

Table 1.7. Rozman's Urban Ratios for China from T'ang to Later Ch'ing

Dynasty	Reference Year	Rozman's Urban Ratio (% of total population)	Ratio of Cities with 10 000 inhabitants or over	No. of Cities with 10 000 inhabitants and above	Average size of Col. 4 Cities (000s)	Rozman's Population Total for China (million)	My Estimates of Total Chinese Population
mid T'ang	762	4.7	3.0	50	60	100	52
mid Sung	1120	5.2	3.1	91	41	120	78
mid Ming	1506	6.5	3.8	112	44	130	124
early Ching	1650	6.8	4.0	136	44	150	123
later Ching	(c.1820)	5.9	3.8	310	48	400	408

Source: Rozman (1973), pp. 279, 280, 282, and 102 for the T'ang to later Ch'ing respectively. The reference year is my assessment of what he means by his somewhat vague descriptions. Rozman's hierarchy of urban places is described analytically on p. 14, and on p. 60 he gives statistical cut off points. He does not actually treat his lowest category as urban as it refers to a "standard marketing settlement, differing from an ordinary village because of the presence of a periodic market". He simply lists the assumed number of such settlements without estimating their population. His second lowest level consists of "intermediate market" settlements. He includes half of these as urban, but their average population is only about 1 000. His reason for treating the two lowest levels as part of an "urban" network presumably derives from Skinner (1964, 1965, 1966) who developed the idea that there was a systematic standardised framework of such rural markets in China. Rozman's third lowest level consists of places with 3 000 to 9 999 inhabitants; these are assumed to have an average of 4 000 to 5 000 inhabitants