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Housing characteristics

Housing characteristics: Key results the UNECE Survey on National Census Practices, and first proposals about the CES Recommendations for the 2020 census round

Note by the UNECE Task Force on housing topics

Summary

In early 2013, the UNECE conducted an online survey among its member countries on national practices in the 2010 round of population and housing censuses. This document presents an overview of the main results of the survey and some first proposals about the preparation of new Conference of European Statisticians (CES) Recommendations for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses, with regard to housing characteristics.

I. Key results the UNECE Survey on National Census Practices

A. Overview of the methodologies applied¹

1. The censuses conducted in the UNECE region are classified according to methodology into three groups. By definition countries with a full register-based census and most of the countries with a combined census used data from address or building and dwelling registers for their housing census. Some countries with a traditional census used register information as a frame or for control purposes.

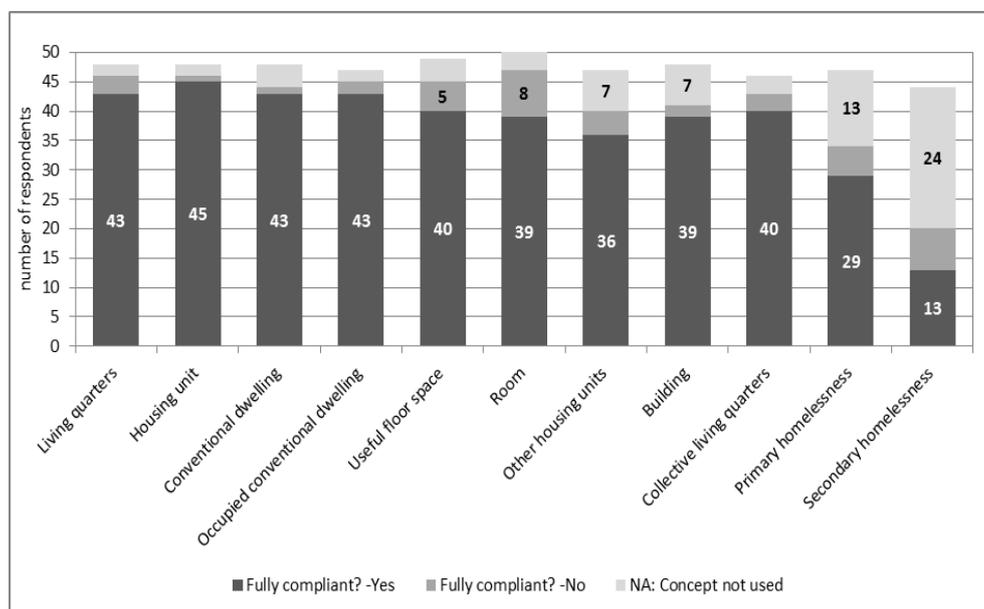
B. Housing 1: Definition of concepts

2. In order to conduct a housing census with internationally comparable results there should be a common understanding of what is ‘housing’ — the recommendations introduce some key terms such as ‘building’, ‘dwelling’, ‘living quarter’, ‘housing unit’. Are these concepts used? What are the reasons for using different definitions? The first two questions of the housing section of the online survey dealt with this matter.

3. Among the 51 countries participating in the survey 50 countries answered the question concerning the compliance of concepts with the CES Recommendations. However, countries did not provide information for all concepts and, as a result, 6 per cent of responses were missing.

Figure 1

The compliance of housing concepts with the CES Recommendations by concept – All countries



¹ A substantial overview on the methodology applied is given in the paper on census methods.

4. In the 2010 round of censuses the concepts ‘Living quarters’, ‘Housing unit’, ‘Conventional dwelling’ and ‘Occupied conventional dwelling’ had the most homogeneous definitions. More than 80 per cent of the surveyed countries indicated that the definition of the above specified concepts were fully compliant with the CES Recommendations (figure 1). Simultaneously the concept related to the secondary homelessness was the least harmonized across the countries. Twenty-four countries did not use this concept in the census at all and only 13 countries (25 per cent) applied the definitions compliant with the CES Recommendations. Still, more than twice this number of respondents (29) has used a fully compliant definition of primary homelessness.

5. Within the European Economic Area (EEA) region harmonization is higher than in the other UNECE countries. Seven out of 11 concepts were fully implemented by at least 75 per cent of EEA countries, ranging from Living quarters (83 per cent) to Conventional dwelling (97 per cent). For other countries the number of concepts which are fully compliant for at least 75 per cent is only three (Living quarter, Housing unit and Room).

6. The harmonization of concepts also appeared to be dependent on the census methodology but the differences were less significant. At least 75 per cent of register-based census and combined census countries had fully implemented 6 out of 11 concepts whereas for countries with a traditional census the number of concepts which were fully compliant for at least three quarters of the respondents amounts to 7.

7. In the next section attention is given to the countries which did not use the concepts of the CES Recommendations, or adapted the definitions, or used other concepts.

1. Living quarters

8. Compliance with the CES Recommendations depends very much on census methodology. Two thirds of the countries with a full register-based census (6) have implemented the concept of Living quarters, two have used the concept with adaptations (excluding other Housing units) and one respondent stated “other”. For countries with a combined approach the distribution of answers is slightly different. Eight (out of ten) have implemented the concept according to the CES Recommendations, two did not use the concept at all, whereas 29 (out of 32; 91 per cent) countries with a traditional or rolling census implemented the concept of Living quarters without adaptations.

2. (Occupied) conventional dwellings

9. The definition of Conventional dwellings was fully implemented by 100 per cent of register-based census countries and 97 per cent of EEA countries (Liechtenstein did not use the concept). One hundred per cent of register-based census and EEA countries also stated that the concept of Occupied conventional dwellings was fully implemented.²

10. One non-EEA country adapted the definition of Conventional dwellings (Turkey, where only occupied conventional dwellings were enumerated). Three countries did not use the concept: Belarus, Israel (Belarus and Israel only captured occupied dwellings) and the United States. The United States census used a concept of housing units which does not include any reference to “conventional” units.³ With regard to the concept of Occupied conventional dwellings Armenia and the United States stated that the definition was not fully compliant and again Belarus and Israel did not use this concept.

² The answer of the Czech Republic is missing.

³ Living quarters are housing units and group quarters. Housing units include houses, apartments and mobile homes, but these units are not separately identified.

3. Other housing units, collective living quarters

11. Seven respondents (14 per cent) did not use the concept Other housing units in the 2010 census round and four countries (8 per cent) have adapted the definition (concept not fully compliant). More than half of these answers (7) were given by countries with a register-based or combined approach (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Israel, Liechtenstein and Switzerland).⁴ Other countries not using the concept of Other housing units in their census were Belarus and the United Kingdom whereas Canada and Malta stated that the definition used was not fully compliant with the CES Recommendations.

12. Compliance with the concept of Collective living quarters was not so much dependent on census methodology. It is evident that there is a correlation with membership to the EEA region (26 out of 30 EEA countries have implemented the concept, whereas the proportion for non-EEA countries is two thirds, 14 out of 21). Hungary, Norway and the Russian Federation used a definition not fully compliant with the CES Recommendations, Switzerland used another concept, Finland, Israel and the United States did not adopt the concept.

4. Homelessness

13. Very often only the primary homeless are enumerated. Therefore, only 13 countries implemented the concept of Secondary homelessness. Seven countries stated that the definition used was not fully compliant. Twenty-four countries did not use this concept and in one country another concept was used (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia). From six respondents the answers were missing. There is no significant difference between countries grouped by census methodology or by EEA and non-EEA region.

14. As mentioned before many countries only covered the primary homeless in their censuses⁵. Therefore the concept of Primary homelessness was fully implemented by 63 per cent of EEA countries and 48 per cent of non-EEA countries. There is a significant difference between countries grouped by census methodology. The proportion of respondents stating that the concept used was fully compliant with the CES Recommendations is highest for countries with a traditional census (21 out of 32), followed by countries with a combined census (half) and register-based census countries (one third). Of the last-mentioned group more than half (five out of nine) did not adopt the concept of Primary homelessness (the same proportion as for secondary homelessness).

15. This is a selection of write-in answers: information not collected (Albania, Turkey), not classified into primary and secondary (Belarus, Russian Federation), secondary homeless not available (Hungary), no distinction between primary and secondary homelessness (Italy), only information about primary homeless (Romania), data on primary and secondary homeless not available (Sweden), secondary homelessness was not distinguished (the United Kingdom), homeless were enumerated at the shelter if they fulfilled the criteria to use the facility or at the place where they were found (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

⁴ Norway and Sweden stated explicitly that other housing units were not available in their registers.

⁵ In the CES Recommendations (para. 491), the following two categories or degrees of homelessness are considered:

(1.0) Primary homelessness (or rooflessness). This category includes persons living in the streets without a shelter that would fall within the scope of living quarters.

(2.0) Secondary homelessness. This category may include persons with no place of usual residence who move frequently between various types of accommodations (including dwellings, shelters, institutions for the homeless or other living quarters). This category includes persons living in private dwellings but reporting “no usual address” on their census form.

5. Useful floor space, Room

16. According to the European Union (EU) Census Regulation it is obligatory to collect information either on the number of rooms or on useful floor space. Therefore, not all countries in the EU region reported on both measures in their census programme.

17. The definition of a 'Room' saw the highest proportion of the answer "used but not fully compliant with CES Recommendations". The analysis of the write-in answers showed that in some countries the minimum size given in the definition of Room was different (Norway, Slovakia) or that no minimum size was prescribed (Canada). Belgium defined a 'Room' as "a unit in the dwelling"; in Poland the room must have a window. In Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Latvia information on rooms was not collected.

18. With regard to 'Useful floor space' five countries used different definitions (Albania, difference not specified; Armenia, Canada, Ireland, Malta⁶), in four countries the topic was not included (Israel, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States). Useful floor space is a topic in all register-based censuses, whereas Room is not included by three out of nine (Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden).

6. Buildings

19. The concept of Building was not used in the census by seven respondents; three of them are EEA countries (Cyprus, Denmark and Sweden). Two countries used the concept but the definition was not fully compliant (Armenia and the United Kingdom). The United Kingdom provided the comment that the coverage of buildings in the census excluded non-residential buildings.

B. Housing 2: Reasons for not complying with the concepts given by CES Recommendations

20. An examination of the responses reveals that some respondents did not follow the instruction not to report reasons for non-compliance if the concept was not adopted (NA: concept not used in census). Such responses were, however, removed from the analysis. Also, some respondents who indicated they were compliant with the definitions in item Housing 1 indicated "reasons" in item Housing 2. These responses were also removed from the analysis.

21. With the exception of Room, only a few countries cited reasons why they did not use the concepts and definitions of the CES Recommendations, see below for details. In summary, the main reasons for not complying depended very much on the census methodology. For countries with a fully register-based census the reason for not complying was (not surprisingly) due to the purpose for which their registers are used. No register-based census country reported other reasons such as 'user needs' or 'comparability with previous census'. Only one country reported an 'other' reason. For countries with a traditional census or combined census the reasons for not complying were diverse:

⁶ There are inconsistencies with the answers to question Housing 4. Canada, Ireland, Malta and Armenia stated that they did not include the core topic Useful floor space in their census. Canada provided the comment "Floor space: not used". A review of the questionnaires showed that Malta and Ireland in fact only asked Number of rooms, Armenia included the question "Floor space area of the dwelling in m²".

(<http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/download/attachments/64881183/ARM2011enGEN.pdf?version=1&modificationDate=1327589899445>)

Comparable with previous census (8), Other reason (8)⁷, Consistent with other sources (4), Imposed by legislation (2), Reflected users' needs (2), More acceptable to respondents (2), Available in registers used (1; Switzerland).

- Living Quarters: Norway and Finland reported Available in Registers used; Sweden reported Other reason (data on other housing units not available).
- Housing Units: Finland and Sweden reported the same reasons as for Living quarters.
- Other Housing Units: Again Sweden reported Other reason, so did Malta (no information collected). Switzerland stated Available in Registers used and Canada reported multiple reasons (Comparable with Previous Census, Consistent with Other Sources and Other reason (specified as "shacks and shanties not applicable to Canadian context").
- Conventional Dwellings, Occupied Conventional Dwellings: Only three respondents stated that the concepts used are not fully compliant with the CES Recommendations but did not tick any boxes for reasons (Turkey, Armenia) or provided a general comment (the United States).⁸
- Collective Living Quarters: Hungary reported User needs and Comparable with previous census, Norway Available in Registers used, the Russian Federation reported multiple reasons (Imposed by legislation, Comparable with previous census, Consistent with other sources and More acceptable to respondents.
- Primary Homelessness: Three respondents reported Other reasons: Albania gave no explanation; Italy did not distinguish between primary and secondary homeless and in Sweden data on primary and secondary homeless are not available. Three respondents who stated that they used another concept or adapted the concept did not answer question Housing 2 (Belarus, Germany and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).
- Secondary Homelessness: Five respondents reported Other reasons. Again there was no explanation given by Albania; for Italy and Sweden the same answer as for primary homelessness can be assumed. In Hungary homeless were enumerated in the streets and in collective living quarters. Belarus, Germany and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia did not answer the question.
- Useful Floor Space: No reasons reported.
- Room: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Poland and Slovakia reported reasons: The one most often reported was Comparable with Previous Census (4), followed by Consistent with other Sources (2) and Available in Registers used (2). Slovakia reported Imposed by legislation, Canada More acceptable to respondents. Multiple reasons only were stated by Canada (3) and Germany (2).
- Building: The United Kingdom reported two reasons, User Needs and Comparable with Previous Census. No reason reported by Armenia.

⁷ The other reason is not always specified.

⁸ The United States census does not adopt the concept of "conventional" in the definition of living quarters, housing unit, and building.

Concepts not used in the census

22. Some respondents also reported reasons for not having adopted the concepts in the census. For countries with a register-based census the reason was (also not surprisingly) connected to their registers (data not available, only concepts available in registers used). Israel (combined census) reported User needs and Comparable with Previous Census as reasons for not using a concept (living quarters, housing unit, other housing unit, conventional dwellings, occupied conventional dwellings and useful floor space) and Other reason (not available in register) for not covering homelessness.

C. Housing 3: Coverage of dwellings occupied by persons not classified as usually resident

23. Some 32 of the responding 50 countries (64 per cent; answer missing from one country) reported that information was collected in their census on dwellings occupied by persons not classified as usually resident. Of these 20 were EEA member countries, representing two thirds of all EEA countries. More countries with a traditional methodology collected these dwellings in their census than countries with a register or combined methodology.

24. Checking the answers to this question leads to the conclusion that the question was interpreted differently by the respondents, especially by countries with a register-based census. Norway for example answered “yes” to the question “Did your census cover dwellings occupied by persons not classified as usually resident?” and specified that “all dwellings are covered but those not occupied by usual residents are considered as not occupied”. In the Netherlands the situation is similar to Norway (and presumably other countries with a register-based census), but the answer to this question was no (“because we do not know very much about persons outside the Central Population Register”).

D. Housing 4: Inclusion of core housing topics in the census

1. Inclusion of topics by census methodology

25. Another central question of the survey was to evaluate to what extent information on the core topics was collected in the 2010 census round. The questionnaire contained questions for each of the 12 core topics and also asked if the classifications used were those of the CES Recommendations (and which digit-level) or if the EU classification, was used.

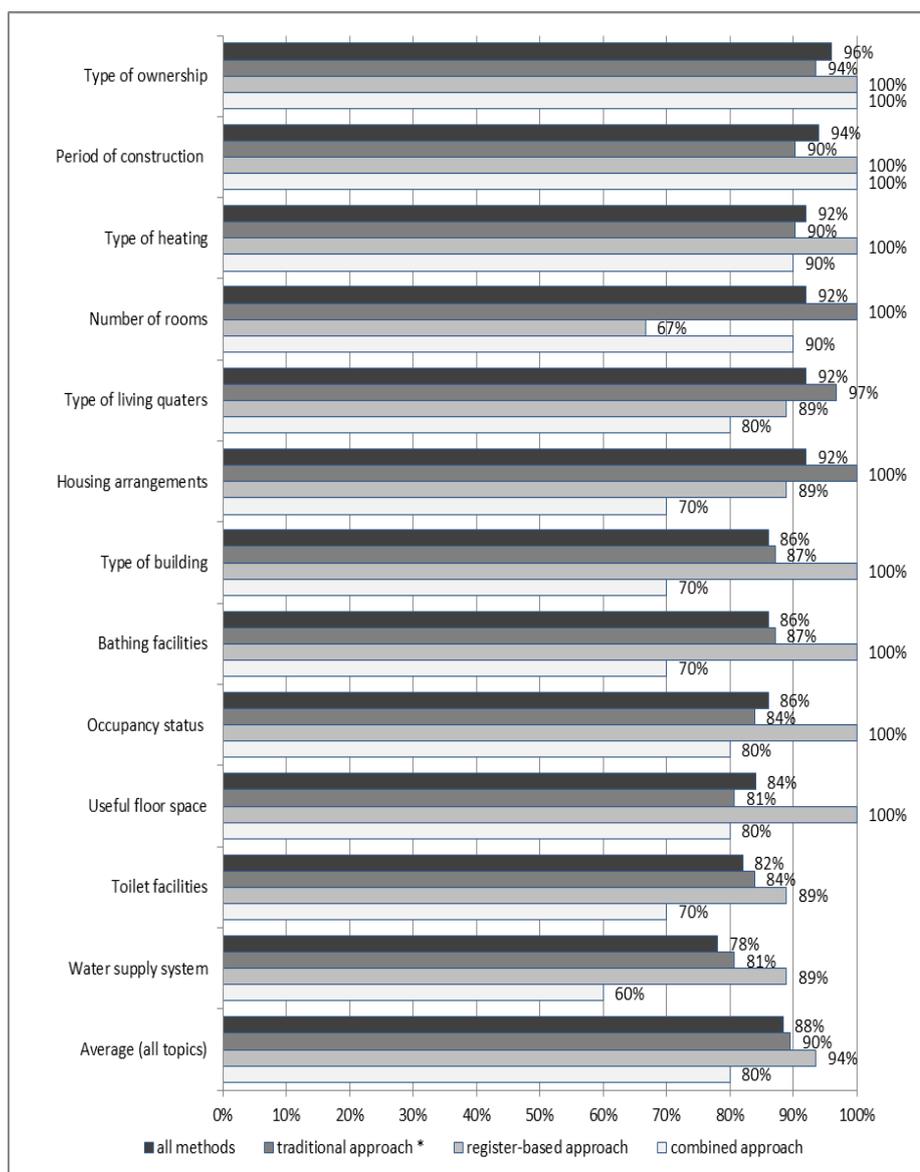
26. Figure 2 presents the percentage of UNECE countries that included the various topics in their census (out of 50 countries responding to this question), for all census methods and by broad categories of methodological approach. Considering all census methods, all core topics were included in the census by a high percentage of the countries, on average by 88 per cent of the countries. Six core topics were included by over 90 per cent of the countries: Type of ownership (96 per cent), Period of construction (94 per cent), Housing arrangements (92 per cent), Type of living quarters (92 per cent), Number of rooms (92 per cent) and Type of heating (92 per cent). The other six core topics were included in the census by a smaller percentage of countries: Occupancy status (86 per cent), Bathing facilities, (86 per cent), Type of building (86 per cent), Useful floor space (84 per cent), Toilet facilities (82 per cent) and Water supply system (78 per cent).

27. Considering only countries with a traditional census (second bar in figure 2), the average percentage of inclusion of all 12 core topics in the census is slightly higher (90 per cent). The topics Housing arrangements and Number of rooms was included in the census by all countries with a traditional census, against only 92 per cent of all countries. For the

other core topics, the percentages for traditional censuses are similar to those for all countries.

28. Countries with register-based approach (third bar in figure 2) have the highest average percentage of inclusion of the housing topic in the census (94 per cent). Seven of the topics were included in the census in all nine countries with register-based census, and four topics were included in eight of the nine countries. The topic Number of rooms was included in only six countries, and not included in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden. The Netherlands and Sweden imputed four variables: Type of heating, Bathing facilities, Toilet facilities, and Water supply system, while Iceland imputed only Water supply system.

Figure 2
Inclusion of the housing core topics in the 2010 round census (per cent of UNECE countries)



* Includes the rolling census.

29. The combined approach seems to be the one with the lowest percentage of inclusion of core housing topics in the census: 80 per cent on average as against 88 per cent for all countries. For this approach, there was a significant variability among the topics: some of them (Type of ownership and Period of construction) were included in the census in all of the 10 countries with a combined census. Others were included by only six countries (Water supply system) or seven countries (Housing arrangements, Bathing facilities, Type of building, and Toilet facilities), respectively.

30. According to the EU Regulation on Population and Housing Censuses the inclusion of the core topics is obligatory for EU countries. The examination of the answers shows a clear difference between EU and other countries, and certainly between EEA and non-EEA countries. Among EEA countries the proportions of reported inclusion of core topics range from 80 per cent (Water supply system) to 100 per cent (Occupancy status, Type of heating). There is a higher variability among the topics for non-EEA countries, percentages range from 65 per cent (Occupancy status) to 100 per cent (Number of rooms).

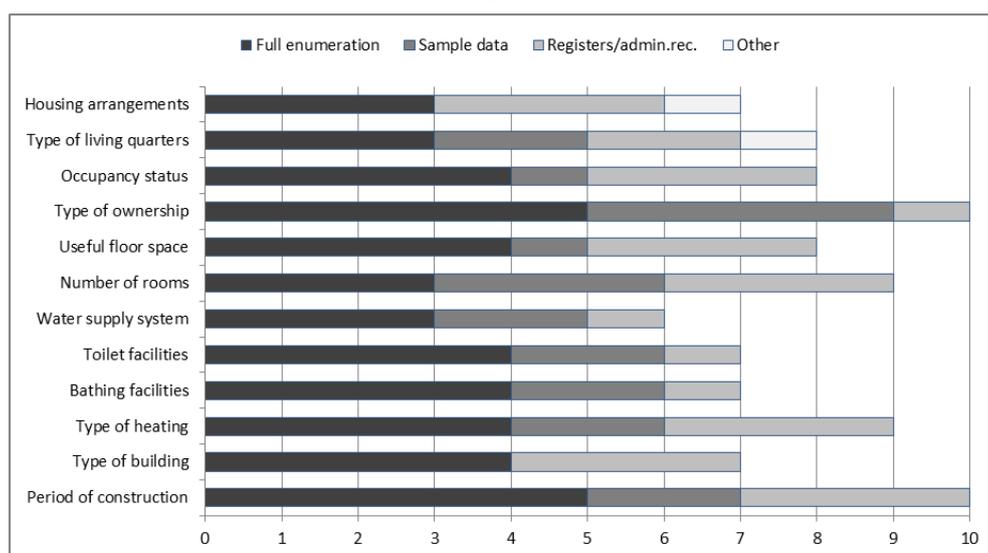
2. Main data source used

31. The second information that was collected in the survey was the main data source used for housing core topics. For all topics, the main source used at UNECE level was a full enumeration (between 62 per cent and 70 per cent of the countries used this source), followed by registers and administrative sources (between 15 per cent and 28 per cent of the countries), and sample data (between 4 per cent and 17 per cent).

32. Clearly, the main data source used was heavily influenced by the census method used generally (particularly in case of countries with a register-based census). For countries with a traditional census, the main data source for housing core topics was a full enumeration in over 90 per cent of the cases, and sample data for a percentage lower than 10 per cent. For the 10 countries with a combined census, the situation was more diversified, as shown in figure 3, although a full enumeration seems to be the dominant data source for eight of the core topics (at least 50 per cent of the respondents reported full enumeration). Registers ranked behind “full enumeration”, followed by sample data as the main data source.

Figure 3

Main data source used for housing core topics – Countries with combined census



33. Liechtenstein, Poland and Switzerland who each have a building and/or dwelling register, the main data source for the core topics was registers/administrative records (Poland all topics, Liechtenstein and Switzerland all but Type of ownership). In Israel, Spain and Turkey the housing census took the form of a sample survey; in Estonia, Germany, Latvia and Lithuania a full enumeration. Spain also conducted a building census which was a full enumeration (the main data source for the topic Period of construction).⁹

3. Classification used

34. The survey collected information on the classification used for the housing core topics, distinguishing the cases where countries used a classification that was fully compliant with the CES Recommendations, or the classification required by the EU¹⁰, or another classification.

35. The results are presented in table 1. Overall, the large majority of countries (between 68 per cent and 83 per cent of the countries) used a classification fully compliant with the

Table 1

Classification used for housing core topics – All countries

	<i>One-digit</i>	<i>Two-digit</i>	<i>Three-digit</i>	<i>EU classification</i>	<i>Other</i>
Housing arrangements	R (28)			D (10)	(2)
Type of living quarters	R (28)	O (6)		CES 1-digit (7)	(3)
Occupancy status	R (10)	R (15)	O (4)	D (11)	(2)
Type of ownership	R (23)	O (10)		CES 1-digit (8)	(6)
Useful floor space	R (27)			CES 1-digit (10)	(1)
Number of rooms	R ¹ (15)			D (10)	(2)
Water supply system	R (21)	O (6)	O (3)	CES 1-digit (6)	(-)
Toilet facilities	R (25)	O (3)	O (2)	CES 1-digit (7)	(1)
Bathing facilities	R (27)	O (3)	O (1)	CES 1 digit (8)	(1)
Type of heating	R (22)	O (10)		CES 1-digit (7)	(3)
Dwellings by type of buildings	R? (11)	R? (10)	R? (6)	D ² (10)	(3)
Dwellings by period of construction	R (19)	O (11)		CES 1-digit (9)	(4)

R...Recommended

O...Optional

D...Different from CES Recommendations

R?... It is not indicated if all levels of classification are recommended.

¹ Number of rooms: it is only recommended that the residual group should at least be limited to one which contains less than 10 per cent of the cases and, at most, the category 10 or more rooms.

² Identical at the one-digit level, but classification according to number of dwellings at the two-digit level.

⁹ Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Spain reported that the main census method for housing was a "Combination of register data with complete field data collection for selected variables".

¹⁰ The classifications of core topics according to the EU Regulation on Population and Housing Censuses mostly are identical with the CES Recommendations classifications at the recommended (one-digit) level. There are differences with regard to Occupancy status (occupied conventional dwellings, unoccupied conventional dwellings), Type of building, Housing arrangements and Number of rooms (the residual group is limited to the category 9 or more rooms).

CES Recommendations, and a relatively small proportion of countries (between 16 per cent and 26 per cent) used the EU classification which is sometimes different from the classification given by the CES Recommendations. The results show clearly that the majority of countries have adopted the classifications only at the recommended levels (generally one digit, for two topics two digits), and only a limited proportion of countries adopted the more detailed optional levels (two or three digits).

36. The percentage of countries using a classification different from those recommended by the CES or the EU was in general lower than 10 per cent, with the exception of the topic Type of ownership, for which the percentage was 13 per cent (six countries, four of them EEA members).

E. Housing 5: Type of ownership and tenure status of household

37. Some 20 of the responding 51 countries (39 per cent) reported that in their census they included separate questions or collected separate information on type of ownership and tenure status of household. Of these 13 were EEA countries (43 per cent of all EEA member states).

38. Except for Iceland, all countries which collected information on type of ownership and tenure status of household, are countries with a census with traditional or combined methodology. Half of the countries with a traditional census (14 out of 28) and half of those with a combined census (5 out of 10) included separate questions on type of ownership and tenure status of household, while the other half of the countries in the two groups (respectively 14 and 5 countries) used the same information for the two topics. Four countries with a traditional approach (Armenia, Belarus, Ireland and the Russian Federation) stated "other".

F. Housing 6: Density standard

39. The results of the analysis show that it was most common to derive density standard by using information on useful floor space. This is surprising considering that the number of countries collecting information on number of rooms is slightly higher (46) than the number of countries collecting useful floor space (42). Both topics were included by 38 countries but only 22 of them also derived both density standard measures.

40. Of the responding countries (51) all reported on the question if and how density standard was derived. Multiple answers were possible (results in figure 4): 41 countries (80 per cent) used information on useful floor space, of these 25 were EEA countries (83 per cent of EEA members). Twenty-nine countries or 57 per cent responded that they derived density standard based on number of rooms per occupant. Of these 21 are members of the EEA region (70 per cent of the EEA countries). Two respondents reported "other method", another two reported that they did not derive density standard. These four are representing countries with a traditional census, three of them are non-EEA countries).

41. Twenty-two countries (43 per cent) produced both types of density standard, seven only derived the topic by using number of rooms and 18 only derived the topic by using useful floor space. For EEA countries resp. countries with a combined or fully register-based census the proportion of those providing both types of density standard is 50 per cent or slightly higher.

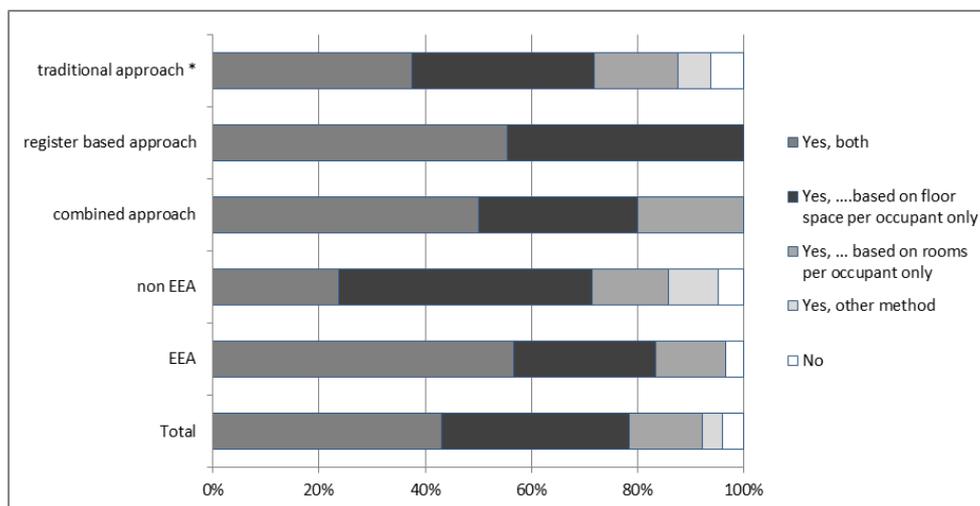
42. Armenia applied another method (specified as "based on the collected information of the total size of the dwelling"). Canada used another method called National Occupancy

Standard, that is, whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household.

43. Two countries answered with “no” (Cyprus, Kyrgyzstan).

Figure 4

Type of density standard derived in the 2010 census round by census methodology and EEA membership



* Includes the rolling census

G. Housing 7: Housing characteristics for unoccupied dwellings

44. Of the total responding (51), 44 countries reported on the question about housing characteristics for unoccupied dwellings, which were considered as non-core topics in the CES Recommendations. Seven countries did not answer, either because unoccupied dwellings are not covered in their census or information on characteristics of unoccupied dwellings was not available (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Denmark, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine).

45. The most common topic for unoccupied dwellings collected was location of living quarters, reported by 38 countries (table 2). Of these 25 were EEA member states. Type of building and period of construction was reported by 37 respondents, respectively. Of these also 25 were countries in the EEA region. Useful floor space was reported by 28, number of rooms by 25 and type of ownership by 18 countries.

46. Dwelling registers contain information for unoccupied dwellings. Therefore, more countries with a register-based census provide topics for dwellings without usual resident population than traditional censuses. In a field enumeration it is difficult to collect information for vacant dwellings or dwellings for seasonal use. As a result more frequently only information on the address and characteristics of the building is available. The differences between EEA countries and other countries are not very significant.

Table 2
Availability of selected topics for unoccupied dwellings by census method and EEA membership

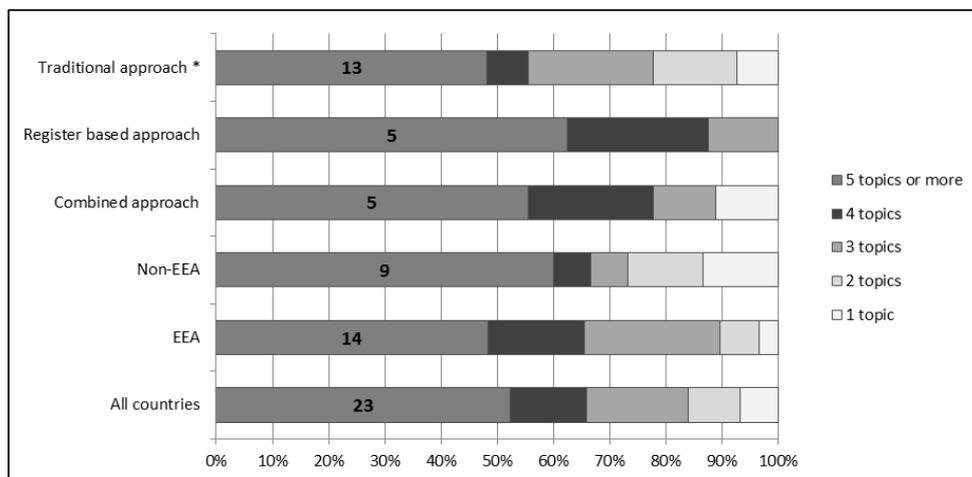
Topics	All countries		EEA		Non-EEA		Combined approach		Register based approach		Traditional approach*	
	yes	%	yes	%	yes	%	yes	%	yes	%	yes	%
Location of living quarters	38	86	25	86	13	87	8	89	6	75	24	89
Period of construction of building	37	84	25	86	12	80	8	89	8	100	21	78
Type of building	37	84	25	86	12	80	7	78	8	100	22	81
Useful floor space	28	64	19	66	9	60	7	78	8	100	13	48
Number of rooms	25	57	16	55	9	60	6	67	6	75	13	48
Type of ownership	18	41	12	41	6	40	4	44	4	50	10	37
Other characteristics	13	30	9	31	4	27	1	11	5	63	7	26

* Includes the rolling census

47. Thirteen countries were able to assign other topics to unoccupied dwellings. The respondents were asked to specify these other topics. In Austria, Belgium, Iceland and Montenegro topics which were collected (or derived from registers) for occupied dwellings were also collected for unoccupied dwellings. The write-in responses are: water supply system (4), toilet facilities (3), piped gas (1), bathing facilities (2), type of heating (3), kitchen (2), electricity (2), sewage disposal (1), outside thermal insulation (1), information on the nature of vacancy (2), state of repair of the dwelling (1), occupancy status of the building (1), complete kitchen facilities (1), complete plumbing facilities (1), rent asked (if vacant for rent) (1), and price asked (if vacant for sale) (1). Write-in answers such as “all other”, “all other core topics” etc. are not included in this count.

48. There were three countries which only were able to assign one topic to unoccupied dwellings (location of living quarters): Israel, Tajikistan and the United Kingdom. On the other hand more than half of the countries which were able to assign topics to unoccupied dwellings reported five or more topics (figure 5). Of these 23 were five countries with a register-based census (representing 63 per cent of countries of this group), five countries with a combined census (56 per cent of countries with the combined approach) and 13 with a traditional enumeration (including France; representing 48 per cent of this group).

Figure 5
Countries by number of topics for unoccupied dwellings and census method and EEA membership



* Includes the rolling census

H. Housing 8: Inclusion of housing non-core topics in the census

49. The CES Recommendations also refers to 16 other housing characteristics that are identified as non-core. In the survey the respondents were asked to name the non-core topics which they included in their census. For each topic countries should indicate if they used the classification given by the CES Recommendations and which data source was used for deriving the topic (full enumeration, sample, registers, other).

50. The analysis shows that the non-core topics can be grouped by importance with regard to inclusion in the national census programmes in the UNECE region (see table 3). There are only two non-core topics which have been included in the census by more than half of the surveyed countries (most important non-core topics). On the other hand four non-core topics can be seen as least relevant, because less than one fifth of the respondents included them in their census programme.

Table 3
Inclusion of housing non-core topics

<i>Proportion of countries including the topic</i>	<i>Topics</i>
> 50%	main type of heating energy, kitchen
> 33 and < 50%	electricity, piped gas, type of sewage disposal system, hot water, occupancy by number of private households, dwellings by number of floors in the building, dwellings by materials of which specific parts of the building are constructed
> 20 and < 33%	air-conditioning, lift, position of dwelling in the building
< 20%	accessibility to dwelling, cooking facilities, type of rooms, dwellings by state of repair of the building

51. **The two most important non-core topics** were “Heating Energy”, and “Kitchen”. Some 29 of the responding 50 countries¹¹ (58 per cent) reported that the topic “Main type of energy used for heating” was collected in their census, 23 of them with a classification used fully compliant with the CES Recommendations. The main data source used was a traditional enumeration for 20 countries. Twenty-six countries included the non-core topic “Kitchen” (52 per cent), 20 of those with a classification fully compliant with the CES Recommendations. For 17 countries the main data source is a traditional count (see table 4).

52. The next group of housing non-core topics are “Occupancy by number of private households”, “Hot water”, “Dwellings by number of floors in the building”, “Sewage disposal”, “Piped gas”, “Electricity” and “Dwellings by materials”. They were included in the census by more than one third but less than half of the surveyed countries.

53. Twenty-four respondents stated that “Occupancy by number of private households” and “Hot water” was part of their housing census programme. Two non-core topics, “Dwellings by number of floors in the building” and “Sewage disposal” were included in the census by 22 respondents. Another two non-core topics, “Electricity” and “Piped gas” were each named by 19 countries, whereas 18 countries indicated that they have included “Dwellings by materials”.

54. The proportion of respondents who followed the classification given by the CES Recommendations differs. Hot water (63 per cent) and occupancy by number of private households (96 per cent) are those topics with the lowest and the highest compliance with the United Nations classification. The other five topics range between 68 per cent (sewage) and 79 per cent (electricity).

55. Four non-core topics can be called **least relevant** for the UNECE region because they were collected in less than one fifth of the surveyed countries: “Accessibility to dwelling”, “Cooking facilities”, “State of repair of the building” and “Type of rooms”.

56. Only four countries (Spain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Portugal and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) of the responding 50 countries (8 per cent) included the non-core topic “Accessibility to dwelling” in their census, half of them (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) with a classification fully compliant with the CES Recommendations.

57. “Cooking facilities” was collected in six countries (12 per cent). “Dwelling by state of repair of the building” was part of the census programme in seven countries (14 per cent). For eight countries the topic “type of room” is part of their census. The Canadian Census Program counts the number of bedrooms and in United Kingdom only rooms used as bedrooms were separately identified.

58. **Other less relevant non-core topics:** “Position of dwelling in the building” is a topic for 14 countries, 12 of them with a classification fully compliant with the CES Recommendations. In 12 countries the non-core topic “Lift” is included in the census. “Air-conditioning” is a part of the census for 10 countries, and all 10 use a classification fully compliant with the CES Recommendations.

59. Providing information on non-core topics is not obligatory in the 2011 Censuses within the European Union. The variation of the extent to which these characteristics are included in the national censuses is not very high between EEA and non-EEA countries except for the topics Piped gas and Electricity. The inclusion of non-core topics depends

¹¹ One country did not answer question Housing 8 at all. Therefore the total number of respondents is 50 (no further missing answers for 5 non-core topics, one further missing answer for 10 non-core topics and four further missing answers for the item Main type of energy used for heating).

very much on the individual country and its user needs and census legislation or on the availability of data in registers. Altogether six non-core topics were not included in any of the register-based census countries. For countries with a combined approach the number of non-core topics not included by any of the 10 was only two.

Table 4

Inclusion of non-core topics in UNECE countries, by census method and EEA membership

<i>Non-core topic</i>	<i>All countries (50)</i>		<i>EEA (30)</i>		<i>Non-EEA (20)</i>		<i>Combined approach (10)</i>		<i>Register based approach (9)</i>		<i>Traditional approach* (31)</i>	
	<i>yes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>%</i>
Main type of energy used for heating	29	58	18	60	11	55	5	50	3	33	21	68
Kitchen	26	52	18	60	8	40	5	50	5	56	16	52
Hot water	24	48	15	50	9	45	5	50	2	22	17	55
Occupancy by number of private households	24	48	13	43	11	55	4	40	1	11	19	61
Type of sewage disposal system	22	44	12	40	10	50	3	30	2	22	17	55
Dwellings by number of floors in the building	22	44	14	47	8	40	3	30	4	44	15	48
Electricity	19	38	7	23	12	60	1	10	2	22	16	52
Piped gas	19	38	7	23	12	60	2	20	-	0	17	55
Dwellings by materials	18	36	10	33	8	40	-	0	3	33	15	48
Position of dwelling in the building	15	30	9	30	6	30	2	20	2	22	11	35
Lift	12	24	8	27	4	20	1	10	3	33	8	26
Air-conditioning	11	22	6	20	5	25	1	10	-	0	10	32
Type of rooms	8	16	5	17	3	15	1	10	-	0	7	23
Dwellings by state of repair of the building	7	14	4	13	3	15	1	10	-	0	6	19
Cooking facilities	6	12	3	10	3	15	-	0	-	0	6	19
Accessibility to dwelling	4	8	2	7	2	10	1	10	-	0	3	10

* Includes the rolling census

60. Again, the type of data source is by definition related to the census methodology (100 per cent of register-based census countries use register/administrative data, most of the countries with a traditional census conducted a full enumeration, a small percentage a sample survey). Only countries with a combined approach used the whole variety of data

sources (registers, sample data and full enumeration). An overview is given in table 5. With the exception of Switzerland each country only collected non-core topics from one data source. All the non-core topics which were included in the census by Estonia, Lithuania and Spain¹² were collected in a full enumeration. Other countries like Poland and Liechtenstein have included non-core topics only from registers, Israel and Turkey only from sample data. Germany (where the housing census was a full enumeration) did not include any non-core topics. Neither did Latvia (the main method of the housing census was a combination of register data with a full field enumeration for selected variables). Switzerland included Occupancy by number of private households from sample data and Main type of energy used for heating and Dwellings by number of floors in the building from registers/administrative records.

Table 5

Main data source for non-core topics included by countries with a combined census

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Full enumeration</i>	<i>Sample data</i>	<i>Registers/ administrative records</i>
Hot water	5	2	1	2
Kitchen	5	2	1	2
Main type of energy used for heating	5	2	-	3
Occupancy by number of private households	4	2	1	1
Dwellings by number of floors in the building	3	2	-	1
Type of sewage disposal system	3	2	-	1
Piped gas	2	1	-	1
Position of dwelling in the building	2	1	-	1
Accessibility to dwelling	1	1	-	-
Air-conditioning	1	-	1	-
Dwellings by state of repair of the building	1	1	-	-
Electricity	1	1	-	-
Lift	1	1	-	-
Type of rooms	1	1	-	-
Cooking facilities	-	-	-	-
Dwellings by materials of which specific parts of the building are constructed	-	-	-	-

61. For seven non-core topic more than 75 per cent of the respondents stated that the classification used is fully compliant with the CES Recommendations. Less harmonization is given for another seven non-core topics, compliance is reported by 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the countries (Accessibility to dwelling, Type of rooms, Hot water, Type of sewage disposal system, Dwellings by materials, Dwellings by state of repair and Piped gas). The topics Lift and Cooking facilities are exempt from this calculation because the CES Recommendations do not provide a real classification.

¹² Spain conducted a comprehensive building census (non-core topics are related to characteristics of buildings) and a sample survey (the main data source for most of the housing core topics).

I. Housing 9: Other housing characteristics not covered in the CES Recommendations

62. Some 15 of the responding 51 countries (29 per cent) reported that information was collected in their census on housing characteristics other than those specifically referred to in the CES Recommendations. Of these ten were in the EEA region, representing nearly the same proportion of all EEA member states (one third). Not surprisingly perhaps, all countries but one that did so had adopted a traditional or combined methodology in carrying out their censuses. Such censuses generally provide more flexibility in collecting other information. Of the register-based countries only Austria reported collecting information on additional housing characteristics.

63. In responding so however, some countries specified topics such as internet access (Montenegro and Spain), source of income (Albania), and place of second residence (Estonia), which are characteristics more associated with the household rather than the housing in which the household lives (see ECE/CES/GE.41/2013/17).

64. Several countries included questions related to energy saving and thermal insulation (Bulgaria, Italy and Romania) suggesting that these are, perhaps, the sort of topics on which census information may become increasingly valuable in a more environmentally conscious future.

65. A range of information on the costs of maintaining the household's accommodation, whether rented or owner-occupied, was collected in Portugal, Canada and the United States. Such information covered, for example, type and date of contract, detail of mortgages, rents, utility costs, condominium fees, financial charges, and the current market value of the property.

66. The United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) reported on whether or not the household's accommodation had been designed or adapted to suit the needs of people with a disability.

67. More general information on the characteristics of the building in which the household's dwelling is located (as opposed to the dwelling itself), such as access and ownership, was collected by Austria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Poland.

68. Very special information on buildings was collected by Portugal, such as type of roof, solid waste disposal, ground floor configuration, position of the building compared to neighbouring buildings.

J. Housing 10: Plans for the 2020 housing census

69. Countries were asked if they intend to include more energy-related questions in the next census. The objective was to evaluate if there is a need to cover such "new" housing topics in the CES Recommendations. The topics in question are: Type of energy used for heating water, Type of energy used for air-conditioning and questions on the thermal insulation of the building. There was the possibility to name other topics which countries plan to collect in the next census (write-in answers).

70. The first three questions were answered by 80 per cent of the respondents. About half of them stated that they have not yet decided if they would collect information on these topics. Most of the other countries indicated that they did not plan to include these topics in the next census. Very few respondents might collect more energy related questions (Yes, possibly).

- Answers “Yes, for sure”: Only one respondent definitely plans to collect one of the topics in question, which is Energy used for heating water (Switzerland, topic has been part of the housing census programme since 1980)
- Answers “Yes, possibly”:
 - Energy used for heating water: five respondents, two of them EEA countries (Belgium, Finland), the same with a register-based census (Belgium, Finland), two with a combined census (Israel, Turkey) and one with a traditional enumeration (Albania)
 - Thermal insulation: three respondents, of which were two members of the EEA (Belgium, Hungary), one country with a register-based census (Belgium), and two with a traditional approach (Hungary, Serbia)
- Answers “not yet decided”, “no”: This was the answer given by 100 per cent of the respondents with regard to the item Energy used for air-conditioning.

Other topics planned to be collected in the next census

71. Only one country possibly will collect information on a “new” topic (France: *qualité du logement*). Ten countries said that they would not, 20 respondents have not yet decided to include other “new” topics which are not part of the CES Recommendations.

72. Compared by census methodology, countries with a register-based approach more often answered that they definitely did not plan to include new topics than the other respondents (traditional, combined census) who more often stated that the decision has not yet been made. The Netherlands provided the explanation: “Only plans to collect housing data that we can derive from registers on housing will be welcomed for the 2020 census round”.

73. The question on “need for international recommendations” for these “new” topics were answered by less than half of the respondents. Of those responding to the question more than half stated “don’t know”. Only very few countries indicated that there is a need for international recommendations.

74. Type of energy used for heating water: six positive answers (two of them possibly will collect this topic: Albania and Finland; four have not yet decided: Bulgaria, Germany, the United Kingdom, Ukraine).

75. Type of energy used for air-conditioning: four positive answers (all of them have not yet decided to collect information in the next census round: Albania, Bulgaria, Germany and Ukraine).

76. Thermal insulation: seven positive answers (two of them possibly will collect this topic: Hungary, Serbia; five have not yet decided: Albania, Bulgaria, Germany, Ireland, Ukraine).

II. First proposals about the CES Recommendations for the 2020 census round

78. The results of the Survey on National Practices in the Housing Censuses had to be analysed against the following background:

- In the UNECE region the 2010 Census Round was with regard to the census methodology more diverse than before
- For the first time, the 2011 Population and Housing Censuses in the European Union were based on legislation. The topics, specifications and breakdowns of the topics comply with the “Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing” (CES Recommendations).¹³

A. Compliance with definitions and concepts

79. There was a high degree of harmonisation of the concepts living quarter, housing unit, (occupied) conventional dwelling in the ECE region. More problems were noticed to implement the concept of Other housing units and especially Homelessness.

1. Other housing units

80. Item for discussion: Revision of the categories of other housing units (mobile housing unit, other housing unit designed for habitation, other housing unit not designed for habitation). The distinction between semi-permanent housing units and other housing units designed for habitation is not relevant in the context of the UNECE (mostly).

2. Room, useful floor space

81. The concepts of room and useful floor space have been fully implemented by around 80 per cent of the respondents. Among the other 20 per cent the number of countries using the concept of room with some adaptations is outweighing the number of countries not using the concept at all. In case of useful floor space the other 20 per cent are equally split up among the two categories.

82. The definition of room in terms of size should not be changed (4 m²). Additional text is needed for register-based census countries if the definition of room is different in the registers.

3. Homelessness

83. The new concept of homelessness is most problematic. Implementation is difficult regardless of the census methodology. Some countries with a register-based census do not have information on homeless people in their registers. Some countries with a full enumeration or combined census only capture primary homeless people (living in the streets). People moving frequently between various types of accommodations are not captured as homeless (secondary homelessness) or they are enumerated as homeless but without distinguishing between the two types.

¹³ However, the EU legislation is more specific in cases where the CES Recommendations have left countries to choose between several options. The Regulation specifies the breakdowns of the topics where this is not done in the CES Recommendations or where more detail was required.

84. The definition of homelessness is an item for discussion. The distinction between primary and secondary homelessness is difficult to realize. This item can only be discussed together with the group responsible for household and family characteristics.

4. Considerations for register-based censuses

85. Some countries only collect the stock of conventional dwellings because the housing registers do not contain other housing units and collective living quarters. Information on homeless people may not be available too. The CES Recommendations (concepts) and core topics Housing Arrangements and Type of Living Quarters should take into account these considerations.

B. Inclusion of core topics, compliance with the classification

86. Because of the EU census regulation the proportion of core topics not included in the censuses in the EEA region is not very high. Not including topics such as type of living quarter and housing arrangements is closely connected to the problems mentioned under point 1. Because of the option to include room or useful floor space some countries only provided room, some only the other topic.

87. The topics water supply system, toilet facilities and bathing facilities are not always available in dwelling registers, and some countries abstain from including questions in the census form because these amenities are no longer an effective indicator for poor housing conditions. It is proposed to “downgrade” these topics to non-core topics.

88. Generally it was noticed that the classifications used were those on the recommended one-digit level or the EU classifications (which correspond to the one-digit CES Recommendations). Only few countries used other classifications (better reflecting the housing conditions in their countries, see examples from survey below). Very few countries used the optional CES Recommendations levels. The classifications of the core topics are sufficient.

89. Items for discussion: Occupancy status: 2.0 (conventional dwellings with no usual residents at time of census) and 3.0 (conventional dwellings with residents not included in census) should be considered as one category with sub-categories 2.1 and 2.2 (optional).

90. The alternative classification of the topic Dwellings by type of buildings is not clear enough. There is no distinction between recommended and optional level. This has to be changed (one digit-level: recommend, optional: two- and three-digit levels).

C. Inclusion of non-core topics

91. Some non-core topics are not very relevant for UNECE countries, at least in terms of including them in the housing census programme.¹⁴ It is supposed that the main reasons for doing so are budgetary restrictions and the overall constraint to reduce response burden. Countries with a register-based census only will be able to provide information that is available in their registers.

92. Item for discussion: Exclusion of the non-core topic cooking facilities. The text refers not only to the kind of equipment used for cooking but also to other kinds of equipment in the household (or kitchen) such as “sink”.

¹⁴ This does not mean that such information is not relevant at all.

D. Inclusion of new topics

93. Some countries included questions on thermal insulation of the building and on type of energy used for heating water. Very few countries reported that one of these topics will be included in the 2020 census.

94. Item for discussion: it was noticed that there was not enough support to include new topics. Nevertheless it can be discussed if the topic Type of energy used for heating water should be included in the CES Recommendations.

Annex I

Inclusion of core topics in the 2010/2011 censuses

<i>Country</i>			<i>Total number of core topics</i>	<i>Housing arrangements</i>	<i>Type of living quarters</i>	<i>Occupancy status</i>	<i>Type of ownership</i>	<i>Useful floor space</i>	<i>Number of rooms</i>	<i>Water supply system</i>	<i>Toilet facilities</i>	<i>Bathing facilities</i>	<i>Type of heating</i>	<i>Type of building</i>	<i>Period of construction</i>
Estonia	comb.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Germany	comb.	EEA	11	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Latvia	comb.	EEA	11	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Liechtenstein	comb.	EEA	7			x	x	x	x				x	x	x
Lithuania	comb.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poland	comb.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spain	comb.	EEA	11	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Switzerland	comb.	EEA	9	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x
Austria	Reg.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belgium	Reg.	EEA	10	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
Denmark	Reg.	EEA	11	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Finland	Reg.	EEA	10			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iceland	Reg.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Netherlands	Reg.	EEA	11	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Norway	Reg.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Slovenia	Reg.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sweden	Reg.	EEA	11	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
France	rolling	EEA	10	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	trad.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus	trad.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Czech Republic	trad.	EEA	11	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greece	trad.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hungary	trad.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ireland	trad.	EEA	10	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x
Italy	trad.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Luxembourg	trad.	EEA	11	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
Malta	trad.	EEA	11	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Portugal	trad.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Romania	trad.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Slovakia	trad.	EEA	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	trad.	EEA	6	x	x	x			x				x	x	
Israel	comb.		3				x		x						x

<i>Country</i>		<i>Total number of core topics</i>	<i>Housing arrangements</i>	<i>Type of living quarters</i>	<i>Occupancy status</i>	<i>Type of ownership</i>	<i>Useful floor space</i>	<i>Number of rooms</i>	<i>Water supply system</i>	<i>Toilet facilities</i>	<i>Bathing facilities</i>	<i>Type of heating</i>	<i>Type of building</i>	<i>Period of construction</i>
Turkey	comb.	8		x		x		x	x	x	x	x		x
Albania	trad.	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Armenia	trad.	10	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Azerbaijan	trad.	10	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Belarus	trad.	10	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
Bosnia and Herzegovina	trad.	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada	trad.	7	x	x	x	x		x					x	x
Croatia	trad.	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Georgia	trad.	11	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kazakhstan	trad.	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	trad.	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Moldova	trad.	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Russian Federation	trad.	10	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Serbia	trad.	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tajikistan	trad.	10	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	trad.	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukraine	trad.	5	x	x		x	x	x						
United States	trad.	9	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	x

Annex II

Overview on other classifications used (if information was provided)

A. Housing arrangements

Canada: Not fully compliant because it does not include primary homeless

- occupants in private regular dwellings
- occupants in private marginal dwellings
- occupants in collective dwellings.

Ukraine: labelled as *Type of dwelling*

- detached house (individual)
- part of the single-family home (individual)
- a separate apartment
- communal apartment
- hostel
- hotel
- other dwellings.

B. Type of living quarters

Belarus: labelled as *Type of dwelling*

- detached house
- apartment
- garden house
- hostel for students
- another hostel
- hotel
- other residential buildings
- non-residential buildings used for living.

Ukraine: see above.

C. Occupancy status of conventional dwellings

Poland:

- (1.0) Permanently inhabited dwellings.
- (2.0) Temporarily inhabited dwellings.
- (3.0) Unoccupied dwellings.
 - (3.1) Not settled yet.

(3.2) Vacant due to a change of a tenant, for rent, for sale, vacant due to inheritance proceedings.

(3.3) Being in disrepair or waiting for renovation.

(3.4) Intended for demolition, abandoned, reserved for seasonal or secondary use, or used solely for the purpose of conducting economic activity.

(3.5) Not known.

D. Type of ownership

Hungary: In co-operative ownership category not available.

Bulgaria:

1. Owners only.
2. Users only, without rent.
3. Tenants only.
4. Owners/users, without rent and tenants.
5. Uninhabited dwelling.
6. Institutional dwelling.

Ukraine:

- Private property of household members
- State, municipal or private property of legal entities
- Rent from individuals.

E. Useful floor space

Poland:

- (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 200 square metres.
- (9.0) 200 square metres and over.

F. Type of heating

Portugal:

- Central heating

- Non-central heating
 - Open fireplace
 - Heat recuperator
 - Mobile devices (electric heaters, gas heaters, ...)
 - Fixed devices (salamander stove, wall heaters, ...).

G. Dwellings by type of building

Switzerland:

- Single-family houses
- Multiple-family houses
- Residential buildings with subsidiary use
- Buildings with partial residential use.

H. Dwellings by period of construction

Israel: up to 1947, 48–54, 55–64, 65–74, 75–84, 85–94, 95–99, 2000 and later one year categories.

Poland:

(1.0) Before 1918.

(2.0) 1918–1944.

(3.0) 1945–1970.

(4.0) 1971–1978.

(5.0) 1979–1988.

(6.0) 1989–2002.

(7.0) 2003–2007.

(8.0) 2008–2011.

Canada: Compliant to one-digit except first period is “1920 or before” instead of “Before 1919”.
