

CHAPTER 7. THE NUMBER AND STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

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**Methodological clarifications**

The **household** was the unit of Population Census enumeration through which population count had been carried out.

According to its structure **individual and institutional** households are specified.

**Individual households** were considered those households which consisted of two and more persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. Members may pool their incomes to a greater or lesser extent. Those people could be related in kinship or wedlock or not be a relative or both one and the other. *Individual household* could also be consisted of one-person who lived alone in a separate housing unit or in a part of it and provide all his/her vital needs independently.

**Family nucleus** were specified within the structure of individual households and they were defined as families with the following structure:

- a couple without children,
- a couple with one or more unmarried children,
- lone mother with one or more unmarried children,
- lone father with one or more unmarried children.

**Institutional households** were considered to be groups of individuals permanently living together such as in orphanages, social service establishments for aged and disabled, boarding schools, schools for special purpose, religious organizations, correctional and penal institutions, that is had common facilities shared by occupants and subsistence provided by the institution.