Technical Meeting on Special Surveys of the International Comparison Program (ICP) Cycle 2021
Jointly organized by:
UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CARICOM Secretariat

Housing Volume 2021 Cycle

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Housing volume: why is it important?

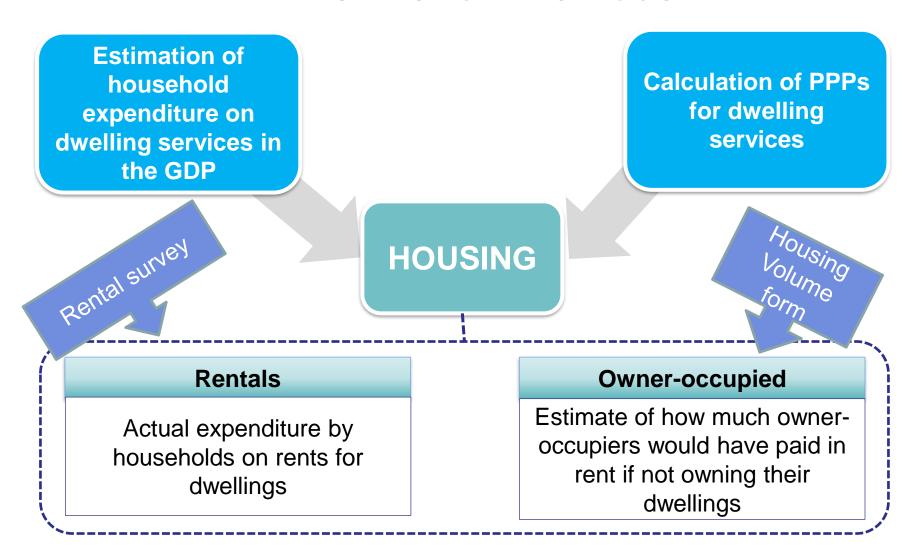
ICP Code	Heading
1000000	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
1100000	INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLDS



HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	1104000
ACTUAL RENTALS FOR HOUSING	1104100
Actual rentals for housing	1104110
Actual rentals for housing	1104111
IMPUTED RENTALS FOR HOUSING	1104200
Imputed rentals for housing	1104210
Imputed rentals for housing	1104211



Estimation methods





ICP approach for housing household expenditure and PPPs

GDP

PPPs

Rental

Rental Survey

Rental Survey

Owneroccupied Rental Equivalents

Rental Survey

User Cost Method

Quantity or Direct Volume Method



Data requirement for housing volume

Method

Quantity Method

Survey Form

Housing Volume form

Global Specifications

- Number of dwelling units
- Number of rooms
- Number of occupants
- Quality Information including electricity, inside water, private toilet, etc.
- Percent of dwelling units (rented/owner-occupied)

Data to be provided

 Quantity info according to dwelling type, construction type and location



Key definitions (1/4)

- **Reference year.** Data for the reference year that ICP is conducted for the best estimate possible for the reference year.
- **Durable construction.** The outer walls, roofs, and floors are made of durable materials. The outer walls are usually made of durable materials such as concrete, ceramic brick, cement blocks, plywood or wooden planking. The roofs are usually covered in tiles, wooden shingles or galvanized metal sheeting. The floors are usually made of materials such as concrete, cement, brick, and tiles.
- Houses and apartments. Houses include single-detached, semi-detached, attached, terraced and town houses. Apartments are sub-divisions of dwelling units and most times, the occupants are collectively responsible for the upkeep of the exterior of the building.
- Less-durable construction. The outer walls, floors and roofs are made of less-durable materials. The walls are usually made of less durable materials such as dried clay, sun dried bricks, bamboo or latticework. The roofs are usually made from reeds, straw or palm fronds. The floors are usually made of materials such as earth/sand and mud/dung.



Key definitions (2/4)

- Informal dwellings. Also known as informal housing, informal settlements or 'implantations sauvages'. They are i) residential areas where a group of housing units h been constructed on land to which the occupants have no legal claim, or which they occupy illegally; or ii) unplanned settlements in areas where housing is not in compliant with current planning and building regulations (unauthorized housing).
- Urban and rural. There is no standard international definition of "urban" and "rural".
 Countries are advised to use their own definitions for "urban" and "rural".
- Rooms. Include bed rooms, sitting rooms, dining rooms, study rooms, play rooms and kitchens that also serve as dining rooms but exclude halls, utility rooms, shower rooms, bathrooms, toilets and kitchens that are only used for cooking. It can be further defined as the space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof.



Key definitions (3/4)

- **Usable space.** Refers to the floor area of living rooms, kitchens, utility rooms, shower rooms, bathrooms, toilets and halls, minus the wall thickness and door and window recesses. Stairs, open balconies and terraces are not included. In the case of attics and cellars, only the habitable area should be included. Information on usable surface area of dwellings is requested to be provided in square meters.
- Number of occupants. The national total number of occupants in all dwellings should be close to the total population.
- Electricity. Usually generated by power stations, which use various fuel sources. Or can be generated by the household itself from a diesel or gasoline generator, solar panels or wind power.



Key definitions (4/4)

- Inside water. Refers to having water supply that is piped into the dwelling itself or piped from an underground spring or well that is for the exclusive use of the household.
- Private toilets. For the exclusive use by the occupants of the dwelling unit and have running water. The toilet may be inside the dwelling or in a separate structure.
- Central heating. Provided either from a community heating center or from an installation built in the building or in the housing unit, established for heating purposes, without regard to the source of energy.
- Air conditioning. It is supplied by a central air conditioning system or by an installation built into the building or dwelling, established for cooling purposes, regardless of the energy source.



Data sources

- The information may come from the national Census and/ or Household Surveys.
- In case the Census definitions are not equal to the required classification, explanations detailing the differences are needed.
- Projections based on census sampling frame or National Accounts estimations:
 - National coverage
 - Participation rate used for urban/rural dwellings
 - Assumptions for estimating informal dwellings
 - Same reference year for all estimated figures
 - Consistency among data sources (Census-Household Surveys- NA)

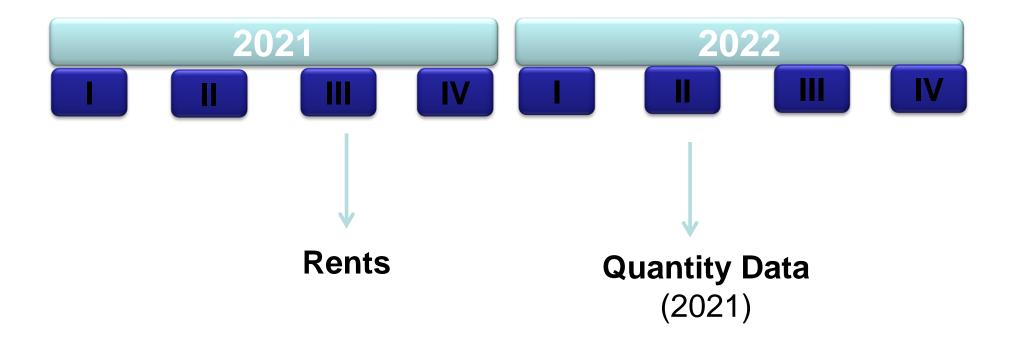


Challenges for 2021 Cycle

- It is important for the countries to have this information because of the high share it represents in household final consumption expenditure.
- ECLAC can support country work on data sources for housing volume:
 - Population and Development Division (CELADE)
 - Statistics Division
 - >Household surveys
 - ➤ National Accounts experts



Timeline





THANK YOU!!

Should you have further questions on this topic please contact ECLAC focal point for your country with copy to eclac-pci-alc@cepal.org



