

INTRODUCTION

The *Compendium of Housing Statistics* is an international compilation of national housing statistics, provided by national statistical authorities to the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The *Compendium* is part of the set of coordinated and interrelated publications issued by the United Nations, designed to supply basic statistical data for such users as demographers, economists, public-health workers and sociologists. Through the co-operation of national statistical services, official housing statistics are compiled in the *Compendium of Housing*, as available, for countries or areas throughout the world.

The *Compendium of Housing Statistics 2012* is the seventh in a series published by the United Nations. The first edition of the *Compendium* was issued in 1971. Thereafter, the updated versions were released in 1972, 1975, 1983, 1995 and 2001. All those publications are available on the website of the United Nations Statistics Division: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/housing/housing2.htm>. It contains 21 tables including statistics on housing units' features and equipments as well as the characteristics of their occupants as households or individuals. Data are shown by urban/rural residence and by main cities, as available. In addition, the *Compendium* provides technical Notes for each table and a synoptic table.

The Technical Notes on the Statistical Tables are provided to assist the reader in using the tables. Table A, the synoptic table, provides an overview of the completeness of data coverage of the current *Compendium of Housing Statistics*.

Housing statistics shown in this issue of the *Compendium* are available online: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/housing/housing2.htm>. Information about the Statistics Division's data collection and dissemination programme is also available on the same website. Additional information can be made available by contacting the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat, at socialstat@un.org.

TECHNICAL NOTES ON THE STATISTICAL TABLES

1. GENERAL REMARKS

1.1 Arrangement of Technical Notes

These Technical Notes are designed to provide the reader with relevant information for using the statistical tables. Information pertaining to the *Compendium of Housing Statistics* in general is presented in the sections dealing with geographical aspects and population. In addition, preceding each table are notes describing the variables, remarks on the reliability and limitation of the data, countries and areas covered. When appropriate, details on computation of rates, ratios or percentages are presented.

1.2 Arrangement of tables

The statistics in the *Compendium* are divided into three main parts. The first set of tables (Table 1 to Table 12) focuses on the structure and type of housing units. The second group of table (Table 13 to Table 16) presents the distribution of resident households by housing characteristics while the last one (Table 17 to Table 21) displays on individuals living in housing units.

1.3 Source of data

The statistics presented in the *Compendium* are national data provided by official statistical authorities. The source of data for the *Compendium* is a set of questionnaires sent by the United Nations Statistics Division to over 200 national statistical services and other appropriate government offices. Those questionnaires are completed with information from housing censuses conducted worldwide. Data reported on these questionnaires are supplemented, to the extent possible, with data taken from official national publications, official websites and through correspondence with national statistical services. The period covered in this edition of the *Compendium* is 1995-2010 covering two census rounds 2000 and 2010.

In cases when data in this issue of the *Compendium* differ from those published in earlier issues or related publications, statistics in this issue may be assumed to reflect revisions to these data.

2. GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS

2.1 Coverage

In most cases the statistics give national or area totals with an urban/rural breakdown. Data are shown for all individual countries or areas that provided information. In addition, for each country or area, data for the capital city and four (or fewer) largest cities are also shown if provided.

2.2 Nomenclature and arrangement of countries or areas and cities

Because of space limitations, the country or area names listed in the tables are generally the commonly employed short titles currently in use¹ the United Nations, the full titles being used only when a short form is not available. The latest version of the *Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistics Use* can be accessed at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49alpha.htm>.

2.2.1 Order of presentation

Countries or areas are listed in English alphabetical order within the following continents: Africa, North America, South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

The designations and presentation of the material in this publication were adopted solely for the purpose of providing a convenient geographical basis for the accompanying statistical series. The same qualification applies to all notes and explanations concerning the geographical units for which data are presented.

¹ ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/49/Rev.4/WWW ; <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>; see also *Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use*, Sales No. M.98.XVII.9, United Nations, New York, 1999.

2.3 Selection and definition of cities

A city for the purpose of data collection and presentation in this publication is defined as administrative city. An administrative city is defined according to legal/political boundaries established in each country. Data is collected for up to four cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants in each country depending on the size of the country. The capital city is always included regardless of its size.

2.4 Urban and rural

Urban is defined according to the national census definition. The definition for each country is set below.

DEFINITION OF "URBAN"

AFRICA

Algeria: The urban/rural delimitation is assessed after the census based on the classification of built-up areas. Groupings of 100 or more constructions with less than 200 metres distance from one another are considered urban.

Botswana: Agglomeration of 5 000 or more inhabitants where 75 per cent of the economic activity is non-agricultural.

Burundi: Commune of Bujumbura.

Burkina Faso: All administrative centres of provinces (total of 45) plus 4 medium-sized towns are considered as urban areas.

Comoros: Every locality or administrative centre of an island, region or prefecture that has the following facilities: asphalted roads, electricity, a medical centre, telephone services, etc.

Egypt: Governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, frontier governorates and capitals of other governorates, as well as district capitals (Markaz). The definition of urban areas for the 2006 census is "SHIAKHA", a part of a district.

Equatorial Guinea: District centres and localities with 300 dwellings and/or 1 500 inhabitants or more.

Ethiopia: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

Kenya: Areas having a population of 2 000 or more inhabitants that have transport systems, build-up areas, industrial/manufacturing structures and other developed structures.

Lesotho: All administrative headquarters and settlements of rapid growth.

Liberia: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

Malawi: All townships and town planning areas and all district centres.

Mauritius: Towns with proclaimed legal limits.

Namibia: Proclaimed urban areas for which cadastral data is available and other unplanned squatter areas.

Niger: Capital city, capitals of the departments and districts.

Rwanda: All administrative areas recognized as urban by the law. These are all administrative centres of provinces, and the cities of Kigali, Nyanza, Ruhango and Rwamagana.

Senegal: Agglomerations of 10 000 or more inhabitants.

South Africa: Places with some form of local authority.

Sudan: Localities of administrative and/or commercial importance or with population of 5 000 or more inhabitants.

Swaziland: Localities proclaimed as urban.

Tunisia: Population living in communes.

Uganda: Gazettes, cities, municipalities and towns.

United Republic of Tanzania: 16 gazetted townships.

Zambia: Localities of 5 000 or more inhabitants, the majority of whom all depend on non-agricultural activities.

AMERICA, NORTH

Canada: Places of 1 000 or more inhabitants, having a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre.

Costa Rica: Administrative centres of cantons.

Cuba: Towns that fulfil a political or administrative function or that have a population of 2 000 or more and definite urban characteristics.

Dominican Republic: Administrative centres of municipalities and municipal districts, some of which include suburban zones of rural character.

El Salvador: Administrative centres of municipalities.

Greenland: Localities of 200 or more inhabitants.

Guatemala: Municipality of Guatemala Department and officially recognized centres of other departments and municipalities.

Haiti: Administrative centres of communes.

Honduras: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants, having essentially urban characteristics.

Jamaica: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants, having urban characteristics.

Mexico: Localities of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

Nicaragua: Administrative centres of municipalities and localities of 1 000 or more inhabitants or with more than 150 dwellings, with streets, electric light, water service, school and health centre.

Panama: Localities of 1 500 or more inhabitants having essentially urban characteristics. Beginning 1970, localities of 1 500 or more inhabitants with such urban characteristics as streets, water supply systems, sewerage systems and electric light.

Puerto Rico: Agglomerations of 2 500 or more inhabitants, generally having population densities of 1 000 persons per square mile or more. Two types of urban areas: urbanized areas of 50 000 or more inhabitants and urban clusters of at least 2 500 and less than 50 000 inhabitants.

United States of America: Agglomerations of 2 500 or more inhabitants, generally having population densities of 1 000 persons per square mile or more. Two types of urban areas: urbanized areas of 50 000 or more inhabitants and urban clusters of at least 2 500 and less than 50 000 inhabitants.

United States Virgin Islands: Agglomerations of 2 500 or more inhabitants, generally having population densities of 1 000 persons per square mile or more. Two types of urban areas: urbanized areas of 50 000 or more inhabitants and urban clusters of at least 2 500 and less than 50 000 inhabitants. (In 2000 census, no urbanized areas are identified in the United States Virgin Islands.)

AMERICA, SOUTH

Argentina: Populated centres with 2 000 or more inhabitants.

Bolivia: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

Brazil: Urban and suburban zones of administrative centres of municipalities and districts.

Chile: Areas of concentrated housing units with more than 2 000 inhabitants, or between 1 001 and 2 000 inhabitants having 50 per cent or more of its economically active population doing secondary or tertiary activities. As an exception, centres of tourism and recreation with more than 250 housing units that do not satisfy the population requirement are nevertheless considered urban.

Colombia: Administrative centres of municipalities.

Ecuador: Capitals of provinces and cantons.

Falkland Islands (Malvinas): Town of Stanley.

Paraguay: Cities, towns and administrative centres of departments and districts.

Peru: Populated centres with 100 or more dwellings.

Suriname: The districts of Paramaribo and Wanica.

Uruguay: Cities.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): Centres with a population of 1 000 or more inhabitants.

ASIA

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

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

Bahrain: Communes or villages of 2 500 or more inhabitants.

Cambodia: Areas at the commune level satisfying the following three conditions: (1) Population Density exceeding 200 per square Km, (2) Percentage of male employed in agriculture below 50 per cent, (3) Total population of the commune exceeds 2 000 inhabitants.

China: Cities only refer to the cities proper of those designated by the State Council. In the case of cities with district establishment, the city proper refers to the whole administrative area of the district if its population density is 1 500 people per kilometre or higher; or the seat of the district government and other areas of streets under the administration of the district if the population density is less than 1 500 people per kilometre. In the case of cities without district establishment, the city proper refers to the seat of the city government and other areas of streets under the administration of the city. For the city district with the population density below 1 500 people per kilometre and the city without district establishment, if the urban construction of the district or city government seat has extended to some part of the neighboring designated town(s) or township(s), the city proper does include the whole administrative area of the town(s) or township(s).

Cyprus: Urban areas are those defined by local town plans.

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

India: Towns (places with municipal corporation, municipal area committee, town committee, notified area committee or cantonment board); also, all places having 5 000 or more inhabitants, a density of not less than 1 000 persons per square mile or 400 per square kilometre, pronounced urban characteristics and at least three fourths of the adult male population employed in pursuits other than agriculture.

Indonesia: Area 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.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Every district with a municipality.

Israel: Localities with 2 000 or more residents.

Japan: City (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.

Jordan: Localities of 5 000 or more inhabitants.

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

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

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Areas or villages that satisfy at least three of the following five conditions: located in metropolitan areas of district or province, there is access to road in dry and rainy seasons, about 70 per cent or two-thirds of the population has access to piped water, about 70 per cent or two-thirds of the population has access to public electricity, there is a market operating every day.

Occupied Palestinian Territory: Localities with 10 000 or more residents. In addition, 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.

Malaysia: Gazetted areas with population of 10 000 and more.

Maldives: Malé, the capital.

Mongolia: Capital and district centres.

Pakistan: Places with municipal corporation, town committee or cantonment.

Philippines: Cities and municipalities and their central districts with a population density of at least 500 persons per square km. Urban areas are considered other districts regardless of population size that have streets, at least six establishments (commercial, manufacturing, recreational and/or personal services), and at least three public structures such as town hall, church, public park, school, hospital, library, etc.

Republic of Korea: For estimates: Places with 50 000 or more inhabitants. For census: the figures are composed in the basis of the minor administrative divisions such as Dongs (mostly urban areas) and Eups or Myeons (rural areas).

Sri Lanka: Urban sector comprises of all municipal and urban council areas.

Syrian Arab Republic: Cities, Mohafaza centres and Mantika centres, and communities with 20 000 or more inhabitants.

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

Thailand: Municipal areas.

Turkey: Province and district centres.

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

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

Viet Nam: Urban areas include inside urban districts of cities, urban quarters and towns. All other local administrative units (communes) belong to rural areas.

EUROPE

Albania: Towns and other industrial centres of more than 400 inhabitants.

Austria: Urban areas are localities with 2 000 or more inhabitants. The delineation of localities goes back to 1991.

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

Bulgaria: All towns and cities according to the Territorial and Administrative-Territorial Division of the country.

Czech Republic: Localities with 2 000 or more inhabitants.

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

Finland: Urban communes.

France: Communes containing an agglomeration of more than 2 000 inhabitants living in contiguous houses or with not more than 200 metres between houses, also communes of which the major portion of the population is part of a multi-communal agglomeration of this nature.

Greece: Urban is considered every municipal or communal department of which the largest locality has 2 000 inhabitants and over.

Hungary: Budapest and all legally designated towns.

Iceland: Localities of 200 or more inhabitants.

Ireland: Cities and towns including suburbs of 1 500 or more inhabitants.

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

Lithuania: Urban population refers to persons who live in cities and towns, i.e., the population areas with closely built permanent dwellings and with the resident population of more than 3 000 of which 2/3 of employees work in industry, social infrastructure and business. In a number of towns the population may be less than 3 000 since these areas had already the states of "town" before the law was enforced (July 1994)

Malta: Areas with population density of 150 persons or more per square km.

Netherlands: Urban: Municipalities with a population of 2 000 and more inhabitants. Semi-urban: Municipalities with a population of less than 2 000 but with not more than 20 per cent of their economically active male population engaged in agriculture, and specific residential municipalities of commuters.

Norway: Localities of 200 or more inhabitants.

Poland: Towns and settlements of urban type, e.g. workers' settlements, fishermen's settlements, health resorts.

Portugal: Agglomeration of 10 000 or more inhabitants.

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

Romania: Cities, municipalities and other towns.

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

Slovakia: 138 cities with 5 000 inhabitants or more.

Slovenia: Settlements of 3 000 or more inhabitants, settlements that serve as seats of municipalities with at least 1 400 inhabitants, and sub-urban areas that are being gradually integrated with an urban settlement of 5 000 or more inhabitants.

Spain: Localities of 2 000 or more inhabitants.

Switzerland: Communes of 10 000 or more inhabitants, including suburbs.

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Settlements where the population is 10 000 or above.

OCEANIA

Australia: An urban centre is generally defined as a population cluster of 1 000 or more people.

American Samoa: Agglomerations of 2 500 or more inhabitants, generally having population densities of 1 000 persons per square mile or more. Two types of urban areas: urbanized areas of 50 000 or more inhabitants and urban clusters of at least 2 500 and less than 50 000 inhabitants. (As of Census 2000, no urbanized areas are identified in American Samoa.)

Guam: Agglomerations of 2 500 or more inhabitants, generally having population densities of 1 000 persons per square mile or more, referred to as "urban clusters".

New Caledonia: Nouméa and communes of Païta, Nouvel Dumbéa and Mont-Dore.

New Zealand: All cities, plus boroughs, town districts, townships and country towns with a population of 1 000 or more usual residents.

Northern Mariana Islands: Agglomerations of 2 500 or more inhabitants, generally having population densities of 1 000 persons per square mile or more. Two types of urban areas: urbanized areas of 50 000 or more inhabitants and urban clusters of at least 2 500 and less than 50 000 inhabitants.

Vanuatu: Luganville centre and Vila urban.

3. NATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF HOUSEHOLD

The concept of household is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food and other essentials for living. A household may be either (a) a one-person household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form a multi-person household or (b) a multi-person household, that is to say, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food and other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their resources and may have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated.

This concept of household is known as the "housekeeping concept". It does not assume that the number of households and housing units are or should be equal. The concept of housing unit is that of a separate and independent place of abode that is intended for habitation by one household, but that may be occupied by more than one household or by a part of a household (for example, two nuclear households that share one housing unit for economic reasons or one household in a polygamous society routinely occupying two or more housing units).

Although the general concept of a household falls within the boundaries listed above, national definitions differ.

AFRICA

Algeria

A household consists of a group of people (residents in a housing unit for at least 6 months or resident for less than 6 months with the intention to reside there) living together under one roof and generally taking the main meals together. Private households are bound by kinship ties and are the responsibility of the head of the household. Collective households are not related.

Burkina Faso

A private household is generally considered the basic socio-economic unit in which individual members are related or not. They live together in the same "concession", pool their resources together to meet their basic food and other basic needs. They recognize in general, one of them as head of household, regardless of his or her gender.

In general a household includes a man, his wife or wives, unmarried children, other relatives and servants living together unmarried.

Each married child forms with his wife(s) and unmarried children a household. However, a parent who depends on his married child belongs to the household of the latter.

Comoros

A household is defined as "any or all persons, related or not, sharing daily meals prepared on the same fire and under the authority of a head of household".

Egypt

The concept of household is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food and other essentials for living. A household may be either (a) a one-person household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form a multi-person household or (b) a multi-person household, that is to say, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food and other essentials for living.

The persons in the group may pool their resources and may have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated.

Kenya

A household consists of a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead/compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have same cooking arrangements, and are answerable to the same head of household.

Lesotho

A household consists of one person or a group of persons who live together and have common catering arrangements, whether or not related by blood or marriage.

Mauritius

A household is either (i) a one-person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household; or (ii) a multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent; they may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both.

Mayotte

A household is defined as all occupants of a primary residence, whether or not they share kinship ties.

Namibia

A household consists of a person or a group of persons, related or unrelated who live together in the same homestead/compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit. They have common catering arrangements, and are answerable to the same head of household.

Rwanda

A *private household* consists of a person or a group of persons, related or not, who recognize the authority of a person namely the "head of the household", who live in the same dwelling or the same concession, who share most of their incomes and expenses and who take their meals together.

A *collective household* consists of household members not related to each other who live together owing to special circumstances (prison, barracks, convent ...).

AMERICA, NORTH**Canada**

A household refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other non-family persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g. temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.

Households are classified into three groups: private households, collective households and households outside Canada.

Cuba

A census household means a person or a group of persons, whether or not related, who have a common budget, cook for the group and usually live occupying a dwelling or part thereof.

Jamaica

A household may consist of one person who lives alone or a group of persons who, as a unit, jointly occupy the whole or part of a dwelling unit, who have common arrangements for housekeeping, and who generally share at least one meal. The household may be composed of related persons only, of unrelated persons, or a combination of both.

Mexico

A household is a unit consisting of one or more persons, related or not by kinship, who ordinarily reside in the same private dwelling.

Puerto Rico

A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit.

Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon

All occupants of a dwelling.

Nicaragua

A household consists of one person or a group of persons who live under the same roof and jointly prepare food ("common pot").

AMERICA, SOUTH

Chile

A household is group of one or more persons, bound by kinship ties or not, who share food and the budget and inhabit the same house or part thereof.

Colombia

A household is a person or a group of persons, related or not, who occupy the whole or a part of a dwelling, satisfy their basic needs under a common budget and generally share meals.

Ecuador

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, bound or not by kinship ties that cook their food jointly and sleep in the same household.

Uruguay

A private household is defined as a person or a group of persons with or without family ties, who live under one roof and who - at least for food - depend on a common budget (part of a "common pot").

A collective household consists of people, usually not bound by ties of kinship, who share one dwelling for work, tourism, medical care, educational, religious, military, correctional and criminal reasons.

ASIA

Armenia

1. A private household is either:

- a "one-person household", i.e. a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, a separate room (or rooms) of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multi-person household as defined below, or
- a "multi-person household", i.e. a group of two or more persons who combine to occupy the whole or a part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. Members of the group may pool their incomes to a greater or lesser extent.

2. An institutional household comprises persons whose need for shelter and subsistence are being provided by an institution. An institution is understood as a legal body for the purpose of long-term inhabitation and provision of institutionalized care given to a group of persons. The institution's accommodation is by nature of its structure intended as a long-term accommodation for an institutional household. Members of an institutional household have their place of usual residence at the institution.

Azerbaijan

A household is defined as a person or group of persons, living together and keeping house or as a person or group of persons, unified with the purpose of providing with everything required for existence. The vast majority of households are family households, but as distinct from the term "family", a household may be represented by one person or include persons that do not have a blood relationship.

Cambodia

A group of person who commonly live together and take meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so.

China, Hong Kong

Households can be distinguished into domestic and non-domestic households. Domestic households consist of people living in the same quarters, whether related or not, and sharing food and expenses. Non-domestic households mainly consist of people living in institutions such as homes for the aged, infirmaries, half-way houses, staff quarters of establishments and school dormitories.

China, Macao

Households refer to individuals living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. Members of a household may not be related, but share a whole or a part of a living quarter. An individual living alone is also considered a household.

Indonesia

a) A ordinary Household (“Rumah Tangga Biasa”) is a person or a group of people living in a physical/census building or part thereof who make common provision for food and other essentials of living. There are various forms of ordinary households, among them:

- a person who lives with his wife and children;
- a person who rents a room or part of a census building and arranges his own food;
- a family living separately in two census buildings, but eating from one kitchen, provided the two census buildings in question are still in one segment;
- a household which provides lodgings with food (rented room and board) where the boarders are less than ten (10) people;
- a manager of a dormitory or hostel, orphanage, correctional institution or the like, who lives alone or with his wife, children or other members of his household, and who all eat from the one kitchen which is separated from the institution which he manages;
- each person who is a part of a group, which together rents a room or part of a census building, but which arranges its food individually.

b) A special Household (“Rumah Tangga Khusus”) is a group of people living in a dormitory, military barrack, orphanage, prison, detention centre, where food provision is made by the institution organisation, and other groups of people living in a boarding house and numbering ten (10) or more and not covered by the national census.

Iran

A household refers to persons living together in one residence, sharing their living expenses and eating together. A person living alone also forms a household.

Israel

A household refers to persons who share a dwelling and a food budget

Japan

A household is defined as a group of people who live and eke out a living together.

Jordan

A household consists of one person or more living in a separated housing unit or a part thereof. For the census purposes, there are two kinds of households, namely, private and collective.

Lao PDR

Private households can be single person or multi-person households. A single-person household comprises one person living in a dwelling unit or a part thereof, arranging for food and other life necessities on his own without joining other persons and possessing his own civil registration book. A multi-person household comprises two or more persons living in a dwelling unit or a part of it, and who jointly arrange for food and other life necessities and share a common registration book.

Collective households may consist of accommodation units of an enterprise, factory, school, temple, hospital, etc.

Malaysia

The concept of a household is based on arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for food and other essentials for living within the same living quarters. A household may be one of the following:

- a. A single person household, that is, one member who makes provision for his own food and other essentials for living without combining any other person; or
- b. A multi-person household, that is, a group consisting of two or more persons who live together and make common provisions for food and other essentials for living. A multi-person household may consist of related and / or unrelated members.

Maldives

A household is a small group of persons who share the same living accommodation and daily meals together and who pool some, or all, of their incomes and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food. People whose accommodation and daily meals are arranged in different houses or housing units are included in the household where they take meals. People whose living and accommodation are arranged in different houses or housing units from where their meals are arranged are included in the household where the meals are arranged. People whose meals are arranged in a hotel, cafeteria, or in different places are included int the household where they sleep.

Mongolia

A household consists of a single person or a group of persons who make common provision for food and other essentials, such as pooling of income. Household members may be related or unrelated.

Occupied Palestinian Territory

One person or a group of persons with or without a household relationship, who live in the same housing unit, share meals and make joint provision of food and other essentials of living.

Philippines

A household is a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have common arrangements for the preparation and consumption of food.

Qatar

A person or group of persons, related or unrelated, living together and making common provision for food, accommodation and other essentials for living.

Republic of Korea

A household consists of a person who provides for his own food or other essentials for living, or a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.

Singapore

A household consists of a group of two or more persons living together in the same house and sharing common food or other arrangements for essential living. It also includes a person living alone or a person living with others but having his own food arrangements.

Tajikistan

A household consists of one or several persons living in one home accommodation or part of it jointly (partite) providing themselves with food and other essential for living maintenance.

Thailand

A private household refers to the household which consisted of at least one person living in the same house or of the same construction structure, they consume and utilize all facilities together for their benefit regardless of whether they are relative or not.

A collective household refers to household comprising members living together under certain rules or regulations or those who are living together for their own benefit. The members of collective households may or may not take their meals together. Collective households are divided into 2 types, institutions which include temples, penal institutions, welfare homes, hospitals and dormitories, and the other refers to hotels, boarding houses, living quarters for workers.

Turkey

A household consists of one person or group of persons with or without a family relationship who live in the same house or in the same part of a house, who share their earnings and expenditures, who take part in the management and who render services to the household.

Vietnam

A household consists of one or more persons who share food and living space. For households with two or more members, they may or may not have a common budget; they may or may not have a blood relationship; or they may have both.

EUROPE**Belarus**

Private households are defined as a group of persons occupying the same housing units and jointly keeping house, i.e. those fully or partially pooling their individual incomes to provide themselves with food and other essentials for living or those having a common budget and obeying common rules.

Belgium

A household is defined either by a person usually living alone, or two or more people, united or not by kinship that usually occupy the same dwelling and live together.

Bulgaria

A private household consists of two or more persons, who:

- 1) live together in one dwelling or a part of a dwelling;
- 2) have a common budget;
- 3) take meals together,

regardless of the fact that some of them may not share kinship ties.

A household may be only one person, who lives in a self contained dwelling, a room or a part of a dwelling and who lives on self dependent budget in respect to expenses on food and expenses for other necessities.

Croatia

A household is any family or some other kind of community of persons who live together and spend their income on basic existential needs (housing, food and the like). Single households refer to persons who live alone at the time of the Census and who do not have a household in other places in the Republic of Croatia or abroad.

Czech Republic

A dwelling household consists of persons living together in one dwelling. A dwelling household can be formed of one or more housekeeping households.

A housekeeping household consists of persons living together who mentioned in the census questionnaire that they have common housekeeping, i.e. that the main expenditures of the household (food, living costs,

operational costs and others) are paid for jointly. The common housekeeping concept is also applied to children belonging to the relevant household, although they did not contribute to the costs of the household.

France

A household refers to all persons who share the same primary residence, without those persons being necessarily bound by kinship ties. A household may consist of one person.

Greece

a) A multi-person household is a group of two or 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 of the group may pool their incomes to a greater or lesser extent.

b) A one-person household is a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, a separate room (or rooms) of a housing unit, but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multi-person household.

Hungary

A (private) household is a group of persons living together in a common housing unit or in a part of it, bearing together, at least partly, the costs of living (i.e. daily expenses, meals). Persons living in the same dwelling but on the basis of independent tenure status are not considered persons living in the same household even if the above conditions are fulfilled. Consequently, owners or tenants (partner tenants) do not form a common household with their subtenant or night-lodger.

Ireland

A private household comprises either one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping arrangements - that is, sharing at least one meal a day or sharing a living room or sitting room.

A permanent private household is a private household occupying a permanent dwelling such as a dwelling house, flat or bedsitter.

A temporary private household is a private household occupying a caravan, mobile home or other temporary dwelling and includes travelling people and homeless persons living rough on census night.

Italy

A household refers to a group of persons bound by marriage, kinship, affinity, adoption or by emotional tie, who are partners and live in the same municipality (even if still not registered in the population registers residing in that municipality). A household may also be composed of one individual only.

Latvia

A household if referred to as the household-dwelling concept, is defined as the aggregate number of persons occupying a dwelling.

Lithuania

The household is either a group of persons living together who have a common budget and make common provisions for food, or one person living alone.

Luxembourg

A household consists either of a person living alone or of two or more persons with or without family ties, living normally in the same dwelling and having a life together. The persons temporarily absent at the time of the census are to be considered part of the household. Domestic staff, employees and workers living with their boss are part of the household if they do not return at least once a week in their own household.

Malta

A household means one person living alone or two or more persons living together and sharing food and the essentials for living.

Montenegro

A household shall mean any family or other community of persons living together and who jointly spend their income for paying their basic living needs (housing, food, and other), regardless if all members are present permanently in the place the household is connected to.

Norway

A household consists of persons that are permanently resident in the same dwelling (housing unit) or institution. Such a household is called a dwelling household. Census 2001 does not supply any information about housekeeping units i.e. persons living in the same dwelling with joint board.

Poland

A private household is understood as a group of persons related or unrelated, living together and jointly providing their maintenance. In the case when any of the persons living together makes his/her living separately, then this person makes up separately a one-person household.

One, two, three or more private households could live in the enumerated housing unit

Republic of Moldova

By household we mean a person or a group person (two or more) who live and make common provision for food or other essentials for living, may pool their resources and have a common budget, they may be related or unrelated persons.

Slovakia

Jointly managed households consist of persons living together in one dwelling and jointly covering the greater part of main household expenditure (housing, food, household maintenance, heating, electricity, gas, etc.). The amount of shared household expenditure coverage is not relevant. A jointly managed household can also consist of one or more census households. A *Census household* includes all related or unrelated persons living together in one dwelling within one jointly managed household. It is a basic unit not to be divided further.

Slovenia

A private household is a group of population (or resident living alone) living in the same dwelling with the same household number.

Switzerland

A household is all the persons who occupy the same dwelling.

Ukraine

A household is a set of persons who jointly reside in one premise or its part and who supply themselves with all necessities needed for life, keep a common economy, fully or partially unite and use the means together. These persons can be related or not. The household can consist of one person.

OCEANIA

Australia

A household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.

Under this definition, in a group house where occupants share the dwelling, each occupant who usually supplies his/her own food should be counted as a separate household and issued with a separate Household Form. In practice, however, most such households usually only complete one form.

New Zealand

A household is either one person who usually resides alone or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities (such as eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, a living area).