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DRAFT PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POPULATION  
AND HOUSING CENSUSES

Part Three

TOPICS AND TABULATIONS FOR HOUSING CENSUSES

Report of the Secretary-General

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Note: For technical reasons, these draft principles and recommendations are being issued as four documents. The present document comprises Part Three (Topics and tabulations for housing censuses); the introduction will be contained in document E/CN.3/515; and Part One (Operational aspects of population and housing censuses) and Part Two (Topics and tabulations for population censuses) will appear in documents E/CN.3/515/Add.1 and Add.2 respectively.

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## I. TOPICS TO BE INVESTIGATED IN HOUSING CENSUSES

### A. Factors determining the selection of topics

1. With reference to the selection of topics to be included in a housing census, attention is drawn to the importance of limiting statistical inquiries to the collection of data that can be processed and published within a reasonable period of time. Such admonitions are especially applicable in connexion with housing censuses, since it is customary to conduct housing and population censuses as simultaneous or consecutive operations and there is more than the usual possibility that the amount of data included may be beyond the capacity of enumerators and data-processing facilities. It may be sufficient in some developing countries, for example, to ascertain only the number of housing units and other living quarters of various types, the number and characteristics of the occupants thereof and the availability of a water supply system. Indeed, it might be neither feasible nor desirable in some cases to do more and, if more were attempted, the success of the census might be jeopardized.
  2. However, it is false economy to collect housing data which are so incomplete that they fail to serve the principal purposes for which they are required. In this connexion, it is important for census-takers to consult closely with the principal users (housing programmers, for example) at an early stage in the preparations for a housing census in order to concentrate on providing the data most urgently required and supplying them in their most useful form.
  3. The topics to be covered on the questionnaire (that is, the subjects regarding which information is to be collected for living quarters, households and buildings) should be determined upon balanced consideration of (a) the needs of the country (national as well as local) to be served by the census data; (b) achievement of the maximum degree of international comparability, both within regions and on a world-wide basis; (c) the probable willingness and ability of respondents to give adequate information on the topics; (d) the technical competence of the enumerators to obtain information on the topics by direct observation and (e) the total national resources available for enumeration, processing, tabulation and publication, and establishment of a data base which will determine the over-all feasible scope of the census.
  4. In making the selection of topics, due regard should be paid to the usefulness of historical continuity in providing the opportunity for a comparison of changes over time. Census-takers should, however, avoid collecting information no longer required simply because it was traditionally collected in the past. It becomes necessary, therefore, to review periodically the topics traditionally investigated and to re-evaluate the need for the series to which they contribute.
1. Priority of national needs
  5. Prime importance should be given to the fact that housing censuses should be designed to meet national needs. Should any conflict exist among national needs, regional recommendations and global recommendations, national needs should take precedence followed by the regional recommendations and finally the global recommendations. The first consideration is that the census should provide

information on the topics of greatest value to the country, with questions framed in such a way as to elicit data of maximum use to that country. Experience has shown that national needs will be best served if the census includes topics generally recognized as of basic value and defined in accordance with regional and global standards.

6. It is recognized that many countries will find it necessary to include in the census topics of national or local interest in addition to the topics included in the recommendations, and that the census data may need to be supplemented by housing surveys in order to obtain information on topics which cannot be included in the census either because they would overburden the enumerator or because they require specially trained enumerators. It is also possible that some countries may omit from the census certain recommended topics because it can be assumed with a high degree of confidence that a particular facility, such as electricity for example, is available in virtually all living quarters in the country. Conversely, some topics may not be investigated because of the almost total absence of certain facilities, particularly in the rural areas of some developing countries.

## 2. Importance of international comparability

7. The desirability of achieving regional and world-wide comparability should be another major consideration in the selection and formulation of topics for the census schedule. National and international objectives are usually compatible, however, since international recommendations, being based on a broad study of country experience and practice, are recommendations of definitions and methods which have successfully met general national needs.

8. If the particular circumstances within a country necessitate departures from international standards, every effort should be made to explain these departures in the census publications and to indicate how the national presentation can be adapted to the international standards.

## 3. Suitability of topics

9. The topics investigated should be such that the respondents will be willing and able to provide adequate information on them. Those for which information is to be obtained through direct observation by the enumerator should be within his or her technical competence. Thus, it may be necessary to avoid topics which are likely to arouse fear, local prejudice or superstition, and questions which are too complicated and difficult for the average respondent or the enumerator to answer easily. The exact phrasing for each question that is needed in order to obtain the most reliable responses will of necessity depend on national circumstances.

## 4. Resources available

10. The selection of topics should be carefully considered in relation to the total resources available for the census. An accurate and efficient collection of data for a limited number of topics, followed by prompt tabulation and publication, is more useful than the collection of data for an over-ambitious list of topics,

which cannot properly be investigated, tabulated or stored in the data base. In balancing the need for data against resources available, the extent to which questions can be pre-coded should be considered. This may be an important factor in determining whether or not it is economically feasible to investigate certain topics in the census.

#### B. List of topics

11. The housing topics included in the following lists have emerged as a result of meetings convened by the regional commissions and the Inter-American Statistical Institute for revising their respective regional recommendations for population and housing censuses. Based on these meetings, five sets of regional recommendations have been formulated. <sup>1/</sup> The criteria observed for the selection of topics in the present recommendations are as follows:

List A: Topics included as "basic" in at least three regional programmes for housing censuses, which therefore represent a broad international consensus with respect to their importance;

List B: Topics included as "basic" or "other useful" in at least three regional programmes for housing censuses and not included in list A;

List C (shown in annex I below): Topics not included in list A or list B, which are included as "basic" or "other useful" in at least one regional programme for housing censuses.

12. Lists A and B, compiled on the basis of the above criteria, are shown in paragraph 15 below.

13. It may be noted that list A consists of all topics included as "recommended" in the 1970 recommendations plus "year or period of construction", "ownership", "bathing facilities" and "cooking facilities", all of which were previously included as "other useful" topics. The topics included in list A are those required for the tabulations most urgently needed for the measurement and evaluation

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<sup>1/</sup> Economic Commission for Europe, Recommendations for the 1980 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region, Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 31; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Asian and Pacific Recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses; Inter-American Statistical Institute, "Draft standards for the population and housing censuses of the program of the 1980 Census of America (COTA-1980)" in Report of the Third Session of the Subcommittee on Demographic, Housing and Related Statistics of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics, IASI document 7256a (Washington, D.C., 1977); Economic Commission for Africa, "Draft report of the tenth session of the Conference of African Statisticians, 17-22 October 1977"; Economic Commission for Western Asia, Expert Group Meeting on Census Techniques, 12-16 December 1977, final report (E/ECWA/POP/WG.9/2).

of housing conditions and for the formulation of housing programmes (see para. 122 below); a study of housing census experience indicates the feasibility of collecting information on these topics by means of housing censuses. Those that are likely to present difficulties and require time-consuming questioning can probably best be investigated for a sample of living quarters.

14. List B includes only "rental", which may be investigated in accordance with regional needs; it was previously included among the "other useful" topics in the 1970 recommendations. The remaining topics, which were previously in the "other useful" category ("number of bedrooms", plus "industry", "marital status" and "national and/or ethnic group" of household head) now appear in list C (see annex I below).

15. The topics included in lists A and B are shown below.

#### LIST A

Building in which living quarters are located - characteristics of

1. Building - type of (para. 17)
2. Construction material of outer walls (para. 25)
3. Year or period of construction (para. 28)

Living quarters - characteristics and facilities of

4. Location (para. 33)
5. Living quarters - type of (para. 41)
6. Occupancy status (para. 80)
7. Ownership - type of (para. 84)
8. Rooms - number of (para. 87)
9. Water supply system (para. 90)
10. Toilet facilities (para. 92)
11. Bathing facilities (para. 98)
12. Cooking facilities (para. 100)
13. Lighting - type of (para. 106)

Occupants of living quarters - number and characteristics of

14. Conjugal family nucleus (para. 107)
15. Demographic and economic characteristics of household head (para. 109)
  - Age (para. 110)
  - Sex (para. 110)
  - Type of activity (para. 110)
  - Occupation (para. 110)
16. Household (para. 111)
17. Occupants - number of (para. 115)
18. Tenure (para. 116)

LIST B

19. Rental (para. 119)

C. Definitions and specifications of topics  
(in numerical order)

16. Paragraphs 17-121 below contain the recommended definitions of the topics in lists A and B. It is important that census data be accompanied by the definitions used in carrying out the census. It is also important that any changes in definitions that might have been made since the previous census be indicated and, if possible, accompanied by estimates of the effect of such changes on the relevant data. In this way, users will not confuse valid changes over time with increases or decreases that have occurred as the result of changed definitions. /Because Parts One, Two and Three of the present recommendations have been prepared simultaneously, it has not been possible to include paragraph cross-references, for example, to definitions and classifications contained in Part Two. The relevant paragraph numbers will, however, be included in the final published version of the recommendations./

1. Building - type of

(a) Definition of building

17. A building is any independent free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms <sup>2/</sup> or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls <sup>3/</sup> which extend from the foundations to the roof. However, in tropical areas, a building may consist of a roof with supports only, that is, without constructed walls; in some cases, a roofless structure consisting of a space enclosed by walls may be considered a "building" (see also "compound", para. 24).

18. A building may be used or intended for residential, commercial or industrial purposes or for the provision of services. It may, therefore, be a factory, shop, detached dwelling, apartment building, warehouse, garage, barn and so forth. In some exceptional cases, facilities usually provided by a set of living quarters are located in two or more separate detached structures, as when a kitchen is in a separate structure. In the case of living quarters with detached rooms, these rooms should be considered as separate buildings. A building may, therefore, contain several sets of living quarters, as in an apartment building or duplex; it may be coextensive with a single detached set of living quarters, or it may be only part of a set of living quarters, e.g., living quarters with detached rooms, which are clearly intended to be used as part of the living quarters.

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<sup>2/</sup> For definition of "rooms", see para. 87.

<sup>3/</sup> "Dividing walls" refer to the walls of adjoining buildings which have been constructed so that they are contiguous, e.g., dividing walls of "row" houses.

19. The concept of "building" should be clearly defined and the instructions for the housing census should indicate whether all buildings are to be listed and enumerated or only those used in whole or in part for residential purposes. Instructions should also indicate whether buildings under construction are to be recorded and, if so, at what stage of completion they are eligible for inclusion. Buildings being demolished or awaiting demolition should normally be excluded.

(b) Classification of buildings by type

20. The following classification by type is recommended for buildings in which some space is used for residential purposes:

(a) Buildings coextensive with a single housing unit:

(i) Detached;

(ii) Attached;

(b) Buildings containing more than one housing unit;

(c) Buildings for persons living in institutions;

(d) All others.

21. It should be noted that, for the purposes of the housing census, the above classification refers to the building in which the living quarters enumerated are located and that living quarters, not buildings, will be tabulated according to the classification.

22. Category (a) provides separate subgroupings for "detached" and "attached" buildings because, although most single-unit buildings are detached (a suburban house, a villa, etc.), in some countries a substantial number may be attached (row houses, for example) and in such cases it may be useful to identify them as a separate group. Buildings containing more than one housing unit (category (b)) will usually be apartment buildings, but they may also be other types of buildings that are structurally subdivided so as to contain more than one housing unit (for example, a large dwelling which has been structurally converted into several apartments). Category (c), "Buildings for persons living in institutions", includes hospital buildings, prisons, military establishments etc. It should be noted that a structurally separate housing unit (a house or apartment intended for the occupancy of members of the institution's staff, for example), either within a building of the institution or detached but within the grounds, should be included in category (a) if the housing unit is coextensive with a building, in (b) if there is more than one housing unit in the building or in (c) if there is only one housing unit in the building but it is not coextensive with the building, i.e. if the building contains additional space used for the institutional population or for other purposes.

23. In addition to the above, and for subsequent analysis of housing conditions, each country will find it useful to provide for separate identification of special



types of buildings which are characteristic of the country concerned. For example, categories such as "shop/dwelling" may be included if required and information may be sought on whether the building is wholly residential, partly residential, residential and commercial, mainly commercial and so forth.

(c) Compound

24. In some countries it may be appropriate to use the "compound" as a unit of enumeration. In some areas of the world, living quarters are traditionally located within compounds and the grouping of living quarters in this way may have certain economic and social implications which it would be useful to study. In such cases it may be appropriate, during the census, to identify compounds and to record information suitable for linking them to the living quarters located within them.

2. Construction material of outer walls

25. This topic refers to the construction material of the outer walls of the building in which the living quarters are located. If the walls are constructed of one or more materials, the predominant material should be reported. The types distinguished (brick, concrete, wood, adobe and so on) will depend upon the materials most frequently used in the country concerned and on their significance from the point of view of permanency of construction or assessment of durability.

26. In some countries the material used for the construction of roofs or of floors may be of special significance for the assessment of durability and, in such cases, it may be necessary to collect information on this as well as on the material of the walls. It should be remembered, however, that this may lead to a somewhat complicated tabulation, since, for the correct interpretation of the data, the range of materials collected for each element of construction needs to be cross-classified with the material of any other elements that may have been included. For estimating replacement needs, these cross-classifications must then be related to a range of years or periods of construction.

27. While the material of construction is a useful addition to data collected on the type of living quarters, it should not be considered as a substitute for that information. Wood, for example, may be the material of a poorly constructed squatter's hut or of a durable and well-constructed dwelling. In these cases the type of unit adds significantly to the possibility of quality appraisal.

3. Year or period of construction

28. This topic refers to the age of the building in which the living quarters are located. It is recommended that the exact year be sought for buildings constructed during the intercensal period immediately preceding if it does not exceed 10 years. Where the intercensal period exceeds 10 years or where no previous census has been carried out, the exact year should be sought for buildings constructed during the preceding 10 years. For buildings constructed before that time, the information should be collected in periods that will provide a useful means of assessing the age of the housing stock. Difficulty may be experienced in collecting data on this topic because in some cases the occupants may not know the date of construction.

29. The collection of data for single years during the intercensal period is seen as a method of checking construction statistics for deficient coverage and of more closely integrating the housing census with current housing statistics.

30. The periods should be measured in terms of events that have some special significance in the country concerned, as for example since the Second World War; between the First World War and the Second World War; before the First World War. Three age groups may be considered as a minimum classification. The total period covered by the age groups and the number of groups distinguished will depend upon the materials and methods of construction used in the country concerned and the number of years that buildings normally last.

31. Where parts of buildings have been constructed at different times, the year or period of construction should refer to the major part. Where living quarters comprise more than one building (living quarters with detached rooms, for example) the age of the building which contains the major part of the living quarters should be recorded.

32. In countries where a significant number of households construct their own living quarters (countries with large non-monetary sectors, for example) it may be useful to include an additional question which will distinguish the living quarters according to whether or not they were constructed by the households occupying them. The information should refer only to living quarters constructed during the preceding intercensal or 10-year period, and it should be made clear in formulating the question that it refers to living quarters constructed mainly by households (with or without the help of other households in the community) and that it does not refer to construction executed by enterprises on behalf of households.

4. Location of living quarters (see also "living quarters and household listing", in Part One)

33. A great deal of information relevant to the location of living quarters is contained under the definition of "locality" and "urban and rural" in Part Two of the recommendations. It is important for those concerned with carrying out housing censuses to study this information, because the geographical concepts used to describe the location of living quarters in carrying out a housing census are extremely important both for the execution of the census and for the subsequent tabulation of the census results. When the housing census is combined with, or closely related to, a population census, these concepts need to be carefully considered and co-ordinated so that the geographic areas recognized in carrying out the two censuses are of optimum value for both operations.

34. Information on location should be collected in sufficient detail to enable tabulations to be made for the smallest geographical subdivisions required by the tabulation plan. To satisfy the requirements of the geographical classifications recommended in the tabulations in chapter II, information is needed on whether the living quarters are located in an urban or rural area, the major civil division, the minor civil division and, for living quarters located in principal localities, the name of the locality.

35. Where a permanent system of house or building numbers does not already exist, it is essential to establish a numbering system for the census so that the location of each set of living quarters can be adequately described. Similarly, in cases where streets do not have names or numbers properly displayed, such identification should be provided as one of the pre-census operations. Adequate identification provides the basis for the preparation of census control lists (see also "living quarters and household listing" in Part One); it is required to monitor and control the enumeration, to identify living quarters for possible call-backs and for post-enumeration evaluation surveys as well as for other post-censal inquiries that use the census as a sampling frame or other point of departure. Ideally, each building or other inhabited structure should be provided with a number, as should each set of living quarters within buildings or structures. In preparing a census control listing, it is the practice to identify further each household within living quarters.

36. Living quarters that are not located in areas with a conventional pattern of streets, such as those in squatter areas or in some places not intended for habitation, may require special identification. Since it may not be possible to describe the location of these units in terms of a formal address, it may be necessary to describe them in terms of their proximity to natural or created landmarks of various kinds or in relation to buildings that are located in areas where a formal address is possible.

37. The various geographical designations which together define the location of living quarters are discussed below.

(a) Address

38. Information that describes the place where the living quarters are to be found and distinguishes them from other living quarters in the same locality falls within this category. As a rule the information includes the name or number of the street and the number of the living quarters; in the case of apartments, the building number and the apartment number are required.

(b) Locality

39. For the definition of "locality", see Part Two.

(c) Urban and rural

40. For the definition of "urban and rural", see Part Two.

5. Living quarters - type of

(a) Definition of living quarters

41. Living quarters are structurally separate and independent places of abode. They may (a) have been constructed, built, converted or arranged for human habitation, provided that they are not at the time of the census used wholly for other purposes and that, in the case of mobile housing units, improvised housing

units and collective living quarters, they are occupied at the time of the census or (b) although not intended for habitation, actually be in use as such at the time of the census.

(i) Separateness and independence

42. The essential features of living quarters are separateness and independence. An enclosure may be considered as separate if surrounded by walls, fences, etc. and covered by a roof so that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from other persons in the community for the purposes of sleeping, preparing and taking their meals or protecting themselves from the hazards of climate and environment. Such an enclosure may be considered as independent when it has direct access from the street or from a public or communal staircase, passage, gallery or grounds, i.e. when the occupants can come in or go out of their living quarters without passing through anybody else's premises.

43. Attached rooms having an independent entrance, or detached rooms for habitation which have clearly been built, rebuilt, converted, etc., to be used as a part of the living quarters should be counted as part of the living quarters. Thus, living quarters may be constituted by rooms or groups of rooms with independent entrances or by separate buildings.

(ii) Permanence

44. Living quarters may be permanent or semi-permanent buildings or parts of buildings intended for habitation, or natural shelters not intended for habitation but actually used as places of abode on the day or night established as the time-reference of the census.

(iii) Habitation

45. Living quarters originally intended for habitation and used wholly for other purposes at the time of the census should normally be excluded from the census coverage, while shelters not intended for habitation but occupied at the time of the census should be included. In some circumstances, it may be convenient to make a separate count for national purposes of the living quarters originally intended for habitation but used wholly for other purposes at the time of the census and vice versa. In such cases, specific instructions for the enumeration of these must be supplied.

(iv) Living quarters under construction, newly constructed, being demolished or awaiting demolition

46. Instructions should be issued so that it is clearly understood at what stage of completion living quarters should be included in the housing census. They may be included in the housing census as soon as construction has begun, at various stages of construction or when construction has been completed. Living quarters being demolished or awaiting demolition should normally be excluded. The system used should be consistent with that employed for the system of current statistics and it should avoid double counting where construction statistics are used to bring the census data up to date.

47. Special instructions will need to be issued concerning "core dwellings" in countries where these are provided as a preliminary phase of dwelling construction (for a discussion of core dwellings, see para. 58).

(b) Classification by structural type

48. The living quarters defined in paragraph 41 are either housing units or collective living quarters. Normally, the collection of information concerning housing units will be considered of first importance in a housing census, since it is in housing units that the bulk of the population permanently lives. Furthermore, housing units are intended for occupancy, or are occupied, by households, and it is with the provision of accommodation for households that housing programmes are mainly concerned. However, certain types of "collective living quarters" are also of significance with respect to the housing conditions of households; these include hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses and camps occupied by households. Housing units should be classified so as to distinguish at least conventional dwellings from other types of housing units. It should be emphasized that without an adequate classification of living quarters no meaningful analysis of housing conditions based on housing census data is possible.

49. The classification outlined below and described more fully in paragraphs 51-79 has been designed to group in broad classes housing units and collective living quarters with similar structural characteristics. The distribution of occupants (population) among the various groups supplies valuable information about the housing accommodation available at the time of the census. The classification also affords a useful basis of stratification for sample surveys.

Living quarters (para. 41)

1.0.0 Housing units (para. 52)

1.1.0 Conventional dwellings (para. 54)

1.2.0 Mobile housing units (para. 62)

1.3.0 Marginal housing units (para. 64)

1.3.1 Improvised housing units (para. 65)

1.3.2 Housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation (para. 67)

1.3.3 Other premises not intended for human habitation (para. 69)

2.0.0 Collective living quarters (para. 70)

2.1.0 Hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses (para. 73)

2.2.0 Institutions (para. 74)

2.3.0 Camps (para. 75)

2.4.0 Other (para. 76)

(i) Minimum classification of housing units and collective living quarters

50. Not all the categories in the above classification are of importance under all circumstances. For example, in some countries, certain of the groups may not need to be considered separately, while in others it will be convenient to subdivide them. However, some of the categories are of special significance for assessing the housing situation and should be distinguished even where a simplified classification is employed. Where the classification is reduced, conventional dwellings at least, should be indicated separately.

(c) Definitions of each type of living quarters

51. A description of the categories shown in paragraph 49 is given below.

(1.0.0) Housing unit

52. A housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by one household, 4/, 5/ or one not intended for habitation but occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census. Thus it may be an occupied or vacant dwelling, an occupied mobile or improvised housing unit or any other place occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census. This category includes housing of various levels of permanency and acceptability and therefore requires further classification in order to provide for a meaningful assessment of housing conditions.

53. It should be noted that housing units on the grounds or within the buildings housing an institution, camp etc. should be separately identified and counted as housing units. For example, if, in the grounds of a hospital, there is a separate and independent house intended for the habitation of the director and his or her family, the house should be counted as a housing unit. In the same way, self-contained apartments located in hotel buildings should be counted as housing units if they have direct access to the street or to a common space within the building. Similar cases will need to be identified and described in the instructions for the enumeration.

(1.1.0) Conventional dwelling

54. A conventional dwelling is a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof, which by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is intended for habitation by one household and is not, at the time of the census, used wholly for other purposes. It should have a separate access to a street (direct or via a garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery and so on). Examples of dwellings are houses, flats, suites of rooms, apartments etc.

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4/ Although intended for habitation by one household, a housing unit may, at the time of the census, be occupied by one or more households or by a part of a household.

5/ For the definition of "household", see Part Two.

55. A permanent building is understood to be a structure that may be expected to maintain its stability for 10 years or more. It is recognized that the criterion of permanency or durability is difficult for the census enumerators to apply and that its adaptation to local conditions would require considerable study and experimentation by the national offices with respect to the significance of materials and methods of construction. In some cases, it may be of greater significance nationally to apply the criteria of construction material and method of construction directly in order to establish whether or not the building containing the housing unit is of permanent construction rather than translating these criteria into a time-period.

56. It may be noted that the terms dwelling, dwelling unit, dwelling house, residential dwelling unit, family dwelling, house, logement, vivienda, unidad de vivienda and so forth have been used indiscriminately to refer to living quarters of any type. The term "dwelling" is here limited to a housing unit located in a permanent building and designed for occupancy by one household. Although a dwelling is a housing unit intended - i.e. constructed or converted - for habitation by one household it may, at the time of the census, be vacant or occupied by one or more households or by a part of a household.

(i) Dwellings which do not fully comply with the definition

57. As already noted (para. 50) it may be necessary under some circumstances to expand the recommended classification of housing units. Such instances may arise in countries where a certain proportion of the housing inventory comprises housing units that possess some of the characteristics attributed to dwellings but fall short of the definition in certain respects. For example, in some countries "core" or "nuclear" dwellings around which a dwelling will eventually be constructed are provided as part of the housing programmes. In others, a significant proportion of the housing inventory is composed of dwellings that are constructed, by traditional methods, of locally available crude materials and may be less permanent than dwellings of more conventional construction and technically improved materials. Because of the prevalence of core dwellings and semi-permanent dwellings, they are discussed separately below.

a. Core dwellings

58. Many countries with insufficient resources to meet their housing needs have attempted to alleviate the housing conditions of the population living in squatter areas by providing core or nuclear dwellings. Under these programmes the households move their improvised shacks from the squatter area to a new location, the idea being that gradually, and generally with government assistance of one kind or another, the households with core or nuclear dwellings will add to the nucleus until they can abandon their shacks entirely.

59. A core dwelling is sometimes only a sanitary unit containing bathing and toilet facilities, to which may be added, in subsequent phases, the other elements that will finally comprise the completed dwelling. Such units do not fall within the definition of dwelling set forth in paragraph 54. Obviously, however, although the household continues to occupy its original shelter (which would probably be

classified as an "improvised housing unit") its housing situation is a vast improvement over that of households remaining in the squatter areas and the provision of the cores is a significant step towards the alleviation of housing shortages.

60. The problem is, therefore, one of reflecting in the statistics the improvements brought about by programmes such as those described above without distorting the data that refer to fully constructed conventional dwellings. It is recommended, therefore, that core dwellings should be counted as dwellings in the census if at least one room, <sup>6/</sup> in addition to the sanitary facilities, is completed and also that those that have not reached this stage of completion should be recorded as cores. Arrangements should be made so that the facilities available in the core can be related during data processing to the households for whose use they have been provided.

b. Semi-permanent dwellings

61. Some countries will wish to give particular attention to conventional dwellings that have been constructed or erected with locally available crude materials such as bamboo, palm, straw or any similar vegetable materials. Such units often have mud walls, thatched roofs etc., and may be expected to last for only a limited time (from a few months to 10 years), although occasionally they may last for longer periods. This category is intended to cover housing units that are typical and traditional in many tropical rural areas. They normally correspond to a certain stage of cultural development, and in some countries they are of special significance for large sectors of the population. Such units may be known as cabins, ranchos or bohíos (Latin America), barastis (Bahrain), barong barong (Philippines) etc.

(1.2.0) Mobile housing units

62. A mobile housing unit is any type of living accommodation that has been made to be transported (such as a tent) or is a moving unit (such as a ship, boat, barge, vessel, railroad car, caravan, trailer, yacht etc.) occupied as living quarters at the time of the census. Trailers and bedouin tents used as permanent living quarters are of special interest.

63. Although mobile housing units are significantly different from other housing units in that they can be readily moved or transported, mobility in itself is not necessarily a measure of quality. For the assessment of housing conditions in countries with a substantial number of mobile units, it may be useful to classify them further as tents, waggons, boats, trailers etc.

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<sup>6/</sup> For the definition of "room", see para. 87.



### (1.3.0) Marginal housing units

64. Marginal housing units comprise three subgroups, namely, "improvised housing units", "housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation" and "other premises not intended for human habitation". These units are characterized by the fact that they are either makeshift shelters constructed of waste materials and generally considered unfit for habitation (squatters' huts, for example) or places that are not intended for human habitation although in use for the purpose at the time of the census (barns, warehouses, natural shelters etc.). Under almost all circumstances such places of abode represent unacceptable housing and they may be usefully grouped together in order to analyse the housing conditions of the population and for the purpose of estimating housing needs. Each subgroup is defined below.

#### (1.3.1) Improvised housing units

65. An improvised housing unit is an independent, makeshift shelter or structure built of waste materials and without a predetermined plan, for the purpose of habitation by one household, which is being used as living quarters at the time of the census. Included in this category are squatters' huts, poblaciones callampas (Chile), hongos (Peru), favelas (Brazil), sarifas (Iraq), jhuggis (India and Pakistan), gubuks (Indonesia), gecekondula (Turkey) and any similar premises arranged and used as living quarters though they may not comply with generally accepted standards for habitation. This type of housing unit is usually found in urban and suburban areas, particularly at the peripheries of the principal cities.

66. There is a wide variation in the procedures and criteria used in classifying these units. There are many borderline cases and countries will need to make decisions and issue detailed instructions on how to enumerate and classify improvised housing units.

#### (1.3.2) Housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation

67. Included in this category are housing units (in permanent buildings) that have not been built, constructed, converted or arranged for human habitation but which are actually in use as living quarters at the time of the census. These include housing units in stables, barns, mills garages, warehouses, offices, booths and so forth.

68. Premises that have been converted for human habitation, although not initially designed or constructed for this purpose, should not be included in this category.

#### (1.3.3) Other premises not intended for human habitation

69. This category refers to living quarters that are not intended for human habitation or located in permanent buildings but are nevertheless used as living quarters at the time of the census. Caves and other natural shelters fall within this category.

(2.0.0) Collective living quarters

70. "Collective living quarters" include structurally separate and independent places of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and occupied at the time of the census. Such quarters usually have certain common facilities, such as cooking and toilet installations, baths, lounge rooms or dormitories, which are shared by the occupants. As indicated in paragraph 48 they may be further classified into hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses, institutions and camps.

71. As noted in paragraph 53, housing units on the grounds or within the building housing an institution, camp, hotel etc. should be separately identified and counted as housing units.

72. The criteria established for the identification of collective living quarters are not always easy to apply and it is sometimes difficult for an enumerator to decide whether living quarters should be classified as a housing unit or not. This is particularly true in the case of buildings occupied by a number of households. The enumerator should be given clear instructions as to when the premises occupied by a group of people living together are to be considered as a housing unit and when as collective living quarters.

(2.1.0) Hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses

73. This group comprises permanent structures which provide lodging on a fee basis and in which the number of boarders or lodgers exceeds five. Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses, pensions, lodging houses etc. fall within this category.

(2.2.0) Institutions

74. This group covers any set of premises in a permanent structure or structures designed to house groups (usually large) of persons who are bound by either a common public objective or a common personal interest. In this type of living quarters, persons of the same sex frequently share dormitories. Hospitals, military barracks, boarding schools, convents, prisons etc. fall within this category.

(2.3.0) Camps

75. Camps are sets of premises originally intended for the temporary accommodation of persons with common activities or interests. Included in this category are military camps, refugee camps and camps established for the housing of workers in mining, agriculture, public works or other types of enterprises.

(2.4.0) Other

76. This is a residual category for living quarters which may not conform to the definitions of those included in groups 2.1.0 through 2.3.0. It should be used only when the number of units in question is small. Where the number is

substantial, it should be possible to include in separate groups the living quarters having characteristics that are similar and also of significance for an appraisal of housing conditions.

77. In some countries it seems that certain types of multihousehold living quarters have emerged in response to the particular needs of the population and that the characteristics of these quarters enable them to be readily identified by an enumerator. It may be useful in these countries to provide a separate subgroup for any such special types. An example of such a subgroup is described below.

(i) Multihousehold living quarters (living quarters intended for habitation by more than one household)

78. This group includes buildings and enclosures intended for communal habitation by several households. In these, structurally separate and independent living quarters for occupancy by individual households are not provided. This category would include housing arrangements peculiar to certain countries, such as the "long house" (Sarawak) and the Kibbutz (Israel).

79. It should be noted that the living quarters to be included in this category are those intended for communal habitation by several households, i.e., constructed or converted for this purpose. Housing units intended for occupancy by one household, but which at the time of the census are occupied by several households, are not to be included because this obscures the identification of households doubled up in dwellings (an important element in estimating housing needs). It is suggested that, in carrying out the census, a strict distinction be maintained between housing units occupied by more than one household and living quarters constructed or converted for communal habitation by several households.

6. Occupancy status

80. Information should be obtained for each conventional dwelling to show whether the dwelling is occupied or vacant at the time of the census. For vacant units intended for year-round occupancy the type of vacancy (for rent, for sale etc.) should be reported. Occupancy status applies only to conventional dwellings, since all other living quarters are required by definition to be occupied in order to fall within the scope of the census.

81. The enumeration of vacant units is likely to pose difficult problems; but at least a total count should be made for purposes of controlling the enumeration and for the reasons stated under the uses of tabulation 8 (chap. II). The type of vacancy is frequently indicated by "for sale" or "for rent" signs posted on the dwelling. Although it may not be feasible to investigate all of the topics included in the census for vacant units, as much information as possible should be collected, including information on whether the living quarters are seasonally or non-seasonally vacant.

82. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy may represent a substantial proportion of the housing inventory in resort areas and in areas where large numbers of seasonal workers are employed. The separate identification of such a

category may be necessary for the correct interpretation of the over-all vacancy rate as well as for an evaluation of the housing situation in the area concerned. Vacant units may be further distinguished according to the type of occupancy for which they are intended, for example, "holiday home", "seasonal workers' quarters" and so forth.

83. The question whether living quarters whose occupants are temporarily absent or temporarily present should be recorded as occupied or vacant will need to be considered in relation to the question whether a de jure or de facto population census is being carried out. In either case it would seem useful to distinguish as far as possible living quarters that are used as a second residence. This would be particularly important where the second residence has markedly different characteristics from the primary residence, as would be the case, for example, where agricultural households move from their permanent living quarters in a village to rudimentary structures located on agricultural holdings during certain seasons of the year.

#### 7. Ownership - type of

84. This topic refers to the type of ownership of the living quarters themselves and not that of the land on which the living quarters stand. Type of ownership should not be confused with tenure, which is discussed in paragraphs 116-118. Information should be obtained to show:

(a) Whether the living quarters are owned by the public sector (central government, local government, public corporations);

(b) Whether the living quarters are privately owned (by households, private corporations, co-operatives, housing associations etc.). The question is sometimes expanded to show whether the living quarters are fully paid for, being purchased in instalments or mortgaged.

85. As a minimum, the information on ownership may be classified into two main groups, i.e., "public ownership" and "private ownership". Depending upon the prevalence of various types of ownership and their significance with respect to housing conditions and the formulation of housing programmes, it may be useful to introduce some of the subgroups shown. The categories used should be consistent with those employed in the system of national accounts of the country concerned and in accordance with the recommendations contained in A System of National Accounts. 7/

86. It has been observed that the collection of information on type of ownership in a general census may be hampered by the fact that the occupants may not know who is the owner of the property and the owners or their representatives may be situated outside the enumeration zone. Furthermore, there are numerous cases of borderline and mixed ownership, which make the topic difficult for nation-wide enumeration. This is one of the topics for which more accurate information might be obtained through a housing survey.

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7/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XVII.3.

## 8. Rooms - number of

87. A room is defined as a space in a housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, at least 4 square metres. The total number of rooms, therefore, includes bedrooms, dining-rooms, living-rooms, studies, habitable attics, servants' rooms, kitchens, rooms used for professional or business purposes and other separate spaces used or intended for dwelling purposes, so long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Passageways, verandahs, lobbies, bath-rooms and toilet rooms should not be counted as rooms, even if they meet the criteria. Separate information may be collected for national purposes on spaces of less than 4 square metres that conform in other respects to the definition of room if it is considered that their number warrants such a procedure.

88. In counting the number of rooms, those used only for professional or business purposes should not be included. If they are counted, they should be included in calculating the number of rooms in living quarters but not in calculating the number of persons per room. This procedure permits density levels to be studied according to the number of rooms available for living purposes in relation to the number of occupants. In any event, each country should indicate the procedure that has been followed.

89. It is recommended in paragraph 87 that kitchens be included in the count of rooms provided they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Kitchens or kitchenettes that are smaller than 4 square metres or that have other characteristics which disqualify them should be excluded. For national purposes, countries may wish to identify and count kitchens as a separate group of rooms that may be analysed with respect to size and utilization, and to identify separately those used exclusively for cooking.

## 9. Water supply system

90. The basic information to be obtained in the census is whether the living quarters have or have not a piped-water installation, i.e., whether or not water is laid on to the living quarters by pipes from a community-wide system or an individual installation, such as a pressure tank, pump etc. It is necessary to indicate also whether the living quarters have a tap inside or, if not, whether it is within a certain distance (100 metres) from the door. The following categories are recommended:

- (a) Living quarters with piped water inside;
- (b) Living quarters with piped water outside but within 100 metres of the living quarters;
- (c) Living quarters without piped water (including piped water beyond 100 metres from the living quarters).

The living quarters may be further classified according to the source of the water available (community-wide system, tank, public well, private well, river, spring).

91. The most significant information from a health point of view is whether the living quarters have piped water within the premises. However, a category may be added to distinguish cases where the piped water supply is not in the living quarters but is within the building in which the living quarters are situated. It may also be useful to collect information that would show whether the water supply is for the sole use of the occupants of the living quarters being enumerated or whether it is for the use of the occupants of several sets of living quarters. Additional information may be sought on the availability of hot as well as cold water and on the kind of equipment used for heating water.

#### 10. Toilet facilities

92. A toilet may be defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta. A flush toilet is an installation connected with piped water, arranged for humans to discharge their wastes and from which the wastes are flushed by water.

93. As a minimum, information should be obtained to show:

(a) Whether the living quarters being enumerated have a toilet intended for the exclusive use of the occupants and, if so, whether it is a flush toilet or a non-flush toilet;

(b) If the living quarters have no toilet of any kind.

Whether the toilet is situated inside or outside the living quarters is of varying significance according to the type being considered.

94. For living quarters reported as having a toilet, additional information may be sought to indicate whether the toilet is used exclusively by the occupants of the living quarters being enumerated or whether it is shared with the occupants of other living quarters. For living quarters reported as having no toilet, it would be useful to know whether the occupants have the use of a communal facility and the type of facility; whether they use the toilet of other living quarters and the type, or whether there is no toilet of any kind available for the use of the occupants.

95. Some countries have found it useful to expand the classification for non-flush toilets to distinguish certain types that are widely used and indicate a certain level of sanitation.

96. For housing units occupied by more than a certain number of households (more than two, for example) and for collective living quarters, particularly those of the multihousehold and hotel/boarding house type, it may be useful to gather information on the number and type of toilets available to the occupants. Such living quarters are usually equipped with multifacilities for the use of large groups and information on the number and type of toilets in relation to the number of occupants would be significant in analysing housing conditions.

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97. Information may also be collected to show the sewage system used for disposal of human excreta. Information required is as follows:

(a) Whether the toilet empties into a community sewerage system and the type of system (piped system, open ditch);

(b) Whether the toilet empties into an individual system and the type of system (septic tank, cesspool, pit);

(c) Whether some other system is used (for example, toilets draining directly into lakes or rivers).

#### 11. Bathing facilities

98. Information should be obtained on whether or not there is a fixed bath or shower installation within the premises of each set of living quarters. Additional information may be collected to show whether or not the facilities are for the exclusive use of the occupants of the living quarters and whether there is a supply of hot water for bathing purposes or cold water only. In some areas of the world the distinction proposed above may not be the most appropriate for national needs. It may be important, for example, to distinguish between the availability of a separate room for bathing in the living quarters, a separate room for bathing in the building, an open cubicle for bathing in the building and a public bath house.

99. For housing units occupied by more than a certain number of households (more than two, for example) and, for living quarters other than housing units, particularly those of the multihousehold and hotel/boarded house type, it may be useful to gather information on the number of fixed baths or showers available to the occupants. Such living quarters are usually equipped with multifacilities for the use of large groups and information on the number of fixed baths or showers in relation to the number of occupants would be significant in analysing housing conditions.

#### 12. Cooking facilities

100. Information should be obtained on whether the living quarters have a kitchen, whether some other space is set aside for cooking such as a kitchenette or whether there is no special place set aside for cooking.

101. A kitchen is defined as a space which conforms in all respects to a "room" as defined in paragraph 87, is equipped for the preparation of the principal meals and is intended primarily for that purpose.

102. Other space reserved for cooking falls short of the attributes of a "room" as defined in paragraph 87, although equipped for the preparation of the principal meals and intended primarily for that purpose such as a kitchenette.

103. The collection of data on the availability of a kitchen may provide a convenient opportunity to gather information on the kind of equipment used for cooking such as a stove, hot plate, open fire etc.

104. Some countries have found it necessary to investigate the kind of fuel used for cooking. The data collected may refer to electricity, gas, oil, wood etc., depending upon the country; they may refer to the fuel most frequently used and to the fuel used for preparing the principal meals. It may be noted that the question on the number of rooms (para. 87) may provide a convenient opportunity to collect information on kitchen and kitchenette where such information is desired. Additional information may be collected to show whether the facilities are for the exclusive use of the occupants of the living quarters.

105. For housing units occupied by more than a certain number of households (more than two, for example) and for collective living quarters, particularly those of the multihousehold and hotel/boarding house type, it may be useful to gather information on the number of kitchens available for the occupants. Such living quarters are usually equipped with multifacilities for the use of large groups, and information on the number of kitchens or kitchenettes in relation to the number of occupants would be significant in analysing housing conditions.

13. Lighting - type of

106. Information should be collected on the type of lighting in the living quarters, such as electricity, gas, oil lamp and so forth. If the lighting is by electricity, some countries may wish to collect information showing whether the electricity comes from a community supply, generating plant or some other source (industrial plant, mine etc.).

14. Conjugal family nucleus

107. For the definition of conjugal family nucleus, 8/ see Part Two.

108. Family nuclei are usually identified at the processing stage from information on name and relationship of household members to the household head, which are normally available from the population census. Where the data are not available from the census of population or where the census of housing is carried out independently of the census of population, it may be sufficient, for purposes of estimating housing needs, to simply identify and record the number of married couples within each household.

15. Demographic and economic characteristics of the head of the household

109. From the topics recommended for inclusion in the population census, those in paragraph 110 have been selected as being of most significance in relation to housing conditions; they are defined and fully described in Part Two. For the housing census, the data usually relate only to the head of the household, although in some cases (for a detailed study of overcrowding, for example) it may be necessary to tabulate information (age and sex, in this instance) for the other members of the household.

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8/ The term "family nucleus" used in the remainder of the present document is to be taken to mean "conjugal family nucleus".



110. In some cases, the characteristics of the person identified as the head of the household might not be of significance in connexion with the housing conditions of the household. To provide a basis for valid assumptions concerning this relationship, the circumstances likely to affect it should be carefully considered and provided for in carrying out census tests and in analysing the results of these tests. Post-enumeration evaluation surveys will provide a further opportunity to examine the relationship between those identified as heads of households and the housing conditions of the household in question.

- (a) Age. For the definition of age, see Part Two.
- (b) Sex. For the definition of sex, see Part Two.
- (c) Type of activity. For the definition of type of activity, see Part Two.
- (d) Occupation. For the definition of occupation, see Part Two.

#### 16. Household

111. For the definitions of household, household head and persons living in institutions, see Part Two.

112. For the purpose of a housing census, each household must be identified separately. With respect to housing programmes, the use of separate concepts of household and living quarters in carrying out housing censuses permits the identification of the persons or groups of persons in need of separate dwellings. If the household is defined as a group of persons occupying a set of living quarters, the number of households in living quarters and the number of occupied living quarters will always be equal and there will be no apparent housing need in terms of doubled-up households requiring separate living quarters. If living quarters are defined as the space occupied by a household, the number of households in living quarters will again be equal to the number of living quarters, with the added disadvantage that there will be no record of the number of structurally separate living quarters.

113. In countries in which it is traditional to count families, the family in the broad sense of the term may be adopted as an additional unit of enumeration; in the great majority of cases the composition of this unit will coincide with that of the household.

114. A household, for housing census purposes, should be defined in the same way as for population censuses.

#### 17. Occupants - number of

115. Each person usually resident in a housing unit or other living quarters should be counted as an occupant. However, since housing censuses are usually carried out simultaneously with population censuses, the applicability of this definition depends upon whether the information collected and recorded for each person in the population census indicates where he or she was on the day of the census or whether it refers to the usual residence (see Part Two). Care should be exercised to

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distinguish persons occupying mobile units, such as boats, caravans and trailers, as living quarters from persons using these as a means of transportation.

18. Tenure

116. Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies its living quarters. Information should be obtained on:

- (a) Whether a member of the household is the owner of the living quarters;
- (b) Whether the household rents the living quarters as the main tenant;
- (c) Whether the household rents part of the living quarters as a subtenant from another occupant who is the main tenant or owner-occupant;
- (d) Whether the household occupies the living quarters under another form of tenure.

Particular attention needs to be given to persons who occupy premises free from cash rent, with or without the permission of the owner, especially where this is prevalent.

117. The question of tenure needs to be clearly distinguished in the questionnaire as one to be asked of all households; otherwise there is a danger that it may be omitted in cases where more than one household occupies a single housing unit. Tenure information collected for living quarters shows very clearly the distinction between rented units and units that are owner-occupied but it fails to distinguish the various forms of subtenancy that exist in many areas, which could be obtained from a question directed at households; <sup>9/</sup> nor does it allow for an investigation of the relationship between tenure and socio-economic characteristics of heads of household. Under some circumstances, it may be useful to indicate separately households which, although not subtenants in the sense that they rent from another occupant who is a main tenant or owner-occupant, rent part of a housing unit from a landlord who lives elsewhere. These households and subtenant households may be of special significance in formulating housing programmes.

118. In countries where the land and the living quarters are frequently occupied under separate tenure, the topic may be expanded to show separate information for the tenure under which the household or households occupy the living quarters and for the tenure of the land upon which they are located.

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<sup>9/</sup> Some indication of the number of households occupying their living quarters as subtenants could be obtained from a comparison of the number of living quarters of various types with the number of occupant households.

19. Rental

119. Rent is the amount paid periodically (weekly, monthly etc.) for the space occupied by a household. Information may be obtained on the basis of a scale of rents rather than on the exact amount paid. The data may be considered either in relation to household characteristics or in relation to the characteristics of living quarters. In the latter case, where more than one household occupies a single set of living quarters, the rents paid by all households would need to be summed to obtain the total rent for the living quarters. In the case of living quarters which are partly rented and partly owner-occupied, it may be necessary to impute the rent for the owner-occupied portion.

120. Provision must be made to indicate whether the living quarters covered by the rent are furnished or unfurnished and whether utilities such as gas, electricity, heat, water etc. are included. Provision also needs to be made for recording households which occupy their premises rent-free or pay only part of the economic rent. In countries where rent for the living quarters is paid separately from rent for the land upon which it stands, separate information may need to be collected reflecting the amount of ground-rent paid.

121. In addition to the amount of rent paid by renting households, it may be useful to collect information on the housing costs of the owner-occupants. Such costs could include information on monthly mortgage payments, taxes, cost of utilities etc.

## II. TABULATIONS TO BE PREPARED IN HOUSING CENSUSES

### A. Scope and objective of tabulations

122. As countries have turned to national planning as a means of promoting and guiding economic and social development the need for factual information on which to base the necessary programmes has become universally recognized. Resources are scarce, however, and statistical inquiries costly. It has therefore become increasingly necessary to weigh each tabulation proposed for inclusion in the census in terms of its ultimate cost and its utility for planning purposes and to restrict the number of topics to a bare but significant minimum for greater economy and efficiency. In preparing these recommendations, the first consideration, therefore, has been the selection of tabulations that would yield the data required most urgently for planning purposes.

123. The tabulations outlined in the present chapter include a group of tabulations identified "for early release". These are the tabulations for which the need is usually most urgent. However, it should be noted that the sequence in which the tabulations are produced also depends upon the over-all system of data processing and the way in which each tabulation fits into the system. It may not be economical under all circumstances to produce some of the tabulations marked "for early release" before others not so indicated. These considerations will require co-ordination with systems analysts responsible for planning the production of the tabulations.

124. Accompanying each tabulation is a statement of the principal uses of the data supplied by it and an illustrative sketch outline of the tabulation showing one way of providing for the required attribute classifications. It should be emphasized that the sketches are illustrative only; they are in no sense recommended formats for the tabulations, because these will depend on many other factors.

125. It may be noted that, for some tabulations, alternative units of tabulation are proposed. These alternative units are identified under "units of tabulation". Since the outline of the tabulation would remain unchanged irrespective of the unit of tabulation employed, only one illustration is shown. A box in the body of the illustration indicates the alternative units of tabulation that may be employed either in separate tabulations or combined in a single tabulation if this is considered more useful.

126. It is anticipated that most countries will publish more tabulations than are included here. With the almost universal use of modern computer equipment for the processing of census data, the time required for processing has been greatly reduced in comparison with older forms of processing and the processing cost of each tabulation and the relative cost of processing additional tabulations represent a much smaller fraction of the total census cost than in the past. As a result, collection restrictions, in terms of cost and of accuracy of the data that can be collected, and publication time and costs have a greater relative weight in determining the number and complexity of the tabulations that can be produced and published. The census tabulations outlined below employ the relatively small number of topics set forth in paragraph 15.

127. The tabulations recommended are appropriate as final tabulations. The extent to which advance provisional tabulations of the same subject-matter are prepared depends on the rapidity with which the processing can be done and the urgency of the need for the data.

128. The specifications for each tabulation include, inter alia, a geographical classification. This is intended to be a guide to the types of civil divisions of each country for which the information provided by the tabulation is generally needed; appropriate urban and rural classification is also indicated.

129. Countries will undoubtedly also wish to prepare at least some of the tabulations for additional areas, such as smaller civil divisions than are indicated, or other areas of economic or social significance. Another type of area for which tabulation is useful is the small subdivisions of principal localities (known as "census tracts" in English), which some countries have delineated for use in analysing the census results. Data for very small areas such as blocks or even block-faces may be stored and, upon request, made available. The areas for which it is feasible to show information will be affected by whether sampling was used in the collection of the information or at the tabulation stage.

130. Tabulations 1, 2 and 4 should be obtained from a total universal enumeration and processing of all the living quarters in the area covered by the census. The other tabulations may be obtained on the basis of either the universal enumeration and tabulation of all living quarters and occupants or from the enumeration and/or tabulation of a representative sample.

131. The tabulations described below are in no sense presented as models of completed tables. The purpose is to present a view of the subject-matter elements desired as end products. In the presentation of results, various elements may be combined as parts of a single table according to the needs of each country, so long as the indicated categories and cross-classifications are made available.

#### B. List of tabulations

132. The following list gives the title of each tabulation in order to facilitate a summary appraisal of the scope of the programme. The detailed specifications for each tabulation are given immediately following the list.

<u>Tabulation number</u>	<u>Title</u>
*1	Households by broad types of living quarters and number of homeless households
*2	Households occupying housing units by type of housing unit
*3	Households in housing units by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of household
4	Households in collective living quarters by type of living quarters
*5	Households by type of living quarters, cross-classified by sex and age of head of household
*6	Households by type of living quarters, cross-classified by type of activity, occupation and sex of head of household
7	Homeless households by sex and age of head of household, cross-classified by type of activity and occupation
8	Vacant conventional dwellings by type of vacancy
*9	Conventional dwellings by year (or period) of construction of building (in which dwelling is located), cross-classified by type of building and construction material of outer walls
10	Conventional dwellings by number of dwellings in the building
*11	Housing units by number of rooms, cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of occupants per housing unit
*12	Households in housing units by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by number of households and number of rooms per housing unit
*13	Living quarters by type, cross-classified by water supply system
14	Living quarters by type, cross-classified by water supply system and source of water supply
*15	Occupied living quarters by type, cross-classified by type of toilet facilities
*16	Occupied housing units by type, cross-classified by type of lighting
*17	Occupied housing units by type, cross-classified by availability and type of cooking facilities
18	Occupied housing units by type, cross-classified by availability of bathing facilities
*19	Households in housing units by type of housing unit, cross-classified by tenure of household

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\* For early release (see para. 123).

<u>Tabulation number</u>	<u>Title</u>
20	Households in housing units by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of owner of the housing unit, tenure of the household and availability of piped water and toilet facilities in the housing unit
21	Households in housing units by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of owner of the housing unit, tenure of the household and rent paid, classified by furnished or unfurnished
*22	Renting households, classified by whether space occupied is furnished or unfurnished and amount of rent paid monthly by the household, cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of households in the housing unit
*23	Rented housing units, classified by furnished or unfurnished and amount of rent paid monthly for the housing unit, cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of rooms
24	Rented housing units, classified by furnished or unfurnished and amount of rent paid monthly for the housing unit, cross-classified by number of rooms in the housing unit and availability of piped water and toilet facilities

C. Specifications for each tabulation

133. Each of the tabulations listed above is described in this section. The units of tabulation, the living quarters and the population to be included, the geographical classification and the attribute classifications are specified in each case. The paragraph reference numbers following each attribute classification correspond to the paragraphs in chapter I where the respective topics are discussed. Under "Use of the tabulation", the principal uses of the data supplied by the tabulation are set forth. This is followed by an illustrative sketch outline of the tabulation.

1. Households by broad types of living quarters and number of homeless households (for early release)

Units of tabulation:

(a) This illustration: households

(b) Alternative units of tabulation: living quarters; family nuclei; persons

Living quarters included: all living quarters (para. 41)

Households, family nuclei and persons included: all households and family nuclei and persons living in households (Part Two)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of living quarters (paras. 48-79): housing units; collective living quarters

(c) Separate class for the homeless (Part Two)

Use of tabulations

This is a broad summary table designed to show in very general terms the type of housing occupied by households and the number of households that are homeless. It provides background information as well as a control for the preparation of more detailed tabulations for the categories shown. In fact, the magnitude of the number of households that occupy collective living quarters or are homeless and their geographical distribution provide an indication of the extent to which more detailed tabulations for these groups would need to be prepared.

The distinction between housing units and collective living quarters is significant because the problems involved and the methods of dealing with them are distinct. Collective living quarters generally do not come under the responsibility of the agency concerned with housing units, and housing programmes are directed for the most part towards the maintenance or improvement of the housing conditions of the population living in housing units. Information concerning the institutional population is not included in this tabulation but information on the number of these persons is available from the population census tabulation programme. Their exclusion from this tabulation facilitates the identification of persons in households occupying collective living quarters.



Illustration 1. Households by broad types of living quarters and number of homeless households (for early release)

Geographical division <u>a/</u> and unit of tabulation	Total households	Type of living quarters			Homeless
		Housing units	Collective living quarters	Not stated	
Total households . . . . .					

For illustrative purposes, households are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. Similar tables should be prepared using as the unit of tabulation, living quarters, family nuclei and persons (see para. 125). Where "living quarters" is the unit of tabulation, the category for homeless would not be applicable.

a/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

2. Households occupying housing units by type of housing unit (for early release)

Units of tabulation:

- (a) This illustration: households
- (b) Alternative units of tabulation: living quarters; family nuclei; persons

Living quarters included: housing units (para. 52)

Households, family nuclei and persons included: households, family nuclei and persons occupying housing units (para. 115)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of housing unit (paras. 54-69): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation

Use of tabulations

There is wide agreement concerning the usefulness of this tabulation or variants of it. Its most important function is to make a broad distinction between permanent housing of an acceptable standard, and makeshift, temporary or improvised housing and to describe the occupants in terms of aggregates, households and family nuclei.

The tabulation is of primary importance for the formulation of housing programmes and it is a prerequisite for the calculation of one of the basic statistical indicators of housing conditions developed by the Statistical Commission in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Working Party on Statistics for Social Programmes, namely, the type of accommodation occupied. 10/

The distribution of persons according to the various types of housing units not only supplies valuable information about the housing accommodation available at the time of the census but affords a useful basis for stratification in carrying out sample surveys.

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10/ Statistical Indicators of Housing Conditions (United Nations publication, Sales No. 62.XVII.7) and International Definition and Measurement of Levels of Living: An Interim Guide (United Nations publication, Sales No. 61.IV.7).

As noted in paragraph 50, the extent to which types of housing units are distinguished may vary according to the needs of the country concerned. In reducing the number of categories, care should be exercised to ensure that a clear distinction continues to be maintained between categories that represent satisfactory housing and those which represent housing below acceptable standards. It must also be borne in mind that the data provided by a simplified classification may need to be comparable at some future date to the data collected under an expanded classification.

For several reasons, the population in households is shown in terms of persons, households and family nuclei. Mention has already been made of Statistical Indicators of Housing Conditions; the first of the basic indicators, "proportion of population living in dwellings" and the complementary indicator, "proportion of the population living in housing units other than dwellings or which is without shelter of any kind", require for their calculation the population in terms of number of persons according to the type of accommodation occupied. These indicators measure changes in the housing situation as reflected by an increase or a decrease in the proportion of the population living in permanent dwellings and in other kinds of accommodation.

For housing programmes, information is required not only as an indicator but for practical action and the number of housekeeping units or households that need to be provided with dwellings is required. The number of households according to the type of housing units occupied provides a first approximation of this element of housing needs.

Information on the average number of persons per household occupying each type of living quarters may be derived by comparing or combining the tabulations. As is well known, however, the size of households may be inflated as a result of a serious shortage of housing, and as additional dwellings become available, households tend to break up into smaller housekeeping units each requiring a separate dwelling. Good estimates of the extent to which this may occur can only be made as a result of special surveys, but a first approximation can be obtained by examining the extent to which households are composed of more than one family nucleus and the number of these families. <sup>11/</sup> The number of family nuclei included in the table may therefore be expected to yield data that will be useful in estimating the number of potential households and their size.

This tabulation includes all housing units without regard to occupancy but it should be noted that with the exception of dwellings (paras. 54-56), which may be either occupied or vacant, other housing units must be occupied in order to fall within the scope of the housing census.

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<sup>11/</sup> National customs, for example, the prevalence of the extended family system, must, of course, be taken into account.

Illustration 2. Households occupying housing units by type of housing unit (for early release)

Geographical division <u>a/</u> and unit of tabulation	Total households	Type of housing unit					Not stated
		Dwelling	Mobile unit	Improvised unit	Not intended for habitation		
					Permanent	Other	
Total households . . . . .							

For illustrative purposes, households in housing units are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. Similar tables should be prepared using as the unit of tabulation housing units, family nuclei and persons in housing units (see para. 125).

a/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

3. Households in housing units by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of household (for early release)

Units of tabulation: households

Households included: households occupying housing units (para. 115)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of housing unit (paras. 54-69): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation

(c) Type of household (Part Two): one-person household; nuclear household; extended household; composite household

Use of tabulations

This tabulation shows the type of household, as classified and defined in Part Two according to the type of housing unit occupied. In itself, the tabulation provides useful insights into the housing patterns of the population. It could also be usefully combined with other tabulations to furnish a more detailed description of households in relation to certain aspects of housing, for example, in relation to characteristics of the head of household (tabulations 5 and 6), number of rooms occupied or the number of households occupying housing units (tabulation 12).

A more detailed classification of household is shown in Part Two, which may be used if this is considered necessary. Also, in some cases, it may be appropriate to include all households and not just those occupying housing units as in this tabulation.

Illustration 3. Households in housing units by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of household (for early release)

Geographical division <sup>a/</sup> and type of household	Total households	Type of housing unit					Not stated
		Dwell- ing	Mobile unit	Impro- vised unit	Not intended for habitation		
					Perma- nent	Other	
Total households . . .							
Type of household:							
One-person . . . . .							
Nuclear . . . . .							
Extended . . . . .							
Composite . . . . .							
Not stated . . . . .							

<sup>a/</sup> This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

4. Households in collective living quarters by type of living quarters

Units of tabulation:

- (a) This illustration: households
- (b) Alternative units of tabulation: living quarters; family nuclei; persons

Living quarters included: collective living quarters (para. 70)

Households, family nuclei and persons included: households, family nuclei and persons occupying collective living quarters (para. 115)

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))
- (b) Type of collective living quarters (paras. 73-79): hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses; institutions; camps; other

Use of tabulations

Whether or not this table is prepared may depend upon the information provided by tabulation 1, which shows the extent to which households occupy collective living quarters as well as the geographical distribution of such households. Based on this information, it can be decided whether a tabulation by type of collective living quarters is necessary, for what geographical areas it should be prepared and the cross-classifications and level of detail required.

Collective living quarters generally do not come under the responsibility of the agency responsible for housing units, and housing programmes are directed for the most part towards the maintenance or improvement of the housing conditions of the population living in housing units. However, under certain circumstances, some categories may be of special interest. For example, in countries with a significant number of refugees, the number of households living in camps may be of special interest, together with the demographic, economic and social characteristics of these households.

Some of the households occupying collective living quarters (households living in camps or families living in boarding houses, for example) may be considered in need of housing and their number may be used as a component of estimates of housing needs. In other cases (temporary work camps, for example) collective living quarters may provide housing which is appropriate for certain purposes.

Information concerning the institutional population is not included in this tabulation but information on the number of these persons is available from the population census tabulation programme. Their exclusion from this tabulation facilitates the identification of persons in households occupying collective living quarters.

Illustration 4. Households in collective living quarters by type of living quarters

Geographical division <u>a/</u> and unit of tabulation	Total households	Type of collective living quarters				
		Hotel etc.	Institution	Camp	Other	Not stated
Total households . . . .						
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: auto;"> <p>For illustrative purposes, households in collective living quarters are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. Similar tables could be prepared using as the unit of tabulation, collective living quarters, family nuclei or persons in collective living quarters (see para. 125).</p> </div>						

a/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).



5. Households by type of living quarters, cross-classified by sex and age of head of household (for early release)

Units of tabulation:

- (a) This illustration: households
- (b) Alternative unit of tabulation: persons

Households and persons included: all households and persons living in households (Part Two)

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))
- (b) Type of living quarters (paras. 48-79): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation; collective living quarters
- (c) Sex of head of household (Part Two): male; female
- (d) Age of head of household (Part Two): under 15 years; 15-29 years; 30-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over

Use of tabulations

Since, in almost all cases, housing censuses and population censuses are carried out as closely co-ordinated operations, it is assumed that the economic and demographic data required for housing tabulations will be obtained from the population census. The topics proposed are recommended for collection in population censuses and, provided that the housing and population censuses are properly co-ordinated, there should be no difficulty in relating them to the housing data.

In selecting the characteristics to be used, the primary consideration should be their efficiency in providing insight into the housing requirements of the population as well as an indication of the possibilities that exist for meeting these requirements in so far as private resources are concerned and the extent to which the nature of the problem merits public assistance. The age and sex of the heads of the households, together with the number of persons in these households distinguished according to the type of housing occupied will provide valuable insight in this respect. This tabulation also provides one component needed to compute headship rates specific for age and sex for the projection of number of households.

If the number of households occupying collective living quarters is large, it may be useful to prepare similar tabulations by type of collective living quarters.

Illustration 5. Households by type of living quarters, cross-classified by sex and age of head of household (for early release)

Geographical division <sup>a/</sup> and characteristics of head of household	Total households	Type of living quarters							
		Housing units					Not intended for habitation	Collective living quarters	Not stated
		Total	Dwell- ing	Mobile unit	Impro- vised unit	Not intended for habitation			
						Perma- nent	Other		
Total households . . . .									
Male head of household									
Under 15 years . . . .									
15-29 years . . . .									
30-44 years . . . .									
45-64 years . . . .									
65 years and over . . . .									
Not stated . . . .									
Female head of household									
(age groups as above)									

For illustrative purposes, households are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. A similar table should be prepared using persons in households as the unit of tabulation (see para. 125).

<sup>a/</sup> This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

6. Households by type of living quarters, cross-classified by type of activity, occupation and sex of head of household (for early release).

Units of tabulation:

- (a) This illustration: households
- (b) Alternative unit of tabulation: persons

Households and persons included: all households and persons living in households  
(Part Two)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of living quarters (paras. 48-79): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation; collective living quarters

(c) Occupation of head of household (Part Two): according to or convertible to the major groups of the International Labour Organisation's International Standard Classification of Occupations, 1966

(d) Sex of head of household (Part Two): male; female

(e) Type of activity of head of household (Part Two): economically active; not economically active

Use of tabulations

The relationships established in this tabulation provide data on the type of activity, occupation and sex of heads of households occupying each type of living quarters, together with the number of households and/or persons in each of the categories established. This tabulation attempts to isolate population groups in need of housing in terms of the occupation of the economically active heads of households. In the absence of data on income, which is not normally available from the population census, this tabulation may provide at least a general indication of socio-economic level.

In addition to its significance from the point of view of the resources available to the head of the household, occupation may be of importance where the goal is to stimulate the development of certain sectors of the economy. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has recommended that "Special consideration should be given in national housing programmes, particularly in developing countries, to the housing

needs of workers employed in, or required by, industries or regions which are of great national importance." 12/ In this connexion also, attention has been drawn by the ILO Asian Regional Conference to the provision of workers' housing as a means of raising the productive capacity of the economy. 13/ Where national plans are directed towards the development of certain key sectors of the economy, occupation may be of particular significance for determining priorities in meeting housing needs.

If the number of households occupying collective living quarters is large, it may be useful to prepare similar tabulations by type of collective living quarters.

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12/ International Labour Organisation, Official Bulletin, vol. XLIV, No. 1 (Geneva, 1961), "Recommendations concerning workers' housing; suggestions concerning methods of application", paras. 1-2.

13/ Ibid., vol. XXXVI, No. 4 (Geneva, 1953), "Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation; resolutions adopted by the Conference: I. Resolution concerning workers' housing", para. 4 (b).

Illustration 6. Households by type of living quarters, cross-classified by type of activity, occupation and sex of head of household (for early release)

Geographical division a/ and characteristics of head of household	Total households	Type of living quarters							Not stated
		Housing units					Collective living quarters		
		Total	Dwell-ing	Mobile unit	Impro-vised unit	Not intended for habitation			
					Perma-nent	Other			
Total households . . .									
Economically active head of household									
Male . . . . .									
Female . . . . .									
Occupation - major group 0/1 . . . . .									
Male . . . . .									
Female . . . . .									
Occupation - major group 2 . . . . .									
Male . . . . .									
Female . . . . .									
Occupation - major group . . . . .									
<u>Occupation groups according to or convertible to the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, 1966</u>									
Head of household not economically active . . . . .									
Male . . . . .									
Female . . . . .									
Economic activity not stated . . . . .									

For illustrative purposes, households are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. A similar table should be prepared using persons in households as the units of enumeration (see para. 125).

a/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

7. Homeless households by sex and age of head of household, cross-classified by type of activity and occupation

Units of tabulation:

- (a) This illustration: households
- (b) Alternative unit of tabulation: persons

Households and persons included: homeless households and persons (Part Two)

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division (Part Two): according to the needs of the country concerned
- (b) Sex of head of household (Part Two): male; female
- (c) Age of head of household (Part Two): under 15 years; 15-29 years; 30-44 years; 45-64 years; 65 years and over
- (d) Type of activity of head of household (Part Two): economically active; not economically active
- (e) Occupation of head of household (Part Two): according to or convertible to the major groups of the International Labour Organisation's International Standard Classification of Occupations, 1966

Use of tabulations

Whether or not this tabulation is prepared may depend upon the information furnished by tabulation 1 on the number of homeless households and persons and their geographical location. This information provides a basis for deciding whether further tabulations of the homeless should be prepared, the most appropriate geographical areas for which the data should be tabulated and the household characteristics that should be included as well as the level of detail.

Homelessness may be an isolated phenomenon confined to certain large localities or it may be characteristic of certain areas that have been affected by wars, political turmoil or natural disasters. In any event the data represent a population group whose housing needs are of an emergency nature. By providing data on basic demographic characteristics and the general socio-economic level of household heads, this tabulation is intended to assist those responsible for providing solutions to the problem.

Illustration 7. Homeless households by sex and age of head of household, cross-classified by type of activity and occupation

Geographical division a/ and characteristics of head of household	Homeless households													
	Total	With male head					With female head							
		Under 15 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	Under 15 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over		
Total . . . . .														
Economically active head of household . . . . .														
Occupation - major group 0/1 . . . . .														
Occupation - major group 2 . . . . .														
Occupation - major group . . . . .														
Occupation groups according or convertible to the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, 1966/ . . . . .														
Head of household not economically active . . . . .														
Economic activity not stated . . . . .														

For illustrative purposes, homeless households are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. A similar table could be prepared using homeless persons as the units of enumeration (see para. 125)

a/ Geographical division according to the needs of the country concerned.

8. Vacant conventional dwellings by type of vacancy (for early release)

Unit of tabulation: living quarters

Living quarters included: vacant conventional dwellings (paras. 54-61)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of vacancy (paras. 80-83): seasonally vacant; non-seasonally vacant (for rent; for sale; other)

Use of tabulations

Vacancy data are important from several points of view. In many countries the vacancy rate runs from 3 to 5 per cent of the housing inventory, which is equal to and, in some cases, a good deal more than, the number of dwellings produced annually by new construction. It seems appropriate, therefore, that the number of vacant units should be kept under careful surveillance in order to ensure that the stock of housing is used as fully and as economically as possible. The vacancy ratio provides an insight into the proportion of dwellings required to allow for a turnover of housing among owners and renters. This rate can be applied to calculations of housing needs in order to provide for a similar vacancy ratio in estimating the number of new dwellings that it will be necessary to construct.

Vacancy data classified according to the type of vacancy should furnish useful information concerning the availability of housing. For example, seasonally vacant dwellings can be ruled out as a source of additional permanent accommodation. These units may be further classified, however, to distinguish those intended for holiday accommodation from those intended for other seasonal accommodation such as that reserved for the use of seasonal or migrant workers. An examination of the reasons for vacancy of dwellings that are non-seasonally vacant may reveal an over-abundance in categories that do not correspond to the requirements or the resources of the population groups in need of housing (it may be noted that information on the size of vacant dwellings is available from tabulation 11). Corrective action may be taken in these circumstances either by restricting, directly or indirectly, the construction of the type of dwelling in question or by subsidizing the purchase or rental of dwellings.

This tabulation confines itself to data relating to dwellings because all other types of housing units are required, by definition, to be occupied in order to fall within the scope of the census; a classification by occupancy would not, therefore, be applicable to them.



In some housing censuses, vacancy information is recorded during the listing of living quarters and summaries of these lists provide the aggregates furnished by this tabulation, although generally not in detail as far as reasons for vacancy are concerned. Such a procedure may, however, provide an economic means of obtaining the data where there are important reasons to curtail the number of tabulations.

Illustration 8. Vacant conventional dwellings by type of vacancy

Geographical division <u>a/</u> and unit of tabulation	Total dwellings	Type of vacancy				Not stated
		Seasonally vacant	Non-seasonally vacant			
			For rent	For sale	Other	
Total dwellings . . . . .						

a/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

9. Conventional dwellings by year (or period) of construction of building (in which dwelling is located), cross-classified by type of building and construction material of outer walls (for early release)

Unit of tabulation: living quarters

Living quarters included: conventional dwellings (para. 54)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Construction material of outer walls (paras. 25-27): construction material of the walls (subclassified into types of construction material that are of significance for permanence and durability)

(c) Type of building (paras. 17-23): buildings coextensive with a single detached housing unit; buildings containing more than one housing unit; buildings for persons not living in households; all others

(d) Year or period of building construction (paras. 28-32): single years for buildings constructed during the intercensal period immediately preceding (if it does not exceed 10 years) or during the preceding 10 years (where the intercensal period exceeds 10 years or where no previous census has been carried out); specified periods for buildings constructed prior to this

Use of tabulations

This tabulation provides information on the number of dwellings by type of building in which the dwelling is located and by material of construction of the walls of the building cross-classified by the year or period of construction of the building. The inventory considered in terms of age and type of building provides a basis for estimating maintenance costs; it also furnishes insight into the housing patterns of the population, a factor that experience has shown should not be neglected in formulating housing programmes. The data derived from this tabulation are of special importance for the formulation of housing programmes, since they provide the basis for appraising the dwelling inventory in terms of durability and expected rate of replacement and also provide the basis for an estimate of the annual rate of dwelling construction during the intercensal period or the preceding 10 years.

As is well known, construction data are difficult to collect and seriously lacking in most countries, particularly for the private sector, yet they are indispensable for determining the extent to which housing programmes are meeting the need for new dwellings. The construction data obtained may thus fill a serious gap in the series of statistics required for housing programmes. They may also provide a means of

checking construction statistics for deficient coverage and of more closely integrating the housing census and current housing statistics.

Also lacking in most countries are estimates of the investment devoted to dwelling construction. If data can be provided that will reflect even approximately the rate of dwelling construction for a given period together with a broad description by type and material of construction (as provided by this tabulation), a reasonable estimate of housing investment should be possible. This is an important factor in assessing, and also in establishing, the role of housing in over-all plans for economic and social development.

If, as is suggested in paragraph 32, data have been collected that indicate separately living quarters that have been constructed by the households occupying them, then a separate category for this information would need to be provided in the classification. The information obtained may be used to provide estimates of the rate of dwelling construction attained and likely to be attained outside the construction carried out by enterprises or other organizations and of the resources being devoted to this type of dwelling construction. It should be noted, however, that the data would be incomplete, since they would not include all living quarters constructed by households but only those occupied at the time of the census by the households that had constructed them. Neither would the information take into account the rebuilding and renewal of dwellings, which is a continuing operation where dwelling construction is traditionally a household activity.

The tabulation also provides part of the data required for the computation of one of the statistical indicators of housing conditions, namely the "index of dwelling construction in relation to estimated requirements (for three-year periods)".

The question whether to include only conventional dwellings in the tabulation or other types of living quarters as well will depend upon the importance of the latter as far as the over-all housing situation is concerned. In tropical countries where a substantial proportion of the population lives in housing units constructed of locally available material such as bamboo, palm, thatch etc., information on the rate of construction of these units may be considered sufficiently important for them to be included. Mobile units, improvised units and units not intended for habitation are not included, because the year or period of construction is of varying significance depending upon the type of unit.

The tabulation includes material of construction for walls only, since this appears to be of most significance as an indicator of durability. Information on the construction material of the roof and floor is also frequently sought in housing censuses, particularly information on the former, but certain complications arise in tabulating construction material for more than one element of the dwelling. Therefore the classification is restricted to the type of material used in the construction of the outer walls.

The classification by type of building may be modified or expanded as the occasion demands. As is shown in paragraph 20, the category "buildings coextensive with a single detached housing unit" may be divided into two subcategories, "detached" and "attached". These subcategories may be included in the tabulation where it is considered that the number of attached units is significant. Also it may be found useful to introduce information on whether buildings are mainly residential or mainly non-residential or on the number of floors in the buildings, particularly with respect to apartment buildings.

In some countries, single years have been used over a longer period than that shown to tabulate information on the date of construction; however, it must be borne in mind that as the period is extended the quality of the data may be impaired.

Illustration 9. Conventional dwellings by year (or period) of construction of building (in which dwelling is located), cross-classified by type of building and construction material of outer walls (for early release)

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> type of building and construction material of walls	Total dwell- ings	Year or period of building construction														Not stated	
		Year prior to census <u>b/</u>										Period <u>c/</u>					
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	I	II	III	IV		
Total dwellings . . . . .																	
Building coextensive with a single detached housing unit <u>d/</u> Material of walls: . . . . .																	
Material A . . . . .																	
Material B . . . . .																	
Material C . . . . .																	
. . . . .																	
. . . . .																	
. . . . .																	
Building containing more than one housing unit . . (Classification of material as above)																	
Building for persons not living in households . . (Classification of material as above)																	
All other types . . . . . (Classification of material as above)																	
Not stated . . . . .																	

a/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

b/ Census year (0) and years preceding the census year.

c/ See para. 30.

d/ Since the tabulation is limited to conventional dwellings, this category would include dwellings in buildings coextensive with a single detached "dwelling".

10. Conventional dwellings by number of dwellings in the building

Unit of tabulation: living quarters

Living quarters included: conventional dwellings (para. 54)

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division (Part Two): each principal locality
- (b) Number of dwellings per building: 1, 2, 3-9, 10-49, ... according to the needs of the country concerned

Use of tabulations

A distribution of dwellings by the number of dwellings in the building in which the dwellings are located provides a useful insight into the housing patterns of the population. The information required for the tabulation would normally be available from census control lists and would therefore not require any additional collection of data.

The number of dwellings in buildings has certain social implications for the occupants, for example, accessibility to various community facilities, play areas etc. It is also of economic significance in connexion with construction costs and the provision and cost of housing services such as gas, electricity, water etc. as well as in connexion with the provision and cost of community services (fire protection, garbage collection etc.).

The tabulation would normally be of significance only in urban areas and for localities of a certain size. Determination of the size of locality as well as the distribution used in the tabulation would depend upon housing characteristics in the country concerned.

Illustration 10. Conventional dwellings by number of dwellings in the building

Geographical division <sup>a/</sup> and unit of tabulation	Total dwellings	Number of dwellings in the building				
		1	2	3-9	10-49	.....
Total dwellings . . . . .						

<sup>a/</sup> Each principal locality.

11. Housing units by number of rooms, cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of occupants per housing unit (for early release)

Unit of tabulation: living quarters

Living quarters included: housing units (para. 52)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of housing unit (paras. 54-69): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation; other

(c) Number of occupants per housing unit (para. 115): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and over

(d) Number of rooms per housing unit (paras. 87-89): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and over

Use of tabulations

Density of occupancy in terms of the number of persons per room is a widely recognized measure of the adequacy of housing conditions. One of the aims of housing policy is to reduce the density of occupancy to a level consistent with the maintenance of health and privacy of the occupants. This aspect of housing is regarded as being of sufficient importance in many countries for legal standards to have been adopted which specify the maximum number of persons by age, sex and family relationships to be housed in housing units having a specified number of rooms and bedrooms.

The number of persons per room furnishes the basis for two of the indicators included in the Statistical Indicators of Housing Conditions <sup>14/</sup> and the housing component of the International Definition and Measurement of Levels of Living: An Interim Guide. <sup>15/</sup> The World Health Organization's Expert Committee on the Public Health Aspects of Housing <sup>16/</sup> drew attention to the importance of a sufficient number of

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<sup>14/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 62.XVII.7, paras. 18-22, 32-37.

<sup>15/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 61.IV.7, paras. 37-41.

<sup>16/</sup> World Health Organization, Expert Committee on the Public Health Aspects of Housing: First Report, Technical Report Series, No. 225 (Geneva, 1961), sects. 2.3.1 and 2.3.2.

rooms and a suitable separation of rooms according to the age and sex of the occupants as a fundamental of healthful residential environment.

The tabulation provides for the manual or automatic selection of data concerning any desired level of density considered of significance, from extreme overcrowding to under-occupancy. In establishing the statistical indicators of housing conditions the Statistical Commission and the Inter-Agency Working Party on Statistics for Social Programmes agreed that, for international purposes, dwellings with densities of three or more persons per room should be considered as overcrowded under any circumstances. For national use this level may be raised or lowered according to circumstances; different levels may be set for urban areas than for rural areas (the outdoor spaces in rural areas are sometimes considered as offsetting to some extent high densities prevailing within the housing units).

The geographical classification may be modified but it should be noted that high levels of density may coexist with a reasonably low average, and classification of the data by small geographical areas may be more revealing in this respect than data which refer to more extensive regions.

It should be kept in mind that only an approximate index of over-all average density can be derived from this tabulation. Aggregates for rooms and occupants can be obtained only by estimating the open-end classifications for the number of rooms and the number of occupants in housing units (10 and over). For a more precise index, these aggregates should be obtained for predetermined areas in the course of tabulating the data required for the table.



Illustration 11. Housing units by number of rooms, a/ cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of occupants per housing unit (for early release)

Geographical division, <u>b/</u> type of housing unit and number of occupants	Total housing units	Housing units with the following number of rooms <u>a/</u>												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Not stated		
Total housing units . . . . .														
Housing units with the following number of occupants . . . . .														
0 . . . . .														
1 . . . . .														
2 . . . . .														
3 . . . . .														
4 . . . . .														
5 . . . . .														
6 . . . . .														
7 . . . . .														
8 . . . . .														
9 . . . . .														
10+ . . . . .														
Not stated . . . . .														
Dwellings with the following number of occupants . . . . . (Classification of occupants as above)														
Mobile housing units with the following number of occupants . (Classification of occupants 1-10+) <u>c/</u>														
Improved housing units with the following number of occupants . . . . . (Classification of occupants as above)														
Not intended for habitation, permanent, with the following number of occupants . . . . . (Classification of occupants as above)														
Not intended for habitation, other, with the following number of occupants . . . . . (Classification of occupants as above)														
Not stated . . . . .														

a/ Excluding rooms used wholly for business or professional purposes.

b/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

c/ Since by definition housing units other than dwellings are required to be occupied in order to be included in the census, category "0" is not applicable.

12. Households in housing units by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by number of households and number of rooms per housing unit (for early release)

Units of tabulation:

- (a) This illustration: households  
(b) Alternative unit of tabulation: family nuclei

Households and family nuclei included: households and family nuclei occupying housing units (para. 115)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of housing unit (paras. 54-69): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation

(c) Number of households per housing unit (Part Two): 1, 2, 3+

(d) Number of rooms per housing unit (paras. 87-89): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7+

Use of tabulations

This tabulation provides information on the number of households that are sharing housing units with other households and thus provides an important basis for estimating housing needs. The importance of a separate housing unit for each household that desires one is widely recognized and is discussed under the uses of tabulation 2. Tabulation 19, which shows the number of subtenant households, provides similar information, since subtenant households as defined in paragraph 116 are households which share housing units with one or more other households. However, this tabulation provides additional information, since it shows the number of households that occupy the shared units plus the number of rooms in the housing units.

The classification of households per housing unit could be extended according to the extent of doubling-up in the country concerned. If information has been collected to show whether the sharing is voluntary or involuntary, additional subclassifications could be usefully included in the tabulation to reflect this. The tabulation is not applicable to collective living quarters.

In countries where households usually consist of extended families, it may be desirable to identify family nuclei as the basic units in need of separate housing units. In this case, a tabulation by family nuclei may be more meaningful.

Illustration 12. Households in housing units by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by number of households and number of rooms per housing unit (for early release)

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> number of households and number of rooms per housing unit	Total house- holds	Type of housing unit					Not stated
		Dwell- ing	Mobile unit	Impro- vised unit	Not intended for habitation		
					Perma- nent	Other	
Total households . . . . .							
Households with the following number of households per housing unit:							
1 . . . . .							
In housing unit with the following number of rooms per housing unit:							
1 . . . . .							
2 . . . . .							
3 . . . . .							
4 . . . . .							
5 . . . . .							
6 . . . . .							
7+ . . . . .							
Not stated . . . . .							
2 . . . . . (Classification of rooms as above)							
3+ . . . . . (Classification of rooms as above)							
Not stated . . . . .							

For illustrative purposes, households in housing unit are shown as the unit of tabulation in this outline. A similar table should be prepared using family nuclei in housing unit as the unit of tabulation (see para. 125)

a/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

13. Living quarters by type, cross-classified by water supply system (for early release)

Units of tabulation:

- (a) This illustration: living quarters
- (b) Alternative units of tabulation: households, persons

Living quarters included: all living quarters (para. 41)

Households and persons included: households and persons occupying living quarters (para. 115)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of living quarters (paras. 48-79): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation; collective living quarters

(c) Water supply system (paras. 90-91): with piped water inside; with piped water outside but within 100 metres of the living quarters; without piped water

Use of tabulations

From this tabulation information may be derived on the number of persons and the number of households with ready access to a protected water supply as well as the availability of piped water for each class of living quarters. The supplying of water through pipes is recognized as the most effective means of protecting it from pollution and of ensuring its purity, provided that the water supply system is efficiently administered. The provision of as large a proportion of living quarters as possible with a piped-water installation is, therefore, one of the primary objectives of housing policy as well as of public health policy, and the availability of piped water is considered to be perhaps the most valuable indicator of sanitary conditions. The availability of a protected water supply for the occupants of each set of living quarters is essential for the prevention of communicable diseases as well as for the cleanliness and general comfort of the occupants. Furthermore, since it is a universal practice for the majority of persons to take their principal meals in their living quarters, the availability of a water-supply installation is of particular importance in connexion with the preparation of food.

In 1961 the World Health Organization's Expert Committee on the Public Health Aspects of Housing recommended that, as a fundamental of a healthful residential environment, "A potable and palatable water supply be provided in each dwelling-unit or in the courtyard where it is easily and readily accessible". <sup>17/</sup> The Committee noted that "In the developing countries it may be economically feasible to supply the water only to a tap located in the courtyard or other similar area serving a group of houses. While this standard will permit the attainment of at least a minimum level of sanitation and cleanliness, the Committee suggests that the long-range objective in developing countries be the installation of piped water into each dwelling-unit". <sup>18/</sup>

The recommended classification of water supply is proposed as a minimum classification, which may be expanded according to the needs of a particular country. Many countries have found it useful to tabulate information about the source of the water supply (see tabulation 14) in addition to information on whether or not it is piped to the living quarters; some have distinguished a supply used only by the occupants of the living quarters being enumerated from that used by the occupants of several living quarters; others have qualified further the location of the piped water supply by including a separate category for a supply which is not inside the living quarters but which is inside the building in which the living quarters are located.

The percentage of occupied dwellings with piped water inside the dwelling or outside the dwelling but within 100 metres of it was selected as a basic indicator for the Statistical Indicators of Housing Conditions <sup>19/</sup> and for the housing component of the International Definition and Measurement of Levels of Living: An Interim Guide. <sup>20/</sup>

Because of the universal importance of a protected water supply for the total population, all classes of living quarters are included in the tabulation with their total occupants (those in households as well as the institutional population). Households are tabulated according to whether they occupy housing units or collective living quarters. It should be noted, therefore, that the cells for housing units will contain the number of households together with the number of persons in those households. There is no relationship, however, between households and persons in the cells that fall under "collective living quarters", since the number of persons includes persons living in institutions (i.e. not living in households).

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<sup>17/</sup> World Health Organization, Expert Committee on the Public Health Aspects of Housing; First Report, p. 59.

<sup>18/</sup> Ibid., sect. 2.4.1, p. 22.

<sup>19/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 62.XVII.7, paras. 23-26.

<sup>20/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 61.IV.7, para. 37.

It is recommended that the data be tabulated in geographical detail because of the importance of the topic and the use to which the information yielded may be put. In cities and towns particularly, the provision of piped water is normally a public responsibility and data concerning the areas lacking this facility may provide the basis for extending municipal systems. Where individual living quarters located in areas to which municipal systems have been extended are found to be without piped-water systems, the data may provide the basis for initiating local sanitation programmes.

If the number of collective living quarters is large, it may be useful to prepare similar tabulations by type of collective living quarters.

Illustration 13. Living quarters by type, cross-classified by water supply system (for early release)

Geographical division <sup>a/</sup> and availability of piped water	Total living quarters	Type of living quarters							
		Housing units					Collective living quarters	Not stated	
		Total	Dwell- ing	Mobile unit	Impro- vised unit	Not intended for habitation			
						Perma- nent			Other
Total living quarters .									
With piped water inside . . . . .									
With piped water outside but within 100 metres of the living quarters . .									
Without piped water <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .									
Not stated . . . . .									

For illustrative purposes, living quarters are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. Similar tables should be prepared using households and persons in living quarters as the units of tabulation (see para. 125).

<sup>a/</sup> This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

<sup>b/</sup> Including living quarters whose occupants use piped water located beyond 100 metres from the living quarters.

14. Living quarters by type, cross-classified by water supply system and source of water supply

Units of tabulation:

- (a) This illustration: living quarters
- (b) Alternative units of tabulation: households, persons

Living quarters included: all living quarters (para. 41)

Households and persons included: households and persons occupying living quarters (para. 115)

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical division (Part Two): according to the needs of the country concerned (see Use of tabulations)
- (b) Type of living quarters (paras. 48-79): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation; collective living quarters
- (c) Water supply system (paras. 90-91): with piped water inside; with piped water outside but within 100 metres of the living quarters; without piped water
- (d) Source of water supply (para. 90): piped community-wide system; catchment tank; public well; private well; river, spring etc.

Use of tabulations

The classification of water supply recommended in tabulation 13 is proposed as a minimum classification, which may be expanded according to the needs of a particular country. Many countries have found it useful to tabulate information about the source of the water supply in addition to information on whether or not it is piped to the living quarters.

Since most of the living quarters in principal localities would probably have a piped community-wide water supply system, this tabulation may be more applicable to rural areas and small localities.

Alternatively, in order to avoid producing a table with many blank cells, it may be useful to collect and tabulate data on source of water supply only for those living quarters which report either a piped water supply outside the living quarters or no piped water supply. While all living quarters with a piped water supply inside do not necessarily obtain the water from a community supply, there would tend to be a greater



variety of sources from those either with piped water outside or without piped water and the source of water in these cases would also seem to be of greater concern.

If the number of collective living quarters is large, it may be useful to prepare similar tabulations by type of collective living quarters.

Illustration 14. Living quarters by type, cross-classified by water supply system and source of water supply

Geographical division <u>a/</u> and availability of piped water and source of water	Total living quar- ters	Type of living quarters							Not stated
		Housing units					Collec- tive living quarters		
		Total	Dwell- ing	Mobile unit	Impro- vised unit	Not intended for habitation			
					Perma- nent	Other			
<b>Total living quarters</b>									
With piped water									
inside . . . . .									
Piped community- wide system . . .									
Catchment tank . .									
Public well . . . .									
Private well . . . .									
River, spring etc.									
With piped water outside but within 100 metres of the living quarters. . .									
Piped community- wide system . . . .									
Catchment tank . .									
Public well . . . .									
Private well . . . .									
River, spring etc.									
Without piped water <u>b/</u>									
Piped community- wide system <u>c/</u> . .									
Catchment tank . .									
Public well . . . .									
Private well . . . .									
River, spring etc.									
Not stated . . . . .									

For illustrative purposes, living quarters are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. Similar tables could be prepared using households or persons in living quarters as the units of tabulation (see para. 125).

a/ Geographical division according to the needs of the country concerned.

b/ Including living quarters whose occupants use piped water located beyond 100 metres from the living quarters.

c/ Refers to living quarters whose occupants obtain water from a piped community-wide system located beyond 100 metres from the living quarters.

15. Occupied living quarters by type, cross-classified by type of toilet facilities (for early release)

Units of tabulation:

- (a) This illustration: living quarters
- (b) Alternative units of tabulation: households, persons

Living quarters included: occupied living quarters (para. 41)

Households and persons included: households and persons occupying living quarters (para. 115)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of living quarters (paras. 48-79): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation; collective living quarters

(c) Toilet facilities (paras. 92-97): with toilet installation (flush toilet; non-flush toilet); without toilet installation of any type

Use of tabulations

From this tabulation data may be obtained on the number of living quarters by type with the number of occupants and the type of toilet facilities available to them. The extent to which living quarters (particularly those located in densely populated areas) are equipped with satisfactory means of disposing of human waste is extremely important from a health point of view.

The World Health Organization considered that

"Along with the provision of water supplies, the safe and efficient disposal of human waste is one of the great problems of environmental sanitation. It is considered among the first basic steps which should be taken towards assuring a suitable environment for man's well-being. In large areas of the world, and indeed in parts of every country, proper excreta disposal is among the most pressing public health problems, as indicated by the number of requests received from Governments for assistance in this field." 21/

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21/ "General review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole; appraisal of the programme of the World Health Organization, 1959-1964: note by the Secretary-General"; document submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session (E/3344).

The tabulation of toilet facilities shown provides the minimum data required for an evaluation of living quarters according to the facilities available. The information for dwellings is required for the computation of indicators included in Statistical Indicators of Housing Conditions 22/ and in the housing component of the International Definition and Measurement of Levels of Living: An Interim Guide. 23/ Data on toilet facilities are required for the formulation of housing programmes.

If the number of collective living quarters is large, it may be useful to prepare similar tabulations by type of collective living quarters. In fact, information concerning the availability of toilet facilities in institutions, hotels etc. is frequently collected in housing censuses. With respect to these units, however, separate tabulations that would also show the number of toilets in relation to the number of occupants may be more useful than information that merely indicates the availability of a toilet and the type of toilet. Similar information may be tabulated for housing units occupied by more than a certain number of households (more than two has been suggested).

In many countries the classification has been elaborated to provide information on the availability of particular types of toilets (other than flush) that are prevalent and characteristic of the country concerned and imply varying degrees of efficiency from a sanitary point of view. The tabulation may show whether the toilet facilities are used exclusively by the occupants of the living quarters or are shared with the occupants of other living quarters. For living quarters reported as having no facilities, the tabulation may be extended to reflect whether the occupants use a community toilet, whether they use the toilet facilities of other living quarters or whether there are no facilities available for their use.

The tabulation may be extended to show the methods of disposing of human excreta (community sewerage system; individual system such as a septic tank or pit; other systems such as toilets draining directly into lakes or rivers).

The geographical classification is subject to modification according to the proposed use of the data. The proximity of a public sewerage system to the living quarters will frequently be the factor that determines whether or not the living quarters can be equipped with a flush toilet. It will, therefore, be of interest to city planners to obtain information on the location of living quarters without flush toilets both within and beyond the areas to which the public sewerage system is extended; this may require data for small areas. The proportion

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22/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 62.XVII.7, paras. 38-40.

23/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 61.IV.7, paras. 37-40.

of living quarters with flush toilet has quite different implications in cities and towns from the proportion in rural or sparsely populated areas; moreover, the type of arrangement considered satisfactory in rural areas may not come up to the standards established by public health authorities for urban areas, and thus some differentiation of the data by rural and urban may be necessary for their correct interpretation.

Illustration 15. Occupied living quarters by type, cross-classified by type of toilet facilities (for early release)

Geographical division <sup>a/</sup> and type of toilet facility available in living quarters	Total occupied living quarters	Type of living quarters							
		Housing units					Collective living quarters	Not stated	
		Total	Dwell- ing	Mobile unit	Impro- vised unit	Not intended for habitation			
						Perma- nent			Other
Total occupied living quarters . . . . .									
With toilet . . . . .									
Flush . . . . .									
Non-flush . . . . .									
Without toilet . . . . .									
Not stated . . . . .									

For illustrative purposes, occupied living quarters are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. Similar tables should be prepared using households and persons in living quarters as the units of tabulation (see para. 125).

<sup>a/</sup> This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

16. Occupied housing units by type cross-classified by type of lighting (for early release)

Units of tabulation:

- (a) This illustration: living quarters
- (b) Alternative unit of tabulation: persons

Living quarters included: occupied housing units (para. 52)

Persons included: persons occupying housing units (para. 115)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of housing unit (paras. 54-69): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation

(c) Type of lighting (para. 106): electricity; gas; oil lamp etc.

Use of tabulations

Countries in all regions attach considerable importance to the source of energy used for lighting. The Expert Committee on the Public Health Aspects of Housing enumerated "sufficient natural and artificial illumination" as one of the factors contributing to a healthful residential environment. <sup>24/</sup> This tabulation could provide planners with a useful indication of areas where community lighting needs to be extended.

For housing units lit by electricity, additional information may be tabulated to show whether the electricity comes from a community supply, generating plant or some other source (industrial plant, mine etc.).

The geographical classification may be modified in accordance with the proposed use of the data.

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<sup>24/</sup> World Health Organization, Expert Committee on the Public Health Aspects of Housing; First Report, sect. 2.2 (j).

Illustration 16. Occupied housing units by type, cross-classified by type of lighting (for early release)

Geographical division <sup>a/</sup> and type of lighting	Total occupied housing units	Type of housing unit					
		Dwell- ing	Mobile unit	Impro- vised unit	Not intended for habitation		Not stated
					Perma- nent	Other	
Total occupied housing units .							
Type of lighting:							
Electricity . . . . .							
Gas . . . . .							
Oil lamp . . . . .							
(Other types of significance in the country concerned) .							
Not stated . . . . .							

For illustrative purposes, occupied housing units are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. A similar table should be prepared using persons in housing units as the units of tabulation (see para. 125).

<sup>a/</sup> This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).



17. Occupied housing units by type, cross-classified by availability and type of cooking facilities (for early release)

Units of tabulation:

- (a) This illustration: living quarters
- (b) Alternative units of tabulation: households, persons

Living quarters included: occupied housing units (para. 52)

Persons and households included: persons and households occupying housing units (para. 115)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of housing unit (paras. 54-69): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation

(c) Availability of kitchen or other space reserved for cooking (paras. 100-102): with kitchen; with other space reserved for cooking; without kitchen or other space reserved for cooking

(d) Fuel used for cooking (para. 104): electricity; gas; wood; oil (and/or other categories appropriate in the country concerned)

(e) Equipment used for cooking (para. 103): stove; hot plate; open fire (and/or other categories appropriate in the country concerned)

Use of tabulations

In many countries the availability of a kitchen and the equipment and type of fuel used for cooking are important aspects in considering the adequacy of housing.

The classifications used in this tabulation for equipment and fuel used for cooking should be formulated to conform to the types of equipment and types of fuel normally used in the country concerned. Data on fuel may refer to the fuel most frequently used and it may be confined to the fuel used for preparing the principal meals.

If information has been gathered (as suggested in para. 105) on the number of kitchens or kitchenettes or the number of stoves in housing units occupied by more than a certain number of households and for collective living quarters, such as hotels, boarding houses, multihousehold living quarters, it would be useful to tabulate this information according to the type of living quarters and the number of households.

Illustration 17. Occupied housing units by type, cross-classified by availability and type of cooking facilities (for early release)

Geographical division <u>a/</u> and availability and type of cooking facilities	Total occupied housing units	Type of housing unit					Not stated
		Dwell- ing	Mobile unit	Impro- vised unit	Not intended for habitation		
					Perma- nent	Other	
Total occupied housing units .							
Availability of kitchen or other space reserved for cooking:							
With kitchen . . . . .							
With other space reserved for cooking . . . . .							
Without kitchen or other space reserved for cooking . . . . .							
Not stated . . . . .							
Fuel used for cooking: <u>b/</u>							
Electricity . . . . .							
Gas . . . . .							
Wood . . . . .							
Not stated . . . . .							
Equipment used for cooking: <u>b/</u>							
Stove . . . . .							
Hot plate . . . . .							
Open fire . . . . .							
Not stated . . . . .							

For illustrative purposes, occupied housing units are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. Similar tables should be prepared using households and persons in housing units as the units of tabulation (see para. 125).

a/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

b/ Classification of fuel and equipment used for cooking should correspond to the needs of the country concerned.

18. Occupied housing units by type, cross-classified by availability of bathing facilities

Units of tabulation:

- (a) This illustration: living quarters
- (b) Alternative units of tabulation: households, persons

Living quarters included: occupied housing units (para. 52)

Households and persons included: households and persons occupying housing units (para. 115)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of housing unit (paras. 54-69): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation

(c) Bathing facilities (paras. 98-99): with fixed bath or shower; without fixed bath or shower

Use of tabulations

The availability of bathing facilities in housing units is an important factor in considering the adequacy of housing units from a health point of view. The Expert Committee on the Public Health Aspects of Housing stressed the desirability that each household or family should be provided with some means of body bathing. 25/

If additional information has been collected showing whether the facilities are for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit and whether there is hot water for bathing purposes or cold water only, this information may be included in the tabulation.

Information may also be collected which shows whether the occupants of housing units reported as having no fixed bath or shower share the facilities of another housing unit, use a public facility or have no access to bathing facilities. In such cases the tabulation may be further expanded to include appropriate classifications for this information.

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25/ World Health Organization, Expert Committee on the Public Health Aspects of Housing; First Report.

If information has been gathered (as suggested in para. 99) on the number of fixed baths or showers available in housing units occupied by more than a certain number of households and for collective living quarters such as hotels, boarding houses and multihousehold living quarters, it would be useful to tabulate this information according to the type of living quarters and number of occupants.

Illustration 18. Occupied housing units by type, cross-classified by availability of bathing facilities

Geographical division <u>a/</u> and availability of bathing facilities	Total occupied housing units	Type of housing unit					Not stated
		Dwell- ing	Mobile unit	Impro- vised unit	Not intended for habitation		
					Perma- nent	Other	
Total occupied housing units							
Availability of fixed bath or shower:		For illustrative purposes, occupied housing units are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. Similar tables could be prepared using households or persons in housing units as the units of tabulation (see para. 125).					
With . . . . .							
Without . . . . .							
Not stated . . . . .							

a/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

19. Households in housing units by type of housing unit, cross-classified by tenure of household (for early release)

Units of tabulation:

- (a) This illustration: households
- (b) Alternative unit of tabulation: persons

Households and persons included: households and persons occupying housing units (para. 115)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of housing unit (paras. 54-69): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation

(c) Tenure (paras. 116-118): owner; tenant; subtenant; other forms of tenure

Use of tabulations

This tabulation yields data showing the type of tenure under which households occupy their living space. The data are tabulated in terms of households rather than housing units in order to show more clearly the tenure status of households sharing housing units. The number of owner-occupied housing units can be obtained from the tabulation using the corresponding figures for owner households in each category; an approximation for rented units could be obtained by subtracting the number of owner-occupied units from the total occupied housing units shown in tabulations 16, 17 or 18.

The extent to which households own or rent the accommodation that they occupy is of special significance for housing programmes. Housing programmes frequently include special provisions for assistance to owner-occupants for the maintenance or improvement of their housing units, and housing policy is invariably concerned with rent levels and the population likely to be affected by rent policy. The number of households occupying their living quarters as subtenants is indicative of the seriousness of the housing shortage, and such households will be of primary concern in formulating housing programmes. In some countries a separate category may be tabulated for households that occupy their living quarters free of cash rent.

A greater variation of tenure status seems to exist among the occupants of certain types of housing units than was hitherto supposed. For example, whereas it was once assumed that the inhabitants of squatter areas erected and owned their own improvised shacks, it now appears that the economic demand for this type of housing has manifested itself in the appearance of squatter "entrepreneurs" who trade in squatter accommodation by buying, selling or renting it as the opportunity arises. For this reason, the tabulation includes all types of housing units rather than dwellings only.

Several variations of the classification of tenure have been found useful. Tenure data are sometimes classified so as to distinguish the tenure under which the living quarters are occupied from the tenure of the land upon which they stand (for some countries such a classification may be of special significance). Owner-occupants are shown in some cases according to whether the housing unit is fully paid for or whether it is being paid for in instalments or mortgaged; rental data are subclassified to show separate information for accommodation rented unfurnished and accommodation rented furnished.

Illustration 19. Households in housing units by type of housing unit cross-classified by tenure of household (for early release)

Geographical division <u>a/</u> and tenure of household	Total house- holds	Type of housing unit					Not stated
		Dwell- ing	Mobile unit	Impro- vised unit	Not intended for habitation		
					Perma- nent	Other	
Total households . . . . .		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">           For illustrative purposes, households in housing units are shown as the units of tabulation in this outline. A similar table should be prepared using persons in housing units as the unit of tabulation (see para. 125).         </div>					
Tenure of household							
Owner-occupant . . . . .							
Tenant . . . . .							
Subtenant . . . . .							
Other form of tenure . . . . .							
Not stated . . . . .							

a/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).



20. Households in housing units by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of owner of the housing unit, tenure of the household and availability of piped water and toilet facilities in the housing unit

Unit of tabulation: households

Households included: households occupying housing units (para. 115)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of housing unit (paras. 54-69): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation

(c) Type of ownership (paras. 84-86): government (central, local, corporations); private (households, other)

(d) Tenure (paras. 116-118): owner-occupant; tenant; subtenant; other form of tenure

(e) Water supply system (paras. 90-91): with piped water inside; with piped water outside but within 100 metres of housing unit; without piped water

(f) Toilet facilities (paras. 92-97): with toilet installation (flush toilet; non-flush toilet); without toilet installation of any type

Use of tabulations

In this tabulation households are tabulated according to the type of housing unit occupied, the tenure under which they occupy their living space, the principal facilities available in the housing unit and the type of owner. The information on toilet and water supply is cross-classified in order to show the number of households by tenure and owner of the housing unit according to whether the housing unit has piped water and/or toilet facilities or neither of these facilities.

Ownership of housing units lacking basic facilities would be of particular interest and it would be useful for the purpose of housing programmes to know whether these units are occupied by their owners or occupied by tenants.

Illustration 20. Households in housing units by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of owner of the housing unit, tenure of the household and availability of piped water and toilet facilities in the housing unit

Geographical division, a/ type of owner, tenure of the household and facilities in the housing unit	Total households	Type of housing unit					
		Dwelling	Mobile unit	Improvised unit	Not intended for habitation		Not stated
					Perma-nent	Other	
Total households in:							
Government-owned housing unit . . .							
Tenant household . . . . .							
Water supply:							
With piped water inside . . .							
Toilet facilities . . . . .							
With toilet . . . . .							
Flush . . . . .							
Non-flush . . . . .							
Without toilet . . . . .							
Not stated . . . . .							
With piped water outside but within 100 metres of unit . . . . .							
(Classification of toilet as above)							
Without piped water b/. . . . .							
(Classification of toilet as above)							
Not stated . . . . .							
Subtenant household . . . . .							
(Classification of facilities as above)							
Household with other form of tenure . . . . .							
(Classification of facilities as above)							
Tenure not stated . . . . .							
Central government . . . . .							
(Classification as above)							
Local government . . . . .							
(Classification as above)							
Corporations . . . . .							
(Classification as above)							
Privately-owned housing unit . . .							
Household . . . . .							
Owner-occupant household . . .							
(Classification of water and toilet as above)							
Tenant household . . . . .							
(Classification as above)							
Subtenant household . . . . .							
(Classification as above)							
Household with other form of tenure . . . . .							
(Classification as above)							
Tenure not stated . . . . .							
Other . . . . .							
(Classification as above)							
Ownership not stated . . . . .							

a/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

b/ Including dwellings whose occupants use a piped water supply located beyond 100 metres from the dwelling.

/...

21. Households in housing units by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of owner of the housing unit, tenure of the household and rent paid, classified by furnished or unfurnished

Unit of tabulation: households

Households included: households occupying housing units (para. 115)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Type of housing unit (paras. 54-69): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation

(c) Rent paid (paras. 119-121): a scale of rents established in accordance with the range of rent normally paid and the currency in the country concerned

(d) Type of ownership (paras. 84-86): government (central, local, corporations); private (households, other)

(e) Tenure (paras. 116-118): owner-occupant; tenant; subtenant; other form of tenure

Use of tabulations

In this illustration, households are tabulated according to the rent paid by the household, tenure under which they occupy their housing units and the type of owner. For households renting privately owned housing units, rent is classified according to whether the premises are rented furnished or unfurnished.

Data on type of ownership and rent paid furnish an opportunity to review the part played by the public and private sectors in providing housing for the population and the cost of such housing. This information should be useful for the formulation of housing programmes and also in connexion with the adoption of policies which involve rent control or rent subsidies.

Illustration 21. Households in housing units by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of owner of the housing unit, tenure of the household and rent paid, classified by furnished or unfurnished

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> type of owner, tenure of the household and rent paid for housing unit	Total households	Type of housing unit					Not stated
		Dwelling	Mobile unit	Improvised unit	Not intended for habitation		
					Perma- nent	Other	
Total households . . . . .							
Government-owned housing unit . . .							
Tenant household . . . . .							
Monthly rent paid:							
Scale of rents: . . . . .							
. . . . .							
. . . . .							
. . . . .							
Subtenant household . . . . .							
(Classification of rent as above)							
Household with other form of tenure . . . . .							
Tenure not stated . . . . .							
Central government . . . . .							
(Classification as above)							
Local government . . . . .							
(Classification as above)							
Corporation . . . . .							
(Classification as above)							
Privately-owned housing unit . . . . .							
Household . . . . .							
Owner-occupant household . . .							
Tenant household . . . . .							
(Classification of rent as above grouped by furnished and unfurnished)							
Subtenant household . . . . .							
(Classification as above)							
Household with other form of tenure . . . . .							
(Classification as above)							
Tenure not stated . . . . .							
Other . . . . .							
Type of owner not stated . . . . .							

a/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

22. Renting households, classified by whether space occupied is furnished or unfurnished and amount of rent paid monthly by the household, cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of households in the housing unit (for early release)

Unit of tabulation: households

Households included: renting households (paras. 115-118)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Furnished or unfurnished housing units (para. 120): furnished; unfurnished

(c) Type of housing unit (paras. 54-69): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation

(d) Rent paid (paras. 119-121): a scale of rents established in accordance with the range of rents normally paid and the currency in the country concerned

(e) Households per housing unit (Part Two): 1, 2, 3+

Use of tabulations

In this tabulation, rent paid refers to the amount paid monthly by the household for the space it occupies. The amount of rent paid is related to the number of households occupying the housing unit and the type of housing unit. However, it might also be related to the occupation or industry of the heads of households, particularly where these characteristics provide a significant indication of the income levels of large sectors of the population. The tabulation may be further expanded to show whether the rent includes the cost of utilities such as gas, electricity and heat where this information has been collected.

Illustration 22. Renting households, classified by whether space occupied is furnished or unfurnished and amount of rent paid monthly by the household, cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of households in the housing unit (for early release)

Geographical division, <u>a/</u> type of housing unit and households per housing unit	Total house- holds	Monthly rent paid by household							
		Space occupied furnished				Space occupied unfurnished			
		Scale of rents		Scale of rents		Scale of rents		Scale of rents	
Total households in:									
Housing units . . . . .									
Households with the following number of households per unit: . .									
1 . . . . .									
2 . . . . .									
3+ . . . . .									
Not stated . . . . .									
Dwellings . . . . . (Classification of households as above)									
Mobile housing units . . (Classification of households as above)									
Improvised housing units (Classification of households as above)									
Not intended for habitation, permanent . (Classification of households as above)									
Not intended for habitation, other . . . (Classification of households as above)									
Type of housing unit not stated . . . . .									

a/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

23. Rented 26/ housing units, classified by furnished or unfurnished and amount of rent paid monthly for the housing unit, cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of rooms (for early release)

Unit of tabulation: living quarters

Living quarters included: rented 26/ housing units (paras. 116-118)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Furnished or unfurnished housing units (para. 120): furnished; unfurnished

(c) Type of housing unit (paras. 54-69): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation

(d) Rent paid (paras. 119-121): a scale of rents established in accordance with the range of rents normally paid and the currency in the country concerned

(e) Rooms per housing unit (paras. 87-89): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7+

Use of tabulations

In this tabulation, rent is the total amount paid for the housing unit. The data would be obtained from the information on rent paid by households. In cases where a housing unit is occupied by only a single household, the amount of rent paid by the household and the rent paid for the housing unit are the same. In cases where housing units are occupied by two or more households, the rents paid by each of the households will need to be aggregated in order to provide the total rent paid for the housing unit. It will be necessary either to exclude from the tabulation housing units that are partly rented and partly owner-occupied or to impute the rent for the owner-occupied portion. Rented housing units are further classified into furnished and unfurnished so as to distinguish rent paid exclusively for the space occupied from that paid for space plus furnishings.

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26/ "Rented" in this case means wholly rented and does not include housing units occupied by an owner who rents part of the unit to another household.

In this tabulation rent paid is related to the number of rooms in the housing unit, since space is an important factor in determining the cost of housing. It may be useful, however, to expand the tabulation so that it includes not only the number of rooms in the housing unit but an indication of the availability of certain basic facilities such as piped water and toilet (see tabulation 24). If information has been collected showing whether or not the rent is controlled, this could usefully be included in the tabulation.

Special attention is sometimes given to the identification of rented single-room dwellings located in multidwelling buildings (these have been termed "single-room letting" in the European region). Where they represent a significant proportion of the housing inventory and the housing services that they provide are thought to be inadequate in relation to the needs of the occupants, special tabulation of such units may be useful.



Illustration 23. Rented a/ housing units, classified by furnished and unfurnished and amount of rent paid monthly for the housing unit, cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of rooms (for early release)

Geographical division, b/ type of housing unit and rooms per housing unit	Total housing units	Monthly rent paid for housing units					
		Furnished			Unfurnished		
		Scale of rents			Scale of rents		
Total housing units . . . . .							
Housing units with the following number of rooms: . . . . .							
1 . . . . .							
2 . . . . .							
3 . . . . .							
4 . . . . .							
5 . . . . .							
6 . . . . .							
7+ . . . . .							
Not stated . . . . .							
Dwellings with the following number of rooms . . . . . (Classification of rooms as above)							
Mobile housing units with the following number of rooms . . . . . (Classification of rooms as above)							
Improvised housing units with the following number of rooms . . . . . (Classification of rooms as above)							
Not intended for habitation, permanent, with the following number of rooms . . . . . (Classification of rooms as above)							
Not intended for habitation, other, with the following number of rooms . . . . . (Classification of rooms as above)							
Not stated . . . . .							

a/ "Rented" in this case means wholly rented and does not include housing units occupied by an owner who rents part of the unit to another household.

b/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

/...

24. Rented housing units, classified by furnished or unfurnished and amount of rent paid monthly for the housing unit, cross-classified by number of rooms in the housing unit and availability of piped water and toilet facilities

Unit of tabulation: living quarters

Living quarters included: rented 27/ housing units (paras. 116-118)

Classifications:

(a) Geographical division (Part Two): (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii))

(b) Furnished or unfurnished housing units (para. 120): furnished; unfurnished

(c) Type of housing unit (paras. 54-69): conventional dwellings; mobile housing units; improvised housing units; housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation; other premises not intended for human habitation

(d) Rent paid (paras. 119-121): a scale of rents established in accordance with the range of rents normally paid and the currency in the country concerned

(e) Water supply system (paras. 90-91): with piped water inside; with piped water outside but within 100 metres of the housing unit; without piped water

(f) Toilet facilities (paras. 92-97): with toilet installation (flush toilet; non-flush toilet); without toilet installation of any type

(g) Rooms per housing unit (paras. 87-89): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7+

Use of tabulations

This tabulation is an expansion of tabulation 23, which includes not only the number of rooms in the housing unit but an indication of the availability of basic facilities such as piped water and toilet. The purpose of this tabulation is to relate the cost of housing more closely to the adequacy of basic services.

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27/ "Rented" in this case means wholly rented and does not include housing units occupied by an owner who rents part of the unit to another household.

Illustration 24. Rented a/ housing units, classified by furnished or unfurnished and amount of rent paid monthly for the housing unit, cross-classified by number of rooms in the housing unit and availability of piped water and toilet facilities

Geographical division, b/ type of housing unit, number of rooms per housing unit and availability of piped water and toilet facilities	Total housing units	Monthly rent paid for housing units			
		Furnished		Unfurnished	
		Scale of rents		Scale of rents	
Total housing units . . . . .					
Housing units with the following number of rooms: . . . . .					
1 . . . . .					
Water supply:					
With piped water inside . .					
Toilet facilities:					
With toilet . . . . .					
Flush . . . . .					
Non-flush . . . . .					
Without toilet . . . . .					
Not stated . . . . .					
With piped water outside but within 100 metres of unit . . . . .					
(Classification of toilet as above)					
Without piped water . . . . .					
(Classification of toilet as above)					
Not stated . . . . .					
2 . . . . .					
(Classification of water supply and toilet facilities as above)					
3 . . . . .					
. . . . .					
. . . . .					
. . . . .					
7+ . . . . .					
(Classification of water supply and toilet facilities as above)					
Not stated . . . . .					
Dwellings with the following number of rooms: . . . . .					
(Classification of rooms, water supply and toilet facilities as above)					
Mobile housing units with the following number of rooms: . . . . .					
(Classification of rooms, water supply and toilet facilities as above)					

Illustration 24 (continued)

Geographical division, b/ type of housing unit, number of rooms per housing unit and availability of piped water and toilet facilities	Total housing units	Monthly rent paid for housing units							
		Furnished				Unfurnished			
		Scale of rents				Scale of rents			
Improvised housing units with the following number of rooms: (Classification of rooms, water supply and toilet facilities as above)									
Not intended for habitation, permanent, with the following number of rooms: . . . . . (Classification of rooms, water supply and toilet facilities as above)									
Not intended for habitation, other, with the following number of rooms: . . . . . (Classification of rooms, water supply and toilet facilities as above)									
Not stated . . . . .									

a/ "Rented" in this case means wholly rented and does not include housing units occupied by an owner who rents part of the unit to another household.

b/ This table should be compiled for: (i) total country; (ii) each major civil division; (iii) each minor civil division; (iv) each principal locality (distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii)).

Annex I

TOPICS INCLUDED IN THE REGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS  
FOR THE 1980 HOUSING CENSUSES (LIST C)

List A (see para. 15 of the present document) comprises topics included as "basic" in at least three of the five sets of regional recommendations <sup>a/</sup> for the 1980 housing censuses. List B (see para. 15) comprises topics included as "basic" or "other useful" in at least three sets of the regional recommendations. List C, below, comprises topics included in at least one set of the regional recommendations but not included in lists A or B. Together, the three lists include all of the topics that appear in the regional recommendations for the 1980 housing censuses.

List C

Building in which living quarters are located

- Whether or not located in a compound
- Farm building or non-farm building
- Number of floors (storeys) in the building
- Number of dwellings in the building
- Availability of elevator (lift)
- State of repair

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<sup>a/</sup> Economic Commission for Europe, Recommendations for the 1980 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region, Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 31; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Asian and Pacific Recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses; Inter-American Statistical Institute, "Draft standards for the population and housing censuses of the program of the 1980 Census of America (COTA-1980)" in Report of the Third Session of the Subcommittee on Demographic, Housing and Related Statistics of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics, IASI document 7256a (Washington, D.C., 1977); Economic Commission for Africa, "Draft report of the tenth session of the Conference of African Statisticians, 17-22 October 1977"; Economic Commission for Western Asia, Expert Group Meeting on Census Techniques, 12-16 December 1977, final report (E/ECWA/POP/WG.9/2).

Living quarters

Bedrooms, number of

Temperature control

Location of living quarters in the building

Useful and/or living floor space

Outdoor space

Hot water

Source of fuel

Source of energy for heating

Type of sewage disposal system

Piped gas

Telephone

Occupants of living quarters - number and characteristics of

Tenure of land on which living quarters are located

Head of household

Socio-economic group

Marital status

Industry

Status

National and/or ethnic group

Income level

Main source of livelihood

Length of occupancy of present household

Type of household

Size of household

Single or shared occupancy

Household appliances

Annex II

TOPICS INCLUDED IN THE REGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 1980 HOUSING CENSUSES AND IN THE GLOBAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HOUSING CENSUSES

The following table shows, in the first column, the housing topics included in the global recommendations for population and housing censuses and, in the following columns, the topics included in each set of the regional recommendations for the 1980 housing censuses.

Topic	Regional recommendations											Total number of regions	
	"Priority" topics			"Other useful" topics					Number of regions				
Global recommendations (lists A and B) a/	ECE b/	ESCAP c/	IASI d/	ECA e/	ECWA f/	ECE b/	ESCAP c/	IASI d/	ECA e/	ECWA f/	g/	Number of regions	Number of regions
<u>Building in which living quarters are located</u>													
Building; type of . . .	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	1
Construction material of outer walls . . .	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	2
Year or period of construction . . .	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	1
Whether or not located in a compound . . .				X								1	1
Farm building or non-farm . . .						X							1
Number of floors (storeys) . . .						X				X			2
Number of dwellings in the buildings . . .						X							1
Elevators (lifts) . . .						X							1
State of repair . . .							X						1
<u>Living quarters, characteristics and facilities of</u>													
Location . . .	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	5
Living quarters, type of . . .	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	5
Occupancy status . . .	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	1
Rooms, number of . . .	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	5
Lighting, type of . . .	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	1 p/





Global recommendations (lists A and B) a/	Regional recommendations										Total number of regions	
	"Priority" topics					"Other useful" topics						
Topic	ECE b/	ESCAP c/	IASI d/	ECA e/	ECWA f/	regions	ECE b/	ESCAP c/	IASI d/	ECA e/	ECWA f/	regions
Occupants of living quarters, number and characteristics of (continued)						Number of						Number of
Head of household or reference person (continued)												
Sex . . . . .	X	X	X	X	X	3						3
Type of activity . . . . .	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	X	X	X	X	3
Occupation . . . . .	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	X	X	X	X	3
Socio-economic group	X					1						1
Household . . . . .	X	X	X	X	X	4						4
Occupants . . . . .	X	X	X	X	X	4						4
Tenure . . . . .	X	X	X	X	X	4						4
Tenure of land on which living quarters are located . . . . .							X					1
Household head												1
Marital status . . . . .			X			1						1
Industry . . . . .			X			1						1
National and/or ethnic group . . . . .			X			1						1
Income level of head of household							X	X	X	X	X	2
Type of household . . . . .	X					1						1
Size of household . . . . .	X					1						1
Rental . . . . .	X		X			1	X	X	X	X	X	4
Length of occupancy of present household									X			1
Single or shared occupancy . . . . .	X					1						1
Household appliances							X					1

(Foot-notes on following page)

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- a/ Included in para. 15 of the present document.
- b/ Economic Commission for Europe, Recommendations for the 1980 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region, Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 31.
- c/ Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Asian and Pacific Recommendations for the 1980 Population and Housing Censuses.
- d/ Inter-American Statistical Institute, "Draft standards for the population and housing censuses of the program of the 1980 Census of America (COTA-1980)" in Report of the Third Session of the Subcommittee on Demographic, Housing and Related Statistics of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics, IASI document 7256a (Washington, D.C., 1977).
- e/ Economic Commission for Africa, "Draft report of the tenth session of the Conference of African Statisticians, 17-22 October 1977".
- f/ Economic Commission for Western Asia, Expert Group Meeting on Census Techniques, 12-16 December 1977, final report (E/ECWA/POP/WG.9/2).
- g/ No recommendations made for "other useful" topics.
- h/ Construction material of walls, roof and floors.
- i/ Materials of which specific parts of the building are constructed.
- j/ Construction material of roof or floors.
- k/ Period of construction.
- l/ Year of construction.
- m/ Considered of special interest in urban areas.
- n/ Type of vacancy.
- o/ Source of lighting and source of water supply.
- p/ Availability of electricity.
- q/ Bathrooms.
- r/ Kitchen.
- s/ Type of cooking fuel.
- t/ Two regions recommended the collection of data on the availability of a kitchen.
- u/ Cooking facilities other than kitchen.
- v/ Kitchen and cooking equipment.
- w/ Main type of heating.
- x/ Number, type and size of household.
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