

2. UPRAVNO-TERITORIJALNI USTROJ

METODOLOŠKA OBJAŠNJENJA

Izvori i metode prikupljanja podataka

Županijski teritorijalni ustroj povijesni je čimbenik Republike Hrvatske. Prema nekim izvorima prve županije spominju se već u 10. stoljeću.

U statističkom ljetopisu iz 1874. (za dio područja današnje Hrvatske) navedeno je osam županija: Riječka, Zagrebačka, Varaždinska, Križevačka, Bjelovarska, Požeška, Virovitička i Srijemska, te šest okružja Vojne krajine i grad Rijeka kao samostalna upravna cjelina.

Nakon sjedinjenja Vojne krajine s civilnom Hrvatskom godine 1881. broj se županija povećao, ali su Dalmacija, Istra, Kvarnerski otoci, Međimurje i Baranja bili pod upravom Beča odnosno Budimpešte te su ostali izvan županijskog ustroja.

Zakonom o ustroju županija iz 1886. u Hrvatskoj je formirano osam županija: Bjelovarsko-križevačka, Ličko-krbavska, Modruško-riječka, Požeška, Srijemska, Varaždinska, Virovitička i Zagrebačka. Zanimljivo je da Dalmacija nije imala županije, nego je bila podijeljena na okružja (14), kotare (35) i općine (88).

Poslije propasti Austro-Ugarske Monarhije Hrvatska ulazi u sastav nove države, Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca. Donošenjem Zakona o oblasnoj i sreskoj samoupravi u Hrvatskoj su ukinute županije, a od 1929. za područje tadašnje države bile su formirane banovine.

Godine 1939. utemeljena je Banovina Hrvatska, imala je stanovitu autonomiju, bana i bansku upravu, sabor, ali županije nisu obnovljene.

Početkom travnja 1941. dolazi do pada Kraljevine Jugoslavije, a 10. travnja iste godine proglašena je Nezavisna Država Hrvatska (NDH). Prema stanju 30. rujna 1941. Nezavisna Država Hrvatska upravno i sudbeno bila je ustrojena u 22 velike župe, 141 kotar te 1 006 općina, a glavni grad Zagreb izdvojen je u posebnu upravnu cjelinu s položajem županije.

S padom Nezavisne Države Hrvatske nestao je i županijski teritorijalni ustroj.

Poslije II. svjetskog rata u Republici Hrvatskoj nije obnovljen županijski ustroj, nego je Općim zakonom o mjesnim narodnim odborima (nositeljima vlasti) od 28. svibnja 1946. uspostavljen novi političko-teritorijalni ustroj. Mjesni narodni odbori kao političko-teritorijalne jedinice bili su različiti po veličini i funkcionirali su sve do kraja 1951., kada su ukinuti (NN, br. 71/51.).

Godine 1952. donesen je Zakon o podjeli NR Hrvatske na kotare, gradove i općine (NN, br. 16/52.). Navedenim zakonom u Hrvatskoj je formirano 89 kotara i 737 općina. Općina je bila osnovna političko-teritorijalna cjelina, a kotar je obuhvaćao skupinu općina udruženih najčešće na regionalnoj osnovi.

Kotari kao oblik političko-teritorijalnog ustroja održali su se do 1967., kada su ukinuti (NN, br. 13/67.). U navedenom razdoblju broj kotara varirao je, tako ih je 1955. bilo 27, 1962. godine 9 te 1967. godine 8. Općine kao osnovne političko-teritorijalne jedinice održale su se sve do današnjih dana, s različitim stupnjem organizacije i značenja u političkom odlučivanju. Njihov broj također je bio različit, od 737, koliko ih je bilo 1952., do 102 u 1991.

Početkom sedamdesetih godina, 1974., bile su formirane prema teritorijalnom načelu i zajednice općina.

U 1992. na temelju Ustavnog zakona o provedbi Ustava Republike Hrvatske (NN, br. 34/92.) formirana su dva kotara s posebnim samoupravnim položajem (Glina i Knin).

Današnje županije utemeljene su na Ustavu Republike Hrvatske, koji je donio Sabor 22. prosinca 1990., u kojem je predviđen povratak županijskoga teritorijalnog ustroja.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL CONSTITUTION

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Sources and methods of data collection

Territorial division into counties is one of the historical features of the Republic of Croatia. According to some sources, counties were for the first time mentioned in the 10th century.

In the statistical yearbook of 1874 eight counties were mentioned as a part of the territory of the present Croatia: the County of Rijeka, the County of Zagreb, the County of Varaždin, the County of Križevci, the County of Bjelovar, the County of Požega, the County of Virovitica and the County of Sirmium, as well as six regions of the Croatian Military Border and Rijeka as an independent administrative entity.

After the unification of the Croatian Military Border with the civil Croatia in 1881, the number of counties increased, but Dalmatia, Istria, the Kvarner islands, Međimurje and Baranja, which were under the rule of Vienna and Budapest, did not make a part of the territorial organisation into counties.

According to the 1886 Law on County Constitution, there were eight counties constituted in Croatia: the County of Bjelovar-Križevci, the County of Lika-Krbava, the County of Modruš-Rijeka, the County of Požega, the County of Sirmium, the County of Varaždin, the County of Virovitica and the County of Zagreb. An interesting fact is that Dalmatia did not have counties, but was divided into regions (14), districts (35) and municipalities (88).

After the fall of Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, Croatia entered a new state, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. After the proclamation of the Law on Self-Government in the Districts and Regions, counties ceased to exist in Croatia, and from 1929 on "banovine" (banates) were formed on the territory of the former state.

In 1939, the Banovina Hrvatska (the Banate of Croatia) was established. It had a certain autonomy, the "Ban" (Vice-Roy) and the "banovina" government, the Assembly, but counties were not re-established.

At the beginning of April 1941, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia fell, and on April 10, the same year, the Independent State of Croatia was proclaimed. According to the situation as on 30 September 1941, the Independent State of Croatia was legally and judicially constituted of 22 big parishes, 141 districts and 1 006 municipalities, and the capital of Zagreb was established as a separate administrative entity with the status of a county.

The territorial organisation into counties disappeared with the fall of the Independent State of Croatia.

After the Second World War, counties were not re-established in the Republic of Croatia but, according to the General Law on Local National Committees (holders of the administrative power), from 28 May 1946 on, the new political and territorial system was established. The local national committees, as political and territorial units, were different in size and existed until the end of 1951, when they were abolished (NN, No. 71/51).

In 1952, the Law on the Division of the National Republic of Croatia in Districts, Towns and Municipalities was passed (NN, No. 16/52). According to the above-mentioned Law, 89 districts and 737 municipalities were established. Municipality was a primary political and territorial unit, while district comprised a number of municipalities, united mostly on a regional basis.

Districts were a form of the political and territorial organisation until 1967, when they were abolished (NN, No. 13/67). In the mentioned period, the number of districts varied, so that in 1955 there were 27 of them, 9 in 1962 and 8 in 1967. Municipalities, as basic political and territorial units, have remained to the present day, with a different organisation and importance level in political decision-making. Their number also varied, from 737 in 1952 to 102 in 1991.

In the early '70-ties 1974, associations of municipalities were also formed according to the territorial principle.

In 1992, according to the Constitutional Law on the Implementation of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (NN, No. 34/92), two districts were formed (Glina and Knin), with a special status based on self-government.

Today's counties have been established on the basis of the Constitution of the

Na osnovi Ustava Republike Hrvatske (članak 89.) Zastupnički dom Sabora izglasao je 29. prosinca 1992. Zakon o područjima županija, gradova i općina u Republici Hrvatskoj (NN, br. 90/92.), prema kojem su formirani: 21 županija, 2 kotara, 70 gradova i 419 općina. Stanje na dan 22. rujna 1995. (NN, br. 69/95.) bilo je: 20 županija, 75 gradova te 424 općine. Prema Zakonu o područjima županija, gradova i općina u Republici Hrvatskoj, koji je objavljen u Narodnim novinama br. 10. od 30. siječnja 1997. i primjenjuje se od 7. veljače 1997., Republika Hrvatska je imala 21 županiju, 122 grada i 416 općina, od 28. studenoga 1997. (NN, br. 124/97.) 122 grada i 417 općina, od 20. svibnja 1998. (NN, br. 68/98.) 21 županiju, 123 grada i 420 općina, od 9. studenoga 1999. (NN, br. 117/99.) 123 grada i 421 općinu, od 8. prosinca 1999. (NN, br. 128/99.) 123 grada i 422 općine, od 22. prosinca 2000. (NN, br. 129/00.) 123 grada i 423 općine, od 24. listopada 2001. (NN, br. 92/01.) 123 grada i 424 općine, od 16. srpnja 2002. (NN, br. 83/02.) 123 grada i 425 općina, od 19. veljače 2003. (NN, br. 25/03.) 123 grada i 426 općina, od 4. srpnja 2003. (NN, br. 107/03.) 124 grada i 425 općina, te od 4. studenoga 2003. (NN, br. 175/03.) 124 grada i 426 općina.

Definicije

Županija je, prema Pravilniku o Registru prostornih jedinica (NN, br. 75/00.), jedinica područne (regionalne) samouprave. Područje županije izraz je povijesnih, prometnih i gospodarskih čimbenika te je prirodna samoupravna cjelina, a u svom sastavu ima po pravilu više gradova i općina. Granica županije određena je granicama rubnih općina odnosno gradova.

Općina je jedinica lokalne samouprave, osnovana u pravilu za područja nekoliko naselja koja su prirodna, gospodarska i društvena cjelina te koja su povezana zajedničkim interesima stanovništva. Granica općine određena je granicama rubnih naselja.

Grad je jedinica lokalne samouprave na istoj razini kao i općina te je prirodna, urbana, gospodarska i društvena cjelina. Status grada dobile su općine u kojima je sjedište županije te koje imaju više od 10 000 stanovnika. Iznimno, status grada dobile su i općine koje ne zadovoljavaju te uvjete u slučaju postojanja posebnih povijesnih, gospodarskih, geoprometnih i drugih razloga. Granica grada određena je granicama rubnih naselja.

Naselje je prostorna antropogeografska jedinica koja se sastoji od građevinskog područja i područja za druge namjene, a ima ime i vlastiti sustav obilježavanja zgrada unutar naselja ili unutar uličnog sustava u naselju. Naselje može pripadati samo jednoj općini odnosno gradu. Na području jedne općine odnosno grada, dva ili više naselja ne mogu imati isto ime. Granica naselja određena je granicama rubnih statističkih krugova.

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R, K, O, N.

Imenik naselja SR Hrvatske – stanje 1. 1. 1977.
R, ZO, O, N.

Republic of Croatia, adopted by the Parliament on 22 December 1990, which brought back the territorial division of counties.

On the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (article 89), the Home of Representatives of the Croatian Parliament adopted on December 29, 1992, the Act on the Territories of Counties, Towns and Municipalities in the Republic of Croatia (NN, No. 90/92), according to which 21 counties, 2 districts, 70 towns and 419 municipalities were formed. According to the situation on September 22, 1995 (NN, No. 69/95) there were 20 counties, 75 towns, and 424 municipalities. According to the Act on the Territories of Counties, Towns and Municipalities in the Republic of Croatia, published in Narodne novine, No. 10, of 30 January 1997, valid since 7 February 1997, in the Republic of Croatia there were 21 counties, 122 towns/cities and 416 municipalities and on 28 November 1997 (NN, No. 124/97) there were 122 towns/cities and 417 municipalities. The data of 20 May 1998 (NN, No. 68/98) show that there were 21 counties, 123 towns/cities and 420 municipalities. Further on, data of 9 November 1999 (NN, No. 117/99) show that there were 123 towns/cities and 421 municipalities and those of 8 December 1999 (NN, No. 128/99) show that there were 123 towns/cities and 422 municipalities. Data of 22 December 2000 (NN, No. 129/00) show that there were 123 towns/cities and 423 municipalities. Data of 24 October 2001 (NN, No. 92/01) show that there were 123 towns/cities and 424 municipalities, data of 16 July 2002 (NN, No. 83/02) show that there are 123 towns/cities and 425 municipalities. Further on, data of 19 February 2003 (NN, No. 25/03) show that there are 123 towns/cities and 426 municipalities, data of 4 July 2003 (NN, No. 107/03) show 124 town/cities and 426 municipalities, and finally data of 4 November 2003 (NN, No. 175/03) show 124 towns/cities and 426 municipalities.

Definitions

County is a unit of regional self-government according to the Regulation Book on the Register of Territorial Units (NN, No.75/00). A territory of a county results from historical, transportation and economic elements. It represents a natural, self-government unity and, as a rule, it comprises a number of towns and municipalities. Borders of a county are determined by borders of marginal municipalities and towns, respectively.

Municipality is a unit of local self-government, established, basically, for a territory comprising a number of settlements that are considered a natural, economic and social entity, and are connected by common interests of inhabitants. Borders of a municipality are determined by borders of marginal settlements.

Town is a unit of local self-government at the same level as a municipality, which represents a natural, urban, economic and social unity. Municipalities that are seats of counties and those with more than 10 000 inhabitants also have the town status. In certain cases, a municipality that does not meet the above stated requirements can also have the town status when there are specific historical, economic, geographically and traffic oriented and other reasons. Borders of a town are determined by borders of marginal settlements.

Settlement is a territorial anthropogeographical unit which consists of areas intended for construction and those intended for other purposes, which has its own name and a system of numbering buildings within a settlement or a street system belonging to a settlement. A settlement can be part of only one municipality or town/city. Two or more settlements cannot have the same name. A border of a settlement is determined by borders of marginal statistical enumeration area.

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

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UPRAVNO-TERITORIJALNI USTROJ
ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL CONSTITUTION

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Promjene u naseljima od 1945. do 2001.
R, G, O, N.

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R, AM, M, S.

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R, M, S.

*List of Municipalities and Settlements of the Socialist Republic of Croatia,
1 January, 1990*
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Directory of Settlements of the Republic of Croatia – situation as on 1 June, 1993
R, C, T, M, S.

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R, T, M, S.

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R, T, M, S.

*Directory of Settlements of the Republic of Croatia / Systematic List of Settlements
by Counties and Cities/Municipalities – situation as on 31 December 2001*
R, C, T, M, S.

Changes in settlements from 1945 until 2001
R, T, M, S.

R = Republika Hrvatska
ZO = zajednice općina
OBL = oblasti
Ž = županije
K = kotari
G = gradovi
O = općine
N = naselja

R = the Republic of Croatia
AM = Regional Associations of Municipalities
RE = Regions
C = Counties
D = Districts
T = Towns
M = Municipalities
S = Settlements

2-1. PREGLED UPRAVNO-TERITORIJALNOG USTROJA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE
REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

	Županije Counties	Okruzja ¹⁾ Regions ¹⁾	Kotari Districts	Gradovi Towns/cities	Općine Municipalities
1874.	8	6	90	19	-
1886.	8	14 ²⁾	35 ²⁾	-	88 ²⁾
1941.	22	-	141	30	1 006
1952.	-	-	89	7	737
1955.	-	-	27	-	299
1961.	-	-	27	-	244
1962.	-	-	9	-	111
1967.	-	-	8	-	111
1971.	-	-	-	-	105
1981.	-	-	-	-	113
1991. ³⁾	-	-	-	-	102
1992. ³⁾	21 ⁴⁾	-	2	70	419
1995. ³⁾	20	-	-	75	424
1997. ³⁾	21 ⁴⁾	-	-	122	416
1998. ³⁾	21 ⁴⁾	-	-	123	420
1999. ³⁾	21 ⁴⁾	-	-	123	422
2000. ³⁾	21 ⁴⁾	-	-	123	423
2001. ³⁾	21 ⁴⁾	-	-	123	424
2002. ³⁾	21 ⁴⁾	-	-	123	425
2003. ³⁾	21 ⁴⁾	-	-	124	426
2004. ³⁾	21 ⁴⁾	-	-	124	426
2005. ³⁾	21 ⁴⁾	-	-	124	426

- 1) Okružje obuhvaća nekoliko općina, gradova odnosno kotara.
2) Podaci se odnose samo na Dalmaciju.
3) Teritorijalni ustroj prema stanju 31. prosinca
4) Uključen je i Grad Zagreb.

- 1) Region comprises several municipalities, towns/cities and districts, respectively.
2) Data refer only to Dalmatia.
3) Territorial constitution with the situation as on 31 December
4) Including the City of Zagreb.

2-2. ŽUPANIJE, POVRŠINA, STANOVNIŠTVO, GRADOVI, OPĆINE I NASELJA (TERITORIJALNI USTROJ PREMA STANJU 31. PROSINCA 2005.)
COUNTIES, SURFACE AREA, POPULATION, TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND SETTLEMENTS (TERRITORIAL CONSTITUTION WITH THE SITUATION AS ON 31 DECEMBER, 2005)

Županija	Površina, ¹⁾ km ² Surface area, ¹⁾ km ²	Broj stanovnika u 2001. ²⁾ Population in 2001 ²⁾	Broj stanovnika na km ² Population density per km ²	Broj gradova Towns/cities	Broj općina Municipalities	Broj naselja Settlements	County
Republika Hrvatska	56 594	4 437 460	78,4	124	426	6 751	Republic of Croatia
Zagrebačka	3 060	309 696	101,2	8	26	697	County of Zagreb
Krapinsko-zagorska	1 229	142 432	115,9	7	25	423	County of Krapina-Zagorje
Sisačko-moslavačka	4 468	185 387	41,5	6	13	456	County of Sisak-Moslavina
Karlovačka	3 626	141 787	39,1	5	17	649	County of Karlovac
Varaždinska	1 262	184 769	146,4	6	22	302	County of Varaždin
Koprivničko-križevačka	1 748	124 467	71,2	3	22	264	County of Koprivnica-Križevci
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	2 640	133 084	50,4	5	18	323	County of Bjelovar-Bilogora
Primorsko-goranska	3 588	305 505	85,1	14	21	510	County of Primorje-Gorski kotar
Ličko-senjska	5 353	53 677	10,0	4	8	252	County of Lika-Senj
Virovitičko-podravska	2 024	93 389	46,1	3	13	189	County of Virovitica-Podravina
Požeško-slavonska	1 823	85 831	47,1	4	6	277	County of Požega-Slavonia
Brodsko-posavska	2 030	176 765	87,1	2	26	185	County of SlavonSKI Brod-Posavina
Zadarska	3 646	162 045	44,4	6	27	226	County of Zadar
Osječko-baranjska	4 155	330 506	79,5	7	35	263	County of Osijek-Baranja
Šibensko-kninska	2 984	112 891	37,8	5	14	196	County of Šibenik-Knin
Vukovarsko-srijemska	2 454	204 768	83,4	4	26	85	County of Vukovar-Sirmium
Šplitsko-dalmatinska	4 540	463 676	102,1	16	39	367	County of Split-Dalmatia
Istarska	2 813	206 344	73,4	10	29	656	County of Istria
Dubrovačko-neretvanska	1 781	122 870	69,0	5	17	231	County of Dubrovnik-Neretva
Međimurska	729	118 426	162,4	3	22	130	County of Međimurje
Grad Zagreb	641	779 145	1 215,5	1	0	70	City of Zagreb

- 1) Podaci Državne geodetske uprave (izračunani iz grafičke baze podataka službene evidencije prostornih jedinica), stanje 31. prosinca 2002., odnose se na površinu kopna.
2) Popis stanovništva, kućanstava i stanova 31. ožujka 2001.

- 1) Data of the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Croatia (calculated from the graphical database of the official records of territorial units), situation as on 31 December 2002, refer to the land area.
2) The Census of Population, Households and Dwellings, 31 March 2001

2-3. GRADOVI PREMA BROJU STANOVNIKA, POPIS STANOVNIŠTVA, KUĆANSTAVA I STANOVA 31. OŽUJKA 2001.
TOWNS/CITIES ACCORDING TO POPULATION, CENSUS OF POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS, 31 MARCH 2001

	Broj gradova Towns/cities	Broj stanovnika Population	Udio / Share, %		
			gradova Towns/cities	stanovnika Population	
Ukupno	123	3 065 590	100,0	100,0	Total
do 5 000 stanovnika	18	61 996	14,63	2,02	Population under 5 000
5 001 – 10 000	38	285 746	30,89	9,32	5 001 – 10 000
10 001 – 15 000	28	354 864	22,76	11,58	10 001 – 15 000
15 001 – 20 000	11	180 064	8,94	5,87	15 001 – 20 000
20 001 – 30 000	7	169 651	5,69	5,53	20 001 – 30 000
30 001 – 40 000	7	229 432	5,69	7,48	30 001 – 40 000
40 001 – 50 000	3	134 714	2,44	4,39	40 001 – 50 000
50 001 – 60 000	4	221 778	3,25	7,23	50 001 – 60 000
60 001 – 70 000	2	128 129	1,63	4,18	60 001 – 70 000
70 001 – 80 000	1	72 718	0,81	2,37	70 001 – 80 000
80 001 – 90 000	0	0	0,00	0,00	80 001 – 90 000
90 001 – 100 000	0	0	0,00	0,00	90 001 – 100 000
101 001 – 200 000	3	447 353	2,44	14,59	101 001 – 200 000
200 001 i više stanovnika	1	779 145	0,81	25,42	200 001 and over

2-4. OPĆINE PREMA BROJU STANOVNIKA, POPIS STANOVNIŠTVA, KUĆANSTAVA I STANOVA 31. OŽUJKA 2001.
MUNICIPALITIES ACCORDING TO POPULATION, CENSUS OF POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS, 31 MARCH 2001

	Broj općina Municipalities	Broj stanovnika Population	Udio / Share, %		
			općina Municipalities	stanovnika Population	
Ukupno	423	1 371 870	100,0	100,0	Total
do 1 000 stanovnika	28	20 716	6,62	1,51	Population under 1 000
1 001 – 1 500	42	53 148	9,93	3,87	1 001 – 1 500
1 501 – 2 000	58	102 417	13,71	7,47	1 501 – 2 000
2 001 – 2 500	59	132 521	13,95	9,66	2 001 – 2 500
2 501 – 3 000	51	140 823	12,06	10,27	2 501 – 3 000
3 001 – 3 500	36	116 732	8,51	8,51	3 001 – 3 500
3 501 – 4 000	36	133 651	8,51	9,74	3 501 – 4 000
4 001 – 4 500	28	118 776	6,62	8,66	4 001 – 4 500
4 501 – 5 000	17	81 842	4,02	5,97	4 501 – 5 000
5 001 – 6 000	30	164 041	7,09	11,96	5 001 – 6 000
6 001 – 7 000	14	90 755	3,31	6,62	6 001 – 7 000
7 001 – 8 000	12	89 768	2,84	6,54	7 001 – 8 000
8 001 – 9 000	5	42 732	1,18	3,11	8 001 – 9 000
9 001 – 10 000	0	0	0,00	0,00	9 001 – 10 000
10 001 – 11 000	3	31 296	0,71	2,28	10 001 – 11 000
11 001 – 12 000	1	11 544	0,24	0,84	11 001 – 12 000
12 001 – 13 000	2	25 602	0,47	1,87	12 001 – 13 000
13 001 – 14 000	0	0	0,00	0,00	13 001 – 14 000
14 001 – 15 000	0	0	0,00	0,00	14 001 – 15 000
15 001 – 16 000	1	15 506	0,24	1,13	15 001 – 16 000

2-5. NASELJA PREMA BROJU STANOVNIKA, POPIS STANOVNIŠTVA, KUĆANSTAVA I STANOVA 31. OŽUJKA 2001.
SETTLEMENTS ACCORDING TO POPULATION, CENSUS OF POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS, 31 MARCH 2001

	Broj naselja Settlements	Broj stanovnika Population	Udio / Share, %		
			naselja Settlements	stanovnika Population	
Ukupno	6 759	4 437 460	100,0	100,0	Total
bez stanovnika	105	0	1,55	0,00	No population
do 100 stanovnika	2 489	108 186	36,82	2,44	Population under 100
101 – 200	1 337	194 230	19,78	4,38	101 – 200
201 – 500	1 561	496 824	23,10	11,20	201 – 500
501 – 1 000	719	505 860	10,64	11,40	501 – 1 000
1 001 – 1 500	208	253 192	3,08	5,71	1 001 – 1 500
1 501 – 2 000	113	194 253	1,67	4,38	1 501 – 2 000
2 001 – 5 000	148	444 847	2,19	10,02	2 001 – 5 000
5 001 – 10 000	41	278 638	0,61	6,28	5 001 – 10 000
10 001 – 20 000	18	242 701	0,27	5,47	10 001 – 20 000
20 001 – 50 000	13	430 862	0,19	9,71	20 001 – 50 000
50 001 – 100 000	4	277 203	0,06	6,25	50 001 – 100 000
100 001 – 200 000	2	318 940	0,03	7,19	100 001 – 200 000
200 001 i više	1	691 724	0,01	15,59	200 001 and over