



Population density (people per km<sup>2</sup>) by country. 2012.

1.

Macau (China) - 21.190

2.

## Population Density

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Monaco - 18.475

3.

Singapore - 7.618

4.

Hong Kong (China) - 6.571

5.

Gibraltar - 4.250

6.

Vatican City - 1.818

7.

Bahrain - 1.631

8.

Malta - 1.321

9.

Bermuda - 1.212

10.

Sint Maarten (NL) - 1.101

11.

Bangladesh - 1.093

12.

Maldives - 1.065

13.

Jersey (UK) - 844

14.

Guernsey - 800

15.

Saint Martin (France) - 685

16.

Taiwan - 647

17.

Barbados - 638

18.

Mauritius - 618

19.

Mayotte (France) - 568

20.

San Marino - 531

21.

Aruba (Netherlands) - 526

22.

South Korea - 503

23.

Lebanon - 487

24.

Rwanda 416

25.

Netherlands 406

26.

Haiti 397

27.

India 384

Human population density

For [humans](#) , population density is the number of people per unit of area, usually quoted per square kilometer or square mile (which may include or exclude, for example, areas of water or glaciers). Commonly this may be calculated for a [county](#) , [city](#) , [country](#) , another [territory](#) , or the [entire world](#) .

The [world's population](#) is around 7 billion, and [Earth](#) 's total area (including land and water) is 510 million square kilometers (197 million square miles). Therefore the worldwide human population density is around  $7 \text{ billion} \div 510 \text{ million} = 13.7$  per km<sup>2</sup> (35 per sq. mile). If only the Earth's land area of 150 million km<sup>2</sup> (58 million sq. miles) is taken into account, then human population density increases to 47 per km<sup>2</sup> (120 per sq. mile). This includes all continental and island land area, including [Antarctica](#) . If Antarctica is also excluded, then population density rises to over 50 people per km<sup>2</sup> (over 130 per sq. mile). However over half of the Earth's land mass consists of areas inhospitable to human habitation, such as deserts and high mountains, and population tends to cluster around seaports and fresh water sources. Thus this number by itself does not give any helpful measurement of human population density.

Several of the most densely populated territories in the world are [city-states](#) , [microstates](#) , and [dependencies](#) . These territories have a relatively small area and a high [urbanization](#) level, with an economically specialized [city](#) population drawing also on rural resources outside the area, illustrating the difference between high population density and [overpopulation](#) .

Cities with high population densities are, by some, considered to be overpopulated, though this will depend on factors like quality of housing and infrastructure and access to resources. Most of the most densely populated cities are in southern and eastern [Asia](#) , though [Cairo](#) and [Lagos](#) in [Africa](#) also fall into this category.

City population and especially area are, however, heavily dependent on the definition of "urban area" used: densities are almost invariably higher for the central city area than when suburban settlements and the intervening rural areas are included, as in the areas of [agglomeration](#) or [metropolitan area](#), the latter including sometimes neighboring cities. For instance, [Milwaukee](#) has a greater population density when just the inner city is measured, and the surrounding suburbs excluded.

In comparison, based on a world population of seven billion, the world's inhabitants, as a loose crowd taking up ten square feet (one square metre) per person ( [Jacobs Method](#) ), would occupy a space a little larger than [Delaware](#)'s land area.

[ [wiki](#) ]

There are Nations which are more densely populated and others, less densely. But, still, every Nation, with no exception, may enjoy peace, freedom, friendship and frugal prosperity, provided that it is devoted in accumulating moral capital.

Most probably, the accumulated moral capital is the root cause of peace, freedom, friendship and frugal prosperity.