

World Urbanization Prospects The 2009 Revision

Highlights



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Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

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DESA

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

Note

The designations employed in this report and the material presented in it do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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

This publication has been issued without formal editing.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout this report:

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 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 start on 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 30 June of the end year.

Decimals and percentages in tables may not add to the totals presented because of rounding.

References to countries, territories, areas and urban locations

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The designations “more developed regions” and “less developed regions” are used for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The term “country” as used in this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

The more developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. The term “developed countries” is used to designate countries in the more developed regions.

The less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan) and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The term “developing countries” is used to designate countries in the less developed regions.

The group of least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in resolutions 59/209, 59/210 and 60/33, as of January 2008 comprises 49 countries, 33 of which are located in Africa, 10 in Asia, one in Latin America and the Caribbean, and five in Oceania (Botswana graduated in 1994 and Cape Verde in December 2007 from the group of least developed countries).

Country names and the composition of geographical areas follow those presented in “Standard country or area codes for statistical use” (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/49/Rev.3), available at:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>

Names of cities or urban agglomerations are presented in their original language, following the names used by National Statistical Offices or the United Nations Demographic Yearbook. For cities with names in more than one language, different names are separated by a hyphen. If the country uses non-Latin scripts, a transliteration of the original spelling into Latin script is used. If cities have established alternative names or English names, those names are presented in brackets. When necessary, the administrative subdivision to which a city belongs is appended to the city name to identify it unambiguously.

For convenience, the term “growth rate” is used in this report interchangeably with the more appropriate term “rate of change”, which is neutral in respect to either growth or decline.

The following abbreviations are used in this publication:

DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs

SAR Special Administrative Region

HDI Human Development Index

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES BY MAJOR AREA AND REGION OF THE WORLD

Africa

<i>Eastern Africa</i>	<i>Middle Africa</i>	<i>Northern Africa</i>	<i>Western Africa</i>
Burundi	Angola	Algeria	Benin
Comoros	Cameroon	Egypt	Burkina Faso
Djibouti	Central African Republic	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Cape Verde
Eritrea	Chad	Morocco	Côte d'Ivoire
Ethiopia	Congo	Sudan	Gambia
Kenya	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Tunisia	Ghana
Madagascar	Equatorial Guinea	Western Sahara	Guinea
Malawi	Gabon		Guinea-Bissau
Mauritius ¹	São Tomé and Príncipe	<i>Southern Africa</i>	Liberia
Mayotte		Botswana	Mali
Mozambique		Lesotho	Mauritania
Réunion		Namibia	Niger
Rwanda		South Africa	Nigeria
Seychelles*		Swaziland	Saint Helena ² *
Somalia			Senegal
Uganda			Sierra Leone
United Republic of Tanzania			Togo
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

Asia

<i>Eastern Asia</i>	<i>South-Central Asia³</i>	<i>South-Eastern Asia</i>	<i>Western Asia</i>
China	Afghanistan	Brunei Darussalam	Armenia
China, Hong Kong SAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	Azerbaijan
China, Macao SAR	Bhutan	Indonesia	Bahrain
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	India	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Cyprus
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Malaysia	Georgia
Mongolia	Kazakhstan	Myanmar	Iraq
Republic of Korea	Kyrgyzstan	Philippines	Israel
	Maldives	Singapore	Jordan
	Nepal	Thailand	Kuwait
	Pakistan	Timor-Leste	Lebanon
	Sri Lanka	Viet Nam	Occupied Palestinian Territory
	Tajikistan		Oman
	Turkmenistan		Qatar
	Uzbekistan		Saudi Arabia
			Syrian Arab Republic
			Turkey
			United Arab Emirates
			Yemen

1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues, and Saint Brandon.

2 Including Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

3 The regions Southern Asia and Central Asia are combined into South-Central Asia.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Europe

<i>Eastern Europe</i>	<i>Northern Europe</i>	<i>Southern Europe</i>	<i>Western Europe</i>
Belarus	Channel Islands ⁴	Albania	Austria
Bulgaria	Denmark	Andorra*	Belgium
Czech Republic	Estonia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	France
Hungary	Faeroe Islands*	Croatia	Germany
Poland	Finland ⁵	Gibraltar*	Liechtenstein*
Republic of Moldova	Iceland	Greece	Luxembourg
Romania	Ireland	Holy See ⁶ *	Monaco*
Russian Federation	Isle of Man*	Italy	Netherlands
Slovakia	Latvia	Malta	Switzerland
Ukraine	Lithuania	Montenegro	
	Norway ⁷	Portugal	
	Sweden	San Marino*	
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁸	Serbia	
		Slovenia	
		Spain	
		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁹	

Latin America and the Caribbean

<i>Caribbean</i>	<i>Central America</i>	<i>South America</i>
Anguilla*	Belize	Argentina
Antigua and Barbuda*	Costa Rica	Bolivia
Aruba	El Salvador	Brazil
Bahamas	Guatemala	Chile
Barbados	Honduras	Colombia
British Virgin Islands*	Mexico	Ecuador
Cayman Islands*	Nicaragua	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)*
Cuba	Panama	French Guiana
Dominica*		Guyana
Dominican Republic		Paraguay
Grenada		Peru
Guadeloupe		Suriname
Haiti		Uruguay
Jamaica		Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)
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		

4 Refers to Guernsey, and Jersey.

5 Including Åland Islands.

6 Refers to the Vatican City State.

7 Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

8 Also referred to as United Kingdom.

9 Also referred to as TFYR Macedonia.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Northern America

Bermuda*
Canada
Greenland*
Saint Pierre and Miquelon*
United States of America

Oceania

Australia/New Zealand

Australia¹⁰
New Zealand

Melanesia

Fiji
New Caledonia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Vanuatu

Micronesia

Guam
Kiribati*
Marshall Islands*
Micronesia
(Federated States of)
Nauru*
Northern Mariana Islands*
Palau*

Polynesia

American Samoa*
Cook Islands*
French Polynesia
Niue*
Pitcairn*
Samoa
Tokelau*
Tonga
Tuvalu*
Wallis and Futuna Islands*

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola

Benin

Botswana

Burkina Faso

Burundi

Cameroon

Cape Verde

Central African Republic

Chad

Comoros

Congo

Côte d'Ivoire

Democratic Republic
of the Congo

Djibouti

Equatorial Guinea

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Gabon

Gambia

Ghana

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

Kenya

Lesotho

Liberia

Madagascar

Malawi

Mali

Mauritania

Mauritius

Mayotte

Mozambique

Namibia

Niger

Nigeria

Réunion

Rwanda

Saint Helena

São Tomé and Príncipe

Senegal

Seychelles

Sierra Leone

Somalia

South Africa

Sudan

Swaziland

Togo

Uganda

United Republic
of Tanzania

Zambia

Zimbabwe

10 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Norfolk Island.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Least developed countries

Afghanistan	Gambia	Rwanda
Angola	Guinea	Samoa
Bangladesh	Guinea-Bissau	São Tomé and Príncipe
Benin	Haiti	Senegal
Bhutan	Kiribati	Sierra Leone
Burkina Faso	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Solomon Islands
Burundi	Lesotho	Somalia
Cambodia	Liberia	Sudan
Central African Republic	Madagascar	Timor-Leste
Chad	Malawi	Togo
Comoros	Maldives	Tuvalu
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mali	Uganda
Djibouti	Mauritania	United Republic of Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Vanuatu
Eritrea	Myanmar	Yemen
Ethiopia	Nepal	Zambia
	Niger	

NOTE: Countries with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants in 2009 are marked by an asterisk (*).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1988 the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations 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. This note presents the main findings of the *2009 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects* which are consistent with the size of the total population of each country as estimated or projected in the *2008 Revision of World Population Prospects* (United Nations, 2009 a).

The *2009 Revision* presents estimates and projections of the total, urban and rural populations of the world for the period 1950-2050. The results are shown for development groups, six major areas (i.e., Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania) and 21 regions. Data are further presented for the 230 countries or areas of the world. The *2009 Revision* also provides estimates and projections of the population of urban agglomerations with at least 750,000 inhabitants in 2009 for the period 1950-2025. Estimates of the proportion of the population living in urban areas and the population of cities are based on national statistics. Population censuses are the most commonly used sources of data on the proportion urban and the population of cities. However, in some countries, the data used as the basis for estimation are obtained from population registers or administrative statistics.

The *2009 Revision* confirms that the world population is currently slightly more urban than rural, since the level of world urbanization crossed the 50 per cent mark in 2009. Nevertheless, major parts of the world remain largely rural. In both Africa and Asia, still six out of every ten persons live in rural areas.

Between 2009 and 2050, the world population is expected to increase by 2.3 billion, passing from 6.8 billion to 9.1 billion (United Nations, 2009 a). At the same time, the population living in urban areas is projected to gain 2.9 billion, passing from 3.4 billion in 2009 to 6.3 billion 2050. Thus, the urban areas of the world are expected to absorb all the population growth expected over the next four decades while at the same time drawing in some of the rural population. As a result, the world rural population is projected to start decreasing in about a decade and there will likely be 0.5 billion fewer rural inhabitants in 2050 than today. Furthermore, most of the population growth expected in urban areas will be concentrated in the cities and towns of the less developed regions. Asia, in particular, is projected to see its urban population increase by 1.7 billion, Africa by 0.8 billion, and Latin America and the Caribbean by 0.2 billion. Population growth is therefore becoming largely an urban phenomenon concentrated in the developing world (David Satterthwaite, 2007).

Realization of these projections is contingent on the continuation of fertility reductions in the developing world. If fertility were to remain constant at current levels and the pace of urbanization remained that projected in the *2009 Revision*, the world urban population would increase to 7.6 billion by 2050 instead of the 6.3 billion expected when fertility is assumed to continue declining in all developing regions (United Nations, 2009 c). In many countries, natural increase (the difference of births minus deaths) accounts for 60 per cent or more of urban population growth. Consequently, policies that facilitate the reduction of fertility by ensuring that couples have access to the modern contraception and that they can decide freely the number of children they desire can contribute to moderate increases in the number of urban dwellers, thereby making it easier for developing countries to adjust to the transformations associated with growing urbanization.

There is significant diversity in the urbanization levels reached by different regions. The transformative power of urbanization was felt earlier in today's more developed regions and they have reached high levels of urbanization. Thus, 75 per cent of the inhabitants of the more developed regions lived in urban areas in 2009, whereas just 45 per cent of those in the less developed regions did so. Urbanization is expected to continue rising in both the more developed and the less developed regions so that, by 2050, urban dwellers will likely

account for 86 per cent of the population in the more developed regions and for 66 per cent of that in the less developed regions. Overall, the world population is expected to be 69 per cent urban in 2050.

Today’s 3.4 billion urban dwellers are distributed unevenly among urban settlements of different size. In discussing urbanization, the focus often is on large cities, cities whose populations are larger than those of many countries. In 2009, 21 urban agglomerations qualified as megacities because they had at least 10 million inhabitants. Despite their visibility and dynamism, megacities account for a small though increasing proportion of the world urban population: 9.4 per cent in 2009 and 10.3 per cent in 2025. At the same time, over half of the urban population lives and will continue to live in small urban centres with fewer than half a million inhabitants. These and other key findings of the *2009 Revision* are summarized below.

Key Findings of the 2009 Revision

1. By the middle of 2009, the number of people living in urban areas (3.42 billion) had surpassed the number living in rural areas (3.41 billion) and since then the world has become more urban than rural (figure I). However, major disparities in the level of urbanization remain among development groups. Thus, whereas the proportion urban in the more developed regions was already nearly 53 per cent in 1950, it will still take another decade for half of the population of the less developed regions to live in urban areas (figure II).

Figure I. Urban and rural populations of the world, 1950-2050

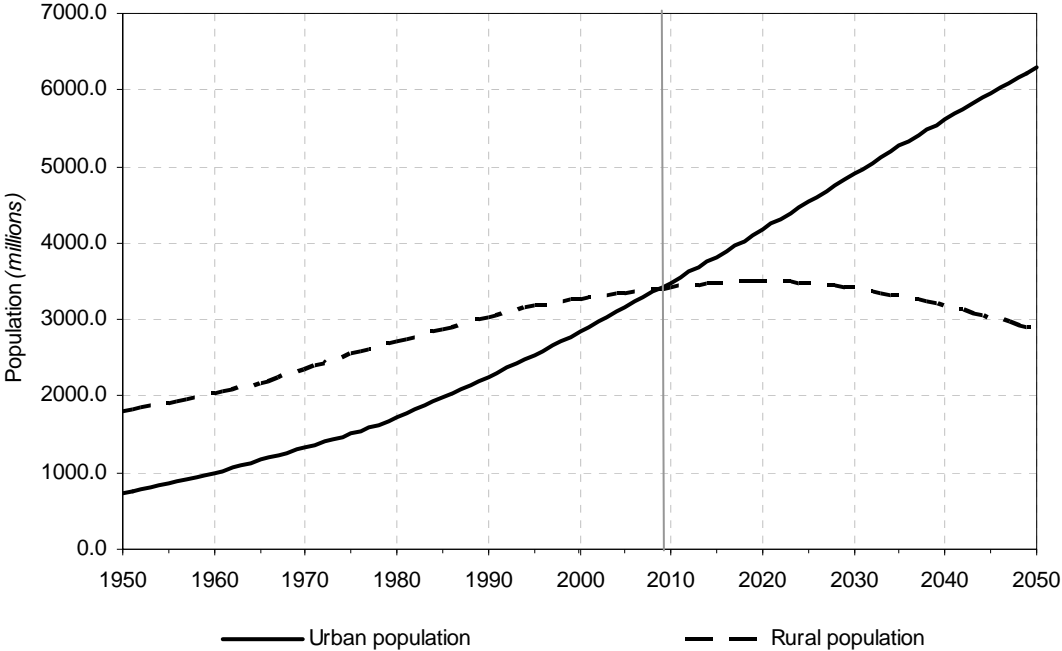


Figure II. Urban and rural populations by development group, 1950-2050

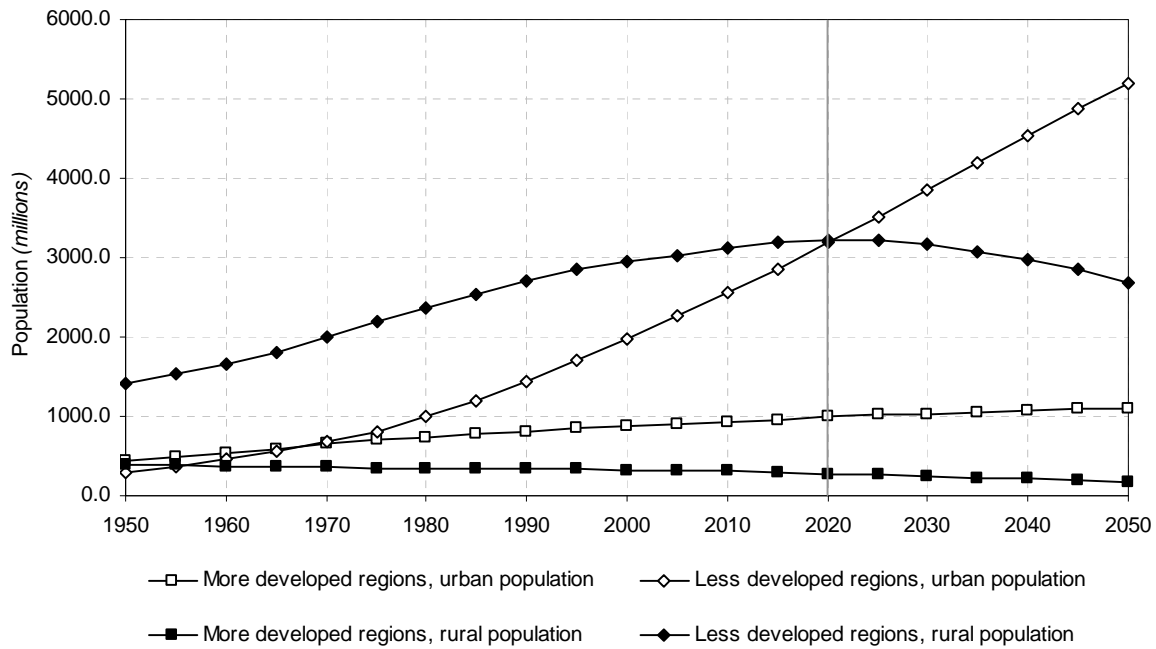


TABLE 1. TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP, SELECTED PERIODS, 1950-2050

Development group	Population (billion)					Average annual rate of change (percentage)			
	1950	1975	2009	2025	2050	1950-1975	1975-2009	2009-2025	2025-2050
Total population									
World.....	2.53	4.06	6.83	8.01	9.15	1.89	1.53	1.00	0.53
More developed regions....	0.81	1.05	1.23	1.28	1.28	1.02	0.48	0.22	-0.01
Less developed regions.....	1.72	3.01	5.60	6.73	7.87	2.25	1.82	1.16	0.63
Urban population									
World.....	0.73	1.51	3.42	4.54	6.29	2.91	2.40	1.76	1.31
More developed regions....	0.43	0.70	0.92	1.01	1.10	1.97	0.82	0.58	0.33
Less developed regions.....	0.30	0.81	2.50	3.52	5.19	3.96	3.30	2.15	1.55
Rural population									
World.....	1.80	2.55	3.41	3.48	2.86	1.39	0.85	0.12	-0.77
More developed regions....	0.39	0.35	0.31	0.26	0.18	-0.39	-0.35	-1.01	-1.62
Less developed regions.....	1.41	2.20	3.10	3.21	2.69	1.77	1.01	0.22	-0.71

2. The world urban population is expected to increase by 84 per cent by 2050, from 3.4 billion in 2009 to 6.3 billion in 2050. By mid-century the world urban population will likely be the same size as the world's total population was in 2004. Virtually all of the expected growth in the world population will be concentrated in the urban areas of the less developed regions, whose population is projected to increase from 2.5 billion in 2009 to 5.2 billion in 2050. Over the same period, the rural population of the less developed regions is expected to decline from 3.4 billion to 2.9 billion. In the more developed regions, the urban population is projected to increase modestly, from 0.9 billion in 2009 to 1.1 billion in 2050 (table 1).

TABLE 2. PERCENTAGE URBAN BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP, SELECTED PERIODS, 1950-2050

<i>Development group</i>	<i>Percentage urban</i>					<i>Rate of urbanization (percentage)</i>			
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2050</i>	<i>1950-1975</i>	<i>1975-2009</i>	<i>2009-2025</i>	<i>2025-2050</i>
World.....	28.8	37.2	50.1	56.6	68.7	1.02	0.87	0.77	0.77
More developed regions	52.6	66.7	74.9	79.4	86.2	0.95	0.34	0.36	0.33
Less developed regions	17.6	27.0	44.6	52.3	65.9	1.71	1.48	0.99	0.92

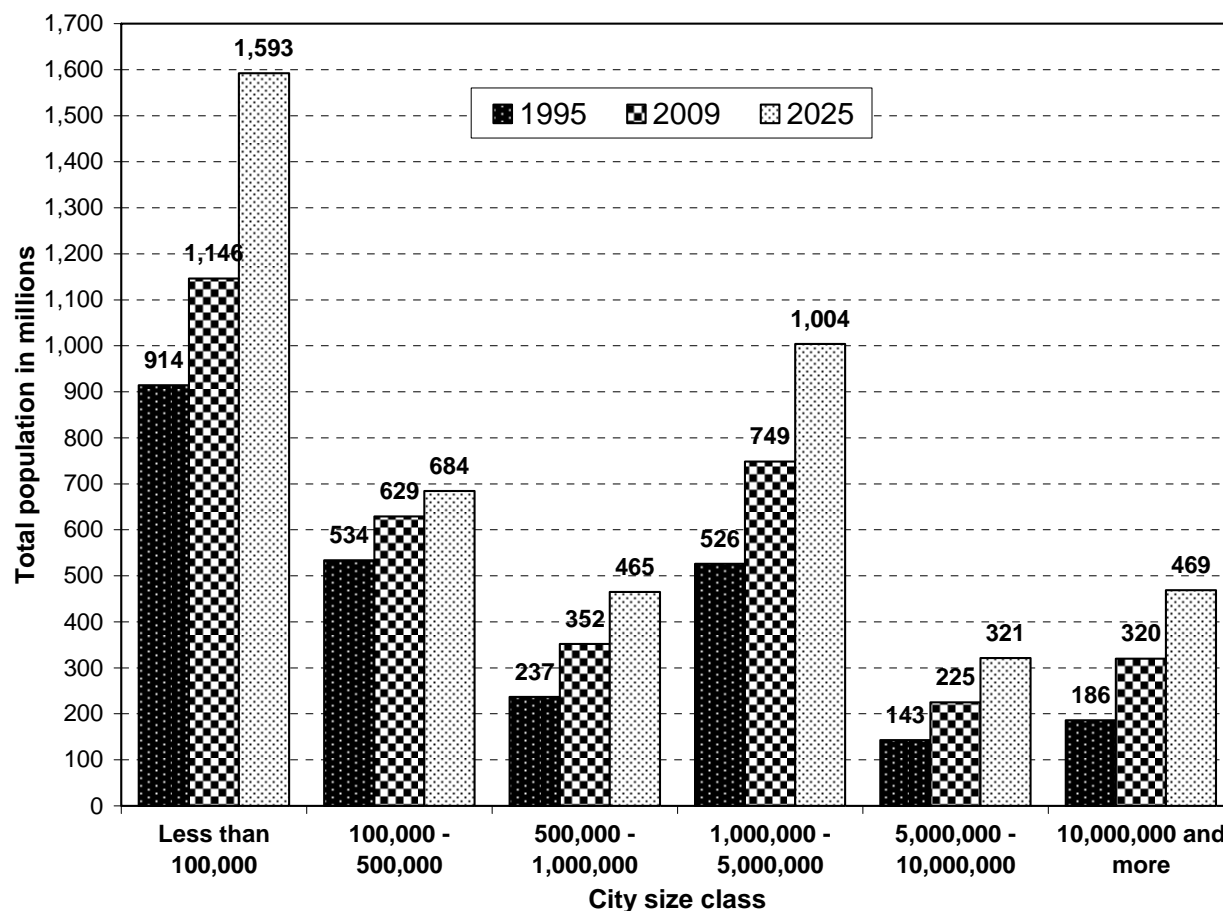
3. The world rural population is expected to reach a maximum of 3.5 billion in 2020 and to decline slowly thereafter, to reach 2.9 billion in 2050 (figure 1). These global trends are driven mostly by the dynamics of rural population growth in the less developed regions, which house today 91 per cent of the world rural population. Whereas the rural population of the more developed regions has been declining steadily during the second half of the twentieth century and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future, the rural population of the less developed regions more than doubled since 1950 and will likely continue to grow until 2022 before a long-term decline sets in.

4. The rate of growth of the world urban population is slowing down (table 1). Between 1950 and 2009, the world urban population grew at an average rate of 2.6 per cent per year and increased nearly fivefold over the period, passing from 0.7 billion to 3.4 billion. During 2009-2025, the world urban population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.8 per cent, which, if maintained, would lead to a doubling of the urban population in 39 years. During 2025-2050, the urban growth rate is expected to decline further to 1.3 per cent per year, implying a doubling time of 53 years.

5. The sustained increase of the urban population combined with the pronounced deceleration of rural population growth will result in continued urbanization, that is, in increasing proportions of the population living in urban areas. Globally, the level of urbanization is expected to rise from 50 per cent in 2009 to 69 per cent in 2050 (table 2). The more developed regions are expected to see their level of urbanization increase from 75 per cent to 86 per cent over the same period. In the less developed regions, the proportion urban will likely increase from 45 per cent in 2009 to 66 per cent in 2050 (table 2).

6. The world urban population is not distributed evenly among cities of different sizes. Over half of the world's 3.4 billion urban dwellers (51.9 per cent) lived in cities or towns with fewer than half a million inhabitants. Such small cities account for 53.2 per cent of the urban population in the more developed regions and for 51.4 per cent of that in the less developed regions. Between 2009 and 2025, small urban centres with fewer than half a million inhabitants are expected to account for 45 per cent of the expected increase in the world urban population.

Figure III. Total population in millions by city size class, 1995, 2010 and 2025



Note: The overall population in the smallest cities is estimated as the difference of the total urban population and the sum of the populations in cities estimated to have at least 100,000 inhabitants at each point in time. However, because the data on individual cities is generally reported only when their populations surpass 100,000, the projected numbers in the smallest size class may include some cities that are that time have surpassed the 100,000 mark.

7. In 2009, cities with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants accounted for one third of the world urban population, amounting to 1.15 billion (figure III). Cities with populations ranging between 100,000 and 500,000 were home to a further 629 million people, equivalent to 18 per cent of the world urban population. Taken together, cities with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants account for 51.9 per cent of the urban population.

8. In contrast, the 21 megacities in the world, each with at least 10 million inhabitants, accounted for 9.4 per cent of the world urban population. The number of megacities is projected to increase to 29 in 2025, at which time they are expected to account for 10.3 per cent of the world urban population. In relation to the overall population of the world, the share of megacities was 4.7 per cent in 2009, implying that just about one in every twenty people on Earth live in megacities.

9. Until 1975 there were just three megacities in the world: New York, Tokyo and Mexico City. Since then, their number has increased markedly and most new megacities have arisen in developing countries. Today, Asia has 11 megacities, Latin America has four, and Africa, Europe and Northern America have two each (table 3). Eleven of those megacities are capitals of their countries. By 2025, when the number of megacities is expected to reach 29, Asia would have gained another five, Latin America two, and Africa one.

10. Tokyo, the capital of Japan, is today the most populous urban agglomeration. Its population, estimated at 36.5 million in 2009, is higher than that of 196 countries or areas. If it were a country, it would rank 35th in population size, surpassing the populations of Algeria, Canada or Uganda. To reach such a large number of inhabitants, Tokyo, the megacity, is actually an urban agglomeration that comprises not only Tokyo-to but also 87 surrounding cities and towns, including Yokohama, Kawasaki and Chiba, large cities in their own right. Often, megacities arise because of the fusion of several cities or urban localities that are functionally linked and form an urban agglomeration.

TABLE 3. POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH 10 MILLION INHABITANTS OR MORE, 1950, 1975, 2009 AND 2025 (MILLIONS)

1950			1975		
Rank	Urban agglomeration	Population	Rank	Urban agglomeration	Population
1	New York-Newark, USA	12.3	1	Tokyo, Japan	26.6
2	Tokyo, Japan	11.3	2	New York-Newark, USA	15.9
			3	Ciudad de México (Mexico City), Mexico	10.7
2009			2025		
Rank	Urban agglomeration	Population	Rank	Urban agglomeration	Population
1	Tokyo, Japan	36.5	1	Tokyo, Japan	37.1
2	Delhi, India	21.7	2	Delhi, India	28.6
3	São Paulo, Brazil	20.0	3	Mumbai (Bombay), India	25.8
4	Mumbai (Bombay), India	19.7	4	São Paulo, Brazil	21.7
5	Ciudad de México (Mexico City), Mexico	19.3	5	Dhaka, Bangladesh	20.9
6	New York-Newark, United States	19.3	6	Ciudad de México (Mexico City), Mexico	20.7
7	Shanghai, China	16.3	7	New York-Newark, United States	20.6
8	Kolkata (Calcutta), India	15.3	8	Kolkata (Calcutta), India	20.1
9	Dhaka, Bangladesh	14.3	9	Shanghai, China	20.0
10	Buenos Aires, Argentina	13.0	10	Karachi, Pakistan	18.7
11	Karachi, Pakistan	12.8	11	Lagos, Nigeria	15.8
12	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, United States	12.7	12	Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo	15.0
13	Beijing, China	12.2	13	Beijing, China	15.0
14	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	11.8	14	Manila, Philippines	14.9
15	Manila, Philippines	11.4	15	Buenos Aires, Argentina	13.7
16	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	11.3	16	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, United States	13.7
17	Al-Qahirah (Cairo), Egypt	10.9	17	Al-Qahirah (Cairo), Egypt	13.5
18	Moskva (Moscow), Russian Federation	10.5	18	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	12.7
19	Paris, France	10.4	19	Istanbul, Turkey	12.1
20	Istanbul, Turkey	10.4	20	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	11.4
21	Lagos, Nigeria	10.2	21	Shenzhen, China	11.1
			22	Chongqing, China	11.1
			23	Guangzhou, Guangdong, China	11.0
			24	Paris, France	10.9
			25	Jakarta, Indonesia	10.8
			26	Moskva (Moscow), Russian Federation	10.7
			27	Bogotá, Bolivia	10.5
			28	Lima, Peru	10.5
			29	Lahore, Pakistan	10.3

11. Following Tokyo, the next largest urban agglomerations are Delhi in India with 22 million inhabitants, São Paulo in Brazil and Bombay in India, each with 20 million inhabitants, and Mexico City in Mexico and New York-Newark in the United States of America, each with about 19 million inhabitants. The smallest megacities are located in Africa and Europe. They include the two megacities in Africa, namely, Cairo in Egypt, with 11 million inhabitants and Lagos in Nigeria, with 10 million, and the two megacities in Europe, namely, Paris in France and Moscow in the Russian Federation, each with about 10.5 million inhabitants. Istanbul in Turkey is also among the group, being the least populous megacity in Asia, with 10.4 million inhabitants.

TABLE 4. POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH 10 MILLION INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 2009 AND THEIR AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE, SELECTED PERIODS, 1975-2025

<i>Urban agglomeration</i>	<i>Population (millions)</i>			<i>Average annual rate of change (percentage)</i>	
	<i>1975</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>1975-2009</i>	<i>2009-2025</i>
Lagos, Nigeria	1.9	10.2	15.8	4.96	2.74
Dhaka, Bangladesh	2.2	14.3	20.9	5.47	2.40
Karachi, Pakistan	4.0	12.8	18.7	3.43	2.37
Delhi, India	4.4	21.7	28.6	4.68	1.71
Kolkata (Calcutta), India	7.9	15.3	20.1	1.95	1.71
Mumbai (Bombay), India	7.1	19.7	25.8	3.01	1.69
Manila, Philippines	5.0	11.4	14.9	2.44	1.65
Al-Qahirah (Cairo), Egypt	6.4	10.9	13.5	1.54	1.35
Beijing, China	4.8	12.2	15.0	2.73	1.29
Shanghai, China	5.6	16.3	20.0	3.14	1.27
Istanbul, Turkey	3.6	10.4	12.1	3.11	0.96
São Paulo, Brazil	9.6	20.0	21.7	2.15	0.51
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, United States	8.9	12.7	13.7	1.03	0.48
Ciudad de México (Mexico City), Mexico	10.7	19.3	20.7	1.74	0.44
New York-Newark, United States	15.9	19.3	20.6	0.57	0.42
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	7.6	11.8	12.7	1.32	0.42
Buenos Aires, Argentina	8.7	13.0	13.7	1.16	0.34
Paris, France	8.6	10.4	10.9	0.58	0.28
Tokyo, Japan	26.6	36.5	37.1	0.93	0.10
Moskva (Moscow), Russian Federation	7.6	10.5	10.7	0.95	0.08
Osaka-Kobe, Japan	9.8	11.3	11.4	0.41	0.02

NOTE: Urban agglomerations are ordered according to their projected rate of population change during 2009-2025.

12. In 2025, Tokyo is projected to remain the world's most populous urban agglomeration, with 37 million inhabitants, although its population will scarcely increase. It will be followed by the two major megacities in India: Delhi with 29 million inhabitants and Mumbai with 26 million, both expecting important population gains. São Paulo in Brazil, would come next, with 22 million inhabitants, a modest increase compared to 2009. Dhaka in Bangladesh would follow, with 21 million, implying a 46 per cent increase since 2009.

13. Megacities are experiencing very different rates of population change. The populations of 9 of the 21 megacities of 2009 are expected to grow at rates ranging from a very low 0.02 per cent per year to at most 0.51 per cent per year during 2009-2025 (table 4). The megacities exhibiting such relatively slow rates of population growth include all those located in developed countries (France, Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States) plus the four megacities in Latin America. Very high rates of growth are expected in Lagos in Nigeria, Dhaka in Bangladesh and Karachi in Pakistan (all having growth rates well above 2 per cent per year). In addition, the megacities in India (Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay) plus Manila in the Philippines are expected to grow considerably faster than those in China, Egypt or Turkey. These trends are consistent with the overall differentials in fertility among the national populations concerned. As noted earlier, the excess of births over deaths is an important component of population growth in most urban areas and the projected rates of population growth in megacities reflect the gradient in natural increase of the countries they belong to.

14. Although the megacities attract considerable attention because of their population size and geographical complexity, they represent the extreme of the distribution of cities by population size. They are followed by large cities with populations ranging from 5 million to just under 10 million, which in 2009 numbered 32 and are expected to number 46 in 2025. Three quarters of these “megacities in waiting” are located in developing countries and account for just 6.6 per cent of the urban population (table 5).

15. Cities in the next size class, with more than a million inhabitants but fewer than 5 million, are numerous (374 in 2009 increasing to 506 in 2025) and they account for 22 per cent of the urban population. Smaller cities, with populations ranging from 500,000 to one million inhabitants, are even more numerous (509 in 2009 rising to 667 in 2025), but they account for just 10 per cent of the overall urban population (table 5).

TABLE 5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD AND DEVELOPMENT GROUPS, BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND SIZE CLASS OF URBAN SETTLEMENT, 1975, 2009 AND 2025

Development group	Area of residence and size class of urban settlement (number of inhabitants)	Population (millions)			Percentage distribution		
		1975	2009	2025	1975	2009	2025
World	Urban area	1 511	3 421	4 536	100.0	100.0	100.0
	10 million or more	53	320	469	3.5	9.4	10.3
	5 million to 10 million	109	225	321	7.2	6.6	7.1
	1 million to 5 million	292	749	1004	19.3	21.9	22.1
	500,000 to 1 million	157	352	465	10.4	10.3	10.3
	Fewer than 500,000	900	1775	2277	59.6	51.9	50.2
More developed regions	Urban area	698	924	1 014	100.0	100.0	100.0
	10 million or more	42	101	104	6.1	10.9	10.3
	5 million to 10 million	50	45	70	7.1	4.9	6.9
	1 million to 5 million	137	202	207	19.6	21.9	20.4
	500,000 to 1 million	73	84	92	10.5	9.1	9.0
	Fewer than 500,000	396	491	541	56.7	53.2	53.4
Less developed regions	Urban area	814	2 497	3 522	100.0	100.0	100.0
	10 million or more	11	219	365	1.3	8.8	10.4
	5 million to 10 million	60	180	251	7.3	7.2	7.1
	1 million to 5 million	155	546	797	19.1	21.9	22.6
	500,000 to 1 million	83	268	374	10.3	10.7	10.6
	Fewer than 500,000	505	1284	1736	62.0	51.4	49.3

16. The distribution of the urban population by city size class varies among the major areas. Europe, for instance, is exceptional in that 67 per cent of its urban dwellers live in urban centres with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants and only 8 per cent live in cities with 5 million inhabitants or more. Africa has a distribution of the urban population by size of urban settlement resembling that of Europe, with 58 per cent of urban dwellers living in smaller cities (those with fewer than half a million inhabitants) and just 9 per cent living in cities with over 5 million inhabitants. In Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Northern America, the concentration of the urban population in large cities is marked: about one in every five urban dwellers in those major areas lives in a large urban agglomeration. At the same time, the proportion of urban dwellers living in small cities is between 49 per cent and 48 per cent in Asia and in Latin America and the Caribbean and is a low 37 per cent in Northern America. Oceania is a special case because it lacks cities with more than 5 million inhabitants but also has a relatively low percentage of its population living in urban centres with fewer than half a million inhabitants (38 per cent).

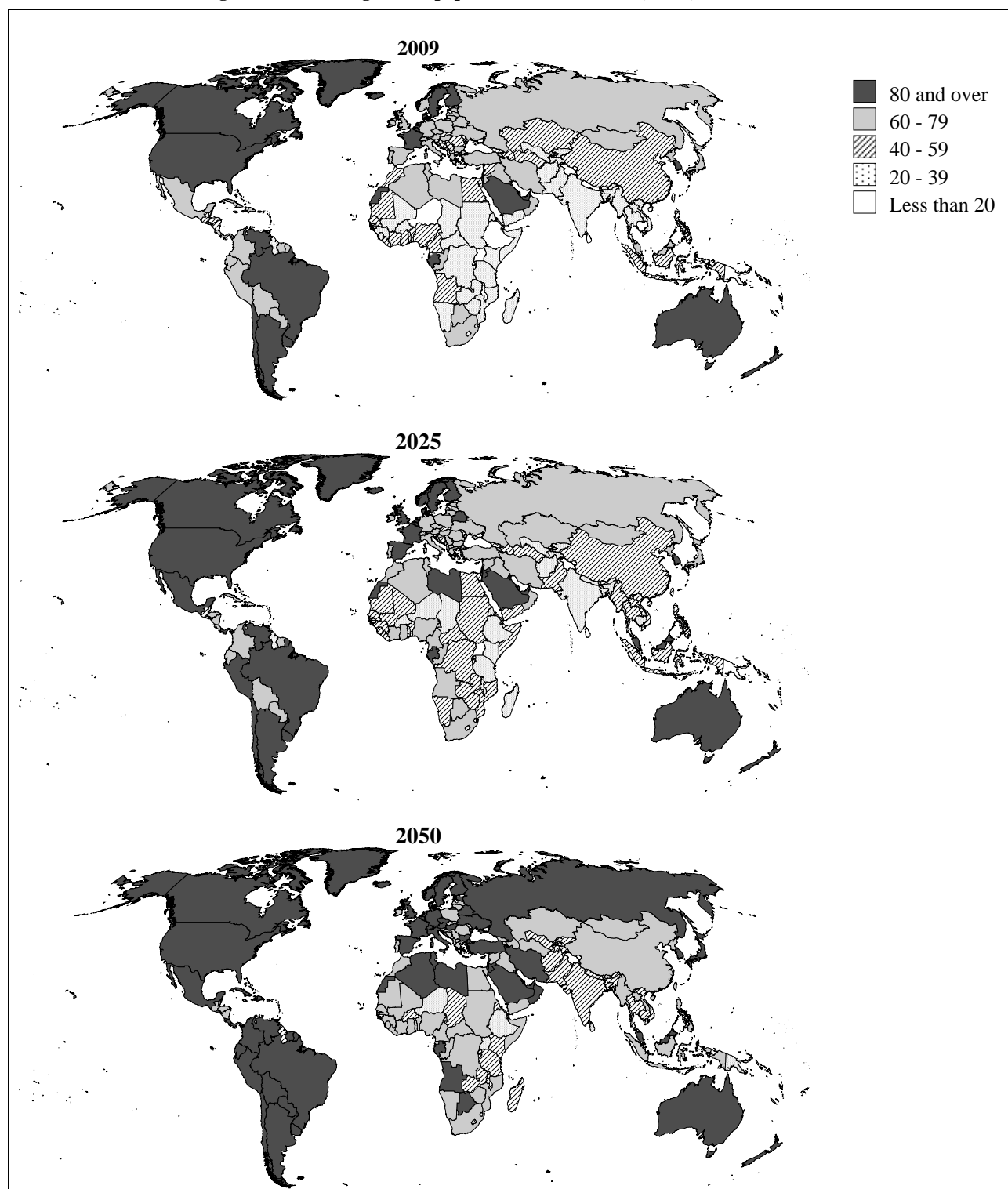
17. Historically, the process of rapid urbanization started first in today's more developed regions. In 1920, just under 30 per cent of their population was urban and by 1950, more than half of their population was living in urban areas. In 2009, high levels of urbanization, surpassing 80 per cent, characterized Australia, New Zealand and Northern America. Europe, with 73 per cent of its population living in urban areas, was the least urbanized major area in the developed world. By 2050, Australia, New Zealand and Northern America are all expected to be over 90 per cent urban while Europe's level of urbanization is projected to be lower, at 84 per cent (table 6).

18. Among the less developed regions, Latin America and the Caribbean has an exceptionally high level of urbanization (79 per cent), higher than that of Europe. Africa and Asia, in contrast, remain mostly rural, with 40 per cent and 42 per cent, respectively, of their populations living in urban areas. Over the coming decades, the level of urbanization is expected to increase in all major areas of the developing world, with Africa and Asia urbanizing more rapidly than the rest (table 6). Nevertheless, by mid-century, Africa and Asia are expected still to have lower levels of urbanization than the more developed regions or Latin America and the Caribbean (figure IV).

TABLE 6. PERCENTAGE URBAN BY MAJOR AREA, SELECTED PERIODS, 1950-2050

Major area	Percentage urban					Rate of urbanization (percentage)			
	1950	1975	2009	2025	2050	1950- 1975	1975- 2009	2009- 2025	2025- 2050
	Africa.....	14.4	25.7	39.6	47.2	61.6	2.32	1.26	1.10
Asia.....	16.3	24.0	41.7	49.9	64.7	1.55	1.62	1.13	1.03
Europe	51.3	65.3	72.5	76.9	84.3	0.96	0.31	0.36	0.37
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	41.4	60.7	79.3	83.8	88.8	1.54	0.78	0.34	0.23
Northern America.....	63.9	73.8	81.9	85.7	90.1	0.58	0.30	0.28	0.20
Oceania.....	62.0	71.5	70.2	70.8	74.8	0.57	-0.05	0.05	0.22

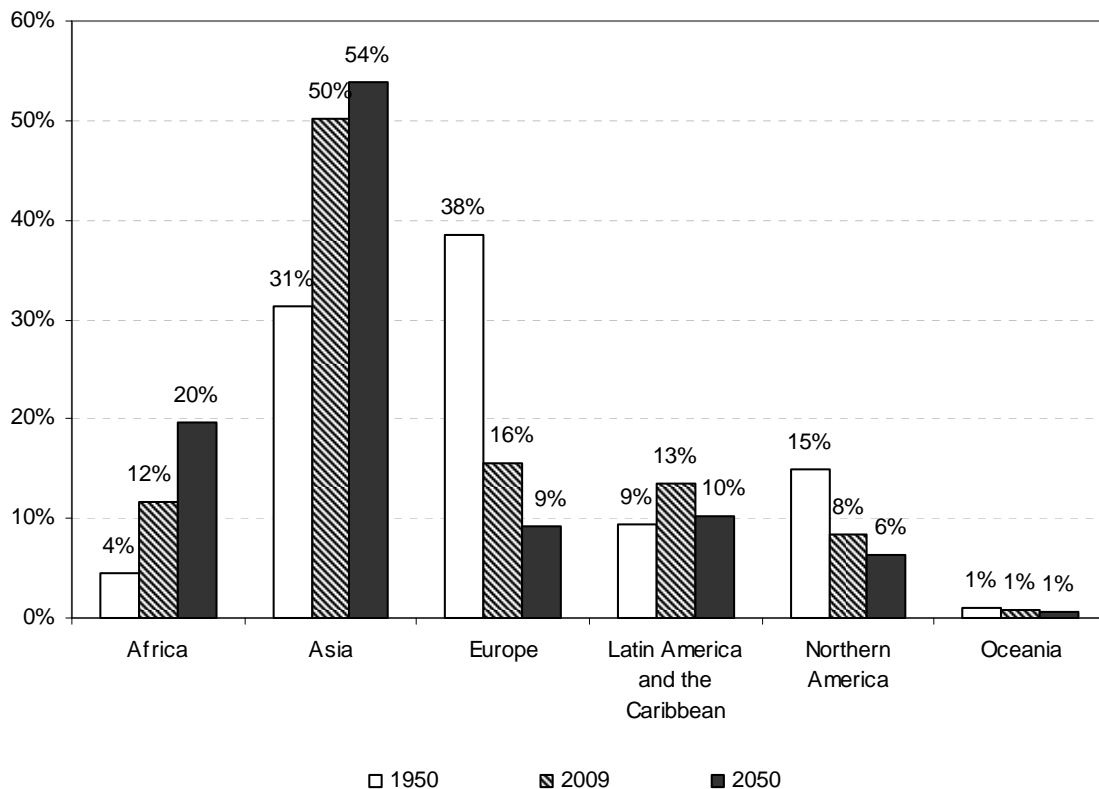
Figure IV. Percentage of the population in urban areas, 2009, 2025 and 2050



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: World Population Prospects DEMOBASE extract. 2009.

NOTE: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Figure V. Distribution of the world urban population by major area, 1950, 2009, 2050



19. Despite its low level of urbanization, in 2009 Asia was home to about half of the urban population in the world. Europe had the second highest share, at 16 per cent (figure V). Over the next four decades, Africa and Asia will experience a marked increase in their urban populations. In Africa the urban population is likely to treble and in Asia it will almost double (table 7). By mid-century, most of the urban population of the world will be concentrated in Asia (54 per cent) and Africa (20 per cent).

20. With the exception of Africa and Oceania, all major areas are expected to have smaller rural populations in 2050 than today (table 7). Africa's rural population may start to decline before the mid-century. Today, the majority of rural dwellers live in Asia (70 per cent) and Africa (18 per cent) and the concentration of the world rural population in these two major areas combined is expected to increase so that, by 2050, 65 per cent of all rural inhabitants are projected to live in Asia and 27 per cent in Africa.

21. The world urban population is highly concentrated in a few countries. In 2009, about three quarters of the 3.4 billion urban dwellers on Earth lived in 25 countries, whose urban populations ranged from 31 million in South Africa to 620 million in China. China, India and the United States accounted for 36 per cent of the world urban population. Most of the 25 countries with the largest urban populations are highly urbanized, but eight have levels of urbanization ranging from 28 per cent to 49 per cent and they include some of the most populous countries in the world: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nigeria and Pakistan.

22. Most countries have small urban populations. In 2009, two thirds of the 230 countries or areas considered had fewer than 5 million urban dwellers and they accounted for 6 per cent of the world urban population. Among them, 58 per cent had urban populations below one million and accounted for 0.5 per cent of all urban dwellers on Earth. By 2050, just half of all countries or areas are expected to have fewer than 5 million urban dwellers and will account for 2.1 per cent of the world urban population.

TABLE 7. TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS BY MAJOR AREA, SELECTED PERIODS, 1950-2050

Major area	Population (millions)					Average annual rate of change (percentage)			
	1950	1975	2009	2025	2050	1950- 1975	1975- 2009	2009- 2025	2025- 2050
	Total population								
Africa.....	227	419	1010	1400	1998	2.44	2.59	2.04	1.42
Asia.....	1403	2379	4121	4773	5231	2.11	1.62	0.92	0.37
Europe.....	547	676	732	729	691	0.84	0.23	-0.03	-0.22
Latin America and the Caribbean	167	323	582	670	729	2.64	1.73	0.87	0.34
Northern America	172	242	348	398	448	1.38	1.07	0.83	0.48
Oceania.....	13	21	35	43	51	2.03	1.49	1.15	0.76
Urban population									
Africa.....	33	108	399	661	1231	4.77	3.85	3.14	2.49
Asia.....	229	572	1719	2383	3382	3.66	3.24	2.04	1.40
Europe.....	281	441	531	561	582	1.81	0.55	0.34	0.15
Latin America and the Caribbean	69	196	462	561	648	4.17	2.51	1.22	0.58
Northern America	110	179	285	340	404	1.96	1.37	1.11	0.69
Oceania.....	8	15	25	30	38	2.60	1.44	1.20	0.97
Rural population									
Africa.....	195	311	610	740	768	1.88	1.98	1.20	0.15
Asia.....	1174	1808	2402	2389	1849	1.73	0.84	-0.03	-1.03
Europe.....	267	235	201	169	109	-0.51	-0.46	-1.10	-1.76
Latin America and the Caribbean	98	127	121	109	82	1.03	-0.15	-0.66	-1.15
Northern America	62	63	63	57	44	0.09	-0.01	-0.64	-1.02
Oceania.....	5	6	11	12	13	0.88	1.63	1.02	0.17

23. Similarly, the increases in the world urban population are concentrated in a few countries, with China and India together projected to account for about a third of the increase in the urban population in the coming decades. Between 2009 and 2025, the urban areas of the world are expected to gain 1.1 billion people, including 231 million in China and 167 million in India, which account together for 36 per cent of the total increase. Nine additional countries are projected to contribute 26 per cent of the urban increment, with increases ranging from 16 million to 51 million. The countries involved are: Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Africa; Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines in Asia; Brazil and Mexico in Latin America, and the United States of America. Among them, those in Africa and Asia will experience high rates of urban population growth, usually surpassing 2 per cent or even 3 per cent per year

24. A further urban increment of 1.7 billion people is expected globally during 2025-2050, with India being the major contributor (352 million) and China following (186 million). Together, the two most populous countries on Earth are expected to account for 31 per cent of urban growth during 2025-2050. In 2050, China will still have the largest urban population (1 billion), followed by India (0.9 billion).

25. In a few developed countries, the urban population will decrease. Despite the projected increases in the level of urbanization, overall population decline in several countries will lead to a reduction in the number of urban dwellers. Between 2009 and 2025, the urban population of the Russian Federation and that of Ukraine are projected to decline by 3 million and 0.7 million, respectively. Between 2025 and 2050, more countries will experience reductions in the urban population. Those with the largest drops include Japan (a reduction of 4.5 million), the Republic of Korea (2.9 million), the Russian Federation (4.1 million) and Ukraine (2 million).

26. The rural population is even more highly concentrated in a few countries than the urban population. In 2009, 18 countries accounted for 75 per cent of the rural population and all but three (Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States) are located in Africa or Asia. India has the largest rural population (842 million), followed by China (725 million). Together, they account for 46 per cent of the world rural population. Bangladesh, Indonesia and Pakistan follow, each with over 115 million rural inhabitants.

27. In Africa, the largest rural populations are located in Nigeria (79 million), Ethiopia (69 million), Egypt (47 million), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (43 million), the United Republic of Tanzania (32 million) and Kenya (31 million). During 2009-2025, the rural populations of most of those African countries are projected to increase at rates higher than 1.3 per cent per year, except in the cases of Nigeria and Egypt. Among the populous countries in Asia, Pakistan is expected to experience the highest growth rate of the rural population during 2009-2025 (1.2 per cent per year). In contrast, in seven of the 18 countries with large rural populations, the rural population is declining, with China, Japan, the Russian Federation, Thailand and the United States having the fastest rates of decline.

28. As in the case of the urban population, most countries have small rural populations. In 2009, two thirds of the 230 countries or areas considered had at most 5 million rural inhabitants and accounted for 4.8 per cent of the world rural population. In three quarters of them, the rural population is projected to decrease during 2009-2050.

29. Faced with the opportunities and challenges associated with urbanization, many Governments have consistently considered their population's spatial distribution as a concern. In 2009, 83 per cent of Governments expressed concern about their pattern of population distribution, down from 89 per cent in the 1970s (table 8). Among developing countries, 58 per cent expressed the desire to modify in a major way the spatial distribution of their populations, whereas 28 per cent wanted to effect only minor changes. Among developed countries, 29 per cent desired a major change and 43 per cent a minor change.

30. Dissatisfaction regarding patterns of population distribution was highest in Africa (75 per cent of its countries wished to make major changes in the spatial distribution of their populations) and Asia (57 per cent desired a major change). In Latin America and the Caribbean, Oceania and Europe, about 40 per cent of Governments considered that major changes in spatial distribution were desirable.

31. Policies aimed at modifying the spatial distribution of a population often focus on ways to reduce migrant flows to large cities. In 1976, 44 per cent of developing countries reported having implemented such policies and by 2009, that proportion had increased to 72 per cent. At the same time, among developed countries, the proportion having policies to reduce migrant flows to large cities declined from 55 per cent in 1976 to 26 per cent in 1996 but increased later to 34 per cent in 2009. In Oceania, 83 per cent of countries have such policies, in Africa 77 per cent, in Asia 66 per cent and in Latin America and the Caribbean 68 per cent (United Nations, 2009 b).

TABLE 8. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, 2009

	<i>Number of countries</i>				<i>Percentage</i>			
	<i>Major change desired</i>	<i>Minor change desired</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major change desired</i>	<i>Minor change desired</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
World.....	99	62	34	195	51	32	17	100
More developed regions ...	14	21	14	49	29	43	29	100
Less developed regions.....	85	41	20	146	58	28	14	100

Source: *World Population Policies 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.14).

32. Historically, urbanization has been driven by the concentration of investment and employment opportunities in urban areas. Productive activities in industry and services cluster in cities. By one estimate, 80 per cent of the world's gross domestic product (GDP) is generated by urban areas. As cities attract businesses and jobs, they bring together both the human and the entrepreneurial resources to generate new ideas, innovations and increasingly productive uses of technology. The *2009 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects* provides a useful basis for the analysis of the world's urban transformation and the dynamics of city growth.

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ANNEX TABLES

Table A.1. Total, urban and rural population and proportion urban, 2009

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Population (thousands)</i>			<i>Percentage urban</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	
World	6 829 360	3 421 110	3 408 251	50.1
Afghanistan	28 150	6 281	21 869	22.3
Albania	3 155	1 606	1 549	50.9
Algeria	34 895	22 992	11 903	65.9
American Samoa	67	62	5	92.7
Andorra	86	76	10	88.4
Angola	18 498	10 661	7 836	57.6
Anguilla	15	15	0	100.0
Antigua and Barbuda	88	27	61	30.3
Argentina	40 276	37 139	3 137	92.2
Armenia	3 083	1 977	1 106	64.1
Aruba	107	50	57	46.8
Australia	21 293	18 937	2 356	88.9
Austria	8 364	5 631	2 733	67.3
Azerbaijan	8 832	4 577	4 255	51.8
Bahamas	342	287	55	83.9
Bahrain	791	701	91	88.6
Bangladesh	162 221	44 711	117 510	27.6
Barbados	256	112	144	43.8
Belarus	9 634	7 145	2 489	74.2
Belgium	10 647	10 368	279	97.4
Belize	307	159	148	51.8
Benin	8 935	3 718	5 217	41.6
Bermuda	65	65	0	100.0
Bhutan	697	237	461	33.9
Bolivia	9 863	6 518	3 345	66.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 767	1 809	1 958	48.0
Botswana	1 950	1 178	772	60.4
Brazil	193 734	166 844	26 889	86.1
British Virgin Islands	23	9	14	40.7
Brunei Darussalam	400	301	99	75.2
Bulgaria	7 545	5 371	2 173	71.2
Burkina Faso	15 757	3 914	11 843	24.8
Burundi	8 303	887	7 416	10.7
Cambodia	14 805	2 934	11 871	19.8
Cameroon	19 522	11 245	8 277	57.6
Canada	33 573	27 018	6 555	80.5
Cape Verde	506	305	200	60.4
Cayman Islands	56	56	0	100.0
Central African Republic	4 422	1 712	2 710	38.7
Chad	11 206	3 038	8 168	27.1
Channel Islands	150	47	103	31.2
Chile	16 970	15 062	1 909	88.8
China	1 345 751	620 480	725 271	46.1
China, Hong Kong SAR	7 022	7 022	0	100.0
China, Macao SAR	538	538	0	100.0
Colombia	45 660	34 141	11 519	74.8
Comoros	676	190	486	28.1
Congo	3 683	2 273	1 410	61.7
Cook Islands	20	15	5	74.5
Costa Rica	4 579	2 926	1 653	63.9

Table A.1. Total, urban and rural population and proportion urban, 2009

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Population (thousands)</i>			<i>Percentage urban</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	
Côte d'Ivoire	21 075	10 495	10 580	49.8
Croatia	4 416	2 537	1 879	57.4
Cuba	11 204	8 435	2 769	75.3
Cyprus	871	611	260	70.1
Czech Republic	10 369	7 621	2 748	73.5
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	23 906	14 372	9 534	60.1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	66 020	22 819	43 201	34.6
Denmark	5 470	4 742	729	86.7
Djibouti	864	658	206	76.2
Dominica	67	45	22	67.1
Dominican Republic	10 090	6 914	3 176	68.5
Ecuador	13 625	9 035	4 590	66.3
Egypt	82 999	35 925	47 074	43.3
El Salvador	6 163	3 931	2 232	63.8
Equatorial Guinea	676	267	409	39.5
Eritrea	5 073	1 070	4 003	21.1
Estonia	1 340	931	409	69.5
Ethiopia	82 825	13 657	69 168	16.5
Faeroe Islands	50	20	30	40.3
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	3	2	1	73.1
Fiji	849	437	412	51.5
Finland	5 326	4 517	808	84.8
France	62 343	52 746	9 597	84.6
French Guiana	226	172	54	76.2
French Polynesia	269	138	131	51.5
Gabon	1 475	1 262	212	85.6
Gambia	1 705	978	727	57.3
Georgia	4 260	2 244	2 016	52.7
Germany	82 167	60 580	21 587	73.7
Ghana	23 837	12 095	11 742	50.7
Gibraltar	31	31	0	100.0
Greece	11 161	6 827	4 334	61.2
Greenland	57	48	9	83.9
Grenada	104	40	64	38.9
Guadeloupe	465	458	7	98.4
Guam	178	166	12	93.1
Guatemala	14 027	6 871	7 156	49.0
Guinea	10 069	3 509	6 559	34.9
Guinea-Bissau	1 611	481	1 130	29.9
Guyana	762	217	545	28.5
Haiti	10 033	5 074	4 959	50.6
Holy See	1	1	0	100.0
Honduras	7 466	3 808	3 658	51.0
Hungary	9 993	6 768	3 225	67.7
Iceland	323	301	22	93.3
India	1 198 003	356 057	841 946	29.7
Indonesia	229 965	101 182	128 783	44.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	74 196	52 049	22 147	70.2
Iraq	30 747	20 377	10 370	66.3
Ireland	4 515	2 783	1 733	61.6
Isle of Man	80	41	40	50.7

Table A.1. Total, urban and rural population and proportion urban, 2009

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Population (thousands)</i>			<i>Percentage urban</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	
Israel	7 170	6 583	587	91.8
Italy	59 870	40 820	19 050	68.2
Jamaica	2 719	1 413	1 306	52.0
Japan	127 156	84 731	42 425	66.6
Jordan	6 316	4 956	1 361	78.5
Kazakhstan	15 637	9 097	6 540	58.2
Kenya	39 802	8 699	31 103	21.9
Kiribati	98	43	55	43.8
Kuwait	2 985	2 936	49	98.4
Kyrgyzstan	5 482	1 897	3 586	34.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 320	2 024	4 296	32.0
Latvia	2 249	1 524	725	67.8
Lebanon	4 224	3 679	544	87.1
Lesotho	2 067	540	1 526	26.1
Liberia	3 955	1 876	2 079	47.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6 420	4 988	1 432	77.7
Liechtenstein	36	5	31	14.3
Lithuania	3 287	2 199	1 087	66.9
Luxembourg	486	413	73	84.9
Madagascar	19 625	5 852	13 773	29.8
Malawi	15 263	2 940	12 324	19.3
Malaysia	27 468	19 596	7 872	71.3
Maldives	309	120	189	38.9
Mali	13 010	4 564	8 447	35.1
Malta	409	386	23	94.5
Marshall Islands	62	44	18	71.4
Martinique	405	361	44	89.1
Mauritania	3 291	1 355	1 936	41.2
Mauritius	1 288	539	749	41.9
Mayotte	194	97	97	50.1
Mexico	109 610	84 980	24 630	77.5
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	111	25	86	22.6
Monaco	33	33	0	100.0
Mongolia	2 671	1 643	1 028	61.5
Montenegro	624	384	240	61.5
Montserrat	6	1	5	14.1
Morocco	31 993	18 441	13 552	57.6
Mozambique	22 894	8 618	14 276	37.6
Myanmar	50 020	16 495	33 524	33.0
Namibia	2 171	812	1 360	37.4
Nauru	10	10	0	100.0
Nepal	29 331	5 297	24 034	18.1
Netherlands	16 592	13 669	2 923	82.4
Netherlands Antilles	198	184	14	93.0
New Caledonia	250	144	106	57.4
New Zealand	4 266	3 676	590	86.2
Nicaragua	5 743	3 274	2 468	57.0
Niger	15 290	2 598	12 692	17.0
Nigeria	154 729	75 943	78 785	49.1
Niue	1	1	1	37.0
Northern Mariana Islands	87	79	8	91.2

Table A.1. Total, urban and rural population and proportion urban, 2009

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Population (thousands)</i>			<i>Percentage urban</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	
Norway	4 812	3 804	1 008	79.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	4 277	3 162	1 115	73.9
Oman	2 845	2 071	774	72.8
Pakistan	180 808	64 349	116 459	35.6
Palau	20	17	4	82.4
Panama	3 454	2 558	895	74.1
Papua New Guinea	6 732	841	5 891	12.5
Paraguay	6 349	3 867	2 482	60.9
Peru	29 165	22 327	6 838	76.6
Philippines	91 983	44 784	47 199	48.7
Pitcairn	0	0	0	0.0
Poland	38 074	23 234	14 840	61.0
Portugal	10 707	6 435	4 272	60.1
Puerto Rico	3 982	3 927	55	98.6
Qatar	1 409	1 350	60	95.8
Republic of Korea	48 333	39 948	8 385	82.7
Republic of Moldova	3 604	1 665	1 939	46.2
Réunion	827	775	52	93.7
Romania	21 275	12 106	9 169	56.9
Russian Federation	140 874	102 976	37 898	73.1
Rwanda	9 998	1 856	8 142	18.6
Saint Helena	4	2	3	39.7
Saint Kitts and Nevis	52	17	35	32.3
Saint Lucia	172	48	124	27.8
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	6	5	1	90.4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	109	53	56	48.9
Samoa	179	36	142	20.4
San Marino	31	29	2	94.1
Sao Tome and Principe	163	100	63	61.4
Saudi Arabia	25 721	21 054	4 667	81.9
Senegal	12 534	5 275	7 259	42.1
Serbia	9 850	5 488	4 362	55.7
Seychelles	84	46	38	54.8
Sierra Leone	5 696	2 167	3 529	38.0
Singapore	4 737	4 737	0	100.0
Slovakia	5 406	2 976	2 430	55.1
Slovenia	2 020	1 002	1 018	49.6
Solomon Islands	523	95	428	18.2
Somalia	9 133	3 376	5 757	37.0
South Africa	50 110	30 675	19 434	61.2
Spain	44 904	34 685	10 218	77.2
Sri Lanka	20 238	2 903	17 335	14.3
Sudan	42 272	16 645	25 628	39.4
Suriname	520	358	161	68.9
Swaziland	1 185	254	931	21.4
Sweden	9 249	7 825	1 425	84.6
Switzerland	7 568	5 565	2 003	73.5
Syrian Arab Republic	21 906	12 121	9 785	55.3
Tajikistan	6 952	1 828	5 124	26.3
TFYR Macedonia	2 042	1 209	833	59.2
Thailand	67 764	22 761	45 003	33.6

Table A.1. Total, urban and rural population and proportion urban, 2009

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Population (thousands)</i>			<i>Percentage urban</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	
Timor-Leste	1 134	314	820	27.7
Togo	6 619	2 829	3 790	42.7
Tokelau	1	0	1	0.0
Tonga	104	24	80	23.3
Trinidad and Tobago	1 339	181	1 158	13.5
Tunisia	10 272	6 871	3 400	66.9
Turkey	74 816	51 763	23 053	69.2
Turkmenistan	5 110	2 506	2 604	49.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	33	30	2	92.7
Tuvalu	10	5	5	49.9
Uganda	32 710	4 291	28 419	13.1
Ukraine	45 708	31 311	14 397	68.5
United Arab Emirates	4 599	3 850	749	83.7
United Kingdom	61 565	48 945	12 620	79.5
United Republic of Tanzania	43 739	11 337	32 402	25.9
United States of America	314 659	258 010	56 649	82.0
United States Virgin Islands	110	104	5	95.1
Uruguay	3 361	3 105	256	92.4
Uzbekistan	27 488	9 970	17 519	36.3
Vanuatu	240	60	180	25.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	28 583	26 613	1 971	93.1
Viet Nam	88 069	26 204	61 864	29.8
Wallis and Futuna Islands	15	0	15	0.0
Western Sahara	513	419	94	81.6
Yemen	23 580	7 360	16 220	31.2
Zambia	12 935	4 594	8 341	35.5
Zimbabwe	12 523	4 728	7 795	37.8

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Table A.2. Urban population and percentage urban by country, 2009 and 2050

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Urban population</i>			
	<i>(thousands)</i>		<i>Percentage urban</i>	
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>
World	3 421 110	6 285 881	50.1	68.7
Afghanistan	6 281	34 749	22.3	47.0
Albania	1 606	2 566	50.9	77.7
Algeria	22 992	41 425	65.9	83.5
American Samoa	62	104	92.7	96.8
Andorra	76	121	88.4	87.8
Angola	10 661	34 042	57.6	80.5
Anguilla	15	20	100.0	100.0
Antigua and Barbuda	27	58	30.3	51.9
Argentina	37 139	48 882	92.2	96.0
Armenia	1 977	2 319	64.1	76.9
Aruba	50	68	46.8	63.9
Australia	18 937	26 954	88.9	93.8
Austria	5 631	6 870	67.3	80.7
Azerbaijan	4 577	7 323	51.8	69.2
Bahamas	287	414	83.9	90.9
Bahrain	701	1 185	88.6	92.8
Bangladesh	44 711	125 500	27.6	56.4
Barbados	112	167	43.8	70.4
Belarus	7 145	6 353	74.2	87.3
Belgium	10 368	11 306	97.4	98.4
Belize	159	368	51.8	72.7
Benin	3 718	14 630	41.6	66.6
Bermuda	65	63	100.0	100.0
Bhutan	237	650	33.9	64.2
Bolivia	6 518	12 261	66.1	82.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 809	2 206	48.0	73.3
Botswana	1 178	2 236	60.4	81.1
Brazil	166 844	204 464	86.1	93.6
British Virgin Islands	9	18	40.7	64.3
Brunei Darussalam	301	573	75.2	87.2
Bulgaria	5 371	4 497	71.2	83.4
Burkina Faso	3 914	23 991	24.8	58.8
Burundi	887	4 951	10.7	33.3
Cambodia	2 934	10 430	19.8	43.8
Cameroon	11 245	29 343	57.6	79.9
Canada	27 018	39 042	80.5	87.9
Cape Verde	305	568	60.4	80.8
Cayman Islands	56	66	100.0	100.0
Central African Republic	1 712	4 683	38.7	61.6
Chad	3 038	15 761	27.1	56.7
Channel Islands	47	76	31.2	53.2
Chile	15 062	19 462	88.8	94.2
China	620 480	1 037 695	46.1	73.2
China, Hong Kong SAR	7 022	8 623	100.0	100.0
China, Macao SAR	538	593	100.0	100.0
Colombia	34 141	54 061	74.8	86.0
Comoros	190	622	28.1	50.7
Congo	2 273	5 422	61.7	79.0
Cook Islands	15	21	74.5	89.3

Table A.2. Urban population and percentage urban by country, 2009 and 2050

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Urban population</i>		<i>Percentage urban</i>	
	<i>(thousands)</i>			
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>
Costa Rica	2 926	5 199	63.9	81.6
Côte d'Ivoire	10 495	32 373	49.8	74.6
Croatia	2 537	2 895	57.4	75.7
Cuba	8 435	8 068	75.3	83.0
Cyprus	611	964	70.1	82.0
Czech Republic	7 621	8 581	73.5	83.4
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	14 372	18 307	60.1	74.5
Democratic Republic of the Cong	22 819	93 271	34.6	63.2
Denmark	4 742	5 133	86.7	92.5
Djibouti	658	1 249	76.2	85.0
Dominica	45	53	67.1	80.0
Dominican Republic	6 914	11 436	68.5	85.1
Ecuador	9 035	15 045	66.3	83.6
Egypt	35 925	81 998	43.3	63.3
El Salvador	3 931	6 392	63.8	81.1
Equatorial Guinea	267	901	39.5	62.4
Eritrea	1 070	5 405	21.1	50.1
Estonia	931	987	69.5	80.0
Ethiopia	13 657	65 149	16.5	37.5
Faeroe Islands	20	35	40.3	59.4
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2	3	73.1	86.7
Fiji	437	657	51.5	72.2
Finland	4 517	5 005	84.8	91.9
France	52 746	63 697	84.6	94.1
French Guiana	172	398	76.2	86.1
French Polynesia	138	239	51.5	67.4
Gabon	1 262	2 311	85.6	93.5
Gambia	978	3 046	57.3	81.0
Georgia	2 244	2 261	52.7	69.2
Germany	60 580	59 089	73.7	83.8
Ghana	12 095	34 198	50.7	75.6
Gibraltar	31	30	100.0	100.0
Greece	6 827	8 485	61.2	77.6
Greenland	48	46	83.9	91.3
Grenada	40	63	38.9	64.5
Guadeloupe	458	471	98.4	98.9
Guam	166	231	93.1	95.5
Guatemala	6 871	19 738	49.0	71.8
Guinea	3 509	15 087	34.9	62.9
Guinea-Bissau	481	1 875	29.9	52.7
Guyana	217	286	28.5	51.3
Haiti	5 074	12 644	50.6	81.7
Holy See	1	1	100.0	100.0
Honduras	3 808	9 173	51.0	74.0
Hungary	6 768	7 339	67.7	82.1
Iceland	301	391	93.3	96.1
India	356 057	875 193	29.7	54.2
Indonesia	101 182	190 007	44.0	65.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	52 049	82 931	70.2	85.5
Iraq	20 377	49 193	66.3	76.9

Table A.2. Urban population and percentage urban by country, 2009 and 2050

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Urban population</i>		<i>Percentage urban</i>	
	<i>(thousands)</i>			
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>
Ireland	2 783	4 909	61.6	78.0
Isle of Man	41	48	50.7	64.2
Israel	6 583	10 077	91.8	94.6
Italy	40 820	46 334	68.2	81.2
Jamaica	1 413	1 836	52.0	68.4
Japan	84 731	81 403	66.6	80.1
Jordan	4 956	8 844	78.5	86.4
Kazakhstan	9 097	13 540	58.2	75.9
Kenya	8 699	41 112	21.9	48.1
Kiribati	43	97	43.8	63.9
Kuwait	2 936	5 187	98.4	99.0
Kyrgyzstan	1 897	3 687	34.6	53.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2 024	7 310	32.0	68.0
Latvia	1 524	1 448	67.8	78.1
Lebanon	3 679	4 652	87.1	92.4
Lesotho	540	1 447	26.1	58.1
Liberia	1 876	6 105	47.4	69.1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4 988	8 565	77.7	87.2
Liechtenstein	5	13	14.3	29.5
Lithuania	2 199	2 030	66.9	78.7
Luxembourg	413	673	84.9	91.8
Madagascar	5 852	23 940	29.8	56.1
Malawi	2 940	17 729	19.3	48.5
Malaysia	19 596	34 846	71.3	87.9
Maldives	120	333	38.9	73.1
Mali	4 564	18 458	35.1	65.3
Malta	386	403	94.5	97.5
Marshall Islands	44	78	71.4	84.6
Martinique	361	362	89.1	92.2
Mauritania	1 355	3 902	41.2	64.4
Mauritius	539	863	41.9	60.5
Mayotte	97	258	50.1	66.8
Mexico	84 980	113 012	77.5	87.6
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	25	57	22.6	44.4
Monaco	33	38	100.0	100.0
Mongolia	1 643	2 740	61.5	79.5
Montenegro	384	459	61.5	74.3
Montserrat	1	2	14.1	34.8
Morocco	18 441	33 234	57.6	78.0
Mozambique	8 618	29 750	37.6	67.4
Myanmar	16 495	39 841	33.0	62.9
Namibia	812	2 345	37.4	65.3
Nauru	10	11	100.0	100.0
Nepal	5 297	23 319	18.1	47.6
Netherlands	13 669	15 976	82.4	91.8
Netherlands Antilles	184	186	93.0	96.6
New Caledonia	144	260	57.4	71.9
New Zealand	3 676	4 861	86.2	90.9
Nicaragua	3 274	6 116	57.0	75.1
Niger	2 598	21 431	17.0	36.8

Table A.2. Urban population and percentage urban by country, 2009 and 2050

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Urban population</i>		<i>Percentage urban</i>	
	<i>(thousands)</i>			
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>
Nigeria	75 943	218 018	49.1	75.4
Niue	1	1	37.0	63.1
Northern Mariana Islands	79	144	91.2	94.9
Norway	3 804	5 296	79.0	89.1
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3 162	8 692	73.9	84.7
Oman	2 071	4 108	72.8	84.2
Pakistan	64 349	199 009	35.6	59.4
Palau	17	25	82.4	94.5
Panama	2 558	4 517	74.1	88.7
Papua New Guinea	841	3 829	12.5	29.8
Paraguay	3 867	7 913	60.9	80.2
Peru	22 327	34 810	76.6	87.5
Philippines	44 784	101 371	48.7	69.4
Pitcairn	0	0	0.0	0.0
Poland	23 234	23 567	61.0	73.6
Portugal	6 435	8 009	60.1	80.0
Puerto Rico	3 927	4 091	98.6	99.7
Qatar	1 350	2 261	95.8	97.6
Republic of Korea	39 948	40 037	82.7	90.8
Republic of Moldova	1 665	1 979	46.2	72.4
Réunion	775	1 067	93.7	97.3
Romania	12 106	13 368	56.9	77.4
Russian Federation	102 976	95 978	73.1	82.7
Rwanda	1 856	9 480	18.6	42.9
Saint Helena	2	3	39.7	59.3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	17	38	32.3	55.3
Saint Lucia	48	109	27.8	50.4
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	5	6	90.4	94.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	53	85	48.9	71.9
Samoa	36	70	20.4	36.6
San Marino	29	32	94.1	96.0
Sao Tome and Principe	100	243	61.4	82.1
Saudi Arabia	21 054	39 161	81.9	89.7
Senegal	5 275	17 003	42.1	65.1
Serbia	5 488	6 843	55.7	74.4
Seychelles	46	74	54.8	76.2
Sierra Leone	2 167	7 771	38.0	62.4
Singapore	4 737	5 221	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	2 976	3 408	55.1	69.3
Slovenia	1 002	1 283	49.6	65.6
Solomon Islands	95	446	18.2	44.3
Somalia	3 376	14 972	37.0	63.7
South Africa	30 675	45 199	61.2	79.6
Spain	34 685	44 325	77.2	86.5
Sri Lanka	2 903	6 802	14.3	31.3
Sudan	16 645	51 365	39.4	67.7
Suriname	358	517	68.9	83.6
Swaziland	254	691	21.4	39.5
Sweden	7 825	9 549	84.6	90.3
Switzerland	5 565	7 094	73.5	83.3

Table A.2. Urban population and percentage urban by country, 2009 and 2050

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Urban population</i>			
	<i>(thousands)</i>		<i>Percentage urban</i>	
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>
Syrian Arab Republic	12 121	27 696	55.3	75.0
Tajikistan	1 828	5 155	26.3	46.4
TFYR Macedonia	1 209	1 389	59.2	74.8
Thailand	22 761	43 984	33.6	60.0
Timor-Leste	314	1 767	27.7	54.9
Togo	2 829	9 216	42.7	69.8
Tokelau	0	0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	24	55	23.3	44.5
Trinidad and Tobago	181	489	13.5	38.3
Tunisia	6 871	10 427	66.9	82.0
Turkey	51 763	81 812	69.2	84.0
Turkmenistan	2 506	4 865	49.0	71.6
Turks and Caicos Islands	30	40	92.7	98.2
Tuvalu	5	8	49.9	72.4
Uganda	4 291	30 596	13.1	33.5
Ukraine	31 311	28 645	68.5	81.8
United Arab Emirates	3 850	7 567	83.7	91.7
United Kingdom	48 945	63 509	79.5	87.8
United Republic of Tanzania	11 337	59 109	25.9	54.0
United States of America	258 010	365 093	82.0	90.4
United States Virgin Islands	104	73	95.1	97.7
Uruguay	3 105	3 476	92.4	95.6
Uzbekistan	9 970	20 411	36.3	56.0
Vanuatu	60	258	25.1	53.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	26 613	40 734	93.1	96.9
Viet Nam	26 204	65 867	29.8	59.0
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0
Western Sahara	419	839	81.6	89.4
Yemen	7 360	32 303	31.2	60.2
Zambia	4 594	16 898	35.5	58.4
Zimbabwe	4 728	14 270	37.8	64.3

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Table A.3. Urban, rural and total populations and percentage urban for the world and major areas, 1950-2050

Major area	1950	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<i>Urban population (millions)</i>																	
World	729	1 511	1 727	1 976	2 255	2 539	2 837	3 167	3 486	3 824	4 176	4 536	4 900	5 263	5 620	5 963	6 286
Africa	33	108	135	167	205	248	295	349	413	487	569	661	761	870	986	1 107	1 231
Asia	229	572	689	836	1 003	1 175	1 361	1 568	1 757	1 958	2 169	2 383	2 598	2 810	3 014	3 207	3 382
Europe	281	441	466	485	503	512	514	523	533	543	552	561	567	573	578	581	582
Latin America and the Caribbean	69	196	233	271	311	352	393	433	469	502	533	561	585	607	624	638	648
Northern America	110	179	188	199	213	232	252	271	289	307	324	340	355	369	382	393	404
Oceania	8	15	16	18	19	20	22	24	25	27	28	30	32	33	35	37	38
<i>Rural population (millions)</i>																	
World	1 800	2 550	2 710	2 870	3 036	3 174	3 278	3 346	3 422	3 478	3 499	3 476	3 409	3 307	3 182	3 033	2 864
Africa	195	311	348	389	434	478	525	572	620	667	707	740	763	777	783	780	768
Asia	1 174	1 808	1 934	2 053	2 176	2 273	2 337	2 369	2 409	2 432	2 427	2 389	2 318	2 222	2 111	1 986	1 849
Europe	267	235	227	221	218	216	212	207	199	191	180	169	156	143	131	120	109
Latin America and the Caribbean	98	127	129	131	131	130	128	124	120	116	112	109	104	99	94	88	82
Northern America	62	63	66	67	69	68	66	65	63	61	59	57	55	52	50	47	44
Oceania	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	13
<i>Total population (millions)</i>																	
World	2 529	4 061	4 438	4 846	5 290	5 713	6 115	6 512	6 909	7 302	7 675	8 012	8 309	8 571	8 801	8 996	9 150
Africa	227	419	482	556	639	726	819	921	1 033	1 153	1 276	1 400	1 524	1 648	1 770	1 887	1 998
Asia	1 403	2 379	2 623	2 890	3 179	3 448	3 698	3 937	4 167	4 391	4 596	4 773	4 917	5 032	5 125	5 193	5 231
Europe	547	676	693	707	721	727	727	729	733	734	733	729	723	716	708	700	691
Latin America and the Caribbean	167	323	363	402	442	482	521	557	589	618	646	670	690	706	718	726	729
Northern America	172	242	254	267	283	300	319	335	352	368	383	398	410	421	431	440	448
Oceania	13	21	23	25	27	29	31	34	36	38	40	43	45	46	48	50	51
<i>Percentage urban</i>																	
World	28.8	37.2	38.9	40.8	42.6	44.5	46.4	48.6	50.5	52.4	54.4	56.6	59.0	61.4	63.9	66.3	68.7
Africa	14.4	25.7	27.9	30.0	32.1	34.2	36.0	37.9	40.0	42.2	44.6	47.2	49.9	52.8	55.7	58.7	61.6
Asia	16.3	24.0	26.3	28.9	31.5	34.1	36.8	39.8	42.2	44.6	47.2	49.9	52.8	55.8	58.8	61.8	64.7
Europe	51.3	65.3	67.3	68.7	69.8	70.3	70.8	71.7	72.8	74.0	75.4	76.9	78.4	80.0	81.5	82.9	84.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	41.4	60.7	64.3	67.4	70.3	73.0	75.5	77.7	79.6	81.2	82.6	83.8	84.9	85.9	86.9	87.9	88.8
Northern America	63.9	73.8	73.9	74.7	75.4	77.3	79.1	80.7	82.1	83.4	84.6	85.7	86.7	87.6	88.5	89.4	90.1
Oceania	62.0	71.5	71.4	70.8	70.7	70.5	70.4	70.3	70.2	70.2	70.4	70.8	71.4	72.1	72.8	73.8	74.8

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Table A.4. Annual increment in the total, urban and rural populations of the world, more developed regions and less developed regions, 1950-2050 (millions)

Period	World			More developed regions			Less developed regions			Urban increment of less developed regions as percentage of	
	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	46.8	24.7	22.2	10.2	10.6	-0.5	36.7	14.0	22.6	56.9	30.0
1955-1960	52.0	29.0	23.0	10.4	11.6	-1.2	41.6	17.4	24.2	60.2	33.6
1960-1965	61.7	33.2	28.5	10.2	11.8	-1.6	51.5	21.4	30.0	64.6	34.8
1965-1970	70.8	33.3	37.5	8.4	11.0	-2.7	62.4	22.2	40.2	66.8	31.4
1970-1975	75.1	36.3	38.8	7.9	9.2	-1.3	67.2	27.1	40.2	74.6	36.0
1975-1980	75.3	43.2	32.1	7.0	8.3	-1.3	68.3	34.9	33.4	80.9	46.4
1980-1985	81.7	49.8	31.9	6.3	7.0	-0.6	75.4	42.9	32.5	86.0	52.4
1985-1990	88.8	55.6	33.2	6.8	7.5	-0.8	82.1	48.1	34.0	86.4	54.1
1990-1995	84.5	57.0	27.5	5.5	6.3	-0.8	79.1	50.7	28.4	88.9	59.9
1995-2000	80.5	59.6	20.9	4.1	5.2	-1.1	76.4	54.4	22.0	91.3	67.6
2000-2005	79.4	65.9	13.5	4.3	5.9	-1.6	75.1	59.9	15.1	91.0	75.5
2005-2010	79.3	63.9	15.4	4.1	6.2	-2.0	75.1	57.7	17.4	90.3	72.8
2010-2015	78.7	67.5	11.2	3.5	6.0	-2.5	75.2	61.5	13.6	91.1	78.2
2015-2020	74.5	70.4	4.1	2.7	5.6	-2.9	71.8	64.8	7.0	92.0	86.9
2020-2025	67.3	71.9	-4.6	1.8	5.1	-3.4	65.6	66.8	-1.2	92.9	99.2
2025-2030	59.5	72.8	-13.3	0.9	4.6	-3.7	58.6	68.2	-9.6	93.7	114.7
2030-2035	52.3	72.7	-20.3	0.3	4.0	-3.7	52.1	68.6	-16.6	94.5	131.2
2035-2040	46.1	71.3	-25.2	-0.1	3.4	-3.6	46.3	67.9	-21.6	95.2	147.1
2040-2045	39.0	68.7	-29.7	-0.5	2.9	-3.4	39.6	65.9	-26.3	95.8	168.8
2045-2050	30.7	64.5	-33.8	-0.9	2.3	-3.2	31.6	62.2	-30.6	96.4	202.4

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Table A.5. Countries accounting for 75 per cent of the world urban population ordered by urban population size, 1975, 2009 and 2050

Rank	Country	Urban population in 1975 (thousands)	Cumulative percentage	Rank	Country	Urban population in 2009 (thousands)	Cumulative percentage	Rank	Country	Urban population in 2050 (thousands)	Cumulative percentage
1	United States of America	161 379	10.7	1	China	620 480	18.1	1	China	1 037 695	16.5
2	China	158 543	21.2	2	India	356 057	28.5	2	India	875 193	30.4
3	India	131 708	29.9	3	United States of America	258 010	36.1	3	United States of America	365 093	36.2
4	Russian Federation	89 167	35.8	4	Brazil	166 844	41.0	4	Nigeria	218 018	39.7
5	Brazil	65 729	40.1	5	Russian Federation	102 976	44.0	5	Brazil	204 464	43.0
6	Japan	63 427	44.3	6	Indonesia	101 182	46.9	6	Pakistan	199 009	46.1
7	Germany	57 085	48.1	7	Mexico	84 980	49.4	7	Indonesia	190 007	49.1
8	United Kingdom	43 678	51.0	8	Japan	84 731	51.9	8	Bangladesh	125 500	51.1
9	France	38 453	53.5	9	Nigeria	75 943	54.1	9	Mexico	113 012	52.9
10	Mexico	37 926	56.0	10	Pakistan	64 349	56.0	10	Philippines	101 371	54.6
11	Italy	36 211	58.4	11	Germany	60 580	57.8	11	Russian Federation	95 978	56.1
12	Ukraine	28 620	60.3	12	France	52 746	59.3	12	Democratic Republic of the Congo	93 271	57.6
13	Indonesia	25 369	62.0	13	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	52 049	60.8	13	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	82 931	58.9
14	Spain	24 828	63.7	14	Turkey	51 763	62.3	14	Egypt	81 998	60.2
15	Argentina	21 062	65.1	15	United Kingdom	48 945	63.8	15	Turkey	81 812	61.5
16	Poland	18 803	66.3	16	Philippines	44 784	65.1	16	Japan	81 403	62.8
17	Pakistan	18 765	67.5	17	Bangladesh	44 711	66.4	17	Viet Nam	65 867	63.8
18	Canada	17 498	68.7	18	Italy	40 820	67.6	18	Ethiopia	65 149	64.9
19	Egypt	17 207	69.8	19	Republic of Korea	39 948	68.7	19	France	63 697	65.9
20	Turkey	17 138	71.0	20	Argentina	37 139	69.8	20	United Kingdom	63 509	66.9
21	Republic of Korea	16 678	72.1	21	Egypt	35 925	70.9	21	United Republic of Tanzania	59 109	67.8
22	Nigeria	16 328	73.2	22	Spain	34 685	71.9	22	Germany	59 089	68.8
23	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15 254	74.2	23	Colombia	34 141	72.9	23	Colombia	54 061	69.6
				24	Ukraine	31 311	73.8	24	Sudan	51 365	70.5
				25	South Africa	30 675	74.7	25	Iraq	49 193	71.2
								26	Argentina	48 882	72.0
								27	Italy	46 334	72.8
								28	South Africa	45 199	73.5
								29	Spain	44 325	74.2
								30	Thailand	43 984	74.9

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Table A.6. Countries accounting for 75 per cent of the world urban population in 1975, 2009 and 2050, ordered by level of urbanization in those years

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Percentage urban in 1975</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Percentage urban in 2009</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Percentage urban in 2050</i>
1	Argentina	81.0	1	Argentina	92.2	1	Argentina	96.0
2	United Kingdom	77.7	2	Brazil	86.1	2	France	94.1
3	Canada	75.6	3	France	84.6	3	Brazil	93.6
4	United States of America	73.7	4	Republic of Korea	82.7	4	United States of America	90.4
5	France	72.9	5	United States of America	82.0	5	United Kingdom	87.8
6	Germany	72.6	6	Canada	80.5	6	Mexico	87.6
7	Spain	69.6	7	United Kingdom	79.5	7	Spain	86.5
8	Russian Federation	66.4	8	Mexico	77.5	8	Colombia	86.0
9	Italy	65.6	9	Spain	77.2	9	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	85.5
10	Mexico	62.8	10	Colombia	74.8	10	Turkey	84.0
11	Brazil	60.8	11	Germany	73.7	11	Germany	83.8
12	Ukraine	58.4	12	Russian Federation	73.1	12	Algeria	83.5
13	Japan	56.8	13	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	70.2	13	Russian Federation	82.7
14	Poland	55.3	14	Turkey	69.2	14	Italy	81.2
15	Republic of Korea	48.0	15	Ukraine	68.5	15	Japan	80.1
16	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	45.7	16	Italy	68.2	16	South Africa	79.6
17	Egypt	43.5	17	Japan	66.6	17	Iraq	76.9
18	Turkey	41.6	18	South Africa	61.2	18	Nigeria	75.4
19	Philippines	35.6	19	Nigeria	49.1	19	China	73.2
20	Pakistan	26.3	20	Philippines	48.7	20	Philippines	69.4
21	Nigeria	25.5	21	China	46.1	21	Sudan	67.7
22	India	21.3	22	Indonesia	44.0	22	Indonesia	65.9
23	Indonesia	19.3	23	Egypt	43.3	23	Egypt	63.3
24	China	17.4	24	Pakistan	35.6	24	Democratic Republic of the Congo	63.2
			25	India	29.7	25	Thailand	60.0
			26	Bangladesh	27.6	26	Pakistan	59.4
						27	Viet Nam	59.0
						28	Bangladesh	56.4
						29	India	54.2
						30	United Republic of Tanzania	54.0
						31	Ethiopia	37.5

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Table A.7. Level of urbanization, rate of urbanization and average annual rate of change for countries with the largest urban populations, 1950 to 2050

Rank	Country	Percentage urban				Rate of urbanization (percentage)			Average annual rate of change of the urban population (percentage)		
		1950	1975	2009	2050	1950-1975	1975-2009	2009-2050	1950-1975	1975-2009	2009-2050
1	China	11.8	17.4	46.1	73.2	1.55	2.87	1.13	3.61	4.01	1.25
2	India	17.0	21.3	29.7	54.2	0.90	0.98	1.47	2.93	2.93	2.19
3	United States of America	64.2	73.7	82.0	90.4	0.55	0.32	0.24	1.86	1.38	0.85
4	Brazil	36.2	60.8	86.1	93.6	2.08	1.02	0.20	4.86	2.74	0.50
5	Russian Federation	44.1	66.4	73.1	82.7	1.64	0.28	0.30	2.71	0.42	-0.17
6	Indonesia	12.4	19.3	44.0	65.9	1.77	2.42	0.99	3.90	4.07	1.54
7	Mexico	42.7	62.8	77.5	87.6	1.54	0.62	0.30	4.66	2.37	0.70
8	Japan	34.9	56.8	66.6	80.1	1.96	0.47	0.45	3.15	0.85	-0.10
9	Nigeria	10.2	25.5	49.1	75.4	3.67	1.92	1.05	5.89	4.52	2.57
10	Pakistan	17.5	26.3	35.6	59.4	1.63	0.89	1.25	3.82	3.62	2.75
11	Germany	68.1	72.6	73.7	83.8	0.25	0.05	0.31	0.82	0.17	-0.06
12	France	55.2	72.9	84.6	94.1	1.11	0.44	0.26	2.04	0.93	0.46
13	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27.5	45.7	70.2	85.5	2.03	1.26	0.48	4.74	3.61	1.14
14	Turkey	24.8	41.6	69.2	84.0	2.07	1.50	0.47	4.68	3.25	1.12
15	United Kingdom	79.0	77.7	79.5	87.8	-0.07	0.07	0.24	0.35	0.33	0.64
16	Philippines	27.1	35.6	48.7	69.4	1.08	0.92	0.86	4.05	3.23	1.99
17	Bangladesh	4.3	9.8	27.6	56.4	3.33	3.03	1.75	5.71	5.15	2.52
18	Italy	54.1	65.6	68.2	81.2	0.77	0.11	0.43	1.47	0.35	0.31
19	Republic of Korea	21.4	48.0	82.7	90.8	3.24	1.60	0.23	5.61	2.57	0.01
20	Argentina	65.3	81.0	92.2	96.0	0.86	0.38	0.10	2.52	1.67	0.67
21	Egypt	31.9	43.5	43.3	63.3	1.23	-0.01	0.93	3.67	2.17	2.01
22	Spain	51.9	69.6	77.2	86.5	1.17	0.31	0.28	2.14	0.98	0.60
23	Colombia	32.7	58.5	74.8	86.0	2.33	0.72	0.34	5.10	2.62	1.12
24	Ukraine	35.5	58.4	68.5	81.8	1.99	0.47	0.43	3.08	0.26	-0.22
25	South Africa	42.2	48.1	61.2	79.6	0.52	0.71	0.64	3.04	2.67	0.95
26	Canada	60.9	75.6	80.5	87.9	0.86	0.18	0.22	2.95	1.28	0.90
27	Viet Nam	11.6	18.8	29.8	59.0	1.91	1.35	1.67	4.16	3.14	2.25
28	Poland	38.3	55.3	61.0	73.6	1.46	0.29	0.46	2.72	0.62	0.03
29	Democratic Republic of the Congo	19.1	29.5	34.6	63.2	1.74	0.47	1.47	4.36	3.51	3.43
30	Thailand	16.5	23.8	33.6	60.0	1.46	1.02	1.41	4.33	2.41	1.61
31	Iraq	35.1	61.4	66.3	76.9	2.23	0.23	0.36	5.20	2.99	2.15
32	Sudan	6.8	18.9	39.4	67.7	4.08	2.15	1.32	6.66	4.75	2.75
33	Ethiopia	4.6	9.5	16.5	37.5	2.88	1.63	2.00	5.21	4.35	3.81
34	United Republic of Tanzania	3.5	11.1	25.9	54.0	4.64	2.48	1.79	7.59	5.45	4.03

Note: Based on countries that appear at least once in table A.5; countries are ordered according to the size of the urban population in 2009.

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations

Table A.8. Countries accounting for 75 per cent of the world rural population ordered by rural population size, 1975, 2009 and 2050

Rank	Country	Rural population in 1975 (thousands)	Cumulative percentage	Rank	Country	Rural population in 2009 (thousands)	Cumulative percentage	Rank	Country	Rural population in 2050 (thousands)	Cumulative percentage
1	China	752 624	29.5	1	India	841 946	24.7	1	India	738 607	25.8
2	India	485 723	48.6	2	China	725 271	46.0	2	China	379 350	39.0
3	Indonesia	105 960	52.7	3	Indonesia	128 783	49.8	3	Pakistan	136 186	43.8
4	Bangladesh	71 274	55.5	4	Bangladesh	117 510	53.2	4	Ethiopia	108 662	47.6
5	United States of America	57 730	57.8	5	Pakistan	116 459	56.6	5	Indonesia	98 103	51.0
6	Pakistan	52 473	59.8	6	Nigeria	78 785	58.9	6	Bangladesh	96 995	54.4
7	Japan	48 192	61.7	7	Ethiopia	69 168	61.0	7	Nigeria	71 065	56.9
8	Nigeria	47 621	63.6	8	Viet Nam	61 864	62.8	8	Uganda	60 676	59.0
9	Russian Federation	45 066	65.4	9	United States of America	56 649	64.4	9	Democratic Republic of the Congo	54 240	60.9
10	Brazil	42 398	67.0	10	Philippines	47 199	65.8	10	United Republic of Tanzania	50 341	62.6
11	Viet Nam	38 964	68.6	11	Egypt	47 074	67.2	11	Egypt	47 535	64.3
12	Thailand	32 201	69.8	12	Thailand	45 003	68.5	12	Viet Nam	45 798	65.9
13	Ethiopia	29 828	71.0	13	Democratic Republic of the Cc	43 201	69.8	13	Philippines	44 785	67.5
14	Philippines	27 090	72.0	14	Japan	42 425	71.0	14	Kenya	44 297	69.0
15	Turkey	24 073	73.0	15	Russian Federation	37 898	72.2	15	Afghanistan	39 189	70.4
16	Myanmar	22 736	73.9	16	Myanmar	33 524	73.1	16	United States of America	38 839	71.7
17	Mexico	22 505	74.8	17	United Republic of Tanzania	32 402	74.1	17	Niger	36 785	73.0
				18	Kenya	31 103	75.0	18	Thailand	29 377	74.0
								19	Nepal	25 709	74.9

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations

Table A.9. Rural population, average annual rate of change and percentage rural for countries with the largest rural populations, 1950-2050

Rank	Country	Rural population (thousands)				Average annual rate of change of the rural population (percentage)			Percentage rural			
		1950	1975	2009	2050	1950-1975	1975-2009	2009-2050	1950	1975	2009	2050
1	India	308 484	485 723	841 946	738 607	1.82	1.62	-0.32	83.0	78.7	70.3	45.8
2	China	480 632	752 624	725 271	379 350	1.79	-0.11	-1.58	88.2	82.6	53.9	26.8
3	Indonesia	67 585	105 960	128 783	98 103	1.80	0.57	-0.66	87.6	80.7	56.0	34.1
4	Bangladesh	41 728	71 274	117 510	96 995	2.14	1.47	-0.47	95.7	90.2	72.4	43.6
5	Pakistan	33 963	52 473	116 459	136 186	1.74	2.34	0.38	82.5	73.7	64.4	40.6
6	Nigeria	32 934	47 621	78 785	71 065	1.48	1.48	-0.25	89.8	74.5	50.9	24.6
7	Ethiopia	17 586	29 828	69 168	108 662	2.11	2.47	1.10	95.4	90.5	83.5	62.5
8	Viet Nam	24 181	38 964	61 864	45 798	1.91	1.36	-0.73	88.4	81.2	70.2	41.0
9	United States of America	56 571	57 730	56 649	38 839	0.08	-0.06	-0.92	35.8	26.3	18.0	9.6
10	Philippines	14 570	27 090	47 199	44 785	2.48	1.63	-0.13	72.9	64.4	51.3	30.6
11	Egypt	14 645	22 393	47 074	47 535	1.70	2.19	0.02	68.1	56.5	56.7	36.7
12	Thailand	17 211	32 201	45 003	29 377	2.51	0.98	-1.04	83.5	76.2	66.4	40.0
13	Democratic Republic of the Congo	9 857	16 520	43 201	54 240	2.07	2.83	0.56	80.9	70.5	65.4	36.8
14	Japan	53 958	48 192	42 425	20 256	-0.45	-0.37	-1.80	65.1	43.2	33.4	19.9
15	Russian Federation	57 424	45 066	37 898	20 119	-0.97	-0.51	-1.54	55.9	33.6	26.9	17.3
16	Myanmar	14 385	22 736	33 524	23 532	1.83	1.14	-0.86	83.8	76.1	67.0	37.1
17	United Republic of Tanzania	7 383	14 192	32 402	50 341	2.61	2.43	1.07	96.5	88.9	74.1	46.0
18	Kenya	5 737	11 740	31 103	44 297	2.86	2.87	0.86	94.4	87.1	78.1	51.9
19	Uganda	5 013	10 126	28 419	60 676	2.81	3.03	1.85	97.2	93.0	86.9	66.5
20	Brazil	34 457	42 398	26 889	14 048	0.83	-1.34	-1.58	63.8	39.2	13.9	6.4
21	Mexico	15 908	22 505	24 630	15 952	1.39	0.27	-1.06	57.3	37.2	22.5	12.4
22	Nepal	7 909	12 711	24 034	25 709	1.90	1.87	0.16	97.3	95.2	81.9	52.4
23	Turkey	16 162	24 073	23 053	15 577	1.59	-0.13	-0.96	75.2	58.4	30.8	16.0
24	Afghanistan	7 679	11 559	21 869	39 189	1.64	1.88	1.42	94.2	86.7	77.7	53.0
25	Niger	2 342	4 509	12 692	36 785	2.62	3.04	2.60	95.1	88.6	83.0	63.2

Note: Based on countries that appear at least once in table A.8; countries are ordered according to the size of the rural population in 2009.

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations

Table A.10. Number of countries by period in which their populations become 50 per cent urban, by major area

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Before 1950</i>	<i>1950- 1975</i>	<i>1975- 2009</i>	<i>2009- 2025</i>	<i>2025- 2050</i>	<i>After 2050</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	52	45	43	20	46	24	230
Africa	1	2	16	7	23	8	57
Asia	8	12	8	5	12	5	50
Europe	20	15	7	3	2	1	48
Latin America and the Caribbean	14	9	11	4	6	2	46
Northern America	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Oceania	5	6	1	1	3	8	24

Note: If a country or area had a urban poportion larger than 50 percent in 1950, the country was considered as a country that became 50 per cent urban before 1950.

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations

Table A.11. Number of countries or areas by period in which the rural population reaches a peak, by major area

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Before 1950</i>	<i>1950-1975</i>	<i>1975-2009</i>	<i>2009-2025</i>	<i>2025-2050</i>	<i>After 2050</i>	<i>Total</i>
World	35	38	49	43	60	5	230
Africa	1	1	10	6	37	2	57
Asia	1	7	11	16	13	2	50
Europe	23	13	8	2	2	0	48
Latin America and the Caribbean	6	11	15	11	3	0	46
Northern America	2	1	1	1	0	0	5
Oceania	2	5	4	7	5	1	24

Note: If a country or area had its largest rural population in 1950, the country was considered as a country that reached its peak rural population before 1950. This category also includes those countries or areas that did not have any rural population in 1950. If a country will have its largest rural population in 2050, the country is considered as a country that will reach its peak rural population after 2050.

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations

Table A.12. Countries or areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2009 with high proportions of their population residing in urban areas in 1975, 2009 and 2050, by rank order

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Percentage urban in 1975</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Percentage urban in 2009</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Percentage urban in 2050</i>
1	Singapore	100.0	1	China, Hong Kong SAR	100.0	1	China, Hong Kong SAR	100.0
2	China, Macao SAR	97.9	2	China, Macao SAR	100.0	2	China, Macao SAR	100.0
3	Guadeloupe	96.0	3	Singapore	100.0	3	Singapore	100.0
4	Belgium	94.5	4	Puerto Rico	98.6	4	Puerto Rico	99.7
5	Malta	89.7	5	Guadeloupe	98.4	5	Kuwait	99.0
6	China, Hong Kong SAR	89.7	6	Kuwait	98.4	6	Guadeloupe	98.9
7	Kuwait	89.4	7	Belgium	97.4	7	Belgium	98.4
8	Qatar	88.9	8	Qatar	95.8	8	United States Virgin Islands	97.7
9	Iceland	86.7	9	United States Virgin Islands	95.1	9	Qatar	97.6
10	Israel	86.6	10	Malta	94.5	10	Malta	97.5
11	Australia	85.9	11	Réunion	93.7	11	Réunion	97.3
12	Bahrain	85.0	12	Iceland	93.3	12	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	96.9
13	Guam	83.6	13	Guam	93.1	13	Netherlands Antilles	96.6
14	Uruguay	83.4	14	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	93.1	14	Iceland	96.1
15	New Zealand	82.8	15	Netherlands Antilles	93.0	15	Argentina	96.0
16	Sweden	82.7	16	Uruguay	92.4	16	Uruguay	95.6
17	Denmark	82.1	17	Argentina	92.2	17	Guam	95.5
18	Argentina	81.0	18	Israel	91.8	18	Israel	94.6
			19	Martinique	89.1	19	Chile	94.2
			20	Australia	88.9	20	France	94.1
			21	Chile	88.8	21	Australia	93.8
			22	Bahrain	88.6	22	Brazil	93.6
						23	Gabon	93.5
						24	Bahrain	92.8
						25	Denmark	92.5
						26	Lebanon	92.4
						27	Martinique	92.2

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights.* New York: United Nations

Table A.13. Countries or areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2009 with low proportions of their population residing in urban areas in 1975, 2009 and 2050, by rank order

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Percentage urban in 1975</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Percentage urban in 2009</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Percentage urban in 2050</i>
1	Burundi	3.2	1	Burundi	10.7	1	Papua New Guinea	29.8
2	Rwanda	4.0	2	Papua New Guinea	12.5	2	Sri Lanka	31.3
3	Cambodia	4.4	3	Uganda	13.1	3	Burundi	33.3
4	Nepal	4.8	4	Trinidad and Tobago	13.5	4	Uganda	33.5
5	Burkina Faso	6.3	5	Sri Lanka	14.3	5	Samoa	36.6
6	Uganda	7.0	6	Ethiopia	16.5	6	Niger	36.8
7	Malawi	7.7	7	Niger	17.0	7	Ethiopia	37.5
8	Bhutan	7.9	8	Nepal	18.1	8	Trinidad and Tobago	38.3
9	Mozambique	8.7	9	Solomon Islands	18.2	9	Swaziland	39.5
10	Solomon Islands	9.1	10	Rwanda	18.6	10	Rwanda	42.9
11	Ethiopia	9.5	11	Malawi	19.3	11	Cambodia	43.8
12	Bangladesh	9.8	12	Cambodia	19.8	12	Solomon Islands	44.3
13	Lesotho	10.8	13	Samoa	20.4	13	Micronesia (Fed. States of)	44.4
14	Lao People's Democratic Republic	11.1	14	Eritrea	21.1	14	Tonga	44.5
15	United Republic of Tanzania	11.1	15	Swaziland	21.4			
16	Trinidad and Tobago	11.4	16	Kenya	21.9			
17	Niger	11.4	17	Afghanistan	22.3			
18	Botswana	11.9	18	Micronesia (Fed. States of)	22.6			
19	Papua New Guinea	11.9						
20	Kenya	12.9						
21	Afghanistan	13.3						
22	Vanuatu	13.4						
23	Eritrea	13.5						

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights.* New York: United Nations

Table A.14. Countries or areas with 100,000 inhabitant or more in 2009 with the highest average annual rates of change of the urban population in 1995-2010 and 2010-2025, by rank order

Rank	Country or area	Urban average annual rate of change in 1995-2010 (percentage)	Urban population in 1995 (thousands)	Rank	Country or area	Urban average annual rate of change in 2010-2025 (percentage)	Urban population in 2010 (thousands)
1	Rwanda	9.72	451	1	Burkina Faso	5.54	4 184
2	Qatar	7.15	495	2	Malawi	5.12	3 102
3	Burkina Faso	6.70	1 532	3	Uganda	5.06	4 493
4	Lao People's Democratic Republic	6.26	836	4	Niger	5.01	2 719
5	Liberia	5.74	829	5	Timor-Leste	4.83	329
6	Nepal	5.72	2 356	6	Burundi	4.76	937
7	Bhutan	5.71	104	7	Eritrea	4.70	1 127
8	Malawi	5.57	1 345	8	Chad	4.60	3 179
9	Mozambique	5.11	4 181	9	United Republic of Tanzania	4.58	11 883
10	Gambia	5.07	476	10	Afghanistan	4.56	6 581
11	Eritrea	5.01	532	11	Nepal	4.38	5 559
12	Burundi	4.97	445	12	Yemen	4.34	7 714
13	Yemen	4.92	3 688	13	Rwanda	4.30	1 938
14	United Arab Emirates	4.87	1 906	14	Lao People's Democratic Republic	4.27	2 136
15	Haiti	4.86	2 562	15	Solomon Islands	4.25	99
16	Chad	4.73	1 563	16	Kenya	4.22	9 064
17	Angola	4.67	5 516	17	Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.18	23 887
18	Togo	4.62	1 473	18	Guinea	4.17	3 651
19	Maldives	4.56	64	19	Vanuatu	4.11	63
20	Mayotte	4.53	51	20	Mali	4.10	4 777
21	Mali	4.49	2 437	21	Somalia	4.07	3 505
22	United Republic of Tanzania	4.38	6 157	22	Ethiopia	3.92	14 158
23	Western Sahara	4.36	226	23	Benin	3.88	3 873
24	Lesotho	4.33	293	24	Madagascar	3.85	6 082
25	Afghanistan	4.29	3 459	25	Mozambique	3.68	8 996

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations

Table A.15. Countries or areas with 100,000 inhabitant or more in 2009 with the highest average annual rates of change of the rural population in 1995-2010 and 2010-2025, by rank order

Rank	Country or area	Rural average annual rate of change in 1995-2010 (percentage)	Rural population in 1995 (thousands)	Rank	Country or area	Rural average annual rate of change in 2010-2025 (percentage)	Rural population in 2010 (thousands)
1	Western Sahara	7.09	33	1	Niger	3.30	13 173
2	Qatar	4.69	31	2	Uganda	2.68	29 303
3	Liberia	4.34	1 116	3	Afghanistan	2.32	22 537
4	Niger	3.46	7 835	4	Timor-Leste	2.30	842
5	Rwanda	3.42	4 989	5	Iraq	2.04	10 644
6	Iraq	3.24	6 547	6	Ethiopia	1.91	70 818
7	Uganda	3.06	18 510	7	United Republic of Tanzania	1.85	33 157
8	French Guiana	2.98	35	8	Rwanda	1.83	8 340
9	Afghanistan	2.88	14 625	9	Malawi	1.81	12 590
10	Eritrea	2.84	2 674	10	Mayotte	1.75	99
11	Equatorial Guinea	2.76	276	11	Zambia	1.73	8 524
12	Kuwait	2.74	33	12	Papua New Guinea	1.71	6 026
13	Chad	2.69	5 565	13	Guinea-Bissau	1.68	1 153
14	Papua New Guinea	2.65	4 046	14	Benin	1.64	5 339
15	Zambia	2.65	5 728	15	Somalia	1.63	5 854
16	Jordan	2.62	938	16	Kenya	1.61	31 799
17	Benin	2.59	3 620	17	Chad	1.59	8 328
18	Occupied Palestinian Territory	2.58	774	18	Occupied Palestinian Territory	1.58	1 140
19	Madagascar	2.45	9 737	19	Madagascar	1.56	14 064
20	Mauritania	2.45	1 366	20	Burkina Faso	1.53	12 103
21	Ethiopia	2.45	49 062	21	Yemen	1.50	16 542
22	Malawi	2.39	8 799	22	Equatorial Guinea	1.50	418
23	Kenya	2.37	22 278	23	Eritrea	1.49	4 097
24	United Arab Emirates	2.37	526	24	Guinea	1.48	6 673
25	Senegal	2.32	5 229	25	Liberia	1.43	2 141

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations

Table A.16. Population of urban agglomerations with the highest degree of primacy in 2010

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Urban agglomeration</i>	<i>Population in 2010 (thousands)</i>	<i>Percentage of the urban population residing in the urban agglomeration in 2010</i>
1	China, Hong Kong SAR	Hong Kong	7 069	100.0
2	Singapore	Singapore	4 837	100.0
3	Kuwait	Al Kuwayt (Kuwait City)	2 305	76.8
4	Puerto Rico	San Juan	2 743	69.5
5	Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	966	57.7
6	Afghanistan	Kabul	3 731	56.7
7	Congo	Brazzaville	1 323	56.7
8	Togo	Lomé	1 667	56.6
9	Armenia	Yerevan	1 112	56.0
10	Panama	Ciudad de Panamá (Panama City)	1 378	52.5
11	Senegal	Dakar	2 863	52.5
12	Uruguay	Montevideo	1 635	52.4
13	Lebanon	Bayrut (Beirut)	1 937	52.2
14	Cambodia	Phnum Pénh (Phnom Penh)	1 562	51.6
15	Paraguay	Asunción	2 030	51.1
16	Georgia	Tbilisi	1 120	50.3
17	Israel	Tel Aviv-Yafo (Tel Aviv-Jaffa)	3 272	48.9
18	Costa Rica	San José	1 461	48.9
19	Rwanda	Kigali	939	48.5
20	Greece	Athínai (Athens)	3 257	47.4
21	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	1 908	45.6
22	Guinea	Conakry	1 653	45.3
23	Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	864	45.0
24	Portugal	Lisboa (Lisbon)	2 824	43.3
25	Japan	Tokyo	36 669	43.2
26	Angola	Luanda	4 772	42.9
27	Somalia	Muqdisho (Mogadishu)	1 500	42.8
28	Azerbaijan	Baku	1 972	42.5
29	Liberia	Monrovia	827	42.2
30	Haiti	Port-au-Prince	2 143	40.4
31	Sierra Leone	Freetown	901	40.2
32	United Arab Emirates	Dubayy (Dubai)	1 567	39.6
33	Peru	Lima	8 941	39.4
34	El Salvador	San Salvador	1 565	39.3
35	Chile	Santiago	5 952	39.0
36	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Vientiane	831	38.9
37	Kenya	Nairobi	3 523	38.9
38	Ireland	Dublin	1 099	38.7
39	Niger	Niamey	1 048	38.5

Note: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2009

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations

Table A.17. Evolution of the population of the 29 urban agglomerations that are expected to become mega-cities in 2025 and their average annual rates of change

Country	Urban agglomeration	Population (thousands)				Average annual rate of change (percentage)			
		1980	1995	2010	2025	1980-1995	1995-2010	2010-2025	
1	Japan	Tokyo	28 549	33 587	36 669	37 088	1.08	0.59	0.08
2	India	Delhi	5 558	12 407	22 157	28 568	5.35	3.87	1.69
3	India	Mumbai (Bombay)	8 658	14 111	20 041	25 810	3.26	2.34	1.69
4	Brazil	São Paulo	12 089	15 948	20 262	21 651	1.85	1.60	0.44
5	Bangladesh	Dhaka	3 266	8 332	14 648	20 936	6.24	3.76	2.38
6	Mexico	Ciudad de México (Mexico City)	13 010	16 811	19 460	20 713	1.71	0.98	0.42
7	United States of America	New York-Newark	15 601	16 943	19 425	20 636	0.55	0.91	0.40
8	India	Kolkata (Calcutta)	9 030	11 924	15 552	20 112	1.85	1.77	1.71
9	China	Shanghai	5 966	10 171	16 575	20 017	3.56	3.26	1.26
10	Pakistan	Karachi	5 048	8 467	13 125	18 725	3.45	2.92	2.37
11	Nigeria	Lagos	2 572	5 966	10 578	15 810	5.61	3.82	2.68
12	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	2 053	4 590	8 754	15 041	5.36	4.30	3.61
13	China	Beijing	5 366	8 138	12 385	15 018	2.78	2.80	1.29
14	Philippines	Manila	5 955	9 401	11 628	14 916	3.04	1.42	1.66
15	Argentina	Buenos Aires	9 422	11 154	13 074	13 708	1.12	1.06	0.32
16	United States of America	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	9 512	11 339	12 762	13 677	1.17	0.79	0.46
17	Egypt	Al-Qahirah (Cairo)	7 349	9 707	11 001	13 531	1.86	0.83	1.38
18	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	8 583	10 174	11 950	12 650	1.13	1.07	0.38
19	Turkey	Istanbul	4 397	7 665	10 525	12 108	3.71	2.11	0.93
20	Japan	Osaka-Kobe	9 990	11 052	11 337	11 368	0.67	0.17	0.02
21	China	Shenzhen	58	2 304	9 005	11 146	24.51	9.09	1.42
22	China	Chongqing	2 621	4 342	9 401	11 065	3.36	5.15	1.09
23	China	Guangzhou, Guangdong	1 870	4 745	8 884	10 961	6.21	4.18	1.40
24	France	Paris	8 669	9 510	10 485	10 884	0.62	0.65	0.25
25	Indonesia	Jakarta	5 984	8 322	9 210	10 850	2.20	0.68	1.09
26	Russian Federation	Moskva (Moscow)	8 136	9 201	10 550	10 663	0.82	0.91	0.07
27	Colombia	Bogotá	3 525	5 494	8 500	10 537	2.96	2.91	1.43
28	Peru	Lima	4 438	6 582	8 941	10 530	2.63	2.04	1.09
29	Pakistan	Lahore	2 882	4 653	7 132	10 308	3.19	2.85	2.46

Note: Urban agglomerations are ordered according to population in 2025.

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations

Table A.18. Evolution of the population of the 46 urban agglomerations that are expected to have between 5 million and 10 million inhabitants in 2025 and their average annual rates of change

Country	Urban agglomeration	Population (thousands)				Average annual rate of change (percentage)			
		1980	1995	2010	2025	1980-1995	1995-2010	2010-2025	
1	United States of America	Chicago	7 216	7 839	9 204	9 936	0.55	1.07	0.51
2	India	Chennai (Madras)	4 203	5 836	7 547	9 909	2.19	1.71	1.82
3	Republic of Korea	Seoul	8 258	10 256	9 773	9 767	1.44	-0.32	0.00
4	China	Tianjin	3 750	5 513	7 884	9 713	2.57	2.38	1.39
5	India	Bangalore	2 812	4 744	7 218	9 507	3.49	2.80	1.84
6	China	Wuhan	2 516	4 763	7 681	9 347	4.25	3.19	1.31
7	Viet Nam	Thành Pho Ho Chí Minh (Ho Chi Minh City)	2 878	3 802	6 167	8 957	1.86	3.22	2.49
8	India	Hyderabad	2 487	4 825	6 751	8 894	4.42	2.24	1.84
9	United Kingdom	London	7 660	7 908	8 631	8 816	0.21	0.58	0.14
10	Thailand	Krung Thep (Bangkok)	4 723	6 106	6 976	8 470	1.71	0.89	1.29
11	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Tehran	5 079	6 687	7 241	8 387	1.83	0.53	0.98
12	Angola	Luanda	962	1 953	4 772	8 077	4.72	5.96	3.51
13	Iraq	Baghdad	3 145	4 598	5 891	8 043	2.53	1.65	2.08
14	China, Hong Kong SAR	Hong Kong	4 609	6 214	7 069	7 969	1.99	0.86	0.80
15	Sudan	Al-Khartoum (Khartoum)	1 164	3 242	5 172	7 953	6.83	3.11	2.87
16	India	Ahmadabad	2 484	3 790	5 717	7 567	2.82	2.74	1.87
17	Bangladesh	Chittagong	1 340	2 578	4 962	7 265	4.36	4.36	2.54
18	Afghanistan	Kabul	978	1 616	3 731	6 888	3.35	5.58	4.09
19	China	Dongguan, Guangdong	137	1 416	5 347	6 852	15.56	8.86	1.65
20	India	Pune (Poona)	1 642	2 978	5 002	6 649	3.97	3.46	1.90
21	Chile	Santiago	3 721	4 964	5 952	6 503	1.92	1.21	0.59
22	Brazil	Belo Horizonte	2 441	4 093	5 852	6 463	3.45	2.38	0.66
23	China	Shenyang	3 418	4 081	5 166	6 457	1.18	1.57	1.49
24	Spain	Madrid	4 253	4 688	5 851	6 412	0.65	1.48	0.61
25	Côte d'Ivoire	Abidjan	1 384	2 535	4 125	6 321	4.04	3.25	2.85
26	United States of America	Miami	3 122	4 431	5 750	6 275	2.33	1.74	0.58
27	Kenya	Nairobi	862	1 755	3 523	6 246	4.74	4.64	3.82
28	China	Foshan	269	569	4 969	6 242	4.99	14.45	1.52
29	China	Chengdu	2 150	3 403	4 961	6 224	3.06	2.51	1.51
30	United Republic of Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	836	1 668	3 349	6 202	4.61	4.65	4.11
31	Saudi Arabia	Ar-Riyadh (Riyadh)	1 055	3 035	4 848	6 196	7.05	3.12	1.64

Table A.18. Evolution of the population of the 46 urban agglomerations that are expected to have between 5 million and 10 million inhabitants in 2025 and their average annual rates of change

	Country	Urban agglomeration	Population (thousands)				Average annual rate of change (percentage)		
			1980	1995	2010	2025	1980-1995	1995-2010	2010-2025
32	United States of America	Philadelphia	4 540	4 938	5 626	6 135	0.56	0.87	0.58
33	Canada	Toronto	3 008	4 197	5 449	6 029	2.22	1.74	0.67
34	Myanmar	Yangon	2 378	3 213	4 350	6 022	2.01	2.02	2.17
35	China	Nanjing, Jiangsu	1 731	2 944	4 519	5 845	3.54	2.86	1.72
36	China	Xi'an, Shaanxi	1 178	2 821	4 747	5 726	5.82	3.47	1.25
37	Egypt	Al-Iskandariyah (Alexandria)	2 519	3 277	4 387	5 648	1.76	1.94	1.68
38	India	Surat	877	1 984	4 168	5 579	5.44	4.95	1.94
39	Spain	Barcelona	3 837	4 318	5 083	5 477	0.79	1.09	0.50
40	United States of America	Dallas-Fort Worth	2 468	3 665	4 951	5 421	2.64	2.00	0.61
41	Singapore	Singapore	2 415	3 480	4 837	5 362	2.44	2.19	0.69
42	United States of America	Atlanta	1 625	2 781	4 691	5 153	3.58	3.49	0.63
43	China	Haerbin	1 992	2 860	4 251	5 080	2.41	2.64	1.19
44	Nigeria	Kano	1 350	2 360	3 395	5 060	3.72	2.42	2.66
45	United States of America	Houston	2 424	3 353	4 605	5 051	2.16	2.11	0.62
46	United States of America	Boston	3 281	3 726	4 593	5 034	0.85	1.40	0.61

Note: Urban agglomerations are ordered according to population in 2025.

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2010). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations

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