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**Incorporating housing statistics in the *Demographic Yearbook*
data collection***

By the

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Demographic and Social Statistics Branch

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I. Introduction

1. Housing statistics provide information on the supply of housing units and on the structural characteristics and facilities that have a bearing upon the maintenance of privacy and health and the development of normal family living conditions. Sufficient demographic, social and economic data concerning the occupants must be collected to furnish a description of housing conditions and also to provide basic data for analysing the causes of housing deficiencies and for studying possibilities for remedial action.
2. In most countries, housing programmes encompass both governmental and private activities. The data derived from a housing census are used by governmental authorities for making an analysis or diagnosis of the housing situation.¹ Housing conditions are analysed in quantitative and qualitative terms and data from previous censuses are used to indicate the changes in the housing situation that have occurred during the intercensal periods. As part of overall development plans, such an analysis is necessary for the formulation of national housing programmes and for their execution. Commercial users also study housing census data to assess the possible demand for housing as well as housing fixtures and equipment and household appliances.
3. This report looks at the collection of data on housing both at the national and international level. At the national level, the report offers a review of national data collection practices for the 2000 round of censuses. At the international level, it gives an overview of United Nations Statistics Division's past housing data collection and dissemination. Finally, we present the housing topics and accompanying statistical tables, which are proposed for possible inclusion in the *Demographic Yearbook* data collection and archiving system.

II. Sources of housing statistics

4. Housing statistics are collected through censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records. Current housing statistics that give the number of dwellings constructed and certain related information such as number of rooms, floor space, and so forth, as well as number of dwellings destroyed or demolished are usually obtained from a system of data collection based on administrative procedures required in connection with the activity in question. For example, construction statistics may be derived from permits issued for the construction of dwellings, from records of dwelling completions, or from certificates of occupancy. Compiled monthly or quarterly, current housing statistics reflect changes in the housing inventory and, although they may serve other purposes, they are also used to update the benchmark data obtained from housing censuses.
5. Many developing countries do not have a well-established system for generating current housing statistics and therefore they rely on censuses as the main source. In most countries,

¹ For some statistical indicators for measuring housing conditions, reference may be made to *Statistical Indicators of Housing Conditions*, Studies in Methods, No. 37 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 62.XVII.7) and to *Handbook on Social Indicators*, Studies in Methods, No. 49 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XVII.6).

population and housing censuses are taken concurrently, often with the use of a single schedule. In this way, the information on population and living quarters can be more readily matched, processing is facilitated and extensive analysis can be carried out. This also makes it possible to relate the housing census data to the information on demographic and economic characteristics of each household member that is in the population census.

6. The value of a housing census is increased if the results can be rationally used together with other sources of data such as population census, sample surveys and administrative records; but data obtained from the housing census will constitute the basic framework within which the estimates are made, indices computed and further statistical inquiries planned. Employing consistent concepts and definitions throughout an integrated programme of data collection and compilation is essential if the usefulness of these different data sources are to be maximised.

7. To assist countries, the Statistical Commission prepares international recommendations on census methodology and topics for their consideration in planning and conducting censuses. These recommendations, which are updated from time to time to incorporate new developments, are presented in the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*. The most recent publication was issued in 1998.

III. Units of enumeration and basic topics in housing censuses

8. For the housing census, there are three units of enumeration: (i) households/occupants of living quarters; (ii) living quarters; and (iii) buildings. Several households may live together in one set of living quarters and one household may occupy more than one set of living quarters. Similarly, several sets of living quarters may together occupy one building and one set of living quarters may occupy more than one building.

9. In a housing census, the questions on building characteristics are usually framed in terms of the building in which sets of living quarters are located, and the information is recorded for each of the housing units or other sets of living quarters located within it.

10. For some topics investigated in housing censuses, the household may serve more efficiently than living quarters as the unit of enumeration. For example, tenure, if investigated in the census, should be collected with reference to households rather than living quarters. Information about household possessions that are normally included as part of the equipment of living quarters (radio and television receivers, for example) should be collected with reference to households. Information on rent, an item of significance in relation to both living quarters and households, would of necessity be collected in relation to the household.

11. A list of basic housing topics for evaluating housing conditions and formulating housing programmes is given below. These topics were compiled based on the global and regional census experience of the last several decades and a study of housing census experiences indicates the feasibility of collecting information on these topics through a housing census (see United Nations, 1998, paragraph 2.292). The recommended unit of enumeration for items 1 to 3 is the building, for items 4 to 17 is living quarters and for the rest it is households/occupants of living quarters.

<p><i>Unit of enumeration: building</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building - type of 2. Construction material of outer walls 3. Year or period of construction <p><i>Unit of enumeration: living quarters</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Location of living quarters 5. Living quarters - type of 6. Occupancy status 7. Ownership - type of 8. Rooms - number of <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Floor space - useful and/or living 10. Water supply system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Toilet and sewerage facilities 12. Bathing facilities 13. Cooking facilities 14. Lighting - type of and/or electricity 15. Solid waste disposal - type of 16. Occupancy by one or more households 17. Occupants - number of <p><i>Unit of enumeration: households/occupants of living quarters</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Demographic and economic characteristics of the head of household 19. Tenure 20. Rental and owner-occupied housing costs
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12. The list of tabulations proposed for the above topics in the *Principles and Recommendations* is provided in Annex 1. In addition to the above basic list, topics defined as additional, are included in a number of national housing censuses and/or regional recommendations. For the additional topics, refer to *Principles and Recommendations* paragraph 2.416.

13. Below are given definitions of housing terms, which are used, in most of the report. All conceptual and definitional references in this report are extracted from the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses - Revision 1* (United Nations, 1998). Further readings are indicated under each topic treated, when deemed necessary.

14. **Household:** The concept of household is based on arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either (a) a one-person household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form a part of a multi-person household or (b) a multi-person household, that is to say, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and may, to a greater or lesser extent, have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated. This concept of household is known as the “housekeeping” concept. It does not assume that the number of *households* and *housing units* (definition given below) is equal. Although the concept of housing unit implies that it is a space occupied by one household, it may also be occupied by more than one household or by a part of a household (for example, two nuclear households that share one housing unit for economic reasons or one household in polygamous society routinely occupying two or more housing units).

15. For a more detailed discussion on the concepts of household, see *Principles and Recommendations* paragraphs 2.60-2.66 and 2.77-2.83.

16. **Living quarters:** 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 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 for such a purpose at the time of the census.

17. Living quarters are either housing units or collective living quarters. Housing units are intended for occupancy, or are occupied, by households, and it is with the provision of accommodation for households that housing programmes and policies are mainly concerned. Collective living quarters, which include hotels, rooming houses, institutions, etc., are also of significance with respect to the housing conditions of households.

18. For a more detailed discussion of the concepts of living quarters, see *Principles and Recommendations* paragraphs 2.320–2.330.

19. **Housing unit:** A housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household, 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 requires further classification in order to provide for a meaningful assessment of housing conditions. Housing units, therefore, include conventional and basic dwellings, and temporary, mobile and marginal housing units.

20. For a more detailed discussion on the concepts of housing units, see *Principles and Recommendations*, paragraphs 2.331–2.354.

21. **Collective living quarters:** 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. They may be further classified into hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses, institutions and camps.

22. For further reading on the above, refer to *Principles and Recommendations*, paragraphs 2.355–2.365.

23. **Urban and rural:** Most tables in this report could be generated for total, urban and rural. It is useful to have disaggregation of data by urban and rural since in most countries, particularly developing countries, there is a clear distinction between the urban and the rural housing characteristics. Where there are no regional recommendations on the matter, countries must supply their national definitions of urban and rural areas. For detailed reading and the definition of "urban and rural", refer to *Principles and Recommendations*, paragraphs 2.52-2.59.

IV. International data collection and dissemination

24. The United Nations has compiled housing statistics as part of its regular data collection and dissemination activities for many decades. The first publication, *Compendium of Housing Statistics 1971*, was issued in 1974 and it reported on the 1970 round of housing censuses. The

data was collected through annual questionnaires sent to national statistical offices by the United Nations Statistics Division. The contents of the publications remain more or less the same up to the third issue (see Annex 2).

25. Starting with the fourth issue, the publication was renamed as *Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics*, and its content was expanded pursuant to the conclusion of the Statistical Commission at its sixteenth and twenty-first sessions that the United Nations Statistics Division should compile and publish statistics of human settlements quinquennially.² For the contents of the publications see Annex 3.

26. Table 1, shown below, presents the list of housing topics included in the past issues of the *Compendium of Housing Statistics* and its latter version *Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics* by year of their publication. It also provides the number of countries reporting some data on the topics indicated.

Table 1. Number of countries that provided data on housing topics disseminated through the *Compendium of Housing Statistics* and *Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics*

List of housing topics	Year of publication ³					
	1974	1976	1980	1985	1995	2001
Living quarters	123	124	147	67	93	79
Rooms	132	133	127	68	82	64
Tenure	118	122	134	71	69	71
Water supply system and type of toilet	125	130	136	74	71	61
Availability of electric lighting, kitchen and bath	130	134	137	76	71	49
Solid waste disposal	-	-	-	15	-	17
Fuel used for cooking	-	-	-	-	72	47

27. It can be seen from the above table that the reporting was quite high in the first three compendia and reporting has seriously declined since the first issue of *Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics* in 1985. The main cause of decline may be attributed to the large number of topics added to the housing questionnaire used to collect data for the first three issues of the *Compendium of Housing Statistics*. The additional topics included were large in number and covered wide areas such as social and economic characteristics of the population; urban land use; health and health services; transport, energy and communication; and environmental pollution. This voluminous questionnaire and the varied topics covered may have discouraged many countries from completing it and therefore contributing to the drop in the number of reporting countries observed in table 1.

² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 2 (E/1981/12), para. 116.

³ The first three publications came out as *Compendium of Housing Statistics* and the latter three as *Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics*.

28. The shift to human settlements also moved the data collection exercise from the housing census as a major source of data to include other sources such as administrative records, which may not be sufficiently standardized. Data from the administrative records are usually housed in other government offices and not always readily available to the national statistical offices at the time the human settlement questionnaires are sent to the countries, thus contributing further to the low return rates.

V. National data collection in the 2000 round of housing censuses

29. Thus far 173 countries or areas conducted housing censuses in the 2000 round, thus far from 1994 to September 2003⁴. Except for Mauritius, Japan⁵ and Turkey, all carried out a housing census jointly with population census during this period. About 25 additional countries or areas are expected to conduct census before the 2000 census decade (1995-2004) is over. Eleven of the countries, those with reliable administrative records, which use population records to compile population and related data are not reported here⁶. In 21 countries or areas, either no census is planned or no information is available to United Nations Statistics Division as to whether one is planned or not at the time of the preparation of this report. Where countries have conducted two censuses in the census decade (for instance, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa) only the most recent census was considered for the purpose of this report.

30. Table 2 shows the number of countries or areas, by region, that carried out a housing census in the 2000 round (column 2) and availability of housing census information in the United Nations Statistics Division, from questionnaires, web page, publications, etc. as at the time of the write up of this paper (column 3). A review of the housing topics included in the censuses of these 131 countries and areas is given in Table 3 below.

Table 2. Number of countries or areas that carried out a housing census in the 2000 round and availability of information.

	Countries that conducted a housing census	Information on housing censuses available in the United Nations Statistics Division as at 15 October 2003
Africa	33	19
Asia	37	25
North America	34	22
South America	12	10
Europe	33	37
Oceania	24	18
Total	173	131

31. Table 3 below presents a summary of the housing topics investigated in the census decade (1995 – 2004) by region. It can be observed from the table that more than half of the countries

⁴ Based on information provided in <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/census/cendate/index.htm>, as posted on 17 October 2003.

⁵ Japan carries out sample housing survey every five years.

⁶ Further work is needed to ascertain the source of their housing enumeration data.

or areas have included most of the internationally recommended basic topics (see paragraph 11 above) in their latest housing censuses. The topics investigated by the majority of countries for which information was available at the time of the write-up of this document, were toilet and sewerage facilities (113 out of 131 countries or areas), number of rooms in a housing unit (110 countries or areas), availability of water supply (106 countries or areas), type of lighting and/or electricity (84 countries or areas), and tenure (77 countries or areas). Substantial number of countries had also investigated the remaining basic topics with the exception of occupancy by one or more households (8 countries or areas), rental (35 countries or areas), occupancy status and floor space (37 countries or areas).

Table 3. Topics investigated in the 2000 round of housing censuses (1995- September 2003)
(based on information from 131 countries or areas)

Topics	Total	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Europe	Oceania
<i>Unit of enumeration: building</i>							
1. Building - type of e.g. detached, attached; Up to 2 floors, 2+ floors; institutions; others	68	7	11	16	0	22	12
2. Construction material of outer walls	73	12	11	17	8	12	11
3. Year or period of construction	59	1	11	16	1	22	8
<i>Unit of enumeration: living quarters</i>							
4. Location of living quarters	72	11	14	6	9	25	7
5. Living quarters - type of	77	11	16	9	10	22	9
6. Occupancy status	37	2	8	8	7	11	1
7. Ownership - type of	51	2	14	11	0	21	3
8. Rooms - number of	110	15	20	20	9	34	12
9. Floor space - useful and/or living	37	1	9	0	0	26	1
10. Water supply system	106	14	22	20	10	24	15
11. Toilet and sewerage facilities	113	18	22	22	10	26	15
12. Bathing facilities	73	3	15	13	6	27	9
13. Cooking facilities	75	8	14	20	5	21	7
14. Lighting - type of and/or electricity	84	17	16	17	9	15	10
15. Solid waste disposal - type of	34	9	5	8	5	3	4
16. Occupancy by more than one households	8	0	2	2	3	1	0
17. Occupants - number of	72	8	12	11	8	20	13
18. Demographic and economic characteristics of the head of household ⁷	Source: population census						
19. Tenure	77	16	10	10	10	18	13
20. Rental and owner-occupied housing costs	35	6	6	5	3	7	8

32. It should be noted that in some countries where facilities such as electricity or water are provided for all households, data pertaining to that topic may not have been collected in housing censuses. Thus the numbers of countries given in Table 3 can be considered as a minimum possible reporting of the indicated topics in future data collection exercises.

⁷ Count not given as the source for this is population census.

33. The *Principles and Recommendations* suggests that questions on availability of radio and television be collected as additional topics to indicate household possessions and access to information. It was observed that in the 2000 round 50 out of the 131 countries or areas, for the first time, collected information on the availability of computers and 21 countries or areas on the availability of the Internet to the household. The countries that requested information on the access to the Internet are spread through all the regions except Africa. These topics can be considered as emerging additional housing topics that may capture advances in technology and provide data on access to information and communication. The wider availability of computers and access to the Internet may also change the census data collection approach in the future.

VI. Housing topics proposed to be collected by the United Nations Statistics Division

34. This section deals with topics proposed for inclusion in the *Demographic Yearbook* data collection and dissemination system. In choosing the topics, the following considerations were taken into account: (i) that they are in the list of basic topics recommended by the United Nations (see paragraph 11 above); (ii) continuity with previous international data collection and data dissemination; and (iii) most commonly investigated housing topics for wider international reporting, based on the 2000 round of housing census questionnaires and other census materials.

35. The unit of tabulation in many of the tables is the household as it may serve more efficiently than living quarters as the unit of enumeration for several of the topics investigated in housing censuses. For example, tenure, if investigated in the census, should be collected with reference to households rather than living quarters. Information about household possessions that are normally included as part of the equipment of living quarters (radio and television receivers, for example) should be collected with reference to households. Information on rent, an item of significance in relation to both living quarters and households, would of necessity be collected in relation to the household.

36. The other unit of tabulation used in many of the tables, sometimes in conjunction with households, is the housing unit. The housing units make up for the majority of living quarters; therefore it is used as a unit of tabulation in many of the proposed tables.

37. Topic 1: Building

Proposed table: Housing units by type of building, type of construction material of outer walls and by age of building in which housing units is located: total country, urban/rural areas, and cities.

Unit of tabulation: buildings

38. Information concerning the building is required to properly describe living quarters located within the building for the formulation of housing programmes. The tabulation proposed for this topic provides information on the stock 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 age of the building. The inventory considered in terms of age and type of building provides a basis for estimating maintenance costs; it also provides insight into the housing patterns of the population.

Housing units to be considered are conventional dwellings and basic dwellings only. Mobile and marginal units are not included, since the age is of varying significance depending upon the type of unit. The tabulation includes material of construction of external walls only, since this appears to be of the utmost significance as an indicator of durability.

39. It is important that in preparing this table the definitions used in carrying out the census by countries are provided as footnotes if they differ from international recommendations. 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 and concepts. United Nations recommended definitions of terms pertinent to this and subsequent tables are given below.

40. *Building*: A building is any independent free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls that extend from the foundations to the roof. However, in tropical areas, a building may consist of a roof with supports only, that is to say, without constructed walls; in some cases, a roofless structure consisting of a space enclosed by walls may be considered a "building".

41. The following classification by type is suggested for buildings in which some space is used for residential purposes.

1. Buildings coextensive with a single housing unit: (i) Detached, (ii) Attached
2. Buildings containing more than one housing unit: (i) Up to two floors (ii) Three or more floors

42. *Construction material of outer walls*: This topic refers to the construction material of outer walls of the building in which the sets of living quarters are located. If the walls are constructed of more than one type of material, the predominant type of material should be reported. The types distinguished (Stone, concrete blocks/slab, burnt bricks; Mud bricks/Adobe; Iron or tin sheets; Asbestos sheet/hardboard/wood; Wooden poles, sticks, bamboo, thatch, grass, hay, reeds; Sticks, mud and cow dung; Other materials (traditional, salvaged, improvised, etc.)) will depend upon the materials most frequently used in the country concerned.

43. Construction material of outer walls may be considered an indicator of the building's durability. A durable structure is one expected to remain sound for a considerable period of time. Countries may wish to define the length of the period, for example, 15 or 20 years. For detailed reading on "Construction material of outer walls", refer to *Principles and Recommendations*, paragraphs 2.304 – 2.306 and 2.421.

44. *Age of housing unit*: This topic refers to the age of the building in which the sets of living quarters are located. It is derived from data on year or period of construction.

45. **Topic 2: Living quarters**

Proposed table: Households in occupied living quarters by type of living quarter and type of housing unit: total country, urban/rural areas, and cities.

This table may be extended to include occupants by type of occupied living quarters

Unit of tabulation: Households, living quarters

46. This table is designed to show in very general terms the type of living quarters occupied by households, by geographical distribution. The tabulation provides a useful insight into the housing pattern of the population.

47. A household may be located in a housing unit or in a set of collective living quarters such as a boarding house, a hotel or a camp, or may comprise the administrative personnel in an institution. Countries should indicate whether or not household information refers to usual residents and also what the time limits are in respect of being included or excluded as a usual resident.

48. For a more detailed discussion on households, see paragraphs 1.324-1.327 in *Principles and Recommendations*.

49. **Topic 3: Household heads and living quarters**

Proposed table: Households, by type of living quarters, by sex and age of head of household: total country, urban/rural areas, and cities.

Unit of tabulation: Households

50. This tabulation shows the type of living quarters according to age and sex of head of household. It is assumed that the age and sex data required for housing tabulations will be obtained from the population census that is in most cases taken jointly with housing census. This tabulation provides one component needed to compute headship rates specific for age and sex. Headship disaggregated by sex provides data for assessing the living conditions of women-headed households.

51. This table may be compiled for total country, urban and rural areas, and cities. For further reading on sex and age of person, refer to *Principles and Recommendations*, paragraphs 2.86 – 2.96.

52. **Topic 4: Ownership of the housing unit**

Proposed table: Households in occupied housing units by type of ownership of the housing unit: total country, urban/rural areas, and cities

Unit of tabulation: Households

53. The topic refers to the type of ownership of the housing unit themselves and not of the land on which the living quarters stand. The main classification of housing unit by type of ownership is: (a) Owner-occupied, and (b) Non owner-occupied.

54. Living quarters are defined as owner-occupied if used wholly or partly for own occupation by the owner. Special instructions should be issued regarding living quarters being purchased in instalments or mortgaged according to national legal systems and practice. Instructions should also cover other arrangements, such as living quarters in cooperatives, housing associations and so forth.

55. The information on non-owner occupied housing unit may be further classified, as a minimum, into whether the housing unit is (a) owned by the public sector (central government, local government, public corporations); (b) privately owned (by households, private corporations, cooperatives, housing associations and so on).

56. For a more detailed discussion on ownership, see paragraphs 2.370 – 2.374 in the *Principles and Recommendations*.

57. Topic 5: Rooms

Proposed table: Occupied housing units and number of occupants, by number of rooms in housing unit: total country, urban/rural areas, and cities.

Units of tabulation: Housing units; Occupants of housing units

58. The topic is useful to study overcrowding or under-occupancy in housing units. This tabulation provides additional information, since it shows the number of households that occupy the housing units plus the number of rooms in the housing units. The information on the number of occupants that are sharing rooms thus provides an important basis for estimating housing needs.

59. 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 to a height of at least two metres, of an area large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, at least four square metres. The total number of types 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 concerning walls and floor space. Passageways, verandas, lobbies, bathrooms and toilet rooms should not be counted as rooms, even if they meet the criteria.

60. Rooms used exclusively for business or professional purposes are reported separately, as it is desirable to include them when calculating the number of rooms in a dwelling but to exclude them when calculating the number of persons per room. This procedure allows 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.

61. For further reading on number of rooms, refer to *Principles and Recommendations*, paragraphs 2.375-2.377.

62. Topic 6: Water supply

Proposed table: Housing units, by type of occupied housing units by water supply system: total country, urban/rural areas, and cities.

Unit of tabulation: Housing units
Households can also be used as additional unit of tabulation.

63. From this tabulation, information may also be collected for the number of persons and number of housing units with access to a protected water supply in the housing unit. The classification of the source of the water supply in this tabulation is limited to the community scheme or a private source. It is important that data be tabulated by geographical areas because of wide variations in access to water supply within a country.

64. The basic information to be obtained in the census is whether housing units have or do not have a piped water installation, in other words, whether or not water is provided to the living quarters by pipes from a community-wide system or an individual installation, such as a pressure tank, pump and so forth. It is also necessary to indicate whether the unit has a tap inside or, if not, whether it is within a certain distance from the door. The recommended distance is 200 metres, assuming that access to piped water within that distance allows occupants of the housing unit to provide water for household needs without being subjected to extreme efforts. Beside the location of a tap, the source of water available is also of special interest.

65. For further reading on water supply, refer to *Principles and Recommendations*, paragraphs 2.381-2.383.

Topic 7: Toilet facilities

Proposed table: Housing units, by type of occupied housing units by toilet facilities: total country, urban/rural areas, and cities.

Unit of tabulation: Housing units
Households can also be used as additional unit of tabulation.

66. This tabulation provides information on the type of toilet. Availability of toilet facilities has an extremely important impact on public health and on maintaining a safe environment.

67. A *toilet* may be defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta. A flush toilet is an installation provided with piped water that permits humans to discharge their wastes and from which the wastes are flushed by water.

68. Some countries have found it useful to expand the classification for non-flush toilets so as to distinguish certain types that are widely used and indicate a certain level of sanitation. The recommended classification of housing unit by toilet facilities is as follows: (i) With toilet within housing unit: Flush toilet or Non-flush toilet ; (ii) With toilet outside housing unit: Flush toilet, Non-flush toilet, or (iii) No toilet available.

69. For further reading on this topic, refer to *Principles and Recommendations*, paragraphs 2.384 – 2.389.

Topic 8: Bathing facilities

Proposed table: Occupied housing units by bathing facilities: total country, urban/rural areas, and cities.

Unit of tabulation: Housing units
Households can also be used as additional unit of tabulation.

70. Information is required on whether or not there is a fixed bath or shower installation within the premises of each set of living quarters. It is interesting to learn the availability of enough fixed baths or showers in housing units occupied by more than a certain number of households (more than two, for example).

71. For further reading on this topic, refer to *Principles and Recommendations*, paragraphs 2.390 – 2.391.

Topic 9: Cooking facilities

Proposed tables: Households and housing units in occupied housing units by type of cooking facilities, total country, urban/rural areas, cities

Unit of tabulation: Households; Housing units
Households can also be used as additional unit of tabulation.

72. Information is collected and presented 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. It would also be useful to gather information on housing units occupied by more than a certain number of households (more than two, for example). Information on the number of kitchens in relation to the number of households would be significant in terms of analysing housing conditions.

73. A *kitchen* is defined as a space that conforms in all respects to the criteria for a room, and is equipped for the preparation of the principal meals of the day and intended primarily for that purpose. Any other space reserved for cooking, such as a kitchenette, will fall short in respect of possessing the attributes of a room, although it may be equipped for the preparation of the principal meals of the day and is intended primarily for that purpose.

74. The recommended classification of housing units by availability of a kitchen or other space reserved for cooking is as follows:

1. With kitchen within housing unit
2. With other space for cooking within housing unit
3. Without kitchen or other space for cooking within housing unit
 - a. Kitchen or other space for cooking available outside housing unit:
 - (i) For exclusive use; or (ii) Shared
 - b. No kitchen or other space for cooking available

75. For further reading on kitchens, refer to *Principles and Recommendations*, paragraphs 2.392 - 2.397.

Topic 10: Fuel used for cooking

Proposed table: Occupied housing units by most frequently used type of fuel for cooking: total country, urban/rural areas, cities

Unit of tabulation: Housing units
Households can also be used as additional unit of tabulation.

76. 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. In the context, it would be useful to investigate the kind of fuel used for cooking. The data collected may include electricity, gas, oil/kerosine, and other types (coal, wood, animal waste and so forth).

77. For further reading on frequently used type of fuel for cooking, refer to *Principles and Recommendations*, paragraphs 2.392 – 2.937.

Topic 11: Type of lighting

Proposed table: Occupied housing units by most frequently used type of lighting: total country, urban/rural areas, cities

Unit of tabulation: Housing units
Households can also be used as additional unit of tabulation.

78. This tabulation could provide planners with a useful indication of areas where community lighting needs to be extended. Information should be collected on the type of lighting in the housing units, such as electricity, gas, oil lamp and so forth.

79. For further reading on frequently used type of lighting, refer to *Principles and Recommendations*, paragraphs 2.398 – 2.399.

Topic 12: Solid waste disposal

Proposed table: Occupied housing units by type of solid waste disposal: total country, urban/rural areas, cities

Unit of tabulation: Housing units

80. This tabulation provides information on the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by occupants of a housing unit. The classification of housing units by type of solid waste disposal is given in the *Principles and Recommendations*, paragraph 2.401.

81. This topic is important as part of the countries' effort for sustainable development although it is recommended as a "temporary" basic topic in the *Principles and Recommendations* (paragraph 2.401).

Topic 13: Tenure

Proposed table: Households in housing units by tenure of household and, for tenant households, ownership of housing unit occupied: total country, urban/rural areas, cities
Unit of tabulation: Households

82. This tabulation yields data showing the type of tenure under which households occupy their living space. Data are tabulated in terms of households and 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. Type of ownership of the housing unit occupied is shown in this table for renting households. Several variations of the classification of tenure have been found useful.

83. Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies all or part of a housing unit. The unit of enumeration is a household occupying a housing unit. The classification of households by tenure is as follows:

- a. Member of household owns a housing unit
- b. Member of household rents all or a part of housing unit
 - i. Member of household rents all or a part of housing unit as a main tenant
 - ii. Member of household rents a part of housing unit as a subtenant
- c. Other arrangement

84. If countries collected separate information where the land and the living quarters are frequently occupied under separate tenure, this should be indicated if information is also collected on squatter settlements. Countries should provide definition they use to identify squatter settlements.

VII. Conclusion

85. United Nations Statistics Division has a long history of collecting housing statistics dating back to the 1970s. The main sources of data have been housing censuses supplemented by sample surveys and administrative records. Based on data from these sources received from national statistical offices, United Nations Statistics Division had issued six compendia of housing statistics, later renamed human settlement statistics (United Nations, 1974; 1976; 1980; 1985; 1995; 2001).

86. Similarly the *Demographic Yearbook*, one of the United Nations Statistics Division flagship publications, collects and disseminates data on a wide array of topics using six sets of questionnaires: Population census questionnaire on population characteristics; Population census questionnaire on economic characteristics; Population census questionnaire on household characteristics; Population estimates questionnaire; Vital statistics questionnaire; and International migration and travel statistics questionnaire. The population census questionnaires are sent to the countries following the conduct of a census after allowing for a reasonable time for data processing by countries.

87. Incorporating housing statistics in the *Demographic Yearbook* data collection and processing system could potentially benefit data suppliers, i.e. the national statistical offices, the United Nations Statistics Division and other users in terms of efficiency of data collection, reduction of cost and timeliness of data dissemination.

88. There are many advantages to be gained by including a housing census questionnaire in the *Demographic Yearbook* data collection system:

(a) From data collection point of view:

- i. In many of countries, population and housing censuses are conducted concurrently, often with the use of a single schedule and processing is done simultaneously. It would make economic sense to United Nations Statistics Division to collect data on housing along with population data. This will also add to consistency of reported data and allow easy cross tabulation of housing data with demographic, social and economic data from the population census.
- ii. Countries may find it easier to provide housing data from their housing census if it is packaged along with the population census data rather than receiving the questionnaires separately and at different times from the same office. Housing statistics from censuses are part of the statistics disseminated in the *Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics* and this paper is proposing routing the collection of the census-based data only to the *Demographic Yearbook* data collection system. The statistics that are not census-based will still have to be collected in a separate effort.
- iii. The data collected in previous issues of the *Compendium of Housing Statistics* and *Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics* followed concepts and definitions, and classifications set in the United Nations recommendations (United Nations, 1967; 1970; 1998), which on the most part remain basically unchanged. Therefore, there should be little problem of comparability between data collected over the years or among countries as long as they have adhered to the United Nations recommendations on housing. Where there is deviation from international recommendations, the *Demographic Yearbook* data compilation system allows for this to be noted as a footnote to that country. Incorporating collection of housing statistics in the *Demographic Yearbook* system will thus allow establishing trend for several housing series (see Annex 2), for some countries starting from the 1950s.
- iv. Some technical notes, such as completeness of coverage, which are collected in the population census questionnaire also apply to housing statistics. Sharing of common technical notes and footnotes already in the *Demographic Yearbook* database (e.g definition of urban and rural) will contribute to the consistency of reporting and reduce turn-around time of the tabulation and international dissemination of housing statistics.
- v. In the near future pre-filled *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires will be sent to countries to reduce respondents burden and to increase quality of data. Housing

statistics will also benefit from this, if it merges with the *Demographic Yearbook* data collection mechanism.

(b) From data processing point of view:

- i. The DYB database allows for continuous updating from additional sources such as national publications and websites, thus making this option attractive for data users.
- ii. Quality of data will improve by benefiting from latest progress in the *Demographic Yearbook* database in terms of data editing at the input stage.
- iii. At the rate progress is being made in improving the *Demographic Yearbook* database and the flexibility and versatility already achieved, data will be available online for outside users in the near future. This is an added benefit to users of housing statistics if it is incorporated in the *Demographic Yearbook* system.

89. The down side of including housing questionnaires to the already voluminous *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaires may be adding to respondents' burden.

90. In conclusion, the meeting is requested to: (i) evaluate the merit of incorporating housing statistics in the *Demographic Yearbook* data collection and dissemination system and (ii) comment on the appropriateness of the proposed 13 housing statistics topics.

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Annex 1. List of tabulations for housing censuses given in the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 1*

- H1. Households, by broad types of living quarters and number of homeless households
- H2. Households in occupied housing units, by type of housing unit
- H3. Households in occupied housing units, by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of household
- H4. Households in collective living quarters, by type of living quarters
- H5. Households, by type of living quarters, cross-classified by sex and age of head of household
- H6. Households, by type of living quarters, cross-classified by type of activity, occupation and sex of head of household
- H7. Homeless households, by age and sex of head of household
- H8. Vacant conventional and basic dwellings, by type of vacancy
- H9. Conventional and basic 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
- H10. Conventional and basic dwellings, by number of dwellings in the building
- H11. Housing units, by number of rooms, cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of occupants per housing unit
- H12. Households in housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by number of households and number of rooms per housing unit
- H13. Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by water supply system
- H14. Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by water supply system and source of water supply
- H15. Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by type of toilet facilities
- H16. Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by type of toilet and type of sewage disposal
- H17. Housing units, by type of housing unit occupied, cross-classified by type of solid waste disposal
- H18. Occupied housing units, by type, cross-classified by type of lighting
- H19. Occupied housing units, by type, cross-classified by availability and type of cooking facilities
- H20. Occupied housing units, by type, cross-classified by availability of bathing facilities
- H21. Households in housing units, by type of housing unit, cross-classified by tenure of household and, for tenant households, ownership of housing unit occupied
- H22. Households in housing units, by type of housing unit, cross-classified by type of owner of the housing unit, availability of piped water and availability of toilet facilities
- H23. Renting households in housing units, whether space occupied is by rent paid, cross-classified by type of owner of the housing unit, furnished or unfurnished and tenure of the household head
- H24. 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 housing unit
- H25. Rented housing units, classified by whether space occupied is furnished or unfurnished, and amount of rent paid monthly for the housing unit, cross-classified by type of housing unit and the number of rooms
- H26. Rented housing units, classified by whether space occupied is furnished or unfurnished, and amount of rent paid monthly for the housing unit, cross-classified by type of housing unit, water supply system and toilet facilities
- H27. Occupied housing units, by type, cross-classified by available floor area and number of occupants

Annex 2. List of tables in past issues of the United Nations Compendia of Housing Statistics

A. Compendium of Housing Statistics, 1971

Population and Households

1. Population estimates and projections (medium variant) and average annual rates of growth: world total, macro regions, regions, countries or areas, urban and rural, 1960-1985
2. Projections of population and estimated annual rates of population growth: total rural, urban and big city (localities of 500,000 inhabitants and over) population; the world, macro regions and regions, 1960-1985.
3. Projections of population and rates of population growth; projections of number of household, rate of growth and average size of household (number of persons per household): medium variant, major regions and regions, 1965-1985
4. Households by number of persons per household: number and percentage, urban and rural, latest available census.

Summary of housing conditions

5. Total population and rate of growth; population living in households; number, average size and tenure of households; number of conventional dwellings and occupancy status; size, density of occupation and facilities of occupied dwellings; rate of dwelling construction; capital formation in residential building construction: urban and rural, as of two latest available censuses (for data on dwelling construction, years closest census years; for capital formation, 1964 and 1969)

Housing supply and distribution of occupants

6. Living quarters, households and persons in households by type of living quarters: urban and rural, as of two latest available censuses
7. Living quarters, households and persons in households by type of living quarters: percentage distribution, urban and rural, as of two latest available censuses

Size of dwellings

8. Occupied conventional dwellings by number of rooms per dwelling: number and percentage, urban and rural, two latest available censuses

Density of occupation and tenure

9. Occupied conventional dwellings by average number of persons per room in dwellings: number and percentage, urban and rural, as of two latest available censuses
10. Households in conventional dwellings by tenure of household and number of conventional dwellings per 100 households: number and percentage, urban and rural, latest available census since 1954

Facilities

11. Occupied conventional dwellings by water supply system and availability and type of toilet: number and percentage, urban and rural, two latest available censuses
12. Occupied conventional dwellings by availability of electric lighting, kitchen or kitchenette and fixed bath or shower: number and percentage, urban and rural, two latest available censuses

Dwelling construction

13. Conventional dwellings constructed annually: number and rate per thousand mid-year population, ten latest year
14. Conventional dwellings constructed annually by type of investor and size (rooms per dwelling), three latest available years since 1970)

Capital formation in housing and cost of housing

15. Value and change in level of gross domestic product, fixed capital formation, total construction, residential and non-residential building construction, private final consumption expenditure and expenditure on rent, fuel and power: 1964 and 1969, at constant prices
16. Fixed capital information, residential and non-residential building construction as a percentage of gross domestic product, fixed capital formation and total construction; rent, fuel and power as a percentage of private final consumption expenditure: 1964 and 1969, at constant prices

Estimates of housing needs

17. National estimates of housing needs for varying periods

B. Compendium of Housing Statistics, 1972 – 1974

Population and Households

1. Population estimates and projections (medium variant) and average annual rates of growth: world total, macro regions, regions, countries or areas, urban and rural, 1950-2000
2. Estimated and projected percentage of population in urban areas: the world, macro regions and regions, 1950-2000
3. Estimated and projected population in urban agglomerations of 100 000 inhabitants and over and number of urban agglomerations by size category: world total, macro regions and regions, 1950-2000
4. Population estimates and projections and rates of population growth; estimates and projections of number of households, rate of growth and average size of household (number of persons per household): medium variant, macro regions and regions, 1965-1985
5. Households by number of persons per household: number and percentage, average size of household, urban and rural, latest available census since 1954

Summary of housing conditions

6. Total population and rate of growth; population living in households; number, average size and tenure of households; number of conventional dwellings and occupancy status; size, density of occupation and facilities of occupied dwellings; rate of dwelling construction; capital formation in residential building construction: urban and rural, as of two latest available censuses (for data on dwelling construction, years closest census years; for capital formation, 1968 and 1972)

Housing supply and distribution of occupants

7. Living quarters, households and persons in households by type of living quarters: urban and rural, as of two latest available censuses
8. Living quarters, households and persons in households by type of living quarters: percentage distribution, urban and rural, as of two latest available censuses

Size of dwellings

9. Occupied conventional dwellings by average size and number of rooms per dwelling: number and percentage, urban and rural, two latest available censuses

Density of occupation and tenure

10. Occupied conventional dwellings by average number of persons per room in dwellings: number and percentage, urban and rural, as of two latest available censuses
11. Households in conventional dwellings by tenure of household and number of conventional dwellings per 100 households: number and percentage, urban and rural, latest available census since 1954

Facilities

12. Occupied conventional dwellings by water supply system and availability and type of toilet: number and percentage, urban and rural, two latest available censuses
13. Occupied conventional dwellings by availability of electric lighting, kitchen or kitchenette and fixed bath or shower: number and percentage, urban and rural, two latest available censuses

Dwelling construction

14. Conventional dwellings constructed annually: number and rate per thousand mid-year population, ten latest year
15. Conventional dwellings constructed annually by type of investor and size (rooms per dwelling), three latest available years since 1970

Capital formation in housing and cost of housing

16. Value and change in level of gross domestic product, fixed capital formation, total construction, residential and non-residential building construction, private final consumption expenditure and expenditure on rent, fuel and power: 1968 and 1972, at constant prices
17. Fixed capital information, residential and non-residential building construction as a percentage of gross domestic product, fixed capital formation and total construction; rent, fuel and power as a percentage of private final consumption expenditure: 1968 and 1972, at constant prices

Estimates of housing needs

18. National estimates of housing needs for varying periods

C. Compendium of Housing Statistics, 1975 – 1977

Summary of housing conditions

1. Housing conditions. Population; households; tenure; housing units by occupancy status, size, density of occupation and facilities; dwelling construction; capital formation in residential building construction: country or area, urban and rural, as of two latest available censuses (for data on dwelling construction, years closest census years; for capital formation, 1971 and 1976)

Housing supply and distribution of occupants

2. Living quarters, households and persons in households by type of living quarters: country or area, urban and rural, as of two latest available censuses

3. Living quarters, households and persons in households by type of living quarters: percentage distribution; country or area, urban and rural, as of two latest available censuses

Size of housing units

4. Size of housing units. Occupied conventional dwellings by average size and number of rooms per dwelling: number and percentage; country or area, urban and rural, two latest available censuses

Density of occupation and tenure

5. Density of occupation. Average number of persons per room in dwellings: number and percentage; country or area, urban and rural, as of two latest available censuses
6. Tenure of household and number of conventional dwellings per 100 households: number and percentage; country or area, urban and rural, latest available census since 1954

Facilities

7. Water supply system and availability and type of toilet in occupied housing units: number and percentage; country or area, urban and rural, two latest available censuses
8. Electric lighting, kitchen or kitchenette and fixed bath or shower in occupied housing units: number and percentage; country or area, urban and rural, two latest available censuses
9. Water supply system and toilet facilities and electricity for population occupying housing units in urban agglomerations of 20 000 or more inhabitants by size of agglomerations: number and percentage; country or area, urban and rural, two latest available censuses

Dwelling construction

10. Dwelling construction. Conventional dwellings constructed annually: number and rate per thousand mid-year population; country or area, ten latest year
11. Dwelling construction. Conventional dwellings constructed annually by type of investor; country or area, three latest available years since 1970

Capital formation in housing and cost of housing

12. Capital formation in housing and cost of housing: value and change in level; country or area, 1971 and 1976 at constant prices
13. Capital formation in housing and cost of housing as a percentage of gross domestic product, fixed capital formation and total construction; cost of housing as a percentage of private consumption expenditure; country or area: 1971 and 1976 at constant prices

Estimates of housing needs

14. Housing needs: national estimates; country or area; periods for which data are available

Population and Households

15. Households. Number, rate of growth and average size: estimates and projections; medium variant; world, level of development, country or area; 1970-2000
16. Households. Average size and distribution by number of persons per household: number and percentage; country or area, urban and rural areas; latest available census since 1959

17. Population in urban area: percentage; estimates and projections; country or area; 1950-2000.
18. Population in urban agglomerations of 100 000 inhabitants and over and number of urban agglomerations by size category: estimates and projections; world, level of development and macro regions; 1950-2000

Land Use

19. Land use. Population density, distribution of land area by use: cities or urban agglomerations; latest year for which data are available

Environmental pollution

20. Environmental pollution. Information on measurement and control activities by type of pollution (air, water, and noise): cities or urban agglomerations with 500,000 or more inhabitants; 1976.

Annex 3. List of tables in past issues of the Compendia of Human Settlements Statistics.

A. Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics 1983

1. Population by sex, rate of population increase, surface area and density of each country or area of the world; latest census and mid-year estimates for 1980 and 1983
2. Population estimates and projections (in thousands) and average annual rates of growth: world, macro region, region, country area, urban-rural; 1960-2010
3. Population by age group and sex: country or area, urban-rural, cities; latest available census
4. Household – average size and distribution by number of persons per household, number and percentage: country or area, urban-rural, cities; latest available census
5. Population by duration of residence in cities cross-classified by age and sex; latest available census
6. Population by type of activity and sex: country or area, urban-rural, cities; latest available census
7. Economically active population by branch of economic activity and sex: country or area, urban-rural, cities; latest available census
8. Population in localities by size-class and sex; each census, 1970-1983
9. Population estimates and projections for world's thirty-five largest agglomerations, ranked by population size; 1960-2000

Land use

10. Land area (thousands of hectares) and land use: world, regions, country or area; 1976 and 1981
11. Urban land use: urban areas, cities; two latest available years with five-year interval

Housing

12. Conventional dwellings constructed annually, number and rate per thousand population: country or area, urban-rural, cities; 1972-1981
13. Conventional dwellings constructed annually by type of investor and by number of rooms: country or area, urban-rural, cities; two latest available years with five-year interval
14. Conventional dwellings constructed by type of building in which dwelling is located: country or area, urban-rural, cities; two latest available years with five-year interval
15. Capital formation in housing and cost of housing, value and percentage: country or area; two latest available years with five-year interval (at constant prices)
16. Occupied housing units by average size and number of rooms per housing unit, number and percentage: country or area, urban-rural, cities; latest available census
17. Average number of persons per room in occupied housing units and distribution by level of density, number and percentage: country or area, urban-rural, cities; latest available census
18. Water supply system and type of toilet in occupied housing units, number and percentage: country or area, urban-rural, cities; latest available census
19. Electric lighting, cooking and bathing facilities in occupied housing units, number and percentage: country or area, urban-rural, cities; latest available census
20. Tenure of households in housing units: country or area, urban-rural, cities; latest available census
21. Homeless persons by age and sex: country or area, urban-rural, cities; latest available census

22. Population in squatter settlements by sex, number and percentage: urban areas, cities; two latest available years with five-year interval
23. National estimates of housing needs: country or area, urban-rural, cities; period for which data are available

Infrastructure and services

24. Number of road vehicles in use by type: country or area, cities; two latest available years with five-year interval
25. Length of road by: country or area, urban-rural, cities; two latest available years with five-year interval
26. Total and household consumption of electric energy: country or area, urban-rural, cities; two latest available years with five-year interval
27. Total and household average solid waste generation: country or area, cities; two latest available years with five-year interval
28. Circulation of daily newspapers, radio and television receivers, number and rate per thousand population: country or area; urban-rural cities; two latest available years with five-year interval
29. Medical, dental and related workers, number and rate per thousand population: country or area; urban-rural cities; two latest available years with five-year interval
30. Live births, infant and child deaths: country or area; urban-rural cities; two latest available years with five-year interval
31. Deaths and death rates of population 15 years of age and over for all causes and for the cause of infective and parasitic diseases: country or area; urban-rural cities; two latest available years with five-year interval
32. Population 5-24 years of age by school attendance, age and sex: country or area; urban-rural cities; latest available census
33. Educational attainment by age and sex: country or area; urban-rural cities; latest available census
34. Illiterate population 15 years or age and over by sex, number and percentage: country or area; urban-rural cities; latest available census

B. Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics 1995

1. Population by sex, rate of population increase, surface area and density
2. Population by age and sex: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
3. Economically active population by sex and industry: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
4. Economically active population by sex and occupation: country or area, urban-rural, cities
5. Resident population by sex and duration of residence: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
6. Population, number of households, number of living quarters, average size of household, average number of households in living quarters and average number of persons in living quarters: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
7. Population by sex, number of households and number of living quarters by type of living quarters: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities

8. Homeless population by sex, number of homeless households and number of squatter households: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
9. Population age 5-24 years attending school by sex and age: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
10. Illiterate and total population aged 15 years and over by sex: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
11. Population estimates, projections and growth rates for 1995 and 2000: 100 world's largest agglomerations, ranked by population size in 1995

Land use in thousands hectares, 1987 and 1992: world, region, country or area

13. Urban and use: urban areas, cities in square kilometres
14. Number of dwellings constructed annually, number and rate per thousand population: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
15. Number of dwellings constructed by type of building in which dwellings are located and total number of constructed rooms: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
16. Occupied housing units by number of rooms per housing unit, number and percentage, total number of rooms, average size of housing unit and average number of persons per room: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
17. Number of households in occupied housing units by tenure: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
18. Occupied housing units by water supply system and toilet installation: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
19. Occupied housing units by type of lighting and cooking facilities: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
20. Occupied housing units by fuel used for cooking: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
21. Reported criminal offences by type of criminal offences and rate per 1000 population: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
22. Sentenced perpetrators of criminal offences by type of criminal offence: country or area, urban-rural areas, cities
23. Number of road vehicles by type: cities
24. Number of hospital establishments, number of physicians and rate per 1000 population, crude birth rate, crude death rate and infant mortality rate: cities
25. Telephone lines, TV's and circulation of daily newspapers, number and rate per 1000 population, number of cinemas, number of public parks and area (in square kilometers): cities
26. Consumption of water (in thousand cubic meters) and litres per capita per day, consumption of electricity (in thousand KWh), total, in households, Kilowatt-hours per day per capita and percentage of household consumption in total consumption, number of schools by type: cities
27. Percentage of population residing in urban areas 1980-2025: country or area
28. Urban population, number of urban agglomerations and percentage of urban population by the size of urban agglomeration by major area and region, 1980-2015

C. Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics 2001

1. Number of human settlements by size: country or area, urban/rural, latest available year
2. Households by type of living quarters: country or area, urban/rural, cities, latest available year
3. Occupied housing units, number of occupants, number of persons per housing unit and number of persons per room by number of rooms: country or area, urban/rural, cities, latest available year
4. Households in housing units by water supply system: country or area, urban/rural, cities, latest available year
5. Households in housing units by type of toilet: country or area, urban/rural, cities, latest available year
6. Households in housing units by type of solid waste disposal: country or area, urban/rural, cities, latest available year
7. Households in housing units by type of lighting: country or area, urban/rural, cities, latest available year
8. Population in cities by sex and age: latest available year
9. Percentage of population residing in urban areas, 1990-2030: country or area
10. Urban population, number of urban agglomerations and percentage of urban population by size of urban agglomeration: major area and region, 1980-2015 with five-year interval
11. Percentage of total population residing in urban agglomerations with 750 000 or more inhabitants: countries or areas, 1980-2015 with five-year interval
12. The 30 largest urban agglomerations ranked by population size (in millions): 1980-2015 with five-year interval
13. Estimated number of households and annual household growth rate, 1985-2030 with fifteen-year interval; changes in number of households in five-year increments, 2000-2020: countries or areas