

HH010: DWELLING TYPE

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Main housing characteristics

Variable type: First wave/Annual

Unit: Household

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Household respondent or registers

In use (period): Yes, since first year of EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Detached house |
| 2 | Semi-detached or terraced house |
| 3 | Apartment or flat in a building with less than 10 dwellings |
| 4 | Apartment or flat in a building with 10 or more dwellings |
| 5 | Some other kind of accommodation |

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Collected via survey/interview |
| 2 | Collected from administrative data |
| 3 | Imputed |
| 4 | Not possible to establish a source |
| -1 | Missing |

DESCRIPTION

This variable is standardised variable.

Building: A building is defined as any independent structure containing one or more dwellings, rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundations to the roof. Thus, a building may be a detached dwelling, apartment building, etc. It is recommended that countries follow the former practice by counting each house in the row house unit as an individual building.

Dwelling is generally defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories (e.g., lobbies, corridors) in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof, which, by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is designed for habitation by one private household. It should have separate access to the street, direct or via a garden or grounds, or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery, etc.), but it does not necessarily need to have a bathroom or toilet available for the exclusive use of its occupants. Accommodations that are situated in buildings that are for use other than housing (schools,...) and fixed habitation like a hut or a cave are included.

A building with two entrances will be considered as one single building if one can access all apartments from both entrances; otherwise, it will be two separate buildings.

House: House means that no internal space or maintenance and other services are normally shared with other dwellings. Sharing of a garden or other exterior areas is not precluded.

Detached: Detached means the dwelling has no common walls with another dwelling. If it is a separate building, without any common walls or ceiling with other dwelling is counted as a detached house.

Semi-detached: Semi-detached refers to two dwellings sharing at least one wall, and 'terraced' refers to a row of (more than two) joined-up dwellings, we would consider houses in which are more than one dwelling, sharing at least one wall (or ceiling) but have separate entrances.

Apartments or flats: Apartments or flats in a building normally share some internal space or maintenance and other services with other units in the building. Apartments or flats in a building normally share some internal space or maintenance and other services with other units in the building. Commonly there is also shared entrance to the building as such.

Other kind of accommodation: Other kinds of accommodation include accommodations that are situated in buildings that are for use other than housing (i.e., schools) and fixed habitations like a hut or a cave.