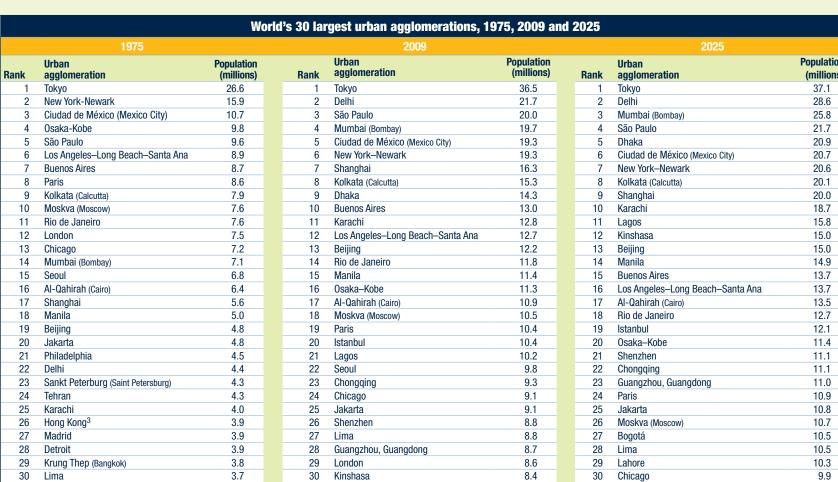


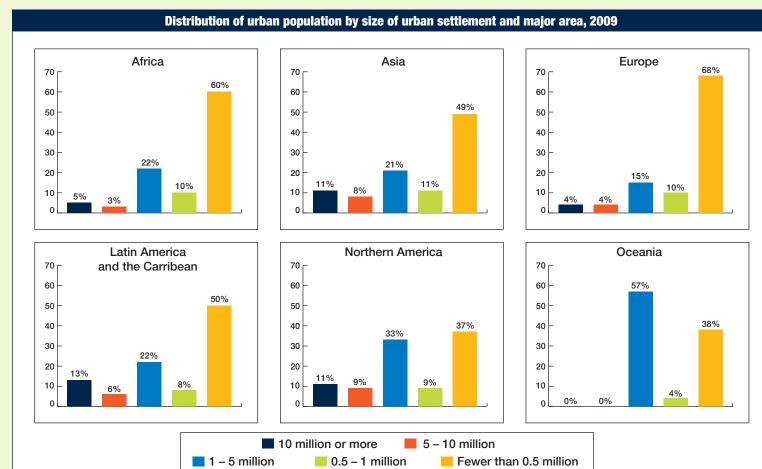
## Urban Agglomerations 2009

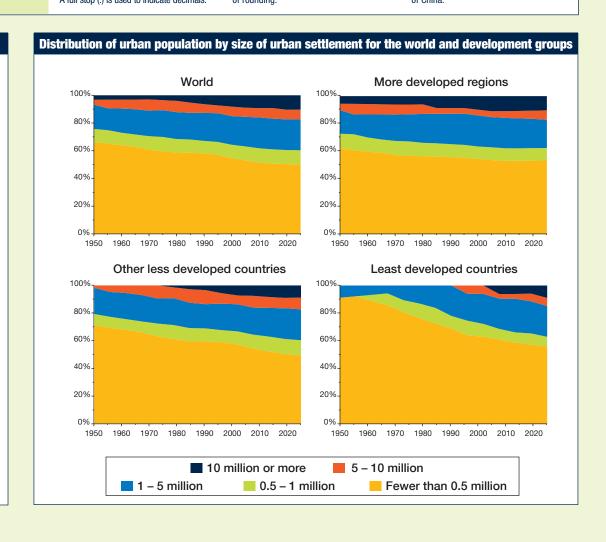
Accra Adana	Country	1975	2009	2025	1975	2009	2025	2005-2010 20	UZ11-7	in agglomeration, as percentage of Total Urban population population	
Abuja Accra Adana Addis Ababa	Côte d'Ivoire	1.0	4.0	6.3	173	77	54	2.9	2.6	19.0	38.2
	Nigeria Ghana	0.1 0.7	1.9 2.3	3.4 3.5	427 227	204 167	133 128	8.3 3.3	2.4	1.2 9.5	2.4 18.8
iddio Ababa	Turkey Ethiopia	0.5 0.9	1.3 2.9	1.6 4.8	311 182	315 121	324 79	1.8 2.1	1.0 3.6	1.8 3.5	2.6 21.0
Adelaide	Australia	0.9	1.2	1.3	195	358	391	0.6	0.7	5.4	6.1
Agra Ahmadabad	India India	0.7 2.1	1.7 5.6	2.3 7.6	244 69	232 47	219 45	2.4	2.0 1.9	0.1 0.5	0.5 1.6
Ahvaz	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.3	1.0	1.3	376	401	389	2.0	1.9	1.4	2.0
Al Kuwayt (Kuwait City) Al-Iskandariyah (Alexandria)	Kuwait	0.7	2.2 4.3	3.0 5.6	240 61	171 71	163 66	4.0 2.0	1.2 1.6	74.7 5.2	75.9 12.0
N-Khartum (Khartoum)	Egypt Sudan	0.9	5.0	8.0	193	53	44	2.7	2.5	11.9	30.2
Al-Madinah (Medina)	Saudi Arabia	0.2	1.1	1.5	404	389	354	3.1	1.5	4.2	5.1
Al-Mawsil (Mosul) Al-Qahirah (Cairo)	Iraq Egypt	0.4 6.4	1.4	2.1	342 16	295 17	246 17	3.2 0.8	2.1 1.5	4.6 13.1	6.9 30.3
Mahabad	India	0.6	1.3	1.7	280	336	301	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.4
Almaty Amman	Kazakhstan Jordan	0.9	1.4	1.6 1.4	200 301	305 381	327 378	1.8 1.2	0.7 1.4	8.7 17.2	15.0 22.0
Amritsar	India	0.5	1.3	1.8	296	331	297	2.4	2.1	0.1	0.4
Amsterdam Ankara	Netherlands Turkey	1.0	1.0	1.1 4.6	167 93	397 78	423 83	0.5 1.8	0.2	6.3 5.1	7.6 7.4
Anshan, Liaoning	China	0.9	1.6	2.1	197	239	239	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.3
Antananarivo	Madagascar China	0.5	1.8 1.1	3.1 1.4	316 387	210 370	146 363	3.3 1.8	3.4 1.3	9.3 0.1	31.0 0.2
Anyang Ar-Riyadh (Riyadh)	Saudi Arabia	0.3	4.7	6.2	234	60	60	2.9	1.3	18.4	22.4
Asansol	India	0.3	1.4	1.9	383	298	266	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.4
Asunción Athínai (Athens)	Paraguay Greece	0.7 2.7	2.0	2.7 3.3	256 45	191 105	180 134	2.8	1.6 0.2	31.1 29.1	51.1 47.6
Atlanta	United States of America	1.4	4.6	5.2	118	62	71	1.7	0.5	1.5	1.8
Auckland Aurangabad	New Zealand India	0.7	1.4	1.7 1.6	228 403	306 352	313 320	3.3 2.7	0.5 2.1	31.9 0.1	37.0 0.3
Austin	United States of America	0.2	1.2	1.4	373	344	373	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.5
3		2.0	5.0	0.0	47	4.4	40	0.0	1.0	10.7	00.0
Baghdad Baixada Santista <sup>2</sup>	Iraq Brazil	2.6 0.8	5.8 1.8	8.0 2.0	47 223	44 216	42 252	2.0	1.9 0.3	18.7 0.9	28.2
Baku	Azerbaijan	1.4	2.0	2.3	114	193	221	1.1	0.9	22.1	42.6
Baltimore Bamako	United States of America Mali	1.7 0.4	2.3 1.6	2.6 3.0	97 354	162 241	195 161	1.0 4.3	0.6 3.3	0.7 12.5	0.9 35.7
затако Bandung	Indonesia	1.3	2.4	2.9	124	153	167	1.1	1.3	12.5	2.4
Bangalore	India	2.1	7.1	9.5	65 355	36 350	34	2.2	1.8	0.6	2.0
Baoding Baotou	China China	0.4	1.2 1.9	1.6 2.4	355 215	350 199	325 213	3.0 1.1	1.3 1.2	0.1 0.1	0.2
Barcelona	Spain	3.7	5.0	5.5	31	52	68	1.1	0.1	11.2	14.5
Barquisimeto Barranquilla	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) Colombia	0.5	1.2 1.8	1.4 2.3	308 206	359 207	365 227	2.0	0.9 1.0	4.1	4.4 5.4
Bayrut (Beirut)	Lebanon	1.5	1.9	2.1	110	200	237	1.7	0.4	45.2	51.9
Beijing Belém	China Brazil	4.8 0.7	12.2 2.1	15.0 2.5	19 235	13 177	13 207	1.6 2.2	1.0 0.3	0.9	2.0 1.3
Belo Horizonte	Brazil	1.9	5.7	6.5	74	45	51	2.2	0.1	3.0	3.4
Benin City Beograd (Belgrade)	Nigeria Serbia	0.2	1.3 1.1	2.0 1.2	396 169	333 368	260 414	2.9	2.5 0.3	0.8 11.3	1.7 20.3
Beograd (Belgrade) Berlin	Germany Germany	1.0 3.1	1.1 3.4	1.2 3.5	169 40	368 95	414 127	0.0	0.3	11.3 4.2	20.3 5.7
Bhopal	India	0.5	1.8	2.5	305	212	199	2.3	2.0	0.2	0.5
Birmingham B <mark>ogor</mark>	United Kingdom Indonesia	2.4 0.4	2.3	2.4 1.3	56 337	163 418	211 383	0.2 3.4	0.3 1.4	3.7 0.4	4.7 1.0
Bogotá	Colombia	3.0	8.3	10.5	41	31	27	2.9	8.0	18.1	24.2
Boston Brasília	United States of America Brazil	3.2 0.8	4.6 3.8	5.0 4.5	37 209	65 84	75 88	1.0 3.4	0.5 0.2	1.4 2.0	1.8 2.3
Brazzaville	Congo	0.3	1.3	1.9	369	325	278	2.4	2.0	35.1	56.9
Bridgeport–Stamford Brisbane	United States of America Australia	0.7	1.0 1.9	1.2	236 180	399 195	409 228	1.3	0.7	0.3 9.1	0.4 10.2
Bruxelles-Brussel	Belgium	1.6	1.9	1.9	101	201	264	0.7	0.0	17.8	18.2
Bucaramanga	Colombia	0.4	1.1	1.4	336	391	372	2.5	1.1	2.3	3.1
Bucuresti (Bucharest) Budapest	Romania Hungary	1.7	1.9 1.7	2.0	94 72	196 227	262 305	0.0	0.0	9.1 17.1	16.0 25.2
Buenos Aires	Argentina	8.7	13.0	13.7	7	10	15	0.8	0.1	32.2	35.0
Buffalo Bursa	United States of America Turkey	1.0	1.0	1.2 1.9	155 361	404 255	411 273	0.9 2.3	0.7 1.0	0.3 2.1	0.4 3.0
Busan	Republic of Korea	2.4	3.4	3.4	52	94	130	-0.6	0.0	7.1	8.6
Calgary	Canada	0.5	1.2	1.4	314	357	377	2.3	0.7	3.5	4.3
Cali	Colombia	1.0	2.4	2.9	153	160	166	2.1	1.0	5.2	6.9
Campinas Cape Town	Brazil South Africa	0.8	2.8	3.1	222 123	130 99	147 116	2.1 1.9	0.2	1.4 6.7	1.7 10.9
Caracas	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2.3	3.1	3.6	57	116	122	1.1	8.0	10.7	11.5
Chandigarh	India China	0.3	1.0 3.5	1.4 4.7	379	411 91	360 81	2.5 2.7	2.1	0.1	0.3 0.6
Changchun Changsha, Hunan	China	1.4 0.8	2.4	3.1	115 212	154	153	1.9	1.2 1.2	0.3	0.6
Changzhou, Jiangsu	China	0.4	2.0	2.6	341	190	189	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.3
Charlotte Chelyabinsk	United States of America Russian Federation	0.3	1.0	1.2	375 172	408 379	410 425	1.9 0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4 1.1
Chengdu	China	1.9	4.9	6.2	78	57	58	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.8
Chennai (Madras) Chicago	India United States of America	3.6 7.2	7.4 9.1	9.9 9.9	32 13	34 24	31 30	1.7 0.9	1.8 0.4	0.6 2.9	2.1 3.5
Chittagong	Bangladesh	1.0	4.8	7.3	157	58	46	3.4	2.4	3.0	10.8
Chongqing Cincinnati	China United States of America	2.4	9.3 1.7	11.1	53 132	23 231	22 276	5.2 1.0	1.0 0.6	0.7 0.5	1.5 0.6
Ciudad de Guatemala (Guatemala City)	Guatemala	0.7	1.1	1.7	231	386	308	2.3	2.6	7.7	15.6
Ciudad de México (Mexico City)	Mexico	10.7	19.3	20.7	3	5	6	0.8	0.2	17.6	22.7
Ciudad de Panamá (Panama City) Ciudad Juárez	Panama Mexico	0.5 0.5	1.3 1.4	1.8 1.6	293 309	311 302	300 337	2.5 1.3	1.2 0.6	39.0 1.3	52.6 1.6
Cleveland	United States of America	1.8	1.9	2.2	81	197	232	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
Coimbatore Columbus, Ohio	India United States of America	0.8	1.8 1.3	2.4 1.5	213 211	220 324	208 351	2.2 1.2	2.0 0.6	0.1	0.5 0.5
Conakry	Guinea	0.5	1.6	2.9	288	246	170	3.2	3.6	15.9	45.5
Córdoba Curitiba	Argentina Brazil	0.9	1.5 3.4	1.6 4.0	189 184	277 97	321 112	1.0	0.5 0.2	3.7 1.7	4.0 2.0
ס											
Daegu Daejon	Republic of Korea  Republic of Korea	1.3 0.5	2.5 1.5	2.5 1.6	125 300	150 272	202 339	-0.1 1.0	0.0	5.1 3.1	6.2 3.7
Dakar	Senegal	0.8	2.8	4.3	220	128	92	3.2	2.7	22.2	52.6
Oalian Oallas–Fort Worth	China United States of America	1.3	3.3 4.9	4.1 5.4	127 62	104 54	106 69	1.5 1.2	1.2 0.4	0.2 1.6	0.5 1.9
Daqing	China	0.4	1.5	2.1	321	275	240	3.6	1.3	0.1	0.2
Oar es Salaam Oar-el-Beida (Casablanca)	United Republic of Tanzania Morocco	0.6 1.8	3.2	6.2 4.1	278 85	108 106	59 108	4.5 0.9	3.9 1.3	7.3 10.1	28.3 17.6
Datong, Shanxi	China	0.5	1.2	1.6	303	339	331	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.2
Davao Delhi	Philippines India	0.5 4.4	1.5 21.7	2.1	306 22	276 2	248	2.7	2.0	1.6 1.8	3.3 6.1
Denver-Aurora	United States of America	1.2	2.4	2.7	134	155	185	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9
Detroit Dhaka	United States of America Bangladesh	3.9	4.2 14.3	4.6 20.9	28 63	74 9	82 5	0.8 3.1	0.5 2.2	1.3 8.8	1.6 31.9
Dhanbad	India	0.5	1.3	1.8	295	323	289	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.4
Dimashq (Damascus) Onipropetrovsk	Syrian Arab Republic Ukraine	1.1	2.5	3.5 1.0	143 165	148 419	124 430	2.5 -0.9	1.9 0.0	11.5 2.2	20.8
Oongguan, Guangdong	China	0.1	5.2	6.9	420	50	48	2.6	1.1	0.4	0.8
Douala Dubayy (Dubai)	Cameroon United Arab Emirates	0.4	2.1 1.5	3.1 2.1	326 411	188 268	149 249	3.7 4.3	2.1 1.4	10.5 33.0	18.3 39.4
Dublin	Ireland	0.8	1.1	1.3	205	382	385	1.1	1.2	24.0	39.0
Durban Durg–Bhilainagar	South Africa India	1.0	2.8 1.1	3.2 1.6	156 368	122 360	140 328	1.7 2.3	0.7 2.1	5.7 0.1	9.2 0.3
<b></b>											
Edmonton Ekurhuleni (East Rand)	Canada South Africa	0.5 1.0	1.1 3.1	1.3 3.6	285 160	376 111	394 121	1.8 2.5	0.7	3.3 6.3	4.1 10.2
El Djazaïr (Algiers) Esfahan	Algeria Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.5 0.8	2.7 1.7	3.6 2.2	109 225	132 228	123 234	2.2	1.3 1.0	7.9 2.3	11.9 3.3
=											
Faisalabad Fès	Pakistan Morocco	0.9	2.8 1.0	4.2 1.4	187 325	129 396	101 374	2.6	2.5 1.4	1.5 3.3	4.3 5.7
Florianópolis	Brazil	0.2	1.0	1.2	400	416	400	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Fortaleza Foshan	Brazil China	1.1 0.2	3.6 4.9	4.2 6.2	140 397	87 56	102 57	2.5 4.2	0.2 1.1	1.9 0.4	2.2 0.8
osnan Fukuoka–Kitakyushu	Japan	1.9	2.8	2.8	79	125	172	0.3	0.0	2.2	3.3
ushun, Liaoning	China	0.9	1.4	1.6	188	303	317	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.2
Fuzhou, Fujian G	China	0.6	2.7	3.7	263	134	119	3.3	1.2	0.2	0.4
Gaziantep	Turkey	0.3	1.1	1.3	380	380	384	2.2	1.0	1.5	2.1
Glasgow Goiânia	United Kingdom Brazil	1.6 0.5	1.2 2.1	1.2 2.4	102 294	355 185	398 209	0.2 2.7	0.4	1.9 1.1	2.4 1.3
Grande São Luís	Brazil	0.3	1.3	1.4	362	334	361	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.8
	Brazil Mexico	0.5	1.8	2.1	304	213	241 76	2.7	0.3	0.9	1.1 5.1
Grande Vitória	Mexico China	1.8 1.7	4.3 8.7	4.9 11.0	80 95	70 28	76 23	1.7 1.7	0.4 1.0	4.0 0.6	5.1 1.4
Grande Vitória Guadalajara Guangzhou, Guangdong	Ecuador	0.9	2.6	3.3	191	141	135	2.4	1.1	19.3	29.2
Guadalajara Guangzhou, Guangdong Guayaquil	61.1	0.8	2.1 1.6	2.7 2.5	226 329	181 243	182 206	1.3 2.7	1.2 2.6	0.2 0.9	0.3 2.5
Guadalajara Guangzhou, Guangdong Guayaquil Guiyang	China Pakistan	[] //	1.0	۷.۵		443	۷00	4.1	2.0	0.9	2.0
Guadalajara Guangzhou, Guangdong Guayaquil	Pakistan India	0.4	1.0	1.4	389	407	358	2.4	2.1	0.1	0.3
Guadalajara Guangzhou, Guangdong Guayaquil Guiyang Gujranwala Guwahati (Gauhati) Gwalior	Pakistan India India	0.3 0.5	1.0	1.4	312	415	362	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.3 0.3
Guadalajara Guangzhou, Guangdong Guayaquil Guiyang Gujranwala Guwahati (Gauhati)	Pakistan India	0.3									0.3
Guadalajara Guangzhou, Guangdong Guayaquil Guiyang Gujranwala Guwahati (Gauhati) Gwalior Gwangju	Pakistan India India Republic of Korea Viet Nam	0.3 0.5 0.6	1.0 1.5 2.7	1.4 1.5 4.5	312 268 214	415 281 137	362 345 85	2.0 0.9 5.4	2.1 0.0	0.1 3.0 3.0	0.3 0.3 3.7
Guadalajara Guangzhou, Guangdong Guayaquil Guiyang Gujranwala Guwahati (Gauhati) Gwangju	Pakistan India India Republic of Korea	0.3 0.5 0.6	1.0 1.5	1.4 1.5	312 268	415 281	362 345	2.0 0.9	2.1 0.0	0.1 3.0	0.3 0.3 3.7

	• October 1	Population (millions)			Rank <sup>1</sup>			Average rate of (	change	2009 population residing in agglomeration, as percentage of Total Urban		
<b>Urban agglomeration</b> Haikou	Country China	<b>1975</b> 0.2	<b>2009</b> 1.5	<b>2025</b> 2.1	<b>1975</b> 393	<b>2009</b> 257	<b>2025</b> 250	<b>2005-2010</b> 2.4	<b>2020-2025</b> 1.3	population 0.1	population 0.2	
Halab (Aleppo) Hamburg	Syrian Arab Republic Germany	0.9	3.0 1.8	4.2 1.8	196 92	117 218	97 287	3.4 0.5	1.9 0.0	13.6 2.2	24.6 2.9	
Handan	China China	0.2	1.2	1.8	392 148	345 81	298	4.3	1.3	0.1	0.2	
Hangzhou Harare	Zimbabwe	0.5	1.6	2.5	289	244	205	1.5	2.6	12.8	34.0	
Hefa (Haifa) Hefei	Israel China	0.3	1.0 2.4	3.0	359 274	410 157	407 154	0.9 3.0	0.9 1.2	14.3 0.2	15.6 0.4	
Helsinki Hengyang	Finland China	0.6	1.1	1.2 1.5	275 385	374 392	412 348	0.9 3.2	0.1 1.3	20.8 0.1	24.5 0.2	
Hims (Homs) Hiroshima	Syrian Arab Republic Japan	0.3 1.8	1.3 2.1	1.9 2.1	377 86	328 186	277 247	4.3 0.2	2.0 0.0	5.8 1.6	10.5 2.5	
Hohhot	China	0.4	1.5	2.3	331	266	226	4.6	1.3	0.1	0.2	
Hong Kong <sup>3</sup> Houston	China, Hong Kong SAR United States of America	3.9 2.0	7.0 4.6	8.0 5.1	26 70	37 64	43 74	0.5 1.3	0.7 0.5	100.0 1.4	100.0 1.8	
Huainan Huizhou	China China	0.6	1.4 1.3	1.9 1.8	283 423	308 310	283 285	2.8	1.3 1.3	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.2	
Hyderabad Hyderabad	India Pakistan	2.1 0.7	6.6 1.5	8.9 2.4	68 251	40 258	37 215	2.0	1.8 2.6	0.6 0.9	1.9 2.4	
Ibadan			2.8	4.2	166	131	98	2.5	2.4	1.8	3.6	
Incheon	Nigeria Republic of Korea	1.0	2.6	2.6	216	145	188	0.4	0.0	5.3	6.4	
Indianapolis Indore	United States of America India	0.8	1.5 2.1	1.7 2.9	208 253	280 180	311 165	1.4 2.5	0.6 2.0	0.5 0.2	0.6 0.6	
Istanbul Izmir	Turkey Turkey	3.6 1.0	10.4 2.7	12.1 3.2	33 154	20 135	19 143	1.6 1.8	0.7 0.9	13.9 3.6	20.0 5.2	
J												
Jabalpur Jacksonville, Florida	India United States of America	0.6	1.3 1.0	1.9 1.2	266 281	314 420	279 417	2.1 1.2	2.1 0.7	0.1 0.3	0.4 0.4	
Jaipur Jakarta	India Indonesia	0.8 4.8	3.1 9.1	4.2 10.8	221	114 25	100 25	2.6 0.9	2.0 1.1	0.3 4.0	0.9 9.0	
Jamshedpur Jiangmen	India China	0.5 0.1	1.4 1.1	1.9 1.4	286 417	307 384	274 357	2.3 2.4	2.1 1.3	0.1 0.1	0.4 0.2	
Jiddah	Saudi Arabia	0.6	3.2	4.1	271	110	105	2.5	1.3	12.3	15.0	
Jilin Jinan, Shandong	China China	0.7 1.1	1.8 3.2	2.5 4.0	249 138	205 109	200 110	2.7 1.9	1.3 1.2	0.1 0.2	0.3 0.5	
Jingzhou Jining, Shandong	China China	0.2	1.0 1.1	1.4 1.4	406 412	421 393	369 368	2.9 2.1	1.3 1.3	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.2	
Jixi, Heilongjiang	China	0.3	1.0	1.4	366	414	376	2.4	1.3	0.1	0.2	
Jodhpur Johannesburg	India South Africa	0.4 1.5	1.0 3.6	1.5 4.1	344 107	402 88	356 107	2.2	2.1 0.6	0.1 7.2	0.3 11.8	
Kabul	Afghanistan	0.7	3.6	6.9	248	89	47	4.4	3.9	12.7	56.9	
Kaduna Kampala	Nigeria Uganda	0.4	1.5 1.5	2.4	335 339	267 261	217 145	2.5	2.5 4.8	1.0	2.0 35.8	
Kano	Nigeria	0.9	3.3	5.1	203	100	73	2.5	2.4	2.1	4.4	
Kanpur Kansas City	India United States of America	1.4 1.1	3.3 1.5	4.5 1.7	116 149	101 271	86 307	2.2 1.0	1.9 0.6	0.3 0.5	0.9 0.6	
Kaohsiung	China	1.0	1.6	2.0	163	245	261	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.3	
Karachi Karaj	Pakistan Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.0 0.1	12.8 1.5	18.7 2.0	25 421	11 263	10 253	2.4 3.7	2.3 1.0	7.1 2.1	19.9 2.9	
Kazan Kharkiv	Russian Federation Ukraine	0.9	1.1 1.5	1.2 1.4	176 119	363 286	416 359	0.5 -0.1	0.0	0.8 3.2	1.1 4.6	
Khulna	Bangladesh	0.5	1.6	2.5	310	237	198	2.8	2.5	1.0	3.7	
Kinshasa Klang	Dem. Rep. of the Congo  Malaysia	1.5 0.1	8.4 1.1	15.0 1.6	111 416	30 390	12 329	4.2 5.7	3.2 1.3	12.7 3.9	36.8 5.5	
København (Copenhagen)	Denmark	1.2	1.2	1.2	136	351	399	1.0	0.0	21.5	24.8	
Kochi (Cochin) Kolkata (Calcutta)	India India	0.5 7.9	1.6 15.3	2.2 20.1	290 9	251 8	230	1.9 1.7	2.0 1.7	0.1 1.3	0.4 4.3	
K <mark>rung Thep (Bangkok)</mark> Kuala Lumpur	Thailand Malaysia	3.8 0.6	6.9 1.5	8.5 1.9	29 258	39 274	39 267	1.1 1.6	1.4 1.3	10.2 5.4	30.3 7.6	
Kumasi	Ghana	0.4	1.8	2.8	340	219	175	3.8	2.4	7.4	14.7	
Kunming Kyiv (Kiev)	China Ukraine	0.5 1.9	3.1 2.8	3.9 2.9	297 73	115 127	113 169	1.7 1.0	1.2 0.0	0.2 6.1	0.5 8.9	
Kyoto L	Japan	1.6	1.8	1.8	98	211	291	0.0	ó	1.4	2.1	
La Habana (Havana) La Paz	Cuba Bolivia	1.8 0.7	2.1 1.6	2.1 2.2	82 237	178 236	245 235	-0.5 1.9	0.0 1.5	19.1 16.6	25.4 25.2	
Lagos	Nigeria	1.9	10.2	15.8	75	21	11	3.8	2.2	6.6	13.4	
Lahore Lanzhou	Pakistan China	2.4 0.9	7.0	10.3	54 175	38 169	29 171	2.5 1.8	2.4 1.2	3.8 0.2	10.8 0.4	
Las Vegas León de los Aldamas	United States of America Mexico	0.3	1.9 1.5	2.1	372 272	202 259	236 293	2.1 1.9	0.6	0.6 1.4	0.7 1.8	
Lille	France	0.9	1.0	1.1	177	409	424	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.9	
Lima Linyi, Shandong	Peru China	3.7 0.1	8.8 1.4	10.5	30 426	27 296	28 286	2.0	0.7 1.3	30.1 0.1	39.3 0.2	
Lisboa (Lisbon) Liuzhou	Portugal China	2.1 0.4	2.8 1.3	3.0 1.8	66 352	126 320	157 294	0.6 2.7	0.2 1.3	26.2 0.1	43.6 0.2	
Lomé	Togo	0.3	1.6	2.8	388	248	174	4.8	2.8	24.1	56.3	
London Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana	United Kingdom a United States of America	7.5 8.9	8.6 12.7	8.8 13.7	12 6	29 12	38 16	0.3	0.1	14.0 4.0	17.6 4.9	
Luanda Lubumbashi	Angola  Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.7 0.4	4.5 1.5	8.1 2.7	252 343	66 278	41 176	6.0 4.2	2.6 3.5	24.4 2.2	42.3 6.5	
Lucknow	India	0.9	2.8	3.9	190	124	115	2.3	2.0	0.2	0.8	
Ludhiana Luoyang	India China	0.5 0.5	1.7 1.5	2.4	307 313	225 270	214 259	2.3	2.0 1.3	0.1 0.1	0.5 0.2	
Lusaka Lyon	Zambia France	0.4 1.2	1.4 1.5	2.3 1.6	346 135	292 285	224 335	2.7 0.8	3.1 0.2	10.9 2.3	30.7 2.8	
M Maceió	Brazil	0.3	1.2	1.4	363	354	381	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	
Madrid	Spain	3.9	5.8	6.4	27	43	53	1.6	0.1	12.8	16.6	
Madurai Makkah (Mecca)	India Saudi Arabia	0.8	1.3 1.5	1.9 1.9	217 347	313 287	281 268	1.7 2.3	2.1 1.5	0.1 5.6	0.4 6.9	
Manaus Manchester	Brazil United Kingdom	0.4 2.4	1.7 2.2	2.0	334 55	224 168	257 216	2.4 0.1	0.3	0.9 3.7	1.0 4.6	
Mandalay	Myanmar	0.4	1.0	1.5	322	424	349	2.4	2.2	2.0	6.1	
Manila Maputo	Philippines  Mozambique	5.0 0.5	11.4	14.9 2.7	18 315	15 249	14 177	1.6 4.2	1.7 2.9	12.4 6.9	25.6 18.4	
Maracaibo Maracay	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)  Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.8	2.2	2.6	218 364	175 400	192 395	2.1	0.8	7.5 3.6	8.1 3.9	
Maracay Marseille–Aix-en-Provence	France	1.3	1.5	1.6	129	284	333	0.8	0.2	2.3	2.8	
Mashhad Mbuji-Mayi	Iran (Islamic Republic of)  Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.7	2.6 1.4	3.3 2.7	242 371	144 289	138 186	2.4 4.5	0.9 3.5	3.5 2.2	5.0 6.2	
Medan Medellín	Indonesia Colombia	0.9 1.5	2.1 3.5	2.6 4.5	198 108	184 92	194 87	1.0 2.8	1.3 0.9	0.9 7.7	2.1 10.2	
Meerut	India	0.4	1.5	2.0	327	282	254	2.4	2.1	0.1	0.4	
Melbourne Memphis	Australia United States of America	2.6 0.7	3.8 1.1	4.3 1.3	50 229	82 375	95 396	1.1 1.2	0.5 0.7	17.9 0.4	20.1 0.4	
Milano (Milan)	United States of America	2.6	5.7	6.3	48	46	55	1.1	0.4	1.8	2.2	
Milano (Milan) Milwaukee	United States of America	3.1 1.2	3.0 1.4	3.0 1.6	39 131	119 291	160 330	0.1	0.0 0.6	4.9 0.4	7.3 0.5	
Minneapolis–St. Paul Minsk	United States of America Belarus	1.7	2.7 1.8	3.0 1.9	88 144	138 206	159 271	1.0 0.9	0.5 0.0	0.8 19.1	1.0 25.7	
Monterrey	Mexico	1.6	3.8	4.4	103	79	91	1.7	0.5	3.5	4.5	
Montevideo Montréal	Uruguay Canada	1.4 2.8	1.6 3.7	1.7 4.2	117 43	238 85	315 103	0.2 1.0	0.0	48.6 11.2	52.6 13.9	
Moskva (Moscow)	Russian Federation	7.6	10.5	10.7	10	18	26	0.3	0.0	7.5	10.2	
Multan Mumbai (Bombay)	Pakistan India	0.6 7.1	1.6 19.7	2.5 25.8	269 14	242 4	204	2.7 1.9	2.6 1.7	0.9 1.6	2.5 5.5	
München (Munich) Muqdisho (Mogadishu)	Germany Somalia	1.3 0.4	1.3 1.4	1.4 2.6	126 319	317 309	364 193	1.5 1.2	0.0 3.7	1.6 14.8	2.2 40.1	
N												
Nagoya Nagpur	Japan India	2.3	3.3 2.6	3.3	58 150	103 147	137 125	0.4 2.1	0.0 2.0	2.6 0.2	3.8 0.7	
Nairobi Nanchang	Kenya China	0.7 0.7	3.4 2.6	6.2 3.4	246 241	96 139	56 129	4.5 2.5	3.7 1.2	8.5 0.2	38.8 0.4	
Nanjing, Jiangsu	China	1.6	4.4	5.8	104	68	64	2.6	1.1	0.2	0.4	
Nanning Nantong	China China	0.5	2.1	2.7 1.9	298 370	187 299	183 284	2.8 12.4	1.2 1.3	0.2 0.1	0.3	
Napoli (Naples)	Italy	2.1	2.3	2.3	67	165	220	0.2	0.0	3.8	5.6	
Nashik Natal	India Brazil	0.3	1.6 1.3	1.5	367 353	256 329	233 341	2.8 3.6	2.0 0.3	0.1 0.7	0.4 0.8	
New York–Newark Niamey	United States of America Niger	15.9 0.2	19.3 1.0	20.6	2 405	6 427	7 243	0.7 4.2	0.3 5.0	6.1 6.6	7.5 38.7	
Ningbo	China	0.4	2.1	3.0	338	176	162	3.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	
Nizhniy Novgorod Norte/Nordeste Catarinense	Russian Federation Brazil	1.3 0.3	1.3 1.0	1.3 1.2	128 384	330 398	397 401	-0.3 2.7	0.0 0.4	0.9 0.5	1.2 0.6	
Novosibirsk	Russian Federation	1.3	1.4	1.4	130	297	367	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	
Odesa Odesa	Ukraine	1.0	1.0	1.0	164	423	429	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.2	
Oahamaska	Nigeria Russian Federation	0.4	1.0 1.1	1.6	328 178	429 365	334 422	2.6 -0.3	2.5 0.0	0.6 0.8	1.3 1.1	
Ogbomosho Omsk		0.4	1.4 11.3	1.6 11.4	330 4	301 16	336 20	1.4 0.1	0.6	0.4 8.9	0.5 13.4	
	United States of America  Japan	9 8		7	-	10	_0		5.0	0.0		
Omsk Orlando Osaka–Kobe Ottawa–Gatineau	Japan Canada	9.8	1.2	1.3	247	353	386	1.1	0.7	3.5	4.3	
Omsk Orlando Osaka–Kobe	Japan			1.3 4.3	247 415	353 217	386 93		0.7 4.5		4.3 45.4	
Omsk Orlando Osaka–Kobe Ottawa–Gatineau Ouagadougou P'yongyang	Japan Canada	0.7 0.2	1.2	2.9	415 120	217 123	93	1.1 7.3	0.3	3.5 11.3 11.8	45.4 19.7	
Omsk Orlando Osaka–Kobe Ottawa–Gatineau Ouagadougou  P P'yongyang Palembang Paris	Japan Canada Burkina Faso  Dem. People's Rep. of Korea Indonesia France	0.7 0.2 1.3 0.7 8.6	1.2 1.8 2.8 1.3 10.4	2.9 1.5 10.9	120 255 8	217 123 335 19	93 164 355 24	1.1 7.3 0.2 -1.4 0.7	0.3 1.4 0.0	3.5 11.3 11.8 0.5 16.7	19.7 1.2 19.7	
Omsk Orlando Osaka–Kobe Ottawa–Gatineau Ouagadougou P P'yongyang Palembang	Japan Canada Burkina Faso  Dem. People's Rep. of Korea Indonesia	0.7 0.2 1.3 0.7	1.2 1.8 2.8 1.3	2.9 1.5	120 255	217 123 335	93 164 355	1.1 7.3 0.2 -1.4	0.3 1.4	3.5 11.3 11.8 0.5	19.7 1.2	

Urban agglomeration	Country	Population (millions) 1975 2009 2025			1975	Rank <sup>1</sup> 2009	2025	rate of change (percentage) 2005-2010 2020-2025			
Phnum Pénh (Phnom Penh) Phoenix–Mesa Pinodingshan, Henan	Cambodia United States of America China	0.1 1.1 0.1	1.5 3.6 1.0	2.4 4.1 1.3	424 145 422	264 86 426	210 109 392	2.9 1.5 1.7	3.0 0.5 1.3	10.3 1.2 0.1	Ę
Pingdingshan, Henan Pittsburgh Port Elizabeth	United States of America South Africa	0.1 1.8 0.5	1.0 1.9 1.1	1.3 2.1 1.2	84 291	426 203 394	392 242 402	1.7 0.9 1.3	1.3 0.6 0.8	0.1 0.6 2.1	
Port Harcourt	Nigeria	0.4	1.1	1.7	356	388	309	2.5	2.5	0.7	
Port-au-Prince Portland	Haiti United States of America	0.6	2.6 1.9	3.2	277 183	140 198	139 231	-0.3 1.4	2.5 0.6	26.3	5
Porto Pôrto Alegre	Portugal Brazil	1.0 1.7	1.3 4.0	1.5 4.5	159 91	312 76	352 89	0.8 1.5	0.3 0.2	12.6 2.1	2
Praha (Prague)	Czech Republic	1.1	1.2	1.2	142	356	413	0.0	0.1	11.2	1
Pretoria Providence	South Africa United States of America	0.6 1.0	1.4 1.3	1.6 1.5	265 174	294 321	322 350	2.3	0.8	2.8 0.4	
Puebla	Mexico	0.9	2.3	2.6	202	164	190	1.9	0.5	2.1	
Pune (Poona) Putian	India China	1.3	4.9 1.1	6.6 1.3	121 408	55 383	49 388	2.5 0.6	1.9 1.3	0.4 0.1	
Q Oinadaa	China	0.0	2.2	4.2	170	102	104	1.0	1.2	0.2	
Qingdao Qiqihaer	China	0.9	3.3 1.6	4.2 2.0	179 238	102 254	256	1.9 1.8	1.2	0.2	
Qom	Iran (Islamic Republic of) China	0.2	1.0	1.3	398 419	413	393	2.1	1.1	1.4	
Quanzhou Querétaro	Mexico	0.1	1.0	1.5 1.2	419	405 422	353 406	3.5 2.5	1.3 0.6	0.1 0.9	
Quito	Ecuador	0.6	1.8	2.3	264	214	218	3.0	1.1	13.2	1
Rabat	Morocco	0.6	1.8	2.3	262	221	222	1.8	1.3	5.5	
Rajkot Ranchi	India India	0.4	1.3 1.1	1.9 1.5	357 365	318 378	282 342	2.7	2.1 2.1	0.1 0.1	
Rawalpindi	Pakistan	0.3	2.0	3.0	250	192	158	2.7	2.6	1.1	
Recife Rio de Janeiro	Brazil Brazil	1.9 7.6	3.8	4.3	76 11	83 14	96 18	1.8	0.2 0.1	2.0 6.1	
Riverside–San Bernardino	United States of America	0.6	1.8	2.0	259	215	255	1.3	0.6	0.6	
Roma (Rome) Rosario	Italy Argentina	3.3 0.9	3.4 1.2	3.4 1.4	35 194	98 340	132 380	0.1 0.7	0.0 0.5	5.6 3.0	
Rostov-na-Donu (Rostov-on-Don)	Russian Federation	0.9	1.0	1.0	199	395	427	-0.2	0.0	0.7	
Rotterdam <b>S</b>	Netherlands	0.9	1.0	1.1	181	425	426	0.2	0.2	6.1	
Sacramento	United States of America	0.7	1.6	1.9	232	235	280	1.3	0.6	0.5	
Salvador Samara	Brazil Russian Federation	1.3	3.8	4.4 1.1	122 139	80 364	90 420	2.7 -0.3	0.2	2.0 0.8	
San Antonio	United States of America	0.9	1.5	1.7	201	269	306	1.1	0.6	0.5	
San Diego San Francisco–Oakland	United States of America United States of America	1.4 2.6	3.0 3.5	3.3	113 49	118 90	136 114	1.0 0.9	0.5 0.5	0.9	
San Jose	United States of America	1.1	1.7	1.9	146	229	270	1.0	0.6	0.5	
San José San Juan	Costa Rica Puerto Rico	0.4	1.4 2.7	1.9 2.8	323 151	290 133	269 173	3.4	1.3 ó	30.9 68.6	4
San Luis Potosí	Mexico Mexico	0.4	1.0	1.2	349	406	405	1.1 1.9	0.6	0.9	0
San Salvador	El Salvador	0.6	1.5	1.9	270	262	275	2.2	1.1	24.9	3
Sana'a' Sankt Peterburg (Saint Petersburg)	Yemen Russian Federation	0.1 4.3	2.2 4.6	4.3 4.6	418 23	172 63	94 84	5.3 -0.1	3.6 0.0	9.5 3.3	3
Santa Cruz	Bolivia	0.2	1.6	2.3	395	250	225	4.4	1.4	16.1	2
Santiago Santo Domingo	Chile  Dominican Republic	3.1 0.9	5.9 2.1	6.5 2.7	38 185	42 179	50 181	1.2 1.9	0.3 1.1	34.7 21.2	3
São Paulo	Brazil	9.6	20.0	21.7	5	3	4	1.7	0.0	10.3	1
Sapporo Seattle	Japan United States of America	1.8 1.7	2.7	2.7 3.5	87 96	136 112	179 126	0.6 1.2	0.0	2.1	
Semarang	Indonesia	0.8	1.3	1.5	219	322	344	-0.9	1.4	0.6	
Sendai Seoul	Japan Republic of Korea	1.6 6.8	2.4 9.8	2.4 9.8	106 15	158 22	212 32	0.8 -0.1	0.0	1.9	2
Shanghai	China	5.6	16.3	20.0	17	7	9	1.8	0.9	1.2	2
Shantou Shenyang	China China	0.4 3.3	3.5 5.1	4.2 6.5	348 36	93 51	99 52	0.7 1.5	1.2 1.1	0.3	
Shenzhen	China	0.0	8.8	11.1	429	26	21	2.5	1.0	0.4	
Shijiazhuang	China	0.8	2.4	3.2	210	151	141	2.5	1.2	0.2	
Shiraz Singapore	Iran (Islamic Republic of) Singapore	0.4 2.3	1.3 4.7	1.6 5.4	333 60	327 59	332 70	1.5 2.5	1.0 0.5	1.7 100.0	10
Sofia	Bulgaria	1.0	1.2	1.2	168	346	404	0.5	0.0	15.8	2
Solapur Srinagar	India India	0.4	1.1	1.6 1.7	320 302	373 347	340 314	2.5 2.2	2.1 2.1	0.1	
St. Louis	United States of America	1.9	2.2	2.5	77	170	197	0.9	0.6	0.7	
Stockholm Surabaya	Sweden Indonesia	1.0	1.3 2.5	1.3	158 90	326 149	382 168	0.6 -0.9	0.3 1.3	13.8	1
Surat	India	0.6	4.1	5.6	261	75	67	3.2	1.9	0.3	
Suweon Suzhou liangeu	Republic of Korea China	0.2	1.1 2.4	1.2 3.0	401 292	367 159	408 155	1.7 3.7	0.0 1.2	2.3 0.2	
Suzhou, Jiangsu Sydney	Australia	3.0	4.4	4.9	42	69	78	0.8	0.5	20.6	2
<b>T</b> Tabriz	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.7	1.5	1.8	254	283	288	1.6	1.0	2.0	
Taian, Shandong	China	0.1	1.2	1.7	428	343	316	2.9	1.3	0.1	
Taichung Taipei	China China	0.5 2.0	1.2 2.6	1.6 3.1	287 71	341 143	319 152	2.5 0.0	1.3 1.2	0.1 0.2	
Taiyuan, Shanxi	China	0.8	3.1	4.0	207	113	111	2.2	1.2	0.2	
Taizhou	China	0.6	1.3	1.7	267	319	312	1.2	1.3	0.1	
Tampa–St. Petersburg Tangshan, Hebei	United States of America China	1.1 0.7	2.4 1.8	2.7	147 239	156 209	187 201	1.2 3.0	0.6 1.3	0.8	
Tarabulus (Tripoli)	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.6	1.1	1.4	276	377	379	0.9	1.2	17.1	2
Tashkent Tbilisi	Uzbekistan Georgia	1.6 1.0	2.2	2.6	100 162	173 371	191 419	0.4	1.6 0.0	8.0 26.2	2
Tegucigalpa	Honduras	0.3	1.0	1.5	382	430	347	2.6	2.2	13.4	2
Tehran Tel Aviv–Yafo (Tel Aviv–Jaffa)	Iran (Islamic Republic of) Israel	4.3 1.2	7.2 3.2	8.4 3.8	24 133	35 107	40 117	0.6 1.7	0.8 0.7	9.7 44.9	1
Thành Pho Ho Chí Minh (Ho Chi Minh City		2.4	6.0	9.0	51	41	36	3.2	2.1	6.8	2
Tianjin	China Mexico	3.5 0.4	7.8 1.6	9.7 1.9	34 358	32 240	33 272	1.6	1.1 0.6	0.6 1.5	
Tijuana Tokyo	Japan	26.6	36.5	37.1	1	1	1	2.4 0.6	0.0	28.7	4
Toluca de Lerdo	Mexico	0.3	1.6	1.8	378	253	296	1.1	0.6	1.4	
Torino (Turin) Toronto	Italy Canada	1.8 2.8	1.7 5.4	1.7 6.0	83 44	233 49	310 62	0.0 1.6	0.0	2.8	1
Torreón	Mexico	0.6	1.2	1.4	282	349	375	1.6	0.6	1.1	
<b>U</b> Ufa	Russian Federation	0.9	1.0	1.0	192	412	428	-0.2	0.0	0.7	
Ujung Pandang	Indonesia	0.5	1.3	1.6	299	332	326	2.2	1.4	0.6	
Ulsan Ürümqi (Wulumqi)	Republic of Korea China	0.2	1.1 2.3	1.1 3.2	391 230	387 161	421 142	0.6 3.4	0.0 1.2	2.2 0.2	
v											
Vadodara Valencia	India Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.6	1.8 1.7	2.5 2.1	279 284	208 223	196 244	2.2 2.1	2.0 0.9	0.2 6.1	
Vancouver	Canada	1.2	2.2	2.5	137	174	203	1.2	0.6	6.5	
Varanasi (Benares) Vereeniging	India South Africa	0.7 0.4	1.4 1.1	1.9 1.3	245 350	293 366	265 390	1.9 2.1	2.1 0.8	0.1 2.2	
Vijayawada	India	0.4	1.2	1.6	332	348	318	1.9	2.1	0.1	
Virginia Beach	United States of America	1.0	1.5	1.7	161	265	304	1.0	0.6	0.5	
Visakhapatnam <b>W</b>	India	0.5	1.6	2.2	317	247	229	2.1	2.0	0.1	
Warszawa (Warsaw)	Poland United States of America	1.4	1.7	1.7 4 9	112 46	226 67	303 77	0.2	0.0	4.5 1.4	
Washington, D.C. Weifang	United States of America China	2.6 0.3	4.4 1.6	4.9 2.3	46 374	67 234	77 223	1.0 3.1	0.5 1.3	1.4 0.1	
Wenzhou	China	0.9	2.6	3.7	204	146	120	3.9	1.2	0.2	
West Yorkshire Wien (Vienna)	United Kingdom Austria	1.6 1.6	1.5 1.7	1.6 1.8	99	260 230	323 292	0.3	0.4 0.2	2.5 20.2	3
Wuhan	China	2.3	7.6	9.3	59	33	35	1.3	1.1	0.6	
Wuxi, Jiangsu <b>X</b>	China	0.7	2.6	3.4	243	142	131	1.9	1.2	0.2	
Xi'an, Shaanxi	China	1.1	4.7	5.7	152	61	65	1.6	1.1	0.3	
Xiamen	China	0.4	2.1	3.1	318	183	151 295	4.5	1.2	0.2	
Xiangfan, Hubei Xining	China China	0.2	1.4 1.2	1.8 1.8	399 351	304 342	295 299	1.8 4.0	1.3 1.3	0.1 0.1	
Xuzhou	China	0.6	2.1	3.0	273	189	156	4.4	1.2	0.2	
Yancheng, Jiangsu	China	0.2	1.3	1.7	410	337	302	3.7	1.3	0.1	
Yangon	Myanmar	2.2	4.3	6.0	64	72	63	2.0	2.0	8.5	2
Yangzhou	China	0.3	1.0	1.5	386	403	343	4.3	1.3	0.1	
Yantai Yaoundé	China Cameroon	0.2	1.5 1.7	2.0	394 381	273 222	263 184	2.0 3.8	1.3 2.2	0.1 8.9	1
Yekaterinburg	Russian Federation	1.1	1.3	1.4	141	316	371	0.6	0.0	0.9	
Yerevan Yueyang	Armenia China	0.9	1.1 1.1	1.1 1.4	186 425	372 385	418 366	0.1 1.9	0.2 1.3	36.0 0.1	5
Z			1.1	1.4				1.9	1.0	0.1	
Zaozhuang	China China	0.2	1.1	1.6 1.4	402 345	362 417	338 370	3.0 2.7	1.3 1.3	0.1 0.1	
7hangiiakou	China China	0.4	1.0 2.9	1.4 3.7	345 257	417 120	370 118	2.7 1.8	1.3 1.2	0.1	
Zhangjiakou Zhengzhou				3.1	407	182	150	4.5	1.2	0.2	
Zhengzhou Zhongshan	China	0.2	2.1								
Zhengzhou		0.2 0.0 0.3	1.2 1.0	1.5	430 390	338 428	346 387	0.4	1.3	0.1 0.1	
Zhengzhou Zhongshan Zhuhai	China China	0.0	1.2	1.5		338	346	0.4	1.3	0.1	







Numbers and percentages in tables do

not necessarily add to totals because

 $^{\rm 3}$  As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became

a Special Administrative Region (SAR)

urban levels of residential density with-

out regard to administrative boundaries.

A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates

a decrease.

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

## **WORLD URBANIZATION PROSPECTS THE 2009 REVISION**

## KEY FINDINGS

1. By the middle of 2009, the number of people living in urban areas (3.42 billion) had surpassed the number living in rural areas (3.41 billion) and since then the world has become more urban than rural. However, major disparities in the level of urbanization remain among development groups. Thus, whereas the proportion urban in the more developed regions was already nearly 53 per cent in 1950, it will still take another decade for half of the population of the less developed regions to live in urban areas (around 2020).

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

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

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

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

6. The world urban population is not distributed evenly among cities of different sizes. Over half of the world's 3.4 billion urban dwellers (51.8 per cent) lived in cities or towns with fewer than half a million inhabitants. Such small cities account for 53.2 per cent of the urban population in the more developed regions and for 51.3 per cent of that in the less developed regions. Between 2009 and 2025, small urban centres with fewer than half a million inhabitants are expected to account for 45 per cent of the expected increase in the world urban population.

7. In 2009, cities with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants accounted for one third of the world urban population, amounting to 1.14 billion. Cities with

populations ranging between 100,000 and 500,000 were home to a further 629 million people, equivalent to 18 per cent of the world urban population. Taken together, cities with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants account for 51.8 per cent of the urban population.

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

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

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

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

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

13. Megacities are experiencing very different rates of population change. The populations of 9 of the 21 megacities of 2009 are expected to grow at rates ranging from a very low 0.02 per cent per year to at most 0.51 per cent per year during 2009-2025. The megacities exhibiting such relatively slow rates of population growth include all those located in developed countries (France, Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States) plus the four megacities in Latin America. Very high

rates of growth are expected in Lagos in Nigeria, Dhaka in Bangladesh

and Karachi in Pakistan (all having growth rates well above 2 per cent per year). In addition, the megacities in India (Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay) plus Manila in the Philippines are expected to grow considerably faster than those in China, Egypt or Turkey. These trends are consistent with the overall differentials in fertility among the national populations concerned. Given that the excess of births over deaths is an important contributor to population growth in most urban areas, the projected rates of population growth in megacities reflect the gradient in natural increase of the countries that belong to

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

15. Cities in the next size class, with more than a million inhabitants but fewer than 5 million, are numerous (376 in 2009 increasing to 509 in 2025) and they account for 22 per cent of the urban population. Smaller cities, with populations ranging from 500,000 to one million inhabitants, are even more numerous (509 in 2009 rising to 667 in 2025), but they account for just 10 per cent of the overall urban population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. In a few developed countries, the urban population will decrease. Despite the projected increases in the level of urbanization, overall population decline in several countries will lead to a reduction in the number of urban dwellers. Between 2009 and 2025, the urban population of the Russian Federation and that of Ukraine are projected to decline by 3 mil-

lion and 0.7 million, respectively. Between 2025 and 2050, more countries

will experience reductions in the urban population. Those with the largest drops include Japan (a reduction of 4.5 million), the Republic of Korea (2.9 million), the Russian Federation (4.1 million) and Ukraine (2 million).

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

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

27. In Africa, the largest rural populations are located in Nigeria (79 mil-

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

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

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

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

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

