population and infrastructure

**POPULATION**: An estimation and projection of the major urban agglomerations for 2015.

**INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT INDEX**: A measure of the physical assets and amenities—adequate water, sanitation, power supply, road network, information and communications technology, etc.—required to sustain both the population and the economy.

Infrastructure and prosperity

**Infrastructure Development Index**: A measure of the physical assets and amenities—adequate water, sanitation, power supply, road network, information and communications technology, etc.—required to sustain both the population and the economy.

**Prosperity Index**: A measurement accounting for all five dimensions of prosperity — productivity, infrastructure, quality of life, equity, and environmental sustainability.

**Sources**: United Nations-Habitat Urban Data
productivity and equality

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX: A measure of a city’s ability to generate the income and employment that afford adequate living standards for the whole population.

EQUITY INDEX: This is a measure of how minimal poverty and inequalities are within a population. This involves reducing the incidence of slums and new forms of poverty.

SOURCES: United Nations-Habitat Urban Data
population and equality

**POPULATION**: An estimation and projection of the major urban agglomerations for 2015.

**EQUITY INDEX**: This is a measure of how minimal poverty and inequalities are within a population. This involves reducing the incidence of slums and new forms of poverty.

growth and infrastructure

GROWTH: Change in population between 2010 and 2015.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT INDEX: A measure of the physical assets and amenities—adequate water, sanitation, power supply, road network, information and communications technology, etc.—required to sustain both the population and the economy.

population and prosperity

**POPULATION**: An estimation and projection of the major urban agglomerations for 2015.

**PROSPERITY INDEX**: A measurement accounting for all five dimensions of prosperity — productivity, infrastructure, quality of life, equity, and environmental sustainability.

Air pollution PM10 (annual mean, μg/m^3)

infrastructure and air pollution

**Infrastructure Development Index**: A measure of the physical assets and amenities—adequate water, sanitation, power supply, road network, information and communications technology, etc.—required to sustain both the population and the economy.

**Air Pollution**: Annual mean concentrations of particulate matter (PM10) based on daily measurements (2010).

**Sources**: United Nations-Habitat Urban Data; World Health Organization, Ambient (outdoor) air pollution in cities database 2014.
### Infrastructure Development Index

**Density and Infrastructure**

**Population Density**: A measurement of total population by demarcation or boundaries of urban areas—population per square kilometer.

**Infrastructure Development Index**: A measure of the physical assets and amenities—adequate water, sanitation, power supply, road network, information and communications technology, etc.—required to sustain both the population and the economy.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population Density (population/km²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>34,396人口/km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>16,157人口/km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>3,626人口/km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>1,190人口/km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>34,396人口/km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45,042人口/km²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population Density**

- Beijing: 34,396人口/km²
- Seoul: 16,157人口/km²
- Shanghai: 3,626人口/km²
- Delhi: 1,190人口/km²
- Mumbai: 34,396人口/km²
- 45,042人口/km²
Population and growth

**POPULATION**: An estimation and projection of the major urban agglomerations for 2015.

**GROWTH**: Change in population between 2010 and 2015.

population and waste per capita

**POPULATION**: An estimation and projection of the major urban agglomerations for 2015.

**WASTE** (i.e., trash or garbage) consists of everyday items used and then thrown away, such as product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, paint, and batteries.

productivity and waste per capita

**PRODUCTIVITY INDEX**: A measure of a city's ability to generate the income and employment that afford adequate living standards for the whole population.

**WASTE**: (i.e., trash or garbage) consists of everyday items used and then thrown away, such as product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, paint, and batteries.

**SOURCES**: United Nations-Habitat Urban Data; D-Waste, Waste Atlas
population and quality of life

**POPULATION**: An estimation and projection of the major urban agglomerations for 2015.

**QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX**: A measure of the social services—education, health, recreation, safety and security, etc.—required for improved living standards, enabling the population to maximize individual potential and lead fulfilling lives.

infrastructure and relative size

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT INDEX: A measure of the physical assets and amenities—adequate water, sanitation, power supply, road network, information and communications technology, etc.—required to sustain both the population and the economy.

RELATIVE SIZE: City population as a percent of total country population, where population is an estimation and projection of countries and their major urban agglomerations for 2015.

prosperity and air pollution

PROSPERITY INDEX: A measurement accounting for all five dimensions of prosperity—productivity, infrastructure, quality of life, equity, and environmental sustainability.

AIR POLLUTION: Annual mean concentrations of particulate matter (PM10) based on daily measurements (2010).