

Technical notes¹

Table 2 (Population by sex, residence, and intercensal rates of increase for total population, each census: 1948–1997) presents the total population enumerated at each census and the annual rate of increase for each intercensal period, total number of males and females and urban population for each census between 1948 and 1997. In addition, the percentage of the total population, which is classified as urban, is presented.

Description or variables: Data are from nation-wide population censuses or sample surveys of population carried out among all segments of the population.

Data refer to the *de facto* population; exceptions are foot-noted.

Urban is assumed to be defined according to the national census definitions set forth at the end of the Technical Notes for this table.

Computation: The annual rate of increase is the average annual percentage change in population size between two censuses, computed using the census totals presented in this table using an exponential rate of increase.

Reliability of data: No special reliability codes have been used in connection with this table.

Limitations: Statistics on total population by sex and urban population are subject to the same qualifications as have been set forth for population statistics in general, as discussed in [section 3](#) of the Technical Notes.

The basic limitations imposed by variations in the definition of the total population and in the degree of under-enumeration is perhaps more important in relation to urban/rural than to any other distributions. The classification by urban and rural will, for example, be affected by variations in defining usual residence for purposes of sub-national tabulations. Likewise, the geographical differentials in the degree of under-enumeration in censuses will affect the comparability of these categories throughout the table.

¹ Demographic Yearbook Historical Supplement 1948–1997, United Nations DYB-CD, Sales No.: E/F.99.XIII.12, United Nations Publications New York, Geneva

The distinction between *de facto* and *de jure* populations is also very important with respect to urban/rural distributions. The difference between the *de facto* and the *de jure* population is discussed at length in [section 3.1.1](#) of the Technical Notes.

A most important and specific limitation, however, lies in the national differences in the definition of urban. Because the distinction between urban and rural areas is made in so many different ways, the definitions have been included at the end of the Notes for this table. The definitions are necessarily brief and, where the classification as urban involves administrative civil divisions, they are often given in the terminology of the particular country of area. As a result of variations in terminology, it may appear that differences between countries or areas are greater than they actually are. On the other hand, similar or identical terms (for example, town, village, district) as used in different countries or areas may have quite different meanings.

It will be seen from an examination of the definitions that they fall roughly into three major types: (1) classification of certain size localities as urban; (2) classification of administrative centers of minor civil divisions as urban and the remainder of the division as rural; and (3) classification of minor civil divisions on a chosen criterion which may include type of local government, number of inhabitants or proportion of population engaged in agriculture.

Places with as few as 400 inhabitants are considered urban in Albania, while in Austria the lower limit is 5 000 persons. In Bulgaria, urban refers to localities legally established as urban regardless of size; in Israel, it implies predominantly non-agricultural centres; in Sweden, it is built-up areas with less than 200 meters between houses. The lack of strict comparability is immediately apparent.

The designation of areas as urban or rural is so closely bound up with historical, political, cultural and administrative considerations that the process of developing uniform definitions and procedures moves very slowly. Not only do the definitions differ one from the other, but, in fact, they may no longer reflect the original intention of distinguishing urban from rural. The criteria once established on the basis of administrative subdivisions (as most of these are) become fixed and resistant to change. For this reason, comparisons of time-series data may be severely affected because the definitions used become outdated. Special care must be taken in comparing data from censuses with those from sample surveys because the definitions of urban used may differ.

Despite their shortcomings, however, statistics of urban and rural population are useful for comparing on a broad scale degrees of urbanization between countries or areas. No matter how they are defined urban is likely to include a heavy concentration of clearly "urban" population, while rural will be heavily weighted towards village or clearly "rural"

areas. Thus, the differences between urban and rural characteristics of the population, though not precisely measured, will tend to be reflected in the statistics.

Coverage: Enumerated population by sex and urban population are shown for 234 countries or areas.

DEFINITION OF "URBAN"

AFRICA

Benin

1979: Not available.

1992: Not available.

Botswana:

1964: Not available.

1971: The cities of Gaborone and Lobatsi and the urban agglomeration of Francistown.

1981: Agglomeration of 5000 or more inhabitants where 75 per cent of the economic activity is of the non-agricultural type.

Burkina Faso

1985: Not available.

Cameroon

1976: Urban centres.

Cape Verde

1990: Cities.

Central African Republic

1975: Not available.

Comoros

1980: Administrative centres of prefectures and localities of 5 000 or more inhabitants.

1991: Administrative centres of prefectures and localities of 5 000 or more inhabitants.

Congo

1974: Not available.

Côte d'Ivoire

1975: Not available.

1988: Not available.

Egypt

1960: Governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, frontier governorates and capitals of other governorates as well as district capitals (Markaz).

1966: Governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, frontier governorates and capitals of other governorates as well as district capitals (Markaz).

1976: Governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, frontier governorates and capitals of other governorates as well as district capitals (Markaz).

1986: Governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, frontier governorates and capitals of other governorates as well as district capitals (Markaz).

Equatorial Guinea

1988: District centres and localities with 300 dwellings and or 1 500 inhabitants or more.

Eritrea

1984: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

Ethiopia

1984: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

1994: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

Gabon

1993: Not available.

Gambia

1963: Banjul only.

1973: Banjul only.

Ghana

1960: Localities of 5 000 or more inhabitants.

1970: Localities of 5 000 or more inhabitants.

1984: Localities of 5 000 or more inhabitants.

Kenya

1969: Towns of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

1979: Not available.

Liberia

1962: Not available.

1974: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

1984: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

1964: Total population of Tripoli and Benghazi plus the urban parts of Beida and Derna.

1984: Baladiyas (municipalities).

Madagascar

1975: Not available.

Malawi

1966: All townships and town planning areas and all district centres.

1977: All townships and town planning areas and all district centres.

1987: All townships and town planning areas and all district centres.

Mali

1976: Localities having 5 000 or more inhabitants and district centres.

1987: Localities having 5 000 or more inhabitants and district centres.

Mauritania

1964: Not available.

1976: Localities having 5 000 or more inhabitants and administrative regions.

Mauritius

1952: Localities with legally defined limits, administered by a locally nominated body or a municipal corporation.

1962: Proclaimed townships, according to enlarged limits as of August 1963, plus the town of Makebourg.

1972: Towns with proclaimed legal limits.

1983: Towns with proclaimed legal limits.

1990: Towns with proclaimed legal limits.

Morocco

1960: 117 urban centres.

1971: 184 urban centres.

1982: Not available.

1994: Not available.

Mozambique

1970: Not available.

1980: Not available.

Namibia

1960: Localities (towns, villages and townships) large enough to be treated as separate units, whether having local government or not.

1991: Not available.

Niger

1988: Not available.

Nigeria

1963: The 40 largest towns.

Réunion

1974: Administrative centres of communes.

Rwanda

1970: Kigali, the capital, administrative centres of prefectures, important agglomerations and their surroundings.

1978: Not available.

1991: Not available.

St. Helena

1976: Jamestown, the capital.

1987: Jamestown, the capital.

Senegal

1976: Agglomerations of 10 000 or more inhabitants.

1988: Agglomerations of 10 000 or more inhabitants.

Seychelles

1960: Port Victoria, the capital.

1977: Port Victoria, the capital.

South Africa

1970: All areas of 500 or more inhabitants and adjoining suburban areas, excluding predominantly rural agricultural settlements, temporary villages for construction work in rural areas and alluvial diamond diggings; well-established towns with specified urban characteristics with fewer than 500 inhabitants but having at least approximately 100 white inhabitants; "rural" portions of certain districts in which large metropolitan areas fall and where the percentage of the "rural" population is small compared with the urban and a considerable proportion of the workers follow urban-type occupations.

1980: Places with some form of local authority.

1985: Places with some form of local authority.

1991: Places with some form of local authority.

1996: Places with some form of local authority.

Sudan

1973: Localities of administrative and/or commercial importance or with population of 5 000 or more inhabitants.

Swaziland

1976: Localities proclaimed as urban.

1986: Localities proclaimed as urban.

Tunisia

1956: Localities having been given the status of communes.

1966: Population living in communes.

1975: Population living in communes.

1984: Population living in communes.

1994: Population living in communes.

Uganda

1959: The population of all settlements as small as trading centres with populations as low as 100 persons

1991: Not available.

United Republic of Tanzania

1967: 16 gazetted townships.

1978: 16 gazetted townships.

1988: 16 gazetted townships.

Zanzibar

1967: Administratively gazetted township of Zanzibar.

1978: Administratively gazetted township of Zanzibar.

1988: Administratively gazetted township of Zanzibar.

Western Sahara

1970: Not available.

Zambia

1969: Localities having 5 000 or more inhabitants, the majority of whom all depend on non-agricultural activities.

1980: Localities having 5 000 or more inhabitants, the majority of whom all depend on non-agricultural activities.

1990: Localities having 5 000 or more inhabitants, the majority of whom all depend on non-agricultural activities.

AMERICA, NORTH

Antigua

1970: City of St. John's.

Bahamas

1990: Not available.

Barbados

1960: Bridgetown.

Belize

1980: Not available.

1991: Not available.

Canada

1951: Cities, towns and villages of 1 000 or more inhabitants, regardless of whether incorporated or unincorporated, including the suburban parts of the major urban agglomerations ("metropolitan areas"). Incorporated cities, towns and villages of all sizes.

1956: Cities, towns and villages of 1 000 or more inhabitants, regardless of whether incorporated or unincorporated including the suburban parts of the major urban agglomerations ("metropolitan areas"). Incorporated cities, towns and villages of all sizes.

1961: Cities, towns and villages of 1 000 or more inhabitants, whether incorporated or unincorporated, including urbanized fringes of cities classed as metropolitan areas and other major urban areas. Beginning 1961, also including urbanized fringes of certain smaller cities if the population of the city and its urban fringe was 10 000 or more.

1966: Cities, towns and villages of 1 000 or more inhabitants, whether incorporated or unincorporated, including urbanized fringes of cities classed as metropolitan areas and other major urban areas. Beginning 1961, also including urbanized fringes of certain smaller cities if the population of the city and its urban fringe was 10 000 or more.

1971: Incorporated cities, towns and villages of 1 000 or more inhabitants, and their urbanized fringes: unincorporated places of 1 000 or more inhabitants, having a population density of at least 1 000 per square mile or 390 per square kilometre, and their urbanized fringes.

1976: Incorporated cities, towns and villages of 1 000 or more inhabitants, and their urbanized fringes: unincorporated places of 1 000 or more inhabitants, having a population density of at least 1 000 per square mile or 390 per square kilometre, and their urbanized fringes.

1981: Places of 1 000 or more inhabitants, having a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre.

1986: Places of 1 000 or more inhabitants, having a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre.

1991: Places of 1 000 or more inhabitants, having a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre.

Costa Rica

1963: "Metropolitan area" of San José city (excluding rural sector of district of Las Pavas), Cartago city, and administrative centres of all cantons except San Pablo (province of Heredia), Nandayure (province of Guanacaste) and Buenos Aires (province of Puntarenas).

1973: Administrative centres of cantons, except cantons of Coto Brus, Guatuso, Los Chiles, Sarapiquí and Upala.

1984: Administrative centres of cantons.

Cuba

1953: Localities of 150 or more inhabitants, and having urban characteristics such as electricity, and legal and medical services.

1970: Population living in a nucleus of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

1981: Population living in a nucleus of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

Dominican Republic

1950: Administrative centres of *municipios* and municipal districts, some of which include suburban zones of rural character.

1960: Administrative centres of *municipios* and municipal districts, some of which include suburban zones of rural character.

1970: Administrative centres of *municipios* and municipal districts, some of which include suburban zones of rural character.

1981: Administrative centres of *municipios* and municipal districts, some of which include suburban zones of rural character.

El Salvador

1950: Administrative centres of *municipios*.

1961: Administrative centres of *municipios*.

1971: Administrative centres of *municipios*.

1992: Administrative centres of *municipios*.

Greenland

1960: Localities of 200 or more inhabitants.

1965: Localities of 200 or more inhabitants.

1970: Localities proclaimed as urban.

1976: Localities proclaimed as urban.

Grenada

1960: Towns having a population of over 1 000.

Guadeloupe

1954: Agglomerations in communes of which the administrative centre has more than 2 000 inhabitants.

1961: Administrative centres of communes having more than 2 000 inhabitants.

Guatemala

1950: Localities of more than 2 000 inhabitants, and localities of 1 500–2 000 inhabitants if running water is supplied to houses.

1964: *Municipio* of Guatemala Department and officially recognized centres of other departments and municipalities.

1973: *Municipio* of Guatemala Department and officially recognized centres of other departments and municipalities.

1981: *Municipio* of Guatemala Department and officially recognized centres of other departments and municipalities.

Haiti

1971: Administrative centres of communes.

1982: Administrative centres of communes

Honduras

1950: Administrative centres of districts and *municipios*.

1961: Localities of 1 000 or more inhabitants having essentially urban characteristics.

1974: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants having essentially urban characteristics.

1982: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants having essentially urban characteristics.

Jamaica

1960: Kingston Parish and urban sector of St. Andrew's Parish.

1970: Kingston Metropolitan area and selected main towns.

1991: Kingston Metropolitan area and selected main towns.

Martinique

1954: Communes having 2 000 or more inhabitants in the administrative centre.

Mexico

1950: Localities of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

1960: Localities of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

1970: Localities of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

1980: Localities of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

1990: Localities of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

Nicaragua

1950: Administrative centres of departments and *municipios*.

1963: Administrative centres of departments and *municipios*.

1971: Administrative centres of departments and *municipios*.

1990: Administrative centres of municipios and localities of 1 000 or more inhabitants with streets and electric light.

Panama

1950: Localities of 1 500 or more inhabitants and having essentially urban characteristics.

1960: Localities of 1 500 or more inhabitants and having essentially urban characteristics.

1970: Localities of 1 500 or more inhabitants with such urban characteristics as streets, water supply systems, sewerage systems and electric light.

1980: Localities of 1 500 or more inhabitants with such urban characteristics as streets, water supply systems, sewerage systems and electric light.

1990: Localities of 1 500 or more inhabitants with such urban characteristics as streets, water supply systems, sewerage systems and electric light.

Former Canal Zone

1960: Localities of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

1970: Localities of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

Puerto Rico

1950: Cities, towns and villages of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

1960: Cities, towns and villages of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

1970: Places of 2 500 or more inhabitants and densely settled urban fringes of urbanized areas.

1980: Places of 2 500 or more inhabitants and densely settled urban fringes of urbanized areas.

1990: Places of 2 500 or more inhabitants and densely settled urban fringes of urbanized areas.

St. Kitts–Nevis

1960: Town of Basse–Terre.

St. Vincent

1960: Towns of 1 000 or more inhabitants.

Trinidad and Tobago

1960: Port of Spain, Arima borough and San Fernando town.

United States

1980: Places of 2 500 or more inhabitants and urbanized areas.

1990: Places of 2 500 or more inhabitants and urbanized areas.

U.S. Virgin Islands

1950: Localities of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

1960: Localities of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

1970: Localities of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

1980: Localities of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

AMERICA, SOUTH

Argentina

1960: Populated centres with 2 000 or more inhabitants.

1980: Populated centres with 2 000 or more inhabitants.

Bolivia

1950: Cities of La Paz, Oruro, Potosi, Cochabamba, Sucre, Tarija, Santa Cruz, Trinidad and Cobija.

1976: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

1992: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

Brazil

1950: Urban and suburban zones of administrative centres of *municipios* and *districts*.

1960: Urban and suburban zones of administrative centres of *municipios* and *districts*.

1970: Urban and suburban zones of administrative centres of *municipios* and *districts*.

1991: Urban and suburban zones of administrative centres of *municipios* and *districts*.

Chile

1952: Localities of demographic and administrative importance, generally capitals of communes, having definite urban characteristics contributed by certain public and municipal services.

1960: Populated centres which have definite urban characteristics contributed by certain public and municipal services.

1970: Populated centres which have definite urban characteristics contributed by certain public and municipal services.

1982: Populated centres which have definite urban characteristics contributed by certain public and municipal services.

1992: Populated centres which have definite urban characteristics contributed by certain public and municipal services.

Colombia

1951: Population living in a nucleus of 1 500 or more inhabitants.

1964: Population living in a nucleus of 1 500 or more inhabitants.

1973: Population living in a nucleus of 1 500 or more inhabitants.

1985: Population living in a nucleus of 1 500 or more inhabitants.

1993: Population living in a nucleus of 1 500 or more inhabitants.

Ecuador

1950: Capitals of provinces and cantons.

1962: Capitals of provinces and cantons.

1974: Capitals of provinces and cantons.

1990: Capitals of provinces and cantons.

Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

1972: Town of Stanley.

1980: Town of Stanley.

1986: Town of Stanley.

1991: Town of Stanley.

French Guiana

1954: Communes of Cayenne and Saint-Laurent du Maroni.

1961: Communes of Cayenne and Saint-Laurent du Maroni.

1967: Communes of Cayenne and Saint-Laurent du Maroni.

Guyana

1960: City of Georgetown and town of New Amsterdam.

Paraguay

1950: Cities, towns and administrative centres of departments and districts.

1962: Cities, towns and administrative centres of departments and districts.

1972: Cities, towns and administrative centres of departments and districts.

1982: Cities, towns and administrative centres of departments and districts.

1992: Cities, towns and administrative centres of departments and districts.

Peru

1961: Capitals of districts and those populated centres with such urban characteristics as streets, plazas, water supply systems, sewerage systems, electric lights, etc.

1972: Populated centres with 100 or more occupied dwellings.

1981: Populated centres with 100 or more occupied dwellings.

1993: Populated centres with 100 or more occupied dwellings.

Suriname

1950: Paramaribo town.

1964: Paramaribo town.

Uruguay

1963: Cities.

1975: Cities.

1985: Cities.

1996: Cities.

Venezuela

1950: Centres with a population of 1 000 or more inhabitants.

1961: Agglomérations de 1 000 habitants ou plus.

1971: Centres with a population of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

1981: Centres with a population of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

1991: Centres with a population of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

ASIA**Afghanistan**

1979: 63 localities.

Armenia

1979: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural, or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1989: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural, or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Azerbaijan

1979: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1989: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Bahrain

1950: Towns of Manama, Muharraq, Hedd and Awali.

1959: Towns of Manama, Muharraq (including Muharraq suburbs), Hedd, Jiddhafs, Sitra, Rifa'a and Awali.

1965: Towns of Manama, Muharraq (including Muharraq suburbs), Hedd, Jiddhafs, Sitra, Rifa'a and Awali.

1971: Towns of Manama, Muharraq (including Muharraq suburbs), Hedd, Jiddhafs, Sitra, Rifa'a and Awali.

1981: Communities or villages of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

1991: Communities or villages of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

Bangladesh

1974: Places having a municipality (Pourashava), a town committee (shahar committee) or a cantonment board.

1981: Not available.

Brunei Darussalam

1960: Not available.

1971: Not available.

1981: Not available.

1998: Not available.

Cambodia

1958: Towns.

1962: Towns.

1996: Towns.

1998: Towns.

China, Hong Kong SAR

1981: Hong Kong Island, New Kowloon and New Towns in New Territories.

1986: Hong Kong Island, New Kowloon and New Towns in New Territories.

Cyprus

1973: Six district towns and Nicosia suburbs.

1992: Municipal areas, suburban areas and some villages of the greater urban areas.

Georgia

1979: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1989: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

India

1971: Towns (places with municipal corporation, municipal area committee, town committee, notified area committee or cantonment board); also, all places having 5 000 or more inhabitants, a density of not less than 1 000 persons per square mile or 390 per square kilometre, pronounced urban characteristics and at least three fourth of the adult male population employed in pursuits other than agriculture.

1981: Towns (places with municipal corporation, municipal area committee, town committee, notified area committee or cantonment board); also, all places having 5 000 or more inhabitants, a density of not less than 1 000 persons per square mile or 390 per square kilometre, pronounced urban characteristics and at least three fourth of the adult male population employed in pursuits other than agriculture.

1991: Towns (places with municipal corporation, municipal area committee, town committee, notified area committee or cantonment board); also, all places having 5 000 or more inhabitants, a density of not less than 1 000 persons per square mile or 390 per square kilometre, pronounced urban characteristics and at least three fourth of the adult male population employed in pursuits other than agriculture.

Indonesia

1961: Municipalities, regency capitals and other places with urban characteristics.

1971: Municipalities, regency capitals and other places with urban characteristics.

1990: Municipalities, regency capitals and other places with urban characteristics.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

1956: Cities, towns and villages of 5 000 or more inhabitants and the administrative centres of districts irrespective of number of inhabitants.

1976: All Shahrestan centres, regardless of size, and all places of 5 000 or more inhabitants.

1991: All Shahrestan centres, regardless of size, and all places of 5 000 or more inhabitants.

Irak

1965: The area within the boundaries of Municipality Councils (Al-Majlis Al-Baldei).

1977: The area within the boundaries of Municipality Councils (Al-Majlis Al-Baldei)

1987: The area within the boundaries of Municipality Councils (Al-Majlis Al-Baldei)

Israel

1961: All settlements of more than 2 000 inhabitants except those where at least one third of the heads of households, participating in the civilian labour force, earn their living from agriculture.

1983: Localities of 2 000 or inhabitants.

Japan

1948: Municipalities (*shi*) most of which contain an agglomeration of 30 000 or more inhabitants.

1950: Urban municipalities (*shi* and *ku* of Tokyo-to) usually having 30 000 or more inhabitants and which may include some rural area as well as urban cluster.

1955: Urban municipalities (*shi* and *ku* of Tokyo-to) usually having 30 000 or more inhabitants and which may include some rural area as well as urban cluster.

1960: Urban municipalities (*shi* and *ku* of Tokyo-to) usually having 30 000 or more inhabitants and which may include some rural area as well as urban cluster.

1965: Urban municipalities (*shi* and *ku* of Tokyo-to) usually having 30 000 or more inhabitants and which may include some rural area as well as urban cluster.

1970: City (*shi*) having 50 000 or more inhabitants with 60 per cent or more of the houses located in the main built-up areas and 60 per cent or more of the population (including their dependants) engaged in manufacturing, trade or other urban type of business. Alternatively, a *shi* having urban facilities and conditions as defined by the prefectural order is considered as urban

1975: City (*shi*) having 50 000 or more inhabitants with 60 per cent or more of the houses located in the main built-up areas and 60 per cent or more of the population (including their dependants) engaged in manufacturing, trade or other urban type of business. Alternatively, a *shi* having urban facilities and conditions as defined by the prefectural order is considered as urban.

1980: City (*shi*) having 50 000 or more inhabitants with 60 per cent or more of the houses located in the main built-up areas and 60 per cent or more of the population (including their dependants) engaged in manufacturing, trade or other urban type of business. Alternatively, a *shi* having urban facilities and conditions as defined by the prefectural order is considered as urban.

1985: City (*shi*) having 50 000 or more inhabitants with 60 per cent or more of the houses located in the main built-up areas and 60 per cent or more of the population (including their dependants) engaged in manufacturing, trade or other urban type of business. Alternatively, a *shi* having urban facilities and conditions as defined by the prefectural order is considered as urban.

1990: City (*shi*) having 50 000 or more inhabitants with 60 per cent or more of the houses located in the main built-up areas and 60 per cent or more of the population (including their dependants) engaged in manufacturing, trade or other urban type of business. Alternatively, a *shi* having urban facilities and conditions as defined by the prefectural order is considered as urban.

1995: City (*shi*) having 50 000 or more inhabitants with 60 per cent or more of the houses located in the main built-up areas and 60 per cent or more of the population (including their dependants) engaged in manufacturing, trade or other urban type of business. Alternatively, a *shi* having urban facilities and conditions as defined by the prefectural order is considered as urban.

Jordan

1952: District headquarters; localities of 10 000 or more inhabitants (excluding Palestinian refugee camps in rural areas) and those localities of 5 000–9 000 inhabitants and the suburbs of Amman and Jerusalem cities in which two thirds or more of the economically active males are not engaged in agriculture.

1961: District headquarters; localities of 10 000 or more inhabitants (excluding Palestinian refugee camps in rural areas) and those localities of 5 000–9 000 inhabitants and the suburbs of Amman and Jerusalem cities in which two thirds or more of the economically active males are not engaged in agriculture.

1979: Localities of 10 000 or more inhabitants.

Kazakhstan

1979: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1989: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Korea, Republic of

1955: Seoul City and municipalities of 5 000 or more inhabitants (*shi*).

1960: Seoul City and municipalities of 5 000 or more inhabitants (*shi*).

1966: Seoul City and municipalities of 5 000 or more inhabitants (*shi*).

1970: Seoul City and municipalities of 5 000 or more inhabitants (*shi*).

1975: Seoul City and municipalities of 5 000 or more inhabitants (*shi*).

1980: Population living in cities irrespective of size of population.

1985: Population living in cities irrespective of size of population.

1990: Population living in cities irrespective of size of population.

1995: Population living in cities irrespective of size of population.

Kyrgyzstan

1979: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1989: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Lebanon

1970: Not available.

Macau

1960: Concelho of Macau (Macau City) including area maritima.

1970: Concelho of Macau (Macau City) including area maritima.

Malaysia

1991: Gazetted areas with population of 10 000 or more.

Peninsular Malaysia

1957: Towns and villages with 1 000 or more inhabitants.

1970: Gazetted areas with population of 10 000 or more.

1980: Gazetted areas with population of 10 000 or more.

Sabah

1951: Towns of 3 000 or more inhabitants, i.e. Sandakan, Jesselton, Tawau, Kudat and Victoria (Labuan).

1960: Towns of 3 000 or more inhabitants i.e. Sandakan, Jesselton, Tawau, Kudat and Victoria (Labuan).

1970: Gazetted areas with population of 10 000 or more.

1980: Gazetted areas with population of 10 000 or more.

Sarawak

1960: Kuching municipality and towns of 3 000 or more inhabitants, i.e. Siba, Miri, Simanggang, Bintulu, Sarikei and Lutong.

1970: Gazetted areas with population of 10 000 or more.

1980: Gazetted areas with population of 10 000 or more.

Maldives

1963: Malé the capital.

1965: Malé the capital.

1967: Malé the capital.

1977: Malé the capital.

1985: Malé the capital.

1990: Malé the capital.

Mongolia

1956: Capital and district centres.

1969 : Capital and district centres.

1979 : Capital and district centres.

1989 : Capital and district centres.

Myanmar

1983: Not available.

Nepal

1961: Cities of 10 000 or more inhabitants in identifiable agglomerations with essentially urban characteristics, i.e. Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Biratnagar, Nepalgunj and Birgunj.

1971: Not available.

1981: Localities of 9 000 or inhabitants.

1991: Localities of 9 000 or inhabitants.

Pakistan

1972: Municipalities, civil lines, cantonments not included with municipal limits, any other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5 000 persons and having urban characteristics and also a few areas having urban characteristics but fewer than 5 000 inhabitants.

1981: Places with municipal corporation, town committee and cantonments.

Philippines

1948: Chartered cities and administrative centres of municipalities.

1960: Baguio, Cebu and Quezon cities; 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; administrative centres and those *barrios* of at least 2 500 inhabitants which are contiguous to the administrative centre, in all cities and municipalities with at least 20 000 inhabitants; all other administrative centres with at least 2 500 inhabitants.

1970: Cities and municipalities having a population density of 1 000 or more persons per square kilometre. Central districts of municipalities and cities having a population density of 500 or more persons per square kilometre. Central districts regardless of population density having the following: network of streets; six or more commercial or recreational establishments and some amenities of a city e.g. town hall, church, public plaza, market place, school, hospital, etc. *Barrios* conforming to the conditions listed above and having 1 000 or more inhabitants whose occupation is neither farming nor fishing.

1975: Not available.

1980: Not available.

1990: Not available.

Sri Lanka

1953: Municipalities, urban-council areas and local-board areas.

1963: Municipalities, urban councils and towns.

1971: Municipalities, urban councils and towns.

1981: Municipalities, urban councils and towns.

Syrian Arab Republic

1970: Cities, Mohafaza centres and Mantika centres.

1981: Cities, Mohafaza centres and Mantika centres and communities of 20 000 inhabitants or more.

Tajikistan

1979: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1989: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural

workers and their families.

Thailand

1956: Municipalities

1960: Municipalities.

1970: Municipalities.

1980: Municipalities.

1990: Municipalities.

Turkey

1950: Administrative centres of provinces and districts.

1955: Administrative centres of provinces and districts.

1960: Localities of more than 10 000 inhabitants.

1965: Population of the localities within the municipality limits of administrative centres of provinces and districts.

1970: Population of the localities within the municipality limits of administrative centres of provinces and districts.

1975: Population of the localities within the municipality limits of administrative centres of provinces and districts.

1980: Population of the localities within the municipality limits of administrative centres of provinces and districts.

1985: Population of the localities within the municipality limits of administrative centres of provinces and districts.

1990: Population of the localities within the municipality limits of administrative centres of provinces and districts.

Turkmenistan

1979: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1989: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

United Arab Emirates

1975: Not available.

1980: Not available.

Uzbekistan

1979: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1989: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Viet Nam

1979: Cities, towns and districts with 2 000 or more inhabitants.

Yemen

1994: Not available.

Albania

1950: Towns and other industrial centres of more than 400 inhabitants.

1955: Towns and other industrial centres of more than 400 inhabitants.

1960: Towns and other industrial centres of more than 400 inhabitants.

1969: Towns and other industrial centres of more than 400 inhabitants.

1979: Towns and other industrial centres of more than 400 inhabitants.

1989: Towns and other industrial centres of more than 400 inhabitants.

Austria

1951: Communes (gemeinden) of more than 5 000 inhabitants.

1961: Communes (gemeinden) of more than 5 000 inhabitants.

1971: Communes (gemeinden) of more than 5 000 inhabitants.

1981: Communes (gemeinden) of more than 5 000 inhabitants.

Belarus

1959: Cities, towns and urban-type localities.

1970: Cities are urban type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural, or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1979: Cities are urban type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural, or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1989: Cities are urban type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural, or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1991: Not available.

Belgium

1961: Communes of 5 000 and more inhabitants.

Bulgaria

1956: Towns, i.e., localities legally established as urban.

1965: Towns, i.e., localities legally established as urban.

1985: Towns, i.e., localities legally established as urban.

Channel Islands**Guernsey**

1951: Civil Parish of St. Peter Port.

1961: Civil Parish of St. Peter Port.

1981: Civil Parish of St. Peter Port.

Jersey

1951: Civil Parish of St. Helier.

1961: Civil Parish of St. Helier.

Croatia

1991: Not available.

Czech Republic

1991: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

Former Czechoslovakia

1951: Communes of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

1961: Large towns, usually of 5 000 or more inhabitants, having a density of more than 100 persons per hectare of built-up area, three or more living quarters in at least 15 per cent of the houses, piped water and a sewerage system for the major part of the town, at least five physicians and a pharmacy, a nine year secondary school, a hotel with at least twenty beds, a network of trade and distributive services which serve more than one town, job opportunities for the population of the surrounding area, the terminal for a system of bus lines and not more than 10 per cent of the total population active in agriculture; small towns, usually of 2 500 or more inhabitants, having a density of more than seventy-five persons per hectare of built-up area, three or more living quarters in at least 10 per cent of the houses, piped water and a sewerage system for at least part of the town, at least two physicians and a pharmacy, other urban characteristics to a lesser degree and not more than 15 per cent of the total population active in agriculture; agglomerated communities which have the characteristics of small towns in regard to size, population density, housing, water supply and sewerage, and the percentage of the population active in agriculture, but which lack such town characteristics as educational facilities, cultural institutions, health service and trade and distributive services, because these facilities and services are supplied by a town in the vicinity.

1970: Not available.

Denmark

1950: Urban agglomerations of 250 or more inhabitants.

1955: Urban agglomerations of 250 or more inhabitants.

1960: Provincial capitals plus capital city.

1965: Provincial capitals plus capital city.

1970: Agglomerations of 200 or more inhabitants.

1981: Agglomerations of 200 or more inhabitants.

Estonia

1979: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1989: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Faeroe Islands

1960: Towns of more than 200 inhabitants.

1966: Towns of more than 200 inhabitants.

1970: Thorshavn.

Finland

1960: Urban communes.

1970: Localities.

1980: Localities.

1985: Localities.

1990: Localities.

France

1962: Communes containing an agglomeration of more than 2 000 inhabitants living in contiguous houses or with not more than 200 metres between houses, also communes of which

the major portion of the population is part of a multi-communal agglomeration of this nature.

1968: Communes containing an agglomeration of more than 2 000 inhabitants living in contiguous houses or with not more than 200 metres between houses, also communes of which the major portion of the population is part of a multi-communal agglomeration of this nature.

1982: Communes containing an agglomeration of more than 2 000 inhabitants living in contiguous houses or with not more than 200 metres between houses, also communes of which the major portion of the population is part of a multi-communal agglomeration of this nature.

1990: Communes containing an agglomeration of more than 2 000 inhabitants living in contiguous houses or with not more than 200 metres between houses, also communes of which the major portion of the population is part of a multi-communal agglomeration of this nature.

Germany

Former German Democratic Republic

1950: Communities with 2 000 and more inhabitants.

1964: Communities with 2 000 and more inhabitants.

1971: Communities with 2 000 and more inhabitants.

1981: Communities with 2 000 and more inhabitants.

Greece

1951: All communes of Greater Athens and those having 10 000 or more inhabitants in the largest centre of population.

1981: Population of municipalities and communes in which the largest population centre has 10 000 or more inhabitants. Including also the population of the 12 urban agglomerations, as these were defined at the census of 1961, namely: Greater Athens, Salonika, Patras, Volos, Iraklion, Canea, Kalamata, Katerini, Agrinion, Chios, Aegion and Hermoupolis in their entirety, irrespective of the population size of the largest locality in them. Semi-urban: Population of those municipalities or communes in which the largest population centre has 2 000–9 999 inhabitants (except those belonging to the above urban agglomerations).

1991: Population of municipalities and communes in which the largest population centre has 10 000 or more inhabitants. Including also the population of the 12 urban agglomerations, as these were defined at the census of 1961, namely: Greater Athens, Salonika, Patras, Volos, Iraklion, Canea, Kalamata, Katerini, Agrinion, Chios, Aegion and Hermoupolis in their entirety, irrespective of the population size of the largest locality in them. Semi-urban: Population of those municipalities or communes in which the largest population centre has 2 000–9 999 inhabitants (except those belonging to the above urban agglomerations).

Hungary

1949: Autonomous cities and country towns.

1960: Budapest and all legally designated towns.

1970: Budapest and all legally designated towns.

1980: Budapest and all legally designated towns.

1990: Budapest and all legally designated towns.

Iceland

1950: Agglomerations of 300 or more inhabitants.

1960: The capital with suburbs.

Ireland

1951: Cities and towns including suburbs of 1 500 or more inhabitants.

1956: Cities and towns including suburbs of 1 500 or more inhabitants.

1961: Cities and towns including suburbs of 1 500 or more inhabitants.

- 1966: Cities and towns including suburbs of 1 500 or more inhabitants.
- 1971: Cities and towns including suburbs of 1 500 or more inhabitants.
- 1981: Cities and towns including suburbs of 1 500 or more inhabitants.
- 1986: Cities and towns including suburbs of 1 500 or more inhabitants.
- 1991: Cities and towns including suburbs of 1 500 or more inhabitants.
- 1996: Cities and towns including suburbs of 1 500 or more inhabitants.

Isle of Man

- 1951: Towns of Castletown, Douglas, Peel and Ramsey.
- 1966: Towns of Castletown, Douglas, Peel and Ramsey.
- 1971: Towns of Castletown, Douglas, Peel and Ramsey.
- 1976: Towns of Castletown, Douglas, Peel and Ramsey.
- 1981: Borough of Douglas, towns and villages districts.
- 1986: Towns and villages districts.
- 1991: Towns and villages districts.
- 1996: Towns and villages districts.

Italy

- 1961: Not available.

Latvia

- 1979: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.
- 1989: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Lithuania

- 1979: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.
- 1989: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Luxembourg

- 1960: Communes having more than 2 000 inhabitants in the administrative centre.
- 1966: Communes having more than 2 000 inhabitants in the administrative centre.
- 1970: Communes having more than 2 000 inhabitants in the administrative centre.

Malta

- 1948: Old walled cities and their outgrowths bordering the Grand Harbour.
- 1957: Old walled cities and their outgrowths bordering the Grand Harbour.
- 1967: Towns of 1 500 or more inhabitants.

Norway

- 1950: Including suburbs and other agglomerations of 100 or more inhabitants (or 20 dwelling units).
- 1960: Town municipalities.
- 1970: Localities of 200 or more inhabitants.

1980: Localities of 200 or more inhabitants.

Poland

1950: Towns, i.e., localities having an urban administrative organization with a mayor or president.

1960: Towns and settlements of urban type, e.g., workers' settlements, fisherman's settlements, health resorts.

1970: Towns and settlements of urban type, e.g., workers' settlements, fisherman's settlements, health resorts.

1978: Towns and settlements of urban type, e.g., workers' settlements, fisherman's settlements, health resorts.

1988: Towns and settlements of urban type, e.g., workers' settlements, fisherman's settlements, health resorts.

Portugal

1950: Agglomerations of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

1981: Agglomerations of 10 000 or more inhabitants.

1991: Agglomerations of 10 000 or more inhabitants.

Republic of Moldova

1979: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1989: Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

Romania

1948: Cities and towns, i.e. places with urban status regardless of size.

1956: Cities and towns, established by law.

1966: Cities, towns and 183 other localities (comprising 13 per cent of total urban population) having urban socio-economic characteristics.

1977: Cities, towns and 183 other localities (comprising 13 per cent of total urban population) having urban socio-economic characteristics.

1992: Cities (municipalities) and other towns.

San Marino

1976: Not available.

Slovakia

1991: 138 cities with population of 5 000 inhabitants or more.

Slovenia

1991: Not available.

Spain

1950: Not available.

Sweden

1950: Administrative towns, not including market towns and municipalities.

1960: Built-up areas with at least 200 inhabitants and usually not more than 200 metres between houses.

1965: Built-up areas with at least 200 inhabitants and usually not more than 200 metres between

houses.

1970: Built-up areas with at least 200 inhabitants and usually not more than 200 metres between houses.

1975: Built-up areas with at least 200 inhabitants and usually not more than 200 metres between houses.

1980: Built-up areas with at least 200 inhabitants and usually not more than 200 metres between houses.

1990: Built-up areas with at least 200 inhabitants and usually not more than 200 metres between houses.

Switzerland

1950: Communes of 10 000 or more inhabitants, including suburbs.

1960: Communes of 10 000 or more inhabitants, including suburbs.

1970: Communes of 10 000 or more inhabitants, including suburbs.

1980: Communes of 10 000 or more inhabitants, including suburbs.

1990: Communes of 10 000 or more inhabitants, including suburbs.

The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia

1991: Not available.

Ukraine

1959: Cities, towns and urban-type localities.

1970: Cities are urban type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural, or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1979: Cities are urban type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural, or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1989: Cities are urban type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural, or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

United Kingdom

England and Wales

1951: Cities, municipal boroughs and urban districts classified as such for local government purposes.

1961: Areas classified as urban for local government purposes, i.e. county boroughs, municipal boroughs and urban districts.

1966: Areas classified as urban for local government purposes, i.e. county boroughs, municipal boroughs and urban districts.

Northern Ireland

1951: Cities, municipal boroughs and urban districts.

1961: Administrative county boroughs, municipal boroughs and urban districts.

1966: Administrative county boroughs, municipal boroughs and urban districts.

1971: Administrative county boroughs, municipal boroughs and urban districts.

Scotland

1951: Cities and all burghs, towns and villages of 1 000 or more inhabitants.

1961: Cities and all burghs.

1966: Cities and all burghs.

1971: Cities and all burghs.

1981: Cities and all burghs.

Former Yugoslavia

1948: Administrative units governed by a City People's Committee.

1953: Administrative units governed by a City People's Committee.

1961: Localities of 15 000 or more inhabitants; localities of 5 000–14 999 inhabitants of which at least 30 per cent are not engaged in agriculture; localities of 3 000–4 999 inhabitants of which at least 70 per cent are not engaged in agriculture; and localities of 2 000–2 999 inhabitants of which at least 80 per cent are not engaged in agriculture.

1971: Not available.

1981: Not available.

Yugoslavia

1991: Not available.

OCEANIA

American Samoa

1980: Places of 2 500 or more inhabitants and urbanized areas.

1990: Places of 2 500 or more inhabitants and urbanized areas.

Australia

1971: Population clusters of 1 000 or more inhabitants and some areas of lower population (e.g. holiday areas), if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied.

1976: Population clusters of 1 000 or more inhabitants and some areas of lower population (e.g. holiday areas), if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied.

1981: Population clusters of 1 000 or more inhabitants and some areas of lower population (e.g. holiday areas), if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied.

1986: Population clusters of 1 000 or more inhabitants and some areas of lower population (e.g. holiday areas), if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied.

Cook Islands

1981: Capital city.

Fiji

1956: Suva city, towns and townships.

1966: Not available.

1976: Not available.

1986: Not available

Guam

1970: Localities of 2 500 inhabitants or more.

1980:Localities of 2 500 inhabitants or more and urbanized areas.

1990:Localities of 2 500 inhabitants or more and urbanized areas.

Kiribati

1968: Not available.

1973: Not available.

New Caledonia

1963: City of Noumea.

1976: Centres with population of 500 or more with commerce, administrative centres or other public places.

1983: Centres with population of 500 or more with commerce, administrative centres or other public places.

1989: Greater Noumea and three communes: Paitas, Dumbea and Mont-Dore.

New Zealand

1951: Localities defined as central cities, adjacent boroughs and the urbanized parts of contiguous counties, according to revision of boundaries made in 1951.

1956: Cities, boroughs and all town districts.

1966: Cities, boroughs and all town districts.

1971: All cities, plus boroughs, town districts, townships and county towns with a population of 1 000 or more.

1981: All cities, plus boroughs, town districts, townships and county towns with a population of 1 000 or more.

1991: All cities, plus boroughs, town districts, townships and county towns with a population of 1 000 or more.

Niue

1971: Not available.

Papua New Guinea

1966: Centres with population of 500 or more but excluding separately located schools, hospitals, missions, plantations, rural settlements and rural villages regardless of population size.

1971: Centres with population of 500 or more but excluding separately located schools hospitals, missions, plantations, rural settlements and rural villages regardless of population size.

1980: Centres with population of 500 or more but excluding separately located schools hospitals, missions, plantations, rural settlements and rural villages regardless of population size.

Samoa

1951: Urban area of Apia, comprising the Faipule districts of Vaimauga West and Foleata East.

1956: Urban area of Apia, comprising the Faipule districts of Vaimauga West and Foleata East.

1966: Urban area of Apia, comprising the Faipule districts of Vaimauga West and Foleata East.

1976: Urban area of Apia, comprising the Faipule districts of Vaimauga West and Foleata East.

1981: Urban area of Apia, comprising the Faipule districts of Vaimauga West and Foleata East.

Solomon Islands

1976: Honiara and three other townships.

Tonga

1986: Greater Nuku'alofa (Kolomotu'a and Kolofo'ou districts)

Vanuatu

1967: Not available.

1979: Luganville and Port-Vila.

1989: Luganville and Port-Vila.

Former USSR

1959: Cities, towns and urban-type localities.

1970: Cities are urban type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural, or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.

1979: Cities are urban type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural, or number of non-agricultural workers and their families.