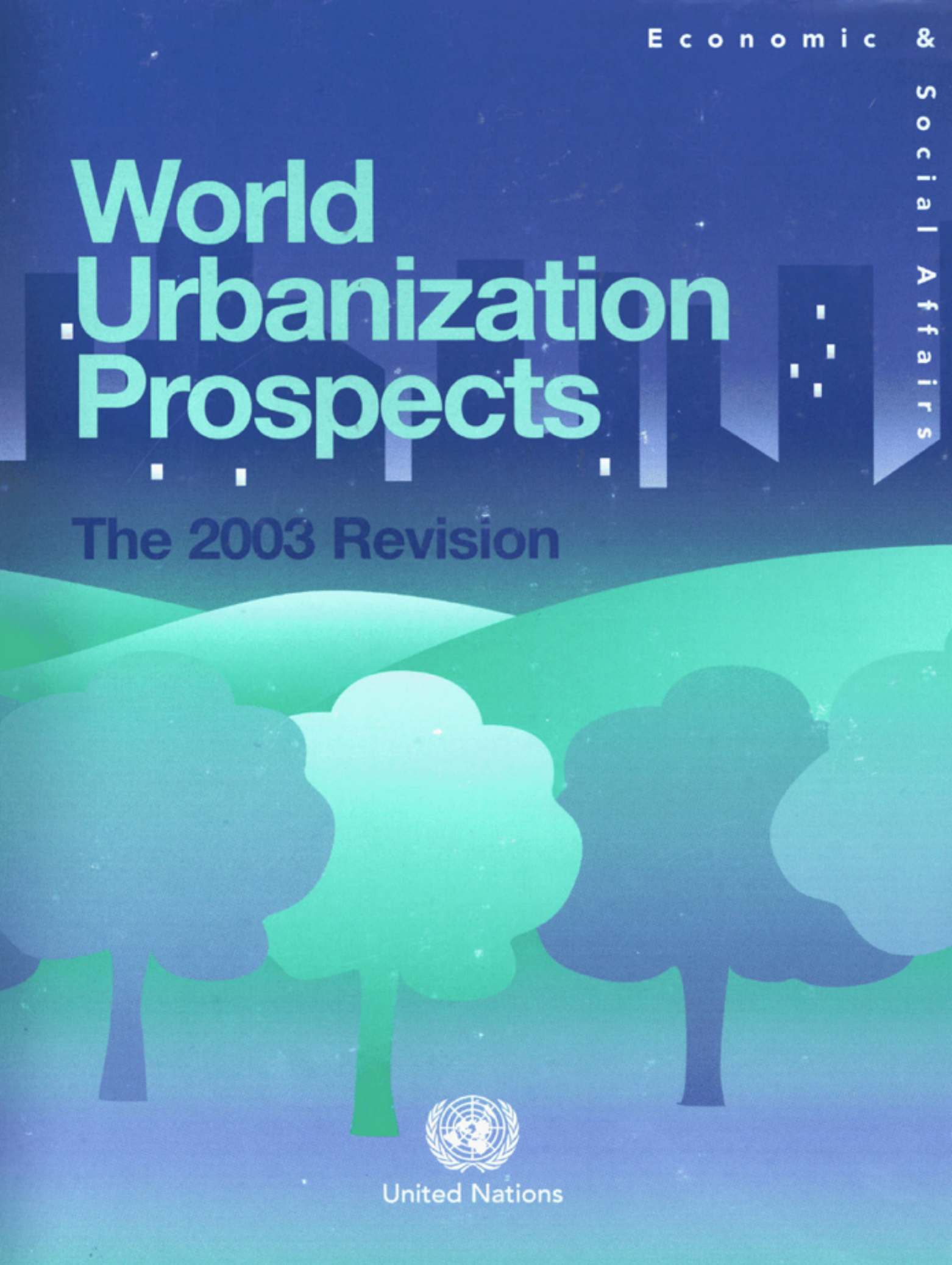
Economic & Social Affairs

# World Urbanization Prospects

## The 2003 Revision



United Nations

ST/ESA/SER.A/237

**Department of Economic and Social Affairs**
Population Division

# WORLD URBANIZATION PROSPECTS: THE 2003 REVISION



United Nations
New York, 2004

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## PREFACE

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs' Population Division is responsible for providing the international community with up-to-date and scientifically objective information on population and development. The Population Division provides guidance to the United Nations General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, and the Commission on Population and Development on population and development issues and undertakes regular studies on population levels and trends, population estimates and projections, population policies, and population and development inter-relationships.

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This publication presents the results of the *2003 Revision* of the official United Nations estimates and projections of urban and rural populations for major areas, regions and countries of the world and of all urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000. The data in this *Revision* are consistent with the total populations estimated and projected according to the medium variant of the *2002 Revision* of the United Nations global population estimates and projections, published in *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*[1]. This *Revision* updates and supersedes previous estimates and projections published by the United Nations.

Data in digital form containing the major results of the *2003 Revision* can be purchased from the Population Division. A description of the databases and the order form are given beginning on page 157.

This publication and its results may also be accessed on the Population Division world wide web site at www.unpopulation.org. For further information about the *2003 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects*, please contact the office of Mr. Joseph Chamie, Director, Population Division, DESA, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA; tel: (212) 963-3179, fax: (212) 963-2147 or visit: *www.unpopulation.org*.

[1] *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*, vol. I, *Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XIII.6).

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

Various symbols have been used in the tables throughout this report, as follows:

- Two dots (..) indicate that the item is not applicable.
- Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported.
- An em dash (—) indicates that the value is zero (magnitude zero).
- 0 and/or 0.0 indicates that the magnitude is not zero, but less than half of the unit employed.
- A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease.
- A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.
- Years given refer to 1 July.
- Use of a hyphen (-) between years, for example, 1995-2000, signifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the beginning year to 1 July of the end year.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Countries and areas are grouped geographically into six major areas: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Northern America; and Oceania. Those major areas are further divided geographically into 21 regions. In addition, countries and areas are classified as belonging, for statistical convenience, to three general groups: more developed regions, less developed regions and least developed countries. The more developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. The less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, include 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania. These countries are also included in the less developed regions.

# INTRODUCTION

Since 1988 the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs' Population Division has been issuing every two years revised and updated estimates and projections of the urban and rural populations of all countries in the world and of their major urban agglomerations. Each revision of the urban, rural and city projections is consistent with the most recent revision of the estimates and projections of the total population, also prepared biennially by the Population Division. The previous set of urban, rural and city population projections was entitled *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*, which was consistent with the *2000 Revision* of *World Population Prospects*. This report presents the results of the *2003 Revision* of *World Urbanization Prospects* which, albeit based on urban and city population data available through 2003, are consistent with the size of the total population of each country as estimated or projected in the *2002 Revision* of *World Population Prospects* (United Nations, 2003a, 2003b and 2004).

The *2003 Revision* presents estimates and projections of the total, urban and rural populations of the world for the period 1950-2030. The results are shown for development groups, five major areas (i.e., Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania) and 21 regions (see table on definition of major areas and regions in chapter VII, section C). Data are further disaggregated for the 228 countries or areas of the world. The *2003 Revision* also provides estimates and projections of the population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 for the period 1950-2015. The urban population of each country is estimated and projected based on a time series of the total population together with data on the proportion of the population living in urban areas. The total population is obtained from the estimates and the medium-fertility variant of the *2002 Revision* of *World Population Prospects* (United Nations, 2003a, 2003b and 2004). Estimates of the proportion of the population living in urban areas are obtained from national data sources. The most common source is the population census, although in some countries, national authorities use data derived from population registers or administrative statistics to estimate the proportion urban. For each country, a time series of estimates of the proportion urban is assembled, although reference dates for the estimates do not necessarily coincide from one country to another. Furthermore, the time series for each country does not always cover the period 1950-2000. Hence, to obtain comparable estimates for all countries over the period 1950-2000 at intervals of five years, interpolation or extrapolation among the available national estimates is required. Beyond 2000, projections are carried out using the method described in chapter VI. The method derives projections of the proportion urban on the basis of changes occurring between the two most recent national estimates available, by assuming that the pace of growth of the proportion urban tends to decline as the proportion urban increases. Consequently, projected values are highly dependent on the most recent recorded experience for each country.

The projections for city populations are carried out in a similar fashion, with additional information on city population as input. Specifically, the population of a city should be available for at least two points in time, together with estimates of the total urban and the total population of a country. The data required are normally obtained from the results of population censuses, although for some countries population registers, other types of administrative registers for the population of cities, or the results of suitably expanded population surveys can be used by national statistical offices to provide the required information. Because censuses are normally carried out once every decade, countries requiring updated information on the population of the major cities often produce official estimates of city populations with more recent reference dates. For countries whose latest census is several years old, such estimates have in some cases been used as input in preparing the estimates and projections presented in this volume.

As in the case of projections of the urban population, projections of city populations tend to be heavily influenced by the most recent recorded change in

the size of a city's population. Because city growth is more volatile than that of the urban population as a whole, the projected city populations are less robust than the projected total urban population, especially when long projection periods are involved. For that reason, city projections are made only over a 15-year horizon (from 2000 to 2015). The *2003 Revision* presents estimates and projections for 524 urban agglomerations that were estimated to have at least 750,000 inhabitants in 2000.

As in previous revisions, the *2003 Revision* uses data on urban areas and on cities or urban agglomerations that reflect national definitions. Some countries report data referring to both (i) the "city proper", that is, the population living within the administrative boundaries of a city, and (ii) the "urban agglomeration" associated with the city. Because the urban agglomeration refers to the population contained within the contiguous territory inhabited at urban levels of residential density (irrespective of whether that population lives within or outside the administrative boundaries of the city), data referring to urban agglomerations are preferred as indicators of the dynamics of urban expansion. However, users of the estimates and projections in this volume should be aware that the urban agglomerations associated with major cities are often a combination of several cities that are functionally linked but remain distinct from an administrative perspective. For instance, the urban agglomeration of Tokyo, which is today and is expected to remain the most populous of the world, includes the cities of Chiba, Kawasaki and Yokohama, just to name a few. In the *2003 Revision*, data classified in terms of urban agglomeration were used for 84 countries or areas, while data were based on the concept of city proper for 115 countries or areas. For an additional 12 countries, the data referred to metropolitan areas. Among the other 17 countries or areas of the world, in eight the data for the capital city referred to the urban agglomeration whereas the criterion used in reporting data for other cities varied. In one country, the criterion used could not be ascertained, and for the other eight, different criteria were used to report the population of different cities.

This report contains seven chapters plus annex tables displaying in detail the results of the *2003 Revision* of *World Urbanization Prospects*. Chapter I presents key findings from the *2003 Revision;* chapters II to V present an in-depth analysis of the results; chapter VI presents the methodology used in estimating and projecting the urban population and the population of cities; and chapter VII presents a compilation of the sources used in preparing the *2003 Revision* and the concepts underlying the statistics used as input.

Chapters II and III deal with urban and rural population growth and urbanization trends. Chapter II covers urban and rural population growth and the urbanization prospects at the world level, for the more developed and less developed regions, and for the major areas of the world. It provides an overview of the main findings from the *2003 Revision* and will be useful for readers seeking a quick assessment of the state of the world's urbanization and its future prospects. Chapter III examines urbanization dynamics and rural population growth at the level of the individual country.

Chapters IV and V discuss city growth and its implications for the urban hierarchy. Chapter IV focuses on the population growth of large cities viewed individually, that is, cities with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000. The diversity of experience is stressed, with special attention given to cities with at least 5 million inhabitants. Chapter V discusses the distribution of population growth across the urban hierarchy by considering cities grouped in different size classes. The focus is on population growth by city size class at the world level, as well as for more developed and less developed regions and for the major areas of the world. A final section on city primacy illustrates how the urban population in certain countries is concentrated within a single city.

# I. KEY FINDINGS

Almost all population growth expected for the world in the next thirty years will be concentrated in the urban areas. The smaller urban settlements (with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants) of the less developed regions will be absorbing most of this growth. Mega-cities, like Tokyo, Mexico City and New York will continue to dominate the urban landscape in some countries, but the majority of the urban dwellers will be residing in the smaller cities.

Key findings of the *2003 Revision* are:

1. The world's urban population continues to grow faster than the total population of the world. As a consequence, about 3 billion people or 48 per cent of humankind is now living in urban settlements. The majority of all urban dwellers is living in smaller urban settlements, while less than 5 per cent of the world population is living in mega-cities.

2. The world's urban population is estimated at 3 billion in 2003 and is expected to rise to five billion by 2030 (table I.1). The rural population is anticipated to decline slightly from 3.3 billion in 2003 to 3.2 billion in 2030.

3. The urban population reached one billion in 1960, two billion in 1985, and three billion in 2002. It is projected to attain 4 billion in 2017 and 5 billion in 2030 (table I.2).

4. While 48 per cent of the world's population is estimated to live in urban areas in 2003, current projections indicate that the fifty per cent mark will be crossed in 2007; thus, for the first time in history the world will have more urban dwellers than rural ones (figure I.1). The proportion of the population that is urban is expected to rise to 61 per cent by 2030 (table I.3).

5. During 2000-2030, the world's urban population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.8 per cent, nearly double the rate expected for the total population of the world (almost 1 per cent per year) (table I.1). At this rate of growth, the world's urban population will double in 38 years or in about half a lifetime of a person.

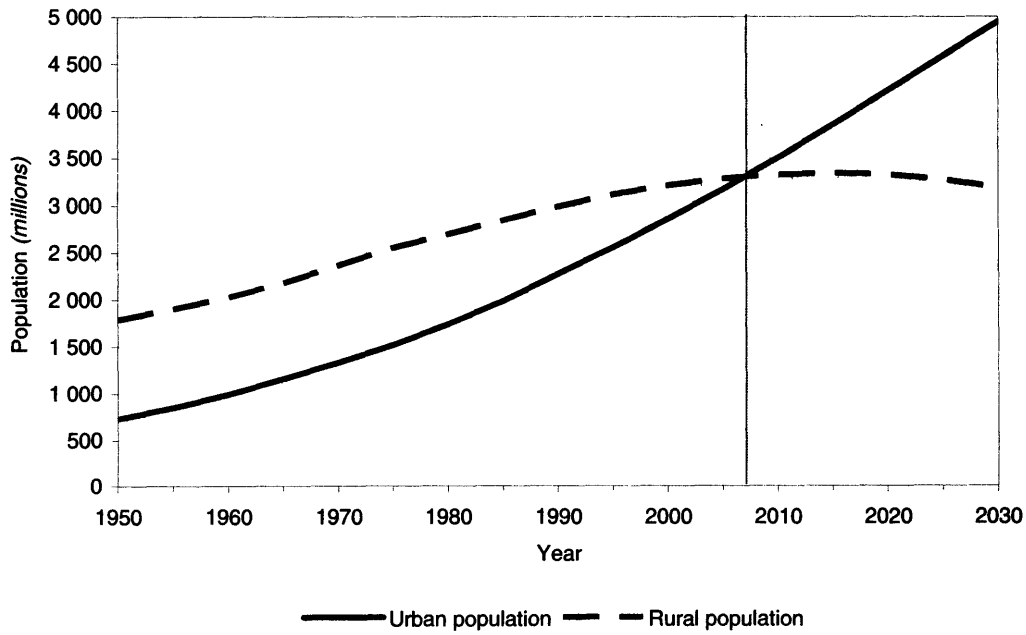
TABLE I.1. TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP, SELECTED PERIODS: 1950-2030

| | *Population (billions)* | | | | | *Average annual rate of change (per cent)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Development group* | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2003* | *2030* | *1950-1975* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2030* |
| Total population | | | | | | | | |
| World | 2.52 | 4.07 | 6.07 | 6.30 | 8.13 | 1.92 | 1.60 | 0.97 |
| More developed regions | 0.81 | 1.05 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1.24 | 1.01 | 0.52 | 0.13 |
| Less developed regions | 1.71 | 3.02 | 4.88 | 5.10 | 6.89 | 2.29 | 1.92 | 1.15 |
| Urban population | | | | | | | | |
| World | 0.73 | 1.52 | 2.86 | 3.04 | 4.94 | 2.91 | 2.53 | 1.83 |
| More developed regions | 0.43 | 0.70 | 0.88 | 0.90 | 1.01 | 2.00 | 0.91 | 0.47 |
| Less developed regions | 0.31 | 0.81 | 1.97 | 2.15 | 3.93 | 3.91 | 3.55 | 2.29 |
| Rural population | | | | | | | | |
| World | 1.79 | 2.55 | 3.21 | 3.26 | 3.19 | 1.43 | 0.92 | -0.03 |
| More developed regions | 0.39 | 0.34 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.23 | -0.46 | -0.40 | -1.05 |
| Less developed regions | 1.40 | 2.21 | 2.90 | 2.95 | 2.96 | 1.82 | 1.09 | 0.06 |

TABLE I.2. MILESTONES IN WORLD TOTAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS

| *Type of data* | *World population (billions)* | *Year when reached* | *Number of years it took to increase by one billion* | *Urban population (billions)* | *Year when reached* | *Number of years it took to increase by one billion* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Estimates..... | 1 | 1804 | | 1 | 1960 | |
| | 2 | 1927 | 123 | 2 | 1985 | 25 |
| | 3 | 1960 | 33 | | | |
| | 4 | 1974 | 14 | | | |
| | 5 | 1987 | 13 | | | |
| | 6 | 1999 | 12 | | | |
| Medium projection variant ..... | 7 | 2012 | 13 | 3 | 2002 | 17 |
| | 8 | 2028 | 16 | 4 | 2017 | 15 |
| | 8.1 | 2030 | | 4.9 | 2030 | |

**Figure I.1. Urban and rural populations of the world: 1950-2030**




6. Population growth will be particularly rapid in the urban areas of less developed regions, averaging 2.3 per cent per year during 2000-2030 (table I.1). Migration from rural to urban areas and the transformation of rural settlements into urban places are important determinants of the high urban population growth anticipated in the less developed regions.

7. Almost all the growth of the world's total population between 2000 and 2030 is expected to be absorbed by the urban areas of the less developed

TABLE I.3. PERCENTAGE URBAN AND RATE OF URBANIZATION BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP, SELECTED PERIODS: 1950-2030

| | *Percentage urban* | | | | | *Rate of urbanization (per cent)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Development group* | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2003* | *2030* | *1950-1975* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2030* |
| World | 29.1 | 37.3 | 47.1 | 48.3 | 60.8 | 0.99 | 0.93 | 0.85 |
| More developed regions | 52.5 | 67.2 | 73.9 | 74.5 | 81.7 | 0.99 | 0.38 | 0.33 |
| Less developed regions | 17.9 | 26.9 | 40.5 | 42.1 | 57.1 | 1.62 | 1.63 | 1.14 |

regions (figure I.2). By 2017, the number of urban dwellers will equal the number of rural dwellers in the less developed regions (figure I.3).

8. In contrast, the urban population of the more developed regions is expected to increase very slowly, from 0.9 billion in 2003 to 1 billion in 2030. The average annual growth rate of this population is expected to be 0.5 per cent between the 2000 and 2030, compared to 1.5 per cent recorded during the previous half-century (table I.1).

9. The process of urbanization is already well advanced in the more developed regions, where 75 per cent of its population is living in urban areas in 2003. The proportion of the population living in urban areas is expected to increase to 82 per cent by 2030 (table I.3). The share of the population that is urban is lower in the less developed regions: 42 per cent in 2003, and expected to rise to 57 per cent by 2030.

10. There are marked differences in the size of the urban population and the proportion urban among the major areas of the world. In 2003, the combined number of urban dwellers in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania (1.2 billion) is smaller than the number in Asia (1.5 billion), one of the least urbanized major areas of the world. By 2030, Asia and Africa will each have more urban dwellers than any other major area, with Asia alone accounting for over half of the urban population of the world (table I.4).

11. Latin America and the Caribbean is highly urbanized, with 77 per cent of its population living in urban settlements in 2003. This proportion is twice as high as those for Africa and Asia. With 39 per cent of their populations living in urban areas in 2003, Africa and Asia are expected to experience rapid rates of urbanization during 2000-2030, so that by 2030, 54 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively, of their inhabitants will live in urban areas. At that time, 85 per cent of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean will be urban (table I.5 and figure I.4).

12. In Europe and Northern America, the percentages of the population living in urban areas are expected to rise from 73 per cent and 80 per cent, respectively, in 2003, to 80 per cent and 87 per cent in 2030. The increase in Oceania is likely to be from 73 per cent to 75 per cent over the same period (table I.5).

13. The proportion of people living in mega-cities (urban agglomerations of 10 million inhabitants or more) is small. In 2003, 4 per cent of the world population resided in mega-cities; by 2015 this share is expected to rise to 5 per cent. Almost 3 per cent of the world population in 2003 was estimated to live in cities with 5 million to 10 million inhabitants, rising to nearly 4 per cent by 2015 (table I.6 and figure I.5). About 25 per cent of the world population is living in urban settlements with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants in 2003 (table I.6).

14. In the more developed regions, nearly 40 per cent of the total population is living in urban settlements with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants in 2003. This is about twice that in the less developed regions, where just over 20 per cent of the population is living in small urban settlements (table I.6).

15. With 35 million inhabitants in 2003, Tokyo is by far the most populous urban agglomeration in the world (The population estimate for the urban agglomeration of Tokyo was raised considerably in the *2003 Revision* due to a new definition of metropolitan area that comprises a greater number of cities

**Figure I.2. Contribution of urban and rural population growth to total population growth: 1950-2030**

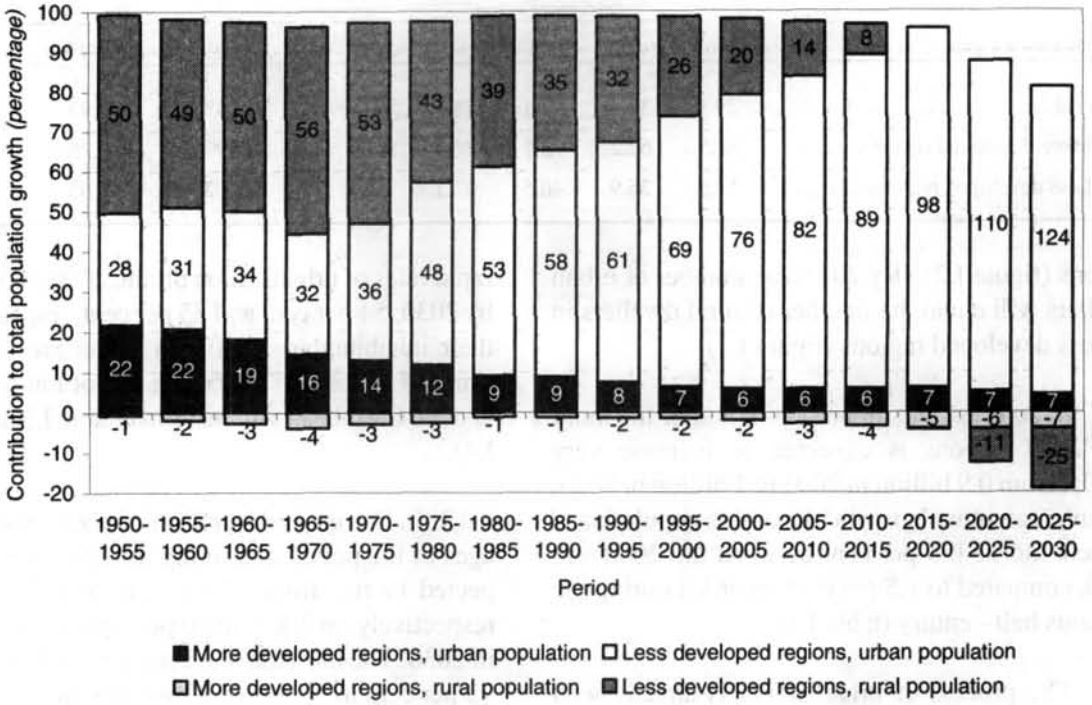



**Figure I.3. Urban and rural populations of more developed regions and less developed regions: 1950-2030**

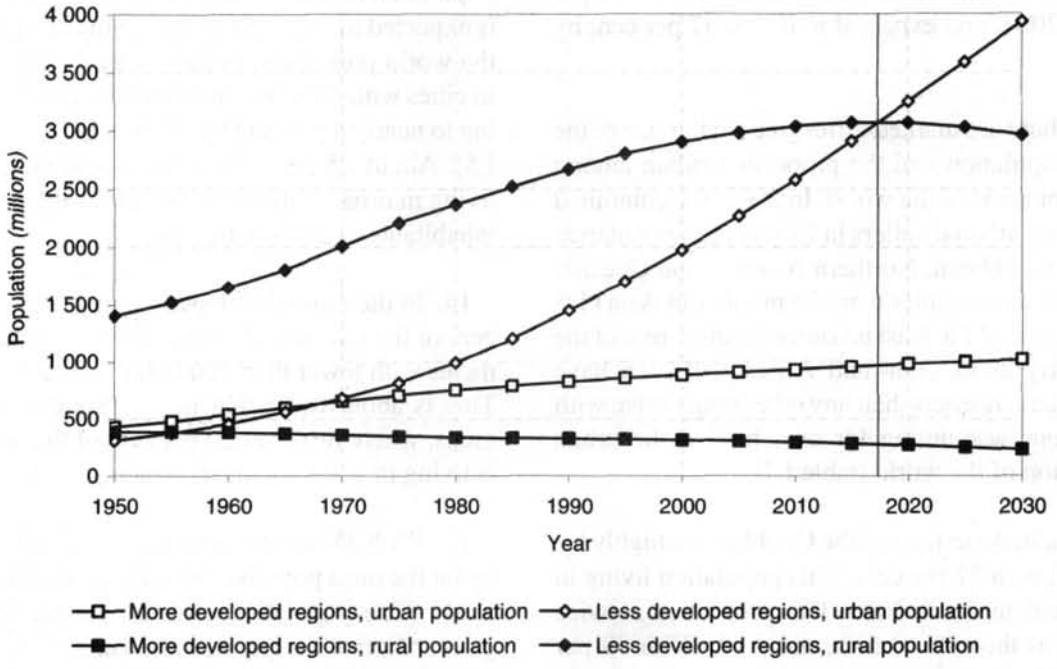


TABLE I.4. TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS BY MAJOR AREA, SELECTED PERIODS: 1950-2030

| Major area | Population (millions) | | | | | Average annual rate of change (per cent) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1975 | 2000 | 2003 | 2030 | 1950-1975 | 1975-2000 | 2000-2030 |
| Total population | | | | | | | | |
| Africa | 221 | 408 | 796 | 851 | 1 398 | 2.45 | 2.67 | 1.88 |
| Asia | 1 398 | 2 398 | 3 680 | 3 823 | 4 887 | 2.16 | 1.71 | 0.95 |
| Europe | 547 | 676 | 728 | 726 | 685 | 0.84 | 0.30 | -0.20 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 167 | 322 | 520 | 543 | 711 | 2.62 | 1.92 | 1.04 |
| Northern America | 172 | 243 | 316 | 326 | 408 | 1.40 | 1.04 | 0.85 |
| Oceania | 13 | 22 | 31 | 32 | 41 | 2.08 | 1.46 | 0.97 |
| Urban population | | | | | | | | |
| Africa | 33 | 103 | 295 | 329 | 748 | 4.57 | 4.21 | 3.10 |
| Asia | 232 | 575 | 1 367 | 1 483 | 2 664 | 3.63 | 3.47 | 2.22 |
| Europe | 280 | 446 | 529 | 530 | 545 | 1.86 | 0.68 | 0.10 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 70 | 197 | 393 | 417 | 602 | 4.14 | 2.76 | 1.42 |
| Northern America | 110 | 180 | 250 | 261 | 354 | 1.98 | 1.32 | 1.16 |
| Oceania | 8 | 15 | 23 | 24 | 31 | 2.75 | 1.51 | 1.07 |
| Rural population | | | | | | | | |
| Africa | 188 | 305 | 500 | 521 | 650 | 1.93 | 1.98 | 0.87 |
| Asia | 1 166 | 1 823 | 2 313 | 2 341 | 2 222 | 1.79 | 0.95 | -0.13 |
| Europe | 267 | 230 | 199 | 196 | 140 | -0.61 | -0.57 | -1.17 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 97 | 125 | 127 | 126 | 109 | 1.00 | 0.08 | -0.51 |
| Northern America | 62 | 64 | 66 | 65 | 53 | 0.11 | 0.14 | -0.70 |
| Oceania | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 0.76 | 1.31 | 0.68 |

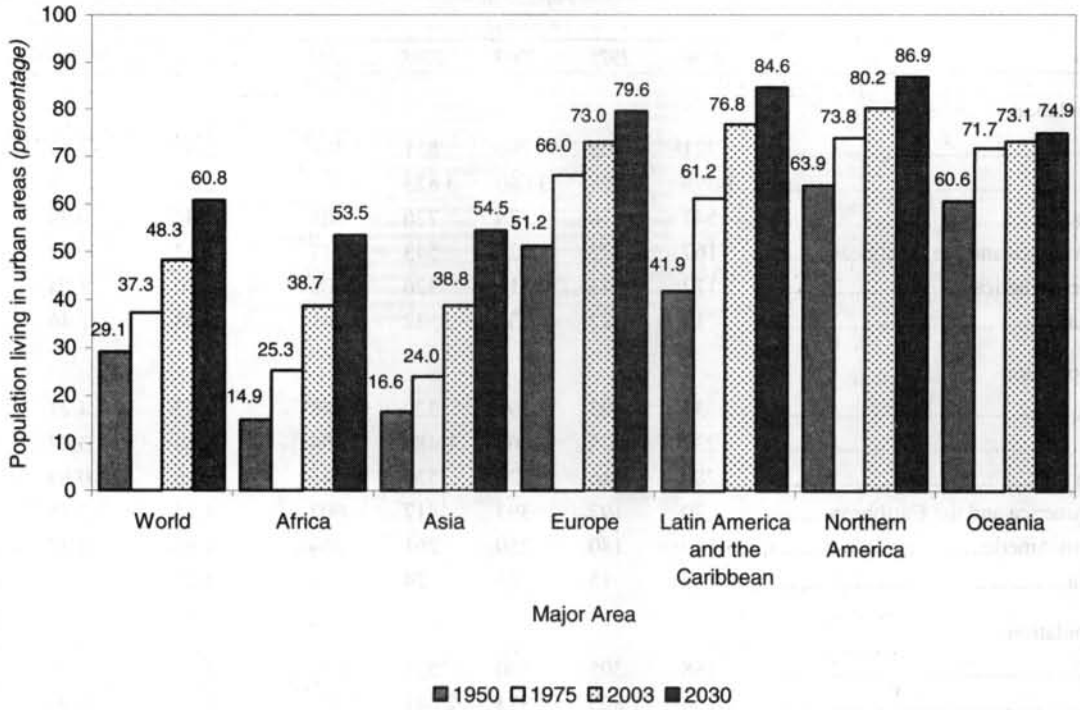
TABLE I.5. PERCENTAGE URBAN AND RATE OF URBANIZATION BY MAJOR AREA, SELECTED PERIODS: 1950-2030

| Development group | Percentage urban | | | | | Rate of urbanization (per cent) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1975 | 2000 | 2003 | 2030 | 1950-1975 | 1975-2000 | 2000-2030 |
| Africa | 14.9 | 25.3 | 37.1 | 38.7 | 53.5 | 2.12 | 1.54 | 1.22 |
| Asia | 16.6 | 24.0 | 37.1 | 38.8 | 54.5 | 1.47 | 1.75 | 1.28 |
| Europe | 51.2 | 66.0 | 72.7 | 73.0 | 79.6 | 1.02 | 0.38 | 0.30 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 41.9 | 61.2 | 75.5 | 76.8 | 84.6 | 1.52 | 0.84 | 0.38 |
| Northern America | 63.9 | 73.8 | 79.1 | 80.2 | 86.9 | 0.58 | 0.28 | 0.31 |
| Oceania | 60.6 | 71.7 | 72.7 | 73.1 | 74.9 | 0.67 | 0.06 | 0.10 |

and towns, than in previous revisions). After Tokyo, the next largest urban agglomerations in the world are Mexico City (18.7), New York-Newark (18.3), São Paulo (17.9) and Mumbai (Bombay) (17.4). In 2015, Tokyo will still be the largest urban agglomeration with 36 million inhabitants, followed by Mumbai (Bombay) (22.6), Delhi (20.9), Mexico City (20.6) and São Paulo (20) (table I.7).

16. The number of cities with 5 million inhabitants or more is projected to rise from 46 in 2003 to 61 in 2015. Among these, the number of mega-cities (with 10 million inhabitants or more) will increase from 20 in 2003 to 22 in 2015. Most of these large cities are in developing countries. In 2003, 33 of the 46 cities with 5 million inhabitants or more were in less developed countries, and by 2015, 45 out of

**Figure I.4. Percentage of population residing in urban areas by major areas of the world: 1950, 1975, 2003 and 2030**




such 61 cities are expected to be from the less more developed regions (figure I.6).

17. Large urban agglomerations are not necessarily experiencing fast population growth. Of the 20 mega-cities identified in 2003, almost half experienced annual population growth below 1.5 per cent between 1975 and 2000 and just 6 grew at rates above 3 per cent (table I.8): Dhaka in Bangladesh (6.2 per cent per year); Lagos in Nigeria (6.1); Delhi (4.1) and Mumbai (Bombay) (3.1) in India; Karachi in Pakistan (3.7) and Jakarta in Indonesia (3.3). Between 2000-2015, 11 mega-cities are projected to experience annual population growth below 1.5 per cent and five will remain with population growth rates above 3 per cent.

18. Related to the trends described above, three-fourths of all Governments report that they are dissatisfied with the spatial distribution of their populations (table I.9). Developing countries (79 per cent) are more likely than developed countries (65 per cent) to report dissatisfaction (United Nations, 2004).

19. Developing countries are also more likely to have adopted policies to ameliorate spatial distribution. For example, almost three-quarters of developing countries have enacted policies to reduce the flow of persons moving to metropolitan areas, but only 12 per cent of developed countries have done so.

Over the last 50 years, the world has witnessed a dramatic growth of its urban population. The speed and the scale of this growth, especially concentrated in the less developed regions, continue to pose formidable challenges to the individual countries as well as to the world community. Monitoring these developments and creating sustainable urban environments remain crucial issues on the international development agenda.

TABLE I.6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD AND DEVELOPMENT GROUPS, BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND SIZE CLASS OF URBAN SETTLEMENT: 1975, 2000, 2003 AND 2015

| *Development group* | *Area of residence and size class of urban settlement (number of inhabitants)* | *Population (millions)* | | | | *Percentage distribution* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *1975* | *2000* | *2003* | *2015* | *1975* | *2000* | *2003* | *2015* |
| World | Total | 4 068 | 6 071 | 6 301 | 7 197 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Urban area | 1 516 | 2 857 | 3 044 | 3 856 | 37.3 | 47.1 | 48.3 | 53.6 |
| | 10 million or more | 65 | 251 | 283 | 358 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 131 | 167 | 175 | 269 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 333 | 659 | 695 | 914 | 8.2 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 12.7 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 179 | 291 | 316 | 358 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 808 | 1 489 | 1 575 | 1 957 | 19.9 | 24.5 | 25.0 | 27.2 |
| | Rural area | 2 552 | 3 214 | 3 258 | 3 341 | 62.7 | 52.9 | 51.7 | 46.4 |
| More developed regions | Total | 1 047 | 1 194 | 1 203 | 1 230 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Urban area | 704 | 882 | 896 | 952 | 67.2 | 73.9 | 74.5 | 77.3 |
| | 10 million or more | 42 | 85 | 87 | 101 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 8.2 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 62 | 48 | 53 | 62 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 147 | 208 | 212 | 218 | 14.1 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 17.7 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 71 | 78 | 77 | 83 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.8 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 381 | 463 | 467 | 487 | 36.4 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 39.6 |
| | Rural area | 344 | 311 | 307 | 279 | 32.8 | 26.1 | 25.5 | 22.7 |
| Less developed regions | Total | 3 021 | 4 877 | 5 098 | 5 967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Urban area | 813 | 1 974 | 2 147 | 2 904 | 26.9 | 40.5 | 42.1 | 48.7 |
| | 10 million or more | 22 | 165 | 196 | 257 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.3 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 69 | 119 | 121 | 207 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.5 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 186 | 451 | 484 | 696 | 6.2 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 11.7 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 108 | 213 | 238 | 275 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 427 | 1 026 | 1 108 | 1 470 | 14.1 | 21.0 | 21.7 | 24.6 |
| | Rural area | 2 208 | 2 902 | 2 951 | 3 063 | 73.1 | 59.5 | 57.9 | 51.3 |

**Figure I.5. Percentage of population residing in urban agglomerations by size class of urban settlement: 1975, 2003 and 2015**

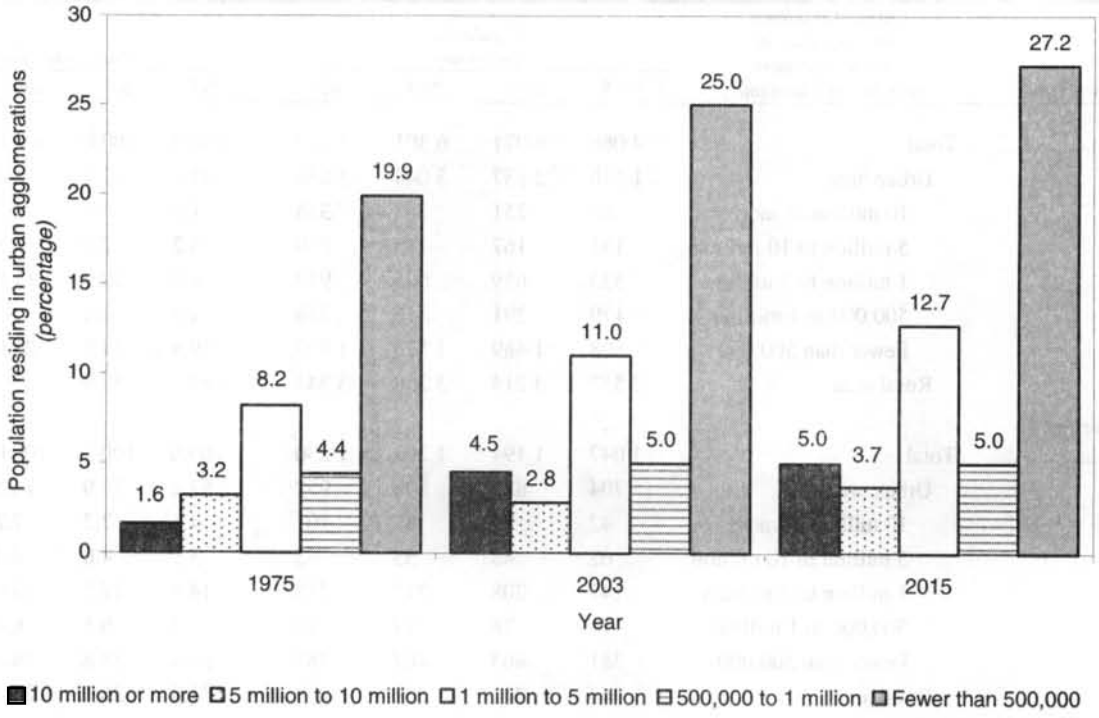



**Figure I.6. Number of urban agglomerations with 5 million inhabitants or more: 1975, 2003 and 2015**

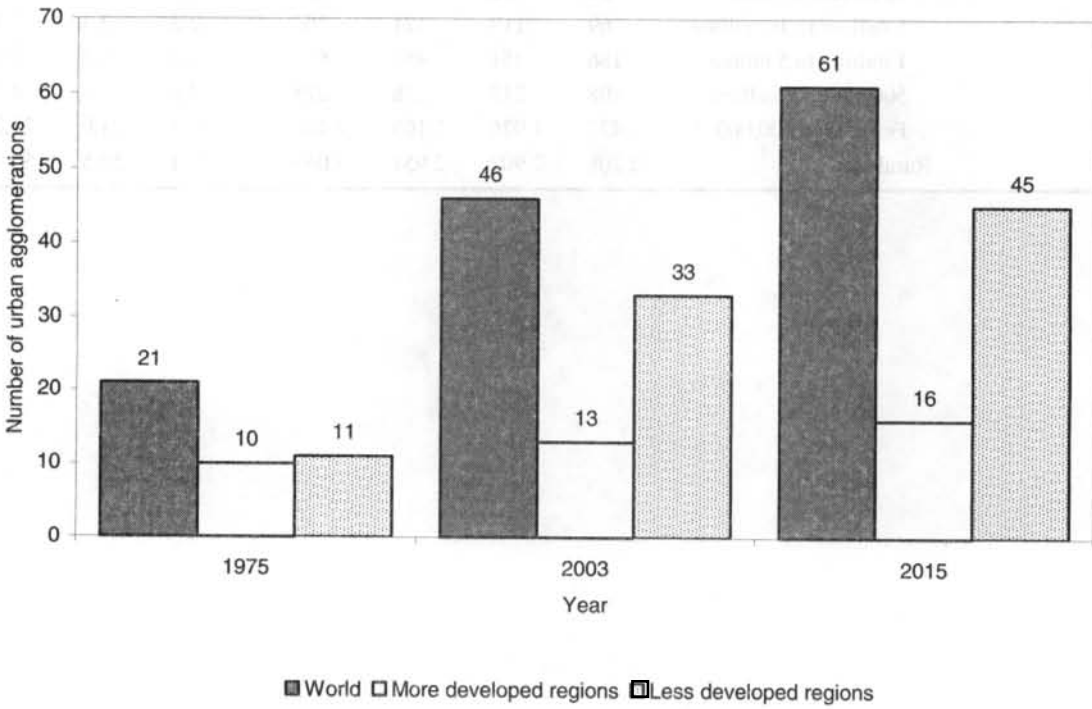


TABLE I.7. POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH 10 MILLION INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1950, 1975, 2003 AND 2015
(*millions*)

| *1950* | | | *1975* | | | *2003* | | | *2015* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population* | | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population* | | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population* | | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population* |
| 1 | New York, USA[1] | 12.3 | 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 26.6 | 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 35.0 | 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 36.2 |
| 2 | Tokyo, Japan | 11.3 | 2 | New York, USA[1] | 15.9 | 2 | Mexico City, Mexico | 18.7 | 2 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 22.6 |
| | | | 3 | Shanghai, China | 11.4 | 3 | New York, USA[1] | 18.3 | 3 | Delhi, India | 20.9 |
| | | | 4 | Mexico City, Mexico | 10.7 | 4 | São Paulo, Brazil | 17.9 | 4 | Mexico City, Mexico | 20.6 |
| | | | | | | 5 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 17.4 | 5 | São Paulo, Brazil | 20.0 |
| | | | | | | 6 | Delhi, India | 14.1 | 6 | New York, USA[1] | 19.7 |
| | | | | | | 7 | Calcutta, India | 13.8 | 7 | Dhaka, Bangladesh | 17.9 |
| | | | | | | 8 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 13.0 | 8 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 17.5 |
| | | | | | | 9 | Shanghai, China | 12.8 | 9 | Lagos, Nigeria | 17.0 |
| | | | | | | 10 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 12.3 | 10 | Calcutta, India | 16.8 |
| | | | | | | 11 | Los Angeles, USA[2] | 12.0 | 11 | Karachi, Pakistan | 16.2 |
| | | | | | | 12 | Dhaka, Bangladesh | 11.6 | 12 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 14.6 |
| | | | | | | 13 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 11.2 | 13 | Cairo, Egypt | 13.1 |
| | | | | | | 14 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 11.2 | 14 | Los Angeles, USA[2] | 12.9 |
| | | | | | | 15 | Karachi, Pakistan | 11.1 | 15 | Shanghai, China | 12.7 |
| | | | | | | 16 | Beijing, China | 10.8 | 16 | Metro Manila, Philippines | 12.6 |
| | | | | | | 17 | Cairo, Egypt | 10.8 | 17 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 12.4 |
| | | | | | | 18 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 10.5 | 18 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 11.4 |
| | | | | | | 19 | Metro Manila, Philippines | 10.4 | 19 | Istanbul, Turkey | 11.3 |
| | | | | | | 20 | Lagos, Nigeria | 10.1 | 20 | Beijing, China | 11.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | 21 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 10.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | 22 | Paris, France | 10.0 |

[1]Refers to the New York-Newark urbanized areas.
[2]Refers to the Los-Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana urbanized area.

TABLE I.8. POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH 10 MILLION INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 2003 AND THEIR AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE, SELECTED PERIODS: 1975-2015

| | | Population (millions) | | | | Average annual rate of change (per cent) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Urban agglomeration* | *1975* | *2000* | *2003* | *2015* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2015* |
| 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 26.6 | 34.4 | 35.0 | 36.2 | 1.03 | 0.33 |
| 2 | Mexico City, Mexico | 10.7 | 18.1 | 18.7 | 20.6 | 2.10 | 0.89 |
| 3 | New York, USA[1] | 15.9 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 19.7 | 0.47 | 0.66 |
| 4 | São Paulo, Brazil | 9.6 | 17.1 | 17.9 | 20.0 | 2.30 | 1.03 |
| 5 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 7.3 | 16.1 | 17.4 | 22.6 | 3.13 | 2.28 |
| 6 | Delhi, India | 4.4 | 12.4 | 14.1 | 20.9 | 4.13 | 3.47 |
| 7 | Calcutta, India | 7.9 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 16.8 | 2.02 | 1.68 |
| 8 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 9.1 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 14.6 | 1.28 | 0.97 |
| 9 | Shanghai, China | 11.4 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 0.48 | -0.12 |
| 10 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 4.8 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 17.5 | 3.31 | 3.08 |
| 11 | Los Angeles, USA[2] | 8.9 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 1.12 | 0.59 |
| 12 | Dhaka, Bangladesh | 2.2 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 17.9 | 6.17 | 3.78 |
| 13 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 9.8 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 0.50 | 0.11 |
| 14 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 7.6 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 12.4 | 1.43 | 0.90 |
| 15 | Karachi, Pakistan | 4.0 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 16.2 | 3.69 | 3.18 |
| 16 | Beijing, China | 8.5 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 0.95 | 0.13 |
| 17 | Cairo, Egypt | 6.4 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 13.1 | 1.92 | 1.55 |
| 18 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 7.6 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 1.13 | 0.53 |
| 19 | Metro Manila, Philippines | 5.0 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 12.6 | 2.75 | 1.59 |
| 20 | Lagos, Nigeria | 1.9 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 17.0 | 6.09 | 4.51 |

NOTES: Urban agglomerations are ordered according to their population size in 2003.
[1]Refers to the New York-Newark urbanized area.
[2]Refers to the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana urbanized area.

TABLE I.9. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION: 2003

| | Number of countries | | | | Percentage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Major change desired* | *Minor change desired* | *Satisfactory* | *Total* | *Major change desired* | *Minor change desired* | *Satisfactory* | *Total* |
| World | 87 | 60 | 47 | 194 | 45 | 31 | 24 | 100 |
| More developed regions | 11 | 20 | 17 | 48 | 23 | 42 | 35 | 100 |
| Less developed regions | 76 | 40 | 30 | 146 | 52 | 27 | 21 | 100 |

# II. URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION GROWTH AND WORLD URBANIZATION PROSPECTS

The world urban population is estimated to have reached 2.9 billion in 2000 (table II.1), a figure nearly four times as large as that estimated for 1950 (0.73 billion). During the second half of the twentieth century, the world urban population increased at an average annual rate of 2.72 per cent, implying that it doubled every 25 years. In comparison, the total population of the world increased at an average annual rate of 1.76 per cent, doubling every 39 years. The difference between those two rates of growth – the growth rate of the urban population minus the growth rate of the total population – is the rate of growth of the proportion urban, or the rate of urbanization. Thus, between 1950 and 2000, the world population urbanized rapidly, with the proportion urban increasing at a rate of 0.96 per cent per year, rising from 29 per cent in 1950 to 47 per cent in 2000 (see table II.5). As a result, the population of the world, which throughout human history has lived mainly in rural areas, is on the verge of becoming more urban than rural for the first time: current projections indicate that the fifty per cent mark will be crossed in 2007. After that, an ever-increasing majority of humankind will likely be living in urban areas.

The growth of the world's urban population can be put in perspective by comparing dates at which major landmark figures are reached (see table I.2). The urban population first reached one billion only in 1961, and 2 billion in 1985. It is likely to have passed 3 billion in 2002, and is projected to attain 4 billion in 2017 and 5 billion just after the projection period (in 2031). It is noteworthy that the number of years to attain the 3, 4 and 5 billion totals does not change significantly over this period. Meanwhile, the total world rural population, which reached 2 billion in 1959 and 3 billion in 1991, is not likely to reach 4 billion. These different trends in the growth rates of the urban and rural populations and therefore in the resulting population distribution are certain to have important implications for the kind of life of the world's population and the quality of the natural environment of the world.

Although urbanization of the world population is expected to continue, its pace will probably slow in the future, with both the absolute size of the urban population and the proportion urban likely to grow less rapidly. Thus, during 2000-2030 the urban population of the world is projected to increase at an annual rate of 1.8 per cent, which is much lower than in 1950-1975 (2.9 per cent) and 1975-2000 (2.5 per cent — see table I.1). The proportion urban will also rise at a slower pace, so that by 2030 the population of the world will likely be 61 per cent urban, with urban dwellers numbering just under 5 billion (table II.1).

In contrast to the rapid rise of the world's urban population, the growth of the rural population has been slowing markedly during the latter half of the twentieth century. In 1950, 7 out of every 10 persons on earth lived in rural areas, numbering 1.8 billion. During the subsequent half century, rural population growth averaged 1.2 per cent per year, with the result that the rural population nearly doubled, reaching 3.2 billion by 2000. However, in the next thirty years (2000-2030), there will be no net rural population increase. The rural population is expected to reach an all-time peak of 3.34 billion in 2015, then begin a slow decline, so that it is projected to be essentially the same in 2030 as in 2000 (table II.1).

These trends imply that *all* the expected world population growth during 2000-2030 will be in urban areas. During that period the urban population is expected to rise by over 2 billion persons, from 2.9 billion to 4.9 billion. Meanwhile, the total world population is projected to grow by the same amount, from 6.1 billion in 2000 to 8.1 billion in 2030 (table II.1). Since natural increase is generally lower in urban than in rural areas and is expected to decline in both, the substantial growth expected in the urban population will be fueled primarily by both rural-urban migration and the geographic expansion of urban settlements through annexations and the transformation of rural villages into urban towns. These

processes have been important in past urban growth and will continue to be important, especially for the developing world, where the potential for the emergence of new urban settlements is high. Indeed, in assessing the future of urbanization it is crucial to consider the contrasting experiences of the more developed regions and the less developed regions. Section A below describes the past and future patterns of urban and rural growth in those regions, while section B does the same for the major areas of the world.

TABLE II.1. TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS OF THE WORLD, MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS AND LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS, AND THEIR AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE: 1950-2030

| | *Population (millions)* | | | | *Average annual rate of change (per cent)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Year* | *World* | *More developed regions* | *Less developed regions* | *Period* | *World* | *More developed regions* | *Less developed regions* |
| | | | | *A. Total* | | | |
| 1950 | 2 519 | 813 | 1 706 | | | | |
| 1955 | 2 756 | 863 | 1 893 | 1950-1955 | 1.80 | 1.20 | 2.08 |
| 1960 | 3 021 | 915 | 2 106 | 1955-1960 | 1.84 | 1.17 | 2.14 |
| 1965 | 3 335 | 966 | 2 368 | 1960-1965 | 1.97 | 1.09 | 2.35 |
| 1970 | 3 692 | 1 007 | 2 685 | 1965-1970 | 2.04 | 0.83 | 2.51 |
| 1975 | 4 068 | 1 047 | 3 021 | 1970-1975 | 1.94 | 0.78 | 2.36 |
| 1980 | 4 435 | 1 083 | 3 352 | 1975-1980 | 1.73 | 0.67 | 2.08 |
| 1985 | 4 831 | 1 115 | 3 716 | 1980-1985 | 1.71 | 0.59 | 2.06 |
| 1990 | 5 264 | 1 149 | 4 115 | 1985-1990 | 1.72 | 0.60 | 2.04 |
| 1995 | 5 674 | 1 174 | 4 500 | 1990-1995 | 1.50 | 0.43 | 1.79 |
| 2000 | 6 071 | 1 194 | 4 877 | 1995-2000 | 1.35 | 0.34 | 1.61 |
| 2005 | 6 454 | 1 209 | 5 245 | 2000-2005 | 1.22 | 0.25 | 1.46 |
| 2010 | 6 830 | 1 221 | 5 609 | 2005-2010 | 1.13 | 0.20 | 1.34 |
| 2015 | 7 197 | 1 230 | 5 967 | 2010-2015 | 1.05 | 0.16 | 1.24 |
| 2020 | 7 540 | 1 237 | 6 303 | 2015-2020 | 0.93 | 0.11 | 1.10 |
| 2025 | 7 851 | 1 241 | 6 610 | 2020-2025 | 0.81 | 0.06 | 0.95 |
| 2030 | 8 130 | 1 242 | 6 888 | 2025-2030 | 0.70 | 0.01 | 0.82 |
| | | | | *B. Urban* | | | |
| 1950 | 733 | 427 | 306 | | | | |
| 1955 | 852 | 479 | 373 | 1950-1955 | 3.02 | 2.31 | 3.96 |
| 1960 | 993 | 536 | 457 | 1955-1960 | 3.06 | 2.26 | 4.04 |
| 1965 | 1 158 | 596 | 562 | 1960-1965 | 3.08 | 2.12 | 4.15 |
| 1970 | 1 330 | 652 | 677 | 1965-1970 | 2.76 | 1.80 | 3.74 |
| 1975 | 1 516 | 704 | 813 | 1970-1975 | 2.63 | 1.51 | 3.65 |
| 1980 | 1 737 | 749 | 988 | 1975-1980 | 2.72 | 1.25 | 3.90 |
| 1985 | 1 985 | 786 | 1 198 | 1980-1985 | 2.67 | 0.97 | 3.87 |
| 1990 | 2 273 | 825 | 1 448 | 1985-1990 | 2.72 | 0.97 | 3.78 |
| 1995 | 2 557 | 857 | 1 700 | 1990-1995 | 2.35 | 0.75 | 3.21 |
| 2000 | 2 857 | 882 | 1 974 | 1995-2000 | 2.22 | 0.60 | 2.99 |
| 2005 | 3 172 | 906 | 2 266 | 2000-2005 | 2.09 | 0.52 | 2.76 |
| 2010 | 3 505 | 929 | 2 577 | 2005-2010 | 2.00 | 0.50 | 2.57 |
| 2015 | 3 856 | 952 | 2 904 | 2010-2015 | 1.91 | 0.49 | 2.39 |
| 2020 | 4 215 | 974 | 3 241 | 2015-2020 | 1.78 | 0.47 | 2.20 |
| 2025 | 4 579 | 995 | 3 584 | 2020-2025 | 1.66 | 0.43 | 2.01 |
| 2030 | 4 945 | 1 015 | 3 930 | 2025-2030 | 1.54 | 0.38 | 1.84 |

TABLE II.1. (*continued*)

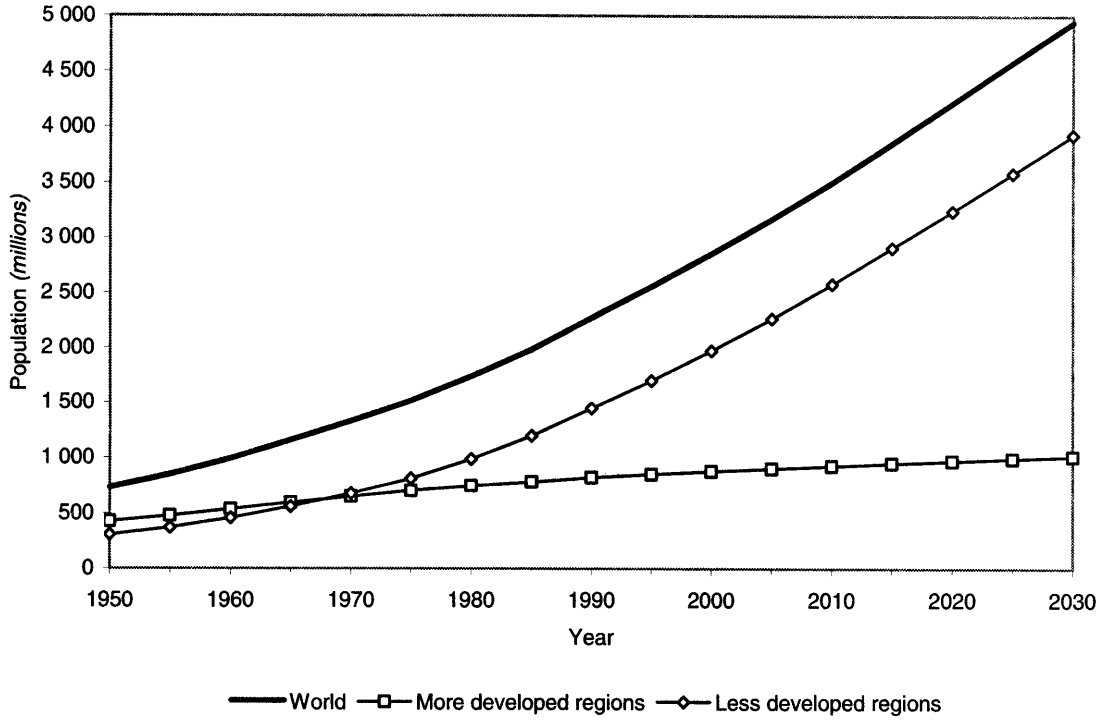
| Year | Population (millions) | | | Period | Average annual rate of change (per cent) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | World | More developed regions | Less developed regions | | World | More developed regions | Less developed regions |
| | | | | *C. Rural* | | | |
| 1950 | 1 786 | 386 | 1 400 | | | | |
| 1955 | 1 904 | 384 | 1 519 | 1950-1955 | 1.28 | -0.09 | 1.64 |
| 1960 | 2 029 | 379 | 1 650 | 1955-1960 | 1.27 | -0.27 | 1.64 |
| 1965 | 2 177 | 370 | 1 807 | 1960-1965 | 1.41 | -0.47 | 1.82 |
| 1970 | 2 363 | 355 | 2 008 | 1965-1970 | 1.64 | -0.83 | 2.11 |
| 1975 | 2 552 | 344 | 2 208 | 1970-1975 | 1.54 | -0.65 | 1.90 |
| 1980 | 2 698 | 334 | 2 364 | 1975-1980 | 1.11 | -0.59 | 1.37 |
| 1985 | 2 846 | 329 | 2 517 | 1980-1985 | 1.07 | -0.29 | 1.26 |
| 1990 | 2 990 | 324 | 2 667 | 1985-1990 | 0.99 | -0.33 | 1.15 |
| 1995 | 3 118 | 317 | 2 800 | 1990-1995 | 0.83 | -0.39 | 0.98 |
| 2000 | 3 214 | 311 | 2 902 | 1995-2000 | 0.61 | -0.38 | 0.72 |
| 2005 | 3 282 | 303 | 2 978 | 2000-2005 | 0.42 | -0.53 | 0.52 |
| 2010 | 3 325 | 292 | 3 033 | 2005-2010 | 0.26 | -0.74 | 0.36 |
| 2015 | 3 341 | 279 | 3 063 | 2010-2015 | 0.10 | -0.94 | 0.20 |
| 2020 | 3 325 | 263 | 3 062 | 2015-2020 | -0.10 | -1.15 | -0.01 |
| 2025 | 3 272 | 246 | 3 026 | 2020-2025 | -0.32 | -1.36 | -0.23 |
| 2030 | 3 185 | 228 | 2 958 | 2025-2030 | -0.54 | -1.56 | -0.46 |

## A. CONTRASTING TRENDS IN THE LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS AND THE MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS

Striking differences in patterns of urbanization exist between the more developed regions and the less developed regions. While most of the population of the less developed regions currently still lives in rural areas, the vast majority in the more developed regions resides in urban areas. However, the urban population of the less developed regions has been growing considerably faster than that of the more developed regions (figure II.1), and as a result, its share of the world urban population has been rising. In 1950 the urban population of more developed regions was considerably higher than that of the less developed regions (427 million versus 306 million—table II.1), so that the more developed regions accounted for 58 per cent of the world's urban population at a time when they had just 32 per cent of the world's inhabitants (table II.2). But already in the 1950s the patterns of growth of the urban populations of the more developed and the less developed regions were showing signs of divergence, with the former growing more slowly. As a consequence, by 1970 the urban population of the less developed regions had surpassed that of the more developed regions (677 million versus 652 million), and the difference increased rapidly thereafter. In 2000, over twice as many urban dwellers are estimated to live in the less developed regions as in the more developed regions (2 billion versus 0.9 billion). The less developed regions accounted in 2000 for 69 per cent of the world urban population and 80 per cent of the total population (table II.2). As the developing world becomes increasingly urbanized, the difference between these two figures will decline. By 2030, with 3.9 billion urban dwellers, the less developed regions will have 79 per cent of the world urban population and 85 per cent of the total world population. Correspondingly, with 1 billion urban inhabitants, the urban areas of the more developed regions will account for only 21 per cent of the total urban population of the world and 15 per cent of the total world population.

Sustained high fertility combined with declining mortality caused the fast population growth experienced by the less developed regions until about 1970; despite substantial reductions of fertility in most regions since that time, population growth in the less developed regions has remained high. The

**Figure II.1. Estimated and projected urban populations of the world, more developed regions and less developed regions: 1950-2030**




urban populations of developing countries, having generally lower fertility than that of the overall population, have experienced particularly high growth partly because of both high rural-urban migration and the expansion of urban localities through the transformation of rural settlements into urban ones. As a result, urban areas of the less developed regions have been absorbing a rising share of the annual increment to the world urban population. As table II.3 shows, the average annual increment of the urban population rose steadily from 24 million persons in 1950-1955 to 44 million in 1975-1980 and 60 million in 1995-2000. The next 30 years are expected to see a steady rise of the annual increment of the urban population until it reaches 73 million in 2025-2030. The overall increase of the annual increment of the urban population has been accompanied by a dramatic change in its distribution between the more and the less developed regions. Whereas in 1950-1955 the urban areas of the less developed regions absorbed 56 per cent of the annual increment of the world urban population, by 1995-2000 they were absorbing 92 per cent and by 2025-2030 they are expected to absorb 95 per cent (table II.3 and figure II.2). While the absolute increase of the urban population of less developed regions has been rising, that of the more developed regions has been falling. In 1995-2000, the urban areas of more developed regions grew by just over 5 million persons annually whereas 55 million were added every year in the urban areas of less developed regions. By 2025-2030 it is expected that 69 million persons will be

TABLE II.2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS OF THE WORLD BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP: 1950-2030

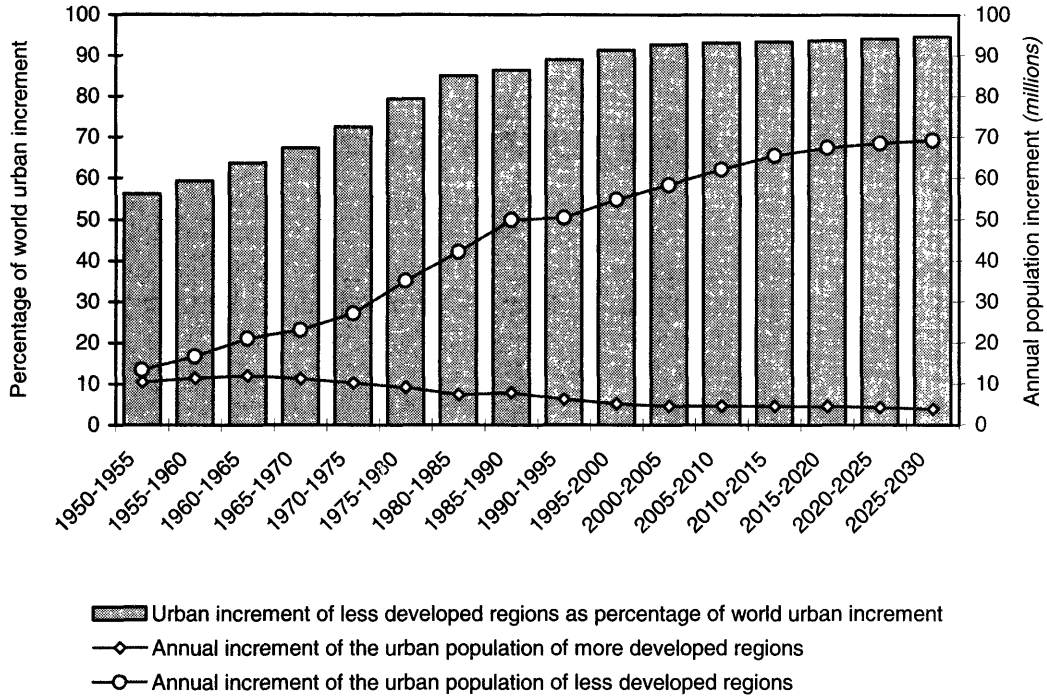
| | *Percentage of the world population* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Development group* | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2030* |
| Total population | | | | |
| More developed regions..... | 32.3 | 25.7 | 19.7 | 15.3 |
| Less developed regions..... | 67.7 | 74.3 | 80.3 | 84.7 |
| Urban population | | | | |
| More developed regions..... | 58.2 | 46.4 | 30.9 | 20.5 |
| Less developed regions..... | 41.8 | 53.6 | 69.1 | 79.5 |
| Rural population | | | | |
| More developed regions..... | 21.6 | 13.5 | 9.7 | 7.1 |
| Less developed regions..... | 78.4 | 86.5 | 90.3 | 92.9 |

TABLE II.3. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREMENT IN THE

TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS OF THE WORLD,
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS AND LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS: 1950-2030

| | *Average annual increment (millions)* | | | | | | | | | *Urban increment of less developed regions as percentage of* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *World* | | | *More developed regions* | | | *Less developed regions* | | | | |
| *Period* | *Total population* | *Urban population* | *Rural population* | *Total population* | *Urban population* | *Rural population* | *Total population* | *Urban population* | *Rural population* | *World urban increment* | *World total increment* |
| 1950-1955 | 47.4 | 23.9 | 23.6 | 10.1 | 10.4 | -0.4 | 37.3 | 13.4 | 23.9 | 56.2 | 28.3 |
| 1955-1960 | 53.1 | 28.1 | 25.0 | 10.4 | 11.5 | -1.0 | 42.7 | 16.7 | 26.0 | 59.3 | 31.4 |
| 1960-1965 | 62.7 | 33.0 | 29.6 | 10.2 | 12.0 | -1.8 | 52.4 | 21.0 | 31.4 | 63.7 | 33.6 |
| 1965-1970 | 71.5 | 34.3 | 37.2 | 8.2 | 11.2 | -3.0 | 63.3 | 23.1 | 40.2 | 67.3 | 32.3 |
| 1970-1975 | 75.1 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 8.0 | 10.3 | -2.3 | 67.1 | 27.1 | 40.0 | 72.5 | 36.1 |
| 1975-1980 | 73.3 | 44.1 | 29.2 | 7.1 | 9.1 | -2.0 | 66.2 | 35.0 | 31.2 | 79.4 | 47.8 |
| 1980-1985 | 79.3 | 49.5 | 29.7 | 6.4 | 7.4 | -1.0 | 72.8 | 42.1 | 30.7 | 85.0 | 53.1 |
| 1985-1990 | 86.5 | 57.7 | 28.8 | 6.7 | 7.8 | -1.1 | 79.8 | 49.9 | 29.9 | 86.4 | 57.7 |
| 1990-1995 | 82.2 | 56.7 | 25.4 | 5.0 | 6.3 | -1.3 | 77.1 | 50.5 | 26.7 | 89.0 | 61.4 |
| 1995-2000 | 79.2 | 60.0 | 19.2 | 4.0 | 5.2 | -1.2 | 75.3 | 54.8 | 20.4 | 91.4 | 69.2 |
| 2000-2005 | 76.6 | 63.0 | 13.6 | 3.0 | 4.6 | -1.6 | 73.6 | 58.4 | 15.2 | 92.7 | 76.2 |
| 2005-2010 | 75.3 | 66.7 | 8.7 | 2.4 | 4.6 | -2.2 | 72.9 | 62.1 | 10.9 | 93.1 | 82.4 |
| 2010-2015 | 73.4 | 70.1 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4.6 | -2.7 | 71.5 | 65.5 | 6.0 | 93.4 | 89.2 |
| 2015-2020 | 68.6 | 71.9 | -3.3 | 1.4 | 4.5 | -3.1 | 67.2 | 67.4 | -0.2 | 93.7 | 98.3 |
| 2020-2025 | 62.2 | 72.8 | -10.5 | 0.8 | 4.2 | -3.4 | 61.4 | 68.5 | -7.1 | 94.2 | 110.1 |
| 2025-2030 | 55.7 | 73.1 | -17.4 | 0.2 | 3.9 | -3.7 | 55.6 | 69.2 | -13.7 | 94.7 | 124.2 |

**Figure II.2. Annual increment of the urban population of more developed regions and less developed regions, and urban increment of less developed regions as percentage of world urban increment**

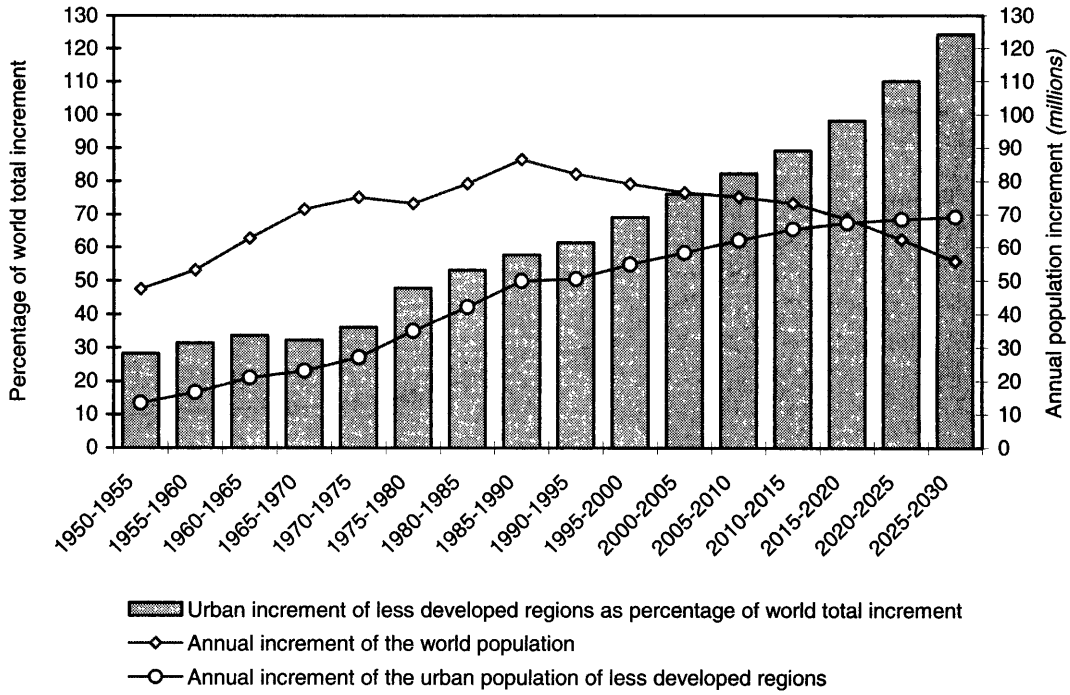



added annually to the urban population of the less developed regions, whereas the urban areas of more developed regions will gain under 4 million new residents every year.

Not only are the urban areas of less developed regions absorbing most of the population growth in urban areas worldwide, they are also increasingly absorbing most of the growth of the *total* world population. Thus, whereas in 1950-1955 the increase in the population of the urban areas of the less developed regions accounted for 28 per cent of the total increment to the world population, by 1995-2000 that increase accounted for 69 per cent. As for future prospects, urban population growth in the less developed regions is expected to account for almost all of the world population growth in 2015-2020 (98.3 per cent) and actually exceed it in the following decade. Table II.3 and figure II.3 show that the annual increment in the world population began falling after 1985-1990 when it reached a peak of 87 million, but that the annual increment of the urban population of the world, except for a slight shortfall in 1990-1995, is expected to continue to increase until at least 2025-2030, as a result of rising increments in the urban population of the less developed regions. However, there will continue to be positive overall population growth in urban areas of the more developed regions, though rural populations will be declining by then in both the more and the less developed regions.

Within both types of major regions, of course, urban areas are also absorbing most of the growth. In the more developed regions, only the urban areas gained population during 1950-2000, while the rural areas were already losing population by the beginning of the period (table II.3). In contrast, both the urban and the rural populations of less developed regions have been growing steadily, though urban areas are absorbing an increasing share of the annual population increments. In 1950-1955, the urban share of the total annual population gain in the less developed regions was 36 per cent, a figure that doubled to 73 per cent in 1995-2000. By 2015-2020 the annual increase in the urban population of less developed regions will be similar to that of the total population of the less developed regions, since the rural population will begin to decline. By that time, the slow growth in the urban population of the more developed

**Figure II.3. Annual increment of world population, annual increment of urban population of less developed regions and urban increment of less developed regions as percentage of world total increment**




regions will be countered by a decline in their rural population.

The contrasting trends in urban growth between the more and the less developed regions are also apparent when population growth rates are considered. As figure II.4 shows, the growth rate of the urban population of the less developed regions has been considerably higher than that of the urban population of more developed regions throughout the period 1950-2000, and the difference is expected to remain high. Furthermore, whereas the urban growth rate of the more developed regions has been declining fairly steadily since 1950, that of the less developed regions fluctuated during 1950-1985, before showing a consistent downward trend (see table II.1 for figures). The first major drop of the urban growth rate in the less developed regions occurred between 1985-1990 and 1990-1995, when it declined from 3.8 to 3.2 per cent per year. For 1995-2000, the urban growth rate in the less developed regions is estimated at 3 per cent per year, five times that of the more developed regions (0.6 per cent per year). One way of assessing the implications of differences in urban growth rates of more developed and less developed regions in 2000-2030 is to note that the urban population of the less developed regions is expected to double in those 30 years, whereas it will take 149 years for that of the more developed regions to double.

An intriguing feature of past trends in the urban growth rate of less developed regions is its fluctuating pattern in the past half century. The main reason for this is the fluctuating pattern in the world's largest country, China, which in 2000 accounted for 23 per cent of the urban population of the less developed regions. Figure II.5 shows that the urban growth rate of the less developed regions excluding China shows no fluctuations: it rises initially from 3.9 per cent per year in 1950-1955 to 4.2 per cent per year in 1960-1965 and then declines steadily to reach 2.8 per cent in 1995-2000. In contrast, the annual rate of urban growth in China fluctuated markedly, from about 4 per cent in 1950-1965, plummeting to 2.2-2.4 per cent in 1965-1975, rising to 4-5 per cent in 1975-1990, and then dropping to 3.5 per cent by 1995-2000 (table II.4). As figure II.6 shows, the trends in urban population growth in

**Figure II.4. Average annual rate of change of the urban populations of the world, more developed regions and less developed regions: 1950-2030**

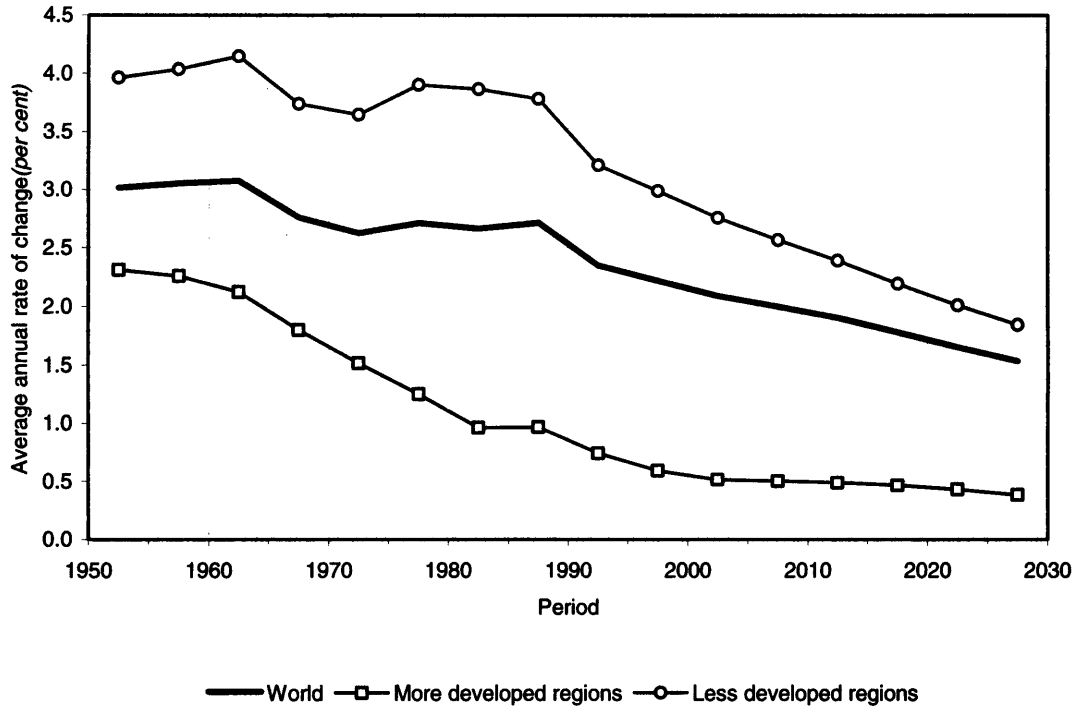



**Figure II.5. Average annual rate of change of the urban population, China and less developed regions excluding China: 1950-2030**

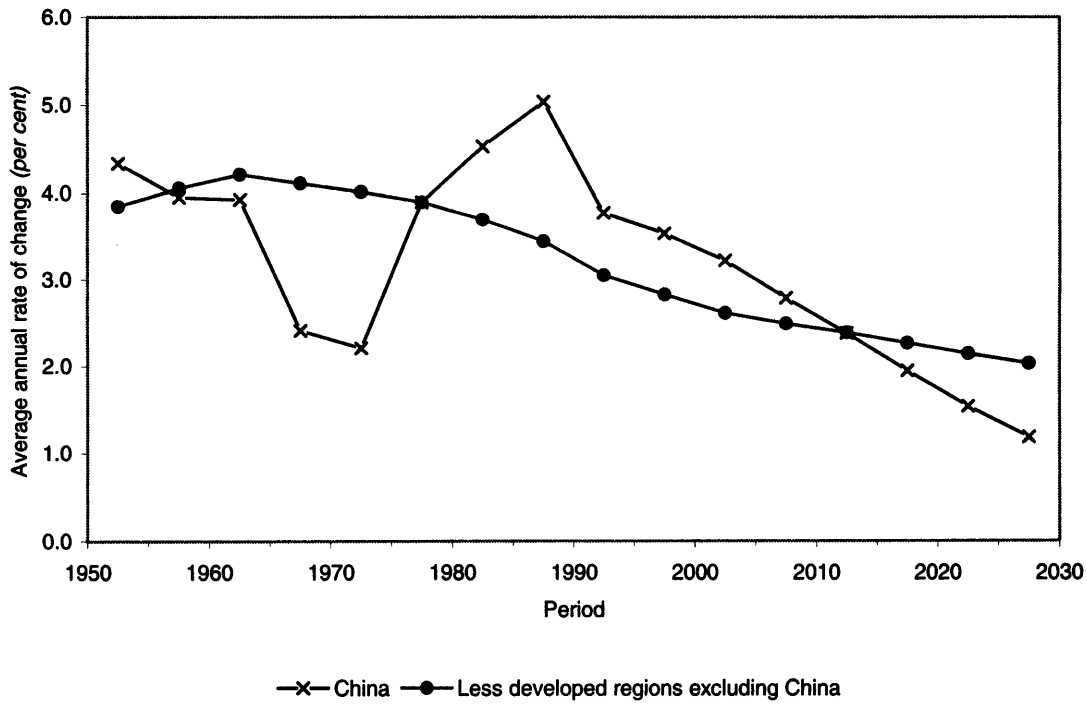
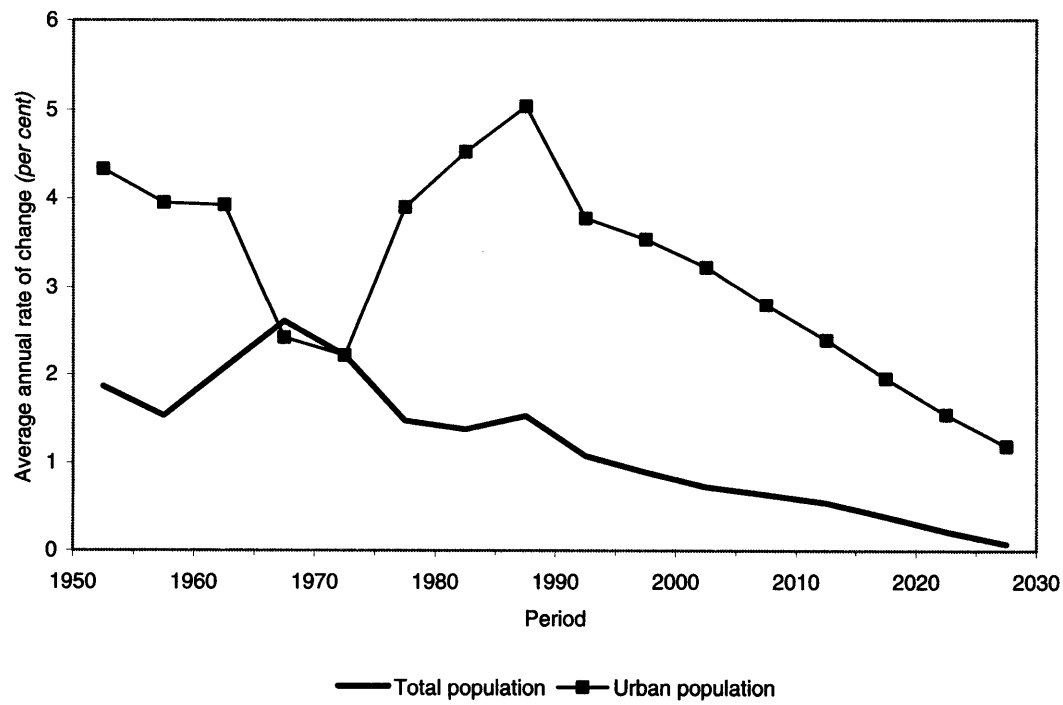


TABLE II.4. PERCENTAGE URBAN AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE OF THE URBAN AND TOTAL POPULATION OF CHINA: 1950-2030

| Period | Percentage urban at the beginning of the period | Average annual rate of change (per cent) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban population | Total population |
| 1950-1955..... | 12.5 | 4.34 | 1.87 |
| 1955-1960..... | 14.2 | 3.95 | 1.53 |
| 1960-1965..... | 16.0 | 3.93 | 2.07 |
| 1965-1970..... | 17.6 | 2.42 | 2.61 |
| 1970-1975..... | 17.4 | 2.21 | 2.21 |
| 1975-1980..... | 17.4 | 3.90 | 1.48 |
| 1980-1985..... | 19.6 | 4.53 | 1.38 |
| 1985-1990..... | 23.0 | 5.04 | 1.53 |
| 1990-1995..... | 27.4 | 3.78 | 1.08 |
| 1995-2000..... | 31.4 | 3.53 | 0.89 |
| 2000-2005..... | 35.8 | 3.22 | 0.72 |
| 2005-2010..... | 40.5 | 2.79 | 0.63 |
| 2010-2015..... | 45.1 | 2.39 | 0.54 |
| 2015-2020..... | 49.5 | 1.95 | 0.38 |
| 2020-2025..... | 53.6 | 1.54 | 0.22 |
| 2025-2030..... | 57.2 | 1.19 | 0.07 |

China are quite different from those of the overall population growth. The decline in urban population growth results largely from the virtual stagnation of the proportion urban during the period of the Cultural Revolution during 1965-1975, a programme of radical political and socio-economic reform and civil strife accompanied by the forceful relocation of large numbers of urban dwellers to rural areas. The reduction of the proportion urban reflects both the real effects of that programme as well as the use of an official definition of urban that might have underestimated the proportion urban. However, the lack of census information for the entire period 1960-1980 limits the possibility of assessing the accuracy of the official estimates available. The census of 1982 provides the first comprehensive source of data on the urban population of China, its cities and towns since the 1950s. Moreover, starting in 1983 the official criteria to determine the geographical demarcation of cities and towns have changed several times (Zhang and Zhao, 1998), leading to increases in the number of localities considered as urban. Reclassification has therefore played an important role in estimates of urbaniza-

**Figure II.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban and total population of China: 1950-2030**



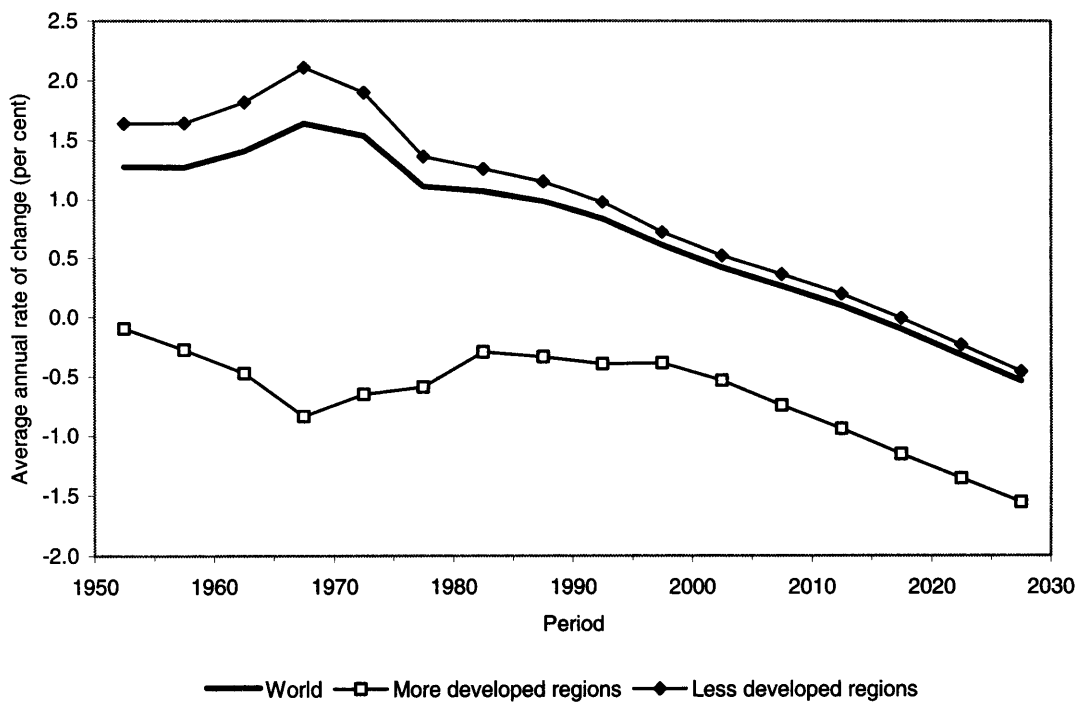
tion trends in China since 1980. This fact should be borne in mind in interpreting trends in urban growth in China, as well as their effects on overall urban growth in the less developed regions.

As with urban population trends, the more and less developed regions also differ markedly in rural population trends. Thus, whereas the rural population of more developed regions has been declining steadily during at least the latter half of the twentieth century, that of less developed regions has continued to grow (see table II.1). In fact, the growth rate of the rural population of less developed regions peaked at 2.1 per cent per year in 1965-1970 and has been declining ever since. By 1995-2000, the rural growth rate of less developed regions stood at just 0.7 per cent per year. It is expected to continue to fall, and will become negative by 2015-2020 (figure II.7).

The diverging patterns of growth of the rural populations of the more developed and the less developed regions have resulted in a significant redistribution of the rural population of the world. In 1950, the 386 million rural dwellers in the more developed regions constituted 22 per cent of the rural population of the world, whereas by 2000, the number of rural dwellers in the more developed regions (311 million) accounted for 10 per cent of the total world rural population (see tables II.1 and II.2). This share is expected to drop to 7 per cent in 2030, as the rural population in developed countries decreases to 228 million persons. Overall, the rural population of the more developed regions is expected to decline by 27 per cent during the period 2000-2030. In comparison, the rural population of less developed regions has continued to grow, from 1.4 billion in 1950 to 2.9 billion in 2000, more than doubling over those 50 years. But the next 30 years are expected to witness a major reduction in this rural population growth; it is expected to grow by merely 160 million in the period 2000-2015, reaching an all time peak of 3.06 billion in 2015 and decline slowly thereafter.

As a consequence of the contrasting patterns of growth of the urban and rural populations of the more and the less developed regions, the two regions have experienced and are expected to con-

**Figure II.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural populations of the world, the more developed regions and the less developed regions: 1950-2030**



tinue to experience different trends in the growth of the proportion urban. As already noted, the more developed regions were already highly urbanized by 1950, when just over half (53 per cent) of their population lived in urban areas. At that time, the less developed regions had just 18 per cent of their inhabitants living in cities and towns (table II.5). However, because the growth of the urban population of less developed regions was rapid relative to that of the total population, between 1950 and 2000 the proportion urban more than doubled, reaching 41 per cent. In the more developed regions, the proportion urban rose by less, but reaching 74 per cent by 2000. The projected proportion urban in 2030 is 82 per cent for the more developed regions and 57 per cent for the less developed regions. Thus by that date there will still be ample room for a continuing expansion of the proportion urban in the less developed regions, whereas that of the more developed regions may be nearing an upper limit. Such a contrast is made clearer by considering the rate of urbanization (i.e., the growth rate of the proportion urban). As table II.5 also shows, since 1980 the more developed regions have had a low rate of urbanization, starting at 0.38 per cent per year in 1980-1985 and falling to 0.26 per cent in 1995-2000, rates which are expected to stabilize at under 0.4 per cent per year in the future. In contrast, the rate of urbanization of the less developed regions, which was mostly 1.7 to 1.9 per cent per year from 1950 to 1990 (except for 1965-1975 because of China — see above), is expected to fall but still remain above 1 per cent per year throughout the projection period. By 2030, close to three out of every five persons in the less developed regions are expected to live in urban areas.

Differences in the levels of urbanization of the more developed and the less developed regions are also apparent when one considers the distribution of countries and areas in each group according to the proportion urban (table II.6). In 1950, three-quarters of the 173 countries or areas in the less developed regions had two out of five persons living in urban areas (39 per cent), while half of the 55 countries or areas in the more developed regions already had

TABLE II.5. PERCENTAGE URBAN AND RATE OF URBANIZATION OF THE WORLD, MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS AND LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS: 1950-2030

| | *Percentage urban* | | | | *Rate of urbanization (per cent)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Year* | *World* | *More developed regions* | *Less developed regions* | *Period* | *World* | *More developed regions* | *Less developed regions* |
| 1950 | 29.1 | 52.5 | 17.9 | | | | |
| 1955 | 30.9 | 55.5 | 19.7 | 1950-1955 | 1.22 | 1.11 | 1.89 |
| 1960 | 32.9 | 58.6 | 21.7 | 1955-1960 | 1.22 | 1.09 | 1.90 |
| 1965 | 34.7 | 61.7 | 23.7 | 1960-1965 | 1.11 | 1.03 | 1.80 |
| 1970 | 36.0 | 64.7 | 25.2 | 1965-1970 | 0.73 | 0.97 | 1.23 |
| 1975 | 37.3 | 67.2 | 26.9 | 1970-1975 | 0.69 | 0.74 | 1.29 |
| 1980 | 39.2 | 69.2 | 29.5 | 1975-1980 | 0.99 | 0.58 | 1.82 |
| 1985 | 41.1 | 70.5 | 32.3 | 1980-1985 | 0.95 | 0.38 | 1.80 |
| 1990 | 43.2 | 71.8 | 35.2 | 1985-1990 | 1.00 | 0.38 | 1.74 |
| 1995 | 45.1 | 73.0 | 37.8 | 1990-1995 | 0.85 | 0.31 | 1.42 |
| 2000 | 47.1 | 73.9 | 40.5 | 1995-2000 | 0.87 | 0.26 | 1.38 |
| 2005 | 49.2 | 74.9 | 43.2 | 2000-2005 | 0.87 | 0.27 | 1.30 |
| 2010 | 51.3 | 76.1 | 45.9 | 2005-2010 | 0.86 | 0.31 | 1.22 |
| 2015 | 53.6 | 77.3 | 48.7 | 2010-2015 | 0.86 | 0.33 | 1.16 |
| 2020 | 55.9 | 78.7 | 51.4 | 2015-2020 | 0.85 | 0.36 | 1.10 |
| 2025 | 58.3 | 80.2 | 54.2 | 2020-2025 | 0.85 | 0.37 | 1.06 |
| 2030 | 60.8 | 81.7 | 57.1 | 2025-2030 | 0.84 | 0.37 | 1.02 |

TABLE II.6. DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS IN MORE DEVELOPED AND LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS BY PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS: 1950, 1975, 2000 AND 2030

| | *Percentage urban* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Indicator* | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2030* |
| | *More developed regions* | | | |
| Lower extreme | 13.7 | 20.0 | 21.4 | 30.5 |
| Lower quartile | 27.8 | 51.5 | 59.3 | 69.4 |
| Median | 44.7 | 65.3 | 68.8 | 77.2 |
| Upper quartile | 65.0 | 80.8 | 86.6 | 90.6 |
| Upper extreme | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Interquartile range | 37.2 | 29.3 | 27.3 | 21.2 |
| | *Less developed regions* | | | |
| Lower extreme | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lower quartile | 10.0 | 19.6 | 32.3 | 50.2 |
| Median | 23.5 | 35.5 | 49.4 | 65.0 |
| Upper quartile | 38.9 | 56.7 | 71.0 | 81.7 |
| Upper extreme | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Interquartile range | 28.9 | 37.1 | 38.8 | 31.5 |

NOTE: The upper and lower extremes indicate the highest and lowest values observed; the lower, median and upper quartiles divide the distribution into four parts, each with the same number of observations. Consequently, half of the observed values fall between the upper and lower quartiles and the median is an indicator of the centre of the distribution.

45 per cent or more of their population living in urban areas. By 2000, half of the countries or areas of the less developed regions had at least 49 per cent of their populations living in urban areas, while half of the developed countries had over two-thirds of their population (69 per cent) in urban areas. By 2030, three-quarters of the countries in the less developed regions will have over half their population living in urban areas, while half of the countries will have two-thirds or more of their population in urban areas. In the more developed regions, half of the countries are expected to have over three-quarters of their population living in urban settlements in 2030, and one quarter with over 90 per cent.

A useful device for measuring the dispersion of the levels of urbanization is the interquartile range, defined as the difference between the upper and lower quartiles. For the more developed countries, it declines consistently over time, indicating increasing homogeneity of the levels of urbanization among the countries in this group. Combined with the consistently rising median and other values, this indicates an increasingly homogeneously urban population in the more developed region. For the less developed regions, the interquartile range has risen in the past, but is expected to fall in the future as most of the least urbanized countries in this development group urbanize. Currently, in 2000, the range is much higher in the less developed regions than in the developed regions, since most of the latter are already highly urbanized, while there is still a wide diversity of experience in the former. The significant upward shifts in the distributions of countries by level of urbanization observed in table II.6 underscores the momentous change that occurred in the twentieth century, a change that is expected to continue and to result in a highly urbanized world during the course of the twenty-first century. Nevertheless, there will continue to be considerable variation among countries and major areas in the level of urbanization and the pace of change. The next section explores these differences by major area.

## B. PATTERNS OF URBAN AND RURAL GROWTH IN THE MAJOR AREAS OF THE WORLD

The different patterns of urbanization observed for more developed regions and less developed regions are the result of widely varying experiences among the areas that constitute those regions. Europe and Northern America, in the developed world, exhibit high levels of urbanization now (i.e., high proportions of the population living in urban areas) but slowing rates of urban population growth (tables II.7 and II.8). In the developing world, Africa and Asia was largely rural in 2000, whereas Latin America and the Caribbean already had a proportion urban similar to that of the developed countries, having urbanized rapidly since 1950. Oceania, which straddles the developed and the developing world, is also highly urbanized. Despite its low level of urbanization, Asia, because of its large population, has the largest number of persons living in urban areas (1.4 billion in 2000), followed by Europe, with 529 million urban dwellers, Latin America and the Caribbean with 393 million, and Africa with 295 million. Because of the relatively high urban population growth rates expected in the future in Africa and Asia, by 2030 those two major areas

TABLE II.7. URBAN, RURAL AND TOTAL POPULATIONS AND PERCENTAGE URBAN OF THE WORLD, BY MAJOR AREA: 1950-2030

| *Major area* | *1950* | *1955* | *1960* | *1965* | *1970* | *1975* | *1980* | *1985* | *1990* | *1995* | *2000* | *2005* | *2010* | *2015* | *2020* | *2025* | *2030* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | *Urban population (millions)* | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 733 | 852 | 993 | 1 158 | 1 330 | 1 516 | 1 737 | 1 985 | 2 273 | 2 557 | 2 857 | 3 172 | 3 505 | 3 856 | 4 215 | 4 579 | 4 945 |
| Africa | 33 | 41 | 52 | 66 | 83 | 103 | 129 | 160 | 199 | 245 | 295 | 353 | 417 | 489 | 568 | 655 | 748 |
| Asia | 232 | 280 | 338 | 409 | 486 | 575 | 693 | 836 | 1 012 | 1 182 | 1 367 | 1 562 | 1 770 | 1 990 | 2 214 | 2 439 | 2 664 |
| Europe | 280 | 310 | 343 | 380 | 413 | 446 | 475 | 496 | 516 | 525 | 529 | 531 | 534 | 537 | 540 | 543 | 545 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 70 | 87 | 108 | 134 | 163 | 197 | 234 | 273 | 314 | 353 | 393 | 433 | 472 | 508 | 542 | 574 | 602 |
| Northern America | 110 | 125 | 143 | 158 | 171 | 180 | 189 | 201 | 214 | 231 | 250 | 268 | 286 | 304 | 322 | 339 | 354 |
| Oceania | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 31 |
| | | | | | | | | *Rural population (millions)* | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 1 786 | 1 904 | 2 029 | 2 177 | 2 363 | 2 552 | 2 698 | 2 846 | 2 990 | 3 118 | 3 214 | 3 282 | 3 325 | 3 341 | 3 325 | 3 272 | 3 185 |
| Africa | 188 | 206 | 226 | 248 | 274 | 305 | 341 | 381 | 424 | 463 | 500 | 535 | 567 | 595 | 619 | 637 | 650 |
| Asia | 1 166 | 1 262 | 1 364 | 1 490 | 1 657 | 1 823 | 1 940 | 2 051 | 2 156 | 2 248 | 2 313 | 2 355 | 2 378 | 2 380 | 2 356 | 2 303 | 2 222 |
| Europe | 267 | 265 | 262 | 254 | 243 | 230 | 217 | 210 | 205 | 202 | 199 | 194 | 186 | 176 | 165 | 153 | 140 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 97 | 104 | 111 | 117 | 121 | 125 | 127 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 127 | 125 | 123 | 120 | 117 | 113 | 109 |
| Northern America | 62 | 62 | 61 | 62 | 61 | 64 | 67 | 68 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 53 |
| Oceania | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | *Total population (millions)* | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 2 519 | 2 756 | 3 021 | 3 335 | 3 692 | 4 068 | 4 435 | 4 831 | 5 264 | 5 674 | 6 071 | 6 454 | 6 830 | 7 197 | 7 540 | 7 851 | 8 130 |
| Africa | 221 | 247 | 277 | 314 | 357 | 408 | 470 | 542 | 622 | 707 | 796 | 888 | 984 | 1 085 | 1 188 | 1 292 | 1 398 |
| Asia | 1 398 | 1 542 | 1 701 | 1 899 | 2 143 | 2 398 | 2 632 | 2 888 | 3 168 | 3 430 | 3 680 | 3 918 | 4 149 | 4 371 | 4 570 | 4 742 | 4 887 |
| Europe | 547 | 575 | 604 | 634 | 656 | 676 | 692 | 706 | 722 | 727 | 728 | 725 | 720 | 713 | 705 | 696 | 685 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 167 | 191 | 218 | 250 | 285 | 322 | 361 | 401 | 442 | 481 | 520 | 558 | 594 | 628 | 659 | 687 | 711 |
| Northern America | 172 | 187 | 204 | 220 | 232 | 243 | 256 | 269 | 284 | 299 | 316 | 332 | 348 | 364 | 380 | 394 | 408 |
| Oceania | 13 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 38 | 40 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | *Percentage urban* | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 29.1 | 30.9 | 32.9 | 34.7 | 36.0 | 37.3 | 39.2 | 41.1 | 43.2 | 45.1 | 47.1 | 49.2 | 51.3 | 53.6 | 55.9 | 58.3 | 60.8 |
| Africa | 14.9 | 16.6 | 18.6 | 20.9 | 23.2 | 25.3 | 27.5 | 29.6 | 31.9 | 34.6 | 37.1 | 39.7 | 42.4 | 45.1 | 47.8 | 50.7 | 53.5 |
| Asia | 16.6 | 18.2 | 19.8 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 24.0 | 26.3 | 29.0 | 31.9 | 34.5 | 37.1 | 39.9 | 42.7 | 45.5 | 48.5 | 51.4 | 54.5 |
| Europe | 51.2 | 53.9 | 56.7 | 59.9 | 62.9 | 66.0 | 68.6 | 70.2 | 71.5 | 72.2 | 72.7 | 73.3 | 74.2 | 75.3 | 76.6 | 78.0 | 79.6 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 41.9 | 45.5 | 49.3 | 53.3 | 57.4 | 61.2 | 64.9 | 68.1 | 71.1 | 73.3 | 75.5 | 77.6 | 79.4 | 80.9 | 82.3 | 83.5 | 84.6 |
| Northern America | 63.9 | 67.0 | 69.9 | 72.0 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 75.4 | 77.3 | 79.1 | 80.8 | 82.3 | 83.6 | 84.8 | 85.9 | 86.9 |
| Oceania | 60.6 | 63.3 | 65.9 | 68.3 | 70.6 | 71.7 | 71.1 | 70.5 | 70.1 | 71.4 | 72.7 | 73.3 | 73.7 | 74.0 | 74.2 | 74.5 | 74.9 |

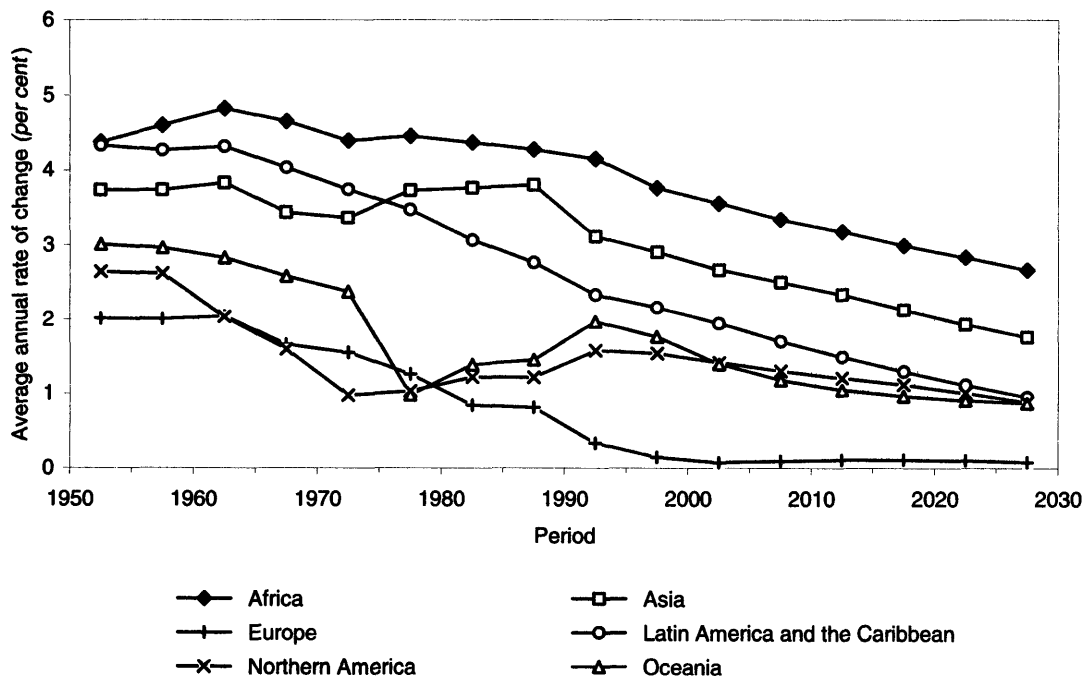
TABLE II.8. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE OF THE URBAN, RURAL AND TOTAL POPULATIONS OF THE WORLD, BY MAJOR AREA: 1950-1955 TO 2025-2030

| *Major area* | *1950-1955* | *1955-1960* | *1960-1965* | *1965-1970* | *1970-1975* | *1975-1980* | *1980-1985* | *1985-1990* | *1990-1995* | *1995-2000* | *2000-2005* | *2005-2010* | *2010-2015* | *2015-2020* | *2020-2025* | *2025-2030* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | *Average annual rate of change of the urban population (per cent)* | | | | | | | | |
| World | 3.02 | 3.06 | 3.08 | 2.76 | 2.63 | 2.72 | 2.67 | 2.72 | 2.35 | 2.22 | 2.09 | 2.00 | 1.91 | 1.78 | 1.66 | 1.54 |
| Africa | 4.38 | 4.61 | 4.83 | 4.66 | 4.40 | 4.46 | 4.37 | 4.28 | 4.15 | 3.76 | 3.56 | 3.35 | 3.18 | 3.00 | 2.84 | 2.67 |
| Asia | 3.74 | 3.74 | 3.84 | 3.44 | 3.37 | 3.73 | 3.77 | 3.81 | 3.11 | 2.90 | 2.67 | 2.50 | 2.34 | 2.14 | 1.94 | 1.76 |
| Europe | 2.02 | 2.01 | 2.05 | 1.66 | 1.55 | 1.26 | 0.85 | 0.81 | 0.34 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.09 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 4.34 | 4.28 | 4.32 | 4.04 | 3.75 | 3.47 | 3.07 | 2.77 | 2.33 | 2.16 | 1.95 | 1.70 | 1.49 | 1.30 | 1.12 | 0.96 |
| Northern America | 2.65 | 2.62 | 2.04 | 1.60 | 0.98 | 1.04 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.58 | 1.54 | 1.42 | 1.31 | 1.21 | 1.12 | 1.01 | 0.89 |
| Oceania | 3.01 | 2.96 | 2.83 | 2.58 | 2.38 | 0.98 | 1.39 | 1.46 | 1.97 | 1.77 | 1.40 | 1.18 | 1.05 | 0.97 | 0.91 | 0.88 |
| | | | | | | | | *Average annual rate of change of the rural population (per cent)* | | | | | | | | |
| World | 1.28 | 1.27 | 1.41 | 1.64 | 1.54 | 1.11 | 1.07 | 0.99 | 0.83 | 0.61 | 0.42 | 0.26 | 0.10 | -0.10 | -0.32 | -0.54 |
| Africa | 1.77 | 1.86 | 1.88 | 2.02 | 2.11 | 2.21 | 2.26 | 2.10 | 1.77 | 1.56 | 1.34 | 1.16 | 0.98 | 0.79 | 0.57 | 0.39 |
| Asia | 1.58 | 1.55 | 1.78 | 2.12 | 1.90 | 1.24 | 1.12 | 1.00 | 0.83 | 0.57 | 0.37 | 0.19 | 0.02 | -0.21 | -0.46 | -0.71 |
| Europe | -0.15 | -0.27 | -0.57 | -0.89 | -1.16 | -1.09 | -0.65 | -0.48 | -0.30 | -0.34 | -0.55 | -0.80 | -1.04 | -1.30 | -1.55 | -1.77 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.34 | 1.27 | 1.09 | 0.76 | 0.55 | 0.33 | 0.19 | -0.08 | 0.11 | -0.18 | -0.34 | -0.38 | -0.45 | -0.53 | -0.62 | -0.71 |
| Northern America | -0.09 | -0.09 | 0.03 | -0.25 | 0.93 | 0.95 | 0.44 | 0.42 | -0.49 | -0.61 | -0.66 | -0.68 | -0.68 | -0.67 | -0.70 | -0.81 |
| Oceania | 0.74 | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.43 | 1.31 | 1.53 | 1.97 | 1.82 | 0.74 | 0.51 | 0.74 | 0.78 | 0.77 | 0.75 | 0.66 | 0.40 |
| | | | | | | | | *Average annual rate of change of the total population (per cent)* | | | | | | | | |
| World | 1.80 | 1.84 | 1.97 | 2.04 | 1.94 | 1.73 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.50 | 1.35 | 1.22 | 1.13 | 1.05 | 0.93 | 0.81 | 0.70 |
| Africa | 2.18 | 2.34 | 2.46 | 2.60 | 2.66 | 2.81 | 2.86 | 2.77 | 2.56 | 2.35 | 2.19 | 2.06 | 1.94 | 1.82 | 1.69 | 1.58 |
| Asia | 1.95 | 1.97 | 2.20 | 2.41 | 2.24 | 1.87 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.59 | 1.41 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 1.04 | 0.89 | 0.74 | 0.60 |
| Europe | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.96 | 0.68 | 0.59 | 0.49 | 0.39 | 0.44 | 0.16 | 0.02 | -0.09 | -0.14 | -0.18 | -0.23 | -0.27 | -0.31 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 2.65 | 2.69 | 2.75 | 2.57 | 2.45 | 2.31 | 2.10 | 1.90 | 1.72 | 1.56 | 1.41 | 1.26 | 1.11 | 0.96 | 0.82 | 0.69 |
| Northern America | 1.70 | 1.77 | 1.46 | 1.10 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.09 | 1.07 | 1.00 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 0.84 | 0.76 | 0.66 |
| Oceania | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.11 | 1.93 | 2.07 | 1.14 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.61 | 1.41 | 1.22 | 1.08 | 0.98 | 0.91 | 0.85 | 0.75 |

will have the largest numbers of urban dwellers in the world—2.7 billion in Asia and 748 million in Africa—even though they will still be the least urbanized major areas of the world.

Figure II.8 illustrates the average annual rates of change of the urban population in the past 50 years and those expected in the future, for all major areas of the world (see table II.8 for figures). Africa's urban population growth rates have been the highest, averaging 4.4 per cent per year during 1950-2000 and are expected to remain at above 3 per cent per annum over most of the projection period. The urban growth rate of Latin America and the Caribbean was close to that of Africa in 1950-1955 (4.34 per cent versus 4.38 per cent), but has declined rapidly, being 2.2 per cent in 1995-2000. It is expected to fall further to 1.4 per cent during the period 2000-2030 and to under 1 per cent by 2025-2030. In Asia, the urban growth rates show the fluctuations associated with the urbanization trends experienced by China and remained high, averaging 3.6 per cent per year in 1950-2000, though falling to 2.9 per cent by 1995-2000. It is projected to be 2.2 per cent in 2000-2030, gradually declining to under 1.8 per cent in 2025-2030. In Europe, Northern America and Oceania, urban population growth rates declined markedly between approximately 1960 and 1980, during the so-called "counter-urbanization" period, but recovered in both Northern America and Oceania during 1980-2000. As a result, by 1995-2000, the urban population of Europe was growing at just 0.15 per cent per year, whereas those of Northern America and Oceania were rising at 1.5 per cent and 1.8 per cent per year, respectively. Further reductions of the urban growth rates are projected for these threes major areas. Europe's annual growth rate is projected to average 0.1 per cent per year during 2000-2030. In contrast to Europe, annual rates of urban growth in Northern America and Oceania are projected to be above one per cent during the period 2000-2030 (1.2 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively). Even so, both major areas are expected to go below the one per cent threshold before the end of

**Figure II.8. Average annual rate of change of the urban population by major area: 1950-2030**



the projection period, reaching 0.9 per cent in 2025-2030. Urban growth rates for the periods 1950-1975, 1975-2000 and 2000-2030 are reported in table II.9.

The rapid urban growth experienced by the major areas of the developing world has resulted in large increases in the numbers of urban dwellers. Africa's urban population increased nine-fold between 1950 and 2000, rising from 33 million to 295 million in half a century (table II.9). The urban populations of Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean increased by more than five-fold each, from 232 million to 1.4 billion in Asia, and from 70 million to 393 million in Latin America and the Caribbean. The number of urban dwellers in Northern America more than doubled (from 110 million to 250 million), while that in Oceania nearly tripled (from 8 million to 23 million). Even the urban population of Europe, whose growth rates were low, increased by 89 per cent, from 280 to 529 million. Given the large differences in urban growth rates across major areas, a significant redistribution of the world's urban population resulted: Africa's share more than doubled, from 4.5 per cent in 1950 to 10.3 per cent in 2000; Asia's share grew by more than 50 per cent, from 31.7 per cent to 47.8 per cent; and the share of Latin America and the Caribbean rose from 9.5 per cent to 13.8 per cent. Meanwhile, the shares of Europe and Northern America fell, with Europe's falling by over half, from 38.3 per cent to 18.5 per cent, and Northern America's from 15 to 8.8 per cent.

Over the next thirty years, the differences expected in urban population growth will accentuate the redistribution of the urban population that occurred during 1950-2000. Africa's urban population will increase by another 2.5 times between 2000 and 2030, and Asia's will nearly double. With 748 million urban dwellers in 2030, Africa will have 15 per cent of the total world urban population, while Asia will have 54 per cent, or 2.7 billion persons. Together, they will account for nearly 70 per cent of the urban population of the world. All other major areas are expected to see their shares of the world urban population decline, even though their urban populations are all projected to increase substantially. The urban population of Latin America and the Caribbean will increase by over 50 per cent, from 393 million in 2000 to 602 million in 2030, but its share will decline from 14 to 12 per cent. The share of Northern America is expected to decline from 8.8 per cent to 7.2 per cent although its urban population will likely increase by over 40 per cent. But the largest reduction expected is in Europe's share, which will decrease from 18.5 per cent to 11 per cent between 2000 and 2030 (table II.9).

Given their high urban growth rates and their growing shares of the world urban population, Africa and Asia account for most of the increments of the urban population. During 1950-1975, these two major areas accounted for 53 per cent of all the increase in the world urban population, a share that rose to 73 per cent in 1975-2000, with 59 per cent in Asia alone (table II.10). The shares of both are expected to increase over the next thirty years, with Asia accounting for 62 per cent of world urban population growth (of 69.6 million per year) and Africa for 22 per cent. That is, Africa and Asia will together account for more than 5 of every 6 new urban inhabitants (84 per cent) over the next thirty years (or for 58 million persons annually). All other major areas will see their shares of the annual increment to the urban population decline. Latin America and the Caribbean will likely account for about a third less of the increase in the world's urban population, or by 10 percent of the total instead of 15 per cent as in 1975-2000. In Oceania and Northern America, the magnitudes of the reductions between 1975-2000 and 2000-2030 are small, while the proportion of the increment of the urban population accounted for by Europe is reduced to less than one per cent in 2000-2030 as compared to over 6 per cent in 1975-2000.

Looking at the extent of urbanization in the different major areas of the world, Asia was the second least urbanized in 1950, with 17 per cent of its population living in urban settlements (table II.11). By 2000 that share had more than doubled (to 37 per cent), thanks to rates of urbanization of 1.47 and 1.75 in 1950-75 and 1975-2000, respectively. Despite the robust rate of urbanization that Asia is expected to experience during 2000-2030

TABLE II.9. EVOLUTION OF THE URBAN, RURAL AND TOTAL POPULATIONS OF THE WORLD, BY MAJOR AREA, SELECTED PERIODS: 1950-2030

| Major area | Population (millions) | | | | Percentage distribution | | | | Average annual rate of change (per cent) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1975 | 2000 | 2030 | 1950 | 1975 | 2000 | 2030 | 1950-1975 | 1975-2000 | 2000-2030 |
| | | | | | *A. Urban population* | | | | | | |
| World | 733 | 1 516 | 2 857 | 4 945 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.91 | 2.53 | 1.83 |
| Africa | 33 | 103 | 295 | 748 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 10.3 | 15.1 | 4.57 | 4.21 | 3.10 |
| Asia | 232 | 575 | 1 367 | 2 664 | 31.7 | 37.9 | 47.8 | 53.9 | 3.63 | 3.47 | 2.22 |
| Europe | 280 | 446 | 529 | 545 | 38.3 | 29.4 | 18.5 | 11.0 | 1.86 | 0.68 | 0.10 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 70 | 197 | 393 | 602 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 12.2 | 4.14 | 2.76 | 1.42 |
| Northern America | 110 | 180 | 250 | 354 | 15.0 | 11.9 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 1.98 | 1.32 | 1.16 |
| Oceania | 8 | 15 | 23 | 31 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.75 | 1.51 | 1.07 |
| | | | | | *B. Rural population* | | | | | | |
| World | 1 786 | 2 552 | 3 214 | 3 185 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.43 | 0.92 | -0.03 |
| Africa | 188 | 305 | 500 | 650 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 15.6 | 20.4 | 1.93 | 1.98 | 0.87 |
| Asia | 1 166 | 1 823 | 2 313 | 2 222 | 65.3 | 71.4 | 72.0 | 69.8 | 1.79 | 0.95 | -0.13 |
| Europe | 267 | 230 | 199 | 140 | 15.0 | 9.0 | 6.2 | 4.4 | -0.61 | -0.57 | -1.17 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 97 | 125 | 127 | 109 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 1.00 | 0.08 | -0.51 |
| Northern America | 62 | 64 | 66 | 53 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.11 | 0.14 | -0.70 |
| Oceania | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.76 | 1.31 | 0.68 |
| | | | | | *C. Total population* | | | | | | |
| World | 2 519 | 4 068 | 6 071 | 8 130 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.92 | 1.60 | 0.97 |
| Africa | 221 | 408 | 796 | 1 398 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 13.1 | 17.2 | 2.45 | 2.67 | 1.88 |
| Asia | 1 398 | 2 398 | 3 680 | 4 887 | 55.5 | 58.9 | 60.6 | 60.1 | 2.16 | 1.71 | 0.95 |
| Europe | 547 | 676 | 728 | 685 | 21.7 | 16.6 | 12.0 | 8.4 | 0.84 | 0.30 | -0.20 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 167 | 322 | 520 | 711 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 2.62 | 1.92 | 1.04 |
| Northern America | 172 | 243 | 316 | 408 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 1.40 | 1.04 | 0.85 |
| Oceania | 13 | 22 | 31 | 41 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.08 | 1.46 | 0.97 |

TABLE II.10. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREMENT OF THE URBAN POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR AREA: 1950-1975, 1975-2000 AND 2000-2030

| | *Average annual increment of the urban population (millions)* | | | *Percentage distribution of annual increment* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Major area* | *1950-1975* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2030* | *1950-1975* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2030* |
| World | 31.3 | 53.6 | 69.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Africa | 2.8 | 7.7 | 15.1 | 9.0 | 14.3 | 21.7 |
| Asia | 13.7 | 31.7 | 43.2 | 43.7 | 59.1 | 62.1 |
| Europe | 6.6 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 21.1 | 6.2 | 0.8 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 5.1 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 16.2 | 14.6 | 10.0 |
| Northern America | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 8.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Oceania | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |

TABLE II.11. PERCENTAGE URBAN AND RATE OF URBANIZATION OF THE WORLD, BY MAJOR AREA, SELECTED PERIODS: 1950-2030

| | *Percentage urban* | | | | *Rate of urbanization (per cent)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Major area* | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2030* | *1950-1975* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2030* |
| World | 29.1 | 37.3 | 47.1 | 60.8 | 0.99 | 0.93 | 0.85 |
| Africa | 14.9 | 25.3 | 37.1 | 53.5 | 2.12 | 1.54 | 1.22 |
| Asia | 16.6 | 24.0 | 37.1 | 54.5 | 1.47 | 1.75 | 1.28 |
| Europe | 51.2 | 66.0 | 72.7 | 79.6 | 1.02 | 0.38 | 0.30 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 41.9 | 61.2 | 75.5 | 84.6 | 1.52 | 0.84 | 0.38 |
| Northern America | 63.9 | 73.8 | 79.1 | 86.9 | 0.58 | 0.28 | 0.31 |
| Oceania | 60.6 | 71.7 | 72.7 | 74.9 | 0.67 | 0.06 | 0.10 |

(1.28 per cent per year, the highest of any major area), only 55 per cent of its population is projected to be urban in 2030.

Africa, which in 1950 had the lowest proportion urban, experienced the fastest rate of urbanization of any major area during 1950-2000, its urban share rising from 15 per cent in 1950 to 37 per cent in 2000 – identical to the proportion urban reached in Asia in 2000. Although Africa's average rate of urbanization over the next 30 years is expected to be lower than during the second half of the twentieth century (1.22 per cent per year instead of 2.12 and 1.54 per cent in 1950-75 and 1975-2000, respectively), it will still be high and will result in a level of urbanization of 54 per cent by 2030. That is, by 2030 the levels of urbanization of both Africa and Asia will have passed the 50 per cent mark, making their populations more urban than rural.

In contrast to Africa and Asia, the level urbanization of Latin America and the Caribbean was already relatively high by 1950, when 42 per cent of its population lived in urban areas. Although this level of urbanization was lower than that of Europe (52 per cent), over the next 50 years Latin America and the Caribbean experienced a rapid increase in the proportion urban, averaging 1.52 and 0.84 per cent per year in the two periods, 1950-1975 and 1975-2000. Consequently, its proportion urban in 2000 had surpassed that of Europe (76 per cent versus 73 per cent). With about three-quarters of their populations living in urban areas, these two major areas are expected to experience declines in their annual rates of urbanization, to only 0.3-0.4 per cent, with the result that their proportion urban will rise to the range of 80-85 per cent by 2030.

Oceania, the major area with by far the smallest population (less than one-tenth the population of Northern America in 2000), was the second most urbanized major area in the world in 1950, following Northern America, when 61 per cent and 64 per cent of their respective populations lived in

urban settlements. Since then, both of these major areas have experienced the lowest rates of urbanization in the world, at relatively high rates in 1950-1975 (0.6-0.7 percent) but at only 0.06 per cent in Oceania and 0.28 per cent in Northern America in 1975-2000. Nevertheless, Northern America, with 79 per cent of its population living in urban areas, remains the most urbanized major area in the world in 2000 while Oceania, with 73 per cent, shares the third position with Europe. These percentages are expected to rise to 87 per cent in Northern America and 75 per cent in Oceania by 2030.

A more detailed depiction of trends in urbanization in the major areas of the world can be perceived by considering changes in the rates of urbanization over time. As figure II.9 shows, there is considerable variation across major areas in rates of urbanization (see table II.12 for figures). Only Latin America and the Caribbean displays a smoothly declining trend, dropping steadily from 1.7 per cent per year in 1950-1955 to 0.6 per cent in 1995-2000, and expected to further fall to about 0.3 per cent per year in 2025-2030. In Africa, whose rates of urbanization have generally been the highest in the world since before the middle of the twentieth century, the rate of urbanization declined markedly from 2.1 to 2.4 per cent per year in 1950-1970, to 1.4 per cent per year in 1995-2000. It is expected to continue to decline to 1.1 per cent per year by the end of the projection period. In contrast to Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, the rate of urbanization in Asia shows no clear trend before 1990, fluctuating sharply as a result mainly of changes in China, as noted in section A above. Since China is home to about 30 per cent of the urban population of Asia, changes in China distort the changes for Asia as a whole, as is evident from comparing the rates of urbanization in China with those of Asia excluding China (figure II.10). Interestingly, rates of urbanization, as displayed in table II.11, were higher within the 1950-1975 period than the 1975-2000 period in all major areas, except for Asia.

The rates of urbanization of Europe, Northern America and Oceania have been considerably lower than those of the developing world, and fell markedly in all three between the 1960s and the 1970s. In Oceania, that decline led to negative rates of urbanization in 1975-1990. In Northern America the urbanization rate dropped to nearly

**Figure II.9. Rate of urbanization by major area: 1950-2030**

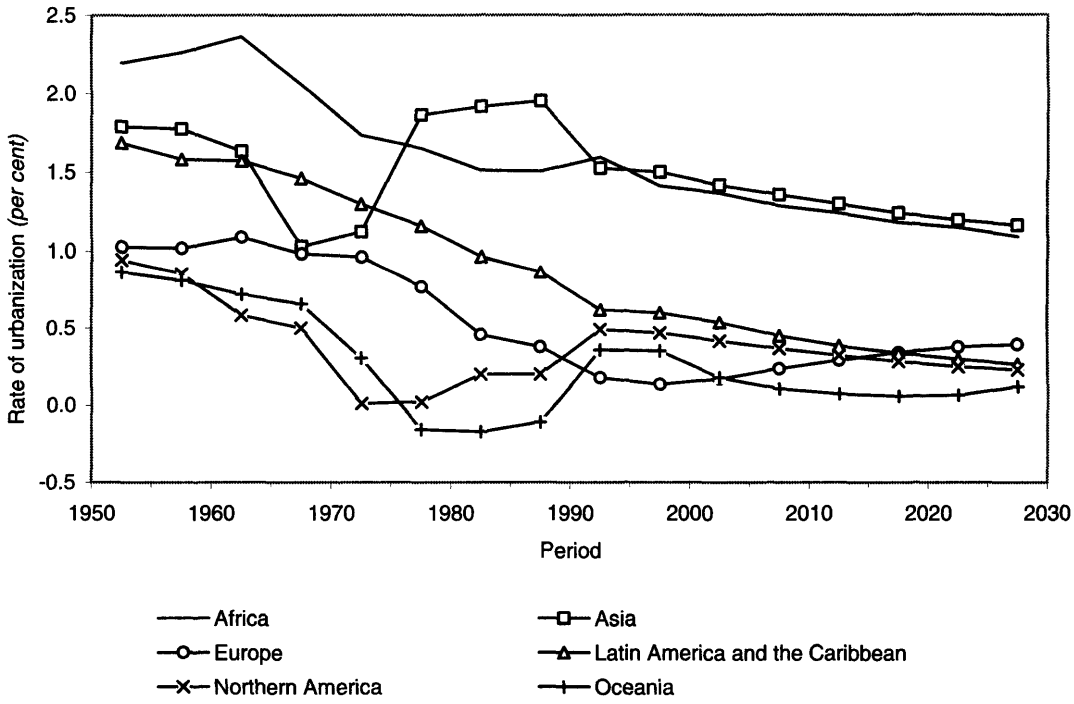
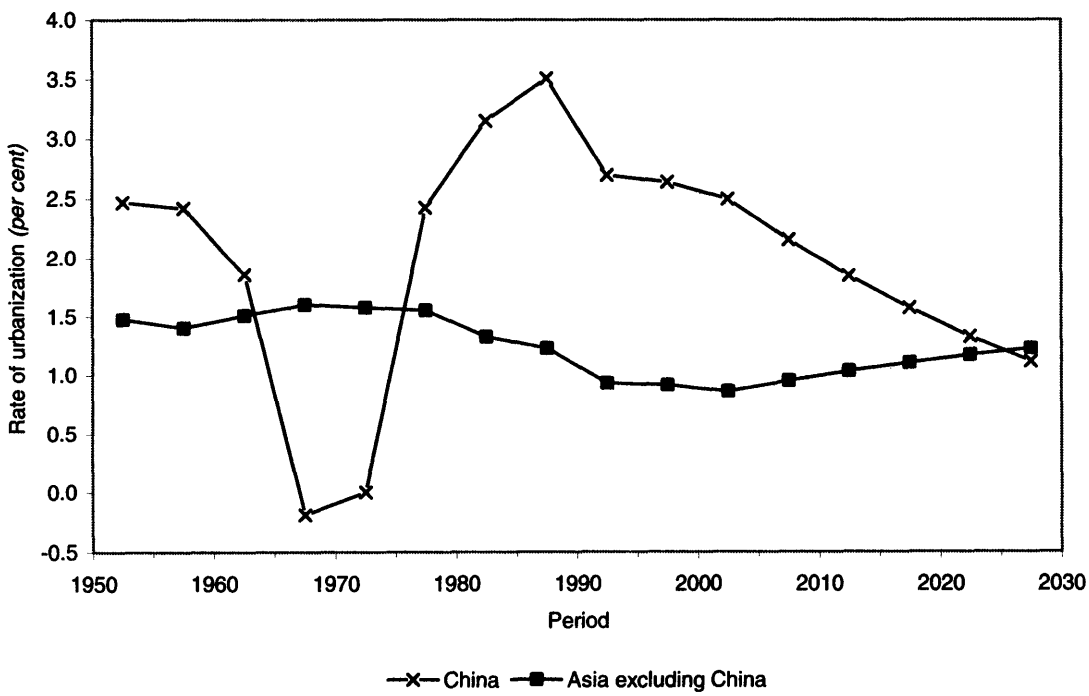


TABLE II.12. RATE OF URBANIZATION BY MAJOR AREA: 1950-2030

| Period | *Rate of urbanization (per cent)* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Africa* | *Asia* | *Europe* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Northern America* | *Oceania* |
| 1950-1955 | 2.20 | 1.79 | 1.03 | 1.69 | 0.95 | 0.86 |
| 1955-1960 | 2.26 | 1.78 | 1.02 | 1.58 | 0.85 | 0.81 |
| 1960-1965 | 2.36 | 1.63 | 1.09 | 1.57 | 0.58 | 0.72 |
| 1965-1970 | 2.06 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 1.46 | 0.50 | 0.66 |
| 1970-1975 | 1.74 | 1.12 | 0.96 | 1.30 | 0.01 | 0.31 |
| 1975-1980 | 1.65 | 1.86 | 0.77 | 1.16 | 0.02 | -0.16 |
| 1980-1985 | 1.51 | 1.92 | 0.46 | 0.96 | 0.20 | -0.17 |
| 1985-1990 | 1.51 | 1.95 | 0.38 | 0.86 | 0.20 | -0.11 |
| 1990-1995 | 1.59 | 1.52 | 0.18 | 0.62 | 0.49 | 0.36 |
| 1995-2000 | 1.41 | 1.50 | 0.14 | 0.60 | 0.47 | 0.35 |
| 2000-2005 | 1.37 | 1.42 | 0.17 | 0.54 | 0.42 | 0.18 |
| 2005-2010 | 1.29 | 1.36 | 0.24 | 0.45 | 0.37 | 0.11 |
| 2010-2015 | 1.24 | 1.30 | 0.29 | 0.39 | 0.32 | 0.07 |
| 2015-2020 | 1.18 | 1.24 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.28 | 0.06 |
| 2020-2025 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 0.38 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 0.07 |
| 2025-2030 | 1.09 | 1.16 | 0.39 | 0.27 | 0.23 | 0.12 |

**Figure II.10. Rate of urbanization, China and Asia excluding China: 1950-2030**



zero in the 1970s and recovered to between 0.2 per cent and 0.5 per cent per year in the 1980s and 1990s. Europe experienced higher urbanization rates than the other two major areas from 1950 to 1990, but by 1995-2000 its rate of urbanization was just 0.14 per cent per year, and lower than those of Northern America and Oceania. Over the projection period to 2000-2030 both Europe and Northern America are expected to continue to urbanize at rates of 0.2-0.4 per cent per year, but with opposite trends (see table II.12). Such projected values imply continued increases in the level of urbanization of both regions. In contrast, future urbanization rates of Oceania are expected to be very low, at about 0.1 or 0.2 per cent per annum, resulting in very small increases of the proportion urban.

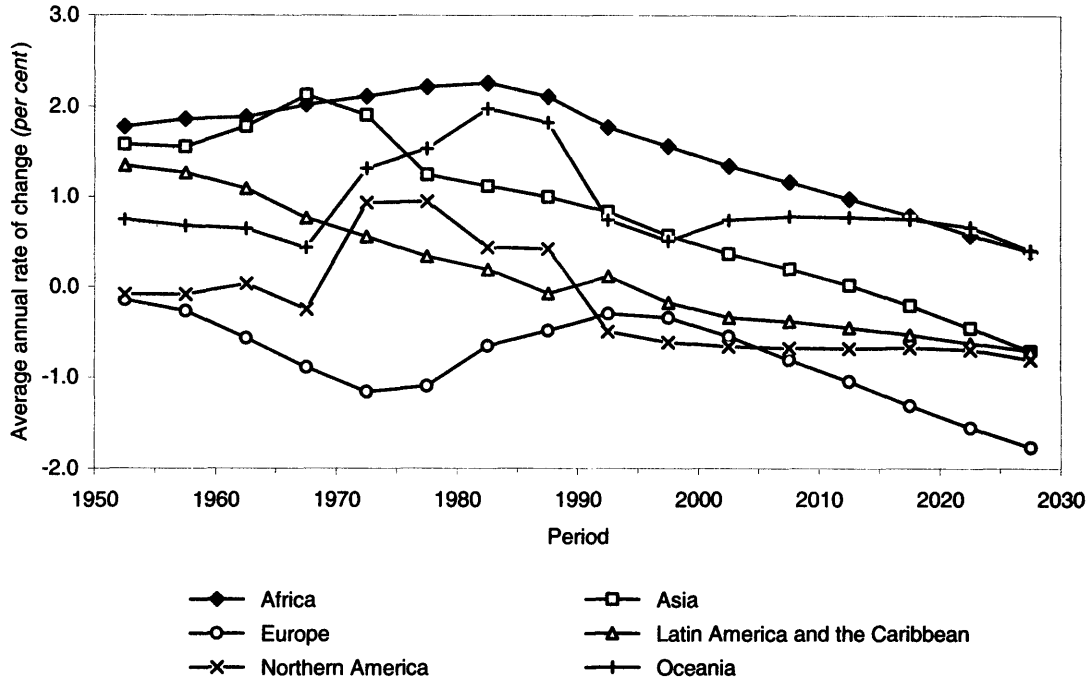
The reduction of the rates of urbanization of Europe, Northern America and Oceania between 1965 and 1980 has been referred to as counter-urbanization, a process in which population distribution shifted down the urban hierarchy, that is, from larger cities to smaller ones and from towns back to rural areas. Although counter-urbanization does not necessarily mean that urban dwellers resettle in rural areas, in highly urbanized countries it was associated with faster growth of non-metropolitan populations compared to those in metropolitan areas (Korcelli, 1984; Champion, 1989, 1998) and in some countries an increase in the rural population was also observed. Thus, as table II.7 and figure II.11 show, the rural population of Europe declined at a lower pace between 1980 and 2000 than in 1965-1980, while in both Northern America and Oceania the secular trends downward in the rates of change of the rural population were reversed in 1970-1975 to 1985-1990.

In the following, trends in rural population growth rates for the major areas of the world are considered, beginning with those from the less developed regions. As shown in figure II.11, two trends are discernible with respect to rural population growth rates in these major areas. First, Latin America and the Caribbean has seen its rural population growth rate decline steadily so that by 1985-1990 it began to be negative. Africa and Asia, in contrast, both experienced initial increases in the rates of growth of their rural populations, during 1950-1985 and 1955-1970, respectively. In the case of Africa, declining mortality combined with sustained high fertility produced the increase in the rural population growth rate, which reached a peak of 2.3 per cent per year in 1980-1985 and is estimated to have declined to 1.6 per cent per year by 1995-2000. In Asia, the highest growth rate of the rural population was in 1965-1970 at 2.1 per cent per year, largely as a result of the high rural growth rate in China. Since then, the growth rate of the rural population of Asia has been declining, reaching 0.6 per cent per year in 1995-2000 (see table II.8 for figures).

For all major areas, rural population growth rates are projected to fall in the next three decades, except for an increase in Oceania between 1995 and 2010 (figure II.11), and by the end of the projection period the major areas will still vary considerably in the rates of growth of their rural populations. Thus, by 2025-2030, Europe's rural population is expected to be declining at a rate of 1.8 per cent per year; that of Northern America by 0.8 per cent per year; and those of Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean at 0.7 per cent per year. Africa and Oceania are the only two major areas where the rural population is still expected to be increasing in 2025-2030, at small annual rates of about 0.4 per cent (see table II.8).

The rural population of Africa, which increased nearly three-fold between 1950 and 2000 (2.7 times), rising from 188 million to 500 million, is expected to reach 650 million by 2030 (see table II.9). In Oceania, the rural population has grown from 5 million in 1950 to 8 million in 2000 and is expected to reach 10 million by 2030. In Asia, the major area with by far the largest number of rural inhabitants, the rural population is estimated to have grown from 1.2 billion in 1950 to 2.3 billion in 2000. It will reach a peak of 2.4 billion just before 2015, then start a long, gradual decline. In 2030, it will have fallen to 2.2 billion, or the same level it first reached in 1994. Latin America and the Caribbean, whose rural population rose from 97 million in 1950 to 127 million in 2000, is expected to see its rural population drop to 109 million in 2030, or by 14 per cent during 2000-2030. In Northern America, the rural population, only 66 million in 2000, is likely to decline by an even more, by 19 per cent in 2000-2030,

**Figure II.11. Average annual rate of change of the rural population by major area: 1950-2030**




reaching 53 million. But it is Europe where the rural population is likely to drop the most, by 30 per cent (from 199 million in 2000 to 140 million in 2030).

Given the trends downward in rural population growth rates around the world, it is useful to note when the rural population peaks for each major area of the world. In Europe the peak was before 1950, in Latin America and the Caribbean the all-time peak was reached in 1995, about 5 years after Northern America, and in Asia the peak will be attained around 2015, as noted above. Only Africa and Oceania as major world areas will be experiencing further rural population growth after 2030.

Changes in the size of the rural population of the major areas will result in a significant redistribution of the rural population of the world by major area. As table II.9 shows, Europe's share of the rural population, which has already dropped from 15 per cent in 1950 to 6.2 per cent in 2000 and is expected to fall to 4.4 per cent in 2030. The share of Northern America will also decline significantly, from 3.5 per cent in 1950 to 2.1 per cent in 2000 and 1.7 per cent in 2030, as will the share of Latin America and the Caribbean, from 5.4 per cent in 1950 to 4 per cent in 2000 and 3.4 per cent in 2030. Meanwhile, the shares of Africa and Asia will both correspondingly increase markedly, with that of Africa doubling over the period, from 10 per cent in 1950 to 20 per cent of the world's rural population by 2030 (and 15.6 per cent in 2000). Meanwhile, Asia will remain the home for the vast majority of the world's rural population. By 2030, 70 per cent of the rural population will live in Asia, somewhat less than the proportion of the rural population living in Asia today (72 per cent) but higher than its share in 1950 (65 per cent).

The rapid growth of the urban populations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, combined with the continuing declines in rural population growth towards zero in most countries (discussed further in chapter III below), has important implications for the geographical distribution of population growth. Between 1950 and 2000, the average annual increment of the urban population of Asia accounted for 32 per cent or about one-third of the average annual increment of world population growth, which is es-

timated at 71 million. During 2000-2030, when the world population is expected to increase annually by slightly less, or by 69 million persons, the urban areas of Asia will grow by 43 million annually, accounting in itself for 63 per cent of the growth of the world population, almost twice as much as during 1950-2000. Likewise, the share accounted for by the growth of the urban population of Africa will triple, from 7.4 per cent of the average annual population increment in 1950-2000 to 22 per cent of that expected during 2000-2030. Consequently, between 2000 and 2030, the urban areas of Asia and Africa together are anticipated to absorb 85 per cent of the increment in the total world population. As the growth of the urban population of Latin America and the Caribbean will account for another 10 per cent, these results imply that almost all of the population growth expected in the world over the next thirty years (over 95 per cent) will be in the cities and towns of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

# III. URBANIZATION PATTERNS AND URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION GROWTH AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

Urbanization patterns at the country level are much more varied than at the regional level. Furthermore, the changes experienced by most countries during the second half of the twentieth century were quite striking. Thus, while in 1950 only a quarter of the 228 countries or areas in the world had more than 45 per cent of their population living in urban areas, by 2000 half had 56 per cent or more of their population living in urban areas. If the country-level projections presented in this volume prove correct, by 2030 over three-quarters of all countries or areas will have over half of their population living in urban areas.

In almost all countries, the size of the urban population increased as the proportion urban rose. However, most countries have small or medium-sized total populations and therefore relatively small urban populations. In 2000, three-quarters of all countries and areas had urban populations of less than 7 million persons, while 25 countries accounted for 75 per cent of the world's urban population. China and India had the largest urban populations, at 456 million and 281 million, respectively. In 1950, the United States had about 50 per cent more urban dwellers than either China or India, but by 2000 China had over twice the urban population of the United States while India had 25 per cent more. In fact, most of the developed countries with the largest urban populations in 2000 had experienced low rates of urban population growth during 1950-2000 (below 2 per cent per year), whereas all developing countries with large urban populations in 2000 had experienced, during the same period, higher annual rates of urban population growth, ranging from 2.2 per cent in Argentina to 5.8 per cent in Bangladesh.

In 2030, 27 countries are expected to account for 75 per cent of the world's urban population, and eight for over half. China and India have projected urban populations of 878 million and 586 million, respectively. Only 7 of the 27 countries with large urban populations in 2030 will be in the more developed regions, down from 10 of 25 in 2000. In contrast, of the 18 countries accounting for 75 per cent of the world's population in 1950, 12 were in the more developed regions. These changes reflect the striking shift that has taken place in the world's urban population since 1950, with an increasing share being allocated to the less developed regions, a trend that is expected to continue during the twenty-first century.

The rural population of the world continues to be concentrated in developing countries. Although three-quarters of all countries or areas of the world had rural populations under 7.2 million persons in 2000, the largest rural populations are still much higher than the largest urban populations: 819 million in China and 736 million in India. Just 17 countries accounted for 75 per cent of the total rural population of the world in 2000, including only three developed countries (the United States, Japan, and the Russian Federation). In comparison to the growth rates of the urban populations of the 25 countries that comprised 75 per cent of the urban population in 2000, the growth rates of the rural population among these 17 countries were much lower during 1950-2000. Thus, none grew at rates above 2.5 per cent per year, only three at over 2 per cent per year, while for three others average annual rural growth rates were negative. In fact, in the next three decades, that is during 2000-2030, close to 60 per cent of the countries or areas of the world are expected to experience negative growth rates of the rural population, so that their rural populations will decrease. Among the 18 countries expected to account for 75 per cent of the world's rural population in 2030, only seven are likely to experience rural growth rates above 1 per cent per year. While the rural population of India is expected to increase by 0.4 per cent per year during the period 2000-2030, that of China is projected to decline by 1.2 per cent per year during the same period, so that by 2030 China will have about one fourth billion fewer rural inhabitants than India. Most countries that are projected to see their rural populations rise by 2030 are in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and South-central Asia.

## A. THE LEVEL OF URBANIZATION

The countries of the world are at very different stages in their transition to having most of their population living in urban settlements. Table III.1 provides data summarizing trends in urbanization for all 228 countries or areas of the world, showing the percentages of the population urban for four dates – 1950, 1975, 2000, and 2030. Data are shown for the maximum and minimum values, the median or midpoint of the distribution, and the lower and upper quartiles. Furthermore, separate panels are provided for all countries or areas of the world, those with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2000, and those with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants (which are more likely to have extreme values). At the world level (panel I), the median level of urbanization has been rising steadily, from 28 per cent in 1950 to 43 per cent in 1975 and reaching 56 per cent in 2000, that is, twice the level from 1950; it is projected to reach 70 per cent in 2030.

In 1950, most countries had low urbanization levels (in 3 out of 4 countries the proportion urban was below 45 per cent) and there was relatively little variation around the median (the interquartile range was only 32 per cent), because the process of differentiation in terms of levels of urbanization was still at its early stages. By 1975, not only had the median increased markedly but the interquartile range had also risen from 32 percentage points to 39. However, as more and more countries urbanized during the last quarter of the twentieth century, the variation around the median stabilized, with the interquartile range reaching 41 per cent in 2000. By 2030, the lower quartile limit will be considerably higher than the upper quartile limit in 1950, indicating how widespread the process of urbanization is throughout the world. In addition, the upper quarter of the distribution will be more concentrated in 2030, ranging from 86 per cent to 100 per cent, while the lower quarter will be wider than in previous years (from 54 per cent to zero). The difference between the two, the interquartile range, is also expected to decline to 32 percentage points, or exactly where it was in 1950. Thus, it is expected that by 2030 there will be a return to increased homogeneity among countries with respect to their levels of urbanization, albeit at a far higher overall level (a median of 70 per cent compared to 28 per cent in 1950).

TABLE III.1. DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS BY PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS: 1950, 1975, 2000 AND 2030

| | *Percentage urban* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Indicator* | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2030* |
| I. All countries or areas (n=228) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lower quartile | 12.9 | 23.6 | 34.6 | 54.0 |
| Median | 28.1 | 43.2 | 56.0 | 70.0 |
| Upper quartile | 45.0 | 62.8 | 75.7 | 85.7 |
| Upper extreme | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Interquartile range | 32.0 | 39.2 | 41.1 | 31.7 |
| II. Countries with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (n=192) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 0.7 | 3.2 | 7.5 | 15.2 |
| Lower quartile | 12.3 | 21.8 | 33.6 | 54.8 |
| Median | 26.9 | 42.9 | 55.7 | 69.2 |
| Upper quartile | 42.2 | 61.5 | 74.3 | 82.7 |
| Upper extreme | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Interquartile range | 29.9 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 27.8 |
| III. Countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants in 2000 (n=36) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lower quartile | 19.7 | 30.3 | 37.6 | 52.4 |
| Median | 41.1 | 51.5 | 63.1 | 74.3 |
| Upper quartile | 73.7 | 78.1 | 89.8 | 94.4 |
| Upper extreme | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Interquartile range | 54.0 | 47.7 | 52.2 | 42.0 |

NOTE: The upper and lower extremes indicate the highest and lowest values observed; the lower, median and upper quartiles divide the distribution into four parts, each with the same number of observations. Consequently, half of the observed values fall between the upper and lower quartiles and the median is an indicator of the centre of the distribution.

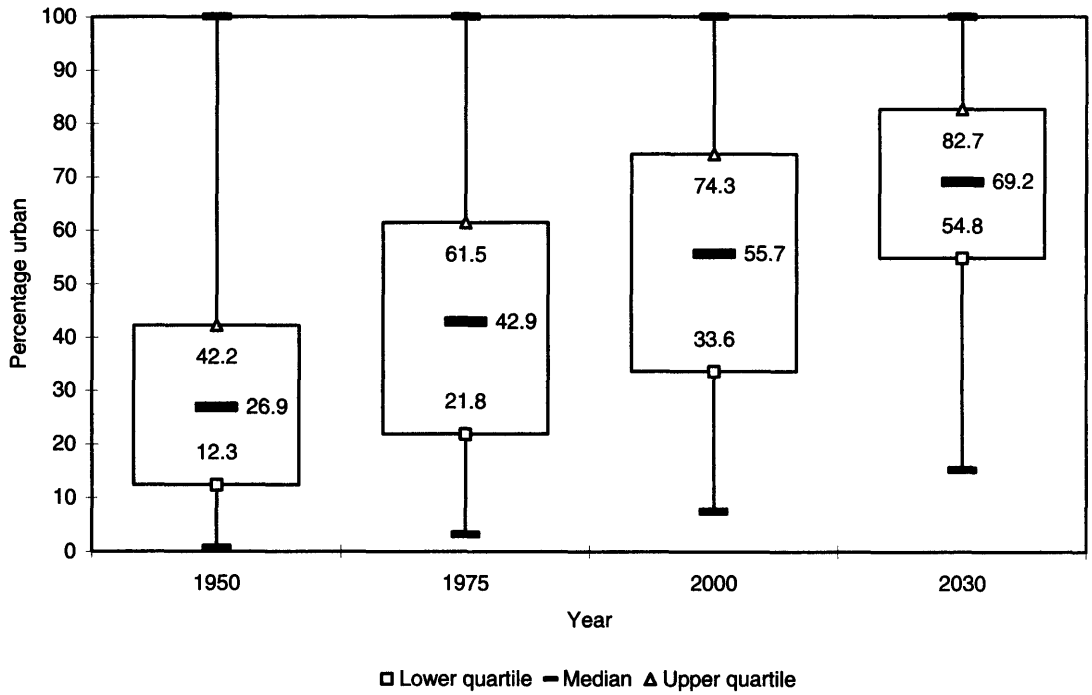
Looking at the data in panel I of table III.1, there appears to be growing diversity in the level of urbanization at the lower end of the distribution (see lower quartile). One reason for this is that few countries or areas with small populations and small territories have maintained a rural character, perhaps because they have very limited natural resources and face more constraints to developing

and supporting urban populations than better-endowed countries. Actually, some countries or areas are so small in geographic area that they essentially constitute city-states, for example Gibraltar and Monaco and are 100 per cent urban, in all years. To explore the effect of a few small countries on panel I of table III.1, panel III shows the distribution by level of urbanization for the 36 countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants in 2000 separately from that of countries with population sizes above that figure, in panel II. A comparison of the data in panels II and III shows that in 1950 the small countries or areas tended to have higher levels of urbanization in general than the large countries, with a median level of 41 per cent in comparison to 27 per cent. In addition, the lower quartile and the upper quartile of the distribution of the small countries were both substantially higher than those of the larger countries (by 60 per cent and 75 per cent, respectively), leading to an interquartile range of 54 for the small countries compared to 30 for the larger countries in 1950. Over time, the difference in the medians of the distributions between the small and larger countries has shrunk, with respective values of 52 per cent and 43 per cent in 1975, and 63 per cent and to 56 per cent in 2000. Still, the upper quartile limit of the small countries has been above that of the larger ones, being 90 per cent compared to 74 per cent in 2000, for example. This shows that at the upper end of the distribution, small countries tend to display higher levels of urbanization than large ones. At the same time, at the lower end of the distribution, small countries show greater dispersion than large countries, with significantly larger differences between the lower quartile and the lower extreme. In 1950, for instance, the lower quarter of the distribution of small countries was from 0 to 20 per cent urban whereas for large countries it was only from about one percent to 12 per cent, or less than half as wide. By 2000, large countries in the lower quarter of the distribution had levels of urbanization of 8 per cent to 34 per cent, or narrower than the 0 to 38 per cent range for small countries. Finally, in 2030, the respective ranges are expected to be 15 per cent to 55 per cent urban for large countries, and 0 per cent to 52 per cent urban for small ones. That is, small countries are responsible for extending the lower part of the distribution of all countries to zero and thus increasing its overall dispersion.

Given the peculiarities of small countries at both ends of the distribution, they are excluded from figure III.1, which displays the data from panel II of table III.1 (countries with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2000). Figure III.1 shows the distributions for the levels of urbanization of countries and areas in 1950, 1975, 2000, and 2030 and illustrates how they have been changing overtime. It portrays, for each point in time, the interquartile range of the distribution as a central box (that is, the upper and lower percentages urban within which half of all countries or areas of the world fall, within the box). As one can see, the position of the central part of the distribution (the box) has been moving upward as the level of urbanization of most countries has risen while the height of the box, which indicates the amount of variation around the median, has been changing over time. The median is indicated by the horizontal line inside the box. The lines that extend above and below the upper and lower boundaries of the box indicate the maximum and minimum values. In all cases, the upper extremes of the distribution are 100, since a few countries or areas were considered to be entirely urban in all points in time while the lower extreme is increasing, indicating that the process of urbanization has taken root in all countries with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

But are there many countries or areas with consistently low proportions urban over time and if so, to what extent does their overall size matter? To answer these questions, countries or areas with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants in 2000 are removed from the analysis, which are most likely to have extreme values. For example, three areas – Pitcairn, Tokelau, and Wallis and Futuna Islands – have no urban population at all, and their populations are very small, with Pitcairn and Tokelau having under two thousand and the Wallis and Futuna Islands only 14,500. Table III.2 lists the least urbanized countries or areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2000, for 1950, 1975, 2000 and 2030. The cut-off point for each list is the mid-point of the interval from the lower extreme and the lower quartile of the distribution of coun-

**Figure III.1. Distribution of countries and areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 by level of urbanization: 1950, 1975, 2000 and 2030**




NOTE: The upper and lower extremes indicate the highest and lowest values observed; the lower, median and upper quartiles divide the distribution into four parts, each with the same number of observations. Consequently, half of the observed values fall between the upper and lower quartiles and the median is an indicator of the centre of the distribution.

tries in each year (see table III.1, panel II). The reduction in the length of the respective lists over time is indicative of the increasing levels of urbanization. Thus in 1950 a low level of urbanization was anything at or below 6.5 per cent (and involved 28 countries or areas), but by 1975 the lower limit was about double at 12.5 per cent (the number of countries or areas below this level falling to 18). In 2000 the cut-off was about triple the level in 1950, at 20.5 per cent, with only 15 countries falling below this value. According to the projections, the cut-off calculated using the same procedure will rise substantially more by 2030, to 35 per cent, but the number of countries or areas below that level is still expected to remain at 15.

The lists of countries in table III.2 show that every one of these countries or areas appearing in both 1950 and 2000 experienced an increase in its proportion urban. Burundi, for instance, saw its level of urbanization rise from 2 per cent to 9 per cent between 1950 and 2000, and Bhutan from 2.1 per cent to 7.7 per cent, although both remain among the least urbanized countries of the world in 2000, and will continue to be among the least urbanized in 2030. Among somewhat larger countries, the proportion urban for Uganda rose from 3.1 per cent in 1950 to 12 per cent in 2000, that of Ethiopia rose from 4.6 per cent to 15 per cent, and that of Nepal from 2.3 per cent to 14 per cent. Uganda is expected to reach a proportion urban of 20 per cent in 2030, while that of the other two countries should approximate 29 per cent. Therefore, even if some countries are still largely rural, the overall trend implies that no country remains with a consistently low proportion urban. Furthermore, there are only two countries or areas with over 100,000 but under one million appearing in the lists of table III.2 for the years 1950, 1975 and 2000, and four for 2030, indicating that there is no particular concentration of relatively small countries among the least urbanized areas.

As indicated in table III.1, small populations often live in places that are highly urbanized. The same is true if countries or areas with over 100,000 inhabitants in 2000 are considered.

TABLE III.2. COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 2000 WITH LOW PROPORTIONS OF THEIR POPULATION RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS IN 1950, 1975, 2000 AND 2030, BY RANK ORDER

| *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Percentage urban in 1950* | *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Percentage urban in 1975* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Papua New Guinea | 0.7 | 1 | Burundi | 3.2 |
| 2 | Lesotho | 1.0 | 2 | Bhutan | 3.5 |
| 3 | Swaziland | 1.4 | 3 | Rwanda | 4.0 |
| 4 | Rwanda | 1.8 | 4 | Nepal | 5.0 |
| 5 | Burundi | 2.0 | 5 | Burkina Faso | 6.3 |
| 6 | Bhutan | 2.1 | 6 | Malawi | 7.7 |
| 7 | Nepal | 2.3 | 7 | Uganda | 8.3 |
| 8 | Mauritania | 2.3 | 8 | Mozambique | 8.7 |
| 9 | Oman | 2.4 | 9 | Dem. Rep. of Timor-Leste [1] | 8.9 |
| 10 | Mozambique | 2.5 | 10 | Solomon Islands [1] | 9.1 |
| 11 | Botswana | 2.5 | 11 | Ethiopia | 9.5 |
| 12 | Uganda | 3.1 | 12 | Bangladesh | 9.9 |
| 13 | Comoros [1] | 3.4 | 13 | United Rep. of Tanzania | 10.1 |
| 14 | Malawi | 3.5 | 14 | Cambodia | 10.3 |
| 15 | United Rep. of Tanzania | 3.8 | 15 | Niger | 10.6 |
| 16 | Burkina Faso | 3.8 | 16 | Lesotho | 10.8 |
| 17 | Chad | 3.9 | 17 | Lao People's Dem. Rep. | 11.1 |
| 18 | Bangladesh | 4.2 | 18 | Papua New Guinea | 11.9 |
| 19 | Ethiopia | 4.6 | | | |
| 20 | Niger | 4.9 | | | |
| 21 | Benin | 5.0 | | | |
| 22 | Guinea | 5.5 | | | |
| 23 | Kenya | 5.6 | | | |
| 24 | Afghanistan | 5.8 | | | |
| 25 | Yemen | 5.8 | | | |
| 26 | Eritrea | 6.0 | | | |
| 27 | Vanuatu [1] | 6.1 | | | |
| 28 | Sudan | 6.3 | | | |

[1] Countries or areas that in 2000 had at least 100,000 inhabitants but less than a million.

Table III.3 lists the most urbanized countries or areas in the world in 1950, 1975, 2000 and 2030. Using a parallel criterion as used for determining the cut-off points in table III.2, in table III.3 the cut-off point for each list is the mid-point of the interval from the upper quartile to the upper extreme of the distribution (see table III.1). As in the case of the least urbanized countries, this produces lists of different lengths for different periods, lengths that in themselves indicate changes over time in the distribution of countries by level of urbanization.

As expected, four of the 12 most urbanized countries in 1950 had less than a million inhabitants, and among the remaining countries or areas, four more, Singapore, Hong Kong , Uruguay and New Zealand, each had under three million inhabitants. Australia and Belgium had 8.2 million and 8.6 million, respectively, and only the United Kingdom and Germany had populations close to 50 million or above. By 1975 the number of highly urbanized countries or areas had risen to 20, and by 2000 to 24, each with 87 per cent or more of its population living in urban areas, over

TABLE III.2. COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 2000 (*continued*)

| *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Percentage urban in 2000* | *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Percentage urban in 2030* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dem. Rep. of Timor-Leste [1] | 7.5 | 1 | Dem. Rep. of Timor-Leste [1] | 15.2 |
| 2 | Bhutan | 7.7 | 2 | Bhutan | 20.1 |
| 3 | Burundi | 9.0 | 3 | Papua New Guinea | 20.4 |
| 4 | Uganda | 12.0 | 4 | Uganda | 20.4 |
| 5 | Papua New Guinea | 13.2 | 5 | Burundi | 22.6 |
| 6 | Rwanda | 13.6 | 6 | Ethiopia | 28.7 |
| 7 | Nepal | 13.7 | 7 | Nepal | 29.4 |
| 8 | Ethiopia | 14.9 | 8 | Lesotho | 29.8 |
| 9 | Malawi | 15.1 | 9 | Sri Lanka | 29.9 |
| 10 | Solomon Islands [1] | 15.7 | 10 | Solomon Islands [1] | 30.0 |
| 11 | Burkina Faso | 16.7 | 11 | Channel Islands [1] | 30.5 |
| 12 | Cambodia | 16.9 | 12 | Malawi | 32.0 |
| 13 | Lesotho | 17.6 | 13 | Tajikistan | 32.6 |
| 14 | Eritrea | 18.7 | 14 | Samoa [1] | 32.7 |
| 15 | Lao People's Dem. Rep. | 19.3 | 15 | Burkina Faso | 33.0 |

[1] Countries or areas that in 2000 had at least 100,000 inhabitants but less than a million.

half of them (13) having fewer than one million persons. Among the other 11, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Argentina had the largest populations, with 82, 59 and 37 million, respectively, followed by Belgium and Australia, with 10 and 19 million each. Finally, the countries or areas projected to be the most urbanized by 2030 are the same as those for 2000, except that six new ones are added: Saudi Arabia, Chile, Lebanon, Venezuela, Gabon and Brazil. Thirteen of the 30 most urbanized countries or areas in 2030 are expected to have a population of less than a million, and among the 17 others, the same ones as before will be the largest, augmented by Brazil, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. Its worth nothing that seven small countries or areas with less than 100,000 inhabitants in 2000 as well as Singapore have been totally urban since 1950; by 2000 they were joined by Hong Kong, the most populous area with 100 per cent of its population living in an urban environment (nearly 7 million inhabitants in 2000).

TABLE III.3. COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 2000 WITH HIGH PROPORTIONS OF THEIR POPULATION RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS IN 1950, 1975, 2000 AND 2030, BY RANK ORDER

| *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Percentage urban in 1950* | *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Percentage urban in 1975* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Singapore | 100.0 | 1 | Singapore | 100.0 |
| 2 | China, Macao SAR [1] | 96.9 | 2 | China, Macao SAR [1] | 97.7 |
| 3 | Belgium | 91.5 | 3 | Belgium | 94.5 |
| 4 | China, Hong Kong SAR | 82.6 | 4 | China, Hong Kong SAR | 89.7 |
| 5 | Qatar [1] | 80.0 | 5 | Israel | 86.6 |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 79.0 | 6 | Iceland [1] | 86.6 |
| 7 | Uruguay | 77.9 | 7 | Australia | 85.9 |
| 8 | Bahamas [1] | 76.7 | 8 | Bahrain [1] | 85.8 |
| 9 | Australia | 75.1 | 9 | Qatar [1] | 84.8 |
| 10 | Iceland [1] | 73.8 | 10 | Kuwait | 83.8 |
| 11 | New Zealand | 72.5 | 11 | Guam [1] | 83.6 |
| 12 | Germany | 71.9 | 12 | United Arab Emirates | 83.6 |
| | | | 13 | Uruguay | 83.4 |
| | | | 14 | Guadeloupe [1] | 82.9 |
| | | | 15 | New Zealand | 82.8 |
| | | | 16 | Sweden | 82.7 |
| | | | 17 | United Kingdom | 82.7 |
| | | | 18 | Denmark | 82.1 |
| | | | 19 | Germany | 81.2 |
| | | | 20 | Argentina | 81.0 |

[1] Countries or areas that in 2000 had at least 100,000 inhabitants but less than a million.

Table III.3 also provides some evidence of regional patterns of urbanization, showing that the most urbanized countries or areas in 2000 are predominantly in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Oceania, and Eastern and Western Asia. Only two of the most urbanized areas, Réunion and Western Sahara, are located in Africa, and their populations are relatively small. In contrast, over half of the least urbanized countries in 2000 are in Africa, the rest being in Oceania and South-eastern and South-central Asia (see table III.2).

Table III.4 presents the distributions of countries by level of urbanization for each major area, again for the four years, 1950, 1975, 2000 and 2030. These distributions reveal not only the differences across major areas but also the degrees of homogeneity within each area. Apart from North-

TABLE III.3. COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 2000 (*continued*)

| *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Percentage urban in 2000* | *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Percentage urban in 2030* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | China, Hong Kong SAR | 100.0 | 1 | Singapore | 100.0 |
| 2 | Singapore | 100.0 | 2 | China, Hong Kong SAR | 100.0 |
| 3 | Guadeloupe [1] | 99.6 | 3 | Guadeloupe [1] | 99.9 |
| 4 | China, Macao SAR [1] | 98.9 | 4 | Puerto Rico | 99.4 |
| 5 | Belgium | 97.1 | 5 | China, Macao SAR [1] | 99.2 |
| 6 | Kuwait | 96.0 | 6 | Martinique [1] | 98.0 |
| 7 | Martinique [1] | 94.9 | 7 | Belgium | 97.9 |
| 8 | Puerto Rico | 94.6 | 8 | Kuwait | 97.5 |
| 9 | Guam [1] | 93.2 | 9 | United States Virgin Islands [1] | 96.7 |
| 10 | Western Sahara [1] | 92.9 | 10 | Western Sahara [1] | 96.3 |
| 11 | United States Virgin Islands [1] | 92.6 | 11 | Guam [1] | 96.1 |
| 12 | Iceland [1] | 92.4 | 12 | Réunion [1] | 96.0 |
| 13 | Uruguay | 91.9 | 13 | Australia | 96.0 |
| 14 | Qatar [1] | 91.5 | 14 | Uruguay | 95.5 |
| 15 | Israel | 91.5 | 15 | Luxembourg [1] | 95.3 |
| 16 | Luxembourg [1] | 91.0 | 16 | Iceland [1] | 95.1 |
| 17 | Malta [1] | 90.9 | 17 | Malta [1] | 95.0 |
| 18 | Australia | 90.7 | 18 | Qatar [1] | 94.8 |
| 19 | Réunion [1] | 89.9 | 19 | Argentina | 93.7 |
| 20 | Bahrain [1] | 89.6 | 20 | Israel | 93.6 |
| 21 | Argentina | 89.5 | 21 | Bahamas [1] | 93.3 |
| 22 | United Kingdom | 88.9 | 22 | Bahrain [1] | 92.9 |
| 23 | Bahamas [1] | 88.5 | 23 | Saudi Arabia | 92.9 |
| 24 | Germany | 87.5 | 24 | Chile | 92.3 |
| | | | 25 | Lebanon | 92.0 |
| | | | 26 | United Kingdom | 92.0 |
| | | | 27 | Venezuela | 91.9 |
| | | | 28 | Germany | 91.9 |
| | | | 29 | Gabon | 91.5 |
| | | | *30* | Brazil | 91.3 |

[1] Countries or areas that in 2000 had at least 100,000 inhabitants but less than a million.

ern America, which has only five countries, Africa has the lowest variability around its median in every year, although the interquartile range has been increasing up to 2000, as some countries became highly urbanized. Thus in 1950 most countries of Africa had very low levels of urbanization and displayed a large degree of homogeneity, with the upper quartile being countries with over 19 per cent of their populations living in urban areas. Substantial changes occurred by 1975 and even more by 2000, including more heterogeneity. Levels of urbanization in 2000 are still concentrated around the median and the interquartile range was only 19 percentage points, although the overall range of the distribution had risen, from 3 per cent to 62 per cent in 1975 to 9 per cent and 93 per cent urban in 2000. In 2030, the range of the distribution is expected to decrease somewhat as urbanization advances substantially in countries at the lower end of the scale (the lower quartile

TABLE III.4. DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS OF MAJOR AREAS BY PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS: 1950, 1975, 2000 AND 2030

| | *Percentage urban* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Indicator* | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2030* |
| Africa (n = 56) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 1.0 | 3.2 | 9.0 | 20.4 |
| Lower quartile | 4.8 | 15.2 | 30.3 | 50.4 |
| Median | 10.2 | 21.4 | 36.0 | 58.3 |
| Upper quartile | 18.7 | 33.8 | 49.1 | 67.1 |
| Upper extreme | 43.1 | 61.6 | 92.9 | 96.3 |
| Interquartile range | 13.9 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 16.7 |
| Asia (n = 50) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 2.1 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 15.2 |
| Lower quartile | 13.0 | 20.0 | 27.7 | 44.6 |
| Median | 27.0 | 45.1 | 56.2 | 67.3 |
| Upper quartile | 38.3 | 59.3 | 75.5 | 85.8 |
| Upper extreme | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Interquartile range | 25.3 | 39.3 | 47.7 | 41.2 |
| Europe (n = 47) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 13.7 | 20.0 | 21.4 | 30.5 |
| Lower quartile | 24.5 | 48.3 | 57.3 | 68.3 |
| Median | 42.6 | 58.3 | 67.1 | 74.3 |
| Upper quartile | 60.1 | 73.3 | 84.2 | 89.6 |
| Upper extreme | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Interquartile range | 35.6 | 25.0 | 26.9 | 21.3 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (n = 46) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 12.2 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 25.4 |
| Lower quartile | 28.1 | 39.4 | 48.5 | 61.7 |
| Median | 38.2 | 49.8 | 61.5 | 77.2 |
| Upper quartile | 50.5 | 67.0 | 80.5 | 91.7 |
| Upper extreme | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Interquartile range | 22.5 | 27.6 | 32.0 | 30.0 |
| Northern America (n = 5) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 41.6 | 73.7 | 79.1 | 86.8 |
| Lower quartile | 60.8 | 74.4 | 79.4 | 87.2 |
| Median | 64.2 | 75.6 | 81.6 | 88.3 |
| Upper quartile | 80.0 | 89.0 | 88.9 | 91.5 |
| Upper extreme | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Interquartile range | 19.2 | 14.7 | 9.5 | 4.2 |
| Oceania (n = 24) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lower quartile | 9.0 | 19.7 | 22.0 | 37.5 |
| Median | 21.0 | 28.4 | 50.8 | 70.1 |
| Upper quartile | 45.4 | 61.0 | 73.5 | 88.7 |
| Upper extreme | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Interquartile range | 36.4 | 41.3 | 51.5 | 51.2 |

NOTE: The upper and lower extremes indicate the highest and lowest values observed; the lower, median and upper quartiles divide the distribution into four parts, each with the same number of observations. Consequently, half of the observed values fall between the upper and lower quartiles and the median is an indicator of the centre of the distribution.

rising from 30 per cent to 50 per cent between 2000 and 2030), but homogeneity will still be high, with the central half of the distribution ranging from 50 per cent to 67 per cent, just 17 percentage points in width.

Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean displayed moderate levels of variation around the median in 1950 (with interquartile ranges of 23-25 percentage points) when urbanization levels in Asia were still low and those in Latin America and the Caribbean moderately high (with medians of 27 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively). In the next half century the variation around the median almost doubled in Asia to 48 percentage points while it rose much less in Latin America and the Caribbean, to 32 percentage points. These changes reflect the growing heterogeneity in urbanization levels in Asia, a continent comprising simultaneously small countries or areas that are highly urbanized and the most populous countries in the world with low levels of urbanization. Overall, urbanization levels have been increasing in a wider range of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, resulting in not only high median levels of urbanization similar to those of Europe, but less heterogeneity than amongst the Asian countries. Nevertheless, some countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are also lagging behind with respect to the urbanization process, which is manifested in the increase in the interquartile range (from 23 in 1950 to 32 in 2000). But in the future it is expected that the lagging countries from both major areas will become significantly more urbanized and consequently the lower quartile should rise substantially while the interquartile range will be reduced, indicating greater homogeneity amongst the different groups of countries.

Europe, comprising only more developed regions and Northern America, are the only two major areas where variability around the median has been declining more or less consistently over time. The interquartile range in Europe has fallen from 36 percentage points in 1950 to 27 percentage points in 2000 and is projected to drop still further to 21 percentage points by 2030. This reduction reflects the high degree of homogeneity among European countries in terms of patterns of urbanization and the advanced stages that most of them have already reached in the transition to a nearly universal urban way of life. By 2030 over three quarters of the countries in Europe are expected to be over two-thirds (at least 68 per cent) urban. As for Northern America, the median is the highest amongst all major areas in all observed periods, ranging from 64 percentage points in 1950 to 82 in 2000 and 88 in 2030. Furthermore, the interquartile range has fallen from 19 percentage points in 1950 to below 10 percentage points in 2000 and is projected to be less than five percentage points in 2030.

Lastly, in Oceania, where small countries predominate, the range of variation around the median is affected by the bimodal nature of the distribution of countries in terms of level of urbanization. Hence, it is the only major area with both the lower extreme at zero and the upper extreme at 100; having both extreme values simultaneously, it retains the widest possible range throughout the entire period. The fact that Oceania has a lower extreme at 0 forces the lower part of the distribution to become more elongated as urbanization rises generally over time. At the other end, although Australia, New Zealand and some of the small areas in Oceania are highly urbanized, most countries or areas remain less urbanized than their counterparts in Asia or Latin America and the Caribbean. Because of the coexistence of such different groups, Oceania had the highest degree of variation around the median in 2000 and is still expected to evince high degree of heterogeneity in 2030.

As was shown in the discussion of table III.4 above, countries in different major areas are becoming urban at different rates. It is interesting then to determine when countries cross the 50 per cent threshold, after which they tend to have an increasing majority of their population living in urban settlements. Table III.5 provides data on the time when every country (with a population over 1 million in 2000) becomes more than half urban. The time periods used are the same three as throughout this volume, plus the periods before 1950 and after 2030. The total number of countries with populations exceeding one million persons in 2000 is 153, whose distribution among the six major areas is indicated by the column at the right edge of the table. Thus, both countries from

TABLE III.5. NUMBER OF COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH ONE MILLION INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 2000 BY PERIOD IN WHICH THEY BECOME 50 PER CENT URBAN, BY MAJOR AREA

| *Major area* | *Before 1950* | *1950-1975* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2030* | *After 2030* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| World | 25 | 32 | 32 | 35 | 29 | 153 |
| Africa | 0 | 1 | 8 | 26 | 12 | 47 |
| Asia | 5 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 43 |
| Europe | 12 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 35 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 4 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 23 |
| Northern America | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Oceania | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |

Northern America included in the table and two of the three countries from Oceania had already passed the 50 per cent level prior to 1950. In Europe, twelve countries had more than half their population living in urban settlements before 1950, 14 more passed that threshold in the period 1950-1975, and six more in 1975-2000. This means that 32 of the 35 countries in Europe had passed the 50 per cent threshold by the turn of the millennium. The remaining three (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Moldova) will become over half urban during the 2000-2030 projection period.

Latin America and the Caribbean is similar to Europe but lags slightly, with only four of 23 countries being over half urban before 1950, and the vast majority becoming over half urban in the past half century, that is, seven countries in 1950-1975 (including the two largest, Brazil and Mexico) and nine more in 1975-2000. This leaves only three countries in Latin America and the Caribbean that had not passed the 50 per cent threshold by 2000 – Guatemala, Haiti and Honduras – but all are projected to do so before 2030.

As for Asia, of its 43 countries with 1 million inhabitants or more in 2000, only five had a majority of their population living in urban areas by 1950. Nevertheless, by 2000 the majority had become over half urban, that is, 10 countries passed the 50 per cent threshold in 1950-1975 and nine more in 1975-2000. Three more Asian countries are expected to cross over the threshold during the projection period (including China, the largest), but this will still leave 16 out of 43 countries (including India) as primarily rural in 2030.

As one can deduce from table III.5, urbanization began later in Africa than within any other major area, but is proceeding rapidly. Thus, no country in Africa had over half its population urban before 1950, and only one of the 47 countries (Libya) passed that limit in 1950-1975. In the quarter century preceding 2000, eight more countries crossed the threshold, meaning that only nine of the 47 large countries of Africa have populations in which over half lived in urban settlements at the turn of the millennium. Nevertheless, according to the projections, the next 30 years will witness a transcendental change in the level of urbanization in much of Africa, with over half of all the countries (26 of the 47, including the largest, Nigeria) passing the 50 per cent threshold during 2000-2030. As of 2030, 12 of the 47 countries in Africa are still expected to be primarily rural, which compares with 16 of 43 in Asia. Apart from these African and Asian countries, there is only one other large country in the world where the majority of its population will still be living in rural areas as of 2030 – Papua New Guinea, in Oceania.

Finally, the top row in table III.5 displays the number of countries in the world crossing the 50 per cent threshold during each of the five periods. The distribution of countries is remarkably dispersed over the five periods, with only a slight bell curve shape. The largest numbers of countries become over half urban precisely during the three time periods focused upon in this volume, 1950-1975, 1975-2000, and 2000-2030, spread fairly equally over this 80 year period – the dominant period of urbanization in world history.

## B. THE SIZE AND GROWTH OF THE URBAN POPULATION

Countries differ not only in their level of urbanization but also in the sizes of their urban populations. As the distribution of countries and areas according to urban population size shows (table III.6), the variation in urban population size has been increasing over time. The unprecedented population growth that many countries experienced during the second half of the twentieth century combined with rising levels of urbanization have resulted in increasing numbers of people living in urban areas. However, since most countries have fairly small populations, the number of urban dwellers also remains modest in most countries, with the median urban population being 2.1 million persons in 2000, up from 272,000 in 1950 and 879,000 in 1975. Furthermore, three-quarters of all countries or areas had at most 7.1 million urban dwellers in 2000. Although both the median and the upper quartile of the distribution of countries by urban population size are expected to almost double between 2000 and 2030, most countries will still have fewer than 4.1 million urban dwellers at that time, and three-quarters will be under 13.2 million. Indeed, a quarter of all countries or areas of the world are expected to still have under 369,000 people living in urban communities in 2030.

Although the urban populations of most countries are small and expected to remain small, countries at the upper end of the distribution, generally highly populated countries, have large urban populations living in complex urban systems where single cities may have more than 10 million inhabitants. The countries accounting for 75 per cent of the urban population of the world in 1950, 1975, and 2000, together with projections for 2030 are listed in table III.7. In 1950, when most countries outside of Europe and Northern America were still in the early stages of urbanization, only 18 countries accounted for three-quarters of the world's urban population. The United States had the largest urban population in the world, with 101 million, followed by China and India with 70 million and 62 million, respectively, though both had very low levels of urbanization (12.5 per cent and 17.3 per cent). The next six in the list were developed countries (Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy and France, in order of urban population size). In total, 12 of the 18 countries were developed countries, mostly European. The 1950 list included a total of six developing countries, three in Latin America (Brazil, Mexico and Argentina) and three in Asia (China, India and Indonesia). But by 1975, the distribution of countries with large urban populations according to their classification by development group had changed substantially as a result

TABLE III.6. DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS BY URBAN POPULATION SIZE: 1950, 1975, 2000 AND 2030

| | *Urban population (thousands)* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Indicator* | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2030* |
| All countries or areas (n = 228) | | | | |
| Lower extreme..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lower quartile ..... | 23 | 73 | 226 | 369 |
| Median..... | 272 | 879 | 2 118 | 4 081 |
| Upper quartile..... | 1 616 | 3 626 | 7 097 | 13 184 |
| Upper extreme ..... | 101 242 | 162 158 | 456 247 | 877 623 |
| Interquartile range..... | 1 593 | 3 553 | 6 871 | 12 815 |

NOTE: The upper and lower extremes indicate the highest and lowest values observed; the lower, median and upper quartiles divide the distribution into four parts, each with the same number of observations. Consequently, half of the observed values fall between the upper and lower quartiles and the median is an indicator of the centre of the distribution.

TABLE III.7. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR 75 PER CENT OF THE WORLD URBAN POPULATION ORDERED BY URBAN POPULATION SIZE: 1950, 1975, 2000 AND 2030

| *Rank* | *Country* | *Urban population in 1950 (thousands)* | *Cumulative percentage* | *Rank* | *Country* | *Urban population in 1975 (thousands)* | *Cumulative percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States of America | 101 242 | 13.8 | 1 | United States of America | 162 158 | 10.7 |
| 2 | China | 69 528 | 23.3 | 2 | China | 161 439 | 21.3 |
| 3 | India | 61 694 | 31.7 | 3 | India | 132 271 | 30.1 |
| 4 | Germany | 49 169 | 38.4 | 4 | Russian Federation | 89 167 | 35.9 |
| 5 | Russian Federation | 45 908 | 44.7 | 5 | Brazil | 66 119 | 40.3 |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 39 345 | 50.1 | 6 | Germany | 63 860 | 44.5 |
| 7 | Japan | 29 145 | 54.0 | 7 | Japan | 63 374 | 48.7 |
| 8 | Italy | 25 584 | 57.5 | 8 | United Kingdom | 45 822 | 51.7 |
| 9 | France | 22 713 | 60.6 | 9 | France | 38 431 | 54.3 |
| 10 | Brazil | 19 406 | 63.3 | 10 | Mexico | 37 090 | 56.7 |
| 11 | Ukraine | 14 609 | 65.3 | 11 | Italy | 36 393 | 59.1 |
| 12 | Spain | 14 526 | 67.3 | 12 | Ukraine | 28 564 | 61.0 |
| 13 | Mexico | 11 831 | 68.9 | 13 | Indonesia | 25 971 | 62.7 |
| 14 | Argentina | 11 206 | 70.4 | 14 | Spain | 24 764 | 64.3 |
| 15 | Indonesia | 9 863 | 71.8 | 15 | Argentina | 21 092 | 65.7 |
| 16 | Poland | 9 607 | 73.1 | 16 | Poland | 18 845 | 67.0 |
| 17 | Canada | 8 356 | 74.2 | 17 | Pakistan | 18 555 | 68.2 |
| 18 | Belgium | 7 902 | 75.3 | 18 | Canada | 17 498 | 69.3 |
| | | | | 19 | Egypt | 17 082 | 70.5 |
| | | | | 20 | Turkey | 17 064 | 71.6 |
| | | | | 21 | Republic of Korea | 16 946 | 72.7 |
| | | | | 22 | Iran (Islamic Rep. of) | 15 282 | 73.7 |
| | | | | 23 | Colombia | 15 227 | 74.7 |

of the so-called population explosion in the less developed regions, which is also responsible for the larger number of countries required to constitute 75 per cent of the world's urban population (which rose from 18 to 23). By that time, over half of the countries in the list were now developing countries (12 of 23), with six more developing countries – Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey, Republic of Korea, Iran and Colombia – joining the list. One developed country, Belgium, dropped off the list.

This process of both high overall population growth and increasing urbanization in most developing countries continued in the next quarter century as well, so that by 2000, the number of countries accounting for three-quarters of the world's urban population had increased to 25, with 15 in the developing world. China and India both passed the United States during this quarter century, with China's urban population rising 6.6 times during 1950-2000 and India's 4.6 times. Indonesia, another Asian country, rose from fifteenth place in 1950 to thirteenth in 1975 and to sixth place in 2000, while three more countries from less developed regions, Nigeria, the Philippines and Bangladesh, were added to the list for

TABLE III.7. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR 75 PER CENT OF THE WORLD URBAN POPULATION (*continued*)

| *Rank* | *Country* | *Urban population in 2000 (thousands)* | *Cumulative percentage* | *Rank* | *Country* | *Urban population in 2030 (thousands)* | *Cumulative percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | China | 456 247 | 16.0 | 1 | China | 877 623 | 17.7 |
| 2 | India | 281 255 | 25.8 | 2 | India | 586 052 | 29.6 |
| 3 | United States of America | 225 434 | 33.7 | 3 | United States of America | 321 682 | 36.1 |
| 4 | Brazil | 139 403 | 38.6 | 4 | Brazil | 202 686 | 40.2 |
| 5 | Russian Federation | 106 758 | 42.3 | 5 | Indonesia | 187 846 | 44.0 |
| 6 | Indonesia | 88 863 | 45.4 | 6 | Pakistan | 135 347 | 46.7 |
| 7 | Japan | 82 794 | 48.3 | 7 | Nigeria | 134 398 | 49.5 |
| 8 | Mexico | 73 899 | 50.9 | 8 | Mexico | 110 770 | 51.7 |
| 9 | Germany | 72 036 | 53.4 | 9 | Russian Federation | 93 736 | 53.6 |
| 10 | United Kingdom | 52 189 | 55.3 | 10 | Japan | 88 482 | 55.4 |
| 11 | Nigeria | 50 603 | 57.0 | 11 | Philippines | 86 615 | 57.1 |
| 12 | Pakistan | 47 220 | 58.7 | 12 | Bangladesh | 86 500 | 58.9 |
| 13 | France | 44 897 | 60.3 | 13 | Iran (Islamic Rep. of) | 75 253 | 60.4 |
| 14 | Philippines | 44 327 | 61.8 | 14 | Germany | 74 907 | 61.9 |
| 15 | Turkey | 44 206 | 63.4 | 15 | Turkey | 71 415 | 63.4 |
| 16 | Iran (Islamic Rep. of) | 42 799 | 64.9 | 16 | United Kingdom | 59 024 | 64.6 |
| 17 | Italy | 38 677 | 66.2 | 17 | Egypt | 58 986 | 65.8 |
| 18 | Republic of Korea | 37 291 | 67.5 | 18 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 54 536 | 66.9 |
| 19 | Ukraine | 33 363 | 68.7 | 19 | France | 53 581 | 67.9 |
| 20 | Argentina | 33 181 | 69.8 | 20 | Colombia | 51 860 | 69.0 |
| 21 | Bangladesh | 31 996 | 71.0 | 21 | Viet Nam | 46 863 | 69.9 |
| 22 | Colombia | 31 553 | 72.1 | 22 | Argentina | 45 568 | 70.9 |
| 23 | Spain | 31 078 | 73.2 | 23 | Republic of Korea | 43 120 | 71.7 |
| 24 | Egypt | 28 559 | 74.2 | 24 | Saudi Arabia | 40 124 | 72.5 |
| 25 | Canada | 24 429 | 75.0 | 25 | Italy | 38 278 | 73.3 |
| | | | | 26 | Ethiopia | 36 466 | 74.1 |
| | | | | 27 | Thailand | 35 420 | 74.8 |

2000. The geographic distribution of the developing countries in the list is noteworthy, including only two from Africa in 2000 (Egypt and Nigeria, the latter having jumped from not being on the list at all in 1975 all the way to eleventh position), four in Latin America (Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Colombia, in order of urban population size), and nine from Asia (plus one developed country, Japan). Moreover, most of the developed countries with large urban populations in 1950, 1975 and 2000 saw their rankings fall over time, with one more country dropping out by 2000, Poland. While in 1950, four of the top six countries in terms of urban population were developed countries, by 2000 five of the top eight were developing countries, marking a strong shift in the "regional" distribution of countries that have constituted 50 per cent of the world urban population.

By 2030, as urbanization continues to spread throughout the world, the number of countries expected to account for 75 per cent of the world's urban population is anticipated to rise to 27, all but seven in the developing world. Indeed, only 7 of the 12 developed countries appearing in the

lists from 1950 to 2000 are expected to remain in 2030, with each farther down the list as they are displaced by the much more rapidly growing urban populations of developing countries. Moreover, just in the period 2000 to 2030, three more developed countries are expected to drop off the list – Ukraine, Spain and Canada. Among the developing countries, China and India will continue to have the largest urban populations by far, followed by the United States, and the next five places will again be developing countries – Brazil, Indonesia, Pakistan, Nigeria, and Mexico. All of the developing countries appearing on the list for 2000 remain on it for 2030, but five new ones are added: two in Africa (the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia) and three in Asia (Viet Nam, Saudi Arabia and Thailand). That is, by 2030, the 27 countries accounting for three-quarters of the world's urban population will consist of 12 developing countries in Asia and four each in Latin America and Africa.

A comparison of the countries accounting for three-quarters of the urban population with those accounting for the same proportion of the total population of the world reveals interesting differences (tables III.7 and III.8). In 1950, 6 of the 21 countries that accounted for 75 per cent of the

TABLE III.8. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR 75 PER CENT OF THE WORLD POPULATION ORDERED BY TOTAL POPULATION SIZE: 1950, 1975, 2000 AND 2030

| *Rank* | *Country* | *Population in 1950 (thousands)* | *Cumulative percentage* | *Rank* | *Country* | *Population in 1975 (thousands)* | *Cumulative percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | China | 554 760 | 22.0 | 1 | China | 927 808 | 22.8 |
| 2 | India | 357 561 | 36.2 | 2 | India | 620 701 | 38.1 |
| 3 | United States of America | 157 813 | 42.5 | 3 | United States of America | 220 165 | 43.5 |
| 4 | Russian Federation | 102 702 | 46.6 | 4 | Indonesia | 134 446 | 46.8 |
| 5 | Japan | 83 625 | 49.9 | 5 | Russian Federation | 134 233 | 50.1 |
| 6 | Indonesia | 79 538 | 53.0 | 6 | Japan | 111 524 | 52.8 |
| 7 | Germany | 68 376 | 55.8 | 7 | Brazil | 108 124 | 55.5 |
| 8 | Brazil | 53 975 | 57.9 | 8 | Germany | 78 674 | 57.4 |
| 9 | United Kingdom | 49 816 | 59.9 | 9 | Bangladesh | 75 171 | 59.3 |
| 10 | Italy | 47 104 | 61.8 | 10 | Pakistan | 70 275 | 61.0 |
| 11 | France | 41 829 | 63.4 | 11 | Mexico | 59 098 | 62.4 |
| 12 | Bangladesh | 41 783 | 65.1 | 12 | Italy | 55 441 | 63.8 |
| 13 | Pakistan | 39 659 | 66.6 | 13 | United Kingdom | 55 426 | 65.2 |
| 14 | Ukraine | 37 298 | 68.1 | 14 | Nigeria | 54 886 | 66.5 |
| 15 | Nigeria | 29 790 | 69.3 | 15 | France | 52 699 | 67.8 |
| 16 | Spain | 28 009 | 70.4 | 16 | Ukraine | 49 016 | 69.0 |
| 17 | Mexico | 27 737 | 71.5 | 17 | Viet Nam | 47 974 | 70.2 |
| 18 | Viet Nam | 27 367 | 72.6 | 18 | Philippines | 42 019 | 71.2 |
| 19 | Poland | 24 824 | 73.6 | 19 | Thailand | 41 297 | 72.2 |
| 20 | Egypt | 21 834 | 74.5 | 20 | Turkey | 41 020 | 73.3 |
| 21 | Turkey | 21 484 | 75.3 | 21 | Egypt | 39 313 | 74.2 |
| | | | | 22 | Spain | 35 596 | 75.1 |

world population were not among the 18 countries accounting for three-quarters of the urban population, mainly due to their low levels of urbanization (see tables III.9 and III.10). They were, in order of population size, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Viet Nam, Egypt and Turkey. Conversely, Argentina, Canada and Belgium were on the list of countries accounting for most of the urban population but not on that of the most populous countries in the world. In 1975, following considerable shifting around in the two lists, the populous countries not on the list of those accounting for three-quarters of the world's urban population were Bangladesh, Nigeria, Viet Nam, Philippines, and Thailand, while those on the urban list and not on the world list were Argentina, Poland, Canada, Republic of Korea, Iran and Colombia. By 2000, only four of the 24 most populous countries were not on the list of the 25 with the largest urban populations, namely, Viet Nam, Ethiopia, Thailand and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. However, five highly urbanized countries on the list of those with large urban populations did not have total populations large enough to be on the list of most populous countries, namely, the Republic of Korea, Argentina, Colombia, Spain and Canada. By 2030, three of the 26 most populous countries (Uganda, Myan-

TABLE III.8. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR 75 PER CENT OF THE WORLD POPULATION (*continued*)

| *Rank* | *Country* | *Population in 2000 (thousands)* | *Cumulative percentage* | *Rank* | *Country* | *Population in 2030 (thousands)* | *Cumulative percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | China | 1 275 215 | 21.0 | 1 | China | 1 450 521 | 17.8 |
| 2 | India | 1 016 938 | 37.8 | 2 | India | 1 416 576 | 35.3 |
| 3 | United States of America | 285 003 | 42.5 | 3 | United States of America | 370 396 | 39.8 |
| 4 | Indonesia | 211 559 | 45.9 | 4 | Indonesia | 277 567 | 43.2 |
| 5 | Brazil | 171 796 | 48.8 | 5 | Pakistan | 271 600 | 46.6 |
| 6 | Russian Federation | 145 612 | 51.2 | 6 | Brazil | 222 078 | 49.3 |
| 7 | Pakistan | 142 654 | 53.5 | 7 | Bangladesh | 220 321 | 52.0 |
| 8 | Bangladesh | 137 952 | 55.8 | 8 | Nigeria | 206 696 | 54.6 |
| 9 | Japan | 127 034 | 57.9 | 9 | Mexico | 133 591 | 56.2 |
| 10 | Nigeria | 114 746 | 59.8 | 10 | Ethiopia | 127 220 | 57.8 |
| 11 | Mexico | 98 933 | 61.4 | 11 | Japan | 121 017 | 59.3 |
| 12 | Germany | 82 282 | 62.8 | 12 | Russian Federation | 119 713 | 60.7 |
| 13 | Viet Nam | 78 137 | 64.0 | 13 | Philippines | 113 795 | 62.1 |
| 14 | Philippines | 75 711 | 65.3 | 14 | Egypt | 109 111 | 63.5 |
| 15 | Turkey | 68 281 | 66.4 | 15 | Viet Nam | 108 374 | 64.8 |
| 16 | Egypt | 67 784 | 67.5 | 16 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 106 988 | 66.1 |
| 17 | Iran (Islamic Rep. of) | 66 443 | 68.6 | 17 | Iran (Islamic Rep. of) | 94 441 | 67.3 |
| 18 | Ethiopia | 65 590 | 69.7 | 18 | Turkey | 91 920 | 68.4 |
| 19 | Thailand | 60 925 | 70.7 | 19 | Germany | 81 511 | 69.4 |
| 20 | France | 59 296 | 71.7 | 20 | Thailand | 75 424 | 70.3 |
| 21 | United Kingdom | 58 689 | 72.7 | 21 | France | 64 577 | 71.1 |
| 22 | Italy | 57 536 | 73.6 | 22 | United Kingdom | 64 183 | 71.9 |
| 23 | Ukraine | 49 688 | 74.4 | 23 | Uganda | 63 953 | 72.7 |
| 24 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 48 571 | 75.2 | 24 | Myanmar | 61 308 | 73.5 |
| | | | | 25 | Colombia | 60 843 | 74.2 |
| | | | | 26 | United Rep. of Tanzania | 56 903 | 74.9 |

TABLE III.9. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR 75 PER CENT OF THE WORLD URBAN POPULATION IN 1950, 1975, 2000 AND 2030, ORDERED BY LEVEL OF URBANIZATION IN THOSE YEARS

| *Rank* | *Country* | *Percentage urban in 1950* | *Rank* | *Country* | *Percentage urban in 1975* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Belgium | 91.5 | 1 | United Kingdom | 82.7 |
| 2 | United Kingdom | 79.0 | 2 | Germany | 81.2 |
| 3 | Germany | 71.9 | 3 | Argentina | 81.0 |
| 4 | Argentina | 65.3 | 4 | Canada | 75.6 |
| 5 | United States of America | 64.2 | 5 | United States of America | 73.7 |
| 6 | Canada | 60.8 | 6 | France | 72.9 |
| 7 | Italy | 54.3 | 7 | Spain | 69.6 |
| 8 | France | 54.3 | 8 | Russian Federation | 66.4 |
| 9 | Spain | 51.9 | 9 | Italy | 65.6 |
| 10 | Russian Federation | 44.7 | 10 | Mexico | 62.8 |
| 11 | Mexico | 42.7 | 11 | Brazil | 61.2 |
| 12 | Ukraine | 39.2 | 12 | Colombia | 60.0 |
| 13 | Poland | 38.7 | 13 | Ukraine | 58.3 |
| 14 | Brazil | 36.0 | 14 | Japan | 56.8 |
| 15 | Japan | 34.9 | 15 | Poland | 55.4 |
| 16 | India | 17.3 | 16 | Republic of Korea | 48.0 |
| 17 | China | 12.5 | 17 | Iran (Islamic Rep. of) | 45.8 |
| 18 | Indonesia | 12.4 | 18 | Egypt | 43.5 |
| | | | 19 | Turkey | 41.6 |
| | | | 20 | Pakistan | 26.4 |
| | | | 21 | India | 21.3 |
| | | | 22 | Indonesia | 19.3 |
| | | | 23 | China | 17.4 |

mar, and Tanzania) are not expected to be among the list of 27 countries with the most urban dwellers, while at the same time four of the latter (Argentina, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and Italy) are not expected to be among the most populous countries. Despite such differences between the two sets of countries, the large degree of overlap indicates that urban populations are tending to follow the concentration patterns of the overall world population.

Because the countries in table III.7 account for most of the urban population of the world, it is useful to look at the dynamics of their urbanization process. Table III.10 presents the changing percentage urban, the rate of urbanization and the growth rate of the urban population for each of the 32 countries appearing at least once in table III.7, and table III.9 lists the countries from table III.7 according to their proportion urban for each of the four years. As noted earlier, the countries with large urban populations vary considerably with respect to their level of urbanization – the rate of change in their percentage urban. In 1950, the percentage urban among these countries with large urban populations ranged from 12 per cent in Indonesia to 91 per cent in Belgium (table III.9). At that time, with the exception of Argentina, all of the populous countries that had more than half of their population in urban areas were in Europe and Northern America. Eastern European and Latin American countries occupied the next tier of countries with large urban populations, with urbanization levels of 36 per cent to 45 per

TABLE III.9. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR 75 PER CENT OF THE WORLD URBAN POPULATION (*continued*)

| *Rank* | *Country* | *Percentage urban in 2000* | *Rank* | *Country* | *Percentage urban in 2030* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Argentina | 89.5 | 1 | Argentina | 93.7 |
| 2 | United Kingdom | 88.9 | 2 | Saudi Arabia | 92.9 |
| 3 | Germany | 87.5 | 3 | United Kingdom | 92.0 |
| 4 | Brazil | 81.1 | 4 | Germany | 91.9 |
| 5 | Republic of Korea | 79.6 | 5 | Brazil | 91.3 |
| 6 | Canada | 79.4 | 6 | United States of America | 86.8 |
| 7 | United States of America | 79.1 | 7 | Republic of Korea | 86.2 |
| 8 | Spain | 76.3 | 8 | Colombia | 85.2 |
| 9 | France | 75.7 | 9 | France | 83.0 |
| 10 | Colombia | 74.9 | 10 | Mexico | 82.9 |
| 11 | Mexico | 74.7 | 11 | Iran (Islamic Rep. of) | 79.7 |
| 12 | Russian Federation | 73.3 | 12 | Russian Federation | 78.3 |
| 13 | Italy | 67.2 | 13 | Turkey | 77.7 |
| 14 | Ukraine | 67.1 | 14 | Philippines | 76.1 |
| 15 | Japan | 65.2 | 15 | Italy | 74.3 |
| 16 | Turkey | 64.7 | 16 | Japan | 73.1 |
| 17 | Iran (Islamic Rep. of) | 64.4 | 17 | Indonesia | 67.7 |
| 18 | Philippines | 58.5 | 18 | Nigeria | 65.0 |
| 19 | Nigeria | 44.1 | 19 | China | 60.5 |
| 20 | Egypt | 42.1 | 20 | Egypt | 54.1 |
| 21 | Indonesia | 42.0 | 21 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 51.0 |
| 22 | China | 35.8 | 22 | Pakistan | 49.8 |
| 23 | Pakistan | 33.1 | 23 | Thailand | 47.0 |
| 24 | India | 27.7 | 24 | Viet Nam | 43.2 |
| 25 | Bangladesh | 23.2 | 25 | India | 41.4 |
| | | | 26 | Bangladesh | 39.3 |
| | | | 27 | Ethiopia | 28.7 |

cent. Japan followed with a proportion urban of 35 per cent, while the populous countries in developing Asia – China, India and Indonesia – came next, all with levels of urbanization under 20 per cent.

By 1975 the picture had changed considerably, with Belgium dropping off the list, so the variation in percentages urban was more compact, from 17 per cent in China to 83 per cent in the United Kingdom. Again, the top nine countries were in Europe or Northern America, with the exception of Argentina, but the number of countries included in the list with a proportion urban of 50 per cent or more rose from nine to 15. Of the remaining eight countries, seven are in Asia, with percentages urban varying from 17 to 48.

By 2000, several countries from the less developed regions were amongst the group of highly urbanized countries with large urban populations. Argentina led the way, with close to 90 per cent of its population residing in urban areas in 2000, followed by Brazil (81 per cent), Republic of Korea (80 per cent), and Colombia and Mexico (each with 75 per cent). Other large countries in the developing world with over half their population living in urban areas are (from highest to lowest in percentage) Turkey, Iran, and the Philippines (table III.9). However, many of the highly urbanized countries with large urban populations in 2000 are still in the more developed regions, including 10 of the top 15, all with proportions urban above 65 per cent. Among these, nine are in Europe or Northern America. Of the 10 countries at the bot-

TABLE III.10. LEVEL OF URBANIZATION, RATE OF URBANIZATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE FOR COUNTRIES WITH THE LARGEST URBAN POPULATIONS: 1950 TO 2030

| | | *Percentage urban* | | | | *Rate of urbanization (per cent)* | | | *Average annual rate of change of the urban population (per cent)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Rank* | *Country* | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2030* | *1950-1975* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2030* | *1950-1975* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2030* |
| 1 | China | 12.5 | 17.4 | 35.8 | 60.5 | 1.31 | 2.88 | 1.75 | 3.37 | 4.16 | 2.18 |
| 2 | India | 17.3 | 21.3 | 27.7 | 41.4 | 0.84 | 1.04 | 1.34 | 3.05 | 3.02 | 2.45 |
| 3 | United States of America | 64.2 | 73.7 | 79.1 | 86.8 | 0.55 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 1.88 | 1.32 | 1.19 |
| 4 | Brazil | 36.0 | 61.2 | 81.1 | 91.3 | 2.12 | 1.13 | 0.39 | 4.90 | 2.98 | 1.25 |
| 5 | Russian Federation | 44.7 | 66.4 | 73.3 | 78.3 | 1.58 | 0.39 | 0.22 | 2.66 | 0.72 | -0.43 |
| 6 | Indonesia | 12.4 | 19.3 | 42.0 | 67.7 | 1.77 | 3.11 | 1.59 | 3.87 | 4.92 | 2.50 |
| 7 | Japan | 34.9 | 56.8 | 65.2 | 73.1 | 1.96 | 0.55 | 0.38 | 3.11 | 1.07 | 0.22 |
| 8 | Mexico | 42.7 | 62.8 | 74.7 | 82.9 | 1.54 | 0.70 | 0.35 | 4.57 | 2.76 | 1.35 |
| 9 | Germany | 71.9 | 81.2 | 87.5 | 91.9 | 0.48 | 0.30 | 0.16 | 1.05 | 0.48 | 0.13 |
| 10 | United Kingdom | 79.0 | 82.7 | 88.9 | 92.0 | 0.18 | 0.29 | 0.11 | 0.61 | 0.52 | 0.41 |
| 11 | Nigeria | 11.4 | 23.4 | 44.1 | 65.0 | 2.86 | 2.53 | 1.29 | 5.30 | 5.48 | 3.26 |
| 12 | Pakistan | 17.5 | 26.4 | 33.1 | 49.8 | 1.64 | 0.90 | 1.36 | 3.93 | 3.74 | 3.51 |
| 13 | France | 54.3 | 72.9 | 75.7 | 83.0 | 1.18 | 0.15 | 0.31 | 2.10 | 0.62 | 0.59 |
| 14 | Philippines | 27.1 | 35.6 | 58.5 | 76.1 | 1.08 | 1.99 | 0.87 | 4.05 | 4.35 | 2.23 |
| 15 | Turkey | 21.3 | 41.6 | 64.7 | 77.7 | 2.67 | 1.77 | 0.61 | 5.26 | 3.81 | 1.60 |
| 16 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 27.0 | 45.8 | 64.4 | 79.7 | 2.12 | 1.36 | 0.71 | 4.84 | 4.12 | 1.88 |
| 17 | Italy | 54.3 | 65.6 | 67.2 | 74.3 | 0.76 | 0.10 | 0.33 | 1.41 | 0.24 | -0.03 |
| 18 | Republic of Korea | 21.4 | 48.0 | 79.6 | 86.2 | 3.24 | 2.02 | 0.26 | 5.75 | 3.15 | 0.48 |
| 19 | Ukraine | 39.2 | 58.3 | 67.1 | 73.9 | 1.59 | 0.57 | 0.32 | 2.68 | 0.62 | -0.49 |
| 20 | Argentina | 65.3 | 81.0 | 89.5 | 93.7 | 0.86 | 0.40 | 0.15 | 2.53 | 1.81 | 1.06 |
| 21 | Bangladesh | 4.2 | 9.9 | 23.2 | 39.3 | 3.37 | 3.42 | 1.75 | 5.72 | 5.85 | 3.32 |
| 22 | Colombia | 42.1 | 60.0 | 74.9 | 85.2 | 1.42 | 0.89 | 0.43 | 4.23 | 2.91 | 1.66 |
| 23 | Spain | 51.9 | 69.6 | 76.3 | 81.7 | 1.17 | 0.37 | 0.23 | 2.13 | 0.91 | 0.17 |
| 24 | Egypt | 31.9 | 43.5 | 42.1 | 54.1 | 1.23 | -0.12 | 0.83 | 3.58 | 2.06 | 2.42 |
| 25 | Canada | 60.8 | 75.6 | 79.4 | 87.2 | 0.87 | 0.20 | 0.31 | 2.96 | 1.33 | 0.93 |
| 26 | Poland | 38.7 | 55.4 | 61.7 | 69.9 | 1.44 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 2.70 | 0.94 | 0.24 |
| 27 | Saudi Arabia | 17.5 | 58.3 | 86.2 | 92.9 | 4.82 | 1.56 | 0.25 | 8.09 | 6.03 | 2.48 |
| 28 | Viet Nam | 11.6 | 18.9 | 24.3 | 43.2 | 1.94 | 1.01 | 1.92 | 4.18 | 2.96 | 3.01 |
| 29 | Thailand | 16.5 | 23.8 | 31.1 | 47.0 | 1.46 | 1.08 | 1.37 | 4.44 | 2.64 | 2.08 |
| 30 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 19.1 | 29.5 | 30.3 | 51.0 | 1.74 | 0.11 | 1.73 | 4.43 | 2.95 | 4.37 |
| 31 | Belgium | 91.5 | 94.5 | 97.1 | 97.9 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.63 | 0.29 | 0.11 |
| 32 | Ethiopia | 4.6 | 9.5 | 14.9 | 28.7 | 2.90 | 1.80 | 2.18 | 5.24 | 4.54 | 4.39 |

NOTE: Based on countries that appear at least once in table III.7; countries are ordered according to the size of the urban population in 2000.

tom of the list with levels of urbanization ranging from 23 per cent to 65 per cent urban, eight are in Asia and two in Africa (Nigeria and Egypt). The bottom five countries on the list, all in Asia and with percentages urban of 23 to 42, are among the eight most populous countries of the world (Indonesia, China, Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh).

The urbanization levels of most countries with large urban populations are expected to rise markedly during 2000-2030. Among the 27 countries with large urban populations in 2030, 14 are projected to be over 75 per cent urban, and only five of those countries are in the more developed regions. In addition, Indonesia, Nigeria, China, Egypt, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo are projected to pass the 50 per cent urban threshold by 2030. However, the populous countries of South-central Asia, namely, Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, will still be less than 50 per cent urban.

In general, countries with high levels of urbanization tend to experience low rates of urbanization. Conversely, countries with low percentages of their population living in urban areas can and often do experience a rapid increase of that percentage. Consequently, the countries of Europe, Northern America and Latin America, with fairly high proportions of their populations urban even in 1950, are likely to have low annual rates of urbanization during 1950-2000 and even more so during 2000-2030. Indeed, as shown in table III.10, countries that had a proportion urban of 50 per cent or more in 1950 (e.g. Argentina, Canada and Spain, to name a few) all experienced urbanization rates at under 1.2 per cent per year during 1950-1975. Among the 12 developed countries included in the list, only three had rates higher than 1.5 per cent per year – Russia and Ukraine at 1.6 per cent each and Japan at 2 per cent. During the 1975-2000 period, urbanization rates were reduced to less than half a per cent per year in most developed countries included in table III.10, with the exception of Japan and Ukraine at 0.55-0.57 per cent. In the projection period to 2030, all developed countries are expected to have urbanization rates below 0.45 per cent per year, most in the range of only 0.2 to 0.3 per cent. Latin American countries included in the list have all had urbanization rates below 1 per cent during the 1975-2000 period (except for Brazil at 1.1 per cent) and are also expected to have rates below 0.45 per cent during the projection period. During the 1950-1975 period, Colombia and Mexico had intermediates rates of 1.4-1.5 per cent while only Brazil had rates at above 2 per cent per year.

In contrast, high rates of urbanization have been observed in several African and Asian countries, well above 2 per cent per year during 1950-1975 and over 1 per cent during 1975-2000; projected rates for the period 2000-2030 are also expected to remain at above 1 per cent in most countries (table III.10). Thus in 1950-1975, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Turkey, and Iran, had annual rates of urbanization above 2 per cent (the first three above 3 per cent per annum). In 1975-2000, the highest annual rates of urbanization were in Bangladesh and Indonesia (both above 3 per cent); China, Nigeria and Republic of Korea (all above 2 per cent), and the Philippines, Ethiopia, Turkey and Saudi Arabia (above 1.5 per cent). During 2000-2030, expected rates of urbanization tend to be lower as the levels of urbanization in most African and Asian countries have reached moderately high or high levels by the year 2000. The highest rate is for Ethiopia at 2.2 per cent per year, followed by Viet Nam, Bangladesh and China, all projected to see their proportion urban rise at rates higher than 1.75 per cent per year. Another six African and Asian countries will likely urbanize at rates of more than one per cent per year in the coming three decades, while six more countries are expected to do so at rates below 1 per cent.

As noted in the beginning of chapter II, the rate of urbanization is the rate of growth of the urban population minus that of the total population. Hence positive rates of urbanization result when the urban population grows at a faster rate than the total population. The pace of urban population growth depends on the natural increase of the urban population and the population gained by urban areas through both net rural-urban migration and the reclassification of rural settlements into cities and towns. All three components of urban growth were large in developing countries up to 2000, since natural increase was high in most of them until at least the 1970s, and, as part of the process of modernization, their urban settlements

expanded both geographically (by annexation and reclassification) and demographically (by attracting rural dwellers). As table III.11 shows, among the countries with the largest urban populations, the rate of growth of the urban population has been particularly high in countries of Asia and Africa: out of the 16 countries included in the list, 11 experienced average urban growth rates higher than 4 per cent per year during 1950-1975, and eight in 1975-2000. In Latin America, three of the four countries had rates in that range in 1950-1975, and none in 1975-2000. In general, Latin American countries have experienced more moderate urban growth rates during 1950-2000, though they were still high by historical standards. Similarly, the two countries with the world's largest populations, China and India, saw their urban populations grow at more than 3 per cent per year throughout the period 1950-2000. In contrast, urban growth rates among the most populous developed countries were considerably lower, with only Canada and Japan, at 2.1 per cent each, surpassing the level of 2 per cent per year.

Although urban growth rates of countries with large urban populations are expected to become more homogenous in the future, some significant differences will remain. In Japan and all nine European countries with large populations, the rate of urban growth is projected to be low or negative, while in Canada and the United States of America annual urban growth rates are projected to still be moderate at around one per cent (0.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent, respectively). The four Latin American countries are expected to have intermediates levels ranging from 1.1 per cent in Argentina to 1.7 per cent in Colombia. The six highest urban growth rates (above 3 per cent per year) are expected to be in countries of sub-Saharan Africa (Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Nigeria, in decreasing order of growth), along with several of the most populous countries of Asia (Pakistan, Bangladesh and Viet Nam). All other large countries of Asia are expected to experience lower rates of urban population growth, ranging from 1.6 per cent to 2.5 per cent, while the Republic of Korea is expected to see its urban growth rate fall blow 0.5 per cent per year.

Table III.12 shows the distribution of all countries of the world according to rates of growth of the urban population in the past half century and as projected to 2030. For all 228 countries or areas, the median rate of urban population growth in 1950-1975 was 4 per cent per year, falling to 2.8 in 1975-2000, and expected to fall further to 1.7 per cent per year in 2000-2030. Half of all countries experienced annual urban growth rates of 2.5 per cent to 5.4 per cent in 1950-1975, and of 1.3 per cent to 4.4 per cent 1975-2000, falling likely to 0.8 per cent to 1.7 per cent per annum in the next thirty years. Median values for the largest countries, the 32 countries that appear at least once in table III.7, are not too divergent from those for all countries combined. For the smallest countries, median rates of urban population growth are somewhat lower than those for all countries combined in all three time periods, but the interquartile ranges are not as different as they were in comparing the two groups according to their proportion urban (table III.1).

Examination of the countries or areas (with a total population of at least 100,000 in 2000) having the highest and lowest rates of urban population growth in the two periods constituting 1950-2000 shows that those with high urban growth rates tended to have small urban populations at the beginning of the observation period in 1950 (table III.13). Among the 25 countries with the highest urban growth rates in 1950-1975, only Saudi Arabia and the Sudan had over half a million urban dwellers in 1950, and none of the top ten listed countries in terms of urban growth rates had over 100,000 people living in urban areas. In terms of geographic distribution, 15 of the countries experiencing the fastest urban population growth were in Africa, with the remainder being Asia (8) and Oceania (2). At the other end of the distribution (table III.14), among the 25 countries experiencing the lowest urban growth rates in 1950-1975, 15 had over a million people living in urban settlements in 1950, and only five had fewer than 100,000 urban inhabitants in 1950. Of the 25 slow urban growth countries, the vast majority (16) were in Europe, with four more in the Caribbean region plus one in South America, three in Asia, and one in Northern America (the United States,

TABLE III.11. COUNTRIES WITH THE LARGEST URBAN POPULATIONS ORDERED BY AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE OF THE URBAN POPULATION IN 1950-1975, 1975-2000 AND 2000-2030

| *Rank* | *Country* | *Urban average annual rate of change in 1950-1975 (per cent)* | *Rank* | *Country* | *Urban average annual rate of change in 1975-2000 (per cent)* | *Rank* | *Country* | *Urban average annual rate of change in 2000-2030 (per cent)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Saudi Arabia | 8.09 | 1 | Saudi Arabia | 6.03 | 1 | Ethiopia | 4.39 |
| 2 | Republic of Korea | 5.75 | 2 | Bangladesh | 5.85 | 2 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 4.37 |
| 3 | Bangladesh | 5.72 | 3 | Nigeria | 5.48 | 3 | Pakistan | 3.51 |
| 4 | Nigeria | 5.30 | 4 | Indonesia | 4.92 | 4 | Bangladesh | 3.32 |
| 5 | Turkey | 5.26 | 5 | Ethiopia | 4.54 | 5 | Nigeria | 3.26 |
| 6 | Ethiopia | 5.24 | 6 | Philippines | 4.35 | 6 | Viet Nam | 3.01 |
| 7 | Brazil | 4.90 | 7 | China | 4.16 | 7 | Indonesia | 2.50 |
| 8 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 4.84 | 8 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 4.12 | 8 | Saudi Arabia | 2.48 |
| 9 | Mexico | 4.57 | 9 | Turkey | 3.81 | 9 | India | 2.45 |
| 10 | Thailand | 4.44 | 10 | Pakistan | 3.74 | 10 | Egypt | 2.42 |
| 11 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 4.43 | 11 | Republic of Korea | 3.15 | 11 | Philippines | 2.23 |
| 12 | Colombia | 4.23 | 12 | India | 3.02 | 12 | China | 2.18 |
| 13 | Viet Nam | 4.18 | 13 | Brazil | 2.98 | 13 | Thailand | 2.08 |
| 14 | Philippines | 4.05 | 14 | Viet Nam | 2.96 | 14 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 1.88 |
| 15 | Pakistan | 3.93 | 15 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 2.95 | 15 | Colombia | 1.66 |
| 16 | Indonesia | 3.87 | 16 | Colombia | 2.91 | 16 | Turkey | 1.60 |
| 17 | Egypt | 3.58 | 17 | Mexico | 2.76 | 17 | Mexico | 1.35 |
| 18 | China | 3.37 | 18 | Thailand | 2.64 | 18 | Brazil | 1.25 |
| 19 | Japan | 3.11 | 19 | Egypt | 2.06 | 19 | United States of America | 1.19 |
| 20 | India | 3.05 | 20 | Argentina | 1.81 | 20 | Argentina | 1.06 |
| 21 | Canada | 2.96 | 21 | Canada | 1.33 | 21 | Canada | 0.93 |
| 22 | Poland | 2.70 | 22 | United States of America | 1.32 | 22 | France | 0.59 |
| 23 | Ukraine | 2.68 | 23 | Japan | 1.07 | 23 | Republic of Korea | 0.48 |
| 24 | Russian Federation | 2.66 | 24 | Poland | 0.94 | 24 | United Kingdom | 0.41 |
| 25 | Argentina | 2.53 | 25 | Spain | 0.91 | 25 | Poland | 0.24 |
| 26 | Spain | 2.13 | 26 | Russian Federation | 0.72 | 26 | Japan | 0.22 |
| 27 | France | 2.10 | 27 | France | 0.62 | 27 | Spain | 0.17 |
| 28 | United States of America | 1.88 | 28 | Ukraine | 0.62 | 28 | Germany | 0.13 |
| 29 | Italy | 1.41 | 29 | United Kingdom | 0.52 | 29 | Belgium | 0.11 |
| 30 | Germany | 1.05 | 30 | Germany | 0.48 | 30 | Italy | -0.03 |
| 31 | Belgium | 0.63 | 31 | Belgium | 0.29 | 31 | Russian Federation | -0.43 |
| 32 | United Kingdom | 0.61 | 32 | Italy | 0.24 | 32 | Ukraine | -0.49 |

NOTE: Based on countries that appear at least once in table III.7.

TABLE III.12. DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS BY AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE OF THE URBAN POPULATION: 1950-1975, 1975-2000 AND 2000-2030

| Indicator | Average annual rate of change (per cent) 1950-1975 | 1975-2000 | 2000-2030 |
|---|---|---|---|
| All countries or areas (n = 228) | | | |
| Lower extreme | -3.03 | -4.03 | -0.91 |
| Lower quartile | 2.45 | 1.27 | 0.75 |
| Median | 3.96 | 2.76 | 1.71 |
| Upper quartile | 5.37 | 4.35 | 2.65 |
| Upper extreme | 13.25 | 11.19 | 6.71 |
| Interquartile range | 2.92 | 3.08 | 1.90 |
| Countries with largest urban populations (n = 32) [1] | | | |
| Lower extreme | 0.61 | 0.24 | -0.49 |
| Lower quartile | 2.62 | 0.93 | 0.37 |
| Median | 3.73 | 2.84 | 1.47 |
| Upper quartile | 4.64 | 3.89 | 2.45 |
| Upper extreme | 8.09 | 6.03 | 4.39 |
| Interquartile range | 2.01 | 2.95 | 2.09 |
| Countries with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (n = 192) | | | |
| Lower extreme | -0.08 | -0.53 | -0.91 |
| Lower quartile | 2.90 | 1.36 | 0.76 |
| Median | 4.12 | 2.93 | 1.76 |
| Upper quartile | 5.48 | 4.46 | 2.85 |
| Upper extreme | 13.25 | 9.60 | 6.71 |
| Interquartile range | 2.58 | 3.10 | 2.09 |
| Countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants in 2000 (n = 36) | | | |
| Lower extreme | -3.03 | -4.03 | -0.12 |
| Lower quartile | 0.88 | 0.61 | 0.53 |
| Median | 1.94 | 1.56 | 1.34 |
| Upper quartile | 3.49 | 3.11 | 2.03 |
| Upper extreme | 8.48 | 11.19 | 3.44 |
| Interquartile range | 2.61 | 2.50 | 1.51 |

[1] Based on countries that appear at least once in table III.7.

Note: The upper and lower extremes indicate the highest and lowest values observed; the lower, median and upper quartiles divide the distribution into four parts, each with the same number of observations. Consequently, half of the observed values fall between the upper and lower quartiles and the median is an indicator of the centre of the distribution. The upper and lower extreme values are sometime accentuated due to a change in the urban definition.

the country with the largest urban population in 1950). Similarly, in the 1975-2000 period, the 25 countries with the highest rates of growth had rates ranging from 5.5 per cent to 9.6 per cent per year, and now included six with over a million urban residents in 1975, another five with over a half million, and only two with less than 100,000. Of the 25, no fewer than 18 are in Africa, with six more in Asia and one in Oceania. Among the 25 countries with the lowest urban population growth, where rates range from negative to under one per cent, only five had under a million urban residents. Their geographic distribution is similar to that for the earlier period, with 19 being in Europe, four in Asia, and one each in the Latin America and Oceania.

Over the course of the next thirty years, virtually all countries are expected to experience a reduction in their rates of urban population growth, so that the range of growth rates in the 25 countries or areas with the fastest urban population growth in the period 2000-2030 is expected to be only 4 per cent to 6.7 per cent per annum, or considerably lower than in 1950-1975 (6.8 per cent to 13.3 per cent, as shown in table III.13) or in 1975-2000 (5.5 per cent to 9.6 per cent). Furthermore, a reduction in the variation of urban growth rates among all countries is anticipated, as the interquartile range will decrease from 3.1 percentage points in 1975-2000 to 1.9 in 2000-2030, this reduction being more marked among small countries (see table III.12). In addition, more countries or areas will probably have negative rates of urban growth, with the number increasing from three in 1975-2000 to 13 in 2000-2030, 11 of which are in Europe plus Armenia and Georgia (see table III.14). Moreover, urban population growth rates are expected to be very low in another 10 European countries or areas in the list, as well as Japan and Cuba. That is, the lowest rates of urban population growth projected for 2000-2030 are heavily concentrated in Europe. In contrast, the highest annual rates of urban population growth projected for 2000-2030 are expected to continue to be in countries of Africa and Asia, all but two of which – the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia – had urban populations with fewer than 5 million inhabitants in 2000 (table III.13). In addition, four more countries had fewer than a million people living in urban settlements, and another three on the list had fewer than 100,000. In all, 16 of the 25 are in Africa, eight in Asia, and one in Oceania.

TABLE III.13. COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 2000 WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE OF THE URBAN POPULATION IN 1950-1975, 1975-2000 AND 2000-2030, BY RANK ORDER

| *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Urban average annual rate of change in 1950-1975 (per cent)* | *Urban population in 1950 (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Urban average annual rate of change in 1975-2000 (per cent)* | *Urban population in 1975 (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Urban average annual rate of change in 2000-2030 (per cent)* | *Urban population in 2000 (thousands)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Papua New Guinea | 13.25 | 12 | 1 | Oman | 9.60 | 180 | 1 | Rwanda | 6.71 | 1 050 |
| 2 | Swaziland | 11.81 | 4 | 2 | Botswana | 8.38 | 106 | 2 | Niger | 5.76 | 2 211 |
| 3 | Lesotho | 11.47 | 7 | 3 | United Rep. of Tanzania | 7.72 | 1 630 | 3 | Burundi | 5.68 | 561 |
| 4 | Oman | 11.19 | 11 | 4 | Kenya | 7.33 | 1 753 | 4 | Bhutan | 5.43 | 159 |
| 5 | Mauritania | 10.83 | 19 | 5 | Mozambique | 7.32 | 921 | 5 | Yemen | 5.23 | 4 452 |
| 6 | United Arab Emirates | 9.83 | 36 | 6 | Rwanda | 7.14 | 176 | 6 | Burkina Faso | 5.11 | 1 991 |
| 7 | Comoros [1] | 9.76 | 6 | 7 | Western Sahara [1] | 7.03 | 46 | 7 | Uganda | 5.10 | 2 825 |
| 8 | Botswana | 9.24 | 11 | 8 | United Arab Emirates | 6.93 | 422 | 8 | Somalia | 5.03 | 2 905 |
| 9 | Kuwait | 8.95 | 90 | 9 | Mauritania | 6.66 | 289 | 9 | Afghanistan | 4.99 | 4 683 |
| 10 | Western Sahara [1] | 8.57 | 5 | 10 | Burkina Faso | 6.55 | 387 | 10 | Mali | 4.85 | 3 594 |
| 11 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 8.21 | 191 | 11 | Nepal | 6.29 | 669 | 11 | Eritrea | 4.83 | 696 |
| 12 | Brunei Darussalam [1] | 8.20 | 13 | 12 | Burundi | 6.22 | 118 | 12 | Guinea-Bissau | 4.63 | 431 |
| 13 | Saudi Arabia | 8.09 | 560 | 13 | Saudi Arabia | 6.03 | 4 231 | 13 | Chad | 4.62 | 1 870 |
| 14 | Qatar [1] | 7.93 | 20 | 14 | Niger | 5.87 | 509 | 14 | Cambodia | 4.55 | 2 223 |
| 15 | Zambia | 7.74 | 255 | 15 | Yemen | 5.87 | 1 026 | 15 | Angola | 4.50 | 4 135 |
| 16 | Jordan | 7.55 | 170 | 16 | Bangladesh | 5.85 | 7 410 | 16 | Ethiopia | 4.39 | 9 771 |
| 17 | Benin | 7.54 | 101 | 17 | Malawi | 5.81 | 402 | 17 | Nepal | 4.38 | 3 220 |
| 18 | Chad | 7.32 | 102 | 18 | Gabon | 5.80 | 240 | 18 | Solomon Islands [1] | 4.38 | 69 |
| 19 | Côte d'Ivoire | 7.12 | 365 | 19 | Guinea-Bissau | 5.70 | 104 | 19 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 4.37 | 14 713 |
| 20 | Mozambique | 7.01 | 160 | 20 | Togo | 5.67 | 369 | 20 | Malawi | 4.36 | 1 716 |
| 21 | New Caledonia [1] | 6.98 | 12 | 21 | Djibouti [1] | 5.67 | 133 | 21 | Dem. Rep. of Timor-Leste [1] | 4.28 | 52 |
| 22 | Uganda | 6.88 | 161 | 22 | Guinea | 5.53 | 664 | 22 | Maldives [1] | 4.19 | 80 |
| 23 | Sudan | 6.79 | 579 | 23 | Benin | 5.49 | 667 | 23 | Lao People's Dem. Republic | 4.16 | 1 018 |
| 24 | Vanuatu [1] | 6.79 | 3 | 24 | Nigeria | 5.48 | 12 843 | 24 | Madagascar | 3.96 | 4 152 |
| 25 | United Rep. of Tanzania | 6.78 | 299 | 25 | Solomon Islands [1] | 5.47 | 18 | 25 | Liberia | 3.96 | 1 321 |

[1] Countries or areas that in 2000 had at least 100,000 inhabitants but less than a million.

TABLE III.14. COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 2000 WITH THE LOWEST AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE OF THE URBAN POPULATION IN 1950-1975, 1975-2000 AND 2000-2030, BY RANK ORDER

| *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Urban average annual rate of change in 1950-1975 (per cent)* | *Urban population in 1950 (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Urban average annual rate of change in 1975-2000 (per cent)* | *Urban population in 1975 (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Urban average annual rate of change in 2000-2030 (per cent)* | *Urban population in 2000 (thousands)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Channel Islands [1] | -0.08 | 44 | 1 | Dem. Rep. of Timor-Leste [1] | -0.53 | 60 | 1 | Estonia | -0.91 | 949 |
| 2 | Austria | 0.45 | 4 426 | 2 | Estonia | -0.08 | 968 | 2 | Latvia | -0.77 | 1 586 |
| 3 | United Kingdom | 0.61 | 39 345 | 3 | Latvia | -0.05 | 1 607 | 3 | Ukraine | -0.49 | 33 363 |
| 4 | Belgium | 0.63 | 7 902 | 4 | Channel Islands [1] | 0.13 | 43 | 4 | Russian Fed. | -0.43 | 106 758 |
| 5 | Barbados [1] | 0.70 | 84 | 5 | Italy | 0.24 | 36 393 | 5 | Georgia | -0.38 | 2 772 |
| 6 | Malta [1] | 0.99 | 191 | 6 | Belgium | 0.29 | 9 260 | 6 | Bulgaria | -0.36 | 5 569 |
| 7 | Germany | 1.05 | 49 169 | 7 | Austria | 0.29 | 4 952 | 7 | Lithuania | -0.33 | 2 344 |
| 8 | China, Macao SAR [1] | 1.17 | 185 | 8 | Sweden | 0.34 | 6 778 | 8 | Armenia | -0.16 | 2 024 |
| 9 | Uruguay | 1.21 | 1 744 | 9 | Denmark | 0.34 | 4 156 | 9 | Channel Islands [1] | -0.11 | 44 |
| 10 | Dem. Rep. of Timor-Leste [1] | 1.30 | 43 | 10 | Bulgaria | 0.42 | 5 016 | 10 | Romania | -0.08 | 12 274 |
| 11 | Ireland | 1.35 | 1 215 | 11 | Germany | 0.48 | 63 860 | 11 | Czech Republic | -0.07 | 7 607 |
| 12 | Netherlands | 1.39 | 5 503 | 12 | Armenia | 0.52 | 1 779 | 12 | Italy | -0.03 | 38 677 |
| 13 | Italy | 1.41 | 25 584 | 13 | United Kingdom | 0.52 | 45 822 | 13 | Belarus | -0.02 | 7 003 |
| 14 | Denmark | 1.43 | 2 904 | 14 | Georgia | 0.52 | 2 432 | 14 | Switzerland | 0.03 | 4 849 |
| 15 | Sweden | 1.53 | 4 618 | 15 | Hungary | 0.57 | 5 560 | 15 | Hungary | 0.08 | 6 406 |
| 16 | Netherlands Antilles [1] | 1.59 | 76 | 16 | Finland | 0.57 | 2 745 | 16 | Belgium | 0.11 | 9 955 |
| 17 | Luxembourg [1] | 1.66 | 175 | 17 | Ukraine | 0.62 | 28 564 | 17 | Germany | 0.13 | 72 036 |
| 18 | Hungary | 1.66 | 3 667 | 18 | France | 0.62 | 38 431 | 18 | Spain | 0.17 | 31 078 |
| 19 | Portugal | 1.78 | 1 612 | 19 | Kazakhstan | 0.68 | 7 374 | 19 | Sweden | 0.20 | 7 377 |
| 20 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1.80 | 407 | 20 | Czech Republic | 0.71 | 6 367 | 20 | Japan | 0.22 | 82 794 |
| 21 | Latvia | 1.88 | 1 005 | 21 | Russian Federation | 0.72 | 89 167 | 21 | Slovenia | 0.24 | 1 011 |
| 22 | United States of America | 1.88 | 101 242 | 22 | Samoa [1] | 0.75 | 32 | 22 | Austria | 0.24 | 5 331 |
| 23 | Saint Lucia [1] | 2.00 | 15 | 23 | Norway | 0.86 | 2 732 | 23 | Denmark | 0.24 | 4 529 |
| 24 | Cambodia | 2.00 | 443 | 24 | Guyana [1] | 0.90 | 220 | 24 | Poland | 0.24 | 23 846 |
| 25 | Norway | 2.05 | 1 636 | 25 | Spain | 0.91 | 24 764 | 25 | Cuba | 0.34 | 8 424 |

[1] Countries or areas that in 2000 had at least 100,000 inhabitants but less than a million.

## C. THE SIZE AND GROWTH OF THE RURAL POPULATION

Countries also vary considerably with respect to the size of their rural population. Although the rural population of every country has grown more slowly than its urban population over the past fifty years, rural growth has been robust in many developing countries, with the result that the range of variation in the growth rates of rural populations has increased since 1950. As a result, the largest rural population in the world (that of China) has risen from 485 million in 1950 to 819 million in 2000 (table III.15). Similarly, in the past fifty years there has been a consistent increase in the medians and the quartile limits of the distribution of countries or areas by size of rural population. Thus, the median in 1950 was 1 million, rising to 1.3 million in 1975 and 1.6 million in 2000. At the same time, half of the countries had from 57,000 to 4 million rural inhabitants in 1950, which rose to 78,000 to 5.1 million, and to 86,000 to 7.2 million in 2000. It should be noted that in 2000, half of the countries or areas in the world had fewer than 1.6 million rural inhabitants, and in a quarter of the countries, the rural population did not surpass 86,000. Over the next thirty years, the median is expected to fall as a result of declines in the rural population of a growing number of countries, so that by 2030 half of the countries or areas in the world are each expected to have fewer than 1.5 million people living in rural areas. The largest rural population in the world, which will then correspond to India, will likely be about 830 million.

The urbanized countries of the developed world have been experiencing declines in their rural populations for some time. In Europe, this has meant that the distribution of countries by rural population size has become more compressed as the upper extreme declined (table III.16). Europe is in fact the only major area where all the location parameters of the distribution of countries by rural population size, including the median, have been declining since 1950. By 2030 the largest rural population in Europe will be only 26 million, down from 39 million in 2000 and less than half the population of 57 million in 1950. While no other region has yet experienced reductions in their rural population comparable to those experienced by Europe, such changes are on the horizon for most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Between 2000 and 2030, the median rural population in this major area is expected to decline from 3.0 million to 2.9 million, and the lower and upper quartile limits will fall from 36,000 to 26,000, and from 3.1 million to 2.9 million, respectively. Similar trends are expected in Northern America, and in Oceania the median and both interquartile limits generally rose from 1950 to 1975 to 2000, but the median and the lower limit are likely to fall in the future, while the upper quartile rises. In the other two major areas,

TABLE III.15. DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS BY RURAL POPULATION SIZE: 1950, 1975, 2000 AND 2030

| | *Rural population (thousands)* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Indicator* | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2030* |
| All countries or areas (n = 228) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lower quartile | 57 | 78 | 86 | 75 |
| Median | 1 077 | 1 299 | 1 634 | 1 476 |
| Upper quartile | 4 071 | 5 130 | 7 167 | 7 244 |
| Upper extreme | 485 232 | 766 369 | 818 969 | 830 525 |
| Interquartile range | 4 014 | 5 053 | 7 080 | 7 169 |

NOTE: The upper and lower extremes indicate the highest and lowest values observed; the lower, median and upper quartiles divide the distribution into four parts, each with the same number of observations. Consequently, half of the observed values fall between the upper and lower quartiles and the median is an indicator of the centre of the distribution.

TABLE III.16. DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS OF MAJOR AREAS BY RURAL POPULATION SIZE: 1950, 1975, 2000 AND 2030

| *Indicator* | *Rural population (thousands)* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2030* |
| Africa (n = 56) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Lower quartile | 445 | 679 | 917 | 957 |
| Median | 2 050 | 3 122 | 5 203 | 5 582 |
| Upper quartile | 3 932 | 5 931 | 10 182 | 12 845 |
| Upper extreme | 26 379 | 42 043 | 64 143 | 90 754 |
| Interquartile range | 3 488 | 5 252 | 9 266 | 11 889 |
| Asia (n = 50) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lower quartile | 445 | 644 | 633 | 750 |
| Median | 2 293 | 2 890 | 4 391 | 5 487 |
| Upper quartile | 11 376 | 16 735 | 19 400 | 25 511 |
| Upper extreme | 485 232 | 766 369 | 818 969 | 830 525 |
| Interquartile range | 10 931 | 16 091 | 18 768 | 24 761 |
| Europe (n = 47) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lower quartile | 338 | 279 | 198 | 157 |
| Median | 2 298 | 1 967 | 1 880 | 1 422 |
| Upper quartile | 5 725 | 5 076 | 4 527 | 2 984 |
| Upper extreme | 56 794 | 45 066 | 38 854 | 25 976 |
| Interquartile range | 5 388 | 4 797 | 4 329 | 2 828 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (n = 46) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lower quartile | 31 | 43 | 36 | 26 |
| Median | 267 | 422 | 237 | 164 |
| Upper quartile | 1 795 | 2 658 | 3 070 | 2 941 |
| Upper extreme | 34 569 | 42 005 | 32 394 | 22 821 |
| Interquartile range | 1 764 | 2 615 | 3 034 | 2 915 |
| Northern America (n = 5) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lower quartile | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Median | 14 | 13 | 10 | 7 |
| Upper quartile | 5 381 | 5 644 | 6 340 | 4 729 |
| Upper extreme | 56 571 | 58 007 | 59 568 | 48 715 |
| Interquartile range | 5 381 | 5 644 | 6 339 | 4 729 |
| Oceania (n = 24) | | | | |
| Lower extreme | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lower quartile | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Median | 28 | 26 | 33 | 24 |
| Upper quartile | 58 | 94 | 140 | 172 |
| Upper extreme | 2 046 | 2 524 | 4 630 | 7 228 |
| Interquartile range | 53 | 86 | 134 | 167 |

NOTE: The upper and lower extremes indicate the highest and lowest values observed; the lower, median and upper quartiles divide the distribution into four parts, each with the same number of observations. Consequently, half of the observed values fall between the upper and lower quartiles and the median is an indicator of the centre of the distribution.

Asia and Africa, the indicators of rural population size, which rose from 1950 to 1975 to 2000, are expected to continue to grow in the future. Thus, the median rural population in Asia rose from 2.3 million in 1950 to 2.9 million in 1975 and 4.4 million in 2000, and is likely to reach 5.5 million in 2030. The large increase in the interquartile range during the entire 80-year period indicates continuing substantial rural population growth of most of the larger countries in the region. In Africa, the median also rose consistently, from 2 million in 1950 to 3.1 million in 1975 and 5.2 million in 2000; it is anticipated to increase to 5.6 million in 2030. Other location indicators, such as the interquartile ranges, are also expected to increase, as in Asia, since most countries in Africa are also projected to see their rural populations grow between 2000 and 2030.

Since 1950 rates of rural population growth have varied widely across countries or areas and will continue to vary over the next thirty years. Between 1950 and 1975, average annual rates of rural population growth varied from – 3.4 per cent to 8.5 per cent, and during 1975-2000 from – 6.7 per cent to 6.6 per cent (table III.17). The median rural growth rate fell from 1.3 per cent to 0.6 per cent per year between those two periods. In 2000-2030 the median is expected to become negative, indicating that the norm among the countries or areas of the world will be a declining rural population. In addition, less than a quarter of the countries of the world are expected to experience rural growth rates equal or higher to half a per cent per year, and no country is expected to experience a rural growth rate higher than three per cent per year during 2000-2030. Whereas over the period 1950-1975, the rural growth rates within the central half of the distribution ranged from 0 per cent to 2 per cent per year, by 1975-2000 the central range of the distribution already encompassed negative values, being – 0.4 per cent to 1.9 per cent per year. In a continuation of this trend, the interquartile range will move markedly toward lower rural growth rates during 2000-2030, to a range of – 1 per cent per year to 0.5 per cent per year. In fact, the number of countries or areas with negative rates of rural population growth increased from 55 during 1950-1975 to 76 in 1975-2000 and is expected to reach 134 (out of 228) during 2000-2030. That is, close to 60 per cent of all countries or areas are expected to see their rural populations decrease over the course of the next thirty years.

TABLE III.17. DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS BY AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE OF THE RURAL POPULATION, 1950-1975, 1975-2000 AND 2000-2030

| | *Average annual rate of change of the rural population (per cent)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Indicator* | *1950-1975* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2030* |
| All countries or areas | | | |
| Lower extreme | -3.36 | -6.71 | -6.91 |
| Lower quartile | 0.00 | -0.38 | -0.98 |
| Median | 1.30 | 0.57 | -0.32 |
| Upper quartile | 2.04 | 1.88 | 0.51 |
| Upper extreme | 8.49 | 6.63 | 3.01 |
| Interquartile range | 2.03 | 2.26 | 1.48 |

NOTE: The upper and lower extremes indicate the highest and lowest values observed; the lower, median and upper quartiles divide the distribution into four parts, each with the same number of observations. Consequently, half of the observed values fall between the upper and lower quartiles and the median is an indicator of the centre of the distribution.

The lower extremes are not strictly the values corresponding to all countries or areas in each group. The very low values resulting from the transition from a positive number to zero or close to zero rural population were excluded. Those types of transitions happened in countries or areas such as China, Hong Kong SAR and Guadeloupe.

Table III.18 lists the 25 countries that have experienced or are likely to experience the lowest rates of rural population growth, in each period, limited to countries or areas with total populations of at least 100,000 inhabitants in 2000. In each of the three time periods, all of the 25 countries with the lowest rural population growth rates had negative rates of rural population growth. In 1950-1975, the range of negative growth rates was -0.65 per cent to -3.4 per cent per year and reached -1.2 per cent to -6.7 per cent in 1975-2000. This range will be similar in the future, -1.3 per cent to -6.9 per cent per year. In all years, most of the countries are in Europe, mainly linked to its low rates of overall population growth and high levels of urbanization (facilitating higher rates of decline). In 1950-1975, 20 of the 25 countries were in Europe, with three in Latin America and the Caribbean, and one each in Oceania and Asia. In 1975-2000, less than half the countries (12) are now in Europe, as negative rural growth rates became more common elsewhere.

TABLE III.18. COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 2000 WITH THE LOWEST AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE OF THE RURAL POPULATION IN 1950-1975, 1975-2000 AND 2000-2030, BY RANK ORDER

| *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Rural average annual rate of change in 1950-1975 (per cent)* | *Rural population in 1950 (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Rural average annual rate of change in 1975-2000 (per cent)* | *Rural population in 1975 (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Rural average annual rate of change in 2000-2030 (per cent)* | *Rural population in 2000 (thousands)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Guam [1] | -3.36 | 36 | 1 | Puerto Rico | -6.71 | 1 094 | 1 | Puerto Rico | -6.91 | 2 |
| 2 | Malta [1] | -2.84 | 121 | 2 | Martinique [1] | -6.32 | 95 | 2 | Martinique [1] | -2.69 | 19 |
| 3 | Martinique [1] | -2.11 | 160 | 3 | Réunion [1] | -4.85 | 246 | 3 | Norway | -2.67 | 1 081 |
| 4 | Sweden | -2.11 | 2 396 | 4 | U.S. Virgin Islands [1] | -3.60 | 20 | 4 | Réunion [1] | -2.19 | 73 |
| 5 | Denmark | -1.66 | 1 367 | 5 | Luxembourg [1] | -3.52 | 94 | 5 | Bulgaria | -2.14 | 2 529 |
| 6 | Bulgaria | -1.50 | 5 395 | 6 | Lebanon | -2.71 | 914 | 6 | Estonia | -2.13 | 419 |
| 7 | Czech Republic | -1.50 | 5 278 | 7 | Republic of Korea | -2.61 | 18 334 | 7 | Australia | -2.06 | 1 778 |
| 8 | Finland | -1.31 | 2 726 | 8 | Belgium | -2.42 | 541 | 8 | United States Virgin Islands [1] | -2.04 | 8 |
| 9 | Belgium | -1.24 | 737 | 9 | Kuwait | -2.38 | 163 | 9 | Belarus | -1.89 | 3 030 |
| 10 | France | -1.17 | 19 115 | 10 | Uruguay | -2.21 | 470 | 10 | Hungary | -1.84 | 3 606 |
| 11 | Germany | -1.04 | 19 207 | 11 | Malta [1] | -2.09 | 60 | 11 | St. Vincent and the Grenadines [1] | -1.76 | 53 |
| 12 | Belarus | -1.01 | 5 992 | 12 | Suriname [1] | -2.06 | 184 | 12 | Croatia | -1.75 | 1 880 |
| 13 | Iceland [1] | -1.01 | 37 | 13 | Gabon | -1.74 | 361 | 13 | Malta [1] | -1.72 | 35 |
| 14 | Luxembourg [1] | -1.00 | 121 | 14 | Belarus | -1.72 | 4 653 | 14 | Brazil | -1.71 | 32 394 |
| 15 | Croatia | -0.98 | 2 992 | 15 | United Kingdom | -1.56 | 9 604 | 15 | Ukraine | -1.58 | 16 325 |
| 16 | Norway | -0.98 | 1 629 | 16 | Guam [1] | -1.53 | 16 | 16 | Latvia | -1.58 | 787 |
| 17 | Russian Federation | -0.93 | 56 794 | 17 | Bulgaria | -1.53 | 3 704 | 17 | Botswana | -1.57 | 860 |
| 18 | Spain | -0.88 | 13 483 | 18 | Western Sahara [1] | -1.53 | 30 | 18 | Trinidad and Tobago | -1.52 | 334 |
| 19 | Occupied Palestinian Terr. | -0.87 | 630 | 19 | Germany | -1.47 | 14 813 | 19 | Suriname [1] | -1.48 | 110 |
| 20 | Lithuania | -0.76 | 1 769 | 20 | Bahamas [1] | -1.47 | 50 | 20 | Germany | -1.46 | 10 247 |
| 21 | Puerto Rico | -0.74 | 1 318 | 21 | Portugal | -1.34 | 6 578 | 21 | South Africa | -1.46 | 19 584 |
| 22 | Argentina | -0.73 | 5 944 | 22 | Hungary | -1.29 | 4 972 | 22 | Guyana [1] | -1.45 | 483 |
| 23 | Estonia | -0.71 | 554 | 23 | Cyprus [1] | -1.25 | 334 | 23 | Portugal | -1.45 | 4 704 |
| 24 | Ireland | -0.70 | 1 754 | 24 | Czech Republic | -1.24 | 3 630 | 24 | Uruguay | -1.36 | 270 |
| 25 | Slovenia | -0.65 | 1 180 | 25 | Iceland [1] | -1.22 | 29 | 25 | Russian Federation | -1.34 | 38 854 |

[1] Countries or areas that in 2000 had at least 100,000 inhabitants but less than a million.

NOTE: Values corresponding to China Hong Kong SAR and Guadeloupe were excluded from the table.

During this period, the other 13 countries included six in the Latin America and Caribbean region (mainly in the Caribbean), three in Asia, three in Africa and one in Oceania. During 2000-2030, the 25 countries expected to experience the lowest rates of rural population growth (or the fastest rates of rural population decline) still includes 12 in Europe, along with nine in Latin America (including Brazil), three in Africa (including South Africa), and one in Oceania (the largest, Australia). Among the respective lists of 25 countries, the number of relatively small countries, that is, with fewer than one million inhabitants in 2000, rose from only five in the first period to 11 in 1975-2000, and then fell back to seven in the projection period.

At the other end of the distribution, the 25 countries experiencing the highest rates of rural population growth during the three same periods are listed in table III.19. Once more, several of the 25 countries or areas in each list are relatively small and had fewer than one million inhabitants in 2000, the numbers being eight in 1950-1975, seven in 1975-2000, and four in 2000-2030. More important is the rural population size at the beginning of each period: 10 countries or areas out of 25 had fewer than 100,000 rural inhabitants in 1950, and another three had fewer than one million, which makes high growth rates more feasible. The range of growth rates in 1950-1975 was 2.4 per cent to 6.6 per cent per year. For the 1975-2000 period, five countries had fewer than 100,000 rural inhabitants at the beginning of the period, and another five had under a million. The range of growth rates was the same as in the previous period, though the countries at both ends of the two lists changed. In the 2000-2030 projection period, only one country or area had less than 100,000 rural inhabitants and while six more had under a million at the beginning of the period. The range of high growth rates is expected to fall considerably as compared to the ranges of the two previous periods, to only 1.4 per cent to 3 per cent per year, which reflects the general anticipated decline in rates of population growth.

In terms of the geographic distribution, it is interesting to note that amongst the countries included in table III.19, nine of the 25 countries for the period 1950-1975 were in Africa, nine in Asia, four in Latin America and the Caribbean, and three in Oceania. In 1975-2000, the distribution is 10 each in Asia and Africa, three in Oceania and only two in Latin America and the Caribbean. For the future, expected trends imply that the vast majority of the countries or areas with the fastest growing rural populations will be in Africa (16 of the 25), followed by seven in Asia, and two in Oceania – and none at all in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Since smaller rural populations seem more likely to experience high rates of growth, it is useful to identify which countries with over a million rural inhabitants have high rates of rural population growth. In 1950 there were 12 such countries in the list, seven in Africa, four in Asia (including the largest two in terms of their initial rural population, Thailand and the Philippines), and one in Latin America and the Caribbean. Among the 15 countries with more than a million rural dwellers in 1975 that had high rural population growth rates during 1975-2000, eight were in Africa (including Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo), six in Asia (including the largest of the 25, Pakistan) and one in Oceania (Papua New Guinea). Finally, in the 2000-2030 period, 18 of the 25 countries begin the period with over a million people living in rural areas, of which 13 are in Africa (including Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia, the largest in the group), four in Asia, and one in Oceania.

As in the case of the urban population, the countries experiencing the highest rates of rural population growth are usually not those with the largest rural populations. The countries with the largest rural populations, which together accounted for 75 per cent of the rural population of the world in 1950, 1975, 2000, and 2030, are listed in table III.20. They number 20 in 1950, 17 in 1975 and 2000, and will likely be 18 in 2030. In 1950, eight of the 20 countries on the list were developed countries. By 1975, only three developed countries remained on the list (the United States, Japan, and the Russian Federation), with five of the six European countries dropping out; these same three developed countries were still on the list of countries with the largest rural populations in 2000. Furthermore, between 1950 and 1975, Mexico, a populous developing country that

TABLE III.19. COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 2000 WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE OF THE RURAL POPULATION IN 1950-1975, 1975-2000 AND 2000-2030, BY RANK ORDER

| *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Rural average annual rate of change in 1950-1975 (per cent)* | *Rural population in 1950 (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Rural average annual rate of change in 1975-2000 (per cent)* | *Rural population in 1975 (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Country or area* | *Rural average annual rate of change in 2000-2030 (per cent)* | *Rural population in 2000 (thousands)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Qatar [1] | 6.61 | 5 | 1 | United Arab Emirates | 6.63 | 83 | 1 | Uganda | 3.01 | 20 662 |
| 2 | Western Sahara [1] | 5.04 | 8 | 2 | French Guiana [1] | 3.45 | 17 | 2 | Yemen | 2.56 | 13 565 |
| 3 | Bahamas [1] | 4.01 | 18 | 3 | Yemen | 3.34 | 5 889 | 3 | Niger | 2.47 | 8 531 |
| 4 | Jordan | 3.97 | 303 | 4 | Solomon Islands [1] | 2.97 | 175 | 4 | Somalia | 2.20 | 5 815 |
| 5 | Kuwait | 3.85 | 62 | 5 | Gambia | 2.97 | 461 | 5 | Burkina Faso | 2.11 | 9 914 |
| 6 | United Arab Emirates | 3.62 | 33 | 6 | Uganda | 2.95 | 9 873 | 6 | Burundi | 2.05 | 5 705 |
| 7 | Djibouti [1] | 3.22 | 37 | 7 | Zambia | 2.87 | 3 302 | 7 | Iraq | 1.85 | 7 465 |
| 8 | Belize [1] | 3.08 | 31 | 8 | Tajikistan | 2.85 | 2 219 | 8 | Afghanistan | 1.85 | 16 708 |
| 9 | Solomon Islands [1] | 3.02 | 82 | 9 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 2.80 | 16 819 | 9 | Chad | 1.79 | 5 991 |
| 10 | Tajikistan | 2.87 | 1 082 | 10 | Syrian Arab Republic | 2.76 | 4 147 | 10 | Mali | 1.78 | 8 310 |
| 11 | Zimbabwe | 2.81 | 2 452 | 11 | Malawi | 2.76 | 4 842 | 11 | Bhutan | 1.75 | 1 904 |
| 12 | Kenya | 2.77 | 5 915 | 12 | Niger | 2.76 | 4 280 | 12 | Madagascar | 1.73 | 11 818 |
| 13 | Rwanda | 2.76 | 2 123 | 13 | French Polynesia [1] | 2.72 | 56 | 13 | Eritrea | 1.67 | 3 016 |
| 14 | Turkmenistan | 2.74 | 666 | 14 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.66 | 4 587 | 14 | Ethiopia | 1.62 | 55 819 |
| 15 | Uzbekistan | 2.71 | 4 330 | 15 | Turkmenistan | 2.65 | 1 322 | 15 | Dem. Rep. of Timor-Leste [1] | 1.61 | 650 |
| 16 | Uganda | 2.68 | 5 050 | 16 | Qatar [1] | 2.56 | 26 | 16 | Solomon Islands [1] | 1.60 | 368 |
| 17 | El Salvador | 2.66 | 1 238 | 17 | Occupied Palestinian Terr. | 2.54 | 507 | 17 | Occupied Palestinian Terr. | 1.52 | 958 |
| 18 | Micronesia (Fed. States of) [1] | 2.63 | 25 | 18 | Somalia | 2.54 | 3 080 | 18 | Maldives [1] | 1.51 | 211 |
| 19 | Thailand | 2.61 | 16 392 | 19 | Comoros [1] | 2.53 | 250 | 19 | Papua New Guinea | 1.48 | 4 630 |
| 20 | United Rep. of Tanzania | 2.60 | 7 587 | 20 | Maldives [1] | 2.52 | 112 | 20 | Gambia | 1.47 | 968 |
| 21 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2.57 | 2 410 | 21 | Belize [1] | 2.51 | 67 | 21 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 1.46 | 33 858 |
| 22 | Vanuatu [1] | 2.57 | 45 | 22 | Ethiopia | 2.49 | 29 922 | 22 | Liberia | 1.44 | 1 622 |
| 23 | Philippines | 2.48 | 14 570 | 23 | Pakistan | 2.45 | 51 720 | 23 | Angola | 1.42 | 8 251 |
| 24 | Costa Rica | 2.43 | 642 | 24 | Uzbekistan | 2.43 | 8 516 | 24 | Guinea-Bissau | 1.40 | 936 |
| 25 | Senegal | 2.40 | 1 738 | 25 | Papua New Guinea | 2.43 | 2 524 | 25 | São Tomé and Príncipe [1] | 1.39 | 93 |

[1] Countries or areas that in 2000 had at least 100,000 inhabitants but less than a million.

experienced rapid urbanization during the period, disappeared from the list of countries with the largest rural populations, as did Turkey for the same reason between 1975 and 2000. Between 1950 and 1975 three developing countries joined the list (the Philippines, Myanmar and Egypt), while the Democratic Republic of the Congo was also included on the list between 1975 and 2000. In 2000, only one Latin American country, Brazil, still had a sufficiently important rural population to be included on the list of the 17 countries with the largest rural populations. At this time, the majority of countries (10) are in Asia, along with four in Africa and one each in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Northern America. The top five countries are all in Asia – China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Pakistan, in order of rural population size. As of 2000, China and India together accounted for nearly half of the total rural population of the world.

By 2030, 18 countries are expected to account for three-quarters of the rural population of the world, including only two developed countries, the United States and Japan. The last Latin American country is also likely to drop off the list, which is also the case for the Philippines because of its relatively slow population growth and rapid urbanization. New countries appearing on the list are Uganda, Yemen, Afghanistan and Nepal, all highly rural countries. Amongst the developing countries, the list for 2030 is expected to include five countries in Africa (Ethiopia, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, and Egypt) and 11 countries in Asia. The rural population of China will likely decline by nearly a quarter of a billion persons between 2000 and 2030 as population growth becomes negative and rapid urbanization continues, while that of India is expected to increase by nearly 100 million. Accordingly, India's rural population is expected to surpass that of China by about a quarter billion persons in 2030. Those two countries will be followed by Pakistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Indonesia, in order of rural population size, each with 90 million to 136 million rural inhabitants. In 2030, those six countries will account for over 58 per cent of all rural dwellers in the world.

In general, the countries having large rural populations are expected to remain mainly rural. Thus, as can be determined from table III.21, only five of the 17 countries that accounted for three-quarters of the world's rural population in 2000 had less than half of their population living in rural areas (Brazil, Japan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation and the United States). By 2030, seven of the 18 countries included in the corresponding list are expected to be primarily urban in population distribution, namely, China, Indonesia, Nigeria, the United States, Japan, Egypt, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo). In addition, most of the countries that accounted for three-quarters of the world's rural population in 2000 had rates of rural population growth ranging between 1 per cent and 2.5 per cent per year during 1950-2000. For example, China's rural population grew at an overall rate of 1.05 per cent per year during that period, being high in the first half of the period (1.8 per cent) but low in the second half (0.3 per cent). On the other hand, India maintained a considerably higher growth rate throughout the period (1.82 per cent), being 2 per cent in 1950-1975 and 1.6 per cent in 1975-2000. Of the 20 countries included in the 1950 list of table III.20, only four had average annual rates of rural population growth higher than 2 per cent per year during 1950-1975, namely, India, Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Thailand. During that same period, all six of the European countries plus Japan experienced negative rural population growth. The only countries included in the 1975 list that had rural population growth rates above 2 per cent per year during the 1975-2000 period were Pakistan, Ethiopia and Egypt, each therefore moving up on the list for 2000. Countries joining the list in 2000 also had high rates of rural population growth, namely the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Myanmar. At the other end, three of the 17 countries with large rural populations in 2000 actually had on average negative rates of rural population growth during 1950-2000: Brazil, Japan and the Russian Federation. The rural population of the United States grew but at a very low average annual rate of 0.1 per cent. Despite the slow or negative growth rates of their rural populations, these four countries remained on the list for 2000 because of the large size of their rural populations in 1950.

Of the 17 countries that account for three-quarters of the world's rural population in 2000,

TABLE III.20. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR 75 PER CENT OF THE WORLD RURAL POPULATION ORDERED BY RURAL POPULATION SIZE: 1950, 1975, 2000 AND 2030

| *Rank* | *Country* | *Rural population in 1950 (thousands)* | *Cumulative percentage* | *Rank* | *Country* | *Rural population in 1975 (thousands)* | *Cumulative percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | China | 485 232 | 27.2 | 1 | China | 766 369 | 30.0 |
| 2 | India | 295 867 | 43.7 | 2 | India | 488 429 | 49.2 |
| 3 | Indonesia | 69 675 | 47.6 | 3 | Indonesia | 108 475 | 53.4 |
| 4 | Russian Federation | 56 794 | 50.8 | 4 | Bangladesh | 67 762 | 56.1 |
| 5 | United States of America | 56 571 | 54.0 | 5 | United States of America | 58 007 | 58.4 |
| 6 | Japan | 54 480 | 57.0 | 6 | Pakistan | 51 720 | 60.4 |
| 7 | Bangladesh | 40 009 | 59.3 | 7 | Japan | 48 150 | 62.3 |
| 8 | Brazil | 34 569 | 61.2 | 8 | Russian Federation | 45 066 | 64.0 |
| 9 | Pakistan | 32 710 | 63.0 | 9 | Nigeria | 42 043 | 65.7 |
| 10 | Nigeria | 26 379 | 64.5 | 10 | Brazil | 42 005 | 67.3 |
| 11 | Viet Nam | 24 181 | 65.9 | 11 | Viet Nam | 38 913 | 68.9 |
| 12 | Ukraine | 22 689 | 67.1 | 12 | Thailand | 31 485 | 70.1 |
| 13 | Italy | 21 520 | 68.4 | 13 | Ethiopia | 29 922 | 71.3 |
| 14 | Germany | 19 207 | 69.4 | 14 | Philippines | 27 077 | 72.3 |
| 15 | France | 19 115 | 70.5 | 15 | Turkey | 23 956 | 73.3 |
| 16 | Ethiopia | 17 586 | 71.5 | 16 | Myanmar | 22 936 | 74.2 |
| 17 | Turkey | 16 898 | 72.4 | 17 | Egypt | 22 230 | 75.0 |
| 18 | Thailand | 16 392 | 73.3 | | | | |
| 19 | Mexico | 15 906 | 74.2 | | | | |
| 20 | Poland | 15 217 | 75.1 | | | | |

only three are expected to have their rural populations grow at rates above one per cent per annum in 2000-2030, those being Pakistan, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (in order of rural population size). At the same time, Uganda, Yemen, Afghanistan and Nepal all join the 2030 list due to the relatively high rates of growth of their rural populations, all being higher than 1 per cent per year, and above 2.5 per cent per year for Uganda and Yemen. In addition, over half of the countries (nine of 17) on the list of those with large rural populations in 2000 – China, Indonesia, the United States, Japan, Thailand, Russian Federation, Myanmar, Brazil and the Philippines – are expected to experience negative rural population growth during 2000-2030, resulting in the Russian Federation, Brazil and the Philippines dropping off the list by 2030. In China, Indonesia and Japan the rural population is projected to decline at rates of -1.0 per cent to -1.2 per cent per year. Overall, out of the 18 countries expected to have the largest rural populations in 2030, 11 are projected to experience relatively low (below 1 per cent) or even negative rates of rural population growth during 2000-2030. As an increasing number of countries experience a decline in their rural population, the world's rural population becomes more concentrated in a few countries, especially the most populous ones of Asia and Africa.

Several countries in the world have already experienced declining rural populations and more are expected to do so during the projection period 2000-2030. Hence, it is intriguing to take a historical view in examining trends in rural populations at country level, to determine if there are distinct patterns by major area. Our interest is in identifying when the rural population reaches its peak in each country, as populations become increasingly urban. In fact, striking differences are evident from one major area to another. Table III.22 shows the distribution of countries or areas

TABLE III.20. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR 75 PER CENT OF THE WORLD RURAL POPULATION (*continued*)

| *Rank* | *Country* | *Rural population in 2000 (thousands)* | *Cumulative percentage* | *Rank* | *Country* | *Rural population in 2030 (thousands)* | *Cumulative percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | China | 818 969 | 25.5 | 1 | India | 830 525 | 26.1 |
| 2 | India | 735 684 | 48.4 | 2 | China | 572 898 | 44.1 |
| 3 | Indonesia | 122 696 | 52.2 | 3 | Pakistan | 136 254 | 48.3 |
| 4 | Bangladesh | 105 955 | 55.5 | 4 | Bangladesh | 133 821 | 52.5 |
| 5 | Pakistan | 95 434 | 58.5 | 5 | Ethiopia | 90 754 | 55.4 |
| 6 | Nigeria | 64 143 | 60.5 | 6 | Indonesia | 89 721 | 58.2 |
| 7 | United States of America | 59 568 | 62.3 | 7 | Nigeria | 72 298 | 60.5 |
| 8 | Viet Nam | 59 131 | 64.2 | 8 | Viet Nam | 61 511 | 62.4 |
| 9 | Ethiopia | 55 819 | 65.9 | 9 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 52 452 | 64.0 |
| 10 | Japan | 44 240 | 67.3 | 10 | Uganda | 50 918 | 65.6 |
| 11 | Thailand | 41 951 | 68.6 | 11 | Egypt | 50 126 | 67.2 |
| 12 | Egypt | 39 224 | 69.8 | 12 | United States of America | 48 715 | 68.7 |
| 13 | Russian Federation | 38 854 | 71.0 | 13 | Thailand | 40 004 | 70.0 |
| 14 | Myanmar | 34 255 | 72.1 | 14 | Japan | 32 536 | 71.0 |
| 15 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 33 858 | 73.1 | 15 | Myanmar | 31 222 | 72.0 |
| 16 | Brazil | 32 394 | 74.1 | 16 | Yemen | 29 214 | 72.9 |
| 17 | Philippines | 31 384 | 75.1 | 17 | Afghanistan | 29 067 | 73.8 |
| | | | | 18 | Nepal | 28 764 | 74.7 |

with more than one million rural inhabitants in 2000 according to the period when their rural population peaked, for each major area. Not surprisingly, Europe is the major area in which countries commonly reached a peak in their rural population before 1950, and nearly half the countries (13 of 29) had already attained their maximum rural populations prior to that date. Apart from Europe, only two other large countries had reached a peak in their rural population before 1950, both in Latin America (Argentina and Chile). During the period 1950-1975, most of the remaining European countries (13) attained their peak rural population, with only three of the 29 peaking after 1975. During that same period, only four other countries in the table passed their peak rural populations, two in Latin America (including the largest, Brazil) and the first two in Asia, Japan and the Republic of Korea. Thus, apart from Europe, few countries in the world reached their peak rural populations before 1975.

Nevertheless, in the subsequent two periods, in 1975-2000 and 2000-2030, this will happen in most countries of the world. First, it is in 1975-2000 when the rural populations of both countries in Northern America and one of the two in Oceania (Australia) passed their peak. This is the period also when the process gets well under way in Asia, as China and 10 others reached their peak. India and 13 other countries are projected to reach their peak in the period 2000-2030, by which time all but eight of the 35 countries in Asia will have passed their peak rural population. In Latin America and the Caribbean, although four countries peaked before 1975 and two more during 1975-2000, the vast majority (13 of the 20) are projected to reach their maximum rural population during 2000-2030. Finally, the process of urbanization began last in Africa, where the first six countries reached their peak rural population only in the past quarter century, 1975-2000 (including South Africa and Kenya). In the projection period

TABLE III.21. RURAL POPULATION, AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE AND PERCENTAGE RURAL FOR COUNTRIES WITH THE LARGEST RURAL POPULATIONS: 1950-2030

| | | *Rural population (thousands)* | | | | *Average annual rate of change of the rural population (per cent)* | | | *Percentage rural* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Rank* | *Country* | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2030* | *1950-1975* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2030* | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2030* |
| 1 | China | 485 232 | 766 369 | 818 969 | 572 898 | 1.83 | 0.27 | -1.19 | 87.5 | 82.6 | 64.2 | 39.5 |
| 2 | India | 295 867 | 488 429 | 735 684 | 830 525 | 2.01 | 1.64 | 0.40 | 82.7 | 78.7 | 72.3 | 58.6 |
| 3 | Indonesia | 69 675 | 108 475 | 122 696 | 89 721 | 1.77 | 0.49 | -1.04 | 87.6 | 80.7 | 58.0 | 32.3 |
| 4 | Bangladesh | 40 009 | 67 762 | 105 955 | 133 821 | 2.11 | 1.79 | 0.78 | 95.8 | 90.1 | 76.8 | 60.7 |
| 5 | Pakistan | 32 710 | 51 720 | 95 434 | 136 254 | 1.83 | 2.45 | 1.19 | 82.5 | 73.6 | 66.9 | 50.2 |
| 6 | Nigeria | 26 379 | 42 043 | 64 143 | 72 298 | 1.86 | 1.69 | 0.40 | 88.6 | 76.6 | 55.9 | 35.0 |
| 7 | United States of America | 56 571 | 58 007 | 59 568 | 48 715 | 0.10 | 0.11 | -0.67 | 35.8 | 26.3 | 20.9 | 13.2 |
| 8 | Viet Nam | 24 181 | 38 913 | 59 131 | 61 511 | 1.90 | 1.67 | 0.13 | 88.4 | 81.1 | 75.7 | 56.8 |
| 9 | Ethiopia | 17 586 | 29 922 | 55 819 | 90 754 | 2.13 | 2.49 | 1.62 | 95.4 | 90.5 | 85.1 | 71.3 |
| 10 | Japan | 54 480 | 48 150 | 44 240 | 32 536 | -0.49 | -0.34 | -1.02 | 65.1 | 43.2 | 34.8 | 26.9 |
| 11 | Thailand | 16 392 | 31 485 | 41 951 | 40 004 | 2.61 | 1.15 | -0.16 | 83.5 | 76.2 | 68.9 | 53.0 |
| 12 | Egypt | 14 863 | 22 230 | 39 224 | 50 126 | 1.61 | 2.27 | 0.82 | 68.1 | 56.5 | 57.9 | 45.9 |
| 13 | Russian Federation | 56 794 | 45 066 | 38 854 | 25 976 | -0.93 | -0.59 | -1.34 | 55.3 | 33.6 | 26.7 | 21.7 |
| 14 | Myanmar | 14 951 | 22 936 | 34 255 | 31 222 | 1.71 | 1.60 | -0.31 | 83.8 | 76.1 | 72.0 | 50.9 |
| 15 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | 9 857 | 16 819 | 33 858 | 52 452 | 2.14 | 2.80 | 1.46 | 80.9 | 70.5 | 69.7 | 49.0 |
| 16 | Brazil | 34 569 | 42 005 | 32 394 | 19 392 | 0.78 | -1.04 | -1.71 | 64.0 | 38.8 | 18.9 | 8.7 |
| 17 | Philippines | 14 570 | 27 077 | 31 384 | 27 180 | 2.48 | 0.59 | -0.48 | 72.9 | 64.4 | 41.5 | 23.9 |
| 18 | Mexico | 15 906 | 22 009 | 25 034 | 22 821 | 1.30 | 0.52 | -0.31 | 57.3 | 37.2 | 25.3 | 17.1 |
| 19 | Turkey | 16 898 | 23 956 | 24 075 | 20 505 | 1.40 | 0.02 | -0.54 | 78.7 | 58.4 | 35.3 | 22.3 |
| 20 | Uganda | 5 050 | 9 873 | 20 662 | 50 918 | 2.68 | 2.95 | 3.01 | 96.9 | 91.7 | 88.0 | 79.6 |
| 21 | Nepal | 8 445 | 12 726 | 20 298 | 28 764 | 1.64 | 1.87 | 1.16 | 97.7 | 95.0 | 86.3 | 70.6 |
| 22 | Italy | 21 520 | 19 048 | 18 859 | 13 268 | -0.49 | -0.04 | -1.17 | 45.7 | 34.4 | 32.8 | 25.7 |
| 23 | Afghanistan | 7 679 | 12 467 | 16 708 | 29 067 | 1.94 | 1.17 | 1.85 | 94.2 | 86.7 | 78.1 | 58.1 |
| 24 | Ukraine | 22 689 | 20 452 | 16 325 | 10 148 | -0.42 | -0.90 | -1.58 | 60.8 | 41.7 | 32.9 | 26.1 |
| 25 | Poland | 15 217 | 15 170 | 14 826 | 11 031 | -0.01 | -0.09 | -0.99 | 61.3 | 44.6 | 38.3 | 30.1 |
| 26 | France | 19 115 | 14 268 | 14 399 | 10 997 | -1.17 | 0.04 | -0.90 | 45.7 | 27.1 | 24.3 | 17.0 |
| 27 | Yemen | 4 066 | 5 889 | 13 565 | 29 214 | 1.48 | 3.34 | 2.56 | 94.2 | 85.2 | 75.3 | 57.8 |
| 28 | Germany | 19 207 | 14 813 | 10 247 | 6 603 | -1.04 | -1.47 | -1.46 | 28.1 | 18.8 | 12.5 | 8.1 |

NOTE: Based on countries that appear at least once in Table III.20; countries are ordered according to the size of the rural population in 2000.

TABLE III.22. NUMBER OF COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH ONE MILLION RURAL INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 2000 BY PERIOD IN WHICH THE RURAL POPULATION REACHES A PEAK, BY MAJOR AREA

| *Major area* | *Before 1950* | *1950-1975* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2030* | *After 2030* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| World | 15 | 17 | 24 | 45 | 27 | 128 |
| Africa | 0 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 40 |
| Asia | 0 | 2 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 35 |
| Europe | 13 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 29 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 2 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 20 |
| Northern America | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Oceania | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

of 2000-2030, nearly half of all the African countries (including the largest, Nigeria) will reach their peak rural population (17 of the 40).

Looking at the total number of countries for each period (see top row), it is clear that the countries of the world have very diverse experiences in terms of when they attain their maximum rural population, and as described above, there is significant variation in that process across the major areas. Less than half of the countries included in table III.22 have reached their peak rural population by the year 2000 (56 of 128). However, it is anticipated that the process will be accelerated in the near future, and 45 more countries are expected to attain their maximum rural populations during the 2000-2030 period, the highest number in any given period within the reference timeframe. Finally, as of 2030, only 27 of the world's 128 countries will not have declining rural populations – 17 of the 40 in Africa, 8 of the 35 in Asia, plus Guatemala and Papua New Guinea. The countries with the largest rural populations that will still be growing in 2030 are projected to be Pakistan (136 rural dwellers at that time), Ethiopia (91 million), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (52 million) and Uganda (51 million). No other country in the world with a growing rural population after 2030 is likely to have more than 30 million people living in rural areas. The next 30 years therefore constitute a period of major transformation of the world population in terms of its urban-rural distribution.

# IV. POPULATION GROWTH IN CITIES

## A. PATTERNS OF CITY GROWTH BY CITY SIZE

Although in almost all countries the urban population has grown faster than the rural population during the second half of the twentieth century, not all cities have grown as rapidly. Consideration of the growth rates experienced by the population of the 524 cities that had at least 750,000 inhabitants in 2000 shows that during 1950-1975, 123 cities had annual rates of population growth of 5 per cent or more, and 18 had rates above 8 per cent. By 1975-2000, the number of cities growing at annual rates of at least 5 per cent per year declined to 39, and included just two with annual growth rates above 8 per cent. Between 2000 and 2015, only 3 cities are projected to have growth rates of 5 per cent or more.

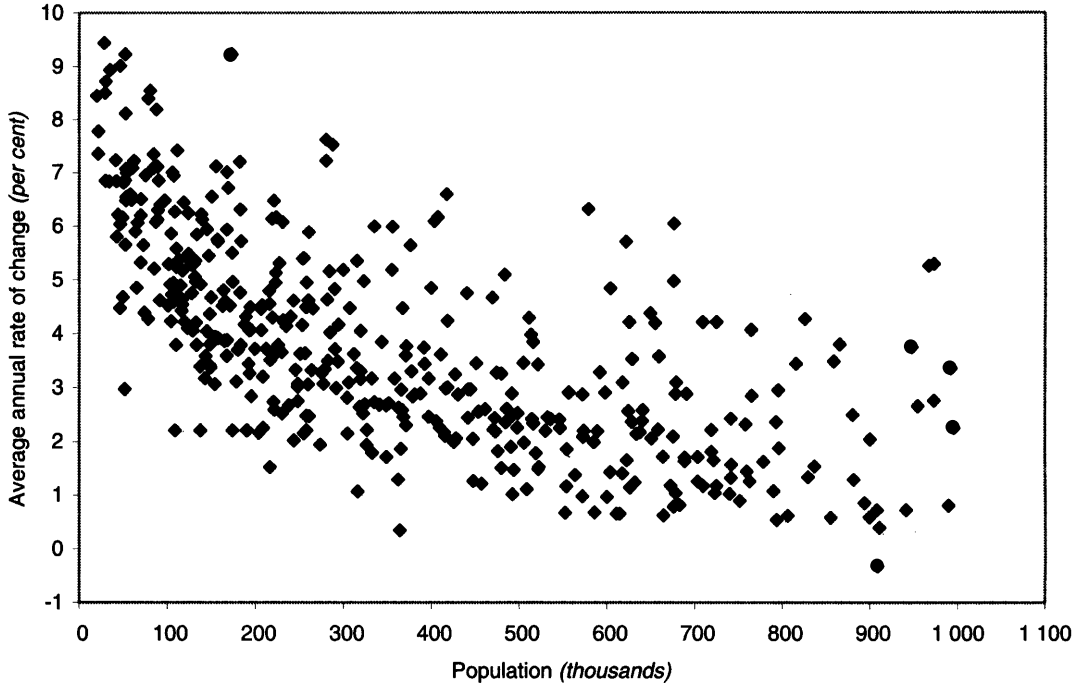
While most cities have grown rapidly, there are exceptions. Thus, in 1950-1975—a period of fast population growth in most countries—40 cities had growth rates under 1 per cent per year, six of them negative. Hence, close to 8 per cent of today's large cities had low growth rates in 1950-1975. During the more recent period of 1975-2000, as overall rates of population growth declined in more countries, the number of cities growing slowly has correspondingly risen. Thus, almost a quarter of the cities (125) are estimated to have grown at less than 1 per cent per year, and 17 experienced population declines. Almost all of these 125 cities are in the more developed regions or in China. In the future, as world population growth slows further, during 2000-2015 many more cities are expected to experience low rates of population growth, with 195 projected to have growth rates lower than 1 per cent per year. While most of those cities are in the more developed regions and in China, several are in Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia, and South Africa is the only country on the African continent in this category.

The reduction in the number of cities with high rates of population growth is partly the result of our considering only cities with a population of at least 750,000 inhabitants in 2000, since as a city's population increases, its rate of population growth tends to decline. Consequently, most cities experiencing high rates of population growth tend to have small populations. For instance, among the 123 cities with annual growth rates of at least 5 per cent during 1950-1975, just 10 had a population of at least 500,000 inhabitants in 1950; and among the 18 cities with annual growth rates above 8 per cent, the largest had only 173,000 inhabitants and all the others had less than 100,000 inhabitants. Similarly, during 1975-2000, just 10 out of the 39 cities with growth rates of 5 per cent or more had a population of at least half a million in 1975.

The decline of population growth rates as population size increases can be gauged from the scatter plot in figure IV.1, which shows the 1950-1975 growth rates for cities with fewer than 1 million inhabitants in 1950, plotted against population size. (The figure is based upon urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.) Figure IV.1 shows that growth rates tend to decline with (initial) city size, though there is considerable variation. Thus, growth rates above 7 per cent are observed only among cities with less than 300,000 inhabitants, and growth rates above 5 per cent are rare in cities with an initial population of more than half a million persons. Figure IV.2 provides a similar plot for cities with at least a million inhabitants in 1950. Among this group, the relationship between the growth rate and the initial population size is much less clear, mainly because the variation in growth rates for cities with one million to two million inhabitants is wide, even including some negative values. However, the general impression is that the growth rate varies over a narrower and lower range as city population increases, especially when figure IV.2 is viewed as a horizontal extension to the right of figure IV.1. Note that there are no growth rates above 4 per cent among cities over 3 million inhabitants.

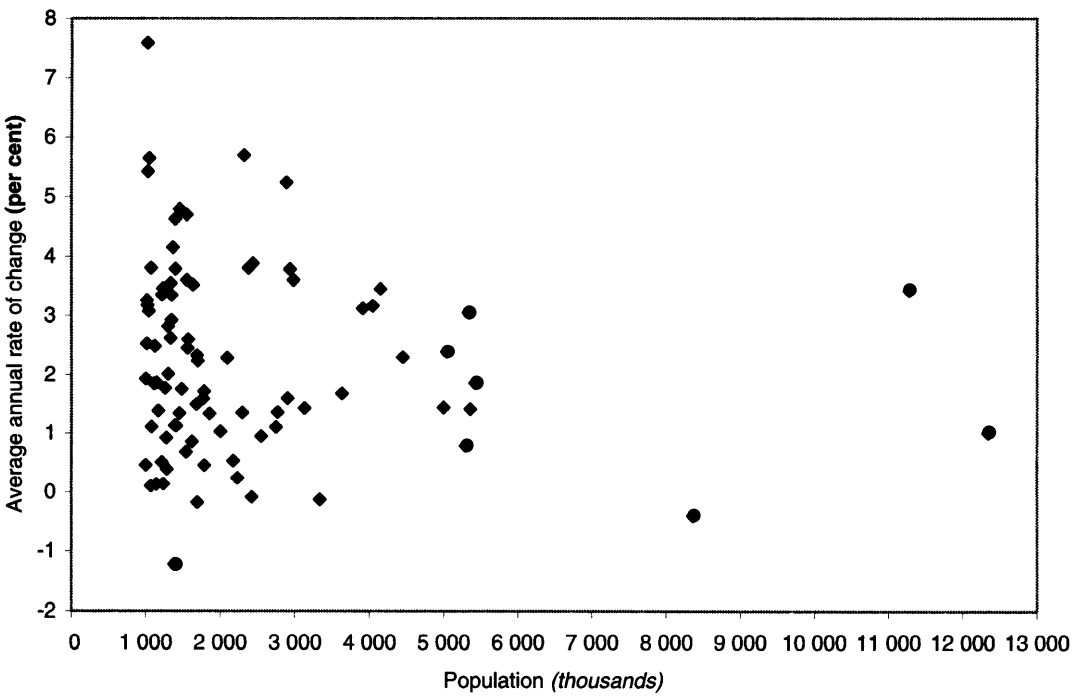
Figures IV.3 and IV.4 illustrate the same relationships for the period 1975-2000 and initial population sizes as of 1975. The scatter plot in figure IV.3 again shows a strong tendency for growth rates to decline with city population size.

**Figure IV.1. Average annual rate of change in 1950-1975 for cities with fewer than 1 million inhabitants in 1950**



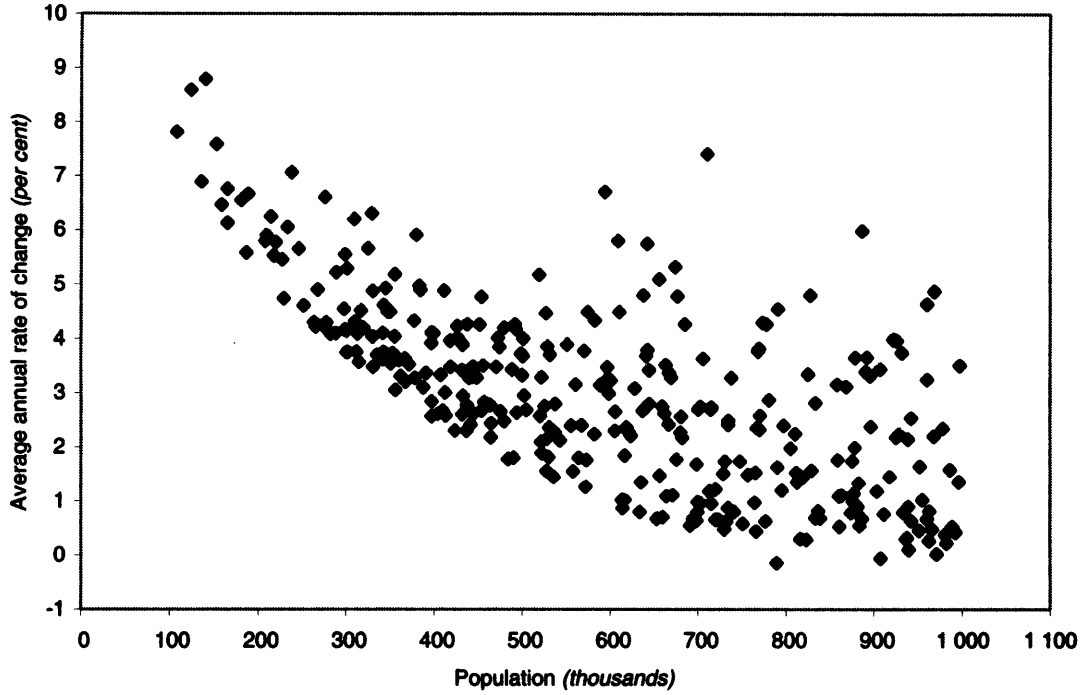

NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

**Figure IV.2. Average annual rate of change in 1950-1975 for cities with 1 million inhabitants or more in 1950**



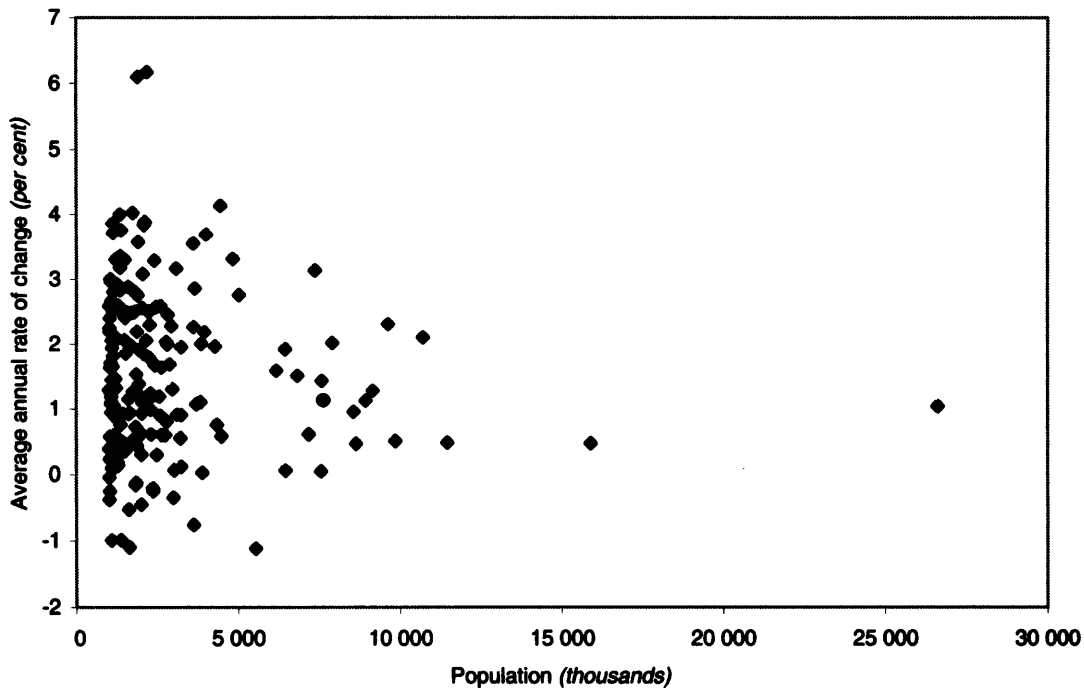

NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

**Figure IV.3. Average annual rate of change in 1975-2000 for cities with fewer than 1 million inhabitants in 1975**




NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

**Figure IV.4. Average annual rate of change in 1975-2000 for cities with 1 million inhabitants or more in 1975**




NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

Growth rates above 6 per cent per year were rare for cities with more than 500,000 (only two cases) inhabitants, and rates above 4 per cent were rare among cities with more than 700,000. Similarly, figure IV.4 plots the relationship for cities of over one million population in 1975, showing that in 1975-2000 only one very large city (over 5 million) had an annual growth rate above 3 per cent, and only one mega city above 2 per cent.

However, it should be noted that the trends depicted in figure IV.3 are significantly affected by the selectivity of cities included, since they all need to have reached a size of at least 750,000 inhabitants by 2000 to be included. Thus, smaller cities are included only if they had rapid growth during the interval, while relatively larger cities, perhaps even up to 700,000 in 1975, are excluded if they experienced low population growth and did not reach the 750,000 threshold by 2000. Consequently, figure IV.3 does not reflect the experience of small cities whose population did not reach the 750,000 threshold by 2000. Although such selectivity is also operating in the plot referring to 1950-1975 above (figure IV.1), the degree of selectivity, that is, the number of missing cities, is smaller in figure IV.1 because of the shorter period that cities in the figure had to reach 750,000 (25 years instead of 50). In both cases, most cities excluded would have had lower growth rates than those of the cities included.

Figures IV.1 to IV.4 also show that, although growth rates for larger cities tend to be lower than those for smaller ones, there are exceptions. Table IV.1 lists all cities with at least one million inhabitants at the beginning of each period whose average annual growth rates were 3.75 per cent or higher during the subsequent period. (At a rate of 3.75 per cent, cities double in size every 19 years.) During 1950-1975, 14 cities of over a million inhabitants grew at a high rate, five of them having over 2 million persons in 1950 (Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City, Cairo, Tianjin, and São Paulo). Of these, only São Paulo and Mexico City grew at over 5 per cent per year, both reaching or on the verge of attaining mega-city status by 1975. However, the fastest growth of all was that of Seoul, growing from 1.0 million to 6.8 million, at 7.6 per cent per year, doubling its size every nine years. The other two (of the total of five) cities growing at over 5 per cent per annum were Tehran and Karachi. Cities growing at over 5 per cent per year double their population in less than 14 years. Note that only one of the 14 cities with high growth rates was in a developed region, Toronto.

During 1975-2000 there were 9 cities with over one million inhabitants in 1975 that had average annual growth rates above 3.75 per cent. The two cities growing at the highest rates – and the only two growing at over 6 per cent per annum – were Dhaka and Lagos, the former rising from 2.2 million to 10.2 million, or to mega-city size, and the latter from 1.9 million to 8.7 million. The city with the largest initial population was Delhi, which grew from 4.4 million to mega-city size, at 12.4 million. This time two of the nine cities were in developed regions, Phoenix-Mesa and Atlanta.

Over the shorter period of 2000 to 2015 that is covered by the projections, 16 cities with a population of at least one million inhabitants are expected to grow at annual rates above 3.75 per cent (table IV.1), and not a single one is in the more developed regions. The two largest cities with high growth rates are Dhaka and Lagos, which are expected to grow from 10.2 million to 17.9 million and from 8.7 million to 17.0 million, respectively. But while only one city is expected to grow at faster than 5 per cent per year (Surat, from 2.7 million to 5.7 million), three others are projected to grow at above 4.5 per cent per year, including Kabul, Sana'a and Lagos, doubling their populations in 14-15 years.

It is instructive to examine the three panels of table IV.1 to see if any cities appear more than once. Delhi is the only one appearing in both the two past time periods, as a result growing from a modest sized city of 1.4 million in 1950 to a mega-city of 12.4 million in 2000. Similarly, Dhaka and Lagos are the only two cities that appear in both the 1975-2000 and 2000-2015 time periods, both expected to grow from around 2 million to over 17 million, and becoming among the largest cities in the world by 2015. The fact that so few cities appear more than once in table IV.1 (which has a total of 36 different cities) is a further indication that once cities grow to a large size, they rarely grow rapidly after that.

TABLE IV.1. URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH A MILLION INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1950, 1975 AND 2000, AND WITH THE HIGHEST RATES OF GROWTH DURING 1950-1975, 1975-2000 AND 2000-2015

| *Rank* | *Country* | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population (thousands)* | *Population (thousands)* | *Average annual rate of change (per cent)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *1950* | *1975* | *1950-1975* |
| 1 | Republic of Korea | Seoul | 1 021 | 6 808 | 7.59 |
| 2 | Brazil | São Paulo | 2 313 | 9 614 | 5.70 |
| 3 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | Tehran | 1 041 | 4 273 | 5.65 |
| 4 | Pakistan | Karachi | 1 028 | 3 989 | 5.43 |
| 5 | Mexico | Mexico City | 2 883 | 10 690 | 5.24 |
| 6 | Indonesia | Jakarta | 1 452 | 4 813 | 4.79 |
| 7 | Philippines | Metro Manila | 1 544 | 4 999 | 4.70 |
| 8 | India | Delhi | 1 390 | 4 426 | 4.63 |
| 9 | Thailand | Bangkok | 1 360 | 3 842 | 4.15 |
| 10 | Egypt | Cairo | 2 436 | 6 437 | 3.89 |
| 11 | China | Tianjin | 2 374 | 6 160 | 3.81 |
| 12 | Canada | Toronto | 1 068 | 2 770 | 3.81 |
| 13 | India | Chennai (Madras) | 1 397 | 3 609 | 3.79 |
| 14 | Brazil | Rio de Janeiro | 2 930 | 7 557 | 3.79 |
| | | | *1975* | *2000* | *1975-2000* |
| 1 | Bangladesh | Dhaka | 2 173 | 10 159 | 6.17 |
| 2 | Nigeria | Lagos | 1 890 | 8 665 | 6.09 |
| 3 | India | Delhi | 4 426 | 12 441 | 4.13 |
| 4 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | Kinshasa | 1 735 | 4 745 | 4.02 |
| 5 | India | Pune (Poona) | 1 345 | 3 655 | 4.00 |
| 6 | India | Bangalore | 2 111 | 5 567 | 3.88 |
| 7 | United States of America | Phoenix-Mesa | 1 117 | 2 934 | 3.86 |
| 8 | India | Hyderabad | 2 086 | 5 445 | 3.84 |
| 9 | United States of America | Atlanta | 1 386 | 3 542 | 3.75 |
| | | | *2000* | *2015* | *2000-2015* |
| 1 | India | Surat | 2 699 | 5 731 | 5.02 |
| 2 | Afghanistan | Kabul | 2 549 | 5 362 | 4.96 |
| 3 | Yemen | Sana'a | 1 264 | 2 658 | 4.96 |
| 4 | Nigeria | Lagos | 8 665 | 17 036 | 4.51 |
| 5 | Mali | Bamako | 1 114 | 2 178 | 4.47 |
| 6 | United Republic of Tanzania | Dar es Salaam | 2 116 | 4 123 | 4.45 |
| 7 | India | Faridabad | 1 018 | 1 983 | 4.45 |
| 8 | Bangladesh | Chittagong | 3 271 | 6 223 | 4.29 |
| 9 | Mexico | Toluca | 1 455 | 2 735 | 4.21 |
| 10 | Dem. Rep. of the Congo | Kinshasa | 4 745 | 8 686 | 4.03 |
| 11 | Angola | Luanda | 2 341 | 4 271 | 4.01 |
| 12 | Bolivia | Santa Cruz | 1 061 | 1 932 | 3.99 |
| 13 | Uganda | Kampala | 1 111 | 2 022 | 3.99 |
| 14 | Kenya | Nairobi | 2 233 | 4 016 | 3.91 |
| 15 | India | Nashik | 1 117 | 2 003 | 3.89 |
| 16 | Bangladesh | Dhaka | 10 159 | 17 907 | 3.78 |

## B. THE SIZE AND GROWTH OF LARGE CITIES

The discussion above identified three mega-cities that had high rates of population growth over specific periods before 2000 (Mexico City, Dhaka and Delhi). One more large city is expected to grow at a similarly high rate in the next 15 years so as to become a new mega-city, Lagos. Indeed, most large cities have experienced moderate to low rates of population growth, particularly after their populations passed the 5 million mark. Table IV.2 lists urban agglomerations with over 5 million inhabitants in 1950, 1975, 2000 and 2015. Those with more than 10 million persons are referred to as mega-cities. The numbers of very large cities (5 million to 10 million inhabitants) and mega-cities (over 10 million) have both been increasing, rising from a total of 8 in 1950 to 21 in 1975, and to 42 in 2000. Over the next 15 years, an additional 19 large urban agglomerations are expected to cross the 5 million population threshold to yield a total of 61 in 2015. Thus the number of large agglomerations almost tripled between 1950 and 1975, doubled from 1975 to 2000, and is expected to grow by nearly half again in the short period between 2000 and 2015. Not only has the number of large urban agglomerations grown markedly, so has the number of people living in them. In 1950, just 58 million persons lived in such large urban agglomerations. This rose to 196 million in 1975 and 418 million by 2000. It is expected that 627 million persons will live in urban agglomerations of 5 million inhabitants or more by 2015.

Among so many large urban agglomerations, few are so large as to qualify as mega-cities. In 1950 there were only two, New York-Newark and Tokyo, each with 11-12 million inhabitants. By 1975 there were four mega-cities, with Shanghai and Mexico City added, but by 2000, 14 more had emerged, making the total 18, of which 13 are in the less developed regions. In 2015 current projections put the number of mega-cities at 22, with three of the four additions in the less developed regions.

Of the other cities in table IV.2, that is, those in the 5-10 million range, in 1950 two of the six are in the developing countries, Shanghai and Buenos Aires, both of which became mega-cities by 2000. In 1975 only nine of the 17 very large cities are in the less developed regions, while in 2000 this has dramatically increased to 17 of the 24. Finally, according to the projections, by 2015, this number will be 30 of the 39 very large cities. These data, together with the data for mega-cities above, indicate an increasing preponderance over time of large cities in the less developed regions.

Table IV.3 shows the evolution of population size for the 22 urban agglomerations that are expected to become mega-cities by 2015. It also presents estimates of average annual rates of change during 1950-1975, 1975-2000 and 2000-2015. No city had a higher rate of growth in 1975-2000 than in 1950-1975, so all mega-cities experienced a decline in their growth rates between the two periods. Indeed, for half the cities, growth rates in the second period were less than half the values in the first period, although some cities continued to have growth rates that were nearly as high, principally those in Asia, namely Calcutta, Delhi, Dhaka and Mumbai (Bombay). All growth rates of mega-cities are expected to decline in 2000-2015, except for a slight increase in that of the urbanized area of New York-Newark. Thus, in general the rates of growth prevailing in 1950-1975 were higher than those in 1975-2000, while those of 2000-2015 are expected to be lower still. Again, this is consistent with the observation that growth rates of cities tend to decline over time as city size increases (but declining population growth in most countries is also a major factor in these slower growth rates of cities).

Looking at the data in the table city by city and for each period separately, during 1950-1975, Lagos, Dhaka, São Paulo, Karachi, Istanbul, and Mexico City had the highest rates of population growth among the mega-cities of 2015 (all above 5 per cent per year), but only São Paulo and Mexico City had more than 2 million inhabitants in 1950. Lagos, whose annual rate of growth was 7.5 per cent, had an initial population of just 288,000, and Dhaka, which grew at 6.6 per cent per year, had only 417,000 inhabitants in 1950. During 1975-2000, three of the 2015 mega-cities had growth rates above 4 per cent per year: Dhaka at 6.2, Lagos at 6.1, and Delhi at 4.1. In addition, Karachi, Istanbul, Jakarta and Mumbai (Bombay) had growth rates above 3 per cent per year.

TABLE IV.2. URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH 5 MILLION INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1950, 1975, 2000 AND 2015

| 1950 | | | 1975 | | | 2000 | | | 2015 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Rank* | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population (thousands)* |
| 1 | New York-Newark | 12 338 | 1 | Tokyo | 26 615 | 1 | Tokyo | 34 450 | 1 | Tokyo | 36 214 |
| 2 | Tokyo | 11 275 | 2 | New York-Newark | 15 880 | 2 | Mexico City | 18 066 | 2 | Mumbai (Bombay) | 22 645 |
| 3 | London | 8 361 | 3 | Shanghai | 11 443 | 3 | New York-Newark | 17 846 | 3 | Delhi | 20 946 |
| 4 | Paris | 5 424 | 4 | Mexico City | 10 690 | 4 | São Paulo | 17 099 | 4 | Mexico City | 20 647 |
| 5 | Moscow | 5 356 | 5 | Osaka-Kobe | 9 844 | 5 | Mumbai (Bombay) | 16 086 | 5 | São Paulo | 19 963 |
| 6 | Shanghai | 5 333 | 6 | São Paulo | 9 614 | 6 | Calcutta | 13 058 | 6 | New York-Newark | 19 717 |
| 7 | Rhein-Ruhr North [1] | 5 295 | 7 | Buenos Aires | 9 143 | 7 | Shanghai | 12 887 | 7 | Dhaka | 17 907 |
| 8 | Buenos Aires | 5 041 | 8 | Los Angeles [2] | 8 926 | 8 | Buenos Aires | 12 583 | 8 | Jakarta | 17 498 |
| | TOTAL | 58 424 | 9 | Paris | 8 630 | 9 | Delhi | 12 441 | 9 | Lagos | 17 036 |
| | | | 10 | Beijing | 8 545 | 10 | Los Angeles [2] | 11 814 | 10 | Calcutta | 16 798 |
| | | | 11 | Calcutta | 7 888 | 11 | Osaka-Kobe | 11 165 | 11 | Karachi | 16 155 |
| | | | 12 | Moscow | 7 623 | 12 | Jakarta | 11 018 | 12 | Buenos Aires | 14 563 |
| | | | 13 | Rio de Janeiro | 7 557 | 13 | Beijing | 10 839 | 13 | Cairo | 13 123 |
| | | | 14 | London | 7 546 | 14 | Rio de Janeiro | 10 803 | 14 | Los Angeles [2] | 12 904 |
| | | | 15 | Mumbai (Bombay) | 7 347 | 15 | Cairo | 10 398 | 15 | Shanghai | 12 666 |
| | | | 16 | Chicago | 7 160 | 16 | Dhaka | 10 159 | 16 | Metro Manila | 12 637 |
| | | | 17 | Seoul | 6 808 | 17 | Moscow | 10 103 | 17 | Rio de Janeiro | 12 364 |
| | | | 18 | Rhein-Ruhr North [1] | 6 448 | 18 | Karachi | 10 032 | 18 | Osaka-Kobe | 11 359 |
| | | | 19 | Cairo | 6 437 | 19 | Metro Manila | 9 950 | 19 | Istanbul | 11 302 |
| | | | 20 | Tianjin | 6 160 | 20 | Seoul | 9 917 | 20 | Beijing | 11 060 |
| | | | 21 | Milan | 5 529 | 21 | Paris | 9 693 | 21 | Moscow | 10 934 |
| | | | | TOTAL | 195 832 | 22 | Tianjin | 9 156 | 22 | Paris | 10 008 |
| | | | | | | 23 | Istanbul | 8 744 | 23 | Tianjin | 9 874 |
| | | | | | | 24 | Lagos | 8 665 | 24 | Chicago | 9 411 |
| | | | | | | 25 | Chicago | 8 333 | 25 | Lima | 9 365 |
| | | | | | | 26 | London | 7 628 | 26 | Seoul | 9 215 |
| | | | | | | 27 | Lima | 7 454 | 27 | Santa Fé de Bogotá | 8 900 |
| | | | | | | 28 | Tehran | 6 979 | 28 | Lahore | 8 699 |
| | | | | | | 29 | Hong Kong | 6 807 | 29 | Kinshasa | 8 686 |
| | | | | | | 30 | Santa Fé de Bogotá | 6 771 | 30 | Tehran | 8 457 |
| | | | | | | 31 | Rhein-Ruhr North [1] | 6 542 | 31 | Bangalore | 8 416 |
| | | | | | | 32 | Chennai (Madras) | 6 353 | 32 | Chennai (Madras) | 8 092 |

TABLE IV.2 (*continued*)

| 1950 | | | 1975 | | | 2000 | | | 2015 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Rank* | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population (thousands)* | *Rank* | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population (thousands)* |
| | | | | | | 33 | Bangkok | 6 332 | 33 | Wuhan | 8 002 |
| | | | | | | 34 | Bangalore | 5 567 | 34 | Hong Kong | 7 872 |
| | | | | | | 35 | Lahore | 5 452 | 35 | London | 7 615 |
| | | | | | | 36 | Hyderabad | 5 445 | 36 | Hyderabad | 7 536 |
| | | | | | | 37 | Santiago | 5 266 | 37 | Bangkok | 7 465 |
| | | | | | | 38 | Saint Petersburg | 5 214 | 38 | Baghdad | 7 390 |
| | | | | | | 39 | Baghdad | 5 200 | 39 | Riyadh | 7 155 |
| | | | | | | 40 | Wuhan | 5 169 | 40 | Ahmadabad | 6 632 |
| | | | | | | 41 | Philadelphia | 5 160 | 41 | Rhein-Ruhr North [1] | 6 571 |
| | | | | | | 42 | Madrid | 5 036 | 42 | Ho Chi Minh City | 6 308 |
| | | | | | | | TOTAL | 417 681 | 43 | Santiago | 6 297 |
| | | | | | | | | | 44 | Belo Horizonte | 6 275 |
| | | | | | | | | | 45 | Chittagong | 6 223 |
| | | | | | | | | | 46 | Pune (Poona) | 6 130 |
| | | | | | | | | | 47 | Miami | 6 034 |
| | | | | | | | | | 48 | Toronto | 5 762 |
| | | | | | | | | | 49 | Chongqing | 5 758 |
| | | | | | | | | | 50 | Surat | 5 731 |
| | | | | | | | | | 51 | Philadelphia | 5 714 |
| | | | | | | | | | 52 | Khartoum | 5 638 |
| | | | | | | | | | 53 | Kabul | 5 362 |
| | | | | | | | | | 54 | Bandung | 5 315 |
| | | | | | | | | | 55 | Hanoi | 5 276 |
| | | | | | | | | | 56 | Madrid | 5 269 |
| | | | | | | | | | 57 | Atlanta | 5 260 |
| | | | | | | | | | 58 | Yangon | 5 256 |
| | | | | | | | | | 59 | Dallas-Fort Worth | 5 249 |
| | | | | | | | | | 60 | Saint Petersburg | 5 202 |
| | | | | | | | | | 61 | Shenyang | 5 176 |
| | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 627 031 |

NOTES: [1] Including Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mühlheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne.
[2] Refers to the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana urbanized area.

TABLE IV.3. EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE 22 URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS THAT ARE EXPECTED TO BECOME MEGA-CITIES IN 2015 AND THEIR AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE

| | | *Population (thousands)* | | | | *Average annual rate of change (per cent)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Country* | *Urban agglomeration* | *1950* | *1975* | *2000* | *2015* | *1950-1975* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2015* |
| Japan | Tokyo | 11 275 | 26 615 | 34 450 | 36 214 | 3.44 | 1.03 | 0.33 |
| India | Mumbai (Bombay) | 2 981 | 7 347 | 16 086 | 22 645 | 3.61 | 3.13 | 2.28 |
| India | Delhi | 1 390 | 4 426 | 12 441 | 20 946 | 4.63 | 4.13 | 3.47 |
| Mexico | Mexico City | 2 883 | 10 690 | 18 066 | 20 647 | 5.24 | 2.10 | 0.89 |
| Brazil | São Paulo | 2 313 | 9 614 | 17 099 | 19 963 | 5.70 | 2.30 | 1.03 |
| United States of America | New York-Newark | 12 338 | 15 880 | 17 846 | 19 717 | 1.01 | 0.47 | 0.66 |
| Bangladesh | Dhaka | 417 | 2 173 | 10 159 | 17 907 | 6.60 | 6.17 | 3.78 |
| Indonesia | Jakarta | 1 452 | 4 813 | 11 018 | 17 498 | 4.79 | 3.31 | 3.08 |
| Nigeria | Lagos | 288 | 1 890 | 8 665 | 17 036 | 7.53 | 6.09 | 4.51 |
| India | Calcutta | 4 446 | 7 888 | 13 058 | 16 798 | 2.29 | 2.02 | 1.68 |
| Pakistan | Karachi | 1 028 | 3 989 | 10 032 | 16 155 | 5.43 | 3.69 | 3.18 |
| Argentina | Buenos Aires | 5 041 | 9 143 | 12 583 | 14 563 | 2.38 | 1.28 | 0.97 |
| Egypt | Cairo | 2 436 | 6 437 | 10 398 | 13 123 | 3.89 | 1.92 | 1.55 |
| United States of America | Los Angeles [1] | 4 046 | 8 926 | 11 814 | 12 904 | 3.17 | 1.12 | 0.59 |
| China | Shanghai | 5 333 | 11 443 | 12 887 | 12 666 | 3.05 | 0.48 | -0.12 |
| Philippines | Metro Manila | 1 544 | 4 999 | 9 950 | 12 637 | 4.70 | 2.75 | 1.59 |
| Brazil | Rio de Janeiro | 2 930 | 7 557 | 10 803 | 12 364 | 3.79 | 1.43 | 0.90 |
| Japan | Osaka-Kobe | 4 147 | 9 844 | 11 165 | 11 359 | 3.46 | 0.50 | 0.11 |
| Turkey | Istanbul | 967 | 3 600 | 8 744 | 11 302 | 5.26 | 3.55 | 1.71 |
| China | Beijing | 3 913 | 8 545 | 10 839 | 11 060 | 3.12 | 0.95 | 0.13 |
| Russian Federation | Moscow | 5 356 | 7 623 | 10 103 | 10 934 | 1.41 | 1.13 | 0.53 |
| France | Paris | 5 424 | 8 630 | 9 693 | 10 008 | 1.86 | 0.46 | 0.21 |

NOTES: Urban agglomerations are ordered according to population in 2015.
[1] Refers to the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana urbanized area.

Among these seven urban agglomerations, only Mumbai had a population more than 5 million in 1975. That is, the highest rates of growth in 1975-2000 among future mega-cities were experienced by cities that were still of medium-size at the beginning of the period. The same seven cities which had the highest growth rates in 1975-2000 (among the mega-cities of 2015) are expected to have the highest rates of growth in 2000-2015 as well, albeit in every case lower than the rates of the earlier period. These seven cities are anticipated to grow at rates of only 1.7 per cent to 4.5 per cent per year (Lagos being the highest, Istanbul the lowest, and the other five at 2.3 per cent to 3.8 per cent). These rates of growth, although lower than before, are nonetheless fairly high, given that all but Istanbul and Lagos have attained mega-city status by 2000, with populations over 10 million inhabitants.

The general reduction in the rates of growth of mega-cities can also be gauged by considering those exhibiting the *lowest* rates of growth. In 1950-75, the only two mega-cities in 1950, New York-Newark and Tokyo, had rates of growth of 1.0 and 3.4 per cent per year, that of New York-Newark being the lowest of all future mega-cities. During 1975-2000, five of the mega-cities or future mega-cities had rates of growth below 1 per cent per annum: Beijing, New York-Newark, Osaka-Kobe, Paris and Shanghai, all with populations of at least 8.5 million inhabitants in 1975. Furthermore, five other cities, led by Tokyo, the largest urban agglomeration at the time, grew at just 1.0 to 1.4 per cent per year during 1975-2000, so that 10 of the 22 cities grew at only 0.4 to 1.4 per cent per annum. During the projection period 2000 to 2015, 11 of the 22 mega-cities of 2015 are expected to have growth rates below 1 per cent per year.

A similar analysis can be carried out with respect to the pace of growth of urban agglomerations expected to have populations of 5 million to 10 million in 2015. There are 39 urban agglomerations in this category and table IV.4 shows the evolution of their populations over time, together with their growth rates for 1950-1975, 1975-2000 and 2000-2015. As in the case of the mega-cities, most of these large urban agglomerations of 2015 experienced a reduction in growth rates from one period to the next. In comparing 1950-1975 and 1975-2000, the exceptions are Chittagong, Chongqing, Hyderabad, Kabul, London (from negative to zero), Pune (Poona), Surat and Yangon (Rangoon). Increases in the growth rate between 1975-2000 and 2000-2015 are expected for Chicago, Ho Chi Minh City, Kinshasa, Philadelphia, Wuhan and Yangon. Note that the only city for which growth rates increase over the three periods is Yangon. In total, 8 of the 39 large urban agglomerations had increases in growth rates between the first two periods and only 6 between 1975-2000 and 2000-2015. For the vast majority of large cities, therefore, declining growth rates over time are the norm.

In terms of level of growth, average annual rates of change during 1950-1975 were 5 per cent or more in 11 of the 39 large urban agglomerations of 2015. Kinshasa had the highest growth rate (9.2 per cent per year), followed by Hanoi, Seoul and Riyadh at over 7 per cent, and Baghdad, Khartoum, Belo Horizonte, Santa Fé de Bogotá, Miami, Tehran and Lima at above 5 per cent per year. Of these 11 cities with the highest growth rates, only two had 1950 populations higher than a million (Seoul and Tehran), while most had less than 500,000 inhabitants. During 1975-2000 the number of large urban agglomerations with annual growth rates of 5 per cent or more dropped from 11 to only 4, led by Riyadh at 7.4 per cent, and including also Surat, Khartoum, and Kabul. Eleven more urban agglomerations had growth rates in the range of 3 per cent to 5 per cent, and five had growth rates below 1 per cent. All four of the cities with over 5 per cent growth rates had under a million inhabitants in 1975.

During 2000-2015 only one of the 39 large agglomerations of 2015 is expected to have grown at 5 per cent per year (Surat). It is followed by, in descending order, Kabul, Chittagong and Kinshasa, all of which have projected growth rates of 4 to 5 per cent. None of these cities had a population over 5 million in 2000.

At the other end of the spectrum, during 1950-1975 one large city, London, had negative population growth, Rhein-Ruhr North grew at less than one per cent, and four others had growth rates under 2 per cent per year: Chicago, Chongqing, Philadelphia and St. Petersburg. All except Chongqing had more than 2.9 million inhabitants in 1950, meaning that they were among the largest urban agglomerations in the world at the time. Among the seven cities in table IV.4 with populations over 2 million in 1950, only Tianjin and Shenyang in China grew at more than 2 per cent per annum. Thus, large urban agglomerations of the 1950s tended to experience low rates of population growth in 1950-1975.

During 1975-2000 the number of large urban agglomerations experiencing rates of growth below 1 per cent per year increased to five, and an additional seven had growth rates below 2 per cent per year. Among these 12, only four (Ho Chi Minh City, Madrid, Santiago and Shenyang) had fewer than 4 million inhabitants in 1975. A total of ten urban agglomerations, including the same five agglomerations with the lowest growth rates in 1975-2000, are expected to experience rates of growth below 1 per cent per year in 2000-2015. For most of these cities, the growth rates are even lower than in 1975-2000, below 0.5 per cent, and in some cases population declines are anticipated. Exceptions are Chicago and Philadelphia, where growth rates are projected to slightly rise during 2000-2015 as compared to 1975-2000, even though they remain below 1 per cent.

In sum, among most urban agglomerations expected to have more than 5 million inhabitants by 2015, population growth rates have tended to be moderate or low, especially once a population of more than 2 million has been reached. The most populous urban agglomerations of the developed world have been growing slowly since 1950, and are generally projected to grow more slowly or not at all during 2000-2015. Among the future large urban agglomerations of the world, the highest rates of population growth have occurred in

TABLE IV.4. EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE 39 URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS THAT ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE BETWEEN 5 MILLION AND 10 MILLION INHABITANTS IN 2015 AND THEIR AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE

| Country | Urban agglomeration | Population (thousands) | | | | Average annual rate of change (per cent) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1950 | 1975 | 2000 | 2015 | 1950-1975 | 1975-2000 | 2000-2015 |
| China | Tianjin | 2 374 | 6 160 | 9 156 | 9 874 | 3.81 | 1.59 | 0.50 |
| United States of America | Chicago | 4 999 | 7 160 | 8 333 | 9 411 | 1.44 | 0.61 | 0.81 |
| Peru | Lima | 973 | 3 651 | 7 454 | 9 365 | 5.29 | 2.86 | 1.52 |
| Republic of Korea | Seoul | 1 021 | 6 808 | 9 917 | 9 215 | 7.59 | 1.51 | -0.49 |
| Colombia | Santa Fé de Bogotá | 676 | 3 070 | 6 771 | 8 900 | 6.05 | 3.16 | 1.82 |
| Pakistan | Lahore | 826 | 2 399 | 5 452 | 8 699 | 4.26 | 3.28 | 3.11 |
| Dem. Rep. of the Congo | Kinshasa | 173 | 1 735 | 4 745 | 8 686 | 9.23 | 4.02 | 4.03 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | Tehran | 1 041 | 4 273 | 6 979 | 8 457 | 5.65 | 1.96 | 1.28 |
| India | Bangalore | 764 | 2 111 | 5 567 | 8 416 | 4.06 | 3.88 | 2.76 |
| India | Chennai (Madras) | 1 397 | 3 609 | 6 353 | 8 092 | 3.79 | 2.26 | 1.61 |
| China | Wuhan | 1 228 | 2 925 | 5 169 | 8 002 | 3.47 | 2.28 | 2.91 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR | Hong Kong | 1 631 | 3 943 | 6 807 | 7 872 | 3.53 | 2.18 | 0.97 |
| United Kingdom | London | 8 361 | 7 546 | 7 628 | 7 615 | -0.41 | 0.04 | -0.01 |
| India | Hyderabad | 1 122 | 2 086 | 5 445 | 7 536 | 2.48 | 3.84 | 2.17 |
| Thailand | Bangkok | 1 360 | 3 842 | 6 332 | 7 465 | 4.15 | 2.00 | 1.10 |
| Iraq | Baghdad | 579 | 2 814 | 5 200 | 7 390 | 6.32 | 2.46 | 2.34 |
| Saudi Arabia | Riyadh | 111 | 710 | 4 519 | 7 155 | 7.42 | 7.40 | 3.06 |
| India | Ahmadabad | 859 | 2 050 | 4 427 | 6 632 | 3.48 | 3.08 | 2.69 |
| Germany | Rhein-Ruhr North [1] | 5 295 | 6 448 | 6 542 | 6 571 | 0.79 | 0.06 | 0.03 |
| Viet Nam | Ho Chi Minh City | 1 213 | 2 808 | 4 619 | 6 308 | 3.36 | 1.99 | 2.08 |
| Chile | Santiago | 1 330 | 3 234 | 5 266 | 6 297 | 3.55 | 1.95 | 1.19 |
| Brazil | Belo Horizonte | 407 | 1 906 | 4 659 | 6 275 | 6.17 | 3.57 | 1.98 |
| Bangladesh | Chittagong | 290 | 969 | 3 271 | 6 223 | 4.83 | 4.87 | 4.29 |
| India | Pune (Poona) | 592 | 1 345 | 3 655 | 6 130 | 3.28 | 4.00 | 3.45 |
| United States of America | Miami | 622 | 2 590 | 4 946 | 6 034 | 5.71 | 2.59 | 1.33 |
| Canada | Toronto | 1 068 | 2 770 | 4 607 | 5 762 | 3.81 | 2.03 | 1.49 |
| China | Chongqing | 1 680 | 2 439 | 4 635 | 5 758 | 1.49 | 2.57 | 1.45 |
| India | Surat | 219 | 642 | 2 699 | 5 731 | 4.30 | 5.74 | 5.02 |
| United States of America | Philadelphia | 3 128 | 4 467 | 5 160 | 5 714 | 1.43 | 0.58 | 0.68 |
| Sudan | Khartoum | 183 | 886 | 3 949 | 5 638 | 6.32 | 5.98 | 2.37 |
| Afghanistan | Kabul | 216 | 674 | 2 549 | 5 362 | 4.55 | 5.32 | 4.96 |
| Indonesia | Bandung | 511 | 1 493 | 3 409 | 5 315 | 4.29 | 3.30 | 2.96 |
| Viet Nam | Hanoi | 280 | 1 884 | 3 751 | 5 276 | 7.62 | 2.75 | 2.27 |
| Spain | Madrid | 1 550 | 3 822 | 5 036 | 5 269 | 3.61 | 1.10 | 0.30 |
| United States of America | Atlanta | 513 | 1 386 | 3 542 | 5 260 | 3.98 | 3.75 | 2.64 |
| Myanmar | Yangon | 1 302 | 2 151 | 3 594 | 5 256 | 2.01 | 2.05 | 2.53 |
| United States of America | Dallas-Fort Worth | 866 | 2 234 | 4 172 | 5 249 | 3.79 | 2.50 | 1.53 |
| Russian Federation | Saint Petersburg | 2 903 | 4 325 | 5 214 | 5 202 | 1.60 | 0.75 | -0.02 |
| China | Shenyang | 2 091 | 3 697 | 4 828 | 5 176 | 2.28 | 1.07 | 0.46 |

NOTES: Urban agglomerations are ordered according to population in 2015.

[1] Including Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mühlheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne.

those located in developing countries, generally when their initial population sizes were still relatively small. Yet even among the large urban agglomerations of the developing world, rates of population growth above 5 per cent per year have been exceptional.

# V. THE URBAN HIERARCHY

Over the past two centuries, a major change has been taking place in the distribution of the world population in the form of increasing concentration of people in highly urbanized areas known as urban agglomerations. During the twentieth century, the population of urban agglomerations grew to levels unprecedented in human history. It is estimated that by 2000 a total of 18 urban agglomerations had at least 10 million inhabitants, surpassing by themselves the population of many countries, such as Senegal, Sweden or Tunisia. Such large urban agglomerations have come to be known as mega-cities. Yet, despite their size and importance, mega-cities still account for only a small share of the world's urban population and of course of the world's total population. In 2000 the total population in the 18 mega-cities constituted 4.1 per cent of the world population and 8.8 per cent of the world's urban population (tables V.1 and V.2). Although the number of mega-cities is expected to rise to 22 by 2015, they will still jointly account for only 5.0 per cent of the world population and 9.3 per cent of the world's urban population.

## A. THE URBAN HIERARCHY OF LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS AND MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS

Between 1975 and 2000, the urban population of the world grew at an annual rate of 2.5 per cent, while that of mega-cities rose at more than double that rate, at 5.4 per cent, rising from 65 million to 251 million (table V.1). Most of this increase resulted from the addition of new urban agglomerations that had less than 10 million inhabitants in 1975 but crossed that threshold during 1975-2000. Thus, the number of mega-cities increased from 4 to 18, mostly in less developed regions where the number rose from 2 to 13, and the population living in those mega-cities of less developed regions rose from 22 million to 165 million (tables V.1 and V.3). In the more developed regions, the number of mega-cities increased from 2 to 5, and the population living in them rose from 42 million to 85 million. The percentage of the population of less developed regions living in mega-cities rose from 0.7 to 3.4 between 1975 and 2000, while the corresponding figures for more developed regions are 4.1 and 7.2.

Over the next 15 years, the number of mega-cities in the more developed regions will rise by one (Paris), and three additional mega-cities are expected to emerge in the less developed regions (table V.3). The new mega-cities in the less developed regions include two in Asia (Istanbul and Metro Manila) and one in Africa (Lagos). The population living in the mega-cities of less developed regions is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.9 per cent per year during 2000-2015, reaching 257 million persons by the end of the period. In comparison, the growth rate in 1975-2000 was much higher, reaching on average a striking 8 per cent per year, though as mentioned above, most of this growth was due to new cities entering the group of mega-cities rather than the population growth of those cities. Meanwhile, the number of persons living in the mega-cities of the more developed regions will rise from 85 million in 2000 to 101 million in 2015. By that time, the share of the population of more developed regions living in mega-cities will rise to 8.2 per cent, or nearly twice the share of less developed regions living in such cities, which is expected to be 4.3 per cent (table V.1).

In addition, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of people living in large cities which are not mega-cities (those with 5 million to 10 million inhabitants), particularly in the less developed regions (table V.1). Between 1975 and 2000 that number almost doubled, from 69 million to 119 million. As a consequence, their share of the total population of the less developed regions rose slightly from 2.3 per cent to 2.4 per cent between 1975 and 2000, but this share will likely rise faster in the future, reaching 3.5 per cent by 2015, but continuing to be below the corresponding share in the more developed regions (4 per cent in 2000 and 5 per cent in 2015). This convergence represents a major change since 1975 when the large cities of the developed world accounted for 5.9 per cent of the population in the more de-

TABLE V.1. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD AND DEVELOPMENT GROUPS, BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND SIZE CLASS OF URBAN SETTLEMENT: 1975, 2000 AND 2015

| Development group | Area of residence and size class of urban settlement (number of inhabitants) | Population (millions) | | | Percentage distribution | | | Average annual rate of change (per cent) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1975 | 2000 | 2015 | 1975 | 2000 | 2015 | 1975-2000 | 2000-2015 |
| World | Total | 4 068 | 6 071 | 7 197 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.60 | 1.13 |
| | Urban area | 1 516 | 2 857 | 3 856 | 37.3 | 47.1 | 53.6 | 2.53 | 2.00 |
| | 10 million or more | 65 | 251 | 358 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 5.42 | 2.38 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 131 | 167 | 269 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 0.96 | 3.17 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 333 | 659 | 914 | 8.2 | 10.9 | 12.7 | 2.73 | 2.18 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 179 | 291 | 358 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 1.93 | 1.38 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 808 | 1 489 | 1 957 | 19.9 | 24.5 | 27.2 | 2.45 | 1.82 |
| | Rural area | 2 552 | 3 214 | 3 341 | 62.7 | 52.9 | 46.4 | 0.92 | 0.26 |
| More developed regions | Total | 1 047 | 1 194 | 1 230 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.52 | 0.20 |
| | Urban area | 704 | 882 | 952 | 67.2 | 73.9 | 77.3 | 0.91 | 0.50 |
| | 10 million or more | 42 | 85 | 101 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 2.79 | 1.13 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 62 | 48 | 62 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 5.0 | -1.04 | 1.77 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 147 | 208 | 218 | 14.1 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 1.39 | 0.30 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 71 | 78 | 83 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 0.33 | 0.47 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 381 | 463 | 487 | 36.4 | 38.8 | 39.6 | 0.79 | 0.33 |
| | Rural area | 344 | 311 | 279 | 32.8 | 26.1 | 22.7 | -0.40 | -0.74 |
| Less developed regions | Total | 3 021 | 4 877 | 5 967 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.92 | 1.34 |
| | Urban area | 813 | 1 974 | 2 904 | 26.9 | 40.5 | 48.7 | 3.55 | 2.57 |
| | 10 million or more | 22 | 165 | 257 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 8.05 | 2.94 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 69 | 119 | 207 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 2.16 | 3.66 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 186 | 451 | 696 | 6.2 | 9.2 | 11.7 | 3.54 | 2.89 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 108 | 213 | 275 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 2.72 | 1.68 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 427 | 1 026 | 1 470 | 14.1 | 21.0 | 24.6 | 3.50 | 2.40 |
| | Rural area | 2 208 | 2 902 | 3 063 | 73.1 | 59.5 | 51.3 | 1.09 | 0.36 |
| Least developed countries | Total | 354 | 668 | 942 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.54 | 2.29 |
| | Urban area | 52 | 168 | 315 | 14.7 | 25.2 | 33.4 | 4.68 | 4.18 |
| | 10 million or more | — | 10 | 18 | — | 1.5 | 1.9 | .. | 3.78 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | — | — | 31 | — | — | 3.3 | .. | .. |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 6 | 41 | 61 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 7.63 | 2.68 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 7 | 13 | 27 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.73 | 4.68 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 39 | 104 | 178 | 11.1 | 15.5 | 18.9 | 3.87 | 3.59 |
| | Rural area | 302 | 500 | 627 | 85.3 | 74.8 | 66.6 | 2.02 | 1.51 |

veloped regions, 2.6 times the proportion accounted for by large cities in the less developed regions (2.3 per cent).

Despite the growth in both the number of large cities and mega-cities and in their populations, an analysis of the distribution of the world population by type of settlement indicates that rural areas are still the home for the majority of the world population (table V.1). In 2000, 53 per cent of the world population lived in rural areas and, although it is expected that less than half of the world population will be rural after 2007, rural settlements will continue to be home for 46 per cent of the total world population in 2015, as well as over half the population in the less developed regions.

TABLE V.2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND DEVELOPMENT GROUPS BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN SETTLEMENT: 1975, 2000 AND 2015

| *Development group* | *Size class of urban settlement (number of inhabitants)* | *Percentage distribution* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *1975* | *2000* | *2015* |
| World | 10 million or more | 4.3 | 8.8 | 9.3 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 8.7 | 5.8 | 7.0 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 22.0 | 23.1 | 23.7 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 11.8 | 10.2 | 9.3 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 53.3 | 52.1 | 50.8 |
| More developed regions | 10 million or more | 6.0 | 9.7 | 10.6 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 8.8 | 5.4 | 6.5 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 20.9 | 23.6 | 22.9 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 10.1 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 54.1 | 52.5 | 51.2 |
| Less developed regions | 10 million or more | 2.7 | 8.4 | 8.9 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 8.6 | 6.0 | 7.1 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 22.9 | 22.8 | 24.0 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 13.3 | 10.8 | 9.5 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 52.6 | 51.9 | 50.6 |
| Least developed countries | 10 million or more | — | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | — | — | 9.9 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 11.6 | 24.3 | 19.4 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 12.8 | 7.8 | 8.5 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 75.6 | 61.8 | 56.6 |

In addition, small towns and cities with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants have been and will continue to be the type of urban settlement in which the largest share of the world's urban population resides. In both the more developed and the less developed regions, the percentage of the population residing in such urban settlements has been rising, reaching 39 per cent in the more developed regions and nearly half that level (21 per cent) in the less developed regions in 2000. By 2015 the percentage of the world population residing in urban settlements with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants will inch up from 25 per cent to 27 per cent, while the shares living in more and less developed regions will rise to 40 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively (table V.1).

In the highly urbanized regions of the more developed world, such small towns and cities have accounted for the largest proportion of the total population since 1975, surpassing the proportion living in rural areas. As mentioned above, by 2000, small towns and cities accounted for 39 per cent of the population, close to 50 per cent more than rural areas (26 per cent). Since they are expected to continue to grow faster in the future, by 2015 almost twice as many people are projected to live in small towns and cities as in rural areas of the developed world (487 million versus 279 million). In contrast, in the less developed regions, rural areas will likely remain the main type of settlement for the population until 2015, accounting for 60 per cent of the total population in 2000 and 51 per cent in 2015. Thus, rural areas comprised 2.9 billion people in the less developed regions in 2000, or close to three times the population living in urban settlements with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants (1.0 billion). By 2015, however, the ratio will be reduced from 3-to-2, as the respective populations will likely be 3.1 and 1.5 billions.

There have been important differences in the rates of population growth of the various types of urban settlements by major development group

TABLE V.3. NUMBER OF LARGE URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS IN THE WORLD AND DEVELOPMENT GROUPS, BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN SETTLEMENT: 1975, 2000 AND 2015

| *Size class of urban settlement (number of inhabitants)* | *Development group* | *1975* | *2000* | *2015* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 million or more | World | 4 | 18 | 22 |
| | More developed regions | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| | Less developed regions | 2 | 13 | 16 |
| | Least developed countries | — | 1 | 1 |
| 5 million to 10 million | World | 17 | 24 | 39 |
| | More developed regions | 8 | 7 | 10 |
| | Less developed regions | 9 | 17 | 29 |
| | Least developed countries | — | — | 5 |
| 1 million to 5 million | World | 174 | 345 | 480 |
| | More developed regions | 75 | 103 | 109 |
| | Less developed regions | 99 | 242 | 371 |
| | Least developed countries | 3 | 20 | 32 |
| 500,000 to 1 million | World | 252 | 419 | 510 |
| | More developed regions | 99 | 111 | 119 |
| | Less developed regions | 153 | 308 | 391 |
| | Least developed countries | 9 | 20 | 37 |

during 1975-2015 (table V.1). For the world as a whole, the highest annual rate of population growth during 1975-2000 was recorded among the mega-cities, at 5.4 per cent, followed by that of medium-sized cities of 1 million to 5 million inhabitants (2.7 per cent). In contrast, large cities with 5 million to 10 million inhabitants recorded the lowest population growth rate among all types of urban settlements, at less than one per cent. However, it is important to note that the high growth of mega-cities and the slow growth of large cities are linked to each other. During 1975-2000, the latter group lost several members as they crossed the 10 million threshold, the number of mega-cities rising from 4 to 18 while the number of large cities rose only from 17 to 24. During 2000-2015, population growth rates are expected to be more similar for the two groups of cities, with the large cities growing slightly faster than the mega-cities (3.2 per cent versus 2.4 per cent); but again, this is linked to the greater growth in such cities, from 24 to 39, while the number of mega-cities rises only to 22.

In both the more developed regions and the less developed regions, mega-cities displayed the highest annual rates of population growth in 1975-2000, at 2.8 and 8 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, large cities of 5 to 10 million inhabitants had the lowest population growth rates among all types of urban settlements in both regions (table V.1). In the more developed regions the slow growth of the population of large cities was due to the reduction in the number of cities from 8 in 1975 to 7 in 2000 (table V.3). Between 2000 and 2015 the number of large cities in the more developed regions is expected to rise to 10, while the number of mega-cities rises by one.

Between 1975 and 2000, the population of mega-cities in the less developed regions grew the fastest, at 8 per cent per year, because the number of mega-cities rose from 2 to 13 over that period. Meanwhile, the number of large cities in the less developed regions, which rose from 9 to 17 in 1975-2000, is anticipated to continue to increase significantly, from 17 in 2000 to 29 in 2015, while the number of mega-cities rises only from 13 to 16. Due to these different changes in numbers of cities, the rate of growth of the population of large cities in less developed regions in 2000-2015 will be the highest of all the categories, at 3.7 per cent

per year, compared to 2.9 for mega-cities and medium cities, 1.7 for cities of half a million to a million, and 2.4 per cent for those with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants.

Because of the higher level of urbanization in more developed regions, the proportions of their population living in urban settlements of any size class are larger than the equivalent proportions in the less developed regions (table V.1). Consequently, to compare the population distributions of the two types of regions across the urban hierarchy, it is better to consider the urban population by itself (table V.2). There one can see that in the world as a whole as well as in the more developed and less developed regions, the majority of the urban population has been residing and will continue to live in urban settlements with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants. At the world level, the percentage of the urban population living in small towns and cities has been slowly declining, from 53 per cent in 1975 to 52 per cent in 2000, and is projected to be 51 per cent in 2015. In contrast, the proportion of the urban population living in the two largest size classes of cities together (that is, those with 5 million inhabitants or more) has risen from 13 per cent in 1975 to 15 per cent in 2000, and is projected to reach 16 per cent in 2015. Most of this increase is attributable to the rise in the share of the urban population of cities of more than 5 million persons in the less developed regions, which has increased from 11 per cent in 1975 to 14 per cent in 2000 and will likely rise to 16 per cent by 2015. Therefore, there is a discernible trend towards a greater concentration of the urban population of the less developed regions in the largest cities, a trend that is not so apparent in the more developed regions where the proportion of the urban population living in cities of 5 million or more has inched up from 14.8 in 1975 to 15.1 in 2000; it is expected to reach 17 per cent in 2015, a similar proportion to that of the less developed regions.

Overall, in both development groups and at the world level, there is a continuing process of concentration of the urban population in cities with more than 1 million inhabitants. In 1975, 35 per cent of the urban population of the world lived in cities with over 1 million inhabitants and the equivalent proportions were similar in the more developed and the less developed regions (36 per cent and 34 per cent). In 2000, there was evidence of further concentration in both development groups, as corresponding proportions increased to 39 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively. By 2015, both development groups are expected to have about 40 per cent of their urban population residing within cities of 1 million inhabitants or more (table V.2). Thus at that time, when over half the world's population is urban, 2 out of 5 of those urban dwellers will be residing in cities over 1 million.

The case of the least developed countries, which are a subset of the less developed regions, illustrates in a more striking way the shifting distribution of the urban population across the urban hierarchy that the process of urbanization and development involves. In 1975, all the urban population of the least developed countries lived in cities with fewer than 5 million inhabitants, and only 12 per cent lived in cities of more than 1 million inhabitants. By 2000 the shift to higher size classes was clear: 30 per cent lived in urban agglomerations of 5 million or more, and by 2015 that share is expected to reach 35 per cent, or not much below the shares of the other two groups.

In considering the redistribution of the population across the urban hierarchy, it is necessary to bear in mind that the number of urban agglomerations with large populations is fairly small, so their passage from one size class to another causes important discontinuities in the data on population by city size class. Such discontinuities affect all country groupings. Table V.3 shows the numbers of mega-cities, urban agglomerations of 5 million to 10 million inhabitants, and those with 1 million to 5 million at different points in time. It indicates that those numbers have risen substantially at the world level and for the more and less developed regions. Given the less advanced stage of urbanization in the less developed regions, changes have been greater and are expected to continue to be more marked in the future. Thus, the number of urban agglomerations with 5 million to 10 million inhabitants in the less developed regions will likely increase from 17 in 2000 to 29 in 2015. Similarly, the number of cities with populations of 1 million to 5 million in the less developed regions, which increased from 99 in 1975 to 242 in

2000, is expected to reach 371 by 2015, an increase of 53 per cent with respect to the 2000 figure.

### B. THE URBAN HIERARCHY BY MAJOR AREA

Differences in the distribution of the population across the urban hierarchy in the more developed and the less developed regions are accentuated when changing the focus to major areas. As table V.4 shows, a major area such as Oceania, where the populations of most countries or areas are small, is far less likely to have large urban agglomerations than a major area such as Asia, which comprises the majority of the most populous countries in the world. In addition, most of the population in Africa and Asia is still rural, in contrast to Europe or Northern America. Nevertheless, there are now more mega-cities in the less urbanized major areas of the world than in the most highly urbanized major areas. While in 1950 both of the world's mega-cities were in the more developed regions and in 1975 both the more developed regions and less developed regions had two mega-cities each, by 2000 thirteen of the 18 were in the less developed regions (see table V.3).

Looking at the data for the major areas (table V.4), in 1975 Asia had two mega-cities while Latin America and the Caribbean and Northern America had one each. Asia had the largest number of inhabitants living in mega-cities of any major area (38 million in two mega-cities—see table V.5). In 2000, Asia again had more mega-cities and the largest population living in mega-cities (142 million in 10 mega-cities). At that time, Latin America and the Caribbean had four mega-cities while Northern America had two; neither major areas is expected to experience any change in its number of mega-cities by 2015. However,

TABLE V.4. NUMBER OF LARGE URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS IN EACH MAJOR AREA, BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN SETTLEMENT: 1975, 2000 AND 2015

| *Size class of urban settlement (number of inhabitants)* | *Major area* | *1975* | *2000* | *2015* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 million or more | Asia | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| | Northern America | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | Africa | — | 1 | 2 |
| | Europe | — | 1 | 2 |
| 5 million to 10 million | Asia | 6 | 13 | 23 |
| | Europe | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| | Northern America | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | Africa | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 million to 5 million | Asia | 78 | 171 | 253 |
| | Europe | 42 | 56 | 54 |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 17 | 42 | 65 |
| | Northern America | 28 | 37 | 43 |
| | Africa | 7 | 33 | 59 |
| | Oceania | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| 500,000 to 1 million | Asia | 112 | 216 | 269 |
| | Europe | 64 | 69 | 72 |
| | Latin America and the Caribbean | 25 | 53 | 56 |
| | Africa | 19 | 42 | 67 |
| | Northern America | 28 | 39 | 44 |
| | Oceania | 4 | — | 2 |

NOTE : Major areas are ordered according to the number of urban agglomerations in 2000.

TABLE V.5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR AREAS, BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND SIZE CLASS OF URBAN SETTLEMENT: 1975, 2000 AND 2015

| Major area | Area of residence and size class of urban settlement (number of inhabitants) | Population (millions) | | | Percentage distribution | | | Average annual rate of change (per cent) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1975 | 2000 | 2015 | 1975 | 2000 | 2015 | 1975-2000 | 2000-2015 |
| Africa | Total | 408 | 796 | 1 085 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.67 | 2.06 |
| | Urban area | 103 | 295 | 489 | 25.3 | 37.1 | 45.1 | 4.21 | 3.36 |
| | 10 million or more | — | 10 | 30 | — | 1.3 | 2.8 | .. | 7.10 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 6 | 9 | 14 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.19 | 3.35 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 12 | 70 | 126 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 11.6 | 7.04 | 3.96 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 14 | 29 | 47 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 2.91 | 3.15 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 71 | 177 | 272 | 17.3 | 22.3 | 25.0 | 3.68 | 2.84 |
| | Rural area | 305 | 500 | 595 | 74.7 | 62.9 | 54.9 | 1.98 | 1.16 |
| Asia | Total | 2 398 | 3 680 | 4 371 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.71 | 1.15 |
| | Urban area | 575 | 1 367 | 1 990 | 24.0 | 37.1 | 45.5 | 3.47 | 2.50 |
| | 10 million or more | 38 | 142 | 207 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.27 | 2.51 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 47 | 91 | 161 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.68 | 3.81 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 148 | 307 | 446 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 2.91 | 2.50 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 79 | 149 | 189 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 2.54 | 1.59 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 263 | 678 | 986 | 11.0 | 18.4 | 22.6 | 3.79 | 2.50 |
| | Rural area | 1 823 | 2 313 | 2 380 | 76.0 | 62.9 | 54.5 | 0.95 | 0.19 |
| Europe | Total | 676 | 728 | 713 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.30 | -0.13 |
| | Urban area | 446 | 529 | 537 | 66.0 | 72.7 | 75.3 | 0.68 | 0.10 |
| | 10 million or more | — | 10 | 21 | — | 1.4 | 2.9 | .. | 4.86 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 36 | 34 | 25 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 3.5 | -0.19 | -2.16 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 82 | 101 | 99 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 0.84 | -0.15 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 47 | 48 | 51 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 0.03 | 0.42 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 281 | 336 | 342 | 41.6 | 46.1 | 47.9 | 0.72 | 0.11 |
| | Rural area | 230 | 199 | 176 | 34.0 | 27.3 | 24.7 | -0.57 | -0.80 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | Total | 322 | 520 | 628 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.92 | 1.26 |
| | Urban area | 197 | 393 | 508 | 61.2 | 75.5 | 80.9 | 2.76 | 1.71 |
| | 10 million or more | 11 | 59 | 68 | 3.3 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 6.80 | 0.95 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 26 | 19 | 31 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 4.9 | -1.20 | 3.06 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 31 | 84 | 135 | 9.8 | 16.1 | 21.5 | 3.93 | 3.17 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 17 | 38 | 39 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 3.14 | 0.28 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 111 | 193 | 235 | 34.6 | 37.1 | 37.5 | 2.20 | 1.32 |
| | Rural area | 125 | 127 | 120 | 38.8 | 24.5 | 19.1 | 0.08 | -0.39 |
| Northern America | Total | 243 | 316 | 364 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.04 | 0.94 |
| | Urban area | 180 | 250 | 304 | 73.8 | 79.1 | 83.6 | 1.32 | 1.31 |
| | 10 million or more | 16 | 30 | 33 | 6.5 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 2.50 | 0.63 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 16 | 13 | 37 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 10.3 | -0.70 | 6.80 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 54 | 85 | 92 | 22.1 | 27.0 | 25.3 | 1.83 | 0.52 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 19 | 27 | 31 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 1.54 | 0.74 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 75 | 94 | 112 | 30.9 | 29.8 | 30.6 | 0.90 | 1.12 |
| | Rural area | 64 | 66 | 60 | 26.2 | 20.9 | 16.4 | 0.14 | -0.67 |

TABLE V.5 (*continued*)

| Major area | Area of residence and size class of urban settlement (number of inhabitants) | Population (millions) | | | Percentage distribution | | | Average annual rate of change (per cent) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1975 | 2000 | 2015 | 1975 | 2000 | 2015 | 1975-2000 | 2000-2015 |
| Oceania | Total | 22 | 31 | 37 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.46 | 1.09 |
| | Urban area | 15 | 23 | 27 | 71.7 | 72.7 | 74.0 | 1.51 | 1.21 |
| | 10 million or more | — | — | — | — | — | — | .. | .. |
| | 5 million to 10 million | — | — | — | — | — | — | .. | .. |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 6 | 13 | 15 | 25.6 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 3.34 | 1.08 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 3 | — | 1 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 3.3 | .. | .. |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 30.7 | 31.7 | 29.8 | 1.58 | 0.67 |
| | Rural area | 6 | 8 | 10 | 28.3 | 27.3 | 26.0 | 1.31 | 0.76 |

Asia is expected to gain two more by 2015, and to have 12 of the world's 22 mega-cities at that time. Meanwhile, Africa and Europe, each of which had its first mega-city by 2000, are each projected to have an additional one by 2015. Still, because of its enormous population, the relative concentration of population in mega-cities is and will continue to be lower in Asia than in two other major areas: 3.9 per cent of the population of Asia is estimated to live in mega-cities in 2000 compared to 11.3 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean and 9.4 per cent in Northern America (table V.5).

For Europe, Northern America, Oceania and Latin America and the Caribbean, the proportion of the total population living in small towns and cities is higher than that living in rural areas. In 2000, 46 per cent of the population of Europe lived in small towns and cities, compared to 37 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, 32 per cent in Oceania, and 30 per cent in Northern America (table V.5). Given the large rural populations encountered in Africa and Asia, the percentages of the total population living in any size class of urban settlement tend to be low. Hence, the proportions of the total population living in small towns and cities of Africa and Asia are also low, being 22 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively. By 2015 these percentages are projected to inch upward slightly in most major areas, with the biggest increases in Africa and Asia (to 25 and 23 per cent, respectively), linked to the declines in the shares of the rural population by eight percentage points in each area during 2000-2015. Nevertheless, concentrations of population in cities and towns under 500,000 in Asia and Africa will continue to be low despite the expected rapid rates of growth of the population in small towns and cities, projected at 2.5 per cent annually in Asia and 2.8 per cent per year in Africa. In both Africa and Asia, the population living in rural areas will continue to be more than double that of small towns and cities through 2015. Such a situation contrasts sharply with that of other major areas, where the population of small towns and cities is expected to surpass by wide margins that of rural areas, being in fact about double in the other major areas of the world (except Oceania).

In all major areas, small towns and cities with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants have been the residence of the highest proportion of urban dwellers (table V.6), with just over two-thirds of all urban dwellers living in such places in 1975 in Africa and almost two-thirds in Europe, followed by 57 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, 46 per cent in Asia, and 42-43 per cent in Oceania and Northern America. Between 1975 and 2000 the proportion of the urban population living in small towns and cities declined in Africa and the Americas, rose in Asia, and remained essentially the same in Europe and Oceania. Between 2000 and 2015, these trends are generally expected to continue. Of all major areas, Europe will have by then the largest share of its urban population residing within small towns and cities (64 per cent), followed by Africa and Asia. The other three major areas are expected to have less than half of their urban population within such urban settlements, with Northern America showing the lowest proportion at 37 per cent. The con-

TABLE V.6. DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN POPULATION OF MAJOR AREAS BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN SETTLEMENT: 1975, 2000 AND 2015

| *Major area* | *Size class of urban settlement (number of inhabitants)* | *Percentage distribution* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *1975* | *2000* | *2015* |
| Africa | 10 million or more | — | 3.5 | 6.2 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 6.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 11.6 | 23.6 | 25.8 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 13.7 | 9.9 | 9.6 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 68.5 | 60.1 | 55.5 |
| Asia | 10 million or more | 6.6 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 8.1 | 6.7 | 8.1 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 25.8 | 22.4 | 22.4 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 13.7 | 10.9 | 9.5 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 45.8 | 49.6 | 49.6 |
| Europe | 10 million or more | — | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 8.0 | 6.4 | 4.6 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 18.4 | 19.1 | 18.4 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 10.6 | 9.0 | 9.5 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 63.0 | 63.5 | 63.6 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 10 million or more | 5.4 | 14.9 | 13.3 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 13.4 | 5.0 | 6.1 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 15.9 | 21.4 | 26.6 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 8.7 | 9.6 | 7.8 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 56.5 | 49.2 | 46.3 |
| Northern America | 10 million or more | 8.8 | 11.9 | 10.7 |
| | 5 million to 10 million | 8.9 | 5.4 | 12.3 |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 30.0 | 34.1 | 30.3 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 10.3 | 10.9 | 10.0 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 41.9 | 37.7 | 36.6 |
| Oceania | 10 million or more | — | — | — |
| | 5 million to 10 million | — | — | — |
| | 1 million to 5 million | 35.7 | 56.4 | 55.2 |
| | 500,000 to 1 million | 21.4 | 0.0 | 4.5 |
| | Fewer than 500,000 | 42.9 | 43.6 | 40.3 |

trast between Europe and North America is notable, as they are similar in levels of development and urbanization, but Europe is much more characterized by a population living in small towns and cities, in contrast to Northern America where the urban population is more concentrated in very large cities of over 5 million (17 per cent in Northern America versus 8 per cent in Europe, in 2000).

The distribution of the urban population by size class of urban settlement shows the varied profiles and trends experienced by the different major areas (table V.6). Among the most urbanized major areas, as noted above, Europe is characterized by an urban structure in which nearly two-thirds of its urban population lives in small towns and cities with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants, a proportion which is remarkably stable between 1975 and

2015. The total number of large urban agglomerations (with more than 5 million inhabitants) in Europe is expected to remain at 6 in 2015, while the total number of cities over one million declines slightly, and that of cities under 500,000 grows from 69 to 72 (see table V.4).

In contrast to Europe, both Northern America and Latin America and the Caribbean have experienced a reduction in the proportion of the urban population living in small towns and cities. In the period 1975-2000, this was accompanied by a higher concentration in medium-sized cities of 1 million to 5 million inhabitants in both areas, though this trend is expected to be reversed by 2015 in Northern America as cities cross the threshold of the 5 million to 10 million category. The share of the urban population of such large cities is expected to increase from 5 per cent in 2000 to 12 per cent in 2015 (table V.6) while the number of cities triples, rising from 2 to 6 (see table V.4).

Asia has been experiencing a modest redistribution of its urban population towards large urban agglomerations and mega-cities. Thus, the proportion of its urban population living in such cities (5 million or more inhabitants) rose from 15 per cent in 1975 to 17 per cent in 2000 and is expected to reach 19 per cent in 2015 (table V.6). At the same time, the share living in cities of 1 million to 5 million inhabitants has been declining slightly. Both of these trends are interrelated, and due largely to the shift of several cities from the smaller to the larger size category.

In Africa the trend toward increasing concentration of the urban population in larger cities is more noticeable, and begins with a much smaller urban base, that is, with only a few cities with over a million inhabitants in 1975 – only one with over 5 million residents and 7 with 1 million to 5 million inhabitants. By 2000 the picture has changed dramatically, with one mega-city, one large urban agglomeration (5 million to 10 million inhabitants), and 33 cities with 1 million to 5 million inhabitants. These numbers are projected to continue to rise quickly, reaching 2 mega-cities, 2 large cities, and 59 other cities with over a million by 2015 (see table V.4). By that time, there will be more cities over a million inhabitants in Africa than in Europe or North America. Meanwhile, the proportion of the urban population in cities with more than 5 million inhabitants is increasing gradually, from 6.2 per cent in 1975 to 6.5 per cent in 2000 and expected to reach 9.1 per cent in 2015. However, the main growth in the city population of Africa is within urban agglomerations of 1 million to 5 million inhabitants, which doubled from 12 per cent in 1975 to 24 per cent in 2000. It is expected to reach 26 per cent in 2015. These increases have been counterbalanced by a reduction of the proportion of the urban population living in cities with less than 1 million inhabitants, which has dropped from 82 per cent in 1975 to 70 per cent in 2000 and will likely fall further to 65 per cent by 2015 (table V.6).

For Oceania, the main change observed in the time period was a large increase in the number of cities with 1 million to 5 million inhabitants, from 2 to 6 during 1975-2000 (table V.4), due entirely to four cities in the under 1 million category crossing that threshold. Correspondingly, the proportion of the urban population living in cities with 1 million to 5 million inhabitants rose markedly between 1975 and 2000, from 36 per cent to 56 per cent, as four cities with 500,000 to 1 million inhabitants crossed the 1 million threshold. Over the next 15 years two new cities are expected to cross the half million threshold. The concentration of over half the urban population of Oceania in cities over 1 million in 2000 as well as in 2015 indicates a considerably greater concentration of the urban population in larger urban settlements in Oceania than in any of the other regions (it is followed by Northern America at 53 per cent, with Europe lowest in the world, at 27 per cent, in 2015).

Table V.4 shows that the number of urban agglomerations with populations of 1 million to 5 million inhabitants increased considerably in all major areas between 1975 and 2000, though to a lesser extent in Europe and Northern America. With the exception of Oceania, all major areas had by 2000 a substantial number of cities within that category; Asia had the largest number, 171, followed by 56 in Europe, 42 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 37 in Northern America and 33 in Africa. By 2015, Asia is expected to have 253 cities with 1 million to 5 million inhabitants

and Africa will almost have its number double in this short period of time, reaching 59. The only other major area anticipated to have a significant increase is Latin America and the Caribbean, from 42 to 65. The generality of the increase in the number of medium-sized cities across major areas, in the period 1975-2015 as a whole, contrasts with the increasing concentration of large cities in Asia. Thus among the 21 urban agglomerations with 5 million inhabitants or more that the world had in 1975, eight were in Asia, followed by five in Europe and four in Latin America and the Caribbean. But by 2000 Asia had 23 of the 42 biggest cities in the world, followed by Latin America with seven and Europe with six. By 2015, the total number of cities surpassing 5 million inhabitants is expected to rise to 61, 35 of which will be in Asia and eight each in Northern America and Latin America and the Caribbean. At that time, 12 of the world's 22 mega-cities will be in Asia. No other major area will experience a similar growth in the number of large cities and mega-cities, despite the tendency for the urban population to become more concentrated in larger urban agglomerations. Consequently, as tables V.2 and V.6 show medium-sized cities of 1 million to 5 million inhabitants account for considerably higher proportions of the urban population than agglomerations with over 5 million inhabitants. Even as the mega-cities grow in the future, this is not expected to change. Consequently, both today and in the near future, the dominant groups in the urban hierarchy are small towns and cities with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants and medium-sized cities with populations of 1 to 5 million inhabitants.

### C. The distribution of the urban increment by city size

Further proof of the importance of these two groups of urban settlements, namely, cities with fewer than 500,000 and those with 1 million to 5 million inhabitants, is evident in the distribution of the average annual increment of the urban population among cities or urban agglomerations grouped by size class. Table V.7 shows the average annual increment of the total and urban populations of the world, the more developed regions, and the less developed regions. Also shown is the distribution or allocation of the annual increments in the urban population by size of urban settlement. Two types of distributions are presented. The first, as shown in the third and fourth columns, is the distribution of the urban increment for the world and for each development group (i.e., the percentages add to 100 for each development group). The second, as depicted in the fifth and sixth columns, is the distribution of the world urban increment among the urban agglomerations of the more developed regions and less developed regions by size of urban settlement. Both distributions show the same overall traits at the world level, where small towns and cities with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants have accounted for the largest share of the annual increment of the world's urban population in the past—51 per cent in 1975-2000—a figure that is expected to decline to 47 per cent in 2000-2015. This group is followed by that of cities of 1 million to 5 million, which accounts for about a quarter of the growth of the world urban population in both periods. Mega-cities only accounted for 14 per cent in 1975-2000, and will have an even smaller share in the 2000-2015 period, 11 per cent.

Since the vast majority of the urban increment is accounted for by the growth of urban centres in the less developed regions, a similar pattern to that of the world can be observed in these regions. There, small towns and cities with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants accounted for 52 per cent of the urban increment in 1975-2000, which is anticipated to fall to 48 per cent in 2000-2015. Meanwhile, cities of 1 million to 5 million inhabitants accounted for 23 per cent and 26 per cent of the past and future growth, respectively, which is more than the shares attributable to mega-cities and large cities combined. In the more developed regions, the distribution of increments across size class of urban settlements varies more between 1975-2000 and 2000-2030. For instance, the shares of cities with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants and with 1 million to 5 million are expected to decline from 46 per cent to 34 per cent and from 34 per cent to 14 per cent, respectively. This substantial reduction, especially in the latter group, is linked to an important increase in the share of the upper adjacent city size class. On the other hand, the share of mega-cities is expected to remain at about the same relatively high level of 23-24 per cent. Thus, there is a substantially

TABLE V.7. DISTRIBUTION OF THE ANNUAL INCREMENT OF THE URBAN POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND DEVELOPMENT GROUPS, BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN SETTLEMENT: 1975-2000 AND 2000-2015

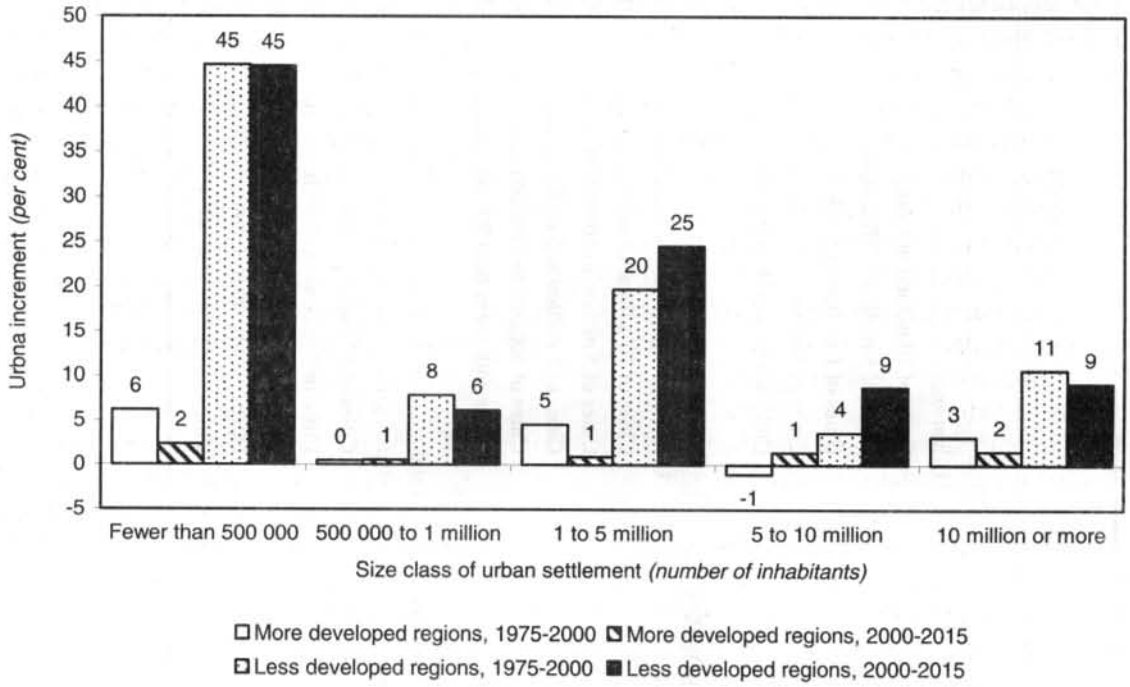
| *Development group* | *Size class of urban settlement (number of inhabitants)* | *Annual population increment (millions)* | | *Percentage of urban increment by development group* | | *Percentage of overall urban increment* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *1975-2000* | *2000-2015* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2015* | *1975-2000* | *2000-2015* |
| World | Total | 80.1 | 75.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Urban area | 53.6 | 66.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Cities of 10 million or more | 7.4 | 7.2 | 13.9 | 10.8 | 13.9 | 10.8 |
| | Cities of 5 million to 10 million | 1.4 | 6.8 | 2.7 | 10.2 | 2.7 | 10.2 |
| | Cities of 1 million to 5 million | 13.1 | 17.0 | 24.3 | 25.5 | 24.3 | 25.5 |
| | Cities of 500,000 to 1 million | 4.5 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 6.7 |
| | Cities with fewer than 500,000 | 27.2 | 31.2 | 50.8 | 46.9 | 50.8 | 46.9 |
| More developed regions | Total | 5.9 | 2.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Urban area | 7.2 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 6.9 |
| | Cities of 10 million or more | 1.7 | 1.1 | 24.0 | 22.8 | 3.2 | 1.6 |
| | Cities of 5 million to 10 million | -0.6 | 1.0 | -7.9 | 20.9 | -1.1 | 1.4 |
| | Cities of 1 million to 5 million | 2.5 | 0.6 | 34.3 | 13.7 | 4.6 | 1.0 |
| | Cities of 500,000 to 1 million | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| | Cities with fewer than 500,000 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 46.2 | 34.4 | 6.2 | 2.4 |
| Less developed regions | Total | 74.2 | 72.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Urban area | 46.5 | 62.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 86.7 | 93.1 |
| | Cities of 10 million or more | 5.7 | 6.1 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 9.2 |
| | Cities of 5 million to 10 million | 2.0 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 9.4 | 3.7 | 8.7 |
| | Cities of 1 million to 5 million | 10.6 | 16.3 | 22.8 | 26.3 | 19.8 | 24.5 |
| | Cities of 500,000 to 1 million | 4.2 | 4.1 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 6.1 |
| | Cities with fewer than 500,000 | 23.9 | 29.6 | 51.5 | 47.8 | 44.6 | 44.5 |

growing concentration of the future urban population in the more developed regions in large cities of 5 million to 10 million inhabitants.

By examining the data presented in the two right-hand columns in table V.7, the distribution of the overall urban increment in the world by size of settlement for both the more developed and the less developed regions is clearly visible. The latter group accounts for most of the urban population growth of the world: 87 per cent in 1975-2000 and 93 per cent in 2000-2015. Almost half (45 per cent) of the total world urban population growth has been in and will continue to be in small urban settlements of the less developed regions (figure V.1). This is followed by cities of 1 million to 5 million persons in the less developed regions, whose share of the overall annual urban increment was 20 per cent in 1975-2000 and is expected to rise to 25 per cent in 2000-2015. Lastly, the mega-cities of the less developed regions account for the third largest share, amounting to 11 per cent in 1975-2000 and 9 per cent during 2000-2015. Since urban areas of the more developed regions accounted altogether for only 13 per cent of world urban growth in 1975-2000 and are expected to account for only about half that (under 7 per cent) in 2000-2015, no category of cities accounts for much of urban population growth (the largest being for cities under 500,000, in both time periods, accounting for 6.2 and 2.4 per cent, respectively).

These projections indicate that for the world as a whole, it is both small towns and cities (with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants) and cities with populations of 1 million to 5 million persons from the less developed regions that are likely to account for most of the future growth in the urban population of the world (figure V.1), amounting to over two-thirds of the total during 2000-2015. This underscores the importance of fostering the development of sustainable economic activities in small and medium-sized urban settlements in the less developed regions of the world, which is often neglected with the focus of attention on mega-cities.

**Figure V.1. Distribution of the overall annual urban increment by size class of urban settlement and development group: 1975-2000 and 2000-2015**



## D. CITY PRIMACY

In some countries, the urban population is highly concentrated in a single city or urban agglomeration. The most populous city of each country accounts for the highest proportion of the urban population in that country. In this section, that city will be considered to be the primate city and its degree of primacy will be measured by the proportion of the *urban* population living in that city. Capital cities are very often the primate cities of countries but primate cities are not always capital cities. In small countries or areas, it is easy for virtually all the urban population to be concentrated in a single city. In those cases, the primate city may account for close to 100 per cent of the urban population. Even in larger countries, primate cities sometimes account for more than half of the total urban population. It is worth mentioning that the primate city has changed between 1975 and 2000 in four countries.

Table V.8 provides a list of all countries in which primate cities accounted for at least 40 per cent of the urban population in 1975. Among the 39 countries and cities listed, only 15 cities had more than a million inhabitants in 1975 and, with the exceptions of Tokyo, Buenos Aires and Seoul, all had less than 4 million inhabitants. Tokyo, with 26.6 million persons, accounted for 42 per cent of the urban population of Japan; Buenos Aires, with 9.1 million inhabitants, for 43 per cent of that of Argentina; and Seoul with 6.8 million for 40 per cent of the urban population of the Republic of Korea. Two urban agglomerations, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Area of China (SAR), and Singapore, accounted for 100 per cent of the urban populations of their countries or areas. Other primate cities accounting for large proportions of the urban population in their country tended to belong to small but highly urbanized countries, such as Lebanon, Kuwait, Panama and Puerto Rico, or to small or medium-sized countries with low levels of urbanization, such as Guinea, Angola, Congo, Cambodia and Haiti. In each of these countries, the largest city accounted for over half the urban population.

By 2000, the number of countries whose primate city accounted for at least 40 per cent of its urban population had fallen to 30, as other cities grew in many countries in addition to the capital or primate city. In contrast to 1975, most (22) of the 30 cities had at least a million inhabitants in 2000 (table V.9). However, just 11 had more than 2 million inhabitants, indicating that cities with a high degree of primacy still tended to be located in countries with small urban populations. Apart from the cities of Hong Kong SAR, and Singapore, other populous cities with a high degree of primacy were Santiago in Chile with 5.3 million inhabitants, Athens in Greece with 3.2 million and Abidjan in Côte d'Ivoire with 3.1 million. Among these relatively large cities, the degree of primacy was high for Athens with 49 per cent of the urban population of Greece, while Abidjan had 44 per cent. According to table V.9, in 2000 there were two other countries or areas with degrees of primacy of 60 per cent or higher, namely, Port-au-Prince in Haiti and San Juan in Puerto Rico, and another eight with primacy of 50 per cent or more. All of these 10 cities (excluding Hong Kong SAR and Singapore) had populations well below 3 million in 2000.

Trends in the degree of primacy varied considerably among the cities that accounted for large proportions of the urban population in 2000. For 11 of the 28 cities (excluding Hong Kong SAR and Singapore), the degree of primacy increased between 1975 and 2000, and for 17 it declined. The increase in primacy was substantial (taken as 6 percentage points or more) in four cases, that is, for Kabul in Afghanistan (from 35 per cent to 54 per cent), Tel Aviv-Jaffa in Israel (from 41 per cent to 50 per cent), Port-au-Prince in Haiti (from 54 per cent to 62 per cent), and Bishkek in Kyrgyzstan (from 39 per cent to 45 per cent). On the other hand, substantial decreases in primacy occurred for cities in seven countries, namely Conakry in Guinea (from 84 per cent to 47 per cent), Beirut in Lebanon and Kuwait City (both from 81 per cent to 54 per cent), Panama City (from 62 per cent to 55 per cent), San José in Costa Rica and Montevideo in Uruguay (both from about 50 per cent to 43 per cent) and Athens in Greece (from 55 per cent to 48 per cent). Still, as of 2000 the degree of primacy in all these countries remained high.

A different trend is expected during 2000-2015, when most cities accounting for a high proportion

TABLE V.8. POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF PRIMACY IN 1975

| *Rank* | *Country* | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population in 1975 (thousands)* | *Percentage of the urban population residing in the urban agglomeration in 1975* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | China, Hong Kong SAR | Hong Kong | 3 943 | 100.0 |
| 2 | Singapore | Singapore | 2 263 | 100.0 |
| 3 | Guinea | Conakry | 561 | 84.4 |
| 4 | Lebanon | Beirut | 1 500 | 80.9 |
| 5 | Kuwait | Kuwait City | 682 | 80.8 |
| 6 | Panama | Panama City | 528 | 62.5 |
| 7 | Angola | Luanda | 656 | 61.1 |
| 8 | Congo | Brazzaville | 317 | 59.1 |
| 9 | Puerto Rico | San Juan | 1 069 | 57.9 |
| 10 | Greece | Athens | 2 738 | 54.7 |
| 11 | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | 397 | 54.3 |
| 12 | Haiti | Port-au-Prince | 575 | 53.9 |
| 13 | Paraguay | Asunción | 551 | 53.2 |
| 14 | Armenia | Yerevan | 911 | 51.2 |
| 15 | Mongolia | Ulaanbaatar | 356 | 50.6 |
| 16 | Costa Rica | San José | 440 | 50.5 |
| 17 | Uruguay | Montevideo | 1 178 | 49.9 |
| 18 | Mozambique | Maputo | 456 | 49.5 |
| 19 | Latvia | Riga | 789 | 49.1 |
| 20 | Ireland | Dublin | 833 | 48.9 |
| 21 | Azerbaijan | Baku | 1 429 | 48.8 |
| 22 | Senegal | Dakar | 768 | 46.8 |
| 23 | Portugal | Lisbon | 1 168 | 46.4 |
| 24 | Sierra Leone | Freetown | 288 | 45.9 |
| 25 | Jordan | Amman | 500 | 44.6 |
| 26 | Uganda | Kampala | 399 | 44.4 |
| 27 | Côte d'Ivoire | Abidjan | 960 | 44.3 |
| 28 | Dominican Republic | Santo Domingo | 1 016 | 44.1 |
| 29 | Zimbabwe | Harare | 529 | 44.0 |
| 30 | Argentina | Buenos Aires | 9 143 | 43.3 |
| 31 | Burkina Faso | Ouagadougou | 165 | 42.7 |
| 32 | Somalia | Mogadishu | 444 | 42.1 |
| 33 | Japan | Tokyo | 26 615 | 42.0 |
| 34 | Iraq | Baghdad | 2 814 | 41.6 |
| 35 | Israel | Tel Aviv-Jaffa | 1 206 | 41.4 |
| 36 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Tripoli | 611 | 41.0 |
| 37 | Georgia | Tbilisi | 992 | 40.8 |
| 38 | Austria | Vienna | 2 002 | 40.4 |
| 39 | Republic of Korea | Seoul | 6 808 | 40.2 |

NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

TABLE V.9. POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF PRIMACY IN 2000 AND CHANGES IN THEIR DEGREE OF PRIMACY BETWEEN 1975 AND 2000

| *Rank* | *Country* | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population in 2000 (thousands)* | *Percentage of the urban population residing in the urban agglomeration in:* | | *Difference between 2000 and 1975* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *1975* | *2000* | |
| 1 | China, Hong Kong SAR | Hong Kong | 6 807 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Singapore | Singapore | 4 016 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Haiti | Port-au-Prince | 1 767 | 53.9 | 62.0 | 8.06 |
| 4 | Puerto Rico | San Juan | 2 237 | 57.9 | 62.0 | 4.02 |
| 5 | Angola | Luanda | 2 341 | 61.1 | 56.6 | -4.50 |
| 6 | Panama | Panama City | 905 | 62.5 | 54.6 | -7.96 |
| 7 | Kuwait | Kuwait City | 1 175 | 80.8 | 54.5 | -26.37 |
| 8 | Congo | Brazzaville | 980 | 59.1 | 54.4 | -4.62 |
| 9 | Afghanistan | Kabul | 2 549 | 35.4 | 54.4 | 19.07 |
| 10 | Lebanon | Beirut | 1 639 | 80.9 | 54.4 | -26.54 |
| 11 | Armenia | Yerevan | 1 100 | 51.2 | 54.4 | 3.14 |
| 12 | Mongolia | Ulaanbaatar | 764 | 50.6 | 54.0 | 3.42 |
| 13 | Cambodia | Phnom Penh | 1 108 | 54.3 | 49.8 | -4.46 |
| 14 | Israel | Tel Aviv-Jaffa | 2 752 | 41.4 | 49.8 | 8.35 |
| 15 | Sierra Leone | Freetown | 802 | 45.9 | 49.5 | 3.64 |
| 16 | Greece | Athens | 3 179 | 54.7 | 48.5 | -6.20 |
| 17 | Paraguay | Asunción | 1 457 | 53.2 | 48.2 | -5.03 |
| 18 | Latvia | Riga | 761 | 49.1 | 48.0 | -1.15 |
| 19 | Guinea | Conakry | 1 234 | 84.4 | 46.6 | -37.82 |
| 20 | Kyrgyzstan | Bishkek | 769 | 39.2 | 45.5 | 6.25 |
| 21 | Côte d'Ivoire | Abidjan | 3 057 | 44.3 | 44.3 | -0.02 |
| 22 | Senegal | Dakar | 1 968 | 46.8 | 44.2 | -2.58 |
| 23 | Ireland | Dublin | 989 | 48.9 | 43.8 | -5.13 |
| 24 | Azerbaijan | Baku | 1 798 | 48.8 | 43.6 | -5.16 |
| 25 | Uruguay | Montevideo | 1 324 | 49.9 | 43.1 | -6.83 |
| 26 | Costa Rica | San José | 998 | 50.5 | 43.1 | -7.46 |
| 27 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Tripoli | 1 877 | 41.0 | 42.0 | 1.02 |
| 28 | Japan | Tokyo | 34 450 | 42.0 | 41.6 | -0.39 |
| 29 | Austria | Vienna | 2 158 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 0.07 |
| 30 | Chile | Santiago | 5 266 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 0.34 |

NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000. Urban agglomerations are ordered according to the degree of primacy in 2015.

of the urban population in their country are expected to experience a reduction in the degree of primacy. According to table V.10, it is expected that a smaller number of countries or areas—28 compared to 30 in 2000 and 39 in 1975—will have their largest urban agglomeration account for at least 40 per cent of their urban population. Among the 26 where the degree of primacy changes between 2000 and 2015, 19 will experience a decline in urban primacy and seven an increase. Most of the changes will be small in magnitude, that is, under 5 percentage points. The only exceptions are decreases for Kuwait City (from 54 per cent to 43 per cent), Luanda in Angola (from 57 per cent to 49 per cent), and Panama City again (from 55 per cent to 47 per cent). Therefore, the general pattern expected in the future is that smaller cities will tend to grow more than the largest ones in the vast majority of countries.

TABLE V.10. POPULATION OF THE URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF PRIMACY IN 2015 AND CHANGES IN THEIR DEGREE OF PRIMACY BETWEEN 2000 AND 2015

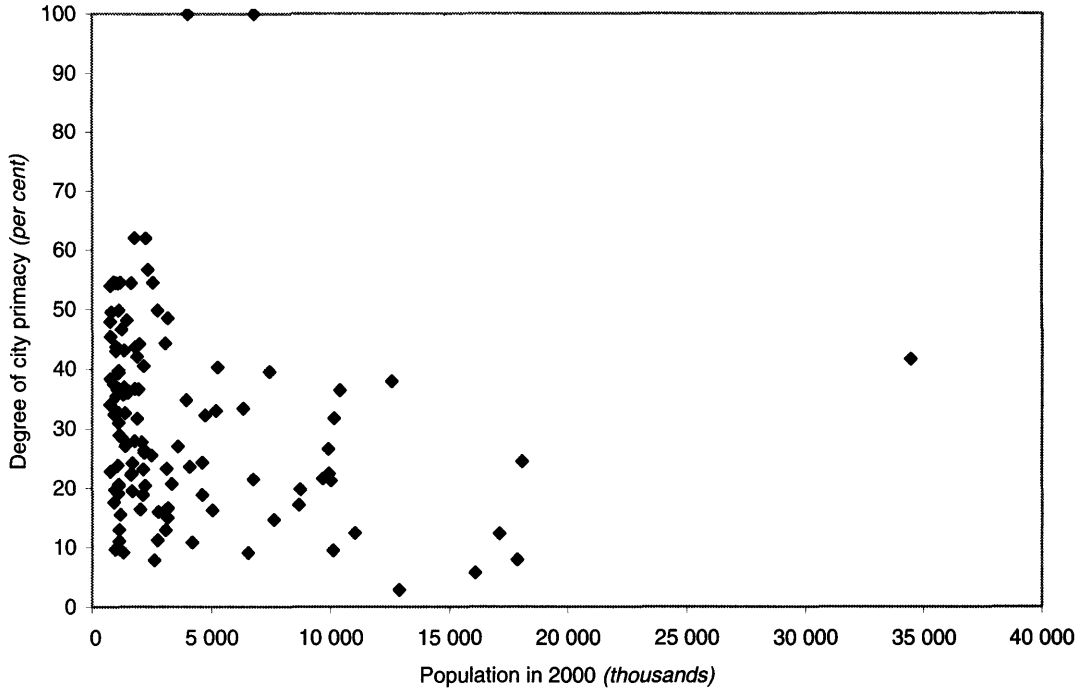
| *Rank* | *Country* | *Urban agglomeration* | *Population in 2015 (thousands)* | *Percentage of the urban population residing in the urban agglomeration in:* | | *Difference between 2015 and 2000* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *2000* | *2015* | |
| 1 | China, Hong Kong SAR | Hong Kong | 7 872 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Singapore | Singapore | 4 707 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Haiti | Port-au-Prince | 2 765 | 62.0 | 62.7 | 0.73 |
| 4 | Puerto Rico | San Juan | 2 398 | 62.0 | 59.9 | -2.10 |
| 5 | Lebanon | Beirut | 2 174 | 54.4 | 57.4 | 2.98 |
| 6 | Mongolia | Ulaanbaatar | 997 | 54.0 | 54.9 | 0.91 |
| 7 | Armenia | Yerevan | 1 019 | 54.4 | 53.6 | -0.77 |
| 8 | Congo | Brazzaville | 1 609 | 54.4 | 52.1 | -2.39 |
| 9 | Afghanistan | Kabul | 5 362 | 54.4 | 49.5 | -4.93 |
| 10 | Angola | Luanda | 4 271 | 56.6 | 49.4 | -7.27 |
| 11 | Israel | Tel Aviv-Jaffa | 3 542 | 49.8 | 49.4 | -0.44 |
| 12 | Latvia | Riga | 669 | 48.0 | 48.9 | 0.89 |
| 13 | Panama | Panama City | 1 109 | 54.6 | 47.4 | -7.14 |
| 14 | Greece | Athens | 3 330 | 48.5 | 46.6 | -1.88 |
| 15 | Paraguay | Asunción | 2 290 | 48.2 | 46.5 | -1.65 |
| 16 | Sierra Leone | Freetown | 1 402 | 49.5 | 46.1 | -3.47 |
| 17 | Kyrgyzstan | Bishkek | 957 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 0.07 |
| 18 | Côte d'Ivoire | Abidjan | 4 432 | 44.3 | 43.8 | -0.47 |
| 19 | Guinea | Conakry | 2 138 | 46.6 | 43.0 | -3.59 |
| 20 | Costa Rica | San José | 1 441 | 43.1 | 42.9 | -0.18 |
| 21 | Kuwait | Kuwait City | 1 388 | 54.5 | 42.7 | -11.76 |
| 22 | Japan | Tokyo | 36 214 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 0.42 |
| 23 | Senegal | Dakar | 3 140 | 44.2 | 41.2 | -2.94 |
| 24 | Austria | Vienna | 2 214 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 0.42 |
| 25 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Tripoli | 2 497 | 42.0 | 40.8 | -1.30 |
| 26 | Uruguay | Montevideo | 1 413 | 43.1 | 40.6 | -2.46 |
| 27 | Ireland | Dublin | 1 137 | 43.8 | 40.6 | -3.13 |
| 28 | Azerbaijan | Baku | 1 962 | 43.6 | 40.4 | -3.18 |

NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000. Urban agglomerations are ordered according to the degree of primacy in 2015.

By 2015, Tokyo will continue as the only mega-city with a high degree of urban primacy, with Hong Kong SAR and Kabul being the only two other cities very large cities also accounting for a high level of primacy.

The data in tables V.8 to V.10 indicate that high levels of primacy tend to occur in countries with small urban populations, and therefore that primate cities accounting for over 40 per cent of a country's population tend not to have very large populations. This is supported by consideration of the degree of primacy of all primate cities with at least 750,000 inhabitants in 2000. Figure V.2 shows a plot of the degree of primacy of each city in relation to its population size in 2000. Clearly, cities accounting for at least 40 per cent of the urban population of their respective countries tend to cluster at the lower (left) end of the horizontal axis representing population size, whereas cities with larger populations tend to account for smaller percentages of the total urban population in each country and must therefore be in more populous countries. The one outlier exception to this is Tokyo at the far right.

**Figure V.2. Degree of city primacy in relation to city population in 2000**

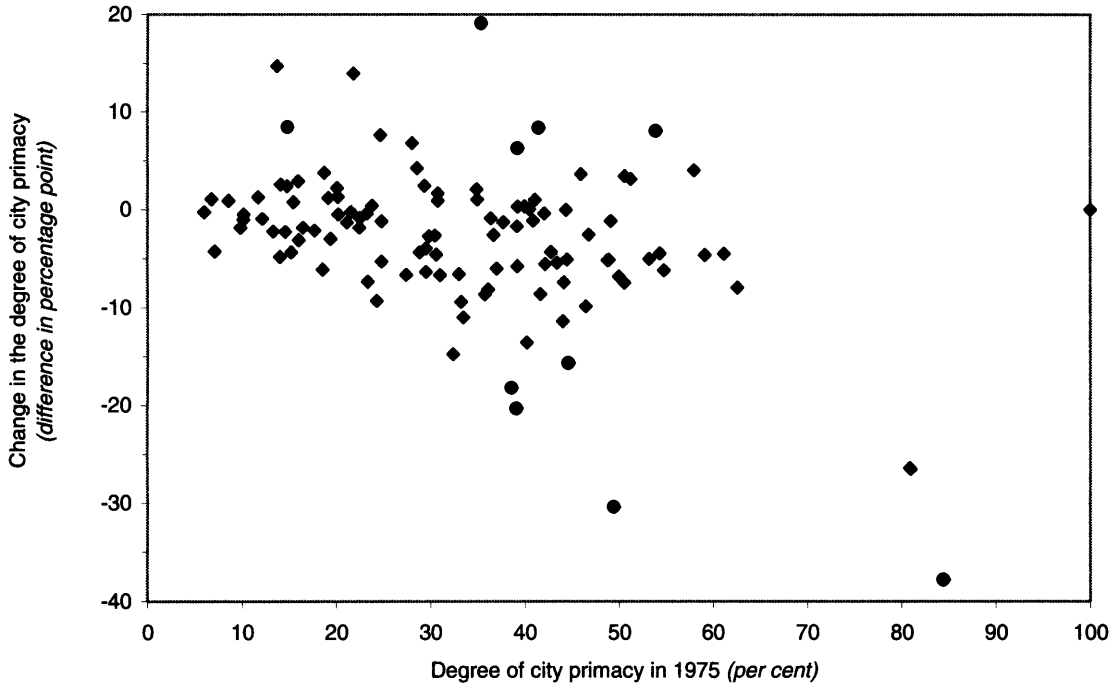



NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

It is also of interest to explore changes in the degree of primacy over time with respect to all primate cities that had at least 750,000 inhabitants in 2000. Above it was shown that between 1975 and 2000 about 40 per cent (11 of 28) of the cities with high degrees of primacy in 2000 (excluding Hong Kong and Singapore) experienced an increase of their degree of primacy and the rest a decrease. When all primate cities are considered, and not merely those with levels of primacy above 40 per cent, the overall trend towards a decline in the level of primacy is clearer (figure V.3). Specifically, over two-thirds (77 of the 113 primate cities with a population of at least 750,000 inhabitants in 2000 experienced a *reduction* in the degree of primacy between 1975 and 2000. Declines were especially prevalent among primate cities that had high levels of primacy in 1975.

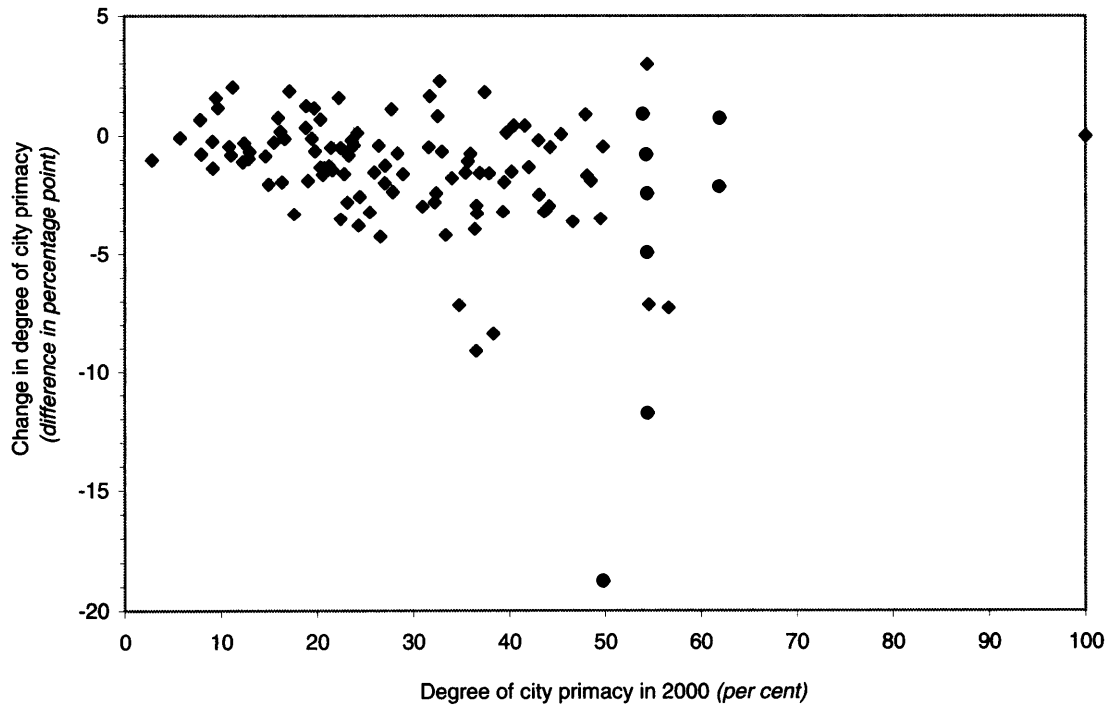
During 2000-2015, declines in primacy are expected to become more generalized, with more than three quarters of primate cities seeing their degree of primacy reduced (85 out of 113), although the reductions will be small, rarely surpassing 4 percentage points (figure V.4). That is, in comparison with the larger changes in primacy experienced by numerous primate cities during 1975-2000, the changes expected during the next fifteen years are minor. However, the declining level of primacy of most primate cities with populations of at least 750,000 persons indicates that, as the overall levels of urbanization of countries increase, there tends to be a greater diversification of the urban system, with the result that the largest cities tend to see their preponderance eroded by the growth of medium-sized and smaller urban centres. Finally, it is worth mentioning that in both figures V.3 and V.4, outliers are mainly cities from countries that have experienced civil conflicts, indicating some important migration flows to and from the main urban centres during and after the conflicts. In some cases, reclassification of rural settlements into urban settlements may also have contributed to the observed extreme values.

**Figure V.3. Change in the degree of city primacy between 1975 and 2000 in relation to its value in 1975**




NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

**Figure V.4. Change in the degree of city primacy between 2000 and 2015 in relation to its value in 2000**




NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

# VI. PROCEDURES TO ESTIMATE AND PROJECT THE POPULATION OF URBAN AREAS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS

The estimation and projection of the urban population is based on observed changes in the proportion of the population living in urban areas. Therefore, the quality of the estimates and projections made is highly dependent on the quality of the basic information permitting the calculation of the proportion urban. Such information consists normally of complete counts of both the total population in a country and the total population living in urban areas. Censuses or population registers are the most common sources of those counts. To be accurate, the proportion urban should be based on counts of the total and the urban population that achieve similar levels of coverage and that reflect properly the division of the territory into urban and rural areas. However, because of the complexity and variety of situations in which the urbanization process has taken place, it is not always straightforward to divide the inhabited territory into urban and rural areas. Indeed, the criteria used to identify urban areas vary from country to country and may not be consistent even between different data sources within the same country. Furthermore, as the process of urbanization proceeds, the number and extension of the areal units qualifying as urban generally expand, so that keeping an urban versus rural division of the territory constant over time would be misleading and would likely result in a major underestimation of the actual proportion of the population living in areas with urban characteristics.

In preparing estimates and projections of the urban population, the United Nations relies on the data produced by national sources that reflect the definitions and criteria established by national authorities. It has long been recognized that, given the variety of situations in the countries of the world, it is not possible or desirable to adopt uniform criteria to distinguish urban areas from rural areas (see, for instance, United Nations, 1967 and 1969). Thus, stipulating that any areal unit with at least 5,000 inhabitants, for instance, is to be considered urban is not appropriate in populous countries such as China or India where rural settlements with none of the characteristics typical of urban areas often have large numbers of inhabitants. Clearly, national statistical offices are in the best position to establish the most appropriate criteria to characterize urban areas in their respective countries.

The urban and city projections presented in this report are based on the definitions used for statistical purposes by the countries and areas constituting the world. Those definitions have been compiled and appear in chapter VII. An analysis of that set of definitions indicates that 105 of the 228 countries or areas considered use administrative criteria to make a distinction between urban and rural, 83 of which use it as the sole criterion to make that distinction (table VI.1). In 100 cases, the criteria used to characterize urban areas include population size or population density, solely in the case of 57 countries. However, the lower limit above which a settlement is considered urban varies considerably, ranging between 200 and 50,000 inhabitants. Economic characteristics were part of the criteria used to identify urban areas in 25 countries or areas, including all the successor States of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and criteria related to the functional nature of urban areas, such as the existence of paved streets, water-supply systems, sewerage systems or electric lighting, were part of the definition of urban in 18 cases. Lastly, in another 25 cases no definition of "urban" was available and in a further six the entire population of a country or area was considered to be urban.

Despite the variety of criteria used to distinguish urban from rural areas and the resulting heterogeneity, no independent adjustment of national statistics is made unless it is clear that the definitions used by a given country have changed over time in ways that lead to inconsistencies in the data. Such adjustments eliminate the erratic peaks and troughs in urban growth resulting from changes in definition. However, despite efforts to

TABLE VI.1. DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA USED IN DEFINING URBAN AREAS, *2003 REVISION*

| *Criterion* | *Sole use* | *Used in conjunction with other criteria* | *Percentage according to sole use* | *Percentage according to use in conjunction with other criteria* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administrative | 83 | 105 | 36.4 | 46.1 |
| Economic | 1 | 25 | 0.4 | 11.0 |
| Population size | 57 | 100 | 25.0 | 43.9 |
| Urban characteristic | 4 | 18 | 1.8 | 7.9 |
| Administrative and population size | 12 | | 5.3 | 0.0 |
| Administrative and urban characteristic | 5 | — | 2.2 | — |
| Economic and population size | 20 | — | 8.8 | — |
| Population size and urban characteristic | 6 | — | 2.6 | — |
| Administrative, economic and population size | 2 | — | 0.9 | — |
| Administrative, urban characteristic and population size | 1 | — | 0.4 | — |
| Administrative, economic, population size and urban characteristic | 2 | — | 0.9 | — |
| Entire population | 6 | 6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| No urban population | 3 | 3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Unclear definition | 1 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| No definition | 25 | 25 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Total number of countries or areas | 228 | 228 | 100.0 | — |

avoid inconsistencies within countries, it is not always possible to adjust the data available in ways that ensure consistency. In some cases, inconsistencies remain precisely because the data needed to make the necessary adjustment are lacking. In cases where adjustment is possible, every effort is made to adjust earlier data so as to conform to the most recent definitions. Yet, in a few cases, it is necessary to use a definition different from all those used by a country in order to maximize comparability over time.

In the case of cities, population statistics are often reported in terms of the territory delimited by administrative boundaries that do not necessarily coincide with the extent of the urbanized territory as delimited by other standards. Thus, the city proper as defined by administrative boundaries may not include suburban areas where an important proportion of the population working or studying in the city lives. Furthermore, in some cases two or more adjacent cities may be separately administered, although they might form jointly a single urbanized region. Alternatively, in some cities administrative boundaries may cover large tracts of land devoted to agriculture, especially if the produce is intended for city consumption. Because of these problems it is advisable to base the measurement of a city's population on territorial boundaries different from those established by the accidents of administrative history. Two auxiliary concepts have been used to improve the comparability of measurements of city populations across countries and over time, since they are not affected by changes in administrative boundaries. The first is that of urban agglomeration and it refers to the population contained within the contours of contiguous territory inhabited at urban levels of residential density. The second is that of metropolitan region, which entails a more extensive definition of the territory of interest. Thus, a metropolitan region includes both the contiguous territory inhabited at urban levels of residential density and additional surrounding areas of lower settlement density that are also under the direct influence of the city (e.g., through frequent transport, road linkages, commuting facilities etc.).

In compiling information on city population size, the Population Division has endeavoured to use data or estimates based on the concept of urban agglomeration. When those data are not available, population data relative to the city as defined by its administrative boundaries are used. It is recognized, however, that when the administrative boundaries of cities remain fixed for long periods of time, they are likely to misrepresent the actual growth of a city in both territorial and population terms. Only when administrative boundaries change with relative frequency can one assume that they are reflecting the actual territorial expansion of the urbanized area linked to the functioning of the city and inhabited at urban levels of population density. For a number of cities, the data available refer to both the city proper as defined by administrative boundaries and to its metropolitan area. In those instances, the data referring to the metropolitan area are usually preferred because they are thought to approximate better the territory associated with the urban agglomeration than the data based on administrative boundaries. However, the population of the metropolitan area is also likely to be larger than that of the urban agglomeration associated with it, so an upward bias is thus introduced.

For any given city, an effort is made to ensure that the time series of population estimates derived from national sources conforms to the same definition over time. Adjustments are made when necessary to achieve internal consistency. Often, the changes involved demand that the criterion on which the population of a city is based be changed. That is the case when data on a city in terms of the urban agglomeration are available for only one or two points in time and there is a longer and more consistent series of data on the population of the city proper. In those circumstances, the data on the city proper, based on administrative boundaries, are used instead of those on the urban agglomeration since a sufficiently long time series based on the latter concept is normally not possible to reconstruct from the data available. When such reconstruction is possible, it is undertaken.

In the *2003 Revision*, the city data for 84 of the 228 countries or areas considered were based on the concept of urban agglomeration (table VI.2). In a further 8 countries, data for the capital city were reported in terms of urban agglomeration, whereas data for other cities in the same country did not always conform to the definition of urban agglomeration. For an additional 115 countries or areas the city data available reflected the definition of city proper, and in 8 countries or areas different definitions were used for different cities. Adjustment of city data was carried out when information for a particular city has changed over time and, if at all possible, the urban agglomeration concept was used. However, when recent data were based on the concept of city proper and there was insufficient information to adjust the data to reflect the population in the urban agglomeration, a time series based on the city proper definition was used.

### A. THE ESTIMATION OF URBAN INDICATORS OVER THE ESTIMATION PERIOD

Aside from varying in terms of underlying definitions, the data available for different countries vary in terms of their time references. Because census dates are not the same for all countries, estimates of the proportion urban or of city populations derived from census data refer to different points in time and are not directly comparable among countries. Nor is there consistency among countries in the reference dates of official estimates of urban or city populations. Consequently,

TABLE VI.2. DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA USED IN DEFINING CITY POPULATIONS, *2003 REVISION*

| *Criterion* | *Sole use* | *Used in conjunction with other criteria* |
|---|---|---|
| City proper | 115 | 131 |
| Urban agglomeration | 84 | 100 |
| Metropolitan area | 12 | 28 |
| Capital is urban agglomeration and other cities are city proper, urban agglomeration or metropolitan area | 8 | — |
| City proper, urban agglomeration or metropolitan area | 8 | — |
| Not applicable | 1 | 1 |
| Total number of countries or areas | 228 | 228 |

to facilitate comparisons, estimates for specific points in time have to be made. Interpolation or extrapolation based on the data actually available is used to produce estimates of the proportion urban or of city populations referring to 1 July of the years 1950, 1955, 1960 etc. The most recent estimate derived in that way should refer to the year that is a multiple of five and immediately precedes the reference date of the most recent data available. From that point on, the projection procedure is used to complete the time series until 2030 for the proportion urban and until 2015 for city populations.

Among the 228 countries or areas considered in this *Revision*, for 169 (74 per cent) the most recent data available referred to 1995-2003 and, among them, 109 had data for 2000 or later. Only for three countries did the most recent data refer to periods before 1980 (table VI.3). Clearly the more recent the latest information on the proportion urban available for a given country or area, the more likely that projections over the short-term future may approximate true trends.

The proportion of the population living in urban areas is estimated or projected, as the case may be, by country or area for the period 1950-2030 in five-year intervals. Once values of the proportion urban at the national level are established for the 1950-2030 period, they are applied to the estimates and projections of the total national population of each country or area derived from *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* (United Nations, 2003) so as to obtain the corresponding urban population for 1950 to 2030. At a later stage, country level estimates and projections are aggregated to obtain the figures corresponding to regions, major areas and the world.

TABLE VI.3. DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES OR AREAS ACCORDING TO MOST RECENT INFORMATION AVAILABLE

| *Date of most recent information* | *Number of countries or areas* | *Percentage* |
|---|---|---|
| Before 1980 | 3 | 1.3 |
| 1980-1984 | 3 | 1.3 |
| 1985-1989 | 9 | 3.9 |
| 1990-1994 | 44 | 19.3 |
| 1995-1999 | 60 | 26.3 |
| 2000 and later | 109 | 47.8 |
| TOTAL | 228 | 100.0 |

Calculation of the proportion urban during the estimation period involves interpolation between recorded figures and extrapolation back to 1 July 1950 when the earliest of recorded figures refer to a later date. Such interpolation or extrapolation to 1950 is based on the *urban-rural ratio (URR)*, defined as the ratio of the urban to the rural population, that is:

$$URR(t) = U(t)/R(t) \quad (1)$$

where U(t) and R(t) denote the urban and the rural populations at time $t$, respectively. The urban-rural ratio at time $t$ is directly related to the percentage urban ($PU(t)$) since

$$PU(t) = URR(t)/[1+URR(t)] \quad (2).$$

Letting $rur(t,n)$ denote the growth rate of the urban-rural ratio between time $t$ and $t+n$, it follows that

$$rur(t,n) = \ln(URR(t+n)/URR(t))/n \quad (3)$$

where, substituting $URR$ for its equivalent according to (1), one obtains

$$rur(t,n) = [\ln(U(t+n)/R(t+n)) - \ln(U(t)/R(t))]/n = [\ln(U(t+n)) - \ln(R(t+n)) - \ln(U(t)) + \ln(R(t))]/n = [\ln(U(t+n)/U(t)) - \ln(R(t+n)/R(t))]/n = u(t,n) - r(t,n) \quad (4)$$

where $u(t,n)$ denotes the growth rate of the urban population between $t$ and $t+n$, and $r(t,n)$ is the growth rate of the rural population between the same time points. That is, the growth rate of the urban-rural ratio is equivalent to the difference between the growth rates of the urban and the rural populations. Therefore, $rur(t,n)$ is known as the urban-rural growth difference and it is the basis for the interpolation and extrapolation of the proportion urban. Thus, if $T$ is any time point within the intercensal period ($t$, $t+n$),

$$URR(T) = URR(t)\exp[rur(t,n)(T-t)] \quad (5).$$

The same equation can be applied to obtain extrapolated values of *URR* when *T* is outside the intercensal period and $(t,t+n)$ is the intercensal period closest to it.

The use of (5) for interpolation and extrapolation purposes implies that *rur* is assumed to remain constant during each intercensal period and during the period 1950 to the reference date of the second observation available. Once an estimate of $URR(T)$ is available, it can be converted to $PU(T)$ by using equation (2).

### B. Projection of the proportion urban at the national level

The United Nations has developed a parsimonious and fairly straightforward method for the projection of the proportion urban. The United Nations projection method was first used in the 1970s (United Nations, 1974 and 1980) and, although it has undergone some revisions since then, the general estimation approach has not changed. Basically, the method projects the most recent urban-rural growth difference observed by assuming that the proportion urban follows a logistic path that attains a maximum growth rate when the proportion urban reaches 50 per cent and whose asymptotic value is 100 per cent.

Normally, an extrapolation based on a simple logistic curve would imply that the urban-rural growth difference remains constant over the projection period. Yet empirical evidence shows that the urban-rural growth difference declines as the proportion urban increases because the pool of potential rural-urban migrants decreases as a fraction of the urban population, while it increases as a fraction of the rural population. Consequently, a model for the evolution of the urban-rural growth difference was developed so that it would evolve over the projection period, passing from the last observed value to a universal norm consistent with general world-wide experience so far. The norm is expressed in terms of a hypothetical urban-rural growth difference, denoted by *hrur*, which has been obtained by regressing the initial observed percentage urban on the urban-rural growth difference for the 113 countries with more than 2 million inhabitants in 2000. The resulting regression equation is:

$$hrur = 0.037623 - 0.02604PU(t_0) \quad (6)$$

where $PU(t_0)$ is the proportion urban at the time of the initial census.

Equation (6) implies that, as the initial level of urbanization increases, *hrur* decreases. When the initial proportion urban is zero, an urban-rural growth difference of 0.0376 can be expected; when the proportion urban is 0.5, an *hrur* of 0.0246 can be expected; and when the proportion urban is 1, an *hrur* of 0.0116 can be expected.

The projection of the proportion urban is carried out, based on a weighted average of the observed urban-rural growth difference for the most recent period available in a given country and the hypothetical urban-rural growth difference. The weights are such that the earlier the projection period, the greater the weight given to the observed *rur*. In this way, the empirical urban-rural growth difference for a country approaches the hypothetical value in a smooth way, with the country's current characteristics having a lower weight and the world norm having a higher weight the further into the future one projects.

Specifically, a weight ($W_1$) of 0.8 is assigned to the most recently observed *rur* and a weight ($W_2$) of 0.2 to *hrur* for the first projection period. With each subsequent projection period, the weight for *hrur* is incremented by 0.2 until $W_1$ becomes 0.0 and $W_2$ reaches 1.0; these weights are then maintained unchanged until 2030. The projected urban-rural growth difference, *rur**, is therefore calculated as follows:

$$rur^* = W_1 rur + W_2 hrur \quad (7).$$

Then, the urban-rural ratio can be calculated as:

$$URR(t_2) = URR(t_1)\exp(rur^*(t_2 - t_1)) \quad (8)$$

where $t_1$ is the last date with an estimate or a projected value of the proportion urban and $t_2$ is the next projection date. Each projected value of *URR* is converted into a proportion urban *PU* by using equation (*2*).

In order to derive the urban population at the national level, the proportion urban is multiplied by the total population of each country, obtained from the independent projections published in *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* (United Nations, 2003). With respect to the estimates and projections of the urban population at the regional level, the urban populations of all the countries in the region are added up. Lastly, regional totals are aggregated to derive the estimates and projections at the world level.

### C. Past estimates of city populations

Estimates and projections of the population of cities with an estimated population of 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 are calculated for the period 1950-2015 and presented for every year that is a multiple of five within that period. However, in order to carry out a more comprehensive monitoring of population growth in cities, all those reaching a population of 100,000 or more within the 1950-2000 period are considered, provided data on their population size is available from a census or population register. Furthermore, once a city has reached 100,000 inhabitants, its population size continues to be monitored even if it subsequently falls below that level, provided national statistical sources continue to report data on its population. For the *2003 Revision*, a total of 3,284 cities or urban agglomerations was considered. Because countries take population censuses at different times, the actual dates of observation vary from city to city, although they are usually identical for cities within a particular country. Consequently, just as with the estimates of the proportion urban, the first step in preparing estimates and projections of city populations consists in estimating the population size of all cities for the same dates in the past.

To estimate the population of cities on 1 July of the years 1950, 1955, 1960 and so on, the procedure used is similar to that described above for the proportion urban. However, in this case instead of using the urban-rural growth difference, the interpolation or extrapolation is based on the difference between the growth rate of a city minus the growth rate of the population of the rest of the country. Specifically, if one considers the ratio of the city population at time $t$, $C(t)$, to the population of the rest of the country, $RES(t)$, that is

$$CRR(t) = C(t)/RES(t) \tag{9}$$

$$\text{where } RES(t) = P(t) - C(t) \tag{10}$$

and $P(t)$ is the total population of the country at time $t$, then the growth rate of *CRR* between $t$ and $t+n$, denoted by $rcr(t,n)$, is

$$rcr(t,n) = [\ln(CRR(t+n)) - \ln(CRR(t))]/n \tag{11}$$

which is equivalent to

$$rcr(t,n) = c(t,n) - res(t,n) \tag{12}$$

where $c(t,n)$ is the growth rate of the city's population between $t$ and $t+$n, and $res(t,n)$ is the growth rate of the rest of the country's population between $t$ and $t+n$. Then, the value of *CRR* for any time $T$ within the period $(t, t+n)$ is given by:

$$CRR(T) = CRR(t)\exp[rcr(t,n)(T-t)] \tag{13}$$

The same equation can be applied to obtain extrapolated values of *CRR* when $T$ is outside the intercensal period $(t, t+n)$ and that period is the closest to $T$. Then, because the proportion of the total population living in the city at time $T$, $PC(T)$, is equivalent to:

$$PC(T) = CRR(T)/[1+ CRR(T)] \tag{14}$$

that proportion can be calculated for time $T$ and multiplied by an independent estimate of the country's population to obtain the population of the city at time $T$. Such independent estimate is obtained from the country-level estimates published in *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (United Nations, 2001).

## D. THE PROJECTION OF CITY POPULATIONS

The method used for projecting city populations is similar to that used for urban populations. The city growth rate over the most recent intercensal period is modified over the projection period so that it approaches linearly an expected value that is based on the city population and on the growth rate of the urban population as a whole. First, if $(\tau, \tau+\nu)$ is the most recent intercensal period for a given country or, more specifically, the period between the two most recent sets of observed city populations, the city-urban growth difference, denoted by *rcu,* is calculated as:

$$rcu(\tau,\nu) = c(\tau,\nu) - u(\tau,\nu) \qquad (15)$$

that is, it is the difference between the rate of population growth for the city and that for the total urban population. To project a city's population it is necessary to establish future values of *rcu* using a model.

The model used to project *rcu* was developed by regressing the observed values of *rcu* for the most recent period for which data were available for each city on the logarithm of the city's population at the beginning of that period. The regression equation was fitted to the data relative to 1,982 cities located in the 113 countries that had at least 2 million inhabitants in 1995. Although the correlation between the city-urban growth difference and the logarithm of the initial population size of each city was a low 0.0077, taking account of the influence of population size on city growth dampens the growth of the largest cities in a manner that is realistic. The fitted model is the following:

$$rcu(\tau,\nu) = 0.017089 - 0.00144\ln(C(\tau)) \qquad (16)$$

where $C(\tau)$ is the population of the city at time $\tau$. That is, as the population of the city increases, *rcu* decreases. Equation (16) can be used recursively to calculate $rcu(t,n)$ over the projection period. Thus, if the projection period starts at time $T$ and the hypothetical growth rate of a city's population over the period $(T\text{-}n,T)$ is denoted by $hc(T\text{-}n,n)$, it can be calculated as follows:

$$hc(T\text{-}n,n) = u(T\text{-}n,n) + rcu(T\text{-}n,n) = u(T\text{-}n,n) + 0.017089 - 0.00144\ln(C(T\text{-}n)) \qquad (17).$$

Then, for the first projection period the city growth rate can be set to:

$$c(T,n) = W_1 c(T\text{-}n, n) + W_2 hc(T\text{-}n,n) \qquad (18)$$

where $W_1$ and $W_2$ are weights adding to 1. To start the process, $W_1$ is set to 0.8 and $W_2$ is set to 0.2. Then each is increased by 0.2 points per quinquennium until $W_1 = 0$ and $W_2 = 1$. For each city, the projection procedure begins to be applied starting at the end of the quinquennial period that contains the most recent observed data on city population size.

Projection calculations are carried out independently for each city within a country, but a further adjustment sometimes has to be made once the projected populations of all cities are available. If the aggregated projected values of the city populations of a country grow more rapidly than the total urban population of the country, a further dampening factor is imposed on the city growth rates. When this situation arises, the growth rate of each city is reduced by the following quantity:

$$\delta(t,n) = [rtc(t,n) - u(t,n)]\, TC(t)/U(t) \qquad (19)$$

where $TC(t)$ is the aggregated population of cities whose populations are being projected at time $t$, $U(t)$ is the total urban population, $rtc(t,n)$ is the growth rate of the aggregated population of cities and $u(t,n)$ is the growth rate of the urban population. That is, the growth rate of the city would be changed to:

$$c^*(T,n) = c(T,n) - \delta(T,n) \qquad (20)$$

This reduction assures that the total population of cities will not exceed the total urban population, while maintaining the differences in the growth rates among cities.

Adjustments are also made to the projected growth rates of cities when the most recent growth rate observed for a city or the hypothetical

growth rate for a city is less than or equal to zero. If the hypothetical growth rate for a city is less than or equal to 0, it is set to 0. If the most recently observed growth rate for a city is less than or equal to 0, the city growth rate is set equal to the urban growth rate to start a city's projection. In all cases, however, equation (18) is used to project the city growth rate.

# VII. SOURCES OF DATA AND DEFINITION OF MAJOR AREAS AND REGIONS

This chapter contains information on the sources of data used in estimating and projecting the population of urban areas and of urban agglomerations. Section A presents the sources of data and the definitions underlying the data on urban populations. The definitions presented are generally those used by national statistical offices in carrying out the latest available census. When the definition used in the latest census was not the same as in previous censuses, the data were adjusted whenever possible so as to maintain consistency. In cases where adjustments were made in such a way as to ensure consistency with the definition used in previous censuses, that information is included in the sources listed below. United Nations estimates and projections are based, to the extent possible, on actual enumerations. In some cases, however, it was desirable to incorporate official or other estimates of urban population size. When that is done, the sources of data indicate it.

Section B presents sources of data and the statistical concepts underlying the data used in estimating and projecting the populations of urban agglomerations and capital cities. The term "urban agglomeration" refers to the population contained within the contours of a contiguous territory inhabited at urban density levels without regard to administrative boundaries. It usually incorporates the population in a city or town plus that in the suburban areas lying outside of but being adjacent to the city boundaries. Whenever possible, data classified according to the concept of urban agglomeration are used. However, some countries do not produce data according to the concept of urban agglomeration but use instead that of metropolitan area or city proper. If possible, such data are adjusted to conform to the concept of urban agglomeration. When sufficient information is not available to permit such an adjustment, data based on the concept of city proper or metropolitan area are used. The sources listed in section B indicate whether data were adjusted to conform to the urban agglomeration concept or whether a different concept was used.

Finally, lists of countries or areas that constitute each major area and region are presented in section C.

## A. SOURCES OF DATA ON THE URBAN POPULATION

**Afghanistan**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1966, 1971 and 1988; census of 1979.

*Definition*: Sixty-three localities.

**Albania**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1969, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1990 and 2001.

*Definition*: Towns and other industrial centres with more than 400 inhabitants.

**Algeria**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1960, 1966, 1977 and 1987; estimate for 1998.

*Definition*: All communes having as *chef-lieu* a city, a rural town or an urban agglomeration.

**American Samoa**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Urban areas, defined in the 2000 census as densely settled territory that meets minimum population density requirements and encompasses a population of at least 2,500. The proportion urban for earlier years was adjusted for consistency with the new definition.

**Andorra**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1980, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2000 and 2002.

*Definition*: Parishes of Andorra la Vella, Escolades-Engordany, Sant Julia, Encamp and La Massana.

**Angola**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1970.

*Definition*: Localities with a population of 2,000 or more.

**Anguilla**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1984, 1992 and 2001.

*Definition*: In the absence of more detailed information the entire population is considered urban.

**Antigua and Barbuda**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970 and 1991.

*Definition*: Saint John's (capital city).

**Argentina**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1991; estimate for 2001.

*Definition*: Population centres with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Armenia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2001.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Aruba**

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1965; censuses of 1991 and 2000.

*Definition*: Oranjestad (capital city) and Sant Nicolas.

**Australia**

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996.

*Definition*: One or more census divisions with urban characteristics and representing a cluster of 1,000 people or more as well as known holiday resorts of less population if they contain 250 dwellings or more of which at least 100 were occupied on census night.

**Austria**

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1951; censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Definition*: Based on the concept of a functional and structural urban area (*Stadtregion*) consisting of an urban core area (*Kernzone*) and surrounding urban areas (*Außenzone*). The surrounding urban areas is defined as an area in which at least 30 per cent of working adults commute daily into the corresponding core area.

**Azerbaijan**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Bahamas**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1963, 1970, 1980 and 1990.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Bahrain**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1959, 1965, 1971 and 1991; estimate for 2001.

*Definition*: Communes or villages with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

**Bangladesh**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1974, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Definition*: Places having a municipality *(pourashava)*, a town *(shahar)* committee or a cantonment board. In general, urban areas are a concentration of at least 5,000 persons in a continuous collection of houses where the community sense is well developed and the community maintains public utilities, such as roads, street lighting, water supply, sanitary arrangements, etc. These places are generally centres of trade and commerce where the labour force is mostly non-agricultural and literacy levels are high. An area that has urban characteristics but has fewer than 5,000 inhabitants may, in special cases, be considered urban.

**Barbados**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990.

*Definition*: Bridgetown (capital city).

**Belarus**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Belgium**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1947, 1961, 1976, 2000 and 2003; census of 1981.

*Definition*: Cities, urban agglomerations and urban communes (2000 and 2003 estimates are based on communes with 5,000 inhabitants or more).

**Belize**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Benin**

*Sources of data*: Survey of 1961; estimate for 1979; census of 1992.

*Definition*: Localities with 10,000 inhabitants or more.

**Bermuda**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000.

*Definition*: Entire population.

**Bhutan**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1970.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Bolivia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1976, 1992 and 2001; estimate for 1995.

*Definition*: Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Botswana**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1964, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimates for 1999 and 2001.

*Definition*: Agglomerations of 5,000 inhabitants or more where 75 per cent of the economic activity is non-agricultural.

**Brazil**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991, 1996 and 2000.

*Definition*: Urban and suburban zones of administrative centres of *municipios* and districts.

**British Virgin Islands**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1960 and 1970; censuses of 1980 and 1991.

*Definition*: Road Town and East End Long Look.

**Brunei Darussalam**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimate for 2001.

*Definition*: Municipalities and areas having urban socio-economic characteristics.

**Bulgaria**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1965, 1975, 1985, 1992 and 2001; estimates for 1994 and 1997.

*Definition*: Towns, that is, localities legally established as urban.

**Burkina Faso**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1975, and 1985; estimates for 1991 and 1996.

*Definition*: Fourteen towns.

**Burundi**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1965, 1970, 1979 and 1990.

*Definition*: Commune of Bujumbura.

**Cambodia**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1990, 1993, 1996 and 2002; censuses of 1962, 1980 and 1998.

*Definition*: Municipalities of Phnom Penh, Bokor and Kep and 13 additional urban centres.

**Cameroon**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1959, 1965 and 1970; censuses of 1976 and 1987.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Canada**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

*Definition*: Areas with at least 1,000 inhabitants and a population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometre at the previous census.

**Cape Verde**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Cayman Islands**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Definition*: Entire population.

**Central African Republic**

*Sources of data*: Survey of 1960; censuses of 1966, 1975 and 1988.

*Definition*: Twenty principal centres with a population of over 3,000 each.

**Chad**

*Sources of data*: Survey of 1964; estimates for 1972 and 1978; census of 1993.

*Definition*: Administrative centres of *prefectures*, *sous-prefectures* and administrative posts.

**Channel Islands**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

*Definition*: Civil Parish of St. Peter Port, Guernsey; Civil Parish of St. Helier, Jersey.

**Chile**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1952, 1960, 1970, 1982, 1992 and 2002; estimates for 1997 and 1998.

*Definition*: Populated centres with definite urban characteristics, such as certain public and municipal services.

**China**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1982, 1990 and 2000; estimates for 1964, 1970, 1975 and 1996.

*Definition*: Up to 1982: total population of cities and towns. Cities had to have a population of at least 100,000 or command special administrative, strategic, or economic importance to qualify as cities. Towns were either settlements with more than 3,000 inhabitants of whom more than 70 per cent were registered as non-agricultural or settlements with a population ranging from 2,500 to 3,000 of whom more than 85 per cent were registered as non-agricultural. For the 1990 census: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities; (3) population of all residents' committees in towns. For 1996 and 2000: Not available.

**China, Hong Kong SAR**

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996.

*Definition*: Hong Kong Island, New Kowloon and new towns in New Territories.

*Note: On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.*

**China, Macao SAR**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1970.

*Definition*: Macao City, including *area maritima*.

*Note: On 30 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.*

**Colombia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1964, 1973, 1985 and 1993; estimate for 1999.

*Definition*: Population living in a nucleus of 1,500 inhabitants or more.

**Comoros**

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1966, 1980 and 1991.

*Definition*: Administrative centres of prefectures and localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**Congo**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1974, 1984 and 1996.

*Definition*: Communes of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire.

**Cook Islands**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1966, 1971, 1976, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

*Definition*: Island of Rarotonga.

**Costa Rica**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1963, 1973, 1984 and 2000; estimate for 1996.

*Definition*: Administrative centres of cantons, including adjacent areas with clear urban characteristics such as streets, urban services and electricity.

**Côte d'Ivoire**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1975, 1988 and 1998.

*Definition*: Urban agglomerations containing more than 10,000 inhabitants; agglomerations with populations ranging from 4,000 to 10,000 persons with more than 50 per cent of the households engaged in non-agricultural activities; and the administrative centres of Grand Lahoun and Dabakala. Excludes the *milieu urbain* of Bouna, which has a population of 11,000.

**Croatia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Cuba**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1970 and 1981; estimates for 1990, 1996 and 2000.

*Definition*: Places with 2,000 inhabitants or more, and places with fewer inhabitants but having paved streets, street lighting, piped water, sewage, a medical centre and educational facilities.

**Cyprus**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1956 and 2001; censuses of 1960, 1973 and 1992.

*Definition*: Six district towns and the suburbs of Nicosia.

**Czech Republic**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2001.

*Definition*: Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1967, 1970, 1975 and 1980; census of 1993.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1970; census of 1984.

*Definition*: Places with 2,000 inhabitants or more where the predominant economic activity is non-agricultural; and places with fewer inhabitants which are considered urban because of their type of economic activity (predominantly non-agricultural).

**Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste**

*Sources of data*: Censuses for 1950, 1960 and 1990.

*Definition*: Dili (capital city) and other small settlements.

**Denmark**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1981; estimates for 1976, 1990, 2000, 2001 and 2003.

*Definition*: Localities with 200 inhabitants or more.

**Djibouti**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1956, 1963, 1970, 1991 and 1995.

*Definition*: From 1956 to 1970: Djibouti (capital city); for 1991 and 1995: Djibouti (capital city), Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah, Obock, Arta, Damerjog, Yoboki and Randa. Nomads are included in the rural population.

**Dominica**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1991.

*Definition*: Cities and villages with 500 inhabitants or more.

**Dominican Republic**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1993.

*Definition*: Administrative centres of *comunas* and municipal districts.

**Ecuador**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1962, 1974, 1982, 1990 and 2001.

*Definition*: Capitals of provinces and cantons.

**Egypt**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996.

*Definition*: Governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia and Suez; frontier governorates; and capitals of other governorates as well as district capitals (*markaz*).

**El Salvador**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1971 and 1992; estimates for 1998 and 2000.

*Definition*: Administrative centres of *municipios*.

**Equatorial Guinea**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1983 and 1994.

*Definition*: District centres and localities with 300 dwellings or more or with 1,500 inhabitants or more.

**Eritrea**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1967, 1989 and 1990; census of 1984.

*Definition*: Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Estonia**

*Sources of data*: Census of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2000; estimate for 1996.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities designated as such according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Ethiopia**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1967 and 1999; censuses of 1984 and 1994.

*Definition*: Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Faeroe Islands**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1966, 1970 and 1977; estimates for 1989, 1999 and 2002.

*Definition*: Torshavn (capital city).

**Falkland Islands (Malvinas)**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1972, 1980, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

*Definition*: Stanley (capital city) and other minor places.

**Fiji**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996.

*Definition*: Places with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

**Finland**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Urban communes.

**France**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1962, 1968, 1975, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

*Definition*: Communes with 2,000 inhabitants or more living in houses separated by at most 200 metres; or communes in which the majority of the population is part of a multi-communal agglomeration of this nature.

**French Guiana**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1961, 1967, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

*Definition*: Not available.

**French Polynesia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1962, 1971, 1983, 1988, 1996; estimate for 1977.

*Definition*: Places with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

**Gabon**

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1961 and 1993.

*Definition*: Towns with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Gambia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1963, 1973, 1983, 1993 and 2003.

*Definition*: Local government areas of Banjul (capital city) and Kanifing.

**Georgia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2002.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria regarding the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Germany**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1961 and 1970 in the former Federal Republic of Germany, and of 1950, 1964, 1971 and 1981 in the former German Democratic Republic; estimates for 1987 for the former Federal Republic of Germany and for the former German Democratic Republic; estimate for 1990 for Germany as a whole.

*Definition*: Communes with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Ghana**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1948, 1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000.

*Definition*: Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**Gibraltar**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1970, 1981 and 1991

*Definition*: Entire population.

**Greece**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

*Definition*: Municipalities and communes in which the largest population centre has 10,000 inhabitants or more, plus 18 urban agglomerations as defined in the 1991 census: Greater Athens, Thessaloniki, Pátrai, Iraklion, Vólos, Chania, Irannina, Chalkida, Agrino, Kalamata, Katerini, Kerkyra, Salamina, Chios, Egio, Rethymno, Ermoúpolis and Spárti.

**Greenland**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1976; estimates for 1992, 1993, 1996, 2000, 2002 and 2003.

*Definition*: Localities with 200 inhabitants or more.

**Grenada**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Definition*: Parishes of St. George's Town (capital) and St. George.

**Guadeloupe**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1982, 1990 and 1999; estimates for 1961 and 1967.

*Definition*: Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Guam**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Urban areas, defined in the 2000 census as densely settled territory that meets minimum population density requirements and encompasses a population of at least 2,500. The proportion urban for earlier years was adjusted for consistency with the new definition.

**Guatemala**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1964, 1973, 1981 and 2002.

*Definition*: The *municipio* of Guatemala Department and officially recognized centres of other departments and municipalities. The urban population for 1981 is officially adjusted to include the urbanized suburbs bordering the *municipio* of Guatemala in a way consistent with the previous census.

**Guinea**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1972; censuses of 1955, 1983 and 1996.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Guinea-Bissau**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1979; estimate for 1991.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Guyana**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980; estimate for 1991.

*Definition*: Cities of Georgetown (capital), New Amsterdam and Upper Demerara River.

**Haiti**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1971 and 1982; estimates for 1992, 1996 and 1999.

*Definition*: Administrative centres of communes.

**Holy See**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: The entire population is considered urban.

**Honduras**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1961, 1974, 1988 and 2001.

*Definition*: Populated centres with 2,000 inhabitants or more and with the following characteristics: piped water service; communication by land (road or train) or regular air or maritime service; complete primary school (6 grades); postal service or telegraph; and at least one of the following: electrical light, sewer system, or a health centre.

**Hungary**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1949, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimates for 2001 and 2003.

*Definition*: Budapest and all legally designated towns.

**Iceland**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1996 and 2000.

*Definition*: Localities with 200 inhabitants or more.

**India**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Definition*: Towns (places with municipal corporation, municipal area committee, town committee, notified area committee or cantonment board) and all places having 5,000 inhabitants or more, a density of not fewer than 1,000 persons per square mile or 390 per square kilometre, pronounced urban characteristics and at least three-fourths of the adult male population employed in pursuits other than agriculture.

**Indonesia**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1995 and 1997; censuses of 1961, 1971, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Municipalities *(kotamadya)*, regency capitals *(kabupaten)* and other places with urban characteristics.

**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986, 1991 and 1996.

*Definition*: Every district with a municipality. In censuses before 1986, all county *(shahrestan)* centres regardless of size and places with a population of 5,000 persons and more.

**Iraq**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947, 1957, 1965, 1977, 1987 and 1997; estimate for 2003.

*Definition*: Area within the boundaries of municipality councils *(al majlis al baldei)*.

**Ireland**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2002.

*Definition*: Cities and towns, including suburbs, with 1,500 inhabitants or more.

**Isle of Man**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1996 and 2001; estimates for 1981, 1986 and 1991.

*Definition*: Towns of Castletown, Douglas Peel and Ramsey.

**Israel**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1955, 1991, 1998, 2000 and 2002; censuses of 1961, 1972, 1983 and 1995.

*Definition*: All settlements with more than 2,000 inhabitants except those where at least one third of the households participating in the civilian labour force earn their living from agriculture.

**Italy**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Definition*: Communes with 10,000 inhabitants or more.

**Jamaica**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1943, 1960, 1970, 1982, 1991 and 2001.

*Definition*: Kingston metropolitan area and selected main towns.

**Japan**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Definition*: Densely inhabited districts (DID), defined as groups of contiguous basic unit blocks each of which has a population density of 4,000 inhabitants or more per square kilometre, or which has public, industrial, educational and recreational facilities, and whose total population is 5,000 or more within a *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura*.

**Jordan**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1952, 1961, 1979 and 1994; estimates for 1967, 1989 and 2000.

*Definition*: Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more as well as the district and sub-district centres of each governorate irrespective of population size.

**Kazakhstan**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Kenya**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1948, 1962, 1969, 1979, and 1999.

*Definition*: Municipalities, town councils, and other urban centres.

**Kiribati**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1968, 1973, 1978, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Definition*: South Tarawa (capital city).

**Kuwait**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1957, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1995.

*Definition*: Capital Governorate and localities of 10,000 inhabitants or more.

**Kyrgyzstan**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1958 and 1966; censuses of 1973, 1985 and 1995.

*Definition*: The five largest towns: Vientiane (capital), Luang Prabang, Savannakhet, Kammouan and Pakse.

**Latvia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2000.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Lebanon**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1958 and 1988; census of 1970.

*Definition*: Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**Lesotho**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996; estimate for 1972.

*Definition*: District headquarters and other settlements with rapid population growth and with facilities that tend to encourage people to engage in economic activities that are non-agricultural in nature.

**Liberia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1962, 1974 and 1984; estimates for 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Definition*: Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1964, 1973 and 1984.

*Definition*: Municipalities *(baladiyas)*.

**Liechtenstein**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1980; estimates for 1997 and 2001.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Lithuania**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2001.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Luxembourg**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimates for 1996 and 1999.

*Definition*: Communes having more than 2,000 inhabitants in the administrative centre.

**Madagascar**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1970 and 2000; survey of 1966; censuses of 1975 and 1993.

*Definition*: Centres with more than 5,000 inhabitants.

**Malawi**

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1956; censuses of 1966, 1977, 1987 and 1998.

*Definition*: All townships, town planning areas and district centres.

**Malaysia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947, 1957, 1991 and 2000; estimates for 1970 and 1980.

*Definition*: Gazetted areas with their adjoining built-up areas and with a combined population of 10,000 persons or more.

**Maldives**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1965, 1967, 1977, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Definition*: The capital city of Male and other small settlements.

**Mali**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1960 and 1998; censuses of 1976 and 1987.

*Definition*: Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more and district centres.

**Malta**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1948, 1957 and 1967; estimates for 1985 and 1995.

*Definition:* Towns with 1,500 inhabitants or more and district centres.

**Marshall Islands**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1973, 1980, 1988 and 1999.

*Definition*: The entire population of Majuro Atoll and the town of Ebeye Island on Kwajalein Atoll.

**Martinique**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1961, 1982 and 1990; estimates for 1967 and 1999.

*Definition*: Total population of the Commune of Fort-de-France plus the agglomerations of other communes with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Mauritania**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1964, 1977 and 1988; estimate for 2000.

*Definition*: Urban centres.

**Mauritius**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1952, 1962, 1972, 1983, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Towns with proclaimed legal limits.

**Mexico**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Definition*: Localities with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

**Micronesia (Federated States of)**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1973, 1980 and 1994.

*Definition*: Localities with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

**Monaco**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1962, 1968, 1975, 1982, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Monaco (capital city).

**Mongolia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1963, 1969, 1979, 1989 and 2000.

*Definition*: Capital and district centres.

**Montserrat**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1991.

*Definition:* Plymouth (capital). Due to volcanic activity, Plymouth was abandoned in 1997. The interim government buildings have been built at Brades, in the Carr's Bay/Little Bay vicinity at the northwest end of Montserrat.

**Morocco**

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1952; censuses of 1960, 1971, 1982 and 1994.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Mozambique**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1997.

*Definition*: From 1950 to 1970: *Conselho* of Maputo and Beira; in the 1980 census: 12 cities (Maputo, nine provincial capitals and the cities of Nacala and Chokwe); in the 1997 census: 23 cities and 68 towns (*vilas).*

**Myanmar**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1973 and 1983; survey of 1957.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Namibia**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1951, 1960 and 1981; census of 1991.

*Definition*: The district headquarters and other settlements of rapid population growth with facilities that tend to encourage people to engage in non-agricultural activities.

**Nauru**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1977, 1983 and 1992.

*Definition*: Entire population.

**Nepal**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Definition*: Localities with 9,000 inhabitants or more (*panchayats*).

**Netherlands**

*Sources of data*: Census of 1947 and 1960; estimates for 1993 and 2001.

*Definition*: Municipalities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Netherlands Antilles**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1981 and 1992.

*Definition*: Population of the urban agglomerations of Willemstad, Philipsburg and Kralendjik.

**New Caledonia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1963, 1969, 1976, 1983, 1989 and 1996.

*Definition*: Urban agglomeration of Nouméa (including Dumbéa, Mont-Dore and Païta).

**New Zealand**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

*Definition*: All cities plus boroughs, town districts, townships and country towns with a population of 1,000 or more.

**Nicaragua**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1963, 1971 and 1995.

*Definition*: Administrative centres of departments and *municipios*.

**Niger**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1956, 1962 and 1966; censuses of 1977 and 1988.

*Definition*: Urban centres (27 towns).

**Nigeria**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1963 and 1991; estimates for 1971, 1975 and 1983.

*Definition*: Towns with 20,000 inhabitants or more whose occupations are not mainly agrarian.

**Niue**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1966, 1971, 1986, 1991, 1997 and 2001.

*Definition*: Alofi (capital city).

**Northern Mariana Islands**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Urban areas, defined in 2000 as densely settled territory that meets minimum population density requirements and encompasses a population of at least 2,500. The proportion urban for 1990 was adjusted for consistency with the new definition by assuming that the ratio of urban to total population of Saipan Island was the same as in 2000.

**Norway**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimates for 1999 and 2002.

*Definition*: Localities with 200 inhabitants or more.

**Occupied Palestinian Territory**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1961, 1975 and 1997.

*Definition*: Any locality whose population amounts to 10,000 persons or more; all governorate and district centres regardless of their size; and localities whose populations vary from 4,000 to 9,999 persons provided they have at least four of the following elements: public electricity network, public water network, post office, health centre with a full-time physician and a school offering a general secondary education certificate.

**Oman**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1996; census of 1993.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Pakistan**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998.

*Definition*: Places with municipal corporation, town committee or cantonment.

**Palau**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1973, 1986, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Definition*: Koror (capital city).

**Panama**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimates for 1997 and 2000.

*Definition*: Localities with 1,500 inhabitants or more, having the following urban characteristics: electricity, water-supply and sewerage systems, paved roads and access to commercial establishments, secondary schools and social and recreational centres.

**Papua New Guinea**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1966, 1971, 1980 and 2000.

*Definition*: Centres with 500 inhabitants or more, excluding separately located schools, hospitals, missions, plantations, rural settlements and rural villages regardless of population size.

**Paraguay**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1962, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

*Definition*: Administrative centres of the official districts of the Republic.

**Peru**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1940, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1993.

*Definition*: Populated centres with 100 dwellings or more grouped contiguously and administrative centres of districts.

**Philippines**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1948, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1990; estimates for 1995 and 2000.

*Definition*: All cities and municipalities with a density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometre; administrative centres, *barrios* of at least 2,000 inhabitants, and those *barrios* of at least 1,000 inhabitants which are contiguous to the administrative centre, in all cities and municipalities with a density of at least 500 persons per square kilometre; and all other administrative centres with at least 2,500 inhabitants.

**Pitcairn**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1986, 1991 and 1996.

*Definition*: No urban population. Adamstown (capital) defined according to administrative boundaries.

**Poland**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1969, and 1991; censuses of 1960, 1978 and 2002.

*Definition*: Towns and settlements of an urban type (for example, workers' settlements, fishermen's settlements and health resorts).

**Portugal**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1991; estimate for 2001.

*Definition*: Agglomerations of 10,000 inhabitants or more.

**Puerto Rico**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Urban areas, defined as densely settled territory that meets minimum population density requirements and encompasses a population of at least 2,500. A change in the definition for the 2000 census from place-based to density-based affects the comparability of estimates before and after this date.

**Qatar**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1956, 1963 and 1997; census of 1986.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Republic of Korea**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1955, 1960, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Definition*: Places with 50,000 or more inhabitants are usually considered urban. However, the reported proportion urban from the census actually refers to the total population of *dong*, the administrative division for urban areas, rather than places.

**Republic of Moldova**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1992 and 1994.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Réunion**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1967, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

*Definition*: Communes with 2,000 inhabitants or more living in houses separated by at most 200 metres; or communes in which the majority of the population is part of a multi-communal agglomeration of this nature.

**Romania**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2002; censuses of 1956, 1966, 1977 and 1992.

*Definition*: Cities, towns and 183 other localities having certain urban socio-economic characteristics.

**Russian Federation**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2002.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Rwanda**

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1960; censuses of 1970, 1978, 1991, and 2002.

*Definition*: Kigali; administrative centres of *préfectures* and important agglomerations and their surroundings.

**Saint Helena**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1976 and 1998; census of 1966.

*Definition*: Jamestown (capital city).

**Saint Kitts and Nevis**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991, and 2001.

*Definition*: Basseterre (capital city) and Charlestown.

**Saint Lucia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946 and 1991.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon**

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1962, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

*Definition*: Saint-Pierre (capital city).

**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970 and 1980; estimate for 1991.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Samoa**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Definition*: Urban area of Apia (capital city), comprising the districts of Vaimauga West and Faleata East.

**San Marino**

*Sources of data*: Census of 1976; estimates for 1989 and 1995.

*Definition*: Not available.

**São Tomé and Príncipe**

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Definition*: São Tomé (capital city) and other small settlements.

**Saudi Arabia**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1962, 1986 and 1992; census of 1974.

*Definition*: Cities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**Senegal**

*Sources of data*: Survey for 1961; censuses of 1976 and 1988; estimate for 1994.

*Definition*: Agglomerations of 10,000 inhabitants or more.

**Serbia and Montenegro**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1948, 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimates for 1993 and 1998.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Seychelles**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947, 1971, 1977 and 1987; estimate for 1997.

*Definition*: Victoria (capital city); for the 1987 census, Victoria and other towns and townships (including Anse Boileau, Anse Royale, Cascade and Takamaka).

**Sierra Leone**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1963, 1974 and 1985.

*Definition*: Towns with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**Singapore**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1957, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: City of Singapore.

**Slovakia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1970, 1980 and 1991; estimate for 2001.

*Definition*: Cities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**Slovenia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2002.

*Definition*: Settlements with over 3,000 inhabitants; settlements with 2,000-3,000 inhabitants and a surplus of workplaces; settlements that are seats of municipalities and have at least 1,400 inhabitants and a surplus of workplaces; suburban settlements that have fewer inhabitants but are being gradually spatially and functionally integrated with the city.

**Solomon Islands**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1970, 1976 and 1986, and 1999.

*Definition*: Places with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

**Somalia**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1953, 1963 and 1987; census of 1975.

*Definition*: All district capitals and any other town or village with a population of 1,500 persons or more.

**South Africa**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1970, 1985, 1991 and 1996; estimate for 2001.

*Definition*: All areas that have been legally proclaimed as being urban; these include towns, cities and metropolitan areas.

**Spain**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Definition*: Municipalities *(municipios)* with 10,000 inhabitants or more.

**Sri Lanka**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1963, 1971 and 1981; estimates for 1990 and 2001.

*Definition*: Municipalities, urban councils and towns.

**Sudan**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1973, 1983 and 1993.

*Definition*: Localities of administrative or commercial importance or with a population of 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**Suriname**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1964 and 1971; estimates for 1980 and 1995.

*Definition*: Greater Paramaribo.

**Swaziland**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1997.

*Definition*: Localities proclaimed as urban.

**Sweden**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990; estimates for 1992 and 2001.

*Definition*: Built-up areas with at least 200 inhabitants and where houses are at most 200 metres from each other.

**Switzerland**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000; estimate for 1995.

*Definition*: Communes with 10,000 inhabitants or more, including suburbs.

**Syrian Arab Republic**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1994; estimate for 2001.

*Definition*: Cities, *mohafaza* centres and *mantika* centres.

**Tajikistan**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2000.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the

predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Thailand**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Municipalities. In 1999, 981 sanitary districts were reclassified as *Tambon* municipalities and data for proportion urban were adjusted retrospectively.

**The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 1994; estimate for 1997.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Togo**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959 and 1970; estimates for 1974, 1981 and 1990.

*Definition*: Seven urban communes.

**Tokelau**

No urban population. Non-self-governing territory of New Zealand.

**Tonga**

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996.

*Definition*: Greater Nuku'alofa (including Kolomotu'a and Kolof'ou districts).

**Trinidad and Tobago**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990.

*Definition*: Port-of-Spain (capital city), Arima borough and San Fernando town.

**Tunisia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1956, 1966, 1975, 1984 and 1994; estimate for 1998.

*Definition*: Population living in communes.

**Turkey**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Population of municipal areas of provinces and district centres.

**Turkmenistan**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1992.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Turks and Caicos Islands**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1975 and 1980; estimate for 1990.

*Definition*: Grand Turk and other small settlements.

**Tuvalu**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1979 and 1991.

*Definition*: Funafuti (capital city).

**Uganda**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1969, 1980, 1991 and 2002.

*Definition*: 1991 and earlier: cities, municipalities, towns, townboards and all trading centres with a population over 1,000 persons; 2002: gazetted cities, municipalities and towns with a population over 2,000 persons.

**Ukraine**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2001.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

**United Arab Emirates**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1985 and 1995; censuses of 1975 and 1980.

*Definition*: Not available.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971; estimates for 1981 and 1991.

*Definition*: England and Wales: urban areas formed of continuously built-up urban land, the

largest urban areas forming agglomerations in which urban subdivisions are recognised. Scotland: urban localities, similar in concept to urban areas in England and Wales, except that the urban localities as defined do not extend across local government district boundaries. Northern Ireland: urban area formed of continuously built up land, forming an agglomeration in which urban subdivisions are recognised. Prior to 1974 (England and Wales) and 1975 (Scotland) the definition of urban and rural was based on administrative boundaries. The census figures refer to the population present.

**United Republic of Tanzania**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1957, 1967, 1978, and 1988; estimates for 1973, 1985, 1990 and 1995.

*Definition*: 16 gazetted townships.

**United States of America**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Urban areas, defined as densely settled territory that meets minimum population density requirements and encompasses a population of at least 2,500. A change in the definition for the 2000 census from place-based to density-based has a small effect on the comparability of estimates before and after this date.

**United States Virgin Islands**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Urban areas, defined in the 2000 census as densely settled territory that meets minimum population density requirements and encompasses a population of at least 2,500. The proportion urban for earlier years was adjusted for consistency with the new definition.

**Uruguay**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1963, 1975, 1985 and 1996.

*Definition*: Cities as officially defined.

**Uzbekistan**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1997 and 2001.

*Definition*: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

**Vanuatu**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1967, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Definition*: Luganville centre and Vila urban.

**Venezuela**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1990; estimate for 1997.

*Definition*: Places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

**Viet Nam**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1948, 1970, 1992 and 1994; censuses of 1960, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Definition*: Places with 4,000 inhabitants or more.

**Wallis and Futuna**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1983, 1990 and 1996.

*Definition*: No urban population. Mata-Utu (capital) defined according to administrative boundaries.

**Western Sahara**

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1960, 1970, 1982 and 1994.

*Definition*: Not available.

**Yemen**

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1993; censuses of 1986 and 1994.

*Definition*: The urban areas in the Governorates of Aden and Sana'a, meaning, Aden, excluding the oil refinery and villages of Al Burayqah and Bi'r Fuqum (former Democratic Yemen) and six other main towns (former Yemen).

**Zambia**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1963, 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition*: Localities of 5,000 inhabitants or more, with a majority of the labour force not in agricultural activities.

**Zimbabwe**

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1962, 1969, 1982 and 1992; estimates for 1972 and 1997.

*Definition*: Not available.

## B. SOURCES OF DATA FOR ESTIMATES OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS AND CAPITAL CITIES

**Afghanistan**

*Kabul (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1966, 1971 and 1988; census of 1979.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Albania**

*Tirana (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1969, 1979, 1989 and 2001; estimate for 1990.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Algeria**

*Algiers (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1966, 1977, 1987 and 1998.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the Governorate of Grand Algiers.

**American Samoa**

*Pago Pago (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the urban cluster, that is, contiguous territory in and around the city that meets minimum population density requirements. Prior to 2000, only city proper data were published. For these years, it was assumed that the ratio of the population of the capital agglomeration to the total urban population was the same as in 2000.

**Andorra**

*Andorra la Vella (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1980, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2000 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Angola**

*Luanda (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970; estimates for 1984, 1993 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Anguilla**

*The Valley (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Census of 1960, 1984, 1992 and 2001.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Antigua and Barbuda**

*Saint John's (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970 and 1991.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Argentina**

*Buenos Aires (capital), Córdoba, Mendoza, Rosario and San Miguel de Tucumán*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991; estimate for 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Data for Buenos Aires refer to Gran Buenos Aires.

**Armenia**

*Yerevan (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989, and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Aruba**

*Oranjestad (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1965; censuses of 1991 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration (includes Oranjestad West and Oranjestad East).

**Australia**

*Canberra (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981; estimates for 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to Capital City Statistical Division.

*Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981; estimates for 1950, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Austria**

*Vienna (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1951; censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. Based on the concept of a functional and structural urban area (*Stadtregion*) consisting of an urban core area (*Kernzone*) and surrounding urban areas (*Außenzone*). The surrounding urban area is defined as an area in which at least 30 percent of working adults commute daily into the corresponding core area.

**Azerbaijan**

*Baku (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

**Bahamas**

*Nassau (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1963, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Bahrain**

*Manama (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1965, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimate for 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Bangladesh**

*Dhaka (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1974, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area (megacity).

*Chittagong and Khulna*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1974, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Statistical metropolitan area.

**Barbados**

*Bridgetown (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Belarus**

*Minsk (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

**Belgium**

*Brussels (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1961, 1970 and 1981; estimates for 1972, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1986, 1991, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration (refers to the population of the *arrondissement* of Brussels).

**Belize**

*Belmopan (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1980, 1991 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Benin**

*Porto-Novo (capital) and Cotonou (seat of government)*

*Sources of data*: Survey of 1961; estimate for 1979; census of 1992.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Bermuda**

*Hamilton (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Bhutan**

*Thimphu (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1977.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Bolivia**

*La Paz (administrative capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1976, 1992 and 2001; estimate for 1995.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration, which includes El Alto.

*Sucre (legislative capital) and Santa Cruz*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1976, 1992 and 2001; estimate for 1995.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*Sarajevo (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The 1981 census produced data for city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration at that date was estimated from the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper from the 1971 census.

**Botswana**

*Gaborone (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1964, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Brazil**

*Brasília (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* Metropolitan area (*regiõe metropolitana;* refers to the *Regiõe Integrada de Desenvolvimento do Distrito Federal e Entorno*).

*Campinas, Curitiba, Fortaleza, Goiânia, Grande São Luis and Natal*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991, 1996 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area (*regiõe metropolitana*).

*Baixada Santista, Belém, Belo Horizonte, Grande Vitória, Maceió, Norte/Nordeste Catarinense, Pôrto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and São Paulo*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area (*regiõe metropolitana*).

*João Pessoa and Teresina*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991, 1996 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

*Manaus*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**British Virgin Islands**

*Road Town (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1960 and 1970; censuses of 1980 and 1991.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Brunei Darussalam**

*Bandar Seri Begawan (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimate for 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Data for 1981, 1991 and 2001 refer to the urban agglomeration. The population of the urban agglomeration for 2001 was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1991. Data for 1960 and 1971 are for city proper.

**Bulgaria**

*Sofia (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1965, 1975 and 1985; estimates for 1992, 1994, 1997 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Burkina Faso**

*Ouagadougou (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1975, 1985 and 1996; estimate for 1991.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Burundi**

*Bujumbura (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1965, 1970, 1979 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Cambodia**

*Phnom Penh (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1966, 1993 and 2002; censuses of 1962, 1980 and 1998.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Cameroon**

*Yaoundé (capital) and Douala*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1959; censuses of 1976 and 1987.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Canada**

*Ottawa (capital), Calgary, Edmonton, Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area. Data refer to census metropolitan areas, defined as cities with a very large urbanized core, together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Ottawa includes the city of Hull.

**Cape Verde**

*Praia (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Cayman Islands**

*George Town (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Central African Republic**

*Bangui (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Survey of 1960; censuses of 1966, 1975 and 1988.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Chad**

*N'Djamena (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Survey of 1964; estimates for 1972 and 1978; census of 1993.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Channel Islands**

*St. Helier (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Data refer to the parish of St. Helier.

**Chile**

*Santiago (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1952, 1960, 1970, 1982 and 1992; estimate for 2002.

*Statistical concept*: Urban population within the metropolitan area; data refer to Gran Santiago which includes the Province of Santiago plus cities within the Provinces of Puente Alto and San Bernardo.

**China**

*Beijing (capital) and Shanghai*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1982 and 1990; estimates for 1964 and 1996.

*Statistical concept*: Provincial-level units under central administration.

*Anshan, Benxi, Changsha, Chengdu, Dalian, Fushun, Fuxin, Fuzhou (Fujian), Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Harbin, Jilin, Jinan, Jinzhou (Liaoning), Jixi, Kunming, Lanzhou, Liuzhou, Nanjing, Nanning, Shenyang, Shijiazhuang, Taiyuan, Tangshan, Wuhan, Wuxi, Xian and Zhengzhou*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953, 1982 and 1990; estimates for 1964 and 1996.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

*Anshun and Jining (Shandong)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1953 and 1996; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

*Baotou, Datong, Handan, Huhehaote, Luoyang, Qiqihar, Wulumuqi (also known as Urumqi) and Yichun (Jiangxi)*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1964 and 1996; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

*Changchun, Chongqing, Nanchang, Suzhou (Jiangsu) and Xuzhou*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953, 1982 and 1990; estimates for 1964, 1996 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

*Changde, Changzhou, Daqing, Dongguan, Hefei, Hengyang, Huainan, Huzhou, Jiamusi, Jiaxing, Jingmen, Kaifeng, Leshan, Mianyang, Mudanjiang, Ningbo, Pingxiang (Jiangxi), Shantou, Suqian, Taian, Tianshui, Xianyang, Yichun (Heilongjiang), Yiyang, Zaozhuang, Zhangjiakou, Zhanjiang, Zibo and Zigong*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1982 and 1990; estimate for 1996.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

*Guiyang*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1964, 1996 and 2000; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

*Chifeng, Neijiang, Shenzhen, Tongliao and Weifang*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1953 and 1996; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

*Fuyu, Heze, Hunjiang, Linqing, Suining, Xuanzhou, Yancheng and Yueyang*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1982 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

*Huaian, Liupanshui, Tianmen, Xiangxiang, Xiantao, Xiaoshan, Xinghua, Xintai, Xinyi (Jiangsu), Xinyu, Yixing, Yongzhou, Yulin (Guangxi), Yuyao, Yuzhou, Zaoyang, Zhangjiangang and Zhaodong*

*Sources of data*: Census of 1990; estimate for 1996.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

*Jinxi, Nanchong and Yantai*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1953, 1996 and 2000; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

*Kaohsiung and Taipei (Taiwan Province of China)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1964, 1982 and 1990; estimates for 1970, 1975 and 1996.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

*Linyi*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1982, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

*Liuan and Wanxian*

*Sources of data*: Census of 1982; estimate for 1996.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

*Qingdao*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1982 and 1990; estimate for 1996.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

*Taichung (Taiwan Province of China)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1970, 1975 and 1996; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

*Tianjin*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1964, 1982 and 1990; estimate for 1996.

*Statistical concept*: Provincial-level unit under central administration.

*Wenzhou*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1982 and 1990; estimates for 1996 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" *(jiadao)* in county-level cities.

**China, Hong Kong SAR**

*Hong Kong (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Data for Hong Kong consist of the population of Hong Kong Island, New Kowloon and the new towns in New Territories.

*Note: On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.*

**China, Macao SAR**

*Macao (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1970.

*Statistical concept*: City proper, which includes *area maritima* and *concelho* of Macao.
*Note*: *On 30 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.*

**Colombia**

*Santa Fé de Bogotá (capital) and Medellín*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1964, 1973, 1985 and 1993; estimate for 1999.
*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area.

*Barranquilla, Bucaramanga, Cali and Cucuta*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1964, 1973, 1985 and 1993; estimate for 1999.
*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Cartagena*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1964, 1973, 1985 and 1993; estimate for 1999.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Comoros**

*Moroni (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1966, 1980 and 1991.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Congo**

*Brazzaville (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1974, 1984 and 1996.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Cook Islands**

*Avarua (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1966, 1971, 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2001.
*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Costa Rica**

*San José (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1963, 1973, 1984 and 2000; estimate for 1996.
*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area (urban population at the canton level).

**Côte d'Ivoire**

*Yamoussoukro (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1975, 1988 and 1998.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Abidjan (seat of government)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1975, 1988 and 1998.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Croatia**

*Zagreb (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Cuba**

*Havana (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1970 and 1981; estimates for 1990, 1996 and 2000.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Cyprus**

*Nicosia (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1956 and 2001; censuses of 1960, 1973 and 1992.
*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Czech Republic**

*Prague (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2001.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

*Pyongyang (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1967 and 1980; census of 1993.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Nampho*
*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1960 and 1967; census of 1993.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

*Kinshasa (capital) and Lubumbashi*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1970; census of 1984.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste**

*Dili (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1990.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Denmark**

*Copenhagen (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1981; estimates for 1986, 1990, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2001 and 2003.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area; refers to the Greater Copenhagen Region. As of 1999, 12 municipalities covering 40 towns were no longer included in the Greater Copenhagen Region.

**Djibouti**

*Djibouti (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1956, 1963, 1970, 1991 and 1995.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Dominica**

*Roseau (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1991.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Dominican Republic**

*Santo Domingo (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1993 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Ecuador**

*Quito (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1962, 1974, 1982, 1990 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Guayaquil*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1962, 1974, 1982, 1990 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Egypt**

*Cairo (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area; includes the Governorate of Cairo, Giza and Shubra-El-Kheima.

*Alexandria*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**El Salvador**

*San Salvador (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1971 and 1992.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area.

**Equatorial Guinea**

*Malabo (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1983 and 1994.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Eritrea**

*Asmara (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1967, 1989 and 1990; census of 1984.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Estonia**

*Tallinn (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2000; estimate for 1996.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Ethiopia**

*Addis Ababa (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1967 and 1999; censuses of 1984 and 1994.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Faeroe Islands**

*Torshavn (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1966, 1970 and 1977; estimates for 1989, 1999 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Falkland Islands (Malvinas)**

*Stanley (capital)*

*Source of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1962, 1972, 1980, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Fiji**

*Greater Suva (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Finland**

*Helsinki (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 2000; estimate for 1995.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration, which includes Espoo and Vantaa.

**France**

*Paris (capital), Marseille-Aix-en-Provence*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1962, 1968, 1975, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

*Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Nice-Cannes and Toulouse*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1962, 1968, 1975, 1990 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**French Guiana**

*Cayenne (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1954, 1961, 1967, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: City proper (commune).

**French Polynesia**

*Papeete (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1962, 1971, 1977, 1983, 1988, 1996 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Gabon**

*Libreville (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1961 and 1993.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Gambia**

*Banjul (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1963, 1973, 1983, 1993 and 2003.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration, consisting of the local government areas of Banjul and Kanifing.

**Georgia**

*Tbilisi (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Germany**

*Berlin (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1961 and 1970 and estimate for 1987; estimates for the corresponding dates were computed for former East Berlin using censuses of 1950, 1964, 1971, 1976 and 1981 for the former German Democratic Republic as well as an estimate for 1985.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

*Aachen, Bielefeld, Bremen, Hamburg, Hannover, Karlsruhe, Munich, Nuremberg, Rhein-Main, Rhein-Neckar, Rhein-Ruhr Middle, Rhein-Ruhr North, Rhein-Ruhr South, Saarland and Stuttgart*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1961 and 1970; estimates for 1987 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Rhein-Main includes Darmstadt, Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach am Main and Wiesbaden; Rhein-Neckar includes Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Neustadt an der Weinstrasse and Speyer; Rhein-Ruhr Middle includes Düsseldorf, Mönchengladbach, Remscheid, Solingen and Wuppertal; Rhein-Ruhr North includes Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mülheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne;

Rhein-Ruhr South includes Bonn, Cologne and Leverkusen; Saarland includes Saarbrücken, Neunkirchen and Saarlouis; Nuremberg includes Erlangen and Fürth.

**Ghana**

*Accra (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1948, 1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area.

*Kumasi*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1948, 1960, 1970 and 1984.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area.

**Gibraltar**

*Gibraltar (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1970, 1981 and 1991.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Greece**

*Athens (capital) and Thessaloniki*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The agglomeration of Athens includes the localities of Calithéa, Peristérion and Piraeus, among others.

**Greenland**

*Nuuk (Godthab) (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1976; estimates for 1992, 1993, 1996, 2000 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Grenada**

*St.George's (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration, including the parishes of St. George's Town and St. George.

**Guadeloupe**

*Basse-Terre (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1982, 1990 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: City proper (commune).

**Guam**

*Hagåtña (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the urbanized area, that is, contiguous territory in and around the city that meets minimum population density requirements. Prior to 2000, only city proper data were published. For these years, it was assumed that the ratio of the population of the capital agglomeration to the total urban population was the same as in 2000.

**Guatemala**

*Guatemala City (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1964, 1973, 1981, 1994 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: Refers to the urban population in the *municipio* of Ciudad de Guatemala.

**Guinea**

*Conakry (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1955, 1983 and 1996; estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1972.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Guinea-Bissau**

*Bissau (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1979 and 1991.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Guyana**

*Georgetown (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, and 1970.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Haiti**

*Port-au-Prince (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1971 and 1982; estimates for 1992, 1996 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: Data for 1971 and later refer to urban agglomeration. Data for 1950 refer to city proper.

**Holy See**

*Vatican City (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper. The figures refer to the population of the Vatican City State alone.

**Honduras**

*Tegucigalpa (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1974 and 1988; estimate for 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Data for 1988 and 2001 refer to urban agglomeration. Data for earlier years refer to city proper.

**Hungary**

*Budapest (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1949, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2001; estimates for 2002 and 2003.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Iceland**

*Reykjavik*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1996, 1999 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**India**

*Delhi (capital), Agra, Ahmadabad, Allahabad, Amritsar, Asansol, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Calcutta, Chennai (also known as Madras), Coimbatore, Ghaziabad, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Jamshedpur, Kanpur, Kochi (also known as Cochin), Kozhikode (also known as Calicut), Lucknow, Madurai, Meerut, Mumbai (also known as Bombay), Mysore, Nagpur, Nashik, Patna, Pune (also known as Poona), Ranchi, Solapur, Surat, Thiruvananthapuram, Tiruchirapalli, Vadodara, Varanasi (also known as Benares), Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

*Dhanbad and Durg-Bhilainagar*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

*Faridabad, Hubli-Dharwad, Jodhpur and Ludhiana*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Guwahati*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Chandigarh*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Rajkot*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Srinagar*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 2001; estimate for 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

**Indonesia**

*Jakarta (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950 and 1995; censuses of 1961, 1971, 1980 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the functional urban area, that is, contiguous areas which are consistently urban in character as indicated by levels of population density, economic functions and facilities. Jakarta covers five municipalities (*kotamadya*): Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta Timur, Jakarta Pusat, Jakarta Barat, and Jakarta Utara. Data for 1990

did not refer to the functional urban area. Appropriate estimates were derived by using the ratio of the population in the functional urban area to that of the population in the relevant municipalities as derived from the 1980 census.

*Bandung, Medan, Palembang, Semarang and Surabaja*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1961, 1971, 1980 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: Data refer to the *functional urban area* as defined above. The data for 1990 were adjusted to represent the population in the functional urban area as detailed above.

*Malang*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1961, 1971, 1980 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: Data refer to the *functional urban area* as defined above. The data for 1990 were adjusted to represent the population in the functional urban area as detailed above.

*Tegal*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1961, 1971, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 1995.

*Statistical concept*: Data refer to the *functional urban area* as defined above. The data for 1990 were adjusted to represent the population in the functional urban area as detailed above.

*Ujung Pandang*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1971, 1980 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: Data refer to the "functional urban area" as defined above. The data for 1990 were adjusted to represent the population in the functional urban area as detailed above.

**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**

*Teheran (capital), Ahvaz, Esfahan, Karaj, Mashhad, Qom, Shiraz and Tabriz*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986, 1991 and 1996.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Iraq**

*Baghdad (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947, 1957, 1965, 1977, 1987 and 1997; estimate for 2003.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area.

*Basra*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1957, 1965, 1987 and 1997; estimate for 2003.

*Statistical concept*: Data for 1997 and 2003 refer to urban agglomeration, including Al-Zubir and Abi-al-Khsib. Data for earlier years refer to city proper.

*Mosul*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1957, 1965, 1987 and 1997; estimate for 2003.

*Statistical concept*: Data for 1997 and 2003 refer to urban agglomeration. Data for earlier years refer to city proper.

**Ireland**

*Dublin (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration; figures for 1991 were estimated using the ratio of the population in the urban agglomeration to that in the city proper as recorded in the 1986 census.

**Isle of Man**

*Douglas (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1996 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Israel**

*Jerusalem (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1955, 1991, 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2002; censuses of 1961, 1972 and 1983.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Haifa*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1955, 1991, 1995, 1998 and 2000; censuses of 1961, 1972 and 1983.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area. Data prior to 1995 refer to urban agglomeration.

*Tel Aviv-Jaffa*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1955, 1991, 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2002; censuses of 1961, 1972 and 1983.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area. Data prior to 1995 refer to urban agglomeration.

**Italy**

*Rome (capital), Genoa, Milan, Naples and Turin*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The 1981, 1991, and 2001 censuses provided data for city proper only; the population in the urban agglomeration at those dates was estimated using the ratio of the population in the urban agglomeration to that in the city proper as recorded by the 1971 census for each city concerned.

**Jamaica**

*Kingston (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1943, 1960, 1970, 1982, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration, which includes St. Andrew.

**Japan**

*Tokyo (capital),*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* Major metropolitan area, as defined by the Statistics Bureau of Japan. Census figures from 1990 to 2000 are based on the Keihinyo metropolitan area and figures from 1960 to 1985 are based on the Keihin metropolitan area. As a reference, the population of Tokyo-to was estimated at12.1 million in the year 2000 and the Ku-area of Tokyo at 8.1 million.

*Fukuoka-Kitakyushu, Kyoto, Nagoya, Osaka-Kobe, Hiroshima, Sapporo and Sendai*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1955 and 1960; censuses of 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The Statistics Bureau of Japan has provided the list of cities, towns and villages included in the urban agglomerations associated with the cities of Fukuoka-Kitakyushu, Kyoto, Nagoya and Osaka-Kobe for each census year from 1960 to 1990. The number of cities, towns and villages included in these agglomerations has been rising as the agglomerations have expanded territorially. In 1990, the urban agglomeration of Fukuoka-Kitakyushu consisted of the contiguous densely inhabited districts (DIDs) of Fukuoka, nine cities surrounding Fukuoka, Kitakyushu and two cities surrounding Kitakyushu. The urban agglomeration of Kyoto consisted of the DIDs of Kyoto and six cities surrounding Kyoto. The agglomeration of Nagoya consisted of the DIDs of Nagoya and 19 cities surrounding Nagoya. The agglomeration of Osaka consisted of the DIDs of Osaka, 35 cities surrounding Osaka, Kobe and six cities surrounding Kobe. The estimates for 1995 and 2000 were also calculated on the basis of these definitions. Data for Hiroshima, Sapporo and Sendai refer to a single DID for each city.

**Jordan**

*Amman (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1952, 1961, 1979 and 1994; estimates for 1967, 1999 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Kazakhstan**

*Astana (capital) and Almaty*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

**Kenya**

*Nairobi (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1962, 1969,

1979, 1989 and 1999.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Kiribati**
*South Tarawa (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1968, 1973, 1978, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Kuwait**
*Kuwait City (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1957, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1995; estimates for 1991 and 2000.
*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Kyrgyzstan**
*Bishkek (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**
*Vientiane (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1958 and 1966; censuses of 1973, 1985 and 1995.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Latvia**
*Riga (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2000; estimates for 1994, 1995 and 1996.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Lebanon**
*Beirut (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1958, 1975, 1982, 1991 and 1998; census of 1970.
*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Lesotho**
*Maseru (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996; estimate for 1972.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Liberia**
*Monrovia (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1962, 1974 and 1984; estimate for 1995.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**
*Tripoli (capital*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1964, 1973 and 1984; estimates for 1990 and 1995.
*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Data prior to 1990 refer to city proper.

*Benghazi*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1964, 1973 and 1984; estimate for 1995.
*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Data prior to 1995 refer to city proper.

**Liechtenstein**
*Vaduz (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1980; estimate for 2001.
*Statistical concept*: City proper (data for 1980 and 2001 refer to commune).

**Lithuania**
*Vilnius (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2001.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Luxembourg**
*Luxembourg-Ville (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimates for 1996, 1999 and 2002.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Madagascar**
*Antananarivo (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950 and 1970; survey of 1966; censuses of 1975 and 1993.
*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Malawi**
*Lilongwe (capital)*
*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1966, 1977, 1987 and 1998.
*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Malaysia**

*Kuala Lumpur (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1947, 1970 and 1980; censuses of 1957, 1991 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Putrajaya (administrative capital)*

There are no population data available for Putrajaya.

**Maldives**

*Male (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1965, 1967, 1977, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Mali**

*Bamako (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1960; censuses of 1976, 1987 and 1998.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Malta**

*Valletta (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1948, 1957, 1967, 1985 and 1995.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration which includes all the localities of the Inner Harbour Region.

**Marshall Islands**

*Majuro (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1973, 1980, 1988 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Martinique**

*Fort-de-France (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1961, 1967, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: City proper (commune).

**Mauritania**

*Nouakchott (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1964, 1977, 1988 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Mauritius**

*Port Louis (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1952, 1962, 1972, 1983, and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Mexico**

*Mexico City (capital), Guadalajara, Monterrey and Puebla*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area (*zona metropolitana*), which includes several *municipios*.

*León, Mérida, San Luis Potosí and Torreón*

*Sources of data*: Census of 1950.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration (*conurbación*), which includes several *localidades*.

*León, Mérida, San Luis Potosí and Torreón*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area (*zona metropolitana*), which includes several *municipios*.

*Toluca*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1970.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration (*conurbación*), which includes several *localidades*.

*Toluca*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area (*zona metropolitana*), which includes several *municipios*.

*Ciudad Juárez, Culicán, Mexicali, Querétaro and Tijuana*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980.

*Statistical concept*: City proper (*localidad*).

*Ciudad Juárez, Culicán, Mexicali, Querétaro and Tijuana*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area (*zona metropolitana*), which includes several *municipios*.

**Micronesia (Federated States of)**

*Palikir (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1980, 1994, and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Monaco**

*Monaco (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1962, 1968, 1975, 1982, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Mongolia**

*Ulaanbaatar (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1963, 1969, 1979, 1989 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Montserrat**

*Plymouth (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1991. Due to volcanic activity, the capital Plymouth was abandoned in 1997. The interim government buildings have been built at Brades, in the Carr's Bay/Little Bay vicinity at the northwest end of Montserrat.

*Statistical Concept:* City proper.

**Morocco**

*Rabat (capital) and Casablanca*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1971, 1982 and 1994; estimates for 1952.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Rabat includes Salé and Temara; Casablanca includes Mohammedia.

*Fès*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1952 and 1960; censuses of 1971, 1982 and 1994.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

*Marrakech*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1952; censuses of 1960, 1971, 1982 and 1994.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Mozambique**

*Maputo (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1997.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Myanmar**

*Yangon (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimate of 1957; censuses of 1973 and 1983.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration for 1973 and 1983.

*Mandalay*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1973 and 1983.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Namibia**

*Windhoek (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1981 and 1991.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Nauru**

*Nauru (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1977, 1983 and 1992.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The entire island is considered a single urban agglomeration; government offices are located in Yaren District.

**Nepal**

*Kathmandu (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper (municipality).

**Netherlands**

*Amsterdam (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947 and 1960; estimates for 1975, 1990, 1995, 1996, 1998 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

*The Hague (seat of government) and Rotterdam*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947 and 1960; estimates for 1970, 1975, 1981, 1990, 1995, 1996, 1998 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Netherlands Antilles**

*Willemstad (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960 and 1981.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The 1981 census provided data for city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration at that date was estimated using the ratio of the population in the urban agglomeration to that in the city proper derived from the 1960 census.

**New Caledonia**

*Noumea (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1963, 1969, 1976, 1983, 1989 and 1996.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Greater Noumea includes the communes of Païta, Dumbéa and Mont-Doré.

**New Zealand**

*Wellington (capital) and Auckland*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Nicaragua**

*Managua (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1963, 1971 and 1995.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Niger**

*Niamey (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1956, 1962 and 1966; censuses of 1977 and 1988.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Nigeria**

*Abuja (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1983; census of 1991.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

*Benin City, Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano, Port Harcourt*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1963 and 1991; estimates for 1971 and 1983.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration as of 1983 (1983 city proper estimates were adjusted by assuming that the ratios of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper were the same as in 1991). Data from 1953, 1963 and 1971 refer to city proper.

*Lagos*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1963 and 1991; estimate for 1971.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

*Ogbomosho*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1963 and 1991; estimates for 1971, 1975 and 1983.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Niue**

*Alofi (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1966, 1971, 1986, 1991, 1997 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Northern Mariana Islands**

*Saipan (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the urbanized area, that is, contiguous territory in and around the city that meets minimum population density requirements. For 1990, the population of the urban agglomeration of Saipan was assumed to be equivalent to the urban population of Saipan Island.

**Norway**

*Oslo (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimates for 1999 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Occupied Palestinian Territory**

*Ramallah (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses for 1961 and 1997.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration, which includes Al Bira.

**Oman**

*Muscat (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1999, 2000 and 2001; census of 1993.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Pakistan**

*Islamabad (capital), Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Hyderabad, Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Peshawar and Rawalpindi*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Palau**

*Koror (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1973, 1986, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Panama**

*Panama City (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration, which includes all *localidades* of the Provincia de Panamá except Capira and Chepo.

**Papua New Guinea**

*Port Moresby (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1966, 1971, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Paraguay**

*Asunción (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1962, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area.

**Peru**

*Lima (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1993.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area. Gran Lima includes the capitals of the departments of Lima and Callao as well as surrounding populated centres.

**Philippines**

*Metro Manila (capital) and Davao*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1948, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Pitcairn**

*Adamstown (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1986 and 1991.

*Statistical concept*: Area defined according to administrative boundaries.

**Poland**

*Warsaw (capital), Crakow, Gdansk, Katowice and Lodz*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1969 and 1991; censuses of 1960, 1978 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The data for 1978, 1991 and 2002 referred to the population of the city proper only; the population in the urban agglomeration at those dates was estimated using the ratio of the population in the urban agglomeration to that in the city proper as derived from the 1969 data.

**Portugal**

*Lisbon (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration (data refer to Grande Lisboa and do not include the Peninsula of Setubal, which had an estimated population of 714,589 in 2001).

*Porto*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area (*area metropolitana*) as of 1991. Data for earlier years refer to urban agglomeration.

**Puerto Rico**

*San Juan (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the urbanized area (UA), that is, contiguous territory in and around the city that meets minimum population density require-

ments. The implementation of a revised definition of UA for the 2000 census led to changes in the boundaries of the San Juan UA. In the present publication, the time series for the San Juan UA has been adjusted for consistency with the 2000 census; it now includes the former Caguas, Cayay, Humacao, and Vega Baja-Manati UAs.

**Qatar**

*Doha (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1956 and 1963; census of 1986 and 1997.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Republic of Korea**

*Seoul (capital), Inch'on, Kwangju, Pusan, Taegu and Taejon*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1955, 1960, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper (metropolitan city).

*Puch'on and Songnam*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Suwon*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1955, 1960, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Ulsan*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Republic of Moldova**

*Chisinau (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1994 and 1997.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Réunion**

*Saint-Denis (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1954, 1967, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Romania**

*Bucharest (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1995, 1998 and 2000; censuses of 1956, 1966, 1977, 1992 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Russian Federation**

*Moscow (capital) and Saint Petersburg*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979. For Saint Petersburg, the same adjustment was made for the 2002 census.

*Chelyabinsk, Ekaterinburg, Kazan, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhni Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Perm, Rostov-on-Don, Samara, Saratov, Ufa, Volgograd and Voronezh*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Rwanda**

*Kigali (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1960; censuses of 1970, 1978, 1991 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Saint Helena**

*Jamestown (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1966, 1976 and 1998.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Saint Kitts and Nevis**

*Basseterre (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Saint Lucia**

*Castries (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1970, 1980 and 1991.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration, which includes Castries Town and Castries Sub-Urban.

**Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon**

*Saint-Pierre (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1962, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**

*Kingstown (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970 and 1980; estimate for 1991.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Samoa**

*Apia (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**San Marino**

*San Marino (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Census of 1976; estimates for 1989, 1995, 1998 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**São Tomé and Príncipe**

*São Tomé (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Saudi Arabia**

*Riyadh (capital) and Jidda*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950 and 1962; censuses of 1974 and 1992.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Mecca*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1974 and 1992.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Dammam and Medina*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950 and 1962; censuses of 1974 and 1992.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Senegal**

*Dakar (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Survey for 1961; censuses of 1976 and 1988; estimate for 1994.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Serbia and Montenegro**

*Belgrade (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1948, 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Seychelles**

*Victoria (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1971, 1977, 1987 and 1997.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Sierra Leone**

*Freetown (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1963, 1974 and 1985.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Singapore**

*Singapore (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1957, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Slovakia**

*Bratislava (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Slovenia**

*Ljubljana (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2002; estimate for 1998.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Solomon Islands**

*Honiara (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1976, 1986 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Somalia**

*Mogadishu (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1953, 1963 and 1987; census of 1975.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**South Africa**

*Pretoria (administrative capital), Bloemfontein (judicial capital), Cape Town (legislative capital), Durban, Port Elizabeth and Vereeniging*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1970, 1985, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

*East Rand (Ekurhuleni)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1970, 1985, 1996 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area.

*Johannesburg*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1970, 1985, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area.

**Spain**

*Madrid (capital) and Barcelona*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area.

**Sri Lanka**

*Colombo (commercial capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1963, 1971, 1981 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (administrative and legislative capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1953, 1963, 1971, 1981 and 2001; estimate for 1990.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Sudan**

*Khartoum (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1973, 1983 and 1993.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Suriname**

*Paramaribo (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1964 and 1971; estimates for 1980 and 1995.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Swaziland**

*Mbabane (administrative capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1997.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Lobombo (legislative capital)*

No data available.

**Sweden**

*Stockholm (capital) and Göteborg*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990; estimates for 1992 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Switzerland**

*Bern (capital) and Zürich*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990; estimates for 1995 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Syrian Arab Republic**

*Damascus (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970 and 1981; estimate for 1994.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

*Aleppo and Homs*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1994.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Tajikistan**

*Dushanbe (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

**Thailand**

*Bangkok (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Metropolitan area.

**The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

*Skopje (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 1994.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Togo**

*Lomé (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970 and 1974; estimate for 1990.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Tokelau**

No capital. Non-self-governing territory of New Zealand.

**Tonga**

*Nuku'alofa (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Greater Nuku'alofa includes the districts of Kolomotu'a and Kolof'ou.

**Trinidad and Tobago**

*Port-of-Spain (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Tunisia**

*Tunis (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1946, 1956, 1966, 1975, 1984 and 1994.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Turkey**

*Ankara (capital), Istanbul and Izmir*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1997 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Ankara includes Altindag, Cankaya, Etimesgut, Golbasi, Keçioren, Mamak, Sincan and Yenimahalle; Istanbul includes Adalar, Avcilar, Bagicilar, Bahçelievler, Bakirkoy, Bayrampasa, Besiktas, Beykoz, Beyoglu, Eminonu, Esenler, Eyup, Fatih, Gaziosmanpasa, Gungoren, Kadikoy, Kagithane, Kartal, Kuçukçekmece, Maltepe, Pendik, Sariyer, Sisli, Tuzla, Umraniye, Uskudar and Zeytinburnu; Izmir includes Balçova, Bornova, Buca, Çigli, Gaziemir, Guzelbahçe Karsiyaka, Konak and Narlidere (1950 and 1955 data for Izmir refer to city proper).

*Adana, Bursa and Gaziantep*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Adana includes Seyhan and Yuregir; Bursa includes Nilufer, Osmangazi and Yildirim; Gaziantep includes Sahinbey and Sehitkamil.

**Turkmenistan**

*Ashgabat (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1992.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

**Turks and Caicos Islands**

*Grand Turk (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1990.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Tuvalu**

*Funafuti (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1979 and 1991.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Uganda**

*Kampala (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1969, 1980, 1991, and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Ukraine**

*Kiev (capital), Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkov, Odessa and Zaporozhye*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2001.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**United Arab Emirates**

*Abu Dhabi (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1968; censuses of 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1995.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Dubai*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1968; censuses of 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1995.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

*London (capital), Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Tyneside (Newcastle)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The urban agglomeration of Birmingham (also known as the West Midlands urban area) consists of 10 urban divisions, including Birmingham, Dudley, Oldbury/Smethwick, Solihull, Sutton Coldfield, Walsall, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton. The urban agglomeration of Leeds (also known as the West Yorkshire urban area) consists of 15 urban divisions, including Bradford, Huddersfield, Leeds and Wakefield. The urban agglomeration of London (also known as the Greater London urban area) includes 48 urban divisions. The urban agglomeration of Manchester (also known as the Greater Manchester urban area) includes 37 urban divisions, including Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford and Stockport.

For the years 1951, 1961 and 1971, the data for the cities refer to conurbations that represent the continuously built-up area including the whole territory of the affected local government district. For the years 1981 and 1991, the data refer to urban areas. An urban area is irreversibly urban in character, including permanent structures and the land on which they are situated, transport corridors (roads, railways and canals), transport features (railway yards, car parks, etc.), mineral works and quarries and any area completely surrounded by built-up sites. In order to be recognized as an urban area, the area of urban land should extend for 20 hectares or more (separate blocks of urban land each of 20 hectares or more are linked to form a single area if they are less than 50 meters apart) and a minimum population of approximately 1,000 people should be residing on the urban land.

**United Republic of Tanzania**

*Dodoma (capital)*

*Source of data*: Censuses of 1967, 1978, 1988 and 2002.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

*Dar es Salaam*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1957, 1967, 1978, 1988 and 2002; estimate for 1973.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**United States of America**

*Washington D.C. (capital), Atlanta, Austin, Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport-Stamford, Buffalo, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus (Ohio), Dallas-Fort Worth,*

*Denver-Aurora, Detroit, Hartford, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville (Florida), Kansas City, Las Vegas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Nashville-Davidson, New Orleans, New York-Newark, Orlando, Philadelphia, Phoenix-Mesa, Pittsburgh, Portland (Oregon), Providence, Richmond, Riverside-San Bernardino, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose, Seattle, St. Louis, Tampa-St. Petersburg, and Virginia Beach.*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the urbanized area (UA), that is, contiguous territory that meets minimum population density requirements. Each UA is named after the most populous place or places contained within it. The implementation of a revised definition of UA for the 2000 census led to changes in the boundaries of several UAs. In the present publication, the time series for affected UAs have been adjusted where possible for consistency with the 2000 census. Specifically, the UA of Baltimore is now defined to include the former Annapolis UA but no longer includes the separate Aberdeen-Havre de Grace-Bel Air UA; that of Boston now includes the former Brockton, Lawrence-Haverhill, Lowell, and Taunton UAs; that of Bridgeport-Stamford now includes the former Bridgeport-Milford, Stamford, and Norwalk UAs; that of Chicago now includes the former Aurora, Crystal Lake, Elgin, and Joliet UAs; that of Cincinnati now includes the former Hamilton UA; that of Hartford now includes the former Bristol and New Britain UAs; that of Kansas City no longer includes the Lee's Summit UA; that of Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana no longer includes the Mission Viejo and Santa Clarita UAs; that of Miami now includes the former Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach UAs; that of Oklahoma City no longer includes the Norman UA; that of Philadelphia now includes the former Wilmington UA and that portion of the Trenton UA that was in the state of Pennsylvania; that of Providence now includes the former Fall River and Newport UAs; that of Richmond now includes the former Petersburg UA; that of San Francisco-Oakland no longer includes the Concord, Livermore, and Vallejo UAs; that of San Jose no longer includes the Gilroy-Morgan Hill UA; that of Seattle now includes the former Tacoma UA but no longer includes the Marysville UA; and the Virginia Beach UA, which was formerly called Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, no longer includes the Suffolk urban cluster.

**United States Virgin Islands**

*Charlotte Amalie (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the urban cluster, that is, contiguous territory that meets minimum population density requirements. Prior to 2000, only city proper data were published. For 1970, 1980, and 1990, it was assumed that the ratio of the population of the capital agglomeration to the total urban population was the same as in 2000. Data for 1950 and 1960 refer to city proper.

**Uruguay**

*Montevideo (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1963, 1975, 1985 and 1996.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Uzbekistan**

*Tashkent (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1997.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

**Vanuatu**

*Port-Vila (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimate for 1965; censuses of 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Venezuela**

*Caracas (capital), Barquisimeto, Maracaibo, Maracay and Valencia*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1990.

*Statistical concept: Area metropolitana (metropolitan area).*

**Viet Nam**

*Hanoi (capital), Hai Phong and Ho Chi Minh City*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1948 and 1970; censuses of 1960, 1979 and 1989.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Wallis and Futuna**

*Mata-Utu (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1983, 1990 and 1996.

*Statistical concept*: Area defined according to administrative boundaries.

**Western Sahara**

*El-Aaiún (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950 and 1999; censuses of 1960, 1970, 1974, 1982 and 1994.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Yemen**

*Sana'a (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1993; censuses of 1975, 1986 and 1994.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

**Zambia**

*Lusaka (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1963, 1969, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 1999.

*Statistical concept*: Urban agglomeration.

**Zimbabwe**

*Harare (capital)*

*Sources of data*: Censuses of 1951, 1962, 1982, 1992 and 2002; estimate for 1972.

*Statistical concept*: City proper.

## Africa

*Eastern Africa*

Burundi
Comoros
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Réunion
Rwanda
Seychelles
Somalia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

*Middle Africa*

Angola
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
São Tomé and Príncipe

*Northern Africa*

Algeria
Egypt
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Morocco
Sudan
Tunisia
Western Sahara

*Southern Africa*

Botswana
Lesotho
Namibia
South Africa
Swaziland

*Western Africa*

Benin
Burkina Faso
Cape Verde
Côte d'Ivoire
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Saint Helena
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo

## Asia

*Eastern Asia*

China
China, Hong Kong SAR
China, Macao SAR
Dem. People's Republic of Korea
Japan
Mongolia
Republic of Korea

*South-central Asia*

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Maldives
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan

*South-eastern Asia*

Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
Indonesia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Myanmar
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Viet Nam

*Western Asia*

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Cyprus
Georgia
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Occupied Palestinian Territory
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syrian Arab Republic
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

## Europe

*Eastern Europe*

- Belarus
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Hungary
- Poland
- Republic of Moldova
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Slovakia
- Ukraine

*Northern Europe*

- Channel Islands
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Faeroe Islands
- Finland
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Norway
- Sweden
- United Kingdom

*Southern Europe*

- Albania
- Andorra
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Croatia
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Holy See
- Italy
- Malta
- Portugal
- San Marino
- Serbia and Montenegro
- Slovenia
- Spain
- The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

*Western Europe*

- Austria
- Belgium
- France
- Germany
- Liechtenstein
- Luxembourg
- Monaco
- Netherlands
- Switzerland

## Latin America and the Caribbean

*Caribbean*

- Anguilla
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Aruba
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- British Virgin Islands
- Cayman Islands
- Cuba
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Haiti
- Jamaica
- Martinique
- Montserrat
- Netherlands Antilles
- Puerto Rico
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- United States Virgin Islands

*Central America*

- Belize
- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama

*South America*

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
- French Guiana
- Guyana
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

## Northern America

Bermuda
Canada
Greenland
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
United States of America

## Oceania

*Australia/New Zealand*

Australia
New Zealand

*Melanesia*

Fiji
New Caledonia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Vanuatu

*Micronesia*

Guam
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Fed. States of)
Nauru
Northern Mariana Islands
Palau

*Polynesia*

American Samoa
Cook Islands
French Polynesia
Niue
Pitcairn
Samoa
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Wallis and Futuna Islands

## List of least developed countries

Afghanistan
Angola
Bangladesh
Benin
Bhutan
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gambia
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Kiribati
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Maldives
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nepal
Niger
Rwanda
Samoa
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Sudan
Togo
Tuvalu
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Vanuatu
Yemen
Zambia

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# DATA IN DIGITAL FORM

The *2003 Revision* of the World Urbanization Prospects, prepared by the United Nations Population Division, provides a comprehensive and consistent set of urban and rural population data for the world's countries and areas, as well as for urban agglomerations with more than 750,000 inhabitants in 2000. The data referring to urban and rural areas cover the period 1950-2030 and those referring to urban agglomerations cover the period 1950-2015. Detailed results from the *2003 Revision* are available for purchase in two sets of files, available on two diskettes or on a single CD-ROM.

The files are prepared in Excel 2002, which is compatible with all versions since Excel 97. The diskette version includes an installation program (setup.exe) that is provided to copy the files to the disk. It creates a default folder C:\UNWUP2003 for the data. If desired, the user can change the name of this folder at run time. The CD-ROM version launches a navigation interface upon insertion.

In the data sets, figures for 1950-2000 are estimates and those for years beyond 2000 are projections. Estimates and projections are presented only for years that are multiples of five. The urban, rural and city data presented are consistent with the medium variant of the *2002 Revision* of *World Population Prospects*, the official United Nations population estimates and projections at the national level. A short description of each set of files is presented below; the list of file names and their contents are presented in detail in tables A and B on the following page.

(1) *Urban and rural areas*: Nine files present estimates and projections of the population in urban and rural areas as well as associated indicators. The data are presented for 228 countries and areas individually and for 30 country aggregates, including the world as a whole, the more and the less developed regions, the major world areas and selected additional aggregates. The projected values cover the period 2000-2030. The files present information on: (1) the total population by country; (2) the urban population by country; (3) the rural population by country; (4) the percentage of the population residing in urban areas; (5) the average annual rate of change of the total population; (6) the average annual rate of change of the urban population; (7) the average annual rate of change of the rural population; (8) the urbanization rate or average annual rate of change of the percentage urban, and (9) the average annual rate of change of the percentage rural.

(2) *Urban agglomerations*. Seven files present the estimates and projections of the population in urban agglomerations. The first four files contain data only for urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000. They cover the following indicators: (1) the total population of each urban agglomeration; (2) the average annual rate of change of the population of each urban agglomeration; (3) the percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration; (4) the percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration Two more files present data for specific sets of urban agglomerations. The first presents the 30 largest urban agglomerations of the world ranked by population size over the period 1950-2015. The second presents the population of the capital cities of each country for the year 2003. Lastly, a file presents the urban population, the number of cities and the percentage of urban population by size class of urban settlement.

The following citation, with underlined items replaced as appropriate, should be used to indicate the source of any data derived from the data sets described above:

Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2004). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision.* Data Set Name (POP/DB/WUP/Rev.2003/Data set number/File number), data set in digital form.

## *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision*
## *Table A: Schematic Contents of Dataset on Urban and Rural Areas, 1950-2030*

**POP/DB/WUP/Rev.2003/1**

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| *File number* | *File name* | *Indicator presented* | *Units* | *Geographical coverage* | *Number of countries or areas* | *Type of indicator* | *Reference date* | *Time period covered* | *Table in World Urbanization Prospects* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| File 1 | WUP2003F1-Total_Population.xls | Total population | Thousands | All countries and areas | 228 | Stock indicator | 1 July | 1950, 1955, 1960,...2025, 2030 | A.5 |
| File 2 | WUP2003F2-Urban_Population.xls | Total population residing in urban areas | Thousands | All countries and areas | 228 | Stock indicator | 1 July | 1950, 1955, 1960,...2025, 2030 | A.3 |
| File 3 | WUP2003F3-Rural_Population.xls | Total population residing in rural areas | Thousands | All countries and areas | 228 | Stock indicator | 1 July | 1950, 1955, 1960,...2025, 2030 | A.4 |
| File 4 | WUP2003F4-Proportion_Urban.xls | Percentage of the population residing in urban areas | Percentage | All countries and areas | 228 | Stock indicator | 1 July | 1950, 1955, 1960,...2025, 2030 | A.2 |
| File 5 | WUP2003F5-Total_Growth_Rate.xls | Average annual rate of change of the total population | Per cent | All countries and areas | 228 | Period indicator | Average per year | 1950-1955, 1955-1960,....2020-2025, 2025-2030 | A.8 |
| File 6 | WUP2003F6-Urban_Growth_Rate.xls | Average annual rate of change of the urban population | Per cent | All countries and areas | 228 | Period indicator | Average per year | 1950-1955, 1955-1960,....2020-2025, 2025-2030 | A.6 |
| File 7 | WUP2003F7-Rural_Growth_Rate.xls | Average annual rate of change of the rural population | Per cent | All countries and areas | 228 | Period indicator | Average per year | 1950-1955, 1955-1960,....2020-2025, 2025-2030 | A.7 |
| File 8 | WUP2003F8-Urbanization_Rate.xls | Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban | Per cent | All countries and areas | 228 | Period indicator | Average per year | 1950-1955, 1955-1960,....2020-2025, 2025-2030 | A.9 |
| File 9 | WUP2003F9-Rate_Proportion_Rural.xls | Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural | Per cent | All countries and areas | 228 | Period indicator | Average per year | 1950-1955, 1955-1960,....2020-2025, 2025-2030 | A.10 |

## *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision*
## *Table B: Schematic Contents of Dataset on Urban Agglomerations, 1950-2015*

**POP/DB/WUP/Rev.2003/2**

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| *File number* | *File name* | *Indicator presented* | *Units* | *Geographical coverage* | *Number of countries or areas* | *Type of indicator* | *Reference date* | *Time period covered* | *Table in World Urbanization Prospects* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| File 10 | WUP2003F10-Cities_Over_750K.xls | Population of each urban agglomeration | Thousands | All cities with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 | 228 | Stock indicator | 1 July | 1950, 1955, ...., 2010, 2015 | A.12 |
| File 11 | WUP2003F11-Growth_Rate_Cities.xls | Average annual rate of change of the population of each urban agglomeration | Per cent | All cities with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 | 228 | Stock indicator | Average per year | 1950-1955, 1955-1960,....2005-2010, 2010-2015 | A.14 |
| File 12 | WUP2003F12-Percentage_Urban_in_Cities.xls | Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration | Percentage | All cities with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 | 228 | Stock indicator | 1 July | 1950, 1955,...., 2010, 2015 | A.15 |
| File 13 | WUP2003F13-Percentage_Total_in_Cities.xls | Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration | Percentage | All cities with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 | 228 | Stock indicator | 1 July | 1950, 1955,...., 2010, 2015 | A.16 |
| File 14 | WUP2003F14-30_Largest_Cities.xls | Population of the 30 largest urban agglomerations at each point in time | Millions | The 30 most populous cities | ... | Stock indicator | 1 July | 1950, 1955,...., 2010, 2015 | A.11 |
| File 15 | WUP2003F15-Capital_Cities.xls | Population of capital cities in 2003 | Thousands | Capital cities | 228 | Stock indicator | 1 July | 2003 | A.13 |
| File 16 | WUP2003F16-City_Size_Class.xls | Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population by size class of urban settlement | Various | Not applicable | 228 | Stock indicator | 1 July | 1950, 1955,...., 2010, 2015 | A.17 |

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Department of Economic and Social Affairs

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision
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# ANNEX TABLES

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## Table A.1. Population of urban and rural areas at mid-year and percentage urban: 2003

| Major area, region and country | Population (thousands) | | | Percentage urban |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | |
| **WORLD** | 3 043 935 | 3 257 529 | 6 301 463 | 48.3 |
| **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** | 896 442 | 306 854 | 1 203 296 | 74.5 |
| **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** | 2 147 493 | 2 950 675 | 5 098 168 | 42.1 |
| Least developed countries (#) | 191 160 | 526 920 | 718 080 | 26.6 |
| **AFRICA** | 329 076 | 521 481 | 850 558 | 38.7 |
| **EASTERN AFRICA** | 70 149 | 200 168 | 270 317 | 26.0 |
| Burundi | 678 | 6 147 | 6 825 | 9.9 |
| Comoros | 269 | 499 | 768 | 35.0 |
| Djibouti | 588 | 115 | 703 | 83.7 |
| Eritrea | 825 | 3 316 | 4 141 | 19.9 |
| Ethiopia | 11 034 | 59 644 | 70 678 | 15.6 |
| Kenya | 12 593 | 19 394 | 31 987 | 39.4 |
| Madagascar | 4 618 | 12 786 | 17 404 | 26.5 |
| Malawi | 1 972 | 10 133 | 12 105 | 16.3 |
| Mauritius (1) | 529 | 693 | 1 221 | 43.3 |
| Mozambique | 6 723 | 12 140 | 18 863 | 35.6 |
| Réunion | 692 | 64 | 756 | 91.5 |
| Rwanda | 1 517 | 6 870 | 8 387 | 18.3 |
| Seychelles | 40 | 41 | 81 | 49.9 |
| Somalia | 3 446 | 6 444 | 9 890 | 34.8 |
| Uganda | 3 161 | 22 666 | 25 827 | 12.2 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 13 100 | 23 877 | 36 977 | 35.4 |
| Zambia | 3 861 | 6 951 | 10 812 | 35.7 |
| Zimbabwe | 4 501 | 8 390 | 12 891 | 34.9 |
| **MIDDLE AFRICA** | 36 989 | 63 595 | 100 583 | 36.8 |
| Angola | 4 863 | 8 762 | 13 625 | 35.7 |
| Cameroon | 8 232 | 7 786 | 16 018 | 51.4 |
| Central African Republic | 1 649 | 2 216 | 3 865 | 42.7 |
| Chad | 2 142 | 6 456 | 8 598 | 24.9 |
| Congo | 1 992 | 1 732 | 3 724 | 53.5 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 16 699 | 36 072 | 52 771 | 31.6 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 238 | 256 | 494 | 48.1 |
| Gabon | 1 114 | 215 | 1 329 | 83.8 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 61 | 100 | 161 | 37.8 |
| **NORTHERN AFRICA** | 90 998 | 92 600 | 183 598 | 49.6 |
| Algeria | 18 711 | 13 089 | 31 800 | 58.8 |
| Egypt | 30 293 | 41 638 | 71 931 | 42.1 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 4 790 | 761 | 5 551 | 86.3 |
| Morocco | 17 564 | 13 002 | 30 566 | 57.5 |
| Sudan | 13 088 | 20 522 | 33 610 | 38.9 |
| Tunisia | 6 263 | 3 569 | 9 832 | 63.7 |
| Western Sahara | 289 | 19 | 308 | 93.7 |
| **SOUTHERN AFRICA** | 27 777 | 23 900 | 51 678 | 53.8 |
| Botswana | 920 | 865 | 1 785 | 51.6 |
| Lesotho | 323 | 1 479 | 1 802 | 17.9 |
| Namibia | 644 | 1 344 | 1 987 | 32.4 |
| South Africa | 25 637 | 19 389 | 45 026 | 56.9 |
| Swaziland | 253 | 824 | 1 077 | 23.5 |
| **WESTERN AFRICA** | 103 164 | 141 217 | 244 381 | 42.2 |
| Benin | 3 003 | 3 733 | 6 736 | 44.6 |
| Burkina Faso | 2 313 | 10 689 | 13 002 | 17.8 |
| Cape Verde | 259 | 204 | 463 | 55.9 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 7 464 | 9 167 | 16 631 | 44.9 |
| Gambia | 372 | 1 053 | 1 426 | 26.1 |
| Ghana | 9 505 | 11 417 | 20 922 | 45.4 |
| Guinea | 2 960 | 5 521 | 8 480 | 34.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 507 | 986 | 1 493 | 34.0 |
| Liberia | 1 572 | 1 795 | 3 367 | 46.7 |
| Mali | 4 195 | 8 811 | 13 007 | 32.3 |

## Table A.1. Population of urban and rural areas at mid-year (continued)

| Major area, region and country | Population (thousands) | | | Percentage urban |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | |
| Mauritania | 1 788 | 1 105 | 2 893 | 61.8 |
| Niger | 2 653 | 9 319 | 11 972 | 22.2 |
| Nigeria | 57 907 | 66 102 | 124 009 | 46.7 |
| Saint Helena (2) | 2 | 3 | 5 | 35.5 |
| Senegal | 5 008 | 5 086 | 10 095 | 49.6 |
| Sierra Leone | 1 931 | 3 040 | 4 971 | 38.8 |
| Togo | 1 724 | 3 186 | 4 909 | 35.1 |
| **ASIA** | 1 482 634 | 2 340 755 | 3 823 390 | 38.8 |
| **EASTERN ASIA** | 648 411 | 863 910 | 1 512 321 | 42.9 |
| China (3) | 503 740 | 800 456 | 1 304 196 | 38.6 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR (4) | 7 049 | — | 7 049 | 100.0 |
| China, Macao SAR (5) | 459 | 5 | 464 | 98.9 |
| Dem. People's Republic of Korea | 13 | 846 8 818 | 22 664 | 61.1 |
| Japan | 83 540 | 44 113 | 127 654 | 65.4 |
| Mongolia | 1 472 | 1 122 | 2 594 | 56.7 |
| Republic of Korea | 38 305 | 9 395 | 47 700 | 80.3 |
| **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** | 472 397 | 1 090 776 | 1 563 173 | 30.2 |
| Afghanistan | 5 567 | 18 329 | 23 897 | 23.3 |
| Bangladesh | 35 571 | 111 165 | 146 736 | 24.2 |
| Bhutan | 192 | 2 065 | 2 257 | 8.5 |
| India | 301 260 | 764 202 | 1 065 462 | 28.3 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 45 952 | 22 968 | 68 920 | 66.7 |
| Kazakhstan | 8 613 | 6 820 | 15 433 | 55.8 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1 740 | 3 397 | 5 138 | 33.9 |
| Maldives | 92 | 227 | 318 | 28.8 |
| Nepal | 3 779 | 21 385 | 25 164 | 15.0 |
| Pakistan | 52 316 | 101 262 | 153 578 | 34.1 |
| Sri Lanka | 4 009 | 15 057 | 19 065 | 21.0 |
| Tajikistan | 1 541 | 4 704 | 6 245 | 24.7 |
| Turkmenistan | 2 204 | 2 663 | 4 867 | 45.3 |
| Uzbekistan | 9 561 | 16 531 | 26 093 | 36.6 |
| **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** | 228 636 | 314 556 | 543 193 | 42.1 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 273 | 85 | 358 | 76.2 |
| Cambodia | 2 629 | 11 514 | 14 144 | 18.6 |
| Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste | 59 | 719 | 778 | 7.6 |
| Indonesia | 100 294 | 119 589 | 219 883 | 45.6 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 1 168 | 4 489 | 5 657 | 20.7 |
| Malaysia | 15 611 | 8 814 | 24 425 | 63.9 |
| Myanmar | 14 558 | 34 927 | 49 485 | 29.4 |
| Philippines | 48 817 | 31 182 | 79 999 | 61.0 |
| Singapore | 4 253 | — | 4 253 | 100.0 |
| Thailand | 20 037 | 42 796 | 62 833 | 31.9 |
| Viet Nam | 20 936 | 60 441 | 81 377 | 25.7 |
| **WESTERN ASIA** | 133 189 | 71 513 | 204 703 | 65.1 |
| Armenia | 1 972 | 1 089 | 3 061 | 64.4 |
| Azerbaijan | 4 187 | 4 183 | 8 370 | 50.0 |
| Bahrain | 652 | 73 | 724 | 90.0 |
| Cyprus | 555 | 247 | 802 | 69.2 |
| Georgia | 2 660 | 2 465 | 5 126 | 51.9 |
| Iraq | 16 918 | 8 257 | 25 175 | 67.2 |
| Israel | 5 896 | 538 | 6 433 | 91.6 |
| Jordan | 4 325 | 1 148 | 5 473 | 79.0 |
| Kuwait | 2 427 | 95 | 2 521 | 96.3 |
| Lebanon | 3 196 | 457 | 3 653 | 87.5 |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | 2 531 | 1 027 | 3 557 | 71.1 |
| Oman | 2 212 | 639 | 2 851 | 77.6 |
| Qatar | 561 | 49 | 610 | 92.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 21 228 | 2 989 | 24 217 | 87.7 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 8 925 | 8 875 | 17 800 | 50.1 |
| Turkey | 47 269 | 24 056 | 71 325 | 66.3 |
| United Arab Emirates | 2 550 | 445 | 2 995 | 85.1 |
| Yemen | 5 127 | 14 884 | 20 010 | 25.6 |

## Table A.1. Population of urban and rural areas at mid-year (continued)

| Major area, region and country | Population (thousands) | | | Percentage urban |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | |
| **EUROPE** | 530 366 | 195 972 | 726 338 | 73.0 |
| **EASTERN EUROPE** | 205 244 | 95 019 | 300 264 | 68.4 |
| Belarus | 7 015 | 2 880 | 9 895 | 70.9 |
| Bulgaria | 5 508 | 2 389 | 7 897 | 69.8 |
| Czech Republic | 7 602 | 2 633 | 10 236 | 74.3 |
| Hungary | 6 428 | 3 449 | 9 877 | 65.1 |
| Poland | 23 866 | 14 721 | 38 587 | 61.9 |
| Republic of Moldova | 1 962 | 2 304 | 4 267 | 46.0 |
| Romania | 12 181 | 10 153 | 22 334 | 54.5 |
| Russian Federation | 104 956 | 38 290 | 143 246 | 73.3 |
| Slovakia | 3 102 | 2 301 | 5 402 | 57.4 |
| Ukraine | 32 624 | 15 899 | 48 523 | 67.2 |
| **NORTHERN EUROPE** | 78 984 | 15 832 | 94 816 | 83.3 |
| Channel Islands | 44 | 101 | 145 | 30.5 |
| Denmark | 4 578 | 786 | 5 364 | 85.3 |
| Estonia | 919 | 404 | 1 323 | 69.4 |
| Faeroe Islands | 18 | 29 | 47 | 38.8 |
| Finland | 3 173 | 2 034 | 5 207 | 60.9 |
| Iceland | 269 | 21 | 290 | 92.8 |
| Ireland | 2 368 | 1 587 | 3 956 | 59.9 |
| Isle of Man | 39 | 36 | 75 | 51.8 |
| Latvia | 1 527 | 781 | 2 307 | 66.2 |
| Lithuania | 2 298 | 1 146 | 3 444 | 66.7 |
| Norway | 3 563 | 971 | 4 533 | 78.6 |
| Sweden | 7 400 | 1 476 | 8 876 | 83.4 |
| United Kingdom | 52 790 | 6 460 | 59 251 | 89.1 |
| **SOUTHERN EUROPE** | 96 284 | 50 081 | 146 365 | 65.8 |
| Albania | 1 386 | 1 780 | 3 166 | 43.8 |
| Andorra | 65 | 6 | 71 | 91.7 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1 844 | 2 317 | 4 161 | 44.3 |
| Croatia | 2 612 | 1 816 | 4 428 | 59.0 |
| Gibraltar | 27 | — | 27 | 100.0 |
| Greece | 6 676 | 4 301 | 10 976 | 60.8 |
| Holy See (6) | 1 | — | 1 | 100.0 |
| Italy | 38 689 | 18 734 | 57 423 | 67.4 |
| Malta | 361 | 33 | 394 | 91.7 |
| Portugal | 5 493 | 4 569 | 10 062 | 54.6 |
| San Marino | 24 | 3 | 28 | 88.7 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 5 470 | 5 057 | 10 527 | 52.0 |
| Slovenia | 1 007 | 977 | 1 984 | 50.8 |
| Spain | 31 406 | 9 655 | 41 060 | 76.5 |
| TFYR Macedonia (7) | 1 223 | 833 | 2 056 | 59.5 |
| **WESTERN EUROPE** | 149 854 | 35 039 | 184 893 | 81.0 |
| Austria | 5 338 | 2 778 | 8 116 | 65.8 |
| Belgium | 10 031 | 287 | 10 318 | 97.2 |
| France | 45 877 | 14 268 | 60 144 | 76.3 |
| Germany | 72 676 | 9 800 | 82 476 | 88.1 |
| Liechtenstein | 7 | 26 | 34 | 21.6 |
| Luxembourg | 416 | 37 | 453 | 91.9 |
| Monaco | 34 | — | 34 | 100.0 |
| Netherlands | 10 634 | 5 515 | 16 149 | 65.8 |
| Switzerland | 4 841 | 2 328 | 7 169 | 67.5 |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | 417 229 | 126 017 | 543 246 | 76.8 |
| **CARIBBEAN** | 24 830 | 13 862 | 38 692 | 64.2 |
| Anguilla | 12 | — | 12 | 100.0 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 28 | 45 | 73 | 37.7 |
| Aruba | 45 | 54 | 100 | 45.4 |
| Bahamas | 281 | 33 | 314 | 89.5 |
| Barbados | 140 | 131 | 270 | 51.7 |
| British Virgin Islands | 13 | 8 | 21 | 63.7 |
| Cayman Islands | 40 | — | 40 | 100.0 |
| Cuba | 8 548 | 2 752 | 11 300 | 75.6 |

## Table A.1. Population of urban and rural areas at mid-year (continued)

| Major area, region and country | Population (thousands) | | | Percentage urban |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | |
| Dominica | 57 | 22 | 79 | 72.0 |
| Dominican Republic | 5 187 | 3 558 | 8 745 | 59.3 |
| Grenada | 33 | 48 | 80 | 40.7 |
| Guadeloupe | 438 | 1 | 440 | 99.7 |
| Haiti | 3 121 | 5 205 | 8 326 | 37.5 |
| Jamaica | 1 381 | 1 270 | 2 651 | 52.1 |
| Martinique | 376 | 17 | 393 | 95.7 |
| Montserrat | 0 | 3 | 4 | 13.4 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 154 | 67 | 221 | 69.7 |
| Puerto Rico | 3 751 | 128 | 3 879 | 96.7 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 13 | 28 | 42 | 32.2 |
| Saint Lucia | 45 | 104 | 149 | 30.5 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 70 | 50 | 120 | 58.3 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 982 | 320 | 1 303 | 75.4 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 10 | 11 | 21 | 46.4 |
| United States Virgin Islands | 104 | 7 | 111 | 93.6 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA** | 98 431 | 43 844 | 142 275 | 69.2 |
| Belize | 124 | 132 | 256 | 48.3 |
| Costa Rica | 2 530 | 1 643 | 4 173 | 60.6 |
| El Salvador | 3 881 | 2 635 | 6 515 | 59.6 |
| Guatemala | 5 720 | 6 627 | 12 347 | 46.3 |
| Honduras | 3 164 | 3 777 | 6 941 | 45.6 |
| Mexico | 78 100 | 25 357 | 103 457 | 75.5 |
| Nicaragua | 3 131 | 2 335 | 5 466 | 57.3 |
| Panama | 1 782 | 1 338 | 3 120 | 57.1 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | 293 968 | 68 311 | 362 278 | 81.1 |
| Argentina | 34 642 | 3 786 | 38 428 | 90.1 |
| Bolivia | 5 582 | 3 226 | 8 808 | 63.4 |
| Brazil | 148 270 | 30 201 | 178 470 | 83.1 |
| Chile | 13 751 | 2 054 | 15 805 | 87.0 |
| Colombia | 33 808 | 10 414 | 44 222 | 76.5 |
| Ecuador | 8 035 | 4 968 | 13 003 | 61.8 |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | 3 | 1 | 3 | 82.7 |
| French Guiana | 134 | 44 | 178 | 75.4 |
| Guyana | 287 | 478 | 765 | 37.6 |
| Paraguay | 3 364 | 2 514 | 5 878 | 57.2 |
| Peru | 20 069 | 7 098 | 27 167 | 73.9 |
| Suriname | 331 | 104 | 436 | 76.1 |
| Uruguay | 3 162 | 254 | 3 415 | 92.6 |
| Venezuela | 22 529 | 3 170 | 25 699 | 87.7 |
| **NORTHERN AMERICA** | 261 056 | 64 642 | 325 698 | 80.2 |
| Bermuda | 82 | — | 82 | 100.0 |
| Canada | 25 346 | 6 164 | 31 510 | 80.4 |
| Greenland | 47 | 10 | 57 | 82.4 |
| Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon | 6 | 1 | 6 | 89.0 |
| United States of America | 235 576 | 58 467 | 294 043 | 80.1 |
| **OCEANIA** | 23 573 | 8 662 | 32 234 | 73.1 |
| **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** | 21 479 | 2 127 | 23 606 | 91.0 |
| Australia (8) | 18 152 | 1 579 | 19 731 | 92.0 |
| New Zealand | 3 327 | 548 | 3 875 | 85.9 |
| **MELANESIA** | 1 454 | 6 014 | 7 468 | 19.5 |
| Fiji | 434 | 405 | 839 | 51.7 |
| New Caledonia | 140 | 89 | 228 | 61.2 |
| Papua New Guinea | 753 | 4 958 | 5 711 | 13.2 |
| Solomon Islands | 79 | 398 | 477 | 16.5 |
| Vanuatu | 48 | 164 | 212 | 22.8 |
| **MICRONESIA** | 363 | 163 | 526 | 69.1 |
| Guam | 153 | 10 | 163 | 93.7 |
| Kiribati | 42 | 46 | 88 | 47.3 |
| Marshall Islands | 35 | 18 | 53 | 66.3 |
| Micronesia (Fed. States of) | 32 | 77 | 109 | 29.3 |
| Nauru | 13 | — | 13 | 100.0 |

## Table A.1. Population of urban and rural areas at mid-year (continued)

| Major area, region and country | Population (thousands) | | | Percentage urban |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 75 | 5 | 79 | 94.2 |
| Palau | 14 | 6 | 20 | 68.6 |
| **POLYNESIA** | 277 | 358 | 635 | 43.6 |
| American Samoa | 56 | 6 | 62 | 90.3 |
| Cook Islands | 13 | 5 | 18 | 70.2 |
| French Polynesia | 127 | 117 | 244 | 52.1 |
| Niue | 1 | 1 | 2 | 35.5 |
| Pitcairn | — | 0 | 0 | — |
| Samoa | 40 | 138 | 178 | 22.3 |
| Tokelau | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| Tonga | 35 | 69 | 104 | 33.4 |
| Tuvalu | 6 | 5 | 11 | 55.2 |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | — | 15 | 15 | — |

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.
+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
# The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.
1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
6 Refers to the Vatican City State.
7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

## Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas by major area, region and country: 1950-2030

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region and country | Percentage urban | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| **WORLD** | 29.1 | 30.9 | 32.9 | 34.7 | 36.0 | 37.3 | 39.2 | 41.1 | 43.2 |
| **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** | 52.5 | 55.5 | 58.6 | 61.7 | 64.7 | 67.2 | 69.2 | 70.5 | 71.8 |
| **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** | 17.9 | 19.7 | 21.7 | 23.7 | 25.2 | 26.9 | 29.5 | 32.3 | 35.2 |
| Least developed countries (#) | 7.4 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 17.3 | 19.0 | 20.9 |
| **AFRICA** | 14.9 | 16.6 | 18.6 | 20.9 | 23.2 | 25.3 | 27.5 | 29.6 | 31.9 |
| **EASTERN AFRICA** | 5.3 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 15.0 | 16.9 | 19.2 |
| Burundi | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 6.3 |
| Comoros | 3.4 | 5.9 | 10.0 | 16.4 | 19.4 | 21.2 | 23.2 | 25.5 | 27.9 |
| Djibouti | 40.2 | 43.4 | 46.6 | 50.8 | 56.4 | 61.6 | 66.5 | 71.1 | 75.3 |
| Eritrea | 6.0 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 14.8 | 15.8 |
| Ethiopia | 4.6 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 12.7 |
| Kenya | 5.6 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 12.9 | 16.1 | 20.1 | 24.7 |
| Madagascar | 7.8 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 12.4 | 14.1 | 16.4 | 18.6 | 21.0 | 23.6 |
| Malawi | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 11.6 |
| Mauritius (1) | 28.8 | 30.9 | 33.2 | 37.0 | 42.0 | 43.4 | 42.4 | 41.4 | 40.5 |
| Mozambique | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 8.7 | 13.1 | 16.8 | 21.1 |
| Réunion | 23.5 | 27.9 | 32.8 | 38.2 | 43.6 | 49.1 | 54.7 | 67.9 | 81.2 |
| Rwanda | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| Seychelles | 27.3 | 27.0 | 26.7 | 26.4 | 26.1 | 33.3 | 40.8 | 47.1 | 49.8 |
| Somalia | 12.7 | 14.9 | 17.3 | 20.0 | 22.7 | 25.5 | 26.8 | 28.1 | 29.4 |
| Uganda | 3.1 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 11.2 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 10.1 | 14.8 | 17.6 | 21.7 |
| Zambia | 10.5 | 14.0 | 18.5 | 24.0 | 30.2 | 34.8 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.4 |
| Zimbabwe | 10.6 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 14.6 | 17.3 | 19.6 | 22.3 | 25.4 | 29.0 |
| **MIDDLE AFRICA** | 14.2 | 15.9 | 17.9 | 21.1 | 24.9 | 26.7 | 28.1 | 29.3 | 30.9 |
| Angola | 7.6 | 8.9 | 10.4 | 12.5 | 15.0 | 17.4 | 20.0 | 22.9 | 26.1 |
| Cameroon | 9.8 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 16.4 | 20.3 | 26.9 | 31.4 | 35.7 | 40.3 |
| Central African Republic | 16.0 | 19.1 | 22.7 | 26.7 | 30.1 | 33.7 | 35.1 | 36.3 | 37.5 |
| Chad | 3.9 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 11.8 | 15.6 | 18.8 | 19.9 | 21.1 |
| Congo | 30.9 | 31.4 | 31.9 | 32.3 | 32.8 | 34.8 | 40.6 | 46.3 | 48.3 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 19.1 | 20.7 | 22.3 | 26.1 | 30.3 | 29.5 | 28.7 | 27.9 | 27.9 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 16.0 | 20.4 | 25.5 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 29.5 | 34.5 |
| Gabon | 11.4 | 14.1 | 17.4 | 23.4 | 31.1 | 40.0 | 49.6 | 59.2 | 68.1 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 14.0 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 19.6 | 23.9 | 27.3 | 31.0 | 33.9 | 36.5 |
| **NORTHERN AFRICA** | 24.7 | 27.3 | 30.1 | 33.6 | 36.3 | 38.6 | 40.4 | 42.5 | 44.7 |
| Algeria | 22.3 | 26.1 | 30.4 | 37.6 | 39.5 | 40.3 | 43.5 | 48.0 | 51.4 |
| Egypt | 31.9 | 34.8 | 37.9 | 40.7 | 42.2 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 43.4 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 18.6 | 20.6 | 22.7 | 27.4 | 45.3 | 60.9 | 69.3 | 76.2 | 80.0 |
| Morocco | 26.2 | 27.7 | 29.2 | 31.9 | 34.6 | 37.8 | 41.3 | 44.8 | 48.4 |
| Sudan | 6.3 | 8.1 | 10.3 | 13.0 | 16.4 | 18.9 | 20.0 | 22.4 | 26.6 |
| Tunisia | 31.2 | 32.9 | 36.0 | 39.5 | 44.5 | 49.9 | 51.5 | 53.8 | 57.9 |
| Western Sahara | 38.9 | 46.6 | 54.5 | 49.6 | 43.3 | 60.6 | 77.5 | 85.2 | 88.5 |
| **SOUTHERN AFRICA** | 38.2 | 40.0 | 41.8 | 42.7 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 45.3 | 46.2 |
| Botswana | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 8.1 | 12.8 | 18.5 | 28.6 | 42.3 |
| Lesotho | 1.0 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 13.4 | 16.5 | 17.2 |
| Namibia | 9.4 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 16.7 | 18.6 | 20.6 | 22.8 | 24.7 | 26.6 |
| South Africa | 43.1 | 44.9 | 46.6 | 47.2 | 47.8 | 48.0 | 48.1 | 48.3 | 48.8 |
| Swaziland | 1.4 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 21.8 | 22.9 |
| **WESTERN AFRICA** | 10.9 | 12.6 | 14.8 | 17.2 | 19.7 | 22.6 | 25.7 | 29.0 | 32.7 |
| Benin | 5.0 | 6.8 | 9.3 | 12.5 | 16.7 | 21.9 | 27.3 | 30.8 | 34.5 |
| Burkina Faso | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 11.4 | 13.6 |
| Cape Verde | 14.1 | 15.4 | 16.7 | 18.1 | 19.6 | 21.4 | 23.5 | 33.0 | 44.1 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 13.2 | 16.0 | 19.3 | 23.1 | 27.4 | 32.1 | 34.7 | 37.5 | 39.8 |
| Gambia | 10.6 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 19.6 | 22.3 | 24.9 |
| Ghana | 15.4 | 19.1 | 23.3 | 26.1 | 29.0 | 30.1 | 31.2 | 32.9 | 36.5 |
| Guinea | 5.5 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 16.3 | 19.1 | 22.1 | 25.3 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 10.0 | 11.7 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 17.3 | 20.3 | 23.8 |
| Liberia | 13.0 | 15.6 | 18.6 | 22.1 | 26.0 | 30.3 | 35.0 | 39.3 | 42.0 |
| Mali | 8.5 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 14.3 | 16.2 | 18.5 | 21.0 | 23.8 |

## Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Percentage urban | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 45.1 | 47.1 | 49.2 | 51.3 | 53.6 | 55.9 | 58.3 | 60.8 | **WORLD** |
| 73.0 | 73.9 | 74.9 | 76.1 | 77.3 | 78.7 | 80.2 | 81.7 | **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** |
| 37.8 | 40.5 | 43.2 | 45.9 | 48.7 | 51.4 | 54.2 | 57.1 | **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** |
| 23.0 | 25.2 | 27.7 | 30.4 | 33.4 | 36.5 | 39.8 | 43.3 | Least developed countries (#) |
| 34.6 | 37.1 | 39.7 | 42.4 | 45.1 | 47.8 | 50.7 | 53.5 | **AFRICA** |
| 21.9 | 24.4 | 27.0 | 29.8 | 32.5 | 35.2 | 38.0 | 41.0 | **EASTERN AFRICA** |
| 7.5 | 9.0 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 14.6 | 17.0 | 19.7 | 22.6 | Burundi |
| 30.4 | 33.2 | 36.3 | 39.5 | 43.0 | 46.7 | 50.4 | 54.1 | Comoros |
| 79.2 | 82.2 | 84.6 | 86.3 | 87.6 | 88.5 | 89.3 | 90.1 | Djibouti |
| 17.1 | 18.7 | 20.8 | 23.4 | 26.5 | 29.9 | 33.5 | 37.4 | Eritrea |
| 13.9 | 14.9 | 16.2 | 17.8 | 19.8 | 22.3 | 25.3 | 28.7 | Ethiopia |
| 30.0 | 35.9 | 41.6 | 47.0 | 51.8 | 55.9 | 59.4 | 62.7 | Kenya |
| 25.5 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 28.6 | 30.7 | 33.5 | 37.0 | 40.7 | Madagascar |
| 13.3 | 15.1 | 17.2 | 19.5 | 22.2 | 25.1 | 28.4 | 32.0 | Malawi |
| 41.6 | 42.7 | 43.8 | 45.3 | 47.3 | 49.7 | 52.5 | 55.8 | Mauritius (1) |
| 26.2 | 32.1 | 38.0 | 43.5 | 48.5 | 52.8 | 56.5 | 60.0 | Mozambique |
| 86.1 | 89.9 | 92.3 | 93.9 | 94.9 | 95.5 | 95.8 | 96.0 | Réunion |
| 8.2 | 13.6 | 21.8 | 31.2 | 40.5 | 48.5 | 54.5 | 58.5 | Rwanda |
| 49.7 | 49.7 | 50.2 | 51.5 | 53.3 | 55.7 | 58.7 | 61.7 | Seychelles |
| 31.1 | 33.3 | 35.9 | 39.1 | 42.7 | 46.4 | 50.1 | 53.9 | Somalia |
| 11.6 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 14.2 | 15.7 | 17.7 | 20.4 | Uganda |
| 26.9 | 32.3 | 37.5 | 42.4 | 46.8 | 50.7 | 54.5 | 58.2 | United Republic of Tanzania |
| 37.3 | 35.1 | 36.5 | 38.5 | 40.8 | 43.5 | 46.7 | 50.2 | Zambia |
| 31.7 | 33.6 | 35.9 | 38.4 | 41.4 | 44.6 | 48.2 | 51.8 | Zimbabwe |
| 32.8 | 35.2 | 37.9 | 41.0 | 44.3 | 47.6 | 51.0 | 54.4 | **MIDDLE AFRICA** |
| 29.6 | 33.4 | 37.2 | 41.1 | 44.9 | 48.7 | 52.3 | 55.9 | Angola |
| 44.7 | 49.0 | 52.9 | 56.6 | 59.9 | 63.1 | 66.2 | 69.2 | Cameroon |
| 39.1 | 41.2 | 43.8 | 46.8 | 50.3 | 53.7 | 57.2 | 60.5 | Central African Republic |
| 22.2 | 23.8 | 25.8 | 28.2 | 31.1 | 34.6 | 38.3 | 42.2 | Chad |
| 50.2 | 52.2 | 54.4 | 56.7 | 59.3 | 61.9 | 64.7 | 67.4 | Congo |
| 28.7 | 30.3 | 32.7 | 36.2 | 39.7 | 43.4 | 47.2 | 51.0 | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 39.9 | 45.1 | 50.0 | 54.3 | 58.2 | 61.4 | 64.6 | 67.6 | Equatorial Guinea |
| 75.9 | 81.4 | 85.2 | 87.6 | 89.1 | 90.0 | 90.8 | 91.5 | Gabon |
| 37.3 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 38.8 | 40.3 | 42.5 | 45.3 | 48.7 | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| 46.7 | 48.4 | 50.4 | 52.6 | 55.0 | 57.6 | 60.5 | 63.4 | **NORTHERN AFRICA** |
| 54.3 | 57.1 | 60.0 | 62.7 | 65.3 | 67.9 | 70.3 | 72.6 | Algeria |
| 42.8 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 43.2 | 44.9 | 47.4 | 50.7 | 54.1 | Egypt |
| 83.0 | 85.2 | 86.9 | 88.1 | 89.0 | 89.8 | 90.5 | 91.2 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya |
| 52.0 | 55.5 | 58.8 | 61.9 | 64.8 | 67.5 | 70.1 | 72.5 | Morocco |
| 31.3 | 36.1 | 40.8 | 45.2 | 49.3 | 53.0 | 56.6 | 60.2 | Sudan |
| 61.3 | 62.8 | 64.4 | 66.2 | 68.1 | 70.2 | 72.4 | 74.4 | Tunisia |
| 91.1 | 92.9 | 94.1 | 94.9 | 95.4 | 95.7 | 96.0 | 96.3 | Western Sahara |
| 49.7 | 52.4 | 54.7 | 57.0 | 59.4 | 61.9 | 64.4 | 67.0 | **SOUTHERN AFRICA** |
| 47.7 | 50.2 | 52.5 | 55.0 | 57.5 | 60.2 | 62.9 | 65.7 | Botswana |
| 17.4 | 17.6 | 18.2 | 19.4 | 21.0 | 23.4 | 26.5 | 29.8 | Lesotho |
| 28.6 | 30.9 | 33.5 | 36.4 | 39.8 | 43.4 | 47.2 | 50.9 | Namibia |
| 52.6 | 55.5 | 57.9 | 60.3 | 62.7 | 65.2 | 67.6 | 70.1 | South Africa |
| 23.0 | 23.2 | 23.9 | 25.1 | 27.0 | 29.6 | 33.0 | 36.6 | Swaziland |
| 36.3 | 40.1 | 43.6 | 46.7 | 49.9 | 53.0 | 56.0 | 58.9 | **WESTERN AFRICA** |
| 38.4 | 42.3 | 46.1 | 49.9 | 53.5 | 56.9 | 60.2 | 63.5 | Benin |
| 15.2 | 16.7 | 18.6 | 20.7 | 23.2 | 26.1 | 29.5 | 33.0 | Burkina Faso |
| 48.7 | 53.3 | 57.6 | 61.4 | 64.8 | 67.7 | 70.3 | 72.7 | Cape Verde |
| 41.7 | 43.6 | 45.8 | 48.3 | 51.0 | 54.0 | 57.2 | 60.4 | Côte d'Ivoire |
| 26.4 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 26.6 | 27.8 | 29.6 | 32.3 | 35.7 | Gambia |
| 40.2 | 43.9 | 46.3 | 48.7 | 51.1 | 53.5 | 55.9 | 58.3 | Ghana |
| 28.8 | 32.6 | 36.5 | 40.4 | 44.2 | 48.0 | 51.6 | 55.3 | Guinea |
| 27.6 | 31.5 | 35.6 | 39.6 | 43.5 | 47.3 | 51.1 | 54.9 | Guinea-Bissau |
| 42.0 | 44.9 | 47.9 | 51.0 | 54.1 | 57.2 | 60.4 | 63.4 | Liberia |
| 26.9 | 30.2 | 33.7 | 37.2 | 40.9 | 44.6 | 48.3 | 52.0 | Mali |

## Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Percentage urban | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| Mauritania | 2.3 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 9.0 | 13.7 | 20.3 | 27.7 | 36.0 | 44.0 |
| Niger | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 10.6 | 12.6 | 14.3 | 16.1 |
| Nigeria | 11.4 | 12.9 | 15.2 | 17.7 | 20.3 | 23.4 | 26.9 | 30.7 | 35.0 |
| Saint Helena (2) | 28.2 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 28.7 | 29.5 | 30.4 | 31.2 | 32.1 | 32.9 |
| Senegal | 30.5 | 31.2 | 31.9 | 32.7 | 33.4 | 34.2 | 35.7 | 37.5 | 40.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 6.7 | 8.6 | 11.0 | 14.0 | 17.5 | 21.4 | 24.1 | 26.9 | 30.0 |
| Togo | 7.2 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 11.3 | 13.1 | 16.3 | 22.9 | 26.5 | 28.5 |
| **ASIA** | 16.6 | 18.2 | 19.8 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 24.0 | 26.3 | 29.0 | 31.9 |
| **EASTERN ASIA** | 16.1 | 18.1 | 20.3 | 22.2 | 22.8 | 23.3 | 25.7 | 28.8 | 33.0 |
| China (3) | 12.5 | 14.2 | 16.0 | 17.6 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 19.6 | 23.0 | 27.4 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR (4) | 82.6 | 83.9 | 85.0 | 86.4 | 87.7 | 89.7 | 91.5 | 92.9 | 99.5 |
| China, Macao SAR (5) | 96.9 | 96.2 | 95.3 | 96.2 | 97.0 | 97.7 | 98.1 | 98.5 | 98.7 |
| Dem. People's Republic of Korea | 31.0 | 35.5 | 40.2 | 45.1 | 54.2 | 56.7 | 56.9 | 57.6 | 58.4 |
| Japan | 34.9 | 38.9 | 43.1 | 47.4 | 53.2 | 56.8 | 59.6 | 60.6 | 63.1 |
| Mongolia | 19.0 | 26.5 | 35.7 | 42.1 | 45.1 | 48.7 | 52.1 | 55.0 | 57.0 |
| Republic of Korea | 21.4 | 24.4 | 27.7 | 32.4 | 40.7 | 48.0 | 56.9 | 64.9 | 73.8 |
| **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** | 16.6 | 17.4 | 18.2 | 19.3 | 20.5 | 22.2 | 24.3 | 25.9 | 27.3 |
| Afghanistan | 5.8 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 11.0 | 13.3 | 15.6 | 16.9 | 18.2 |
| Bangladesh | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 14.9 | 17.5 | 19.8 |
| Bhutan | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 5.5 |
| India | 17.3 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 19.8 | 21.3 | 23.1 | 24.3 | 25.5 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 27.0 | 30.4 | 34.1 | 38.0 | 41.9 | 45.8 | 49.6 | 53.4 | 56.3 |
| Kazakhstan | 39.0 | 41.8 | 44.6 | 47.5 | 50.3 | 52.2 | 54.0 | 55.9 | 57.0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 31.0 | 32.6 | 34.2 | 35.8 | 37.4 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 37.7 |
| Maldives | 10.6 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 13.6 | 18.1 | 22.4 | 25.8 | 25.9 |
| Nepal | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 8.9 |
| Pakistan | 17.5 | 19.7 | 22.1 | 23.5 | 24.9 | 26.4 | 28.1 | 29.3 | 30.6 |
| Sri Lanka | 14.4 | 16.1 | 17.9 | 19.9 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 21.6 | 21.4 | 21.3 |
| Tajikistan | 29.4 | 31.2 | 33.2 | 35.2 | 36.9 | 35.5 | 34.3 | 33.2 | 31.6 |
| Turkmenistan | 45.0 | 45.7 | 46.4 | 47.1 | 47.8 | 47.6 | 47.1 | 46.0 | 45.1 |
| Uzbekistan | 31.4 | 32.7 | 34.0 | 35.3 | 36.7 | 39.1 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.1 |
| **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** | 15.4 | 16.9 | 18.5 | 19.9 | 21.3 | 23.4 | 25.6 | 28.4 | 31.6 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 26.8 | 34.6 | 43.4 | 52.6 | 61.7 | 62.0 | 59.9 | 62.3 | 65.8 |
| Cambodia | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.8 |
| Indonesia | 12.4 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 15.8 | 17.1 | 19.3 | 22.1 | 26.1 | 30.6 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 11.1 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 15.4 |
| Malaysia | 20.4 | 23.4 | 26.6 | 29.9 | 33.5 | 37.7 | 42.0 | 45.9 | 49.8 |
| Myanmar | 16.2 | 17.6 | 19.2 | 21.0 | 22.8 | 23.9 | 24.0 | 24.1 | 24.8 |
| Philippines | 27.1 | 28.7 | 30.3 | 31.6 | 33.0 | 35.6 | 37.5 | 43.0 | 48.8 |
| Singapore | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Thailand | 16.5 | 18.0 | 19.7 | 20.2 | 20.9 | 23.8 | 26.8 | 28.1 | 29.4 |
| Viet Nam | 11.6 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 16.4 | 18.3 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 20.3 |
| **WESTERN ASIA** | 27.1 | 30.9 | 35.0 | 39.8 | 44.4 | 48.4 | 51.5 | 57.0 | 61.2 |
| Armenia | 42.9 | 47.0 | 51.2 | 55.4 | 59.4 | 63.0 | 65.7 | 66.6 | 66.9 |
| Azerbaijan | 46.3 | 47.2 | 48.1 | 49.0 | 49.9 | 51.5 | 52.8 | 53.6 | 53.7 |
| Bahrain | 63.8 | 75.3 | 82.3 | 82.6 | 84.8 | 85.8 | 86.7 | 87.5 | 88.2 |
| Cyprus | 29.8 | 32.6 | 35.6 | 38.2 | 40.8 | 45.2 | 51.9 | 58.6 | 65.0 |
| Georgia | 38.7 | 40.8 | 43.0 | 45.3 | 47.5 | 49.5 | 51.6 | 53.9 | 55.1 |
| Iraq | 35.1 | 37.6 | 42.9 | 50.7 | 56.2 | 61.4 | 65.5 | 68.8 | 69.7 |
| Israel | 64.6 | 71.2 | 77.0 | 80.9 | 84.2 | 86.6 | 88.6 | 89.8 | 90.3 |
| Jordan | 35.9 | 43.2 | 50.9 | 54.3 | 56.0 | 57.8 | 60.2 | 66.4 | 72.2 |
| Kuwait | 59.2 | 66.0 | 72.3 | 77.7 | 77.8 | 83.8 | 90.8 | 94.2 | 94.9 |
| Lebanon | 33.3 | 34.9 | 39.6 | 49.5 | 59.4 | 67.0 | 73.7 | 79.4 | 83.2 |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | 37.3 | 40.6 | 44.0 | 48.9 | 54.3 | 59.6 | 61.8 | 63.9 | 66.0 |
| Oman | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 11.4 | 19.6 | 31.5 | 46.5 | 62.1 |
| Qatar | 80.0 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 80.9 | 82.9 | 84.8 | 86.5 | 88.0 | 89.3 |
| Saudi Arabia | 17.5 | 23.3 | 30.2 | 38.8 | 48.7 | 58.3 | 65.9 | 72.6 | 78.2 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 30.6 | 33.6 | 36.8 | 40.0 | 43.3 | 45.1 | 46.7 | 47.9 | 48.9 |
| Turkey | 21.3 | 25.7 | 29.7 | 34.1 | 38.4 | 41.6 | 43.8 | 52.4 | 59.2 |
| United Arab Emirates | 51.9 | 62.5 | 72.1 | 76.4 | 80.2 | 83.6 | 81.2 | 81.8 | 82.8 |
| Yemen | 5.8 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 16.5 | 18.4 | 21.3 |

## Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Percentage urban | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 50.9 | 57.7 | 64.3 | 69.6 | 73.9 | 77.1 | 79.4 | 81.1 | Mauritania |
| 18.2 | 20.6 | 23.3 | 26.3 | 29.7 | 33.3 | 37.1 | 41.1 | Niger |
| 39.5 | 44.1 | 48.3 | 51.9 | 55.5 | 58.9 | 62.1 | 65.0 | Nigeria |
| 33.8 | 34.7 | 36.1 | 38.0 | 40.4 | 43.4 | 46.9 | 50.5 | Saint Helena (2) |
| 43.8 | 47.4 | 51.0 | 54.5 | 57.9 | 61.0 | 64.1 | 67.1 | Senegal |
| 33.3 | 36.7 | 40.2 | 43.9 | 47.6 | 51.3 | 55.0 | 58.7 | Sierra Leone |
| 30.8 | 33.4 | 36.3 | 39.7 | 43.3 | 47.1 | 50.8 | 54.6 | Togo |
| 34.5 | 37.1 | 39.9 | 42.7 | 45.5 | 48.5 | 51.4 | 54.5 | **ASIA** |
| 36.6 | 40.4 | 44.5 | 48.6 | 52.5 | 56.2 | 59.6 | 62.6 | **EASTERN ASIA** |
| 31.4 | 35.8 | 40.5 | 45.1 | 49.5 | 53.6 | 57.2 | 60.5 | China (3) |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | China, Hong Kong SAR (4) |
| 98.8 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.2 | China, Macao SAR (5) |
| 59.1 | 60.2 | 61.7 | 63.6 | 65.7 | 68.2 | 70.6 | 72.8 | Dem. People's Republic of Korea |
| 64.6 | 65.2 | 65.7 | 66.5 | 67.7 | 69.2 | 71.1 | 73.1 | Japan |
| 56.8 | 56.6 | 57.0 | 58.0 | 59.5 | 61.7 | 64.3 | 66.9 | Mongolia |
| 78.2 | 79.6 | 80.8 | 81.9 | 83.0 | 84.1 | 85.2 | 86.2 | Republic of Korea |
| 28.4 | 29.5 | 30.7 | 32.4 | 34.5 | 37.1 | 40.2 | 43.7 | **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** |
| 19.9 | 21.9 | 24.3 | 27.2 | 30.5 | 34.1 | 37.9 | 41.9 | Afghanistan |
| 21.5 | 23.2 | 25.0 | 27.1 | 29.6 | 32.4 | 35.6 | 39.3 | Bangladesh |
| 6.5 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 12.6 | 14.8 | 17.3 | 20.1 | Bhutan |
| 26.6 | 27.7 | 28.7 | 30.3 | 32.2 | 34.7 | 37.8 | 41.4 | India |
| 60.2 | 64.4 | 68.1 | 71.2 | 73.9 | 76.1 | 77.9 | 79.7 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| 56.4 | 55.8 | 55.9 | 56.7 | 58.2 | 60.3 | 63.0 | 65.7 | Kazakhstan |
| 36.0 | 34.4 | 33.7 | 34.1 | 35.4 | 37.7 | 41.1 | 44.6 | Kyrgyzstan |
| 25.6 | 27.5 | 29.7 | 32.3 | 35.2 | 38.5 | 42.1 | 45.9 | Maldives |
| 11.0 | 13.7 | 15.8 | 18.0 | 20.5 | 23.2 | 26.1 | 29.4 | Nepal |
| 31.8 | 33.1 | 34.8 | 36.9 | 39.5 | 42.6 | 46.2 | 49.8 | Pakistan |
| 21.2 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 22.5 | 24.2 | 26.6 | 29.9 | Sri Lanka |
| 28.6 | 25.8 | 24.2 | 23.8 | 24.4 | 26.2 | 29.3 | 32.6 | Tajikistan |
| 44.5 | 44.8 | 45.8 | 47.5 | 50.0 | 53.3 | 56.5 | 59.6 | Turkmenistan |
| 38.4 | 37.3 | 36.4 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 38.7 | 41.2 | 44.6 | Uzbekistan |
| 35.3 | 39.6 | 43.7 | 47.6 | 51.2 | 54.5 | 57.7 | 60.7 | **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** |
| 69.9 | 73.9 | 77.6 | 80.5 | 82.8 | 84.6 | 86.0 | 87.0 | Brunei Darussalam |
| 14.2 | 16.9 | 19.7 | 22.8 | 26.1 | 29.6 | 33.2 | 36.9 | Cambodia |
| 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 11.2 | 13.1 | 15.2 | Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste |
| 35.6 | 42.0 | 47.9 | 53.2 | 57.8 | 61.6 | 64.7 | 67.7 | Indonesia |
| 17.2 | 19.3 | 21.6 | 24.3 | 27.4 | 30.8 | 34.4 | 38.2 | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| 55.6 | 61.8 | 65.1 | 68.2 | 71.0 | 73.5 | 75.7 | 77.6 | Malaysia |
| 26.1 | 28.0 | 30.6 | 34.0 | 37.6 | 41.3 | 45.2 | 49.1 | Myanmar |
| 54.0 | 58.5 | 62.6 | 66.1 | 69.2 | 71.8 | 74.0 | 76.1 | Philippines |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Singapore |
| 30.3 | 31.1 | 32.5 | 34.3 | 36.7 | 39.7 | 43.3 | 47.0 | Thailand |
| 22.2 | 24.3 | 26.7 | 29.4 | 32.4 | 35.8 | 39.5 | 43.2 | Viet Nam |
| 62.9 | 64.3 | 65.5 | 66.7 | 67.9 | 69.3 | 70.7 | 72.3 | **WESTERN ASIA** |
| 66.0 | 65.0 | 64.1 | 63.8 | 64.2 | 65.2 | 66.9 | 69.2 | Armenia |
| 52.1 | 50.5 | 49.9 | 50.1 | 51.3 | 53.5 | 56.5 | 59.5 | Azerbaijan |
| 88.9 | 89.6 | 90.2 | 90.9 | 91.4 | 92.0 | 92.5 | 92.9 | Bahrain |
| 68.1 | 68.8 | 69.5 | 70.4 | 71.6 | 73.1 | 74.7 | 76.5 | Cyprus |
| 53.9 | 52.7 | 51.5 | 51.1 | 51.6 | 53.0 | 55.1 | 58.1 | Georgia |
| 68.8 | 67.9 | 66.8 | 66.5 | 66.8 | 67.7 | 69.2 | 71.3 | Iraq |
| 90.8 | 91.5 | 91.7 | 92.0 | 92.4 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 93.6 | Israel |
| 78.3 | 78.7 | 79.3 | 80.1 | 81.1 | 82.2 | 83.4 | 84.6 | Jordan |
| 95.5 | 96.0 | 96.4 | 96.7 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.5 | Kuwait |
| 85.0 | 86.6 | 88.0 | 89.1 | 90.1 | 90.8 | 91.4 | 92.0 | Lebanon |
| 68.0 | 70.0 | 71.9 | 73.8 | 75.6 | 77.3 | 78.9 | 80.5 | Occupied Palestinian Territory |
| 72.8 | 76.0 | 78.6 | 80.8 | 82.6 | 84.1 | 85.3 | 86.3 | Oman |
| 90.4 | 91.5 | 92.3 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 94.8 | Qatar |
| 82.9 | 86.2 | 88.5 | 90.1 | 91.1 | 91.8 | 92.3 | 92.9 | Saudi Arabia |
| 49.8 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 51.1 | 52.4 | 54.3 | 56.8 | 59.8 | Syrian Arab Republic |
| 62.1 | 64.7 | 67.3 | 69.7 | 71.9 | 74.0 | 75.9 | 77.7 | Turkey |
| 83.7 | 84.6 | 85.5 | 86.3 | 87.2 | 88.0 | 88.8 | 89.6 | United Arab Emirates |
| 23.6 | 24.7 | 26.3 | 28.5 | 31.3 | 34.8 | 38.5 | 42.2 | Yemen |

## Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Percentage urban | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| **EUROPE** | 51.2 | 53.9 | 56.7 | 59.9 | 62.9 | 66.0 | 68.6 | 70.2 | 71.5 |
| **EASTERN EUROPE** | 39.3 | 43.6 | 47.9 | 51.9 | 55.7 | 59.8 | 63.5 | 65.9 | 67.8 |
| Belarus | 22.6 | 27.2 | 32.3 | 37.9 | 43.9 | 50.3 | 56.5 | 61.9 | 66.1 |
| Bulgaria | 25.6 | 31.7 | 38.6 | 45.9 | 51.8 | 57.5 | 61.2 | 64.5 | 66.4 |
| Czech Republic | 40.9 | 43.3 | 45.8 | 48.9 | 52.0 | 63.7 | 74.6 | 75.2 | 75.2 |
| Hungary | 39.3 | 40.9 | 42.6 | 45.5 | 48.5 | 52.8 | 56.9 | 59.5 | 62.0 |
| Poland | 38.7 | 43.2 | 47.9 | 50.0 | 52.3 | 55.4 | 57.9 | 59.3 | 60.7 |
| Republic of Moldova | 16.6 | 19.8 | 23.4 | 27.5 | 31.9 | 35.8 | 40.0 | 44.0 | 46.9 |
| Romania | 25.5 | 30.6 | 34.2 | 37.7 | 40.3 | 42.8 | 46.1 | 49.6 | 53.2 |
| Russian Federation | 44.7 | 49.2 | 53.7 | 58.2 | 62.5 | 66.4 | 69.8 | 71.9 | 73.4 |
| Slovakia | 30.0 | 31.7 | 33.5 | 37.0 | 41.1 | 46.3 | 51.6 | 54.2 | 56.5 |
| Ukraine | 39.2 | 43.0 | 46.8 | 50.8 | 54.6 | 58.3 | 61.7 | 64.7 | 66.8 |
| **NORTHERN EUROPE** | 69.3 | 69.9 | 70.7 | 72.0 | 73.1 | 77.8 | 81.7 | 82.3 | 82.6 |
| Channel Islands | 42.6 | 40.6 | 38.6 | 36.8 | 35.0 | 33.5 | 32.1 | 31.8 | 31.4 |
| Denmark | 68.0 | 69.6 | 73.7 | 77.0 | 79.7 | 82.1 | 83.8 | 84.4 | 84.8 |
| Estonia | 49.7 | 53.6 | 57.5 | 61.3 | 64.9 | 67.6 | 69.7 | 70.8 | 71.1 |
| Faeroe Islands | 17.6 | 18.6 | 21.5 | 25.6 | 28.0 | 30.4 | 31.8 | 32.4 | 33.2 |
| Finland | 32.0 | 35.0 | 38.1 | 43.9 | 50.3 | 58.3 | 59.8 | 59.8 | 61.4 |
| Iceland | 73.8 | 77.2 | 80.3 | 82.7 | 84.9 | 86.6 | 88.2 | 89.5 | 90.6 |
| Ireland | 40.9 | 43.9 | 45.8 | 48.7 | 51.7 | 53.6 | 55.3 | 56.3 | 56.9 |
| Isle of Man | 52.9 | 54.0 | 55.1 | 56.3 | 55.8 | 52.4 | 51.8 | 51.8 | 51.7 |
| Latvia | 51.6 | 54.2 | 56.9 | 59.5 | 62.0 | 65.4 | 68.2 | 69.8 | 70.3 |
| Lithuania | 31.1 | 35.4 | 40.0 | 44.7 | 49.5 | 55.7 | 61.2 | 65.1 | 67.6 |
| Norway | 50.1 | 50.0 | 49.9 | 57.6 | 65.4 | 68.2 | 70.5 | 71.3 | 72.0 |
| Sweden | 65.8 | 69.3 | 72.6 | 77.1 | 81.1 | 82.7 | 83.1 | 83.1 | 83.1 |
| United Kingdom | 79.0 | 78.7 | 78.4 | 77.8 | 77.1 | 82.7 | 87.9 | 88.6 | 88.7 |
| **SOUTHERN EUROPE** | 44.2 | 46.8 | 49.4 | 53.0 | 56.7 | 59.2 | 61.2 | 62.6 | 63.8 |
| Albania | 20.3 | 25.1 | 30.6 | 31.2 | 31.7 | 32.7 | 33.7 | 34.7 | 36.1 |
| Andorra | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.3 | 94.4 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 13.7 | 16.2 | 19.0 | 22.8 | 27.2 | 31.3 | 35.5 | 37.6 | 39.2 |
| Croatia | 22.3 | 26.0 | 30.2 | 35.0 | 40.2 | 45.1 | 50.1 | 52.3 | 54.0 |
| Gibraltar | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Greece | 37.3 | 40.1 | 42.9 | 47.5 | 52.5 | 55.3 | 57.7 | 58.4 | 58.8 |
| Holy See (6) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Italy | 54.3 | 56.9 | 59.4 | 61.8 | 64.3 | 65.6 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 66.7 |
| Malta | 61.2 | 65.6 | 69.8 | 73.9 | 77.4 | 80.4 | 83.1 | 85.5 | 87.6 |
| Portugal | 19.2 | 20.6 | 22.1 | 23.9 | 25.9 | 27.7 | 29.4 | 37.2 | 46.7 |
| San Marino | 18.2 | 26.6 | 37.1 | 48.9 | 60.9 | 71.7 | 80.5 | 87.0 | 90.2 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 18.9 | 23.9 | 28.6 | 33.7 | 39.3 | 43.0 | 46.3 | 48.7 | 50.9 |
| Slovenia | 19.9 | 23.8 | 28.2 | 32.5 | 37.0 | 42.4 | 48.0 | 49.7 | 50.7 |
| Spain | 51.9 | 54.2 | 56.6 | 61.3 | 66.0 | 69.6 | 72.8 | 74.2 | 75.4 |
| TFYR Macedonia (7) | 23.4 | 28.4 | 34.0 | 40.4 | 47.1 | 50.6 | 53.5 | 55.7 | 57.8 |
| **WESTERN EUROPE** | 65.3 | 67.5 | 69.7 | 72.2 | 74.3 | 75.7 | 76.6 | 77.6 | 78.6 |
| Austria | 63.8 | 64.2 | 64.6 | 65.0 | 65.2 | 65.3 | 65.4 | 65.6 | 65.8 |
| Belgium | 91.5 | 92.0 | 92.5 | 93.1 | 93.8 | 94.5 | 95.4 | 95.9 | 96.4 |
| France | 54.3 | 58.2 | 62.0 | 67.1 | 71.1 | 72.9 | 73.3 | 73.7 | 74.1 |
| Germany | 71.9 | 74.1 | 76.1 | 77.9 | 79.6 | 81.2 | 82.6 | 84.0 | 85.3 |
| Liechtenstein | 19.9 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 20.6 |
| Luxembourg | 59.1 | 60.6 | 62.1 | 63.0 | 67.8 | 73.7 | 78.9 | 82.9 | 86.3 |
| Monaco | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Netherlands | 54.4 | 54.1 | 53.8 | 54.9 | 55.9 | 56.9 | 58.0 | 59.0 | 60.0 |
| Switzerland | 44.3 | 47.7 | 51.0 | 52.8 | 54.5 | 55.7 | 57.0 | 62.7 | 68.4 |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | 41.9 | 45.5 | 49.3 | 53.3 | 57.4 | 61.2 | 64.9 | 68.1 | 71.1 |
| **CARIBBEAN** | 35.2 | 37.8 | 40.5 | 43.9 | 47.4 | 51.0 | 54.3 | 56.6 | 58.7 |
| Anguilla | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 30.1 | 34.9 | 39.7 | 36.6 | 33.8 | 34.2 | 34.6 | 35.0 | 35.4 |
| Aruba | 50.9 | 50.9 | 50.8 | 50.7 | 50.6 | 50.5 | 50.5 | 50.4 | 50.3 |
| Bahamas | 76.7 | 75.5 | 74.3 | 73.0 | 71.8 | 73.4 | 75.1 | 79.7 | 83.6 |
| Barbados | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 42.5 | 44.8 |
| British Virgin Islands | 14.0 | 16.9 | 20.4 | 24.3 | 28.7 | 33.5 | 38.8 | 44.4 | 50.2 |
| Cayman Islands | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cuba | 49.4 | 52.1 | 54.9 | 57.6 | 60.2 | 64.2 | 68.1 | 71.1 | 73.6 |

## Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Percentage urban | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 72.2 | 72.7 | 73.3 | 74.2 | 75.3 | 76.6 | 78.0 | 79.6 | **EUROPE** |
| 68.1 | 68.3 | 68.5 | 69.1 | 70.0 | 71.2 | 72.7 | 74.3 | **EASTERN EUROPE** |
| 68.0 | 69.8 | 71.6 | 73.4 | 75.2 | 76.9 | 78.6 | 80.2 | Belarus |
| 67.9 | 68.8 | 70.5 | 72.2 | 74.0 | 75.7 | 77.3 | 79.0 | Bulgaria |
| 74.7 | 74.1 | 74.5 | 75.1 | 75.7 | 76.3 | 76.9 | 77.4 | Czech Republic |
| 63.0 | 64.0 | 65.9 | 68.0 | 70.0 | 72.1 | 74.0 | 75.9 | Hungary |
| 61.3 | 61.7 | 62.0 | 62.8 | 64.0 | 65.6 | 67.6 | 69.9 | Poland |
| 46.2 | 45.8 | 46.3 | 47.7 | 50.0 | 53.2 | 56.4 | 59.5 | Republic of Moldova |
| 54.9 | 54.6 | 54.7 | 55.6 | 56.4 | 57.3 | 58.2 | 59.0 | Romania |
| 73.4 | 73.3 | 73.3 | 73.6 | 74.3 | 75.3 | 76.7 | 78.3 | Russian Federation |
| 56.8 | 56.8 | 58.0 | 59.4 | 60.8 | 62.2 | 63.6 | 64.9 | Slovakia |
| 67.0 | 67.1 | 67.3 | 67.9 | 68.9 | 70.3 | 71.9 | 73.9 | Ukraine |
| 82.8 | 83.0 | 83.5 | 84.2 | 84.9 | 85.8 | 86.8 | 87.7 | **NORTHERN EUROPE** |
| 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 | Channel Islands |
| 84.9 | 85.1 | 85.5 | 86.1 | 86.8 | 87.5 | 88.2 | 89.0 | Denmark |
| 69.9 | 69.4 | 69.6 | 70.3 | 71.4 | 72.9 | 74.8 | 76.6 | Estonia |
| 35.5 | 37.8 | 39.3 | 41.2 | 43.5 | 46.1 | 49.2 | 52.6 | Faeroe Islands |
| 61.4 | 61.1 | 60.9 | 61.2 | 62.1 | 63.5 | 65.4 | 67.9 | Finland |
| 91.6 | 92.4 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 94.8 | 95.1 | Iceland |
| 57.9 | 59.1 | 60.4 | 61.9 | 63.6 | 65.6 | 67.8 | 70.1 | Ireland |
| 51.8 | 51.8 | 51.8 | 51.8 | 51.8 | 51.8 | 51.8 | 51.8 | Isle of Man |
| 68.6 | 66.8 | 65.9 | 65.7 | 66.3 | 67.8 | 69.9 | 72.0 | Latvia |
| 67.3 | 67.0 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 67.5 | 68.7 | 70.4 | 72.4 | Lithuania |
| 73.3 | 75.8 | 80.5 | 83.9 | 86.4 | 88.2 | 89.4 | 90.1 | Norway |
| 83.2 | 83.3 | 83.4 | 83.8 | 84.3 | 84.9 | 85.8 | 86.7 | Sweden |
| 88.7 | 88.9 | 89.2 | 89.7 | 90.2 | 90.8 | 91.4 | 92.0 | United Kingdom |
| 64.7 | 65.4 | 66.1 | 67.2 | 68.6 | 70.2 | 72.1 | 74.1 | **SOUTHERN EUROPE** |
| 39.0 | 42.0 | 45.0 | 48.1 | 51.2 | 54.4 | 57.5 | 60.7 | Albania |
| 93.4 | 92.4 | 91.3 | 91.1 | 91.1 | 91.2 | 91.6 | 92.1 | Andorra |
| 40.9 | 43.0 | 45.3 | 48.0 | 51.1 | 54.4 | 57.8 | 61.0 | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| 55.8 | 57.7 | 59.9 | 62.2 | 64.6 | 67.2 | 69.7 | 72.1 | Croatia |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Gibraltar |
| 59.2 | 60.1 | 61.4 | 63.1 | 65.2 | 67.7 | 70.1 | 72.4 | Greece |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Holy See (6) |
| 66.9 | 67.2 | 67.5 | 68.2 | 69.2 | 70.6 | 72.3 | 74.3 | Italy |
| 89.4 | 90.9 | 92.1 | 93.0 | 93.7 | 94.2 | 94.6 | 95.0 | Malta |
| 50.4 | 53.0 | 55.6 | 58.3 | 60.9 | 63.5 | 66.1 | 68.7 | Portugal |
| 89.4 | 88.9 | 88.7 | 88.8 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.5 | 91.1 | San Marino |
| 51.4 | 51.6 | 52.3 | 53.7 | 55.5 | 58.0 | 60.9 | 63.7 | Serbia and Montenegro |
| 50.8 | 50.8 | 50.8 | 51.4 | 52.6 | 54.4 | 56.9 | 59.8 | Slovenia |
| 75.9 | 76.3 | 76.7 | 77.3 | 78.1 | 79.2 | 80.4 | 81.7 | Spain |
| 59.7 | 59.4 | 59.7 | 60.5 | 62.0 | 64.0 | 66.5 | 68.9 | TFYR Macedonia (7) |
| 79.6 | 80.5 | 81.4 | 82.3 | 83.3 | 84.3 | 85.4 | 86.4 | **WESTERN EUROPE** |
| 65.8 | 65.8 | 65.8 | 66.3 | 67.2 | 68.5 | 70.3 | 72.3 | Austria |
| 96.8 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.4 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.8 | 97.9 | Belgium |
| 74.9 | 75.7 | 76.7 | 77.8 | 79.0 | 80.3 | 81.7 | 83.0 | France |
| 86.5 | 87.5 | 88.5 | 89.3 | 90.0 | 90.7 | 91.3 | 91.9 | Germany |
| 21.0 | 21.4 | 21.8 | 22.6 | 24.0 | 26.0 | 28.6 | 32.0 | Liechtenstein |
| 89.1 | 91.0 | 92.4 | 93.3 | 94.1 | 94.6 | 94.9 | 95.3 | Luxembourg |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Monaco |
| 61.8 | 64.3 | 66.8 | 69.2 | 71.4 | 73.5 | 75.4 | 77.2 | Netherlands |
| 67.7 | 67.6 | 67.5 | 67.9 | 68.7 | 69.9 | 71.6 | 73.6 | Switzerland |
| 73.3 | 75.5 | 77.6 | 79.4 | 80.9 | 82.3 | 83.5 | 84.6 | **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** |
| 61.4 | 63.3 | 64.7 | 66.2 | 67.8 | 69.6 | 71.4 | 73.3 | **CARIBBEAN** |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Anguilla |
| 35.8 | 36.8 | 38.4 | 40.6 | 43.4 | 46.9 | 50.5 | 54.0 | Antigua and Barbuda |
| 48.8 | 46.7 | 44.7 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 44.8 | 47.0 | 50.3 | Aruba |
| 86.5 | 88.5 | 90.0 | 91.0 | 91.6 | 92.2 | 92.8 | 93.3 | Bahamas |
| 47.3 | 50.0 | 52.9 | 55.9 | 59.1 | 62.2 | 65.2 | 68.1 | Barbados |
| 56.0 | 61.1 | 65.4 | 69.0 | 71.8 | 74.1 | 76.3 | 78.3 | British Virgin Islands |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Cayman Islands |
| 74.6 | 75.2 | 76.0 | 77.0 | 78.1 | 79.4 | 80.9 | 82.2 | Cuba |

## Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Percentage urban | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| Dominica | 48.3 | 47.8 | 47.4 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 55.3 | 63.4 | 66.0 | 67.7 |
| Dominican Republic | 23.7 | 26.9 | 30.2 | 35.0 | 40.2 | 45.7 | 51.3 | 53.9 | 55.2 |
| Grenada | 28.5 | 29.4 | 30.3 | 31.3 | 32.2 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 32.7 | 32.2 |
| Guadeloupe | 35.8 | 46.0 | 56.6 | 66.4 | 75.4 | 82.9 | 88.5 | 95.2 | 98.5 |
| Haiti | 12.2 | 13.8 | 15.6 | 17.5 | 19.7 | 21.7 | 23.7 | 26.3 | 29.5 |
| Jamaica | 24.1 | 28.7 | 33.8 | 37.6 | 41.5 | 44.1 | 46.8 | 49.2 | 51.5 |
| Martinique | 27.7 | 33.6 | 40.1 | 50.0 | 61.0 | 71.2 | 79.6 | 86.0 | 90.5 |
| Montserrat | 21.8 | 18.6 | 15.7 | 13.2 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 67.9 | 67.9 | 67.9 | 67.9 | 67.9 | 67.9 | 67.9 | 68.1 | 68.3 |
| Puerto Rico | 40.6 | 42.4 | 44.5 | 51.5 | 58.3 | 62.8 | 66.9 | 69.2 | 72.2 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 26.6 | 27.2 | 27.9 | 31.0 | 34.1 | 35.0 | 35.9 | 35.2 | 34.6 |
| Saint Lucia | 19.0 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 21.7 | 22.6 | 23.6 | 24.6 | 25.7 | 26.7 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 19.8 | 26.9 | 27.0 | 27.2 | 33.6 | 40.6 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 63.9 | 64.2 | 64.5 | 63.7 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 63.1 | 66.2 | 69.1 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 42.8 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 42.6 |
| United States Virgin Islands | 58.3 | 57.2 | 56.5 | 63.3 | 69.6 | 75.2 | 80.1 | 84.3 | 87.7 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA** | 39.4 | 42.9 | 46.5 | 50.2 | 53.8 | 57.2 | 60.4 | 63.3 | 65.9 |
| Belize | 55.3 | 54.7 | 54.0 | 52.5 | 51.0 | 50.2 | 49.4 | 48.7 | 48.1 |
| Costa Rica | 33.5 | 33.9 | 34.3 | 35.8 | 38.8 | 42.5 | 46.9 | 51.0 | 53.6 |
| El Salvador | 36.5 | 37.4 | 38.3 | 38.9 | 39.4 | 41.5 | 44.1 | 46.6 | 49.2 |
| Guatemala | 25.1 | 28.0 | 31.1 | 34.0 | 35.5 | 36.7 | 37.4 | 39.2 | 41.1 |
| Honduras | 17.6 | 20.0 | 22.7 | 25.7 | 28.9 | 32.1 | 34.9 | 37.7 | 40.3 |
| Mexico | 42.7 | 46.7 | 50.8 | 54.9 | 59.0 | 62.8 | 66.3 | 69.6 | 72.5 |
| Nicaragua | 34.9 | 37.2 | 39.6 | 42.7 | 47.0 | 48.9 | 50.3 | 51.7 | 53.1 |
| Panama | 35.8 | 38.5 | 41.2 | 44.4 | 47.6 | 49.0 | 50.4 | 52.1 | 53.7 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | 43.7 | 47.5 | 51.4 | 55.7 | 59.9 | 64.0 | 67.8 | 71.2 | 74.5 |
| Argentina | 65.3 | 69.6 | 73.6 | 76.4 | 78.9 | 81.0 | 82.9 | 85.0 | 87.0 |
| Bolivia | 33.8 | 35.3 | 36.8 | 38.3 | 39.8 | 41.3 | 45.5 | 50.5 | 55.6 |
| Brazil | 36.0 | 40.4 | 44.9 | 50.4 | 55.8 | 61.2 | 66.2 | 70.7 | 74.7 |
| Chile | 58.4 | 63.3 | 67.8 | 71.7 | 75.2 | 78.4 | 81.2 | 82.6 | 83.3 |
| Colombia | 42.1 | 45.6 | 49.1 | 52.7 | 56.6 | 60.0 | 62.6 | 65.2 | 68.7 |
| Ecuador | 28.3 | 31.0 | 33.9 | 36.6 | 39.3 | 42.4 | 47.0 | 51.2 | 55.1 |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | 44.3 | 46.7 | 49.1 | 51.5 | 53.9 | 56.3 | 58.7 | 64.1 | 68.2 |
| French Guiana | 53.7 | 58.6 | 63.3 | 65.7 | 67.4 | 69.1 | 70.8 | 72.7 | 74.5 |
| Guyana | 28.0 | 28.5 | 29.0 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 30.0 | 30.5 | 31.8 | 33.2 |
| Paraguay | 34.6 | 35.1 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 37.1 | 39.0 | 41.7 | 45.0 | 48.7 |
| Peru | 41.0 | 43.9 | 46.8 | 51.9 | 57.4 | 61.5 | 64.6 | 66.9 | 68.9 |
| Suriname | 46.9 | 47.1 | 47.3 | 47.1 | 45.9 | 49.5 | 55.0 | 60.3 | 65.4 |
| Uruguay | 77.9 | 79.1 | 80.2 | 81.3 | 82.4 | 83.4 | 85.4 | 87.2 | 89.0 |
| Venezuela | 46.8 | 54.1 | 61.2 | 66.7 | 71.6 | 75.8 | 79.4 | 81.9 | 84.0 |
| **NORTHERN AMERICA** | 63.9 | 67.0 | 69.9 | 72.0 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 75.4 |
| Bermuda | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Canada | 60.8 | 65.0 | 68.9 | 72.9 | 75.7 | 75.6 | 75.7 | 76.4 | 76.6 |
| Greenland | 41.6 | 49.9 | 58.2 | 66.1 | 72.7 | 74.4 | 76.1 | 78.0 | 79.7 |
| Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon | 80.0 | 83.5 | 86.4 | 87.8 | 88.4 | 89.0 | 89.6 | 89.4 | 88.9 |
| United States of America | 64.2 | 67.2 | 70.0 | 71.9 | 73.6 | 73.7 | 73.7 | 74.5 | 75.3 |
| **OCEANIA** | 60.6 | 63.3 | 65.9 | 68.3 | 70.6 | 71.7 | 71.1 | 70.5 | 70.1 |
| **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** | 74.6 | 77.2 | 79.7 | 82.2 | 84.4 | 85.3 | 85.3 | 85.2 | 85.0 |
| Australia (8) | 75.1 | 78.0 | 80.6 | 83.0 | 85.2 | 85.9 | 85.8 | 85.5 | 85.1 |
| New Zealand | 72.5 | 73.6 | 76.0 | 78.9 | 81.1 | 82.8 | 83.4 | 83.7 | 84.7 |
| **MELANESIA** | 4.6 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 11.0 | 14.8 | 16.9 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 18.5 |
| Fiji | 24.4 | 26.9 | 29.7 | 32.6 | 34.8 | 36.7 | 37.8 | 38.5 | 41.6 |
| New Caledonia | 18.2 | 28.8 | 42.5 | 49.7 | 48.7 | 52.4 | 56.3 | 58.8 | 59.5 |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 9.8 | 11.9 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| Solomon Islands | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 12.4 | 13.7 |
| Vanuatu | 6.1 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 13.1 | 15.7 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 18.5 |
| **MICRONESIA** | 32.1 | 35.0 | 37.9 | 41.1 | 44.7 | 53.6 | 57.3 | 59.6 | 62.5 |
| Guam | 39.5 | 44.7 | 50.1 | 55.5 | 61.9 | 83.6 | 93.8 | 92.3 | 90.8 |
| Kiribati | 9.5 | 12.4 | 16.0 | 20.4 | 25.6 | 30.1 | 31.7 | 33.5 | 34.6 |
| Marshall Islands | 71.6 | 69.6 | 67.5 | 65.3 | 63.0 | 60.7 | 58.3 | 62.0 | 64.7 |
| Micronesia (Fed. States of) | 22.9 | 23.2 | 23.6 | 23.9 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 25.7 | 26.4 |
| Nauru | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Percentage urban | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 69.3 | 71.0 | 72.7 | 74.4 | 76.2 | 77.9 | 79.5 | 81.1 | Dominica |
| 56.6 | 58.2 | 60.1 | 62.3 | 64.6 | 67.2 | 69.7 | 72.0 | Dominican Republic |
| 35.0 | 38.5 | 42.2 | 45.8 | 49.5 | 53.0 | 56.4 | 59.6 | Grenada |
| 99.2 | 99.6 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | Guadeloupe |
| 32.6 | 35.6 | 38.8 | 42.1 | 45.5 | 49.0 | 52.5 | 56.0 | Haiti |
| 51.9 | 52.1 | 52.2 | 52.9 | 54.2 | 56.0 | 58.4 | 61.3 | Jamaica |
| 93.0 | 94.9 | 96.2 | 96.9 | 97.4 | 97.7 | 97.8 | 98.0 | Martinique |
| 12.5 | 12.9 | 13.8 | 15.0 | 16.9 | 19.5 | 22.3 | 25.4 | Montserrat |
| 68.6 | 69.2 | 70.1 | 71.4 | 73.1 | 75.0 | 76.8 | 78.5 | Netherlands Antilles |
| 87.1 | 94.6 | 97.5 | 98.6 | 99.1 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.4 | Puerto Rico |
| 33.7 | 32.8 | 31.9 | 31.8 | 32.5 | 34.1 | 36.5 | 40.0 | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 27.8 | 29.3 | 31.3 | 33.8 | 36.8 | 40.4 | 44.1 | 47.9 | Saint Lucia |
| 48.1 | 54.8 | 60.5 | 65.1 | 68.6 | 71.3 | 73.8 | 76.1 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 71.7 | 74.1 | 76.2 | 78.1 | 79.7 | 81.2 | 82.7 | 84.1 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 43.6 | 45.2 | 47.4 | 50.1 | 53.4 | 56.7 | 59.9 | 63.1 | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| 90.4 | 92.6 | 94.1 | 95.1 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 96.7 | United States Virgin Islands |
| 67.0 | 68.4 | 69.7 | 71.1 | 72.7 | 74.2 | 75.9 | 77.5 | **CENTRAL AMERICA** |
| 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.6 | 49.9 | 51.8 | 54.3 | 57.4 | 60.4 | Belize |
| 56.3 | 59.0 | 61.7 | 64.3 | 66.8 | 69.3 | 71.6 | 73.8 | Costa Rica |
| 54.0 | 58.4 | 60.1 | 62.1 | 64.2 | 66.5 | 69.0 | 71.3 | El Salvador |
| 43.1 | 45.1 | 47.2 | 49.4 | 51.9 | 54.6 | 57.5 | 60.6 | Guatemala |
| 42.3 | 44.4 | 46.4 | 48.7 | 51.3 | 54.0 | 57.0 | 60.0 | Honduras |
| 73.4 | 74.7 | 76.0 | 77.4 | 78.8 | 80.2 | 81.6 | 82.9 | Mexico |
| 54.5 | 56.1 | 58.1 | 60.3 | 62.8 | 65.5 | 68.1 | 70.6 | Nicaragua |
| 55.0 | 56.2 | 57.8 | 59.6 | 61.7 | 64.1 | 66.7 | 69.2 | Panama |
| 77.0 | 79.7 | 82.1 | 84.0 | 85.6 | 86.8 | 87.8 | 88.6 | **SOUTH AMERICA** |
| 88.3 | 89.5 | 90.6 | 91.4 | 92.2 | 92.8 | 93.3 | 93.7 | Argentina |
| 59.4 | 61.9 | 64.4 | 66.7 | 69.0 | 71.2 | 73.3 | 75.3 | Bolivia |
| 77.8 | 81.1 | 84.2 | 86.6 | 88.4 | 89.7 | 90.6 | 91.3 | Brazil |
| 84.4 | 85.9 | 87.7 | 89.1 | 90.2 | 91.1 | 91.8 | 92.3 | Chile |
| 72.0 | 74.9 | 77.4 | 79.5 | 81.3 | 82.8 | 84.1 | 85.2 | Colombia |
| 57.8 | 60.3 | 62.8 | 65.2 | 67.6 | 69.8 | 72.0 | 74.1 | Ecuador |
| 71.8 | 78.8 | 84.9 | 88.8 | 91.3 | 92.8 | 93.7 | 94.2 | Falkland Islands (Malvinas) |
| 74.8 | 75.1 | 75.6 | 76.4 | 77.5 | 78.8 | 80.3 | 81.7 | French Guiana |
| 34.5 | 36.3 | 38.5 | 41.1 | 44.2 | 47.8 | 51.4 | 54.9 | Guyana |
| 52.1 | 55.3 | 58.5 | 61.5 | 64.3 | 67.0 | 69.5 | 71.8 | Paraguay |
| 70.9 | 72.8 | 74.6 | 76.4 | 78.0 | 79.6 | 81.1 | 82.6 | Peru |
| 70.2 | 74.1 | 77.2 | 79.7 | 81.6 | 83.0 | 84.3 | 85.5 | Suriname |
| 90.5 | 91.9 | 93.0 | 93.8 | 94.4 | 94.8 | 95.2 | 95.5 | Uruguay |
| 85.5 | 86.9 | 88.1 | 89.1 | 90.0 | 90.7 | 91.3 | 91.9 | Venezuela |
| 77.3 | 79.1 | 80.8 | 82.3 | 83.6 | 84.8 | 85.9 | 86.9 | **NORTHERN AMERICA** |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Bermuda |
| 77.7 | 79.4 | 81.1 | 82.6 | 84.0 | 85.2 | 86.3 | 87.2 | Canada |
| 80.9 | 81.6 | 82.9 | 84.3 | 85.5 | 86.5 | 87.5 | 88.3 | Greenland |
| 88.9 | 88.9 | 89.0 | 89.3 | 89.7 | 90.3 | 90.9 | 91.5 | Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon |
| 77.3 | 79.1 | 80.8 | 82.2 | 83.6 | 84.8 | 85.8 | 86.8 | United States of America |
| 71.4 | 72.7 | 73.3 | 73.7 | 74.0 | 74.2 | 74.5 | 74.9 | **OCEANIA** |
| 87.4 | 89.9 | 91.6 | 92.8 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 94.9 | **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** |
| 87.8 | 90.7 | 92.7 | 94.0 | 94.9 | 95.4 | 95.7 | 96.0 | Australia (8) |
| 85.3 | 85.7 | 86.0 | 86.4 | 87.0 | 87.6 | 88.3 | 89.0 | New Zealand |
| 18.9 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 21.4 | 22.8 | 24.7 | 27.2 | **MELANESIA** |
| 45.5 | 49.4 | 53.2 | 56.8 | 60.1 | 63.2 | 66.0 | 68.8 | Fiji |
| 60.1 | 60.7 | 61.6 | 63.0 | 64.7 | 66.8 | 69.2 | 71.5 | New Caledonia |
| 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 14.5 | 15.8 | 17.7 | 20.4 | Papua New Guinea |
| 14.7 | 15.7 | 17.1 | 18.8 | 20.9 | 23.5 | 26.6 | 30.0 | Solomon Islands |
| 20.1 | 21.7 | 23.7 | 26.0 | 28.6 | 31.8 | 35.3 | 39.0 | Vanuatu |
| 64.1 | 67.3 | 70.2 | 72.8 | 75.3 | 77.7 | 79.7 | 81.2 | **MICRONESIA** |
| 92.1 | 93.2 | 94.0 | 94.7 | 95.2 | 95.5 | 95.8 | 96.1 | Guam |
| 36.4 | 43.0 | 50.2 | 56.5 | 61.9 | 66.3 | 69.7 | 72.2 | Kiribati |
| 65.3 | 65.8 | 66.7 | 68.0 | 69.5 | 71.3 | 73.4 | 75.3 | Marshall Islands |
| 27.1 | 28.3 | 30.0 | 32.3 | 35.2 | 38.8 | 42.5 | 46.2 | Micronesia (Fed. States of) |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Nauru |

## Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Percentage urban | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 19.1 | 20.5 | 21.9 | 23.4 | 25.0 | 26.6 | 29.8 | 65.2 | 88.6 |
| Palau | 46.4 | 49.6 | 52.7 | 55.9 | 58.9 | 61.9 | 64.9 | 67.7 | 69.6 |
| **POLYNESIA** | 22.3 | 25.9 | 28.5 | 31.1 | 34.4 | 36.7 | 38.4 | 40.4 | 41.7 |
| American Samoa | 61.8 | 64.0 | 66.2 | 68.3 | 70.4 | 72.4 | 74.3 | 77.8 | 80.9 |
| Cook Islands | 45.1 | 47.2 | 49.2 | 51.3 | 53.4 | 54.0 | 54.8 | 55.6 | 57.7 |
| French Polynesia | 28.5 | 34.6 | 41.2 | 48.2 | 55.3 | 56.9 | 57.4 | 57.3 | 56.1 |
| Niue | 23.6 | 22.9 | 22.3 | 21.7 | 21.2 | 23.4 | 27.1 | 31.1 | 30.9 |
| Pitcairn | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Samoa | 13.0 | 17.4 | 18.9 | 19.3 | 20.4 | 21.1 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 21.5 |
| Tokelau | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tonga | 12.9 | 15.5 | 17.6 | 19.7 | 21.9 | 24.4 | 27.0 | 29.9 | 31.2 |
| Tuvalu | 9.2 | 11.4 | 14.1 | 17.3 | 21.0 | 25.2 | 30.0 | 35.2 | 40.9 |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.
+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
# The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.
1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
6 Refers to the Vatican City State.
7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

**Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)**

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Percentage urban | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 91.2 | 93.3 | 94.7 | 95.6 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 96.8 | 97.0 | Northern Mariana Islands |
| 71.4 | 69.5 | 68.2 | 67.7 | 68.1 | 69.4 | 71.4 | 73.4 | Palau |
| 42.4 | 43.1 | 44.0 | 45.4 | 47.1 | 49.3 | 52.1 | 55.0 | **POLYNESIA** |
| 85.3 | 88.8 | 91.1 | 92.7 | 93.8 | 94.4 | 94.8 | 95.2 | American Samoa |
| 58.7 | 65.2 | 73.3 | 79.1 | 83.1 | 85.9 | 87.6 | 88.6 | Cook Islands |
| 54.4 | 52.7 | 51.9 | 52.1 | 53.2 | 55.2 | 58.2 | 61.0 | French Polynesia |
| 31.5 | 33.7 | 36.7 | 39.9 | 43.2 | 46.6 | 50.0 | 53.5 | Niue |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Pitcairn |
| 21.8 | 22.1 | 22.5 | 23.3 | 24.7 | 26.7 | 29.3 | 32.7 | Samoa |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Tokelau |
| 32.0 | 32.7 | 34.0 | 35.8 | 38.2 | 41.1 | 44.7 | 48.3 | Tonga |
| 46.8 | 52.2 | 57.0 | 61.2 | 64.7 | 67.5 | 70.3 | 72.8 | Tuvalu |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Wallis and Futuna Islands |

## Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country: 1950-2030

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Urban population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| **WORLD** | 732 729 | 852 068 | 992 753 | 1 157 987 | 1 329 548 | 1 516 326 | 1 736 844 | 1 984 517 | 2 273 241 |
| **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** | 426 674 | 478 921 | 536 185 | 596 188 | 652 298 | 703 624 | 749 061 | 786 106 | 825 245 |
| **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** | 306 055 | 373 147 | 456 569 | 561 799 | 677 249 | 812 702 | 987 783 | 1 198 412 | 1 447 996 |
| Least developed countries (#) | 14 835 | 18 570 | 23 498 | 30 719 | 40 541 | 52 120 | 69 153 | 86 145 | 107 839 |
| **AFRICA** | 32 894 | 40 952 | 51 557 | 65 628 | 82 833 | 103 204 | 128 972 | 160 487 | 198 794 |
| **EASTERN AFRICA** | 3 482 | 4 592 | 6 110 | 8 265 | 11 242 | 15 471 | 21 576 | 28 290 | 37 469 |
| Burundi | 50 | 57 | 65 | 74 | 84 | 118 | 179 | 254 | 352 |
| Comoros | 6 | 11 | 21 | 39 | 53 | 67 | 90 | 116 | 147 |
| Djibouti | 25 | 30 | 39 | 58 | 88 | 133 | 217 | 271 | 397 |
| Eritrea | 68 | 91 | 123 | 168 | 215 | 266 | 328 | 400 | 490 |
| Ethiopia | 848 | 1 110 | 1 462 | 1 942 | 2 498 | 3 141 | 3 741 | 4 792 | 6 215 |
| Kenya | 350 | 460 | 610 | 832 | 1 171 | 1 753 | 2 637 | 3 963 | 5 823 |
| Madagascar | 330 | 435 | 574 | 757 | 978 | 1 299 | 1 683 | 2 184 | 2 820 |
| Malawi | 101 | 124 | 155 | 194 | 273 | 402 | 562 | 744 | 1 101 |
| Mauritius (1) | 142 | 176 | 219 | 279 | 347 | 388 | 409 | 420 | 428 |
| Mozambique | 160 | 213 | 287 | 393 | 543 | 921 | 1 584 | 2 220 | 2 842 |
| Réunion | 58 | 81 | 110 | 149 | 201 | 237 | 277 | 377 | 491 |
| Rwanda | 39 | 52 | 69 | 89 | 121 | 176 | 243 | 298 | 361 |
| Seychelles | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 20 | 26 | 32 | 35 |
| Somalia | 288 | 375 | 488 | 633 | 817 | 1 054 | 1 736 | 1 861 | 2 106 |
| Uganda | 161 | 235 | 346 | 518 | 751 | 899 | 1 096 | 1 442 | 1 937 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 299 | 377 | 481 | 620 | 920 | 1 630 | 2 779 | 3 899 | 5 657 |
| Zambia | 255 | 385 | 581 | 868 | 1 275 | 1 765 | 2 380 | 2 788 | 3 231 |
| Zimbabwe | 292 | 368 | 469 | 640 | 893 | 1 202 | 1 609 | 2 229 | 3 034 |
| **MIDDLE AFRICA** | 3 737 | 4 589 | 5 716 | 7 561 | 10 120 | 12 335 | 14 998 | 18 029 | 21 928 |
| Angola | 313 | 395 | 503 | 648 | 836 | 1 074 | 1 409 | 1 902 | 2 441 |
| Cameroon | 437 | 565 | 735 | 966 | 1 346 | 2 032 | 2 750 | 3 597 | 4 698 |
| Central African Republic | 210 | 270 | 347 | 450 | 564 | 692 | 809 | 958 | 1 103 |
| Chad | 102 | 146 | 209 | 301 | 436 | 638 | 848 | 1 002 | 1 226 |
| Congo | 250 | 281 | 320 | 370 | 435 | 537 | 733 | 980 | 1 204 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2 327 | 2 808 | 3 443 | 4 625 | 6 243 | 7 039 | 8 015 | 8 983 | 10 444 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 36 | 49 | 65 | 72 | 79 | 62 | 60 | 92 | 122 |
| Gabon | 53 | 67 | 84 | 117 | 165 | 240 | 345 | 481 | 649 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 8 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 22 | 29 | 35 | 42 |
| **NORTHERN AFRICA** | 13 145 | 16 283 | 20 248 | 25 539 | 31 208 | 37 616 | 44 833 | 54 179 | 63 984 |
| Algeria | 1 948 | 2 540 | 3 287 | 4 486 | 5 430 | 6 460 | 8 160 | 10 499 | 12 859 |
| Egypt | 6 971 | 8 602 | 10 541 | 12 840 | 14 893 | 17 082 | 19 251 | 21 797 | 24 219 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 191 | 232 | 307 | 444 | 900 | 1 489 | 2 109 | 2 883 | 3 444 |
| Morocco | 2 347 | 2 806 | 3 397 | 4 244 | 5 298 | 6 547 | 8 000 | 9 855 | 11 887 |
| Sudan | 579 | 825 | 1 176 | 1 670 | 2 370 | 3 167 | 3 870 | 5 037 | 6 635 |
| Tunisia | 1 102 | 1 270 | 1 521 | 1 829 | 2 283 | 2 825 | 3 334 | 3 961 | 4 755 |
| Western Sahara | 5 | 10 | 18 | 25 | 33 | 46 | 110 | 147 | 183 |
| **SOUTHERN AFRICA** | 5 967 | 7 003 | 8 265 | 9 596 | 11 168 | 12 871 | 14 720 | 16 954 | 19 405 |
| Botswana | 11 | 13 | 16 | 23 | 57 | 106 | 182 | 333 | 573 |
| Lesotho | 7 | 14 | 29 | 59 | 88 | 123 | 171 | 237 | 270 |
| Namibia | 48 | 67 | 94 | 118 | 149 | 190 | 232 | 282 | 375 |
| South Africa | 5 898 | 6 902 | 8 113 | 9 370 | 10 831 | 12 379 | 14 029 | 15 949 | 17 994 |
| Swaziland | 4 | 7 | 14 | 25 | 43 | 72 | 106 | 153 | 194 |
| **WESTERN AFRICA** | 6 564 | 8 485 | 11 219 | 14 667 | 19 095 | 24 912 | 32 845 | 43 035 | 56 007 |
| Benin | 101 | 144 | 207 | 304 | 451 | 667 | 946 | 1 236 | 1 604 |
| Burkina Faso | 152 | 177 | 210 | 254 | 313 | 387 | 578 | 881 | 1 210 |
| Cape Verde | 21 | 26 | 33 | 41 | 52 | 60 | 68 | 104 | 154 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 365 | 516 | 734 | 1 046 | 1 513 | 2 167 | 2 927 | 3 920 | 4 983 |
| Gambia | 31 | 36 | 44 | 55 | 71 | 94 | 128 | 172 | 233 |
| Ghana | 757 | 1 098 | 1 572 | 2 038 | 2 498 | 2 980 | 3 442 | 4 348 | 5 570 |
| Guinea | 140 | 237 | 310 | 409 | 540 | 664 | 896 | 1 180 | 1 552 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 51 | 62 | 75 | 80 | 88 | 104 | 137 | 181 | 241 |
| Liberia | 107 | 144 | 196 | 266 | 361 | 487 | 654 | 853 | 897 |
| Mali | 299 | 381 | 489 | 627 | 802 | 1 020 | 1 300 | 1 671 | 2 155 |

## Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Urban population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 2 556 862 | 2 856 927 | 3 171 990 | 3 505 347 | 3 855 870 | 4 215 397 | 4 579 192 | 4 944 679 | **WORLD** |
| 856 578 | 882 465 | 905 558 | 928 632 | 951 690 | 974 228 | 995 452 | 1 014 773 | **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** |
| 1 700 284 | 1 974 462 | 2 266 432 | 2 576 716 | 2 904 180 | 3 241 169 | 3 583 740 | 3 929 906 | **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** |
| 135 789 | 167 957 | 208 375 | 257 330 | 314 641 | 381 129 | 457 688 | 544 304 | Least developed countries (#) |
| 244 688 | 295 348 | 352 927 | 417 186 | 489 125 | 568 199 | 654 738 | 748 158 | **AFRICA** |
| 48 529 | 61 501 | 76 340 | 93 562 | 113 457 | 135 788 | 160 975 | 189 215 | **EASTERN AFRICA** |
| 453 | 561 | 777 | 1 078 | 1 438 | 1 881 | 2 423 | 3 088 | Burundi |
| 186 | 234 | 295 | 366 | 448 | 538 | 638 | 747 | Comoros |
| 450 | 548 | 610 | 667 | 735 | 807 | 886 | 967 | Djibouti |
| 548 | 696 | 928 | 1 229 | 1 568 | 1 969 | 2 435 | 2 967 | Eritrea |
| 7 991 | 9 771 | 11 987 | 14 841 | 18 567 | 23 353 | 29 397 | 36 466 | Ethiopia |
| 8 215 | 10 965 | 13 677 | 16 429 | 19 088 | 21 533 | 23 699 | 25 807 | Kenya |
| 3 515 | 4 152 | 4 973 | 6 027 | 7 373 | 9 079 | 11 207 | 13 624 | Madagascar |
| 1 333 | 1 716 | 2 157 | 2 691 | 3 360 | 4 188 | 5 187 | 6 342 | Malawi |
| 468 | 506 | 544 | 586 | 633 | 686 | 743 | 804 | Mauritius (1) |
| 4 185 | 5 735 | 7 399 | 9 135 | 10 928 | 12 683 | 14 312 | 15 976 | Mozambique |
| 572 | 650 | 717 | 771 | 818 | 859 | 893 | 920 | Réunion |
| 419 | 1 050 | 1 874 | 2 983 | 4 281 | 5 606 | 6 823 | 7 866 | Rwanda |
| 37 | 39 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 51 | 55 | 58 | Seychelles |
| 2 291 | 2 905 | 3 861 | 5 057 | 6 514 | 8 314 | 10 513 | 13 144 | Somalia |
| 2 359 | 2 825 | 3 432 | 4 336 | 5 591 | 7 329 | 9 732 | 13 035 | Uganda |
| 8 298 | 11 236 | 14 387 | 17 787 | 21 506 | 25 225 | 29 113 | 33 144 | United Republic of Tanzania |
| 3 492 | 3 660 | 4 031 | 4 526 | 5 169 | 5 902 | 6 719 | 7 638 | Zambia |
| 3 717 | 4 253 | 4 650 | 5 008 | 5 391 | 5 785 | 6 199 | 6 620 | Zimbabwe |
| 27 301 | 32 738 | 40 252 | 49 640 | 60 533 | 73 212 | 87 738 | 104 041 | **MIDDLE AFRICA** |
| 3 220 | 4 135 | 5 409 | 6 919 | 8 654 | 10 723 | 13 153 | 15 971 | Angola |
| 6 000 | 7 403 | 8 769 | 10 059 | 11 295 | 12 540 | 13 789 | 15 050 | Cameroon |
| 1 312 | 1 531 | 1 734 | 1 995 | 2 305 | 2 633 | 2 969 | 3 315 | Central African Republic |
| 1 497 | 1 870 | 2 348 | 2 971 | 3 778 | 4 811 | 6 044 | 7 470 | Chad |
| 1 475 | 1 800 | 2 132 | 2 572 | 3 091 | 3 692 | 4 370 | 5 096 | Congo |
| 12 745 | 14 713 | 18 364 | 23 408 | 29 473 | 36 659 | 45 036 | 54 536 | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 160 | 206 | 260 | 321 | 385 | 452 | 524 | 601 | Equatorial Guinea |
| 842 | 1 024 | 1 171 | 1 322 | 1 467 | 1 603 | 1 738 | 1 870 | Gabon |
| 49 | 56 | 64 | 74 | 85 | 99 | 115 | 134 | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| 73 917 | 84 045 | 95 977 | 109 269 | 123 452 | 138 277 | 153 816 | 169 347 | **NORTHERN AFRICA** |
| 15 135 | 17 285 | 19 710 | 22 281 | 24 913 | 27 468 | 29 820 | 32 032 | Algeria |
| 26 369 | 28 559 | 31 649 | 35 664 | 40 401 | 45 916 | 52 344 | 58 986 | Egypt |
| 3 941 | 4 463 | 5 013 | 5 580 | 6 127 | 6 623 | 7 047 | 7 410 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya |
| 13 955 | 16 144 | 18 547 | 21 076 | 23 640 | 26 129 | 28 528 | 30 824 | Morocco |
| 8 802 | 11 355 | 14 289 | 17 321 | 20 417 | 23 563 | 26 908 | 30 408 | Sudan |
| 5 490 | 5 975 | 6 465 | 7 001 | 7 571 | 8 156 | 8 709 | 9 193 | Tunisia |
| 225 | 265 | 305 | 345 | 384 | 423 | 459 | 495 | Western Sahara |
| 23 250 | 26 421 | 28 441 | 29 451 | 30 279 | 31 169 | 31 949 | 32 634 | **SOUTHERN AFRICA** |
| 739 | 866 | 946 | 972 | 985 | 1 002 | 1 015 | 1 025 | Botswana |
| 292 | 314 | 327 | 340 | 360 | 389 | 426 | 464 | Lesotho |
| 470 | 584 | 681 | 773 | 873 | 988 | 1 108 | 1 231 | Namibia |
| 21 532 | 24 416 | 26 228 | 27 094 | 27 770 | 28 476 | 29 055 | 29 540 | South Africa |
| 216 | 242 | 259 | 272 | 291 | 314 | 344 | 373 | Swaziland |
| 71 691 | 90 642 | 111 918 | 135 264 | 161 404 | 189 752 | 220 261 | 252 920 | **WESTERN AFRICA** |
| 2 099 | 2 630 | 3 275 | 4 022 | 4 860 | 5 756 | 6 696 | 7 675 | Benin |
| 1 562 | 1 991 | 2 561 | 3 318 | 4 310 | 5 592 | 7 226 | 9 220 | Burkina Faso |
| 191 | 232 | 277 | 325 | 374 | 422 | 468 | 513 | Cape Verde |
| 5 993 | 6 902 | 7 860 | 8 940 | 10 117 | 11 355 | 12 674 | 14 054 | Côte d'Ivoire |
| 294 | 344 | 392 | 448 | 514 | 597 | 702 | 835 | Gambia |
| 7 034 | 8 607 | 10 112 | 11 750 | 13 479 | 15 271 | 17 127 | 19 034 | Ghana |
| 2 112 | 2 647 | 3 205 | 4 033 | 4 968 | 5 990 | 7 077 | 8 246 | Guinea |
| 328 | 431 | 563 | 724 | 916 | 1 145 | 1 418 | 1 731 | Guinea-Bissau |
| 894 | 1 321 | 1 725 | 2 104 | 2 548 | 3 071 | 3 670 | 4 331 | Liberia |
| 2 784 | 3 594 | 4 655 | 6 037 | 7 769 | 9 880 | 12 409 | 15 390 | Mali |

## Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Urban population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| Mauritania | 19 | 33 | 58 | 101 | 173 | 289 | 446 | 652 | 894 |
| Niger | 121 | 150 | 184 | 246 | 352 | 509 | 704 | 932 | 1 232 |
| Nigeria | 3 410 | 4 303 | 5 690 | 7 488 | 9 759 | 12 843 | 17 284 | 22 759 | 30 142 |
| Saint Helena (2) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Senegal | 762 | 877 | 1 017 | 1 185 | 1 390 | 1 643 | 1 979 | 2 389 | 2 940 |
| Sierra Leone | 130 | 179 | 247 | 339 | 466 | 628 | 779 | 965 | 1 216 |
| Togo | 96 | 120 | 149 | 186 | 264 | 369 | 577 | 789 | 985 |
| **ASIA** | 232 158 | 279 956 | 337 572 | 408 940 | 485 751 | 574 844 | 692 783 | 836 449 | 1 011 737 |
| **EASTERN ASIA** | 108 012 | 132 671 | 160 431 | 193 752 | 225 113 | 255 735 | 302 981 | 362 830 | 445 086 |
| China (3) | 69 528 | 86 363 | 105 245 | 128 097 | 144 537 | 161 439 | 196 219 | 246 076 | 316 554 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR (4) | 1 631 | 2 088 | 2 615 | 3 191 | 3 458 | 3 943 | 4 609 | 5 070 | 5 677 |
| China, Macao SAR (5) | 185 | 174 | 164 | 201 | 246 | 247 | 247 | 301 | 367 |
| Dem. People's Republic of Korea | 3 353 | 3 668 | 4 594 | 5 721 | 7 803 | 9 082 | 9 785 | 10 683 | 11 651 |
| Japan | 29 145 | 34 928 | 40 542 | 46 852 | 55 508 | 63 374 | 69 577 | 73 173 | 77 916 |
| Mongolia | 144 | 225 | 342 | 461 | 566 | 704 | 866 | 1 051 | 1 264 |
| Republic of Korea | 4 027 | 5 225 | 6 928 | 9 230 | 12 994 | 16 946 | 21 677 | 26 476 | 31 656 |
| **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** | 82 884 | 95 892 | 112 687 | 134 702 | 160 961 | 195 641 | 238 924 | 284 410 | 334 311 |
| Afghanistan | 473 | 614 | 803 | 1 054 | 1 403 | 1 907 | 2 365 | 2 287 | 2 517 |
| Bangladesh | 1 774 | 2 163 | 2 663 | 3 640 | 5 044 | 7 410 | 12 649 | 16 908 | 21 627 |
| Bhutan | 15 | 18 | 22 | 27 | 33 | 41 | 53 | 69 | 93 |
| India | 61 694 | 69 541 | 79 414 | 93 084 | 109 617 | 132 271 | 158 850 | 185 876 | 216 133 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 4 560 | 5 807 | 7 404 | 9 460 | 12 070 | 15 282 | 19 526 | 25 860 | 31 941 |
| Kazakhstan | 2 616 | 3 341 | 4 461 | 5 655 | 6 591 | 7 374 | 8 063 | 8 885 | 9 586 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 540 | 620 | 742 | 921 | 1 107 | 1 250 | 1 389 | 1 535 | 1 657 |
| Maldives | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 17 | 25 | 35 | 47 | 56 |
| Nepal | 198 | 247 | 311 | 384 | 474 | 669 | 974 | 1 286 | 1 667 |
| Pakistan | 6 949 | 8 621 | 10 779 | 12 893 | 15 391 | 18 555 | 22 678 | 27 921 | 33 897 |
| Sri Lanka | 1 078 | 1 361 | 1 738 | 2 185 | 2 688 | 2 971 | 3 137 | 3 342 | 3 585 |
| Tajikistan | 450 | 557 | 691 | 883 | 1 085 | 1 223 | 1 355 | 1 518 | 1 675 |
| Turkmenistan | 545 | 619 | 740 | 891 | 1 046 | 1 198 | 1 347 | 1 485 | 1 653 |
| Uzbekistan | 1 984 | 2 372 | 2 908 | 3 611 | 4 396 | 5 465 | 6 504 | 7 392 | 8 226 |
| **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** | 27 482 | 33 430 | 41 140 | 50 103 | 61 008 | 75 110 | 91 609 | 113 146 | 138 937 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 13 | 22 | 36 | 54 | 80 | 100 | 116 | 139 | 169 |
| Cambodia | 443 | 496 | 559 | 665 | 812 | 731 | 818 | 1 023 | 1 228 |
| Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste | 43 | 47 | 52 | 53 | 56 | 60 | 50 | 54 | 58 |
| Indonesia | 9 863 | 11 631 | 13 993 | 16 830 | 20 485 | 25 971 | 33 184 | 43 370 | 55 699 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 127 | 147 | 173 | 202 | 261 | 335 | 397 | 500 | 638 |
| Malaysia | 1 244 | 1 639 | 2 165 | 2 842 | 3 631 | 4 615 | 5 787 | 7 197 | 8 891 |
| Myanmar | 2 881 | 3 435 | 4 153 | 5 031 | 6 130 | 7 221 | 8 104 | 8 969 | 10 047 |
| Philippines | 5 426 | 6 665 | 8 197 | 9 976 | 12 054 | 14 942 | 18 024 | 23 359 | 29 804 |
| Singapore | 1 022 | 1 306 | 1 634 | 1 880 | 2 075 | 2 263 | 2 414 | 2 709 | 3 016 |
| Thailand | 3 234 | 4 106 | 5 233 | 6 311 | 7 574 | 9 811 | 12 415 | 14 222 | 16 003 |
| Viet Nam | 3 186 | 3 935 | 4 946 | 6 256 | 7 850 | 9 061 | 10 299 | 11 605 | 13 383 |
| **WESTERN ASIA** | 13 779 | 17 963 | 23 314 | 30 383 | 38 669 | 48 358 | 59 269 | 76 063 | 93 403 |
| Armenia | 581 | 735 | 956 | 1 221 | 1 497 | 1 779 | 2 033 | 2 223 | 2 372 |
| Azerbaijan | 1 339 | 1 568 | 1 872 | 2 240 | 2 583 | 2 930 | 3 255 | 3 578 | 3 864 |
| Bahrain | 74 | 101 | 129 | 158 | 186 | 233 | 301 | 362 | 432 |
| Cyprus | 147 | 173 | 204 | 222 | 251 | 275 | 317 | 379 | 442 |
| Georgia | 1 365 | 1 568 | 1 790 | 2 027 | 2 235 | 2 432 | 2 620 | 2 847 | 3 006 |
| Iraq | 1 812 | 2 224 | 2 937 | 4 040 | 5 254 | 6 764 | 8 493 | 10 478 | 12 090 |
| Israel | 813 | 1 244 | 1 627 | 2 074 | 2 440 | 2 910 | 3 334 | 3 684 | 4 074 |
| Jordan | 170 | 288 | 456 | 600 | 910 | 1 120 | 1 340 | 1 797 | 2 350 |
| Kuwait | 90 | 132 | 201 | 366 | 579 | 844 | 1 248 | 1 621 | 2 034 |
| Lebanon | 480 | 562 | 735 | 1 064 | 1 466 | 1 854 | 1 966 | 2 119 | 2 256 |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | 375 | 423 | 485 | 586 | 595 | 748 | 912 | 1 140 | 1 422 |
| Oman | 11 | 15 | 20 | 41 | 85 | 180 | 374 | 710 | 1 147 |
| Qatar | 20 | 28 | 36 | 57 | 92 | 145 | 198 | 317 | 417 |
| Saudi Arabia | 560 | 836 | 1 231 | 1 858 | 2 796 | 4 231 | 6 325 | 9 380 | 12 948 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 1 071 | 1 344 | 1 698 | 2 167 | 2 772 | 3 401 | 4 184 | 5 156 | 6 223 |
| Turkey | 4 586 | 6 327 | 8 397 | 10 915 | 13 911 | 17 064 | 20 197 | 27 197 | 34 097 |
| United Arab Emirates | 36 | 49 | 65 | 110 | 180 | 422 | 824 | 1 270 | 1 684 |
| Yemen | 250 | 345 | 474 | 637 | 837 | 1 026 | 1 346 | 1 806 | 2 545 |

## Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Urban population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 1 171 | 1 527 | 1 973 | 2 452 | 2 945 | 3 447 | 3 949 | 4 445 | Mauritania |
| 1 644 | 2 211 | 2 996 | 4 047 | 5 434 | 7 229 | 9 536 | 12 453 | Niger |
| 39 388 | 50 603 | 62 904 | 75 748 | 89 758 | 104 339 | 119 253 | 134 398 | Nigeria |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Saint Helena (2) |
| 3 648 | 4 456 | 5 404 | 6 472 | 7 614 | 8 801 | 10 039 | 11 350 | Senegal |
| 1 358 | 1 619 | 2 148 | 2 570 | 3 043 | 3 579 | 4 176 | 4 813 | Sierra Leone |
| 1 191 | 1 523 | 1 864 | 2 272 | 2 751 | 3 276 | 3 838 | 4 431 | Togo |
| 1 182 235 | 1 366 980 | 1 562 130 | 1 770 494 | 1 990 146 | 2 214 364 | 2 439 471 | 2 664 282 | **ASIA** |
| 519 252 | 598 413 | 682 196 | 766 054 | 847 535 | 921 854 | 986 048 | 1 039 087 | **EASTERN ASIA** |
| 382 342 | 456 247 | 535 983 | 616 228 | 694 359 | 765 597 | 827 016 | 877 623 | China (3) |
| 6 183 | 6 807 | 7 182 | 7 537 | 7 872 | 8 188 | 8 492 | 8 781 | China, Hong Kong SAR (4) |
| 407 | 445 | 466 | 486 | 507 | 526 | 544 | 558 | China, Macao SAR (5) |
| 12 636 | 13 414 | 14 122 | 14 794 | 15 586 | 16 507 | 17 404 | 18 186 | Dem. People's Republic of Korea |
| 81 086 | 82 794 | 84 004 | 85 150 | 86 158 | 86 977 | 87 707 | 88 482 | Japan |
| 1 359 | 1 415 | 1 520 | 1 658 | 1 817 | 1 988 | 2 167 | 2 336 | Mongolia |
| 35 240 | 37 291 | 38 918 | 40 200 | 41 236 | 42 070 | 42 716 | 43 120 | Republic of Korea |
| 384 960 | 438 694 | 496 429 | 565 020 | 646 171 | 739 066 | 843 550 | 959 121 | **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** |
| 3 823 | 4 683 | 6 311 | 8 484 | 10 831 | 13 674 | 17 038 | 20 920 | Afghanistan |
| 26 523 | 31 996 | 38 128 | 45 298 | 53 619 | 63 224 | 74 183 | 86 500 | Bangladesh |
| 118 | 159 | 218 | 292 | 385 | 500 | 640 | 810 | Bhutan |
| 247 711 | 281 255 | 315 276 | 355 205 | 401 898 | 455 823 | 517 178 | 586 052 | India |
| 37 577 | 42 799 | 48 104 | 53 784 | 60 143 | 66 011 | 70 871 | 75 253 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| 9 343 | 8 733 | 8 594 | 8 580 | 8 916 | 9 297 | 9 696 | 10 018 | Kazakhstan |
| 1 644 | 1 692 | 1 781 | 1 914 | 2 103 | 2 349 | 2 665 | 2 993 | Kyrgyzstan |
| 64 | 80 | 100 | 126 | 157 | 194 | 235 | 282 | Maldives |
| 2 305 | 3 220 | 4 166 | 5 253 | 6 547 | 8 082 | 9 888 | 11 976 | Nepal |
| 39 815 | 47 220 | 56 079 | 67 140 | 80 858 | 96 952 | 115 429 | 135 347 | Pakistan |
| 3 771 | 3 927 | 4 073 | 4 309 | 4 653 | 5 118 | 5 720 | 6 481 | Sri Lanka |
| 1 641 | 1 568 | 1 538 | 1 602 | 1 770 | 2 032 | 2 401 | 2 787 | Tajikistan |
| 1 875 | 2 080 | 2 295 | 2 571 | 2 911 | 3 308 | 3 699 | 4 071 | Turkmenistan |
| 8 750 | 9 282 | 9 767 | 10 462 | 11 379 | 12 502 | 13 907 | 15 632 | Uzbekistan |
| 169 748 | 206 228 | 243 765 | 282 547 | 321 529 | 359 842 | 396 501 | 432 014 | **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** |
| 207 | 247 | 290 | 334 | 375 | 415 | 453 | 489 | Brunei Darussalam |
| 1 626 | 2 223 | 2 927 | 3 792 | 4 814 | 5 981 | 7 277 | 8 697 | Cambodia |
| 63 | 52 | 67 | 82 | 101 | 127 | 156 | 189 | Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste |
| 70 120 | 88 863 | 107 880 | 126 739 | 144 622 | 160 775 | 174 739 | 187 846 | Indonesia |
| 807 | 1 018 | 1 280 | 1 603 | 1 992 | 2 451 | 2 971 | 3 549 | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| 11 326 | 14 212 | 16 479 | 18 768 | 20 998 | 23 218 | 25 351 | 27 324 | Malaysia |
| 11 489 | 13 290 | 15 497 | 18 147 | 20 960 | 23 921 | 26 995 | 30 086 | Myanmar |
| 36 949 | 44 327 | 51 819 | 59 294 | 66 658 | 73 763 | 80 380 | 86 615 | Philippines |
| 3 478 | 4 016 | 4 372 | 4 574 | 4 707 | 4 812 | 4 905 | 4 934 | Singapore |
| 17 508 | 18 974 | 20 820 | 22 994 | 25 571 | 28 569 | 31 992 | 35 420 | Thailand |
| 16 176 | 19 006 | 22 335 | 26 221 | 30 732 | 35 809 | 41 284 | 46 863 | Viet Nam |
| 108 275 | 123 646 | 139 739 | 156 874 | 174 911 | 193 602 | 213 372 | 234 060 | **WESTERN ASIA** |
| 2 194 | 2 024 | 1 950 | 1 908 | 1 901 | 1 908 | 1 917 | 1 928 | Armenia |
| 4 062 | 4 123 | 4 253 | 4 504 | 4 851 | 5 280 | 5 774 | 6 235 | Azerbaijan |
| 522 | 607 | 681 | 753 | 823 | 891 | 956 | 1 018 | Bahrain |
| 506 | 539 | 565 | 591 | 617 | 643 | 666 | 687 | Cyprus |
| 2 883 | 2 772 | 2 587 | 2 476 | 2 438 | 2 428 | 2 441 | 2 473 | Georgia |
| 13 905 | 15 759 | 17 750 | 20 134 | 22 847 | 25 714 | 28 874 | 32 344 | Iraq |
| 4 859 | 5 527 | 6 132 | 6 687 | 7 178 | 7 600 | 8 008 | 8 392 | Israel |
| 3 325 | 3 963 | 4 562 | 5 117 | 5 664 | 6 216 | 6 772 | 7 311 | Jordan |
| 1 620 | 2 157 | 2 575 | 2 942 | 3 249 | 3 542 | 3 824 | 4 091 | Kuwait |
| 2 677 | 3 013 | 3 310 | 3 566 | 3 789 | 3 991 | 4 164 | 4 317 | Lebanon |
| 1 792 | 2 233 | 2 743 | 3 324 | 3 974 | 4 686 | 5 449 | 6 246 | Occupied Palestinian Territory |
| 1 629 | 1 982 | 2 375 | 2 796 | 3 229 | 3 658 | 4 079 | 4 509 | Oman |
| 473 | 532 | 579 | 623 | 666 | 708 | 746 | 778 | Qatar |
| 15 717 | 19 083 | 22 675 | 26 282 | 29 825 | 33 265 | 36 708 | 40 124 | Saudi Arabia |
| 7 274 | 8 289 | 9 377 | 10 640 | 12 066 | 13 627 | 15 326 | 17 188 | Syrian Arab Republic |
| 39 181 | 44 206 | 49 311 | 54 308 | 59 055 | 63 395 | 67 549 | 71 415 | Turkey |
| 2 090 | 2 386 | 2 656 | 2 904 | 3 128 | 3 332 | 3 503 | 3 633 | United Arab Emirates |
| 3 565 | 4 452 | 5 659 | 7 321 | 9 610 | 12 718 | 16 616 | 21 370 | Yemen |

## Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Urban population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| **EUROPE** | 280 324 | 310 063 | 342 842 | 379 774 | 412 654 | 445 994 | 475 081 | 495 619 | 516 223 |
| **EASTERN EUROPE** | 86 635 | 103 453 | 121 334 | 138 558 | 154 050 | 170 899 | 187 231 | 200 036 | 210 725 |
| Belarus | 1 753 | 2 124 | 2 649 | 3 265 | 3 967 | 4 714 | 5 457 | 6 186 | 6 782 |
| Bulgaria | 1 856 | 2 379 | 3 033 | 3 764 | 4 397 | 5 016 | 5 420 | 5 781 | 5 787 |
| Czech Republic | 3 647 | 4 028 | 4 372 | 4 747 | 5 102 | 6 367 | 7 666 | 7 749 | 7 750 |
| Hungary | 3 667 | 4 014 | 4 252 | 4 617 | 5 016 | 5 560 | 6 089 | 6 299 | 6 426 |
| Poland | 9 607 | 11 797 | 14 196 | 15 726 | 17 090 | 18 845 | 20 612 | 22 076 | 23 143 |
| Republic of Moldova | 389 | 520 | 703 | 916 | 1 145 | 1 376 | 1 602 | 1 854 | 2 047 |
| Romania | 4 159 | 5 351 | 6 297 | 7 174 | 8 166 | 9 099 | 10 228 | 11 281 | 12 350 |
| Russian Federation | 45 908 | 54 810 | 64 406 | 73 724 | 81 457 | 89 167 | 96 716 | 103 086 | 108 830 |
| Slovakia | 1 039 | 1 205 | 1 387 | 1 616 | 1 859 | 2 190 | 2 570 | 2 785 | 2 969 |
| Ukraine | 14 609 | 17 226 | 20 038 | 23 010 | 25 852 | 28 564 | 30 870 | 32 939 | 34 641 |
| **NORTHERN EUROPE** | 53 535 | 55 116 | 57 266 | 60 555 | 63 280 | 68 626 | 72 767 | 74 276 | 75 818 |
| Channel Islands | 44 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 43 | 45 |
| Denmark | 2 904 | 3 090 | 3 375 | 3 666 | 3 929 | 4 156 | 4 291 | 4 314 | 4 359 |
| Estonia | 547 | 622 | 700 | 792 | 887 | 968 | 1 027 | 1 079 | 1 127 |
| Faeroe Islands | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Finland | 1 283 | 1 482 | 1 687 | 2 005 | 2 315 | 2 745 | 2 859 | 2 932 | 3 063 |
| Iceland | 106 | 122 | 141 | 159 | 173 | 189 | 201 | 216 | 231 |
| Ireland | 1 215 | 1 281 | 1 299 | 1 401 | 1 528 | 1 704 | 1 882 | 1 991 | 2 000 |
| Isle of Man | 30 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 33 | 36 |
| Latvia | 1 005 | 1 093 | 1 206 | 1 347 | 1 463 | 1 607 | 1 714 | 1 799 | 1 908 |
| Lithuania | 798 | 930 | 1 110 | 1 328 | 1 555 | 1 838 | 2 088 | 2 306 | 2 528 |
| Norway | 1 636 | 1 714 | 1 787 | 2 143 | 2 536 | 2 732 | 2 882 | 2 961 | 3 052 |
| Sweden | 4 618 | 5 034 | 5 429 | 5 960 | 6 525 | 6 778 | 6 905 | 6 939 | 7 112 |
| United Kingdom | 39 345 | 39 671 | 40 455 | 41 673 | 42 285 | 45 822 | 48 829 | 49 647 | 50 342 |
| **SOUTHERN EUROPE** | 48 162 | 53 116 | 58 346 | 65 118 | 72 152 | 78 357 | 84 453 | 87 941 | 91 209 |
| Albania | 247 | 346 | 493 | 584 | 678 | 785 | 900 | 1 027 | 1 188 |
| Andorra | 3 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 25 | 32 | 42 | 50 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 364 | 476 | 605 | 775 | 970 | 1 172 | 1 391 | 1 549 | 1 691 |
| Croatia | 858 | 1 033 | 1 220 | 1 442 | 1 676 | 1 924 | 2 191 | 2 338 | 2 617 |
| Gibraltar | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 27 |
| Greece | 2 821 | 3 191 | 3 574 | 4 064 | 4 617 | 5 003 | 5 567 | 5 806 | 5 979 |
| Holy See (6) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Italy | 25 584 | 27 650 | 29 799 | 32 228 | 34 592 | 36 393 | 37 608 | 37 819 | 37 846 |
| Malta | 191 | 206 | 218 | 225 | 234 | 245 | 269 | 295 | 315 |
| Portugal | 1 612 | 1 772 | 1 954 | 2 152 | 2 249 | 2 515 | 2 875 | 3 720 | 4 619 |
| San Marino | 2 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 21 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 1 351 | 1 829 | 2 299 | 2 832 | 3 419 | 3 905 | 4 409 | 4 793 | 5 166 |
| Slovenia | 293 | 365 | 446 | 530 | 618 | 738 | 880 | 935 | 972 |
| Spain | 14 526 | 15 833 | 17 228 | 19 643 | 22 307 | 24 764 | 27 326 | 28 553 | 29 615 |
| TFYR Macedonia (7) | 288 | 385 | 474 | 598 | 738 | 847 | 960 | 1 018 | 1 103 |
| **WESTERN EUROPE** | 91 992 | 98 378 | 105 896 | 115 543 | 123 171 | 128 112 | 130 630 | 133 366 | 138 471 |
| Austria | 4 426 | 4 462 | 4 556 | 4 723 | 4 872 | 4 952 | 4 937 | 4 969 | 5 083 |
| Belgium | 7 902 | 8 157 | 8 463 | 8 814 | 9 061 | 9 260 | 9 404 | 9 457 | 9 606 |
| France | 22 713 | 25 266 | 28 305 | 32 723 | 36 076 | 38 431 | 39 484 | 40 717 | 42 015 |
| Germany | 49 169 | 52 095 | 55 434 | 59 210 | 62 246 | 63 860 | 64 683 | 65 241 | 67 757 |
| Liechtenstein | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Luxembourg | 175 | 185 | 195 | 209 | 230 | 265 | 287 | 304 | 326 |
| Monaco | 20 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 30 |
| Netherlands | 5 503 | 5 817 | 6 182 | 6 745 | 7 289 | 7 781 | 8 202 | 8 547 | 8 970 |
| Switzerland | 2 080 | 2 373 | 2 736 | 3 093 | 3 369 | 3 534 | 3 602 | 4 098 | 4 677 |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | 69 940 | 86 888 | 107 599 | 133 545 | 163 413 | 197 065 | 234 460 | 273 328 | 313 879 |
| **CARIBBEAN** | 6 005 | 7 031 | 8 264 | 9 949 | 11 782 | 13 852 | 15 881 | 17 901 | 19 900 |
| Anguilla | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 14 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Aruba | 29 | 30 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 33 |
| Bahamas | 61 | 67 | 81 | 103 | 122 | 139 | 158 | 186 | 213 |
| Barbados | 84 | 91 | 93 | 96 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 107 | 115 |
| British Virgin Islands | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| Cayman Islands | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 26 |
| Cuba | 2 889 | 3 345 | 3 832 | 4 462 | 5 129 | 5 977 | 6 613 | 7 188 | 7 827 |

## Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Urban population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 525 075 | 529 058 | 531 182 | 533 808 | 536 917 | 540 068 | 543 011 | 545 369 | **EUROPE** |
| 211 146 | 207 850 | 203 622 | 200 624 | 198 340 | 196 183 | 194 090 | 191 976 | **EASTERN EUROPE** |
| 6 968 | 7 003 | 7 025 | 7 057 | 7 088 | 7 082 | 7 035 | 6 959 | Belarus |
| 5 704 | 5 569 | 5 473 | 5 390 | 5 300 | 5 208 | 5 112 | 5 004 | Bulgaria |
| 7 716 | 7 607 | 7 614 | 7 634 | 7 629 | 7 597 | 7 538 | 7 439 | Czech Republic |
| 6 435 | 6 406 | 6 451 | 6 496 | 6 531 | 6 551 | 6 562 | 6 559 | Hungary |
| 23 657 | 23 846 | 23 891 | 24 103 | 24 444 | 24 840 | 25 248 | 25 649 | Poland |
| 2 002 | 1 961 | 1 972 | 2 019 | 2 104 | 2 216 | 2 310 | 2 387 | Republic of Moldova |
| 12 452 | 12 274 | 12 154 | 12 206 | 12 215 | 12 178 | 12 101 | 11 997 | Romania |
| 108 666 | 106 758 | 103 730 | 101 218 | 99 144 | 97 201 | 95 416 | 93 736 | Russian Federation |
| 3 047 | 3 062 | 3 138 | 3 228 | 3 309 | 3 377 | 3 432 | 3 470 | Slovakia |
| 34 501 | 33 363 | 32 176 | 31 274 | 30 575 | 29 935 | 29 337 | 28 777 | Ukraine |
| 76 868 | 78 150 | 79 542 | 80 922 | 82 489 | 84 254 | 86 019 | 87 586 | **NORTHERN EUROPE** |
| 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Channel Islands |
| 4 440 | 4 529 | 4 607 | 4 672 | 4 726 | 4 774 | 4 824 | 4 866 | Denmark |
| 1 010 | 949 | 901 | 861 | 827 | 794 | 761 | 722 | Estonia |
| 16 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | Faeroe Islands |
| 3 135 | 3 164 | 3 180 | 3 218 | 3 280 | 3 362 | 3 461 | 3 565 | Finland |
| 245 | 261 | 273 | 283 | 292 | 301 | 308 | 314 | Iceland |
| 2 090 | 2 259 | 2 440 | 2 612 | 2 798 | 2 985 | 3 164 | 3 339 | Ireland |
| 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | Isle of Man |
| 1 713 | 1 586 | 1 492 | 1 420 | 1 369 | 1 330 | 1 298 | 1 260 | Latvia |
| 2 397 | 2 344 | 2 266 | 2 212 | 2 175 | 2 151 | 2 135 | 2 126 | Lithuania |
| 3 197 | 3 392 | 3 677 | 3 901 | 4 077 | 4 223 | 4 342 | 4 428 | Norway |
| 7 341 | 7 377 | 7 421 | 7 488 | 7 569 | 7 668 | 7 765 | 7 831 | Sweden |
| 51 202 | 52 189 | 53 183 | 54 151 | 55 270 | 56 559 | 57 851 | 59 024 | United Kingdom |
| 93 009 | 95 325 | 96 807 | 98 084 | 99 239 | 100 321 | 101 390 | 102 465 | **SOUTHERN EUROPE** |
| 1 242 | 1 306 | 1 448 | 1 603 | 1 762 | 1 929 | 2 088 | 2 233 | Albania |
| 60 | 61 | 69 | 77 | 86 | 96 | 106 | 116 | Andorra |
| 1 400 | 1 708 | 1 908 | 2 051 | 2 188 | 2 315 | 2 416 | 2 495 | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| 2 484 | 2 566 | 2 637 | 2 704 | 2 763 | 2 815 | 2 851 | 2 877 | Croatia |
| 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | Gibraltar |
| 6 193 | 6 552 | 6 740 | 6 937 | 7 139 | 7 339 | 7 504 | 7 646 | Greece |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Holy See (6) |
| 38 347 | 38 677 | 38 657 | 38 570 | 38 428 | 38 315 | 38 274 | 38 278 | Italy |
| 338 | 354 | 366 | 376 | 385 | 392 | 396 | 396 | Malta |
| 4 999 | 5 312 | 5 609 | 5 875 | 6 109 | 6 315 | 6 501 | 6 674 | Portugal |
| 22 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | San Marino |
| 5 420 | 5 444 | 5 503 | 5 634 | 5 802 | 6 003 | 6 228 | 6 432 | Serbia and Montenegro |
| 1 011 | 1 011 | 1 005 | 1 007 | 1 016 | 1 033 | 1 057 | 1 085 | Slovenia |
| 30 293 | 31 078 | 31 573 | 31 910 | 32 167 | 32 315 | 32 451 | 32 657 | Spain |
| 1 173 | 1 202 | 1 239 | 1 284 | 1 339 | 1 398 | 1 462 | 1 520 | TFYR Macedonia (7) |
| 144 052 | 147 734 | 151 211 | 154 178 | 156 849 | 159 309 | 161 512 | 163 342 | **WESTERN EUROPE** |
| 5 295 | 5 331 | 5 343 | 5 363 | 5 412 | 5 497 | 5 605 | 5 723 | Austria |
| 9 810 | 9 955 | 10 076 | 10 158 | 10 213 | 10 257 | 10 286 | 10 295 | Belgium |
| 43 543 | 44 897 | 46 554 | 48 135 | 49 635 | 51 062 | 52 403 | 53 581 | France |
| 70 633 | 72 036 | 73 044 | 73 729 | 74 250 | 74 621 | 74 834 | 74 907 | Germany |
| 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | Liechtenstein |
| 361 | 396 | 429 | 461 | 491 | 521 | 550 | 581 | Luxembourg |
| 32 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | Monaco |
| 9 553 | 10 230 | 10 891 | 11 470 | 11 985 | 12 467 | 12 914 | 13 305 | Netherlands |
| 4 819 | 4 849 | 4 832 | 4 816 | 4 815 | 4 835 | 4 868 | 4 896 | Switzerland |
| 352 733 | 392 982 | 433 183 | 471 708 | 508 263 | 542 392 | 573 577 | 601 726 | **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** |
| 22 031 | 23 838 | 25 478 | 27 111 | 28 743 | 30 344 | 31 846 | 33 216 | **CARIBBEAN** |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | Anguilla |
| 24 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 42 | Antigua and Barbuda |
| 38 | 44 | 46 | 49 | 54 | 60 | 67 | 77 | Aruba |
| 245 | 268 | 289 | 306 | 321 | 335 | 347 | 356 | Bahamas |
| 124 | 134 | 144 | 155 | 165 | 175 | 185 | 192 | Barbados |
| 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | British Virgin Islands |
| 31 | 37 | 43 | 49 | 55 | 61 | 67 | 72 | Cayman Islands |
| 8 177 | 8 424 | 8 627 | 8 818 | 9 002 | 9 165 | 9 282 | 9 322 | Cuba |

## Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Urban population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| Dominica | 25 | 27 | 28 | 31 | 33 | 40 | 47 | 48 | 49 |
| Dominican Republic | 559 | 735 | 977 | 1 333 | 1 778 | 2 306 | 2 921 | 3 470 | 3 898 |
| Grenada | 22 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 |
| Guadeloupe | 75 | 109 | 156 | 199 | 241 | 272 | 289 | 338 | 385 |
| Haiti | 397 | 483 | 592 | 726 | 889 | 1 066 | 1 292 | 1 612 | 2 038 |
| Jamaica | 338 | 443 | 550 | 662 | 776 | 888 | 998 | 1 130 | 1 219 |
| Martinique | 62 | 83 | 113 | 156 | 199 | 234 | 260 | 293 | 326 |
| Montserrat | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 76 | 83 | 91 | 99 | 108 | 113 | 118 | 124 | 128 |
| Puerto Rico | 900 | 955 | 1 051 | 1 331 | 1 584 | 1 845 | 2 139 | 2 336 | 2 546 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 12 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| Saint Lucia | 15 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 31 | 35 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 9 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 35 | 45 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 407 | 463 | 543 | 571 | 612 | 637 | 682 | 779 | 840 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| United States Virgin Islands | 16 | 17 | 18 | 29 | 44 | 60 | 78 | 85 | 89 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA** | 14 596 | 18 224 | 22 985 | 28 977 | 36 378 | 44 981 | 54 268 | 63 662 | 73 441 |
| Belize | 38 | 44 | 50 | 56 | 63 | 67 | 71 | 80 | 89 |
| Costa Rica | 324 | 383 | 457 | 567 | 707 | 871 | 1 100 | 1 374 | 1 649 |
| El Salvador | 712 | 832 | 989 | 1 172 | 1 418 | 1 710 | 2 020 | 2 224 | 2 516 |
| Guatemala | 744 | 960 | 1 233 | 1 552 | 1 864 | 2 210 | 2 551 | 3 030 | 3 597 |
| Honduras | 243 | 323 | 431 | 577 | 749 | 968 | 1 244 | 1 578 | 1 960 |
| Mexico | 11 831 | 14 815 | 18 751 | 23 702 | 29 862 | 37 090 | 44 831 | 52 486 | 60 304 |
| Nicaragua | 396 | 491 | 610 | 773 | 998 | 1 220 | 1 467 | 1 757 | 2 029 |
| Panama | 308 | 376 | 465 | 579 | 718 | 845 | 983 | 1 133 | 1 295 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | 49 340 | 61 633 | 76 350 | 94 619 | 115 253 | 138 232 | 164 311 | 191 764 | 220 538 |
| Argentina | 11 206 | 13 180 | 15 176 | 17 017 | 18 901 | 21 092 | 23 286 | 25 771 | 28 293 |
| Bolivia | 919 | 1 061 | 1 232 | 1 434 | 1 675 | 1 966 | 2 434 | 3 013 | 3 706 |
| Brazil | 19 406 | 25 385 | 32 693 | 42 476 | 53 578 | 66 119 | 80 550 | 95 866 | 111 171 |
| Chile | 3 553 | 4 278 | 5 161 | 6 146 | 7 144 | 8 102 | 9 056 | 9 954 | 10 908 |
| Colombia | 5 292 | 6 624 | 8 283 | 10 333 | 12 767 | 15 227 | 17 811 | 20 627 | 24 028 |
| Ecuador | 958 | 1 198 | 1 504 | 1 885 | 2 345 | 2 926 | 3 739 | 4 660 | 5 655 |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| French Guiana | 14 | 17 | 21 | 26 | 32 | 39 | 48 | 64 | 87 |
| Guyana | 119 | 139 | 165 | 188 | 209 | 220 | 232 | 240 | 243 |
| Paraguay | 514 | 582 | 655 | 754 | 871 | 1 036 | 1 298 | 1 623 | 2 054 |
| Peru | 3 129 | 3 805 | 4 649 | 5 948 | 7 573 | 9 318 | 11 187 | 13 049 | 14 988 |
| Suriname | 101 | 118 | 137 | 156 | 171 | 180 | 195 | 231 | 263 |
| Uruguay | 1 744 | 1 876 | 2 036 | 2 190 | 2 313 | 2 359 | 2 488 | 2 623 | 2 763 |
| Venezuela | 2 384 | 3 369 | 4 638 | 6 063 | 7 672 | 9 646 | 11 985 | 14 042 | 16 378 |
| **NORTHERN AMERICA** | 109 649 | 125 182 | 142 714 | 158 037 | 171 172 | 179 761 | 189 312 | 201 230 | 213 889 |
| Bermuda | 38 | 42 | 47 | 52 | 58 | 63 | 68 | 71 | 74 |
| Canada | 8 356 | 10 224 | 12 340 | 14 344 | 16 430 | 17 498 | 18 550 | 19 732 | 21 214 |
| Greenland | 10 | 13 | 19 | 26 | 33 | 36 | 38 | 41 | 44 |
| Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| United States of America | 101 242 | 114 899 | 130 303 | 143 611 | 154 646 | 162 158 | 170 650 | 181 381 | 192 551 |
| **OCEANIA** | 7 765 | 9 027 | 10 469 | 12 062 | 13 725 | 15 458 | 16 237 | 17 405 | 18 720 |
| **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** | 7 556 | 8 747 | 10 086 | 11 525 | 12 965 | 14 495 | 15 092 | 16 084 | 17 217 |
| Australia (8) | 6 173 | 7 175 | 8 283 | 9 452 | 10 678 | 11 943 | 12 495 | 13 367 | 14 369 |
| New Zealand | 1 384 | 1 573 | 1 803 | 2 073 | 2 287 | 2 552 | 2 597 | 2 717 | 2 848 |
| **MELANESIA** | 105 | 149 | 222 | 335 | 508 | 654 | 788 | 902 | 1 015 |
| Fiji | 70 | 90 | 117 | 151 | 181 | 212 | 239 | 273 | 301 |
| New Caledonia | 12 | 19 | 33 | 45 | 51 | 68 | 80 | 91 | 102 |
| Papua New Guinea | 12 | 26 | 56 | 119 | 250 | 342 | 423 | 480 | 541 |
| Solomon Islands | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 24 | 34 | 44 |
| Vanuatu | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 16 | 21 | 24 | 28 |
| **MICRONESIA** | 49 | 60 | 72 | 89 | 109 | 146 | 175 | 213 | 259 |
| Guam | 24 | 28 | 34 | 42 | 53 | 80 | 100 | 110 | 122 |
| Kiribati | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 25 |
| Marshall Islands | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 23 | 29 |
| Micronesia (Fed. States of) | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 22 | 25 |
| Nauru | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

## Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Urban population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 52 | 55 | 57 | 59 | 61 | 63 | 64 | 65 | Dominica |
| 4 348 | 4 862 | 5 409 | 5 974 | 6 541 | 7 104 | 7 633 | 8 133 | Dominican Republic |
| 29 | 31 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 43 | Grenada |
| 406 | 426 | 445 | 460 | 470 | 478 | 484 | 488 | Guadeloupe |
| 2 439 | 2 851 | 3 314 | 3 841 | 4 408 | 4 997 | 5 602 | 6 215 | Haiti |
| 1 283 | 1 343 | 1 410 | 1 500 | 1 614 | 1 753 | 1 906 | 2 072 | Jamaica |
| 347 | 366 | 381 | 392 | 401 | 409 | 415 | 418 | Martinique |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Montserrat |
| 140 | 149 | 157 | 166 | 176 | 184 | 192 | 198 | Netherlands Antilles |
| 3 209 | 3 611 | 3 816 | 3 934 | 4 007 | 4 043 | 4 045 | 4 021 | Puerto Rico |
| 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 39 | 43 | 47 | 53 | 59 | 67 | 74 | 81 | Saint Lucia |
| 55 | 65 | 73 | 81 | 87 | 92 | 96 | 100 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 904 | 955 | 999 | 1 039 | 1 070 | 1 094 | 1 108 | 1 115 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 7 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 23 | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| 95 | 101 | 107 | 112 | 117 | 121 | 124 | 126 | United States Virgin Islands |
| 82 609 | 92 483 | 102 401 | 112 379 | 122 274 | 132 055 | 141 473 | 150 192 | **CENTRAL AMERICA** |
| 102 | 115 | 129 | 145 | 163 | 183 | 204 | 225 | Belize |
| 1 955 | 2 318 | 2 670 | 3 024 | 3 363 | 3 698 | 4 024 | 4 333 | Costa Rica |
| 3 059 | 3 626 | 4 034 | 4 441 | 4 854 | 5 325 | 5 806 | 6 277 | El Salvador |
| 4 301 | 5 155 | 6 120 | 7 208 | 8 409 | 9 742 | 11 192 | 12 724 | Guatemala |
| 2 384 | 2 864 | 3 370 | 3 913 | 4 492 | 5 108 | 5 761 | 6 434 | Honduras |
| 66 929 | 73 899 | 80 881 | 87 701 | 94 240 | 100 375 | 105 959 | 110 770 | Mexico |
| 2 410 | 2 848 | 3 328 | 3 849 | 4 415 | 5 031 | 5 666 | 6 305 | Nicaragua |
| 1 469 | 1 659 | 1 868 | 2 098 | 2 339 | 2 594 | 2 861 | 3 123 | Panama |
| 248 092 | 276 661 | 305 304 | 332 218 | 357 246 | 379 992 | 400 258 | 418 317 | **SOUTH AMERICA** |
| 30 714 | 33 181 | 35 598 | 37 895 | 40 053 | 42 054 | 43 899 | 45 568 | Argentina |
| 4 444 | 5 149 | 5 881 | 6 664 | 7 475 | 8 311 | 9 158 | 9 994 | Bolivia |
| 124 907 | 139 403 | 154 002 | 167 039 | 178 485 | 188 143 | 196 083 | 202 686 | Brazil |
| 11 990 | 13 084 | 14 190 | 15 243 | 16 250 | 17 193 | 18 035 | 18 750 | Chile |
| 27 758 | 31 553 | 35 293 | 38 929 | 42 433 | 45 774 | 48 887 | 51 860 | Colombia |
| 6 588 | 7 489 | 8 399 | 9 306 | 10 237 | 11 149 | 12 028 | 12 846 | Ecuador |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Falkland Islands (Malvinas) |
| 104 | 123 | 141 | 159 | 178 | 198 | 219 | 239 | French Guiana |
| 256 | 275 | 296 | 316 | 337 | 356 | 372 | 381 | Guyana |
| 2 517 | 3 027 | 3 603 | 4 239 | 4 924 | 5 642 | 6 376 | 7 104 | Paraguay |
| 16 892 | 18 885 | 20 864 | 22 897 | 24 943 | 26 971 | 28 904 | 30 690 | Peru |
| 287 | 315 | 342 | 365 | 384 | 398 | 410 | 418 | Suriname |
| 2 914 | 3 071 | 3 219 | 3 354 | 3 476 | 3 587 | 3 687 | 3 778 | Uruguay |
| 18 720 | 21 103 | 23 474 | 25 808 | 28 069 | 30 211 | 32 197 | 33 999 | Venezuela |
| 231 475 | 249 995 | 268 371 | 286 479 | 304 359 | 321 968 | 338 662 | 354 081 | **NORTHERN AMERICA** |
| 77 | 80 | 83 | 85 | 87 | 89 | 90 | 91 | Bermuda |
| 22 801 | 24 429 | 25 930 | 27 324 | 28 667 | 29 958 | 31 165 | 32 251 | Canada |
| 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 51 | Greenland |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon |
| 208 546 | 225 434 | 242 305 | 259 016 | 275 550 | 291 865 | 307 351 | 321 682 | United States of America |
| 20 657 | 22 564 | 24 199 | 25 673 | 27 061 | 28 405 | 29 733 | 31 063 | **OCEANIA** |
| 18 942 | 20 617 | 22 002 | 23 194 | 24 256 | 25 214 | 26 072 | 26 842 | **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** |
| 15 866 | 17 375 | 18 621 | 19 686 | 20 628 | 21 466 | 22 206 | 22 874 | Australia (8) |
| 3 076 | 3 242 | 3 381 | 3 507 | 3 628 | 3 748 | 3 866 | 3 968 | New Zealand |
| 1 174 | 1 348 | 1 528 | 1 736 | 1 984 | 2 289 | 2 676 | 3 153 | **MELANESIA** |
| 349 | 402 | 455 | 505 | 552 | 594 | 637 | 675 | Fiji |
| 116 | 131 | 146 | 162 | 180 | 198 | 218 | 237 | New Caledonia |
| 620 | 704 | 788 | 896 | 1 038 | 1 233 | 1 497 | 1 847 | Papua New Guinea |
| 55 | 69 | 86 | 108 | 134 | 167 | 208 | 255 | Solomon Islands |
| 35 | 43 | 53 | 65 | 79 | 96 | 116 | 138 | Vanuatu |
| 295 | 336 | 382 | 429 | 476 | 522 | 565 | 608 | **MICRONESIA** |
| 133 | 145 | 158 | 170 | 182 | 195 | 206 | 215 | Guam |
| 28 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 71 | 78 | 84 | Kiribati |
| 31 | 34 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 44 | 47 | 50 | Marshall Islands |
| 29 | 30 | 33 | 37 | 42 | 47 | 52 | 60 | Micronesia (Fed. States of) |
| 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | Nauru |

## Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Urban population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 39 |
| Palau | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 11 |
| **POLYNESIA** | 54 | 71 | 89 | 113 | 143 | 162 | 183 | 206 | 228 |
| American Samoa | 12 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 31 | 38 |
| Cook Islands | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| French Polynesia | 17 | 24 | 33 | 45 | 61 | 74 | 87 | 100 | 110 |
| Niue | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pitcairn | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Samoa | 11 | 16 | 21 | 24 | 29 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 34 |
| Tokelau | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tonga | 6 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 31 |
| Tuvalu | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.
+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
# The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.
1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
6 Refers to the Vatican City State.
7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

**Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)**

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Urban population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 51 | 65 | 81 | 97 | 113 | 127 | 141 | 153 | Northern Mariana Islands |
| 12 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 24 | Palau |
| 245 | 263 | 287 | 314 | 345 | 381 | 420 | 461 | **POLYNESIA** |
| 44 | 51 | 59 | 67 | 75 | 83 | 91 | 98 | American Samoa |
| 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Cook Islands |
| 117 | 123 | 131 | 141 | 153 | 167 | 184 | 200 | French Polynesia |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Niue |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Pitcairn |
| 36 | 38 | 41 | 45 | 50 | 57 | 66 | 76 | Samoa |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Tokelau |
| 32 | 33 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 49 | 54 | 60 | Tonga |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Tuvalu |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Wallis and Futuna Islands |

## Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country: 1950-2030

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region or country | Rural population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| **WORLD** | 1 785 900 | 1 903 755 | 2 028 721 | 2 176 887 | 2 362 944 | 2 551 782 | 2 697 838 | 2 846 461 | 2 990 352 |
| **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** | 386 097 | 384 298 | 379 113 | 370 309 | 355 180 | 343 850 | 333 927 | 329 085 | 323 672 |
| **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** | 1 399 803 | 1 519 456 | 1 649 609 | 1 806 577 | 2 007 764 | 2 207 932 | 2 363 911 | 2 517 376 | 2 666 680 |
| Least developed countries (#) | 185 545 | 202 407 | 222 647 | 245 661 | 272 173 | 301 594 | 331 011 | 367 816 | 409 068 |
| **AFRICA** | 188 320 | 205 793 | 225 841 | 248 116 | 274 450 | 304 956 | 340 646 | 381 327 | 423 649 |
| **EASTERN AFRICA** | 62 083 | 68 754 | 76 708 | 86 044 | 97 086 | 109 355 | 122 705 | 138 975 | 157 380 |
| Burundi | 2 406 | 2 629 | 2 876 | 3 139 | 3 429 | 3 562 | 3 951 | 4 618 | 5 258 |
| Comoros | 167 | 182 | 193 | 200 | 221 | 250 | 297 | 340 | 380 |
| Djibouti | 37 | 39 | 45 | 56 | 68 | 83 | 109 | 110 | 130 |
| Eritrea | 1 072 | 1 171 | 1 296 | 1 440 | 1 616 | 1 823 | 2 054 | 2 299 | 2 613 |
| Ethiopia | 17 586 | 19 286 | 21 261 | 23 660 | 26 537 | 29 922 | 31 947 | 36 681 | 42 641 |
| Kenya | 5 915 | 6 701 | 7 675 | 8 834 | 10 200 | 11 824 | 13 732 | 15 796 | 17 762 |
| Madagascar | 3 900 | 4 330 | 4 821 | 5 357 | 5 960 | 6 604 | 7 364 | 8 222 | 9 136 |
| Malawi | 2 779 | 3 044 | 3 374 | 3 781 | 4 245 | 4 842 | 5 621 | 6 510 | 8 355 |
| Mauritius (1) | 351 | 394 | 441 | 475 | 479 | 505 | 557 | 596 | 629 |
| Mozambique | 6 283 | 6 742 | 7 323 | 8 023 | 8 848 | 9 671 | 10 499 | 11 033 | 10 623 |
| Réunion | 190 | 210 | 225 | 241 | 260 | 246 | 230 | 178 | 113 |
| Rwanda | 2 123 | 2 434 | 2 818 | 3 114 | 3 655 | 4 234 | 4 914 | 5 647 | 6 414 |
| Seychelles | 25 | 27 | 30 | 34 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 36 | 36 |
| Somalia | 1 976 | 2 147 | 2 332 | 2 539 | 2 784 | 3 080 | 4 751 | 4 770 | 5 056 |
| Uganda | 5 050 | 5 702 | 6 463 | 7 482 | 8 677 | 9 873 | 11 368 | 13 100 | 15 422 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 7 587 | 8 538 | 9 724 | 11 188 | 12 836 | 14 550 | 16 059 | 18 255 | 20 411 |
| Zambia | 2 185 | 2 368 | 2 560 | 2 745 | 2 952 | 3 302 | 3 598 | 4 243 | 4 968 |
| Zimbabwe | 2 452 | 2 809 | 3 252 | 3 736 | 4 278 | 4 944 | 5 617 | 6 543 | 7 432 |
| **MIDDLE AFRICA** | 22 579 | 24 206 | 26 242 | 28 239 | 30 491 | 33 880 | 38 338 | 43 499 | 49 125 |
| Angola | 3 818 | 4 042 | 4 314 | 4 532 | 4 752 | 5 114 | 5 639 | 6 397 | 6 899 |
| Cameroon | 4 030 | 4 280 | 4 567 | 4 925 | 5 285 | 5 531 | 6 004 | 6 470 | 6 963 |
| Central African Republic | 1 104 | 1 142 | 1 183 | 1 235 | 1 307 | 1 364 | 1 497 | 1 683 | 1 840 |
| Chad | 2 555 | 2 692 | 2 855 | 3 043 | 3 261 | 3 458 | 3 657 | 4 031 | 4 597 |
| Congo | 558 | 614 | 684 | 774 | 889 | 1 007 | 1 071 | 1 136 | 1 290 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 9 857 | 10 788 | 11 996 | 13 094 | 14 360 | 16 819 | 19 894 | 23 159 | 26 927 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 189 | 190 | 189 | 200 | 216 | 166 | 159 | 221 | 232 |
| Gabon | 416 | 408 | 401 | 384 | 365 | 361 | 351 | 332 | 304 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 52 | 50 | 54 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 65 | 69 | 74 |
| **NORTHERN AFRICA** | 40 157 | 43 469 | 47 043 | 50 382 | 54 791 | 59 927 | 66 245 | 73 205 | 79 011 |
| Algeria | 6 805 | 7 175 | 7 513 | 7 437 | 8 316 | 9 558 | 10 580 | 11 388 | 12 158 |
| Egypt | 14 863 | 16 090 | 17 299 | 18 723 | 20 392 | 22 230 | 24 664 | 27 871 | 31 548 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 838 | 894 | 1 042 | 1 179 | 1 086 | 957 | 934 | 903 | 861 |
| Morocco | 6 606 | 7 327 | 8 229 | 9 079 | 10 012 | 10 758 | 11 382 | 12 140 | 12 677 |
| Sudan | 8 611 | 9 381 | 10 246 | 11 137 | 12 099 | 13 551 | 15 518 | 17 482 | 18 292 |
| Tunisia | 2 427 | 2 590 | 2 699 | 2 801 | 2 844 | 2 842 | 3 135 | 3 396 | 3 451 |
| Western Sahara | 8 | 11 | 15 | 25 | 43 | 30 | 32 | 26 | 24 |
| **SOUTHERN AFRICA** | 9 652 | 10 513 | 11 490 | 12 871 | 14 460 | 16 337 | 18 297 | 20 494 | 22 623 |
| Botswana | 408 | 461 | 514 | 580 | 643 | 723 | 805 | 833 | 781 |
| Lesotho | 727 | 772 | 824 | 876 | 939 | 1 015 | 1 106 | 1 203 | 1 301 |
| Namibia | 463 | 494 | 531 | 586 | 651 | 731 | 786 | 860 | 1 034 |
| South Africa | 7 786 | 8 483 | 9 284 | 10 462 | 11 826 | 13 425 | 15 111 | 17 050 | 18 854 |
| Swaziland | 269 | 303 | 337 | 366 | 400 | 443 | 490 | 549 | 653 |
| **WESTERN AFRICA** | 53 848 | 58 851 | 64 359 | 70 581 | 77 622 | 85 457 | 95 061 | 105 154 | 115 510 |
| Benin | 1 944 | 1 968 | 2 030 | 2 126 | 2 253 | 2 379 | 2 513 | 2 778 | 3 047 |
| Burkina Faso | 3 808 | 4 000 | 4 261 | 4 637 | 5 128 | 5 707 | 6 242 | 6 850 | 7 711 |
| Cape Verde | 125 | 143 | 164 | 188 | 215 | 218 | 221 | 212 | 195 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2 410 | 2 713 | 3 069 | 3 481 | 4 008 | 4 587 | 5 500 | 6 540 | 7 522 |
| Gambia | 263 | 278 | 311 | 352 | 398 | 461 | 525 | 601 | 703 |
| Ghana | 4 143 | 4 654 | 5 189 | 5 778 | 6 125 | 6 933 | 7 601 | 8 868 | 9 707 |
| Guinea | 2 410 | 2 590 | 2 825 | 3 080 | 3 357 | 3 413 | 3 792 | 4 150 | 4 570 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 454 | 466 | 478 | 478 | 496 | 547 | 656 | 710 | 775 |
| Liberia | 717 | 780 | 856 | 937 | 1 026 | 1 118 | 1 215 | 1 319 | 1 239 |
| Mali | 3 221 | 3 550 | 3 933 | 4 350 | 4 805 | 5 271 | 5 744 | 6 286 | 6 892 |

## Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Rural population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region or country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 3 117 518 | 3 213 654 | 3 281 638 | 3 324 936 | 3 341 377 | 3 324 840 | 3 272 264 | 3 185 470 | **WORLD** |
| 317 413 | 311 407 | 303 259 | 292 223 | 278 809 | 263 170 | 245 925 | 227 505 | **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** |
| 2 800 104 | 2 902 247 | 2 978 379 | 3 032 713 | 3 062 569 | 3 061 670 | 3 026 339 | 2 957 965 | **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** |
| 455 563 | 499 800 | 544 939 | 588 088 | 627 252 | 662 300 | 691 153 | 712 511 | Least developed countries (#) |
| 462 774 | 500 323 | 535 037 | 567 040 | 595 415 | 619 385 | 637 347 | 649 846 | **AFRICA** |
| 172 983 | 191 014 | 205 929 | 220 844 | 235 647 | 249 783 | 262 143 | 272 320 | **EASTERN AFRICA** |
| 5 571 | 5 705 | 6 542 | 7 552 | 8 397 | 9 191 | 9 905 | 10 563 | Burundi |
| 424 | 471 | 518 | 561 | 594 | 616 | 628 | 635 | Comoros |
| 118 | 118 | 111 | 106 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 106 | Djibouti |
| 2 659 | 3 016 | 3 529 | 4 027 | 4 346 | 4 615 | 4 827 | 4 975 | Eritrea |
| 49 358 | 55 819 | 62 201 | 68 689 | 75 278 | 81 444 | 86 609 | 90 754 | Ethiopia |
| 19 175 | 19 584 | 19 172 | 18 535 | 17 776 | 16 974 | 16 219 | 15 334 | Kenya |
| 10 274 | 11 818 | 13 436 | 15 066 | 16 626 | 17 998 | 19 042 | 19 840 | Madagascar |
| 8 714 | 9 655 | 10 415 | 11 105 | 11 805 | 12 479 | 13 058 | 13 492 | Malawi |
| 657 | 680 | 699 | 708 | 707 | 695 | 672 | 637 | Mauritius (1) |
| 11 765 | 12 126 | 12 097 | 11 874 | 11 609 | 11 321 | 11 037 | 10 643 | Mozambique |
| 92 | 73 | 60 | 50 | 44 | 41 | 39 | 38 | Réunion |
| 4 717 | 6 674 | 6 733 | 6 575 | 6 284 | 5 951 | 5 686 | 5 587 | Rwanda |
| 38 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 36 | Seychelles |
| 5 065 | 5 815 | 6 881 | 7 890 | 8 749 | 9 613 | 10 465 | 11 263 | Somalia |
| 17 914 | 20 662 | 24 191 | 28 661 | 33 744 | 39 305 | 45 151 | 50 918 | Uganda |
| 22 551 | 23 601 | 23 978 | 24 144 | 24 403 | 24 560 | 24 322 | 23 759 | United Republic of Tanzania |
| 5 879 | 6 760 | 7 013 | 7 242 | 7 500 | 7 656 | 7 681 | 7 586 | Zambia |
| 8 014 | 8 397 | 8 314 | 8 017 | 7 640 | 7 178 | 6 658 | 6 154 | Zimbabwe |
| 56 027 | 60 222 | 65 989 | 71 320 | 76 213 | 80 616 | 84 396 | 87 257 | **MIDDLE AFRICA** |
| 7 648 | 8 251 | 9 124 | 9 923 | 10 614 | 11 314 | 12 009 | 12 617 | Angola |
| 7 413 | 7 713 | 7 795 | 7 716 | 7 565 | 7 334 | 7 041 | 6 710 | Cameroon |
| 2 042 | 2 184 | 2 228 | 2 270 | 2 281 | 2 267 | 2 224 | 2 160 | Central African Republic |
| 5 235 | 5 991 | 6 769 | 7 572 | 8 359 | 9 079 | 9 726 | 10 252 | Chad |
| 1 461 | 1 647 | 1 788 | 1 960 | 2 124 | 2 268 | 2 381 | 2 462 | Congo |
| 31 638 | 33 858 | 37 716 | 41 306 | 44 687 | 47 758 | 50 412 | 52 452 | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 241 | 250 | 261 | 269 | 277 | 284 | 287 | 287 | Equatorial Guinea |
| 267 | 234 | 204 | 187 | 179 | 179 | 177 | 174 | Gabon |
| 82 | 93 | 105 | 116 | 126 | 134 | 139 | 141 | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| 84 463 | 89 570 | 94 517 | 98 536 | 101 015 | 101 713 | 100 334 | 97 902 | **NORTHERN AFRICA** |
| 12 744 | 12 960 | 13 167 | 13 268 | 13 229 | 13 012 | 12 608 | 12 087 | Algeria |
| 35 270 | 39 224 | 43 229 | 46 926 | 49 595 | 50 935 | 50 821 | 50 126 | Egypt |
| 809 | 774 | 756 | 752 | 759 | 755 | 738 | 714 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya |
| 12 884 | 12 964 | 13 017 | 12 990 | 12 856 | 12 597 | 12 193 | 11 680 | Morocco |
| 19 276 | 20 082 | 20 751 | 21 002 | 21 013 | 20 930 | 20 628 | 20 118 | Sudan |
| 3 460 | 3 544 | 3 577 | 3 580 | 3 545 | 3 465 | 3 327 | 3 158 | Tunisia |
| 22 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Western Sahara |
| 23 498 | 24 026 | 23 598 | 22 217 | 20 683 | 19 179 | 17 627 | 16 092 | **SOUTHERN AFRICA** |
| 811 | 860 | 855 | 796 | 727 | 663 | 599 | 536 | Botswana |
| 1 391 | 1 471 | 1 470 | 1 417 | 1 352 | 1 274 | 1 182 | 1 092 | Lesotho |
| 1 176 | 1 309 | 1 352 | 1 347 | 1 323 | 1 287 | 1 242 | 1 186 | Namibia |
| 19 398 | 19 584 | 19 095 | 17 845 | 16 496 | 15 207 | 13 906 | 12 630 | South Africa |
| 723 | 802 | 827 | 812 | 785 | 747 | 698 | 647 | Swaziland |
| 125 803 | 135 491 | 145 003 | 154 122 | 161 856 | 168 094 | 172 846 | 176 277 | **WESTERN AFRICA** |
| 3 371 | 3 592 | 3 828 | 4 046 | 4 233 | 4 366 | 4 424 | 4 416 | Benin |
| 8 740 | 9 914 | 11 237 | 12 700 | 14 251 | 15 811 | 17 301 | 18 690 | Burkina Faso |
| 201 | 203 | 204 | 204 | 203 | 201 | 198 | 193 | Cape Verde |
| 8 372 | 8 925 | 9 305 | 9 586 | 9 720 | 9 671 | 9 466 | 9 204 | Côte d'Ivoire |
| 821 | 968 | 1 107 | 1 232 | 1 336 | 1 417 | 1 475 | 1 504 | Gambia |
| 10 475 | 10 987 | 11 721 | 12 366 | 12 880 | 13 249 | 13 491 | 13 614 | Ghana |
| 5 210 | 5 470 | 5 583 | 5 957 | 6 265 | 6 488 | 6 627 | 6 675 | Guinea |
| 862 | 936 | 1 020 | 1 104 | 1 188 | 1 276 | 1 356 | 1 422 | Guinea-Bissau |
| 1 235 | 1 622 | 1 877 | 2 025 | 2 164 | 2 296 | 2 411 | 2 499 | Liberia |
| 7 572 | 8 310 | 9 174 | 10 171 | 11 218 | 12 261 | 13 270 | 14 182 | Mali |

## Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region or country | Rural population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| Mauritania | 806 | 867 | 943 | 1 021 | 1 089 | 1 134 | 1 163 | 1 160 | 1 137 |
| Niger | 2 379 | 2 680 | 3 000 | 3 371 | 3 788 | 4 280 | 4 883 | 5 602 | 6 419 |
| Nigeria | 26 379 | 29 022 | 31 757 | 34 795 | 38 221 | 42 043 | 47 041 | 51 285 | 55 876 |
| Saint Helena (2) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Senegal | 1 738 | 1 934 | 2 169 | 2 442 | 2 769 | 3 163 | 3 559 | 3 986 | 4 405 |
| Sierra Leone | 1 814 | 1 901 | 1 995 | 2 091 | 2 191 | 2 305 | 2 460 | 2 618 | 2 838 |
| Togo | 1 233 | 1 300 | 1 375 | 1 452 | 1 750 | 1 894 | 1 942 | 2 185 | 2 471 |
| **ASIA** | 1 166 330 | 1 261 991 | 1 363 764 | 1 490 484 | 1 657 367 | 1 822 668 | 1 939 553 | 2 051 103 | 2 156 070 |
| **EASTERN ASIA** | 562 973 | 601 433 | 631 796 | 680 532 | 761 664 | 840 992 | 874 977 | 895 191 | 904 876 |
| China (3) | 485 232 | 522 642 | 552 247 | 601 094 | 686 138 | 766 369 | 802 658 | 824 099 | 838 752 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR (4) | 343 | 402 | 460 | 501 | 484 | 453 | 429 | 386 | 28 |
| China, Macao SAR (5) | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Dem. People's Republic of Korea | 7 463 | 6 674 | 6 836 | 6 967 | 6 594 | 6 936 | 7 412 | 7 849 | 8 305 |
| Japan | 54 480 | 54 887 | 53 554 | 52 029 | 48 823 | 48 150 | 47 230 | 47 664 | 45 621 |
| Mongolia | 617 | 625 | 617 | 633 | 690 | 743 | 797 | 858 | 952 |
| Republic of Korea | 14 832 | 16 197 | 18 075 | 19 300 | 18 929 | 18 334 | 16 447 | 14 329 | 11 213 |
| **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** | 415 624 | 456 234 | 507 035 | 562 032 | 622 370 | 683 802 | 742 389 | 813 382 | 890 969 |
| Afghanistan | 7 679 | 8 400 | 9 248 | 10 211 | 11 318 | 12 467 | 12 751 | 11 240 | 11 281 |
| Bangladesh | 40 009 | 44 131 | 49 122 | 54 853 | 61 248 | 67 762 | 72 356 | 79 737 | 87 776 |
| Bhutan | 718 | 776 | 847 | 930 | 1 026 | 1 136 | 1 265 | 1 417 | 1 604 |
| India | 295 867 | 325 555 | 362 930 | 402 072 | 445 294 | 488 429 | 530 006 | 578 385 | 630 285 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 12 353 | 13 283 | 14 300 | 15 430 | 16 740 | 18 071 | 19 817 | 22 582 | 24 762 |
| Kazakhstan | 4 087 | 4 651 | 5 535 | 6 254 | 6 519 | 6 762 | 6 856 | 7 010 | 7 223 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1 200 | 1 283 | 1 430 | 1 652 | 1 857 | 2 049 | 2 239 | 2 479 | 2 738 |
| Maldives | 73 | 80 | 87 | 96 | 105 | 112 | 123 | 136 | 160 |
| Nepal | 8 445 | 9 014 | 9 689 | 10 596 | 11 631 | 12 726 | 13 906 | 15 302 | 16 959 |
| Pakistan | 32 710 | 35 115 | 37 988 | 41 869 | 46 449 | 51 720 | 58 103 | 67 247 | 77 004 |
| Sri Lanka | 6 405 | 7 101 | 7 963 | 8 819 | 9 607 | 10 510 | 11 407 | 12 270 | 13 245 |
| Tajikistan | 1 082 | 1 226 | 1 392 | 1 629 | 1 857 | 2 219 | 2 597 | 3 049 | 3 628 |
| Turkmenistan | 666 | 736 | 854 | 999 | 1 143 | 1 322 | 1 514 | 1 745 | 2 015 |
| Uzbekistan | 4 330 | 4 884 | 5 650 | 6 622 | 7 577 | 8 516 | 9 448 | 10 783 | 12 289 |
| **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** | 150 590 | 164 163 | 181 664 | 201 969 | 224 863 | 246 258 | 266 429 | 285 217 | 300 989 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 35 | 41 | 46 | 49 | 50 | 61 | 77 | 84 | 88 |
| Cambodia | 3 903 | 4 344 | 4 874 | 5 476 | 6 126 | 6 367 | 5 795 | 7 096 | 8 516 |
| Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste | 390 | 415 | 449 | 495 | 548 | 612 | 532 | 605 | 682 |
| Indonesia | 69 675 | 74 815 | 81 939 | 89 765 | 99 513 | 108 475 | 116 944 | 122 869 | 126 419 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 1 628 | 1 797 | 2 004 | 2 230 | 2 452 | 2 689 | 2 809 | 3 121 | 3 495 |
| Malaysia | 4 866 | 5 361 | 5 975 | 6 660 | 7 222 | 7 642 | 7 977 | 8 480 | 8 955 |
| Myanmar | 14 951 | 16 064 | 17 447 | 18 961 | 20 721 | 22 936 | 25 600 | 28 176 | 30 458 |
| Philippines | 14 570 | 16 557 | 18 857 | 21 590 | 24 497 | 27 077 | 30 064 | 30 907 | 31 300 |
| Singapore | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Thailand | 16 392 | 18 653 | 21 370 | 24 900 | 28 686 | 31 485 | 33 926 | 36 399 | 38 386 |
| Viet Nam | 24 181 | 26 117 | 28 702 | 31 843 | 35 048 | 38 913 | 42 705 | 47 480 | 52 691 |
| **WESTERN ASIA** | 37 143 | 40 161 | 43 269 | 45 950 | 48 470 | 51 616 | 55 757 | 57 314 | 59 237 |
| Armenia | 773 | 828 | 911 | 984 | 1 022 | 1 046 | 1 063 | 1 116 | 1 172 |
| Azerbaijan | 1 557 | 1 758 | 2 023 | 2 334 | 2 589 | 2 759 | 2 906 | 3 093 | 3 327 |
| Bahrain | 42 | 33 | 28 | 33 | 33 | 39 | 46 | 52 | 58 |
| Cyprus | 347 | 357 | 369 | 360 | 364 | 334 | 294 | 268 | 238 |
| Georgia | 2 162 | 2 271 | 2 369 | 2 451 | 2 472 | 2 476 | 2 453 | 2 440 | 2 454 |
| Iraq | 3 347 | 3 687 | 3 910 | 3 936 | 4 102 | 4 256 | 4 469 | 4 759 | 5 251 |
| Israel | 445 | 504 | 487 | 488 | 458 | 449 | 430 | 419 | 439 |
| Jordan | 303 | 378 | 440 | 506 | 713 | 816 | 885 | 910 | 904 |
| Kuwait | 62 | 68 | 77 | 105 | 165 | 163 | 127 | 99 | 109 |
| Lebanon | 962 | 1 051 | 1 122 | 1 088 | 1 003 | 914 | 703 | 549 | 456 |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | 630 | 619 | 616 | 613 | 501 | 507 | 564 | 643 | 732 |
| Oman | 445 | 490 | 545 | 601 | 661 | 737 | 813 | 817 | 699 |
| Qatar | 5 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 26 | 31 | 43 | 50 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2 641 | 2 758 | 2 844 | 2 935 | 2 949 | 3 020 | 3 279 | 3 532 | 3 606 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2 425 | 2 653 | 2 921 | 3 249 | 3 624 | 4 147 | 4 774 | 5 610 | 6 495 |
| Turkey | 16 898 | 18 283 | 19 836 | 21 081 | 22 296 | 23 956 | 25 935 | 24 658 | 23 496 |
| United Arab Emirates | 33 | 30 | 25 | 34 | 44 | 83 | 191 | 282 | 350 |
| Yemen | 4 066 | 4 388 | 4 737 | 5 139 | 5 454 | 5 889 | 6 794 | 8 024 | 9 399 |

## Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Rural population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region or country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 1 129 | 1 117 | 1 095 | 1 068 | 1 043 | 1 026 | 1 024 | 1 038 | Mauritania |
| 7 392 | 8 531 | 9 877 | 11 341 | 12 883 | 14 502 | 16 186 | 17 884 | Niger |
| 60 329 | 64 143 | 67 332 | 70 174 | 71 968 | 72 819 | 72 861 | 72 298 | Nigeria |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Saint Helena (2) |
| 4 690 | 4 937 | 5 183 | 5 397 | 5 545 | 5 621 | 5 624 | 5 577 | Senegal |
| 2 724 | 2 796 | 3 192 | 3 289 | 3 355 | 3 400 | 3 417 | 3 393 | Sierra Leone |
| 2 678 | 3 039 | 3 265 | 3 458 | 3 600 | 3 686 | 3 713 | 3 686 | Togo |
| 2 247 817 | 2 312 757 | 2 355 378 | 2 378 454 | 2 380 376 | 2 355 767 | 2 302 761 | 2 222 364 | **ASIA** |
| 901 056 | 882 697 | 849 371 | 810 059 | 766 823 | 719 406 | 669 736 | 620 302 | **EASTERN ASIA** |
| 837 093 | 818 969 | 786 290 | 748 648 | 707 962 | 663 876 | 618 084 | 572 898 | China (3) |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | China, Hong Kong SAR (4) |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | China, Macao SAR (5) |
| 8 737 | 8 854 | 8 754 | 8 476 | 8 120 | 7 696 | 7 260 | 6 788 | Dem. People's Republic of Korea |
| 44 386 | 44 240 | 43 910 | 42 847 | 41 065 | 38 640 | 35 737 | 32 536 | Japan |
| 1 033 | 1 085 | 1 147 | 1 202 | 1 234 | 1 235 | 1 201 | 1 154 | Mongolia |
| 9 801 | 9 545 | 9 264 | 8 881 | 8 436 | 7 955 | 7 450 | 6 921 | Republic of Korea |
| 971 158 | 1 047 355 | 1 118 143 | 1 178 518 | 1 224 175 | 1 250 429 | 1 253 578 | 1 233 232 | **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** |
| 15 394 | 16 708 | 19 660 | 22 748 | 24 641 | 26 393 | 27 902 | 29 067 | Afghanistan |
| 96 884 | 105 955 | 114 464 | 121 872 | 127 809 | 131 991 | 134 085 | 133 821 | Bangladesh |
| 1 696 | 1 904 | 2 174 | 2 421 | 2 658 | 2 874 | 3 061 | 3 220 | Bhutan |
| 683 639 | 735 684 | 781 641 | 818 601 | 844 452 | 856 389 | 852 105 | 830 525 | India |
| 24 806 | 23 644 | 22 571 | 21 753 | 21 279 | 20 735 | 20 057 | 19 189 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| 7 213 | 6 906 | 6 771 | 6 549 | 6 412 | 6 125 | 5 692 | 5 240 | Kazakhstan |
| 2 919 | 3 229 | 3 497 | 3 707 | 3 846 | 3 886 | 3 820 | 3 718 | Kyrgyzstan |
| 186 | 211 | 237 | 265 | 290 | 310 | 323 | 332 | Maldives |
| 18 632 | 20 298 | 22 123 | 23 895 | 25 464 | 26 820 | 27 943 | 28 764 | Nepal |
| 85 310 | 95 434 | 105 072 | 114 613 | 123 607 | 130 443 | 134 336 | 136 254 | Pakistan |
| 14 010 | 14 668 | 15 294 | 15 738 | 15 987 | 16 003 | 15 744 | 15 190 | Sri Lanka |
| 4 100 | 4 521 | 4 818 | 5 141 | 5 482 | 5 724 | 5 792 | 5 761 | Tajikistan |
| 2 335 | 2 564 | 2 719 | 2 841 | 2 909 | 2 903 | 2 850 | 2 754 | Turkmenistan |
| 14 035 | 15 630 | 17 101 | 18 375 | 19 339 | 19 834 | 19 867 | 19 399 | Uzbekistan |
| 311 779 | 314 128 | 314 390 | 311 644 | 306 813 | 299 984 | 291 120 | 279 222 | **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** |
| 89 | 87 | 84 | 81 | 78 | 76 | 74 | 73 | Brunei Darussalam |
| 9 859 | 10 924 | 11 898 | 12 820 | 13 608 | 14 216 | 14 622 | 14 858 | Cambodia |
| 777 | 650 | 791 | 894 | 959 | 1 011 | 1 041 | 1 054 | Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste |
| 127 101 | 122 696 | 117 433 | 111 635 | 105 806 | 100 278 | 95 374 | 89 721 | Indonesia |
| 3 879 | 4 261 | 4 638 | 4 989 | 5 290 | 5 516 | 5 664 | 5 733 | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| 9 038 | 8 790 | 8 846 | 8 745 | 8 565 | 8 362 | 8 128 | 7 867 | Malaysia |
| 32 605 | 34 255 | 35 199 | 35 241 | 34 802 | 33 959 | 32 764 | 31 222 | Myanmar |
| 31 446 | 31 384 | 30 989 | 30 380 | 29 680 | 28 953 | 28 209 | 27 180 | Philippines |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Singapore |
| 40 320 | 41 951 | 43 261 | 43 952 | 44 014 | 43 344 | 41 877 | 40 004 | Thailand |
| 56 665 | 59 131 | 61 250 | 62 906 | 64 011 | 64 270 | 63 365 | 61 511 | Viet Nam |
| 63 824 | 68 577 | 73 474 | 78 233 | 82 565 | 85 948 | 88 327 | 89 608 | **WESTERN ASIA** |
| 1 131 | 1 088 | 1 093 | 1 083 | 1 062 | 1 018 | 948 | 859 | Armenia |
| 3 728 | 4 034 | 4 274 | 4 479 | 4 599 | 4 597 | 4 448 | 4 251 | Azerbaijan |
| 65 | 70 | 74 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 78 | 77 | Bahrain |
| 237 | 244 | 248 | 248 | 244 | 237 | 226 | 211 | Cyprus |
| 2 469 | 2 490 | 2 439 | 2 367 | 2 286 | 2 157 | 1 988 | 1 784 | Georgia |
| 6 301 | 7 465 | 8 805 | 10 156 | 11 379 | 12 278 | 12 834 | 12 994 | Iraq |
| 490 | 515 | 553 | 580 | 594 | 596 | 590 | 578 | Israel |
| 924 | 1 073 | 1 188 | 1 267 | 1 318 | 1 344 | 1 344 | 1 332 | Jordan |
| 76 | 90 | 96 | 100 | 102 | 105 | 106 | 107 | Kuwait |
| 473 | 465 | 451 | 435 | 418 | 403 | 390 | 375 | Lebanon |
| 842 | 958 | 1 072 | 1 183 | 1 286 | 1 378 | 1 454 | 1 512 | Occupied Palestinian Territory |
| 610 | 627 | 645 | 663 | 678 | 692 | 706 | 714 | Oman |
| 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 43 | Qatar |
| 3 253 | 3 064 | 2 951 | 2 894 | 2 903 | 2 988 | 3 043 | 3 069 | Saudi Arabia |
| 7 322 | 8 271 | 9 274 | 10 196 | 10 952 | 11 450 | 11 653 | 11 561 | Syrian Arab Republic |
| 23 889 | 24 075 | 23 990 | 23 659 | 23 095 | 22 311 | 21 446 | 20 505 | Turkey |
| 407 | 434 | 451 | 459 | 459 | 454 | 441 | 423 | United Arab Emirates |
| 11 559 | 13 565 | 15 822 | 18 342 | 21 067 | 23 819 | 26 588 | 29 214 | Yemen |

## Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region or country | Rural population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| **EUROPE** | 267 079 | 265 120 | 261 559 | 254 251 | 243 202 | 229 547 | 217 350 | 210 391 | 205 359 |
| **EASTERN EUROPE** | 133 564 | 133 669 | 132 141 | 128 387 | 122 369 | 114 801 | 107 744 | 103 359 | 100 051 |
| Belarus | 5 992 | 5 679 | 5 541 | 5 342 | 5 073 | 4 653 | 4 201 | 3 813 | 3 484 |
| Bulgaria | 5 395 | 5 120 | 4 834 | 4 441 | 4 092 | 3 704 | 3 441 | 3 179 | 2 931 |
| Czech Republic | 5 278 | 5 275 | 5 180 | 4 970 | 4 703 | 3 630 | 2 617 | 2 556 | 2 556 |
| Hungary | 5 671 | 5 811 | 5 732 | 5 536 | 5 321 | 4 972 | 4 618 | 4 280 | 3 939 |
| Poland | 15 217 | 15 484 | 15 441 | 15 719 | 15 574 | 15 170 | 14 962 | 15 126 | 14 968 |
| Republic of Moldova | 1 952 | 2 107 | 2 301 | 2 420 | 2 450 | 2 463 | 2 408 | 2 361 | 2 317 |
| Romania | 12 152 | 12 135 | 12 110 | 11 858 | 12 087 | 12 146 | 11 973 | 11 444 | 10 857 |
| Russian Federation | 56 794 | 56 592 | 55 500 | 53 025 | 48 935 | 45 066 | 41 943 | 40 242 | 39 462 |
| Slovakia | 2 424 | 2 594 | 2 758 | 2 746 | 2 669 | 2 545 | 2 407 | 2 356 | 2 287 |
| Ukraine | 22 689 | 22 872 | 22 745 | 22 330 | 21 465 | 20 452 | 19 174 | 18 002 | 17 250 |
| **NORTHERN EUROPE** | 23 759 | 23 719 | 23 696 | 23 573 | 23 245 | 19 585 | 16 325 | 15 925 | 15 934 |
| Channel Islands | 59 | 63 | 68 | 73 | 79 | 85 | 88 | 92 | 97 |
| Denmark | 1 367 | 1 349 | 1 206 | 1 092 | 1 000 | 904 | 832 | 800 | 781 |
| Estonia | 554 | 538 | 516 | 499 | 478 | 464 | 446 | 446 | 457 |
| Faeroe Islands | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 32 |
| Finland | 2 726 | 2 753 | 2 743 | 2 559 | 2 291 | 1 967 | 1 920 | 1 970 | 1 924 |
| Iceland | 37 | 36 | 35 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 24 |
| Ireland | 1 754 | 1 640 | 1 535 | 1 475 | 1 426 | 1 473 | 1 519 | 1 547 | 1 515 |
| Isle of Man | 26 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 33 |
| Latvia | 944 | 922 | 915 | 919 | 896 | 849 | 798 | 780 | 806 |
| Lithuania | 1 769 | 1 698 | 1 668 | 1 643 | 1 584 | 1 464 | 1 326 | 1 239 | 1 211 |
| Norway | 1 629 | 1 713 | 1 794 | 1 580 | 1 342 | 1 275 | 1 203 | 1 191 | 1 189 |
| Sweden | 2 396 | 2 228 | 2 051 | 1 774 | 1 518 | 1 415 | 1 406 | 1 411 | 1 446 |
| United Kingdom | 10 471 | 10 728 | 11 117 | 11 877 | 12 547 | 9 604 | 6 701 | 6 361 | 6 419 |
| **SOUTHERN EUROPE** | 60 832 | 60 469 | 59 717 | 57 855 | 55 086 | 54 110 | 53 448 | 52 617 | 51 759 |
| Albania | 968 | 1 033 | 1 118 | 1 286 | 1 458 | 1 615 | 1 771 | 1 930 | 2 102 |
| Andorra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2 298 | 2 468 | 2 575 | 2 621 | 2 595 | 2 575 | 2 523 | 2 572 | 2 617 |
| Croatia | 2 992 | 2 934 | 2 825 | 2 680 | 2 493 | 2 339 | 2 186 | 2 133 | 2 225 |
| Gibraltar | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Greece | 4 745 | 4 775 | 4 759 | 4 487 | 4 176 | 4 043 | 4 076 | 4 129 | 4 182 |
| Holy See (6) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Italy | 21 520 | 20 983 | 20 401 | 19 885 | 19 229 | 19 048 | 18 826 | 18 774 | 18 873 |
| Malta | 121 | 108 | 94 | 80 | 68 | 60 | 55 | 50 | 45 |
| Portugal | 6 793 | 6 838 | 6 904 | 6 846 | 6 431 | 6 578 | 6 891 | 6 291 | 5 280 |
| San Marino | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 5 780 | 5 817 | 5 751 | 5 564 | 5 273 | 5 181 | 5 113 | 5 055 | 4 989 |
| Slovenia | 1 180 | 1 168 | 1 134 | 1 101 | 1 052 | 1 004 | 952 | 946 | 946 |
| Spain | 13 483 | 13 366 | 13 228 | 12 413 | 11 472 | 10 832 | 10 215 | 9 921 | 9 688 |
| TFYR Macedonia (7) | 942 | 969 | 918 | 884 | 830 | 828 | 835 | 810 | 806 |
| **WESTERN EUROPE** | 48 925 | 47 263 | 46 005 | 44 437 | 42 502 | 41 052 | 39 832 | 38 489 | 37 616 |
| Austria | 2 509 | 2 485 | 2 492 | 2 548 | 2 595 | 2 627 | 2 613 | 2 609 | 2 646 |
| Belgium | 737 | 711 | 690 | 649 | 594 | 541 | 455 | 401 | 361 |
| France | 19 115 | 18 162 | 17 379 | 16 034 | 14 696 | 14 268 | 14 396 | 14 567 | 14 720 |
| Germany | 19 207 | 18 231 | 17 381 | 16 754 | 15 923 | 14 813 | 13 606 | 12 444 | 11 676 |
| Liechtenstein | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 23 |
| Luxembourg | 121 | 120 | 119 | 123 | 109 | 94 | 77 | 63 | 52 |
| Monaco | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Netherlands | 4 611 | 4 934 | 5 305 | 5 550 | 5 750 | 5 886 | 5 948 | 5 944 | 5 981 |
| Switzerland | 2 614 | 2 607 | 2 626 | 2 764 | 2 817 | 2 805 | 2 718 | 2 438 | 2 157 |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | 97 157 | 103 910 | 110 701 | 116 908 | 121 443 | 124 841 | 126 942 | 128 141 | 127 647 |
| **CARIBBEAN** | 11 032 | 11 588 | 12 165 | 12 711 | 13 080 | 13 301 | 13 373 | 13 723 | 14 009 |
| Anguilla | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 32 | 34 | 33 | 38 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Aruba | 28 | 29 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 33 |
| Bahamas | 18 | 22 | 28 | 38 | 48 | 50 | 52 | 47 | 42 |
| Barbados | 127 | 136 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 145 | 149 | 145 | 142 |
| British Virgin Islands | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Cayman Islands | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cuba | 2 961 | 3 072 | 3 154 | 3 291 | 3 390 | 3 329 | 3 097 | 2 927 | 2 801 |

## Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Rural population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region or country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 202 330 | 198 928 | 193 540 | 185 906 | 176 486 | 165 342 | 153 025 | 140 070 | **EUROPE** |
| 98 708 | 96 688 | 93 699 | 89 705 | 84 920 | 79 264 | 72 981 | 66 281 | **EASTERN EUROPE** |
| 3 285 | 3 030 | 2 784 | 2 555 | 2 339 | 2 126 | 1 916 | 1 719 | Belarus |
| 2 702 | 2 529 | 2 290 | 2 072 | 1 866 | 1 675 | 1 497 | 1 331 | Bulgaria |
| 2 615 | 2 662 | 2 602 | 2 528 | 2 447 | 2 360 | 2 269 | 2 169 | Czech Republic |
| 3 779 | 3 606 | 3 334 | 3 057 | 2 793 | 2 541 | 2 303 | 2 078 | Hungary |
| 14 938 | 14 826 | 14 625 | 14 264 | 13 729 | 13 000 | 12 089 | 11 031 | Poland |
| 2 336 | 2 322 | 2 286 | 2 211 | 2 102 | 1 947 | 1 786 | 1 624 | Republic of Moldova |
| 10 229 | 10 206 | 10 074 | 9 766 | 9 433 | 9 077 | 8 706 | 8 331 | Romania |
| 39 475 | 38 854 | 37 823 | 36 282 | 34 285 | 31 817 | 29 012 | 25 976 | Russian Federation |
| 2 317 | 2 329 | 2 274 | 2 206 | 2 132 | 2 051 | 1 965 | 1 874 | Slovakia |
| 17 030 | 16 325 | 15 607 | 14 764 | 13 793 | 12 670 | 11 438 | 10 148 | Ukraine |
| 15 994 | 15 974 | 15 692 | 15 235 | 14 644 | 13 916 | 13 115 | 12 256 | **NORTHERN EUROPE** |
| 100 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 97 | Channel Islands |
| 787 | 793 | 778 | 753 | 721 | 685 | 646 | 603 | Denmark |
| 436 | 419 | 394 | 365 | 332 | 295 | 257 | 221 | Estonia |
| 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 25 | Faeroe Islands |
| 1 973 | 2 013 | 2 044 | 2 041 | 2 004 | 1 933 | 1 827 | 1 688 | Finland |
| 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 | Iceland |
| 1 519 | 1 560 | 1 600 | 1 609 | 1 599 | 1 565 | 1 504 | 1 422 | Ireland |
| 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | Isle of Man |
| 784 | 787 | 773 | 742 | 695 | 633 | 558 | 490 | Latvia |
| 1 166 | 1 157 | 1 135 | 1 099 | 1 047 | 980 | 900 | 809 | Lithuania |
| 1 163 | 1 081 | 892 | 748 | 642 | 567 | 517 | 485 | Norway |
| 1 486 | 1 479 | 1 474 | 1 452 | 1 414 | 1 360 | 1 290 | 1 202 | Sweden |
| 6 496 | 6 500 | 6 415 | 6 241 | 6 005 | 5 715 | 5 436 | 5 158 | United Kingdom |
| 50 652 | 50 497 | 49 619 | 47 913 | 45 508 | 42 545 | 39 240 | 35 797 | **SOUTHERN EUROPE** |
| 1 943 | 1 807 | 1 772 | 1 732 | 1 679 | 1 619 | 1 541 | 1 448 | Albania |
| 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | Andorra |
| 2 020 | 2 268 | 2 301 | 2 218 | 2 095 | 1 937 | 1 767 | 1 594 | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| 1 969 | 1 880 | 1 768 | 1 645 | 1 511 | 1 372 | 1 237 | 1 113 | Croatia |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Gibraltar |
| 4 261 | 4 351 | 4 239 | 4 055 | 3 805 | 3 501 | 3 204 | 2 921 | Greece |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Holy See (6) |
| 18 954 | 18 859 | 18 596 | 17 989 | 17 079 | 15 949 | 14 665 | 13 268 | Italy |
| 40 | 35 | 31 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 21 | Malta |
| 4 917 | 4 704 | 4 471 | 4 207 | 3 921 | 3 626 | 3 333 | 3 047 | Portugal |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | San Marino |
| 5 129 | 5 111 | 5 010 | 4 864 | 4 643 | 4 354 | 4 002 | 3 663 | Serbia and Montenegro |
| 979 | 979 | 974 | 952 | 915 | 864 | 802 | 729 | Slovenia |
| 9 642 | 9 674 | 9 611 | 9 374 | 9 001 | 8 500 | 7 918 | 7 294 | Spain |
| 791 | 822 | 837 | 837 | 821 | 787 | 737 | 685 | TFYR Macedonia (7) |
| 36 976 | 35 769 | 34 529 | 33 054 | 31 414 | 29 617 | 27 689 | 25 737 | **WESTERN EUROPE** |
| 2 752 | 2 771 | 2 777 | 2 731 | 2 646 | 2 526 | 2 374 | 2 188 | Austria |
| 327 | 296 | 284 | 270 | 257 | 243 | 230 | 216 | Belgium |
| 14 596 | 14 399 | 14 157 | 13 754 | 13 205 | 12 535 | 11 762 | 10 997 | France |
| 11 028 | 10 247 | 9 516 | 8 845 | 8 247 | 7 673 | 7 125 | 6 603 | Germany |
| 24 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 26 | Liechtenstein |
| 44 | 39 | 36 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 29 | Luxembourg |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Monaco |
| 5 906 | 5 668 | 5 409 | 5 114 | 4 806 | 4 503 | 4 209 | 3 919 | Netherlands |
| 2 299 | 2 323 | 2 325 | 2 279 | 2 194 | 2 078 | 1 933 | 1 759 | Switzerland |
| 128 366 | 127 247 | 125 098 | 122 728 | 119 998 | 116 856 | 113 280 | 109 332 | **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** |
| 13 845 | 13 836 | 13 876 | 13 841 | 13 650 | 13 271 | 12 740 | 12 102 | **CARIBBEAN** |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Anguilla |
| 43 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 36 | Antigua and Barbuda |
| 40 | 50 | 57 | 64 | 69 | 73 | 76 | 76 | Aruba |
| 38 | 35 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | Bahamas |
| 138 | 134 | 128 | 122 | 114 | 107 | 98 | 90 | Barbados |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | British Virgin Islands |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Cayman Islands |
| 2 787 | 2 778 | 2 727 | 2 640 | 2 522 | 2 374 | 2 197 | 2 016 | Cuba |

## Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region or country | Rural population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| Dominica | 26 | 29 | 32 | 35 | 37 | 32 | 27 | 25 | 23 |
| Dominican Republic | 1 794 | 2 002 | 2 254 | 2 472 | 2 644 | 2 741 | 2 775 | 2 971 | 3 160 |
| Grenada | 54 | 60 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 58 |
| Guadeloupe | 135 | 127 | 119 | 101 | 79 | 56 | 38 | 17 | 6 |
| Haiti | 2 864 | 3 024 | 3 212 | 3 417 | 3 631 | 3 854 | 4 161 | 4 519 | 4 877 |
| Jamaica | 1 065 | 1 099 | 1 079 | 1 099 | 1 093 | 1 125 | 1 135 | 1 167 | 1 150 |
| Martinique | 160 | 163 | 169 | 156 | 127 | 95 | 66 | 48 | 34 |
| Montserrat | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 36 | 39 | 43 | 47 | 51 | 53 | 56 | 58 | 59 |
| Puerto Rico | 1 318 | 1 295 | 1 309 | 1 252 | 1 132 | 1 094 | 1 058 | 1 042 | 982 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 33 | 36 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 27 |
| Saint Lucia | 64 | 66 | 68 | 72 | 77 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 96 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 58 | 63 | 70 | 69 | 66 | 70 | 73 | 69 | 65 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 229 | 258 | 300 | 325 | 359 | 374 | 399 | 399 | 376 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| United States Virgin Islands | 11 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 12 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA** | 22 470 | 24 284 | 26 489 | 28 794 | 31 224 | 33 676 | 35 633 | 36 927 | 38 008 |
| Belize | 31 | 36 | 43 | 51 | 60 | 67 | 73 | 84 | 96 |
| Costa Rica | 642 | 746 | 876 | 1 015 | 1 114 | 1 180 | 1 247 | 1 322 | 1 426 |
| El Salvador | 1 238 | 1 392 | 1 590 | 1 840 | 2 180 | 2 410 | 2 565 | 2 545 | 2 594 |
| Guatemala | 2 225 | 2 470 | 2 729 | 3 014 | 3 380 | 3 808 | 4 269 | 4 709 | 5 152 |
| Honduras | 1 137 | 1 288 | 1 463 | 1 667 | 1 843 | 2 048 | 2 324 | 2 604 | 2 908 |
| Mexico | 15 906 | 16 923 | 18 194 | 19 446 | 20 734 | 22 009 | 22 738 | 22 978 | 22 921 |
| Nicaragua | 738 | 828 | 932 | 1 036 | 1 125 | 1 277 | 1 452 | 1 644 | 1 795 |
| Panama | 552 | 601 | 662 | 724 | 789 | 878 | 966 | 1 042 | 1 115 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | 63 655 | 68 038 | 72 047 | 75 403 | 77 140 | 77 864 | 77 936 | 77 490 | 75 630 |
| Argentina | 5 944 | 5 748 | 5 440 | 5 266 | 5 061 | 4 957 | 4 808 | 4 534 | 4 234 |
| Bolivia | 1 795 | 1 945 | 2 119 | 2 314 | 2 536 | 2 793 | 2 921 | 2 951 | 2 962 |
| Brazil | 34 569 | 37 501 | 40 050 | 41 852 | 42 411 | 42 005 | 41 064 | 39 818 | 37 638 |
| Chile | 2 529 | 2 485 | 2 447 | 2 426 | 2 352 | 2 234 | 2 091 | 2 093 | 2 191 |
| Colombia | 7 276 | 7 902 | 8 574 | 9 258 | 9 794 | 10 154 | 10 636 | 11 031 | 10 941 |
| Ecuador | 2 429 | 2 665 | 2 935 | 3 259 | 3 625 | 3 981 | 4 223 | 4 439 | 4 610 |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| French Guiana | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 24 | 30 |
| Guyana | 304 | 347 | 404 | 457 | 501 | 514 | 529 | 514 | 489 |
| Paraguay | 974 | 1 077 | 1 187 | 1 327 | 1 479 | 1 622 | 1 816 | 1 985 | 2 164 |
| Peru | 4 503 | 4 866 | 5 282 | 5 519 | 5 619 | 5 843 | 6 137 | 6 467 | 6 765 |
| Suriname | 114 | 132 | 153 | 176 | 201 | 184 | 160 | 152 | 139 |
| Uruguay | 494 | 496 | 501 | 503 | 495 | 470 | 426 | 385 | 342 |
| Venezuela | 2 709 | 2 860 | 2 941 | 3 031 | 3 049 | 3 088 | 3 106 | 3 096 | 3 124 |
| **NORTHERN AMERICA** | 61 967 | 61 702 | 61 438 | 61 533 | 60 765 | 63 664 | 66 757 | 68 226 | 69 660 |
| Bermuda | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canada | 5 381 | 5 512 | 5 569 | 5 334 | 5 287 | 5 644 | 5 967 | 6 111 | 6 487 |
| Greenland | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| United States of America | 56 571 | 56 176 | 55 855 | 56 185 | 55 465 | 58 007 | 60 778 | 62 103 | 63 161 |
| **OCEANIA** | 5 047 | 5 238 | 5 418 | 5 595 | 5 717 | 6 106 | 6 590 | 7 274 | 7 967 |
| **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** | 2 571 | 2 590 | 2 562 | 2 496 | 2 390 | 2 488 | 2 591 | 2 804 | 3 031 |
| Australia (8) | 2 046 | 2 026 | 1 993 | 1 941 | 1 858 | 1 957 | 2 075 | 2 274 | 2 518 |
| New Zealand | 524 | 563 | 569 | 555 | 533 | 531 | 516 | 530 | 513 |
| **MELANESIA** | 2 184 | 2 334 | 2 513 | 2 721 | 2 918 | 3 210 | 3 576 | 4 021 | 4 461 |
| Fiji | 219 | 246 | 277 | 313 | 339 | 364 | 394 | 436 | 422 |
| New Caledonia | 53 | 48 | 45 | 46 | 54 | 61 | 62 | 64 | 69 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1 786 | 1 896 | 2 025 | 2 171 | 2 304 | 2 524 | 2 818 | 3 175 | 3 573 |
| Solomon Islands | 82 | 94 | 108 | 125 | 146 | 175 | 205 | 238 | 275 |
| Vanuatu | 45 | 51 | 58 | 66 | 75 | 85 | 96 | 108 | 122 |
| **MICRONESIA** | 104 | 111 | 118 | 128 | 135 | 126 | 130 | 144 | 155 |
| Guam | 36 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 12 |
| Kiribati | 31 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 47 |
| Marshall Islands | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 16 |
| Micronesia (Fed. States of) | 25 | 29 | 34 | 40 | 47 | 48 | 55 | 64 | 71 |
| Nauru | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Rural population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region or country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 23 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 15 | Dominica |
| 3 337 | 3 491 | 3 590 | 3 621 | 3 579 | 3 466 | 3 322 | 3 157 | Dominican Republic |
| 54 | 50 | 46 | 43 | 39 | 35 | 32 | 29 | Grenada |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Guadeloupe |
| 5 046 | 5 155 | 5 235 | 5 291 | 5 286 | 5 209 | 5 068 | 4 880 | Haiti |
| 1 188 | 1 237 | 1 291 | 1 334 | 1 364 | 1 375 | 1 357 | 1 308 | Jamaica |
| 26 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | Martinique |
| 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Montserrat |
| 64 | 66 | 67 | 67 | 65 | 62 | 58 | 54 | Netherlands Antilles |
| 474 | 204 | 99 | 56 | 37 | 29 | 28 | 26 | Puerto Rico |
| 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 22 | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 101 | 103 | 104 | 104 | 102 | 98 | 94 | 88 | Saint Lucia |
| 59 | 53 | 48 | 43 | 40 | 37 | 34 | 31 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 356 | 334 | 312 | 292 | 272 | 252 | 232 | 212 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| 10 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | United States Virgin Islands |
| 40 599 | 42 729 | 44 484 | 45 598 | 46 024 | 45 818 | 44 969 | 43 607 | **CENTRAL AMERICA** |
| 111 | 125 | 137 | 146 | 152 | 154 | 152 | 148 | Belize |
| 1 519 | 1 611 | 1 657 | 1 678 | 1 668 | 1 640 | 1 597 | 1 539 | Costa Rica |
| 2 609 | 2 583 | 2 675 | 2 713 | 2 705 | 2 680 | 2 612 | 2 525 | El Salvador |
| 5 675 | 6 268 | 6 858 | 7 376 | 7 788 | 8 093 | 8 265 | 8 278 | Guatemala |
| 3 252 | 3 593 | 3 888 | 4 115 | 4 269 | 4 349 | 4 354 | 4 281 | Honduras |
| 24 214 | 25 034 | 25 504 | 25 618 | 25 378 | 24 801 | 23 907 | 22 821 | Mexico |
| 2 016 | 2 225 | 2 399 | 2 529 | 2 612 | 2 648 | 2 652 | 2 624 | Nicaragua |
| 1 202 | 1 291 | 1 366 | 1 422 | 1 451 | 1 453 | 1 429 | 1 391 | Panama |
| 73 922 | 70 682 | 66 738 | 63 289 | 60 324 | 57 767 | 55 571 | 53 624 | **SOUTH AMERICA** |
| 4 054 | 3 893 | 3 713 | 3 548 | 3 397 | 3 262 | 3 144 | 3 043 | Argentina |
| 3 038 | 3 168 | 3 258 | 3 323 | 3 357 | 3 362 | 3 337 | 3 281 | Bolivia |
| 35 638 | 32 394 | 28 796 | 25 840 | 23 485 | 21 651 | 20 289 | 19 392 | Brazil |
| 2 221 | 2 140 | 1 995 | 1 871 | 1 769 | 1 685 | 1 617 | 1 561 | Chile |
| 10 784 | 10 567 | 10 307 | 10 030 | 9 757 | 9 503 | 9 270 | 8 982 | Colombia |
| 4 816 | 4 931 | 4 980 | 4 968 | 4 918 | 4 819 | 4 675 | 4 489 | Ecuador |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Falkland Islands (Malvinas) |
| 35 | 41 | 45 | 49 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 54 | French Guiana |
| 485 | 483 | 472 | 453 | 425 | 390 | 352 | 313 | Guyana |
| 2 311 | 2 443 | 2 557 | 2 654 | 2 729 | 2 777 | 2 796 | 2 786 | Paraguay |
| 6 944 | 7 067 | 7 105 | 7 091 | 7 022 | 6 899 | 6 718 | 6 481 | Peru |
| 122 | 110 | 101 | 93 | 87 | 82 | 76 | 71 | Suriname |
| 304 | 270 | 244 | 223 | 207 | 196 | 188 | 180 | Uruguay |
| 3 168 | 3 174 | 3 165 | 3 146 | 3 120 | 3 089 | 3 055 | 2 993 | Venezuela |
| 67 964 | 65 920 | 63 786 | 61 660 | 59 594 | 57 621 | 55 650 | 53 451 | **NORTHERN AMERICA** |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Bermuda |
| 6 553 | 6 340 | 6 042 | 5 745 | 5 467 | 5 208 | 4 963 | 4 729 | Canada |
| 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | Greenland |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon |
| 61 399 | 59 568 | 57 733 | 55 905 | 54 118 | 52 405 | 50 679 | 48 715 | United States of America |
| 8 267 | 8 479 | 8 799 | 9 148 | 9 508 | 9 869 | 10 200 | 10 405 | **OCEANIA** |
| 2 734 | 2 320 | 2 022 | 1 810 | 1 664 | 1 568 | 1 512 | 1 448 | **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** |
| 2 205 | 1 778 | 1 471 | 1 259 | 1 119 | 1 036 | 999 | 960 | Australia (8) |
| 529 | 542 | 551 | 551 | 545 | 532 | 513 | 488 | New Zealand |
| 5 035 | 5 648 | 6 250 | 6 800 | 7 301 | 7 760 | 8 157 | 8 439 | **MELANESIA** |
| 419 | 411 | 400 | 385 | 366 | 346 | 328 | 307 | Fiji |
| 77 | 85 | 91 | 95 | 98 | 99 | 97 | 95 | New Caledonia |
| 4 083 | 4 630 | 5 171 | 5 670 | 6 131 | 6 564 | 6 946 | 7 228 | Papua New Guinea |
| 319 | 368 | 418 | 466 | 509 | 546 | 574 | 595 | Solomon Islands |
| 138 | 154 | 170 | 184 | 196 | 206 | 212 | 215 | Vanuatu |
| 165 | 163 | 162 | 160 | 156 | 150 | 144 | 141 | **MICRONESIA** |
| 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Guam |
| 49 | 48 | 45 | 42 | 39 | 36 | 34 | 32 | Kiribati |
| 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 | Marshall Islands |
| 78 | 77 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 74 | 70 | 70 | Micronesia (Fed. States of) |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Nauru |

## Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region or country | Rural population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 5 |
| Palau | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| **POLYNESIA** | 188 | 203 | 225 | 250 | 273 | 281 | 294 | 304 | 319 |
| American Samoa | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Cook Islands | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| French Polynesia | 43 | 45 | 47 | 48 | 50 | 56 | 64 | 74 | 86 |
| Niue | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Pitcairn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Samoa | 71 | 78 | 89 | 102 | 113 | 119 | 122 | 123 | 126 |
| Tokelau | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Tonga | 41 | 47 | 55 | 64 | 73 | 71 | 71 | 68 | 68 |
| Tuvalu | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 14 |

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.
\+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
\# The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.
1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
6 Refers to the Vatican City State.
7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

## Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Rural population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region or country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | Northern Mariana Islands |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Palau |
| 333 | 348 | 365 | 379 | 388 | 391 | 387 | 377 | **POLYNESIA** |
| 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | American Samoa |
| 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | Cook Islands |
| 98 | 110 | 121 | 129 | 134 | 135 | 132 | 128 | French Polynesia |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Niue |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Pitcairn |
| 130 | 135 | 141 | 147 | 153 | 157 | 158 | 157 | Samoa |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Tokelau |
| 68 | 68 | 70 | 71 | 71 | 69 | 67 | 64 | Tonga |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Tuvalu |
| 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Wallis and Futuna Islands |

## Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country: 1950-2030

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| **WORLD** | 2 518 629 | 2 755 823 | 3 021 475 | 3 334 874 | 3 692 492 | 4 068 109 | 4 434 682 | 4 830 979 | 5 263 593 |
| **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** | 812 771 | 863 220 | 915 298 | 966 498 | 1 007 479 | 1 047 474 | 1 082 989 | 1 115 191 | 1 148 917 |
| **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** | 1 705 858 | 1 892 603 | 2 106 177 | 2 368 376 | 2 685 013 | 3 020 634 | 3 351 693 | 3 715 788 | 4 114 676 |
| Least developed countries (#) | 200 380 | 220 977 | 246 145 | 276 380 | 312 714 | 353 714 | 400 164 | 453 961 | 516 907 |
| **AFRICA** | 221 214 | 246 746 | 277 398 | 313 744 | 357 283 | 408 160 | 469 618 | 541 814 | 622 443 |
| **EASTERN AFRICA** | 65 565 | 73 346 | 82 817 | 94 309 | 108 327 | 124 826 | 144 281 | 167 265 | 194 849 |
| Burundi | 2 456 | 2 687 | 2 940 | 3 213 | 3 514 | 3 680 | 4 130 | 4 873 | 5 609 |
| Comoros | 173 | 194 | 215 | 240 | 275 | 318 | 387 | 456 | 527 |
| Djibouti | 62 | 70 | 83 | 114 | 157 | 216 | 327 | 381 | 528 |
| Eritrea | 1 140 | 1 262 | 1 419 | 1 608 | 1 831 | 2 089 | 2 381 | 2 699 | 3 103 |
| Ethiopia | 18 434 | 20 397 | 22 723 | 25 602 | 29 035 | 33 063 | 35 688 | 41 473 | 48 856 |
| Kenya | 6 265 | 7 160 | 8 285 | 9 666 | 11 370 | 13 578 | 16 368 | 19 759 | 23 585 |
| Madagascar | 4 230 | 4 765 | 5 395 | 6 114 | 6 939 | 7 903 | 9 048 | 10 405 | 11 956 |
| Malawi | 2 881 | 3 169 | 3 529 | 3 975 | 4 518 | 5 244 | 6 183 | 7 254 | 9 456 |
| Mauritius (1) | 493 | 571 | 660 | 753 | 826 | 892 | 966 | 1 016 | 1 057 |
| Mozambique | 6 442 | 6 954 | 7 609 | 8 416 | 9 392 | 10 592 | 12 084 | 13 253 | 13 465 |
| Réunion | 248 | 291 | 335 | 390 | 461 | 483 | 506 | 555 | 604 |
| Rwanda | 2 162 | 2 485 | 2 887 | 3 202 | 3 776 | 4 410 | 5 157 | 5 944 | 6 775 |
| Seychelles | 34 | 38 | 42 | 47 | 52 | 59 | 64 | 67 | 71 |
| Somalia | 2 264 | 2 522 | 2 820 | 3 173 | 3 601 | 4 134 | 6 487 | 6 632 | 7 163 |
| Uganda | 5 210 | 5 937 | 6 808 | 8 001 | 9 428 | 10 771 | 12 465 | 14 542 | 17 359 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 7 886 | 8 915 | 10 205 | 11 808 | 13 756 | 16 180 | 18 838 | 22 155 | 26 068 |
| Zambia | 2 440 | 2 753 | 3 141 | 3 614 | 4 228 | 5 068 | 5 977 | 7 031 | 8 200 |
| Zimbabwe | 2 744 | 3 177 | 3 721 | 4 375 | 5 170 | 6 146 | 7 226 | 8 772 | 10 467 |
| **MIDDLE AFRICA** | 26 316 | 28 796 | 31 958 | 35 800 | 40 610 | 46 215 | 53 335 | 61 528 | 71 053 |
| Angola | 4 131 | 4 437 | 4 816 | 5 180 | 5 588 | 6 187 | 7 048 | 8 299 | 9 340 |
| Cameroon | 4 466 | 4 846 | 5 302 | 5 891 | 6 631 | 7 563 | 8 754 | 10 067 | 11 661 |
| Central African Republic | 1 314 | 1 412 | 1 530 | 1 685 | 1 871 | 2 056 | 2 306 | 2 641 | 2 943 |
| Chad | 2 658 | 2 838 | 3 064 | 3 344 | 3 697 | 4 096 | 4 505 | 5 034 | 5 822 |
| Congo | 808 | 895 | 1 004 | 1 144 | 1 323 | 1 544 | 1 804 | 2 116 | 2 494 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 12 184 | 13 596 | 15 438 | 17 719 | 20 603 | 23 858 | 27 909 | 32 142 | 37 370 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 226 | 238 | 254 | 272 | 294 | 228 | 219 | 314 | 354 |
| Gabon | 469 | 476 | 486 | 502 | 529 | 601 | 695 | 812 | 953 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 60 | 59 | 64 | 65 | 74 | 82 | 94 | 104 | 116 |
| **NORTHERN AFRICA** | 53 302 | 59 752 | 67 291 | 75 920 | 85 999 | 97 543 | 111 078 | 127 384 | 142 995 |
| Algeria | 8 753 | 9 715 | 10 800 | 11 923 | 13 746 | 16 018 | 18 740 | 21 887 | 25 017 |
| Egypt | 21 834 | 24 692 | 27 840 | 31 563 | 35 285 | 39 313 | 43 915 | 49 668 | 55 768 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 1 029 | 1 126 | 1 349 | 1 623 | 1 986 | 2 446 | 3 043 | 3 786 | 4 306 |
| Morocco | 8 953 | 10 132 | 11 626 | 13 323 | 15 310 | 17 305 | 19 382 | 21 995 | 24 564 |
| Sudan | 9 190 | 10 206 | 11 422 | 12 808 | 14 469 | 16 718 | 19 387 | 22 519 | 24 927 |
| Tunisia | 3 530 | 3 860 | 4 221 | 4 630 | 5 127 | 5 668 | 6 469 | 7 357 | 8 207 |
| Western Sahara | 14 | 21 | 33 | 50 | 76 | 75 | 141 | 172 | 207 |
| **SOUTHERN AFRICA** | 15 619 | 17 516 | 19 755 | 22 467 | 25 628 | 29 208 | 33 018 | 37 448 | 42 028 |
| Botswana | 419 | 474 | 530 | 604 | 700 | 830 | 987 | 1 166 | 1 354 |
| Lesotho | 734 | 786 | 853 | 935 | 1 028 | 1 138 | 1 277 | 1 440 | 1 570 |
| Namibia | 511 | 561 | 625 | 704 | 800 | 921 | 1 018 | 1 142 | 1 409 |
| South Africa | 13 683 | 15 385 | 17 396 | 19 832 | 22 657 | 25 804 | 29 140 | 32 998 | 36 848 |
| Swaziland | 273 | 310 | 351 | 392 | 443 | 515 | 596 | 702 | 847 |
| **WESTERN AFRICA** | 60 412 | 67 336 | 75 578 | 85 248 | 96 718 | 110 369 | 127 906 | 148 189 | 171 517 |
| Benin | 2 046 | 2 111 | 2 237 | 2 430 | 2 705 | 3 046 | 3 459 | 4 014 | 4 650 |
| Burkina Faso | 3 960 | 4 177 | 4 472 | 4 892 | 5 441 | 6 094 | 6 820 | 7 731 | 8 921 |
| Cape Verde | 146 | 169 | 196 | 229 | 267 | 278 | 289 | 316 | 349 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2 775 | 3 229 | 3 803 | 4 527 | 5 521 | 6 754 | 8 427 | 10 460 | 12 505 |
| Gambia | 294 | 314 | 355 | 408 | 469 | 555 | 652 | 773 | 936 |
| Ghana | 4 900 | 5 752 | 6 762 | 7 816 | 8 623 | 9 913 | 11 043 | 13 216 | 15 277 |
| Guinea | 2 550 | 2 827 | 3 136 | 3 489 | 3 897 | 4 077 | 4 688 | 5 330 | 6 122 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 505 | 528 | 554 | 558 | 584 | 651 | 793 | 891 | 1 016 |
| Liberia | 824 | 925 | 1 052 | 1 203 | 1 387 | 1 605 | 1 869 | 2 172 | 2 135 |
| Mali | 3 520 | 3 931 | 4 422 | 4 977 | 5 607 | 6 290 | 7 044 | 7 958 | 9 046 |

## Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 5 674 380 | 6 070 581 | 6 453 628 | 6 830 283 | 7 197 247 | 7 540 237 | 7 851 455 | 8 130 149 | **WORLD** |
| 1 173 991 | 1 193 872 | 1 208 817 | 1 220 855 | 1 230 499 | 1 237 398 | 1 241 377 | 1 242 278 | **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** |
| 4 500 388 | 4 876 709 | 5 244 811 | 5 609 428 | 5 966 748 | 6 302 839 | 6 610 079 | 6 887 870 | **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** |
| 591 352 | 667 757 | 753 314 | 845 418 | 941 893 | 1 043 429 | 1 148 840 | 1 256 815 | Least developed countries (#) |
| 707 462 | 795 671 | 887 964 | 984 225 | 1 084 540 | 1 187 584 | 1 292 085 | 1 398 004 | **AFRICA** |
| 221 513 | 252 515 | 282 269 | 314 407 | 349 104 | 385 571 | 423 117 | 461 535 | **EASTERN AFRICA** |
| 6 024 | 6 267 | 7 319 | 8 631 | 9 834 | 11 072 | 12 328 | 13 652 | Burundi |
| 609 | 705 | 812 | 927 | 1 042 | 1 154 | 1 266 | 1 382 | Comoros |
| 568 | 666 | 721 | 773 | 839 | 912 | 992 | 1 073 | Djibouti |
| 3 207 | 3 712 | 4 456 | 5 256 | 5 914 | 6 584 | 7 261 | 7 942 | Eritrea |
| 57 349 | 65 590 | 74 189 | 83 530 | 93 845 | 104 797 | 116 006 | 127 220 | Ethiopia |
| 27 390 | 30 549 | 32 849 | 34 964 | 36 864 | 38 507 | 39 917 | 41 141 | Kenya |
| 13 789 | 15 970 | 18 409 | 21 093 | 24 000 | 27 077 | 30 249 | 33 464 | Madagascar |
| 10 047 | 11 370 | 12 572 | 13 796 | 15 165 | 16 668 | 18 245 | 19 834 | Malawi |
| 1 125 | 1 186 | 1 244 | 1 294 | 1 340 | 1 382 | 1 415 | 1 441 | Mauritius (1) |
| 15 949 | 17 861 | 19 495 | 21 009 | 22 537 | 24 004 | 25 350 | 26 620 | Mozambique |
| 664 | 723 | 777 | 821 | 862 | 900 | 932 | 958 | Réunion |
| 5 136 | 7 724 | 8 607 | 9 559 | 10 565 | 11 557 | 12 509 | 13 453 | Rwanda |
| 75 | 79 | 82 | 86 | 88 | 91 | 93 | 95 | Seychelles |
| 7 356 | 8 720 | 10 742 | 12 948 | 15 263 | 17 928 | 20 978 | 24 407 | Somalia |
| 20 274 | 23 487 | 27 623 | 32 996 | 39 335 | 46 634 | 54 883 | 63 953 | Uganda |
| 30 849 | 34 837 | 38 365 | 41 931 | 45 909 | 49 784 | 53 435 | 56 903 | United Republic of Tanzania |
| 9 371 | 10 419 | 11 043 | 11 768 | 12 670 | 13 558 | 14 401 | 15 224 | Zambia |
| 11 731 | 12 650 | 12 963 | 13 024 | 13 031 | 12 963 | 12 857 | 12 773 | Zimbabwe |
| 83 328 | 92 960 | 106 241 | 120 960 | 136 746 | 153 829 | 172 134 | 191 298 | **MIDDLE AFRICA** |
| 10 868 | 12 386 | 14 533 | 16 842 | 19 268 | 22 036 | 25 162 | 28 588 | Angola |
| 13 414 | 15 117 | 16 564 | 17 775 | 18 860 | 19 874 | 20 831 | 21 760 | Cameroon |
| 3 354 | 3 715 | 3 962 | 4 265 | 4 586 | 4 900 | 5 193 | 5 475 | Central African Republic |
| 6 731 | 7 861 | 9 117 | 10 543 | 12 138 | 13 890 | 15 770 | 17 722 | Chad |
| 2 936 | 3 447 | 3 921 | 4 532 | 5 215 | 5 960 | 6 750 | 7 558 | Congo |
| 44 383 | 48 571 | 56 079 | 64 714 | 74 160 | 84 418 | 95 448 | 106 988 | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 401 | 456 | 521 | 590 | 662 | 736 | 812 | 888 | Equatorial Guinea |
| 1 109 | 1 258 | 1 375 | 1 509 | 1 645 | 1 781 | 1 915 | 2 044 | Gabon |
| 131 | 149 | 169 | 190 | 212 | 232 | 254 | 275 | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| 158 380 | 173 615 | 190 494 | 207 805 | 224 468 | 239 990 | 254 150 | 267 249 | **NORTHERN AFRICA** |
| 27 878 | 30 245 | 32 877 | 35 549 | 38 142 | 40 479 | 42 429 | 44 120 | Algeria |
| 61 638 | 67 784 | 74 878 | 82 590 | 89 996 | 96 852 | 103 165 | 109 111 | Egypt |
| 4 751 | 5 237 | 5 768 | 6 332 | 6 886 | 7 378 | 7 785 | 8 123 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya |
| 26 839 | 29 108 | 31 564 | 34 066 | 36 496 | 38 726 | 40 721 | 42 505 | Morocco |
| 28 077 | 31 437 | 35 040 | 38 323 | 41 430 | 44 493 | 47 536 | 50 525 | Sudan |
| 8 950 | 9 519 | 10 042 | 10 581 | 11 116 | 11 621 | 12 037 | 12 351 | Tunisia |
| 247 | 285 | 324 | 363 | 403 | 441 | 478 | 514 | Western Sahara |
| 46 748 | 50 448 | 52 040 | 51 667 | 50 962 | 50 348 | 49 576 | 48 725 | **SOUTHERN AFRICA** |
| 1 550 | 1 725 | 1 801 | 1 767 | 1 712 | 1 665 | 1 614 | 1 562 | Botswana |
| 1 683 | 1 785 | 1 797 | 1 757 | 1 713 | 1 663 | 1 608 | 1 555 | Lesotho |
| 1 646 | 1 894 | 2 032 | 2 120 | 2 196 | 2 276 | 2 350 | 2 418 | Namibia |
| 40 930 | 44 000 | 45 323 | 44 939 | 44 266 | 43 683 | 42 962 | 42 170 | South Africa |
| 939 | 1 044 | 1 087 | 1 084 | 1 075 | 1 062 | 1 042 | 1 020 | Swaziland |
| 197 494 | 226 133 | 256 921 | 289 387 | 323 260 | 357 846 | 393 108 | 429 197 | **WESTERN AFRICA** |
| 5 470 | 6 222 | 7 103 | 8 068 | 9 093 | 10 122 | 11 120 | 12 091 | Benin |
| 10 302 | 11 905 | 13 798 | 16 018 | 18 562 | 21 403 | 24 527 | 27 910 | Burkina Faso |
| 391 | 436 | 482 | 529 | 577 | 623 | 666 | 705 | Cape Verde |
| 14 365 | 15 827 | 17 165 | 18 526 | 19 837 | 21 026 | 22 140 | 23 258 | Côte d'Ivoire |
| 1 115 | 1 312 | 1 499 | 1 680 | 1 851 | 2 015 | 2 177 | 2 338 | Gambia |
| 17 510 | 19 593 | 21 833 | 24 117 | 26 359 | 28 521 | 30 618 | 32 648 | Ghana |
| 7 321 | 8 117 | 8 788 | 9 990 | 11 233 | 12 478 | 13 704 | 14 921 | Guinea |
| 1 190 | 1 367 | 1 584 | 1 827 | 2 104 | 2 421 | 2 774 | 3 154 | Guinea-Bissau |
| 2 129 | 2 943 | 3 603 | 4 130 | 4 713 | 5 367 | 6 081 | 6 830 | Liberia |
| 10 356 | 11 904 | 13 829 | 16 208 | 18 986 | 22 140 | 25 679 | 29 572 | Mali |

## Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| Mauritania | 825 | 900 | 1 001 | 1 122 | 1 262 | 1 423 | 1 609 | 1 812 | 2 030 |
| Niger | 2 500 | 2 831 | 3 184 | 3 617 | 4 141 | 4 790 | 5 586 | 6 534 | 7 650 |
| Nigeria | 29 790 | 33 325 | 37 446 | 42 283 | 47 980 | 54 886 | 64 325 | 74 044 | 86 018 |
| Saint Helena (2) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Senegal | 2 500 | 2 811 | 3 187 | 3 626 | 4 158 | 4 806 | 5 538 | 6 375 | 7 345 |
| Sierra Leone | 1 944 | 2 081 | 2 242 | 2 430 | 2 657 | 2 933 | 3 239 | 3 582 | 4 054 |
| Togo | 1 329 | 1 420 | 1 524 | 1 637 | 2 014 | 2 264 | 2 519 | 2 974 | 3 455 |
| **ASIA** | 1 398 488 | 1 541 947 | 1 701 336 | 1 899 424 | 2 143 118 | 2 397 512 | 2 632 335 | 2 887 552 | 3 167 807 |
| **EASTERN ASIA** | 670 985 | 734 105 | 792 228 | 874 284 | 986 777 | 1 096 726 | 1 177 958 | 1 258 021 | 1 349 961 |
| China (3) | 554 760 | 609 005 | 657 492 | 729 191 | 830 675 | 927 808 | 998 877 | 1 070 175 | 1 155 305 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR (4) | 1 974 | 2 490 | 3 075 | 3 692 | 3 942 | 4 396 | 5 039 | 5 456 | 5 704 |
| China, Macao SAR (5) | 190 | 181 | 173 | 209 | 254 | 253 | 252 | 306 | 372 |
| Dem. People's Republic of Korea | 10 815 | 10 342 | 11 430 | 12 688 | 14 397 | 16 018 | 17 196 | 18 532 | 19 956 |
| Japan | 83 625 | 89 815 | 94 096 | 98 881 | 104 331 | 111 524 | 116 807 | 120 837 | 123 537 |
| Mongolia | 761 | 850 | 959 | 1 094 | 1 256 | 1 447 | 1 663 | 1 909 | 2 216 |
| Republic of Korea | 18 859 | 21 422 | 25 003 | 28 530 | 31 923 | 35 281 | 38 124 | 40 806 | 42 869 |
| **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** | 498 508 | 552 126 | 619 722 | 696 734 | 783 331 | 879 443 | 981 313 | 1 097 792 | 1 225 280 |
| Afghanistan | 8 151 | 9 014 | 10 051 | 11 264 | 12 721 | 14 373 | 15 117 | 13 527 | 13 799 |
| Bangladesh | 41 783 | 46 295 | 51 785 | 58 493 | 66 292 | 75 171 | 85 004 | 96 646 | 109 402 |
| Bhutan | 734 | 795 | 869 | 957 | 1 059 | 1 178 | 1 318 | 1 486 | 1 696 |
| India | 357 561 | 395 096 | 442 344 | 495 157 | 554 911 | 620 701 | 688 856 | 764 260 | 846 418 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 16 913 | 19 090 | 21 704 | 24 890 | 28 809 | 33 353 | 39 343 | 48 442 | 56 703 |
| Kazakhstan | 6 703 | 7 992 | 9 996 | 11 909 | 13 110 | 14 136 | 14 919 | 15 894 | 16 809 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1 740 | 1 903 | 2 173 | 2 574 | 2 965 | 3 299 | 3 628 | 4 014 | 4 395 |
| Maldives | 82 | 90 | 99 | 109 | 121 | 137 | 158 | 184 | 216 |
| Nepal | 8 643 | 9 261 | 9 999 | 10 980 | 12 105 | 13 395 | 14 881 | 16 588 | 18 625 |
| Pakistan | 39 659 | 43 737 | 48 767 | 54 762 | 61 840 | 70 275 | 80 781 | 95 168 | 110 901 |
| Sri Lanka | 7 483 | 8 462 | 9 701 | 11 004 | 12 295 | 13 481 | 14 543 | 15 612 | 16 830 |
| Tajikistan | 1 532 | 1 783 | 2 083 | 2 513 | 2 942 | 3 442 | 3 953 | 4 567 | 5 303 |
| Turkmenistan | 1 211 | 1 356 | 1 594 | 1 890 | 2 189 | 2 520 | 2 861 | 3 230 | 3 668 |
| Uzbekistan | 6 314 | 7 256 | 8 559 | 10 233 | 11 973 | 13 981 | 15 952 | 18 174 | 20 515 |
| **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** | 178 073 | 197 593 | 222 804 | 252 072 | 285 871 | 321 368 | 358 038 | 398 363 | 439 926 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 48 | 63 | 82 | 103 | 130 | 161 | 193 | 223 | 257 |
| Cambodia | 4 346 | 4 840 | 5 433 | 6 141 | 6 938 | 7 098 | 6 613 | 8 119 | 9 744 |
| Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste | 433 | 462 | 501 | 549 | 604 | 672 | 581 | 659 | 740 |
| Indonesia | 79 538 | 86 446 | 95 931 | 106 596 | 119 998 | 134 446 | 150 128 | 166 238 | 182 117 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 1 755 | 1 944 | 2 177 | 2 432 | 2 713 | 3 024 | 3 205 | 3 621 | 4 132 |
| Malaysia | 6 110 | 7 000 | 8 140 | 9 502 | 10 853 | 12 258 | 13 763 | 15 677 | 17 845 |
| Myanmar | 17 832 | 19 498 | 21 600 | 23 993 | 26 851 | 30 157 | 33 705 | 37 145 | 40 506 |
| Philippines | 19 996 | 23 222 | 27 054 | 31 567 | 36 551 | 42 019 | 48 088 | 54 266 | 61 104 |
| Singapore | 1 022 | 1 306 | 1 634 | 1 880 | 2 075 | 2 263 | 2 414 | 2 709 | 3 016 |
| Thailand | 19 626 | 22 759 | 26 603 | 31 211 | 36 260 | 41 297 | 46 342 | 50 622 | 54 389 |
| Viet Nam | 27 367 | 30 052 | 33 648 | 38 099 | 42 898 | 47 974 | 53 005 | 59 084 | 66 074 |
| **WESTERN ASIA** | 50 922 | 58 123 | 66 583 | 76 333 | 87 139 | 99 975 | 115 026 | 133 377 | 152 640 |
| Armenia | 1 354 | 1 564 | 1 867 | 2 205 | 2 518 | 2 826 | 3 096 | 3 339 | 3 545 |
| Azerbaijan | 2 896 | 3 326 | 3 894 | 4 574 | 5 172 | 5 689 | 6 161 | 6 670 | 7 192 |
| Bahrain | 116 | 134 | 156 | 191 | 220 | 272 | 347 | 413 | 490 |
| Cyprus | 494 | 530 | 573 | 582 | 615 | 609 | 611 | 647 | 681 |
| Georgia | 3 527 | 3 840 | 4 160 | 4 478 | 4 708 | 4 908 | 5 073 | 5 287 | 5 460 |
| Iraq | 5 158 | 5 911 | 6 847 | 7 976 | 9 356 | 11 020 | 12 962 | 15 236 | 17 341 |
| Israel | 1 258 | 1 748 | 2 114 | 2 563 | 2 898 | 3 358 | 3 764 | 4 103 | 4 514 |
| Jordan | 472 | 665 | 896 | 1 106 | 1 623 | 1 937 | 2 225 | 2 706 | 3 254 |
| Kuwait | 152 | 199 | 278 | 471 | 744 | 1 007 | 1 375 | 1 720 | 2 143 |
| Lebanon | 1 443 | 1 613 | 1 857 | 2 151 | 2 469 | 2 767 | 2 669 | 2 668 | 2 712 |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | 1 005 | 1 042 | 1 101 | 1 199 | 1 096 | 1 255 | 1 476 | 1 783 | 2 154 |
| Oman | 456 | 505 | 565 | 642 | 747 | 917 | 1 187 | 1 527 | 1 845 |
| Qatar | 25 | 35 | 45 | 70 | 111 | 171 | 229 | 361 | 467 |
| Saudi Arabia | 3 201 | 3 593 | 4 075 | 4 793 | 5 745 | 7 251 | 9 604 | 12 912 | 16 554 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 3 495 | 3 997 | 4 620 | 5 416 | 6 396 | 7 548 | 8 959 | 10 766 | 12 717 |
| Turkey | 21 484 | 24 610 | 28 233 | 31 997 | 36 207 | 41 020 | 46 132 | 51 855 | 57 593 |
| United Arab Emirates | 70 | 79 | 90 | 144 | 225 | 505 | 1 015 | 1 552 | 2 035 |
| Yemen | 4 316 | 4 733 | 5 211 | 5 776 | 6 290 | 6 915 | 8 140 | 9 830 | 11 944 |

## Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 2 300 | 2 645 | 3 069 | 3 520 | 3 988 | 4 473 | 4 973 | 5 482 | Mauritania |
| 9 036 | 10 742 | 12 873 | 15 388 | 18 317 | 21 731 | 25 722 | 30 337 | Niger |
| 99 717 | 114 746 | 130 236 | 145 922 | 161 726 | 177 158 | 192 115 | 206 696 | Nigeria |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Saint Helena (2) |
| 8 338 | 9 393 | 10 587 | 11 869 | 13 159 | 14 422 | 15 663 | 16 926 | Senegal |
| 4 081 | 4 415 | 5 340 | 5 859 | 6 399 | 6 979 | 7 593 | 8 206 | Sierra Leone |
| 3 869 | 4 562 | 5 129 | 5 730 | 6 351 | 6 962 | 7 551 | 8 117 | Togo |
| 3 430 052 | 3 679 737 | 3 917 508 | 4 148 948 | 4 370 522 | 4 570 131 | 4 742 232 | 4 886 647 | **ASIA** |
| 1 420 308 | 1 481 110 | 1 531 567 | 1 576 112 | 1 614 358 | 1 641 260 | 1 655 784 | 1 659 389 | **EASTERN ASIA** |
| 1 219 435 | 1 275 215 | 1 322 273 | 1 364 875 | 1 402 321 | 1 429 473 | 1 445 100 | 1 450 521 | China (3) |
| 6 183 | 6 807 | 7 182 | 7 537 | 7 872 | 8 188 | 8 492 | 8 781 | China, Hong Kong SAR (4) |
| 412 | 450 | 472 | 491 | 511 | 531 | 549 | 563 | China, Macao SAR (5) |
| 21 373 | 22 268 | 22 876 | 23 270 | 23 706 | 24 203 | 24 665 | 24 974 | Dem. People's Republic of Korea |
| 125 472 | 127 034 | 127 914 | 127 998 | 127 224 | 125 617 | 123 444 | 121 017 | Japan |
| 2 392 | 2 500 | 2 667 | 2 860 | 3 051 | 3 223 | 3 368 | 3 491 | Mongolia |
| 45 041 | 46 835 | 48 182 | 49 081 | 49 672 | 50 026 | 50 165 | 50 042 | Republic of Korea |
| 1 356 118 | 1 486 049 | 1 614 573 | 1 743 538 | 1 870 346 | 1 989 495 | 2 097 128 | 2 192 353 | **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** |
| 19 217 | 21 391 | 25 971 | 31 232 | 35 473 | 40 067 | 44 940 | 49 987 | Afghanistan |
| 123 406 | 137 952 | 152 593 | 167 170 | 181 428 | 195 215 | 208 268 | 220 321 | Bangladesh |
| 1 814 | 2 063 | 2 392 | 2 712 | 3 043 | 3 374 | 3 701 | 4 030 | Bhutan |
| 931 351 | 1 016 938 | 1 096 917 | 1 173 806 | 1 246 351 | 1 312 212 | 1 369 284 | 1 416 576 | India |
| 62 382 | 66 443 | 70 675 | 75 537 | 81 422 | 86 746 | 90 927 | 94 441 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| 16 556 | 15 640 | 15 364 | 15 130 | 15 328 | 15 422 | 15 388 | 15 258 | Kazakhstan |
| 4 562 | 4 921 | 5 278 | 5 621 | 5 949 | 6 235 | 6 484 | 6 711 | Kyrgyzstan |
| 250 | 291 | 338 | 391 | 447 | 503 | 559 | 614 | Maldives |
| 20 938 | 23 518 | 26 289 | 29 148 | 32 011 | 34 901 | 37 831 | 40 740 | Nepal |
| 125 125 | 142 654 | 161 151 | 181 753 | 204 465 | 227 395 | 249 766 | 271 600 | Pakistan |
| 17 781 | 18 595 | 19 366 | 20 046 | 20 640 | 21 121 | 21 464 | 21 670 | Sri Lanka |
| 5 741 | 6 089 | 6 356 | 6 743 | 7 252 | 7 756 | 8 193 | 8 548 | Tajikistan |
| 4 210 | 4 643 | 5 015 | 5 412 | 5 820 | 6 211 | 6 549 | 6 825 | Turkmenistan |
| 22 785 | 24 913 | 26 868 | 28 837 | 30 718 | 32 335 | 33 774 | 35 031 | Uzbekistan |
| 481 526 | 520 355 | 558 155 | 594 191 | 628 342 | 659 826 | 687 621 | 711 236 | **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** |
| 295 | 334 | 374 | 415 | 453 | 490 | 527 | 563 | Brunei Darussalam |
| 11 485 | 13 147 | 14 825 | 16 612 | 18 421 | 20 197 | 21 899 | 23 555 | Cambodia |
| 840 | 702 | 857 | 976 | 1 060 | 1 138 | 1 197 | 1 243 | Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste |
| 197 221 | 211 559 | 225 313 | 238 374 | 250 428 | 261 053 | 270 113 | 277 567 | Indonesia |
| 4 686 | 5 279 | 5 918 | 6 592 | 7 282 | 7 967 | 8 635 | 9 282 | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| 20 363 | 23 001 | 25 325 | 27 513 | 29 563 | 31 580 | 33 479 | 35 191 | Malaysia |
| 44 094 | 47 544 | 50 696 | 53 388 | 55 762 | 57 880 | 59 760 | 61 308 | Myanmar |
| 68 396 | 75 711 | 82 809 | 89 674 | 96 338 | 102 716 | 108 589 | 113 795 | Philippines |
| 3 478 | 4 016 | 4 372 | 4 574 | 4 707 | 4 812 | 4 905 | 4 934 | Singapore |
| 57 828 | 60 925 | 64 081 | 66 946 | 69 585 | 71 913 | 73 869 | 75 424 | Thailand |
| 72 841 | 78 137 | 83 585 | 89 128 | 94 742 | 100 079 | 104 649 | 108 374 | Viet Nam |
| 172 099 | 192 222 | 213 213 | 235 107 | 257 475 | 279 550 | 301 699 | 323 669 | **WESTERN ASIA** |
| 3 324 | 3 112 | 3 043 | 2 991 | 2 963 | 2 926 | 2 866 | 2 786 | Armenia |
| 7 790 | 8 157 | 8 527 | 8 983 | 9 450 | 9 876 | 10 222 | 10 486 | Azerbaijan |
| 587 | 677 | 754 | 828 | 900 | 969 | 1 034 | 1 095 | Bahrain |
| 744 | 783 | 813 | 838 | 861 | 879 | 892 | 898 | Cyprus |
| 5 352 | 5 262 | 5 026 | 4 843 | 4 724 | 4 585 | 4 429 | 4 258 | Georgia |
| 20 206 | 23 224 | 26 555 | 30 290 | 34 226 | 37 992 | 41 707 | 45 338 | Iraq |
| 5 349 | 6 042 | 6 685 | 7 266 | 7 772 | 8 196 | 8 598 | 8 970 | Israel |
| 4 249 | 5 035 | 5 750 | 6 385 | 6 982 | 7 560 | 8 116 | 8 643 | Jordan |
| 1 696 | 2 247 | 2 671 | 3 043 | 3 352 | 3 647 | 3 930 | 4 198 | Kuwait |
| 3 150 | 3 478 | 3 761 | 4 000 | 4 207 | 4 395 | 4 554 | 4 692 | Lebanon |
| 2 635 | 3 191 | 3 815 | 4 506 | 5 260 | 6 064 | 6 903 | 7 758 | Occupied Palestinian Territory |
| 2 239 | 2 609 | 3 020 | 3 459 | 3 908 | 4 349 | 4 785 | 5 223 | Oman |
| 523 | 581 | 628 | 670 | 711 | 752 | 790 | 821 | Qatar |
| 18 969 | 22 147 | 25 626 | 29 176 | 32 728 | 36 253 | 39 751 | 43 193 | Saudi Arabia |
| 14 596 | 16 560 | 18 650 | 20 835 | 23 018 | 25 077 | 26 979 | 28 750 | Syrian Arab Republic |
| 63 070 | 68 281 | 73 302 | 77 967 | 82 150 | 85 707 | 88 995 | 91 920 | Turkey |
| 2 497 | 2 820 | 3 106 | 3 363 | 3 588 | 3 786 | 3 944 | 4 056 | United Arab Emirates |
| 15 124 | 18 017 | 21 480 | 25 662 | 30 677 | 36 537 | 43 204 | 50 584 | Yemen |

## Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| **EUROPE** | 547 403 | 575 184 | 604 401 | 634 026 | 655 855 | 675 542 | 692 431 | 706 009 | 721 582 |
| **EASTERN EUROPE** | 220 199 | 237 123 | 253 475 | 266 945 | 276 419 | 285 700 | 294 976 | 303 395 | 310 776 |
| Belarus | 7 745 | 7 804 | 8 190 | 8 607 | 9 040 | 9 367 | 9 659 | 9 999 | 10 266 |
| Bulgaria | 7 251 | 7 499 | 7 867 | 8 204 | 8 490 | 8 721 | 8 862 | 8 960 | 8 718 |
| Czech Republic | 8 925 | 9 302 | 9 552 | 9 717 | 9 805 | 9 997 | 10 283 | 10 305 | 10 306 |
| Hungary | 9 338 | 9 825 | 9 984 | 10 153 | 10 337 | 10 532 | 10 707 | 10 579 | 10 365 |
| Poland | 24 824 | 27 281 | 29 638 | 31 445 | 32 664 | 34 015 | 35 574 | 37 202 | 38 111 |
| Republic of Moldova | 2 341 | 2 627 | 3 004 | 3 336 | 3 595 | 3 839 | 4 010 | 4 215 | 4 364 |
| Romania | 16 311 | 17 486 | 18 407 | 19 032 | 20 253 | 21 245 | 22 201 | 22 725 | 23 207 |
| Russian Federation | 102 702 | 111 402 | 119 906 | 126 749 | 130 392 | 134 233 | 138 660 | 143 329 | 148 292 |
| Slovakia | 3 463 | 3 798 | 4 145 | 4 362 | 4 528 | 4 735 | 4 976 | 5 140 | 5 256 |
| Ukraine | 37 298 | 40 099 | 42 783 | 45 341 | 47 317 | 49 016 | 50 044 | 50 941 | 51 891 |
| **NORTHERN EUROPE** | 77 294 | 78 835 | 80 963 | 84 128 | 86 525 | 88 210 | 89 092 | 90 201 | 91 752 |
| Channel Islands | 102 | 106 | 110 | 116 | 122 | 127 | 129 | 135 | 142 |
| Denmark | 4 271 | 4 439 | 4 581 | 4 758 | 4 929 | 5 060 | 5 123 | 5 114 | 5 140 |
| Estonia | 1 101 | 1 160 | 1 216 | 1 291 | 1 365 | 1 432 | 1 473 | 1 525 | 1 584 |
| Faeroe Islands | 32 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 46 | 48 |
| Finland | 4 009 | 4 235 | 4 430 | 4 564 | 4 606 | 4 711 | 4 780 | 4 902 | 4 986 |
| Iceland | 143 | 158 | 176 | 192 | 204 | 218 | 228 | 241 | 255 |
| Ireland | 2 969 | 2 921 | 2 834 | 2 876 | 2 954 | 3 177 | 3 401 | 3 539 | 3 515 |
| Isle of Man | 56 | 52 | 49 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 64 | 64 | 69 |
| Latvia | 1 949 | 2 015 | 2 121 | 2 266 | 2 359 | 2 456 | 2 512 | 2 579 | 2 713 |
| Lithuania | 2 567 | 2 629 | 2 779 | 2 971 | 3 140 | 3 302 | 3 413 | 3 545 | 3 739 |
| Norway | 3 265 | 3 427 | 3 581 | 3 723 | 3 877 | 4 007 | 4 086 | 4 153 | 4 241 |
| Sweden | 7 014 | 7 262 | 7 480 | 7 734 | 8 043 | 8 193 | 8 310 | 8 350 | 8 559 |
| United Kingdom | 49 816 | 50 399 | 51 572 | 53 550 | 54 832 | 55 426 | 55 530 | 56 008 | 56 761 |
| **SOUTHERN EUROPE** | 108 993 | 113 585 | 118 062 | 122 973 | 127 238 | 132 467 | 137 901 | 140 558 | 142 967 |
| Albania | 1 215 | 1 379 | 1 611 | 1 870 | 2 136 | 2 401 | 2 671 | 2 957 | 3 289 |
| Andorra | 3 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 19 | 26 | 33 | 44 | 53 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2 661 | 2 944 | 3 180 | 3 396 | 3 564 | 3 747 | 3 914 | 4 122 | 4 308 |
| Croatia | 3 850 | 3 966 | 4 045 | 4 122 | 4 169 | 4 263 | 4 377 | 4 471 | 4 842 |
| Gibraltar | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 27 |
| Greece | 7 566 | 7 966 | 8 334 | 8 551 | 8 793 | 9 047 | 9 643 | 9 934 | 10 160 |
| Holy See (6) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Italy | 47 104 | 48 633 | 50 200 | 52 112 | 53 822 | 55 441 | 56 434 | 56 593 | 56 719 |
| Malta | 312 | 314 | 312 | 305 | 303 | 304 | 324 | 344 | 360 |
| Portugal | 8 405 | 8 610 | 8 858 | 8 999 | 8 680 | 9 093 | 9 766 | 10 011 | 9 899 |
| San Marino | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 7 131 | 7 646 | 8 050 | 8 396 | 8 691 | 9 085 | 9 522 | 9 848 | 10 156 |
| Slovenia | 1 473 | 1 533 | 1 580 | 1 630 | 1 670 | 1 742 | 1 832 | 1 880 | 1 918 |
| Spain | 28 009 | 29 199 | 30 455 | 32 056 | 33 779 | 35 596 | 37 542 | 38 474 | 39 303 |
| TFYR Macedonia (7) | 1 230 | 1 354 | 1 392 | 1 481 | 1 568 | 1 676 | 1 795 | 1 828 | 1 909 |
| **WESTERN EUROPE** | 140 916 | 145 640 | 151 902 | 159 980 | 165 673 | 169 164 | 170 462 | 171 855 | 176 087 |
| Austria | 6 935 | 6 947 | 7 048 | 7 271 | 7 467 | 7 579 | 7 549 | 7 578 | 7 729 |
| Belgium | 8 639 | 8 868 | 9 153 | 9 464 | 9 656 | 9 801 | 9 859 | 9 858 | 9 967 |
| France | 41 829 | 43 428 | 45 684 | 48 758 | 50 772 | 52 699 | 53 880 | 55 284 | 56 735 |
| Germany | 68 376 | 70 326 | 72 815 | 75 964 | 78 169 | 78 674 | 78 289 | 77 685 | 79 433 |
| Liechtenstein | 14 | 15 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 |
| Luxembourg | 296 | 305 | 314 | 332 | 339 | 359 | 364 | 367 | 378 |
| Monaco | 20 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 30 |
| Netherlands | 10 114 | 10 751 | 11 487 | 12 295 | 13 039 | 13 666 | 14 150 | 14 492 | 14 952 |
| Switzerland | 4 694 | 4 980 | 5 362 | 5 857 | 6 187 | 6 339 | 6 319 | 6 536 | 6 834 |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | 167 097 | 190 797 | 218 300 | 250 452 | 284 856 | 321 906 | 361 401 | 401 469 | 441 525 |
| **CARIBBEAN** | 17 037 | 18 618 | 20 429 | 22 660 | 24 861 | 27 153 | 29 253 | 31 625 | 33 909 |
| Anguilla | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 46 | 52 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 63 |
| Aruba | 57 | 58 | 53 | 55 | 57 | 58 | 60 | 63 | 66 |
| Bahamas | 79 | 89 | 110 | 140 | 170 | 189 | 210 | 234 | 255 |
| Barbados | 211 | 227 | 231 | 235 | 239 | 246 | 249 | 253 | 257 |
| British Virgin Islands | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 17 |
| Cayman Islands | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 26 |
| Cuba | 5 850 | 6 417 | 6 985 | 7 754 | 8 520 | 9 306 | 9 710 | 10 115 | 10 628 |

## Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 727 405 | 727 986 | 724 722 | 719 714 | 713 402 | 705 410 | 696 036 | 685 440 | **EUROPE** |
| 309 854 | 304 538 | 297 321 | 290 329 | 283 260 | 275 448 | 267 070 | 258 257 | **EASTERN EUROPE** |
| 10 252 | 10 034 | 9 809 | 9 612 | 9 427 | 9 208 | 8 950 | 8 678 | Belarus |
| 8 406 | 8 099 | 7 763 | 7 462 | 7 167 | 6 882 | 6 609 | 6 335 | Bulgaria |
| 10 331 | 10 269 | 10 216 | 10 161 | 10 076 | 9 957 | 9 806 | 9 608 | Czech Republic |
| 10 214 | 10 012 | 9 784 | 9 553 | 9 324 | 9 091 | 8 865 | 8 636 | Hungary |
| 38 595 | 38 671 | 38 516 | 38 367 | 38 173 | 37 840 | 37 337 | 36 680 | Poland |
| 4 339 | 4 283 | 4 259 | 4 230 | 4 206 | 4 163 | 4 096 | 4 011 | Republic of Moldova |
| 22 681 | 22 480 | 22 228 | 21 972 | 21 649 | 21 255 | 20 806 | 20 328 | Romania |
| 148 141 | 145 612 | 141 553 | 137 501 | 133 429 | 129 018 | 124 428 | 119 713 | Russian Federation |
| 5 364 | 5 391 | 5 411 | 5 434 | 5 441 | 5 428 | 5 397 | 5 344 | Slovakia |
| 51 531 | 49 688 | 47 782 | 46 038 | 44 368 | 42 605 | 40 775 | 38 925 | Ukraine |
| 92 862 | 94 123 | 95 234 | 96 157 | 97 133 | 98 170 | 99 134 | 99 842 | **NORTHERN EUROPE** |
| 144 | 144 | 145 | 145 | 144 | 143 | 141 | 140 | Channel Islands |
| 5 228 | 5 322 | 5 386 | 5 425 | 5 447 | 5 459 | 5 469 | 5 469 | Denmark |
| 1 446 | 1 367 | 1 294 | 1 226 | 1 159 | 1 089 | 1 017 | 943 | Estonia |
| 44 | 46 | 47 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | Faeroe Islands |
| 5 108 | 5 177 | 5 224 | 5 258 | 5 284 | 5 295 | 5 289 | 5 253 | Finland |
| 267 | 282 | 294 | 303 | 311 | 318 | 325 | 330 | Iceland |
| 3 609 | 3 819 | 4 040 | 4 221 | 4 398 | 4 549 | 4 668 | 4 762 | Ireland |
| 71 | 74 | 75 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 80 | Isle of Man |
| 2 498 | 2 373 | 2 265 | 2 162 | 2 064 | 1 962 | 1 857 | 1 750 | Latvia |
| 3 563 | 3 501 | 3 401 | 3 311 | 3 222 | 3 131 | 3 035 | 2 935 | Lithuania |
| 4 359 | 4 473 | 4 570 | 4 649 | 4 719 | 4 790 | 4 859 | 4 913 | Norway |
| 8 827 | 8 856 | 8 895 | 8 940 | 8 983 | 9 028 | 9 055 | 9 033 | Sweden |
| 57 698 | 58 689 | 59 598 | 60 392 | 61 275 | 62 274 | 63 287 | 64 183 | United Kingdom |
| 143 661 | 145 822 | 146 426 | 145 997 | 144 747 | 142 866 | 140 630 | 138 261 | **SOUTHERN EUROPE** |
| 3 185 | 3 113 | 3 220 | 3 335 | 3 440 | 3 548 | 3 629 | 3 680 | Albania |
| 64 | 66 | 75 | 85 | 95 | 105 | 115 | 126 | Andorra |
| 3 420 | 3 977 | 4 209 | 4 269 | 4 284 | 4 253 | 4 183 | 4 089 | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| 4 453 | 4 446 | 4 405 | 4 349 | 4 275 | 4 187 | 4 088 | 3 990 | Croatia |
| 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | Gibraltar |
| 10 454 | 10 903 | 10 978 | 10 992 | 10 944 | 10 840 | 10 707 | 10 567 | Greece |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Holy See (6) |
| 57 301 | 57 536 | 57 253 | 56 560 | 55 507 | 54 264 | 52 939 | 51 546 | Italy |
| 378 | 389 | 397 | 405 | 411 | 416 | 418 | 418 | Malta |
| 9 916 | 10 016 | 10 080 | 10 082 | 10 030 | 9 941 | 9 834 | 9 721 | Portugal |
| 25 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | San Marino |
| 10 548 | 10 555 | 10 513 | 10 498 | 10 445 | 10 357 | 10 230 | 10 094 | Serbia and Montenegro |
| 1 990 | 1 990 | 1 979 | 1 959 | 1 931 | 1 897 | 1 859 | 1 814 | Slovenia |
| 39 935 | 40 752 | 41 184 | 41 284 | 41 167 | 40 815 | 40 369 | 39 951 | Spain |
| 1 963 | 2 024 | 2 076 | 2 122 | 2 160 | 2 185 | 2 199 | 2 205 | TFYR Macedonia (7) |
| 181 028 | 183 502 | 185 741 | 187 231 | 188 263 | 188 926 | 189 201 | 189 079 | **WESTERN EUROPE** |
| 8 047 | 8 102 | 8 120 | 8 094 | 8 058 | 8 023 | 7 979 | 7 911 | Austria |
| 10 137 | 10 251 | 10 359 | 10 429 | 10 470 | 10 500 | 10 516 | 10 512 | Belgium |
| 58 139 | 59 296 | 60 711 | 61 889 | 62 841 | 63 597 | 64 165 | 64 577 | France |
| 81 661 | 82 282 | 82 560 | 82 575 | 82 497 | 82 294 | 81 959 | 81 511 | Germany |
| 31 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | Liechtenstein |
| 405 | 435 | 465 | 494 | 522 | 550 | 580 | 609 | Luxembourg |
| 32 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | Monaco |
| 15 459 | 15 898 | 16 300 | 16 583 | 16 791 | 16 970 | 17 123 | 17 224 | Netherlands |
| 7 118 | 7 173 | 7 157 | 7 095 | 7 010 | 6 914 | 6 801 | 6 655 | Switzerland |
| 481 099 | 520 229 | 558 281 | 594 436 | 628 260 | 659 248 | 686 857 | 711 058 | **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** |
| 35 877 | 37 673 | 39 355 | 40 952 | 42 393 | 43 616 | 44 586 | 45 318 | **CARIBBEAN** |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | Anguilla |
| 67 | 72 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 78 | Antigua and Barbuda |
| 79 | 93 | 103 | 113 | 123 | 133 | 143 | 152 | Aruba |
| 283 | 303 | 321 | 336 | 351 | 363 | 374 | 382 | Bahamas |
| 263 | 267 | 272 | 276 | 280 | 282 | 283 | 282 | Barbados |
| 19 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 30 | British Virgin Islands |
| 31 | 37 | 43 | 49 | 55 | 61 | 67 | 72 | Cayman Islands |
| 10 964 | 11 202 | 11 353 | 11 458 | 11 525 | 11 539 | 11 479 | 11 338 | Cuba |

## Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| Dominica | 51 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 71 | 72 | 74 | 73 | 72 |
| Dominican Republic | 2 353 | 2 737 | 3 231 | 3 805 | 4 422 | 5 047 | 5 696 | 6 441 | 7 058 |
| Grenada | 76 | 85 | 89 | 91 | 93 | 91 | 89 | 87 | 85 |
| Guadeloupe | 210 | 236 | 275 | 300 | 320 | 329 | 327 | 355 | 391 |
| Haiti | 3 261 | 3 508 | 3 803 | 4 143 | 4 520 | 4 920 | 5 453 | 6 132 | 6 914 |
| Jamaica | 1 403 | 1 542 | 1 629 | 1 760 | 1 869 | 2 013 | 2 133 | 2 297 | 2 369 |
| Martinique | 222 | 246 | 282 | 311 | 325 | 328 | 326 | 341 | 360 |
| Montserrat | 14 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 112 | 123 | 135 | 146 | 159 | 166 | 174 | 182 | 188 |
| Puerto Rico | 2 218 | 2 250 | 2 360 | 2 583 | 2 716 | 2 939 | 3 197 | 3 378 | 3 528 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 44 | 50 | 51 | 49 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 41 |
| Saint Lucia | 79 | 83 | 86 | 92 | 100 | 105 | 113 | 121 | 131 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 67 | 74 | 81 | 86 | 90 | 96 | 100 | 104 | 110 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 636 | 721 | 843 | 896 | 971 | 1 012 | 1 082 | 1 178 | 1 215 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 12 |
| United States Virgin Islands | 27 | 30 | 32 | 45 | 64 | 80 | 97 | 101 | 101 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA** | 37 065 | 42 508 | 49 475 | 57 771 | 67 602 | 78 657 | 89 901 | 100 589 | 111 449 |
| Belize | 69 | 80 | 93 | 107 | 123 | 134 | 144 | 163 | 186 |
| Costa Rica | 966 | 1 129 | 1 334 | 1 582 | 1 821 | 2 051 | 2 347 | 2 697 | 3 076 |
| El Salvador | 1 951 | 2 224 | 2 578 | 3 012 | 3 598 | 4 120 | 4 586 | 4 769 | 5 110 |
| Guatemala | 2 969 | 3 431 | 3 963 | 4 566 | 5 243 | 6 018 | 6 820 | 7 738 | 8 749 |
| Honduras | 1 380 | 1 610 | 1 894 | 2 244 | 2 592 | 3 016 | 3 568 | 4 182 | 4 868 |
| Mexico | 27 737 | 31 738 | 36 945 | 43 148 | 50 596 | 59 098 | 67 569 | 75 464 | 83 225 |
| Nicaragua | 1 134 | 1 319 | 1 542 | 1 809 | 2 123 | 2 497 | 2 919 | 3 400 | 3 824 |
| Panama | 860 | 977 | 1 126 | 1 303 | 1 506 | 1 723 | 1 949 | 2 176 | 2 411 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | 112 995 | 129 671 | 148 396 | 170 021 | 192 393 | 216 096 | 242 247 | 269 255 | 296 168 |
| Argentina | 17 150 | 18 928 | 20 616 | 22 283 | 23 962 | 26 049 | 28 094 | 30 305 | 32 527 |
| Bolivia | 2 714 | 3 006 | 3 351 | 3 748 | 4 212 | 4 759 | 5 355 | 5 964 | 6 669 |
| Brazil | 53 975 | 62 886 | 72 742 | 84 328 | 95 988 | 108 124 | 121 614 | 135 683 | 148 809 |
| Chile | 6 082 | 6 764 | 7 608 | 8 572 | 9 496 | 10 337 | 11 147 | 12 047 | 13 100 |
| Colombia | 12 568 | 14 527 | 16 857 | 19 591 | 22 561 | 25 381 | 28 447 | 31 659 | 34 970 |
| Ecuador | 3 387 | 3 862 | 4 439 | 5 144 | 5 970 | 6 907 | 7 961 | 9 099 | 10 264 |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| French Guiana | 25 | 29 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 68 | 88 | 116 |
| Guyana | 423 | 486 | 569 | 645 | 709 | 734 | 761 | 754 | 731 |
| Paraguay | 1 488 | 1 659 | 1 842 | 2 081 | 2 350 | 2 659 | 3 114 | 3 609 | 4 219 |
| Peru | 7 632 | 8 672 | 9 931 | 11 467 | 13 193 | 15 161 | 17 324 | 19 516 | 21 753 |
| Suriname | 215 | 250 | 290 | 332 | 372 | 364 | 355 | 384 | 402 |
| Uruguay | 2 239 | 2 372 | 2 538 | 2 693 | 2 808 | 2 829 | 2 914 | 3 009 | 3 106 |
| Venezuela | 5 094 | 6 230 | 7 579 | 9 094 | 10 721 | 12 734 | 15 091 | 17 137 | 19 502 |
| **NORTHERN AMERICA** | 171 616 | 186 884 | 204 152 | 219 570 | 231 937 | 243 425 | 256 068 | 269 456 | 283 549 |
| Bermuda | 38 | 42 | 47 | 52 | 58 | 63 | 68 | 71 | 74 |
| Canada | 13 737 | 15 736 | 17 909 | 19 678 | 21 717 | 23 142 | 24 516 | 25 843 | 27 701 |
| Greenland | 23 | 27 | 32 | 39 | 46 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 56 |
| Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| United States of America | 157 813 | 171 074 | 186 158 | 199 796 | 210 111 | 220 165 | 231 428 | 243 484 | 255 712 |
| **OCEANIA** | 12 812 | 14 265 | 15 888 | 17 657 | 19 443 | 21 564 | 22 828 | 24 678 | 26 687 |
| **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** | 10 127 | 11 337 | 12 648 | 14 021 | 15 355 | 16 984 | 17 682 | 18 888 | 20 248 |
| Australia (8) | 8 219 | 9 201 | 10 276 | 11 393 | 12 535 | 13 900 | 14 569 | 15 641 | 16 888 |
| New Zealand | 1 908 | 2 136 | 2 372 | 2 628 | 2 820 | 3 083 | 3 113 | 3 247 | 3 360 |
| **MELANESIA** | 2 289 | 2 483 | 2 735 | 3 056 | 3 426 | 3 865 | 4 363 | 4 923 | 5 477 |
| Fiji | 289 | 336 | 394 | 464 | 520 | 576 | 634 | 709 | 724 |
| New Caledonia | 65 | 68 | 78 | 91 | 105 | 129 | 143 | 155 | 171 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1 798 | 1 922 | 2 080 | 2 289 | 2 554 | 2 866 | 3 241 | 3 655 | 4 114 |
| Solomon Islands | 90 | 102 | 118 | 137 | 161 | 193 | 229 | 272 | 319 |
| Vanuatu | 48 | 55 | 64 | 75 | 86 | 101 | 117 | 132 | 149 |
| **MICRONESIA** | 154 | 171 | 191 | 217 | 245 | 272 | 305 | 356 | 415 |
| Guam | 60 | 63 | 67 | 76 | 85 | 95 | 107 | 119 | 134 |
| Kiribati | 35 | 38 | 41 | 45 | 49 | 53 | 58 | 64 | 72 |
| Marshall Islands | 11 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 26 | 31 | 38 | 44 |
| Micronesia (Fed. States of) | 32 | 38 | 45 | 52 | 61 | 63 | 73 | 86 | 96 |
| Nauru | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

## Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 75 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Dominica |
| 7 685 | 8 353 | 8 998 | 9 595 | 10 121 | 10 570 | 10 955 | 11 290 | Dominican Republic |
| 83 | 81 | 80 | 79 | 77 | 75 | 74 | 72 | Grenada |
| 409 | 428 | 446 | 460 | 471 | 478 | 485 | 489 | Guadeloupe |
| 7 485 | 8 005 | 8 549 | 9 132 | 9 694 | 10 206 | 10 670 | 11 094 | Haiti |
| 2 472 | 2 580 | 2 701 | 2 834 | 2 977 | 3 128 | 3 263 | 3 380 | Jamaica |
| 373 | 386 | 397 | 404 | 412 | 419 | 424 | 427 | Martinique |
| 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Montserrat |
| 205 | 215 | 224 | 233 | 240 | 246 | 250 | 253 | Netherlands Antilles |
| 3 683 | 3 816 | 3 915 | 3 990 | 4 044 | 4 073 | 4 073 | 4 046 | Puerto Rico |
| 44 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 140 | 146 | 152 | 157 | 162 | 165 | 167 | 168 | Saint Lucia |
| 114 | 118 | 121 | 124 | 127 | 129 | 130 | 131 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 1 261 | 1 289 | 1 311 | 1 331 | 1 342 | 1 346 | 1 340 | 1 327 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 15 | 19 | 22 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 35 | 37 | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| 105 | 109 | 113 | 118 | 122 | 126 | 129 | 130 | United States Virgin Islands |
| 123 208 | 135 213 | 146 884 | 157 977 | 168 298 | 177 874 | 186 441 | 193 799 | **CENTRAL AMERICA** |
| 213 | 240 | 266 | 291 | 315 | 337 | 356 | 373 | Belize |
| 3 475 | 3 929 | 4 327 | 4 702 | 5 030 | 5 338 | 5 621 | 5 872 | Costa Rica |
| 5 669 | 6 209 | 6 709 | 7 154 | 7 560 | 8 005 | 8 418 | 8 802 | El Salvador |
| 9 976 | 11 423 | 12 978 | 14 584 | 16 197 | 17 835 | 19 456 | 21 002 | Guatemala |
| 5 636 | 6 457 | 7 257 | 8 028 | 8 762 | 9 457 | 10 115 | 10 715 | Honduras |
| 91 143 | 98 933 | 106 385 | 113 320 | 119 618 | 125 176 | 129 866 | 133 591 | Mexico |
| 4 426 | 5 073 | 5 727 | 6 378 | 7 027 | 7 679 | 8 318 | 8 929 | Nicaragua |
| 2 670 | 2 950 | 3 235 | 3 520 | 3 790 | 4 047 | 4 290 | 4 514 | Panama |
| 322 014 | 347 343 | 372 042 | 395 507 | 417 570 | 437 759 | 455 829 | 471 941 | **SOUTH AMERICA** |
| 34 768 | 37 074 | 39 311 | 41 443 | 43 450 | 45 317 | 47 043 | 48 611 | Argentina |
| 7 482 | 8 317 | 9 138 | 9 987 | 10 831 | 11 673 | 12 495 | 13 275 | Bolivia |
| 160 545 | 171 796 | 182 798 | 192 879 | 201 970 | 209 793 | 216 372 | 222 078 | Brazil |
| 14 210 | 15 224 | 16 185 | 17 114 | 18 019 | 18 879 | 19 651 | 20 311 | Chile |
| 38 542 | 42 120 | 45 600 | 48 959 | 52 190 | 55 277 | 58 157 | 60 843 | Colombia |
| 11 404 | 12 420 | 13 379 | 14 274 | 15 155 | 15 968 | 16 704 | 17 335 | Ecuador |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Falkland Islands (Malvinas) |
| 139 | 164 | 187 | 208 | 230 | 252 | 273 | 293 | French Guiana |
| 741 | 759 | 768 | 769 | 761 | 746 | 724 | 695 | Guyana |
| 4 829 | 5 470 | 6 160 | 6 893 | 7 653 | 8 419 | 9 173 | 9 890 | Paraguay |
| 23 837 | 25 952 | 27 968 | 29 988 | 31 965 | 33 870 | 35 622 | 37 170 | Peru |
| 409 | 425 | 442 | 458 | 471 | 480 | 486 | 489 | Suriname |
| 3 218 | 3 342 | 3 463 | 3 577 | 3 683 | 3 783 | 3 875 | 3 958 | Uruguay |
| 21 888 | 24 277 | 26 640 | 28 955 | 31 189 | 33 300 | 35 252 | 36 991 | Venezuela |
| 299 438 | 315 915 | 332 156 | 348 139 | 363 953 | 379 589 | 394 312 | 407 532 | **NORTHERN AMERICA** |
| 77 | 80 | 83 | 85 | 87 | 89 | 90 | 91 | Bermuda |
| 29 354 | 30 769 | 31 972 | 33 069 | 34 133 | 35 166 | 36 128 | 36 980 | Canada |
| 56 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 57 | Greenland |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon |
| 269 945 | 285 003 | 300 038 | 314 921 | 329 669 | 344 270 | 358 030 | 370 396 | United States of America |
| 28 924 | 31 043 | 32 998 | 34 821 | 36 569 | 38 275 | 39 933 | 41 468 | **OCEANIA** |
| 21 676 | 22 937 | 24 024 | 25 004 | 25 919 | 26 782 | 27 584 | 28 290 | **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** |
| 18 072 | 19 153 | 20 092 | 20 945 | 21 747 | 22 501 | 23 205 | 23 833 | Australia (8) |
| 3 604 | 3 784 | 3 932 | 4 059 | 4 173 | 4 280 | 4 379 | 4 457 | New Zealand |
| 6 209 | 6 996 | 7 777 | 8 536 | 9 284 | 10 049 | 10 833 | 11 592 | **MELANESIA** |
| 768 | 814 | 854 | 890 | 919 | 940 | 965 | 982 | Fiji |
| 193 | 215 | 237 | 258 | 278 | 297 | 315 | 332 | New Caledonia |
| 4 702 | 5 334 | 5 959 | 6 565 | 7 169 | 7 797 | 8 443 | 9 075 | Papua New Guinea |
| 374 | 437 | 504 | 574 | 643 | 713 | 783 | 850 | Solomon Islands |
| 172 | 197 | 222 | 249 | 275 | 301 | 327 | 353 | Vanuatu |
| 461 | 499 | 544 | 589 | 632 | 672 | 709 | 748 | **MICRONESIA** |
| 145 | 155 | 168 | 180 | 192 | 204 | 215 | 224 | Guam |
| 78 | 84 | 90 | 96 | 102 | 107 | 112 | 116 | Kiribati |
| 48 | 51 | 54 | 57 | 60 | 62 | 65 | 67 | Marshall Islands |
| 107 | 107 | 111 | 115 | 119 | 121 | 122 | 130 | Micronesia (Fed. States of) |
| 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | Nauru |

## Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 17 | 28 | 44 |
| Palau | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 15 |
| **POLYNESIA** | 242 | 274 | 314 | 363 | 417 | 443 | 477 | 510 | 547 |
| American Samoa | 19 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 39 | 47 |
| Cook Islands | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| French Polynesia | 61 | 69 | 79 | 93 | 111 | 130 | 151 | 174 | 195 |
| Niue | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Pitcairn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Samoa | 82 | 94 | 110 | 127 | 142 | 150 | 155 | 157 | 160 |
| Tokelau | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Tonga | 47 | 56 | 67 | 80 | 94 | 93 | 97 | 97 | 99 |
| Tuvalu | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 14 |

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.
+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
# The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.
1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
6 Refers to the Vatican City State.
7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

**Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)**

**2005-2030: Projections**

| Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | |
| 55 | 70 | 86 | 102 | 117 | 132 | 145 | 158 | Northern Mariana Islands |
| 17 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | Palau |
| 578 | 611 | 652 | 693 | 734 | 772 | 807 | 838 | **POLYNESIA** |
| 52 | 58 | 65 | 72 | 80 | 88 | 95 | 103 | American Samoa |
| 19 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Cook Islands |
| 215 | 233 | 252 | 270 | 287 | 303 | 316 | 328 | French Polynesia |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Niue |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Pitcairn |
| 166 | 173 | 182 | 192 | 203 | 214 | 224 | 234 | Samoa |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Tokelau |
| 99 | 101 | 106 | 110 | 115 | 118 | 121 | 123 | Tonga |
| 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Tuvalu |
| 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Wallis and Futuna Islands |

## Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population by major area, region and country: 1950-2030

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| **WORLD** | 3.02 | 3.06 | 3.08 | 2.76 | 2.63 | 2.72 | 2.67 | 2.72 |
| **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** | 2.31 | 2.26 | 2.12 | 1.80 | 1.51 | 1.25 | 0.97 | 0.97 |
| **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** | 3.96 | 4.04 | 4.15 | 3.74 | 3.65 | 3.90 | 3.87 | 3.78 |
| Least developed countries (#) | 4.49 | 4.71 | 5.36 | 5.55 | 5.03 | 5.66 | 4.39 | 4.49 |
| **AFRICA** | 4.38 | 4.61 | 4.83 | 4.66 | 4.40 | 4.46 | 4.37 | 4.28 |
| **EASTERN AFRICA** | 5.54 | 5.71 | 6.04 | 6.15 | 6.39 | 6.65 | 5.42 | 5.62 |
| Burundi | 2.58 | 2.59 | 2.56 | 2.57 | 6.87 | 8.28 | 7.01 | 6.48 |
| Comoros | 13.23 | 12.59 | 12.18 | 6.11 | 4.72 | 5.72 | 5.15 | 4.70 |
| Djibouti | 3.80 | 5.07 | 7.98 | 8.48 | 8.14 | 9.83 | 4.44 | 7.64 |
| Eritrea | 5.78 | 6.04 | 6.12 | 4.98 | 4.22 | 4.19 | 3.99 | 4.07 |
| Ethiopia | 5.39 | 5.50 | 5.69 | 5.03 | 4.58 | 3.50 | 4.95 | 5.20 |
| Kenya | 5.44 | 5.66 | 6.20 | 6.83 | 8.08 | 8.16 | 8.15 | 7.70 |
| Madagascar | 5.52 | 5.56 | 5.53 | 5.13 | 5.67 | 5.19 | 5.21 | 5.12 |
| Malawi | 4.10 | 4.34 | 4.55 | 6.80 | 7.74 | 6.73 | 5.60 | 7.84 |
| Mauritius (1) | 4.37 | 4.32 | 4.82 | 4.40 | 2.19 | 1.08 | 0.53 | 0.37 |
| Mozambique | 5.74 | 5.98 | 6.33 | 6.47 | 10.55 | 10.85 | 6.75 | 4.94 |
| Réunion | 6.68 | 6.03 | 6.01 | 6.03 | 3.32 | 3.08 | 6.18 | 5.27 |
| Rwanda | 5.65 | 5.87 | 4.93 | 6.14 | 7.61 | 6.40 | 4.08 | 3.85 |
| Seychelles | 1.79 | 1.80 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 7.24 | 5.69 | 3.90 | 2.21 |
| Somalia | 5.27 | 5.27 | 5.21 | 5.08 | 5.10 | 9.98 | 1.39 | 2.47 |
| Uganda | 7.61 | 7.68 | 8.11 | 7.42 | 3.59 | 3.98 | 5.48 | 5.91 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 4.63 | 4.88 | 5.08 | 7.90 | 11.43 | 10.67 | 6.77 | 7.44 |
| Zambia | 8.24 | 8.20 | 8.04 | 7.69 | 6.50 | 5.98 | 3.17 | 2.95 |
| Zimbabwe | 4.64 | 4.84 | 6.20 | 6.67 | 5.95 | 5.83 | 6.52 | 6.16 |
| **MIDDLE AFRICA** | 4.11 | 4.39 | 5.60 | 5.83 | 3.96 | 3.91 | 3.68 | 3.92 |
| Angola | 4.65 | 4.82 | 5.07 | 5.10 | 5.01 | 5.44 | 6.00 | 4.99 |
| Cameroon | 5.16 | 5.25 | 5.46 | 6.63 | 8.24 | 6.05 | 5.37 | 5.34 |
| Central African Republic | 5.01 | 5.04 | 5.19 | 4.53 | 4.09 | 3.11 | 3.38 | 2.83 |
| Chad | 7.07 | 7.20 | 7.30 | 7.41 | 7.61 | 5.71 | 3.34 | 4.02 |
| Congo | 2.35 | 2.60 | 2.92 | 3.22 | 4.23 | 6.22 | 5.81 | 4.12 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 3.76 | 4.08 | 5.90 | 6.00 | 2.40 | 2.60 | 2.28 | 3.01 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 5.93 | 5.77 | 2.03 | 1.86 | -4.90 | -0.49 | 8.61 | 5.56 |
| Gabon | 4.58 | 4.57 | 6.59 | 6.74 | 7.57 | 7.21 | 6.65 | 6.01 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 1.00 | 3.13 | 4.14 | 6.45 | 4.87 | 5.29 | 3.69 | 3.67 |
| **NORTHERN AFRICA** | 4.28 | 4.36 | 4.64 | 4.01 | 3.74 | 3.51 | 3.79 | 3.33 |
| Algeria | 5.30 | 5.16 | 6.22 | 3.82 | 3.48 | 4.67 | 5.04 | 4.06 |
| Egypt | 4.20 | 4.07 | 3.95 | 2.97 | 2.74 | 2.39 | 2.48 | 2.11 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 3.84 | 5.60 | 7.42 | 14.12 | 10.06 | 6.97 | 6.25 | 3.56 |
| Morocco | 3.57 | 3.83 | 4.45 | 4.44 | 4.23 | 4.01 | 4.17 | 3.75 |
| Sudan | 7.06 | 7.11 | 7.01 | 7.00 | 5.80 | 4.01 | 5.27 | 5.51 |
| Tunisia | 2.83 | 3.61 | 3.69 | 4.43 | 4.26 | 3.31 | 3.45 | 3.66 |
| Western Sahara | 12.17 | 11.79 | 6.85 | 5.55 | 6.50 | 17.52 | 5.85 | 4.42 |
| **SOUTHERN AFRICA** | 3.20 | 3.31 | 2.99 | 3.03 | 2.84 | 2.69 | 2.83 | 2.70 |
| Botswana | 4.22 | 3.95 | 7.71 | 17.82 | 12.52 | 10.78 | 12.03 | 10.87 |
| Lesotho | 14.20 | 14.28 | 14.23 | 8.00 | 6.62 | 6.57 | 6.53 | 2.56 |
| Namibia | 6.60 | 6.73 | 4.62 | 4.66 | 4.86 | 3.99 | 3.93 | 5.67 |
| South Africa | 3.14 | 3.23 | 2.88 | 2.90 | 2.67 | 2.50 | 2.57 | 2.41 |
| Swaziland | 13.01 | 12.86 | 12.33 | 10.49 | 10.35 | 7.77 | 7.27 | 4.75 |
| **WESTERN AFRICA** | 5.13 | 5.59 | 5.36 | 5.28 | 5.32 | 5.53 | 5.40 | 5.27 |
| Benin | 6.97 | 7.35 | 7.66 | 7.89 | 7.81 | 6.97 | 5.36 | 5.20 |
| Burkina Faso | 3.10 | 3.39 | 3.81 | 4.13 | 4.26 | 8.02 | 8.45 | 6.33 |
| Cape Verde | 4.61 | 4.59 | 4.68 | 4.65 | 2.62 | 2.69 | 8.54 | 7.80 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 6.93 | 7.03 | 7.08 | 7.39 | 7.19 | 6.01 | 5.84 | 4.80 |
| Gambia | 3.00 | 4.04 | 4.58 | 4.81 | 5.78 | 6.12 | 5.96 | 6.02 |
| Ghana | 7.44 | 7.18 | 5.19 | 4.07 | 3.52 | 2.88 | 4.67 | 4.95 |
| Guinea | 10.47 | 5.42 | 5.53 | 5.53 | 4.16 | 5.98 | 5.51 | 5.48 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 3.99 | 3.98 | 1.22 | 1.98 | 3.23 | 5.53 | 5.59 | 5.75 |
| Liberia | 5.99 | 6.15 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.00 | 5.88 | 5.32 | 1.01 |
| Mali | 4.88 | 4.99 | 4.96 | 4.93 | 4.79 | 4.86 | 5.03 | 5.08 |

## Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 2.35 | 2.22 | 2.09 | 2.00 | 1.91 | 1.78 | 1.66 | 1.54 | **WORLD** |
| 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.52 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.38 | **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** |
| 3.21 | 2.99 | 2.76 | 2.57 | 2.39 | 2.20 | 2.01 | 1.84 | **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** |
| 4.61 | 4.25 | 4.31 | 4.22 | 4.02 | 3.83 | 3.66 | 3.47 | Least developed countries (#) |
| 4.15 | 3.76 | 3.56 | 3.35 | 3.18 | 3.00 | 2.84 | 2.67 | **AFRICA** |
| 5.17 | 4.74 | 4.32 | 4.07 | 3.86 | 3.59 | 3.40 | 3.23 | **EASTERN AFRICA** |
| 5.05 | 4.30 | 6.50 | 6.57 | 5.75 | 5.37 | 5.06 | 4.85 | Burundi |
| 4.67 | 4.67 | 4.58 | 4.36 | 4.02 | 3.69 | 3.38 | 3.18 | Comoros |
| 2.49 | 3.93 | 2.14 | 1.81 | 1.93 | 1.88 | 1.87 | 1.74 | Djibouti |
| 2.23 | 4.77 | 5.75 | 5.63 | 4.87 | 4.55 | 4.25 | 3.96 | Eritrea |
| 5.03 | 4.02 | 4.09 | 4.27 | 4.48 | 4.59 | 4.60 | 4.31 | Ethiopia |
| 6.88 | 5.77 | 4.42 | 3.67 | 3.00 | 2.41 | 1.92 | 1.70 | Kenya |
| 4.41 | 3.33 | 3.61 | 3.84 | 4.03 | 4.16 | 4.21 | 3.91 | Madagascar |
| 3.83 | 5.04 | 4.58 | 4.42 | 4.44 | 4.40 | 4.28 | 4.02 | Malawi |
| 1.77 | 1.58 | 1.46 | 1.48 | 1.55 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.56 | Mauritius (1) |
| 7.74 | 6.30 | 5.09 | 4.22 | 3.58 | 2.98 | 2.42 | 2.20 | Mozambique |
| 3.06 | 2.55 | 1.98 | 1.45 | 1.19 | 0.97 | 0.77 | 0.61 | Réunion |
| 3.00 | 18.36 | 11.59 | 9.30 | 7.22 | 5.39 | 3.93 | 2.85 | Rwanda |
| 1.10 | 0.98 | 1.12 | 1.24 | 1.36 | 1.45 | 1.51 | 1.34 | Seychelles |
| 1.68 | 4.75 | 5.69 | 5.40 | 5.06 | 4.88 | 4.69 | 4.47 | Somalia |
| 3.94 | 3.60 | 3.90 | 4.67 | 5.09 | 5.41 | 5.67 | 5.84 | Uganda |
| 7.66 | 6.06 | 4.94 | 4.24 | 3.80 | 3.19 | 2.87 | 2.59 | United Republic of Tanzania |
| 1.55 | 0.94 | 1.93 | 2.32 | 2.66 | 2.65 | 2.59 | 2.56 | Zambia |
| 4.06 | 2.69 | 1.79 | 1.48 | 1.47 | 1.41 | 1.38 | 1.31 | Zimbabwe |
| 4.38 | 3.63 | 4.13 | 4.19 | 3.97 | 3.80 | 3.62 | 3.41 | **MIDDLE AFRICA** |
| 5.54 | 5.00 | 5.37 | 4.92 | 4.48 | 4.29 | 4.09 | 3.88 | Angola |
| 4.89 | 4.20 | 3.39 | 2.74 | 2.32 | 2.09 | 1.90 | 1.75 | Cameroon |
| 3.47 | 3.08 | 2.49 | 2.81 | 2.89 | 2.66 | 2.40 | 2.20 | Central African Republic |
| 4.00 | 4.45 | 4.55 | 4.71 | 4.81 | 4.83 | 4.56 | 4.24 | Chad |
| 4.06 | 3.98 | 3.39 | 3.75 | 3.68 | 3.55 | 3.37 | 3.08 | Congo |
| 3.98 | 2.87 | 4.43 | 4.85 | 4.61 | 4.36 | 4.12 | 3.83 | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 5.43 | 5.03 | 4.68 | 4.16 | 3.67 | 3.21 | 2.96 | 2.73 | Equatorial Guinea |
| 5.21 | 3.91 | 2.69 | 2.42 | 2.08 | 1.78 | 1.62 | 1.47 | Gabon |
| 2.92 | 2.72 | 2.65 | 2.87 | 2.88 | 2.92 | 3.01 | 3.09 | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| 2.89 | 2.57 | 2.66 | 2.59 | 2.44 | 2.27 | 2.13 | 1.92 | **NORTHERN AFRICA** |
| 3.26 | 2.66 | 2.63 | 2.45 | 2.23 | 1.95 | 1.64 | 1.43 | Algeria |
| 1.70 | 1.60 | 2.05 | 2.39 | 2.49 | 2.56 | 2.62 | 2.39 | Egypt |
| 2.70 | 2.49 | 2.32 | 2.15 | 1.87 | 1.56 | 1.24 | 1.00 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya |
| 3.21 | 2.91 | 2.78 | 2.56 | 2.30 | 2.00 | 1.76 | 1.55 | Morocco |
| 5.65 | 5.09 | 4.60 | 3.85 | 3.29 | 2.87 | 2.66 | 2.45 | Sudan |
| 2.87 | 1.69 | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1.56 | 1.49 | 1.31 | 1.08 | Tunisia |
| 4.07 | 3.30 | 2.81 | 2.46 | 2.17 | 1.90 | 1.66 | 1.49 | Western Sahara |
| 3.62 | 2.56 | 1.47 | 0.70 | 0.55 | 0.58 | 0.49 | 0.42 | **SOUTHERN AFRICA** |
| 5.07 | 3.17 | 1.77 | 0.54 | 0.28 | 0.34 | 0.27 | 0.19 | Botswana |
| 1.62 | 1.41 | 0.87 | 0.75 | 1.17 | 1.50 | 1.81 | 1.71 | Lesotho |
| 4.55 | 4.35 | 3.04 | 2.54 | 2.45 | 2.47 | 2.29 | 2.11 | Namibia |
| 3.59 | 2.51 | 1.43 | 0.65 | 0.49 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.33 | South Africa |
| 2.19 | 2.25 | 1.38 | 0.98 | 1.28 | 1.58 | 1.79 | 1.64 | Swaziland |
| 4.94 | 4.69 | 4.22 | 3.79 | 3.53 | 3.24 | 2.98 | 2.77 | **WESTERN AFRICA** |
| 5.38 | 4.51 | 4.39 | 4.11 | 3.79 | 3.38 | 3.03 | 2.73 | Benin |
| 5.11 | 4.85 | 5.03 | 5.18 | 5.23 | 5.21 | 5.13 | 4.87 | Burkina Faso |
| 4.25 | 3.96 | 3.54 | 3.16 | 2.79 | 2.42 | 2.07 | 1.82 | Cape Verde |
| 3.69 | 2.83 | 2.60 | 2.58 | 2.47 | 2.31 | 2.20 | 2.07 | Côte d'Ivoire |
| 4.65 | 3.18 | 2.58 | 2.66 | 2.79 | 2.98 | 3.24 | 3.46 | Gambia |
| 4.67 | 4.03 | 3.22 | 3.00 | 2.74 | 2.50 | 2.29 | 2.11 | Ghana |
| 6.16 | 4.52 | 3.83 | 4.59 | 4.17 | 3.74 | 3.34 | 3.06 | Guinea |
| 6.14 | 5.47 | 5.35 | 5.00 | 4.72 | 4.46 | 4.27 | 4.00 | Guinea-Bissau |
| -0.06 | 7.81 | 5.34 | 3.97 | 3.83 | 3.73 | 3.57 | 3.31 | Liberia |
| 5.13 | 5.11 | 5.17 | 5.20 | 5.04 | 4.81 | 4.56 | 4.31 | Mali |

## Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Mauritania | 10.93 | 11.14 | 11.04 | 10.77 | 10.27 | 8.69 | 7.60 | 6.29 |
| Niger | 4.25 | 4.11 | 5.78 | 7.17 | 7.36 | 6.48 | 5.61 | 5.58 |
| Nigeria | 4.65 | 5.59 | 5.49 | 5.30 | 5.49 | 5.94 | 5.50 | 5.62 |
| Saint Helena (2) | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.58 | 0.64 | 1.22 | 1.44 | 0.28 |
| Senegal | 2.82 | 2.97 | 3.04 | 3.19 | 3.34 | 3.73 | 3.76 | 4.15 |
| Sierra Leone | 6.37 | 6.39 | 6.36 | 6.37 | 5.96 | 4.32 | 4.27 | 4.64 |
| Togo | 4.36 | 4.42 | 4.37 | 7.08 | 6.69 | 8.91 | 6.27 | 4.44 |
| **ASIA** | 3.74 | 3.74 | 3.84 | 3.44 | 3.37 | 3.73 | 3.77 | 3.81 |
| **EASTERN ASIA** | 4.11 | 3.80 | 3.77 | 3.00 | 2.55 | 3.39 | 3.61 | 4.09 |
| China (3) | 4.34 | 3.95 | 3.93 | 2.42 | 2.21 | 3.90 | 4.53 | 5.04 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR (4) | 4.95 | 4.50 | 3.98 | 1.61 | 2.62 | 3.12 | 1.91 | 2.26 |
| China, Macao SAR (5) | -1.14 | -1.16 | 4.04 | 4.04 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 3.95 | 3.94 |
| Dem. People's Republic of Korea | 1.79 | 4.51 | 4.39 | 6.21 | 3.04 | 1.49 | 1.76 | 1.74 |
| Japan | 3.62 | 2.98 | 2.89 | 3.39 | 2.65 | 1.87 | 1.01 | 1.26 |
| Mongolia | 8.88 | 8.38 | 5.95 | 4.11 | 4.38 | 4.14 | 3.86 | 3.70 |
| Republic of Korea | 5.21 | 5.64 | 5.74 | 6.84 | 5.31 | 4.92 | 4.00 | 3.57 |
| **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** | 2.92 | 3.23 | 3.57 | 3.56 | 3.90 | 4.00 | 3.49 | 3.23 |
| Afghanistan | 5.24 | 5.37 | 5.42 | 5.73 | 6.13 | 4.31 | -0.68 | 1.92 |
| Bangladesh | 3.97 | 4.15 | 6.25 | 6.52 | 7.69 | 10.70 | 5.80 | 4.92 |
| Bhutan | 3.34 | 3.53 | 4.08 | 4.18 | 4.55 | 4.95 | 5.35 | 5.87 |
| India | 2.39 | 2.66 | 3.18 | 3.27 | 3.76 | 3.66 | 3.14 | 3.02 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 4.83 | 4.86 | 4.90 | 4.87 | 4.72 | 4.90 | 5.62 | 4.22 |
| Kazakhstan | 4.89 | 5.78 | 4.74 | 3.06 | 2.25 | 1.79 | 1.94 | 1.52 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2.76 | 3.61 | 4.32 | 3.68 | 2.43 | 2.10 | 2.00 | 1.53 |
| Maldives | 2.30 | 2.42 | 2.52 | 5.57 | 8.12 | 7.08 | 5.84 | 3.27 |
| Nepal | 4.46 | 4.59 | 4.27 | 4.18 | 6.89 | 7.53 | 5.55 | 5.18 |
| Pakistan | 4.31 | 4.47 | 3.58 | 3.54 | 3.74 | 4.01 | 4.16 | 3.88 |
| Sri Lanka | 4.66 | 4.89 | 4.58 | 4.15 | 2.00 | 1.08 | 1.27 | 1.40 |
| Tajikistan | 4.27 | 4.31 | 4.92 | 4.11 | 2.40 | 2.05 | 2.26 | 1.97 |
| Turkmenistan | 2.57 | 3.55 | 3.72 | 3.20 | 2.73 | 2.34 | 1.95 | 2.14 |
| Uzbekistan | 3.57 | 4.08 | 4.33 | 3.93 | 4.35 | 3.48 | 2.56 | 2.14 |
| **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** | 3.92 | 4.15 | 3.94 | 3.94 | 4.16 | 3.97 | 4.22 | 4.11 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 10.71 | 9.62 | 8.37 | 7.88 | 4.40 | 2.96 | 3.66 | 3.96 |
| Cambodia | 2.24 | 2.40 | 3.48 | 3.98 | -2.09 | 2.25 | 4.47 | 3.65 |
| Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste | 1.79 | 1.79 | 0.59 | 1.08 | 1.27 | -3.78 | 1.63 | 1.46 |
| Indonesia | 3.30 | 3.70 | 3.69 | 3.93 | 4.75 | 4.90 | 5.35 | 5.00 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 2.98 | 3.19 | 3.14 | 5.09 | 4.99 | 3.38 | 4.62 | 4.88 |
| Malaysia | 5.52 | 5.57 | 5.44 | 4.90 | 4.80 | 4.52 | 4.36 | 4.23 |
| Myanmar | 3.51 | 3.80 | 3.84 | 3.95 | 3.28 | 2.31 | 2.03 | 2.27 |
| Philippines | 4.11 | 4.14 | 3.93 | 3.78 | 4.29 | 3.75 | 5.19 | 4.87 |
| Singapore | 4.90 | 4.48 | 2.81 | 1.97 | 1.73 | 1.30 | 2.30 | 2.15 |
| Thailand | 4.77 | 4.85 | 3.75 | 3.65 | 5.18 | 4.71 | 2.72 | 2.36 |
| Viet Nam | 4.22 | 4.57 | 4.70 | 4.54 | 2.87 | 2.56 | 2.39 | 2.85 |
| **WESTERN ASIA** | 5.30 | 5.21 | 5.30 | 4.82 | 4.47 | 4.07 | 4.99 | 4.11 |
| Armenia | 4.73 | 5.25 | 4.88 | 4.07 | 3.46 | 2.67 | 1.78 | 1.30 |
| Azerbaijan | 3.16 | 3.54 | 3.59 | 2.85 | 2.52 | 2.10 | 1.89 | 1.54 |
| Bahrain | 6.22 | 4.87 | 4.10 | 3.31 | 4.52 | 5.07 | 3.69 | 3.56 |
| Cyprus | 3.23 | 3.31 | 1.71 | 2.40 | 1.88 | 2.84 | 3.57 | 3.07 |
| Georgia | 2.78 | 2.65 | 2.48 | 1.96 | 1.68 | 1.49 | 1.66 | 1.09 |
| Iraq | 4.10 | 5.56 | 6.37 | 5.25 | 5.05 | 4.55 | 4.20 | 2.86 |
| Israel | 8.51 | 5.36 | 4.86 | 3.25 | 3.52 | 2.72 | 2.00 | 2.01 |
| Jordan | 10.57 | 9.21 | 5.50 | 8.31 | 4.17 | 3.58 | 5.86 | 5.37 |
| Kuwait | 7.56 | 8.49 | 11.95 | 9.19 | 7.54 | 7.82 | 5.23 | 4.54 |
| Lebanon | 3.15 | 5.36 | 7.40 | 6.41 | 4.69 | 1.18 | 1.49 | 1.25 |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | 2.43 | 2.72 | 3.79 | 0.30 | 4.58 | 3.97 | 4.46 | 4.42 |
| Oman | 5.80 | 6.02 | 14.64 | 14.62 | 14.88 | 14.67 | 12.80 | 9.58 |
| Qatar | 6.73 | 5.03 | 9.05 | 9.78 | 9.05 | 6.24 | 9.41 | 5.48 |
| Saudi Arabia | 8.00 | 7.75 | 8.23 | 8.17 | 8.29 | 8.04 | 7.88 | 6.45 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 4.55 | 4.68 | 4.87 | 4.93 | 4.09 | 4.15 | 4.18 | 3.76 |
| Turkey | 6.44 | 5.66 | 5.25 | 4.85 | 4.09 | 3.37 | 5.95 | 4.52 |
| United Arab Emirates | 6.24 | 5.53 | 10.54 | 9.84 | 17.01 | 13.39 | 8.64 | 5.65 |
| Yemen | 6.39 | 6.39 | 5.90 | 5.46 | 4.09 | 5.42 | 5.88 | 6.86 |

## Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 5.40 | 5.32 | 5.13 | 4.34 | 3.67 | 3.15 | 2.72 | 2.36 | Mauritania |
| 5.78 | 5.92 | 6.08 | 6.01 | 5.89 | 5.71 | 5.54 | 5.34 | Niger |
| 5.35 | 5.01 | 4.35 | 3.72 | 3.39 | 3.01 | 2.67 | 2.39 | Nigeria |
| -0.29 | -0.34 | 0.77 | 1.03 | 1.23 | 1.42 | 1.56 | 1.47 | Saint Helena (2) |
| 4.32 | 4.00 | 3.86 | 3.61 | 3.25 | 2.90 | 2.63 | 2.45 | Senegal |
| 2.19 | 3.53 | 5.65 | 3.59 | 3.38 | 3.25 | 3.08 | 2.84 | Sierra Leone |
| 3.80 | 4.92 | 4.04 | 3.96 | 3.82 | 3.49 | 3.16 | 2.87 | Togo |
| 3.11 | 2.90 | 2.67 | 2.50 | 2.34 | 2.14 | 1.94 | 1.76 | **ASIA** |
| 3.08 | 2.84 | 2.62 | 2.32 | 2.02 | 1.68 | 1.35 | 1.05 | **EASTERN ASIA** |
| 3.78 | 3.53 | 3.22 | 2.79 | 2.39 | 1.95 | 1.54 | 1.19 | China (3) |
| 1.71 | 1.92 | 1.07 | 0.97 | 0.87 | 0.79 | 0.73 | 0.67 | China, Hong Kong SAR (4) |
| 2.05 | 1.78 | 0.96 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.51 | China, Macao SAR (5) |
| 1.62 | 1.20 | 1.03 | 0.93 | 1.04 | 1.15 | 1.06 | 0.88 | Dem. People's Republic of Korea |
| 0.80 | 0.42 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.18 | Japan |
| 1.45 | 0.81 | 1.43 | 1.74 | 1.83 | 1.80 | 1.73 | 1.50 | Mongolia |
| 2.14 | 1.13 | 0.85 | 0.65 | 0.51 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.19 | Republic of Korea |
| 2.82 | 2.61 | 2.47 | 2.59 | 2.68 | 2.69 | 2.64 | 2.57 | **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** |
| 8.35 | 4.06 | 5.97 | 5.92 | 4.89 | 4.66 | 4.40 | 4.10 | Afghanistan |
| 4.08 | 3.75 | 3.51 | 3.45 | 3.37 | 3.30 | 3.20 | 3.07 | Bangladesh |
| 4.80 | 6.00 | 6.33 | 5.83 | 5.55 | 5.25 | 4.94 | 4.70 | Bhutan |
| 2.73 | 2.54 | 2.28 | 2.38 | 2.47 | 2.52 | 2.53 | 2.50 | India |
| 3.25 | 2.60 | 2.34 | 2.23 | 2.24 | 1.86 | 1.42 | 1.20 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| -0.51 | -1.35 | -0.32 | -0.03 | 0.77 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 0.65 | Kazakhstan |
| -0.16 | 0.58 | 1.02 | 1.45 | 1.88 | 2.21 | 2.52 | 2.33 | Kyrgyzstan |
| 2.76 | 4.45 | 4.53 | 4.56 | 4.42 | 4.16 | 3.91 | 3.59 | Maldives |
| 6.49 | 6.68 | 5.15 | 4.64 | 4.41 | 4.21 | 4.03 | 3.83 | Nepal |
| 3.22 | 3.41 | 3.44 | 3.60 | 3.72 | 3.63 | 3.49 | 3.18 | Pakistan |
| 1.01 | 0.81 | 0.73 | 1.13 | 1.54 | 1.91 | 2.22 | 2.50 | Sri Lanka |
| -0.41 | -0.91 | -0.39 | 0.82 | 1.99 | 2.77 | 3.33 | 2.99 | Tajikistan |
| 2.53 | 2.07 | 1.97 | 2.27 | 2.48 | 2.56 | 2.23 | 1.92 | Turkmenistan |
| 1.23 | 1.18 | 1.02 | 1.38 | 1.68 | 1.88 | 2.13 | 2.34 | Uzbekistan |
| 4.01 | 3.89 | 3.34 | 2.95 | 2.58 | 2.25 | 1.94 | 1.72 | **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** |
| 3.99 | 3.58 | 3.23 | 2.78 | 2.36 | 1.99 | 1.75 | 1.55 | Brunei Darussalam |
| 5.62 | 6.25 | 5.50 | 5.18 | 4.77 | 4.34 | 3.92 | 3.57 | Cambodia |
| 1.65 | -3.63 | 4.79 | 4.22 | 4.07 | 4.61 | 4.15 | 3.82 | Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste |
| 4.61 | 4.74 | 3.88 | 3.22 | 2.64 | 2.12 | 1.67 | 1.45 | Indonesia |
| 4.70 | 4.64 | 4.59 | 4.50 | 4.35 | 4.15 | 3.84 | 3.56 | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| 4.84 | 4.54 | 2.96 | 2.60 | 2.25 | 2.01 | 1.76 | 1.50 | Malaysia |
| 2.68 | 2.91 | 3.07 | 3.16 | 2.88 | 2.64 | 2.42 | 2.17 | Myanmar |
| 4.30 | 3.64 | 3.12 | 2.70 | 2.34 | 2.03 | 1.72 | 1.49 | Philippines |
| 2.85 | 2.88 | 1.69 | 0.90 | 0.57 | 0.44 | 0.38 | 0.12 | Singapore |
| 1.80 | 1.61 | 1.86 | 1.99 | 2.12 | 2.22 | 2.26 | 2.04 | Thailand |
| 3.79 | 3.22 | 3.23 | 3.21 | 3.17 | 3.06 | 2.85 | 2.54 | Viet Nam |
| 2.95 | 2.65 | 2.45 | 2.31 | 2.18 | 2.03 | 1.94 | 1.85 | **WESTERN ASIA** |
| -1.57 | -1.61 | -0.75 | -0.43 | -0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.11 | Armenia |
| 1.00 | 0.30 | 0.62 | 1.15 | 1.48 | 1.69 | 1.79 | 1.54 | Azerbaijan |
| 3.76 | 3.02 | 2.31 | 2.01 | 1.78 | 1.60 | 1.40 | 1.25 | Bahrain |
| 2.71 | 1.23 | 0.96 | 0.88 | 0.86 | 0.83 | 0.72 | 0.61 | Cyprus |
| -0.84 | -0.79 | -1.38 | -0.88 | -0.31 | -0.09 | 0.11 | 0.26 | Georgia |
| 2.80 | 2.50 | 2.38 | 2.52 | 2.53 | 2.36 | 2.32 | 2.27 | Iraq |
| 3.52 | 2.57 | 2.08 | 1.73 | 1.42 | 1.14 | 1.04 | 0.94 | Israel |
| 6.94 | 3.51 | 2.82 | 2.30 | 2.03 | 1.86 | 1.71 | 1.53 | Jordan |
| -4.55 | 5.73 | 3.54 | 2.67 | 1.98 | 1.72 | 1.53 | 1.35 | Kuwait |
| 3.43 | 2.37 | 1.88 | 1.49 | 1.21 | 1.04 | 0.85 | 0.72 | Lebanon |
| 4.63 | 4.40 | 4.11 | 3.84 | 3.57 | 3.30 | 3.02 | 2.73 | Occupied Palestinian Territory |
| 7.02 | 3.92 | 3.62 | 3.27 | 2.88 | 2.49 | 2.18 | 2.01 | Oman |
| 2.50 | 2.34 | 1.72 | 1.45 | 1.33 | 1.22 | 1.06 | 0.83 | Qatar |
| 3.88 | 3.88 | 3.45 | 2.95 | 2.53 | 2.18 | 1.97 | 1.78 | Saudi Arabia |
| 3.12 | 2.61 | 2.47 | 2.53 | 2.52 | 2.43 | 2.35 | 2.29 | Syrian Arab Republic |
| 2.78 | 2.41 | 2.19 | 1.93 | 1.68 | 1.42 | 1.27 | 1.11 | Turkey |
| 4.32 | 2.64 | 2.14 | 1.79 | 1.49 | 1.26 | 1.00 | 0.73 | United Arab Emirates |
| 6.75 | 4.44 | 4.80 | 5.15 | 5.44 | 5.60 | 5.35 | 5.03 | Yemen |

## Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| **EUROPE** | 2.02 | 2.01 | 2.05 | 1.66 | 1.55 | 1.26 | 0.85 | 0.81 |
| **EASTERN EUROPE** | 3.55 | 3.19 | 2.65 | 2.12 | 2.08 | 1.83 | 1.32 | 1.04 |
| Belarus | 3.84 | 4.42 | 4.18 | 3.90 | 3.45 | 2.93 | 2.51 | 1.84 |
| Bulgaria | 4.96 | 4.86 | 4.31 | 3.11 | 2.64 | 1.55 | 1.29 | 0.02 |
| Czech Republic | 1.99 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.44 | 4.43 | 3.71 | 0.22 | 0.00 |
| Hungary | 1.81 | 1.15 | 1.65 | 1.66 | 2.06 | 1.82 | 0.68 | 0.40 |
| Poland | 4.11 | 3.70 | 2.05 | 1.66 | 1.96 | 1.79 | 1.37 | 0.94 |
| Republic of Moldova | 5.81 | 6.04 | 5.29 | 4.47 | 3.68 | 3.04 | 2.92 | 1.97 |
| Romania | 5.04 | 3.25 | 2.61 | 2.59 | 2.17 | 2.34 | 1.96 | 1.81 |
| Russian Federation | 3.54 | 3.23 | 2.70 | 2.00 | 1.81 | 1.63 | 1.28 | 1.08 |
| Slovakia | 2.95 | 2.82 | 3.05 | 2.81 | 3.28 | 3.19 | 1.61 | 1.28 |
| Ukraine | 3.30 | 3.02 | 2.77 | 2.33 | 2.00 | 1.55 | 1.30 | 1.01 |
| **NORTHERN EUROPE** | 0.58 | 0.77 | 1.12 | 0.88 | 1.62 | 1.17 | 0.41 | 0.41 |
| Channel Islands | -0.24 | -0.27 | 0.03 | 0.07 | -0.02 | -0.56 | 0.66 | 0.74 |
| Denmark | 1.25 | 1.76 | 1.65 | 1.39 | 1.12 | 0.64 | 0.11 | 0.21 |
| Estonia | 2.58 | 2.35 | 2.48 | 2.25 | 1.76 | 1.18 | 1.00 | 0.86 |
| Faeroe Islands | 1.55 | 4.08 | 4.84 | 2.82 | 2.75 | 2.03 | 1.48 | 1.32 |
| Finland | 2.88 | 2.60 | 3.45 | 2.87 | 3.41 | 0.82 | 0.50 | 0.87 |
| Iceland | 2.90 | 2.94 | 2.33 | 1.74 | 1.73 | 1.27 | 1.41 | 1.33 |
| Ireland | 1.06 | 0.27 | 1.52 | 1.73 | 2.19 | 1.98 | 1.13 | 0.09 |
| Isle of Man | -0.96 | -0.97 | 0.98 | 1.82 | 0.31 | 1.12 | 0.09 | 1.36 |
| Latvia | 1.67 | 1.98 | 2.22 | 1.65 | 1.88 | 1.29 | 0.97 | 1.17 |
| Lithuania | 3.07 | 3.53 | 3.59 | 3.16 | 3.34 | 2.55 | 1.99 | 1.84 |
| Norway | 0.93 | 0.84 | 3.63 | 3.36 | 1.50 | 1.07 | 0.54 | 0.60 |
| Sweden | 1.72 | 1.51 | 1.87 | 1.81 | 0.76 | 0.37 | 0.10 | 0.49 |
| United Kingdom | 0.16 | 0.39 | 0.59 | 0.29 | 1.61 | 1.27 | 0.33 | 0.28 |
| **SOUTHERN EUROPE** | 1.96 | 1.88 | 2.20 | 2.05 | 1.65 | 1.50 | 0.81 | 0.73 |
| Albania | 6.75 | 7.05 | 3.40 | 2.98 | 2.94 | 2.73 | 2.63 | 2.91 |
| Andorra | 13.94 | 6.09 | 8.62 | 7.61 | 6.14 | 5.23 | 5.24 | 3.57 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5.39 | 4.81 | 4.94 | 4.48 | 3.80 | 3.42 | 2.16 | 1.75 |
| Croatia | 3.69 | 3.33 | 3.34 | 3.01 | 2.76 | 2.60 | 1.30 | 2.25 |
| Gibraltar | 0.36 | 0.36 | 1.18 | 1.46 | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.23 | 0.08 |
| Greece | 2.46 | 2.27 | 2.57 | 2.55 | 1.61 | 2.13 | 0.84 | 0.59 |
| Holy See (6) | -0.02 | — | -1.14 | -5.58 | 2.28 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.77 |
| Italy | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.57 | 1.42 | 1.01 | 0.66 | 0.11 | 0.01 |
| Malta | 1.52 | 1.13 | 0.67 | 0.78 | 0.87 | 1.93 | 1.78 | 1.37 |
| Portugal | 1.90 | 1.96 | 1.93 | 0.88 | 2.24 | 2.68 | 5.15 | 4.33 |
| San Marino | 9.07 | 8.88 | 8.01 | 6.32 | 3.83 | 3.95 | 2.43 | 1.39 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 6.05 | 4.58 | 4.17 | 3.76 | 2.66 | 2.43 | 1.67 | 1.50 |
| Slovenia | 4.36 | 3.99 | 3.46 | 3.08 | 3.56 | 3.52 | 1.20 | 0.77 |
| Spain | 1.72 | 1.69 | 2.62 | 2.54 | 2.09 | 1.97 | 0.88 | 0.73 |
| TFYR Macedonia (7) | 5.79 | 4.15 | 4.66 | 4.22 | 2.76 | 2.49 | 1.18 | 1.61 |
| **WESTERN EUROPE** | 1.34 | 1.47 | 1.74 | 1.28 | 0.79 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.75 |
| Austria | 0.16 | 0.42 | 0.72 | 0.62 | 0.33 | -0.06 | 0.13 | 0.46 |
| Belgium | 0.63 | 0.74 | 0.81 | 0.55 | 0.43 | 0.31 | 0.11 | 0.31 |
| France | 2.13 | 2.27 | 2.90 | 1.95 | 1.26 | 0.54 | 0.61 | 0.63 |
| Germany | 1.16 | 1.24 | 1.32 | 1.00 | 0.51 | 0.26 | 0.17 | 0.76 |
| Liechtenstein | 2.14 | 2.15 | 2.33 | 2.35 | 1.58 | 1.52 | 1.78 | 1.81 |
| Luxembourg | 1.10 | 1.07 | 1.37 | 1.93 | 2.81 | 1.64 | 1.15 | 1.38 |
| Monaco | 0.22 | 1.58 | 0.35 | 1.06 | 1.19 | 1.10 | 1.18 | 1.22 |
| Netherlands | 1.11 | 1.22 | 1.74 | 1.55 | 1.31 | 1.05 | 0.83 | 0.97 |
| Switzerland | 2.63 | 2.84 | 2.46 | 1.71 | 0.95 | 0.38 | 2.58 | 2.64 |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | 4.34 | 4.28 | 4.32 | 4.04 | 3.75 | 3.47 | 3.07 | 2.77 |
| **CARIBBEAN** | 3.15 | 3.23 | 3.71 | 3.38 | 3.24 | 2.73 | 2.40 | 2.12 |
| Anguilla | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.03 | 0.23 | 0.79 | 4.03 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 5.11 | 3.71 | 0.29 | 0.14 | -0.80 | 0.60 | 0.36 | 0.05 |
| Aruba | 0.28 | -1.82 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.87 | 0.91 |
| Bahamas | 1.95 | 3.92 | 4.60 | 3.46 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 3.29 | 2.74 |
| Barbados | 1.61 | 0.43 | 0.68 | 0.56 | 0.23 | -0.02 | 1.40 | 1.41 |
| British Virgin Islands | 6.97 | 6.82 | 6.65 | 6.39 | 4.64 | 4.47 | 6.55 | 6.27 |
| Cayman Islands | 3.16 | 3.17 | 3.17 | 3.25 | 4.91 | 4.80 | 4.18 | 3.92 |
| Cuba | 2.93 | 2.72 | 3.05 | 2.79 | 3.06 | 2.02 | 1.67 | 1.70 |

## Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 0.34 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.09 | **EUROPE** |
| 0.04 | -0.31 | -0.41 | -0.30 | -0.23 | -0.22 | -0.21 | -0.22 | **EASTERN EUROPE** |
| 0.54 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.09 | -0.02 | -0.13 | -0.22 | Belarus |
| -0.29 | -0.48 | -0.35 | -0.31 | -0.34 | -0.35 | -0.37 | -0.43 | Bulgaria |
| -0.09 | -0.28 | 0.02 | 0.05 | -0.01 | -0.08 | -0.16 | -0.26 | Czech Republic |
| 0.03 | -0.09 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.03 | -0.01 | Hungary |
| 0.44 | 0.16 | 0.04 | 0.18 | 0.28 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.32 | Poland |
| -0.44 | -0.42 | 0.11 | 0.47 | 0.83 | 1.03 | 0.83 | 0.66 | Republic of Moldova |
| 0.16 | -0.29 | -0.20 | 0.09 | 0.02 | -0.06 | -0.13 | -0.17 | Romania |
| -0.03 | -0.35 | -0.58 | -0.49 | -0.41 | -0.40 | -0.37 | -0.36 | Russian Federation |
| 0.51 | 0.10 | 0.49 | 0.57 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.32 | 0.22 | Slovakia |
| -0.08 | -0.67 | -0.72 | -0.57 | -0.45 | -0.42 | -0.40 | -0.39 | Ukraine |
| 0.27 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.36 | **NORTHERN EUROPE** |
| -0.29 | 0.07 | 0.09 | -0.05 | -0.13 | -0.16 | -0.18 | -0.24 | Channel Islands |
| 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.28 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.17 | Denmark |
| -2.19 | -1.26 | -1.04 | -0.90 | -0.81 | -0.81 | -0.86 | -1.04 | Estonia |
| -0.36 | 2.12 | 1.52 | 1.57 | 1.60 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.60 | Faeroe Islands |
| 0.46 | 0.19 | 0.10 | 0.24 | 0.38 | 0.50 | 0.58 | 0.59 | Finland |
| 1.19 | 1.26 | 0.93 | 0.71 | 0.63 | 0.56 | 0.48 | 0.37 | Iceland |
| 0.88 | 1.55 | 1.54 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.29 | 1.17 | 1.08 | Ireland |
| 0.73 | 0.62 | 0.51 | 0.41 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 0.14 | 0.06 | Isle of Man |
| -2.15 | -1.55 | -1.22 | -0.99 | -0.73 | -0.58 | -0.47 | -0.60 | Latvia |
| -1.06 | -0.45 | -0.67 | -0.49 | -0.33 | -0.22 | -0.15 | -0.09 | Lithuania |
| 0.93 | 1.18 | 1.62 | 1.18 | 0.88 | 0.70 | 0.56 | 0.39 | Norway |
| 0.63 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.22 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.17 | Sweden |
| 0.34 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.41 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.40 | United Kingdom |
| 0.39 | 0.49 | 0.31 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.21 | **SOUTHERN EUROPE** |
| 0.89 | 1.01 | 2.07 | 2.03 | 1.89 | 1.81 | 1.58 | 1.34 | Albania |
| 3.72 | 0.44 | 2.34 | 2.35 | 2.21 | 2.08 | 1.95 | 1.83 | Andorra |
| -3.78 | 3.98 | 2.21 | 1.45 | 1.30 | 1.13 | 0.85 | 0.64 | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| -1.04 | 0.66 | 0.54 | 0.50 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.19 | Croatia |
| 0.23 | 0.15 | 0.06 | -0.01 | -0.09 | -0.16 | -0.23 | -0.29 | Gibraltar |
| 0.71 | 1.13 | 0.56 | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.44 | 0.38 | Greece |
| 0.26 | 0.15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Holy See (6) |
| 0.26 | 0.17 | -0.01 | -0.04 | -0.07 | -0.06 | -0.02 | 0.00 | Italy |
| 1.36 | 0.94 | 0.68 | 0.56 | 0.47 | 0.35 | 0.18 | 0.04 | Malta |
| 1.58 | 1.21 | 1.09 | 0.93 | 0.78 | 0.66 | 0.58 | 0.52 | Portugal |
| 1.37 | 1.25 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 0.84 | 0.79 | 0.68 | 0.57 | San Marino |
| 0.96 | 0.09 | 0.21 | 0.47 | 0.59 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 0.64 | Serbia and Montenegro |
| 0.80 | -0.00 | -0.11 | 0.03 | 0.18 | 0.32 | 0.46 | 0.53 | Slovenia |
| 0.45 | 0.51 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.13 | Spain |
| 1.22 | 0.49 | 0.60 | 0.73 | 0.82 | 0.87 | 0.90 | 0.77 | TFYR Macedonia (7) |
| 0.79 | 0.50 | 0.47 | 0.39 | 0.34 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.23 | **WESTERN EUROPE** |
| 0.82 | 0.14 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.18 | 0.31 | 0.39 | 0.42 | Austria |
| 0.42 | 0.29 | 0.24 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.02 | Belgium |
| 0.71 | 0.61 | 0.72 | 0.67 | 0.61 | 0.57 | 0.52 | 0.44 | France |
| 0.83 | 0.39 | 0.28 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.02 | Germany |
| 1.64 | 1.60 | 1.20 | 1.51 | 1.81 | 2.10 | 2.35 | 2.56 | Liechtenstein |
| 2.05 | 1.85 | 1.61 | 1.42 | 1.27 | 1.17 | 1.11 | 1.07 | Luxembourg |
| 1.17 | 1.04 | 0.92 | 0.80 | 0.69 | 0.58 | 0.48 | 0.39 | Monaco |
| 1.26 | 1.37 | 1.25 | 1.04 | 0.88 | 0.79 | 0.70 | 0.60 | Netherlands |
| 0.60 | 0.12 | -0.07 | -0.06 | -0.00 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.12 | Switzerland |
| 2.33 | 2.16 | 1.95 | 1.70 | 1.49 | 1.30 | 1.12 | 0.96 | **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** |
| 2.04 | 1.58 | 1.33 | 1.24 | 1.17 | 1.08 | 0.97 | 0.84 | **CARIBBEAN** |
| 2.63 | 1.86 | 1.70 | 1.55 | 1.40 | 1.26 | 1.13 | 1.00 | Anguilla |
| 1.59 | 1.76 | 1.37 | 1.54 | 1.69 | 1.79 | 1.61 | 1.43 | Antigua and Barbuda |
| 2.96 | 2.49 | 1.13 | 1.41 | 1.73 | 2.05 | 2.35 | 2.60 | Aruba |
| 2.75 | 1.83 | 1.45 | 1.17 | 0.98 | 0.84 | 0.69 | 0.54 | Bahamas |
| 1.51 | 1.49 | 1.47 | 1.42 | 1.35 | 1.18 | 1.01 | 0.81 | Barbados |
| 3.66 | 3.07 | 3.16 | 2.71 | 2.31 | 1.97 | 1.79 | 1.61 | British Virgin Islands |
| 3.67 | 3.43 | 3.04 | 2.68 | 2.36 | 2.06 | 1.80 | 1.56 | Cayman Islands |
| 0.87 | 0.60 | 0.48 | 0.44 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.25 | 0.09 | Cuba |

## Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Dominica | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.56 | 3.81 | 3.25 | 0.57 | 0.12 |
| Dominican Republic | 5.49 | 5.68 | 6.22 | 5.76 | 5.20 | 4.72 | 3.44 | 2.33 |
| Grenada | 2.83 | 1.58 | 1.06 | 1.00 | -0.14 | -0.14 | -0.61 | -0.71 |
| Guadeloupe | 7.36 | 7.20 | 4.96 | 3.82 | 2.43 | 1.20 | 3.11 | 2.59 |
| Haiti | 3.94 | 4.05 | 4.09 | 4.06 | 3.63 | 3.84 | 4.44 | 4.68 |
| Jamaica | 5.39 | 4.33 | 3.70 | 3.18 | 2.70 | 2.33 | 2.48 | 1.52 |
| Martinique | 5.89 | 6.25 | 6.40 | 4.89 | 3.27 | 2.09 | 2.40 | 2.15 |
| Montserrat | -2.15 | -6.71 | -3.91 | -3.76 | 1.38 | 1.31 | -0.98 | -0.98 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.67 | 1.67 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.98 | 0.71 |
| Puerto Rico | 1.17 | 1.92 | 4.72 | 3.49 | 3.04 | 2.96 | 1.76 | 1.72 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2.75 | 1.04 | 1.24 | 1.25 | -0.16 | -0.20 | -1.13 | -1.14 |
| Saint Lucia | 1.81 | 1.63 | 2.24 | 2.42 | 1.89 | 2.28 | 2.21 | 2.49 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 1.86 | 2.26 | 8.21 | 7.17 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 5.02 | 4.88 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2.60 | 3.20 | 1.00 | 1.37 | 0.83 | 1.36 | 2.66 | 1.49 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 2.08 | 1.97 | -0.16 | -0.16 | 3.71 | 2.51 | 5.26 | 4.96 |
| United States Virgin Islands | 1.83 | 1.18 | 9.17 | 8.62 | 6.06 | 5.32 | 1.78 | 0.81 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA** | 4.44 | 4.64 | 4.63 | 4.55 | 4.25 | 3.75 | 3.19 | 2.86 |
| Belize | 2.76 | 2.73 | 2.23 | 2.17 | 1.41 | 1.13 | 2.26 | 2.33 |
| Costa Rica | 3.35 | 3.56 | 4.30 | 4.43 | 4.16 | 4.68 | 4.45 | 3.65 |
| El Salvador | 3.12 | 3.44 | 3.40 | 3.81 | 3.75 | 3.34 | 1.92 | 2.47 |
| Guatemala | 5.10 | 5.00 | 4.60 | 3.66 | 3.40 | 2.87 | 3.44 | 3.43 |
| Honduras | 5.71 | 5.78 | 5.84 | 5.22 | 5.14 | 5.01 | 4.76 | 4.34 |
| Mexico | 4.50 | 4.71 | 4.69 | 4.62 | 4.33 | 3.79 | 3.15 | 2.78 |
| Nicaragua | 4.29 | 4.34 | 4.74 | 5.11 | 4.03 | 3.68 | 3.60 | 2.88 |
| Panama | 4.01 | 4.24 | 4.40 | 4.30 | 3.27 | 3.03 | 2.84 | 2.67 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | 4.45 | 4.28 | 4.29 | 3.95 | 3.64 | 3.46 | 3.09 | 2.80 |
| Argentina | 3.25 | 2.82 | 2.29 | 2.10 | 2.19 | 1.98 | 2.03 | 1.87 |
| Bolivia | 2.88 | 2.99 | 3.03 | 3.11 | 3.20 | 4.27 | 4.27 | 4.14 |
| Brazil | 5.37 | 5.06 | 5.24 | 4.64 | 4.21 | 3.95 | 3.48 | 2.96 |
| Chile | 3.72 | 3.75 | 3.49 | 3.01 | 2.52 | 2.23 | 1.89 | 1.83 |
| Colombia | 4.49 | 4.47 | 4.42 | 4.23 | 3.52 | 3.13 | 2.94 | 3.05 |
| Ecuador | 4.47 | 4.55 | 4.52 | 4.37 | 4.43 | 4.90 | 4.41 | 3.87 |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | 0.55 | 0.50 | 0.28 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.17 | 1.89 | 2.78 |
| French Guiana | 4.05 | 4.11 | 4.87 | 4.22 | 3.55 | 4.44 | 5.61 | 6.09 |
| Guyana | 3.13 | 3.48 | 2.66 | 2.05 | 1.04 | 1.10 | 0.65 | 0.21 |
| Paraguay | 2.46 | 2.39 | 2.81 | 2.88 | 3.47 | 4.50 | 4.47 | 4.71 |
| Peru | 3.91 | 4.00 | 4.93 | 4.83 | 4.15 | 3.66 | 3.08 | 2.77 |
| Suriname | 3.10 | 3.05 | 2.65 | 1.78 | 1.05 | 1.61 | 3.39 | 2.54 |
| Uruguay | 1.46 | 1.64 | 1.46 | 1.09 | 0.39 | 1.07 | 1.06 | 1.04 |
| Venezuela | 6.92 | 6.39 | 5.36 | 4.71 | 4.58 | 4.34 | 3.17 | 3.08 |
| **NORTHERN AMERICA** | 2.65 | 2.62 | 2.04 | 1.60 | 0.98 | 1.04 | 1.22 | 1.22 |
| Bermuda | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 1.57 | 1.52 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Canada | 4.04 | 3.76 | 3.01 | 2.72 | 1.26 | 1.17 | 1.24 | 1.45 |
| Greenland | 6.40 | 7.09 | 6.16 | 5.19 | 1.77 | 0.98 | 1.63 | 1.33 |
| Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon | 1.56 | 1.44 | 1.06 | 1.52 | 1.54 | 0.55 | 0.41 | 0.34 |
| United States of America | 2.53 | 2.52 | 1.94 | 1.48 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 1.22 | 1.20 |
| **OCEANIA** | 3.01 | 2.96 | 2.83 | 2.58 | 2.38 | 0.98 | 1.39 | 1.46 |
| **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** | 2.93 | 2.85 | 2.67 | 2.35 | 2.23 | 0.81 | 1.27 | 1.36 |
| Australia (8) | 3.01 | 2.87 | 2.64 | 2.44 | 2.24 | 0.90 | 1.35 | 1.45 |
| New Zealand | 2.56 | 2.73 | 2.80 | 1.96 | 2.19 | 0.35 | 0.90 | 0.94 |
| **MELANESIA** | 7.00 | 7.95 | 8.28 | 8.30 | 5.07 | 3.71 | 2.71 | 2.37 |
| Fiji | 5.03 | 5.13 | 5.13 | 3.59 | 3.13 | 2.47 | 2.63 | 1.96 |
| New Caledonia | 10.06 | 10.60 | 6.31 | 2.42 | 5.52 | 3.48 | 2.57 | 2.17 |
| Papua New Guinea | 14.92 | 15.05 | 15.11 | 14.91 | 6.25 | 4.25 | 2.52 | 2.40 |
| Solomon Islands | 2.98 | 3.28 | 3.37 | 3.50 | 4.01 | 6.42 | 6.72 | 5.10 |
| Vanuatu | 6.78 | 6.86 | 6.90 | 6.59 | 6.82 | 5.53 | 2.60 | 3.01 |
| **MICRONESIA** | 3.79 | 3.79 | 4.23 | 4.08 | 5.74 | 3.64 | 3.90 | 3.99 |
| Guam | 3.62 | 3.63 | 4.41 | 4.54 | 8.21 | 4.50 | 1.98 | 1.95 |
| Kiribati | 7.00 | 6.81 | 6.57 | 6.28 | 4.90 | 2.73 | 3.12 | 2.90 |
| Marshall Islands | 2.83 | 2.79 | 2.74 | 3.04 | 3.03 | 2.67 | 5.36 | 4.15 |
| Micronesia (Fed. States of) | 3.67 | 3.53 | 3.48 | 3.53 | 0.85 | 3.18 | 3.77 | 2.87 |
| Nauru | 4.06 | 4.06 | 5.17 | 2.45 | 1.71 | 1.15 | 1.74 | 2.87 |

## Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 1.30 | 1.19 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.58 | 0.49 | 0.38 | 0.27 | Dominica |
| 2.19 | 2.24 | 2.13 | 1.99 | 1.82 | 1.65 | 1.44 | 1.27 | Dominican Republic |
| 1.12 | 1.37 | 1.56 | 1.34 | 1.13 | 0.93 | 0.74 | 0.57 | Grenada |
| 1.07 | 0.99 | 0.87 | 0.63 | 0.45 | 0.34 | 0.26 | 0.16 | Guadeloupe |
| 3.60 | 3.12 | 3.01 | 2.95 | 2.75 | 2.51 | 2.29 | 2.08 | Haiti |
| 1.03 | 0.91 | 0.97 | 1.23 | 1.47 | 1.65 | 1.68 | 1.67 | Jamaica |
| 1.26 | 1.06 | 0.81 | 0.55 | 0.48 | 0.39 | 0.27 | 0.15 | Martinique |
| -0.93 | -18.59 | 1.52 | 1.99 | 2.44 | 2.87 | 2.76 | 2.66 | Montserrat |
| 1.81 | 1.17 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.08 | 0.98 | 0.82 | 0.64 | Netherlands Antilles |
| 4.63 | 2.36 | 1.10 | 0.61 | 0.37 | 0.18 | 0.01 | -0.12 | Puerto Rico |
| 0.73 | -1.19 | -0.87 | -0.42 | 0.04 | 0.48 | 0.88 | 1.23 | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 2.08 | 1.86 | 2.08 | 2.23 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.03 | 1.77 | Saint Lucia |
| 4.12 | 3.21 | 2.55 | 1.97 | 1.50 | 1.06 | 0.90 | 0.80 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 1.49 | 1.09 | 0.90 | 0.77 | 0.59 | 0.44 | 0.27 | 0.12 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 4.83 | 4.65 | 4.42 | 4.16 | 3.86 | 3.28 | 2.72 | 2.19 | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| 1.36 | 1.11 | 1.19 | 0.99 | 0.88 | 0.71 | 0.46 | 0.27 | United States Virgin Islands |
| 2.35 | 2.26 | 2.04 | 1.86 | 1.69 | 1.54 | 1.38 | 1.20 | **CENTRAL AMERICA** |
| 2.74 | 2.36 | 2.32 | 2.32 | 2.31 | 2.29 | 2.23 | 1.94 | Belize |
| 3.40 | 3.40 | 2.82 | 2.49 | 2.12 | 1.90 | 1.69 | 1.48 | Costa Rica |
| 3.91 | 3.40 | 2.13 | 1.92 | 1.78 | 1.85 | 1.73 | 1.56 | El Salvador |
| 3.57 | 3.62 | 3.43 | 3.27 | 3.08 | 2.94 | 2.77 | 2.57 | Guatemala |
| 3.91 | 3.67 | 3.25 | 2.99 | 2.76 | 2.57 | 2.40 | 2.21 | Honduras |
| 2.08 | 1.98 | 1.81 | 1.62 | 1.44 | 1.26 | 1.08 | 0.89 | Mexico |
| 3.44 | 3.34 | 3.12 | 2.91 | 2.74 | 2.61 | 2.38 | 2.14 | Nicaragua |
| 2.51 | 2.43 | 2.38 | 2.31 | 2.18 | 2.07 | 1.96 | 1.76 | Panama |
| 2.35 | 2.18 | 1.97 | 1.69 | 1.45 | 1.23 | 1.04 | 0.88 | **SOUTH AMERICA** |
| 1.64 | 1.55 | 1.41 | 1.25 | 1.11 | 0.98 | 0.86 | 0.75 | Argentina |
| 3.63 | 2.94 | 2.66 | 2.50 | 2.30 | 2.12 | 1.94 | 1.75 | Bolivia |
| 2.33 | 2.20 | 1.99 | 1.63 | 1.33 | 1.05 | 0.83 | 0.66 | Brazil |
| 1.89 | 1.75 | 1.62 | 1.43 | 1.28 | 1.13 | 0.96 | 0.78 | Chile |
| 2.89 | 2.56 | 2.24 | 1.96 | 1.72 | 1.52 | 1.32 | 1.18 | Colombia |
| 3.05 | 2.57 | 2.29 | 2.05 | 1.91 | 1.71 | 1.52 | 1.31 | Ecuador |
| 5.07 | 5.62 | 1.98 | 1.30 | 0.85 | 0.54 | 0.32 | 0.14 | Falkland Islands (Malvinas) |
| 3.56 | 3.49 | 2.68 | 2.39 | 2.26 | 2.16 | 2.01 | 1.75 | French Guiana |
| 1.08 | 1.46 | 1.41 | 1.35 | 1.25 | 1.14 | 0.84 | 0.52 | Guyana |
| 4.06 | 3.69 | 3.48 | 3.25 | 3.00 | 2.72 | 2.45 | 2.16 | Paraguay |
| 2.39 | 2.23 | 1.99 | 1.86 | 1.71 | 1.56 | 1.38 | 1.20 | Peru |
| 1.78 | 1.84 | 1.62 | 1.32 | 1.01 | 0.73 | 0.57 | 0.41 | Suriname |
| 1.06 | 1.05 | 0.94 | 0.82 | 0.71 | 0.63 | 0.55 | 0.49 | Uruguay |
| 2.67 | 2.40 | 2.13 | 1.90 | 1.68 | 1.47 | 1.27 | 1.09 | Venezuela |
| 1.58 | 1.54 | 1.42 | 1.31 | 1.21 | 1.12 | 1.01 | 0.89 | **NORTHERN AMERICA** |
| 0.79 | 0.68 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.22 | Bermuda |
| 1.44 | 1.38 | 1.19 | 1.05 | 0.96 | 0.88 | 0.79 | 0.69 | Canada |
| 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.60 | 0.51 | 0.39 | 0.27 | 0.17 | 0.07 | Greenland |
| 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.05 | — | -0.05 | -0.13 | Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon |
| 1.60 | 1.56 | 1.44 | 1.33 | 1.24 | 1.15 | 1.03 | 0.91 | United States of America |
| 1.97 | 1.77 | 1.40 | 1.18 | 1.05 | 0.97 | 0.91 | 0.88 | **OCEANIA** |
| 1.91 | 1.69 | 1.30 | 1.06 | 0.90 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.58 | **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** |
| 1.98 | 1.82 | 1.39 | 1.11 | 0.93 | 0.80 | 0.68 | 0.59 | Australia (8) |
| 1.54 | 1.05 | 0.84 | 0.73 | 0.68 | 0.65 | 0.62 | 0.52 | New Zealand |
| 2.91 | 2.76 | 2.50 | 2.55 | 2.67 | 2.86 | 3.12 | 3.28 | **MELANESIA** |
| 2.98 | 2.82 | 2.45 | 2.11 | 1.78 | 1.47 | 1.39 | 1.16 | Fiji |
| 2.61 | 2.36 | 2.24 | 2.12 | 2.03 | 1.97 | 1.89 | 1.68 | New Caledonia |
| 2.71 | 2.56 | 2.26 | 2.56 | 2.96 | 3.43 | 3.88 | 4.21 | Papua New Guinea |
| 4.60 | 4.49 | 4.52 | 4.48 | 4.43 | 4.40 | 4.37 | 4.06 | Solomon Islands |
| 4.43 | 4.23 | 4.15 | 4.09 | 3.99 | 3.89 | 3.79 | 3.50 | Vanuatu |
| 2.58 | 2.57 | 2.59 | 2.31 | 2.08 | 1.85 | 1.59 | 1.45 | **MICRONESIA** |
| 1.81 | 1.68 | 1.72 | 1.51 | 1.39 | 1.28 | 1.12 | 0.92 | Guam |
| 2.59 | 4.88 | 4.51 | 3.67 | 2.96 | 2.37 | 1.89 | 1.49 | Kiribati |
| 1.64 | 1.50 | 1.46 | 1.43 | 1.38 | 1.33 | 1.27 | 1.13 | Marshall Islands |
| 2.67 | 0.85 | 1.99 | 2.17 | 2.28 | 2.31 | 2.00 | 2.99 | Micronesia (Fed. States of) |
| 2.67 | 2.47 | 2.29 | 2.11 | 1.94 | 1.78 | 1.62 | 1.48 | Nauru |

## Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 4.82 | 4.68 | 4.45 | 0.51 | 9.49 | 4.99 | 25.15 | 15.40 |
| Palau | 3.29 | 3.21 | 3.13 | 3.13 | 3.04 | 0.28 | 3.18 | 2.75 |
| **POLYNESIA** | 5.54 | 4.55 | 4.69 | 4.79 | 2.49 | 2.39 | 2.38 | 2.00 |
| American Samoa | 1.68 | 0.96 | 3.67 | 3.55 | 2.22 | 2.44 | 4.61 | 4.42 |
| Cook Islands | 2.91 | 2.82 | 2.01 | 2.51 | -1.53 | -0.96 | 0.06 | 1.51 |
| French Polynesia | 6.55 | 6.19 | 6.27 | 6.27 | 3.73 | 3.22 | 2.79 | 1.89 |
| Niue | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.60 | -0.83 | -2.09 | -0.79 | -1.86 | -3.25 |
| Pitcairn | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Samoa | 8.60 | 4.74 | 3.27 | 3.35 | 1.78 | 0.81 | 0.34 | 0.51 |
| Tokelau | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tonga | 7.05 | 6.10 | 5.83 | 5.46 | 1.92 | 2.87 | 2.02 | 1.33 |
| Tuvalu | 5.47 | 5.37 | 5.17 | 4.74 | 5.20 | 7.01 | 4.89 | 4.63 |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.
+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
# The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.
1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
6 Refers to the Vatican City State.
7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

## Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 5.26 | 5.13 | 4.33 | 3.59 | 2.97 | 2.45 | 2.01 | 1.65 | Northern Mariana Islands |
| 2.92 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.80 | 1.89 | 1.98 | 2.05 | 1.87 | Palau |
| 1.46 | 1.42 | 1.72 | 1.81 | 1.89 | 1.94 | 1.97 | 1.84 | **POLYNESIA** |
| 3.07 | 2.83 | 2.89 | 2.53 | 2.24 | 1.99 | 1.77 | 1.61 | American Samoa |
| 1.02 | 1.41 | 2.49 | 1.61 | 1.00 | 0.57 | 0.25 | 0.00 | Cook Islands |
| 1.27 | 1.03 | 1.22 | 1.45 | 1.66 | 1.81 | 1.91 | 1.68 | French Polynesia |
| -1.18 | 0.15 | 0.49 | 0.40 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 0.14 | 0.03 | Niue |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Pitcairn |
| 0.92 | 1.19 | 1.29 | 1.82 | 2.29 | 2.59 | 2.84 | 3.01 | Samoa |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Tokelau |
| 0.48 | 0.77 | 1.72 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 2.08 | 2.15 | 1.93 | Tonga |
| 4.20 | 3.56 | 3.00 | 2.51 | 2.08 | 1.72 | 1.53 | 1.36 | Tuvalu |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Wallis and Futuna Islands |

## Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population by major area, region and country: 1950-2030

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| **WORLD** | 1.28 | 1.27 | 1.41 | 1.64 | 1.54 | 1.11 | 1.07 | 0.99 |
| **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** | -0.09 | -0.27 | -0.47 | -0.83 | -0.65 | -0.59 | -0.29 | -0.33 |
| **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.82 | 2.11 | 1.90 | 1.37 | 1.26 | 1.15 |
| Least developed countries (#) | 1.74 | 1.91 | 1.97 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 1.86 | 2.11 | 2.13 |
| **AFRICA** | 1.77 | 1.86 | 1.88 | 2.02 | 2.11 | 2.21 | 2.26 | 2.10 |
| **EASTERN AFRICA** | 2.04 | 2.19 | 2.30 | 2.41 | 2.38 | 2.30 | 2.49 | 2.49 |
| Burundi | 1.78 | 1.79 | 1.75 | 1.77 | 0.76 | 2.07 | 3.12 | 2.59 |
| Comoros | 1.79 | 1.15 | 0.74 | 2.00 | 2.43 | 3.43 | 2.69 | 2.23 |
| Djibouti | 1.22 | 2.48 | 4.61 | 3.95 | 3.85 | 5.54 | 0.15 | 3.35 |
| Eritrea | 1.77 | 2.03 | 2.11 | 2.30 | 2.41 | 2.38 | 2.25 | 2.56 |
| Ethiopia | 1.85 | 1.95 | 2.14 | 2.30 | 2.40 | 1.31 | 2.76 | 3.01 |
| Kenya | 2.50 | 2.72 | 2.81 | 2.88 | 2.96 | 2.99 | 2.80 | 2.35 |
| Madagascar | 2.10 | 2.14 | 2.11 | 2.13 | 2.05 | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2.11 |
| Malawi | 1.82 | 2.06 | 2.27 | 2.32 | 2.63 | 2.98 | 2.94 | 4.99 |
| Mauritius (1) | 2.30 | 2.25 | 1.46 | 0.19 | 1.04 | 1.98 | 1.35 | 1.08 |
| Mozambique | 1.41 | 1.65 | 1.83 | 1.96 | 1.78 | 1.64 | 0.99 | -0.76 |
| Réunion | 2.03 | 1.38 | 1.36 | 1.50 | -1.11 | -1.35 | -5.09 | -9.02 |
| Rwanda | 2.73 | 2.93 | 2.00 | 3.21 | 2.94 | 2.98 | 2.78 | 2.55 |
| Seychelles | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.33 | 2.33 | 0.40 | -0.76 | -1.23 | 0.04 |
| Somalia | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.70 | 1.84 | 2.02 | 8.67 | 0.08 | 1.16 |
| Uganda | 2.43 | 2.50 | 2.93 | 2.96 | 2.58 | 2.82 | 2.84 | 3.26 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2.36 | 2.60 | 2.81 | 2.75 | 2.51 | 1.97 | 2.56 | 2.23 |
| Zambia | 1.60 | 1.56 | 1.40 | 1.46 | 2.24 | 1.71 | 3.30 | 3.16 |
| Zimbabwe | 2.72 | 2.93 | 2.77 | 2.71 | 2.90 | 2.55 | 3.05 | 2.55 |
| **MIDDLE AFRICA** | 1.39 | 1.61 | 1.47 | 1.53 | 2.11 | 2.47 | 2.53 | 2.43 |
| Angola | 1.14 | 1.30 | 0.99 | 0.95 | 1.47 | 1.96 | 2.52 | 1.51 |
| Cameroon | 1.21 | 1.30 | 1.51 | 1.41 | 0.91 | 1.64 | 1.50 | 1.47 |
| Central African Republic | 0.68 | 0.70 | 0.86 | 1.14 | 0.85 | 1.87 | 2.34 | 1.79 |
| Chad | 1.04 | 1.18 | 1.27 | 1.38 | 1.17 | 1.12 | 1.95 | 2.62 |
| Congo | 1.90 | 2.16 | 2.47 | 2.77 | 2.51 | 1.23 | 1.18 | 2.54 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1.81 | 2.12 | 1.75 | 1.85 | 3.16 | 3.36 | 3.04 | 3.01 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.05 | -0.12 | 1.14 | 1.52 | -5.23 | -0.83 | 6.57 | 0.91 |
| Gabon | -0.35 | -0.36 | -0.86 | -1.04 | -0.21 | -0.57 | -1.12 | -1.76 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | -0.64 | 1.49 | -0.62 | 1.38 | 1.22 | 1.71 | 1.10 | 1.37 |
| **NORTHERN AFRICA** | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.37 | 1.68 | 1.79 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.53 |
| Algeria | 1.06 | 0.92 | -0.20 | 2.24 | 2.78 | 2.03 | 1.47 | 1.31 |
| Egypt | 1.59 | 1.45 | 1.58 | 1.71 | 1.73 | 2.08 | 2.44 | 2.48 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 1.31 | 3.06 | 2.46 | -1.64 | -2.52 | -0.50 | -0.67 | -0.94 |
| Morocco | 2.07 | 2.32 | 1.97 | 1.95 | 1.44 | 1.13 | 1.29 | 0.87 |
| Sudan | 1.71 | 1.76 | 1.67 | 1.66 | 2.27 | 2.71 | 2.38 | 0.91 |
| Tunisia | 1.30 | 0.83 | 0.74 | 0.31 | -0.01 | 1.96 | 1.60 | 0.32 |
| Western Sahara | 5.84 | 5.46 | 10.78 | 10.62 | -7.48 | 1.42 | -4.41 | -1.34 |
| **SOUTHERN AFRICA** | 1.71 | 1.78 | 2.27 | 2.33 | 2.44 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 1.98 |
| Botswana | 2.45 | 2.16 | 2.44 | 2.06 | 2.34 | 2.14 | 0.68 | -1.28 |
| Lesotho | 1.20 | 1.29 | 1.24 | 1.40 | 1.55 | 1.71 | 1.68 | 1.56 |
| Namibia | 1.32 | 1.45 | 1.97 | 2.11 | 2.31 | 1.44 | 1.81 | 3.68 |
| South Africa | 1.72 | 1.80 | 2.39 | 2.45 | 2.54 | 2.37 | 2.41 | 2.01 |
| Swaziland | 2.33 | 2.18 | 1.66 | 1.76 | 2.04 | 2.01 | 2.27 | 3.47 |
| **WESTERN AFRICA** | 1.78 | 1.79 | 1.85 | 1.90 | 1.92 | 2.13 | 2.02 | 1.88 |
| Benin | 0.24 | 0.62 | 0.93 | 1.16 | 1.08 | 1.10 | 2.00 | 1.85 |
| Burkina Faso | 0.98 | 1.27 | 1.69 | 2.01 | 2.14 | 1.79 | 1.86 | 2.37 |
| Cape Verde | 2.67 | 2.64 | 2.73 | 2.70 | 0.33 | 0.26 | -0.89 | -1.61 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2.36 | 2.47 | 2.52 | 2.82 | 2.70 | 3.63 | 3.46 | 2.80 |
| Gambia | 1.16 | 2.21 | 2.51 | 2.46 | 2.91 | 2.59 | 2.72 | 3.15 |
| Ghana | 2.32 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 1.17 | 2.48 | 1.84 | 3.08 | 1.81 |
| Guinea | 1.44 | 1.74 | 1.73 | 1.72 | 0.33 | 2.11 | 1.80 | 1.93 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.52 | 0.51 | -0.03 | 0.73 | 1.98 | 3.64 | 1.59 | 1.73 |
| Liberia | 1.70 | 1.85 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.72 | 1.66 | 1.65 | -1.26 |
| Mali | 1.95 | 2.05 | 2.02 | 1.99 | 1.85 | 1.72 | 1.80 | 1.84 |

## Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 0.83 | 0.61 | 0.42 | 0.26 | 0.10 | -0.10 | -0.32 | -0.54 | **WORLD** |
| -0.39 | -0.38 | -0.53 | -0.74 | -0.94 | -1.15 | -1.36 | -1.56 | **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** |
| 0.98 | 0.72 | 0.52 | 0.36 | 0.20 | -0.01 | -0.23 | -0.46 | **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** |
| 2.15 | 1.85 | 1.73 | 1.52 | 1.29 | 1.09 | 0.85 | 0.61 | Least developed countries (#) |
| 1.77 | 1.56 | 1.34 | 1.16 | 0.98 | 0.79 | 0.57 | 0.39 | **AFRICA** |
| 1.89 | 1.98 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.17 | 0.97 | 0.76 | **EASTERN AFRICA** |
| 1.16 | 0.48 | 2.74 | 2.87 | 2.12 | 1.81 | 1.50 | 1.29 | Burundi |
| 2.20 | 2.10 | 1.91 | 1.59 | 1.15 | 0.72 | 0.41 | 0.21 | Comoros |
| -1.94 | 0.01 | -1.22 | -1.00 | -0.33 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.04 | Djibouti |
| 0.35 | 2.52 | 3.14 | 2.64 | 1.52 | 1.20 | 0.90 | 0.60 | Eritrea |
| 2.93 | 2.46 | 2.17 | 1.98 | 1.83 | 1.57 | 1.23 | 0.93 | Ethiopia |
| 1.53 | 0.42 | -0.43 | -0.68 | -0.84 | -0.92 | -0.91 | -1.12 | Kenya |
| 2.35 | 2.80 | 2.57 | 2.29 | 1.97 | 1.59 | 1.13 | 0.82 | Madagascar |
| 0.84 | 2.05 | 1.52 | 1.28 | 1.22 | 1.11 | 0.91 | 0.65 | Malawi |
| 0.88 | 0.68 | 0.57 | 0.24 | -0.04 | -0.33 | -0.68 | -1.06 | Mauritius (1) |
| 2.04 | 0.60 | -0.05 | -0.37 | -0.45 | -0.50 | -0.51 | -0.73 | Mozambique |
| -4.15 | -4.65 | -4.07 | -3.44 | -2.55 | -1.60 | -0.66 | -0.80 | Réunion |
| -6.15 | 6.94 | 0.17 | -0.47 | -0.91 | -1.09 | -0.91 | -0.35 | Rwanda |
| 1.14 | 1.02 | 0.65 | 0.28 | -0.11 | -0.52 | -0.96 | -1.13 | Seychelles |
| 0.03 | 2.76 | 3.37 | 2.74 | 2.07 | 1.88 | 1.70 | 1.47 | Somalia |
| 3.00 | 2.85 | 3.15 | 3.39 | 3.27 | 3.05 | 2.77 | 2.40 | Uganda |
| 1.99 | 0.91 | 0.32 | 0.14 | 0.21 | 0.13 | -0.19 | -0.47 | United Republic of Tanzania |
| 3.36 | 2.79 | 0.73 | 0.64 | 0.70 | 0.41 | 0.07 | -0.25 | Zambia |
| 1.51 | 0.93 | -0.20 | -0.73 | -0.96 | -1.25 | -1.50 | -1.57 | Zimbabwe |
| 2.63 | 1.44 | 1.83 | 1.55 | 1.33 | 1.12 | 0.92 | 0.67 | **MIDDLE AFRICA** |
| 2.06 | 1.52 | 2.01 | 1.68 | 1.35 | 1.28 | 1.19 | 0.99 | Angola |
| 1.25 | 0.79 | 0.21 | -0.20 | -0.40 | -0.62 | -0.81 | -0.96 | Cameroon |
| 2.08 | 1.34 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.10 | -0.12 | -0.39 | -0.58 | Central African Republic |
| 2.60 | 2.70 | 2.44 | 2.24 | 1.98 | 1.65 | 1.38 | 1.05 | Chad |
| 2.48 | 2.40 | 1.64 | 1.84 | 1.60 | 1.31 | 0.97 | 0.67 | Congo |
| 3.22 | 1.36 | 2.16 | 1.82 | 1.57 | 1.33 | 1.08 | 0.79 | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.80 | 0.67 | 0.56 | 0.49 | 0.23 | 0.01 | Equatorial Guinea |
| -2.57 | -2.68 | -2.70 | -1.76 | -0.90 | -0.01 | -0.17 | -0.32 | Gabon |
| 2.21 | 2.47 | 2.39 | 2.11 | 1.62 | 1.15 | 0.74 | 0.31 | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| 1.33 | 1.17 | 1.08 | 0.83 | 0.50 | 0.14 | -0.27 | -0.49 | **NORTHERN AFRICA** |
| 0.94 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.15 | -0.06 | -0.33 | -0.63 | -0.84 | Algeria |
| 2.23 | 2.13 | 1.94 | 1.64 | 1.11 | 0.53 | -0.04 | -0.28 | Egypt |
| -1.24 | -0.89 | -0.49 | -0.10 | 0.19 | -0.12 | -0.44 | -0.68 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya |
| 0.32 | 0.12 | 0.08 | -0.04 | -0.21 | -0.41 | -0.65 | -0.86 | Morocco |
| 1.05 | 0.82 | 0.66 | 0.24 | 0.01 | -0.08 | -0.29 | -0.50 | Sudan |
| 0.05 | 0.48 | 0.18 | 0.02 | -0.20 | -0.46 | -0.81 | -1.05 | Tunisia |
| -1.70 | -1.59 | -1.20 | -0.68 | -0.10 | 0.51 | 0.27 | 0.10 | Western Sahara |
| 0.76 | 0.44 | -0.36 | -1.21 | -1.43 | -1.51 | -1.69 | -1.82 | **SOUTHERN AFRICA** |
| 0.76 | 1.16 | -0.11 | -1.44 | -1.81 | -1.85 | -2.02 | -2.20 | Botswana |
| 1.34 | 1.13 | -0.02 | -0.74 | -0.93 | -1.20 | -1.49 | -1.59 | Lesotho |
| 2.56 | 2.15 | 0.64 | -0.07 | -0.36 | -0.54 | -0.72 | -0.91 | Namibia |
| 0.57 | 0.19 | -0.51 | -1.35 | -1.57 | -1.63 | -1.79 | -1.93 | South Africa |
| 2.03 | 2.09 | 0.62 | -0.38 | -0.68 | -0.98 | -1.37 | -1.52 | Swaziland |
| 1.71 | 1.48 | 1.36 | 1.22 | 0.98 | 0.76 | 0.56 | 0.39 | **WESTERN AFRICA** |
| 2.02 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.11 | 0.90 | 0.62 | 0.26 | -0.03 | Benin |
| 2.51 | 2.52 | 2.50 | 2.45 | 2.31 | 2.08 | 1.80 | 1.55 | Burkina Faso |
| 0.55 | 0.26 | 0.11 | -0.00 | -0.11 | -0.21 | -0.30 | -0.55 | Cape Verde |
| 2.14 | 1.28 | 0.83 | 0.60 | 0.28 | -0.10 | -0.43 | -0.56 | Côte d'Ivoire |
| 3.09 | 3.29 | 2.69 | 2.14 | 1.62 | 1.18 | 0.80 | 0.38 | Gambia |
| 1.52 | 0.95 | 1.29 | 1.07 | 0.81 | 0.57 | 0.36 | 0.18 | Ghana |
| 2.62 | 0.98 | 0.41 | 1.30 | 1.01 | 0.70 | 0.42 | 0.14 | Guinea |
| 2.13 | 1.65 | 1.73 | 1.57 | 1.48 | 1.42 | 1.23 | 0.95 | Guinea-Bissau |
| -0.06 | 5.45 | 2.93 | 1.52 | 1.33 | 1.18 | 0.98 | 0.72 | Liberia |
| 1.88 | 1.86 | 1.98 | 2.06 | 1.96 | 1.78 | 1.58 | 1.33 | Mali |

## Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Mauritania | 1.47 | 1.68 | 1.58 | 1.30 | 0.81 | 0.49 | -0.04 | -0.41 |
| Niger | 2.39 | 2.25 | 2.33 | 2.34 | 2.44 | 2.63 | 2.75 | 2.72 |
| Nigeria | 1.91 | 1.80 | 1.83 | 1.88 | 1.91 | 2.25 | 1.73 | 1.71 |
| Saint Helena (2) | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.13 | -0.13 | -0.21 | 0.42 | 0.64 | -0.51 |
| Senegal | 2.14 | 2.29 | 2.37 | 2.51 | 2.67 | 2.36 | 2.26 | 2.00 |
| Sierra Leone | 0.94 | 0.96 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 1.02 | 1.30 | 1.24 | 1.61 |
| Togo | 1.06 | 1.12 | 1.08 | 3.74 | 1.58 | 0.50 | 2.36 | 2.46 |
| **ASIA** | 1.58 | 1.55 | 1.78 | 2.12 | 1.90 | 1.24 | 1.12 | 1.00 |
| **EASTERN ASIA** | 1.32 | 0.99 | 1.49 | 2.25 | 1.98 | 0.79 | 0.46 | 0.22 |
| China (3) | 1.49 | 1.10 | 1.70 | 2.65 | 2.21 | 0.93 | 0.53 | 0.35 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR (4) | 3.14 | 2.70 | 1.72 | -0.72 | -1.31 | -1.07 | -2.11 | -52.81 |
| China, Macao SAR (5) | 3.18 | 3.16 | -0.32 | -1.20 | -5.18 | -4.42 | 0.33 | 1.11 |
| Dem. People's Republic of Korea | -2.23 | 0.48 | 0.38 | -1.10 | 1.01 | 1.33 | 1.15 | 1.13 |
| Japan | 0.15 | -0.49 | -0.58 | -1.27 | -0.28 | -0.39 | 0.18 | -0.88 |
| Mongolia | 0.25 | -0.25 | 0.52 | 1.72 | 1.49 | 1.40 | 1.48 | 2.08 |
| Republic of Korea | 1.76 | 2.19 | 1.31 | -0.39 | -0.64 | -2.17 | -2.76 | -4.90 |
| **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** | 1.86 | 2.11 | 2.06 | 2.04 | 1.88 | 1.64 | 1.83 | 1.82 |
| Afghanistan | 1.79 | 1.92 | 1.98 | 2.06 | 1.93 | 0.45 | -2.52 | 0.07 |
| Bangladesh | 1.96 | 2.14 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.02 | 1.31 | 1.94 | 1.92 |
| Bhutan | 1.56 | 1.74 | 1.87 | 1.97 | 2.04 | 2.15 | 2.26 | 2.48 |
| India | 1.91 | 2.17 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 1.85 | 1.63 | 1.75 | 1.72 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 1.45 | 1.48 | 1.52 | 1.63 | 1.53 | 1.84 | 2.61 | 1.84 |
| Kazakhstan | 2.59 | 3.48 | 2.44 | 0.83 | 0.73 | 0.28 | 0.44 | 0.60 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1.33 | 2.18 | 2.89 | 2.34 | 1.96 | 1.78 | 2.04 | 1.99 |
| Maldives | 1.71 | 1.83 | 1.94 | 1.69 | 1.40 | 1.74 | 2.09 | 3.20 |
| Nepal | 1.30 | 1.44 | 1.79 | 1.86 | 1.80 | 1.77 | 1.91 | 2.06 |
| Pakistan | 1.42 | 1.57 | 1.95 | 2.08 | 2.15 | 2.33 | 2.92 | 2.71 |
| Sri Lanka | 2.06 | 2.29 | 2.04 | 1.71 | 1.80 | 1.64 | 1.46 | 1.53 |
| Tajikistan | 2.50 | 2.54 | 3.15 | 2.61 | 3.56 | 3.15 | 3.21 | 3.48 |
| Turkmenistan | 1.99 | 2.97 | 3.14 | 2.69 | 2.91 | 2.72 | 2.84 | 2.89 |
| Uzbekistan | 2.41 | 2.92 | 3.17 | 2.69 | 2.34 | 2.08 | 2.64 | 2.62 |
| **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** | 1.73 | 2.03 | 2.12 | 2.15 | 1.82 | 1.57 | 1.36 | 1.08 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 3.30 | 2.21 | 0.95 | 0.47 | 4.13 | 4.73 | 1.67 | 0.84 |
| Cambodia | 2.14 | 2.30 | 2.33 | 2.24 | 0.77 | -1.88 | 4.05 | 3.65 |
| Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste | 1.22 | 1.58 | 1.97 | 2.03 | 2.22 | -2.83 | 2.58 | 2.41 |
| Indonesia | 1.42 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 2.06 | 1.72 | 1.50 | 0.99 | 0.57 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 1.97 | 2.18 | 2.13 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 0.87 | 2.11 | 2.26 |
| Malaysia | 1.94 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 1.62 | 1.13 | 0.86 | 1.22 | 1.09 |
| Myanmar | 1.44 | 1.65 | 1.66 | 1.78 | 2.03 | 2.20 | 1.92 | 1.56 |
| Philippines | 2.56 | 2.60 | 2.71 | 2.53 | 2.00 | 2.09 | 0.55 | 0.25 |
| Singapore | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Thailand | 2.58 | 2.72 | 3.06 | 2.83 | 1.86 | 1.49 | 1.41 | 1.06 |
| Viet Nam | 1.54 | 1.89 | 2.08 | 1.92 | 2.09 | 1.86 | 2.12 | 2.08 |
| **WESTERN ASIA** | 1.56 | 1.49 | 1.20 | 1.07 | 1.26 | 1.54 | 0.55 | 0.66 |
| Armenia | 1.38 | 1.91 | 1.54 | 0.76 | 0.48 | 0.32 | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| Azerbaijan | 2.43 | 2.81 | 2.87 | 2.07 | 1.27 | 1.03 | 1.25 | 1.46 |
| Bahrain | -4.74 | -3.56 | 3.74 | 0.07 | 2.85 | 3.67 | 2.29 | 2.17 |
| Cyprus | 0.58 | 0.65 | -0.49 | 0.24 | -1.74 | -2.57 | -1.83 | -2.34 |
| Georgia | 0.98 | 0.85 | 0.68 | 0.17 | 0.04 | -0.19 | -0.11 | 0.12 |
| Iraq | 1.94 | 1.17 | 0.13 | 0.83 | 0.74 | 0.98 | 1.26 | 1.97 |
| Israel | 2.48 | -0.67 | 0.06 | -1.29 | -0.42 | -0.86 | -0.53 | 0.98 |
| Jordan | 4.42 | 3.06 | 2.79 | 6.86 | 2.70 | 1.62 | 0.55 | -0.14 |
| Kuwait | 1.70 | 2.57 | 6.23 | 9.10 | -0.35 | -4.94 | -4.93 | 1.86 |
| Lebanon | 1.76 | 1.32 | -0.63 | -1.62 | -1.86 | -5.25 | -4.94 | -3.70 |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | -0.37 | -0.08 | -0.11 | -4.03 | 0.25 | 2.13 | 2.63 | 2.59 |
| Oman | 1.92 | 2.14 | 1.93 | 1.91 | 2.18 | 1.96 | 0.10 | -3.13 |
| Qatar | 6.73 | 5.03 | 7.95 | 7.03 | 6.29 | 3.48 | 6.66 | 2.91 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.86 | 0.61 | 0.63 | 0.09 | 0.48 | 1.64 | 1.49 | 0.41 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 1.80 | 1.93 | 2.13 | 2.18 | 2.70 | 2.82 | 3.23 | 2.93 |
| Turkey | 1.58 | 1.63 | 1.22 | 1.12 | 1.44 | 1.59 | -1.01 | -0.97 |
| United Arab Emirates | -2.49 | -3.21 | 6.02 | 5.32 | 12.48 | 16.70 | 7.82 | 4.31 |
| Yemen | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.63 | 1.19 | 1.53 | 2.86 | 3.33 | 3.16 |

## Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| -0.13 | -0.21 | -0.40 | -0.50 | -0.49 | -0.32 | -0.06 | 0.28 | Mauritania |
| 2.82 | 2.87 | 2.93 | 2.77 | 2.55 | 2.37 | 2.20 | 1.99 | Niger |
| 1.53 | 1.23 | 0.97 | 0.83 | 0.51 | 0.23 | 0.01 | -0.16 | Nigeria |
| -1.08 | -1.13 | -0.42 | -0.60 | -0.79 | -1.02 | -1.29 | -1.40 | Saint Helena (2) |
| 1.26 | 1.03 | 0.97 | 0.81 | 0.54 | 0.27 | 0.01 | -0.17 | Senegal |
| -0.82 | 0.52 | 2.65 | 0.60 | 0.40 | 0.26 | 0.10 | -0.14 | Sierra Leone |
| 1.61 | 2.53 | 1.44 | 1.15 | 0.80 | 0.47 | 0.14 | -0.15 | Togo |
| 0.83 | 0.57 | 0.37 | 0.19 | 0.02 | -0.21 | -0.46 | -0.71 | **ASIA** |
| -0.08 | -0.41 | -0.77 | -0.95 | -1.10 | -1.28 | -1.43 | -1.53 | **EASTERN ASIA** |
| -0.04 | -0.44 | -0.81 | -0.98 | -1.12 | -1.29 | -1.43 | -1.52 | China (3) |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | China, Hong Kong SAR (4) |
| 0.03 | 0.57 | -0.26 | -0.37 | -0.42 | -0.45 | -0.55 | -0.69 | China, Macao SAR (5) |
| 1.01 | 0.27 | -0.23 | -0.65 | -0.86 | -1.07 | -1.16 | -1.34 | Dem. People's Republic of Korea |
| -0.55 | -0.07 | -0.15 | -0.49 | -0.85 | -1.22 | -1.56 | -1.88 | Japan |
| 1.63 | 0.99 | 1.11 | 0.93 | 0.53 | 0.01 | -0.56 | -0.79 | Mongolia |
| -2.69 | -0.53 | -0.60 | -0.85 | -1.03 | -1.17 | -1.31 | -1.47 | Republic of Korea |
| 1.72 | 1.51 | 1.31 | 1.05 | 0.76 | 0.42 | 0.05 | -0.33 | **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** |
| 6.22 | 1.64 | 3.25 | 2.92 | 1.60 | 1.37 | 1.11 | 0.82 | Afghanistan |
| 1.97 | 1.79 | 1.54 | 1.25 | 0.95 | 0.64 | 0.31 | -0.04 | Bangladesh |
| 1.12 | 2.31 | 2.65 | 2.15 | 1.87 | 1.56 | 1.26 | 1.02 | Bhutan |
| 1.63 | 1.47 | 1.21 | 0.92 | 0.62 | 0.28 | -0.10 | -0.51 | India |
| 0.04 | -0.96 | -0.93 | -0.74 | -0.44 | -0.52 | -0.66 | -0.89 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| -0.03 | -0.87 | -0.40 | -0.66 | -0.42 | -0.92 | -1.47 | -1.65 | Kazakhstan |
| 1.28 | 2.02 | 1.60 | 1.16 | 0.74 | 0.21 | -0.34 | -0.54 | Kyrgyzstan |
| 3.05 | 2.50 | 2.36 | 2.17 | 1.82 | 1.34 | 0.86 | 0.54 | Maldives |
| 1.88 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.54 | 1.27 | 1.04 | 0.82 | 0.58 | Nepal |
| 2.05 | 2.24 | 1.92 | 1.74 | 1.51 | 1.08 | 0.59 | 0.28 | Pakistan |
| 1.12 | 0.92 | 0.84 | 0.57 | 0.31 | 0.02 | -0.33 | -0.72 | Sri Lanka |
| 2.45 | 1.95 | 1.28 | 1.30 | 1.28 | 0.86 | 0.24 | -0.11 | Tajikistan |
| 2.94 | 1.87 | 1.18 | 0.87 | 0.48 | -0.04 | -0.37 | -0.69 | Turkmenistan |
| 2.66 | 2.15 | 1.80 | 1.44 | 1.02 | 0.51 | 0.03 | -0.48 | Uzbekistan |
| 0.70 | 0.15 | 0.02 | -0.18 | -0.31 | -0.45 | -0.60 | -0.83 | **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** |
| 0.21 | -0.39 | -0.73 | -0.74 | -0.71 | -0.64 | -0.43 | -0.19 | Brunei Darussalam |
| 2.93 | 2.05 | 1.71 | 1.49 | 1.19 | 0.87 | 0.56 | 0.32 | Cambodia |
| 2.60 | -3.58 | 3.93 | 2.46 | 1.40 | 1.05 | 0.59 | 0.25 | Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste |
| 0.11 | -0.71 | -0.88 | -1.01 | -1.07 | -1.07 | -1.00 | -1.22 | Indonesia |
| 2.09 | 1.88 | 1.70 | 1.46 | 1.17 | 0.84 | 0.53 | 0.24 | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| 0.18 | -0.56 | 0.13 | -0.23 | -0.42 | -0.48 | -0.57 | -0.65 | Malaysia |
| 1.36 | 0.99 | 0.54 | 0.02 | -0.25 | -0.49 | -0.72 | -0.96 | Myanmar |
| 0.09 | -0.04 | -0.25 | -0.40 | -0.47 | -0.50 | -0.52 | -0.74 | Philippines |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Singapore |
| 0.98 | 0.79 | 0.62 | 0.32 | 0.03 | -0.31 | -0.69 | -0.92 | Thailand |
| 1.45 | 0.85 | 0.70 | 0.53 | 0.35 | 0.08 | -0.28 | -0.59 | Viet Nam |
| 1.49 | 1.44 | 1.38 | 1.26 | 1.08 | 0.80 | 0.55 | 0.29 | **WESTERN ASIA** |
| -0.72 | -0.77 | 0.09 | -0.18 | -0.40 | -0.84 | -1.41 | -1.99 | Armenia |
| 2.27 | 1.58 | 1.16 | 0.94 | 0.53 | -0.01 | -0.66 | -0.91 | Azerbaijan |
| 2.35 | 1.60 | 0.89 | 0.59 | 0.37 | 0.19 | -0.02 | -0.16 | Bahrain |
| -0.08 | 0.58 | 0.31 | -0.03 | -0.31 | -0.60 | -0.97 | -1.34 | Cyprus |
| 0.12 | 0.17 | -0.42 | -0.60 | -0.70 | -1.16 | -1.64 | -2.16 | Georgia |
| 3.64 | 3.39 | 3.30 | 2.86 | 2.27 | 1.52 | 0.89 | 0.25 | Iraq |
| 2.18 | 1.00 | 1.43 | 0.94 | 0.48 | 0.06 | -0.18 | -0.44 | Israel |
| 0.45 | 2.98 | 2.05 | 1.29 | 0.79 | 0.38 | 0.00 | -0.18 | Jordan |
| -7.24 | 3.33 | 1.43 | 0.83 | 0.43 | 0.44 | 0.26 | 0.07 | Kuwait |
| 0.71 | -0.35 | -0.60 | -0.74 | -0.78 | -0.71 | -0.66 | -0.78 | Lebanon |
| 2.80 | 2.57 | 2.26 | 1.96 | 1.68 | 1.38 | 1.08 | 0.79 | Occupied Palestinian Territory |
| -2.73 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.54 | 0.46 | 0.39 | 0.40 | 0.22 | Oman |
| -0.04 | -0.20 | -0.58 | -0.63 | -0.51 | -0.39 | -0.32 | -0.55 | Qatar |
| -2.06 | -1.19 | -0.76 | -0.39 | 0.06 | 0.58 | 0.37 | 0.17 | Saudi Arabia |
| 2.40 | 2.44 | 2.29 | 1.90 | 1.43 | 0.89 | 0.35 | -0.16 | Syrian Arab Republic |
| 0.33 | 0.16 | -0.07 | -0.28 | -0.48 | -0.69 | -0.79 | -0.90 | Turkey |
| 2.98 | 1.30 | 0.76 | 0.36 | 0.02 | -0.25 | -0.56 | -0.83 | United Arab Emirates |
| 4.14 | 3.20 | 3.08 | 2.96 | 2.77 | 2.46 | 2.20 | 1.88 | Yemen |

## Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| **EUROPE** | -0.15 | -0.27 | -0.57 | -0.89 | -1.16 | -1.09 | -0.65 | -0.48 |
| **EASTERN EUROPE** | 0.02 | -0.23 | -0.58 | -0.96 | -1.28 | -1.27 | -0.83 | -0.65 |
| Belarus | -1.07 | -0.49 | -0.73 | -1.04 | -1.73 | -2.04 | -1.94 | -1.81 |
| Bulgaria | -1.05 | -1.15 | -1.70 | -1.63 | -1.99 | -1.47 | -1.58 | -1.62 |
| Czech Republic | -0.01 | -0.36 | -0.83 | -1.10 | -5.18 | -6.55 | -0.47 | 0.00 |
| Hungary | 0.49 | -0.27 | -0.70 | -0.79 | -1.36 | -1.48 | -1.52 | -1.66 |
| Poland | 0.35 | -0.06 | 0.36 | -0.19 | -0.53 | -0.28 | 0.22 | -0.21 |
| Republic of Moldova | 1.53 | 1.75 | 1.01 | 0.25 | 0.11 | -0.45 | -0.39 | -0.37 |
| Romania | -0.03 | -0.04 | -0.42 | 0.38 | 0.10 | -0.29 | -0.90 | -1.05 |
| Russian Federation | -0.07 | -0.39 | -0.91 | -1.61 | -1.65 | -1.44 | -0.83 | -0.39 |
| Slovakia | 1.35 | 1.23 | -0.09 | -0.57 | -0.95 | -1.12 | -0.43 | -0.59 |
| Ukraine | 0.16 | -0.11 | -0.37 | -0.79 | -0.97 | -1.29 | -1.26 | -0.85 |
| **NORTHERN EUROPE** | -0.03 | -0.02 | -0.10 | -0.28 | -3.43 | -3.64 | -0.50 | 0.01 |
| Channel Islands | 1.42 | 1.39 | 1.60 | 1.62 | 1.30 | 0.71 | 0.93 | 1.16 |
| Denmark | -0.28 | -2.24 | -1.98 | -1.77 | -2.02 | -1.65 | -0.78 | -0.49 |
| Estonia | -0.59 | -0.82 | -0.69 | -0.84 | -0.61 | -0.79 | -0.01 | 0.51 |
| Faeroe Islands | 0.18 | 0.54 | 0.19 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.68 | 0.92 | 0.61 |
| Finland | 0.20 | -0.08 | -1.39 | -2.21 | -3.05 | -0.48 | 0.52 | -0.48 |
| Iceland | -0.80 | -0.75 | -0.88 | -1.48 | -1.12 | -1.58 | -1.13 | -1.21 |
| Ireland | -1.35 | -1.31 | -0.80 | -0.68 | 0.65 | 0.61 | 0.37 | -0.43 |
| Isle of Man | -1.85 | -1.86 | 0.02 | 2.21 | 3.07 | 1.61 | 0.11 | 1.38 |
| Latvia | -0.46 | -0.16 | 0.08 | -0.49 | -1.07 | -1.26 | -0.45 | 0.65 |
| Lithuania | -0.82 | -0.36 | -0.30 | -0.73 | -1.59 | -1.98 | -1.36 | -0.44 |
| Norway | 1.01 | 0.92 | -2.54 | -3.27 | -1.02 | -1.15 | -0.20 | -0.03 |
| Sweden | -1.45 | -1.66 | -2.90 | -3.11 | -1.41 | -0.13 | 0.08 | 0.49 |
| United Kingdom | 0.49 | 0.71 | 1.32 | 1.10 | -5.35 | -7.20 | -1.04 | 0.18 |
| **SOUTHERN EUROPE** | -0.12 | -0.25 | -0.63 | -0.98 | -0.36 | -0.25 | -0.31 | -0.33 |
| Albania | 1.30 | 1.59 | 2.80 | 2.51 | 2.05 | 1.84 | 1.72 | 1.70 |
| Andorra | 14.02 | 6.07 | 8.61 | 7.61 | 6.16 | 5.23 | 7.88 | 7.34 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1.43 | 0.85 | 0.36 | -0.20 | -0.16 | -0.41 | 0.39 | 0.35 |
| Croatia | -0.39 | -0.75 | -1.06 | -1.44 | -1.27 | -1.36 | -0.49 | 0.85 |
| Gibraltar | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Greece | 0.13 | -0.07 | -1.18 | -1.43 | -0.65 | 0.16 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| Holy See (6) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Italy | -0.51 | -0.56 | -0.51 | -0.67 | -0.19 | -0.23 | -0.06 | 0.10 |
| Malta | -2.28 | -2.77 | -3.34 | -3.04 | -2.77 | -1.71 | -1.86 | -2.16 |
| Portugal | 0.13 | 0.19 | -0.17 | -1.25 | 0.45 | 0.93 | -1.82 | -3.50 |
| San Marino | -0.65 | -0.85 | -1.72 | -3.41 | -5.90 | -5.78 | -7.29 | -4.92 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 0.13 | -0.23 | -0.66 | -1.07 | -0.35 | -0.26 | -0.23 | -0.26 |
| Slovenia | -0.21 | -0.58 | -0.61 | -0.90 | -0.93 | -1.07 | -0.13 | 0.01 |
| Spain | -0.17 | -0.21 | -1.27 | -1.58 | -1.15 | -1.17 | -0.58 | -0.48 |
| TFYR Macedonia (7) | 0.57 | -1.07 | -0.77 | -1.26 | -0.04 | 0.17 | -0.61 | -0.10 |
| **WESTERN EUROPE** | -0.69 | -0.54 | -0.69 | -0.89 | -0.69 | -0.60 | -0.69 | -0.46 |
| Austria | -0.19 | 0.06 | 0.45 | 0.36 | 0.24 | -0.11 | -0.03 | 0.28 |
| Belgium | -0.71 | -0.61 | -1.22 | -1.77 | -1.89 | -3.44 | -2.53 | -2.11 |
| France | -1.02 | -0.88 | -1.61 | -1.74 | -0.59 | 0.18 | 0.24 | 0.21 |
| Germany | -1.04 | -0.96 | -0.73 | -1.02 | -1.44 | -1.70 | -1.78 | -1.27 |
| Liechtenstein | 1.83 | 1.83 | 2.48 | 2.54 | 1.77 | 1.70 | 1.34 | 1.31 |
| Luxembourg | -0.15 | -0.19 | 0.61 | -2.33 | -2.94 | -4.12 | -4.11 | -3.80 |
| Monaco | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Netherlands | 1.36 | 1.45 | 0.90 | 0.71 | 0.47 | 0.21 | -0.01 | 0.12 |
| Switzerland | -0.05 | 0.15 | 1.02 | 0.38 | -0.09 | -0.63 | -2.17 | -2.45 |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | 1.34 | 1.27 | 1.09 | 0.76 | 0.55 | 0.33 | 0.19 | -0.08 |
| **CARIBBEAN** | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.88 | 0.57 | 0.34 | 0.11 | 0.52 | 0.41 |
| Anguilla | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 0.70 | -0.37 | 2.87 | 2.59 | -1.16 | 0.24 | -0.00 | -0.31 |
| Aruba | 0.34 | -1.76 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.93 | 0.97 |
| Bahamas | 3.29 | 5.26 | 5.94 | 4.65 | 0.92 | 0.82 | -1.95 | -2.50 |
| Barbados | 1.40 | 0.21 | 0.19 | 0.12 | 0.80 | 0.48 | -0.49 | -0.48 |
| British Virgin Islands | 2.43 | 2.28 | 2.11 | 1.85 | 0.12 | -0.05 | 1.89 | 1.62 |
| Cayman Islands | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cuba | 0.74 | 0.52 | 0.86 | 0.59 | -0.36 | -1.45 | -1.13 | -0.88 |

## Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| -0.30 | -0.34 | -0.55 | -0.80 | -1.04 | -1.30 | -1.55 | -1.77 | **EUROPE** |
| -0.27 | -0.41 | -0.63 | -0.87 | -1.10 | -1.38 | -1.65 | -1.93 | **EASTERN EUROPE** |
| -1.18 | -1.61 | -1.70 | -1.72 | -1.76 | -1.91 | -2.08 | -2.16 | Belarus |
| -1.63 | -1.32 | -1.99 | -2.00 | -2.09 | -2.16 | -2.24 | -2.35 | Bulgaria |
| 0.46 | 0.35 | -0.45 | -0.58 | -0.65 | -0.72 | -0.79 | -0.90 | Czech Republic |
| -0.83 | -0.94 | -1.57 | -1.73 | -1.81 | -1.90 | -1.97 | -2.06 | Hungary |
| -0.04 | -0.15 | -0.27 | -0.50 | -0.76 | -1.09 | -1.45 | -1.83 | Poland |
| 0.16 | -0.13 | -0.31 | -0.67 | -1.02 | -1.53 | -1.73 | -1.90 | Republic of Moldova |
| -1.19 | -0.05 | -0.26 | -0.62 | -0.69 | -0.77 | -0.84 | -0.88 | Romania |
| 0.01 | -0.32 | -0.54 | -0.83 | -1.13 | -1.49 | -1.85 | -2.21 | Russian Federation |
| 0.26 | 0.10 | -0.48 | -0.61 | -0.68 | -0.77 | -0.85 | -0.96 | Slovakia |
| -0.26 | -0.85 | -0.90 | -1.11 | -1.36 | -1.70 | -2.05 | -2.39 | Ukraine |
| 0.08 | -0.03 | -0.36 | -0.59 | -0.79 | -1.02 | -1.18 | -1.36 | **NORTHERN EUROPE** |
| 0.51 | 0.11 | 0.08 | -0.05 | -0.13 | -0.16 | -0.18 | -0.24 | Channel Islands |
| 0.17 | 0.14 | -0.37 | -0.66 | -0.86 | -1.03 | -1.18 | -1.36 | Denmark |
| -0.96 | -0.81 | -1.23 | -1.53 | -1.88 | -2.33 | -2.82 | -2.99 | Estonia |
| -2.42 | 0.14 | 0.26 | 0.01 | -0.25 | -0.52 | -0.82 | -1.14 | Faeroe Islands |
| 0.51 | 0.40 | 0.31 | -0.03 | -0.36 | -0.72 | -1.12 | -1.59 | Finland |
| -1.31 | -0.89 | -0.99 | -1.07 | -1.01 | -0.94 | -0.88 | -0.99 | Iceland |
| 0.05 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.10 | -0.12 | -0.44 | -0.79 | -1.11 | Ireland |
| 0.70 | 0.59 | 0.50 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 0.06 | Isle of Man |
| -0.54 | 0.06 | -0.34 | -0.83 | -1.30 | -1.88 | -2.50 | -2.62 | Latvia |
| -0.76 | -0.16 | -0.38 | -0.65 | -0.97 | -1.32 | -1.71 | -2.12 | Lithuania |
| -0.46 | -1.46 | -3.84 | -3.52 | -3.06 | -2.48 | -1.87 | -1.28 | Norway |
| 0.54 | -0.09 | -0.07 | -0.29 | -0.53 | -0.77 | -1.06 | -1.42 | Sweden |
| 0.24 | 0.01 | -0.26 | -0.55 | -0.77 | -0.99 | -1.00 | -1.05 | United Kingdom |
| -0.43 | -0.06 | -0.35 | -0.70 | -1.03 | -1.35 | -1.62 | -1.84 | **SOUTHERN EUROPE** |
| -1.57 | -1.45 | -0.39 | -0.46 | -0.62 | -0.73 | -0.98 | -1.25 | Albania |
| 7.31 | 3.52 | 5.30 | 2.89 | 2.26 | 1.65 | 1.04 | 0.44 | Andorra |
| -5.18 | 2.32 | 0.28 | -0.73 | -1.14 | -1.57 | -1.84 | -2.06 | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| -2.45 | -0.93 | -1.22 | -1.44 | -1.70 | -1.94 | -2.06 | -2.12 | Croatia |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Gibraltar |
| 0.37 | 0.42 | -0.52 | -0.89 | -1.27 | -1.67 | -1.78 | -1.84 | Greece |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Holy See (6) |
| 0.09 | -0.10 | -0.28 | -0.66 | -1.04 | -1.37 | -1.68 | -2.00 | Italy |
| -2.15 | -2.58 | -2.41 | -2.11 | -1.77 | -1.47 | -1.22 | -1.35 | Malta |
| -1.42 | -0.89 | -1.01 | -1.22 | -1.41 | -1.57 | -1.69 | -1.79 | Portugal |
| 3.06 | 2.32 | 1.38 | 0.71 | 0.03 | -0.64 | -0.76 | -0.86 | San Marino |
| 0.55 | -0.07 | -0.40 | -0.59 | -0.93 | -1.28 | -1.68 | -1.77 | Serbia and Montenegro |
| 0.68 | -0.00 | -0.11 | -0.46 | -0.79 | -1.14 | -1.49 | -1.91 | Slovenia |
| -0.10 | 0.07 | -0.13 | -0.50 | -0.81 | -1.15 | -1.42 | -1.64 | Spain |
| -0.38 | 0.77 | 0.38 | 0.00 | -0.39 | -0.84 | -1.32 | -1.45 | TFYR Macedonia (7) |
| -0.34 | -0.66 | -0.71 | -0.87 | -1.02 | -1.18 | -1.35 | -1.46 | **WESTERN EUROPE** |
| 0.78 | 0.14 | 0.05 | -0.33 | -0.64 | -0.92 | -1.25 | -1.63 | Austria |
| -2.00 | -1.99 | -0.84 | -0.95 | -1.03 | -1.08 | -1.14 | -1.22 | Belgium |
| -0.17 | -0.27 | -0.34 | -0.58 | -0.81 | -1.04 | -1.27 | -1.35 | France |
| -1.14 | -1.47 | -1.48 | -1.46 | -1.40 | -1.44 | -1.48 | -1.52 | Germany |
| 1.14 | 1.13 | 0.75 | 0.51 | 0.27 | 0.00 | -0.30 | -0.64 | Liechtenstein |
| -3.25 | -2.34 | -1.91 | -1.58 | -1.19 | -0.76 | -0.28 | -0.33 | Luxembourg |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Monaco |
| -0.25 | -0.82 | -0.94 | -1.12 | -1.24 | -1.30 | -1.35 | -1.43 | Netherlands |
| 1.27 | 0.21 | 0.01 | -0.40 | -0.76 | -1.09 | -1.45 | -1.89 | Switzerland |
| 0.11 | -0.18 | -0.34 | -0.38 | -0.45 | -0.53 | -0.62 | -0.71 | **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** |
| -0.23 | -0.01 | 0.06 | -0.05 | -0.28 | -0.56 | -0.82 | -1.03 | **CARIBBEAN** |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Anguilla |
| 1.23 | 0.91 | 0.02 | -0.30 | -0.65 | -1.04 | -1.22 | -1.40 | Antigua and Barbuda |
| 4.21 | 4.14 | 2.78 | 2.21 | 1.68 | 1.15 | 0.60 | 0.00 | Aruba |
| -1.77 | -1.95 | -1.60 | -1.14 | -0.61 | -0.75 | -0.90 | -1.05 | Bahamas |
| -0.52 | -0.69 | -0.84 | -1.03 | -1.25 | -1.41 | -1.58 | -1.78 | Barbados |
| -1.00 | -1.12 | -0.55 | -0.54 | -0.46 | -0.33 | -0.52 | -0.70 | British Virgin Islands |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Cayman Islands |
| -0.09 | -0.07 | -0.37 | -0.65 | -0.91 | -1.21 | -1.55 | -1.72 | Cuba |

## Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Dominica | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.59 | -2.93 | -3.49 | -1.74 | -1.39 |
| Dominican Republic | 2.19 | 2.38 | 1.84 | 1.35 | 0.72 | 0.24 | 1.37 | 1.23 |
| Grenada | 1.94 | 0.70 | 0.18 | 0.14 | -0.47 | -0.47 | -0.35 | -0.33 |
| Guadeloupe | -1.13 | -1.29 | -3.38 | -4.97 | -6.78 | -8.01 | -15.88 | -20.74 |
| Haiti | 1.09 | 1.20 | 1.24 | 1.21 | 1.19 | 1.53 | 1.65 | 1.52 |
| Jamaica | 0.63 | -0.36 | 0.36 | -0.10 | 0.57 | 0.19 | 0.55 | -0.29 |
| Martinique | 0.33 | 0.69 | -1.60 | -4.11 | -5.87 | -7.05 | -6.59 | -6.64 |
| Montserrat | 1.93 | -2.64 | 0.16 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.09 | -1.05 | -1.05 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.67 | 1.67 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.79 | 0.50 |
| Puerto Rico | -0.34 | 0.21 | -0.88 | -2.02 | -0.68 | -0.68 | -0.30 | -1.19 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2.13 | 0.32 | -1.71 | -1.61 | -0.95 | -0.94 | -0.58 | -0.58 |
| Saint Lucia | 0.71 | 0.53 | 1.14 | 1.32 | 0.79 | 1.18 | 1.11 | 1.39 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 1.86 | 1.87 | -0.20 | -0.84 | 1.09 | 0.93 | -1.05 | -1.19 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2.35 | 2.99 | 1.64 | 1.99 | 0.83 | 1.29 | -0.03 | -1.20 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 2.04 | 1.93 | -0.20 | -0.20 | 2.07 | 3.39 | 4.90 | 4.59 |
| United States Virgin Islands | 2.76 | 1.77 | 3.50 | 2.94 | 0.38 | -0.35 | -3.89 | -4.86 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA** | 1.55 | 1.74 | 1.67 | 1.62 | 1.51 | 1.13 | 0.71 | 0.58 |
| Belize | 3.25 | 3.26 | 3.48 | 3.39 | 2.05 | 1.76 | 2.77 | 2.84 |
| Costa Rica | 3.00 | 3.21 | 2.95 | 1.85 | 1.16 | 1.10 | 1.18 | 1.51 |
| El Salvador | 2.33 | 2.66 | 2.93 | 3.39 | 2.00 | 1.25 | -0.16 | 0.38 |
| Guatemala | 2.09 | 2.00 | 1.99 | 2.29 | 2.39 | 2.29 | 1.96 | 1.80 |
| Honduras | 2.48 | 2.56 | 2.61 | 2.00 | 2.11 | 2.53 | 2.28 | 2.21 |
| Mexico | 1.24 | 1.45 | 1.33 | 1.28 | 1.19 | 0.65 | 0.21 | -0.05 |
| Nicaragua | 2.31 | 2.36 | 2.12 | 1.65 | 2.53 | 2.57 | 2.48 | 1.76 |
| Panama | 1.69 | 1.92 | 1.80 | 1.72 | 2.15 | 1.91 | 1.52 | 1.36 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | 1.33 | 1.14 | 0.91 | 0.46 | 0.19 | 0.02 | -0.11 | -0.49 |
| Argentina | -0.67 | -1.10 | -0.65 | -0.79 | -0.41 | -0.61 | -1.17 | -1.37 |
| Bolivia | 1.60 | 1.72 | 1.76 | 1.83 | 1.93 | 0.90 | 0.20 | 0.08 |
| Brazil | 1.63 | 1.32 | 0.88 | 0.27 | -0.19 | -0.45 | -0.62 | -1.13 |
| Chile | -0.35 | -0.31 | -0.17 | -0.62 | -1.03 | -1.33 | 0.02 | 0.92 |
| Colombia | 1.65 | 1.63 | 1.53 | 1.12 | 0.72 | 0.93 | 0.73 | -0.16 |
| Ecuador | 1.85 | 1.93 | 2.10 | 2.13 | 1.87 | 1.18 | 1.00 | 0.75 |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | -1.40 | -1.43 | -1.68 | -1.81 | -1.80 | -1.79 | -2.67 | -0.91 |
| French Guiana | 0.05 | 0.11 | 2.75 | 2.70 | 2.00 | 2.88 | 3.75 | 4.17 |
| Guyana | 2.64 | 3.00 | 2.47 | 1.84 | 0.53 | 0.56 | -0.56 | -1.00 |
| Paraguay | 2.02 | 1.95 | 2.23 | 2.17 | 1.85 | 2.25 | 1.79 | 1.73 |
| Peru | 1.55 | 1.64 | 0.88 | 0.36 | 0.78 | 0.98 | 1.05 | 0.90 |
| Suriname | 2.95 | 2.90 | 2.77 | 2.71 | -1.77 | -2.83 | -0.98 | -1.84 |
| Uruguay | 0.06 | 0.24 | 0.06 | -0.31 | -1.05 | -1.98 | -1.99 | -2.36 |
| Venezuela | 1.08 | 0.56 | 0.60 | 0.12 | 0.26 | 0.12 | -0.07 | 0.18 |
| **NORTHERN AMERICA** | -0.09 | -0.09 | 0.03 | -0.25 | 0.93 | 0.95 | 0.44 | 0.42 |
| Bermuda | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canada | 0.48 | 0.20 | -0.86 | -0.18 | 1.31 | 1.11 | 0.48 | 1.20 |
| Greenland | -0.30 | 0.38 | -0.54 | -1.13 | 0.08 | -0.88 | -0.46 | -0.75 |
| Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon | -3.09 | -3.23 | -1.36 | 0.32 | 0.34 | -0.66 | 0.79 | 1.46 |
| United States of America | -0.14 | -0.11 | 0.12 | -0.26 | 0.90 | 0.93 | 0.43 | 0.34 |
| **OCEANIA** | 0.74 | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.43 | 1.31 | 1.53 | 1.97 | 1.82 |
| **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** | 0.15 | -0.21 | -0.52 | -0.87 | 0.80 | 0.81 | 1.59 | 1.56 |
| Australia (8) | -0.20 | -0.33 | -0.53 | -0.88 | 1.04 | 1.17 | 1.84 | 2.04 |
| New Zealand | 1.44 | 0.21 | -0.52 | -0.81 | -0.06 | -0.58 | 0.55 | -0.67 |
| **MELANESIA** | 1.32 | 1.48 | 1.59 | 1.40 | 1.91 | 2.16 | 2.35 | 2.08 |
| Fiji | 2.32 | 2.42 | 2.43 | 1.64 | 1.42 | 1.57 | 1.99 | -0.62 |
| New Caledonia | -1.94 | -1.40 | 0.46 | 3.26 | 2.53 | 0.31 | 0.51 | 1.58 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1.20 | 1.32 | 1.39 | 1.19 | 1.83 | 2.20 | 2.39 | 2.36 |
| Solomon Islands | 2.57 | 2.87 | 2.96 | 3.09 | 3.61 | 3.11 | 3.01 | 2.89 |
| Vanuatu | 2.56 | 2.64 | 2.68 | 2.37 | 2.60 | 2.46 | 2.34 | 2.36 |
| **MICRONESIA** | 1.25 | 1.28 | 1.53 | 1.16 | -1.41 | 0.60 | 2.01 | 1.55 |
| Guam | -0.72 | -0.71 | 0.07 | -0.72 | -14.69 | -17.04 | 6.36 | 5.95 |
| Kiribati | 1.08 | 0.89 | 0.65 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 1.26 | 1.47 | 1.93 |
| Marshall Islands | 4.80 | 4.76 | 4.72 | 5.01 | 5.01 | 4.65 | 2.29 | 1.80 |
| Micronesia (Fed. States of) | 3.29 | 3.14 | 3.10 | 3.15 | 0.47 | 2.79 | 3.04 | 2.13 |
| Nauru | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| -0.20 | -0.41 | -0.92 | -1.10 | -1.29 | -1.47 | -1.58 | -1.68 | Dominica |
| 1.09 | 0.90 | 0.56 | 0.18 | -0.23 | -0.64 | -0.85 | -1.02 | Dominican Republic |
| -1.33 | -1.68 | -1.49 | -1.63 | -1.76 | -1.89 | -2.00 | -2.10 | Grenada |
| -12.01 | -12.10 | -9.83 | -7.71 | -5.52 | -3.07 | -0.97 | -0.88 | Guadeloupe |
| 0.68 | 0.43 | 0.31 | 0.21 | -0.02 | -0.29 | -0.55 | -0.76 | Haiti |
| 0.66 | 0.80 | 0.86 | 0.66 | 0.44 | 0.16 | -0.27 | -0.73 | Jamaica |
| -5.56 | -5.77 | -4.90 | -4.06 | -3.03 | -2.00 | -1.02 | -1.15 | Martinique |
| -1.02 | -19.34 | 0.11 | -0.09 | -0.31 | -0.58 | -0.67 | -0.77 | Montserrat |
| 1.60 | 0.60 | 0.19 | -0.16 | -0.54 | -1.00 | -1.16 | -1.34 | Netherlands Antilles |
| -14.56 | -16.84 | -14.50 | -11.42 | -8.09 | -4.69 | -1.28 | -1.44 | Puerto Rico |
| 1.52 | -0.34 | -0.02 | -0.33 | -0.63 | -0.95 | -1.30 | -1.70 | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 0.98 | 0.37 | 0.21 | -0.03 | -0.35 | -0.73 | -1.01 | -1.27 | Saint Lucia |
| -1.95 | -2.15 | -2.10 | -1.97 | -1.73 | -1.45 | -1.61 | -1.71 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| -1.06 | -1.30 | -1.35 | -1.33 | -1.37 | -1.52 | -1.70 | -1.84 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 4.01 | 3.37 | 2.68 | 1.97 | 1.20 | 0.62 | 0.07 | -0.46 | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| -4.32 | -4.57 | -3.62 | -2.96 | -2.20 | -1.51 | -0.88 | -1.08 | United States Virgin Islands |
| 1.32 | 1.02 | 0.80 | 0.49 | 0.19 | -0.09 | -0.37 | -0.61 | **CENTRAL AMERICA** |
| 2.83 | 2.36 | 1.82 | 1.31 | 0.80 | 0.28 | -0.29 | -0.57 | Belize |
| 1.27 | 1.17 | 0.57 | 0.25 | -0.12 | -0.33 | -0.53 | -0.75 | Costa Rica |
| 0.12 | -0.20 | 0.70 | 0.28 | -0.06 | -0.19 | -0.51 | -0.68 | El Salvador |
| 1.94 | 1.99 | 1.80 | 1.46 | 1.09 | 0.77 | 0.42 | 0.03 | Guatemala |
| 2.24 | 1.99 | 1.58 | 1.14 | 0.73 | 0.37 | 0.02 | -0.34 | Honduras |
| 1.10 | 0.67 | 0.37 | 0.09 | -0.19 | -0.46 | -0.73 | -0.93 | Mexico |
| 2.33 | 1.97 | 1.51 | 1.05 | 0.64 | 0.27 | 0.03 | -0.21 | Nicaragua |
| 1.49 | 1.44 | 1.13 | 0.80 | 0.40 | 0.03 | -0.34 | -0.54 | Panama |
| -0.46 | -0.90 | -1.15 | -1.06 | -0.96 | -0.87 | -0.77 | -0.71 | **SOUTH AMERICA** |
| -0.87 | -0.81 | -0.95 | -0.91 | -0.87 | -0.81 | -0.74 | -0.66 | Argentina |
| 0.50 | 0.84 | 0.56 | 0.40 | 0.20 | 0.03 | -0.15 | -0.34 | Bolivia |
| -1.09 | -1.91 | -2.35 | -2.17 | -1.91 | -1.63 | -1.30 | -0.90 | Brazil |
| 0.27 | -0.75 | -1.40 | -1.28 | -1.12 | -0.97 | -0.83 | -0.70 | Chile |
| -0.29 | -0.41 | -0.50 | -0.55 | -0.55 | -0.53 | -0.50 | -0.63 | Colombia |
| 0.88 | 0.47 | 0.20 | -0.05 | -0.20 | -0.41 | -0.60 | -0.81 | Ecuador |
| 1.64 | -1.86 | -6.27 | -5.64 | -4.75 | -3.65 | -2.60 | -1.44 | Falkland Islands (Malvinas) |
| 3.27 | 3.19 | 2.08 | 1.49 | 1.06 | 0.65 | 0.20 | -0.06 | French Guiana |
| -0.13 | -0.08 | -0.46 | -0.86 | -1.28 | -1.72 | -2.02 | -2.35 | Guyana |
| 1.31 | 1.11 | 0.91 | 0.74 | 0.56 | 0.35 | 0.14 | -0.08 | Paraguay |
| 0.52 | 0.35 | 0.11 | -0.04 | -0.20 | -0.35 | -0.53 | -0.72 | Peru |
| -2.59 | -2.04 | -1.78 | -1.59 | -1.41 | -1.21 | -1.37 | -1.52 | Suriname |
| -2.36 | -2.37 | -2.07 | -1.78 | -1.47 | -1.15 | -0.82 | -0.88 | Uruguay |
| 0.28 | 0.04 | -0.06 | -0.12 | -0.16 | -0.20 | -0.23 | -0.41 | Venezuela |
| -0.49 | -0.61 | -0.66 | -0.68 | -0.68 | -0.67 | -0.70 | -0.81 | **NORTHERN AMERICA** |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Bermuda |
| 0.20 | -0.66 | -0.96 | -1.01 | -0.99 | -0.97 | -0.96 | -0.97 | Canada |
| -1.10 | -0.65 | -1.23 | -1.44 | -1.48 | -1.50 | -1.52 | -1.54 | Greenland |
| 0.06 | 0.09 | -0.14 | -0.49 | -0.81 | -1.17 | -1.52 | -1.57 | Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon |
| -0.57 | -0.61 | -0.63 | -0.64 | -0.65 | -0.64 | -0.67 | -0.79 | United States of America |
| 0.74 | 0.51 | 0.74 | 0.78 | 0.77 | 0.75 | 0.66 | 0.40 | **OCEANIA** |
| -2.06 | -3.28 | -2.75 | -2.22 | -1.69 | -1.19 | -0.72 | -0.87 | **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** |
| -2.66 | -4.31 | -3.79 | -3.12 | -2.35 | -1.55 | -0.72 | -0.81 | Australia (8) |
| 0.61 | 0.50 | 0.32 | 0.02 | -0.24 | -0.47 | -0.71 | -1.00 | New Zealand |
| 2.42 | 2.30 | 2.03 | 1.69 | 1.42 | 1.22 | 1.00 | 0.68 | **MELANESIA** |
| -0.19 | -0.35 | -0.57 | -0.77 | -0.97 | -1.14 | -1.09 | -1.31 | Fiji |
| 2.14 | 1.89 | 1.42 | 0.96 | 0.53 | 0.13 | -0.29 | -0.50 | New Caledonia |
| 2.67 | 2.51 | 2.21 | 1.84 | 1.56 | 1.37 | 1.13 | 0.79 | Papua New Guinea |
| 2.97 | 2.86 | 2.55 | 2.16 | 1.77 | 1.39 | 1.02 | 0.71 | Solomon Islands |
| 2.45 | 2.26 | 1.93 | 1.62 | 1.28 | 0.94 | 0.59 | 0.30 | Vanuatu |
| 1.24 | -0.26 | -0.12 | -0.31 | -0.51 | -0.74 | -0.89 | -0.39 | **MICRONESIA** |
| -1.41 | -1.54 | -1.12 | -0.95 | -0.70 | -0.43 | -0.22 | -0.42 | Guam |
| 1.06 | -0.63 | -1.29 | -1.47 | -1.51 | -1.42 | -1.24 | -0.97 | Kiribati |
| 1.14 | 0.99 | 0.65 | 0.31 | -0.04 | -0.40 | -0.77 | -0.92 | Marshall Islands |
| 1.93 | -0.36 | 0.33 | 0.04 | -0.31 | -0.75 | -1.05 | -0.06 | Micronesia (Fed. States of) |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Nauru |

## Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 3.12 | 2.96 | 2.74 | -1.20 | 7.78 | 1.89 | -4.52 | -13.10 |
| Palau | 0.77 | 0.69 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.52 | -2.24 | 0.66 | 0.97 |
| **POLYNESIA** | 1.59 | 1.99 | 2.16 | 1.76 | 0.54 | 0.93 | 0.67 | 0.95 |
| American Samoa | -0.25 | -0.97 | 1.74 | 1.62 | 0.29 | 0.42 | 0.83 | 0.53 |
| Cook Islands | 1.25 | 1.16 | 0.35 | 0.84 | -2.05 | -1.53 | -0.60 | -0.25 |
| French Polynesia | 0.90 | 0.54 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 2.41 | 2.80 | 2.88 | 2.87 |
| Niue | 0.83 | 0.81 | 1.31 | -0.13 | -4.70 | -4.65 | -5.75 | -3.11 |
| Pitcairn | 1.91 | 0.42 | -7.17 | -2.50 | -5.31 | -1.82 | -3.84 | — |
| Samoa | 1.69 | 2.73 | 2.79 | 2.03 | 0.92 | 0.56 | 0.22 | 0.39 |
| Tokelau | 0.49 | 2.29 | 0.96 | -2.33 | -1.30 | -0.25 | 1.16 | -0.58 |
| Tonga | 2.76 | 3.00 | 3.12 | 2.72 | -0.82 | 0.09 | -0.77 | 0.04 |
| Tuvalu | 0.69 | 0.57 | 0.39 | -0.07 | 0.41 | 2.21 | 0.10 | -0.16 |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 3.87 | 2.97 | 1.35 |

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.
+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
# The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.
1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
6 Refers to the Vatican City State.
7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

## Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| -0.56 | -0.70 | -0.59 | -0.44 | -0.16 | 0.22 | 0.67 | 0.32 | Northern Mariana Islands |
| 1.14 | 3.60 | 2.94 | 2.22 | 1.52 | 0.82 | 0.10 | -0.08 | Palau |
| 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.93 | 0.75 | 0.51 | 0.16 | -0.23 | -0.50 | **POLYNESIA** |
| -3.13 | -3.38 | -2.36 | -1.76 | -1.12 | -0.41 | 0.32 | 0.16 | American Samoa |
| 0.22 | -4.11 | -5.11 | -4.84 | -4.31 | -3.59 | -2.75 | -1.85 | Cook Islands |
| 2.64 | 2.40 | 1.84 | 1.32 | 0.78 | 0.17 | -0.48 | -0.71 | French Polynesia |
| -1.70 | -1.85 | -2.18 | -2.27 | -2.40 | -2.53 | -2.65 | -2.78 | Niue |
| 4.77 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Pitcairn |
| 0.59 | 0.78 | 0.88 | 0.85 | 0.77 | 0.52 | 0.22 | -0.17 | Samoa |
| -1.02 | 0.05 | -0.10 | -0.11 | -0.11 | -0.11 | -0.11 | -0.11 | Tokelau |
| -0.22 | 0.07 | 0.59 | 0.32 | -0.03 | -0.38 | -0.76 | -0.98 | Tonga |
| -0.59 | -0.78 | -0.90 | -0.94 | -0.91 | -0.83 | -1.01 | -1.19 | Tuvalu |
| 0.49 | 0.55 | 0.57 | 0.47 | 0.37 | 0.28 | 0.19 | 0.11 | Wallis and Futuna Islands |

## Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population by major area, region and country: 1950-2030

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| **WORLD** | 1.80 | 1.84 | 1.97 | 2.04 | 1.94 | 1.73 | 1.71 | 1.72 |
| **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** | 1.20 | 1.17 | 1.09 | 0.83 | 0.78 | 0.67 | 0.59 | 0.60 |
| **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** | 2.08 | 2.14 | 2.35 | 2.51 | 2.36 | 2.08 | 2.06 | 2.04 |
| Least developed countries (#) | 1.96 | 2.16 | 2.32 | 2.47 | 2.46 | 2.47 | 2.52 | 2.60 |
| **AFRICA** | 2.18 | 2.34 | 2.46 | 2.60 | 2.66 | 2.81 | 2.86 | 2.77 |
| **EASTERN AFRICA** | 2.24 | 2.43 | 2.60 | 2.77 | 2.84 | 2.90 | 2.96 | 3.05 |
| Burundi | 1.79 | 1.81 | 1.77 | 1.79 | 0.93 | 2.31 | 3.31 | 2.82 |
| Comoros | 2.30 | 2.04 | 2.22 | 2.73 | 2.89 | 3.94 | 3.29 | 2.89 |
| Djibouti | 2.30 | 3.64 | 6.25 | 6.38 | 6.38 | 8.29 | 3.10 | 6.49 |
| Eritrea | 2.04 | 2.35 | 2.49 | 2.60 | 2.63 | 2.62 | 2.50 | 2.79 |
| Ethiopia | 2.02 | 2.16 | 2.39 | 2.52 | 2.60 | 1.53 | 3.00 | 3.28 |
| Kenya | 2.67 | 2.92 | 3.08 | 3.25 | 3.55 | 3.74 | 3.76 | 3.54 |
| Madagascar | 2.38 | 2.48 | 2.50 | 2.53 | 2.60 | 2.70 | 2.80 | 2.78 |
| Malawi | 1.91 | 2.15 | 2.38 | 2.56 | 2.98 | 3.29 | 3.19 | 5.30 |
| Mauritius (1) | 2.91 | 2.92 | 2.64 | 1.85 | 1.53 | 1.59 | 1.00 | 0.79 |
| Mozambique | 1.53 | 1.80 | 2.02 | 2.19 | 2.41 | 2.63 | 1.85 | 0.32 |
| Réunion | 3.22 | 2.79 | 3.01 | 3.35 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 1.83 | 1.69 |
| Rwanda | 2.78 | 3.00 | 2.07 | 3.29 | 3.11 | 3.13 | 2.84 | 2.62 |
| Seychelles | 2.00 | 2.01 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.42 | 1.62 | 1.02 | 1.09 |
| Somalia | 2.16 | 2.24 | 2.36 | 2.53 | 2.76 | 9.01 | 0.44 | 1.54 |
| Uganda | 2.61 | 2.74 | 3.23 | 3.28 | 2.66 | 2.92 | 3.08 | 3.54 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2.45 | 2.70 | 2.92 | 3.05 | 3.25 | 3.04 | 3.24 | 3.25 |
| Zambia | 2.41 | 2.63 | 2.80 | 3.14 | 3.62 | 3.30 | 3.25 | 3.08 |
| Zimbabwe | 2.94 | 3.16 | 3.24 | 3.34 | 3.46 | 3.24 | 3.88 | 3.53 |
| **MIDDLE AFRICA** | 1.80 | 2.08 | 2.27 | 2.52 | 2.59 | 2.87 | 2.86 | 2.88 |
| Angola | 1.43 | 1.64 | 1.45 | 1.52 | 2.04 | 2.60 | 3.27 | 2.36 |
| Cameroon | 1.63 | 1.80 | 2.11 | 2.37 | 2.63 | 2.92 | 2.80 | 2.94 |
| Central African Republic | 1.44 | 1.61 | 1.92 | 2.10 | 1.88 | 2.30 | 2.71 | 2.17 |
| Chad | 1.31 | 1.53 | 1.75 | 2.01 | 2.05 | 1.91 | 2.22 | 2.91 |
| Congo | 2.04 | 2.30 | 2.61 | 2.92 | 3.09 | 3.11 | 3.19 | 3.29 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2.19 | 2.54 | 2.76 | 3.02 | 2.93 | 3.14 | 2.82 | 3.01 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1.11 | 1.23 | 1.37 | 1.61 | -5.14 | -0.73 | 7.15 | 2.39 |
| Gabon | 0.28 | 0.42 | 0.65 | 1.07 | 2.55 | 2.91 | 3.11 | 3.19 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | -0.40 | 1.74 | 0.23 | 2.48 | 2.16 | 2.76 | 1.94 | 2.18 |
| **NORTHERN AFRICA** | 2.28 | 2.38 | 2.41 | 2.49 | 2.52 | 2.60 | 2.74 | 2.31 |
| Algeria | 2.09 | 2.12 | 1.98 | 2.85 | 3.06 | 3.14 | 3.10 | 2.67 |
| Egypt | 2.46 | 2.40 | 2.51 | 2.23 | 2.16 | 2.21 | 2.46 | 2.32 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 1.80 | 3.61 | 3.70 | 4.04 | 4.17 | 4.37 | 4.37 | 2.57 |
| Morocco | 2.47 | 2.75 | 2.72 | 2.78 | 2.45 | 2.27 | 2.53 | 2.21 |
| Sudan | 2.10 | 2.25 | 2.29 | 2.44 | 2.89 | 2.96 | 3.00 | 2.03 |
| Tunisia | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.85 | 2.04 | 2.00 | 2.65 | 2.57 | 2.19 |
| Western Sahara | 8.55 | 8.66 | 8.73 | 8.27 | -0.21 | 12.61 | 3.96 | 3.67 |
| **SOUTHERN AFRICA** | 2.29 | 2.41 | 2.57 | 2.63 | 2.61 | 2.45 | 2.52 | 2.31 |
| Botswana | 2.49 | 2.21 | 2.62 | 2.96 | 3.39 | 3.48 | 3.32 | 3.00 |
| Lesotho | 1.38 | 1.62 | 1.85 | 1.89 | 2.04 | 2.29 | 2.41 | 1.73 |
| Namibia | 1.88 | 2.16 | 2.39 | 2.56 | 2.81 | 1.99 | 2.32 | 4.19 |
| South Africa | 2.34 | 2.46 | 2.62 | 2.66 | 2.60 | 2.43 | 2.49 | 2.21 |
| Swaziland | 2.53 | 2.50 | 2.20 | 2.46 | 3.01 | 2.92 | 3.26 | 3.76 |
| **WESTERN AFRICA** | 2.17 | 2.31 | 2.41 | 2.52 | 2.64 | 2.95 | 2.94 | 2.92 |
| Benin | 0.63 | 1.16 | 1.66 | 2.14 | 2.38 | 2.54 | 2.98 | 2.94 |
| Burkina Faso | 1.07 | 1.36 | 1.80 | 2.13 | 2.27 | 2.25 | 2.51 | 2.86 |
| Cape Verde | 2.95 | 2.95 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 1.77 | 2.01 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 3.03 | 3.27 | 3.48 | 3.97 | 4.03 | 4.43 | 4.32 | 3.57 |
| Gambia | 1.36 | 2.42 | 2.78 | 2.79 | 3.37 | 3.24 | 3.39 | 3.83 |
| Ghana | 3.21 | 3.24 | 2.90 | 1.97 | 2.79 | 2.16 | 3.59 | 2.90 |
| Guinea | 2.06 | 2.08 | 2.14 | 2.21 | 0.91 | 2.79 | 2.57 | 2.77 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.90 | 0.95 | 0.15 | 0.92 | 2.17 | 3.95 | 2.34 | 2.62 |
| Liberia | 2.31 | 2.59 | 2.68 | 2.84 | 2.93 | 3.04 | 3.01 | -0.34 |
| Mali | 2.21 | 2.35 | 2.36 | 2.38 | 2.30 | 2.26 | 2.44 | 2.56 |

## Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 1.50 | 1.35 | 1.22 | 1.13 | 1.05 | 0.93 | 0.81 | 0.70 | **WORLD** |
| 0.43 | 0.34 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.01 | **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** |
| 1.79 | 1.61 | 1.46 | 1.34 | 1.24 | 1.10 | 0.95 | 0.82 | **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** |
| 2.69 | 2.43 | 2.41 | 2.31 | 2.16 | 2.05 | 1.92 | 1.80 | Least developed countries (#) |
| 2.56 | 2.35 | 2.19 | 2.06 | 1.94 | 1.82 | 1.69 | 1.58 | **AFRICA** |
| 2.57 | 2.62 | 2.23 | 2.16 | 2.09 | 1.99 | 1.86 | 1.74 | **EASTERN AFRICA** |
| 1.43 | 0.79 | 3.10 | 3.30 | 2.61 | 2.37 | 2.15 | 2.04 | Burundi |
| 2.92 | 2.92 | 2.83 | 2.64 | 2.33 | 2.05 | 1.85 | 1.76 | Comoros |
| 1.48 | 3.17 | 1.58 | 1.40 | 1.63 | 1.67 | 1.69 | 1.56 | Djibouti |
| 0.66 | 2.93 | 3.65 | 3.30 | 2.36 | 2.15 | 1.96 | 1.79 | Eritrea |
| 3.21 | 2.69 | 2.46 | 2.37 | 2.33 | 2.21 | 2.03 | 1.85 | Ethiopia |
| 2.99 | 2.18 | 1.45 | 1.25 | 1.06 | 0.87 | 0.72 | 0.60 | Kenya |
| 2.85 | 2.94 | 2.84 | 2.72 | 2.58 | 2.41 | 2.22 | 2.02 | Madagascar |
| 1.21 | 2.47 | 2.01 | 1.86 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.81 | 1.67 | Malawi |
| 1.25 | 1.06 | 0.96 | 0.79 | 0.70 | 0.61 | 0.48 | 0.36 | Mauritius (1) |
| 3.39 | 2.26 | 1.75 | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.26 | 1.09 | 0.98 | Mozambique |
| 1.89 | 1.70 | 1.45 | 1.11 | 0.98 | 0.85 | 0.70 | 0.55 | Réunion |
| -5.54 | 8.16 | 2.16 | 2.10 | 2.00 | 1.79 | 1.58 | 1.46 | Rwanda |
| 1.12 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 0.77 | 0.66 | 0.55 | 0.45 | 0.36 | Seychelles |
| 0.53 | 3.40 | 4.17 | 3.74 | 3.29 | 3.22 | 3.14 | 3.03 | Somalia |
| 3.10 | 2.94 | 3.24 | 3.55 | 3.51 | 3.40 | 3.26 | 3.06 | Uganda |
| 3.37 | 2.43 | 1.93 | 1.78 | 1.81 | 1.62 | 1.42 | 1.26 | United Republic of Tanzania |
| 2.67 | 2.12 | 1.16 | 1.27 | 1.48 | 1.35 | 1.21 | 1.11 | Zambia |
| 2.28 | 1.51 | 0.49 | 0.09 | 0.01 | -0.10 | -0.16 | -0.13 | Zimbabwe |
| 3.19 | 2.19 | 2.67 | 2.59 | 2.45 | 2.35 | 2.25 | 2.11 | **MIDDLE AFRICA** |
| 3.03 | 2.61 | 3.20 | 2.95 | 2.69 | 2.68 | 2.65 | 2.55 | Angola |
| 2.80 | 2.39 | 1.83 | 1.41 | 1.19 | 1.05 | 0.94 | 0.87 | Cameroon |
| 2.62 | 2.04 | 1.29 | 1.48 | 1.45 | 1.32 | 1.16 | 1.06 | Central African Republic |
| 2.90 | 3.10 | 2.96 | 2.91 | 2.82 | 2.70 | 2.54 | 2.33 | Chad |
| 3.26 | 3.21 | 2.57 | 2.90 | 2.81 | 2.67 | 2.49 | 2.26 | Congo |
| 3.44 | 1.80 | 2.87 | 2.86 | 2.72 | 2.59 | 2.46 | 2.28 | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 2.51 | 2.58 | 2.65 | 2.49 | 2.31 | 2.12 | 1.95 | 1.81 | Equatorial Guinea |
| 3.04 | 2.51 | 1.79 | 1.85 | 1.73 | 1.59 | 1.44 | 1.31 | Gabon |
| 2.47 | 2.57 | 2.49 | 2.40 | 2.12 | 1.89 | 1.73 | 1.62 | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| 2.04 | 1.84 | 1.86 | 1.74 | 1.54 | 1.34 | 1.15 | 1.01 | **NORTHERN AFRICA** |
| 2.17 | 1.63 | 1.67 | 1.56 | 1.41 | 1.19 | 0.94 | 0.78 | Algeria |
| 2.00 | 1.90 | 1.99 | 1.96 | 1.72 | 1.47 | 1.26 | 1.12 | Egypt |
| 1.97 | 1.95 | 1.93 | 1.87 | 1.68 | 1.38 | 1.07 | 0.85 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya |
| 1.77 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.53 | 1.38 | 1.19 | 1.00 | 0.86 | Morocco |
| 2.38 | 2.26 | 2.17 | 1.79 | 1.56 | 1.43 | 1.32 | 1.22 | Sudan |
| 1.73 | 1.23 | 1.07 | 1.05 | 0.99 | 0.89 | 0.70 | 0.52 | Tunisia |
| 3.48 | 2.91 | 2.55 | 2.29 | 2.06 | 1.83 | 1.61 | 1.43 | Western Sahara |
| 2.13 | 1.52 | 0.62 | -0.14 | -0.27 | -0.24 | -0.31 | -0.35 | **SOUTHERN AFRICA** |
| 2.70 | 2.14 | 0.85 | -0.37 | -0.63 | -0.56 | -0.61 | -0.66 | Botswana |
| 1.39 | 1.17 | 0.14 | -0.46 | -0.50 | -0.60 | -0.67 | -0.67 | Lesotho |
| 3.11 | 2.80 | 1.41 | 0.84 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.64 | 0.57 | Namibia |
| 2.10 | 1.45 | 0.59 | -0.17 | -0.30 | -0.26 | -0.33 | -0.37 | South Africa |
| 2.07 | 2.12 | 0.80 | -0.04 | -0.17 | -0.25 | -0.38 | -0.42 | Swaziland |
| 2.82 | 2.71 | 2.55 | 2.38 | 2.21 | 2.03 | 1.88 | 1.76 | **WESTERN AFRICA** |
| 3.25 | 2.58 | 2.65 | 2.55 | 2.39 | 2.14 | 1.88 | 1.68 | Benin |
| 2.88 | 2.89 | 2.95 | 2.98 | 2.95 | 2.85 | 2.72 | 2.58 | Burkina Faso |
| 2.27 | 2.15 | 2.01 | 1.88 | 1.72 | 1.53 | 1.33 | 1.15 | Cape Verde |
| 2.77 | 1.94 | 1.62 | 1.53 | 1.37 | 1.16 | 1.03 | 0.99 | Côte d'Ivoire |
| 3.49 | 3.26 | 2.66 | 2.28 | 1.94 | 1.70 | 1.55 | 1.43 | Gambia |
| 2.73 | 2.25 | 2.16 | 1.99 | 1.78 | 1.58 | 1.42 | 1.28 | Ghana |
| 3.58 | 2.06 | 1.59 | 2.56 | 2.35 | 2.10 | 1.87 | 1.70 | Guinea |
| 3.16 | 2.77 | 2.95 | 2.86 | 2.82 | 2.80 | 2.72 | 2.57 | Guinea-Bissau |
| -0.06 | 6.48 | 4.05 | 2.73 | 2.64 | 2.60 | 2.50 | 2.32 | Liberia |
| 2.70 | 2.79 | 3.00 | 3.17 | 3.16 | 3.07 | 2.97 | 2.82 | Mali |

## Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Mauritania | 1.75 | 2.12 | 2.27 | 2.36 | 2.40 | 2.45 | 2.39 | 2.27 |
| Niger | 2.48 | 2.36 | 2.55 | 2.70 | 2.91 | 3.08 | 3.13 | 3.15 |
| Nigeria | 2.24 | 2.33 | 2.43 | 2.53 | 2.69 | 3.17 | 2.81 | 3.00 |
| Saint Helena (2) | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.67 | 0.89 | -0.25 |
| Senegal | 2.35 | 2.51 | 2.58 | 2.74 | 2.89 | 2.84 | 2.81 | 2.83 |
| Sierra Leone | 1.36 | 1.49 | 1.61 | 1.79 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 2.02 | 2.47 |
| Togo | 1.32 | 1.42 | 1.43 | 4.14 | 2.33 | 2.14 | 3.32 | 3.00 |
| **ASIA** | 1.95 | 1.97 | 2.20 | 2.41 | 2.24 | 1.87 | 1.85 | 1.85 |
| **EASTERN ASIA** | 1.80 | 1.52 | 1.97 | 2.42 | 2.11 | 1.43 | 1.32 | 1.41 |
| China (3) | 1.87 | 1.53 | 2.07 | 2.61 | 2.21 | 1.48 | 1.38 | 1.53 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR (4) | 4.64 | 4.22 | 3.66 | 1.31 | 2.18 | 2.73 | 1.59 | 0.89 |
| China, Macao SAR (5) | -0.99 | -0.97 | 3.86 | 3.86 | -0.08 | -0.07 | 3.89 | 3.90 |
| Dem. People's Republic of Korea | -0.90 | 2.00 | 2.09 | 2.53 | 2.13 | 1.42 | 1.50 | 1.48 |
| Japan | 1.43 | 0.93 | 0.99 | 1.07 | 1.33 | 0.93 | 0.68 | 0.44 |
| Mongolia | 2.20 | 2.42 | 2.63 | 2.76 | 2.84 | 2.78 | 2.76 | 2.98 |
| Republic of Korea | 2.55 | 3.09 | 2.64 | 2.25 | 2.00 | 1.55 | 1.36 | 0.99 |
| **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** | 2.04 | 2.31 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.31 | 2.19 | 2.24 | 2.20 |
| Afghanistan | 2.01 | 2.18 | 2.28 | 2.43 | 2.44 | 1.01 | -2.22 | 0.40 |
| Bangladesh | 2.05 | 2.24 | 2.44 | 2.50 | 2.51 | 2.46 | 2.57 | 2.48 |
| Bhutan | 1.59 | 1.78 | 1.93 | 2.03 | 2.13 | 2.25 | 2.39 | 2.65 |
| India | 2.00 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.28 | 2.24 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.04 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 2.42 | 2.57 | 2.74 | 2.92 | 2.93 | 3.30 | 4.16 | 3.15 |
| Kazakhstan | 3.52 | 4.47 | 3.50 | 1.92 | 1.51 | 1.08 | 1.27 | 1.12 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1.79 | 2.65 | 3.39 | 2.83 | 2.14 | 1.90 | 2.02 | 1.81 |
| Maldives | 1.77 | 1.89 | 2.01 | 2.17 | 2.46 | 2.82 | 2.99 | 3.22 |
| Nepal | 1.38 | 1.53 | 1.87 | 1.95 | 2.02 | 2.10 | 2.17 | 2.32 |
| Pakistan | 1.96 | 2.18 | 2.32 | 2.43 | 2.56 | 2.79 | 3.28 | 3.06 |
| Sri Lanka | 2.46 | 2.73 | 2.52 | 2.22 | 1.84 | 1.52 | 1.42 | 1.50 |
| Tajikistan | 3.04 | 3.11 | 3.75 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 2.77 | 2.89 | 2.99 |
| Turkmenistan | 2.25 | 3.24 | 3.41 | 2.93 | 2.82 | 2.54 | 2.42 | 2.55 |
| Uzbekistan | 2.78 | 3.30 | 3.57 | 3.14 | 3.10 | 2.64 | 2.61 | 2.42 |
| **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** | 2.08 | 2.40 | 2.47 | 2.52 | 2.34 | 2.16 | 2.13 | 1.98 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 5.56 | 5.10 | 4.51 | 4.71 | 4.30 | 3.65 | 2.89 | 2.84 |
| Cambodia | 2.15 | 2.31 | 2.45 | 2.44 | 0.46 | -1.42 | 4.10 | 3.65 |
| Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste | 1.27 | 1.61 | 1.84 | 1.94 | 2.13 | -2.91 | 2.50 | 2.33 |
| Indonesia | 1.67 | 2.08 | 2.11 | 2.37 | 2.27 | 2.21 | 2.04 | 1.82 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 2.05 | 2.26 | 2.22 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 1.16 | 2.44 | 2.64 |
| Malaysia | 2.72 | 3.02 | 3.09 | 2.66 | 2.44 | 2.32 | 2.60 | 2.59 |
| Myanmar | 1.79 | 2.05 | 2.10 | 2.25 | 2.32 | 2.22 | 1.94 | 1.73 |
| Philippines | 2.99 | 3.05 | 3.09 | 2.93 | 2.79 | 2.70 | 2.42 | 2.37 |
| Singapore | 4.90 | 4.48 | 2.81 | 1.97 | 1.73 | 1.30 | 2.30 | 2.15 |
| Thailand | 2.96 | 3.12 | 3.19 | 3.00 | 2.60 | 2.31 | 1.77 | 1.44 |
| Viet Nam | 1.87 | 2.26 | 2.48 | 2.37 | 2.24 | 1.99 | 2.17 | 2.24 |
| **WESTERN ASIA** | 2.65 | 2.72 | 2.73 | 2.65 | 2.75 | 2.80 | 2.96 | 2.70 |
| Armenia | 2.88 | 3.55 | 3.32 | 2.66 | 2.30 | 1.83 | 1.51 | 1.19 |
| Azerbaijan | 2.77 | 3.16 | 3.22 | 2.46 | 1.91 | 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.51 |
| Bahrain | 2.91 | 3.10 | 4.04 | 2.79 | 4.28 | 4.87 | 3.51 | 3.39 |
| Cyprus | 1.41 | 1.56 | 0.32 | 1.09 | -0.19 | 0.06 | 1.16 | 1.00 |
| Georgia | 1.70 | 1.60 | 1.47 | 1.00 | 0.83 | 0.66 | 0.83 | 0.64 |
| Iraq | 2.72 | 2.94 | 3.05 | 3.19 | 3.27 | 3.25 | 3.23 | 2.59 |
| Israel | 6.58 | 3.80 | 3.85 | 2.46 | 2.95 | 2.28 | 1.72 | 1.91 |
| Jordan | 6.85 | 5.95 | 4.22 | 7.66 | 3.54 | 2.78 | 3.92 | 3.69 |
| Kuwait | 5.37 | 6.67 | 10.53 | 9.17 | 6.04 | 6.24 | 4.48 | 4.40 |
| Lebanon | 2.23 | 2.82 | 2.94 | 2.75 | 2.28 | -0.72 | -0.01 | 0.33 |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | 0.73 | 1.10 | 1.70 | -1.80 | 2.72 | 3.25 | 3.78 | 3.78 |
| Oman | 2.02 | 2.26 | 2.55 | 3.02 | 4.11 | 5.17 | 5.03 | 3.78 |
| Qatar | 6.73 | 5.03 | 8.84 | 9.28 | 8.60 | 5.84 | 9.06 | 5.19 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2.31 | 2.52 | 3.25 | 3.62 | 4.66 | 5.62 | 5.92 | 4.97 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2.68 | 2.90 | 3.18 | 3.33 | 3.31 | 3.43 | 3.68 | 3.33 |
| Turkey | 2.72 | 2.75 | 2.50 | 2.47 | 2.50 | 2.35 | 2.34 | 2.10 |
| United Arab Emirates | 2.51 | 2.69 | 9.38 | 8.86 | 16.19 | 13.97 | 8.49 | 5.41 |
| Yemen | 1.84 | 1.92 | 2.06 | 1.71 | 1.89 | 3.26 | 3.77 | 3.90 |

## Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 2.49 | 2.79 | 2.98 | 2.75 | 2.49 | 2.30 | 2.12 | 1.95 | Mauritania |
| 3.33 | 3.46 | 3.62 | 3.57 | 3.48 | 3.42 | 3.37 | 3.30 | Niger |
| 2.96 | 2.81 | 2.53 | 2.27 | 2.06 | 1.82 | 1.62 | 1.46 | Nigeria |
| -0.82 | -0.86 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Saint Helena (2) |
| 2.54 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.29 | 2.06 | 1.83 | 1.65 | 1.55 | Senegal |
| 0.13 | 1.57 | 3.80 | 1.86 | 1.76 | 1.74 | 1.69 | 1.55 | Sierra Leone |
| 2.26 | 3.30 | 2.34 | 2.22 | 2.06 | 1.84 | 1.62 | 1.45 | Togo |
| 1.59 | 1.41 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 1.04 | 0.89 | 0.74 | 0.60 | **ASIA** |
| 1.02 | 0.84 | 0.67 | 0.57 | 0.48 | 0.33 | 0.18 | 0.04 | **EASTERN ASIA** |
| 1.08 | 0.89 | 0.72 | 0.63 | 0.54 | 0.38 | 0.22 | 0.07 | China (3) |
| 1.61 | 1.92 | 1.07 | 0.97 | 0.87 | 0.79 | 0.73 | 0.67 | China, Hong Kong SAR (4) |
| 2.03 | 1.77 | 0.94 | 0.83 | 0.80 | 0.76 | 0.66 | 0.50 | China, Macao SAR (5) |
| 1.37 | 0.82 | 0.54 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.41 | 0.38 | 0.25 | Dem. People's Republic of Korea |
| 0.31 | 0.25 | 0.14 | 0.01 | -0.12 | -0.25 | -0.35 | -0.40 | Japan |
| 1.53 | 0.88 | 1.29 | 1.39 | 1.30 | 1.10 | 0.88 | 0.71 | Mongolia |
| 0.99 | 0.78 | 0.57 | 0.37 | 0.24 | 0.14 | 0.06 | -0.05 | Republic of Korea |
| 2.03 | 1.83 | 1.66 | 1.54 | 1.40 | 1.24 | 1.05 | 0.89 | **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** |
| 6.62 | 2.14 | 3.88 | 3.69 | 2.55 | 2.44 | 2.30 | 2.13 | Afghanistan |
| 2.41 | 2.23 | 2.02 | 1.82 | 1.64 | 1.46 | 1.29 | 1.13 | Bangladesh |
| 1.34 | 2.57 | 2.96 | 2.51 | 2.30 | 2.07 | 1.85 | 1.70 | Bhutan |
| 1.91 | 1.76 | 1.51 | 1.35 | 1.20 | 1.03 | 0.85 | 0.68 | India |
| 1.91 | 1.26 | 1.24 | 1.33 | 1.50 | 1.27 | 0.94 | 0.76 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| -0.30 | -1.14 | -0.35 | -0.31 | 0.26 | 0.12 | -0.04 | -0.17 | Kazakhstan |
| 0.75 | 1.51 | 1.40 | 1.26 | 1.14 | 0.94 | 0.78 | 0.69 | Kyrgyzstan |
| 2.97 | 3.01 | 2.98 | 2.91 | 2.70 | 2.38 | 2.09 | 1.88 | Maldives |
| 2.34 | 2.32 | 2.23 | 2.06 | 1.87 | 1.73 | 1.61 | 1.48 | Nepal |
| 2.41 | 2.62 | 2.44 | 2.41 | 2.35 | 2.13 | 1.88 | 1.68 | Pakistan |
| 1.10 | 0.90 | 0.81 | 0.69 | 0.58 | 0.46 | 0.32 | 0.19 | Sri Lanka |
| 1.59 | 1.18 | 0.86 | 1.18 | 1.45 | 1.35 | 1.10 | 0.85 | Tajikistan |
| 2.76 | 1.96 | 1.54 | 1.53 | 1.45 | 1.30 | 1.06 | 0.83 | Turkmenistan |
| 2.10 | 1.79 | 1.51 | 1.41 | 1.26 | 1.03 | 0.87 | 0.73 | Uzbekistan |
| 1.81 | 1.55 | 1.40 | 1.25 | 1.12 | 0.98 | 0.83 | 0.68 | **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** |
| 2.78 | 2.47 | 2.27 | 2.05 | 1.80 | 1.56 | 1.43 | 1.32 | Brunei Darussalam |
| 3.29 | 2.70 | 2.40 | 2.28 | 2.07 | 1.84 | 1.62 | 1.46 | Cambodia |
| 2.53 | -3.58 | 4.00 | 2.60 | 1.64 | 1.42 | 1.02 | 0.76 | Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste |
| 1.59 | 1.40 | 1.26 | 1.13 | 0.99 | 0.83 | 0.68 | 0.54 | Indonesia |
| 2.51 | 2.38 | 2.29 | 2.16 | 1.99 | 1.80 | 1.61 | 1.44 | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| 2.64 | 2.44 | 1.92 | 1.66 | 1.44 | 1.32 | 1.17 | 1.00 | Malaysia |
| 1.70 | 1.51 | 1.28 | 1.03 | 0.87 | 0.75 | 0.64 | 0.51 | Myanmar |
| 2.25 | 2.03 | 1.79 | 1.59 | 1.43 | 1.28 | 1.11 | 0.94 | Philippines |
| 2.85 | 2.88 | 1.69 | 0.90 | 0.57 | 0.44 | 0.38 | 0.12 | Singapore |
| 1.23 | 1.04 | 1.01 | 0.87 | 0.77 | 0.66 | 0.54 | 0.42 | Thailand |
| 1.95 | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.28 | 1.22 | 1.10 | 0.89 | 0.70 | Viet Nam |
| 2.40 | 2.21 | 2.07 | 1.95 | 1.82 | 1.65 | 1.52 | 1.41 | **WESTERN ASIA** |
| -1.28 | -1.32 | -0.45 | -0.34 | -0.19 | -0.25 | -0.42 | -0.56 | Armenia |
| 1.60 | 0.92 | 0.89 | 1.04 | 1.01 | 0.88 | 0.69 | 0.51 | Azerbaijan |
| 3.60 | 2.86 | 2.17 | 1.87 | 1.66 | 1.48 | 1.29 | 1.15 | Bahrain |
| 1.77 | 1.03 | 0.76 | 0.61 | 0.52 | 0.43 | 0.28 | 0.14 | Cyprus |
| -0.40 | -0.34 | -0.92 | -0.74 | -0.50 | -0.60 | -0.69 | -0.79 | Georgia |
| 3.06 | 2.78 | 2.68 | 2.63 | 2.44 | 2.09 | 1.87 | 1.67 | Iraq |
| 3.40 | 2.43 | 2.02 | 1.67 | 1.34 | 1.06 | 0.96 | 0.85 | Israel |
| 5.34 | 3.40 | 2.65 | 2.09 | 1.79 | 1.59 | 1.42 | 1.26 | Jordan |
| -4.68 | 5.63 | 3.46 | 2.60 | 1.94 | 1.69 | 1.50 | 1.32 | Kuwait |
| 2.99 | 1.98 | 1.56 | 1.23 | 1.01 | 0.87 | 0.71 | 0.60 | Lebanon |
| 4.02 | 3.83 | 3.57 | 3.33 | 3.09 | 2.85 | 2.59 | 2.33 | Occupied Palestinian Territory |
| 3.86 | 3.06 | 2.93 | 2.71 | 2.44 | 2.14 | 1.91 | 1.75 | Oman |
| 2.24 | 2.11 | 1.54 | 1.29 | 1.20 | 1.12 | 0.98 | 0.76 | Qatar |
| 2.72 | 3.10 | 2.92 | 2.60 | 2.30 | 2.05 | 1.84 | 1.66 | Saudi Arabia |
| 2.76 | 2.53 | 2.38 | 2.22 | 1.99 | 1.71 | 1.46 | 1.27 | Syrian Arab Republic |
| 1.82 | 1.59 | 1.42 | 1.23 | 1.05 | 0.85 | 0.75 | 0.65 | Turkey |
| 4.10 | 2.43 | 1.94 | 1.58 | 1.30 | 1.07 | 0.82 | 0.56 | United Arab Emirates |
| 4.72 | 3.50 | 3.52 | 3.56 | 3.57 | 3.50 | 3.35 | 3.15 | Yemen |

## Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| **EUROPE** | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.96 | 0.68 | 0.59 | 0.49 | 0.39 | 0.44 |
| **EASTERN EUROPE** | 1.48 | 1.33 | 1.04 | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.64 | 0.56 | 0.48 |
| Belarus | 0.15 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.71 | 0.61 | 0.69 | 0.53 |
| Bulgaria | 0.67 | 0.96 | 0.84 | 0.68 | 0.54 | 0.32 | 0.22 | -0.55 |
| Czech Republic | 0.83 | 0.53 | 0.34 | 0.18 | 0.39 | 0.56 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| Hungary | 1.02 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.33 | -0.24 | -0.41 |
| Poland | 1.89 | 1.66 | 1.18 | 0.76 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.48 |
| Republic of Moldova | 2.31 | 2.68 | 2.10 | 1.50 | 1.32 | 0.87 | 1.00 | 0.69 |
| Romania | 1.39 | 1.03 | 0.67 | 1.24 | 0.96 | 0.88 | 0.47 | 0.42 |
| Russian Federation | 1.63 | 1.47 | 1.11 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 0.65 | 0.66 | 0.68 |
| Slovakia | 1.85 | 1.75 | 1.02 | 0.75 | 0.89 | 0.99 | 0.65 | 0.45 |
| Ukraine | 1.45 | 1.30 | 1.16 | 0.85 | 0.71 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.37 |
| **NORTHERN EUROPE** | 0.39 | 0.53 | 0.77 | 0.56 | 0.39 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.34 |
| Channel Islands | 0.73 | 0.73 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 0.85 | 0.29 | 0.85 | 1.03 |
| Denmark | 0.77 | 0.63 | 0.76 | 0.71 | 0.53 | 0.25 | -0.04 | 0.10 |
| Estonia | 1.04 | 0.94 | 1.20 | 1.11 | 0.96 | 0.56 | 0.70 | 0.76 |
| Faeroe Islands | 0.43 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 1.06 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 0.84 |
| Finland | 1.10 | 0.90 | 0.60 | 0.18 | 0.45 | 0.29 | 0.51 | 0.34 |
| Iceland | 2.00 | 2.16 | 1.74 | 1.22 | 1.32 | 0.91 | 1.13 | 1.08 |
| Ireland | -0.33 | -0.60 | 0.29 | 0.53 | 1.46 | 1.36 | 0.79 | -0.14 |
| Isle of Man | -1.37 | -1.37 | 0.56 | 1.99 | 1.58 | 1.35 | 0.10 | 1.37 |
| Latvia | 0.67 | 1.03 | 1.32 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.45 | 0.53 | 1.02 |
| Lithuania | 0.47 | 1.11 | 1.34 | 1.10 | 1.01 | 0.66 | 0.76 | 1.07 |
| Norway | 0.97 | 0.88 | 0.78 | 0.81 | 0.66 | 0.39 | 0.33 | 0.42 |
| Sweden | 0.69 | 0.59 | 0.67 | 0.78 | 0.37 | 0.29 | 0.10 | 0.49 |
| United Kingdom | 0.23 | 0.46 | 0.75 | 0.47 | 0.22 | 0.04 | 0.17 | 0.27 |
| **SOUTHERN EUROPE** | 0.83 | 0.77 | 0.82 | 0.68 | 0.81 | 0.80 | 0.38 | 0.34 |
| Albania | 2.53 | 3.10 | 2.99 | 2.66 | 2.34 | 2.14 | 2.03 | 2.13 |
| Andorra | 13.94 | 6.09 | 8.62 | 7.61 | 6.14 | 5.23 | 5.36 | 3.76 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2.02 | 1.54 | 1.32 | 0.97 | 1.00 | 0.87 | 1.04 | 0.89 |
| Croatia | 0.59 | 0.39 | 0.37 | 0.23 | 0.45 | 0.52 | 0.43 | 1.59 |
| Gibraltar | 0.36 | 0.36 | 1.18 | 1.46 | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.23 | 0.08 |
| Greece | 1.03 | 0.90 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 1.28 | 0.60 | 0.45 |
| Holy See (6) | -0.02 | — | -1.14 | -5.58 | 2.28 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.77 |
| Italy | 0.64 | 0.63 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 0.59 | 0.36 | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| Malta | 0.13 | -0.13 | -0.45 | -0.15 | 0.10 | 1.27 | 1.21 | 0.90 |
| Portugal | 0.48 | 0.57 | 0.32 | -0.72 | 0.93 | 1.43 | 0.50 | -0.23 |
| San Marino | 1.51 | 2.23 | 2.46 | 1.94 | 0.56 | 1.64 | 0.86 | 0.67 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 1.40 | 1.03 | 0.84 | 0.69 | 0.89 | 0.94 | 0.67 | 0.61 |
| Slovenia | 0.79 | 0.61 | 0.63 | 0.48 | 0.85 | 1.01 | 0.52 | 0.39 |
| Spain | 0.83 | 0.84 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 0.49 | 0.43 |
| TFYR Macedonia (7) | 1.92 | 0.56 | 1.24 | 1.14 | 1.33 | 1.37 | 0.37 | 0.87 |
| **WESTERN EUROPE** | 0.66 | 0.84 | 1.04 | 0.70 | 0.42 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.49 |
| Austria | 0.03 | 0.29 | 0.62 | 0.53 | 0.30 | -0.08 | 0.08 | 0.39 |
| Belgium | 0.52 | 0.63 | 0.67 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.12 | -0.00 | 0.22 |
| France | 0.75 | 1.01 | 1.30 | 0.81 | 0.75 | 0.44 | 0.51 | 0.52 |
| Germany | 0.56 | 0.70 | 0.85 | 0.57 | 0.13 | -0.10 | -0.15 | 0.45 |
| Liechtenstein | 1.89 | 1.90 | 2.45 | 2.50 | 1.73 | 1.66 | 1.43 | 1.41 |
| Luxembourg | 0.60 | 0.58 | 1.08 | 0.46 | 1.13 | 0.28 | 0.15 | 0.59 |
| Monaco | 0.22 | 1.58 | 0.35 | 1.06 | 1.19 | 1.10 | 1.18 | 1.22 |
| Netherlands | 1.22 | 1.32 | 1.36 | 1.17 | 0.94 | 0.70 | 0.48 | 0.62 |
| Switzerland | 1.18 | 1.48 | 1.77 | 1.10 | 0.49 | -0.06 | 0.67 | 0.89 |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | 2.65 | 2.69 | 2.75 | 2.57 | 2.45 | 2.31 | 2.10 | 1.90 |
| **CARIBBEAN** | 1.78 | 1.86 | 2.07 | 1.85 | 1.76 | 1.49 | 1.56 | 1.39 |
| Anguilla | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.03 | 0.23 | 0.79 | 4.03 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 2.13 | 1.15 | 1.89 | 1.73 | -1.04 | 0.37 | 0.12 | -0.18 |
| Aruba | 0.31 | -1.79 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.90 | 0.94 |
| Bahamas | 2.27 | 4.26 | 4.95 | 3.79 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.11 | 1.78 |
| Barbados | 1.49 | 0.29 | 0.39 | 0.30 | 0.56 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.35 |
| British Virgin Islands | 3.13 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.05 | 1.52 | 1.58 | 3.82 | 3.82 |
| Cayman Islands | 3.16 | 3.17 | 3.17 | 3.25 | 4.91 | 4.80 | 4.18 | 3.92 |
| Cuba | 1.85 | 1.70 | 2.09 | 1.88 | 1.77 | 0.85 | 0.82 | 0.99 |

## Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 0.16 | 0.02 | -0.09 | -0.14 | -0.18 | -0.23 | -0.27 | -0.31 | **EUROPE** |
| -0.06 | -0.35 | -0.48 | -0.48 | -0.49 | -0.56 | -0.62 | -0.67 | **EASTERN EUROPE** |
| -0.03 | -0.43 | -0.45 | -0.41 | -0.39 | -0.47 | -0.57 | -0.62 | Belarus |
| -0.73 | -0.75 | -0.85 | -0.79 | -0.81 | -0.81 | -0.81 | -0.85 | Bulgaria |
| 0.05 | -0.12 | -0.10 | -0.11 | -0.17 | -0.24 | -0.31 | -0.41 | Czech Republic |
| -0.29 | -0.40 | -0.46 | -0.48 | -0.49 | -0.51 | -0.50 | -0.52 | Hungary |
| 0.25 | 0.04 | -0.08 | -0.08 | -0.10 | -0.18 | -0.27 | -0.36 | Poland |
| -0.12 | -0.26 | -0.11 | -0.13 | -0.11 | -0.21 | -0.32 | -0.42 | Republic of Moldova |
| -0.46 | -0.18 | -0.23 | -0.23 | -0.30 | -0.37 | -0.43 | -0.47 | Romania |
| -0.02 | -0.34 | -0.57 | -0.58 | -0.60 | -0.67 | -0.72 | -0.77 | Russian Federation |
| 0.40 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.03 | -0.05 | -0.11 | -0.20 | Slovakia |
| -0.14 | -0.73 | -0.78 | -0.74 | -0.74 | -0.81 | -0.88 | -0.93 | Ukraine |
| 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.14 | **NORTHERN EUROPE** |
| 0.26 | 0.10 | 0.08 | -0.05 | -0.13 | -0.16 | -0.18 | -0.24 | Channel Islands |
| 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.24 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.04 | -0.00 | Denmark |
| -1.82 | -1.12 | -1.10 | -1.09 | -1.13 | -1.23 | -1.37 | -1.51 | Estonia |
| -1.71 | 0.86 | 0.75 | 0.64 | 0.54 | 0.44 | 0.34 | 0.25 | Faeroe Islands |
| 0.48 | 0.27 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.04 | -0.02 | -0.14 | Finland |
| 0.96 | 1.09 | 0.79 | 0.59 | 0.53 | 0.47 | 0.40 | 0.30 | Iceland |
| 0.53 | 1.13 | 1.12 | 0.87 | 0.82 | 0.68 | 0.51 | 0.40 | Ireland |
| 0.72 | 0.61 | 0.51 | 0.41 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 0.14 | 0.06 | Isle of Man |
| -1.66 | -1.03 | -0.93 | -0.93 | -0.93 | -1.01 | -1.10 | -1.19 | Latvia |
| -0.96 | -0.36 | -0.57 | -0.54 | -0.54 | -0.57 | -0.62 | -0.67 | Lithuania |
| 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.43 | 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.22 | Norway |
| 0.62 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.06 | -0.05 | Sweden |
| 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.31 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.28 | United Kingdom |
| 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.08 | -0.06 | -0.17 | -0.26 | -0.32 | -0.34 | **SOUTHERN EUROPE** |
| -0.64 | -0.46 | 0.68 | 0.70 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.45 | 0.28 | Albania |
| 3.94 | 0.66 | 2.59 | 2.39 | 2.21 | 2.04 | 1.87 | 1.71 | Andorra |
| -4.62 | 3.02 | 1.13 | 0.28 | 0.07 | -0.14 | -0.33 | -0.45 | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| -1.68 | -0.03 | -0.19 | -0.26 | -0.35 | -0.42 | -0.48 | -0.49 | Croatia |
| 0.23 | 0.15 | 0.06 | -0.01 | -0.09 | -0.16 | -0.23 | -0.29 | Gibraltar |
| 0.57 | 0.84 | 0.14 | 0.02 | -0.09 | -0.19 | -0.25 | -0.26 | Greece |
| 0.26 | 0.15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Holy See (6) |
| 0.20 | 0.08 | -0.10 | -0.24 | -0.38 | -0.45 | -0.49 | -0.53 | Italy |
| 0.96 | 0.59 | 0.42 | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.24 | 0.10 | -0.03 | Malta |
| 0.04 | 0.20 | 0.13 | 0.00 | -0.10 | -0.18 | -0.22 | -0.23 | Portugal |
| 1.54 | 1.37 | 0.99 | 0.87 | 0.75 | 0.64 | 0.54 | 0.44 | San Marino |
| 0.76 | 0.01 | -0.08 | -0.03 | -0.10 | -0.17 | -0.25 | -0.27 | Serbia and Montenegro |
| 0.74 | -0.00 | -0.11 | -0.21 | -0.28 | -0.36 | -0.40 | -0.49 | Slovenia |
| 0.32 | 0.41 | 0.21 | 0.05 | -0.06 | -0.17 | -0.22 | -0.21 | Spain |
| 0.56 | 0.60 | 0.51 | 0.44 | 0.35 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.05 | TFYR Macedonia (7) |
| 0.55 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.03 | -0.01 | **WESTERN EUROPE** |
| 0.80 | 0.14 | 0.05 | -0.06 | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.11 | -0.17 | Austria |
| 0.34 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.03 | -0.01 | Belgium |
| 0.49 | 0.39 | 0.47 | 0.38 | 0.31 | 0.24 | 0.18 | 0.13 | France |
| 0.55 | 0.15 | 0.07 | 0.00 | -0.02 | -0.05 | -0.08 | -0.11 | Germany |
| 1.25 | 1.23 | 0.85 | 0.74 | 0.63 | 0.52 | 0.43 | 0.33 | Liechtenstein |
| 1.41 | 1.44 | 1.32 | 1.20 | 1.11 | 1.06 | 1.04 | 1.00 | Luxembourg |
| 1.17 | 1.04 | 0.92 | 0.80 | 0.69 | 0.58 | 0.48 | 0.39 | Monaco |
| 0.67 | 0.56 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.25 | 0.21 | 0.18 | 0.12 | Netherlands |
| 0.82 | 0.15 | -0.04 | -0.17 | -0.24 | -0.28 | -0.33 | -0.43 | Switzerland |
| 1.72 | 1.56 | 1.41 | 1.26 | 1.11 | 0.96 | 0.82 | 0.69 | **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** |
| 1.13 | 0.98 | 0.87 | 0.80 | 0.69 | 0.57 | 0.44 | 0.33 | **CARIBBEAN** |
| 2.63 | 1.86 | 1.70 | 1.55 | 1.40 | 1.26 | 1.13 | 1.00 | Anguilla |
| 1.36 | 1.22 | 0.53 | 0.43 | 0.33 | 0.24 | 0.16 | 0.07 | Antigua and Barbuda |
| 3.59 | 3.36 | 2.02 | 1.86 | 1.70 | 1.55 | 1.40 | 1.27 | Aruba |
| 2.08 | 1.36 | 1.13 | 0.95 | 0.84 | 0.71 | 0.57 | 0.43 | Bahamas |
| 0.42 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 0.16 | 0.07 | -0.05 | Barbados |
| 1.48 | 1.34 | 1.80 | 1.64 | 1.49 | 1.35 | 1.21 | 1.08 | British Virgin Islands |
| 3.67 | 3.43 | 3.04 | 2.68 | 2.36 | 2.06 | 1.80 | 1.56 | Cayman Islands |
| 0.62 | 0.43 | 0.27 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 0.02 | -0.10 | -0.25 | Cuba |

## Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Dominica | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.58 | 0.52 | 0.52 | -0.25 | -0.38 |
| Dominican Republic | 3.02 | 3.32 | 3.27 | 3.00 | 2.65 | 2.42 | 2.46 | 1.83 |
| Grenada | 2.20 | 0.96 | 0.45 | 0.41 | -0.37 | -0.37 | -0.44 | -0.45 |
| Guadeloupe | 2.33 | 3.07 | 1.75 | 1.27 | 0.52 | -0.10 | 1.65 | 1.92 |
| Haiti | 1.46 | 1.62 | 1.71 | 1.74 | 1.70 | 2.06 | 2.35 | 2.40 |
| Jamaica | 1.89 | 1.10 | 1.55 | 1.20 | 1.48 | 1.16 | 1.48 | 0.62 |
| Martinique | 2.04 | 2.73 | 2.00 | 0.89 | 0.18 | -0.14 | 0.86 | 1.13 |
| Montserrat | 1.10 | -3.33 | -0.42 | -0.39 | 0.27 | 0.24 | -1.04 | -1.04 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.67 | 1.67 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.92 | 0.64 |
| Puerto Rico | 0.29 | 0.95 | 1.81 | 1.01 | 1.57 | 1.68 | 1.11 | 0.87 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2.30 | 0.52 | -0.84 | -0.68 | -0.68 | -0.68 | -0.77 | -0.77 |
| Saint Lucia | 0.92 | 0.76 | 1.37 | 1.56 | 1.05 | 1.45 | 1.39 | 1.68 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 1.86 | 1.92 | 1.21 | 1.02 | 1.10 | 0.98 | 0.79 | 1.06 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2.51 | 3.13 | 1.23 | 1.60 | 0.83 | 1.34 | 1.71 | 0.62 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 2.05 | 1.95 | -0.18 | -0.18 | 2.75 | 3.02 | 5.05 | 4.75 |
| United States Virgin Islands | 2.22 | 1.43 | 6.90 | 6.71 | 4.50 | 4.06 | 0.78 | 0.02 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA** | 2.74 | 3.04 | 3.10 | 3.14 | 3.03 | 2.67 | 2.25 | 2.05 |
| Belize | 2.98 | 2.97 | 2.82 | 2.76 | 1.73 | 1.45 | 2.52 | 2.60 |
| Costa Rica | 3.12 | 3.33 | 3.42 | 2.81 | 2.38 | 2.70 | 2.78 | 2.63 |
| El Salvador | 2.62 | 2.96 | 3.11 | 3.56 | 2.71 | 2.15 | 0.78 | 1.38 |
| Guatemala | 2.89 | 2.88 | 2.84 | 2.77 | 2.75 | 2.50 | 2.53 | 2.45 |
| Honduras | 3.09 | 3.25 | 3.39 | 2.88 | 3.03 | 3.36 | 3.18 | 3.04 |
| Mexico | 2.69 | 3.04 | 3.10 | 3.18 | 3.11 | 2.68 | 2.21 | 1.96 |
| Nicaragua | 3.03 | 3.12 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.25 | 3.12 | 3.05 | 2.35 |
| Panama | 2.55 | 2.84 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.69 | 2.47 | 2.20 | 2.05 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | 2.75 | 2.70 | 2.72 | 2.47 | 2.32 | 2.28 | 2.11 | 1.91 |
| Argentina | 1.97 | 1.71 | 1.56 | 1.45 | 1.67 | 1.51 | 1.52 | 1.42 |
| Bolivia | 2.05 | 2.18 | 2.24 | 2.33 | 2.44 | 2.36 | 2.15 | 2.23 |
| Brazil | 3.06 | 2.91 | 2.96 | 2.59 | 2.38 | 2.35 | 2.19 | 1.85 |
| Chile | 2.13 | 2.35 | 2.39 | 2.05 | 1.70 | 1.51 | 1.55 | 1.68 |
| Colombia | 2.90 | 2.98 | 3.01 | 2.82 | 2.36 | 2.28 | 2.14 | 1.99 |
| Ecuador | 2.62 | 2.78 | 2.95 | 2.98 | 2.92 | 2.84 | 2.67 | 2.41 |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | -0.51 | -0.51 | -0.69 | -0.80 | -0.74 | -0.67 | 0.13 | 1.53 |
| French Guiana | 2.30 | 2.55 | 4.12 | 3.71 | 3.06 | 3.98 | 5.08 | 5.58 |
| Guyana | 2.78 | 3.14 | 2.52 | 1.90 | 0.68 | 0.72 | -0.18 | -0.61 |
| Paraguay | 2.17 | 2.10 | 2.44 | 2.43 | 2.47 | 3.16 | 2.95 | 3.12 |
| Peru | 2.55 | 2.71 | 2.88 | 2.80 | 2.78 | 2.67 | 2.38 | 2.17 |
| Suriname | 3.02 | 2.97 | 2.72 | 2.28 | -0.42 | -0.51 | 1.54 | 0.91 |
| Uruguay | 1.16 | 1.35 | 1.19 | 0.84 | 0.14 | 0.59 | 0.64 | 0.63 |
| Venezuela | 4.03 | 3.92 | 3.64 | 3.29 | 3.44 | 3.40 | 2.54 | 2.58 |
| **NORTHERN AMERICA** | 1.70 | 1.77 | 1.46 | 1.10 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.02 |
| Bermuda | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 1.57 | 1.52 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Canada | 2.72 | 2.59 | 1.88 | 1.97 | 1.27 | 1.15 | 1.05 | 1.39 |
| Greenland | 2.76 | 4.01 | 3.62 | 3.26 | 1.32 | 0.52 | 1.15 | 0.89 |
| Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon | 0.71 | 0.74 | 0.75 | 1.38 | 1.41 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.46 |
| United States of America | 1.61 | 1.69 | 1.41 | 1.01 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 0.98 |
| **OCEANIA** | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.11 | 1.93 | 2.07 | 1.14 | 1.56 | 1.56 |
| **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** | 2.26 | 2.19 | 2.06 | 1.82 | 2.02 | 0.81 | 1.32 | 1.39 |
| Australia (8) | 2.26 | 2.21 | 2.06 | 1.91 | 2.07 | 0.94 | 1.42 | 1.53 |
| New Zealand | 2.26 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 1.41 | 1.79 | 0.19 | 0.84 | 0.69 |
| **MELANESIA** | 1.62 | 1.93 | 2.22 | 2.28 | 2.41 | 2.43 | 2.41 | 2.13 |
| Fiji | 3.01 | 3.18 | 3.27 | 2.29 | 2.03 | 1.91 | 2.24 | 0.41 |
| New Caledonia | 0.85 | 2.85 | 3.15 | 2.85 | 4.04 | 2.03 | 1.70 | 1.93 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1.33 | 1.58 | 1.91 | 2.19 | 2.31 | 2.46 | 2.41 | 2.37 |
| Solomon Islands | 2.61 | 2.91 | 2.99 | 3.13 | 3.64 | 3.44 | 3.44 | 3.18 |
| Vanuatu | 2.84 | 2.98 | 3.09 | 2.87 | 3.21 | 2.97 | 2.39 | 2.48 |
| **MICRONESIA** | 2.10 | 2.19 | 2.60 | 2.41 | 2.10 | 2.28 | 3.12 | 3.04 |
| Guam | 1.11 | 1.35 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.20 | 2.22 | 2.28 | 2.28 |
| Kiribati | 1.73 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.71 | 1.65 | 1.71 | 2.00 | 2.26 |
| Marshall Islands | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.75 | 3.79 | 3.47 | 4.14 | 3.29 |
| Micronesia (Fed. States of) | 3.38 | 3.23 | 3.19 | 3.24 | 0.56 | 2.89 | 3.23 | 2.33 |
| Nauru | 4.06 | 4.06 | 5.17 | 2.45 | 1.71 | 1.15 | 1.74 | 2.87 |

## Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 0.83 | 0.72 | 0.29 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.04 | -0.04 | -0.11 | Dominica |
| 1.70 | 1.67 | 1.49 | 1.28 | 1.07 | 0.87 | 0.72 | 0.60 | Dominican Republic |
| -0.51 | -0.56 | -0.26 | -0.32 | -0.39 | -0.44 | -0.50 | -0.55 | Grenada |
| 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.84 | 0.61 | 0.44 | 0.34 | 0.26 | 0.16 | Guadeloupe |
| 1.59 | 1.34 | 1.31 | 1.32 | 1.19 | 1.03 | 0.89 | 0.78 | Haiti |
| 0.85 | 0.86 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.85 | 0.71 | Jamaica |
| 0.71 | 0.65 | 0.56 | 0.39 | 0.38 | 0.33 | 0.25 | 0.12 | Martinique |
| -1.00 | -19.25 | 0.30 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | Montserrat |
| 1.75 | 0.99 | 0.83 | 0.74 | 0.63 | 0.47 | 0.34 | 0.20 | Netherlands Antilles |
| 0.86 | 0.71 | 0.52 | 0.38 | 0.27 | 0.14 | 0.00 | -0.13 | Puerto Rico |
| 1.25 | -0.62 | -0.30 | -0.36 | -0.42 | -0.47 | -0.53 | -0.58 | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 1.28 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.70 | 0.59 | 0.44 | 0.27 | 0.12 | Saint Lucia |
| 0.74 | 0.60 | 0.58 | 0.50 | 0.43 | 0.31 | 0.21 | 0.18 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 0.73 | 0.44 | 0.34 | 0.29 | 0.18 | 0.06 | -0.09 | -0.20 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 4.36 | 3.94 | 3.49 | 3.04 | 2.58 | 2.09 | 1.62 | 1.17 | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| 0.74 | 0.63 | 0.87 | 0.78 | 0.74 | 0.62 | 0.41 | 0.23 | United States Virgin Islands |
| 2.01 | 1.86 | 1.66 | 1.46 | 1.27 | 1.11 | 0.94 | 0.77 | **CENTRAL AMERICA** |
| 2.78 | 2.36 | 2.06 | 1.81 | 1.57 | 1.34 | 1.12 | 0.91 | Belize |
| 2.44 | 2.46 | 1.93 | 1.66 | 1.35 | 1.19 | 1.03 | 0.87 | Costa Rica |
| 2.07 | 1.82 | 1.55 | 1.28 | 1.10 | 1.14 | 1.01 | 0.89 | El Salvador |
| 2.62 | 2.71 | 2.55 | 2.33 | 2.10 | 1.93 | 1.74 | 1.53 | Guatemala |
| 2.93 | 2.72 | 2.34 | 2.02 | 1.75 | 1.53 | 1.34 | 1.15 | Honduras |
| 1.82 | 1.64 | 1.45 | 1.26 | 1.08 | 0.91 | 0.74 | 0.57 | Mexico |
| 2.93 | 2.73 | 2.43 | 2.15 | 1.94 | 1.77 | 1.60 | 1.42 | Nicaragua |
| 2.04 | 1.99 | 1.84 | 1.69 | 1.48 | 1.32 | 1.17 | 1.02 | Panama |
| 1.67 | 1.51 | 1.37 | 1.22 | 1.09 | 0.94 | 0.81 | 0.69 | **SOUTH AMERICA** |
| 1.33 | 1.28 | 1.17 | 1.06 | 0.95 | 0.84 | 0.75 | 0.66 | Argentina |
| 2.30 | 2.12 | 1.88 | 1.78 | 1.62 | 1.50 | 1.36 | 1.21 | Bolivia |
| 1.52 | 1.35 | 1.24 | 1.07 | 0.92 | 0.76 | 0.62 | 0.52 | Brazil |
| 1.63 | 1.38 | 1.22 | 1.12 | 1.03 | 0.93 | 0.80 | 0.66 | Chile |
| 1.95 | 1.78 | 1.59 | 1.42 | 1.28 | 1.15 | 1.02 | 0.90 | Colombia |
| 2.11 | 1.71 | 1.49 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 1.04 | 0.90 | 0.74 | Ecuador |
| 4.04 | 3.78 | 0.49 | 0.39 | 0.30 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.04 | Falkland Islands (Malvinas) |
| 3.49 | 3.41 | 2.53 | 2.18 | 1.99 | 1.83 | 1.64 | 1.41 | French Guiana |
| 0.28 | 0.47 | 0.24 | 0.02 | -0.20 | -0.40 | -0.60 | -0.82 | Guyana |
| 2.70 | 2.50 | 2.37 | 2.25 | 2.09 | 1.91 | 1.71 | 1.51 | Paraguay |
| 1.83 | 1.70 | 1.50 | 1.39 | 1.28 | 1.16 | 1.01 | 0.85 | Peru |
| 0.37 | 0.76 | 0.80 | 0.69 | 0.54 | 0.38 | 0.25 | 0.12 | Suriname |
| 0.71 | 0.75 | 0.72 | 0.65 | 0.58 | 0.53 | 0.48 | 0.42 | Uruguay |
| 2.31 | 2.07 | 1.86 | 1.67 | 1.49 | 1.31 | 1.14 | 0.96 | Venezuela |
| 1.09 | 1.07 | 1.00 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 0.84 | 0.76 | 0.66 | **NORTHERN AMERICA** |
| 0.79 | 0.68 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.22 | Bermuda |
| 1.16 | 0.94 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.63 | 0.60 | 0.54 | 0.47 | Canada |
| 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.28 | 0.19 | 0.10 | 0.02 | -0.05 | -0.13 | Greenland |
| 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.03 | -0.04 | -0.12 | -0.19 | -0.25 | Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon |
| 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.03 | 0.97 | 0.92 | 0.87 | 0.78 | 0.68 | United States of America |
| 1.61 | 1.41 | 1.22 | 1.08 | 0.98 | 0.91 | 0.85 | 0.75 | **OCEANIA** |
| 1.36 | 1.13 | 0.93 | 0.80 | 0.72 | 0.65 | 0.59 | 0.51 | **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** |
| 1.36 | 1.16 | 0.96 | 0.83 | 0.75 | 0.68 | 0.62 | 0.53 | Australia (8) |
| 1.40 | 0.97 | 0.77 | 0.63 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.46 | 0.35 | New Zealand |
| 2.51 | 2.39 | 2.12 | 1.86 | 1.68 | 1.58 | 1.50 | 1.35 | **MELANESIA** |
| 1.19 | 1.16 | 0.98 | 0.82 | 0.64 | 0.47 | 0.51 | 0.35 | Fiji |
| 2.42 | 2.18 | 1.92 | 1.68 | 1.49 | 1.34 | 1.19 | 1.03 | New Caledonia |
| 2.67 | 2.52 | 2.22 | 1.94 | 1.76 | 1.68 | 1.59 | 1.44 | Papua New Guinea |
| 3.20 | 3.11 | 2.88 | 2.58 | 2.29 | 2.06 | 1.86 | 1.66 | Solomon Islands |
| 2.84 | 2.67 | 2.43 | 2.24 | 2.02 | 1.83 | 1.66 | 1.49 | Vanuatu |
| 2.09 | 1.60 | 1.74 | 1.57 | 1.41 | 1.24 | 1.06 | 1.09 | **MICRONESIA** |
| 1.53 | 1.44 | 1.54 | 1.37 | 1.29 | 1.20 | 1.06 | 0.86 | Guam |
| 1.60 | 1.55 | 1.41 | 1.27 | 1.14 | 1.01 | 0.89 | 0.78 | Kiribati |
| 1.46 | 1.32 | 1.19 | 1.06 | 0.94 | 0.82 | 0.71 | 0.60 | Marshall Islands |
| 2.13 | -0.02 | 0.81 | 0.71 | 0.57 | 0.38 | 0.19 | 1.29 | Micronesia (Fed. States of) |
| 2.67 | 2.47 | 2.29 | 2.11 | 1.94 | 1.78 | 1.62 | 1.48 | Nauru |

## Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 3.46 | 3.33 | 3.13 | -0.79 | 8.22 | 2.76 | 9.49 | 9.25 |
| Palau | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 2.06 | 2.05 | -0.64 | 2.33 | 2.19 |
| **POLYNESIA** | 2.54 | 2.69 | 2.91 | 2.75 | 1.24 | 1.48 | 1.34 | 1.38 |
| American Samoa | 0.96 | 0.29 | 3.04 | 2.96 | 1.67 | 1.90 | 3.70 | 3.62 |
| Cook Islands | 2.02 | 1.96 | 1.18 | 1.71 | -1.77 | -1.22 | -0.23 | 0.75 |
| French Polynesia | 2.68 | 2.68 | 3.15 | 3.55 | 3.15 | 3.04 | 2.82 | 2.32 |
| Niue | 0.67 | 0.66 | 1.15 | -0.28 | -4.12 | -3.68 | -4.62 | -3.15 |
| Pitcairn | 1.91 | 0.42 | -7.17 | -2.50 | -5.31 | -1.82 | -3.84 | — |
| Samoa | 2.74 | 3.10 | 2.88 | 2.29 | 1.10 | 0.61 | 0.24 | 0.42 |
| Tokelau | 0.49 | 2.29 | 0.96 | -2.33 | -1.30 | -0.25 | 1.16 | -0.58 |
| Tonga | 3.37 | 3.51 | 3.62 | 3.29 | -0.19 | 0.81 | 0.02 | 0.43 |
| Tuvalu | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.14 | 0.85 | 1.52 | 3.53 | 1.66 | 1.66 |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 3.87 | 2.97 | 1.35 |

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.
+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
# The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.
1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
6 Refers to the Vatican City State.
7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

## Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 4.68 | 4.68 | 4.04 | 3.40 | 2.84 | 2.37 | 1.96 | 1.61 | Northern Mariana Islands |
| 2.39 | 2.28 | 2.11 | 1.94 | 1.77 | 1.62 | 1.47 | 1.33 | Palau |
| 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.28 | 1.23 | 1.15 | 1.02 | 0.89 | 0.75 | **POLYNESIA** |
| 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.37 | 2.19 | 2.01 | 1.85 | 1.69 | 1.54 | American Samoa |
| 0.68 | -0.68 | 0.16 | 0.08 | — | -0.07 | -0.15 | -0.22 | Cook Islands |
| 1.89 | 1.66 | 1.52 | 1.39 | 1.24 | 1.06 | 0.87 | 0.72 | French Polynesia |
| -1.54 | -1.20 | -1.24 | -1.25 | -1.28 | -1.30 | -1.31 | -1.32 | Niue |
| 4.77 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Pitcairn |
| 0.66 | 0.87 | 0.97 | 1.07 | 1.13 | 1.05 | 0.95 | 0.82 | Samoa |
| -1.02 | 0.05 | -0.10 | -0.11 | -0.11 | -0.11 | -0.11 | -0.11 | Tokelau |
| 0.00 | 0.30 | 0.97 | 0.87 | 0.72 | 0.59 | 0.49 | 0.38 | Tonga |
| 1.51 | 1.37 | 1.23 | 1.10 | 0.98 | 0.86 | 0.74 | 0.63 | Tuvalu |
| 0.49 | 0.55 | 0.57 | 0.47 | 0.37 | 0.28 | 0.19 | 0.11 | Wallis and Futuna Islands |

## Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban by major area, region and country: 1950-2030

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| **WORLD** | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.11 | 0.73 | 0.69 | 0.99 | 0.95 | 1.00 |
| **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** | 1.11 | 1.09 | 1.03 | 0.97 | 0.74 | 0.58 | 0.38 | 0.38 |
| **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** | 1.89 | 1.90 | 1.80 | 1.23 | 1.29 | 1.82 | 1.80 | 1.74 |
| Least developed countries (#) | 2.53 | 2.55 | 3.04 | 3.08 | 2.56 | 3.19 | 1.87 | 1.90 |
| **AFRICA** | 2.20 | 2.26 | 2.36 | 2.06 | 1.74 | 1.65 | 1.51 | 1.51 |
| **EASTERN AFRICA** | 3.29 | 3.28 | 3.44 | 3.38 | 3.55 | 3.76 | 2.46 | 2.57 |
| Burundi | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 5.94 | 5.98 | 3.70 | 3.66 |
| Comoros | 10.92 | 10.56 | 9.96 | 3.38 | 1.82 | 1.78 | 1.86 | 1.81 |
| Djibouti | 1.51 | 1.43 | 1.73 | 2.10 | 1.76 | 1.54 | 1.34 | 1.15 |
| Eritrea | 3.74 | 3.69 | 3.62 | 2.39 | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.49 | 1.28 |
| Ethiopia | 3.37 | 3.34 | 3.30 | 2.51 | 1.99 | 1.97 | 1.95 | 1.93 |
| Kenya | 2.77 | 2.74 | 3.12 | 3.59 | 4.53 | 4.42 | 4.39 | 4.16 |
| Madagascar | 3.13 | 3.08 | 3.02 | 2.60 | 3.06 | 2.48 | 2.41 | 2.34 |
| Malawi | 2.19 | 2.18 | 2.17 | 4.24 | 4.76 | 3.44 | 2.40 | 2.54 |
| Mauritius (1) | 1.45 | 1.41 | 2.18 | 2.55 | 0.66 | -0.51 | -0.48 | -0.42 |
| Mozambique | 4.21 | 4.18 | 4.31 | 4.28 | 8.14 | 8.21 | 4.90 | 4.62 |
| Réunion | 3.46 | 3.24 | 3.00 | 2.68 | 2.38 | 2.13 | 4.34 | 3.58 |
| Rwanda | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.86 | 2.84 | 4.50 | 3.27 | 1.24 | 1.23 |
| Seychelles | -0.21 | -0.21 | -0.21 | -0.21 | 4.81 | 4.07 | 2.88 | 1.12 |
| Somalia | 3.12 | 3.04 | 2.85 | 2.55 | 2.34 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.93 |
| Uganda | 5.00 | 4.95 | 4.88 | 4.13 | 0.93 | 1.06 | 2.40 | 2.37 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2.18 | 2.17 | 2.16 | 4.84 | 8.19 | 7.63 | 3.53 | 4.19 |
| Zambia | 5.83 | 5.57 | 5.23 | 4.55 | 2.88 | 2.67 | -0.08 | -0.13 |
| Zimbabwe | 1.70 | 1.68 | 2.96 | 3.33 | 2.49 | 2.60 | 2.64 | 2.63 |
| **MIDDLE AFRICA** | 2.31 | 2.31 | 3.33 | 3.31 | 1.37 | 1.04 | 0.82 | 1.04 |
| Angola | 3.23 | 3.18 | 3.62 | 3.58 | 2.97 | 2.83 | 2.73 | 2.63 |
| Cameroon | 3.53 | 3.45 | 3.36 | 4.27 | 5.61 | 3.13 | 2.57 | 2.40 |
| Central African Republic | 3.58 | 3.43 | 3.27 | 2.43 | 2.21 | 0.82 | 0.67 | 0.66 |
| Chad | 5.76 | 5.67 | 5.55 | 5.40 | 5.56 | 3.80 | 1.13 | 1.11 |
| Congo | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 1.14 | 3.11 | 2.62 | 0.83 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1.56 | 1.53 | 3.15 | 2.98 | -0.53 | -0.54 | -0.54 | -0.00 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 4.81 | 4.54 | 0.66 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 1.46 | 3.16 |
| Gabon | 4.30 | 4.15 | 5.94 | 5.67 | 5.02 | 4.30 | 3.55 | 2.82 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 1.41 | 1.39 | 3.91 | 3.97 | 2.72 | 2.54 | 1.75 | 1.50 |
| **NORTHERN AFRICA** | 2.00 | 1.98 | 2.23 | 1.52 | 1.22 | 0.91 | 1.05 | 1.01 |
| Algeria | 3.22 | 3.04 | 4.24 | 0.97 | 0.42 | 1.53 | 1.94 | 1.38 |
| Egypt | 1.74 | 1.67 | 1.44 | 0.74 | 0.58 | 0.18 | 0.02 | -0.21 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 2.04 | 1.99 | 3.72 | 10.08 | 5.90 | 2.60 | 1.88 | 0.98 |
| Morocco | 1.09 | 1.07 | 1.73 | 1.66 | 1.78 | 1.74 | 1.64 | 1.54 |
| Sudan | 4.96 | 4.86 | 4.72 | 4.56 | 2.91 | 1.04 | 2.28 | 3.48 |
| Tunisia | 1.04 | 1.82 | 1.84 | 2.39 | 2.26 | 0.67 | 0.87 | 1.47 |
| Western Sahara | 3.62 | 3.13 | -1.88 | -2.71 | 6.71 | 4.92 | 1.89 | 0.76 |
| **SOUTHERN AFRICA** | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.41 | 0.40 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.31 | 0.39 |
| Botswana | 1.73 | 1.73 | 5.09 | 14.86 | 9.13 | 7.29 | 8.71 | 7.87 |
| Lesotho | 12.82 | 12.66 | 12.38 | 6.11 | 4.58 | 4.28 | 4.13 | 0.83 |
| Namibia | 4.72 | 4.57 | 2.23 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 2.00 | 1.62 | 1.48 |
| South Africa | 0.80 | 0.78 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.21 |
| Swaziland | 10.48 | 10.35 | 10.13 | 8.04 | 7.33 | 4.85 | 4.01 | 0.99 |
| **WESTERN AFRICA** | 2.96 | 3.28 | 2.95 | 2.75 | 2.68 | 2.58 | 2.46 | 2.35 |
| Benin | 6.33 | 6.20 | 6.00 | 5.75 | 5.44 | 4.43 | 2.38 | 2.26 |
| Burkina Faso | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.01 | 2.00 | 1.99 | 5.77 | 5.95 | 3.47 |
| Cape Verde | 1.66 | 1.63 | 1.61 | 1.58 | 1.82 | 1.89 | 6.78 | 5.79 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 3.90 | 3.76 | 3.60 | 3.41 | 3.16 | 1.59 | 1.52 | 1.23 |
| Gambia | 1.64 | 1.62 | 1.80 | 2.01 | 2.41 | 2.89 | 2.56 | 2.20 |
| Ghana | 4.24 | 3.95 | 2.29 | 2.11 | 0.74 | 0.72 | 1.08 | 2.05 |
| Guinea | 8.41 | 3.34 | 3.39 | 3.32 | 3.26 | 3.18 | 2.94 | 2.70 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 3.09 | 3.03 | 1.07 | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.58 | 3.26 | 3.13 |
| Liberia | 3.68 | 3.56 | 3.42 | 3.26 | 3.07 | 2.84 | 2.31 | 1.35 |
| Mali | 2.67 | 2.64 | 2.59 | 2.55 | 2.49 | 2.60 | 2.59 | 2.51 |

## Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 0.85 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.84 | **WORLD** |
| 0.31 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.37 | **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** |
| 1.42 | 1.38 | 1.30 | 1.22 | 1.16 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 1.02 | **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** |
| 1.92 | 1.82 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.86 | 1.79 | 1.74 | 1.67 | Least developed countries (#) |
| 1.59 | 1.41 | 1.37 | 1.29 | 1.24 | 1.18 | 1.15 | 1.09 | **AFRICA** |
| 2.61 | 2.12 | 2.10 | 1.91 | 1.76 | 1.61 | 1.54 | 1.49 | **EASTERN AFRICA** |
| 3.62 | 3.51 | 3.39 | 3.27 | 3.14 | 3.00 | 2.91 | 2.81 | Burundi |
| 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.74 | 1.72 | 1.69 | 1.64 | 1.53 | 1.42 | Comoros |
| 1.01 | 0.75 | 0.56 | 0.41 | 0.29 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.17 | Djibouti |
| 1.57 | 1.85 | 2.10 | 2.32 | 2.52 | 2.41 | 2.29 | 2.16 | Eritrea |
| 1.82 | 1.34 | 1.63 | 1.90 | 2.15 | 2.38 | 2.57 | 2.46 | Ethiopia |
| 3.89 | 3.59 | 2.97 | 2.42 | 1.94 | 1.54 | 1.20 | 1.10 | Kenya |
| 1.55 | 0.39 | 0.77 | 1.12 | 1.45 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 1.89 | Madagascar |
| 2.62 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.55 | 2.52 | 2.47 | 2.35 | Malawi |
| 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.69 | 0.85 | 1.00 | 1.11 | 1.20 | Mauritius (1) |
| 4.35 | 4.04 | 3.34 | 2.72 | 2.18 | 1.72 | 1.33 | 1.22 | Mozambique |
| 1.17 | 0.86 | 0.53 | 0.34 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.06 | Réunion |
| 8.54 | 10.20 | 9.42 | 7.20 | 5.22 | 3.60 | 2.35 | 1.39 | Rwanda |
| -0.02 | -0.02 | 0.23 | 0.47 | 0.70 | 0.90 | 1.06 | 0.98 | Seychelles |
| 1.15 | 1.35 | 1.52 | 1.66 | 1.77 | 1.66 | 1.55 | 1.44 | Somalia |
| 0.84 | 0.66 | 0.65 | 1.12 | 1.57 | 2.01 | 2.41 | 2.78 | Uganda |
| 4.30 | 3.63 | 3.01 | 2.47 | 1.98 | 1.57 | 1.45 | 1.34 | United Republic of Tanzania |
| -1.12 | -1.18 | 0.77 | 1.05 | 1.18 | 1.30 | 1.39 | 1.45 | Zambia |
| 1.78 | 1.19 | 1.30 | 1.39 | 1.46 | 1.52 | 1.55 | 1.44 | Zimbabwe |
| 1.20 | 1.45 | 1.46 | 1.60 | 1.51 | 1.45 | 1.37 | 1.30 | **MIDDLE AFRICA** |
| 2.51 | 2.39 | 2.18 | 1.97 | 1.78 | 1.60 | 1.43 | 1.33 | Angola |
| 2.09 | 1.81 | 1.56 | 1.33 | 1.13 | 1.04 | 0.96 | 0.88 | Cameroon |
| 0.86 | 1.04 | 1.20 | 1.33 | 1.43 | 1.34 | 1.24 | 1.15 | Central African Republic |
| 1.09 | 1.35 | 1.59 | 1.80 | 1.99 | 2.14 | 2.02 | 1.90 | Chad |
| 0.80 | 0.77 | 0.81 | 0.85 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.81 | Congo |
| 0.54 | 1.07 | 1.56 | 1.99 | 1.88 | 1.77 | 1.66 | 1.55 | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 2.92 | 2.45 | 2.03 | 1.67 | 1.36 | 1.09 | 1.01 | 0.92 | Equatorial Guinea |
| 2.17 | 1.40 | 0.90 | 0.57 | 0.35 | 0.19 | 0.17 | 0.16 | Gabon |
| 0.44 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.47 | 0.76 | 1.03 | 1.27 | 1.47 | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| 0.84 | 0.73 | 0.80 | 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.93 | 0.98 | 0.92 | **NORTHERN AFRICA** |
| 1.09 | 1.03 | 0.96 | 0.89 | 0.83 | 0.76 | 0.70 | 0.65 | Algeria |
| -0.30 | -0.30 | 0.06 | 0.43 | 0.78 | 1.09 | 1.36 | 1.27 | Egypt |
| 0.73 | 0.54 | 0.39 | 0.28 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.15 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya |
| 1.44 | 1.29 | 1.16 | 1.03 | 0.92 | 0.82 | 0.75 | 0.69 | Morocco |
| 3.27 | 2.83 | 2.43 | 2.06 | 1.73 | 1.44 | 1.33 | 1.23 | Sudan |
| 1.14 | 0.46 | 0.51 | 0.55 | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.61 | 0.57 | Tunisia |
| 0.59 | 0.39 | 0.26 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | Western Sahara |
| 1.49 | 1.03 | 0.85 | 0.84 | 0.83 | 0.82 | 0.80 | 0.77 | **SOUTHERN AFRICA** |
| 2.37 | 1.02 | 0.91 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.90 | 0.88 | 0.86 | Botswana |
| 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.73 | 1.21 | 1.67 | 2.10 | 2.48 | 2.38 | Lesotho |
| 1.44 | 1.54 | 1.63 | 1.70 | 1.74 | 1.76 | 1.65 | 1.54 | Namibia |
| 1.49 | 1.07 | 0.84 | 0.82 | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 0.70 | South Africa |
| 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.58 | 1.03 | 1.45 | 1.83 | 2.17 | 2.06 | Swaziland |
| 2.12 | 1.98 | 1.66 | 1.41 | 1.32 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.01 | **WESTERN AFRICA** |
| 2.14 | 1.93 | 1.74 | 1.56 | 1.39 | 1.24 | 1.15 | 1.05 | Benin |
| 2.23 | 1.96 | 2.08 | 2.19 | 2.29 | 2.36 | 2.40 | 2.29 | Burkina Faso |
| 1.98 | 1.81 | 1.53 | 1.28 | 1.07 | 0.89 | 0.74 | 0.68 | Cape Verde |
| 0.92 | 0.89 | 0.98 | 1.05 | 1.11 | 1.15 | 1.17 | 1.08 | Côte d'Ivoire |
| 1.16 | -0.08 | -0.08 | 0.39 | 0.85 | 1.29 | 1.69 | 2.03 | Gambia |
| 1.94 | 1.79 | 1.06 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.92 | 0.87 | 0.83 | Ghana |
| 2.59 | 2.46 | 2.24 | 2.03 | 1.83 | 1.64 | 1.46 | 1.36 | Guinea |
| 2.98 | 2.69 | 2.41 | 2.14 | 1.89 | 1.66 | 1.55 | 1.43 | Guinea-Bissau |
| — | 1.34 | 1.29 | 1.24 | 1.19 | 1.13 | 1.07 | 0.99 | Liberia |
| 2.42 | 2.32 | 2.17 | 2.03 | 1.88 | 1.73 | 1.59 | 1.48 | Mali |

## Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Mauritania | 9.18 | 9.02 | 8.77 | 8.40 | 7.87 | 6.24 | 5.22 | 4.02 |
| Niger | 1.77 | 1.76 | 3.23 | 4.46 | 4.45 | 3.40 | 2.48 | 2.43 |
| Nigeria | 2.41 | 3.26 | 3.06 | 2.77 | 2.80 | 2.77 | 2.69 | 2.62 |
| Saint Helena (2) | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.50 | 0.59 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.53 |
| Senegal | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.89 | 0.95 | 1.32 |
| Sierra Leone | 5.01 | 4.90 | 4.75 | 4.57 | 3.98 | 2.34 | 2.25 | 2.16 |
| Togo | 3.04 | 2.99 | 2.94 | 2.93 | 4.36 | 6.78 | 2.94 | 1.43 |
| **ASIA** | 1.79 | 1.78 | 1.63 | 1.03 | 1.12 | 1.86 | 1.92 | 1.95 |
| **EASTERN ASIA** | 2.31 | 2.28 | 1.80 | 0.58 | 0.44 | 1.96 | 2.29 | 2.68 |
| China (3) | 2.47 | 2.42 | 1.86 | -0.19 | — | 2.43 | 3.15 | 3.51 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR (4) | 0.30 | 0.28 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.44 | 0.39 | 0.31 | 1.37 |
| China, Macao SAR (5) | -0.15 | -0.18 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| Dem. People's Republic of Korea | 2.69 | 2.51 | 2.30 | 3.68 | 0.90 | 0.07 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| Japan | 2.19 | 2.05 | 1.90 | 2.32 | 1.32 | 0.94 | 0.33 | 0.81 |
| Mongolia | 6.69 | 5.96 | 3.32 | 1.35 | 1.54 | 1.36 | 1.10 | 0.71 |
| Republic of Korea | 2.66 | 2.55 | 3.10 | 4.59 | 3.31 | 3.37 | 2.64 | 2.59 |
| **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** | 0.87 | 0.92 | 1.23 | 1.22 | 1.59 | 1.81 | 1.24 | 1.04 |
| Afghanistan | 3.23 | 3.19 | 3.14 | 3.30 | 3.69 | 3.30 | 1.55 | 1.52 |
| Bangladesh | 1.92 | 1.91 | 3.82 | 4.02 | 5.18 | 8.24 | 3.24 | 2.44 |
| Bhutan | 1.74 | 1.75 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.42 | 2.70 | 2.96 | 3.22 |
| India | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.92 | 0.99 | 1.52 | 1.58 | 1.06 | 0.97 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 2.41 | 2.29 | 2.16 | 1.95 | 1.79 | 1.60 | 1.46 | 1.07 |
| Kazakhstan | 1.37 | 1.31 | 1.24 | 1.14 | 0.74 | 0.71 | 0.68 | 0.40 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 0.85 | 0.29 | 0.20 | -0.03 | -0.28 |
| Maldives | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 3.40 | 5.66 | 4.26 | 2.85 | 0.05 |
| Nepal | 3.08 | 3.06 | 2.39 | 2.23 | 4.86 | 5.43 | 3.38 | 2.86 |
| Pakistan | 2.36 | 2.29 | 1.26 | 1.11 | 1.18 | 1.23 | 0.88 | 0.82 |
| Sri Lanka | 2.20 | 2.16 | 2.06 | 1.93 | 0.16 | -0.43 | -0.15 | -0.10 |
| Tajikistan | 1.23 | 1.20 | 1.16 | 0.96 | -0.74 | -0.71 | -0.62 | -1.02 |
| Turkmenistan | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.27 | -0.09 | -0.20 | -0.47 | -0.41 |
| Uzbekistan | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.76 | 0.79 | 1.25 | 0.84 | -0.05 | -0.28 |
| **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** | 1.84 | 1.75 | 1.47 | 1.42 | 1.82 | 1.81 | 2.09 | 2.12 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 5.15 | 4.53 | 3.85 | 3.17 | 0.10 | -0.69 | 0.77 | 1.12 |
| Cambodia | 0.08 | 0.08 | 1.03 | 1.55 | -2.55 | 3.67 | 0.36 | — |
| Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste | 0.51 | 0.18 | -1.24 | -0.86 | -0.86 | -0.87 | -0.87 | -0.87 |
| Indonesia | 1.63 | 1.61 | 1.59 | 1.56 | 2.47 | 2.70 | 3.32 | 3.18 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 2.91 | 2.82 | 2.21 | 2.18 | 2.23 |
| Malaysia | 2.80 | 2.55 | 2.35 | 2.24 | 2.36 | 2.21 | 1.76 | 1.64 |
| Myanmar | 1.73 | 1.75 | 1.74 | 1.70 | 0.95 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.54 |
| Philippines | 1.12 | 1.08 | 0.84 | 0.85 | 1.51 | 1.05 | 2.77 | 2.50 |
| Singapore | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Thailand | 1.81 | 1.73 | 0.55 | 0.65 | 2.57 | 2.40 | 0.95 | 0.92 |
| Viet Nam | 2.35 | 2.31 | 2.21 | 2.17 | 0.63 | 0.57 | 0.21 | 0.62 |
| **WESTERN ASIA** | 2.66 | 2.50 | 2.56 | 2.18 | 1.72 | 1.26 | 2.03 | 1.41 |
| Armenia | 1.84 | 1.70 | 1.56 | 1.41 | 1.16 | 0.84 | 0.27 | 0.11 |
| Azerbaijan | 0.39 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.61 | 0.51 | 0.30 | 0.04 |
| Bahrain | 3.31 | 1.77 | 0.06 | 0.53 | 0.25 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.17 |
| Cyprus | 1.83 | 1.75 | 1.39 | 1.30 | 2.06 | 2.78 | 2.42 | 2.06 |
| Georgia | 1.09 | 1.05 | 1.01 | 0.96 | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0.84 | 0.44 |
| Iraq | 1.38 | 2.62 | 3.32 | 2.06 | 1.78 | 1.31 | 0.97 | 0.27 |
| Israel | 1.93 | 1.56 | 1.01 | 0.79 | 0.57 | 0.44 | 0.27 | 0.10 |
| Jordan | 3.72 | 3.26 | 1.29 | 0.65 | 0.63 | 0.80 | 1.95 | 1.69 |
| Kuwait | 2.19 | 1.82 | 1.43 | 0.02 | 1.50 | 1.59 | 0.75 | 0.15 |
| Lebanon | 0.91 | 2.54 | 4.46 | 3.66 | 2.41 | 1.91 | 1.50 | 0.92 |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | 1.71 | 1.62 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 1.86 | 0.72 | 0.68 | 0.64 |
| Oman | 3.78 | 3.76 | 12.09 | 11.60 | 10.77 | 9.50 | 7.77 | 5.80 |
| Qatar | — | — | 0.22 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.29 |
| Saudi Arabia | 5.69 | 5.23 | 4.99 | 4.55 | 3.63 | 2.42 | 1.96 | 1.48 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 1.87 | 1.78 | 1.69 | 1.60 | 0.78 | 0.72 | 0.50 | 0.43 |
| Turkey | 3.72 | 2.91 | 2.74 | 2.38 | 1.59 | 1.02 | 3.61 | 2.42 |
| United Arab Emirates | 3.73 | 2.84 | 1.16 | 0.98 | 0.82 | -0.58 | 0.15 | 0.24 |
| Yemen | 4.54 | 4.47 | 3.84 | 3.75 | 2.20 | 2.16 | 2.11 | 2.96 |

## Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 2.90 | 2.52 | 2.15 | 1.60 | 1.17 | 0.85 | 0.60 | 0.41 | Mauritania |
| 2.45 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.44 | 2.41 | 2.29 | 2.17 | 2.04 | Niger |
| 2.40 | 2.20 | 1.82 | 1.44 | 1.34 | 1.19 | 1.05 | 0.93 | Nigeria |
| 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.78 | 1.02 | 1.24 | 1.42 | 1.57 | 1.47 | Saint Helena (2) |
| 1.78 | 1.62 | 1.46 | 1.32 | 1.19 | 1.06 | 0.98 | 0.90 | Senegal |
| 2.06 | 1.96 | 1.85 | 1.73 | 1.62 | 1.51 | 1.40 | 1.29 | Sierra Leone |
| 1.54 | 1.63 | 1.70 | 1.74 | 1.77 | 1.66 | 1.54 | 1.43 | Togo |
| 1.52 | 1.50 | 1.42 | 1.36 | 1.30 | 1.24 | 1.20 | 1.16 | **ASIA** |
| 2.07 | 2.00 | 1.95 | 1.75 | 1.54 | 1.35 | 1.17 | 1.00 | **EASTERN ASIA** |
| 2.70 | 2.64 | 2.50 | 2.16 | 1.85 | 1.57 | 1.33 | 1.11 | China (3) |
| 0.10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | China, Hong Kong SAR (4) |
| 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | China, Macao SAR (5) |
| 0.25 | 0.38 | 0.49 | 0.59 | 0.67 | 0.73 | 0.68 | 0.63 | Dem. People's Republic of Korea |
| 0.49 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.44 | 0.52 | 0.57 | Japan |
| -0.08 | -0.08 | 0.14 | 0.34 | 0.54 | 0.71 | 0.85 | 0.79 | Mongolia |
| 1.16 | 0.35 | 0.29 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.24 | Republic of Korea |
| 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.81 | 1.05 | 1.28 | 1.45 | 1.59 | 1.68 | **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** |
| 1.73 | 1.92 | 2.09 | 2.23 | 2.34 | 2.23 | 2.10 | 1.98 | Afghanistan |
| 1.67 | 1.52 | 1.49 | 1.62 | 1.74 | 1.83 | 1.90 | 1.95 | Bangladesh |
| 3.46 | 3.42 | 3.37 | 3.32 | 3.25 | 3.18 | 3.09 | 2.99 | Bhutan |
| 0.81 | 0.78 | 0.77 | 1.03 | 1.27 | 1.49 | 1.67 | 1.82 | India |
| 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.10 | 0.90 | 0.73 | 0.60 | 0.48 | 0.44 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| -0.21 | -0.21 | 0.03 | 0.28 | 0.51 | 0.71 | 0.89 | 0.82 | Kazakhstan |
| -0.91 | -0.93 | -0.38 | 0.19 | 0.75 | 1.27 | 1.74 | 1.64 | Kyrgyzstan |
| -0.21 | 1.43 | 1.55 | 1.65 | 1.73 | 1.79 | 1.82 | 1.71 | Maldives |
| 4.15 | 4.36 | 2.93 | 2.57 | 2.53 | 2.48 | 2.42 | 2.35 | Nepal |
| 0.80 | 0.79 | 1.00 | 1.19 | 1.36 | 1.50 | 1.61 | 1.51 | Pakistan |
| -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.09 | 0.44 | 0.95 | 1.45 | 1.90 | 2.31 | Sri Lanka |
| -2.00 | -2.08 | -1.25 | -0.36 | 0.54 | 1.42 | 2.23 | 2.14 | Tajikistan |
| -0.23 | 0.11 | 0.44 | 0.75 | 1.02 | 1.26 | 1.17 | 1.09 | Turkmenistan |
| -0.86 | -0.61 | -0.49 | -0.04 | 0.42 | 0.86 | 1.26 | 1.61 | Uzbekistan |
| 2.20 | 2.34 | 1.94 | 1.70 | 1.47 | 1.27 | 1.12 | 1.04 | **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** |
| 1.21 | 1.11 | 0.96 | 0.74 | 0.56 | 0.43 | 0.32 | 0.24 | Brunei Darussalam |
| 2.33 | 3.55 | 3.10 | 2.90 | 2.70 | 2.50 | 2.30 | 2.11 | Cambodia |
| -0.88 | -0.04 | 0.79 | 1.62 | 2.43 | 3.20 | 3.14 | 3.06 | Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste |
| 3.01 | 3.33 | 2.62 | 2.10 | 1.65 | 1.29 | 0.98 | 0.90 | Indonesia |
| 2.19 | 2.25 | 2.30 | 2.34 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.23 | 2.11 | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| 2.20 | 2.10 | 1.04 | 0.94 | 0.81 | 0.69 | 0.59 | 0.50 | Malaysia |
| 0.98 | 1.40 | 1.79 | 2.12 | 2.01 | 1.90 | 1.78 | 1.66 | Myanmar |
| 2.04 | 1.61 | 1.33 | 1.10 | 0.91 | 0.74 | 0.61 | 0.56 | Philippines |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Singapore |
| 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.85 | 1.11 | 1.35 | 1.56 | 1.73 | 1.62 | Thailand |
| 1.84 | 1.82 | 1.88 | 1.92 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.95 | 1.84 | Viet Nam |
| 0.56 | 0.44 | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.39 | 0.42 | 0.45 | **WESTERN ASIA** |
| -0.28 | -0.29 | -0.30 | -0.09 | 0.12 | 0.32 | 0.51 | 0.67 | Armenia |
| -0.60 | -0.62 | -0.27 | 0.11 | 0.47 | 0.81 | 1.10 | 1.03 | Azerbaijan |
| 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.10 | Bahrain |
| 0.93 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.34 | 0.40 | 0.44 | 0.48 | Cyprus |
| -0.44 | -0.45 | -0.46 | -0.14 | 0.19 | 0.51 | 0.80 | 1.05 | Georgia |
| -0.26 | -0.28 | -0.30 | -0.11 | 0.08 | 0.28 | 0.45 | 0.60 | Iraq |
| 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.09 | Israel |
| 1.60 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.27 | Jordan |
| 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | Kuwait |
| 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.12 | Lebanon |
| 0.60 | 0.57 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.48 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.39 | Occupied Palestinian Territory |
| 3.16 | 0.86 | 0.69 | 0.55 | 0.44 | 0.35 | 0.27 | 0.25 | Oman |
| 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.07 | Qatar |
| 1.15 | 0.78 | 0.53 | 0.36 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.12 | Saudi Arabia |
| 0.37 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.31 | 0.52 | 0.72 | 0.89 | 1.02 | Syrian Arab Republic |
| 0.96 | 0.83 | 0.77 | 0.70 | 0.63 | 0.57 | 0.52 | 0.47 | Turkey |
| 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.17 | United Arab Emirates |
| 2.02 | 0.94 | 1.28 | 1.59 | 1.87 | 2.11 | 2.00 | 1.88 | Yemen |

## Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| **EUROPE** | 1.03 | 1.02 | 1.09 | 0.98 | 0.96 | 0.77 | 0.46 | 0.38 |
| **EASTERN EUROPE** | 2.07 | 1.85 | 1.62 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.19 | 0.76 | 0.56 |
| Belarus | 3.69 | 3.45 | 3.18 | 2.92 | 2.74 | 2.31 | 1.81 | 1.31 |
| Bulgaria | 4.29 | 3.90 | 3.47 | 2.43 | 2.10 | 1.23 | 1.07 | 0.57 |
| Czech Republic | 1.16 | 1.11 | 1.30 | 1.26 | 4.04 | 3.15 | 0.17 | — |
| Hungary | 0.79 | 0.83 | 1.31 | 1.30 | 1.69 | 1.49 | 0.92 | 0.81 |
| Poland | 2.22 | 2.05 | 0.86 | 0.90 | 1.15 | 0.90 | 0.48 | 0.46 |
| Republic of Moldova | 3.51 | 3.36 | 3.20 | 2.97 | 2.36 | 2.17 | 1.93 | 1.28 |
| Romania | 3.65 | 2.23 | 1.94 | 1.34 | 1.21 | 1.46 | 1.49 | 1.39 |
| Russian Federation | 1.92 | 1.76 | 1.59 | 1.43 | 1.23 | 0.98 | 0.61 | 0.40 |
| Slovakia | 1.10 | 1.08 | 2.03 | 2.06 | 2.39 | 2.20 | 0.96 | 0.84 |
| Ukraine | 1.85 | 1.73 | 1.60 | 1.48 | 1.29 | 1.14 | 0.94 | 0.64 |
| **NORTHERN EUROPE** | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.35 | 0.32 | 1.24 | 0.97 | 0.16 | 0.07 |
| Channel Islands | -0.97 | -1.00 | -0.98 | -1.00 | -0.86 | -0.85 | -0.18 | -0.28 |
| Denmark | 0.48 | 1.13 | 0.89 | 0.68 | 0.60 | 0.39 | 0.14 | 0.11 |
| Estonia | 1.53 | 1.41 | 1.28 | 1.14 | 0.80 | 0.62 | 0.30 | 0.10 |
| Faeroe Islands | 1.12 | 2.84 | 3.56 | 1.76 | 1.66 | 0.93 | 0.38 | 0.48 |
| Finland | 1.78 | 1.70 | 2.86 | 2.69 | 2.95 | 0.53 | -0.01 | 0.53 |
| Iceland | 0.90 | 0.78 | 0.59 | 0.52 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.28 | 0.25 |
| Ireland | 1.39 | 0.87 | 1.22 | 1.20 | 0.73 | 0.62 | 0.34 | 0.22 |
| Isle of Man | 0.41 | 0.40 | 0.42 | -0.17 | -1.27 | -0.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| Latvia | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.89 | 0.84 | 1.07 | 0.85 | 0.44 | 0.16 |
| Lithuania | 2.60 | 2.42 | 2.24 | 2.06 | 2.33 | 1.88 | 1.24 | 0.77 |
| Norway | -0.04 | -0.04 | 2.86 | 2.55 | 0.84 | 0.68 | 0.22 | 0.18 |
| Sweden | 1.03 | 0.92 | 1.20 | 1.03 | 0.39 | 0.09 | 0.00 | — |
| United Kingdom | -0.07 | -0.07 | -0.16 | -0.18 | 1.39 | 1.23 | 0.16 | 0.01 |
| **SOUTHERN EUROPE** | 1.13 | 1.10 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 0.84 | 0.69 | 0.43 | 0.39 |
| Albania | 4.22 | 3.94 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.78 |
| Andorra | — | — | — | — | — | — | -0.12 | -0.19 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.37 | 3.26 | 3.62 | 3.51 | 2.80 | 2.55 | 1.12 | 0.86 |
| Croatia | 3.10 | 2.94 | 2.97 | 2.78 | 2.31 | 2.08 | 0.87 | 0.66 |
| Gibraltar | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Greece | 1.43 | 1.37 | 2.05 | 1.99 | 1.04 | 0.86 | 0.24 | 0.14 |
| Holy See (6) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Italy | 0.91 | 0.86 | 0.82 | 0.77 | 0.42 | 0.30 | 0.06 | -0.03 |
| Malta | 1.39 | 1.26 | 1.13 | 0.93 | 0.77 | 0.66 | 0.57 | 0.47 |
| Portugal | 1.42 | 1.39 | 1.62 | 1.60 | 1.31 | 1.25 | 4.65 | 4.55 |
| San Marino | 7.57 | 6.65 | 5.55 | 4.38 | 3.26 | 2.31 | 1.56 | 0.72 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 4.66 | 3.55 | 3.33 | 3.07 | 1.77 | 1.49 | 1.00 | 0.89 |
| Slovenia | 3.57 | 3.38 | 2.83 | 2.60 | 2.71 | 2.51 | 0.68 | 0.38 |
| Spain | 0.89 | 0.85 | 1.60 | 1.50 | 1.04 | 0.90 | 0.39 | 0.30 |
| TFYR Macedonia (7) | 3.87 | 3.59 | 3.42 | 3.08 | 1.43 | 1.12 | 0.82 | 0.74 |
| **WESTERN EUROPE** | 0.68 | 0.63 | 0.71 | 0.58 | 0.37 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.26 |
| Austria | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| Belgium | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.11 | 0.09 |
| France | 1.38 | 1.26 | 1.60 | 1.14 | 0.52 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| Germany | 0.59 | 0.55 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.31 |
| Liechtenstein | 0.25 | 0.25 | -0.12 | -0.15 | -0.15 | -0.15 | 0.36 | 0.40 |
| Luxembourg | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.29 | 1.47 | 1.68 | 1.36 | 1.00 | 0.79 |
| Monaco | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Netherlands | -0.11 | -0.11 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.34 |
| Switzerland | 1.45 | 1.36 | 0.69 | 0.61 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 1.91 | 1.75 |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | 1.69 | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.46 | 1.30 | 1.16 | 0.96 | 0.86 |
| **CARIBBEAN** | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.64 | 1.53 | 1.47 | 1.24 | 0.84 | 0.72 |
| Anguilla | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 2.98 | 2.56 | -1.60 | -1.59 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 |
| Aruba | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.03 |
| Bahamas | -0.32 | -0.34 | -0.35 | -0.33 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 1.18 | 0.96 |
| Barbados | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.29 | 0.26 | -0.33 | -0.30 | 1.11 | 1.07 |
| British Virgin Islands | 3.84 | 3.70 | 3.53 | 3.34 | 3.11 | 2.89 | 2.72 | 2.45 |
| Cayman Islands | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cuba | 1.08 | 1.02 | 0.96 | 0.90 | 1.29 | 1.17 | 0.85 | 0.71 |

## Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.34 | 0.38 | 0.39 | **EUROPE** |
| 0.10 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.18 | 0.26 | 0.34 | 0.40 | 0.45 | **EASTERN EUROPE** |
| 0.57 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.50 | 0.48 | 0.45 | 0.43 | 0.40 | Belarus |
| 0.44 | 0.27 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.44 | 0.42 | Bulgaria |
| -0.14 | -0.16 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | Czech Republic |
| 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.54 | 0.51 | Hungary |
| 0.19 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.25 | 0.38 | 0.50 | 0.59 | 0.67 | Poland |
| -0.32 | -0.16 | 0.23 | 0.60 | 0.94 | 1.24 | 1.16 | 1.08 | Republic of Moldova |
| 0.62 | -0.11 | 0.03 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.29 | Romania |
| -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.01 | 0.09 | 0.19 | 0.28 | 0.35 | 0.42 | Russian Federation |
| 0.11 | — | 0.41 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.44 | 0.42 | Slovakia |
| 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.18 | 0.29 | 0.39 | 0.47 | 0.54 | Ukraine |
| 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.22 | **NORTHERN EUROPE** |
| -0.55 | -0.02 | 0.01 | — | — | — | — | — | Channel Islands |
| 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.17 | Denmark |
| -0.36 | -0.14 | 0.06 | 0.19 | 0.31 | 0.42 | 0.51 | 0.48 | Estonia |
| 1.35 | 1.25 | 0.77 | 0.93 | 1.07 | 1.19 | 1.28 | 1.34 | Faeroe Islands |
| -0.02 | -0.08 | -0.08 | 0.10 | 0.29 | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.73 | Finland |
| 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.07 | Iceland |
| 0.35 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.49 | 0.56 | 0.61 | 0.65 | 0.68 | Ireland |
| 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | Isle of Man |
| -0.49 | -0.52 | -0.30 | -0.05 | 0.19 | 0.43 | 0.63 | 0.59 | Latvia |
| -0.10 | -0.10 | -0.10 | 0.06 | 0.21 | 0.35 | 0.48 | 0.58 | Lithuania |
| 0.38 | 0.67 | 1.19 | 0.83 | 0.58 | 0.40 | 0.27 | 0.17 | Norway |
| 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.22 | Sweden |
| 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.12 | United Kingdom |
| 0.29 | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.32 | 0.41 | 0.48 | 0.53 | 0.55 | **SOUTHERN EUROPE** |
| 1.54 | 1.47 | 1.39 | 1.33 | 1.27 | 1.20 | 1.13 | 1.06 | Albania |
| -0.22 | -0.22 | -0.24 | -0.05 | -0.01 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.11 | Andorra |
| 0.84 | 0.97 | 1.07 | 1.16 | 1.23 | 1.27 | 1.18 | 1.09 | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| 0.63 | 0.69 | 0.73 | 0.76 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.73 | 0.67 | Croatia |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Gibraltar |
| 0.14 | 0.29 | 0.43 | 0.55 | 0.66 | 0.74 | 0.69 | 0.64 | Greece |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Holy See (6) |
| 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.39 | 0.47 | 0.54 | Italy |
| 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.26 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.07 | Malta |
| 1.55 | 1.02 | 0.96 | 0.92 | 0.88 | 0.84 | 0.80 | 0.75 | Portugal |
| -0.17 | -0.12 | -0.05 | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.13 | San Marino |
| 0.20 | 0.08 | 0.29 | 0.50 | 0.69 | 0.85 | 0.98 | 0.91 | Serbia and Montenegro |
| 0.06 | — | — | 0.24 | 0.47 | 0.68 | 0.87 | 1.02 | Slovenia |
| 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.22 | 0.26 | 0.30 | 0.33 | Spain |
| 0.66 | -0.11 | 0.09 | 0.29 | 0.47 | 0.64 | 0.77 | 0.72 | TFYR Macedonia (7) |
| 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.24 | **WESTERN EUROPE** |
| 0.01 | — | — | 0.14 | 0.27 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.59 | Austria |
| 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | Belgium |
| 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.28 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.32 | France |
| 0.28 | 0.24 | 0.21 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.13 | Germany |
| 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.78 | 1.19 | 1.57 | 1.92 | 2.23 | Liechtenstein |
| 0.65 | 0.41 | 0.29 | 0.21 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.07 | Luxembourg |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Monaco |
| 0.59 | 0.81 | 0.75 | 0.69 | 0.63 | 0.58 | 0.53 | 0.48 | Netherlands |
| -0.22 | -0.03 | -0.03 | 0.11 | 0.24 | 0.36 | 0.46 | 0.55 | Switzerland |
| 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.54 | 0.45 | 0.39 | 0.34 | 0.30 | 0.27 | **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** |
| 0.91 | 0.60 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.48 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.52 | **CARIBBEAN** |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Anguilla |
| 0.23 | 0.54 | 0.84 | 1.11 | 1.35 | 1.55 | 1.45 | 1.35 | Antigua and Barbuda |
| -0.63 | -0.86 | -0.90 | -0.45 | 0.03 | 0.50 | 0.95 | 1.33 | Aruba |
| 0.67 | 0.47 | 0.33 | 0.22 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.11 | Bahamas |
| 1.10 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.02 | 0.94 | 0.87 | Barbados |
| 2.18 | 1.74 | 1.37 | 1.07 | 0.82 | 0.62 | 0.57 | 0.52 | British Virgin Islands |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Cayman Islands |
| 0.25 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.26 | 0.30 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.33 | Cuba |

## Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Dominica | -0.19 | -0.19 | -0.19 | -0.02 | 3.30 | 2.74 | 0.81 | 0.50 |
| Dominican Republic | 2.47 | 2.36 | 2.95 | 2.75 | 2.56 | 2.31 | 0.98 | 0.50 |
| Grenada | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.59 | 0.22 | 0.22 | -0.17 | -0.25 |
| Guadeloupe | 5.02 | 4.14 | 3.21 | 2.55 | 1.90 | 1.30 | 1.46 | 0.67 |
| Haiti | 2.48 | 2.43 | 2.38 | 2.32 | 1.93 | 1.79 | 2.09 | 2.28 |
| Jamaica | 3.51 | 3.23 | 2.15 | 1.98 | 1.22 | 1.16 | 1.01 | 0.90 |
| Martinique | 3.86 | 3.51 | 4.40 | 4.00 | 3.09 | 2.23 | 1.53 | 1.02 |
| Montserrat | -3.25 | -3.38 | -3.49 | -3.36 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| Netherlands Antilles | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.06 | 0.07 |
| Puerto Rico | 0.89 | 0.97 | 2.91 | 2.48 | 1.47 | 1.28 | 0.66 | 0.85 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 0.45 | 0.53 | 2.09 | 1.93 | 0.51 | 0.48 | -0.36 | -0.36 |
| Saint Lucia | 0.89 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.85 | 0.84 | 0.82 | 0.81 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | — | 0.34 | 7.00 | 6.16 | 0.04 | 0.16 | 4.23 | 3.82 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0.09 | 0.07 | -0.23 | -0.23 | — | 0.03 | 0.95 | 0.87 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.96 | -0.51 | 0.21 | 0.21 |
| United States Virgin Islands | -0.39 | -0.26 | 2.27 | 1.90 | 1.56 | 1.26 | 1.01 | 0.79 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA** | 1.70 | 1.61 | 1.53 | 1.41 | 1.22 | 1.08 | 0.95 | 0.81 |
| Belize | -0.22 | -0.24 | -0.58 | -0.59 | -0.31 | -0.32 | -0.26 | -0.26 |
| Costa Rica | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.88 | 1.61 | 1.78 | 1.98 | 1.67 | 1.02 |
| El Salvador | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.29 | 0.25 | 1.04 | 1.19 | 1.14 | 1.08 |
| Guatemala | 2.21 | 2.12 | 1.76 | 0.90 | 0.65 | 0.37 | 0.92 | 0.98 |
| Honduras | 2.62 | 2.54 | 2.44 | 2.35 | 2.11 | 1.65 | 1.58 | 1.30 |
| Mexico | 1.80 | 1.67 | 1.58 | 1.44 | 1.23 | 1.11 | 0.94 | 0.82 |
| Nicaragua | 1.27 | 1.22 | 1.54 | 1.91 | 0.78 | 0.56 | 0.55 | 0.53 |
| Panama | 1.46 | 1.40 | 1.49 | 1.39 | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0.64 | 0.62 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | 1.70 | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.47 | 1.31 | 1.17 | 0.98 | 0.89 |
| Argentina | 1.27 | 1.11 | 0.74 | 0.65 | 0.52 | 0.47 | 0.51 | 0.45 |
| Bolivia | 0.83 | 0.82 | 0.80 | 0.78 | 0.76 | 1.91 | 2.11 | 1.91 |
| Brazil | 2.32 | 2.15 | 2.28 | 2.05 | 1.83 | 1.60 | 1.29 | 1.12 |
| Chile | 1.59 | 1.40 | 1.11 | 0.96 | 0.82 | 0.72 | 0.34 | 0.16 |
| Colombia | 1.59 | 1.49 | 1.42 | 1.41 | 1.17 | 0.85 | 0.80 | 1.06 |
| Ecuador | 1.84 | 1.77 | 1.57 | 1.39 | 1.51 | 2.06 | 1.73 | 1.46 |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | 1.06 | 1.01 | 0.96 | 0.92 | 0.87 | 0.82 | 1.76 | 1.25 |
| French Guiana | 1.75 | 1.56 | 0.75 | 0.51 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.53 | 0.51 |
| Guyana | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.84 | 0.82 |
| Paraguay | 0.29 | 0.28 | 0.38 | 0.45 | 1.01 | 1.34 | 1.52 | 1.59 |
| Peru | 1.36 | 1.29 | 2.05 | 2.03 | 1.37 | 0.99 | 0.70 | 0.60 |
| Suriname | 0.08 | 0.08 | -0.06 | -0.50 | 1.48 | 2.12 | 1.85 | 1.62 |
| Uruguay | 0.30 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.40 |
| Venezuela | 2.89 | 2.47 | 1.71 | 1.42 | 1.14 | 0.95 | 0.63 | 0.49 |
| **NORTHERN AMERICA** | 0.95 | 0.85 | 0.58 | 0.50 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Bermuda | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canada | 1.32 | 1.18 | 1.12 | 0.74 | -0.01 | 0.01 | 0.18 | 0.06 |
| Greenland | 3.64 | 3.08 | 2.54 | 1.93 | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.44 |
| Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon | 0.85 | 0.70 | 0.31 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.13 | -0.04 | -0.12 |
| United States of America | 0.92 | 0.83 | 0.53 | 0.47 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.20 | 0.22 |
| **OCEANIA** | 0.86 | 0.81 | 0.72 | 0.66 | 0.31 | -0.16 | -0.17 | -0.11 |
| **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** | 0.67 | 0.66 | 0.61 | 0.54 | 0.22 | -0.00 | -0.05 | -0.03 |
| Australia (8) | 0.75 | 0.66 | 0.58 | 0.53 | 0.17 | -0.04 | -0.07 | -0.09 |
| New Zealand | 0.30 | 0.63 | 0.75 | 0.55 | 0.41 | 0.16 | 0.06 | 0.25 |
| **MELANESIA** | 5.38 | 6.02 | 6.05 | 6.02 | 2.66 | 1.28 | 0.29 | 0.24 |
| Fiji | 2.01 | 1.94 | 1.87 | 1.29 | 1.10 | 0.56 | 0.40 | 1.54 |
| New Caledonia | 9.21 | 7.75 | 3.16 | -0.43 | 1.48 | 1.44 | 0.87 | 0.24 |
| Papua New Guinea | 13.59 | 13.46 | 13.20 | 12.73 | 3.94 | 1.79 | 0.12 | 0.04 |
| Solomon Islands | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 2.99 | 3.28 | 1.92 |
| Vanuatu | 3.94 | 3.88 | 3.80 | 3.72 | 3.61 | 2.55 | 0.22 | 0.53 |
| **MICRONESIA** | 1.69 | 1.59 | 1.63 | 1.67 | 3.63 | 1.35 | 0.79 | 0.95 |
| Guam | 2.51 | 2.28 | 2.05 | 2.17 | 6.01 | 2.28 | -0.30 | -0.34 |
| Kiribati | 5.28 | 5.09 | 4.85 | 4.56 | 3.24 | 1.02 | 1.11 | 0.64 |
| Marshall Islands | -0.58 | -0.62 | -0.66 | -0.71 | -0.75 | -0.80 | 1.22 | 0.86 |
| Micronesia (Fed. States of) | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.54 | 0.55 |
| Nauru | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.38 | Dominica |
| 0.48 | 0.57 | 0.64 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.78 | 0.72 | 0.67 | Dominican Republic |
| 1.63 | 1.93 | 1.82 | 1.66 | 1.51 | 1.37 | 1.24 | 1.12 | Grenada |
| 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Guadeloupe |
| 2.01 | 1.77 | 1.70 | 1.63 | 1.56 | 1.48 | 1.40 | 1.30 | Haiti |
| 0.18 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.27 | 0.48 | 0.67 | 0.83 | 0.96 | Jamaica |
| 0.56 | 0.41 | 0.25 | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.03 | Martinique |
| 0.07 | 0.65 | 1.23 | 1.79 | 2.32 | 2.81 | 2.72 | 2.62 | Montserrat |
| 0.07 | 0.18 | 0.28 | 0.37 | 0.45 | 0.51 | 0.48 | 0.44 | Netherlands Antilles |
| 3.77 | 1.65 | 0.59 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | Puerto Rico |
| -0.52 | -0.56 | -0.57 | -0.06 | 0.45 | 0.95 | 1.41 | 1.81 | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 0.80 | 1.06 | 1.31 | 1.53 | 1.72 | 1.87 | 1.75 | 1.64 | Saint Lucia |
| 3.38 | 2.60 | 1.97 | 1.46 | 1.07 | 0.75 | 0.69 | 0.63 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 0.75 | 0.65 | 0.56 | 0.48 | 0.41 | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0.33 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 0.47 | 0.71 | 0.93 | 1.13 | 1.28 | 1.19 | 1.11 | 1.02 | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| 0.62 | 0.48 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.05 | United States Virgin Islands |
| 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.44 | 0.42 | **CENTRAL AMERICA** |
| -0.05 | — | 0.26 | 0.51 | 0.74 | 0.94 | 1.11 | 1.03 | Belize |
| 0.96 | 0.95 | 0.89 | 0.83 | 0.77 | 0.71 | 0.66 | 0.61 | Costa Rica |
| 1.84 | 1.58 | 0.58 | 0.64 | 0.68 | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.67 | El Salvador |
| 0.95 | 0.91 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.04 | Guatemala |
| 0.98 | 0.95 | 0.91 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.06 | 1.06 | Honduras |
| 0.27 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.32 | Mexico |
| 0.52 | 0.61 | 0.69 | 0.76 | 0.81 | 0.84 | 0.78 | 0.72 | Nicaragua |
| 0.46 | 0.44 | 0.54 | 0.62 | 0.70 | 0.76 | 0.80 | 0.74 | Panama |
| 0.68 | 0.67 | 0.60 | 0.47 | 0.37 | 0.29 | 0.23 | 0.19 | **SOUTH AMERICA** |
| 0.31 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.09 | Argentina |
| 1.33 | 0.83 | 0.77 | 0.72 | 0.67 | 0.63 | 0.58 | 0.54 | Bolivia |
| 0.81 | 0.84 | 0.75 | 0.55 | 0.40 | 0.29 | 0.21 | 0.14 | Brazil |
| 0.26 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.32 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.12 | Chile |
| 0.94 | 0.79 | 0.65 | 0.54 | 0.45 | 0.37 | 0.30 | 0.28 | Colombia |
| 0.95 | 0.86 | 0.81 | 0.76 | 0.71 | 0.66 | 0.62 | 0.57 | Ecuador |
| 1.03 | 1.84 | 1.49 | 0.91 | 0.55 | 0.34 | 0.19 | 0.09 | Falkland Islands (Malvinas) |
| 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.15 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.33 | 0.37 | 0.34 | French Guiana |
| 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.17 | 1.33 | 1.45 | 1.55 | 1.44 | 1.34 | Guyana |
| 1.36 | 1.19 | 1.11 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.81 | 0.73 | 0.66 | Paraguay |
| 0.56 | 0.53 | 0.50 | 0.47 | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.38 | 0.35 | Peru |
| 1.41 | 1.08 | 0.83 | 0.63 | 0.47 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.29 | Suriname |
| 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.23 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.06 | Uruguay |
| 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.27 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.13 | Venezuela |
| 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.42 | 0.37 | 0.32 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.23 | **NORTHERN AMERICA** |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Bermuda |
| 0.28 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.25 | 0.22 | Canada |
| 0.29 | 0.18 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.19 | Greenland |
| — | — | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.13 | Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon |
| 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.42 | 0.37 | 0.32 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.23 | United States of America |
| 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.12 | **OCEANIA** |
| 0.55 | 0.56 | 0.37 | 0.26 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.08 | **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** |
| 0.63 | 0.65 | 0.43 | 0.28 | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.06 | Australia (8) |
| 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.17 | New Zealand |
| 0.40 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.69 | 0.99 | 1.28 | 1.62 | 1.93 | **MELANESIA** |
| 1.79 | 1.66 | 1.47 | 1.30 | 1.14 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 0.81 | Fiji |
| 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.32 | 0.44 | 0.54 | 0.63 | 0.70 | 0.65 | New Caledonia |
| 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.62 | 1.20 | 1.76 | 2.28 | 2.77 | Papua New Guinea |
| 1.39 | 1.38 | 1.65 | 1.90 | 2.14 | 2.34 | 2.51 | 2.40 | Solomon Islands |
| 1.60 | 1.57 | 1.72 | 1.85 | 1.97 | 2.06 | 2.13 | 2.01 | Vanuatu |
| 0.49 | 0.97 | 0.85 | 0.75 | 0.67 | 0.61 | 0.53 | 0.36 | **MICRONESIA** |
| 0.28 | 0.24 | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.05 | Guam |
| 0.99 | 3.33 | 3.10 | 2.40 | 1.82 | 1.36 | 1.00 | 0.71 | Kiribati |
| 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.27 | 0.37 | 0.45 | 0.51 | 0.57 | 0.53 | Marshall Islands |
| 0.54 | 0.87 | 1.18 | 1.47 | 1.72 | 1.93 | 1.81 | 1.70 | Micronesia (Fed. States of) |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Nauru |

## Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 1.37 | 1.35 | 1.32 | 1.30 | 1.27 | 2.23 | 15.66 | 6.15 |
| Palau | 1.31 | 1.23 | 1.15 | 1.07 | 1.00 | 0.92 | 0.85 | 0.56 |
| **POLYNESIA** | 3.00 | 1.86 | 1.78 | 2.04 | 1.26 | 0.91 | 1.04 | 0.62 |
| American Samoa | 0.72 | 0.67 | 0.63 | 0.59 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.90 | 0.80 |
| Cook Islands | 0.90 | 0.86 | 0.83 | 0.79 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.30 | 0.77 |
| French Polynesia | 3.87 | 3.51 | 3.12 | 2.73 | 0.58 | 0.18 | -0.04 | -0.42 |
| Niue | -0.53 | -0.54 | -0.54 | -0.54 | 2.01 | 2.90 | 2.75 | -0.10 |
| Pitcairn | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Samoa | 5.87 | 1.64 | 0.39 | 1.06 | 0.69 | 0.20 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| Tokelau | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tonga | 3.68 | 2.59 | 2.20 | 2.17 | 2.11 | 2.07 | 2.00 | 0.89 |
| Tuvalu | 4.30 | 4.18 | 4.04 | 3.88 | 3.69 | 3.47 | 3.23 | 2.97 |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.
+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
# The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.
1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
6 Refers to the Vatican City State.
7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

**Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)**

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| 0.58 | 0.45 | 0.29 | 0.19 | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.04 | Northern Mariana Islands |
| 0.52 | -0.55 | -0.38 | -0.14 | 0.12 | 0.36 | 0.58 | 0.54 | Palau |
| 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.45 | 0.59 | 0.75 | 0.92 | 1.09 | 1.09 | **POLYNESIA** |
| 1.04 | 0.80 | 0.53 | 0.35 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.07 | American Samoa |
| 0.34 | 2.10 | 2.33 | 1.53 | 1.00 | 0.64 | 0.40 | 0.22 | Cook Islands |
| -0.61 | -0.64 | -0.29 | 0.06 | 0.42 | 0.75 | 1.03 | 0.97 | French Polynesia |
| 0.36 | 1.37 | 1.72 | 1.66 | 1.59 | 1.51 | 1.44 | 1.35 | Niue |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Pitcairn |
| 0.26 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.74 | 1.15 | 1.54 | 1.89 | 2.19 | Samoa |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Tokelau |
| 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.76 | 1.03 | 1.28 | 1.49 | 1.66 | 1.56 | Tonga |
| 2.69 | 2.19 | 1.77 | 1.41 | 1.11 | 0.86 | 0.79 | 0.72 | Tuvalu |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Wallis and Futuna Islands |

## Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural by major area, region and country: 1950-2030

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| **WORLD** | -0.52 | -0.57 | -0.56 | -0.40 | -0.40 | -0.61 | -0.64 | -0.73 |
| **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** | -1.30 | -1.44 | -1.56 | -1.66 | -1.43 | -1.25 | -0.88 | -0.93 |
| **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** | -0.44 | -0.49 | -0.53 | -0.40 | -0.45 | -0.71 | -0.80 | -0.89 |
| Least developed countries (#) | -0.22 | -0.25 | -0.35 | -0.42 | -0.41 | -0.61 | -0.41 | -0.47 |
| **AFRICA** | -0.41 | -0.48 | -0.58 | -0.58 | -0.55 | -0.59 | -0.60 | -0.67 |
| **EASTERN AFRICA** | -0.20 | -0.24 | -0.30 | -0.36 | -0.46 | -0.59 | -0.47 | -0.57 |
| Burundi | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.17 | -0.23 | -0.19 | -0.22 |
| Comoros | -0.52 | -0.89 | -1.48 | -0.73 | -0.46 | -0.51 | -0.60 | -0.66 |
| Djibouti | -1.08 | -1.16 | -1.64 | -2.43 | -2.53 | -2.75 | -2.95 | -3.14 |
| Eritrea | -0.26 | -0.32 | -0.38 | -0.30 | -0.22 | -0.24 | -0.25 | -0.23 |
| Ethiopia | -0.18 | -0.21 | -0.25 | -0.22 | -0.20 | -0.22 | -0.24 | -0.27 |
| Kenya | -0.18 | -0.20 | -0.27 | -0.37 | -0.59 | -0.75 | -0.96 | -1.19 |
| Madagascar | -0.29 | -0.34 | -0.39 | -0.40 | -0.55 | -0.53 | -0.59 | -0.67 |
| Malawi | -0.08 | -0.09 | -0.11 | -0.24 | -0.35 | -0.31 | -0.26 | -0.31 |
| Mauritius (1) | -0.62 | -0.66 | -1.18 | -1.67 | -0.49 | 0.38 | 0.34 | 0.29 |
| Mozambique | -0.12 | -0.15 | -0.19 | -0.24 | -0.63 | -0.99 | -0.86 | -1.07 |
| Réunion | -1.19 | -1.41 | -1.65 | -1.85 | -2.05 | -2.30 | -6.92 | -10.72 |
| Rwanda | -0.06 | -0.07 | -0.08 | -0.09 | -0.17 | -0.15 | -0.06 | -0.07 |
| Seychelles | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | -2.03 | -2.38 | -2.25 | -1.05 |
| Somalia | -0.50 | -0.58 | -0.65 | -0.69 | -0.74 | -0.34 | -0.36 | -0.38 |
| Uganda | -0.18 | -0.23 | -0.30 | -0.32 | -0.08 | -0.10 | -0.25 | -0.28 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | -0.09 | -0.10 | -0.11 | -0.31 | -0.74 | -1.07 | -0.68 | -1.02 |
| Zambia | -0.81 | -1.07 | -1.41 | -1.68 | -1.38 | -1.59 | 0.05 | 0.08 |
| Zimbabwe | -0.21 | -0.23 | -0.47 | -0.63 | -0.56 | -0.69 | -0.83 | -0.98 |
| **MIDDLE AFRICA** | -0.41 | -0.47 | -0.80 | -0.99 | -0.48 | -0.39 | -0.33 | -0.45 |
| Angola | -0.29 | -0.34 | -0.47 | -0.57 | -0.57 | -0.65 | -0.75 | -0.85 |
| Cameroon | -0.42 | -0.50 | -0.60 | -0.96 | -1.72 | -1.28 | -1.30 | -1.47 |
| Central African Republic | -0.76 | -0.90 | -1.07 | -0.96 | -1.03 | -0.43 | -0.37 | -0.38 |
| Chad | -0.27 | -0.36 | -0.47 | -0.62 | -0.88 | -0.79 | -0.27 | -0.29 |
| Congo | -0.14 | -0.14 | -0.14 | -0.15 | -0.58 | -1.88 | -2.01 | -0.75 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | -0.39 | -0.42 | -1.00 | -1.17 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.00 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -1.06 | -1.35 | -0.23 | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.58 | -1.49 |
| Gabon | -0.63 | -0.77 | -1.51 | -2.11 | -2.76 | -3.48 | -4.23 | -4.96 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | -0.24 | -0.26 | -0.85 | -1.10 | -0.93 | -1.04 | -0.84 | -0.81 |
| **NORTHERN AFRICA** | -0.70 | -0.80 | -1.04 | -0.81 | -0.73 | -0.59 | -0.74 | -0.79 |
| Algeria | -1.03 | -1.20 | -2.18 | -0.61 | -0.28 | -1.11 | -1.63 | -1.37 |
| Egypt | -0.87 | -0.95 | -0.93 | -0.52 | -0.43 | -0.14 | -0.02 | 0.16 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | -0.50 | -0.55 | -1.24 | -5.68 | -6.69 | -4.87 | -5.04 | -3.52 |
| Morocco | -0.40 | -0.43 | -0.76 | -0.83 | -1.01 | -1.14 | -1.24 | -1.34 |
| Sudan | -0.38 | -0.49 | -0.62 | -0.78 | -0.62 | -0.25 | -0.61 | -1.13 |
| Tunisia | -0.49 | -0.96 | -1.11 | -1.73 | -2.02 | -0.68 | -0.97 | -1.86 |
| Western Sahara | -2.70 | -3.20 | 2.05 | 2.36 | -7.27 | -11.19 | -8.37 | -5.01 |
| **SOUTHERN AFRICA** | -0.58 | -0.63 | -0.30 | -0.30 | -0.17 | -0.19 | -0.25 | -0.33 |
| Botswana | -0.05 | -0.05 | -0.18 | -0.91 | -1.05 | -1.34 | -2.64 | -4.29 |
| Lesotho | -0.17 | -0.33 | -0.62 | -0.49 | -0.49 | -0.59 | -0.72 | -0.17 |
| Namibia | -0.56 | -0.71 | -0.42 | -0.45 | -0.50 | -0.55 | -0.50 | -0.51 |
| South Africa | -0.63 | -0.65 | -0.23 | -0.21 | -0.06 | -0.06 | -0.07 | -0.19 |
| Swaziland | -0.19 | -0.33 | -0.54 | -0.70 | -0.98 | -0.91 | -0.99 | -0.28 |
| **WESTERN AFRICA** | -0.39 | -0.52 | -0.56 | -0.62 | -0.72 | -0.82 | -0.93 | -1.05 |
| Benin | -0.39 | -0.54 | -0.73 | -0.98 | -1.29 | -1.44 | -0.97 | -1.10 |
| Burkina Faso | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.10 | -0.12 | -0.13 | -0.46 | -0.65 | -0.49 |
| Cape Verde | -0.29 | -0.31 | -0.34 | -0.37 | -0.47 | -0.55 | -2.65 | -3.62 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | -0.66 | -0.80 | -0.97 | -1.15 | -1.33 | -0.80 | -0.86 | -0.77 |
| Gambia | -0.20 | -0.22 | -0.27 | -0.34 | -0.46 | -0.65 | -0.68 | -0.68 |
| Ghana | -0.88 | -1.06 | -0.75 | -0.80 | -0.31 | -0.32 | -0.51 | -1.09 |
| Guinea | -0.62 | -0.34 | -0.41 | -0.49 | -0.58 | -0.68 | -0.76 | -0.84 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -0.38 | -0.44 | -0.17 | -0.18 | -0.19 | -0.31 | -0.75 | -0.88 |
| Liberia | -0.61 | -0.73 | -0.87 | -1.03 | -1.20 | -1.38 | -1.36 | -0.92 |
| Mali | -0.27 | -0.31 | -0.35 | -0.40 | -0.45 | -0.54 | -0.64 | -0.72 |

## Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| -0.67 | -0.74 | -0.81 | -0.87 | -0.95 | -1.03 | -1.13 | -1.24 | **WORLD** |
| -0.82 | -0.72 | -0.78 | -0.94 | -1.10 | -1.27 | -1.42 | -1.57 | **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)** |
| -0.82 | -0.89 | -0.94 | -0.98 | -1.04 | -1.10 | -1.18 | -1.28 | **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)** |
| -0.54 | -0.58 | -0.68 | -0.78 | -0.87 | -0.96 | -1.07 | -1.19 | Least developed countries (#) |
| -0.79 | -0.79 | -0.85 | -0.90 | -0.96 | -1.03 | -1.11 | -1.19 | **AFRICA** |
| -0.67 | -0.64 | -0.72 | -0.76 | -0.80 | -0.82 | -0.89 | -0.98 | **EASTERN AFRICA** |
| -0.27 | -0.31 | -0.37 | -0.43 | -0.49 | -0.56 | -0.65 | -0.75 | Burundi |
| -0.72 | -0.82 | -0.93 | -1.05 | -1.18 | -1.33 | -1.44 | -1.55 | Comoros |
| -3.43 | -3.16 | -2.81 | -2.40 | -1.96 | -1.50 | -1.51 | -1.53 | Djibouti |
| -0.31 | -0.40 | -0.52 | -0.66 | -0.84 | -0.94 | -1.06 | -1.19 | Eritrea |
| -0.28 | -0.23 | -0.30 | -0.39 | -0.50 | -0.63 | -0.80 | -0.91 | Ethiopia |
| -1.46 | -1.76 | -1.88 | -1.92 | -1.89 | -1.79 | -1.63 | -1.73 | Kenya |
| -0.50 | -0.14 | -0.28 | -0.43 | -0.61 | -0.83 | -1.09 | -1.20 | Madagascar |
| -0.37 | -0.42 | -0.49 | -0.58 | -0.67 | -0.78 | -0.90 | -1.02 | Malawi |
| -0.37 | -0.38 | -0.39 | -0.55 | -0.73 | -0.94 | -1.16 | -1.42 | Mauritius (1) |
| -1.34 | -1.66 | -1.80 | -1.87 | -1.86 | -1.76 | -1.60 | -1.70 | Mozambique |
| -6.04 | -6.35 | -5.51 | -4.55 | -3.53 | -2.45 | -1.36 | -1.36 | Réunion |
| -0.61 | -1.22 | -1.99 | -2.57 | -2.91 | -2.89 | -2.49 | -1.81 | Rwanda |
| 0.02 | 0.02 | -0.23 | -0.49 | -0.77 | -1.07 | -1.41 | -1.49 | Seychelles |
| -0.50 | -0.64 | -0.80 | -1.00 | -1.22 | -1.33 | -1.45 | -1.56 | Somalia |
| -0.11 | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.16 | -0.25 | -0.35 | -0.48 | -0.65 | Uganda |
| -1.37 | -1.52 | -1.61 | -1.64 | -1.60 | -1.49 | -1.61 | -1.73 | United Republic of Tanzania |
| 0.69 | 0.67 | -0.43 | -0.63 | -0.78 | -0.95 | -1.14 | -1.36 | Zambia |
| -0.77 | -0.57 | -0.69 | -0.82 | -0.97 | -1.14 | -1.34 | -1.44 | Zimbabwe |
| -0.56 | -0.74 | -0.84 | -1.04 | -1.13 | -1.23 | -1.33 | -1.44 | **MIDDLE AFRICA** |
| -0.97 | -1.10 | -1.19 | -1.27 | -1.34 | -1.41 | -1.46 | -1.56 | Angola |
| -1.55 | -1.60 | -1.62 | -1.61 | -1.58 | -1.67 | -1.75 | -1.84 | Cameroon |
| -0.53 | -0.70 | -0.89 | -1.10 | -1.35 | -1.45 | -1.55 | -1.64 | Central African Republic |
| -0.30 | -0.40 | -0.52 | -0.67 | -0.84 | -1.05 | -1.16 | -1.28 | Chad |
| -0.78 | -0.81 | -0.93 | -1.06 | -1.20 | -1.36 | -1.52 | -1.59 | Congo |
| -0.21 | -0.45 | -0.72 | -1.05 | -1.15 | -1.26 | -1.37 | -1.49 | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| -1.73 | -1.81 | -1.84 | -1.82 | -1.75 | -1.63 | -1.72 | -1.80 | Equatorial Guinea |
| -5.61 | -5.18 | -4.49 | -3.61 | -2.64 | -1.60 | -1.61 | -1.63 | Gabon |
| -0.26 | -0.10 | -0.10 | -0.29 | -0.50 | -0.73 | -1.00 | -1.30 | São Tomé and Príncipe |
| -0.71 | -0.66 | -0.78 | -0.91 | -1.05 | -1.20 | -1.42 | -1.50 | **NORTHERN AFRICA** |
| -1.22 | -1.29 | -1.35 | -1.41 | -1.47 | -1.52 | -1.57 | -1.63 | Algeria |
| 0.23 | 0.22 | -0.05 | -0.32 | -0.61 | -0.93 | -1.31 | -1.40 | Egypt |
| -3.21 | -2.84 | -2.42 | -1.96 | -1.49 | -1.50 | -1.51 | -1.53 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya |
| -1.45 | -1.50 | -1.54 | -1.57 | -1.59 | -1.59 | -1.66 | -1.72 | Morocco |
| -1.33 | -1.44 | -1.51 | -1.55 | -1.55 | -1.51 | -1.61 | -1.72 | Sudan |
| -1.69 | -0.75 | -0.89 | -1.03 | -1.18 | -1.34 | -1.52 | -1.56 | Tunisia |
| -5.18 | -4.50 | -3.75 | -2.97 | -2.16 | -1.33 | -1.33 | -1.34 | Western Sahara |
| -1.37 | -1.08 | -0.98 | -1.06 | -1.16 | -1.27 | -1.38 | -1.48 | **SOUTHERN AFRICA** |
| -1.94 | -0.98 | -0.96 | -1.07 | -1.17 | -1.29 | -1.41 | -1.54 | Botswana |
| -0.05 | -0.05 | -0.16 | -0.28 | -0.42 | -0.60 | -0.82 | -0.93 | Lesotho |
| -0.55 | -0.65 | -0.77 | -0.91 | -1.07 | -1.26 | -1.37 | -1.48 | Namibia |
| -1.53 | -1.26 | -1.10 | -1.18 | -1.27 | -1.36 | -1.46 | -1.55 | South Africa |
| -0.04 | -0.04 | -0.18 | -0.33 | -0.51 | -0.72 | -0.99 | -1.10 | Swaziland |
| -1.11 | -1.22 | -1.20 | -1.16 | -1.23 | -1.28 | -1.32 | -1.36 | **WESTERN AFRICA** |
| -1.22 | -1.31 | -1.38 | -1.44 | -1.49 | -1.52 | -1.62 | -1.71 | Benin |
| -0.37 | -0.37 | -0.45 | -0.54 | -0.64 | -0.77 | -0.92 | -1.04 | Burkina Faso |
| -1.72 | -1.89 | -1.90 | -1.89 | -1.83 | -1.75 | -1.64 | -1.70 | Cape Verde |
| -0.63 | -0.66 | -0.79 | -0.93 | -1.09 | -1.27 | -1.46 | -1.55 | Côte d'Ivoire |
| -0.40 | 0.03 | 0.03 | -0.14 | -0.32 | -0.52 | -0.76 | -1.05 | Gambia |
| -1.20 | -1.30 | -0.87 | -0.92 | -0.96 | -1.01 | -1.06 | -1.10 | Ghana |
| -0.96 | -1.09 | -1.18 | -1.26 | -1.34 | -1.40 | -1.45 | -1.56 | Guinea |
| -1.03 | -1.13 | -1.22 | -1.29 | -1.35 | -1.38 | -1.50 | -1.61 | Guinea-Bissau |
| — | -1.03 | -1.12 | -1.21 | -1.31 | -1.42 | -1.52 | -1.60 | Liberia |
| -0.82 | -0.93 | -1.02 | -1.11 | -1.21 | -1.30 | -1.38 | -1.49 | Mali |

## Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Mauritania | -0.28 | -0.44 | -0.69 | -1.06 | -1.59 | -1.96 | -2.43 | -2.68 |
| Niger | -0.09 | -0.10 | -0.22 | -0.37 | -0.47 | -0.45 | -0.38 | -0.43 |
| Nigeria | -0.33 | -0.53 | -0.60 | -0.65 | -0.78 | -0.93 | -1.09 | -1.28 |
| Saint Helena (2) | -0.05 | -0.05 | -0.06 | -0.21 | -0.25 | -0.25 | -0.25 | -0.26 |
| Senegal | -0.21 | -0.21 | -0.22 | -0.22 | -0.23 | -0.48 | -0.55 | -0.83 |
| Sierra Leone | -0.41 | -0.53 | -0.67 | -0.85 | -0.96 | -0.69 | -0.77 | -0.86 |
| Togo | -0.26 | -0.30 | -0.35 | -0.41 | -0.75 | -1.64 | -0.96 | -0.54 |
| **ASIA** | -0.38 | -0.42 | -0.43 | -0.29 | -0.34 | -0.63 | -0.73 | -0.85 |
| **EASTERN ASIA** | -0.48 | -0.54 | -0.48 | -0.17 | -0.13 | -0.64 | -0.86 | -1.20 |
| China (3) | -0.38 | -0.43 | -0.37 | 0.04 | — | -0.55 | -0.85 | -1.18 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR (4) | -1.50 | -1.53 | -1.93 | -2.02 | -3.49 | -3.80 | -3.71 | -53.70 |
| China, Macao SAR (5) | 4.17 | 4.14 | -4.18 | -5.06 | -5.10 | -4.34 | -3.56 | -2.79 |
| Dem. People's Republic of Korea | -1.34 | -1.52 | -1.71 | -3.63 | -1.12 | -0.09 | -0.35 | -0.35 |
| Japan | -1.28 | -1.42 | -1.57 | -2.35 | -1.61 | -1.31 | -0.50 | -1.32 |
| Mongolia | -1.95 | -2.67 | -2.11 | -1.04 | -1.36 | -1.38 | -1.27 | -0.91 |
| Republic of Korea | -0.79 | -0.90 | -1.33 | -2.64 | -2.64 | -3.72 | -4.12 | -5.89 |
| **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** | -0.18 | -0.20 | -0.28 | -0.30 | -0.43 | -0.55 | -0.42 | -0.38 |
| Afghanistan | -0.22 | -0.25 | -0.30 | -0.37 | -0.51 | -0.56 | -0.30 | -0.32 |
| Bangladesh | -0.09 | -0.10 | -0.23 | -0.30 | -0.49 | -1.15 | -0.62 | -0.56 |
| Bhutan | -0.04 | -0.04 | -0.06 | -0.07 | -0.08 | -0.10 | -0.13 | -0.17 |
| India | -0.08 | -0.09 | -0.21 | -0.24 | -0.39 | -0.45 | -0.33 | -0.32 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | -0.97 | -1.09 | -1.22 | -1.29 | -1.40 | -1.46 | -1.55 | -1.31 |
| Kazakhstan | -0.93 | -1.00 | -1.06 | -1.09 | -0.77 | -0.80 | -0.82 | -0.52 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -0.45 | -0.48 | -0.50 | -0.49 | -0.18 | -0.12 | 0.02 | 0.17 |
| Maldives | -0.06 | -0.06 | -0.07 | -0.49 | -1.06 | -1.08 | -0.90 | -0.02 |
| Nepal | -0.08 | -0.09 | -0.08 | -0.09 | -0.23 | -0.33 | -0.26 | -0.26 |
| Pakistan | -0.54 | -0.60 | -0.37 | -0.35 | -0.41 | -0.46 | -0.36 | -0.35 |
| Sri Lanka | -0.40 | -0.44 | -0.48 | -0.51 | -0.05 | 0.12 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| Tajikistan | -0.53 | -0.57 | -0.60 | -0.54 | 0.42 | 0.38 | 0.32 | 0.49 |
| Turkmenistan | -0.26 | -0.27 | -0.27 | -0.24 | 0.09 | 0.18 | 0.41 | 0.34 |
| Uzbekistan | -0.37 | -0.39 | -0.40 | -0.45 | -0.76 | -0.56 | 0.03 | 0.19 |
| **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** | -0.35 | -0.38 | -0.35 | -0.37 | -0.52 | -0.59 | -0.77 | -0.91 |
| Brunei Darussalam | -2.27 | -2.89 | -3.56 | -4.24 | -0.17 | 1.08 | -1.21 | -1.99 |
| Cambodia | -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.12 | -0.20 | 0.31 | -0.47 | -0.05 | — |
| Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste | -0.06 | -0.02 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Indonesia | -0.24 | -0.26 | -0.28 | -0.31 | -0.55 | -0.70 | -1.05 | -1.25 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | -0.07 | -0.08 | -0.08 | -0.29 | -0.32 | -0.29 | -0.33 | -0.38 |
| Malaysia | -0.78 | -0.85 | -0.92 | -1.04 | -1.30 | -1.46 | -1.38 | -1.50 |
| Myanmar | -0.35 | -0.39 | -0.44 | -0.48 | -0.29 | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.17 |
| Philippines | -0.43 | -0.45 | -0.38 | -0.41 | -0.79 | -0.61 | -1.86 | -2.12 |
| Singapore | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Thailand | -0.38 | -0.40 | -0.14 | -0.17 | -0.74 | -0.81 | -0.36 | -0.37 |
| Viet Nam | -0.33 | -0.37 | -0.41 | -0.45 | -0.14 | -0.13 | -0.05 | -0.15 |
| **WESTERN ASIA** | -1.08 | -1.23 | -1.53 | -1.58 | -1.49 | -1.26 | -2.41 | -2.04 |
| Armenia | -1.50 | -1.64 | -1.78 | -1.90 | -1.83 | -1.51 | -0.53 | -0.22 |
| Azerbaijan | -0.34 | -0.35 | -0.35 | -0.38 | -0.63 | -0.56 | -0.34 | -0.04 |
| Bahrain | -7.65 | -6.66 | -0.29 | -2.71 | -1.43 | -1.21 | -1.22 | -1.23 |
| Cyprus | -0.83 | -0.91 | -0.81 | -0.85 | -1.55 | -2.63 | -2.99 | -3.34 |
| Georgia | -0.72 | -0.76 | -0.80 | -0.83 | -0.80 | -0.85 | -0.93 | -0.53 |
| Iraq | -0.79 | -1.76 | -2.92 | -2.36 | -2.54 | -2.27 | -1.98 | -0.62 |
| Israel | -4.10 | -4.48 | -3.79 | -3.75 | -3.37 | -3.14 | -2.25 | -0.93 |
| Jordan | -2.43 | -2.89 | -1.43 | -0.80 | -0.84 | -1.16 | -3.37 | -3.82 |
| Kuwait | -3.67 | -4.10 | -4.30 | -0.07 | -6.38 | -11.18 | -9.41 | -2.53 |
| Lebanon | -0.47 | -1.50 | -3.57 | -4.37 | -4.14 | -4.53 | -4.93 | -4.03 |
| Occupied Palestinian Territory | -1.09 | -1.19 | -1.81 | -2.23 | -2.47 | -1.11 | -1.15 | -1.19 |
| Oman | -0.10 | -0.12 | -0.61 | -1.11 | -1.93 | -3.21 | -4.93 | -6.91 |
| Qatar | — | — | -0.89 | -2.25 | -2.31 | -2.36 | -2.40 | -2.28 |
| Saudi Arabia | -1.45 | -1.90 | -2.62 | -3.53 | -4.18 | -3.98 | -4.43 | -4.55 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | -0.88 | -0.97 | -1.05 | -1.15 | -0.62 | -0.61 | -0.45 | -0.40 |
| Turkey | -1.14 | -1.12 | -1.29 | -1.35 | -1.06 | -0.76 | -3.35 | -3.06 |
| United Arab Emirates | -5.00 | -5.89 | -3.36 | -3.55 | -3.71 | 2.73 | -0.67 | -1.10 |
| Yemen | -0.32 | -0.40 | -0.43 | -0.52 | -0.36 | -0.40 | -0.45 | -0.73 |

**Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)**

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| -2.62 | -3.00 | -3.37 | -3.24 | -2.98 | -2.61 | -2.17 | -1.68 | Mauritania |
| -0.51 | -0.59 | -0.69 | -0.80 | -0.93 | -1.05 | -1.18 | -1.31 | Niger |
| -1.42 | -1.58 | -1.56 | -1.45 | -1.55 | -1.59 | -1.61 | -1.62 | Nigeria |
| -0.26 | -0.27 | -0.43 | -0.60 | -0.80 | -1.02 | -1.29 | -1.39 | Saint Helena (2) |
| -1.28 | -1.36 | -1.42 | -1.48 | -1.52 | -1.56 | -1.64 | -1.72 | Senegal |
| -0.95 | -1.05 | -1.15 | -1.26 | -1.36 | -1.47 | -1.58 | -1.69 | Sierra Leone |
| -0.65 | -0.77 | -0.91 | -1.07 | -1.25 | -1.36 | -1.48 | -1.59 | Togo |
| -0.76 | -0.84 | -0.89 | -0.95 | -1.02 | -1.10 | -1.19 | -1.31 | **ASIA** |
| -1.10 | -1.25 | -1.44 | -1.52 | -1.58 | -1.61 | -1.61 | -1.58 | **EASTERN ASIA** |
| -1.12 | -1.33 | -1.54 | -1.62 | -1.66 | -1.67 | -1.65 | -1.59 | China (3) |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | China, Hong Kong SAR (4) |
| -2.00 | -1.20 | -1.20 | -1.20 | -1.21 | -1.20 | -1.21 | -1.19 | China, Macao SAR (5) |
| -0.36 | -0.56 | -0.76 | -0.99 | -1.23 | -1.49 | -1.54 | -1.59 | Dem. People's Republic of Korea |
| -0.86 | -0.31 | -0.29 | -0.50 | -0.73 | -0.96 | -1.21 | -1.48 | Japan |
| 0.10 | 0.10 | -0.18 | -0.46 | -0.76 | -1.09 | -1.44 | -1.50 | Mongolia |
| -3.68 | -1.31 | -1.16 | -1.21 | -1.27 | -1.32 | -1.37 | -1.42 | Republic of Korea |
| -0.31 | -0.32 | -0.35 | -0.49 | -0.64 | -0.81 | -1.00 | -1.22 | **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** |
| -0.41 | -0.51 | -0.63 | -0.77 | -0.95 | -1.06 | -1.18 | -1.31 | Afghanistan |
| -0.43 | -0.44 | -0.47 | -0.57 | -0.69 | -0.82 | -0.98 | -1.16 | Bangladesh |
| -0.22 | -0.26 | -0.31 | -0.36 | -0.43 | -0.50 | -0.59 | -0.69 | Bhutan |
| -0.29 | -0.29 | -0.30 | -0.43 | -0.58 | -0.75 | -0.95 | -1.19 | India |
| -1.87 | -2.22 | -2.16 | -2.07 | -1.94 | -1.78 | -1.61 | -1.64 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| 0.27 | 0.27 | -0.04 | -0.36 | -0.68 | -1.04 | -1.42 | -1.48 | Kazakhstan |
| 0.53 | 0.51 | 0.20 | -0.10 | -0.40 | -0.73 | -1.13 | -1.23 | Kyrgyzstan |
| 0.07 | -0.52 | -0.62 | -0.74 | -0.88 | -1.04 | -1.23 | -1.34 | Maldives |
| -0.46 | -0.61 | -0.51 | -0.52 | -0.60 | -0.69 | -0.79 | -0.90 | Nepal |
| -0.36 | -0.38 | -0.51 | -0.67 | -0.84 | -1.05 | -1.29 | -1.39 | Pakistan |
| 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | -0.12 | -0.27 | -0.44 | -0.65 | -0.91 | Sri Lanka |
| 0.86 | 0.78 | 0.42 | 0.11 | -0.17 | -0.48 | -0.86 | -0.96 | Tajikistan |
| 0.18 | -0.09 | -0.36 | -0.65 | -0.98 | -1.34 | -1.43 | -1.51 | Turkmenistan |
| 0.56 | 0.37 | 0.29 | 0.02 | -0.24 | -0.52 | -0.84 | -1.21 | Uzbekistan |
| -1.10 | -1.40 | -1.39 | -1.43 | -1.43 | -1.43 | -1.43 | -1.51 | **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** |
| -2.56 | -2.85 | -3.00 | -2.78 | -2.51 | -2.20 | -1.86 | -1.51 | Brunei Darussalam |
| -0.36 | -0.65 | -0.69 | -0.78 | -0.87 | -0.97 | -1.05 | -1.14 | Cambodia |
| 0.07 | 0.00 | -0.07 | -0.14 | -0.24 | -0.37 | -0.43 | -0.50 | Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste |
| -1.49 | -2.11 | -2.14 | -2.14 | -2.06 | -1.90 | -1.69 | -1.77 | Indonesia |
| -0.43 | -0.50 | -0.59 | -0.70 | -0.82 | -0.96 | -1.08 | -1.20 | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| -2.46 | -2.99 | -1.80 | -1.89 | -1.85 | -1.80 | -1.73 | -1.65 | Malaysia |
| -0.34 | -0.52 | -0.74 | -1.01 | -1.12 | -1.24 | -1.36 | -1.48 | Myanmar |
| -2.16 | -2.07 | -2.05 | -1.99 | -1.90 | -1.78 | -1.63 | -1.68 | Philippines |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Singapore |
| -0.24 | -0.25 | -0.40 | -0.56 | -0.75 | -0.96 | -1.23 | -1.33 | Thailand |
| -0.50 | -0.55 | -0.64 | -0.75 | -0.87 | -1.02 | -1.18 | -1.29 | Viet Nam |
| -0.91 | -0.78 | -0.69 | -0.70 | -0.74 | -0.84 | -0.98 | -1.12 | **WESTERN ASIA** |
| 0.56 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.16 | -0.21 | -0.60 | -0.99 | -1.43 | Armenia |
| 0.68 | 0.66 | 0.27 | -0.11 | -0.49 | -0.89 | -1.34 | -1.42 | Azerbaijan |
| -1.25 | -1.27 | -1.28 | -1.29 | -1.29 | -1.30 | -1.31 | -1.31 | Bahrain |
| -1.86 | -0.44 | -0.45 | -0.64 | -0.83 | -1.04 | -1.25 | -1.48 | Cyprus |
| 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.14 | -0.20 | -0.56 | -0.94 | -1.37 | Georgia |
| 0.59 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.22 | -0.17 | -0.57 | -0.98 | -1.42 | Iraq |
| -1.22 | -1.44 | -0.59 | -0.73 | -0.87 | -1.00 | -1.14 | -1.28 | Israel |
| -4.89 | -0.42 | -0.61 | -0.80 | -1.00 | -1.21 | -1.42 | -1.44 | Jordan |
| -2.56 | -2.30 | -2.04 | -1.78 | -1.51 | -1.24 | -1.23 | -1.24 | Kuwait |
| -2.28 | -2.33 | -2.16 | -1.98 | -1.78 | -1.58 | -1.37 | -1.38 | Lebanon |
| -1.23 | -1.26 | -1.32 | -1.37 | -1.42 | -1.47 | -1.52 | -1.55 | Occupied Palestinian Territory |
| -6.59 | -2.50 | -2.35 | -2.18 | -1.97 | -1.75 | -1.51 | -1.53 | Oman |
| -2.28 | -2.31 | -2.12 | -1.92 | -1.72 | -1.51 | -1.30 | -1.31 | Qatar |
| -4.79 | -4.29 | -3.67 | -2.98 | -2.24 | -1.47 | -1.48 | -1.49 | Saudi Arabia |
| -0.36 | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.32 | -0.56 | -0.82 | -1.11 | -1.43 | Syrian Arab Republic |
| -1.49 | -1.43 | -1.49 | -1.51 | -1.53 | -1.54 | -1.54 | -1.54 | Turkey |
| -1.11 | -1.13 | -1.17 | -1.23 | -1.28 | -1.33 | -1.38 | -1.39 | United Arab Emirates |
| -0.59 | -0.30 | -0.44 | -0.60 | -0.80 | -1.04 | -1.15 | -1.27 | Yemen |

## Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| **EUROPE** | -1.14 | -1.26 | -1.52 | -1.57 | -1.75 | -1.59 | -1.04 | -0.92 |
| **EASTERN EUROPE** | -1.47 | -1.56 | -1.61 | -1.66 | -1.94 | -1.91 | -1.39 | -1.13 |
| Belarus | -1.22 | -1.46 | -1.72 | -2.02 | -2.44 | -2.65 | -2.63 | -2.33 |
| Bulgaria | -1.72 | -2.11 | -2.54 | -2.32 | -2.53 | -1.79 | -1.81 | -1.08 |
| Czech Republic | -0.84 | -0.89 | -1.17 | -1.28 | -5.57 | -7.11 | -0.52 | — |
| Hungary | -0.53 | -0.59 | -1.03 | -1.15 | -1.73 | -1.81 | -1.28 | -1.25 |
| Poland | -1.54 | -1.71 | -0.83 | -0.95 | -1.34 | -1.17 | -0.68 | -0.69 |
| Republic of Moldova | -0.78 | -0.92 | -1.09 | -1.25 | -1.21 | -1.32 | -1.39 | -1.07 |
| Romania | -1.42 | -1.07 | -1.09 | -0.86 | -0.86 | -1.17 | -1.37 | -1.47 |
| Russian Federation | -1.70 | -1.86 | -2.02 | -2.17 | -2.23 | -2.09 | -1.49 | -1.07 |
| Slovakia | -0.49 | -0.52 | -1.11 | -1.32 | -1.85 | -2.11 | -1.08 | -1.04 |
| Ukraine | -1.29 | -1.41 | -1.53 | -1.64 | -1.67 | -1.71 | -1.62 | -1.22 |
| **NORTHERN EUROPE** | -0.43 | -0.55 | -0.87 | -0.84 | -3.81 | -3.84 | -0.74 | -0.33 |
| Channel Islands | 0.69 | 0.66 | 0.59 | 0.56 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.09 | 0.13 |
| Denmark | -1.05 | -2.87 | -2.74 | -2.48 | -2.55 | -1.90 | -0.75 | -0.59 |
| Estonia | -1.64 | -1.76 | -1.88 | -1.95 | -1.57 | -1.35 | -0.71 | -0.25 |
| Faeroe Islands | -0.25 | -0.71 | -1.09 | -0.64 | -0.68 | -0.42 | -0.18 | -0.23 |
| Finland | -0.90 | -0.98 | -1.99 | -2.40 | -3.51 | -0.77 | 0.01 | -0.82 |
| Iceland | -2.79 | -2.91 | -2.62 | -2.70 | -2.44 | -2.49 | -2.26 | -2.29 |
| Ireland | -1.02 | -0.71 | -1.10 | -1.21 | -0.81 | -0.75 | -0.43 | -0.29 |
| Isle of Man | -0.47 | -0.48 | -0.53 | 0.22 | 1.49 | 0.26 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Latvia | -1.13 | -1.19 | -1.24 | -1.30 | -1.88 | -1.71 | -0.97 | -0.37 |
| Lithuania | -1.29 | -1.46 | -1.64 | -1.83 | -2.59 | -2.65 | -2.11 | -1.51 |
| Norway | 0.04 | 0.04 | -3.32 | -4.08 | -1.68 | -1.54 | -0.53 | -0.46 |
| Sweden | -2.15 | -2.25 | -3.57 | -3.90 | -1.78 | -0.42 | -0.02 | — |
| United Kingdom | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.57 | 0.62 | -5.56 | -7.24 | -1.21 | -0.09 |
| **SOUTHERN EUROPE** | -0.94 | -1.02 | -1.45 | -1.66 | -1.16 | -1.05 | -0.70 | -0.67 |
| Albania | -1.24 | -1.52 | -0.18 | -0.15 | -0.29 | -0.30 | -0.31 | -0.43 |
| Andorra | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2.53 | 3.58 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -0.59 | -0.70 | -0.96 | -1.17 | -1.16 | -1.28 | -0.65 | -0.54 |
| Croatia | -0.99 | -1.15 | -1.43 | -1.67 | -1.72 | -1.88 | -0.91 | -0.75 |
| Gibraltar | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Greece | -0.90 | -0.97 | -1.69 | -1.99 | -1.22 | -1.12 | -0.34 | -0.19 |
| Holy See (6) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Italy | -1.14 | -1.20 | -1.26 | -1.32 | -0.78 | -0.59 | -0.11 | 0.06 |
| Malta | -2.41 | -2.65 | -2.88 | -2.89 | -2.87 | -2.98 | -3.07 | -3.05 |
| Portugal | -0.35 | -0.38 | -0.48 | -0.53 | -0.48 | -0.50 | -2.32 | -3.28 |
| San Marino | -2.16 | -3.08 | -4.17 | -5.34 | -6.46 | -7.42 | -8.16 | -5.59 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | -1.26 | -1.26 | -1.50 | -1.77 | -1.24 | -1.20 | -0.90 | -0.88 |
| Slovenia | -1.00 | -1.19 | -1.23 | -1.38 | -1.78 | -2.07 | -0.65 | -0.38 |
| Spain | -1.01 | -1.05 | -2.30 | -2.62 | -2.20 | -2.24 | -1.08 | -0.90 |
| TFYR Macedonia (7) | -1.35 | -1.63 | -2.02 | -2.39 | -1.36 | -1.21 | -0.98 | -0.97 |
| **WESTERN EUROPE** | -1.35 | -1.38 | -1.73 | -1.59 | -1.11 | -0.76 | -0.85 | -0.95 |
| Austria | -0.23 | -0.23 | -0.18 | -0.17 | -0.05 | -0.03 | -0.10 | -0.12 |
| Belgium | -1.23 | -1.24 | -1.88 | -2.17 | -2.18 | -3.56 | -2.53 | -2.33 |
| France | -1.77 | -1.89 | -2.91 | -2.55 | -1.34 | -0.26 | -0.28 | -0.31 |
| Germany | -1.60 | -1.65 | -1.58 | -1.59 | -1.57 | -1.60 | -1.63 | -1.72 |
| Liechtenstein | -0.06 | -0.06 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | -0.09 | -0.10 |
| Luxembourg | -0.75 | -0.77 | -0.48 | -2.79 | -4.07 | -4.39 | -4.26 | -4.38 |
| Monaco | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Netherlands | 0.13 | 0.12 | -0.46 | -0.47 | -0.47 | -0.48 | -0.49 | -0.50 |
| Switzerland | -1.24 | -1.33 | -0.75 | -0.71 | -0.57 | -0.57 | -2.84 | -3.34 |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | -1.31 | -1.43 | -1.66 | -1.81 | -1.89 | -1.98 | -1.91 | -1.98 |
| **CARIBBEAN** | -0.79 | -0.88 | -1.19 | -1.28 | -1.43 | -1.38 | -1.04 | -0.98 |
| Anguilla | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Antigua and Barbuda | -1.43 | -1.52 | 0.98 | 0.86 | -0.12 | -0.12 | -0.12 | -0.13 |
| Aruba | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Bahamas | 1.02 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.87 | -1.22 | -1.32 | -4.06 | -4.29 |
| Barbados | -0.08 | -0.09 | -0.20 | -0.18 | 0.23 | 0.20 | -0.78 | -0.82 |
| British Virgin Islands | -0.70 | -0.85 | -1.01 | -1.20 | -1.40 | -1.63 | -1.93 | -2.20 |
| Cayman Islands | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cuba | -1.11 | -1.17 | -1.23 | -1.29 | -2.13 | -2.30 | -1.95 | -1.87 |

## Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| -0.46 | -0.36 | -0.46 | -0.67 | -0.86 | -1.08 | -1.28 | -1.46 | **EUROPE** |
| -0.21 | -0.07 | -0.15 | -0.40 | -0.60 | -0.82 | -1.03 | -1.25 | **EASTERN EUROPE** |
| -1.15 | -1.18 | -1.24 | -1.31 | -1.38 | -1.44 | -1.51 | -1.54 | Belarus |
| -0.90 | -0.57 | -1.14 | -1.21 | -1.28 | -1.36 | -1.43 | -1.51 | Bulgaria |
| 0.41 | 0.47 | -0.35 | -0.48 | -0.48 | -0.48 | -0.49 | -0.49 | Czech Republic |
| -0.53 | -0.54 | -1.11 | -1.25 | -1.32 | -1.39 | -1.46 | -1.53 | Hungary |
| -0.29 | -0.19 | -0.19 | -0.42 | -0.66 | -0.92 | -1.19 | -1.48 | Poland |
| 0.28 | 0.13 | -0.19 | -0.53 | -0.90 | -1.32 | -1.40 | -1.48 | Republic of Moldova |
| -0.73 | 0.13 | -0.03 | -0.39 | -0.40 | -0.40 | -0.41 | -0.41 | Romania |
| 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | -0.25 | -0.53 | -0.82 | -1.12 | -1.44 | Russian Federation |
| -0.14 | — | -0.55 | -0.69 | -0.71 | -0.72 | -0.74 | -0.76 | Slovakia |
| -0.12 | -0.12 | -0.12 | -0.37 | -0.62 | -0.89 | -1.17 | -1.47 | Ukraine |
| -0.16 | -0.30 | -0.59 | -0.78 | -0.99 | -1.23 | -1.38 | -1.50 | **NORTHERN EUROPE** |
| 0.25 | 0.01 | -0.00 | — | — | — | — | — | Channel Islands |
| -0.17 | -0.22 | -0.61 | -0.81 | -0.94 | -1.08 | -1.22 | -1.36 | Denmark |
| 0.86 | 0.31 | -0.13 | -0.44 | -0.76 | -1.09 | -1.44 | -1.48 | Estonia |
| -0.71 | -0.73 | -0.49 | -0.63 | -0.78 | -0.96 | -1.16 | -1.39 | Faeroe Islands |
| 0.03 | 0.13 | 0.13 | -0.16 | -0.46 | -0.77 | -1.10 | -1.45 | Finland |
| -2.27 | -1.98 | -1.78 | -1.66 | -1.54 | -1.41 | -1.28 | -1.29 | Iceland |
| -0.48 | -0.59 | -0.62 | -0.77 | -0.94 | -1.12 | -1.31 | -1.51 | Ireland |
| -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Isle of Man |
| 1.12 | 1.09 | 0.58 | 0.10 | -0.38 | -0.87 | -1.39 | -1.43 | Latvia |
| 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | -0.11 | -0.43 | -0.75 | -1.09 | -1.45 | Lithuania |
| -1.00 | -1.97 | -4.27 | -3.86 | -3.36 | -2.78 | -2.15 | -1.50 | Norway |
| -0.08 | -0.16 | -0.16 | -0.39 | -0.63 | -0.87 | -1.12 | -1.37 | Sweden |
| -0.09 | -0.33 | -0.57 | -0.82 | -1.06 | -1.31 | -1.32 | -1.33 | United Kingdom |
| -0.53 | -0.36 | -0.43 | -0.64 | -0.86 | -1.09 | -1.30 | -1.50 | **SOUTHERN EUROPE** |
| -0.92 | -1.00 | -1.07 | -1.16 | -1.25 | -1.34 | -1.44 | -1.53 | Albania |
| 3.37 | 2.86 | 2.71 | 0.49 | 0.05 | -0.39 | -0.83 | -1.27 | Andorra |
| -0.56 | -0.70 | -0.85 | -1.02 | -1.21 | -1.42 | -1.51 | -1.60 | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| -0.77 | -0.90 | -1.04 | -1.19 | -1.35 | -1.52 | -1.58 | -1.64 | Croatia |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Gibraltar |
| -0.20 | -0.42 | -0.66 | -0.91 | -1.18 | -1.48 | -1.53 | -1.58 | Greece |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Holy See (6) |
| -0.12 | -0.18 | -0.18 | -0.42 | -0.66 | -0.92 | -1.18 | -1.47 | Italy |
| -3.11 | -3.17 | -2.83 | -2.47 | -2.09 | -1.71 | -1.32 | -1.32 | Malta |
| -1.46 | -1.09 | -1.14 | -1.22 | -1.30 | -1.39 | -1.47 | -1.56 | Portugal |
| 1.52 | 0.95 | 0.40 | -0.16 | -0.72 | -1.28 | -1.29 | -1.30 | San Marino |
| -0.21 | -0.08 | -0.32 | -0.56 | -0.83 | -1.12 | -1.44 | -1.51 | Serbia and Montenegro |
| -0.06 | — | — | -0.25 | -0.51 | -0.78 | -1.09 | -1.42 | Slovenia |
| -0.41 | -0.34 | -0.34 | -0.55 | -0.76 | -0.97 | -1.20 | -1.43 | Spain |
| -0.94 | 0.16 | -0.13 | -0.43 | -0.75 | -1.08 | -1.45 | -1.50 | TFYR Macedonia (7) |
| -0.90 | -0.94 | -0.95 | -1.03 | -1.13 | -1.25 | -1.38 | -1.45 | **WESTERN EUROPE** |
| -0.02 | — | — | -0.27 | -0.55 | -0.83 | -1.14 | -1.46 | Austria |
| -2.34 | -2.22 | -1.05 | -1.08 | -1.11 | -1.14 | -1.17 | -1.21 | Belgium |
| -0.66 | -0.67 | -0.81 | -0.96 | -1.12 | -1.28 | -1.45 | -1.47 | France |
| -1.69 | -1.62 | -1.55 | -1.46 | -1.38 | -1.39 | -1.40 | -1.41 | Germany |
| -0.10 | -0.10 | -0.10 | -0.22 | -0.36 | -0.52 | -0.72 | -0.97 | Liechtenstein |
| -4.65 | -3.77 | -3.23 | -2.78 | -2.30 | -1.82 | -1.32 | -1.32 | Luxembourg |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Monaco |
| -0.92 | -1.38 | -1.44 | -1.47 | -1.49 | -1.51 | -1.53 | -1.54 | Netherlands |
| 0.46 | 0.06 | 0.06 | -0.23 | -0.51 | -0.81 | -1.12 | -1.45 | Switzerland |
| -1.60 | -1.74 | -1.75 | -1.64 | -1.56 | -1.49 | -1.44 | -1.40 | **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** |
| -1.36 | -0.99 | -0.81 | -0.85 | -0.97 | -1.13 | -1.26 | -1.35 | **CARIBBEAN** |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Anguilla |
| -0.13 | -0.31 | -0.51 | -0.73 | -0.98 | -1.28 | -1.38 | -1.48 | Antigua and Barbuda |
| 0.62 | 0.79 | 0.75 | 0.35 | -0.02 | -0.40 | -0.80 | -1.26 | Aruba |
| -3.84 | -3.31 | -2.72 | -2.10 | -1.45 | -1.46 | -1.47 | -1.47 | Bahamas |
| -0.94 | -1.06 | -1.19 | -1.34 | -1.49 | -1.58 | -1.65 | -1.73 | Barbados |
| -2.47 | -2.45 | -2.35 | -2.18 | -1.95 | -1.68 | -1.73 | -1.78 | British Virgin Islands |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Cayman Islands |
| -0.72 | -0.50 | -0.64 | -0.83 | -1.03 | -1.23 | -1.45 | -1.47 | Cuba |

## Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

**Estimates: 1950-2000**

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Dominica | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.01 | -3.45 | -4.01 | -1.49 | -1.01 |
| Dominican Republic | -0.84 | -0.94 | -1.43 | -1.66 | -1.92 | -2.17 | -1.09 | -0.60 |
| Grenada | -0.26 | -0.26 | -0.27 | -0.27 | -0.11 | -0.11 | 0.08 | 0.12 |
| Guadeloupe | -3.47 | -4.36 | -5.13 | -6.24 | -7.31 | -7.91 | -17.53 | -22.66 |
| Haiti | -0.37 | -0.42 | -0.47 | -0.53 | -0.50 | -0.52 | -0.70 | -0.88 |
| Jamaica | -1.26 | -1.47 | -1.19 | -1.30 | -0.91 | -0.97 | -0.93 | -0.91 |
| Martinique | -1.70 | -2.05 | -3.60 | -5.00 | -6.05 | -6.91 | -7.46 | -7.77 |
| Montserrat | 0.82 | 0.70 | 0.59 | 0.46 | -0.14 | -0.15 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| Netherlands Antilles | — | — | — | — | — | — | -0.13 | -0.14 |
| Puerto Rico | -0.63 | -0.75 | -2.69 | -3.03 | -2.25 | -2.36 | -1.40 | -2.06 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | -0.17 | -0.20 | -0.87 | -0.93 | -0.27 | -0.26 | 0.20 | 0.19 |
| Saint Lucia | -0.21 | -0.22 | -0.23 | -0.24 | -0.25 | -0.27 | -0.28 | -0.29 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | — | -0.05 | -1.41 | -1.86 | -0.01 | -0.06 | -1.84 | -2.25 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | -0.16 | -0.13 | 0.42 | 0.39 | — | -0.05 | -1.74 | -1.82 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.69 | 0.38 | -0.15 | -0.16 |
| United States Virgin Islands | 0.54 | 0.34 | -3.40 | -3.77 | -4.11 | -4.41 | -4.67 | -4.88 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA** | -1.19 | -1.30 | -1.43 | -1.52 | -1.52 | -1.54 | -1.53 | -1.47 |
| Belize | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.66 | 0.63 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Costa Rica | -0.12 | -0.12 | -0.47 | -0.96 | -1.22 | -1.60 | -1.60 | -1.12 |
| El Salvador | -0.29 | -0.30 | -0.18 | -0.16 | -0.71 | -0.89 | -0.94 | -1.00 |
| Guatemala | -0.80 | -0.89 | -0.85 | -0.48 | -0.37 | -0.22 | -0.57 | -0.66 |
| Honduras | -0.61 | -0.69 | -0.78 | -0.88 | -0.92 | -0.83 | -0.90 | -0.83 |
| Mexico | -1.46 | -1.59 | -1.77 | -1.90 | -1.91 | -2.03 | -2.00 | -2.01 |
| Nicaragua | -0.71 | -0.76 | -1.08 | -1.55 | -0.72 | -0.55 | -0.57 | -0.59 |
| Panama | -0.86 | -0.92 | -1.11 | -1.19 | -0.54 | -0.56 | -0.68 | -0.70 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | -1.42 | -1.55 | -1.81 | -2.02 | -2.14 | -2.27 | -2.23 | -2.39 |
| Argentina | -2.65 | -2.81 | -2.21 | -2.25 | -2.08 | -2.12 | -2.69 | -2.79 |
| Bolivia | -0.44 | -0.46 | -0.48 | -0.50 | -0.52 | -1.46 | -1.95 | -2.16 |
| Brazil | -1.43 | -1.60 | -2.08 | -2.33 | -2.57 | -2.80 | -2.81 | -2.97 |
| Chile | -2.47 | -2.66 | -2.56 | -2.66 | -2.73 | -2.84 | -1.53 | -0.76 |
| Colombia | -1.24 | -1.34 | -1.47 | -1.70 | -1.63 | -1.35 | -1.41 | -2.15 |
| Ecuador | -0.78 | -0.85 | -0.85 | -0.85 | -1.04 | -1.66 | -1.67 | -1.66 |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | -0.88 | -0.93 | -0.97 | -1.02 | -1.07 | -1.11 | -2.80 | -2.44 |
| French Guiana | -2.24 | -2.44 | -1.36 | -1.01 | -1.06 | -1.09 | -1.34 | -1.41 |
| Guyana | -0.14 | -0.14 | -0.06 | -0.06 | -0.15 | -0.16 | -0.38 | -0.39 |
| Paraguay | -0.15 | -0.16 | -0.21 | -0.26 | -0.62 | -0.91 | -1.16 | -1.40 |
| Peru | -1.00 | -1.07 | -2.00 | -2.44 | -2.00 | -1.68 | -1.34 | -1.27 |
| Suriname | -0.07 | -0.07 | 0.06 | 0.43 | -1.35 | -2.32 | -2.52 | -2.75 |
| Uruguay | -1.10 | -1.12 | -1.13 | -1.15 | -1.19 | -2.58 | -2.63 | -2.99 |
| Venezuela | -2.94 | -3.36 | -3.04 | -3.18 | -3.18 | -3.28 | -2.61 | -2.40 |
| **NORTHERN AMERICA** | -1.79 | -1.85 | -1.43 | -1.35 | -0.03 | -0.06 | -0.58 | -0.60 |
| Bermuda | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canada | -2.24 | -2.38 | -2.74 | -2.15 | 0.04 | -0.04 | -0.58 | -0.19 |
| Greenland | -3.06 | -3.62 | -4.17 | -4.39 | -1.25 | -1.40 | -1.60 | -1.64 |
| Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon | -3.81 | -3.96 | -2.13 | -1.06 | -1.06 | -1.07 | 0.34 | 0.99 |
| United States of America | -1.75 | -1.80 | -1.30 | -1.26 | -0.04 | -0.06 | -0.58 | -0.64 |
| **OCEANIA** | -1.41 | -1.48 | -1.47 | -1.49 | -0.76 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.26 |
| **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** | -2.11 | -2.40 | -2.58 | -2.68 | -1.21 | 0.00 | 0.27 | 0.17 |
| Australia (8) | -2.45 | -2.54 | -2.59 | -2.79 | -1.02 | 0.23 | 0.42 | 0.51 |
| New Zealand | -0.82 | -1.88 | -2.57 | -2.22 | -1.85 | -0.77 | -0.30 | -1.35 |
| **MELANESIA** | -0.30 | -0.45 | -0.63 | -0.88 | -0.50 | -0.27 | -0.06 | -0.05 |
| Fiji | -0.69 | -0.77 | -0.84 | -0.66 | -0.61 | -0.33 | -0.24 | -1.03 |
| New Caledonia | -2.79 | -4.25 | -2.70 | 0.41 | -1.51 | -1.72 | -1.19 | -0.35 |
| Papua New Guinea | -0.14 | -0.27 | -0.52 | -1.00 | -0.48 | -0.26 | -0.02 | -0.01 |
| Solomon Islands | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.04 | -0.04 | -0.04 | -0.32 | -0.43 | -0.29 |
| Vanuatu | -0.28 | -0.35 | -0.42 | -0.51 | -0.61 | -0.51 | -0.05 | -0.12 |
| **MICRONESIA** | -0.85 | -0.91 | -1.07 | -1.25 | -3.51 | -1.69 | -1.11 | -1.49 |
| Guam | -1.83 | -2.06 | -2.29 | -3.09 | -16.89 | -19.26 | 4.08 | 3.67 |
| Kiribati | -0.65 | -0.84 | -1.07 | -1.36 | -1.25 | -0.46 | -0.54 | -0.33 |
| Marshall Islands | 1.39 | 1.35 | 1.31 | 1.27 | 1.22 | 1.18 | -1.84 | -1.49 |
| Micronesia (Fed. States of) | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.10 | -0.18 | -0.19 |
| Nauru | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| -1.03 | -1.12 | -1.21 | -1.31 | -1.41 | -1.51 | -1.54 | -1.57 | Dominica |
| -0.61 | -0.77 | -0.93 | -1.11 | -1.30 | -1.51 | -1.57 | -1.62 | Dominican Republic |
| -0.83 | -1.12 | -1.23 | -1.31 | -1.38 | -1.44 | -1.50 | -1.54 | Grenada |
| -12.92 | -13.01 | -10.66 | -8.31 | -5.96 | -3.42 | -1.21 | -1.07 | Guadeloupe |
| -0.90 | -0.92 | -1.01 | -1.11 | -1.21 | -1.32 | -1.44 | -1.54 | Haiti |
| -0.19 | -0.06 | -0.06 | -0.30 | -0.55 | -0.82 | -1.11 | -1.44 | Jamaica |
| -6.27 | -6.42 | -5.46 | -4.45 | -3.41 | -2.34 | -1.26 | -1.27 | Martinique |
| -0.01 | -0.10 | -0.19 | -0.30 | -0.44 | -0.62 | -0.72 | -0.82 | Montserrat |
| -0.14 | -0.39 | -0.64 | -0.90 | -1.17 | -1.46 | -1.50 | -1.53 | Netherlands Antilles |
| -15.43 | -17.54 | -15.02 | -11.80 | -8.35 | -4.84 | -1.28 | -1.31 | Puerto Rico |
| 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.03 | -0.21 | -0.47 | -0.77 | -1.12 | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| -0.30 | -0.43 | -0.57 | -0.74 | -0.94 | -1.17 | -1.28 | -1.40 | Saint Lucia |
| -2.69 | -2.76 | -2.68 | -2.47 | -2.15 | -1.76 | -1.82 | -1.88 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| -1.79 | -1.75 | -1.69 | -1.63 | -1.55 | -1.58 | -1.61 | -1.64 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| -0.36 | -0.57 | -0.80 | -1.07 | -1.37 | -1.46 | -1.55 | -1.63 | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| -5.06 | -5.20 | -4.49 | -3.73 | -2.94 | -2.13 | -1.30 | -1.30 | United States Virgin Islands |
| -0.69 | -0.84 | -0.85 | -0.96 | -1.08 | -1.20 | -1.32 | -1.39 | **CENTRAL AMERICA** |
| 0.04 | — | -0.24 | -0.50 | -0.77 | -1.07 | -1.40 | -1.48 | Belize |
| -1.17 | -1.29 | -1.36 | -1.42 | -1.47 | -1.52 | -1.57 | -1.62 | Costa Rica |
| -1.96 | -2.03 | -0.85 | -1.00 | -1.16 | -1.33 | -1.52 | -1.57 | El Salvador |
| -0.69 | -0.72 | -0.75 | -0.88 | -1.01 | -1.16 | -1.32 | -1.50 | Guatemala |
| -0.69 | -0.73 | -0.76 | -0.88 | -1.01 | -1.16 | -1.32 | -1.49 | Honduras |
| -0.72 | -0.97 | -1.08 | -1.17 | -1.27 | -1.37 | -1.47 | -1.50 | Mexico |
| -0.60 | -0.75 | -0.92 | -1.10 | -1.29 | -1.50 | -1.57 | -1.63 | Nicaragua |
| -0.55 | -0.56 | -0.71 | -0.89 | -1.08 | -1.28 | -1.50 | -1.56 | Panama |
| -2.13 | -2.41 | -2.52 | -2.28 | -2.05 | -1.81 | -1.58 | -1.41 | **SOUTH AMERICA** |
| -2.20 | -2.10 | -2.12 | -1.97 | -1.81 | -1.65 | -1.48 | -1.31 | Argentina |
| -1.80 | -1.28 | -1.33 | -1.38 | -1.42 | -1.47 | -1.51 | -1.55 | Bolivia |
| -2.61 | -3.26 | -3.60 | -3.24 | -2.83 | -2.39 | -1.92 | -1.43 | Brazil |
| -1.36 | -2.12 | -2.62 | -2.40 | -2.16 | -1.90 | -1.64 | -1.36 | Chile |
| -2.23 | -2.18 | -2.09 | -1.97 | -1.83 | -1.68 | -1.51 | -1.53 | Colombia |
| -1.23 | -1.24 | -1.29 | -1.35 | -1.40 | -1.45 | -1.50 | -1.55 | Ecuador |
| -2.41 | -5.64 | -6.77 | -6.02 | -5.03 | -3.90 | -2.70 | -1.46 | Falkland Islands (Malvinas) |
| -0.22 | -0.22 | -0.45 | -0.68 | -0.93 | -1.18 | -1.44 | -1.46 | French Guiana |
| -0.41 | -0.55 | -0.70 | -0.88 | -1.08 | -1.32 | -1.42 | -1.52 | Guyana |
| -1.39 | -1.38 | -1.47 | -1.50 | -1.54 | -1.56 | -1.57 | -1.58 | Paraguay |
| -1.31 | -1.35 | -1.39 | -1.43 | -1.47 | -1.51 | -1.54 | -1.57 | Peru |
| -2.97 | -2.81 | -2.57 | -2.28 | -1.95 | -1.59 | -1.62 | -1.64 | Suriname |
| -3.07 | -3.12 | -2.78 | -2.43 | -2.06 | -1.68 | -1.30 | -1.30 | Uruguay |
| -2.03 | -2.03 | -1.91 | -1.79 | -1.65 | -1.51 | -1.36 | -1.37 | Venezuela |
| -1.58 | -1.68 | -1.66 | -1.62 | -1.57 | -1.51 | -1.46 | -1.47 | **NORTHERN AMERICA** |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Bermuda |
| -0.96 | -1.60 | -1.73 | -1.68 | -1.63 | -1.57 | -1.50 | -1.43 | Canada |
| -1.18 | -0.79 | -1.50 | -1.63 | -1.58 | -1.53 | -1.47 | -1.41 | Greenland |
| — | — | -0.26 | -0.52 | -0.78 | -1.04 | -1.31 | -1.32 | Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon |
| -1.65 | -1.69 | -1.65 | -1.61 | -1.56 | -1.51 | -1.45 | -1.47 | United States of America |
| -0.87 | -0.91 | -0.48 | -0.30 | -0.21 | -0.17 | -0.19 | -0.36 | **OCEANIA** |
| -3.43 | -4.41 | -3.68 | -3.02 | -2.41 | -1.84 | -1.31 | -1.38 | **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** |
| -4.01 | -5.47 | -4.75 | -3.95 | -3.10 | -2.23 | -1.34 | -1.34 | Australia (8) |
| -0.79 | -0.47 | -0.44 | -0.62 | -0.80 | -0.98 | -1.16 | -1.35 | New Zealand |
| -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.17 | -0.26 | -0.36 | -0.50 | -0.67 | **MELANESIA** |
| -1.38 | -1.50 | -1.55 | -1.59 | -1.61 | -1.61 | -1.60 | -1.67 | Fiji |
| -0.28 | -0.29 | -0.50 | -0.72 | -0.96 | -1.21 | -1.48 | -1.53 | New Caledonia |
| -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.10 | -0.20 | -0.31 | -0.46 | -0.65 | Papua New Guinea |
| -0.23 | -0.25 | -0.32 | -0.41 | -0.53 | -0.67 | -0.84 | -0.95 | Solomon Islands |
| -0.38 | -0.41 | -0.50 | -0.61 | -0.74 | -0.89 | -1.07 | -1.19 | Vanuatu |
| -0.85 | -1.86 | -1.86 | -1.88 | -1.92 | -1.98 | -1.95 | -1.48 | **MICRONESIA** |
| -2.94 | -2.98 | -2.66 | -2.33 | -1.98 | -1.63 | -1.28 | -1.28 | Guam |
| -0.54 | -2.18 | -2.70 | -2.74 | -2.65 | -2.44 | -2.13 | -1.74 | Kiribati |
| -0.33 | -0.33 | -0.54 | -0.75 | -0.98 | -1.22 | -1.48 | -1.52 | Marshall Islands |
| -0.20 | -0.33 | -0.49 | -0.66 | -0.88 | -1.13 | -1.24 | -1.36 | Micronesia (Fed. States of) |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Nauru |

## Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

### Estimates: 1950-2000

| Major area, region and country | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | -0.34 | -0.36 | -0.39 | -0.41 | -0.44 | -0.87 | -14.02 | -22.35 |
| Palau | -1.21 | -1.29 | -1.37 | -1.45 | -1.52 | -1.60 | -1.67 | -1.22 |
| **POLYNESIA** | -0.95 | -0.69 | -0.75 | -0.99 | -0.69 | -0.55 | -0.67 | -0.43 |
| American Samoa | -1.21 | -1.26 | -1.30 | -1.34 | -1.38 | -1.48 | -2.87 | -3.09 |
| Cook Islands | -0.77 | -0.80 | -0.84 | -0.87 | -0.28 | -0.31 | -0.36 | -1.00 |
| French Polynesia | -1.78 | -2.14 | -2.53 | -2.92 | -0.74 | -0.24 | 0.05 | 0.55 |
| Niue | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.15 | -0.58 | -0.98 | -1.13 | 0.05 |
| Pitcairn | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Samoa | -1.05 | -0.36 | -0.09 | -0.26 | -0.18 | -0.05 | -0.03 | -0.03 |
| Tokelau | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tonga | -0.61 | -0.51 | -0.51 | -0.57 | -0.63 | -0.71 | -0.79 | -0.39 |
| Tuvalu | -0.49 | -0.61 | -0.75 | -0.91 | -1.10 | -1.32 | -1.56 | -1.82 |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.
+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
# The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.
1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
6 Refers to the Vatican City State.
7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

**Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)**

**2000-2030: Projections**

| Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | Major area, region and country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 | 2025-2030 | |
| -5.24 | -5.38 | -4.63 | -3.83 | -3.00 | -2.15 | -1.29 | -1.29 | Northern Mariana Islands |
| -1.25 | 1.31 | 0.84 | 0.29 | -0.25 | -0.80 | -1.37 | -1.41 | Palau |
| -0.25 | -0.22 | -0.34 | -0.48 | -0.64 | -0.86 | -1.12 | -1.25 | **POLYNESIA** |
| -5.16 | -5.41 | -4.73 | -3.95 | -3.13 | -2.26 | -1.37 | -1.38 | American Samoa |
| -0.47 | -3.42 | -5.27 | -4.92 | -4.31 | -3.51 | -2.61 | -1.63 | Cook Islands |
| 0.76 | 0.73 | 0.32 | -0.07 | -0.47 | -0.89 | -1.36 | -1.42 | French Polynesia |
| -0.16 | -0.66 | -0.93 | -1.03 | -1.13 | -1.23 | -1.34 | -1.45 | Niue |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Pitcairn |
| -0.07 | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.22 | -0.36 | -0.53 | -0.73 | -0.98 | Samoa |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Tokelau |
| -0.22 | -0.23 | -0.38 | -0.55 | -0.75 | -0.98 | -1.25 | -1.35 | Tonga |
| -2.10 | -2.15 | -2.13 | -2.04 | -1.88 | -1.68 | -1.75 | -1.82 | Tuvalu |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Wallis and Futuna Islands |

## Table A.11. The 30 largest urban agglomerations ranked by population size: 1950-2015

| 1950 | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) |
| 1 | New York-Newark, USA | 12.338 |
| 2 | Tokyo, Japan | 11.275 |
| 3 | London, United Kingdom | 8.361 |
| 4 | Paris, France | 5.424 |
| 5 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 5.356 |
| 6 | Shanghai, China | 5.333 |
| 7 | Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1) | 5.295 |
| 8 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 5.041 |
| 9 | Chicago, USA | 4.999 |
| 10 | Calcutta, India | 4.446 |
| 11 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 4.147 |
| 12 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 4.046 |
| 13 | Beijing, China | 3.913 |
| 14 | Milan, Italy | 3.633 |
| 15 | Berlin, Germany | 3.337 |
| 16 | Philadelphia, USA | 3.128 |
| 17 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 2.981 |
| 18 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 2.930 |
| 19 | Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation | 2.903 |
| 20 | Mexico City, Mexico | 2.883 |
| 21 | Detroit, USA | 2.769 |
| 22 | Naples, Italy | 2.749 |
| 23 | Boston, USA | 2.551 |
| 24 | Cairo, Egypt | 2.436 |
| 25 | Manchester, United Kingdom | 2.422 |
| 26 | Tianjin, China | 2.374 |
| 27 | São Paulo, Brazil | 2.313 |
| 28 | Rhein-Main, Germany (2) | 2.295 |
| 29 | Birmingham, United Kingdom | 2.229 |
| 30 | Hamburg, Germany | 2.171 |

| 1955 | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) |
| 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 13.713 |
| 2 | New York-Newark, USA | 13.219 |
| 3 | London, United Kingdom | 8.278 |
| 4 | Shanghai, China | 6.865 |
| 5 | Paris, France | 6.277 |
| 6 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 5.843 |
| 7 | Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1) | 5.823 |
| 8 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 5.749 |
| 9 | Chicago, USA | 5.565 |
| 10 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 5.154 |
| 11 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 5.120 |
| 12 | Beijing, China | 4.952 |
| 13 | Calcutta, India | 4.945 |
| 14 | Milan, Italy | 4.045 |
| 15 | Mexico City, Mexico | 3.801 |
| 16 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 3.580 |
| 17 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 3.524 |
| 18 | Philadelphia, USA | 3.511 |
| 19 | Berlin, Germany | 3.318 |
| 20 | Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation | 3.141 |
| 21 | Detroit, USA | 3.140 |
| 22 | Cairo, Egypt | 3.047 |
| 23 | São Paulo, Brazil | 3.030 |
| 24 | Naples, Italy | 2.963 |
| 25 | Tianjin, China | 2.931 |
| 26 | Boston, USA | 2.680 |
| 27 | Rhein-Main, Germany (2) | 2.503 |
| 28 | Shenyang, China | 2.451 |
| 29 | Manchester, United Kingdom | 2.425 |
| 30 | Birmingham, United Kingdom | 2.283 |

| 1960 | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) |
| 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 16.679 |
| 2 | New York-Newark, USA | 14.164 |
| 3 | Shanghai, China | 8.839 |
| 4 | London, United Kingdom | 8.196 |
| 5 | Paris, France | 7.264 |
| 6 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 6.771 |
| 7 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 6.530 |
| 8 | Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1) | 6.404 |
| 9 | Beijing, China | 6.269 |
| 10 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 6.227 |
| 11 | Chicago, USA | 6.183 |
| 12 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 6.170 |
| 13 | Calcutta, India | 5.500 |
| 14 | Mexico City, Mexico | 5.012 |
| 15 | Milan, Italy | 4.504 |
| 16 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 4.373 |
| 17 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 4.166 |
| 18 | São Paulo, Brazil | 3.969 |
| 19 | Philadelphia, USA | 3.930 |
| 20 | Cairo, Egypt | 3.811 |
| 21 | Tianjin, China | 3.618 |
| 22 | Detroit, USA | 3.548 |
| 23 | Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation | 3.398 |
| 24 | Berlin, Germany | 3.299 |
| 25 | Naples, Italy | 3.192 |
| 26 | Shenyang, China | 2.873 |
| 27 | Boston, USA | 2.818 |
| 28 | Rhein-Main, Germany (2) | 2.730 |
| 29 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 2.679 |
| 30 | Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR | 2.615 |

| 1965 | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) |
| 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 20.284 |
| 2 | New York-Newark, USA | 15.177 |
| 3 | Shanghai, China | 10.872 |
| 4 | Paris, France | 8.000 |
| 5 | London, United Kingdom | 7.869 |
| 6 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 7.654 |
| 7 | Beijing, China | 7.653 |
| 8 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 7.557 |
| 9 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 7.408 |
| 10 | Mexico City, Mexico | 6.653 |
| 11 | Chicago, USA | 6.639 |
| 12 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 6.622 |
| 13 | Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1) | 6.541 |
| 14 | Calcutta, India | 6.162 |
| 15 | São Paulo, Brazil | 5.494 |
| 16 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 5.387 |
| 17 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 5.063 |
| 18 | Milan, Italy | 4.994 |
| 19 | Cairo, Egypt | 4.765 |
| 20 | Tianjin, China | 4.426 |
| 21 | Philadelphia, USA | 4.161 |
| 22 | Detroit, USA | 3.759 |
| 23 | Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation | 3.677 |
| 24 | Seoul, Republic of Korea | 3.452 |
| 25 | Naples, Italy | 3.394 |
| 26 | Shenyang, China | 3.300 |
| 27 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 3.297 |
| 28 | Berlin, Germany | 3.255 |
| 29 | Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR | 3.191 |
| 30 | Guangzhou, China | 3.038 |

## Table A.11. The 30 largest urban agglomerations ranked by population size (continued)

**1970**

| Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 23.298 |
| 2 | New York-Newark, USA | 16.191 |
| 3 | Shanghai, China | 11.154 |
| 4 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 9.408 |
| 5 | Mexico City, Mexico | 8.769 |
| 6 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 8.417 |
| 7 | Paris, France | 8.411 |
| 8 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 8.378 |
| 9 | Beijing, China | 8.086 |
| 10 | São Paulo, Brazil | 7.620 |
| 11 | London, United Kingdom | 7.509 |
| 12 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 7.106 |
| 13 | Chicago, USA | 7.106 |
| 14 | Calcutta, India | 6.911 |
| 15 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 6.637 |
| 16 | Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1) | 6.568 |
| 17 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 6.179 |
| 18 | Cairo, Egypt | 5.579 |
| 19 | Milan, Italy | 5.528 |
| 20 | Seoul, Republic of Korea | 5.312 |
| 21 | Tianjin, China | 5.221 |
| 22 | Philadelphia, USA | 4.396 |
| 23 | Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation | 3.980 |
| 24 | Detroit, USA | 3.966 |
| 25 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 3.915 |
| 26 | Naples, Italy | 3.592 |
| 27 | Metro Manila, Philippines | 3.534 |
| 28 | Delhi, India | 3.531 |
| 29 | Shenyang, China | 3.493 |
| 30 | Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR | 3.458 |

**1975**

| Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 26.615 |
| 2 | New York-Newark, USA | 15.880 |
| 3 | Shanghai, China | 11.443 |
| 4 | Mexico City, Mexico | 10.690 |
| 5 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 9.844 |
| 6 | São Paulo, Brazil | 9.614 |
| 7 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 9.143 |
| 8 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 8.926 |
| 9 | Paris, France | 8.630 |
| 10 | Beijing, China | 8.545 |
| 11 | Calcutta, India | 7.888 |
| 12 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 7.623 |
| 13 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 7.557 |
| 14 | London, United Kingdom | 7.546 |
| 15 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 7.347 |
| 16 | Chicago, USA | 7.160 |
| 17 | Seoul, Republic of Korea | 6.808 |
| 18 | Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1) | 6.448 |
| 19 | Cairo, Egypt | 6.437 |
| 20 | Tianjin, China | 6.160 |
| 21 | Milan, Italy | 5.529 |
| 22 | Metro Manila, Philippines | 4.999 |
| 23 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 4.813 |
| 24 | Philadelphia, USA | 4.467 |
| 25 | Delhi, India | 4.426 |
| 26 | Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation | 4.325 |
| 27 | Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 4.273 |
| 28 | Karachi, Pakistan | 3.989 |
| 29 | Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR | 3.943 |
| 30 | Detroit, USA | 3.885 |

**1980**

| Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 28.549 |
| 2 | New York-Newark, USA | 15.601 |
| 3 | Mexico City, Mexico | 13.010 |
| 4 | São Paulo, Brazil | 12.089 |
| 5 | Shanghai, China | 11.739 |
| 6 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 9.990 |
| 7 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 9.920 |
| 8 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 9.512 |
| 9 | Calcutta, India | 9.030 |
| 10 | Beijing, China | 9.029 |
| 11 | Paris, France | 8.873 |
| 12 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 8.695 |
| 13 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 8.583 |
| 14 | Seoul, Republic of Korea | 8.283 |
| 15 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 8.136 |
| 16 | London, United Kingdom | 7.660 |
| 17 | Cairo, Egypt | 7.338 |
| 18 | Tianjin, China | 7.268 |
| 19 | Chicago, USA | 7.216 |
| 20 | Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1) | 6.331 |
| 21 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 5.984 |
| 22 | Metro Manila, Philippines | 5.955 |
| 23 | Delhi, India | 5.558 |
| 24 | Milan, Italy | 5.334 |
| 25 | Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 5.079 |
| 26 | Karachi, Pakistan | 5.048 |
| 27 | Bangkok, Thailand | 4.723 |
| 28 | Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation | 4.645 |
| 29 | Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR | 4.609 |
| 30 | Philadelphia, USA | 4.540 |

**1985**

| Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 30.304 |
| 2 | New York-Newark, USA | 15.827 |
| 3 | Mexico City, Mexico | 14.109 |
| 4 | São Paulo, Brazil | 13.395 |
| 5 | Shanghai, China | 12.395 |
| 6 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 10.538 |
| 7 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 10.350 |
| 8 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 10.341 |
| 9 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 10.181 |
| 10 | Calcutta, India | 9.946 |
| 11 | Beijing, China | 9.797 |
| 12 | Seoul, Republic of Korea | 9.549 |
| 13 | Paris, France | 9.105 |
| 14 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 9.086 |
| 15 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 8.580 |
| 16 | Cairo, Egypt | 8.326 |
| 17 | Tianjin, China | 8.132 |
| 18 | London, United Kingdom | 7.667 |
| 19 | Chicago, USA | 7.285 |
| 20 | Metro Manila, Philippines | 6.888 |
| 21 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 6.788 |
| 22 | Delhi, India | 6.769 |
| 23 | Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1) | 6.217 |
| 24 | Karachi, Pakistan | 6.033 |
| 25 | Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 5.839 |
| 26 | Istanbul, Turkey | 5.407 |
| 27 | Bangkok, Thailand | 5.279 |
| 28 | Lima, Peru | 5.090 |
| 29 | Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR | 5.070 |
| 30 | Milan, Italy | 4.984 |

## Table A.11. The 30 largest urban agglomerations ranked by population size (continued)

### 1990

| Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 32.530 |
| 2 | New York-Newark, USA | 16.086 |
| 3 | Mexico City, Mexico | 15.311 |
| 4 | São Paulo, Brazil | 14.776 |
| 5 | Shanghai, China | 13.342 |
| 6 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 12.308 |
| 7 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 11.180 |
| 8 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 11.035 |
| 9 | Calcutta, India | 10.890 |
| 10 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 10.883 |
| 11 | Beijing, China | 10.819 |
| 12 | Seoul, Republic of Korea | 10.544 |
| 13 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 9.595 |
| 14 | Paris, France | 9.331 |
| 15 | Cairo, Egypt | 9.061 |
| 16 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 9.053 |
| 17 | Tianjin, China | 8.785 |
| 18 | Delhi, India | 8.206 |
| 19 | Metro Manila, Philippines | 7.973 |
| 20 | London, United Kingdom | 7.654 |
| 21 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 7.650 |
| 22 | Chicago, USA | 7.374 |
| 23 | Karachi, Pakistan | 7.147 |
| 24 | Istanbul, Turkey | 6.552 |
| 25 | Dhaka, Bangladesh | 6.526 |
| 26 | Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 6.365 |
| 27 | Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1) | 6.353 |
| 28 | Bangkok, Thailand | 5.888 |
| 29 | Lima, Peru | 5.825 |
| 30 | Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR | 5.677 |

### 1995

| Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 33.587 |
| 2 | New York-Newark, USA | 16.943 |
| 3 | Mexico City, Mexico | 16.790 |
| 4 | São Paulo, Brazil | 15.948 |
| 5 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 14.111 |
| 6 | Shanghai, China | 13.112 |
| 7 | Calcutta, India | 11.924 |
| 8 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 11.861 |
| 9 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 11.339 |
| 10 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 11.052 |
| 11 | Beijing, China | 10.829 |
| 12 | Seoul, Republic of Korea | 10.256 |
| 13 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 10.174 |
| 14 | Delhi, India | 10.092 |
| 15 | Cairo, Egypt | 9.707 |
| 16 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 9.563 |
| 17 | Paris, France | 9.510 |
| 18 | Metro Manila, Philippines | 9.401 |
| 19 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 9.161 |
| 20 | Tianjin, China | 8.969 |
| 21 | Karachi, Pakistan | 8.467 |
| 22 | Dhaka, Bangladesh | 8.217 |
| 23 | Chicago, USA | 7.839 |
| 24 | Istanbul, Turkey | 7.665 |
| 25 | London, United Kingdom | 7.641 |
| 26 | Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 6.687 |
| 27 | Lima, Peru | 6.667 |
| 28 | Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1) | 6.482 |
| 29 | Lagos, Nigeria | 6.434 |
| 30 | Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR | 6.183 |

### 2000

| Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 34.450 |
| 2 | Mexico City, Mexico | 18.066 |
| 3 | New York-Newark, USA | 17.846 |
| 4 | São Paulo, Brazil | 17.099 |
| 5 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 16.086 |
| 6 | Calcutta, India | 13.058 |
| 7 | Shanghai, China | 12.887 |
| 8 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 12.583 |
| 9 | Delhi, India | 12.441 |
| 10 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 11.814 |
| 11 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 11.165 |
| 12 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 11.018 |
| 13 | Beijing, China | 10.839 |
| 14 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 10.803 |
| 15 | Cairo, Egypt | 10.398 |
| 16 | Dhaka, Bangladesh | 10.159 |
| 17 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 10.103 |
| 18 | Karachi, Pakistan | 10.032 |
| 19 | Metro Manila, Philippines | 9.950 |
| 20 | Seoul, Republic of Korea | 9.917 |
| 21 | Paris, France | 9.693 |
| 22 | Tianjin, China | 9.156 |
| 23 | Istanbul, Turkey | 8.744 |
| 24 | Lagos, Nigeria | 8.665 |
| 25 | Chicago, USA | 8.333 |
| 26 | London, United Kingdom | 7.628 |
| 27 | Lima, Peru | 7.454 |
| 28 | Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 6.979 |
| 29 | Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR | 6.807 |
| 30 | Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia | 6.771 |

### 2005

| Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 35.327 |
| 2 | Mexico City, Mexico | 19.013 |
| 3 | New York-Newark, USA | 18.498 |
| 4 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 18.336 |
| 5 | São Paulo, Brazil | 18.333 |
| 6 | Delhi, India | 15.334 |
| 7 | Calcutta, India | 14.299 |
| 8 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 13.349 |
| 9 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 13.194 |
| 10 | Shanghai, China | 12.665 |
| 11 | Dhaka, Bangladesh | 12.560 |
| 12 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 12.146 |
| 13 | Karachi, Pakistan | 11.819 |
| 14 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 11.469 |
| 15 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 11.286 |
| 16 | Cairo, Egypt | 11.146 |
| 17 | Lagos, Nigeria | 11.135 |
| 18 | Beijing, China | 10.849 |
| 19 | Metro Manila, Philippines | 10.677 |
| 20 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 10.672 |
| 21 | Paris, France | 9.854 |
| 22 | Istanbul, Turkey | 9.760 |
| 23 | Seoul, Republic of Korea | 9.592 |
| 24 | Tianjin, China | 9.346 |
| 25 | Chicago, USA | 8.711 |
| 26 | Lima, Peru | 8.180 |
| 27 | London, United Kingdom | 7.615 |
| 28 | Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia | 7.594 |
| 29 | Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 7.352 |
| 30 | Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR | 7.182 |

## Table A.11. The 30 largest urban agglomerations ranked by population size (continued)

| 2010 | | | 2015 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) | Rank | Agglomeration and country | Population (millions) |
| 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 35.879 | 1 | Tokyo, Japan | 36.214 |
| 2 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 20.468 | 2 | Mumbai (Bombay), India | 22.645 |
| 3 | Mexico City, Mexico | 19.854 | 3 | Delhi, India | 20.946 |
| 4 | São Paulo, Brazil | 19.256 | 4 | Mexico City, Mexico | 20.647 |
| 5 | New York-Newark, USA | 19.142 | 5 | São Paulo, Brazil | 19.963 |
| 6 | Delhi, India | 18.226 | 6 | New York-Newark, USA | 19.717 |
| 7 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 15.477 | 7 | Dhaka, Bangladesh | 17.907 |
| 8 | Calcutta, India | 15.462 | 8 | Jakarta, Indonesia | 17.498 |
| 9 | Dhaka, Bangladesh | 15.156 | 9 | Lagos, Nigeria | 17.036 |
| 10 | Lagos, Nigeria | 14.037 | 10 | Calcutta, India | 16.798 |
| 11 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 14.017 | 11 | Karachi, Pakistan | 16.155 |
| 12 | Karachi, Pakistan | 13.837 | 12 | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 14.563 |
| 13 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 12.522 | 13 | Cairo, Egypt | 13.123 |
| 14 | Shanghai, China | 12.447 | 14 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA | 12.904 |
| 15 | Cairo, Egypt | 12.036 | 15 | Shanghai, China | 12.666 |
| 16 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 11.961 | 16 | Metro Manila, Philippines | 12.637 |
| 17 | Metro Manila, Philippines | 11.610 | 17 | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 12.364 |
| 18 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 11.331 | 18 | Osaka-Kobe, Japan | 11.359 |
| 19 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 10.898 | 19 | Istanbul, Turkey | 11.302 |
| 20 | Beijing, China | 10.859 | 20 | Beijing, China | 11.060 |
| 21 | Istanbul, Turkey | 10.589 | 21 | Moscow, Russian Federation | 10.934 |
| 22 | Paris, France | 9.963 | 22 | Paris, France | 10.008 |
| 23 | Tianjin, China | 9.541 | 23 | Tianjin, China | 9.874 |
| 24 | Seoul, Republic of Korea | 9.365 | 24 | Chicago, USA | 9.411 |
| 25 | Chicago, USA | 9.080 | 25 | Lima, Peru | 9.365 |
| 26 | Lima, Peru | 8.822 | 26 | Seoul, Republic of Korea | 9.215 |
| 27 | Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia | 8.301 | 27 | Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia | 8.900 |
| 28 | Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 7.842 | 28 | Lahore, Pakistan | 8.699 |
| 29 | London, United Kingdom | 7.615 | 29 | Kinshasa, Dem. Republic of the Congo | 8.686 |
| 30 | Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR | 7.537 | 30 | Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 8.457 |

1 Including Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mühlheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne.
2 Including Darmstadt, Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach am Main and Wiesbaden.

## Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000, by country: 1950-2015

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **AFGHANISTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 216 | 260 | 313 | 377 | 472 | 674 | 977 | 1 237 | 1 565 | 2 047 | 2 549 | 3 288 | 4 305 | 5 362 |
| **ALGERIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algiers | 469 | 618 | 813 | 1 071 | 1 281 | 1 507 | 1 621 | 1 672 | 1 908 | 2 295 | 2 761 | 3 260 | 3 739 | 4 165 |
| **ANGOLA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luanda | 138 | 174 | 219 | 315 | 459 | 656 | 936 | 1 282 | 1 597 | 1 958 | 2 341 | 2 839 | 3 487 | 4 271 |
| **ARGENTINA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buenos Aires | 5 041 | 5 843 | 6 771 | 7 557 | 8 417 | 9 143 | 9 920 | 10 538 | 11 180 | 11 861 | 12 583 | 13 349 | 14 017 | 14 563 |
| Córdoba | 416 | 495 | 588 | 681 | 787 | 878 | 977 | 1 078 | 1 188 | 1 310 | 1 444 | 1 592 | 1 729 | 1 844 |
| Mendoza | 248 | 288 | 335 | 398 | 474 | 534 | 601 | 675 | 758 | 851 | 955 | 1 072 | 1 182 | 1 273 |
| Rosario | 554 | 610 | 671 | 740 | 816 | 883 | 953 | 1 017 | 1 084 | 1 155 | 1 231 | 1 312 | 1 387 | 1 457 |
| San Miguel de Tucumán | 221 | 256 | 295 | 328 | 364 | 424 | 494 | 550 | 611 | 679 | 754 | 837 | 916 | 983 |
| **ARMENIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yerevan | 371 | 446 | 538 | 648 | 778 | 911 | 1 042 | 1 123 | 1 173 | 1 136 | 1 100 | 1 066 | 1 036 | 1 019 |
| **AUSTRALIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adelaide | 430 | 496 | 572 | 697 | 792 | 881 | 943 | 993 | 1 046 | 1 074 | 1 104 | 1 137 | 1 166 | 1 199 |
| Brisbane | 442 | 516 | 603 | 699 | 798 | 928 | 1 067 | 1 192 | 1 329 | 1 486 | 1 626 | 1 769 | 1 894 | 1 996 |
| Melbourne | 1 331 | 1 569 | 1 850 | 2 068 | 2 334 | 2 561 | 2 765 | 2 935 | 3 118 | 3 258 | 3 447 | 3 663 | 3 846 | 3 996 |
| Perth | 312 | 357 | 409 | 483 | 611 | 770 | 898 | 1 023 | 1 160 | 1 273 | 1 376 | 1 484 | 1 580 | 1 659 |
| Sydney | 1 696 | 1 902 | 2 134 | 2 390 | 2 667 | 2 960 | 3 227 | 3 432 | 3 632 | 3 839 | 4 099 | 4 388 | 4 633 | 4 829 |
| **AUSTRIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vienna | 1 787 | 1 792 | 1 798 | 1 869 | 1 955 | 2 002 | 2 040 | 2 069 | 2 096 | 2 127 | 2 158 | 2 190 | 2 205 | 2 214 |
| **AZERBAIJAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baku | 793 | 893 | 1 005 | 1 132 | 1 274 | 1 429 | 1 574 | 1 660 | 1 733 | 1 766 | 1 798 | 1 830 | 1 878 | 1 962 |
| **BANGLADESH** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong | 290 | 323 | 360 | 492 | 693 | 969 | 1 332 | 1 655 | 2 023 | 2 565 | 3 271 | 4 171 | 5 168 | 6 223 |
| Dhaka | 417 | 539 | 697 | 1 007 | 1 474 | 2 173 | 3 257 | 4 629 | 6 526 | 8 217 | 10 159 | 12 560 | 15 156 | 17 907 |
| Khulna | 39 | 69 | 120 | 198 | 325 | 498 | 631 | 757 | 900 | 1 066 | 1 264 | 1 497 | 1 752 | 2 045 |
| **BELARUS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minsk | 323 | 422 | 551 | 719 | 932 | 1 120 | 1 318 | 1 474 | 1 607 | 1 649 | 1 693 | 1 709 | 1 718 | 1 722 |
| **BELGIUM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brussels | 806 | 826 | 846 | 876 | 911 | 940 | 995 | 979 | 962 | 960 | 962 | 1 027 | 1 077 | 1 106 |
| **BOLIVIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| La Paz | 319 | 374 | 438 | 512 | 600 | 703 | 809 | 927 | 1 062 | 1 267 | 1 394 | 1 533 | 1 668 | 1 817 |
| Santa Cruz | 42 | 59 | 84 | 118 | 166 | 234 | 324 | 447 | 616 | 833 | 1 061 | 1 352 | 1 653 | 1 932 |
| **BRAZIL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baixada Santista (Santos) | 244 | 310 | 395 | 497 | 625 | 770 | 949 | 1 062 | 1 184 | 1 319 | 1 468 | 1 634 | 1 775 | 1 890 |
| Belém | 240 | 301 | 378 | 477 | 601 | 706 | 827 | 1 001 | 1 214 | 1 459 | 1 749 | 2 097 | 2 416 | 2 663 |
| Belo Horizonte | 407 | 564 | 782 | 1 078 | 1 485 | 1 906 | 2 441 | 2 946 | 3 548 | 4 093 | 4 659 | 5 304 | 5 855 | 6 275 |
| Brasília | 36 | 70 | 137 | 268 | 525 | 827 | 1 293 | 1 559 | 1 863 | 2 257 | 2 746 | 3 341 | 3 891 | 4 312 |
| Campinas | 150 | 210 | 293 | 398 | 540 | 773 | 1 109 | 1 374 | 1 693 | 1 954 | 2 264 | 2 640 | 2 974 | 3 233 |
| Curitiba | 155 | 242 | 378 | 498 | 651 | 922 | 1 310 | 1 553 | 1 829 | 2 156 | 2 494 | 2 871 | 3 200 | 3 456 |
| Fortaleza | 261 | 361 | 500 | 659 | 867 | 1 136 | 1 488 | 1 822 | 2 226 | 2 542 | 2 875 | 3 261 | 3 591 | 3 849 |
| Goiânia | 52 | 88 | 148 | 236 | 375 | 527 | 737 | 915 | 1 132 | 1 369 | 1 609 | 1 878 | 2 119 | 2 308 |
| Grande São Luís | 119 | 137 | 158 | 203 | 263 | 342 | 445 | 548 | 672 | 778 | 876 | 982 | 1 074 | 1 150 |
| Grande Vitória | 84 | 120 | 171 | 241 | 339 | 493 | 716 | 871 | 1 052 | 1 221 | 1 398 | 1 602 | 1 781 | 1 923 |
| João Pessoa | 117 | 146 | 184 | 230 | 289 | 362 | 453 | 544 | 652 | 737 | 827 | 931 | 1 022 | 1 096 |
| Maceió | 123 | 149 | 182 | 225 | 278 | 342 | 420 | 527 | 660 | 798 | 952 | 1 137 | 1 307 | 1 441 |
| Manaus | 89 | 116 | 151 | 206 | 281 | 411 | 604 | 761 | 955 | 1 159 | 1 392 | 1 673 | 1 932 | 2 134 |
| Natal | 107 | 137 | 176 | 225 | 288 | 367 | 467 | 569 | 692 | 793 | 909 | 1 049 | 1 172 | 1 272 |
| Norte/Nordeste Catarinense | 64 | 86 | 116 | 154 | 205 | 278 | 378 | 478 | 603 | 709 | 815 | 936 | 1 044 | 1 131 |
| Pôrto Alegre | 483 | 653 | 881 | 1 111 | 1 398 | 1 727 | 2 133 | 2 504 | 2 934 | 3 236 | 3 505 | 3 795 | 4 027 | 4 220 |
| Recife | 655 | 839 | 1 073 | 1 327 | 1 638 | 1 867 | 2 122 | 2 390 | 2 690 | 2 958 | 3 230 | 3 527 | 3 768 | 3 965 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 2 930 | 3 580 | 4 373 | 5 387 | 6 637 | 7 557 | 8 583 | 9 086 | 9 595 | 10 174 | 10 803 | 11 469 | 11 961 | 12 364 |
| Salvador | 400 | 518 | 671 | 847 | 1 069 | 1 341 | 1 683 | 1 983 | 2 331 | 2 644 | 2 968 | 3 331 | 3 638 | 3 880 |
| São Paulo | 2 313 | 3 030 | 3 969 | 5 494 | 7 620 | 9 614 | 12 089 | 13 395 | 14 776 | 15 948 | 17 099 | 18 333 | 19 256 | 19 963 |
| Teresina | 54 | 75 | 104 | 143 | 195 | 276 | 390 | 490 | 614 | 699 | 789 | 895 | 989 | 1 065 |

## Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **BULGARIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sofia | 547 | 622 | 708 | 806 | 881 | 960 | 1 065 | 1 182 | 1 191 | 1 191 | 1 133 | 1 045 | 1 026 | 1 009 |
| **BURKINA FASO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ouagadougou | 30 | 42 | 59 | 83 | 117 | 165 | 263 | 423 | 594 | 689 | 764 | 870 | 1 038 | 1 292 |
| **CAMBODIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phnom Penh | 364 | 376 | 389 | 436 | 426 | 397 | 370 | 461 | 594 | 836 | 1 108 | 1 174 | 1 292 | 1 496 |
| **CAMEROON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Douala | 101 | 132 | 172 | 224 | 292 | 380 | 521 | 723 | 1 001 | 1 324 | 1 663 | 1 980 | 2 254 | 2 481 |
| Yaoundé | 50 | 71 | 99 | 140 | 196 | 276 | 396 | 571 | 823 | 1 123 | 1 438 | 1 727 | 1 970 | 2 171 |
| **CANADA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | 132 | 186 | 262 | 320 | 389 | 457 | 568 | 656 | 738 | 809 | 927 | 1 074 | 1 211 | 1 319 |
| Edmonton | 163 | 228 | 318 | 389 | 477 | 543 | 623 | 756 | 831 | 859 | 924 | 1 005 | 1 078 | 1 139 |
| Montréal | 1 343 | 1 652 | 2 031 | 2 373 | 2 684 | 2 791 | 2 824 | 2 904 | 3 154 | 3 305 | 3 409 | 3 511 | 3 600 | 3 691 |
| Ottawa | 282 | 342 | 415 | 482 | 581 | 676 | 729 | 803 | 918 | 988 | 1 052 | 1 120 | 1 182 | 1 236 |
| Toronto | 1 068 | 1 365 | 1 744 | 2 093 | 2 535 | 2 770 | 3 008 | 3 355 | 3 807 | 4 197 | 4 607 | 5 060 | 5 458 | 5 762 |
| Vancouver | 556 | 588 | 620 | 836 | 1 045 | 1 150 | 1 247 | 1 359 | 1 559 | 1 789 | 1 959 | 2 125 | 2 273 | 2 393 |
| **CHILE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Santiago | 1 330 | 1 645 | 2 035 | 2 396 | 2 807 | 3 234 | 3 725 | 4 162 | 4 571 | 4 931 | 5 266 | 5 623 | 5 979 | 6 297 |
| **CHINA (1)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anshan | 479 | 601 | 753 | 917 | 996 | 1 082 | 1 175 | 1 295 | 1 442 | 1 448 | 1 453 | 1 459 | 1 464 | 1 499 |
| Anshun | 191 | 213 | 238 | 265 | 296 | 331 | 370 | 472 | 658 | 720 | 789 | 864 | 947 | 1 040 |
| Baotou | 530 | 591 | 660 | 737 | 822 | 918 | 1 024 | 1 127 | 1 229 | 1 273 | 1 319 | 1 367 | 1 416 | 1 488 |
| Beijing | 3 913 | 4 952 | 6 269 | 7 653 | 8 086 | 8 545 | 9 029 | 9 797 | 10 819 | 10 829 | 10 839 | 10 849 | 10 859 | 11 060 |
| Benxi | 414 | 474 | 542 | 613 | 661 | 713 | 769 | 844 | 938 | 947 | 957 | 967 | 976 | 1 005 |
| Changchun | 765 | 922 | 1 111 | 1 312 | 1 430 | 1 558 | 1 698 | 1 909 | 2 192 | 2 604 | 2 881 | 3 092 | 3 319 | 3 582 |
| Changde | 293 | 349 | 415 | 494 | 588 | 700 | 833 | 992 | 1 180 | 1 273 | 1 374 | 1 483 | 1 600 | 1 735 |
| Changsha | 623 | 670 | 721 | 779 | 857 | 942 | 1 036 | 1 165 | 1 329 | 1 536 | 1 775 | 2 051 | 2 370 | 2 713 |
| Changzhou | 111 | 140 | 178 | 225 | 285 | 360 | 456 | 577 | 730 | 804 | 886 | 976 | 1 076 | 1 187 |
| Chengdu | 725 | 958 | 1 266 | 1 622 | 1 835 | 2 076 | 2 348 | 2 639 | 2 955 | 3 120 | 3 294 | 3 478 | 3 672 | 3 910 |
| Chifeng | 133 | 161 | 194 | 235 | 284 | 343 | 414 | 601 | 987 | 1 036 | 1 087 | 1 140 | 1 196 | 1 269 |
| Chongqing | 1 680 | 1 837 | 2 010 | 2 184 | 2 308 | 2 439 | 2 577 | 2 808 | 3 123 | 4 073 | 4 635 | 4 975 | 5 340 | 5 758 |
| Dalian | 678 | 850 | 1 064 | 1 285 | 1 339 | 1 396 | 1 455 | 1 793 | 2 472 | 2 549 | 2 628 | 2 709 | 2 793 | 2 918 |
| Daqing | 264 | 311 | 368 | 434 | 513 | 605 | 715 | 844 | 997 | 1 035 | 1 076 | 1 117 | 1 160 | 1 221 |
| Datong | 618 | 662 | 711 | 762 | 818 | 877 | 941 | 1 074 | 1 277 | 1 220 | 1 165 | 1 113 | 1 062 | 1 085 |
| Dongguan | 224 | 289 | 373 | 482 | 623 | 805 | 1 040 | 1 344 | 1 737 | 1 514 | 1 319 | 1 150 | 1 002 | 1 023 |
| Fushun | 634 | 726 | 832 | 941 | 1 009 | 1 082 | 1 160 | 1 263 | 1 388 | 1 400 | 1 413 | 1 425 | 1 438 | 1 478 |
| Fuxin | 147 | 223 | 339 | 483 | 526 | 572 | 623 | 680 | 743 | 764 | 785 | 807 | 829 | 866 |
| Fuyu | 682 | 711 | 740 | 771 | 803 | 836 | 871 | 907 | 945 | 984 | 1 025 | 1 068 | 1 112 | 1 173 |
| Fuzhou, Fujian | 492 | 598 | 728 | 866 | 936 | 1 012 | 1 095 | 1 223 | 1 396 | 1 396 | 1 397 | 1 398 | 1 398 | 1 428 |
| Guangzhou | 1 343 | 1 796 | 2 403 | 3 038 | 3 070 | 3 102 | 3 135 | 3 417 | 3 918 | 3 906 | 3 893 | 3 881 | 3 868 | 3 943 |
| Guiyang | 675 | 750 | 833 | 924 | 1 026 | 1 140 | 1 265 | 1 440 | 1 665 | 2 053 | 2 298 | 2 467 | 2 648 | 2 858 |
| Handan | 378 | 436 | 503 | 579 | 667 | 769 | 886 | 1 190 | 1 769 | 1 879 | 1 996 | 2 120 | 2 251 | 2 410 |
| Hangzhou | 638 | 739 | 856 | 975 | 1 034 | 1 097 | 1 164 | 1 291 | 1 476 | 1 621 | 1 780 | 1 955 | 2 147 | 2 360 |
| Harbin | 1 012 | 1 276 | 1 610 | 1 968 | 2 122 | 2 288 | 2 467 | 2 702 | 2 991 | 2 959 | 2 928 | 2 898 | 2 867 | 2 924 |
| Hefei | 256 | 308 | 369 | 443 | 531 | 637 | 764 | 917 | 1 100 | 1 169 | 1 242 | 1 320 | 1 403 | 1 503 |
| Hengyang | 167 | 200 | 239 | 286 | 343 | 410 | 491 | 587 | 702 | 749 | 799 | 853 | 910 | 978 |
| Heze | 381 | 440 | 507 | 586 | 676 | 780 | 901 | 1 040 | 1 200 | 1 386 | 1 600 | 1 847 | 2 132 | 2 439 |
| Huaian | 740 | 778 | 819 | 862 | 907 | 955 | 1 005 | 1 057 | 1 113 | 1 171 | 1 232 | 1 297 | 1 365 | 1 451 |
| Huainan | 498 | 557 | 624 | 698 | 782 | 875 | 980 | 1 097 | 1 228 | 1 289 | 1 354 | 1 422 | 1 493 | 1 584 |
| Huhehaote | 318 | 363 | 415 | 473 | 540 | 617 | 704 | 810 | 938 | 958 | 978 | 998 | 1 018 | 1 057 |
| Hunjiang | 553 | 571 | 591 | 611 | 632 | 653 | 675 | 698 | 722 | 746 | 772 | 798 | 825 | 866 |
| Huzhou | 678 | 714 | 752 | 793 | 835 | 879 | 926 | 976 | 1 028 | 1 052 | 1 077 | 1 102 | 1 128 | 1 174 |
| Jiamusi | 220 | 253 | 290 | 332 | 381 | 437 | 502 | 575 | 660 | 759 | 874 | 1 006 | 1 159 | 1 324 |
| Jiaxing | 448 | 477 | 508 | 541 | 576 | 613 | 653 | 696 | 741 | 766 | 791 | 817 | 844 | 885 |
| Jilin | 371 | 484 | 632 | 795 | 870 | 952 | 1 041 | 1 164 | 1 320 | 1 376 | 1 435 | 1 496 | 1 559 | 1 645 |
| Jinan | 598 | 741 | 919 | 1 104 | 1 168 | 1 236 | 1 308 | 1 667 | 2 404 | 2 484 | 2 568 | 2 654 | 2 742 | 2 871 |
| Jingmen | 447 | 496 | 549 | 609 | 674 | 747 | 828 | 918 | 1 017 | 1 083 | 1 153 | 1 228 | 1 307 | 1 403 |
| Jining, Shandong | 258 | 288 | 322 | 359 | 401 | 448 | 501 | 633 | 871 | 942 | 1 019 | 1 101 | 1 191 | 1 294 |
| Jinxi | 226 | 273 | 330 | 399 | 482 | 583 | 704 | 943 | 1 350 | 1 568 | 1 723 | 1 850 | 1 986 | 2 144 |
| Jinzhou, Liaoning | 326 | 371 | 421 | 472 | 500 | 530 | 562 | 631 | 736 | 784 | 834 | 888 | 945 | 1 015 |
| Jixi | 157 | 240 | 367 | 526 | 587 | 656 | 733 | 792 | 835 | 890 | 949 | 1 012 | 1 078 | 1 158 |

## Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Kaifeng | 349 | 380 | 414 | 451 | 492 | 536 | 584 | 636 | 693 | 730 | 769 | 810 | 853 | 908 |
| Kaohsiung | 255 | 337 | 445 | 592 | 806 | 986 | 1 160 | 1 289 | 1 380 | 1 421 | 1 463 | 1 506 | 1 551 | 1 620 |
| Kunming | 641 | 741 | 856 | 982 | 1 096 | 1 223 | 1 365 | 1 493 | 1 612 | 1 656 | 1 701 | 1 748 | 1 795 | 1 872 |
| Lanzhou | 315 | 464 | 682 | 950 | 1 069 | 1 202 | 1 351 | 1 489 | 1 618 | 1 673 | 1 730 | 1 788 | 1 849 | 1 938 |
| Leshan | 604 | 649 | 697 | 748 | 804 | 863 | 927 | 996 | 1 070 | 1 103 | 1 137 | 1 172 | 1 208 | 1 264 |
| Linqing | 258 | 292 | 330 | 374 | 423 | 479 | 543 | 614 | 696 | 787 | 891 | 1 009 | 1 142 | 1 288 |
| Linyi | 411 | 492 | 589 | 706 | 845 | 1 013 | 1 213 | 1 453 | 1 740 | 1 834 | 1 932 | 2 035 | 2 144 | 2 280 |
| Liuan | 651 | 721 | 799 | 886 | 981 | 1 088 | 1 205 | 1 336 | 1 481 | 1 641 | 1 818 | 2 015 | 2 233 | 2 473 |
| Liupanshui | 1 275 | 1 335 | 1 398 | 1 464 | 1 534 | 1 606 | 1 682 | 1 761 | 1 844 | 1 932 | 2 023 | 2 118 | 2 218 | 2 348 |
| Liuzhou | 131 | 181 | 249 | 332 | 393 | 464 | 548 | 643 | 751 | 835 | 928 | 1 031 | 1 145 | 1 272 |
| Luoyang | 387 | 447 | 517 | 597 | 690 | 797 | 921 | 1 055 | 1 202 | 1 321 | 1 451 | 1 594 | 1 752 | 1 927 |
| Mianyang | 479 | 517 | 557 | 601 | 648 | 699 | 753 | 812 | 876 | 965 | 1 065 | 1 174 | 1 294 | 1 429 |
| Mudanjiang | 209 | 245 | 287 | 337 | 396 | 464 | 545 | 640 | 751 | 775 | 801 | 827 | 855 | 896 |
| Nanchang | 343 | 440 | 564 | 704 | 794 | 896 | 1 011 | 1 133 | 1 262 | 1 474 | 1 623 | 1 742 | 1 870 | 2 020 |
| Nanchong | 109 | 121 | 136 | 152 | 169 | 189 | 211 | 325 | 619 | 860 | 998 | 1 072 | 1 150 | 1 243 |
| Nanjing | 973 | 1 179 | 1 429 | 1 689 | 1 809 | 1 938 | 2 076 | 2 302 | 2 611 | 2 674 | 2 740 | 2 806 | 2 875 | 2 989 |
| Nanning | 157 | 225 | 323 | 449 | 544 | 659 | 799 | 964 | 1 159 | 1 233 | 1 311 | 1 395 | 1 483 | 1 591 |
| Neijiang | 137 | 153 | 171 | 191 | 214 | 239 | 267 | 495 | 1 289 | 1 340 | 1 393 | 1 449 | 1 506 | 1 586 |
| Ningbo | 470 | 526 | 587 | 656 | 733 | 819 | 915 | 1 023 | 1 142 | 1 157 | 1 173 | 1 188 | 1 204 | 1 242 |
| Pingxiang, Jiangxi | 742 | 802 | 867 | 938 | 1 015 | 1 097 | 1 187 | 1 284 | 1 388 | 1 444 | 1 502 | 1 562 | 1 625 | 1 712 |
| Qingdao | 894 | 933 | 973 | 1 016 | 1 060 | 1 106 | 1 154 | 1 460 | 2 102 | 2 206 | 2 316 | 2 431 | 2 552 | 2 705 |
| Qiqihar | 721 | 784 | 851 | 924 | 1 004 | 1 090 | 1 184 | 1 288 | 1 401 | 1 418 | 1 435 | 1 452 | 1 470 | 1 515 |
| Shanghai | 5 333 | 6 865 | 8 839 | 10 872 | 11 154 | 11 443 | 11 739 | 12 395 | 13 342 | 13 112 | 12 887 | 12 665 | 12 447 | 12 666 |
| Shantou | 322 | 366 | 415 | 471 | 534 | 606 | 687 | 780 | 885 | 1 020 | 1 176 | 1 356 | 1 563 | 1 788 |
| Shenyang | 2 091 | 2 451 | 2 873 | 3 300 | 3 493 | 3 697 | 3 913 | 4 236 | 4 655 | 4 741 | 4 828 | 4 916 | 5 007 | 5 176 |
| Shenzhen | 174 | 194 | 216 | 242 | 270 | 301 | 337 | 495 | 875 | 995 | 1 131 | 1 285 | 1 461 | 1 652 |
| Shijiazhuang | 307 | 426 | 591 | 782 | 856 | 938 | 1 028 | 1 172 | 1 372 | 1 483 | 1 603 | 1 733 | 1 873 | 2 034 |
| Suining | 763 | 812 | 865 | 921 | 980 | 1 044 | 1 111 | 1 183 | 1 260 | 1 341 | 1 428 | 1 520 | 1 619 | 1 737 |
| Suqian | 519 | 567 | 620 | 678 | 742 | 811 | 887 | 970 | 1 061 | 1 123 | 1 189 | 1 258 | 1 331 | 1 422 |
| Suzhou, Jiangsu | 457 | 486 | 516 | 548 | 583 | 619 | 657 | 743 | 875 | 1 017 | 1 118 | 1 201 | 1 289 | 1 392 |
| Taian | 829 | 886 | 947 | 1 012 | 1 082 | 1 157 | 1 236 | 1 322 | 1 413 | 1 457 | 1 503 | 1 550 | 1 598 | 1 672 |
| Taichung | 194 | 238 | 292 | 358 | 438 | 537 | 591 | 664 | 754 | 847 | 950 | 1 066 | 1 197 | 1 340 |
| Taipei | 604 | 760 | 955 | 1 230 | 1 741 | 2 023 | 2 217 | 2 446 | 2 711 | 2 629 | 2 550 | 2 473 | 2 399 | 2 447 |
| Taiyuan | 629 | 790 | 991 | 1 216 | 1 359 | 1 519 | 1 698 | 1 932 | 2 225 | 2 318 | 2 415 | 2 516 | 2 622 | 2 763 |
| Tangshan | 640 | 731 | 835 | 948 | 1 049 | 1 161 | 1 285 | 1 391 | 1 485 | 1 575 | 1 671 | 1 773 | 1 881 | 2 012 |
| Tianjin | 2 374 | 2 931 | 3 618 | 4 426 | 5 221 | 6 160 | 7 268 | 8 132 | 8 785 | 8 969 | 9 156 | 9 346 | 9 541 | 9 874 |
| Tianmen | 719 | 787 | 862 | 943 | 1 033 | 1 131 | 1 238 | 1 356 | 1 484 | 1 625 | 1 779 | 1 948 | 2 132 | 2 339 |
| Tianshui | 165 | 208 | 262 | 329 | 415 | 522 | 657 | 826 | 1 040 | 1 111 | 1 187 | 1 269 | 1 356 | 1 460 |
| Tongliao | 110 | 132 | 160 | 193 | 234 | 283 | 341 | 462 | 674 | 727 | 785 | 847 | 914 | 993 |
| Wanxian | 589 | 657 | 733 | 818 | 913 | 1 018 | 1 136 | 1 267 | 1 414 | 1 577 | 1 759 | 1 963 | 2 190 | 2 438 |
| Weifang | 183 | 221 | 268 | 323 | 391 | 472 | 571 | 779 | 1 152 | 1 217 | 1 287 | 1 360 | 1 438 | 1 534 |
| Wenzhou | 255 | 284 | 316 | 352 | 393 | 437 | 487 | 543 | 604 | 987 | 1 269 | 1 475 | 1 713 | 1 971 |
| Wuhan | 1 228 | 1 578 | 2 028 | 2 516 | 2 713 | 2 925 | 3 155 | 3 458 | 3 833 | 4 451 | 5 169 | 6 003 | 6 971 | 8 002 |
| Wulumuqi (Urumqi) | 253 | 312 | 384 | 472 | 581 | 715 | 881 | 1 029 | 1 161 | 1 282 | 1 415 | 1 562 | 1 724 | 1 905 |
| Wuxi | 572 | 588 | 604 | 627 | 677 | 730 | 788 | 881 | 1 009 | 1 066 | 1 127 | 1 192 | 1 260 | 1 345 |
| Xian | 650 | 895 | 1 233 | 1 622 | 1 773 | 1 939 | 2 120 | 2 429 | 2 873 | 2 995 | 3 123 | 3 256 | 3 396 | 3 580 |
| Xiangxiang | 664 | 685 | 707 | 730 | 753 | 777 | 801 | 827 | 853 | 880 | 908 | 936 | 966 | 1 012 |
| Xiantao | 689 | 750 | 816 | 889 | 968 | 1 054 | 1 148 | 1 250 | 1 361 | 1 482 | 1 614 | 1 758 | 1 914 | 2 091 |
| Xianyang | 103 | 132 | 169 | 216 | 276 | 353 | 451 | 576 | 737 | 812 | 896 | 988 | 1 089 | 1 203 |
| Xiaoshan | 1 070 | 1 075 | 1 081 | 1 086 | 1 091 | 1 097 | 1 102 | 1 108 | 1 113 | 1 119 | 1 124 | 1 130 | 1 136 | 1 164 |
| Xinghua | 1 282 | 1 307 | 1 332 | 1 359 | 1 385 | 1 412 | 1 440 | 1 468 | 1 497 | 1 526 | 1 556 | 1 587 | 1 618 | 1 677 |
| Xintai | 1 237 | 1 245 | 1 254 | 1 262 | 1 271 | 1 280 | 1 289 | 1 298 | 1 306 | 1 315 | 1 325 | 1 334 | 1 343 | 1 378 |
| Xinyi, Jiangsu | 600 | 630 | 661 | 694 | 728 | 764 | 802 | 842 | 884 | 927 | 973 | 1 022 | 1 072 | 1 138 |
| Xinyu | 195 | 225 | 259 | 299 | 344 | 397 | 458 | 528 | 608 | 701 | 808 | 932 | 1 074 | 1 229 |
| Xuanzhou | 586 | 606 | 627 | 649 | 671 | 694 | 718 | 743 | 769 | 795 | 823 | 851 | 881 | 924 |
| Xuzhou | 341 | 397 | 462 | 534 | 597 | 667 | 745 | 837 | 944 | 1 329 | 1 548 | 1 662 | 1 784 | 1 926 |
| Yancheng | 759 | 816 | 877 | 943 | 1 013 | 1 089 | 1 170 | 1 258 | 1 352 | 1 453 | 1 562 | 1 678 | 1 804 | 1 950 |
| Yantai | 190 | 212 | 236 | 264 | 295 | 329 | 368 | 515 | 838 | 1 320 | 1 590 | 1 707 | 1 832 | 1 978 |
| Yichun, Heilongjiang | 554 | 587 | 622 | 660 | 699 | 741 | 785 | 832 | 882 | 893 | 904 | 916 | 927 | 956 |
| Yichun, Jiangxi | 335 | 384 | 440 | 505 | 579 | 664 | 761 | 816 | 836 | 854 | 871 | 890 | 908 | 943 |
| Yixing | 911 | 929 | 947 | 966 | 985 | 1 004 | 1 024 | 1 044 | 1 065 | 1 086 | 1 108 | 1 129 | 1 152 | 1 195 |
| Yiyang | 397 | 449 | 507 | 574 | 649 | 734 | 830 | 939 | 1 062 | 1 194 | 1 343 | 1 510 | 1 698 | 1 903 |
| Yongzhou | 522 | 562 | 605 | 652 | 702 | 756 | 815 | 878 | 946 | 1 019 | 1 097 | 1 182 | 1 273 | 1 380 |
| Yueyang | 673 | 713 | 757 | 803 | 851 | 903 | 958 | 1 016 | 1 078 | 1 143 | 1 213 | 1 286 | 1 364 | 1 460 |
| Yulin, Guangxi | 688 | 747 | 811 | 880 | 954 | 1 036 | 1 124 | 1 220 | 1 323 | 1 436 | 1 558 | 1 691 | 1 835 | 1 999 |
| Yuyao | 611 | 632 | 653 | 674 | 697 | 720 | 744 | 769 | 794 | 821 | 848 | 876 | 906 | 950 |
| Yuzhou | 751 | 786 | 821 | 859 | 898 | 939 | 982 | 1 026 | 1 073 | 1 122 | 1 173 | 1 226 | 1 282 | 1 357 |

## Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Zaoyang | 522 | 564 | 608 | 657 | 709 | 765 | 826 | 892 | 962 | 1 039 | 1 121 | 1 210 | 1 306 | 1 418 |
| Zaozhuang | 282 | 355 | 447 | 564 | 711 | 896 | 1 129 | 1 423 | 1 793 | 1 916 | 2 048 | 2 189 | 2 339 | 2 516 |
| Zhangjiakou | 304 | 339 | 377 | 420 | 468 | 521 | 580 | 646 | 720 | 796 | 880 | 973 | 1 076 | 1 191 |
| Zhangjiangang | 509 | 538 | 568 | 601 | 635 | 671 | 710 | 750 | 793 | 838 | 886 | 936 | 990 | 1 056 |
| Zhanjiang | 406 | 457 | 514 | 579 | 652 | 734 | 827 | 931 | 1 049 | 1 198 | 1 368 | 1 562 | 1 783 | 2 024 |
| Zhaodong | 615 | 635 | 656 | 678 | 700 | 723 | 747 | 772 | 797 | 824 | 851 | 879 | 908 | 952 |
| Zhengzhou | 521 | 650 | 810 | 987 | 1 100 | 1 227 | 1 368 | 1 542 | 1 752 | 1 905 | 2 070 | 2 250 | 2 445 | 2 666 |
| Zibo | 1 453 | 1 554 | 1 661 | 1 777 | 1 900 | 2 032 | 2 173 | 2 323 | 2 484 | 2 578 | 2 675 | 2 775 | 2 879 | 3 024 |
| Zigong | 564 | 604 | 647 | 693 | 742 | 795 | 852 | 912 | 977 | 1 023 | 1 072 | 1 123 | 1 176 | 1 246 |
| **CHINA, HONG KONG SAR (2)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong | 1 631 | 2 088 | 2 615 | 3 191 | 3 458 | 3 943 | 4 609 | 5 070 | 5 677 | 6 183 | 6 807 | 7 182 | 7 537 | 7 872 |
| **COLOMBIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barranquilla | 294 | 366 | 455 | 565 | 691 | 833 | 977 | 1 146 | 1 244 | 1 396 | 1 683 | 1 918 | 2 125 | 2 305 |
| Bucaramanga | 110 | 145 | 190 | 250 | 325 | 407 | 471 | 544 | 648 | 776 | 937 | 1 069 | 1 187 | 1 292 |
| Cali | 231 | 331 | 474 | 664 | 851 | 1 056 | 1 232 | 1 439 | 1 591 | 1 818 | 2 233 | 2 583 | 2 884 | 3 134 |
| Cartagena | 107 | 137 | 177 | 226 | 274 | 335 | 416 | 516 | 576 | 667 | 845 | 1 002 | 1 140 | 1 252 |
| Cucuta | 70 | 92 | 122 | 160 | 206 | 264 | 333 | 421 | 520 | 637 | 772 | 883 | 983 | 1 072 |
| Medellín | 376 | 523 | 727 | 992 | 1 260 | 1 539 | 1 744 | 1 976 | 2 147 | 2 403 | 2 866 | 3 236 | 3 561 | 3 842 |
| Santa Fé de Bogotá | 676 | 939 | 1 303 | 1 794 | 2 391 | 3 070 | 3 664 | 4 373 | 4 970 | 5 716 | 6 771 | 7 594 | 8 301 | 8 900 |
| **CONGO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazzaville | 216 | 230 | 245 | 261 | 277 | 317 | 438 | 596 | 704 | 830 | 980 | 1 153 | 1 361 | 1 609 |
| **COSTA RICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San José | 148 | 184 | 230 | 287 | 359 | 440 | 526 | 627 | 737 | 867 | 998 | 1 145 | 1 299 | 1 441 |
| **CÔTE D'IVOIRE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abidjan | 59 | 103 | 180 | 315 | 553 | 960 | 1 264 | 1 663 | 2 102 | 2 535 | 3 057 | 3 516 | 3 975 | 4 432 |
| **CUBA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Havana | 1 147 | 1 274 | 1 415 | 1 571 | 1 744 | 1 827 | 1 909 | 2 005 | 2 108 | 2 183 | 2 187 | 2 192 | 2 197 | 2 200 |
| **CZECH REPUBLIC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prague | 1 002 | 1 034 | 1 068 | 1 075 | 1 078 | 1 125 | 1 178 | 1 196 | 1 210 | 1 197 | 1 181 | 1 164 | 1 164 | 1 164 |
| **DEM. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nampho | 52 | 68 | 88 | 115 | 154 | 215 | 299 | 417 | 580 | 808 | 1 022 | 1 179 | 1 272 | 1 329 |
| Pyongyang | 516 | 578 | 647 | 770 | 987 | 1 348 | 1 842 | 2 134 | 2 473 | 2 865 | 3 124 | 3 284 | 3 399 | 3 504 |
| **DEM. REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kinshasa | 173 | 279 | 451 | 786 | 1 370 | 1 735 | 2 197 | 2 782 | 3 392 | 4 099 | 4 745 | 5 717 | 7 096 | 8 686 |
| Lubumbashi | 115 | 149 | 194 | 251 | 325 | 390 | 469 | 564 | 660 | 783 | 906 | 1 102 | 1 384 | 1 714 |
| **DENMARK** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copenhagen | 1 216 | 1 227 | 1 284 | 1 373 | 1 380 | 1 381 | 1 382 | 1 355 | 1 338 | 1 358 | 1 079 | 1 091 | 1 101 | 1 107 |
| **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Santo Domingo | 219 | 312 | 446 | 613 | 833 | 1 016 | 1 240 | 1 396 | 1 522 | 1 653 | 1 781 | 1 920 | 2 049 | 2 185 |
| **ECUADOR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guayaquil | 258 | 343 | 456 | 583 | 719 | 890 | 1 120 | 1 352 | 1 572 | 1 808 | 2 077 | 2 387 | 2 679 | 2 953 |
| Quito | 206 | 257 | 319 | 399 | 501 | 628 | 780 | 936 | 1 088 | 1 217 | 1 357 | 1 514 | 1 660 | 1 806 |
| **EGYPT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alexandria | 1 037 | 1 249 | 1 504 | 1 752 | 1 987 | 2 241 | 2 519 | 2 826 | 3 063 | 3 277 | 3 506 | 3 760 | 4 074 | 4 469 |
| Cairo | 2 436 | 3 047 | 3 811 | 4 765 | 5 579 | 6 437 | 7 338 | 8 326 | 9 061 | 9 707 | 10 398 | 11 146 | 12 036 | 13 123 |
| **EL SALVADOR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Salvador | 194 | 246 | 311 | 394 | 500 | 596 | 701 | 825 | 970 | 1 140 | 1 339 | 1 472 | 1 596 | 1 718 |
| **ETHIOPIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Addis Ababa | 392 | 451 | 519 | 597 | 729 | 926 | 1 175 | 1 476 | 1 791 | 2 157 | 2 491 | 2 899 | 3 429 | 4 138 |
| **FINLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Helsinki | 365 | 405 | 448 | 478 | 507 | 582 | 674 | 724 | 872 | 943 | 1 019 | 1 103 | 1 115 | 1 119 |

## Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **FRANCE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bordeaux | 304 | 380 | 475 | 543 | 584 | 614 | 641 | 669 | 699 | 730 | 763 | 794 | 820 | 840 |
| Lille | 723 | 767 | 814 | 863 | 906 | 936 | 944 | 952 | 961 | 984 | 1 007 | 1 031 | 1 053 | 1 073 |
| Lyon | 572 | 709 | 878 | 1 014 | 1 106 | 1 173 | 1 203 | 1 233 | 1 265 | 1 313 | 1 362 | 1 408 | 1 447 | 1 475 |
| Marseille-Aix-en-Provence | 624 | 743 | 885 | 1 025 | 1 127 | 1 185 | 1 234 | 1 273 | 1 305 | 1 331 | 1 357 | 1 384 | 1 410 | 1 432 |
| Nice-Cannes | 367 | 426 | 495 | 568 | 637 | 699 | 748 | 800 | 854 | 874 | 894 | 915 | 936 | 954 |
| Paris | 5 424 | 6 277 | 7 264 | 8 000 | 8 411 | 8 630 | 8 873 | 9 105 | 9 331 | 9 510 | 9 693 | 9 854 | 9 963 | 10 008 |
| Toulouse | 248 | 297 | 355 | 421 | 481 | 527 | 566 | 608 | 654 | 714 | 779 | 839 | 885 | 914 |
| **GEORGIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 574 | 642 | 718 | 803 | 897 | 992 | 1 091 | 1 180 | 1 227 | 1 162 | 1 100 | 1 042 | 997 | 971 |
| **GERMANY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aachen | 710 | 779 | 856 | 904 | 947 | 951 | 956 | 960 | 1 001 | 1 040 | 1 064 | 1 073 | 1 075 | 1 075 |
| Berlin | 3 337 | 3 318 | 3 299 | 3 255 | 3 207 | 3 227 | 3 247 | 3 268 | 3 288 | 3 317 | 3 325 | 3 328 | 3 329 | 3 329 |
| Bielefeld | 941 | 984 | 1 029 | 1 075 | 1 122 | 1 127 | 1 132 | 1 137 | 1 201 | 1 262 | 1 298 | 1 312 | 1 315 | 1 315 |
| Bremen | 676 | 725 | 777 | 805 | 827 | 823 | 819 | 815 | 840 | 866 | 882 | 889 | 891 | 891 |
| Hamburg | 2 171 | 2 271 | 2 374 | 2 439 | 2 494 | 2 479 | 2 465 | 2 451 | 2 540 | 2 624 | 2 668 | 2 686 | 2 690 | 2 690 |
| Hannover | 990 | 1 049 | 1 112 | 1 166 | 1 218 | 1 210 | 1 202 | 1 194 | 1 230 | 1 266 | 1 287 | 1 296 | 1 297 | 1 297 |
| Karlsruhe | 632 | 684 | 740 | 797 | 857 | 861 | 865 | 869 | 912 | 954 | 980 | 990 | 992 | 992 |
| Munich | 1 258 | 1 395 | 1 547 | 1 726 | 1 926 | 1 957 | 1 990 | 2 023 | 2 134 | 2 237 | 2 295 | 2 318 | 2 323 | 2 323 |
| Nuremberg | 790 | 853 | 921 | 975 | 1 027 | 1 034 | 1 041 | 1 048 | 1 106 | 1 160 | 1 193 | 1 206 | 1 209 | 1 209 |
| Rhein-Main (3) | 2 295 | 2 503 | 2 730 | 2 950 | 3 178 | 3 215 | 3 254 | 3 293 | 3 456 | 3 605 | 3 688 | 3 721 | 3 728 | 3 728 |
| Rhein-Neckar (4) | 1 077 | 1 169 | 1 268 | 1 345 | 1 418 | 1 422 | 1 427 | 1 432 | 1 503 | 1 570 | 1 609 | 1 625 | 1 628 | 1 628 |
| Rhein-Ruhr Middle (5) | 2 001 | 2 228 | 2 482 | 2 617 | 2 719 | 2 590 | 2 466 | 2 349 | 2 699 | 3 030 | 3 238 | 3 325 | 3 342 | 3 342 |
| Rhein-Ruhr North (6) | 5 295 | 5 823 | 6 404 | 6 541 | 6 568 | 6 448 | 6 331 | 6 217 | 6 353 | 6 482 | 6 542 | 6 566 | 6 571 | 6 571 |
| Rhein-Ruhr South (7) | 1 770 | 1 987 | 2 230 | 2 416 | 2 593 | 2 633 | 2 674 | 2 714 | 2 854 | 2 984 | 3 055 | 3 084 | 3 090 | 3 090 |
| Saarland (8) | 793 | 838 | 885 | 909 | 926 | 908 | 889 | 872 | 878 | 888 | 893 | 896 | 896 | 896 |
| Stuttgart | 1 483 | 1 681 | 1 905 | 2 091 | 2 275 | 2 300 | 2 326 | 2 351 | 2 484 | 2 608 | 2 677 | 2 705 | 2 710 | 2 710 |
| **GHANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accra | 167 | 258 | 393 | 499 | 631 | 738 | 863 | 1 013 | 1 197 | 1 415 | 1 674 | 1 970 | 2 289 | 2 607 |
| Kumasi | 87 | 131 | 195 | 262 | 349 | 397 | 452 | 514 | 584 | 664 | 755 | 862 | 986 | 1 121 |
| **GREECE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Athens | 1 783 | 2 001 | 2 246 | 2 391 | 2 521 | 2 738 | 2 987 | 3 047 | 3 070 | 3 122 | 3 179 | 3 238 | 3 290 | 3 330 |
| Thessaloniki | 292 | 329 | 372 | 447 | 542 | 617 | 694 | 724 | 746 | 771 | 797 | 824 | 849 | 870 |
| **GUATEMALA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala City | 428 | 477 | 531 | 592 | 660 | 715 | 749 | 776 | 803 | 839 | 908 | 982 | 1 077 | 1 204 |
| **GUINEA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conakry | 39 | 67 | 112 | 208 | 388 | 561 | 638 | 740 | 877 | 1 041 | 1 234 | 1 465 | 1 769 | 2 138 |
| **HAITI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port-au-Prince | 133 | 182 | 247 | 337 | 460 | 575 | 701 | 881 | 1 134 | 1 427 | 1 767 | 2 090 | 2 427 | 2 765 |
| **HONDURAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tegucigalpa | 73 | 96 | 128 | 169 | 223 | 298 | 408 | 560 | 710 | 812 | 928 | 1 061 | 1 199 | 1 349 |
| **HUNGARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budapest | 1 618 | 1 714 | 1 811 | 1 878 | 1 946 | 2 005 | 2 057 | 2 036 | 2 005 | 1 893 | 1 787 | 1 670 | 1 670 | 1 670 |
| **INDIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agra | 368 | 428 | 499 | 559 | 624 | 681 | 739 | 828 | 933 | 1 095 | 1 293 | 1 526 | 1 758 | 1 996 |
| Ahmadabad | 859 | 1 007 | 1 181 | 1 412 | 1 695 | 2 050 | 2 484 | 2 855 | 3 255 | 3 790 | 4 427 | 5 171 | 5 897 | 6 632 |
| Allahabad | 327 | 372 | 423 | 464 | 506 | 568 | 640 | 728 | 830 | 928 | 1 035 | 1 153 | 1 270 | 1 404 |
| Amritsar | 332 | 362 | 394 | 423 | 453 | 520 | 604 | 665 | 726 | 844 | 990 | 1 162 | 1 332 | 1 510 |
| Asansol | 91 | 122 | 162 | 197 | 235 | 289 | 356 | 504 | 727 | 891 | 1 065 | 1 272 | 1 480 | 1 691 |
| Aurangabad | 65 | 79 | 95 | 122 | 159 | 218 | 303 | 415 | 568 | 708 | 868 | 1 065 | 1 265 | 1 465 |
| Bangalore | 764 | 947 | 1 173 | 1 382 | 1 615 | 2 111 | 2 812 | 3 395 | 4 036 | 4 744 | 5 567 | 6 532 | 7 474 | 8 416 |
| Bhopal | 97 | 143 | 212 | 282 | 370 | 491 | 655 | 831 | 1 046 | 1 228 | 1 426 | 1 656 | 1 884 | 2 122 |
| Calcutta | 4 446 | 4 945 | 5 500 | 6 162 | 6 911 | 7 888 | 9 030 | 9 946 | 10 890 | 11 924 | 13 058 | 14 299 | 15 462 | 16 798 |
| Chandigarh | 59 | 83 | 115 | 159 | 222 | 301 | 406 | 483 | 564 | 658 | 768 | 896 | 1 024 | 1 159 |
| Chennai (Madras) | 1 397 | 1 544 | 1 706 | 2 244 | 3 030 | 3 609 | 4 203 | 4 748 | 5 338 | 5 836 | 6 353 | 6 915 | 7 450 | 8 092 |
| Coimbatore | 265 | 333 | 417 | 542 | 707 | 810 | 907 | 995 | 1 088 | 1 239 | 1 420 | 1 628 | 1 831 | 2 050 |
| Delhi | 1 390 | 1 782 | 2 283 | 2 845 | 3 531 | 4 426 | 5 558 | 6 769 | 8 206 | 10 092 | 12 441 | 15 334 | 18 226 | 20 946 |
| Dhanbad | 89 | 130 | 191 | 280 | 410 | 525 | 658 | 734 | 805 | 915 | 1 046 | 1 195 | 1 342 | 1 502 |
| Durg-Bhilainagar | 70 | 95 | 128 | 173 | 234 | 330 | 468 | 567 | 670 | 780 | 905 | 1 051 | 1 195 | 1 348 |

## Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Faridabad | 22 | 32 | 48 | 64 | 83 | 153 | 302 | 434 | 593 | 779 | 1 018 | 1 330 | 1 663 | 1 983 |
| Ghaziabad | 42 | 54 | 68 | 91 | 122 | 181 | 272 | 369 | 492 | 675 | 928 | 1 277 | 1 663 | 2 033 |
| Guwahati | 41 | 63 | 95 | 135 | 190 | 252 | 329 | 431 | 564 | 675 | 797 | 941 | 1 085 | 1 234 |
| Gwalior | 238 | 266 | 296 | 342 | 397 | 465 | 544 | 621 | 706 | 779 | 855 | 939 | 1 022 | 1 123 |
| Hubli-Dharwad | 193 | 217 | 245 | 298 | 367 | 437 | 516 | 577 | 639 | 705 | 776 | 854 | 932 | 1 026 |
| Hyderabad | 1 122 | 1 181 | 1 243 | 1 462 | 1 749 | 2 086 | 2 487 | 3 209 | 4 193 | 4 825 | 5 445 | 6 145 | 6 816 | 7 536 |
| Indore | 306 | 345 | 389 | 459 | 546 | 663 | 808 | 941 | 1 088 | 1 314 | 1 597 | 1 941 | 2 289 | 2 633 |
| Jabalpur | 251 | 300 | 358 | 431 | 520 | 621 | 740 | 812 | 879 | 981 | 1 100 | 1 234 | 1 364 | 1 512 |
| Jaipur | 285 | 335 | 395 | 491 | 616 | 778 | 984 | 1 209 | 1 478 | 1 826 | 2 259 | 2 796 | 3 341 | 3 871 |
| Jamshedpur | 212 | 260 | 319 | 378 | 445 | 538 | 653 | 735 | 817 | 938 | 1 081 | 1 246 | 1 409 | 1 583 |
| Jodhpur | 178 | 199 | 222 | 261 | 310 | 388 | 491 | 570 | 654 | 743 | 842 | 954 | 1 065 | 1 188 |
| Kanpur | 691 | 810 | 951 | 1 092 | 1 250 | 1 420 | 1 612 | 1 798 | 2 001 | 2 294 | 2 641 | 3 040 | 3 429 | 3 838 |
| Kochi (Cochin) | 187 | 238 | 303 | 362 | 428 | 532 | 666 | 855 | 1 103 | 1 229 | 1 340 | 1 461 | 1 579 | 1 726 |
| Kozhikode (Calicut) | 154 | 193 | 241 | 282 | 327 | 412 | 528 | 645 | 781 | 835 | 875 | 917 | 961 | 1 033 |
| Lucknow | 488 | 560 | 644 | 720 | 801 | 892 | 993 | 1 254 | 1 614 | 1 906 | 2 221 | 2 589 | 2 949 | 3 322 |
| Ludhiana | 149 | 188 | 237 | 302 | 387 | 479 | 590 | 767 | 1 006 | 1 183 | 1 368 | 1 583 | 1 794 | 2 017 |
| Madurai | 358 | 388 | 420 | 530 | 685 | 790 | 893 | 981 | 1 073 | 1 132 | 1 187 | 1 245 | 1 305 | 1 402 |
| Meerut | 230 | 254 | 280 | 317 | 361 | 432 | 523 | 655 | 824 | 975 | 1 143 | 1 340 | 1 535 | 1 738 |
| Mumbai (Bombay) | 2 981 | 3 524 | 4 166 | 5 063 | 6 179 | 7 347 | 8 695 | 10 341 | 12 308 | 14 111 | 16 086 | 18 336 | 20 468 | 22 645 |
| Mysore | 244 | 248 | 253 | 293 | 347 | 404 | 470 | 548 | 640 | 708 | 776 | 851 | 925 | 1 017 |
| Nagpur | 474 | 565 | 674 | 785 | 910 | 1 075 | 1 273 | 1 448 | 1 637 | 1 849 | 2 089 | 2 359 | 2 622 | 2 911 |
| Nashik | 154 | 180 | 211 | 238 | 267 | 330 | 416 | 539 | 700 | 886 | 1 117 | 1 408 | 1 709 | 2 003 |
| Patna | 279 | 316 | 359 | 414 | 480 | 642 | 881 | 993 | 1 087 | 1 331 | 1 658 | 2 066 | 2 484 | 2 892 |
| Pune (Poona) | 592 | 656 | 727 | 888 | 1 099 | 1 345 | 1 642 | 1 998 | 2 430 | 2 978 | 3 655 | 4 485 | 5 321 | 6 130 |
| Rajkot | 129 | 156 | 189 | 234 | 291 | 355 | 431 | 525 | 638 | 787 | 974 | 1 205 | 1 442 | 1 677 |
| Ranchi | 105 | 120 | 138 | 182 | 244 | 342 | 480 | 549 | 607 | 712 | 844 | 999 | 1 155 | 1 316 |
| Solapur | 273 | 302 | 333 | 362 | 393 | 445 | 506 | 558 | 613 | 720 | 853 | 1 012 | 1 171 | 1 334 |
| Srinagar | 248 | 269 | 292 | 345 | 412 | 494 | 592 | 661 | 730 | 833 | 954 | 1 093 | 1 230 | 1 379 |
| Surat | 219 | 249 | 283 | 363 | 474 | 642 | 877 | 1 139 | 1 468 | 1 984 | 2 699 | 3 671 | 4 732 | 5 731 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 192 | 238 | 294 | 344 | 400 | 454 | 512 | 636 | 801 | 853 | 885 | 918 | 954 | 1 021 |
| Tiruchchirapalli | 217 | 232 | 248 | 326 | 444 | 522 | 599 | 652 | 705 | 768 | 837 | 913 | 989 | 1 083 |
| Vadodara | 207 | 244 | 289 | 360 | 452 | 571 | 722 | 891 | 1 096 | 1 273 | 1 465 | 1 686 | 1 903 | 2 134 |
| Varanasi (Benares) | 348 | 409 | 480 | 537 | 597 | 680 | 777 | 887 | 1 013 | 1 106 | 1 199 | 1 300 | 1 399 | 1 526 |
| Vijayawada | 157 | 188 | 225 | 274 | 334 | 419 | 527 | 658 | 821 | 914 | 999 | 1 093 | 1 184 | 1 298 |
| Visakhapatnam | 104 | 135 | 176 | 245 | 345 | 452 | 583 | 770 | 1 018 | 1 168 | 1 309 | 1 468 | 1 624 | 1 799 |
| **INDONESIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bandung | 511 | 679 | 902 | 1 086 | 1 263 | 1 493 | 1 774 | 2 090 | 2 460 | 2 896 | 3 409 | 4 020 | 4 687 | 5 315 |
| Jakarta | 1 452 | 1 972 | 2 679 | 3 297 | 3 915 | 4 813 | 5 984 | 6 788 | 7 650 | 9 161 | 11 018 | 13 194 | 15 477 | 17 498 |
| Malang | 316 | 327 | 338 | 350 | 362 | 413 | 486 | 550 | 620 | 698 | 787 | 898 | 1 032 | 1 170 |
| Medan | 284 | 358 | 451 | 603 | 826 | 1 031 | 1 249 | 1 390 | 1 537 | 1 699 | 1 879 | 2 109 | 2 392 | 2 690 |
| Palembang | 277 | 351 | 446 | 486 | 501 | 597 | 746 | 880 | 1 032 | 1 212 | 1 422 | 1 675 | 1 957 | 2 229 |
| Semarang | 371 | 424 | 485 | 526 | 558 | 660 | 809 | 812 | 804 | 795 | 787 | 816 | 885 | 982 |
| Surabaja | 679 | 808 | 962 | 1 110 | 1 267 | 1 471 | 1 719 | 1 887 | 2 061 | 2 252 | 2 461 | 2 735 | 3 082 | 3 453 |
| Tegal | 30 | 49 | 78 | 126 | 204 | 266 | 323 | 420 | 550 | 650 | 762 | 898 | 1 052 | 1 202 |
| Ujung Pandang | 162 | 204 | 255 | 320 | 401 | 502 | 629 | 719 | 816 | 926 | 1 051 | 1 205 | 1 387 | 1 573 |
| **IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahvaz | 85 | 112 | 146 | 192 | 246 | 313 | 410 | 541 | 685 | 784 | 871 | 967 | 1 071 | 1 183 |
| Esfahan | 184 | 237 | 306 | 395 | 544 | 767 | 897 | 980 | 1 094 | 1 230 | 1 381 | 1 547 | 1 719 | 1 898 |
| Karaj | 7 | 12 | 22 | 38 | 68 | 124 | 221 | 392 | 693 | 903 | 1 063 | 1 235 | 1 405 | 1 566 |
| Mashhad | 173 | 225 | 293 | 381 | 509 | 685 | 954 | 1 345 | 1 680 | 1 854 | 1 990 | 2 147 | 2 331 | 2 545 |
| Qom | 78 | 92 | 109 | 128 | 168 | 227 | 330 | 492 | 622 | 744 | 888 | 1 045 | 1 198 | 1 341 |
| Shiraz | 128 | 160 | 202 | 254 | 325 | 418 | 578 | 819 | 946 | 1 030 | 1 124 | 1 230 | 1 349 | 1 483 |
| Tabriz | 235 | 277 | 327 | 386 | 497 | 662 | 801 | 935 | 1 058 | 1 165 | 1 274 | 1 396 | 1 533 | 1 684 |
| Tehran | 1 041 | 1 396 | 1 873 | 2 511 | 3 290 | 4 273 | 5 079 | 5 839 | 6 365 | 6 687 | 6 979 | 7 352 | 7 842 | 8 457 |
| **IRAQ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baghdad | 579 | 719 | 1 019 | 1 614 | 2 143 | 2 814 | 3 354 | 3 681 | 4 092 | 4 598 | 5 200 | 5 910 | 6 630 | 7 390 |
| Basra | 116 | 148 | 205 | 304 | 329 | 350 | 372 | 395 | 521 | 826 | 1 076 | 1 187 | 1 303 | 1 440 |
| Mosul | 144 | 167 | 204 | 260 | 322 | 397 | 489 | 603 | 736 | 889 | 1 056 | 1 236 | 1 423 | 1 618 |
| **IRELAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dublin | 626 | 647 | 661 | 723 | 771 | 833 | 903 | 920 | 916 | 946 | 989 | 1 033 | 1 082 | 1 137 |
| **ISRAEL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haifa | 204 | 228 | 255 | 286 | 321 | 350 | 373 | 401 | 435 | 742 | 865 | 948 | 1 034 | 1 111 |
| Tel Aviv-Jaffa | 418 | 556 | 738 | 882 | 1 029 | 1 206 | 1 416 | 1 621 | 1 790 | 2 396 | 2 752 | 3 025 | 3 306 | 3 542 |

## Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **ITALY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genoa | 908 | 968 | 1 033 | 1 072 | 1 104 | 1 087 | 1 053 | 1 000 | 943 | 893 | 847 | 803 | 801 | 799 |
| Milan | 3 633 | 4 045 | 4 504 | 4 994 | 5 528 | 5 529 | 5 334 | 4 984 | 4 603 | 4 367 | 4 183 | 4 007 | 3 997 | 3 985 |
| Naples | 2 749 | 2 963 | 3 192 | 3 394 | 3 592 | 3 624 | 3 594 | 3 421 | 3 210 | 3 087 | 2 995 | 2 905 | 2 898 | 2 889 |
| Rome | 1 566 | 1 910 | 2 330 | 2 637 | 2 907 | 2 998 | 3 019 | 2 999 | 2 965 | 2 864 | 2 743 | 2 628 | 2 621 | 2 614 |
| Turin | 880 | 1 049 | 1 250 | 1 433 | 1 620 | 1 641 | 1 598 | 1 502 | 1 394 | 1 315 | 1 247 | 1 182 | 1 179 | 1 176 |
| **JAPAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fukuoka-Kitakyushu | 954 | 1 146 | 1 338 | 1 486 | 1 651 | 1 853 | 2 030 | 2 217 | 2 487 | 2 619 | 2 716 | 2 815 | 2 883 | 2 924 |
| Hiroshima | 200 | 251 | 302 | 361 | 430 | 505 | 791 | 880 | 945 | 968 | 987 | 1 005 | 1 016 | 1 022 |
| Kyoto | 1 002 | 1 091 | 1 165 | 1 229 | 1 298 | 1 622 | 1 701 | 1 714 | 1 760 | 1 804 | 1 806 | 1 805 | 1 797 | 1 792 |
| Nagoya | 992 | 1 226 | 1 555 | 1 762 | 1 997 | 2 293 | 2 590 | 2 708 | 2 947 | 3 055 | 3 122 | 3 189 | 3 229 | 3 253 |
| Osaka-Kobe | 4 147 | 5 120 | 6 227 | 7 654 | 9 408 | 9 844 | 9 990 | 10 350 | 11 035 | 11 052 | 11 165 | 11 286 | 11 331 | 11 359 |
| Sapporo | 254 | 348 | 489 | 630 | 813 | 978 | 1 173 | 1 379 | 1 561 | 1 684 | 1 756 | 1 828 | 1 878 | 1 909 |
| Sendai | 324 | 357 | 402 | 460 | 526 | 635 | 701 | 722 | 771 | 841 | 890 | 940 | 977 | 1 000 |
| Tokyo | 11 275 | 13 713 | 16 679 | 20 284 | 23 298 | 26 615 | 28 549 | 30 304 | 32 530 | 33 587 | 34 450 | 35 327 | 35 879 | 36 214 |
| **JORDAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amman | 90 | 140 | 218 | 299 | 388 | 500 | 636 | 736 | 851 | 987 | 1 147 | 1 292 | 1 421 | 1 550 |
| **KAZAKHSTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Almaty | 377 | 446 | 529 | 626 | 740 | 860 | 979 | 1 061 | 1 124 | 1 127 | 1 130 | 1 103 | 1 086 | 1 095 |
| **KENYA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nairobi | 87 | 139 | 219 | 348 | 531 | 677 | 862 | 1 090 | 1 380 | 1 755 | 2 233 | 2 818 | 3 443 | 4 016 |
| **KUWAIT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuwait City | 81 | 113 | 179 | 302 | 545 | 682 | 831 | 940 | 1 021 | 873 | 1 175 | 1 225 | 1 297 | 1 388 |
| **KYRGYZSTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishkek | 130 | 177 | 240 | 326 | 436 | 490 | 544 | 585 | 634 | 698 | 769 | 828 | 887 | 957 |
| **LATVIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Riga | 490 | 541 | 597 | 659 | 728 | 789 | 845 | 882 | 892 | 833 | 761 | 719 | 688 | 669 |
| **LEBANON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beirut | 335 | 431 | 556 | 715 | 921 | 1 500 | 1 623 | 1 456 | 1 153 | 1 313 | 1 639 | 1 875 | 2 047 | 2 174 |
| **LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benghazi | 53 | 74 | 104 | 148 | 220 | 310 | 397 | 506 | 636 | 800 | 912 | 1 033 | 1 149 | 1 256 |
| Tripoli | 106 | 136 | 174 | 235 | 398 | 611 | 797 | 1 056 | 1 500 | 1 678 | 1 877 | 2 093 | 2 300 | 2 497 |
| **MADAGASCAR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antananarivo | 180 | 213 | 252 | 298 | 363 | 454 | 580 | 742 | 948 | 1 212 | 1 494 | 1 808 | 2 166 | 2 598 |
| **MALAYSIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuala Lumpur | 208 | 281 | 344 | 394 | 451 | 645 | 921 | 1 016 | 1 120 | 1 209 | 1 297 | 1 392 | 1 506 | 1 635 |
| **MALI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamako | 62 | 89 | 128 | 183 | 263 | 377 | 486 | 599 | 737 | 906 | 1 114 | 1 379 | 1 729 | 2 178 |
| **MEXICO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ciudad Juárez | 123 | 180 | 263 | 330 | 412 | 474 | 546 | 664 | 809 | 997 | 1 239 | 1 469 | 1 659 | 1 800 |
| Culiacán | 49 | 65 | 85 | 122 | 172 | 230 | 306 | 434 | 606 | 690 | 750 | 799 | 849 | 901 |
| Guadalajara | 403 | 593 | 870 | 1 148 | 1 506 | 1 850 | 2 269 | 2 615 | 3 011 | 3 431 | 3 697 | 3 905 | 4 105 | 4 309 |
| León | 123 | 193 | 302 | 380 | 479 | 589 | 724 | 833 | 961 | 1 127 | 1 293 | 1 438 | 1 564 | 1 671 |
| Mérida | 143 | 173 | 208 | 235 | 269 | 351 | 456 | 551 | 664 | 765 | 849 | 919 | 985 | 1 048 |
| Mexicali | 66 | 108 | 175 | 217 | 266 | 302 | 343 | 458 | 607 | 690 | 771 | 840 | 904 | 964 |
| Mexico City | 2 883 | 3 801 | 5 012 | 6 653 | 8 769 | 10 690 | 13 010 | 14 109 | 15 311 | 16 790 | 18 066 | 19 013 | 19 854 | 20 647 |
| Monterrey | 356 | 498 | 698 | 943 | 1 267 | 1 589 | 1 992 | 2 273 | 2 594 | 2 961 | 3 267 | 3 517 | 3 741 | 3 947 |
| Puebla | 227 | 293 | 378 | 493 | 645 | 858 | 1 140 | 1 395 | 1 699 | 1 932 | 1 888 | 1 880 | 1 911 | 1 987 |
| Querétaro | 49 | 58 | 68 | 89 | 116 | 159 | 218 | 353 | 561 | 671 | 798 | 913 | 1 011 | 1 090 |
| San Luis Potosí | 132 | 165 | 207 | 250 | 303 | 378 | 472 | 561 | 665 | 774 | 857 | 927 | 993 | 1 057 |
| Tijuana | 60 | 96 | 154 | 212 | 289 | 355 | 437 | 576 | 760 | 1 017 | 1 297 | 1 570 | 1 796 | 1 957 |
| Toluca | 54 | 69 | 90 | 117 | 158 | 309 | 599 | 707 | 835 | 981 | 1 455 | 1 987 | 2 442 | 2 735 |
| Torreón | 189 | 256 | 346 | 392 | 447 | 556 | 690 | 782 | 882 | 954 | 1 012 | 1 057 | 1 108 | 1 169 |
| **MONGOLIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulaanbaatar | 70 | 112 | 179 | 248 | 298 | 356 | 423 | 492 | 572 | 661 | 764 | 842 | 919 | 997 |

## Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **MOROCCO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Casablanca | 625 | 778 | 967 | 1 206 | 1 505 | 1 793 | 2 109 | 2 407 | 2 685 | 2 994 | 3 344 | 3 743 | 4 168 | 4 579 |
| Fès | 165 | 215 | 280 | 322 | 369 | 433 | 510 | 594 | 684 | 787 | 904 | 1 032 | 1 165 | 1 293 |
| Marrakech | 209 | 225 | 243 | 280 | 323 | 367 | 416 | 486 | 580 | 693 | 818 | 951 | 1 082 | 1 203 |
| Rabat | 145 | 184 | 233 | 339 | 494 | 641 | 808 | 982 | 1 161 | 1 374 | 1 610 | 1 859 | 2 102 | 2 325 |
| **MOZAMBIQUE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maputo | 92 | 129 | 181 | 259 | 371 | 456 | 550 | 653 | 776 | 921 | 1 094 | 1 316 | 1 588 | 1 880 |
| **MYANMAR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | 167 | 205 | 250 | 306 | 374 | 442 | 499 | 563 | 631 | 710 | 807 | 927 | 1 071 | 1 219 |
| Yangon | 1 302 | 1 440 | 1 592 | 1 760 | 1 946 | 2 151 | 2 378 | 2 629 | 2 893 | 3 204 | 3 594 | 4 082 | 4 666 | 5 256 |
| **NETHERLANDS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amsterdam | 855 | 883 | 912 | 937 | 963 | 989 | 1 010 | 1 031 | 1 053 | 1 102 | 1 127 | 1 157 | 1 191 | 1 225 |
| Rotterdam | 741 | 783 | 829 | 939 | 1 064 | 1 032 | 1 026 | 1 035 | 1 047 | 1 078 | 1 094 | 1 112 | 1 136 | 1 164 |
| **NEW ZEALAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auckland | 319 | 387 | 440 | 532 | 635 | 729 | 774 | 812 | 870 | 976 | 1 063 | 1 152 | 1 220 | 1 272 |
| **NICARAGUA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managua | 110 | 148 | 199 | 269 | 366 | 443 | 525 | 621 | 735 | 870 | 1 009 | 1 159 | 1 323 | 1 497 |
| **NIGER** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niamey | 34 | 45 | 61 | 85 | 126 | 187 | 260 | 341 | 447 | 577 | 752 | 997 | 1 327 | 1 753 |
| **NIGERIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin City | 46 | 62 | 83 | 105 | 119 | 210 | 415 | 654 | 738 | 824 | 918 | 1 022 | 1 153 | 1 318 |
| Ibadan | 427 | 493 | 570 | 654 | 740 | 960 | 1 290 | 1 606 | 1 782 | 1 965 | 2 160 | 2 375 | 2 649 | 3 001 |
| Kaduna | 28 | 53 | 99 | 156 | 177 | 299 | 559 | 853 | 961 | 1 073 | 1 194 | 1 329 | 1 498 | 1 711 |
| Kano | 107 | 157 | 229 | 308 | 348 | 609 | 1 189 | 1 861 | 2 095 | 2 337 | 2 596 | 2 884 | 3 242 | 3 689 |
| Lagos | 288 | 468 | 762 | 1 135 | 1 414 | 1 890 | 2 572 | 3 500 | 4 764 | 6 434 | 8 665 | 11 135 | 14 037 | 17 036 |
| Ogbomosho | 113 | 171 | 260 | 352 | 381 | 432 | 489 | 553 | 623 | 716 | 829 | 959 | 1 117 | 1 301 |
| Port Harcourt | 58 | 88 | 135 | 187 | 212 | 300 | 451 | 604 | 680 | 760 | 846 | 942 | 1 063 | 1 216 |
| **NORWAY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oslo | 492 | 533 | 576 | 601 | 624 | 634 | 642 | 662 | 684 | 729 | 774 | 808 | 839 | 866 |
| **PAKISTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Faisalabad | 169 | 261 | 404 | 546 | 726 | 907 | 1 079 | 1 281 | 1 520 | 1 804 | 2 142 | 2 533 | 2 985 | 3 517 |
| Gujranwala | 117 | 149 | 191 | 247 | 321 | 426 | 577 | 705 | 848 | 1 019 | 1 226 | 1 466 | 1 742 | 2 064 |
| Hyderabad | 233 | 312 | 420 | 500 | 586 | 667 | 741 | 838 | 950 | 1 077 | 1 221 | 1 392 | 1 609 | 1 886 |
| Karachi | 1 028 | 1 378 | 1 848 | 2 405 | 3 119 | 3 989 | 5 048 | 6 033 | 7 147 | 8 467 | 10 032 | 11 819 | 13 837 | 16 155 |
| Lahore | 826 | 1 022 | 1 264 | 1 575 | 1 964 | 2 399 | 2 882 | 3 388 | 3 970 | 4 653 | 5 452 | 6 373 | 7 440 | 8 699 |
| Multan | 182 | 251 | 345 | 419 | 501 | 599 | 715 | 827 | 953 | 1 097 | 1 263 | 1 459 | 1 698 | 1 995 |
| Peshawar | 148 | 176 | 209 | 234 | 260 | 347 | 535 | 653 | 769 | 905 | 1 066 | 1 255 | 1 477 | 1 745 |
| Rawalpindi | 232 | 278 | 333 | 426 | 550 | 670 | 779 | 919 | 1 087 | 1 286 | 1 521 | 1 794 | 2 113 | 2 494 |
| **PANAMA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama City | 171 | 220 | 283 | 360 | 455 | 528 | 613 | 721 | 845 | 875 | 905 | 950 | 1 019 | 1 109 |
| **PARAGUAY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asunción | 223 | 262 | 309 | 370 | 452 | 551 | 671 | 796 | 928 | 1 140 | 1 457 | 1 750 | 2 002 | 2 290 |
| **PERU** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lima | 973 | 1 282 | 1 688 | 2 223 | 2 927 | 3 651 | 4 401 | 5 090 | 5 825 | 6 667 | 7 454 | 8 180 | 8 822 | 9 365 |
| **PHILIPPINES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Davao | 124 | 169 | 230 | 302 | 395 | 488 | 614 | 724 | 854 | 1 001 | 1 152 | 1 326 | 1 513 | 1 694 |
| Metro Manila | 1 544 | 1 872 | 2 274 | 2 829 | 3 534 | 4 999 | 5 955 | 6 888 | 7 973 | 9 401 | 9 950 | 10 677 | 11 610 | 12 637 |
| **POLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crakow | 363 | 434 | 518 | 571 | 630 | 698 | 757 | 781 | 806 | 815 | 818 | 822 | 826 | 828 |
| Gdansk | 365 | 443 | 537 | 614 | 697 | 766 | 823 | 840 | 857 | 858 | 854 | 851 | 851 | 851 |
| Katowice | 1 689 | 2 018 | 2 412 | 2 578 | 2 767 | 3 019 | 3 226 | 3 291 | 3 357 | 3 233 | 3 069 | 2 914 | 2 914 | 2 914 |
| Lodz | 725 | 785 | 851 | 886 | 925 | 971 | 1 008 | 1 019 | 1 030 | 1 006 | 974 | 943 | 943 | 944 |
| Warsaw | 1 014 | 1 221 | 1 469 | 1 587 | 1 722 | 1 907 | 2 061 | 2 112 | 2 165 | 2 183 | 2 194 | 2 204 | 2 212 | 2 217 |

## Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **PORTUGAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lisbon | 778 | 835 | 895 | 966 | 1 043 | 1 168 | 1 313 | 1 544 | 1 830 | 1 908 | 1 942 | 1 977 | 2 016 | 2 057 |
| Porto | 362 | 397 | 436 | 451 | 465 | 500 | 542 | 756 | 1 101 | 1 206 | 1 254 | 1 303 | 1 352 | 1 395 |
| **PUERTO RICO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Juan | 451 | 517 | 596 | 740 | 915 | 1 069 | 1 244 | 1 381 | 1 539 | 1 855 | 2 237 | 2 357 | 2 386 | 2 398 |
| **REPUBLIC OF KOREA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inch'on | 258 | 319 | 394 | 496 | 627 | 791 | 1 067 | 1 364 | 1 785 | 2 271 | 2 464 | 2 642 | 2 732 | 2 788 |
| Kwangju | 174 | 231 | 307 | 382 | 487 | 601 | 721 | 893 | 1 122 | 1 249 | 1 346 | 1 448 | 1 503 | 1 539 |
| Puch'on | 51 | 60 | 69 | 80 | 93 | 108 | 214 | 435 | 651 | 771 | 763 | 745 | 730 | 724 |
| Pusan | 948 | 1 046 | 1 154 | 1 365 | 1 813 | 2 418 | 3 120 | 3 490 | 3 778 | 3 813 | 3 673 | 3 527 | 3 449 | 3 400 |
| Seoul | 1 021 | 1 553 | 2 361 | 3 452 | 5 312 | 6 808 | 8 283 | 9 549 | 10 544 | 10 256 | 9 917 | 9 592 | 9 365 | 9 215 |
| Songnam | 53 | 73 | 101 | 140 | 194 | 268 | 371 | 443 | 534 | 842 | 911 | 959 | 979 | 993 |
| Suwon | 74 | 81 | 90 | 155 | 168 | 220 | 305 | 422 | 628 | 748 | 932 | 1 168 | 1 370 | 1 511 |
| Taegu | 355 | 484 | 659 | 806 | 1 048 | 1 297 | 1 589 | 1 998 | 2 215 | 2 434 | 2 478 | 2 510 | 2 480 | 2 463 |
| Taejon | 131 | 172 | 224 | 294 | 400 | 501 | 644 | 850 | 1 036 | 1 256 | 1 362 | 1 464 | 1 519 | 1 556 |
| Ulsan | 29 | 45 | 67 | 102 | 154 | 246 | 408 | 541 | 673 | 945 | 1 011 | 1 060 | 1 079 | 1 093 |
| **ROMANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bucharest | 1 111 | 1 269 | 1 383 | 1 495 | 1 623 | 1 763 | 1 865 | 1 950 | 2 040 | 2 054 | 2 009 | 1 764 | 1 764 | 1 764 |
| **RUSSIAN FEDERATION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chelyabinsk | 573 | 638 | 711 | 792 | 881 | 966 | 1 046 | 1 098 | 1 130 | 1 109 | 1 088 | 1 067 | 1 023 | 988 |
| Ekaterinburg | 628 | 712 | 808 | 916 | 1 035 | 1 135 | 1 231 | 1 303 | 1 350 | 1 326 | 1 303 | 1 281 | 1 227 | 1 185 |
| Kazan | 514 | 588 | 673 | 769 | 875 | 942 | 1 007 | 1 056 | 1 094 | 1 099 | 1 103 | 1 108 | 1 086 | 1 064 |
| Krasnoyarsk | 290 | 357 | 438 | 538 | 655 | 734 | 812 | 868 | 910 | 911 | 911 | 912 | 892 | 872 |
| Moscow | 5 356 | 5 749 | 6 170 | 6 622 | 7 106 | 7 623 | 8 136 | 8 580 | 9 053 | 9 563 | 10 103 | 10 672 | 10 898 | 10 934 |
| Nizhni Novgorod | 796 | 878 | 969 | 1 070 | 1 178 | 1 273 | 1 357 | 1 401 | 1 420 | 1 375 | 1 331 | 1 288 | 1 235 | 1 192 |
| Novosibirsk | 719 | 813 | 919 | 1 039 | 1 168 | 1 250 | 1 329 | 1 387 | 1 430 | 1 428 | 1 426 | 1 425 | 1 365 | 1 319 |
| Omsk | 444 | 520 | 608 | 712 | 830 | 933 | 1 032 | 1 097 | 1 144 | 1 140 | 1 136 | 1 132 | 1 085 | 1 047 |
| Perm | 498 | 571 | 655 | 751 | 857 | 937 | 1 011 | 1 054 | 1 076 | 1 044 | 1 014 | 984 | 943 | 911 |
| Rostov-on-Don | 484 | 549 | 622 | 704 | 796 | 874 | 946 | 986 | 1 022 | 1 041 | 1 061 | 1 081 | 1 073 | 1 058 |
| Saint Petersburg | 2 903 | 3 141 | 3 398 | 3 677 | 3 980 | 4 325 | 4 645 | 4 844 | 5 019 | 5 116 | 5 214 | 5 315 | 5 274 | 5 202 |
| Samara | 658 | 741 | 835 | 940 | 1 055 | 1 146 | 1 221 | 1 241 | 1 244 | 1 208 | 1 173 | 1 140 | 1 092 | 1 055 |
| Saratov | 473 | 533 | 602 | 679 | 763 | 816 | 863 | 887 | 901 | 890 | 878 | 868 | 831 | 803 |
| Ufa | 418 | 489 | 573 | 670 | 782 | 887 | 985 | 1 041 | 1 078 | 1 063 | 1 049 | 1 035 | 992 | 958 |
| Volgograd | 461 | 534 | 618 | 716 | 823 | 884 | 939 | 973 | 999 | 1 005 | 1 010 | 1 016 | 997 | 977 |
| Voronezh | 332 | 396 | 472 | 563 | 666 | 732 | 797 | 847 | 880 | 867 | 854 | 842 | 807 | 779 |
| **SAUDI ARABIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dammam | 22 | 31 | 45 | 65 | 94 | 136 | 196 | 283 | 409 | 591 | 759 | 920 | 1 075 | 1 213 |
| Jidda | 119 | 129 | 141 | 197 | 348 | 594 | 851 | 1 217 | 1 742 | 2 494 | 3 171 | 3 807 | 4 406 | 4 921 |
| Mecca | 148 | 179 | 215 | 260 | 313 | 383 | 501 | 655 | 856 | 1 120 | 1 326 | 1 529 | 1 749 | 1 959 |
| Medina | 44 | 60 | 82 | 112 | 153 | 208 | 284 | 388 | 529 | 722 | 885 | 1 044 | 1 206 | 1 356 |
| Riyadh | 111 | 131 | 156 | 227 | 408 | 710 | 1 055 | 1 566 | 2 325 | 3 452 | 4 519 | 5 514 | 6 413 | 7 155 |
| **SENEGAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dakar | 223 | 286 | 366 | 468 | 600 | 768 | 965 | 1 207 | 1 461 | 1 690 | 1 968 | 2 313 | 2 716 | 3 140 |
| **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgrade | 397 | 475 | 570 | 649 | 733 | 876 | 1 058 | 1 106 | 1 127 | 1 126 | 1 121 | 1 116 | 1 103 | 1 101 |
| **SIERRA LEONE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freetown | 52 | 73 | 104 | 147 | 208 | 288 | 364 | 460 | 581 | 682 | 802 | 1 007 | 1 202 | 1 402 |
| **SINGAPORE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singapore | 1 022 | 1 306 | 1 634 | 1 880 | 2 075 | 2 263 | 2 414 | 2 709 | 3 016 | 3 478 | 4 016 | 4 372 | 4 574 | 4 707 |
| **SOMALIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mogadishu | 47 | 66 | 94 | 144 | 256 | 444 | 532 | 637 | 757 | 896 | 1 061 | 1 257 | 1 488 | 1 787 |
| **SOUTH AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Town | 618 | 705 | 803 | 945 | 1 114 | 1 339 | 1 609 | 1 925 | 2 155 | 2 394 | 2 715 | 3 103 | 3 205 | 3 239 |
| Durban | 486 | 562 | 650 | 746 | 853 | 932 | 1 017 | 1 132 | 1 673 | 2 081 | 2 370 | 2 643 | 2 696 | 2 709 |
| East Rand (Ekurhuleni) | 546 | 610 | 682 | 783 | 898 | 997 | 1 107 | 1 237 | 1 531 | 1 894 | 2 392 | 3 043 | 3 276 | 3 439 |
| Johannesburg | 900 | 1 016 | 1 147 | 1 288 | 1 443 | 1 498 | 1 554 | 1 625 | 1 878 | 2 265 | 2 732 | 3 288 | 3 539 | 3 666 |
| Port Elizabeth | 192 | 236 | 289 | 372 | 477 | 531 | 590 | 662 | 828 | 911 | 958 | 998 | 1 018 | 1 023 |
| Pretoria | 275 | 340 | 419 | 488 | 565 | 624 | 688 | 763 | 911 | 951 | 1 084 | 1 282 | 1 363 | 1 405 |
| Vereeniging | 117 | 148 | 187 | 239 | 306 | 372 | 451 | 551 | 743 | 800 | 897 | 1 033 | 1 075 | 1 095 |

## Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **SPAIN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barcelona | 1 557 | 1 742 | 1 948 | 2 272 | 2 663 | 2 873 | 3 070 | 3 568 | 4 201 | 4 332 | 4 378 | 4 424 | 4 452 | 4 468 |
| Madrid | 1 550 | 1 858 | 2 228 | 2 736 | 3 370 | 3 822 | 4 296 | 4 563 | 4 805 | 4 929 | 5 036 | 5 145 | 5 223 | 5 269 |
| **SUDAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khartoum | 183 | 252 | 347 | 477 | 657 | 886 | 1 164 | 1 611 | 2 360 | 3 242 | 3 949 | 4 495 | 5 044 | 5 638 |
| **SWEDEN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Göteborg | 351 | 374 | 398 | 452 | 536 | 691 | 694 | 703 | 729 | 758 | 792 | 829 | 846 | 856 |
| Stockholm | 741 | 772 | 805 | 1 003 | 1 096 | 1 359 | 1 385 | 1 432 | 1 487 | 1 557 | 1 641 | 1 729 | 1 777 | 1 803 |
| **SWITZERLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zürich | 494 | 514 | 535 | 614 | 711 | 713 | 707 | 765 | 834 | 926 | 955 | 984 | 997 | 1 003 |
| **SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aleppo | 319 | 392 | 480 | 588 | 721 | 879 | 1 071 | 1 292 | 1 554 | 1 869 | 2 188 | 2 505 | 2 818 | 3 136 |
| Damascus | 367 | 461 | 579 | 727 | 914 | 1 122 | 1 376 | 1 562 | 1 732 | 1 920 | 2 105 | 2 317 | 2 566 | 2 849 |
| Homs | 101 | 126 | 159 | 200 | 251 | 312 | 387 | 470 | 565 | 680 | 797 | 915 | 1 036 | 1 161 |
| **THAILAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangkok | 1 360 | 1 712 | 2 151 | 2 584 | 3 110 | 3 842 | 4 723 | 5 279 | 5 888 | 6 106 | 6 332 | 6 604 | 6 970 | 7 465 |
| **TUNISIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunis | 472 | 528 | 588 | 655 | 750 | 868 | 1 139 | 1 428 | 1 568 | 1 722 | 1 891 | 2 063 | 2 215 | 2 360 |
| **TURKEY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 138 | 197 | 272 | 342 | 402 | 471 | 568 | 763 | 907 | 1 011 | 1 123 | 1 248 | 1 353 | 1 452 |
| Ankara | 281 | 439 | 635 | 954 | 1 341 | 1 709 | 1 891 | 2 213 | 2 561 | 2 842 | 3 179 | 3 593 | 3 943 | 4 250 |
| Bursa | 148 | 184 | 221 | 301 | 325 | 345 | 478 | 604 | 819 | 988 | 1 182 | 1 413 | 1 625 | 1 806 |
| Gaziantep | 104 | 140 | 180 | 232 | 264 | 299 | 370 | 472 | 595 | 710 | 844 | 1 004 | 1 150 | 1 276 |
| Istanbul | 967 | 1 249 | 1 453 | 2 001 | 2 772 | 3 600 | 4 397 | 5 407 | 6 552 | 7 665 | 8 744 | 9 760 | 10 589 | 11 302 |
| Izmir | 224 | 292 | 356 | 559 | 876 | 1 046 | 1 216 | 1 472 | 1 741 | 1 966 | 2 216 | 2 500 | 2 741 | 2 956 |
| **UGANDA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kampala | 53 | 85 | 137 | 222 | 340 | 399 | 472 | 597 | 755 | 918 | 1 111 | 1 345 | 1 635 | 2 022 |
| **UKRAINE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dnepropetrovsk | 536 | 606 | 684 | 773 | 872 | 981 | 1 081 | 1 136 | 1 162 | 1 119 | 1 077 | 1 036 | 1 004 | 979 |
| Donetsk | 585 | 649 | 721 | 800 | 886 | 963 | 1 033 | 1 076 | 1 097 | 1 061 | 1 026 | 992 | 961 | 937 |
| Kharkov | 758 | 856 | 968 | 1 094 | 1 233 | 1 353 | 1 466 | 1 544 | 1 586 | 1 534 | 1 484 | 1 436 | 1 391 | 1 357 |
| Kiev | 815 | 974 | 1 163 | 1 389 | 1 655 | 1 926 | 2 201 | 2 410 | 2 574 | 2 590 | 2 606 | 2 623 | 2 612 | 2 591 |
| Odessa | 532 | 608 | 693 | 791 | 899 | 982 | 1 054 | 1 081 | 1 092 | 1 064 | 1 037 | 1 010 | 978 | 955 |
| Zaporozhye | 315 | 380 | 459 | 554 | 664 | 730 | 795 | 844 | 873 | 847 | 822 | 798 | 773 | 754 |
| **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dubai | 20 | 28 | 40 | 45 | 70 | 165 | 254 | 345 | 473 | 650 | 893 | 1 026 | 1 137 | 1 228 |
| **UNITED KINGDOM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 2 229 | 2 283 | 2 338 | 2 357 | 2 370 | 2 365 | 2 357 | 2 330 | 2 301 | 2 272 | 2 243 | 2 215 | 2 215 | 2 215 |
| Leeds | 1 692 | 1 697 | 1 703 | 1 714 | 1 726 | 1 618 | 1 496 | 1 465 | 1 449 | 1 433 | 1 417 | 1 402 | 1 402 | 1 404 |
| Liverpool | 1 382 | 1 383 | 1 384 | 1 334 | 1 276 | 1 018 | 784 | 788 | 831 | 876 | 924 | 975 | 1 018 | 1 047 |
| London | 8 361 | 8 278 | 8 196 | 7 869 | 7 509 | 7 546 | 7 660 | 7 667 | 7 654 | 7 641 | 7 628 | 7 615 | 7 615 | 7 615 |
| Manchester | 2 422 | 2 425 | 2 427 | 2 413 | 2 396 | 2 370 | 2 343 | 2 313 | 2 282 | 2 252 | 2 223 | 2 193 | 2 193 | 2 194 |
| Tyneside (Newcastle) | 909 | 921 | 934 | 913 | 886 | 838 | 790 | 825 | 877 | 933 | 993 | 1 056 | 1 111 | 1 147 |
| **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 78 | 113 | 162 | 233 | 391 | 638 | 825 | 1 041 | 1 316 | 1 668 | 2 116 | 2 683 | 3 371 | 4 123 |
| **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | 513 | 631 | 776 | 959 | 1 182 | 1 386 | 1 625 | 1 879 | 2 184 | 2 781 | 3 542 | 4 284 | 4 883 | 5 260 |
| Austin | 137 | 161 | 189 | 224 | 267 | 320 | 383 | 466 | 569 | 720 | 913 | 1 101 | 1 258 | 1 365 |
| Baltimore | 1 168 | 1 290 | 1 422 | 1 486 | 1 555 | 1 650 | 1 749 | 1 797 | 1 849 | 1 962 | 2 083 | 2 178 | 2 281 | 2 382 |
| Boston | 2 551 | 2 680 | 2 818 | 3 000 | 3 187 | 3 233 | 3 281 | 3 349 | 3 428 | 3 726 | 4 049 | 4 313 | 4 555 | 4 760 |
| Bridgeport-Stamford | 415 | 508 | 618 | 661 | 705 | 703 | 702 | 706 | 714 | 799 | 894 | 977 | 1 052 | 1 115 |
| Buffalo | 899 | 976 | 1 055 | 1 071 | 1 084 | 1 041 | 1 001 | 977 | 955 | 966 | 977 | 985 | 1 011 | 1 051 |

## Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Charlotte | 142 | 174 | 211 | 244 | 281 | 315 | 353 | 402 | 461 | 596 | 769 | 942 | 1 086 | 1 183 |
| Chicago | 4 999 | 5 565 | 6 183 | 6 639 | 7 106 | 7 160 | 7 216 | 7 285 | 7 374 | 7 839 | 8 333 | 8 711 | 9 080 | 9 411 |
| Cincinnati | 881 | 980 | 1 086 | 1 144 | 1 202 | 1 216 | 1 231 | 1 281 | 1 335 | 1 419 | 1 508 | 1 580 | 1 657 | 1 734 |
| Cleveland | 1 392 | 1 582 | 1 789 | 1 875 | 1 954 | 1 848 | 1 751 | 1 713 | 1 680 | 1 734 | 1 789 | 1 831 | 1 892 | 1 968 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 441 | 524 | 621 | 702 | 791 | 813 | 836 | 890 | 950 | 1 040 | 1 138 | 1 222 | 1 301 | 1 372 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth | 866 | 1 122 | 1 447 | 1 715 | 2 025 | 2 234 | 2 468 | 2 819 | 3 219 | 3 665 | 4 172 | 4 612 | 4 981 | 5 249 |
| Denver-Aurora | 505 | 641 | 809 | 923 | 1 054 | 1 198 | 1 356 | 1 437 | 1 528 | 1 747 | 1 998 | 2 219 | 2 408 | 2 550 |
| Detroit | 2 769 | 3 140 | 3 548 | 3 759 | 3 966 | 3 885 | 3 807 | 3 750 | 3 703 | 3 804 | 3 909 | 3 980 | 4 094 | 4 234 |
| Hartford | 425 | 453 | 485 | 572 | 670 | 700 | 731 | 756 | 783 | 818 | 853 | 882 | 919 | 962 |
| Houston | 709 | 904 | 1 151 | 1 396 | 1 693 | 2 030 | 2 424 | 2 658 | 2 922 | 3 353 | 3 849 | 4 283 | 4 644 | 4 904 |
| Indianapolis | 505 | 570 | 643 | 729 | 821 | 829 | 838 | 877 | 921 | 1 063 | 1 228 | 1 375 | 1 501 | 1 597 |
| Jacksonville, Florida | 246 | 304 | 376 | 448 | 531 | 564 | 601 | 668 | 742 | 811 | 886 | 950 | 1 012 | 1 068 |
| Kansas City | 703 | 808 | 925 | 1 005 | 1 086 | 1 079 | 1 075 | 1 152 | 1 233 | 1 297 | 1 365 | 1 419 | 1 482 | 1 549 |
| Las Vegas | 35 | 56 | 92 | 149 | 240 | 325 | 438 | 556 | 708 | 973 | 1 335 | 1 717 | 2 036 | 2 237 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana | 4 046 | 5 154 | 6 530 | 7 408 | 8 378 | 8 926 | 9 512 | 10 181 | 10 883 | 11 339 | 11 814 | 12 146 | 12 522 | 12 904 |
| Louisville | 476 | 539 | 610 | 673 | 740 | 751 | 761 | 758 | 757 | 810 | 866 | 913 | 963 | 1 012 |
| Memphis | 409 | 474 | 547 | 604 | 667 | 720 | 776 | 801 | 829 | 899 | 976 | 1 041 | 1 104 | 1 163 |
| Miami | 622 | 924 | 1 361 | 1 709 | 2 141 | 2 590 | 3 122 | 3 521 | 3 969 | 4 431 | 4 946 | 5 380 | 5 752 | 6 034 |
| Milwaukee | 836 | 985 | 1 152 | 1 203 | 1 251 | 1 228 | 1 207 | 1 217 | 1 228 | 1 269 | 1 311 | 1 343 | 1 391 | 1 449 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 996 | 1 176 | 1 384 | 1 540 | 1 706 | 1 748 | 1 794 | 1 935 | 2 087 | 2 236 | 2 397 | 2 526 | 2 656 | 2 777 |
| Nashville-Davidson | 261 | 302 | 349 | 397 | 450 | 484 | 520 | 546 | 577 | 660 | 755 | 840 | 915 | 974 |
| New Orleans | 664 | 751 | 848 | 904 | 964 | 1 021 | 1 077 | 1 058 | 1 039 | 1 024 | 1 009 | 1 007 | 1 027 | 1 066 |
| New York-Newark | 12 338 | 13 219 | 14 164 | 15 177 | 16 191 | 15 880 | 15 601 | 15 827 | 16 086 | 16 943 | 17 846 | 18 498 | 19 142 | 19 717 |
| Orlando | 75 | 124 | 203 | 250 | 310 | 427 | 583 | 723 | 893 | 1 020 | 1 165 | 1 294 | 1 406 | 1 493 |
| Philadelphia | 3 128 | 3 511 | 3 930 | 4 161 | 4 396 | 4 467 | 4 540 | 4 629 | 4 725 | 4 938 | 5 160 | 5 325 | 5 515 | 5 714 |
| Phoenix-Mesa | 221 | 353 | 558 | 698 | 874 | 1 117 | 1 422 | 1 696 | 2 025 | 2 437 | 2 934 | 3 393 | 3 767 | 4 020 |
| Pittsburgh | 1 539 | 1 670 | 1 805 | 1 826 | 1 845 | 1 827 | 1 807 | 1 740 | 1 681 | 1 717 | 1 755 | 1 782 | 1 833 | 1 903 |
| Portland | 516 | 581 | 656 | 738 | 829 | 925 | 1 030 | 1 100 | 1 181 | 1 372 | 1 595 | 1 795 | 1 964 | 2 090 |
| Providence | 703 | 743 | 787 | 860 | 936 | 963 | 990 | 1 018 | 1 047 | 1 111 | 1 178 | 1 233 | 1 293 | 1 355 |
| Richmond | 260 | 295 | 337 | 420 | 519 | 558 | 600 | 646 | 696 | 757 | 822 | 878 | 932 | 983 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino | 139 | 232 | 382 | 474 | 586 | 645 | 714 | 920 | 1 178 | 1 336 | 1 516 | 1 674 | 1 812 | 1 920 |
| Sacramento | 216 | 315 | 456 | 540 | 637 | 714 | 803 | 942 | 1 104 | 1 244 | 1 402 | 1 540 | 1 661 | 1 759 |
| Salt Lake City | 230 | 285 | 351 | 412 | 483 | 573 | 677 | 732 | 792 | 840 | 890 | 932 | 978 | 1 027 |
| San Antonio | 454 | 542 | 645 | 707 | 776 | 859 | 949 | 1 038 | 1 134 | 1 229 | 1 333 | 1 419 | 1 504 | 1 581 |
| San Diego | 440 | 612 | 844 | 1 010 | 1 209 | 1 442 | 1 718 | 2 017 | 2 356 | 2 514 | 2 683 | 2 818 | 2 955 | 3 085 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 1 855 | 2 021 | 2 200 | 2 361 | 2 529 | 2 590 | 2 656 | 2 805 | 2 961 | 3 095 | 3 236 | 3 342 | 3 468 | 3 603 |
| San Jose | 182 | 336 | 611 | 788 | 1 009 | 1 103 | 1 204 | 1 288 | 1 376 | 1 457 | 1 543 | 1 611 | 1 687 | 1 764 |
| Seattle | 795 | 930 | 1 089 | 1 305 | 1 556 | 1 663 | 1 780 | 1 982 | 2 206 | 2 453 | 2 727 | 2 959 | 3 164 | 3 328 |
| St. Louis | 1 407 | 1 535 | 1 673 | 1 777 | 1 882 | 1 865 | 1 851 | 1 899 | 1 950 | 2 014 | 2 081 | 2 131 | 2 202 | 2 288 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 300 | 437 | 632 | 742 | 874 | 1 094 | 1 362 | 1 530 | 1 717 | 1 886 | 2 072 | 2 228 | 2 372 | 2 493 |
| Virginia Beach | 391 | 534 | 721 | 820 | 930 | 996 | 1 069 | 1 174 | 1 286 | 1 341 | 1 397 | 1 441 | 1 498 | 1 563 |
| Washington, D.C. | 1 298 | 1 539 | 1 823 | 2 135 | 2 488 | 2 626 | 2 777 | 3 063 | 3 376 | 3 651 | 3 949 | 4 190 | 4 416 | 4 611 |
| **URUGUAY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montevideo | 1 140 | 1 147 | 1 155 | 1 162 | 1 170 | 1 178 | 1 213 | 1 249 | 1 274 | 1 299 | 1 324 | 1 353 | 1 384 | 1 413 |
| **UZBEKISTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tashkent | 659 | 797 | 964 | 1 165 | 1 403 | 1 612 | 1 818 | 1 958 | 2 074 | 2 111 | 2 148 | 2 160 | 2 211 | 2 319 |
| **VENEZUELA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barquisimeto | 127 | 173 | 236 | 303 | 384 | 475 | 583 | 666 | 742 | 828 | 923 | 1 009 | 1 094 | 1 178 |
| Caracas | 676 | 931 | 1 282 | 1 632 | 2 053 | 2 342 | 2 575 | 2 734 | 2 867 | 3 007 | 3 153 | 3 276 | 3 432 | 3 628 |
| Maracaibo | 260 | 346 | 459 | 569 | 697 | 825 | 964 | 1 139 | 1 351 | 1 603 | 1 901 | 2 182 | 2 429 | 2 634 |
| Maracay | 89 | 122 | 168 | 234 | 326 | 432 | 560 | 665 | 766 | 881 | 1 015 | 1 138 | 1 252 | 1 355 |
| Valencia | 108 | 145 | 193 | 273 | 390 | 519 | 673 | 872 | 1 129 | 1 462 | 1 893 | 2 330 | 2 705 | 2 982 |

## Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Population (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **VIET NAM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hai Phong | 167 | 249 | 369 | 507 | 697 | 968 | 1 292 | 1 379 | 1 471 | 1 570 | 1 676 | 1 817 | 2 019 | 2 290 |
| Hanoi | 280 | 425 | 644 | 917 | 1 307 | 1 884 | 2 606 | 2 854 | 3 126 | 3 424 | 3 751 | 4 147 | 4 651 | 5 276 |
| Ho Chi Minh City | 1 213 | 1 303 | 1 400 | 1 765 | 2 227 | 2 808 | 3 457 | 3 717 | 3 996 | 4 296 | 4 619 | 5 030 | 5 587 | 6 308 |
| **YEMEN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sana'a | 46 | 58 | 72 | 89 | 111 | 141 | 238 | 402 | 677 | 965 | 1 264 | 1 621 | 2 068 | 2 658 |
| **ZAMBIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lusaka | 26 | 48 | 88 | 160 | 278 | 385 | 533 | 721 | 974 | 1 131 | 1 307 | 1 450 | 1 605 | 1 792 |
| **ZIMBABWE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harare | 84 | 124 | 183 | 271 | 402 | 529 | 615 | 778 | 1 047 | 1 257 | 1 386 | 1 527 | 1 670 | 1 801 |

1 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
2 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
3 Including Darmstadt, Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach am Main and Wiesbaden.
4 Including Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Neustadt an der Weinstrasse and Speyer.
5 Including Düsseldorf, Mönchengladbach, Remscheid, Solingen and Wuppertal.
6 Including Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mühlheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne.
7 Including Bonn, Cologne and Leverkusen.
8 Including Neunkirchen, Saarbrücken and Saarlouis.

## Table A.13. Population of capital cities in 2003

| Country and capital city | Population (thousands) |
|---|---|
| **AFGHANISTAN** | |
| Kabul | 2 956 |
| **ALBANIA** | |
| Tirana | 367 |
| **ALGERIA** | |
| Algiers | 3 060 |
| **AMERICAN SAMOA** | |
| Pago Pago | 52 |
| **ANDORRA** | |
| Andorra la Vella | 21 |
| **ANGOLA** | |
| Luanda | 2 623 |
| **ANGUILLA** | |
| The Valley | 1 |
| **ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA** | |
| Saint John's | 28 |
| **ARGENTINA** | |
| Buenos Aires | 13 047 |
| **ARMENIA** | |
| Yerevan | 1 079 |
| **ARUBA** | |
| Oranjestad | 29 |
| **AUSTRALIA** | |
| Canberra | 373 |
| **AUSTRIA** | |
| Vienna | 2 179 |
| **AZERBAIJAN** | |
| Baku | 1 816 |
| **BAHAMAS** | |
| Nassau | 222 |
| **BAHRAIN** | |
| Manama | 139 |
| **BANGLADESH** | |
| Dhaka | 11 560 |
| **BARBADOS** | |
| Bridgetown | 140 |
| **BELARUS** | |
| Minsk | 1 705 |
| **BELGIUM** | |
| Brussels | 998 |
| **BELIZE** | |
| Belmopan | 9 |
| **BENIN (1)** | |
| Porto-Novo | 238 |
| Cotonou | 828 |
| **BERMUDA** | |
| Hamilton | 1 |
| **BHUTAN** | |
| Thimphu | 35 |
| **BOLIVIA (2)** | |
| La Paz | 1 477 |
| Sucre | 212 |
| **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA** | |
| Sarajevo | 579 |
| **BOTSWANA** | |
| Gaborone | 199 |
| **BRAZIL** | |
| Brasília | 3 099 |
| **BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS** | |
| Road Town | 12 |
| **BRUNEI DARUSSALAM** | |
| Bandar Seri Begawan | 61 |
| **BULGARIA** | |
| Sofia | 1 076 |
| **BURKINA FASO** | |
| Ouagadougou | 821 |
| **BURUNDI** | |
| Bujumbura | 378 |
| **CAMBODIA** | |
| Phnom Penh | 1 157 |
| **CAMEROON** | |
| Yaoundé | 1 616 |
| **CANADA** | |
| Ottawa | 1 093 |
| **CAPE VERDE** | |
| Praia | 107 |
| **CAYMAN ISLANDS** | |
| George Town | 24 |
| **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC** | |
| Bangui | 698 |
| **CHAD** | |
| N'Djamena | 797 |
| **CHANNEL ISLANDS** | |
| St. Helier | 29 |
| **CHILE** | |
| Santiago | 5 478 |
| **CHINA** | |
| Beijing | 10 848 |
| **CHINA, HONG KONG SAR (3)** | |
| Hong Kong | 7 049 |
| **CHINA, MACAO SAR (4)** | |
| Macao | 459 |
| **COLOMBIA** | |
| Santa Fé de Bogotá | 7 290 |
| **COMOROS** | |
| Moroni | 53 |
| **CONGO** | |
| Brazzaville | 1 080 |
| **COOK ISLANDS** | |
| Avarua | 13 |
| **COSTA RICA** | |
| San José | 1 085 |
| **CÔTE D'IVOIRE (5)** | |
| Abidjan | 3 337 |
| Yamoussoukro | 416 |
| **CROATIA** | |
| Zagreb | 688 |
| **CUBA** | |
| Havana | 2 189 |
| **CYPRUS** | |
| Nicosia | 205 |
| **CZECH REPUBLIC** | |
| Prague | 1 170 |
| **DEM. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA** | |
| Pyongyang | 3 228 |
| **DEM. REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO** | |
| Kinshasa | 5 277 |
| **DEM. REPUBLIC OF TIMOR-LESTE** | |
| Dili | 49 |
| **DENMARK** | |
| Copenhagen | 1 066 |
| **DJIBOUTI** | |
| Djibouti | 502 |
| **DOMINICA** | |
| Roseau | 27 |
| **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** | |
| Santo Domingo | 1 865 |
| **ECUADOR** | |
| Quito | 1 451 |
| **EGYPT** | |
| Cairo | 10 834 |
| **EL SALVADOR** | |
| San Salvador | 1 424 |
| **EQUATORIAL GUINEA** | |
| Malabo | 95 |
| **ERITREA** | |
| Asmara | 556 |

## Table A.13. Population of capital cities in 2003 (continued)

| Country and capital city | Population (thousands) | Country and capital city | Population (thousands) | Country and capital city | Population (thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ESTONIA** | | **HAITI** | | **LESOTHO** | |
| Tallinn | 391 | Port-au-Prince | 1 961 | Maseru | 170 |
| **ETHIOPIA** | | **HOLY SEE** | | **LIBERIA** | |
| Addis Ababa | 2 723 | Vatican City | 1 | Monrovia | 572 |
| **FAEROE ISLANDS** | | **HONDURAS** | | **LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA** | |
| Torshavn | 18 | Tegucigalpa | 1 007 | Tripoli | 2 006 |
| **FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)** | | **HUNGARY** | | **LIECHTENSTEIN** | |
| Stanley | 2 | Budapest | 1 708 | Vaduz | 5 |
| **FIJI** | | **ICELAND** | | **LITHUANIA** | |
| Greater Suva | 210 | Reykjavik | 184 | Vilnius | 549 |
| **FINLAND** | | **INDIA** | | **LUXEMBOURG** | |
| Helsinki | 1 075 | Delhi | 14 146 | Luxembourg-Ville | 77 |
| **FRANCE** | | **INDONESIA** | | **MADAGASCAR** | |
| Paris | 9 794 | Jakarta | 12 296 | Antananarivo | 1 678 |
| **FRENCH GUIANA** | | **IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)** | | **MALAWI** | |
| Cayenne | 56 | Tehran | 7 190 | Lilongwe | 587 |
| **FRENCH POLYNESIA** | | **IRAQ** | | **MALAYSIA (6)** | |
| Papeete | 126 | Baghdad | 5 620 | Kuala Lumpur | 1 352 |
| **GABON** | | **IRELAND** | | **MALDIVES** | |
| Libreville | 611 | Dublin | 1 015 | Male | 83 |
| **GAMBIA** | | **ISLE OF MAN** | | **MALI** | |
| Banjul | 372 | Douglas | 26 | Bamako | 1 264 |
| **GEORGIA** | | **ISRAEL** | | **MALTA** | |
| Tbilisi | 1 064 | Jerusalem | 686 | Valletta | 83 |
| **GERMANY** | | **ITALY** | | **MARSHALL ISLANDS** | |
| Berlin | 3 327 | Rome | 2 665 | Majuro | 25 |
| **GHANA** | | **JAMAICA** | | **MARTINIQUE** | |
| Accra | 1 847 | Kingston | 575 | Fort-de-France | 93 |
| **GIBRALTAR** | | **JAPAN** | | **MAURITANIA** | |
| Gibraltar | 27 | Tokyo | 34 997 | Nouakchott | 600 |
| **GREECE** | | **JORDAN** | | **MAURITIUS** | |
| Athens | 3 215 | Amman | 1 237 | Port Louis | 143 |
| **GREENLAND** | | **KAZAKHSTAN** | | **MEXICO** | |
| Nuuk (Godthab) | 14 | Astana | 332 | Mexico City | 18 660 |
| **GRENADA** | | **KENYA** | | **MICRONESIA (FED. STATES OF)** | |
| St.George's | 33 | Nairobi | 2 575 | Palikir | 7 |
| **GUADELOUPE** | | **KIRIBATI** | | **MONACO** | |
| Pointe-à-Pitre | 20 | South Tarawa | 42 | Monaco | 34 |
| **GUAM** | | **KUWAIT** | | **MONGOLIA** | |
| Hagåtña | 140 | Kuwait City | 1 222 | Ulaanbaatar | 812 |
| **GUATEMALA** | | **KYRGYZSTAN** | | **MONTSERRAT** | |
| Guatemala City | 951 | Bishkek | 806 | Plymouth | 0 |
| **GUINEA** | | **LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REPUBLIC** | | **MOROCCO** | |
| Conakry | 1 366 | Vientiane | 716 | Rabat | 1 759 |
| **GUINEA-BISSAU** | | **LATVIA** | | **MOZAMBIQUE** | |
| Bissau | 336 | Riga | 733 | Maputo | 1 221 |
| **GUYANA** | | **LEBANON** | | **MYANMAR** | |
| Georgetown | 231 | Beirut | 1 792 | Yangon | 3 874 |

## Table A.13. Population of capital cities in 2003 (continued)

| Country and capital city | Population (thousands) |
|---|---|
| **NAMIBIA** | |
| Windhoek | 237 |
| **NAURU** | |
| Nauru | 13 |
| **NEPAL** | |
| Kathmandu | 741 |
| **NETHERLANDS (7)** | |
| Amsterdam | 1 145 |
| The Hague | 705 |
| **NETHERLANDS ANTILLES** | |
| Willemstad | 134 |
| **NEW CALEDONIA** | |
| Noumea | 140 |
| **NEW ZEALAND** | |
| Wellington | 343 |
| **NICARAGUA** | |
| Managua | 1 098 |
| **NIGER** | |
| Niamey | 890 |
| **NIGERIA** | |
| Abuja | 452 |
| **NIUE** | |
| Alofi | 1 |
| **NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS** | |
| Saipan | 71 |
| **NORWAY** | |
| Oslo | 795 |
| **OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY** | |
| Ramallah | 49 |
| **OMAN** | |
| Muscat | 638 |
| **PAKISTAN** | |
| Islamabad | 698 |
| **PALAU** | |
| Koror | 14 |
| **PANAMA** | |
| Panama City | 930 |
| **PAPUA NEW GUINEA** | |
| Port Moresby | 275 |
| **PARAGUAY** | |
| Asunción | 1 639 |
| **PERU** | |
| Lima | 7 899 |
| **PHILIPPINES** | |
| Metro Manila | 10 352 |
| **PITCAIRN** | |
| Adamstown | 0 |
| **POLAND** | |
| Warsaw | 2 200 |
| **PORTUGAL** | |
| Lisbon | 1 962 |
| **PUERTO RICO** | |
| San Juan | 2 332 |
| **QATAR** | |
| Doha | 286 |
| **REPUBLIC OF KOREA** | |
| Seoul | 9 714 |
| **REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA** | |
| Chisinau | 662 |
| **RÉUNION** | |
| Saint-Denis | 178 |
| **ROMANIA** | |
| Bucharest | 1 853 |
| **RUSSIAN FEDERATION** | |
| Moscow | 10 469 |
| **RWANDA** | |
| Kigali | 656 |
| **SAINT HELENA** | |
| Jamestown | 2 |
| **SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS** | |
| Basseterre | 13 |
| **SAINT LUCIA** | |
| Castries | 14 |
| **ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES** | |
| Kingstown | 29 |
| **SAINT-PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON** | |
| Saint-Pierre | 6 |
| **SAMOA** | |
| Apia | 40 |
| **SAN MARINO** | |
| San Marino | 5 |
| **SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE** | |
| São Tomé | 54 |
| **SAUDI ARABIA** | |
| Riyadh | 5 126 |
| **SENEGAL** | |
| Dakar | 2 167 |
| **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** | |
| Belgrade | 1 118 |
| **SEYCHELLES** | |
| Victoria | 25 |
| **SIERRA LEONE** | |
| Freetown | 921 |
| **SINGAPORE** | |
| Singapore | 4 253 |
| **SLOVAKIA** | |
| Bratislava | 425 |
| **SLOVENIA** | |
| Ljubljana | 256 |
| **SOLOMON ISLANDS** | |
| Honiara | 56 |
| **SOMALIA** | |
| Mogadishu | 1 175 |
| **SOUTH AFRICA (8)** | |
| Bloemfontein | 381 |
| Cape Town | 2 967 |
| Pretoria | 1 209 |
| **SPAIN** | |
| Madrid | 5 103 |
| **SRI LANKA (9)** | |
| Colombo | 648 |
| Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte | 117 |
| **SUDAN** | |
| Khartoum | 4 286 |
| **SURINAME** | |
| Paramaribo | 253 |
| **SWAZILAND (10)** | |
| Mbabane | 70 |
| **SWEDEN** | |
| Stockholm | 1 697 |
| **SWITZERLAND** | |
| Bern | 320 |
| **SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** | |
| Damascus | 2 228 |
| **TAJIKISTAN** | |
| Dushanbe | 554 |
| **TFYR MACEDONIA (11)** | |
| Skopje | 447 |
| **THAILAND** | |
| Bangkok | 6 486 |
| **TOGO** | |
| Lomé | 799 |
| **TONGA** | |
| Nuku'alofa | 35 |
| **TOKELAU (12)** | |
| **TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** | |
| Port-of-Spain | 55 |

## Table A.13. Population of capital cities in 2003 (continued)

| Country and capital city | Population (thousands) | Country and capital city | Population (thousands) | Country and capital city | Population (thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TUNISIA** | | **UNITED KINGDOM** | | **VIET NAM** | |
| Tunis | 1 996 | London | 7 619 | Hanoi | 3 977 |
| **TURKEY** | | **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA** | | **WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS** | |
| Ankara | 3 428 | Dodoma | 155 | Mata-Utu | 1 |
| **TURKMENISTAN** | | **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** | | **WESTERN SAHARA** | |
| Ashgabat | 574 | Washington, D.C. | 4 098 | El Aaiún | 187 |
| **TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS** | | **UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS** | | **YEMEN** | |
| Grand Turk | 6 | Charlotte Amalie | 51 | Sana'a | 1 469 |
| **TUVALU** | | **URUGUAY** | | **ZAMBIA** | |
| Funafuti | 6 | Montevideo | 1 341 | Lusaka | 1 394 |
| **UGANDA** | | **UZBEKISTAN** | | **ZIMBABWE** | |
| Kampala | 1 246 | Tashkent | 2 155 | Harare | 1 469 |
| **UKRAINE** | | **VANUATU** | | | |
| Kiev | 2 618 | Port-Vila | 34 | | |
| **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES** | | **VENEZUELA** | | | |
| Abu Dhabi | 475 | Caracas | 3 226 | | |

1 Porto-Novo is the constitutional capital, Cotonou is the seat of government.
2 La Paz is the capital and the seat of government, Sucre is the legal capital and the seat of the judiciary.
3 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
4 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
5 Yamoussoukro is the capital, Abidjan is the seat of government.
6 Kuala Lumpur is the financial capital, Putrajaya is the administrative capital.
7 Amsterdam is the capital, The Hague is the seat of government.
8 Pretoria is the administrative capital, Cape Town is the legislative capital and Bloemfontein is the judicial capital.
9 Colombo is the commercial capital, Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte is the administrative and legislative capital
10 Mbabane is the administrative capital, Lobamba is the legislative capital.
11 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
12 There is no capital in Tokelau. Each atoll (Atafu, Fakaofo and Nukunonu) has its own administrative center.

## Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000, by country: 1950-2015

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| **AFGHANISTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 4.50 | 7.14 | 7.43 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 5.37 | 4.39 | 5.09 | 5.39 | 4.39 |
| **ALGERIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algiers | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 3.59 | 3.24 | 1.47 | 0.62 | 2.64 | 3.69 | 3.69 | 3.32 | 2.74 | 2.16 |
| **ANGOLA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luanda | 4.61 | 4.61 | 7.24 | 7.53 | 7.14 | 7.10 | 6.29 | 4.40 | 4.07 | 3.58 | 3.86 | 4.11 | 4.05 |
| **ARGENTINA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buenos Aires | 2.95 | 2.95 | 2.19 | 2.16 | 1.66 | 1.63 | 1.21 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 0.98 | 0.76 |
| Córdoba | 3.45 | 3.45 | 2.93 | 2.91 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 1.96 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.65 | 1.29 |
| Mendoza | 3.01 | 3.01 | 3.45 | 3.47 | 2.41 | 2.36 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 1.95 | 1.49 |
| Rosario | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.56 | 1.54 | 1.29 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.12 | 0.98 |
| San Miguel de Tucumán | 2.87 | 2.88 | 2.13 | 2.09 | 3.01 | 3.06 | 2.16 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 1.79 | 1.41 |
| **ARMENIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yerevan | 3.72 | 3.72 | 3.72 | 3.67 | 3.16 | 2.67 | 1.50 | 0.87 | -0.64 | -0.64 | -0.64 | -0.56 | -0.34 |
| **AUSTRALIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adelaide | 2.85 | 2.85 | 3.96 | 2.57 | 2.13 | 1.35 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 0.53 | 0.55 | 0.59 | 0.51 | 0.56 |
| Brisbane | 3.11 | 3.11 | 2.95 | 2.65 | 3.03 | 2.79 | 2.22 | 2.17 | 2.24 | 1.80 | 1.68 | 1.37 | 1.05 |
| Melbourne | 3.29 | 3.30 | 2.22 | 2.42 | 1.85 | 1.53 | 1.19 | 1.21 | 0.88 | 1.13 | 1.21 | 0.98 | 0.77 |
| Perth | 2.72 | 2.72 | 3.33 | 4.69 | 4.64 | 3.07 | 2.62 | 2.51 | 1.87 | 1.56 | 1.52 | 1.24 | 0.98 |
| Sydney | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.27 | 2.19 | 2.09 | 1.72 | 1.24 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.31 | 1.36 | 1.09 | 0.83 |
| **AUSTRIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vienna | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.78 | 0.90 | 0.47 | 0.38 | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.14 | 0.08 |
| **AZERBAIJAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baku | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.29 | 1.94 | 1.07 | 0.86 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.52 | 0.88 |
| **BANGLADESH** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong | 2.16 | 2.16 | 6.28 | 6.83 | 6.71 | 6.37 | 4.34 | 4.02 | 4.75 | 4.86 | 4.86 | 4.29 | 3.71 |
| Dhaka | 5.13 | 5.14 | 7.34 | 7.63 | 7.76 | 8.10 | 7.03 | 6.87 | 4.61 | 4.24 | 4.24 | 3.76 | 3.34 |
| Khulna | 11.17 | 11.18 | 10.06 | 9.91 | 8.53 | 4.73 | 3.62 | 3.45 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 3.39 | 3.14 | 3.09 |
| **BELARUS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minsk | 5.33 | 5.33 | 5.33 | 5.18 | 3.68 | 3.26 | 2.23 | 1.73 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| **BELGIUM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brussels | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.69 | 0.78 | 0.63 | 1.13 | -0.32 | -0.35 | -0.04 | 0.04 | 1.31 | 0.95 | 0.53 |
| **BOLIVIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| La Paz | 3.15 | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 2.83 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 3.53 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.68 | 1.71 |
| Santa Cruz | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.84 | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.53 | 6.42 | 6.42 | 6.04 | 4.84 | 4.84 | 4.03 | 3.12 |
| **BRAZIL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baixada Santista (Santos) | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.59 | 4.58 | 4.19 | 4.18 | 2.25 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 2.14 | 2.14 | 1.65 | 1.26 |
| Belém | 4.54 | 4.54 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 3.21 | 3.17 | 3.83 | 3.85 | 3.68 | 3.63 | 3.63 | 2.83 | 1.95 |
| Belo Horizonte | 6.52 | 6.52 | 6.42 | 6.42 | 4.99 | 4.94 | 3.76 | 3.72 | 2.86 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 1.98 | 1.39 |
| Brasília | 13.47 | 13.47 | 13.46 | 13.47 | 9.08 | 8.93 | 3.74 | 3.56 | 3.84 | 3.92 | 3.92 | 3.05 | 2.05 |
| Campinas | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.13 | 6.11 | 7.17 | 7.21 | 4.28 | 4.18 | 2.86 | 2.94 | 3.07 | 2.38 | 1.67 |
| Curitiba | 8.91 | 8.92 | 5.48 | 5.36 | 6.97 | 7.03 | 3.41 | 3.28 | 3.28 | 2.92 | 2.81 | 2.17 | 1.54 |
| Fortaleza | 6.50 | 6.50 | 5.53 | 5.50 | 5.40 | 5.39 | 4.05 | 4.01 | 2.66 | 2.46 | 2.52 | 1.93 | 1.39 |
| Goiânia | 10.40 | 10.40 | 9.29 | 9.25 | 6.80 | 6.71 | 4.34 | 4.26 | 3.80 | 3.22 | 3.10 | 2.41 | 1.71 |
| Grande São Luís | 2.79 | 2.79 | 5.09 | 5.17 | 5.26 | 5.27 | 4.14 | 4.10 | 2.93 | 2.36 | 2.30 | 1.79 | 1.37 |
| Grande Vitória | 7.16 | 7.16 | 6.83 | 6.82 | 7.46 | 7.49 | 3.91 | 3.78 | 2.97 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.11 | 1.54 |
| João Pessoa | 4.54 | 4.55 | 4.55 | 4.56 | 4.48 | 4.48 | 3.66 | 3.63 | 2.44 | 2.31 | 2.37 | 1.85 | 1.41 |
| Maceió | 3.96 | 3.96 | 4.21 | 4.22 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.51 | 4.52 | 3.77 | 3.55 | 3.54 | 2.78 | 1.96 |
| Manaus | 5.31 | 5.31 | 6.18 | 6.21 | 7.63 | 7.69 | 4.63 | 4.53 | 3.87 | 3.68 | 3.67 | 2.88 | 1.99 |
| Natal | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.93 | 4.93 | 4.84 | 4.84 | 3.95 | 3.92 | 2.72 | 2.74 | 2.85 | 2.23 | 1.63 |
| Norte/Nordeste Catarinense | 6.00 | 6.00 | 5.68 | 5.67 | 6.13 | 6.15 | 4.71 | 4.66 | 3.22 | 2.78 | 2.78 | 2.18 | 1.61 |
| Pôrto Alegre | 6.01 | 6.01 | 4.63 | 4.59 | 4.23 | 4.22 | 3.21 | 3.17 | 1.96 | 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.19 | 0.93 |
| Recife | 4.94 | 4.94 | 4.24 | 4.22 | 2.62 | 2.56 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 1.90 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.32 | 1.02 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 4.00 | 4.01 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 2.60 | 2.54 | 1.14 | 1.09 | 1.17 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 0.84 | 0.66 |
| Salvador | 5.18 | 5.18 | 4.67 | 4.65 | 4.54 | 4.54 | 3.28 | 3.23 | 2.53 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 1.76 | 1.29 |
| São Paulo | 5.40 | 5.40 | 6.50 | 6.54 | 4.65 | 4.58 | 2.05 | 1.96 | 1.53 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 0.98 | 0.72 |
| Teresina | 6.67 | 6.67 | 6.26 | 6.24 | 6.91 | 6.94 | 4.59 | 4.51 | 2.58 | 2.42 | 2.54 | 1.98 | 1.49 |

**Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)**

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| **BULGARIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sofia | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 1.79 | 1.72 | 2.06 | 2.09 | 0.14 | 0.01 | -1.00 | -1.62 | -0.37 | -0.34 |
| **BURKINA FASO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ouagadougou | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.85 | 9.30 | 9.52 | 6.79 | 2.95 | 2.06 | 2.61 | 3.53 | 4.38 |
| **CAMBODIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phnom Penh | 0.67 | 0.67 | 2.27 | -0.48 | -1.40 | -1.40 | 4.40 | 5.05 | 6.84 | 5.63 | 1.17 | 1.91 | 2.93 |
| **CAMEROON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Douala | 5.29 | 5.29 | 5.29 | 5.29 | 5.29 | 6.33 | 6.52 | 6.52 | 5.59 | 4.56 | 3.49 | 2.59 | 1.92 |
| Yaoundé | 6.82 | 6.82 | 6.82 | 6.82 | 6.82 | 7.23 | 7.30 | 7.31 | 6.22 | 4.95 | 3.66 | 2.64 | 1.94 |
| **CANADA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | 6.85 | 6.85 | 4.02 | 3.87 | 3.22 | 4.35 | 2.89 | 2.35 | 1.84 | 2.72 | 2.93 | 2.41 | 1.70 |
| Edmonton | 6.64 | 6.64 | 4.04 | 4.08 | 2.60 | 2.74 | 3.89 | 1.88 | 0.67 | 1.47 | 1.67 | 1.40 | 1.11 |
| Montréal | 4.13 | 4.13 | 3.11 | 2.46 | 0.78 | 0.23 | 0.56 | 1.65 | 0.94 | 0.62 | 0.59 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Ottawa | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.00 | 3.74 | 3.02 | 1.52 | 1.95 | 2.66 | 1.48 | 1.25 | 1.26 | 1.07 | 0.90 |
| Toronto | 4.90 | 4.90 | 3.64 | 3.83 | 1.78 | 1.65 | 2.19 | 2.52 | 1.95 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.52 | 1.08 |
| Vancouver | 1.09 | 1.09 | 5.97 | 4.45 | 1.93 | 1.62 | 1.71 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 1.81 | 1.63 | 1.34 | 1.03 |
| **CHILE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Santiago | 4.26 | 4.26 | 3.27 | 3.16 | 2.83 | 2.83 | 2.22 | 1.88 | 1.52 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.23 | 1.03 |
| **CHINA (1)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anshan | 4.52 | 4.52 | 3.94 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.95 | 2.15 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.47 |
| Anshun | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 4.88 | 6.66 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.88 |
| Baotou | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 1.91 | 1.72 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.98 |
| Beijing | 4.71 | 4.71 | 3.99 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.63 | 1.99 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.37 |
| Benxi | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.46 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.87 | 2.11 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.58 |
| Changchun | 3.74 | 3.74 | 3.33 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 2.35 | 2.77 | 3.44 | 2.02 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.52 |
| Changde | 3.48 | 3.48 | 3.48 | 3.48 | 3.48 | 3.48 | 3.48 | 3.48 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.62 |
| Changsha | 1.46 | 1.46 | 1.55 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 2.34 | 2.63 | 2.89 | 2.89 | 2.89 | 2.89 | 2.71 |
| Changzhou | 4.71 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.97 |
| Chengdu | 5.58 | 5.58 | 4.95 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.47 | 2.34 | 2.26 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.25 |
| Chifeng | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 7.46 | 9.91 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 1.18 |
| Chongqing | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.66 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.72 | 2.13 | 5.31 | 2.59 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.51 |
| Dalian | 4.50 | 4.50 | 3.76 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 4.19 | 6.42 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.88 |
| Daqing | 3.32 | 3.33 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.33 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 1.02 |
| Datong | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 2.64 | 3.47 | -0.92 | -0.92 | -0.92 | -0.92 | 0.42 |
| Dongguan | 5.13 | 5.13 | 5.12 | 5.13 | 5.13 | 5.13 | 5.12 | 5.13 | -2.75 | -2.75 | -2.75 | -2.75 | 0.42 |
| Fushun | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.46 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.69 | 1.89 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.55 |
| Fuxin | 8.39 | 8.39 | 7.05 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.75 | 1.79 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.86 |
| Fuyu | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 1.07 |
| Fuzhou, Fujian | 3.93 | 3.93 | 3.46 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 2.21 | 2.65 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.42 |
| Guangzhou | 5.82 | 5.82 | 4.69 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 1.72 | 2.73 | -0.06 | -0.06 | -0.06 | -0.06 | 0.38 |
| Guiyang | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.58 | 2.91 | 4.20 | 2.25 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.53 |
| Handan | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 5.89 | 7.93 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.36 |
| Hangzhou | 2.95 | 2.95 | 2.59 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 2.08 | 2.68 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.90 |
| Harbin | 4.65 | 4.65 | 4.02 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.82 | 2.03 | -0.21 | -0.21 | -0.21 | -0.21 | 0.39 |
| Hefei | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.39 |
| Hengyang | 3.59 | 3.59 | 3.59 | 3.59 | 3.59 | 3.59 | 3.59 | 3.59 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.46 |
| Heze | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.70 |
| Huaian | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.23 |
| Huainan | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1.19 |
| Huhehaote | 2.64 | 2.65 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.65 | 2.82 | 2.93 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.75 |
| Hunjiang | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.96 |
| Huzhou | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.79 |
| Jiamusi | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.81 | 2.82 | 2.67 |
| Jiaxing | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.95 |
| Jilin | 5.31 | 5.31 | 4.61 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 2.23 | 2.52 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 1.07 |
| Jinan | 4.30 | 4.30 | 3.66 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 4.85 | 7.32 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.92 |
| Jingmen | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.42 |
| Jining, Shandong | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 4.71 | 6.37 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.67 |
| Jinxi | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 5.83 | 7.19 | 2.99 | 1.89 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.53 |
| Jinzhou, Liaoning | 2.54 | 2.55 | 2.27 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 2.32 | 3.08 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.42 |
| Jixi | 8.45 | 8.46 | 7.20 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 1.53 | 1.07 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.44 |

**Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)**

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| Kaifeng | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.25 |
| Kaohsiung | 5.56 | 5.56 | 5.69 | 6.19 | 4.02 | 3.25 | 2.12 | 1.36 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.87 |
| Kunming | 2.89 | 2.89 | 2.75 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 1.80 | 1.53 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.84 |
| Lanzhou | 7.71 | 7.71 | 6.64 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 1.94 | 1.66 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.94 |
| Leshan | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.90 |
| Linqing | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.40 |
| Linyi | 3.61 | 3.61 | 3.61 | 3.61 | 3.61 | 3.61 | 3.61 | 3.61 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.23 |
| Liuan | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.04 |
| Liupanshui | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 1.14 |
| Liuzhou | 6.41 | 6.41 | 5.79 | 3.33 | 3.33 | 3.33 | 3.20 | 3.12 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.10 |
| Luoyang | 2.89 | 2.89 | 2.89 | 2.89 | 2.89 | 2.89 | 2.72 | 2.61 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.91 |
| Mianyang | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.98 |
| Mudanjiang | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.94 |
| Nanchang | 4.96 | 4.96 | 4.45 | 2.41 | 2.41 | 2.42 | 2.26 | 2.16 | 3.11 | 1.93 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.54 |
| Nanchong | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 8.62 | 12.89 | 6.60 | 2.97 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.55 |
| Nanjing | 3.84 | 3.84 | 3.35 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 2.06 | 2.52 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.78 |
| Nanning | 7.24 | 7.25 | 6.56 | 3.84 | 3.84 | 3.85 | 3.75 | 3.69 | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1.40 |
| Neijiang | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 12.37 | 19.15 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 1.03 |
| Ningbo | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.63 |
| Pingxiang, Jiangxi | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 1.04 |
| Qingdao | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 4.71 | 7.28 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 1.17 |
| Qiqihar | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.60 |
| Shanghai | 5.05 | 5.05 | 4.14 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 1.09 | 1.47 | -0.35 | -0.35 | -0.35 | -0.35 | 0.35 |
| Shantou | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2.85 | 2.85 | 2.85 | 2.85 | 2.69 |
| Shenyang | 3.18 | 3.18 | 2.77 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.59 | 1.89 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.67 |
| Shenzhen | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 7.72 | 11.39 | 2.56 | 2.56 | 2.56 | 2.56 | 2.46 |
| Shijiazhuang | 6.55 | 6.55 | 5.60 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 2.62 | 3.15 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.65 |
| Suining | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.41 |
| Suqian | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.32 |
| Suzhou, Jiangsu | 1.21 | 1.22 | 1.21 | 1.21 | 1.21 | 1.21 | 2.44 | 3.27 | 3.02 | 1.90 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.55 |
| Taian | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.90 |
| Taichung | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 1.92 | 2.31 | 2.56 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.26 |
| Taipei | 4.58 | 4.58 | 5.05 | 6.95 | 3.01 | 1.83 | 1.97 | 2.06 | -0.61 | -0.61 | -0.61 | -0.61 | 0.40 |
| Taiyuan | 4.55 | 4.55 | 4.09 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.58 | 2.82 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 1.05 |
| Tangshan | 2.66 | 2.66 | 2.53 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 1.59 | 1.30 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.35 |
| Tianjin | 4.21 | 4.21 | 4.03 | 3.31 | 3.31 | 3.31 | 2.25 | 1.54 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.69 |
| Tianmen | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.85 |
| Tianshui | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.47 |
| Tongliao | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 6.04 | 7.55 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.65 |
| Wanxian | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.15 |
| Weifang | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 6.21 | 7.83 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.30 |
| Wenzhou | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 9.80 | 5.04 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.80 |
| Wuhan | 5.01 | 5.02 | 4.31 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.84 | 2.05 | 2.99 | 2.99 | 2.99 | 2.99 | 2.76 |
| Wulumuqi (Urumqi) | 4.16 | 4.16 | 4.15 | 4.16 | 4.16 | 4.16 | 3.11 | 2.42 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.99 |
| Wuxi | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.74 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.53 | 2.23 | 2.70 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.31 |
| Xian | 6.41 | 6.41 | 5.48 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 2.73 | 3.35 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 1.06 |
| Xiangxiang | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.92 |
| Xiantao | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.77 |
| Xianyang | 4.91 | 4.91 | 4.91 | 4.91 | 4.91 | 4.91 | 4.91 | 4.91 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.98 |
| Xiaoshan | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.50 |
| Xinghua | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.72 |
| Xintai | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.52 |
| Xinyi, Jiangsu | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 1.19 |
| Xinyu | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.69 |
| Xuanzhou | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.97 |
| Xuzhou | 3.05 | 3.05 | 2.88 | 2.23 | 2.23 | 2.23 | 2.33 | 2.39 | 6.85 | 3.05 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.54 |
| Yancheng | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.56 |
| Yantai | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 6.73 | 9.74 | 9.09 | 3.72 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.54 |
| Yichun, Heilongjiang | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.16 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.62 |
| Yichun, Jiangxi | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.73 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 1.39 | 0.49 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.75 |
| Yixing | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.73 |
| Yiyang | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.28 |
| Yongzhou | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.60 |
| Yueyang | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.36 |
| Yulin, Guangxi | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.71 |
| Yuyao | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.95 |
| Yuzhou | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 1.13 |

**Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)**

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| Zaoyang | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.64 |
| Zaozhuang | 4.63 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.46 |
| Zhangjiakou | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.03 |
| Zhangjiangang | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.31 |
| Zhanjiang | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.37 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.37 | 2.38 | 2.65 | 2.66 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.53 |
| Zhaodong | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.94 |
| Zhengzhou | 4.41 | 4.41 | 3.96 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.40 | 2.56 | 1.67 | 1.67 | 1.66 | 1.67 | 1.73 |
| Zibo | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.98 |
| Zigong | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.92 | 0.93 | 1.16 |
| **CHINA, HONG KONG SAR (2)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong | 4.95 | 4.50 | 3.98 | 1.61 | 2.62 | 3.12 | 1.91 | 2.26 | 1.71 | 1.92 | 1.07 | 0.97 | 0.87 |
| **COLOMBIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barranquilla | 4.37 | 4.37 | 4.31 | 4.03 | 3.74 | 3.19 | 3.19 | 1.65 | 2.29 | 3.74 | 2.62 | 2.05 | 1.62 |
| Bucaramanga | 5.47 | 5.48 | 5.44 | 5.31 | 4.49 | 2.89 | 2.89 | 3.51 | 3.61 | 3.75 | 2.64 | 2.10 | 1.69 |
| Cali | 7.19 | 7.19 | 6.75 | 4.95 | 4.32 | 3.09 | 3.09 | 2.01 | 2.67 | 4.11 | 2.91 | 2.21 | 1.66 |
| Cartagena | 5.10 | 5.10 | 4.86 | 3.86 | 4.01 | 4.31 | 4.31 | 2.19 | 2.96 | 4.72 | 3.42 | 2.57 | 1.88 |
| Cucuta | 5.57 | 5.57 | 5.47 | 5.06 | 4.93 | 4.69 | 4.69 | 4.22 | 4.07 | 3.82 | 2.70 | 2.15 | 1.73 |
| Medellín | 6.59 | 6.59 | 6.24 | 4.77 | 4.01 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.66 | 2.25 | 3.53 | 2.43 | 1.91 | 1.52 |
| Santa Fé de Bogotá | 6.55 | 6.56 | 6.40 | 5.75 | 5.00 | 3.54 | 3.54 | 2.56 | 2.80 | 3.39 | 2.30 | 1.78 | 1.39 |
| **CONGO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazzaville | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1.23 | 2.70 | 6.48 | 6.14 | 3.31 | 3.31 | 3.32 | 3.25 | 3.33 | 3.34 |
| **COSTA RICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San José | 4.42 | 4.42 | 4.44 | 4.46 | 4.09 | 3.58 | 3.51 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 2.80 | 2.75 | 2.51 | 2.09 |
| **CÔTE D'IVOIRE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abidjan | 11.23 | 11.23 | 11.22 | 11.23 | 11.03 | 5.49 | 5.49 | 4.69 | 3.74 | 3.74 | 2.80 | 2.46 | 2.18 |
| **CUBA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Havana | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 0.92 | 0.88 | 0.98 | 1.01 | 0.69 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| **CZECH REPUBLIC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prague | 0.63 | 0.63 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.86 | 0.93 | 0.29 | 0.24 | -0.21 | -0.28 | -0.28 | — | -0.01 |
| **DEM. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nampho | 5.23 | 5.23 | 5.23 | 5.95 | 6.62 | 6.63 | 6.62 | 6.62 | 6.62 | 4.71 | 2.85 | 1.52 | 0.89 |
| Pyongyang | 2.26 | 2.26 | 3.48 | 4.96 | 6.24 | 6.24 | 2.94 | 2.94 | 2.94 | 1.73 | 1.00 | 0.69 | 0.61 |
| **DEM. REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kinshasa | 9.58 | 9.58 | 11.12 | 11.12 | 4.72 | 4.72 | 4.72 | 3.97 | 3.79 | 2.92 | 3.73 | 4.32 | 4.05 |
| Lubumbashi | 5.23 | 5.23 | 5.16 | 5.17 | 3.67 | 3.67 | 3.67 | 3.17 | 3.41 | 2.91 | 3.92 | 4.56 | 4.28 |
| **DENMARK** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copenhagen | 0.17 | 0.92 | 1.34 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.01 | -0.39 | -0.25 | 0.30 | -4.61 | 0.23 | 0.18 | 0.11 |
| **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Santo Domingo | 7.12 | 7.12 | 6.37 | 6.13 | 3.97 | 3.97 | 2.38 | 1.73 | 1.65 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.30 | 1.28 |
| **ECUADOR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guayaquil | 5.68 | 5.69 | 4.91 | 4.19 | 4.27 | 4.58 | 3.77 | 3.01 | 2.80 | 2.78 | 2.78 | 2.31 | 1.95 |
| Quito | 4.38 | 4.38 | 4.47 | 4.55 | 4.51 | 4.34 | 3.64 | 3.00 | 2.25 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 1.84 | 1.70 |
| **EGYPT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alexandria | 3.71 | 3.71 | 3.06 | 2.52 | 2.41 | 2.33 | 2.30 | 1.61 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1.61 | 1.85 |
| Cairo | 4.47 | 4.48 | 4.47 | 3.15 | 2.86 | 2.62 | 2.53 | 1.69 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.54 | 1.73 |
| **EL SALVADOR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Salvador | 4.72 | 4.72 | 4.73 | 4.73 | 3.54 | 3.24 | 3.24 | 3.24 | 3.24 | 3.21 | 1.90 | 1.61 | 1.47 |
| **ETHIOPIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Addis Ababa | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 3.99 | 4.77 | 4.77 | 4.56 | 3.86 | 3.72 | 2.88 | 3.04 | 3.36 | 3.76 |
| **FINLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Helsinki | 2.05 | 2.05 | 1.28 | 1.20 | 2.75 | 2.93 | 1.45 | 3.70 | 1.57 | 1.56 | 1.58 | 0.21 | 0.07 |

## Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| **FRANCE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bordeaux | 4.45 | 4.45 | 2.69 | 1.45 | 1.02 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.80 | 0.65 | 0.48 |
| Lille | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.18 | 0.95 | 0.67 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.43 | 0.37 |
| Lyon | 4.28 | 4.28 | 2.89 | 1.73 | 1.17 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.67 | 0.54 | 0.38 |
| Marseille-Aix-en-Provence | 3.49 | 3.49 | 2.94 | 1.90 | 1.00 | 0.81 | 0.61 | 0.50 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.37 | 0.32 |
| Nice-Cannes | 2.99 | 2.99 | 2.75 | 2.30 | 1.88 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.29 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.44 | 0.38 |
| Paris | 2.92 | 2.92 | 1.93 | 1.00 | 0.51 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.49 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.33 | 0.22 | 0.09 |
| Toulouse | 3.57 | 3.58 | 3.41 | 2.66 | 1.85 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.45 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.49 | 1.06 | 0.64 |
| **GEORGIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.22 | 2.02 | 1.89 | 1.57 | 0.79 | -1.09 | -1.09 | -1.09 | -0.87 | -0.52 |
| **GERMANY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aachen | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.11 | 0.91 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.82 | 0.77 | 0.45 | 0.18 | 0.04 | — |
| Berlin | -0.11 | -0.11 | -0.27 | -0.30 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.00 | — |
| Bielefeld | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.88 | 0.86 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 1.09 | 0.98 | 0.56 | 0.23 | 0.05 | — |
| Bremen | 1.39 | 1.39 | 0.71 | 0.54 | -0.10 | -0.10 | -0.10 | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.36 | 0.15 | 0.03 | — |
| Hamburg | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.54 | 0.44 | -0.11 | -0.11 | -0.11 | 0.71 | 0.65 | 0.33 | 0.13 | 0.03 | — |
| Hannover | 1.17 | 1.17 | 0.94 | 0.87 | -0.13 | -0.13 | -0.13 | 0.60 | 0.58 | 0.32 | 0.13 | 0.03 | — |
| Karlsruhe | 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.48 | 1.43 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.98 | 0.90 | 0.53 | 0.21 | 0.04 | — |
| Munich | 2.07 | 2.07 | 2.19 | 2.18 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 1.07 | 0.94 | 0.51 | 0.20 | 0.04 | — |
| Nuremberg | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.14 | 1.04 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 1.07 | 0.96 | 0.56 | 0.22 | 0.04 | — |
| Rhein-Main (3) | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.55 | 1.48 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.97 | 0.85 | 0.45 | 0.18 | 0.04 | — |
| Rhein-Neckar (4) | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.18 | 1.05 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.97 | 0.87 | 0.49 | 0.19 | 0.04 | — |
| Rhein-Ruhr Middle (5) | 2.16 | 2.16 | 1.06 | 0.77 | -0.98 | -0.98 | -0.98 | 2.78 | 2.31 | 1.33 | 0.53 | 0.11 | — |
| Rhein-Ruhr North (6) | 1.90 | 1.90 | 0.43 | 0.08 | -0.37 | -0.37 | -0.37 | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.18 | 0.07 | 0.01 | — |
| Rhein-Ruhr South (7) | 2.31 | 2.31 | 1.60 | 1.42 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 1.01 | 0.88 | 0.47 | 0.19 | 0.04 | — |
| Saarland (8) | 1.09 | 1.09 | 0.52 | 0.38 | -0.40 | -0.40 | -0.40 | 0.14 | 0.22 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.01 | — |
| Stuttgart | 2.50 | 2.51 | 1.86 | 1.69 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 1.10 | 0.97 | 0.52 | 0.21 | 0.04 | — |
| **GHANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accra | 8.63 | 8.42 | 4.80 | 4.69 | 3.14 | 3.14 | 3.19 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.26 | 3.00 | 2.61 |
| Kumasi | 8.13 | 8.01 | 5.95 | 5.73 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.65 | 2.69 | 2.56 |
| **GREECE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Athens | 2.31 | 2.31 | 1.24 | 1.07 | 1.65 | 1.74 | 0.39 | 0.15 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.32 | 0.24 |
| Thessaloniki | 2.43 | 2.43 | 3.67 | 3.88 | 2.57 | 2.35 | 0.86 | 0.59 | 0.66 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.60 | 0.49 |
| **GUATEMALA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala City | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 1.60 | 0.93 | 0.71 | 0.67 | 0.89 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.85 | 2.23 |
| **GUINEA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conakry | 10.78 | 10.34 | 12.40 | 12.40 | 7.40 | 2.56 | 2.97 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.43 | 3.76 | 3.79 |
| **HAITI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port-au-Prince | 6.19 | 6.19 | 6.19 | 6.19 | 4.48 | 3.96 | 4.58 | 5.06 | 4.60 | 4.27 | 3.36 | 2.99 | 2.60 |
| **HONDURAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tegucigalpa | 5.69 | 5.69 | 5.57 | 5.54 | 5.75 | 6.32 | 6.32 | 4.74 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 2.45 | 2.35 |
| **HUNGARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budapest | 1.15 | 1.11 | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.60 | 0.52 | -0.21 | -0.30 | -1.15 | -1.15 | -1.36 | — | — |
| **INDIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agra | 3.03 | 3.03 | 2.30 | 2.19 | 1.73 | 1.65 | 2.28 | 2.38 | 3.20 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 2.83 | 2.54 |
| Ahmadabad | 3.18 | 3.18 | 3.58 | 3.64 | 3.81 | 3.84 | 2.78 | 2.62 | 3.04 | 3.11 | 3.11 | 2.63 | 2.35 |
| Allahabad | 2.59 | 2.60 | 1.85 | 1.73 | 2.29 | 2.39 | 2.59 | 2.62 | 2.23 | 2.17 | 2.17 | 1.92 | 2.02 |
| Amritsar | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.43 | 1.39 | 2.76 | 3.00 | 1.92 | 1.75 | 3.00 | 3.20 | 3.19 | 2.74 | 2.50 |
| Asansol | 5.77 | 5.77 | 3.86 | 3.57 | 4.10 | 4.19 | 6.93 | 7.35 | 4.06 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 3.03 | 2.67 |
| Aurangabad | 3.83 | 3.83 | 5.03 | 5.21 | 6.35 | 6.55 | 6.31 | 6.28 | 4.38 | 4.09 | 4.08 | 3.45 | 2.94 |
| Bangalore | 4.28 | 4.29 | 3.28 | 3.12 | 5.35 | 5.74 | 3.76 | 3.46 | 3.23 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 2.69 | 2.38 |
| Bhopal | 7.79 | 7.79 | 5.73 | 5.41 | 5.70 | 5.75 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 3.21 | 3.00 | 2.99 | 2.57 | 2.38 |
| Calcutta | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.27 | 2.29 | 2.64 | 2.71 | 1.93 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.56 | 1.66 |
| Chandigarh | 6.59 | 6.59 | 6.59 | 6.59 | 6.10 | 6.01 | 3.48 | 3.09 | 3.09 | 3.09 | 3.09 | 2.66 | 2.47 |
| Chennai (Madras) | 2.00 | 2.00 | 5.48 | 6.01 | 3.49 | 3.05 | 2.44 | 2.34 | 1.78 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.49 | 1.65 |
| Coimbatore | 4.52 | 4.52 | 5.23 | 5.34 | 2.71 | 2.25 | 1.85 | 1.79 | 2.60 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.36 | 2.26 |
| Delhi | 4.96 | 4.96 | 4.40 | 4.32 | 4.52 | 4.56 | 3.94 | 3.85 | 4.14 | 4.18 | 4.18 | 3.46 | 2.78 |
| Dhanbad | 7.65 | 7.65 | 7.65 | 7.65 | 4.97 | 4.50 | 2.19 | 1.84 | 2.56 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 2.32 | 2.25 |
| Durg-Bhilainagar | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.04 | 6.05 | 6.85 | 6.99 | 3.84 | 3.35 | 3.03 | 2.98 | 2.98 | 2.57 | 2.41 |

**Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)**

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| Faridabad | 7.86 | 7.86 | 5.57 | 5.22 | 12.35 | 13.62 | 7.22 | 6.24 | 5.47 | 5.35 | 5.35 | 4.46 | 3.52 |
| Ghaziabad | 4.76 | 4.76 | 5.75 | 5.90 | 7.83 | 8.18 | 6.09 | 5.78 | 6.30 | 6.38 | 6.38 | 5.28 | 4.02 |
| Guwahati | 8.37 | 8.37 | 7.03 | 6.82 | 5.59 | 5.38 | 5.37 | 5.37 | 3.60 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 2.85 | 2.58 |
| Gwalior | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.88 | 2.98 | 3.14 | 3.17 | 2.64 | 2.56 | 1.97 | 1.88 | 1.87 | 1.69 | 1.89 |
| Hubli-Dharwad | 2.36 | 2.36 | 3.95 | 4.19 | 3.45 | 3.32 | 2.24 | 2.07 | 1.95 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.73 | 1.92 |
| Hyderabad | 1.02 | 1.02 | 3.25 | 3.59 | 3.53 | 3.52 | 5.10 | 5.34 | 2.81 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.07 | 2.01 |
| Indore | 2.39 | 2.39 | 3.33 | 3.48 | 3.87 | 3.94 | 3.04 | 2.91 | 3.77 | 3.91 | 3.90 | 3.29 | 2.80 |
| Jabalpur | 3.56 | 3.56 | 3.71 | 3.73 | 3.54 | 3.51 | 1.86 | 1.60 | 2.19 | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.01 | 2.06 |
| Jaipur | 3.26 | 3.26 | 4.36 | 4.53 | 4.68 | 4.71 | 4.11 | 4.03 | 4.23 | 4.26 | 4.26 | 3.57 | 2.95 |
| Jamshedpur | 4.08 | 4.08 | 3.38 | 3.27 | 3.78 | 3.87 | 2.37 | 2.14 | 2.75 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.46 | 2.33 |
| Jodhpur | 2.18 | 2.18 | 3.26 | 3.43 | 4.51 | 4.71 | 3.00 | 2.74 | 2.54 | 2.51 | 2.51 | 2.19 | 2.19 |
| Kanpur | 3.20 | 3.20 | 2.77 | 2.70 | 2.56 | 2.53 | 2.19 | 2.14 | 2.73 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.41 | 2.25 |
| Kochi (Cochin) | 4.81 | 4.81 | 3.55 | 3.36 | 4.33 | 4.50 | 5.01 | 5.09 | 2.17 | 1.73 | 1.72 | 1.56 | 1.78 |
| Kozhikode (Calicut) | 4.48 | 4.49 | 3.14 | 2.93 | 4.65 | 4.96 | 3.98 | 3.83 | 1.33 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 1.44 |
| Lucknow | 2.77 | 2.77 | 2.23 | 2.14 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 4.66 | 5.05 | 3.33 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 2.61 | 2.38 |
| Ludhiana | 4.62 | 4.62 | 4.89 | 4.93 | 4.29 | 4.18 | 5.24 | 5.41 | 3.24 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.50 | 2.34 |
| Madurai | 1.61 | 1.61 | 4.65 | 5.11 | 2.86 | 2.46 | 1.88 | 1.79 | 1.07 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 1.43 |
| Meerut | 1.97 | 1.97 | 2.48 | 2.56 | 3.62 | 3.81 | 4.49 | 4.60 | 3.36 | 3.18 | 3.17 | 2.72 | 2.48 |
| Mumbai (Bombay) | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.90 | 3.99 | 3.46 | 3.37 | 3.47 | 3.48 | 2.73 | 2.62 | 2.62 | 2.20 | 2.02 |
| Mysore | 0.38 | 0.38 | 2.95 | 3.34 | 3.05 | 3.00 | 3.09 | 3.10 | 2.01 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.67 | 1.88 |
| Nagpur | 3.52 | 3.53 | 3.03 | 2.96 | 3.32 | 3.39 | 2.58 | 2.45 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.11 | 2.09 |
| Nashik | 3.18 | 3.18 | 2.41 | 2.29 | 4.26 | 4.61 | 5.16 | 5.25 | 4.71 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 3.88 | 3.17 |
| Patna | 2.52 | 2.52 | 2.90 | 2.96 | 5.81 | 6.32 | 2.40 | 1.80 | 4.05 | 4.40 | 4.40 | 3.69 | 3.04 |
| Pune (Poona) | 2.06 | 2.06 | 3.98 | 4.28 | 4.03 | 3.99 | 3.92 | 3.91 | 4.07 | 4.09 | 4.09 | 3.42 | 2.83 |
| Rajkot | 3.85 | 3.85 | 4.27 | 4.34 | 3.97 | 3.91 | 3.91 | 3.91 | 4.21 | 4.26 | 4.26 | 3.59 | 3.01 |
| Ranchi | 2.72 | 2.72 | 5.52 | 5.95 | 6.69 | 6.83 | 2.65 | 2.01 | 3.21 | 3.39 | 3.39 | 2.90 | 2.61 |
| Solapur | 1.97 | 1.98 | 1.69 | 1.64 | 2.45 | 2.59 | 1.97 | 1.87 | 3.20 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 2.91 | 2.62 |
| Srinagar | 1.63 | 1.63 | 3.32 | 3.58 | 3.61 | 3.62 | 2.21 | 2.00 | 2.62 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.36 | 2.28 |
| Surat | 2.55 | 2.55 | 4.96 | 5.33 | 6.09 | 6.23 | 5.23 | 5.08 | 6.01 | 6.16 | 6.16 | 5.08 | 3.83 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 4.25 | 4.25 | 3.18 | 3.02 | 2.50 | 2.41 | 4.33 | 4.63 | 1.25 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.78 | 1.35 |
| Tiruchchirapalli | 1.32 | 1.32 | 5.51 | 6.15 | 3.25 | 2.74 | 1.71 | 1.55 | 1.71 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.58 | 1.83 |
| Vadodara | 3.34 | 3.34 | 4.40 | 4.56 | 4.68 | 4.70 | 4.21 | 4.14 | 2.99 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.42 | 2.29 |
| Varanasi (Benares) | 3.20 | 3.20 | 2.26 | 2.12 | 2.59 | 2.68 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 1.75 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.47 | 1.74 |
| Vijayawada | 3.57 | 3.57 | 3.94 | 3.99 | 4.50 | 4.59 | 4.45 | 4.43 | 2.14 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.61 | 1.83 |
| Visakhapatnam | 5.22 | 5.22 | 6.64 | 6.86 | 5.38 | 5.12 | 5.54 | 5.60 | 2.73 | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.01 | 2.05 |
| **INDONESIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bandung | 5.68 | 5.68 | 3.72 | 3.02 | 3.34 | 3.45 | 3.27 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.30 | 3.07 | 2.51 |
| Jakarta | 6.12 | 6.12 | 4.15 | 3.44 | 4.13 | 4.36 | 2.52 | 2.39 | 3.60 | 3.69 | 3.60 | 3.19 | 2.46 |
| Malang | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 2.62 | 3.26 | 2.45 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.64 | 2.77 | 2.52 |
| Medan | 4.61 | 4.62 | 5.83 | 6.28 | 4.44 | 3.84 | 2.13 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.31 | 2.52 | 2.35 |
| Palembang | 4.76 | 4.76 | 1.71 | 0.61 | 3.52 | 4.47 | 3.29 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.27 | 3.11 | 2.60 |
| Semarang | 2.69 | 2.69 | 1.59 | 1.20 | 3.36 | 4.07 | 0.08 | -0.21 | -0.21 | -0.21 | 0.73 | 1.62 | 2.08 |
| Surabaja | 3.49 | 3.49 | 2.86 | 2.64 | 2.99 | 3.11 | 1.86 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 2.11 | 2.39 | 2.27 |
| Tegal | 9.57 | 9.57 | 9.57 | 9.57 | 5.28 | 3.88 | 5.28 | 5.39 | 3.34 | 3.19 | 3.28 | 3.15 | 2.67 |
| Ujung Pandang | 4.51 | 4.52 | 4.51 | 4.51 | 4.51 | 4.52 | 2.66 | 2.53 | 2.53 | 2.53 | 2.74 | 2.81 | 2.51 |
| **IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahvaz | 5.41 | 5.41 | 5.41 | 4.98 | 4.82 | 5.38 | 5.58 | 4.72 | 2.69 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.04 | 1.98 |
| Esfahan | 5.12 | 5.12 | 5.12 | 6.38 | 6.85 | 3.15 | 1.76 | 2.21 | 2.33 | 2.33 | 2.26 | 2.11 | 1.97 |
| Karaj | 11.13 | 11.14 | 11.13 | 11.73 | 11.95 | 11.56 | 11.40 | 11.43 | 5.30 | 3.25 | 3.01 | 2.57 | 2.17 |
| Mashhad | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.77 | 5.96 | 6.62 | 6.87 | 4.45 | 1.97 | 1.41 | 1.52 | 1.65 | 1.76 |
| Qom | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 5.34 | 6.10 | 7.47 | 7.98 | 4.69 | 3.56 | 3.55 | 3.25 | 2.73 | 2.25 |
| Shiraz | 4.58 | 4.58 | 4.58 | 4.94 | 5.07 | 6.46 | 6.98 | 2.89 | 1.70 | 1.74 | 1.80 | 1.85 | 1.89 |
| Tabriz | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 5.07 | 5.73 | 3.82 | 3.10 | 2.48 | 1.91 | 1.79 | 1.84 | 1.86 | 1.88 |
| Tehran | 5.87 | 5.87 | 5.87 | 5.40 | 5.23 | 3.46 | 2.79 | 1.72 | 0.99 | 0.86 | 1.04 | 1.29 | 1.51 |
| **IRAQ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baghdad | 4.32 | 6.98 | 9.20 | 5.67 | 5.45 | 3.51 | 1.86 | 2.12 | 2.34 | 2.46 | 2.56 | 2.30 | 2.17 |
| Basra | 4.86 | 6.53 | 7.92 | 1.60 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.21 | 5.54 | 9.21 | 5.29 | 1.96 | 1.87 | 2.00 |
| Mosul | 2.89 | 3.99 | 4.91 | 4.23 | 4.19 | 4.19 | 4.19 | 3.97 | 3.78 | 3.44 | 3.15 | 2.82 | 2.57 |
| **IRELAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dublin | 0.66 | 0.43 | 1.79 | 1.28 | 1.55 | 1.62 | 0.36 | -0.08 | 0.65 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.92 | 0.99 |
| **ISRAEL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haifa | 2.23 | 2.23 | 2.31 | 2.33 | 1.69 | 1.30 | 1.44 | 1.64 | 10.66 | 3.08 | 1.82 | 1.75 | 1.43 |
| Tel Aviv-Jaffa | 5.68 | 5.68 | 3.55 | 3.09 | 3.17 | 3.22 | 2.70 | 1.98 | 5.84 | 2.77 | 1.89 | 1.77 | 1.38 |

## Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| **ITALY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genoa | 1.29 | 1.29 | 0.76 | 0.57 | -0.31 | -0.63 | -1.03 | -1.17 | -1.09 | -1.06 | -1.06 | -0.05 | -0.06 |
| Milan | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.06 | 2.03 | 0.01 | -0.72 | -1.36 | -1.59 | -1.05 | -0.86 | -0.86 | -0.05 | -0.06 |
| Naples | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.23 | 1.14 | 0.18 | -0.17 | -0.98 | -1.28 | -0.78 | -0.61 | -0.61 | -0.05 | -0.06 |
| Rome | 3.98 | 3.98 | 2.47 | 1.95 | 0.62 | 0.14 | -0.13 | -0.23 | -0.69 | -0.86 | -0.86 | -0.05 | -0.06 |
| Turin | 3.51 | 3.51 | 2.73 | 2.46 | 0.26 | -0.53 | -1.24 | -1.49 | -1.18 | -1.07 | -1.06 | -0.05 | -0.06 |
| **JAPAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fukuoka-Kitakyushu | 3.66 | 3.10 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.30 | 1.83 | 1.77 | 2.29 | 1.04 | 0.73 | 0.71 | 0.48 | 0.29 |
| Hiroshima | 4.55 | 3.76 | 3.54 | 3.54 | 3.18 | 8.98 | 2.13 | 1.43 | 0.48 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.21 | 0.13 |
| Kyoto | 1.70 | 1.31 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 4.46 | 0.95 | 0.15 | 0.52 | 0.49 | 0.02 | -0.01 | -0.09 | -0.06 |
| Nagoya | 4.24 | 4.75 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.77 | 2.44 | 0.89 | 1.69 | 0.71 | 0.44 | 0.42 | 0.25 | 0.15 |
| Osaka-Kobe | 4.22 | 3.91 | 4.13 | 4.13 | 0.90 | 0.30 | 0.71 | 1.28 | 0.03 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| Sapporo | 6.30 | 6.80 | 5.08 | 5.08 | 3.70 | 3.64 | 3.23 | 2.48 | 1.52 | 0.83 | 0.80 | 0.55 | 0.33 |
| Sendai | 1.91 | 2.42 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 3.79 | 1.95 | 0.61 | 1.32 | 1.73 | 1.13 | 1.09 | 0.78 | 0.47 |
| Tokyo | 3.92 | 3.92 | 3.91 | 2.77 | 2.66 | 1.40 | 1.19 | 1.42 | 0.64 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.31 | 0.19 |
| **JORDAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amman | 8.84 | 8.85 | 6.33 | 5.18 | 5.08 | 4.80 | 2.92 | 2.92 | 2.94 | 3.02 | 2.37 | 1.90 | 1.74 |
| **KAZAKHSTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Almaty | 3.38 | 3.38 | 3.38 | 3.35 | 3.00 | 2.60 | 1.60 | 1.15 | 0.06 | 0.06 | -0.49 | -0.30 | 0.17 |
| **KENYA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nairobi | 9.20 | 9.20 | 9.20 | 8.46 | 4.86 | 4.83 | 4.70 | 4.72 | 4.81 | 4.81 | 4.66 | 4.00 | 3.08 |
| **KUWAIT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuwait City | 6.69 | 9.20 | 10.51 | 11.83 | 4.47 | 3.94 | 2.48 | 1.66 | -3.13 | 5.93 | 0.84 | 1.14 | 1.35 |
| **KYRGYZSTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishkek | 6.13 | 6.13 | 6.12 | 5.78 | 2.36 | 2.09 | 1.45 | 1.59 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.49 | 1.37 | 1.52 |
| **LATVIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Riga | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.62 | 1.38 | 0.85 | 0.23 | -1.37 | -1.82 | -1.13 | -0.87 | -0.58 |
| **LEBANON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beirut | 5.06 | 5.06 | 5.06 | 5.06 | 9.75 | 1.58 | -2.17 | -4.67 | 2.61 | 4.43 | 2.69 | 1.76 | 1.20 |
| **LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benghazi | 6.77 | 6.78 | 7.00 | 8.01 | 6.83 | 4.93 | 4.86 | 4.58 | 4.58 | 2.61 | 2.50 | 2.12 | 1.79 |
| Tripoli | 4.98 | 4.98 | 6.00 | 10.55 | 8.54 | 5.33 | 5.63 | 7.01 | 2.24 | 2.24 | 2.18 | 1.89 | 1.64 |
| **MADAGASCAR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antananarivo | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.99 | 4.43 | 4.92 | 4.91 | 4.91 | 4.91 | 4.18 | 3.82 | 3.61 | 3.64 |
| **MALAYSIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuala Lumpur | 6.02 | 4.02 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 7.13 | 7.13 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.53 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.58 | 1.65 |
| **MALI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamako | 7.23 | 7.23 | 7.22 | 7.23 | 7.23 | 5.07 | 4.17 | 4.15 | 4.13 | 4.13 | 4.28 | 4.52 | 4.62 |
| **MEXICO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ciudad Juárez | 7.60 | 7.56 | 4.57 | 4.42 | 2.80 | 2.82 | 3.92 | 3.93 | 4.19 | 4.34 | 3.40 | 2.44 | 1.63 |
| Culiacán | 5.51 | 5.54 | 7.06 | 6.95 | 5.76 | 5.78 | 6.95 | 6.69 | 2.60 | 1.67 | 1.28 | 1.20 | 1.19 |
| Guadalajara | 7.70 | 7.67 | 5.55 | 5.43 | 4.11 | 4.09 | 2.83 | 2.82 | 2.61 | 1.50 | 1.09 | 1.00 | 0.97 |
| León | 8.97 | 8.92 | 4.63 | 4.59 | 4.15 | 4.13 | 2.82 | 2.84 | 3.19 | 2.75 | 2.13 | 1.68 | 1.33 |
| Mérida | 3.74 | 3.72 | 2.46 | 2.70 | 5.28 | 5.26 | 3.79 | 3.73 | 2.83 | 2.07 | 1.60 | 1.39 | 1.25 |
| Mexicali | 9.76 | 9.69 | 4.27 | 4.12 | 2.51 | 2.56 | 5.80 | 5.60 | 2.57 | 2.22 | 1.72 | 1.46 | 1.29 |
| Mexico City | 5.53 | 5.53 | 5.67 | 5.52 | 3.96 | 3.93 | 1.62 | 1.64 | 1.84 | 1.47 | 1.02 | 0.87 | 0.78 |
| Monterrey | 6.75 | 6.74 | 6.02 | 5.90 | 4.54 | 4.51 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.65 | 1.97 | 1.47 | 1.23 | 1.07 |
| Puebla | 5.07 | 5.07 | 5.34 | 5.37 | 5.71 | 5.69 | 4.03 | 3.94 | 2.57 | -0.46 | -0.09 | 0.34 | 0.77 |
| Querétaro | 3.18 | 3.21 | 5.32 | 5.40 | 6.26 | 6.31 | 9.66 | 9.30 | 3.58 | 3.45 | 2.70 | 2.05 | 1.51 |
| San Luis Potosí | 4.48 | 4.47 | 3.78 | 3.84 | 4.46 | 4.44 | 3.43 | 3.41 | 3.04 | 2.05 | 1.58 | 1.37 | 1.24 |
| Tijuana | 9.38 | 9.35 | 6.39 | 6.20 | 4.13 | 4.15 | 5.53 | 5.54 | 5.82 | 4.86 | 3.82 | 2.69 | 1.72 |
| Toluca | 5.13 | 5.14 | 5.35 | 6.03 | 13.37 | 13.22 | 3.33 | 3.32 | 3.22 | 7.89 | 6.23 | 4.12 | 2.27 |
| Torreón | 6.08 | 6.04 | 2.46 | 2.62 | 4.37 | 4.34 | 2.48 | 2.43 | 1.55 | 1.18 | 0.88 | 0.95 | 1.06 |
| **MONGOLIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulaanbaatar | 9.40 | 9.40 | 6.53 | 3.63 | 3.59 | 3.43 | 3.04 | 3.00 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 1.95 | 1.75 | 1.64 |

**Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)**

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| **MOROCCO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Casablanca | 4.35 | 4.36 | 4.43 | 4.43 | 3.50 | 3.25 | 2.65 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 2.21 | 2.25 | 2.15 | 1.88 |
| Fès | 5.33 | 5.31 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 3.18 | 3.30 | 3.03 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.76 | 2.66 | 2.43 | 2.08 |
| Marrakech | 1.53 | 1.54 | 2.83 | 2.83 | 2.57 | 2.51 | 3.09 | 3.54 | 3.54 | 3.34 | 3.01 | 2.58 | 2.12 |
| Rabat | 4.72 | 4.74 | 7.51 | 7.51 | 5.23 | 4.62 | 3.91 | 3.36 | 3.36 | 3.17 | 2.87 | 2.46 | 2.02 |
| **MOZAMBIQUE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maputo | 6.79 | 6.80 | 7.17 | 7.18 | 4.09 | 3.78 | 3.44 | 3.43 | 3.43 | 3.43 | 3.71 | 3.76 | 3.37 |
| **MYANMAR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | 4.02 | 4.02 | 4.02 | 4.02 | 3.30 | 2.43 | 2.43 | 2.29 | 2.36 | 2.55 | 2.77 | 2.89 | 2.59 |
| Yangon | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 1.91 | 2.05 | 2.30 | 2.55 | 2.67 | 2.38 |
| **NETHERLANDS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amsterdam | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.90 | 0.46 | 0.53 | 0.57 | 0.57 |
| Rotterdam | 1.11 | 1.14 | 2.49 | 2.49 | -0.61 | -0.11 | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.57 | 0.29 | 0.34 | 0.42 | 0.48 |
| **NEW ZEALAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auckland | 3.86 | 2.57 | 3.79 | 3.54 | 2.76 | 1.20 | 0.96 | 1.38 | 2.30 | 1.71 | 1.60 | 1.16 | 0.83 |
| **NICARAGUA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managua | 5.92 | 5.92 | 6.04 | 6.20 | 3.82 | 3.37 | 3.37 | 3.37 | 3.37 | 2.98 | 2.77 | 2.65 | 2.47 |
| **NIGER** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niamey | 5.88 | 5.88 | 6.78 | 7.78 | 7.88 | 6.60 | 5.42 | 5.43 | 5.11 | 5.33 | 5.63 | 5.71 | 5.57 |
| **NIGERIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin City | 5.81 | 5.81 | 4.71 | 2.48 | 11.39 | 13.62 | 9.12 | 2.39 | 2.22 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.41 | 2.68 |
| Ibadan | 2.89 | 2.89 | 2.75 | 2.48 | 5.22 | 5.91 | 4.38 | 2.08 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 2.18 | 2.50 |
| Kaduna | 12.51 | 12.51 | 9.19 | 2.48 | 10.50 | 12.51 | 8.46 | 2.39 | 2.21 | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.39 | 2.66 |
| Kano | 7.58 | 7.59 | 5.90 | 2.48 | 11.18 | 13.36 | 8.96 | 2.38 | 2.18 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.34 | 2.58 |
| Lagos | 9.74 | 9.74 | 7.97 | 4.38 | 5.81 | 6.17 | 6.16 | 6.16 | 6.01 | 5.95 | 5.02 | 4.63 | 3.87 |
| Ogbomosho | 8.33 | 8.33 | 6.09 | 1.55 | 2.53 | 2.49 | 2.44 | 2.39 | 2.78 | 2.93 | 2.93 | 3.03 | 3.06 |
| Port Harcourt | 8.50 | 8.51 | 6.51 | 2.48 | 7.00 | 8.13 | 5.83 | 2.38 | 2.21 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.41 | 2.69 |
| **NORWAY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oslo | 1.58 | 1.58 | 0.83 | 0.77 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.62 | 0.64 | 1.28 | 1.19 | 0.86 | 0.77 | 0.61 |
| **PAKISTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Faisalabad | 8.71 | 8.71 | 6.04 | 5.69 | 4.45 | 3.47 | 3.43 | 3.43 | 3.43 | 3.43 | 3.35 | 3.29 | 3.28 |
| Gujranwala | 4.88 | 4.88 | 5.18 | 5.23 | 5.69 | 6.06 | 4.00 | 3.69 | 3.69 | 3.69 | 3.58 | 3.45 | 3.40 |
| Hyderabad | 5.90 | 5.91 | 3.49 | 3.17 | 2.59 | 2.12 | 2.46 | 2.51 | 2.51 | 2.51 | 2.63 | 2.89 | 3.18 |
| Karachi | 5.86 | 5.87 | 5.27 | 5.20 | 4.92 | 4.71 | 3.56 | 3.39 | 3.39 | 3.39 | 3.28 | 3.15 | 3.10 |
| Lahore | 4.26 | 4.26 | 4.39 | 4.41 | 4.00 | 3.67 | 3.24 | 3.17 | 3.17 | 3.17 | 3.12 | 3.09 | 3.13 |
| Multan | 6.38 | 6.38 | 3.90 | 3.57 | 3.56 | 3.55 | 2.92 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.88 | 3.04 | 3.23 |
| Peshawar | 3.41 | 3.41 | 2.29 | 2.14 | 5.76 | 8.63 | 3.98 | 3.27 | 3.27 | 3.28 | 3.25 | 3.26 | 3.33 |
| Rawalpindi | 3.63 | 3.63 | 4.93 | 5.10 | 3.94 | 3.03 | 3.31 | 3.36 | 3.36 | 3.36 | 3.30 | 3.28 | 3.31 |
| **PANAMA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama City | 5.05 | 5.05 | 4.80 | 4.72 | 2.97 | 2.98 | 3.24 | 3.18 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.97 | 1.40 | 1.69 |
| **PARAGUAY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asunción | 3.27 | 3.27 | 3.66 | 3.98 | 3.96 | 3.94 | 3.41 | 3.06 | 4.12 | 4.92 | 3.66 | 2.70 | 2.68 |
| **PERU** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lima | 5.51 | 5.51 | 5.50 | 5.51 | 4.42 | 3.74 | 2.91 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.23 | 1.86 | 1.51 | 1.20 |
| **PHILIPPINES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Davao | 6.22 | 6.16 | 5.41 | 5.38 | 4.24 | 4.57 | 3.31 | 3.31 | 3.17 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.64 | 2.26 |
| Metro Manila | 3.85 | 3.89 | 4.37 | 4.45 | 6.94 | 3.50 | 2.91 | 2.93 | 3.30 | 1.13 | 1.41 | 1.68 | 1.69 |
| **POLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crakow | 3.57 | 3.57 | 1.93 | 1.96 | 2.07 | 1.62 | 0.63 | 0.63 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.06 |
| Gdansk | 3.84 | 3.84 | 2.69 | 2.53 | 1.89 | 1.43 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.02 | -0.08 | -0.08 | — | 0.01 |
| Katowice | 3.56 | 3.56 | 1.33 | 1.41 | 1.75 | 1.32 | 0.40 | 0.40 | -0.75 | -1.04 | -1.04 | — | — |
| Lodz | 1.60 | 1.60 | 0.83 | 0.85 | 0.97 | 0.74 | 0.22 | 0.22 | -0.47 | -0.64 | -0.64 | — | 0.00 |
| Warsaw | 3.70 | 3.70 | 1.54 | 1.64 | 2.03 | 1.55 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.17 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.04 |

## Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| **PORTUGAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lisbon | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.53 | 1.54 | 2.26 | 2.33 | 3.25 | 3.40 | 0.83 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.39 | 0.39 |
| Porto | 1.84 | 1.84 | 0.70 | 0.58 | 1.49 | 1.58 | 6.67 | 7.51 | 1.84 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 0.74 | 0.63 |
| **PUERTO RICO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Juan | 2.76 | 2.83 | 4.32 | 4.26 | 3.10 | 3.05 | 2.08 | 2.16 | 3.74 | 3.74 | 1.04 | 0.25 | 0.10 |
| **REPUBLIC OF KOREA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inch'on | 4.26 | 4.26 | 4.59 | 4.67 | 4.65 | 6.00 | 4.91 | 5.37 | 4.82 | 1.62 | 1.40 | 0.67 | 0.40 |
| Kwangju | 5.68 | 5.68 | 4.39 | 4.85 | 4.18 | 3.65 | 4.28 | 4.56 | 2.16 | 1.49 | 1.46 | 0.74 | 0.48 |
| Puch'on | 2.98 | 2.98 | 2.98 | 2.98 | 2.98 | 13.60 | 14.21 | 8.07 | 3.39 | -0.23 | -0.47 | -0.41 | -0.17 |
| Pusan | 1.97 | 1.97 | 3.36 | 5.67 | 5.76 | 5.10 | 2.24 | 1.59 | 0.18 | -0.75 | -0.81 | -0.45 | -0.29 |
| Seoul | 8.38 | 8.38 | 7.60 | 8.62 | 4.96 | 3.92 | 2.84 | 1.98 | -0.55 | -0.67 | -0.67 | -0.48 | -0.32 |
| Songnam | 6.48 | 6.49 | 6.48 | 6.49 | 6.48 | 6.49 | 3.54 | 3.75 | 9.10 | 1.59 | 1.02 | 0.40 | 0.30 |
| Suwon | 2.01 | 2.01 | 10.81 | 1.66 | 5.45 | 6.52 | 6.44 | 7.96 | 3.50 | 4.42 | 4.51 | 3.19 | 1.95 |
| Taegu | 6.19 | 6.19 | 4.01 | 5.26 | 4.26 | 4.06 | 4.59 | 2.06 | 1.88 | 0.36 | 0.25 | -0.24 | -0.14 |
| Taejon | 5.33 | 5.33 | 5.45 | 6.17 | 4.49 | 5.00 | 5.56 | 3.96 | 3.85 | 1.62 | 1.46 | 0.74 | 0.47 |
| Ulsan | 8.27 | 8.27 | 8.27 | 8.27 | 9.41 | 10.08 | 5.65 | 4.35 | 6.80 | 1.36 | 0.95 | 0.34 | 0.26 |
| **ROMANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bucharest | 2.67 | 1.71 | 1.57 | 1.64 | 1.65 | 1.13 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.14 | -0.44 | -2.60 | — | -0.00 |
| **RUSSIAN FEDERATION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chelyabinsk | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.13 | 1.84 | 1.59 | 0.98 | 0.58 | -0.38 | -0.38 | -0.38 | -0.85 | -0.70 |
| Ekaterinburg | 2.51 | 2.51 | 2.51 | 2.45 | 1.84 | 1.64 | 1.14 | 0.70 | -0.35 | -0.35 | -0.35 | -0.85 | -0.70 |
| Kazan | 2.68 | 2.69 | 2.68 | 2.57 | 1.48 | 1.33 | 0.96 | 0.70 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | -0.39 | -0.42 |
| Krasnoyarsk | 4.11 | 4.11 | 4.11 | 3.94 | 2.29 | 2.01 | 1.34 | 0.95 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | -0.45 | -0.45 |
| Moscow | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 0.42 | 0.07 |
| Nizhni Novgorod | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.93 | 1.54 | 1.28 | 0.65 | 0.27 | -0.65 | -0.65 | -0.65 | -0.85 | -0.70 |
| Novosibirsk | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.35 | 1.36 | 1.22 | 0.87 | 0.60 | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.85 | -0.70 |
| Omsk | 3.14 | 3.14 | 3.14 | 3.07 | 2.35 | 2.02 | 1.22 | 0.84 | -0.07 | -0.07 | -0.07 | -0.85 | -0.70 |
| Perm | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.73 | 2.65 | 1.79 | 1.51 | 0.83 | 0.41 | -0.59 | -0.59 | -0.59 | -0.85 | -0.70 |
| Rostov-on-Don | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.44 | 1.87 | 1.57 | 0.85 | 0.71 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | -0.16 | -0.28 |
| Saint Petersburg | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.66 | 1.42 | 0.84 | 0.71 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | -0.15 | -0.28 |
| Samara | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.31 | 1.66 | 1.27 | 0.31 | 0.05 | -0.58 | -0.58 | -0.58 | -0.85 | -0.70 |
| Saratov | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.32 | 1.35 | 1.12 | 0.55 | 0.31 | -0.25 | -0.25 | -0.25 | -0.85 | -0.70 |
| Ufa | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.09 | 2.51 | 2.10 | 1.10 | 0.70 | -0.27 | -0.27 | -0.27 | -0.85 | -0.70 |
| Volgograd | 2.93 | 2.93 | 2.93 | 2.79 | 1.41 | 1.21 | 0.72 | 0.54 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | -0.37 | -0.41 |
| Voronezh | 3.52 | 3.52 | 3.52 | 3.37 | 1.90 | 1.70 | 1.22 | 0.77 | -0.30 | -0.30 | -0.30 | -0.85 | -0.70 |
| **SAUDI ARABIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dammam | 7.36 | 7.36 | 7.36 | 7.36 | 7.36 | 7.36 | 7.36 | 7.36 | 7.36 | 5.00 | 3.85 | 3.12 | 2.42 |
| Jidda | 1.77 | 1.77 | 6.58 | 11.40 | 10.72 | 7.17 | 7.17 | 7.17 | 7.17 | 4.81 | 3.66 | 2.92 | 2.21 |
| Mecca | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.74 | 3.75 | 4.00 | 5.37 | 5.36 | 5.37 | 5.37 | 3.38 | 2.85 | 2.68 | 2.27 |
| Medina | 6.22 | 6.22 | 6.21 | 6.22 | 6.22 | 6.22 | 6.21 | 6.22 | 6.22 | 4.08 | 3.29 | 2.89 | 2.36 |
| Riyadh | 3.36 | 3.36 | 7.54 | 11.72 | 11.11 | 7.91 | 7.90 | 7.91 | 7.91 | 5.38 | 3.98 | 3.02 | 2.19 |
| **SENEGAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dakar | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.94 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 4.56 | 4.48 | 3.82 | 2.90 | 3.05 | 3.22 | 3.21 | 2.90 |
| **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgrade | 3.61 | 3.63 | 2.61 | 2.43 | 3.57 | 3.77 | 0.89 | 0.38 | -0.02 | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.22 | -0.05 |
| **SIERRA LEONE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freetown | 6.96 | 6.96 | 6.96 | 6.96 | 6.50 | 4.67 | 4.67 | 4.67 | 3.21 | 3.25 | 4.54 | 3.55 | 3.07 |
| **SINGAPORE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singapore | 4.90 | 4.48 | 2.81 | 1.97 | 1.73 | 1.30 | 2.30 | 2.15 | 2.85 | 2.88 | 1.69 | 0.90 | 0.57 |
| **SOMALIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mogadishu | 7.04 | 7.04 | 8.40 | 11.60 | 10.97 | 3.61 | 3.61 | 3.46 | 3.38 | 3.38 | 3.38 | 3.38 | 3.65 |
| **SOUTH AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Town | 2.62 | 2.62 | 3.25 | 3.29 | 3.68 | 3.68 | 3.59 | 2.25 | 2.10 | 2.52 | 2.67 | 0.65 | 0.21 |
| Durban | 2.92 | 2.92 | 2.73 | 2.70 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 2.15 | 7.81 | 4.36 | 2.60 | 2.18 | 0.40 | 0.10 |
| East Rand (Ekurhuleni) | 2.23 | 2.23 | 2.76 | 2.75 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.23 | 4.26 | 4.26 | 4.67 | 4.81 | 1.47 | 0.98 |
| Johannesburg | 2.43 | 2.43 | 2.32 | 2.27 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.88 | 2.90 | 3.74 | 3.75 | 3.70 | 1.47 | 0.70 |
| Port Elizabeth | 4.05 | 4.05 | 5.06 | 5.01 | 2.12 | 2.12 | 2.28 | 4.48 | 1.93 | 1.00 | 0.82 | 0.40 | 0.10 |
| Pretoria | 4.21 | 4.21 | 3.02 | 2.95 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 2.07 | 3.56 | 0.85 | 2.61 | 3.36 | 1.23 | 0.61 |
| Vereeniging | 4.71 | 4.71 | 4.95 | 4.93 | 3.87 | 3.87 | 4.00 | 5.98 | 1.48 | 2.30 | 2.82 | 0.80 | 0.37 |

## Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| **SPAIN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barcelona | 2.24 | 2.24 | 3.08 | 3.17 | 1.51 | 1.33 | 3.01 | 3.27 | 0.62 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.07 |
| Madrid | 3.63 | 3.63 | 4.11 | 4.17 | 2.52 | 2.34 | 1.21 | 1.03 | 0.51 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.30 | 0.18 |
| **SUDAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khartoum | 6.40 | 6.40 | 6.40 | 6.40 | 5.98 | 5.45 | 6.50 | 7.63 | 6.35 | 3.95 | 2.59 | 2.30 | 2.23 |
| **SWEDEN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Göteborg | 1.25 | 1.25 | 2.53 | 3.41 | 5.08 | 0.07 | 0.28 | 0.72 | 0.77 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.42 | 0.22 |
| Stockholm | 0.82 | 0.82 | 4.40 | 1.77 | 4.31 | 0.38 | 0.66 | 0.76 | 0.92 | 1.05 | 1.04 | 0.54 | 0.30 |
| **SWITZERLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zürich | 0.81 | 0.81 | 2.74 | 2.92 | 0.08 | -0.18 | 1.57 | 1.73 | 2.10 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.26 | 0.12 |
| **SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aleppo | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 3.95 | 3.95 | 3.76 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.15 | 2.70 | 2.35 | 2.14 |
| Damascus | 4.56 | 4.56 | 4.56 | 4.56 | 4.11 | 4.09 | 2.54 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 1.84 | 1.92 | 2.04 | 2.09 |
| Homs | 4.56 | 4.56 | 4.56 | 4.56 | 4.36 | 4.35 | 3.85 | 3.69 | 3.69 | 3.18 | 2.78 | 2.47 | 2.28 |
| **THAILAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangkok | 4.60 | 4.57 | 3.67 | 3.70 | 4.23 | 4.13 | 2.23 | 2.18 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.84 | 1.08 | 1.37 |
| **TUNISIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunis | 2.25 | 2.16 | 2.14 | 2.73 | 2.92 | 5.42 | 4.53 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.74 | 1.42 | 1.27 |
| **TURKEY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 7.20 | 6.40 | 4.61 | 3.23 | 3.14 | 3.77 | 5.90 | 3.45 | 2.18 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 1.61 | 1.41 |
| Ankara | 8.94 | 7.41 | 8.13 | 6.81 | 4.85 | 2.03 | 3.14 | 2.92 | 2.08 | 2.25 | 2.45 | 1.86 | 1.50 |
| Bursa | 4.33 | 3.59 | 6.20 | 1.53 | 1.21 | 6.54 | 4.67 | 6.08 | 3.75 | 3.59 | 3.58 | 2.79 | 2.11 |
| Gaziantep | 5.93 | 5.05 | 5.09 | 2.62 | 2.45 | 4.28 | 4.87 | 4.65 | 3.54 | 3.47 | 3.47 | 2.71 | 2.08 |
| Istanbul | 5.10 | 3.04 | 6.40 | 6.52 | 5.23 | 4.00 | 4.14 | 3.84 | 3.14 | 2.63 | 2.20 | 1.63 | 1.30 |
| Izmir | 5.30 | 4.01 | 9.00 | 8.98 | 3.55 | 3.00 | 3.83 | 3.35 | 2.43 | 2.39 | 2.41 | 1.84 | 1.51 |
| **UGANDA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kampala | 9.61 | 9.62 | 9.61 | 8.50 | 3.21 | 3.35 | 4.70 | 4.70 | 3.91 | 3.82 | 3.81 | 3.91 | 4.24 |
| **UKRAINE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dnepropetrovsk | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.43 | 2.35 | 1.95 | 0.98 | 0.47 | -0.77 | -0.77 | -0.77 | -0.64 | -0.49 |
| Donetsk | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.04 | 1.66 | 1.42 | 0.82 | 0.38 | -0.67 | -0.67 | -0.67 | -0.64 | -0.49 |
| Kharkov | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.39 | 1.85 | 1.61 | 1.03 | 0.54 | -0.66 | -0.66 | -0.66 | -0.64 | -0.49 |
| Kiev | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.50 | 3.03 | 2.68 | 1.81 | 1.32 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | -0.08 | -0.16 |
| Odessa | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.56 | 1.77 | 1.40 | 0.51 | 0.21 | -0.52 | -0.52 | -0.52 | -0.64 | -0.49 |
| Zaporozhye | 3.77 | 3.77 | 3.77 | 3.60 | 1.90 | 1.70 | 1.20 | 0.67 | -0.60 | -0.60 | -0.60 | -0.64 | -0.49 |
| **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dubai | 6.93 | 6.93 | 2.23 | 9.04 | 17.09 | 8.64 | 6.07 | 6.32 | 6.36 | 6.36 | 2.77 | 2.06 | 1.54 |
| **UNITED KINGDOM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.17 | 0.11 | -0.04 | -0.07 | -0.23 | -0.25 | -0.25 | -0.25 | -0.25 | — | 0.01 |
| Leeds | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.14 | -1.29 | -1.57 | -0.43 | -0.22 | -0.22 | -0.22 | -0.22 | 0.01 | 0.04 |
| Liverpool | 0.01 | 0.01 | -0.74 | -0.89 | -4.52 | -5.23 | 0.11 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 0.87 | 0.57 |
| London | -0.20 | -0.20 | -0.81 | -0.93 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.02 | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.03 | -0.03 | — | — |
| Manchester | 0.02 | 0.02 | -0.12 | -0.14 | -0.22 | -0.23 | -0.26 | -0.26 | -0.26 | -0.26 | -0.26 | — | 0.01 |
| Tyneside (Newcastle) | 0.28 | 0.28 | -0.46 | -0.60 | -1.10 | -1.20 | 0.87 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.00 | 0.65 |
| **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 7.28 | 7.28 | 7.27 | 10.34 | 9.78 | 5.16 | 4.64 | 4.68 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.56 | 4.03 |
| **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.23 | 4.18 | 3.19 | 3.18 | 2.91 | 3.00 | 4.84 | 4.84 | 3.80 | 2.62 | 1.48 |
| Austin | 3.19 | 3.21 | 3.46 | 3.47 | 3.61 | 3.63 | 3.92 | 3.97 | 4.73 | 4.73 | 3.76 | 2.67 | 1.62 |
| Baltimore | 2.00 | 1.94 | 0.88 | 0.90 | 1.19 | 1.16 | 0.54 | 0.57 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 0.90 | 0.92 | 0.87 |
| Boston | 0.99 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.21 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.41 | 0.47 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.26 | 1.09 | 0.88 |
| Bridgeport-Stamford | 4.04 | 3.91 | 1.35 | 1.28 | -0.05 | -0.04 | 0.12 | 0.23 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 1.77 | 1.49 | 1.16 |
| Buffalo | 1.63 | 1.57 | 0.30 | 0.25 | -0.81 | -0.79 | -0.49 | -0.45 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.16 | 0.52 | 0.78 |

**Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)**

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| Charlotte | 3.97 | 3.91 | 2.88 | 2.85 | 2.27 | 2.29 | 2.62 | 2.74 | 5.10 | 5.10 | 4.06 | 2.86 | 1.71 |
| Chicago | 2.14 | 2.11 | 1.42 | 1.36 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 0.89 | 0.83 | 0.72 |
| Cincinnati | 2.12 | 2.06 | 1.03 | 0.99 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.80 | 0.82 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 0.93 | 0.95 | 0.91 |
| Cleveland | 2.55 | 2.47 | 0.93 | 0.83 | -1.12 | -1.09 | -0.44 | -0.38 | 0.63 | 0.63 | 0.46 | 0.66 | 0.78 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 3.43 | 3.38 | 2.48 | 2.38 | 0.54 | 0.57 | 1.26 | 1.28 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.42 | 1.26 | 1.06 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth | 5.18 | 5.10 | 3.40 | 3.33 | 1.96 | 1.99 | 2.66 | 2.66 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.00 | 1.54 | 1.05 |
| Denver-Aurora | 4.77 | 4.67 | 2.65 | 2.64 | 2.55 | 2.48 | 1.16 | 1.23 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 2.10 | 1.63 | 1.15 |
| Detroit | 2.51 | 2.44 | 1.15 | 1.08 | -0.41 | -0.41 | -0.30 | -0.26 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.36 | 0.56 | 0.68 |
| Hartford | 1.27 | 1.37 | 3.27 | 3.16 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.69 | 0.70 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.66 | 0.82 | 0.91 |
| Houston | 4.87 | 4.82 | 3.87 | 3.86 | 3.63 | 3.54 | 1.85 | 1.89 | 2.76 | 2.76 | 2.14 | 1.62 | 1.09 |
| Indianapolis | 2.41 | 2.42 | 2.49 | 2.38 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.89 | 0.99 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 2.26 | 1.76 | 1.24 |
| Jacksonville, Florida | 4.28 | 4.24 | 3.52 | 3.40 | 1.21 | 1.26 | 2.11 | 2.09 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 1.40 | 1.26 | 1.08 |
| Kansas City | 2.77 | 2.71 | 1.65 | 1.56 | -0.14 | -0.07 | 1.38 | 1.36 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 0.78 | 0.87 | 0.89 |
| Las Vegas | 9.67 | 9.68 | 9.73 | 9.55 | 6.04 | 5.97 | 4.77 | 4.85 | 6.34 | 6.34 | 5.03 | 3.41 | 1.88 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana | 4.84 | 4.73 | 2.52 | 2.46 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.36 | 1.33 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.55 | 0.61 | 0.60 |
| Louisville | 2.49 | 2.47 | 1.98 | 1.89 | 0.29 | 0.27 | -0.08 | -0.01 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.00 |
| Memphis | 2.93 | 2.89 | 1.98 | 1.96 | 1.54 | 1.50 | 0.63 | 0.68 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.28 | 1.19 | 1.04 |
| Miami | 7.91 | 7.75 | 4.55 | 4.52 | 3.81 | 3.74 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 1.68 | 1.33 | 0.96 |
| Milwaukee | 3.27 | 3.15 | 0.85 | 0.79 | -0.37 | -0.34 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.48 | 0.69 | 0.82 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 3.33 | 3.27 | 2.13 | 2.05 | 0.48 | 0.53 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.05 | 1.00 | 0.89 |
| Nashville-Davidson | 2.92 | 2.90 | 2.57 | 2.52 | 1.45 | 1.43 | 1.01 | 1.09 | 2.69 | 2.69 | 2.13 | 1.71 | 1.26 |
| New Orleans | 2.48 | 2.42 | 1.29 | 1.28 | 1.14 | 1.07 | -0.36 | -0.36 | -0.30 | -0.30 | -0.03 | 0.40 | 0.73 |
| New York-Newark | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.29 | -0.39 | -0.35 | 0.29 | 0.32 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 0.72 | 0.68 | 0.59 |
| Orlando | 10.10 | 9.81 | 4.19 | 4.30 | 6.36 | 6.26 | 4.30 | 4.22 | 2.66 | 2.66 | 2.09 | 1.66 | 1.21 |
| Philadelphia | 2.31 | 2.25 | 1.14 | 1.10 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.63 | 0.70 | 0.71 |
| Phoenix-Mesa | 9.38 | 9.14 | 4.47 | 4.49 | 4.90 | 4.83 | 3.53 | 3.54 | 3.71 | 3.71 | 2.91 | 2.09 | 1.30 |
| Pittsburgh | 1.63 | 1.56 | 0.23 | 0.21 | -0.20 | -0.22 | -0.75 | -0.69 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.30 | 0.57 | 0.75 |
| Portland | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.18 | 2.14 | 1.33 | 1.41 | 3.01 | 3.01 | 2.36 | 1.80 | 1.24 |
| Providence | 1.11 | 1.14 | 1.76 | 1.71 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.54 | 0.57 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 0.91 | 0.95 | 0.93 |
| Richmond | 2.56 | 2.66 | 4.38 | 4.24 | 1.46 | 1.47 | 1.48 | 1.49 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.30 | 1.21 | 1.06 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino | 10.22 | 9.94 | 4.36 | 4.23 | 1.89 | 2.05 | 5.06 | 4.94 | 2.53 | 2.53 | 1.98 | 1.58 | 1.15 |
| Sacramento | 7.58 | 7.37 | 3.38 | 3.33 | 2.28 | 2.33 | 3.20 | 3.16 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 1.87 | 1.52 | 1.14 |
| Salt Lake City | 4.27 | 4.22 | 3.18 | 3.20 | 3.41 | 3.32 | 1.58 | 1.56 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 0.91 | 0.97 | 0.97 |
| San Antonio | 3.56 | 3.48 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 2.01 | 2.00 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.26 | 1.16 | 1.00 |
| San Diego | 6.58 | 6.43 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.52 | 3.51 | 3.21 | 3.11 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 0.86 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 1.71 | 1.70 | 1.42 | 1.37 | 0.48 | 0.51 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.65 | 0.74 | 0.76 |
| San Jose | 12.28 | 11.93 | 5.11 | 4.94 | 1.78 | 1.76 | 1.34 | 1.33 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 0.87 | 0.92 | 0.90 |
| Seattle | 3.13 | 3.15 | 3.63 | 3.51 | 1.32 | 1.37 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.12 | 2.12 | 1.64 | 1.34 | 1.01 |
| St. Louis | 1.74 | 1.72 | 1.21 | 1.14 | -0.18 | -0.15 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.47 | 0.66 | 0.77 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 7.57 | 7.35 | 3.21 | 3.28 | 4.49 | 4.39 | 2.32 | 2.30 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.45 | 1.25 | 1.00 |
| Virginia Beach | 6.21 | 6.03 | 2.57 | 2.51 | 1.38 | 1.41 | 1.88 | 1.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.62 | 0.77 | 0.85 |
| Washington, D.C. | 3.40 | 3.39 | 3.16 | 3.06 | 1.07 | 1.12 | 1.96 | 1.95 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.18 | 1.05 | 0.87 |
| **URUGUAY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montevideo | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.39 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.43 | 0.46 | 0.41 |
| **UZBEKISTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tashkent | 3.80 | 3.80 | 3.80 | 3.71 | 2.78 | 2.40 | 1.48 | 1.15 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.11 | 0.46 | 0.96 |
| **VENEZUELA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barquisimeto | 6.22 | 6.22 | 4.95 | 4.76 | 4.26 | 4.08 | 2.67 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 1.78 | 1.61 | 1.48 |
| Caracas | 6.39 | 6.40 | 4.83 | 4.60 | 2.63 | 1.90 | 1.20 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.77 | 0.93 | 1.11 |
| Maracaibo | 5.67 | 5.68 | 4.28 | 4.07 | 3.37 | 3.12 | 3.34 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 3.42 | 2.75 | 2.15 | 1.62 |
| Maracay | 6.30 | 6.30 | 6.63 | 6.68 | 5.60 | 5.21 | 3.44 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 2.29 | 1.91 | 1.58 |
| Valencia | 5.79 | 5.79 | 6.94 | 7.12 | 5.71 | 5.20 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 4.15 | 2.99 | 1.95 |

**Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)**

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Average annual rate of change (percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-1955 | 1955-1960 | 1960-1965 | 1965-1970 | 1970-1975 | 1975-1980 | 1980-1985 | 1985-1990 | 1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 |
| **VIET NAM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hai Phong | 7.91 | 7.91 | 6.35 | 6.36 | 6.56 | 5.77 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.62 | 2.11 | 2.52 |
| Hanoi | 8.31 | 8.31 | 7.08 | 7.09 | 7.31 | 6.49 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 2.01 | 2.29 | 2.52 |
| Ho Chi Minh City | 1.43 | 1.43 | 4.64 | 4.64 | 4.64 | 4.16 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.70 | 2.10 | 2.43 |
| **YEMEN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sana'a | 4.48 | 4.48 | 4.29 | 4.29 | 4.80 | 10.51 | 10.50 | 10.45 | 7.07 | 5.39 | 4.98 | 4.87 | 5.02 |
| **ZAMBIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lusaka | 11.99 | 11.99 | 11.99 | 11.05 | 6.52 | 6.52 | 6.04 | 6.03 | 2.98 | 2.90 | 2.07 | 2.04 | 2.20 |
| **ZIMBABWE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harare | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.85 | 7.91 | 5.47 | 3.02 | 4.70 | 5.95 | 3.65 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.78 | 1.52 |

1 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
2 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
3 Including Darmstadt, Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach am Main and Wiesbaden.
4 Including Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Neustadt an der Weinstrasse and Speyer.
5 Including Düsseldorf, Mönchengladbach, Remscheid, Solingen and Wuppertal.
6 Including Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mühlheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne.
7 Including Bonn, Cologne and Leverkusen.
8 Including Neunkirchen, Saarbrücken and Saarlouis.

## Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000, by country: 1950-2015

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **AFGHANISTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 45.7 | 42.4 | 39.0 | 35.8 | 33.6 | 35.4 | 41.3 | 54.1 | 62.2 | 53.5 | 54.4 | 52.1 | 50.7 | 49.5 |
| **ALGERIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algiers | 24.1 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 23.9 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 19.9 | 15.9 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.7 |
| **ANGOLA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luanda | 44.2 | 44.1 | 43.7 | 48.7 | 54.9 | 61.1 | 66.4 | 67.4 | 65.4 | 60.8 | 56.6 | 52.5 | 50.4 | 49.4 |
| **ARGENTINA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buenos Aires | 45.0 | 44.3 | 44.6 | 44.4 | 44.5 | 43.3 | 42.6 | 40.9 | 39.5 | 38.6 | 37.9 | 37.5 | 37.0 | 36.4 |
| Córdoba | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Mendoza | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Rosario | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| San Miguel de Tucumán | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| **ARMENIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yerevan | 63.8 | 60.7 | 56.2 | 53.0 | 52.0 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 50.5 | 49.4 | 51.8 | 54.4 | 54.7 | 54.3 | 53.6 |
| **AUSTRALIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adelaide | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| Brisbane | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.7 |
| Melbourne | 21.6 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 21.4 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 21.7 | 20.5 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 19.4 |
| Perth | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Sydney | 27.5 | 26.5 | 25.8 | 25.3 | 25.0 | 24.8 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 25.3 | 24.2 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 23.5 | 23.4 |
| **AUSTRIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vienna | 40.4 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.9 |
| **AZERBAIJAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baku | 59.2 | 56.9 | 53.7 | 50.5 | 49.3 | 48.8 | 48.4 | 46.4 | 44.9 | 43.5 | 43.6 | 43.0 | 41.7 | 40.4 |
| **BANGLADESH** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong | 16.3 | 14.9 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 11.6 |
| Dhaka | 23.5 | 24.9 | 26.2 | 27.7 | 29.2 | 29.3 | 25.8 | 27.4 | 30.2 | 31.0 | 31.8 | 32.9 | 33.5 | 33.4 |
| Khulna | 2.2 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| **BELARUS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minsk | 18.4 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 22.0 | 23.5 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24.4 | 24.3 |
| **BELGIUM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brussels | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 10.8 |
| **BOLIVIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| La Paz | 34.8 | 35.2 | 35.5 | 35.7 | 35.8 | 35.7 | 33.2 | 30.8 | 28.7 | 28.5 | 27.1 | 26.1 | 25.0 | 24.3 |
| Santa Cruz | 4.6 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 18.8 | 20.6 | 23.0 | 24.8 | 25.8 |
| **BRAZIL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baixada Santista (Santos) | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Belém | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Belo Horizonte | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Brasília | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Campinas | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Curitiba | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Fortaleza | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Goiânia | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Grande São Luís | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Grande Vitória | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| João Pessoa | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Maceió | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Manaus | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Natal | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Norte/Nordeste Catarinense | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Pôrto Alegre | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Recife | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 15.1 | 14.1 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| Salvador | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| São Paulo | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 11.2 |
| Teresina | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |

## Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **BULGARIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sofia | 29.5 | 26.2 | 23.3 | 21.4 | 20.0 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 20.3 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 19.0 |
| **BURKINA FASO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ouagadougou | 19.6 | 23.7 | 28.1 | 32.7 | 37.5 | 42.7 | 45.5 | 48.0 | 49.1 | 44.1 | 38.4 | 34.0 | 31.3 | 30.0 |
| **CAMBODIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phnom Penh | 82.1 | 75.9 | 69.7 | 65.6 | 52.4 | 54.3 | 45.2 | 45.1 | 48.4 | 51.4 | 49.8 | 40.1 | 34.1 | 31.1 |
| **CAMEROON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Douala | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 23.2 | 21.7 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 20.1 | 21.3 | 22.1 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 22.4 | 22.0 |
| Yaoundé | 11.5 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 17.5 | 18.7 | 19.4 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 19.2 |
| **CANADA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Edmonton | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Montréal | 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 12.9 |
| Ottawa | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Toronto | 12.8 | 13.4 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 20.1 |
| Vancouver | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| **CHILE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Santiago | 37.4 | 38.5 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.1 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 38.7 |
| **CHINA (1)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anshan | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Anshun | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Baotou | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Beijing | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Benxi | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Changchun | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Changde | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Changsha | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Changzhou | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Chengdu | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Chifeng | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Chongqing | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Dalian | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Daqing | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Datong | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Dongguan | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Fushun | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Fuxin | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Fuyu | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Fuzhou, Fujian | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Guangzhou | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Guiyang | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Handan | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Hangzhou | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Harbin | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Hefei | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Hengyang | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Heze | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Huaian | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Huainan | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Huhehaote | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Hunjiang | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Huzhou | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Jiamusi | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Jiaxing | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Jilin | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Jinan | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Jingmen | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Jining, Shandong | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Jinxi | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Jinzhou, Liaoning | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Jixi | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

## Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Kaifeng | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kaohsiung | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Kunming | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Lanzhou | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Leshan | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Linqing | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Linyi | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Liuan | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Liupanshui | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Liuzhou | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Luoyang | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Mianyang | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Mudanjiang | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nanchang | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Nanchong | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Nanjing | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Nanning | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Neijiang | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Ningbo | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Pingxiang, Jiangxi | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Qingdao | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Qiqihar | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Shanghai | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Shantou | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Shenyang | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Shenzhen | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Shijiazhuang | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Suining | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Suqian | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Suzhou, Jiangsu | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Taian | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Taichung | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Taipei | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Taiyuan | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Tangshan | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Tianjin | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Tianmen | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Tianshui | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Tongliao | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wanxian | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Weifang | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Wenzhou | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Wuhan | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Wulumuqi (Urumqi) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Wuxi | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Xian | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Xiangxiang | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Xiantao | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Xianyang | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Xiaoshan | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Xinghua | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Xintai | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Xinyi, Jiangsu | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Xinyu | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Xuanzhou | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Xuzhou | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Yancheng | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Yantai | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Yichun, Heilongjiang | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Yichun, Jiangxi | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Yixing | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Yiyang | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Yongzhou | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Yueyang | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Yulin, Guangxi | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Yuyao | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Yuzhou | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

## Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Zaoyang | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Zaozhuang | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Zhangjiakou | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Zhangjiangang | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Zhanjiang | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Zhaodong | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Zhengzhou | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Zibo | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Zigong | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| **CHINA, HONG KONG SAR (2)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **COLOMBIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barranquilla | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Bucaramanga | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Cali | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Cartagena | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Cucuta | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Medellín | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Santa Fé de Bogotá | 12.8 | 14.2 | 15.7 | 17.4 | 18.7 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.3 | 21.0 |
| **CONGO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazzaville | 86.8 | 82.0 | 76.6 | 70.4 | 63.8 | 59.1 | 59.8 | 60.8 | 58.4 | 56.3 | 54.4 | 54.1 | 52.9 | 52.1 |
| **COSTA RICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San José | 45.6 | 48.1 | 50.3 | 50.6 | 50.7 | 50.5 | 47.8 | 45.6 | 44.7 | 44.4 | 43.1 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 42.9 |
| **CÔTE D'IVOIRE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abidjan | 16.0 | 19.9 | 24.5 | 30.2 | 36.6 | 44.3 | 43.2 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 44.3 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 43.8 |
| **CUBA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Havana | 39.7 | 38.1 | 36.9 | 35.2 | 34.0 | 30.6 | 28.9 | 27.9 | 26.9 | 26.7 | 26.0 | 25.4 | 24.9 | 24.4 |
| **CZECH REPUBLIC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prague | 27.5 | 25.7 | 24.4 | 22.6 | 21.1 | 17.7 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| **DEM. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nampho | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| Pyongyang | 15.4 | 15.8 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 14.8 | 18.8 | 20.0 | 21.2 | 22.7 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.0 | 22.5 |
| **DEM. REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kinshasa | 7.4 | 9.9 | 13.1 | 17.0 | 21.9 | 24.6 | 27.4 | 31.0 | 32.5 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 31.1 | 30.3 | 29.5 |
| Lubumbashi | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| **DENMARK** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copenhagen | 41.9 | 39.7 | 38.1 | 37.5 | 35.1 | 33.2 | 32.2 | 31.4 | 30.7 | 30.6 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 23.4 |
| **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Santo Domingo | 39.2 | 42.5 | 45.7 | 46.0 | 46.9 | 44.1 | 42.4 | 40.2 | 39.1 | 38.0 | 36.6 | 35.5 | 34.3 | 33.4 |
| **ECUADOR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guayaquil | 27.0 | 28.7 | 30.3 | 30.9 | 30.7 | 30.4 | 29.9 | 29.0 | 27.8 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 28.4 | 28.8 | 28.8 |
| Quito | 21.5 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 21.5 | 20.9 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 17.6 |
| **EGYPT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alexandria | 14.9 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.1 |
| Cairo | 34.9 | 35.4 | 36.1 | 37.1 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 36.4 | 35.2 | 33.7 | 32.5 |
| **EL SALVADOR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Salvador | 27.3 | 29.5 | 31.5 | 33.6 | 35.2 | 34.9 | 34.7 | 37.1 | 38.5 | 37.3 | 36.9 | 36.5 | 35.9 | 35.4 |
| **ETHIOPIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Addis Ababa | 46.2 | 40.6 | 35.5 | 30.8 | 29.2 | 29.5 | 31.4 | 30.8 | 28.8 | 27.0 | 25.5 | 24.2 | 23.1 | 22.3 |
| **FINLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Helsinki | 28.5 | 27.3 | 26.6 | 23.8 | 21.9 | 21.2 | 23.6 | 24.7 | 28.5 | 30.1 | 32.2 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 34.1 |

## Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **FRANCE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bordeaux | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Lille | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Lyon | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Marseille-Aix-en-Provence | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Nice-Cannes | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Paris | 23.9 | 24.8 | 25.7 | 24.4 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.4 | 22.2 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 20.2 |
| Toulouse | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| **GEORGIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 42.0 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 39.8 |
| **GERMANY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aachen | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Berlin | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Bielefeld | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Bremen | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Hamburg | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Hannover | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Karlsruhe | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Munich | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Nuremberg | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Rhein-Main (3) | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Rhein-Neckar (4) | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Rhein-Ruhr Middle (5) | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Rhein-Ruhr North (6) | 10.8 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| Rhein-Ruhr South (7) | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Saarland (8) | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Stuttgart | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| **GHANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accra | 22.1 | 23.5 | 25.0 | 24.5 | 25.2 | 24.8 | 25.1 | 23.3 | 21.5 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.3 |
| Kumasi | 11.5 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| **GREECE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Athens | 63.2 | 62.7 | 62.9 | 58.8 | 54.6 | 54.7 | 53.7 | 52.5 | 51.3 | 50.4 | 48.5 | 48.0 | 47.4 | 46.6 |
| Thessaloniki | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| **GUATEMALA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala City | 57.5 | 49.7 | 43.1 | 38.2 | 35.4 | 32.4 | 29.4 | 25.6 | 22.3 | 19.5 | 17.6 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 14.3 |
| **GUINEA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conakry | 27.8 | 28.2 | 36.1 | 50.9 | 71.8 | 84.4 | 71.2 | 62.7 | 56.6 | 49.3 | 46.6 | 45.7 | 43.9 | 43.0 |
| **HAITI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port-au-Prince | 33.6 | 37.6 | 41.8 | 46.5 | 51.7 | 53.9 | 54.2 | 54.6 | 55.7 | 58.5 | 62.0 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 62.7 |
| **HONDURAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tegucigalpa | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.7 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 30.7 | 32.8 | 35.5 | 36.2 | 34.1 | 32.4 | 31.5 | 30.6 | 30.0 |
| **HUNGARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budapest | 44.1 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 40.7 | 38.8 | 36.1 | 33.8 | 32.3 | 31.2 | 29.4 | 27.9 | 25.9 | 25.7 | 25.6 |
| **INDIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agra | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Ahmadabad | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Allahabad | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Amritsar | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Asansol | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Aurangabad | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Bangalore | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Bhopal | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Calcutta | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Chandigarh | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Chennai (Madras) | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Coimbatore | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Delhi | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Dhanbad | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Durg-Bhilainagar | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

## Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Faridabad | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Ghaziabad | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Guwahati | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Gwalior | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Hubli-Dharwad | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Hyderabad | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Indore | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Jabalpur | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Jaipur | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Jamshedpur | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Jodhpur | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Kanpur | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Kochi (Cochin) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Kozhikode (Calicut) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Lucknow | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Ludhiana | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Madurai | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Meerut | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Mumbai (Bombay) | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| Mysore | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Nagpur | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Nashik | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Patna | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Pune (Poona) | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Rajkot | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Ranchi | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Solapur | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Srinagar | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Surat | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Tiruchchirapalli | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Vadodara | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Varanasi (Benares) | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Vijayawada | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Visakhapatnam | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| **INDONESIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bandung | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Jakarta | 14.7 | 17.0 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 15.7 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.1 |
| Malang | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Medan | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Palembang | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Semarang | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Surabaja | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Tegal | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Ujung Pandang | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| **IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahvaz | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Esfahan | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Karaj | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Mashhad | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Qom | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Shiraz | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Tabriz | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Tehran | 22.8 | 24.0 | 25.3 | 26.5 | 27.3 | 28.0 | 26.0 | 22.6 | 19.9 | 17.8 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 14.6 | 14.1 |
| **IRAQ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baghdad | 32.0 | 32.3 | 34.7 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 41.6 | 39.5 | 35.1 | 33.8 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 32.9 | 32.3 |
| Basra | 6.4 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| Mosul | 8.0 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| **IRELAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dublin | 51.5 | 50.5 | 50.9 | 51.6 | 50.5 | 48.9 | 48.0 | 46.2 | 45.8 | 45.3 | 43.8 | 42.4 | 41.4 | 40.6 |
| **ISRAEL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haifa | 25.1 | 18.3 | 15.6 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.5 |
| Tel Aviv-Jaffa | 51.4 | 44.7 | 45.4 | 42.5 | 42.2 | 41.4 | 42.5 | 44.0 | 43.9 | 49.3 | 49.8 | 49.3 | 49.4 | 49.4 |

## Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **ITALY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genoa | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Milan | 14.2 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| Naples | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Rome | 6.1 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Turin | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| **JAPAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fukuoka-Kitakyushu | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Hiroshima | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Kyoto | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Nagoya | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Osaka-Kobe | 14.2 | 14.7 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 16.9 | 15.5 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.2 |
| Sapporo | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Sendai | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Tokyo | 38.7 | 39.3 | 41.1 | 43.3 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 42.0 |
| **JORDAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amman | 53.1 | 48.7 | 47.8 | 49.9 | 42.6 | 44.6 | 47.4 | 41.0 | 36.2 | 29.7 | 29.0 | 28.3 | 27.8 | 27.4 |
| **KAZAKHSTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Almaty | 14.4 | 13.4 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.3 |
| **KENYA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nairobi | 25.0 | 30.1 | 36.0 | 41.8 | 45.3 | 38.6 | 32.7 | 27.5 | 23.7 | 21.4 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 21.0 | 21.0 |
| **KUWAIT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuwait City | 89.5 | 85.7 | 88.8 | 82.6 | 94.2 | 80.8 | 66.6 | 58.0 | 50.2 | 53.9 | 54.5 | 47.6 | 44.1 | 42.7 |
| **KYRGYZSTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishkek | 24.1 | 28.5 | 32.4 | 35.4 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 42.5 | 45.5 | 46.5 | 46.4 | 45.5 |
| **LATVIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Riga | 48.8 | 49.5 | 49.5 | 48.9 | 49.7 | 49.1 | 49.3 | 49.0 | 46.8 | 48.6 | 48.0 | 48.2 | 48.5 | 48.9 |
| **LEBANON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beirut | 69.7 | 76.7 | 75.6 | 67.2 | 62.8 | 80.9 | 82.5 | 68.7 | 51.1 | 49.1 | 54.4 | 56.7 | 57.4 | 57.4 |
| **LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benghazi | 27.7 | 32.0 | 34.0 | 33.3 | 24.5 | 20.8 | 18.8 | 17.6 | 18.5 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 20.5 |
| Tripoli | 55.4 | 58.6 | 56.8 | 52.9 | 44.3 | 41.0 | 37.8 | 36.6 | 43.5 | 42.6 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 40.8 |
| **MADAGASCAR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antananarivo | 54.6 | 49.0 | 43.8 | 39.3 | 37.1 | 34.9 | 34.5 | 34.0 | 33.6 | 34.5 | 36.0 | 36.4 | 35.9 | 35.2 |
| **MALAYSIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuala Lumpur | 16.7 | 17.1 | 15.9 | 13.9 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 12.6 | 10.7 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.8 |
| **MALI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamako | 20.7 | 23.3 | 26.1 | 29.2 | 32.8 | 37.0 | 37.4 | 35.8 | 34.2 | 32.5 | 31.0 | 29.6 | 28.6 | 28.0 |
| **MEXICO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ciudad Juárez | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Culiacán | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Guadalajara | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| León | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Mérida | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Mexicali | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Mexico City | 24.4 | 25.7 | 26.7 | 28.1 | 29.4 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 26.9 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 24.4 | 23.5 | 22.6 | 21.9 |
| Monterrey | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Puebla | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Querétaro | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| San Luis Potosí | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Tijuana | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Toluca | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Torreón | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| **MONGOLIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulaanbaatar | 48.5 | 49.7 | 52.3 | 53.9 | 52.6 | 50.6 | 48.8 | 46.8 | 45.2 | 48.6 | 54.0 | 55.4 | 55.4 | 54.9 |

## Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **MOROCCO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Casablanca | 26.6 | 27.7 | 28.5 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 27.4 | 26.4 | 24.4 | 22.6 | 21.5 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 19.4 |
| Fès | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Marrakech | 8.9 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Rabat | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.8 |
| **MOZAMBIQUE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maputo | 57.6 | 60.7 | 63.2 | 65.9 | 68.3 | 49.5 | 34.7 | 29.4 | 27.3 | 22.0 | 19.1 | 17.8 | 17.4 | 17.2 |
| **MYANMAR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| Yangon | 45.2 | 41.9 | 38.3 | 35.0 | 31.7 | 29.8 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 27.9 | 27.0 | 26.3 | 25.7 | 25.1 |
| **NETHERLANDS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amsterdam | 15.5 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.2 |
| Rotterdam | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.7 |
| **NEW ZEALAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auckland | 23.1 | 24.6 | 24.4 | 25.7 | 27.8 | 28.6 | 29.8 | 29.9 | 30.5 | 31.7 | 32.8 | 34.1 | 34.8 | 35.1 |
| **NICARAGUA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managua | 27.7 | 30.1 | 32.6 | 34.7 | 36.7 | 36.3 | 35.8 | 35.3 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 35.4 | 34.8 | 34.4 | 33.9 |
| **NIGER** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niamey | 27.8 | 30.2 | 32.9 | 34.6 | 35.7 | 36.7 | 36.9 | 36.5 | 36.3 | 35.1 | 34.0 | 33.3 | 32.8 | 32.3 |
| **NIGERIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin City | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Ibadan | 12.5 | 11.5 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Kaduna | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Kano | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Lagos | 8.4 | 10.9 | 13.4 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 19.0 |
| Ogbomosho | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Port Harcourt | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| **NORWAY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oslo | 30.1 | 31.1 | 32.3 | 28.0 | 24.6 | 23.2 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 22.8 | 22.8 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 21.2 |
| **PAKISTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Faisalabad | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Gujranwala | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Hyderabad | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Karachi | 14.8 | 16.0 | 17.1 | 18.7 | 20.3 | 21.5 | 22.3 | 21.6 | 21.1 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 20.6 | 20.0 |
| Lahore | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.8 |
| Multan | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Peshawar | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Rawalpindi | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| **PANAMA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama City | 55.5 | 58.5 | 60.9 | 62.1 | 63.5 | 62.5 | 62.4 | 63.6 | 65.3 | 59.6 | 54.6 | 50.9 | 48.6 | 47.4 |
| **PARAGUAY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asunción | 43.3 | 45.1 | 47.1 | 49.1 | 51.9 | 53.2 | 51.7 | 49.1 | 45.2 | 45.3 | 48.2 | 48.6 | 47.2 | 46.5 |
| **PERU** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lima | 31.1 | 33.7 | 36.3 | 37.4 | 38.6 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 38.5 | 37.5 |
| **PHILIPPINES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Davao | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Metro Manila | 28.4 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 28.4 | 29.3 | 33.5 | 33.0 | 29.5 | 26.8 | 25.4 | 22.4 | 20.6 | 19.6 | 19.0 |
| **POLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crakow | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Gdansk | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Katowice | 17.6 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.9 |
| Lodz | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Warsaw | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.1 |

## Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **PORTUGAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lisbon | 48.3 | 47.1 | 45.8 | 44.9 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 45.7 | 41.5 | 39.6 | 38.2 | 36.6 | 35.2 | 34.3 | 33.7 |
| Porto | 22.5 | 22.4 | 22.3 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 19.9 | 18.8 | 20.3 | 23.8 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 22.8 |
| **PUERTO RICO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Juan | 50.1 | 54.2 | 56.7 | 55.6 | 57.8 | 57.9 | 58.2 | 59.1 | 60.4 | 57.8 | 62.0 | 61.8 | 60.7 | 59.9 |
| **REPUBLIC OF KOREA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inch'on | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Kwangju | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Puch'on | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Pusan | 23.5 | 20.0 | 16.7 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 13.2 | 11.9 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.2 |
| Seoul | 25.4 | 29.7 | 34.1 | 37.4 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 38.2 | 36.1 | 33.3 | 29.1 | 26.6 | 24.6 | 23.3 | 22.3 |
| Songnam | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Suwon | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Taegu | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Taejon | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Ulsan | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| **ROMANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bucharest | 26.7 | 23.7 | 22.0 | 20.8 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.4 |
| **RUSSIAN FEDERATION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chelyabinsk | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Ekaterinburg | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Kazan | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Krasnoyarsk | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Moscow | 11.7 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 11.0 |
| Nizhni Novgorod | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Novosibirsk | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Omsk | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Perm | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Rostov-on-Don | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Saint Petersburg | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Samara | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Saratov | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Ufa | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Volgograd | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Voronezh | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| **SAUDI ARABIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dammam | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Jidda | 21.2 | 15.5 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.5 |
| Mecca | 26.4 | 21.4 | 17.5 | 14.0 | 11.2 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| Medina | 7.9 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Riyadh | 19.8 | 15.7 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 14.6 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 18.0 | 22.0 | 23.7 | 24.3 | 24.4 | 24.0 |
| **SENEGAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dakar | 29.3 | 32.6 | 36.0 | 39.5 | 43.2 | 46.8 | 48.7 | 50.5 | 49.7 | 46.3 | 44.2 | 42.8 | 42.0 | 41.2 |
| **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgrade | 29.3 | 26.0 | 24.8 | 22.9 | 21.4 | 22.4 | 24.0 | 23.1 | 21.8 | 20.8 | 20.6 | 20.3 | 19.6 | 19.0 |
| **SIERRA LEONE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freetown | 39.7 | 40.9 | 42.1 | 43.4 | 44.7 | 45.9 | 46.7 | 47.7 | 47.8 | 50.2 | 49.5 | 46.9 | 46.8 | 46.1 |
| **SINGAPORE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singapore | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **SOMALIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mogadishu | 16.2 | 17.7 | 19.3 | 22.7 | 31.4 | 42.1 | 30.6 | 34.2 | 35.9 | 39.1 | 36.5 | 32.6 | 29.4 | 27.4 |
| **SOUTH AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Town | 10.5 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.7 |
| Durban | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.8 |
| East Rand (Ekurhuleni) | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 12.4 |
| Johannesburg | 15.3 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 13.2 |
| Port Elizabeth | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Pretoria | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Vereeniging | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 |

## Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **SPAIN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barcelona | 10.7 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 13.9 |
| Madrid | 10.7 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.4 |
| **SUDAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khartoum | 31.5 | 30.5 | 29.5 | 28.6 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 30.1 | 32.0 | 35.6 | 36.8 | 34.8 | 31.5 | 29.1 | 27.6 |
| **SWEDEN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Göteborg | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.3 |
| Stockholm | 16.0 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 22.2 | 23.3 | 23.7 | 23.8 |
| **SWITZERLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zürich | 23.7 | 21.7 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 21.1 | 20.2 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 17.8 | 19.2 | 19.7 | 20.4 | 20.7 | 20.8 |
| **SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aleppo | 29.8 | 29.1 | 28.3 | 27.2 | 26.0 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 25.1 | 25.0 | 25.7 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 26.5 | 26.0 |
| Damascus | 34.3 | 34.3 | 34.1 | 33.6 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 32.9 | 30.3 | 27.8 | 26.4 | 25.4 | 24.7 | 24.1 | 23.6 |
| Homs | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.6 |
| **THAILAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangkok | 42.1 | 41.7 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 39.2 | 38.0 | 37.1 | 36.8 | 34.9 | 33.4 | 31.7 | 30.3 | 29.2 |
| **TUNISIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunis | 42.8 | 41.6 | 38.7 | 35.8 | 32.9 | 30.7 | 34.2 | 36.0 | 33.0 | 31.4 | 31.7 | 31.9 | 31.6 | 31.2 |
| **TURKEY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Ankara | 6.1 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Bursa | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Gaziantep | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Istanbul | 21.1 | 19.7 | 17.3 | 18.3 | 19.9 | 21.1 | 21.8 | 19.9 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.1 |
| Izmir | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| **UGANDA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kampala | 32.7 | 36.1 | 39.8 | 42.9 | 45.3 | 44.4 | 43.0 | 41.4 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 37.7 | 36.2 |
| **UKRAINE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dnepropetrovsk | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Donetsk | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Kharkov | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Kiev | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| Odessa | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Zaporozhye | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dubai | 55.4 | 57.3 | 61.5 | 40.6 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 30.9 | 27.1 | 28.1 | 31.1 | 37.4 | 38.6 | 39.2 | 39.2 |
| **UNITED KINGDOM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Leeds | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Liverpool | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| London | 21.2 | 20.9 | 20.3 | 18.9 | 17.8 | 16.5 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 13.8 |
| Manchester | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Tyneside (Newcastle) | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 26.2 | 29.9 | 33.7 | 37.6 | 42.5 | 39.1 | 29.7 | 26.7 | 23.3 | 20.1 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 19.0 | 19.2 |
| **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Austin | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Baltimore | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Boston | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Bridgeport-Stamford | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Buffalo | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

## Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Charlotte | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Chicago | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Cincinnati | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Cleveland | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Denver-Aurora | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Detroit | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Hartford | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Houston | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Indianapolis | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Jacksonville, Florida | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Kansas City | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Las Vegas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana | 4.0 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Louisville | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Memphis | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Miami | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Milwaukee | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Nashville-Davidson | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| New Orleans | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| New York-Newark | 12.2 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.2 |
| Orlando | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Philadelphia | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Phoenix-Mesa | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Pittsburgh | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Portland | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Providence | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Richmond | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Sacramento | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Salt Lake City | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| San Antonio | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| San Diego | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| San Jose | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Seattle | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| St. Louis | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Virginia Beach | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Washington, D.C. | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| **URUGUAY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montevideo | 65.3 | 61.1 | 56.7 | 53.1 | 50.6 | 49.9 | 48.8 | 47.6 | 46.1 | 44.6 | 43.1 | 42.0 | 41.3 | 40.6 |
| **UZBEKISTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tashkent | 33.2 | 33.6 | 33.1 | 32.3 | 31.9 | 29.5 | 28.0 | 26.5 | 25.2 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 22.1 | 21.1 | 20.4 |
| **VENEZUELA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barquisimeto | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Caracas | 28.4 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 26.9 | 26.8 | 24.3 | 21.5 | 19.5 | 17.5 | 16.1 | 14.9 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 12.9 |
| Maracaibo | 10.9 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| Maracay | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Valencia | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 10.6 |

## Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **VIET NAM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hai Phong | 5.3 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 10.7 | 12.5 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| Hanoi | 8.8 | 10.8 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 16.6 | 20.8 | 25.3 | 24.6 | 23.4 | 21.2 | 19.7 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 17.2 |
| Ho Chi Minh City | 38.1 | 33.1 | 28.3 | 28.2 | 28.4 | 31.0 | 33.6 | 32.0 | 29.9 | 26.6 | 24.3 | 22.5 | 21.3 | 20.5 |
| **YEMEN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sana'a | 18.4 | 16.7 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 17.7 | 22.3 | 26.6 | 27.1 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 28.2 | 27.7 |
| **ZAMBIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lusaka | 10.4 | 12.5 | 15.1 | 18.4 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 22.4 | 25.8 | 30.2 | 32.4 | 35.7 | 36.0 | 35.5 | 34.7 |
| **ZIMBABWE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harare | 28.9 | 33.7 | 39.0 | 42.3 | 45.1 | 44.0 | 38.2 | 34.9 | 34.5 | 33.8 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 33.3 | 33.4 |

1 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
2 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
3 Including Darmstadt, Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach am Main and Wiesbaden.
4 Including Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Neustadt an der Weinstrasse and Speyer.
5 Including Düsseldorf, Mönchengladbach, Remscheid, Solingen and Wuppertal.
6 Including Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mühlheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne.
7 Including Bonn, Cologne and Leverkusen.
8 Including Neunkirchen, Saarbrücken and Saarlouis.

## Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000, by country: 1950-2015

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **AFGHANISTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kabul | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 15.1 |
| **ALGERIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algiers | 5.4 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 10.9 |
| **ANGOLA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luanda | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 10.6 | 13.3 | 15.4 | 17.1 | 18.0 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 20.7 | 22.2 |
| **ARGENTINA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buenos Aires | 29.4 | 30.9 | 32.8 | 33.9 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 34.8 | 34.4 | 34.1 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 33.8 | 33.5 |
| Córdoba | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Mendoza | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Rosario | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| San Miguel de Tucumán | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| **ARMENIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yerevan | 27.4 | 28.6 | 28.8 | 29.4 | 30.9 | 32.2 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 33.1 | 34.2 | 35.3 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 34.4 |
| **AUSTRALIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adelaide | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Brisbane | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 |
| Melbourne | 16.2 | 17.1 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 18.4 |
| Perth | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| Sydney | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.8 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 22.2 |
| **AUSTRIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vienna | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.5 | 25.7 | 26.2 | 26.4 | 27.0 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 26.4 | 26.6 | 27.0 | 27.2 | 27.5 |
| **AZERBAIJAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baku | 27.4 | 26.8 | 25.8 | 24.7 | 24.6 | 25.1 | 25.6 | 24.9 | 24.1 | 22.7 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 20.9 | 20.8 |
| **BANGLADESH** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Dhaka | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 9.9 |
| Khulna | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| **BELARUS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minsk | 4.2 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 12.0 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 16.9 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 18.3 |
| **BELGIUM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brussels | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.6 |
| **BOLIVIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| La Paz | 11.8 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.8 |
| Santa Cruz | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 17.8 |
| **BRAZIL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baixada Santista (Santos) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Belém | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Belo Horizonte | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Brasília | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Campinas | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Curitiba | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Fortaleza | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Goiânia | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Grande São Luís | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Grande Vitória | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| João Pessoa | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Maceió | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Manaus | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Natal | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Norte/Nordeste Catarinense | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Pôrto Alegre | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Recife | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Rio de Janeiro | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| Salvador | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| São Paulo | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.9 |
| Teresina | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

## Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **BULGARIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sofia | 7.5 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 14.1 |
| **BURKINA FASO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ouagadougou | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.0 |
| **CAMBODIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phnom Penh | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| **CAMEROON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Douala | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 12.7 | 13.2 |
| Yaoundé | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 11.5 |
| **CANADA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Edmonton | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Montréal | 9.8 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.8 |
| Ottawa | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Toronto | 7.8 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 16.9 |
| Vancouver | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| **CHILE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Santiago | 21.9 | 24.3 | 26.8 | 28.0 | 29.6 | 31.3 | 33.4 | 34.5 | 34.9 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 34.7 | 34.9 | 34.9 |
| **CHINA (1)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anshan | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Anshun | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Baotou | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Beijing | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Benxi | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Changchun | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Changde | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Changsha | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Changzhou | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Chengdu | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Chifeng | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Chongqing | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Dalian | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Daqing | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Datong | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Dongguan | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Fushun | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Fuxin | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Fuyu | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Fuzhou, Fujian | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Guangzhou | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Guiyang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Handan | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Hangzhou | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Harbin | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Hefei | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Hengyang | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Heze | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Huaian | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Huainan | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Huhehaote | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Hunjiang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Huzhou | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Jiamusi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Jiaxing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Jilin | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Jinan | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Jingmen | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Jining, Shandong | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Jinxi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Jinzhou, Liaoning | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Jixi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

## Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Kaifeng | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kaohsiung | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kunming | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Lanzhou | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Leshan | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Linqing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Linyi | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Liuan | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Liupanshui | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Liuzhou | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Luoyang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Mianyang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Mudanjiang | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nanchang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nanchong | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nanjing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Nanning | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Neijiang | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Ningbo | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Pingxiang, Jiangxi | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Qingdao | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Qiqihar | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Shanghai | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Shantou | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Shenyang | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Shenzhen | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Shijiazhuang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Suining | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Suqian | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Suzhou, Jiangsu | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Taian | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Taichung | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Taipei | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Taiyuan | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Tangshan | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Tianjin | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Tianmen | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Tianshui | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Tongliao | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wanxian | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Weifang | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wenzhou | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wuhan | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Wulumuqi (Urumqi) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wuxi | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Xian | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Xiangxiang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Xiantao | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Xianyang | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Xiaoshan | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Xinghua | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Xintai | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Xinyi, Jiangsu | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Xinyu | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Xuanzhou | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Xuzhou | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Yancheng | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Yantai | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Yichun, Heilongjiang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Yichun, Jiangxi | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Yixing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Yiyang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Yongzhou | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Yueyang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Yulin, Guangxi | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Yuyao | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Yuzhou | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

## Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Zaoyang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Zaozhuang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Zhangjiakou | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Zhangjiangang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Zhanjiang | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Zhaodong | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Zhengzhou | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Zibo | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Zigong | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **CHINA, HONG KONG SAR (2)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong | 82.6 | 83.9 | 85.0 | 86.4 | 87.7 | 89.7 | 91.5 | 92.9 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **COLOMBIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barranquilla | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Bucaramanga | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Cali | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Cartagena | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Cucuta | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Medellín | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| Santa Fé de Bogotá | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 17.1 |
| **CONGO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazzaville | 26.8 | 25.7 | 24.4 | 22.8 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 24.3 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 28.3 | 28.4 | 29.4 | 30.0 | 30.9 |
| **COSTA RICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San José | 15.3 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 18.1 | 19.7 | 21.4 | 22.4 | 23.2 | 24.0 | 25.0 | 25.4 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 28.7 |
| **CÔTE D'IVOIRE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abidjan | 2.1 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 19.3 | 20.5 | 21.5 | 22.3 |
| **CUBA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Havana | 19.6 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 19.2 | 19.1 |
| **CZECH REPUBLIC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prague | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.6 |
| **DEM. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nampho | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Pyongyang | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.8 |
| **DEM. REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kinshasa | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 11.7 |
| Lubumbashi | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| **DENMARK** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copenhagen | 28.5 | 27.6 | 28.0 | 28.9 | 28.0 | 27.3 | 27.0 | 26.5 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.3 |
| **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Santo Domingo | 9.3 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 20.1 | 21.8 | 21.7 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 21.6 |
| **ECUADOR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guayaquil | 7.6 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 11.3 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 17.8 | 18.8 | 19.5 |
| Quito | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 11.9 |
| **EGYPT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alexandria | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Cairo | 11.2 | 12.3 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 14.6 |
| **EL SALVADOR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Salvador | 10.0 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 17.3 | 19.0 | 20.1 | 21.6 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 22.7 |
| **ETHIOPIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Addis Ababa | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| **FINLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Helsinki | 9.1 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 17.5 | 18.5 | 19.7 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 21.2 |

## Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **FRANCE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bordeaux | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Lille | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Lyon | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Marseille-Aix-en-Provence | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Nice-Cannes | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Paris | 13.0 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 15.9 |
| Toulouse | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| **GEORGIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tbilisi | 16.3 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 21.5 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 20.6 |
| **GERMANY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aachen | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Berlin | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Bielefeld | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Bremen | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Hamburg | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Hannover | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Karlsruhe | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Munich | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Nuremberg | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Rhein-Main (3) | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Rhein-Neckar (4) | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Rhein-Ruhr Middle (5) | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Rhein-Ruhr North (6) | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Rhein-Ruhr South (7) | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Saarland (8) | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Stuttgart | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| **GHANA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accra | 3.4 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.9 |
| Kumasi | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| **GREECE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Athens | 23.6 | 25.1 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 28.7 | 30.3 | 31.0 | 30.7 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 29.2 | 29.5 | 29.9 | 30.4 |
| Thessaloniki | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| **GUATEMALA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala City | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| **GUINEA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conakry | 1.5 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 9.9 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 16.7 | 17.7 | 19.0 |
| **HAITI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port-au-Prince | 4.1 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 14.4 | 16.4 | 19.1 | 22.1 | 24.5 | 26.6 | 28.5 |
| **HONDURAS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tegucigalpa | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 13.4 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15.4 |
| **HUNGARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budapest | 17.3 | 17.4 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 17.9 | 17.1 | 17.5 | 17.9 |
| **INDIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agra | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Ahmadabad | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Allahabad | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Amritsar | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Asansol | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Aurangabad | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Bangalore | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Bhopal | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Calcutta | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Chandigarh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Chennai (Madras) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Coimbatore | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Delhi | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Dhanbad | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Durg-Bhilainagar | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

## Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Faridabad | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Ghaziabad | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Guwahati | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Gwalior | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Hubli-Dharwad | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Hyderabad | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Indore | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Jabalpur | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Jaipur | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Jamshedpur | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Jodhpur | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kanpur | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Kochi (Cochin) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kozhikode (Calicut) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Lucknow | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Ludhiana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Madurai | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Meerut | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Mumbai (Bombay) | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Mysore | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nagpur | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Nashik | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Patna | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Pune (Poona) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rajkot | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Ranchi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Solapur | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Srinagar | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Surat | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Tiruchchirapalli | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Vadodara | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Varanasi (Benares) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Vijayawada | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Visakhapatnam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **INDONESIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bandung | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Jakarta | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 7.0 |
| Malang | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Medan | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Palembang | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Semarang | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Surabaja | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Tegal | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Ujung Pandang | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| **IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahvaz | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Esfahan | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Karaj | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Mashhad | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Qom | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Shiraz | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Tabriz | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Tehran | 6.2 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 11.4 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| **IRAQ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baghdad | 11.2 | 12.2 | 14.9 | 20.2 | 22.9 | 25.5 | 25.9 | 24.2 | 23.6 | 22.8 | 22.4 | 22.3 | 21.9 | 21.6 |
| Basra | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Mosul | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| **IRELAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dublin | 21.1 | 22.2 | 23.3 | 25.1 | 26.1 | 26.2 | 26.6 | 26.0 | 26.1 | 26.2 | 25.9 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 25.9 |
| **ISRAEL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haifa | 16.2 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.3 |
| Tel Aviv-Jaffa | 33.2 | 31.8 | 34.9 | 34.4 | 35.5 | 35.9 | 37.6 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 44.8 | 45.5 | 45.3 | 45.5 | 45.6 |

## Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **ITALY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genoa | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Milan | 7.7 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| Naples | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Rome | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Turin | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| **JAPAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fukuoka-Kitakyushu | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Hiroshima | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Kyoto | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Nagoya | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Osaka-Kobe | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Sapporo | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Sendai | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Tokyo | 13.5 | 15.3 | 17.7 | 20.5 | 22.3 | 23.9 | 24.4 | 25.1 | 26.3 | 26.8 | 27.1 | 27.6 | 28.0 | 28.5 |
| **JORDAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amman | 19.1 | 21.1 | 24.3 | 27.0 | 23.9 | 25.8 | 28.6 | 27.2 | 26.2 | 23.2 | 22.8 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 22.2 |
| **KAZAKHSTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Almaty | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 |
| **KENYA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nairobi | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 10.9 |
| **KUWAIT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuwait City | 53.0 | 56.6 | 64.2 | 64.2 | 73.3 | 67.8 | 60.4 | 54.7 | 47.7 | 51.5 | 52.3 | 45.9 | 42.6 | 41.4 |
| **KYRGYZSTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishkek | 7.5 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 16.1 |
| **LATVIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Riga | 25.2 | 26.9 | 28.2 | 29.1 | 30.8 | 32.1 | 33.7 | 34.2 | 32.9 | 33.4 | 32.1 | 31.7 | 31.9 | 32.4 |
| **LEBANON** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beirut | 23.2 | 26.7 | 29.9 | 33.3 | 37.3 | 54.2 | 60.8 | 54.6 | 42.5 | 41.7 | 47.1 | 49.9 | 51.2 | 51.7 |
| **LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benghazi | 5.1 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 18.1 | 18.2 |
| Tripoli | 10.3 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 14.5 | 20.1 | 25.0 | 26.2 | 27.9 | 34.8 | 35.3 | 35.8 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.3 |
| **MADAGASCAR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antananarivo | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| **MALAYSIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuala Lumpur | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| **MALI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamako | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 11.5 |
| **MEXICO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ciudad Juárez | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Culiacán | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Guadalajara | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| León | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Mérida | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Mexicali | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Mexico City | 10.4 | 12.0 | 13.6 | 15.4 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 17.3 |
| Monterrey | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Puebla | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Querétaro | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| San Luis Potosí | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Tijuana | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Toluca | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Torreón | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| **MONGOLIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulaanbaatar | 9.2 | 13.2 | 18.7 | 22.7 | 23.7 | 24.6 | 25.4 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 27.6 | 30.6 | 31.6 | 32.1 | 32.7 |

## Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **MOROCCO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Casablanca | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.5 |
| Fès | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Marrakech | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Rabat | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| **MOZAMBIQUE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maputo | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 8.3 |
| **MYANMAR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Yangon | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 9.4 |
| **NETHERLANDS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amsterdam | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Rotterdam | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| **NEW ZEALAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auckland | 16.7 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 20.2 | 22.5 | 23.6 | 24.9 | 25.0 | 25.9 | 27.1 | 28.1 | 29.3 | 30.1 | 30.5 |
| **NICARAGUA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managua | 9.7 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 14.8 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 21.3 |
| **NIGER** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niamey | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 9.6 |
| **NIGERIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin City | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Ibadan | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Kaduna | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Kano | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Lagos | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 10.5 |
| Ogbomosho | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Port Harcourt | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| **NORWAY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oslo | 15.1 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 18.1 | 18.3 |
| **PAKISTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Faisalabad | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Gujranwala | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Hyderabad | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Karachi | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| Lahore | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Multan | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Peshawar | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Rawalpindi | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| **PANAMA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama City | 19.9 | 22.5 | 25.1 | 27.6 | 30.2 | 30.7 | 31.5 | 33.2 | 35.1 | 32.8 | 30.7 | 29.4 | 28.9 | 29.3 |
| **PARAGUAY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asunción | 15.0 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 17.8 | 19.2 | 20.7 | 21.6 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 23.6 | 26.6 | 28.4 | 29.1 | 29.9 |
| **PERU** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lima | 12.8 | 14.8 | 17.0 | 19.4 | 22.2 | 24.1 | 25.4 | 26.1 | 26.8 | 28.0 | 28.7 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 29.3 |
| **PHILIPPINES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Davao | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Metro Manila | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 13.1 |
| **POLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crakow | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Gdansk | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Katowice | 6.8 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| Lodz | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Warsaw | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 |

## Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **PORTUGAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lisbon | 9.3 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 15.4 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 20.5 |
| Porto | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 7.6 | 11.1 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 13.9 |
| **PUERTO RICO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Juan | 20.3 | 23.0 | 25.3 | 28.6 | 33.7 | 36.4 | 38.9 | 40.9 | 43.6 | 50.4 | 58.6 | 60.2 | 59.8 | 59.3 |
| **REPUBLIC OF KOREA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inch'on | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Kwangju | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Puch'on | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Pusan | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| Seoul | 5.4 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 12.1 | 16.6 | 19.3 | 21.7 | 23.4 | 24.6 | 22.8 | 21.2 | 19.9 | 19.1 | 18.6 |
| Songnam | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Suwon | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Taegu | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Taejon | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Ulsan | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| **ROMANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bucharest | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| **RUSSIAN FEDERATION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chelyabinsk | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Ekaterinburg | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Kazan | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Krasnoyarsk | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Moscow | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8.2 |
| Nizhni Novgorod | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Novosibirsk | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Omsk | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Perm | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Rostov-on-Don | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Saint Petersburg | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Samara | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Saratov | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Ufa | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Volgograd | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Voronezh | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| **SAUDI ARABIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dammam | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Jidda | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 13.1 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 15.0 |
| Mecca | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Medina | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Riyadh | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 14.0 | 18.2 | 20.4 | 21.5 | 22.0 | 21.9 |
| **SENEGAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dakar | 8.9 | 10.2 | 11.5 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 16.0 | 17.4 | 18.9 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 21.0 | 21.8 | 22.9 | 23.9 |
| **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgrade | 5.6 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| **SIERRA LEONE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freetown | 2.7 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 11.2 | 12.8 | 14.3 | 16.7 | 18.2 | 18.9 | 20.5 | 21.9 |
| **SINGAPORE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singapore | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **SOMALIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mogadishu | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 10.7 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.7 |
| **SOUTH AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Town | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| Durban | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| East Rand (Ekurhuleni) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.8 |
| Johannesburg | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.3 |
| Port Elizabeth | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Pretoria | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Vereeniging | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |

## Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **SPAIN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barcelona | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 |
| Madrid | 5.5 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.8 |
| **SUDAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khartoum | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 9.5 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 13.6 |
| **SWEDEN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Göteborg | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| Stockholm | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 18.5 | 19.4 | 19.9 | 20.1 |
| **SWITZERLAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zürich | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 14.3 |
| **SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aleppo | 9.1 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.6 |
| Damascus | 10.5 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.4 |
| Homs | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| **THAILAND** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangkok | 6.9 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.7 |
| **TUNISIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunis | 13.4 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 17.6 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 20.9 | 21.2 |
| **TURKEY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Ankara | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Bursa | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Gaziantep | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Istanbul | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.8 |
| Izmir | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| **UGANDA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kampala | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| **UKRAINE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dnepropetrovsk | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Donetsk | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Kharkov | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Kiev | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Odessa | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Zaporozhye | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dubai | 28.7 | 35.8 | 44.3 | 31.0 | 31.3 | 32.7 | 25.1 | 22.2 | 23.2 | 26.0 | 31.7 | 33.0 | 33.8 | 34.2 |
| **UNITED KINGDOM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Leeds | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Liverpool | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| London | 16.8 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.4 |
| Manchester | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Tyneside (Newcastle) | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dar es Salaam | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 |
| **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Austin | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Baltimore | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Boston | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Bridgeport-Stamford | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Buffalo | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

## Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

### Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| Charlotte | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Chicago | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Cincinnati | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Cleveland | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Denver-Aurora | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Detroit | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Hartford | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Houston | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Indianapolis | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Jacksonville, Florida | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Kansas City | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Las Vegas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Louisville | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Memphis | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Miami | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Milwaukee | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Nashville-Davidson | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| New Orleans | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| New York-Newark | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Orlando | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Philadelphia | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Phoenix-Mesa | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Pittsburgh | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Portland | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Providence | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Richmond | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Sacramento | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Salt Lake City | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| San Antonio | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| San Diego | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| San Jose | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Seattle | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| St. Louis | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Virginia Beach | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Washington, D.C. | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| **URUGUAY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montevideo | 50.9 | 48.4 | 45.5 | 43.1 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 38.4 |
| **UZBEKISTAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tashkent | 10.4 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| **VENEZUELA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barquisimeto | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Caracas | 13.3 | 14.9 | 16.9 | 17.9 | 19.2 | 18.4 | 17.1 | 16.0 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.6 |
| Maracaibo | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| Maracay | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Valencia | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 9.6 |

## Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

**Estimates and projections: 1950-2015**

| Country and agglomeration | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
| **VIET NAM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hai Phong | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Hanoi | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| Ho Chi Minh City | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.7 |
| **YEMEN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sana'a | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.7 |
| **ZAMBIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lusaka | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 14.1 |
| **ZIMBABWE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harare | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 13.8 |

1 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
2 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
3 Including Darmstadt, Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach am Main and Wiesbaden.
4 Including Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Neustadt an der Weinstrasse and Speyer.
5 Including Düsseldorf, Mönchengladbach, Remscheid, Solingen and Wuppertal.
6 Including Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mühlheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne.
7 Including Bonn, Cologne and Leverkusen.
8 Including Neunkirchen, Saarbrücken and Saarlouis.

## Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region: 1975-2015

| Major area, region and size class | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WORLD** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 4 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Population in urban areas | 64 627 | 80 988 | 127 440 | 169 703 | 198 020 | 250 847 | 292 108 | 325 066 | 358 444 |
| Percentage of total population | 4.3 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 17 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 29 | 33 | 39 |
| Population in urban areas | 131 204 | 158 824 | 146 853 | 145 371 | 151 366 | 166 834 | 194 820 | 224 316 | 268 587 |
| Percentage of total population | 8.7 | 9.1 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 7.0 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 174 | 213 | 242 | 284 | 313 | 345 | 381 | 428 | 480 |
| Population in urban areas | 333 043 | 391 084 | 450 260 | 532 595 | 604 041 | 659 310 | 726 356 | 817 859 | 913 725 |
| Percentage of total population | 22.0 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 23.4 | 23.6 | 23.1 | 22.9 | 23.3 | 23.7 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 252 | 269 | 305 | 333 | 371 | 419 | 457 | 502 | 510 |
| Population in urban areas | 179 419 | 187 474 | 211 990 | 232 379 | 260 593 | 290 912 | 320 077 | 350 106 | 357 679 |
| Percentage of total population | 11.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.3 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 808 032 | 918 474 | 1 047 976 | 1 193 193 | 1 342 843 | 1 489 024 | 1 638 630 | 1 788 002 | 1 957 435 |
| Percentage of total population | 53.3 | 52.9 | 52.8 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 52.1 | 51.7 | 51.0 | 50.8 |
| **MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Population in urban areas | 42 495 | 44 150 | 66 662 | 70 534 | 72 921 | 85 377 | 87 929 | 89 772 | 101 136 |
| Percentage of total population | 6.0 | 5.9 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 10.6 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 8 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Population in urban areas | 61 706 | 63 053 | 38 853 | 44 782 | 46 151 | 47 607 | 58 971 | 60 451 | 62 086 |
| Percentage of total population | 8.8 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 75 | 89 | 93 | 97 | 101 | 103 | 107 | 109 | 109 |
| Population in urban areas | 147 174 | 168 994 | 184 322 | 193 795 | 206 147 | 208 489 | 211 688 | 220 638 | 217 994 |
| Percentage of total population | 20.9 | 22.6 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 23.4 | 23.8 | 22.9 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 99 | 94 | 99 | 101 | 106 | 111 | 111 | 114 | 119 |
| Population in urban areas | 71 350 | 65 140 | 69 400 | 71 339 | 74 382 | 77 500 | 77 111 | 79 775 | 83 170 |
| Percentage of total population | 10.1 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 380 898 | 407 724 | 426 868 | 444 794 | 456 978 | 463 492 | 469 859 | 477 996 | 487 304 |
| Percentage of total population | 54.1 | 54.4 | 54.3 | 53.9 | 53.3 | 52.5 | 51.9 | 51.5 | 51.2 |
| **LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| Population in urban areas | 22 132 | 36 839 | 60 778 | 99 169 | 125 099 | 165 470 | 204 179 | 235 294 | 257 309 |
| Percentage of total population | 2.7 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.9 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 9 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 24 | 29 |
| Population in urban areas | 69 498 | 95 770 | 107 999 | 100 589 | 105 215 | 119 228 | 135 849 | 163 864 | 206 500 |
| Percentage of total population | 8.6 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 7.1 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 99 | 124 | 149 | 187 | 212 | 242 | 274 | 319 | 371 |
| Population in urban areas | 185 868 | 222 090 | 265 938 | 338 799 | 397 894 | 450 820 | 514 668 | 597 221 | 695 732 |
| Percentage of total population | 22.9 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 22.8 | 22.7 | 23.2 | 24.0 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 153 | 175 | 206 | 232 | 265 | 308 | 346 | 388 | 391 |
| Population in urban areas | 108 069 | 122 334 | 142 590 | 161 040 | 186 211 | 213 412 | 242 966 | 270 332 | 274 509 |
| Percentage of total population | 13.3 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 9.5 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 427 134 | 510 751 | 621 108 | 748 399 | 885 865 | 1 025 532 | 1 168 770 | 1 310 006 | 1 470 131 |
| Percentage of total population | 52.6 | 51.7 | 51.8 | 51.7 | 52.1 | 51.9 | 51.6 | 50.8 | 50.6 |

## Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

| Major area, region and size class | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | 10 159 | 12 560 | 15 156 | 17 907 |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | 6 526 | 8 217 | — | 5 717 | 17 307 | 31 165 |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | 6.1 | 6.1 | — | 2.7 | 6.7 | 9.9 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 3 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 20 | 21 | 28 | 32 |
| Population in urban areas | 6 059 | 11 504 | 19 549 | 19 531 | 28 508 | 40 841 | 45 282 | 53 957 | 61 026 |
| Percentage of total population | 11.6 | 16.6 | 22.7 | 18.1 | 21.0 | 24.3 | 21.7 | 21.0 | 19.4 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 9 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 28 | 33 | 37 |
| Population in urban areas | 6 653 | 7 868 | 7 452 | 10 965 | 13 398 | 13 174 | 19 724 | 22 437 | 26 602 |
| Percentage of total population | 12.8 | 11.4 | 8.7 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 8.5 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 39 408 | 49 782 | 59 144 | 70 816 | 85 666 | 103 782 | 125 093 | 148 473 | 177 941 |
| Percentage of total population | 75.6 | 72.0 | 68.7 | 65.7 | 63.1 | 61.8 | 60.0 | 57.7 | 56.6 |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | 10 398 | 22 281 | 26 073 | 30 158 |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | 3.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Population in urban areas | 6 437 | 7 338 | 8 326 | 9 061 | 16 141 | 8 665 | 5 717 | 12 139 | 14 324 |
| Percentage of total population | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 7 | 15 | 21 | 24 | 28 | 33 | 39 | 50 | 59 |
| Population in urban areas | 12 002 | 23 526 | 35 441 | 46 409 | 54 956 | 69 707 | 82 893 | 102 260 | 126 219 |
| Percentage of total population | 11.6 | 18.2 | 22.1 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 23.6 | 23.5 | 24.5 | 25.8 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 19 | 19 | 26 | 29 | 34 | 42 | 48 | 62 | 67 |
| Population in urban areas | 14 111 | 12 908 | 16 813 | 20 578 | 23 950 | 29 175 | 34 084 | 41 634 | 46 807 |
| Percentage of total population | 13.7 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 70 655 | 85 199 | 99 908 | 122 745 | 149 640 | 177 401 | 207 953 | 235 079 | 271 616 |
| Percentage of total population | 68.5 | 66.1 | 62.3 | 61.7 | 61.2 | 60.1 | 58.9 | 56.3 | 55.5 |
| **EASTERN AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 13 |
| Population in urban areas | — | 1 175 | 3 607 | 5 534 | 9 181 | 14 293 | 17 104 | 21 585 | 29 051 |
| Percentage of total population | — | 5.4 | 12.8 | 14.8 | 18.9 | 23.2 | 22.4 | 23.1 | 25.6 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 4 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 12 |
| Population in urban areas | 2 769 | 4 497 | 4 127 | 4 780 | 3 944 | 2 897 | 6 488 | 8 982 | 8 590 |
| Percentage of total population | 17.9 | 20.8 | 14.6 | 12.8 | 8.1 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 7.6 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 12 702 | 15 904 | 20 556 | 27 155 | 35 404 | 44 311 | 52 748 | 62 995 | 75 816 |
| Percentage of total population | 82.1 | 73.7 | 72.7 | 72.5 | 73.0 | 72.0 | 69.1 | 67.3 | 66.8 |

## Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

| Major area, region and size class | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MIDDLE AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 717 | 7 096 | 8 686 |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| Population in urban areas | 1 735 | 2 197 | 4 063 | 5 990 | 8 504 | 10 187 | 8 801 | 12 564 | 16 092 |
| Percentage of total population | 14.1 | 14.6 | 22.5 | 27.3 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 21.9 | 25.3 | 26.6 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Population in urban areas | 656 | 1 457 | 2 453 | 2 187 | 3 333 | 5 571 | 5 069 | 5 802 | 6 330 |
| Percentage of total population | 5.3 | 9.7 | 13.6 | 10.0 | 12.2 | 17.0 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 10.5 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 9 944 | 11 344 | 11 512 | 13 751 | 15 465 | 16 980 | 20 665 | 24 178 | 29 425 |
| Percentage of total population | 80.6 | 75.6 | 63.9 | 62.7 | 56.6 | 51.9 | 51.3 | 48.7 | 48.6 |
| **NORTHERN AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | 10 398 | 11 146 | 12 036 | 13 123 |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | 12.4 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 10.6 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | 6 437 | 7 338 | 8 326 | 9 061 | 9 707 | — | — | 5 044 | 5 638 |
| Percentage of total population | 17.1 | 16.4 | 15.4 | 14.2 | 13.1 | — | — | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Population in urban areas | 5 541 | 8 552 | 11 001 | 14 246 | 16 582 | 18 938 | 23 338 | 23 056 | 26 349 |
| Percentage of total population | 14.7 | 19.1 | 20.3 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 24.3 | 21.1 | 21.3 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 18 |
| Population in urban areas | 3 007 | 2 652 | 2 685 | 2 547 | 4 021 | 6 211 | 6 078 | 8 170 | 11 594 |
| Percentage of total population | 8.0 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 9.4 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 22 632 | 26 292 | 32 167 | 38 130 | 43 607 | 48 498 | 55 416 | 60 963 | 66 748 |
| Percentage of total population | 60.2 | 58.6 | 59.4 | 59.6 | 59.0 | 57.7 | 57.7 | 55.8 | 54.1 |
| **SOUTHERN AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Population in urban areas | 2 837 | 5 288 | 5 919 | 7 237 | 8 634 | 11 293 | 14 391 | 16 171 | 16 578 |
| Percentage of total population | 22.0 | 35.9 | 34.9 | 37.3 | 37.1 | 42.7 | 50.6 | 54.9 | 54.7 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | 3 083 | 1 278 | 1 975 | 2 482 | 2 662 | 1 855 | 1 547 | 585 | 604 |
| Percentage of total population | 24.0 | 8.7 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 6 951 | 8 154 | 9 059 | 9 686 | 11 954 | 13 273 | 12 503 | 12 695 | 13 097 |
| Percentage of total population | 54.0 | 55.4 | 53.4 | 49.9 | 51.4 | 50.2 | 44.0 | 43.1 | 43.3 |

## Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

| Major area, region and size class | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WESTERN AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 135 | 14 037 | 17 036 |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.6 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | 6 434 | 8 665 | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | 9.0 | 9.6 | — | — | — |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 1 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 20 |
| Population in urban areas | 1 890 | 6 315 | 10 849 | 13 402 | 12 055 | 14 997 | 19 260 | 28 884 | 38 150 |
| Percentage of total population | 7.6 | 19.2 | 25.2 | 23.9 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 17.2 | 21.4 | 23.6 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 6 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 27 | 28 |
| Population in urban areas | 4 597 | 3 024 | 5 572 | 8 583 | 9 991 | 12 641 | 14 902 | 18 096 | 19 689 |
| Percentage of total population | 18.5 | 9.2 | 12.9 | 15.3 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 12.2 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 18 425 | 23 506 | 26 613 | 34 022 | 43 210 | 54 339 | 66 621 | 74 248 | 86 529 |
| Percentage of total population | 74.0 | 71.6 | 61.8 | 60.7 | 60.3 | 59.9 | 59.5 | 54.9 | 53.6 |
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Population in urban areas | 38 057 | 40 288 | 63 390 | 101 468 | 114 965 | 142 135 | 166 346 | 191 342 | 207 187 |
| Percentage of total population | 6.6 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 6 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 23 |
| Population in urban areas | 46 591 | 79 921 | 85 498 | 76 107 | 76 691 | 91 072 | 103 431 | 122 769 | 161 339 |
| Percentage of total population | 8.1 | 11.5 | 10.2 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 8.1 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 78 | 91 | 105 | 134 | 151 | 171 | 191 | 216 | 253 |
| Population in urban areas | 148 237 | 163 010 | 187 594 | 236 703 | 279 193 | 306 595 | 344 756 | 388 252 | 446 327 |
| Percentage of total population | 25.8 | 23.5 | 22.4 | 23.4 | 23.6 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 22.4 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 112 | 130 | 148 | 162 | 183 | 216 | 247 | 275 | 269 |
| Population in urban areas | 78 842 | 91 073 | 104 154 | 112 902 | 129 195 | 148 859 | 171 661 | 191 841 | 188 851 |
| Percentage of total population | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 9.5 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 263 117 | 318 492 | 395 814 | 484 557 | 582 191 | 678 320 | 775 935 | 876 291 | 986 442 |
| Percentage of total population | 45.8 | 46.0 | 47.3 | 47.9 | 49.2 | 49.6 | 49.7 | 49.5 | 49.6 |
| **EASTERN ASIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Population in urban areas | 38 057 | 40 288 | 53 049 | 78 270 | 78 837 | 69 341 | 70 127 | 70 516 | 71 299 |
| Percentage of total population | 14.9 | 13.3 | 14.6 | 17.6 | 15.2 | 11.6 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 8.4 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Population in urban areas | 31 356 | 34 571 | 32 548 | 14 462 | 15 152 | 31 049 | 32 123 | 43 761 | 45 897 |
| Percentage of total population | 12.3 | 11.4 | 9.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 47 | 58 | 66 | 82 | 91 | 97 | 108 | 118 | 138 |
| Population in urban areas | 74 489 | 93 410 | 108 275 | 140 220 | 159 283 | 170 553 | 190 965 | 205 410 | 243 555 |
| Percentage of total population | 29.1 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 31.5 | 30.7 | 28.5 | 28.0 | 26.8 | 28.7 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 72 | 73 | 84 | 95 | 105 | 129 | 142 | 159 | 153 |
| Population in urban areas | 51 148 | 51 809 | 59 236 | 66 564 | 73 307 | 88 373 | 98 496 | 111 079 | 108 847 |
| Percentage of total population | 20.0 | 17.1 | 16.3 | 15.0 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 12.8 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 60 684 | 82 904 | 109 722 | 145 570 | 192 672 | 239 097 | 290 485 | 335 287 | 377 936 |
| Percentage of total population | 23.7 | 27.4 | 30.2 | 32.7 | 37.1 | 40.0 | 42.6 | 43.8 | 44.6 |

## Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

| Major area, region and size class | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | 10 341 | 23 197 | 36 128 | 61 776 | 72 348 | 83 150 | 94 450 |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | 3.6 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.6 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| Population in urban areas | 15 235 | 33 411 | 28 587 | 33 582 | 29 206 | 29 797 | 38 489 | 53 407 | 71 278 |
| Percentage of total population | 7.8 | 14.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 11.0 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 13 | 12 | 18 | 29 | 35 | 42 | 50 | 56 | 73 |
| Population in urban areas | 32 566 | 26 881 | 39 606 | 49 926 | 64 621 | 69 490 | 86 351 | 98 156 | 121 307 |
| Percentage of total population | 16.6 | 11.3 | 13.9 | 14.9 | 16.8 | 15.8 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 18.8 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 29 | 45 | 49 | 43 | 47 | 52 | 63 | 70 | 64 |
| Population in urban areas | 19 554 | 31 087 | 34 693 | 30 548 | 34 206 | 37 093 | 43 848 | 49 389 | 42 837 |
| Percentage of total population | 10.0 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 6.6 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 128 287 | 147 544 | 171 183 | 197 058 | 220 798 | 240 538 | 255 393 | 280 919 | 316 299 |
| Percentage of total population | 65.6 | 61.8 | 60.2 | 58.9 | 57.4 | 54.8 | 51.4 | 49.7 | 48.9 |
| **SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | 11 018 | 23 871 | 27 087 | 30 135 |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | 5.3 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.4 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Population in urban areas | — | 11 939 | 18 955 | 21 511 | 24 668 | 16 282 | 11 634 | 12 557 | 29 619 |
| Percentage of total population | — | 13.0 | 16.8 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 9.2 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 15 |
| Population in urban areas | 26 755 | 21 613 | 19 669 | 22 714 | 26 243 | 31 436 | 30 054 | 39 043 | 29 058 |
| Percentage of total population | 35.6 | 23.6 | 17.4 | 16.3 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 9.0 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 5 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 16 | 21 | 20 | 24 |
| Population in urban areas | 3 371 | 4 790 | 5 924 | 6 655 | 9 635 | 10 657 | 14 863 | 14 098 | 17 495 |
| Percentage of total population | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 44 984 | 53 267 | 68 598 | 88 057 | 109 203 | 136 836 | 163 342 | 189 761 | 215 221 |
| Percentage of total population | 59.9 | 58.1 | 60.6 | 63.4 | 64.3 | 66.4 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 66.9 |
| **WESTERN ASIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 589 | 11 302 |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | 5 407 | 6 552 | 7 665 | 13 944 | 21 185 | 13 043 | 14 544 |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 11.3 | 15.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 8 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 19 | 21 | 25 | 27 |
| Population in urban areas | 14 426 | 21 106 | 20 044 | 23 844 | 29 045 | 35 116 | 37 385 | 45 644 | 52 408 |
| Percentage of total population | 29.8 | 35.6 | 26.4 | 25.5 | 26.8 | 28.4 | 26.8 | 29.1 | 30.0 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 6 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 26 | 28 |
| Population in urban areas | 4 769 | 3 386 | 4 301 | 9 135 | 12 047 | 12 736 | 14 454 | 17 274 | 19 672 |
| Percentage of total population | 9.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 11.2 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 29 162 | 34 777 | 46 311 | 53 871 | 59 517 | 61 850 | 66 715 | 70 324 | 76 986 |
| Percentage of total population | 60.3 | 58.7 | 60.9 | 57.7 | 55.0 | 50.0 | 47.7 | 44.8 | 44.0 |

## Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

| Major area, region and size class | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | 10 103 | 10 672 | 10 898 | 20 942 |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.9 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Population in urban areas | 35 776 | 36 335 | 31 568 | 37 409 | 38 312 | 34 113 | 34 495 | 34 646 | 24 657 |
| Percentage of total population | 8.0 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 4.6 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 42 | 52 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 55 | 54 |
| Population in urban areas | 81 994 | 95 179 | 103 557 | 103 529 | 105 394 | 101 154 | 101 738 | 99 837 | 98 943 |
| Percentage of total population | 18.4 | 20.0 | 20.9 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 18.4 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 64 | 60 | 64 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 |
| Population in urban areas | 47 320 | 41 797 | 44 808 | 47 017 | 47 368 | 47 729 | 48 167 | 49 784 | 50 797 |
| Percentage of total population | 10.6 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.5 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 280 903 | 301 770 | 315 685 | 328 269 | 334 000 | 335 960 | 336 110 | 338 642 | 341 578 |
| Percentage of total population | 63.0 | 63.5 | 63.7 | 63.6 | 63.6 | 63.5 | 63.3 | 63.4 | 63.6 |
| **EASTERN EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | 10 103 | 10 672 | 10 898 | 10 934 |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | 7 623 | 8 136 | 8 580 | 14 071 | 14 679 | 5 214 | 5 315 | 5 274 | 5 202 |
| Percentage of total population | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 13 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 16 |
| Population in urban areas | 23 346 | 34 492 | 37 028 | 34 102 | 34 613 | 32 990 | 30 147 | 26 661 | 24 328 |
| Percentage of total population | 13.7 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 14.8 | 13.3 | 12.3 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 27 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 34 | 35 | 37 |
| Population in urban areas | 20 772 | 17 372 | 18 850 | 20 626 | 19 492 | 19 860 | 22 748 | 24 326 | 25 884 |
| Percentage of total population | 12.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 11.2 | 12.1 | 13.1 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 119 159 | 127 231 | 135 579 | 141 925 | 142 362 | 139 683 | 134 740 | 133 464 | 131 992 |
| Percentage of total population | 69.7 | 68.0 | 67.8 | 67.4 | 67.4 | 67.2 | 66.2 | 66.5 | 66.5 |
| **NORTHERN EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | 7 546 | 7 660 | 7 667 | 7 654 | 7 641 | 7 628 | 7 615 | 7 615 | 7 615 |
| Percentage of total population | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.2 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Population in urban areas | 10 111 | 8 963 | 8 894 | 8 857 | 8 872 | 9 622 | 11 822 | 13 013 | 13 174 |
| Percentage of total population | 14.7 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 12.3 | 14.9 | 16.1 | 16.0 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Population in urban areas | 7 048 | 7 882 | 8 532 | 8 812 | 8 970 | 9 192 | 7 426 | 7 172 | 7 392 |
| Percentage of total population | 10.3 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 9.0 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 43 921 | 48 262 | 49 183 | 50 496 | 51 385 | 51 708 | 52 679 | 53 123 | 54 307 |
| Percentage of total population | 64.0 | 66.3 | 66.2 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 65.6 | 65.8 |

## Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

| Major area, region and size class | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOUTHERN EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | 5 529 | 5 334 | — | — | — | 5 036 | 5 145 | 5 223 | 5 269 |
| Percentage of total population | 7.1 | 6.3 | — | — | — | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Population in urban areas | 19 951 | 21 988 | 27 735 | 28 306 | 28 256 | 23 043 | 22 781 | 22 909 | 23 014 |
| Percentage of total population | 25.5 | 26.0 | 31.5 | 31.0 | 30.4 | 24.2 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 23.2 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 11 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Population in urban areas | 7 567 | 5 462 | 5 684 | 6 513 | 6 499 | 6 991 | 7 022 | 7 127 | 7 216 |
| Percentage of total population | 9.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 45 310 | 51 669 | 54 523 | 56 390 | 58 254 | 60 255 | 61 860 | 62 825 | 63 739 |
| Percentage of total population | 57.8 | 61.2 | 62.0 | 61.8 | 62.6 | 63.2 | 63.9 | 64.1 | 64.2 |
| **WESTERN EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 008 |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6.4 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | 15 078 | 15 204 | 15 322 | 15 683 | 15 992 | 16 235 | 16 420 | 16 534 | 6 571 |
| Percentage of total population | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 4.2 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 |
| Population in urban areas | 28 587 | 29 736 | 29 900 | 32 264 | 33 652 | 35 500 | 36 988 | 37 254 | 38 427 |
| Percentage of total population | 22.3 | 22.8 | 22.4 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 24.0 | 24.5 | 24.2 | 24.5 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| Population in urban areas | 11 934 | 11 082 | 11 743 | 11 066 | 12 408 | 11 686 | 10 971 | 11 159 | 10 304 |
| Percentage of total population | 9.3 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.6 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 72 513 | 74 607 | 76 401 | 79 458 | 82 000 | 84 313 | 86 832 | 89 231 | 91 540 |
| Percentage of total population | 56.6 | 57.1 | 57.3 | 57.4 | 56.9 | 57.1 | 57.4 | 57.9 | 58.4 |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Population in urban areas | 10 690 | 25 099 | 38 042 | 41 267 | 54 773 | 58 552 | 62 164 | 65 088 | 67 536 |
| Percentage of total population | 5.4 | 10.7 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 13.3 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Population in urban areas | 26 315 | 18 502 | 14 176 | 15 420 | 12 383 | 19 491 | 26 701 | 28 956 | 30 837 |
| Percentage of total population | 13.4 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 17 | 22 | 27 | 33 | 37 | 42 | 49 | 58 | 65 |
| Population in urban areas | 31 398 | 43 048 | 50 923 | 64 442 | 72 907 | 83 918 | 97 661 | 117 511 | 135 086 |
| Percentage of total population | 15.9 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 22.5 | 24.9 | 26.6 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 25 | 28 | 34 | 43 | 51 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 56 |
| Population in urban areas | 17 233 | 19 844 | 23 225 | 29 277 | 35 402 | 37 801 | 38 727 | 38 414 | 39 440 |
| Percentage of total population | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 111 429 | 127 966 | 146 962 | 163 473 | 177 267 | 193 220 | 207 929 | 221 739 | 235 364 |
| Percentage of total population | 56.5 | 54.6 | 53.8 | 52.1 | 50.3 | 49.2 | 48.0 | 47.0 | 46.3 |

## Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

| Major area, region and size class | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CARIBBEAN** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Population in urban areas | 3 912 | 4 393 | 4 782 | 6 304 | 7 118 | 7 973 | 8 559 | 9 059 | 9 548 |
| Percentage of total population | 28.2 | 27.7 | 26.7 | 31.7 | 32.3 | 33.4 | 33.6 | 33.4 | 33.2 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Population in urban areas | 1 100 | 1 225 | 1 427 | 582 | 584 | 579 | 574 | 1 634 | 1 747 |
| Percentage of total population | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 8 840 | 10 262 | 11 692 | 13 014 | 14 329 | 15 286 | 16 345 | 16 417 | 17 449 |
| Percentage of total population | 63.8 | 64.6 | 65.3 | 65.4 | 65.0 | 64.1 | 64.2 | 60.6 | 60.7 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Population in urban areas | 10 690 | 13 010 | 14 109 | 15 311 | 16 790 | 18 066 | 19 013 | 19 854 | 20 647 |
| Percentage of total population | 23.8 | 24.0 | 22.2 | 20.8 | 20.3 | 19.5 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 16.9 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 20 |
| Population in urban areas | 3 439 | 5 401 | 6 283 | 7 304 | 11 607 | 17 497 | 21 660 | 29 544 | 35 358 |
| Percentage of total population | 7.6 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 14.1 | 18.9 | 21.2 | 26.3 | 28.9 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 6 | 9 | 14 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 23 |
| Population in urban areas | 3 842 | 5 674 | 9 319 | 14 966 | 16 793 | 16 973 | 19 459 | 17 813 | 17 166 |
| Percentage of total population | 8.5 | 10.5 | 14.6 | 20.4 | 20.3 | 18.4 | 19.0 | 15.9 | 14.0 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 27 010 | 30 183 | 33 951 | 35 860 | 37 419 | 39 947 | 42 269 | 45 167 | 49 103 |
| Percentage of total population | 60.0 | 55.6 | 53.3 | 48.8 | 45.3 | 43.2 | 41.3 | 40.2 | 40.2 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Population in urban areas | — | 12 089 | 23 933 | 25 956 | 37 983 | 40 485 | 43 152 | 45 234 | 46 889 |
| Percentage of total population | — | 7.4 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 15.3 | 14.6 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 13.1 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Population in urban areas | 26 315 | 18 502 | 14 176 | 15 420 | 12 383 | 19 491 | 26 701 | 28 956 | 30 837 |
| Percentage of total population | 19.0 | 11.3 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 12 | 16 | 21 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 33 | 37 | 41 |
| Population in urban areas | 24 047 | 33 253 | 39 858 | 50 835 | 54 182 | 58 448 | 67 442 | 78 907 | 90 180 |
| Percentage of total population | 17.4 | 20.2 | 20.8 | 23.1 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 22.1 | 23.8 | 25.2 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 17 | 17 | 18 | 21 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 30 |
| Population in urban areas | 12 291 | 12 945 | 12 479 | 13 728 | 18 026 | 20 249 | 18 694 | 18 966 | 20 527 |
| Percentage of total population | 8.9 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 75 579 | 87 520 | 101 318 | 114 598 | 125 519 | 137 987 | 149 315 | 160 154 | 168 812 |
| Percentage of total population | 54.7 | 53.3 | 52.8 | 52.0 | 50.6 | 49.9 | 48.9 | 48.2 | 47.3 |

## Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

| Major area, region and size class | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NORTHERN AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Population in urban areas | 15 880 | 15 601 | 26 008 | 26 969 | 28 282 | 29 659 | 30 644 | 31 664 | 32 621 |
| Percentage of total population | 8.8 | 8.2 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.7 |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Population in urban areas | 16 086 | 16 728 | 7 285 | 7 374 | 7 839 | 13 494 | 24 477 | 25 806 | 37 429 |
| Percentage of total population | 8.9 | 8.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 12.3 |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 28 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 39 | 43 | 43 |
| Population in urban areas | 53 891 | 59 262 | 64 163 | 71 227 | 80 661 | 85 221 | 85 716 | 95 659 | 92 198 |
| Percentage of total population | 30.0 | 31.3 | 31.9 | 33.3 | 34.8 | 34.1 | 31.9 | 33.4 | 30.3 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 28 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 34 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 44 |
| Population in urban areas | 18 604 | 19 237 | 21 185 | 21 736 | 23 701 | 27 347 | 26 918 | 27 307 | 30 567 |
| Percentage of total population | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 10.0 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 75 300 | 78 484 | 82 589 | 86 584 | 90 993 | 94 274 | 100 617 | 106 044 | 111 543 |
| Percentage of total population | 41.9 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 37.0 | 36.6 |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Population in urban areas | 5 521 | 7 058 | 8 583 | 10 285 | 10 930 | 12 715 | 13 592 | 14 339 | 14 951 |
| Percentage of total population | 35.7 | 43.5 | 49.3 | 54.9 | 52.9 | 56.3 | 56.2 | 55.9 | 55.2 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Population in urban areas | 3 308 | 2 614 | 1 805 | 870 | 976 | — | 521 | 1 126 | 1 217 |
| Percentage of total population | 21.4 | 16.1 | 10.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | — | 2.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 6 628 | 6 565 | 7 017 | 7 565 | 8 751 | 9 849 | 10 087 | 10 208 | 10 893 |
| Percentage of total population | 42.9 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 42.4 | 43.7 | 41.7 | 39.8 | 40.3 |
| **AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Population in urban areas | 5 521 | 7 058 | 8 583 | 10 285 | 10 930 | 12 715 | 13 592 | 14 339 | 14 951 |
| Percentage of total population | 38.1 | 46.8 | 53.4 | 59.7 | 57.7 | 61.7 | 61.8 | 61.8 | 61.6 |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Population in urban areas | 3 308 | 2 614 | 1 805 | 870 | 976 | — | 521 | 1 126 | 1 217 |
| Percentage of total population | 22.8 | 17.3 | 11.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | — | 2.4 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 5 666 | 5 419 | 5 696 | 6 063 | 7 037 | 7 902 | 7 890 | 7 729 | 8 088 |
| Percentage of total population | 39.1 | 35.9 | 35.4 | 35.2 | 37.1 | 38.3 | 35.9 | 33.3 | 33.3 |

## Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

| Major area, region and size class | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MELANESIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 654 | 788 | 902 | 1 015 | 1 174 | 1 348 | 1 528 | 1 736 | 1 984 |
| Percentage of total population | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **MICRONESIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 146 | 175 | 213 | 259 | 295 | 336 | 382 | 429 | 476 |
| Percentage of total population | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **POLYNESIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10 million or more** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **5 to 10 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **1 to 5 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **500 000 to 1 million** | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agglomerations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Population in urban areas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Percentage of total population | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **Fewer than 500 000** | | | | | | | | | |
| Population in urban areas | 162 | 183 | 206 | 228 | 245 | 263 | 287 | 314 | 345 |
| Percentage of total population | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

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