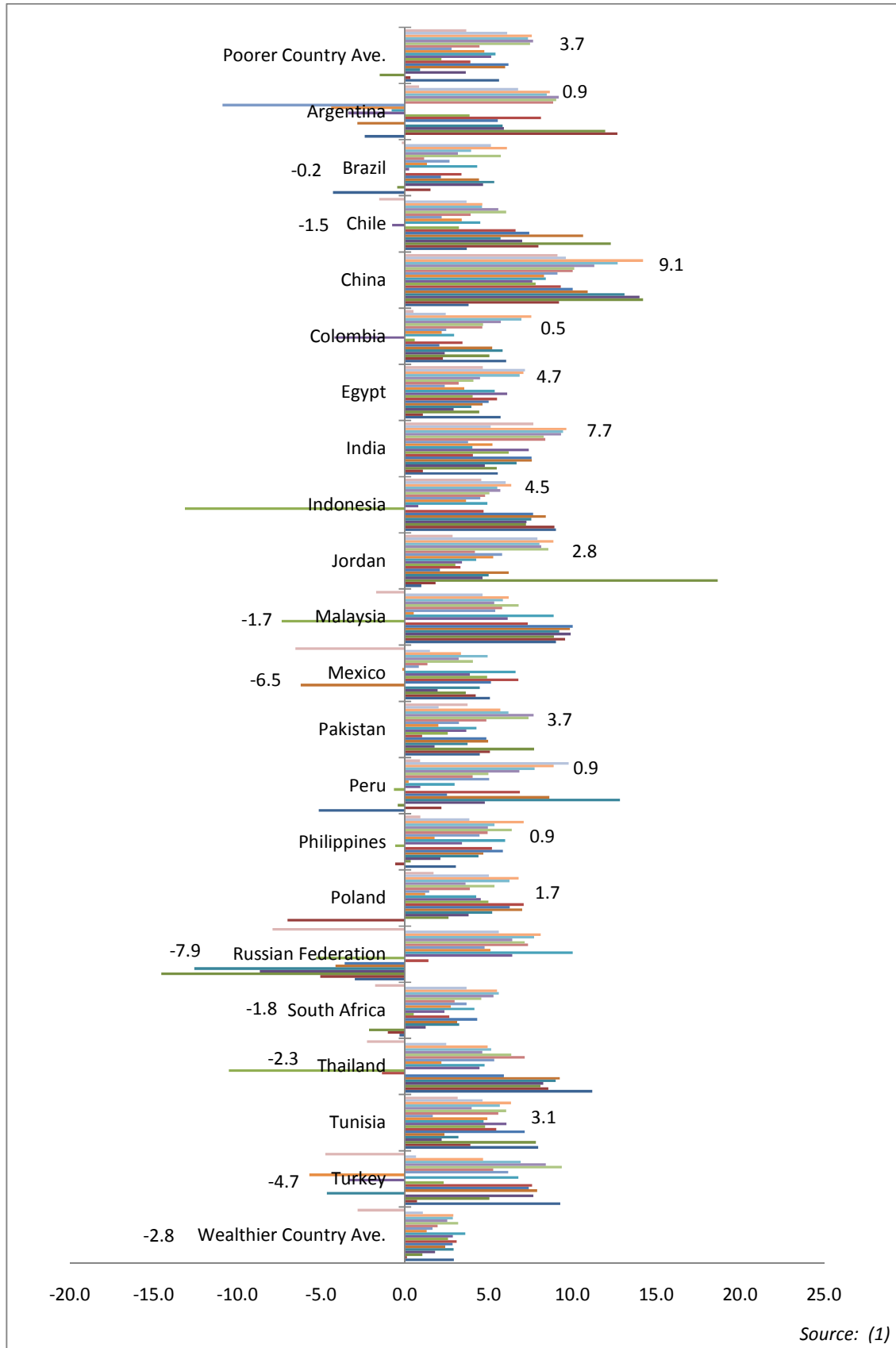
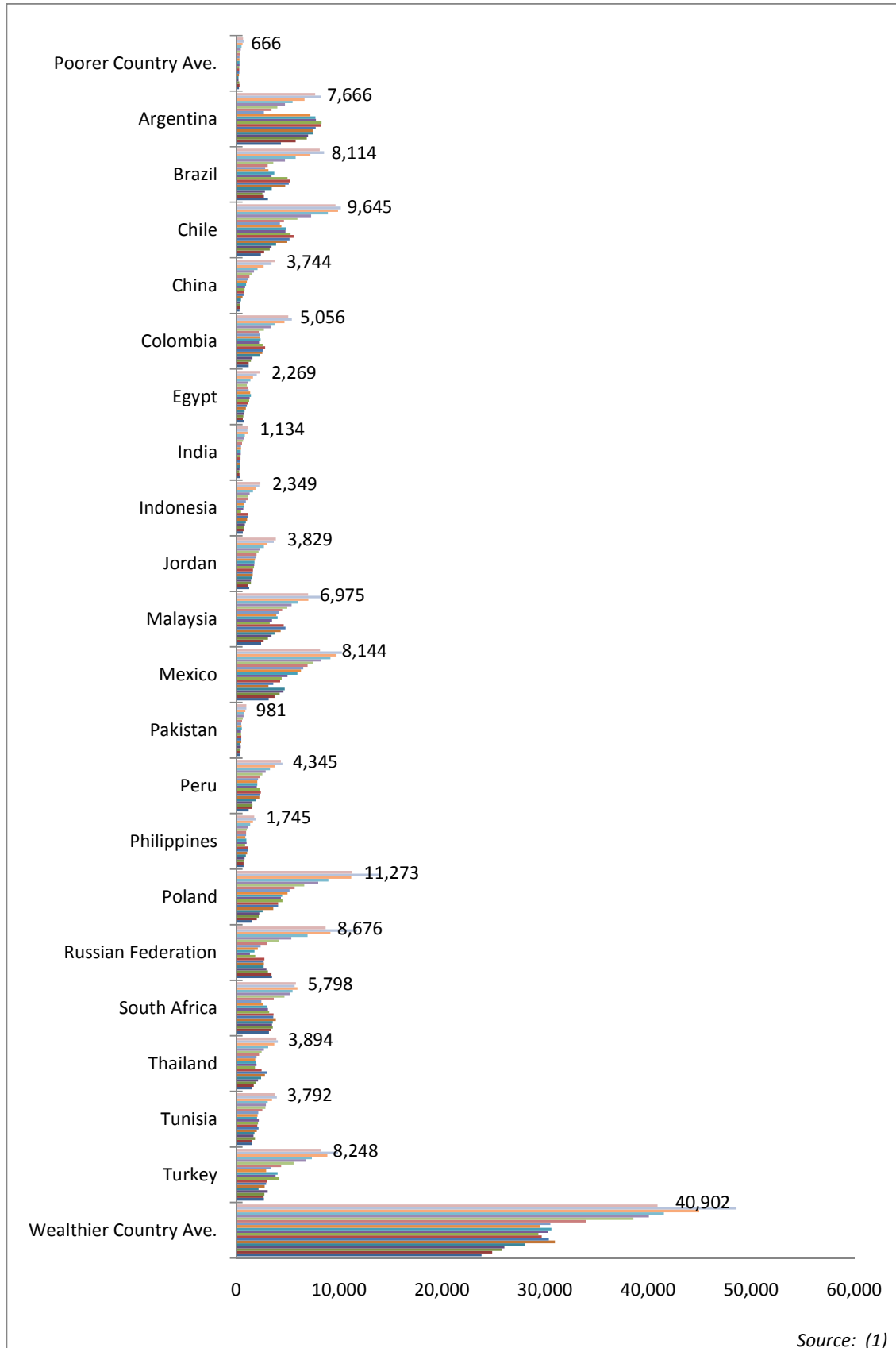


Figure 7. GDP per capita (current US\$), 1990-2009 (labelled)



Source: (1)

Figure 8. GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$), 1990-2009 (labelled)

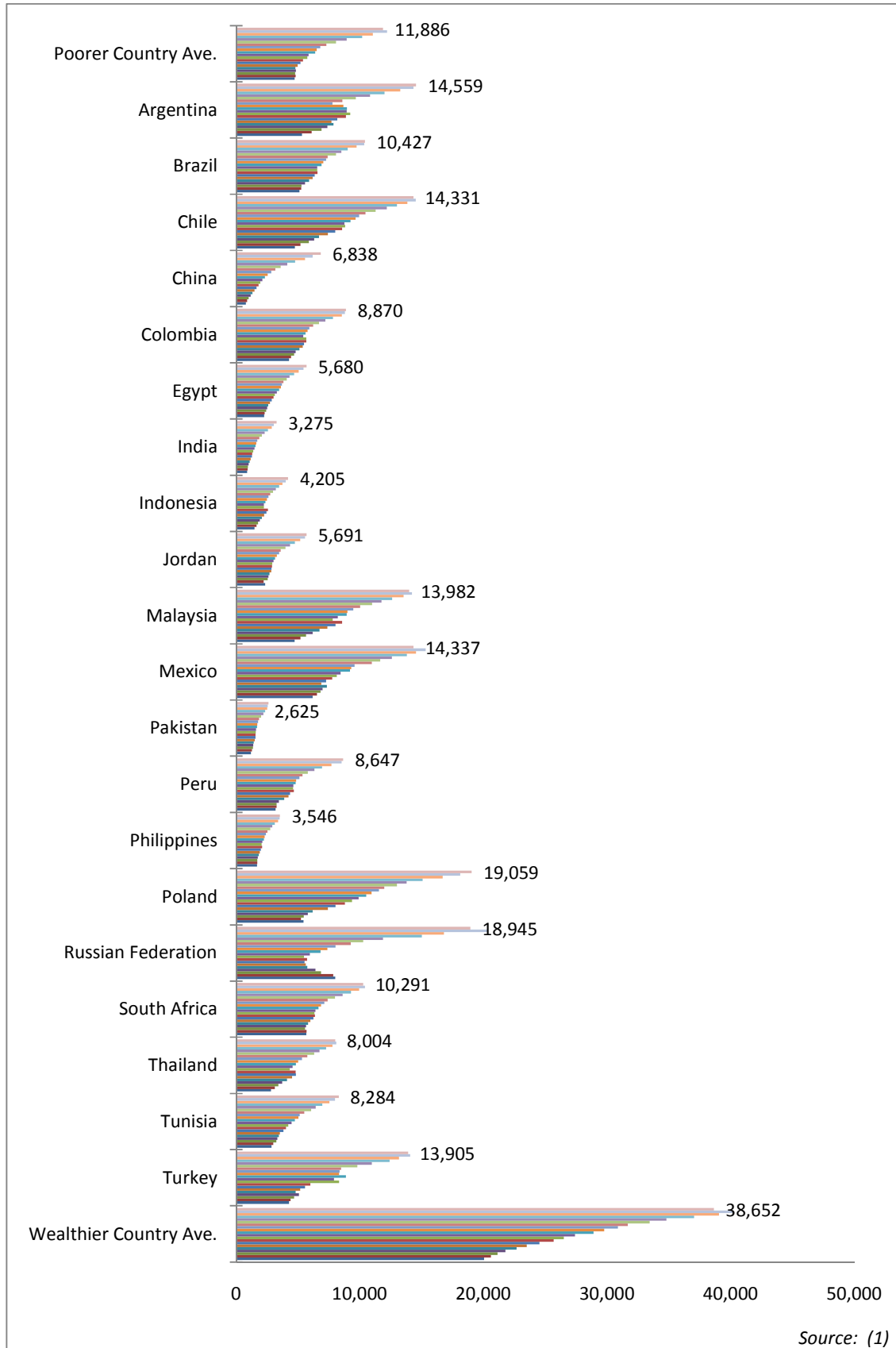


Figure 9. GDP per capita growth (annual %), 1990-2009 (labelled)

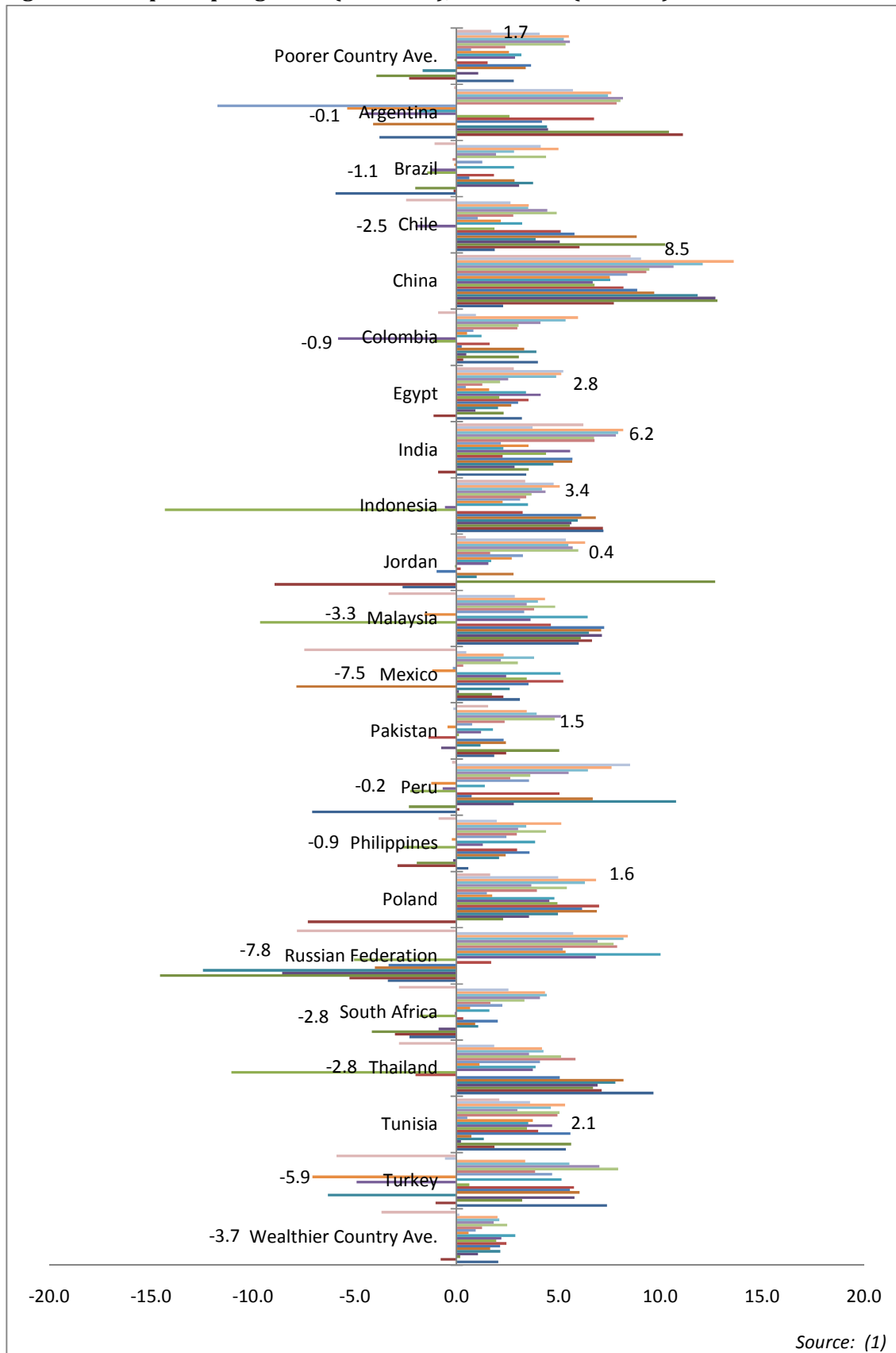


Figure 10. Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %), 1990-2009 (labelled)

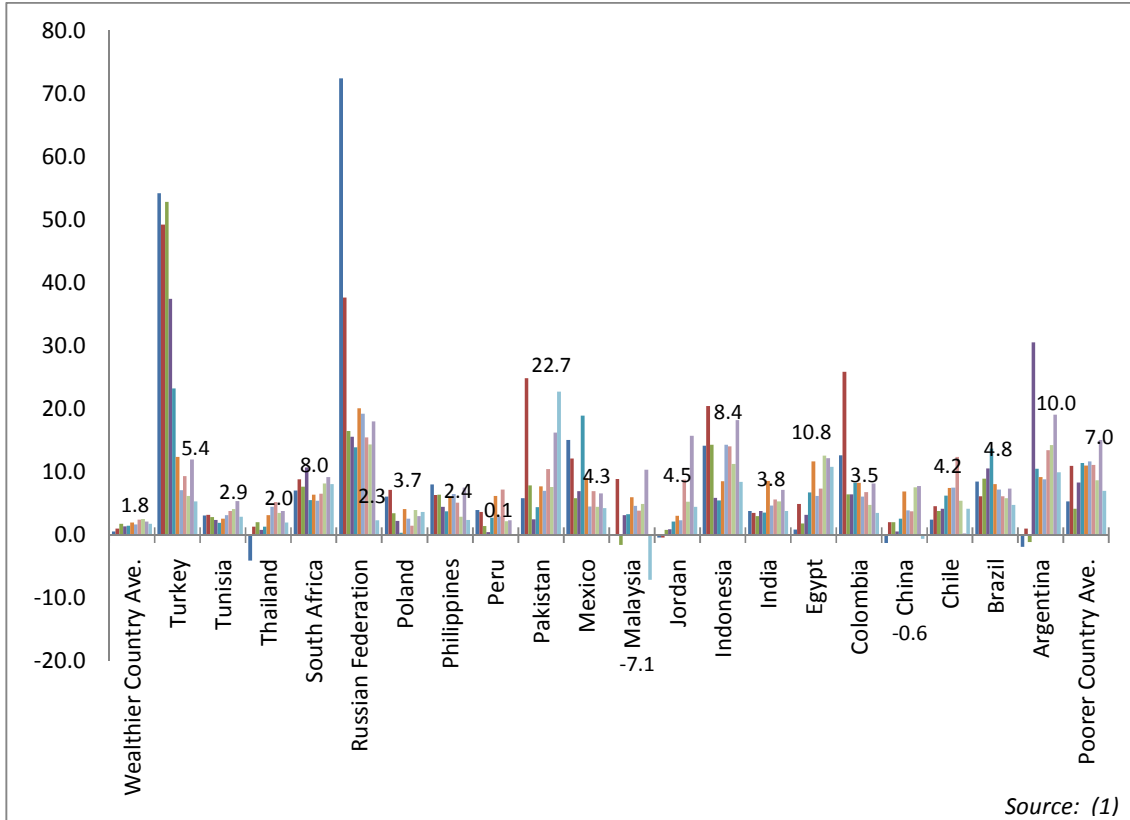


Figure 11. Gross national expenditure (current US\$ in billions), 1990-2009 (labelled)

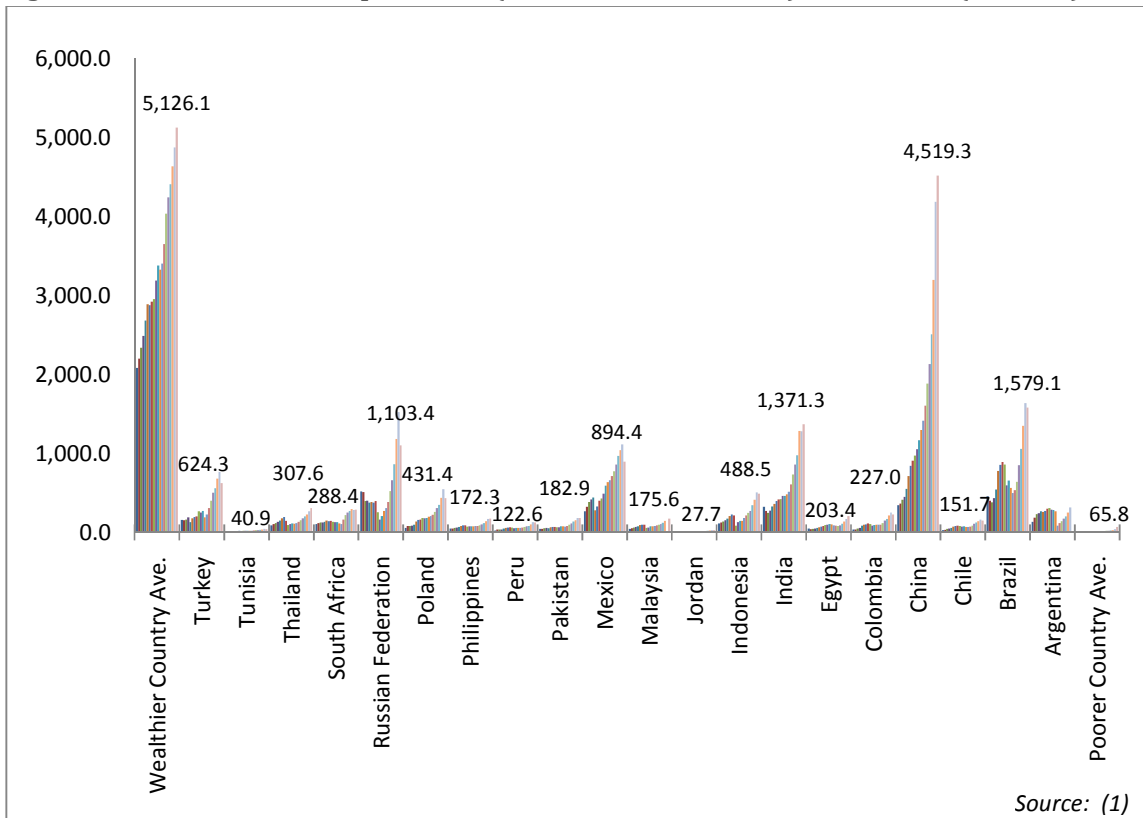
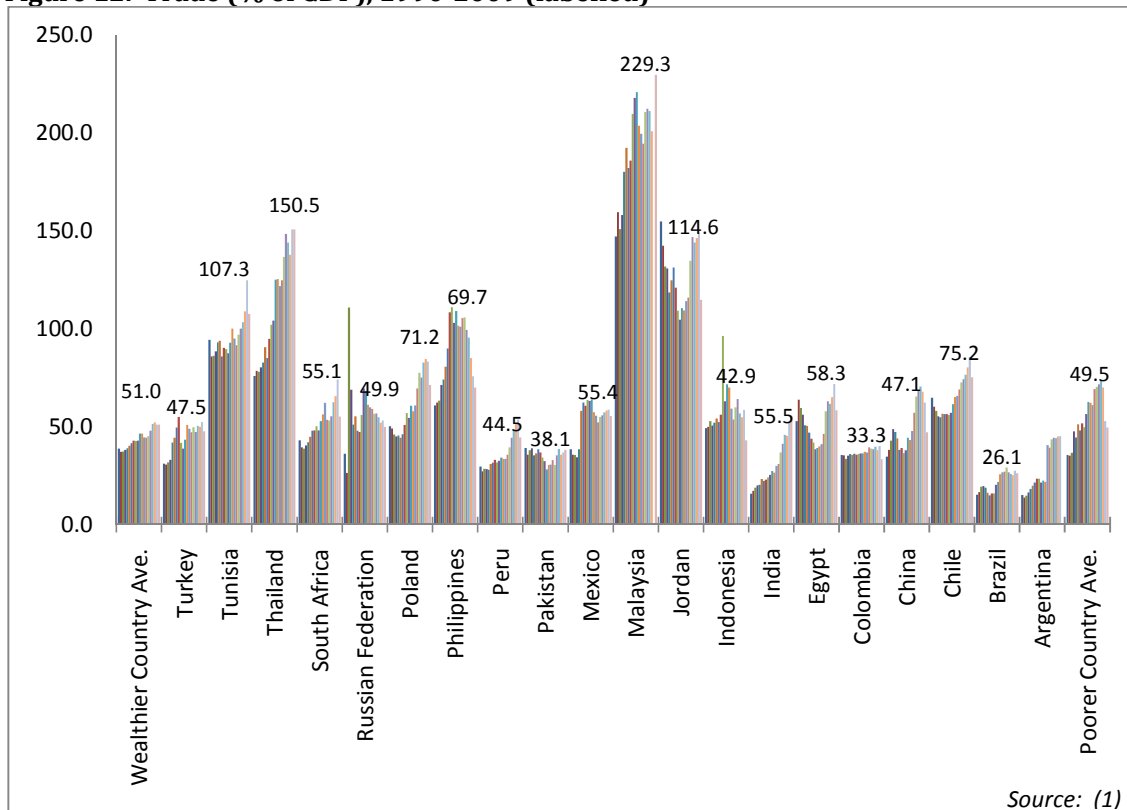


Figure 12. Trade (% of GDP), 1990-2009 (labelled)



Research & Development and Scientific Indicators

Figure 13. Research & development expenditure (% of GDP), 1996-2007 (labelled)

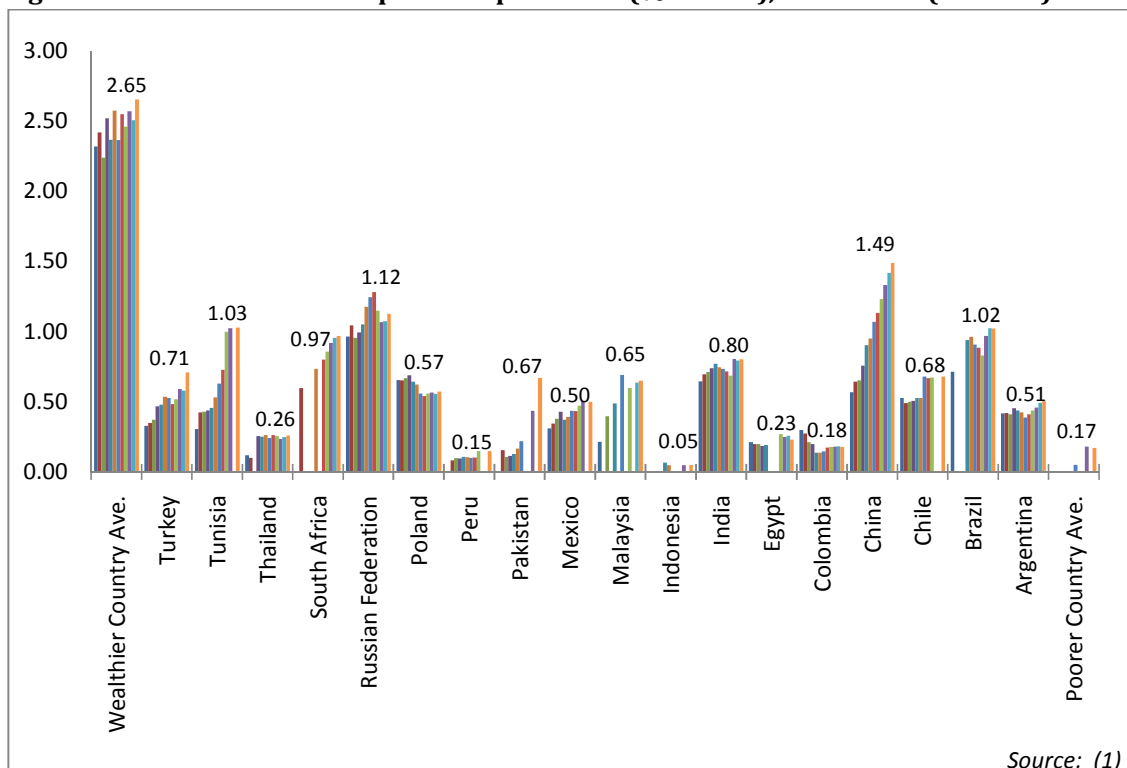


Figure 14. Patent applications by residents, 1990-2008, 2006 labelled

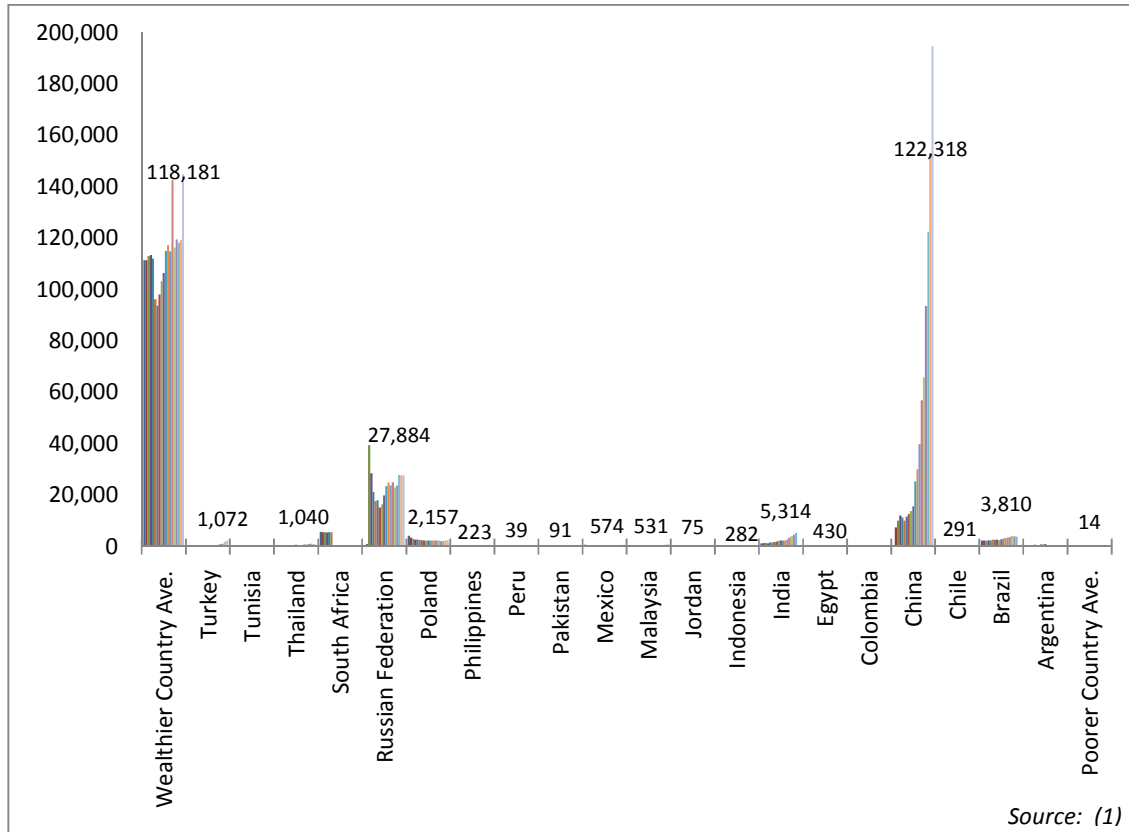
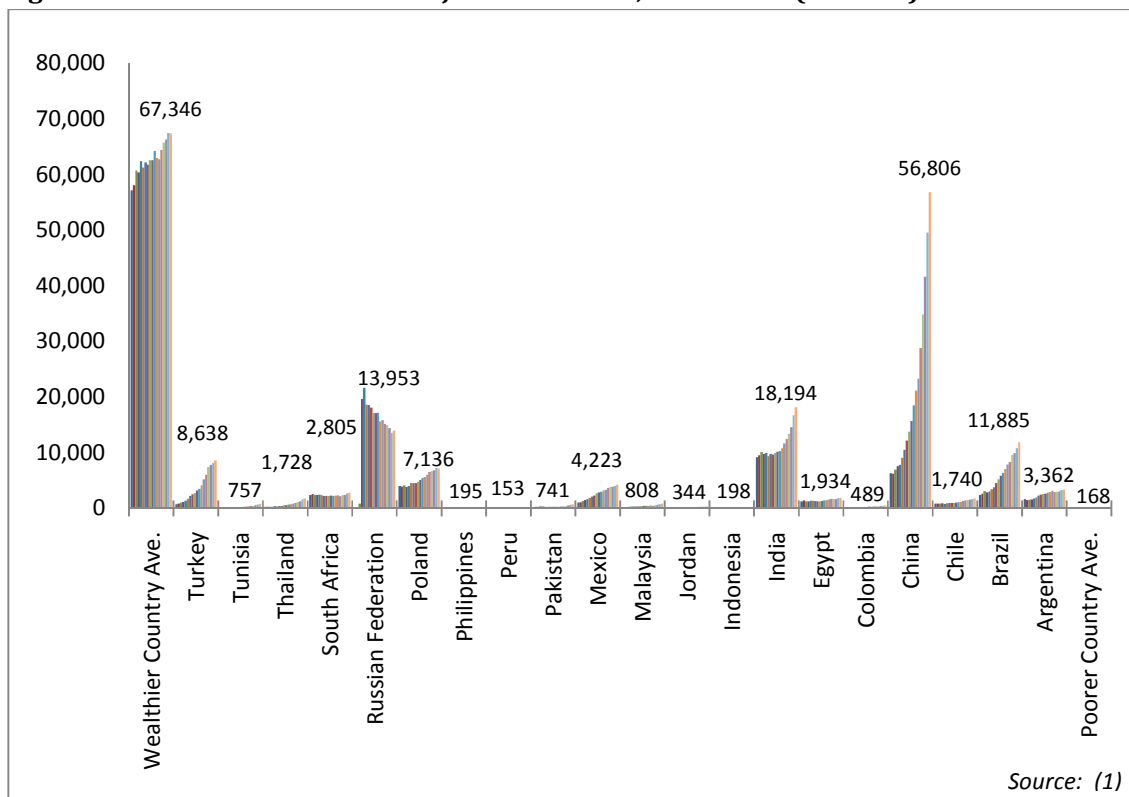


Figure 15. Scientific and technical journal articles, 1990-2007 (labelled)



Other World Development Indicators

Figure 16. Unemployment total (% of total labour force), 1990-2008 (labelled)

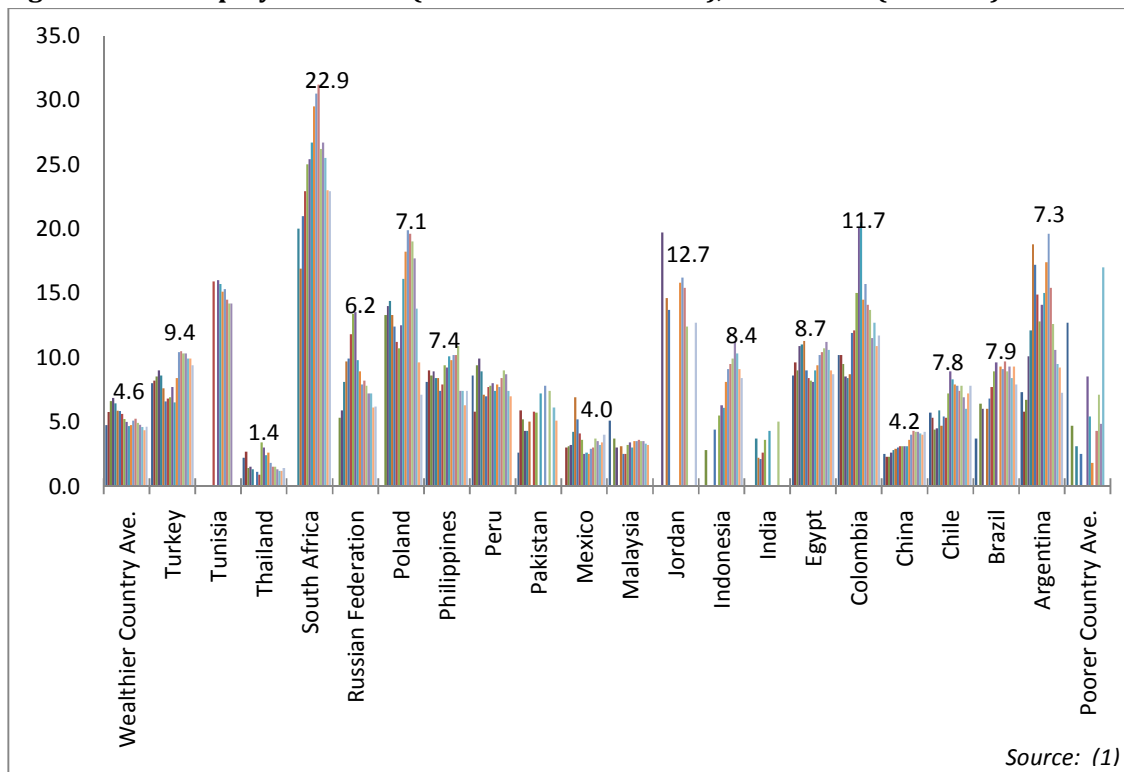


Figure 17. School enrolment, tertiary (% of gross), 1990-2008 (labelled)

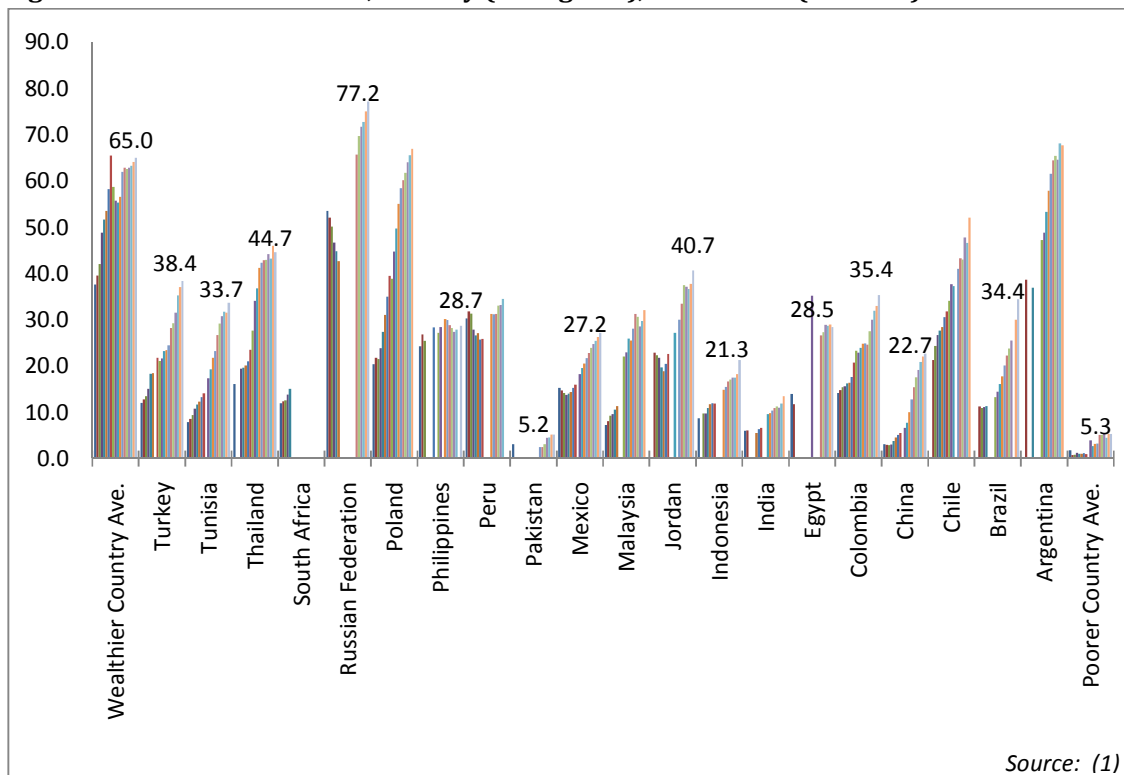


Figure 18. Pump price for gasoline (US\$ per litre)

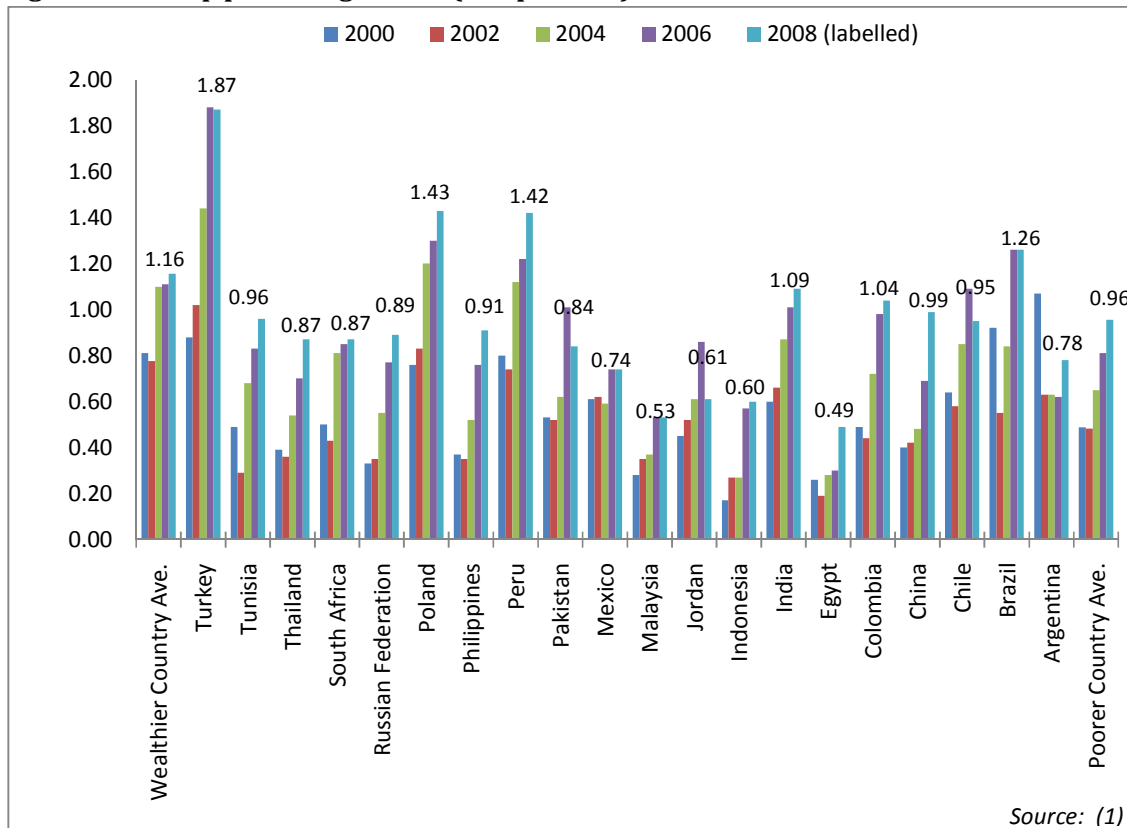


Figure 19. Quality of port infrastructure

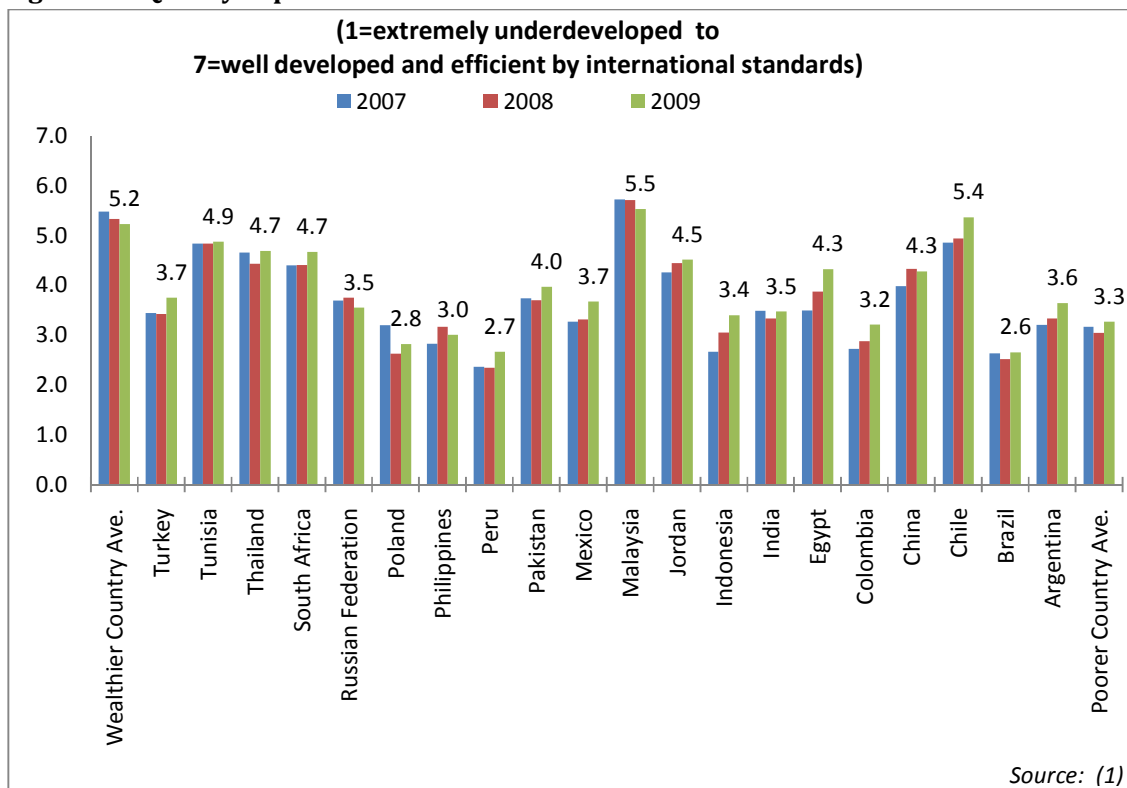


Figure 20. Roads paved (% of total roads), 1990-2007 (1999 labelled)

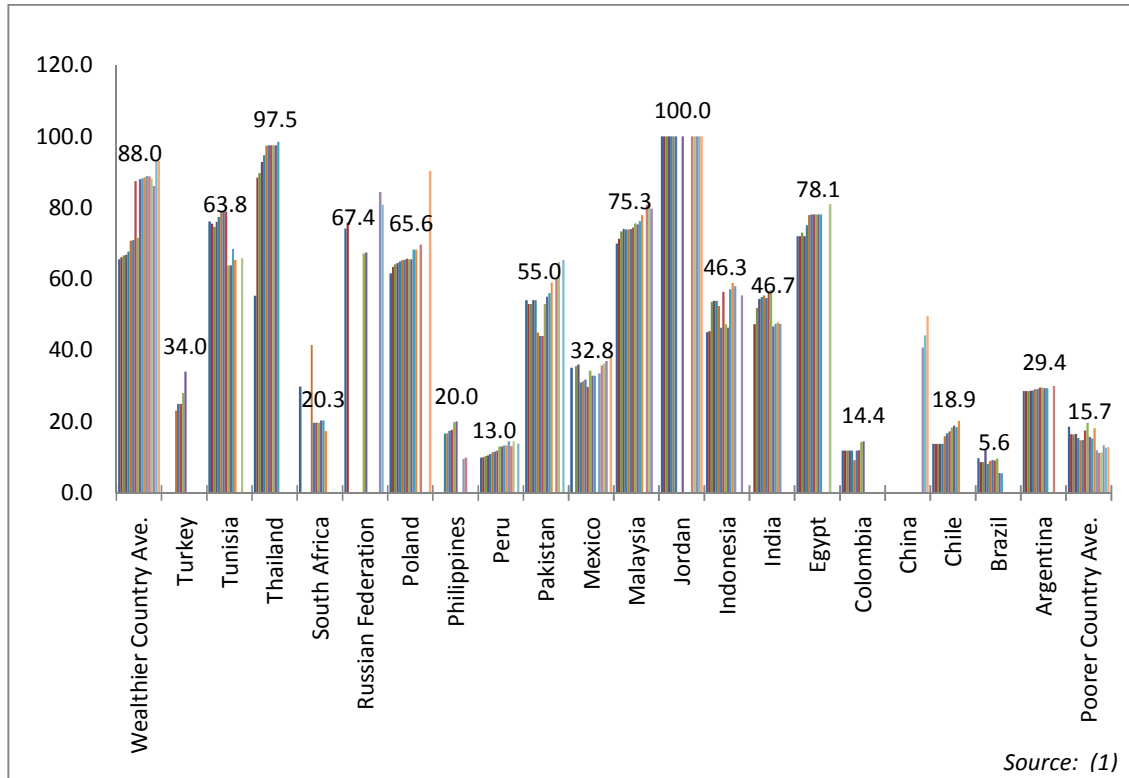


Figure 21. Internet users (per 100 people), 1998-2008 (labelled)

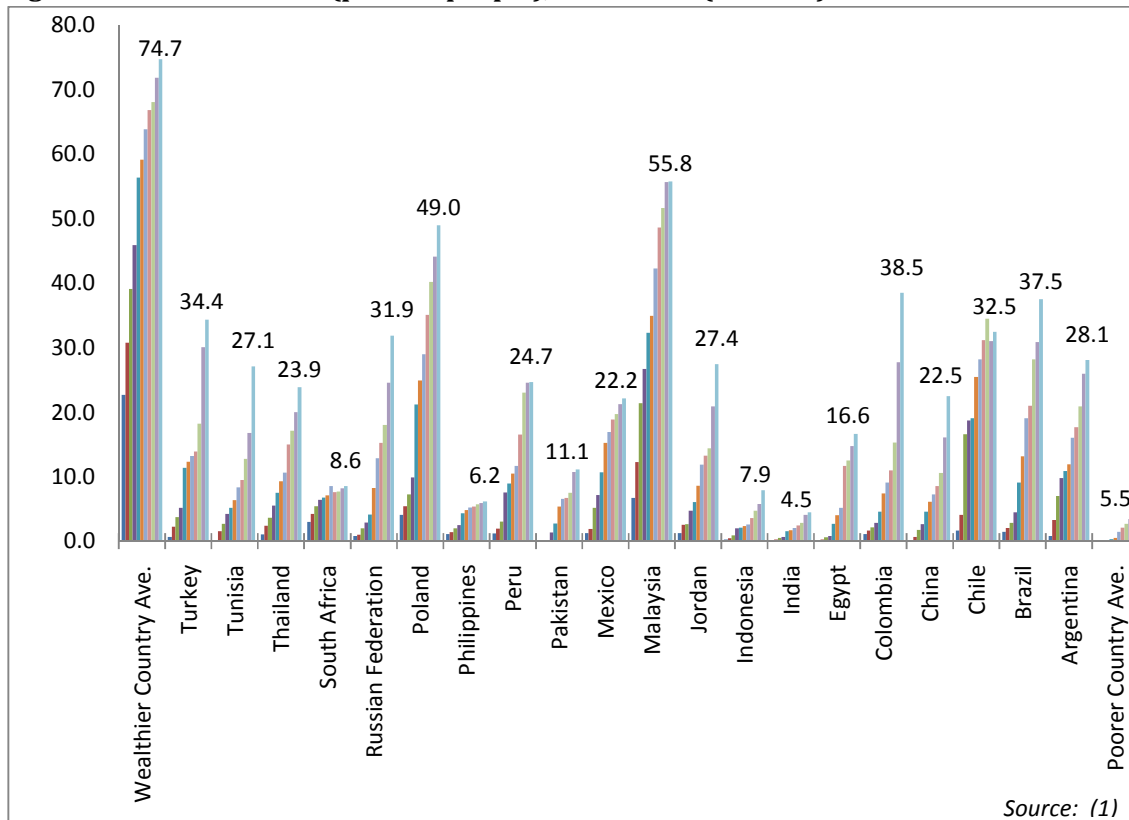
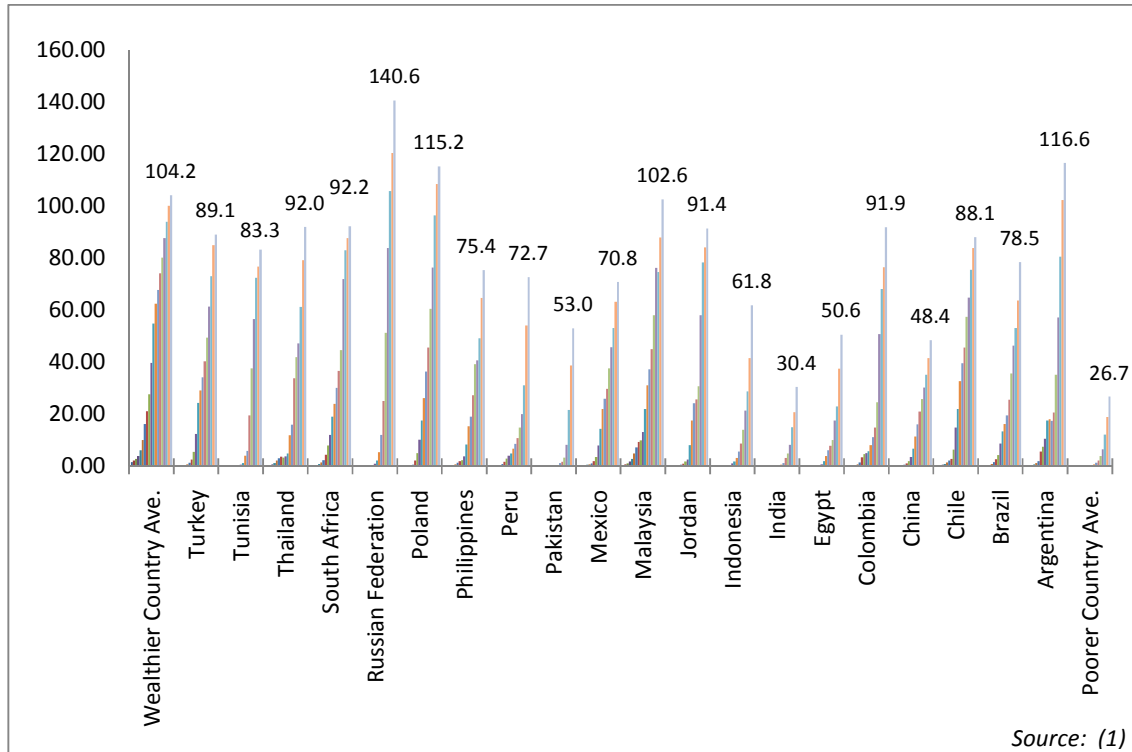


Figure 22. Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people), 1990-2008 (labelled)



Global Urbanization

Urban Agglomerations: a macro perspective

Figure 23. Global population residing in urban agglomerations (%)

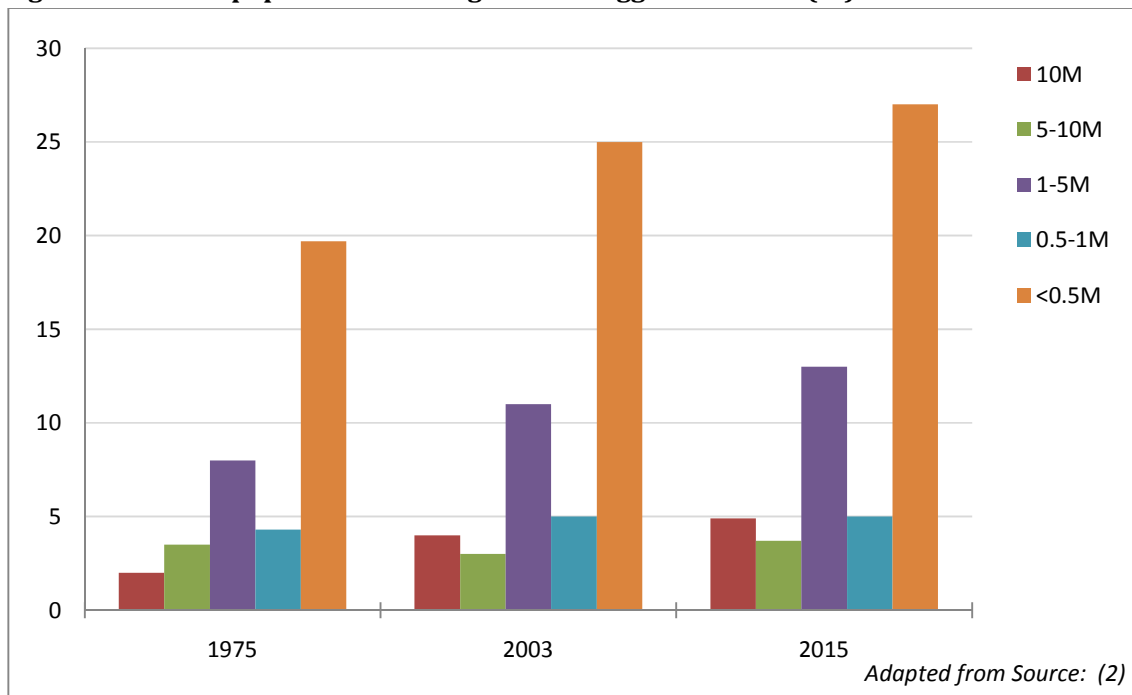


Table 2. Global urbanization prospects: urban agglomerations 2009

Country	Urban agglomeration	Population (millions)			Rank*			Average annual rate of change (%)		2009 population residing in agglomeration as % of	
		1975	2009	2025	1975	2009	2025	2005-2010	2020-2025	Total population	Urban population
Argentina	Buenos Aires	8.7	13	13.7	7	10	15	0.8	0.1	32.2	35.0
	Córdoba	0.9	1.5	1.6	189	277	321	1.0	0.5	3.7	4.0
	Rosario	0.9	1.2	1.4	194	340	380	0.7	0.5	3.0	3.3
Brazil	Baixada Santista	0.8	1.8	2.0	223	216	252	2.1	0.3	0.9	1.1
	Belém	0.7	2.1	2.5	235	177	207	2.2	0.3	1.1	1.3
	Belo Horizonte	1.9	5.7	6.5	74	45	51	2.2	0.1	3.0	3.4
	Brasília	0.8	3.8	4.5	209	84	88	3.4	0.2	2.0	2.3
	Campinas	0.8	2.8	3.1	222	130	147	2.1	0.2	1.4	1.7
	Curitiba	0.9	3.4	4.0	184	97	112	3.2	0.2	1.7	2.0
	Florianópolis	0.2	1	1.2	400	416	400	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
	Fortaleza	1.1	3.6	4.2	140	87	102	2.5	0.2	1.9	2.2
	Goiânia	0.5	2.1	2.4	294	185	209	2.7	0.3	1.1	1.3
	Grande São Luís	0.3	1.3	1.4	362	334	361	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.8
	Grande Vitória	0.5	1.8	2.1	304	213	241	2.7	0.3	0.9	1.1
	Maceió	0.3	1.2	1.4	363	354	381	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
	Manaus	0.4	1.7	2.0	334	224	257	2.4	0.3	0.9	1.0
	Natal	0.4	1.3	1.5	353	329	341	3.6	0.3	0.7	0.8
	Norte/Nordeste Catarinense	0.3	1.0	1.2	384	398	401	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.6
	Pôrto Alegre	1.7	4.0	4.5	91	76	89	1.5	0.2	2.1	2.4
Recife	1.9	3.8	4.3	76	83	96	1.8	0.2	2.0	2.3	
Rio de Janeiro	7.6	11.8	12.7	11	14	18	1.0	0.1	6.1	7.1	
Salvador	1.3	3.8	4.4	122	80	90	2.7	0.2	2.0	2.3	
São Paulo	9.6	20.0	21.7	5	3	4	1.7	0.0	10.3	12.0	
Chile	Santiago	3.1	5.9	6.5	38	42	50	1.2	0.3	34.7	39.1
China	Anshan, Liaoning	0.9	1.6	2.1	197	239	239	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.3
	Anyang	0.3	1.1	1.4	387	370	363	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Baoding	0.4	1.2	1.6	355	350	325	3.0	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Baotou	0.8	1.9	2.4	215	199	213	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.3
	Beijing	4.8	12.2	15.0	19	13	13	1.6	1.0	0.9	2.0
	Changchun	1.4	3.5	4.7	115	91	81	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.6
	Changsha, Hunan	0.8	2.4	3.1	212	154	153	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.4
	Changzhou, Jiangsu	0.4	2.0	2.6	341	190	189	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.3
	Chengdu	1.9	4.9	6.2	78	57	58	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.8
	Chongqing	2.4	9.3	11.1	53	23	22	5.2	1.0	0.7	1.5
	Dalian	1.3	3.3	4.1	127	104	106	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.5
	Daqing	0.4	1.5	2.1	321	275	240	3.6	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Datong, Shanxi	0.5	1.2	1.6	303	339	331	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Dongguan, Guangdong	0.1	5.2	6.9	420	50	48	2.6	1.1	0.4	0.8
	Foshan	0.2	4.9	6.2	397	56	57	4.2	1.1	0.4	0.8
	Fushun, Liaoning	0.9	1.4	1.6	188	303	317	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Fuzhou, Fujian	0.6	2.7	3.7	263	134	119	3.3	1.2	0.2	0.4
	Guangzhou, Guangdong	1.7	8.7	11.0	95	28	23	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.4
	Guiyang	0.8	2.1	2.7	226	181	182	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.3
	Haerbin	1.7	4.2	5.1	89	73	72	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.7
	Haikou	0.2	1.5	2.1	393	257	250	2.4	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Handan	0.2	1.2	1.8	392	345	298	4.3	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Hangzhou	1.1	3.8	4.7	148	81	80	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.6
	Hefei	0.6	2.4	3.0	274	157	154	3.0	1.2	0.2	0.4
	Hengyang	0.3	1.1	1.5	385	392	348	3.2	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Hohhot	0.4	1.5	2.3	331	266	226	4.6	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong SAR)	3.9	7.0	8.0	26	37	43	0.5	0.7	100.0	100.0
	Huainan	0.6	1.4	1.9	283	308	283	2.8	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Huizhou	0.1	1.3	1.8	423	310	285	2.7	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Jiangmen	0.1	1.1	1.4	417	384	357	2.4	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Jilin	0.7	1.8	2.5	249	205	200	2.7	1.3	0.1	0.3
	Jinan, Shandong	1.1	3.2	4.0	138	109	110	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.5
	Jingzhou	0.2	1.0	1.4	406	421	369	2.9	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Jining, Shandong	0.2	1.1	1.4	412	393	368	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Jixi, Heilongjiang	0.3	1.0	1.4	366	414	376	2.4	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Kaohsiung	1	1.6	2.0	163	245	261	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.3
	Kunming	0.5	3.1	3.9	297	115	113	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.5
	Lanzhou	0.9	2.2	2.9	175	169	171	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.4
	Linyi, Shandong	0.1	1.4	1.8	426	296	286	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Liuzhou	0.4	1.3	1.8	352	320	294	2.7	1.3	0.1	0.2
Luoyang	0.5	1.5	2.0	313	270	259	2.3	1.3	0.1	0.2	
Nanchang	0.7	2.6	3.4	241	139	129	2.5	1.2	0.2	0.4	
Nanjing, Jiangsu	1.6	4.4	5.8	104	68	64	2.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	

Country	Urban agglomeration	Population (millions)			Rank*			Average annual		2009 population residing in	
		1975	2009	2025	1975	2009	2025	2005-2010	2020-2025	Total population	Urban population
	Nanning	0.5	2.1	2.7	298	187	183	2.8	1.2	0.2	0.3
	Nantong	0.3	1.4	1.9	370	299	284	12.4	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Ningbo	0.4	2.1	3.0	338	176	162	3.1	1.2	0.2	0.3
	Pingdingshan, Henan	0.1	1.0	1.3	422	426	392	1.7	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Putian	0.2	1.1	1.3	408	383	388	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Qingdao	0.9	3.3	4.2	179	102	104	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.5
	Qiqihaer	0.7	1.6	2.0	238	254	256	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.3
	Quanzhou	0.1	1.0	1.5	419	405	353	3.5	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Shanghai	5.6	16.3	20.0	17	7	9	1.8	0.9	1.2	2.6
	Shantou	0.4	3.5	4.2	348	93	99	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.6
	Shenyang	3.3	5.1	6.5	36	51	52	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.8
	Shenzhen	0.0	8.8	11.1	429	26	21	2.5	1.0	0.7	1.4
	Shijiazhuang	0.8	2.4	3.2	210	151	141	2.5	1.2	0.2	0.4
	Suzhou, Jiangsu	0.5	2.4	3.0	292	159	155	3.7	1.2	0.2	0.4
	Taian, Shandong	0.1	1.2	1.7	428	343	316	2.9	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Taichung	0.5	1.2	1.6	287	341	319	2.5	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Taipei	2.0	2.6	3.1	71	143	152	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.4
	Taiyuan, Shanxi	0.8	3.1	4.0	207	113	111	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.5
	Taizhou	0.6	1.3	1.7	267	319	312	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Tangshan, Hebei	0.7	1.8	2.5	239	209	201	3.0	1.3	0.1	0.3
	Tianjin	3.5	7.8	9.7	34	32	33	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.3
	Urumqi (Wulumqi)	0.7	2.3	3.2	230	161	142	3.4	1.2	0.2	0.4
	Weifang	0.3	1.6	2.3	374	234	223	3.1	1.3	0.1	0.3
	Wenzhou	0.9	2.6	3.7	204	146	120	3.9	1.2	0.2	0.4
	Wuhan	2.3	7.6	9.3	59	33	35	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2
	Wuxi, Jiangsu	0.7	2.6	3.4	243	142	131	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.4
	Xi'an, Shaanxi	1.1	4.7	5.7	152	61	65	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.8
	Xiamen	0.4	2.1	3.1	318	183	151	4.5	1.2	0.2	0.3
	Xiangfan, Hubei	0.2	1.4	1.8	399	304	295	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Xining	0.4	1.2	1.8	351	342	299	4.0	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Xuzhou	0.6	2.1	3.0	273	189	156	4.4	1.2	0.2	0.3
	Yancheng, Jiangsu	0.2	1.3	1.7	410	337	302	3.7	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Yangzhou	0.3	1.0	1.5	386	403	343	4.3	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Yantai	0.2	1.5	2.0	394	273	263	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Yueyang	0.1	1.1	1.4	425	385	366	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Zaozhuang	0.2	1.1	1.6	402	362	338	3.0	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Zhangjiakou	0.4	1.0	1.4	345	417	370	2.7	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Zhaengzhou	0.6	2.9	3.7	257	120	118	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.5
	Zhongshan	0.2	2.1	3.1	407	182	150	4.5	1.2	0.2	0.3
	Zhuhai	0.0	1.2	1.5	430	338	346	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Zhuzhou	0.3	1.0	1.3	390	428	387	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Zibo	0.4	2.4	3.2	324	152	144	2.5	1.2	0.2	0.4
Colombia	Barranguilla	0.8	1.8	2.3	206	207	227	1.6	1.0	4.0	5.4
	Bogotá	3.0	8.3	10.5	41	31	27	2.9	0.8	18.1	24.2
	Bucaramanga	0.4	1.1	1.4	336	391	372	2.5	1.1	2.3	3.1
	Cali	1.0	2.4	2.9	153	160	166	2.1	1.0	5.2	6.9
	Medellín	1.5	3.5	4.5	108	92	87	2.8	0.9	7.7	10.2
Egypt	Al-Iskandariyah (Alexandria)	2.2	4.3	5.6	61	71	66	2.0	1.6	5.2	12.0
	Al-Qahirah (Cairo)	6.4	10.9	13.5	16	17	17	0.8	1.5	13.1	30.3
India	Agra	0.7	1.7	2.3	244	232	219	2.4	2.0	0.1	0.5
	Ahmadabad	2.1	5.6	7.6	69	47	45	2.2	1.9	0.5	1.6
	Allahabad	0.6	1.3	1.7	280	336	301	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.4
	Amritsar	0.5	1.3	1.8	296	331	297	2.4	2.1	0.1	0.4
	Asansol	0.3	1.4	1.9	383	298	266	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.4
	Aurangabad	0.2	1.2	1.6	403	352	320	2.7	2.1	0.1	0.3
	Bangalore	2.1	7.1	9.5	65	36	34	2.2	1.8	0.6	2.0
	Bhopal	0.5	1.8	2.5	305	212	199	2.3	2.0	0.2	0.5
	Chandigarh	0.3	1.0	1.4	379	411	360	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.3
	Chennai (Madras)	3.6	7.4	9.9	32	34	31	1.7	1.8	0.6	2.1
	Coimbatore	0.8	1.8	2.4	213	220	208	2.2	2.0	0.1	0.5
	Delhi	4.4	21.7	28.6	22	2	2	2.6	1.7	1.8	6.1
	Dhanbad	0.5	1.3	1.8	295	323	289	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.4
	Durg-Bhilainagar	0.3	1.1	1.6	368	360	328	2.3	2.1	0.1	0.3
	Guwahati (Gauhati)	0.3	1.0	1.4	389	407	358	2.4	2.1	0.1	0.3
	Gwalior	0.5	1.0	1.4	312	415	362	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.3

Country	Urban agglomeration	Population (millions)			Rank*			Average annual		2009 population residing in	
		1975	2009	2025	1975	2009	2025	2005-2010	2020-2025	Total population	Urban population
	Hyderabad	2.1	6.6	8.9	68	40	37	2.0	1.8	0.6	1.9
	Indore	0.7	2.1	2.9	253	180	165	2.5	2.0	0.2	0.6
	Jabalpur	0.6	1.3	1.9	266	314	279	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.4
	Jaipur	0.8	3.1	4.2	221	114	100	2.6	2.0	0.3	0.9
	Jamshedpur	0.5	1.4	1.9	286	307	274	2.3	2.1	0.1	0.4
	Jodhpur	0.4	1.0	1.5	344	402	356	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.3
	Kanpur	1.4	3.3	4.5	116	101	86	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.9
	Kochi (Cochin)	0.5	1.6	2.2	290	251	230	1.9	2.0	0.1	0.4
	Kolkata (Calcutta)	7.9	15.3	20.1	9	8	8	1.7	1.7	1.3	4.3
	Lucknow	0.9	2.8	3.9	190	124	115	2.3	2.0	0.2	0.8
	Ludhiana	0.5	1.7	2.4	307	225	214	2.3	2.0	0.1	0.5
	Madurai	0.8	1.3	1.9	217	313	281	1.7	2.1	0.1	0.4
	Meerut	0.4	1.5	2.0	327	282	254	2.4	2.1	0.1	0.4
	Mumbai (Bombay)	7.1	19.7	25.8	14	4	3	1.9	1.7	1.6	5.5
	Nagpur	1.1	2.6	3.5	150	147	125	2.1	2.0	0.2	0.7
	Nashik	0.3	1.6	2.2	367	256	233	2.8	2.0	0.1	0.4
	Patna	0.6	2.3	3.1	260	166	148	2.7	2.0	0.2	0.6
	Pune (Poona)	1.3	4.9	6.6	121	55	49	2.5	1.9	0.4	1.4
	Rajkot	0.4	1.3	1.9	357	318	282	2.7	2.1	0.1	0.4
	Ranchi	0.3	1.1	1.5	365	378	342	2.4	2.1	0.1	0.3
	Solapur	0.4	1.1	1.6	320	373	340	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.3
	Srinagar	0.5	1.2	1.7	302	347	314	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.3
	Surat	0.6	4.1	5.6	261	75	67	3.2	1.9	0.3	1.1
	Vadodara	0.6	1.8	2.5	279	208	196	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.5
	Varanasi (Benares)	0.7	1.4	1.9	245	293	265	1.9	2.1	0.1	0.4
	Vijayawada	0.4	1.2	1.6	332	348	318	1.9	2.1	0.1	0.3
	Visakhapatnam	0.5	1.6	2.2	317	247	229	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.4
Indonesia	Bandung	1.3	2.4	2.9	124	153	167	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.4
	Bogor	0.4	1.0	1.3	337	418	383	3.4	1.4	0.4	1.0
	Jakarta	4.8	9.1	10.8	20	25	25	0.9	1.1	4.0	9.0
	Medan	0.9	2.1	2.6	198	184	194	1.0	1.3	0.9	2.1
	Palembang	0.7	1.3	1.5	255	335	355	-1.4	1.4	0.5	1.2
	Semarang	0.8	1.3	1.5	219	322	344	-0.9	1.4	0.6	1.3
	Surabaya	1.7	2.5	2.9	90	149	168	-0.9	1.3	1.1	2.5
	Ujung Pandang	0.5	1.3	1.6	299	332	326	2.2	1.4	0.6	1.3
Jordan	Amman	0.5	1.1	1.4	301	381	378	1.2	1.4	17.2	22.0
Malaysia	Klang	0.1	1.1	1.6	416	390	329	5.7	1.3	3.9	5.5
	Kuala Lumpur	0.6	1.5	1.9	258	274	267	1.6	1.3	5.4	7.6
Mexico	Ciudad de México (Mexico City)	10.7	19.3	20.7	3	5	6	0.8	0.2	17.6	22.7
	Ciudad Juárez	0.5	1.4	1.6	309	302	337	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.6
	Guadalajara	1.8	4.3	4.9	80	70	76	1.7	0.4	4.0	5.1
	León de los Aldamas	0.6	1.5	1.8	272	259	293	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.8
	Monterrey	1.6	3.8	4.4	103	79	91	1.7	0.5	3.5	4.5
	Puebla	0.9	2.3	2.6	202	164	190	1.9	0.5	2.1	2.7
	Querétaro	0.2	1.0	1.2	413	422	406	2.5	0.6	0.9	1.2
	San Luis Potosí	0.4	1.0	1.2	349	406	405	1.9	0.6	0.9	1.2
	Tijuana	0.4	1.6	1.9	358	240	272	2.4	0.6	1.5	1.9
	Toluca de Lerdo	0.3	1.6	1.8	378	253	296	1.1	0.6	1.4	1.8
	Torreón	0.6	1.2	1.4	282	349	375	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.4
Pakistan	Faisalabad	0.9	2.8	4.2	187	129	101	2.6	2.5	1.5	4.3
	Gujranwala	0.4	1.6	2.5	329	243	206	2.7	2.6	0.9	2.5
	Hyderabad	0.7	1.5	2.4	251	258	215	2.6	2.6	0.9	2.4
	Karachi	4.0	12.8	18.7	25	11	10	2.4	2.3	7.1	19.9
	Lahore	2.4	7.0	10.3	54	38	29	2.5	2.4	3.8	10.8
	Multan	0.6	1.6	2.5	269	242	204	2.7	2.6	0.9	2.5
	Peshawar	0.3	1.4	2.1	360	300	238	2.7	2.6	0.8	2.2
	Rawalpindi	0.7	2.0	3.0	250	192	158	2.7	2.6	1.1	3.1
Peru	Lima	3.7	8.8	10.5	30	27	28	2.0	0.7	30.1	39.3
Philippines	Davao	0.5	1.5	2.1	306	276	248	2.7	2.0	1.6	3.3
	Manila	5.0	11.4	14.9	18	15	14	1.6	1.7	12.4	25.6
Poland	Warszawa (Warsaw)	1.4	1.7	1.7	112	226	303	0.2	0.0	4.5	7.4
Russian Federation	Chelyabinsk	1.0	1.1	1.1	172	379	425	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1
	Kazan	0.9	1.1	1.2	176	363	416	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.1
	Moskva (Moscow)	7.6	10.5	10.7	10	18	26	0.3	0.0	7.5	10.2
	Nizhniy Novgorod	1.3	1.3	1.3	128	330	397	-0.3	0.0	0.9	1.2

Country	Urban agglomeration	Population (millions)			Rank*			Average annual		2009 population residing in	
		1975	2009	2025	1975	2009	2025	2005-2010	2020-2025	Total population	Urban population
	Novosibirsk	1.3	1.4	1.4	130	297	367	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4
	Omsk	0.9	1.1	1.1	178	365	422	-0.3	0.0	0.8	1.1
	Rostov-na-Donu (Rostov-on-Don)	0.9	1.0	1.0	199	395	427	-0.2	0.0	0.7	1.0
	Samara	1.1	1.1	1.1	139	364	420	-0.3	0.0	0.8	1.1
	Sankt Peterburg (Saint Petersburg)	4.3	4.6	4.6	23	63	84	-0.1	0.0	3.3	4.4
	Ufa	0.9	1.0	1.0	192	412	428	-0.2	0.0	0.7	1.0
	Yekaterinburg	1.1	1.3	1.4	141	316	371	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.3
South Africa	Cape Town	1.3	3.4	3.8	123	99	116	1.9	0.7	6.7	10.9
	Durban	1.0	2.8	3.2	156	122	140	1.7	0.7	5.7	9.2
	Ekurhuleni (East Rand)	1.0	3.1	3.6	160	111	121	2.5	0.7	6.3	10.2
	Johannesburg	1.5	3.6	4.1	107	88	107	2.4	0.6	7.2	11.8
	Port Elizabeth	0.5	1.1	1.2	291	394	402	1.3	0.8	2.1	3.4
	Pretoria	0.6	1.4	1.6	265	294	322	2.3	0.8	2.8	4.6
	Vereeniging	0.4	1.1	1.3	350	366	390	2.1	0.8	2.2	3.7
Thailand	Krung Thep (Bangkok)	3.8	6.9	8.5	29	39	39	1.1	1.4	10.2	30.3
Tunisia	NO DATA LISTED										
Turkey	Adana	0.5	1.3	1.6	311	315	324	1.8	1.0	1.8	2.6
	Ankara	1.7	3.8	4.6	93	78	83	1.8	0.8	5.1	7.4
	Bursa	0.3	1.6	1.9	361	255	273	2.3	1.0	2.1	3.0
	Gaziantep	0.3	1.1	1.3	380	380	384	2.2	1.0	1.5	2.1
	Istanbul	3.6	10.4	12.1	33	20	19	1.6	0.7	13.9	20.0
	Izmir	1.0	2.7	3.2	154	135	143	1.8	0.9	3.6	5.2

* Ranking among the urban agglomerations having 1 million inhabitants or more in 2009.

Source: (3)

Figure 24. Urban agglomeration population (millions)

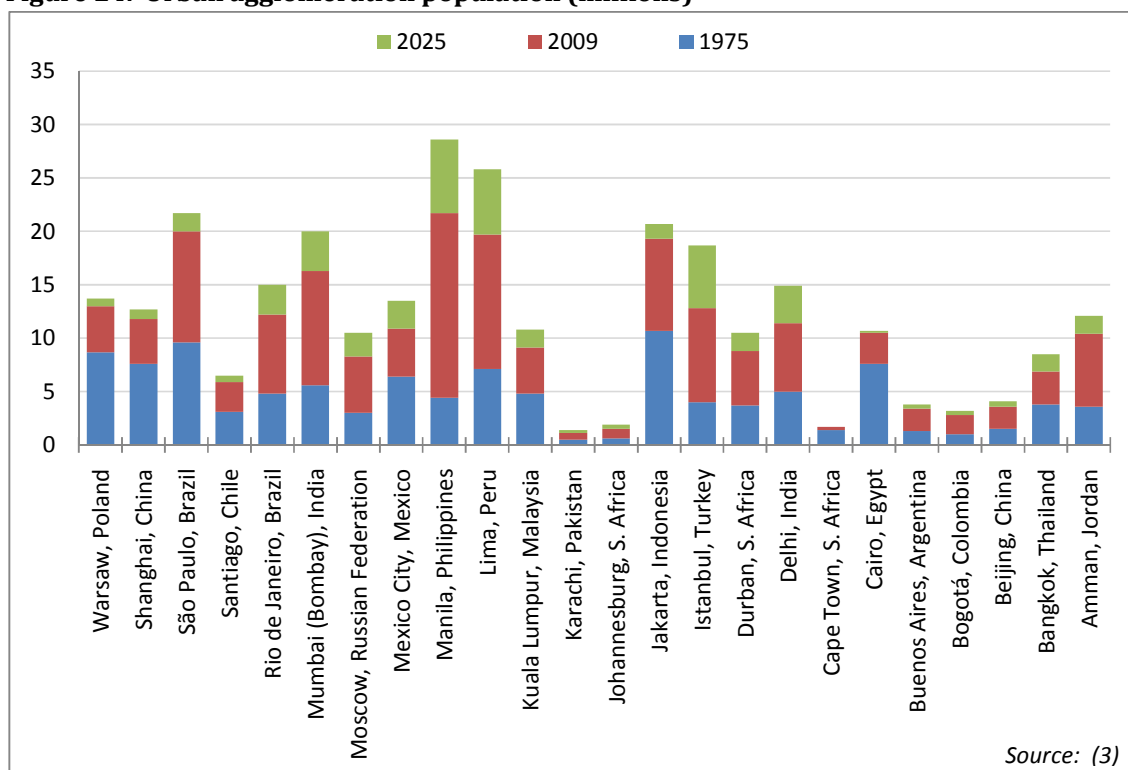


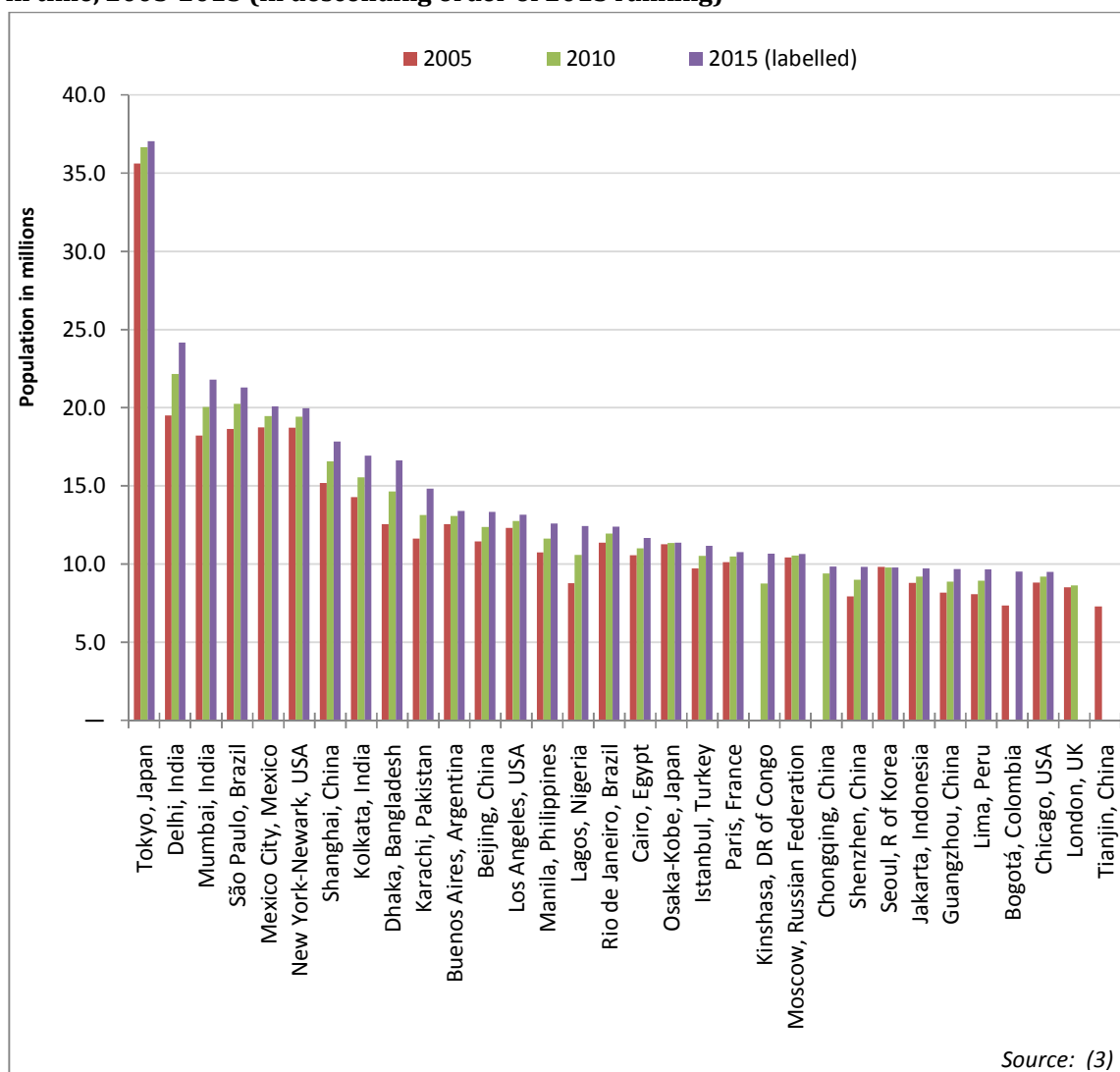
Table 3. Global urbanization prospects: 30 largest urban agglomerations in EMCs and comparator countries (* in order of 2015 rankings)

Country	Urban agglomeration	Rank order			Population (millions)		
		2005	2010	2015*	2005	2010	2015
Japan	Tokyo	1	1	1	35.62	36.67	37.05
India	Delhi	2	2	2	19.49	22.16	24.16
India	Mumbai (Bombay)	6	4	3	18.21	20.04	21.80
Brazil	São Paulo	5	3	4	18.65	20.26	21.30
Mexico	Mexico City	3	5	5	18.73	19.46	20.08
United States	New York-Newark	4	6	6	18.73	19.43	19.97
China	Shanghai	7	7	7	15.18	16.58	17.84
India	Calcutta	8	8	8	14.28	15.55	16.92
Bangladesh	Dhaka	9	9	9	12.56	14.65	16.62
Pakistan	Karachi	12	10	10	11.62	13.12	14.82
Argentina	Buenos Aires	10	11	11	12.55	13.07	13.40
China	Beijing	13	13	12	11.45	12.39	13.33
United States	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	11	12	13	12.30	12.76	13.16
Philippines	Manila	16	15	14	10.76	11.63	12.59
Nigeria	Lagos	24	18	15	8.77	10.58	12.43
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	14	14	16	11.37	11.95	12.40
Egypt	Cairo	17	17	17	10.56	11.00	11.66
Japan	Osaka-Kobe	15	16	18	11.26	11.34	11.37
Turkey	Istanbul	21	20	19	9.71	10.52	11.16
France	Paris	19	21	20	10.11	10.49	10.78

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	n/a	29	21	n/a	8.75	10.67
Russian Federation	Moscow	18	19	22	10.42	10.55	10.64
China	Chongqing	n/a	23	23	n/a	9.40	9.85
China	Shenzhen	28	26	24	7.93	9.01	9.83
Republic of Korea	Seoul	20	22	25	9.83	9.77	9.77
Indonesia	Jakarta	23	24	26	8.79	9.21	9.71
China	Guangzhou, Guangdong	26	28	27	8.16	8.88	9.67
Peru	Lima	27	27	28	8.08	8.94	9.66
Colombia	Bogotá	29	n/a	29	7.35	n/a	9.52
United States	Chicago	22	25	30	8.82	9.20	9.51
United Kingdom	London	25	30	n/a	8.51	8.63	n/a
China	Tianjin	30	n/a	n/a	7.28	n/a	n/a

Source: (3)

Figure 25. The 30 largest urban agglomerations ranked by population size at each point in time, 2005-2015 (in descending order of 2015 ranking)



Source: (3)

Urban v. Rural Comparison and Projections

Figure 26. Primacy Index: population of the largest urban agglomeration as % of urban population, 2009

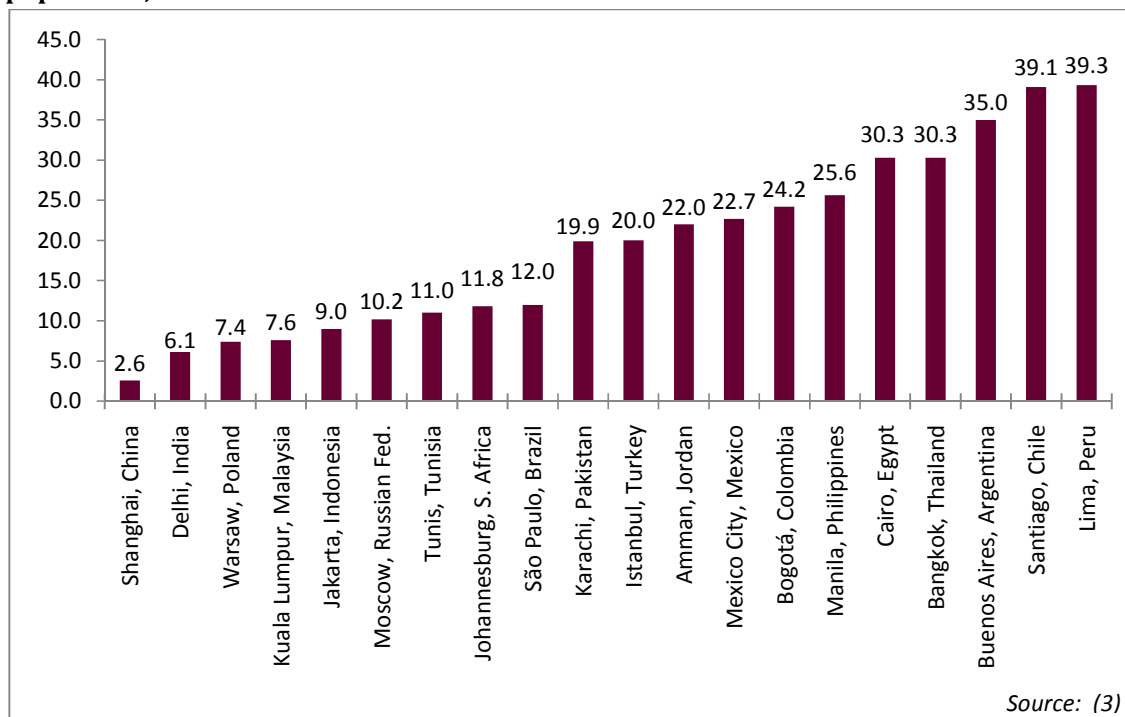


Figure 27. Urban population (000s)

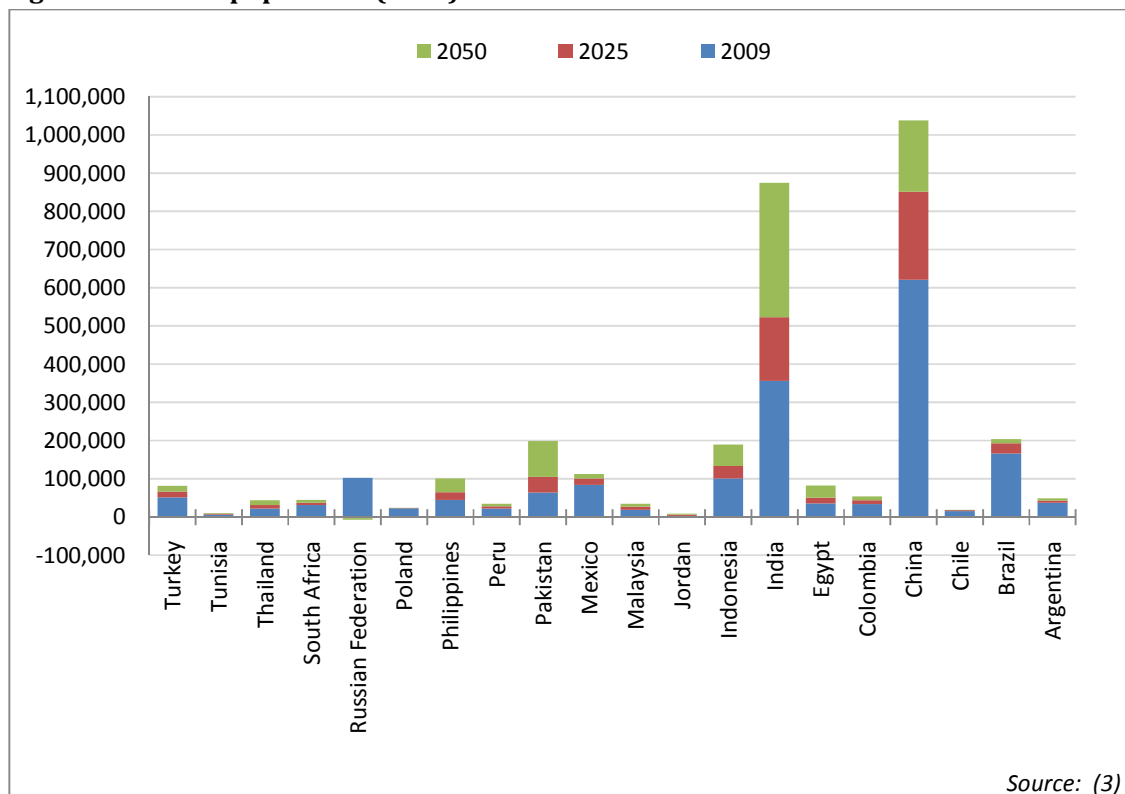


Table 3. Urban and rural projections, including largest urban agglomeration 2009

Country	Population (000s)						Percentage urban			Average annual rate of change (%)		Population of the largest urban agglomeration		
	Urban			Rural						Urban	Rural	Agglomeration	Population (000s)	As % of urban
	2009	2025	2050	2009	2025	2050	2009	2025	2050	2005-2010	2005-2010		2009	2009
Argentina	37,139	43,251	48,882	3,137	2,632	2,060	92.2	94.3	96.0	1.2	-1.5	Buenos Aires	12,988	35.0
Brazil	166,844	193,263	204,464	26,889	20,539	14,048	86.1	90.4	93.6	1.5	-2.2	São Paulo	19,960	12.0
Chile	15,062	17,662	19,462	1,909	1,604	1,195	88.8	91.7	94.2	1.3	-1.4	Santiago	5883	39.1
China	620,480	851,430	1,037,695	725,271	601,710	379,350	46.1	58.6	73.2	2.6	-1.0	Shanghai	16,344	2.6
Colombia	34,141	43,667	54,061	11,519	11,252	8,816	74.8	79.5	86.0	1.9	0.3	Bogotá	8,262	24.2
Egypt	35,925	50,506	81,998	47,074	54,464	47,535	43.3	48.1	63.3	2.0	1.7	Cairo	10,902	30.3
India	356,057	523,202	875,193	841,946	908,070	738,607	29.7	36.6	54.2	2.3	1.1	Delhi	21,720	6.1
Indonesia	101,182	133,419	190,007	128,783	129,868	98,103	44.0	50.7	65.9	1.7	0.7	Jakarta	9,121	9.0
Jordan	2,956	6,533	8,844	1,361	1,555	1,397	78.5	80.9	86.4	3.1	2.8	Amman	1,088	22.0
Malaysia	19,596	27,188	34,846	7,872	6,582	4,819	71.3	80.5	87.9	3.0	-1.3	Kuala Lumpur	1,493	7.6
Mexico	84,980	101,168	113,012	24,630	22,198	15,952	77.5	82.0	87.6	1.4	-0.3	Mexico City	19,319	22.7
Pakistan	64,349	104,735	199,009	116,459	141,551	136,186	35.6	42.5	59.4	3.0	1.7	Karachi	12,817	19.9
Peru	22,327	28,215	34,810	6,838	6,313	4,966	76.6	81.7	87.5	1.7	-0.4	Lima	8,769	39.3
Philippines	44,784	64,951	101,371	47,199	52,319	44,785	48.7	55.4	69.4	2.1	1.5	Manila	11,449	25.6
Poland	23,234	23,287	23,567	14,840	13,677	8,447	61.0	63.0	73.6	-0.3	0.2	Warsaw	1,710	7.4
Russian Fed.	102,976	100,058	95,978	37,898	32,287	20,119	73.1	75.6	82.7	-0.3	0.6	Moscow	10,523	10.2
South Africa	30,675	37,084	45,199	19,434	16,682	11,603	61.2	69.0	79.6	1.8	-0.2	Johannesburg	3,607	11.8
Thailand	22,761	30,679	43,984	45,003	41,949	29,377	33.6	42.2	60.0	1.7	0.2	Bangkok	6,902	30.3
Tunisia	6,871	8,636	10,427	3,400	3,161	2,284	66.9	73.2	82.0	1.6	-0.2	Tunis	759	11.0
Turkey	51,763	66,316	81,812	23,053	21,048	15,577	69.2	75.9	84.0	1.9	-0.3	Istanbul	10,378	20.0

Source: (3)

Figure 30. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration with 750,000+ inhabitants in 2009 (%)

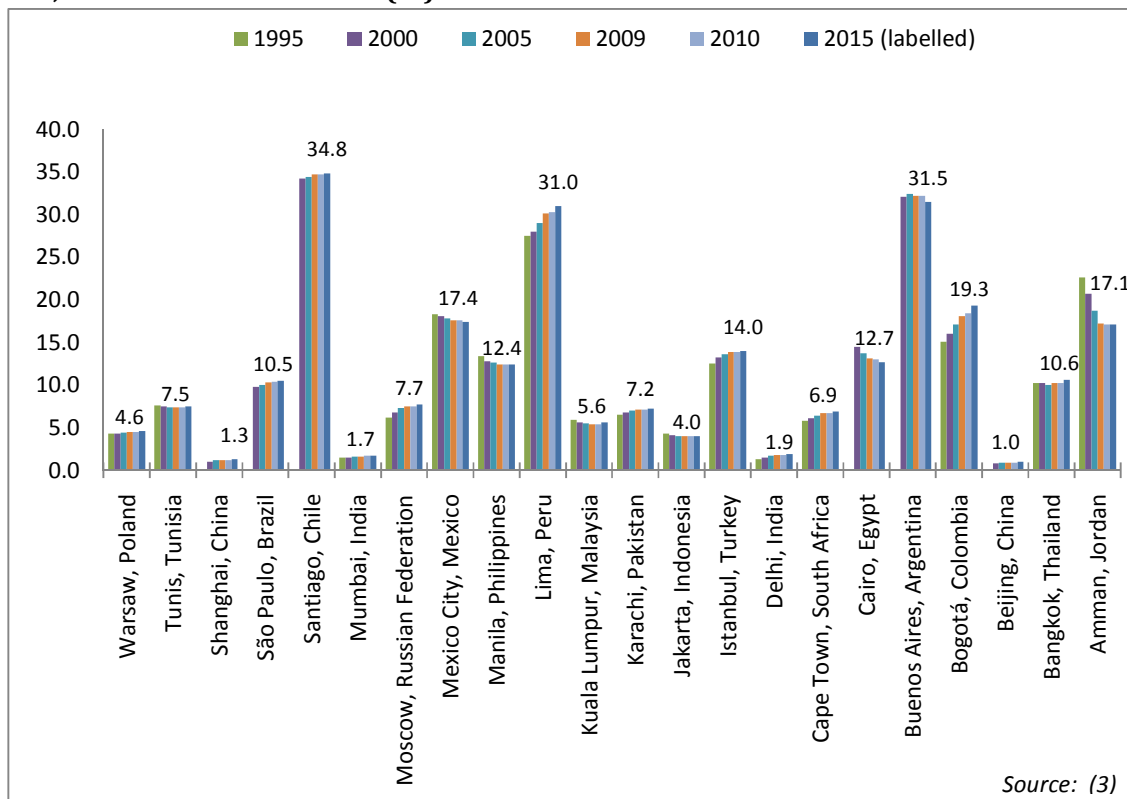
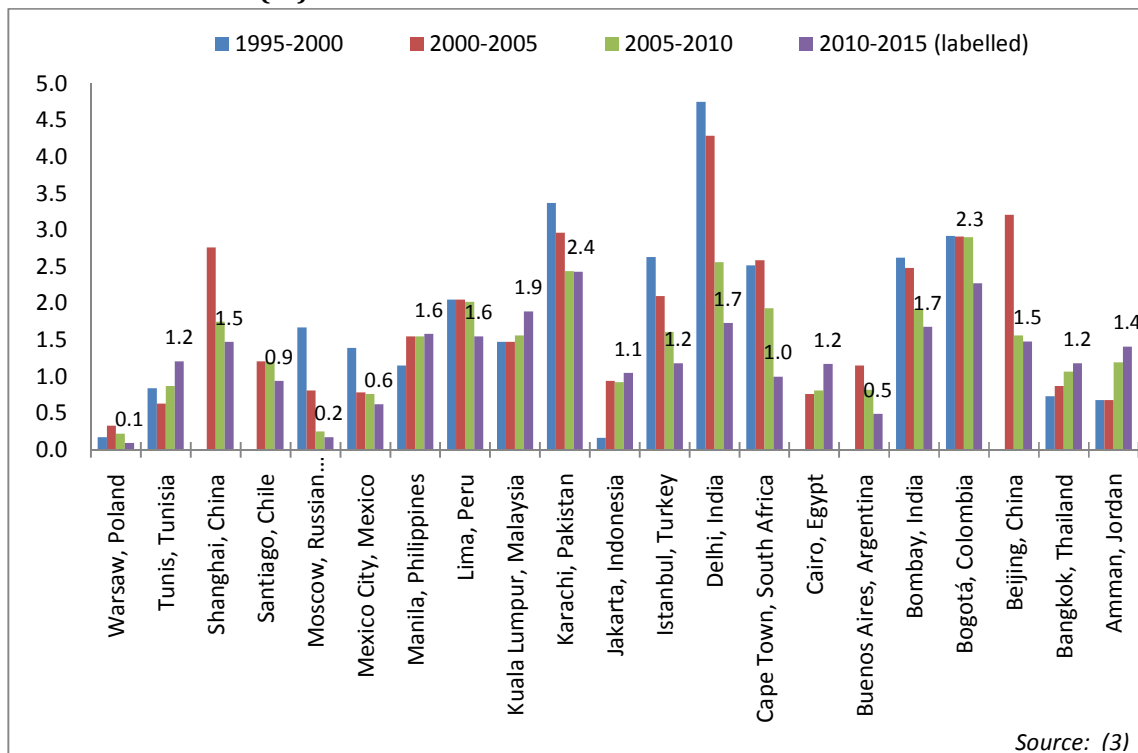


Figure 31. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000+ inhabitants in 2009 (%)



Urban Development and the Environment

Figure 32. Land area (km²), 2005

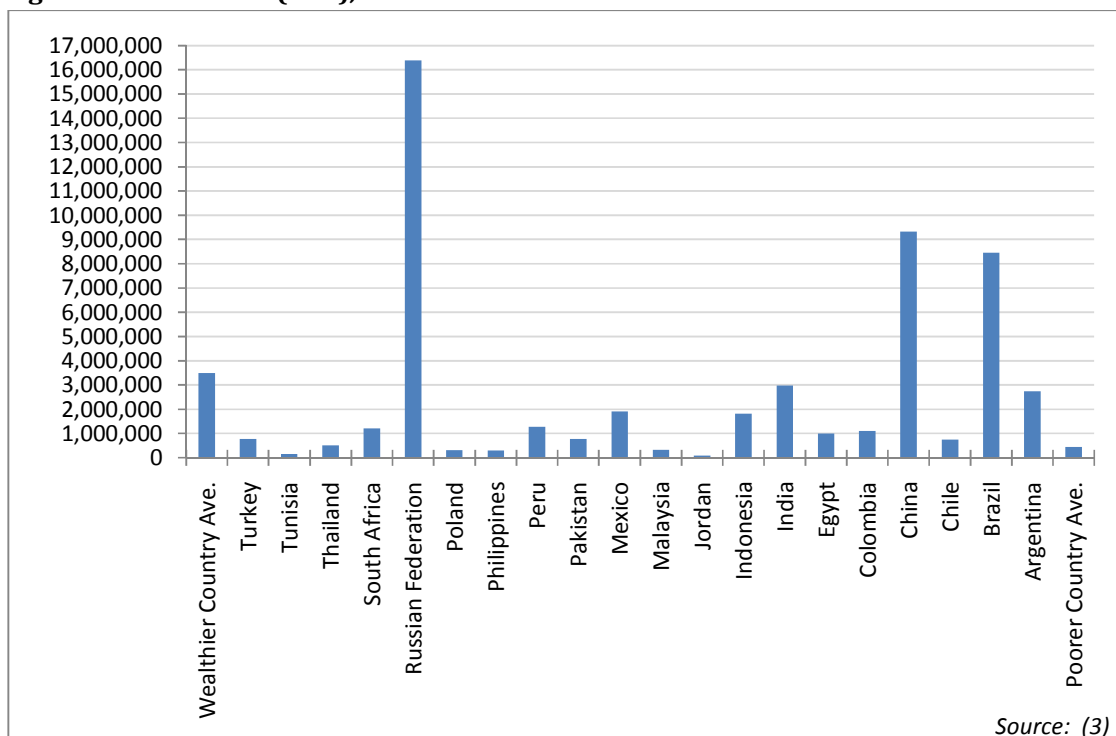


Figure 33. Urban settlements (% of land area), 2000

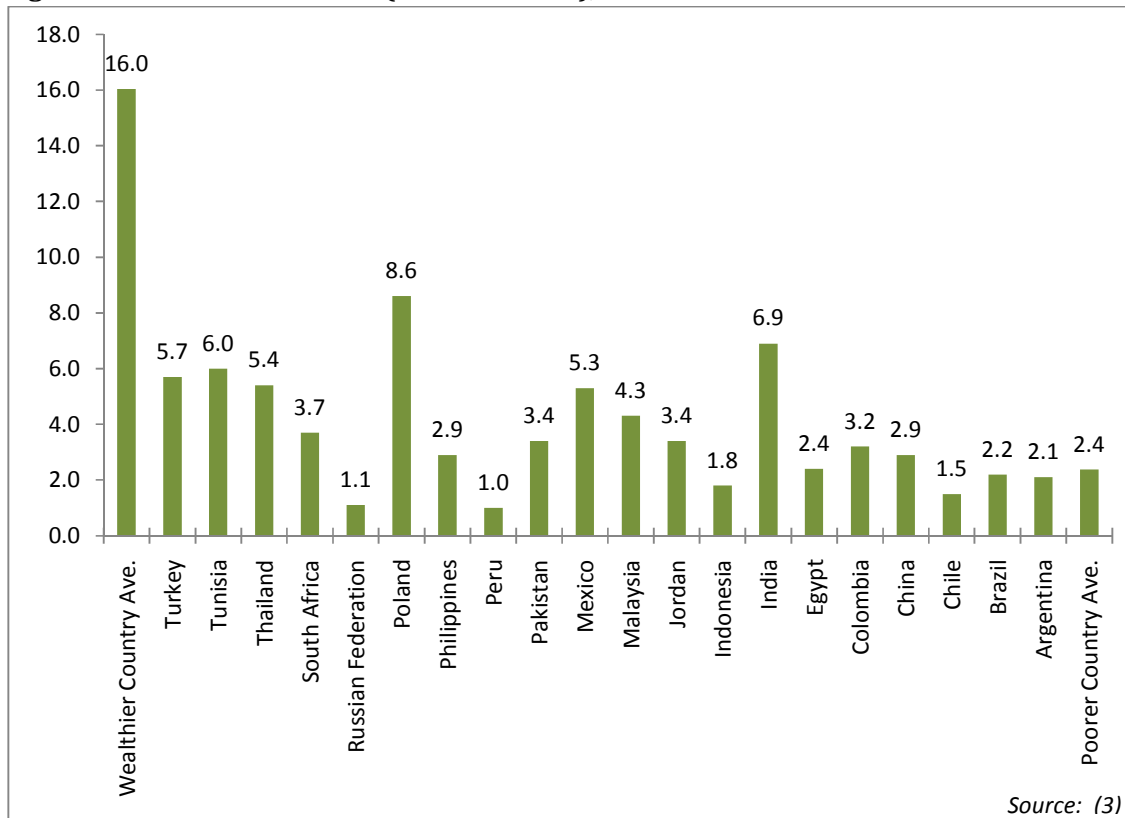


Figure 34. Number of urban-dwellers (millions), 2005

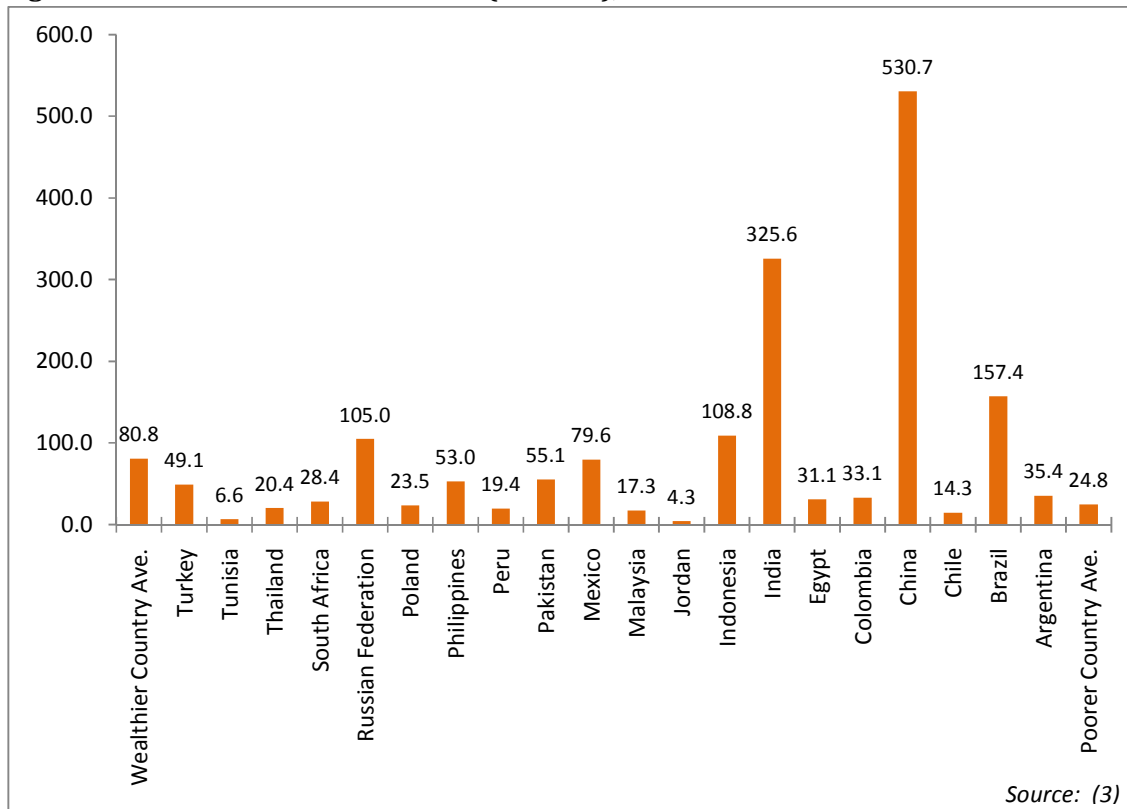


Figure 35. Urban population as percentage of total population, 2005

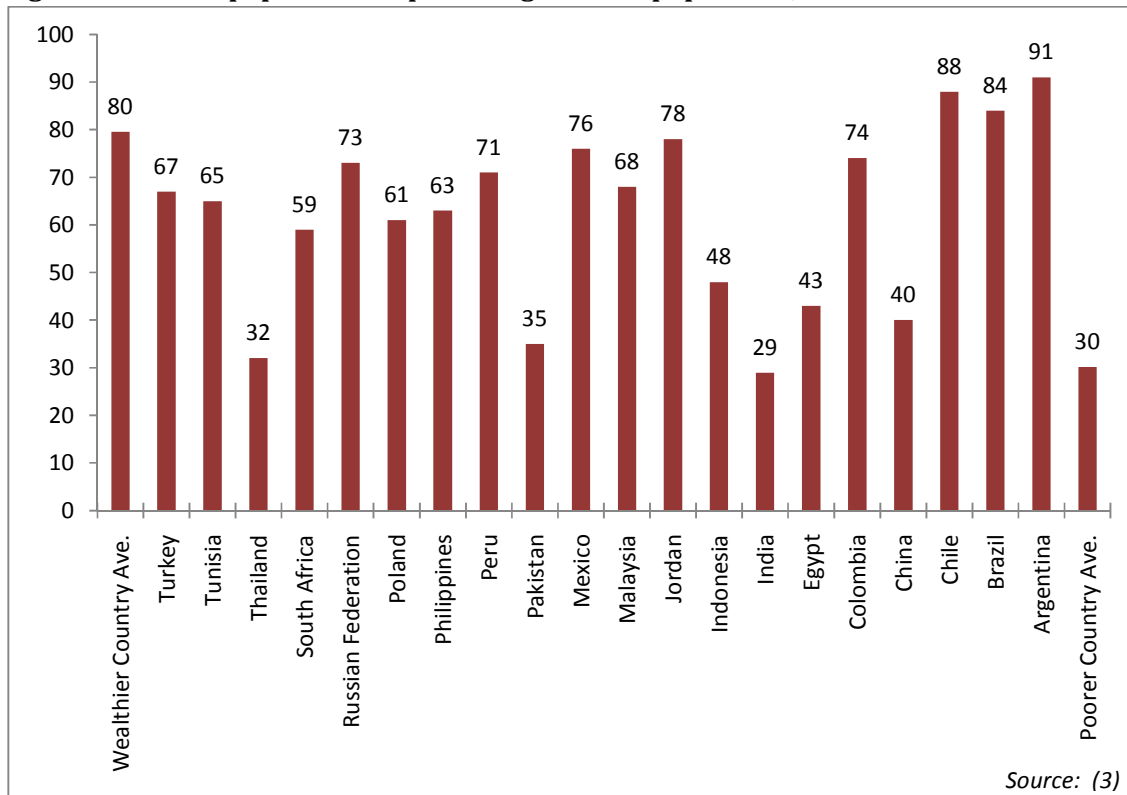


Figure 36. Urban population average annual growth rate (%), 2000-05

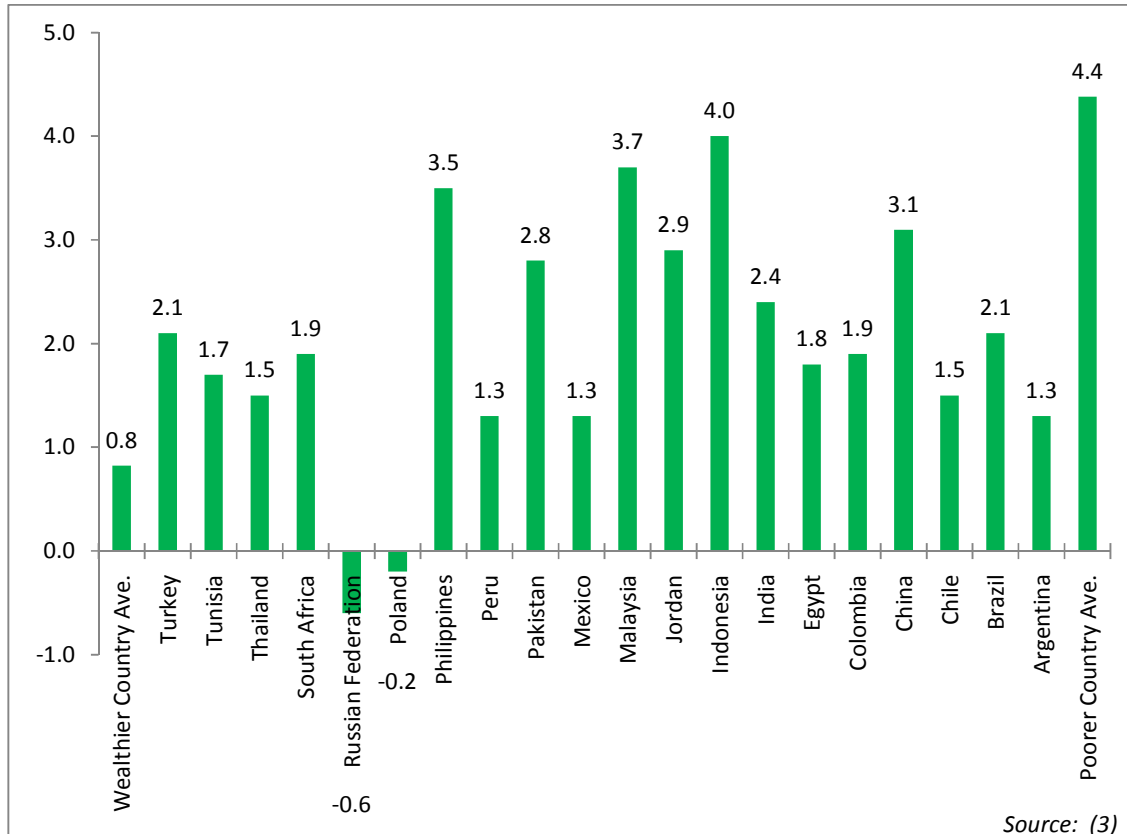


Figure 37. Density (per km²) of urban extent, 2005

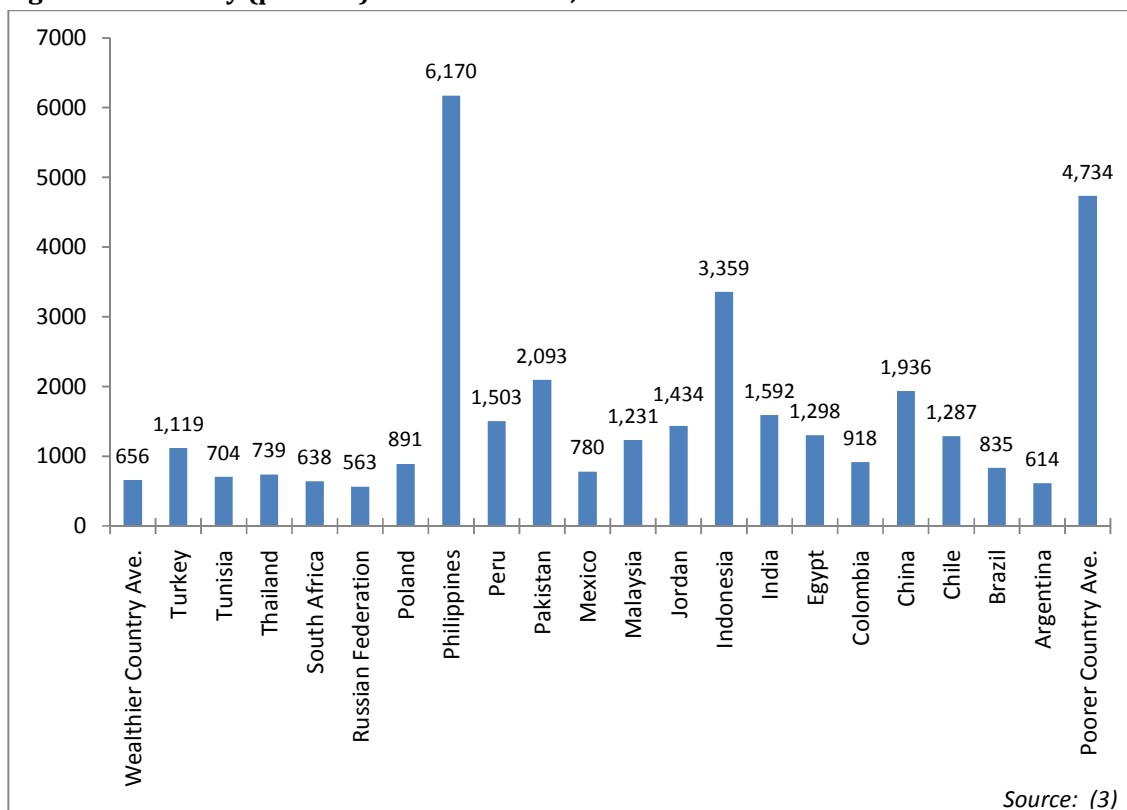


Figure 38. Proportion of population using improved drinking-water sources (%)

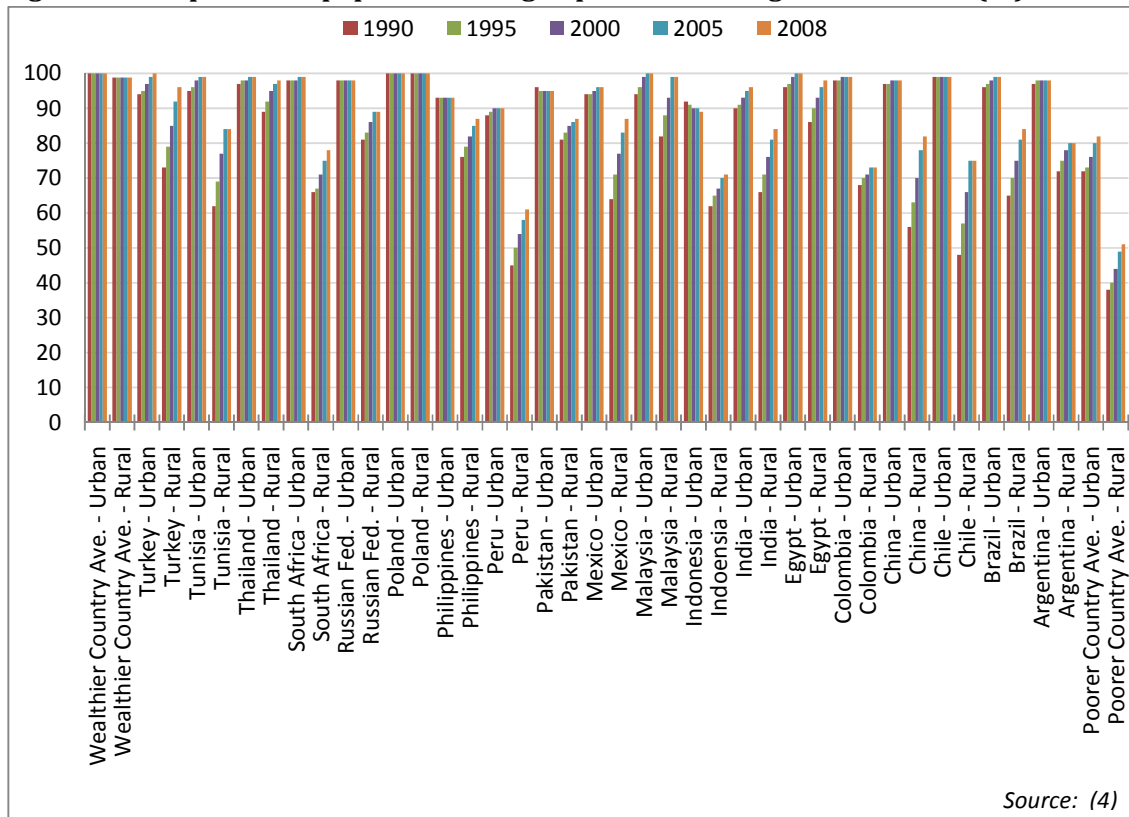


Figure 39. Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (%)

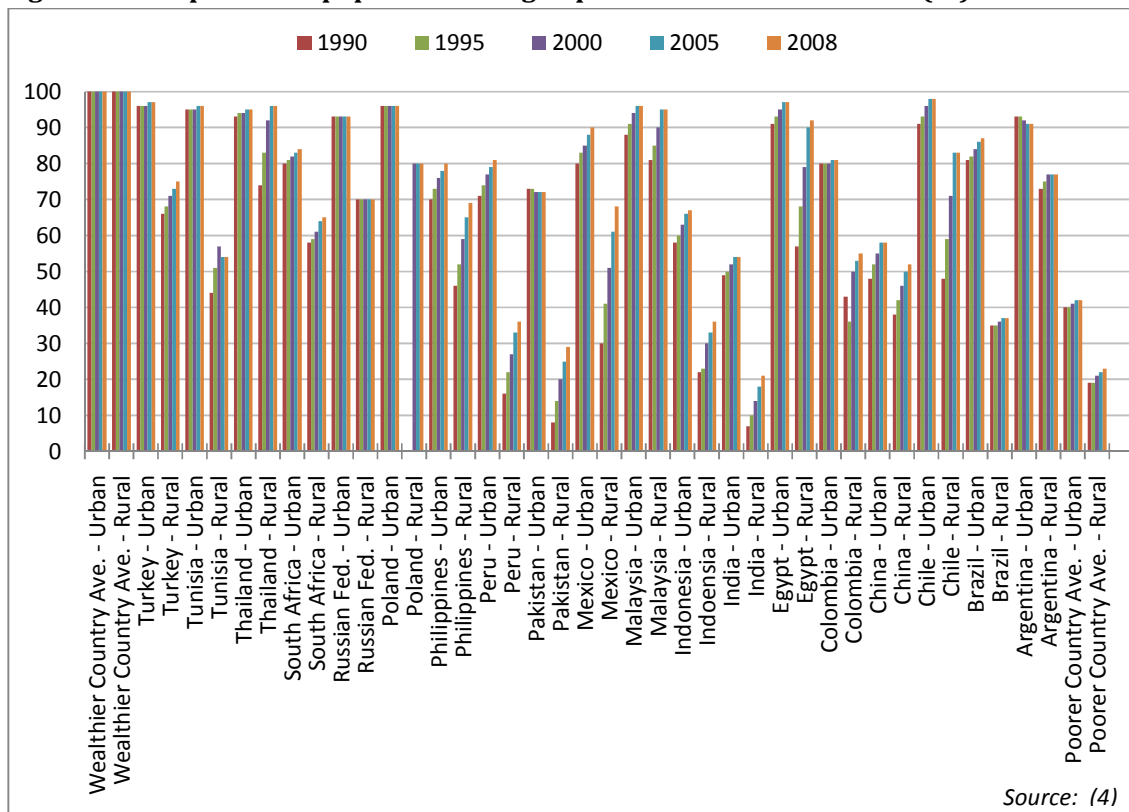


Figure 40. Value added by industry and services (%), 2005

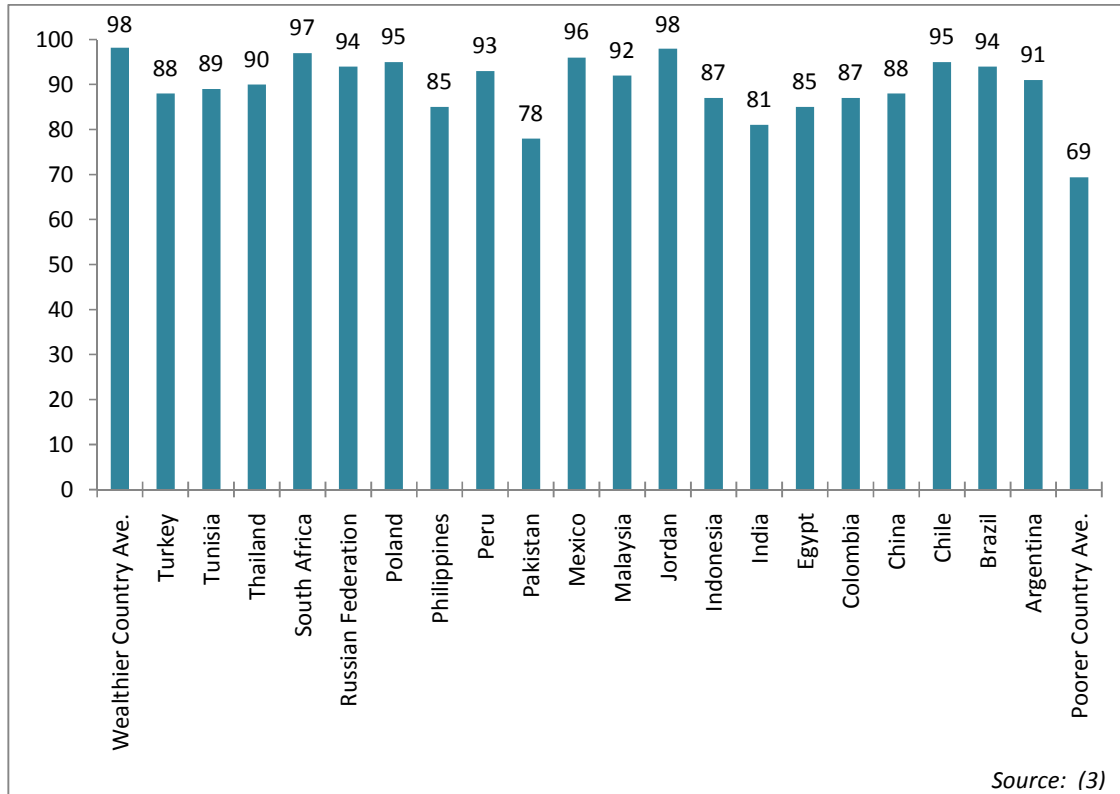


Figure 41. Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita), 2004

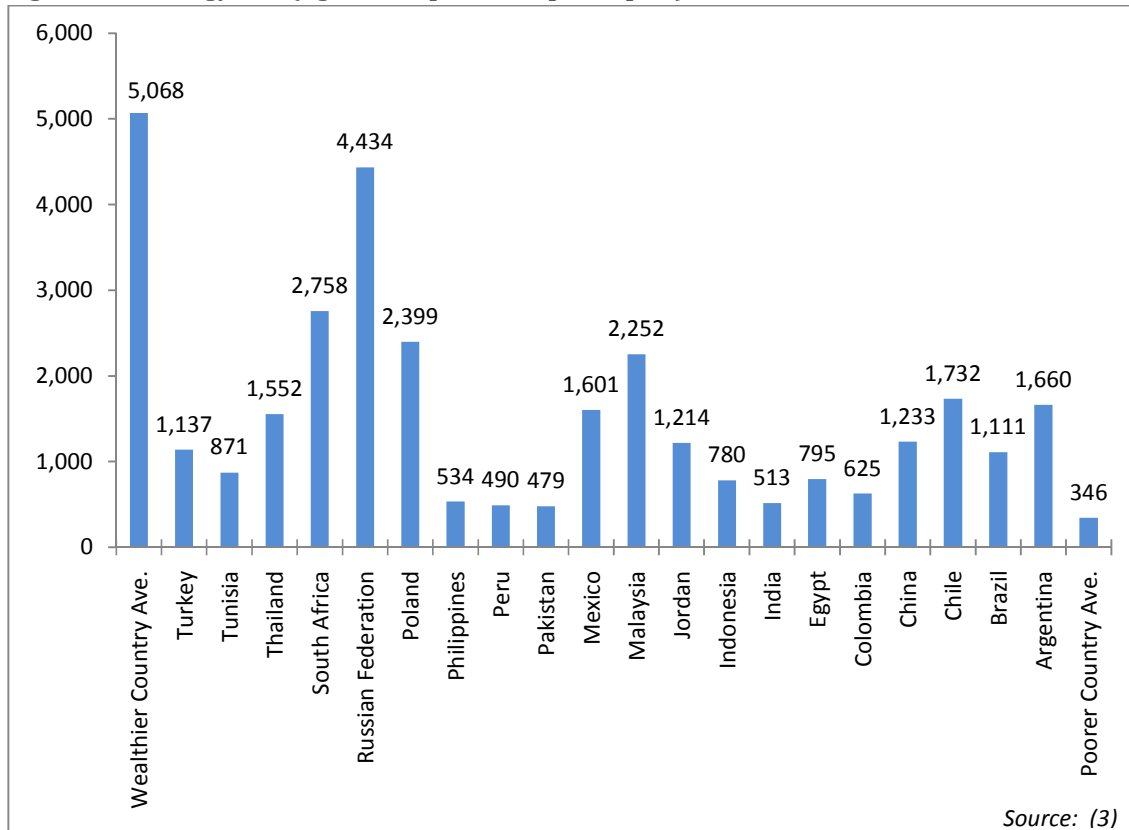


Figure 42. Population using solid fuels (%), 2007

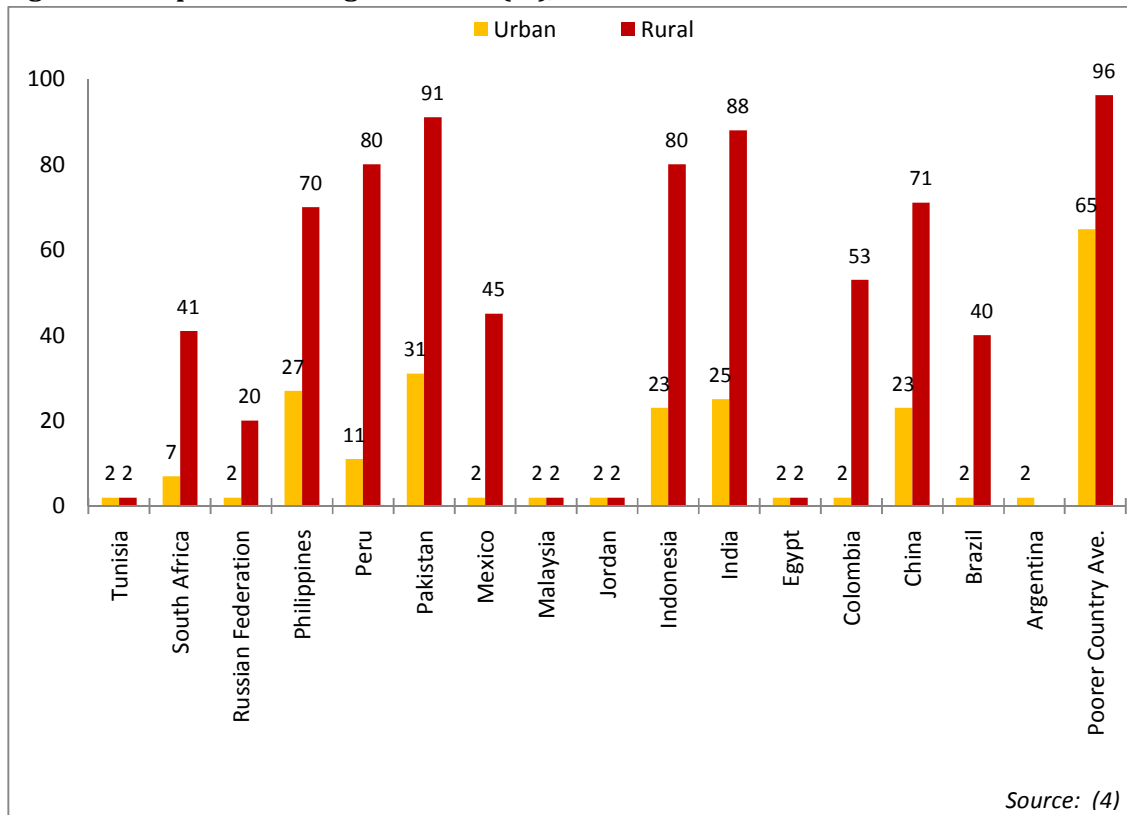


Figure 43. Motor vehicles in use (per 1,000 population), 2000-05

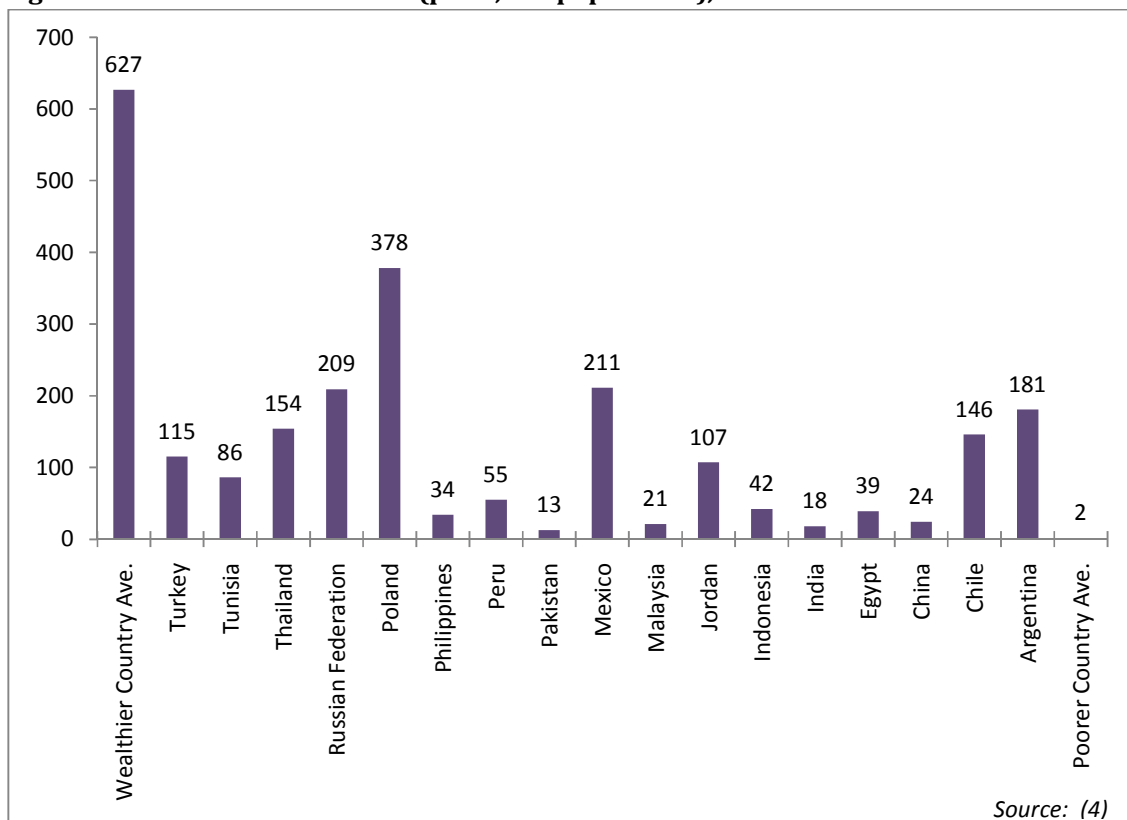


Figure 44. Household density

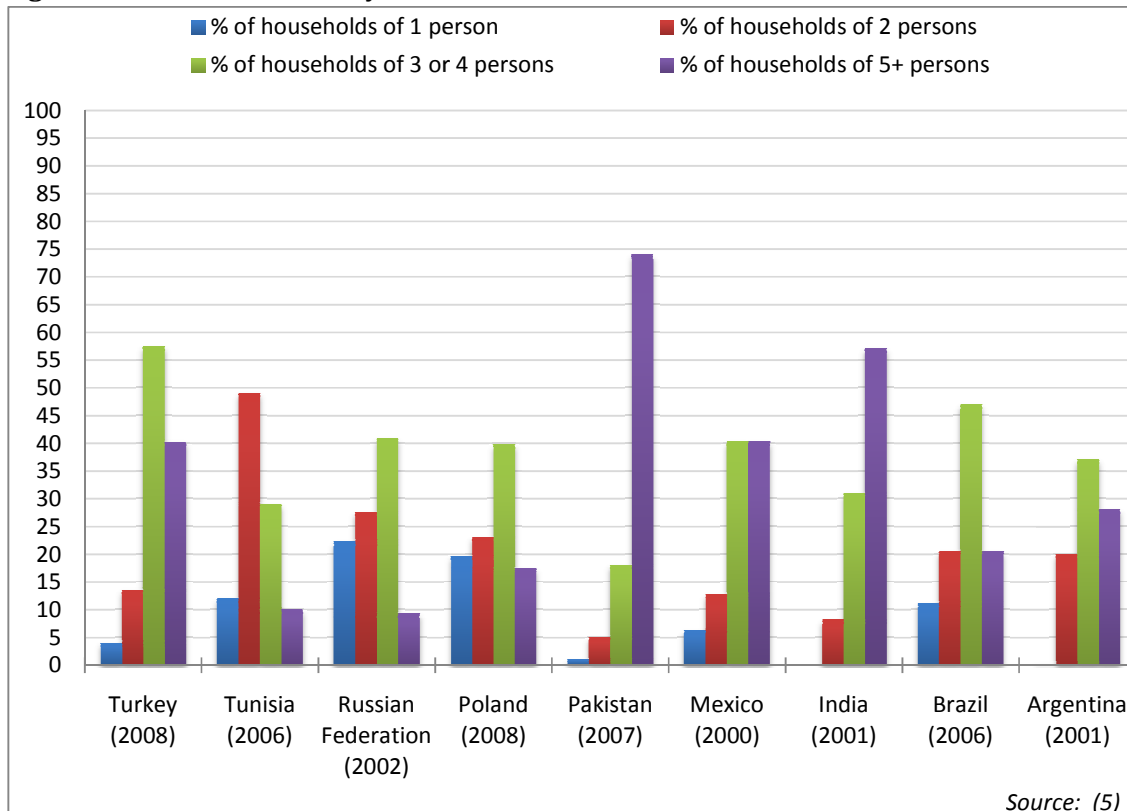


Figure 45. Population in slums (% of urban population)

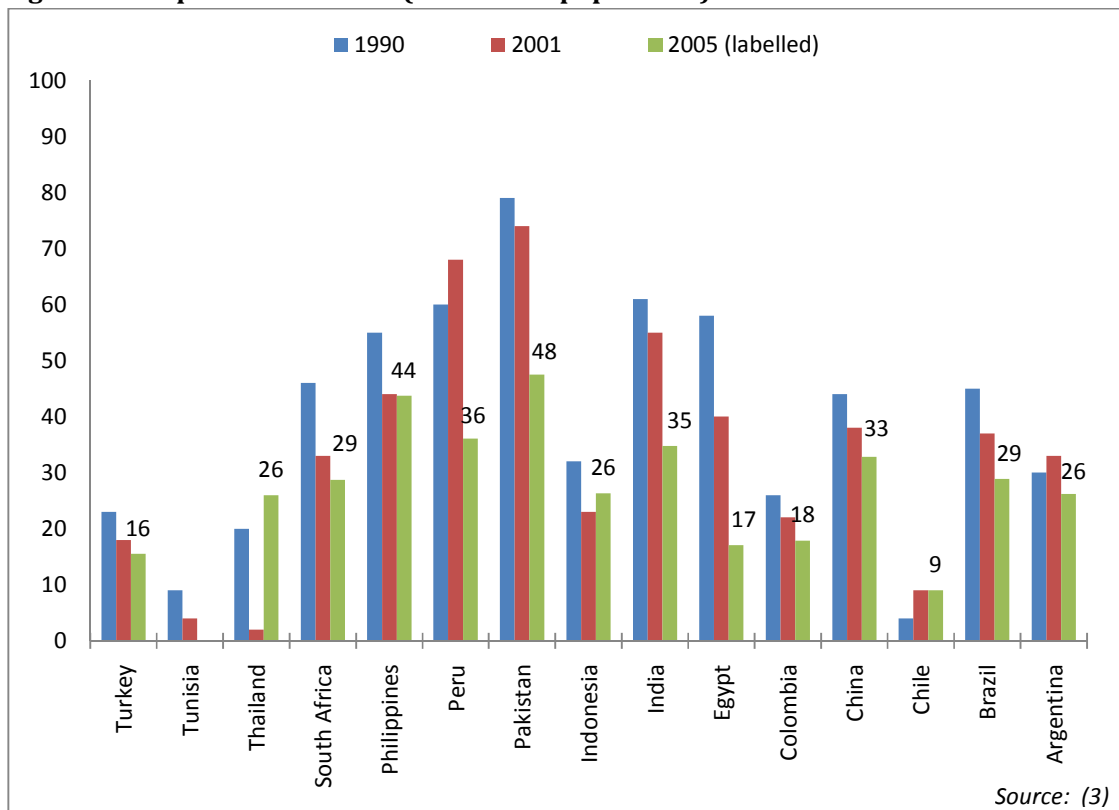


Figure 46. Annual slum population growth rate (%), 2001

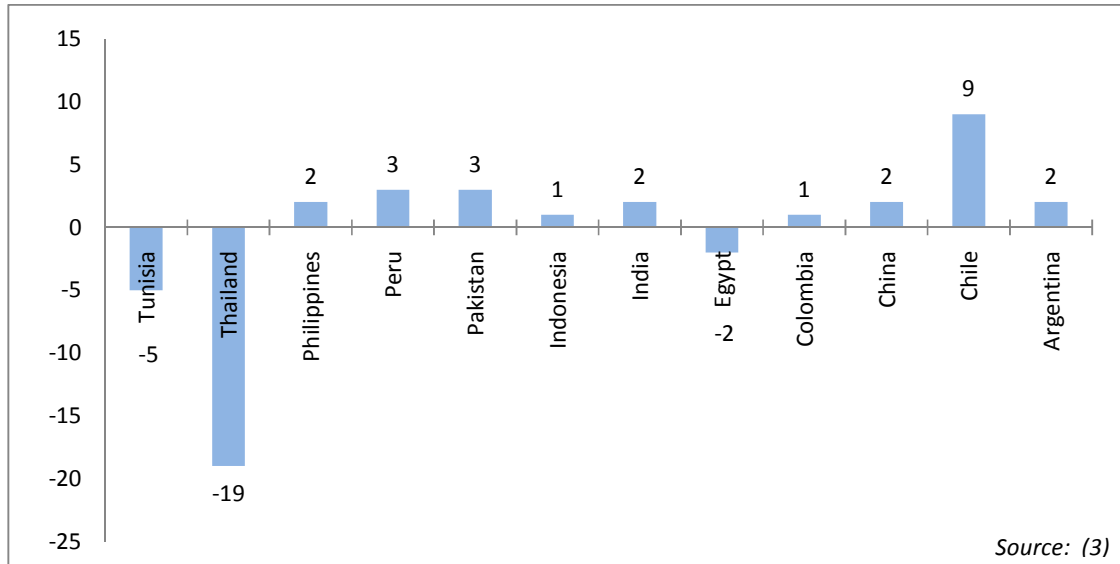


Figure 47. Population with sufficient living area (% of urban population), 2001

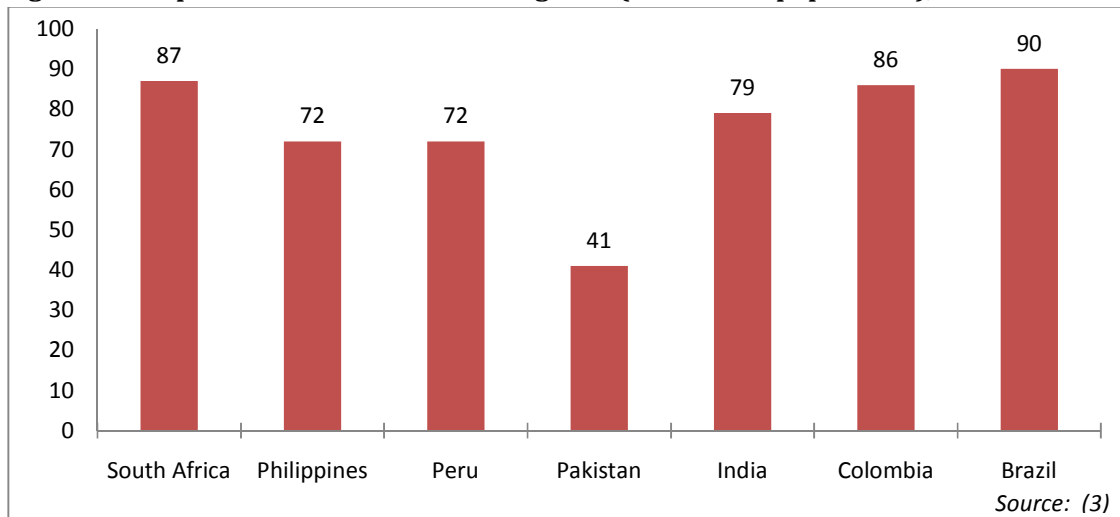
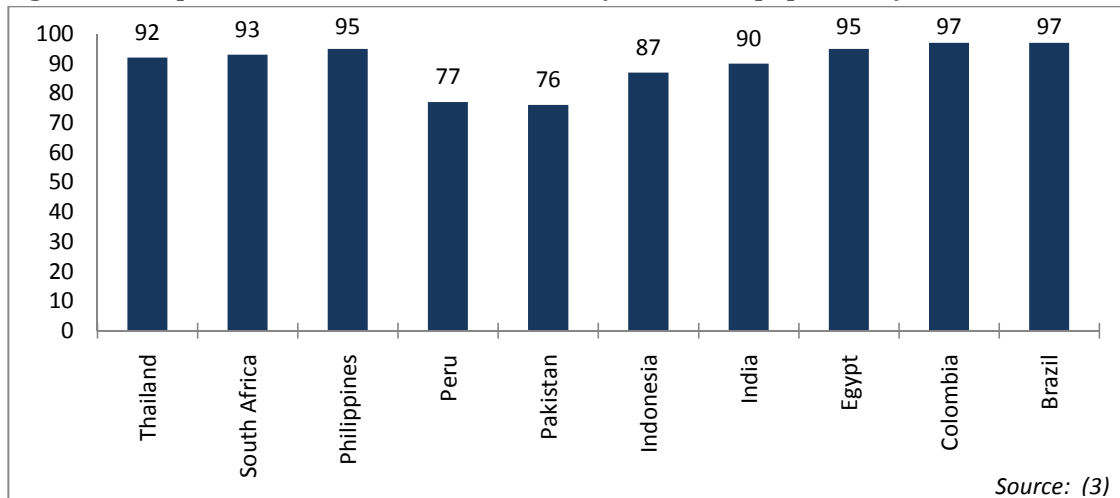


Figure 48. Population with durable structures (% of urban population)



Twenty-Year Population Trends

Urban Population, Agglomeration and City Development

Figure 49. Population density (people per square km), 1990-2008 (labelled)

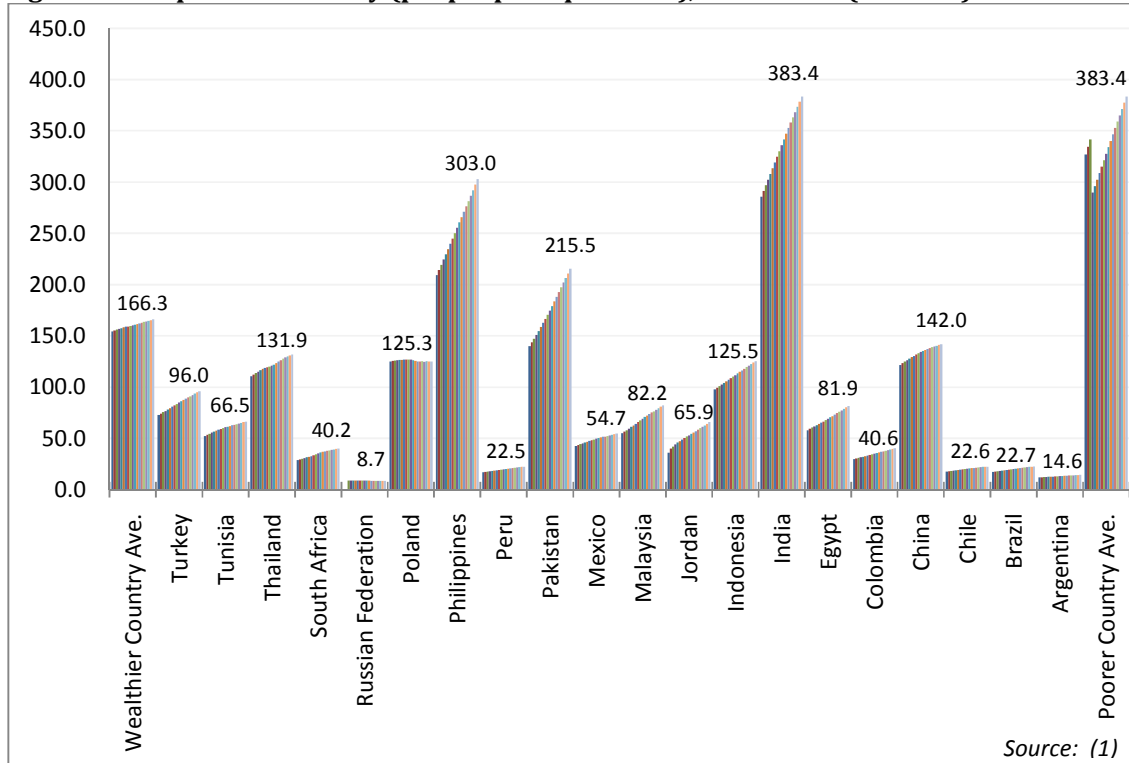


Figure 50. Urban population (millions), 1990-2009 (labelled)

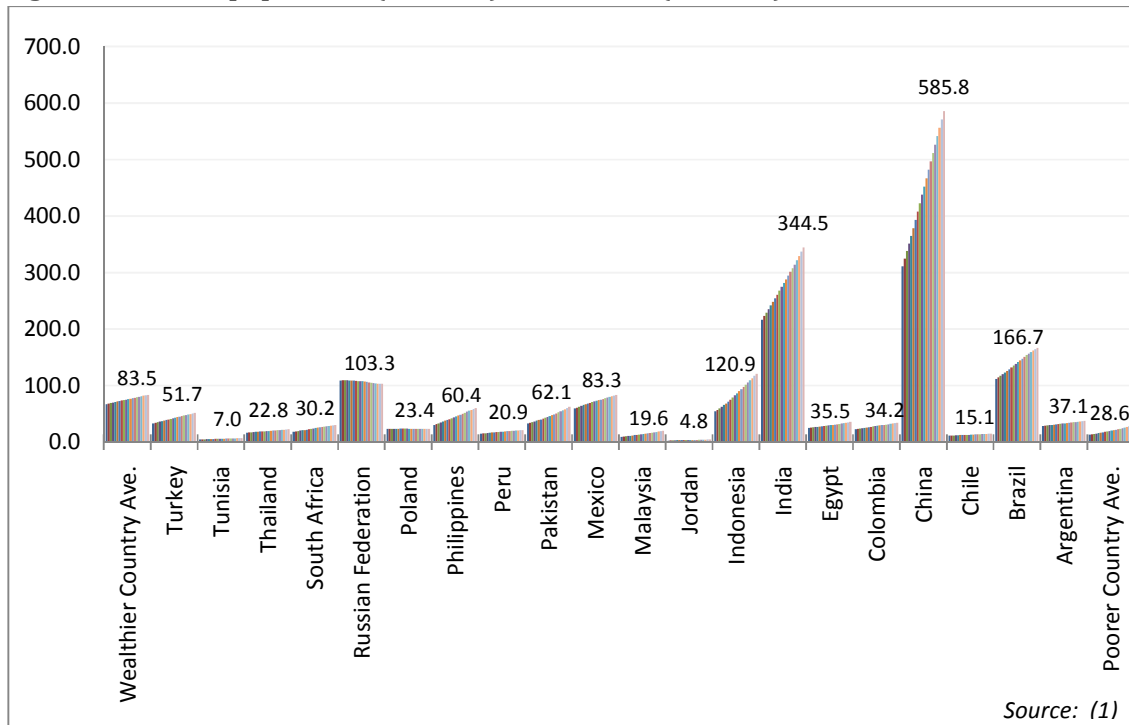


Figure 51. Urban population (% of total), 1990-2009 (labelled)

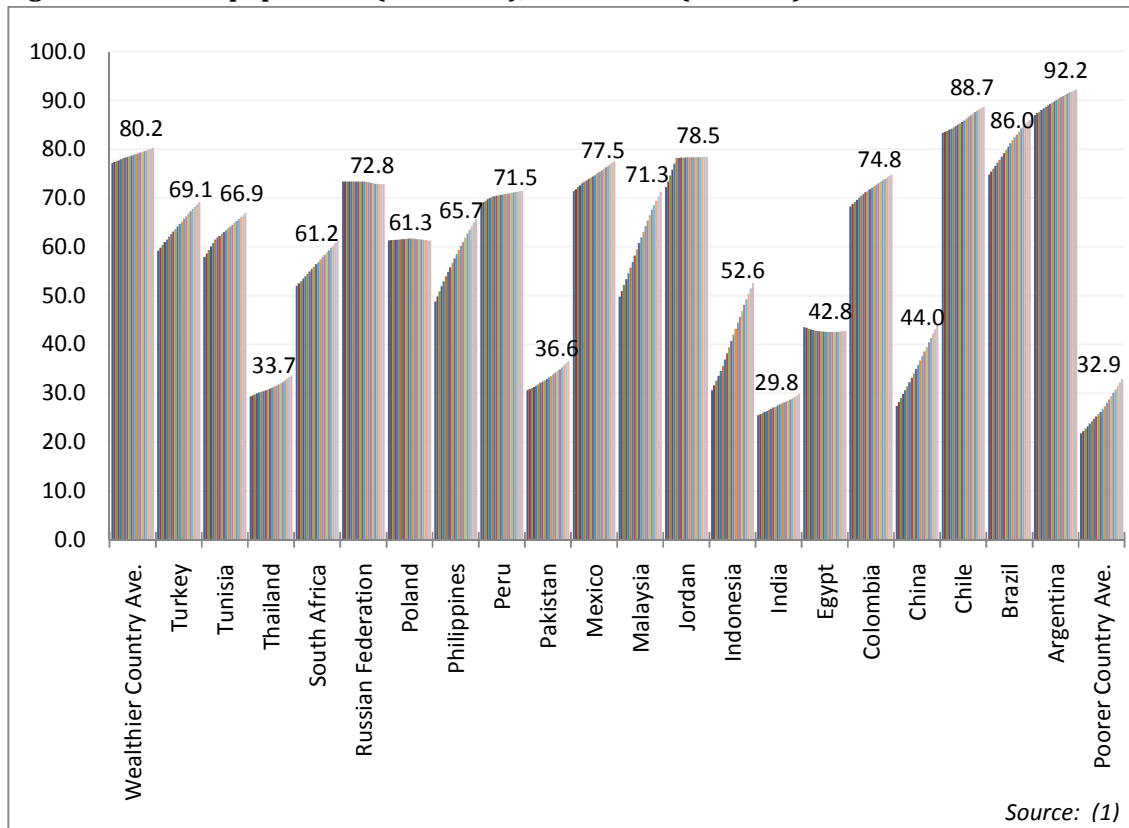


Figure 52. Urban population growth (annual %), 1990-2009 (labelled)

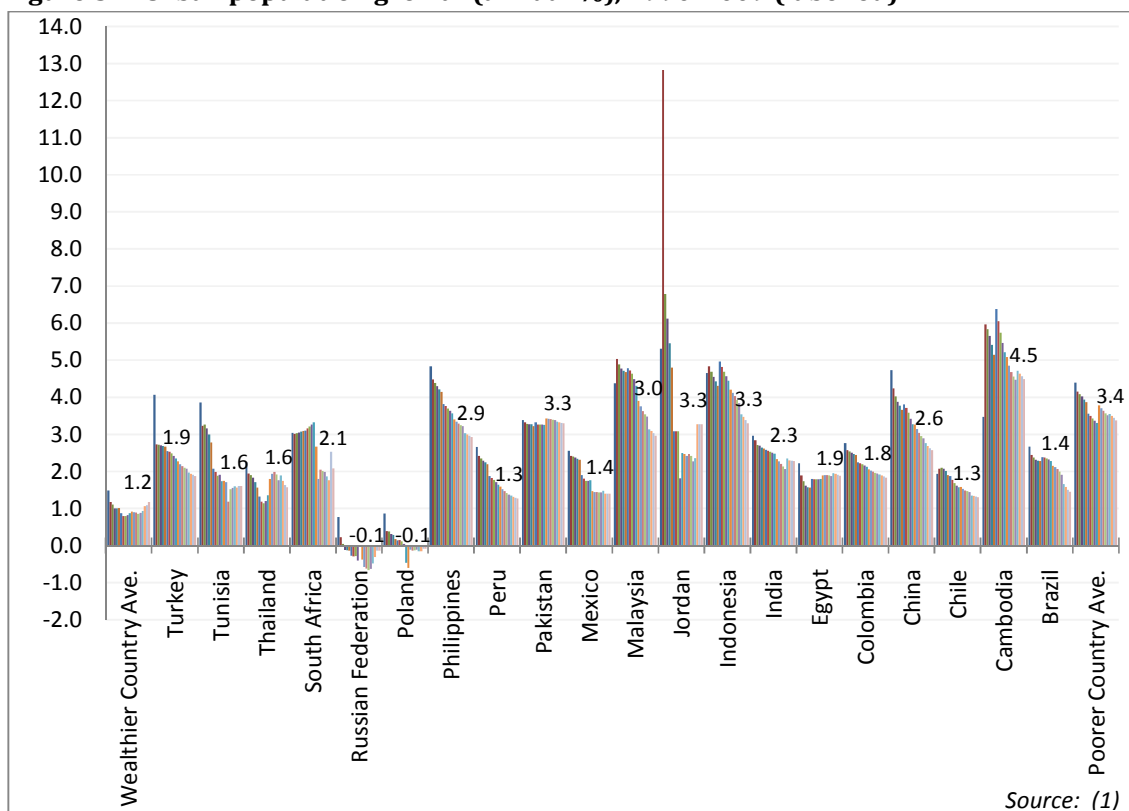


Figure 53. Population in urban agglomerations of >1M (millions), 1990-2009 (labelled)

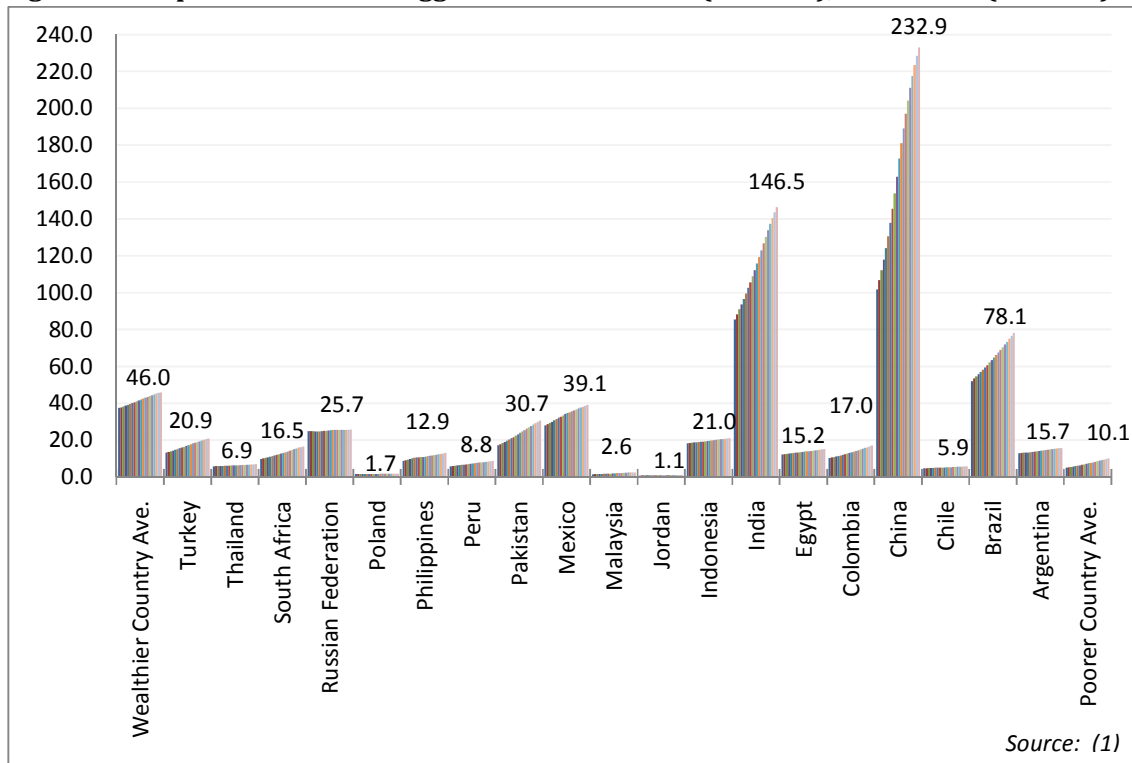


Figure 54. Population in urban agglomerations of >1M (% of total population), 1990-2009 (labelled)

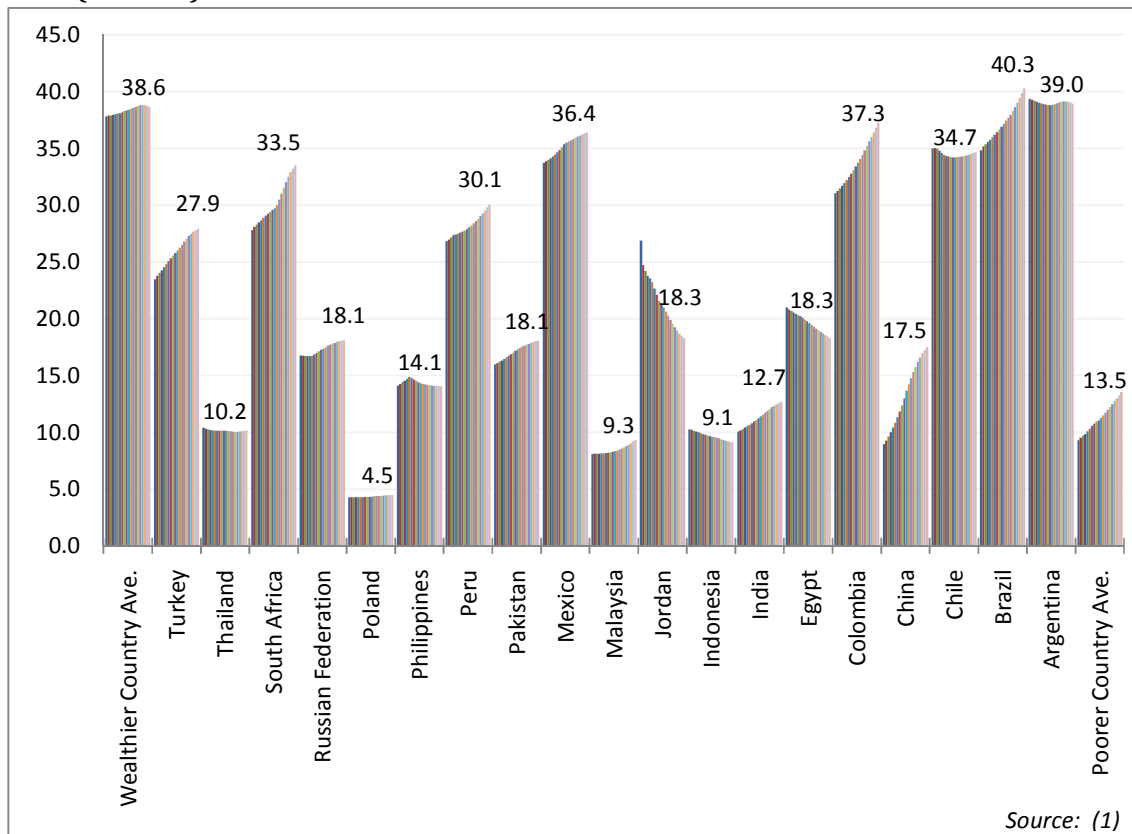


Figure 55. Population in largest city (millions), 1990-2009 (labelled)

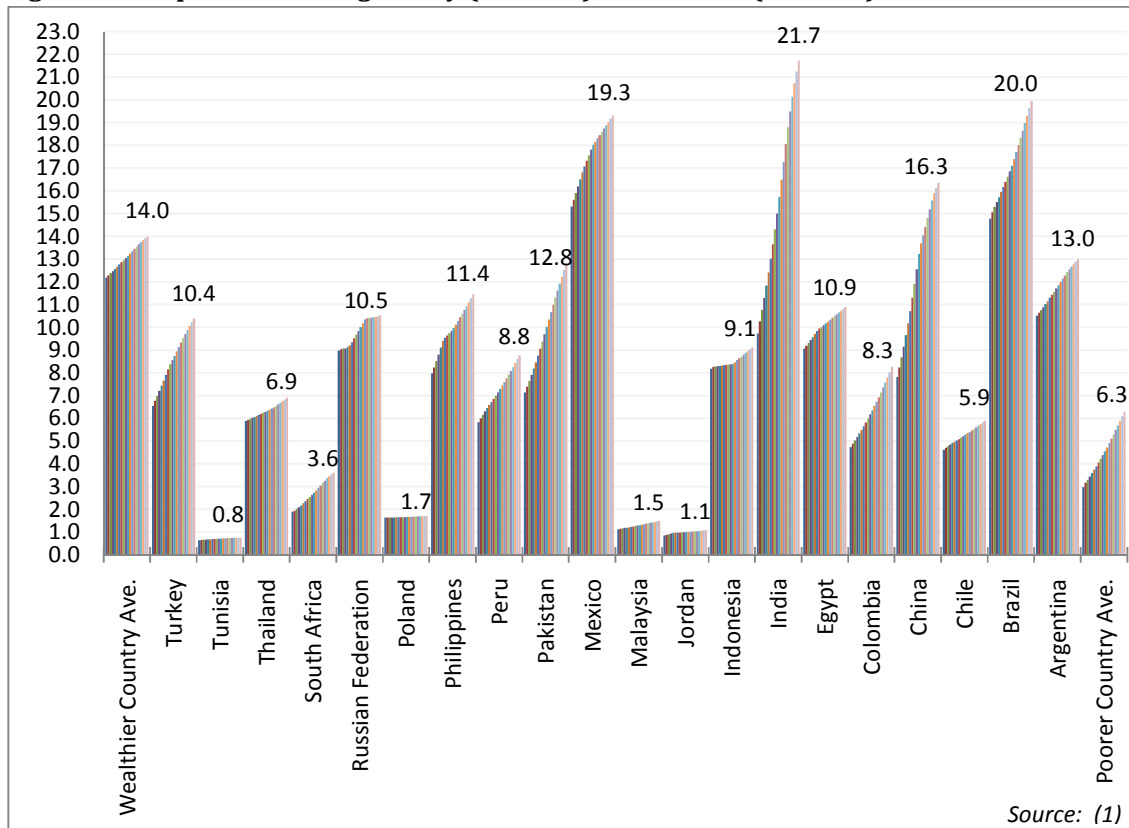
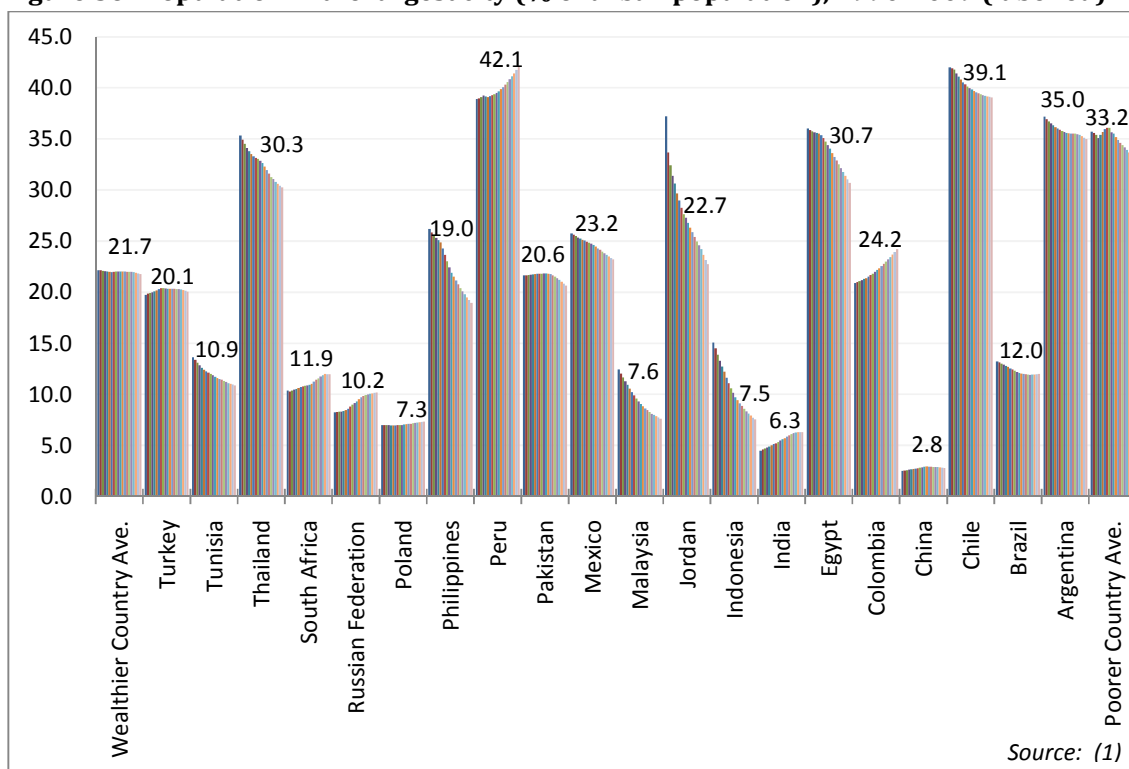


Figure 56. Population in the largest city (% of urban population), 1990-2009 (labelled)



Environmental Indicators

Figure 57. CO2 emissions (kg per 2,000 US\$ of GDP), 1990-2007 (labelled)

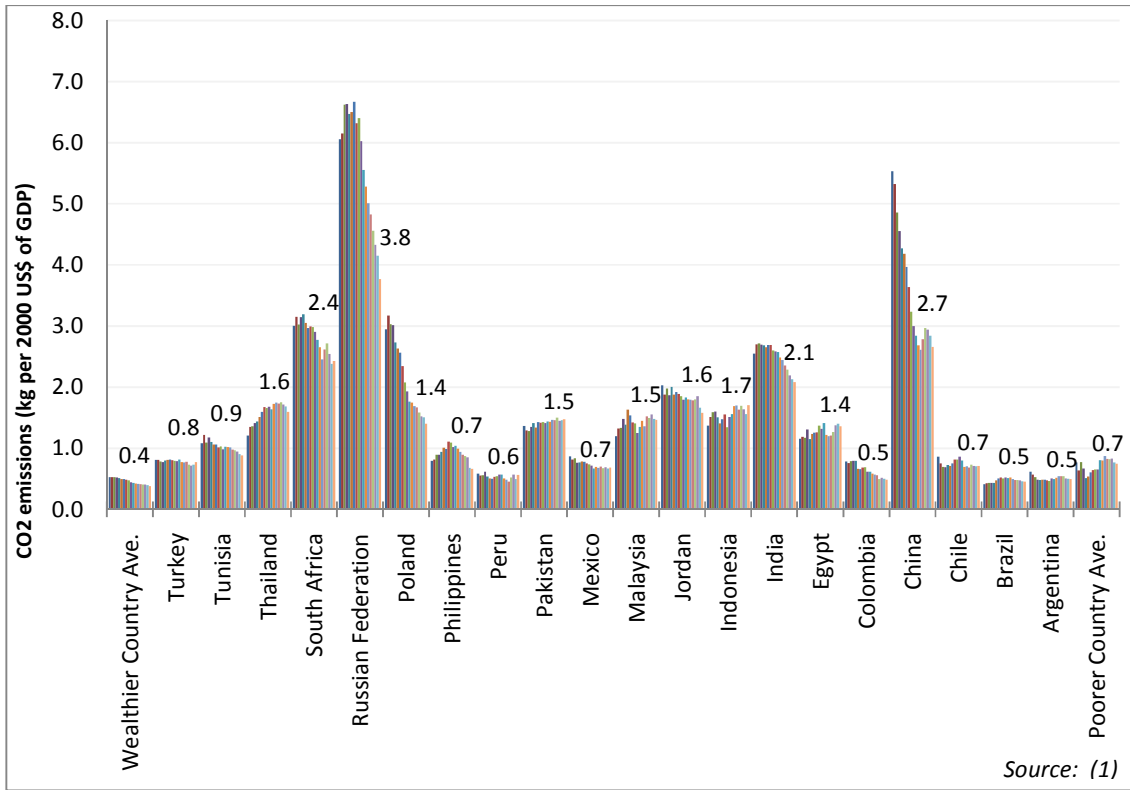


Figure 58. CO₂ emissions (metric tons per capita), 1990-2007 (labelled)

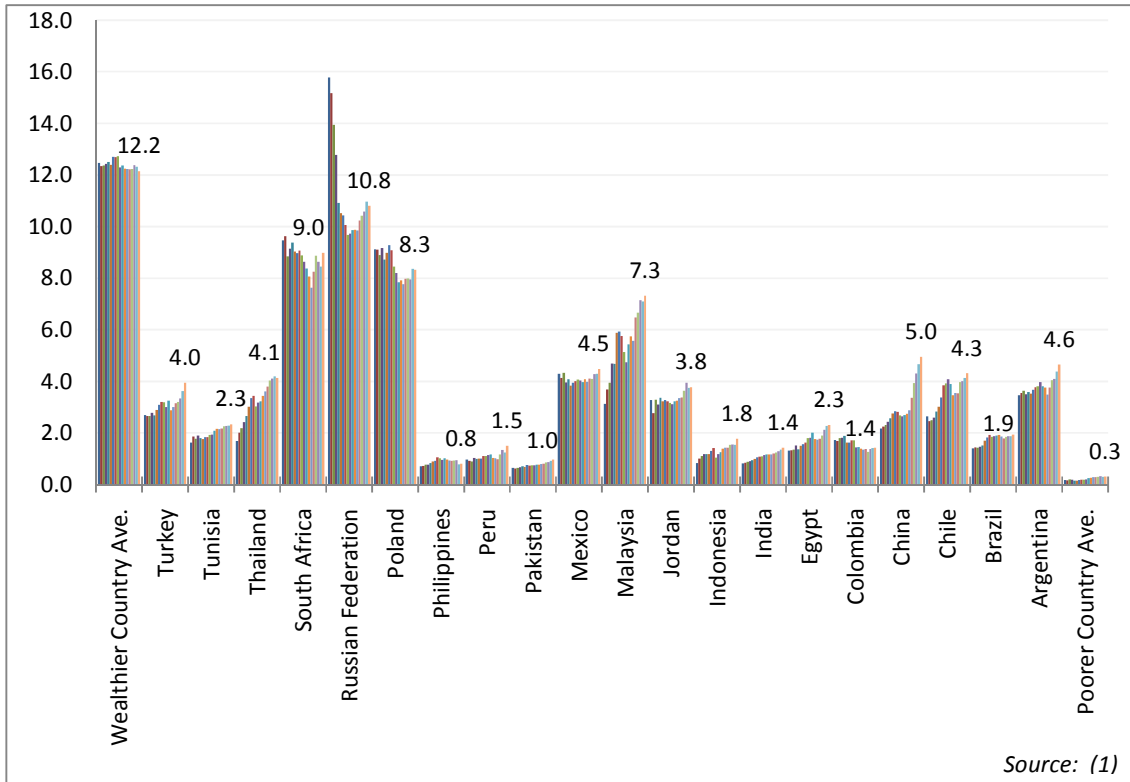


Figure 59. GDP per unit of energy use (PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent), 1990-2000 (labelled)

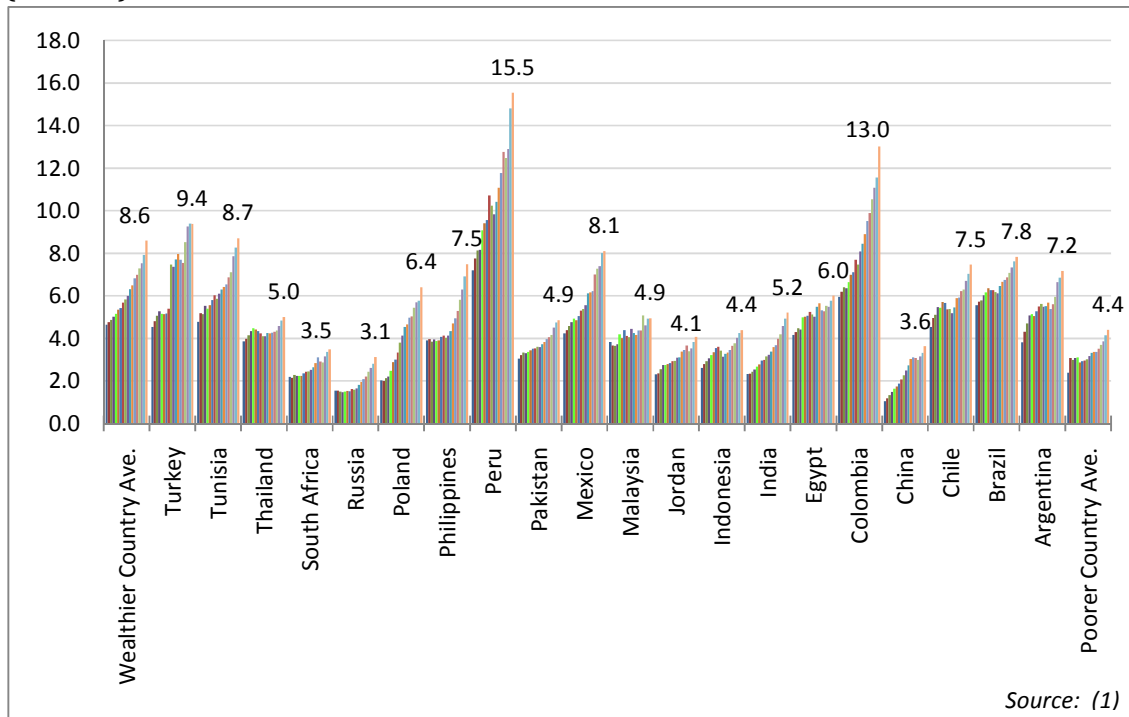
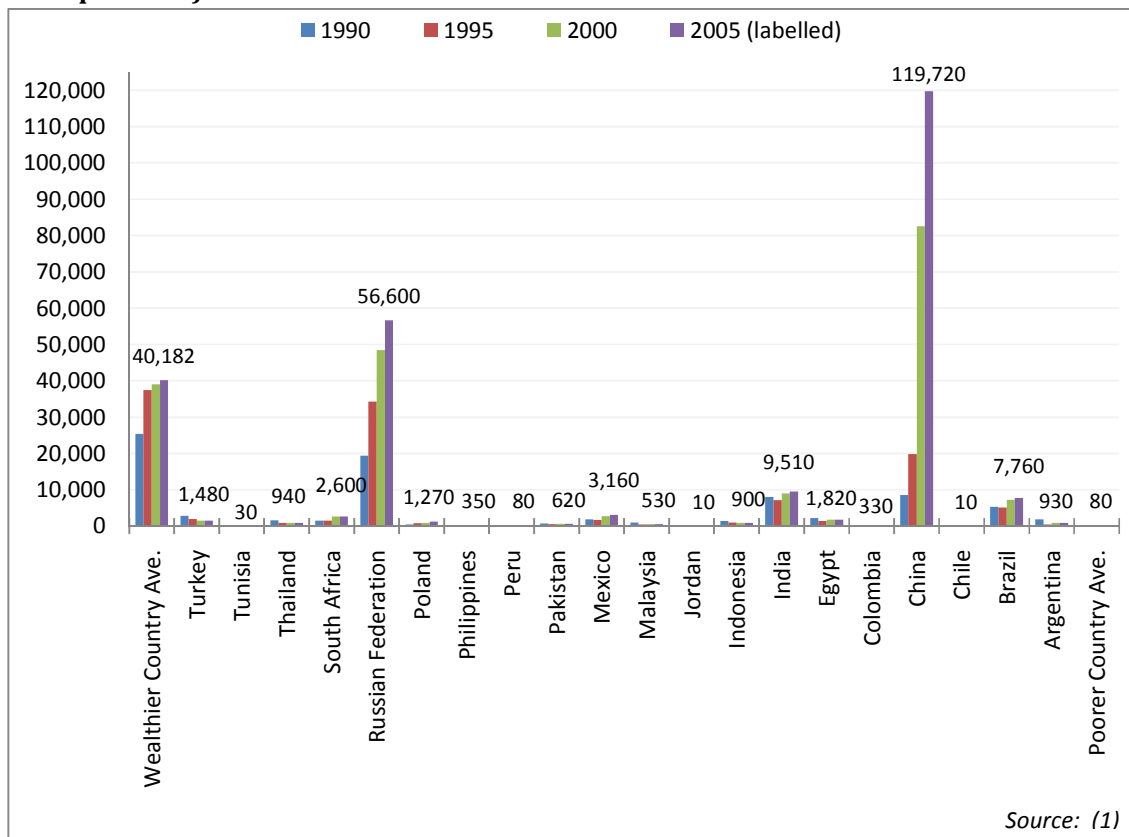


Figure 60. Other greenhouse gas emissions, HFC, PFC and SF6 (thousand metric tons of CO₂ equivalent)



Analysis of EMC Cities

Population, Development, and Environment

Figure 63. Population of EMC capital cities (millions), 2009

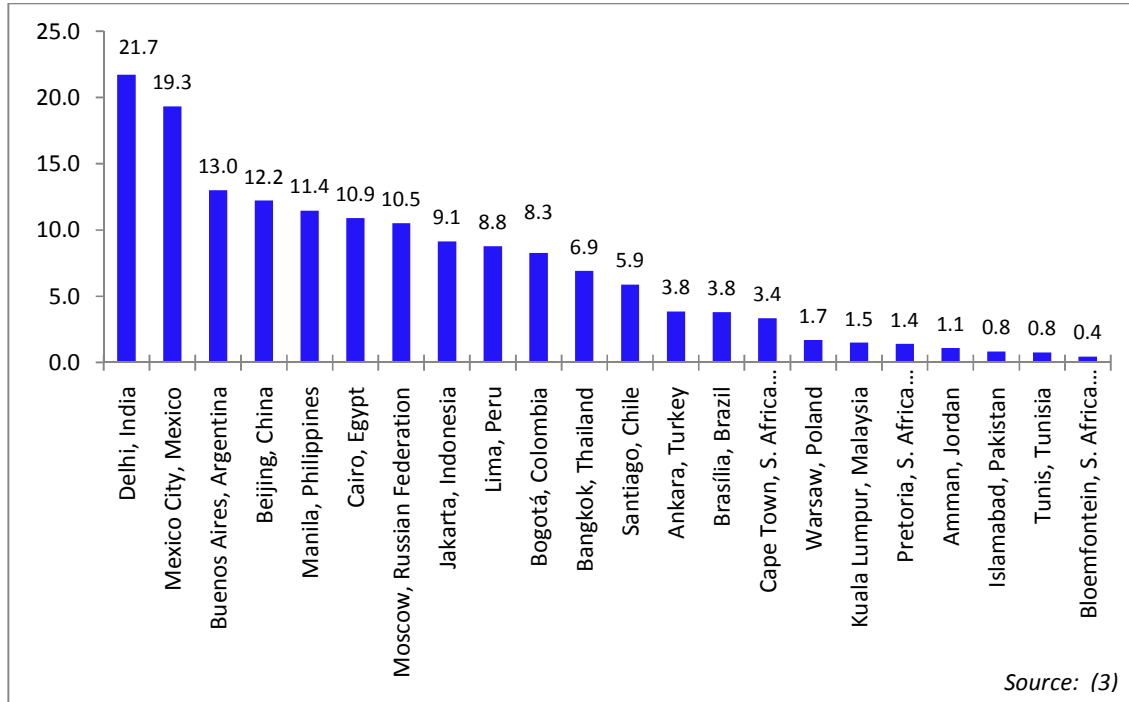


Figure 64. City population growth rate (%)

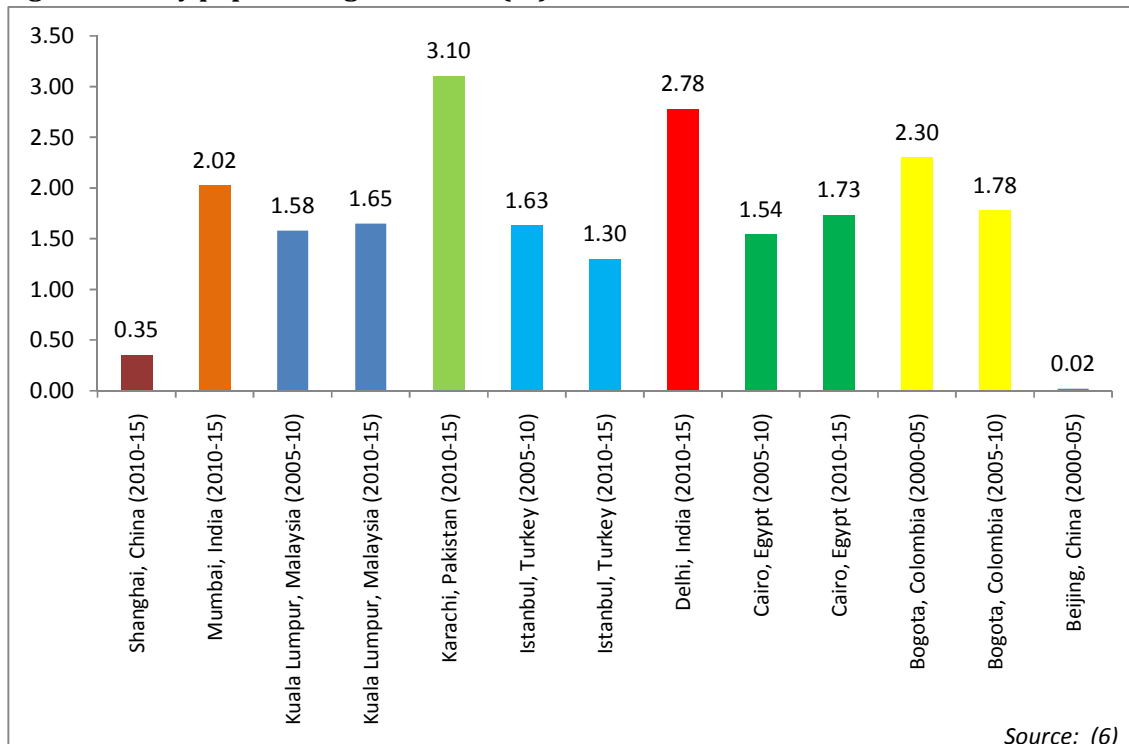


Figure 65. GDP per capita (US\$)

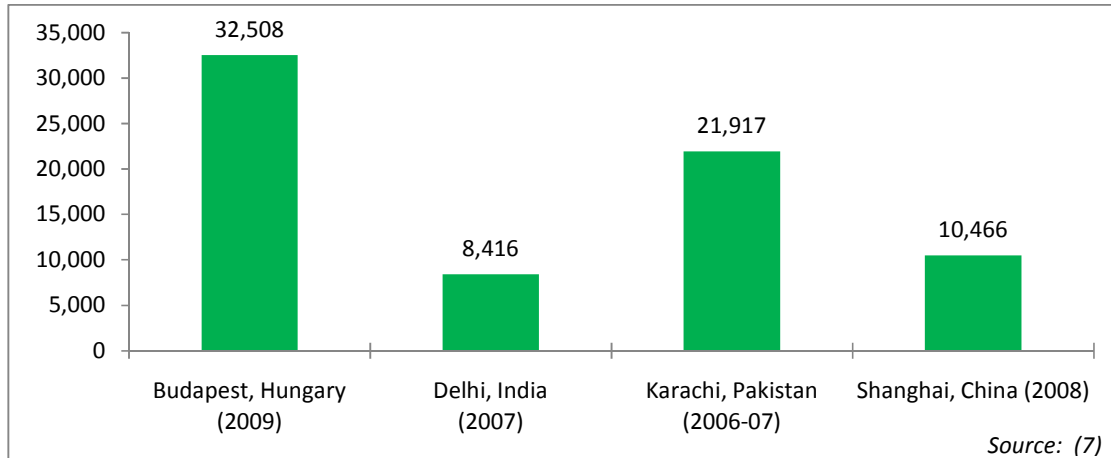


Figure 66. Unemployment Rate (%)

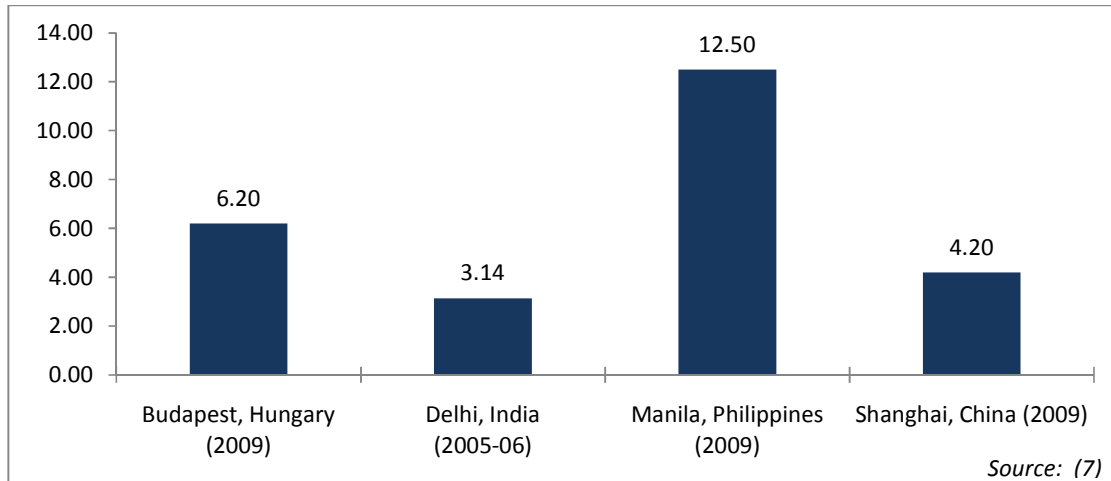


Figure 67. Poverty rate (%)

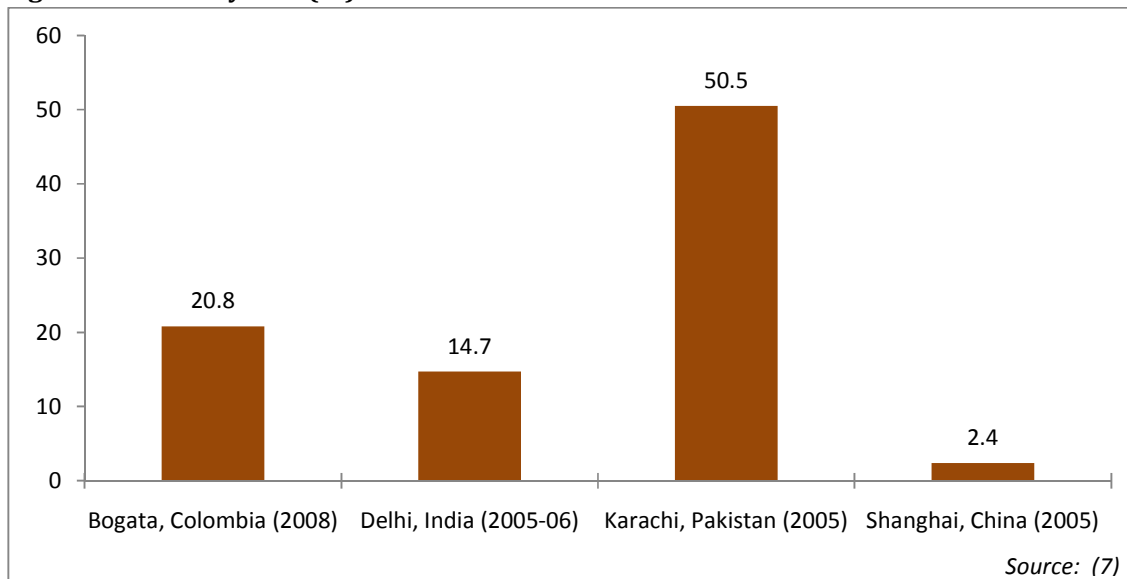
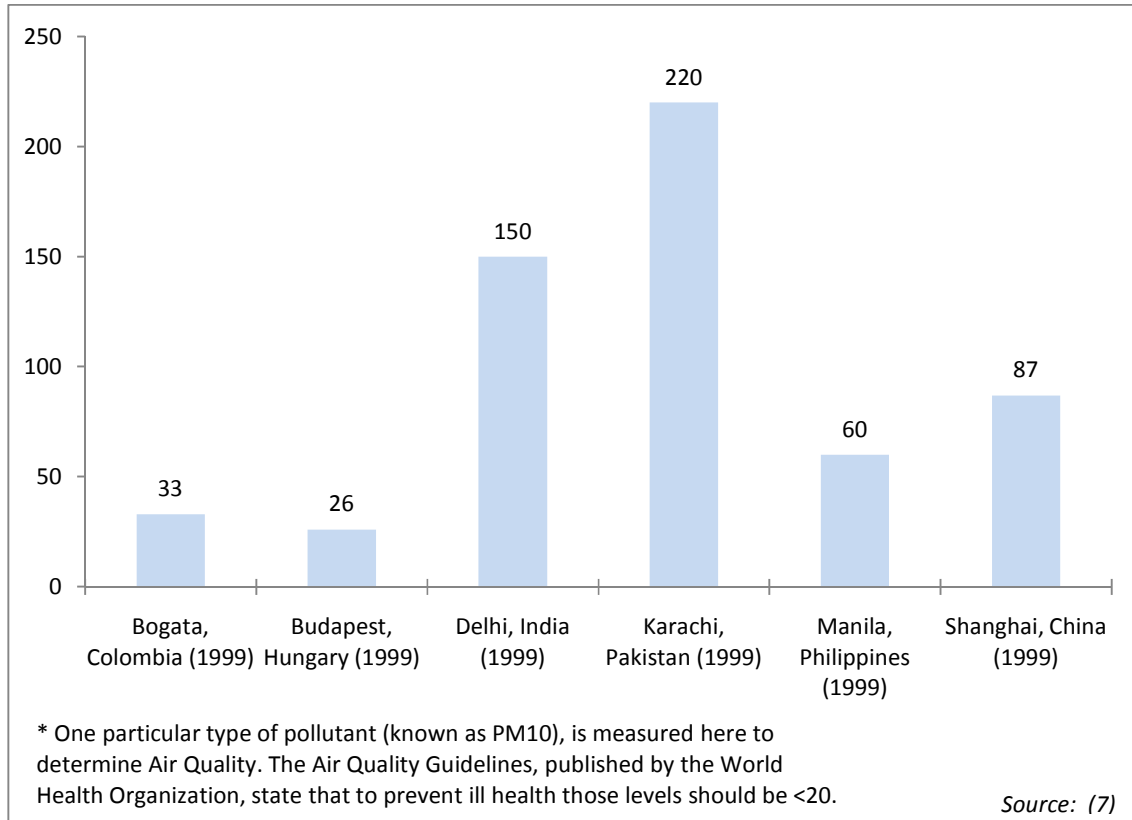


Figure 68. Air quality*



Household Characteristics

Figure 69. Proportion of households with access to piped water (%), 2003

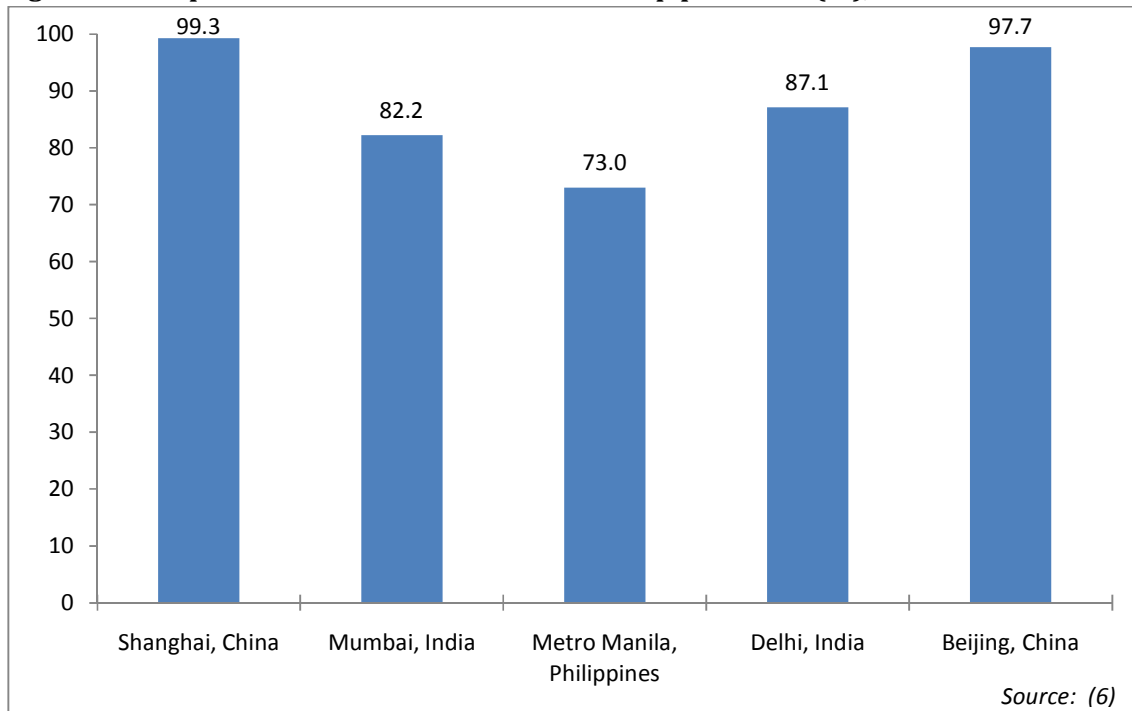


Figure 70. Overcrowding measure: proportion of households with three or less persons per room (%), 2003

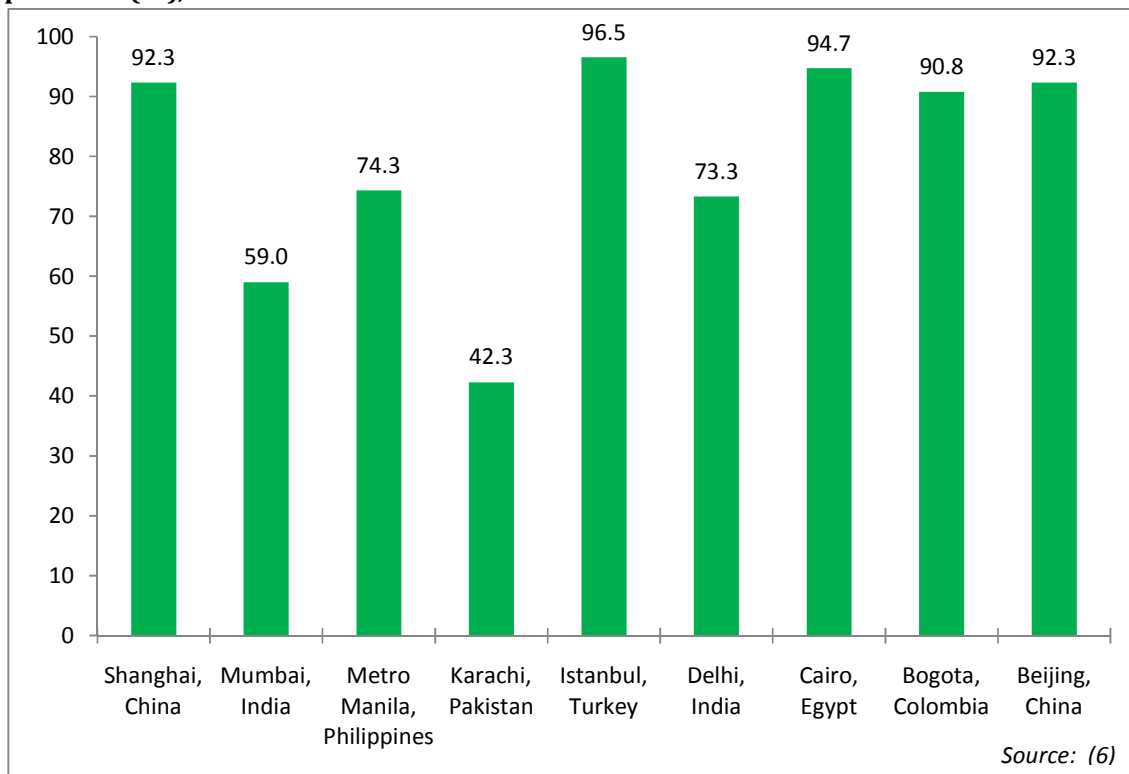
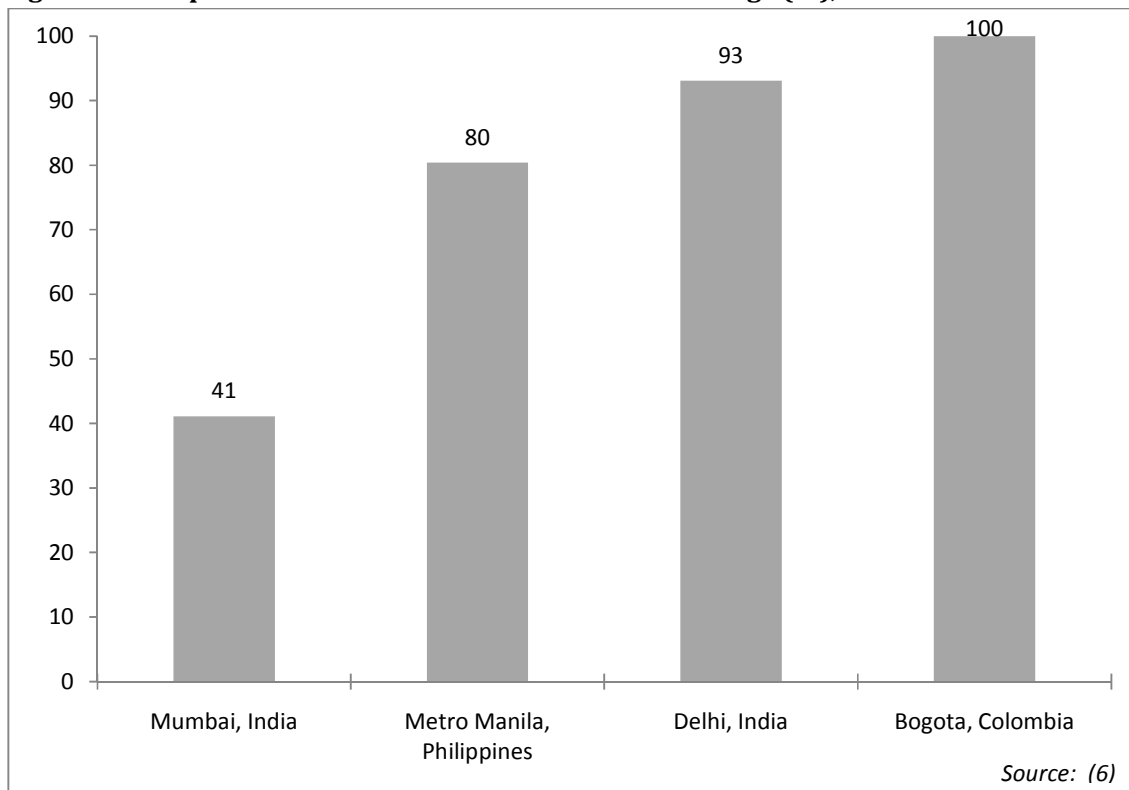


Figure 71. Proportion of households with access to sewerage (%), 2003



Health System Indicators

Mortality and Burden of Disease

Figure 72. Adult mortality rate, both sexes (probability of dying 15-60yrs. per 1,000 population)

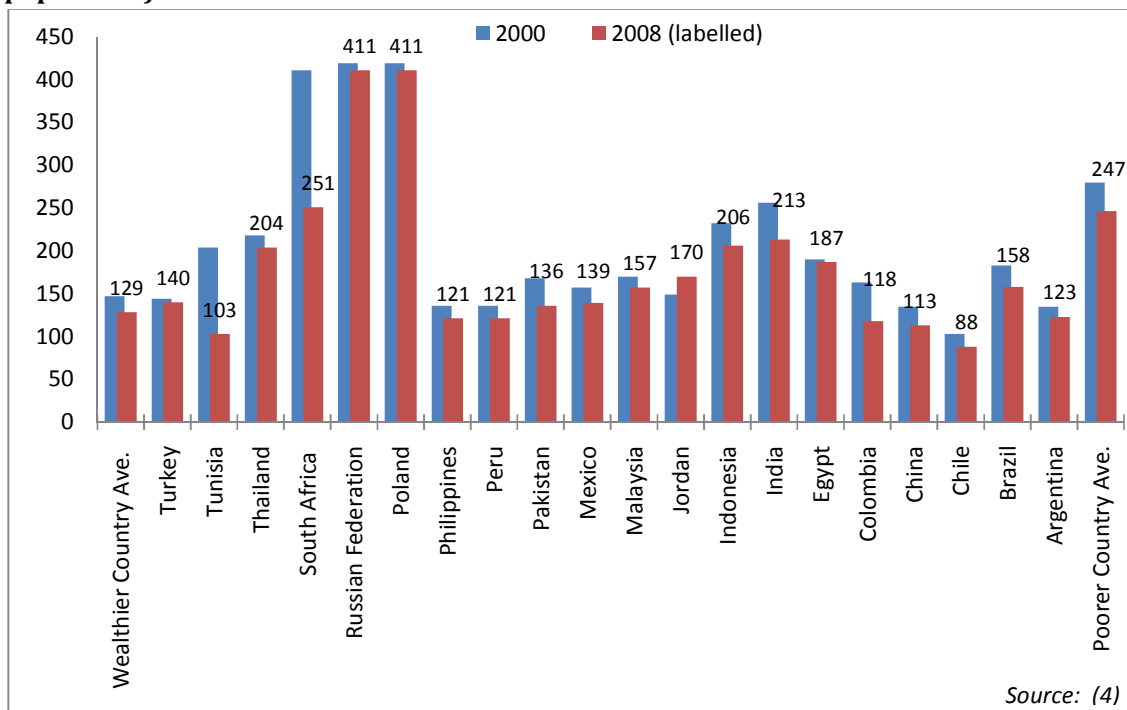


Figure 73. Life expectancy at birth (years) both sexes

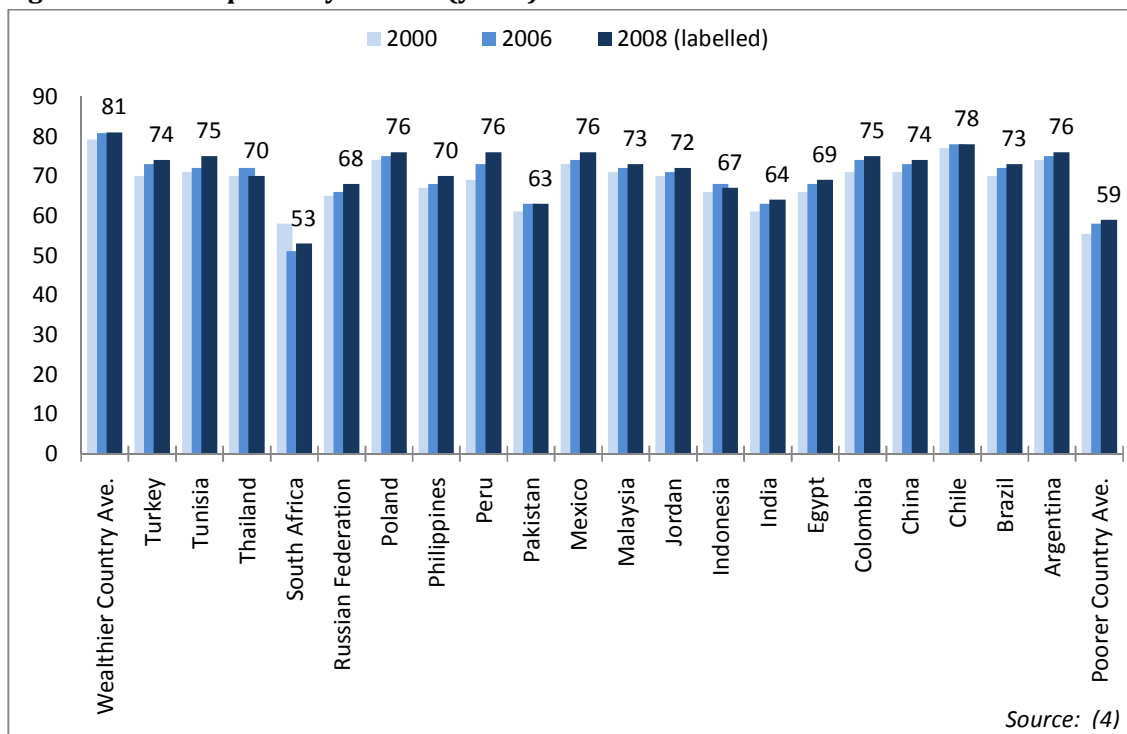


Figure 74. Under-5 mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1,000 live births) both sexes

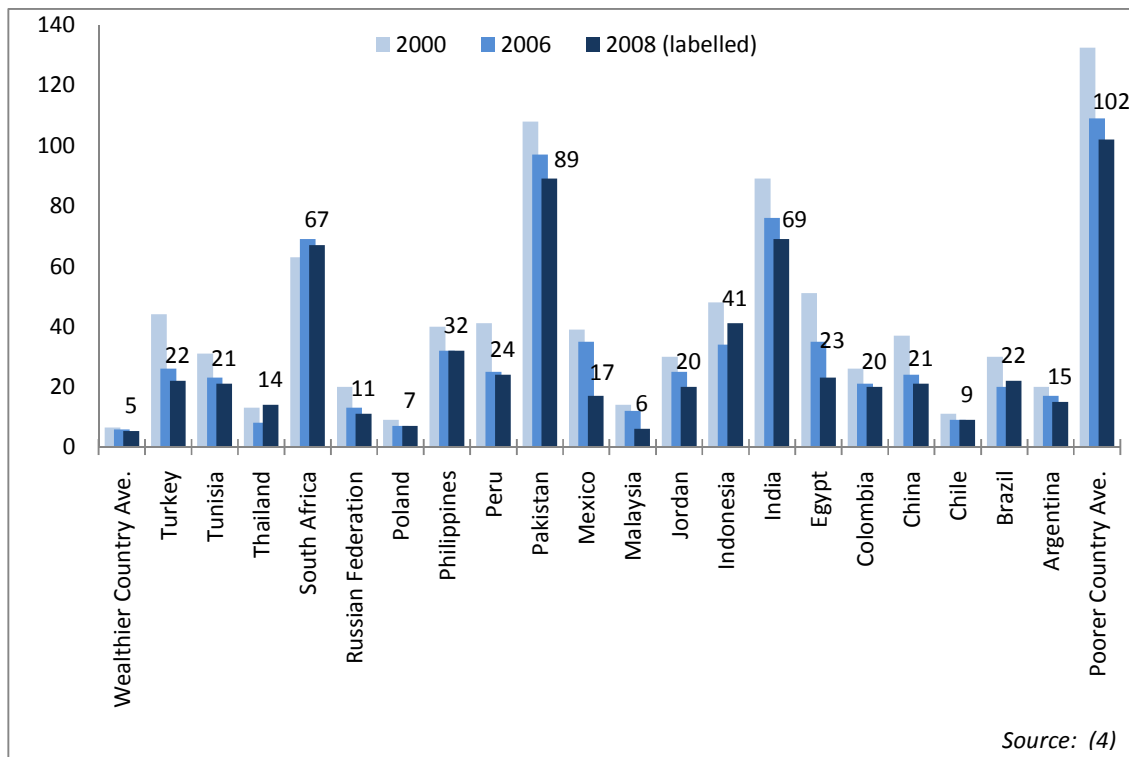


Figure 75. Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births), 2005

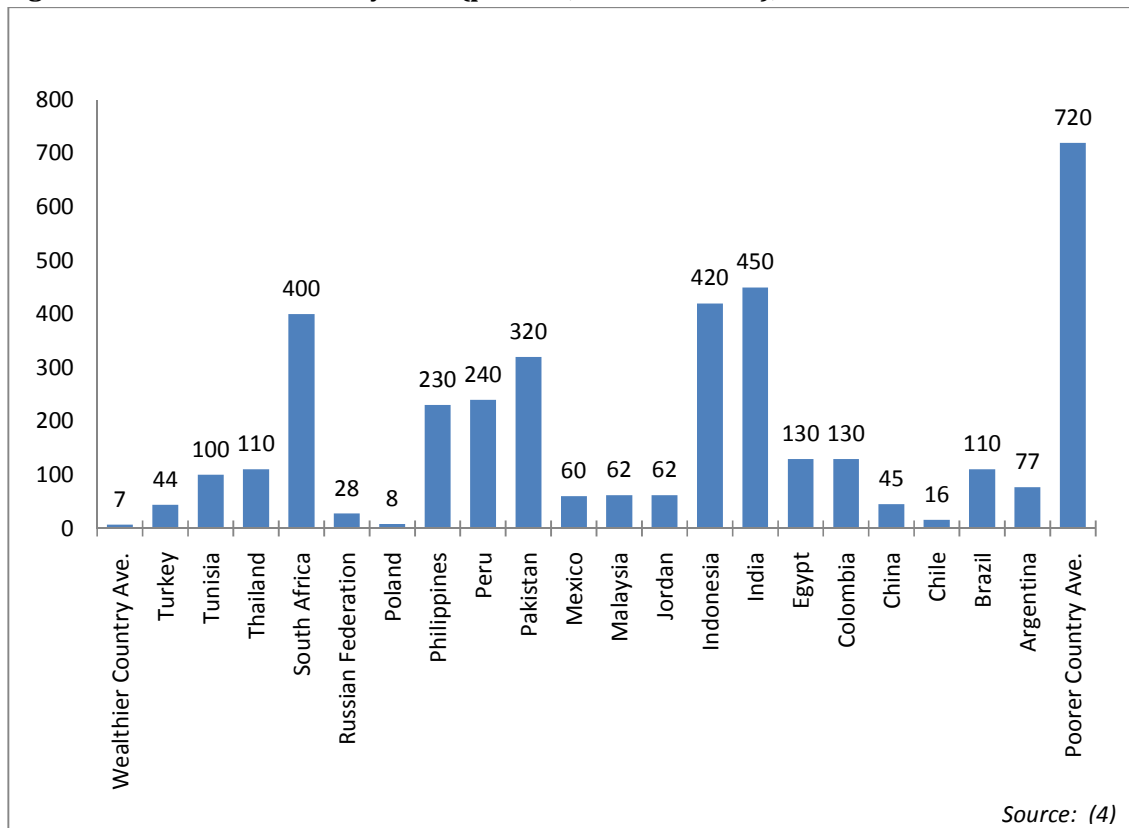


Figure 76. One-year olds immunized with three doses of DTP3 (%)

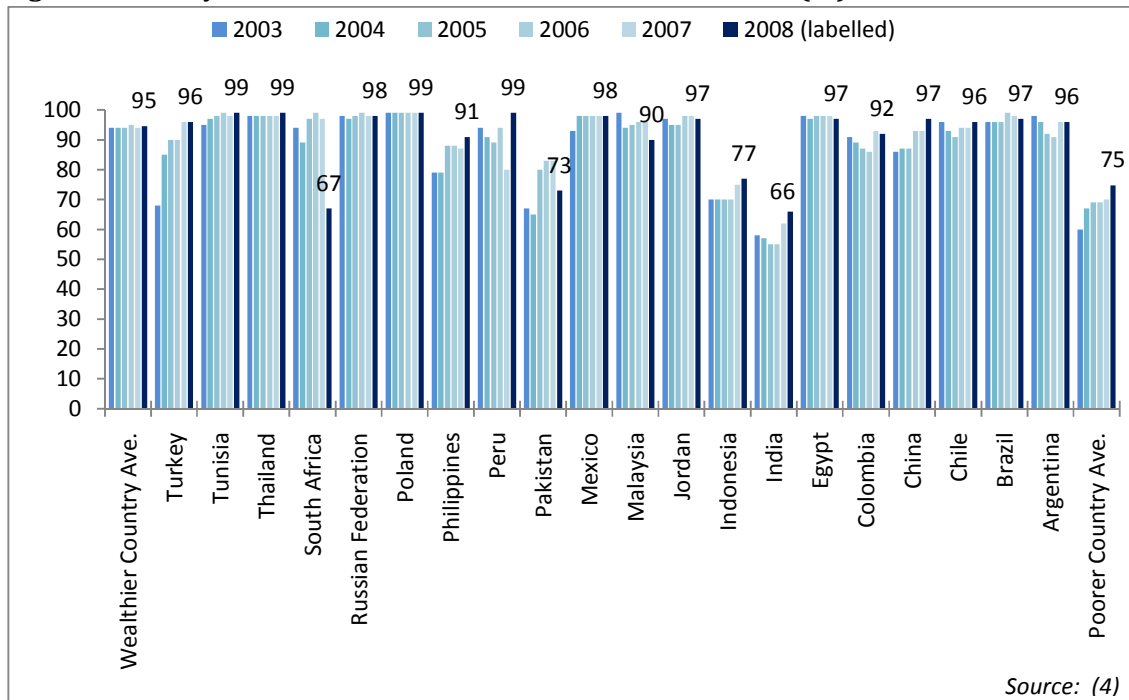


Figure 77. Distribution of years of life lost (YLL) by broader causes (%), 2004

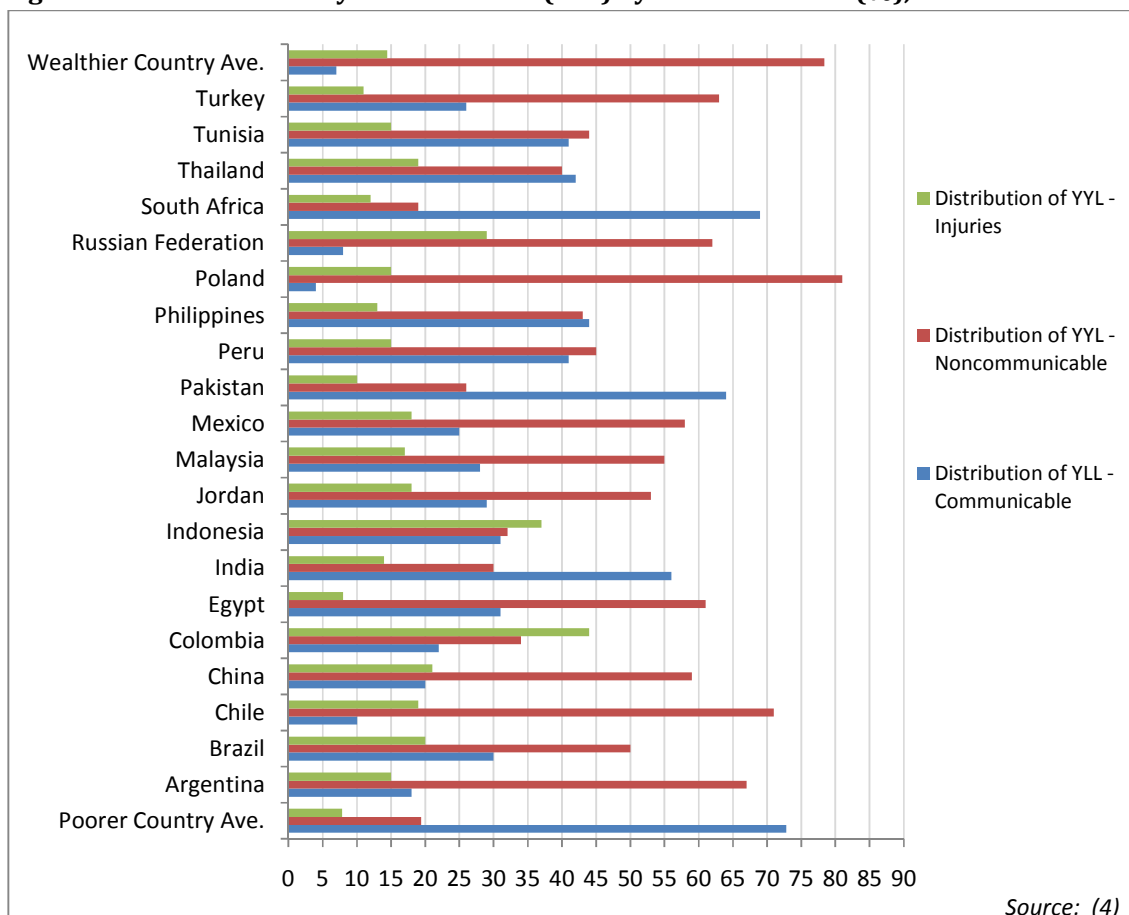
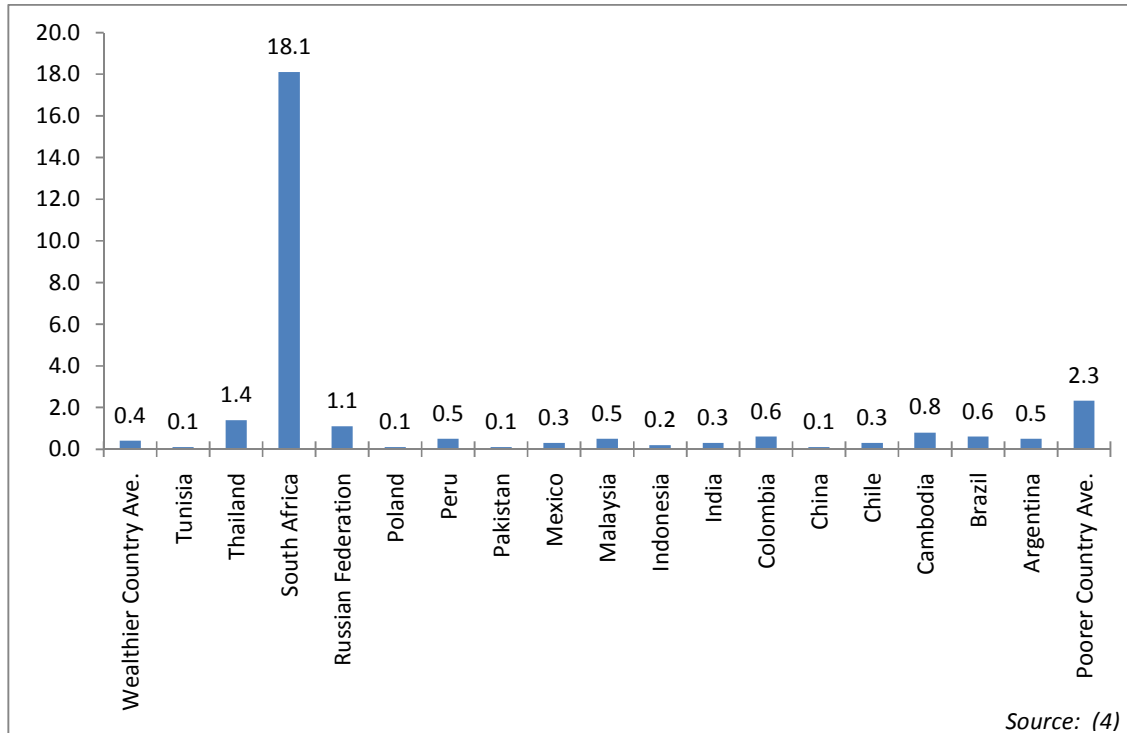


Figure 78. Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15-49 (%), 2007



Health System Resources

Figure 79. Hospital beds (per 10,000 population), 2000-2009 ave. (labelled)

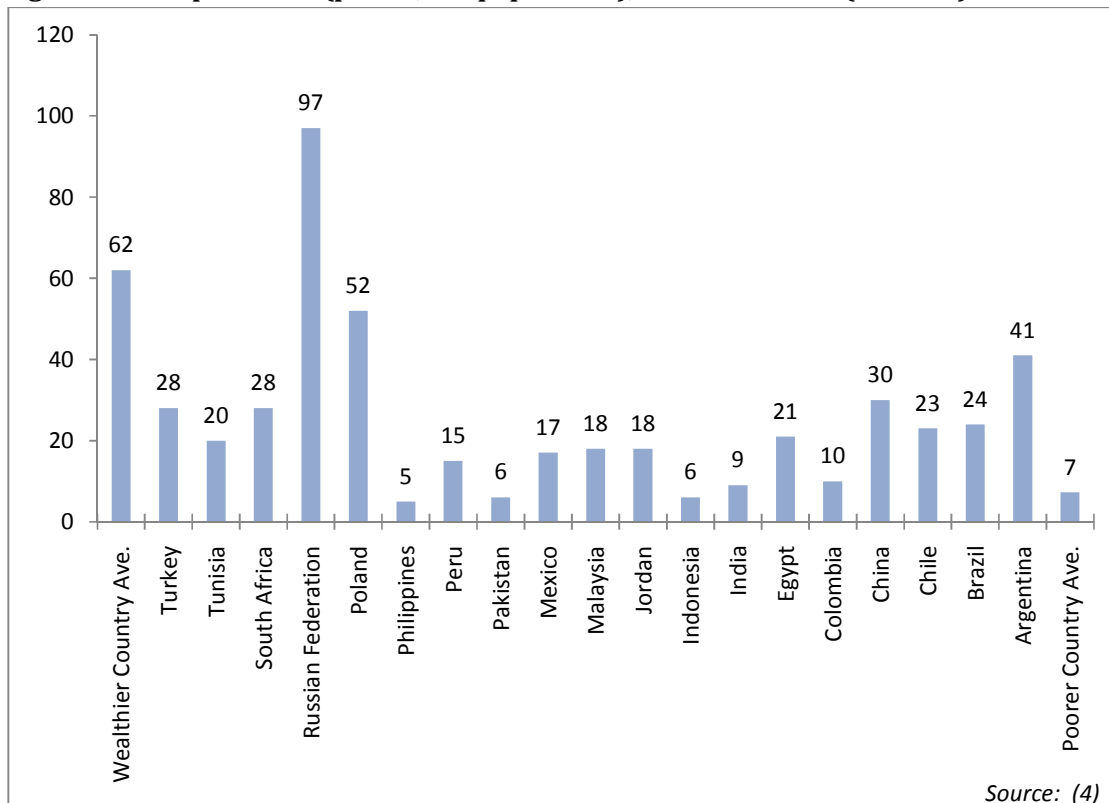


Figure 80. Physician density (per 10,000 population)

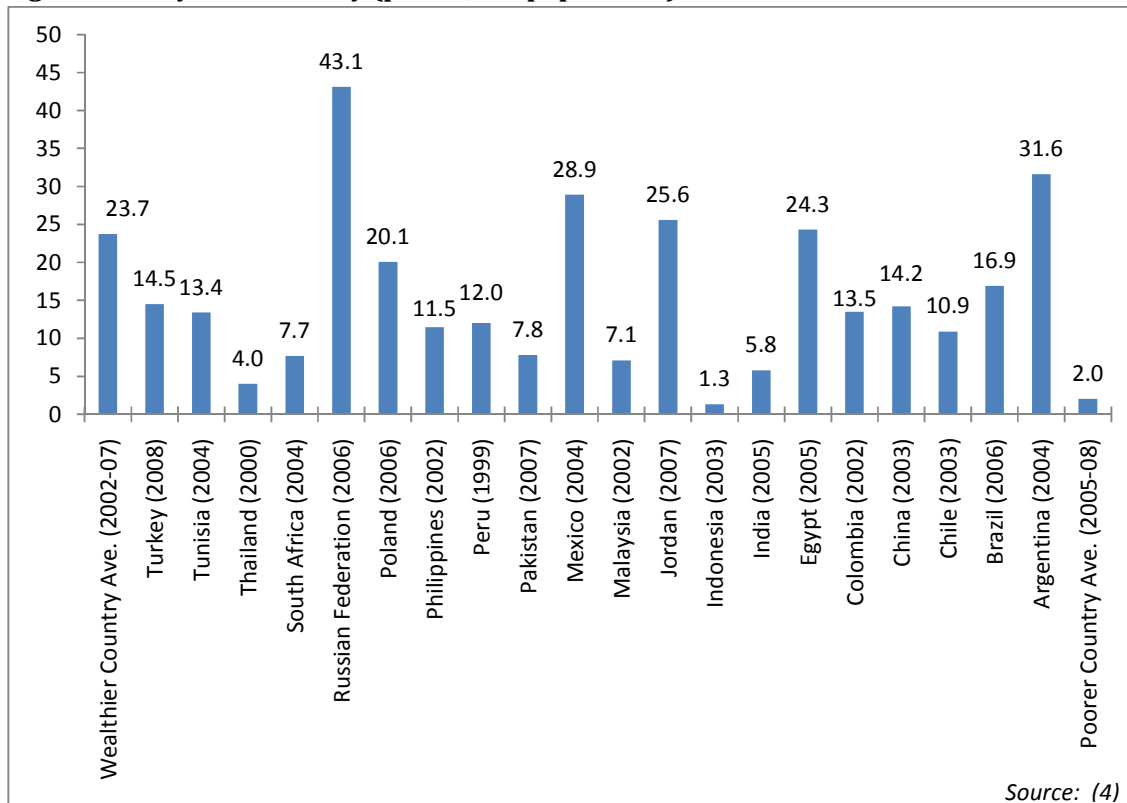


Figure 81. Nursing and midwifery personnel density (per 10,000 population)

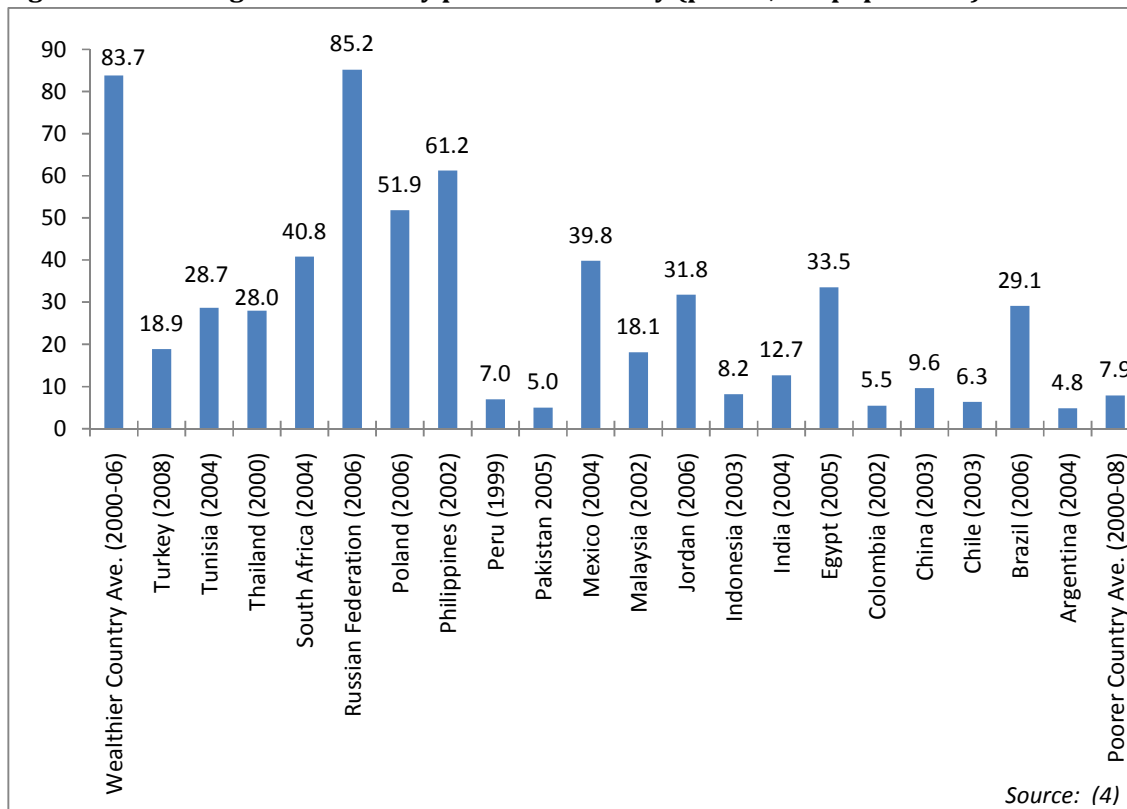


Figure 82. Dentistry personnel density (per 10,000 population)

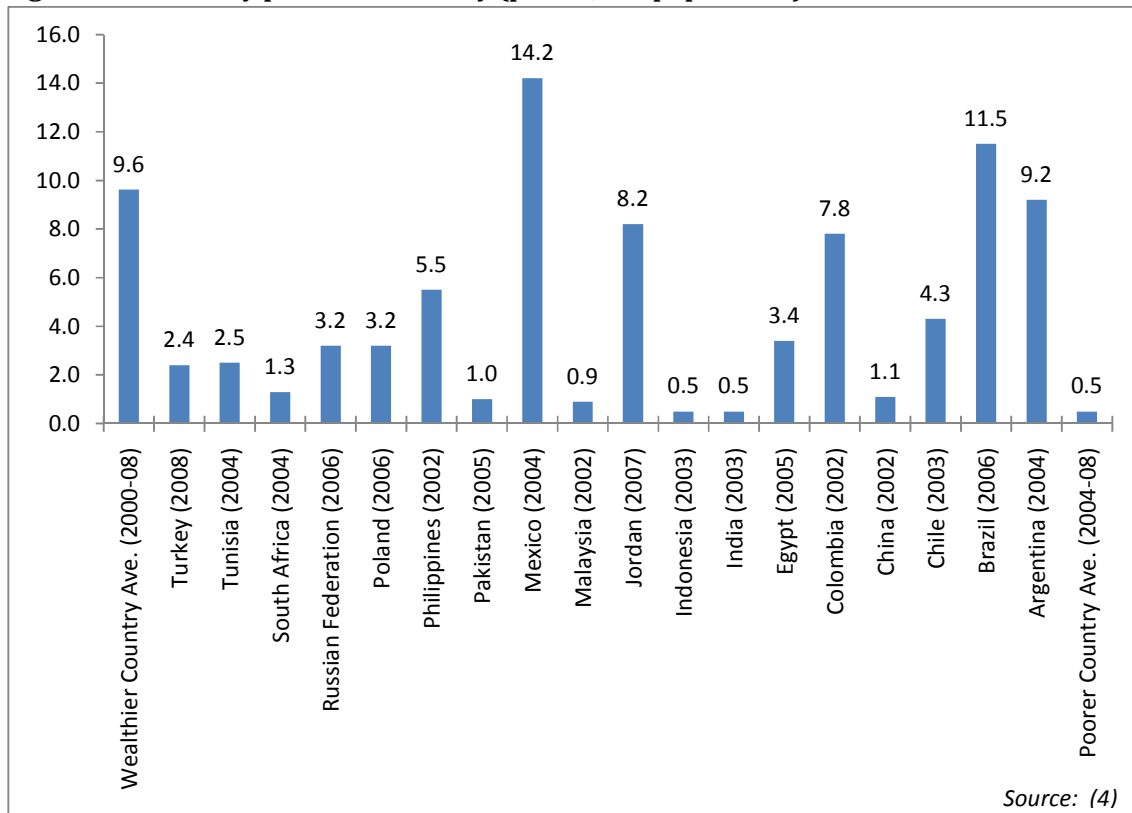
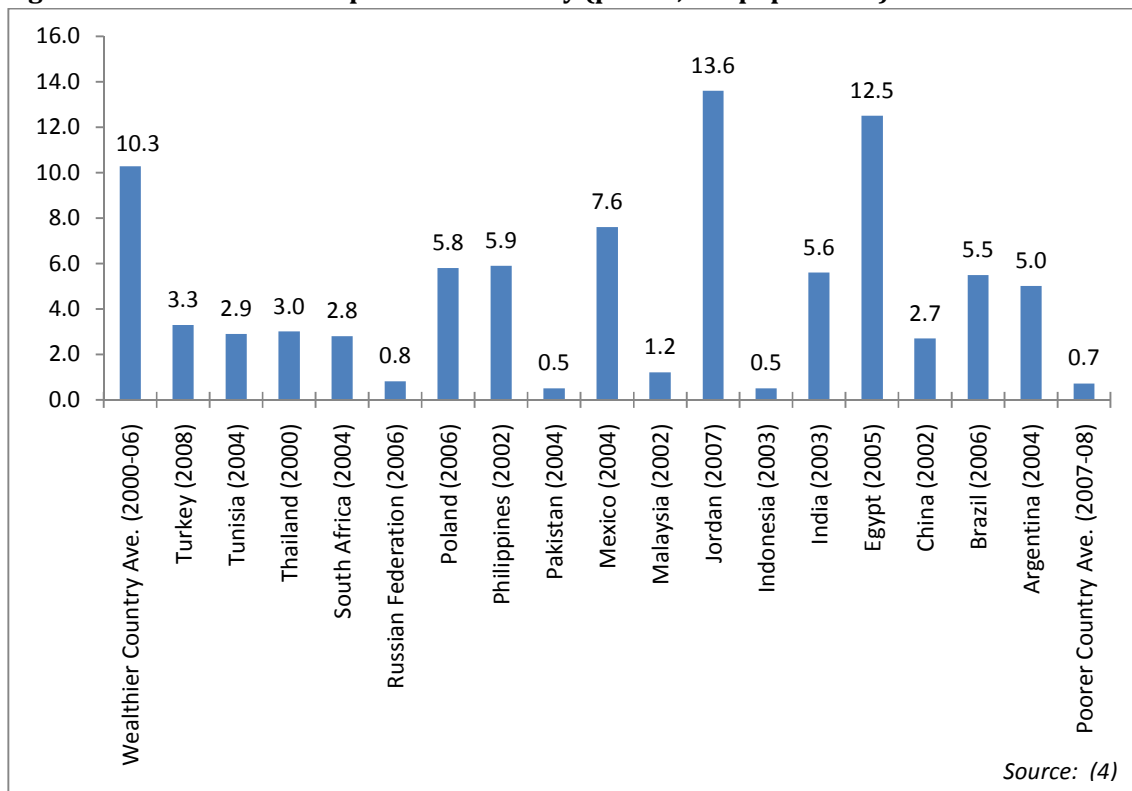


Figure 83. Pharmaceutical personnel density (per 10,000 population)



Millennium Development Goals Related to Medicines

Figure 84. Median availability of selected generic medicines (%), public & private 2004-2008 average

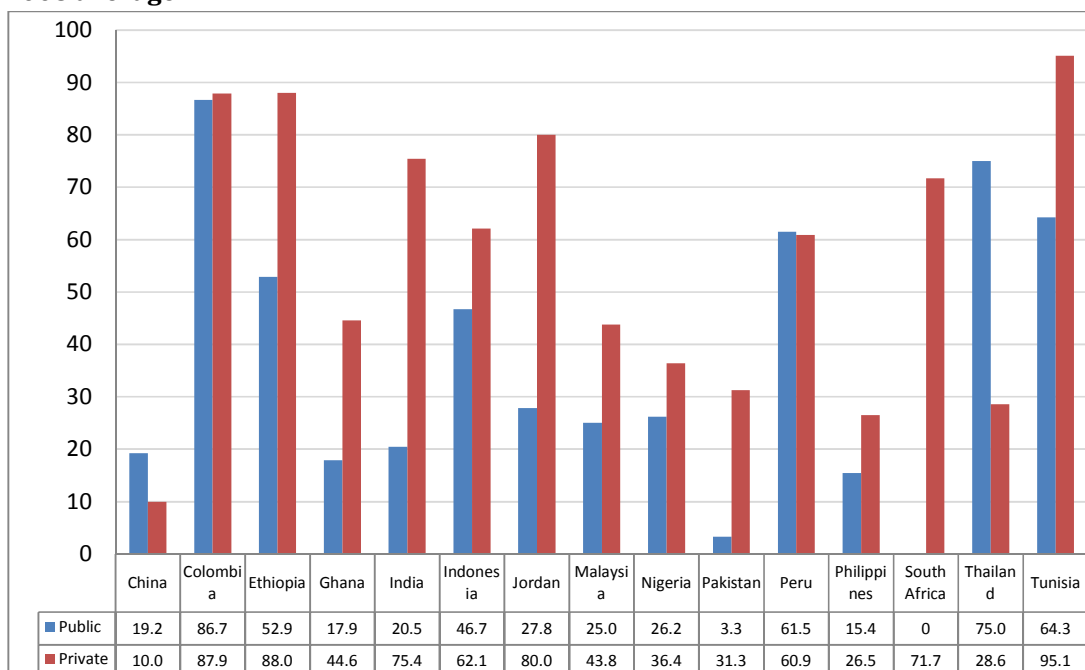
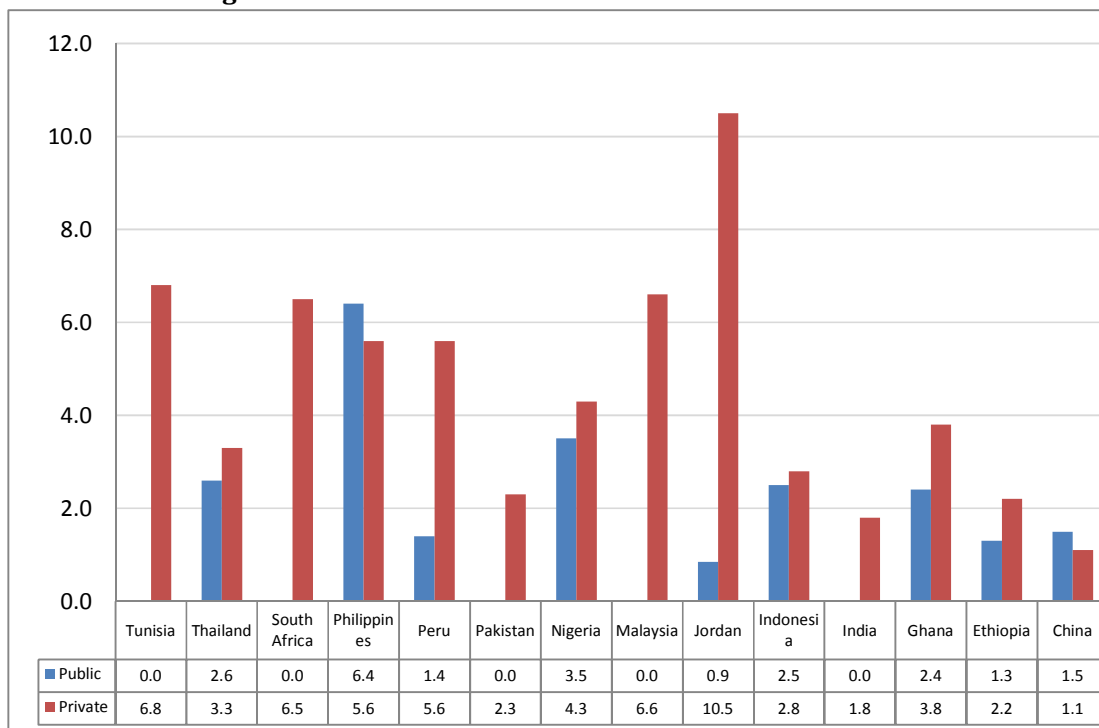


Figure 85. Median consumer price ratio of selected generic medicines, public & private 2004-2006 average



Note for both graphs: 0.0 indicates no available data. Source: (4)

Violence & Injuries Indicators: alternative transport and road safety

Table 4. Alternative transport policy, 2007

Country	Existence of a national policy on walking and cycling	Existence of a national policy on public transport	Implementation of road safety audit for all new roads	Implementation of road safety audit for existing roads	Existence of mandatory vehicle insurance
Poorer Country Comparators					
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	√
Cambodia	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	√
Ghana	X	√	√	X	√
Nigeria	X	X	√	√	√
Argentina	Sub-national	X	X	X	√
Brazil	√	√	X	X	√
Chile	√	√	X	√	√
China	X	√	X	n/a	√
Colombia	√	√	X	√	√
Egypt	X	√	√	√	√
India	√	√	X	X	√
Indonesia	√	√	X	X	√
Jordan	X	√	X	X	√
Malaysia	√	√	√	√	√
Mexico	Sub-national	Sub-national	X	√	X
Pakistan	X	X	X	X	√
Peru	X	Sub-national	X	X	√
Philippines	Sub-national	√	√	√	√
Poland	√	Sub-national	√	√	√
Russian Federation	X	X	√	√	√
South Africa	√	√	X	X	X
Thailand	Sub-national	√	X	X	√
Tunisia	X	√	X	√	√
Turkey	Sub-national	√	√	√	√
Wealthier Country Comparators					
Australia	√	√	√	√	√
Japan	√	√	X	X	√
Switzerland	Sub-national	√	√	√	√
UK	√	√	√	√	√
USA	√	√	X	√	X

Source: (4)

Table 5. Road Safety Strategy, 2007

Country	Existence of a national road safety strategy	Specification of targets in national road safety strategy	Existence of a road safety lead agency	Maximum speed limits (km/hr)	
				Urban	Rural
Poorer Country Comparators					
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	40
Cambodia	Yes	n/a	Yes	40	90
Ghana	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	80
Nigeria	multiple strategies	n/a	Yes	50	50
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Yes	60	110
Brazil	multiple strategies	n/a	Yes	80	60
Chile	Yes	X	Yes	60	100
China	Yes	X	Yes	50	70
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	60	80
Egypt	Yes	X	Yes	n/a	n/a
India	Yes	n/a	Yes	n/a	n/a
Indonesia	multiple strategies	n/a	Yes	70	100
Jordan	Yes	n/a	Yes	80	120
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	90
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	80	90
Pakistan	multiple strategies	n/a	Yes	70	n/a
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes	60	60
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	40	40
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	90
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	60	60
South Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes	60	100
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	80	90
Tunisia	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50
Turkey	multiple strategies	n/a	Yes	50	90
Wealthier Country Comparators					
Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	100
Switzerland	Yes	n/a	Yes	50	80
UK	Yes	Yes	X	50	100
USA	Yes	Yes	Yes	n/a	n/a

Source: (4)

Figure 86. Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100,000 population), 2007

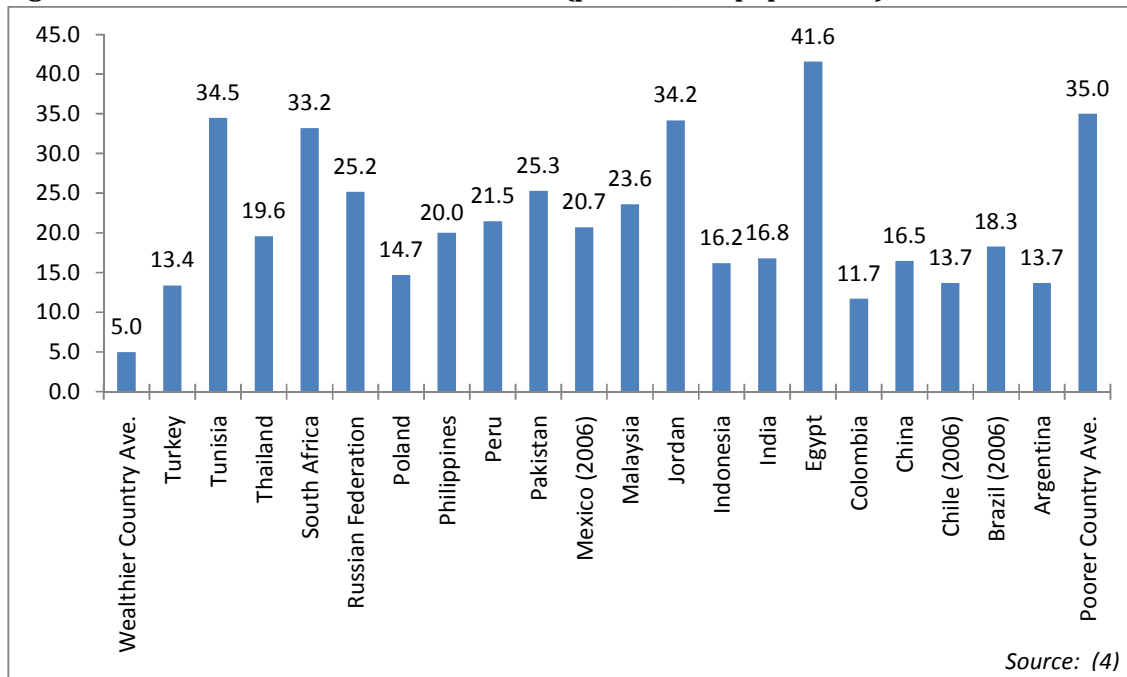
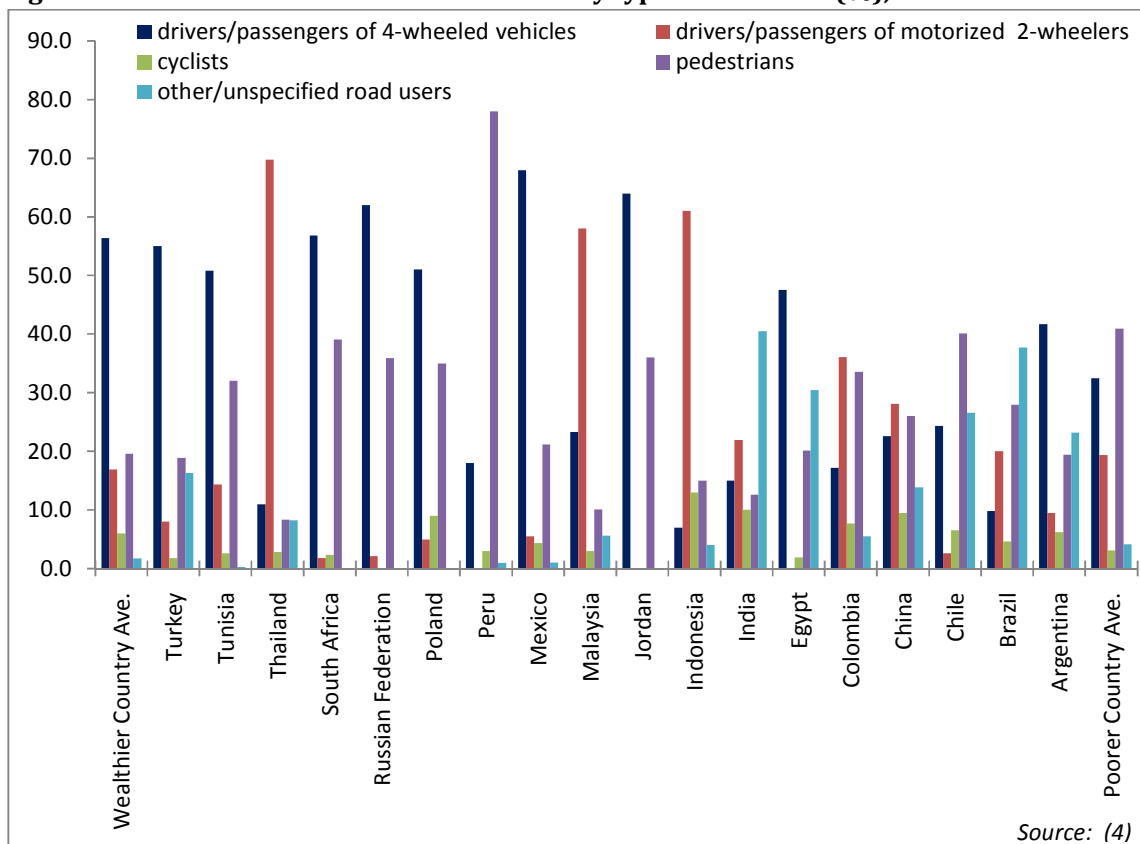


Figure 87. Distribution of road traffic deaths by type of road user (%), 2006-2007



Census data on problems accessing healthcare in Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Peru, Philippines⁸

Table 6. Problems in accessing health care, Egypt 2008

	Problems in accessing health care							
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	Concern there may not be a female provider	Any of the specified problems	Number of women
Egypt 2008								
Highest educational level								
No education	10.6	63.3	24.3	27.7	30.7	48.5	82.8	5,302
Primary	9.1	54.2	20.5	23.2	28.9	41.6	76	2,047
Secondary or higher	4.9	31.1	12.2	13.9	23	35.5	59.5	9,178
Marital status								
Married or living together	7.4	43.7	16.8	19.2	26.3	40.6	68.9	15,396
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.6	52.5	22.2	22.9	24.8	38.5	70.5	1,131
Age								
15-19	10.1	46.2	20.5	23.2	36.8	50.2	79.7	620
20-29	7.6	43.5	16.6	18.7	27.4	42.2	69.6	5,951
30-39	6.8	43.2	17.4	20.2	25	39.8	67.7	5,250
40-49	6.8	46.2	17	19.1	24.6	37.5	68.2	4,706
Number of living children								
None	8	38.2	16.5	19.7	32	42.2	68.8	1,752
1-2	7	40.7	15.6	17.5	25.5	39	65.8	6,377
3-4	6.3	44.4	17.2	19.6	24.3	39.8	68.5	6,010
5+	9.7	58.1	21.5	24.4	28.6	44.7	79	2,389
Employment								
Not employed	7.8	46.5	17.9	20.5	27.8	42.4	71.5	13,777
Working for cash	4.0	30.6	12.2	13	16.9	29.5	53.6	2,504
Not working for cash	9.0	61.5	24.9	27.3	31.7	42.7	85.5	239
Missing	7.2	30.3	0	2.7	9.9	30.3	30.3	7
Household wealth index								
Lowest	12.6	70.4	29.2	31	32.9	51	87.2	3,033
Second	8.3	55.9	21.6	25.2	28.2	45.3	78.1	3,252
Middle	6.9	46.8	17.5	21	26.6	40.2	72.3	3,394
Fourth	5.1	35.5	11.9	13.9	24.3	37.3	64.1	3,505
Highest	4	16.1	7.1	7.8	19.7	29.5	45.4	3,343
Residence								
Urban	5.7	34.5	12.4	13.2	23.3	34.4	60.1	6,809
Rural	8.3	51.2	20.4	23.8	28.2	44.6	75.2	9,718
Total								
Total	7.2	44.3	17.1	19.5	26.2	40.4	69	16,527

Source: (8)

Table 7. Problems in accessing health care, India 2005

	Problems in accessing health care							
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	Concern there may not be a female provider	Any of the specified problems	Number of women
India 2005-06								
Highest educational level								
No education	9.1	25.4	35.4	32.9	16.2	23.6	54.1	50,487
Primary	7.1	19.8	27.8	24.3	12.8	20.2	46	18,288
Secondary or higher	4.4	9.1	15.2	13.3	7.2	13.7	28.6	55,602
Missing	0	16.1	16.1	16.1	0	16.1	16.1	8
Marital status								
Never married	7.1	13.5	20.2	18	10.5	18.2	36.7	25,462
Married or living together	6.7	17.7	26.4	24	11.9	18.7	42.5	93,089
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.8	26.3	29.4	25.9	14	20.2	47	5,834
Age								
15-19	9.3	16.3	24.6	22.1	12.8	21	42.8	24,811
20-29	7.3	16.8	25.3	23	12	19.1	41.6	43,196
30-39	5.5	18.7	26	23.5	11.3	17.8	41.5	33,522
40-49	4.6	17.1	24.8	22.4	10.5	16.5	40	22,856
Number of living children								
None	7.8	14.5	21.9	19.6	11.2	19	38.7	36,450
1-2	5.9	15.6	22.8	20.5	10.6	16.8	37.8	43,482
3-4	6.6	20	28.4	26	12.7	19.3	44.9	32,994
5+	6.6	24.4	36	33	14.7	23	54.6	11,459
Employment								
Not employed	6.5	14.5	21.4	18.7	9.8	16.7	37	71,138
Working for cash	6.2	20.9	27.2	25	12.8	19.3	43.8	35,626
Not working for cash	8.7	21.3	36.7	35.4	17.3	25.5	55	17,582
Missing	0	11.7	26.5	25.5	12.5	8	29.9	39
Household wealth index								
Lowest	10.9	34.8	47.4	45.4	21.4	30	67.2	21,718
Second	8.6	24.3	36.1	33.1	15.9	24	55.1	23,616
Middle	7.5	18.5	26.3	23.3	12.2	19.4	44.6	25,088
Fourth	5.5	10.4	16.6	13.9	8.2	14.9	32.6	26,106
Highest	2.3	3	5.9	4.5	3.3	8.2	15.4	27,856
Residence								
Urban	3.1	8.3	8.9	6.6	4.7	10.2	22.1	40,817
Rural	8.5	21.7	33.2	30.8	15.1	22.8	51	83,568
Total								
Total	6.7	17.3	25.2	22.9	11.7	18.7	41.5	124,385

Source: (8)

Table 8. Problems in accessing health care, Indonesia 2007

	Knowing where to go for treatment	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	Concern there may not be a female provider	Any of the specified problems	Number of women
Indonesia 2007									
Highest educational level									
No education	11.3	8.6	40.8	31.7	28.2	20.3	10	57.4	2,270
Primary	5.5	4.4	29.3	17.9	16	13.2	10.9	45.2	15,649
Secondary or higher	4.3	3.3	18.4	10.1	8.2	9.7	10.5	33.9	14,975
Missing	0	0	0	38.4	38.4	0	0	38.4	2
Marital status									
Married or living together	5.3	4.2	24.4	15.2	13.2	12.3	10.7	40.5	30,931
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.5	3.4	35.9	16.6	14.8	9.4	9.3	47	1,964
Age									
15-19	8.1	6.6	31.8	21.1	18.5	25.1	17.3	55.2	845
20-29	5.7	4.3	24.8	16.6	14.2	14.6	13.6	43.9	9,866
30-39	5.3	4	25.8	15.3	13.4	10.1	9.9	40.3	12,024
40-49	4.9	4	24.1	13.6	11.9	10.9	8	37.5	10,160
Number of living children									
None	6.4	5.1	24.3	15.9	14.8	18.6	19.1	46.6	2,687
1-2	5.1	3.6	23.3	14.6	12.5	12.6	10.7	39.9	18,545
3-4	4.9	4.3	26.1	14.7	12.9	9.1	8.1	38.7	8,908
5+	7.8	6.7	35	21.6	18.7	12.4	10.2	48.8	2,754
Employment									
Not employed	5.3	4.3	25.4	14.9	12.9	11.5	10	40.2	12,949
Working for cash	4.5	3.3	22.8	12.5	10.7	11	10.2	38	13,453
Not working for cash	7.2	5.6	29.3	22	19.4	15.7	12.8	48.5	6,446
Missing	11.4	10.7	36.5	20	21.6	13.3	8.9	47.7	47
Household wealth index									
Lowest	11	9.4	45.9	34.8	32.5	19.5	12.1	61.7	6,219
Second	5.4	4.6	30.3	19	16.5	12.7	10.8	46.5	6,606
Middle	4.8	3.1	23	11.8	9.4	10.8	10.5	40.2	6,710
Fourth	3.4	2.2	17.7	7.8	5.8	10.1	9.8	33.1	6,713
Highest	2.6	2	10.1	4.6	3.7	7.8	10.2	24.5	6,647
Residence									
Urban	3.5	2.5	19.9	7.1	5.5	8.2	9.6	33.1	13,745
Rural	6.7	5.4	28.9	21.2	18.9	14.9	11.4	46.5	19,150
Total									
Total	5.4	4.2	25.1	15.3	13.3	12.1	10.6	40.9	32,895

Source: (8)

Table 9. Problems in accessing health care, Jordan 2007

	Problems in accessing health care								
	Knowing where to go for treatment	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	Concern there may not be a female provider	Any of the specified problems	Number of women
Jordan 2007									
Highest educational level									
No education	26.5	16.9	57.5	49.9	51.2	48.4	48.4	81.9	416
Primary	27.5	14.9	49.1	43.7	48.3	42.7	45.3	78.7	813
Secondary or higher	22.5	9.9	30.5	34.8	35.5	34.9	42.6	72.2	9,647
Marital status									
Married or living together	23.2	10.6	31.9	36.2	37.1	36.2	43.3	73.1	10,354
Divorced/separated/widowed	20.3	9.2	53.3	33.7	36	32.5	35.7	72.6	522
Age									
15-19	25.1	10.6	32.3	44.6	44	55	54.4	87.6	236
20-29	23.2	12.7	28.5	35.2	37.9	41.9	46	75.9	3,253
30-39	23.2	9.8	34	37.2	36.6	34.2	43.2	72.4	4,265
40-49	22.5	9.3	36.2	34.8	36.2	30.9	38.7	69.9	3,122
Number of living children									
None	23.8	10.8	26.4	32.5	34.1	40.1	41.3	71.5	1,021
1-2	23.2	10.9	31	35.5	36.9	39.3	43.1	72.8	2,787
3-4	21.8	9.9	31.7	34	35.8	32.9	42	71.9	3,471
5+	23.9	10.9	37.5	39.5	39.2	35.3	44.3	74.8	3,597
Employment									
Not employed	23	10.6	33	36.1	37.1	36	43	73.1	10,876
Household wealth index									
Lowest	25.4	14.6	49.4	47	47.6	41.8	44.9	81	2,211
Second	26.3	13.3	39.1	43.1	45.5	40.2	45.7	78.5	2,296
Middle	21.9	10.5	33	34.7	37.7	37.7	44.9	73.8	2,206
Fourth	21.3	8.5	24.4	30.8	30.6	30.6	43.6	68.4	2,135
Highest	20	5.3	17.1	23.2	22.1	28.8	35	62.4	2,028
Residence									
Urban	22.6	10.4	32.4	34	34.8	34.7	42.5	72.1	9,249
Rural	25.8	11.6	35.8	47.6	50.1	43.3	45.4	78.4	1,627
Total									
Total	23	10.6	33	36.1	37.1	36	43	73.1	10,876

Source: (8)

Table 10. Problems in accessing health care, Peru 2000

	Problems in accessing health care								
	Knowing where to go for treatment	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	Concern there may not be a female provider	Any of the specified problems	Number of women
Peru 2000									
Highest educational level									
No education	35	24.1	90.6	61.1	59	45.5	54.1	95.4	1,429
Primary	26.8	18.3	84.2	49.7	47.7	37.2	48.5	92.1	7,972
Secondary or higher	14.3	10.6	54.8	24.5	19	30.8	43	77.7	18,442
Marital status									
Never married	18.7	15.1	56.5	28.1	22.5	45	56.6	83.2	9,979
Married or living together	19.1	12.6	69.4	37.4	33.7	27.2	38.8	82.4	15,628
Divorced/separated/widowed	19	12.8	72.6	31.6	28.5	24.5	38.5	83.1	2,236
Age									
15-19	20.8	17.1	60.2	31.6	26.4	53.7	62.8	87.4	5,645
20-29	17.8	12.3	63.9	32.1	28.7	32.3	46	83.1	8,984
30-39	18.6	13	67	35.6	30.8	24.7	38.3	81	7,553
40-49	19.5	12.5	69.1	35.3	31.1	26.4	35.2	79.8	5,661
Number of living children									
None	18.5	14.8	54.6	27.8	22.2	46.1	56.9	82.5	9,911
1-2	16.8	11.6	63.5	32	28	24.7	37.5	78.8	9,112
3-4	20.2	12.8	74	37.1	33.2	25.5	38	84.4	5,373
5+	24.2	16	85.1	49.2	46.9	32	42.7	91	3,448
Employment									
Not employed	17.1	11.9	63.2	31.4	26.8	36.5	45.5	82.4	9,631
Working for cash	17.4	13.5	61.6	28.3	23.4	28.4	41.9	80.2	14,117
Not working for cash	28.7	17.4	81.3	57.3	55.4	43.5	55.4	92.4	4,080
Missing	6	6.8	61.6	19.4	19.4	9.5	35.2	80	16
Household wealth index									
Lowest	34.8	24.3	88.9	68.1	66.9	45.7	53.4	95.3	4,104
Second	23.7	15.2	82.9	47.7	45.8	36.5	50.2	92.5	4,964
Middle	17.2	12.9	70.8	29.5	24.9	31.9	46.7	86.6	5,837
Fourth	13.7	10	58.1	21	15.2	30	43.4	80	6,240
Highest	12.1	9.5	38.7	17.3	10.9	28	36.7	66.8	6,698
Residence									
Urban	14.5	10.8	57.3	22.2	16.8	29.5	42	78.4	19,453
Rural	29.4	19.9	82.9	59.9	58.3	42.2	52.5	92.7	8,390
Total									
Total	18.9	13.5	65	33.6	29.3	33.4	45.1	82.7	27,843

Source: (8)

Table 11. Problems in accessing health care, Philippines 2008

	Problems in accessing health care							
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	Concern there may not be a female provider	Any of the specified problems	Number of women
Philippines 2008								
Highest educational level								
No education	28.8	84.9	71.1	67.7	44	40.8	93.1	167
Primary	13.9	70.8	44.3	42.1	26.1	23.1	82.3	2,653
Secondary or higher	6.7	50.8	22.6	22	17.9	15.5	63.9	10,774
Marital status								
Never married	8.7	52.9	24.8	22.8	24.8	19.2	67.4	4,530
Married or living together	8.2	55.9	28.8	28.5	17.6	16.5	67.9	8,418
Divorced/separated/widowed	9.5	61.2	28.1	26.6	13.8	14.4	69.9	646
Age								
15-19	10.6	56.8	29.5	25.9	30.5	22.5	73.1	2,749
20-29	7.3	53.1	25	25.2	18.2	16.9	66.2	4,253
30-39	7.9	55.3	27.2	26.8	16	15.4	66.5	3,642
40-49	8.5	56.3	29.3	28.6	17.1	15.2	66.8	2,950
Number of living children								
None	8.7	52.9	25.2	23.7	24.9	19.1	67.9	5,116
1-2	6.7	51.2	24.4	24.3	15.3	14.3	63.2	3,985
3-4	8.6	57	27.2	27.6	16.7	16.4	67.5	2,810
5+	11.1	67.8	41.9	38.5	20.6	20.1	79.1	1,683
Employment								
Not employed	9.1	56.2	29.4	27.3	22.4	18.3	69.5	5,914
Working for cash	7.6	53.2	24.5	24.4	17	15.9	65.2	7,128
Not working for cash	12.3	68.6	45.2	44.9	29.9	23.7	83.5	519
Missing	2.5	64.3	26.4	32.3	7.1	22.8	73.1	33
Household wealth index								
Lowest	16.1	74	57.8	56.1	31.8	29.6	87.7	2,160
Second	10.1	65.4	34.4	31.5	22.1	22.2	77.9	2,419
Middle	8.3	59.7	26.4	25.7	19.5	16.7	71.9	2,661
Fourth	5.2	48.4	17.2	17.3	16.5	12.9	61.5	2,937
Highest	5.2	38.2	12.9	12.8	13.8	10.1	50.3	3,417
Residence								
Urban	6.3	49.9	17.3	17.1	15.6	13.1	61.3	7,574
Rural	11.1	61.6	40.1	38.3	25.2	22.5	76	6,020
Total								
Total	8.4	55.1	27.4	26.5	19.8	17.3	67.8	13,594

Source: (8)

A focus on urban and rural health comparisons

Table 12. Old and new models of urban health

	Old	New
Causation/determinants	Proximate determinants (e.g. exposure to infections), physical environment	Distal and proximate determinants, multiple causation, social and economic determinants
Range of problems	Infectious diseases, malnutrition	Acute and chronic (particularly mental health), 're-emerging' problems (e.g., TB, malaria), violence, 'lifestyle' diseases
Population group	The 'urban poor,' 'rural–urban emphasis comparisons,' 'vulnerable groups'	Rural–urban interactions. City as a whole and intra-urban differentials, within- and between-household differences
Provider group emphasis	Public-sector focus, role of hospital, referral system	Pluralism of providers including government, municipal, district, private, traditional, retail sector, self-treatment
Disciplinary emphasis	Epidemiology, public health	Geography of health, epidemiology, public health, social sciences
Common concepts	Urban poor as 'reservoir of infection' and suffering 'worst of both worlds'	Inequity, social capital, burden of disease, sustainable livelihoods
Management approach	Through Ministries of Health	Decentralization, health sector reform, governance
Intervention examples	Vertical (e.g., urban EPI), slum improvement projects	Healthy city projects, multi-sectoral approaches, urban district health team strengthening, contracting out services to array of providers

Table adapted from Source: (9)

Figure 88. Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

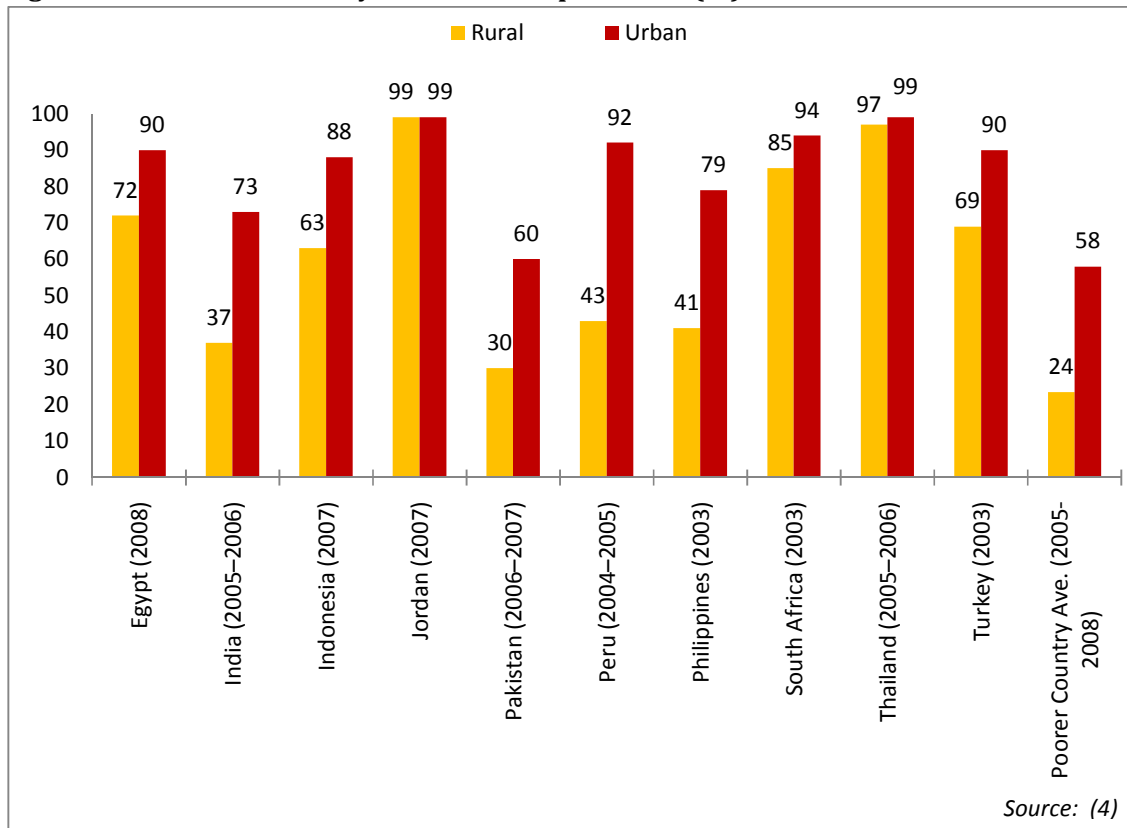


Figure 89. Measles immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)

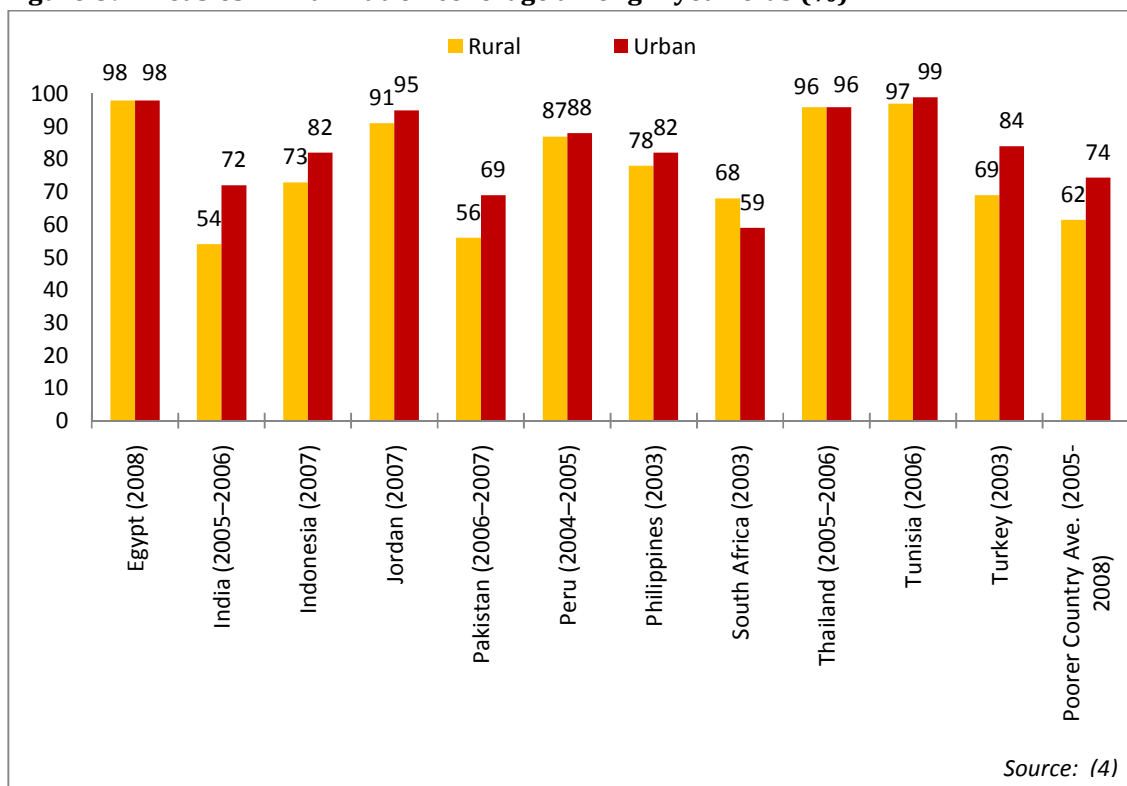


Figure 90. Under-5 mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1,000 live births)

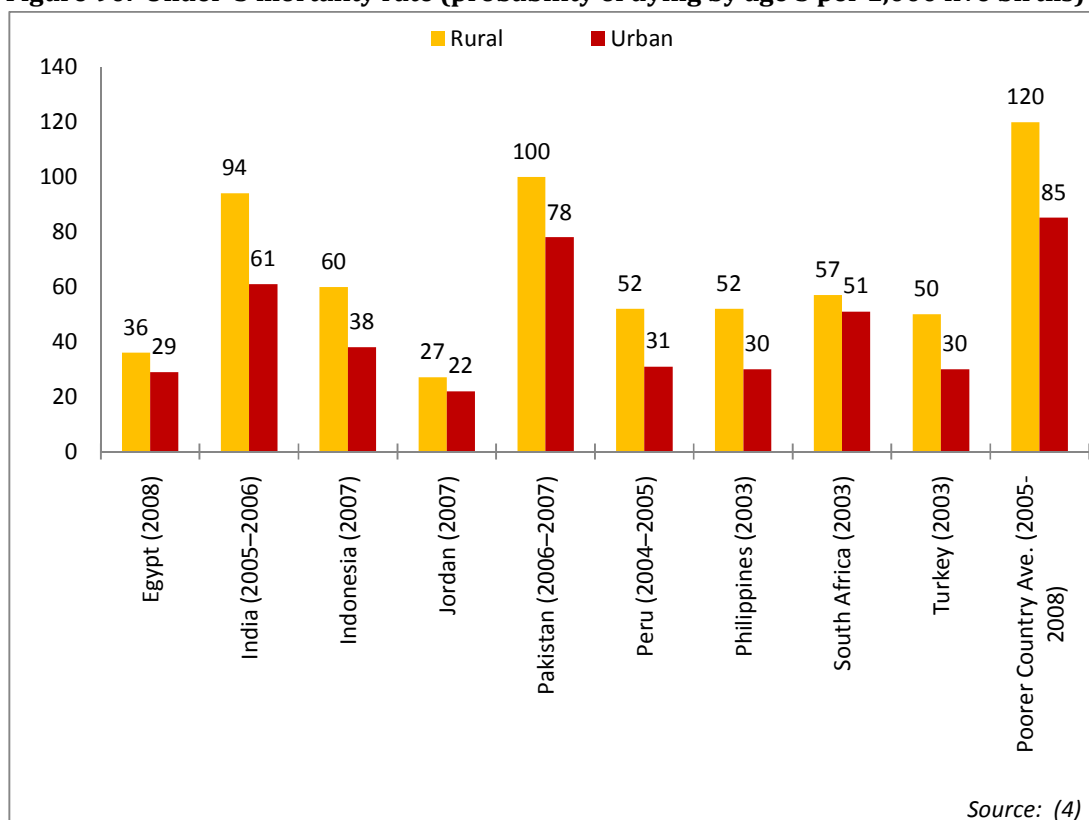


Figure 91. Proportion of population using improved drinking-water sources (%), 2008

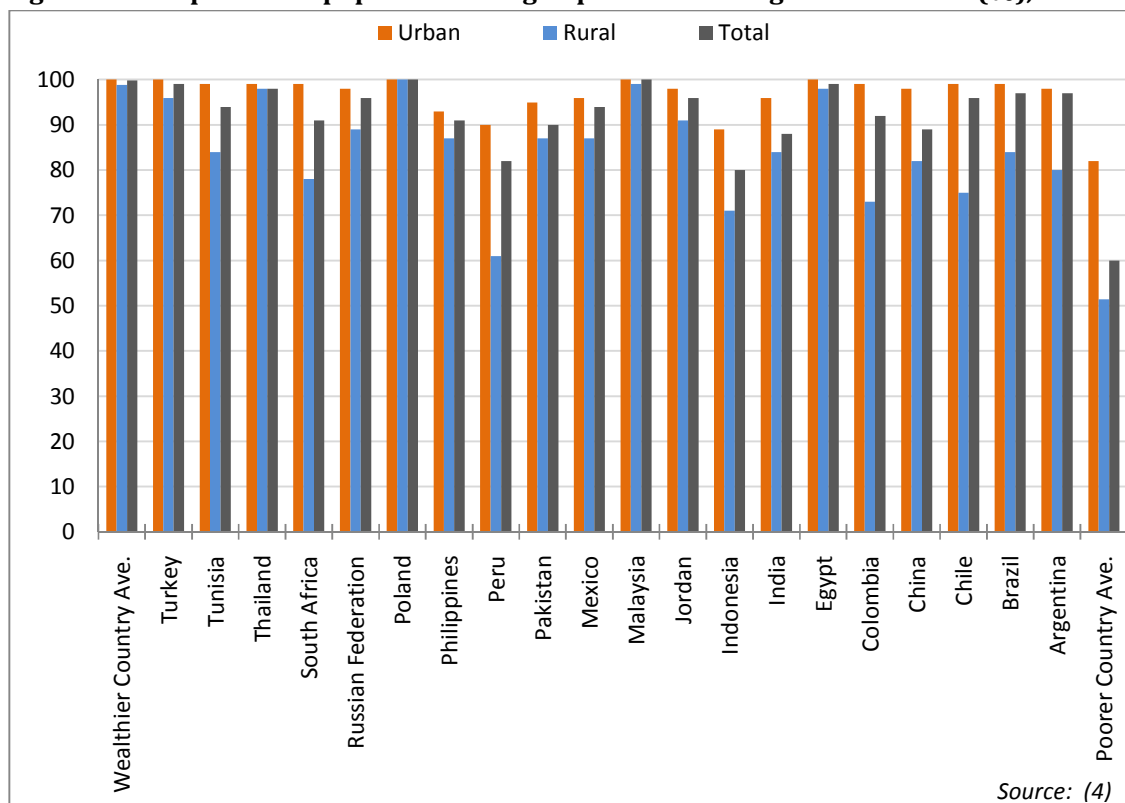
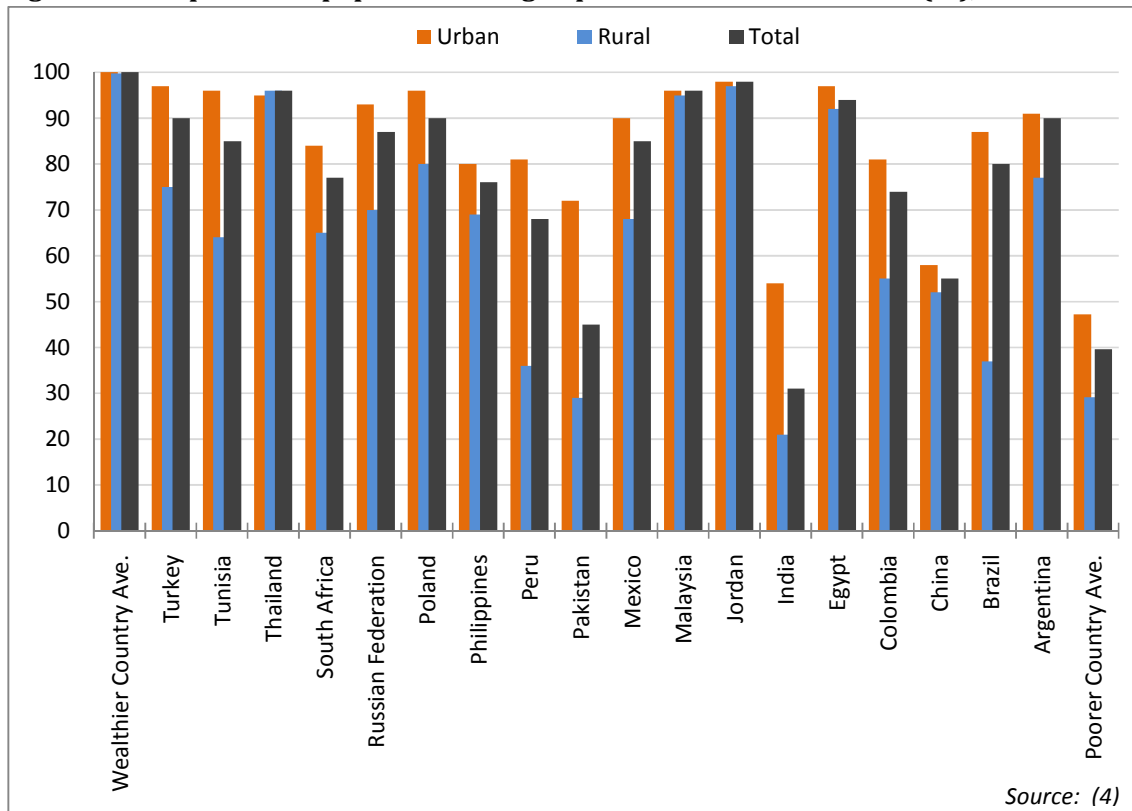
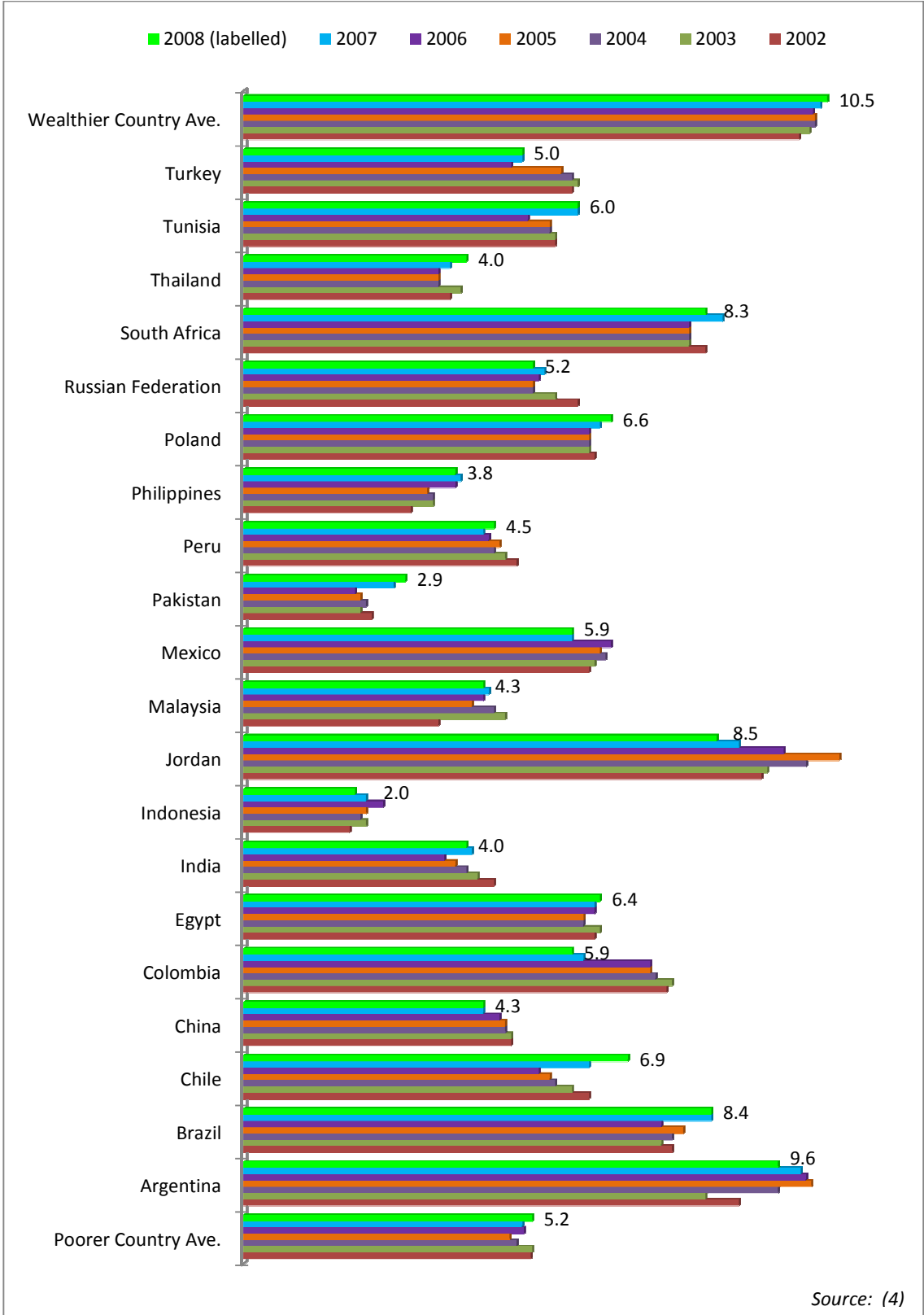


Figure 92. Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (%), 2008



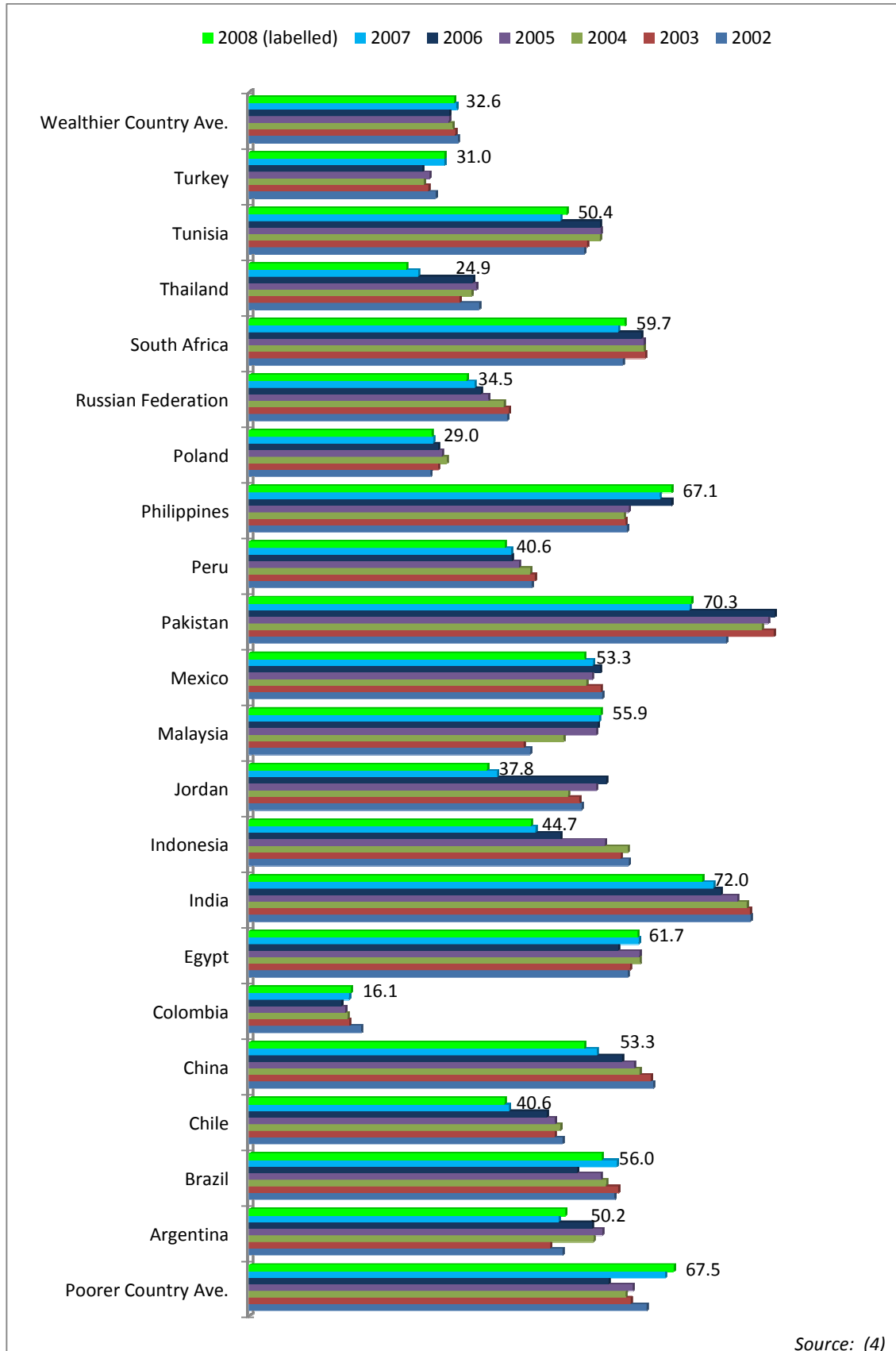
Country Health Expenditures

Figure 93. Total expenditure on health as % of GDP



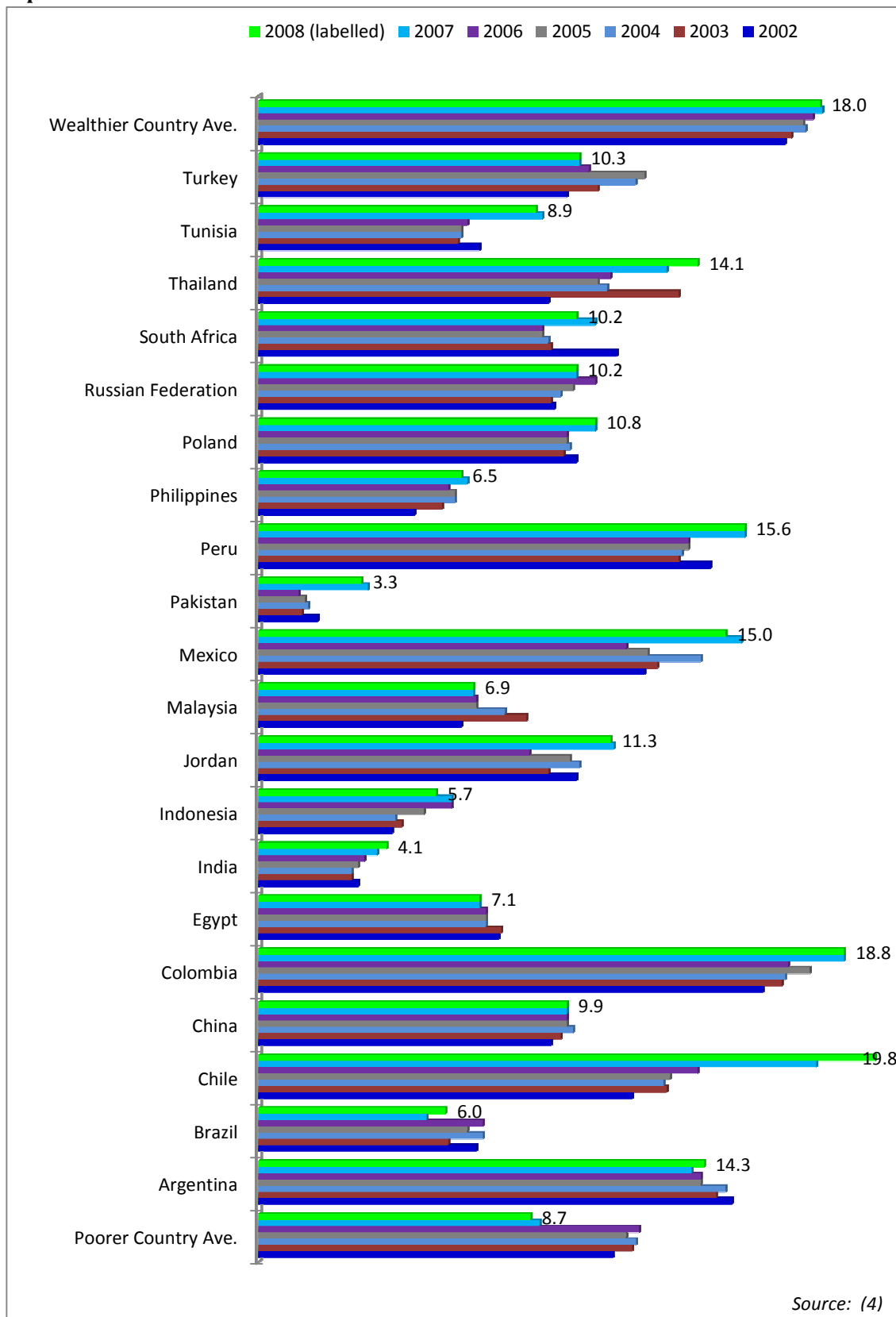
Source: (4)

Figure 95. Private expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health



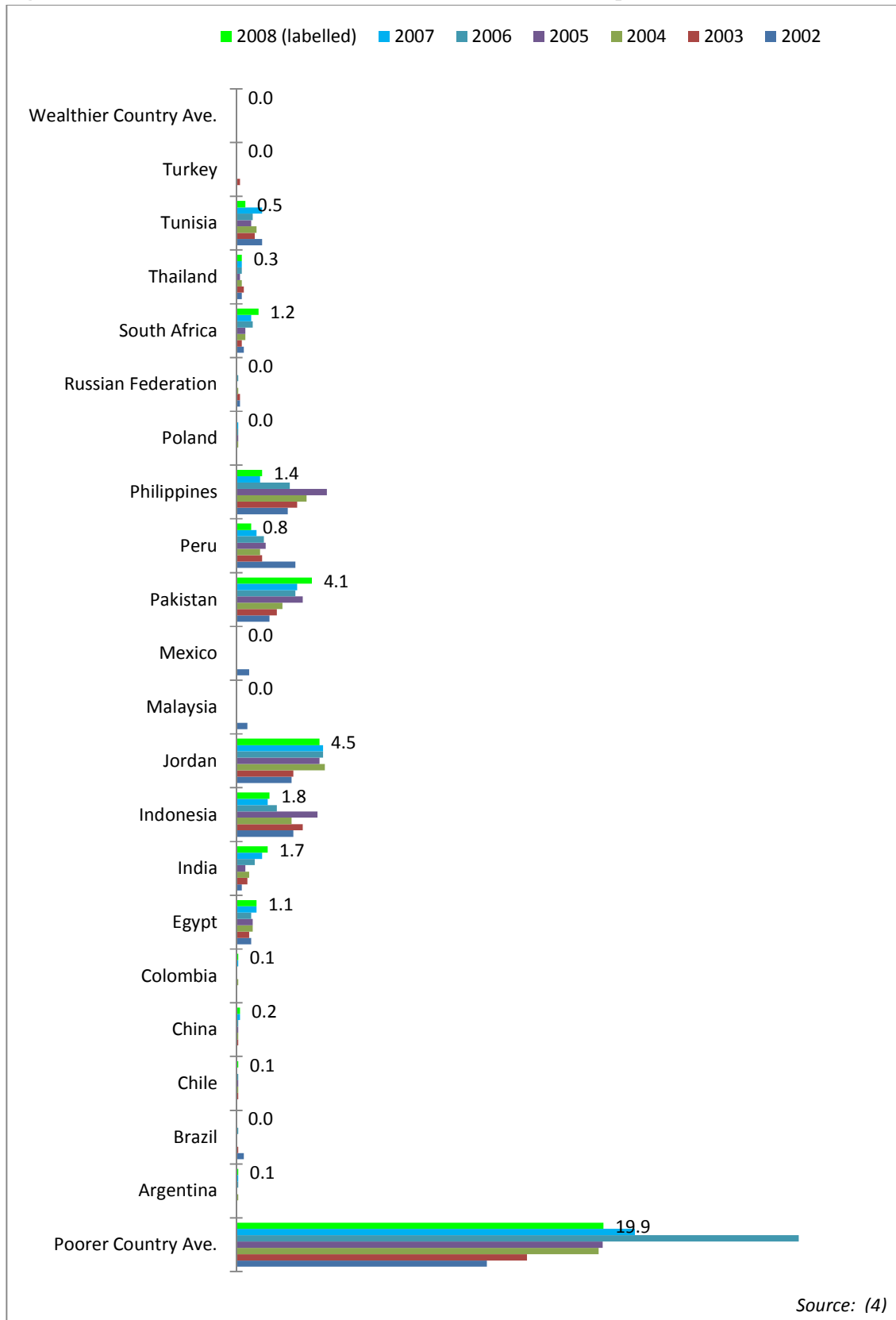
Source: (4)

Figure 96. General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure



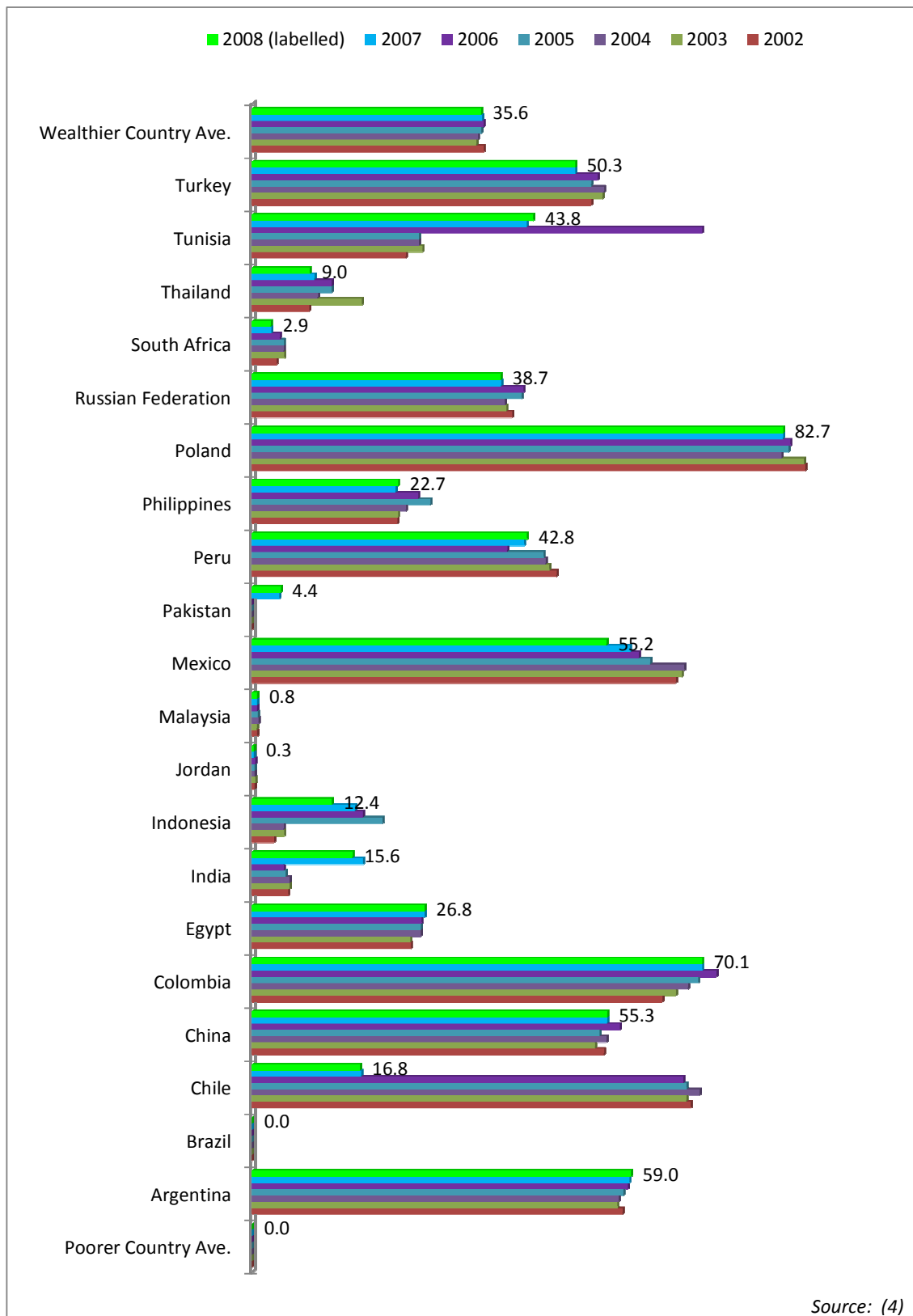
Source: (4)

Figure 97. External resources for health as % of total expenditure on health



Source: (4)

Figure 98. Social Security expenditure on health as % general government expenditure on health



Source: (4)

Figure 99. Out-of-Pocket expenditure as % of private expenditure on health

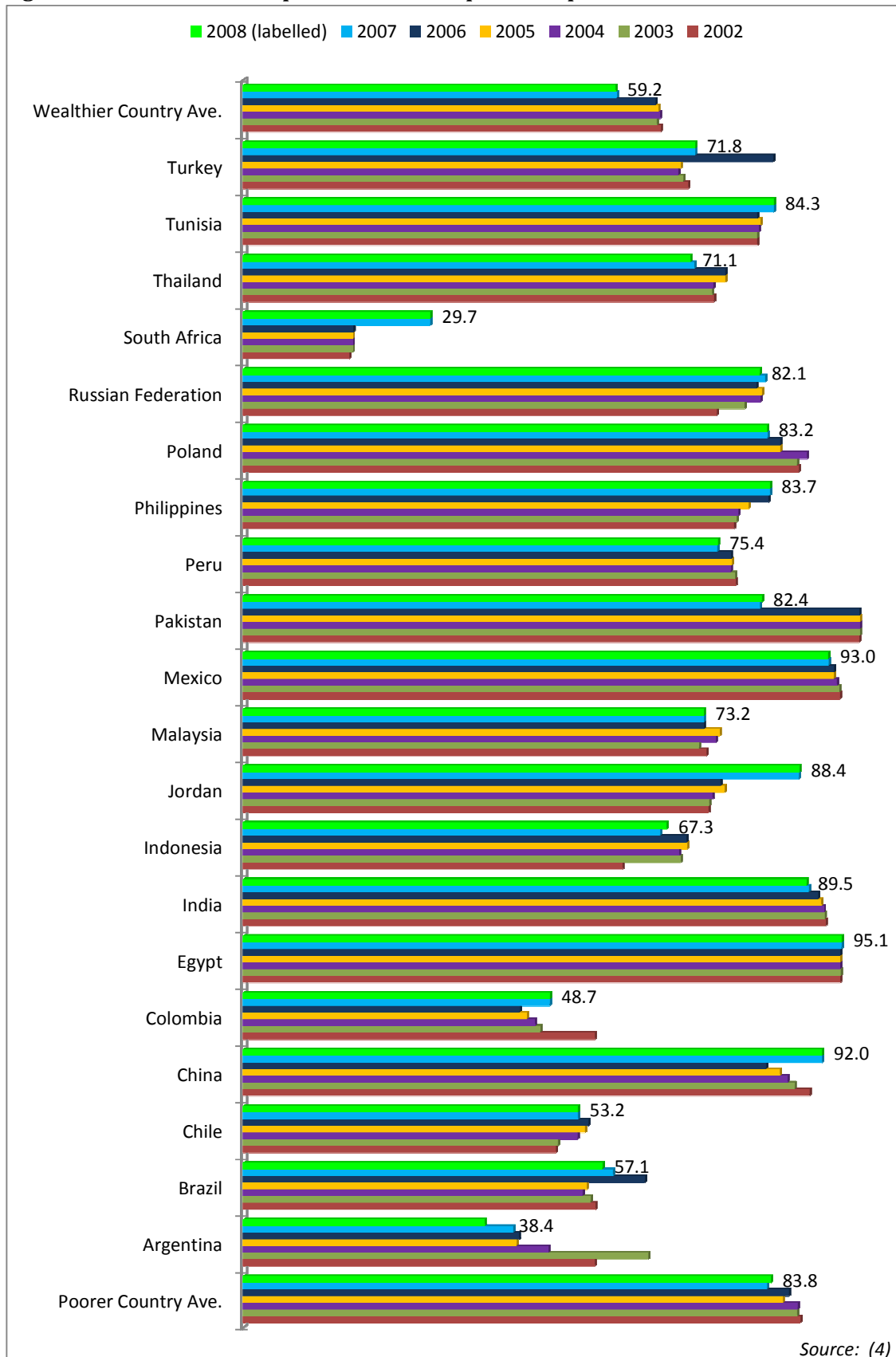
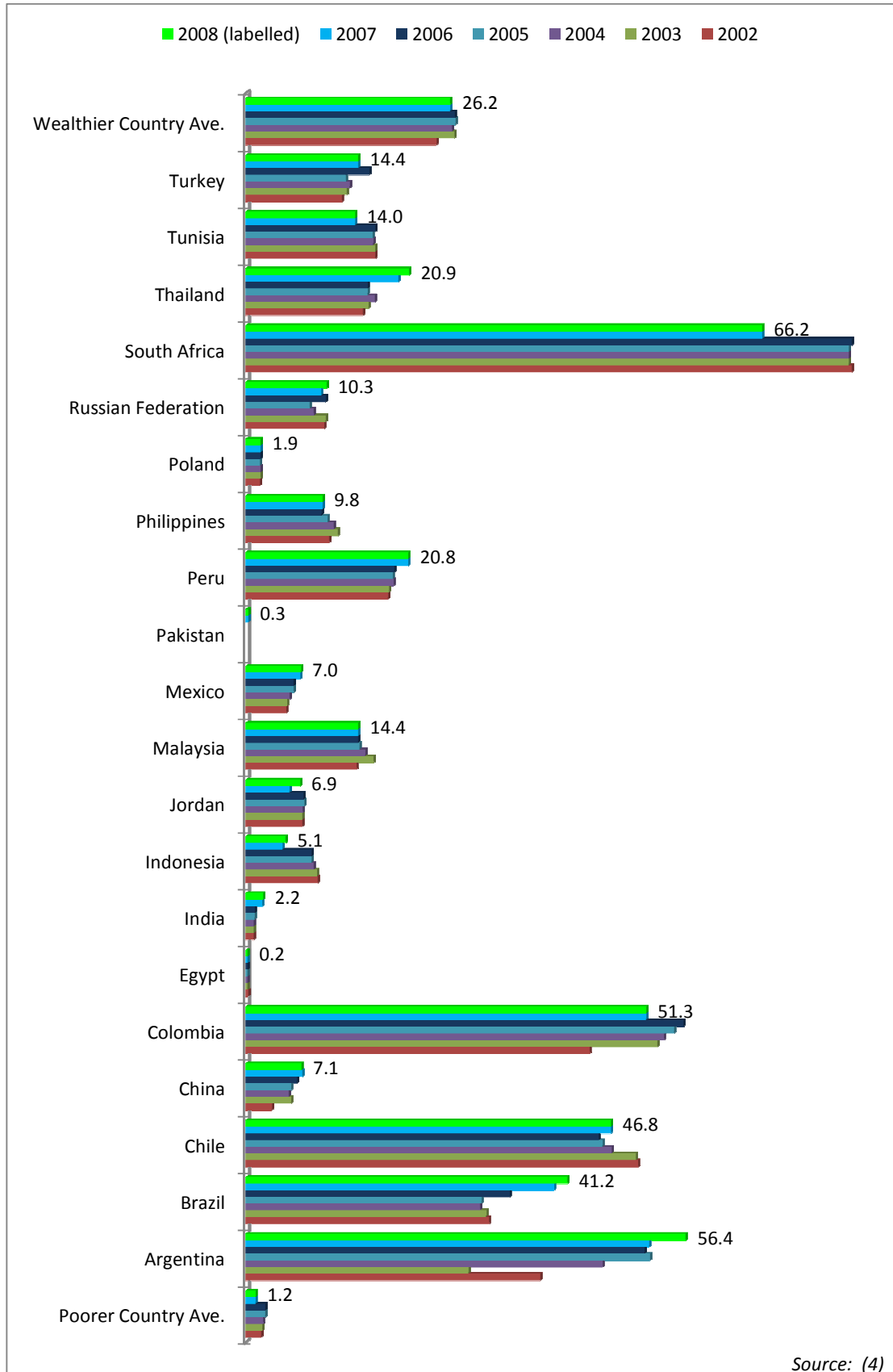
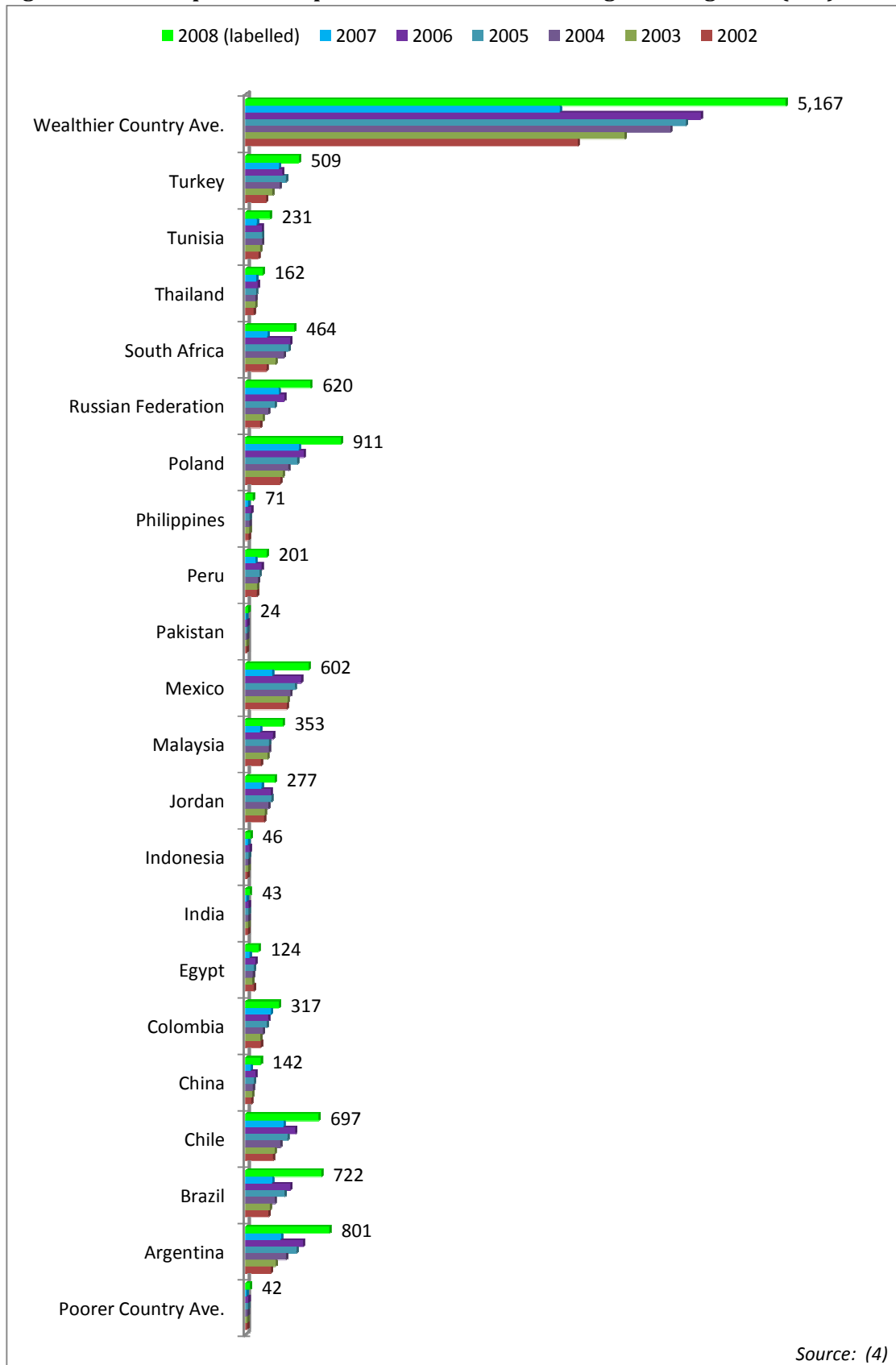


Figure 100. Private prepaid plans as % of private expenditure on health



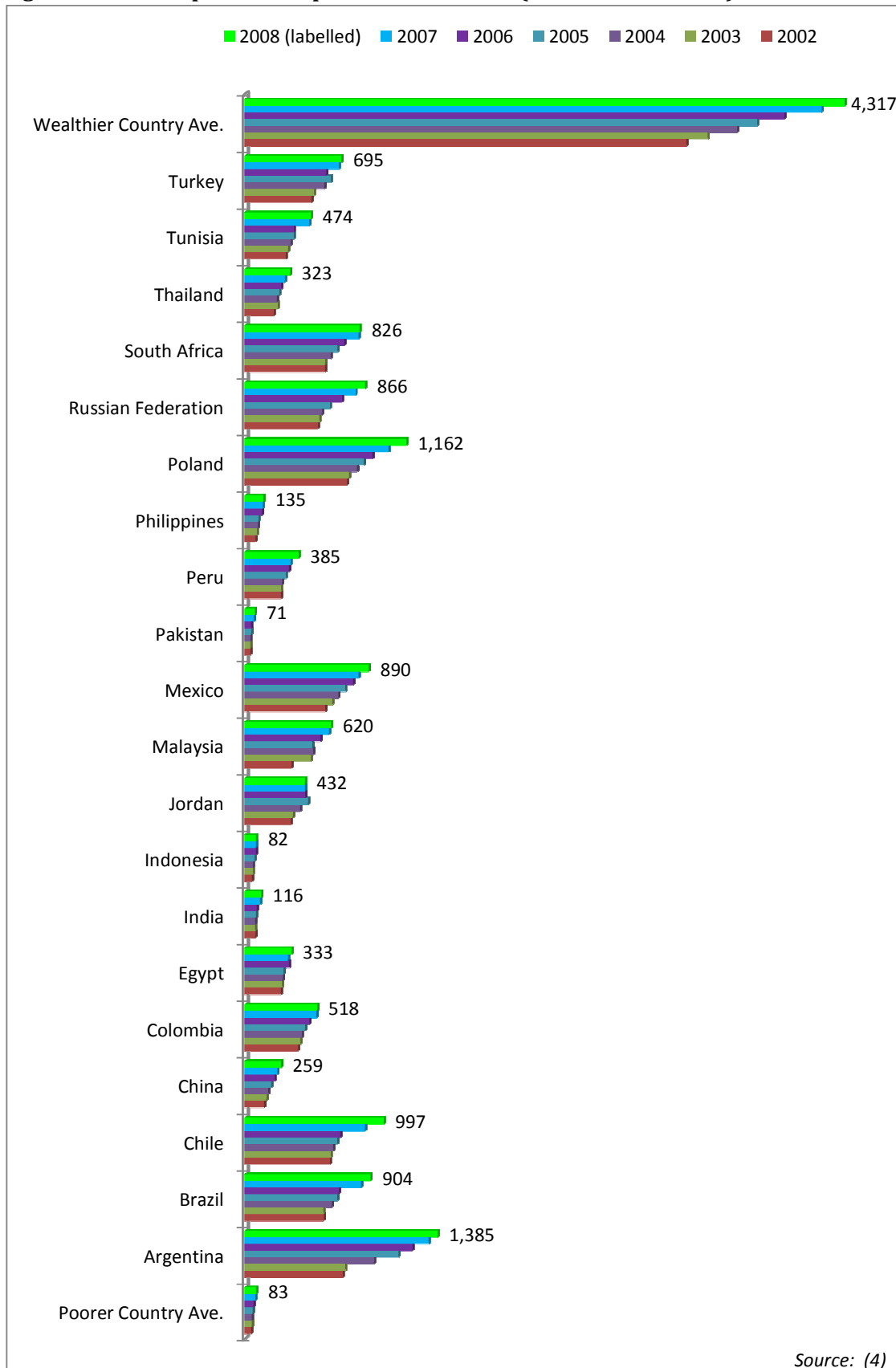
Source: (4)

Figure 101. Per capita total expenditure on health at average exchange rate (US\$)



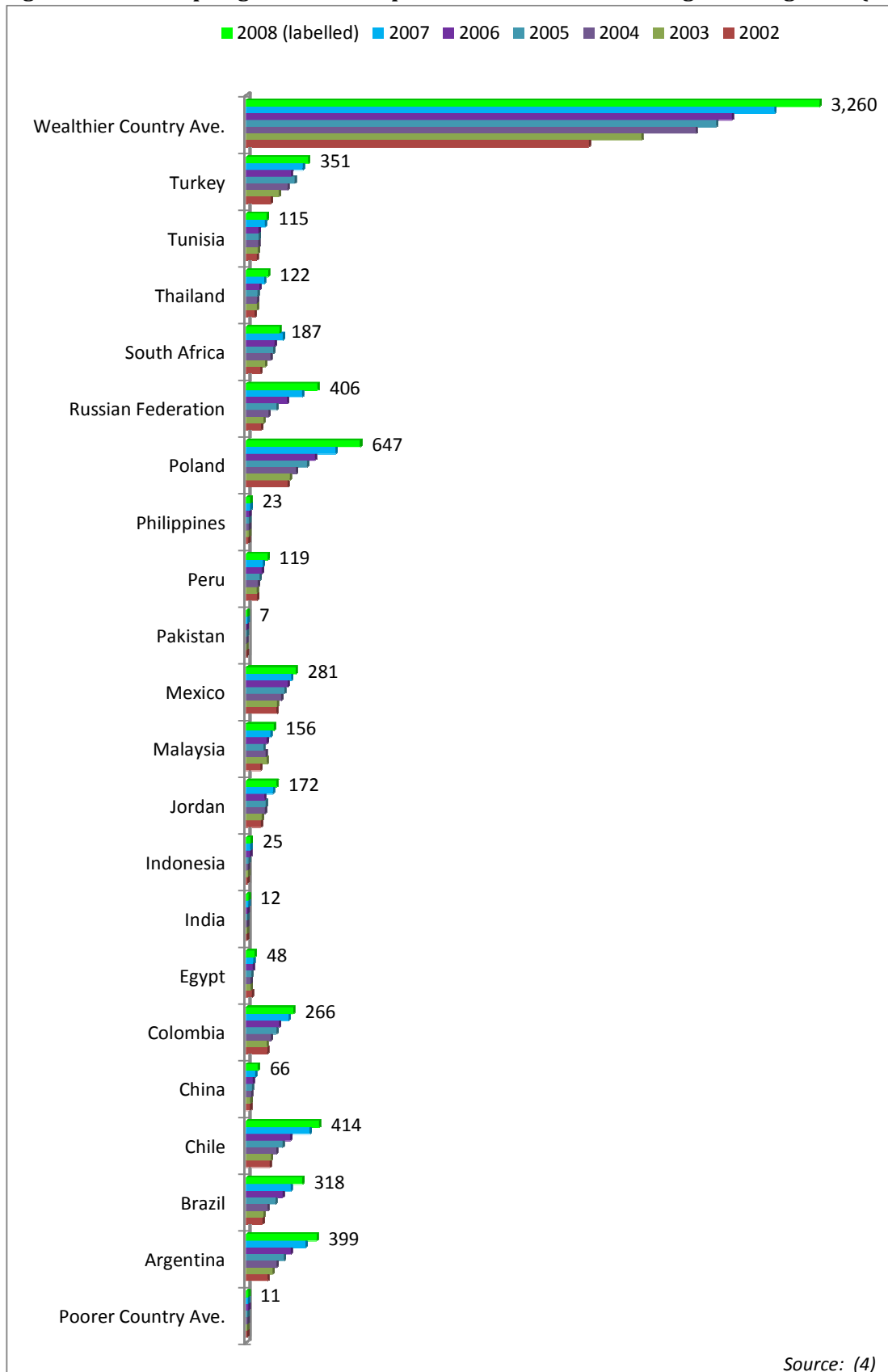
Source: (4)

Figure 102. Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP international \$)



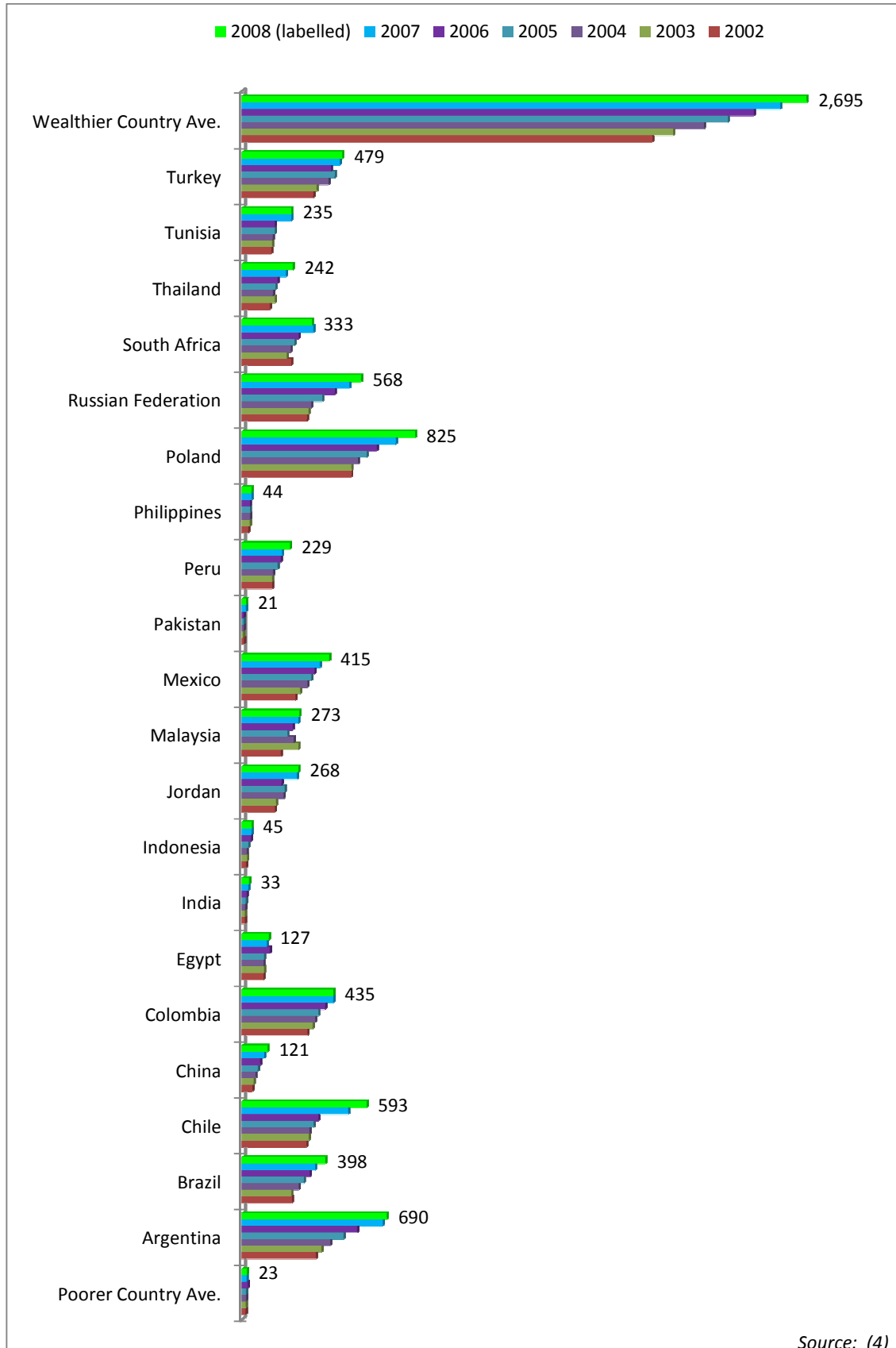
Source: (4)

Figure 103. Per capita government expenditure on health at average exchange rate (US\$)



Source: (4)

Figure 104. Per capita government expenditure on health (PPP international \$)



Source: (4)

Human Security

Table 13. Indicators for human security: political rights and civil liberties

Country Name	Political Rights Score,* 2005	Political Rights Score,* 2010	Civil Liberties Score,* 2005	Civil Liberties Score,* 2010	Status, 2010
Poorer Country Comparators					
Bangladesh	4	3	4	4	Partly Free
Cambodia	6	6	5	5	Not Free
Ethiopia	5	5	5	5	Partly Free
Haiti	7	4	6	5	Partly Free
Nigeria	4	5	4	4	Partly Free
Argentina	2	2	2	2	Free
Brazil	2	2	3	2	Free
Chile	1	1	1	1	Free
China	7	7	6	6	Not Free
Colombia	4	3	4	4	Partly Free
Egypt	6	6	5	5	Not Free
India	2	2	3	3	Free
Indonesia	3	2	4	3	Free
Jordan	5	6	4	5	Not Free
Malaysia	4	4	4	4	Free
Mexico	2	2	2	3	Free
Pakistan	6	4	5	5	Partly Free
Peru	2	2	3	3	Free
Philippines	2	4	3	3	Partly Free
Poland	1	1	1	1	Free
Russia	6	6	5	5	Not Free
South Africa	1	2	2	2	Free
Thailand	2	5	3	4	Partly Free
Tunisia	6	7	5	5	Not Free
Turkey	3	3	3	3	Partly Free
Wealthier Country Comparators					
United States of America	1	1	1	1	Free
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	Free
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	Free
Japan	1	1	2	2	Free
Australia	1	1	1	1	Free

*Note: The scale is 1 out of 7, in which 1 is the best score. Data is from the 2010 Map of Freedom 2010 Country Reports. Note that each edition of Freedom in the World reflects developments that took place in the previous calendar year.

Source: (10)

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