

WORLD URBANIZATION PROSPECTS: THE 2003 REVISION



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

WORLD URBANIZATION PROSPECTS: THE 2003 REVISION



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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

The *2003 Revision* presents estimates and projections of the total, urban and rural populations of the world for the period 1950-2030. The results are shown for development groups, five major areas (i.e., Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania) and 21 regions (see table on definition of major areas and regions in chapter VII, section C). Data are further disaggregated for the 228 countries or areas of the world. The *2003 Revision* also provides estimates and projections of the population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 for the period 1950-2015. The urban population of each country is estimated and projected based on a time series of the total population together with data on the proportion of the population living in urban areas. The total population is obtained from the estimates and the medium-fertility variant of the *2002 Revision of World Population Prospects* (United Nations, 2003a, 2003b and 2004). Estimates of the proportion of the population living in urban areas are obtained from national data sources. The most common source is the population census, although in some countries, national authorities use

data derived from population registers or administrative statistics to estimate the proportion urban. For each country, a time series of estimates of the proportion urban is assembled, although reference dates for the estimates do not necessarily coincide from one country to another. Furthermore, the time series for each country does not always cover the period 1950-2000. Hence, to obtain comparable estimates for all countries over the period 1950-2000 at intervals of five years, interpolation or extrapolation among the available national estimates is required. Beyond 2000, projections are carried out using the method described in chapter VI. The method derives projections of the proportion urban on the basis of changes occurring between the two most recent national estimates available, by assuming that the pace of growth of the proportion urban tends to decline as the proportion urban increases. Consequently, projected values are highly dependent on the most recent recorded experience for each country.

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

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

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

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

eight, different criteria were used to report the population of different cities.

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

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

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

I. KEY FINDINGS

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

Key findings of the 2003 Revision are:

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

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

anticipated to decline slightly from 3.3 billion in 2003 to 3.2 billion in 2030.

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

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

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

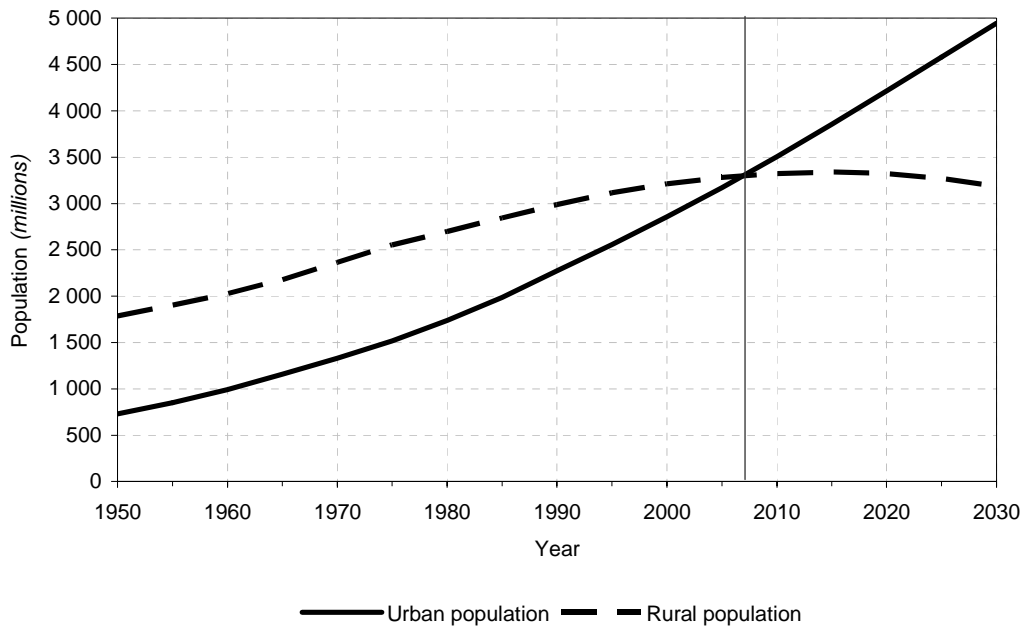
TABLE I.1. TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP, SELECTED PERIODS: 1950-2030

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

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

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

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



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

tion growth anticipated in the less developed regions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Latin America and the Caribbean is highly urbanized, with 77 per cent of its population living in urban settlements in 2003. This proportion is twice as high as those for Africa and Asia. With 39 per cent of their populations living in urban areas in 2003, Africa and Asia are expected to experience

rapid rates of urbanization during 2000-2030, so that by 2030, 54 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively, of their inhabitants will live in urban areas. At that time, 85 per cent of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean will be urban (table I.5 and figure I.4).

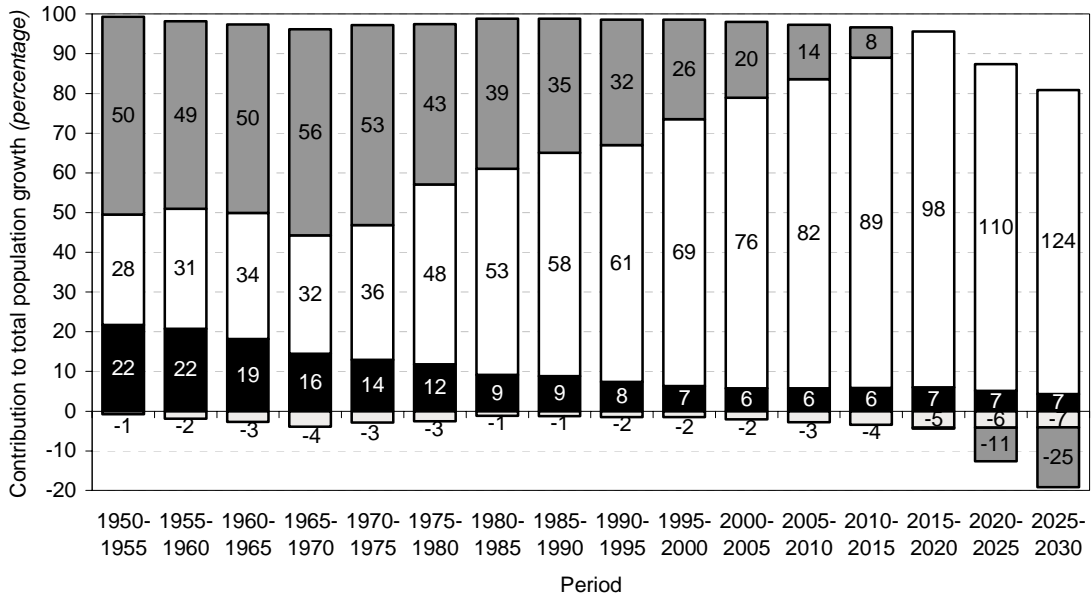
12. In Europe and Northern America, the percentages of the population living in urban areas are expected to rise from 73 per cent and 80 per cent, respectively, in 2003, to 80 per cent and 87 per cent in 2030. The increase in Oceania is likely to be from 73 per cent to 75 per cent over the same period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

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

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

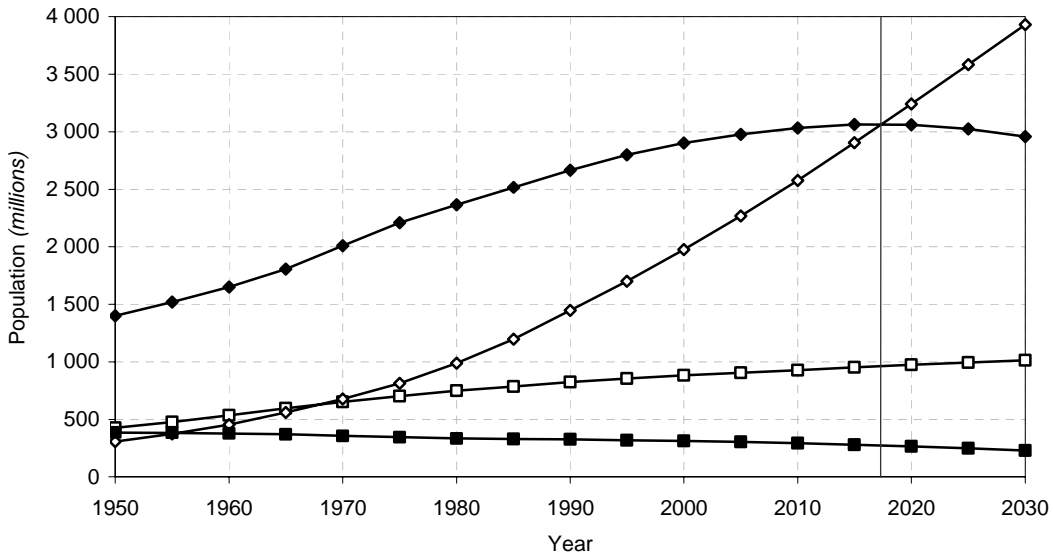
15. With 35 million inhabitants in 2003, Tokyo is by far the most populous urban agglomeration in the world (The population estimate for the urban agglomeration of Tokyo was raised considerably in the *2003 Revision* due to a new definition of metropolitan area that comprises a greater number of cities

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



■ More developed regions, urban population □ Less developed regions, urban population
 □ More developed regions, rural population ■ Less developed regions, rural population

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



□ More developed regions, urban population ◇ Less developed regions, urban population
 ■ More developed regions, rural population ◆ Less developed regions, rural population

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

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

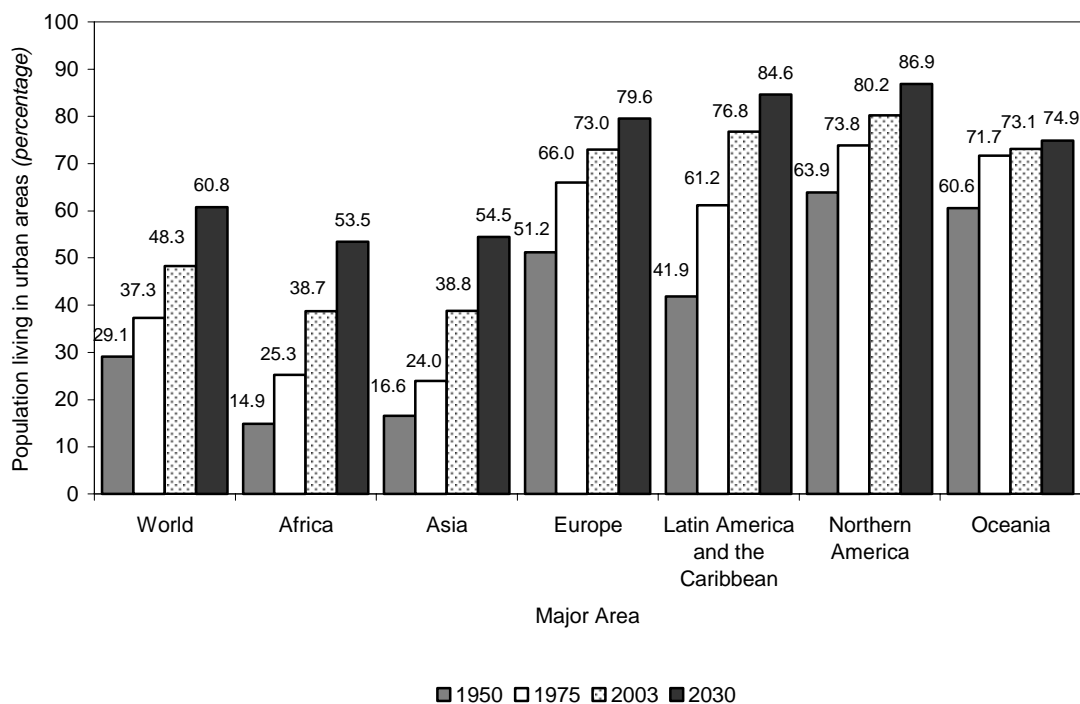
TABLE I.5. PERCENTAGE URBAN AND RATE OF URBANIZATION BY MAJOR AREA, SELECTED PERIODS: 1950-2030

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

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

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

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



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

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

18. Related to the trends described above, three-fourths of all Governments report that they are dissatisfied with the spatial distribution of their populations (table I.9). Developing countries (79 per cent)

are more likely than developed countries (65 per cent) to report dissatisfaction (United Nations, 2004).

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

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

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

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

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

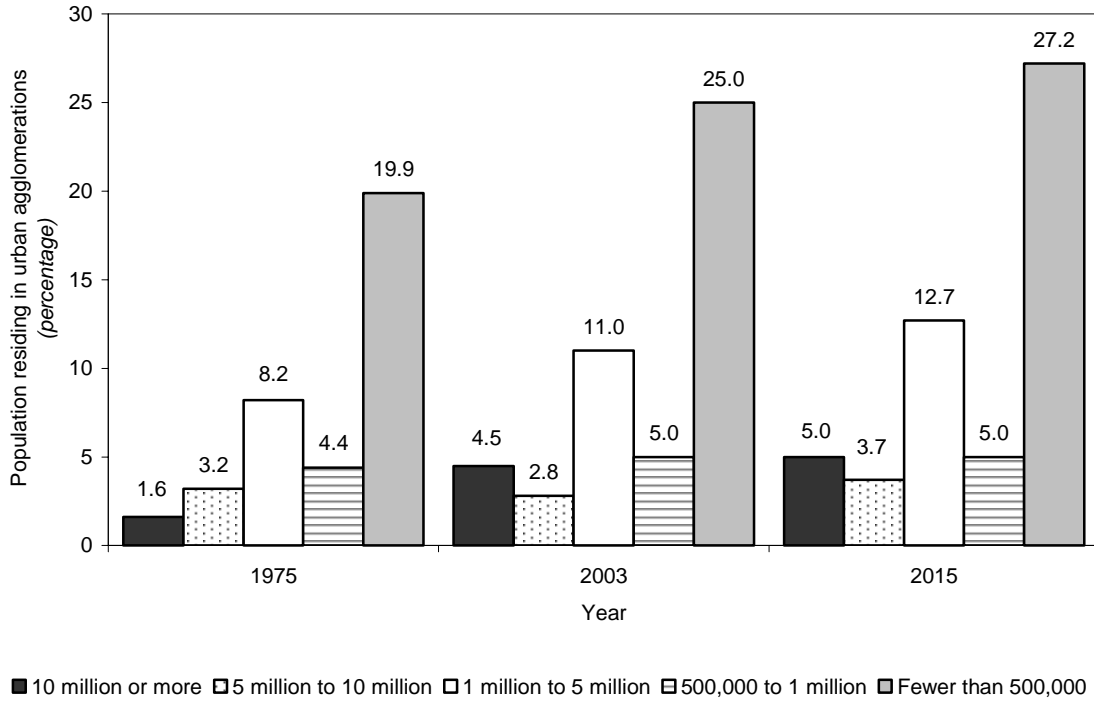


Figure I.6. Number of urban agglomerations with 5 million inhabitants or more: 1975, 2003 and 2015

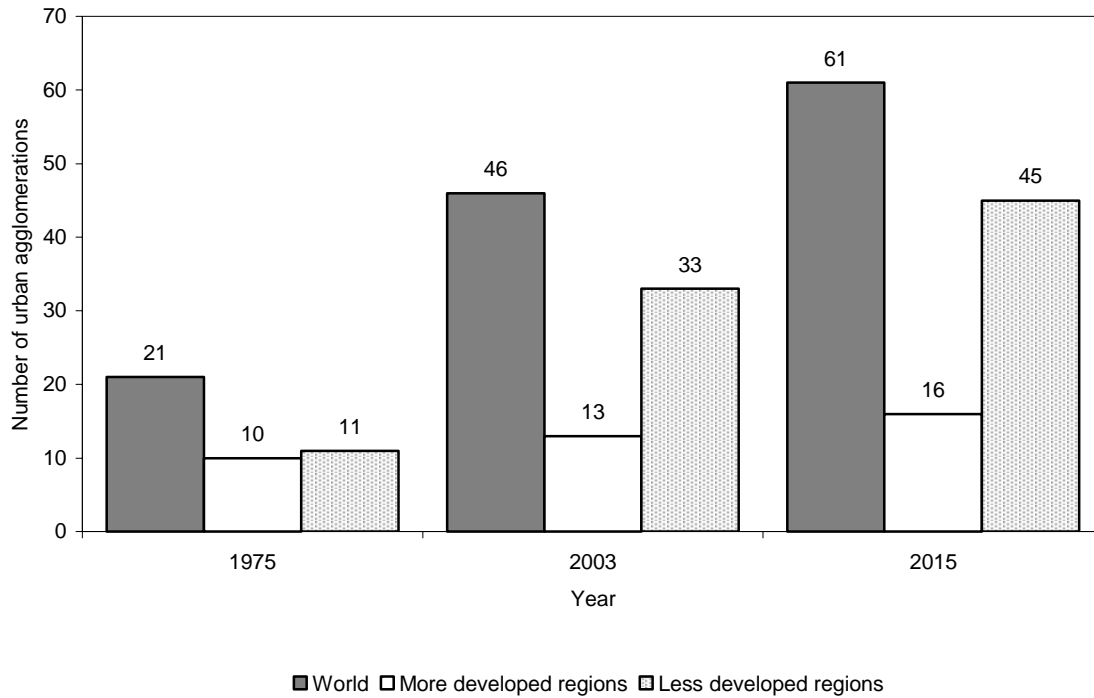


TABLE I.7. POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS WITH 10 MILLION INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1950, 1975, 2003 AND 2015
(millions)

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

¹Refers to the New York-Newark urbanized areas.

²Refers to the Los-Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana urbanized area.

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

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

NOTES: Urban agglomerations are ordered according to their population size in 2003.

¹Refers to the New York-Newark urbanized area.

²Refers to the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana urbanized area.

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

	<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.....	87	60	47	194	45	31	24	100
More developed regions	11	20	17	48	23	42	35	100
Less developed regions.....	76	40	30	146	52	27	21	100

II. URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION GROWTH AND WORLD URBANIZATION PROSPECTS

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

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

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

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

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

processes have been important in past urban growth and will continue to be important, especially for the developing world, where the potential for the emergence of new urban settlements is high. Indeed, in assessing the future of urbanization it is crucial to consider the contrasting

experiences of the more developed regions and the less developed regions. Section A below describes the past and future patterns of urban and rural growth in those regions, while section B does the same for the major areas of the world.

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

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

TABLE II.1. (continued)

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

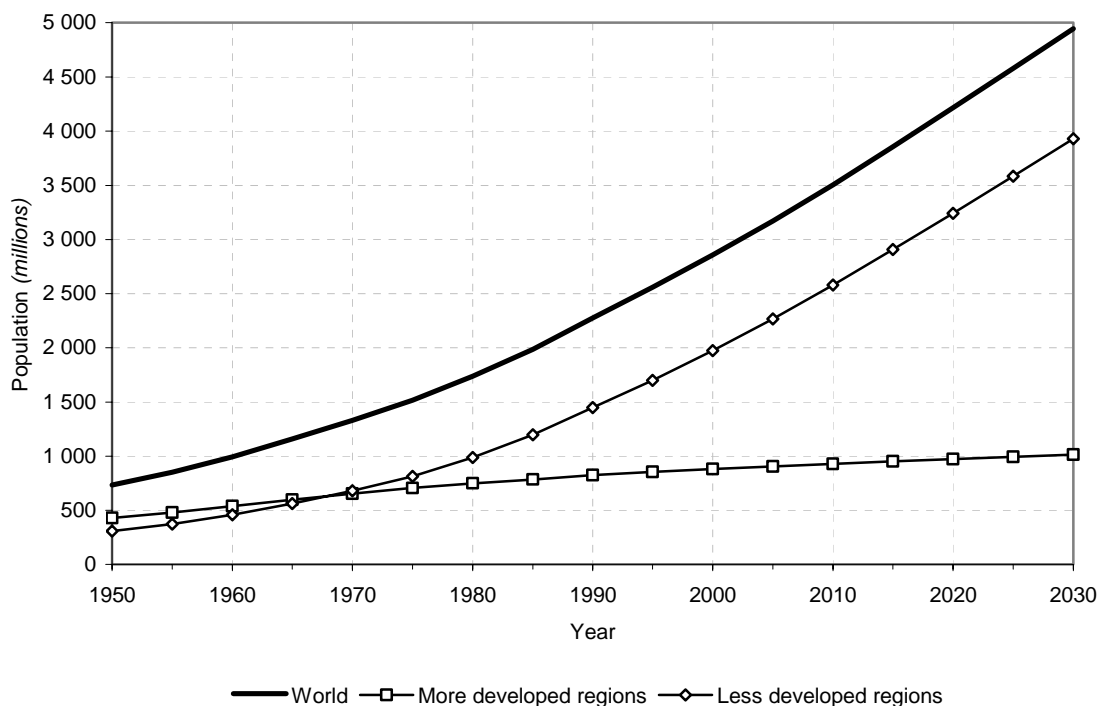
A. CONTRASTING TRENDS IN THE LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS AND THE MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS

Striking differences in patterns of urbanization exist between the more developed regions and the less developed regions. While most of the population of the less developed regions currently still lives in rural areas, the vast majority in the more developed regions resides in urban areas. However, the urban population of the less developed regions has been growing considerably faster than that of the more developed regions (figure II.1), and as a result, its share of the world urban population has been rising. In 1950 the urban population of more developed regions was considerably higher than that of the less developed regions (427 million versus 306 million—table II.1), so that the more developed regions accounted for 58 per cent of the world's urban population at a time when they had just 32 per cent of the world's inhabitants (table II.2). But already in the 1950s the patterns of growth of the urban populations of the more developed and the less developed regions were showing signs of divergence, with the former growing more slowly. As a consequence, by 1970 the urban population of the less devel-

oped regions had surpassed that of the more developed regions (677 million versus 652 million), and the difference increased rapidly thereafter. In 2000, over twice as many urban dwellers are estimated to live in the less developed regions as in the more developed regions (2 billion versus 0.9 billion). The less developed regions accounted in 2000 for 69 per cent of the world urban population and 80 per cent of the total population (table II.2). As the developing world becomes increasingly urbanized, the difference between these two figures will decline. By 2030, with 3.9 billion urban dwellers, the less developed regions will have 79 per cent of the world urban population and 85 per cent of the total world population. Correspondingly, with 1 billion urban inhabitants, the urban areas of the more developed regions will account for only 21 per cent of the total urban population of the world and 15 per cent of the total world population.

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

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



urban populations of developing countries, having generally lower fertility than that of the overall population, have experienced particularly high growth partly because of both high rural-urban migration and the expansion of urban localities through the transformation of rural settlements into urban ones. As a result, urban areas of the less de-

veloped regions have been absorbing a rising share of the annual increment to the world urban population. As table II.3 shows, the average annual increment of the urban population rose steadily from 24 million persons in 1950-1955 to 44 million in 1975-1980 and 60 million in 1995-2000. The next 30 years are expected to see a steady rise of the annual increment of the urban population until it reaches 73 million in 2025-2030. The overall increase of the annual increment of the urban population has been accompanied by a dramatic change in its distribution between the more and the less developed regions. Whereas in 1950-1955 the urban areas of the less developed regions absorbed 56 per cent of the annual increment of the world urban population, by 1995-2000 they were absorbing 92 per cent and by 2025-2030 they are expected to absorb 95 per cent (table II.3 and figure II.2). While the absolute increase of the urban population of less developed regions has been rising, that of the more developed regions has been falling. In 1995-2000, the urban areas of more developed regions grew by just over 5 million persons annually whereas 55 million were added every year in the urban areas of less developed regions. By 2025-2030 it is expected that 69 million persons will be

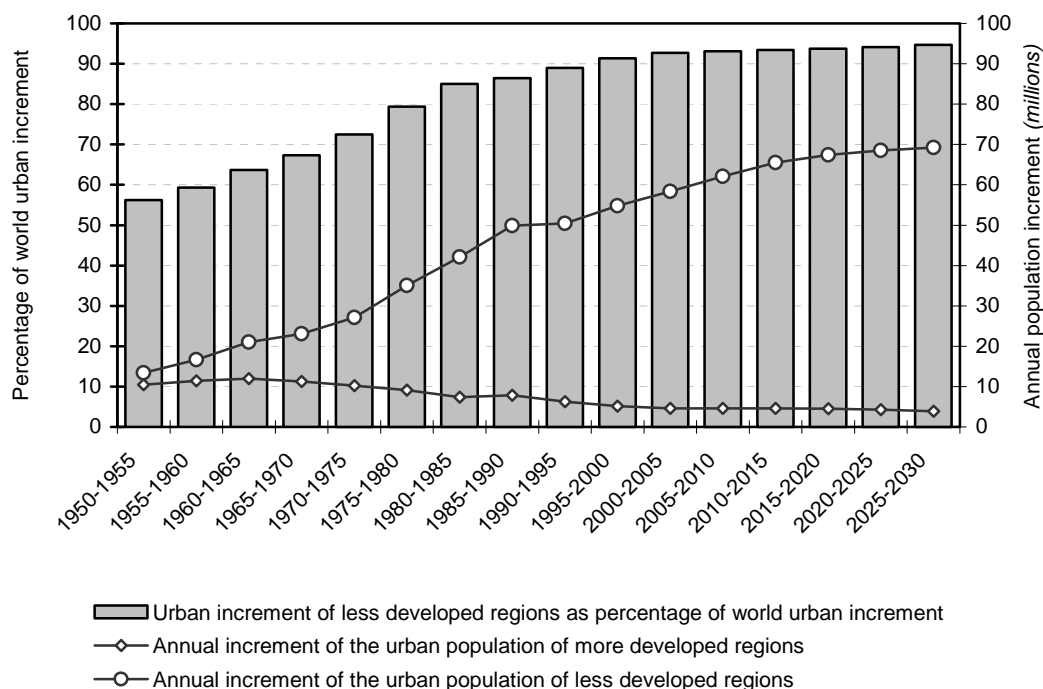
TABLE II.2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS OF THE WORLD BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP: 1950-2030

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

TABLE II.3. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREMENT IN THE
TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS OF THE WORLD,
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS AND LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS: 1950-2030

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

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



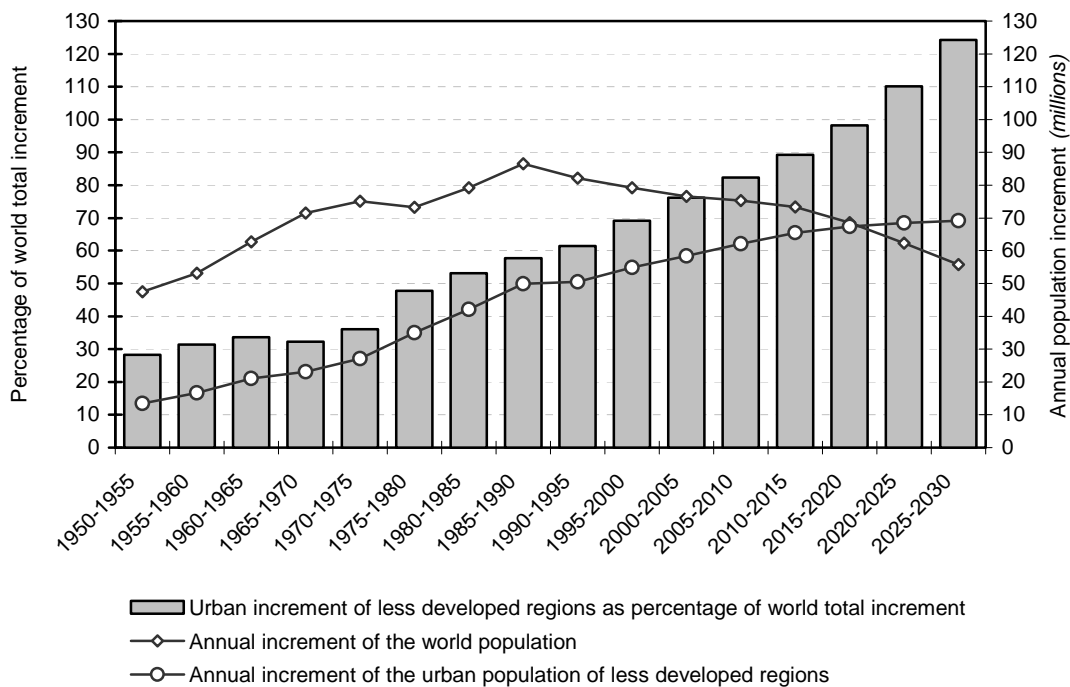
added annually to the urban population of the less developed regions, whereas the urban areas of more developed regions will gain under 4 million new residents every year.

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

2030, as a result of rising increments in the urban population of the less developed regions. However, there will continue to be positive overall population growth in urban areas of the more developed regions, though rural populations will be declining by then in both the more and the less developed regions.

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

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



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

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

tions of differences in urban growth rates of more developed and less developed regions in 2000-2030 is to note that the urban population of the less developed regions is expected to double in those 30 years, whereas it will take 149 years for that of the more developed regions to double.

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

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

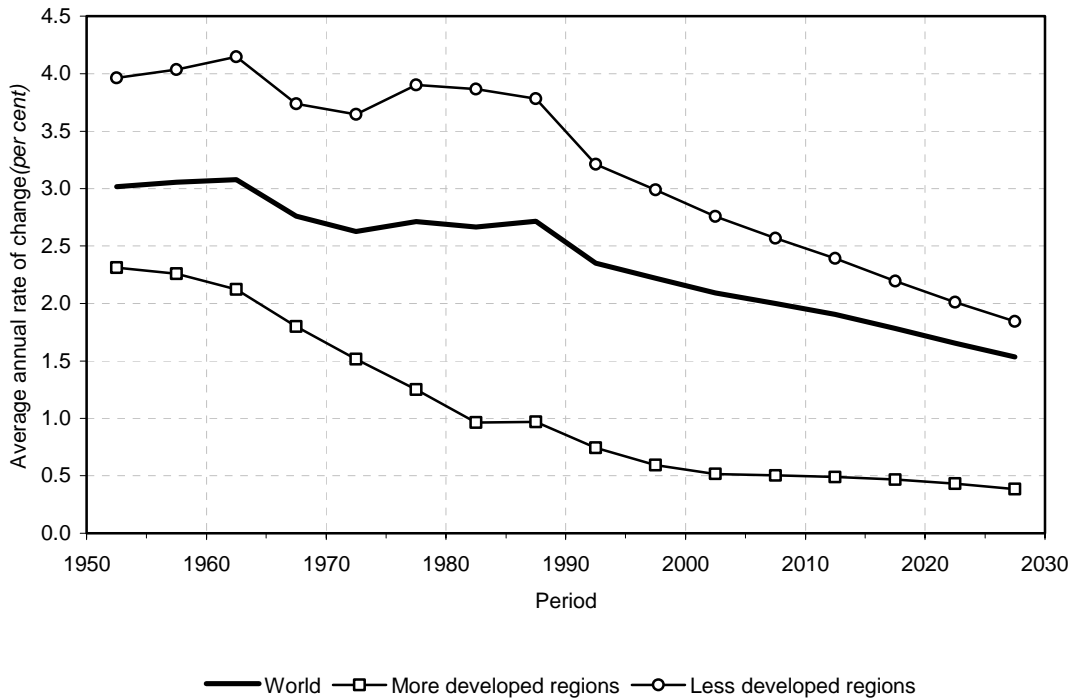


Figure II.5. Average annual rate of change of the urban population, China and less developed regions excluding China: 1950-2030

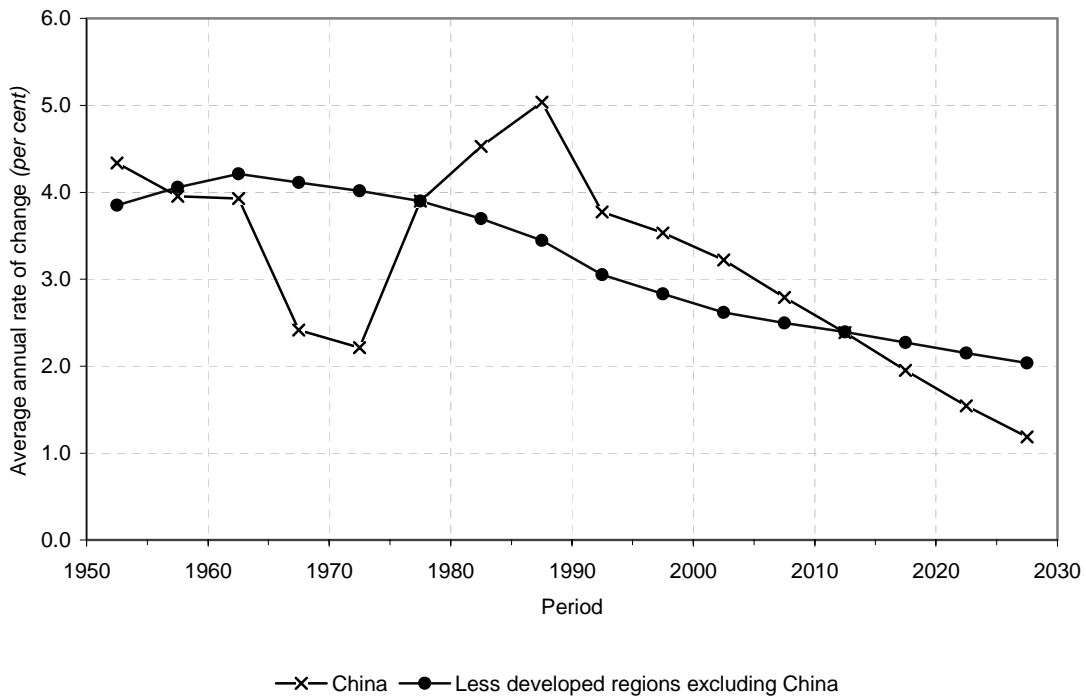
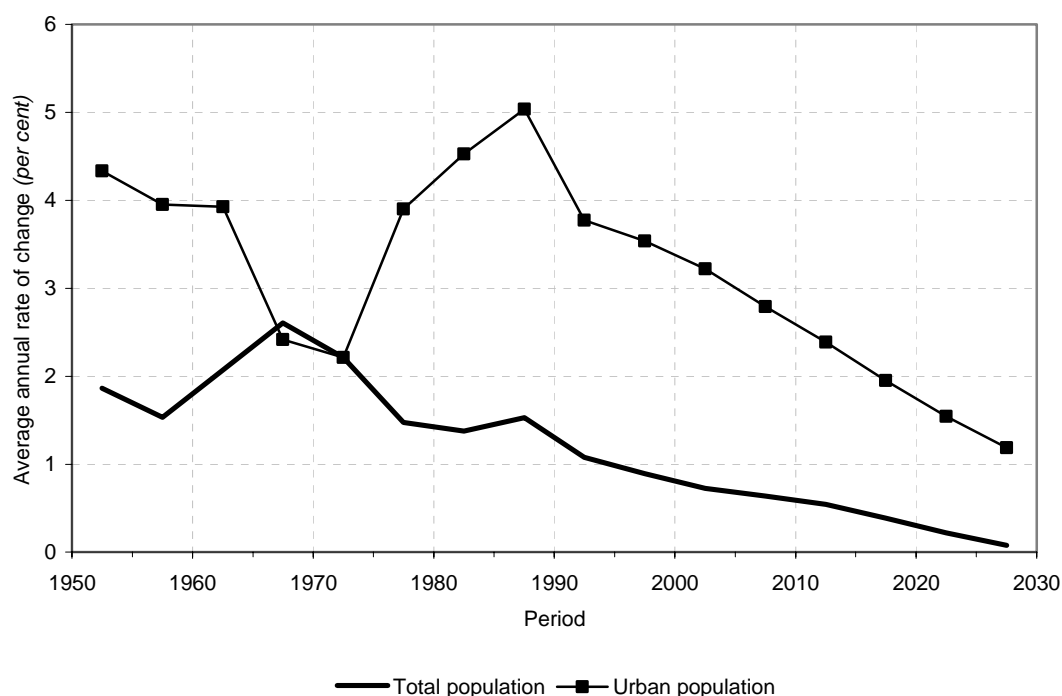


TABLE II.4. PERCENTAGE URBAN AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE OF THE URBAN AND TOTAL POPULATION OF CHINA: 1950-2030

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

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

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



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

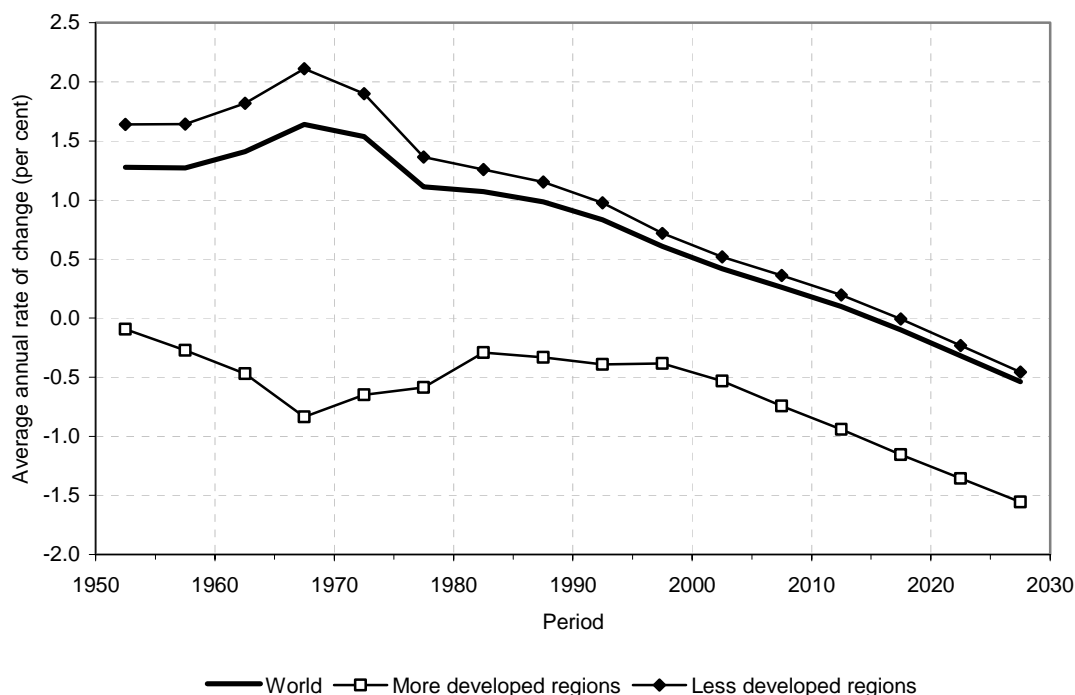
As with urban population trends, the more and less developed regions also differ markedly in rural population trends. Thus, whereas the rural population of more developed regions has been declining steadily during at least the latter half of the twentieth century, that of less developed regions has continued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

The diverging patterns of growth of the rural populations of the more developed and the less developed regions have resulted in a significant redistribution of the rural population of the world. In 1950, the 386 million rural dwellers in the more

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

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

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



tinue to experience different trends in the growth of the proportion urban. As already noted, the more developed regions were already highly urbanized by 1950, when just over half (53 per cent) of their population lived in urban areas. At that time, the less developed regions had just 18 per cent of their inhabitants living in cities and towns (table II.5). However, because the growth of the urban population of less developed regions was rapid relative to that of the total population, between 1950 and 2000 the proportion urban more than doubled, reaching 41 per cent. In the more developed regions, the proportion urban rose by less, but reaching 74 per cent by 2000. The projected proportion urban in 2030 is 82 per cent for the more developed regions and 57 per cent for the less developed regions. Thus by that date there will still be ample room for a continuing expansion of the proportion urban in the less developed regions, whereas that of the more developed regions may be nearing an upper limit. Such a contrast is made clearer by considering the rate of urbanization (i.e., the growth rate of the proportion urban). As table II.5 also shows, since 1980 the

more developed regions have had a low rate of urbanization, starting at 0.38 per cent per year in 1980-1985 and falling to 0.26 per cent in 1995-2000, rates which are expected to stabilize at under 0.4 per cent per year in the future. In contrast, the rate of urbanization of the less developed regions, which was mostly 1.7 to 1.9 per cent per year from 1950 to 1990 (except for 1965-1975 because of China — see above), is expected to fall but still remain above 1 per cent per year throughout the projection period. By 2030, close to three out of every five persons in the less developed regions are expected to live in urban areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A useful device for measuring the dispersion of the levels of urbanization is the interquartile range, defined as the difference between the upper and lower quartiles. For the more developed countries, it declines consistently over time, indicating increasing homogeneity of the levels of urbanization

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

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

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

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

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

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

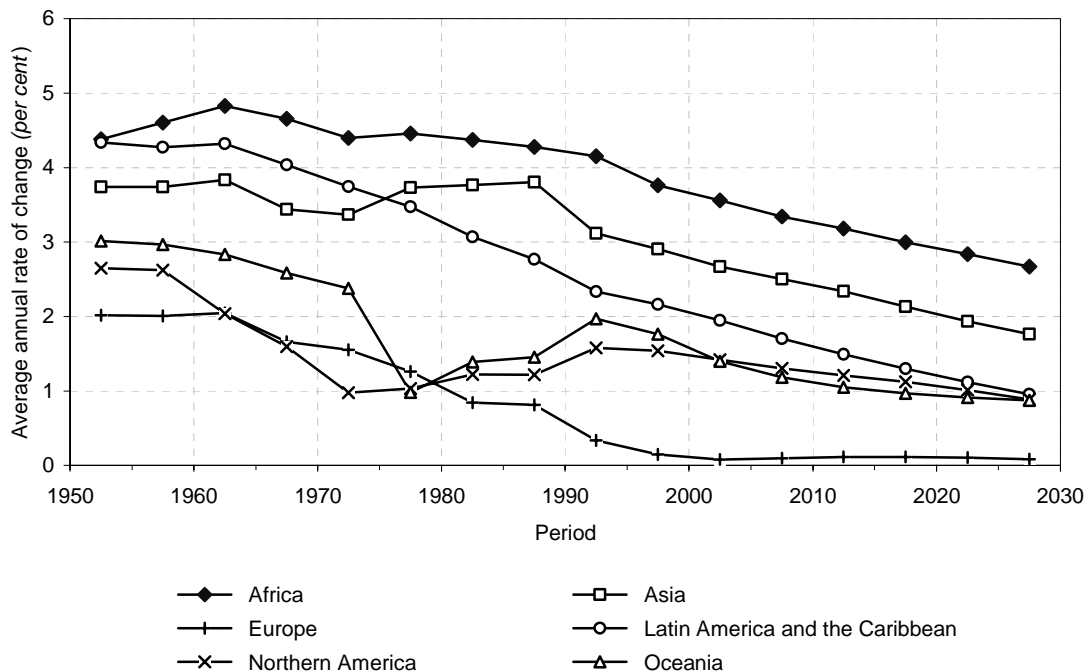
Major area	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030
<i>Average annual rate of change of the urban population (per cent)</i>																
World.....	3.02	3.06	3.08	2.76	2.63	2.72	2.67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

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

Figure II.8 illustrates the average annual rates of change of the urban population in the past 50 years and those expected in the future, for all major areas of the world (see table II.8 for figures). Africa's urban population growth rates have been the highest, averaging 4.4 per cent per year during 1950-2000 and are expected to remain at above 3 per cent per annum over most of the projection period. The urban growth rate of Latin America and the Caribbean was close to that of Africa in 1950-1955 (4.34 per cent versus 4.38 per cent), but has declined rapidly, being 2.2 per cent in 1995-2000. It is expected to fall further to 1.4 per cent during the period 2000-2030 and to under 1 per cent by 2025-2030. In Asia, the urban growth rates show the fluctuations associated with the urbanization trends experienced by China and remained high, averaging 3.6 per cent per year in

1950-2000, though falling to 2.9 per cent by 1995-2000. It is projected to be 2.2 per cent in 2000-2030, gradually declining to under 1.8 per cent in 2025-2030. In Europe, Northern America and Oceania, urban population growth rates declined markedly between approximately 1960 and 1980, during the so-called "counter-urbanization" period, but recovered in both Northern America and Oceania during 1980-2000. As a result, by 1995-2000, the urban population of Europe was growing at just 0.15 per cent per year, whereas those of Northern America and Oceania were rising at 1.5 per cent and 1.8 per cent per year, respectively. Further reductions of the urban growth rates are projected for these three major areas. Europe's annual growth rate is projected to average 0.1 per cent per year during 2000-2030. In contrast to Europe, annual rates of urban growth in Northern America and Oceania are projected to be above one per cent during the period 2000-2030 (1.2 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively). Even so, both major areas are expected to go below the one per cent threshold before the end of

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



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

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

Over the next thirty years, the differences expected in urban population growth will accentuate the redistribution of the urban population that occurred during 1950-2000. Africa's urban population will increase by another 2.5 times between 2000 and 2030, and Asia's will nearly double. With 748 million urban dwellers in 2030, Africa will have 15 per cent of the total world urban population, while Asia will have 54 per cent, or 2.7 billion persons. Together, they will account for nearly 70 per cent of the urban population of the world. All other major areas are expected to see their shares of the world urban population decline, even though their urban populations are all projected to increase substantially. The urban

population of Latin America and the Caribbean will increase by over 50 per cent, from 393 million in 2000 to 602 million in 2030, but its share will decline from 14 to 12 per cent. The share of Northern America is expected to decline from 8.8 per cent to 7.2 per cent although its urban population will likely increase by over 40 per cent. But the largest reduction expected is in Europe's share, which will decrease from 18.5 per cent to 11 per cent between 2000 and 2030 (table II.9).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In contrast to Africa and Asia, the level urbanization of Latin America and the Caribbean was

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

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

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

A more detailed depiction of trends in urbanization in the major areas of the world can be perceived by considering changes in the rates of urbanization over time. As figure II.9 shows, there is considerable variation across major areas in rates of urbanization (see table II.12 for figures). Only Latin America and the Caribbean displays a smoothly declining trend, dropping steadily from 1.7 per cent per year in 1950-1955 to 0.6 per cent in 1995-2000, and expected to further fall to about 0.3 per cent per year in 2025-2030. In Africa, whose rates of urbanization have generally been the highest in the world since before the middle of

the twentieth century, the rate of urbanization declined markedly from 2.1 to 2.4 per cent per year in 1950-1970, to 1.4 per cent per year in 1995-2000. It is expected to continue to decline to 1.1 per cent per year by the end of the projection period. In contrast to Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, the rate of urbanization in Asia shows no clear trend before 1990, fluctuating sharply as a result mainly of changes in China, as noted in section A above. Since China is home to about 30 per cent of the urban population of Asia, changes in China distort the changes for Asia as a whole, as is evident from comparing the rates of urbanization in China with those of Asia excluding China (figure II.10). Interestingly, rates of urbanization, as displayed in table II.11, were higher within the 1950-1975 period than the 1975-2000 period in all major areas, except for Asia.

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

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

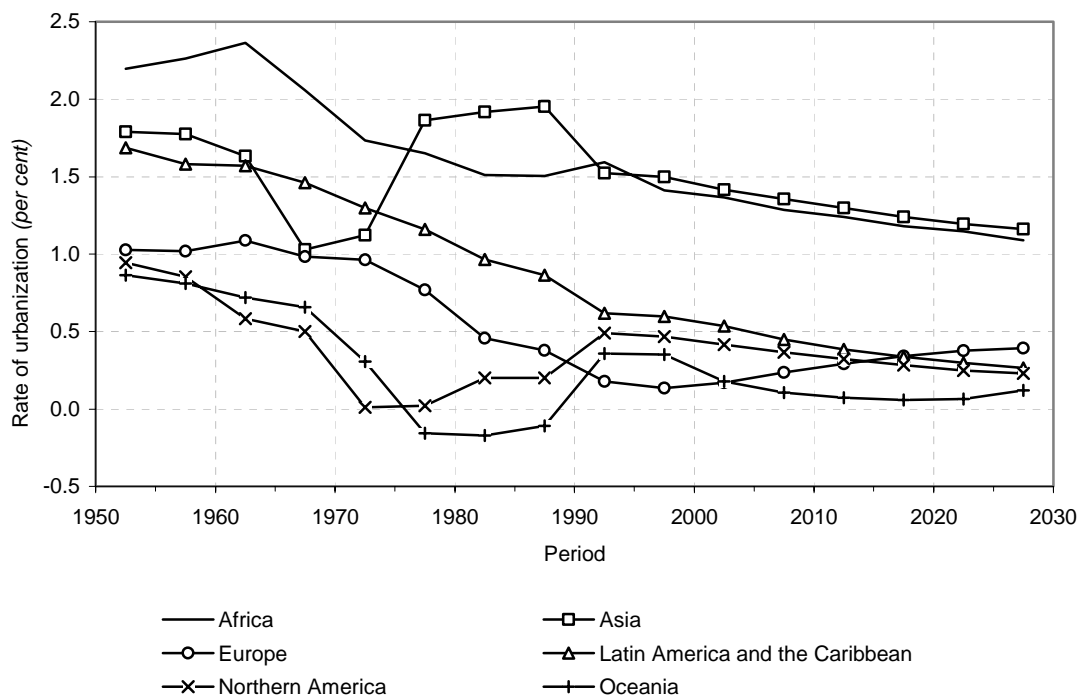
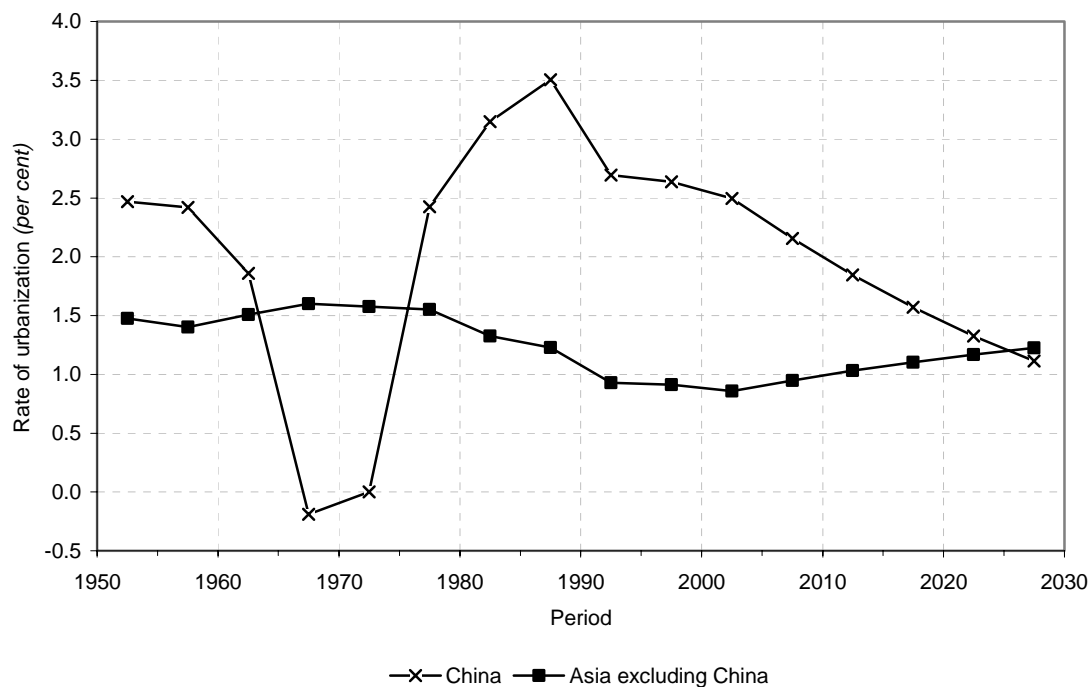


TABLE II.12. RATE OF URBANIZATION BY MAJOR AREA: 1950-2030

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

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



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

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

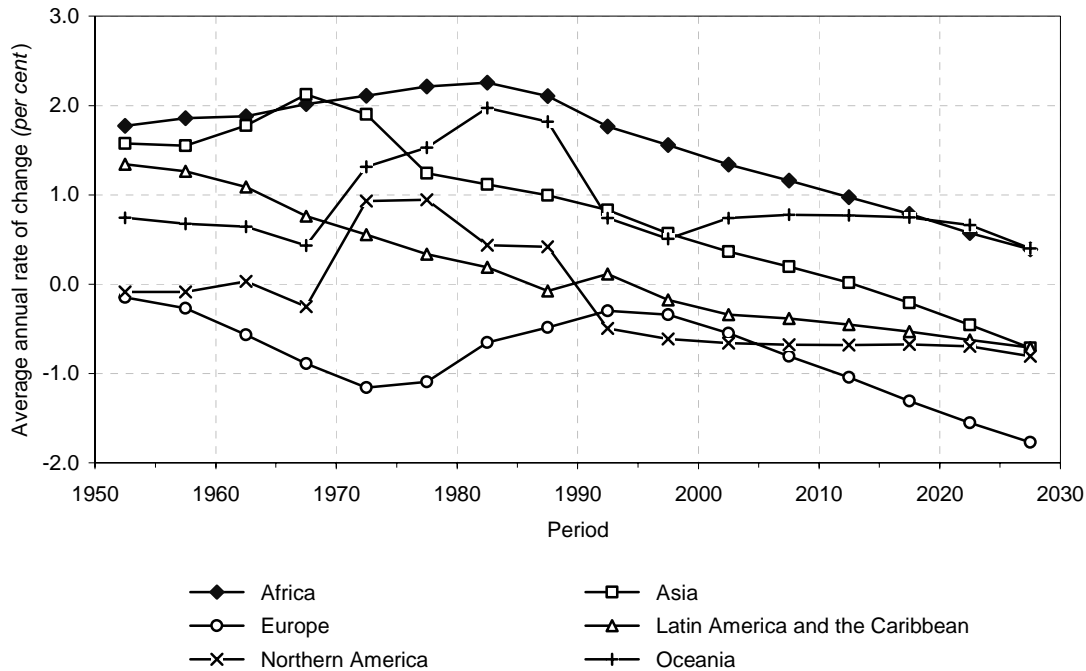
In the following, trends in rural population growth rates for the major areas of the world are considered, beginning with those from the less developed regions. As shown in figure II.11, two trends are discernible with respect to rural population growth rates in these major areas. First, Latin America and the Caribbean has seen its rural population growth rate decline steadily so that by 1985-1990 it began to be negative. Africa and Asia, in contrast, both experienced initial increases in the rates of growth of their rural popu-

lations, during 1950-1985 and 1955-1970, respectively. In the case of Africa, declining mortality combined with sustained high fertility produced the increase in the rural population growth rate, which reached a peak of 2.3 per cent per year in 1980-1985 and is estimated to have declined to 1.6 per cent per year by 1995-2000. In Asia, the highest growth rate of the rural population was in 1965-1970 at 2.1 per cent per year, largely as a result of the high rural growth rate in China. Since then, the growth rate of the rural population of Asia has been declining, reaching 0.6 per cent per year in 1995-2000 (see table II.8 for figures).

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

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

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



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

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

Changes in the size of the rural population of the major areas will result in a significant redistribution of the rural population of the world by major area. As table II.9 shows, Europe's share of the rural population, which has already dropped from 15 per cent in 1950 to 6.2 per cent in 2000 and is expected to fall to 4.4 per cent in 2030. The share of Northern America will also decline significantly, from 3.5 per cent in 1950 to 2.1 per cent in

2000 and 1.7 per cent in 2030, as will the share of Latin America and the Caribbean, from 5.4 per cent in 1950 to 4 per cent in 2000 and 3.4 per cent in 2030. Meanwhile, the shares of Africa and Asia will both correspondingly increase markedly, with that of Africa doubling over the period, from 10 per cent in 1950 to 20 per cent of the world's rural population by 2030 (and 15.6 per cent in 2000). Meanwhile, Asia will remain the home for the vast majority of the world's rural population. By 2030, 70 per cent of the rural population will live in Asia, somewhat less than the proportion of the rural population living in Asia today (72 per cent) but higher than its share in 1950 (65 per cent).

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

timated at 71 million. During 2000-2030, when the world population is expected to increase annually by slightly less, or by 69 million persons, the urban areas of Asia will grow by 43 million annually, accounting in itself for 63 per cent of the growth of the world population, almost twice as much as during 1950-2000. Likewise, the share accounted for by the growth of the urban population of Africa will triple, from 7.4 per cent of the average annual population increment in 1950-2000 to 22 per cent of that expected dur-

ing 2000-2030. Consequently, between 2000 and 2030, the urban areas of Asia and Africa together are anticipated to absorb 85 per cent of the increment in the total world population. As the growth of the urban population of Latin America and the Caribbean will account for another 10 per cent, these results imply that almost all of the population growth expected in the world over the next thirty years (over 95 per cent) will be in the cities and towns of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

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

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

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

In 2030, 27 countries are expected to account for 75 per cent of the world's urban population, and eight for over half. China and India have projected urban populations of 878 million and 586 million, respectively. Only 7 of the 27 countries with large urban populations in 2030 will be in the more developed regions, down from 10 of

25 in 2000. In contrast, of the 18 countries accounting for 75 per cent of the world's population in 1950, 12 were in the more developed regions. These changes reflect the striking shift that has taken place in the world's urban population since 1950, with an increasing share being allocated to the less developed regions, a trend that is expected to continue during the twenty-first century.

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

A. THE LEVEL OF URBANIZATION

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

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

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

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

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

tion, albeit at a far higher overall level (a median of 70 per cent compared to 28 per cent in 1950).

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

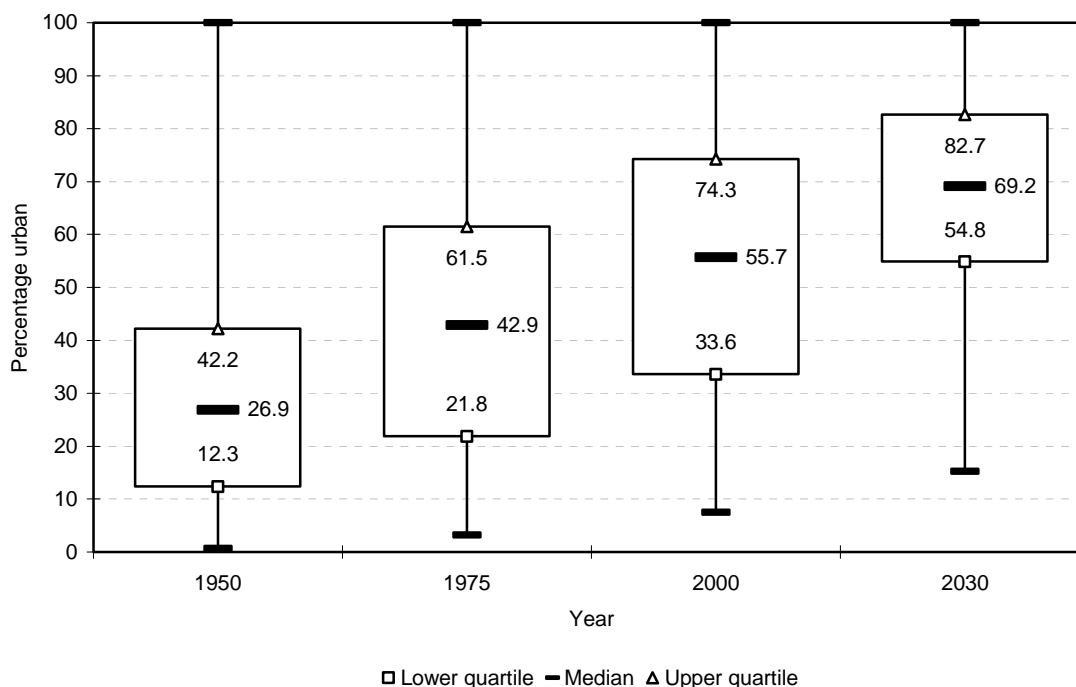
and supporting urban populations than better-endowed countries. Actually, some countries or areas are so small in geographic area that they essentially constitute city-states, for example Gibraltar and Monaco and are 100 per cent urban, in all years. To explore the effect of a few small countries on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

tries to zero and thus increasing its overall dispersion.

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

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

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



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

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

The lists of countries in table III.2 show that every one of these countries or areas appearing in both 1950 and 2000 experienced an increase in its proportion urban. Burundi, for instance, saw its level of urbanization rise from 2 per cent to 9 per cent between 1950 and 2000, and Bhutan from 2.1 per cent to 7.7 per cent, although both remain

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

half of them (13) having fewer than one million persons. Among the other 11, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Argentina had the largest populations, with 82, 59 and 37 million, respectively, followed by Belgium and Australia, with 10 and 19 million each. Finally, the countries or areas projected to be the most urbanized by 2030 are the same as those for 2000, except that six new ones are added: Saudi Arabia, Chile, Lebanon, Venezuela, Gabon and Brazil. Thirteen of the 30 most urbanized countries or areas in 2030

are expected to have a population of less than a million, and among the 17 others, the same ones as before will be the largest, augmented by Brazil, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. Its worth nothing that seven small countries or areas with less than 100,000 inhabitants in 2000 as well as Singapore have been totally urban since 1950; by 2000 they were joined by Hong Kong, the most populous area with 100 per cent of its population living in an urban environment (nearly 7 million inhabitants in 2000).

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

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

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

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

are in Africa, the rest being in Oceania and South-eastern and South-central Asia (see table III.2).

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

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

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

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

ern America, which has only five countries, Africa has the lowest variability around its median in every year, although the interquartile range has been increasing up to 2000, as some countries became highly urbanized. Thus in 1950 most countries of Africa had very low levels of urbanization and displayed a large degree of homogeneity, with the upper quartile being countries with over 19 per cent of their populations living in urban areas. Substantial changes occurred by 1975 and even

more by 2000, including more heterogeneity. Levels of urbanization in 2000 are still concentrated around the median and the interquartile range was only 19 percentage points, although the overall range of the distribution had risen, from 3 per cent to 62 per cent in 1975 to 9 per cent and 93 per cent urban in 2000. In 2030, the range of the distribution is expected to decrease somewhat as urbanization advances substantially in countries at the lower end of the scale (the lower quartile

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

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

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

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

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

Europe, comprising only more developed regions and Northern America, are the only two major areas where variability around the median has been declining more or less consistently over time. The interquartile range in Europe has fallen from 36 percentage points in 1950 to 27 percentage points in 2000 and is projected to drop still further to 21 percentage points by 2030. This reduction reflects the high degree of homogeneity among European countries in terms of patterns of urbanization and the advanced stages that most of

them have already reached in the transition to a nearly universal urban way of life. By 2030 over three quarters of the countries in Europe are expected to be over two-thirds (at least 68 per cent) urban. As for Northern America, the median is the highest amongst all major areas in all observed periods, ranging from 64 percentage points in 1950 to 82 in 2000 and 88 in 2030. Furthermore, the interquartile range has fallen from 19 percentage points in 1950 to below 10 percentage points in 2000 and is projected to be less than five percentage points in 2030.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. THE SIZE AND GROWTH OF THE URBAN POPULATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This process of both high overall population growth and increasing urbanization in most devel-

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

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

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

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

terms of urban population were developed countries, by 2000 five of the top eight were developing countries, marking a strong shift in the “regional” distribution of countries that have constituted 50 per cent of the world urban population.

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

lists from 1950 to 2000 are expected to remain in 2030, with each farther down the list as they are displaced by the much more rapidly growing urban populations of developing countries. Moreover, just in the period 2000 to 2030, three more developed countries are expected to drop off the list – Ukraine, Spain and Canada. Among the developing countries, China and India will continue to have the largest urban populations by far, followed by the United States, and the next five places will again be developing countries – Brazil, Indonesia, Pakistan, Nigeria, and Mexico. All of the developing countries appearing on the list for 2000 remain on it for 2030, but five new ones are

added: two in Africa (the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia) and three in Asia (Viet Nam, Saudi Arabia and Thailand). That is, by 2030, the 27 countries accounting for three-quarters of the world's urban population will consist of 12 developing countries in Asia and four each in Latin America and Africa.

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

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

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

world population were not among the 18 countries accounting for three-quarters of the urban population, mainly due to their low levels of urbanization (see tables III.9 and III.10). They were, in order of population size, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Viet Nam, Egypt and Turkey. Conversely, Argentina, Canada and Belgium were on the list of countries accounting for most of the urban population but not on that of the most populous countries in the world. In 1975, following considerable shifting around in the two lists, the populous countries not on the list of those accounting for three-quarters of the world's urban population were Bangladesh, Nigeria, Viet Nam,

Philippines, and Thailand, while those on the urban list and not on the world list were Argentina, Poland, Canada, Republic of Korea, Iran and Colombia. By 2000, only four of the 24 most populous countries were not on the list of the 25 with the largest urban populations, namely, Viet Nam, Ethiopia, Thailand and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. However, five highly urbanized countries on the list of those with large urban populations did not have total populations large enough to be on the list of most populous countries, namely, the Republic of Korea, Argentina, Colombia, Spain and Canada. By 2030, three of the 26 most populous countries (Uganda, Myan-

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

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

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

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

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

Because the countries in table III.7 account for most of the urban population of the world, it is useful to look at the dynamics of their urbanization process. Table III.10 presents the changing percentage urban, the rate of urbanization and the growth rate of the urban population for each of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2000 period (except for Brazil at 1.1 per cent) and are also expected to have rates below 0.45 per cent during the projection period. During the 1950-1975 period, Colombia and Mexico had intermediate rates of 1.4-1.5 per cent while only Brazil had rates at above 2 per cent per year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the country with the largest urban population in 1950). Similarly, in the 1975-2000 period, the 25 countries with the highest rates of growth had rates ranging from 5.5 per cent to 9.6 per cent per year, and now included six with over a million

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

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

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

Rank	Country or area	Urban average annual rate of change in 1950-1975 (per cent)	Urban population in 1950 (thousands)	Rank	Country or area	Urban average annual rate of change in 1975-2000 (per cent)	Urban population in 1975 (thousands)	Rank	Country or area	Urban average annual rate of change in 2000-2030 (per cent)	Urban population in 2000 (thousands)	
1	Papua New Guinea	13.25	12	1	Oman	9.60	180	1	Rwanda	6.71	1 050	
2	Swaziland	11.81	4	2	Botswana	8.38	106	2	Niger	5.76	2 211	
3	Lesotho	11.47	7	3	United Rep. of Tanzania	7.72	1 630	3	Burundi	5.68	561	
4	Oman	11.19	11	4	Kenya	7.33	1 753	4	Bhutan	5.43	159	
5	Mauritania	10.83	19	5	Mozambique	7.32	921	5	Yemen	5.23	4 452	
6	United Arab Emirates	9.83	36	6	Rwanda	7.14	176	6	Burkina Faso	5.11	1 991	
7	Comoros ¹	9.76	6	7	Western Sahara ¹	7.03	46	7	Uganda	5.10	2 825	
8	Botswana	9.24	11	8	United Arab Emirates	6.93	422	8	Somalia	5.03	2 905	
9	Kuwait	8.95	90	9	Mauritania	6.66	289	9	Afghanistan	4.99	4 683	
10	Western Sahara ¹	8.57	5	10	Burkina Faso	6.55	387	10	Mali	4.85	3 594	
59	11	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	8.21	191	11	Nepal	6.29	669	11	Eritrea	4.83	696
12	Brunei Darussalam ¹	8.20	13	12	Burundi	6.22	118	12	Guinea-Bissau	4.63	431	
13	Saudi Arabia	8.09	560	13	Saudi Arabia	6.03	4 231	13	Chad	4.62	1 870	
14	Qatar ¹	7.93	20	14	Niger	5.87	509	14	Cambodia	4.55	2 223	
15	Zambia	7.74	255	15	Yemen	5.87	1 026	15	Angola	4.50	4 135	
16	Jordan	7.55	170	16	Bangladesh	5.85	7 410	16	Ethiopia	4.39	9 771	
17	Benin	7.54	101	17	Malawi	5.81	402	17	Nepal	4.38	3 220	
18	Chad	7.32	102	18	Gabon	5.80	240	18	Solomon Islands ¹	4.38	69	
19	Côte d'Ivoire	7.12	365	19	Guinea-Bissau	5.70	104	19	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	4.37	14 713	
20	Mozambique	7.01	160	20	Togo	5.67	369	20	Malawi	4.36	1 716	
21	New Caledonia ¹	6.98	12	21	Djibouti ¹	5.67	133	21	Dem. Rep. of Timor-Leste ¹	4.28	52	
22	Uganda	6.88	161	22	Guinea	5.53	664	22	Maldives ¹	4.19	80	
23	Sudan	6.79	579	23	Benin	5.49	667	23	Lao People's Dem. Republic	4.16	1 018	
24	Vanuatu ¹	6.79	3	24	Nigeria	5.48	12 843	24	Madagascar	3.96	4 152	
25	United Rep. of Tanzania	6.78	299	25	Solomon Islands ¹	5.47	18	25	Liberia	3.96	1 321	

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

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

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

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

C. THE SIZE AND GROWTH OF THE RURAL POPULATION

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

rural areas. The largest rural population in the world, which will then correspond to India, will likely be about 830 million.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cent of all countries or areas are expected to see their rural populations decrease over the course of the next thirty years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In terms of the geographic distribution, it is interesting to note that amongst the countries included in table III.19, nine of the 25 countries for the period 1950-1975 were in Africa, nine in Asia,

four in Latin America and the Caribbean, and three in Oceania. In 1975-2000, the distribution is 10 each in Asia and Africa, three in Oceania and only two in Latin America and the Caribbean. For the future, expected trends imply that the vast majority of the countries or areas with the fastest growing rural populations will be in Africa (16 of the 25), followed by seven in Asia, and two in Oceania – and none at all in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In general, the countries having large rural populations are expected to remain mainly rural.

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

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

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

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

only three are expected to have their rural populations grow at rates above one per cent per annum in 2000-2030, those being Pakistan, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (in order of rural population size). At the same time, Uganda, Yemen, Afghanistan and Nepal all join the 2030 list due to the relatively high rates of growth of their rural populations, all being higher than 1 per cent per year, and above 2.5 per cent per year for Uganda and Yemen. In addition, over half of the countries (nine of 17) on the list of those with large rural populations in 2000 – China, Indonesia, the United States, Japan, Thailand, Russian Federation, Myanmar, Brazil and the Philippines – are expected to experience negative rural population growth during 2000-2030, resulting in the Russian Federation, Brazil and the Philippines dropping off the list by 2030. In China, Indonesia and Japan the rural population is projected to decline at rates of -1.0 per cent to -1.2 per cent per year. Overall, out of the 18 countries expected to

have the largest rural populations in 2030, 11 are projected to experience relatively low (below 1 per cent) or even negative rates of rural population growth during 2000-2030. As an increasing number of countries experience a decline in their rural population, the world's rural population becomes more concentrated in a few countries, especially the most populous ones of Asia and Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Looking at the total number of countries for each period (see top row), it is clear that the countries of the world have very diverse experiences in terms of when they attain their maximum rural population, and as described above, there is significant variation in that process across the major areas. Less than half of the countries included in table III.22 have reached their peak rural population by the year 2000 (56 of 128). However, it is anticipated that the process will be accelerated in the near future, and 45 more countries are expected to attain their maximum rural populations during the 2000-2030 period, the

highest number in any given period within the reference timeframe. Finally, as of 2030, only 27 of the world's 128 countries will not have declining rural populations – 17 of the 40 in Africa, 8 of the 35 in Asia, plus Guatemala and Papua New Guinea. The countries with the largest rural populations that will still be growing in 2030 are projected to be Pakistan (136 rural dwellers at that time), Ethiopia (91 million), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (52 million) and Uganda (51 million). No other country in the world with a growing rural population after 2030 is likely to have more than 30 million people living in rural areas. The next 30 years therefore constitute a period of major transformation of the world population in terms of its urban-rural distribution.

IV. POPULATION GROWTH IN CITIES

A. PATTERNS OF CITY GROWTH BY CITY SIZE

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

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

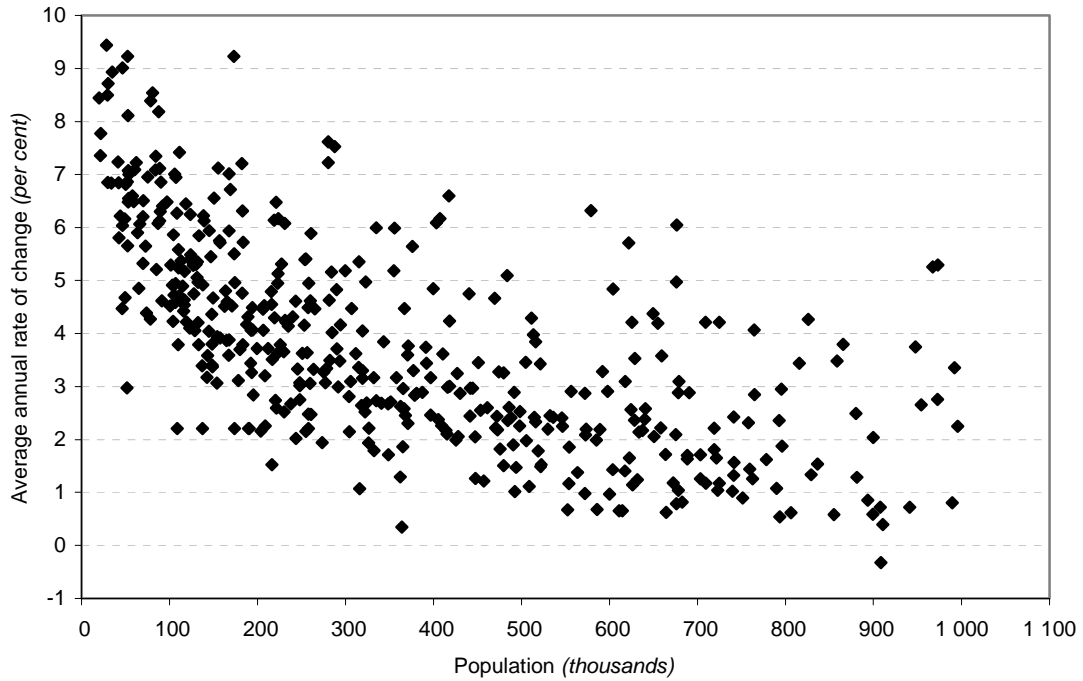
The reduction in the number of cities with high rates of population growth is partly the result of our considering only cities with a population of at least 750,000 inhabitants in 2000, since as a city's population increases, its rate of population growth

tends to decline. Consequently, most cities experiencing high rates of population growth tend to have small populations. For instance, among the 123 cities with annual growth rates of at least 5 per cent during 1950-1975, just 10 had a population of at least 500,000 inhabitants in 1950; and among the 18 cities with annual growth rates above 8 per cent, the largest had only 173,000 inhabitants and all the others had less than 100,000 inhabitants. Similarly, during 1975-2000, just 10 out of the 39 cities with growth rates of 5 per cent or more had a population of at least half a million in 1975.

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

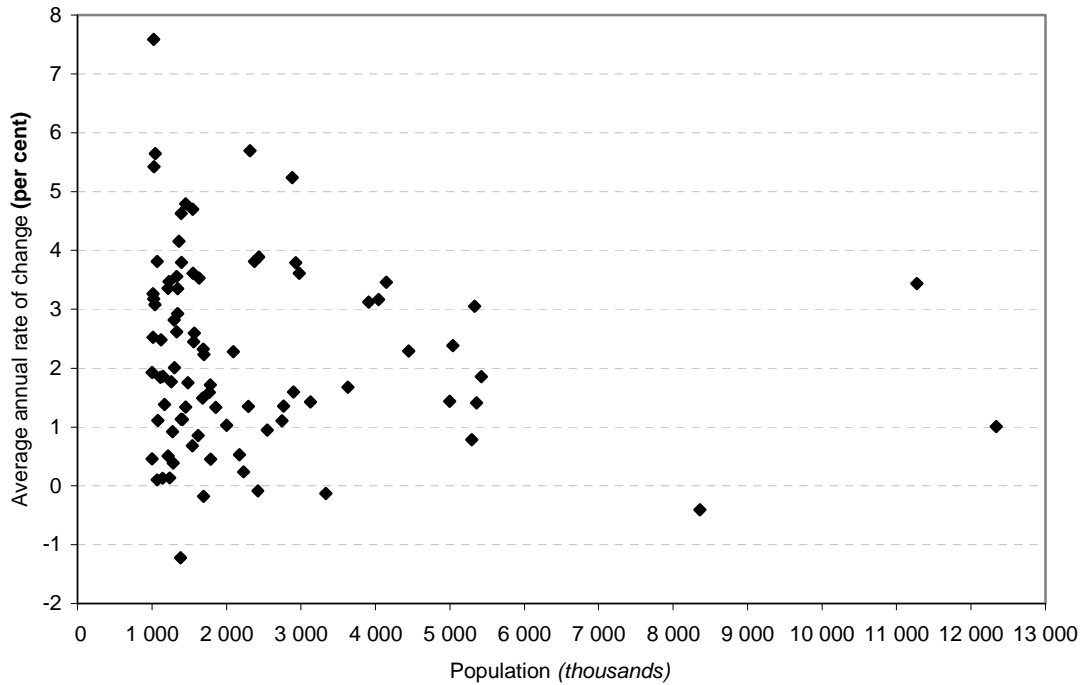
Figures IV.3 and IV.4 illustrate the same relationships for the period 1975-2000 and initial population sizes as of 1975. The scatter plot in figure IV.3 again shows a strong tendency for growth rates to decline with city population size.

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



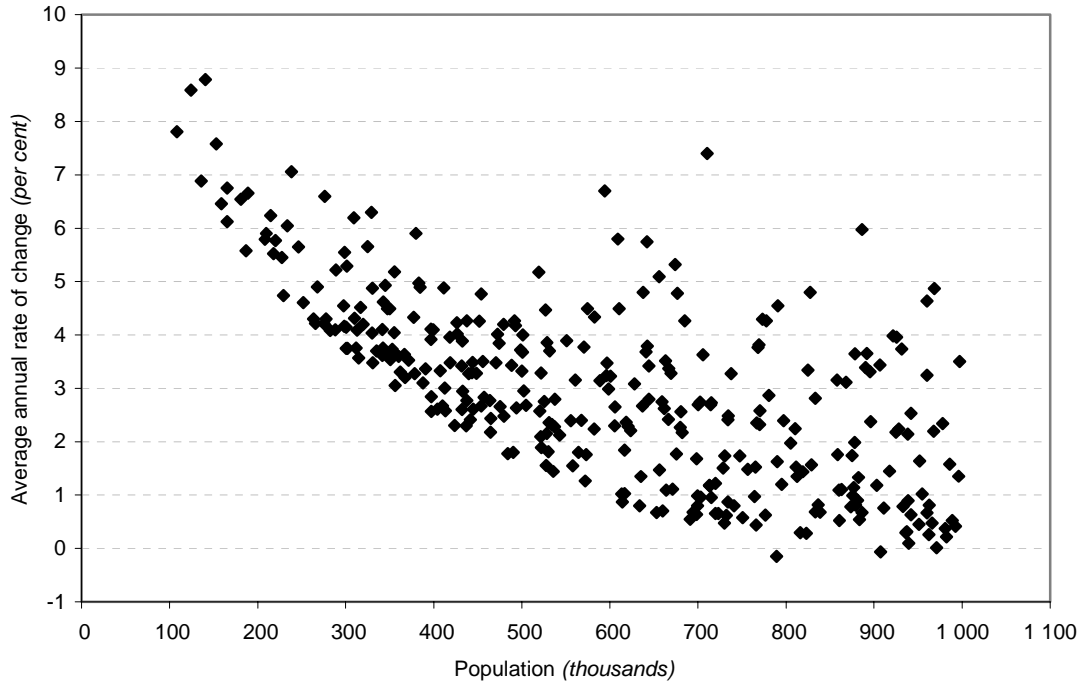
NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

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



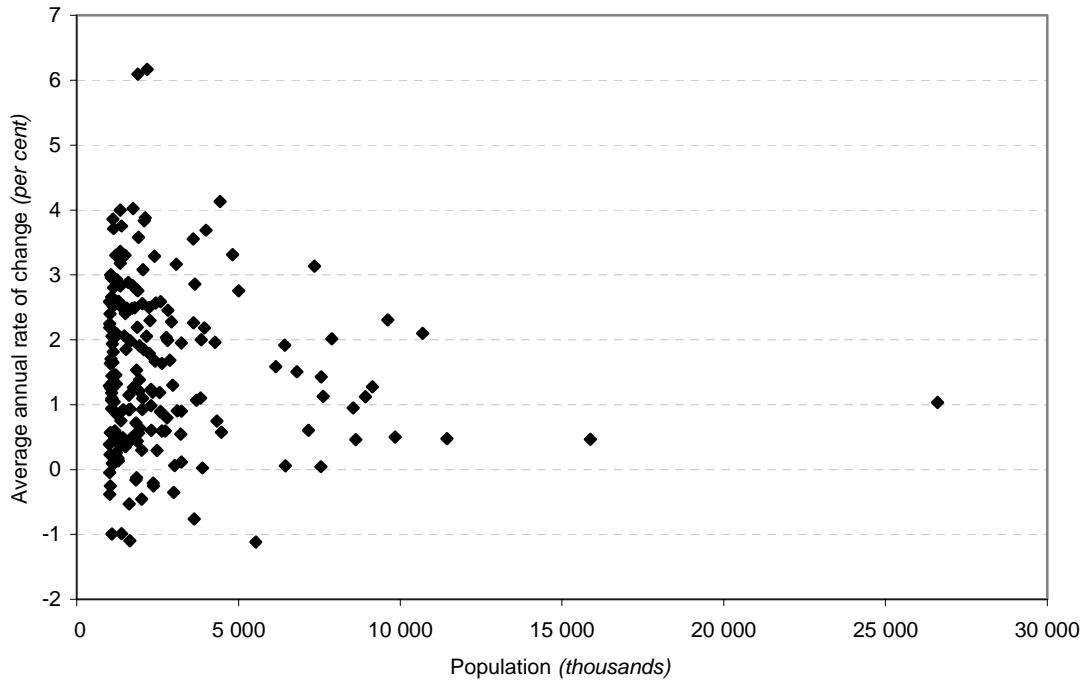
NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

The other two (of the total of five) cities growing at over 5 per cent per annum were Tehran and Karachi. Cities growing at over 5 per cent per year double their population in less than 14 years. Note that only one of the 14 cities with high growth rates was in a developed region, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

B. THE SIZE AND GROWTH OF LARGE CITIES

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

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

Of the other cities in table IV.2, that is, those in the 5-10 million range, in 1950 two of the six are in the developing countries, Shanghai and Buenos Aires, both of which became mega-cities by 2000.

In 1975 only nine of the 17 very large cities are in the less developed regions, while in 2000 this has dramatically increased to 17 of the 24. Finally, according to the projections, by 2015, this number will be 30 of the 39 very large cities. These data, together with the data for mega-cities above, indicate an increasing preponderance over time of large cities in the less developed regions.

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

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

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

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

TABLE IV.2 (continued)

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

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

² Refers to the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana urbanized area.

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

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

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

¹ Refers to the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana urbanized area.

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

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

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

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

During 2000-2015 only one of the 39 large agglomerations of 2015 is expected to have grown at 5 per cent per year (Surat). It is followed by, in

descending order, Kabul, Chittagong and Kinshasa, all of which have projected growth rates of 4 to 5 per cent. None of these cities had a population over 5 million in 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

those located in developing countries, generally when their initial population sizes were still relatively small. Yet even among the large urban ag-

glomerations of the developing world, rates of population growth above 5 per cent per year have been exceptional.

V. THE URBAN HIERARCHY

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

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

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

3.4 between 1975 and 2000, while the corresponding figures for more developed regions are 4.1 and 7.2.

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

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

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

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

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

Despite the growth in both the number of large cities and mega-cities and in their populations, an analysis of the distribution of the world population by type of settlement indicates that rural areas

are still the home for the majority of the world population (table V.1). In 2000, 53 per cent of the world population lived in rural areas and, although it is expected that less than half of the world population will be rural after 2007, rural settlements will continue to be home for 46 per cent of the total world population in 2015, as well as over half the population in the less developed regions.

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

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

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

In the highly urbanized regions of the more developed world, such small towns and cities have accounted for the largest proportion of the total population since 1975, surpassing the proportion living in rural areas. As mentioned above, by

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

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

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

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

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

In both the more developed regions and the less developed regions, mega-cities displayed the

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

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

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

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

Overall, in both development groups and at the world level, there is a continuing process of concentration of the urban population in cities with more than 1 million inhabitants. In 1975, 35 per cent of the urban population of the world lived in cities with over 1 million inhabitants and the equivalent proportions were similar in the more

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

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

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

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

B. THE URBAN HIERARCHY BY MAJOR AREA

Differences in the distribution of the population across the urban hierarchy in the more developed and the less developed regions are accentuated when changing the focus to major areas. As table V.4 shows, a major area such as Oceania, where the populations of most countries or areas are small, is far less likely to have large urban agglomerations than a major area such as Asia, which comprises the majority of the most populous countries in the world. In addition, most of the population in Africa and Asia is still rural, in contrast to Europe or Northern America. Nevertheless, there are now more mega-cities in the less urbanized major areas of the world than in the

most highly urbanized major areas. While in 1950 both of the world's mega-cities were in the more developed regions and in 1975 both the more developed regions and less developed regions had two mega-cities each, by 2000 thirteen of the 18 were in the less developed regions (see table V.3).

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE V.5 (continued)

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

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

For Europe, Northern America, Oceania and Latin America and the Caribbean, the proportion of the total population living in small towns and cities is higher than that living in rural areas. In 2000, 46 per cent of the population of Europe lived in small towns and cities, compared to 37 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, 32 per cent in Oceania, and 30 per cent in Northern America (table V.5). Given the large rural populations encountered in Africa and Asia, the percentages of the total population living in any size class of urban settlement tend to be low. Hence, the proportions of the total population living in small towns and cities of Africa and Asia are also low, being 22 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively. By 2015 these percentages are projected to inch upward slightly in most major areas, with the biggest increases in Africa and Asia (to 25 and 23 per cent, respectively), linked to the declines in the shares of the rural population by eight percentage points in each area during 2000-2015. Nevertheless, concentrations of population

in cities and towns under 500,000 in Asia and Africa will continue to be low despite the expected rapid rates of growth of the population in small towns and cities, projected at 2.5 per cent annually in Asia and 2.8 per cent per year in Africa. In both Africa and Asia, the population living in rural areas will continue to be more than double that of small towns and cities through 2015. Such a situation contrasts sharply with that of other major areas, where the population of small towns and cities is expected to surpass by wide margins that of rural areas, being in fact about double in the other major areas of the world (except Oceania).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Africa the trend toward increasing concentration of the urban population in larger cities is more noticeable, and begins with a much smaller urban base, that is, with only a few cities with over a million inhabitants in 1975 – only one with over 5 million residents and 7 with 1 million to 5 million inhabitants. By 2000 the picture has changed dramatically, with one mega-city, one large urban agglomeration (5 million to 10 million inhabitants), and 33 cities with 1 million to 5 million inhabitants. These numbers are projected to continue to rise quickly, reaching 2 mega-cities, 2 large cities, and 59 other cities with over a million by 2015 (see table V.4). By that time, there will be more cities over a million inhabitants in

Africa than in Europe or North America. Meanwhile, the proportion of the urban population in cities with more than 5 million inhabitants is increasing gradually, from 6.2 per cent in 1975 to 6.5 per cent in 2000 and expected to reach 9.1 per cent in 2015. However, the main growth in the city population of Africa is within urban agglomerations of 1 million to 5 million inhabitants, which doubled from 12 per cent in 1975 to 24 per cent in 2000. It is expected to reach 26 per cent in 2015. These increases have been counterbalanced by a reduction of the proportion of the urban population living in cities with less than 1 million inhabitants, which has dropped from 82 per cent in 1975 to 70 per cent in 2000 and will likely fall further to 65 per cent by 2015 (table V.6).

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

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

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

C. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN INCREMENT BY CITY SIZE

Further proof of the importance of these two groups of urban settlements, namely, cities with fewer than 500,000 and those with 1 million to 5 million inhabitants, is evident in the distribution of the average annual increment of the urban population among cities or urban agglomerations grouped by size class. Table V.7 shows the average annual increment of the total and urban populations of the world, the more developed regions, and the less developed regions. Also shown is the distribution or allocation of the annual increments

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

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

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

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

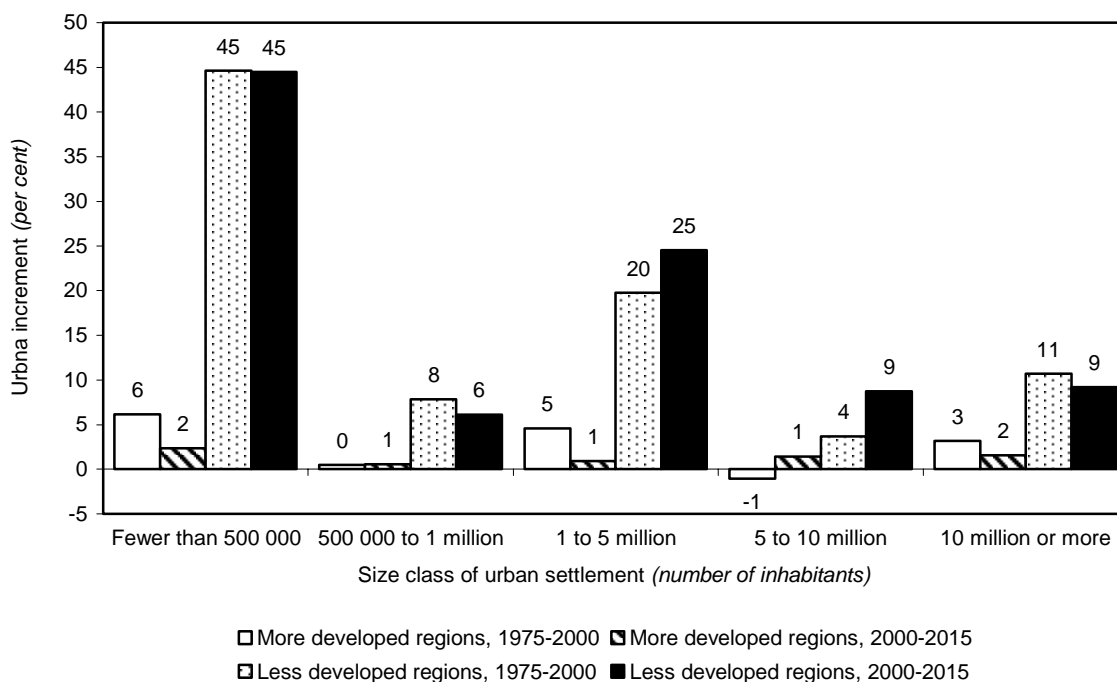
growing concentration of the future urban population in the more developed regions in large cities of 5 million to 10 million inhabitants.

By examining the data presented in the two right-hand columns in table V.7, the distribution of the overall urban increment in the world by size of settlement for both the more developed and the less developed regions is clearly visible. The latter group accounts for most of the urban population growth of the world: 87 per cent in 1975-2000 and 93 per cent in 2000-2015. Almost half (45 per cent) of the total world urban population growth has been in and will continue to be in small urban settlements of the less developed regions (figure V.1). This is followed by cities of 1 million to 5 million persons in the less developed regions, whose share of the overall annual urban increment was 20 per cent in 1975-2000 and is expected to rise to 25 per cent in 2000-2015. Lastly, the mega-cities of the less developed regions account for the third largest share, amounting to 11 per cent in 1975-2000 and 9 per cent during 2000-2015.

Since urban areas of the more developed regions accounted altogether for only 13 per cent of world urban growth in 1975-2000 and are expected to account for only about half that (under 7 per cent) in 2000-2015, no category of cities accounts for much of urban population growth (the largest being for cities under 500,000, in both time periods, accounting for 6.2 and 2.4 per cent, respectively).

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

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



D. CITY PRIMACY

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

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

By 2000, the number of countries whose primate city accounted for at least 40 per cent of its urban population had fallen to 30, as other cities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the urban population in their country are expected to experience a reduction in the degree of primacy. According to table V.10, it is expected that a smaller number of countries or areas—28 compared to 30 in 2000 and 39 in 1975—will have their largest urban agglomeration account for at least 40 per cent of their urban population. Among the 26 where the degree of primacy changes between 2000 and 2015, 19 will experience a decline in urban primacy and seven an in-

crease. Most of the changes will be small in magnitude, that is, under 5 percentage points. The only exceptions are decreases for Kuwait City (from 54 per cent to 43 per cent), Luanda in Angola (from 57 per cent to 49 per cent), and Panama City again (from 55 per cent to 47 per cent). Therefore, the general pattern expected in the future is that smaller cities will tend to grow more than the largest ones in the vast majority of countries.

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

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

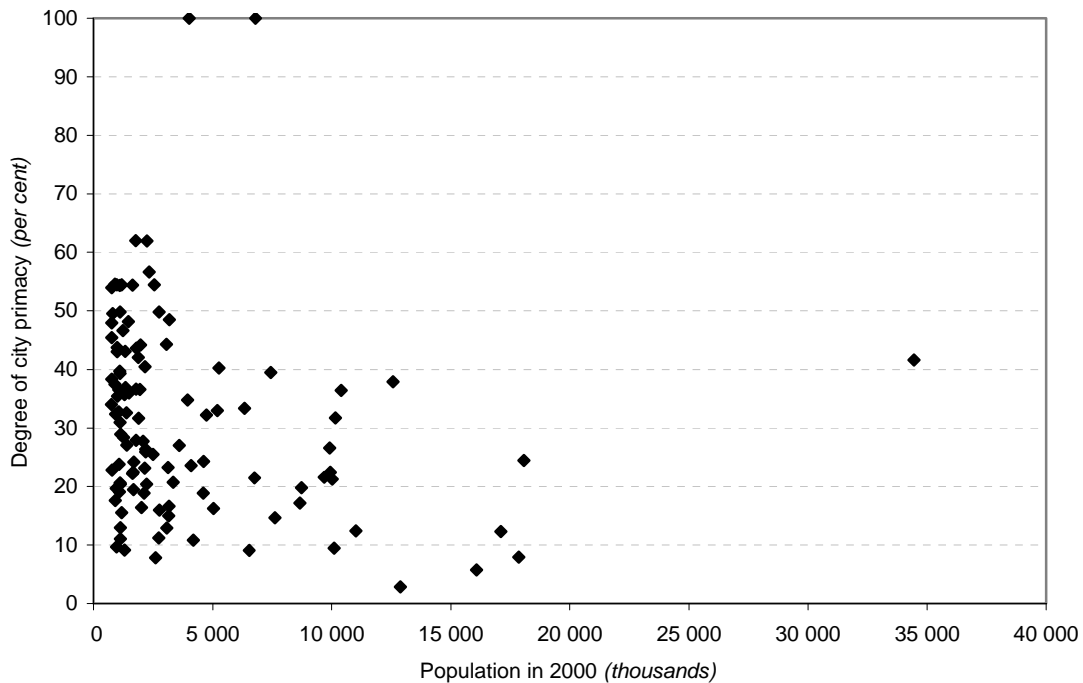
NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000. Urban agglomerations are ordered according to the degree of primacy in 2015.

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

The data in tables V.8 to V.10 indicate that high levels of primacy tend to occur in countries with small urban populations, and therefore that primate cities accounting for over 40 per cent of a country's population tend not to have very large populations. This is supported by consideration of the degree of primacy of all primate cit-

ies with at least 750,000 inhabitants in 2000. Figure V.2 shows a plot of the degree of primacy of each city in relation to its population size in 2000. Clearly, cities accounting for at least 40 per cent of the urban population of their respective countries tend to cluster at the lower (left) end of the horizontal axis representing population size, whereas cities with larger populations tend to account for smaller percentages of the total urban population in each country and must therefore be in more populous countries. The one outlier exception to this is Tokyo at the far right.

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



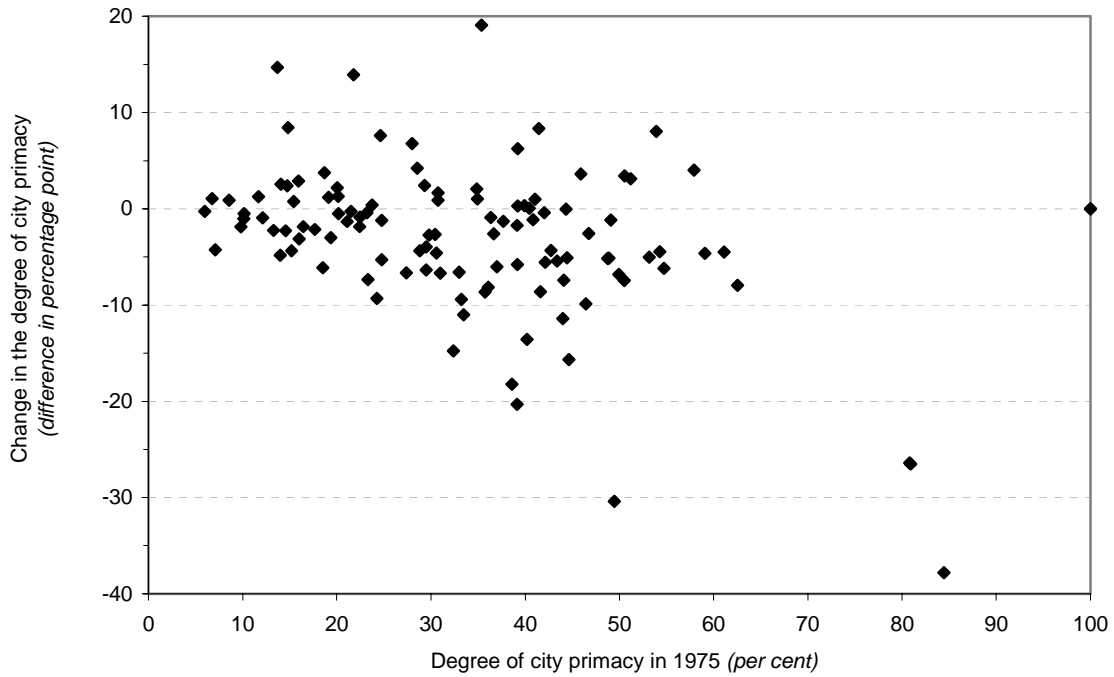
NOTE: For urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

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

During 2000-2015, declines in primacy are expected to become more generalized, with more than three quarters of primate cities seeing their

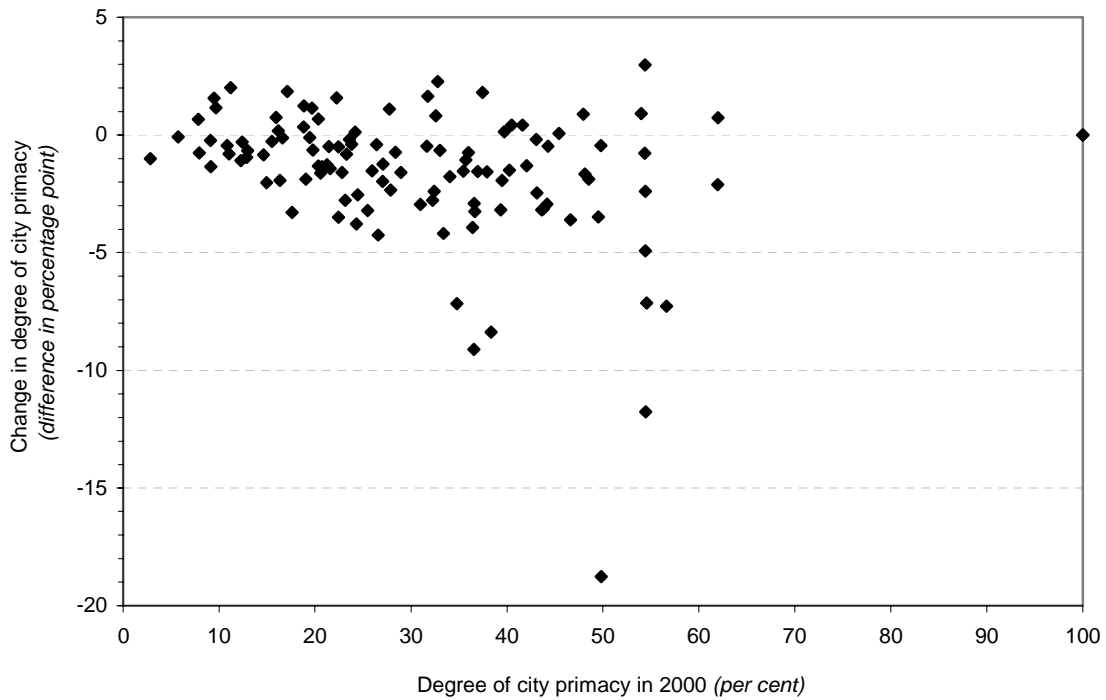
degree of primacy reduced (85 out of 113), although the reductions will be small, rarely surpassing 4 percentage points (figure V.4). That is, in comparison with the larger changes in primacy experienced by numerous primate cities during 1975-2000, the changes expected during the next fifteen years are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

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



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

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



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

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

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

In preparing estimates and projections of the urban population, the United Nations relies on the data produced by national sources that reflect the definitions and criteria established by national authorities. It has long been recognized that, given the variety of situations in the countries of the world, it is not possible or desirable to adopt uniform criteria to distinguish urban areas from rural areas (see, for instance, United Nations, 1967 and 1969). Thus, stipulating that any areal unit with at least 5,000 inhabitants, for instance, is to be considered urban is not appropriate in populous coun-

tries such as China or India where rural settlements with none of the characteristics typical of urban areas often have large numbers of inhabitants. Clearly, national statistical offices are in the best position to establish the most appropriate criteria to characterize urban areas in their respective countries.

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

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

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

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

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

In the case of cities, population statistics are often reported in terms of the territory delimited by administrative boundaries that do not necessarily coincide with the extent of the urbanized territory as delimited by other standards. Thus, the city proper as defined by administrative boundaries may not include suburban areas where an important proportion of the population working or studying in the city lives. Furthermore, in some cases two or more adjacent cities may be separately administered, although they might form jointly a single urbanized region. Alternatively, in

some cities administrative boundaries may cover large tracts of land devoted to agriculture, especially if the produce is intended for city consumption. Because of these problems it is advisable to base the measurement of a city's population on territorial boundaries different from those established by the accidents of administrative history. Two auxiliary concepts have been used to improve the comparability of measurements of city populations across countries and over time, since they are not affected by changes in administrative boundaries. The first is that of urban agglomeration and it refers to the population contained within the contours of contiguous territory inhabited at urban levels of residential density. The second is that of metropolitan region, which entails a more extensive definition of the territory of interest. Thus, a metropolitan region includes both the contiguous territory inhabited at urban levels of residential density and additional surrounding areas of lower settlement density that are also under the direct influence of the city (e.g., through frequent transport, road linkages, commuting facilities etc.).

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

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

In the *2003 Revision*, the city data for 84 of the 228 countries or areas considered were based on

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

A. THE ESTIMATION OF URBAN INDICATORS OVER THE ESTIMATION PERIOD

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

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

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

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

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

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

urban population for 1950 to 2030. At a later stage, country level estimates and projections are aggregated to obtain the figures corresponding to regions, major areas and the world.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. PROJECTION OF THE PROPORTION URBAN AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

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

Normally, an extrapolation based on a simple logistic curve would imply that the urban-rural growth difference remains constant over the projection period. Yet empirical evidence shows that the urban-rural growth difference declines as the proportion urban increases because the pool of potential rural-urban migrants decreases as a fraction of the urban population, while it increases as a fraction of the rural population. Consequently, a model for the evolution of the urban-rural growth difference was developed so that it would evolve over the projection period, passing from the last observed value to a universal norm consistent with general world-wide experience so far. The norm is expressed in terms of a hypothetical urban-rural growth difference, denoted by $hrur$,

which has been obtained by regressing the initial observed percentage urban on the urban-rural growth difference for the 113 countries with more than 2 million inhabitants in 2000. The resulting regression equation is:

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

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

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

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

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

$$rur^* = W_1rur + W_2hrur \quad (7).$$

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

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

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

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

C. PAST ESTIMATES OF CITY POPULATIONS

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

To estimate the population of cities on 1 July of the years 1950, 1955, 1960 and so on, the proce-

cedure used is similar to that described above for the proportion urban. However, in this case instead of using the urban-rural growth difference, the interpolation or extrapolation is based on the difference between the growth rate of a city minus the growth rate of the population of the rest of the country. Specifically, if one considers the ratio of the city population at time t , $C(t)$, to the population of the rest of the country, $RES(t)$, that is

$$CRR(t) = C(t)/RES(t) \quad (9)$$

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

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

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

which is equivalent to

$$rcr(t,n) = c(t,n) - res(t,n) \quad (12)$$

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

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

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

$$PC(T) = CRR(T)/[1 + CRR(T)] \quad (14)$$

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

D. THE PROJECTION OF CITY POPULATIONS

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

$$rcu(\tau, v) = c(\tau, v) - u(\tau, v) \quad (15)$$

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

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

$$rcu(\tau, v) = 0.017089 - 0.00144 \ln(C(\tau)) \quad (16)$$

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

$$hc(T-n, n) = u(T-n, n) + rcu(T-n, n) = u(T-n, n) + 0.017089 - 0.00144 \ln(C(T-n)) \quad (17)$$

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

$$c(T, n) = W_1 c(T-n, n) + W_2 hc(T-n, n) \quad (18)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

growth rate for a city is less than or equal to zero. If the hypothetical growth rate for a city is less than or equal to 0, it is set to 0. If the most recently observed growth rate for a city is less than

or equal to 0, the city growth rate is set equal to the urban growth rate to start a city's projection. In all cases, however, equation (18) is used to project the city growth rate.

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

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

Section B presents sources of data and the statistical concepts underlying the data used in estimating and projecting the populations of urban agglomerations and capital cities. The term “urban

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

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

A. SOURCES OF DATA ON THE URBAN POPULATION

Afghanistan

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

Definition: Sixty-three localities.

Albania

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

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

Algeria

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

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

American Samoa

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

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

Andorra

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

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

Angola

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

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

Anguilla

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

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

Antigua and Barbuda

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

Definition: Saint John's (capital city).

Argentina

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

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

Armenia

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

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

Aruba

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

Definition: Oranjestad (capital city) and Sant Nicolas.

Australia

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

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

Austria

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

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

Azerbaijan

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

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

Bahamas

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

Definition: Not available.

Bahrain

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

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

Bangladesh

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

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

Barbados

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

Definition: Bridgetown (capital city).

Belarus

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

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

Belgium

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

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

Belize

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

Definition: Not available.

Benin

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

Definition: Localities with 10,000 inhabitants or more.

Bermuda

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

Definition: Entire population.

Bhutan

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

Definition: Not available.

Bolivia

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

Definition: Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

Definition: Not available.

Botswana

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

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

Brazil

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

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

British Virgin Islands

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

Definition: Road Town and East End Long Look.

Brunei Darussalam

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

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

Bulgaria

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

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

Burkina Faso

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

Definition: Fourteen towns.

Burundi

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

Definition: Commune of Bujumbura.

Cambodia

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

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

Cameroon

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

Definition: Not available.

Canada

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

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

Cape Verde

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

Definition: Not available.

Cayman Islands

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

Definition: Entire population.

Central African Republic

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

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

Chad

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

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

Channel Islands

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

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

Chile

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

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

China

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

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

China, Hong Kong SAR

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

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

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

China, Macao SAR

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

Definition: Macao City, including *area marítima*.

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

Colombia

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

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

Comoros

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

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

Congo

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

Definition: Communes of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire.

Cook Islands

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

Definition: Island of Rarotonga.

Costa Rica

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

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

Côte d'Ivoire

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

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

Croatia

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

Definition: Not available.

Cuba

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

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

Cyprus

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

Definition: Six district towns and the suburbs of Nicosia.

Czech Republic

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

Definition: Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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

Definition: Not available.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

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

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

Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

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

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

Denmark

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

Definition: Localities with 200 inhabitants or more.

Djibouti

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

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

Dominica

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

Definition: Cities and villages with 500 inhabitants or more.

Dominican Republic

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

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

Ecuador

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

Definition: Capitals of provinces and cantons.

Egypt

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

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

El Salvador

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

Definition: Administrative centres of *municipios*.

Equatorial Guinea

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

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

Eritrea

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

Definition: Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

Estonia

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

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

Ethiopia

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

Definition: Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

Faeroe Islands

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

Definition: Torshavn (capital city).

Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

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

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

Fiji

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

Definition: Places with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

Finland

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

Definition: Urban communes.

France

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

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

French Guiana

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

Definition: Not available.

French Polynesia

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

Definition: Places with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

Gabon

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

Definition: Towns with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

Gambia

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

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

Georgia

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

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

Germany

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

Definition: Communes with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

Ghana

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

Definition: Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

Gibraltar

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

Definition: Entire population.

Greece

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

Definition: Municipalities and communes in which the largest population centre has 10,000 inhabitants or more, plus 18 urban agglomerations

as defined in the 1991 census: Greater Athens, Thessaloniki, Pátrai, Iraklion, Vólos, Chania, Irannina, Chalkida, Agrino, Kalamata, Katerini, Kerkyra, Salamina, Chios, Egio, Rethymno, Ermóupolis and Spárti.

Greenland

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

Definition: Localities with 200 inhabitants or more.

Grenada

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

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

Guadeloupe

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

Definition: Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

Guam

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

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

Guatemala

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

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

Guinea

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

Definition: Not available.

Guinea-Bissau

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

Definition: Not available.

Guyana

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

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

Haiti

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

Definition: Administrative centres of communes.

Holy See

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

Definition: The entire population is considered urban.

Honduras

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

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

Hungary

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

Definition: Budapest and all legally designated towns.

Iceland

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

Definition: Localities with 200 inhabitants or more.

India

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

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

Indonesia

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

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

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

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

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

Iraq

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

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

Ireland

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

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

Isle of Man

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

Definition: Towns of Castletown, Douglas Peel and Ramsey.

Israel

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

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

Italy

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

Definition: Communes with 10,000 inhabitants or more.

Jamaica

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

Definition: Kingston metropolitan area and selected main towns.

Japan

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

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

Jordan

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

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

Kazakhstan

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

Definition: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the

predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Kenya

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

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

Kiribati

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

Definition: South Tarawa (capital city).

Kuwait

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

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

Kyrgyzstan

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

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

Lao People's Democratic Republic

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

Definition: The five largest towns: Vientiane (capital), Luang Prabang, Savannakhet, Kam-mouan and Pakse.

Latvia

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

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

Lebanon

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

Definition: Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

Lesotho

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

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

Liberia

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

Definition: Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

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

Definition: Municipalities (*baladiyas*).

Liechtenstein

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

Definition: Not available.

Lithuania

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

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

Luxembourg

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

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

Madagascar

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

Definition: Centres with more than 5,000 inhabitants.

Malawi

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

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

Malaysia

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

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

Maldives

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

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

Mali

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

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

Malta

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

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

Marshall Islands

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

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

Martinique

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

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

Mauritania

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

Definition: Urban centres.

Mauritius

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

Definition: Towns with proclaimed legal limits.

Mexico

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

Definition: Localities with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

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

Definition: Localities with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

Monaco

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

Definition: Monaco (capital city).

Mongolia

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

Definition: Capital and district centres.

Montserrat

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

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

Morocco

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

Definition: Not available.

Mozambique

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

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

Myanmar

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

Definition: Not available.

Namibia

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

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

Nauru

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

Definition: Entire population.

Nepal

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

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

Netherlands

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

Definition: Municipalities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

Netherlands Antilles

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

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

New Caledonia

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

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

New Zealand

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

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

Nicaragua

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

Definition: Administrative centres of departments and *municipios*.

Niger

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

Definition: Urban centres (27 towns).

Nigeria

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

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

Niue

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

Definition: Alofi (capital city).

Northern Mariana Islands

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

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

Norway

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

Definition: Localities with 200 inhabitants or more.

Occupied Palestinian Territory

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

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

Oman

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

Definition: Not available.

Pakistan

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

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

Palau

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

Definition: Koror (capital city).

Panama

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

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

Papua New Guinea

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

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

Paraguay

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

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

Peru

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

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

Philippines

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

Definition: All cities and municipalities with a density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometre; administrative centres, *barrios* of at least 2,000 inhabitants, and those *barrios* of at least 1,000 inhabitants which are contiguous to the administrative centre, in all cities and municipalities with a density of at least 500 persons per square kilometre; and all other administrative centres with at least 2,500 inhabitants.

Pitcairn

Sources of data: Censuses of 1986, 1991 and 1996.

Definition: No urban population. Adamstown (capital) defined according to administrative boundaries.

Poland

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1969, and 1991; censuses of 1960, 1978 and 2002.

Definition: Towns and settlements of an urban type (for example, workers' settlements, fishermen's settlements and health resorts).

Portugal

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1991; estimate for 2001.

Definition: Agglomerations of 10,000 inhabitants or more.

Puerto Rico

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

Definition: Urban areas, defined as densely settled territory that meets minimum population density requirements and encompasses a population of at least 2,500. A change in the definition for the 2000 census from place-based to density-based affects the comparability of estimates before and after this date.

Qatar

Sources of data: Estimates for 1956, 1963 and 1997; census of 1986.

Definition: Not available.

Republic of Korea

Sources of data: Censuses of 1955, 1960, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Definition: Places with 50,000 or more inhabitants are usually considered urban. However, the reported proportion urban from the census actually refers to the total population of *dong*, the administrative division for urban areas, rather than places.

Republic of Moldova

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1992 and 1994.

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

Réunion

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

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

Romania

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2002; censuses of 1956, 1966, 1977 and 1992.

Definition: Cities, towns and 183 other localities having certain urban socio-economic characteristics.

Russian Federation

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

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

Rwanda

Sources of data: Estimate for 1960; censuses of 1970, 1978, 1991, and 2002.

Definition: Kigali; administrative centres of *préfectures* and important agglomerations and their surroundings.

Saint Helena

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1976 and 1998; census of 1966.

Definition: Jamestown (capital city).

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Sources of data: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991, and 2001.

Definition: Basseterre (capital city) and Charlestown.

Saint Lucia

Sources of data: Censuses of 1946 and 1991.

Definition: Not available.

Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon

Sources of data: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1962, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

Definition: Saint-Pierre (capital city).

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Sources of data: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970 and 1980; estimate for 1991.

Definition: Not available.

Samoa

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

Definition: Urban area of Apia (capital city), comprising the districts of Vaimauga West and Faleata East.

San Marino

Sources of data: Census of 1976; estimates for 1989 and 1995.

Definition: Not available.

São Tomé and Príncipe

Sources of data: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Definition: São Tomé (capital city) and other small settlements.

Saudi Arabia

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1962, 1986 and 1992; census of 1974.

Definition: Cities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

Senegal

Sources of data: Survey for 1961; censuses of 1976 and 1988; estimate for 1994.

Definition: Agglomerations of 10,000 inhabitants or more.

Serbia and Montenegro

Sources of data: Censuses of 1948, 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimates for 1993 and 1998.

Definition: Not available.

Seychelles

Sources of data: Censuses of 1947, 1971, 1977 and 1987; estimate for 1997.

Definition: Victoria (capital city); for the 1987 census, Victoria and other towns and townships (including Anse Boileau, Anse Royale, Cascade and Takamaka).

Sierra Leone

Sources of data: Censuses of 1963, 1974 and 1985.

Definition: Towns with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

Singapore

Sources of data: Censuses of 1957, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Definition: City of Singapore.

Slovakia

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1970, 1980 and 1991; estimate for 2001.

Definition: Cities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

Slovenia

Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2002.

Definition: Settlements with over 3,000 inhabitants; settlements with 2,000-3,000 inhabitants and a surplus of workplaces; settlements that are seats of municipalities and have at least 1,400 inhabitants and a surplus of workplaces; suburban settlements that have fewer inhabitants but are being gradually spatially and functionally integrated with the city.

Solomon Islands

Sources of data: Censuses of 1970, 1976 and 1986, and 1999.

Definition: Places with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

Somalia

Sources of data: Estimates for 1953, 1963 and 1987; census of 1975.

Definition: All district capitals and any other town or village with a population of 1,500 persons or more.

South Africa

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1970, 1985, 1991 and 1996; estimate for 2001.

Definition: All areas that have been legally proclaimed as being urban; these include towns, cities and metropolitan areas.

Spain

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Definition: Municipalities (*municipios*) with 10,000 inhabitants or more.

Sri Lanka

Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1963, 1971 and 1981; estimates for 1990 and 2001.

Definition: Municipalities, urban councils and towns.

Sudan

Sources of data: Censuses of 1956, 1973, 1983 and 1993.

Definition: Localities of administrative or commercial importance or with a population of 5,000 inhabitants or more.

Suriname

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1964 and 1971; estimates for 1980 and 1995.

Definition: Greater Paramaribo.

Swaziland

Sources of data: Censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1997.

Definition: Localities proclaimed as urban.

Sweden

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990; estimates for 1992 and 2001.

Definition: Built-up areas with at least 200 inhabitants and where houses are at most 200 metres from each other.

Switzerland

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000; estimate for 1995.

Definition: Communes with 10,000 inhabitants or more, including suburbs.

Syrian Arab Republic

Sources of data: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1994; estimate for 2001.

Definition: Cities, *mohafaza* centres and *man-tika* centres.

Tajikistan

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

Definition: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the

predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Thailand

Sources of data: Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Definition: Municipalities. In 1999, 981 sanitary districts were reclassified as *Tambon* municipalities and data for proportion urban were adjusted retrospectively.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 1994; estimate for 1997.

Definition: Not available.

Togo

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959 and 1970; estimates for 1974, 1981 and 1990.

Definition: Seven urban communes.

Tokelau

No urban population. Non-self-governing territory of New Zealand.

Tonga

Sources of data: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996.

Definition: Greater Nuku'alofa (including Kolomotu'a and Kolof'ou districts).

Trinidad and Tobago

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

Definition: Port-of-Spain (capital city), Arima borough and San Fernando town.

Tunisia

Sources of data: Censuses of 1946, 1956, 1966, 1975, 1984 and 1994; estimate for 1998.

Definition: Population living in communes.

Turkey

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 2000.

Definition: Population of municipal areas of provinces and district centres.

Turkmenistan

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1992.

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

Turks and Caicos Islands

Sources of data: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1975 and 1980; estimate for 1990.

Definition: Grand Turk and other small settlements.

Tuvalu

Sources of data: Censuses of 1979 and 1991.

Definition: Funafuti (capital city).

Uganda

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1969, 1980, 1991 and 2002.

Definition: 1991 and earlier: cities, municipalities, towns, townboards and all trading centres with a population over 1,000 persons; 2002: gazetted cities, municipalities and towns with a population over 2,000 persons.

Ukraine

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

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

United Arab Emirates

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1985 and 1995; censuses of 1975 and 1980.

Definition: Not available.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971; estimates for 1981 and 1991.

Definition: England and Wales: urban areas formed of continuously built-up urban land, the

largest urban areas forming agglomerations in which urban subdivisions are recognised. Scotland: urban localities, similar in concept to urban areas in England and Wales, except that the urban localities as defined do not extend across local government district boundaries. Northern Ireland: urban area formed of continuously built up land, forming an agglomeration in which urban subdivisions are recognised. Prior to 1974 (England and Wales) and 1975 (Scotland) the definition of urban and rural was based on administrative boundaries. The census figures refer to the population present.

United Republic of Tanzania

Sources of data: Censuses of 1957, 1967, 1978, and 1988; estimates for 1973, 1985, 1990 and 1995.

Definition: 16 gazetted townships.

United States of America

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

Definition: Urban areas, defined as densely settled territory that meets minimum population density requirements and encompasses a population of at least 2,500. A change in the definition for the 2000 census from place-based to density-based has a small effect on the comparability of estimates before and after this date.

United States Virgin Islands

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

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

Uruguay

Sources of data: Censuses of 1963, 1975, 1985 and 1996.

Definition: Cities as officially defined.

Uzbekistan

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1997 and 2001.

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

Vanuatu

Sources of data: Censuses of 1967, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

Definition: Luganville centre and Vila urban.

Venezuela

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1990; estimate for 1997.

Definition: Places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

Viet Nam

Sources of data: Estimates for 1948, 1970, 1992 and 1994; censuses of 1960, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

Definition: Places with 4,000 inhabitants or more.

Wallis and Futuna

Sources of data: Censuses of 1983, 1990 and 1996.

Definition: No urban population. Mata-Utu (capital) defined according to administrative boundaries.

Western Sahara

Sources of data: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1960, 1970, 1982 and 1994.

Definition: Not available.

Yemen

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1993; censuses of 1986 and 1994.

Definition: The urban areas in the Governorates of Aden and Sana'a, meaning, Aden, excluding the oil refinery and villages of Al Burayqah and Bi'r Fuqum (former Democratic Yemen) and six other main towns (former Yemen).

Zambia

Sources of data: Censuses of 1963, 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Definition: Localities of 5,000 inhabitants or more, with a majority of the labour force not in agricultural activities.

Zimbabwe

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1962, 1969, 1982 and 1992; estimates for 1972 and 1997.

Definition: Not available.

B. SOURCES OF DATA FOR ESTIMATES OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS AND CAPITAL CITIES**Afghanistan**

Kabul (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Angola

Luanda (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970; estimates for 1984, 1993 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Albania

Tirana (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Anguilla

The Valley (capital)

Sources of data: Census of 1960, 1984, 1992 and 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Algeria

Algiers (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1954, 1966, 1977, 1987 and 1998.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the Governorate of Grand Algiers.

Antigua and Barbuda

Saint John's (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

American Samoa

Pago Pago (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the urban cluster, that is, contiguous territory in and around the city that meets minimum population density requirements. Prior to 2000, only city proper data were published. For these years, it was assumed that the ratio of the population of the capital agglomeration to the total urban population was the same as in 2000.

Argentina

Buenos Aires (capital), Córdoba, Mendoza, Rosario and San Miguel de Tucumán

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Data for Buenos Aires refer to Gran Buenos Aires.

Armenia

Yerevan (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Andorra

Andorra la Vella (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Aruba

Oranjestad (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration (includes Oranjestad West and Oranjestad East).

Australia

Canberra (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to Capital City Statistical Division.

Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney

Sources of data: Censuses of 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981; estimates for 1950, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Austria

Vienna (capital)

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

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

Azerbaijan

Baku (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

Bahamas

Nassau (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1963, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Bahrain

Manama (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1965, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimate for 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Bangladesh

Dhaka (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area (megacity).

Chittagong and Khulna

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

Statistical concept: Statistical metropolitan area.

Barbados

Bridgetown (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Belarus

Minsk (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

Belgium

Brussels (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1961, 1970 and 1981; estimates for 1972, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1986, 1991, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration (refers to the population of the *arrondissement* of Brussels).

Belize

Belmopan (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1980, 1991 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Benin

Porto-Novo (capital) and Cotonou (seat of government)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Bermuda

Hamilton (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Bhutan

Thimphu (capital)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1977.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Bolivia

La Paz (administrative capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration, which includes El Alto.

Sucre (legislative capital) and Santa Cruz

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sarajevo (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The 1981 census produced data for city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration at that date was estimated from the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper from the 1971 census.

Botswana

Gaborone (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1964, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Brazil

Brasília (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area (*região metropolitana*; refers to the *Região Integrada de Desenvolvimento do Distrito Federal e Entorno*).

Campinas, Curitiba, Fortaleza, Goiânia, Grande São Luis and Natal

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

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area (*região metropolitana*).

Baixada Santista, Belém, Belo Horizonte, Grande Vitória, Maceió, Norte/Nordeste Catarinense, Pôrto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and São Paulo

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

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area (*região metropolitana*).

João Pessoa and Teresina

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Manaus

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

British Virgin Islands

Road Town (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Brunei Darussalam

Bandar Seri Begawan (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Data for 1981, 1991 and 2001 refer to the urban agglomeration. The population of the urban agglomeration for 2001 was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1991. Data for 1960 and 1971 are for city proper.

Bulgaria

Sofia (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Burkina Faso

Ouagadougou (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Burundi

Bujumbura (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Cambodia

Phnom Penh (capital)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1966, 1993 and 2002; censuses of 1962, 1980 and 1998.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Cameroon

Yaoundé (capital) and Douala

Sources of data: Estimate for 1959; censuses of 1976 and 1987.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Canada

Ottawa (capital), Calgary, Edmonton, Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver

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

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area. Data refer to census metropolitan areas, defined as cities with a very large urbanized core, together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Ottawa includes the city of Hull.

Cape Verde

Praia (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Cayman Islands

George Town (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Central African Republic

Bangui (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Chad

N'Djamena (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Channel Islands

St. Helier (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Data refer to the parish of St. Helier.

Chile

Santiago (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1952, 1960, 1970, 1982 and 1992; estimate for 2002.

Statistical concept: Urban population within the metropolitan area; data refer to Gran Santiago which includes the Province of Santiago plus cities within the Provinces of Puente Alto and San Bernardo.

China

Beijing (capital) and Shanghai

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

Statistical concept: Provincial-level units under central administration.

Anshan, Benxi, Changsha, Chengdu, Dalian, Fushun, Fuxin, Fuzhou (Fujian), Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Harbin, Jilin, Jinan, Jinzhou (Liaoning), Jixi, Kunming, Lanzhou, Liuzhou, Nanjing, Nanning, Shenyang, Shijiazhuang, Taiyuan, Tangshan, Wuhan, Wuxi, Xian and Zhengzhou

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

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

Anshun and Jining (Shandong)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1953 and 1996; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

Baotou, Datong, Handan, Huhehaote, Luoyang, Qiqihar, Wulumuqi (also known as Urumqi) and Yichun (Jiangxi)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1964 and 1996; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

Changchun, Chongqing, Nanchang, Suzhou (Jiangsu) and Xuzhou

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

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of

urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

Changde, Changzhou, Daqing, Dongguan, Hefei, Hengyang, Huainan, Huzhou, Jiamusi, Jiaxing, Jingmen, Kaifeng, Leshan, Mianyang, Mudanjiang, Ningbo, Pingxiang (Jiangxi), Shantou, Suqian, Taian, Tianshui, Xianyang, Yichun (Heilongjiang), Yiyang, Zaozhuang, Zhangjiakou, Zhanjiang, Zibo and Zigong

Sources of data: Censuses of 1982 and 1990; estimate for 1996.

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

Guiyang

Sources of data: Estimates for 1964, 1996 and 2000; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

Chifeng, Neijiang, Shenzhen, Tongliao and Weifang

Sources of data: Estimates for 1953 and 1996; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

Fuyu, Heze, Hunjiang, Linging, Suining, Xuanzhou, Yancheng and Yueyang

Sources of data: Censuses of 1982 and 1990.

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

*Huaian, Liupanshui, Tianmen, Xiangxiang, Xiantao, Xiaoshan, Xinghua, Xintai, Xinyi (Jiangsu), Xinyu, Yixing, Yongzhou, Yulin (Guangxi), Yuyao, Yuzhou, Zaoyang, Zhangji-
angang and Zhaodong*

Sources of data: Census of 1990; estimate for 1996.

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of “streets” (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

Jinxi, Nanchong and Yantai

Sources of data: Estimates for 1953, 1996 and 2000; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of “streets” (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

Kaohsiung and Taipei (Taiwan Province of China)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Linyi

Sources of data: Censuses of 1982, 1990 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of “streets” (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

Liuan and Wanxian

Sources of data: Census of 1982; estimate for 1996.

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of “streets” (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

Qingdao

Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1982 and 1990; estimate for 1996.

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of “streets” (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

Taichung (Taiwan Province of China)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1970, 1975 and 1996; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Tianjin

Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1964, 1982 and 1990; estimate for 1996.

Statistical concept: Provincial-level unit under central administration.

Wenzhou

Sources of data: Censuses of 1982 and 1990; estimates for 1996 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of “streets” (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

China, Hong Kong SAR

Hong Kong (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Data for Hong Kong consist of the population of Hong Kong Island, New Kowloon and the new towns in New Territories.

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

China, Macao SAR

Macao (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper, which includes *area maritima* and *concelho* of Macao.
Note: On 30 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

Colombia

Santa Fé de Bogotá (capital) and Medellín
Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1964, 1973, 1985 and 1993; estimate for 1999.
Statistical concept: Metropolitan area.

Barranquilla, Bucaramanga, Cali and Cucuta
Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1964, 1973, 1985 and 1993; estimate for 1999.
Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Cartagena
Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1964, 1973, 1985 and 1993; estimate for 1999.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Comoros

Moroni (capital)
Sources of data: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1966, 1980 and 1991.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Congo

Brazzaville (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1960, 1974, 1984 and 1996.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Cook Islands

Avarua (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1966, 1971, 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2001.
Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Costa Rica

San José (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1963, 1973, 1984 and 2000; estimate for 1996.
Statistical concept: Metropolitan area (urban population at the canton level).

Côte d'Ivoire

Yamoussoukro (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1975, 1988 and 1998.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Abidjan (seat of government)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1960, 1975, 1988 and 1998.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Croatia

Zagreb (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Cuba

Havana (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1970 and 1981; estimates for 1990, 1996 and 2000.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Cyprus

Nicosia (capital)
Sources of data: Estimates for 1956 and 2001; censuses of 1960, 1973 and 1992.
Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Czech Republic

Prague (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2001.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang (capital)
Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1967 and 1980; census of 1993.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Nampho

Sources of data: Estimates for 1960 and 1967; census of 1993.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Kinshasa (capital) and Lubumbashi

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

Dili (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Denmark

Copenhagen (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1981; estimates for 1986, 1990, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2001 and 2003.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area; refers to the Greater Copenhagen Region. As of 1999, 12 municipalities covering 40 towns were no longer included in the Greater Copenhagen Region.

Djibouti

Djibouti (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Dominica

Roseau (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Dominican Republic

Santo Domingo (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1993 and 2002.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Ecuador

Quito (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Guayaquil

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Egypt

Cairo (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area; includes the Governorate of Cairo, Giza and Shubra-El-Kheima.

Alexandria

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

El Salvador

San Salvador (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1971 and 1992.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area.

Equatorial Guinea

Malabo (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Eritrea

Asmara (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Estonia

Tallinn (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Ethiopia

Addis Ababa (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Faeroe Islands

Torshavn (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Stanley (capital)

Source of data: Censuses of 1953, 1962, 1972, 1980, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Fiji

Greater Suva (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Finland

Helsinki (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 2000; estimate for 1995.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration, which includes Espoo and Vantaa.

France

Paris (capital), Marseille-Aix-en-Provence

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Nice-Cannes and Toulouse

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

French Guiana

Cayenne (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1946, 1954, 1961, 1967, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

Statistical concept: City proper (commune).

French Polynesia

Papeete (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1962, 1971, 1977, 1983, 1988, 1996 and 2002.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Gabon

Libreville (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Gambia

Banjul (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration, consisting of the local government areas of Banjul and Kanifing.

Georgia

Tbilisi (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Germany

Berlin (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1961 and 1970 and estimate for 1987; estimates for the corresponding dates were computed for former East Berlin using censuses of 1950, 1964, 1971, 1976 and 1981 for the former German Democratic Republic as well as an estimate for 1985.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Aachen, Bielefeld, Bremen, Hamburg, Hannover, Karlsruhe, Munich, Nuremberg, Rhein-Main, Rhein-Neckar, Rhein-Ruhr Middle, Rhein-Ruhr North, Rhein-Ruhr South, Saarland and Stuttgart

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1961 and 1970; estimates for 1987 and 1990.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Rhein-Main includes Darmstadt, Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach am Main and Wiesbaden; Rhein-Neckar includes Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Neustadt an der Weinstrasse and Speyer; Rhein-Ruhr Middle includes Düsseldorf, Mönchengladbach, Remscheid, Solingen and Wuppertal; Rhein-Ruhr North includes Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mülheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne;

Rhein-Ruhr South includes Bonn, Cologne and Leverkusen; Saarland includes Saarbrücken, Neunkirchen and Saarlouis; Nuremberg includes Erlangen and Fürth.

Ghana

Accra (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area.

Kumasi

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

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area.

Gibraltar

Gibraltar (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Greece

Athens (capital) and Thessaloniki

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The agglomeration of Athens includes the localities of Calithéa, Peristérior and Piraeus, among others.

Greenland

Nuuk (Godthab) (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper.

Grenada

St. George's (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration, including the parishes of St. George's Town and St. George.

Guadeloupe

Basse-Terre (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1982, 1990 and 1999.

Statistical concept: City proper (commune).

Guam

Hagåtña (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the urbanized area, that is, contiguous territory in and around the city that meets minimum population density requirements. Prior to 2000, only city proper data were published. For these years, it was assumed that the ratio of the population of the capital agglomeration to the total urban population was the same as in 2000.

Guatemala

Guatemala City (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1964, 1973, 1981, 1994 and 2002.

Statistical concept: Refers to the urban population in the *municipio* of Ciudad de Guatemala.

Guinea

Conakry (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1955, 1983 and 1996; estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1972.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Guinea-Bissau

Bissau (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1979 and 1991.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Guyana

Georgetown (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Haiti

Port-au-Prince (capital)

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

Statistical concept: Data for 1971 and later refer to urban agglomeration. Data for 1950 refer to city proper.

Holy See

Vatican City (capital)

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

Statistical concept: City proper. The figures refer to the population of the Vatican City State alone.

Honduras

Tegucigalpa (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1974 and 1988; estimate for 2001.

Statistical concept: Data for 1988 and 2001 refer to urban agglomeration. Data for earlier years refer to city proper.

Hungary

Budapest (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1949, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2001; estimates for 2002 and 2003.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Iceland

Reykjavik

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1996, 1999 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

India

Delhi (capital), Agra, Ahmadabad, Allahabad, Amritsar, Asansol, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Calcutta, Chennai (also known as Madras), Coimbatore, Ghaziabad, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Jamshedpur, Kanpur, Kochi (also known as Cochin), Kozhikode (also known as Calicut), Lucknow, Madurai, Meerut, Mumbai (also known as Bombay), Mysore, Nagpur, Nashik, Patna, Pune (also known as Poona), Ranchi, Solapur, Surat, Thiruvananthapuram, Tiruch-

chirapalli, Vadodara, Varanasi (also known as Benares), Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Dhanbad and Durg-Bhilainagar

Sources of data: Censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Faridabad, Hubli-Dharwad, Jodhpur and Ludhiana

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Guwahati

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Chandigarh

Sources of data: Censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Rajkot

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Srinagar

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 2001; estimate for 1991.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Indonesia

Jakarta (capital)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950 and 1995; censuses of 1961, 1971, 1980 and 1990.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the functional urban area, that is, contiguous areas which are consistently urban in character as indicated by levels of population density, economic functions and facilities. Jakarta covers five municipalities (*kotamadya*): Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta Timur, Jakarta Pusat, Jakarta Barat, and Jakarta Utara. Data for 1990

did not refer to the functional urban area. Appropriate estimates were derived by using the ratio of the population in the functional urban area to that of the population in the relevant municipalities as derived from the 1980 census.

Bandung, Medan, Palembang, Semarang and Surabaya

Sources of data: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1961, 1971, 1980 and 1990.

Statistical concept: Data refer to the *functional urban area* as defined above. The data for 1990 were adjusted to represent the population in the functional urban area as detailed above.

Malang

Sources of data: Censuses of 1961, 1971, 1980 and 1990.

Statistical concept: Data refer to the *functional urban area* as defined above. The data for 1990 were adjusted to represent the population in the functional urban area as detailed above.

Tegal

Sources of data: Censuses of 1961, 1971, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 1995.

Statistical concept: Data refer to the *functional urban area* as defined above. The data for 1990 were adjusted to represent the population in the functional urban area as detailed above.

Ujung Pandang

Sources of data: Censuses of 1971, 1980 and 1990.

Statistical concept: Data refer to the “functional urban area” as defined above. The data for 1990 were adjusted to represent the population in the functional urban area as detailed above.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Teheran (capital), Ahvaz, Esfahan, Karaj, Mashhad, Qom, Shiraz and Tabriz

Sources of data: Censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986, 1991 and 1996.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Iraq

Baghdad (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1947, 1957, 1965, 1977, 1987 and 1997; estimate for 2003.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area.

Basra

Sources of data: Censuses of 1947, 1957, 1965, 1987 and 1997; estimate for 2003.

Statistical concept: Data for 1997 and 2003 refer to urban agglomeration, including Al-Zubir and Abi-al-Khsib. Data for earlier years refer to city proper.

Mosul

Sources of data: Censuses of 1947, 1957, 1965, 1987 and 1997; estimate for 2003.

Statistical concept: Data for 1997 and 2003 refer to urban agglomeration. Data for earlier years refer to city proper.

Ireland

Dublin (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1946, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2002.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration; figures for 1991 were estimated using the ratio of the population in the urban agglomeration to that in the city proper as recorded in the 1986 census.

Isle of Man

Douglas (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1996 and 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Israel

Jerusalem (capital)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1955, 1991, 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2002; censuses of 1961, 1972 and 1983.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Haiifa

Sources of data: Estimates for 1955, 1991, 1995, 1998 and 2000; censuses of 1961, 1972 and 1983.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area. Data prior to 1995 refer to urban agglomeration.

Tel Aviv-Jaffa

Sources of data: Estimates for 1955, 1991, 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2002; censuses of 1961, 1972 and 1983.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area. Data prior to 1995 refer to urban agglomeration.

Italy

Rome (capital), Genoa, Milan, Naples and Turin

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The 1981, 1991, and 2001 censuses provided data for city proper only; the population in the urban agglomeration at those dates was estimated using the ratio of the population in the urban agglomeration to that in the city proper as recorded by the 1971 census for each city concerned.

Jamaica

Kingston (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1943, 1960, 1970, 1982, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration, which includes St. Andrew.

Japan

Tokyo (capital),

Sources of data: Censuses of 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Major metropolitan area, as defined by the Statistics Bureau of Japan. Census figures from 1990 to 2000 are based on the Keihinyo metropolitan area and figures from 1960 to 1985 are based on the Keihin metropolitan area. As a reference, the population of Tokyo-to was estimated at 12.1 million in the year 2000 and the Ku-area of Tokyo at 8.1 million.

Fukuoka-Kitakyushu, Kyoto, Nagoya, Osaka-Kobe, Hiroshima, Sapporo and Sendai

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1955 and 1960; censuses of 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The Statistics Bureau of Japan has provided the list of cities, towns and villages included in the urban agglomerations associated with the cities of Fukuoka-Kitakyushu, Kyoto, Nagoya and Osaka-Kobe for each census year from 1960 to 1990. The number of cities, towns and villages included in these agglomerations has been rising as the agglomerations have expanded territorially. In 1990, the urban agglomeration of Fukuoka-Kitakyushu consisted of the contiguous densely inhabited districts (DIDs) of Fukuoka, nine cities surrounding Fukuoka, Kitakyushu and two cities surrounding Kitakyushu. The urban agglomeration of Kyoto consisted of the DIDs of Kyoto and six cities surrounding Kyoto. The agglomeration of Nagoya consisted of the DIDs of Nagoya and 19 cities surrounding Nagoya. The agglomeration of Osaka consisted of the DIDs of Osaka, 35 cities surrounding Osaka, Kobe and six cities surrounding Kobe. The estimates for 1995 and 2000 were also calculated on the basis of these definitions. Data for Hiroshima, Sapporo and Sendai refer to a single DID for each city.

Jordan

Amman (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1952, 1961, 1979 and 1994; estimates for 1967, 1999 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Kazakhstan

Astana (capital) and Almaty

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

Kenya

Nairobi (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1962, 1969,

1979, 1989 and 1999.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Kiribati

South Tarawa (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1968, 1973, 1978, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Kuwait

Kuwait City (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1957, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1995; estimates for 1991 and 2000.
Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Kyrgyzstan

Bishkek (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Vientiane (capital)
Sources of data: Estimates for 1958 and 1966; censuses of 1973, 1985 and 1995.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Latvia

Riga (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2000; estimates for 1994, 1995 and 1996.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Lebanon

Beirut (capital)
Sources of data: Estimates for 1958, 1975, 1982, 1991 and 1998; census of 1970.
Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Lesotho

Maseru (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996; estimate for 1972.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Liberia

Monrovia (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1962, 1974

and 1984; estimate for 1995.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Tripoli (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1954, 1964, 1973 and 1984; estimates for 1990 and 1995.
Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.
Data prior to 1990 refer to city proper.

Benghazi

Sources of data: Censuses of 1954, 1964, 1973 and 1984; estimate for 1995.
Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.
Data prior to 1995 refer to city proper.

Liechtenstein

Vaduz (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1980; estimate for 2001.
Statistical concept: City proper (data for 1980 and 2001 refer to commune).

Lithuania

Vilnius (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2001.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Luxembourg

Luxembourg-Ville (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1947, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimates for 1996, 1999 and 2002.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Madagascar

Antananarivo (capital)
Sources of data: Estimates for 1950 and 1970; survey of 1966; censuses of 1975 and 1993.
Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Malawi

Lilongwe (capital)
Sources of data: Censuses of 1966, 1977, 1987 and 1998.
Statistical concept: City proper.

Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur (capital)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1947, 1970 and 1980; censuses of 1957, 1991 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Putrajaya (administrative capital)

There are no population data available for Putrajaya.

Maldives

Male (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1946, 1965, 1967, 1977, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Mali

Bamako (capital)

Sources of data: Estimate for 1960; censuses of 1976, 1987 and 1998.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Malta

Valletta (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1948, 1957, 1967, 1985 and 1995.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration which includes all the localities of the Inner Harbour Region.

Marshall Islands

Majuro (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1973, 1980, 1988 and 1999.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Martinique

Fort-de-France (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1954, 1961, 1967, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

Statistical concept: City proper (commune).

Mauritania

Nouakchott (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1964, 1977, 1988 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Mauritius

Port Louis (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1952, 1962, 1972, 1983, and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Mexico

Mexico City (capital), Guadalajara, Monterrey and Puebla

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area (*zona metropolitana*), which includes several *municipios*.

León, Mérida, San Luis Potosí and Torreón

Sources of data: Census of 1950.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration (*conurbación*), which includes several *localidades*.

León, Mérida, San Luis Potosí and Torreón

Sources of data: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area (*zona metropolitana*), which includes several *municipios*.

Toluca

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1970.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration (*conurbación*), which includes several *localidades*.

Toluca

Sources of data: Censuses of 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area (*zona metropolitana*), which includes several *municipios*.

Ciudad Juárez, Culicán, Mexicali, Querétaro and Tijuana

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980.

Statistical concept: City proper (*localidad*).

Ciudad Juárez, Culicán, Mexicali, Querétaro and Tijuana

Sources of data: Censuses of 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area (*zona metropolitana*), which includes several *municipios*.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

Palikir (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1980, 1994, and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Monaco

Monaco (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1956, 1962, 1968, 1975, 1982, 1990 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Mongolia

Ulaanbaatar (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1956, 1963, 1969, 1979, 1989 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Montserrat

Plymouth (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1991. Due to volcanic activity, the capital Plymouth was abandoned in 1997. The interim government buildings have been built at Brades, in the Carr's Bay/Little Bay vicinity at the northwest end of Montserrat.

Statistical Concept: City proper.

Morocco

Rabat (capital) and Casablanca

Sources of data: Censuses of 1960, 1971, 1982 and 1994; estimates for 1952.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Rabat includes Salé and Temara; Casablanca includes Mohammedia.

Fès

Sources of data: Estimates for 1952 and 1960; censuses of 1971, 1982 and 1994.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Marrakech

Sources of data: Estimate for 1952; censuses of 1960, 1971, 1982 and 1994.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Mozambique

Maputo (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1997.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Myanmar

Yangon (capital)

Sources of data: Estimate of 1957; censuses of 1973 and 1983.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration for 1973 and 1983.

Mandalay

Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1973 and 1983.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Namibia

Windhoek (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1981 and 1991.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Nauru

Nauru (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1977, 1983 and 1992.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The entire island is considered a single urban agglomeration; government offices are located in Yaren District.

Nepal

Kathmandu (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper (municipality).

Netherlands

Amsterdam (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1947 and 1960; estimates for 1975, 1990, 1995, 1996, 1998 and 1999.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

The Hague (seat of government) and Rotterdam

Sources of data: Censuses of 1947 and 1960; estimates for 1970, 1975, 1981, 1990, 1995, 1996, 1998 and 1999.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Netherlands Antilles

Willemstad (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1960 and 1981.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The 1981 census provided data for city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration at that date was estimated using the ratio of the population in the urban agglomeration to that in the city proper derived from the 1960 census.

New Caledonia

Noumea (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1956, 1963, 1969, 1976, 1983, 1989 and 1996.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Greater Noumea includes the communes of Païta, Dumbéa and Mont-Doré.

New Zealand

Wellington (capital) and Auckland

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Nicaragua

Managua (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1963, 1971 and 1995.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Niger

Niamey (capital)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1956, 1962 and 1966; censuses of 1977 and 1988.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Nigeria

Abuja (capital)

Sources of data: Estimate for 1983; census of 1991.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Benin City, Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano, Port Harcourt

Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1963 and 1991; estimates for 1971 and 1983.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration as of 1983 (1983 city proper estimates were adjusted by assuming that the ratios of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper were the same as in 1991). Data from 1953, 1963 and 1971 refer to city proper.

Lagos

Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1963 and 1991; estimate for 1971.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Ogbomoshó

Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1963 and 1991; estimates for 1971, 1975 and 1983.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Niue

Alofi (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1966, 1971, 1986, 1991, 1997 and 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Northern Mariana Islands

Saipan (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the urbanized area, that is, contiguous territory in and around the city that meets minimum population density requirements. For 1990, the population of the urban agglomeration of Saipan was assumed to be equivalent to the urban population of Saipan Island.

Norway

Oslo (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimates for 1999 and 2002.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Occupied Palestinian Territory

Ramallah (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses for 1961 and 1997.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration, which includes Al Bira.

Oman

Muscat (capital)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1999, 2000 and 2001; census of 1993.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Pakistan

Islamabad (capital), Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Hyderabad, Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Peshawar and Rawalpindi

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Palau

Koror (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1973, 1986, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Panama

Panama City (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration, which includes all *localidades* of the Provincia de Panamá except Capiro and Chepo.

Papua New Guinea

Port Moresby (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1966, 1971, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Paraguay

Asunción (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1962, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area.

Peru

Lima (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1993.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area. Gran Lima includes the capitals of the departments of Lima and Callao as well as surrounding populated centres.

Philippines

Metro Manila (capital) and Davao

Sources of data: Censuses of 1948, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Pitcairn

Adamstown (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1986 and 1991.

Statistical concept: Area defined according to administrative boundaries.

Poland

Warsaw (capital), Crakow, Gdansk, Katowice and Lodz

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1969 and 1991; censuses of 1960, 1978 and 2002.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The data for 1978, 1991 and 2002 referred to the population of the city proper only; the population in the urban agglomeration at those dates was estimated using the ratio of the population in the urban agglomeration to that in the city proper as derived from the 1969 data.

Portugal

Lisbon (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration (data refer to Grande Lisboa and do not include the Peninsula of Setubal, which had an estimated population of 714,589 in 2001).

Porto

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area (*area metropolitana*) as of 1991. Data for earlier years refer to urban agglomeration.

Puerto Rico

San Juan (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the urbanized area (UA), that is, contiguous territory in and around the city that meets minimum population density require-

ments. The implementation of a revised definition of UA for the 2000 census led to changes in the boundaries of the San Juan UA. In the present publication, the time series for the San Juan UA has been adjusted for consistency with the 2000 census; it now includes the former Caguas, Cayay, Humacao, and Vega Baja-Manati UAs.

Qatar

Doha (capital)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1956 and 1963; census of 1986 and 1997.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Republic of Korea

Seoul (capital), Inch'on, Kwangju, Pusan, Taegu and Taejon

Sources of data: Censuses of 1955, 1960, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper (metropolitan city).

Puch'on and Songnam

Sources of data: Censuses of 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Suwon

Sources of data: Censuses of 1955, 1960, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Ulsan

Sources of data: Censuses of 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Republic of Moldova

Chisinau (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1994 and 1997.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Réunion

Saint-Denis (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1954, 1967, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Romania

Bucharest (capital)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1995, 1998 and 2000; censuses of 1956, 1966, 1977, 1992 and 2002.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Russian Federation

Moscow (capital) and Saint Petersburg

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2002.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979. For Saint Petersburg, the same adjustment was made for the 2002 census.

Chelyabinsk, Ekaterinburg, Kazan, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhni Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Perm, Rostov-on-Don, Samara, Saratov, Ufa, Volgograd and Voronezh

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2002.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Rwanda

Kigali (capital)

Sources of data: Estimate for 1960; censuses of 1970, 1978, 1991 and 2002.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Saint Helena

Jamestown (capital)

Sources of data: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1966, 1976 and 1998.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Basseterre (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Saint Lucia

Castries (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1946, 1970, 1980 and 1991.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration, which includes Castries Town and Castries Sub-Urban.

Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon

Saint-Pierre (capital)

Sources of data: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1962, 1982, 1990 and 1999.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Kingstown (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970 and 1980; estimate for 1991.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Samoa

Apia (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper.

San Marino

San Marino (capital)

Sources of data: Census of 1976; estimates for 1989, 1995, 1998 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

São Tomé and Príncipe

São Tomé (capital)

Sources of data: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Saudi Arabia

Riyadh (capital) and Jidda

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950 and 1962; censuses of 1974 and 1992.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Mecca

Sources of data: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1974 and 1992.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Dammam and Medina

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950 and 1962; censuses of 1974 and 1992.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Senegal

Dakar (capital)

Sources of data: Survey for 1961; censuses of 1976 and 1988; estimate for 1994.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Serbia and Montenegro

Belgrade (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1948, 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2002.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Seychelles

Victoria (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1971, 1977, 1987 and 1997.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Sierra Leone

Freetown (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1963, 1974 and 1985.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Singapore

Singapore (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1957, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Slovakia

Bratislava (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Slovenia

Ljubljana (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2002; estimate for 1998.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Solomon Islands

Honiara (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1976, 1986 and 1999.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Somalia

Mogadishu (capital)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1953, 1963 and 1987; census of 1975.

Statistical concept: City proper.

South Africa

Pretoria (administrative capital), Bloemfontein (judicial capital), Cape Town (legislative capital), Durban, Port Elizabeth and Vereeniging

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1970, 1985, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

East Rand (Ekurhuleni)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1970, 1985, 1996 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area.

Johannesburg

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1970, 1985, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area.

Spain

Madrid (capital) and Barcelona

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area.

Sri Lanka

Colombo (commercial capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1963, 1971, 1981 and 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (administrative and legislative capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1953, 1963, 1971, 1981 and 2001; estimate for 1990.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Sudan

Khartoum (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1956, 1973, 1983 and 1993.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Suriname

Paramaribo (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1964 and 1971; estimates for 1980 and 1995.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Swaziland

Mbabane (administrative capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1997.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Lobombo (legislative capital)

No data available.

Sweden

Stockholm (capital) and Göteborg

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990; estimates for 1992 and 2002.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Switzerland

Bern (capital) and Zürich

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990; estimates for 1995 and 2001.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Syrian Arab Republic

Damascus (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1960, 1970 and 1981; estimate for 1994.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Aleppo and Homs

Sources of data: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1994.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Tajikistan

Dushanbe (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

Thailand

Bangkok (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Metropolitan area.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Skopje (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 1994.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Togo

Lomé (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970 and 1974; estimate for 1990.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Tokelau

No capital. Non-self-governing territory of New Zealand.

Tonga

Nuku'alofa (capital)

Sources of data: Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Greater Nuku'alofa includes the districts of Kolomotu'a and Kolof'ou.

Trinidad and Tobago

Port-of-Spain (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1946, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Tunisia

Tunis (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1946, 1956, 1966, 1975, 1984 and 1994.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Turkey

Ankara (capital), Istanbul and Izmir

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1997 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Ankara includes Altindag, Cankaya, Etimesgut, Golbasi, Keçioren, Mamak, Sincan and Yenimahalle; Istanbul includes Adalar, Avcilar, Bagicilar, Bahçelievler, Bakirkoy, Bayrampasa, Besiktas, Beykoz, Beyoglu, Eminonu, Esenler, Eyup, Fatih, Gaziosmanpasa, Gungoren, Kadikoy, Kagithane, Kartal, Kuçukçekmece, Maltepe, Pendik, Sariyer, Sisli, Tuzla, Umraniye, Uskudar and Zeytinburnu; Izmir includes Balçova, Bornova, Buca, Çigli, Gazimur, Guzelbahçe Karsiyaka, Konak and Narlidere (1950 and 1955 data for Izmir refer to city proper).

Adana, Bursa and Gaziantep

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Adana includes Seyhan and Yuregir; Bursa includes Nilufer, Osmangazi and Yildirim; Gaziantep includes Sahinbey and Sehitkamil.

Turkmenistan

Ashgabat (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1992.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

Turks and Caicos Islands

Grand Turk (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1990.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Tuvalu

Funafuti (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1979 and 1991.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Uganda

Kampala (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1969, 1980, 1991, and 2002.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Ukraine

Kiev (capital), Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkov, Odessa and Zaporozhye

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2001.

Statistical concept: City proper.

United Arab Emirates

Abu Dhabi (capital)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1968; censuses of 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1995.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Dubai

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1968; censuses of 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1995.

Statistical concept: City proper.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

London (capital), Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Tyneside (Newcastle)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The urban agglomeration of Birmingham (also known as the West Midlands urban area) consists of 10 urban divisions, including Birmingham, Dudley, Oldbury/Smethwick, Solihull, Sutton Coldfield, Walsall, West Bromwich,

and Wolverhampton. The urban agglomeration of Leeds (also known as the West Yorkshire urban area) consists of 15 urban divisions, including Bradford, Huddersfield, Leeds and Wakefield. The urban agglomeration of London (also known as the Greater London urban area) includes 48 urban divisions. The urban agglomeration of Manchester (also known as the Greater Manchester urban area) includes 37 urban divisions, including Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford and Stockport.

For the years 1951, 1961 and 1971, the data for the cities refer to conurbations that represent the continuously built-up area including the whole territory of the affected local government district. For the years 1981 and 1991, the data refer to urban areas. An urban area is irreversibly urban in character, including permanent structures and the land on which they are situated, transport corridors (roads, railways and canals), transport features (railway yards, car parks, etc.), mineral works and quarries and any area completely surrounded by built-up sites. In order to be recognized as an urban area, the area of urban land should extend for 20 hectares or more (separate blocks of urban land each of 20 hectares or more are linked to form a single area if they are less than 50 meters apart) and a minimum population of approximately 1,000 people should be residing on the urban land.

United Republic of Tanzania

Dodoma (capital)

Source of data: Censuses of 1967, 1978, 1988 and 2002.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Dar es Salaam

Sources of data: Censuses of 1957, 1967, 1978, 1988 and 2002; estimate for 1973.

Statistical concept: City proper.

United States of America

Washington D.C. (capital), Atlanta, Austin, Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport-Stamford, Buffalo, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus (Ohio), Dallas-Fort Worth,

Denver-Aurora, Detroit, Hartford, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville (Florida), Kansas City, Las Vegas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Nashville-Davidson, New Orleans, New York-Newark, Orlando, Philadelphia, Phoenix-Mesa, Pittsburgh, Portland (Oregon), Providence, Richmond, Riverside-San Bernardino, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose, Seattle, St. Louis, Tampa-St. Petersburg, and Virginia Beach.

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the urbanized area (UA), that is, contiguous territory that meets minimum population density requirements. Each UA is named after the most populous place or places contained within it. The implementation of a revised definition of UA for the 2000 census led to changes in the boundaries of several UAs. In the present publication, the time series for affected UAs have been adjusted where possible for consistency with the 2000 census. Specifically, the UA of Baltimore is now defined to include the former Annapolis UA but no longer includes the separate Aberdeen-Havre de Grace-Bel Air UA; that of Boston now includes the former Brockton, Lawrence-Haverhill, Lowell, and Taunton UAs; that of Bridgeport-Stamford now includes the former Bridgeport-Milford, Stamford, and Norwalk UAs; that of Chicago now includes the former Aurora, Crystal Lake, Elgin, and Joliet UAs; that of Cincinnati now includes the former Hamilton UA; that of Hartford now includes the former Bristol and New Britain UAs; that of Kansas City no longer includes the Lee's Summit UA; that of Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana no longer includes the Mission Viejo and Santa Clarita UAs; that of Miami now includes the former Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach UAs; that of Oklahoma City no longer includes the Norman UA; that of Philadelphia now includes the former Wilmington

UA and that portion of the Trenton UA that was in the state of Pennsylvania; that of Providence now includes the former Fall River and Newport UAs; that of Richmond now includes the former Petersburg UA; that of San Francisco-Oakland no longer includes the Concord, Livermore, and Vallejo UAs; that of San Jose no longer includes the Gilroy-Morgan Hill UA; that of Seattle now includes the former Tacoma UA but no longer includes the Marysville UA; and the Virginia Beach UA, which was formerly called Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, no longer includes the Suffolk urban cluster.

United States Virgin Islands

Charlotte Amalie (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the urban cluster, that is, contiguous territory that meets minimum population density requirements. Prior to 2000, only city proper data were published. For 1970, 1980, and 1990, it was assumed that the ratio of the population of the capital agglomeration to the total urban population was the same as in 2000. Data for 1950 and 1960 refer to city proper.

Uruguay

Montevideo (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1963, 1975, 1985 and 1996.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Uzbekistan

Tashkent (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1997.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

Vanuatu

Port-Vila (capital)

Sources of data: Estimate for 1965; censuses of 1979, 1989 and 1999.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Venezuela

Caracas (capital), Barquisimeto, Maracaibo, Maracay and Valencia

Sources of data: Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1990.

Statistical concept: Area metropolitana (metropolitan area).

Viet Nam

Hanoi (capital), Hai Phong and

Ho Chi Minh City

Sources of data: Estimates for 1948 and 1970; censuses of 1960, 1979 and 1989.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Wallis and Futuna

Mata-Utu (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1983, 1990 and 1996.

Statistical concept: Area defined according to administrative boundaries.

Western Sahara

El-Aaiún (capital)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950 and 1999; censuses of 1960, 1970, 1974, 1982 and 1994.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Yemen

Sana'a (capital)

Sources of data: Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1993; censuses of 1975, 1986 and 1994.

Statistical concept: City proper.

Zambia

Lusaka (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1963, 1969, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 1999.

Statistical concept: Urban agglomeration.

Zimbabwe

Harare (capital)

Sources of data: Censuses of 1951, 1962, 1982, 1992 and 2002; estimate for 1972.

Statistical concept: City proper.

C. DEFINITION OF MAJOR AREAS AND REGIONS

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	São Tomé and Príncipe	<i>Southern Africa</i>	Liberia
Mozambique		Botswana	Mali
Réunion		Lesotho	Mauritania
Rwanda		Namibia	Niger
Seychelles		South Africa	Nigeria
Somalia		Swaziland	Saint Helena
Uganda			Senegal
United Republic of Tanzania			Sierra Leone
Zambia			Togo
Zimbabwe			

Asia

<i>Eastern Asia</i>	<i>South-central Asia</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	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	Bahrain
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	India	Indonesia	Cyprus
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Georgia
Mongolia	Kazakhstan	Malaysia	Iraq
Republic of Korea	Kyrgyzstan	Myanmar	Israel
	Maldives	Philippines	Jordan
	Nepal	Singapore	Kuwait
	Pakistan	Thailand	Lebanon
	Sri Lanka	Viet Nam	Occupied Palestinian Territory
	Tajikistan		Oman
	Turkmenistan		Qatar
	Uzbekistan		Saudi Arabia
			Syrian Arab Republic
			Turkey
			United Arab Emirates
			Yemen

Europe

Eastern Europe

Belarus
Bulgaria
Czech Republic
Hungary
Poland
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Slovakia
Ukraine

Northern Europe

Channel Islands
Denmark
Estonia
Faeroe Islands
Finland
Iceland
Ireland
Isle of Man
Latvia
Lithuania
Norway
Sweden
United Kingdom

Southern Europe

Albania
Andorra
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia
Gibraltar
Greece
Holy See
Italy
Malta
Portugal
San Marino
Serbia and Montenegro
Slovenia
Spain
The former Yugoslav
Republic of Macedonia

Western Europe

Austria
Belgium
France
Germany
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Monaco
Netherlands
Switzerland

Latin America and the Caribbean

Caribbean

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas
Barbados
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Haiti
Jamaica
Martinique
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
United States Virgin
Islands

Central America

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama

South America

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
French Guiana
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela

Northern America

Bermuda
Canada
Greenland
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
United States of America

Oceania

Australia/New Zealand

Australia
New Zealand

Melanesia

Fiji
New Caledonia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Vanuatu

Micronesia

Guam
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia
(Fed. States of)
Nauru
Northern Mariana Islands
Palau

Polynesia

American Samoa
Cook Islands
French Polynesia
Niue
Pitcairn
Samoa
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Wallis and Futuna Islands

List of least developed countries

Afghanistan	Gambia	Niger
Angola	Guinea	Rwanda
Bangladesh	Guinea-Bissau	Samoa
Benin	Haiti	São Tomé and Príncipe
Bhutan	Kiribati	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Lesotho	Solomon Islands
Cambodia	Liberia	Somalia
Cape Verde	Madagascar	Sudan
Central African Republic	Malawi	Togo
Chad	Maldives	Tuvalu
Comoros	Mali	Uganda
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mauritania	United Republic of Tanzania
Djibouti	Mozambique	Vanuatu
Equatorial Guinea	Myanmar	Yemen
Eritrea	Nepal	Zambia
Ethiopia		

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DATA IN DIGITAL FORM

The *2003 Revision* of the World Urbanization Prospects, prepared by the United Nations Population Division, provides a comprehensive and consistent set of urban and rural population data for the world's countries and areas, as well as for urban agglomerations with more than 750,000 inhabitants in 2000. The data referring to urban and rural areas cover the period 1950-2030 and those referring to urban agglomerations cover the period 1950-2015. Detailed results from the *2003 Revision* are available for purchase in two sets of files, available on two diskettes or on a single CD-ROM.

The files are prepared in Excel 2002, which is compatible with all versions since Excel 97. The diskette version includes an installation program (setup.exe) that is provided to copy the files to the disk. It creates a default folder C:\UNWUP2003 for the data. If desired, the user can change the name of this folder at run time. The CD-ROM version launches a navigation interface upon insertion.

In the data sets, figures for 1950-2000 are estimates and those for years beyond 2000 are projections. Estimates and projections are presented only for years that are multiples of five. The urban, rural and city data presented are consistent with the medium variant of the *2002 Revision of World Population Prospects*, the official United Nations population estimates and projections at the national level. A short description of each set of files is presented below; the list of file names and their contents are presented in detail in tables A and B on the following page.

(1) *Urban and rural areas*: Nine files present estimates and projections of the population in urban and rural areas as well as associated indicators. The data are presented for 228 countries and areas individually and for 30 country aggregates, including the world as a whole, the more and the less developed regions, the major world areas and selected additional aggregates. The projected values cover the period 2000-2030. The files present information on:

(1) the total population by country; (2) the urban population by country; (3) the rural population by country; (4) the percentage of the population residing in urban areas; (5) the average annual rate of change of the total population; (6) the average annual rate of change of the urban population; (7) the average annual rate of change of the rural population; (8) the urbanization rate or average annual rate of change of the percentage urban, and (9) the average annual rate of change of the percentage rural.

(2) *Urban agglomerations*. Seven files present the estimates and projections of the population in urban agglomerations. The first four files contain data only for urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000. They cover the following indicators: (1) the total population of each urban agglomeration; (2) the average annual rate of change of the population of each urban agglomeration; (3) the percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration; (4) the percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration. Two more files present data for specific sets of urban agglomerations. The first presents the 30 largest urban agglomerations of the world ranked by population size over the period 1950-2015. The second presents the population of the capital cities of each country for the year 2003. Lastly, a file presents the urban population, the number of cities and the percentage of urban population by size class of urban settlement.

The following citation, with underlined items replaced as appropriate, should be used to indicate the source of any data derived from the data sets described above:

Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2004). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision*. Data Set Name (POP/DB/WUP/Rev.2003/Data set number/File number), data set in digital form.

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision
Table A: Schematic Contents of Dataset on Urban and Rural Areas, 1950-2030

POP/DB/WUP/Rev.2003/1

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<i>File number</i>	<i>File name</i>	<i>Indicator presented</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Geographical coverage</i>	<i>Number of countries or areas</i>	<i>Type of indicator</i>	<i>Reference date</i>	<i>Time period covered</i>	<i>Table in World Urbanization Prospects</i>
File 1	WUP2003F1-Total_Population.xls	Total population	Thousands	All countries and areas	228	Stock indicator	1 July	1950, 1955, 1960,...2025, 2030	A.5
File 2	WUP2003F2-Urban_Population.xls	Total population residing in urban areas	Thousands	All countries and areas	228	Stock indicator	1 July	1950, 1955, 1960,...2025, 2030	A.3
File 3	WUP2003F3-Rural_Population.xls	Total population residing in rural areas	Thousands	All countries and areas	228	Stock indicator	1 July	1950, 1955, 1960,...2025, 2030	A.4
File 4	WUP2003F4-Proportion_Urban.xls	Percentage of the population residing in urban areas	Percentage	All countries and areas	228	Stock indicator	1 July	1950, 1955, 1960,...2025, 2030	A.2
File 5	WUP2003F5-Total_Growth_Rate.xls	Average annual rate of change of the total population	Per cent	All countries and areas	228	Period indicator	Average per year	1950-1955, 1955-1960,.....2020-2025, 2025-2030	A.8
File 6	WUP2003F6-Urban_Growth_Rate.xls	Average annual rate of change of the urban population	Per cent	All countries and areas	228	Period indicator	Average per year	1950-1955, 1955-1960,.....2020-2025, 2025-2030	A.6
File 7	WUP2003F7-Rural_Growth_Rate.xls	Average annual rate of change of the rural population	Per cent	All countries and areas	228	Period indicator	Average per year	1950-1955, 1955-1960,.....2020-2025, 2025-2030	A.7
File 8	WUP2003F8-Urbanization_Rate.xls	Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban	Per cent	All countries and areas	228	Period indicator	Average per year	1950-1955, 1955-1960,.....2020-2025, 2025-2030	A.9
File 9	WUP2003F9-Rate_Proportion_Rural.xls	Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural	Per cent	All countries and areas	228	Period indicator	Average per year	1950-1955, 1955-1960,.....2020-2025, 2025-2030	A.10

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision
Table B: Schematic Contents of Dataset on Urban Agglomerations, 1950-2015

POP/DB/WUP/Rev.2003/2

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<i>File number</i>	<i>File name</i>	<i>Indicator presented</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Geographical coverage</i>	<i>Number of countries or areas</i>	<i>Type of indicator</i>	<i>Reference date</i>	<i>Time period covered</i>	<i>Table in World Urbanization Prospects</i>
File 10	WUP2003F10-Cities_Over_750K.xls	Population of each urban agglomeration	Thousands	All cities with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000	228	Stock indicator	1 July	1950, 1955,, 2010, 2015	A.12
File 11	WUP2003F11-Growth_Rate_Cities.xls	Average annual rate of change of the population of each urban agglomeration	Per cent	All cities with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000	228	Stock indicator	Average per year	1950-1955, 1955-1960,, 2005-2010, 2010-2015	A.14
File 12	WUP2003F12-Percentage_Urban_in_Cities.xls	Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration	Percentage	All cities with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000	228	Stock indicator	1 July	1950, 1955,, 2010, 2015	A.15
File 13	WUP2003F13-Percentage_Total_in_Cities.xls	Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration	Percentage	All cities with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000	228	Stock indicator	1 July	1950, 1955,, 2010, 2015	A.16
File 14	WUP2003F14-30_Largest_Cities.xls	Population of the 30 largest urban agglomerations at each point in time	Millions	The 30 most populous cities	...	Stock indicator	1 July	1950, 1955,, 2010, 2015	A.11
File 15	WUP2003F15-Capital_Cities.xls	Population of capital cities in 2003	Thousands	Capital cities	228	Stock indicator	1 July	2003	A.13
File 16	WUP2003F16-City_Size_Class.xls	Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population by size class of urban settlement	Various	Not applicable	228	Stock indicator	1 July	1950, 1955,, 2010, 2015	A.17

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ANNEX TABLES

Table A.1. Population of urban and rural areas at mid-year and percentage urban: 2003

Major area, region and country	Population (thousands)			Percentage urban
	Urban	Rural	Total	
WORLD	3 043 935	3 257 529	6 301 463	48.3
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)	896 442	306 854	1 203 296	74.5
LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)	2 147 493	2 950 675	5 098 168	42.1
Least developed countries (#)	191 160	526 920	718 080	26.6
AFRICA	329 076	521 481	850 558	38.7
EASTERN AFRICA	70 149	200 168	270 317	26.0
Burundi	678	6 147	6 825	9.9
Comoros	269	499	768	35.0
Djibouti	588	115	703	83.7
Eritrea	825	3 316	4 141	19.9
Ethiopia	11 034	59 644	70 678	15.6
Kenya	12 593	19 394	31 987	39.4
Madagascar	4 618	12 786	17 404	26.5
Malawi	1 972	10 133	12 105	16.3
Mauritius (1)	529	693	1 221	43.3
Mozambique	6 723	12 140	18 863	35.6
Réunion	692	64	756	91.5
Rwanda	1 517	6 870	8 387	18.3
Seychelles	40	41	81	49.9
Somalia	3 446	6 444	9 890	34.8
Uganda	3 161	22 666	25 827	12.2
United Republic of Tanzania	13 100	23 877	36 977	35.4
Zambia	3 861	6 951	10 812	35.7
Zimbabwe	4 501	8 390	12 891	34.9
MIDDLE AFRICA	36 989	63 595	100 583	36.8
Angola	4 863	8 762	13 625	35.7
Cameroon	8 232	7 786	16 018	51.4
Central African Republic	1 649	2 216	3 865	42.7
Chad	2 142	6 456	8 598	24.9
Congo	1 992	1 732	3 724	53.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16 699	36 072	52 771	31.6
Equatorial Guinea	238	256	494	48.1
Gabon	1 114	215	1 329	83.8
São Tomé and Príncipe	61	100	161	37.8
NORTHERN AFRICA	90 998	92 600	183 598	49.6
Algeria	18 711	13 089	31 800	58.8
Egypt	30 293	41 638	71 931	42.1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah	4 790	761	5 551	86.3
Morocco	17 564	13 002	30 566	57.5
Sudan	13 088	20 522	33 610	38.9
Tunisia	6 263	3 569	9 832	63.7
Western Sahara	289	19	308	93.7
SOUTHERN AFRICA	27 777	23 900	51 678	53.8
Botswana	920	865	1 785	51.6
Lesotho	323	1 479	1 802	17.9
Namibia	644	1 344	1 987	32.4
South Africa	25 637	19 389	45 026	56.9
Swaziland	253	824	1 077	23.5
WESTERN AFRICA	103 164	141 217	244 381	42.2
Benin	3 003	3 733	6 736	44.6
Burkina Faso	2 313	10 689	13 002	17.8
Cape Verde	259	204	463	55.9
Côte d'Ivoire	7 464	9 167	16 631	44.9
Gambia	372	1 053	1 426	26.1
Ghana	9 505	11 417	20 922	45.4
Guinea	2 960	5 521	8 480	34.9
Guinea-Bissau	507	986	1 493	34.0
Liberia	1 572	1 795	3 367	46.7
Mali	4 195	8 811	13 007	32.3

Table A.1. Population of urban and rural areas at mid-year (continued)

Major area, region and country	Population (thousands)			Percentage urban
	Urban	Rural	Total	
Mauritania	1 788	1 105	2 893	61.8
Niger	2 653	9 319	11 972	22.2
Nigeria	57 907	66 102	124 009	46.7
Saint Helena (2)	2	3	5	35.5
Senegal	5 008	5 086	10 095	49.6
Sierra Leone	1 931	3 040	4 971	38.8
Togo	1 724	3 186	4 909	35.1
ASIA	1 482 634	2 340 755	3 823 390	38.8
EASTERN ASIA	648 411	863 910	1 512 321	42.9
China (3)	503 740	800 456	1 304 196	38.6
China, Hong Kong SAR (4)	7 049	—	7 049	100.0
China, Macao SAR (5)	459	5	464	98.9
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	13	846 8 818	22 664	61.1
Japan	83 540	44 113	127 654	65.4
Mongolia	1 472	1 122	2 594	56.7
Republic of Korea	38 305	9 395	47 700	80.3
SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA	472 397	1 090 776	1 563 173	30.2
Afghanistan	5 567	18 329	23 897	23.3
Bangladesh	35 571	111 165	146 736	24.2
Bhutan	192	2 065	2 257	8.5
India	301 260	764 202	1 065 462	28.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	45 952	22 968	68 920	66.7
Kazakhstan	8 613	6 820	15 433	55.8
Kyrgyzstan	1 740	3 397	5 138	33.9
Maldives	92	227	318	28.8
Nepal	3 779	21 385	25 164	15.0
Pakistan	52 316	101 262	153 578	34.1
Sri Lanka	4 009	15 057	19 065	21.0
Tajikistan	1 541	4 704	6 245	24.7
Turkmenistan	2 204	2 663	4 867	45.3
Uzbekistan	9 561	16 531	26 093	36.6
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	228 636	314 556	543 193	42.1
Brunei Darussalam	273	85	358	76.2
Cambodia	2 629	11 514	14 144	18.6
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	59	719	778	7.6
Indonesia	100 294	119 589	219 883	45.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 168	4 489	5 657	20.7
Malaysia	15 611	8 814	24 425	63.9
Myanmar	14 558	34 927	49 485	29.4
Philippines	48 817	31 182	79 999	61.0
Singapore	4 253	—	4 253	100.0
Thailand	20 037	42 796	62 833	31.9
Viet Nam	20 936	60 441	81 377	25.7
WESTERN ASIA	133 189	71 513	204 703	65.1
Armenia	1 972	1 089	3 061	64.4
Azerbaijan	4 187	4 183	8 370	50.0
Bahrain	652	73	724	90.0
Cyprus	555	247	802	69.2
Georgia	2 660	2 465	5 126	51.9
Iraq	16 918	8 257	25 175	67.2
Israel	5 896	538	6 433	91.6
Jordan	4 325	1 148	5 473	79.0
Kuwait	2 427	95	2 521	96.3
Lebanon	3 196	457	3 653	87.5
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2 531	1 027	3 557	71.1
Oman	2 212	639	2 851	77.6
Qatar	561	49	610	92.0
Saudi Arabia	21 228	2 989	24 217	87.7
Syrian Arab Republic	8 925	8 875	17 800	50.1
Turkey	47 269	24 056	71 325	66.3
United Arab Emirates	2 550	445	2 995	85.1
Yemen	5 127	14 884	20 010	25.6

Table A.1. Population of urban and rural areas at mid-year (continued)

Major area, region and country	Population (thousands)			Percentage urban
	Urban	Rural	Total	
EUROPE	530 366	195 972	726 338	73.0
EASTERN EUROPE	205 244	95 019	300 264	68.4
Belarus	7 015	2 880	9 895	70.9
Bulgaria	5 508	2 389	7 897	69.8
Czech Republic	7 602	2 633	10 236	74.3
Hungary	6 428	3 449	9 877	65.1
Poland	23 866	14 721	38 587	61.9
Republic of Moldova	1 962	2 304	4 267	46.0
Romania	12 181	10 153	22 334	54.5
Russian Federation	104 956	38 290	143 246	73.3
Slovakia	3 102	2 301	5 402	57.4
Ukraine	32 624	15 899	48 523	67.2
NORTHERN EUROPE	78 984	15 832	94 816	83.3
Channel Islands	44	101	145	30.5
Denmark	4 578	786	5 364	85.3
Estonia	919	404	1 323	69.4
Faeroe Islands	18	29	47	38.8
Finland	3 173	2 034	5 207	60.9
Iceland	269	21	290	92.8
Ireland	2 368	1 587	3 956	59.9
Isle of Man	39	36	75	51.8
Latvia	1 527	781	2 307	66.2
Lithuania	2 298	1 146	3 444	66.7
Norway	3 563	971	4 533	78.6
Sweden	7 400	1 476	8 876	83.4
United Kingdom	52 790	6 460	59 251	89.1
SOUTHERN EUROPE	96 284	50 081	146 365	65.8
Albania	1 386	1 780	3 166	43.8
Andorra	65	6	71	91.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 844	2 317	4 161	44.3
Croatia	2 612	1 816	4 428	59.0
Gibraltar	27	—	27	100.0
Greece	6 676	4 301	10 976	60.8
Holy See (6)	1	—	1	100.0
Italy	38 689	18 734	57 423	67.4
Malta	361	33	394	91.7
Portugal	5 493	4 569	10 062	54.6
San Marino	24	3	28	88.7
Serbia and Montenegro	5 470	5 057	10 527	52.0
Slovenia	1 007	977	1 984	50.8
Spain	31 406	9 655	41 060	76.5
TFYR Macedonia (7)	1 223	833	2 056	59.5
WESTERN EUROPE	149 854	35 039	184 893	81.0
Austria	5 338	2 778	8 116	65.8
Belgium	10 031	287	10 318	97.2
France	45 877	14 268	60 144	76.3
Germany	72 676	9 800	82 476	88.1
Liechtenstein	7	26	34	21.6
Luxembourg	416	37	453	91.9
Monaco	34	—	34	100.0
Netherlands	10 634	5 515	16 149	65.8
Switzerland	4 841	2 328	7 169	67.5
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	417 229	126 017	543 246	76.8
CARIBBEAN	24 830	13 862	38 692	64.2
Anguilla	12	—	12	100.0
Antigua and Barbuda	28	45	73	37.7
Aruba	45	54	100	45.4
Bahamas	281	33	314	89.5
Barbados	140	131	270	51.7
British Virgin Islands	13	8	21	63.7
Cayman Islands	40	—	40	100.0
Cuba	8 548	2 752	11 300	75.6

Table A.1. Population of urban and rural areas at mid-year (continued)

Major area, region and country	Population (thousands)			Percentage urban
	Urban	Rural	Total	
Dominica	57	22	79	72.0
Dominican Republic	5 187	3 558	8 745	59.3
Grenada	33	48	80	40.7
Guadeloupe	438	1	440	99.7
Haiti	3 121	5 205	8 326	37.5
Jamaica	1 381	1 270	2 651	52.1
Martinique	376	17	393	95.7
Montserrat	0	3	4	13.4
Netherlands Antilles	154	67	221	69.7
Puerto Rico	3 751	128	3 879	96.7
Saint Kitts and Nevis	13	28	42	32.2
Saint Lucia	45	104	149	30.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	70	50	120	58.3
Trinidad and Tobago	982	320	1 303	75.4
Turks and Caicos Islands	10	11	21	46.4
United States Virgin Islands	104	7	111	93.6
CENTRAL AMERICA	98 431	43 844	142 275	69.2
Belize	124	132	256	48.3
Costa Rica	2 530	1 643	4 173	60.6
El Salvador	3 881	2 635	6 515	59.6
Guatemala	5 720	6 627	12 347	46.3
Honduras	3 164	3 777	6 941	45.6
Mexico	78 100	25 357	103 457	75.5
Nicaragua	3 131	2 335	5 466	57.3
Panama	1 782	1 338	3 120	57.1
SOUTH AMERICA	293 968	68 311	362 278	81.1
Argentina	34 642	3 786	38 428	90.1
Bolivia	5 582	3 226	8 808	63.4
Brazil	148 270	30 201	178 470	83.1
Chile	13 751	2 054	15 805	87.0
Colombia	33 808	10 414	44 222	76.5
Ecuador	8 035	4 968	13 003	61.8
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	3	1	3	82.7
French Guiana	134	44	178	75.4
Guyana	287	478	765	37.6
Paraguay	3 364	2 514	5 878	57.2
Peru	20 069	7 098	27 167	73.9
Suriname	331	104	436	76.1
Uruguay	3 162	254	3 415	92.6
Venezuela	22 529	3 170	25 699	87.7
NORTHERN AMERICA	261 056	64 642	325 698	80.2
Bermuda	82	—	82	100.0
Canada	25 346	6 164	31 510	80.4
Greenland	47	10	57	82.4
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	6	1	6	89.0
United States of America	235 576	58 467	294 043	80.1
OCEANIA	23 573	8 662	32 234	73.1
AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND	21 479	2 127	23 606	91.0
Australia (8)	18 152	1 579	19 731	92.0
New Zealand	3 327	548	3 875	85.9
MELANESIA	1 454	6 014	7 468	19.5
Fiji	434	405	839	51.7
New Caledonia	140	89	228	61.2
Papua New Guinea	753	4 958	5 711	13.2
Solomon Islands	79	398	477	16.5
Vanuatu	48	164	212	22.8
MICRONESIA	363	163	526	69.1
Guam	153	10	163	93.7
Kiribati	42	46	88	47.3
Marshall Islands	35	18	53	66.3
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	32	77	109	29.3
Nauru	13	—	13	100.0

Table A.1. Population of urban and rural areas at mid-year (continued)

Major area, region and country	Population (thousands)			Percentage urban
	Urban	Rural	Total	
Northern Mariana Islands	75	5	79	94.2
Palau	14	6	20	68.6
POLYNESIA	277	358	635	43.6
American Samoa	56	6	62	90.3
Cook Islands	13	5	18	70.2
French Polynesia	127	117	244	52.1
Niue	1	1	2	35.5
Pitcairn	—	0	0	—
Samoa	40	138	178	22.3
Tokelau	—	2	2	—
Tonga	35	69	104	33.4
Tuvalu	6	5	11	55.2
Wallis and Futuna Islands	—	15	15	—

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.

1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

6 Refers to the Vatican City State.

7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

**Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas
by major area, region and country: 1950-2030**

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Percentage urban								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
WORLD	29.1	30.9	32.9	34.7	36.0	37.3	39.2	41.1	43.2
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)	52.5	55.5	58.6	61.7	64.7	67.2	69.2	70.5	71.8
LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)	17.9	19.7	21.7	23.7	25.2	26.9	29.5	32.3	35.2
Least developed countries (#)	7.4	8.4	9.5	11.1	13.0	14.7	17.3	19.0	20.9
AFRICA	14.9	16.6	18.6	20.9	23.2	25.3	27.5	29.6	31.9
EASTERN AFRICA	5.3	6.3	7.4	8.8	10.4	12.4	15.0	16.9	19.2
Burundi	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.2	4.3	5.2	6.3
Comoros	3.4	5.9	10.0	16.4	19.4	21.2	23.2	25.5	27.9
Djibouti	40.2	43.4	46.6	50.8	56.4	61.6	66.5	71.1	75.3
Eritrea	6.0	7.2	8.7	10.4	11.8	12.7	13.8	14.8	15.8
Ethiopia	4.6	5.4	6.4	7.6	8.6	9.5	10.5	11.6	12.7
Kenya	5.6	6.4	7.4	8.6	10.3	12.9	16.1	20.1	24.7
Madagascar	7.8	9.1	10.6	12.4	14.1	16.4	18.6	21.0	23.6
Malawi	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.9	6.0	7.7	9.1	10.3	11.6
Mauritius (1)	28.8	30.9	33.2	37.0	42.0	43.4	42.4	41.4	40.5
Mozambique	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.7	5.8	8.7	13.1	16.8	21.1
Réunion	23.5	27.9	32.8	38.2	43.6	49.1	54.7	67.9	81.2
Rwanda	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.0	5.3
Seychelles	27.3	27.0	26.7	26.4	26.1	33.3	40.8	47.1	49.8
Somalia	12.7	14.9	17.3	20.0	22.7	25.5	26.8	28.1	29.4
Uganda	3.1	4.0	5.1	6.5	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.9	11.2
United Republic of Tanzania	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.3	6.7	10.1	14.8	17.6	21.7
Zambia	10.5	14.0	18.5	24.0	30.2	34.8	39.8	39.7	39.4
Zimbabwe	10.6	11.6	12.6	14.6	17.3	19.6	22.3	25.4	29.0
MIDDLE AFRICA	14.2	15.9	17.9	21.1	24.9	26.7	28.1	29.3	30.9
Angola	7.6	8.9	10.4	12.5	15.0	17.4	20.0	22.9	26.1
Cameroon	9.8	11.7	13.9	16.4	20.3	26.9	31.4	35.7	40.3
Central African Republic	16.0	19.1	22.7	26.7	30.1	33.7	35.1	36.3	37.5
Chad	3.9	5.1	6.8	9.0	11.8	15.6	18.8	19.9	21.1
Congo	30.9	31.4	31.9	32.3	32.8	34.8	40.6	46.3	48.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19.1	20.7	22.3	26.1	30.3	29.5	28.7	27.9	27.9
Equatorial Guinea	16.0	20.4	25.5	26.4	26.7	27.1	27.4	29.5	34.5
Gabon	11.4	14.1	17.4	23.4	31.1	40.0	49.6	59.2	68.1
São Tomé and Príncipe	14.0	15.0	16.1	19.6	23.9	27.3	31.0	33.9	36.5
NORTHERN AFRICA	24.7	27.3	30.1	33.6	36.3	38.6	40.4	42.5	44.7
Algeria	22.3	26.1	30.4	37.6	39.5	40.3	43.5	48.0	51.4
Egypt	31.9	34.8	37.9	40.7	42.2	43.5	43.8	43.9	43.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	18.6	20.6	22.7	27.4	45.3	60.9	69.3	76.2	80.0
Morocco	26.2	27.7	29.2	31.9	34.6	37.8	41.3	44.8	48.4
Sudan	6.3	8.1	10.3	13.0	16.4	18.9	20.0	22.4	26.6
Tunisia	31.2	32.9	36.0	39.5	44.5	49.9	51.5	53.8	57.9
Western Sahara	38.9	46.6	54.5	49.6	43.3	60.6	77.5	85.2	88.5
SOUTHERN AFRICA	38.2	40.0	41.8	42.7	43.6	44.1	44.6	45.3	46.2
Botswana	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.9	8.1	12.8	18.5	28.6	42.3
Lesotho	1.0	1.8	3.4	6.3	8.6	10.8	13.4	16.5	17.2
Namibia	9.4	11.9	15.0	16.7	18.6	20.6	22.8	24.7	26.6
South Africa	43.1	44.9	46.6	47.2	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.3	48.8
Swaziland	1.4	2.3	3.9	6.5	9.7	14.0	17.8	21.8	22.9
WESTERN AFRICA	10.9	12.6	14.8	17.2	19.7	22.6	25.7	29.0	32.7
Benin	5.0	6.8	9.3	12.5	16.7	21.9	27.3	30.8	34.5
Burkina Faso	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.3	8.5	11.4	13.6
Cape Verde	14.1	15.4	16.7	18.1	19.6	21.4	23.5	33.0	44.1
Côte d'Ivoire	13.2	16.0	19.3	23.1	27.4	32.1	34.7	37.5	39.8
Gambia	10.6	11.5	12.4	13.6	15.0	17.0	19.6	22.3	24.9
Ghana	15.4	19.1	23.3	26.1	29.0	30.1	31.2	32.9	36.5
Guinea	5.5	8.4	9.9	11.7	13.8	16.3	19.1	22.1	25.3
Guinea-Bissau	10.0	11.7	13.6	14.3	15.1	16.0	17.3	20.3	23.8
Liberia	13.0	15.6	18.6	22.1	26.0	30.3	35.0	39.3	42.0
Mali	8.5	9.7	11.1	12.6	14.3	16.2	18.5	21.0	23.8

Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Percentage urban								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
45.1	47.1	49.2	51.3	53.6	55.9	58.3	60.8	WORLD
73.0	73.9	74.9	76.1	77.3	78.7	80.2	81.7	MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)
37.8	40.5	43.2	45.9	48.7	51.4	54.2	57.1	LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)
23.0	25.2	27.7	30.4	33.4	36.5	39.8	43.3	Least developed countries (#)
34.6	37.1	39.7	42.4	45.1	47.8	50.7	53.5	AFRICA
21.9	24.4	27.0	29.8	32.5	35.2	38.0	41.0	EASTERN AFRICA
7.5	9.0	10.6	12.5	14.6	17.0	19.7	22.6	Burundi
30.4	33.2	36.3	39.5	43.0	46.7	50.4	54.1	Comoros
79.2	82.2	84.6	86.3	87.6	88.5	89.3	90.1	Djibouti
17.1	18.7	20.8	23.4	26.5	29.9	33.5	37.4	Eritrea
13.9	14.9	16.2	17.8	19.8	22.3	25.3	28.7	Ethiopia
30.0	35.9	41.6	47.0	51.8	55.9	59.4	62.7	Kenya
25.5	26.0	27.0	28.6	30.7	33.5	37.0	40.7	Madagascar
13.3	15.1	17.2	19.5	22.2	25.1	28.4	32.0	Malawi
41.6	42.7	43.8	45.3	47.3	49.7	52.5	55.8	Mauritius (1)
26.2	32.1	38.0	43.5	48.5	52.8	56.5	60.0	Mozambique
86.1	89.9	92.3	93.9	94.9	95.5	95.8	96.0	Réunion
8.2	13.6	21.8	31.2	40.5	48.5	54.5	58.5	Rwanda
49.7	49.7	50.2	51.5	53.3	55.7	58.7	61.7	Seychelles
31.1	33.3	35.9	39.1	42.7	46.4	50.1	53.9	Somalia
11.6	12.0	12.4	13.1	14.2	15.7	17.7	20.4	Uganda
26.9	32.3	37.5	42.4	46.8	50.7	54.5	58.2	United Republic of Tanzania
37.3	35.1	36.5	38.5	40.8	43.5	46.7	50.2	Zambia
31.7	33.6	35.9	38.4	41.4	44.6	48.2	51.8	Zimbabwe
32.8	35.2	37.9	41.0	44.3	47.6	51.0	54.4	MIDDLE AFRICA
29.6	33.4	37.2	41.1	44.9	48.7	52.3	55.9	Angola
44.7	49.0	52.9	56.6	59.9	63.1	66.2	69.2	Cameroon
39.1	41.2	43.8	46.8	50.3	53.7	57.2	60.5	Central African Republic
22.2	23.8	25.8	28.2	31.1	34.6	38.3	42.2	Chad
50.2	52.2	54.4	56.7	59.3	61.9	64.7	67.4	Congo
28.7	30.3	32.7	36.2	39.7	43.4	47.2	51.0	Democratic Republic of the Congo
39.9	45.1	50.0	54.3	58.2	61.4	64.6	67.6	Equatorial Guinea
75.9	81.4	85.2	87.6	89.1	90.0	90.8	91.5	Gabon
37.3	37.6	37.9	38.8	40.3	42.5	45.3	48.7	São Tomé and Príncipe
46.7	48.4	50.4	52.6	55.0	57.6	60.5	63.4	NORTHERN AFRICA
54.3	57.1	60.0	62.7	65.3	67.9	70.3	72.6	Algeria
42.8	42.1	42.3	43.2	44.9	47.4	50.7	54.1	Egypt
83.0	85.2	86.9	88.1	89.0	89.8	90.5	91.2	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
52.0	55.5	58.8	61.9	64.8	67.5	70.1	72.5	Morocco
31.3	36.1	40.8	45.2	49.3	53.0	56.6	60.2	Sudan
61.3	62.8	64.4	66.2	68.1	70.2	72.4	74.4	Tunisia
91.1	92.9	94.1	94.9	95.4	95.7	96.0	96.3	Western Sahara
49.7	52.4	54.7	57.0	59.4	61.9	64.4	67.0	SOUTHERN AFRICA
47.7	50.2	52.5	55.0	57.5	60.2	62.9	65.7	Botswana
17.4	17.6	18.2	19.4	21.0	23.4	26.5	29.8	Lesotho
28.6	30.9	33.5	36.4	39.8	43.4	47.2	50.9	Namibia
52.6	55.5	57.9	60.3	62.7	65.2	67.6	70.1	South Africa
23.0	23.2	23.9	25.1	27.0	29.6	33.0	36.6	Swaziland
36.3	40.1	43.6	46.7	49.9	53.0	56.0	58.9	WESTERN AFRICA
38.4	42.3	46.1	49.9	53.5	56.9	60.2	63.5	Benin
15.2	16.7	18.6	20.7	23.2	26.1	29.5	33.0	Burkina Faso
48.7	53.3	57.6	61.4	64.8	67.7	70.3	72.7	Cape Verde
41.7	43.6	45.8	48.3	51.0	54.0	57.2	60.4	Côte d'Ivoire
26.4	26.2	26.1	26.6	27.8	29.6	32.3	35.7	Gambia
40.2	43.9	46.3	48.7	51.1	53.5	55.9	58.3	Ghana
28.8	32.6	36.5	40.4	44.2	48.0	51.6	55.3	Guinea
27.6	31.5	35.6	39.6	43.5	47.3	51.1	54.9	Guinea-Bissau
42.0	44.9	47.9	51.0	54.1	57.2	60.4	63.4	Liberia
26.9	30.2	33.7	37.2	40.9	44.6	48.3	52.0	Mali

Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Percentage urban								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Mauritania	2.3	3.7	5.8	9.0	13.7	20.3	27.7	36.0	44.0
Niger	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.8	8.5	10.6	12.6	14.3	16.1
Nigeria	11.4	12.9	15.2	17.7	20.3	23.4	26.9	30.7	35.0
Saint Helena (2)	28.2	28.4	28.5	28.7	29.5	30.4	31.2	32.1	32.9
Senegal	30.5	31.2	31.9	32.7	33.4	34.2	35.7	37.5	40.0
Sierra Leone	6.7	8.6	11.0	14.0	17.5	21.4	24.1	26.9	30.0
Togo	7.2	8.4	9.8	11.3	13.1	16.3	22.9	26.5	28.5
ASIA	16.6	18.2	19.8	21.5	22.7	24.0	26.3	29.0	31.9
EASTERN ASIA	16.1	18.1	20.3	22.2	22.8	23.3	25.7	28.8	33.0
China (3)	12.5	14.2	16.0	17.6	17.4	17.4	19.6	23.0	27.4
China, Hong Kong SAR (4)	82.6	83.9	85.0	86.4	87.7	89.7	91.5	92.9	99.5
China, Macao SAR (5)	96.9	96.2	95.3	96.2	97.0	97.7	98.1	98.5	98.7
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	31.0	35.5	40.2	45.1	54.2	56.7	56.9	57.6	58.4
Japan	34.9	38.9	43.1	47.4	53.2	56.8	59.6	60.6	63.1
Mongolia	19.0	26.5	35.7	42.1	45.1	48.7	52.1	55.0	57.0
Republic of Korea	21.4	24.4	27.7	32.4	40.7	48.0	56.9	64.9	73.8
SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA	16.6	17.4	18.2	19.3	20.5	22.2	24.3	25.9	27.3
Afghanistan	5.8	6.8	8.0	9.4	11.0	13.3	15.6	16.9	18.2
Bangladesh	4.2	4.7	5.1	6.2	7.6	9.9	14.9	17.5	19.8
Bhutan	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.5
India	17.3	17.6	18.0	18.8	19.8	21.3	23.1	24.3	25.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27.0	30.4	34.1	38.0	41.9	45.8	49.6	53.4	56.3
Kazakhstan	39.0	41.8	44.6	47.5	50.3	52.2	54.0	55.9	57.0
Kyrgyzstan	31.0	32.6	34.2	35.8	37.4	37.9	38.3	38.2	37.7
Maldives	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.5	13.6	18.1	22.4	25.8	25.9
Nepal	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.9	5.0	6.5	7.8	8.9
Pakistan	17.5	19.7	22.1	23.5	24.9	26.4	28.1	29.3	30.6
Sri Lanka	14.4	16.1	17.9	19.9	21.9	22.0	21.6	21.4	21.3
Tajikistan	29.4	31.2	33.2	35.2	36.9	35.5	34.3	33.2	31.6
Turkmenistan	45.0	45.7	46.4	47.1	47.8	47.6	47.1	46.0	45.1
Uzbekistan	31.4	32.7	34.0	35.3	36.7	39.1	40.8	40.7	40.1
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	15.4	16.9	18.5	19.9	21.3	23.4	25.6	28.4	31.6
Brunei Darussalam	26.8	34.6	43.4	52.6	61.7	62.0	59.9	62.3	65.8
Cambodia	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.8	11.7	10.3	12.4	12.6	12.6
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	10.0	10.2	10.3	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.8
Indonesia	12.4	13.5	14.6	15.8	17.1	19.3	22.1	26.1	30.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.3	9.6	11.1	12.4	13.8	15.4
Malaysia	20.4	23.4	26.6	29.9	33.5	37.7	42.0	45.9	49.8
Myanmar	16.2	17.6	19.2	21.0	22.8	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.8
Philippines	27.1	28.7	30.3	31.6	33.0	35.6	37.5	43.0	48.8
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	16.5	18.0	19.7	20.2	20.9	23.8	26.8	28.1	29.4
Viet Nam	11.6	13.1	14.7	16.4	18.3	18.9	19.4	19.6	20.3
WESTERN ASIA	27.1	30.9	35.0	39.8	44.4	48.4	51.5	57.0	61.2
Armenia	42.9	47.0	51.2	55.4	59.4	63.0	65.7	66.6	66.9
Azerbaijan	46.3	47.2	48.1	49.0	49.9	51.5	52.8	53.6	53.7
Bahrain	63.8	75.3	82.3	82.6	84.8	85.8	86.7	87.5	88.2
Cyprus	29.8	32.6	35.6	38.2	40.8	45.2	51.9	58.6	65.0
Georgia	38.7	40.8	43.0	45.3	47.5	49.5	51.6	53.9	55.1
Iraq	35.1	37.6	42.9	50.7	56.2	61.4	65.5	68.8	69.7
Israel	64.6	71.2	77.0	80.9	84.2	86.6	88.6	89.8	90.3
Jordan	35.9	43.2	50.9	54.3	56.0	57.8	60.2	66.4	72.2
Kuwait	59.2	66.0	72.3	77.7	77.8	83.8	90.8	94.2	94.9
Lebanon	33.3	34.9	39.6	49.5	59.4	67.0	73.7	79.4	83.2
Occupied Palestinian Territory	37.3	40.6	44.0	48.9	54.3	59.6	61.8	63.9	66.0
Oman	2.4	2.9	3.5	6.4	11.4	19.6	31.5	46.5	62.1
Qatar	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.9	82.9	84.8	86.5	88.0	89.3
Saudi Arabia	17.5	23.3	30.2	38.8	48.7	58.3	65.9	72.6	78.2
Syrian Arab Republic	30.6	33.6	36.8	40.0	43.3	45.1	46.7	47.9	48.9
Turkey	21.3	25.7	29.7	34.1	38.4	41.6	43.8	52.4	59.2
United Arab Emirates	51.9	62.5	72.1	76.4	80.2	83.6	81.2	81.8	82.8
Yemen	5.8	7.3	9.1	11.0	13.3	14.8	16.5	18.4	21.3

Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Percentage urban								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
50.9	57.7	64.3	69.6	73.9	77.1	79.4	81.1	Mauritania
18.2	20.6	23.3	26.3	29.7	33.3	37.1	41.1	Niger
39.5	44.1	48.3	51.9	55.5	58.9	62.1	65.0	Nigeria
33.8	34.7	36.1	38.0	40.4	43.4	46.9	50.5	Saint Helena (2)
43.8	47.4	51.0	54.5	57.9	61.0	64.1	67.1	Senegal
33.3	36.7	40.2	43.9	47.6	51.3	55.0	58.7	Sierra Leone
30.8	33.4	36.3	39.7	43.3	47.1	50.8	54.6	Togo
34.5	37.1	39.9	42.7	45.5	48.5	51.4	54.5	ASIA
36.6	40.4	44.5	48.6	52.5	56.2	59.6	62.6	EASTERN ASIA
31.4	35.8	40.5	45.1	49.5	53.6	57.2	60.5	China (3)
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	China, Hong Kong SAR (4)
98.8	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.0	99.1	99.2	99.2	China, Macao SAR (5)
59.1	60.2	61.7	63.6	65.7	68.2	70.6	72.8	Dem. People's Republic of Korea
64.6	65.2	65.7	66.5	67.7	69.2	71.1	73.1	Japan
56.8	56.6	57.0	58.0	59.5	61.7	64.3	66.9	Mongolia
78.2	79.6	80.8	81.9	83.0	84.1	85.2	86.2	Republic of Korea
28.4	29.5	30.7	32.4	34.5	37.1	40.2	43.7	SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA
19.9	21.9	24.3	27.2	30.5	34.1	37.9	41.9	Afghanistan
21.5	23.2	25.0	27.1	29.6	32.4	35.6	39.3	Bangladesh
6.5	7.7	9.1	10.8	12.6	14.8	17.3	20.1	Bhutan
26.6	27.7	28.7	30.3	32.2	34.7	37.8	41.4	India
60.2	64.4	68.1	71.2	73.9	76.1	77.9	79.7	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
56.4	55.8	55.9	56.7	58.2	60.3	63.0	65.7	Kazakhstan
36.0	34.4	33.7	34.1	35.4	37.7	41.1	44.6	Kyrgyzstan
25.6	27.5	29.7	32.3	35.2	38.5	42.1	45.9	Maldives
11.0	13.7	15.8	18.0	20.5	23.2	26.1	29.4	Nepal
31.8	33.1	34.8	36.9	39.5	42.6	46.2	49.8	Pakistan
21.2	21.1	21.0	21.5	22.5	24.2	26.6	29.9	Sri Lanka
28.6	25.8	24.2	23.8	24.4	26.2	29.3	32.6	Tajikistan
44.5	44.8	45.8	47.5	50.0	53.3	56.5	59.6	Turkmenistan
38.4	37.3	36.4	36.3	37.0	38.7	41.2	44.6	Uzbekistan
35.3	39.6	43.7	47.6	51.2	54.5	57.7	60.7	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA
69.9	73.9	77.6	80.5	82.8	84.6	86.0	87.0	Brunei Darussalam
14.2	16.9	19.7	22.8	26.1	29.6	33.2	36.9	Cambodia
7.5	7.5	7.8	8.4	9.5	11.2	13.1	15.2	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
35.6	42.0	47.9	53.2	57.8	61.6	64.7	67.7	Indonesia
17.2	19.3	21.6	24.3	27.4	30.8	34.4	38.2	Lao People's Democratic Republic
55.6	61.8	65.1	68.2	71.0	73.5	75.7	77.6	Malaysia
26.1	28.0	30.6	34.0	37.6	41.3	45.2	49.1	Myanmar
54.0	58.5	62.6	66.1	69.2	71.8	74.0	76.1	Philippines
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Singapore
30.3	31.1	32.5	34.3	36.7	39.7	43.3	47.0	Thailand
22.2	24.3	26.7	29.4	32.4	35.8	39.5	43.2	Viet Nam
62.9	64.3	65.5	66.7	67.9	69.3	70.7	72.3	WESTERN ASIA
66.0	65.0	64.1	63.8	64.2	65.2	66.9	69.2	Armenia
52.1	50.5	49.9	50.1	51.3	53.5	56.5	59.5	Azerbaijan
88.9	89.6	90.2	90.9	91.4	92.0	92.5	92.9	Bahrain
68.1	68.8	69.5	70.4	71.6	73.1	74.7	76.5	Cyprus
53.9	52.7	51.5	51.1	51.6	53.0	55.1	58.1	Georgia
68.8	67.9	66.8	66.5	66.8	67.7	69.2	71.3	Iraq
90.8	91.5	91.7	92.0	92.4	92.7	93.1	93.6	Israel
78.3	78.7	79.3	80.1	81.1	82.2	83.4	84.6	Jordan
95.5	96.0	96.4	96.7	96.9	97.1	97.3	97.5	Kuwait
85.0	86.6	88.0	89.1	90.1	90.8	91.4	92.0	Lebanon
68.0	70.0	71.9	73.8	75.6	77.3	78.9	80.5	Occupied Palestinian Territory
72.8	76.0	78.6	80.8	82.6	84.1	85.3	86.3	Oman
90.4	91.5	92.3	93.0	93.6	94.1	94.5	94.8	Qatar
82.9	86.2	88.5	90.1	91.1	91.8	92.3	92.9	Saudi Arabia
49.8	50.1	50.3	51.1	52.4	54.3	56.8	59.8	Syrian Arab Republic
62.1	64.7	67.3	69.7	71.9	74.0	75.9	77.7	Turkey
83.7	84.6	85.5	86.3	87.2	88.0	88.8	89.6	United Arab Emirates
23.6	24.7	26.3	28.5	31.3	34.8	38.5	42.2	Yemen

Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Percentage urban									
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	
EUROPE	51.2	53.9	56.7	59.9	62.9	66.0	68.6	70.2	71.5	
EASTERN EUROPE	39.3	43.6	47.9	51.9	55.7	59.8	63.5	65.9	67.8	
Belarus	22.6	27.2	32.3	37.9	43.9	50.3	56.5	61.9	66.1	
Bulgaria	25.6	31.7	38.6	45.9	51.8	57.5	61.2	64.5	66.4	
Czech Republic	40.9	43.3	45.8	48.9	52.0	63.7	74.6	75.2	75.2	
Hungary	39.3	40.9	42.6	45.5	48.5	52.8	56.9	59.5	62.0	
Poland	38.7	43.2	47.9	50.0	52.3	55.4	57.9	59.3	60.7	
Republic of Moldova	16.6	19.8	23.4	27.5	31.9	35.8	40.0	44.0	46.9	
Romania	25.5	30.6	34.2	37.7	40.3	42.8	46.1	49.6	53.2	
Russian Federation	44.7	49.2	53.7	58.2	62.5	66.4	69.8	71.9	73.4	
Slovakia	30.0	31.7	33.5	37.0	41.1	46.3	51.6	54.2	56.5	
Ukraine	39.2	43.0	46.8	50.8	54.6	58.3	61.7	64.7	66.8	
NORTHERN EUROPE	69.3	69.9	70.7	72.0	73.1	77.8	81.7	82.3	82.6	
Channel Islands	42.6	40.6	38.6	36.8	35.0	33.5	32.1	31.8	31.4	
Denmark	68.0	69.6	73.7	77.0	79.7	82.1	83.8	84.4	84.8	
Estonia	49.7	53.6	57.5	61.3	64.9	67.6	69.7	70.8	71.1	
Faeroe Islands	17.6	18.6	21.5	25.6	28.0	30.4	31.8	32.4	33.2	
Finland	32.0	35.0	38.1	43.9	50.3	58.3	59.8	59.8	61.4	
Iceland	73.8	77.2	80.3	82.7	84.9	86.6	88.2	89.5	90.6	
Ireland	40.9	43.9	45.8	48.7	51.7	53.6	55.3	56.3	56.9	
Isle of Man	52.9	54.0	55.1	56.3	55.8	52.4	51.8	51.8	51.7	
Latvia	51.6	54.2	56.9	59.5	62.0	65.4	68.2	69.8	70.3	
Lithuania	31.1	35.4	40.0	44.7	49.5	55.7	61.2	65.1	67.6	
Norway	50.1	50.0	49.9	57.6	65.4	68.2	70.5	71.3	72.0	
Sweden	65.8	69.3	72.6	77.1	81.1	82.7	83.1	83.1	83.1	
United Kingdom	79.0	78.7	78.4	77.8	77.1	82.7	87.9	88.6	88.7	
SOUTHERN EUROPE	44.2	46.8	49.4	53.0	56.7	59.2	61.2	62.6	63.8	
Albania	20.3	25.1	30.6	31.2	31.7	32.7	33.7	34.7	36.1	
Andorra	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.3	94.4	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13.7	16.2	19.0	22.8	27.2	31.3	35.5	37.6	39.2	
Croatia	22.3	26.0	30.2	35.0	40.2	45.1	50.1	52.3	54.0	
Gibraltar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Greece	37.3	40.1	42.9	47.5	52.5	55.3	57.7	58.4	58.8	
Holy See (6)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Italy	54.3	56.9	59.4	61.8	64.3	65.6	66.6	66.8	66.7	
Malta	61.2	65.6	69.8	73.9	77.4	80.4	83.1	85.5	87.6	
Portugal	19.2	20.6	22.1	23.9	25.9	27.7	29.4	32.2	46.7	
San Marino	18.2	26.6	37.1	48.9	60.9	71.7	80.5	87.0	90.2	
Serbia and Montenegro	18.9	23.9	28.6	33.7	39.3	43.0	46.3	48.7	50.9	
Slovenia	19.9	23.8	28.2	32.5	37.0	42.4	48.0	49.7	50.7	
Spain	51.9	54.2	56.6	61.3	66.0	69.6	72.8	74.2	75.4	
TFYR Macedonia (7)	23.4	28.4	34.0	40.4	47.1	50.6	53.5	55.7	57.8	
WESTERN EUROPE	65.3	67.5	69.7	72.2	74.3	75.7	76.6	77.6	78.6	
Austria	63.8	64.2	64.6	65.0	65.2	65.3	65.4	65.6	65.8	
Belgium	91.5	92.0	92.5	93.1	93.8	94.5	95.4	95.9	96.4	
France	54.3	58.2	62.0	67.1	71.1	72.9	73.3	73.7	74.1	
Germany	71.9	74.1	76.1	77.9	79.6	81.2	82.6	84.0	85.3	
Liechtenstein	19.9	20.1	20.4	20.3	20.1	20.0	19.8	20.2	20.6	
Luxembourg	59.1	60.6	62.1	63.0	67.8	73.7	78.9	82.9	86.3	
Monaco	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Netherlands	54.4	54.1	53.8	54.9	55.9	56.9	58.0	59.0	60.0	
Switzerland	44.3	47.7	51.0	52.8	54.5	55.7	57.0	62.7	68.4	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	41.9	45.5	49.3	53.3	57.4	61.2	64.9	68.1	71.1	
CARIBBEAN	35.2	37.8	40.5	43.9	47.4	51.0	54.3	56.6	58.7	
Anguilla	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	30.1	34.9	39.7	36.6	33.8	34.2	34.6	35.0	35.4	
Aruba	50.9	50.9	50.8	50.7	50.6	50.5	50.5	50.4	50.3	
Bahamas	76.7	75.5	74.3	73.0	71.8	73.4	75.1	79.7	83.6	
Barbados	39.8	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.4	40.8	40.2	42.5	44.8	
British Virgin Islands	14.0	16.9	20.4	24.3	28.7	33.5	38.8	44.4	50.2	
Cayman Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Cuba	49.4	52.1	54.9	57.6	60.2	64.2	68.1	71.1	73.6	

Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Percentage urban								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
72.2	72.7	73.3	74.2	75.3	76.6	78.0	79.6	EUROPE
68.1	68.3	68.5	69.1	70.0	71.2	72.7	74.3	EASTERN EUROPE
68.0	69.8	71.6	73.4	75.2	76.9	78.6	80.2	Belarus
67.9	68.8	70.5	72.2	74.0	75.7	77.3	79.0	Bulgaria
74.7	74.1	74.5	75.1	75.7	76.3	76.9	77.4	Czech Republic
63.0	64.0	65.9	68.0	70.0	72.1	74.0	75.9	Hungary
61.3	61.7	62.0	62.8	64.0	65.6	67.6	69.9	Poland
46.2	45.8	46.3	47.7	50.0	53.2	56.4	59.5	Republic of Moldova
54.9	54.6	54.7	55.6	56.4	57.3	58.2	59.0	Romania
73.4	73.3	73.3	73.6	74.3	75.3	76.7	78.3	Russian Federation
56.8	56.8	58.0	59.4	60.8	62.2	63.6	64.9	Slovakia
67.0	67.1	67.3	67.9	68.9	70.3	71.9	73.9	Ukraine
82.8	83.0	83.5	84.2	84.9	85.8	86.8	87.7	NORTHERN EUROPE
30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	Channel Islands
84.9	85.1	85.5	86.1	86.8	87.5	88.2	89.0	Denmark
69.9	69.4	69.6	70.3	71.4	72.9	74.8	76.6	Estonia
35.5	37.8	39.3	41.2	43.5	46.1	49.2	52.6	Faeroe Islands
61.4	61.1	60.9	61.2	62.1	63.5	65.4	67.9	Finland
91.6	92.4	93.0	93.6	94.1	94.5	94.8	95.1	Iceland
57.9	59.1	60.4	61.9	63.6	65.6	67.8	70.1	Ireland
51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	Isle of Man
68.6	66.8	65.9	65.7	66.3	67.8	69.9	72.0	Latvia
67.3	67.0	66.6	66.8	67.5	68.7	70.4	72.4	Lithuania
73.3	75.8	80.5	83.9	86.4	88.2	89.4	90.1	Norway
83.2	83.3	83.4	83.8	84.3	84.9	85.8	86.7	Sweden
88.7	88.9	89.2	89.7	90.2	90.8	91.4	92.0	United Kingdom
64.7	65.4	66.1	67.2	68.6	70.2	72.1	74.1	SOUTHERN EUROPE
39.0	42.0	45.0	48.1	51.2	54.4	57.5	60.7	Albania
93.4	92.4	91.3	91.1	91.1	91.2	91.6	92.1	Andorra
40.9	43.0	45.3	48.0	51.1	54.4	57.8	61.0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
55.8	57.7	59.9	62.2	64.6	67.2	69.7	72.1	Croatia
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Gibraltar
59.2	60.1	61.4	63.1	65.2	67.7	70.1	72.4	Greece
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Holy See (6)
66.9	67.2	67.5	68.2	69.2	70.6	72.3	74.3	Italy
89.4	90.9	92.1	93.0	93.7	94.2	94.6	95.0	Malta
50.4	53.0	55.6	58.3	60.9	63.5	66.1	68.7	Portugal
89.4	88.9	88.7	88.8	89.1	89.8	90.5	91.1	San Marino
51.4	51.6	52.3	53.7	55.5	58.0	60.9	63.7	Serbia and Montenegro
50.8	50.8	50.8	51.4	52.6	54.4	56.9	59.8	Slovenia
75.9	76.3	76.7	77.3	78.1	79.2	80.4	81.7	Spain
59.7	59.4	59.7	60.5	62.0	64.0	66.5	68.9	TFYR Macedonia (7)
79.6	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.3	84.3	85.4	86.4	WESTERN EUROPE
65.8	65.8	65.8	66.3	67.2	68.5	70.3	72.3	Austria
96.8	97.1	97.3	97.4	97.5	97.7	97.8	97.9	Belgium
74.9	75.7	76.7	77.8	79.0	80.3	81.7	83.0	France
86.5	87.5	88.5	89.3	90.0	90.7	91.3	91.9	Germany
21.0	21.4	21.8	22.6	24.0	26.0	28.6	32.0	Liechtenstein
89.1	91.0	92.4	93.3	94.1	94.6	94.9	95.3	Luxembourg
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Monaco
61.8	64.3	66.8	69.2	71.4	73.5	75.4	77.2	Netherlands
67.7	67.6	67.5	67.9	68.7	69.9	71.6	73.6	Switzerland
73.3	75.5	77.6	79.4	80.9	82.3	83.5	84.6	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
61.4	63.3	64.7	66.2	67.8	69.6	71.4	73.3	CARIBBEAN
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Anguilla
35.8	36.8	38.4	40.6	43.4	46.9	50.5	54.0	Antigua and Barbuda
48.8	46.7	44.7	43.7	43.7	44.8	47.0	50.3	Aruba
86.5	88.5	90.0	91.0	91.6	92.2	92.8	93.3	Bahamas
47.3	50.0	52.9	55.9	59.1	62.2	65.2	68.1	Barbados
56.0	61.1	65.4	69.0	71.8	74.1	76.3	78.3	British Virgin Islands
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Cayman Islands
74.6	75.2	76.0	77.0	78.1	79.4	80.9	82.2	Cuba

Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Percentage urban								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Dominica	48.3	47.8	47.4	46.9	46.9	55.3	63.4	66.0	67.7
Dominican Republic	23.7	26.9	30.2	35.0	40.2	45.7	51.3	53.9	55.2
Grenada	28.5	29.4	30.3	31.3	32.2	32.6	32.9	32.7	32.2
Guadeloupe	35.8	46.0	56.6	66.4	75.4	82.9	88.5	95.2	98.5
Haiti	12.2	13.8	15.6	17.5	19.7	21.7	23.7	26.3	29.5
Jamaica	24.1	28.7	33.8	37.6	41.5	44.1	46.8	49.2	51.5
Martinique	27.7	33.6	40.1	50.0	61.0	71.2	79.6	86.0	90.5
Montserrat	21.8	18.6	15.7	13.2	11.1	11.8	12.4	12.4	12.5
Netherlands Antilles	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9	68.1	68.3
Puerto Rico	40.6	42.4	44.5	51.5	58.3	62.8	66.9	69.2	72.2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	26.6	27.2	27.9	31.0	34.1	35.0	35.9	35.2	34.6
Saint Lucia	19.0	19.9	20.8	21.7	22.6	23.6	24.6	25.7	26.7
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13.7	13.7	13.9	19.8	26.9	27.0	27.2	33.6	40.6
Trinidad and Tobago	63.9	64.2	64.5	63.7	63.0	63.0	63.1	66.2	69.1
Turks and Caicos Islands	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.8	42.8	41.7	42.2	42.6
United States Virgin Islands	58.3	57.2	56.5	63.3	69.6	75.2	80.1	84.3	87.7
CENTRAL AMERICA	39.4	42.9	46.5	50.2	53.8	57.2	60.4	63.3	65.9
Belize	55.3	54.7	54.0	52.5	51.0	50.2	49.4	48.7	48.1
Costa Rica	33.5	33.9	34.3	35.8	38.8	42.5	46.9	51.0	53.6
El Salvador	36.5	37.4	38.3	38.9	39.4	41.5	44.1	46.6	49.2
Guatemala	25.1	28.0	31.1	34.0	35.5	36.7	37.4	39.2	41.1
Honduras	17.6	20.0	22.7	25.7	28.9	32.1	34.9	37.7	40.3
Mexico	42.7	46.7	50.8	54.9	59.0	62.8	66.3	69.6	72.5
Nicaragua	34.9	37.2	39.6	42.7	47.0	48.9	50.3	51.7	53.1
Panama	35.8	38.5	41.2	44.4	47.6	49.0	50.4	52.1	53.7
SOUTH AMERICA	43.7	47.5	51.4	55.7	59.9	64.0	67.8	71.2	74.5
Argentina	65.3	69.6	73.6	76.4	78.9	81.0	82.9	85.0	87.0
Bolivia	33.8	35.3	36.8	38.3	39.8	41.3	45.5	50.5	55.6
Brazil	36.0	40.4	44.9	50.4	55.8	61.2	66.2	70.7	74.7
Chile	58.4	63.3	67.8	71.7	75.2	78.4	81.2	82.6	83.3
Colombia	42.1	45.6	49.1	52.7	56.6	60.0	62.6	65.2	68.7
Ecuador	28.3	31.0	33.9	36.6	39.3	42.4	47.0	51.2	55.1
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	44.3	46.7	49.1	51.5	53.9	56.3	58.7	64.1	68.2
French Guiana	53.7	58.6	63.3	65.7	67.4	69.1	70.8	72.7	74.5
Guyana	28.0	28.5	29.0	29.2	29.4	30.0	30.5	31.8	33.2
Paraguay	34.6	35.1	35.6	36.2	37.1	39.0	41.7	45.0	48.7
Peru	41.0	43.9	46.8	51.9	57.4	61.5	64.6	66.9	68.9
Suriname	46.9	47.1	47.3	47.1	45.9	49.5	55.0	60.3	65.4
Uruguay	77.9	79.1	80.2	81.3	82.4	83.4	85.4	87.2	89.0
Venezuela	46.8	54.1	61.2	66.7	71.6	75.8	79.4	81.9	84.0
NORTHERN AMERICA	63.9	67.0	69.9	72.0	73.8	73.8	73.9	74.7	75.4
Bermuda	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada	60.8	65.0	68.9	72.9	75.7	75.6	75.7	76.4	76.6
Greenland	41.6	49.9	58.2	66.1	72.7	74.4	76.1	78.0	79.7
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	80.0	83.5	86.4	87.8	88.4	89.0	89.6	89.4	88.9
United States of America	64.2	67.2	70.0	71.9	73.6	73.7	73.7	74.5	75.3
OCEANIA	60.6	63.3	65.9	68.3	70.6	71.7	71.1	70.5	70.1
AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND	74.6	77.2	79.7	82.2	84.4	85.3	85.3	85.2	85.0
Australia (8)	75.1	78.0	80.6	83.0	85.2	85.9	85.8	85.5	85.1
New Zealand	72.5	73.6	76.0	78.9	81.1	82.8	83.4	83.7	84.7
MELANESIA	4.6	6.0	8.1	11.0	14.8	16.9	18.1	18.3	18.5
Fiji	24.4	26.9	29.7	32.6	34.8	36.7	37.8	38.5	41.6
New Caledonia	18.2	28.8	42.5	49.7	48.7	52.4	56.3	58.8	59.5
Papua New Guinea	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.2	9.8	11.9	13.0	13.1	13.1
Solomon Islands	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1	10.5	12.4	13.7
Vanuatu	6.1	7.4	9.0	10.9	13.1	15.7	17.9	18.0	18.5
MICRONESIA	32.1	35.0	37.9	41.1	44.7	53.6	57.3	59.6	62.5
Guam	39.5	44.7	50.1	55.5	61.9	83.6	93.8	92.3	90.8
Kiribati	9.5	12.4	16.0	20.4	25.6	30.1	31.7	33.5	34.6
Marshall Islands	71.6	69.6	67.5	65.3	63.0	60.7	58.3	62.0	64.7
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	22.9	23.2	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.6	25.0	25.7	26.4
Nauru	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Percentage urban								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
69.3	71.0	72.7	74.4	76.2	77.9	79.5	81.1	Dominica
56.6	58.2	60.1	62.3	64.6	67.2	69.7	72.0	Dominican Republic
35.0	38.5	42.2	45.8	49.5	53.0	56.4	59.6	Grenada
99.2	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	Guadeloupe
32.6	35.6	38.8	42.1	45.5	49.0	52.5	56.0	Haiti
51.9	52.1	52.2	52.9	54.2	56.0	58.4	61.3	Jamaica
93.0	94.9	96.2	96.9	97.4	97.7	97.8	98.0	Martinique
12.5	12.9	13.8	15.0	16.9	19.5	22.3	25.4	Montserrat
68.6	69.2	70.1	71.4	73.1	75.0	76.8	78.5	Netherlands Antilles
87.1	94.6	97.5	98.6	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.4	Puerto Rico
33.7	32.8	31.9	31.8	32.5	34.1	36.5	40.0	Saint Kitts and Nevis
27.8	29.3	31.3	33.8	36.8	40.4	44.1	47.9	Saint Lucia
48.1	54.8	60.5	65.1	68.6	71.3	73.8	76.1	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
71.7	74.1	76.2	78.1	79.7	81.2	82.7	84.1	Trinidad and Tobago
43.6	45.2	47.4	50.1	53.4	56.7	59.9	63.1	Turks and Caicos Islands
90.4	92.6	94.1	95.1	95.8	96.2	96.4	96.7	United States Virgin Islands
67.0	68.4	69.7	71.1	72.7	74.2	75.9	77.5	CENTRAL AMERICA
48.0	48.0	48.6	49.9	51.8	54.3	57.4	60.4	Belize
56.3	59.0	61.7	64.3	66.8	69.3	71.6	73.8	Costa Rica
54.0	58.4	60.1	62.1	64.2	66.5	69.0	71.3	El Salvador
43.1	45.1	47.2	49.4	51.9	54.6	57.5	60.6	Guatemala
42.3	44.4	46.4	48.7	51.3	54.0	57.0	60.0	Honduras
73.4	74.7	76.0	77.4	78.8	80.2	81.6	82.9	Mexico
54.5	56.1	58.1	60.3	62.8	65.5	68.1	70.6	Nicaragua
55.0	56.2	57.8	59.6	61.7	64.1	66.7	69.2	Panama
77.0	79.7	82.1	84.0	85.6	86.8	87.8	88.6	SOUTH AMERICA
88.3	89.5	90.6	91.4	92.2	92.8	93.3	93.7	Argentina
59.4	61.9	64.4	66.7	69.0	71.2	73.3	75.3	Bolivia
77.8	81.1	84.2	86.6	88.4	89.7	90.6	91.3	Brazil
84.4	85.9	87.7	89.1	90.2	91.1	91.8	92.3	Chile
72.0	74.9	77.4	79.5	81.3	82.8	84.1	85.2	Colombia
57.8	60.3	62.8	65.2	67.6	69.8	72.0	74.1	Ecuador
71.8	78.8	84.9	88.8	91.3	92.8	93.7	94.2	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
74.8	75.1	75.6	76.4	77.5	78.8	80.3	81.7	French Guiana
34.5	36.3	38.5	41.1	44.2	47.8	51.4	54.9	Guyana
52.1	55.3	58.5	61.5	64.3	67.0	69.5	71.8	Paraguay
70.9	72.8	74.6	76.4	78.0	79.6	81.1	82.6	Peru
70.2	74.1	77.2	79.7	81.6	83.0	84.3	85.5	Suriname
90.5	91.9	93.0	93.8	94.4	94.8	95.2	95.5	Uruguay
85.5	86.9	88.1	89.1	90.0	90.7	91.3	91.9	Venezuela
77.3	79.1	80.8	82.3	83.6	84.8	85.9	86.9	NORTHERN AMERICA
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Bermuda
77.7	79.4	81.1	82.6	84.0	85.2	86.3	87.2	Canada
80.9	81.6	82.9	84.3	85.5	86.5	87.5	88.3	Greenland
88.9	88.9	89.0	89.3	89.7	90.3	90.9	91.5	Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
77.3	79.1	80.8	82.2	83.6	84.8	85.8	86.8	United States of America
71.4	72.7	73.3	73.7	74.0	74.2	74.5	74.9	OCEANIA
87.4	89.9	91.6	92.8	93.6	94.1	94.5	94.9	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND
87.8	90.7	92.7	94.0	94.9	95.4	95.7	96.0	Australia (8)
85.3	85.7	86.0	86.4	87.0	87.6	88.3	89.0	New Zealand
18.9	19.3	19.6	20.3	21.4	22.8	24.7	27.2	MELANESIA
45.5	49.4	53.2	56.8	60.1	63.2	66.0	68.8	Fiji
60.1	60.7	61.6	63.0	64.7	66.8	69.2	71.5	New Caledonia
13.2	13.2	13.2	13.6	14.5	15.8	17.7	20.4	Papua New Guinea
14.7	15.7	17.1	18.8	20.9	23.5	26.6	30.0	Solomon Islands
20.1	21.7	23.7	26.0	28.6	31.8	35.3	39.0	Vanuatu
64.1	67.3	70.2	72.8	75.3	77.7	79.7	81.2	MICRONESIA
92.1	93.2	94.0	94.7	95.2	95.5	95.8	96.1	Guam
36.4	43.0	50.2	56.5	61.9	66.3	69.7	72.2	Kiribati
65.3	65.8	66.7	68.0	69.5	71.3	73.4	75.3	Marshall Islands
27.1	28.3	30.0	32.3	35.2	38.8	42.5	46.2	Micronesia (Fed. States of)
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Nauru

Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Percentage urban								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Northern Mariana Islands	19.1	20.5	21.9	23.4	25.0	26.6	29.8	65.2	88.6
Palau	46.4	49.6	52.7	55.9	58.9	61.9	64.9	67.7	69.6
POLYNESIA	22.3	25.9	28.5	31.1	34.4	36.7	38.4	40.4	41.7
American Samoa	61.8	64.0	66.2	68.3	70.4	72.4	74.3	77.8	80.9
Cook Islands	45.1	47.2	49.2	51.3	53.4	54.0	54.8	55.6	57.7
French Polynesia	28.5	34.6	41.2	48.2	55.3	56.9	57.4	57.3	56.1
Niue	23.6	22.9	22.3	21.7	21.2	23.4	27.1	31.1	30.9
Pitcairn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	13.0	17.4	18.9	19.3	20.4	21.1	21.3	21.4	21.5
Tokelau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	12.9	15.5	17.6	19.7	21.9	24.4	27.0	29.9	31.2
Tuvalu	9.2	11.4	14.1	17.3	21.0	25.2	30.0	35.2	40.9
Wallis and Futuna Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.

1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

6 Refers to the Vatican City State.

7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

Table A.2. Percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Percentage urban								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
91.2	93.3	94.7	95.6	96.2	96.6	96.8	97.0	Northern Mariana Islands
71.4	69.5	68.2	67.7	68.1	69.4	71.4	73.4	Palau
42.4	43.1	44.0	45.4	47.1	49.3	52.1	55.0	POLYNESIA
85.3	88.8	91.1	92.7	93.8	94.4	94.8	95.2	American Samoa
58.7	65.2	73.3	79.1	83.1	85.9	87.6	88.6	Cook Islands
54.4	52.7	51.9	52.1	53.2	55.2	58.2	61.0	French Polynesia
31.5	33.7	36.7	39.9	43.2	46.6	50.0	53.5	Niue
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pitcairn
21.8	22.1	22.5	23.3	24.7	26.7	29.3	32.7	Samoa
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tokelau
32.0	32.7	34.0	35.8	38.2	41.1	44.7	48.3	Tonga
46.8	52.2	57.0	61.2	64.7	67.5	70.3	72.8	Tuvalu
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wallis and Futuna Islands

Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country: 1950-2030

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Urban population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
WORLD	732 729	852 068	992 753	1 157 987	1 329 548	1 516 326	1 736 844	1 984 517	2 273 241
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)	426 674	478 921	536 185	596 188	652 298	703 624	749 061	786 106	825 245
LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)	306 055	373 147	456 569	561 799	677 249	812 702	987 783	1 198 412	1 447 996
Least developed countries (#)	14 835	18 570	23 498	30 719	40 541	52 120	69 153	86 145	107 839
AFRICA	32 894	40 952	51 557	65 628	82 833	103 204	128 972	160 487	198 794
EASTERN AFRICA	3 482	4 592	6 110	8 265	11 242	15 471	21 576	28 290	37 469
Burundi	50	57	65	74	84	118	179	254	352
Comoros	6	11	21	39	53	67	90	116	147
Djibouti	25	30	39	58	88	133	217	271	397
Eritrea	68	91	123	168	215	266	328	400	490
Ethiopia	848	1 110	1 462	1 942	2 498	3 141	3 741	4 792	6 215
Kenya	350	460	610	832	1 171	1 753	2 637	3 963	5 823
Madagascar	330	435	574	757	978	1 299	1 683	2 184	2 820
Malawi	101	124	155	194	273	402	562	744	1 101
Mauritius (1)	142	176	219	279	347	388	409	420	428
Mozambique	160	213	287	393	543	921	1 584	2 220	2 842
Réunion	58	81	110	149	201	237	277	377	491
Rwanda	39	52	69	89	121	176	243	298	361
Seychelles	9	10	11	12	14	20	26	32	35
Somalia	288	375	488	633	817	1 054	1 736	1 861	2 106
Uganda	161	235	346	518	751	899	1 096	1 442	1 937
United Republic of Tanzania	299	377	481	620	920	1 630	2 779	3 899	5 657
Zambia	255	385	581	868	1 275	1 765	2 380	2 788	3 231
Zimbabwe	292	368	469	640	893	1 202	1 609	2 229	3 034
MIDDLE AFRICA	3 737	4 589	5 716	7 561	10 120	12 335	14 998	18 029	21 928
Angola	313	395	503	648	836	1 074	1 409	1 902	2 441
Cameroon	437	565	735	966	1 346	2 032	2 750	3 597	4 698
Central African Republic	210	270	347	450	564	692	809	958	1 103
Chad	102	146	209	301	436	638	848	1 002	1 226
Congo	250	281	320	370	435	537	733	980	1 204
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 327	2 808	3 443	4 625	6 243	7 039	8 015	8 983	10 444
Equatorial Guinea	36	49	65	72	79	62	60	92	122
Gabon	53	67	84	117	165	240	345	481	649
São Tomé and Príncipe	8	9	10	13	18	22	29	35	42
NORTHERN AFRICA	13 145	16 283	20 248	25 539	31 208	37 616	44 833	54 179	63 984
Algeria	1 948	2 540	3 287	4 486	5 430	6 460	8 160	10 499	12 859
Egypt	6 971	8 602	10 541	12 840	14 893	17 082	19 251	21 797	24 219
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	191	232	307	444	600	1 489	2 109	2 883	3 444
Morocco	2 347	2 806	3 397	4 244	5 298	6 547	8 000	9 855	11 887
Sudan	579	825	1 176	1 670	2 370	3 167	3 870	5 037	6 635
Tunisia	1 102	1 270	1 521	1 829	2 283	2 825	3 334	3 961	4 755
Western Sahara	5	10	18	25	33	46	110	147	183
SOUTHERN AFRICA	5 967	7 003	8 265	9 596	11 168	12 871	14 720	16 954	19 405
Botswana	11	13	16	23	57	106	182	333	573
Lesotho	7	14	29	59	88	123	171	237	270
Namibia	48	67	94	118	149	190	232	282	375
South Africa	5 898	6 902	8 113	9 370	10 831	12 379	14 029	15 949	17 994
Swaziland	4	7	14	25	43	72	106	153	194
WESTERN AFRICA	6 564	8 485	11 219	14 667	19 095	24 912	32 845	43 035	56 007
Benin	101	144	207	304	451	667	946	1 236	1 604
Burkina Faso	152	177	210	254	313	387	578	881	1 210
Cape Verde	21	26	33	41	52	60	68	104	154
Côte d'Ivoire	365	516	734	1 046	1 513	2 167	2 927	3 920	4 983
Gambia	31	36	44	55	71	94	128	172	233
Ghana	757	1 098	1 572	2 038	2 498	2 980	3 442	4 348	5 570
Guinea	140	237	310	409	540	664	896	1 180	1 552
Guinea-Bissau	51	62	75	80	88	104	137	181	241
Liberia	107	144	196	266	361	487	654	853	897
Mali	299	381	489	627	802	1 020	1 300	1 671	2 155

Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)
2005-2030: Projections

Urban population (thousands)								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
2 556 862	2 856 927	3 171 990	3 505 347	3 855 870	4 215 397	4 579 192	4 944 679	WORLD
856 578	882 465	905 558	928 632	951 690	974 228	995 452	1 014 773	MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)
1 700 284	1 974 462	2 266 432	2 576 716	2 904 180	3 241 169	3 583 740	3 929 906	LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)
135 789	167 957	208 375	257 330	314 641	381 129	457 688	544 304	Least developed countries (#)
244 688	295 348	352 927	417 186	489 125	568 199	654 738	748 158	AFRICA
48 529	61 501	76 340	93 562	113 457	135 788	160 975	189 215	EASTERN AFRICA
453	561	777	1 078	1 438	1 881	2 423	3 088	Burundi
186	234	295	366	448	538	638	747	Comoros
450	548	610	667	735	807	886	967	Djibouti
548	696	928	1 229	1 568	1 969	2 435	2 967	Eritrea
7 991	9 771	11 987	14 841	18 567	23 353	29 397	36 466	Ethiopia
8 215	10 965	13 677	16 429	19 088	21 533	23 699	25 807	Kenya
3 515	4 152	4 973	6 027	7 373	9 079	11 207	13 624	Madagascar
1 333	1 716	2 157	2 691	3 360	4 188	5 187	6 342	Malawi
468	506	544	586	633	686	743	804	Mauritius (1)
4 185	5 735	7 399	9 135	10 928	12 683	14 312	15 976	Mozambique
572	650	717	771	818	859	893	920	Réunion
419	1 050	1 874	2 983	4 281	5 606	6 823	7 866	Rwanda
37	39	41	44	47	51	55	58	Seychelles
2 291	2 905	3 861	5 057	6 514	8 314	10 513	13 144	Somalia
2 359	2 825	3 432	4 336	5 591	7 329	9 732	13 035	Uganda
8 298	11 236	14 387	17 787	21 506	25 225	29 113	33 144	United Republic of Tanzania
3 492	3 660	4 031	4 526	5 169	5 902	6 719	7 638	Zambia
3 717	4 253	4 650	5 008	5 391	5 785	6 199	6 620	Zimbabwe
27 301	32 738	40 252	49 640	60 533	73 212	87 738	104 041	MIDDLE AFRICA
3 220	4 135	5 409	6 919	8 654	10 723	13 153	15 971	Angola
6 000	7 403	8 769	10 059	11 295	12 540	13 789	15 050	Cameroon
1 312	1 531	1 734	1 995	2 305	2 633	2 969	3 315	Central African Republic
1 497	1 870	2 348	2 971	3 778	4 811	6 044	7 470	Chad
1 475	1 800	2 132	2 572	3 091	3 692	4 370	5 096	Congo
12 745	14 713	18 364	23 408	29 473	36 659	45 036	54 536	Democratic Republic of the Congo
160	206	260	321	385	452	524	601	Equatorial Guinea
842	1 024	1 171	1 322	1 467	1 603	1 738	1 870	Gabon
49	56	64	74	85	99	115	134	São Tomé and Príncipe
73 917	84 045	95 977	109 269	123 452	138 277	153 816	169 347	NORTHERN AFRICA
15 135	17 285	19 710	22 281	24 913	27 468	29 820	32 032	Algeria
26 369	28 559	31 649	35 664	40 401	45 916	52 344	58 986	Egypt
3 941	4 463	5 013	5 580	6 127	6 623	7 047	7 410	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
13 955	16 144	18 547	21 076	23 640	26 129	28 528	30 824	Morocco
8 802	11 355	14 289	17 321	20 417	23 563	26 908	30 408	Sudan
5 490	5 975	6 465	7 001	7 571	8 156	8 709	9 193	Tunisia
225	265	305	345	384	423	459	495	Western Sahara
23 250	26 421	28 441	29 451	30 279	31 169	31 949	32 634	SOUTHERN AFRICA
739	866	946	972	985	1 002	1 015	1 025	Botswana
292	314	327	340	360	389	426	464	Lesotho
470	584	681	773	873	988	1 108	1 231	Namibia
21 532	24 416	26 228	27 094	27 770	28 476	29 055	29 540	South Africa
216	242	259	272	291	314	344	373	Swaziland
71 691	90 642	111 918	135 264	161 404	189 752	220 261	252 920	WESTERN AFRICA
2 099	2 630	3 275	4 022	4 860	5 756	6 696	7 675	Benin
1 562	1 991	2 561	3 318	4 310	5 592	7 226	9 220	Burkina Faso
191	232	277	325	374	422	468	513	Cape Verde
5 993	6 902	7 860	8 940	10 117	11 355	12 674	14 054	Côte d'Ivoire
294	344	392	448	514	597	702	835	Gambia
7 034	8 607	10 112	11 750	13 479	15 271	17 127	19 034	Ghana
2 112	2 647	3 205	4 033	4 968	5 990	7 077	8 246	Guinea
328	431	563	724	916	1 145	1 418	1 731	Guinea-Bissau
894	1 321	1 725	2 104	2 548	3 071	3 670	4 331	Liberia
2 784	3 594	4 655	6 037	7 769	9 880	12 409	15 390	Mali

Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Urban population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Mauritania	19	33	58	101	173	289	446	652	894
Niger	121	150	184	246	352	509	704	932	1 232
Nigeria	3 410	4 303	5 690	7 488	9 759	12 843	17 284	22 759	30 142
Saint Helena (2)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Senegal	762	877	1 017	1 185	1 390	1 643	1 979	2 389	2 940
Sierra Leone	130	179	247	339	466	628	779	965	1 216
Togo	96	120	149	186	264	369	577	789	985
ASIA	232 158	279 956	337 572	408 940	485 751	574 844	692 783	836 449	1 011 737
EASTERN ASIA	108 012	132 671	160 431	193 752	225 113	255 735	302 981	362 830	445 086
China (3)	69 528	86 363	105 245	128 097	144 537	161 439	196 219	246 076	316 554
China, Hong Kong SAR (4)	1 631	2 088	2 615	3 191	3 458	3 943	4 609	5 070	5 677
China, Macao SAR (5)	185	174	164	201	246	247	247	301	367
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	3 353	3 668	4 594	5 721	7 803	9 082	9 785	10 683	11 651
Japan	29 145	34 928	40 542	46 852	55 508	63 374	69 577	73 173	77 916
Mongolia	144	225	342	461	566	704	866	1 051	1 264
Republic of Korea	4 027	5 225	6 928	9 230	12 994	16 946	21 677	26 476	31 656
SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA	82 884	95 892	112 687	134 702	160 961	195 641	238 924	284 410	334 311
Afghanistan	473	614	803	1 054	1 403	1 907	2 365	2 287	2 517
Bangladesh	1 774	2 163	2 663	3 640	5 044	7 410	12 649	16 908	21 627
Bhutan	15	18	22	27	33	41	53	69	93
India	61 694	69 541	79 414	93 084	109 617	132 271	158 850	185 876	216 133
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 560	5 807	7 404	9 460	12 070	15 282	19 526	25 860	31 941
Kazakhstan	2 616	3 341	4 461	5 655	6 591	7 374	8 063	8 885	9 586
Kyrgyzstan	540	620	742	921	1 107	1 250	1 389	1 535	1 657
Maldives	9	10	11	13	17	25	35	47	56
Nepal	198	247	311	384	474	669	974	1 286	1 667
Pakistan	6 949	8 621	10 779	12 893	15 391	18 555	22 678	27 921	33 897
Sri Lanka	1 078	1 361	1 738	2 185	2 688	2 971	3 137	3 342	3 585
Tajikistan	450	557	691	883	1 085	1 223	1 355	1 518	1 675
Turkmenistan	545	619	740	891	1 046	1 198	1 347	1 485	1 653
Uzbekistan	1 984	2 372	2 908	3 611	4 396	5 465	6 504	7 392	8 226
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	27 482	33 430	41 140	50 103	61 008	75 110	91 609	113 146	138 937
Brunei Darussalam	13	22	36	54	80	100	116	139	169
Cambodia	443	496	559	665	812	731	818	1 023	1 228
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	43	47	52	53	56	60	50	54	58
Indonesia	9 863	11 631	13 993	16 830	20 485	25 971	33 184	43 370	55 699
Lao People's Democratic Republic	127	147	173	202	261	335	397	500	638
Malaysia	1 244	1 639	2 165	2 842	3 631	4 615	5 787	7 197	8 891
Myanmar	2 881	3 435	4 153	5 031	6 130	7 221	8 104	8 969	10 047
Philippines	5 426	6 665	8 197	9 976	12 054	14 942	18 024	23 359	29 804
Singapore	1 022	1 306	1 634	1 880	2 075	2 263	2 414	2 709	3 016
Thailand	3 234	4 106	5 233	6 311	7 574	9 811	12 415	14 222	16 003
Viet Nam	3 186	3 935	4 946	6 256	7 850	9 061	10 299	11 605	13 383
WESTERN ASIA	13 779	17 963	23 314	30 383	38 669	48 358	59 269	76 063	93 403
Armenia	581	735	956	1 221	1 497	1 779	2 033	2 223	2 372
Azerbaijan	1 339	1 568	1 872	2 240	2 583	2 930	3 255	3 578	3 864
Bahrain	74	101	129	158	186	233	301	362	432
Cyprus	147	173	204	222	251	275	317	379	442
Georgia	1 365	1 568	1 790	2 027	2 235	2 432	2 620	2 847	3 006
Iraq	1 812	2 224	2 937	4 040	5 254	6 764	8 493	10 478	12 090
Israel	813	1 244	1 627	2 074	2 440	2 910	3 334	3 684	4 074
Jordan	170	288	456	600	910	1 120	1 340	1 797	2 350
Kuwait	90	132	201	366	579	844	1 248	1 621	2 034
Lebanon	480	562	735	1 064	1 466	1 854	1 966	2 119	2 256
Occupied Palestinian Territory	375	423	485	586	595	748	912	1 140	1 422
Oman	11	15	20	41	85	180	374	710	1 147
Qatar	20	28	36	57	92	145	198	317	417
Saudi Arabia	560	836	1 231	1 858	2 796	4 231	6 325	9 380	12 948
Syrian Arab Republic	1 071	1 344	1 698	2 167	2 772	3 401	4 184	5 156	6 223
Turkey	4 586	6 327	8 397	10 915	13 911	17 064	20 197	27 197	34 097
United Arab Emirates	36	49	65	110	180	422	824	1 270	1 684
Yemen	250	345	474	637	837	1 026	1 346	1 806	2 545

Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Urban population (thousands)								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
1 171	1 527	1 973	2 452	2 945	3 447	3 949	4 445	Mauritania
1 644	2 211	2 996	4 047	5 434	7 229	9 536	12 453	Niger
39 388	50 603	62 904	75 748	89 758	104 339	119 253	134 398	Nigeria
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	Saint Helena (2)
3 648	4 456	5 404	6 472	7 614	8 801	10 039	11 350	Senegal
1 358	1 619	2 148	2 570	3 043	3 579	4 176	4 813	Sierra Leone
1 191	1 523	1 864	2 272	2 751	3 276	3 838	4 431	Togo
1 182 235	1 366 980	1 562 130	1 770 494	1 990 146	2 214 364	2 439 471	2 664 282	ASIA
519 252	598 413	682 196	766 054	847 535	921 854	986 048	1 039 087	EASTERN ASIA
382 342	456 247	535 983	616 228	694 359	765 597	827 016	877 623	China (3)
6 183	6 807	7 182	7 537	7 872	8 188	8 492	8 781	China, Hong Kong SAR (4)
407	445	466	486	507	526	544	558	China, Macao SAR (5)
12 636	13 414	14 122	14 794	15 586	16 507	17 404	18 186	Dem. People's Republic of Korea
81 086	82 794	84 004	85 150	86 158	86 977	87 707	88 482	Japan
1 359	1 415	1 520	1 658	1 817	1 988	2 167	2 336	Mongolia
35 240	37 291	38 918	40 200	41 236	42 070	42 716	43 120	Republic of Korea
384 960	438 694	496 429	565 020	646 171	739 066	843 550	959 121	SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA
3 823	4 683	6 311	8 484	10 831	13 674	17 038	20 920	Afghanistan
26 523	31 996	38 128	45 298	53 619	63 224	74 183	86 500	Bangladesh
118	159	218	292	385	500	640	810	Bhutan
247 711	281 255	315 276	355 205	401 898	455 823	517 178	586 052	India
37 577	42 799	48 104	53 784	60 143	66 011	70 871	75 253	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
9 343	8 733	8 594	8 580	8 916	9 297	9 696	10 018	Kazakhstan
1 644	1 692	1 781	1 914	2 103	2 349	2 665	2 993	Kyrgyzstan
64	80	100	126	157	194	235	282	Maldives
2 305	3 220	4 166	5 253	6 547	8 082	9 888	11 976	Nepal
39 815	47 220	56 079	67 140	80 858	96 952	115 429	135 347	Pakistan
3 771	3 927	4 073	4 309	4 653	5 118	5 720	6 481	Sri Lanka
1 641	1 568	1 538	1 602	1 770	2 032	2 401	2 787	Tajikistan
1 875	2 080	2 295	2 571	2 911	3 308	3 699	4 071	Turkmenistan
8 750	9 282	9 767	10 462	11 379	12 502	13 907	15 632	Uzbekistan
169 748	206 228	243 765	282 547	321 529	359 842	396 501	432 014	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA
207	247	290	334	375	415	453	489	Brunei Darussalam
1 626	2 223	2 927	3 792	4 814	5 981	7 277	8 697	Cambodia
63	52	67	82	101	127	156	189	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
70 120	88 863	107 880	126 739	144 622	160 775	174 739	187 846	Indonesia
807	1 018	1 280	1 603	1 992	2 451	2 971	3 549	Lao People's Democratic Republic
11 326	14 212	16 479	18 768	20 998	23 218	25 351	27 324	Malaysia
11 489	13 290	15 497	18 147	20 960	23 921	26 995	30 086	Myanmar
36 949	44 327	51 819	59 294	66 658	73 763	80 380	86 615	Philippines
3 478	4 016	4 372	4 574	4 707	4 812	4 905	4 934	Singapore
17 508	18 974	20 820	22 994	25 571	28 569	31 992	35 420	Thailand
16 176	19 006	22 335	26 221	30 732	35 809	41 284	46 863	Viet Nam
108 275	123 646	139 739	156 874	174 911	193 602	213 372	234 060	WESTERN ASIA
2 194	2 024	1 950	1 908	1 901	1 908	1 917	1 928	Armenia
4 062	4 123	4 253	4 504	4 851	5 280	5 774	6 235	Azerbaijan
522	607	681	753	823	891	956	1 018	Bahrain
506	539	565	591	617	643	666	687	Cyprus
2 883	2 772	2 587	2 476	2 438	2 428	2 441	2 473	Georgia
13 905	15 759	17 750	20 134	22 847	25 714	28 874	32 344	Iraq
4 859	5 527	6 132	6 687	7 178	7 600	8 008	8 392	Israel
3 325	3 963	4 562	5 117	5 664	6 216	6 772	7 311	Jordan
1 620	2 157	2 575	2 942	3 249	3 542	3 824	4 091	Kuwait
2 677	3 013	3 310	3 566	3 789	3 991	4 164	4 317	Lebanon
1 792	2 233	2 743	3 324	3 974	4 686	5 449	6 246	Occupied Palestinian Territory
1 629	1 982	2 375	2 796	3 229	3 658	4 079	4 509	Oman
473	532	579	623	666	708	746	778	Qatar
15 717	19 083	22 675	26 282	29 825	33 265	36 708	40 124	Saudi Arabia
7 274	8 289	9 377	10 640	12 066	13 627	15 326	17 188	Syrian Arab Republic
39 181	44 206	49 311	54 308	59 055	63 395	67 549	71 415	Turkey
2 090	2 386	2 656	2 904	3 128	3 332	3 503	3 633	United Arab Emirates
3 565	4 452	5 659	7 321	9 610	12 718	16 616	21 370	Yemen

Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Urban population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
EUROPE	280 324	310 063	342 842	379 774	412 654	445 994	475 081	495 619	516 223
EASTERN EUROPE	86 635	103 453	121 334	138 558	154 050	170 899	187 231	200 036	210 725
Belarus	1 753	2 124	2 649	3 265	3 967	4 714	5 457	6 186	6 782
Bulgaria	1 856	2 379	3 033	3 764	4 397	5 016	5 420	5 781	5 787
Czech Republic	3 647	4 028	4 372	4 747	5 102	6 367	7 666	7 749	7 750
Hungary	3 667	4 014	4 252	4 617	5 016	5 560	6 089	6 299	6 426
Poland	9 607	11 797	14 196	15 726	17 090	18 845	20 612	22 076	23 143
Republic of Moldova	389	520	703	916	1 145	1 376	1 602	1 854	2 047
Romania	4 159	5 351	6 297	7 174	8 166	9 099	10 228	11 281	12 350
Russian Federation	45 908	54 810	64 406	73 724	81 457	89 167	96 716	103 086	108 830
Slovakia	1 039	1 205	1 387	1 616	1 859	2 190	2 570	2 785	2 969
Ukraine	14 609	17 226	20 038	23 010	25 852	28 564	30 870	32 939	34 641
NORTHERN EUROPE	53 535	55 116	57 266	60 555	63 280	68 626	72 767	74 276	75 818
Channel Islands	44	43	42	43	43	43	41	43	45
Denmark	2 904	3 090	3 375	3 666	3 929	4 156	4 291	4 314	4 359
Estonia	547	622	700	792	887	968	1 027	1 079	1 127
Faeroe Islands	6	6	7	9	11	12	14	15	16
Finland	1 283	1 482	1 687	2 005	2 315	2 745	2 859	2 932	3 063
Iceland	106	122	141	159	173	189	201	216	231
Ireland	1 215	1 281	1 299	1 401	1 528	1 704	1 882	1 991	2 000
Isle of Man	30	28	27	28	31	31	33	33	36
Latvia	1 005	1 093	1 206	1 347	1 463	1 607	1 714	1 799	1 908
Lithuania	798	930	1 110	1 328	1 555	1 838	2 088	2 306	2 528
Norway	1 636	1 714	1 787	2 143	2 536	2 732	2 882	2 961	3 052
Sweden	4 618	5 034	5 429	5 960	6 525	6 778	6 905	6 939	7 112
United Kingdom	39 345	39 671	40 455	41 673	42 285	45 822	48 829	49 647	50 342
SOUTHERN EUROPE	48 162	53 116	58 346	65 118	72 152	78 357	84 453	87 941	91 209
Albania	247	346	493	584	678	785	900	1 027	1 188
Andorra	3	6	8	12	18	25	32	42	50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	364	476	605	775	970	1 172	1 391	1 549	1 691
Croatia	858	1 033	1 220	1 442	1 676	1 924	2 191	2 338	2 617
Gibraltar	21	21	22	23	25	25	26	27	27
Greece	2 821	3 191	3 574	4 064	4 617	5 003	5 567	5 806	5 979
Holy See (6)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	25 584	27 650	29 799	32 228	34 592	36 393	37 608	37 819	37 846
Malta	191	206	218	225	234	245	269	295	315
Portugal	1 612	1 772	1 954	2 152	2 249	2 515	2 875	3 720	4 619
San Marino	2	4	6	9	12	14	17	19	21
Serbia and Montenegro	1 351	1 829	2 299	2 832	3 419	3 905	4 409	4 793	5 166
Slovenia	293	365	446	530	618	738	880	935	972
Spain	14 526	15 833	17 228	19 643	22 307	24 764	27 326	28 553	29 615
TFYR Macedonia (7)	288	385	474	598	738	847	960	1 018	1 103
WESTERN EUROPE	91 992	98 378	105 896	115 543	123 171	128 112	130 630	133 366	138 471
Austria	4 426	4 462	4 556	4 723	4 872	4 952	4 937	4 969	5 083
Belgium	7 902	8 157	8 463	8 814	9 061	9 260	9 404	9 457	9 606
France	22 713	25 266	28 305	32 723	36 076	38 431	39 484	40 717	42 015
Germany	49 169	52 095	55 434	59 210	62 246	63 860	64 683	65 241	67 757
Liechtenstein	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6
Luxembourg	175	185	195	209	230	265	287	304	326
Monaco	20	20	22	22	24	25	27	28	30
Netherlands	5 503	5 817	6 182	6 745	7 289	7 781	8 202	8 547	8 970
Switzerland	2 080	2 373	2 736	3 093	3 369	3 534	3 602	4 098	4 677
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	69 940	86 888	107 599	133 545	163 413	197 065	234 460	273 328	313 879
CARIBBEAN	6 005	7 031	8 264	9 949	11 782	13 852	15 881	17 901	19 900
Anguilla	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	9
Antigua and Barbuda	14	18	22	22	22	21	22	22	22
Aruba	29	30	27	28	29	29	30	32	33
Bahamas	61	67	81	103	122	139	158	186	213
Barbados	84	91	93	96	99	100	100	107	115
British Virgin Islands	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	9
Cayman Islands	6	7	8	9	11	14	17	21	26
Cuba	2 889	3 345	3 832	4 462	5 129	5 977	6 613	7 188	7 827

Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Urban population (thousands)								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
525 075	529 058	531 182	533 808	536 917	540 068	543 011	545 369	EUROPE
211 146	207 850	203 622	200 624	198 340	196 183	194 090	191 976	EASTERN EUROPE
6 968	7 003	7 025	7 057	7 088	7 082	7 035	6 959	Belarus
5 704	5 569	5 473	5 390	5 300	5 208	5 112	5 004	Bulgaria
7 716	7 607	7 614	7 634	7 629	7 597	7 538	7 439	Czech Republic
6 435	6 406	6 451	6 496	6 531	6 551	6 562	6 559	Hungary
23 657	23 846	23 891	24 103	24 444	24 840	25 248	25 649	Poland
2 002	1 961	1 972	2 019	2 104	2 216	2 310	2 387	Republic of Moldova
12 452	12 274	12 154	12 206	12 215	12 178	12 101	11 997	Romania
108 666	106 758	103 730	101 218	99 144	97 201	95 416	93 736	Russian Federation
3 047	3 062	3 138	3 228	3 309	3 377	3 432	3 470	Slovakia
34 501	33 363	32 176	31 274	30 575	29 935	29 337	28 777	Ukraine
76 868	78 150	79 542	80 922	82 489	84 254	86 019	87 586	NORTHERN EUROPE
44	44	44	44	44	43	43	43	Channel Islands
4 440	4 529	4 607	4 672	4 726	4 774	4 824	4 866	Denmark
1 010	949	901	861	827	794	761	722	Estonia
16	17	19	20	22	24	26	28	Faeroe Islands
3 135	3 164	3 180	3 218	3 280	3 362	3 461	3 565	Finland
245	261	273	283	292	301	308	314	Iceland
2 090	2 259	2 440	2 612	2 798	2 985	3 164	3 339	Ireland
37	38	39	40	41	41	41	41	Isle of Man
1 713	1 586	1 492	1 420	1 369	1 330	1 298	1 260	Latvia
2 397	2 344	2 266	2 212	2 175	2 151	2 135	2 126	Lithuania
3 197	3 392	3 677	3 901	4 077	4 223	4 342	4 428	Norway
7 341	7 377	7 421	7 488	7 569	7 668	7 765	7 831	Sweden
51 202	52 189	53 183	54 151	55 270	56 559	57 851	59 024	United Kingdom
93 009	95 325	96 807	98 084	99 239	100 321	101 390	102 465	SOUTHERN EUROPE
1 242	1 306	1 448	1 603	1 762	1 929	2 088	2 233	Albania
60	61	69	77	86	96	106	116	Andorra
1 400	1 708	1 908	2 051	2 188	2 315	2 416	2 495	Bosnia and Herzegovina
2 484	2 566	2 637	2 704	2 763	2 815	2 851	2 877	Croatia
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	Gibraltar
6 193	6 552	6 740	6 937	7 139	7 339	7 504	7 646	Greece
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Holy See (6)
38 347	38 677	38 657	38 570	38 428	38 315	38 274	38 278	Italy
338	354	366	376	385	392	396	396	Malta
4 999	5 312	5 609	5 875	6 109	6 315	6 501	6 674	Portugal
22	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	San Marino
5 420	5 444	5 503	5 634	5 802	6 003	6 228	6 432	Serbia and Montenegro
1 011	1 011	1 005	1 007	1 016	1 033	1 057	1 085	Slovenia
30 293	31 078	31 573	31 910	32 167	32 315	32 451	32 657	Spain
1 173	1 202	1 239	1 284	1 339	1 398	1 462	1 520	TFYR Macedonia (7)
144 052	147 734	151 211	154 178	156 849	159 309	161 512	163 342	WESTERN EUROPE
5 295	5 331	5 343	5 363	5 412	5 497	5 605	5 723	Austria
9 810	9 955	10 076	10 158	10 213	10 257	10 286	10 295	Belgium
43 543	44 897	46 554	48 135	49 635	51 062	52 403	53 581	France
70 633	72 036	73 044	73 729	74 250	74 621	74 834	74 907	Germany
6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	Liechtenstein
361	396	429	461	491	521	550	581	Luxembourg
32	33	35	36	38	39	40	41	Monaco
9 553	10 230	10 891	11 470	11 985	12 467	12 914	13 305	Netherlands
4 819	4 849	4 832	4 816	4 815	4 835	4 868	4 896	Switzerland
352 733	392 982	433 183	471 708	508 263	542 392	573 577	601 726	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
22 031	23 838	25 478	27 111	28 743	30 344	31 846	33 216	CARIBBEAN
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Anguilla
24	26	28	31	33	36	39	42	Antigua and Barbuda
38	44	46	49	54	60	67	77	Aruba
245	268	289	306	321	335	347	356	Bahamas
124	134	144	155	165	175	185	192	Barbados
10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	British Virgin Islands
31	37	43	49	55	61	67	72	Cayman Islands
8 177	8 424	8 627	8 818	9 002	9 165	9 282	9 322	Cuba

Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Urban population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Dominica	25	27	28	31	33	40	47	48	49
Dominican Republic	559	735	977	1 333	1 778	2 306	2 921	3 470	3 898
Grenada	22	25	27	28	30	30	29	29	28
Guadeloupe	75	109	156	199	241	272	289	338	385
Haiti	397	483	592	726	889	1 066	1 292	1 612	2 038
Jamaica	338	443	550	662	776	888	998	1 130	1 219
Martinique	62	83	113	156	199	234	260	293	326
Montserrat	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	76	83	91	99	108	113	118	124	128
Puerto Rico	900	955	1 051	1 331	1 584	1 845	2 139	2 336	2 546
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12	14	14	15	16	16	16	15	14
Saint Lucia	15	16	18	20	23	25	28	31	35
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9	10	11	17	24	26	27	35	45
Trinidad and Tobago	407	463	543	571	612	637	682	779	840
Turks and Caicos Islands	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5
United States Virgin Islands	16	17	18	29	44	60	78	85	89
CENTRAL AMERICA	14 596	18 224	22 985	28 977	36 378	44 981	54 268	63 662	73 441
Belize	38	44	50	56	63	67	71	80	89
Costa Rica	324	383	457	567	707	871	1 100	1 374	1 649
El Salvador	712	832	989	1 172	1 418	1 710	2 020	2 224	2 516
Guatemala	744	960	1 233	1 552	1 864	2 210	2 551	3 030	3 597
Honduras	243	323	431	577	749	968	1 244	1 578	1 960
Mexico	11 831	14 815	18 751	23 702	29 862	37 090	44 831	52 486	60 304
Nicaragua	396	491	610	773	998	1 220	1 467	1 757	2 029
Panama	308	376	465	579	718	845	983	1 133	1 295
SOUTH AMERICA	49 340	61 633	76 350	94 619	115 253	138 232	164 311	191 764	220 538
Argentina	11 206	13 180	15 176	17 017	18 901	21 092	23 286	25 771	28 293
Bolivia	919	1 061	1 232	1 434	1 675	1 966	2 434	3 013	3 706
Brazil	19 406	25 385	32 693	42 476	53 578	66 119	80 550	95 866	111 171
Chile	3 553	4 278	5 161	6 146	7 144	8 102	9 056	9 954	10 908
Colombia	5 292	6 624	8 283	10 333	12 767	15 227	17 811	20 627	24 028
Ecuador	958	1 198	1 504	1 885	2 345	2 926	3 739	4 660	5 655
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
French Guiana	14	17	21	26	32	39	48	64	87
Guyana	119	139	165	188	209	220	232	240	243
Paraguay	514	582	655	754	871	1 036	1 298	1 623	2 054
Peru	3 129	3 805	4 649	5 948	7 573	9 318	11 187	13 049	14 988
Suriname	101	118	137	156	171	180	195	231	263
Uruguay	1 744	1 876	2 036	2 190	2 313	2 359	2 488	2 623	2 763
Venezuela	2 384	3 369	4 638	6 063	7 672	9 646	11 985	14 042	16 378
NORTHERN AMERICA	109 649	125 182	142 714	158 037	171 172	179 761	189 312	201 230	213 889
Bermuda	38	42	47	52	58	63	68	71	74
Canada	8 356	10 224	12 340	14 344	16 430	17 498	18 550	19 732	21 214
Greenland	10	13	19	26	33	36	38	41	44
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6
United States of America	101 242	114 899	130 303	143 611	154 646	162 158	170 650	181 381	192 551
OCEANIA	7 765	9 027	10 469	12 062	13 725	15 458	16 237	17 405	18 720
AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND	7 556	8 747	10 086	11 525	12 965	14 495	15 092	16 084	17 217
Australia (8)	6 173	7 175	8 283	9 452	10 678	11 943	12 495	13 367	14 369
New Zealand	1 384	1 573	1 803	2 073	2 287	2 552	2 597	2 717	2 848
MELANESIA	105	149	222	335	508	654	788	902	1 015
Fiji	70	90	117	151	181	212	239	273	301
New Caledonia	12	19	33	45	51	68	80	91	102
Papua New Guinea	12	26	56	119	250	342	423	480	541
Solomon Islands	7	9	10	12	14	18	24	34	44
Vanuatu	3	4	6	8	11	16	21	24	28
MICRONESIA	49	60	72	89	109	146	175	213	259
Guam	24	28	34	42	53	80	100	110	122
Kiribati	3	5	7	9	13	16	18	21	25
Marshall Islands	8	9	10	12	13	16	18	23	29
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	7	9	10	12	15	16	18	22	25
Nauru	3	4	4	6	6	7	7	8	9

Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Urban population (thousands)								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
52	55	57	59	61	63	64	65	Dominica
4 348	4 862	5 409	5 974	6 541	7 104	7 633	8 133	Dominican Republic
29	31	34	36	38	40	41	43	Grenada
406	426	445	460	470	478	484	488	Guadeloupe
2 439	2 851	3 314	3 841	4 408	4 997	5 602	6 215	Haiti
1 283	1 343	1 410	1 500	1 614	1 753	1 906	2 072	Jamaica
347	366	381	392	401	409	415	418	Martinique
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Montserrat
140	149	157	166	176	184	192	198	Netherlands Antilles
3 209	3 611	3 816	3 934	4 007	4 043	4 045	4 021	Puerto Rico
15	14	13	13	13	13	14	15	Saint Kitts and Nevis
39	43	47	53	59	67	74	81	Saint Lucia
55	65	73	81	87	92	96	100	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
904	955	999	1 039	1 070	1 094	1 108	1 115	Trinidad and Tobago
7	8	10	13	16	18	21	23	Turks and Caicos Islands
95	101	107	112	117	121	124	126	United States Virgin Islands
82 609	92 483	102 401	112 379	122 274	132 055	141 473	150 192	CENTRAL AMERICA
102	115	129	145	163	183	204	225	Belize
1 955	2 318	2 670	3 024	3 363	3 698	4 024	4 333	Costa Rica
3 059	3 626	4 034	4 441	4 854	5 325	5 806	6 277	El Salvador
4 301	5 155	6 120	7 208	8 409	9 742	11 192	12 724	Guatemala
2 384	2 864	3 370	3 913	4 492	5 108	5 761	6 434	Honduras
66 929	73 899	80 881	87 701	94 240	100 375	105 959	110 770	Mexico
2 410	2 848	3 328	3 849	4 415	5 031	5 666	6 305	Nicaragua
1 469	1 659	1 868	2 098	2 339	2 594	2 861	3 123	Panama
248 092	276 661	305 304	332 218	357 246	379 992	400 258	418 317	SOUTH AMERICA
30 714	33 181	35 598	37 895	40 053	42 054	43 899	45 568	Argentina
4 444	5 149	5 881	6 664	7 475	8 311	9 158	9 994	Bolivia
124 907	139 403	154 002	167 039	178 485	188 143	196 083	202 686	Brazil
11 990	13 084	14 190	15 243	16 250	17 193	18 035	18 750	Chile
27 758	31 553	35 293	38 929	42 433	45 774	48 887	51 860	Colombia
6 588	7 489	8 399	9 306	10 237	11 149	12 028	12 846	Ecuador
2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
104	123	141	159	178	198	219	239	French Guiana
256	275	296	316	337	356	372	381	Guyana
2 517	3 027	3 603	4 239	4 924	5 642	6 376	7 104	Paraguay
16 892	18 885	20 864	22 897	24 943	26 971	28 904	30 690	Peru
287	315	342	365	384	398	410	418	Suriname
2 914	3 071	3 219	3 354	3 476	3 587	3 687	3 778	Uruguay
18 720	21 103	23 474	25 808	28 069	30 211	32 197	33 999	Venezuela
231 475	249 995	268 371	286 479	304 359	321 968	338 662	354 081	NORTHERN AMERICA
77	80	83	85	87	89	90	91	Bermuda
22 801	24 429	25 930	27 324	28 667	29 958	31 165	32 251	Canada
45	46	47	48	49	50	50	51	Greenland
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
208 546	225 434	242 305	259 016	275 550	291 865	307 351	321 682	United States of America
20 657	22 564	24 199	25 673	27 061	28 405	29 733	31 063	OCEANIA
18 942	20 617	22 002	23 194	24 256	25 214	26 072	26 842	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND
15 866	17 375	18 621	19 686	20 628	21 466	22 206	22 874	Australia (8)
3 076	3 242	3 381	3 507	3 628	3 748	3 866	3 968	New Zealand
1 174	1 348	1 528	1 736	1 984	2 289	2 676	3 153	MELANESIA
349	402	455	505	552	594	637	675	Fiji
116	131	146	162	180	198	218	237	New Caledonia
620	704	788	896	1 038	1 233	1 497	1 847	Papua New Guinea
55	69	86	108	134	167	208	255	Solomon Islands
35	43	53	65	79	96	116	138	Vanuatu
295	336	382	429	476	522	565	608	MICRONESIA
133	145	158	170	182	195	206	215	Guam
28	36	45	54	63	71	78	84	Kiribati
31	34	36	39	42	44	47	50	Marshall Islands
29	30	33	37	42	47	52	60	Micronesia (Fed. States of)
11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	Nauru

Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Urban population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Northern Mariana Islands	1	2	2	2	2	4	5	18	39
Palau	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	11
POLYNESIA	54	71	89	113	143	162	183	206	228
American Samoa	12	13	13	16	19	21	24	31	38
Cook Islands	7	8	9	10	11	10	10	10	11
French Polynesia	17	24	33	45	61	74	87	100	110
Niue	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pitcairn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	11	16	21	24	29	32	33	34	34
Tokelau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	6	9	12	16	21	23	26	29	31
Tuvalu	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4
Wallis and Futuna Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.

1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

6 Refers to the Vatican City State.

7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

Table A.3. Urban population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Urban population (thousands)								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
51	65	81	97	113	127	141	153	Northern Mariana Islands
12	13	15	16	18	19	21	24	Palau
245	263	287	314	345	381	420	461	POLYNESIA
44	51	59	67	75	83	91	98	American Samoa
11	12	14	15	15	16	16	16	Cook Islands
117	123	131	141	153	167	184	200	French Polynesia
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Niue
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pitcairn
36	38	41	45	50	57	66	76	Samoa
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tokelau
32	33	36	40	44	49	54	60	Tonga
4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	Tuvalu
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wallis and Futuna Islands

Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country: 1950-2030

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region or country	Rural population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
WORLD	1 785 900	1 903 755	2 028 721	2 176 887	2 362 944	2 551 782	2 697 838	2 846 461	2 990 352
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)	386 097	384 298	379 113	370 309	355 180	343 850	333 927	329 085	323 672
LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)	1 399 803	1 519 456	1 649 609	1 806 577	2 007 764	2 207 932	2 363 911	2 517 376	2 666 680
Least developed countries (#)	185 545	202 407	222 647	245 661	272 173	301 594	331 011	367 816	409 068
AFRICA	188 320	205 793	225 841	248 116	274 450	304 956	340 646	381 327	423 649
EASTERN AFRICA	62 083	68 754	76 708	86 044	97 086	109 355	122 705	138 975	157 380
Burundi	2 406	2 629	2 876	3 139	3 429	3 562	3 951	4 618	5 258
Comoros	167	182	193	200	221	250	297	340	380
Djibouti	37	39	45	56	68	83	109	110	130
Eritrea	1 072	1 171	1 296	1 440	1 616	1 823	2 054	2 299	2 613
Ethiopia	17 586	19 286	21 261	23 660	26 537	29 922	31 947	36 681	42 641
Kenya	5 915	6 701	7 675	8 834	10 200	11 824	13 732	15 796	17 762
Madagascar	3 900	4 330	4 821	5 357	5 960	6 604	7 364	8 222	9 136
Malawi	2 779	3 044	3 374	3 781	4 245	4 842	5 621	6 510	8 355
Mauritius (1)	351	394	441	475	479	505	557	596	629
Mozambique	6 283	6 742	7 323	8 023	8 848	9 671	10 499	11 033	10 623
Réunion	190	210	225	241	260	246	230	178	113
Rwanda	2 123	2 434	2 818	3 114	3 655	4 234	4 914	5 647	6 414
Seychelles	25	27	30	34	38	39	38	36	36
Somalia	1 976	2 147	2 332	2 539	2 784	3 080	4 751	4 770	5 056
Uganda	5 050	5 702	6 463	7 482	8 677	9 873	11 368	13 100	15 422
United Republic of Tanzania	7 587	8 538	9 724	11 188	12 836	14 550	16 059	18 255	20 411
Zambia	2 185	2 368	2 560	2 745	2 952	3 302	3 598	4 243	4 968
Zimbabwe	2 452	2 809	3 252	3 736	4 278	4 944	5 617	6 543	7 432
MIDDLE AFRICA	22 579	24 206	26 242	28 239	30 491	33 880	38 338	43 499	49 125
Angola	3 818	4 042	4 314	4 532	4 752	5 114	5 639	6 397	6 899
Cameroon	4 030	4 280	4 567	4 925	5 285	5 531	6 004	6 470	6 963
Central African Republic	1 104	1 142	1 183	1 235	1 307	1 364	1 497	1 683	1 840
Chad	2 555	2 692	2 855	3 043	3 261	3 458	3 657	4 031	4 597
Congo	558	614	684	774	889	1 007	1 071	1 136	1 290
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9 857	10 788	11 996	13 094	14 360	16 819	19 894	23 159	26 927
Equatorial Guinea	189	190	189	200	216	166	159	221	232
Gabon	416	408	401	384	365	361	351	332	304
São Tomé and Príncipe	52	50	54	52	56	60	65	69	74
NORTHERN AFRICA	40 157	43 469	47 043	50 382	54 791	59 927	66 245	73 205	79 011
Algeria	6 805	7 175	7 513	7 437	8 316	9 558	10 580	11 388	12 158
Egypt	14 863	16 090	17 299	18 723	20 392	22 230	24 664	27 871	31 548
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	838	894	1 042	1 179	1 086	957	934	903	861
Morocco	6 606	7 327	8 229	9 079	10 012	10 758	11 382	12 140	12 677
Sudan	8 611	9 381	10 246	11 137	12 099	13 551	15 518	17 482	18 292
Tunisia	2 427	2 590	2 699	2 801	2 844	2 842	3 135	3 396	3 451
Western Sahara	8	11	15	25	43	30	32	26	24
SOUTHERN AFRICA	9 652	10 513	11 490	12 871	14 460	16 337	18 297	20 494	22 623
Botswana	408	461	514	580	643	723	805	833	781
Lesotho	727	772	824	876	939	1 015	1 106	1 203	1 301
Namibia	463	494	531	586	651	731	786	860	1 034
South Africa	7 786	8 483	9 284	10 462	11 826	13 425	15 111	17 050	18 854
Swaziland	269	303	337	366	400	443	490	549	653
WESTERN AFRICA	53 848	58 851	64 359	70 581	77 622	85 457	95 061	105 154	115 510
Benin	1 944	1 968	2 030	2 126	2 253	2 379	2 513	2 778	3 047
Burkina Faso	3 808	4 000	4 261	4 637	5 128	5 707	6 242	6 850	7 711
Cape Verde	125	143	164	188	215	218	221	212	195
Côte d'Ivoire	2 410	2 713	3 069	3 481	4 008	4 587	5 500	6 540	7 522
Gambia	263	278	311	352	398	461	525	601	703
Ghana	4 143	4 654	5 189	5 778	6 125	6 933	7 601	8 868	9 707
Guinea	2 410	2 590	2 825	3 080	3 357	3 413	3 792	4 150	4 570
Guinea-Bissau	454	466	478	478	496	547	656	710	775
Liberia	717	780	856	937	1 026	1 118	1 215	1 319	1 239
Mali	3 221	3 550	3 933	4 350	4 805	5 271	5 744	6 286	6 892

Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Rural population (thousands)								Major area, region or country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
3 117 518	3 213 654	3 281 638	3 324 936	3 341 377	3 324 840	3 272 264	3 185 470	WORLD
317 413	311 407	303 259	292 223	278 809	263 170	245 925	227 505	MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)
2 800 104	2 902 247	2 978 379	3 032 713	3 062 569	3 061 670	3 026 339	2 957 965	LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)
455 563	499 800	544 939	588 088	627 252	662 300	691 153	712 511	Least developed countries (#)
462 774	500 323	535 037	567 040	595 415	619 385	637 347	649 846	AFRICA
172 983	191 014	205 929	220 844	235 647	249 783	262 143	272 320	EASTERN AFRICA
5 571	5 705	6 542	7 552	8 397	9 191	9 905	10 563	Burundi
424	471	518	561	594	616	628	635	Comoros
118	118	111	106	104	105	106	106	Djibouti
2 659	3 016	3 529	4 027	4 346	4 615	4 827	4 975	Eritrea
49 358	55 819	62 201	68 689	75 278	81 444	86 609	90 754	Ethiopia
19 175	19 584	19 172	18 535	17 776	16 974	16 219	15 334	Kenya
10 274	11 818	13 436	15 066	16 626	17 998	19 042	19 840	Madagascar
8 714	9 655	10 415	11 105	11 805	12 479	13 058	13 492	Malawi
657	680	699	708	707	695	672	637	Mauritius (1)
11 765	12 126	12 097	11 874	11 609	11 321	11 037	10 643	Mozambique
92	73	60	50	44	41	39	38	Réunion
4 717	6 674	6 733	6 575	6 284	5 951	5 686	5 587	Rwanda
38	40	41	42	41	40	38	36	Seychelles
5 065	5 815	6 881	7 890	8 749	9 613	10 465	11 263	Somalia
17 914	20 662	24 191	28 661	33 744	39 305	45 151	50 918	Uganda
22 551	23 601	23 978	24 144	24 403	24 560	24 322	23 759	United Republic of Tanzania
5 879	6 760	7 013	7 242	7 500	7 656	7 681	7 586	Zambia
8 014	8 397	8 314	8 017	7 640	7 178	6 658	6 154	Zimbabwe
56 027	60 222	65 989	71 320	76 213	80 616	84 396	87 257	MIDDLE AFRICA
7 648	8 251	9 124	9 923	10 614	11 314	12 009	12 617	Angola
7 413	7 713	7 795	7 716	7 565	7 334	7 041	6 710	Cameroon
2 042	2 184	2 228	2 270	2 281	2 267	2 224	2 160	Central African Republic
5 235	5 991	6 769	7 572	8 359	9 079	9 726	10 252	Chad
1 461	1 647	1 788	1 960	2 124	2 268	2 381	2 462	Congo
31 638	33 858	37 716	41 306	44 687	47 758	50 412	52 452	Democratic Republic of the Congo
241	250	261	269	277	284	287	287	Equatorial Guinea
267	234	204	187	179	179	177	174	Gabon
82	93	105	116	126	134	139	141	São Tomé and Príncipe
84 463	89 570	94 517	98 536	101 015	101 713	100 334	97 902	NORTHERN AFRICA
12 744	12 960	13 167	13 268	13 229	13 012	12 608	12 087	Algeria
35 270	39 224	43 229	46 926	49 595	50 935	50 821	50 126	Egypt
809	774	756	752	759	755	738	714	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
12 884	12 964	13 017	12 990	12 856	12 597	12 193	11 680	Morocco
19 276	20 082	20 751	21 002	21 013	20 930	20 628	20 118	Sudan
3 460	3 544	3 577	3 580	3 545	3 465	3 327	3 158	Tunisia
22	20	19	18	18	19	19	19	Western Sahara
23 498	24 026	23 598	22 217	20 683	19 179	17 627	16 092	SOUTHERN AFRICA
811	860	855	796	727	663	599	536	Botswana
1 391	1 471	1 470	1 417	1 352	1 274	1 182	1 092	Lesotho
1 176	1 309	1 352	1 347	1 323	1 287	1 242	1 186	Namibia
19 398	19 584	19 095	17 845	16 496	15 207	13 906	12 630	South Africa
723	802	827	812	785	747	698	647	Swaziland
125 803	135 491	145 003	154 122	161 856	168 094	172 846	176 277	WESTERN AFRICA
3 371	3 592	3 828	4 046	4 233	4 366	4 424	4 416	Benin
8 740	9 914	11 237	12 700	14 251	15 811	17 301	18 690	Burkina Faso
201	203	204	204	203	201	198	193	Cape Verde
8 372	8 925	9 305	9 586	9 720	9 671	9 466	9 204	Côte d'Ivoire
821	968	1 107	1 232	1 336	1 417	1 475	1 504	Gambia
10 475	10 987	11 721	12 366	12 880	13 249	13 491	13 614	Ghana
5 210	5 470	5 583	5 957	6 265	6 488	6 627	6 675	Guinea
862	936	1 020	1 104	1 188	1 276	1 356	1 422	Guinea-Bissau
1 235	1 622	1 877	2 025	2 164	2 296	2 411	2 499	Liberia
7 572	8 310	9 174	10 171	11 218	12 261	13 270	14 182	Mali

Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region or country	Rural population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Mauritania	806	867	943	1 021	1 089	1 134	1 163	1 160	1 137
Niger	2 379	2 680	3 000	3 371	3 788	4 280	4 883	5 602	6 419
Nigeria	26 379	29 022	31 757	34 795	38 221	42 043	47 041	51 285	55 876
Saint Helena (2)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Senegal	1 738	1 934	2 169	2 442	2 769	3 163	3 559	3 986	4 405
Sierra Leone	1 814	1 901	1 995	2 091	2 191	2 305	2 460	2 618	2 838
Togo	1 233	1 300	1 375	1 452	1 750	1 894	1 942	2 185	2 471
ASIA	1 166 330	1 261 991	1 363 764	1 490 484	1 657 367	1 822 668	1 939 553	2 051 103	2 156 070
EASTERN ASIA	562 973	601 433	631 796	680 532	761 664	840 992	874 977	895 191	904 876
China (3)	485 232	522 642	552 247	601 094	686 138	766 369	802 658	824 099	838 752
China, Hong Kong SAR (4)	343	402	460	501	484	453	429	386	28
China, Macao SAR (5)	6	7	8	8	8	6	5	5	5
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	7 463	6 674	6 836	6 967	6 594	6 936	7 412	7 849	8 305
Japan	54 480	54 887	53 554	52 029	48 823	48 150	47 230	47 664	45 621
Mongolia	617	625	617	633	690	743	797	858	952
Republic of Korea	14 832	16 197	18 075	19 300	18 929	18 334	16 447	14 329	11 213
SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA	415 624	456 234	507 035	562 032	622 370	683 802	742 389	813 382	890 969
Afghanistan	7 679	8 400	9 248	10 211	11 318	12 467	12 751	11 240	11 281
Bangladesh	40 009	44 131	49 122	54 853	61 248	67 762	72 356	79 737	87 776
Bhutan	718	776	847	930	1 026	1 136	1 265	1 417	1 604
India	295 867	325 555	362 930	402 072	445 294	488 429	530 006	578 385	630 285
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12 353	13 283	14 300	15 430	16 740	18 071	19 817	22 582	24 762
Kazakhstan	4 087	4 651	5 535	6 254	6 519	6 762	6 856	7 010	7 223
Kyrgyzstan	1 200	1 283	1 430	1 652	1 857	2 049	2 239	2 479	2 738
Maldives	73	80	87	96	105	112	123	136	160
Nepal	8 445	9 014	9 689	10 596	11 631	12 726	13 906	15 302	16 959
Pakistan	32 710	35 115	37 988	41 869	46 449	51 720	58 103	67 247	77 004
Sri Lanka	6 405	7 101	7 963	8 819	9 607	10 510	11 407	12 270	13 245
Tajikistan	1 082	1 226	1 392	1 629	1 857	2 219	2 597	3 049	3 628
Turkmenistan	666	736	854	999	1 143	1 322	1 514	1 745	2 015
Uzbekistan	4 330	4 884	5 650	6 622	7 577	8 516	9 448	10 783	12 289
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	150 590	164 163	181 664	201 969	224 863	246 258	266 429	285 217	300 989
Brunei Darussalam	35	41	46	49	50	61	77	84	88
Cambodia	3 903	4 344	4 874	5 476	6 126	6 367	5 795	7 096	8 516
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	390	415	449	495	548	612	532	605	682
Indonesia	69 675	74 815	81 939	89 765	99 513	108 475	116 944	122 869	126 419
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 628	1 797	2 004	2 230	2 452	2 689	2 809	3 121	3 495
Malaysia	4 866	5 361	5 975	6 660	7 222	7 642	7 977	8 480	8 955
Myanmar	14 951	16 064	17 447	18 961	20 721	22 936	25 600	28 176	30 458
Philippines	14 570	16 557	18 857	21 590	24 497	27 077	30 064	30 907	31 300
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	16 392	18 653	21 370	24 900	28 686	31 485	33 926	36 399	38 386
Viet Nam	24 181	26 117	28 702	31 843	35 048	38 913	42 705	47 480	52 691
WESTERN ASIA	37 143	40 161	43 269	45 950	48 470	51 616	55 757	57 314	59 237
Armenia	773	828	911	984	1 022	1 046	1 063	1 116	1 172
Azerbaijan	1 557	1 758	2 023	2 334	2 589	2 759	2 906	3 093	3 327
Bahrain	42	33	28	33	33	39	46	52	58
Cyprus	347	357	369	360	364	334	294	268	238
Georgia	2 162	2 271	2 369	2 451	2 472	2 476	2 453	2 440	2 454
Iraq	3 347	3 687	3 910	3 936	4 102	4 256	4 469	4 759	5 251
Israel	445	504	487	488	458	449	430	419	439
Jordan	303	378	440	506	713	816	885	910	904
Kuwait	62	68	77	105	165	163	127	99	109
Lebanon	962	1 051	1 122	1 088	1 003	914	703	549	456
Occupied Palestinian Territory	630	619	616	613	501	507	564	643	732
Oman	445	490	545	601	661	737	813	817	699
Qatar	5	7	9	13	19	26	31	43	50
Saudi Arabia	2 641	2 758	2 844	2 935	2 949	3 020	3 279	3 532	3 606
Syrian Arab Republic	2 425	2 653	2 921	3 249	3 624	4 147	4 774	5 610	6 495
Turkey	16 898	18 283	19 836	21 081	22 296	23 956	25 935	24 658	23 496
United Arab Emirates	33	30	25	34	44	83	191	282	350
Yemen	4 066	4 388	4 737	5 139	5 454	5 889	6 794	8 024	9 399

Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Rural population (thousands)								Major area, region or country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
1 129	1 117	1 095	1 068	1 043	1 026	1 024	1 038	Mauritania
7 392	8 531	9 877	11 341	12 883	14 502	16 186	17 884	Niger
60 329	64 143	67 332	70 174	71 968	72 819	72 861	72 298	Nigeria
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Saint Helena (2)
4 690	4 937	5 183	5 397	5 545	5 621	5 624	5 577	Senegal
2 724	2 796	3 192	3 289	3 355	3 400	3 417	3 393	Sierra Leone
2 678	3 039	3 265	3 458	3 600	3 686	3 713	3 686	Togo
2 247 817	2 312 757	2 355 378	2 378 454	2 380 376	2 355 767	2 302 761	2 222 364	ASIA
901 056	882 697	849 371	810 059	766 823	719 406	669 736	620 302	EASTERN ASIA
837 093	818 969	786 290	748 648	707 962	663 876	618 084	572 898	China (3)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China, Hong Kong SAR (4)
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	China, Macao SAR (5)
8 737	8 854	8 754	8 476	8 120	7 696	7 260	6 788	Dem. People's Republic of Korea
44 386	44 240	43 910	42 847	41 065	38 640	35 737	32 536	Japan
1 033	1 085	1 147	1 202	1 234	1 235	1 201	1 154	Mongolia
9 801	9 545	9 264	8 881	8 436	7 955	7 450	6 921	Republic of Korea
971 158	1 047 355	1 118 143	1 178 518	1 224 175	1 250 429	1 253 578	1 233 232	SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA
15 394	16 708	19 660	22 748	24 641	26 393	27 902	29 067	Afghanistan
96 884	105 955	114 464	121 872	127 809	131 991	134 085	133 821	Bangladesh
1 696	1 904	2 174	2 421	2 658	2 874	3 061	3 220	Bhutan
683 639	735 684	781 641	818 601	844 452	856 389	852 105	830 525	India
24 806	23 644	22 571	21 753	21 279	20 735	20 057	19 189	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
7 213	6 906	6 771	6 549	6 412	6 125	5 692	5 240	Kazakhstan
2 919	3 229	3 497	3 707	3 846	3 886	3 820	3 718	Kyrgyzstan
186	211	237	265	290	310	323	332	Maldives
18 632	20 298	22 123	23 895	25 464	26 820	27 943	28 764	Nepal
85 310	95 434	105 072	114 613	123 607	130 443	134 336	136 254	Pakistan
14 010	14 668	15 294	15 738	15 987	16 003	15 744	15 190	Sri Lanka
4 100	4 521	4 818	5 141	5 482	5 724	5 792	5 761	Tajikistan
2 335	2 564	2 719	2 841	2 909	2 903	2 850	2 754	Turkmenistan
14 035	15 630	17 101	18 375	19 339	19 834	19 867	19 399	Uzbekistan
311 779	314 128	314 390	311 644	306 813	299 984	291 120	279 222	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA
89	87	84	81	78	76	74	73	Brunei Darussalam
9 859	10 924	11 898	12 820	13 608	14 216	14 622	14 858	Cambodia
777	650	791	894	959	1 011	1 041	1 054	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
127 101	122 696	117 433	111 635	105 806	100 278	95 374	89 721	Indonesia
3 879	4 261	4 638	4 989	5 290	5 516	5 664	5 733	Lao People's Democratic Republic
9 038	8 790	8 846	8 745	8 565	8 362	8 128	7 867	Malaysia
32 605	34 255	35 199	35 241	34 802	33 959	32 764	31 222	Myanmar
31 446	31 384	30 989	30 380	29 680	28 953	28 209	27 180	Philippines
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Singapore
40 320	41 951	43 261	43 952	44 014	43 344	41 877	40 004	Thailand
56 665	59 131	61 250	62 906	64 011	64 270	63 365	61 511	Viet Nam
63 824	68 577	73 474	78 233	82 565	85 948	88 327	89 608	WESTERN ASIA
1 131	1 088	1 093	1 083	1 062	1 018	948	859	Armenia
3 728	4 034	4 274	4 479	4 599	4 597	4 448	4 251	Azerbaijan
65	70	74	76	77	78	78	77	Bahrain
237	244	248	248	244	237	226	211	Cyprus
2 469	2 490	2 439	2 367	2 286	2 157	1 988	1 784	Georgia
6 301	7 465	8 805	10 156	11 379	12 278	12 834	12 994	Iraq
490	515	553	580	594	596	590	578	Israel
924	1 073	1 188	1 267	1 318	1 344	1 344	1 332	Jordan
76	90	96	100	102	105	106	107	Kuwait
473	465	451	435	418	403	390	375	Lebanon
842	958	1 072	1 183	1 286	1 378	1 454	1 512	Occupied Palestinian Territory
610	627	645	663	678	692	706	714	Oman
50	49	48	47	45	45	44	43	Qatar
3 253	3 064	2 951	2 894	2 903	2 988	3 043	3 069	Saudi Arabia
7 322	8 271	9 274	10 196	10 952	11 450	11 653	11 561	Syrian Arab Republic
23 889	24 075	23 990	23 659	23 095	22 311	21 446	20 505	Turkey
407	434	451	459	459	454	441	423	United Arab Emirates
11 559	13 565	15 822	18 342	21 067	23 819	26 588	29 214	Yemen

Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region or country	Rural population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
EUROPE	267 079	265 120	261 559	254 251	243 202	229 547	217 350	210 391	205 359
EASTERN EUROPE	133 564	133 669	132 141	128 387	122 369	114 801	107 744	103 359	100 051
Belarus	5 992	5 679	5 541	5 342	5 073	4 653	4 201	3 813	3 484
Bulgaria	5 395	5 120	4 834	4 441	4 092	3 704	3 441	3 179	2 931
Czech Republic	5 278	5 275	5 180	4 970	4 703	3 630	2 617	2 556	2 556
Hungary	5 671	5 811	5 732	5 536	5 321	4 972	4 618	4 280	3 939
Poland	15 217	15 484	15 441	15 719	15 574	15 170	14 962	15 126	14 968
Republic of Moldova	1 952	2 107	2 301	2 420	2 450	2 463	2 408	2 361	2 317
Romania	12 152	12 135	12 110	11 858	12 087	12 146	11 973	11 444	10 857
Russian Federation	56 794	56 592	55 500	53 025	48 935	45 066	41 943	40 242	39 462
Slovakia	2 424	2 594	2 758	2 746	2 669	2 545	2 407	2 356	2 287
Ukraine	22 689	22 872	22 745	22 330	21 465	20 452	19 174	18 002	17 250
NORTHERN EUROPE	23 759	23 719	23 696	23 573	23 245	19 585	16 325	15 925	15 934
Channel Islands	59	63	68	73	79	85	88	92	97
Denmark	1 367	1 349	1 206	1 092	1 000	904	832	800	781
Estonia	554	538	516	499	478	464	446	446	457
Faeroe Islands	26	26	27	27	28	29	29	31	32
Finland	2 726	2 753	2 743	2 559	2 291	1 967	1 920	1 970	1 924
Iceland	37	36	35	33	31	29	27	25	24
Ireland	1 754	1 640	1 535	1 475	1 426	1 473	1 519	1 547	1 515
Isle of Man	26	24	22	22	24	28	31	31	33
Latvia	944	922	915	919	896	849	798	780	806
Lithuania	1 769	1 698	1 668	1 643	1 584	1 464	1 326	1 239	1 211
Norway	1 629	1 713	1 794	1 580	1 342	1 275	1 203	1 191	1 189
Sweden	2 396	2 228	2 051	1 774	1 518	1 415	1 406	1 411	1 446
United Kingdom	10 471	10 728	11 117	11 877	12 547	9 604	6 701	6 361	6 419
SOUTHERN EUROPE	60 832	60 469	59 717	57 855	55 086	54 110	53 448	52 617	51 759
Albania	968	1 033	1 118	1 286	1 458	1 615	1 771	1 930	2 102
Andorra	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 298	2 468	2 575	2 621	2 595	2 575	2 523	2 572	2 617
Croatia	2 992	2 934	2 825	2 680	2 493	2 339	2 186	2 133	2 225
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	4 745	4 775	4 759	4 487	4 176	4 043	4 076	4 129	4 182
Holy See (6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	21 520	20 983	20 401	19 885	19 229	19 048	18 826	18 774	18 873
Malta	121	108	94	80	68	60	55	50	45
Portugal	6 793	6 838	6 904	6 846	6 431	6 578	6 891	6 291	5 280
San Marino	10	10	10	9	8	6	4	3	2
Serbia and Montenegro	5 780	5 817	5 751	5 564	5 273	5 181	5 113	5 055	4 989
Slovenia	1 180	1 168	1 134	1 101	1 052	1 004	952	946	946
Spain	13 483	13 366	13 228	12 413	11 472	10 832	10 215	9 921	9 688
TFYR Macedonia (7)	942	969	918	884	830	828	835	810	806
WESTERN EUROPE	48 925	47 263	46 005	44 437	42 502	41 052	39 832	38 489	37 616
Austria	2 509	2 485	2 492	2 548	2 595	2 627	2 613	2 609	2 646
Belgium	737	711	690	649	594	541	455	401	361
France	19 115	18 162	17 379	16 034	14 696	14 268	14 396	14 567	14 720
Germany	19 207	18 231	17 381	16 754	15 923	14 813	13 606	12 444	11 676
Liechtenstein	11	12	13	15	17	18	20	21	23
Luxembourg	121	120	119	123	109	94	77	63	52
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	4 611	4 934	5 305	5 550	5 750	5 886	5 948	5 944	5 981
Switzerland	2 614	2 607	2 626	2 764	2 817	2 805	2 718	2 438	2 157
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	97 157	103 910	110 701	116 908	121 443	124 841	126 942	128 141	127 647
CARIBBEAN	11 032	11 588	12 165	12 711	13 080	13 301	13 373	13 723	14 009
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua and Barbuda	32	34	33	38	43	41	41	41	41
Aruba	28	29	26	27	28	29	30	31	33
Bahamas	18	22	28	38	48	50	52	47	42
Barbados	127	136	138	139	140	145	149	145	142
British Virgin Islands	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	9
Cayman Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	2 961	3 072	3 154	3 291	3 390	3 329	3 097	2 927	2 801

Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Rural population (thousands)								Major area, region or country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
202 330	198 928	193 540	185 906	176 486	165 342	153 025	140 070	EUROPE
98 708	96 688	93 699	89 705	84 920	79 264	72 981	66 281	EASTERN EUROPE
3 285	3 030	2 784	2 555	2 339	2 126	1 916	1 719	Belarus
2 702	2 529	2 290	2 072	1 866	1 675	1 497	1 331	Bulgaria
2 615	2 662	2 602	2 528	2 447	2 360	2 269	2 169	Czech Republic
3 779	3 606	3 334	3 057	2 793	2 541	2 303	2 078	Hungary
14 938	14 826	14 625	14 264	13 729	13 000	12 089	11 031	Poland
2 336	2 322	2 286	2 211	2 102	1 947	1 786	1 624	Republic of Moldova
10 229	10 206	10 074	9 766	9 433	9 077	8 706	8 331	Romania
39 475	38 854	37 823	36 282	34 285	31 817	29 012	25 976	Russian Federation
2 317	2 329	2 274	2 206	2 132	2 051	1 965	1 874	Slovakia
17 030	16 325	15 607	14 764	13 793	12 670	11 438	10 148	Ukraine
15 994	15 974	15 692	15 235	14 644	13 916	13 115	12 256	NORTHERN EUROPE
100	100	101	101	100	99	98	97	Channel Islands
787	793	778	753	721	685	646	603	Denmark
436	419	394	365	332	295	257	221	Estonia
28	28	29	29	28	28	27	25	Faeroe Islands
1 973	2 013	2 044	2 041	2 004	1 933	1 827	1 688	Finland
22	21	20	19	18	18	17	16	Iceland
1 519	1 560	1 600	1 609	1 599	1 565	1 504	1 422	Ireland
34	35	36	37	38	38	38	39	Isle of Man
784	787	773	742	695	633	558	490	Latvia
1 166	1 157	1 135	1 099	1 047	980	900	809	Lithuania
1 163	1 081	892	748	642	567	517	485	Norway
1 486	1 479	1 474	1 452	1 414	1 360	1 290	1 202	Sweden
6 496	6 500	6 415	6 241	6 005	5 715	5 436	5 158	United Kingdom
50 652	50 497	49 619	47 913	45 508	42 545	39 240	35 797	SOUTHERN EUROPE
1 943	1 807	1 772	1 732	1 679	1 619	1 541	1 448	Albania
4	5	7	8	8	9	10	10	Andorra
2 020	2 268	2 301	2 218	2 095	1 937	1 767	1 594	Bosnia and Herzegovina
1 969	1 880	1 768	1 645	1 511	1 372	1 237	1 113	Croatia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gibraltar
4 261	4 351	4 239	4 055	3 805	3 501	3 204	2 921	Greece
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Holy See (6)
18 954	18 859	18 596	17 989	17 079	15 949	14 665	13 268	Italy
40	35	31	28	26	24	23	21	Malta
4 917	4 704	4 471	4 207	3 921	3 626	3 333	3 047	Portugal
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	San Marino
5 129	5 111	5 010	4 864	4 643	4 354	4 002	3 663	Serbia and Montenegro
979	979	974	952	915	864	802	729	Slovenia
9 642	9 674	9 611	9 374	9 001	8 500	7 918	7 294	Spain
791	822	837	837	821	787	737	685	TFYR Macedonia (7)
36 976	35 769	34 529	33 054	31 414	29 617	27 689	25 737	WESTERN EUROPE
2 752	2 771	2 777	2 731	2 646	2 526	2 374	2 188	Austria
327	296	284	270	257	243	230	216	Belgium
14 596	14 399	14 157	13 754	13 205	12 535	11 762	10 997	France
11 028	10 247	9 516	8 845	8 247	7 673	7 125	6 603	Germany
24	26	27	27	28	28	27	26	Liechtenstein
44	39	36	33	31	30	29	29	Luxembourg
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monaco
5 906	5 668	5 409	5 114	4 806	4 503	4 209	3 919	Netherlands
2 299	2 323	2 325	2 279	2 194	2 078	1 933	1 759	Switzerland
128 366	127 247	125 098	122 728	119 998	116 856	113 280	109 332	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
13 845	13 836	13 876	13 841	13 650	13 271	12 740	12 102	CARIBBEAN
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Anguilla
43	45	45	45	43	41	39	36	Antigua and Barbuda
40	50	57	64	69	73	76	76	Aruba
38	35	32	30	29	28	27	26	Bahamas
138	134	128	122	114	107	98	90	Barbados
8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	British Virgin Islands
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cayman Islands
2 787	2 778	2 727	2 640	2 522	2 374	2 197	2 016	Cuba

Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region or country	Rural population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Dominica	26	29	32	35	37	32	27	25	23
Dominican Republic	1 794	2 002	2 254	2 472	2 644	2 741	2 775	2 971	3 160
Grenada	54	60	62	62	63	61	60	59	58
Guadeloupe	135	127	119	101	79	56	38	17	6
Haiti	2 864	3 024	3 212	3 417	3 631	3 854	4 161	4 519	4 877
Jamaica	1 065	1 099	1 079	1 099	1 093	1 125	1 135	1 167	1 150
Martinique	160	163	169	156	127	95	66	48	34
Montserrat	11	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
Netherlands Antilles	36	39	43	47	51	53	56	58	59
Puerto Rico	1 318	1 295	1 309	1 252	1 132	1 094	1 058	1 042	982
Saint Kitts and Nevis	33	36	37	34	31	30	28	28	27
Saint Lucia	64	66	68	72	77	80	85	90	96
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	58	63	70	69	66	70	73	69	65
Trinidad and Tobago	229	258	300	325	359	374	399	399	376
Turks and Caicos Islands	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	6	7
United States Virgin Islands	11	13	14	17	19	20	19	16	12
CENTRAL AMERICA	22 470	24 284	26 489	28 794	31 224	33 676	35 633	36 927	38 008
Belize	31	36	43	51	60	67	73	84	96
Costa Rica	642	746	876	1 015	1 114	1 180	1 247	1 322	1 426
El Salvador	1 238	1 392	1 590	1 840	2 180	2 410	2 565	2 545	2 594
Guatemala	2 225	2 470	2 729	3 014	3 380	3 808	4 269	4 709	5 152
Honduras	1 137	1 288	1 463	1 667	1 843	2 048	2 324	2 604	2 908
Mexico	15 906	16 923	18 194	19 446	20 734	22 009	22 738	22 978	22 921
Nicaragua	738	828	932	1 036	1 125	1 277	1 452	1 644	1 795
Panama	552	601	662	724	789	878	966	1 042	1 115
SOUTH AMERICA	63 655	68 038	72 047	75 403	77 140	77 864	77 936	77 490	75 630
Argentina	5 944	5 748	5 440	5 266	5 061	4 957	4 808	4 534	4 234
Bolivia	1 795	1 945	2 119	2 314	2 536	2 793	2 921	2 951	2 962
Brazil	34 569	37 501	40 050	41 852	42 411	42 005	41 064	39 818	37 638
Chile	2 529	2 485	2 447	2 426	2 352	2 234	2 091	2 093	2 191
Colombia	7 276	7 902	8 574	9 258	9 794	10 154	10 636	11 031	10 941
Ecuador	2 429	2 665	2 935	3 259	3 625	3 981	4 223	4 439	4 610
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
French Guiana	12	12	12	14	16	17	20	24	30
Guyana	304	347	404	457	501	514	529	514	489
Paraguay	974	1 077	1 187	1 327	1 479	1 622	1 816	1 985	2 164
Peru	4 503	4 866	5 282	5 519	5 619	5 843	6 137	6 467	6 765
Suriname	114	132	153	176	201	184	160	152	139
Uruguay	494	496	501	503	495	470	426	385	342
Venezuela	2 709	2 860	2 941	3 031	3 049	3 088	3 106	3 096	3 124
NORTHERN AMERICA	61 967	61 702	61 438	61 533	60 765	63 664	66 757	68 226	69 660
Bermuda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	5 381	5 512	5 569	5 334	5 287	5 644	5 967	6 111	6 487
Greenland	14	13	14	13	12	13	12	12	11
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United States of America	56 571	56 176	55 855	56 185	55 465	58 007	60 778	62 103	63 161
OCEANIA	5 047	5 238	5 418	5 595	5 717	6 106	6 590	7 274	7 967
AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND	2 571	2 590	2 562	2 496	2 390	2 488	2 591	2 804	3 031
Australia (8)	2 046	2 026	1 993	1 941	1 858	1 957	2 075	2 274	2 518
New Zealand	524	563	569	555	533	531	516	530	513
MELANESIA	2 184	2 334	2 513	2 721	2 918	3 210	3 576	4 021	4 461
Fiji	219	246	277	313	339	364	394	436	422
New Caledonia	53	48	45	46	54	61	62	64	69
Papua New Guinea	1 786	1 896	2 025	2 171	2 304	2 524	2 818	3 175	3 573
Solomon Islands	82	94	108	125	146	175	205	238	275
Vanuatu	45	51	58	66	75	85	96	108	122
MICRONESIA	104	111	118	128	135	126	130	144	155
Guam	36	35	34	34	33	16	7	9	12
Kiribati	31	33	35	36	36	37	40	43	47
Marshall Islands	3	4	5	6	8	10	13	14	16
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	25	29	34	40	47	48	55	64	71
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Rural population (thousands)								Major area, region or country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
23	23	22	20	19	18	16	15	Dominica
3 337	3 491	3 590	3 621	3 579	3 466	3 322	3 157	Dominican Republic
54	50	46	43	39	35	32	29	Grenada
3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	Guadeloupe
5 046	5 155	5 235	5 291	5 286	5 209	5 068	4 880	Haiti
1 188	1 237	1 291	1 334	1 364	1 375	1 357	1 308	Jamaica
26	19	15	12	11	10	9	9	Martinique
9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Montserrat
64	66	67	67	65	62	58	54	Netherlands Antilles
474	204	99	56	37	29	28	26	Puerto Rico
29	28	28	28	27	26	24	22	Saint Kitts and Nevis
101	103	104	104	102	98	94	88	Saint Lucia
59	53	48	43	40	37	34	31	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
356	334	312	292	272	252	232	212	Trinidad and Tobago
9	10	12	13	14	14	14	14	Turks and Caicos Islands
10	8	7	6	5	5	5	4	United States Virgin Islands
40 599	42 729	44 484	45 598	46 024	45 818	44 969	43 607	CENTRAL AMERICA
111	125	137	146	152	154	152	148	Belize
1 519	1 611	1 657	1 678	1 668	1 640	1 597	1 539	Costa Rica
2 609	2 583	2 675	2 713	2 705	2 680	2 612	2 525	El Salvador
5 675	6 268	6 858	7 376	7 788	8 093	8 265	8 278	Guatemala
3 252	3 593	3 888	4 115	4 269	4 349	4 354	4 281	Honduras
24 214	25 034	25 504	25 618	25 378	24 801	23 907	22 821	Mexico
2 016	2 225	2 399	2 529	2 612	2 648	2 652	2 624	Nicaragua
1 202	1 291	1 366	1 422	1 451	1 453	1 429	1 391	Panama
73 922	70 682	66 738	63 289	60 324	57 767	55 571	53 624	SOUTH AMERICA
4 054	3 893	3 713	3 548	3 397	3 262	3 144	3 043	Argentina
3 038	3 168	3 258	3 323	3 357	3 362	3 337	3 281	Bolivia
35 638	32 394	28 796	25 840	23 485	21 651	20 289	19 392	Brazil
2 221	2 140	1 995	1 871	1 769	1 685	1 617	1 561	Chile
10 784	10 567	10 307	10 030	9 757	9 503	9 270	8 982	Colombia
4 816	4 931	4 980	4 968	4 918	4 819	4 675	4 489	Ecuador
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
35	41	45	49	52	53	54	54	French Guiana
485	483	472	453	425	390	352	313	Guyana
2 311	2 443	2 557	2 654	2 729	2 777	2 796	2 786	Paraguay
6 944	7 067	7 105	7 091	7 022	6 899	6 718	6 481	Peru
122	110	101	93	87	82	76	71	Suriname
304	270	244	223	207	196	188	180	Uruguay
3 168	3 174	3 165	3 146	3 120	3 089	3 055	2 993	Venezuela
67 964	65 920	63 786	61 660	59 594	57 621	55 650	53 451	NORTHERN AMERICA
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bermuda
6 553	6 340	6 042	5 745	5 467	5 208	4 963	4 729	Canada
11	10	10	9	8	8	7	7	Greenland
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
61 399	59 568	57 733	55 905	54 118	52 405	50 679	48 715	United States of America
8 267	8 479	8 799	9 148	9 508	9 869	10 200	10 405	OCEANIA
2 734	2 320	2 022	1 810	1 664	1 568	1 512	1 448	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND
2 205	1 778	1 471	1 259	1 119	1 036	999	960	Australia (8)
529	542	551	551	545	532	513	488	New Zealand
5 035	5 648	6 250	6 800	7 301	7 760	8 157	8 439	MELANESIA
419	411	400	385	366	346	328	307	Fiji
77	85	91	95	98	99	97	95	New Caledonia
4 083	4 630	5 171	5 670	6 131	6 564	6 946	7 228	Papua New Guinea
319	368	418	466	509	546	574	595	Solomon Islands
138	154	170	184	196	206	212	215	Vanuatu
165	163	162	160	156	150	144	141	MICRONESIA
11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	Guam
49	48	45	42	39	36	34	32	Kiribati
17	17	18	18	18	18	17	16	Marshall Islands
78	77	78	78	77	74	70	70	Micronesia (Fed. States of)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nauru

Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region or country	Rural population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Northern Mariana Islands	5	6	7	8	7	11	12	10	5
Palau	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5
POLYNESIA	188	203	225	250	273	281	294	304	319
American Samoa	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9
Cook Islands	8	9	9	9	10	9	8	8	8
French Polynesia	43	45	47	48	50	56	64	74	86
Niue	3	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2
Pitcairn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	71	78	89	102	113	119	122	123	126
Tokelau	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tonga	41	47	55	64	73	71	71	68	68
Tuvalu	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Wallis and Futuna Islands	7	7	8	8	9	9	11	13	14

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.

1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

6 Refers to the Vatican City State.

7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

Table A.4. Rural population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Rural population (thousands)								Major area, region or country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	Northern Mariana Islands
5	6	7	8	8	9	9	9	Palau
333	348	365	379	388	391	387	377	POLYNESIA
8	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	American Samoa
8	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	Cook Islands
98	110	121	129	134	135	132	128	French Polynesia
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Niue
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pitcairn
130	135	141	147	153	157	158	157	Samoa
2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	Tokelau
68	68	70	71	71	69	67	64	Tonga
5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	Tuvalu
14	14	15	15	16	16	16	16	Wallis and Futuna Islands

Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country: 1950-2030

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
WORLD	2 518 629	2 755 823	3 021 475	3 334 874	3 692 492	4 068 109	4 434 682	4 830 979	5 263 593
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)	812 771	863 220	915 298	966 498	1 007 479	1 047 474	1 082 989	1 115 191	1 148 917
LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)	1 705 858	1 892 603	2 106 177	2 368 376	2 685 013	3 020 634	3 351 693	3 715 788	4 114 676
Least developed countries (#)	200 380	220 977	246 145	276 380	312 714	353 714	400 164	453 961	516 907
AFRICA	221 214	246 746	277 398	313 744	357 283	408 160	469 618	541 814	622 443
EASTERN AFRICA	65 565	73 346	82 817	94 309	108 327	124 826	144 281	167 265	194 849
Burundi	2 456	2 687	2 940	3 213	3 514	3 680	4 130	4 873	5 609
Comoros	173	194	215	240	275	318	387	456	527
Djibouti	62	70	83	114	157	216	327	381	528
Eritrea	1 140	1 262	1 419	1 608	1 831	2 089	2 381	2 699	3 103
Ethiopia	18 434	20 397	22 723	25 602	29 035	33 063	35 688	41 473	48 856
Kenya	6 265	7 160	8 285	9 666	11 370	13 578	16 368	19 759	23 585
Madagascar	4 230	4 765	5 395	6 114	6 939	7 903	9 048	10 405	11 956
Malawi	2 881	3 169	3 529	3 975	4 518	5 244	6 183	7 254	8 456
Mauritius (1)	493	571	660	753	826	892	966	1 016	1 057
Mozambique	6 442	6 954	7 609	8 416	9 392	10 592	12 084	13 253	13 465
Réunion	248	291	335	390	461	483	506	555	604
Rwanda	2 162	2 485	2 887	3 202	3 776	4 410	5 157	5 944	6 775
Seychelles	34	38	42	47	52	59	64	67	71
Somalia	2 264	2 522	2 820	3 173	3 601	4 134	4 687	5 242	5 816
Uganda	5 210	5 937	6 808	8 001	9 428	10 771	12 465	14 542	17 359
United Republic of Tanzania	7 886	8 915	10 205	11 808	13 756	16 180	18 838	22 155	26 068
Zambia	2 440	2 753	3 141	3 614	4 228	5 068	5 977	7 031	8 200
Zimbabwe	2 744	3 177	3 721	4 375	5 170	6 146	7 226	8 772	10 467
MIDDLE AFRICA	26 316	28 796	31 958	35 800	40 610	46 215	53 335	61 528	71 053
Angola	4 131	4 437	4 816	5 180	5 588	6 187	7 048	8 299	9 340
Cameroon	4 466	4 846	5 302	5 891	6 631	7 563	8 754	10 067	11 661
Central African Republic	1 314	1 412	1 530	1 685	1 871	2 056	2 306	2 641	2 943
Chad	2 658	2 838	3 064	3 344	3 697	4 096	4 505	5 034	5 822
Congo	808	895	1 004	1 144	1 323	1 544	1 804	2 116	2 494
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12 184	13 596	15 438	17 719	20 603	23 858	27 909	32 142	37 370
Equatorial Guinea	226	238	254	272	294	228	219	314	354
Gabon	469	476	486	502	529	601	695	812	953
São Tomé and Príncipe	60	59	64	65	74	82	94	104	116
NORTHERN AFRICA	53 302	59 752	67 291	75 920	85 999	97 543	111 078	127 384	142 995
Algeria	8 753	9 715	10 800	11 923	13 746	16 018	18 740	21 887	25 017
Egypt	21 834	24 692	27 840	31 563	35 285	39 313	43 915	49 668	55 768
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 029	1 126	1 349	1 623	1 986	2 446	3 043	3 786	4 306
Morocco	8 953	10 132	11 626	13 323	15 310	17 305	19 382	21 995	24 564
Sudan	9 190	10 206	11 422	12 808	14 469	16 718	19 387	22 519	24 927
Tunisia	3 530	3 860	4 221	4 630	5 127	5 668	6 469	7 357	8 207
Western Sahara	14	21	33	50	76	75	141	172	207
SOUTHERN AFRICA	15 619	17 516	19 755	22 467	25 628	29 208	33 018	37 448	42 028
Botswana	419	474	530	604	700	830	987	1 166	1 354
Lesotho	734	786	853	935	1 028	1 138	1 277	1 440	1 570
Namibia	511	561	625	704	800	921	1 018	1 142	1 409
South Africa	13 683	15 385	17 396	19 832	22 657	25 804	29 140	32 998	36 848
Swaziland	273	310	351	392	443	515	596	702	847
WESTERN AFRICA	60 412	67 336	75 578	85 248	96 718	110 369	127 906	148 189	171 517
Benin	2 046	2 111	2 237	2 430	2 705	3 046	3 459	4 014	4 650
Burkina Faso	3 960	4 177	4 472	4 892	5 441	6 094	6 820	7 731	8 921
Cape Verde	146	169	196	229	267	278	289	316	349
Côte d'Ivoire	2 775	3 229	3 803	4 527	5 521	6 754	8 427	10 460	12 505
Gambia	294	314	355	408	469	555	652	773	936
Ghana	4 900	5 752	6 762	7 816	8 623	9 913	11 043	13 216	15 277
Guinea	2 550	2 827	3 136	3 489	3 897	4 077	4 688	5 330	6 122
Guinea-Bissau	505	528	554	558	584	651	793	891	1 016
Liberia	824	925	1 052	1 203	1 387	1 605	1 869	2 172	2 135
Mali	3 520	3 931	4 422	4 977	5 607	6 290	7 044	7 958	9 046

Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Population (thousands)								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
5 674 380	6 070 581	6 453 628	6 830 283	7 197 247	7 540 237	7 851 455	8 130 149	WORLD
1 173 991	1 193 872	1 208 817	1 220 855	1 230 499	1 237 398	1 241 377	1 242 278	MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)
4 500 388	4 876 709	5 244 811	5 609 428	5 966 748	6 302 839	6 610 079	6 887 870	LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)
591 352	667 757	753 314	845 418	941 893	1 043 429	1 148 840	1 256 815	Least developed countries (#)
707 462	795 671	887 964	984 225	1 084 540	1 187 584	1 292 085	1 398 004	AFRICA
221 513	252 515	282 269	314 407	349 104	385 571	423 117	461 535	EASTERN AFRICA
6 024	6 267	7 319	8 631	9 834	11 072	12 328	13 652	Burundi
609	705	812	927	1 042	1 154	1 266	1 382	Comoros
568	666	721	773	839	912	992	1 073	Djibouti
3 207	3 712	4 456	5 256	5 914	6 584	7 261	7 942	Eritrea
57 349	65 590	74 189	83 530	93 845	104 797	116 006	127 220	Ethiopia
27 390	30 549	32 849	34 964	36 864	38 507	39 917	41 141	Kenya
13 789	15 970	18 409	21 093	24 000	27 077	30 249	33 464	Madagascar
10 047	11 370	12 572	13 796	15 165	16 668	18 245	19 834	Malawi
1 125	1 186	1 244	1 294	1 340	1 382	1 415	1 441	Mauritius (1)
15 949	17 861	19 495	21 009	22 537	24 004	25 350	26 620	Mozambique
664	723	777	821	862	900	932	958	Réunion
5 136	7 724	8 607	9 559	10 565	11 557	12 509	13 453	Rwanda
75	79	82	86	88	91	93	95	Seychelles
7 356	8 720	10 742	12 948	15 263	17 928	20 978	24 407	Somalia
20 274	23 487	27 623	32 996	39 335	46 634	54 883	63 953	Uganda
30 849	34 837	38 365	41 931	45 909	49 784	53 435	56 903	United Republic of Tanzania
9 371	10 419	11 043	11 768	12 670	13 558	14 401	15 224	Zambia
11 731	12 650	12 963	13 024	13 031	12 963	12 857	12 773	Zimbabwe
83 328	92 960	106 241	120 960	136 746	153 829	172 134	191 298	MIDDLE AFRICA
10 868	12 386	14 533	16 842	19 268	22 036	25 162	28 588	Angola
13 414	15 117	16 564	17 775	18 860	19 874	20 831	21 760	Cameroon
3 354	3 715	3 962	4 265	4 586	4 900	5 193	5 475	Central African Republic
6 731	7 861	9 117	10 543	12 138	13 890	15 770	17 722	Chad
2 936	3 447	3 921	4 532	5 215	5 960	6 750	7 558	Congo
44 383	48 571	56 079	64 714	74 160	84 418	95 448	106 988	Democratic Republic of the Congo
401	456	521	590	662	736	812	888	Equatorial Guinea
1 109	1 258	1 375	1 509	1 645	1 781	1 915	2 044	Gabon
131	149	169	190	212	232	254	275	São Tomé and Príncipe
158 380	173 615	190 494	207 805	224 468	239 990	254 150	267 249	NORTHERN AFRICA
27 878	30 245	32 877	35 549	38 142	40 479	42 429	44 120	Algeria
61 638	67 784	74 878	82 590	89 996	96 852	103 165	109 111	Egypt
4 751	5 237	5 768	6 332	6 886	7 378	7 785	8 123	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
26 839	29 108	31 564	34 066	36 496	38 726	40 721	42 505	Morocco
28 077	31 437	35 040	38 323	41 430	44 493	47 536	50 525	Sudan
8 950	9 519	10 042	10 581	11 116	11 621	12 037	12 351	Tunisia
247	285	324	363	403	441	478	514	Western Sahara
46 748	50 448	52 040	51 667	50 962	50 348	49 576	48 725	SOUTHERN AFRICA
1 550	1 725	1 801	1 767	1 712	1 665	1 614	1 562	Botswana
1 683	1 785	1 797	1 757	1 713	1 663	1 608	1 555	Lesotho
1 646	1 894	2 032	2 120	2 196	2 276	2 350	2 418	Namibia
40 930	44 000	45 323	44 939	44 266	43 683	42 962	42 170	South Africa
939	1 044	1 087	1 084	1 075	1 062	1 042	1 020	Swaziland
197 494	226 133	256 921	289 387	323 260	357 846	393 108	429 197	WESTERN AFRICA
5 470	6 222	7 103	8 068	9 093	10 122	11 120	12 091	Benin
10 302	11 905	13 798	16 018	18 562	21 403	24 527	27 910	Burkina Faso
391	436	482	529	577	623	666	705	Cape Verde
14 365	15 827	17 165	18 526	19 837	21 026	22 140	23 258	Côte d'Ivoire
1 115	1 312	1 499	1 680	1 851	2 015	2 177	2 338	Gambia
17 510	19 593	21 833	24 117	26 359	28 521	30 618	32 648	Ghana
7 321	8 117	8 788	9 990	11 233	12 478	13 704	14 921	Guinea
1 190	1 367	1 584	1 827	2 104	2 421	2 774	3 154	Guinea-Bissau
2 129	2 943	3 603	4 130	4 713	5 367	6 081	6 830	Liberia
10 356	11 904	13 829	16 208	18 986	22 140	25 679	29 572	Mali

Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Mauritania	825	900	1 001	1 122	1 262	1 423	1 609	1 812	2 030
Niger	2 500	2 831	3 184	3 617	4 141	4 790	5 586	6 534	7 650
Nigeria	29 790	33 325	37 446	42 283	47 980	54 886	64 325	74 044	86 018
Saint Helena (2)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5
Senegal	2 500	2 811	3 187	3 626	4 158	4 806	5 538	6 375	7 345
Sierra Leone	1 944	2 081	2 242	2 430	2 657	2 933	3 239	3 582	4 054
Togo	1 329	1 420	1 524	1 637	2 014	2 264	2 519	2 974	3 455
ASIA	1 398 488	1 541 947	1 701 336	1 899 424	2 143 118	2 397 512	2 632 335	2 887 552	3 167 807
EASTERN ASIA	670 985	734 105	792 228	874 284	986 777	1 096 726	1 177 958	1 258 021	1 349 961
China (3)	554 760	609 005	657 492	729 191	830 675	927 808	998 877	1 070 175	1 155 305
China, Hong Kong SAR (4)	1 974	2 490	3 075	3 692	3 942	4 396	5 039	5 456	5 704
China, Macao SAR (5)	190	181	173	209	254	253	252	306	372
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	10 815	10 342	11 430	12 688	14 397	16 018	17 196	18 532	19 956
Japan	83 625	89 815	94 096	98 881	104 331	111 524	116 807	120 837	123 537
Mongolia	761	850	959	1 094	1 256	1 447	1 663	1 909	2 216
Republic of Korea	18 859	21 422	25 003	28 530	31 923	35 281	38 124	40 806	42 869
SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA	498 508	552 126	619 722	696 734	783 331	879 443	981 313	1 097 792	1 225 280
Afghanistan	8 151	9 014	10 051	11 264	12 721	14 373	15 117	13 527	13 799
Bangladesh	41 783	46 295	51 785	58 493	66 292	75 171	85 004	96 646	109 402
Bhutan	734	795	869	957	1 059	1 178	1 318	1 486	1 696
India	357 561	395 096	442 344	495 157	554 911	620 701	688 856	764 260	846 418
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 913	19 090	21 704	24 890	28 809	33 353	39 343	48 442	56 703
Kazakhstan	6 703	7 992	9 996	11 909	13 110	14 136	14 919	15 894	16 809
Kyrgyzstan	1 740	1 903	2 173	2 574	2 965	3 299	3 628	4 014	4 395
Maldives	82	90	99	109	121	137	158	184	216
Nepal	8 643	9 261	9 999	10 980	12 105	13 395	14 881	16 588	18 625
Pakistan	39 659	43 737	48 767	54 762	61 840	70 275	80 781	95 168	110 901
Sri Lanka	7 483	8 462	9 701	11 004	12 295	13 481	14 543	15 612	16 830
Tajikistan	1 532	1 783	2 083	2 513	2 942	3 442	3 953	4 567	5 303
Turkmenistan	1 211	1 356	1 594	1 890	2 189	2 520	2 861	3 230	3 668
Uzbekistan	6 314	7 256	8 559	10 233	11 973	13 981	15 952	18 174	20 515
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	178 073	197 593	222 804	252 072	285 871	321 368	358 038	398 363	439 926
Brunei Darussalam	48	63	82	103	130	161	193	223	257
Cambodia	4 346	4 840	5 433	6 141	6 938	7 098	6 613	8 119	9 744
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	433	462	501	549	604	672	581	659	740
Indonesia	79 538	86 446	95 931	106 596	119 998	134 446	150 128	166 238	182 117
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 755	1 944	2 177	2 432	2 713	3 024	3 205	3 621	4 132
Malaysia	6 110	7 000	8 140	9 502	10 853	12 258	13 763	15 677	17 845
Myanmar	17 832	19 498	21 600	23 993	26 851	30 157	33 705	37 145	40 506
Philippines	19 996	23 222	27 054	31 567	36 551	42 019	48 088	54 266	61 104
Singapore	1 022	1 306	1 634	1 880	2 075	2 263	2 414	2 709	3 016
Thailand	19 626	22 759	26 603	31 211	36 260	41 297	46 342	50 622	54 389
Viet Nam	27 367	30 052	33 648	38 099	42 898	47 974	53 005	59 084	66 074
WESTERN ASIA	50 922	58 123	66 583	76 333	87 139	99 975	115 026	133 377	152 640
Armenia	1 354	1 564	1 867	2 205	2 518	2 826	3 096	3 339	3 545
Azerbaijan	2 896	3 326	3 894	4 574	5 172	5 689	6 161	6 670	7 192
Bahrain	116	134	156	191	220	272	347	413	490
Cyprus	494	530	573	582	615	609	611	647	681
Georgia	3 527	3 840	4 160	4 478	4 708	4 908	5 073	5 287	5 460
Iraq	5 158	5 911	6 847	7 976	9 356	11 020	12 962	15 236	17 341
Israel	1 258	1 748	2 114	2 563	2 898	3 358	3 764	4 103	4 514
Jordan	472	665	896	1 106	1 623	1 937	2 225	2 706	3 254
Kuwait	152	199	278	471	744	1 007	1 375	1 720	2 143
Lebanon	1 443	1 613	1 857	2 151	2 469	2 767	2 669	2 668	2 712
Occupied Palestinian Territory	1 005	1 042	1 101	1 199	1 096	1 255	1 476	1 783	2 154
Oman	456	505	565	642	747	917	1 187	1 527	1 845
Qatar	25	35	45	70	111	171	229	361	467
Saudi Arabia	3 201	3 593	4 075	4 793	5 745	7 251	9 604	12 912	16 554
Syrian Arab Republic	3 495	3 997	4 620	5 416	6 396	7 548	8 959	10 766	12 717
Turkey	21 484	24 610	28 233	31 997	36 207	41 020	46 132	51 855	57 593
United Arab Emirates	70	79	90	144	225	505	1 015	1 552	2 035
Yemen	4 316	4 733	5 211	5 776	6 290	6 915	8 140	9 830	11 944

Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)
2005-2030: Projections

Population (thousands)								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
2 300	2 645	3 069	3 520	3 988	4 473	4 973	5 482	Mauritania
9 036	10 742	12 873	15 388	18 317	21 731	25 722	30 337	Niger
99 717	114 746	130 236	145 922	161 726	177 158	192 115	206 696	Nigeria
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Saint Helena (2)
8 338	9 393	10 587	11 869	13 159	14 422	15 663	16 926	Senegal
4 081	4 415	5 340	5 859	6 399	6 979	7 593	8 206	Sierra Leone
3 869	4 562	5 129	5 730	6 351	6 962	7 551	8 117	Togo
3 430 052	3 679 737	3 917 508	4 148 948	4 370 522	4 570 131	4 742 232	4 886 647	ASIA
1 420 308	1 481 110	1 531 567	1 576 112	1 614 358	1 641 260	1 655 784	1 659 389	EASTERN ASIA
1 219 435	1 275 215	1 322 273	1 364 875	1 402 321	1 429 473	1 445 100	1 450 521	China (3)
6 183	6 807	7 182	7 537	7 872	8 188	8 492	8 781	China, Hong Kong SAR (4)
412	450	472	491	511	531	549	563	China, Macao SAR (5)
21 373	22 268	22 876	23 270	23 706	24 203	24 665	24 974	Dem. People's Republic of Korea
125 472	127 034	127 914	127 998	127 224	125 617	123 444	121 017	Japan
2 392	2 500	2 667	2 860	3 051	3 223	3 368	3 491	Mongolia
45 041	46 835	48 182	49 081	49 672	50 026	50 165	50 042	Republic of Korea
1 356 118	1 486 049	1 614 573	1 743 538	1 870 346	1 989 495	2 097 128	2 192 353	SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA
19 217	21 391	25 971	31 232	35 473	40 067	44 940	49 987	Afghanistan
123 406	137 952	152 593	167 170	181 428	195 215	208 268	220 321	Bangladesh
1 814	2 063	2 392	2 712	3 043	3 374	3 701	4 030	Bhutan
931 351	1 016 938	1 096 917	1 173 806	1 246 351	1 312 212	1 369 284	1 416 576	India
62 382	66 443	70 675	75 537	81 422	86 746	90 927	94 441	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
16 556	15 640	15 364	15 130	15 328	15 422	15 388	15 258	Kazakhstan
4 562	4 921	5 278	5 621	5 949	6 235	6 484	6 711	Kyrgyzstan
250	291	338	391	447	503	559	614	Maldives
20 938	23 518	26 289	29 148	32 011	34 901	37 831	40 740	Nepal
125 125	142 654	161 151	181 753	204 465	227 395	249 766	271 600	Pakistan
17 781	18 595	19 366	20 046	20 640	21 121	21 464	21 670	Sri Lanka
5 741	6 089	6 356	6 743	7 252	7 756	8 193	8 548	Tajikistan
4 210	4 643	5 015	5 412	5 820	6 211	6 549	6 825	Turkmenistan
22 785	24 913	26 868	28 837	30 718	32 335	33 774	35 031	Uzbekistan
481 526	520 355	558 155	594 191	628 342	659 826	687 621	711 236	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA
295	334	374	415	453	490	527	563	Brunei Darussalam
11 485	13 147	14 825	16 612	18 421	20 197	21 899	23 555	Cambodia
840	702	857	976	1 060	1 138	1 197	1 243	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
197 221	211 559	225 313	238 374	250 428	261 053	270 113	277 567	Indonesia
4 686	5 279	5 918	6 592	7 282	7 967	8 635	9 282	Lao People's Democratic Republic
20 363	23 001	25 325	27 513	29 563	31 580	33 479	35 191	Malaysia
44 094	47 544	50 696	53 388	55 762	57 880	59 760	61 308	Myanmar
68 396	75 711	82 809	89 674	96 338	102 716	108 589	113 795	Philippines
3 478	4 016	4 372	4 574	4 707	4 812	4 905	4 934	Singapore
57 828	60 925	64 081	66 946	69 585	71 913	73 869	75 424	Thailand
72 841	78 137	83 585	89 128	94 742	100 079	104 649	108 374	Viet Nam
172 099	192 222	213 213	235 107	257 475	279 550	301 699	323 669	WESTERN ASIA
3 324	3 112	3 043	2 991	2 963	2 926	2 866	2 786	Armenia
7 790	8 157	8 527	8 983	9 450	9 876	10 222	10 486	Azerbaijan
587	677	754	828	900	969	1 034	1 095	Bahrain
744	783	813	838	861	879	892	898	Cyprus
5 352	5 262	5 026	4 843	4 724	4 585	4 429	4 258	Georgia
20 206	23 224	26 555	30 290	34 226	37 992	41 707	45 338	Iraq
5 349	6 042	6 685	7 266	7 772	8 196	8 598	8 970	Israel
4 249	5 035	5 750	6 385	6 982	7 560	8 116	8 643	Jordan
1 696	2 247	2 671	3 043	3 352	3 647	3 930	4 198	Kuwait
3 150	3 478	3 761	4 000	4 207	4 395	4 554	4 692	Lebanon
2 635	3 191	3 815	4 506	5 260	6 064	6 903	7 758	Occupied Palestinian Territory
2 239	2 609	3 020	3 459	3 908	4 349	4 785	5 223	Oman
523	581	628	670	711	752	790	821	Qatar
18 969	22 147	25 626	29 176	32 728	36 253	39 751	43 193	Saudi Arabia
14 596	16 560	18 650	20 835	23 018	25 077	26 979	28 750	Syrian Arab Republic
63 070	68 281	73 302	77 967	82 150	85 707	88 995	91 920	Turkey
2 497	2 820	3 106	3 363	3 588	3 786	3 944	4 056	United Arab Emirates
15 124	18 017	21 480	25 662	30 677	36 537	43 204	50 584	Yemen

Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
EUROPE	547 403	575 184	604 401	634 026	655 855	675 542	692 431	706 009	721 582
EASTERN EUROPE	220 199	237 123	253 475	266 945	276 419	285 700	294 976	303 395	310 776
Belarus	7 745	7 804	8 190	8 607	9 040	9 367	9 659	9 999	10 266
Bulgaria	7 251	7 499	7 867	8 204	8 490	8 721	8 862	8 960	8 718
Czech Republic	8 925	9 302	9 552	9 717	9 805	9 997	10 283	10 305	10 306
Hungary	9 338	9 825	9 984	10 153	10 337	10 532	10 707	10 579	10 365
Poland	24 824	27 281	29 638	31 445	32 664	34 015	35 574	37 202	38 111
Republic of Moldova	2 341	2 627	3 004	3 336	3 595	3 839	4 010	4 215	4 364
Romania	16 311	17 486	18 407	19 032	20 253	21 245	22 201	22 725	23 207
Russian Federation	102 702	111 402	119 906	126 749	130 392	134 233	138 660	143 329	148 292
Slovakia	3 463	3 798	4 145	4 362	4 528	4 735	4 976	5 140	5 256
Ukraine	37 298	40 099	42 783	45 341	47 317	49 016	50 044	50 941	51 891
NORTHERN EUROPE	77 294	78 835	80 963	84 128	86 525	88 210	89 092	90 201	91 752
Channel Islands	102	106	110	116	122	127	129	135	142
Denmark	4 271	4 439	4 581	4 758	4 929	5 060	5 123	5 114	5 140
Estonia	1 101	1 160	1 216	1 291	1 365	1 432	1 473	1 525	1 584
Faeroe Islands	32	32	34	37	39	41	43	46	48
Finland	4 009	4 235	4 430	4 564	4 606	4 711	4 780	4 902	4 986
Iceland	143	158	176	192	204	218	228	241	255
Ireland	2 969	2 921	2 834	2 876	2 954	3 177	3 401	3 539	3 515
Isle of Man	56	52	49	50	55	60	64	64	69
Latvia	1 949	2 015	2 121	2 266	2 359	2 456	2 512	2 579	2 713
Lithuania	2 567	2 629	2 779	2 971	3 140	3 302	3 413	3 545	3 739
Norway	3 265	3 427	3 581	3 723	3 877	4 007	4 086	4 153	4 241
Sweden	7 014	7 262	7 480	7 734	8 043	8 193	8 310	8 350	8 559
United Kingdom	49 816	50 399	51 572	53 550	54 832	55 426	55 530	56 008	56 761
SOUTHERN EUROPE	108 993	113 585	118 062	122 973	127 238	132 467	137 901	140 558	142 967
Albania	1 215	1 379	1 611	1 870	2 136	2 401	2 671	2 957	3 289
Andorra	3	6	8	13	19	26	33	44	53
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 661	2 944	3 180	3 396	3 564	3 747	3 914	4 122	4 308
Croatia	3 850	3 966	4 045	4 122	4 169	4 263	4 377	4 471	4 842
Gibraltar	21	21	22	23	25	25	26	27	27
Greece	7 566	7 966	8 334	8 551	8 793	9 047	9 643	9 934	10 160
Holy See (6)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	47 104	48 633	50 200	52 112	53 822	55 441	56 434	56 593	56 719
Malta	312	314	312	305	303	304	324	344	360
Portugal	8 405	8 610	8 858	8 999	8 680	9 093	9 766	10 011	9 899
San Marino	13	14	15	17	19	20	21	22	23
Serbia and Montenegro	7 131	7 646	8 050	8 396	8 691	9 085	9 522	9 848	10 156
Slovenia	1 473	1 533	1 580	1 630	1 670	1 742	1 832	1 880	1 918
Spain	28 009	29 199	30 455	32 056	33 779	35 596	37 542	38 474	39 303
TFYR Macedonia (7)	1 230	1 354	1 392	1 481	1 568	1 676	1 795	1 828	1 909
WESTERN EUROPE	140 916	145 640	151 902	159 980	165 673	169 164	170 462	171 855	176 087
Austria	6 935	6 947	7 048	7 271	7 467	7 579	7 549	7 578	7 729
Belgium	8 639	8 868	9 153	9 464	9 656	9 801	9 859	9 858	9 967
France	41 829	43 428	45 684	48 758	50 772	52 699	53 880	55 284	56 735
Germany	68 376	70 326	72 815	75 964	78 169	78 674	78 289	77 685	79 433
Liechtenstein	14	15	16	19	21	23	25	27	29
Luxembourg	296	305	314	332	339	359	364	367	378
Monaco	20	20	22	22	24	25	27	28	30
Netherlands	10 114	10 751	11 487	12 295	13 039	13 666	14 150	14 492	14 952
Switzerland	4 694	4 980	5 362	5 857	6 187	6 339	6 319	6 536	6 834
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	167 097	190 797	218 300	250 452	284 856	321 906	361 401	401 469	441 525
CARIBBEAN	17 037	18 618	20 429	22 660	24 861	27 153	29 253	31 625	33 909
Anguilla	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	9
Antigua and Barbuda	46	52	55	60	65	62	63	64	63
Aruba	57	58	53	55	57	58	60	63	66
Bahamas	79	89	110	140	170	189	210	234	255
Barbados	211	227	231	235	239	246	249	253	257
British Virgin Islands	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	14	17
Cayman Islands	6	7	8	9	11	14	17	21	26
Cuba	5 850	6 417	6 985	7 754	8 520	9 306	9 710	10 115	10 628

Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Population (thousands)								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
727 405	727 986	724 722	719 714	713 402	705 410	696 036	685 440	EUROPE
EASTERN EUROPE								
309 854	304 538	297 321	290 329	283 260	275 448	267 070	258 257	Belarus
10 252	10 034	9 809	9 612	9 427	9 208	8 950	8 678	Bulgaria
8 406	8 099	7 763	7 462	7 167	6 882	6 609	6 335	Czech Republic
10 331	10 269	10 216	10 161	10 076	9 957	9 806	9 608	Hungary
10 214	10 012	9 784	9 553	9 324	9 091	8 865	8 636	Poland
38 595	38 671	38 516	38 367	38 173	37 840	37 337	36 680	Republic of Moldova
4 339	4 283	4 259	4 230	4 206	4 163	4 096	4 011	Romania
22 681	22 480	22 228	21 972	21 649	21 255	20 806	20 328	Russian Federation
148 141	145 612	141 553	137 501	133 429	129 018	124 428	119 713	Slovakia
5 364	5 391	5 411	5 434	5 441	5 428	5 397	5 344	Ukraine
51 531	49 688	47 782	46 038	44 368	42 605	40 775	38 925	
NORTHERN EUROPE								
92 862	94 123	95 234	96 157	97 133	98 170	99 134	99 842	Channel Islands
144	144	145	145	144	143	141	140	Denmark
5 228	5 322	5 386	5 425	5 447	5 459	5 469	5 469	Estonia
1 446	1 367	1 294	1 226	1 159	1 089	1 017	943	Faeroe Islands
44	46	47	49	50	51	52	53	Finland
5 108	5 177	5 224	5 258	5 284	5 295	5 289	5 253	Iceland
267	282	294	303	311	318	325	330	Ireland
3 609	3 819	4 040	4 221	4 398	4 549	4 668	4 762	Isle of Man
71	74	75	77	78	79	80	80	Latvia
2 498	2 373	2 265	2 162	2 064	1 962	1 857	1 750	Lithuania
3 563	3 501	3 401	3 311	3 222	3 131	3 035	2 935	Norway
4 359	4 473	4 570	4 649	4 719	4 790	4 859	4 913	Sweden
8 827	8 856	8 895	8 940	8 983	9 028	9 055	9 033	United Kingdom
57 698	58 689	59 598	60 392	61 275	62 274	63 287	64 183	
SOUTHERN EUROPE								
143 661	145 822	146 426	145 997	144 747	142 866	140 630	138 261	Albania
3 185	3 113	3 220	3 335	3 440	3 548	3 629	3 680	Andorra
64	66	75	85	95	105	115	126	Bosnia and Herzegovina
3 420	3 977	4 209	4 269	4 284	4 253	4 183	4 089	Croatia
4 453	4 446	4 405	4 349	4 275	4 187	4 088	3 990	Gibraltar
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	Greece
10 454	10 903	10 978	10 992	10 944	10 840	10 707	10 567	Holy See (6)
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Italy
57 301	57 536	57 253	56 560	55 507	54 264	52 939	51 546	Malta
378	389	397	405	411	416	418	418	Portugal
9 916	10 016	10 080	10 082	10 030	9 941	9 834	9 721	San Marino
25	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	Serbia and Montenegro
10 548	10 555	10 513	10 498	10 445	10 357	10 230	10 094	Slovenia
1 990	1 990	1 979	1 959	1 931	1 897	1 859	1 814	Spain
39 935	40 752	41 184	41 284	41 167	40 815	40 369	39 951	TFYR Macedonia (7)
1 963	2 024	2 076	2 122	2 160	2 185	2 199	2 205	
WESTERN EUROPE								
181 028	183 502	185 741	187 231	188 263	188 926	189 201	189 079	Austria
8 047	8 102	8 120	8 094	8 058	8 023	7 979	7 911	Belgium
10 137	10 251	10 359	10 429	10 470	10 500	10 516	10 512	France
58 139	59 296	60 711	61 889	62 841	63 597	64 165	64 577	Germany
81 661	82 282	82 560	82 575	82 497	82 294	81 959	81 511	Liechtenstein
31	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	Luxembourg
405	435	465	494	522	550	580	609	Monaco
32	33	35	36	38	39	40	41	Netherlands
15 459	15 898	16 300	16 583	16 791	16 970	17 123	17 224	Switzerland
7 118	7 173	7 157	7 095	7 010	6 914	6 801	6 655	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
CARIBBEAN								
35 877	37 673	39 355	40 952	42 393	43 616	44 586	45 318	Anguilla
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Antigua and Barbuda
67	72	74	75	76	77	78	78	Aruba
79	93	103	113	123	133	143	152	Bahamas
283	303	321	336	351	363	374	382	Barbados
263	267	272	276	280	282	283	282	British Virgin Islands
19	20	22	24	25	27	29	30	Cayman Islands
31	37	43	49	55	61	67	72	Cuba
10 964	11 202	11 353	11 458	11 525	11 539	11 479	11 338	

Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Dominica	51	55	60	65	71	72	74	73	72
Dominican Republic	2 353	2 737	3 231	3 805	4 422	5 047	5 696	6 441	7 058
Grenada	76	85	89	91	93	91	89	87	85
Guadeloupe	210	236	275	300	320	329	327	355	391
Haiti	3 261	3 508	3 803	4 143	4 520	4 920	5 453	6 132	6 914
Jamaica	1 403	1 542	1 629	1 760	1 869	2 013	2 133	2 297	2 369
Martinique	222	246	282	311	325	328	326	341	360
Montserrat	14	14	12	12	12	12	12	11	11
Netherlands Antilles	112	123	135	146	159	166	174	182	188
Puerto Rico	2 218	2 250	2 360	2 583	2 716	2 939	3 197	3 378	3 528
Saint Kitts and Nevis	44	50	51	49	47	46	44	43	41
Saint Lucia	79	83	86	92	100	105	113	121	131
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	67	74	81	86	90	96	100	104	110
Trinidad and Tobago	636	721	843	896	971	1 012	1 082	1 178	1 215
Turks and Caicos Islands	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	10	12
United States Virgin Islands	27	30	32	45	64	80	97	101	101
CENTRAL AMERICA	37 065	42 508	49 475	57 771	67 602	78 657	89 901	100 589	111 449
Belize	69	80	93	107	123	134	144	163	186
Costa Rica	966	1 129	1 334	1 582	1 821	2 051	2 347	2 697	3 076
El Salvador	1 951	2 224	2 578	3 012	3 598	4 120	4 586	4 769	5 110
Guatemala	2 969	3 431	3 963	4 566	5 243	6 018	6 820	7 738	8 749
Honduras	1 380	1 610	1 894	2 244	2 592	3 016	3 568	4 182	4 868
Mexico	27 737	31 738	36 945	43 148	50 596	59 098	67 569	75 464	83 225
Nicaragua	1 134	1 319	1 542	1 809	2 123	2 497	2 919	3 400	3 824
Panama	860	977	1 126	1 303	1 506	1 723	1 949	2 176	2 411
SOUTH AMERICA	112 995	129 671	148 396	170 021	192 393	216 096	242 247	269 255	296 168
Argentina	17 150	18 928	20 616	22 283	23 962	26 049	28 094	30 305	32 527
Bolivia	2 714	3 006	3 351	3 748	4 212	4 759	5 355	5 964	6 669
Brazil	53 975	62 886	72 742	84 328	95 988	108 124	121 614	135 683	148 809
Chile	6 082	6 764	7 608	8 572	9 496	10 337	11 147	12 047	13 100
Colombia	12 568	14 527	16 857	19 591	22 561	25 381	28 447	31 659	34 970
Ecuador	3 387	3 862	4 439	5 144	5 970	6 907	7 961	9 099	10 264
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
French Guiana	25	29	32	40	48	56	68	88	116
Guyana	423	486	569	645	709	734	761	754	731
Paraguay	1 488	1 659	1 842	2 081	2 350	2 659	3 114	3 609	4 219
Peru	7 632	8 672	9 931	11 467	13 193	15 161	17 324	19 516	21 753
Suriname	215	250	290	332	372	364	355	384	402
Uruguay	2 239	2 372	2 538	2 693	2 808	2 829	2 914	3 009	3 106
Venezuela	5 094	6 230	7 579	9 094	10 721	12 734	15 091	17 137	19 502
NORTHERN AMERICA	171 616	186 884	204 152	219 570	231 937	243 425	256 068	269 456	283 549
Bermuda	38	42	47	52	58	63	68	71	74
Canada	13 737	15 736	17 909	19 678	21 717	23 142	24 516	25 843	27 701
Greenland	23	27	32	39	46	49	50	53	56
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
United States of America	157 813	171 074	186 158	199 796	210 111	220 165	231 428	243 484	255 712
OCEANIA	12 812	14 265	15 888	17 657	19 443	21 564	22 828	24 678	26 687
AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND	10 127	11 337	12 648	14 021	15 355	16 984	17 682	18 888	20 248
Australia (8)	8 219	9 201	10 276	11 393	12 535	13 900	14 569	15 641	16 888
New Zealand	1 908	2 136	2 372	2 628	2 820	3 083	3 113	3 247	3 360
MELANESIA	2 289	2 483	2 735	3 056	3 426	3 865	4 363	4 923	5 477
Fiji	289	336	394	464	520	576	634	709	724
New Caledonia	65	68	78	91	105	129	143	155	171
Papua New Guinea	1 798	1 922	2 080	2 289	2 554	2 866	3 241	3 655	4 114
Solomon Islands	90	102	118	137	161	193	229	272	319
Vanuatu	48	55	64	75	86	101	117	132	149
MICRONESIA	154	171	191	217	245	272	305	356	415
Guam	60	63	67	76	85	95	107	119	134
Kiribati	35	38	41	45	49	53	58	64	72
Marshall Islands	11	13	15	18	21	26	31	38	44
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	32	38	45	52	61	63	73	86	96
Nauru	3	4	4	6	6	7	7	8	9

Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Population (thousands)								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
75	78	79	80	80	80	80	80	Dominica
7 685	8 353	8 998	9 595	10 121	10 570	10 955	11 290	Dominican Republic
83	81	80	79	77	75	74	72	Grenada
409	428	446	460	471	478	485	489	Guadeloupe
7 485	8 005	8 549	9 132	9 694	10 206	10 670	11 094	Haiti
2 472	2 580	2 701	2 834	2 977	3 128	3 263	3 380	Jamaica
373	386	397	404	412	419	424	427	Martinique
10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Montserrat
205	215	224	233	240	246	250	253	Netherlands Antilles
3 683	3 816	3 915	3 990	4 044	4 073	4 073	4 046	Puerto Rico
44	42	42	41	40	39	38	37	Saint Kitts and Nevis
140	146	152	157	162	165	167	168	Saint Lucia
114	118	121	124	127	129	130	131	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
1 261	1 289	1 311	1 331	1 342	1 346	1 340	1 327	Trinidad and Tobago
15	19	22	26	29	32	35	37	Turks and Caicos Islands
105	109	113	118	122	126	129	130	United States Virgin Islands
123 208	135 213	146 884	157 977	168 298	177 874	186 441	193 799	CENTRAL AMERICA
213	240	266	291	315	337	356	373	Belize
3 475	3 929	4 327	4 702	5 030	5 338	5 621	5 872	Costa Rica
5 669	6 209	6 709	7 154	7 560	8 005	8 418	8 802	El Salvador
9 976	11 423	12 978	14 584	16 197	17 835	19 456	21 002	Guatemala
5 636	6 457	7 257	8 028	8 762	9 457	10 115	10 715	Honduras
91 143	98 933	106 385	113 320	119 618	125 176	129 866	133 591	Mexico
4 426	5 073	5 727	6 378	7 027	7 679	8 318	8 929	Nicaragua
2 670	2 950	3 235	3 520	3 790	4 047	4 290	4 514	Panama
322 014	347 343	372 042	395 507	417 570	437 759	455 829	471 941	SOUTH AMERICA
34 768	37 074	39 311	41 443	43 450	45 317	47 043	48 611	Argentina
7 482	8 317	9 138	9 987	10 831	11 673	12 495	13 275	Bolivia
160 545	171 796	182 798	192 879	201 970	209 793	216 372	222 078	Brazil
14 210	15 224	16 185	17 114	18 019	18 879	19 651	20 311	Chile
38 542	42 120	45 600	48 959	52 190	55 277	58 157	60 843	Colombia
11 404	12 420	13 379	14 274	15 155	15 968	16 704	17 335	Ecuador
2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
139	164	187	208	230	252	273	293	French Guiana
741	759	768	769	761	746	724	695	Guyana
4 829	5 470	6 160	6 893	7 653	8 419	9 173	9 890	Paraguay
23 837	25 952	27 968	29 988	31 965	33 870	35 622	37 170	Peru
409	425	442	458	471	480	486	489	Suriname
3 218	3 342	3 463	3 577	3 683	3 783	3 875	3 958	Uruguay
21 888	24 277	26 640	28 955	31 189	33 300	35 252	36 991	Venezuela
299 438	315 915	332 156	348 139	363 953	379 589	394 312	407 532	NORTHERN AMERICA
77	80	83	85	87	89	90	91	Bermuda
29 354	30 769	31 972	33 069	34 133	35 166	36 128	36 980	Canada
56	56	57	58	58	58	58	57	Greenland
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
269 945	285 003	300 038	314 921	329 669	344 270	358 030	370 396	United States of America
28 924	31 043	32 998	34 821	36 569	38 275	39 933	41 468	OCEANIA
21 676	22 937	24 024	25 004	25 919	26 782	27 584	28 290	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND
18 072	19 153	20 092	20 945	21 747	22 501	23 205	23 833	Australia (8)
3 604	3 784	3 932	4 059	4 173	4 280	4 379	4 457	New Zealand
6 209	6 996	7 777	8 536	9 284	10 049	10 833	11 592	MELANESIA
768	814	854	890	919	940	965	982	Fiji
193	215	237	258	278	297	315	332	New Caledonia
4 702	5 334	5 959	6 565	7 169	7 797	8 443	9 075	Papua New Guinea
374	437	504	574	643	713	783	850	Solomon Islands
172	197	222	249	275	301	327	353	Vanuatu
461	499	544	589	632	672	709	748	MICRONESIA
145	155	168	180	192	204	215	224	Guam
78	84	90	96	102	107	112	116	Kiribati
48	51	54	57	60	62	65	67	Marshall Islands
107	107	111	115	119	121	122	130	Micronesia (Fed. States of)
11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	Nauru

Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Population (thousands)								
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Northern Mariana Islands	6	7	9	10	10	15	17	28	44
Palau	8	8	9	10	11	13	12	14	15
POLYNESIA	242	274	314	363	417	443	477	510	547
American Samoa	19	20	20	24	27	30	33	39	47
Cook Islands	15	16	18	19	21	19	18	18	18
French Polynesia	61	69	79	93	111	130	151	174	195
Niue	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	2
Pitcairn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	82	94	110	127	142	150	155	157	160
Tokelau	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tonga	47	56	67	80	94	93	97	97	99
Tuvalu	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	8	9
Wallis and Futuna Islands	7	7	8	8	9	9	11	13	14

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.

1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

6 Refers to the Vatican City State.

7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

Table A.5. Total population at mid-year by major area, region and country (continued)

2005-2030: Projections

Population (thousands)								Major area, region and country
1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
55	70	86	102	117	132	145	158	Northern Mariana Islands
17	19	21	24	26	28	30	32	Palau
578	611	652	693	734	772	807	838	POLYNESIA
52	58	65	72	80	88	95	103	American Samoa
19	18	18	19	19	18	18	18	Cook Islands
215	233	252	270	287	303	316	328	French Polynesia
2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	Niue
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pitcairn
166	173	182	192	203	214	224	234	Samoa
2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	Tokelau
99	101	106	110	115	118	121	123	Tonga
10	10	11	11	12	13	13	13	Tuvalu
14	14	15	15	16	16	16	16	Wallis and Futuna Islands

**Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population
by major area, region and country: 1950-2030**

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
WORLD	3.02	3.06	3.08	2.76	2.63	2.72	2.67	2.72
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)	2.31	2.26	2.12	1.80	1.51	1.25	0.97	0.97
LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)	3.96	4.04	4.15	3.74	3.65	3.90	3.87	3.78
Least developed countries (#)	4.49	4.71	5.36	5.55	5.03	5.66	4.39	4.49
AFRICA	4.38	4.61	4.83	4.66	4.40	4.46	4.37	4.28
EASTERN AFRICA	5.54	5.71	6.04	6.15	6.39	6.65	5.42	5.62
Burundi	2.58	2.59	2.56	2.57	6.87	8.28	7.01	6.48
Comoros	13.23	12.59	12.18	6.11	4.72	5.72	5.15	4.70
Djibouti	3.80	5.07	7.98	8.48	8.14	9.83	4.44	7.64
Eritrea	5.78	6.04	6.12	4.98	4.22	4.19	3.99	4.07
Ethiopia	5.39	5.50	5.69	5.03	4.58	3.50	4.95	5.20
Kenya	5.44	5.66	6.20	6.83	8.08	8.16	8.15	7.70
Madagascar	5.52	5.56	5.53	5.13	5.67	5.19	5.21	5.12
Malawi	4.10	4.34	4.55	6.80	7.74	6.73	5.60	7.84
Mauritius (1)	4.37	4.32	4.82	4.40	2.19	1.08	0.53	0.37
Mozambique	5.74	5.98	6.33	6.47	10.55	10.85	6.75	4.94
Réunion	6.68	6.03	6.01	6.03	3.32	3.08	6.18	5.27
Rwanda	5.65	5.87	4.93	6.14	7.61	6.40	4.08	3.85
Seychelles	1.79	1.80	2.05	2.05	7.24	5.69	3.90	2.21
Somalia	5.27	5.27	5.21	5.08	5.10	9.98	1.39	2.47
Uganda	7.61	7.68	8.11	7.42	3.59	3.98	5.48	5.91
United Republic of Tanzania	4.63	4.88	5.08	7.90	11.43	10.67	6.77	7.44
Zambia	8.24	8.20	8.04	7.69	6.50	5.98	3.17	2.95
Zimbabwe	4.64	4.84	6.20	6.67	5.95	5.83	6.52	6.16
MIDDLE AFRICA	4.11	4.39	5.60	5.83	3.96	3.91	3.68	3.92
Angola	4.65	4.82	5.07	5.10	5.01	5.44	6.00	4.99
Cameroon	5.16	5.25	5.46	6.63	8.24	6.05	5.37	5.34
Central African Republic	5.01	5.04	5.19	4.53	4.09	3.11	3.38	2.83
Chad	7.07	7.20	7.30	7.41	7.61	5.71	3.34	4.02
Congo	2.35	2.60	2.92	3.22	4.23	6.22	5.81	4.12
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3.76	4.08	5.90	6.00	2.40	2.60	2.28	3.01
Equatorial Guinea	5.93	5.77	2.03	1.86	-4.90	-0.49	8.61	5.56
Gabon	4.58	4.57	6.59	6.74	7.57	7.21	6.65	6.01
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.00	3.13	4.14	6.45	4.87	5.29	3.69	3.67
NORTHERN AFRICA	4.28	4.36	4.64	4.01	3.74	3.51	3.79	3.33
Algeria	5.30	5.16	6.22	3.82	3.48	4.67	5.04	4.06
Egypt	4.20	4.07	3.95	2.97	2.74	2.39	2.48	2.11
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3.84	5.60	7.42	14.12	10.06	6.97	6.25	3.56
Morocco	3.57	3.83	4.45	4.44	4.23	4.01	4.17	3.75
Sudan	7.06	7.11	7.01	7.00	5.80	4.01	5.27	5.51
Tunisia	2.83	3.61	3.69	4.43	4.26	3.31	3.45	3.66
Western Sahara	12.17	11.79	6.85	5.55	6.50	17.52	5.85	4.42
SOUTHERN AFRICA	3.20	3.31	2.99	3.03	2.84	2.69	2.83	2.70
Botswana	4.22	3.95	7.71	17.82	12.52	10.78	12.03	10.87
Lesotho	14.20	14.28	14.23	8.00	6.62	6.57	6.53	2.56
Namibia	6.60	6.73	4.62	4.66	4.86	3.99	3.93	5.67
South Africa	3.14	3.23	2.88	2.90	2.67	2.50	2.57	2.41
Swaziland	13.01	12.86	12.33	10.49	10.35	7.77	7.27	4.75
WESTERN AFRICA	5.13	5.59	5.36	5.28	5.32	5.53	5.40	5.27
Benin	6.97	7.35	7.66	7.89	7.81	6.97	5.36	5.20
Burkina Faso	3.10	3.39	3.81	4.13	4.26	8.02	8.45	6.33
Cape Verde	4.61	4.59	4.68	4.65	2.62	2.69	8.54	7.80
Côte d'Ivoire	6.93	7.03	7.08	7.39	7.19	6.01	5.84	4.80
Gambia	3.00	4.04	4.58	4.81	5.78	6.12	5.96	6.02
Ghana	7.44	7.18	5.19	4.07	3.52	2.88	4.67	4.95
Guinea	10.47	5.42	5.53	5.53	4.16	5.98	5.51	5.48
Guinea-Bissau	3.99	3.98	1.22	1.98	3.23	5.53	5.59	5.75
Liberia	5.99	6.15	6.10	6.10	6.00	5.88	5.32	1.01
Mali	4.88	4.99	4.96	4.93	4.79	4.86	5.03	5.08

Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
2.35	2.22	2.09	2.00	1.91	1.78	1.66	1.54	WORLD
0.75	0.60	0.52	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.43	0.38	MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)
3.21	2.99	2.76	2.57	2.39	2.20	2.01	1.84	LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)
4.61	4.25	4.31	4.22	4.02	3.83	3.66	3.47	Least developed countries (#)
4.15	3.76	3.56	3.35	3.18	3.00	2.84	2.67	AFRICA
5.17	4.74	4.32	4.07	3.86	3.59	3.40	3.23	EASTERN AFRICA
5.05	4.30	6.50	6.57	5.75	5.37	5.06	4.85	Burundi
4.67	4.67	4.58	4.36	4.02	3.69	3.38	3.18	Comoros
2.49	3.93	2.14	1.81	1.93	1.88	1.87	1.74	Djibouti
2.23	4.77	5.75	5.63	4.87	4.55	4.25	3.96	Eritrea
5.03	4.02	4.09	4.27	4.48	4.59	4.60	4.31	Ethiopia
6.88	5.77	4.42	3.67	3.00	2.41	1.92	1.70	Kenya
4.41	3.33	3.61	3.84	4.03	4.16	4.21	3.91	Madagascar
3.83	5.04	4.58	4.42	4.44	4.40	4.28	4.02	Malawi
1.77	1.58	1.46	1.48	1.55	1.60	1.60	1.56	Mauritius (1)
7.74	6.30	5.09	4.22	3.58	2.98	2.42	2.20	Mozambique
3.06	2.55	1.98	1.45	1.19	0.97	0.77	0.61	Réunion
3.00	18.36	11.59	9.30	7.22	5.39	3.93	2.85	Rwanda
1.10	0.98	1.12	1.24	1.36	1.45	1.51	1.34	Seychelles
1.68	4.75	5.69	5.40	5.06	4.88	4.69	4.47	Somalia
3.94	3.60	3.90	4.67	5.09	5.41	5.67	5.84	Uganda
7.66	6.06	4.94	4.24	3.80	3.19	2.87	2.59	United Republic of Tanzania
1.55	0.94	1.93	2.32	2.66	2.65	2.59	2.56	Zambia
4.06	2.69	1.79	1.48	1.47	1.41	1.38	1.31	Zimbabwe
4.38	3.63	4.13	4.19	3.97	3.80	3.62	3.41	MIDDLE AFRICA
5.54	5.00	5.37	4.92	4.48	4.29	4.09	3.88	Angola
4.89	4.20	3.39	2.74	2.32	2.09	1.90	1.75	Cameroon
3.47	3.08	2.49	2.81	2.89	2.66	2.40	2.20	Central African Republic
4.00	4.45	4.55	4.71	4.81	4.83	4.56	4.24	Chad
4.06	3.98	3.39	3.75	3.68	3.55	3.37	3.08	Congo
3.98	2.87	4.43	4.85	4.61	4.36	4.12	3.83	Democratic Republic of the Congo
5.43	5.03	4.68	4.16	3.67	3.21	2.96	2.73	Equatorial Guinea
5.21	3.91	2.69	2.42	2.08	1.78	1.62	1.47	Gabon
2.92	2.72	2.65	2.87	2.88	2.92	3.01	3.09	São Tomé and Príncipe
2.89	2.57	2.66	2.59	2.44	2.27	2.13	1.92	NORTHERN AFRICA
3.26	2.66	2.63	2.45	2.23	1.95	1.64	1.43	Algeria
1.70	1.60	2.05	2.39	2.49	2.56	2.62	2.39	Egypt
2.70	2.49	2.32	2.15	1.87	1.56	1.24	1.00	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
3.21	2.91	2.78	2.56	2.30	2.00	1.76	1.55	Morocco
5.65	5.09	4.60	3.85	3.29	2.87	2.66	2.45	Sudan
2.87	1.69	1.58	1.59	1.56	1.49	1.31	1.08	Tunisia
4.07	3.30	2.81	2.46	2.17	1.90	1.66	1.49	Western Sahara
3.62	2.56	1.47	0.70	0.55	0.58	0.49	0.42	SOUTHERN AFRICA
5.07	3.17	1.77	0.54	0.28	0.34	0.27	0.19	Botswana
1.62	1.41	0.87	0.75	1.17	1.50	1.81	1.71	Lesotho
4.55	4.35	3.04	2.54	2.45	2.47	2.29	2.11	Namibia
3.59	2.51	1.43	0.65	0.49	0.50	0.40	0.33	South Africa
2.19	2.25	1.38	0.98	1.28	1.58	1.79	1.64	Swaziland
4.94	4.69	4.22	3.79	3.53	3.24	2.98	2.77	WESTERN AFRICA
5.38	4.51	4.39	4.11	3.79	3.38	3.03	2.73	Benin
5.11	4.85	5.03	5.18	5.23	5.21	5.13	4.87	Burkina Faso
4.25	3.96	3.54	3.16	2.79	2.42	2.07	1.82	Cape Verde
3.69	2.83	2.60	2.58	2.47	2.31	2.20	2.07	Côte d'Ivoire
4.65	3.18	2.58	2.66	2.79	2.98	3.24	3.46	Gambia
4.67	4.03	3.22	3.00	2.74	2.50	2.29	2.11	Ghana
6.16	4.52	3.83	4.59	4.17	3.74	3.34	3.06	Guinea
6.14	5.47	5.35	5.00	4.72	4.46	4.27	4.00	Guinea-Bissau
-0.06	7.81	5.34	3.97	3.83	3.73	3.57	3.31	Liberia
5.13	5.11	5.17	5.20	5.04	4.81	4.56	4.31	Mali

Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Mauritania	10.93	11.14	11.04	10.77	10.27	8.69	7.60	6.29
Niger	4.25	4.11	5.78	7.17	7.36	6.48	5.61	5.58
Nigeria	4.65	5.59	5.49	5.30	5.49	5.94	5.50	5.62
Saint Helena (2)	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.58	0.64	1.22	1.44	0.28
Senegal	2.82	2.97	3.04	3.19	3.34	3.73	3.76	4.15
Sierra Leone	6.37	6.39	6.36	6.37	5.96	4.32	4.27	4.64
Togo	4.36	4.42	4.37	7.08	6.69	8.91	6.27	4.44
ASIA	3.74	3.74	3.84	3.44	3.37	3.73	3.77	3.81
EASTERN ASIA	4.11	3.80	3.77	3.00	2.55	3.39	3.61	4.09
China (3)	4.34	3.95	3.93	2.42	2.21	3.90	4.53	5.04
China, Hong Kong SAR (4)	4.95	4.50	3.98	1.61	2.62	3.12	1.91	2.26
China, Macao SAR (5)	-1.14	-1.16	4.04	4.04	0.06	0.02	3.95	3.94
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	1.79	4.51	4.39	6.21	3.04	1.49	1.76	1.74
Japan	3.62	2.98	2.89	3.39	2.65	1.87	1.01	1.26
Mongolia	8.88	8.38	5.95	4.11	4.38	4.14	3.86	3.70
Republic of Korea	5.21	5.64	5.74	6.84	5.31	4.92	4.00	3.57
SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA	2.92	3.23	3.57	3.56	3.90	4.00	3.49	3.23
Afghanistan	5.24	5.37	5.42	5.73	6.13	4.31	-0.68	1.92
Bangladesh	3.97	4.15	6.25	6.52	7.69	10.70	5.80	4.92
Bhutan	3.34	3.53	4.08	4.18	4.55	4.95	5.35	5.87
India	2.39	2.66	3.18	3.27	3.76	3.66	3.14	3.02
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.83	4.86	4.90	4.87	4.72	4.90	5.62	4.22
Kazakhstan	4.89	5.78	4.74	3.06	2.25	1.79	1.94	1.52
Kyrgyzstan	2.76	3.61	4.32	3.68	2.43	2.10	2.00	1.53
Maldives	2.30	2.42	2.52	5.57	8.12	7.08	5.84	3.27
Nepal	4.46	4.59	4.27	4.18	6.89	7.53	5.55	5.18
Pakistan	4.31	4.47	3.58	3.54	3.74	4.01	4.16	3.88
Sri Lanka	4.66	4.89	4.58	4.15	2.00	1.08	1.27	1.40
Tajikistan	4.27	4.31	4.92	4.11	2.40	2.05	2.26	1.97
Turkmenistan	2.57	3.55	3.72	3.20	2.73	2.34	1.95	2.14
Uzbekistan	3.57	4.08	4.33	3.93	4.35	3.48	2.56	2.14
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	3.92	4.15	3.94	3.94	4.16	3.97	4.22	4.11
Brunei Darussalam	10.71	9.62	8.37	7.88	4.40	2.96	3.66	3.96
Cambodia	2.24	2.40	3.48	3.98	-2.09	2.25	4.47	3.65
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	1.79	1.79	0.59	1.08	1.27	-3.78	1.63	1.46
Indonesia	3.30	3.70	3.69	3.93	4.75	4.90	5.35	5.00
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.98	3.19	3.14	5.09	4.99	3.38	4.62	4.88
Malaysia	5.52	5.57	5.44	4.90	4.80	4.52	4.36	4.23
Myanmar	3.51	3.80	3.84	3.95	3.28	2.31	2.03	2.27
Philippines	4.11	4.14	3.93	3.78	4.29	3.75	5.19	4.87
Singapore	4.90	4.48	2.81	1.97	1.73	1.30	2.30	2.15
Thailand	4.77	4.85	3.75	3.65	5.18	4.71	2.72	2.36
Viet Nam	4.22	4.57	4.70	4.54	2.87	2.56	2.39	2.85
WESTERN ASIA	5.30	5.21	5.30	4.82	4.47	4.07	4.99	4.11
Armenia	4.73	5.25	4.88	4.07	3.46	2.67	1.78	1.30
Azerbaijan	3.16	3.54	3.59	2.85	2.52	2.10	1.89	1.54
Bahrain	6.22	4.87	4.10	3.31	4.52	5.07	3.69	3.56
Cyprus	3.23	3.31	1.71	2.40	1.88	2.84	3.57	3.07
Georgia	2.78	2.65	2.48	1.96	1.68	1.49	1.66	1.09
Iraq	4.10	5.56	6.37	5.25	5.05	4.55	4.20	2.86
Israel	8.51	5.36	4.86	3.25	3.52	2.72	2.00	2.01
Jordan	10.57	9.21	5.50	8.31	4.17	3.58	5.86	5.37
Kuwait	7.56	8.49	11.95	9.19	7.54	7.82	5.23	4.54
Lebanon	3.15	5.36	7.40	6.41	4.69	1.18	1.49	1.25
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2.43	2.72	3.79	0.30	4.58	3.97	4.46	4.42
Oman	5.80	6.02	14.64	14.62	14.88	14.67	12.80	9.58
Qatar	6.73	5.03	9.05	9.78	9.05	6.24	9.41	5.48
Saudi Arabia	8.00	7.75	8.23	8.17	8.29	8.04	7.88	6.45
Syrian Arab Republic	4.55	4.68	4.87	4.93	4.09	4.15	4.18	3.76
Turkey	6.44	5.66	5.25	4.85	4.09	3.37	5.95	4.52
United Arab Emirates	6.24	5.53	10.54	9.84	17.01	13.39	8.64	5.65
Yemen	6.39	6.39	5.90	5.46	4.09	5.42	5.88	6.86

Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
5.40	5.32	5.13	4.34	3.67	3.15	2.72	2.36	Mauritania
5.78	5.92	6.08	6.01	5.89	5.71	5.54	5.34	Niger
5.35	5.01	4.35	3.72	3.39	3.01	2.67	2.39	Nigeria
-0.29	-0.34	0.77	1.03	1.23	1.42	1.56	1.47	Saint Helena (2)
4.32	4.00	3.86	3.61	3.25	2.90	2.63	2.45	Senegal
2.19	3.53	5.65	3.59	3.38	3.25	3.08	2.84	Sierra Leone
3.80	4.92	4.04	3.96	3.82	3.49	3.16	2.87	Togo
3.11	2.90	2.67	2.50	2.34	2.14	1.94	1.76	ASIA
3.08	2.84	2.62	2.32	2.02	1.68	1.35	1.05	EASTERN ASIA
3.78	3.53	3.22	2.79	2.39	1.95	1.54	1.19	China (3)
1.71	1.92	1.07	0.97	0.87	0.79	0.73	0.67	China, Hong Kong SAR (4)
2.05	1.78	0.96	0.84	0.81	0.77	0.67	0.51	China, Macao SAR (5)
1.62	1.20	1.03	0.93	1.04	1.15	1.06	0.88	Dem. People's Republic of Korea
0.80	0.42	0.29	0.27	0.24	0.19	0.17	0.18	Japan
1.45	0.81	1.43	1.74	1.83	1.80	1.73	1.50	Mongolia
2.14	1.13	0.85	0.65	0.51	0.40	0.30	0.19	Republic of Korea
2.82	2.61	2.47	2.59	2.68	2.69	2.64	2.57	SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA
8.35	4.06	5.97	5.92	4.89	4.66	4.40	4.10	Afghanistan
4.08	3.75	3.51	3.45	3.37	3.30	3.20	3.07	Bangladesh
4.80	6.00	6.33	5.83	5.55	5.25	4.94	4.70	Bhutan
2.73	2.54	2.28	2.38	2.47	2.52	2.53	2.50	India
3.25	2.60	2.34	2.23	2.24	1.86	1.42	1.20	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
-0.51	-1.35	-0.32	-0.03	0.77	0.84	0.84	0.65	Kazakhstan
-0.16	0.58	1.02	1.45	1.88	2.21	2.52	2.33	Kyrgyzstan
2.76	4.45	4.53	4.56	4.42	4.16	3.91	3.59	Maldives
6.49	6.68	5.15	4.64	4.41	4.21	4.03	3.83	Nepal
3.22	3.41	3.44	3.60	3.72	3.63	3.49	3.18	Pakistan
1.01	0.81	0.73	1.13	1.54	1.91	2.22	2.50	Sri Lanka
-0.41	-0.91	-0.39	0.82	1.99	2.77	3.33	2.99	Tajikistan
2.53	2.07	1.97	2.27	2.48	2.56	2.23	1.92	Turkmenistan
1.23	1.18	1.02	1.38	1.68	1.88	2.13	2.34	Uzbekistan
4.01	3.89	3.34	2.95	2.58	2.25	1.94	1.72	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA
3.99	3.58	3.23	2.78	2.36	1.99	1.75	1.55	Brunei Darussalam
5.62	6.25	5.50	5.18	4.77	4.34	3.92	3.57	Cambodia
1.65	-3.63	4.79	4.22	4.07	4.61	4.15	3.82	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
4.61	4.74	3.88	3.22	2.64	2.12	1.67	1.45	Indonesia
4.70	4.64	4.59	4.50	4.35	4.15	3.84	3.56	Lao People's Democratic Republic
4.84	4.54	2.96	2.60	2.25	2.01	1.76	1.50	Malaysia
2.68	2.91	3.07	3.16	2.88	2.64	2.42	2.17	Myanmar
4.30	3.64	3.12	2.70	2.34	2.03	1.72	1.49	Philippines
2.85	2.88	1.69	0.90	0.57	0.44	0.38	0.12	Singapore
1.80	1.61	1.86	1.99	2.12	2.22	2.26	2.04	Thailand
3.79	3.22	3.23	3.21	3.17	3.06	2.85	2.54	Viet Nam
2.95	2.65	2.45	2.31	2.18	2.03	1.94	1.85	WESTERN ASIA
-1.57	-1.61	-0.75	-0.43	-0.07	0.08	0.09	0.11	Armenia
1.00	0.30	0.62	1.15	1.48	1.69	1.79	1.54	Azerbaijan
3.76	3.02	2.31	2.01	1.78	1.60	1.40	1.25	Bahrain
2.71	1.23	0.96	0.88	0.86	0.83	0.72	0.61	Cyprus
-0.84	-0.79	-1.38	-0.88	-0.31	-0.09	0.11	0.26	Georgia
2.80	2.50	2.38	2.52	2.53	2.36	2.32	2.27	Iraq
3.52	2.57	2.08	1.73	1.42	1.14	1.04	0.94	Israel
6.94	3.51	2.82	2.30	2.03	1.86	1.71	1.53	Jordan
-4.55	5.73	3.54	2.67	1.98	1.72	1.53	1.35	Kuwait
3.43	2.37	1.88	1.49	1.21	1.04	0.85	0.72	Lebanon
4.63	4.40	4.11	3.84	3.57	3.30	3.02	2.73	Occupied Palestinian Territory
7.02	3.92	3.62	3.27	2.88	2.49	2.18	2.01	Oman
2.50	2.34	1.72	1.45	1.33	1.22	1.06	0.83	Qatar
3.88	3.88	3.45	2.95	2.53	2.18	1.97	1.78	Saudi Arabia
3.12	2.61	2.47	2.53	2.52	2.43	2.35	2.29	Syrian Arab Republic
2.78	2.41	2.19	1.93	1.68	1.42	1.27	1.11	Turkey
4.32	2.64	2.14	1.79	1.49	1.26	1.00	0.73	United Arab Emirates
6.75	4.44	4.80	5.15	5.44	5.60	5.35	5.03	Yemen

Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
EUROPE	2.02	2.01	2.05	1.66	1.55	1.26	0.85	0.81
EASTERN EUROPE	3.55	3.19	2.65	2.12	2.08	1.83	1.32	1.04
Belarus	3.84	4.42	4.18	3.90	3.45	2.93	2.51	1.84
Bulgaria	4.96	4.86	4.31	3.11	2.64	1.55	1.29	0.02
Czech Republic	1.99	1.64	1.64	1.44	4.43	3.71	0.22	0.00
Hungary	1.81	1.15	1.65	1.66	2.06	1.82	0.68	0.40
Poland	4.11	3.70	2.05	1.66	1.96	1.79	1.37	0.94
Republic of Moldova	5.81	6.04	5.29	4.47	3.68	3.04	2.92	1.97
Romania	5.04	3.25	2.61	2.59	2.17	2.34	1.96	1.81
Russian Federation	3.54	3.23	2.70	2.00	1.81	1.63	1.28	1.08
Slovakia	2.95	2.82	3.05	2.81	3.28	3.19	1.61	1.28
Ukraine	3.30	3.02	2.77	2.33	2.00	1.55	1.30	1.01
NORTHERN EUROPE	0.58	0.77	1.12	0.88	1.62	1.17	0.41	0.41
Channel Islands	-0.24	-0.27	0.03	0.07	-0.02	-0.56	0.66	0.74
Denmark	1.25	1.76	1.65	1.39	1.12	0.64	0.11	0.21
Estonia	2.58	2.35	2.48	2.25	1.76	1.18	1.00	0.86
Faeroe Islands	1.55	4.08	4.84	2.82	2.75	2.03	1.48	1.32
Finland	2.88	2.60	3.45	2.87	3.41	0.82	0.50	0.87
Iceland	2.90	2.94	2.33	1.74	1.73	1.27	1.41	1.33
Ireland	1.06	0.27	1.52	1.73	2.19	1.98	1.13	0.09
Isle of Man	-0.96	-0.97	0.98	1.82	0.31	1.12	0.09	1.36
Latvia	1.67	1.98	2.22	1.65	1.88	1.29	0.97	1.17
Lithuania	3.07	3.53	3.59	3.16	3.34	2.55	1.99	1.84
Norway	0.93	0.84	3.63	3.36	1.50	1.07	0.54	0.60
Sweden	1.72	1.51	1.87	1.81	0.76	0.37	0.10	0.49
United Kingdom	0.16	0.39	0.59	0.29	1.61	1.27	0.33	0.28
SOUTHERN EUROPE	1.96	1.88	2.20	2.05	1.65	1.50	0.81	0.73
Albania	6.75	7.05	3.40	2.98	2.94	2.73	2.63	2.91
Andorra	13.94	6.09	8.62	7.61	6.14	5.23	5.24	3.57
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.39	4.81	4.94	4.48	3.80	3.42	2.16	1.75
Croatia	3.69	3.33	3.34	3.01	2.76	2.60	1.30	2.25
Gibraltar	0.36	0.36	1.18	1.46	0.68	0.64	0.23	0.08
Greece	2.46	2.27	2.57	2.55	1.61	2.13	0.84	0.59
Holy See (6)	-0.02	—	-1.14	-5.58	2.28	0.19	0.24	0.77
Italy	1.55	1.50	1.57	1.42	1.01	0.66	0.11	0.01
Malta	1.52	1.13	0.67	0.78	0.87	1.93	1.78	1.37
Portugal	1.90	1.96	1.93	0.88	2.24	2.68	5.15	4.33
San Marino	9.07	8.88	8.01	6.32	3.83	3.95	2.43	1.39
Serbia and Montenegro	6.05	4.58	4.17	3.76	2.66	2.43	1.67	1.50
Slovenia	4.36	3.99	3.46	3.08	3.56	3.52	1.20	0.77
Spain	1.72	1.69	2.62	2.54	2.09	1.97	0.88	0.73
TFYR Macedonia (7)	5.79	4.15	4.66	4.22	2.76	2.49	1.18	1.61
WESTERN EUROPE	1.34	1.47	1.74	1.28	0.79	0.39	0.41	0.75
Austria	0.16	0.42	0.72	0.62	0.33	-0.06	0.13	0.46
Belgium	0.63	0.74	0.81	0.55	0.43	0.31	0.11	0.31
France	2.13	2.27	2.90	1.95	1.26	0.54	0.61	0.63
Germany	1.16	1.24	1.32	1.00	0.51	0.26	0.17	0.76
Liechtenstein	2.14	2.15	2.33	2.35	1.58	1.52	1.78	1.81
Luxembourg	1.10	1.07	1.37	1.93	2.81	1.64	1.15	1.38
Monaco	0.22	1.58	0.35	1.06	1.19	1.10	1.18	1.22
Netherlands	1.11	1.22	1.74	1.55	1.31	1.05	0.83	0.97
Switzerland	2.63	2.84	2.46	1.71	0.95	0.38	2.58	2.64
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	4.34	4.28	4.32	4.04	3.75	3.47	3.07	2.77
CARIBBEAN	3.15	3.23	3.71	3.38	3.24	2.73	2.40	2.12
Anguilla	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.03	0.23	0.79	4.03
Antigua and Barbuda	5.11	3.71	0.29	0.14	-0.80	0.60	0.36	0.05
Aruba	0.28	-1.82	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.87	0.91
Bahamas	1.95	3.92	4.60	3.46	2.59	2.59	3.29	2.74
Barbados	1.61	0.43	0.68	0.56	0.23	-0.02	1.40	1.41
British Virgin Islands	6.97	6.82	6.65	6.39	4.64	4.47	6.55	6.27
Cayman Islands	3.16	3.17	3.17	3.25	4.91	4.80	4.18	3.92
Cuba	2.93	2.72	3.05	2.79	3.06	2.02	1.67	1.70

Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
0.34	0.15	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.09	EUROPE
0.04	-0.31	-0.41	-0.30	-0.23	-0.22	-0.21	-0.22	EASTERN EUROPE
0.54	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.09	-0.02	-0.13	-0.22	Belarus
-0.29	-0.48	-0.35	-0.31	-0.34	-0.35	-0.37	-0.43	Bulgaria
-0.09	-0.28	0.02	0.05	-0.01	-0.08	-0.16	-0.26	Czech Republic
0.03	-0.09	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.03	-0.01	Hungary
0.44	0.16	0.04	0.18	0.28	0.32	0.33	0.32	Poland
-0.44	-0.42	0.11	0.47	0.83	1.03	0.83	0.66	Republic of Moldova
0.16	-0.29	-0.20	0.09	0.02	-0.06	-0.13	-0.17	Romania
-0.03	-0.35	-0.58	-0.49	-0.41	-0.40	-0.37	-0.36	Russian Federation
0.51	0.10	0.49	0.57	0.50	0.40	0.32	0.22	Slovakia
-0.08	-0.67	-0.72	-0.57	-0.45	-0.42	-0.40	-0.39	Ukraine
0.27	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.38	0.42	0.41	0.36	NORTHERN EUROPE
-0.29	0.07	0.09	-0.05	-0.13	-0.16	-0.18	-0.24	Channel Islands
0.37	0.40	0.34	0.28	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.17	Denmark
-2.19	-1.26	-1.04	-0.90	-0.81	-0.81	-0.86	-1.04	Estonia
-0.36	2.12	1.52	1.57	1.60	1.62	1.62	1.60	Faeroe Islands
0.46	0.19	0.10	0.24	0.38	0.50	0.58	0.59	Finland
1.19	1.26	0.93	0.71	0.63	0.56	0.48	0.37	Iceland
0.88	1.55	1.54	1.37	1.38	1.29	1.17	1.08	Ireland
0.73	0.62	0.51	0.41	0.31	0.22	0.14	0.06	Isle of Man
-2.15	-1.55	-1.22	-0.99	-0.73	-0.58	-0.47	-0.60	Latvia
-1.06	-0.45	-0.67	-0.49	-0.33	-0.22	-0.15	-0.09	Lithuania
0.93	1.18	1.62	1.18	0.88	0.70	0.56	0.39	Norway
0.63	0.10	0.12	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.25	0.17	Sweden
0.34	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.41	0.46	0.45	0.40	United Kingdom
0.39	0.49	0.31	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.21	SOUTHERN EUROPE
0.89	1.01	2.07	2.03	1.89	1.81	1.58	1.34	Albania
3.72	0.44	2.34	2.35	2.21	2.08	1.95	1.83	Andorra
-3.78	3.98	2.21	1.45	1.30	1.13	0.85	0.64	Bosnia and Herzegovina
-1.04	0.66	0.54	0.50	0.43	0.37	0.25	0.19	Croatia
0.23	0.15	0.06	-0.01	-0.09	-0.16	-0.23	-0.29	Gibraltar
0.71	1.13	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.44	0.38	Greece
0.26	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	Holy See (6)
0.26	0.17	-0.01	-0.04	-0.07	-0.06	-0.02	0.00	Italy
1.36	0.94	0.68	0.56	0.47	0.35	0.18	0.04	Malta
1.58	1.21	1.09	0.93	0.78	0.66	0.58	0.52	Portugal
1.37	1.25	0.94	0.89	0.84	0.79	0.68	0.57	San Marino
0.96	0.09	0.21	0.47	0.59	0.68	0.73	0.64	Serbia and Montenegro
0.80	-0.00	-0.11	0.03	0.18	0.32	0.46	0.53	Slovenia
0.45	0.51	0.32	0.21	0.16	0.09	0.08	0.13	Spain
1.22	0.49	0.60	0.73	0.82	0.87	0.90	0.77	TFYR Macedonia (7)
0.79	0.50	0.47	0.39	0.34	0.31	0.27	0.23	WESTERN EUROPE
0.82	0.14	0.05	0.08	0.18	0.31	0.39	0.42	Austria
0.42	0.29	0.24	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.02	Belgium
0.71	0.61	0.72	0.67	0.61	0.57	0.52	0.44	France
0.83	0.39	0.28	0.19	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.02	Germany
1.64	1.60	1.20	1.51	1.81	2.10	2.35	2.56	Liechtenstein
2.05	1.85	1.61	1.42	1.27	1.17	1.11	1.07	Luxembourg
1.17	1.04	0.92	0.80	0.69	0.58	0.48	0.39	Monaco
1.26	1.37	1.25	1.04	0.88	0.79	0.70	0.60	Netherlands
0.60	0.12	-0.07	-0.06	-0.00	0.08	0.14	0.12	Switzerland
2.33	2.16	1.95	1.70	1.49	1.30	1.12	0.96	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
2.04	1.58	1.33	1.24	1.17	1.08	0.97	0.84	CARIBBEAN
2.63	1.86	1.70	1.55	1.40	1.26	1.13	1.00	Anguilla
1.59	1.76	1.37	1.54	1.69	1.79	1.61	1.43	Antigua and Barbuda
2.96	2.49	1.13	1.41	1.73	2.05	2.35	2.60	Aruba
2.75	1.83	1.45	1.17	0.98	0.84	0.69	0.54	Bahamas
1.51	1.49	1.47	1.42	1.35	1.18	1.01	0.81	Barbados
3.66	3.07	3.16	2.71	2.31	1.97	1.79	1.61	British Virgin Islands
3.67	3.43	3.04	2.68	2.36	2.06	1.80	1.56	Cayman Islands
0.87	0.60	0.48	0.44	0.41	0.36	0.25	0.09	Cuba

Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Dominica	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.56	3.81	3.25	0.57	0.12
Dominican Republic	5.49	5.68	6.22	5.76	5.20	4.72	3.44	2.33
Grenada	2.83	1.58	1.06	1.00	-0.14	-0.14	-0.61	-0.71
Guadeloupe	7.36	7.20	4.96	3.82	2.43	1.20	3.11	2.59
Haiti	3.94	4.05	4.09	4.06	3.63	3.84	4.44	4.68
Jamaica	5.39	4.33	3.70	3.18	2.70	2.33	2.48	1.52
Martinique	5.89	6.25	6.40	4.89	3.27	2.09	2.40	2.15
Montserrat	-2.15	-6.71	-3.91	-3.76	1.38	1.31	-0.98	-0.98
Netherlands Antilles	1.86	1.86	1.67	1.67	0.88	0.88	0.98	0.71
Puerto Rico	1.17	1.92	4.72	3.49	3.04	2.96	1.76	1.72
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.75	1.04	1.24	1.25	-0.16	-0.20	-1.13	-1.14
Saint Lucia	1.81	1.63	2.24	2.42	1.89	2.28	2.21	2.49
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.86	2.26	8.21	7.17	1.14	1.14	5.02	4.88
Trinidad and Tobago	2.60	3.20	1.00	1.37	0.83	1.36	2.66	1.49
Turks and Caicos Islands	2.08	1.97	-0.16	-0.16	3.71	2.51	5.26	4.96
United States Virgin Islands	1.83	1.18	9.17	8.62	6.06	5.32	1.78	0.81
CENTRAL AMERICA	4.44	4.64	4.63	4.55	4.25	3.75	3.19	2.86
Belize	2.76	2.73	2.23	2.17	1.41	1.13	2.26	2.33
Costa Rica	3.35	3.56	4.30	4.43	4.16	4.68	4.45	3.65
El Salvador	3.12	3.44	3.40	3.81	3.75	3.34	1.92	2.47
Guatemala	5.10	5.00	4.60	3.66	3.40	2.87	3.44	3.43
Honduras	5.71	5.78	5.84	5.22	5.14	5.01	4.76	4.34
Mexico	4.50	4.71	4.69	4.62	4.33	3.79	3.15	2.78
Nicaragua	4.29	4.34	4.74	5.11	4.03	3.68	3.60	2.88
Panama	4.01	4.24	4.40	4.30	3.27	3.03	2.84	2.67
SOUTH AMERICA	4.45	4.28	4.29	3.95	3.64	3.46	3.09	2.80
Argentina	3.25	2.82	2.29	2.10	2.19	1.98	2.03	1.87
Bolivia	2.88	2.99	3.03	3.11	3.20	4.27	4.27	4.14
Brazil	5.37	5.06	5.24	4.64	4.21	3.95	3.48	2.96
Chile	3.72	3.75	3.49	3.01	2.52	2.23	1.89	1.83
Colombia	4.49	4.47	4.42	4.23	3.52	3.13	2.94	3.05
Ecuador	4.47	4.55	4.52	4.37	4.43	4.90	4.41	3.87
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0.55	0.50	0.28	0.11	0.13	0.17	1.89	2.78
French Guiana	4.05	4.11	4.87	4.22	3.55	4.44	5.61	6.09
Guyana	3.13	3.48	2.66	2.05	1.04	1.10	0.65	0.21
Paraguay	2.46	2.39	2.81	2.88	3.47	4.50	4.47	4.71
Peru	3.91	4.00	4.93	4.83	4.15	3.66	3.08	2.77
Suriname	3.10	3.05	2.65	1.78	1.05	1.61	3.39	2.54
Uruguay	1.46	1.64	1.46	1.09	0.39	1.07	1.06	1.04
Venezuela	6.92	6.39	5.36	4.71	4.58	4.34	3.17	3.08
NORTHERN AMERICA	2.65	2.62	2.04	1.60	0.98	1.04	1.22	1.22
Bermuda	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	1.57	1.52	0.90	0.90
Canada	4.04	3.76	3.01	2.72	1.26	1.17	1.24	1.45
Greenland	6.40	7.09	6.16	5.19	1.77	0.98	1.63	1.33
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	1.56	1.44	1.06	1.52	1.54	0.55	0.41	0.34
United States of America	2.53	2.52	1.94	1.48	0.95	1.02	1.22	1.20
OCEANIA	3.01	2.96	2.83	2.58	2.38	0.98	1.39	1.46
AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND	2.93	2.85	2.67	2.35	2.23	0.81	1.27	1.36
Australia (8)	3.01	2.87	2.64	2.44	2.24	0.90	1.35	1.45
New Zealand	2.56	2.73	2.80	1.96	2.19	0.35	0.90	0.94
MELANESIA	7.00	7.95	8.28	8.30	5.07	3.71	2.71	2.37
Fiji	5.03	5.13	5.13	3.59	3.13	2.47	2.63	1.96
New Caledonia	10.06	10.60	6.31	2.42	5.52	3.48	2.57	2.17
Papua New Guinea	14.92	15.05	15.11	14.91	6.25	4.25	2.52	2.40
Solomon Islands	2.98	3.28	3.37	3.50	4.01	6.42	6.72	5.10
Vanuatu	6.78	6.86	6.90	6.59	6.82	5.53	2.60	3.01
MICRONESIA	3.79	3.79	4.23	4.08	5.74	3.64	3.90	3.99
Guam	3.62	3.63	4.41	4.54	8.21	4.50	1.98	1.95
Kiribati	7.00	6.81	6.57	6.28	4.90	2.73	3.12	2.90
Marshall Islands	2.83	2.79	2.74	3.04	3.03	2.67	5.36	4.15
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	3.67	3.53	3.48	3.53	0.85	3.18	3.77	2.87
Nauru	4.06	4.06	5.17	2.45	1.71	1.15	1.74	2.87

Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
1.30	1.19	0.77	0.67	0.58	0.49	0.38	0.27	Dominica
2.19	2.24	2.13	1.99	1.82	1.65	1.44	1.27	Dominican Republic
1.12	1.37	1.56	1.34	1.13	0.93	0.74	0.57	Grenada
1.07	0.99	0.87	0.63	0.45	0.34	0.26	0.16	Guadeloupe
3.60	3.12	3.01	2.95	2.75	2.51	2.29	2.08	Haiti
1.03	0.91	0.97	1.23	1.47	1.65	1.68	1.67	Jamaica
1.26	1.06	0.81	0.55	0.48	0.39	0.27	0.15	Martinique
-0.93	-18.59	1.52	1.99	2.44	2.87	2.76	2.66	Montserrat
1.81	1.17	1.11	1.11	1.08	0.98	0.82	0.64	Netherlands Antilles
4.63	2.36	1.10	0.61	0.37	0.18	0.01	-0.12	Puerto Rico
0.73	-1.19	-0.87	-0.42	0.04	0.48	0.88	1.23	Saint Kitts and Nevis
2.08	1.86	2.08	2.23	2.30	2.30	2.03	1.77	Saint Lucia
4.12	3.21	2.55	1.97	1.50	1.06	0.90	0.80	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
1.49	1.09	0.90	0.77	0.59	0.44	0.27	0.12	Trinidad and Tobago
4.83	4.65	4.42	4.16	3.86	3.28	2.72	2.19	Turks and Caicos Islands
1.36	1.11	1.19	0.99	0.88	0.71	0.46	0.27	United States Virgin Islands
2.35	2.26	2.04	1.86	1.69	1.54	1.38	1.20	CENTRAL AMERICA
2.74	2.36	2.32	2.32	2.31	2.29	2.23	1.94	Belize
3.40	3.40	2.82	2.49	2.12	1.90	1.69	1.48	Costa Rica
3.91	3.40	2.13	1.92	1.78	1.85	1.73	1.56	El Salvador
3.57	3.62	3.43	3.27	3.08	2.94	2.77	2.57	Guatemala
3.91	3.67	3.25	2.99	2.76	2.57	2.40	2.21	Honduras
2.08	1.98	1.81	1.62	1.44	1.26	1.08	0.89	Mexico
3.44	3.34	3.12	2.91	2.74	2.61	2.38	2.14	Nicaragua
2.51	2.43	2.38	2.31	2.18	2.07	1.96	1.76	Panama
2.35	2.18	1.97	1.69	1.45	1.23	1.04	0.88	SOUTH AMERICA
1.64	1.55	1.41	1.25	1.11	0.98	0.86	0.75	Argentina
3.63	2.94	2.66	2.50	2.30	2.12	1.94	1.75	Bolivia
2.33	2.20	1.99	1.63	1.33	1.05	0.83	0.66	Brazil
1.89	1.75	1.62	1.43	1.28	1.13	0.96	0.78	Chile
2.89	2.56	2.24	1.96	1.72	1.52	1.32	1.18	Colombia
3.05	2.57	2.29	2.05	1.91	1.71	1.52	1.31	Ecuador
5.07	5.62	1.98	1.30	0.85	0.54	0.32	0.14	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
3.56	3.49	2.68	2.39	2.26	2.16	2.01	1.75	French Guiana
1.08	1.46	1.41	1.35	1.25	1.14	0.84	0.52	Guyana
4.06	3.69	3.48	3.25	3.00	2.72	2.45	2.16	Paraguay
2.39	2.23	1.99	1.86	1.71	1.56	1.38	1.20	Peru
1.78	1.84	1.62	1.32	1.01	0.73	0.57	0.41	Suriname
1.06	1.05	0.94	0.82	0.71	0.63	0.55	0.49	Uruguay
2.67	2.40	2.13	1.90	1.68	1.47	1.27	1.09	Venezuela
1.58	1.54	1.42	1.31	1.21	1.12	1.01	0.89	NORTHERN AMERICA
0.79	0.68	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.22	Bermuda
1.44	1.38	1.19	1.05	0.96	0.88	0.79	0.69	Canada
0.36	0.32	0.60	0.51	0.39	0.27	0.17	0.07	Greenland
0.07	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.05	—	-0.05	-0.13	Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
1.60	1.56	1.44	1.33	1.24	1.15	1.03	0.91	United States of America
1.97	1.77	1.40	1.18	1.05	0.97	0.91	0.88	OCEANIA
1.91	1.69	1.30	1.06	0.90	0.77	0.67	0.58	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND
1.98	1.82	1.39	1.11	0.93	0.80	0.68	0.59	Australia (8)
1.54	1.05	0.84	0.73	0.68	0.65	0.62	0.52	New Zealand
2.91	2.76	2.50	2.55	2.67	2.86	3.12	3.28	MELANESIA
2.98	2.82	2.45	2.11	1.78	1.47	1.39	1.16	Fiji
2.61	2.36	2.24	2.12	2.03	1.97	1.89	1.68	New Caledonia
2.71	2.56	2.26	2.56	2.96	3.43	3.88	4.21	Papua New Guinea
4.60	4.49	4.52	4.48	4.43	4.40	4.37	4.06	Solomon Islands
4.43	4.23	4.15	4.09	3.99	3.89	3.79	3.50	Vanuatu
2.58	2.57	2.59	2.31	2.08	1.85	1.59	1.45	MICRONESIA
1.81	1.68	1.72	1.51	1.39	1.28	1.12	0.92	Guam
2.59	4.88	4.51	3.67	2.96	2.37	1.89	1.49	Kiribati
1.64	1.50	1.46	1.43	1.38	1.33	1.27	1.13	Marshall Islands
2.67	0.85	1.99	2.17	2.28	2.31	2.00	2.99	Micronesia (Fed. States of)
2.67	2.47	2.29	2.11	1.94	1.78	1.62	1.48	Nauru

Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Northern Mariana Islands	4.82	4.68	4.45	0.51	9.49	4.99	25.15	15.40
Palau	3.29	3.21	3.13	3.13	3.04	0.28	3.18	2.75
POLYNESIA	5.54	4.55	4.69	4.79	2.49	2.39	2.38	2.00
American Samoa	1.68	0.96	3.67	3.55	2.22	2.44	4.61	4.42
Cook Islands	2.91	2.82	2.01	2.51	-1.53	-0.96	0.06	1.51
French Polynesia	6.55	6.19	6.27	6.27	3.73	3.22	2.79	1.89
Niue	0.13	0.13	0.60	-0.83	-2.09	-0.79	-1.86	-3.25
Pitcairn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	8.60	4.74	3.27	3.35	1.78	0.81	0.34	0.51
Tokelau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	7.05	6.10	5.83	5.46	1.92	2.87	2.02	1.33
Tuvalu	5.47	5.37	5.17	4.74	5.20	7.01	4.89	4.63
Wallis and Futuna Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.

1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

6 Refers to the Vatican City State.

7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

Table A.6. Average annual rate of change of the urban population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
5.26	5.13	4.33	3.59	2.97	2.45	2.01	1.65	Northern Mariana Islands
2.92	1.73	1.73	1.80	1.89	1.98	2.05	1.87	Palau
1.46	1.42	1.72	1.81	1.89	1.94	1.97	1.84	POLYNESIA
3.07	2.83	2.89	2.53	2.24	1.99	1.77	1.61	American Samoa
1.02	1.41	2.49	1.61	1.00	0.57	0.25	0.00	Cook Islands
1.27	1.03	1.22	1.45	1.66	1.81	1.91	1.68	French Polynesia
-1.18	0.15	0.49	0.40	0.31	0.22	0.14	0.03	Niue
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pitcairn
0.92	1.19	1.29	1.82	2.29	2.59	2.84	3.01	Samoa
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tokelau
0.48	0.77	1.72	1.90	2.00	2.08	2.15	1.93	Tonga
4.20	3.56	3.00	2.51	2.08	1.72	1.53	1.36	Tuvalu
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wallis and Futuna Islands

**Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population
by major area, region and country: 1950-2030**

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
WORLD	1.28	1.27	1.41	1.64	1.54	1.11	1.07	0.99
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)	-0.09	-0.27	-0.47	-0.83	-0.65	-0.59	-0.29	-0.33
LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)	1.64	1.64	1.82	2.11	1.90	1.37	1.26	1.15
Least developed countries (#)	1.74	1.91	1.97	2.05	2.05	1.86	2.11	2.13
AFRICA	1.77	1.86	1.88	2.02	2.11	2.21	2.26	2.10
EASTERN AFRICA	2.04	2.19	2.30	2.41	2.38	2.30	2.49	2.49
Burundi	1.78	1.79	1.75	1.77	0.76	2.07	3.12	2.59
Comoros	1.79	1.15	0.74	2.00	2.43	3.43	2.69	2.23
Djibouti	1.22	2.48	4.61	3.95	3.85	5.54	0.15	3.35
Eritrea	1.77	2.03	2.11	2.30	2.41	2.38	2.25	2.56
Ethiopia	1.85	1.95	2.14	2.30	2.40	1.31	2.76	3.01
Kenya	2.50	2.72	2.81	2.88	2.96	2.99	2.80	2.35
Madagascar	2.10	2.14	2.11	2.13	2.05	2.18	2.20	2.11
Malawi	1.82	2.06	2.27	2.32	2.63	2.98	2.94	4.99
Mauritius (1)	2.30	2.25	1.46	0.19	1.04	1.98	1.35	1.08
Mozambique	1.41	1.65	1.83	1.96	1.78	1.64	0.99	-0.76
Réunion	2.03	1.38	1.36	1.50	-1.11	-1.35	-5.09	-9.02
Rwanda	2.73	2.93	2.00	3.21	2.94	2.98	2.78	2.55
Seychelles	2.08	2.08	2.33	2.33	0.40	-0.76	-1.23	0.04
Somalia	1.66	1.66	1.70	1.84	2.02	8.67	0.08	1.16
Uganda	2.43	2.50	2.93	2.96	2.58	2.82	2.84	3.26
United Republic of Tanzania	2.36	2.60	2.81	2.75	2.51	1.97	2.56	2.23
Zambia	1.60	1.56	1.40	1.46	2.24	1.71	3.30	3.16
Zimbabwe	2.72	2.93	2.77	2.71	2.90	2.55	3.05	2.55
MIDDLE AFRICA	1.39	1.61	1.47	1.53	2.11	2.47	2.53	2.43
Angola	1.14	1.30	0.99	0.95	1.47	1.96	2.52	1.51
Cameroon	1.21	1.30	1.51	1.41	0.91	1.64	1.50	1.47
Central African Republic	0.68	0.70	0.86	1.14	0.85	1.87	2.34	1.79
Chad	1.04	1.18	1.27	1.38	1.17	1.12	1.95	2.62
Congo	1.90	2.16	2.47	2.77	2.51	1.23	1.18	2.54
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.81	2.12	1.75	1.85	3.16	3.36	3.04	3.01
Equatorial Guinea	0.05	-0.12	1.14	1.52	-5.23	-0.83	6.57	0.91
Gabon	-0.35	-0.36	-0.86	-1.04	-0.21	-0.57	-1.12	-1.76
São Tomé and Príncipe	-0.64	1.49	-0.62	1.38	1.22	1.71	1.10	1.37
NORTHERN AFRICA	1.58	1.58	1.37	1.68	1.79	2.00	2.00	1.53
Algeria	1.06	0.92	-0.20	2.24	2.78	2.03	1.47	1.31
Egypt	1.59	1.45	1.58	1.71	1.73	2.08	2.44	2.48
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1.31	3.06	2.46	-1.64	-2.52	-0.50	-0.67	-0.94
Morocco	2.07	2.32	1.97	1.95	1.44	1.13	1.29	0.87
Sudan	1.71	1.76	1.67	1.66	2.27	2.71	2.38	0.91
Tunisia	1.30	0.83	0.74	0.31	-0.01	1.96	1.60	0.32
Western Sahara	5.84	5.46	10.78	10.62	-7.48	1.42	-4.41	-1.34
SOUTHERN AFRICA	1.71	1.78	2.27	2.33	2.44	2.27	2.27	1.98
Botswana	2.45	2.16	2.44	2.06	2.34	2.14	0.68	-1.28
Lesotho	1.20	1.29	1.24	1.40	1.55	1.71	1.68	1.56
Namibia	1.32	1.45	1.97	2.11	2.31	1.44	1.81	3.68
South Africa	1.72	1.80	2.39	2.45	2.54	2.37	2.41	2.01
Swaziland	2.33	2.18	1.66	1.76	2.04	2.01	2.27	3.47
WESTERN AFRICA	1.78	1.79	1.85	1.90	1.92	2.13	2.02	1.88
Benin	0.24	0.62	0.93	1.16	1.08	1.10	2.00	1.85
Burkina Faso	0.98	1.27	1.69	2.01	2.14	1.79	1.86	2.37
Cape Verde	2.67	2.64	2.73	2.70	0.33	0.26	-0.89	-1.61
Côte d'Ivoire	2.36	2.47	2.52	2.82	2.70	3.63	3.46	2.80
Gambia	1.16	2.21	2.51	2.46	2.91	2.59	2.72	3.15
Ghana	2.32	2.18	2.15	1.17	2.48	1.84	3.08	1.81
Guinea	1.44	1.74	1.73	1.72	0.33	2.11	1.80	1.93
Guinea-Bissau	0.52	0.51	-0.03	0.73	1.98	3.64	1.59	1.73
Liberia	1.70	1.85	1.81	1.81	1.72	1.66	1.65	-1.26
Mali	1.95	2.05	2.02	1.99	1.85	1.72	1.80	1.84

Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
0.83	0.61	0.42	0.26	0.10	-0.10	-0.32	-0.54	WORLD
-0.39	-0.38	-0.53	-0.74	-0.94	-1.15	-1.36	-1.56	MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)
0.98	0.72	0.52	0.36	0.20	-0.01	-0.23	-0.46	LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)
2.15	1.85	1.73	1.52	1.29	1.09	0.85	0.61	Least developed countries (#)
1.77	1.56	1.34	1.16	0.98	0.79	0.57	0.39	AFRICA
1.89	1.98	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.17	0.97	0.76	EASTERN AFRICA
1.16	0.48	2.74	2.87	2.12	1.81	1.50	1.29	Burundi
2.20	2.10	1.91	1.59	1.15	0.72	0.41	0.21	Comoros
-1.94	0.01	-1.22	-1.00	-0.33	0.18	0.17	0.04	Djibouti
0.35	2.52	3.14	2.64	1.52	1.20	0.90	0.60	Eritrea
2.93	2.46	2.17	1.98	1.83	1.57	1.23	0.93	Ethiopia
1.53	0.42	-0.43	-0.68	-0.84	-0.92	-0.91	-1.12	Kenya
2.35	2.80	2.57	2.29	1.97	1.59	1.13	0.82	Madagascar
0.84	2.05	1.52	1.28	1.22	1.11	0.91	0.65	Malawi
0.88	0.68	0.57	0.24	-0.04	-0.33	-0.68	-1.06	Mauritius (1)
2.04	0.60	-0.05	-0.37	-0.45	-0.50	-0.51	-0.73	Mozambique
-4.15	-4.65	-4.07	-3.44	-2.55	-1.60	-0.66	-0.80	Réunion
-6.15	6.94	0.17	-0.47	-0.91	-1.09	-0.91	-0.35	Rwanda
1.14	1.02	0.65	0.28	-0.11	-0.52	-0.96	-1.13	Seychelles
0.03	2.76	3.37	2.74	2.07	1.88	1.70	1.47	Somalia
3.00	2.85	3.15	3.39	3.27	3.05	2.77	2.40	Uganda
1.99	0.91	0.32	0.14	0.21	0.13	-0.19	-0.47	United Republic of Tanzania
3.36	2.79	0.73	0.64	0.70	0.41	0.07	-0.25	Zambia
1.51	0.93	-0.20	-0.73	-0.96	-1.25	-1.50	-1.57	Zimbabwe
2.63	1.44	1.83	1.55	1.33	1.12	0.92	0.67	MIDDLE AFRICA
2.06	1.52	2.01	1.68	1.35	1.28	1.19	0.99	Angola
1.25	0.79	0.21	-0.20	-0.40	-0.62	-0.81	-0.96	Cameroon
2.08	1.34	0.40	0.37	0.10	-0.12	-0.39	-0.58	Central African Republic
2.60	2.70	2.44	2.24	1.98	1.65	1.38	1.05	Chad
2.48	2.40	1.64	1.84	1.60	1.31	0.97	0.67	Congo
3.22	1.36	2.16	1.82	1.57	1.33	1.08	0.79	Democratic Republic of the Congo
0.79	0.77	0.80	0.67	0.56	0.49	0.23	0.01	Equatorial Guinea
-2.57	-2.68	-2.70	-1.76	-0.90	-0.01	-0.17	-0.32	Gabon
2.21	2.47	2.39	2.11	1.62	1.15	0.74	0.31	São Tomé and Príncipe
1.33	1.17	1.08	0.83	0.50	0.14	-0.27	-0.49	NORTHERN AFRICA
0.94	0.34	0.32	0.15	-0.06	-0.33	-0.63	-0.84	Algeria
2.23	2.13	1.94	1.64	1.11	0.53	-0.04	-0.28	Egypt
-1.24	-0.89	-0.49	-0.10	0.19	-0.12	-0.44	-0.68	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
0.32	0.12	0.08	-0.04	-0.21	-0.41	-0.65	-0.86	Morocco
1.05	0.82	0.66	0.24	0.01	-0.08	-0.29	-0.50	Sudan
0.05	0.48	0.18	0.02	-0.20	-0.46	-0.81	-1.05	Tunisia
-1.70	-1.59	-1.20	-0.68	-0.10	0.51	0.27	0.10	Western Sahara
0.76	0.44	-0.36	-1.21	-1.43	-1.51	-1.69	-1.82	SOUTHERN AFRICA
0.76	1.16	-0.11	-1.44	-1.81	-1.85	-2.02	-2.20	Botswana
1.34	1.13	-0.02	-0.74	-0.93	-1.20	-1.49	-1.59	Lesotho
2.56	2.15	0.64	-0.07	-0.36	-0.54	-0.72	-0.91	Namibia
0.57	0.19	-0.51	-1.35	-1.57	-1.63	-1.79	-1.93	South Africa
2.03	2.09	0.62	-0.38	-0.68	-0.98	-1.37	-1.52	Swaziland
1.71	1.48	1.36	1.22	0.98	0.76	0.56	0.39	WESTERN AFRICA
2.02	1.27	1.27	1.11	0.90	0.62	0.26	-0.03	Benin
2.51	2.52	2.50	2.45	2.31	2.08	1.80	1.55	Burkina Faso
0.55	0.26	0.11	-0.00	-0.11	-0.21	-0.30	-0.55	Cape Verde
2.14	1.28	0.83	0.60	0.28	-0.10	-0.43	-0.56	Côte d'Ivoire
3.09	3.29	2.69	2.14	1.62	1.18	0.80	0.38	Gambia
1.52	0.95	1.29	1.07	0.81	0.57	0.36	0.18	Ghana
2.62	0.98	0.41	1.30	1.01	0.70	0.42	0.14	Guinea
2.13	1.65	1.73	1.57	1.48	1.42	1.23	0.95	Guinea-Bissau
-0.06	5.45	2.93	1.52	1.33	1.18	0.98	0.72	Liberia
1.88	1.86	1.98	2.06	1.96	1.78	1.58	1.33	Mali

Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Mauritania	1.47	1.68	1.58	1.30	0.81	0.49	-0.04	-0.41
Niger	2.39	2.25	2.33	2.34	2.44	2.63	2.75	2.72
Nigeria	1.91	1.80	1.83	1.88	1.91	2.25	1.73	1.71
Saint Helena (2)	0.13	0.14	0.13	-0.13	-0.21	0.42	0.64	-0.51
Senegal	2.14	2.29	2.37	2.51	2.67	2.36	2.26	2.00
Sierra Leone	0.94	0.96	0.94	0.94	1.02	1.30	1.24	1.61
Togo	1.06	1.12	1.08	3.74	1.58	0.50	2.36	2.46
ASIA	1.58	1.55	1.78	2.12	1.90	1.24	1.12	1.00
EASTERN ASIA	1.32	0.99	1.49	2.25	1.98	0.79	0.46	0.22
China (3)	1.49	1.10	1.70	2.65	2.21	0.93	0.53	0.35
China, Hong Kong SAR (4)	3.14	2.70	1.72	-0.72	-1.31	-1.07	-2.11	-52.81
China, Macao SAR (5)	3.18	3.16	-0.32	-1.20	-5.18	-4.42	0.33	1.11
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	-2.23	0.48	0.38	-1.10	1.01	1.33	1.15	1.13
Japan	0.15	-0.49	-0.58	-1.27	-0.28	-0.39	0.18	-0.88
Mongolia	0.25	-0.25	0.52	1.72	1.49	1.40	1.48	2.08
Republic of Korea	1.76	2.19	1.31	-0.39	-0.64	-2.17	-2.76	-4.90
SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA	1.86	2.11	2.06	2.04	1.88	1.64	1.83	1.82
Afghanistan	1.79	1.92	1.98	2.06	1.93	0.45	-2.52	0.07
Bangladesh	1.96	2.14	2.21	2.21	2.02	1.31	1.94	1.92
Bhutan	1.56	1.74	1.87	1.97	2.04	2.15	2.26	2.48
India	1.91	2.17	2.05	2.04	1.85	1.63	1.75	1.72
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.45	1.48	1.52	1.63	1.53	1.84	2.61	1.84
Kazakhstan	2.59	3.48	2.44	0.83	0.73	0.28	0.44	0.60
Kyrgyzstan	1.33	2.18	2.89	2.34	1.96	1.78	2.04	1.99
Maldives	1.71	1.83	1.94	1.69	1.40	1.74	2.09	3.20
Nepal	1.30	1.44	1.79	1.86	1.80	1.77	1.91	2.06
Pakistan	1.42	1.57	1.95	2.08	2.15	2.33	2.92	2.71
Sri Lanka	2.06	2.29	2.04	1.71	1.80	1.64	1.46	1.53
Tajikistan	2.50	2.54	3.15	2.61	3.56	3.15	3.21	3.48
Turkmenistan	1.99	2.97	3.14	2.69	2.91	2.72	2.84	2.89
Uzbekistan	2.41	2.92	3.17	2.69	2.34	2.08	2.64	2.62
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	1.73	2.03	2.12	2.15	1.82	1.57	1.36	1.08
Brunei Darussalam	3.30	2.21	0.95	0.47	4.13	4.73	1.67	0.84
Cambodia	2.14	2.30	2.33	2.24	0.77	-1.88	4.05	3.65
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	1.22	1.58	1.97	2.03	2.22	-2.83	2.58	2.41
Indonesia	1.42	1.82	1.82	2.06	1.72	1.50	0.99	0.57
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.97	2.18	2.13	1.90	1.85	0.87	2.11	2.26
Malaysia	1.94	2.17	2.17	1.62	1.13	0.86	1.22	1.09
Myanmar	1.44	1.65	1.66	1.78	2.03	2.20	1.92	1.56
Philippines	2.56	2.60	2.71	2.53	2.00	2.09	0.55	0.25
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	2.58	2.72	3.06	2.83	1.86	1.49	1.41	1.06
Viet Nam	1.54	1.89	2.08	1.92	2.09	1.86	2.12	2.08
WESTERN ASIA	1.56	1.49	1.20	1.07	1.26	1.54	0.55	0.66
Armenia	1.38	1.91	1.54	0.76	0.48	0.32	0.98	0.98
Azerbaijan	2.43	2.81	2.87	2.07	1.27	1.03	1.25	1.46
Bahrain	-4.74	-3.56	3.74	0.07	2.85	3.67	2.29	2.17
Cyprus	0.58	0.65	-0.49	0.24	-1.74	-2.57	-1.83	-2.34
Georgia	0.98	0.85	0.68	0.17	0.04	-0.19	-0.11	0.12
Iraq	1.94	1.17	0.13	0.83	0.74	0.98	1.26	1.97
Israel	2.48	-0.67	0.06	-1.29	-0.42	-0.86	-0.53	0.98
Jordan	4.42	3.06	2.79	6.86	2.70	1.62	0.55	-0.14
Kuwait	1.70	2.57	6.23	9.10	-0.35	-4.94	-4.93	1.86
Lebanon	1.76	1.32	-0.63	-1.62	-1.86	-5.25	-4.94	-3.70
Occupied Palestinian Territory	-0.37	-0.08	-0.11	-4.03	0.25	2.13	2.63	2.59
Oman	1.92	2.14	1.93	1.91	2.18	1.96	0.10	-3.13
Qatar	6.73	5.03	7.95	7.03	6.29	3.48	6.66	2.91
Saudi Arabia	0.86	0.61	0.63	0.09	0.48	1.64	1.49	0.41
Syrian Arab Republic	1.80	1.93	2.13	2.18	2.70	2.82	3.23	2.93
Turkey	1.58	1.63	1.22	1.12	1.44	1.59	-1.01	-0.97
United Arab Emirates	-2.49	-3.21	6.02	5.32	12.48	16.70	7.82	4.31
Yemen	1.53	1.53	1.63	1.19	1.53	2.86	3.33	3.16

Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
-0.13	-0.21	-0.40	-0.50	-0.49	-0.32	-0.06	0.28	Mauritania
2.82	2.87	2.93	2.77	2.55	2.37	2.20	1.99	Niger
1.53	1.23	0.97	0.83	0.51	0.23	0.01	-0.16	Nigeria
-1.08	-1.13	-0.42	-0.60	-0.79	-1.02	-1.29	-1.40	Saint Helena (2)
1.26	1.03	0.97	0.81	0.54	0.27	0.01	-0.17	Senegal
-0.82	0.52	2.65	0.60	0.40	0.26	0.10	-0.14	Sierra Leone
1.61	2.53	1.44	1.15	0.80	0.47	0.14	-0.15	Togo
0.83	0.57	0.37	0.19	0.02	-0.21	-0.46	-0.71	ASIA
-0.08	-0.41	-0.77	-0.95	-1.10	-1.28	-1.43	-1.53	EASTERN ASIA
-0.04	-0.44	-0.81	-0.98	-1.12	-1.29	-1.43	-1.52	China (3)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China, Hong Kong SAR (4)
0.03	0.57	-0.26	-0.37	-0.42	-0.45	-0.55	-0.69	China, Macao SAR (5)
1.01	0.27	-0.23	-0.65	-0.86	-1.07	-1.16	-1.34	Dem. People's Republic of Korea
-0.55	-0.07	-0.15	-0.49	-0.85	-1.22	-1.56	-1.88	Japan
1.63	0.99	1.11	0.93	0.53	0.01	-0.56	-0.79	Mongolia
-2.69	-0.53	-0.60	-0.85	-1.03	-1.17	-1.31	-1.47	Republic of Korea
1.72	1.51	1.31	1.05	0.76	0.42	0.05	-0.33	SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA
6.22	1.64	3.25	2.92	1.60	1.37	1.11	0.82	Afghanistan
1.97	1.79	1.54	1.25	0.95	0.64	0.31	-0.04	Bangladesh
1.12	2.31	2.65	2.15	1.87	1.56	1.26	1.02	Bhutan
1.63	1.47	1.21	0.92	0.62	0.28	-0.10	-0.51	India
0.04	-0.96	-0.93	-0.74	-0.44	-0.52	-0.66	-0.89	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
-0.03	-0.87	-0.40	-0.66	-0.42	-0.92	-1.47	-1.65	Kazakhstan
1.28	2.02	1.60	1.16	0.74	0.21	-0.34	-0.54	Kyrgyzstan
3.05	2.50	2.36	2.17	1.82	1.34	0.86	0.54	Maldives
1.88	1.71	1.72	1.54	1.27	1.04	0.82	0.58	Nepal
2.05	2.24	1.92	1.74	1.51	1.08	0.59	0.28	Pakistan
1.12	0.92	0.84	0.57	0.31	0.02	-0.33	-0.72	Sri Lanka
2.45	1.95	1.28	1.30	1.28	0.86	0.24	-0.11	Tajikistan
2.94	1.87	1.18	0.87	0.48	-0.04	-0.37	-0.69	Turkmenistan
2.66	2.15	1.80	1.44	1.02	0.51	0.03	-0.48	Uzbekistan
0.70	0.15	0.02	-0.18	-0.31	-0.45	-0.60	-0.83	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA
0.21	-0.39	-0.73	-0.74	-0.71	-0.64	-0.43	-0.19	Brunei Darussalam
2.93	2.05	1.71	1.49	1.19	0.87	0.56	0.32	Cambodia
2.60	-3.58	3.93	2.46	1.40	1.05	0.59	0.25	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
0.11	-0.71	-0.88	-1.01	-1.07	-1.07	-1.00	-1.22	Indonesia
2.09	1.88	1.70	1.46	1.17	0.84	0.53	0.24	Lao People's Democratic Republic
0.18	-0.56	0.13	-0.23	-0.42	-0.48	-0.57	-0.65	Malaysia
1.36	0.99	0.54	0.02	-0.25	-0.49	-0.72	-0.96	Myanmar
0.09	-0.04	-0.25	-0.40	-0.47	-0.50	-0.52	-0.74	Philippines
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Singapore
0.98	0.79	0.62	0.32	0.03	-0.31	-0.69	-0.92	Thailand
1.45	0.85	0.70	0.53	0.35	0.08	-0.28	-0.59	Viet Nam
1.49	1.44	1.38	1.26	1.08	0.80	0.55	0.29	WESTERN ASIA
-0.72	-0.77	0.09	-0.18	-0.40	-0.84	-1.41	-1.99	Armenia
2.27	1.58	1.16	0.94	0.53	-0.01	-0.66	-0.91	Azerbaijan
2.35	1.60	0.89	0.59	0.37	0.19	-0.02	-0.16	Bahrain
-0.08	0.58	0.31	-0.03	-0.31	-0.60	-0.97	-1.34	Cyprus
0.12	0.17	-0.42	-0.60	-0.70	-1.16	-1.64	-2.16	Georgia
3.64	3.39	3.30	2.86	2.27	1.52	0.89	0.25	Iraq
2.18	1.00	1.43	0.94	0.48	0.06	-0.18	-0.44	Israel
0.45	2.98	2.05	1.29	0.79	0.38	0.00	-0.18	Jordan
-7.24	3.33	1.43	0.83	0.43	0.44	0.26	0.07	Kuwait
0.71	-0.35	-0.60	-0.74	-0.78	-0.71	-0.66	-0.78	Lebanon
2.80	2.57	2.26	1.96	1.68	1.38	1.08	0.79	Occupied Palestinian Territory
-2.73	0.56	0.57	0.54	0.46	0.39	0.40	0.22	Oman
-0.04	-0.20	-0.58	-0.63	-0.51	-0.39	-0.32	-0.55	Qatar
-2.06	-1.19	-0.76	-0.39	0.06	0.58	0.37	0.17	Saudi Arabia
2.40	2.44	2.29	1.90	1.43	0.89	0.35	-0.16	Syrian Arab Republic
0.33	0.16	-0.07	-0.28	-0.48	-0.69	-0.79	-0.90	Turkey
2.98	1.30	0.76	0.36	0.02	-0.25	-0.56	-0.83	United Arab Emirates
4.14	3.20	3.08	2.96	2.77	2.46	2.20	1.88	Yemen

Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
EUROPE	-0.15	-0.27	-0.57	-0.89	-1.16	-1.09	-0.65	-0.48
EASTERN EUROPE	0.02	-0.23	-0.58	-0.96	-1.28	-1.27	-0.83	-0.65
Belarus	-1.07	-0.49	-0.73	-1.04	-1.73	-2.04	-1.94	-1.81
Bulgaria	-1.05	-1.15	-1.70	-1.63	-1.99	-1.47	-1.58	-1.62
Czech Republic	-0.01	-0.36	-0.83	-1.10	-5.18	-6.55	-0.47	0.00
Hungary	0.49	-0.27	-0.70	-0.79	-1.36	-1.48	-1.52	-1.66
Poland	0.35	-0.06	0.36	-0.19	-0.53	-0.28	0.22	-0.21
Republic of Moldova	1.53	1.75	1.01	0.25	0.11	-0.45	-0.39	-0.37
Romania	-0.03	-0.04	-0.42	0.38	0.10	-0.29	-0.90	-1.05
Russian Federation	-0.07	-0.39	-0.91	-1.61	-1.65	-1.44	-0.83	-0.39
Slovakia	1.35	1.23	-0.09	-0.57	-0.95	-1.12	-0.43	-0.59
Ukraine	0.16	-0.11	-0.37	-0.79	-0.97	-1.29	-1.26	-0.85
NORTHERN EUROPE	-0.03	-0.02	-0.10	-0.28	-3.43	-3.64	-0.50	0.01
Channel Islands	1.42	1.39	1.60	1.62	1.30	0.71	0.93	1.16
Denmark	-0.28	-2.24	-1.98	-1.77	-2.02	-1.65	-0.78	-0.49
Estonia	-0.59	-0.82	-0.69	-0.84	-0.61	-0.79	-0.01	0.51
Faeroe Islands	0.18	0.54	0.19	0.42	0.42	0.68	0.92	0.61
Finland	0.20	-0.08	-1.39	-2.21	-3.05	-0.48	0.52	-0.48
Iceland	-0.80	-0.75	-0.88	-1.48	-1.12	-1.58	-1.13	-1.21
Ireland	-1.35	-1.31	-0.80	-0.68	0.65	0.61	0.37	-0.43
Isle of Man	-1.85	-1.86	0.02	2.21	3.07	1.61	0.11	1.38
Latvia	-0.46	-0.16	0.08	-0.49	-1.07	-1.26	-0.45	0.65
Lithuania	-0.82	-0.36	-0.30	-0.73	-1.59	-1.98	-1.36	-0.44
Norway	1.01	0.92	-2.54	-3.27	-1.02	-1.15	-0.20	-0.03
Sweden	-1.45	-1.66	-2.90	-3.11	-1.41	-0.13	0.08	0.49
United Kingdom	0.49	0.71	1.32	1.10	-5.35	-7.20	-1.04	0.18
SOUTHERN EUROPE	-0.12	-0.25	-0.63	-0.98	-0.36	-0.25	-0.31	-0.33
Albania	1.30	1.59	2.80	2.51	2.05	1.84	1.72	1.70
Andorra	14.02	6.07	8.61	7.61	6.16	5.23	7.88	7.34
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.43	0.85	0.36	-0.20	-0.16	-0.41	0.39	0.35
Croatia	-0.39	-0.75	-1.06	-1.44	-1.27	-1.36	-0.49	0.85
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	0.13	-0.07	-1.18	-1.43	-0.65	0.16	0.26	0.26
Holy See (6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	-0.51	-0.56	-0.51	-0.67	-0.19	-0.23	-0.06	0.10
Malta	-2.28	-2.77	-3.34	-3.04	-2.77	-1.71	-1.86	-2.16
Portugal	0.13	0.19	-0.17	-1.25	0.45	0.93	-1.82	-3.50
San Marino	-0.65	-0.85	-1.72	-3.41	-5.90	-5.78	-7.29	-4.92
Serbia and Montenegro	0.13	-0.23	-0.66	-1.07	-0.35	-0.26	-0.23	-0.26
Slovenia	-0.21	-0.58	-0.61	-0.90	-0.93	-1.07	-0.13	0.01
Spain	-0.17	-0.21	-1.27	-1.58	-1.15	-1.17	-0.58	-0.48
TFYR Macedonia (7)	0.57	-1.07	-0.77	-1.26	-0.04	0.17	-0.61	-0.10
WESTERN EUROPE	-0.69	-0.54	-0.69	-0.89	-0.69	-0.60	-0.69	-0.46
Austria	-0.19	0.06	0.45	0.36	0.24	-0.11	-0.03	0.28
Belgium	-0.71	-0.61	-1.22	-1.77	-1.89	-3.44	-2.53	-2.11
France	-1.02	-0.88	-1.61	-1.74	-0.59	0.18	0.24	0.21
Germany	-1.04	-0.96	-0.73	-1.02	-1.44	-1.70	-1.78	-1.27
Liechtenstein	1.83	1.83	2.48	2.54	1.77	1.70	1.34	1.31
Luxembourg	-0.15	-0.19	0.61	-2.33	-2.94	-4.12	-4.11	-3.80
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	1.36	1.45	0.90	0.71	0.47	0.21	-0.01	0.12
Switzerland	-0.05	0.15	1.02	0.38	-0.09	-0.63	-2.17	-2.45
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	1.34	1.27	1.09	0.76	0.55	0.33	0.19	-0.08
CARIBBEAN	0.98	0.97	0.88	0.57	0.34	0.11	0.52	0.41
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua and Barbuda	0.70	-0.37	2.87	2.59	-1.16	0.24	-0.00	-0.31
Aruba	0.34	-1.76	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.93	0.97
Bahamas	3.29	5.26	5.94	4.65	0.92	0.82	-1.95	-2.50
Barbados	1.40	0.21	0.19	0.12	0.80	0.48	-0.49	-0.48
British Virgin Islands	2.43	2.28	2.11	1.85	0.12	-0.05	1.89	1.62
Cayman Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	0.74	0.52	0.86	0.59	-0.36	-1.45	-1.13	-0.88

Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
-0.30	-0.34	-0.55	-0.80	-1.04	-1.30	-1.55	-1.77	EUROPE
-0.27	-0.41	-0.63	-0.87	-1.10	-1.38	-1.65	-1.93	EASTERN EUROPE
-1.18	-1.61	-1.70	-1.72	-1.76	-1.91	-2.08	-2.16	Belarus
-1.63	-1.32	-1.99	-2.00	-2.09	-2.16	-2.24	-2.35	Bulgaria
0.46	0.35	-0.45	-0.58	-0.65	-0.72	-0.79	-0.90	Czech Republic
-0.83	-0.94	-1.57	-1.73	-1.81	-1.90	-1.97	-2.06	Hungary
-0.04	-0.15	-0.27	-0.50	-0.76	-1.09	-1.45	-1.83	Poland
0.16	-0.13	-0.31	-0.67	-1.02	-1.53	-1.73	-1.90	Republic of Moldova
-1.19	-0.05	-0.26	-0.62	-0.69	-0.77	-0.84	-0.88	Romania
0.01	-0.32	-0.54	-0.83	-1.13	-1.49	-1.85	-2.21	Russian Federation
0.26	0.10	-0.48	-0.61	-0.68	-0.77	-0.85	-0.96	Slovakia
-0.26	-0.85	-0.90	-1.11	-1.36	-1.70	-2.05	-2.39	Ukraine
0.08	-0.03	-0.36	-0.59	-0.79	-1.02	-1.18	-1.36	NORTHERN EUROPE
0.51	0.11	0.08	-0.05	-0.13	-0.16	-0.18	-0.24	Channel Islands
0.17	0.14	-0.37	-0.66	-0.86	-1.03	-1.18	-1.36	Denmark
-0.96	-0.81	-1.23	-1.53	-1.88	-2.33	-2.82	-2.99	Estonia
-2.42	0.14	0.26	0.01	-0.25	-0.52	-0.82	-1.14	Faeroe Islands
0.51	0.40	0.31	-0.03	-0.36	-0.72	-1.12	-1.59	Finland
-1.31	-0.89	-0.99	-1.07	-1.01	-0.94	-0.88	-0.99	Iceland
0.05	0.54	0.51	0.10	-0.12	-0.44	-0.79	-1.11	Ireland
0.70	0.59	0.50	0.41	0.32	0.23	0.14	0.06	Isle of Man
-0.54	0.06	-0.34	-0.83	-1.30	-1.88	-2.50	-2.62	Latvia
-0.76	-0.16	-0.38	-0.65	-0.97	-1.32	-1.71	-2.12	Lithuania
-0.46	-1.46	-3.84	-3.52	-3.06	-2.48	-1.87	-1.28	Norway
0.54	-0.09	-0.07	-0.29	-0.53	-0.77	-1.06	-1.42	Sweden
0.24	0.01	-0.26	-0.55	-0.77	-0.99	-1.00	-1.05	United Kingdom
-0.43	-0.06	-0.35	-0.70	-1.03	-1.35	-1.62	-1.84	SOUTHERN EUROPE
-1.57	-1.45	-0.39	-0.46	-0.62	-0.73	-0.98	-1.25	Albania
7.31	3.52	5.30	2.89	2.26	1.65	1.04	0.44	Andorra
-5.18	2.32	0.28	-0.73	-1.14	-1.57	-1.84	-2.06	Bosnia and Herzegovina
-2.45	-0.93	-1.22	-1.44	-1.70	-1.94	-2.06	-2.12	Croatia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gibraltar
0.37	0.42	-0.52	-0.89	-1.27	-1.67	-1.78	-1.84	Greece
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Holy See (6)
0.09	-0.10	-0.28	-0.66	-1.04	-1.37	-1.68	-2.00	Italy
-2.15	-2.58	-2.41	-2.11	-1.77	-1.47	-1.22	-1.35	Malta
-1.42	-0.89	-1.01	-1.22	-1.41	-1.57	-1.69	-1.79	Portugal
3.06	2.32	1.38	0.71	0.03	-0.64	-0.76	-0.86	San Marino
0.55	-0.07	-0.40	-0.59	-0.93	-1.28	-1.68	-1.77	Serbia and Montenegro
0.68	-0.00	-0.11	-0.46	-0.79	-1.14	-1.49	-1.91	Slovenia
-0.10	0.07	-0.13	-0.50	-0.81	-1.15	-1.42	-1.64	Spain
-0.38	0.77	0.38	0.00	-0.39	-0.84	-1.32	-1.45	TFYR Macedonia (7)
-0.34	-0.66	-0.71	-0.87	-1.02	-1.18	-1.35	-1.46	WESTERN EUROPE
0.78	0.14	0.05	-0.33	-0.64	-0.92	-1.25	-1.63	Austria
-2.00	-1.99	-0.84	-0.95	-1.03	-1.08	-1.14	-1.22	Belgium
-0.17	-0.27	-0.34	-0.58	-0.81	-1.04	-1.27	-1.35	France
-1.14	-1.47	-1.48	-1.46	-1.40	-1.44	-1.48	-1.52	Germany
1.14	1.13	0.75	0.51	0.27	0.00	-0.30	-0.64	Liechtenstein
-3.25	-2.34	-1.91	-1.58	-1.19	-0.76	-0.28	-0.33	Luxembourg
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monaco
-0.25	-0.82	-0.94	-1.12	-1.24	-1.30	-1.35	-1.43	Netherlands
1.27	0.21	0.01	-0.40	-0.76	-1.09	-1.45	-1.89	Switzerland
0.11	-0.18	-0.34	-0.38	-0.45	-0.53	-0.62	-0.71	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
-0.23	-0.01	0.06	-0.05	-0.28	-0.56	-0.82	-1.03	CARIBBEAN
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Anguilla
1.23	0.91	0.02	-0.30	-0.65	-1.04	-1.22	-1.40	Antigua and Barbuda
4.21	4.14	2.78	2.21	1.68	1.15	0.60	0.00	Aruba
-1.77	-1.95	-1.60	-1.14	-0.61	-0.75	-0.90	-1.05	Bahamas
-0.52	-0.69	-0.84	-1.03	-1.25	-1.41	-1.58	-1.78	Barbados
-1.00	-1.12	-0.55	-0.54	-0.46	-0.33	-0.52	-0.70	British Virgin Islands
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cayman Islands
-0.09	-0.07	-0.37	-0.65	-0.91	-1.21	-1.55	-1.72	Cuba

Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Dominica	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.59	-2.93	-3.49	-1.74	-1.39
Dominican Republic	2.19	2.38	1.84	1.35	0.72	0.24	1.37	1.23
Grenada	1.94	0.70	0.18	0.14	-0.47	-0.47	-0.35	-0.33
Guadeloupe	-1.13	-1.29	-3.38	-4.97	-6.78	-8.01	-15.88	-20.74
Haiti	1.09	1.20	1.24	1.21	1.19	1.53	1.65	1.52
Jamaica	0.63	-0.36	0.36	-0.10	0.57	0.19	0.55	-0.29
Martinique	0.33	0.69	-1.60	-4.11	-5.87	-7.05	-6.59	-6.64
Montserrat	1.93	-2.64	0.16	0.07	0.13	0.09	-1.05	-1.05
Netherlands Antilles	1.86	1.86	1.67	1.67	0.88	0.88	0.79	0.50
Puerto Rico	-0.34	0.21	-0.88	-2.02	-0.68	-0.68	-0.30	-1.19
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.13	0.32	-1.71	-1.61	-0.95	-0.94	-0.58	-0.58
Saint Lucia	0.71	0.53	1.14	1.32	0.79	1.18	1.11	1.39
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.86	1.87	-0.20	-0.84	1.09	0.93	-1.05	-1.19
Trinidad and Tobago	2.35	2.99	1.64	1.99	0.83	1.29	-0.03	-1.20
Turks and Caicos Islands	2.04	1.93	-0.20	-0.20	2.07	3.39	4.90	4.59
United States Virgin Islands	2.76	1.77	3.50	2.94	0.38	-0.35	-3.89	-4.86
CENTRAL AMERICA	1.55	1.74	1.67	1.62	1.51	1.13	0.71	0.58
Belize	3.25	3.26	3.48	3.39	2.05	1.76	2.77	2.84
Costa Rica	3.00	3.21	2.95	1.85	1.16	1.10	1.18	1.51
El Salvador	2.33	2.66	2.93	3.39	2.00	1.25	-0.16	0.38
Guatemala	2.09	2.00	1.99	2.29	2.39	2.29	1.96	1.80
Honduras	2.48	2.56	2.61	2.00	2.11	2.53	2.28	2.21
Mexico	1.24	1.45	1.33	1.28	1.19	0.65	0.21	-0.05
Nicaragua	2.31	2.36	2.12	1.65	2.53	2.57	2.48	1.76
Panama	1.69	1.92	1.80	1.72	2.15	1.91	1.52	1.36
SOUTH AMERICA	1.33	1.14	0.91	0.46	0.19	0.02	-0.11	-0.49
Argentina	-0.67	-1.10	-0.65	-0.79	-0.41	-0.61	-1.17	-1.37
Bolivia	1.60	1.72	1.76	1.83	1.93	0.90	0.20	0.08
Brazil	1.63	1.32	0.88	0.27	-0.19	-0.45	-0.62	-1.13
Chile	-0.35	-0.31	-0.17	-0.62	-1.03	-1.33	0.02	0.92
Colombia	1.65	1.63	1.53	1.12	0.72	0.93	0.73	-0.16
Ecuador	1.85	1.93	2.10	2.13	1.87	1.18	1.00	0.75
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-1.40	-1.43	-1.68	-1.81	-1.80	-1.79	-2.67	-0.91
French Guiana	0.05	0.11	2.75	2.70	2.00	2.88	3.75	4.17
Guyana	2.64	3.00	2.47	1.84	0.53	0.56	-0.56	-1.00
Paraguay	2.02	1.95	2.23	2.17	1.85	2.25	1.79	1.73
Peru	1.55	1.64	0.88	0.36	0.78	0.98	1.05	0.90
Suriname	2.95	2.90	2.77	2.71	-1.77	-2.83	-0.98	-1.84
Uruguay	0.06	0.24	0.06	-0.31	-1.05	-1.98	-1.99	-2.36
Venezuela	1.08	0.56	0.60	0.12	0.26	0.12	-0.07	0.18
NORTHERN AMERICA	-0.09	-0.09	0.03	-0.25	0.93	0.95	0.44	0.42
Bermuda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	0.48	0.20	-0.86	-0.18	1.31	1.11	0.48	1.20
Greenland	-0.30	0.38	-0.54	-1.13	0.08	-0.88	-0.46	-0.75
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	-3.09	-3.23	-1.36	0.32	0.34	-0.66	0.79	1.46
United States of America	-0.14	-0.11	0.12	-0.26	0.90	0.93	0.43	0.34
OCEANIA	0.74	0.68	0.64	0.43	1.31	1.53	1.97	1.82
AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND	0.15	-0.21	-0.52	-0.87	0.80	0.81	1.59	1.56
Australia (8)	-0.20	-0.33	-0.53	-0.88	1.04	1.17	1.84	2.04
New Zealand	1.44	0.21	-0.52	-0.81	-0.06	-0.58	0.55	-0.67
MELANESIA	1.32	1.48	1.59	1.40	1.91	2.16	2.35	2.08
Fiji	2.32	2.42	2.43	1.64	1.42	1.57	1.99	-0.62
New Caledonia	-1.94	-1.40	0.46	3.26	2.53	0.31	0.51	1.58
Papua New Guinea	1.20	1.32	1.39	1.19	1.83	2.20	2.39	2.36
Solomon Islands	2.57	2.87	2.96	3.09	3.61	3.11	3.01	2.89
Vanuatu	2.56	2.64	2.68	2.37	2.60	2.46	2.34	2.36
MICRONESIA	1.25	1.28	1.53	1.16	-1.41	0.60	2.01	1.55
Guam	-0.72	-0.71	0.07	-0.72	-14.69	-17.04	6.36	5.95
Kiribati	1.08	0.89	0.65	0.35	0.40	1.26	1.47	1.93
Marshall Islands	4.80	4.76	4.72	5.01	5.01	4.65	2.29	1.80
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	3.29	3.14	3.10	3.15	0.47	2.79	3.04	2.13
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
-0.20	-0.41	-0.92	-1.10	-1.29	-1.47	-1.58	-1.68	Dominica
1.09	0.90	0.56	0.18	-0.23	-0.64	-0.85	-1.02	Dominican Republic
-1.33	-1.68	-1.49	-1.63	-1.76	-1.89	-2.00	-2.10	Grenada
-12.01	-12.10	-9.83	-7.71	-5.52	-3.07	-0.97	-0.88	Guadeloupe
0.68	0.43	0.31	0.21	-0.02	-0.29	-0.55	-0.76	Haiti
0.66	0.80	0.86	0.66	0.44	0.16	-0.27	-0.73	Jamaica
-5.56	-5.77	-4.90	-4.06	-3.03	-2.00	-1.02	-1.15	Martinique
-1.02	-19.34	0.11	-0.09	-0.31	-0.58	-0.67	-0.77	Montserrat
1.60	0.60	0.19	-0.16	-0.54	-1.00	-1.16	-1.34	Netherlands Antilles
-14.56	-16.84	-14.50	-11.42	-8.09	-4.69	-1.28	-1.44	Puerto Rico
1.52	-0.34	-0.02	-0.33	-0.63	-0.95	-1.30	-1.70	Saint Kitts and Nevis
0.98	0.37	0.21	-0.03	-0.35	-0.73	-1.01	-1.27	Saint Lucia
-1.95	-2.15	-2.10	-1.97	-1.73	-1.45	-1.61	-1.71	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
-1.06	-1.30	-1.35	-1.33	-1.37	-1.52	-1.70	-1.84	Trinidad and Tobago
4.01	3.37	2.68	1.97	1.20	0.62	0.07	-0.46	Turks and Caicos Islands
-4.32	-4.57	-3.62	-2.96	-2.20	-1.51	-0.88	-1.08	United States Virgin Islands
1.32	1.02	0.80	0.49	0.19	-0.09	-0.37	-0.61	CENTRAL AMERICA
2.83	2.36	1.82	1.31	0.80	0.28	-0.29	-0.57	Belize
1.27	1.17	0.57	0.25	-0.12	-0.33	-0.53	-0.75	Costa Rica
0.12	-0.20	0.70	0.28	-0.06	-0.19	-0.51	-0.68	El Salvador
1.94	1.99	1.80	1.46	1.09	0.77	0.42	0.03	Guatemala
2.24	1.99	1.58	1.14	0.73	0.37	0.02	-0.34	Honduras
1.10	0.67	0.37	0.09	-0.19	-0.46	-0.73	-0.93	Mexico
2.33	1.97	1.51	1.05	0.64	0.27	0.03	-0.21	Nicaragua
1.49	1.44	1.13	0.80	0.40	0.03	-0.34	-0.54	Panama
-0.46	-0.90	-1.15	-1.06	-0.96	-0.87	-0.77	-0.71	SOUTH AMERICA
-0.87	-0.81	-0.95	-0.91	-0.87	-0.81	-0.74	-0.66	Argentina
0.50	0.84	0.56	0.40	0.20	0.03	-0.15	-0.34	Bolivia
-1.09	-1.91	-2.35	-2.17	-1.91	-1.63	-1.30	-0.90	Brazil
0.27	-0.75	-1.40	-1.28	-1.12	-0.97	-0.83	-0.70	Chile
-0.29	-0.41	-0.50	-0.55	-0.55	-0.53	-0.50	-0.63	Colombia
0.88	0.47	0.20	-0.05	-0.20	-0.41	-0.60	-0.81	Ecuador
1.64	-1.86	-6.27	-5.64	-4.75	-3.65	-2.60	-1.44	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
3.27	3.19	2.08	1.49	1.06	0.65	0.20	-0.06	French Guiana
-0.13	-0.08	-0.46	-0.86	-1.28	-1.72	-2.02	-2.35	Guyana
1.31	1.11	0.91	0.74	0.56	0.35	0.14	-0.08	Paraguay
0.52	0.35	0.11	-0.04	-0.20	-0.35	-0.53	-0.72	Peru
-2.59	-2.04	-1.78	-1.59	-1.41	-1.21	-1.37	-1.52	Suriname
-2.36	-2.37	-2.07	-1.78	-1.47	-1.15	-0.82	-0.88	Uruguay
0.28	0.04	-0.06	-0.12	-0.16	-0.20	-0.23	-0.41	Venezuela
-0.49	-0.61	-0.66	-0.68	-0.68	-0.67	-0.70	-0.81	NORTHERN AMERICA
0.20	-0.66	-0.96	-1.01	-0.99	-0.97	-0.96	-0.97	Bermuda
-1.10	-0.65	-1.23	-1.44	-1.48	-1.50	-1.52	-1.54	Canada
0.06	0.09	-0.14	-0.49	-0.81	-1.17	-1.52	-1.57	Greenland
-0.57	-0.61	-0.63	-0.64	-0.65	-0.64	-0.67	-0.79	Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
0.74	0.51	0.74	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.66	0.40	United States of America
0.74	0.51	0.74	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.66	0.40	OCEANIA
-2.06	-3.28	-2.75	-2.22	-1.69	-1.19	-0.72	-0.87	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND
-2.66	-4.31	-3.79	-3.12	-2.35	-1.55	-0.72	-0.81	Australia (8)
0.61	0.50	0.32	0.02	-0.24	-0.47	-0.71	-1.00	New Zealand
2.42	2.30	2.03	1.69	1.42	1.22	1.00	0.68	MELANESIA
-0.19	-0.35	-0.57	-0.77	-0.97	-1.14	-1.09	-1.31	Fiji
2.14	1.89	1.42	0.96	0.53	0.13	-0.29	-0.50	New Caledonia
2.67	2.51	2.21	1.84	1.56	1.37	1.13	0.79	Papua New Guinea
2.97	2.86	2.55	2.16	1.77	1.39	1.02	0.71	Solomon Islands
2.45	2.26	1.93	1.62	1.28	0.94	0.59	0.30	Vanuatu
1.24	-0.26	-0.12	-0.31	-0.51	-0.74	-0.89	-0.39	MICRONESIA
-1.41	-1.54	-1.12	-0.95	-0.70	-0.43	-0.22	-0.42	Guam
1.06	-0.63	-1.29	-1.47	-1.51	-1.42	-1.24	-0.97	Kiribati
1.14	0.99	0.65	0.31	-0.04	-0.40	-0.77	-0.92	Marshall Islands
1.93	-0.36	0.33	0.04	-0.31	-0.75	-1.05	-0.06	Micronesia (Fed. States of)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nauru

Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Northern Mariana Islands	3.12	2.96	2.74	-1.20	7.78	1.89	-4.52	-13.10
Palau	0.77	0.69	0.61	0.61	0.52	-2.24	0.66	0.97
POLYNESIA	1.59	1.99	2.16	1.76	0.54	0.93	0.67	0.95
American Samoa	-0.25	-0.97	1.74	1.62	0.29	0.42	0.83	0.53
Cook Islands	1.25	1.16	0.35	0.84	-2.05	-1.53	-0.60	-0.25
French Polynesia	0.90	0.54	0.62	0.62	2.41	2.80	2.88	2.87
Niue	0.83	0.81	1.31	-0.13	-4.70	-4.65	-5.75	-3.11
Pitcairn	1.91	0.42	-7.17	-2.50	-5.31	-1.82	-3.84	—
Samoa	1.69	2.73	2.79	2.03	0.92	0.56	0.22	0.39
Tokelau	0.49	2.29	0.96	-2.33	-1.30	-0.25	1.16	-0.58
Tonga	2.76	3.00	3.12	2.72	-0.82	0.09	-0.77	0.04
Tuvalu	0.69	0.57	0.39	-0.07	0.41	2.21	0.10	-0.16
Wallis and Futuna Islands	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	3.87	2.97	1.35

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.

1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

6 Refers to the Vatican City State.

7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

Table A.7. Average annual rate of change of the rural population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
-0.56	-0.70	-0.59	-0.44	-0.16	0.22	0.67	0.32	Northern Mariana Islands
1.14	3.60	2.94	2.22	1.52	0.82	0.10	-0.08	Palau
0.85	0.90	0.93	0.75	0.51	0.16	-0.23	-0.50	POLYNESIA
-3.13	-3.38	-2.36	-1.76	-1.12	-0.41	0.32	0.16	American Samoa
0.22	-4.11	-5.11	-4.84	-4.31	-3.59	-2.75	-1.85	Cook Islands
2.64	2.40	1.84	1.32	0.78	0.17	-0.48	-0.71	French Polynesia
-1.70	-1.85	-2.18	-2.27	-2.40	-2.53	-2.65	-2.78	Niue
4.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pitcairn
0.59	0.78	0.88	0.85	0.77	0.52	0.22	-0.17	Samoa
-1.02	0.05	-0.10	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	Tokelau
-0.22	0.07	0.59	0.32	-0.03	-0.38	-0.76	-0.98	Tonga
-0.59	-0.78	-0.90	-0.94	-0.91	-0.83	-1.01	-1.19	Tuvalu
0.49	0.55	0.57	0.47	0.37	0.28	0.19	0.11	Wallis and Futuna Islands

**Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population
by major area, region and country: 1950-2030**

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
WORLD	1.80	1.84	1.97	2.04	1.94	1.73	1.71	1.72
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)	1.20	1.17	1.09	0.83	0.78	0.67	0.59	0.60
LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)	2.08	2.14	2.35	2.51	2.36	2.08	2.06	2.04
Least developed countries (#)	1.96	2.16	2.32	2.47	2.46	2.47	2.52	2.60
AFRICA	2.18	2.34	2.46	2.60	2.66	2.81	2.86	2.77
EASTERN AFRICA	2.24	2.43	2.60	2.77	2.84	2.90	2.96	3.05
Burundi	1.79	1.81	1.77	1.79	0.93	2.31	3.31	2.82
Comoros	2.30	2.04	2.22	2.73	2.89	3.94	3.29	2.89
Djibouti	2.30	3.64	6.25	6.38	6.38	8.29	3.10	6.49
Eritrea	2.04	2.35	2.49	2.60	2.63	2.62	2.50	2.79
Ethiopia	2.02	2.16	2.39	2.52	2.60	1.53	3.00	3.28
Kenya	2.67	2.92	3.08	3.25	3.55	3.74	3.76	3.54
Madagascar	2.38	2.48	2.50	2.53	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.78
Malawi	1.91	2.15	2.38	2.56	2.98	3.29	3.19	5.30
Mauritius (1)	2.91	2.92	2.64	1.85	1.53	1.59	1.00	0.79
Mozambique	1.53	1.80	2.02	2.19	2.41	2.63	1.85	0.32
Réunion	3.22	2.79	3.01	3.35	0.95	0.95	1.83	1.69
Rwanda	2.78	3.00	2.07	3.29	3.11	3.13	2.84	2.62
Seychelles	2.00	2.01	2.26	2.26	2.42	1.62	1.02	1.09
Somalia	2.16	2.24	2.36	2.53	2.76	9.01	0.44	1.54
Uganda	2.61	2.74	3.23	3.28	2.66	2.92	3.08	3.54
United Republic of Tanzania	2.45	2.70	2.92	3.05	3.25	3.04	3.24	3.25
Zambia	2.41	2.63	2.80	3.14	3.62	3.30	3.25	3.08
Zimbabwe	2.94	3.16	3.24	3.34	3.46	3.24	3.88	3.53
MIDDLE AFRICA	1.80	2.08	2.27	2.52	2.59	2.87	2.86	2.88
Angola	1.43	1.64	1.45	1.52	2.04	2.60	3.27	2.36
Cameroon	1.63	1.80	2.11	2.37	2.63	2.92	2.80	2.94
Central African Republic	1.44	1.61	1.92	2.10	1.88	2.30	2.71	2.17
Chad	1.31	1.53	1.75	2.01	2.05	1.91	2.22	2.91
Congo	2.04	2.30	2.61	2.92	3.09	3.11	3.19	3.29
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.19	2.54	2.76	3.02	2.93	3.14	2.82	3.01
Equatorial Guinea	1.11	1.23	1.37	1.61	-5.14	-0.73	7.15	2.39
Gabon	0.28	0.42	0.65	1.07	2.55	2.91	3.11	3.19
São Tomé and Príncipe	-0.40	1.74	0.23	2.48	2.16	2.76	1.94	2.18
NORTHERN AFRICA	2.28	2.38	2.41	2.49	2.52	2.60	2.74	2.31
Algeria	2.09	2.12	1.98	2.85	3.06	3.14	3.10	2.67
Egypt	2.46	2.40	2.51	2.23	2.16	2.21	2.46	2.32
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1.80	3.61	3.70	4.04	4.17	4.37	4.37	2.57
Morocco	2.47	2.75	2.72	2.78	2.45	2.27	2.53	2.21
Sudan	2.10	2.25	2.29	2.44	2.89	2.96	3.00	2.03
Tunisia	1.79	1.79	1.85	2.04	2.00	2.65	2.57	2.19
Western Sahara	8.55	8.66	8.73	8.27	-0.21	12.61	3.96	3.67
SOUTHERN AFRICA	2.29	2.41	2.57	2.63	2.61	2.45	2.52	2.31
Botswana	2.49	2.21	2.62	2.96	3.39	3.48	3.32	3.00
Lesotho	1.38	1.62	1.85	1.89	2.04	2.29	2.41	1.73
Namibia	1.88	2.16	2.39	2.56	2.81	1.99	2.32	4.19
South Africa	2.34	2.46	2.62	2.66	2.60	2.43	2.49	2.21
Swaziland	2.53	2.50	2.20	2.46	3.01	2.92	3.26	3.76
WESTERN AFRICA	2.17	2.31	2.41	2.52	2.64	2.95	2.94	2.92
Benin	0.63	1.16	1.66	2.14	2.38	2.54	2.98	2.94
Burkina Faso	1.07	1.36	1.80	2.13	2.27	2.25	2.51	2.86
Cape Verde	2.95	2.95	3.07	3.07	0.80	0.80	1.77	2.01
Côte d'Ivoire	3.03	3.27	3.48	3.97	4.03	4.43	4.32	3.57
Gambia	1.36	2.42	2.78	2.79	3.37	3.24	3.39	3.83
Ghana	3.21	3.24	2.90	1.97	2.79	2.16	3.59	2.90
Guinea	2.06	2.08	2.14	2.21	0.91	2.79	2.57	2.77
Guinea-Bissau	0.90	0.95	0.15	0.92	2.17	3.95	2.34	2.62
Liberia	2.31	2.59	2.68	2.84	2.93	3.04	3.01	-0.34
Mali	2.21	2.35	2.36	2.38	2.30	2.26	2.44	2.56

Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
1.50	1.35	1.22	1.13	1.05	0.93	0.81	0.70	WORLD
0.43	0.34	0.25	0.20	0.16	0.11	0.06	0.01	MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)
1.79	1.61	1.46	1.34	1.24	1.10	0.95	0.82	LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)
2.69	2.43	2.41	2.31	2.16	2.05	1.92	1.80	Least developed countries (#)
2.56	2.35	2.19	2.06	1.94	1.82	1.69	1.58	AFRICA
2.57	2.62	2.23	2.16	2.09	1.99	1.86	1.74	EASTERN AFRICA
1.43	0.79	3.10	3.30	2.61	2.37	2.15	2.04	Burundi
2.92	2.92	2.83	2.64	2.33	2.05	1.85	1.76	Comoros
1.48	3.17	1.58	1.40	1.63	1.67	1.69	1.56	Djibouti
0.66	2.93	3.65	3.30	2.36	2.15	1.96	1.79	Eritrea
3.21	2.69	2.46	2.37	2.33	2.21	2.03	1.85	Ethiopia
2.99	2.18	1.45	1.25	1.06	0.87	0.72	0.60	Kenya
2.85	2.94	2.84	2.72	2.58	2.41	2.22	2.02	Madagascar
1.21	2.47	2.01	1.86	1.89	1.89	1.81	1.67	Malawi
1.25	1.06	0.96	0.79	0.70	0.61	0.48	0.36	Mauritius (1)
3.39	2.26	1.75	1.50	1.40	1.26	1.09	0.98	Mozambique
1.89	1.70	1.45	1.11	0.98	0.85	0.70	0.55	Réunion
-5.54	8.16	2.16	2.10	2.00	1.79	1.58	1.46	Rwanda
1.12	1.00	0.88	0.77	0.66	0.55	0.45	0.36	Seychelles
0.53	3.40	4.17	3.74	3.29	3.22	3.14	3.03	Somalia
3.10	2.94	3.24	3.55	3.51	3.40	3.26	3.06	Uganda
3.37	2.43	1.93	1.78	1.81	1.62	1.42	1.26	United Republic of Tanzania
2.67	2.12	1.16	1.27	1.48	1.35	1.21	1.11	Zambia
2.28	1.51	0.49	0.09	0.01	-0.10	-0.16	-0.13	Zimbabwe
3.19	2.19	2.67	2.59	2.45	2.35	2.25	2.11	MIDDLE AFRICA
3.03	2.61	3.20	2.95	2.69	2.68	2.65	2.55	Angola
2.80	2.39	1.83	1.41	1.19	1.05	0.94	0.87	Cameroon
2.62	2.04	1.29	1.48	1.45	1.32	1.16	1.06	Central African Republic
2.90	3.10	2.96	2.91	2.82	2.70	2.54	2.33	Chad
3.26	3.21	2.57	2.90	2.81	2.67	2.49	2.26	Congo
3.44	1.80	2.87	2.86	2.72	2.59	2.46	2.28	Democratic Republic of the Congo
2.51	2.58	2.65	2.49	2.31	2.12	1.95	1.81	Equatorial Guinea
3.04	2.51	1.79	1.85	1.73	1.59	1.44	1.31	Gabon
2.47	2.57	2.49	2.40	2.12	1.89	1.73	1.62	São Tomé and Príncipe
2.04	1.84	1.86	1.74	1.54	1.34	1.15	1.01	NORTHERN AFRICA
2.17	1.63	1.67	1.56	1.41	1.19	0.94	0.78	Algeria
2.00	1.90	1.99	1.96	1.72	1.47	1.26	1.12	Egypt
1.97	1.95	1.93	1.87	1.68	1.38	1.07	0.85	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
1.77	1.62	1.62	1.53	1.38	1.19	1.00	0.86	Morocco
2.38	2.26	2.17	1.79	1.56	1.43	1.32	1.22	Sudan
1.73	1.23	1.07	1.05	0.99	0.89	0.70	0.52	Tunisia
3.48	2.91	2.55	2.29	2.06	1.83	1.61	1.43	Western Sahara
2.13	1.52	0.62	-0.14	-0.27	-0.24	-0.31	-0.35	SOUTHERN AFRICA
2.70	2.14	0.85	-0.37	-0.63	-0.56	-0.61	-0.66	Botswana
1.39	1.17	0.14	-0.46	-0.50	-0.60	-0.67	-0.67	Lesotho
3.11	2.80	1.41	0.84	0.71	0.71	0.64	0.57	Namibia
2.10	1.45	0.59	-0.17	-0.30	-0.26	-0.33	-0.37	South Africa
2.07	2.12	0.80	-0.04	-0.17	-0.25	-0.38	-0.42	Swaziland
2.82	2.71	2.55	2.38	2.21	2.03	1.88	1.76	WESTERN AFRICA
3.25	2.58	2.65	2.55	2.39	2.14	1.88	1.68	Benin
2.88	2.89	2.95	2.98	2.95	2.85	2.72	2.58	Burkina Faso
2.27	2.15	2.01	1.88	1.72	1.53	1.33	1.15	Cape Verde
2.77	1.94	1.62	1.53	1.37	1.16	1.03	0.99	Côte d'Ivoire
3.49	3.26	2.66	2.28	1.94	1.70	1.55	1.43	Gambia
2.73	2.25	2.16	1.99	1.78	1.58	1.42	1.28	Ghana
3.58	2.06	1.59	2.56	2.35	2.10	1.87	1.70	Guinea
3.16	2.77	2.95	2.86	2.82	2.80	2.72	2.57	Guinea-Bissau
-0.06	6.48	4.05	2.73	2.64	2.60	2.50	2.32	Liberia
2.70	2.79	3.00	3.17	3.16	3.07	2.97	2.82	Mali

Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Mauritania	1.75	2.12	2.27	2.36	2.40	2.45	2.39	2.27
Niger	2.48	2.36	2.55	2.70	2.91	3.08	3.13	3.15
Nigeria	2.24	2.33	2.43	2.53	2.69	3.17	2.81	3.00
Saint Helena (2)	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.07	0.04	0.67	0.89	-0.25
Senegal	2.35	2.51	2.58	2.74	2.89	2.84	2.81	2.83
Sierra Leone	1.36	1.49	1.61	1.79	1.98	1.98	2.02	2.47
Togo	1.32	1.42	1.43	4.14	2.33	2.14	3.32	3.00
ASIA	1.95	1.97	2.20	2.41	2.24	1.87	1.85	1.85
EASTERN ASIA	1.80	1.52	1.97	2.42	2.11	1.43	1.32	1.41
China (3)	1.87	1.53	2.07	2.61	2.21	1.48	1.38	1.53
China, Hong Kong SAR (4)	4.64	4.22	3.66	1.31	2.18	2.73	1.59	0.89
China, Macao SAR (5)	-0.99	-0.97	3.86	3.86	-0.08	-0.07	3.89	3.90
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	-0.90	2.00	2.09	2.53	2.13	1.42	1.50	1.48
Japan	1.43	0.93	0.99	1.07	1.33	0.93	0.68	0.44
Mongolia	2.20	2.42	2.63	2.76	2.84	2.78	2.76	2.98
Republic of Korea	2.55	3.09	2.64	2.25	2.00	1.55	1.36	0.99
SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA	2.04	2.31	2.34	2.34	2.31	2.19	2.24	2.20
Afghanistan	2.01	2.18	2.28	2.43	2.44	1.01	-2.22	0.40
Bangladesh	2.05	2.24	2.44	2.50	2.51	2.46	2.57	2.48
Bhutan	1.59	1.78	1.93	2.03	2.13	2.25	2.39	2.65
India	2.00	2.26	2.26	2.28	2.24	2.08	2.08	2.04
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.42	2.57	2.74	2.92	2.93	3.30	4.16	3.15
Kazakhstan	3.52	4.47	3.50	1.92	1.51	1.08	1.27	1.12
Kyrgyzstan	1.79	2.65	3.39	2.83	2.14	1.90	2.02	1.81
Maldives	1.77	1.89	2.01	2.17	2.46	2.82	2.99	3.22
Nepal	1.38	1.53	1.87	1.95	2.02	2.10	2.17	2.32
Pakistan	1.96	2.18	2.32	2.43	2.56	2.79	3.28	3.06
Sri Lanka	2.46	2.73	2.52	2.22	1.84	1.52	1.42	1.50
Tajikistan	3.04	3.11	3.75	3.15	3.14	2.77	2.89	2.99
Turkmenistan	2.25	3.24	3.41	2.93	2.82	2.54	2.42	2.55
Uzbekistan	2.78	3.30	3.57	3.14	3.10	2.64	2.61	2.42
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	2.08	2.40	2.47	2.52	2.34	2.16	2.13	1.98
Brunei Darussalam	5.56	5.10	4.51	4.71	4.30	3.65	2.89	2.84
Cambodia	2.15	2.31	2.45	2.44	0.46	-1.42	4.10	3.65
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	1.27	1.61	1.84	1.94	2.13	-2.91	2.50	2.33
Indonesia	1.67	2.08	2.11	2.37	2.27	2.21	2.04	1.82
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.05	2.26	2.22	2.18	2.18	1.16	2.44	2.64
Malaysia	2.72	3.02	3.09	2.66	2.44	2.32	2.60	2.59
Myanmar	1.79	2.05	2.10	2.25	2.32	2.22	1.94	1.73
Philippines	2.99	3.05	3.09	2.93	2.79	2.70	2.42	2.37
Singapore	4.90	4.48	2.81	1.97	1.73	1.30	2.30	2.15
Thailand	2.96	3.12	3.19	3.00	2.60	2.31	1.77	1.44
Viet Nam	1.87	2.26	2.48	2.37	2.24	1.99	2.17	2.24
WESTERN ASIA	2.65	2.72	2.73	2.65	2.75	2.80	2.96	2.70
Armenia	2.88	3.55	3.32	2.66	2.30	1.83	1.51	1.19
Azerbaijan	2.77	3.16	3.22	2.46	1.91	1.59	1.59	1.51
Bahrain	2.91	3.10	4.04	2.79	4.28	4.87	3.51	3.39
Cyprus	1.41	1.56	0.32	1.09	-0.19	0.06	1.16	1.00
Georgia	1.70	1.60	1.47	1.00	0.83	0.66	0.83	0.64
Iraq	2.72	2.94	3.05	3.19	3.27	3.25	3.23	2.59
Israel	6.58	3.80	3.85	2.46	2.95	2.28	1.72	1.91
Jordan	6.85	5.95	4.22	7.66	3.54	2.78	3.92	3.69
Kuwait	5.37	6.67	10.53	9.17	6.04	6.24	4.48	4.40
Lebanon	2.23	2.82	2.94	2.75	2.28	-0.72	-0.01	0.33
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0.73	1.10	1.70	-1.80	2.72	3.25	3.78	3.78
Oman	2.02	2.26	2.55	3.02	4.11	5.17	5.03	3.78
Qatar	6.73	5.03	8.84	9.28	8.60	5.84	9.06	5.19
Saudi Arabia	2.31	2.52	3.25	3.62	4.66	5.62	5.92	4.97
Syrian Arab Republic	2.68	2.90	3.18	3.33	3.31	3.43	3.68	3.33
Turkey	2.72	2.75	2.50	2.47	2.50	2.35	2.34	2.10
United Arab Emirates	2.51	2.69	9.38	8.86	16.19	13.97	8.49	5.41
Yemen	1.84	1.92	2.06	1.71	1.89	3.26	3.77	3.90

Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
2.49	2.79	2.98	2.75	2.49	2.30	2.12	1.95	Mauritania
3.33	3.46	3.62	3.57	3.48	3.42	3.37	3.30	Niger
2.96	2.81	2.53	2.27	2.06	1.82	1.62	1.46	Nigeria
-0.82	-0.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	Saint Helena (2)
2.54	2.38	2.39	2.29	2.06	1.83	1.65	1.55	Senegal
0.13	1.57	3.80	1.86	1.76	1.74	1.69	1.55	Sierra Leone
2.26	3.30	2.34	2.22	2.06	1.84	1.62	1.45	Togo
1.59	1.41	1.25	1.15	1.04	0.89	0.74	0.60	ASIA
1.02	0.84	0.67	0.57	0.48	0.33	0.18	0.04	EASTERN ASIA
1.08	0.89	0.72	0.63	0.54	0.38	0.22	0.07	China (3)
1.61	1.92	1.07	0.97	0.87	0.79	0.73	0.67	China, Hong Kong SAR (4)
2.03	1.77	0.94	0.83	0.80	0.76	0.66	0.50	China, Macao SAR (5)
1.37	0.82	0.54	0.34	0.37	0.41	0.38	0.25	Dem. People's Republic of Korea
0.31	0.25	0.14	0.01	-0.12	-0.25	-0.35	-0.40	Japan
1.53	0.88	1.29	1.39	1.30	1.10	0.88	0.71	Mongolia
0.99	0.78	0.57	0.37	0.24	0.14	0.06	-0.05	Republic of Korea
2.03	1.83	1.66	1.54	1.40	1.24	1.05	0.89	SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA
6.62	2.14	3.88	3.69	2.55	2.44	2.30	2.13	Afghanistan
2.41	2.23	2.02	1.82	1.64	1.46	1.29	1.13	Bangladesh
1.34	2.57	2.96	2.51	2.30	2.07	1.85	1.70	Bhutan
1.91	1.76	1.51	1.35	1.20	1.03	0.85	0.68	India
1.91	1.26	1.24	1.33	1.50	1.27	0.94	0.76	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
-0.30	-1.14	-0.35	-0.31	0.26	0.12	-0.04	-0.17	Kazakhstan
0.75	1.51	1.40	1.26	1.14	0.94	0.78	0.69	Kyrgyzstan
2.97	3.01	2.98	2.91	2.70	2.38	2.09	1.88	Maldives
2.34	2.32	2.23	2.06	1.87	1.73	1.61	1.48	Nepal
2.41	2.62	2.44	2.41	2.35	2.13	1.88	1.68	Pakistan
1.10	0.90	0.81	0.69	0.58	0.46	0.32	0.19	Sri Lanka
1.59	1.18	0.86	1.18	1.45	1.35	1.10	0.85	Tajikistan
2.76	1.96	1.54	1.53	1.45	1.30	1.06	0.83	Turkmenistan
2.10	1.79	1.51	1.41	1.26	1.03	0.87	0.73	Uzbekistan
1.81	1.55	1.40	1.25	1.12	0.98	0.83	0.68	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA
2.78	2.47	2.27	2.05	1.80	1.56	1.43	1.32	Brunei Darussalam
3.29	2.70	2.40	2.28	2.07	1.84	1.62	1.46	Cambodia
2.53	-3.58	4.00	2.60	1.64	1.42	1.02	0.76	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
1.59	1.40	1.26	1.13	0.99	0.83	0.68	0.54	Indonesia
2.51	2.38	2.29	2.16	1.99	1.80	1.61	1.44	Lao People's Democratic Republic
2.64	2.44	1.92	1.66	1.44	1.32	1.17	1.00	Malaysia
1.70	1.51	1.28	1.03	0.87	0.75	0.64	0.51	Myanmar
2.25	2.03	1.79	1.59	1.43	1.28	1.11	0.94	Philippines
2.85	2.88	1.69	0.90	0.57	0.44	0.38	0.12	Singapore
1.23	1.04	1.01	0.87	0.77	0.66	0.54	0.42	Thailand
1.95	1.40	1.35	1.28	1.22	1.10	0.89	0.70	Viet Nam
2.40	2.21	2.07	1.95	1.82	1.65	1.52	1.41	WESTERN ASIA
-1.28	-1.32	-0.45	-0.34	-0.19	-0.25	-0.42	-0.56	Armenia
1.60	0.92	0.89	1.04	1.01	0.88	0.69	0.51	Azerbaijan
3.60	2.86	2.17	1.87	1.66	1.48	1.29	1.15	Bahrain
1.77	1.03	0.76	0.61	0.52	0.43	0.28	0.14	Cyprus
-0.40	-0.34	-0.92	-0.74	-0.50	-0.60	-0.69	-0.79	Georgia
3.06	2.78	2.68	2.63	2.44	2.09	1.87	1.67	Iraq
3.40	2.43	2.02	1.67	1.34	1.06	0.96	0.85	Israel
5.34	3.40	2.65	2.09	1.79	1.59	1.42	1.26	Jordan
-4.68	5.63	3.46	2.60	1.94	1.69	1.50	1.32	Kuwait
2.99	1.98	1.56	1.23	1.01	0.87	0.71	0.60	Lebanon
4.02	3.83	3.57	3.33	3.09	2.85	2.59	2.33	Occupied Palestinian Territory
3.86	3.06	2.93	2.71	2.44	2.14	1.91	1.75	Oman
2.24	2.11	1.54	1.29	1.20	1.12	0.98	0.76	Qatar
2.72	3.10	2.92	2.60	2.30	2.05	1.84	1.66	Saudi Arabia
2.76	2.53	2.38	2.22	1.99	1.71	1.46	1.27	Syrian Arab Republic
1.82	1.59	1.42	1.23	1.05	0.85	0.75	0.65	Turkey
4.10	2.43	1.94	1.58	1.30	1.07	0.82	0.56	United Arab Emirates
4.72	3.50	3.52	3.56	3.57	3.50	3.35	3.15	Yemen

Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
EUROPE	0.99	0.99	0.96	0.68	0.59	0.49	0.39	0.44
EASTERN EUROPE	1.48	1.33	1.04	0.70	0.66	0.64	0.56	0.48
Belarus	0.15	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.71	0.61	0.69	0.53
Bulgaria	0.67	0.96	0.84	0.68	0.54	0.32	0.22	-0.55
Czech Republic	0.83	0.53	0.34	0.18	0.39	0.56	0.04	0.00
Hungary	1.02	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.33	-0.24	-0.41
Poland	1.89	1.66	1.18	0.76	0.81	0.90	0.89	0.48
Republic of Moldova	2.31	2.68	2.10	1.50	1.32	0.87	1.00	0.69
Romania	1.39	1.03	0.67	1.24	0.96	0.88	0.47	0.42
Russian Federation	1.63	1.47	1.11	0.57	0.58	0.65	0.66	0.68
Slovakia	1.85	1.75	1.02	0.75	0.89	0.99	0.65	0.45
Ukraine	1.45	1.30	1.16	0.85	0.71	0.41	0.36	0.37
NORTHERN EUROPE	0.39	0.53	0.77	0.56	0.39	0.20	0.25	0.34
Channel Islands	0.73	0.73	1.01	1.07	0.85	0.29	0.85	1.03
Denmark	0.77	0.63	0.76	0.71	0.53	0.25	-0.04	0.10
Estonia	1.04	0.94	1.20	1.11	0.96	0.56	0.70	0.76
Faeroe Islands	0.43	1.25	1.28	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.84
Finland	1.10	0.90	0.60	0.18	0.45	0.29	0.51	0.34
Iceland	2.00	2.16	1.74	1.22	1.32	0.91	1.13	1.08
Ireland	-0.33	-0.60	0.29	0.53	1.46	1.36	0.79	-0.14
Isle of Man	-1.37	-1.37	0.56	1.99	1.58	1.35	0.10	1.37
Latvia	0.67	1.03	1.32	0.81	0.81	0.45	0.53	1.02
Lithuania	0.47	1.11	1.34	1.10	1.01	0.66	0.76	1.07
Norway	0.97	0.88	0.78	0.81	0.66	0.39	0.33	0.42
Sweden	0.69	0.59	0.67	0.78	0.37	0.29	0.10	0.49
United Kingdom	0.23	0.46	0.75	0.47	0.22	0.04	0.17	0.27
SOUTHERN EUROPE	0.83	0.77	0.82	0.68	0.81	0.80	0.38	0.34
Albania	2.53	3.10	2.99	2.66	2.34	2.14	2.03	2.13
Andorra	13.94	6.09	8.62	7.61	6.14	5.23	5.36	3.76
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.02	1.54	1.32	0.97	1.00	0.87	1.04	0.89
Croatia	0.59	0.39	0.37	0.23	0.45	0.52	0.43	1.59
Gibraltar	0.36	0.36	1.18	1.46	0.68	0.64	0.23	0.08
Greece	1.03	0.90	0.52	0.56	0.57	1.28	0.60	0.45
Holy See (6)	-0.02	—	-1.14	-5.58	2.28	0.19	0.24	0.77
Italy	0.64	0.63	0.75	0.65	0.59	0.36	0.06	0.04
Malta	0.13	-0.13	-0.45	-0.15	0.10	1.27	1.21	0.90
Portugal	0.48	0.57	0.32	-0.72	0.93	1.43	0.50	-0.23
San Marino	1.51	2.23	2.46	1.94	0.56	1.64	0.86	0.67
Serbia and Montenegro	1.40	1.03	0.84	0.69	0.89	0.94	0.67	0.61
Slovenia	0.79	0.61	0.63	0.48	0.85	1.01	0.52	0.39
Spain	0.83	0.84	1.02	1.05	1.05	1.06	0.49	0.43
TFYR Macedonia (7)	1.92	0.56	1.24	1.14	1.33	1.37	0.37	0.87
WESTERN EUROPE	0.66	0.84	1.04	0.70	0.42	0.15	0.16	0.49
Austria	0.03	0.29	0.62	0.53	0.30	-0.08	0.08	0.39
Belgium	0.52	0.63	0.67	0.40	0.30	0.12	-0.00	0.22
France	0.75	1.01	1.30	0.81	0.75	0.44	0.51	0.52
Germany	0.56	0.70	0.85	0.57	0.13	-0.10	-0.15	0.45
Liechtenstein	1.89	1.90	2.45	2.50	1.73	1.66	1.43	1.41
Luxembourg	0.60	0.58	1.08	0.46	1.13	0.28	0.15	0.59
Monaco	0.22	1.58	0.35	1.06	1.19	1.10	1.18	1.22
Netherlands	1.22	1.32	1.36	1.17	0.94	0.70	0.48	0.62
Switzerland	1.18	1.48	1.77	1.10	0.49	-0.06	0.67	0.89
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2.65	2.69	2.75	2.57	2.45	2.31	2.10	1.90
CARIBBEAN	1.78	1.86	2.07	1.85	1.76	1.49	1.56	1.39
Anguilla	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.03	0.23	0.79	4.03
Antigua and Barbuda	2.13	1.15	1.89	1.73	-1.04	0.37	0.12	-0.18
Aruba	0.31	-1.79	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.90	0.94
Bahamas	2.27	4.26	4.95	3.79	2.13	2.13	2.11	1.78
Barbados	1.49	0.29	0.39	0.30	0.56	0.28	0.29	0.35
British Virgin Islands	3.13	3.12	3.12	3.05	1.52	1.58	3.82	3.82
Cayman Islands	3.16	3.17	3.17	3.25	4.91	4.80	4.18	3.92
Cuba	1.85	1.70	2.09	1.88	1.77	0.85	0.82	0.99

Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
0.16	0.02	-0.09	-0.14	-0.18	-0.23	-0.27	-0.31	EUROPE
-0.06	-0.35	-0.48	-0.48	-0.49	-0.56	-0.62	-0.67	EASTERN EUROPE
-0.03	-0.43	-0.45	-0.41	-0.39	-0.47	-0.57	-0.62	Belarus
-0.73	-0.75	-0.85	-0.79	-0.81	-0.81	-0.81	-0.85	Bulgaria
0.05	-0.12	-0.10	-0.11	-0.17	-0.24	-0.31	-0.41	Czech Republic
-0.29	-0.40	-0.46	-0.48	-0.49	-0.51	-0.50	-0.52	Hungary
0.25	0.04	-0.08	-0.08	-0.10	-0.18	-0.27	-0.36	Poland
-0.12	-0.26	-0.11	-0.13	-0.11	-0.21	-0.32	-0.42	Republic of Moldova
-0.46	-0.18	-0.23	-0.23	-0.30	-0.37	-0.43	-0.47	Romania
-0.02	-0.34	-0.57	-0.58	-0.60	-0.67	-0.72	-0.77	Russian Federation
0.40	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.03	-0.05	-0.11	-0.20	Slovakia
-0.14	-0.73	-0.78	-0.74	-0.74	-0.81	-0.88	-0.93	Ukraine
0.24	0.27	0.23	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.14	NORTHERN EUROPE
0.26	0.10	0.08	-0.05	-0.13	-0.16	-0.18	-0.24	Channel Islands
0.34	0.36	0.24	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.04	-0.00	Denmark
-1.82	-1.12	-1.10	-1.09	-1.13	-1.23	-1.37	-1.51	Estonia
-1.71	0.86	0.75	0.64	0.54	0.44	0.34	0.25	Faeroe Islands
0.48	0.27	0.18	0.13	0.10	0.04	-0.02	-0.14	Finland
0.96	1.09	0.79	0.59	0.53	0.47	0.40	0.30	Iceland
0.53	1.13	1.12	0.87	0.82	0.68	0.51	0.40	Ireland
0.72	0.61	0.51	0.41	0.31	0.22	0.14	0.06	Isle of Man
-1.66	-1.03	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-1.01	-1.10	-1.19	Latvia
-0.96	-0.36	-0.57	-0.54	-0.54	-0.57	-0.62	-0.67	Lithuania
0.55	0.51	0.43	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.22	Norway
0.62	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.06	-0.05	Sweden
0.33	0.34	0.31	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.32	0.28	United Kingdom
0.10	0.30	0.08	-0.06	-0.17	-0.26	-0.32	-0.34	SOUTHERN EUROPE
-0.64	-0.46	0.68	0.70	0.62	0.62	0.45	0.28	Albania
3.94	0.66	2.59	2.39	2.21	2.04	1.87	1.71	Andorra
-4.62	3.02	1.13	0.28	0.07	-0.14	-0.33	-0.45	Bosnia and Herzegovina
-1.68	-0.03	-0.19	-0.26	-0.35	-0.42	-0.48	-0.49	Croatia
0.23	0.15	0.06	-0.01	-0.09	-0.16	-0.23	-0.29	Gibraltar
0.57	0.84	0.14	0.02	-0.09	-0.19	-0.25	-0.26	Greece
0.26	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	Holy See (6)
0.20	0.08	-0.10	-0.24	-0.38	-0.45	-0.49	-0.53	Italy
0.96	0.59	0.42	0.36	0.32	0.24	0.10	-0.03	Malta
0.04	0.20	0.13	0.00	-0.10	-0.18	-0.22	-0.23	Portugal
1.54	1.37	0.99	0.87	0.75	0.64	0.54	0.44	San Marino
0.76	0.01	-0.08	-0.03	-0.10	-0.17	-0.25	-0.27	Serbia and Montenegro
0.74	-0.00	-0.11	-0.21	-0.28	-0.36	-0.40	-0.49	Slovenia
0.32	0.41	0.21	0.05	-0.06	-0.17	-0.22	-0.21	Spain
0.56	0.60	0.51	0.44	0.35	0.24	0.13	0.05	TFYR Macedonia (7)
0.55	0.27	0.24	0.16	0.11	0.07	0.03	-0.01	WESTERN EUROPE
0.80	0.14	0.05	-0.06	-0.09	-0.09	-0.11	-0.17	Austria
0.34	0.22	0.21	0.13	0.08	0.06	0.03	-0.01	Belgium
0.49	0.39	0.47	0.38	0.31	0.24	0.18	0.13	France
0.55	0.15	0.07	0.00	-0.02	-0.05	-0.08	-0.11	Germany
1.25	1.23	0.85	0.74	0.63	0.52	0.43	0.33	Liechtenstein
1.41	1.44	1.32	1.20	1.11	1.06	1.04	1.00	Luxembourg
1.17	1.04	0.92	0.80	0.69	0.58	0.48	0.39	Monaco
0.67	0.56	0.50	0.35	0.25	0.21	0.18	0.12	Netherlands
0.82	0.15	-0.04	-0.17	-0.24	-0.28	-0.33	-0.43	Switzerland
1.72	1.56	1.41	1.26	1.11	0.96	0.82	0.69	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
1.13	0.98	0.87	0.80	0.69	0.57	0.44	0.33	CARIBBEAN
2.63	1.86	1.70	1.55	1.40	1.26	1.13	1.00	Anguilla
1.36	1.22	0.53	0.43	0.33	0.24	0.16	0.07	Antigua and Barbuda
3.59	3.36	2.02	1.86	1.70	1.55	1.40	1.27	Aruba
2.08	1.36	1.13	0.95	0.84	0.71	0.57	0.43	Bahamas
0.42	0.37	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.16	0.07	-0.05	Barbados
1.48	1.34	1.80	1.64	1.49	1.35	1.21	1.08	British Virgin Islands
3.67	3.43	3.04	2.68	2.36	2.06	1.80	1.56	Cayman Islands
0.62	0.43	0.27	0.18	0.12	0.02	-0.10	-0.25	Cuba

Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Dominica	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.58	0.52	0.52	-0.25	-0.38
Dominican Republic	3.02	3.32	3.27	3.00	2.65	2.42	2.46	1.83
Grenada	2.20	0.96	0.45	0.41	-0.37	-0.37	-0.44	-0.45
Guadeloupe	2.33	3.07	1.75	1.27	0.52	-0.10	1.65	1.92
Haiti	1.46	1.62	1.71	1.74	1.70	2.06	2.35	2.40
Jamaica	1.89	1.10	1.55	1.20	1.48	1.16	1.48	0.62
Martinique	2.04	2.73	2.00	0.89	0.18	-0.14	0.86	1.13
Montserrat	1.10	-3.33	-0.42	-0.39	0.27	0.24	-1.04	-1.04
Netherlands Antilles	1.86	1.86	1.67	1.67	0.88	0.88	0.92	0.64
Puerto Rico	0.29	0.95	1.81	1.01	1.57	1.68	1.11	0.87
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.30	0.52	-0.84	-0.68	-0.68	-0.68	-0.77	-0.77
Saint Lucia	0.92	0.76	1.37	1.56	1.05	1.45	1.39	1.68
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.86	1.92	1.21	1.02	1.10	0.98	0.79	1.06
Trinidad and Tobago	2.51	3.13	1.23	1.60	0.83	1.34	1.71	0.62
Turks and Caicos Islands	2.05	1.95	-0.18	-0.18	2.75	3.02	5.05	4.75
United States Virgin Islands	2.22	1.43	6.90	6.71	4.50	4.06	0.78	0.02
CENTRAL AMERICA	2.74	3.04	3.10	3.14	3.03	2.67	2.25	2.05
Belize	2.98	2.97	2.82	2.76	1.73	1.45	2.52	2.60
Costa Rica	3.12	3.33	3.42	2.81	2.38	2.70	2.78	2.63
El Salvador	2.62	2.96	3.11	3.56	2.71	2.15	0.78	1.38
Guatemala	2.89	2.88	2.84	2.77	2.75	2.50	2.53	2.45
Honduras	3.09	3.25	3.39	2.88	3.03	3.36	3.18	3.04
Mexico	2.69	3.04	3.10	3.18	3.11	2.68	2.21	1.96
Nicaragua	3.03	3.12	3.20	3.20	3.25	3.12	3.05	2.35
Panama	2.55	2.84	2.91	2.91	2.69	2.47	2.20	2.05
SOUTH AMERICA	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.47	2.32	2.28	2.11	1.91
Argentina	1.97	1.71	1.56	1.45	1.67	1.51	1.52	1.42
Bolivia	2.05	2.18	2.24	2.33	2.44	2.36	2.15	2.23
Brazil	3.06	2.91	2.96	2.59	2.38	2.35	2.19	1.85
Chile	2.13	2.35	2.39	2.05	1.70	1.51	1.55	1.68
Colombia	2.90	2.98	3.01	2.82	2.36	2.28	2.14	1.99
Ecuador	2.62	2.78	2.95	2.98	2.92	2.84	2.67	2.41
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-0.51	-0.51	-0.69	-0.80	-0.74	-0.67	0.13	1.53
French Guiana	2.30	2.55	4.12	3.71	3.06	3.98	5.08	5.58
Guyana	2.78	3.14	2.52	1.90	0.68	0.72	-0.18	-0.61
Paraguay	2.17	2.10	2.44	2.43	2.47	3.16	2.95	3.12
Peru	2.55	2.71	2.88	2.80	2.78	2.67	2.38	2.17
Suriname	3.02	2.97	2.72	2.28	-0.42	-0.51	1.54	0.91
Uruguay	1.16	1.35	1.19	0.84	0.14	0.59	0.64	0.63
Venezuela	4.03	3.92	3.64	3.29	3.44	3.40	2.54	2.58
NORTHERN AMERICA	1.70	1.77	1.46	1.10	0.97	1.01	1.02	1.02
Bermuda	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	1.57	1.52	0.90	0.90
Canada	2.72	2.59	1.88	1.97	1.27	1.15	1.05	1.39
Greenland	2.76	4.01	3.62	3.26	1.32	0.52	1.15	0.89
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	0.71	0.74	0.75	1.38	1.41	0.42	0.45	0.46
United States of America	1.61	1.69	1.41	1.01	0.93	1.00	1.02	0.98
OCEANIA	2.15	2.15	2.11	1.93	2.07	1.14	1.56	1.56
AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND	2.26	2.19	2.06	1.82	2.02	0.81	1.32	1.39
Australia (8)	2.26	2.21	2.06	1.91	2.07	0.94	1.42	1.53
New Zealand	2.26	2.10	2.05	1.41	1.79	0.19	0.84	0.69
MELANESIA	1.62	1.93	2.22	2.28	2.41	2.43	2.41	2.13
Fiji	3.01	3.18	3.27	2.29	2.03	1.91	2.24	0.41
New Caledonia	0.85	2.85	3.15	2.85	4.04	2.03	1.70	1.93
Papua New Guinea	1.33	1.58	1.91	2.19	2.31	2.46	2.41	2.37
Solomon Islands	2.61	2.91	2.99	3.13	3.64	3.44	3.44	3.18
Vanuatu	2.84	2.98	3.09	2.87	3.21	2.97	2.39	2.48
MICRONESIA	2.10	2.19	2.60	2.41	2.10	2.28	3.12	3.04
Guam	1.11	1.35	2.37	2.37	2.20	2.22	2.28	2.28
Kiribati	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.71	1.65	1.71	2.00	2.26
Marshall Islands	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.75	3.79	3.47	4.14	3.29
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	3.38	3.23	3.19	3.24	0.56	2.89	3.23	2.33
Nauru	4.06	4.06	5.17	2.45	1.71	1.15	1.74	2.87

Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
0.83	0.72	0.29	0.21	0.12	0.04	-0.04	-0.11	Dominica
1.70	1.67	1.49	1.28	1.07	0.87	0.72	0.60	Dominican Republic
-0.51	-0.56	-0.26	-0.32	-0.39	-0.44	-0.50	-0.55	Grenada
0.92	0.91	0.84	0.61	0.44	0.34	0.26	0.16	Guadeloupe
1.59	1.34	1.31	1.32	1.19	1.03	0.89	0.78	Haiti
0.85	0.86	0.92	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.85	0.71	Jamaica
0.71	0.65	0.56	0.39	0.38	0.33	0.25	0.12	Martinique
-1.00	-19.25	0.30	0.21	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.04	Montserrat
1.75	0.99	0.83	0.74	0.63	0.47	0.34	0.20	Netherlands Antilles
0.86	0.71	0.52	0.38	0.27	0.14	0.00	-0.13	Puerto Rico
1.25	-0.62	-0.30	-0.36	-0.42	-0.47	-0.53	-0.58	Saint Kitts and Nevis
1.28	0.79	0.78	0.70	0.59	0.44	0.27	0.12	Saint Lucia
0.74	0.60	0.58	0.50	0.43	0.31	0.21	0.18	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
0.73	0.44	0.34	0.29	0.18	0.06	-0.09	-0.20	Trinidad and Tobago
4.36	3.94	3.49	3.04	2.58	2.09	1.62	1.17	Turks and Caicos Islands
0.74	0.63	0.87	0.78	0.74	0.62	0.41	0.23	United States Virgin Islands
2.01	1.86	1.66	1.46	1.27	1.11	0.94	0.77	CENTRAL AMERICA
2.78	2.36	2.06	1.81	1.57	1.34	1.12	0.91	Belize
2.44	2.46	1.93	1.66	1.35	1.19	1.03	0.87	Costa Rica
2.07	1.82	1.55	1.28	1.10	1.14	1.01	0.89	El Salvador
2.62	2.71	2.55	2.33	2.10	1.93	1.74	1.53	Guatemala
2.93	2.72	2.34	2.02	1.75	1.53	1.34	1.15	Honduras
1.82	1.64	1.45	1.26	1.08	0.91	0.74	0.57	Mexico
2.93	2.73	2.43	2.15	1.94	1.77	1.60	1.42	Nicaragua
2.04	1.99	1.84	1.69	1.48	1.32	1.17	1.02	Panama
1.67	1.51	1.37	1.22	1.09	0.94	0.81	0.69	SOUTH AMERICA
1.33	1.28	1.17	1.06	0.95	0.84	0.75	0.66	Argentina
2.30	2.12	1.88	1.78	1.62	1.50	1.36	1.21	Bolivia
1.52	1.35	1.24	1.07	0.92	0.76	0.62	0.52	Brazil
1.63	1.38	1.22	1.12	1.03	0.93	0.80	0.66	Chile
1.95	1.78	1.59	1.42	1.28	1.15	1.02	0.90	Colombia
2.11	1.71	1.49	1.30	1.20	1.04	0.90	0.74	Ecuador
4.04	3.78	0.49	0.39	0.30	0.21	0.12	0.04	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
3.49	3.41	2.53	2.18	1.99	1.83	1.64	1.41	French Guiana
0.28	0.47	0.24	0.02	-0.20	-0.40	-0.60	-0.82	Guyana
2.70	2.50	2.37	2.25	2.09	1.91	1.71	1.51	Paraguay
1.83	1.70	1.50	1.39	1.28	1.16	1.01	0.85	Peru
0.37	0.76	0.80	0.69	0.54	0.38	0.25	0.12	Suriname
0.71	0.75	0.72	0.65	0.58	0.53	0.48	0.42	Uruguay
2.31	2.07	1.86	1.67	1.49	1.31	1.14	0.96	Venezuela
1.09	1.07	1.00	0.94	0.89	0.84	0.76	0.66	NORTHERN AMERICA
0.79	0.68	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.22	Bermuda
1.16	0.94	0.77	0.67	0.63	0.60	0.54	0.47	Canada
0.08	0.14	0.28	0.19	0.10	0.02	-0.05	-0.13	Greenland
0.07	0.07	0.11	0.03	-0.04	-0.12	-0.19	-0.25	Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
1.08	1.09	1.03	0.97	0.92	0.87	0.78	0.68	United States of America
1.61	1.41	1.22	1.08	0.98	0.91	0.85	0.75	OCEANIA
1.36	1.13	0.93	0.80	0.72	0.65	0.59	0.51	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND
1.36	1.16	0.96	0.83	0.75	0.68	0.62	0.53	Australia (8)
1.40	0.97	0.77	0.63	0.55	0.51	0.46	0.35	New Zealand
2.51	2.39	2.12	1.86	1.68	1.58	1.50	1.35	MELANESIA
1.19	1.16	0.98	0.82	0.64	0.47	0.51	0.35	Fiji
2.42	2.18	1.92	1.68	1.49	1.34	1.19	1.03	New Caledonia
2.67	2.52	2.22	1.94	1.76	1.68	1.59	1.44	Papua New Guinea
3.20	3.11	2.88	2.58	2.29	2.06	1.86	1.66	Solomon Islands
2.84	2.67	2.43	2.24	2.02	1.83	1.66	1.49	Vanuatu
2.09	1.60	1.74	1.57	1.41	1.24	1.06	1.09	MICRONESIA
1.53	1.44	1.54	1.37	1.29	1.20	1.06	0.86	Guam
1.60	1.55	1.41	1.27	1.14	1.01	0.89	0.78	Kiribati
1.46	1.32	1.19	1.06	0.94	0.82	0.71	0.60	Marshall Islands
2.13	-0.02	0.81	0.71	0.57	0.38	0.19	1.29	Micronesia (Fed. States of)
2.67	2.47	2.29	2.11	1.94	1.78	1.62	1.48	Nauru

Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Northern Mariana Islands	3.46	3.33	3.13	-0.79	8.22	2.76	9.49	9.25
Palau	1.98	1.98	1.98	2.06	2.05	-0.64	2.33	2.19
POLYNESIA	2.54	2.69	2.91	2.75	1.24	1.48	1.34	1.38
American Samoa	0.96	0.29	3.04	2.96	1.67	1.90	3.70	3.62
Cook Islands	2.02	1.96	1.18	1.71	-1.77	-1.22	-0.23	0.75
French Polynesia	2.68	2.68	3.15	3.55	3.15	3.04	2.82	2.32
Niue	0.67	0.66	1.15	-0.28	-4.12	-3.68	-4.62	-3.15
Pitcairn	1.91	0.42	-7.17	-2.50	-5.31	-1.82	-3.84	—
Samoa	2.74	3.10	2.88	2.29	1.10	0.61	0.24	0.42
Tokelau	0.49	2.29	0.96	-2.33	-1.30	-0.25	1.16	-0.58
Tonga	3.37	3.51	3.62	3.29	-0.19	0.81	0.02	0.43
Tuvalu	1.19	1.19	1.14	0.85	1.52	3.53	1.66	1.66
Wallis and Futuna Islands	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	3.87	2.97	1.35

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.

1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

6 Refers to the Vatican City State.

7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

Table A.8. Average annual rate of change of the total population (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
4.68	4.68	4.04	3.40	2.84	2.37	1.96	1.61	Northern Mariana Islands
2.39	2.28	2.11	1.94	1.77	1.62	1.47	1.33	Palau
1.11	1.12	1.28	1.23	1.15	1.02	0.89	0.75	POLYNESIA
2.03	2.03	2.37	2.19	2.01	1.85	1.69	1.54	American Samoa
0.68	-0.68	0.16	0.08	—	-0.07	-0.15	-0.22	Cook Islands
1.89	1.66	1.52	1.39	1.24	1.06	0.87	0.72	French Polynesia
-1.54	-1.20	-1.24	-1.25	-1.28	-1.30	-1.31	-1.32	Niue
4.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pitcairn
0.66	0.87	0.97	1.07	1.13	1.05	0.95	0.82	Samoa
-1.02	0.05	-0.10	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	Tokelau
0.00	0.30	0.97	0.87	0.72	0.59	0.49	0.38	Tonga
1.51	1.37	1.23	1.10	0.98	0.86	0.74	0.63	Tuvalu
0.49	0.55	0.57	0.47	0.37	0.28	0.19	0.11	Wallis and Futuna Islands

**Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban
by major area, region and country: 1950-2030**

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
WORLD	1.22	1.22	1.11	0.73	0.69	0.99	0.95	1.00
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)	1.11	1.09	1.03	0.97	0.74	0.58	0.38	0.38
LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)	1.89	1.90	1.80	1.23	1.29	1.82	1.80	1.74
Least developed countries (#)	2.53	2.55	3.04	3.08	2.56	3.19	1.87	1.90
AFRICA	2.20	2.26	2.36	2.06	1.74	1.65	1.51	1.51
EASTERN AFRICA	3.29	3.28	3.44	3.38	3.55	3.76	2.46	2.57
Burundi	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.78	5.94	5.98	3.70	3.66
Comoros	10.92	10.56	9.96	3.38	1.82	1.78	1.86	1.81
Djibouti	1.51	1.43	1.73	2.10	1.76	1.54	1.34	1.15
Eritrea	3.74	3.69	3.62	2.39	1.58	1.57	1.49	1.28
Ethiopia	3.37	3.34	3.30	2.51	1.99	1.97	1.95	1.93
Kenya	2.77	2.74	3.12	3.59	4.53	4.42	4.39	4.16
Madagascar	3.13	3.08	3.02	2.60	3.06	2.48	2.41	2.34
Malawi	2.19	2.18	2.17	4.24	4.76	3.44	2.40	2.54
Mauritius (1)	1.45	1.41	2.18	2.55	0.66	-0.51	-0.48	-0.42
Mozambique	4.21	4.18	4.31	4.28	8.14	8.21	4.90	4.62
Réunion	3.46	3.24	3.00	2.68	2.38	2.13	4.34	3.58
Rwanda	2.87	2.87	2.86	2.84	4.50	3.27	1.24	1.23
Seychelles	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21	4.81	4.07	2.88	1.12
Somalia	3.12	3.04	2.85	2.55	2.34	0.97	0.95	0.93
Uganda	5.00	4.95	4.88	4.13	0.93	1.06	2.40	2.37
United Republic of Tanzania	2.18	2.17	2.16	4.84	8.19	7.63	3.53	4.19
Zambia	5.83	5.57	5.23	4.55	2.88	2.67	-0.08	-0.13
Zimbabwe	1.70	1.68	2.96	3.33	2.49	2.60	2.64	2.63
MIDDLE AFRICA	2.31	2.31	3.33	3.31	1.37	1.04	0.82	1.04
Angola	3.23	3.18	3.62	3.58	2.97	2.83	2.73	2.63
Cameroon	3.53	3.45	3.36	4.27	5.61	3.13	2.57	2.40
Central African Republic	3.58	3.43	3.27	2.43	2.21	0.82	0.67	0.66
Chad	5.76	5.67	5.55	5.40	5.56	3.80	1.13	1.11
Congo	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30	1.14	3.11	2.62	0.83
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.56	1.53	3.15	2.98	-0.53	-0.54	-0.54	-0.00
Equatorial Guinea	4.81	4.54	0.66	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.46	3.16
Gabon	4.30	4.15	5.94	5.67	5.02	4.30	3.55	2.82
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.41	1.39	3.91	3.97	2.72	2.54	1.75	1.50
NORTHERN AFRICA	2.00	1.98	2.23	1.52	1.22	0.91	1.05	1.01
Algeria	3.22	3.04	4.24	0.97	0.42	1.53	1.94	1.38
Egypt	1.74	1.67	1.44	0.74	0.58	0.18	0.02	-0.21
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.04	1.99	3.72	10.08	5.90	2.60	1.88	0.98
Morocco	1.09	1.07	1.73	1.66	1.78	1.74	1.64	1.54
Sudan	4.96	4.86	4.72	4.56	2.91	1.04	2.28	3.48
Tunisia	1.04	1.82	1.84	2.39	2.26	0.67	0.87	1.47
Western Sahara	3.62	3.13	-1.88	-2.71	6.71	4.92	1.89	0.76
SOUTHERN AFRICA	0.91	0.91	0.41	0.40	0.22	0.23	0.31	0.39
Botswana	1.73	1.73	5.09	14.86	9.13	7.29	8.71	7.87
Lesotho	12.82	12.66	12.38	6.11	4.58	4.28	4.13	0.83
Namibia	4.72	4.57	2.23	2.10	2.05	2.00	1.62	1.48
South Africa	0.80	0.78	0.26	0.23	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.21
Swaziland	10.48	10.35	10.13	8.04	7.33	4.85	4.01	0.99
WESTERN AFRICA	2.96	3.28	2.95	2.75	2.68	2.58	2.46	2.35
Benin	6.33	6.20	6.00	5.75	5.44	4.43	2.38	2.26
Burkina Faso	2.03	2.03	2.01	2.00	1.99	5.77	5.95	3.47
Cape Verde	1.66	1.63	1.61	1.58	1.82	1.89	6.78	5.79
Côte d'Ivoire	3.90	3.76	3.60	3.41	3.16	1.59	1.52	1.23
Gambia	1.64	1.62	1.80	2.01	2.41	2.89	2.56	2.20
Ghana	4.24	3.95	2.29	2.11	0.74	0.72	1.08	2.05
Guinea	8.41	3.34	3.39	3.32	3.26	3.18	2.94	2.70
Guinea-Bissau	3.09	3.03	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.58	3.26	3.13
Liberia	3.68	3.56	3.42	3.26	3.07	2.84	2.31	1.35
Mali	2.67	2.64	2.59	2.55	2.49	2.60	2.59	2.51

Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
0.85	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.84	WORLD
0.31	0.26	0.27	0.31	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.37	MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)
1.42	1.38	1.30	1.22	1.16	1.10	1.06	1.02	LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)
1.92	1.82	1.90	1.91	1.86	1.79	1.74	1.67	Least developed countries (#)
1.59	1.41	1.37	1.29	1.24	1.18	1.15	1.09	AFRICA
2.61	2.12	2.10	1.91	1.76	1.61	1.54	1.49	EASTERN AFRICA
3.62	3.51	3.39	3.27	3.14	3.00	2.91	2.81	Burundi
1.75	1.75	1.74	1.72	1.69	1.64	1.53	1.42	Comoros
1.01	0.75	0.56	0.41	0.29	0.20	0.19	0.17	Djibouti
1.57	1.85	2.10	2.32	2.52	2.41	2.29	2.16	Eritrea
1.82	1.34	1.63	1.90	2.15	2.38	2.57	2.46	Ethiopia
3.89	3.59	2.97	2.42	1.94	1.54	1.20	1.10	Kenya
1.55	0.39	0.77	1.12	1.45	1.75	2.00	1.89	Madagascar
2.62	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.55	2.52	2.47	2.35	Malawi
0.53	0.52	0.51	0.69	0.85	1.00	1.11	1.20	Mauritius (1)
4.35	4.04	3.34	2.72	2.18	1.72	1.33	1.22	Mozambique
1.17	0.86	0.53	0.34	0.21	0.12	0.06	0.06	Réunion
8.54	10.20	9.42	7.20	5.22	3.60	2.35	1.39	Rwanda
-0.02	-0.02	0.23	0.47	0.70	0.90	1.06	0.98	Seychelles
1.15	1.35	1.52	1.66	1.77	1.66	1.55	1.44	Somalia
0.84	0.66	0.65	1.12	1.57	2.01	2.41	2.78	Uganda
4.30	3.63	3.01	2.47	1.98	1.57	1.45	1.34	United Republic of Tanzania
-1.12	-1.18	0.77	1.05	1.18	1.30	1.39	1.45	Zambia
1.78	1.19	1.30	1.39	1.46	1.52	1.55	1.44	Zimbabwe
1.20	1.45	1.46	1.60	1.51	1.45	1.37	1.30	MIDDLE AFRICA
2.51	2.39	2.18	1.97	1.78	1.60	1.43	1.33	Angola
2.09	1.81	1.56	1.33	1.13	1.04	0.96	0.88	Cameroon
0.86	1.04	1.20	1.33	1.43	1.34	1.24	1.15	Central African Republic
1.09	1.35	1.59	1.80	1.99	2.14	2.02	1.90	Chad
0.80	0.77	0.81	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.81	Congo
0.54	1.07	1.56	1.99	1.88	1.77	1.66	1.55	Democratic Republic of the Congo
2.92	2.45	2.03	1.67	1.36	1.09	1.01	0.92	Equatorial Guinea
2.17	1.40	0.90	0.57	0.35	0.19	0.17	0.16	Gabon
0.44	0.16	0.16	0.47	0.76	1.03	1.27	1.47	São Tomé and Príncipe
0.84	0.73	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.93	0.98	0.92	NORTHERN AFRICA
1.09	1.03	0.96	0.89	0.83	0.76	0.70	0.65	Algeria
-0.30	-0.30	0.06	0.43	0.78	1.09	1.36	1.27	Egypt
0.73	0.54	0.39	0.28	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.15	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
1.44	1.29	1.16	1.03	0.92	0.82	0.75	0.69	Morocco
3.27	2.83	2.43	2.06	1.73	1.44	1.33	1.23	Sudan
1.14	0.46	0.51	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.61	0.57	Tunisia
0.59	0.39	0.26	0.17	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.05	Western Sahara
1.49	1.03	0.85	0.84	0.83	0.82	0.80	0.77	SOUTHERN AFRICA
2.37	1.02	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.86	Botswana
0.23	0.23	0.73	1.21	1.67	2.10	2.48	2.38	Lesotho
1.44	1.54	1.63	1.70	1.74	1.76	1.65	1.54	Namibia
1.49	1.07	0.84	0.82	0.79	0.77	0.74	0.70	South Africa
0.12	0.12	0.58	1.03	1.45	1.83	2.17	2.06	Swaziland
2.12	1.98	1.66	1.41	1.32	1.20	1.10	1.01	WESTERN AFRICA
2.14	1.93	1.74	1.56	1.39	1.24	1.15	1.05	Benin
2.23	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.29	2.36	2.40	2.29	Burkina Faso
1.98	1.81	1.53	1.28	1.07	0.89	0.74	0.68	Cape Verde
0.92	0.89	0.98	1.05	1.11	1.15	1.17	1.08	Côte d'Ivoire
1.16	-0.08	-0.08	0.39	0.85	1.29	1.69	2.03	Gambia
1.94	1.79	1.06	1.01	0.97	0.92	0.87	0.83	Ghana
2.59	2.46	2.24	2.03	1.83	1.64	1.46	1.36	Guinea
2.98	2.69	2.41	2.14	1.89	1.66	1.55	1.43	Guinea-Bissau
—	1.34	1.29	1.24	1.19	1.13	1.07	0.99	Liberia
2.42	2.32	2.17	2.03	1.88	1.73	1.59	1.48	Mali

Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Mauritania	9.18	9.02	8.77	8.40	7.87	6.24	5.22	4.02
Niger	1.77	1.76	3.23	4.46	4.45	3.40	2.48	2.43
Nigeria	2.41	3.26	3.06	2.77	2.80	2.77	2.69	2.62
Saint Helena (2)	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.50	0.59	0.56	0.54	0.53
Senegal	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.89	0.95	1.32
Sierra Leone	5.01	4.90	4.75	4.57	3.98	2.34	2.25	2.16
Togo	3.04	2.99	2.94	2.93	4.36	6.78	2.94	1.43
ASIA	1.79	1.78	1.63	1.03	1.12	1.86	1.92	1.95
EASTERN ASIA	2.31	2.28	1.80	0.58	0.44	1.96	2.29	2.68
China (3)	2.47	2.42	1.86	-0.19	—	2.43	3.15	3.51
China, Hong Kong SAR (4)	0.30	0.28	0.32	0.30	0.44	0.39	0.31	1.37
China, Macao SAR (5)	-0.15	-0.18	0.19	0.18	0.14	0.09	0.06	0.04
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	2.69	2.51	2.30	3.68	0.90	0.07	0.26	0.26
Japan	2.19	2.05	1.90	2.32	1.32	0.94	0.33	0.81
Mongolia	6.69	5.96	3.32	1.35	1.54	1.36	1.10	0.71
Republic of Korea	2.66	2.55	3.10	4.59	3.31	3.37	2.64	2.59
SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA	0.87	0.92	1.23	1.22	1.59	1.81	1.24	1.04
Afghanistan	3.23	3.19	3.14	3.30	3.69	3.30	1.55	1.52
Bangladesh	1.92	1.91	3.82	4.02	5.18	8.24	3.24	2.44
Bhutan	1.74	1.75	2.15	2.15	2.42	2.70	2.96	3.22
India	0.40	0.40	0.92	0.99	1.52	1.58	1.06	0.97
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.41	2.29	2.16	1.95	1.79	1.60	1.46	1.07
Kazakhstan	1.37	1.31	1.24	1.14	0.74	0.71	0.68	0.40
Kyrgyzstan	0.97	0.95	0.93	0.85	0.29	0.20	-0.03	-0.28
Maldives	0.52	0.52	0.51	3.40	5.66	4.26	2.85	0.05
Nepal	3.08	3.06	2.39	2.23	4.86	5.43	3.38	2.86
Pakistan	2.36	2.29	1.26	1.11	1.18	1.23	0.88	0.82
Sri Lanka	2.20	2.16	2.06	1.93	0.16	-0.43	-0.15	-0.10
Tajikistan	1.23	1.20	1.16	0.96	-0.74	-0.71	-0.62	-1.02
Turkmenistan	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.27	-0.09	-0.20	-0.47	-0.41
Uzbekistan	0.79	0.77	0.76	0.79	1.25	0.84	-0.05	-0.28
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	1.84	1.75	1.47	1.42	1.82	1.81	2.09	2.12
Brunei Darussalam	5.15	4.53	3.85	3.17	0.10	-0.69	0.77	1.12
Cambodia	0.08	0.08	1.03	1.55	-2.55	3.67	0.36	—
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	0.51	0.18	-1.24	-0.86	-0.86	-0.87	-0.87	-0.87
Indonesia	1.63	1.61	1.59	1.56	2.47	2.70	3.32	3.18
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.93	0.93	0.93	2.91	2.82	2.21	2.18	2.23
Malaysia	2.80	2.55	2.35	2.24	2.36	2.21	1.76	1.64
Myanmar	1.73	1.75	1.74	1.70	0.95	0.08	0.08	0.54
Philippines	1.12	1.08	0.84	0.85	1.51	1.05	2.77	2.50
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	1.81	1.73	0.55	0.65	2.57	2.40	0.95	0.92
Viet Nam	2.35	2.31	2.21	2.17	0.63	0.57	0.21	0.62
WESTERN ASIA	2.66	2.50	2.56	2.18	1.72	1.26	2.03	1.41
Armenia	1.84	1.70	1.56	1.41	1.16	0.84	0.27	0.11
Azerbaijan	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.61	0.51	0.30	0.04
Bahrain	3.31	1.77	0.06	0.53	0.25	0.19	0.18	0.17
Cyprus	1.83	1.75	1.39	1.30	2.06	2.78	2.42	2.06
Georgia	1.09	1.05	1.01	0.96	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.44
Iraq	1.38	2.62	3.32	2.06	1.78	1.31	0.97	0.27
Israel	1.93	1.56	1.01	0.79	0.57	0.44	0.27	0.10
Jordan	3.72	3.26	1.29	0.65	0.63	0.80	1.95	1.69
Kuwait	2.19	1.82	1.43	0.02	1.50	1.59	0.75	0.15
Lebanon	0.91	2.54	4.46	3.66	2.41	1.91	1.50	0.92
Occupied Palestinian Territory	1.71	1.62	2.09	2.10	1.86	0.72	0.68	0.64
Oman	3.78	3.76	12.09	11.60	10.77	9.50	7.77	5.80
Qatar	—	—	0.22	0.50	0.44	0.40	0.35	0.29
Saudi Arabia	5.69	5.23	4.99	4.55	3.63	2.42	1.96	1.48
Syrian Arab Republic	1.87	1.78	1.69	1.60	0.78	0.72	0.50	0.43
Turkey	3.72	2.91	2.74	2.38	1.59	1.02	3.61	2.42
United Arab Emirates	3.73	2.84	1.16	0.98	0.82	-0.58	0.15	0.24
Yemen	4.54	4.47	3.84	3.75	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.96

Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
2.90	2.52	2.15	1.60	1.17	0.85	0.60	0.41	Mauritania
2.45	2.46	2.46	2.44	2.41	2.29	2.17	2.04	Niger
2.40	2.20	1.82	1.44	1.34	1.19	1.05	0.93	Nigeria
0.53	0.52	0.78	1.02	1.24	1.42	1.57	1.47	Saint Helena (2)
1.78	1.62	1.46	1.32	1.19	1.06	0.98	0.90	Senegal
2.06	1.96	1.85	1.73	1.62	1.51	1.40	1.29	Sierra Leone
1.54	1.63	1.70	1.74	1.77	1.66	1.54	1.43	Togo
1.52	1.50	1.42	1.36	1.30	1.24	1.20	1.16	ASIA
2.07	2.00	1.95	1.75	1.54	1.35	1.17	1.00	EASTERN ASIA
2.70	2.64	2.50	2.16	1.85	1.57	1.33	1.11	China (3)
0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China, Hong Kong SAR (4)
0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	China, Macao SAR (5)
0.25	0.38	0.49	0.59	0.67	0.73	0.68	0.63	Dem. People's Republic of Korea
0.49	0.17	0.15	0.26	0.36	0.44	0.52	0.57	Japan
-0.08	-0.08	0.14	0.34	0.54	0.71	0.85	0.79	Mongolia
1.16	0.35	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.24	Republic of Korea
0.79	0.78	0.81	1.05	1.28	1.45	1.59	1.68	SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA
1.73	1.92	2.09	2.23	2.34	2.23	2.10	1.98	Afghanistan
1.67	1.52	1.49	1.62	1.74	1.83	1.90	1.95	Bangladesh
3.46	3.42	3.37	3.32	3.25	3.18	3.09	2.99	Bhutan
0.81	0.78	0.77	1.03	1.27	1.49	1.67	1.82	India
1.34	1.34	1.10	0.90	0.73	0.60	0.48	0.44	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
-0.21	-0.21	0.03	0.28	0.51	0.71	0.89	0.82	Kazakhstan
-0.91	-0.93	-0.38	0.19	0.75	1.27	1.74	1.64	Kyrgyzstan
-0.21	1.43	1.55	1.65	1.73	1.79	1.82	1.71	Maldives
4.15	4.36	2.93	2.57	2.53	2.48	2.42	2.35	Nepal
0.80	0.79	1.00	1.19	1.36	1.50	1.61	1.51	Pakistan
-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	0.44	0.95	1.45	1.90	2.31	Sri Lanka
-2.00	-2.08	-1.25	-0.36	0.54	1.42	2.23	2.14	Tajikistan
-0.23	0.11	0.44	0.75	1.02	1.26	1.17	1.09	Turkmenistan
-0.86	-0.61	-0.49	-0.04	0.42	0.86	1.26	1.61	Uzbekistan
2.20	2.34	1.94	1.70	1.47	1.27	1.12	1.04	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA
1.21	1.11	0.96	0.74	0.56	0.43	0.32	0.24	Brunei Darussalam
2.33	3.55	3.10	2.90	2.70	2.50	2.30	2.11	Cambodia
-0.88	-0.04	0.79	1.62	2.43	3.20	3.14	3.06	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
3.01	3.33	2.62	2.10	1.65	1.29	0.98	0.90	Indonesia
2.19	2.25	2.30	2.34	2.36	2.35	2.23	2.11	Lao People's Democratic Republic
2.20	2.10	1.04	0.94	0.81	0.69	0.59	0.50	Malaysia
0.98	1.40	1.79	2.12	2.01	1.90	1.78	1.66	Myanmar
2.04	1.61	1.33	1.10	0.91	0.74	0.61	0.56	Philippines
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Singapore
0.57	0.56	0.85	1.11	1.35	1.56	1.73	1.62	Thailand
1.84	1.82	1.88	1.92	1.95	1.96	1.95	1.84	Viet Nam
0.56	0.44	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.39	0.42	0.45	WESTERN ASIA
-0.28	-0.29	-0.30	-0.09	0.12	0.32	0.51	0.67	Armenia
-0.60	-0.62	-0.27	0.11	0.47	0.81	1.10	1.03	Azerbaijan
0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10	Bahrain
0.93	0.21	0.20	0.27	0.34	0.40	0.44	0.48	Cyprus
-0.44	-0.45	-0.46	-0.14	0.19	0.51	0.80	1.05	Georgia
-0.26	-0.28	-0.30	-0.11	0.08	0.28	0.45	0.60	Iraq
0.13	0.14	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	Israel
1.60	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.27	Jordan
0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	Kuwait
0.43	0.39	0.31	0.25	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.12	Lebanon
0.60	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.39	Occupied Palestinian Territory
3.16	0.86	0.69	0.55	0.44	0.35	0.27	0.25	Oman
0.26	0.23	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.07	Qatar
1.15	0.78	0.53	0.36	0.23	0.14	0.13	0.12	Saudi Arabia
0.37	0.09	0.09	0.31	0.52	0.72	0.89	1.02	Syrian Arab Republic
0.96	0.83	0.77	0.70	0.63	0.57	0.52	0.47	Turkey
0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	United Arab Emirates
2.02	0.94	1.28	1.59	1.87	2.11	2.00	1.88	Yemen

Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
EUROPE	1.03	1.02	1.09	0.98	0.96	0.77	0.46	0.38
EASTERN EUROPE	2.07	1.85	1.62	1.42	1.42	1.19	0.76	0.56
Belarus	3.69	3.45	3.18	2.92	2.74	2.31	1.81	1.31
Bulgaria	4.29	3.90	3.47	2.43	2.10	1.23	1.07	0.57
Czech Republic	1.16	1.11	1.30	1.26	4.04	3.15	0.17	—
Hungary	0.79	0.83	1.31	1.30	1.69	1.49	0.92	0.81
Poland	2.22	2.05	0.86	0.90	1.15	0.90	0.48	0.46
Republic of Moldova	3.51	3.36	3.20	2.97	2.36	2.17	1.93	1.28
Romania	3.65	2.23	1.94	1.34	1.21	1.46	1.49	1.39
Russian Federation	1.92	1.76	1.59	1.43	1.23	0.98	0.61	0.40
Slovakia	1.10	1.08	2.03	2.06	2.39	2.20	0.96	0.84
Ukraine	1.85	1.73	1.60	1.48	1.29	1.14	0.94	0.64
NORTHERN EUROPE	0.19	0.23	0.35	0.32	1.24	0.97	0.16	0.07
Channel Islands	-0.97	-1.00	-0.98	-1.00	-0.86	-0.85	-0.18	-0.28
Denmark	0.48	1.13	0.89	0.68	0.60	0.39	0.14	0.11
Estonia	1.53	1.41	1.28	1.14	0.80	0.62	0.30	0.10
Faeroe Islands	1.12	2.84	3.56	1.76	1.66	0.93	0.38	0.48
Finland	1.78	1.70	2.86	2.69	2.95	0.53	-0.01	0.53
Iceland	0.90	0.78	0.59	0.52	0.40	0.36	0.28	0.25
Ireland	1.39	0.87	1.22	1.20	0.73	0.62	0.34	0.22
Isle of Man	0.41	0.40	0.42	-0.17	-1.27	-0.24	-0.01	-0.01
Latvia	1.01	0.95	0.89	0.84	1.07	0.85	0.44	0.16
Lithuania	2.60	2.42	2.24	2.06	2.33	1.88	1.24	0.77
Norway	-0.04	-0.04	2.86	2.55	0.84	0.68	0.22	0.18
Sweden	1.03	0.92	1.20	1.03	0.39	0.09	0.00	—
United Kingdom	-0.07	-0.07	-0.16	-0.18	1.39	1.23	0.16	0.01
SOUTHERN EUROPE	1.13	1.10	1.38	1.37	0.84	0.69	0.43	0.39
Albania	4.22	3.94	0.41	0.32	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.78
Andorra	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.12	-0.19
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.37	3.26	3.62	3.51	2.80	2.55	1.12	0.86
Croatia	3.10	2.94	2.97	2.78	2.31	2.08	0.87	0.66
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	1.43	1.37	2.05	1.99	1.04	0.86	0.24	0.14
Holy See (6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	0.91	0.86	0.82	0.77	0.42	0.30	0.06	-0.03
Malta	1.39	1.26	1.13	0.93	0.77	0.66	0.57	0.47
Portugal	1.42	1.39	1.62	1.60	1.31	1.25	4.65	4.55
San Marino	7.57	6.65	5.55	4.38	3.26	2.31	1.56	0.72
Serbia and Montenegro	4.66	3.55	3.33	3.07	1.77	1.49	1.00	0.89
Slovenia	3.57	3.38	2.83	2.60	2.71	2.51	0.68	0.38
Spain	0.89	0.85	1.60	1.50	1.04	0.90	0.39	0.30
TFYR Macedonia (7)	3.87	3.59	3.42	3.08	1.43	1.12	0.82	0.74
WESTERN EUROPE	0.68	0.63	0.71	0.58	0.37	0.24	0.25	0.26
Austria	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.06
Belgium	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.19	0.11	0.09
France	1.38	1.26	1.60	1.14	0.52	0.10	0.10	0.11
Germany	0.59	0.55	0.47	0.43	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.31
Liechtenstein	0.25	0.25	-0.12	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15	0.36	0.40
Luxembourg	0.50	0.49	0.29	1.47	1.68	1.36	1.00	0.79
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	-0.11	-0.11	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.34
Switzerland	1.45	1.36	0.69	0.61	0.47	0.44	1.91	1.75
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	1.69	1.58	1.57	1.46	1.30	1.16	0.96	0.86
CARIBBEAN	1.38	1.38	1.64	1.53	1.47	1.24	0.84	0.72
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua and Barbuda	2.98	2.56	-1.60	-1.59	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Aruba	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
Bahamas	-0.32	-0.34	-0.35	-0.33	0.46	0.46	1.18	0.96
Barbados	0.13	0.13	0.29	0.26	-0.33	-0.30	1.11	1.07
British Virgin Islands	3.84	3.70	3.53	3.34	3.11	2.89	2.72	2.45
Cayman Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	1.08	1.02	0.96	0.90	1.29	1.17	0.85	0.71

Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
0.18	0.14	0.17	0.24	0.29	0.34	0.38	0.39	EUROPE
0.10	0.03	0.07	0.18	0.26	0.34	0.40	0.45	EASTERN EUROPE
0.57	0.53	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.40	Belarus
0.44	0.27	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.42	Bulgaria
-0.14	-0.16	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	Czech Republic
0.32	0.31	0.60	0.62	0.59	0.57	0.54	0.51	Hungary
0.19	0.12	0.12	0.25	0.38	0.50	0.59	0.67	Poland
-0.32	-0.16	0.23	0.60	0.94	1.24	1.16	1.08	Republic of Moldova
0.62	-0.11	0.03	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.29	Romania
-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.09	0.19	0.28	0.35	0.42	Russian Federation
0.11	—	0.41	0.49	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.42	Slovakia
0.06	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.29	0.39	0.47	0.54	Ukraine
0.03	0.06	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.22	NORTHERN EUROPE
-0.55	-0.02	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	Channel Islands
0.03	0.04	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	Denmark
-0.36	-0.14	0.06	0.19	0.31	0.42	0.51	0.48	Estonia
1.35	1.25	0.77	0.93	1.07	1.19	1.28	1.34	Faeroe Islands
-0.02	-0.08	-0.08	0.10	0.29	0.45	0.60	0.73	Finland
0.22	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	Iceland
0.35	0.42	0.42	0.49	0.56	0.61	0.65	0.68	Ireland
0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	Isle of Man
-0.49	-0.52	-0.30	-0.05	0.19	0.43	0.63	0.59	Latvia
-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	0.06	0.21	0.35	0.48	0.58	Lithuania
0.38	0.67	1.19	0.83	0.58	0.40	0.27	0.17	Norway
0.02	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.22	Sweden
0.01	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.12	United Kingdom
0.29	0.19	0.23	0.32	0.41	0.48	0.53	0.55	SOUTHERN EUROPE
1.54	1.47	1.39	1.33	1.27	1.20	1.13	1.06	Albania
-0.22	-0.22	-0.24	-0.05	-0.01	0.04	0.08	0.11	Andorra
0.84	0.97	1.07	1.16	1.23	1.27	1.18	1.09	Bosnia and Herzegovina
0.63	0.69	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.73	0.67	Croatia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gibraltar
0.14	0.29	0.43	0.55	0.66	0.74	0.69	0.64	Greece
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Holy See (6)
0.06	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.30	0.39	0.47	0.54	Italy
0.40	0.35	0.26	0.20	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.07	Malta
1.55	1.02	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.84	0.80	0.75	Portugal
-0.17	-0.12	-0.05	0.02	0.09	0.15	0.14	0.13	San Marino
0.20	0.08	0.29	0.50	0.69	0.85	0.98	0.91	Serbia and Montenegro
0.06	—	—	0.24	0.47	0.68	0.87	1.02	Slovenia
0.13	0.11	0.11	0.16	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.33	Spain
0.66	-0.11	0.09	0.29	0.47	0.64	0.77	0.72	TFYR Macedonia (7)
0.24	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.24	WESTERN EUROPE
0.01	—	—	0.14	0.27	0.40	0.50	0.59	Austria
0.08	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	Belgium
0.23	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.32	France
0.28	0.24	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	Germany
0.40	0.37	0.35	0.78	1.19	1.57	1.92	2.23	Liechtenstein
0.65	0.41	0.29	0.21	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.07	Luxembourg
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monaco
0.59	0.81	0.75	0.69	0.63	0.58	0.53	0.48	Netherlands
-0.22	-0.03	-0.03	0.11	0.24	0.36	0.46	0.55	Switzerland
0.62	0.60	0.54	0.45	0.39	0.34	0.30	0.27	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
0.91	0.60	0.46	0.45	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.52	CARIBBEAN
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Anguilla
0.23	0.54	0.84	1.11	1.35	1.55	1.45	1.35	Antigua and Barbuda
-0.63	-0.86	-0.90	-0.45	0.03	0.50	0.95	1.33	Aruba
0.67	0.47	0.33	0.22	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	Bahamas
1.10	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.02	0.94	0.87	Barbados
2.18	1.74	1.37	1.07	0.82	0.62	0.57	0.52	British Virgin Islands
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cayman Islands
0.25	0.17	0.21	0.26	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.33	Cuba

Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Dominica	-0.19	-0.19	-0.19	-0.02	3.30	2.74	0.81	0.50
Dominican Republic	2.47	2.36	2.95	2.75	2.56	2.31	0.98	0.50
Grenada	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.59	0.22	0.22	-0.17	-0.25
Guadeloupe	5.02	4.14	3.21	2.55	1.90	1.30	1.46	0.67
Haiti	2.48	2.43	2.38	2.32	1.93	1.79	2.09	2.28
Jamaica	3.51	3.23	2.15	1.98	1.22	1.16	1.01	0.90
Martinique	3.86	3.51	4.40	4.00	3.09	2.23	1.53	1.02
Montserrat	-3.25	-3.38	-3.49	-3.36	1.10	1.06	0.07	0.07
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.07
Puerto Rico	0.89	0.97	2.91	2.48	1.47	1.28	0.66	0.85
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.45	0.53	2.09	1.93	0.51	0.48	-0.36	-0.36
Saint Lucia	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.81
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	—	0.34	7.00	6.16	0.04	0.16	4.23	3.82
Trinidad and Tobago	0.09	0.07	-0.23	-0.23	—	0.03	0.95	0.87
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.96	-0.51	0.21	0.21
United States Virgin Islands	-0.39	-0.26	2.27	1.90	1.56	1.26	1.01	0.79
CENTRAL AMERICA	1.70	1.61	1.53	1.41	1.22	1.08	0.95	0.81
Belize	-0.22	-0.24	-0.58	-0.59	-0.31	-0.32	-0.26	-0.26
Costa Rica	0.23	0.23	0.88	1.61	1.78	1.98	1.67	1.02
El Salvador	0.49	0.49	0.29	0.25	1.04	1.19	1.14	1.08
Guatemala	2.21	2.12	1.76	0.90	0.65	0.37	0.92	0.98
Honduras	2.62	2.54	2.44	2.35	2.11	1.65	1.58	1.30
Mexico	1.80	1.67	1.58	1.44	1.23	1.11	0.94	0.82
Nicaragua	1.27	1.22	1.54	1.91	0.78	0.56	0.55	0.53
Panama	1.46	1.40	1.49	1.39	0.58	0.57	0.64	0.62
SOUTH AMERICA	1.70	1.58	1.57	1.47	1.31	1.17	0.98	0.89
Argentina	1.27	1.11	0.74	0.65	0.52	0.47	0.51	0.45
Bolivia	0.83	0.82	0.80	0.78	0.76	1.91	2.11	1.91
Brazil	2.32	2.15	2.28	2.05	1.83	1.60	1.29	1.12
Chile	1.59	1.40	1.11	0.96	0.82	0.72	0.34	0.16
Colombia	1.59	1.49	1.42	1.41	1.17	0.85	0.80	1.06
Ecuador	1.84	1.77	1.57	1.39	1.51	2.06	1.73	1.46
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1.06	1.01	0.96	0.92	0.87	0.82	1.76	1.25
French Guiana	1.75	1.56	0.75	0.51	0.49	0.47	0.53	0.51
Guyana	0.35	0.34	0.14	0.15	0.37	0.38	0.84	0.82
Paraguay	0.29	0.28	0.38	0.45	1.01	1.34	1.52	1.59
Peru	1.36	1.29	2.05	2.03	1.37	0.99	0.70	0.60
Suriname	0.08	0.08	-0.06	-0.50	1.48	2.12	1.85	1.62
Uruguay	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.48	0.42	0.40
Venezuela	2.89	2.47	1.71	1.42	1.14	0.95	0.63	0.49
NORTHERN AMERICA	0.95	0.85	0.58	0.50	0.01	0.02	0.20	0.20
Bermuda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	1.32	1.18	1.12	0.74	-0.01	0.01	0.18	0.06
Greenland	3.64	3.08	2.54	1.93	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.44
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	0.85	0.70	0.31	0.14	0.13	0.13	-0.04	-0.12
United States of America	0.92	0.83	0.53	0.47	0.01	0.02	0.20	0.22
OCEANIA	0.86	0.81	0.72	0.66	0.31	-0.16	-0.17	-0.11
AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND	0.67	0.66	0.61	0.54	0.22	-0.00	-0.05	-0.03
Australia (8)	0.75	0.66	0.58	0.53	0.17	-0.04	-0.07	-0.09
New Zealand	0.30	0.63	0.75	0.55	0.41	0.16	0.06	0.25
MELANESIA	5.38	6.02	6.05	6.02	2.66	1.28	0.29	0.24
Fiji	2.01	1.94	1.87	1.29	1.10	0.56	0.40	1.54
New Caledonia	9.21	7.75	3.16	-0.43	1.48	1.44	0.87	0.24
Papua New Guinea	13.59	13.46	13.20	12.73	3.94	1.79	0.12	0.04
Solomon Islands	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	2.99	3.28	1.92
Vanuatu	3.94	3.88	3.80	3.72	3.61	2.55	0.22	0.53
MICRONESIA	1.69	1.59	1.63	1.67	3.63	1.35	0.79	0.95
Guam	2.51	2.28	2.05	2.17	6.01	2.28	-0.30	-0.34
Kiribati	5.28	5.09	4.85	4.56	3.24	1.02	1.11	0.64
Marshall Islands	-0.58	-0.62	-0.66	-0.71	-0.75	-0.80	1.22	0.86
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.54	0.55
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
0.47	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.42	0.38	Dominica
0.48	0.57	0.64	0.70	0.75	0.78	0.72	0.67	Dominican Republic
1.63	1.93	1.82	1.66	1.51	1.37	1.24	1.12	Grenada
0.15	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	Guadeloupe
2.01	1.77	1.70	1.63	1.56	1.48	1.40	1.30	Haiti
0.18	0.06	0.05	0.27	0.48	0.67	0.83	0.96	Jamaica
0.56	0.41	0.25	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.03	Martinique
0.07	0.65	1.23	1.79	2.32	2.81	2.72	2.62	Montserrat
0.07	0.18	0.28	0.37	0.45	0.51	0.48	0.44	Netherlands Antilles
3.77	1.65	0.59	0.23	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.01	Puerto Rico
-0.52	-0.56	-0.57	-0.06	0.45	0.95	1.41	1.81	Saint Kitts and Nevis
0.80	1.06	1.31	1.53	1.72	1.87	1.75	1.64	Saint Lucia
3.38	2.60	1.97	1.46	1.07	0.75	0.69	0.63	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
0.75	0.65	0.56	0.48	0.41	0.38	0.35	0.33	Trinidad and Tobago
0.47	0.71	0.93	1.13	1.28	1.19	1.11	1.02	Turks and Caicos Islands
0.62	0.48	0.32	0.21	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.05	United States Virgin Islands
0.35	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.42	CENTRAL AMERICA
-0.05	—	0.26	0.51	0.74	0.94	1.11	1.03	Belize
0.96	0.95	0.89	0.83	0.77	0.71	0.66	0.61	Costa Rica
1.84	1.58	0.58	0.64	0.68	0.71	0.72	0.67	El Salvador
0.95	0.91	0.88	0.94	0.98	1.02	1.03	1.04	Guatemala
0.98	0.95	0.91	0.97	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.06	Honduras
0.27	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.32	Mexico
0.52	0.61	0.69	0.76	0.81	0.84	0.78	0.72	Nicaragua
0.46	0.44	0.54	0.62	0.70	0.76	0.80	0.74	Panama
0.68	0.67	0.60	0.47	0.37	0.29	0.23	0.19	SOUTH AMERICA
0.31	0.26	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.13	0.11	0.09	Argentina
1.33	0.83	0.77	0.72	0.67	0.63	0.58	0.54	Bolivia
0.81	0.84	0.75	0.55	0.40	0.29	0.21	0.14	Brazil
0.26	0.37	0.40	0.32	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.12	Chile
0.94	0.79	0.65	0.54	0.45	0.37	0.30	0.28	Colombia
0.95	0.86	0.81	0.76	0.71	0.66	0.62	0.57	Ecuador
1.03	1.84	1.49	0.91	0.55	0.34	0.19	0.09	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
0.07	0.07	0.15	0.22	0.28	0.33	0.37	0.34	French Guiana
0.80	1.00	1.17	1.33	1.45	1.55	1.44	1.34	Guyana
1.36	1.19	1.11	1.00	0.90	0.81	0.73	0.66	Paraguay
0.56	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.43	0.41	0.38	0.35	Peru
1.41	1.08	0.83	0.63	0.47	0.34	0.32	0.29	Suriname
0.35	0.30	0.23	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.06	Uruguay
0.36	0.32	0.27	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.13	0.13	Venezuela
0.49	0.47	0.42	0.37	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.23	NORTHERN AMERICA
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bermuda
0.28	0.44	0.43	0.37	0.33	0.29	0.25	0.22	Canada
0.29	0.18	0.32	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.19	Greenland
—	—	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.13	Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
0.51	0.47	0.42	0.37	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.23	United States of America
0.36	0.35	0.18	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.12	OCEANIA
0.55	0.56	0.37	0.26	0.18	0.12	0.08	0.08	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND
0.63	0.65	0.43	0.28	0.18	0.11	0.06	0.06	Australia (8)
0.14	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.17	New Zealand
0.40	0.38	0.38	0.69	0.99	1.28	1.62	1.93	MELANESIA
1.79	1.66	1.47	1.30	1.14	1.00	0.88	0.81	Fiji
0.19	0.19	0.32	0.44	0.54	0.63	0.70	0.65	New Caledonia
0.04	0.04	0.04	0.62	1.20	1.76	2.28	2.77	Papua New Guinea
1.39	1.38	1.65	1.90	2.14	2.34	2.51	2.40	Solomon Islands
1.60	1.57	1.72	1.85	1.97	2.06	2.13	2.01	Vanuatu
0.49	0.97	0.85	0.75	0.67	0.61	0.53	0.36	MICRONESIA
0.28	0.24	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	Guam
0.99	3.33	3.10	2.40	1.82	1.36	1.00	0.71	Kiribati
0.18	0.17	0.27	0.37	0.45	0.51	0.57	0.53	Marshall Islands
0.54	0.87	1.18	1.47	1.72	1.93	1.81	1.70	Micronesia (Fed. States of)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nauru

Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Northern Mariana Islands	1.37	1.35	1.32	1.30	1.27	2.23	15.66	6.15
Palau	1.31	1.23	1.15	1.07	1.00	0.92	0.85	0.56
POLYNESIA	3.00	1.86	1.78	2.04	1.26	0.91	1.04	0.62
American Samoa	0.72	0.67	0.63	0.59	0.55	0.54	0.90	0.80
Cook Islands	0.90	0.86	0.83	0.79	0.24	0.26	0.30	0.77
French Polynesia	3.87	3.51	3.12	2.73	0.58	0.18	-0.04	-0.42
Niue	-0.53	-0.54	-0.54	-0.54	2.01	2.90	2.75	-0.10
Pitcairn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	5.87	1.64	0.39	1.06	0.69	0.20	0.09	0.09
Tokelau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	3.68	2.59	2.20	2.17	2.11	2.07	2.00	0.89
Tuvalu	4.30	4.18	4.04	3.88	3.69	3.47	3.23	2.97
Wallis and Futuna Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.

1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

6 Refers to the Vatican City State.

7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

Table A.9. Average annual rate of change of the percentage urban (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
0.58	0.45	0.29	0.19	0.13	0.08	0.04	0.04	Northern Mariana Islands
0.52	-0.55	-0.38	-0.14	0.12	0.36	0.58	0.54	Palau
0.35	0.30	0.45	0.59	0.75	0.92	1.09	1.09	POLYNESIA
1.04	0.80	0.53	0.35	0.23	0.14	0.08	0.07	American Samoa
0.34	2.10	2.33	1.53	1.00	0.64	0.40	0.22	Cook Islands
-0.61	-0.64	-0.29	0.06	0.42	0.75	1.03	0.97	French Polynesia
0.36	1.37	1.72	1.66	1.59	1.51	1.44	1.35	Niue
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pitcairn
0.26	0.32	0.32	0.74	1.15	1.54	1.89	2.19	Samoa
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tokelau
0.48	0.47	0.76	1.03	1.28	1.49	1.66	1.56	Tonga
2.69	2.19	1.77	1.41	1.11	0.86	0.79	0.72	Tuvalu
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wallis and Futuna Islands

**Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural
by major area, region and country: 1950-2030**

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
WORLD	-0.52	-0.57	-0.56	-0.40	-0.40	-0.61	-0.64	-0.73
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)	-1.30	-1.44	-1.56	-1.66	-1.43	-1.25	-0.88	-0.93
LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)	-0.44	-0.49	-0.53	-0.40	-0.45	-0.71	-0.80	-0.89
Least developed countries (#)	-0.22	-0.25	-0.35	-0.42	-0.41	-0.61	-0.41	-0.47
AFRICA	-0.41	-0.48	-0.58	-0.58	-0.55	-0.59	-0.60	-0.67
EASTERN AFRICA	-0.20	-0.24	-0.30	-0.36	-0.46	-0.59	-0.47	-0.57
Burundi	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.17	-0.23	-0.19	-0.22
Comoros	-0.52	-0.89	-1.48	-0.73	-0.46	-0.51	-0.60	-0.66
Djibouti	-1.08	-1.16	-1.64	-2.43	-2.53	-2.75	-2.95	-3.14
Eritrea	-0.26	-0.32	-0.38	-0.30	-0.22	-0.24	-0.25	-0.23
Ethiopia	-0.18	-0.21	-0.25	-0.22	-0.20	-0.22	-0.24	-0.27
Kenya	-0.18	-0.20	-0.27	-0.37	-0.59	-0.75	-0.96	-1.19
Madagascar	-0.29	-0.34	-0.39	-0.40	-0.55	-0.53	-0.59	-0.67
Malawi	-0.08	-0.09	-0.11	-0.24	-0.35	-0.31	-0.26	-0.31
Mauritius (1)	-0.62	-0.66	-1.18	-1.67	-0.49	0.38	0.34	0.29
Mozambique	-0.12	-0.15	-0.19	-0.24	-0.63	-0.99	-0.86	-1.07
Réunion	-1.19	-1.41	-1.65	-1.85	-2.05	-2.30	-6.92	-10.72
Rwanda	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08	-0.09	-0.17	-0.15	-0.06	-0.07
Seychelles	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	-2.03	-2.38	-2.25	-1.05
Somalia	-0.50	-0.58	-0.65	-0.69	-0.74	-0.34	-0.36	-0.38
Uganda	-0.18	-0.23	-0.30	-0.32	-0.08	-0.10	-0.25	-0.28
United Republic of Tanzania	-0.09	-0.10	-0.11	-0.31	-0.74	-1.07	-0.68	-1.02
Zambia	-0.81	-1.07	-1.41	-1.68	-1.38	-1.59	0.05	0.08
Zimbabwe	-0.21	-0.23	-0.47	-0.63	-0.56	-0.69	-0.83	-0.98
MIDDLE AFRICA	-0.41	-0.47	-0.80	-0.99	-0.48	-0.39	-0.33	-0.45
Angola	-0.29	-0.34	-0.47	-0.57	-0.57	-0.65	-0.75	-0.85
Cameroon	-0.42	-0.50	-0.60	-0.96	-1.72	-1.28	-1.30	-1.47
Central African Republic	-0.76	-0.90	-1.07	-0.96	-1.03	-0.43	-0.37	-0.38
Chad	-0.27	-0.36	-0.47	-0.62	-0.88	-0.79	-0.27	-0.29
Congo	-0.14	-0.14	-0.14	-0.15	-0.58	-1.88	-2.01	-0.75
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-0.39	-0.42	-1.00	-1.17	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.00
Equatorial Guinea	-1.06	-1.35	-0.23	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.58	-1.49
Gabon	-0.63	-0.77	-1.51	-2.11	-2.76	-3.48	-4.23	-4.96
São Tomé and Príncipe	-0.24	-0.26	-0.85	-1.10	-0.93	-1.04	-0.84	-0.81
NORTHERN AFRICA	-0.70	-0.80	-1.04	-0.81	-0.73	-0.59	-0.74	-0.79
Algeria	-1.03	-1.20	-2.18	-0.61	-0.28	-1.11	-1.63	-1.37
Egypt	-0.87	-0.95	-0.93	-0.52	-0.43	-0.14	-0.02	0.16
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-0.50	-0.55	-1.24	-5.68	-6.69	-4.87	-5.04	-3.52
Morocco	-0.40	-0.43	-0.76	-0.83	-1.01	-1.14	-1.24	-1.34
Sudan	-0.38	-0.49	-0.62	-0.78	-0.62	-0.25	-0.61	-1.13
Tunisia	-0.49	-0.96	-1.11	-1.73	-2.02	-0.68	-0.97	-1.86
Western Sahara	-2.70	-3.20	2.05	2.36	-7.27	-11.19	-8.37	-5.01
SOUTHERN AFRICA	-0.58	-0.63	-0.30	-0.30	-0.17	-0.19	-0.25	-0.33
Botswana	-0.05	-0.05	-0.18	-0.91	-1.05	-1.34	-2.64	-4.29
Lesotho	-0.17	-0.33	-0.62	-0.49	-0.49	-0.59	-0.72	-0.17
Namibia	-0.56	-0.71	-0.42	-0.45	-0.50	-0.55	-0.50	-0.51
South Africa	-0.63	-0.65	-0.23	-0.21	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.19
Swaziland	-0.19	-0.33	-0.54	-0.70	-0.98	-0.91	-0.99	-0.28
WESTERN AFRICA	-0.39	-0.52	-0.56	-0.62	-0.72	-0.82	-0.93	-1.05
Benin	-0.39	-0.54	-0.73	-0.98	-1.29	-1.44	-0.97	-1.10
Burkina Faso	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.12	-0.13	-0.46	-0.65	-0.49
Cape Verde	-0.29	-0.31	-0.34	-0.37	-0.47	-0.55	-2.65	-3.62
Côte d'Ivoire	-0.66	-0.80	-0.97	-1.15	-1.33	-0.80	-0.86	-0.77
Gambia	-0.20	-0.22	-0.27	-0.34	-0.46	-0.65	-0.68	-0.68
Ghana	-0.88	-1.06	-0.75	-0.80	-0.31	-0.32	-0.51	-1.09
Guinea	-0.62	-0.34	-0.41	-0.49	-0.58	-0.68	-0.76	-0.84
Guinea-Bissau	-0.38	-0.44	-0.17	-0.18	-0.19	-0.31	-0.75	-0.88
Liberia	-0.61	-0.73	-0.87	-1.03	-1.20	-1.38	-1.36	-0.92
Mali	-0.27	-0.31	-0.35	-0.40	-0.45	-0.54	-0.64	-0.72

Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
-0.67	-0.74	-0.81	-0.87	-0.95	-1.03	-1.13	-1.24	WORLD
-0.82	-0.72	-0.78	-0.94	-1.10	-1.27	-1.42	-1.57	MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)
-0.82	-0.89	-0.94	-0.98	-1.04	-1.10	-1.18	-1.28	LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)
-0.54	-0.58	-0.68	-0.78	-0.87	-0.96	-1.07	-1.19	Least developed countries (#)
-0.79	-0.79	-0.85	-0.90	-0.96	-1.03	-1.11	-1.19	AFRICA
-0.67	-0.64	-0.72	-0.76	-0.80	-0.82	-0.89	-0.98	EASTERN AFRICA
-0.27	-0.31	-0.37	-0.43	-0.49	-0.56	-0.65	-0.75	Burundi
-0.72	-0.82	-0.93	-1.05	-1.18	-1.33	-1.44	-1.55	Comoros
-3.43	-3.16	-2.81	-2.40	-1.96	-1.50	-1.51	-1.53	Djibouti
-0.31	-0.40	-0.52	-0.66	-0.84	-0.94	-1.06	-1.19	Eritrea
-0.28	-0.23	-0.30	-0.39	-0.50	-0.63	-0.80	-0.91	Ethiopia
-1.46	-1.76	-1.88	-1.92	-1.89	-1.79	-1.63	-1.73	Kenya
-0.50	-0.14	-0.28	-0.43	-0.61	-0.83	-1.09	-1.20	Madagascar
-0.37	-0.42	-0.49	-0.58	-0.67	-0.78	-0.90	-1.02	Malawi
-0.37	-0.38	-0.39	-0.55	-0.73	-0.94	-1.16	-1.42	Mauritius (1)
-1.34	-1.66	-1.80	-1.87	-1.86	-1.76	-1.60	-1.70	Mozambique
-6.04	-6.35	-5.51	-4.55	-3.53	-2.45	-1.36	-1.36	Réunion
-0.61	-1.22	-1.99	-2.57	-2.91	-2.89	-2.49	-1.81	Rwanda
0.02	0.02	-0.23	-0.49	-0.77	-1.07	-1.41	-1.49	Seychelles
-0.50	-0.64	-0.80	-1.00	-1.22	-1.33	-1.45	-1.56	Somalia
-0.11	-0.09	-0.09	-0.16	-0.25	-0.35	-0.48	-0.65	Uganda
-1.37	-1.52	-1.61	-1.64	-1.60	-1.49	-1.61	-1.73	United Republic of Tanzania
0.69	0.67	-0.43	-0.63	-0.78	-0.95	-1.14	-1.36	Zambia
-0.77	-0.57	-0.69	-0.82	-0.97	-1.14	-1.34	-1.44	Zimbabwe
-0.56	-0.74	-0.84	-1.04	-1.13	-1.23	-1.33	-1.44	MIDDLE AFRICA
-0.97	-1.10	-1.19	-1.27	-1.34	-1.41	-1.46	-1.56	Angola
-1.55	-1.60	-1.62	-1.61	-1.58	-1.67	-1.75	-1.84	Cameroon
-0.53	-0.70	-0.89	-1.10	-1.35	-1.45	-1.55	-1.64	Central African Republic
-0.30	-0.40	-0.52	-0.67	-0.84	-1.05	-1.16	-1.28	Chad
-0.78	-0.81	-0.93	-1.06	-1.20	-1.36	-1.52	-1.59	Congo
-0.21	-0.45	-0.72	-1.05	-1.15	-1.26	-1.37	-1.49	Democratic Republic of the Congo
-1.73	-1.81	-1.84	-1.82	-1.75	-1.63	-1.72	-1.80	Equatorial Guinea
-5.61	-5.18	-4.49	-3.61	-2.64	-1.60	-1.61	-1.63	Gabon
-0.26	-0.10	-0.10	-0.29	-0.50	-0.73	-1.00	-1.30	São Tomé and Príncipe
-0.71	-0.66	-0.78	-0.91	-1.05	-1.20	-1.42	-1.50	NORTHERN AFRICA
-1.22	-1.29	-1.35	-1.41	-1.47	-1.52	-1.57	-1.63	Algeria
0.23	0.22	-0.05	-0.32	-0.61	-0.93	-1.31	-1.40	Egypt
-3.21	-2.84	-2.42	-1.96	-1.49	-1.50	-1.51	-1.53	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
-1.45	-1.50	-1.54	-1.57	-1.59	-1.59	-1.66	-1.72	Morocco
-1.33	-1.44	-1.51	-1.55	-1.55	-1.51	-1.61	-1.72	Sudan
-1.69	-0.75	-0.89	-1.03	-1.18	-1.34	-1.52	-1.56	Tunisia
-5.18	-4.50	-3.75	-2.97	-2.16	-1.33	-1.33	-1.34	Western Sahara
-1.37	-1.08	-0.98	-1.06	-1.16	-1.27	-1.38	-1.48	SOUTHERN AFRICA
-1.94	-0.98	-0.96	-1.07	-1.17	-1.29	-1.41	-1.54	Botswana
-0.05	-0.05	-0.16	-0.28	-0.42	-0.60	-0.82	-0.93	Lesotho
-0.55	-0.65	-0.77	-0.91	-1.07	-1.26	-1.37	-1.48	Namibia
-1.53	-1.26	-1.10	-1.18	-1.27	-1.36	-1.46	-1.55	South Africa
-0.04	-0.04	-0.18	-0.33	-0.51	-0.72	-0.99	-1.10	Swaziland
-1.11	-1.22	-1.20	-1.16	-1.23	-1.28	-1.32	-1.36	WESTERN AFRICA
-1.22	-1.31	-1.38	-1.44	-1.49	-1.52	-1.62	-1.71	Benin
-0.37	-0.37	-0.45	-0.54	-0.64	-0.77	-0.92	-1.04	Burkina Faso
-1.72	-1.89	-1.90	-1.89	-1.83	-1.75	-1.64	-1.70	Cape Verde
-0.63	-0.66	-0.79	-0.93	-1.09	-1.27	-1.46	-1.55	Côte d'Ivoire
-0.40	0.03	0.03	-0.14	-0.32	-0.52	-0.76	-1.05	Gambia
-1.20	-1.30	-0.87	-0.92	-0.96	-1.01	-1.06	-1.10	Ghana
-0.96	-1.09	-1.18	-1.26	-1.34	-1.40	-1.45	-1.56	Guinea
-1.03	-1.13	-1.22	-1.29	-1.35	-1.38	-1.50	-1.61	Guinea-Bissau
—	-1.03	-1.12	-1.21	-1.31	-1.42	-1.52	-1.60	Liberia
-0.82	-0.93	-1.02	-1.11	-1.21	-1.30	-1.38	-1.49	Mali

Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Mauritania	-0.28	-0.44	-0.69	-1.06	-1.59	-1.96	-2.43	-2.68
Niger	-0.09	-0.10	-0.22	-0.37	-0.47	-0.45	-0.38	-0.43
Nigeria	-0.33	-0.53	-0.60	-0.65	-0.78	-0.93	-1.09	-1.28
Saint Helena (2)	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06	-0.21	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.26
Senegal	-0.21	-0.21	-0.22	-0.22	-0.23	-0.48	-0.55	-0.83
Sierra Leone	-0.41	-0.53	-0.67	-0.85	-0.96	-0.69	-0.77	-0.86
Togo	-0.26	-0.30	-0.35	-0.41	-0.75	-1.64	-0.96	-0.54
ASIA	-0.38	-0.42	-0.43	-0.29	-0.34	-0.63	-0.73	-0.85
EASTERN ASIA	-0.48	-0.54	-0.48	-0.17	-0.13	-0.64	-0.86	-1.20
China (3)	-0.38	-0.43	-0.37	0.04	—	-0.55	-0.85	-1.18
China, Hong Kong SAR (4)	-1.50	-1.53	-1.93	-2.02	-3.49	-3.80	-3.71	-53.70
China, Macao SAR (5)	4.17	4.14	-4.18	-5.06	-5.10	-4.34	-3.56	-2.79
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	-1.34	-1.52	-1.71	-3.63	-1.12	-0.09	-0.35	-0.35
Japan	-1.28	-1.42	-1.57	-2.35	-1.61	-1.31	-0.50	-1.32
Mongolia	-1.95	-2.67	-2.11	-1.04	-1.36	-1.38	-1.27	-0.91
Republic of Korea	-0.79	-0.90	-1.33	-2.64	-2.64	-3.72	-4.12	-5.89
SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA	-0.18	-0.20	-0.28	-0.30	-0.43	-0.55	-0.42	-0.38
Afghanistan	-0.22	-0.25	-0.30	-0.37	-0.51	-0.56	-0.30	-0.32
Bangladesh	-0.09	-0.10	-0.23	-0.30	-0.49	-1.15	-0.62	-0.56
Bhutan	-0.04	-0.04	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08	-0.10	-0.13	-0.17
India	-0.08	-0.09	-0.21	-0.24	-0.39	-0.45	-0.33	-0.32
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-0.97	-1.09	-1.22	-1.29	-1.40	-1.46	-1.55	-1.31
Kazakhstan	-0.93	-1.00	-1.06	-1.09	-0.77	-0.80	-0.82	-0.52
Kyrgyzstan	-0.45	-0.48	-0.50	-0.49	-0.18	-0.12	0.02	0.17
Maldives	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.49	-1.06	-1.08	-0.90	-0.02
Nepal	-0.08	-0.09	-0.08	-0.09	-0.23	-0.33	-0.26	-0.26
Pakistan	-0.54	-0.60	-0.37	-0.35	-0.41	-0.46	-0.36	-0.35
Sri Lanka	-0.40	-0.44	-0.48	-0.51	-0.05	0.12	0.04	0.03
Tajikistan	-0.53	-0.57	-0.60	-0.54	0.42	0.38	0.32	0.49
Turkmenistan	-0.26	-0.27	-0.27	-0.24	0.09	0.18	0.41	0.34
Uzbekistan	-0.37	-0.39	-0.40	-0.45	-0.76	-0.56	0.03	0.19
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	-0.35	-0.38	-0.35	-0.37	-0.52	-0.59	-0.77	-0.91
Brunei Darussalam	-2.27	-2.89	-3.56	-4.24	-0.17	1.08	-1.21	-1.99
Cambodia	-0.01	-0.01	-0.12	-0.20	0.31	-0.47	-0.05	—
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	-0.06	-0.02	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
Indonesia	-0.24	-0.26	-0.28	-0.31	-0.55	-0.70	-1.05	-1.25
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.29	-0.32	-0.29	-0.33	-0.38
Malaysia	-0.78	-0.85	-0.92	-1.04	-1.30	-1.46	-1.38	-1.50
Myanmar	-0.35	-0.39	-0.44	-0.48	-0.29	-0.03	-0.03	-0.17
Philippines	-0.43	-0.45	-0.38	-0.41	-0.79	-0.61	-1.86	-2.12
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	-0.38	-0.40	-0.14	-0.17	-0.74	-0.81	-0.36	-0.37
Viet Nam	-0.33	-0.37	-0.41	-0.45	-0.14	-0.13	-0.05	-0.15
WESTERN ASIA	-1.08	-1.23	-1.53	-1.58	-1.49	-1.26	-2.41	-2.04
Armenia	-1.50	-1.64	-1.78	-1.90	-1.83	-1.51	-0.53	-0.22
Azerbaijan	-0.34	-0.35	-0.35	-0.38	-0.63	-0.56	-0.34	-0.04
Bahrain	-7.65	-6.66	-0.29	-2.71	-1.43	-1.21	-1.22	-1.23
Cyprus	-0.83	-0.91	-0.81	-0.85	-1.55	-2.63	-2.99	-3.34
Georgia	-0.72	-0.76	-0.80	-0.83	-0.80	-0.85	-0.93	-0.53
Iraq	-0.79	-1.76	-2.92	-2.36	-2.54	-2.27	-1.98	-0.62
Israel	-4.10	-4.48	-3.79	-3.75	-3.37	-3.14	-2.25	-0.93
Jordan	-2.43	-2.89	-1.43	-0.80	-0.84	-1.16	-3.37	-3.82
Kuwait	-3.67	-4.10	-4.30	-0.07	-6.38	-11.18	-9.41	-2.53
Lebanon	-0.47	-1.50	-3.57	-4.37	-4.14	-4.53	-4.93	-4.03
Occupied Palestinian Territory	-1.09	-1.19	-1.81	-2.23	-2.47	-1.11	-1.15	-1.19
Oman	-0.10	-0.12	-0.61	-1.11	-1.93	-3.21	-4.93	-6.91
Qatar	—	—	-0.89	-2.25	-2.31	-2.36	-2.40	-2.28
Saudi Arabia	-1.45	-1.90	-2.62	-3.53	-4.18	-3.98	-4.43	-4.55
Syrian Arab Republic	-0.88	-0.97	-1.05	-1.15	-0.62	-0.61	-0.45	-0.40
Turkey	-1.14	-1.12	-1.29	-1.35	-1.06	-0.76	-3.35	-3.06
United Arab Emirates	-5.00	-5.89	-3.36	-3.55	-3.71	2.73	-0.67	-1.10
Yemen	-0.32	-0.40	-0.43	-0.52	-0.36	-0.40	-0.45	-0.73

Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
-2.62	-3.00	-3.37	-3.24	-2.98	-2.61	-2.17	-1.68	Mauritania
-0.51	-0.59	-0.69	-0.80	-0.93	-1.05	-1.18	-1.31	Niger
-1.42	-1.58	-1.56	-1.45	-1.55	-1.59	-1.61	-1.62	Nigeria
-0.26	-0.27	-0.43	-0.60	-0.80	-1.02	-1.29	-1.39	Saint Helena (2)
-1.28	-1.36	-1.42	-1.48	-1.52	-1.56	-1.64	-1.72	Senegal
-0.95	-1.05	-1.15	-1.26	-1.36	-1.47	-1.58	-1.69	Sierra Leone
-0.65	-0.77	-0.91	-1.07	-1.25	-1.36	-1.48	-1.59	Togo
-0.76	-0.84	-0.89	-0.95	-1.02	-1.10	-1.19	-1.31	ASIA
-1.10	-1.25	-1.44	-1.52	-1.58	-1.61	-1.61	-1.58	EASTERN ASIA
-1.12	-1.33	-1.54	-1.62	-1.66	-1.67	-1.65	-1.59	China (3)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China, Hong Kong SAR (4)
-2.00	-1.20	-1.20	-1.20	-1.21	-1.20	-1.21	-1.19	China, Macao SAR (5)
-0.36	-0.56	-0.76	-0.99	-1.23	-1.49	-1.54	-1.59	Dem. People's Republic of Korea
-0.86	-0.31	-0.29	-0.50	-0.73	-0.96	-1.21	-1.48	Japan
0.10	0.10	-0.18	-0.46	-0.76	-1.09	-1.44	-1.50	Mongolia
-3.68	-1.31	-1.16	-1.21	-1.27	-1.32	-1.37	-1.42	Republic of Korea
-0.31	-0.32	-0.35	-0.49	-0.64	-0.81	-1.00	-1.22	SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA
-0.41	-0.51	-0.63	-0.77	-0.95	-1.06	-1.18	-1.31	Afghanistan
-0.43	-0.44	-0.47	-0.57	-0.69	-0.82	-0.98	-1.16	Bangladesh
-0.22	-0.26	-0.31	-0.36	-0.43	-0.50	-0.59	-0.69	Bhutan
-0.29	-0.29	-0.30	-0.43	-0.58	-0.75	-0.95	-1.19	India
-1.87	-2.22	-2.16	-2.07	-1.94	-1.78	-1.61	-1.64	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
0.27	0.27	-0.04	-0.36	-0.68	-1.04	-1.42	-1.48	Kazakhstan
0.53	0.51	0.20	-0.10	-0.40	-0.73	-1.13	-1.23	Kyrgyzstan
0.07	-0.52	-0.62	-0.74	-0.88	-1.04	-1.23	-1.34	Maldives
-0.46	-0.61	-0.51	-0.52	-0.60	-0.69	-0.79	-0.90	Nepal
-0.36	-0.38	-0.51	-0.67	-0.84	-1.05	-1.29	-1.39	Pakistan
0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.12	-0.27	-0.44	-0.65	-0.91	Sri Lanka
0.86	0.78	0.42	0.11	-0.17	-0.48	-0.86	-0.96	Tajikistan
0.18	-0.09	-0.36	-0.65	-0.98	-1.34	-1.43	-1.51	Turkmenistan
0.56	0.37	0.29	0.02	-0.24	-0.52	-0.84	-1.21	Uzbekistan
-1.10	-1.40	-1.39	-1.43	-1.43	-1.43	-1.43	-1.51	SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA
-2.56	-2.85	-3.00	-2.78	-2.51	-2.20	-1.86	-1.51	Brunei Darussalam
-0.36	-0.65	-0.69	-0.78	-0.87	-0.97	-1.05	-1.14	Cambodia
0.07	0.00	-0.07	-0.14	-0.24	-0.37	-0.43	-0.50	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
-1.49	-2.11	-2.14	-2.14	-2.06	-1.90	-1.69	-1.77	Indonesia
-0.43	-0.50	-0.59	-0.70	-0.82	-0.96	-1.08	-1.20	Lao People's Democratic Republic
-2.46	-2.99	-1.80	-1.89	-1.85	-1.80	-1.73	-1.65	Malaysia
-0.34	-0.52	-0.74	-1.01	-1.12	-1.24	-1.36	-1.48	Myanmar
-2.16	-2.07	-2.05	-1.99	-1.90	-1.78	-1.63	-1.68	Philippines
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Singapore
-0.24	-0.25	-0.40	-0.56	-0.75	-0.96	-1.23	-1.33	Thailand
-0.50	-0.55	-0.64	-0.75	-0.87	-1.02	-1.18	-1.29	Viet Nam
-0.91	-0.78	-0.69	-0.70	-0.74	-0.84	-0.98	-1.12	WESTERN ASIA
0.56	0.55	0.54	0.16	-0.21	-0.60	-0.99	-1.43	Armenia
0.68	0.66	0.27	-0.11	-0.49	-0.89	-1.34	-1.42	Azerbaijan
-1.25	-1.27	-1.28	-1.29	-1.29	-1.30	-1.31	-1.31	Bahrain
-1.86	-0.44	-0.45	-0.64	-0.83	-1.04	-1.25	-1.48	Cyprus
0.52	0.51	0.50	0.14	-0.20	-0.56	-0.94	-1.37	Georgia
0.59	0.61	0.62	0.22	-0.17	-0.57	-0.98	-1.42	Iraq
-1.22	-1.44	-0.59	-0.73	-0.87	-1.00	-1.14	-1.28	Israel
-4.89	-0.42	-0.61	-0.80	-1.00	-1.21	-1.42	-1.44	Jordan
-2.56	-2.30	-2.04	-1.78	-1.51	-1.24	-1.23	-1.24	Kuwait
-2.28	-2.33	-2.16	-1.98	-1.78	-1.58	-1.37	-1.38	Lebanon
-1.23	-1.26	-1.32	-1.37	-1.42	-1.47	-1.52	-1.55	Occupied Palestinian Territory
-6.59	-2.50	-2.35	-2.18	-1.97	-1.75	-1.51	-1.53	Oman
-2.28	-2.31	-2.12	-1.92	-1.72	-1.51	-1.30	-1.31	Qatar
-4.79	-4.29	-3.67	-2.98	-2.24	-1.47	-1.48	-1.49	Saudi Arabia
-0.36	-0.09	-0.09	-0.32	-0.56	-0.82	-1.11	-1.43	Syrian Arab Republic
-1.49	-1.43	-1.49	-1.51	-1.53	-1.54	-1.54	-1.54	Turkey
-1.11	-1.13	-1.17	-1.23	-1.28	-1.33	-1.38	-1.39	United Arab Emirates
-0.59	-0.30	-0.44	-0.60	-0.80	-1.04	-1.15	-1.27	Yemen

Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
EUROPE	-1.14	-1.26	-1.52	-1.57	-1.75	-1.59	-1.04	-0.92
EASTERN EUROPE	-1.47	-1.56	-1.61	-1.66	-1.94	-1.91	-1.39	-1.13
Belarus	-1.22	-1.46	-1.72	-2.02	-2.44	-2.65	-2.63	-2.33
Bulgaria	-1.72	-2.11	-2.54	-2.32	-2.53	-1.79	-1.81	-1.08
Czech Republic	-0.84	-0.89	-1.17	-1.28	-5.57	-7.11	-0.52	—
Hungary	-0.53	-0.59	-1.03	-1.15	-1.73	-1.81	-1.28	-1.25
Poland	-1.54	-1.71	-0.83	-0.95	-1.34	-1.17	-0.68	-0.69
Republic of Moldova	-0.78	-0.92	-1.09	-1.25	-1.21	-1.32	-1.39	-1.07
Romania	-1.42	-1.07	-1.09	-0.86	-0.86	-1.17	-1.37	-1.47
Russian Federation	-1.70	-1.86	-2.02	-2.17	-2.23	-2.09	-1.49	-1.07
Slovakia	-0.49	-0.52	-1.11	-1.32	-1.85	-2.11	-1.08	-1.04
Ukraine	-1.29	-1.41	-1.53	-1.64	-1.67	-1.71	-1.62	-1.22
NORTHERN EUROPE	-0.43	-0.55	-0.87	-0.84	-3.81	-3.84	-0.74	-0.33
Channel Islands	0.69	0.66	0.59	0.56	0.45	0.42	0.09	0.13
Denmark	-1.05	-2.87	-2.74	-2.48	-2.55	-1.90	-0.75	-0.59
Estonia	-1.64	-1.76	-1.88	-1.95	-1.57	-1.35	-0.71	-0.25
Faeroe Islands	-0.25	-0.71	-1.09	-0.64	-0.68	-0.42	-0.18	-0.23
Finland	-0.90	-0.98	-1.99	-2.40	-3.51	-0.77	0.01	-0.82
Iceland	-2.79	-2.91	-2.62	-2.70	-2.44	-2.49	-2.26	-2.29
Ireland	-1.02	-0.71	-1.10	-1.21	-0.81	-0.75	-0.43	-0.29
Isle of Man	-0.47	-0.48	-0.53	0.22	1.49	0.26	0.01	0.01
Latvia	-1.13	-1.19	-1.24	-1.30	-1.88	-1.71	-0.97	-0.37
Lithuania	-1.29	-1.46	-1.64	-1.83	-2.59	-2.65	-2.11	-1.51
Norway	0.04	0.04	-3.32	-4.08	-1.68	-1.54	-0.53	-0.46
Sweden	-2.15	-2.25	-3.57	-3.90	-1.78	-0.42	-0.02	—
United Kingdom	0.25	0.25	0.57	0.62	-5.56	-7.24	-1.21	-0.09
SOUTHERN EUROPE	-0.94	-1.02	-1.45	-1.66	-1.16	-1.05	-0.70	-0.67
Albania	-1.24	-1.52	-0.18	-0.15	-0.29	-0.30	-0.31	-0.43
Andorra	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.53	3.58
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.59	-0.70	-0.96	-1.17	-1.16	-1.28	-0.65	-0.54
Croatia	-0.99	-1.15	-1.43	-1.67	-1.72	-1.88	-0.91	-0.75
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	-0.90	-0.97	-1.69	-1.99	-1.22	-1.12	-0.34	-0.19
Holy See (6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	-1.14	-1.20	-1.26	-1.32	-0.78	-0.59	-0.11	0.06
Malta	-2.41	-2.65	-2.88	-2.89	-2.87	-2.98	-3.07	-3.05
Portugal	-0.35	-0.38	-0.48	-0.53	-0.48	-0.50	-2.32	-3.28
San Marino	-2.16	-3.08	-4.17	-5.34	-6.46	-7.42	-8.16	-5.59
Serbia and Montenegro	-1.26	-1.26	-1.50	-1.77	-1.24	-1.20	-0.90	-0.88
Slovenia	-1.00	-1.19	-1.23	-1.38	-1.78	-2.07	-0.65	-0.38
Spain	-1.01	-1.05	-2.30	-2.62	-2.20	-2.24	-1.08	-0.90
TFYR Macedonia (7)	-1.35	-1.63	-2.02	-2.39	-1.36	-1.21	-0.98	-0.97
WESTERN EUROPE	-1.35	-1.38	-1.73	-1.59	-1.11	-0.76	-0.85	-0.95
Austria	-0.23	-0.23	-0.18	-0.17	-0.05	-0.03	-0.10	-0.12
Belgium	-1.23	-1.24	-1.88	-2.17	-2.18	-3.56	-2.53	-2.33
France	-1.77	-1.89	-2.91	-2.55	-1.34	-0.26	-0.28	-0.31
Germany	-1.60	-1.65	-1.58	-1.59	-1.57	-1.60	-1.63	-1.72
Liechtenstein	-0.06	-0.06	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	-0.09	-0.10
Luxembourg	-0.75	-0.77	-0.48	-2.79	-4.07	-4.39	-4.26	-4.38
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	0.13	0.12	-0.46	-0.47	-0.47	-0.48	-0.49	-0.50
Switzerland	-1.24	-1.33	-0.75	-0.71	-0.57	-0.57	-2.84	-3.34
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	-1.31	-1.43	-1.66	-1.81	-1.89	-1.98	-1.91	-1.98
CARIBBEAN	-0.79	-0.88	-1.19	-1.28	-1.43	-1.38	-1.04	-0.98
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua and Barbuda	-1.43	-1.52	0.98	0.86	-0.12	-0.12	-0.12	-0.13
Aruba	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Bahamas	1.02	1.00	0.98	0.87	-1.22	-1.32	-4.06	-4.29
Barbados	-0.08	-0.09	-0.20	-0.18	0.23	0.20	-0.78	-0.82
British Virgin Islands	-0.70	-0.85	-1.01	-1.20	-1.40	-1.63	-1.93	-2.20
Cayman Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	-1.11	-1.17	-1.23	-1.29	-2.13	-2.30	-1.95	-1.87

Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)
2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
-0.46	-0.36	-0.46	-0.67	-0.86	-1.08	-1.28	-1.46	EUROPE
-0.21	-0.07	-0.15	-0.40	-0.60	-0.82	-1.03	-1.25	EASTERN EUROPE
-1.15	-1.18	-1.24	-1.31	-1.38	-1.44	-1.51	-1.54	Belarus
-0.90	-0.57	-1.14	-1.21	-1.28	-1.36	-1.43	-1.51	Bulgaria
0.41	0.47	-0.35	-0.48	-0.48	-0.48	-0.49	-0.49	Czech Republic
-0.53	-0.54	-1.11	-1.25	-1.32	-1.39	-1.46	-1.53	Hungary
-0.29	-0.19	-0.19	-0.42	-0.66	-0.92	-1.19	-1.48	Poland
0.28	0.13	-0.19	-0.53	-0.90	-1.32	-1.40	-1.48	Republic of Moldova
-0.73	0.13	-0.03	-0.39	-0.40	-0.40	-0.41	-0.41	Romania
0.03	0.03	0.03	-0.25	-0.53	-0.82	-1.12	-1.44	Russian Federation
-0.14	—	-0.55	-0.69	-0.71	-0.72	-0.74	-0.76	Slovakia
-0.12	-0.12	-0.12	-0.37	-0.62	-0.89	-1.17	-1.47	Ukraine
-0.16	-0.30	-0.59	-0.78	-0.99	-1.23	-1.38	-1.50	NORTHERN EUROPE
0.25	0.01	-0.00	—	—	—	—	—	Channel Islands
-0.17	-0.22	-0.61	-0.81	-0.94	-1.08	-1.22	-1.36	Denmark
0.86	0.31	-0.13	-0.44	-0.76	-1.09	-1.44	-1.48	Estonia
-0.71	-0.73	-0.49	-0.63	-0.78	-0.96	-1.16	-1.39	Faeroe Islands
0.03	0.13	0.13	-0.16	-0.46	-0.77	-1.10	-1.45	Finland
-2.27	-1.98	-1.78	-1.66	-1.54	-1.41	-1.28	-1.29	Iceland
-0.48	-0.59	-0.62	-0.77	-0.94	-1.12	-1.31	-1.51	Ireland
-0.02	-0.02	-0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Isle of Man
1.12	1.09	0.58	0.10	-0.38	-0.87	-1.39	-1.43	Latvia
0.20	0.20	0.20	-0.11	-0.43	-0.75	-1.09	-1.45	Lithuania
-1.00	-1.97	-4.27	-3.86	-3.36	-2.78	-2.15	-1.50	Norway
-0.08	-0.16	-0.16	-0.39	-0.63	-0.87	-1.12	-1.37	Sweden
-0.09	-0.33	-0.57	-0.82	-1.06	-1.31	-1.32	-1.33	United Kingdom
-0.53	-0.36	-0.43	-0.64	-0.86	-1.09	-1.30	-1.50	SOUTHERN EUROPE
-0.92	-1.00	-1.07	-1.16	-1.25	-1.34	-1.44	-1.53	Albania
3.37	2.86	2.71	0.49	0.05	-0.39	-0.83	-1.27	Andorra
-0.56	-0.70	-0.85	-1.02	-1.21	-1.42	-1.51	-1.60	Bosnia and Herzegovina
-0.77	-0.90	-1.04	-1.19	-1.35	-1.52	-1.58	-1.64	Croatia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gibraltar
-0.20	-0.42	-0.66	-0.91	-1.18	-1.48	-1.53	-1.58	Greece
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Holy See (6)
-0.12	-0.18	-0.18	-0.42	-0.66	-0.92	-1.18	-1.47	Italy
-3.11	-3.17	-2.83	-2.47	-2.09	-1.71	-1.32	-1.32	Malta
-1.46	-1.09	-1.14	-1.22	-1.30	-1.39	-1.47	-1.56	Portugal
1.52	0.95	0.40	-0.16	-0.72	-1.28	-1.29	-1.30	San Marino
-0.21	-0.08	-0.32	-0.56	-0.83	-1.12	-1.44	-1.51	Serbia and Montenegro
-0.06	—	—	-0.25	-0.51	-0.78	-1.09	-1.42	Slovenia
-0.41	-0.34	-0.34	-0.55	-0.76	-0.97	-1.20	-1.43	Spain
-0.94	0.16	-0.13	-0.43	-0.75	-1.08	-1.45	-1.50	TFYR Macedonia (7)
-0.90	-0.94	-0.95	-1.03	-1.13	-1.25	-1.38	-1.45	WESTERN EUROPE
-0.02	—	—	-0.27	-0.55	-0.83	-1.14	-1.46	Austria
-2.34	-2.22	-1.05	-1.08	-1.11	-1.14	-1.17	-1.21	Belgium
-0.66	-0.67	-0.81	-0.96	-1.12	-1.28	-1.45	-1.47	France
-1.69	-1.62	-1.55	-1.46	-1.38	-1.39	-1.40	-1.41	Germany
-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.22	-0.36	-0.52	-0.72	-0.97	Liechtenstein
-4.65	-3.77	-3.23	-2.78	-2.30	-1.82	-1.32	-1.32	Luxembourg
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monaco
-0.92	-1.38	-1.44	-1.47	-1.49	-1.51	-1.53	-1.54	Netherlands
0.46	0.06	0.06	-0.23	-0.51	-0.81	-1.12	-1.45	Switzerland
-1.60	-1.74	-1.75	-1.64	-1.56	-1.49	-1.44	-1.40	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
-1.36	-0.99	-0.81	-0.85	-0.97	-1.13	-1.26	-1.35	CARIBBEAN
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Anguilla
-0.13	-0.31	-0.51	-0.73	-0.98	-1.28	-1.38	-1.48	Antigua and Barbuda
0.62	0.79	0.75	0.35	-0.02	-0.40	-0.80	-1.26	Aruba
-3.84	-3.31	-2.72	-2.10	-1.45	-1.46	-1.47	-1.47	Bahamas
-0.94	-1.06	-1.19	-1.34	-1.49	-1.58	-1.65	-1.73	Barbados
-2.47	-2.45	-2.35	-2.18	-1.95	-1.68	-1.73	-1.78	British Virgin Islands
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cayman Islands
-0.72	-0.50	-0.64	-0.83	-1.03	-1.23	-1.45	-1.47	Cuba

Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Dominica	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.01	-3.45	-4.01	-1.49	-1.01
Dominican Republic	-0.84	-0.94	-1.43	-1.66	-1.92	-2.17	-1.09	-0.60
Grenada	-0.26	-0.26	-0.27	-0.27	-0.11	-0.11	0.08	0.12
Guadeloupe	-3.47	-4.36	-5.13	-6.24	-7.31	-7.91	-17.53	-22.66
Haiti	-0.37	-0.42	-0.47	-0.53	-0.50	-0.52	-0.70	-0.88
Jamaica	-1.26	-1.47	-1.19	-1.30	-0.91	-0.97	-0.93	-0.91
Martinique	-1.70	-2.05	-3.60	-5.00	-6.05	-6.91	-7.46	-7.77
Montserrat	0.82	0.70	0.59	0.46	-0.14	-0.15	-0.01	-0.01
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.13	-0.14
Puerto Rico	-0.63	-0.75	-2.69	-3.03	-2.25	-2.36	-1.40	-2.06
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-0.17	-0.20	-0.87	-0.93	-0.27	-0.26	0.20	0.19
Saint Lucia	-0.21	-0.22	-0.23	-0.24	-0.25	-0.27	-0.28	-0.29
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	—	-0.05	-1.41	-1.86	-0.01	-0.06	-1.84	-2.25
Trinidad and Tobago	-0.16	-0.13	0.42	0.39	—	-0.05	-1.74	-1.82
Turks and Caicos Islands	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.69	0.38	-0.15	-0.16
United States Virgin Islands	0.54	0.34	-3.40	-3.77	-4.11	-4.41	-4.67	-4.88
CENTRAL AMERICA	-1.19	-1.30	-1.43	-1.52	-1.52	-1.54	-1.53	-1.47
Belize	0.27	0.29	0.66	0.63	0.32	0.31	0.25	0.25
Costa Rica	-0.12	-0.12	-0.47	-0.96	-1.22	-1.60	-1.60	-1.12
El Salvador	-0.29	-0.30	-0.18	-0.16	-0.71	-0.89	-0.94	-1.00
Guatemala	-0.80	-0.89	-0.85	-0.48	-0.37	-0.22	-0.57	-0.66
Honduras	-0.61	-0.69	-0.78	-0.88	-0.92	-0.83	-0.90	-0.83
Mexico	-1.46	-1.59	-1.77	-1.90	-1.91	-2.03	-2.00	-2.01
Nicaragua	-0.71	-0.76	-1.08	-1.55	-0.72	-0.55	-0.57	-0.59
Panama	-0.86	-0.92	-1.11	-1.19	-0.54	-0.56	-0.68	-0.70
SOUTH AMERICA	-1.42	-1.55	-1.81	-2.02	-2.14	-2.27	-2.23	-2.39
Argentina	-2.65	-2.81	-2.21	-2.25	-2.08	-2.12	-2.69	-2.79
Bolivia	-0.44	-0.46	-0.48	-0.50	-0.52	-1.46	-1.95	-2.16
Brazil	-1.43	-1.60	-2.08	-2.33	-2.57	-2.80	-2.81	-2.97
Chile	-2.47	-2.66	-2.56	-2.66	-2.73	-2.84	-1.53	-0.76
Colombia	-1.24	-1.34	-1.47	-1.70	-1.63	-1.35	-1.41	-2.15
Ecuador	-0.78	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-1.04	-1.66	-1.67	-1.66
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-0.88	-0.93	-0.97	-1.02	-1.07	-1.11	-2.80	-2.44
French Guiana	-2.24	-2.44	-1.36	-1.01	-1.06	-1.09	-1.34	-1.41
Guyana	-0.14	-0.14	-0.06	-0.06	-0.15	-0.16	-0.38	-0.39
Paraguay	-0.15	-0.16	-0.21	-0.26	-0.62	-0.91	-1.16	-1.40
Peru	-1.00	-1.07	-2.00	-2.44	-2.00	-1.68	-1.34	-1.27
Suriname	-0.07	-0.07	0.06	0.43	-1.35	-2.32	-2.52	-2.75
Uruguay	-1.10	-1.12	-1.13	-1.15	-1.19	-2.58	-2.63	-2.99
Venezuela	-2.94	-3.36	-3.04	-3.18	-3.18	-3.28	-2.61	-2.40
NORTHERN AMERICA	-1.79	-1.85	-1.43	-1.35	-0.03	-0.06	-0.58	-0.60
Bermuda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	-2.24	-2.38	-2.74	-2.15	0.04	-0.04	-0.58	-0.19
Greenland	-3.06	-3.62	-4.17	-4.39	-1.25	-1.40	-1.60	-1.64
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	-3.81	-3.96	-2.13	-1.06	-1.06	-1.07	0.34	0.99
United States of America	-1.75	-1.80	-1.30	-1.26	-0.04	-0.06	-0.58	-0.64
OCEANIA	-1.41	-1.48	-1.47	-1.49	-0.76	0.39	0.41	0.26
AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND	-2.11	-2.40	-2.58	-2.68	-1.21	0.00	0.27	0.17
Australia (8)	-2.45	-2.54	-2.59	-2.79	-1.02	0.23	0.42	0.51
New Zealand	-0.82	-1.88	-2.57	-2.22	-1.85	-0.77	-0.30	-1.35
MELANESIA	-0.30	-0.45	-0.63	-0.88	-0.50	-0.27	-0.06	-0.05
Fiji	-0.69	-0.77	-0.84	-0.66	-0.61	-0.33	-0.24	-1.03
New Caledonia	-2.79	-4.25	-2.70	0.41	-1.51	-1.72	-1.19	-0.35
Papua New Guinea	-0.14	-0.27	-0.52	-1.00	-0.48	-0.26	-0.02	-0.01
Solomon Islands	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.32	-0.43	-0.29
Vanuatu	-0.28	-0.35	-0.42	-0.51	-0.61	-0.51	-0.05	-0.12
MICRONESIA	-0.85	-0.91	-1.07	-1.25	-3.51	-1.69	-1.11	-1.49
Guam	-1.83	-2.06	-2.29	-3.09	-16.89	-19.26	4.08	3.67
Kiribati	-0.65	-0.84	-1.07	-1.36	-1.25	-0.46	-0.54	-0.33
Marshall Islands	1.39	1.35	1.31	1.27	1.22	1.18	-1.84	-1.49
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.18	-0.19
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
-1.03	-1.12	-1.21	-1.31	-1.41	-1.51	-1.54	-1.57	Dominica
-0.61	-0.77	-0.93	-1.11	-1.30	-1.51	-1.57	-1.62	Dominican Republic
-0.83	-1.12	-1.23	-1.31	-1.38	-1.44	-1.50	-1.54	Grenada
-12.92	-13.01	-10.66	-8.31	-5.96	-3.42	-1.21	-1.07	Guadeloupe
-0.90	-0.92	-1.01	-1.11	-1.21	-1.32	-1.44	-1.54	Haiti
-0.19	-0.06	-0.06	-0.30	-0.55	-0.82	-1.11	-1.44	Jamaica
-6.27	-6.42	-5.46	-4.45	-3.41	-2.34	-1.26	-1.27	Martinique
-0.01	-0.10	-0.19	-0.30	-0.44	-0.62	-0.72	-0.82	Montserrat
-0.14	-0.39	-0.64	-0.90	-1.17	-1.46	-1.50	-1.53	Netherlands Antilles
-15.43	-17.54	-15.02	-11.80	-8.35	-4.84	-1.28	-1.31	Puerto Rico
0.27	0.28	0.27	0.03	-0.21	-0.47	-0.77	-1.12	Saint Kitts and Nevis
-0.30	-0.43	-0.57	-0.74	-0.94	-1.17	-1.28	-1.40	Saint Lucia
-2.69	-2.76	-2.68	-2.47	-2.15	-1.76	-1.82	-1.88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
-1.79	-1.75	-1.69	-1.63	-1.55	-1.58	-1.61	-1.64	Trinidad and Tobago
-0.36	-0.57	-0.80	-1.07	-1.37	-1.46	-1.55	-1.63	Turks and Caicos Islands
-5.06	-5.20	-4.49	-3.73	-2.94	-2.13	-1.30	-1.30	United States Virgin Islands
-0.69	-0.84	-0.85	-0.96	-1.08	-1.20	-1.32	-1.39	CENTRAL AMERICA
0.04	—	-0.24	-0.50	-0.77	-1.07	-1.40	-1.48	Belize
-1.17	-1.29	-1.36	-1.42	-1.47	-1.52	-1.57	-1.62	Costa Rica
-1.96	-2.03	-0.85	-1.00	-1.16	-1.33	-1.52	-1.57	El Salvador
-0.69	-0.72	-0.75	-0.88	-1.01	-1.16	-1.32	-1.50	Guatemala
-0.69	-0.73	-0.76	-0.88	-1.01	-1.16	-1.32	-1.49	Honduras
-0.72	-0.97	-1.08	-1.17	-1.27	-1.37	-1.47	-1.50	Mexico
-0.60	-0.75	-0.92	-1.10	-1.29	-1.50	-1.57	-1.63	Nicaragua
-0.55	-0.56	-0.71	-0.89	-1.08	-1.28	-1.50	-1.56	Panama
-2.13	-2.41	-2.52	-2.28	-2.05	-1.81	-1.58	-1.41	SOUTH AMERICA
-2.20	-2.10	-2.12	-1.97	-1.81	-1.65	-1.48	-1.31	Argentina
-1.80	-1.28	-1.33	-1.38	-1.42	-1.47	-1.51	-1.55	Bolivia
-2.61	-3.26	-3.60	-3.24	-2.83	-2.39	-1.92	-1.43	Brazil
-1.36	-2.12	-2.62	-2.40	-2.16	-1.90	-1.64	-1.36	Chile
-2.23	-2.18	-2.09	-1.97	-1.83	-1.68	-1.51	-1.53	Colombia
-1.23	-1.24	-1.29	-1.35	-1.40	-1.45	-1.50	-1.55	Ecuador
-2.41	-5.64	-6.77	-6.02	-5.03	-3.90	-2.70	-1.46	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
-0.22	-0.22	-0.45	-0.68	-0.93	-1.18	-1.44	-1.46	French Guiana
-0.41	-0.55	-0.70	-0.88	-1.08	-1.32	-1.42	-1.52	Guyana
-1.39	-1.38	-1.47	-1.50	-1.54	-1.56	-1.57	-1.58	Paraguay
-1.31	-1.35	-1.39	-1.43	-1.47	-1.51	-1.54	-1.57	Peru
-2.97	-2.81	-2.57	-2.28	-1.95	-1.59	-1.62	-1.64	Suriname
-3.07	-3.12	-2.78	-2.43	-2.06	-1.68	-1.30	-1.30	Uruguay
-2.03	-2.03	-1.91	-1.79	-1.65	-1.51	-1.36	-1.37	Venezuela
-1.58	-1.68	-1.66	-1.62	-1.57	-1.51	-1.46	-1.47	NORTHERN AMERICA
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bermuda
-0.96	-1.60	-1.73	-1.68	-1.63	-1.57	-1.50	-1.43	Canada
-1.18	-0.79	-1.50	-1.63	-1.58	-1.53	-1.47	-1.41	Greenland
—	—	-0.26	-0.52	-0.78	-1.04	-1.31	-1.32	Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon
-1.65	-1.69	-1.65	-1.61	-1.56	-1.51	-1.45	-1.47	United States of America
-0.87	-0.91	-0.48	-0.30	-0.21	-0.17	-0.19	-0.36	OCEANIA
-3.43	-4.41	-3.68	-3.02	-2.41	-1.84	-1.31	-1.38	AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND
-4.01	-5.47	-4.75	-3.95	-3.10	-2.23	-1.34	-1.34	Australia (8)
-0.79	-0.47	-0.44	-0.62	-0.80	-0.98	-1.16	-1.35	New Zealand
-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.17	-0.26	-0.36	-0.50	-0.67	MELANESIA
-1.38	-1.50	-1.55	-1.59	-1.61	-1.61	-1.60	-1.67	Fiji
-0.28	-0.29	-0.50	-0.72	-0.96	-1.21	-1.48	-1.53	New Caledonia
-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.10	-0.20	-0.31	-0.46	-0.65	Papua New Guinea
-0.23	-0.25	-0.32	-0.41	-0.53	-0.67	-0.84	-0.95	Solomon Islands
-0.38	-0.41	-0.50	-0.61	-0.74	-0.89	-1.07	-1.19	Vanuatu
-0.85	-1.86	-1.86	-1.88	-1.92	-1.98	-1.95	-1.48	MICRONESIA
-2.94	-2.98	-2.66	-2.33	-1.98	-1.63	-1.28	-1.28	Guam
-0.54	-2.18	-2.70	-2.74	-2.65	-2.44	-2.13	-1.74	Kiribati
-0.33	-0.33	-0.54	-0.75	-0.98	-1.22	-1.48	-1.52	Marshall Islands
-0.20	-0.33	-0.49	-0.66	-0.88	-1.13	-1.24	-1.36	Micronesia (Fed. States of)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nauru

Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

Estimates: 1950-2000

Major area, region and country	Average annual rate of change (percent)							
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990
Northern Mariana Islands	-0.34	-0.36	-0.39	-0.41	-0.44	-0.87	-14.02	-22.35
Palau	-1.21	-1.29	-1.37	-1.45	-1.52	-1.60	-1.67	-1.22
POLYNESIA	-0.95	-0.69	-0.75	-0.99	-0.69	-0.55	-0.67	-0.43
American Samoa	-1.21	-1.26	-1.30	-1.34	-1.38	-1.48	-2.87	-3.09
Cook Islands	-0.77	-0.80	-0.84	-0.87	-0.28	-0.31	-0.36	-1.00
French Polynesia	-1.78	-2.14	-2.53	-2.92	-0.74	-0.24	0.05	0.55
Niue	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	-0.58	-0.98	-1.13	0.05
Pitcairn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	-1.05	-0.36	-0.09	-0.26	-0.18	-0.05	-0.03	-0.03
Tokelau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	-0.61	-0.51	-0.51	-0.57	-0.63	-0.71	-0.79	-0.39
Tuvalu	-0.49	-0.61	-0.75	-0.91	-1.10	-1.32	-1.56	-1.82
Wallis and Futuna Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

+ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001, included 49 countries, of which 34 are in Africa, 9 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in Oceania.

1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

6 Refers to the Vatican City State.

7 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

8 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

Table A.10. Average annual rate of change of the percentage rural (continued)

2000-2030: Projections

Average annual rate of change (percent)								Major area, region and country
1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	
-5.24	-5.38	-4.63	-3.83	-3.00	-2.15	-1.29	-1.29	Northern Mariana Islands
-1.25	1.31	0.84	0.29	-0.25	-0.80	-1.37	-1.41	Palau
-0.25	-0.22	-0.34	-0.48	-0.64	-0.86	-1.12	-1.25	POLYNESIA
-5.16	-5.41	-4.73	-3.95	-3.13	-2.26	-1.37	-1.38	American Samoa
-0.47	-3.42	-5.27	-4.92	-4.31	-3.51	-2.61	-1.63	Cook Islands
0.76	0.73	0.32	-0.07	-0.47	-0.89	-1.36	-1.42	French Polynesia
-0.16	-0.66	-0.93	-1.03	-1.13	-1.23	-1.34	-1.45	Niue
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pitcairn
-0.07	-0.09	-0.09	-0.22	-0.36	-0.53	-0.73	-0.98	Samoa
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tokelau
-0.22	-0.23	-0.38	-0.55	-0.75	-0.98	-1.25	-1.35	Tonga
-2.10	-2.15	-2.13	-2.04	-1.88	-1.68	-1.75	-1.82	Tuvalu
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wallis and Futuna Islands

Table A.11. The 30 largest urban agglomerations ranked by population size: 1950-2015

1950			1955		
Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)	Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)
1	New York-Newark, USA	12.338	1	Tokyo, Japan	13.713
2	Tokyo, Japan	11.275	2	New York-Newark, USA	13.219
3	London, United Kingdom	8.361	3	London, United Kingdom	8.278
4	Paris, France	5.424	4	Shanghai, China	6.865
5	Moscow, Russian Federation	5.356	5	Paris, France	6.277
6	Shanghai, China	5.333	6	Buenos Aires, Argentina	5.843
7	Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1)	5.295	7	Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1)	5.823
8	Buenos Aires, Argentina	5.041	8	Moscow, Russian Federation	5.749
9	Chicago, USA	4.999	9	Chicago, USA	5.565
10	Calcutta, India	4.446	10	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	5.154
11	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	4.147	11	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	5.120
12	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	4.046	12	Beijing, China	4.952
13	Beijing, China	3.913	13	Calcutta, India	4.945
14	Milan, Italy	3.633	14	Milan, Italy	4.045
15	Berlin, Germany	3.337	15	Mexico City, Mexico	3.801
16	Philadelphia, USA	3.128	16	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3.580
17	Mumbai (Bombay), India	2.981	17	Mumbai (Bombay), India	3.524
18	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	2.930	18	Philadelphia, USA	3.511
19	Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation	2.903	19	Berlin, Germany	3.318
20	Mexico City, Mexico	2.883	20	Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation	3.141
21	Detroit, USA	2.769	21	Detroit, USA	3.140
22	Naples, Italy	2.749	22	Cairo, Egypt	3.047
23	Boston, USA	2.551	23	São Paulo, Brazil	3.030
24	Cairo, Egypt	2.436	24	Naples, Italy	2.963
25	Manchester, United Kingdom	2.422	25	Tianjin, China	2.931
26	Tianjin, China	2.374	26	Boston, USA	2.680
27	São Paulo, Brazil	2.313	27	Rhein-Main, Germany (2)	2.503
28	Rhein-Main, Germany (2)	2.295	28	Shenyang, China	2.451
29	Birmingham, United Kingdom	2.229	29	Manchester, United Kingdom	2.425
30	Hamburg, Germany	2.171	30	Birmingham, United Kingdom	2.283

1960			1965		
Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)	Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)
1	Tokyo, Japan	16.679	1	Tokyo, Japan	20.284
2	New York-Newark, USA	14.164	2	New York-Newark, USA	15.177
3	Shanghai, China	8.839	3	Shanghai, China	10.872
4	London, United Kingdom	8.196	4	Paris, France	8.000
5	Paris, France	7.264	5	London, United Kingdom	7.869
6	Buenos Aires, Argentina	6.771	6	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	7.654
7	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	6.530	7	Beijing, China	7.653
8	Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1)	6.404	8	Buenos Aires, Argentina	7.557
9	Beijing, China	6.269	9	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	7.408
10	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	6.227	10	Mexico City, Mexico	6.653
11	Chicago, USA	6.183	11	Chicago, USA	6.639
12	Moscow, Russian Federation	6.170	12	Moscow, Russian Federation	6.622
13	Calcutta, India	5.500	13	Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1)	6.541
14	Mexico City, Mexico	5.012	14	Calcutta, India	6.162
15	Milan, Italy	4.504	15	São Paulo, Brazil	5.494
16	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	4.373	16	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	5.387
17	Mumbai (Bombay), India	4.166	17	Mumbai (Bombay), India	5.063
18	São Paulo, Brazil	3.969	18	Milan, Italy	4.994
19	Philadelphia, USA	3.930	19	Cairo, Egypt	4.765
20	Cairo, Egypt	3.811	20	Tianjin, China	4.426
21	Tianjin, China	3.618	21	Philadelphia, USA	4.161
22	Detroit, USA	3.548	22	Detroit, USA	3.759
23	Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation	3.398	23	Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation	3.677
24	Berlin, Germany	3.299	24	Seoul, Republic of Korea	3.452
25	Naples, Italy	3.192	25	Naples, Italy	3.394
26	Shenyang, China	2.873	26	Shenyang, China	3.300
27	Boston, USA	2.818	27	Jakarta, Indonesia	3.297
28	Rhein-Main, Germany (2)	2.730	28	Berlin, Germany	3.255
29	Jakarta, Indonesia	2.679	29	Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR	3.191
30	Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR	2.615	30	Guangzhou, China	3.038

Table A.11. The 30 largest urban agglomerations ranked by population size (continued)

1970			1975		
Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)	Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)
1	Tokyo, Japan	23.298	1	Tokyo, Japan	26.615
2	New York-Newark, USA	16.191	2	New York-Newark, USA	15.880
3	Shanghai, China	11.154	3	Shanghai, China	11.443
4	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	9.408	4	Mexico City, Mexico	10.690
5	Mexico City, Mexico	8.769	5	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	9.844
6	Buenos Aires, Argentina	8.417	6	São Paulo, Brazil	9.614
7	Paris, France	8.411	7	Buenos Aires, Argentina	9.143
8	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	8.378	8	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	8.926
9	Beijing, China	8.086	9	Paris, France	8.630
10	São Paulo, Brazil	7.620	10	Beijing, China	8.545
11	London, United Kingdom	7.509	11	Calcutta, India	7.888
12	Moscow, Russian Federation	7.106	12	Moscow, Russian Federation	7.623
13	Chicago, USA	7.106	13	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	7.557
14	Calcutta, India	6.911	14	London, United Kingdom	7.546
15	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	6.637	15	Mumbai (Bombay), India	7.347
16	Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1)	6.568	16	Chicago, USA	7.160
17	Mumbai (Bombay), India	6.179	17	Seoul, Republic of Korea	6.808
18	Cairo, Egypt	5.579	18	Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1)	6.448
19	Milan, Italy	5.528	19	Cairo, Egypt	6.437
20	Seoul, Republic of Korea	5.312	20	Tianjin, China	6.160
21	Tianjin, China	5.221	21	Milan, Italy	5.529
22	Philadelphia, USA	4.396	22	Metro Manila, Philippines	4.999
23	Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation	3.980	23	Jakarta, Indonesia	4.813
24	Detroit, USA	3.966	24	Philadelphia, USA	4.467
25	Jakarta, Indonesia	3.915	25	Delhi, India	4.426
26	Naples, Italy	3.592	26	Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation	4.325
27	Metro Manila, Philippines	3.534	27	Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.273
28	Delhi, India	3.531	28	Karachi, Pakistan	3.989
29	Shenyang, China	3.493	29	Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR	3.943
30	Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR	3.458	30	Detroit, USA	3.885

1980			1985		
Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)	Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)
1	Tokyo, Japan	28.549	1	Tokyo, Japan	30.304
2	New York-Newark, USA	15.601	2	New York-Newark, USA	15.827
3	Mexico City, Mexico	13.010	3	Mexico City, Mexico	14.109
4	São Paulo, Brazil	12.089	4	São Paulo, Brazil	13.395
5	Shanghai, China	11.739	5	Shanghai, China	12.395
6	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	9.990	6	Buenos Aires, Argentina	10.538
7	Buenos Aires, Argentina	9.920	7	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	10.350
8	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	9.512	8	Mumbai (Bombay), India	10.341
9	Calcutta, India	9.030	9	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	10.181
10	Beijing, China	9.029	10	Calcutta, India	9.946
11	Paris, France	8.873	11	Beijing, China	9.797
12	Mumbai (Bombay), India	8.695	12	Seoul, Republic of Korea	9.549
13	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	8.583	13	Paris, France	9.105
14	Seoul, Republic of Korea	8.283	14	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	9.086
15	Moscow, Russian Federation	8.136	15	Moscow, Russian Federation	8.580
16	London, United Kingdom	7.660	16	Cairo, Egypt	8.326
17	Cairo, Egypt	7.338	17	Tianjin, China	8.132
18	Tianjin, China	7.268	18	London, United Kingdom	7.667
19	Chicago, USA	7.216	19	Chicago, USA	7.285
20	Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1)	6.331	20	Metro Manila, Philippines	6.888
21	Jakarta, Indonesia	5.984	21	Jakarta, Indonesia	6.788
22	Metro Manila, Philippines	5.955	22	Delhi, India	6.769
23	Delhi, India	5.558	23	Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1)	6.217
24	Milan, Italy	5.334	24	Karachi, Pakistan	6.033
25	Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5.079	25	Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5.839
26	Karachi, Pakistan	5.048	26	Istanbul, Turkey	5.407
27	Bangkok, Thailand	4.723	27	Bangkok, Thailand	5.279
28	Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation	4.645	28	Lima, Peru	5.090
29	Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR	4.609	29	Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR	5.070
30	Philadelphia, USA	4.540	30	Milan, Italy	4.984

Table A.11. The 30 largest urban agglomerations ranked by population size (continued)

1990			1995		
Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)	Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)
1	Tokyo, Japan	32.530	1	Tokyo, Japan	33.587
2	New York-Newark, USA	16.086	2	New York-Newark, USA	16.943
3	Mexico City, Mexico	15.311	3	Mexico City, Mexico	16.790
4	São Paulo, Brazil	14.776	4	São Paulo, Brazil	15.948
5	Shanghai, China	13.342	5	Mumbai (Bombay), India	14.111
6	Mumbai (Bombay), India	12.308	6	Shanghai, China	13.112
7	Buenos Aires, Argentina	11.180	7	Calcutta, India	11.924
8	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	11.035	8	Buenos Aires, Argentina	11.861
9	Calcutta, India	10.890	9	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	11.339
10	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	10.883	10	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	11.052
11	Beijing, China	10.819	11	Beijing, China	10.829
12	Seoul, Republic of Korea	10.544	12	Seoul, Republic of Korea	10.256
13	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	9.595	13	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	10.174
14	Paris, France	9.331	14	Delhi, India	10.092
15	Cairo, Egypt	9.061	15	Cairo, Egypt	9.707
16	Moscow, Russian Federation	9.053	16	Moscow, Russian Federation	9.563
17	Tianjin, China	8.785	17	Paris, France	9.510
18	Delhi, India	8.206	18	Metro Manila, Philippines	9.401
19	Metro Manila, Philippines	7.973	19	Jakarta, Indonesia	9.161
20	London, United Kingdom	7.654	20	Tianjin, China	8.969
21	Jakarta, Indonesia	7.650	21	Karachi, Pakistan	8.467
22	Chicago, USA	7.374	22	Dhaka, Bangladesh	8.217
23	Karachi, Pakistan	7.147	23	Chicago, USA	7.839
24	Istanbul, Turkey	6.552	24	Istanbul, Turkey	7.665
25	Dhaka, Bangladesh	6.526	25	London, United Kingdom	7.641
26	Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.365	26	Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.687
27	Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1)	6.353	27	Lima, Peru	6.667
28	Bangkok, Thailand	5.888	28	Rhein-Ruhr North, Germany (1)	6.482
29	Lima, Peru	5.825	29	Lagos, Nigeria	6.434
30	Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR	5.677	30	Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR	6.183

2000			2005		
Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)	Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)
1	Tokyo, Japan	34.450	1	Tokyo, Japan	35.327
2	Mexico City, Mexico	18.066	2	Mexico City, Mexico	19.013
3	New York-Newark, USA	17.846	3	New York-Newark, USA	18.498
4	São Paulo, Brazil	17.099	4	Mumbai (Bombay), India	18.336
5	Mumbai (Bombay), India	16.086	5	São Paulo, Brazil	18.333
6	Calcutta, India	13.058	6	Delhi, India	15.334
7	Shanghai, China	12.887	7	Calcutta, India	14.299
8	Buenos Aires, Argentina	12.583	8	Buenos Aires, Argentina	13.349
9	Delhi, India	12.441	9	Jakarta, Indonesia	13.194
10	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	11.814	10	Shanghai, China	12.665
11	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	11.165	11	Dhaka, Bangladesh	12.560
12	Jakarta, Indonesia	11.018	12	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	12.146
13	Beijing, China	10.839	13	Karachi, Pakistan	11.819
14	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	10.803	14	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	11.469
15	Cairo, Egypt	10.398	15	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	11.286
16	Dhaka, Bangladesh	10.159	16	Cairo, Egypt	11.146
17	Moscow, Russian Federation	10.103	17	Lagos, Nigeria	11.135
18	Karachi, Pakistan	10.032	18	Beijing, China	10.849
19	Metro Manila, Philippines	9.950	19	Metro Manila, Philippines	10.677
20	Seoul, Republic of Korea	9.917	20	Moscow, Russian Federation	10.672
21	Paris, France	9.693	21	Paris, France	9.854
22	Tianjin, China	9.156	22	Istanbul, Turkey	9.760
23	Istanbul, Turkey	8.744	23	Seoul, Republic of Korea	9.592
24	Lagos, Nigeria	8.665	24	Tianjin, China	9.346
25	Chicago, USA	8.333	25	Chicago, USA	8.711
26	London, United Kingdom	7.628	26	Lima, Peru	8.180
27	Lima, Peru	7.454	27	London, United Kingdom	7.615
28	Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.979	28	Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia	7.594
29	Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR	6.807	29	Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7.352
30	Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia	6.771	30	Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR	7.182

Table A.11. The 30 largest urban agglomerations ranked by population size (continued)

2010			2015		
Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)	Rank	Agglomeration and country	Population (millions)
1	Tokyo, Japan	35.879	1	Tokyo, Japan	36.214
2	Mumbai (Bombay), India	20.468	2	Mumbai (Bombay), India	22.645
3	Mexico City, Mexico	19.854	3	Delhi, India	20.946
4	São Paulo, Brazil	19.256	4	Mexico City, Mexico	20.647
5	New York-Newark, USA	19.142	5	São Paulo, Brazil	19.963
6	Delhi, India	18.226	6	New York-Newark, USA	19.717
7	Jakarta, Indonesia	15.477	7	Dhaka, Bangladesh	17.907
8	Calcutta, India	15.462	8	Jakarta, Indonesia	17.498
9	Dhaka, Bangladesh	15.156	9	Lagos, Nigeria	17.036
10	Lagos, Nigeria	14.037	10	Calcutta, India	16.798
11	Buenos Aires, Argentina	14.017	11	Karachi, Pakistan	16.155
12	Karachi, Pakistan	13.837	12	Buenos Aires, Argentina	14.563
13	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	12.522	13	Cairo, Egypt	13.123
14	Shanghai, China	12.447	14	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, USA	12.904
15	Cairo, Egypt	12.036	15	Shanghai, China	12.666
16	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	11.961	16	Metro Manila, Philippines	12.637
17	Metro Manila, Philippines	11.610	17	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	12.364
18	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	11.331	18	Osaka-Kobe, Japan	11.359
19	Moscow, Russian Federation	10.898	19	Istanbul, Turkey	11.302
20	Beijing, China	10.859	20	Beijing, China	11.060
21	Istanbul, Turkey	10.589	21	Moscow, Russian Federation	10.934
22	Paris, France	9.963	22	Paris, France	10.008
23	Tianjin, China	9.541	23	Tianjin, China	9.874
24	Seoul, Republic of Korea	9.365	24	Chicago, USA	9.411
25	Chicago, USA	9.080	25	Lima, Peru	9.365
26	Lima, Peru	8.822	26	Seoul, Republic of Korea	9.215
27	Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia	8.301	27	Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia	8.900
28	Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7.842	28	Lahore, Pakistan	8.699
29	London, United Kingdom	7.615	29	Kinshasa, Dem. Republic of the Congo	8.686
30	Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong SAR	7.537	30	Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8.457

1 Including Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mülheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne.

2 Including Darmstadt, Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach am Main and Wiesbaden.

**Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000,
by country: 1950-2015**

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Population (thousands)													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
AFGHANISTAN														
Kabul	216	260	313	377	472	674	977	1 237	1 565	2 047	2 549	3 288	4 305	5 362
ALGERIA														
Algiers	469	618	813	1 071	1 281	1 507	1 621	1 672	1 908	2 295	2 761	3 260	3 739	4 165
ANGOLA														
Luanda	138	174	219	315	459	656	936	1 282	1 597	1 958	2 341	2 839	3 487	4 271
ARGENTINA														
Buenos Aires	5 041	5 843	6 771	7 557	8 417	9 143	9 920	10 538	11 180	11 861	12 583	13 349	14 017	14 563
Córdoba	416	495	588	681	787	878	977	1 078	1 188	1 310	1 444	1 592	1 729	1 844
Mendoza	248	288	335	398	474	534	601	675	758	851	955	1 072	1 182	1 273
Rosario	554	610	671	740	816	883	953	1 017	1 084	1 155	1 231	1 312	1 387	1 457
San Miguel de Tucumán	221	256	295	328	364	424	494	550	611	679	754	837	916	983
ARMENIA														
Yerevan	371	446	538	648	778	911	1 042	1 123	1 173	1 136	1 100	1 066	1 036	1 019
AUSTRALIA														
Adelaide	430	496	572	697	792	881	943	993	1 046	1 074	1 104	1 137	1 166	1 199
Brisbane	442	516	603	699	798	928	1 067	1 192	1 329	1 486	1 626	1 769	1 894	1 996
Melbourne	1 331	1 569	1 850	2 068	2 334	2 561	2 765	2 935	3 118	3 258	3 447	3 663	3 846	3 996
Perth	312	357	409	483	611	770	898	1 023	1 160	1 273	1 376	1 484	1 580	1 659
Sydney	1 696	1 902	2 134	2 390	2 667	2 960	3 227	3 432	3 632	3 839	4 099	4 388	4 633	4 829
AUSTRIA														
Vienna	1 787	1 792	1 798	1 869	1 955	2 002	2 040	2 069	2 096	2 127	2 158	2 190	2 205	2 214
AZERBAIJAN														
Baku	793	893	1 005	1 132	1 274	1 429	1 574	1 660	1 733	1 766	1 798	1 830	1 878	1 962
BANGLADESH														
Chittagong	290	323	360	492	693	969	1 332	1 655	2 023	2 565	3 271	4 171	5 168	6 223
Dhaka	417	539	697	1 007	1 474	2 173	3 257	4 629	6 526	8 217	10 159	12 560	15 156	17 907
Khulna	39	69	120	198	325	498	631	757	900	1 066	1 264	1 497	1 752	2 045
BELARUS														
Minsk	323	422	551	719	932	1 120	1 318	1 474	1 607	1 649	1 693	1 709	1 718	1 722
BELGIUM														
Brussels	806	826	846	876	911	940	995	979	962	960	962	1 027	1 077	1 106
BOLIVIA														
La Paz	319	374	438	512	600	703	809	927	1 062	1 267	1 394	1 533	1 668	1 817
Santa Cruz	42	59	84	118	166	234	324	447	616	833	1 061	1 352	1 653	1 932
BRAZIL														
Baixada Santista (Santos)	244	310	395	497	625	770	949	1 062	1 184	1 319	1 468	1 634	1 775	1 890
Belém	240	301	378	477	601	706	827	1 001	1 214	1 459	1 749	2 097	2 416	2 663
Belo Horizonte	407	564	782	1 078	1 485	1 906	2 441	2 946	3 548	4 093	4 659	5 304	5 855	6 275
Brasília	36	70	137	268	525	827	1 293	1 559	1 863	2 257	2 746	3 341	3 891	4 312
Campinas	150	210	293	398	540	773	1 109	1 374	1 693	1 954	2 264	2 640	2 974	3 233
Curitiba	155	242	378	498	651	922	1 310	1 553	1 829	2 156	2 494	2 871	3 200	3 456
Fortaleza	261	361	500	659	867	1 136	1 488	1 822	2 226	2 542	2 875	3 261	3 591	3 849
Goiânia	52	88	148	236	375	527	737	915	1 132	1 369	1 609	1 878	2 119	2 308
Grande São Luís	119	137	158	203	263	342	445	548	672	778	876	982	1 074	1 150
Grande Vitória	84	120	171	241	339	493	716	871	1 052	1 221	1 398	1 602	1 781	1 923
João Pessoa	117	146	184	230	289	362	453	544	652	737	827	931	1 022	1 096
Maceió	123	149	182	225	278	342	420	527	660	798	952	1 137	1 307	1 441
Manaus	89	116	151	206	281	411	604	761	955	1 159	1 392	1 673	1 932	2 134
Natal	107	137	176	225	288	367	467	569	692	793	909	1 049	1 172	1 272
Norte/Nordeste Catarinense	64	86	116	154	205	278	378	478	603	709	815	936	1 044	1 131
Pôrto Alegre	483	653	881	1 111	1 398	1 727	2 133	2 504	2 934	3 236	3 505	3 795	4 027	4 220
Recife	655	839	1 073	1 327	1 638	1 867	2 122	2 390	2 690	2 958	3 230	3 527	3 768	3 965
Rio de Janeiro	2 930	3 580	4 373	5 387	6 637	7 557	8 583	9 086	9 595	10 174	10 803	11 469	11 961	12 364
Salvador	400	518	671	847	1 069	1 341	1 683	1 983	2 331	2 644	2 968	3 331	3 638	3 880
São Paulo	2 313	3 030	3 969	5 494	7 620	9 614	12 089	13 395	14 776	15 948	17 099	18 333	19 256	19 963
Teresina	54	75	104	143	195	276	390	490	614	699	789	895	989	1 065

Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

Country and agglomeration	Estimates and projections: 1950-2015														
	Population (thousands)														
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	
BULGARIA															
Sofia	547	622	708	806	881	960	1 065	1 182	1 191	1 191	1 133	1 045	1 026	1 009	
BURKINA FASO															
Ouagadougou	30	42	59	83	117	165	263	423	594	689	764	870	1 038	1 292	
CAMBODIA															
Phnom Penh	364	376	389	436	426	397	370	461	594	836	1 108	1 174	1 292	1 496	
CAMEROON															
Douala	101	132	172	224	292	380	521	723	1 001	1 324	1 663	1 980	2 254	2 481	
Yaoundé	50	71	99	140	196	276	396	571	823	1 123	1 438	1 727	1 970	2 171	
CANADA															
Calgary	132	186	262	320	389	457	568	656	738	809	927	1 074	1 211	1 319	
Edmonton	163	228	318	389	477	543	623	756	831	859	924	1 005	1 078	1 139	
Montréal	1 343	1 652	2 031	2 373	2 684	2 791	2 824	2 904	3 154	3 305	3 409	3 511	3 600	3 691	
Ottawa	282	342	415	482	581	676	729	803	918	988	1 052	1 120	1 182	1 236	
Toronto	1 068	1 365	1 744	2 093	2 535	2 770	3 008	3 355	3 807	4 197	4 607	5 060	5 458	5 762	
Vancouver	556	588	620	836	1 045	1 150	1 247	1 359	1 559	1 789	1 959	2 125	2 273	2 393	
CHILE															
Santiago	1 330	1 645	2 035	2 396	2 807	3 234	3 725	4 162	4 571	4 931	5 266	5 623	5 979	6 297	
CHINA (1)															
Anshan	479	601	753	917	996	1 082	1 175	1 295	1 442	1 448	1 453	1 459	1 464	1 499	
Anshun	191	213	238	265	296	331	370	472	658	720	789	864	947	1 040	
Baotou	530	591	660	737	822	918	1 024	1 127	1 229	1 273	1 319	1 367	1 416	1 488	
Beijing	3 913	4 952	6 269	7 653	8 086	8 545	9 029	9 797	10 819	10 829	10 839	10 849	10 859	11 060	
Benxi	414	474	542	613	661	713	769	844	938	947	957	967	976	1 005	
Changchun	765	922	1 111	1 312	1 430	1 558	1 698	1 909	2 192	2 604	2 881	3 092	3 319	3 582	
Changde	293	349	415	494	588	700	833	992	1 180	1 273	1 374	1 483	1 600	1 735	
Changsha	623	670	721	779	857	942	1 036	1 165	1 329	1 536	1 775	2 051	2 370	2 713	
Changzhou	111	140	178	225	285	360	456	577	730	804	886	976	1 076	1 187	
Chengdu	725	958	1 266	1 622	1 835	2 076	2 348	2 639	2 955	3 120	3 294	3 478	3 672	3 910	
Chifeng	133	161	194	235	284	343	414	601	987	1 036	1 087	1 140	1 196	1 269	
Chongqing	1 680	1 837	2 010	2 184	2 308	2 439	2 577	2 808	3 123	4 073	4 635	4 975	5 340	5 758	
Dalian	678	850	1 064	1 285	1 339	1 396	1 455	1 793	2 472	2 549	2 628	2 709	2 793	2 918	
Daqing	264	311	368	434	513	605	715	844	997	1 035	1 076	1 117	1 160	1 221	
Datong	618	662	711	762	818	877	941	1 074	1 277	1 220	1 165	1 113	1 062	1 085	
Dongguan	224	289	373	482	623	805	1 040	1 344	1 737	1 514	1 319	1 150	1 002	1 023	
Fushun	634	726	832	941	1 009	1 082	1 160	1 263	1 388	1 400	1 413	1 425	1 438	1 478	
Fuxin	147	223	339	483	526	572	623	680	743	764	785	807	829	866	
Fuyu	682	711	740	771	803	836	871	907	945	984	1 025	1 068	1 112	1 173	
Fuzhou, Fujian	492	598	728	866	936	1 012	1 095	1 223	1 396	1 396	1 397	1 398	1 398	1 428	
Guangzhou	1 343	1 796	2 403	3 038	3 070	3 102	3 135	3 417	3 918	3 906	3 893	3 881	3 868	3 943	
Guiyang	675	750	833	924	1 026	1 140	1 265	1 440	1 665	2 053	2 298	2 467	2 648	2 858	
Handan	378	436	503	579	667	769	886	1 190	1 769	1 879	1 996	2 120	2 251	2 410	
Hangzhou	638	739	856	975	1 034	1 097	1 164	1 291	1 476	1 621	1 780	1 955	2 147	2 360	
Harbin	1 012	1 276	1 610	1 968	2 122	2 288	2 467	2 702	2 991	2 959	2 928	2 898	2 867	2 924	
Hefei	256	308	369	443	531	637	764	917	1 100	1 169	1 242	1 320	1 403	1 503	
Hengyang	167	200	239	286	343	410	491	587	702	749	799	853	910	978	
Heze	381	440	507	586	676	780	901	1 040	1 200	1 386	1 600	1 847	2 132	2 439	
Huaian	740	778	819	862	907	955	1 005	1 057	1 113	1 171	1 232	1 297	1 365	1 451	
Huainan	498	557	624	698	782	875	980	1 097	1 228	1 289	1 354	1 422	1 493	1 584	
Huhehaote	318	363	415	473	540	617	704	810	938	958	978	998	1 018	1 057	
Hunjiang	553	571	591	611	632	653	675	698	722	746	772	798	825	866	
Huzhou	678	714	752	793	835	879	926	976	1 028	1 052	1 077	1 102	1 128	1 174	
Jiamusi	220	253	290	332	381	437	502	575	660	759	874	1 006	1 159	1 324	
Jiaxing	448	477	508	541	576	613	653	696	741	766	791	817	844	885	
Jilin	371	484	632	795	870	952	1 041	1 164	1 320	1 376	1 435	1 496	1 559	1 645	
Jinan	598	741	919	1 104	1 168	1 236	1 308	1 667	2 404	2 484	2 568	2 654	2 742	2 871	
Jingmen	447	496	549	609	674	747	828	918	1 017	1 083	1 153	1 228	1 307	1 403	
Jining, Shandong	258	288	322	359	401	448	501	633	871	942	1 019	1 101	1 191	1 294	
Jinxi	226	273	330	399	482	583	704	943	1 350	1 568	1 723	1 850	1 986	2 144	
Jinzhou, Liaoning	326	371	421	472	500	530	562	631	736	784	834	888	945	1 015	
Jixi	157	240	367	526	587	656	733	792	835	890	949	1 012	1 078	1 158	

Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Population (thousands)													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Kaifeng	349	380	414	451	492	536	584	636	693	730	769	810	853	908
Kaohsiung	255	337	445	592	806	986	1 160	1 289	1 380	1 421	1 463	1 506	1 551	1 620
Kunming	641	741	856	982	1 096	1 223	1 365	1 493	1 612	1 656	1 701	1 748	1 795	1 872
Lanzhou	315	464	682	950	1 069	1 202	1 351	1 489	1 618	1 673	1 730	1 788	1 849	1 938
Leshan	604	649	697	748	804	863	927	996	1 070	1 103	1 137	1 172	1 208	1 264
Linqing	258	292	330	374	423	479	543	614	696	787	891	1 009	1 142	1 288
Linyi	411	492	589	706	845	1 013	1 213	1 453	1 740	1 834	1 932	2 035	2 144	2 280
Liuan	651	721	799	886	981	1 088	1 205	1 336	1 481	1 641	1 818	2 015	2 233	2 473
Liupanshui	1 275	1 335	1 398	1 464	1 534	1 606	1 682	1 761	1 844	1 932	2 023	2 118	2 218	2 348
Liuzhou	131	181	249	332	393	464	548	643	751	835	928	1 031	1 145	1 272
Luoyang	387	447	517	597	690	797	921	1 055	1 202	1 321	1 451	1 594	1 752	1 927
Mianyang	479	517	557	601	648	699	753	812	876	965	1 065	1 174	1 294	1 429
Mudanjiang	209	245	287	337	396	464	545	640	751	775	801	827	855	896
Nanchang	343	440	564	704	794	896	1 011	1 133	1 262	1 474	1 623	1 742	1 870	2 020
Nanchong	109	121	136	152	169	189	211	235	261	286	311	336	361	386
Nanjing	973	1 179	1 429	1 689	1 809	1 938	2 076	2 302	2 611	2 674	2 740	2 806	2 875	2 989
Nanning	157	225	323	449	544	659	799	964	1 159	1 233	1 311	1 395	1 483	1 591
Neijiang	137	153	171	191	214	239	267	297	329	363	399	449	506	586
Ningbo	470	526	587	656	733	819	915	1 023	1 142	1 157	1 173	1 188	1 204	1 242
Pingxiang, Jiangxi	742	802	867	938	1 015	1 097	1 187	1 284	1 388	1 444	1 502	1 562	1 625	1 712
Qingdao	894	933	973	1 016	1 060	1 106	1 154	1 460	2 102	2 206	2 316	2 431	2 552	2 705
Qiqihar	721	784	851	924	1 004	1 090	1 184	1 288	1 401	1 418	1 435	1 452	1 470	1 515
Shanghai	5 333	6 865	8 839	10 872	11 154	11 443	11 739	12 395	13 342	13 112	12 887	12 665	12 447	12 666
Shantou	322	366	415	471	534	606	687	780	885	1 020	1 176	1 356	1 563	1 788
Shenyang	2 091	2 451	2 873	3 300	3 493	3 697	3 913	4 236	4 655	4 741	4 828	4 916	5 007	5 176
Shenzhen	174	194	216	242	270	301	337	375	415	455	495	535	575	615
Shijiazhuang	307	426	591	782	856	938	1 028	1 172	1 372	1 483	1 603	1 733	1 873	2 034
Suining	763	812	865	921	980	1 044	1 111	1 183	1 260	1 341	1 428	1 520	1 619	1 737
Suqian	519	567	620	678	742	811	887	970	1 061	1 123	1 189	1 258	1 331	1 422
Suzhou, Jiangsu	457	486	516	548	583	619	657	743	875	1 017	1 118	1 201	1 289	1 392
Taian	829	886	947	1 012	1 082	1 157	1 236	1 322	1 413	1 457	1 503	1 550	1 598	1 672
Taichung	194	238	292	358	438	537	591	664	754	847	950	1 066	1 197	1 340
Taipei	604	760	955	1 230	1 741	2 023	2 217	2 446	2 711	2 629	2 550	2 473	2 399	2 447
Taiyuan	629	790	991	1 216	1 359	1 519	1 698	1 932	2 225	2 318	2 415	2 516	2 622	2 763
Tangshan	640	731	835	948	1 049	1 161	1 285	1 391	1 485	1 575	1 671	1 773	1 881	2 012
Tianjin	2 374	2 931	3 618	4 426	5 221	6 160	7 268	8 132	8 785	8 969	9 156	9 346	9 541	9 874
Tianmen	719	787	862	943	1 033	1 131	1 238	1 356	1 484	1 625	1 779	1 948	2 132	2 339
Tianshui	165	208	262	329	415	522	657	826	1 040	1 111	1 187	1 269	1 356	1 460
Tongliao	110	132	160	193	234	283	341	462	674	727	785	847	914	993
Wanxian	589	657	733	818	913	1 018	1 136	1 267	1 414	1 577	1 759	1 963	2 190	2 438
Weifang	183	221	268	323	391	472	571	779	1 152	1 217	1 287	1 360	1 438	1 534
Wenzhou	255	284	316	352	393	437	487	543	604	674	751	836	927	1 024
Wuhan	1 228	1 578	2 028	2 516	2 713	2 925	3 155	3 458	3 833	4 451	5 169	6 003	6 971	8 002
Wulumuqi (Urumqi)	253	312	384	472	581	715	881	1 029	1 161	1 282	1 415	1 562	1 724	1 905
Wuxi	572	588	604	627	677	730	788	881	1 009	1 066	1 127	1 192	1 260	1 345
Xian	650	895	1 233	1 622	1 773	1 939	2 120	2 429	2 873	2 995	3 123	3 256	3 396	3 580
Xiangxiang	664	685	707	730	753	777	801	827	853	880	908	936	966	1 012
Xiantao	689	750	816	889	968	1 054	1 148	1 250	1 361	1 482	1 614	1 758	1 914	2 091
Xianyang	103	132	169	216	276	353	451	576	737	812	896	988	1 089	1 203
Xiaoshan	1 070	1 075	1 081	1 086	1 091	1 097	1 102	1 108	1 113	1 119	1 124	1 130	1 136	1 164
Xinghua	1 282	1 307	1 332	1 359	1 385	1 412	1 440	1 468	1 497	1 526	1 556	1 587	1 618	1 677
Xintai	1 237	1 245	1 254	1 262	1 271	1 280	1 289	1 298	1 306	1 315	1 325	1 334	1 343	1 378
Xinyi, Jiangsu	600	630	661	694	728	764	802	842	884	927	973	1 022	1 072	1 138
Xinyu	195	225	259	299	344	397	458	528	608	701	808	932	1 074	1 229
Xuanzhou	586	606	627	649	671	694	718	743	769	795	823	851	881	924
Xuzhou	341	397	462	534	597	667	745	837	944	1 329	1 548	1 662	1 784	1 926
Yancheng	759	816	877	943	1 013	1 089	1 170	1 258	1 352	1 453	1 562	1 678	1 804	1 950
Yantai	190	212	236	264	295	329	368	415	469	529	594	664	739	818
Yichun, Heilongjiang	554	587	622	660	699	741	785	832	882	934	991	1 051	1 114	1 180
Yichun, Jiangxi	335	384	440	505	579	664	761	816	836	854	871	890	908	943
Yixing	911	929	947	966	985	1 004	1 024	1 044	1 065	1 086	1 108	1 129	1 152	1 195
Yiyang	397	449	507	574	649	734	830	939	1 062	1 194	1 343	1 510	1 698	1 903
Yongzhou	522	562	605	652	702	756	815	878	946	1 019	1 097	1 182	1 273	1 380
Yueyang	673	713	757	803	851	903	958	1 016	1 078	1 143	1 213	1 286	1 364	1 460
Yulin, Guangxi	688	747	811	880	954	1 036	1 124	1 220	1 323	1 436	1 558	1 691	1 835	1 999
Yuyao	611	632	653	674	697	720	744	769	794	821	848	876	906	950
Yuzhou	751	786	821	859	898	939	982	1 026	1 073	1 122	1 173	1 226	1 282	1 357

Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

Country and agglomeration	Population (thousands)													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Zaoyang	522	564	608	657	709	765	826	892	962	1 039	1 121	1 210	1 306	1 418
Zaozhuang	282	355	447	564	711	896	1 129	1 423	1 793	1 916	2 048	2 189	2 339	2 516
Zhangjiakou	304	339	377	420	468	521	580	646	720	796	880	973	1 076	1 191
Zhangjiangang	509	538	568	601	635	671	710	750	793	838	886	936	990	1 056
Zhanjiang	406	457	514	579	652	734	827	931	1 049	1 198	1 368	1 562	1 783	2 024
Zhaodong	615	635	656	678	700	723	747	772	797	824	851	879	908	952
Zhengzhou	521	650	810	987	1 100	1 227	1 368	1 542	1 752	1 905	2 070	2 250	2 445	2 666
Zibo	1 453	1 554	1 661	1 777	1 900	2 032	2 173	2 323	2 484	2 578	2 675	2 775	2 879	3 024
Zigong	564	604	647	693	742	795	852	912	977	1 023	1 072	1 123	1 176	1 246
CHINA, HONG KONG SAR (2)														
Hong Kong	1 631	2 088	2 615	3 191	3 458	3 943	4 609	5 070	5 677	6 183	6 807	7 182	7 537	7 872
COLOMBIA														
Barranquilla	294	366	455	565	691	833	977	1 146	1 244	1 396	1 683	1 918	2 125	2 305
Bucaramanga	110	145	190	250	325	407	471	544	648	776	937	1 069	1 187	1 292
Cali	231	331	474	664	851	1 056	1 232	1 439	1 591	1 818	2 233	2 583	2 884	3 134
Cartagena	107	137	177	226	274	335	416	516	576	667	845	1 002	1 140	1 252
Cucuta	70	92	122	160	206	264	333	421	520	637	772	883	983	1 072
Medellín	376	523	727	992	1 260	1 539	1 744	1 976	2 147	2 403	2 866	3 236	3 561	3 842
Santa Fé de Bogotá	676	939	1 303	1 794	2 391	3 070	3 664	4 373	4 970	5 716	6 771	7 594	8 301	8 900
CONGO														
Brazzaville	216	230	245	261	277	317	438	596	704	830	980	1 153	1 361	1 609
COSTA RICA														
San José	148	184	230	287	359	440	526	627	737	867	998	1 145	1 299	1 441
CÔTE D'IVOIRE														
Abidjan	59	103	180	315	553	960	1 264	1 663	2 102	2 535	3 057	3 516	3 975	4 432
CUBA														
Havana	1 147	1 274	1 415	1 571	1 744	1 827	1 909	2 005	2 108	2 183	2 187	2 192	2 197	2 200
CZECH REPUBLIC														
Prague	1 002	1 034	1 068	1 075	1 078	1 125	1 178	1 196	1 210	1 197	1 181	1 164	1 164	1 164
DEM. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA														
Nampho	52	68	88	115	154	215	299	417	580	808	1 022	1 179	1 272	1 329
Pyongyang	516	578	647	770	987	1 348	1 842	2 134	2 473	2 865	3 124	3 284	3 399	3 504
DEM. REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO														
Kinshasa	173	279	451	786	1 370	1 735	2 197	2 782	3 392	4 099	4 745	5 717	7 096	8 686
Lubumbashi	115	149	194	251	325	390	469	564	660	783	906	1 102	1 384	1 714
DENMARK														
Copenhagen	1 216	1 227	1 284	1 373	1 380	1 381	1 382	1 355	1 338	1 358	1 079	1 091	1 101	1 107
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC														
Santo Domingo	219	312	446	613	833	1 016	1 240	1 396	1 522	1 653	1 781	1 920	2 049	2 185
ECUADOR														
Guayaquil	258	343	456	583	719	890	1 120	1 352	1 572	1 808	2 077	2 387	2 679	2 953
Quito	206	257	319	399	501	628	780	936	1 088	1 217	1 357	1 514	1 660	1 806
EGYPT														
Alexandria	1 037	1 249	1 504	1 752	1 987	2 241	2 519	2 826	3 063	3 277	3 506	3 760	4 074	4 469
Cairo	2 436	3 047	3 811	4 765	5 579	6 437	7 338	8 326	9 061	9 707	10 398	11 146	12 036	13 123
EL SALVADOR														
San Salvador	194	246	311	394	500	596	701	825	970	1 140	1 339	1 472	1 596	1 718
ETHIOPIA														
Addis Ababa	392	451	519	597	729	926	1 175	1 476	1 791	2 157	2 491	2 899	3 429	4 138
FINLAND														
Helsinki	365	405	448	478	507	582	674	724	872	943	1 019	1 103	1 115	1 119

Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Population (thousands)													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
FRANCE														
Bordeaux	304	380	475	543	584	614	641	669	699	730	763	794	820	840
Lille	723	767	814	863	906	936	944	952	961	984	1 007	1 031	1 053	1 073
Lyon	572	709	878	1 014	1 106	1 173	1 203	1 233	1 265	1 313	1 362	1 408	1 447	1 475
Marseille-Aix-en-Provence	624	743	885	1 025	1 127	1 185	1 234	1 273	1 305	1 331	1 357	1 384	1 410	1 432
Nice-Cannes	367	426	495	568	637	699	748	800	854	874	894	915	936	954
Paris	5 424	6 277	7 264	8 000	8 411	8 630	8 873	9 105	9 331	9 510	9 693	9 854	9 963	10 008
Toulouse	248	297	355	421	481	527	566	608	654	714	779	839	885	914
GEORGIA														
Tbilisi	574	642	718	803	897	992	1 091	1 180	1 227	1 162	1 100	1 042	997	971
GERMANY														
Aachen	710	779	856	904	947	951	956	960	1 001	1 040	1 064	1 073	1 075	1 075
Berlin	3 337	3 318	3 299	3 255	3 207	3 227	3 247	3 268	3 288	3 317	3 325	3 328	3 329	3 329
Bielefeld	941	984	1 029	1 075	1 122	1 127	1 132	1 137	1 201	1 262	1 298	1 312	1 315	1 315
Bremen	676	725	777	805	827	823	819	815	840	866	882	889	891	891
Hamburg	2 171	2 271	2 374	2 439	2 494	2 479	2 465	2 451	2 540	2 624	2 668	2 686	2 690	2 690
Hannover	990	1 049	1 112	1 166	1 218	1 210	1 202	1 194	1 230	1 266	1 287	1 296	1 297	1 297
Karlsruhe	632	684	740	797	857	861	865	869	912	954	980	990	992	992
Munich	1 258	1 395	1 547	1 726	1 926	1 957	1 990	2 023	2 134	2 237	2 295	2 318	2 323	2 323
Nuremberg	790	853	921	975	1 027	1 034	1 041	1 048	1 106	1 160	1 193	1 206	1 209	1 209
Rhein-Main (3)	2 295	2 503	2 730	2 950	3 178	3 215	3 254	3 293	3 456	3 605	3 688	3 721	3 728	3 728
Rhein-Neckar (4)	1 077	1 169	1 268	1 345	1 418	1 422	1 427	1 432	1 503	1 570	1 609	1 625	1 628	1 628
Rhein-Ruhr Middle (5)	2 001	2 228	2 482	2 617	2 719	2 590	2 466	2 349	2 699	3 030	3 238	3 325	3 342	3 342
Rhein-Ruhr North (6)	5 295	5 823	6 404	6 541	6 568	6 448	6 331	6 217	6 353	6 482	6 542	6 566	6 571	6 571
Rhein-Ruhr South (7)	1 770	1 987	2 230	2 416	2 593	2 633	2 674	2 714	2 854	2 984	3 055	3 084	3 090	3 090
Saarland (8)	793	838	885	909	926	908	889	872	878	888	893	896	896	896
Stuttgart	1 483	1 681	1 905	2 091	2 275	2 300	2 326	2 351	2 484	2 608	2 677	2 705	2 710	2 710
GHANA														
Accra	167	258	393	499	631	738	863	1 013	1 197	1 415	1 674	1 970	2 289	2 607
Kumasi	87	131	195	262	349	397	452	514	584	664	755	862	986	1 121
GREECE														
Athens	1 783	2 001	2 246	2 391	2 521	2 738	2 987	3 047	3 070	3 122	3 179	3 238	3 290	3 330
Thessaloniki	292	329	372	447	542	617	694	724	746	771	797	824	849	870
GUATEMALA														
Guatemala City	428	477	531	592	660	715	749	776	803	839	908	982	1 077	1 204
GUINEA														
Conakry	39	67	112	208	388	561	638	740	877	1 041	1 234	1 465	1 769	2 138
HAITI														
Port-au-Prince	133	182	247	337	460	575	701	881	1 134	1 427	1 767	2 090	2 427	2 765
HONDURAS														
Tegucigalpa	73	96	128	169	223	298	408	560	710	812	928	1 061	1 199	1 349
HUNGARY														
Budapest	1 618	1 714	1 811	1 878	1 946	2 005	2 057	2 036	2 005	1 893	1 787	1 670	1 670	1 670
INDIA														
Agra	368	428	499	559	624	681	739	828	933	1 095	1 293	1 526	1 758	1 996
Ahmadabad	859	1 007	1 181	1 412	1 695	2 050	2 484	2 855	3 255	3 790	4 427	5 171	5 897	6 632
Allahabad	327	372	423	464	506	568	640	728	830	928	1 035	1 153	1 270	1 404
Amritsar	332	362	394	423	453	520	604	665	726	844	990	1 162	1 332	1 510
Asansol	91	122	162	197	235	289	356	504	727	891	1 065	1 272	1 480	1 691
Aurangabad	65	79	95	122	159	218	303	415	568	708	868	1 065	1 265	1 465
Bangalore	764	947	1 173	1 382	1 615	2 111	2 812	3 395	4 036	4 744	5 567	6 532	7 474	8 416
Bhopal	97	143	212	282	370	491	655	831	1 046	1 228	1 426	1 656	1 884	2 122
Calcutta	4 446	4 945	5 500	6 162	6 911	7 888	9 030	9 946	10 890	11 924	13 058	14 299	15 462	16 798
Chandigarh	59	83	115	159	222	301	406	483	564	658	768	896	1 024	1 159
Chennai (Madras)	1 397	1 544	1 706	2 244	3 030	3 609	4 203	4 748	5 338	5 836	6 353	6 915	7 450	8 092
Coimbatore	265	333	417	542	707	810	907	995	1 088	1 239	1 420	1 628	1 831	2 050
Delhi	1 390	1 782	2 283	2 845	3 531	4 426	5 558	6 769	8 206	10 092	12 441	15 334	18 226	20 946
Dhanbad	89	130	191	280	410	525	658	734	805	915	1 046	1 195	1 342	1 502
Durg-Bhilainagar	70	95	128	173	234	330	468	567	670	780	905	1 051	1 195	1 348

Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

Country and agglomeration	Estimates and projections: 1950-2015													
	Population (thousands)													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Faridabad	22	32	48	64	83	153	302	434	593	779	1 018	1 330	1 663	1 983
Ghaziabad	42	54	68	91	122	181	272	369	492	675	928	1 277	1 663	2 033
Guwahati	41	63	95	135	190	252	329	431	564	675	797	941	1 085	1 234
Gwalior	238	266	296	342	397	465	544	621	706	779	855	939	1 022	1 123
Hubli-Dharwad	193	217	245	298	367	437	516	577	639	705	776	854	932	1 026
Hyderabad	1 122	1 181	1 243	1 462	1 749	2 086	2 487	3 209	4 193	4 825	5 445	6 145	6 816	7 536
Indore	306	345	389	459	546	663	808	941	1 088	1 314	1 597	1 941	2 289	2 633
Jabalpur	251	300	358	431	520	621	740	812	879	981	1 100	1 234	1 364	1 512
Jaipur	285	335	395	491	616	778	984	1 209	1 478	1 826	2 259	2 796	3 341	3 871
Jamshedpur	212	260	319	378	445	538	653	735	817	938	1 081	1 246	1 409	1 583
Jodhpur	178	199	222	261	310	388	491	570	654	743	842	954	1 065	1 188
Kanpur	691	810	951	1 092	1 250	1 420	1 612	1 798	2 001	2 294	2 641	3 040	3 429	3 838
Kochi (Cochin)	187	238	303	362	428	532	666	855	1 103	1 229	1 340	1 461	1 579	1 726
Kozhikode (Calicut)	154	193	241	282	327	412	528	645	781	835	875	917	961	1 033
Lucknow	488	560	644	720	801	892	993	1 254	1 614	1 906	2 221	2 589	2 949	3 322
Ludhiana	149	188	237	302	387	479	590	767	1 006	1 183	1 368	1 583	1 794	2 017
Madurai	358	388	420	530	685	790	893	981	1 073	1 132	1 187	1 245	1 305	1 402
Meerut	230	254	280	317	361	432	523	655	824	975	1 143	1 340	1 535	1 738
Mumbai (Bombay)	2 981	3 524	4 166	5 063	6 179	7 347	8 695	10 341	12 308	14 111	16 086	18 336	20 468	22 645
Mysore	244	248	253	293	347	404	470	548	640	708	776	851	925	1 017
Nagpur	474	565	674	785	910	1 075	1 273	1 448	1 637	1 849	2 089	2 359	2 622	2 911
Nashik	154	180	211	238	267	330	416	539	700	886	1 117	1 408	1 709	2 003
Patna	279	316	359	414	480	642	881	993	1 087	1 331	1 658	2 066	2 484	2 892
Pune (Poona)	592	656	727	888	1 099	1 345	1 642	1 998	2 430	2 978	3 655	4 485	5 321	6 130
Rajkot	129	156	189	234	291	355	431	525	638	787	974	1 205	1 442	1 677
Ranchi	105	120	138	182	244	342	480	549	607	712	844	999	1 155	1 316
Solapur	273	302	333	362	393	445	506	558	613	720	853	1 012	1 171	1 334
Srinagar	248	269	292	345	412	494	592	661	730	833	954	1 093	1 230	1 379
Surat	219	249	283	363	474	642	877	1 139	1 468	1 984	2 699	3 671	4 732	5 731
Thiruvananthapuram	192	238	294	344	400	454	512	636	801	853	885	918	954	1 021
Tiruchirapalli	217	232	248	326	444	522	599	652	705	768	837	913	989	1 083
Vadodara	207	244	289	360	452	571	722	891	1 096	1 273	1 465	1 686	1 903	2 134
Varanasi (Benares)	348	409	480	537	597	680	777	887	1 013	1 106	1 199	1 300	1 399	1 526
Vijayawada	157	188	225	274	334	419	527	658	821	914	999	1 093	1 184	1 298
Visakhapatnam	104	135	176	245	345	452	583	770	1 018	1 168	1 309	1 468	1 624	1 799
INDONESIA														
Bandung	511	679	902	1 086	1 263	1 493	1 774	2 090	2 460	2 896	3 409	4 020	4 687	5 315
Jakarta	1 452	1 972	2 679	3 297	3 915	4 813	5 984	6 788	7 650	8 161	11 018	13 194	15 477	17 498
Malang	316	327	338	350	362	413	486	550	620	698	787	898	1 032	1 170
Medan	284	358	451	603	826	1 031	1 249	1 390	1 537	1 699	1 879	2 109	2 392	2 690
Palembang	277	351	446	486	501	597	746	880	1 032	1 212	1 422	1 675	1 957	2 229
Semarang	371	424	485	526	558	660	809	812	804	795	787	816	885	982
Surabaya	679	808	962	1 110	1 267	1 471	1 719	1 887	2 061	2 252	2 461	2 735	3 082	3 453
Tegal	30	49	78	126	204	266	323	420	550	650	762	898	1 052	1 202
Ujung Pandang	162	204	255	320	401	502	629	719	816	926	1 051	1 205	1 387	1 573
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)														
Ahvaz	85	112	146	192	246	313	410	541	685	784	871	967	1 071	1 183
Esfahan	184	237	306	395	544	767	897	980	1 094	1 230	1 381	1 547	1 719	1 898
Karaj	7	12	22	38	68	124	221	392	693	903	1 063	1 235	1 405	1 566
Mashhad	173	225	293	381	509	685	954	1 345	1 680	1 854	1 990	2 147	2 331	2 545
Qom	78	92	109	128	168	227	330	492	622	744	888	1 045	1 198	1 341
Shiraz	128	160	202	254	325	418	578	819	946	1 030	1 124	1 230	1 349	1 483
Tabriz	235	277	327	386	497	662	801	935	1 058	1 165	1 274	1 396	1 533	1 684
Tehran	1 041	1 396	1 873	2 511	3 290	4 273	5 079	5 839	6 365	6 687	6 979	7 352	7 842	8 457
IRAQ														
Baghdad	579	719	1 019	1 614	2 143	2 814	3 354	3 681	4 092	4 598	5 200	5 910	6 630	7 390
Basra	116	148	205	304	329	350	372	395	521	826	1 076	1 187	1 303	1 440
Mosul	144	167	204	260	322	397	489	603	736	889	1 056	1 236	1 423	1 618
IRELAND														
Dublin	626	647	661	723	771	833	903	920	916	946	989	1 033	1 082	1 137
ISRAEL														
Haifa	204	228	255	286	321	350	373	401	435	742	865	948	1 034	1 111
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	418	556	738	882	1 029	1 206	1 416	1 621	1 790	2 396	2 752	3 025	3 306	3 542

Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Population (thousands)													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
ITALY														
Genoa	908	968	1 033	1 072	1 104	1 087	1 053	1 000	943	893	847	803	801	799
Milan	3 633	4 045	4 504	4 994	5 528	5 529	5 334	4 984	4 603	4 367	4 183	4 007	3 997	3 985
Naples	2 749	2 963	3 192	3 394	3 592	3 624	3 594	3 421	3 210	3 087	2 995	2 905	2 898	2 889
Rome	1 566	1 910	2 330	2 637	2 907	2 998	3 019	2 999	2 965	2 864	2 743	2 628	2 621	2 614
Turin	880	1 049	1 250	1 433	1 620	1 641	1 598	1 502	1 394	1 315	1 247	1 182	1 179	1 176
JAPAN														
Fukuoka-Kitakyushu	954	1 146	1 338	1 486	1 651	1 853	2 030	2 217	2 487	2 619	2 716	2 815	2 883	2 924
Hiroshima	200	251	302	361	430	505	791	880	945	968	987	1 005	1 016	1 022
Kyoto	1 002	1 091	1 165	1 229	1 298	1 622	1 701	1 714	1 760	1 804	1 806	1 805	1 797	1 792
Nagoya	992	1 226	1 555	1 762	1 997	2 293	2 590	2 708	2 947	3 055	3 122	3 189	3 229	3 253
Osaka-Kobe	4 147	5 120	6 227	7 654	9 408	9 844	9 990	10 350	11 035	11 052	11 165	11 286	11 331	11 359
Sapporo	254	348	489	630	813	978	1 173	1 379	1 561	1 684	1 756	1 828	1 878	1 909
Sendai	324	357	402	460	526	635	701	722	771	841	890	940	977	1 000
Tokyo	11 275	13 713	16 679	20 284	23 298	26 615	28 549	30 304	32 530	33 587	34 450	35 327	35 879	36 214
JORDAN														
Amman	90	140	218	299	388	500	636	736	851	987	1 147	1 292	1 421	1 550
KAZAKHSTAN														
Almaty	377	446	529	626	740	860	979	1 061	1 124	1 127	1 130	1 103	1 086	1 095
KENYA														
Nairobi	87	139	219	348	531	677	862	1 090	1 380	1 755	2 233	2 818	3 443	4 016
KUWAIT														
Kuwait City	81	113	179	302	545	682	831	940	1 021	873	1 175	1 225	1 297	1 388
KYRGYZSTAN														
Bishkek	130	177	240	326	436	490	544	585	634	698	769	828	887	957
LATVIA														
Riga	490	541	597	659	728	789	845	882	892	833	761	719	688	669
LEBANON														
Beirut	335	431	556	715	921	1 500	1 623	1 456	1 153	1 313	1 639	1 875	2 047	2 174
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA														
Benghazi	53	74	104	148	220	310	397	506	636	800	912	1 033	1 149	1 256
Tripoli	106	136	174	235	398	611	797	1 056	1 500	1 678	1 877	2 093	2 300	2 497
MADAGASCAR														
Antananarivo	180	213	252	298	363	454	580	742	948	1 212	1 494	1 808	2 166	2 598
MALAYSIA														
Kuala Lumpur	208	281	344	394	451	645	921	1 016	1 120	1 209	1 297	1 392	1 506	1 635
MALI														
Bamako	62	89	128	183	263	377	486	599	737	906	1 114	1 379	1 729	2 178
MEXICO														
Ciudad Juárez	123	180	263	330	412	474	546	664	809	997	1 239	1 469	1 659	1 800
Culiacán	49	65	85	122	172	230	306	434	606	690	750	799	849	901
Guadalajara	403	593	870	1 148	1 506	1 850	2 269	2 615	3 011	3 431	3 697	3 905	4 105	4 309
León	123	193	302	380	479	589	724	833	961	1 127	1 293	1 438	1 564	1 671
Mérida	143	173	208	235	269	351	456	551	664	765	849	919	985	1 048
Mexicali	66	108	175	217	266	302	343	458	607	690	771	840	904	964
Mexico City	2 883	3 801	5 012	6 653	8 769	10 690	13 010	14 109	15 311	16 790	18 066	19 013	19 854	20 647
Monterrey	356	498	698	943	1 267	1 589	1 992	2 273	2 594	2 961	3 267	3 517	3 741	3 947
Puebla	227	293	378	493	645	858	1 140	1 395	1 699	1 932	1 888	1 880	1 911	1 987
Querétaro	49	58	68	89	116	159	218	353	561	671	798	913	1 011	1 090
San Luis Potosí	132	165	207	250	303	378	472	561	665	774	857	927	993	1 057
Tijuana	60	96	154	212	289	355	437	576	760	1 017	1 297	1 570	1 796	1 957
Toluca	54	69	90	117	158	309	599	707	835	981	1 455	1 987	2 442	2 735
Torreón	189	256	346	392	447	556	690	782	882	954	1 012	1 057	1 108	1 169
MONGOLIA														
Ulaanbaatar	70	112	179	248	298	356	423	492	572	661	764	842	919	997

Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Population (thousands)													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
MOROCCO														
Casablanca	625	778	967	1 206	1 505	1 793	2 109	2 407	2 685	2 994	3 344	3 743	4 168	4 579
Fès	165	215	280	322	369	433	510	594	684	787	904	1 032	1 165	1 293
Marrakech	209	225	243	280	323	367	416	486	580	693	818	951	1 082	1 203
Rabat	145	184	233	339	494	641	808	982	1 161	1 374	1 610	1 859	2 102	2 325
MOZAMBIQUE														
Maputo	92	129	181	259	371	456	550	653	776	921	1 094	1 316	1 588	1 880
MYANMAR														
Mandalay	167	205	250	306	374	442	499	563	631	710	807	927	1 071	1 219
Yangon	1 302	1 440	1 592	1 760	1 946	2 151	2 378	2 629	2 893	3 204	3 594	4 082	4 666	5 256
NETHERLANDS														
Amsterdam	855	883	912	937	963	989	1 010	1 031	1 053	1 102	1 127	1 157	1 191	1 225
Rotterdam	741	783	829	939	1 064	1 032	1 026	1 035	1 047	1 078	1 094	1 112	1 136	1 164
NEW ZEALAND														
Auckland	319	387	440	532	635	729	774	812	870	976	1 063	1 152	1 220	1 272
NICARAGUA														
Managua	110	148	199	269	366	443	525	621	735	870	1 009	1 159	1 323	1 497
NIGER														
Niamey	34	45	61	85	126	187	260	341	447	577	752	997	1 327	1 753
NIGERIA														
Benin City	46	62	83	105	119	210	415	654	738	824	918	1 022	1 153	1 318
Ibadan	427	493	570	654	740	960	1 290	1 606	1 782	1 965	2 160	2 375	2 649	3 001
Kaduna	28	53	99	156	177	299	559	853	961	1 073	1 194	1 329	1 498	1 711
Kano	107	157	229	308	348	609	1 189	1 861	2 095	2 337	2 596	2 884	3 242	3 689
Lagos	288	468	762	1 135	1 414	1 890	2 572	3 500	4 764	6 434	8 665	11 135	14 037	17 036
Ogbomoso	113	171	260	352	381	432	489	553	623	716	829	959	1 117	1 301
Port Harcourt	58	88	135	187	212	300	451	604	680	760	846	942	1 063	1 216
NORWAY														
Oslo	492	533	576	601	624	634	642	662	684	729	774	808	839	866
PAKISTAN														
Faisalabad	169	261	404	546	726	907	1 079	1 281	1 520	1 804	2 142	2 533	2 985	3 517
Gujranwala	117	149	191	247	321	426	577	705	848	1 019	1 226	1 466	1 742	2 064
Hyderabad	233	312	420	500	586	667	741	838	950	1 077	1 221	1 392	1 609	1 886
Karachi	1 028	1 378	1 848	2 405	3 119	3 989	5 048	6 033	7 147	8 467	10 032	11 819	13 837	16 155
Lahore	826	1 022	1 264	1 575	1 964	2 399	2 882	3 388	3 970	4 653	5 452	6 373	7 440	8 699
Multan	182	251	345	419	501	599	715	827	953	1 097	1 263	1 459	1 698	1 995
Peshawar	148	176	209	234	260	347	535	653	769	905	1 066	1 255	1 477	1 745
Rawalpindi	232	278	333	426	550	670	779	919	1 087	1 286	1 521	1 794	2 113	2 494
PANAMA														
Panama City	171	220	283	360	455	528	613	721	845	875	905	950	1 019	1 109
PARAGUAY														
Asunción	223	262	309	370	452	551	671	796	928	1 140	1 457	1 750	2 002	2 290
PERU														
Lima	973	1 282	1 688	2 223	2 927	3 651	4 401	5 090	5 825	6 667	7 454	8 180	8 822	9 365
PHILIPPINES														
Davao	124	169	230	302	395	488	614	724	854	1 001	1 152	1 326	1 513	1 694
Metro Manila	1 544	1 872	2 274	2 829	3 534	4 999	5 955	6 888	7 973	9 401	9 950	10 677	11 610	12 637
POLAND														
Crakow	363	434	518	571	630	698	757	781	806	815	818	822	826	828
Gdansk	365	443	537	614	697	766	823	840	857	858	854	851	851	851
Katowice	1 689	2 018	2 412	2 578	2 767	3 019	3 226	3 291	3 357	3 233	3 069	2 914	2 914	2 914
Lodz	725	785	851	886	925	971	1 008	1 019	1 030	1 006	974	943	943	944
Warsaw	1 014	1 221	1 469	1 587	1 722	1 907	2 061	2 112	2 165	2 183	2 194	2 204	2 212	2 217

Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Population (thousands)													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
PORTUGAL														
Lisbon	778	835	895	966	1 043	1 168	1 313	1 544	1 830	1 908	1 942	1 977	2 016	2 057
Porto	362	397	436	451	465	500	542	756	1 101	1 206	1 254	1 303	1 352	1 395
PUERTO RICO														
San Juan	451	517	596	740	915	1 069	1 244	1 381	1 539	1 855	2 237	2 357	2 386	2 398
REPUBLIC OF KOREA														
Inch'on	258	319	394	496	627	791	1 067	1 364	1 785	2 271	2 464	2 642	2 732	2 788
Kwangju	174	231	307	382	487	601	721	893	1 122	1 249	1 346	1 448	1 503	1 539
Puch'on	51	60	69	80	93	108	214	435	651	771	763	745	730	724
Pusan	948	1 046	1 154	1 365	1 813	2 418	3 120	3 490	3 778	3 813	3 673	3 527	3 449	3 400
Seoul	1 021	1 553	2 361	3 452	5 312	6 808	8 283	9 549	10 544	10 256	9 917	9 592	9 365	9 215
Songnam	53	73	101	140	194	268	371	443	534	842	911	959	979	993
Suwon	74	81	90	155	168	220	305	422	628	748	932	1 168	1 370	1 511
Taegu	355	484	659	806	1 048	1 297	1 589	1 998	2 215	2 434	2 478	2 510	2 480	2 463
Taejon	131	172	224	294	400	501	644	850	1 036	1 256	1 362	1 464	1 519	1 556
Ulsan	29	45	67	102	154	246	408	541	673	945	1 011	1 060	1 079	1 093
ROMANIA														
Bucharest	1 111	1 269	1 383	1 495	1 623	1 763	1 865	1 950	2 040	2 054	2 009	1 764	1 764	1 764
RUSSIAN FEDERATION														
Chelyabinsk	573	638	711	792	881	966	1 046	1 098	1 130	1 109	1 088	1 067	1 023	988
Ekaterinburg	628	712	808	916	1 035	1 135	1 231	1 303	1 350	1 326	1 303	1 281	1 227	1 185
Kazan	514	588	673	769	875	942	1 007	1 056	1 094	1 099	1 103	1 108	1 086	1 064
Krasnoyarsk	290	357	438	538	655	734	812	868	910	911	911	912	892	872
Moscow	5 356	5 749	6 170	6 622	7 106	7 623	8 136	8 580	9 053	9 563	10 103	10 672	10 898	10 934
Nizhni Novgorod	796	878	969	1 070	1 178	1 273	1 357	1 401	1 420	1 375	1 331	1 288	1 235	1 192
Novosibirsk	719	813	919	1 039	1 168	1 250	1 329	1 387	1 430	1 428	1 426	1 425	1 365	1 319
Omsk	444	520	608	712	830	933	1 032	1 097	1 144	1 140	1 136	1 132	1 085	1 047
Perm	498	571	655	751	857	937	1 011	1 054	1 076	1 044	1 014	984	943	911
Rostov-on-Don	484	549	622	704	796	874	946	986	1 022	1 041	1 061	1 081	1 073	1 058
Saint Petersburg	2 903	3 141	3 398	3 677	3 980	4 325	4 645	4 844	5 019	5 116	5 214	5 315	5 274	5 202
Samara	658	741	835	940	1 055	1 146	1 221	1 241	1 244	1 208	1 173	1 140	1 092	1 055
Saratov	473	533	602	679	763	816	863	887	901	890	878	868	831	803
Ufa	418	489	573	670	782	887	985	1 041	1 078	1 063	1 049	1 035	992	958
Volgograd	461	534	618	716	823	884	939	973	999	1 005	1 010	1 016	997	977
Voronezh	332	396	472	563	666	732	797	847	880	867	854	842	807	779
SAUDI ARABIA														
Dammam	22	31	45	65	94	136	196	283	409	591	759	920	1 075	1 213
Jidda	119	129	141	197	348	594	851	1 217	1 742	2 494	3 171	3 807	4 406	4 921
Mecca	148	179	215	260	313	383	501	655	856	1 120	1 326	1 529	1 749	1 959
Medina	44	60	82	112	153	208	284	388	529	722	885	1 044	1 206	1 356
Riyadh	111	131	156	227	408	710	1 055	1 566	2 325	3 452	4 519	5 514	6 413	7 155
SENEGAL														
Dakar	223	286	366	468	600	768	965	1 207	1 461	1 690	1 968	2 313	2 716	3 140
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO														
Belgrade	397	475	570	649	733	876	1 058	1 106	1 127	1 126	1 121	1 116	1 103	1 101
SIERRA LEONE														
Freetown	52	73	104	147	208	288	364	460	581	682	802	1 007	1 202	1 402
SINGAPORE														
Singapore	1 022	1 306	1 634	1 880	2 075	2 263	2 414	2 709	3 016	3 478	4 016	4 372	4 574	4 707
SOMALIA														
Mogadishu	47	66	94	144	256	444	532	637	757	896	1 061	1 257	1 488	1 787
SOUTH AFRICA														
Cape Town	618	705	803	945	1 114	1 339	1 609	1 925	2 155	2 394	2 715	3 103	3 205	3 239
Durban	486	562	650	746	853	932	1 017	1 132	1 267	1 421	1 584	1 759	1 936	2 113
East Rand (Ekurhuleni)	546	610	682	783	898	997	1 107	1 237	1 531	1 894	2 392	3 043	3 276	3 439
Johannesburg	900	1 016	1 147	1 288	1 443	1 498	1 554	1 625	1 878	2 265	2 732	3 288	3 539	3 666
Port Elizabeth	192	236	289	372	477	531	590	662	828	911	958	998	1 018	1 023
Pretoria	275	340	419	488	565	624	688	763	911	951	1 084	1 282	1 363	1 405
Vereeniging	117	148	187	239	306	372	451	551	743	800	897	1 033	1 075	1 095

Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Population (thousands)													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
SPAIN														
Barcelona	1 557	1 742	1 948	2 272	2 663	2 873	3 070	3 568	4 201	4 332	4 378	4 424	4 452	4 468
Madrid	1 550	1 858	2 228	2 736	3 370	3 822	4 296	4 563	4 805	4 929	5 036	5 145	5 223	5 269
SUDAN														
Khartoum	183	252	347	477	657	886	1 164	1 611	2 360	3 242	3 949	4 495	5 044	5 638
SWEDEN														
Göteborg	351	374	398	452	536	691	694	703	729	758	792	829	846	856
Stockholm	741	772	805	1 003	1 096	1 359	1 385	1 432	1 487	1 557	1 641	1 729	1 777	1 803
SWITZERLAND														
Zürich	494	514	535	614	711	713	707	765	834	926	955	984	997	1 003
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC														
Aleppo	319	392	480	588	721	879	1 071	1 292	1 554	1 869	2 188	2 505	2 818	3 136
Damascus	367	461	579	727	914	1 122	1 376	1 562	1 732	1 920	2 105	2 317	2 566	2 849
Homs	101	126	159	200	251	312	387	470	565	680	797	915	1 036	1 161
THAILAND														
Bangkok	1 360	1 712	2 151	2 584	3 110	3 842	4 723	5 279	5 888	6 106	6 332	6 604	6 970	7 465
TUNISIA														
Tunis	472	528	588	655	750	868	1 139	1 428	1 568	1 722	1 891	2 063	2 215	2 360
TURKEY														
Adana	138	197	272	342	402	471	568	763	907	1 011	1 123	1 248	1 353	1 452
Ankara	281	439	635	954	1 341	1 709	1 891	2 213	2 561	2 842	3 179	3 593	3 943	4 250
Bursa	148	184	221	301	325	345	478	604	819	988	1 182	1 413	1 625	1 806
Gaziantep	104	140	180	232	264	299	370	472	595	710	844	1 004	1 150	1 276
Istanbul	967	1 249	1 453	2 001	2 772	3 600	4 397	5 407	6 552	7 665	8 744	9 760	10 589	11 302
Izmir	224	292	356	559	876	1 046	1 216	1 472	1 741	1 966	2 216	2 500	2 741	2 956
UGANDA														
Kampala	53	85	137	222	340	399	472	597	755	918	1 111	1 345	1 635	2 022
UKRAINE														
Dnepropetrovsk	536	606	684	773	872	981	1 081	1 136	1 162	1 119	1 077	1 036	1 004	979
Donetsk	585	649	721	800	886	963	1 033	1 076	1 097	1 061	1 026	992	961	937
Kharkov	758	856	968	1 094	1 233	1 353	1 466	1 544	1 586	1 534	1 484	1 436	1 391	1 357
Kiev	815	974	1 163	1 389	1 655	1 926	2 201	2 410	2 574	2 590	2 606	2 623	2 612	2 591
Odessa	532	608	693	791	899	982	1 054	1 081	1 092	1 064	1 037	1 010	978	955
Zaporozhye	315	380	459	554	664	730	795	844	873	847	822	798	773	754
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES														
Dubai	20	28	40	45	70	165	254	345	473	650	893	1 026	1 137	1 228
UNITED KINGDOM														
Birmingham	2 229	2 283	2 338	2 357	2 370	2 365	2 357	2 330	2 301	2 272	2 243	2 215	2 215	2 215
Leeds	1 692	1 697	1 703	1 714	1 726	1 618	1 496	1 465	1 449	1 433	1 417	1 402	1 402	1 404
Liverpool	1 382	1 383	1 384	1 334	1 276	1 018	784	788	831	876	924	975	1 018	1 047
London	8 361	8 278	8 196	7 869	7 509	7 546	7 660	7 667	7 654	7 641	7 628	7 615	7 615	7 615
Manchester	2 422	2 425	2 427	2 413	2 396	2 370	2 343	2 313	2 282	2 252	2 223	2 193	2 193	2 194
Tyneside (Newcastle)	909	921	934	913	886	838	790	825	877	933	993	1 056	1 111	1 147
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA														
Dar es Salaam	78	113	162	233	391	638	825	1 041	1 316	1 668	2 116	2 683	3 371	4 123
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA														
Atlanta	513	631	776	959	1 182	1 386	1 625	1 879	2 184	2 781	3 542	4 284	4 883	5 260
Austin	137	161	189	224	267	320	383	466	569	720	913	1 101	1 258	1 365
Baltimore	1 168	1 290	1 422	1 486	1 555	1 650	1 749	1 797	1 849	1 962	2 083	2 178	2 281	2 382
Boston	2 551	2 680	2 818	3 000	3 187	3 233	3 281	3 349	3 428	3 726	4 049	4 313	4 555	4 760
Bridgeport-Stamford	415	508	618	661	705	703	702	706	714	799	894	977	1 052	1 115
Buffalo	899	976	1 055	1 071	1 084	1 041	1 001	977	955	966	977	985	1 011	1 051

Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Population (thousands)													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Charlotte	142	174	211	244	281	315	353	402	461	596	769	942	1 086	1 183
Chicago	4 999	5 565	6 183	6 639	7 106	7 160	7 216	7 285	7 374	7 839	8 333	8 711	9 080	9 411
Cincinnati	881	980	1 086	1 144	1 202	1 216	1 231	1 281	1 335	1 419	1 508	1 580	1 657	1 734
Cleveland	1 392	1 582	1 789	1 875	1 954	1 848	1 751	1 713	1 680	1 734	1 789	1 831	1 892	1 968
Columbus, Ohio	441	524	621	702	791	813	836	890	950	1 040	1 138	1 222	1 301	1 372
Dallas-Fort Worth	866	1 122	1 447	1 715	2 025	2 234	2 468	2 819	3 219	3 665	4 172	4 612	4 981	5 249
Denver-Aurora	505	641	809	923	1 054	1 198	1 356	1 437	1 528	1 747	1 998	2 219	2 408	2 550
Detroit	2 769	3 140	3 548	3 759	3 966	3 885	3 807	3 750	3 703	3 804	3 909	3 980	4 094	4 234
Hartford	425	453	485	572	670	700	731	756	783	818	853	882	919	962
Houston	709	904	1 151	1 396	1 693	2 030	2 424	2 658	2 922	3 353	3 849	4 283	4 644	4 904
Indianapolis	505	570	643	729	821	829	838	877	921	1 063	1 228	1 375	1 501	1 597
Jacksonville, Florida	246	304	376	448	531	564	601	668	742	811	886	950	1 012	1 068
Kansas City	703	808	925	1 005	1 086	1 079	1 075	1 152	1 233	1 297	1 365	1 419	1 482	1 549
Las Vegas	35	56	92	149	240	325	438	556	708	973	1 335	1 717	2 036	2 237
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	4 046	5 154	6 530	7 408	8 378	8 926	9 512	10 181	10 883	11 339	11 814	12 146	12 522	12 904
Louisville	476	539	610	673	740	751	761	758	757	813	866	913	962	1 012
Memphis	409	474	547	604	667	720	776	801	829	899	976	1 041	1 104	1 163
Miami	622	924	1 361	1 709	2 141	2 590	3 122	3 521	3 969	4 431	4 946	5 380	5 752	6 034
Milwaukee	836	985	1 152	1 203	1 251	1 228	1 207	1 217	1 228	1 269	1 311	1 343	1 391	1 449
Minneapolis-St. Paul	996	1 176	1 384	1 540	1 706	1 748	1 794	1 935	2 087	2 236	2 397	2 526	2 656	2 777
Nashville-Davidson	261	302	349	397	450	484	520	546	577	660	755	840	915	974
New Orleans	664	751	848	904	964	1 021	1 077	1 058	1 039	1 024	1 009	1 007	1 027	1 066
New York-Newark	12 338	13 219	14 164	15 177	16 191	15 880	15 601	15 827	16 086	16 943	17 846	18 498	19 142	19 717
Orlando	75	124	203	250	310	427	583	723	893	1 020	1 165	1 294	1 406	1 493
Philadelphia	3 128	3 511	3 930	4 161	4 396	4 467	4 540	4 629	4 725	4 938	5 160	5 325	5 515	5 714
Phoenix-Mesa	221	353	558	698	874	1 117	1 422	1 696	2 025	2 437	2 934	3 393	3 767	4 020
Pittsburgh	1 539	1 670	1 805	1 826	1 845	1 827	1 807	1 740	1 681	1 717	1 755	1 782	1 833	1 903
Portland	516	581	656	738	829	925	1 030	1 100	1 181	1 372	1 595	1 795	1 964	2 090
Providence	703	743	787	860	936	963	990	1 018	1 047	1 111	1 178	1 233	1 293	1 355
Richmond	260	295	337	420	519	558	600	646	696	757	822	878	932	983
Riverside-San Bernardino	139	232	382	474	586	645	714	920	1 178	1 336	1 516	1 674	1 812	1 920
Sacramento	216	315	456	540	637	714	803	942	1 104	1 244	1 402	1 540	1 661	1 759
Salt Lake City	230	285	351	412	483	573	677	732	792	840	890	932	978	1 027
San Antonio	454	542	645	707	776	859	949	1 038	1 134	1 229	1 333	1 419	1 504	1 581
San Diego	440	612	844	1 010	1 209	1 442	1 718	2 017	2 356	2 514	2 683	2 818	2 955	3 085
San Francisco-Oakland	1 855	2 021	2 200	2 361	2 529	2 590	2 656	2 805	2 961	3 095	3 236	3 342	3 468	3 603
San Jose	182	336	611	788	1 009	1 103	1 204	1 288	1 376	1 457	1 543	1 611	1 687	1 764
Seattle	795	930	1 089	1 305	1 556	1 663	1 780	1 982	2 206	2 453	2 727	2 959	3 164	3 328
St. Louis	1 407	1 535	1 673	1 777	1 882	1 865	1 851	1 899	1 950	2 014	2 081	2 131	2 202	2 288
Tampa-St. Petersburg	300	437	632	742	874	1 094	1 362	1 530	1 717	1 886	2 072	2 228	2 372	2 493
Virginia Beach	391	534	721	820	930	996	1 069	1 174	1 286	1 341	1 397	1 441	1 498	1 563
Washington, D.C.	1 298	1 539	1 823	2 135	2 488	2 626	2 777	3 063	3 376	3 651	3 949	4 190	4 416	4 611
URUGUAY														
Montevideo	1 140	1 147	1 155	1 162	1 170	1 178	1 213	1 249	1 274	1 299	1 324	1 353	1 384	1 413
UZBEKISTAN														
Tashkent	659	797	964	1 165	1 403	1 612	1 818	1 958	2 074	2 111	2 148	2 160	2 211	2 319
VENEZUELA														
Barquisimeto	127	173	236	303	384	475	583	666	742	828	923	1 009	1 094	1 178
Caracas	676	931	1 282	1 632	2 053	2 342	2 575	2 734	2 867	3 007	3 153	3 276	3 432	3 628
Maracaibo	260	346	459	569	697	825	964	1 139	1 351	1 603	1 901	2 182	2 429	2 634
Maracay	89	122	168	234	326	432	560	665	766	881	1 015	1 138	1 252	1 355
Valencia	108	145	193	273	390	519	673	872	1 129	1 462	1 893	2 330	2 705	2 982

Table A.12. Population of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000 (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Population (thousands)													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
VIET NAM														
Hai Phong	167	249	369	507	697	968	1 292	1 379	1 471	1 570	1 676	1 817	2 019	2 290
Hanoi	280	425	644	917	1 307	1 884	2 606	2 854	3 126	3 424	3 751	4 147	4 651	5 276
Ho Chi Minh City	1 213	1 303	1 400	1 765	2 227	2 808	3 457	3 717	3 996	4 296	4 619	5 030	5 587	6 308
YEMEN														
Sana'a	46	58	72	89	111	141	238	402	677	965	1 264	1 621	2 068	2 658
ZAMBIA														
Lusaka	26	48	88	160	278	385	533	721	974	1 131	1 307	1 450	1 605	1 792
ZIMBABWE														
Harare	84	124	183	271	402	529	615	778	1 047	1 257	1 386	1 527	1 670	1 801

1 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

2 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

3 Including Darmstadt, Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach am Main and Wiesbaden.

4 Including Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Neustadt an der Weinstrasse and Speyer.

5 Including Düsseldorf, Mönchengladbach, Remscheid, Solingen and Wuppertal.

6 Including Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mülheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne.

7 Including Bonn, Cologne and Leverkusen.

8 Including Neunkirchen, Saarbrücken and Saarouis.

Table A.13. Population of capital cities in 2003

Country and capital city	Population (thousands)	Country and capital city	Population (thousands)	Country and capital city	Population (thousands)
AFGHANISTAN		BHUTAN		COLOMBIA	
Kabul	2 956	Thimphu	35	Santa Fé de Bogotá	7 290
ALBANIA		BOLIVIA (2)		COMOROS	
Tirana	367	La Paz	1 477	Moroni	53
ALGERIA		Sucre	212	CONGO	
Algiers	3 060	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		Brazzaville	1 080
AMERICAN SAMOA		Sarajevo	579	COOK ISLANDS	
Pago Pago	52	BOTSWANA		Avarua	13
ANDORRA		Gaborone	199	COSTA RICA	
Andorra la Vella	21	BRAZIL		San José	1 085
ANGOLA		Brasília	3 099	CÔTE D'IVOIRE (5)	
Luanda	2 623	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS		Abidjan	3 337
ANGUILLA		Road Town	12	Yamoussoukro	416
The Valley	1	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM		CROATIA	
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA		Bandar Seri Begawan	61	Zagreb	688
Saint John's	28	BULGARIA		CUBA	
ARGENTINA		Sofia	1 076	Havana	2 189
Buenos Aires	13 047	BURKINA FASO		CYPRUS	
ARMENIA		Ouagadougou	821	Nicosia	205
Yerevan	1 079	BURUNDI		CZECH REPUBLIC	
ARUBA		Bujumbura	378	Prague	1 170
Oranjestad	29	CAMBODIA		DEM. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	
AUSTRALIA		Phnom Penh	1 157	Pyongyang	3 228
Canberra	373	CAMEROON		DEM. REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	
AUSTRIA		Yaoundé	1 616	Kinshasa	5 277
Vienna	2 179	CANADA		DEM. REPUBLIC OF TIMOR-LESTE	
AZERBAIJAN		Ottawa	1 093	Dili	49
Baku	1 816	CAPE VERDE		DENMARK	
BAHAMAS		Praia	107	Copenhagen	1 066
Nassau	222	CAYMAN ISLANDS		DJIBOUTI	
BAHRAIN		George Town	24	Djibouti	502
Manama	139	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		DOMINICA	
BANGLADESH		Bangui	698	Roseau	27
Dhaka	11 560	CHAD		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
BARBADOS		N'Djamena	797	Santo Domingo	1 865
Bridgetown	140	CHANNEL ISLANDS		ECUADOR	
BELARUS		St. Helier	29	Quito	1 451
Minsk	1 705	CHILE		EGYPT	
BELGIUM		Santiago	5 478	Cairo	10 834
Brussels	998	CHINA		EL SALVADOR	
BELIZE		Beijing	10 848	San Salvador	1 424
Belmopan	9	CHINA, HONG KONG SAR (3)		EQUATORIAL GUINEA	
BENIN (1)		Hong Kong	7 049	Malabo	95
Porto-Novo	238	CHINA, MACAO SAR (4)		ERITREA	
Cotonou	828	Macao	459	Asmara	556
BERMUDA					
Hamilton	1				

Table A.13. Population of capital cities in 2003 (continued)

Country and capital city	Population (thousands)	Country and capital city	Population (thousands)	Country and capital city	Population (thousands)
ESTONIA		HAITI		LESOTHO	
Tallinn	391	Port-au-Prince	1 961	Maseru	170
ETHIOPIA		HOLY SEE		LIBERIA	
Addis Ababa	2 723	Vatican City	1	Monrovia	572
FAEROE ISLANDS		HONDURAS		LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	
Torshavn	18	Tegucigalpa	1 007	Tripoli	2 006
FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)		HUNGARY		LIECHTENSTEIN	
Stanley	2	Budapest	1 708	Vaduz	5
FIJI		ICELAND		LITHUANIA	
Greater Suva	210	Reykjavik	184	Vilnius	549
FINLAND		INDIA		LUXEMBOURG	
Helsinki	1 075	Delhi	14 146	Luxembourg-Ville	77
FRANCE		INDONESIA		MADAGASCAR	
Paris	9 794	Jakarta	12 296	Antananarivo	1 678
FRENCH GUIANA		IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)		MALAWI	
Cayenne	56	Tehran	7 190	Lilongwe	587
FRENCH POLYNESIA		IRAQ		MALAYSIA (6)	
Papeete	126	Baghdad	5 620	Kuala Lumpur	1 352
GABON		IRELAND		MALDIVES	
Libreville	611	Dublin	1 015	Male	83
GAMBIA		ISLE OF MAN		MALI	
Banjul	372	Douglas	26	Bamako	1 264
GEORGIA		ISRAEL		MALTA	
Tbilisi	1 064	Jerusalem	686	Valletta	83
GERMANY		ITALY		MARSHALL ISLANDS	
Berlin	3 327	Rome	2 665	Majuro	25
GHANA		JAMAICA		MARTINIQUE	
Accra	1 847	Kingston	575	Fort-de-France	93
GIBRALTAR		JAPAN		MAURITANIA	
Gibraltar	27	Tokyo	34 997	Nouakchott	600
GREECE		JORDAN		MAURITIUS	
Athens	3 215	Amman	1 237	Port Louis	143
GREENLAND		KAZAKHSTAN		MEXICO	
Nuuk (Godthab)	14	Astana	332	Mexico City	18 660
GRENADA		KENYA		MICRONESIA (FED. STATES OF)	
St. George's	33	Nairobi	2 575	Palikir	7
GUADELOUPE		KIRIBATI		MONACO	
Pointe-à-Pitre	20	South Tarawa	42	Monaco	34
GUAM		KUWAIT		MONGOLIA	
Hagåtña	140	Kuwait City	1 222	Ulaanbaatar	812
GUATEMALA		KYRGYZSTAN		MONTSERRAT	
Guatemala City	951	Bishkek	806	Plymouth	0
GUINEA		LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REPUBLIC		MOROCCO	
Conakry	1 366	Vientiane	716	Rabat	1 759
GUINEA-BISSAU		LATVIA		MOZAMBIQUE	
Bissau	336	Riga	733	Maputo	1 221
GUYANA		LEBANON		MYANMAR	
Georgetown	231	Beirut	1 792	Yangon	3 874

Table A.13. Population of capital cities in 2003 (continued)

Country and capital city	Population (thousands)	Country and capital city	Population (thousands)	Country and capital city	Population (thousands)
NAMIBIA		POLAND		SINGAPORE	
Windhoek	237	Warsaw	2 200	Singapore	4 253
NAURU		PORTUGAL		SLOVAKIA	
Nauru	13	Lisbon	1 962	Bratislava	425
NEPAL		PUERTO RICO		SLOVENIA	
Kathmandu	741	San Juan	2 332	Ljubljana	256
NETHERLANDS (7)		QATAR		SOLOMON ISLANDS	
Amsterdam	1 145	Doha	286	Honiara	56
The Hague	705				
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES		REPUBLIC OF KOREA		SOMALIA	
Willemstad	134	Seoul	9 714	Mogadishu	1 175
NEW CALEDONIA		REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA		SOUTH AFRICA (8)	
Noumea	140	Chisinau	662	Bloemfontein	381
NEW ZEALAND		RÉUNION		Cape Town	2 967
Wellington	343	Saint-Denis	178	Pretoria	1 209
NICARAGUA		ROMANIA		SPAIN	
Managua	1 098	Bucharest	1 853	Madrid	5 103
NIGER		RUSSIAN FEDERATION		SRI LANKA (9)	
Niamey	890	Moscow	10 469	Colombo	648
NIGERIA		RWANDA		Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte	117
Abuja	452	Kigali	656		
NIUE		SAINT HELENA		SUDAN	
Alofi	1	Jamestown	2	Khartoum	4 286
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS		SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS		SURINAME	
Saipan	71	Basseterre	13	Paramaribo	253
NORWAY		SAINT LUCIA		SWAZILAND (10)	
Oslo	795	Castries	14	Mbabane	70
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY		ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES		SWEDEN	
Ramallah	49	Kingstown	29	Stockholm	1 697
OMAN		SAINT-PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON		SWITZERLAND	
Muscat	638	Saint-Pierre	6	Bern	320
PAKISTAN		SAMOA		SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	
Islamabad	698	Apia	40	Damascus	2 228
PALAU		SAN MARINO		TAJIKISTAN	
Koror	14	San Marino	5	Dushanbe	554
PANAMA		SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE		TFYR MACEDONIA (11)	
Panama City	930	São Tomé	54	Skopje	447
PAPUA NEW GUINEA		SAUDI ARABIA		THAILAND	
Port Moresby	275	Riyadh	5 126	Bangkok	6 486
PARAGUAY		SENEGAL		TOGO	
Asunción	1 639	Dakar	2 167	Lomé	799
PERU		SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO		TONGA	
Lima	7 899	Belgrade	1 118	Nuku'alofa	35
PHILIPPINES		SEYCHELLES		TOKELAU (12)	
Metro Manila	10 352	Victoria	25		
PITCAIRN		SIERRA LEONE		TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	
Adamstown	0	Freetown	921	Port-of-Spain	55

Table A.13. Population of capital cities in 2003 (continued)

Country and capital city	Population (thousands)	Country and capital city	Population (thousands)	Country and capital city	Population (thousands)
TUNISIA		UNITED KINGDOM		VIET NAM	
Tunis	1 996	London	7 619	Hanoi	3 977
TURKEY		UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS	
Ankara	3 428	Dodoma	155	Mata-Utu	1
TURKMENISTAN		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		WESTERN SAHARA	
Ashgabat	574	Washington, D.C.	4 098	El Aaiún	187
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS		UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS		YEMEN	
Grand Turk	6	Charlotte Amalie	51	Sana'a	1 469
TUVALU		URUGUAY		ZAMBIA	
Funafuti	6	Montevideo	1 341	Lusaka	1 394
UGANDA		UZBEKISTAN		ZIMBABWE	
Kampala	1 246	Tashkent	2 155	Harare	1 469
UKRAINE		VANUATU			
Kiev	2 618	Port-Vila	34		
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		VENEZUELA			
Abu Dhabi	475	Caracas	3 226		

- 1 Porto-Novo is the constitutional capital, Cotonou is the seat of government.
- 2 La Paz is the capital and the seat of government, Sucre is the legal capital and the seat of the judiciary.
- 3 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
- 4 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
- 5 Yamoussoukro is the capital, Abidjan is the seat of government.
- 6 Kuala Lumpur is the financial capital, Putrajaya is the administrative capital.
- 7 Amsterdam is the capital, The Hague is the seat of government.
- 8 Pretoria is the administrative capital, Cape Town is the legislative capital and Bloemfontein is the judicial capital.
- 9 Colombo is the commercial capital, Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte is the administrative and legislative capital
- 10 Mbabane is the administrative capital, Lobamba is the legislative capital.
- 11 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
- 12 There is no capital in Tokelau. Each atoll (Atafu, Fakaofu and Nukunono) has its own administrative center.

Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000, by country: 1950-2015

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Average annual rate of change (percent)												
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
AFGHANISTAN													
Kabul	3.70	3.70	3.70	4.50	7.14	7.43	4.71	4.71	5.37	4.39	5.09	5.39	4.39
ALGERIA													
Algiers	5.50	5.50	5.50	3.59	3.24	1.47	0.62	2.64	3.69	3.69	3.32	2.74	2.16
ANGOLA													
Luanda	4.61	4.61	7.24	7.53	7.14	7.10	6.29	4.40	4.07	3.58	3.86	4.11	4.05
ARGENTINA													
Buenos Aires	2.95	2.95	2.19	2.16	1.66	1.63	1.21	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.98	0.76
Córdoba	3.45	3.45	2.93	2.91	2.18	2.15	1.96	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.65	1.29
Mendoza	3.01	3.01	3.45	3.47	2.41	2.36	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	1.95	1.49
Rosario	1.91	1.91	1.95	1.96	1.56	1.54	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.12	0.98
San Miguel de Tucumán	2.87	2.88	2.13	2.09	3.01	3.06	2.16	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	1.79	1.41
ARMENIA													
Yerevan	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.67	3.16	2.67	1.50	0.87	-0.64	-0.64	-0.64	-0.56	-0.34
AUSTRALIA													
Adelaide	2.85	2.85	3.96	2.57	2.13	1.35	1.04	1.04	0.53	0.55	0.59	0.51	0.56
Brisbane	3.11	3.11	2.95	2.65	3.03	2.79	2.22	2.17	2.24	1.80	1.68	1.37	1.05
Melbourne	3.29	3.30	2.22	2.42	1.85	1.53	1.19	1.21	0.88	1.13	1.21	0.98	0.77
Perth	2.72	2.72	3.33	4.69	4.64	3.07	2.62	2.51	1.87	1.56	1.52	1.24	0.98
Sydney	2.30	2.30	2.27	2.19	2.09	1.72	1.24	1.13	1.11	1.31	1.36	1.09	0.83
AUSTRIA													
Vienna	0.06	0.06	0.78	0.90	0.47	0.38	0.28	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.14	0.08
AZERBAIJAN													
Baku	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.29	1.94	1.07	0.86	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.52	0.88
BANGLADESH													
Chittagong	2.16	2.16	6.28	6.83	6.71	6.37	4.34	4.02	4.75	4.86	4.86	4.29	3.71
Dhaka	5.13	5.14	7.34	7.63	7.76	8.10	7.03	6.87	4.61	4.24	4.24	3.76	3.34
Khulna	11.17	11.18	10.06	9.91	8.53	4.73	3.62	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.39	3.14	3.09
BELARUS													
Minsk	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.18	3.68	3.26	2.23	1.73	0.52	0.52	0.20	0.10	0.04
BELGIUM													
Brussels	0.48	0.48	0.69	0.78	0.63	1.13	-0.32	-0.35	-0.04	0.04	1.31	0.95	0.53
BOLIVIA													
La Paz	3.15	3.16	3.15	3.15	3.15	2.83	2.72	2.72	3.53	1.91	1.91	1.68	1.71
Santa Cruz	6.85	6.85	6.84	6.85	6.85	6.53	6.42	6.42	6.04	4.84	4.84	4.03	3.12
BRAZIL													
Baixada Santista (Santos)	4.83	4.83	4.59	4.58	4.19	4.18	2.25	2.18	2.15	2.14	2.14	1.65	1.26
Belém	4.54	4.54	4.63	4.63	3.21	3.17	3.83	3.85	3.68	3.63	3.63	2.83	1.95
Belo Horizonte	6.52	6.52	6.42	6.42	4.99	4.94	3.76	3.72	2.86	2.59	2.59	1.98	1.39
Brasília	13.47	13.47	13.46	13.47	9.08	8.93	3.74	3.56	3.84	3.92	3.92	3.05	2.05
Campinas	6.68	6.68	6.13	6.11	7.17	7.21	4.28	4.18	2.86	2.94	3.07	2.38	1.67
Curitiba	8.91	8.92	5.48	5.36	6.97	7.03	3.41	3.28	3.28	2.92	2.81	2.17	1.54
Fortaleza	6.50	6.50	5.53	5.50	5.40	5.39	4.05	4.01	2.66	2.46	2.52	1.93	1.39
Goiânia	10.40	10.40	9.29	9.25	6.80	6.71	4.34	4.26	3.80	3.22	3.10	2.41	1.71
Grande São Luís	2.79	2.79	5.09	5.17	5.26	5.27	4.14	4.10	2.93	2.36	2.30	1.79	1.37
Grande Vitória	7.16	7.16	6.83	6.82	7.46	7.49	3.91	3.78	2.97	2.72	2.72	2.11	1.54
João Pessoa	4.54	4.55	4.55	4.56	4.48	4.48	3.66	3.63	2.44	2.31	2.37	1.85	1.41
Maceió	3.96	3.96	4.21	4.22	4.14	4.14	4.51	4.52	3.77	3.55	3.54	2.78	1.96
Manaus	5.31	5.31	6.18	6.21	7.63	7.69	4.63	4.53	3.87	3.68	3.67	2.88	1.99
Natal	5.00	5.00	4.93	4.93	4.84	4.84	3.95	3.92	2.72	2.74	2.85	2.23	1.63
Norte/Nordeste Catarinense	6.00	6.00	5.68	5.67	6.13	6.15	4.71	4.66	3.22	2.78	2.78	2.18	1.61
Pôrto Alegre	6.01	6.01	4.63	4.59	4.23	4.22	3.21	3.17	1.96	1.59	1.59	1.19	0.93
Recife	4.94	4.94	4.24	4.22	2.62	2.56	2.37	2.37	1.90	1.76	1.76	1.32	1.02
Rio de Janeiro	4.00	4.01	4.17	4.17	2.60	2.54	1.14	1.09	1.17	1.20	1.20	0.84	0.66
Salvador	5.18	5.18	4.67	4.65	4.54	4.54	3.28	3.23	2.53	2.31	2.31	1.76	1.29
São Paulo	5.40	5.40	6.50	6.54	4.65	4.58	2.05	1.96	1.53	1.39	1.39	0.98	0.72
Teresina	6.67	6.67	6.26	6.24	6.91	6.94	4.59	4.51	2.58	2.42	2.54	1.98	1.49

Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Average annual rate of change (percent)												
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
BULGARIA													
Sofia	2.58	2.58	2.58	1.79	1.72	2.06	2.09	0.14	0.01	-1.00	-1.62	-0.37	-0.34
BURKINA FASO													
Ouagadougou	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	9.30	9.52	6.79	2.95	2.06	2.61	3.53	4.38
CAMBODIA													
Phnom Penh	0.67	0.67	2.27	-0.48	-1.40	-1.40	4.40	5.05	6.84	5.63	1.17	1.91	2.93
CAMEROON													
Douala	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	6.33	6.52	6.52	5.59	4.56	3.49	2.59	1.92
Yaoundé	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	7.23	7.30	7.31	6.22	4.95	3.66	2.64	1.94
CANADA													
Calgary	6.85	6.85	4.02	3.87	3.22	4.35	2.89	2.35	1.84	2.72	2.93	2.41	1.70
Edmonton	6.64	6.64	4.04	4.08	2.60	2.74	3.89	1.88	0.67	1.47	1.67	1.40	1.11
Montréal	4.13	4.13	3.11	2.46	0.78	0.23	0.56	1.65	0.94	0.82	0.59	0.50	0.50
Ottawa	3.85	3.85	3.00	3.74	3.02	1.52	1.95	2.66	1.48	1.25	1.26	1.07	0.90
Toronto	4.90	4.90	3.64	3.83	1.78	1.65	2.19	2.52	1.95	1.86	1.87	1.52	1.08
Vancouver	1.09	1.09	5.97	4.45	1.93	1.62	1.71	2.75	2.75	1.81	1.63	1.34	1.03
CHILE													
Santiago	4.26	4.26	3.27	3.16	2.83	2.83	2.22	1.88	1.52	1.31	1.31	1.23	1.03
CHINA (1)													
Anshan	4.52	4.52	3.94	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.95	2.15	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.47
Anshun	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	4.88	6.66	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.88
Baotou	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	1.91	1.72	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.98
Beijing	4.71	4.71	3.99	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.63	1.99	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.37
Benxi	2.70	2.70	2.46	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.87	2.11	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.58
Changchun	3.74	3.74	3.33	1.72	1.72	1.72	2.35	2.77	3.44	2.02	1.42	1.42	1.52
Changde	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.62
Changsha	1.46	1.46	1.55	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.34	2.63	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.71
Changzhou	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.71	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.97
Chengdu	5.58	5.58	4.95	2.46	2.46	2.47	2.34	2.26	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.25
Chifeng	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	7.46	9.91	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	1.18
Chongqing	1.80	1.80	1.66	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.72	2.13	5.31	2.59	1.42	1.42	1.51
Dalian	4.50	4.50	3.76	0.83	0.83	0.83	4.19	6.42	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.88
Daqing	3.32	3.33	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.33	3.32	3.32	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	1.02
Datong	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	2.64	3.47	-0.92	-0.92	-0.92	-0.92	0.42
Dongguan	5.13	5.13	5.12	5.13	5.13	5.13	5.12	5.13	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	-2.75	0.42
Fushun	2.72	2.72	2.46	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.69	1.89	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.55
Fuxin	8.39	8.39	7.05	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.75	1.79	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.86
Fuyu	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	1.07
Fuzhou, Fujian	3.93	3.93	3.46	1.56	1.56	1.56	2.21	2.65	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.42
Guangzhou	5.82	5.82	4.69	0.21	0.21	0.21	1.72	2.73	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	0.38
Guiyang	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.58	2.91	4.20	2.25	1.42	1.42	1.53
Handan	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	5.89	7.93	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.36
Hangzhou	2.95	2.95	2.59	1.18	1.18	1.18	2.08	2.68	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.90
Harbin	4.65	4.65	4.02	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.82	2.03	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21	0.39
Hefei	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.64	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.39
Hengyang	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.59	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.46
Heze	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.70
Huaian	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.23
Huainan	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	1.19
Huhehaote	2.64	2.65	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.65	2.82	2.93	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.75
Hunjiang	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.96
Huzhou	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.79
Jiamusi	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.82	2.82	2.81	2.82	2.67
Jiaxing	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.95
Jilin	5.31	5.31	4.61	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.23	2.52	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	1.07
Jinan	4.30	4.30	3.66	1.13	1.13	1.13	4.85	7.32	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.92
Jingmen	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.42
Jining, Shandong	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	4.71	6.37	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.67
Jinxi	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	5.83	7.19	2.99	1.89	1.42	1.42	1.53
Jinzhou, Liaoning	2.54	2.55	2.27	1.17	1.17	1.17	2.32	3.08	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.42
Jixi	8.45	8.46	7.20	2.22	2.22	2.22	1.53	1.07	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.44

Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Average annual rate of change (percent)												
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
Kaifeng	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.03	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.25
Kaohsiung	5.56	5.56	5.69	6.19	4.02	3.25	2.12	1.36	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.87
Kunming	2.89	2.89	2.75	2.19	2.19	2.19	1.80	1.53	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.84
Lanzhou	7.71	7.71	6.64	2.35	2.35	2.35	1.94	1.66	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.94
Leshan	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.90
Linqing	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.40
Linyi	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	3.61	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.23
Liuan	2.06	2.06	2.05	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.05	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.05	2.06	2.04
Liupanshui	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	1.14
Liuzhou	6.41	6.41	5.79	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.20	3.12	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.10
Luoyang	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.72	2.61	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.91
Mianyang	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.98
Mudanjiang	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.94
Nanchang	4.96	4.96	4.45	2.41	2.41	2.42	2.26	2.16	3.11	1.93	1.42	1.42	1.54
Nanchong	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	8.62	12.89	6.60	2.97	1.42	1.55
Nanjing	3.84	3.84	3.35	1.38	1.38	1.38	2.06	2.52	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.78
Nanning	7.24	7.25	6.56	3.84	3.84	3.85	3.75	3.69	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.40
Neijiang	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	12.37	19.15	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	1.03
Ningbo	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.63
Pingxiang, Jiangxi	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	1.04
Qingdao	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	4.71	7.28	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.17
Qiqihar	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.67	1.68	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.60
Shanghai	5.05	5.05	4.14	0.51	0.51	0.51	1.09	1.47	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	0.35
Shantou	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.69
Shenyang	3.18	3.18	2.77	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.59	1.89	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.67
Shenzhen	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	7.72	11.39	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.46
Shijiazhuang	6.55	6.55	5.60	1.83	1.83	1.83	2.62	3.15	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.65
Suining	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.41
Suqian	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.32
Suzhou, Jiangsu	1.21	1.22	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	2.44	3.27	3.02	1.90	1.42	1.42	1.55
Taian	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.90
Taichung	4.07	4.07	4.07	4.07	4.07	1.92	2.31	2.56	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.26
Taipei	4.58	4.58	5.05	6.95	3.01	1.83	1.97	2.06	-0.61	-0.61	-0.61	-0.61	0.40
Taiyuan	4.55	4.55	4.09	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.58	2.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.05
Tangshan	2.66	2.66	2.53	2.03	2.03	2.03	1.59	1.30	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.35
Tianjin	4.21	4.21	4.03	3.31	3.31	3.31	2.25	1.54	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.69
Tianmen	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.85
Tianshui	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.47
Tongliao	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	6.04	7.55	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.65
Wanxian	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.15
Weifang	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	3.79	6.21	7.83	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.30
Wenzhou	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	9.80	5.04	3.00	3.00	2.80
Wuhan	5.01	5.02	4.31	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.84	2.05	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.76
Wulumuqi (Urumqi)	4.16	4.16	4.15	4.16	4.16	4.16	3.11	2.42	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.99
Wuxi	0.55	0.55	0.74	1.52	1.52	1.53	2.23	2.70	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.31
Xian	6.41	6.41	5.48	1.78	1.78	1.78	2.73	3.35	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	1.06
Xiangxiang	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.92
Xiantao	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.77
Xianyang	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.98
Xiaoshan	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
Xinghua	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.72
Xintai	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.52
Xinyi, Jiangsu	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	1.19
Xinyu	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.69
Xuanzhou	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.97
Xuzhou	3.05	3.05	2.88	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.33	2.39	6.85	3.05	1.42	1.42	1.54
Yancheng	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.56
Yantai	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	6.73	9.74	9.09	3.72	1.42	1.42	1.54
Yichun, Heilongjiang	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.62
Yichun, Jiangxi	2.74	2.74	2.73	2.74	2.74	2.74	1.39	0.49	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.75
Yixing	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.73
Yiyang	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.28
Yongzhou	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.60
Yueyang	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.36
Yulin, Guangxi	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.71
Yuyao	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.95
Yuzhou	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	1.13

Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Average annual rate of change (percent)												
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
Zaoyang	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.64
Zaozhuang	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.46
Zhangjiakou	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.03
Zhangjiangang	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.31
Zhanjiang	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.38	2.65	2.66	2.65	2.65	2.53
Zhaodong	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.94
Zhengzhou	4.41	4.41	3.96	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.40	2.56	1.67	1.67	1.66	1.67	1.73
Zibo	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.98
Zigong	1.38	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.37	1.38	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.93	1.16
CHINA, HONG KONG SAR (2)													
Hong Kong	4.95	4.50	3.98	1.61	2.62	3.12	1.91	2.26	1.71	1.92	1.07	0.97	0.87
COLOMBIA													
Barranquilla	4.37	4.37	4.31	4.03	3.74	3.19	3.19	1.65	2.29	3.74	2.62	2.05	1.62
Bucaramanga	5.47	5.48	5.44	5.31	4.49	2.89	2.89	3.51	3.61	3.75	2.64	2.10	1.69
Cali	7.19	7.19	6.75	4.95	4.32	3.09	3.09	2.01	2.67	4.11	2.91	2.21	1.66
Cartagena	5.10	5.10	4.86	3.86	4.01	4.31	4.31	2.19	2.96	4.72	3.42	2.57	1.88
Cucuta	5.57	5.57	5.47	5.06	4.93	4.69	4.69	4.22	4.07	3.82	2.70	2.15	1.73
Medellín	6.59	6.59	6.24	4.77	4.01	2.50	2.50	1.66	2.25	3.53	2.43	1.91	1.52
Santa Fé de Bogotá	6.55	6.56	6.40	5.75	5.00	3.54	3.54	2.56	2.80	3.39	2.30	1.78	1.39
CONGO													
Brazzaville	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	2.70	6.48	6.14	3.31	3.31	3.32	3.25	3.33	3.34
COSTA RICA													
San José	4.42	4.42	4.44	4.46	4.09	3.58	3.51	3.25	3.25	2.80	2.75	2.51	2.09
CÔTE D'IVOIRE													
Abidjan	11.23	11.23	11.22	11.23	11.03	5.49	5.49	4.69	3.74	3.74	2.80	2.46	2.18
CUBA													
Havana	2.10	2.10	2.09	2.10	0.92	0.88	0.98	1.01	0.69	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03
CZECH REPUBLIC													
Prague	0.63	0.63	0.13	0.06	0.86	0.93	0.29	0.24	-0.21	-0.28	-0.28	—	-0.01
DEM. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA													
Nampho	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.95	6.62	6.63	6.62	6.62	6.62	4.71	2.85	1.52	0.89
Pyongyang	2.26	2.26	3.48	4.96	6.24	6.24	2.94	2.94	2.94	1.73	1.00	0.69	0.61
DEM. REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO													
Kinshasa	9.58	9.58	11.12	11.12	4.72	4.72	4.72	3.97	3.79	2.92	3.73	4.32	4.05
Lubumbashi	5.23	5.23	5.16	5.17	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.17	3.41	2.91	3.92	4.56	4.28
DENMARK													
Copenhagen	0.17	0.92	1.34	0.10	0.01	0.01	-0.39	-0.25	0.30	-4.61	0.23	0.18	0.11
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC													
Santo Domingo	7.12	7.12	6.37	6.13	3.97	3.97	2.38	1.73	1.65	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.28
ECUADOR													
Guayaquil	5.68	5.69	4.91	4.19	4.27	4.58	3.77	3.01	2.80	2.78	2.78	2.31	1.95
Quito	4.38	4.38	4.47	4.55	4.51	4.34	3.64	3.00	2.25	2.18	2.18	1.84	1.70
EGYPT													
Alexandria	3.71	3.71	3.06	2.52	2.41	2.33	2.30	1.61	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.61	1.85
Cairo	4.47	4.48	4.47	3.15	2.86	2.62	2.53	1.69	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.54	1.73
EL SALVADOR													
San Salvador	4.72	4.72	4.73	4.73	3.54	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.21	1.90	1.61	1.47
ETHIOPIA													
Addis Ababa	2.81	2.81	2.81	3.99	4.77	4.77	4.56	3.86	3.72	2.88	3.04	3.36	3.76
FINLAND													
Helsinki	2.05	2.05	1.28	1.20	2.75	2.93	1.45	3.70	1.57	1.56	1.58	0.21	0.07

Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Average annual rate of change (percent)												
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
FRANCE													
Bordeaux	4.45	4.45	2.69	1.45	1.02	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.80	0.65	0.48
Lille	1.19	1.19	1.18	0.95	0.67	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.37
Lyon	4.28	4.28	2.89	1.73	1.17	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.74	0.74	0.67	0.54	0.38
Marseille-Aix-en-Provence	3.49	3.49	2.94	1.90	1.00	0.81	0.61	0.50	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.37	0.32
Nice-Cannes	2.99	2.99	2.75	2.30	1.88	1.35	1.35	1.29	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.44	0.38
Paris	2.92	2.92	1.93	1.00	0.51	0.56	0.52	0.49	0.38	0.38	0.33	0.22	0.09
Toulouse	3.57	3.58	3.41	2.66	1.85	1.43	1.43	1.45	1.75	1.75	1.49	1.06	0.64
GEORGIA													
Tbilisi	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.22	2.02	1.89	1.57	0.79	-1.09	-1.09	-1.09	-0.87	-0.52
GERMANY													
Aachen	1.87	1.88	1.11	0.91	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.82	0.77	0.45	0.18	0.04	—
Berlin	-0.11	-0.11	-0.27	-0.30	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.05	0.02	0.00	—
Bielefeld	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.86	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.09	0.98	0.56	0.23	0.05	—
Bremen	1.39	1.39	0.71	0.54	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	0.62	0.61	0.36	0.15	0.03	—
Hamburg	0.89	0.89	0.54	0.44	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	0.71	0.65	0.33	0.13	0.03	—
Hannover	1.17	1.17	0.94	0.87	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	0.60	0.58	0.32	0.13	0.03	—
Karlsruhe	1.59	1.59	1.48	1.43	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.98	0.90	0.53	0.21	0.04	—
Munich	2.07	2.07	2.19	2.18	0.33	0.33	0.33	1.07	0.94	0.51	0.20	0.04	—
Nuremberg	1.53	1.53	1.14	1.04	0.14	0.14	0.14	1.07	0.96	0.56	0.22	0.04	—
Rhein-Main (3)	1.74	1.74	1.55	1.48	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.97	0.85	0.45	0.18	0.04	—
Rhein-Neckar (4)	1.64	1.64	1.18	1.05	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.97	0.87	0.49	0.19	0.04	—
Rhein-Ruhr Middle (5)	2.16	2.16	1.06	0.77	-0.98	-0.98	-0.98	2.78	2.31	1.33	0.53	0.11	—
Rhein-Ruhr North (6)	1.90	1.90	0.43	0.08	-0.37	-0.37	-0.37	0.43	0.40	0.18	0.07	0.01	—
Rhein-Ruhr South (7)	2.31	2.31	1.60	1.42	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.01	0.88	0.47	0.19	0.04	—
Saarland (8)	1.09	1.09	0.52	0.38	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	0.14	0.22	0.13	0.06	0.01	—
Stuttgart	2.50	2.51	1.86	1.69	0.22	0.22	0.22	1.10	0.97	0.52	0.21	0.04	—
GHANA													
Accra	8.63	8.42	4.80	4.69	3.14	3.14	3.19	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.26	3.00	2.61
Kumasi	8.13	8.01	5.95	5.73	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.65	2.69	2.56
GREECE													
Athens	2.31	2.31	1.24	1.07	1.65	1.74	0.39	0.15	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.32	0.24
Thessaloniki	2.43	2.43	3.67	3.88	2.57	2.35	0.86	0.59	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.60	0.49
GUATEMALA													
Guatemala City	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	1.60	0.93	0.71	0.67	0.89	1.57	1.57	1.85	2.23
GUINEA													
Conakry	10.78	10.34	12.40	12.40	7.40	2.56	2.97	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.43	3.76	3.79
HAITI													
Port-au-Prince	6.19	6.19	6.19	6.19	4.48	3.96	4.58	5.06	4.60	4.27	3.36	2.99	2.60
HONDURAS													
Tegucigalpa	5.69	5.69	5.57	5.54	5.75	6.32	6.32	4.74	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.45	2.35
HUNGARY													
Budapest	1.15	1.11	0.72	0.71	0.60	0.52	-0.21	-0.30	-1.15	-1.15	-1.36	—	—
INDIA													
Agra	3.03	3.03	2.30	2.19	1.73	1.65	2.28	2.38	3.20	3.32	3.32	2.83	2.54
Ahmadabad	3.18	3.18	3.58	3.64	3.81	3.84	2.78	2.62	3.04	3.11	3.11	2.63	2.35
Allahabad	2.59	2.60	1.85	1.73	2.29	2.39	2.59	2.62	2.23	2.17	2.17	1.92	2.02
Amritsar	1.69	1.69	1.43	1.39	2.76	3.00	1.92	1.75	3.00	3.20	3.19	2.74	2.50
Asansol	5.77	5.77	3.86	3.57	4.10	4.19	6.93	7.35	4.06	3.56	3.56	3.03	2.67
Aurangabad	3.83	3.83	5.03	5.21	6.35	6.55	6.31	6.28	4.38	4.09	4.08	3.45	2.94
Bangalore	4.28	4.29	3.28	3.12	5.35	5.74	3.76	3.46	3.23	3.20	3.20	2.69	2.38
Bhopal	7.79	7.79	5.73	5.41	5.70	5.75	4.75	4.60	3.21	3.00	2.99	2.57	2.38
Calcutta	2.13	2.13	2.27	2.29	2.64	2.71	1.93	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.56	1.66
Chandigarh	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.10	6.01	3.48	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	2.66	2.47
Chennai (Madras)	2.00	2.00	5.48	6.01	3.49	3.05	2.44	2.34	1.78	1.70	1.70	1.49	1.65
Coimbatore	4.52	4.52	5.23	5.34	2.71	2.25	1.85	1.79	2.60	2.73	2.73	2.36	2.26
Delhi	4.96	4.96	4.40	4.32	4.52	4.56	3.94	3.85	4.14	4.18	4.18	3.46	2.78
Dhanbad	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	4.97	4.50	2.19	1.84	2.56	2.67	2.67	2.32	2.25
Durg-Bhilainagar	6.05	6.05	6.04	6.05	6.85	6.99	3.84	3.35	3.03	2.98	2.98	2.57	2.41

Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

Country and agglomeration	Estimates and projections: 1950-2015													
	Average annual rate of change (percent)													
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	
Faridabad	7.86	7.86	5.57	5.22	12.35	13.62	7.22	6.24	5.47	5.35	5.35	4.46	3.52	
Ghaziabad	4.76	4.76	5.75	5.90	7.83	8.18	6.09	5.78	6.30	6.38	6.38	5.28	4.02	
Guwahati	8.37	8.37	7.03	6.82	5.59	5.38	5.37	5.37	3.60	3.32	3.32	2.85	2.58	
Gwalior	2.19	2.19	2.88	2.98	3.14	3.17	2.64	2.56	1.97	1.88	1.87	1.69	1.89	
Hubli-Dharwad	2.36	2.36	3.95	4.19	3.45	3.32	2.24	2.07	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.73	1.92	
Hyderabad	1.02	1.02	3.25	3.59	3.53	3.52	5.10	5.34	2.81	2.42	2.42	2.07	2.01	
Indore	2.39	2.39	3.33	3.48	3.87	3.94	3.04	2.91	3.77	3.91	3.90	3.29	2.80	
Jabalpur	3.56	3.56	3.71	3.73	3.54	3.51	1.86	1.60	2.19	2.29	2.29	2.01	2.06	
Jaipur	3.26	3.26	4.36	4.53	4.68	4.71	4.11	4.03	4.23	4.26	4.26	3.57	2.95	
Jamshedpur	4.08	4.08	3.38	3.27	3.78	3.87	2.37	2.14	2.75	2.84	2.84	2.46	2.33	
Jodhpur	2.18	2.18	3.26	3.43	4.51	4.71	3.00	2.74	2.54	2.51	2.51	2.19	2.19	
Kanpur	3.20	3.20	2.77	2.70	2.56	2.53	2.19	2.14	2.73	2.82	2.82	2.41	2.25	
Kochi (Cochin)	4.81	4.81	3.55	3.36	4.33	4.50	5.01	5.09	2.17	1.73	1.72	1.56	1.78	
Kozhikode (Calicut)	4.48	4.49	3.14	2.93	4.65	4.96	3.98	3.83	1.33	0.94	0.94	0.94	1.44	
Lucknow	2.77	2.77	2.23	2.14	2.15	2.15	4.66	5.05	3.33	3.06	3.06	2.61	2.38	
Ludhiana	4.62	4.62	4.89	4.93	4.29	4.18	5.24	5.41	3.24	2.91	2.91	2.50	2.34	
Madurai	1.61	1.61	4.65	5.11	2.86	2.46	1.88	1.79	1.07	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.43	
Meerut	1.97	1.97	2.48	2.56	3.62	3.81	4.49	4.60	3.36	3.18	3.17	2.72	2.48	
Mumbai (Bombay)	3.35	3.35	3.90	3.99	3.46	3.37	3.47	3.48	2.73	2.62	2.62	2.20	2.02	
Mysore	0.38	0.38	2.95	3.34	3.05	3.00	3.09	3.10	2.01	1.85	1.85	1.67	1.88	
Nagpur	3.52	3.53	3.03	2.96	3.32	3.39	2.58	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.11	2.09	
Nashik	3.18	3.18	2.41	2.29	4.26	4.61	5.16	5.25	4.71	4.63	4.63	3.88	3.17	
Patna	2.52	2.52	2.90	2.96	5.81	6.32	2.40	1.80	4.05	4.40	4.40	3.69	3.04	
Pune (Poona)	2.06	2.06	3.98	4.28	4.03	3.99	3.92	3.91	4.07	4.09	4.09	3.42	2.83	
Rajkot	3.85	3.85	4.27	4.34	3.97	3.91	3.91	3.91	4.21	4.26	4.26	3.59	3.01	
Ranchi	2.72	2.72	5.52	5.95	6.69	6.83	2.65	2.01	3.21	3.39	3.39	2.90	2.61	
Solapur	1.97	1.98	1.69	1.64	2.45	2.59	1.97	1.87	3.20	3.41	3.41	2.91	2.62	
Srinagar	1.63	1.63	3.32	3.58	3.61	3.62	2.21	2.00	2.62	2.72	2.72	2.36	2.28	
Surat	2.55	2.55	4.96	5.33	6.09	6.23	5.23	5.08	6.01	6.16	6.16	5.08	3.83	
Thiruvananthapuram	4.25	4.25	3.18	3.02	2.50	2.41	4.33	4.63	1.25	0.73	0.73	0.78	1.35	
Tiruchirappalli	1.32	1.32	5.51	6.15	3.25	2.74	1.71	1.55	1.71	1.74	1.74	1.58	1.83	
Vadodara	3.34	3.34	4.40	4.56	4.68	4.70	4.21	4.14	2.99	2.81	2.81	2.42	2.29	
Varanasi (Benares)	3.20	3.20	2.26	2.12	2.59	2.68	2.65	2.65	1.75	1.62	1.62	1.47	1.74	
Vijayawada	3.57	3.57	3.94	3.99	4.50	4.59	4.45	4.43	2.14	1.79	1.79	1.61	1.83	
Visakhapatnam	5.22	5.22	6.64	6.86	5.38	5.12	5.54	5.60	2.73	2.29	2.29	2.01	2.05	
INDONESIA														
Bandung	5.68	5.68	3.72	3.02	3.34	3.45	3.27	3.26	3.26	3.26	3.30	3.07	2.51	
Jakarta	6.12	6.12	4.15	3.44	4.13	4.36	2.52	2.39	3.60	3.69	3.60	3.19	2.46	
Malang	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	2.62	3.26	2.45	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.64	2.77	2.52	
Medan	4.61	4.62	5.83	6.28	4.44	3.84	2.13	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.31	2.52	2.35	
Palembang	4.76	4.76	1.71	0.61	3.52	4.47	3.29	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.27	3.11	2.60	
Semarang	2.69	2.69	1.59	1.20	3.36	4.07	0.08	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21	0.73	1.62	2.08	
Surabaya	3.49	3.49	2.86	2.64	2.99	3.11	1.86	1.77	1.77	1.77	2.11	2.39	2.27	
Tegal	9.57	9.57	9.57	9.57	5.28	3.88	5.28	5.39	3.34	3.19	3.28	3.15	2.67	
Ujung Pandang	4.51	4.52	4.51	4.51	4.51	4.52	2.66	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.74	2.81	2.51	
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)														
Ahvaz	5.41	5.41	5.41	4.98	4.82	5.38	5.58	4.72	2.69	2.10	2.10	2.04	1.98	
Esfahan	5.12	5.12	5.12	6.38	6.85	3.15	1.76	2.21	2.33	2.33	2.26	2.11	1.97	
Karaj	11.13	11.14	11.13	11.73	11.95	11.56	11.40	11.43	5.30	3.25	3.01	2.57	2.17	
Mashhad	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.77	5.96	6.62	6.87	4.45	1.97	1.41	1.52	1.65	1.76	
Qom	3.30	3.30	3.30	5.34	6.10	7.47	7.98	4.69	3.56	3.55	3.25	2.73	2.25	
Shiraz	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.94	5.07	6.46	6.98	2.89	1.70	1.74	1.80	1.85	1.89	
Tabriz	3.30	3.30	3.30	5.07	5.73	3.82	3.10	2.48	1.91	1.79	1.84	1.86	1.88	
Tehran	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.40	5.23	3.46	2.79	1.72	0.99	0.86	1.04	1.29	1.51	
IRAQ														
Baghdad	4.32	6.98	9.20	5.67	5.45	3.51	1.86	2.12	2.34	2.46	2.56	2.30	2.17	
Basra	4.86	6.53	7.92	1.60	1.22	1.22	1.21	5.54	9.21	5.29	1.96	1.87	2.00	
Mosul	2.89	3.99	4.91	4.23	4.19	4.19	4.19	3.97	3.78	3.44	3.15	2.82	2.57	
IRELAND														
Dublin	0.66	0.43	1.79	1.28	1.55	1.62	0.36	-0.08	0.65	0.87	0.88	0.92	0.99	
ISRAEL														
Haifa	2.23	2.23	2.31	2.33	1.69	1.30	1.44	1.64	10.66	3.08	1.82	1.75	1.43	
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	5.68	5.68	3.55	3.09	3.17	3.22	2.70	1.98	5.84	2.77	1.89	1.77	1.38	

Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Average annual rate of change (percent)												
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
ITALY													
Genoa	1.29	1.29	0.76	0.57	-0.31	-0.63	-1.03	-1.17	-1.09	-1.06	-1.06	-0.05	-0.06
Milan	2.15	2.15	2.06	2.03	0.01	-0.72	-1.36	-1.59	-1.05	-0.86	-0.86	-0.05	-0.06
Naples	1.49	1.49	1.23	1.14	0.18	-0.17	-0.98	-1.28	-0.78	-0.61	-0.61	-0.05	-0.06
Rome	3.98	3.98	2.47	1.95	0.62	0.14	-0.13	-0.23	-0.69	-0.86	-0.86	-0.05	-0.06
Turin	3.51	3.51	2.73	2.46	0.26	-0.53	-1.24	-1.49	-1.18	-1.07	-1.06	-0.05	-0.06
JAPAN													
Fukuoka-Kitakyushu	3.66	3.10	2.10	2.10	2.30	1.83	1.77	2.29	1.04	0.73	0.71	0.48	0.29
Hiroshima	4.55	3.76	3.54	3.54	3.18	8.98	2.13	1.43	0.48	0.38	0.38	0.21	0.13
Kyoto	1.70	1.31	1.08	1.08	4.46	0.95	0.15	0.52	0.49	0.02	-0.01	-0.09	-0.06
Nagoya	4.24	4.75	2.50	2.50	2.77	2.44	0.89	1.69	0.71	0.44	0.42	0.25	0.15
Osaka-Kobe	4.22	3.91	4.13	4.13	0.90	0.30	0.71	1.28	0.03	0.20	0.22	0.08	0.05
Sapporo	6.30	6.80	5.08	5.08	3.70	3.64	3.23	2.48	1.52	0.83	0.80	0.55	0.33
Sendai	1.91	2.42	2.67	2.67	3.79	1.95	0.61	1.32	1.73	1.13	1.09	0.78	0.47
Tokyo	3.92	3.92	3.91	2.77	2.66	1.40	1.19	1.42	0.64	0.51	0.50	0.31	0.19
JORDAN													
Amman	8.84	8.85	6.33	5.18	5.08	4.80	2.92	2.92	2.94	3.02	2.37	1.90	1.74
KAZAKHSTAN													
Almaty	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.35	3.00	2.60	1.60	1.15	0.06	0.06	-0.49	-0.30	0.17
KENYA													
Nairobi	9.20	9.20	9.20	8.46	4.86	4.83	4.70	4.72	4.81	4.81	4.66	4.00	3.08
KUWAIT													
Kuwait City	6.69	9.20	10.51	11.83	4.47	3.94	2.48	1.66	-3.13	5.93	0.84	1.14	1.35
KYRGYZSTAN													
Bishkek	6.13	6.13	6.12	5.78	2.36	2.09	1.45	1.59	1.93	1.94	1.49	1.37	1.52
LATVIA													
Riga	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.62	1.38	0.85	0.23	-1.37	-1.82	-1.13	-0.87	-0.58
LEBANON													
Beirut	5.06	5.06	5.06	5.06	9.75	1.58	-2.17	-4.67	2.61	4.43	2.69	1.76	1.20
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA													
Benghazi	6.77	6.78	7.00	8.01	6.83	4.93	4.86	4.58	4.58	2.61	2.50	2.12	1.79
Tripoli	4.98	4.98	6.00	10.55	8.54	5.33	5.63	7.01	2.24	2.24	2.18	1.89	1.64
MADAGASCAR													
Antananarivo	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.99	4.43	4.92	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.18	3.82	3.61	3.64
MALAYSIA													
Kuala Lumpur	6.02	4.02	2.73	2.73	7.13	7.13	1.96	1.96	1.53	1.40	1.40	1.58	1.65
MALI													
Bamako	7.23	7.23	7.22	7.23	7.23	5.07	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.13	4.28	4.52	4.62
MEXICO													
Ciudad Juárez	7.60	7.56	4.57	4.42	2.80	2.82	3.92	3.93	4.19	4.34	3.40	2.44	1.63
Culiacán	5.51	5.54	7.06	6.95	5.76	5.78	6.95	6.69	2.60	1.67	1.28	1.20	1.19
Guadalajara	7.70	7.67	5.55	5.43	4.11	4.09	2.83	2.82	2.61	1.50	1.09	1.00	0.97
León	8.97	8.92	4.63	4.59	4.15	4.13	2.82	2.84	3.19	2.75	2.13	1.68	1.33
Mérida	3.74	3.72	2.46	2.70	5.28	5.26	3.79	3.73	2.83	2.07	1.60	1.39	1.25
Mexicali	9.76	9.69	4.27	4.12	2.51	2.56	5.80	5.60	2.57	2.22	1.72	1.46	1.29
Mexico City	5.53	5.53	5.67	5.52	3.96	3.93	1.62	1.64	1.84	1.47	1.02	0.87	0.78
Monterrey	6.75	6.74	6.02	5.90	4.54	4.51	2.64	2.64	2.65	1.97	1.47	1.23	1.07
Puebla	5.07	5.07	5.34	5.37	5.71	5.69	4.03	3.94	2.57	-0.46	-0.09	0.34	0.77
Querétaro	3.18	3.21	5.32	5.40	6.26	6.31	9.66	9.30	3.58	3.45	2.70	2.05	1.51
San Luis Potosí	4.48	4.47	3.78	3.84	4.46	4.44	3.43	3.41	3.04	2.05	1.58	1.37	1.24
Tijuana	9.38	9.35	6.39	6.20	4.13	4.15	5.53	5.54	5.82	4.86	3.82	2.69	1.72
Toluca	5.13	5.14	5.35	6.03	13.37	13.22	3.33	3.32	3.22	7.89	6.23	4.12	2.27
Torreón	6.08	6.04	2.46	2.62	4.37	4.34	2.48	2.43	1.55	1.18	0.88	0.95	1.06
MONGOLIA													
Ulaanbaatar	9.40	9.40	6.53	3.63	3.59	3.43	3.04	3.00	2.90	2.90	1.95	1.75	1.64

Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Average annual rate of change (percent)												
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
MOROCCO													
Casablanca	4.35	4.36	4.43	4.43	3.50	3.25	2.65	2.18	2.18	2.21	2.25	2.15	1.88
Fès	5.33	5.31	2.75	2.75	3.18	3.30	3.03	2.82	2.82	2.76	2.66	2.43	2.08
Marrakech	1.53	1.54	2.83	2.83	2.57	2.51	3.09	3.54	3.54	3.34	3.01	2.58	2.12
Rabat	4.72	4.74	7.51	7.51	5.23	4.62	3.91	3.36	3.36	3.17	2.87	2.46	2.02
MOZAMBIQUE													
Maputo	6.79	6.80	7.17	7.18	4.09	3.78	3.44	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.71	3.76	3.37
MYANMAR													
Mandalay	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	3.30	2.43	2.43	2.29	2.36	2.55	2.77	2.89	2.59
Yangon	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	1.91	2.05	2.30	2.55	2.67	2.38
NETHERLANDS													
Amsterdam	0.64	0.64	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.90	0.46	0.53	0.57	0.57
Rotterdam	1.11	1.14	2.49	2.49	-0.61	-0.11	0.17	0.24	0.57	0.29	0.34	0.42	0.48
NEW ZEALAND													
Auckland	3.86	2.57	3.79	3.54	2.76	1.20	0.96	1.38	2.30	1.71	1.60	1.16	0.83
NICARAGUA													
Managua	5.92	5.92	6.04	6.20	3.82	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	2.98	2.77	2.65	2.47
NIGER													
Niamey	5.88	5.88	6.78	7.78	7.88	6.60	5.42	5.43	5.11	5.33	5.63	5.71	5.57
NIGERIA													
Benin City	5.81	5.81	4.71	2.48	11.39	13.62	9.12	2.39	2.22	2.15	2.15	2.41	2.68
Ibadan	2.89	2.89	2.75	2.48	5.22	5.91	4.38	2.08	1.95	1.90	1.90	2.18	2.50
Kaduna	12.51	12.51	9.19	2.48	10.50	12.51	8.46	2.39	2.21	2.14	2.14	2.39	2.66
Kano	7.58	7.59	5.90	2.48	11.18	13.36	8.96	2.38	2.18	2.10	2.10	2.34	2.58
Lagos	9.74	9.74	7.97	4.38	5.81	6.17	6.16	6.16	6.01	5.95	5.02	4.63	3.87
Ogbomoso	8.33	8.33	6.09	1.55	2.53	2.49	2.44	2.39	2.78	2.93	2.93	3.03	3.06
Port Harcourt	8.50	8.51	6.51	2.48	7.00	8.13	5.83	2.38	2.21	2.15	2.15	2.41	2.69
NORWAY													
Oslo	1.58	1.58	0.83	0.77	0.30	0.27	0.62	0.64	1.28	1.19	0.86	0.77	0.61
PAKISTAN													
Faisalabad	8.71	8.71	6.04	5.69	4.45	3.47	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.35	3.29	3.28
Gujranwala	4.88	4.88	5.18	5.23	5.69	6.06	4.00	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.58	3.45	3.40
Hyderabad	5.90	5.91	3.49	3.17	2.59	2.12	2.46	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.63	2.89	3.18
Karachi	5.86	5.87	5.27	5.20	4.92	4.71	3.56	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.28	3.15	3.10
Lahore	4.26	4.26	4.39	4.41	4.00	3.67	3.24	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.12	3.09	3.13
Multan	6.38	6.38	3.90	3.57	3.56	3.55	2.92	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.88	3.04	3.23
Peshawar	3.41	3.41	2.29	2.14	5.76	8.63	3.98	3.27	3.27	3.28	3.25	3.26	3.33
Rawalpindi	3.63	3.63	4.93	5.10	3.94	3.03	3.31	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.30	3.28	3.31
PANAMA													
Panama City	5.05	5.05	4.80	4.72	2.97	2.98	3.24	3.18	0.68	0.68	0.97	1.40	1.69
PARAGUAY													
Asunción	3.27	3.27	3.66	3.98	3.96	3.94	3.41	3.06	4.12	4.92	3.66	2.70	2.68
PERU													
Lima	5.51	5.51	5.50	5.51	4.42	3.74	2.91	2.70	2.70	2.23	1.86	1.51	1.20
PHILIPPINES													
Davao	6.22	6.16	5.41	5.38	4.24	4.57	3.31	3.31	3.17	2.81	2.81	2.64	2.26
Metro Manila	3.85	3.89	4.37	4.45	6.94	3.50	2.91	2.93	3.30	1.13	1.41	1.68	1.69
POLAND													
Crakow	3.57	3.57	1.93	1.96	2.07	1.62	0.63	0.63	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.06
Gdansk	3.84	3.84	2.69	2.53	1.89	1.43	0.41	0.41	0.02	-0.08	-0.08	—	0.01
Katowice	3.56	3.56	1.33	1.41	1.75	1.32	0.40	0.40	-0.75	-1.04	-1.04	—	—
Lodz	1.60	1.60	0.83	0.85	0.97	0.74	0.22	0.22	-0.47	-0.64	-0.64	—	0.00
Warsaw	3.70	3.70	1.54	1.64	2.03	1.55	0.49	0.49	0.17	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.04

Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)
Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Average annual rate of change (percent)												
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
PORTUGAL													
Lisbon	1.40	1.40	1.53	1.54	2.26	2.33	3.25	3.40	0.83	0.35	0.35	0.39	0.39
Porto	1.84	1.84	0.70	0.58	1.49	1.58	6.67	7.51	1.84	0.77	0.77	0.74	0.63
PUERTO RICO													
San Juan	2.76	2.83	4.32	4.26	3.10	3.05	2.08	2.16	3.74	3.74	1.04	0.25	0.10
REPUBLIC OF KOREA													
Inch'on	4.26	4.26	4.59	4.67	4.65	6.00	4.91	5.37	4.82	1.62	1.40	0.67	0.40
Kwangju	5.68	5.68	4.39	4.85	4.18	3.65	4.28	4.56	2.16	1.49	1.46	0.74	0.48
Puch'on	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	13.60	14.21	8.07	3.39	-0.23	-0.47	-0.41	-0.17
Pusan	1.97	1.97	3.36	5.67	5.76	5.10	2.24	1.59	0.18	-0.75	-0.81	-0.45	-0.29
Seoul	8.38	8.38	7.60	8.62	4.96	3.92	2.84	1.98	-0.55	-0.67	-0.67	-0.48	-0.32
Songnam	6.48	6.49	6.48	6.49	6.48	6.49	3.54	3.75	9.10	1.59	1.02	0.40	0.30
Suwon	2.01	2.01	10.81	1.66	5.45	6.52	6.44	7.96	3.50	4.42	4.51	3.19	1.95
Taegu	6.19	6.19	4.01	5.26	4.26	4.06	4.59	2.06	1.88	0.36	0.25	-0.24	-0.14
Taejon	5.33	5.33	5.45	6.17	4.49	5.00	5.56	3.96	3.85	1.62	1.46	0.74	0.47
Ulsan	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	9.41	10.08	5.65	4.35	6.80	1.36	0.95	0.34	0.26
ROMANIA													
Bucharest	2.67	1.71	1.57	1.64	1.65	1.13	0.90	0.90	0.14	-0.44	-2.60	—	-0.00
RUSSIAN FEDERATION													
Chelyabinsk	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.13	1.84	1.59	0.98	0.58	-0.38	-0.38	-0.38	-0.85	-0.70
Ekaterinburg	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.45	1.84	1.64	1.14	0.70	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.85	-0.70
Kazan	2.68	2.69	2.68	2.57	1.48	1.33	0.96	0.70	0.08	0.08	0.08	-0.39	-0.42
Krasnoyarsk	4.11	4.11	4.11	3.94	2.29	2.01	1.34	0.95	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.45	-0.45
Moscow	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.40	1.30	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.42	0.07
Nizhni Novgorod	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.93	1.54	1.28	0.65	0.27	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.85	-0.70
Novosibirsk	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.35	1.36	1.22	0.87	0.60	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.85	-0.70
Omsk	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.07	2.35	2.02	1.22	0.84	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.85	-0.70
Perm	2.74	2.74	2.73	2.65	1.79	1.51	0.83	0.41	-0.59	-0.59	-0.59	-0.85	-0.70
Rostov-on-Don	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.44	1.87	1.57	0.85	0.71	0.38	0.38	0.38	-0.16	-0.28
Saint Petersburg	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.66	1.42	0.84	0.71	0.38	0.38	0.38	-0.15	-0.28
Samara	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.31	1.66	1.27	0.31	0.05	-0.58	-0.58	-0.58	-0.85	-0.70
Saratov	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.32	1.35	1.12	0.55	0.31	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.85	-0.70
Ufa	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.09	2.51	2.10	1.10	0.70	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	-0.85	-0.70
Volgograd	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.79	1.41	1.21	0.72	0.54	0.11	0.11	0.11	-0.37	-0.41
Voronezh	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.37	1.90	1.70	1.22	0.77	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.85	-0.70
SAUDI ARABIA													
Dammam	7.36	7.36	7.36	7.36	7.36	7.36	7.36	7.36	7.36	5.00	3.85	3.12	2.42
Jidda	1.77	1.77	6.58	11.40	10.72	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.17	4.81	3.66	2.92	2.21
Mecca	3.75	3.75	3.74	3.75	4.00	5.37	5.36	5.37	5.37	3.38	2.85	2.68	2.27
Medina	6.22	6.22	6.21	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.21	6.22	6.22	4.08	3.29	2.89	2.36
Riyadh	3.36	3.36	7.54	11.72	11.11	7.91	7.90	7.91	7.91	5.38	3.98	3.02	2.19
SENEGAL													
Dakar	4.95	4.95	4.94	4.95	4.95	4.56	4.48	3.82	2.90	3.05	3.22	3.21	2.90
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO													
Belgrade	3.61	3.63	2.61	2.43	3.57	3.77	0.89	0.38	-0.02	-0.09	-0.09	-0.22	-0.05
SIERRA LEONE													
Freetown	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.50	4.67	4.67	4.67	3.21	3.25	4.54	3.55	3.07
SINGAPORE													
Singapore	4.90	4.48	2.81	1.97	1.73	1.30	2.30	2.15	2.85	2.88	1.69	0.90	0.57
SOMALIA													
Mogadishu	7.04	7.04	8.40	11.60	10.97	3.61	3.61	3.46	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.65
SOUTH AFRICA													
Cape Town	2.62	2.62	3.25	3.29	3.68	3.68	3.59	2.25	2.10	2.52	2.67	0.65	0.21
Durban	2.92	2.92	2.73	2.70	1.76	1.76	2.15	7.81	4.36	2.60	2.18	0.40	0.10
East Rand (Ekurhuleni)	2.23	2.23	2.76	2.75	2.09	2.09	2.23	4.26	4.26	4.67	4.81	1.47	0.98
Johannesburg	2.43	2.43	2.32	2.27	0.74	0.74	0.88	2.90	3.74	3.75	3.70	1.47	0.70
Port Elizabeth	4.05	4.05	5.06	5.01	2.12	2.12	2.28	4.48	1.93	1.00	0.82	0.40	0.10
Pretoria	4.21	4.21	3.02	2.95	1.97	1.97	2.07	3.56	0.85	2.61	3.36	1.23	0.61
Vereeniging	4.71	4.71	4.95	4.93	3.87	3.87	4.00	5.98	1.48	2.30	2.82	0.80	0.37

Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Average annual rate of change (percent)												
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
SPAIN													
Barcelona	2.24	2.24	3.08	3.17	1.51	1.33	3.01	3.27	0.62	0.21	0.21	0.12	0.07
Madrid	3.63	3.63	4.11	4.17	2.52	2.34	1.21	1.03	0.51	0.43	0.43	0.30	0.18
SUDAN													
Khartoum	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	5.98	5.45	6.50	7.63	6.35	3.95	2.59	2.30	2.23
SWEDEN													
Göteborg	1.25	1.25	2.53	3.41	5.08	0.07	0.28	0.72	0.77	0.89	0.89	0.42	0.22
Stockholm	0.82	0.82	4.40	1.77	4.31	0.38	0.66	0.76	0.92	1.05	1.04	0.54	0.30
SWITZERLAND													
Zürich	0.81	0.81	2.74	2.92	0.08	-0.18	1.57	1.73	2.10	0.61	0.61	0.26	0.12
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC													
Aleppo	4.07	4.07	4.07	4.07	3.95	3.95	3.76	3.70	3.70	3.15	2.70	2.35	2.14
Damascus	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.11	4.09	2.54	2.06	2.06	1.84	1.92	2.04	2.09
Homs	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.36	4.35	3.85	3.69	3.69	3.18	2.78	2.47	2.28
THAILAND													
Bangkok	4.60	4.57	3.67	3.70	4.23	4.13	2.23	2.18	0.73	0.73	0.84	1.08	1.37
TUNISIA													
Tunis	2.25	2.16	2.14	2.73	2.92	5.42	4.53	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.74	1.42	1.27
TURKEY													
Adana	7.20	6.40	4.61	3.23	3.14	3.77	5.90	3.45	2.18	2.10	2.10	1.61	1.41
Ankara	8.94	7.41	8.13	6.81	4.85	2.03	3.14	2.92	2.08	2.25	2.45	1.86	1.50
Bursa	4.33	3.59	6.20	1.53	1.21	6.54	4.67	6.08	3.75	3.59	3.58	2.79	2.11
Gaziantep	5.93	5.05	5.09	2.62	2.45	4.28	4.87	4.65	3.54	3.47	3.47	2.71	2.08
Istanbul	5.10	3.04	6.40	6.52	5.23	4.00	4.14	3.84	3.14	2.63	2.20	1.63	1.30
Izmir	5.30	4.01	9.00	8.98	3.55	3.00	3.83	3.35	2.43	2.39	2.41	1.84	1.51
UGANDA													
Kampala	9.61	9.62	9.61	8.50	3.21	3.35	4.70	4.70	3.91	3.82	3.81	3.91	4.24
UKRAINE													
Dnepropetrovsk	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.35	1.95	0.98	0.47	-0.77	-0.77	-0.77	-0.64	-0.49
Donetsk	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.04	1.66	1.42	0.82	0.38	-0.67	-0.67	-0.67	-0.64	-0.49
Kharkov	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.39	1.85	1.61	1.03	0.54	-0.66	-0.66	-0.66	-0.64	-0.49
Kiev	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.50	3.03	2.68	1.81	1.32	0.13	0.13	0.13	-0.08	-0.16
Odessa	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.56	1.77	1.40	0.51	0.21	-0.52	-0.52	-0.52	-0.64	-0.49
Zaporozhye	3.77	3.77	3.77	3.60	1.90	1.70	1.20	0.67	-0.60	-0.60	-0.60	-0.64	-0.49
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES													
Dubai	6.93	6.93	2.23	9.04	17.09	8.64	6.07	6.32	6.36	6.36	2.77	2.06	1.54
UNITED KINGDOM													
Birmingham	0.48	0.48	0.17	0.11	-0.04	-0.07	-0.23	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	—	0.01
Leeds	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.14	-1.29	-1.57	-0.43	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	0.01	0.04
Liverpool	0.01	0.01	-0.74	-0.89	-4.52	-5.23	0.11	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	0.87	0.57
London	-0.20	-0.20	-0.81	-0.93	0.10	0.30	0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	—	—
Manchester	0.02	0.02	-0.12	-0.14	-0.22	-0.23	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	—	0.01
Tyneside (Newcastle)	0.28	0.28	-0.46	-0.60	-1.10	-1.20	0.87	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.00	0.65
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA													
Dar es Salaam	7.28	7.28	7.27	10.34	9.78	5.16	4.64	4.68	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.56	4.03
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA													
Atlanta	4.14	4.14	4.23	4.18	3.19	3.18	2.91	3.00	4.84	4.84	3.80	2.62	1.48
Austin	3.19	3.21	3.46	3.47	3.61	3.63	3.92	3.97	4.73	4.73	3.76	2.67	1.62
Baltimore	2.00	1.94	0.88	0.90	1.19	1.16	0.54	0.57	1.19	1.19	0.90	0.92	0.87
Boston	0.99	1.00	1.25	1.21	0.29	0.29	0.41	0.47	1.66	1.66	1.26	1.09	0.88
Bridgeport-Stamford	4.04	3.91	1.35	1.28	-0.05	-0.04	0.12	0.23	2.25	2.25	1.77	1.49	1.16
Buffalo	1.63	1.57	0.30	0.25	-0.81	-0.79	-0.49	-0.45	0.23	0.23	0.16	0.52	0.78

Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Average annual rate of change (percent)												
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
Charlotte	3.97	3.91	2.88	2.85	2.27	2.29	2.62	2.74	5.10	5.10	4.06	2.86	1.71
Chicago	2.14	2.11	1.42	1.36	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.24	1.22	1.22	0.89	0.83	0.72
Cincinnati	2.12	2.06	1.03	0.99	0.22	0.25	0.80	0.82	1.22	1.22	0.93	0.95	0.91
Cleveland	2.55	2.47	0.93	0.83	-1.12	-1.09	-0.44	-0.38	0.63	0.63	0.46	0.66	0.78
Columbus, Ohio	3.43	3.38	2.48	2.38	0.54	0.57	1.26	1.28	1.81	1.81	1.42	1.26	1.06
Dallas-Fort Worth	5.18	5.10	3.40	3.33	1.96	1.99	2.66	2.66	2.59	2.59	2.00	1.54	1.05
Denver-Aurora	4.77	4.67	2.65	2.64	2.55	2.48	1.16	1.23	2.68	2.68	2.10	1.63	1.15
Detroit	2.51	2.44	1.15	1.08	-0.41	-0.41	-0.30	-0.26	0.54	0.54	0.36	0.56	0.68
Hartford	1.27	1.37	3.27	3.16	0.88	0.87	0.69	0.70	0.86	0.86	0.66	0.82	0.91
Houston	4.87	4.82	3.87	3.86	3.63	3.54	1.85	1.89	2.76	2.76	2.14	1.62	1.09
Indianapolis	2.41	2.42	2.49	2.38	0.20	0.23	0.89	0.99	2.87	2.87	2.26	1.76	1.24
Jacksonville, Florida	4.28	4.24	3.52	3.40	1.21	1.26	2.11	2.09	1.78	1.78	1.40	1.26	1.08
Kansas City	2.77	2.71	1.65	1.56	-0.14	-0.07	1.38	1.36	1.02	1.02	0.78	0.87	0.89
Las Vegas	9.67	9.68	9.73	9.55	6.04	5.97	4.77	4.85	6.34	6.34	5.03	3.41	1.88
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	4.84	4.73	2.52	2.46	1.27	1.27	1.36	1.33	0.82	0.82	0.55	0.61	0.60
Louisville	2.49	2.47	1.98	1.89	0.29	0.27	-0.08	-0.01	1.34	1.34	1.05	1.06	1.00
Memphis	2.93	2.89	1.98	1.96	1.54	1.50	0.63	0.68	1.64	1.64	1.28	1.19	1.04
Miami	7.91	7.75	4.55	4.52	3.81	3.74	2.40	2.40	2.20	2.20	1.68	1.33	0.96
Milwaukee	3.27	3.15	0.85	0.79	-0.37	-0.34	0.16	0.18	0.65	0.65	0.48	0.69	0.82
Minneapolis-St. Paul	3.33	3.27	2.13	2.05	0.48	0.53	1.51	1.51	1.38	1.39	1.05	1.00	0.89
Nashville-Davidson	2.92	2.90	2.57	2.52	1.45	1.43	1.01	1.09	2.69	2.69	2.13	1.71	1.26
New Orleans	2.48	2.42	1.29	1.28	1.14	1.07	-0.36	-0.36	-0.30	-0.30	-0.03	0.40	0.73
New York-Newark	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.29	-0.39	-0.35	0.29	0.32	1.04	1.04	0.72	0.68	0.59
Orlando	10.10	9.81	4.19	4.30	6.36	6.26	4.30	4.22	2.66	2.66	2.09	1.66	1.21
Philadelphia	2.31	2.25	1.14	1.10	0.32	0.32	0.39	0.41	0.88	0.88	0.63	0.70	0.71
Phoenix-Mesa	9.38	9.14	4.47	4.49	4.90	4.83	3.53	3.54	3.71	3.71	2.91	2.09	1.30
Pittsburgh	1.63	1.56	0.23	0.21	-0.20	-0.22	-0.75	-0.69	0.43	0.43	0.30	0.57	0.75
Portland	2.40	2.40	2.36	2.35	2.18	2.14	1.33	1.41	3.01	3.01	2.36	1.80	1.24
Providence	1.11	1.14	1.76	1.71	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.57	1.18	1.18	0.91	0.95	0.93
Richmond	2.56	2.66	4.38	4.24	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.66	1.66	1.30	1.21	1.06
Riverside-San Bernardino	10.22	9.94	4.36	4.23	1.89	2.05	5.06	4.94	2.53	2.53	1.98	1.58	1.15
Sacramento	7.58	7.37	3.38	3.33	2.28	2.33	3.20	3.16	2.39	2.39	1.87	1.52	1.14
Salt Lake City	4.27	4.22	3.18	3.20	3.41	3.32	1.58	1.56	1.17	1.17	0.91	0.97	0.97
San Antonio	3.56	3.48	1.85	1.86	2.01	2.00	1.78	1.77	1.62	1.62	1.26	1.16	1.00
San Diego	6.58	6.43	3.60	3.60	3.52	3.51	3.21	3.11	1.30	1.30	0.98	0.95	0.86
San Francisco-Oakland	1.71	1.70	1.42	1.37	0.48	0.51	1.09	1.08	0.89	0.89	0.65	0.74	0.76
San Jose	12.28	11.93	5.11	4.94	1.78	1.76	1.34	1.33	1.14	1.14	0.87	0.92	0.90
Seattle	3.13	3.15	3.63	3.51	1.32	1.37	2.15	2.15	2.12	2.12	1.64	1.34	1.01
St. Louis	1.74	1.72	1.21	1.14	-0.18	-0.15	0.52	0.52	0.65	0.65	0.47	0.66	0.77
Tampa-St. Petersburg	7.57	7.35	3.21	3.28	4.49	4.39	2.32	2.30	1.88	1.88	1.45	1.25	1.00
Virginia Beach	6.21	6.03	2.57	2.51	1.38	1.41	1.88	1.83	0.83	0.83	0.62	0.77	0.85
Washington, D.C.	3.40	3.39	3.16	3.06	1.07	1.12	1.96	1.95	1.57	1.57	1.18	1.05	0.87
URUGUAY													
Montevideo	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.59	0.59	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.46	0.41
UZBEKISTAN													
Tashkent	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.71	2.78	2.40	1.48	1.15	0.35	0.35	0.11	0.46	0.96
VENEZUELA													
Barquisimeto	6.22	6.22	4.95	4.76	4.26	4.08	2.67	2.18	2.18	2.18	1.78	1.61	1.48
Caracas	6.39	6.40	4.83	4.60	2.63	1.90	1.20	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.77	0.93	1.11
Maracaibo	5.67	5.68	4.28	4.07	3.37	3.12	3.34	3.41	3.41	3.42	2.75	2.15	1.62
Maracay	6.30	6.30	6.63	6.68	5.60	5.21	3.44	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.29	1.91	1.58
Valencia	5.79	5.79	6.94	7.12	5.71	5.20	5.17	5.17	5.17	5.17	4.15	2.99	1.95

Table A.14. Average annual rate of change of urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Average annual rate of change (percent)												
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
VIET NAM													
Hai Phong	7.91	7.91	6.35	6.36	6.56	5.77	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.62	2.11	2.52
Hanoi	8.31	8.31	7.08	7.09	7.31	6.49	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	2.01	2.29	2.52
Ho Chi Minh City	1.43	1.43	4.64	4.64	4.64	4.16	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.70	2.10	2.43
YEMEN													
Sana'a	4.48	4.48	4.29	4.29	4.80	10.51	10.50	10.45	7.07	5.39	4.98	4.87	5.02
ZAMBIA													
Lusaka	11.99	11.99	11.99	11.05	6.52	6.52	6.04	6.03	2.98	2.90	2.07	2.04	2.20
ZIMBABWE													
Harare	7.75	7.75	7.85	7.91	5.47	3.02	4.70	5.95	3.65	1.95	1.95	1.78	1.52

1 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

2 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

3 Including Darmstadt, Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach am Main and Wiesbaden.

4 Including Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Neustadt an der Weinstrasse and Speyer.

5 Including Düsseldorf, Mönchengladbach, Remscheid, Solingen and Wuppertal.

6 Including Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mülheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne.

7 Including Bonn, Cologne and Leverkusen.

8 Including Neunkirchen, Saarbrücken and Saarlouis.

Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000, by country: 1950-2015

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
AFGHANISTAN														
Kabul	45.7	42.4	39.0	35.8	33.6	35.4	41.3	54.1	62.2	53.5	54.4	52.1	50.7	49.5
ALGERIA														
Algiers	24.1	24.3	24.7	23.9	23.6	23.3	19.9	15.9	14.8	15.2	16.0	16.5	16.8	16.7
ANGOLA														
Luanda	44.2	44.1	43.7	48.7	54.9	61.1	66.4	67.4	65.4	60.8	56.6	52.5	50.4	49.4
ARGENTINA														
Buenos Aires	45.0	44.3	44.6	44.4	44.5	43.3	42.6	40.9	39.5	38.6	37.9	37.5	37.0	36.4
Córdoba	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
Mendoza	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
Rosario	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
San Miguel de Tucumán	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
ARMENIA														
Yerevan	63.8	60.7	56.2	53.0	52.0	51.2	51.2	50.5	49.4	51.8	54.4	54.7	54.3	53.6
AUSTRALIA														
Adelaide	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8
Brisbane	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7
Melbourne	21.6	21.9	22.3	21.9	21.9	21.4	22.1	22.0	21.7	20.5	19.8	19.7	19.5	19.4
Perth	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0
Sydney	27.5	26.5	25.8	25.3	25.0	24.8	25.8	25.7	25.3	24.2	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.4
AUSTRIA														
Vienna	40.4	40.2	39.5	39.6	40.1	40.4	41.3	41.6	41.2	40.2	40.5	41.0	41.1	40.9
AZERBAIJAN														
Baku	59.2	56.9	53.7	50.5	49.3	48.8	48.4	46.4	44.9	43.5	43.6	43.0	41.7	40.4
BANGLADESH														
Chittagong	16.3	14.9	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.1	10.5	9.8	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.9	11.4	11.6
Dhaka	23.5	24.9	26.2	27.7	29.2	29.3	25.8	27.4	30.2	31.0	31.8	32.9	33.5	33.4
Khulna	2.2	3.2	4.5	5.4	6.5	6.7	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
BELARUS														
Minsk	18.4	19.9	20.8	22.0	23.5	23.8	24.2	23.8	23.7	23.7	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.3
BELGIUM														
Brussels	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.7	10.2	10.6	10.8
BOLIVIA														
La Paz	34.8	35.2	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.7	33.2	30.8	28.7	28.5	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.3
Santa Cruz	4.6	5.6	6.8	8.2	9.9	11.9	13.3	14.8	16.6	18.8	20.6	23.0	24.8	25.8
BRAZIL														
Baixada Santista (Santos)	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Belém	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Belo Horizonte	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Brasília	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4
Campinas	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Curitiba	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Fortaleza	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Goiânia	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Grande São Luís	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Grande Vitória	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
João Pessoa	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Maceió	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Manaus	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Natal	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Norte/Nordeste Catarinense	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Pôrto Alegre	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Recife	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Rio de Janeiro	15.1	14.1	13.4	12.7	12.4	11.4	10.7	9.5	8.6	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9
Salvador	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
São Paulo	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.9	14.2	14.5	15.0	14.0	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.2
Teresina	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
BULGARIA														
Sofia	29.5	26.2	23.3	21.4	20.0	19.1	19.6	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.3	19.1	19.0	19.0
BURKINA FASO														
Ouagadougou	19.6	23.7	28.1	32.7	37.5	42.7	45.5	48.0	49.1	44.1	38.4	34.0	31.3	30.0
CAMBODIA														
Phnom Penh	82.1	75.9	69.7	65.6	52.4	54.3	45.2	45.1	48.4	51.4	49.8	40.1	34.1	31.1
CAMEROON														
Douala	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.2	21.7	18.7	19.0	20.1	21.3	22.1	22.5	22.6	22.4	22.0
Yaoundé	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	14.6	13.6	14.4	15.9	17.5	18.7	19.4	19.7	19.6	19.2
CANADA														
Calgary	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.6
Edmonton	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Montréal	16.1	16.2	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.0	15.2	14.7	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.2	12.9
Ottawa	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Toronto	12.8	13.4	14.1	14.6	15.4	15.8	16.2	17.0	17.9	18.4	18.9	19.5	20.0	20.1
Vancouver	6.7	5.7	5.0	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3
CHILE														
Santiago	37.4	38.5	39.4	39.0	39.3	39.9	41.1	41.8	41.9	41.1	40.2	39.6	39.2	38.7
CHINA (1)														
Anshan	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Anshun	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Baotou	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Beijing	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6
Benxi	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Changchun	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Changde	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Changsha	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Changzhou	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chengdu	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Chifeng	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chongqing	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Dalian	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Daqing	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Datong	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Dongguan	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Fushun	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Fuxin	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Fuyu	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fuzhou, Fujian	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Guangzhou	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Guiyang	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Handan	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Hangzhou	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Harbin	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Hefei	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hengyang	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Heze	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Huaian	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Huainan	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Huhehaote	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hunjiang	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Huzhou	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jiamusi	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jiaxing	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Jilin	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Jinan	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Jingmen	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jining, Shandong	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jinxi	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Jinzhou, Liaoning	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Jixi	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Kaifeng	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Kaohsiung	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Kunming	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lanzhou	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Leshan	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Linqing	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Linyi	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Liuán	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Liupanshui	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Liuzhou	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Luoyang	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mianyang	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mudanjiang	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Nanchang	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nanchong	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nanjing	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Nanning	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Neijiang	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Ningbo	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pingxiang, Jiangxi	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Qingdao	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Qiqihar	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Shanghai	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.5	7.7	7.1	6.0	5.0	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.8
Shantou	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Shenyang	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
Shenzhen	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Shijiazhuang	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Suning	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Suqian	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Suzhou, Jiangsu	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Taian	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Taichung	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Taipei	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Taiyuan	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Tangshan	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tianjin	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4
Tianmen	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Tianshui	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tongliao	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Wanxian	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Weifang	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Wenzhou	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wuhan	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Wulumuqi (Urumqi)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wuxi	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Xian	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Xiangxiang	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Xiantao	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Xianyang	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Xiaoshan	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Xinghua	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Xintai	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Xinyi, Jiangsu	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Xinyu	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Xuanzhou	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Xuzhou	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Yancheng	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Yantai	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Yichun, Heilongjiang	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Yichun, Jiangxi	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Yixing	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Yiyang	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Yongzhou	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Yueyang	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Yulin, Guangxi	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Yuyao	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Yuzhou	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Zaoyang	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zaozhuang	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Zhangjiakou	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zhangjiangang	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zhanjiang	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Zhaodong	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Zhengzhou	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Zibo	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Zigong	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CHINA, HONG KONG SAR (2)														
Hong Kong	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
COLOMBIA														
Barranquilla	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4
Bucaramanga	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cali	4.4	5.0	5.7	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.4
Cartagena	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Cucuta	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Medellín	7.1	7.9	8.8	9.6	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1
Santa Fé de Bogotá	12.8	14.2	15.7	17.4	18.7	20.2	20.6	21.2	20.7	20.6	21.5	21.5	21.3	21.0
CONGO														
Brazzaville	86.8	82.0	76.6	70.4	63.8	59.1	59.8	60.8	58.4	56.3	54.4	54.1	52.9	52.1
COSTA RICA														
San José	45.6	48.1	50.3	50.6	50.7	50.5	47.8	45.6	44.7	44.4	43.1	42.9	42.9	42.9
CÔTE D'IVOIRE														
Abidjan	16.0	19.9	24.5	30.2	36.6	44.3	43.2	42.4	42.2	42.3	44.3	44.7	44.5	43.8
CUBA														
Havana	39.7	38.1	36.9	35.2	34.0	30.6	28.9	27.9	26.9	26.7	26.0	25.4	24.9	24.4
CZECH REPUBLIC														
Prague	27.5	25.7	24.4	22.6	21.1	17.7	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.3
DEM. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA														
Nampho	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.1	3.9	5.0	6.4	7.6	8.3	8.6	8.5
Pyongyang	15.4	15.8	14.1	13.5	12.6	14.8	18.8	20.0	21.2	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.0	22.5
DEM. REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO														
Kinshasa	7.4	9.9	13.1	17.0	21.9	24.6	27.4	31.0	32.5	32.2	32.2	31.1	30.3	29.5
Lubumbashi	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8
DENMARK														
Copenhagen	41.9	39.7	38.1	37.5	35.1	33.2	32.2	31.4	30.7	30.6	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.4
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC														
Santo Domingo	39.2	42.5	45.7	46.0	46.9	44.1	42.4	40.2	39.1	38.0	36.6	35.5	34.3	33.4
ECUADOR														
Guayaquil	27.0	28.7	30.3	30.9	30.7	30.4	29.9	29.0	27.8	27.4	27.7	28.4	28.8	28.8
Quito	21.5	21.4	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.5	20.9	20.1	19.2	18.5	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.6
EGYPT														
Alexandria	14.9	14.5	14.3	13.6	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.1
Cairo	34.9	35.4	36.1	37.1	37.5	37.7	38.1	38.2	37.4	36.8	36.4	35.2	33.7	32.5
EL SALVADOR														
San Salvador	27.3	29.5	31.5	33.6	35.2	34.9	34.7	37.1	38.5	37.3	36.9	36.5	35.9	35.4
ETHIOPIA														
Addis Ababa	46.2	40.6	35.5	30.8	29.2	29.5	31.4	30.8	28.8	27.0	25.5	24.2	23.1	22.3
FINLAND														
Helsinki	28.5	27.3	26.6	23.8	21.9	21.2	23.6	24.7	28.5	30.1	32.2	34.7	34.6	34.1

Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
FRANCE														
Bordeaux	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Lille	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lyon	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Marseille-Aix-en-Provence	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
Nice-Cannes	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Paris	23.9	24.8	25.7	24.4	23.3	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.2	21.8	21.6	21.2	20.7	20.2
Toulouse	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
GEORGIA														
Tbilisi	42.0	40.9	40.1	39.6	40.1	40.8	41.6	41.4	40.8	40.3	39.7	40.3	40.3	39.8
GERMANY														
Aachen	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Berlin	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
Bielefeld	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Bremen	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Hamburg	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Hannover	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Karlsruhe	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Munich	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Nuremberg	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Rhein-Main (3)	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0
Rhein-Neckar (4)	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Rhein-Ruhr Middle (5)	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5
Rhein-Ruhr North (6)	10.8	11.2	11.6	11.0	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8
Rhein-Ruhr South (7)	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Saarland (8)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Stuttgart	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
GHANA														
Accra	22.1	23.5	25.0	24.5	25.2	24.8	25.1	23.3	21.5	20.1	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.3
Kumasi	11.5	11.9	12.4	12.9	14.0	13.3	13.1	11.8	10.5	9.4	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.3
GREECE														
Athens	63.2	62.7	62.9	58.8	54.6	54.7	53.7	52.5	51.3	50.4	48.5	48.0	47.4	46.6
Thessaloniki	10.3	10.3	10.4	11.0	11.7	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
GUATEMALA														
Guatemala City	57.5	49.7	43.1	38.2	35.4	32.4	29.4	25.6	22.3	19.5	17.6	16.0	14.9	14.3
GUINEA														
Conakry	27.8	28.2	36.1	50.9	71.8	84.4	71.2	62.7	56.6	49.3	46.6	45.7	43.9	43.0
HAITI														
Port-au-Prince	33.6	37.6	41.8	46.5	51.7	53.9	54.2	54.6	55.7	58.5	62.0	63.1	63.2	62.7
HONDURAS														
Tegucigalpa	29.9	29.9	29.7	29.3	29.8	30.7	32.8	35.5	36.2	34.1	32.4	31.5	30.6	30.0
HUNGARY														
Budapest	44.1	42.7	42.6	40.7	38.8	36.1	33.8	32.3	31.2	29.4	27.9	25.9	25.7	25.6
INDIA														
Agra	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ahmadabad	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Allahabad	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Amritsar	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Asansol	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Aurangabad	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Bangalore	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Bhopal	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Calcutta	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2
Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chennai (Madras)	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Coimbatore	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Delhi	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.2
Dhanbad	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Durg-Bhilainagar	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Faridabad	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Ghaziabad	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Guwahati	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Gwalior	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hubli-Dharwad	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hyderabad	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Indore	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Jabalpur	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Jaipur	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Jamshedpur	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Jodhpur	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kanpur	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Kochi (Cochin)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Kozhikode (Calicut)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lucknow	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ludhiana	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Madurai	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Meerut	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mumbai (Bombay)	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6
Mysore	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nagpur	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nashik	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Patna	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Pune (Poona)	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Rajkot	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ranchi	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Solapur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Srinagar	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Surat	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
Thiruvananthapuram	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tiruchirapalli	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Vadodara	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Varanasi (Benares)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Vijayawada	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Visakhapatnam	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
INDONESIA														
Bandung	5.2	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Jakarta	14.7	17.0	19.1	19.6	19.1	18.5	18.0	15.7	13.7	13.1	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.1
Malang	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Medan	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Palembang	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Semarang	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Surabaya	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4
Tegal	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ujung Pandang	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)														
Ahvaz	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Esfahan	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Karaj	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Mashhad	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2
Qom	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Shiraz	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
Tabriz	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
Tehran	22.8	24.0	25.3	26.5	27.3	28.0	26.0	22.6	19.9	17.8	16.3	15.3	14.6	14.1
IRAQ														
Baghdad	32.0	32.3	34.7	40.0	40.8	41.6	39.5	35.1	33.8	33.1	33.0	33.3	32.9	32.3
Basra	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.5	6.3	5.2	4.4	3.8	4.3	5.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.3
Mosul	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.1
IRELAND														
Dublin	51.5	50.5	50.9	51.6	50.5	48.9	48.0	46.2	45.8	45.3	43.8	42.4	41.4	40.6
ISRAEL														
Haifa	25.1	18.3	15.6	13.8	13.2	12.0	11.2	10.9	10.7	15.3	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.5
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	51.4	44.7	45.4	42.5	42.2	41.4	42.5	44.0	43.9	49.3	49.8	49.3	49.4	49.4

Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
ITALY														
Genoa	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Milan	14.2	14.6	15.1	15.5	16.0	15.2	14.2	13.2	12.2	11.4	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.4
Naples	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.6	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.5
Rome	6.1	6.9	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.8
Turin	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
JAPAN														
Fukuoka-Kitakyushu	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Hiroshima	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Kyoto	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nagoya	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Osaka-Kobe	14.2	14.7	15.4	16.3	16.9	15.5	14.4	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.2
Sapporo	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Sendai	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Tokyo	38.7	39.3	41.1	43.3	42.0	42.0	41.0	41.4	41.7	41.4	41.6	42.1	42.1	42.0
JORDAN														
Amman	53.1	48.7	47.8	49.9	42.6	44.6	47.4	41.0	36.2	29.7	29.0	28.3	27.8	27.4
KAZAKHSTAN														
Almaty	14.4	13.4	11.9	11.1	11.2	11.7	12.1	11.9	11.7	12.1	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.3
KENYA														
Nairobi	25.0	30.1	36.0	41.8	45.3	38.6	32.7	27.5	23.7	21.4	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.0
KUWAIT														
Kuwait City	89.5	85.7	88.8	82.6	94.2	80.8	66.6	58.0	50.2	53.9	54.5	47.6	44.1	42.7
KYRGYZSTAN														
Bishkek	24.1	28.5	32.4	35.4	39.3	39.2	39.2	38.1	38.2	42.5	45.5	46.5	46.4	45.5
LATVIA														
Riga	48.8	49.5	49.5	48.9	49.7	49.1	49.3	49.0	46.8	48.6	48.0	48.2	48.5	48.9
LEBANON														
Beirut	69.7	76.7	75.6	67.2	62.8	80.9	82.5	68.7	51.1	49.1	54.4	56.7	57.4	57.4
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA														
Benghazi	27.7	32.0	34.0	33.3	24.5	20.8	18.8	17.6	18.5	20.3	20.4	20.6	20.6	20.5
Tripoli	55.4	58.6	56.8	52.9	44.3	41.0	37.8	36.6	43.5	42.6	42.0	41.8	41.2	40.8
MADAGASCAR														
Antananarivo	54.6	49.0	43.8	39.3	37.1	34.9	34.5	34.0	33.6	34.5	36.0	36.4	35.9	35.2
MALAYSIA														
Kuala Lumpur	16.7	17.1	15.9	13.9	12.4	14.0	15.9	14.1	12.6	10.7	9.1	8.4	8.0	7.8
MALI														
Bamako	20.7	23.3	26.1	29.2	32.8	37.0	37.4	35.8	34.2	32.5	31.0	29.6	28.6	28.0
MEXICO														
Ciudad Juárez	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Culiacán	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Guadalajara	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6
León	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mérida	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Mexicali	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mexico City	24.4	25.7	26.7	28.1	29.4	28.8	29.0	26.9	25.4	25.1	24.4	23.5	22.6	21.9
Monterrey	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
Puebla	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1
Querétaro	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
San Luis Potosí	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Tijuana	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
Toluca	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.9
Torreón	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
MONGOLIA														
Ulaanbaatar	48.5	49.7	52.3	53.9	52.6	50.6	48.8	46.8	45.2	48.6	54.0	55.4	55.4	54.9

Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
MOROCCO														
Casablanca	26.6	27.7	28.5	28.4	28.4	27.4	26.4	24.4	22.6	21.5	20.7	20.2	19.8	19.4
Fès	7.0	7.7	8.3	7.6	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5
Marrakech	8.9	8.0	7.2	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Rabat	6.2	6.5	6.9	8.0	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8
MOZAMBIQUE														
Maputo	57.6	60.7	63.2	65.9	68.3	49.5	34.7	29.4	27.3	22.0	19.1	17.8	17.4	17.2
MYANMAR														
Mandalay	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8
Yangon	45.2	41.9	38.3	35.0	31.7	29.8	29.3	29.3	28.8	27.9	27.0	26.3	25.7	25.1
NETHERLANDS														
Amsterdam	15.5	15.2	14.7	13.9	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.7	11.5	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.2
Rotterdam	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.9	14.6	13.3	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.7	10.2	9.9	9.7
NEW ZEALAND														
Auckland	23.1	24.6	24.4	25.7	27.8	28.6	29.8	29.9	30.5	31.7	32.8	34.1	34.8	35.1
NICARAGUA														
Managua	27.7	30.1	32.6	34.7	36.7	36.3	35.8	35.3	36.2	36.1	35.4	34.8	34.4	33.9
NIGER														
Niamey	27.8	30.2	32.9	34.6	35.7	36.7	36.9	36.5	36.3	35.1	34.0	33.3	32.8	32.3
NIGERIA														
Benin City	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
Ibadan	12.5	11.5	10.0	8.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.1	5.9	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.3
Kaduna	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9
Kano	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.7	6.9	8.2	7.0	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.1
Lagos	8.4	10.9	13.4	15.2	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.4	15.8	16.3	17.1	17.7	18.5	19.0
Ogbomoso	3.3	4.0	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Port Harcourt	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
NORWAY														
Oslo	30.1	31.1	32.3	28.0	24.6	23.2	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.8	22.8	22.0	21.5	21.2
PAKISTAN														
Faisalabad	2.4	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3
Gujranwala	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Hyderabad	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Karachi	14.8	16.0	17.1	18.7	20.3	21.5	22.3	21.6	21.1	21.3	21.2	21.1	20.6	20.0
Lahore	11.9	11.9	11.7	12.2	12.8	12.9	12.7	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.8
Multan	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Peshawar	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Rawalpindi	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
PANAMA														
Panama City	55.5	58.5	60.9	62.1	63.5	62.5	62.4	63.6	65.3	59.6	54.6	50.9	48.6	47.4
PARAGUAY														
Asunción	43.3	45.1	47.1	49.1	51.9	53.2	51.7	49.1	45.2	45.3	48.2	48.6	47.2	46.5
PERU														
Lima	31.1	33.7	36.3	37.4	38.6	39.2	39.3	39.0	38.9	39.5	39.5	39.2	38.5	37.5
PHILIPPINES														
Davao	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Metro Manila	28.4	28.1	27.7	28.4	29.3	33.5	33.0	29.5	26.8	25.4	22.4	20.6	19.6	19.0
POLAND														
Crakow	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Gdansk	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Katowice	17.6	17.1	17.0	16.4	16.2	16.0	15.6	14.9	14.5	13.7	12.9	12.2	12.1	11.9
Lodz	7.5	6.7	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9
Warsaw	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1

Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
PORTUGAL														
Lisbon	48.3	47.1	45.8	44.9	46.4	46.4	45.7	41.5	39.6	38.2	36.6	35.2	34.3	33.7
Porto	22.5	22.4	22.3	21.0	20.7	19.9	18.8	20.3	23.8	24.1	23.6	23.2	23.0	22.8
PUERTO RICO														
San Juan	50.1	54.2	56.7	55.6	57.8	57.9	58.2	59.1	60.4	57.8	62.0	61.8	60.7	59.9
REPUBLIC OF KOREA														
Inch'on	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8
Kwangju	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Puch'on	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
Pusan	23.5	20.0	16.7	14.8	14.0	14.3	14.4	13.2	11.9	10.8	9.8	9.1	8.6	8.2
Seoul	25.4	29.7	34.1	37.4	40.9	40.2	38.2	36.1	33.3	29.1	26.6	24.6	23.3	22.3
Songnam	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Suwon	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.7
Taegu	8.8	9.3	9.5	8.7	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0
Taejon	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Ulsan	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
ROMANIA														
Bucharest	26.7	23.7	22.0	20.8	19.9	19.4	18.2	17.3	16.5	16.5	16.4	14.5	14.5	14.4
RUSSIAN FEDERATION														
Chelyabinsk	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Ekaterinburg	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Kazan	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Krasnoyarsk	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Moscow	11.7	10.5	9.6	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.8	9.5	10.3	10.8	11.0
Nizhni Novgorod	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Novosibirsk	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Omsk	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Perm	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Rostov-on-Don	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Saint Petersburg	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2
Samara	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Saratov	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ufa	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Volgograd	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Voronezh	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
SAUDI ARABIA														
Dammam	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Jidda	21.2	15.5	11.5	10.6	12.4	14.0	13.4	13.0	13.5	15.9	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.5
Mecca	26.4	21.4	17.5	14.0	11.2	9.0	7.9	7.0	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6
Medina	7.9	7.2	6.7	6.0	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5
Riyadh	19.8	15.7	12.6	12.2	14.6	16.8	16.7	16.7	18.0	22.0	23.7	24.3	24.4	24.0
SENEGAL														
Dakar	29.3	32.6	36.0	39.5	43.2	46.8	48.7	50.5	49.7	46.3	44.2	42.8	42.0	41.2
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO														
Belgrade	29.3	26.0	24.8	22.9	21.4	22.4	24.0	23.1	21.8	20.8	20.6	20.3	19.6	19.0
SIERRA LEONE														
Freetown	39.7	40.9	42.1	43.4	44.7	45.9	46.7	47.7	47.8	50.2	49.5	46.9	46.8	46.1
SINGAPORE														
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SOMALIA														
Mogadishu	16.2	17.7	19.3	22.7	31.4	42.1	30.6	34.2	35.9	39.1	36.5	32.6	29.4	27.4
SOUTH AFRICA														
Cape Town	10.5	10.2	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.8	11.5	12.1	12.0	11.1	11.1	11.8	11.8	11.7
Durban	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.1	9.3	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.0	9.8
East Rand (Ekurhuleni)	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.5	8.8	9.8	11.6	12.1	12.4
Johannesburg	15.3	14.7	14.1	13.8	13.3	12.1	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	11.2	12.5	13.1	13.2
Port Elizabeth	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
Pretoria	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.1
Vereeniging	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9

Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
SPAIN														
Barcelona	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	11.6	11.2	12.5	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.9
Madrid	10.7	11.7	12.9	13.9	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.4
SUDAN														
Khartoum	31.5	30.5	29.5	28.6	27.7	28.0	30.1	32.0	35.6	36.8	34.8	31.5	29.1	27.6
SWEDEN														
Göteborg	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.6	8.2	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.7	11.2	11.3	11.3
Stockholm	16.0	15.3	14.8	16.8	16.8	20.1	20.1	20.6	20.9	21.2	22.2	23.3	23.7	23.8
SWITZERLAND														
Zürich	23.7	21.7	19.6	19.9	21.1	20.2	19.6	18.7	17.8	19.2	19.7	20.4	20.7	20.8
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC														
Aleppo	29.8	29.1	28.3	27.2	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.1	25.0	25.7	26.4	26.7	26.5	26.0
Damascus	34.3	34.3	34.1	33.6	33.0	33.0	32.9	30.3	27.8	26.4	25.4	24.7	24.1	23.6
Homs	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.6
THAILAND														
Bangkok	42.1	41.7	41.1	41.0	41.1	39.2	38.0	37.1	36.8	34.9	33.4	31.7	30.3	29.2
TUNISIA														
Tunis	42.8	41.6	38.7	35.8	32.9	30.7	34.2	36.0	33.0	31.4	31.7	31.9	31.6	31.2
TURKEY														
Adana	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Ankara	6.1	6.9	7.6	8.7	9.6	10.0	9.4	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2
Bursa	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
Gaziantep	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Istanbul	21.1	19.7	17.3	18.3	19.9	21.1	21.8	19.9	19.2	19.6	19.8	19.8	19.5	19.1
Izmir	4.9	4.6	4.2	5.1	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
UGANDA														
Kampala	32.7	36.1	39.8	42.9	45.3	44.4	43.0	41.4	39.0	38.9	39.3	39.2	37.7	36.2
UKRAINE														
Dnepropetrovsk	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Donetsk	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Kharkov	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
Kiev	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.5
Odessa	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Zaporozhye	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES														
Dubai	55.4	57.3	61.5	40.6	39.0	39.1	30.9	27.1	28.1	31.1	37.4	38.6	39.2	39.2
UNITED KINGDOM														
Birmingham	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0
Leeds	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Liverpool	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
London	21.2	20.9	20.3	18.9	17.8	16.5	15.7	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.6	14.3	14.1	13.8
Manchester	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0
Tyneside (Newcastle)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA														
Dar es Salaam	26.2	29.9	33.7	37.6	42.5	39.1	29.7	26.7	23.3	20.1	18.8	18.6	19.0	19.2
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA														
Atlanta	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9
Austin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Baltimore	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Boston	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Bridgeport-Stamford	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Buffalo	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Charlotte	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chicago	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4
Cincinnati	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Cleveland	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Columbus, Ohio	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Dallas-Fort Worth	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Denver-Aurora	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Detroit	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Hartford	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Houston	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Indianapolis	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Jacksonville, Florida	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kansas City	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Las Vegas	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7
Louisville	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Memphis	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Miami	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Milwaukee	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Nashville-Davidson	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
New Orleans	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
New York-Newark	12.2	11.5	10.9	10.6	10.5	9.8	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.2
Orlando	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Philadelphia	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
Phoenix-Mesa	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Pittsburgh	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Portland	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Providence	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Richmond	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Riverside-San Bernardino	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sacramento	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Salt Lake City	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
San Antonio	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
San Diego	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
San Francisco-Oakland	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
San Jose	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Seattle	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
St. Louis	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Virginia Beach	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Washington, D.C.	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
URUGUAY														
Montevideo	65.3	61.1	56.7	53.1	50.6	49.9	48.8	47.6	46.1	44.6	43.1	42.0	41.3	40.6
UZBEKISTAN														
Tashkent	33.2	33.6	33.1	32.3	31.9	29.5	28.0	26.5	25.2	24.1	23.1	22.1	21.1	20.4
VENEZUELA														
Barquisimeto	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
Caracas	28.4	27.6	27.6	26.9	26.8	24.3	21.5	19.5	17.5	16.1	14.9	14.0	13.3	12.9
Maracaibo	10.9	10.3	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.4
Maracay	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8
Valencia	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.6	6.2	6.9	7.8	9.0	9.9	10.5	10.6

Table A.15. Percentage of the urban population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
VIET NAM														
Hai Phong	5.3	6.3	7.5	8.1	8.9	10.7	12.5	11.9	11.0	9.7	8.8	8.1	7.7	7.5
Hanoi	8.8	10.8	13.0	14.7	16.6	20.8	25.3	24.6	23.4	21.2	19.7	18.6	17.7	17.2
Ho Chi Minh City	38.1	33.1	28.3	28.2	28.4	31.0	33.6	32.0	29.9	26.6	24.3	22.5	21.3	20.5
YEMEN														
Sana'a	18.4	16.7	15.2	14.0	13.2	13.7	17.7	22.3	26.6	27.1	28.4	28.6	28.2	27.7
ZAMBIA														
Lusaka	10.4	12.5	15.1	18.4	21.8	21.8	22.4	25.8	30.2	32.4	35.7	36.0	35.5	34.7
ZIMBABWE														
Harare	28.9	33.7	39.0	42.3	45.1	44.0	38.2	34.9	34.5	33.8	32.6	32.9	33.3	33.4

1 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

2 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

3 Including Darmstadt, Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach am Main and Wiesbaden.

4 Including Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Neustadt an der Weinstrasse and Speyer.

5 Including Düsseldorf, Mönchengladbach, Remscheid, Solingen and Wuppertal.

6 Including Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mülheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne.

7 Including Bonn, Cologne and Leverkusen.

8 Including Neunkirchen, Saarbrücken and Saarlouis.

Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration with 750,000 inhabitants or more in 2000, by country: 1950-2015

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
AFGHANISTAN														
Kabul	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.7	6.5	9.1	11.3	10.7	11.9	12.7	13.8	15.1
ALGERIA														
Algiers	5.4	6.4	7.5	9.0	9.3	9.4	8.7	7.6	7.6	8.2	9.1	9.9	10.5	10.9
ANGOLA														
Luanda	3.4	3.9	4.6	6.1	8.2	10.6	13.3	15.4	17.1	18.0	18.9	19.5	20.7	22.2
ARGENTINA														
Buenos Aires	29.4	30.9	32.8	33.9	35.1	35.1	35.3	34.8	34.4	34.1	33.9	34.0	33.8	33.5
Córdoba	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2
Mendoza	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9
Rosario	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
San Miguel de Tucumán	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
ARMENIA														
Yerevan	27.4	28.6	28.8	29.4	30.9	32.2	33.6	33.6	33.1	34.2	35.3	35.0	34.6	34.4
AUSTRALIA														
Adelaide	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5
Brisbane	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.2
Melbourne	16.2	17.1	18.0	18.1	18.6	18.4	19.0	18.8	18.5	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.4
Perth	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6
Sydney	20.6	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.3	21.3	22.1	21.9	21.5	21.2	21.4	21.8	22.1	22.2
AUSTRIA														
Vienna	25.8	25.8	25.5	25.7	26.2	26.4	27.0	27.3	27.1	26.4	26.6	27.0	27.2	27.5
AZERBAIJAN														
Baku	27.4	26.8	25.8	24.7	24.6	25.1	25.6	24.9	24.1	22.7	22.0	21.5	20.9	20.8
BANGLADESH														
Chittagong	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.4
Dhaka	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.8	6.0	6.7	7.4	8.2	9.1	9.9
Khulna	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
BELARUS														
Minsk	4.2	5.4	6.7	8.4	10.3	12.0	13.6	14.7	15.7	16.1	16.9	17.4	17.9	18.3
BELGIUM														
Brussels	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.6
BOLIVIA														
La Paz	11.8	12.4	13.1	13.7	14.2	14.8	15.1	15.5	15.9	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.8
Santa Cruz	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.9	4.9	6.1	7.5	9.2	11.1	12.8	14.8	16.6	17.8
BRAZIL														
Baixada Santista (Santos)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Belém	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3
Belo Horizonte	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
Brasília	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1
Campinas	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
Curitiba	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
Fortaleza	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Goiânia	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Grande São Luís	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Grande Vitória	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
João Pessoa	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Maceió	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Manaus	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Natal	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Norte/Nordeste Catarinense	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Pôrto Alegre	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Recife	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Rio de Janeiro	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1
Salvador	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
São Paulo	4.3	4.8	5.5	6.5	7.9	8.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9
Teresina	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
BULGARIA														
Sofia	7.5	8.3	9.0	9.8	10.4	11.0	12.0	13.2	13.7	14.2	14.0	13.5	13.7	14.1
BURKINA FASO														
Ouagadougou	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.9	5.5	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.5	7.0
CAMBODIA														
Phnom Penh	8.4	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.1	7.3	8.4	7.9	7.8	8.1
CAMEROON														
Douala	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.4	5.0	6.0	7.2	8.6	9.9	11.0	12.0	12.7	13.2
Yaoundé	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.7	4.5	5.7	7.1	8.4	9.5	10.4	11.1	11.5
CANADA														
Calgary	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9
Edmonton	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3
Montréal	9.8	10.5	11.3	12.1	12.4	12.1	11.5	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.8
Ottawa	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
Toronto	7.8	8.7	9.7	10.6	11.7	12.0	12.3	13.0	13.7	14.3	15.0	15.8	16.5	16.9
Vancouver	4.1	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.0
CHILE														
Santiago	21.9	24.3	26.8	28.0	29.6	31.3	33.4	34.5	34.9	34.7	34.6	34.7	34.9	34.9
CHINA (1)														
Anshan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anshun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Baotou	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Beijing	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Benxi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Changchun	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Changde	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Changsha	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Changzhou	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chengdu	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chifeng	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chongqing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Dalian	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Daqing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Datong	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dongguan	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fushun	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fuxin	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fuyu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fuzhou, Fujian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Guangzhou	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Guiyang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Handan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hangzhou	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Harbin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hefei	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hengyang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heze	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Huaian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Huainan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Huhehaote	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hunjiang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Huzhou	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jiamusi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jiaxing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jilin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jinan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jingmen	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jining, Shandong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jinxi	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Jinzhou, Liaoning	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jixi	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Kaifeng	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kaohsiung	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kunming	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lanzhou	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Leshan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Linqing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Linyi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Liuán	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Liupanshui	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Liuzhou	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Luoyang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mianyang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mudanjiang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nanchang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nanchong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nanjing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nanning	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Neijiang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ningbo	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pingxiang, Jiangxi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Qingdao	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Qiqihar	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shanghai	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Shantou	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shenyang	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Shenzhen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shijiazhuang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Suining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Suqian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Suzhou, Jiangsu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Taian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Taichung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Taipei	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Taiyuan	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tangshan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tianjin	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Tianmen	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Tianshui	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tongliao	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wanxian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Weifang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wenzhou	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wuhan	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Wulumuqi (Urumqi)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wuxi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Xian	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Xiangxiang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Xiantao	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Xianyang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Xiaoshan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Xinghua	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Xintai	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Xinyi, Jiangsu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Xinyu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Xuanzhou	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Xuzhou	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yancheng	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yantai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yichun, Heilongjiang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yichun, Jiangxi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yixing	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yiyang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yongzhou	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yueyang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yulin, Guangxi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yuyao	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yuzhou	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Zaoyang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Zaozhuang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zhangjiakou	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Zhangjiangang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Zhanjiang	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Zhaodong	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Zhengzhou	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zibo	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zigong	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CHINA, HONG KONG SAR (2)														
Hong Kong	82.6	83.9	85.0	86.4	87.7	89.7	91.5	92.9	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
COLOMBIA														
Barranquilla	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4
Bucaramanga	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Cali	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.0
Cartagena	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4
Cucuta	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
Medellín	3.0	3.6	4.3	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.4
Santa Fé de Bogotá	5.4	6.5	7.7	9.2	10.6	12.1	12.9	13.8	14.2	14.8	16.1	16.7	17.0	17.1
CONGO														
Brazzaville	26.8	25.7	24.4	22.8	20.9	20.5	24.3	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.4	29.4	30.0	30.9
COSTA RICA														
San José	15.3	16.3	17.2	18.1	19.7	21.4	22.4	23.2	24.0	25.0	25.4	26.5	27.6	28.7
CÔTE D'IVOIRE														
Abidjan	2.1	3.2	4.7	7.0	10.0	14.2	15.0	15.9	16.8	17.6	19.3	20.5	21.5	22.3
CUBA														
Havana	19.6	19.9	20.3	20.3	20.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.9	19.5	19.3	19.2	19.1
CZECH REPUBLIC														
Prague	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.6
DEM. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA														
Nampho	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.6
Pyongyang	4.8	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.9	8.4	10.7	11.5	12.4	13.4	14.0	14.4	14.6	14.8
DEM. REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO														
Kinshasa	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.4	6.6	7.3	7.9	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.8	10.2	11.0	11.7
Lubumbashi	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3
DENMARK														
Copenhagen	28.5	27.6	28.0	28.9	28.0	27.3	27.0	26.5	26.0	26.0	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC														
Santo Domingo	9.3	11.4	13.8	16.1	18.8	20.1	21.8	21.7	21.6	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.6
ECUADOR														
Guayaquil	7.6	8.9	10.3	11.3	12.0	12.9	14.1	14.9	15.3	15.9	16.7	17.8	18.8	19.5
Quito	6.1	6.6	7.2	7.8	8.4	9.1	9.8	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.9
EGYPT														
Alexandria	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0
Cairo	11.2	12.3	13.7	15.1	15.8	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.2	15.7	15.3	14.9	14.6	14.6
EL SALVADOR														
San Salvador	10.0	11.0	12.1	13.1	13.9	14.5	15.3	17.3	19.0	20.1	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.7
ETHIOPIA														
Addis Ababa	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.4
FINLAND														
Helsinki	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.5	11.0	12.4	14.1	14.8	17.5	18.5	19.7	21.1	21.2	21.2

Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
FRANCE														
Bordeaux	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Lille	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Lyon	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Marseille-Aix-en-Provence	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Nice-Cannes	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Paris	13.0	14.5	15.9	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.1	15.9
Toulouse	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
GEORGIA														
Tbilisi	16.3	16.7	17.3	17.9	19.1	20.2	21.5	22.3	22.5	21.7	20.9	20.7	20.6	20.6
GERMANY														
Aachen	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Berlin	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Bielefeld	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Bremen	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Hamburg	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Hannover	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Karlsruhe	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Munich	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Nuremberg	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rhein-Main (3)	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Rhein-Neckar (4)	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rhein-Ruhr Middle (5)	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
Rhein-Ruhr North (6)	7.7	8.3	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Rhein-Ruhr South (7)	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Saarland (8)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Stuttgart	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
GHANA														
Accra	3.4	4.5	5.8	6.4	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.5	9.9
Kumasi	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3
GREECE														
Athens	23.6	25.1	27.0	28.0	28.7	30.3	31.0	30.7	30.2	29.9	29.2	29.5	29.9	30.4
Thessaloniki	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.2	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9
GUATEMALA														
Guatemala City	14.4	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.6	11.9	11.0	10.0	9.2	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.4
GUINEA														
Conakry	1.5	2.4	3.6	6.0	9.9	13.8	13.6	13.9	14.3	14.2	15.2	16.7	17.7	19.0
HAITI														
Port-au-Prince	4.1	5.2	6.5	8.1	10.2	11.7	12.8	14.4	16.4	19.1	22.1	24.5	26.6	28.5
HONDURAS														
Tegucigalpa	5.3	6.0	6.8	7.5	8.6	9.9	11.4	13.4	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.9	15.4
HUNGARY														
Budapest	17.3	17.4	18.1	18.5	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.3	18.5	17.9	17.1	17.5	17.9
INDIA														
Agra	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ahmadabad	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Allahabad	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Amritsar	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asansol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Aurangabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bangalore	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Bhopal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Calcutta	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chennai (Madras)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Coimbatore	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Delhi	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7
Dhanbad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Durg-Bhilainagar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Faridabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ghaziabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Guwahati	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gwalior	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hubli-Dharwad	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hyderabad	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Indore	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jabalpur	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jaipur	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Jamshedpur	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jodhpur	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kanpur	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kochi (Cochin)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kozhikode (Calicut)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lucknow	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Ludhiana	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Madurai	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Meerut	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mumbai (Bombay)	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Mysore	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nagpur	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nashik	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Patna	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pune (Poona)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Rajkot	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ranchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solapur	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Srinagar	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Surat	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Thiruvananthapuram	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tiruchirapalli	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vadodara	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Varanasi (Benares)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vijayawada	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Visakhapatnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
INDONESIA														
Bandung	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1
Jakarta	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.9	6.5	7.0
Malang	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Medan	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Palembang	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Semarang	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Surabaya	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Tegal	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Ujung Pandang	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)														
Ahvaz	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Esfahan	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
Karaj	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9
Mashhad	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Qom	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Shiraz	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Tabriz	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Tehran	6.2	7.3	8.6	10.1	11.4	12.8	12.9	12.1	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4
IRAQ														
Baghdad	11.2	12.2	14.9	20.2	22.9	25.5	25.9	24.2	23.6	22.8	22.4	22.3	21.9	21.6
Basra	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.0	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2
Mosul	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7
IRELAND														
Dublin	21.1	22.2	23.3	25.1	26.1	26.2	26.6	26.0	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.6	25.6	25.9
ISRAEL														
Haifa	16.2	13.0	12.0	11.2	11.1	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.6	13.9	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.3
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	33.2	31.8	34.9	34.4	35.5	35.9	37.6	39.5	39.7	44.8	45.5	45.3	45.5	45.6

Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
ITALY														
Genoa	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Milan	7.7	8.3	9.0	9.6	10.3	10.0	9.5	8.8	8.1	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.2
Naples	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2
Rome	3.3	3.9	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7
Turin	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
JAPAN														
Fukuoka-Kitakyushu	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
Hiroshima	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Kyoto	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Nagoya	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Osaka-Kobe	5.0	5.7	6.6	7.7	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9
Sapporo	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Sendai	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Tokyo	13.5	15.3	17.7	20.5	22.3	23.9	24.4	25.1	26.3	26.8	27.1	27.6	28.0	28.5
JORDAN														
Amman	19.1	21.1	24.3	27.0	23.9	25.8	28.6	27.2	26.2	23.2	22.8	22.5	22.3	22.2
KAZAKHSTAN														
Almaty	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1
KENYA														
Nairobi	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.6	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.4	7.3	8.6	9.8	10.9
KUWAIT														
Kuwait City	53.0	56.6	64.2	64.2	73.3	67.8	60.4	54.7	47.7	51.5	52.3	45.9	42.6	41.4
KYRGYZSTAN														
Bishkek	7.5	9.3	11.1	12.7	14.7	14.9	15.0	14.6	14.4	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.8	16.1
LATVIA														
Riga	25.2	26.9	28.2	29.1	30.8	32.1	33.7	34.2	32.9	33.4	32.1	31.7	31.9	32.4
LEBANON														
Beirut	23.2	26.7	29.9	33.3	37.3	54.2	60.8	54.6	42.5	41.7	47.1	49.9	51.2	51.7
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA														
Benghazi	5.1	6.6	7.7	9.1	11.1	12.7	13.0	13.4	14.8	16.8	17.4	17.9	18.1	18.2
Tripoli	10.3	12.1	12.9	14.5	20.1	25.0	26.2	27.9	34.8	35.3	35.8	36.3	36.3	36.3
MADAGASCAR														
Antananarivo	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.7	6.4	7.1	7.9	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.8
MALAYSIA														
Kuala Lumpur	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	5.3	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
MALI														
Bamako	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.7	6.0	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.7	9.4	10.0	10.7	11.5
MEXICO														
Ciudad Juárez	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Culiacán	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Guadalajara	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
León	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Mérida	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mexicali	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Mexico City	10.4	12.0	13.6	15.4	17.3	18.1	19.3	18.7	18.4	18.4	18.3	17.9	17.5	17.3
Monterrey	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Puebla	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Querétaro	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
San Luis Potosí	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Tijuana	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Toluca	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.3
Torreón	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
MONGOLIA														
Ulaanbaatar	9.2	13.2	18.7	22.7	23.7	24.6	25.4	25.8	25.8	27.6	30.6	31.6	32.1	32.7

Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
MOROCCO														
Casablanca	7.0	7.7	8.3	9.1	9.8	10.4	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.5
Fès	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5
Marrakech	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3
Rabat	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.4
MOZAMBIQUE														
Maputo	1.4	1.9	2.4	3.1	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.8	7.6	8.3
MYANMAR														
Mandalay	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2
Yangon	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.7	9.4
NETHERLANDS														
Amsterdam	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3
Rotterdam	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.6	8.2	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9
NEW ZEALAND														
Auckland	16.7	18.1	18.6	20.2	22.5	23.6	24.9	25.0	25.9	27.1	28.1	29.3	30.1	30.5
NICARAGUA														
Managua	9.7	11.2	12.9	14.8	17.3	17.8	18.0	18.3	19.2	19.6	19.9	20.2	20.7	21.3
NIGER														
Niamey	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.9	4.6	5.2	5.8	6.4	7.0	7.7	8.6	9.6
NIGERIA														
Benin City	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ibadan	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
Kaduna	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Kano	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Lagos	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.7	5.5	6.5	7.6	8.6	9.6	10.5
Ogbomoso	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Port Harcourt	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
NORWAY														
Oslo	15.1	15.5	16.1	16.1	16.1	15.8	15.7	16.0	16.1	16.7	17.3	17.7	18.1	18.3
PAKISTAN														
Faisalabad	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Gujranwala	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Hyderabad	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Karachi	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.9
Lahore	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3
Multan	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Peshawar	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Rawalpindi	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
PANAMA														
Panama City	19.9	22.5	25.1	27.6	30.2	30.7	31.5	33.2	35.1	32.8	30.7	29.4	28.9	29.3
PARAGUAY														
Asunción	15.0	15.8	16.8	17.8	19.2	20.7	21.6	22.1	22.0	23.6	26.6	28.4	29.1	29.9
PERU														
Lima	12.8	14.8	17.0	19.4	22.2	24.1	25.4	26.1	26.8	28.0	28.7	29.2	29.4	29.3
PHILIPPINES														
Davao	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Metro Manila	7.7	8.1	8.4	9.0	9.7	11.9	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.7	13.1	12.9	12.9	13.1
POLAND														
Crakow	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Gdansk	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Katowice	6.8	7.4	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.6
Lodz	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Warsaw	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8

Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
PORTUGAL														
Lisbon	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.7	12.0	12.8	13.4	15.4	18.5	19.2	19.4	19.6	20.0	20.5
Porto	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	7.6	11.1	12.2	12.5	12.9	13.4	13.9
PUERTO RICO														
San Juan	20.3	23.0	25.3	28.6	33.7	36.4	38.9	40.9	43.6	50.4	58.6	60.2	59.8	59.3
REPUBLIC OF KOREA														
Inch'on	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.3	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6
Kwangju	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Puch'on	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pusan	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.7	6.9	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.5	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.8
Seoul	5.4	7.2	9.4	12.1	16.6	19.3	21.7	23.4	24.6	22.8	21.2	19.9	19.1	18.6
Songnam	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Suwon	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.0
Taegu	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0
Taejon	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Ulsan	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
ROMANIA														
Bucharest	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.1	8.9	7.9	8.0	8.1
RUSSIAN FEDERATION														
Chelyabinsk	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Ekaterinburg	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Kazan	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Krasnoyarsk	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Moscow	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.2
Nizhni Novgorod	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Novosibirsk	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Omsk	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Perm	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Rostov-on-Don	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Saint Petersburg	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9
Samara	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Saratov	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Ufa	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Volgograd	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Voronezh	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
SAUDI ARABIA														
Dammam	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7
Jidda	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.1	6.1	8.2	8.9	9.4	10.5	13.1	14.3	14.9	15.1	15.0
Mecca	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Medina	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Riyadh	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.7	7.1	9.8	11.0	12.1	14.0	18.2	20.4	21.5	22.0	21.9
SENEGAL														
Dakar	8.9	10.2	11.5	12.9	14.4	16.0	17.4	18.9	19.9	20.3	21.0	21.8	22.9	23.9
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO														
Belgrade	5.6	6.2	7.1	7.7	8.4	9.6	11.1	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5
SIERRA LEONE														
Freetown	2.7	3.5	4.6	6.1	7.8	9.8	11.2	12.8	14.3	16.7	18.2	18.9	20.5	21.9
SINGAPORE														
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SOMALIA														
Mogadishu	2.1	2.6	3.3	4.5	7.1	10.7	8.2	9.6	10.6	12.2	12.2	11.7	11.5	11.7
SOUTH AFRICA														
Cape Town	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.8	7.1	7.3
Durban	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1
East Rand (Ekurhuleni)	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.6	5.4	6.7	7.3	7.8
Johannesburg	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	5.8	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.2	7.3	7.9	8.3
Port Elizabeth	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Pretoria	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2
Vereeniging	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5

Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
SPAIN														
Barcelona	5.6	6.0	6.4	7.1	7.9	8.1	8.2	9.3	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.9
Madrid	5.5	6.4	7.3	8.5	10.0	10.7	11.4	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.8
SUDAN														
Khartoum	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.5	5.3	6.0	7.2	9.5	11.5	12.6	12.8	13.2	13.6
SWEDEN														
Göteborg	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.7	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.5
Stockholm	10.6	10.6	10.8	13.0	13.6	16.6	16.7	17.1	17.4	17.6	18.5	19.4	19.9	20.1
SWITZERLAND														
Zürich	10.5	10.3	10.0	10.5	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.7	12.2	13.0	13.3	13.7	14.0	14.3
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC														
Aleppo	9.1	9.8	10.4	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.8	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.6
Damascus	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.4	14.3	14.9	15.4	14.5	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.4
Homs	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
THAILAND														
Bangkok	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.3	8.6	9.3	10.2	10.4	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.7
TUNISIA														
Tunis	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.6	15.3	17.6	19.4	19.1	19.2	19.9	20.5	20.9	21.2
TURKEY														
Adana	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Ankara	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2
Bursa	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2
Gaziantep	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6
Istanbul	4.5	5.1	5.1	6.3	7.7	8.8	9.5	10.4	11.4	12.2	12.8	13.3	13.6	13.8
Izmir	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6
UGANDA														
Kampala	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1
UKRAINE														
Dnepropetrovsk	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Donetsk	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Kharkov	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Kiev	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.8
Odessa	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Zaporozhye	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES														
Dubai	28.7	35.8	44.3	31.0	31.3	32.7	25.1	22.2	23.2	26.0	31.7	33.0	33.8	34.2
UNITED KINGDOM														
Birmingham	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6
Leeds	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Liverpool	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
London	16.8	16.4	15.9	14.7	13.7	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.6	12.4
Manchester	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6
Tyneside (Newcastle)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA														
Dar es Salaam	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.9	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.4	6.1	7.0	8.0	9.0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA														
Atlanta	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6
Austin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Baltimore	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Boston	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Bridgeport-Stamford	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Buffalo	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Charlotte	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Chicago	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Cincinnati	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cleveland	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Columbus, Ohio	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Dallas-Fort Worth	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Denver-Aurora	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Detroit	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Hartford	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Houston	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Indianapolis	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Jacksonville, Florida	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kansas City	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Las Vegas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9
Louisville	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Memphis	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Miami	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Milwaukee	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nashville-Davidson	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
New Orleans	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
New York-Newark	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0
Orlando	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Philadelphia	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Phoenix-Mesa	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Pittsburgh	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Portland	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Providence	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Richmond	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Riverside-San Bernardino	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Sacramento	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Salt Lake City	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
San Antonio	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
San Diego	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
San Francisco-Oakland	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
San Jose	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Seattle	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
St. Louis	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Virginia Beach	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Washington, D.C.	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
URUGUAY														
Montevideo	50.9	48.4	45.5	43.1	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.0	40.4	39.6	39.1	38.7	38.4
UZBEKISTAN														
Tashkent	10.4	11.0	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.5	11.4	10.8	10.1	9.3	8.6	8.0	7.7	7.5
VENEZUELA														
Barquisimeto	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Caracas	13.3	14.9	16.9	17.9	19.2	18.4	17.1	16.0	14.7	13.7	13.0	12.3	11.9	11.6
Maracaibo	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.4
Maracay	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Valencia	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.7	7.8	8.7	9.3	9.6

Table A.16. Percentage of the total population residing in each urban agglomeration (continued)

Estimates and projections: 1950-2015

Country and agglomeration	Percentage													
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
VIET NAM														
Hai Phong	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Hanoi	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.6
Ho Chi Minh City	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.9	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.7
YEMEN														
Sana'a	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.9	4.1	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.7
ZAMBIA														
Lusaka	1.1	1.7	2.8	4.4	6.6	7.6	8.9	10.3	11.9	12.1	12.5	13.1	13.6	14.1
ZIMBABWE														
Harare	3.1	3.9	4.9	6.2	7.8	8.6	8.5	8.9	10.0	10.7	11.0	11.8	12.8	13.8

1 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

2 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

3 Including Darmstadt, Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach am Main and Wiesbaden.

4 Including Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Neustadt an der Weinstrasse and Speyer.

5 Including Düsseldorf, Mönchengladbach, Remscheid, Solingen and Wuppertal.

6 Including Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mülheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne.

7 Including Bonn, Cologne and Leverkusen.

8 Including Neunkirchen, Saarbrücken and Saarlouis.

Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region: 1975-2015

Major area, region and size class	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
WORLD									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	4	5	9	12	14	18	20	21	22
Population in urban areas	64 627	80 988	127 440	169 703	198 020	250 847	292 108	325 066	358 444
Percentage of total population	4.3	4.7	6.4	7.5	7.7	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.3
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	17	21	20	20	20	24	29	33	39
Population in urban areas	131 204	158 824	146 853	145 371	151 366	166 834	194 820	224 316	268 587
Percentage of total population	8.7	9.1	7.4	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.4	7.0
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	174	213	242	284	313	345	381	428	480
Population in urban areas	333 043	391 084	450 260	532 595	604 041	659 310	726 356	817 859	913 725
Percentage of total population	22.0	22.5	22.7	23.4	23.6	23.1	22.9	23.3	23.7
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	252	269	305	333	371	419	457	502	510
Population in urban areas	179 419	187 474	211 990	232 379	260 593	290 912	320 077	350 106	357 679
Percentage of total population	11.8	10.8	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.3
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	808 032	918 474	1 047 976	1 193 193	1 342 843	1 489 024	1 638 630	1 788 002	1 957 435
Percentage of total population	53.3	52.9	52.8	52.5	52.5	52.1	51.7	51.0	50.8
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	2	2	4	4	4	5	5	5	6
Population in urban areas	42 495	44 150	66 662	70 534	72 921	85 377	87 929	89 772	101 136
Percentage of total population	6.0	5.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.6
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	8	8	5	6	6	7	9	9	10
Population in urban areas	61 706	63 053	38 853	44 782	46 151	47 607	58 971	60 451	62 086
Percentage of total population	8.8	8.4	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	75	89	93	97	101	103	107	109	109
Population in urban areas	147 174	168 994	184 322	193 795	206 147	208 489	211 688	220 638	217 994
Percentage of total population	20.9	22.6	23.4	23.5	24.1	23.6	23.4	23.8	22.9
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	99	94	99	101	106	111	111	114	119
Population in urban areas	71 350	65 140	69 400	71 339	74 382	77 500	77 111	79 775	83 170
Percentage of total population	10.1	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.7
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	380 898	407 724	426 868	444 794	456 978	463 492	469 859	477 996	487 304
Percentage of total population	54.1	54.4	54.3	53.9	53.3	52.5	51.9	51.5	51.2
LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	2	3	5	8	10	13	15	16	16
Population in urban areas	22 132	36 839	60 778	99 169	125 099	165 470	204 179	235 294	257 309
Percentage of total population	2.7	3.7	5.1	6.8	7.4	8.4	9.0	9.1	8.9
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	9	13	15	14	14	17	20	24	29
Population in urban areas	69 498	95 770	107 999	100 589	105 215	119 228	135 849	163 864	206 500
Percentage of total population	8.6	9.7	9.0	6.9	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.4	7.1
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	99	124	149	187	212	242	274	319	371
Population in urban areas	185 868	222 090	265 938	338 799	397 894	450 820	514 668	597 221	695 732
Percentage of total population	22.9	22.5	22.2	23.4	23.4	22.8	22.7	23.2	24.0
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	153	175	206	232	265	308	346	388	391
Population in urban areas	108 069	122 334	142 590	161 040	186 211	213 412	242 966	270 332	274 509
Percentage of total population	13.3	12.4	11.9	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.5	9.5
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	427 134	510 751	621 108	748 399	885 865	1 025 532	1 168 770	1 310 006	1 470 131
Percentage of total population	52.6	51.7	51.8	51.7	52.1	51.9	51.6	50.8	50.6

Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

Major area, region and size class	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	10 159	12 560	15 156	17 907
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.7
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	5
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	6 526	8 217	—	5 717	17 307	31 165
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	6.1	6.1	—	2.7	6.7	9.9
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	3	6	10	10	14	20	21	28	32
Population in urban areas	6 059	11 504	19 549	19 531	28 508	40 841	45 282	53 957	61 026
Percentage of total population	11.6	16.6	22.7	18.1	21.0	24.3	21.7	21.0	19.4
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	9	11	11	15	19	20	28	33	37
Population in urban areas	6 653	7 868	7 452	10 965	13 398	13 174	19 724	22 437	26 602
Percentage of total population	12.8	11.4	8.7	10.2	9.9	7.8	9.5	8.7	8.5
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	39 408	49 782	59 144	70 816	85 666	103 782	125 093	148 473	177 941
Percentage of total population	75.6	72.0	68.7	65.7	63.1	61.8	60.0	57.7	56.6
AFRICA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	10 398	22 281	26 073	30 158
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	6.3	6.2	6.2
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Population in urban areas	6 437	7 338	8 326	9 061	16 141	8 665	5 717	12 139	14 324
Percentage of total population	6.2	5.7	5.2	4.6	6.6	2.9	1.6	2.9	2.9
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	7	15	21	24	28	33	39	50	59
Population in urban areas	12 002	23 526	35 441	46 409	54 956	69 707	82 893	102 260	126 219
Percentage of total population	11.6	18.2	22.1	23.3	22.5	23.6	23.5	24.5	25.8
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	19	19	26	29	34	42	48	62	67
Population in urban areas	14 111	12 908	16 813	20 578	23 950	29 175	34 084	41 634	46 807
Percentage of total population	13.7	10.0	10.5	10.4	9.8	9.9	9.7	10.0	9.6
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	70 655	85 199	99 908	122 745	149 640	177 401	207 953	235 079	271 616
Percentage of total population	68.5	66.1	62.3	61.7	61.2	60.1	58.9	56.3	55.5
EASTERN AFRICA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	1	3	4	6	9	9	10	13
Population in urban areas	—	1 175	3 607	5 534	9 181	14 293	17 104	21 585	29 051
Percentage of total population	—	5.4	12.8	14.8	18.9	23.2	22.4	23.1	25.6
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	4	7	6	6	5	5	10	13	12
Population in urban areas	2 769	4 497	4 127	4 780	3 944	2 897	6 488	8 982	8 590
Percentage of total population	17.9	20.8	14.6	12.8	8.1	4.7	8.5	9.6	7.6
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	12 702	15 904	20 556	27 155	35 404	44 311	52 748	62 995	75 816
Percentage of total population	82.1	73.7	72.7	72.5	73.0	72.0	69.1	67.3	66.8

Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

Major area, region and size class	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
MIDDLE AFRICA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 717	7 096	8 686
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.2	14.3	14.3
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	7	8
Population in urban areas	1 735	2 197	4 063	5 990	8 504	10 187	8 801	12 564	16 092
Percentage of total population	14.1	14.6	22.5	27.3	31.1	31.1	21.9	25.3	26.6
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	1	2	4	3	5	8	7	8	8
Population in urban areas	656	1 457	2 453	2 187	3 333	5 571	5 069	5 802	6 330
Percentage of total population	5.3	9.7	13.6	10.0	12.2	17.0	12.6	11.7	10.5
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	9 944	11 344	11 512	13 751	15 465	16 980	20 665	24 178	29 425
Percentage of total population	80.6	75.6	63.9	62.7	56.6	51.9	51.3	48.7	48.6
NORTHERN AFRICA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	10 398	11 146	12 036	13 123
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	12.4	11.6	11.0	10.6
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Population in urban areas	6 437	7 338	8 326	9 061	9 707	—	—	5 044	5 638
Percentage of total population	17.1	16.4	15.4	14.2	13.1	—	—	4.6	4.6
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	3	5	6	7	7	7	9	10	11
Population in urban areas	5 541	8 552	11 001	14 246	16 582	18 938	23 338	23 056	26 349
Percentage of total population	14.7	19.1	20.3	22.3	22.4	22.5	24.3	21.1	21.3
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	4	4	4	4	6	9	9	13	18
Population in urban areas	3 007	2 652	2 685	2 547	4 021	6 211	6 078	8 170	11 594
Percentage of total population	8.0	5.9	5.0	4.0	5.4	7.4	6.3	7.5	9.4
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	22 632	26 292	32 167	38 130	43 607	48 498	55 416	60 963	66 748
Percentage of total population	60.2	58.6	59.4	59.6	59.0	57.7	57.7	55.8	54.1
SOUTHERN AFRICA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	2	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	7
Population in urban areas	2 837	5 288	5 919	7 237	8 634	11 293	14 391	16 171	16 578
Percentage of total population	22.0	35.9	34.9	37.3	37.1	42.7	50.6	54.9	54.7
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	4	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	1
Population in urban areas	3 083	1 278	1 975	2 482	2 662	1 855	1 547	585	604
Percentage of total population	24.0	8.7	11.7	12.8	11.5	7.0	5.4	2.0	2.0
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	6 951	8 154	9 059	9 686	11 954	13 273	12 503	12 695	13 097
Percentage of total population	54.0	55.4	53.4	49.9	51.4	50.2	44.0	43.1	43.3

Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

Major area, region and size class	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
WESTERN AFRICA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 135	14 037	17 036
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	10.4	10.6
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	6 434	8 665	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	9.0	9.6	—	—	—
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	1	4	6	6	7	8	10	16	20
Population in urban areas	1 890	6 315	10 849	13 402	12 055	14 997	19 260	28 884	38 150
Percentage of total population	7.6	19.2	25.2	23.9	16.8	16.5	17.2	21.4	23.6
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	6	4	9	13	15	18	20	27	28
Population in urban areas	4 597	3 024	5 572	8 583	9 991	12 641	14 902	18 096	19 689
Percentage of total population	18.5	9.2	12.9	15.3	13.9	13.9	13.3	13.4	12.2
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	18 425	23 506	26 613	34 022	43 210	54 339	66 621	74 248	86 529
Percentage of total population	74.0	71.6	61.8	60.7	60.3	59.9	59.5	54.9	53.6
ASIA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	2	2	4	7	8	10	11	12	12
Population in urban areas	38 057	40 288	63 390	101 468	114 965	142 135	166 346	191 342	207 187
Percentage of total population	6.6	5.8	7.6	10.0	9.7	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.4
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	6	11	12	11	10	13	15	18	23
Population in urban areas	46 591	79 921	85 498	76 107	76 691	91 072	103 431	122 769	161 339
Percentage of total population	8.1	11.5	10.2	7.5	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.9	8.1
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	78	91	105	134	151	171	191	216	253
Population in urban areas	148 237	163 010	187 594	236 703	279 193	306 595	344 756	388 252	446 327
Percentage of total population	25.8	23.5	22.4	23.4	23.6	22.4	22.1	21.9	22.4
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	112	130	148	162	183	216	247	275	269
Population in urban areas	78 842	91 073	104 154	112 902	129 195	148 859	171 661	191 841	188 851
Percentage of total population	13.7	13.1	12.5	11.2	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.8	9.5
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	263 117	318 492	395 814	484 557	582 191	678 320	775 935	876 291	986 442
Percentage of total population	45.8	46.0	47.3	47.9	49.2	49.6	49.7	49.5	49.6
EASTERN ASIA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	2	2	3	5	5	4	4	4	4
Population in urban areas	38 057	40 288	53 049	78 270	78 837	69 341	70 127	70 516	71 299
Percentage of total population	14.9	13.3	14.6	17.6	15.2	11.6	10.3	9.2	8.4
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	6	6
Population in urban areas	31 356	34 571	32 548	14 462	15 152	31 049	32 123	43 761	45 897
Percentage of total population	12.3	11.4	9.0	3.2	2.9	5.2	4.7	5.7	5.4
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	47	58	66	82	91	97	108	118	138
Population in urban areas	74 489	93 410	108 275	140 220	159 283	170 553	190 965	205 410	243 555
Percentage of total population	29.1	30.8	29.8	31.5	30.7	28.5	28.0	26.8	28.7
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	72	73	84	95	105	129	142	159	153
Population in urban areas	51 148	51 809	59 236	66 564	73 307	88 373	98 496	111 079	108 847
Percentage of total population	20.0	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.1	14.8	14.4	14.5	12.8
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	60 684	82 904	109 722	145 570	192 672	239 097	290 485	335 287	377 936
Percentage of total population	23.7	27.4	30.2	32.7	37.1	40.0	42.6	43.8	44.6

Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

Major area, region and size class	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
SOUTH-CENTRAL ASIA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	1	2	3	5	5	5	5
Population in urban areas	—	—	10 341	23 197	36 128	61 776	72 348	83 150	94 450
Percentage of total population	—	—	3.6	6.9	9.4	14.1	14.6	14.7	14.6
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	2	5	4	5	4	5	6	8	10
Population in urban areas	15 235	33 411	28 587	33 582	29 206	29 797	38 489	53 407	71 278
Percentage of total population	7.8	14.0	10.1	10.0	7.6	6.8	7.8	9.5	11.0
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	13	12	18	29	35	42	50	56	73
Population in urban areas	32 566	26 881	39 606	49 926	64 621	69 490	86 351	98 156	121 307
Percentage of total population	16.6	11.3	13.9	14.9	16.8	15.8	17.4	17.4	18.8
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	29	45	49	43	47	52	63	70	64
Population in urban areas	19 554	31 087	34 693	30 548	34 206	37 093	43 848	49 389	42 837
Percentage of total population	10.0	13.0	12.2	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.7	6.6
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	128 287	147 544	171 183	197 058	220 798	240 538	255 393	280 919	316 299
Percentage of total population	65.6	61.8	60.2	58.9	57.4	54.8	51.4	49.7	48.9
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	11 018	23 871	27 087	30 135
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	9.8	9.6	9.4
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	5
Population in urban areas	—	11 939	18 955	21 511	24 668	16 282	11 634	12 557	29 619
Percentage of total population	—	13.0	16.8	15.5	14.5	7.9	4.8	4.4	9.2
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	10	9	9	10	11	13	12	17	15
Population in urban areas	26 755	21 613	19 669	22 714	26 243	31 436	30 054	39 043	29 058
Percentage of total population	35.6	23.6	17.4	16.3	15.5	15.2	12.3	13.8	9.0
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	5	7	9	10	15	16	21	20	24
Population in urban areas	3 371	4 790	5 924	6 655	9 635	10 657	14 863	14 098	17 495
Percentage of total population	4.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.7	5.2	6.1	5.0	5.4
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	44 984	53 267	68 598	88 057	109 203	136 836	163 342	189 761	215 221
Percentage of total population	59.9	58.1	60.6	63.4	64.3	66.4	67.0	67.2	66.9
WESTERN ASIA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 589	11 302
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7	6.5
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	2	2
Population in urban areas	—	—	5 407	6 552	7 665	13 944	21 185	13 043	14 544
Percentage of total population	—	—	7.1	7.0	7.1	11.3	15.2	8.3	8.3
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	8	12	12	13	14	19	21	25	27
Population in urban areas	14 426	21 106	20 044	23 844	29 045	35 116	37 385	45 644	52 408
Percentage of total population	29.8	35.6	26.4	25.5	26.8	28.4	26.8	29.1	30.0
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	6	5	6	14	16	19	21	26	28
Population in urban areas	4 769	3 386	4 301	9 135	12 047	12 736	14 454	17 274	19 672
Percentage of total population	9.9	5.7	5.7	9.8	11.1	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.2
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	29 162	34 777	46 311	53 871	59 517	61 850	66 715	70 324	76 986
Percentage of total population	60.3	58.7	60.9	57.7	55.0	50.0	47.7	44.8	44.0

Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

Major area, region and size class	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
EUROPE									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	10 103	10 672	10 898	20 942
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	2.0	2.0	3.9
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4
Population in urban areas	35 776	36 335	31 568	37 409	38 312	34 113	34 495	34 646	24 657
Percentage of total population	8.0	7.6	6.4	7.2	7.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	4.6
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	42	52	54	55	56	56	57	55	54
Population in urban areas	81 994	95 179	103 557	103 529	105 394	101 154	101 738	99 837	98 943
Percentage of total population	18.4	20.0	20.9	20.1	20.1	19.1	19.2	18.7	18.4
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	64	60	64	67	68	69	70	71	72
Population in urban areas	47 320	41 797	44 808	47 017	47 368	47 729	48 167	49 784	50 797
Percentage of total population	10.6	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.5
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	280 903	301 770	315 685	328 269	334 000	335 960	336 110	338 642	341 578
Percentage of total population	63.0	63.5	63.7	63.6	63.6	63.5	63.3	63.4	63.6
EASTERN EUROPE									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	10 103	10 672	10 898	10 934
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.5
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Population in urban areas	7 623	8 136	8 580	14 071	14 679	5 214	5 315	5 274	5 202
Percentage of total population	4.5	4.3	4.3	6.7	7.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	13	22	23	23	24	23	21	18	16
Population in urban areas	23 346	34 492	37 028	34 102	34 613	32 990	30 147	26 661	24 328
Percentage of total population	13.7	18.4	18.5	16.2	16.4	15.9	14.8	13.3	12.3
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	27	26	28	31	30	30	34	35	37
Population in urban areas	20 772	17 372	18 850	20 626	19 492	19 860	22 748	24 326	25 884
Percentage of total population	12.2	9.3	9.4	9.8	9.2	9.6	11.2	12.1	13.1
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	119 159	127 231	135 579	141 925	142 362	139 683	134 740	133 464	131 992
Percentage of total population	69.7	68.0	67.8	67.4	67.4	67.2	66.2	66.5	66.5
NORTHERN EUROPE									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Population in urban areas	7 546	7 660	7 667	7 654	7 641	7 628	7 615	7 615	7 615
Percentage of total population	11.0	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.2
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	6	5	5	5	5	6	8	9	9
Population in urban areas	10 111	8 963	8 894	8 857	8 872	9 622	11 822	13 013	13 174
Percentage of total population	14.7	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.5	12.3	14.9	16.1	16.0
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	10	11	12	12	12	13	11	11	11
Population in urban areas	7 048	7 882	8 532	8 812	8 970	9 192	7 426	7 172	7 392
Percentage of total population	10.3	10.8	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	9.3	8.9	9.0
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	43 921	48 262	49 183	50 496	51 385	51 708	52 679	53 123	54 307
Percentage of total population	64.0	66.3	66.2	66.6	66.8	66.2	66.2	65.6	65.8

Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

Major area, region and size class	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
SOUTHERN EUROPE									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Population in urban areas	5 529	5 334	—	—	—	5 036	5 145	5 223	5 269
Percentage of total population	7.1	6.3	—	—	—	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	8	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
Population in urban areas	19 951	21 988	27 735	28 306	28 256	23 043	22 781	22 909	23 014
Percentage of total population	25.5	26.0	31.5	31.0	30.4	24.2	23.5	23.4	23.2
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	11	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10
Population in urban areas	7 567	5 462	5 684	6 513	6 499	6 991	7 022	7 127	7 216
Percentage of total population	9.7	6.5	6.5	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	45 310	51 669	54 523	56 390	58 254	60 255	61 860	62 825	63 739
Percentage of total population	57.8	61.2	62.0	61.8	62.6	63.2	63.9	64.1	64.2
WESTERN EUROPE									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 008
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.4
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Population in urban areas	15 078	15 204	15 322	15 683	15 992	16 235	16 420	16 534	6 571
Percentage of total population	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.7	4.2
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	15	16	16	17	17	18	19	19	20
Population in urban areas	28 587	29 736	29 900	32 264	33 652	35 500	36 988	37 254	38 427
Percentage of total population	22.3	22.8	22.4	23.3	23.4	24.0	24.5	24.2	24.5
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	16	15	16	15	17	16	15	15	14
Population in urban areas	11 934	11 082	11 743	11 066	12 408	11 686	10 971	11 159	10 304
Percentage of total population	9.3	8.5	8.8	8.0	8.6	7.9	7.3	7.2	6.6
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	72 513	74 607	76 401	79 458	82 000	84 313	86 832	89 231	91 540
Percentage of total population	56.6	57.1	57.3	57.4	56.9	57.1	57.4	57.9	58.4
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Population in urban areas	10 690	25 099	38 042	41 267	54 773	58 552	62 164	65 088	67 536
Percentage of total population	5.4	10.7	13.9	13.1	15.5	14.9	14.4	13.8	13.3
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4
Population in urban areas	26 315	18 502	14 176	15 420	12 383	19 491	26 701	28 956	30 837
Percentage of total population	13.4	7.9	5.2	4.9	3.5	5.0	6.2	6.1	6.1
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	17	22	27	33	37	42	49	58	65
Population in urban areas	31 398	43 048	50 923	64 442	72 907	83 918	97 661	117 511	135 086
Percentage of total population	15.9	18.4	18.6	20.5	20.7	21.4	22.5	24.9	26.6
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	25	28	34	43	51	53	53	53	56
Population in urban areas	17 233	19 844	23 225	29 277	35 402	37 801	38 727	38 414	39 440
Percentage of total population	8.7	8.5	8.5	9.3	10.0	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.8
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	111 429	127 966	146 962	163 473	177 267	193 220	207 929	221 739	235 364
Percentage of total population	56.5	54.6	53.8	52.1	50.3	49.2	48.0	47.0	46.3

Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

Major area, region and size class	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
CARIBBEAN									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Population in urban areas	3 912	4 393	4 782	6 304	7 118	7 973	8 559	9 059	9 548
Percentage of total population	28.2	27.7	26.7	31.7	32.3	33.4	33.6	33.4	33.2
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3
Population in urban areas	1 100	1 225	1 427	582	584	579	574	1 634	1 747
Percentage of total population	7.9	7.7	8.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	6.0	6.1
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	8 840	10 262	11 692	13 014	14 329	15 286	16 345	16 417	17 449
Percentage of total population	63.8	64.6	65.3	65.4	65.0	64.1	64.2	60.6	60.7
CENTRAL AMERICA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Population in urban areas	10 690	13 010	14 109	15 311	16 790	18 066	19 013	19 854	20 647
Percentage of total population	23.8	24.0	22.2	20.8	20.3	19.5	18.6	17.7	16.9
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	2	3	3	3	6	10	12	17	20
Population in urban areas	3 439	5 401	6 283	7 304	11 607	17 497	21 660	29 544	35 358
Percentage of total population	7.6	10.0	9.9	9.9	14.1	18.9	21.2	26.3	28.9
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	6	9	14	21	23	24	26	24	23
Population in urban areas	3 842	5 674	9 319	14 966	16 793	16 973	19 459	17 813	17 166
Percentage of total population	8.5	10.5	14.6	20.4	20.3	18.4	19.0	15.9	14.0
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	27 010	30 183	33 951	35 860	37 419	39 947	42 269	45 167	49 103
Percentage of total population	60.0	55.6	53.3	48.8	45.3	43.2	41.3	40.2	40.2
SOUTH AMERICA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Population in urban areas	—	12 089	23 933	25 956	37 983	40 485	43 152	45 234	46 889
Percentage of total population	—	7.4	12.5	11.8	15.3	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.1
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4
Population in urban areas	26 315	18 502	14 176	15 420	12 383	19 491	26 701	28 956	30 837
Percentage of total population	19.0	11.3	7.4	7.0	5.0	7.0	8.7	8.7	8.6
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	12	16	21	26	27	28	33	37	41
Population in urban areas	24 047	33 253	39 858	50 835	54 182	58 448	67 442	78 907	90 180
Percentage of total population	17.4	20.2	20.8	23.1	21.8	21.1	22.1	23.8	25.2
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	17	17	18	21	27	28	26	26	30
Population in urban areas	12 291	12 945	12 479	13 728	18 026	20 249	18 694	18 966	20 527
Percentage of total population	8.9	7.9	6.5	6.2	7.3	7.3	6.1	5.7	5.7
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	75 579	87 520	101 318	114 598	125 519	137 987	149 315	160 154	168 812
Percentage of total population	54.7	53.3	52.8	52.0	50.6	49.9	48.9	48.2	47.3

Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

Major area, region and size class	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
NORTHERN AMERICA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Population in urban areas	15 880	15 601	26 008	26 969	28 282	29 659	30 644	31 664	32 621
Percentage of total population	8.8	8.2	12.9	12.6	12.2	11.9	11.4	11.1	10.7
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	4	6
Population in urban areas	16 086	16 728	7 285	7 374	7 839	13 494	24 477	25 806	37 429
Percentage of total population	8.9	8.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	5.4	9.1	9.0	12.3
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	28	30	31	33	36	37	39	43	43
Population in urban areas	53 891	59 262	64 163	71 227	80 661	85 221	85 716	95 659	92 198
Percentage of total population	30.0	31.3	31.9	33.3	34.8	34.1	31.9	33.4	30.3
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	28	29	31	31	34	39	38	39	44
Population in urban areas	18 604	19 237	21 185	21 736	23 701	27 347	26 918	27 307	30 567
Percentage of total population	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.9	10.0	9.5	10.0
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	75 300	78 484	82 589	86 584	90 993	94 274	100 617	106 044	111 543
Percentage of total population	41.9	41.5	41.0	40.5	39.3	37.7	37.5	37.0	36.6
OCEANIA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	2	3	4	5	5	6	6	6	6
Population in urban areas	5 521	7 058	8 583	10 285	10 930	12 715	13 592	14 339	14 951
Percentage of total population	35.7	43.5	49.3	54.9	52.9	56.3	56.2	55.9	55.2
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	4	3	2	1	1	—	1	2	2
Population in urban areas	3 308	2 614	1 805	870	976	—	521	1 126	1 217
Percentage of total population	21.4	16.1	10.4	4.6	4.7	—	2.2	4.4	4.5
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	6 628	6 565	7 017	7 565	8 751	9 849	10 087	10 208	10 893
Percentage of total population	42.9	40.4	40.3	40.4	42.4	43.7	41.7	39.8	40.3
AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	2	3	4	5	5	6	6	6	6
Population in urban areas	5 521	7 058	8 583	10 285	10 930	12 715	13 592	14 339	14 951
Percentage of total population	38.1	46.8	53.4	59.7	57.7	61.7	61.8	61.8	61.6
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	4	3	2	1	1	—	1	2	2
Population in urban areas	3 308	2 614	1 805	870	976	—	521	1 126	1 217
Percentage of total population	22.8	17.3	11.2	5.1	5.2	—	2.4	4.9	5.0
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	5 666	5 419	5 696	6 063	7 037	7 902	7 890	7 729	8 088
Percentage of total population	39.1	35.9	35.4	35.2	37.1	38.3	35.9	33.3	33.3

Table A.17. Urban population, number of cities and percentage of urban population, by size class of settlement, major area and region, 1975-2015

Major area, region and size class	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
MELANESIA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	654	788	902	1 015	1 174	1 348	1 528	1 736	1 984
Percentage of total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MICRONESIA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	146	175	213	259	295	336	382	429	476
Percentage of total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
POLYNESIA									
10 million or more									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 000 to 1 million									
Number of agglomerations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in urban areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of total population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fewer than 500 000									
Population in urban areas	162	183	206	228	245	263	287	314	345
Percentage of total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0