



[03.04]

Housing

Questionnaire

Global Office

3rd Technical Advisory Group Meeting

June 10-11, 2010

Paris, France

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Inside water ('000s)											
Private toilet ('000s)											
Central heating											
Air conditioning											
<i>Percent of dwelling units:</i>											
Rented											
Owner occupied											

Instructions

Cells in blue background are essential for ICP purposes and countries should make every effort to provide information for these items.

Countries are requested to provide information for the other items to the extent possible.

Reporting year. Please provide information for 2008 or for the nearest year for which information is available

Rooms include bed rooms, sitting rooms, dining rooms, study rooms, play rooms and kitchens that also serve as dining rooms but exclude halls, utility rooms, shower rooms, bathrooms, toilets and kitchens that are only used for cooking,

Useable surface is the floor area of living rooms, kitchens, utility rooms, shower rooms, bathrooms, toilets and halls, *minus* the wall thickness and door and window recesses. Stairs, open balconies and terraces, cellars and lofts (when not equipped as useable premises) are not included. In the case of attics, only the section with a ceiling height of at least 1.7 metres is included. In practice, few countries have housing statistics that use this exact definition but near approximations can be accepted.

You are requested to provide information on useable surface area of dwellings in square meters. You may also report in square feet or other measure but, if so, please specify the units on the questionnaire.

Houses and flats. **Houses** includes villas, detached houses, semi-detached, terraced and town houses. **Flats** (or “apartments”) are sub-divisions of dwelling units and the occupants are collectively responsible for the upkeep of the exterior of the building.

Type of construction. **Modern dwellings** are generally built by professional building enterprises. The walls are made of durable materials such as concrete, ceramic brick, cement blocks, plywood or wooden planking, and the roofs are covered in tiles, wooden shingles or metal sheeting. Modern dwellings usually have facilities such as electricity, piped water and inside toilets. Most dwellings in urban areas will be classified as modern.

Traditional dwellings are generally built by family members. The walls are made of less durable materials such as dried clay, sun dried bricks, bamboo or latticework and the roofs are made from reeds, straw or palm fronds. Traditional dwellings do not usually have amenities.

Urban and rural. There is no standard international definition of “urban” and “rural”. Countries should use their own definition of **large and small urban** and classify all other areas as **rural**.

Number of occupants. The number of occupants in all dwellings is equal to the total population.

Electricity will usually be mains electricity supplied by a generating company. But electricity may also be generated by the household itself from a diesel or gasoline generator, solar panels or wind power.

Inside water is either running water that is piped into the dwelling itself or water from an underground spring or well that is for the exclusive use of the household. A dwelling that takes water from a communal standpipe or well should not be counted as a dwelling with inside water.

Private toilets are for the exclusive use by the occupants of the dwelling unit and have running water. The toilet may be inside the dwelling or in a separate structure.