



International Comparison Program

[03.02]

ICP Dwelling Questionnaire Volume of Housing in 2008

Global Office

2nd Regional Coordinators Meeting

April 14-16, 2010

Washington, DC

Table of Contents

Form A. ICP Dwelling Services Questionnaire: Volume of Housing in 2008	3
Instructions:	4

FORM A. ICP DWELLING SERVICES QUESTIONNAIRE: VOLUME OF HOUSING IN 2008

Country: _____

Year (If data are not available for 2008) 20__

	All dwellings			Type of construction				Location of dwellings			
	Houses	Flats	Total	Modern construction		Traditional construction	Total	Urban areas		Rural	Total
				Houses	Flats			Large urban	Small urban		
Number of dwelling units ('000s)											
Number of rooms ('000s)											
Usable surface area in thousand square meters (Specify other unit _____)											
Number of occupants ('000s)											
Land area occupied by dwellings in thousand square meters (Specify other units _____)											
Number of dwelling units with :											
Electricity ('000s)											
Inside water ('000s)											
Private toilet ('000s)											
Central heating											
Air conditioning											
Percent of dwelling units:											
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 facilities such as electricity, piped water and inside toilet. Traditional dwellings are generally located in rural areas and the families that occupy them are most likely to be engaged in agriculture.

Dwellings in low-cost areas near to large cities, such as shanty town or favelas, have characteristics of both modern and traditional dwellings. In general, however, they are more like modern than traditional dwellings because they are usually constructed of durable materials and will have one or more facilities such as piped water, electricity or inside toilet. Dwellings in such areas should be classified as modern for the purposes of this questionnaire.

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. The toilet may be inside the dwelling or in a separate structure.