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Principles and Recommendations for Housing Censuses
5 - 8 June 2006
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International and ECE-Region recommendations of definitions and
classifications for topics to be investigated in housing censuses

Background document

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I. Introduction

The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) convened an Expert Group Meeting in August 2005 to consider where updates to *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses – Revision 1*¹ were required to ensure these principles and recommendations appropriately reflected the standards required by countries participating in the 2010 World Program of Population and Housing Censuses.

A series of Working Groups and Technical sub groups were established to undertake investigations into specific aspects of the principles and recommendations. In particular, Technical Sub-Group 1-4 was charged to “Focus on housing census topics and provide guidelines for emerging housing census issues; review paragraphs 2.278 – 2.432 of the *Principles and Recommendations*.”

Following the Expert Group Meeting some revisions to *Principles and Recommendations* will be presented for consideration by a second experts group meeting to be convened in July 2006 prior to finalisation of the draft revisions. To assist the consideration of the proposed revisions relating to Housing Censuses a topic specific experts group meeting has been convened for 5 to 8 June 2006.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) has also considered the standards required to satisfy the needs of member countries of those organizations in the European region, and the organizations themselves, for information on housing. A set of detailed draft recommendations has been provided to UNSD by UNECE/CES.²

Other regions have examined the issues relating to housing censuses but have not produced equivalent, very detailed recommendations for consideration in finalizing the draft *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses – Revision 2*.

The purpose of this document is to set down, as background, a comparison of the international recommended definitions and classifications and that of the European region for the 2010-round of censuses. It is noted that many items have been flagged as “compatible” or “broadly compatible” in the two sets of recommendations. In some other cases it has been noted that the recommendations of the UNECE/CES are more detailed than, but able to be consolidated into, the form of internationally recommended information. In a small number of cases there are areas of incompatibility.

¹ *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses – Revision 1*; Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 67/Rev.1, 1998 (United Nations publication, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67/Rev.1).

² *Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing - Draft Version Submitted for Adoption by the Conference of European Statisticians, June 2006*; Jointly Prepared By The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the Statistical Office of The European Communities, Geneva, 2006

II. Status of housing topics (table with symbols)

Topics	UNSD				ECE						
	Building	Living quarters		House-holds	Enum. unit	Home-less ¹	Type of housing and housing arrangements			Seasonal and secondary dwellings	Other vacant dwellings
		Collective living quarters	Housing units				Living quarters				
							Collective living quarters	Other housing units	Occupied conventional dwellings		
Type of	■	■	■		LQ	-	C	C	C	-	-
Construction material - outer walls	■		◇								
Year of construction (Period of ...)	■				D	-	S	S	C	O	O
No. of dwellings in the building	◇										
Construction material - floors, roof	◇		◇								
Elevator	◇				D	-	S	S	NC	O	O
Farm building	◇										
State of repair	◇				D	-	S	S	NC	O	O
Location	■	■	■	□	LQ	-	C	C	C	O	O
Occupancy status			■	□	D	-	-	-	C	C	C
Ownership (of occupied conv dwellings)			■	□	D	-	-	S	C	O	O
Rooms, (no. of)			■	□							
Number of bedrooms			◇	◇							
Floor space (useful and/or living)		◇	◇	◇	HU	-	S	C	C	O	O
Water supply		◇	■	◇	HU	-	S	C	C	O	O
Toilet		◇	■	□	HU	-	S	C	C	O	O
Sewage disposal			■	□	HU	-	S	NC	NC	O	O
Bathing facilities		◇	■	□	HU	-	S	C	C	O	O

Status of topics (table with symbols) ... continued

Topics	UNSD				ECE						
	Building	Living quarters		Households	Enum. unit	Home-less ¹	Living quarters			Seasonal and secondary dwellings	Other vacant dwellings
		Collective living quarters	Housing units				Collective living quarters	Housing units			
								Other housing units	Occupied conventional dwellings		
Kitchen		◇	■	□	HU	-	S	NC	NC	O	O
Cooking facilities					HU	-	S	NC	NC	O	O
Fuel used for cooking			■	□							
Lighting		◇	◇	◇							
Solid waste disposal			■	□							
Heating, (Type of heating)			◇	◇	HU	-	S	C	C	O	O
Hot water			◇	◇	HU	-	S	NC	NC	O	O
Piped gas			◇	◇	HU	-	S	NC	NC	O	O
Use of housing unit			■	□							
Occupancy by 1 or more households (No. of private households)			□	□	HU	-	-	NC	NC	O	O
Occupants - number of		■	■	□	LQ	-	C	C	C	-	-
Tenure				■							
Rental and owner-occupied housing costs				■							
Furnished/unfurnished			◇	◇							
ICT devices				■							
Number of cars				◇							
Durable household appliances				◇							
Available outdoor space				◇							
Housing arrangements					I,H	C	C	C	C	-	-
Availability of secondary, seasonal and vacant dwellings					H,D	-	-	-	-	NC	NC

Status of topics (table with symbols) ... continued

Topics	UNSD				ECE						
	Building	Living quarters		Households	Enum. unit	Home-less ¹	Living quarters			Seasonal and secondary dwellings	Other vacant dwellings
		Collective living quarters	Housing units				Collective living quarters	Housing units			
								Other housing units	Occupied conventional dwellings		
Density standards						-	S	C	C	-	-
Type of rooms					HU	-	-	NC	NC	O	O
Heating energy					HU	-	S	NC	NC	O	O
Electricity supply					HU	-	S	NC	NC	O	O
Air-conditioning					HU	-	S	NC	NC	O	O
Position of dwelling in building					D	-	-	S	NC	O	O
Accessibility to dwelling					HU	-	-	NC	NC	O	O
No of floors in the building					D	-	S	S	NC	O	O
Materials of building					D	-	S	S	C	O	O
Type of building					D	-	-	S	NC	O	O

Legend

UNSD

- - Core topic
- - Core topic, derived
- ◇ - Optional topic

ECE

- C : Core
- NC: Non-core
- O : Difficult to measure in a census. Some countries may collect or have available this information. The information should be shown separately to that obtained from occupied dwellings and other housing units.
- S: Although the topic may be relatively easy to obtain only some countries would be interested
- : Not measured or not applicable in the census.

III. Comparison of international and UNECE counting units

The following graphic is based upon:

Left hand side: the international position (see above);
 Right hand side: the figure and text of Chart 4 of the Recommendations of the UNECE and Conference of European Statisticians (UNECECES).

To avoid complicating the drafting the Conventional Dwellings element of the International recommendations component into “Fully equipped” and “Partly equipped” is not illustrated below, but this does not make a difference in concept.

UNSD				UNECESE		
Living quarters	Housing units	Conventional Dwellings	Unoccupied	Unoccupied Conventional		
				Seasonal and secondary		
			Other			
		Occupied	Seasonal and secondary			
		Other Housing units	Occupied Conventional	Housing units	Living quarters	
	Collective living quarters	Institutions	Other Housing units	Collective living quarters		
Other Collective living quarters						

The hatched area are the units which International recommendations count as dwellings and thus regard as part of Housing Units and Living Quarters but which UNECE do not include as elements of their higher units.

The light grey area the unit of Dwellings is effectively the same in both propositions. It does not seem to be regarded as a counting unit in the UNECECES table (shown as figure 5 of the UNECECES Recommendations).

IV. Definitions and classifications of living quarters

<p>Living quarters - type of (core topic)</p>	<p><i>Living quarters - (core topic)</i></p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>590. Living quarters are those housing types, which are the usual residences of one or more persons. The concept of living quarters is qualified by the definitions of the main categories into which living quarters are divided.</p> <p>591. The type of living quarters, together with the principal categories that they comprise are: Occupied conventional dwellings; Other housing units; Collective living quarters-hotel, institution, camp, etc.</p> <p><i>Type of living quarters (core topic)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1.0) Occupied conventional dwellings (2.0) Other housing units <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2.1) Mobile units (2.2) Semi-permanent units (2.3) Other units designed for habitation (2.4) Other units not designed for habitation (3.0) Collective living quarters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (3.1) Hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses (3.2) Institutions (3.3) Camps
<p>Housing units [- type of] (core topic)</p>	
<p>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 therefore requires further classification in order to provide for a meaningful assessment of housing conditions.</p> <p><i>Conventional dwelling –</i></p> <p>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</p>	<p>A <u>housing unit</u> is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household, or one not intended for habitation but used as a usual residence by a household at the time of the census. This includes occupied conventional dwellings and other housing units. For the purpose of international comparability, it is recommended that information is collected and presented separately for occupied conventional dwellings. Countries are encouraged to also collect information on 'other housing units' where possible, but this information should be presented separately from the same information collected for occupied conventional dwellings.</p> <p>1. Conventional dwellings are structurally separate and independent premises, which are designed for permanent human habitation at a fixed location and are not used wholly for non-residential purposes at the time of the census.</p>

<p>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 and so forth.</p> <p>The referent of the term "dwelling" is here limited to a housing unit located in a permanent building and designed for occupancy by one household. Although a conventional dwelling is a housing unit intended - that is to say, 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.</p> <p><i>Fully equipped:</i> A fully equipped dwelling refers to a unit that meet all the needs of the household within its confines, such as protection from elements, cooking, maintaining hygiene and so forth. Thus, a fully equipped conventional dwelling is: A room or suit of rooms; Located in a permanent building; Separate access to a street or to a common space; Intended to be occupied by one household; Kitchen or other space for cooking within dwelling; Fixed bath or shower within dwelling; Toilet within dwelling; and Piped water within dwelling.</p> <p><i>A partly equipped dwelling</i> is a housing unit that has some but not all of the essential facilities of a fully equipped conventional dwelling. It is a permanent structure or a part of a permanent structure, hence it may be a room or a suite of rooms in a permanent building but it is without some of the conventional dwelling facilities such as kitchen, fixed bath or shower, piped water or toilet. In a number of countries or areas, a certain proportion of the housing inventory comprises such housing units which possess some but not all the characteristics of conventional dwellings.</p> <p>Other housing units</p> <p><i>Temporary housing unit</i> refers to a structure that, by the way it has been built, is not expected to maintain its durability for as long a period of time as, but has some of the facilities of, a conventional dwelling.</p> <p><i>Mobile housing unit</i> is any type of living accommodation that has been produced to be transported (such as a tent) or is a moving unit (such as a ship, boat, barge, vessel, railroad car, caravan, trailer, yacht and so on) occupied as living quarters at the time of the census.</p>	<p>2. A dwelling or enclosure is <u>separate</u> if surrounded by walls and covered by a roof so that a person, or a group of persons, can isolate themselves from other persons for the purposes of sleeping, preparing and taking meals or protecting themselves from the hazards of climate and environment. It is <u>independent</u> when it has direct access from the street or from a public or communal staircase, passage, gallery or grounds. That is, when the occupants can enter and leave without passing through another household's accommodation.</p> <p>3. A conventional dwelling is defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories (for example lobbies, corridors) in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which, by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is designed for habitation by a single household all the year round, such as a house or apartment. It need not necessarily have a bathroom or toilet available for the exclusive use of its occupants. For this purpose, "permanent building" is a building that was constructed to be structurally stable for at least ten years. Some countries may prefer to define permanence in terms of the method of construction or in terms of the building materials used. Detached rooms for habitation, which are clearly designed to be used as part of the dwelling, for example a room or rooms above a detached garage should be included.</p> <p>4. Conventional dwellings can be classified as occupied, secondary, seasonal and other vacant dwellings. A conventional dwelling is defined as an <u>occupied conventional dwelling</u> if it is a usual residence of one or more persons. An <u>occupant</u> of a conventional dwelling is a person who has usual residence in the dwelling.</p> <p>5. Because of their importance, conventional dwellings are further classified by occupancy and type of building. However, countries can also subdivide occupied conventional dwellings using the core housing infrastructure (presence of a kitchen, water supply, toilet, bathing and heating facilities) to classify how basic the housing is.</p> <p>Other housing units</p> <p>Some housing units do not come fully within the category of a conventional dwelling either because they are mobile, semi-permanent or improvised, or are not designed for human habitation, but which are nevertheless used at the time of the census as the usual residence of one or more persons who are members of one or more private households.</p>
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<p>An <i>improvised housing unit</i> 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, <i>poblaciones callampas</i> (Chile), <i>hongos</i> (Peru), <i>favelas</i> (Brazil), <i>sarifas</i> (Iraq), <i>jhuggis</i> (India and Pakistan), <i>gubuks</i> (Indonesia), <i>gecekondula</i> (Turkey) and any similar premises arranged and used as living quarters, though they may not comply with generally accepted standards for habitation, and not having many of the characteristics of conventional dwellings. This type of housing unit is usually found in urban and suburban areas, particularly at the peripheries of the principal cities.</p> <p><i>Housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation</i> are housing units (in permanent buildings) that have not been built, constructed, converted or arranged for human habitation but that 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. This category also may cover units and their occupants in buildings initially built for human habitation, but later abandoned with all services cut because of deterioration.</p> <p><i>Other premises not intended for human habitation</i></p> <p>refers to living quarters that are not intended for human habitation or located in permanent buildings but that are nevertheless being used as living quarters at the time of the census. Caves and other natural shelters fall within this category.</p> <p>Collective living quarters</p> <p><i>Collective living quarters</i> 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.</p>	<p>The definitions applicable to <u>other housing units</u> are set out below:</p> <p>A <u>mobile housing unit</u> is any type of living accommodation which has been made to be transported (such as a tent) or which is a moving unit (such as a ship, yacht, boat, barge or caravan) and which is designed for human habitation and is occupied at the time of the census, that is, it is somebody's usual residence. Nomad camps should be included in this category. Passenger quarters in means of transport such as passenger ships, railroad cars and aircraft should not be considered as other housing units and the persons who happen to be travelling in them at the time of the census should not be counted as living in these vehicles, ships or aircraft.</p> <p>A <u>semi-permanent housing unit</u> is an independent structure such as a hut or a cabin which has been constructed with locally available crude materials such as wooden planks, sun-dried bricks, straw or any similar vegetable materials for the purpose of habitation by one private household and which is used as the usual residence of at least one person at the time of the census. Such units may be expected to last for only a limited time, although occasionally they may last for longer periods.</p> <p><u>Other housing units designed for habitation</u> comprise independent, makeshift shelters or structures such as shacks and shanties, which have been built of waste materials, which are used as the usual residence of at least one person at the time of the census.</p> <p><u>Other housing units not designed for habitation</u> comprise premises in permanent or semi-permanent buildings such as stables, barns, mills, garages, warehouses, offices, etc. which have not been built, rebuilt, converted or arranged for human habitation but are, nevertheless, used by one or more private households as their usual residence at the time of the census. This category also includes natural shelters such as caves, which are used by one or more private households as their usual residence at the time of the census.</p> <p>6. Premises, which, not initially designed or constructed for human habitation but have been converted for the purpose of habitation by a private household and which fulfil the requirements of a conventional dwelling should not be included in this category, but instead classified as a conventional dwelling.</p> <p>Collective living quarters</p> <p>7. The definitions applicable to collective living quarters are set out below:</p> <p>(a) A <u>hotel</u> is a separate and independent set of premises comprising all or part of a permanent building or set of buildings which by the way it has been built, rebuilt or</p>
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Hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses

comprises permanent structures that provide lodging on a fee basis and in which the number of borders or lodgers exceed five. Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses, pensions, lodging houses and so forth fall within this category.

Institutions covers any set of premises in a permanent structure or structures designed to house (usually large) groups of persons who are bound by either a common public objective or a common personal interest. Such sets of living quarters usually have certain common facilities shared by the occupants (baths, lounges, dormitories and so forth). Hospitals, military barracks, boarding schools, convents, prisons and so forth fall within this category.

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.

Other is a residual category for living quarters which may not conform to the definitions of those included **in groups 2.1 through 2.3**. It should be used only when the number of units in question is small. Where the number is substantial, additional groups of living quarters having characteristics that are similar and of significance for an appraisal of housing conditions should be established.

converted is designed to provide accommodation on a fee basis and which is used as the usual residence of at least one person at the time of the census. Motels, inns, boarding houses, pensions, rooming houses and other lodging houses are included in this category. If the accommodation occupied by a private household residing in a hotel or similar establishment fulfils the requirements of a conventional dwelling, it should be classified as such. Otherwise it should be classified with collective living quarters. Some countries may wish to consider distinguishing hotels and similar establishments as a separate category of the classification.

(b) An institution is a separate and independent set of premises comprising all or part of a permanent building or set of buildings which by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted is designed for habitation by a large group of persons who are subject to a common authority or regime or bound by a common objective or personal interest, and which is used as the usual residence of at least one person at the time of the census. Such collective living quarters usually have certain shared common facilities such as cooking and toilet facilities, baths, lounge rooms or dormitories. This category includes premises such as nurses' hostels, student residences, hospitals, sanatoria and convalescent homes, welfare institutions, monasteries, convents, military and police barracks, prisons and reformatories.

(c) A camp is a separate and independent set of premises comprising all or part of a semi-permanent or temporary structure or set of structures which by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted is designed for the temporary accommodation of groups of persons with common activities or interests, and which is used as the usual residence of at least one person at the time of the census. Such collective living quarters usually have certain common shared facilities such as cooking and toilet facilities, baths, lounge rooms or dormitories. This category includes military camps, refugee camps and camps for housing workers employed by agriculture, logging, mining, construction or other enterprises.

8. Housing units located on the grounds or within a building containing a hotel, institution or camp should be separately identified and counted as dwellings, if they fulfil the requirements of a conventional dwelling.

Homelessness

9. A homeless person can be broadly defined as a person who, because of the lack of housing, has no other option than to sleep:

- (a) Rough or in buildings which were not designed for human habitation;
- (b) In emergency centres, or night shelters,
- (c) In emergency accommodation in hotels, guest houses or bed and breakfast;
- (d) In hospitals due to a lack of decent shelter; or

	<p>(e) In accommodation temporarily provided by friends or relatives because of the lack of a permanent place to stay.</p> <p>9. In practice, it is difficult to identify, and then to collect information on homeless people. For this group, it may be possible to make an estimate using different sources of information, such as, capacity of emergency shelters and information provided in social housing applications.</p>
<p>1 Housing units (para. 2.331)</p> <p>1.1 Conventional dwellings (para. 2.333)</p> <p>1.1.1 Fully equipped (para. 2.336)</p> <p>1.1.2 Partly equipped</p> <p>1.2 Other housing units</p> <p>1.2.1 Temporary housing units (para. 2.339)</p> <p>1.2.2. Mobile housing units (para. 2.345)</p> <p>1.2.3 Improvised housing units (para. 2.349)</p> <p>1.2.4 Housing units in permanent buildings not intended for human habitation (para. 2.351)</p> <p>1.2.5 Other premises not intended for human habitation (para. 2.354)</p> <p>2 Collective living quarters (para. 2.355)</p> <p>2.1 Hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses (para. 2.358)</p> <p>2.2 Institutions (para. 2.359)</p> <p>2.1.1 Hospitals</p> <p>2.1.2 Correctional institutions (prisons, penitentiaries)</p> <p>2.1.3 Military barracks</p> <p>2.1.4 Religious institutions (monasteries, convents, etc)</p> <p>2.1.5 Retirement homes, homes for elderly</p> <p>2.1.6 Student dormitories and similar</p> <p>2.1.7 Nurses' homes and other staff quarters</p> <p>2.1.8 Other</p> <p>2.3 Camps (para. 2.361)</p> <p>2.4 Other (para. 2.362)</p>	

V. International and ECE-region recommendations of definitions and classifications for topics to be investigated in housing censuses

International	ECE	Comments
<p>1. Building - type of Unit of enumeration: building</p>	<p>Dwellings by type of building (core topic)</p>	
<p>2.296. 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"</p>	<p>A building (containing occupied conventional dwellings) is defined as any independent structure containing one or more dwellings, rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundations to the roof, whether designed for residential or for agricultural, commercial, industrial or cultural purposes or for the provision of services. Thus a building may be a detached house, apartment building, factory, shop, warehouse, garage, barn, etc.</p>	<p>The reference by UNECE to “containing occupied conventional dwellings” could be a significant difference. It is also hard to relate to the inclusion of warehouses, barns etc as examples.</p>
<p>Building - type of (para. 2.299) [Core]</p> <p>1. Buildings coextensive with a single housing unit</p> <p> 1.1 Detached</p> <p> 1.2 Attached</p> <p>2. Buildings containing more than one housing unit</p> <p> 2.1 Up to two floors</p> <p> 2.2 From three to ten floors</p> <p> 2.3 Eleven floors or more</p> <p>3. Buildings for persons living in institutions</p> <p>4. All others</p>	<p>(1.0) Residential buildings</p> <p> (1.1) Detached house (houses not attached to any other buildings)</p> <p> (1.1.1) Detached houses with one dwelling</p> <p> (1.1.2) Detached houses with two dwellings (with one above the other)</p> <p> (1.2) Semi-detached house (two attached dwellings)</p> <p> (1.3) Row (or terraced) house (at least three attached or connected dwellings each with separate access to the outside)</p> <p> (1.4) Apartment buildings</p> <p> (1.4.1) Apartment buildings with three to nine dwellings</p> <p> (1.4.2) Apartment buildings with 10 or more dwellings</p> <p> (1.5) Other residential buildings</p> <p>(2.0) Non-residential buildings</p>	<p>It is very difficult to map between the two classifications.</p>

International	ECE	Comments
	Dwellings by number of floors in the building (non-core topic)	Covered in summary under classifications of international recommendations topic 1. Building - type of
	<p>The number of floors is counted from the ground floor upwards. Countries should report separately the number of floor levels for occupied conventional dwellings.</p> <p>(1.0) 1 floor (5.0) 5 - 9 floors (2.0) 2 floors (6.0) 10 -19 floors (3.0) 3 floors (7.0) 20 floors or more (4.0) 4 floors</p>	
2. Construction material of outer walls (core)	Dwellings by materials of which specific parts of the building are constructed (non-core)	
2.304. This topic refers to the construction material of external (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... (brick, concrete, wood, adobe and so on)	Some countries may wish to collect data on the materials of which the outer walls, the roof, the floors , etc. are constructed for this and other purposes. Countries should report separately the information for occupied conventional dwellings but information could also be collected for other housing units.	Non-core for UNECE. Not possible to derive most elements of international recommendations from UNECE.
<i>Material of outer walls</i> <i>Concrete</i> <i>Brick</i> <i>Wood</i> <i>Local vegetation mat.</i> <i>Other</i>	(1.0) Wood (2.0) Unburnt clay (3.0) Burnt clay (bricks, blocks, panels, etc.), stone, concrete (in situ cast concrete, blocks, panels, etc.), or steel frame (4.0) Prefabricated units (5.0) Other material (to be specified) (6.0) Mixed materials	The items in the UNECE are not all independent (e.g. could be prefabricated units of wood).

International	ECE	Comments																																
3. Year or period of construction (Core)	Dwellings by period of construction (core topic)																																	
<p>2.309. ... Three age groups may be regarded as constituting 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.</p> <p><i>Year of construction (RecH01)</i></p> <p><i>Before 1960</i></p> <p><i>1961 – 1970</i></p> <p><i>1971 – 1980</i></p> <p><i>1981 – 1990</i></p> <p><i>1991 – 2000</i></p> <p><i>2001 – 2010</i></p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(1.0)</td> <td>Before 1919</td> <td>(9.0)</td> <td>2006 or later</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2.0)</td> <td>1919 – 1945</td> <td>(9.1)</td> <td>2006</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3.0)</td> <td>1946 – 1960</td> <td>(9.2)</td> <td>2007</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(4.0)</td> <td>1961 – 1970</td> <td>(9.3)</td> <td>2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(5.0)</td> <td>1971 – 1980</td> <td>(9.4)</td> <td>2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(6.0)</td> <td>1981 – 1990</td> <td>(9.5)</td> <td>2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(7.0)</td> <td>1991 – 2000</td> <td>(10.0)</td> <td>2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(8.0)</td> <td>2001 – 2005</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	(1.0)	Before 1919	(9.0)	2006 or later	(2.0)	1919 – 1945	(9.1)	2006	(3.0)	1946 – 1960	(9.2)	2007	(4.0)	1961 – 1970	(9.3)	2008	(5.0)	1971 – 1980	(9.4)	2009	(6.0)	1981 – 1990	(9.5)	2010	(7.0)	1991 – 2000	(10.0)	2011	(8.0)	2001 – 2005			<p>Compatible, but both need to extend to 2014.</p>
(1.0)	Before 1919	(9.0)	2006 or later																															
(2.0)	1919 – 1945	(9.1)	2006																															
(3.0)	1946 – 1960	(9.2)	2007																															
(4.0)	1961 – 1970	(9.3)	2008																															
(5.0)	1971 – 1980	(9.4)	2009																															
(6.0)	1981 – 1990	(9.5)	2010																															
(7.0)	1991 – 2000	(10.0)	2011																															
(8.0)	2001 – 2005																																	
<p>4. Number of dwellings in the building (additional topic)</p> <p>The unit of enumeration is a building.</p>		<p>Non core for UNSD, not in UNECE list</p>																																
<p>This topic refers to the number of conventional dwellings in the building.</p>																																		

International	ECE	Comments
<p>5. Construction material of floors, roof (additional topic)</p> <p>The unit of enumeration is a building</p>	<p><i>Dwellings by materials of which specific parts of the building are constructed (non-core) --- see above #2</i></p>	
<p>Only the predominant material is enumerated and, in the case of a roof, it may be tile, concrete, metal sheets, palm, straw, bamboo or similar vegetation material, mud, plastic sheets and so forth.</p>	<p>Some countries may wish to collect data on the materials of which the outer walls, the roof, the floors, etc. are constructed for this and other purposes. Countries should report separately the information for occupied conventional dwellings but information could also be collected for other housing units.</p>	
	<p>(1.0) <i>Wood</i> (2.0) <i>Unburnt clay</i> (3.0) <i>Burnt clay, stone, concrete, or steel frame</i> (4.0) <i>Prefabricated units</i> (5.0) <i>Other material (to be specified)</i> (6.0) <i>Mixed materials</i></p>	<p>List of materials under UNECE not appropriate for roof and floor.</p>
<p>6. Elevator (additional topic)</p>	<p>Lift (non-core topic)</p>	
<p>Elevator - an enclosed platform raised and lowered to transport people and freight in a multi-storey building</p> <p>The information is collected on the availability of an elevator for most of the time, in other words one that is operational for most of the time, subject to regular maintenance.</p>	<p>It is suggested that information on the presence of a working lift in multi-storey buildings be collected. Countries collecting this information should report it separately for occupied conventional dwellings. The information should not be limited to the presence of a lift, but it should be indicated if the lift is operational for most of the time and is subject to regular maintenance. It could also be useful to collect information on the size of the lift (for the handicapped persons and ambulance transport), and if the lift goes to the ground floor.</p>	<p>Compatible</p>

International	ECE	Comments
7. Farm building (additional topic)		Non core for UNSD, not in UNECE list
A farm building is one that is part of an agricultural holding and used for agricultural and/or housing purposes.		
8. State of repair (additional topic) The unit of enumeration is a building.	Dwellings by state of repair of the building (non-core topic)	Compatible
This topic refers to whether the building is in need of repair and to the kind of repair needed.	This topic refers to whether the building is in need for repair and the kind of repair needed. Countries should report separately the information for occupied conventional dwellings and other housing units.	
	(1.0) Repair not needed (2.0) In need of repair (2.1) Minor repair (2.2) Moderate repair (2.3) Serious repair (3.0) Irreparable	
9. Location of living quarters (core topic)	Location of living quarters (core topic)	
- Address - Locality - Urban and rural	Since living quarters other than mobile housing units are permanently located in the areas in which they are enumerated, it is possible to classify them to very detailed geographical areas.	Expressed differently but compatible

International	ECE	Comments
<p>10. Occupancy status (core topic) Occupancy status applies only to conventional dwellings</p>	<p>Occupancy status of conventional dwellings (core topic)</p>	
<p>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, and so forth) should be reported.</p>	<p>Occupancy status refers to whether or not a conventional dwelling is occupied by a usual resident at the time of the census. For those dwellings not occupied (i.e. vacant or in secondary use), the reason for not being occupied is classified.</p>	
<p>1 Occupied 2 Vacant 2.1 Seasonally vacant 2.1.1 Holiday homes 2.1.2 Seasonal workers' quarters 2.1.3 Other 2.2 Non-seasonally vacant 2.2.1 Secondary residences 2.2.2 For rent 2.2.3 For sale 2.2.4 For demolition 2.2.5 Other</p>	<p>(1.0) Occupied conventional dwellings with one or more usual residents (2.0) Conventional dwelling with no usual residents at time of census (2.1) Dwellings reserved for seasonal or secondary use (2.2) Vacant dwellings (2.2.1) Vacant for sale (2.2.2) Vacant for rent (2.2.3) Vacant for demolition (2.2.4) Other vacant or not known (3.0) Conventional dwellings with residents not included in census (foreign nationals, etc.)</p>	<p>UNECE 2.1 = UNSD (2.1 + 2.2.1)</p>
	<p>Availability and characteristics of secondary, seasonal and vacant dwellings (non-core topic)</p>	<p>No reference by UNSD, non-core for UNECE</p>
	<p>This topic relates to the household availability of secondary, seasonal and vacant dwellings (unoccupied conventional dwellings). It allows for the description of some features of unoccupied conventional dwellings. The number and types of features measured will depend on the individual requirements of countries</p>	

International	ECE	Comments
11. Ownership - type of (core topic)	Type of ownership (core topic)	
Ownership refers to the type of ownership of the housing unit itself and not of that of the land on which the it stands. Type of ownership should not be confused with tenure.	This topic refers to the type of ownership of dwellings and not that of the land on which the dwelling stands. In the case of an owner-occupied dwelling, the type of ownership will be the same as the tenure status.	
1 Owner-occupied 2 Non owner-occupied 2.1 Publicly owned 2.2 Privately owned 2.3 Other	(1.0) Owner-occupied dwellings (2.0) In co-operative ownership (3.0) Rented dwellings (3.1) In private ownership (3.2) Owned by the local or central government and/or by non-profit organisations (3.3) Mixed ownership Other types of ownership	UNECE has three items which equate to UNSD 2.3
12. Rooms - number of (core topic)	[Useful floor space and/or] number of rooms of housing units (core topic) <i>See # 14 for Useful floor space</i>	Largely compatible.
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.	A “room” is defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, at least to a height of 2 metres above the ground, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult (4 square metres at least) and at least 2 metres high over the major area of the ceiling.	
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. Housing units with 1,2,3,..., 9, 10+ rooms (RecH05)	Normal bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, habitable cellars and attics, servants' rooms, kitchens and other separate spaces used or intended for habitation all count as rooms if they correspond to the definition above. A kitchenette, verandas, utility rooms and lobbies do not count as rooms; nor do bathrooms and toilets. Rooms without windows should not generally be counted, unless they are functionally used for domestic purposes.	

International	ECE	Comments
13. Bedrooms - number of (additional topic) <i>(The unit of enumeration is a LQ)</i>	Type of rooms (non-core topic)	Compatible
A bedroom is defined as a room equipped with a bed and used for night rest	Some countries may wish to provide more specific information on overcrowding within housing units by providing information on the number of certain types of rooms within housing units.	
	The count of the following categories of rooms for housing units is suggested: (1.0) Reception and living rooms (2.0) Bedrooms	
14. Floor space - useful and/or living (additional topic)	Useful floor space [and/or number of rooms of housing units (core topic)] <i>See # 12 for number of rooms</i>	Non core for UNSD and core for UNECE. Otherwise compatible.
Useful floor space in housing units, that is to say, the floor space measured inside the outer walls of housing units, excluding non-habitable cellars and attics. In multiple-dwelling buildings, all common spaces should be excluded. The approach for housing units and collective living quarters should differ.	Useful floor space is defined as the floor space measured inside the outer walls excluding non-habitable cellars and attics and, in multi-dwelling buildings, all common spaces. Another concept of living floor space is also used, which is defined as the total floor space of rooms falling under the concept of "room". If this concept is used, it should clearly be mentioned and defined to avoid confusion in international comparisons. If possible, floor space should be used in preference to the number of rooms.	
	(1.0) Under 30 square metres (2.0) 30 and less than 40 square metres (3.0) 40 and less than 50 square metres (4.0) 50 and less than 60 square metres (5.0) 60 and less than 80 square metres (6.0) 80 and less than 100 square metres (7.0) 100 and less than 120 square metres (8.0) 120 and less than 150 square metres (9.0) 150 square metres and over	

International	ECE	Comments
<p>15. Water supply system (core topic)</p> <p>The unit of enumeration is a housing unit.</p>	<p>Water supply system (core topic)</p>	
<p>The basic information to be obtained is 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.</p>	<p>All countries should report separately on water supply systems for occupied conventional dwellings but information should also be collected for all other housing units.</p>	
<p>1 Piped water inside the unit</p> <p> 1.1 From the community scheme</p> <p> 1.2 From a private source</p> <p>2 Piped water outside the unit but within 200 metres</p> <p> 2.1 From the community scheme</p> <p> 2.1.1 For exclusive use</p> <p> 2.1.2 Shared</p> <p> 2.2 From a private source</p> <p> 2.2.1 For exclusive use</p> <p> 2.2.2 Shared</p> <p>3 No piped water available (including piped water from a source beyond a distance of 200 metres from the living quarters)</p>	<p>For occupied conventional dwellings and of other housing units:</p> <p>(1.0) Piped water in the housing unit</p> <p> (1.1) From a community scheme</p> <p> (1.2) From a private source</p> <p>(2.0) No piped water in the housing unit</p> <p> (2.1) Piped water available within the building but outside the housing unit</p> <p> (2.1.1) From a community scheme</p> <p> (2.1.2) From a private source</p> <p> (2.2) Piped water available outside the building</p> <p> (2.2.1) From a community scheme</p> <p> (2.2.2) From a private source</p> <p>(2.3) No piped water available</p>	<p>Hard to map entries in category 2 from one to the other.</p>

International	ECE	Comments
<p>16. Toilet (core topic)</p> <p>The unit of enumeration is a housing unit.</p>	<p>Toilet facilities (core topic)</p>	
<p>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. The unit of enumeration for this topic is a housing unit.</p>	<p>All countries should report separately on toilet facilities for occupied conventional dwellings but information should also be collected for all other housing units.</p>	
<p>1 With toilet within housing unit</p> <p> 1.1 Flush toilet</p> <p> 1.2 Non-flush toilet</p> <p>2 With toilet outside housing unit</p> <p> 2.1 Flush toilet</p> <p> 2.1.1 For exclusive use</p> <p> 2.1.2 Shared</p> <p> 2.2 Non-flush toilet</p> <p> 2.2.1 For exclusive use</p> <p> 2.2.2 Shared</p> <p>3 No toilet available</p>	<p>(1.0) Flush toilet in the housing unit</p> <p>(2.0) No Flush toilet in the housing unit</p> <p> (2.1) Toilet of other type in the housing unit</p> <p> (2.2) Flush toilet available within the building but outside the housing unit</p> <p> (2.2.1) Private (i.e. for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit)</p> <p> (2.2.2) Shared (i.e. shared with occupants of another housing unit)</p> <p> (2.3) Flush toilet available outside the building</p> <p> (2.3.1) Private</p> <p> (2.3.2) Shared</p> <p> (2.4) Toilet of other type within the building but outside the housing unit</p> <p> (2.4.1) Private</p> <p> (2.4.2) Shared</p> <p> (2.5) Toilet of other type outside the building</p> <p> (2.5.1) Private</p> <p> (2.5.2) Shared</p>	<p>UNECE is more detailed than UNSD but compatible</p>

International	ECE	Comments
17. Sewage disposal (core topic) (The unit of enumeration is a housing unit)	Type of sewage disposal system (non-core topic)	Compatible
1. Empties into a piped system connected to a public sewage disposal plant 2. Empties into a piped system connected to a private sewage disposal system, 3. Other - toilet empties into an open ditch, a pit, a cesspool, a river, the sea, and so forth and 4. No disposal system.	(1.0) Wastewater empties into a piped system connected to a public sewage disposal plant (2.0) Wastewater empties into a piped system connected to a private sewage disposal plant (for example a septic tank built for a single housing unit or a small group of dwellings) (3.0) All other arrangements (for example waste water empties into an open ditch, a pit, a cesspool, a river, the sea, etc.) (4.0) No sewage disposal system	
18. Bathing facilities (core topic) The unit of enumeration is a housing unit.	Bathing facilities (core topic)	
Information should be obtained on whether or not there is a fixed bath or shower installation within the premises of each set of housing units. 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 where there is a supply of hot water for bathing purposes or cold water only.	All countries should report separately on bathing facilities for occupied conventional dwellings but information on the availability of bathing facilities in other housing units should also be reported.	
1 With fixed bath or shower within housing unit 2 Without fixed bath or shower within housing unit 2.1 Fixed bath or shower available outside housing unit 2.1.1 For exclusive use 2.1.2 Shared 2.2 No fixed bath or shower available	(1.0) Fixed bath or shower in the housing unit (2.0) No fixed bath or shower in the housing unit (2.1) Fixed bath or shower available within the building but outside the housing unit (2.1.1) Private (2.1.2) Shared (2.2) Fixed bath or shower available outside the building (2.2.1) Private (2.2.2) Shared (2.3) No fixed bath or shower available	UNECE is more detailed than UNSD but compatible

International	ECE	Comments
<p>19. Kitchen (core topic)</p> <p>The unit of enumeration is a housing unit</p>	<p>- Kitchen (non-core topic)</p> <p>- Cooking facilities (non-core topic)</p>	<p>Core for UNSD, non-core for UNECE. Broadly compatible</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>A kitchen is defined as a room (or part of a room) of at least 4 square metres or two metres wide that has been designed and equipped for the preparation of the principal meals and is used for that purpose, irrespective of whether it is also used for eating, sleeping or living.</p>	
<p>1 With kitchen within housing unit</p> <p>2 With other space for cooking within housing unit</p> <p>3 Without kitchen or other space for cooking within housing unit</p> <p> 3.1 Kitchen or other space for cooking available outside housing unit</p> <p> 3.1.1 For exclusive use</p> <p> 3.1.2 Shared</p> <p> 3.2 No kitchen or other space for cooking available</p>	<p>(1.0) With a kitchen</p> <p>(2.0) With a kitchenette (that is a separate space with less than 4 square metres or two metres width of floor space)</p> <p>(3.0) Without a kitchen or kitchenette</p> <p>(4.0) Cooking facilities are provided in another type of room</p>	
	<p>[- Cooking facilities (non-core topic)]</p> <p>The ‘kitchen’ topic refers only to the availability of a kitchen or a kitchenette to the dwelling. In addition, some countries may wish to know what kind of equipment is used for cooking (for example stove, hot plate, fireplace, etc.), what other kinds of equipment are available (for example sink etc.) and whether electricity, gas, oil, coal, wood or some other fuel is used for cooking.</p>	<p>UNECE only</p> <p>See also Topic 20- Fuel for cooking</p>

International	ECE	Comments
<p>20. Fuel used for cooking facilities (core topic)</p> <p>The unit of enumeration is a housing unit.</p>		Core for UNSD, see above for UNECE (non-core)
<p>Fuel used for cooking refers to the fuel used predominantly for preparation of principal meals</p>		
<p>The classification of fuels used for cooking depends on national circumstances and may include electricity, gas, oil, coal, wood, animal waste and so forth. [from RecH09]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas - Electricity - Charcoal - Wood - Animal dung - Other local vegetation material 		
<p>21. Lighting - type of and/or electricity (additional topic)</p> <p><i>The unit of enumeration is a housing unit.</i></p>	<p>Electricity (non-core topic)</p> <p>The unit of enumeration is occupied conventional dwellings</p>	<p>Lighting not covered by UNECE;</p> <p>Electricity - basic coverage for UNECE (non core for both)</p>
<p>The availability of electricity in collective living quarters is defined as an additional topic.</p>		
<p>Information should be collected on the type of lighting in the housing unit, such as electricity, gas, oil lamp and so forth. . If the source of lighting is 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 and so on). In addition to the type of lighting, countries should assess the information on the availability of electricity for purposes other than lighting (such as cooking, heating water, heating the premises and so forth).</p>	<p>(1.0) Electricity available in the housing unit</p> <p>(2.0) No electricity available in the housing unit</p>	

International	ECE	Comments
<p>22. Solid waste disposal - type of (core topic)</p> <p>The unit of enumeration is a housing unit.</p>		Core topic for UNSD, not covered by UNECE
<p>This topic refers to the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by occupants of the housing unit.</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solid waste collected on a regular basis by authorized collectors 2. Solid waste collected on an irregular basis by authorized collectors 3. Solid waste collected by self-appointed collectors 4. Occupants dispose of solid waste in a local dump supervised by authorities 5. Occupants dispose of solid waste in a local dump not supervised by authorities 6. Other arrangements (including incineration of solid waste by occupants) 		

International	ECE	Comments
<p>23. Heating - type and energy used for (additional topic) The unit of enumeration is a housing unit.</p>	<p>Type of heating (core topic) The unit of enumeration is occupied conventional dwellings</p>	Compatible
<p>This topic refers to the type of heating of housing units and the energy used for that purpose.</p> <p>Type of heating refers to the kind of system used to provide heating for most of the space: it may be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>central heating serving</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>all the sets of living quarters or</i> - <i>servicing a set of living quarters</i> - <i>no central heating</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>stove,</i> - <i>fireplace</i> - <i>some other heating body.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1.0) Central heating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1.1) Central heating from an installation in the building or in the housing unit (1.2) Central heating from a community heating centre (2.0) No central heating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2.1) Heating facilities or equipment available in the occupied conventional dwelling/other housing unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2.1.1) Stove (2.1.2) Fireplace (2.1.3) Portable electric heater (2.1.4) Other (2.2) No heating at all 	UNSD needs more definitive list.
<p>As for the energy used for heating, it is closely related to the type of heating and refers to the predominant source of energy, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - solid fuels (coal, lignite and products of coal and lignite, wood), - oils, - gaseous fuels (natural or liquefied gas), - electricity and so forth. 	<p>Main type of energy used heating (non-core topic) The unit of enumeration is occupied conventional dwellings and other housing units.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1.0) Solid fuels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1.1) Coal, lignite and products of coal and lignite (1.2) Wood and other renewable wood-based products (1.3) Other (2.0) Oil (3.0) Gaseous fuels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (3.1) Natural gas (3.2) Other (including liquefied gases) (4.0) Electricity (5.0) Other types of energy used <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (5.1) Solar energy (5.2) Wind energy (5.3) Geothermal energy (5.4) Other 	UNECE list is acceptable except it includes some items that are closer to means of generating electricity (eg solar energy, wind energy) than types of heating.

International	ECE	Comments
24. Hot water – availability of (additional topic) (The unit of enumeration is a housing unit.)	Hot water (non-core topic)	
Hot water denotes water heated to a certain temperature and conducted through pipes and tap to occupants. The information collected may indicate whether there is hot water available within the housing units, or outside the living quarters for exclusive or shared use, or not at all.	Information should be given separately on the availability of hot water to occupied conventional dwellings and, depending on the availability of information, to other housing units. Each country should define the concept of “hot water”.	Broadly compatible.
	(1.0) Hot water tap in the housing unit (2.0) No hot water tap in the housing unit (2.1) Hot water tap available within the building but outside the housing unit (2.2) Hot water tap available outside the building. (2.3) No hot water tap available	UNSD needs more definitive list.
25. Piped gas – availability of (additional topic) (The unit of enumeration is a housing unit.)	Piped gas (non-core topic)	Non core for UNSD, no mention for UNECE
Piped gas is usually defined as natural or manufactured gas that is distributed by pipeline and whose consumption is recorded.		
26. Use of housing unit (core topic)		Core for UNSD, not mentioned by UNECE
Use of a housing unit refers to whether the housing unit is being used wholly for habitation (residential) purposes or not. The housing unit can be used for habitation and for commercial, manufacturing or some other purposes. In a number of countries, houses are used simultaneously for more than one purpose.		
1. Used solely for habitation 2. Used predominantly for habitation 3. Used in lesser part for habitation		

International	ECE	Comments
27. Occupancy by one or more households (derived core topic)	Occupancy by number of private households (non-core topic)	Derived core topic for UNSD, non-core topic for UNECE
	This topic measures household occupancy of housing units. It is only relevant for countries which define housing units on a structural basis and which use the housekeeping unit concept of the private household	
	(1.0) Housing units occupied by a single household (2.0) Housing units occupied by two households (3.0) Housing units occupied by three or more households	UNSD needs more definitive list.
28. Occupants - number of (core topic) The units of enumeration are living quarters	Number of occupants (core topic)	Compatible
Each person usually resident in a housing unit or set of collective living quarters should be counted as an occupant. Care should be exercised in distinguishing persons occupying mobile units, such as boats, caravans and trailers, as living quarters from persons using these units as a means of transportation.	The number of occupants of a living quarter is the number of people for whom the living quarter is the usual residence. A classification of the total number of living quarters according to the type (occupied conventional dwellings, other housing units and collective living quarters) and the number of occupants should be included (i.e. dwellings with one person, two persons, etc.). The average number of occupants per each type of living quarter should also be counted.	
29. Age and sex of household head/reference person (core topic)		Core for UNSD, not mentioned by UNECE

International	ECE	Comments
<p>30. Tenure (core topic)</p> <p>The unit of enumeration is a household occupying a housing unit.</p>	<p>Tenure status of households (core topic)</p>	<p>Compatible</p>
<p>Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies all or part of a housing unit.</p>	<p>This topic refers to the arrangements under which a private household occupies all or part of a housing unit.</p>	
<p>1. Member of household owns a housing unit</p> <p>2. Member of household rents all or a part of housing unit</p> <p> 2.1 Member of household rents all or a part of housing unit as a main tenant</p> <p> 2.2 Member of household rents a part of housing unit as a subtenant</p> <p>3. Other arrangement</p>	<p>(1.0) Households of which a member is the owner of the housing unit</p> <p>(2.0) Households of which a member is a tenant of all or part of the housing unit</p> <p> (2.1) Households of which a member is a main tenant of all or part of the housing unit</p> <p> (2.2) Households of which a member is a sub tenant of an owner occupier or main tenant</p> <p>(3.0) Households occupying all or part of a housing unit under some other form of tenure</p>	
<p>31. Rental and owner-occupant housing costs (additional topic)</p>	<p>Rent (non-core topic)</p>	
<p>Rent is the amount paid periodically (weekly, monthly, and so forth) for the space occupied by a household. Information may be obtained on the basis of a scale of rents rather than on that of the exact amount paid. The data may be considered in relation either to household characteristics or to the characteristics of the living quarters.</p>	<p>Rent is the amount to be paid in respect of a specified period for the space occupied by a household including, in some cases, local rates and ground rent. Payments for the use of furniture, heating, electricity, gas and water and for the provision of special services like washing, cooking, etc., should be excluded.</p>	<p>Broadly compatible (although proposal by UNECE to separate payments for furnishing, heating, etc. is unrealistic.)</p>
<p>32. Furnished/unfurnished (additional topic)</p>		

International	ECE	Comments
33. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) devices – availability of (core topic)	Telephone and Internet connection (non-core topic)	Core topic for UNSD, specifics not defined UNECE (non-core topic)
1 Household having radio 2 Household having television set 3 Household having fixed telephone 4 Household having mobile telephone(s) 4.1. Number of 5 Household having personal computer(s) 5.2. Number of 6 Household accessing Internet from home 7 Household accessing Internet not from home – from elsewhere 8 Household without access to the Internet	Telephone and Internet connections reflect a household's ability to communicate with the rest of society using technology.	UNECE needs more definitive list.
34. Cars – number of (additional topic)	Number of cars available for the use of the household (non-core topic)	Compatible
This topic refers to the number of cars and vans normally available for use by occupants of the housing unit.	It is suggested that this topic cover the number of cars and vans available for use by members of the household, including any car and van provided by an employer if available for use by the household but excluding vans used solely for carrying goods. (1.0) No car (2.0) One car (3.0) Two or more cars	UNSD needs more definitive list.
	Availability of car parking (non-core topic) It is recommended that this topic cover the availability of car parking facilities for use by the members of the household. Such facilities are restricted for census purposes to physical space for the exclusive use of the household, either owned by one or more household members, or for which a written or oral agreement exists between the owner of the physical space and the household member(s).	Non core for UNECE, not covered by UNSD

International	ECE	Comments
<p>35. Durable household appliances – availability of (additional topic)</p> <p>The unit of enumeration is a household occupying a housing unit</p>	<p>Durable consumer goods possessed by the household (non-core topic)</p>	<p>Non-core for both:</p>
<p>Information is collected on the availability of durable appliances such as laundry washing machines, dishwashing machines, refrigerators, deep freezers, and so forth, depending on national circumstances.</p>	<p>With the purpose of obtaining some qualitative indicators on the households' levels of living, a question on durable goods in the possession of the household might be included. Examples of durable goods, which could be considered, include: washing machines, refrigerators, deep-freezers, ovens, televisions, fax machines and personal computers. Consideration could also be given to the household's accessibility to durable consumer goods rather than their possession.</p>	<p>UNECE includes computers as example</p>
<p>36. Outdoor space – availability of (additional topic)</p>		<p>Non-core for UNSD, not mentioned by UNECE</p>
<p>This topic refers to the availability of outdoor space intended for the recreational activities of the members of a household occupying a housing unit.</p>		
<p>The classification can refer to the outdoor space available as part of a housing unit (for example, the backyard in the case of a detached house), the outdoor space available adjacent to the building (for example, backyards and playgrounds placed next to the apartment building), the outdoor space available as part of common recreational areas within a 10-minute walk from the housing unit (for example, parks, sports centres and similar sites) or outdoor space not available within a 10-minute walk.</p>		

International	ECE	Comments
	Air-conditioning (non-core topic)	Non core for UNECE, not covered by UNSD
	Some countries may wish to record air-conditioning as a housing quality measure, but use and importance of this topic as a housing measure may vary across countries. If this information is collected it should be reported separately for occupied conventional dwellings and other housing units	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1.0) Air-conditioning available in the housing unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1.1) Central air-conditioning from an installation in the building or in the housing unit (1.2) Independent air-conditioning unit(s) available in the housing unit (2.0) No air-conditioning available in housing unit 	
	Position of dwelling in the building (non-core topic)	Non core for UNECE, not covered by UNSD
	This information can be used as an indicator of accessibility to dwellings, possibly in conjunction with the non-core topic accessibility to dwelling. Countries collecting this information should report it separately for occupied conventional dwellings.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1.0) Dwellings on one floor only <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1.1) Dwelling on the ground floor of the building or lower (below ground level) (1.2) Dwelling on the 1st or 2nd floor of the building (1.3) Dwelling on the 3rd or 4th floor of the building (1.4) Dwelling on the 5th floor of the building or higher (2.0) Dwellings on two or more floors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (2.1) Dwelling on the ground floor of the building or lower (below ground level) (2.2) Dwelling on the 1st or 2nd floor of the building (2.3) Dwelling on the 3rd or 4th floor of the building (2.4) Dwelling on the 5th floor of the building or higher 	

International	ECE	Comments
	Accessibility to dwelling (non-core topic)	Non core for UNECE, not covered by UNSD
	Some countries may want to collect information on the accessibility to dwellings, in particular with reference to accessibility by persons with disabilities. Countries collecting this information should report it separately for occupied conventional dwellings and other housing units.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1.0) Access with no steps or ramp (2.0) Access by ramp (3.0) Access by disabled stair lift (4.0) Access using lift only (though the building may have staircases as well) (5.0) Access by using only steps (6.0) Access only by using both lift and steps 	
	Housing arrangements (core topic)	
	Housing arrangements cover the whole population and is defined as the type of housing where a person is a usual resident at the time of the census – This covers all persons who are usual residents in different types of living quarters, or who do not have a usual residence and stay temporarily in living quarters, or are roofless persons sleeping rough or in emergency shelters when the census was taken	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1.0) Occupants (that is persons with a usual residence) living in a conventional dwelling (2.0) Occupants (that is persons with a usual residence) living in an other housing unit – hut, cabin, shack, caravan, houseboat, or a barn, mill, cave or other shelter used for human habitation at the time of the census (3.0) Occupants (that is persons with a usual residence) living in a collective living quarter – a hotel, institution, camp, etc. (4.0) Persons who are not usual residents in any living quarter category, such as homeless or other people moving between temporary accommodation. 	