

## VIII. SOURCES OF DATA

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

Section B presents sources of data and the statistical concepts underlying the data used in estimating and

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

### A. SOURCES OF DATA ON THE URBAN POPULATION

#### **Afghanistan**

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

*Definition:* Sixty-three localities.

#### **Albania**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1969, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1990 and 1991.

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

#### **Algeria**

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

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

#### **American Samoa**

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

*Definition:* Places with 2,500 inhabitants or more and urbanized areas.

#### **Andorra**

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

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

#### **Angola**

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

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

**Anguilla**

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

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

**Antigua and Barbuda**

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

*Definition:* Saint John's (capital city).

**Argentina**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1991; estimate for 2000.

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

**Armenia**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1996.

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

**Aruba**

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1965; census of 1991.

*Definition:* Oranjestad and Sant Nicolaas.

**Australia**

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

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

**Austria**

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

*Definition:* Communes (*Gemeinden*) with 2,000 inhabitants or more in which less than 15 per cent of the active population is engaged in agricultural or forestry work.

**Azerbaijan**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1997.

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

**Bahamas**

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

*Definition:* Not available.

**Bahrain**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1959, 1965, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

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

**Bangladesh**

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

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

**Barbados**

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

*Definition:* Bridgetown (capital city).

**Belarus**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999; estimate for 1996.

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

**Belgium**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1961, 1970 and 1981; estimates for 1991 and 2000.

*Definition:* Cities, urban agglomerations and urban communes.

**Belize**

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

*Definition:* Not available.

**Benin**

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

*Definition:* Localities with 10,000 inhabitants or more.

**Bermuda**

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

*Definition:* Entire population.

**Bhutan**

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

*Definition:* Not available.

**Bolivia**

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

*Definition:* Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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

*Definition:* Not available.

**Botswana**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1964, 1971, 1981, and 1991; estimate for 1997.

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

**Brazil**

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

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

**British Virgin Islands**

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

*Definition:* Road Town and East End Long Look.

**Brunei Darussalam**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

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

**Bulgaria**

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

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

**Burkina Faso**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1975 and 1985; estimates for 1991 and 1995.

*Definition:* Fourteen towns.

**Burundi**

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

*Definition:* Commune of Bujumbura.

**Cambodia**

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

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

**Cameroon**

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

*Definition:* Urban centres.

## Canada

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996; estimate for 2000.

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

## Cape Verde

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

*Definition:* Not available.

## Cayman Islands

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

*Definition:* Entire population.

## Central African Republic

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

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

## Chad

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

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

## Channel Islands

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1986; estimate for 1996.

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

## Chile

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

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

## China

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

*Definition:* Up to 1982: total population of cities and towns. Cities had to have a population of at least

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

## China, Hong Kong SAR

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1950, 1996 and 2001; censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1986.

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

## China, Macao SAR

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

*Definition:* Macao City, including *area maritima*.

NOTE: On 30 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region of China.

## Colombia

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

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

## Comoros

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

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

## Congo

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

*Definition:* Communes of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire.

## Cook Islands

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

*Definition:* Island of Rarotonga.

### **Costa Rica**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1963, 1973, 1984 and 2000.

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

### **Côte D'Ivoire**

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

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

### **Croatia**

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

*Definition:* Not available.

### **Cuba**

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

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

### **Cyprus**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1956 and 1999; censuses of 1960, 1973 and 1992.

*Definition:* Six district towns and Nicosia's suburbs.

### **Czech Republic**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1970, 1980; estimates for 1994 and 2000.

*Definition:* Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

### **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

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

*Definition:* Not available.

### **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

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

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

### **Denmark**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1981; estimates for 1990, 1996 and 2001.

*Definition:* Population excluding population in rural districts.

### **Djibouti**

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

*Definition:* Djibouti (capital city).

### **Dominica**

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

*Definition:* Cities and villages with 500 inhabitants or more.

### **Dominican Republic**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1981; estimate for 1993.

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

### **East Timor**

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

*Definition:* Dili (capital city).

### **Ecuador**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1962, 1974, 1982 and 1990; estimates for 1996 and 2000.

*Definition:* Capitals of provinces and cantons.

### **Egypt**

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

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

**El Salvador**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1971 and 1992; estimate for 1998.

*Definition:* Administrative centres of *municipios*.

**Equatorial Guinea**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1983; estimate for 1991.

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

**Eritrea**

*Sources of data:* Census of 1984; estimates for 1950, 1967, 1989 and 1990.

*Definition:* Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Estonia**

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

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

**Ethiopia**

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

*Definition:* Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Faeroe Islands**

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

*Definition:* Torshavn.

**Falkland Islands (Malvinas)**

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

*Definition:* Stanley (capital city).

**Fiji**

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

*Definition:* Places with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

**Finland**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990; estimates for 1995 and 1999.

*Definition:* Urban communes.

**France**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1954, 1962, 1968, 1975, 1982 and 1990; estimate for 1999.

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

**French Guiana**

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

*Definition:* Not available.

**French Polynesia**

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

*Definition:* Places with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

**Gabon**

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

*Definition:* Towns with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Gambia**

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

*Definition:* Local government areas of Banjul and Kanifing.

**Georgia**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1995.

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

## **Germany**

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

*Definition:* Communes with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

## **Ghana**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1948, 1960, 1970 and 1984; estimate for 2000.

*Definition:* Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

## **Gibraltar**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1970, 1981; estimate for 1991.

*Definition:* Entire population.

## **Greece**

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

*Definition:* Municipalities and communes in which the largest population centre has 10,000 inhabitants or more, plus 18 urban agglomerations as defined in the 1991 census: Greater Athens, Thessaloniki, Patra, Iráklion, Vólos, Chania, Irannina, Chalkida, Agrino, Kalamata, Katerini, Kerkyra, Salamina, Chios, Egio, Rethymno, Ermoúpolis and Spárti.

## **Greenland**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970 and 1976; estimates for 1993 and 1996.

*Definition:* Localities with 200 inhabitants or more.

## **Grenada**

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

*Definition:* Parishes of St. George's Town and St. George.

## **Guadeloupe**

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

*Definition:* Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

## **Guam**

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

*Definition:* Places with 2,500 inhabitants or more and urbanized areas.

## **Guatemala**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1964, 1973 and 1981; estimates for 1990 and 1994.

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

## **Guinea**

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

*Definition:* Urban centres.

## **Guinea-Bissau**

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

*Definition:* Not available.

## **Guyana**

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

*Definition:* Cities of Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Upper Demerara River.

## **Haiti**

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

*Definition:* Administrative centres of communes.

## **Holy See**

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

*Definition:* The entire population is considered urban.

## **Honduras**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1961, 1974 and 1988; estimate for 1995.

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

### **Hungary**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1949, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 1997.

*Definition:* Budapest and all legally designated towns.

### **Iceland**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1996 and 1999.

*Definition:* Localities with 200 inhabitants or more.

### **India**

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

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

### **Indonesia**

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

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

### **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**

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

*Definition:* All *shahrestan* (county) centres, regardless of size; and all places having municipal centres.

### **Iraq**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1957, 1965, 1977, 1987 and 1997.

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

### **Ireland**

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

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

### **Isle of Man**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986.

*Definition:* Borough of Douglas, town and village districts. From 1951 to 1976: Towns of Castletown, Douglas Peel and Ramsey.

### **Israel**

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

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

### **Italy**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimate for 1995.

*Definition:* Communes with 10,000 inhabitants or more.

### **Jamaica**

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

*Definition:* Kingston metropolitan area and selected main towns.

### **Japan**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1955 and 1960; censuses of 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995.

*Definition:* City (*shi*) having 50,000 inhabitants or more 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 dependants) engaged in manufacturing, trade or other urban type of business. Alternatively, a *shi* having urban facilities and urban conditions as defined by the prefectural order is considered urban.



**Jordan**

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

*Definition:* Localities with 10,000 inhabitants or more and each subdistrict centre irrespective of population size.

**Kazakhstan**

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

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

**Kenya**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1948, 1962, 1969 and 1979; estimates for 1989 and 1999.

*Definition:* Towns with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Kiribati**

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

*Definition:* South Tarawa (capital city).

**Kuwait**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1957, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985; estimate for 1995.

*Definition:* Agglomerations of 10,000 inhabitants or more.

**Kyrgyzstan**

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

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

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

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

*Definition:* The five largest towns: Vientiane, Luang Prabang, Savannakhet, Kammouan and Pakse.

**Latvia**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2000; estimates for 1994 and 1995.

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

**Lebanon**

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

*Definition:* Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**Lesotho**

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

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

**Liberia**

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

*Definition:* Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more.

**Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**

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

*Definition:* Municipalities (*baladiyas*).

**Liechtenstein**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1980; estimate for 1997.

*Definition:* Not available.

**Lithuania**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1997.

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

**Luxembourg**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1966 and 1970; estimates for 1981, 1991, 1996 and 1999.

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

**Madagascar**

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

*Definition:* Centres with more than 5,000 inhabitants.

**Malawi**

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

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

**Malaysia**

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

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

**Maldives**

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

*Definition:* The capital city of Male.

**Mali**

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

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

**Malta**

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

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

**Marshall Islands**

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

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

**Martinique**

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

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

**Mauritania**

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

*Definition:* Urban centres.

**Mauritius**

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

*Definition:* Towns with proclaimed legal limits.

**Mexico**

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

*Definition:* Localities with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

**Micronesia (Federated States of)**

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

*Definition:* Localities with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

**Monaco**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1956, 1962, 1968 and 1982.

*Definition:* Monaco (capital city).

**Mongolia**

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

*Definition:* Capital and district centres.

**Montserrat**

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

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

## **Morocco**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1952, 1960, 1971, 1982 and 1994.

*Definition:* Urban centres.

## **Mozambique**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1997.

*Definition:* From 1950 to 1970: Conselho de Maputo and Beira; in the 1980 census: 12 cities (nine provincial capitals and the cities of Nacala and Chokwe); in the 1997 census: 23 cities and 68 towns (vilas).

## **Myanmar**

*Sources of data:* Survey of 1957; censuses of 1953, 1973 and 1983.

*Definition:* Not available.

## **Namibia**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1981 and 1991. The censuses of 1951, 1960 and 1981 were thought to under-enumerate the rural population more than the urban population. Assuming that the urban population was completely enumerated, the proportion urban was derived by dividing the enumerated urban population by an estimate of the total population (consistent with those presented in *World Population Prospects: The 1992 Revision*). In 1981, the urban population was estimated by assuming that the population of Windhoek represented 30 per cent of the urban population as it had in 1951 and 1960.

*Definition:* The district headquarters and other settlements of rapid population growth with facilities that tend to encourage people to engage in non-agricultural activities.

## **Nauru**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1977, 1983 and 1992.

*Definition:* Entire population.

## **Nepal**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimate for 1996.

*Definition:* Localities with 9,000 inhabitants or more (panchayats).

## **Netherlands**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947 and 1960; estimates for 1970, 1975, 1981, 1990, 1995 and 1996.

*Definition:* Municipalities with 2,000 inhabitants or more; municipalities with a population of fewer than 2,000 persons but with not more than 20 per cent of their economically active male population engaged in agriculture; and specific residential municipalities of commuters.

## **Netherlands Antilles**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1981 and 1992.

*Definition:* Population of the urban agglomerations of Willemstad, Philipsburg and Kralendijk.

## **New Caledonia**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1963, 1976, 1983, 1989 and 1996.

*Definition:* Urban agglomeration of Nouméa (including Dumbéa, Mont-Dore and Paï ta) and other urban localities (Bourail, Koné, Koumac, La Foa, Poindimé and Thio).

## **New Zealand**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1986, 1991 and 1996; estimate for 2001.

*Definition:* Twenty-four urban areas plus all boroughs, town districts, townships and country towns with a population of 1,000 or more.

## **Nicaragua**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1963, 1971 and 1995.

*Definition:* Administrative centres of departments and *municipios*.

## **Niger**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1956, 1962 and 1966; censuses of 1977 and 1988.

*Definition:* Urban centres (27 towns).

## **Nigeria**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953, 1963 and 1991; estimates for 1971, 1975 and 1983.

*Definition:* Towns with 20,000 inhabitants or more whose occupations are not mainly agrarian.

### **Niue Island**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1966, 1971, 1986, 1991 and 1997.

*Definition:* Alofi (capital city).

### **Northern Mariana Islands**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1980, 1990 and 1995.

*Definition:* Places with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

### **Norway**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 1999.

*Definition:* Localities with 200 inhabitants or more.

### **Occupied Palestinian Territory**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1961, 1975 and 1997.

*Definition:* Any locality whose population amounts to 10,000 persons or more. This applies to all *governorates*/districts centers regardless of their size. Besides, it refers to all localities whose populations vary from 4,000 to 9,999 persons provided they have, at least, four of the following elements: public electricity network, public water network, post office, health center with a full-time physician and a school offering a general secondary education certificate.

### **Oman**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1996; census of 1993.

*Definition:* Not available.

### **Pakistan**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998.

*Definition:* Places with municipal corporation, town committee or cantonment.

### **Palau**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1973, 1986, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Definition:* Koror (capital city).

### **Panama**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 1997.

*Definition:* Localities with 1,500 inhabitants or more having the following urban characteristics: elec-

tricity, water-supply and sewerage systems, paved roads and access to commercial establishments, secondary schools and social and recreational centres.

### **Papua New Guinea**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1966, 1971, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 2000.

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

### **Paraguay**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1962, 1972, 1982 and 1992.

*Definition:* Administrative centres of the official districts of the Republic.

### **Peru**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1993.

*Definition:* Populated centres with 100 dwellings or more grouped contiguously and administrative centres of districts.

### **Philippines**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1948, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1990; estimates for 1995 and 2000.

*Definition:* All cities and municipalities with a density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometre; administrative centres, barrios of at least 2,000 inhabitants, and those barrios of at least 1,000 inhabitants which are contiguous to the administrative centre, in all cities and municipalities with a density of at least 500 persons per square kilometre; and all other administrative centres with at least 2,500 inhabitants.

### **Pitcairn**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1986, 1991 and 1996.

*Definition:* No urban population. Adamstown (capital) defined according to administrative boundaries.

### **Poland**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1969, 1991 and 1997; censuses of 1960 and 1978.

*Definition:* Towns and settlements of an urban type (for example, workers' settlements, fishermen's settlements and health resorts).

**Portugal**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1991.

*Definition:* Agglomerations of 10,000 inhabitants or more.

**Puerto Rico**

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

*Definition:* Places with 2,500 inhabitants or more and urbanized areas.

**Qatar**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1956, 1963 and 1997; census of 1986.

*Definition:* Not available.

**Republic of Korea**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1955, 1960, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995.

*Definition:* Cities as administratively defined.

**Republic of Moldova**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1992, 1994, 1997 and 2000.

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

**Réunion**

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

*Definition:* Not available.

**Romania**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950 and 1998; censuses of 1956, 1966, 1977 and 1992.

*Definition:* Cities, towns and 183 other localities having certain urban socio-economic characteristics.

**Russian Federation**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1995 and 2001.

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

**Rwanda**

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1960; censuses of 1970, 1978 and 1991.

*Definition:* Kigali; administrative centres of *préfectures* and important agglomerations and their surroundings.

**Saint Helena**

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1966, 1976 and 1987.

*Definition:* Jamestown.

**Saint Kitts and Nevis**

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

*Definition:* Basseterre and Charlestown.

**Saint Lucia**

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

*Definition:* Castries (capital city).

**Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon**

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1962, 1982 and 1990.

*Definition:* Saint-Pierre (capital city).

**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**

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

*Definition:* Not available.

**Samoa**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991.

*Definition:* Urban area of Apia, comprising the Faipule districts of Vaimuga West and Foleata East, and other urban areas.

**San Marino**

*Sources of data:* Census of 1976; estimates for 1989, 1995 and 1998.

*Definition:* Not available.

**Sao Tome and Principe**

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

*Definition:* São Tomé and Pantufo.

**Saudi Arabia**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1962, 1986 and 1992; census of 1974.

*Definition:* Cities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**Senegal**

*Sources of data:* Survey for 1961; censuses of 1976 and 1988; estimate for 1994.

*Definition:* Agglomerations of 10,000 inhabitants or more.

**Seychelles**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1971, 1977 and 1987.

*Definition:* Victoria; for 1987 census, Victoria and other towns and townships (including Anse Boileau, Anse Royale, Cascade and Takamaka).

**Sierra Leone**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1963, 1974 and 1985.

*Definition:* Towns with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**Singapore**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1957, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimates for 1996 and 2000.

*Definition:* City of Singapore.

**Slovakia**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1970, 1980 and 1991; estimates for 1992 and 1995.

*Definition:* 138 cities with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**Slovenia**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimates for 1994, 1995 and 1998.

*Definition:* Not available.

**Solomon Islands**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1970, 1976 and 1986.

*Definition:* Places with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

**Somalia**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1953 and 1963; census of 1986.

*Definition:* Towns with 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**South Africa**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1970, 1985, 1991 and 1996.

*Definition:* All population agglomerations of an urban nature, without regard to local boundaries and status.

**Spain**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1991; estimate for 2000.

*Definition:* Municipalities (*municipios*) with 10,000 inhabitants or more.

**Sri Lanka**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953, 1963, 1971 and 1981; estimate for 1990.

*Definition:* Municipalities, urban councils and towns.

**Sudan**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1956, 1973, 1983 and 1993.

*Definition:* Localities of administrative or commercial importance or with a population of 5,000 inhabitants or more.

**Suriname**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1964 and 1971; estimates for 1980 and 1995.

*Definition:* Greater Paramaribo.

**Swaziland**

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

*Definition:* Localities proclaimed as urban.

## **Sweden**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990; estimates for 1992 and 2001.

*Definition:* Built-up areas with at least 200 inhabitants and where houses are at most 200 metres from each other.

## **Switzerland**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimates for 1994, 1995 and 1998.

*Definition:* Communes with 10,000 inhabitants or more, including suburbs.

## **Syrian Arab Republic**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1994.

*Definition:* Cities, *mohafaza* centres and *mantika* centres.

## **Tajikistan**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1990 and 1994.

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

## **Thailand**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Definition:* Municipalities.

## **The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 1994; estimate for 1997.

*Definition:* Not available.

## **Togo**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959 and 1970; estimates for 1974, 1981 and 1990.

*Definition:* Seven urban communes.

## **Tokelau**

No urban population. Non-self-governing territory of New Zealand.

## **Tonga**

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996.

*Definition:* Greater Nuku'alofa (including Kolo-motu'a and Kolof'ou districts).

## **Trinidad and Tobago**

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

*Definition:* Port-of-Spain, Arima borough and San Fernando town.

## **Tunisia**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1946, 1956, 1966, 1975, 1984 and 1994.

*Definition:* Population living in communes.

## **Turkey**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990; estimate for 1997.

*Definition:* Population of the localities within the municipal limits of administrative centres of provinces and districts.

## **Turkmenistan**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1992.

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

## **Turks and Caicos Islands**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1975 and 1980; estimate for 1990.

*Definition:* Grand Turk (in 1990, including surrounding areas).

## **Tuvalu**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1979 and 1991.

*Definition:* Funafuti (capital city).

## **Uganda**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1969, 1980 and 1991.

*Definition:* Cities, municipalities, towns, town-boards and all trading centers with a population over 1,000 persons.

#### **Ukraine**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1996, 1998 and 1999.

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

#### **United Arab Emirates**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1975 and 1995; census of 1980.

*Definition:* Not available.

#### **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981; estimate for 1991.

*Definition:* England and Wales: urban areas formed of continuously built-up urban land, the largest urban areas forming agglomerations in which urban sub-divisions are recognised. Scotland: urban localities, similar in concept to urban areas in England and Wales, except that the urban localities as defined do not extend across local government district boundaries. Northern Ireland: urban area formed of continuously built up land, forming an agglomeration in which urban subdivisions are recognised.

#### **United Republic of Tanzania**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1957, 1967, 1978 and 1988; estimates for 1973, 1985, 1990 and 1995.

*Definition:* 16 gazetted townships.

#### **United States of America**

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

*Definition:* Places with 2,500 inhabitants or more and urbanized areas, that is, contiguous built-up territory around a larger city.

#### **United States Virgin Islands**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 2000.

*Definition:* Places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and urbanized areas.

#### **Uruguay**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1963, 1975, 1985 and 1996.

*Definition:* Cities as officially defined.

#### **Uzbekistan**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1997.

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

#### **Vanuatu**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1967, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Definition:* Luganville centre and Vila urban.

#### **Venezuela**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1990; estimate for 1997.

*Definition:* Places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

#### **Viet Nam**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1948, 1970 and 1994; censuses of 1960, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Definition:* Places with 4,000 inhabitants or more.

#### **Wallis and Futuna**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1983, 1990 and 1996.

*Definition:* No urban population. Mata-Utu (capital) defined according to administrative boundaries.



## **Western Sahara**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970 and 1994.

*Definition:* Not available.

## **Yemen**

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1985 and 1993; census of 1994. The estimates for 1975 and 1985 were derived from data relative to the 1973 and 1988 censuses of the former Democratic Republic of Yemen (Aden) and from the 1975 and 1986 censuses of Yemen (Sana'a).

*Definition:* The urban areas in the Governorates of Aden and Sana'a, meaning, Aden, excluding the oil refinery and villages of Al Burayqah and Bi'r Fuqum (former Democratic Yemen) and six other main towns (former Yemen).

## **Yugoslavia**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1948, 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimates for 1993 and 1998.

*Definition:* Not available.

## **Zambia**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1963, 1969, 1980 and 1990.

*Definition:* Localities of 5,000 inhabitants or more, with a majority of the labour force not in agricultural activities.

## **Zimbabwe**

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1962 and 1982 and 1992; estimate for 1972.

*Definition:* Nineteen main towns.

## **B. SOURCES OF DATA FOR ESTIMATES OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS AND CAPITAL CITIES**

### **Afghanistan**

*Kabul (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Albania**

*Tirana (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Algeria**

*Algiers (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1954, 1960, 1966, 1977, 1987 and 1998.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. Data refer to the *Governorate of Grand Algiers*.

### **American Samoa**

*Pago Pago (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

### **Andorra**

*Andorra la Vella (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Angola**

*Luanda (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

### **Anguilla**

*The Valley (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Census of 1960, 1984 and 1992; estimate for 2001.

*Statistical concept:* Not available.

### **Antigua and Barbuda**

*Saint John's (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Argentina**

*Buenos Aires (capital), Córdoba, Mendoza, Rosario and San Miguel de Tucumán*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1991; estimate for 2000.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. Data for Buenos Aires refer to *Gran Buenos Aires*.

## **Armenia**

*Yerevan (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

## **Aruba**

*Oranjestad (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1965; census of 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration (includes Oranjestad West and Oranjestad East).

## **Australia**

*Canberra (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. Data refer to Capital City Statistical Division.

*Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Austria**

*Vienna (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. For 1971 the population of the urban agglomeration was

estimated from that of the city proper by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper as recorded by the 1961 census still applied. Similarly, the population of the urban agglomeration for 1991 was estimated from that of the city proper by assuming that the ratio of the two was the same as in 1981.

## **Azerbaijan**

*Baku (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

## **Bahamas**

*Nassau (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Bahrain**

*Manama (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1965, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Bangladesh**

*Dhaka (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* *Megacity* (consists of Dhaka City Corporation, including Narayanganj, Bandar, Keraniganj, Uttara, Savar and Gazipur thana subdivisions).

*Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi*

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

*Statistical concept:* Statistical metropolitan area.

**Barbados**

*Bridgetown (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

**Belarus**

*Minsk (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1999; estimate for 1996.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979. Data for 1999 refer to city proper.

**Belgium**

*Brussels (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1961, 1970 and 1981; estimates for 1991 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration, which includes Anderlecht and Schaerbeek. The 2000 estimate produced data referring to city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1991.

**Belize**

*Belmopan (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1980, 1991 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Benin**

*Porto-Novo (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Bermuda**

*Hamilton (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Bhutan**

*Thimphu (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Bolivia**

*La Paz (administrative capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration, which includes El Alto.

*Sucre (legislative capital) and Santa Cruz*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*Sarajevo (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The 1981 census produced data for city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration at that date was estimated from the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper from the 1971 census.

**Botswana**

*Gaborone (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1964, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimate for 1997.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Brazil**

*Brasília (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*Campo Grande, Goiânia, Maceió, Manaus, Natal, São Luís and Teresina*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*Campinas, Santos and São José dos Campos*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1991 for Campinas and Santos; census of 1970, 1980 and 1991 for São José dos Campos.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. Figures for 1991 were estimated from the ratio between the population of the urban agglomeration and that of the city proper as recorded in the 1970 census.

*Belém, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Fortaleza, Pôrto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and São Paulo*

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

*Statistical concept:* *Região Metropolitana* (Metropolitan area).

### **British Virgin Islands**

*Road Town (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Brunei Darussalam**

*Bandar Seri Begawan (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Bulgaria**

*Sofia (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

### **Burkina Faso**

*Ouagadougou (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1975 and 1985; estimates for 1991 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Burundi**

*Bujumbura (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Cambodia**

*Phnom Penh (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1966 and 1993; censuses of 1962, 1980 and 1998.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration (data refer to the Phnom Penh municipality).

### **Cameroon**

*Yaoundé (capital) and Douala*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1959; censuses of 1976 and 1987.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

### **Canada**

*Ottawa (capital), Calgary, Edmonton, Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996; estimate for 2000.

*Statistical concept:* *Census Metropolitan Areas* defined as cities with a very large urbanized core, together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Ottawa includes the city of Hull.

### **Cape Verde**

*Praia (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1980 and 1990.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Cayman Islands**

*George Town (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Central African Republic**

*Bangui (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Chad**

*N'Djamena (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## Channel Islands

*St. Helier (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1971, 1981, 1986 and 1996.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## Chile

*Santiago (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Metropolitan area; data refer to Gran Santiago which includes the Province of Santiago plus Puente Alto and San Bernardo.

## China

*Beijing (capital), Shanghai and Tianjin*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953, 1964, 1982 and 1990; estimate for 1996.

*Statistical concept:* Provincial-level units under central administration.

*Anshan, Baotou, Benxi, Changchun, Changsha, Chengdu, Chongqing, Dalian, Datong, Fushun, Fuxin, Fuzhou (Fujian), Guangzhou, Guiyang, Handan, Hangzhou, Harbin, Huhehaote, Jilin, Jinan, Jinzhou, Jixi, Kunming, Lanzhou, Liuzhou, Luoyang, Nanchang, Nanjing, Nanning, Qiqihar, Shenyang, Shijiazhuang, Suzhou (Jiangsu), Taiyuan, Tangshan, Wuhan, Wulumuqi (also known as Urumqi), Wuxi, Xian, Xuzhou, Yichun (Jiangxi) and Zhengzhou*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

*Anshun, Changzhou, Daqing, Dongguan, Hefei, Hengyang, Huaibei, Huainan, Huzhou, Jiamusi, Jiaxing, Jingmen, Jining (Shandong), Kaifeng, Leshan, Mianyang, Mudanjiang, Ningbo, Pingxiang (Jiangxi), Shantou, Suqian, Taian, Tianshui, Wenzhou, Xianyang, Yichun (Heilongjiang), Yiyang, Zaozhuang, Zhangjiakou, Zhanjiang, Zibo and Zigong*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1982 and 1990; *Liuan and Wanxian*

*Sources of data:* Census of 1982; estimate for

estimate for 1996.

*Statistical concept:* City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

*Changde and Qingdao*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953, 1982 and 1990; estimate for 1996.

*Statistical concept:* City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

*Chifeng, Jinxi, Nanchong, Neijiang, Shenzhen, Tongliao, Weifang and Yantai*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1953 and 1996; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

*Statistical concept:* City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

*Fuyu, Heze, Hunjiang, Linqing, Linyi, Suining, Xuanzhou, Yancheng and Yueyang*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1982 and 1990.

*Statistical concept:* City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

*Huaian, Liupanshui, Tianmen, Xiangxiang, Xiantao, Xiaoshan, Xinghua, Xintai, Xinyi, Xinyu, Yixing, Yongzhou, Yulin (Guangxi), Yuyao, Yuzhou, Zaoyang, Zhangjiangang and Zhaodong*

*Sources of data:* Census of 1990; estimate for 1996.

*Statistical concept:* City proper. For the 1990 census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of "streets" (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

1996.

*Statistical concept:* City proper. For the 1990

census the data reflect: (1) all residents of urban districts in provincial and prefectural-level cities; (2) resident population of “streets” (*jiadao*) in county-level cities.

*Kaohsiung and Taipei (Taiwan Province of China)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Taichung (Taiwan Province of China)*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1970, 1975 and 1996; censuses of 1982 and 1990.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

**China, Hong Kong SAR**

*Hong Kong (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1996 and 2001; censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1986.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration; consists of the population of Hong Kong Island, New Kowloon and the new towns in New Territories.

**China, Macao SAR**

*Macao (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper, which includes *area maritima* and *concelho* of Macao.

NOTE: On 30 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region of China.

**Colombia**

*Santa Fé de Bogotá (capital) and Medellín*

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

*Statistical concept:* Metropolitan area.

*Barranquilla, Bucaramanga, Cali and Cucuta*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Cartagena*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Comoros**

*Moroni (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Congo**

*Brazzaville (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Cook Islands**

*Avarua (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

**Costa Rica**

*San José (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1973 and 1984; estimates for 1963 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* Metropolitan area.

**Côte D'Ivoire**

*Abidjan (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

**Croatia**

*Zagreb (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

**Cuba**

*Havana (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Cyprus**

*Nicosia (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1956 and 1999; censuses of 1960, 1973 and 1992.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Czech Republic**

*Prague (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1961,

1970, 1980 and 1994; estimate for 2000.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

*Pyongyang (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*Nampho*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1960 and 1967; census of 1993.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

*Kinshasa (capital) and Lubumbashi*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Denmark**

*Copenhagen (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1981; estimates for 1990, 1996 and 2001.

*Statistical concept:* Metropolitan area, refers to the Greater Copenhagen Region, including the municipalities of Frederiksberg and Gentofte and 12 municipalities covering 40 towns.

### **Djibouti**

*Djibouti (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

### **Dominica**

*Roseau (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Dominican Republic**

*Santo Domingo (capital) and Santiago de los Caballeros*

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

*Statistical concept:* Metropolitan area.

### **East Timor**

*Dili (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Ecuador**

*Quito (capital) and Guayaquil*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1962, 1974, 1982 and 1990; estimates for 1996 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Egypt**

*Cairo (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration which includes Giza and the *Governorate of Cairo*.

*Alexandria*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. Data refer to governorate.

*Shubra el Kheima*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **El Salvador**

*San Salvador (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1971 and 1992.

*Statistical concept:* Metropolitan area.

### **Equatorial Guinea**

*Malabo (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Eritrea**

*Asmara (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Estonia**

*Tallinn (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2000; estimates for 1996.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Ethiopia**

*Addis Ababa (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Faeroe Islands**

*Torshavn (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Municipality.

## **Falkland Islands (Malvinas)**

*Stanley (capital)*

*Source of data:* Censuses of 1972, 1980, 1986, 1991 and 1996.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Fiji**

*Greater Suva (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Finland**

*Helsinki (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1985 and 1990; estimates for 1995 and 1999.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration, which includes Espoo and Vantaa.

## **France**

*Paris (capital), Lille, Lyon, Marseille and Toulouse*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. Data for Paris refer to its extended agglomeration including the city of Paris and 379 communes; data for Lille refer to the French part of its agglomeration; Lyon includes Villeurbanne, and Marseilles includes Aix-en-Provence. The 1999 census produced data referring to *aire urbaine*; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the *aire urbaine* was the same as in 1990.

## **French Guiana**

*Cayenne (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **French Polynesia**

*Papeete (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1962, 1971, 1977, 1983, 1988 and 1996.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Gabon**

*Libreville (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Gambia**

*Banjul (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration, consists of the local government area of Banjul and Kanifing.

## **Georgia**

*Tbilisi (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

## **Germany**

*Berlin (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1961 and 1970 and estimate for 1987; estimates for the corresponding dates were computed for former East Berlin using censuses of 1950, 1964, 1971, 1976 and 1981 for the former German Democratic Republic as well as an estimate for 1985.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.



*Aachen, Bielefeld, Bremen, Hamburg, Hannover, Karlsruhe, Munich, Nuremberg, Rhein-Main, Rhein-Neckar, Rhein-Ruhr Middle, Rhein-Ruhr North, Rhein-Ruhr South, Saarland and Stuttgart*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1961 and 1970; estimates for 1987 and 1990.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. Rhein-Main includes Darmstadt, Frankfurt am Main, Offenbach am Main and Wiesbaden; Rhein-Neckar includes Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Neustadt an der Weinstrasse and Speyer; Rhein-Ruhr Middle includes Düsseldorf, Mönchengladbach, Remscheid, Solingen and Wuppertal; Rhein-Ruhr North includes Duisburg, Essen, Krefeld, Mülheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Dortmund, Hagen, Hamm and Herne; Rhein-Ruhr South includes Bonn, Cologne and Leverkusen; Saarland includes Saarbrücken, Neunkirchen and Saarlouis; Nuremberg includes Erlangen and Fürth.

#### **Ghana**

*Accra (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Metropolitan area Accra-Tema.

#### **Gibraltar**

*Gibraltar (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1970 and 1981; estimate for 1991.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### **Greece**

*Athens (capital) and Thessaloniki*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The agglomeration of Athens includes Calithéa, Peristéri and Piraeus.

#### **Greenland**

*Godthaab (Nuuk) (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970 and 1976; estimates for 1993 and 1996.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### **Grenada**

*St. George's (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970 and

1981.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration, it includes the parishes of St. George's Town and St. George.

#### **Guadeloupe**

*Pointe-à-Pitre (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### **Guam**

*Agana (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### **Guatemala**

*Guatemala City (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1964, 1973 and 1981; estimate for 1990.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### **Guinea**

*Conakry (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1955, 1960 and 1996; estimates for 1950 and 1983.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

#### **Guinea-Bissau**

*Bissau (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### **Guyana**

*Georgetown (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

#### **Haiti**

*Port-au-Prince (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The 1950 census produced data for the city proper only, so the population of the urban agglomeration at that date was estimated from the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper as recorded in 1971.

## **Holy See**

*Vatican City (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City state. The figures refer to the population of the Vatican City State alone.

## **Honduras**

*Tegucigalpa (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1961, 1974 and 1988; estimate for 1995.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Hungary**

*Budapest (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1949, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 1997.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Iceland**

*Reykjavik*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1996 and 1999.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **India**

*Delhi (capital), Agra, Ahmadabad, Allahabad, Asansol, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Coimbatore, Dhanbad, Durg-Bhilainagar, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jamshedpur, Kanpur, Kochi (also known as Cochin), Kozhikode (also known as Calicut), Lucknow, Chennai (also known as Madras), Madurai, Meerut, Mumbai (also known as Bombay), Mysore, Nagpur, Nashik, Patna, Pune (also known as Poona), Rajkot, Ranchi, Surat, Thiruvananthapuram, Tiruchchirapalli, Vadodara, Varanasi (also known as Benares), Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Amritsar, Bhopal, Ghaziabad, Hubli-Dharwad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ludhiana and Solapur*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper (*municipal corporation*).

*Chandigarh*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper (*municipal corporation*).

*Faridabad*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1981, 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept:* City proper (*municipal corporation*).

*Guwahati*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1991 and 2001.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Srinagar*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 2001; estimate for 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Indonesia**

*Jakarta (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Data refer to the *functional urban area*, that is, contiguous areas which are consistently urban in character as indicated by levels of population density, economic functions and facilities. Jakarta covers five municipalities (Kotamadya): Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta Timur, Jakarta Pusat, Jakarta Barat, and Jakarta Utara. Data for 1990 did not refer to the functional urban area. Appropriate estimates were derived by using the ratio of the population in the functional urban area to that of the population in the relevant municipalities as derived from the 1980 census.

*Bandung, Malang, Medan, Palembang, Semarang and Surabaya*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1961, 1971, 1980 and 1990.

*Statistical concept:* Data refer to the *functional urban area* as defined above. The data for 1990 had to be adjusted to represent the population in the functional urban area as detailed above.

*Tegal*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1961, 1971, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 1995.

*Statistical concept:* Data refer to the *functional*

urban area as defined above. The data for 1990 had to be adjusted to represent the population in the functional urban area as detailed above.

#### *Bandar Lampung and Ujung Pandang*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1971, 1980 and 1990.

*Statistical concept:* Data refer to the “functional urban area” as defined above. The data for 1990 had to be adjusted to represent the population in the functional urban area as detailed above.

### **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**

*Teheran (capital), Ahvaz, Esfahan, Mashhad, Qom, Shiraz and Tabriz*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### *Karaj*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Iraq**

*Baghdad (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1957, 1965, 1977 and 1987.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

#### *Mosul*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1957, 1965 and 1987.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Ireland**

*Dublin (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration; figures for 1991 were estimated using the ratio of the population in the urban agglomeration and that in the city proper as recorded in the 1986 census.

### **Isle of Man**

*Douglas (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Israel**

*Jerusalem (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*Tel Aviv-Jaffa*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1955, 1991, 1995 and 1998; censuses of 1961, 1972 and 1983.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

### **Italy**

*Rome (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimate for 1995.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The 1981 and 1991 censuses provided data for city proper only; the population in the urban agglomeration at those dates was estimated using the ratio of the population in the urban agglomeration to that in the city proper as recorded by the 1971 census for each city concerned.

*Florence, Genoa, Milan, Naples and Turin*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The 1981 and 1991 censuses provided data for city proper only; the population in the urban agglomeration at those dates was estimated using the ratio of the population in the urban agglomeration to that in the city proper as recorded by the 1971 census for each city concerned.

### **Jamaica**

*Kingston (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration, which includes St. Andrew.

### **Japan**

*Tokyo (capital), Hiroshima, Kitakyushu, Kyoto, Nagoya, Osaka, Sapporo and Sendai*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1955 and 1960; censuses of 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The Statistical Office of Japan has provided the list of cities, towns and villages included in the urban agglomerations associated with the following cities:

Kitakyushu, Kyoto, Nagoya, Osaka and Tokyo, for each census year from 1960 to 1990. The number of cities, towns and villages included in these agglomerations has been rising as the agglomerations have expanded territorially. In 1990, the urban agglomeration of Kitakyushu consisted of the contiguous densely inhabited districts (*DID*) of Kitakyushu, two cities surrounding Kitakyushu, Fukuoka and nine cities surrounding Fukuoka. The urban agglomeration of Kyoto consisted of the *DIDs* of Kyoto and six cities surrounding Kyoto. The agglomeration of Nagoya consisted of the *DIDs* of Nagoya and of 19 cities surrounding Nagoya. The agglomeration of Osaka consisted of the *DIDs* of Osaka, 36 cities surrounding Osaka, Kobe and seven cities surrounding Kobe. Lastly, the urban agglomeration of Tokyo consisted of the contiguous *DIDs* of Tokyo-to (*ku-bu*) and those of 87 surrounding cities and towns, including such cities as Yokohama, Kawasaki and Chiba, comprising areas in the prefectures of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama and Chiba.

#### **Jordan**

*Amman (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### **Kazakhstan**

*Astana (formerly, Akmola: capital) and Almaty (formerly Alma-Ata)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

#### **Kenya**

*Nairobi (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1962, 1969, 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### **Kiribati**

*South Tarawa (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### **Kuwait**

*Kuwait City (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

#### **Kyrgyzstan**

*Bishkek (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### **Lao People's Democratic Republic**

*Vientiane (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### **Latvia**

*Riga (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 2000; estimates for 1994 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### **Lebanon**

*Beirut (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

#### **Lesotho**

*Maseru (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

#### **Liberia**

*Monrovia (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1962, 1974 and 1984; estimate for 1995.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**

*Tripoli (capital) and Benghazi*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Liechtenstein**

*Vaduz (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1980; estimate for 1997.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Lithuania**

*Vilnius (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1997.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Luxembourg**

*Luxembourg-Ville (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1960 and 1970; estimates for 1981, 1991, 1996 and 1999.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Madagascar**

*Antananarivo (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

**Malawi**

*Lilongwe (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1966, 1977, 1987 and 1998.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Malaysia**

*Kuala Lumpur (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1957, 1970, 1980 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Maldives**

*Male (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Mali**

*Bamako (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1960; censuses of 1976, 1987 and 1998.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

**Malta**

*Valletta (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1948, 1957, 1967, 1985 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration which includes all the localities of the Inner Harbour Region.

**Marshall Islands**

*Majuro (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

**Martinique**

*Fort-de-France (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

**Mauritania**

*Nouakchott (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1964, 1977, 1988 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Mauritius**

*Port Louis (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Mexico**

*Mexico City (capital), Guadalajara, Monterrey and Puebla*

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

*Statistical concept:* Zona metropolitana (metropolitan area), which includes several *municipios*.

*León, Mérida, Puebla, San Luis Potosí and Torreón*

*Sources of data:* Census of 1950.

*Statistical concept:* Conurbación (urban agglomeration), which includes several *localidades*.

*León, Mérida, Puebla, San Luis Potosí and Torreón*  
*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* *Zona metropolitana* (metropolitan area), which includes several *municipios*.

#### *Toluca*

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

*Statistical concept:* *Conurbación* (urban agglomeration), which includes several *localidades*.

#### *Toluca*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* *Zona metropolitana* (metropolitan area), which includes several *municipios*.

#### *Ciudad Juárez, Culicán, Mexicali, Querétaro and Tijuana*

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

*Statistical concept:* *Localidad* (city proper).

#### *Ciudad Juárez, Culicán, Mexicali, Querétaro and Tijuana*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* *Zona metropolitana* (metropolitan area), which includes several *municipios*.

### **Micronesia (Federated States of)**

#### *Palikir (capital)*

*Sources of data:* No data available.

### **Monaco**

#### *Monaco (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1956, 1962, 1968 and 1982.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Mongolia**

#### *Ulaanbaatar (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Montserrat**

#### *Plymouth (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1980

and 1991. Due to volcanic activity, the capital Plymouth was abandoned in 1997. The interim government buildings have been built at Brades, in the Carr's Bay/Little Bay vicinity at the northwest end of Montserrat.

*Statistical Concept:* City proper.

### **Morocco**

#### *Rabat (capital) and Casablanca*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1952, 1960, 1971, 1982 and 1994.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. Rabat includes Salé and Temara.

#### *Fes*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

#### *Marrakech*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Mozambique**

#### *Maputo (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1997.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Myanmar**

#### *Yangon (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Survey of 1957; censuses of 1953, 1973 and 1983.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

#### *Mandaly*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953, 1973 and 1983.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Namibia**

#### *Windhoek (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1981 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

### **Nauru**

#### *Nauru (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1977, 1983 and 1992.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Nepal**

*Kathmandu (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper (municipality).

## **Netherlands**

*Amsterdam (capital) and Rotterdam*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947 and 1960; estimates for 1970, 1975, 1981, 1990, 1995 and 1996.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Netherlands Antilles**

*Willemstad (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960 and 1981.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The 1981 census provided data for city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration at that date was estimated using the ratio of the population in the urban agglomeration to that in the city proper derived from the 1960 census.

## **New Caledonia**

*Noumea (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1963, 1976, 1983, 1989 and 1996.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. Greater Noumea includes the communes of Paï ta, Dumbéa and Mont-Doré.

## **New Zealand**

*Wellington (capital) and Auckland*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1986, 1991 and 1996.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Nicaragua**

*Managua (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1963, 1971 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Niger**

*Niamey (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1956, 1962 and 1966; censuses of 1977 and 1988.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Nigeria**

*Abuja (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1983; census of 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Ibadan*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953 and 1963; estimates for 1971, 1975, 1983 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*Lagos*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953 and 1963; estimates for 1971 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Ogbomosho*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953 and 1963; estimates for 1971, 1975, 1983 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Niue Island**

*Alofi (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1966, 1971, 1986, 1991 and 1997.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Northern Mariana Islands**

*Saipan (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1980, 1990 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Norway**

*Oslo (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimate for 1999.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Occupied Palestinian Territory**

*Ramallah (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Census for 1961 and 1997.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration (includes Ramallah and Al-Bireh).

## **Oman**

*Muscat (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1960 and 1996; census of 1993.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Pakistan**

*Islamabad (capital), Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Hyderabad, Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Peshawar and Rawalpindi*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Palau**

*Koror (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1973, 1986, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Panama**

*Panama City (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration, which includes all *localidades* of the Provincia de Panamá except Capira and Chepo.

## **Papua New Guinea**

*Port Moresby (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1966, 1971, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Paraguay**

*Asunción (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1962, 1972, 1982 and 1992.

*Statistical concept:* Metropolitan area.

## **Peru**

*Lima (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1993.

*Statistical concept:* Metropolitan area. Gran Lima includes the capitals of the departments of Lima and Callao as well as surrounding populated centres.

## **Philippines**

*Metro Manila (capital) and Davao*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1948, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Pitcairn**

*Adamstown (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1986 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Area defined according to administrative boundaries.

## **Poland**

*Warsaw (capital), Crakow, Gdansk, Katowice and Lodz*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1969 and 1991; censuses of 1960 and 1978.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The data for 1978 and 1991 referred to the population in the city proper only; the population in the urban agglomeration at those dates was estimated using the ratio of the population in the urban agglomeration to that in the city proper as derived from the 1969 data.

## **Portugal**

*Lisbon (capital) and Porto*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Puerto Rico**

*San Juan (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urbanized area, that is, the contiguous built-up territory in and around the city.

## **Qatar**

*Doha (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1956 and 1963; census of 1986 and 1997.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Republic of Korea**

*Seoul (capital), Inch'on, Kwangju, Pusan, Taegu and Taejon*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1955, 1960, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* Metropolitan city.

*Ansan*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1955; censuses of 1990 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*P'ohang*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995.



*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*Puch'on and Songnam*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*Suwon*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1955, 1960, 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*Ulsan*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1966, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Republic of Moldova**

*Kishinev (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1994 and 1997.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Réunion**

*Saint-Denis (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper, which may include rural areas.

**Romania**

*Bucharest (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950 and 1998; censuses of 1956, 1966, 1977 and 1992.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Russian Federation**

*Moscow (capital) and Saint Petersburg*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1995.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

*Chelyabinsk, Ekaterinburg, Kazan, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhni Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Perm,*

*Rostov-on-Don, Samara, Saratov, Tolyatti, Ufa, Volgograd and Voronezh*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1995.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*Ulyanovsk*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

**Rwanda**

*Kigali (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1960; censuses of 1970, 1978 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Saint Helena**

*Jamestown (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1966, 1976 and 1987.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Saint Kitts and Nevis**

*Basseterre (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Saint Lucia**

*Castries (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration, which refers to All Castries and includes Castries Town, Castries Sub-Urban and Castries Rural.

**Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon**

*Saint-Pierre (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1962, 1982 and 1990.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**

*Kingstown (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

**Samoa**

*Apia (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

### **San Marino**

*San Marino (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Census of 1976; estimates for 1989, 1995 and 1998.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

### **Sao Tome and Principe**

*São Tomé (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Saudi Arabia**

*Riyadh (capital) and Jidda*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1962, 1974 and 1992.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*Mecca*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1974 and 1992.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*Dammam and Medina*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1974 and 1992.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Senegal**

*Dakar (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Survey for 1961; censuses of 1976 and 1994.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Seychelles**

*Victoria (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1971, 1977 and 1987.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

### **Sierra Leone**

*Freetown (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1963, 1974 and 1985.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Singapore**

*Singapore (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1957, 1970, 1980

and 1990; estimates for 1996 and 2000.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Slovakia**

*Bratislava (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1970, 1980 and 1991; estimate for 1992.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

### **Slovenia**

*Ljubljana (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971 and 1981; estimates for 1994 and 1998.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Solomon Islands**

*Honiara (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1970, 1976 and 1986.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Somalia**

*Mogadishu (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1953 and 1963.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **South Africa**

*Pretoria (administrative capital) and East Rand*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1970, 1985 and 1991; estimate for 1996.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Bloemfontein (judicial capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1970, 1985, 1991 and 1996.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Cape Town (legislative capital) and Durban*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1970, 1985, 1991 and 1996.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Johannesburg*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1960 and 1970; estimates for 1985, 1991 and 1996.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Port Elizabeth*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1960, 1970, 1985 and 1991; estimate for 1996.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Spain**

*Madrid (capital) and Barcelona*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Metropolitan area.

## **Sri Lanka**

*Colombo (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953, 1963, 1971 and 1981; estimate for 1990.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Sudan**

*Khartoum (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1956, 1973, 1983 and 1993.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Suriname**

*Paramaribo (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1964 and 1971; estimates for 1980 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Swaziland**

*Mbabane (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Sweden**

*Stockholm (capital) and Göteborg*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990; estimate for 1992.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Switzerland**

*Bern (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimates for 1995 and 1998.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Zürich*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990; estimates for 1995 and 1998.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Syrian Arab Republic**

*Damascus (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970 and 1981; estimate for 1994.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

*Aleppo and Homs*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1981 and 1994.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## **Tajikistan**

*Dushanbe (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1994.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979. The estimate for 1994 refer to the city proper.

## **Thailand**

*Bangkok (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1947, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990.

*Statistical concept:* Metropolitan area.

## **The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

*Skopje (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 1994.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Togo**

*Lomé (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970 and 1974; estimate for 1990.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## **Tokelau**

No capital. Non-self-governing territory of New Zealand.

## **Tonga**

*Nuku'alofa (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1950; censuses of 1956, 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

Greater Nuku'alofa includes the districts of Kolo-motu'a and Kolof'ou.

### **Trinidad and Tobago**

*Port-of-Spain (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Tunisia**

*Tunis (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1946, 1956, 1966, 1975, 1984 and 1994.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

### **Turkey**

*Ankara (capital) and Istanbul*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1997.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. Ankara includes Altindag, Cankaya, and Yenimahalle; Istanbul includes Adahalar, Bakiroy, Besistas, Beykoz, Beyogiu, Eminonu, Eyup, Faith, Gazi Osmanpasa, Kadikoy, Sariyen, Sisli, Uskudar and Zeytinburnu.

*Adana and Bursa*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1997.

*Statistical concept:* Municipality.

*Izmir*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1997.

*Statistical concept:* Municipality. Izmir includes Karsiyaka.

*Gaziantep*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1997.

*Statistical concept:* Municipality.

### **Turkmenistan**

*Ashgabat (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1992.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the

urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

### **Turks and Caicos Islands**

*Grand Turk (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970, 1975 and 1980; estimate for 1990.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Tuvalu**

*Funafuti (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1979 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **Uganda**

*Kampala (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1969, 1980 and 1991.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

### **Ukraine**

*Kiev (capital), Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkov, Lvov, Odessa and Zaporozhye*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimates for 1996, 1998 and 1999.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **United Arab Emirates**

*Abu Dhabi (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1975; censuses of 1980 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*Dubai*

*Sources of data:* Estimate for 1975; censuses of 1980 and 1995.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

*London (capital), Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Tyneside (Newcastle)*

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

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The urban agglomeration of Birmingham is also known as West Midlands urban area and it includes Birmingham, Dudley, Oldbury/Smethwick, Solihull,

Sutton Coldfield, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton and 8 other urban divisions. The urban agglomeration of Leeds is also known as the West Yorkshire urban area and it includes Bradford, Huddersfield, Leeds, Wakefield and 21 other urban divisions. The urban agglomeration of London is also known as the Greater London urban area, which includes 62 urban divisions. The urban agglomeration of Manchester is also known as the Greater Manchester urban area, which includes Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport and 49 other urban divisions.

### **United Republic of Tanzania**

*Dodoma (capital)*

*Source of data:* Censuses of 1978 and 1988.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

*Dar es Salaam*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1957, 1967, 1978 and 1988; estimate for 1973.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

### **United States of America**

*Washington D.C. (capital), Atlanta, Austin, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo-Niagra Falls, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus (Ohio), Dallas-Fort Worth, Denver, Detroit, Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville (Florida), Kansas City, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Miami-Hialeah, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Oklahoma City, Orlando, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Portland-Vancouver, Providence-Pawtucket, Riverside-San Bernardino, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose, Seattle, St. Louis, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach*

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

*Statistical concept:* Data refer to the *urbanized area* in and around every city, which consists of the contiguous built-up territory in and around each large city. The urbanized area of Atlanta includes Marietta; that of Boston includes Cambridge, Framingham, Gloucester, Lynn, Salem, and Waltham; that of Chicago includes Chicago Heights, Evanston,

North Chicago and Waukegan in the State of Illinois and East Chicago, Gary and Hammond in the State of Indiana; that of Cincinnati includes parts in the States of Kentucky and Ohio; that of Dallas includes Arlington, Fort Worth and Irving; Detroit includes Dearborn and Pontiac; that of Houston includes Baytown; that of Kansas City includes parts in the States of Kansas and Missouri and Olathe in the State of Kansas; that of Los Angeles includes Anaheim, Burbank, Long Beach, Pasadena, Pomona and Santa Ana; that of Louisville includes New Albany in the State of Kentucky; that of Memphis includes parts in the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee and West Memphis in the State of Arkansas; that of Miami includes Hialeah and Miami Beach; that of Milwaukee includes Waukesha; that of Minneapolis includes Bloomington and St. Paul; that of New York includes Elizabeth, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, New Brunswick, Paterson and Perth Amboy in the State of New Jersey and White Plains in the State of New York; that of Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News includes Hampton, Newport News, Portsmouth, Suffolk and Virginia Beach; that of Oklahoma City includes Norman; that of Philadelphia includes Camden in the State of New Jersey and Norristown borough in the State of Pennsylvania; that of Phoenix includes Mesa, Scottsdale and Tempe; that of Pittsburgh includes McKeesport; that of Portland-Vancouver includes Portland and Vancouver in the State of Washington; that of Providence-Pawtucket includes Attleboro in the State of Massachusetts and Pawtucket and Woonsocket in the State of Rhode Island; that of Sacramento includes Roseville; that of St. Louis includes Belleville, East St. Louis and Granite in the State of Illinois and St. Charles in the State of Missouri; that of San Diego includes Escondido; that of San Francisco-Oakland includes Berkeley, Livermore, Oakland and Vallejo; San Jose includes Palo Alto; Seattle includes Auburn and Everett; and that of Washington D.C. includes the Districts of Columbia and parts in the States of Maryland and Virginia and Arlington CDP in Virginia.

### **United States Virgin Islands**

*Charlotte Amalie (capital)*

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

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## Uruguay

*Montevideo (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1963, 1975, 1985 and 1996.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## Uzbekistan

*Tashkent (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989; estimate for 1997.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The data include communities under the authority of the Town Council. The 1989 census produced data referring to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration for that date was estimated by assuming that the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper was the same as in 1979.

## Vanuatu

*Vila (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1979, 1989 and 1999.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## Venezuela

*Caracas (capital), Barquisimeto, Ciudad Guayana, Maracaibo, Maracay and Valencia*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1950, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1990.

*Statistical concept:* Area metropolitana (metropolitan area).

## Viet Nam

*Hanoi (capital), Hai Phong and Ho Chi Minh City*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1948 and 1970; censuses of 1960, 1979 and 1989.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## Wallis and Futuna

*Mata-Utu (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1983, 1990 and 1996.

*Statistical concept:* Area defined according to administrative boundaries.

## Western Sahara

*Laayoune (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1960, 1970 and 1994.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

## Yemen

*Sana'a (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Estimates for 1950, 1960, 1975, 1985 and 1993; census of 1994.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## Yugoslavia

*Belgrade (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1948, 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991; estimate for 1998.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration. The data from the 1981 census referred to the city proper only; the population of the urban agglomeration at that date was estimated by using the ratio of the population of the urban agglomeration to that of the city proper as derived from the 1971 census.

## Zambia

*Lusaka (capital)*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1963, 1969, 1980 and 1990.

*Statistical concept:* Urban agglomeration.

## Zimbabwe

*Harare (capital) and Bulawayo*

*Sources of data:* Censuses of 1951, 1962, 1982 and 1992; estimate for 1972.

*Statistical concept:* City proper.

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