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HOUSING STATISTICS

(Memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General)

I. Introduction

1. Recent resolutions of the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council^{1/} have emphasized the need for practical action designed to improve housing conditions and increase the supply of adequate family dwellings and community facilities for the lower income groups. The lack of adequate economic and technological means in the less advanced areas of the world to cope with the ever growing housing shortage and the deficiencies of existing accommodation has received particular attention, and the programmes of the United Nations have been designed to assist governments, in particular the governments of under-developed countries, to formulate comprehensive housing and community improvement projects as part of a general policy of economic and social development.

2. The lack of statistics concerning housing, in most of the world, is one of the principal obstacles to a successful pursuit of this task. Some progress is under way, in that many countries have collected data on housing in connexion with their recent population censuses. An examination should be made of the adequacy of this information as a basis for practical housing and community improvement projects. This memorandum contains a review of the present situation and explores possible lines of development.

^{1/} Social Commission, Eighth Session (May 1952), resolution on housing and town and country planning (E/2247; E/CN.5/287); ECOSOC, Fourteenth Session (May-August 1952), resolution 434 I(XIV).

II. The present situation

3. The Statistical Office has endeavoured to assemble regularly certain basic data concerning the housing conditions in various countries, for publication in the Statistical Yearbook. These data include:

- (a) the number of existing dwellings, in urban and rural areas, and their frequency distribution according to size (i.e. number of rooms);
- (b) the number of existing dwellings, in urban and rural areas, that are equipped with running water, gas, electricity and bathing facilities;
- (c) the distribution of existing dwellings, in urban and rural areas, according to density of occupation (persons per room).

4. Annex I indicates to what extent countries were able to provide these data, referring to a post-war year, for the 1953 issue of the Statistical Yearbook. Whereas Europe and North America are relatively well covered, the available information furnishes only rare glimpses of conditions throughout Africa, South America and Asia. Similar data for single cities might exist, however, in some of the countries concerned. Also, it should be noted that not all countries have as yet completed the tabulation of housing data from their recent censuses.

5. According to information available to the Statistical Office, altogether 48 countries have undertaken a nation-wide housing census since 1945, usually in connexion with a population census. A list of these countries is given in Annex II. Of these, 31 have communicated at least some preliminary results to the Statistical Office. The present geographic coverage of available housing statistics can thus be summarized as follows:

	Countries for which (a) data available	(b) data not yet available	Total of (a) and (b)	Areas not covered ^{2/}
Africa	2	-	<u>2</u>	40
America, North	9	3	<u>12</u>	7
" South	3	4	<u>7</u>	5
Asia	3	4	<u>7</u>	30
Europe	12	6	<u>18</u>	13
Oceania	2	-	<u>2</u>	4

^{2/} Including countries and territories for which no information is available concerning their present projects in the field of housing statistics. Territories with less than 200,000 inhabitants not counted.

6. Areas not covered at present, and not likely to be covered within the next few years, include the whole of Africa (except Egypt and the Union of South Africa), the whole Middle East (except Jordan), India, Indo-China, Indonesia, China, etc. As to the content of the statistics communicated to the Statistical Office to date, the most conspicuous deficiency is the lack of information on density of occupation.

7. In order to examine the additional information which might be forthcoming from the recent censuses, the Statistical Office has perused census schedules and instructions to enumerators for 39 countries from which this material is available. A survey of the housing characteristics which these countries have investigated is given in Annex III. Most of the countries concerned have embarked upon a very ambitious programme with regard to housing statistics, as seen from the following summary, which indicates the number of countries (out of the 39) which have collected information on certain characteristics.

Characteristics of buildings

30 countries recorded class or type of the building;^{3/}
22 countries recorded construction material;^{4/}

Size and equipment of dwelling-unit

34 countries recorded number of rooms per dwelling-unit;^{5/}
21 countries recorded cooking and/or heating facilities;
29 countries recorded lighting facilities and/or the availability of electricity;
35 countries recorded the nature of water supply;
31 countries recorded sanitary facilities;

Characteristics of occupancy

23 countries recorded the tenure status of dwellings;^{6/}
23 countries recorded the rent or value of dwellings;
39 countries recorded the number of occupants.

^{3/} Whether an apartment house, a hotel, a single house (detached or semi-detached), etc.

^{4/} Often specified with regard to outer walls, roof and floor.

^{5/} Two of these recorded also the floor space, and two others the floor space instead of the number of rooms.

^{6/} Whether owner-occupied or rented, etc.

Many also took note of the dimensions, age and general condition of the building, bathing facilities, sleeping accommodation, actual use of the rooms, etc.

8. If the countries concerned have collected all these data successfully, most of them ought to have at their disposal adequate material for a study of housing conditions. Unfortunately, some are known to have encountered difficulties in carrying out the collection of data systematically, and many others have met with technical and financial obstacles in regard to the tabulation of the huge volume of material that was assembled. Even countries which are technically well equipped and experienced seem to have found themselves in a similar situation, so that delays and cuts in the tabulation programme have proved unavoidable. It is interesting to recall, in this connexion, that the Statistical Commission, at its fifth session, noted the inadequacy of census data on housing because of the time-lag in making them available, and pointed out the desirability of obtaining continuous and up-to-date information on this subject.^{7/}

9. For the reasons just referred to, it is questionable, when, and to what extent, the housing data collected in recent censuses will actually become available in such a form that they can be used as a basis for a general appraisal of the housing situation and the planning of housing policies.

10. Preliminary studies undertaken by the Statistical Office disclose many variations with regard to the details investigated under different items, and the definition of various concepts used in the census schedules. This is due, in many cases, to varying regional and local conditions. However, some of these differences seem non-essential and could, to a considerable extent, be eliminated by systematizing the questions and standardizing the definitions, at least on a regional level. The desirability of both a certain differentiation according to regions, and the possibility of some standardization, appear from a study of the questions formulated on the subject of water supply. Some examples of these questions are given in Annex IV.

11. In regard to the basic definitions of the dwelling-unit and room, many countries seem to have followed the recommendations of the League of Nations' Committee of Statistical Experts.^{8/} The standard definitions laid down by the

^{7/} E/1696/Rev.1, E/CN.3/113/Rev.1, paragraph 100.

^{8/} League of Nations: Housing Statistics - A Programme of Housing Statistics drawn up by the Committee of Statistical Experts. Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods, No. 5, Geneva, 1939.

Committee were evidently conceived mainly from the point of view of European conditions. There is some evidence that they do not fit very well conditions elsewhere, particularly in tropical countries. For example in Singapore, on the occasion of the Social Survey of 1947, it was found necessary to introduce the concepts "cubicle" and "space" in addition to that of "room". Also, in tropical and sub-tropical regions, a patio is a very important feature of dwellings, more or less equivalent to a living room in colder climates. Such features of the existing accommodation and of habits in regard to housing are easily overlooked when housing investigations are designed on the traditional pattern developed in countries of the temperate zones.^{9/}

12. From what is known concerning the housing situation in various countries, it can be inferred that substantial efforts over a long period of time would be required to achieve results that would come near a solution of the housing problem. Moreover, adequate statistical data, on which such efforts would be based, are either lacking entirely in large areas, or they are so scarce as to reveal only more or less faintly the broad outlines of the problem. Also, it seems doubtful to what extent the efforts to obtain more detailed and precise data made in recent years by many countries, will prove completely successful.

III. What methods can be recommended with a view to improving housing statistics?

13. The Statistical Commission, at its fifth session, recommended "that the Secretary-General

(a) Continue to study the data available from the recent and current census and housing surveys and consider such forces as:

- (i) Definitions and the uses of housing statistics by national governments and international agencies;
- (ii) The adequacy of the data as a measure of available housing and housing conditions including health and sanitation problems

^{9/} One important question in this connexion is how to classify the huts of indigenous populations, as well as shacks found sometimes in considerable numbers on the outskirts of cities, also in temperate zones.

(b) Present to a future session of the Statistical Commission draft recommendations on definitions and methods of collecting and presenting housing statistics."^{10/}

14. The Secretary-General has considered the implementation of this recommendation in the light of experiences acquired in the United Nations activities with regard to housing policies and town and country planning. Certain general conclusions have been reached. Some of them are reported below under the headings: (a) scope and content of housing statistics, (b) methods of investigation.

(a) Scope and content of housing statistics

15. National policies in the field of housing and town and country planning, whether they are pursued in the form of general legislation or in the form of economic measures favouring new construction generally, the construction of certain categories of dwellings, or specific improvement projects, have to be carried out on a local level, and they require as a rule active participation of local authorities. It is therefore evident that housing statistics always should be differentiated with regard to local conditions. National averages, and overall figures relating to various characteristics of the prevailing housing situation are of interest for a general appraisal of the dimensions of the problems under review, but they give very little guidance as to how these problems should be approached. For purposes of general planning, as well as the working out of local improvement projects, it is necessary to know where conditions considered as substandard exist. On the other hand, it is obvious that local data are often eminently useful, even though statistics of a nation-wide scope were unavailable. The same applies to other types of statistics, concerning residential construction and population growth, etc., that are needed for a rational conduct of housing programmes.

^{10/} Op. cit., paragraph 101. On the other hand, the Social Commission, at its ninth session, included in its work programme the study of housing conditions as a continuing project of high priority. Cf. E/2437; E/CN.5/297, page 18.

16. The items to be included in housing statistics should be decided upon by the statistician in consultation with experts in housing policies and town and country planning, health experts and economists, with a view to concentrating the statistical investigations on data which are found to be the most useful in regard to the practical problems involved in improvement. One aim of such consultation should be to establish priorities for the collection of statistical data, in view of the usually limited organizations and financial resources available for statistical work.

17. Although certain housing characteristics can be assessed on a reasonably uniform basis for countries as a whole, it should be kept in mind that housing policies and town and country planning meet with very different problems when dealing with more or less congested urban areas, suburban districts, small towns and rural areas. Questionnaires ought to be differentiated accordingly. Likewise, regional and local conditions may motivate the inclusion of items that would have little, if any, meaning elsewhere.

18. The above considerations pertain in the first place to the problems of individual countries, but they have also a definite bearing upon the international approach to a study of housing conditions. Although, as emphasized in paragraph 10, a certain amount of standardization of concepts and measures is possible and desirable, it is obvious that efforts of this kind could be carried too far, so as to hamper a realistic approach to the problems on a national and local level. A sufficient knowledge of these regional and local problems is important in order to avoid such consequences. It would seem that questions concerning the standardization of the content of housing statistics, and of the definitions, might first be discussed regionally. If the regions are chosen from the point of view of climatic conditions and degree of industrialization, it would seem easier to achieve a reasonable uniformity of data, than if an attempt at establishing world-wide standards is undertaken to begin with.

19. In respect of the compilation and publication of existing housing statistics by the United Nations, it is clear that national data lend themselves to certain interesting inter-country comparisons. However, specified data, referring to communities of different size and type, would be more valuable. When inter-country comparisons concerning the prevailing types of buildings, the

size of dwellings, the availability of community services, etc., are made, indications of a practical value for improvement policies are more likely to emerge, if the comparisons can be narrowed down the parallel sets of communities that are similar in respect of the number of inhabitants, the rate of growth, economic activities, and perhaps other characteristics. This approach would also present the advantage that data which do not cover all urban communities, or all rural areas, could be used for certain comparisons.

(b) Methods of investigation

20. There is some evidence that general housing surveys covering all dwellings of a country, and including a great many technical and other details, are too cumbersome to be carried out within reasonable time and cost limits. If it is found desirable to undertake such surveys, either in connexion with population censuses or independently, they ought to be limited to a few essential items (for example, type of building, number of rooms in the dwelling-unit, number of occupants, and water supply), which can be tabulated without delay. Whenever surveys are planned with a view to obtaining a more complete picture of the housing situation, it would seem preferable to use sampling methods.

21. The sampling procedure has evidently much to recommend itself particularly in countries where the professional personnel is limited in number and, for this reason, scarcely able to organize and supervise efficiently a complete survey. Besides the advantage of handling a smaller volume of material, the sampling method offers the opportunity of acquiring more accurate primary data with the help of well trained and supervised enumerators.

22. However, even when sampling methods are used, it should not be forgotten that the interest lies as much with a study of local conditions as with a summary of general conditions in the country as a whole. This implies certain problems, relating to the same design, which have to be solved with regard to the purposes in view. It would seem that both objectives could be met, if communities were taken as sample units, after a proper stratification with regard to region and size. Within each such unit, a total survey could then be undertaken, except in big cities, where it might be desirable to proceed by means of sub-sampling of areas. Possibilities are also open for more intensive sampling studies in regions which are of particular interest because of industrialization and rapid population growth, or for other reasons.

23. In this connexion, it is important to take into consideration the statement made by the Statistical Commission at its fifth session, concerning the desirability of continuous information on housing conditions.^{11/} This need is not met by housing surveys undertaken at long intervals. A study should therefore be made as to the possibilities of annual or bi-annual sample surveys which would give not only up-to-date information on the housing situation, but also an opportunity to follow its evolution. One might, for example, divide the communities into five approximately equivalent samples and proceed to an investigation of each sample in turn over a period of, say, five or ten years. This would tend to make the housing survey a permanent service, which, from a statistical point of view, is all for the best, because successively acquired experience would thus be accumulated. It would seem doubtful whether an organization of this kind would be cheaper than a total, decennial survey but, even though its scope might have to be restricted for financial reasons, the results would most certainly prove much more useful.

24. What has been said above concerning the use of sampling methods applies in the first place to countries which have not been able to undertake, recently, a general housing survey but are aware of the need for information on their housing problems. As to countries which have recently taken a complete enumeration of their dwellings but find themselves in difficulties with regard to the tabulation of this material, it should be recommended that they consider the possibility of tabulating a sample of the census returns. There would be nothing derogatory in such a recommendation, because countries which are among the most advanced, statistically speaking, have chosen this way out, with much advantage, when short of funds for the completion of a general housing survey.

^{11/} Cf. paragraph 8 above.

IV. Additional note concerning statistics on residential construction

25. In addition to housing surveys, current statistics on residential construction are essential to a proper conduct of housing policies. Such statistics are easily obtainable in cities where, by virtue of national legislation and local by-laws, new buildings are subject to supervision from technical and hygienic points of view. Some European countries have extended this supervision to all urban areas and a few have introduced controls in rural districts as well. Such controls thus result in accurate and complete statistics on residential construction. Elsewhere one may find data of this kind for urban areas only, or for individual cities. More often the available statistical information is based solely on building permits issued by the authorities. Such series may be sufficient to show the trend of building activities, but not to indicate the actual amount of construction performed.

26. The Statistical Office collects data on residential construction from countries and territories in different parts of the world, for publication in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and the Statistical Yearbook. Data published in the 1953 issue of the Yearbook^{12/} refer to 54 countries and territories, of which only 36, however, were able to separate their figures according to residential and other types of construction. The available information varies greatly as to units of measurement, coverage, etc. It refers sometimes to completed units, sometimes to units started, or to units which have been authorized. In either case, the figures may give the number of buildings, or dwelling-units, or rooms, or the volume (of building or habitable space) in cubic metres, or the floor space, or simply the ground area, in square metres. The data sometimes cover the whole territory of the country - when this is the case, they may be based on complete records, or estimated on a sample basis at least as far as rural areas are concerned. Sometimes the data cover all urban areas, but very often they are limited to certain towns and cities or the capital only. Certain countries give data referring only to construction undertaken by public authorities or with public support, whereas a few report only private buildings. In either case the data may represent total activities within the area covered, but the available information is not sufficient to tell whether this is actually so.

^{12/} Table 121.

27. The Economic Commission for Europe has undertaken efforts to assemble and publish more detailed information concerning residential construction and the building trade in European countries. A first issue of a Quarterly Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe,^{13/} was published in August 1953, giving data available for the years 1948-1953 (first quarter) in 10 countries. The items covered are summarized below, together with the number of countries, out of the ten, which had furnished data concerning these items:

I. <u>Housing</u>	Number of countries
1. Dwelling construction	
(a) Work authorized	8
(b) Work begun	5
(c) Work completed	8
2. Building costs	7
3. Rent	9
II. <u>Building and civil engineering</u>	
1. Volume of building	
(a) Residential building	5
(b) Non-residential building	4
(c) Production index	5
2. Manpower	
(a) Employment	6
(b) Hours worked	2
(c) Unemployment	9
(d) Wages	6
3. Building materials: wholesale prices	9

28. From the explanatory notes attached to the tables, it is seen that many discrepancies exist between the countries concerned with regard to sources of information, methods of compilation, units of measurement and coverage. The Housing Sub-Committee of ECE is engaged in studies concerning the possibility

^{13/} First Quarter, 1953, Vol. 1, No. 1 *

of achieving a greater uniformity of the data with regard to, in the first place, the units in which the amount of residential construction ought to be expressed for purposes of international comparisons.

29. Data of this kind are needed also in other parts of the world, particularly in connexion with the activities developed by the United Nations regional commissions for the promotion of economic and social progress. Clearly enough, attempts to develop statistics concerning residential construction would have to be limited, in many areas, to a few essential items, as less developed countries do not always possess the legislation and/or the administrative controls which would make it possible to collect accurate information concerning a great many technical and economic details. With this reservation in mind, it would seem that regional consultations, with a view to outlining the basis for current statistics on residential construction, ought to be encouraged.

V. Conclusions

30. In discussing the methods of obtaining more and better information concerning the prevailing housing conditions, the question how to make the best possible use of the recently collected census data should be considered in the first place. The hope may be expressed that all countries concerned will be able to tabulate these data and to make the results available without a long delay. If they meet with technical and financial difficulties, it might be recommended that they consider the possibility of tabulating a sample of the census returns.

31. In the tabulation of their census housing data, it would seem desirable that countries follow a minimum programme providing for a straight count of dwelling-units of different size and with different attributes. One cross-tabulation should always be undertaken, however, namely that of dwelling-units by number of rooms and number of inhabitants, in order to obtain information on the density of occupation of the dwellings.

32. A systematic development of housing statistics would involve:

- (a) a determination of the items to be included in housing statistics, and of the priorities that should be attached to these items, taking account of climatic, social and economic conditions;

(b) a re-examination of the concepts currently used in housing statistics, taking into account regional and local conditions with regard to housing habits, and the characteristics of existing accommodation, with a view to determining what differences are distinctive for regions and countries, and at the same time ascertaining a reasonable degree of comparability of the data, at least on a regional level;

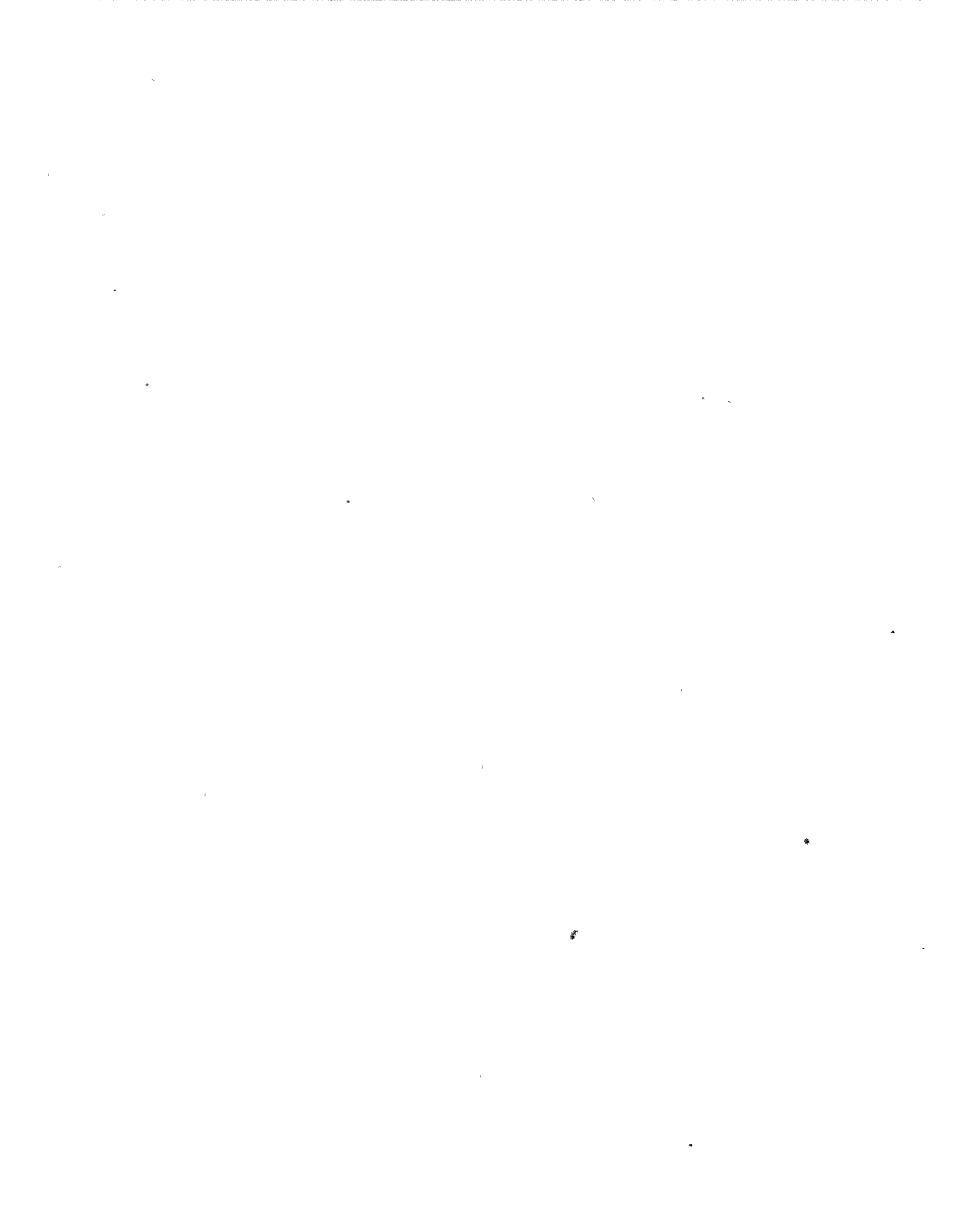
(c) a study of the possibility of a systematic use of sampling methods for the purpose of obtaining continuous and up-to-date information on housing conditions, including an analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of such methods from the point of view of the practical problems involved in housing policies and town and country planning.

33. These questions should likely be studied and discussed on a regional level in the first place. Initiative has been taken by the Economic Commission for Europe. Similarly, following the recommendations of the first Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials in Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has undertaken to collect data on housing conditions in that region. In view of the scantiness of the statistics available at present in most of the countries concerned, it would seem that these efforts ought to be followed up by systematic consultations with a view to establishing a sound basis for national statistics on housing.^{14/}

34. The activities outlined above would also include studies concerning current statistical reporting on residential construction. Possibly these studies would have to be prepared by means of a survey of existing national legislation, local by-laws and administrative controls pertaining to building and town and country planning.

35. The Statistical Commission might wish to formulate its comments concerning the principles of a work programme of this kind.

^{14/} As a preliminary step towards such consultations, the Secretary-General has secured expert reports on the housing needs in Asia, and the use of statistics for housing improvement projects and town planning in the municipality of Singapore.



Annex I

Number of countries and territories providing housing statistics, referring to a post-war year, for the 1953 issue of the Statistical Yearbook 1/

<u>Items</u>	<u>Africa</u>	<u>America</u>		<u>Asia</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Oceania</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>North</u>	<u>South</u>				
1. Distribution of dwellings according to size (number of rooms)	2	9	3	2 ^{3/}	12	2	30
2. Number of dwellings equipped with:							
(a) running water	-	9	3	3 [/]	11	2	25
(b) gas ^{2/}	-	3	1	-	8	2	14
(c) electricity	-	7	3	1 ^{3/}	10	2	23
(d) bath	-	6	1	-	10	2	19
3. Distribution of dwellings according to density of occupation	-	4 ^{4/}	-	2 ^{3/}	11	2	19

1/ Cf. tables 173 and 174 of United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1953.

2/ Data concerning the availability of gas are actually of little relevance except for industrialized countries.

3/ In addition, data for one country (Jordan) have recently been communicated to the Statistical Office.

4/ In addition, data for one country (Panama) have recently been communicated to the Statistical Office.

Annex II

List of countries which have investigated housing conditions since World War II in connexion with a population census, or by separate nation-wide housing censuses.

An asterisk (*) indicates countries, referred to in Annex I, for which some results are available.

AFRICA

- *Egypt (1947)
- *Union of South Africa (1947)

AMERICA, North

- *Canada (1951)
- Costa Rica (1949)
- Cuba (1953)
- *Dominican Republic (1950)
- *El Salvador (1950)
- *Guatemala (1949)
- *Haiti (1950)
- *Honduras (1949)
- Mexico (1950)
- *Panama (1950)
- *Puerto Rico (1950)
- *United States (1950)

AMERICA, South

- *Argentina (1947)
- Bolivia (1950)
- Chile (1952)
- *Colombia (1950)
- Ecuador (1950)
- Paraguay (1950)
- *Venezuela (1950)

ASIA

- Burma (1953)
- *Ceylon (1953)^{1/}

ASIA (continued)

- Japan (1950)
- *Jordan (1952)
- Pakistan (1951)
- Philippines (1948)
- *Singapore (1947)^{2/}

EUROPE

- *Austria (1951)
 - *Belgium (1947)
 - Bulgaria (1946)
 - *Czechoslovakia (1946)
 - *Denmark (1950)
 - Finland (1950)
 - *France (1946)
 - *Germany, Western (1950)
 - Greece (1952)
 - *Ireland, Rep. (1946)
 - Italy (1951)
 - *Netherlands (1947)
 - *Norway (1946)
 - Spain (1950)
 - *Sweden (1945)^{3/}
 - Switzerland (1950)
 - *United Kingdom (1951)
 - *Yugoslavia (1950)
- OCEANIA
- *Australia (1947)
 - *New Zealand (1945)

^{1/} Some data available from a survey of urban areas undertaken in 1946.

^{2/} Housing data derived from "social survey".

^{3/} A general housing survey, not connected with the population census, was undertaken the year stated.

Survey of housing characteristics investigated on the occasion of recent censuses.

Country	Year of census	Characteristics of building					Size and equipment of dwelling-unit										Characteristics of occupancy				Explanations					
		Location	Class or type	Dimensions	Age	General condition	Construction material	Number of rooms	Floor space	Cooking facilities	Heating facilities	Lighting facilities	Electricity	Water supply	Bathing facilities	Sanitary facilities	Drainage	Living conveniences	Dwelling status	Tenure status		Rent or value	Persons in dwelling	Rooms used for sleeping	Sleeping accommodation	
Argentina	47	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	Location: address, cadastral number, or census tract.
Australia	47	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	Class or type: apartment house, hotel, single house, detached or semi-detached, etc.
Belgium	47	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	Dimensions: usually number of floors.	
Bolivia	50	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	Age: year of construction.	
Bulgaria	46	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	General condition: may refer to dwelling-units.
Burma	53	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	Construction material: idem; often specified with reference to outer walls, roof and floor.
Canada	51	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	Number of rooms: definitions vary includes all rooms available, or rooms actually occupied.
Ceylon	53	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	Cooking facilities: usually referring to fuel; also type of kitchen and whether shared.	
Chile	52	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	Heating: type and fuel.
Colombia	50	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	Lighting: electricity, gas, kerosene, etc.
Costa Rica	49	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	Electricity (and gas): with or without reference to use.
Cuba	53	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	Water supply: usually referring to source (main, well, spring, river); also whether piped or not, inside or outside and whether shared.
Czechoslovakia	46	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	Bathing facilities: usually referring to private bathroom, with tub or shower.
Dominican Rep.	50	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	Sanitary facilities: type (flush, septic tank, pit); inside or outside.
Ecuador	50	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	Drainage: sewage system; occasionally also method of garbage disposal.	
El Salvador	50	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	Living conveniences: radio, telephone, sewing machine, refrigerator, etc.
Finland	50	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	Dwelling status: occupied, empty, under repair, used only in certain seasons, etc.
France	46	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Tenure status: owned, rented, etc.
Germany, West	50	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	Rent: sometimes with indication whether referring to the dwelling as furnished or unfurnished, and what services included. - Value: for owner-occupied dwellings.
Guatemala	49	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	Sleeping accommodation: number of bedrooms, or spaces actually used for sleeping; persons per bedroom; number of beds; etc.
Haiti	50	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	
Honduras	50	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	
Ireland	46	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	
Italy	51	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	
Japan	50	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	
Mexico	50	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
New Zealand	51	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	
Norway	50	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	
Panama	50	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	
Pakistan	51	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
Paraguay	50	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	
Philippines	48	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
Spain	50	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Switzerland	50	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	
Union of S. Africa	51	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	
United Kingdom	51	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
United States	50	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	
Venezuela	50	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	

Note: Dwellings are defined either from the structural point of view, or, in some cases, as the rooms occupied by a household, whether they form a structural unit or not.

Annex IV

Examples of questions formulated on the subject of
water supply, in connexion with recent censuses.

- Argentina (1) Running water (central)? (2) Other; cistern; mill; well?
- Australia Running water? (Do not include rain water tank).
- Belgium Does the dwelling have running water? If not, is the building so equipped?
- Bolivia Is the dwelling serviced with water? If so, has the household exclusive use thereof, or is it shared with other households?
- Bulgaria What installations are there in the building? Water pipes?
- Burma A. Is the water (1) piped into the building? (2) piped into the compound? (3) carried?
B. From where is the drinking water obtained?
(1) Shallow well (4) Spring (7) Other
(2) Artesian well (5) River, creek, etc.
(3) Tank (6) Hydrant
- Canada (1) Running water in dwelling unit?
(2) Hand pump in dwelling unit?
(3) Outside water supply (distance in yards from dwelling unit)?
- Chile A. Does the dwelling receive water by pipe or cartage?
B. Does the water come from:
(1) Well equipped with wheel? (2) Spring?
(3) River or canal? (4) Other source?
- Colombia Water from main, inside the dwelling? inside the building?
- Costa Rica A. Communal or private supply?
B. (1) Piped supply (2) Well (3) Open stream?
- Cuba (1) Water from main piped into dwelling?
(2) Stream or well water piped into dwelling?
(3) Piped water outside dwelling unit?
(4) River or well?
- El Salvador (1) Piped water (2) Well water (3) Without water?

- France
- (1) Running water within the dwelling unit?
 - (2) " " on the same floor as the dwelling?
 - (3) " " in the building?
 - (4) Private well?
 - (5) " tank?
 - (6) Public pump or fountain?
 - (7) Spring?
- Guatemala
- A. (1) Public service? (2) Well water? (3) Other?
- B. Piped supply?
- Haiti
- (1) Running water? (2) Public fountain? (3) Other, such as, river, etc.?
- Italy
- (1) Piped supply (inside or outside dwelling?) (2) Well?
- Panama
- (1) Public or private, piped supply?
 - (2) Deep, or artesian, well?
 - (3) Shallow well?
 - (4) River or creek?
 - (5) Rain water?
 - (6) Curb well (pozo brocal)?
- Philippines
- (1) Main? (2) Artesian well? (3) Other, such as rain-water tank, spring, river, lake, etc.?
- Puerto Rico
- (1) Water from main piped into building?
 - (2) Water from private cistern or well piped into building?
 - (3) Piped supply outside building?
 - (4) Other, such as river, well, etc.?
- Spain
- Running water servicing the building?, the dwelling?
- United Kingdom
- Piped water supply within the house:
- (1) in the exclusive use of the household?
 - (2) shared with another household?
- (Piped water supply within the house means water laid on either from the mains or from a storage tank, if the tap can be reached without leaving the shelter of the building or an attached covered structure. It does not include a tap in the open yard or a public standpipe.)

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HOUSING STATISTICS

(Memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General)

A. Housing characteristics investigated on the occasion of recent censuses

Supplementary information is given below concerning seven countries in addition to those appearing in Annex III of the main document.

Taking these seven countries into account, the summary in paragraph 7 of the main document should read as follows:

Total number of countries for which information is available: 45

Characteristics of buildings

35 countries recorded class or type of the building;

24 countries recorded construction material;

Size and equipment of dwelling-unit

41 countries recorded number of rooms per dwelling-unit;

24 countries recorded cooking and/or heating facilities;

36 countries recorded lighting facilities and/or the availability of
electricity;

41 countries recorded the nature of water supply;

37 countries recorded sanitary facilities;

Characteristics of occupancy

41 countries recorded the tenure status of dwellings;

27 countries recorded the rent or value of dwellings;

45 countries recorded the number of occupants.

Table 1. Survey of housing characteristics investigated on the occasion of recent censuses (addendum to E/CN.3/187; Annex III)

<u>Housing characteristics</u>	<u>Austria</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>Jordan</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Portugal</u>	<u>Puerto Rico</u>
Year of census	51	50	45	52	47	50	50
<u>Characteristics of buildings</u>							
Location	X	-	X	-	X	-	-
Class or type	X	-	X	X	X	-	X
Dimensions	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Age	X	-	X	-	-	-	X
General condition	X	-	X	-	-	-	X
Construction material	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
<u>Size and equipment of dwelling-unit</u>							
Number of rooms	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Floor space	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooking facilities	X	-	-	-	-	X	-
Heating facilities	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
Lighting facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electricity (and gas)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water supply	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Bathing facilities	X	-	X	-	-	X	X
Sanitary facilities	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
Drainage	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living conveniences	X	-	X	-	-	-	X
<u>Characteristics of occupancy</u>							
Dwelling status	-	-	X	-	X	-	X
Tenure status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rent or value	X	-	X	-	X	-	X
Families in dwelling	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
Persons in dwelling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rooms used for trade	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
Sleeping accommodation	-	-	-	-	X	-	-

B. Statistics on residential construction in European countries

The second issue of the Quarterly Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe (Third Quarter 1953, Vol. 1, Nos. 2 and 3) covers seven more countries than those shown in the first issue of the Bulletin referred to in paragraph 27 of the main document. On the basis of the new information furnished, the summary of the content of these statistics should read as follows:

Total number of countries for which information is available: 17

	<u>Number of countries furnishing data</u>
I. <u>Housing</u>	
1. Dwelling construction	
(a) Work authorized	10
(b) Work begun	5
(c) Work completed	14
2. Building costs	11
3. Rent	14
II. <u>Building and civil engineering</u>	
1. Volume of building'	
(a) Residential building	8
(b) Non-residential building	8
(c) Production index	8
2. Manpower	
(a) Employment	9
(b) Hours (or days) worked	2
(c) Unemployment	14
(d) Wages	9
3. Building materials	
(a) Prices	14
(b) Production	15
