

Inventory of official national-level statistical definitions for rural/urban areas

Country	Institution	Data collection instrument		Current definition of rural/urban areas	Summary definitional criteria	Definition valid since (year)	Comments
		Category	Name				
Algeria	Office National des Statistiques (ONS)	Household survey	Enquête Emploi auprès des Ménages 2011	Urban areas: agglomerations with all the following criteria: (i) at least 5000 inhabitants, (ii) less than 25% of the economically active population engaged in agricultural activities, (iii) and connection to the AEP, electricity and sewerage networks. To be classified as urban areas, agglomerations must have, in addition, at least three of the five following infrastructure services and amenities: (i) hospital or clinic, (ii) high school or middle school, (iii) social and cultural facilities (day nursery, youth and other centres...), (iv) sports and leisure facilities (stadiums, amusement parks, cinemas, theaters...), and (v) administrative facilities (post office, courthouse...). Rural areas: all areas not defined as urban. There exists also an intermediate category, semi-rural areas , which includes all agglomerations that are not urban and that meet the following criteria: (i) at least 3000 inhabitants, (ii) at least 500 workers, with at least 50% of them being engaged in non-agricultural activities, and total area of the district corresponds to urban space, and the w	Population size, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities, infrastructure and amenities	Since the 1998 Population and Housing General Census	Official definition used by the institution for the Census (see Weblink 3). No other definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblinks 1 and 2). We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys. This definition differs from that found by UN DESA (see Weblink 4).
Argentina	Instituto Nacional De Estadística y Censo (INDEC)	Household survey	Encuesta Permanente De Hogares (EPH), since 2003	The EPH is conducted only in some urban areas: 31 urban agglomerations (provincial capitals and urban agglomerations with more than 100,000 inhabitants).	–	–	–
		Household survey	Encuesta Anual de Hogares Urbanos (EAHU), since 2010	The EAHU is conducted only in urban areas: localities with 2000 or more inhabitants.	Population size	Since the 1947 Census	Census definition according to which rural areas are localities with less than 2000 people, and urban areas are localities with 2000 or more people.
Armenia, Republic of	National Statistical Service	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2008				
		Household survey	Integrated Living Conditions Survey (ILCS), since 2007	According to UN DESA (See Weblink 2) , urban areas are cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or non-agricultural workers and their families.	Population size, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities	–	No definition found in the English version of the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
		Establishment survey	Report on Number of Employees and Wages / Salaries, since 1950				
		Establishment survey	Labour Cost Survey				
Australia	Bureau of Statistics	Household survey	Monthly Labour Force Survey, since 1978	Rural areas are all areas that are not urban. Urban areas include all urban centres. An urban centre is a cluster of contiguous SA1 (statistical area level 1) with an aggregated population exceeding 1000 persons contained within SA1s that are 'of urban character': (i) have an urban Mesh Block population greater or equal to 45% of the total population and dwelling density greater or equal to 45 dwellings per km2; or (ii) have a population density greater or equal to 100 persons per km2 and a dwelling density greater or equal to 50 dwellings per km2; or (iii) have a population density greater or equal to 200 person per km2.	Population size and density, dwelling density	Since the introduction of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) in 2011.	Official definition used by the institution. We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys.
		Establishment survey	Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (biannual since 2012), Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (2012)				
Azerbaijan, Republic of	State Statistical Committee (SSC)	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS), since 2003	According to UN DESA (See Weblink 2) , urban areas are cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such, usually according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or non-agricultural workers and their families.	Population size, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities	–	The only definition found in the English version of the Website of the institution is not very clear: Urban areas include towns and settlements, the rest settlements are considered as rural areas (see Weblink 1).
		Establishment survey	Establishment surveys, since 1990				
Benin	Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique (INSAE)	Household survey	Enquête Modulaire Intégrée sur les conditions de vie des ménages (EMICOV) 2011	Urban areas: (i) all administrative centres of communes with at least 10,000 residents and at least one of the following infrastructure services: post and telecommunications office, public treasury office, water supply system (SBEE), electricity (SBEE), medical center, school with general secondary education, and (ii) all districts having at least four of the infrastructure and amenities services listed above, and at least 10,000 inhabitants. Rural areas: all areas not classified as urban.	Administrative area, population size, infrastructure and amenities	Since the 2002 Population and Housing General Census	Official definition used by the institution for the Census (see Weblink 1). We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys.
Bhutan	Ministry of Labour and Human Resources	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2012	According to UN DESA (see Weblink 2) , the urban-rural definition used in the 2005 census follows the classification of the Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services (DUEDES). An area to be declared as 'urban' (Thromde) the following criteria (up to 75% implying 4 out of the 5 outlined) should be met: a) A minimum population of 1,500 people; b) A population density of 1,000 persons or more per square kilometer; c) More than fifty percent of the population should depend on non primary activities; d) The area of the urban center should not be less than 1.5 square kilometers; and e) Potential for future growth of the urban center particularly in terms of its revenue base. As of 2005, there are 28 declared urban centres and 26 satellite towns.	Population size and density, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities, surface area, potential for future growth of the urban center (revenue base)	–	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1). In the LFS, the block for the urban has been demarcated by the Department of Urban and Housing Development, Ministry of Works and Human Settlement (see Weblinks 3 and 4).
		Establishment survey	Establishment census, since 1998				

Bolivia	Instituto Nacional de Estadística	Household survey	Encuesta Trimestral de Empleo (ETE), since 2009 Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (EIH), since 1989	The ETE and the EIH are conducted only in urban areas: the nine departmental capitals (La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Sucre, Oruro, Potosí, Tarija, Trinidad and Cobija) and the town of El Alto, which is separate from La Paz.	Administrative area Administrative area	— —	According to ECLAC (see Web link 2), in the Population Censuses (1976, 1992, 2001), rural areas are defined as localities of less than 2000 inhabitants, and urban areas as localities of 2000 or more inhabitants.
Botswana	Central Statistics Office	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2005-2006	Rural areas are all areas that are not urban. Urban areas comprise cities and towns, and urban villages with a 2001 Census population of 5000 or more and at least 75 percent of its workforce engaged in non-agricultural economic activities.	Settlement area, population size, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities	Since the 2001 Housing Census	Official definition used by the institution for the Census and the LFS.
Brazil	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics)	Household survey Household survey	Pesquisa Mensal de Emprego - PME (Monthly Employment Survey), since 1980 Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios - PNAD (National Household Sample Survey) 2012	The PME is conducted only in some urban areas: Metropolitan areas of Recife, Salvador, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Porto Alegre. The classification of urban/rural areas (or the identification of urban perimeters) is based on the current municipal laws at the time of the 2000 Demographic Census. Urban areas: administrative centres of municipalities and districts, and isolated urban areas. Rural areas: all areas not defined as urban.	Settlement type Administrative and legal area	— Since the 2000 Demographic Census	— Official definition used by the institution for the Demographic Census and the PNAD.
Bulgaria	National Statistical Institute	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS), since 1993	According to UN DESA (see Weblink 2), urban areas consist of towns, that is, localities legally established as urban. According to the Wye Group Handbook, 2nd edition (see Weblink 3), rural areas are defined according to the following criteria: (i) population density of less than 150 people per square kilometre, and (ii) the biggest town of the municipality of less than 30,000 inhabitants.	Administrative and legal area, population size and density	—	No definition found in the English version of the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
Burkina Faso	Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INSD)	Household survey	Enquête Annuelle sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (QUIBB_2007)	Urban areas: (i) localities acting as the administrative centre of an administrative unit (region and province), and (ii) localities with more than 5000 inhabitants, and with a minimum of socio-economic and administrative infrastructure (schools, administrative services, drinking water supply system, and electricity). In some studies, urban areas are defined as all areas with at least 10,000 inhabitants. Rural areas: all areas not defined as urban.	Administrative area, population size, infrastructure and amenities	—	Official definition used by the institution (see Weblink 1). We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys.
Cambodia	National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning	Household survey	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2012 Cambodia Labor Force and Child Labor Survey 2012	According to UN DESA (see Weblink 2) , up to 1998 census, the designation of urban areas was based only on administrative criteria (e.g., municipalities of Phnom Penh, Bokor and Kep and 13 additional urban centres). Since 2005, urban areas include every commune that meets at least one of the following criteria: (a) population density exceeding 200 per km, (b) percentage of predominant male employment in agriculture below 50 percent, or (c) total population of the commune exceeding 2,000. To improve time trend comparability, the proportion urban for the 1998 census was recalculated based on the revised classification of urban areas adopted in the 2008 census.	Administrative area, population size and density, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities	Since the 2008 General Population Census	No definition found in the CSES, LFS and Census sections of the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1 and 4). The only definition of urban/rural areas presented in the Website is an outdated one corresponding to the 1998 Census (see Weblink 3).
Canada	Statistics Canada	Household survey Establishment survey	Monthly Labour Force Survey, since 1952 Monthly Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, since 1991	Urban areas have a minimum population concentration of 1000 persons and a population density of at least 400 persons per km ² . All territory outside urban areas is classified as rural areas .	Population size and density	Since the 1961 Census. New terminology for urban and rural areas in the 2011 Census.	Official definition used by the institution for the Census of Population. We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys.
Chile	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas	Household survey	Nueva Encuesta Nacional de Empleo (NENE), since 2010	Cities or major urban centres: cities or sets of adjacent cities with 40000 or more inhabitants. Other urban centres: urban centers with less than 40000 inhabitants. Rural areas: localities with a population size of less than 1000 inhabitants, or between 1001 and 2000 inhabitants with economically active population being predominantly involved in primary sector activities.	Population size, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities	Since the 1992 Population and Housing Census	Official definition used by the institution for the Census and the NENE.
China	National Bureau of Statistics	Household survey	Annual Sample Survey on Labour Force 2010	According to UN DESA (see Weblink 2) , for the 2010 Census, urban areas include all urban residents meeting the criterion defined by the National Bureau of Statistics of China in 2008, i.e., the criterion used in the 2000 census (City Districts with an average population density of at least 1,500 persons per square kilometer, other population in suburban-district units and township-level units meeting criteria such as "contiguous built-up area," being the location of the local government, or being a Street or having a Resident Committee), plus residents living in villages or towns in outer urban and suburban areas that are directly connected to municipal infrastructure, and that receive public services from urban municipalities.	Administrative area, population density, infrastructure and amenities	Since the 2010 Census	The English version of the Website of the institution is outdated and incomplete. Three different definitions of urban/rural areas are presented (see Weblink 1), but this information has not been updated since 2002.
Colombia	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)	Household survey	Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH), since 2006	Urban areas: capital cities, metropolitan areas, and administrative centres of the municipalities (geographical areas defined by an urban perimeter, which boundaries are set by City Council agreements. They correspond to the areas where the administrative headquarters of municipalities are located). Rural areas : all areas not classified as urban (populated rural centres poverty criteria) and other criteria and dispersed rural areas). Other criteria are used to classify urban/rural areas, including the proportion of the population with unsatisfied basic needs.	Administrative area, unsatisfied basic needs (i.e., poverty criteria)	Since the 1985 Census	From the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1), it is not clear what are the concrete criteria used to define urban/rural areas.

Costa Rica	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC)	Household survey	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO), since 2010	Urban areas: Administrative centres of cantons, including adjacent areas with clear urban characteristics such as streets, sidewalks, electric lights, and other urban services. Rural areas: Administrative area, infrastructure and amenities	Administrative area, infrastructure and amenities	Since the 1984 Census	Official definition used by the institution. We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys.
	Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social (CCSS)	Administrative record	Estadística de patronos, trabajadores y salarios				Statistics are disaggregated by province and canton, but not by urban and rural area (see Weblink 1).
Cuba	Oficina Nacional de Estadística (ONE)	Household survey	Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación (ENO), since 1984	Urban areas: population settlements considered as urban according to the 1981 Population and Housing Census, administrative centres of municipalities, and population settlements with 2000 or more inhabitants with the following urban characteristics: paved streets, presence of public spaces, street lighting, piped water, sewage, medical and educational facilities, public telephony services, post and telegraph, and radio and television signals. Rural areas: all areas not classified as urban. Depending on the number of dwellings and the distance between them, rural areas are considered as either concentrated or dispersed.	Administrative area, population size, infrastructure and amenities	Since the 2002 Population and Housing Census	Official definition used by the institution for the Census. No other definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1). We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys.
Czech Republic	Czech Statistical Office	Household survey	Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS), since 1993	Urban areas: municipalities with at least 2,000 inhabitants. Rural areas: municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants.	Administrative area, population size		Official definition used by the institution (see Weblink 1).
Dominican Republic	Banco Central de la República Dominicana	Household survey	Encuesta Nacional de Fuerza de Trabajo (ENFT), since 2003	Urban areas: administrative centres of municipalities and municipal districts of the country. Rural areas: the rest of the territory ("secciones" and "parajes").	Administrative area	Since the 2002 Population and Housing Census	The institution uses the Census definition (the ONE official definition)
	Oficina Nacional de Estadística (ONE)	Household survey	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (ENHOGAR), since 2005				Official definition used by the institution for the Census and the ENHOGAR.
Ecuador	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC)	Household survey	Encuesta Nacional de Empleo, Desempleo y Subempleo (ENEMDU) 2011	Rural areas: human settlements with less than 2000 inhabitants. Urban areas: human settlements with 2000 or more inhabitants.	Population size	Since the 2001 Population and Housing Census	Official definition used by the institution for the ENEMDU.
Egypt	Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS)	Household survey Establishment survey	Labour Force Sample Survey, since 1957 Statistics of employment, wages and hours of work	According to UN DESA (See Weblink 2), urban areas include the Governorates of Al-Qahirah (Cairo), Al-Iskandariyah (Alexandria), Bur Sa'id (Port Said), Al-Isma'iliyah (Ismailia) and As-Suways (Suez); frontier governorates; and capitals of other governorates as well as district capitals (markaz).	Administrative area		No definition found in the English version of the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
El Salvador	Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (DIGESTYC)	Household survey	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EHPM), since 1975	Urban areas include all census segments that meet the following criteria: (1) census segments where mayor's offices are located, i.e. origin segments of urban centres (OCU) ; (2) Conglomerate of segments that meet the characteristics of a population nucleus (NP), a housing nucleus (NH), or a conglomerate of housing blocks (CVM), and that border or enclose OCU's ; (3) Two or more segments that meet the characteristics of a NP, a NH, or a CVM, that are adjacent to each other, and that comprise in total 500 or more dwellings continuously grouped ;(4) segments classified as NP, NH or CVM that are adjacent to the urban area of another municipality ; (5) segments that do not meet any of the previous criteria but are completely confined within a formed urban sprawl. Rural areas: all census segments not classified as urban. NP: census segment with a population density of at least 1000 inhabitants per km2. NH: census segment with a surface area of no more than 0,6 km2. CVM: census segment where at least 60% of the dwellings are grouped forming blocks with an area of no more than 20,000 m2.	Administrative area, population density, surface area, number and concentration of dwellings	Since 2008	Official definition used by the institution for the EHPM.
Estonia	Statistics Estonia	Household survey	Estonian Labour Force Survey (ELFS), since 1995	Urban settlements: cities, cities without municipal status and towns. Rural settlements: small towns and villages.	Settlement type	Since the 2000 Population and Housing Census	Official definition used by the institution (see Weblink 1).
Ethiopia	Central Statistical Agency	Household survey	National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) 2005	Rural areas comprise all areas not classified as urban. Urban areas are generally defined as localities with 2000 or more inhabitants. In the 1994 Population and Housing Census Cartographic work, however, for practical purposes urban areas include the following regardless of the number of inhabitants: (i) All administrative capitals (Regional capitals, Zonal capitals and Wereda capitals), (ii) Localities with Urban Dweller's Association (UDAs) not included in (i), (iii) All localities which are not included either in (i) or (ii) above having a population of 1000 or more persons, and whose inhabitants are primarily engaged in non-agricultural activities.	Administrative area, population size, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities	Since the first NLFS in 1999 (definition from the 1994 Population and Housing Census)	Official definition used by the institution for the NLFS.

France	Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE)	Household survey	Enquete Emploi en Continu, since 2003	Predominantly rural areas , or rural areas, include all small urban municipalities and rural municipalities not belonging to predominantly urban areas (urban centers, periurban rings and multipolar municipalities). Urban centres: urban units with a minimum of 10000 jobs in the centre itself or in adjacent units. Periurban rings: where urbanization is continuous (without enclaves) and a minimum of 40% of the population works in the main urban centre or another municipality of the ring. Multipolar municipalities: are contiguous rural municipalities and urban units outside urban areas, where at least 40% of active residents work in several urban areas, without reaching this percentage for any of them.	Administrative area, settlement type, number of jobs, and whether place of work is an urban area	New urban areas zoning in 2010	Official definition used by the institution. We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys.
		Administrative record	Déclaration Annuelle de Données Sociales (DADS), Salaires dans l'Industrie, le Commerce et les Services	–	–	–	Data collected by the Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Vieillesse (CNAV) and the Direction Generale des Impots (DGI). Statistics are disaggregated by region and department, but not by urban and rural area (see Weblink 1).
		Establishment survey	Enquete Trimestrielle Activité et Conditions d'Emploi de la Main d'Oeuvre (ACEMO), since 2000	–	–	–	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
Ghana	Ghana Statistical Service	Household survey	Ghana Living Standards Survey (Sixth round) 2012-2013	Rural areas : settlements with less than 5000 people. Urban areas : settlements with 5000 or more people.	Population size	Last update of the Geographical areas classification in 2010	Official definition used by the institution.
Greece	Hellenic Statistical Authority (EL.STAT.)	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS), since 1981	Urban areas : municipal communes with 10,000 inhabitants or more. Semi-urban areas : municipal and local communes with 2,000 to 9,999 inhabitants. Rural areas : local communes up to 1,999 inhabitants.	Administrative area, population size	–	Official definition used by the institution (see Weblinks 1 and 2). In the LCS, agriculture, forestry and fishing industries are not covered.
		Establishment survey	Labour Cost Survey (LCS), 2004				
Guatemala	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)	Household survey	Encuesta Nacional de Empleo e Ingresos (ENEI) 2011	Urban areas : cities, towns and villages (departmental and municipal administrative centres), as well as populated places within colony and condominium categories and populated places with more than 2000 inhabitants, provided that in these places more than half of households have access to electric lighting and piped water inside their homes. Rural areas : all areas not classified as urban.	Administrative area, population size, infrastructure and amenities	Since the 2002 Housing Census	Official definition used by the institution for the ENEI.
Haiti	Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI)	Household survey	Enquete sur les Conditions de Vie en Haiti (ECVH) 2001	According to ECLAC (see Weblink 2), urban areas include cities and administrative centres of communes, in addition to agglomerations of some importance with housing units similar to those found in cities, even if they have only a few hundred inhabitants. Rural areas comprise all areas not considered as urban.	Administrative area	Since the 1971 Housing Census	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
Honduras	Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (DGEC), Ministerio de Planificación, Coordinación y Presupuesto	Household survey	Encuesta Continua sobre Fuerza de Trabajo (ECFT), since 1986	The ECFT is conducted only in some urban areas : the urban sectors in all the geographical regions of the country, except the departments of Islas de la Bahía and Gracias a Dios. In 1986 the survey provided information on 16 cities, and in 1987 on 5 principal cities.	Settlement type	–	–
	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)	Household survey	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EPHMP), since 2001	According to ECLAC (see Weblink 2) and UN DESA (see Weblink 3), urban areas are defined as populated centres with 2,000 inhabitants or more that also meet the following criteria: 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. Rural areas include all areas not defined as urban.	Population size, infrastructure and amenities	Since the 1974 Housing Census	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
India	Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment	Household survey	Third Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey 2012-2013	Urban areas : (a) Statutory towns (STs): all places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc. (b) Census towns (CTs): all places that satisfied the following criteria: (i) a minimum population of 5,000 ; (ii) at least 75% of the male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits ; (iii) a density of population of at least 400 per km2. (c) Outgrowths (OGs): viable units such as villages or part of villages contiguous to a ST and possess the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca roads, electricity, taps, drainage system, education institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks, etc.Examples of OGs are Railway colonies, University campuses, Port areas, that may come up near a city or STs outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limity of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Rural areas : all areas other than urban.	Administrative area, population size and density, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities, infrastructure and amenities	Since the 2011 Census	Official definition used by India for the Census (see Weblink 2). No definition found in the Website of the Labour Bureau (see Weblink 1).
Indonesia	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	Household survey	National Labor Force Survey (NLFS), since 1986	Urban areas : village equivalent administrative areas which satisfies certain criteria in terms of population density, percentage of agricultural households, and a number of urban facilities such as roads, formal education facilities, public health services, etc. Rural areas definition not specified. According to UN DESA (see Weblink 2) , the Census definition of urban areas is as follows: Municipalities (kotamadya), regency capitals (kabupaten) and other places with urban characteristics.	Administrative area, population density, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities, infrastructure and amenities	–	Official definition used by the institution (see Weblink 1). No other information found in the English version of the Website of the institution. In the SWS, agriculture, forestry and fishing industries are excluded.
		Establishment survey	Survey on Wages and Salaries (SWS)				
		Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS), since 2005				

Iran, Islamic Republic of	Statistical Centre of Iran	Household survey	Survey of household employment and unemployment characteristics, since 1977	Urban area or city: every geographical area with a municipality. In censuses before 1986 all county centres (Shahrestan), irrespective of their population size, and places with a population of 5000 persons and more were considered as city. Rural area or village: one or more contiguous places and lands (agricultural or non-agricultural) located outside city borders and having independent registered or conventional boundaries. Any village inhabited by one or more households at the time of enumeration is considered as an "inhabited village", otherwise, it is considered an "uninhabited village".	Administrative area	Since the 1986 Population and Housing Census	Official definition used by the institution (see Weblink 1). In the SME and SOM surveys, agriculture, forestry and fishing industries are not covered.
Ireland	Central Statistical Office (CSO)	Household survey	Quarterly National Household Survey, since 1997	Urban areas are towns with a population of 1500 or more, while settlements with a population of less than 1500 are classified as rural areas .	Population size	Since the Census 2011. New criteria have been introduced to define Census towns.	Official definition used by the institution for the Census. We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys.
Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS), since 1954	Urban areas: localities with 2,000 or more residents. These localities are classified into sub-groups by size. Rural areas: localities with less than 2,000 residents (In the LFS, they are classified into three categories: (i) Kibbutzim ; (ii) Moshavim and collective moshavim ; and (iii) Other rural localities).	Population size	Since the 2008 Population and Housing Census.	Official definition used by the institution for the Census and surveys. In the JVS, agriculture, forestry and fishing industries are excluded.
		Household survey	Income Survey 2011				
		Establishment survey	Job Vacancy Survey (JVS), since 2009				
		Administrative record	Employment and Wages	—	—	—	Based on reports to the National Insurance Institute (NII) and other administrative sources. Statistics are not disaggregated by urban and rural area (see Weblink 1).
Japan	Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Telecommunications	Household survey	Monthly Labour Force Survey, since 1947	According to the UNSD Demographic Yearbook 2005 (see Weblink 2), urban areas are defined as: Cities (shi) having 50 000 or more inhabitants with 60 per cent or more of the houses located in the main built-up areas and 60 per cent or more of the population (including their dependants) engaged in manufacturing, trade or other urban type of business. Alternatively, a shi having urban facilities and conditions as defined by the prefectural order is considered as urban. According to the Wye Group Handbook, 2nd edition (see Weblink 3), urban areas are defined as the territories of municipalities with a population density of 500 inhabitants or more per km ² . Rural areas are those which are not classified as urban.	Population size and density, concentration of dwellings, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities	—	No definition found in the Website of the institutions (see Weblink 1)
	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Establishment survey	Annual Basic Survey on Wage Structure (since 1948), Monthly Labour Survey (since 1923)				
Kazakhstan, Republic of	The Agency of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Household survey	Sample survey of employment, since 2001	Population centre: a part of compactly populated territory of the republic arising as a result of economic and other social activities of people, with a population of at least 50 people, accounted for and registered in accordance with law-prescribed procedures and governed by local representative and executive bodies. Population centres are divided into urban and rural ones. Urban population centres include cities of republican, oblast and raion status and settlements located under their administrative jurisdiction; rural population centres include all other centres regardless of their administrative jurisdiction.	Administrative and legal area, economic and social activity, and population size	—	Official definition used by the institution (see Weblinks 1 and 2). It differs from the definition found by UN DESA (see Weblink 3).
		Establishment survey	Survey on monthly wages				
Kenya	National Bureau of Statistics	Household survey	Integrated Household Budget Survey (IHBS) 2005-2006	Urban areas comprise urban centres whose population was estimated at 2000 or higher during the 1999 Population and Housing Census. Rural areas include all areas not classified as urban.	Population size	Since the 1999 Population and Housing Census.	Official definition used by the institution for the IHBS.
Korea, Republic of	Statistics Korea	Household survey	Economically Active Population Survey, since 1962	According to the OECD (see Weblink 2), urban and rural areas in Korea are generally categorized in one of four official administrative levels: Shi/Do (Municipality/Province), Shi/Gun/Gu (City/County/District), Eup/Myeon/Dong (Township), and Ri (Village). In some parts of the country, however, Ri is customarily called Gu or Dong. The new administrative classification system, adopted in 1995, make it difficult to define urban and rural areas. The Korean National Statistical Office (KNSO) declared that the current definition of urban and rural areas is only for administrative purpose. In 2007, the KNSO provided a new dichotomy using twelve variables (population density, average yearly rate of population increase, rate of support for the old people, rate of full-time farming households, rate of household with main income coming from agriculture, number of businesses in agriculture and forestry, number of businesses in fisheries, number of manufacture businesses, number of whole-sale and retail businesses, number of businesses in restaurants and hotels,share of land use for urban purposes, and share of forest area). See Weblink 2 for more details.	Population density, population growth rate, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities, rate of support for elderly	2007	No definition found in the English version of the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1).
	Ministry of Employment and Labor	Establishment survey	Labor Force Survey at Establishments, since 1968				
Lesotho	Bureau of Statistics	Household survey	Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2008	According to UN DESA (See Weblink 2), urban areas are district headquarters and other settlements with rapid population growth and with facilities that tend to encourage people to engage in non-agricultural economic activities.	Settlement type, population growth, infrastructure and amenities	—	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
Liberia	Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS)	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2010	Rural areas are defined as all settlements with a population of less than 2000. Urban areas are defined as all settlements with a population of 2000 or more.	Population size	Since 2010	Official definition used by the institution for the LFS.

Malawi	National Statistical Office	Household survey	Third Integrated Household Survey (IHS3) 2010-2011	Urban areas include Lilongwe City, Blantyre City, Mzuzu City, and the Municipality of Zomba. All other areas are considered as rural areas .	Settlement type	Since the 2008 Population and Housing Census.	Official definition used by the institution for the IHS3.
Maldives	Statistics Division, Department of National Planning	Household survey	Vulnerability and Poverty Assessment (VPA) Survey 2004	Urban areas : the capital, Malé. Rural areas : inhabited islands of the administrative atolls.	Administrative area	Since the 2000 Population and Housing Census	Official definition used by the institution for the VPA.
Mali	Département Observatoire de l'Emploi et de la Formation professionnelle (DOEF) de l'Agence Nationale Pour l'Emploi (ANPE)	Household survey	Enquête Permanente Auprès des Ménages (EPAM) 2010	Urban areas : 37 communes considered as urban according to the administrative definition given by the General Code for Local Authorities (these 37 urban communes were created thanks to the decentralisation - law 99/035, 10 August 1999). Rural areas : the rest of the territory.	Administrative and legal area	Since the 2009 Population and Housing General Census	Official definition used by the INSTAT for the Census (see Weblink 2). No definition found in the Website of the DOEF (see Weblink 1). This definition differs from that found by UN DESA (see Weblink 3).
Mauritius	Statistics Mauritius	Household survey	Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS), since 1999	According to the UNSD Demographic Yearbook 2005 (see Weblink 2), urban areas are defined as towns with proclaimed legal limits.	Administrative and legal area	–	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
Mexico	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)	Household survey	Encuesta Nacional Continua de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE), since 2005	Rural areas defined as the territories of the communities with less than 2500 inhabitants. Urban areas defined as the territories of the communities with 2500 or more inhabitants.	Population size	Since at least 2005	Official definition used by the institution for the ENOE survey
		Establishment survey	Encuesta Mensual de Servicios, since 2005	–	–	–	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
Moldova, Republic of	National Bureau of Statistics	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1998	According to UN DESA (See Weblink 2), urban areas are 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.	Population size, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities	–	No definition found in the English version of the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1).
Morocco	Direction de la Statistique du Haut Commissariat au Plan du Maroc (DS-HCP)	Household survey	Enquête Nationale sur l'Emploi, since 1999	Urban areas : 391 localities in the 2004 Census, divided into urban municipalities and urban centres. Rural areas : the rest of the territory.	Settlement type	Since the 2004 Population and Housing General Census	Official definition used by the institution for the Census (see Weblink 2). No other definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1). We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys.
Namibia	Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2012	According to UN DESA (See Weblink 2), urban areas are district headquarters and other settlements with rapid population growth and with facilities that tend to encourage people to engage in non-agricultural economic activities.	Settlement type, population growth, infrastructure and amenities	–	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
Nepal	Central Bureau of Statistics	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2008	The distinction between urban and rural areas is based on the official classifications made by the Ministry of Local Development (GoN). At the time of the 2001 Population Census there were 58 municipalities. One of them (Kathmandu) was designated as a metropolitan city, and three others (Lalitpur, Pokhara and Biratnagar) as sub-metropolitan cities.	Administrative and legal area	Since the 2001 Population Census	Official definition used by the institution for the LFS (see Weblink 1)
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand	Household survey	Quarterly Labour Force Survey, since 1986	Urban areas are non-administrative areas with urban characteristics and a high to moderate concentration of population. They are classified into three parts. Main urban areas : centres with populations of 30,000 or more. Secondary urban areas : centres with populations between 10,000 and 29,999. Minor urban areas : centres with populations of 1,000 or more not already classified as urban (that is, not falling within a main or secondary urban area). Rural areas : those areas not specifically designated as 'urban'. They include towns of fewer than 1,000 population plus administrative district territory where this is not included in an urban area. Rural areas include offshore islands.	Population size and density	Urban Area classification revised for the 1991 Census of Population and Dwellings.	Official definition used by the institution. We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys. See Weblink 2 for the Experimental Urban/Rural Profile Classification.
		Establishment survey	Quarterly Labour Cost Survey (since 1992), Quarterly Employment Survey (since 1989)	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	Dirección de Censos y Encuestas del Instituto Nacional de Información y Desarrollo (INIDE)	Household survey	Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH), since 2009	Urban areas : departmental, regional and municipal administrative centres, as well as population concentrations with 1000 or more inhabitants that show some urban characteristics, such as paved roads, electricity, industrial and commercial centres, etc. Rural areas : Population concentrations with less than 1000 inhabitants that do not meet the specified minimum urban conditions, and the sparse population.	Administrative area, population size, infrastructure and amenities	Since the 2005 Population and Housing Census	Official definition used by the institution for the Census. We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys.
Nigeria	National Bureau of Statistics	Household survey	Labour Force Survey 2009	According to UN DESA (See Weblink 2), urban areas are towns with 20,000 inhabitants or more whose occupations are not mainly agrarian.	Population size, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities	–	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
Norway	Statistics Norway	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS), since 1972	Urban settlement : (1) A hub of buildings shall be registered as an urban settlement if it is inhabited by at least 200 persons (60 - 70 dwellings). (2) The distance between the buildings shall normally not exceed 50 metres. Deviations are allowed for areas that cannot/are not to be occupied, for example parks, sport facilities, industrial areas or natural barriers such as rivers or arable land. Also included are agglomerations that naturally belong to the urban settlement with up to a distance of 400 metres from the centre of the urban settlement. Urban settlements	Settlement type, population size, distance between buildings	Since the 1960 Population Census. A new method for automatic delimitation of the urban settlements has been used since	Official definition used by the institution (see Weblink 1). No reference at all to urban and rural areas in the LFS, Job vacancies and
		Establishment survey	Job vacancies, since 2010	–	–	–	–

		Establishment survey	Labour costs, since 1998	are geographical areas with dynamic boundaries. Thus the number of urban settlements and their boundaries will change over time, depending on construction activity and changes of resident population. The delimitation of the urban settlements is independent of the administrative boundaries. Rural settlement: any settlement not categorized as urban.		Settlements has been used since 1999 (see Weblink 2).	Labour costs sections of the Website of the institution (see Weblink 3).
Pakistan	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2012-2013	Urban domain: Karachi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Sialkot, Sargodha, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Peshawar, Quetta and Islamabad are considered as large cities. Each of these cities constitutes a separate stratum, further sub-stratified according to low, middle and high income groups based on the information collected in respect of each enumeration block at the time of demarcation/ updating of urban area sampling frame. Remaining urban areas: in all the four provinces after excluding the population of large cities from the population of an administrative division, the remaining urban population is grouped together to form a stratum. Rural domain: each administrative district in the Punjab, Sindh and NWFP is considered an independent stratum whereas in Balochistan, each administrative division constitutes a stratum.	Administrative area	Since the 1998 Population Census	Official definition used by the institution for the LFS (see Weblink 1).
Panama	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC)	Household survey	Encuesta de Propósitos Múltiples (EPM) 2013	Rural areas: all areas not classified as urban. Urban areas: localities with 1,500 inhabitants or more, having the following urban characteristics: electricity, water-supply and sewerage systems, paved roads and access to commercial establishments, secondary schools and social and recreational centres.	Population size, infrastructure and amenities	Since the 1950 Population and Housing Census	Official definition used by the institution for the Census and the EPM.
Paraguay	Dirección General De Estadísticas, Encuestas y Censos (DGEEC)	Household survey	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH) 2012	Urban areas: centres of the official districts, defined according to administrative laws, without any other special consideration. Rural areas: all areas outside the centres of the official districts.	Administrative and legal area	Since the 1972 Population and Housing Census	Official definition used by the institution for the Census. We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys.
Peru	Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI)	Household survey	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO), since 1995	Urban area (Census definition): part of the territory of a district, comprising populated centres, where each has a minimum of 100 dwellings grouped contiguously (urban populated centres). Rural area (Census definition): part of the territory of a district comprised of rural populated centres that extend from the edge of the urban populated centres to district boundaries. Urban areas (ENAHO definition): urban populated centres with 2000 or more inhabitants. Rural areas (ENAHO definition): urban populated centres with a population between 500 and 1999 inhabitants plus rural enumeration areas.	Administrative area, population size, number of dwellings	Since the 2007 Census	Official definitions used by the institution for the Census and the ENAHO.
Philippines	National Statistics Office	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS), since 1956	Urban areas include: (a) in their entirety, all cities and municipalities having a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometer ; (b) poblaciones or central districts of municipalities and cities which have a population density of at least 500 persons per square kilometer ; (c) poblaciones or central districts not included in (a) and (b) regardless of the population size, which have the following: (i) street pattern, i.e., network of streets in either parallel or right angle orientation, (ii) at least six establishments (commercial, manufacturing, recreational, and/or personal services at least once a month), (iii) at least three of the following: (1) a town hall, church or chapel with religious services at least once a month, (2) a public plaza or cemetery, (3) a public plaza or building where trading activities are carried on at least once a month, (4) a public building like school, hospital, puericulture and health center or library ; and (d) barangays having at least 1,000 inhabitants meeting the conditions set forth in (c) above, and where the occupation of the inhabitants is predominantly non-farming or non-fishing. Rural areas: all areas not falling under any of the above classifications.	Administrative area, population density, infrastructure and amenities, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities	Since the 1980 Census of Population and Housing	Official definition used by the institution for the Census and the LFS (see Weblink 1).

Portugal	Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Statistics Portugal	Household survey	Inquérito ao Emprego, since 1974	<p>Predominantly urban areas: districts which meet at least one of the following criteria: (1) the highest mean value between the weight of the resident population in the total population of the district and the weight of the area in the total area of the district corresponds to urban space, and the weight of the area in predominantly rural space occupancy does not exceed 50% of the total area district; (2) the district includes the headquarters of the City Council and has a resident population of more than 5,000 inhabitants; (3) the district integrates fully or partially a place with a resident population of at least 5000 inhabitants, and the weight of the population of the place in the total population residing in the district or in the total population of the place is at least 50%. Medium urban areas: districts which meet at least one of the following criteria : (1) the highest mean value between the weight of the resident population in the total population of the district and the weight of the area in the t meeting the conditions set forth in (c) above, and where the occupation of the inhabitants is predominantly non-farming or non-fishing. Rural areas: all areas not falling under any of the above classifications.</p>	Administrative area, population size and population size relative to district size	Since 2009	Official definition used by the institution (see Weblink 1).
Russian Federation	Russian Federation Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat)	Household survey Establishment survey Establishment survey	Population Sample Survey of Employment, since 1992 Information about the composition of costs of labor organizations (sample survey) Information about quantity of wages and workers' movement	<p>According to UN DESA (See Weblink 2), urban areas are 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.</p>	Population size, administrative area, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities	–	No definition found in the English version of the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
Senegal	Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD)	Household survey	Enquête de Suivi de la Pauvreté au Sénégal (ESPS) 2011	In Senegal, the definition of urban refers to that of the commune. Thus, urban areas consists of all localities erected in communes, and that, whatever the number of inhabitants. Rural areas correspond to the rest of the territory.	Administrative area	Since the 1976 Population and Housing General Census	Official definition used by the institution for the Census (see Weblinks 2 and 3). No other definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1). We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys. This definition differs from that found by UN DESA (see Weblink 4).
Sierra Leone	Statistics Sierra Leone	Household survey	Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS) 2003-2004	According to UN DESA (See Weblink 2), urban areas are towns with 2,000 inhabitants or more.	Population size	–	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
South Africa	Statistics South Africa	Household survey Establishment survey	Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), since 2008 Quarterly Employment Statistics (QES), since 2005	<p>Rural areas include all areas not classified as urban. Rural areas may comprise one or more of the following: tribal areas, commercial farms and informal settlements. Urban areas are continuously built-up areas with characteristics such as type of economic activity and land use. Cities, towns, townships, suburbs, etc. are typical urban areas. An urban area is one which was proclaimed as such (i.e. in an urban municipality under the old demarcation) or classified as such during census demarcation by the Geography department of Stats SA, based on their observation of the aerial photographs or on other information.</p>	Settlement type, economic activity and land use	Since the first QLFS in 2008 Since the first QES in 2005	Official definition used by the institution for the Census and the QLFS. We assume that the institution applies this definition to all other surveys.
Spain	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social	Household survey Establishment survey Establishment survey	Encuesta Continua de Población Activa, since 1964 Encuesta Trimestral y Anual de Coste Laboral (since 2000 & 2001), Encuesta Anual de Estructura Salarial (since 2004) Encuesta Trimestral de Coyuntura Laboral, since 1990	<p>Rural areas are defined as municipalities with less than 2000 inhabitants. Intermediate rural areas are municipalities having between 2001 and 10000 inhabitants. Urban areas are municipalities with more than 10000 inhabitants.</p>	Population size	– – –	Official definition used by the institution for the Census of Population. We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys. No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)

	Servicio Público de Empleo Estatal (SEPE)	Administrative record	Demandantes de empleo, paro registrado, contratos registrados y prestaciones por desempleo	-	-	-	Statistics are disaggregated by autonomous community and province, but not by urban and rural area (see Weblink 1).
Sri Lanka	Department of Census and Statistics	Household survey	Labour Force Survey, since 1990	Urban areas: all areas administered by Municipal and Urban councils. Estate areas: all plantations which are 20 acres or more in extent and with ten or more resident labourers. Rural areas: all areas other than urban and estate areas.	Administrative area; number of resident labourers for a given plantation land area (estate area criteria - considered urban)	Since the Census of Population and Housing 2001	Official definition used by the institution for the Census (see Weblink 2). We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries are not covered in the ASI. Note that Estate Areas are plantations which are considered
		Establishment survey	Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), since 1984				
Sudan	Central Bureau of Statistics	Household survey	Migration Labour Force Survey 1996	According to UN DESA (See Weblink 2), urban areas are localities of administrative and/or commercial importance or with a population of 5,000 inhabitants or more.	Administrative area, localities of commercial importance, population size	-	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Statistical Office	Household survey	Enquête Suisse sur la Population Active, since 1991	Urban areas: agglomerations and isolated cities (municipalities not attached to an agglomeration and with at least 10,000 inhabitants). An agglomeration satisfies the following conditions: (a) form a set of at least 20,000 inhabitants, thanks to the conglomeration of the territories of several adjacent municipalities. (b) have a central area which consists of a central municipality and, as appropriate, other municipalities each with at least 2,000 jobs and 85 jobs (persons employed in the municipality) to 100 employed persons residing in the municipality. In addition, these municipalities must either form a continuous built up area with the central municipality or have a common border with it, or have at least 1/6 of their labor force working there. (c) a municipality outside the central area will be attached to the agglomeration if at least 1/6 of its resident employed labor force works in the central area, as defined above, and if at least three of the five conditions listed below are met: (1) link of continuity of the built up area with the central municipality of the agglomeration. Non-built up areas (farmland or forests) should not exceed two hundred meters. (2) the combined population density / jobs per hectare of urbanized and agricultural (excluding pastures) surface must be above 10. (3) population growth over the past decade must be greater by more than ten percentage points compared to the national average. (This criterion applies only to municipalities that are not yet part of a city; for others, it will be taken for granted regardless of the rate achieved). (4) at least 1/3 of the resident labor force must be working in the central area. Municipalities adjacent to two agglomerations also meet this criterion if at least 40% of the resident employed labor force works in the two central areas, with at least 1/6 in both. (5) The proportion of residents who work in the primary sector should not exceed twice the national average. Rural areas: the rest of the territory.	Administrative area, population size and density, number and density of jobs, and other criteria	Since the 2000 Federal Population Census	Official definition used by the institution (see Weblinks 1 and 2).
Establishment survey	Enquête sur les Conventions Collectives de Travail en Suisse (ECS), since 1996						
Establishment survey	Enquête sur la Structure des Salaires (ESS), 1994						
		Administrative record	Swiss Wage Index, Statistics on Normal Workweek in Companies	-	-	-	Based on employee accident claims sent to the Office for the Centralisation of Accident Insurance Statistics (SSUV/SSAA). Statistics are not disaggregated by urban and rural area (see Weblinks).
Tanzania	National Bureau of Statistics	Household survey	Integrated Labour Force survey (ILFS) 2006	According to the Tanzania National Human Settlements Policy 2000 (see Weblink 2), rural areas comprise hamlets and villages (human settlements with less than 10000 people), and urban areas comprise minor towns, towns, municipals and cities (human settlements with 10000 or more people).	Population size	-	This definition may not apply to the ILFS. No other definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)
Thailand	National Statistical Office	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS), since 1963	Urban areas: municipal areas. 981 sanitary districts were reclassified as <i>Tambon</i> municipalities in 1999. Rural areas: non-municipal areas.	Administrative area	Since 1999	Official definition used by the institution for the Population and Housing Census (see Weblink 2). No other definition found in the English version of the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1). We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys.
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute	Household survey	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS), since 1988	Urban areas: settlements with a population of 20 001 and over. Rural areas: settlements with a population of 20 000 or less.	Population size	-	Official definition used by the institution for the HLFS (see Weblink 1)
Uganda	Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)	Household survey	Urban Labour Force Survey (ULFS) 2009	According to UN DESA (See Weblink 2), urban areas are gazetted cities, municipalities and towns with a population over 2,000 persons	Administrative area, population size	-	The ULFS was conducted only in three urban districts: Kampala, Wakiso and Mukono. There is currently no other Labour Force Survey in Uganda.

United Kingdom	Office for National Statistics	Household survey	Quarterly Labour Force Survey, since 1992	Rural areas comprise villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings in England and Wales. In Scotland, in addition to these types of area, accessible or very remote small towns are also included. Non rural areas consist of urban areas with a population of 10000 or more, and town fringe areas. In Scotland both large and small urban areas are also classified as non-rural.	Settlement type, population size	Rural and Urban Classification 2004, Official definition used by the first introduced in the LFS in Spring 2005		
		Establishment survey	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (since 1997), Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey (since 1963), Monthly Vacancy Survey (since 2001)	–	–	–	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)	
United States of America	U.S. Bureau of Census	Household survey	Current Population Survey (CPS), since 1940	Urban areas comprise a densely settled core of census tracts and/or census blocks that meet minimum population density requirements, along with contiguous territory containing nonresidential urban land uses as well as territory with low population density included to link outlying densely settled territory with the densely settled core. To qualify as an urban area on its own, the territory identified according to the criteria must encompass at least 2,500 people, at least 1,500 of which reside outside institutional group quarters. Urban areas that contain 50,000 or more people are designated as urbanized areas (UAs); urban areas that contain at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people are designated as urban clusters (UCs). The term “urban area” refers to both UAs and UCs. Rural areas encompass all population, housing, and territory not included within urban areas.	Population size and density, dwelling type, and urban/nonurban land use	Since the 2010 Census	Due to the lapse in government funding, the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1) is currently unavailable.	
		Establishment survey	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey, since 1919	–	–	–	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)	
	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	Establishment survey	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, since 2000	–	–	–	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)	
Establishment survey		Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), Data are disaggregated by metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. See Weblink 2 for the definition.	–	–	–	No definition of urban/rural areas found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)		
Uruguay	Instituto Nacional de Estadística	Household survey	Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH), since 2006	The ECH distinguishes four geographical areas: the Capital city Montevideo, localities with 5000 or more inhabitants, localities with less than 5000 inhabitants, and rural areas. According to ECLAC (see Weblink 2), Rural areas comprise all areas not considered as urban. Urban areas are defined based on practical and operational criteria, and partly in the provisions of the Population Centers Act (N° 10.723) and its subsequent amendments.	Administrative and legal area, and other criteria	Since the 1996 Census	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)	
Venezuela	Instituto Nacional de Estadística	Household survey	Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo, since 1967	According to ECLAC (see Weblink 2), rural areas are localities with less than 2500 people, and urban areas are localities with 2500 or more people.	Population size	Since the 2001 Population and Housing Census	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)	
Viet Nam	General Statistics Office	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2012	Urban areas include urban districts and wards within cities or towns. Rural areas are all the other base administrative units (communes).	Administrative area	Since the 2009 Population and Housing Census	Official definition used by the institution for the Census (see Weblink 2). No other definition found in the English version of the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1). We assume that the institution applies this definition to all surveys.	
Zambia	Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Household survey	Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2008	According to the UNSD Demographic Yearbook 2005 (see Weblink 2), urban areas are defined as: localities of 5 000 or more inhabitants, the majority of whom all depend on non-agricultural activities	Population size, predominance of agricultural/non-agricultural activities	–	No definition found in the Website of the institution (see Weblink 1)	