

**The
Economist**

POCKET WORLD_{IN} FIGURES

2021 Edition

Published by
Profile Books Ltd
29 Cloth Fair
London EC1A 7JQ

Published under exclusive licence from
The Economist by Profile Books, 2020

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1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002,
2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011,
2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

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Typeset in Econ Sans Condensed by MacGuru Ltd

Printed and bound in Italy by L.E.G.O. Spa

A CIP catalogue record for this book is available
from the British Library

ISBN 978 1 78816 497 9

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Introduction

This 2021 edition of *The Economist Pocket World in Figures* presents and analyses data about the world in two sections:

The **world rankings** consider and rank the performance of 188 countries against a range of indicators in five sections: geography and demographics, business and economics, politics and society, health and welfare, and culture and entertainment. The countries included are those which had (in 2018) a population of at least 1m or a GDP of at least \$3bn; they are listed on pages 250–53. New rankings this year include topics as diverse as longest coastlines, worst city infrastructure, refugees as a proportion of foreign-born citizens, women on company boards, brain gain, open defecation, handwashing, death due to poor sanitation, ischaemic heart disease, deaths from pollution and malnutrition in children. Some of the rankings data are shown as charts and graphs.

The **country profiles** look in detail at 64 major countries, listed on page 109, plus profiles of the euro area and the world.

Test your *Pocket World in Figures* knowledge with our **World Rankings Quiz** on pages 242–7. Answers can be found in the corresponding world rankings section.

Notes

The extent and quality of the statistics available vary from country to country. Every care has been taken to specify the broad definitions on which the data are based and to indicate cases where data quality or technical difficulties are such that interpretation of the figures is likely to be seriously affected. Nevertheless, figures from individual countries may differ from standard international statistical definitions. The term “country” can also refer to territories or economic entities.

Definitions of the statistics shown are given on the relevant page or in the glossary on pages 248–9. Figures may not add exactly to totals, or percentages to 100, because of rounding or, in the case of GDP, statistical adjustment. Sums of money have generally been converted to US dollars at the official exchange rate ruling at the time to which the figures refer.

Some country definitions

Macedonia was officially known as the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia until February 2019 when it changed to North Macedonia. Data for Cyprus normally refer to Greek Cyprus only. Data for China do not include Hong Kong or Macau. For countries such as Morocco they exclude disputed areas. Congo-Kinshasa refers to the Democratic Republic of Congo, formerly known as Zaire. Congo-Brazzaville refers to the other Congo. Swaziland was officially changed to the Kingdom of Eswatini in April 2018. Sources use both names, but Eswatini is used throughout this book for consistency. Euro area data normally refer to the 19 members that had adopted the euro as at December 31 2018: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. Data referring to the European Union include the United Kingdom, which in June 2016 voted in a referendum to leave the EU. The United Kingdom officially left the EU on January 31st 2020. For more information about the EU, euro area and OECD see the glossary on pages 248–9.

Statistical basis

The all-important factor in a book of this kind is to be able to make reliable comparisons between countries. Although this is never quite possible for the reasons

stated above, the best route, which this book takes, is to compare data for the same year or period and to use actual, not estimated, figures wherever possible. In some cases, only OECD members are considered. Where a country's data are excessively out of date, they are excluded. The research for this edition was carried out in 2020 using the latest available sources that present data on an internationally comparable basis.

Data in the country profiles, unless otherwise indicated, refer to the year ending December 31 2018. Life expectancy, crude birth, death and fertility rates are based on 2020–25 estimated averages; energy data are for 2017 and religion data for 2010; marriage and divorce, employment, health and education, consumer goods and services data refer to the latest year for which figures are available.

Other definitions

Data shown in country profiles may not always be consistent with those shown in the world rankings because the definitions or years covered can differ.

Statistics for principal exports and principal imports are normally based on customs statistics. These are generally compiled on different definitions to the visible exports and imports figures shown in the balance of payments section.

Energy-consumption data are not always reliable, particularly for the major oil-producing countries; consumption per person data may therefore be higher than in reality. Energy exports can exceed production and imports can exceed consumption if transit operations distort trade data or oil is imported for refining and re-exported.

Abbreviations and conventions

(see also glossary on pages 248–9)

bn	billion (one thousand million)	km	kilometre
EU	European Union	m	million
GDP	gross domestic product	PPP	purchasing power parity
GNI	gross national income	TOE	tonnes of oil equivalent
ha	hectare	trn	trillion (one thousand billion)
kg	kilogram	...	not available

World rankings

Countries: natural facts

Countries: the largest^a

'000 sq km

1	Russia	17,098	33	Namibia	824
2	Canada	9,985	34	Pakistan	796
3	United States	9,832	35	Mozambique	786
4	China	9,563	36	Turkey	785
5	Brazil	8,516	37	Chile	757
6	Australia	7,741	38	Zambia	753
7	India	3,287	39	Myanmar	677
8	Argentina	2,780	40	South Sudan	659
9	Kazakhstan	2,725	41	Afghanistan	653
10	Algeria	2,382	42	Somalia	638
11	Congo-Kinshasa	2,345	43	Central African Rep.	623
12	Saudi Arabia	2,150	44	Ukraine	604
13	Mexico	1,964	45	Madagascar	587
14	Indonesia	1,914	46	Botswana	582
15	Sudan	1,879	47	Kenya	580
16	Libya	1,760	48	France	549
17	Iran	1,745	49	Yemen	528
18	Mongolia	1,564	50	Thailand	513
19	Peru	1,285	51	Spain	506
20	Chad	1,284	52	Turkmenistan	488
21	Niger	1,267	53	Cameroon	475
22	Angola	1,247	54	Papua New Guinea	463
23	Mali	1,240	55	Morocco	447
24	South Africa	1,219		Sweden	447
25	Colombia	1,142		Uzbekistan	447
26	Ethiopia	1,104	58	Iraq	435
27	Bolivia	1,099	59	Paraguay	407
28	Mauritania	1,031	62	Zimbabwe	391
29	Egypt	1,001	63	Norway	385
30	Tanzania	947	64	Japan	378
31	Nigeria	924	65	Germany	358
32	Venezuela	912	66	Congo-Brazzaville	342

Coastlines: the longest

Length, km

1	Canada	202,080	15	Denmark	7,314
2	Russia	37,653	16	Turkey	7,200
3	Philippines	36,289	17	India	7,000
4	Japan	29,751	18	Chile	6,435
5	Australia	28,855	19	Croatia	5,835
6	Norway	28,735	20	Papua New Guinea	5,152
7	United States	19,924	21	Argentina	4,989
8	New Zealand	15,134	22	Iceland	4,970
9	China	14,500	23	Spain	4,964
10	Greece	13,676	24	France	4,853
11	United Kingdom	12,429	25	Madagascar	4,828
12	Mexico	9,330	26	Malaysia	4,675
13	Italy	7,600	27	Estonia	3,794
14	Brazil	7,491	28	Cuba	3,735

^a Includes freshwater.

Mountains: the highest^a

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Height (m)</i>
1 Everest	China-Nepal	8,848
2 K2 (Godwin Austen)	China-Pakistan	8,611
3 Kangchenjunga	India-Nepal	8,586
4 Lhotse	China-Nepal	8,516
5 Makalu	China-Nepal	8,463
6 Cho Oyu	China-Nepal	8,201
7 Dhaulagiri	Nepal	8,167
8 Manaslu	Nepal	8,163
9 Nanga Parbat	Pakistan	8,126
10 Annapurna I	Nepal	8,091

Rivers: the longest

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Length (km)</i>
1 Nile	Africa	6,695
2 Amazon	South America	6,516
3 Yangtze (Chang Jiang)	Asia	6,380
4 Mississippi-Missouri system	North America	5,969
5 Ob'-Irtys	Asia	5,568
6 Yenisey-Angara-Selanga	Asia	5,550
7 Yellow (Huang He)	Asia	5,464
8 Congo	Africa	4,667

Deserts: the largest non-polar

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Area ('000 sq km)</i>
1 Sahara	Northern Africa	8,600
2 Arabian	South-western Asia	2,300
3 Gobi	Mongolia/China	1,300
4 Patagonian	Argentina	673
5 Syrian	Middle East	520
6 Great Basin	South-western United States	490
7 Great Victoria	Western & Southern Australia	419
8 Great Sandy	Western Australia	395

Lakes: the largest

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Area ('000 sq km)</i>
1 Caspian Sea	Central Asia	371
2 Superior	Canada/United States	82
3 Victoria	East Africa	69
4 Huron	Canada/United States	60
5 Michigan	United States	58
6 Tanganyika	East Africa	33
7 Baikal	Russia	31
Great Bear	Canada	31
9 Malawi	East Africa	30

^a Includes separate peaks which are part of the same massif.

Notes: Estimates of the lengths of rivers vary widely depending on, eg, the path to take through a delta. The definition of a desert is normally a mean annual precipitation value equal to 250ml or less.

Population: size and growth

Largest populations

m, 2018

1 China	1,427.6	37 Poland	37.9
2 India	1,352.6	38 Afghanistan	37.2
3 United States	327.1	39 Canada	37.1
4 Indonesia	267.7	40 Morocco	36.0
5 Pakistan	212.2	41 Saudi Arabia	33.7
6 Brazil	209.5	42 Uzbekistan	32.5
7 Nigeria	195.9	43 Peru	32.0
8 Bangladesh	161.4	44 Malaysia	31.5
9 Russia	145.7	45 Angola	30.8
10 Japan	127.2	46 Ghana	29.8
11 Mexico	126.2	47 Mozambique	29.5
12 Ethiopia	109.2	48 Venezuela	28.9
13 Philippines	106.7	49 Yemen	28.5
14 Egypt	98.4	50 Nepal	28.1
15 Vietnam	95.5	51 Madagascar	26.3
16 Congo-Kinshasa	84.1	52 North Korea	25.6
17 Germany	83.1	53 Cameroon	25.2
18 Turkey	82.3	54 Ivory Coast	25.1
19 Iran	81.8	55 Australia	24.9
20 Thailand	69.4	56 Taiwan	23.7
21 United Kingdom	67.1	57 Niger	22.4
22 France	65.0	58 Sri Lanka	21.2
23 Italy	60.6	59 Burkina Faso	19.8
24 South Africa	57.8	60 Romania	19.5
25 Tanzania	56.3	61 Mali	19.1
26 Myanmar	53.7	62 Chile	18.7
27 Kenya	51.4	63 Kazakhstan	18.3
28 South Korea	51.2	64 Malawi	18.1
29 Colombia	49.7	65 Zambia	17.4
30 Spain	46.7	66 Guatemala	17.2
31 Argentina	44.4	67 Ecuador	17.1
32 Ukraine	44.2	Netherlands	17.1
33 Uganda	42.7	69 Syria	16.9
34 Algeria	42.2	70 Cambodia	16.3
35 Sudan	41.8	71 Senegal	15.9
36 Iraq	38.4	72 Chad	15.5

Largest populations

m, 2030

1 India	1,503.6	11 Mexico	140.9
2 China	1,464.3	12 Philippines	123.7
3 United States	349.6	13 Egypt	120.8
4 Indonesia	299.2	Japan	120.8
5 Nigeria	263.0	15 Congo-Kinshasa	120.0
Pakistan	263.0	16 Vietnam	104.2
7 Brazil	223.9	17 Iran	92.7
8 Bangladesh	179.0	18 Turkey	89.2
9 Ethiopia	144.9	19 Germany	83.1
10 Russia	143.3	20 Tanzania	79.2

Note: Populations include migrant workers.

Fastest-growing populations

Average annual rate of change, 2015–20, %

1 Bahrain	4.3	Congo-Brazzaville	2.6
2 Niger	3.8	Ethiopia	2.6
3 Equatorial Guinea	3.7	Nigeria	2.6
4 Oman	3.6	Rwanda	2.6
Uganda	3.6	31 Afghanistan	2.5
6 Maldives	3.5	Guinea-Bissau	2.5
7 Angola	3.3	Iraq	2.5
8 Burundi	3.2	Ivory Coast	2.5
Congo-Kinshasa	3.2	Liberia	2.5
10 Chad	3.0	Togo	2.5
Mali	3.0	37 Sudan	2.4
Tanzania	3.0	Tajikistan	2.4
13 Burkina Faso	2.9	West Bank & Gaza	2.4
Gambia, The	2.9	Yemen	2.4
Mozambique	2.9	41 Kenya	2.3
Zambia	2.9	Qatar	2.3
17 Guinea	2.8	43 Ghana	2.2
Mauritania	2.8	Kuwait	2.2
Senegal	2.8	45 Botswana	2.1
Somalia	2.8	Sierra Leone	2.1
21 Benin	2.7	47 Algeria	2.0
French Guiana	2.7	Egypt	2.0
Gabon	2.7	Guatemala	2.0
Madagascar	2.7	Luxembourg	2.0
Malawi	2.7	Pakistan	2.0
26 Cameroon	2.6	Papua New Guinea	2.0

Slowest-growing populations

Average annual rate of change, 2015–20, %

1 Puerto Rico	-3.3	Poland	-0.1
2 Lithuania	-1.5	Virgin Islands (US)	-0.1
3 Latvia	-1.2	24 Belarus	0.0
4 Venezuela	-1.1	Cuba	0.0
5 Bosnia & Herz.	-0.9	Guadeloupe	0.0
6 Bulgaria	-0.7	Italy	0.0
Romania	-0.7	Macedonia	0.0
8 Croatia	-0.6	Montenegro	0.0
Syria	-0.6	Spain	0.0
10 Bermuda	-0.5	31 Barbados	0.1
Greece	-0.5	Russia	0.1
Ukraine	-0.5	Slovakia	0.1
13 Portugal	-0.3	Slovenia	0.1
Serbia	-0.3	35 Czech Republic	0.2
15 Andorra	-0.2	Estonia	0.2
Georgia	-0.2	Finland	0.2
Hungary	-0.2	Mauritius	0.2
Japan	-0.2	Netherlands	0.2
Martinique	-0.2	South Korea	0.2
Moldova	-0.2	Taiwan	0.2
21 Albania	-0.1		

Population: matters of breeding and sex

Crude birth-rates

Births per 1,000 population, 2015–20

Highest

1	Niger	46.3
2	Chad	42.4
3	Somalia	41.9
4	Mali	41.8
5	Congo-Kinshasa	41.4
6	Angola	40.9
7	Burundi	39.3
8	Gambia, The	38.8
9	Uganda	38.4
10	Burkina Faso	38.2
11	Nigeria	38.1
12	Mozambique	37.7
13	Tanzania	36.9
14	Guinea	36.6
15	Benin	36.4
16	Zambia	36.3
17	Ivory Coast	35.9
18	Cameroon	35.6
19	Central African Rep.	35.4
	Guinea-Bissau	35.4
21	South Sudan	35.2
22	Senegal	34.7
23	Malawi	34.3
24	Mauritania	33.9

Lowest

1	Monaco	6.5
2	Puerto Rico	7.4
	South Korea	7.4
4	Andorra	7.5
	Japan	7.5
6	Italy	7.6
7	Greece	7.8
	Portugal	7.8
9	Bosnia & Herz.	8.2
10	Taiwan	8.4
11	Spain	8.5
12	Singapore	8.8
13	Croatia	8.9
14	Bulgaria	9.0
15	Finland	9.4
	Germany	9.4
17	Hungary	9.5
18	Serbia	9.6
	Ukraine	9.6
20	Qatar	9.7
	Slovenia	9.7
22	Channel Islands	9.8
	Malta	9.8
	Romania	9.8

Teenage birth rates

Number of births per 1,000 women aged 15–19, 2015–20

1	Niger	186.5	23	Somalia	100.1
2	Mali	169.1	24	Gabon	96.2
3	Chad	161.1	25	Dominican Rep.	94.3
4	Equatorial Guinea	155.6	26	Lesotho	92.7
5	Angola	150.5	27	Togo	89.1
6	Mozambique	148.6	28	Benin	86.1
7	Liberia	136.0		Zimbabwe	86.1
8	Guinea	135.3	30	Venezuela	85.3
9	Malawi	132.7	31	Nicaragua	85.0
10	Central African Rep.	129.1	32	Bangladesh	83.0
11	Congo-Kinshasa	124.2	33	Panama	81.8
12	Zambia	120.1	34	Ecuador	79.3
13	Uganda	118.8	35	Gambia, The	78.2
14	Tanzania	118.4	36	Eswatini	76.7
15	Ivory Coast	117.6	37	Kenya	75.1
16	Sierra Leone	112.8	38	Guyana	74.4
17	Congo-Brazzaville	112.2	39	Honduras	72.9
18	Madagascar	109.6	40	Senegal	72.7
19	Nigeria	107.3	41	Iraq	71.7
20	Cameroon	105.8	42	Mauritania	71.0
21	Guinea-Bissau	104.8	43	Guatemala	70.9
22	Burkina Faso	104.3	44	Paraguay	70.5

Fertility rates

Number of children per woman, 2015–20

Highest

1	Niger	7.0
2	Somalia	6.1
3	Congo-Kinshasa	6.0
4	Mali	5.9
5	Chad	5.8
6	Angola	5.6
7	Burundi	5.5
8	Nigeria	5.4
9	Gambia, The	5.3
10	Burkina Faso	5.2
11	Uganda	5.0
12	Benin	4.9
	Mozambique	4.9
	Tanzania	4.9
15	Central African Rep.	4.8
16	Guinea	4.7
	Ivory Coast	4.7
	Senegal	4.7
	South Sudan	4.7
	Zambia	4.7
21	Afghanistan	4.6
	Cameroon	4.6
	Equatorial Guinea	4.6
	Mauritania	4.6
25	Congo-Brazzaville	4.5
	Guinea-Bissau	4.5

Lowest

1	South Korea	1.1
2	Macau	1.2
	Puerto Rico	1.2
	Singapore	1.2
	Taiwan	1.2
6	Bosnia & Herz.	1.3
	Cyprus	1.3
	Greece	1.3
	Hong Kong	1.3
	Italy	1.3
	Moldova	1.3
	Portugal	1.3
	Spain	1.3
14	Andorra	1.4
	Japan	1.4
	Mauritius	1.4
	Poland	1.4
	Ukraine	1.4
	United Arab Emirates	1.4

Women^a who use modern methods of contraception

2018, %

Highest

1	China	82.3
2	United Kingdom	78.8
3	Finland	78.3
4	Nicaragua	77.1
5	Costa Rica	76.9
6	Brazil	76.8
7	Uruguay	76.4
8	Thailand	75.7
9	Colombia	75.3
10	France	73.6
11	Hong Kong	72.4
12	Chile	72.1
	Cuba	72.1
14	Belgium	71.1
	Ecuador	71.1
16	Czech Republic	71.0
17	North Korea	70.9

Lowest

1	Chad	6.3
2	South Sudan	6.5
3	Guinea	8.4
4	Congo-Kinshasa	11.4
5	Gambia, The	11.7
6	Eritrea	13.0
7	Benin	14.2
8	Equatorial Guinea	14.3
9	Nigeria	14.5
10	Angola	15.0
11	Mali	15.1
12	Sudan	15.3
13	Ivory Coast	17.0
14	Guinea-Bissau	17.6
15	Mauritania	17.7
16	Niger	18.2
17	Sierra Leone	18.4

^a Married women aged 15–49; excludes traditional methods of contraception, such as the rhythm method.

Population: age

Median age^a

Highest, 2018

1	Monaco	53.8
2	Japan	47.6
3	Italy	46.5
4	Martinique	46.2
5	Germany	45.8
6	Portugal	45.3
7	Andorra	44.9
8	Greece	44.7
9	Isle of Man	44.4
10	Hong Kong	44.2
11	Bulgaria	44.1
	Lithuania	44.1
13	Spain	43.9
	Slovenia	43.9
15	Croatia	43.8
16	Bermuda	43.5
17	Austria	43.4
	Latvia	43.4
	Liechtenstein	43.4
20	Guadeloupe	43.0
21	Finland	42.9
22	Netherlands	42.8

Lowest, 2018

1	Niger	15.1
2	Mali	16.2
3	Chad	16.4
	Uganda	16.4
5	Somalia	16.5
6	Angola	16.6
7	Congo-Kinshasa	16.9
8	Burundi	17.2
	Zambia	17.2
10	Burkina Faso	17.4
	Central African Rep.	17.4
	Mozambique	17.4
13	Guinea	17.6
14	Gambia, The	17.7
	Malawi	17.7
16	Tanzania	17.8
17	Afghanistan	17.9
18	Nigeria	18.0
19	Senegal	18.3
20	Cameroon	18.5

Most old people

% of population aged 65 or over, 2020

1	Monaco	35.1
2	Japan	28.4
3	Italy	23.3
4	Portugal	22.8
5	Finland	22.6
6	Greece	22.3
7	Germany	21.7
	Martinique	21.7
9	Bulgaria	21.5
10	Croatia	21.3
	Malta	21.3
12	Isle of Man	21.1
13	France	20.8
	Puerto Rico	20.8
15	Latvia	20.7
	Slovenia	20.7
17	Lithuania	20.6
18	Virgin Islands (US)	20.5
19	Estonia	20.4
20	Sweden	20.3
21	Denmark	20.2
	Hungary	20.2
23	Czech Republic	20.1

Most young people

% of population aged 0–19, 2020

1	Niger	60.6
2	Mali	58.1
3	Chad	57.8
4	Somalia	57.6
5	Uganda	57.5
6	Angola	57.1
7	Congo-Kinshasa	56.4
8	Central African Rep.	55.9
9	Zambia	55.6
10	Burundi	55.5
11	Burkina Faso	55.4
	Mozambique	55.4
13	Gambia, The	54.6
	Guinea	54.6
15	Malawi	54.4
16	Tanzania	54.3
17	Nigeria	54.1
18	Afghanistan	53.7
19	Senegal	53.1
20	Zimbabwe	52.9
21	Cameroon	52.8
22	Benin	52.6
23	Guinea-Bissau	52.5
	Ivory Coast	52.5

^a Age at which there is an equal number of people above and below.

City living

Biggest cities^a

Population, m, 2018

1 Tokyo, Japan	37.5	26 Lahore, Pakistan	11.7
2 Delhi, India	28.5	27 Bangalore, India	11.4
3 Shanghai, China	25.6	28 Paris, France	10.9
4 São Paulo, Brazil	21.7	29 Bogotá, Colombia	10.6
5 Mexico City, Mexico	21.6	30 Chennai, India	10.5
6 Cairo, Egypt	20.1	Jakarta, Indonesia	10.5
7 Mumbai, India	20.0	32 Lima, Peru	10.4
8 Beijing, China	19.6	33 Bangkok, Thailand	10.2
Dhaka, Bangladesh	19.6	34 Seoul, South Korea	10.0
10 Osaka, Japan	19.3	35 Hyderabad, India	9.5
11 New York, United States	18.8	Nagoya, Japan	9.5
12 Karachi, Pakistan	15.4	37 London, United Kingdom	9.0
13 Buenos Aires, Argentina	15.0	38 Chicago, United States	8.9
14 Chongqing, China	14.8	Tehran, Iran	8.9
Istanbul, Turkey	14.8	40 Chengdu, China	8.8
16 Kolkata, India	14.7	41 Taipei, Taiwan	8.5
17 Lagos, Nigeria	13.5	42 Nanjing, China	8.2
Manila, Philippines	13.5	Wuhan, China	8.2
19 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	13.3	44 Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	8.1
20 Kinshasa, Congo-Kinshasa	13.2	45 Luanda, Angola	7.8
Tianjin, China	13.2	46 Ahmedabad, India	7.7
22 Guangzhou, China	12.6	47 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	7.6
23 Los Angeles, United States	12.5	48 Dongguan, China	7.4
24 Moscow, Russia	12.4	Hong Kong	7.4
25 Shenzhen, China	11.9	Xi'an, China	7.4

City growth^b

Total % change, 2020–25

Fastest

1 Bujumbura, Burundi	33.3
2 Abomey-Calavi, Benin	30.2
3 Nnewi, Nigeria	29.6
4 Kampala, Uganda	29.3
5 Mwanza, Tanzania	29.2
6 Abuja, Nigeria	28.4
7 Uyo, Nigeria	28.3
8 Malappuram, India	28.1
9 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	27.8
10 Aleppo, Syria	27.2
11 Bukavu, Congo-Kinshasa	27.0
12 Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	26.7
13 Liuyang, China	26.3
14 Port Harcourt, Nigeria	25.6
15 Antananarivo, Madagascar	25.5
16 Lusaka, Zambia	25.1
Mbuji-Mayi, Congo-Kinshasa	25.1

Slowest

1 Bucharest, Romania	-2.4
2 Beirut, Lebanon	-1.9
3 Osaka, Japan	-1.3
Volgograd, Russia	-1.3
5 Hiroshima, Japan	-1.2
6 Kitakyushu, Japan	-1.1
7 Tokyo, Japan	-1.0
8 Kharkiv, Ukraine	-0.9
9 Daegu, South Korea	-0.8
Samara, Russia	-0.8
11 Nizhny Novgorod, Russia	-0.6
San Juan, Puerto Rico	-0.6
Sapporo, Japan	-0.6
14 Nagoya, Japan	-0.2
Naples, Italy	-0.2
Odessa, Ukraine	-0.2
17 Detroit, United States	-0.1
Hamburg, Germany	-0.1
Omsk, Russia	-0.1

^a Urban agglomerations. Data can change from year to year based on reassessments of agglomeration boundaries.

^b Urban agglomerations with a population of at least 1m in 2020.

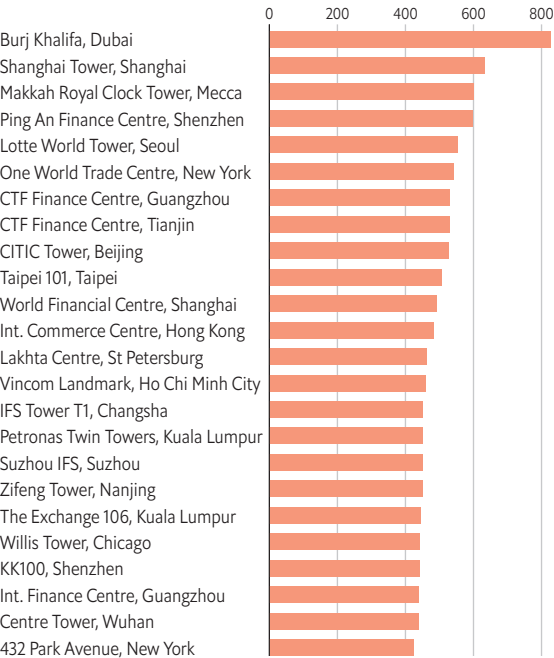
Worst city infrastructure

100=ideal, 0=intolerable, 2018

1	Dhaka, Bangladesh	26.8	16	Baku, Azerbaijan	50.0
2	Algiers, Algeria	30.4		Phnom Penh, Cambodia	50.0
3	Damascus, Syria	32.1	18	Colombo, Sri Lanka	51.8
4	Harare, Zimbabwe	35.7		Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	51.8
5	Dakar, Senegal	37.5		Karachi, Pakistan	51.8
6	Tehran, Iran	39.3		Mumbai, India	51.8
7	Kathmandu, Nepal	41.1	22	Abidjan, Ivory Coast	53.6
	Tripoli, Libya	41.1		Cairo, Egypt	53.6
9	Douala, Cameroon	42.9		Caracas, Venezuela	53.6
	Nairobi, Kenya	42.9		Guatemala City, Guatemala	53.6
11	Kiev, Ukraine	46.4	26	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	55.4
	Lagos, Nigeria	46.4		Hanoi, Vietnam	55.4
	Mexico City, Mexico	46.4		Lusaka, Zambia	55.4
	Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea	46.4	29	Jakarta, Indonesia	57.1
15	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	48.2			

Tallest buildings^a

Height, metres, 2019



^a Completed.