

Urban Agglomerations 2005

A translation table listing alternative English city names to the corresponding names in the original language is shown on the back of this wallchart.

Agglomeration	Country	Population (millions)			Rank	Average annual rate of change (per cent)			Population residing in agglomeration, 2005, as percentage of		
		1975	2005	2015		1975	2005	2015	Total population	Urban population	
Aachen	Germany	1.0	3.6	4.5	191	79	72	3.2	2.3	19.7	43.8
Al-Kuwayt (Kuwait City)	Qatar	0.7	2.0	2.7	251	184	159	3.4	2.8	9.0	18.7
Al-Kuwayt (Kuwait City)	Qatar	0.5	1.2	1.5	334	327	331	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.5
Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	0.9	2.9	4.1	201	112	83	3.0	3.6	3.7	23.4
Adeleide	Australia	0.9	1.1	1.2	217	363	380	0.6	0.8	5.6	6.4
Agra	India	0.7	1.5	1.9	267	257	245	3.1	2.1	0.1	0.5
Ahmedabad	India	2.1	5.1	6.3	71	49	44	2.9	1.9	0.5	1.6
Al-Kuwayt (Kuwait City)	Qatar	0.7	1.8	2.3	265	202	192	3.1	2.2	6.7	68.5
Al-Kuwayt (Kuwait City)	Qatar	2.3	3.8	4.5	63	73	72	1.5	1.9	1.1	14.9
Al-Kuwayt (Kuwait City)	Qatar	0.9	2.5	3.0	124	54	47	2.7	3.0	12.5	30.6
Al-Mawsil (Mosul)	Iraq	0.4	1.2	1.6	362	334	311	3.1	2.1	4.3	6.4
Al-Qahirah (Cairo)	Egypt	6.4	11.1	13.1	17	16	14	1.7	1.6	15.0	35.1
Al-Qahirah (Cairo)	Egypt	0.6	1.2	1.4	306	354	343	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.4
Almaty	Kazakhstan	0.9	1.2	1.2	226	353	389	0.3	0.3	7.8	13.6
Amman	Jordan	0.5	1.3	1.6	324	314	304	2.6	2.0	22.7	27.5
Ankara	Turkey	0.5	1.2	1.4	320	355	357	3.0	2.2	0.1	0.4
Amsterdam	Netherlands	1.0	1.1	1.2	164	358	382	0.4	0.5	7.0	8.9
Ankara	Turkey	1.7	3.6	4.2	88	80	80	2.3	1.4	4.9	7.3
Anshan, Liaoning	China	1.1	1.6	1.9	163	235	251	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.3
Antananarivo	Madagascar	0.5	1.6	2.2	338	240	201	3.0	3.3	8.5	31.8
Ar-Riyadh (Riyadh)	Saudi Arabia	0.7	4.2	5.4	260	63	53	3.2	2.2	17.1	21.1
Asensol	Spain	0.3	1.3	1.6	391	323	308	3.3	2.1	0.1	0.4
Atina	Paraguay	0.6	1.9	2.6	309	192	163	4.9	2.8	30.2	51.6
Athina (Athens)	Greece	2.7	3.2	3.3	47	94	119	0.3	0.0	29.0	49.2
Athina (Athens)	Greece	1.4	4.3	4.9	121	61	62	3.9	0.3	1.4	1.9
Auckland	New Zealand	0.7	1.1	1.2	255	357	379	1.5	0.5	28.5	33.1
Aurangabad	India	0.2	1.0	1.3	400	390	358	3.8	2.2	0.1	0.3
Austin	United States of America	0.3	1.1	1.3	384	369	367	3.9	0.9	0.4	0.5

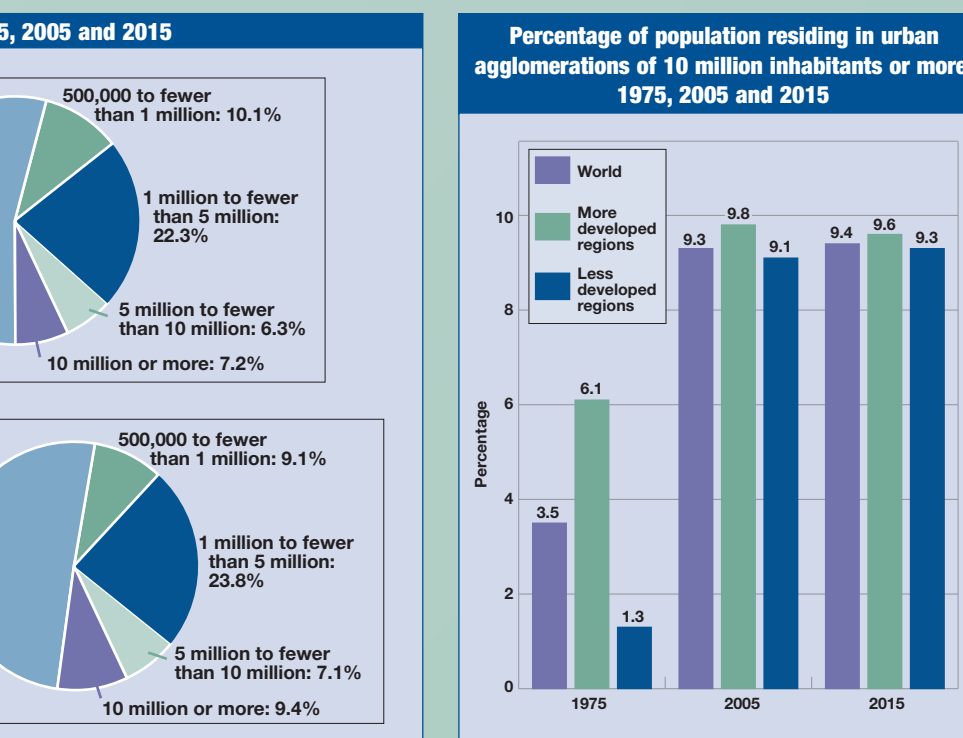
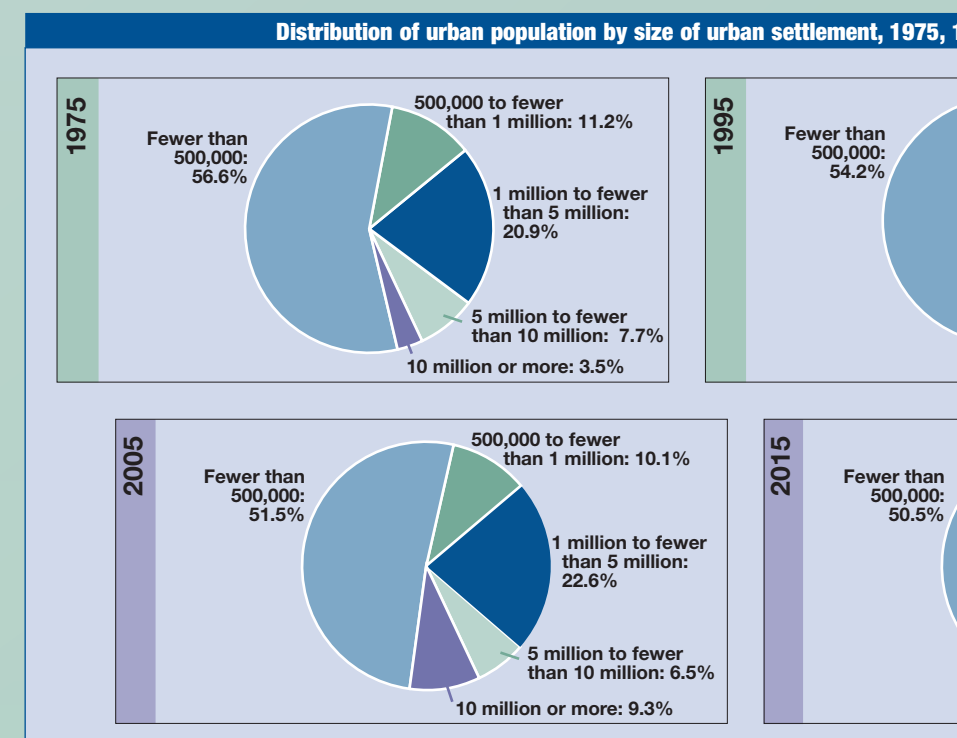
Agglomeration	Country	Population (millions)			Rank	Average annual rate of change (per cent)			Population residing in agglomeration, 2005, as percentage of		
		1975	2005	2015		1975	2005	2015	Total population	Urban population	
Hiroshima	Japan	1.8	2.0	2.0	92	176	217	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.4
Ho Chi Minh	Viet Nam	0.6	1.6	2.1	289	232	207	3.1	2.3	0.1	0.3
Hong Kong	Hong Kong SAR	3.9	7.0	7.8	27	32	37	1.2	0.9	100.0	100.0
Houston	United States of America	2.0	4.3	4.8	73	59	64	2.3	0.7	1.4	1.8
Hual'an	China	1.0	1.2	1.4	181	328	339	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.2
Huainan	China	0.9	1.4	1.7	221	282	291	1.0	1.9	0.1	0.3
Huzhou	China	0.9	1.2	1.4	218	340	344	1.0	1.9	0.1	0.2
Hyderabad	India	2.1	6.1	7.4	70	39	39	2.3	1.9	0.6	1.9
Hyderabad	Pakistan	0.7	1.4	1.9	274	288	253	2.6	3.0	0.9	2.5
Ibadan	Nigeria	1.0	2.4	3.2	193	145	129	2.1	2.8	1.9	3.8
Ichon	Republic of Korea	0.8	2.6	2.7	241	130	158	1.2	0.1	5.5	6.8
Indianapolis	United States of America	0.8	1.4	1.6	232	290	313	2.4	0.9	0.5	0.6
Indore	India	0.7	1.9	2.4	276	189	179	3.6	2.1	0.2	0.6
Istanbul	Turkey	3.6	9.7	11.2	35	22	20	2.1	1.2	13.3	19.7
Izmir	Turkey	1.0	2.5	2.9	169	141	143	2.3	1.4	3.4	5.1
Jakarta	Indonesia	0.6	1.2	1.5	297	335	320	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.4
Jakarta	Indonesia	0.8	2.7	3.5	245	124	110	3.9	2.1	0.2	0.9
Jakarta	Indonesia	4.8	13.2	16.8	21	9	10	3.6	2.0	5.9	12.3
Jamshedpur	India	0.5	1.2	1.5	311	330	315	2.7	2.1	0.1	0.4
Jeddah	Saudi Arabia	0.6	2.9	3.6	299	113	102	2.6	2.2	11.6	14.4
Jilin	China	0.9	2.3	2.9	224	156	144	3.1	2.3	0.2	0.6
Jinan, Shandong	China	1.2	2.7	3.2	135	125	125	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.5
Jining, Shandong	China	0.4	1.1	1.4	340	361	347	1.8	2.1	0.1	0.2
Jishou, Liaoning	China	0.6	2.3	3.0	301	154	138	3.5	2.3	0.2	0.4
Johannesburg	South Africa	1.5	3.3	3.7	108	92	88	3.5	0.6	6.9	11.6

Agglomeration	Country	Population (millions)			Rank	Average annual rate of change (per cent)			Population residing in agglomeration, 2005, as percentage of		
		1975	2005	2015		1975	2005	2015	Total population	Urban population	
Phnom Penh (Phnom Penh)	Cambodia	0.4	1.4	2.1	381	296	212	3.3	4.2	9.7	49.2
Phoenix-Mesa	United States of America	1.1	3.4	3.8	157	85	95	3.0	0.8	1.1	1.4
Pittsburgh	United States of America	1.8	1.8	2.0	89	203	234	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
Port-au-Prince	Haiti	0.6	2.1	2.8	303	172	156	2.5	2.5	25.0	64.4
Portland	United States of America	0.9	1.8	2.0	202	200	219	3.7	0.9	0.6	0.8
Porto	Portugal	1.0	1.3	1.4	179	310	338	0.9	0.9	12.5	21.6
Porto Alegre	Brazil	1.7	3.8	4.3	96	72	78	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.4
Praha (Prague)	Czech Republic	1.1	1.2	1.2	154	348	388	-0.2	0.0	11.5	15.6
Pretria	South Africa	0.6	1.3	1.4	286	318	340	3.2	0.7	2.7	4.5
Providence	United States of America	1.0	1.2	1.4	192	326	352	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.5
Puebla	Mexico	0.9	1.8	1.9	228	199	254	0.7	0.7	1.7	2.2
Pune (Pune)	India	1.3	4.4	5.5	126	55	52	3.8	2.0	0.4	1.4
Pusan	Republic of Korea	2.4	3.6	3.5	55	82	105	-0.7	0.0	7.4	9.2

Notes:
Urban agglomerations included in the chart are those of 1 million inhabitants or more in 2005. An agglomeration contains the population within the contours of contiguous territory established at urban levels of residential density without regard to administrative boundaries.
The population within the contours of contiguous territory established at urban levels of residential density without regard to administrative boundaries.
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, for example, 2000-2005, signifies the full period covered, from 1 July of the beginning year to 30 June of the end year.
Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
See back for translation table of city names.
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World's urban agglomerations with population of 10 million inhabitants or more, 1975, 2005 and 2015			
Rank	Agglomeration	Country	Population (thousands)
1	Tokyo	Japan	26 615
2	New York ²	United States of America	15 880
3	Ciudad de México (Mexico City)	Mexico	10 690
4	Mumbai (Bombay)	India	18 196
5	Delhi	India	15 048
6	Shanghai	China	14 593
7	Kolkata (Calcutta)	India	11 688
8	Jakarta	Indonesia	13 215
9	Buenos Aires	Argentina	12 550
10	Dhaka	Bangladesh	12 430
11	Los Angeles ³	United States of America	12 298
12	Karachi	Pakistan	11 668
13	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	11 269
14	Osaka-Kobe	Japan	11 268
15	Al-Qahirah (Cairo)	Egypt	11 268
16	Lagos	Nigeria	10 886
17	Beijing	China	10 717
18	Manila	Philippines	10 686
19	Moskva (Moscow)	Russian Federation	10 654

World's urban agglomerations with population of 10 million inhabitants or more, 1975, 2005 and 2015			
Rank	Agglomeration	Country	Population (thousands)
1	Tokyo	Japan	35 197
2	Ciudad de México (Mexico City)	Mexico	19 411
3	New York ²	United States of America	18 718
4	São Paulo	Brazil	18 333
5	Mumbai (Bombay)	India	18 196
6	Delhi	India	15 048
7	Shanghai	China	14 593
8	Kolkata (Calcutta)	India	14 277
9	Jakarta	Indonesia	13 215
10	Buenos Aires	Argentina	12 550
11	Dhaka	Bangladesh	12 430
12	Los Angeles ³	United States of America	12 298
13	Karachi	Pakistan	11 668
14	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	11 269
15	Osaka-Kobe	Japan	11 268
16	Al-Qahirah (Cairo)	Egypt	11 268
17	Lagos	Nigeria	10 886
18	Beijing	China	10 717
19	Manila	Philippines	10 686
20	Moskva (Moscow)	Russian Federation	10 654



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In addition to this wallchart, the results and analysis of the 2005 Revision are issued as a working paper, in a report and on CD-ROM. A population database containing the results is available on the United Nations Population Division website at www.unpopulation.org.

WORLD URBANIZATION PROSPECTS: THE 2005 REVISION

KEY FINDINGS

- The twentieth century witnessed the rapid urbanization of the world's population. The global proportion of urban population increased from a mere 13 per cent in 1900 to 29 per cent in 1950 and, according to the 2005 Revision of *World Urbanization Prospects*, reached 49 per cent in 2005. Since the world is projected to continue to urbanize, 60 per cent of the global population is expected to live in cities by 2030. Reviewing the growth of the urban population worldwide gives the best indication of the scale of these dramatic developments: the urban population increased from 220 million in 1900 to 732 million in 1950, and is estimated to have reached 3.2 billion in 2005, thus more than quadrupling since 1950. According to the latest United Nations population projections, 4.9 billion people are expected to be urban-dwellers in 2030.
- The urban population passed the 1 billion mark in 1961. It took 25 years to add another billion urban-dwellers and just 17 years more to add a third billion. Thus, the urban population reached 3 billion in 2003 and is projected to increase to 4 billion in 2018, 15 years later. By 2030, it is expected to be about 5 billion.
- With an annual urban growth rate of 1.8 per cent, nearly double that projected for the total population (1 per cent), the world's urban population is expected to increase from 3.2 billion in 2005 to 4.9 billion in 2030, when 60 per cent of the global population is expected to live in urban areas.
- Although the world is urbanizing rapidly, the number of rural-dwellers is high and still growing. However, as of 2019 the rural population is projected to decline slowly. Consequently, the number of rural-dwellers in 2030 is expected to be slightly lower than that in 2005 (3.3 billion). In 2005, 71 per cent of all rural-dwellers lived in Asia, primarily in India, China, Indonesia and Bangladesh, in order of rural population size.

- Population growth will be particularly rapid in the urban areas of the less developed regions, averaging 2.2 per cent annually during 2005-2030. As a consequence, the urban population in the less developed regions will increase from 2.3 billion to 3.9 billion over the next 25 years.
- Migration from rural to urban areas and the transformation of rural settlements into urban places are important determinants of the high urban population growth anticipated in the less developed regions. Assuming that migration and reclassification account for 40 to 50 per cent of urban population growth in the less developed regions, a total of 250 million to 310 million people in developing countries would be expected to become urban-dwellers between 2005 and 2015 either because they would migrate from rural to urban areas or because their rural settlements would become urban.
- The urban population of the more developed regions is projected to increase very slowly, rising from 0.9 billion in 2005 to 1 billion in 2030. Between 2005 and 2030, its average annual growth rate is projected to be 0.5 per cent, about a third of the 1.4 per cent per year estimated for the period 1950-2005.
- Urbanization is very far advanced in the more developed regions, where in 2005 almost three quarters (74 per cent) of the population lived in urban settlements. The proportion urban in the more developed regions is projected to increase to 81 per cent by 2030. In the less developed regions, the equivalent proportion was 43 per cent in 2005 and is projected to rise to 56 per cent by 2030.
- Africa and Asia were the least urbanized areas in the world in 2005 (38 and 40 per cent, respectively). A combination of a large starting population and a projected rate of urban population growth that remains relatively high over the next 25 years results in a marked increase of the urban populations of both continents. By 2030, Asia will rank first and Africa second in terms of the number of urban-dwellers.

- Indeed, in 2030, almost 7 out of every 10 urban residents in the world will be living in Africa or Asia. The proportion urban is projected to reach 54 per cent in Asia and 51 per cent in Africa by 2030.
- The region of Latin America and the Caribbean was already highly urbanized, with 77 per cent of its population living in cities in 2005. By 2030, that proportion is projected to reach 84 per cent.
- In Europe the proportion of the population residing in urban areas is expected to rise from 72 per cent in 2005 to 78 per cent in 2030. In Northern America, the increase in the proportion urban is projected to be from 81 per cent in 2005 to 87 per cent in 2030. In Oceania, the equivalent rise is from 71 per cent in 2005 to 74 per cent in 2030.
- The twentieth century witnessed the emergence of mega-cities, that is, cities with 10 million inhabitants or more. Never before had such large populations been concentrated in cities. Since 1950 the number of mega-cities has risen from 2 to 20 in 2005. Two additional mega-cities are projected to emerge over the next decade, to reach 22 by 2015, among which 17 are located in developing countries. In 2005, mega-cities accounted for 9 per cent of the world's urban population.
- The populations of mega-cities, being large, tend to grow less rapidly than other urban centres. Among the 20 mega-cities in existence in 2005, 13 had populations that grew by less than the average annual growth rate of the world's urban population during 1975-2005 (2.4 per cent). Only seven of the 20 mega-cities grew faster. Thus, Dhaka in Bangladesh and Lagos in Nigeria each grew by 5.8 per cent annually; Delhi in India by 4.1 per cent; Karachi in Pakistan by 3.6 per cent; Jakarta in Indonesia by 3.4 per cent; Mumbai (Bombay) in India by 3.1 per cent; and Manila in the Philippines by 2.5 per cent. For the future, six of the 22 mega-cities projected to exist in 2015 are projected to grow by more than 1.9 per cent per year, the average annual growth rate projected for

- the global urban population during 2005-2015. These cities are: Lagos in Nigeria, Dhaka in Bangladesh, Karachi in Pakistan, Jakarta in Indonesia, Guangzhou in China and Delhi in India, in order of their annual growth rates.
- With 35 million residents in 2005, the metropolitan area of Tokyo was by far the most populous urban agglomeration in the world. Tokyo had slightly more residents than the entire country of Kenya in 2005 (34 million). Tokyo was also the most populous capital in the world. After Tokyo, the next largest urban agglomerations were Ciudad de México (Mexico City) and the urban agglomeration of New York-Newark, with 19 million inhabitants each, followed by São Paulo and Mumbai (Bombay), with 18 million people each.
- In 2015 Tokyo will still be the largest urban agglomeration with 35 million inhabitants, followed by Mumbai (Bombay) and Ciudad de México (Mexico City) with 22 million people each, and São Paulo with 21 million inhabitants.
- Some cities dominate the urban system of their countries. The population of Al Kuwait (Kuwait City), for instance, accounted for 69 per cent of all urban residents in Kuwait in 2005. In the same year, 68 per cent of all urban residents in Puerto Rico lived in San Juan and 64 per cent of the urban population of Haiti resided in Port-au-Prince.
- Small cities, that is, those with a population of fewer than 500,000 people, were the place of residence of about 51 per cent of all urban-dwellers in the world in 2005. Thus, the majority of urban-dwellers lived in fairly small urban settlements.
- The spatial distribution of population has always figured prominently on the policy agenda of Governments. The Governments of developing countries have often expressed concern about being unable to provide basic services for their rapidly growing urban populations, including safe drinking water,

- sanitation, affordable housing and public transportation. Measures used to shape the spatial distribution of the population have included policies to reduce migration to urban agglomerations by imposing internal migration controls; the creation of new centres of economic growth by, for instance, moving the national capital to a new location; incentives for businesses and industry to locate in medium-sized cities; and the development of infrastructure and services in smaller or medium-sized cities to attract businesses and migrants alike.
 - Today, almost half of humanity lives in cities. By 2030, three out of every five people on earth will likely reside in urban centres, and nearly half of the world's population will live in the cities of developing countries. Urbanization brings with it both opportunities and challenges. The more developed regions are highly urbanized, indicating that urbanization is a natural concomitant of development. In the developing world, urbanization has been rapid, but major areas, such as Africa and Asia, still lag far behind the rest of the world in their levels of urbanization. Countries in those regions, in particular, face the double challenge of rising urbanization and continued rural population growth. If the twenty-first century is to respond creatively to the many opportunities that the growth of urban areas brings, then the economic dynamics of cities have to be nurtured.
- In addition to this wallchart, the results and analysis of the 2005 Revision are issued as a working paper, in a report and on CD-ROM. A population database containing the results is available on the United Nations Population Division website at www.unpopulation.org.
- Enquiries and comments should be addressed to the Office of the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA; fax number: (1-212) 963-2147.

Names of cities or urban agglomerations are presented in their original language, according to the names used by National Statistical Offices or the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*. If the country uses script with non-Latin characters, a transliteration of the original spelling into Latin script is used. If cities have established alternative names or English names, these names are added in brackets.

English name	City name
Aleppo	Halab
Alexandria	Al-Iskandariyah
Algiers	El Djazair
Atlanta	Athina
Bangkok	Krung Thep
Beirut	Bayrut
Belgrade	Beograd
Buenos Aires	Varanasi
Bombay	Mumbai
Bucharest	Bucuresti
Cairo	Al-Qahirah
Calcutta	Kolkata
Casablanca	Dar-el-Baida
Cochin	Kochi
Copenhagen	Kabenhavn
Damascus	Dimashq
Dubai	Dubayy
East Rand	Ekurhuleni
Havana	La Habana
Ho Chi Minh City	Thị trấn Phố Hồ Chí Minh
Khartoum	Al-Khartum
Kiev	Kyiv
Kuwait City	Al Kuwait
Lisbon	Lisboa
Madras	Chennai
Mecca	Makkah
Mexico City	Ciudad de México
Milan	Milano
Mogadishu	Mogadisho
Moscow	Moskva
Mosul	Al-Mawasil
Munich	München
Naples	Napoli
Panama City	Ciudad de Panamá
Phnom Penh	Phnum Penh
Poznań	Poznań
Prague	Praha
Riyadh	Ar-Riyadh
Rome	Roma
Rostov-on-Don	Rostov-na-Donu
Saint Petersburg	Sankt Peterburg
Seoul	Soul
Sofia	Sofiya
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	Tel Aviv-Yafo
Tripoli	Tarabulus
Turin	Torino
Vienna	Wien
Warsaw	Warszawa
Wulumqi	Urumqi
Zurich	Zürich