



Terms used in official statistics



Useful floor area of a dwelling

Definition:

A total useful area of all premises in a dwelling or in a residential building in which there is only one dwelling, i.e. rooms, a kitchen, larders, anterooms, alcoves, halls, corridors, bathrooms, toilets, a cased veranda, a porch, a dressing room and other premises for residential and utility needs of dwellers regardless of their designation and purpose of use (among other things: ateliers, recreation facilities etc).

1. The useful floor area of dwelling does not include floor spaces of: balconies, terraces, loggias, mezzanines, laundries, drying rooms, pram rooms, attics, cellars and combustible sheds as well as garages, hydrophore plants and boiler rooms.
2. In farmhouses, floor area of a dwelling usually includes a vestibule. A vestibule is not a component of a dwelling and is not included in useful floor area of a dwelling only when: - the vestibule connects a residential part of the building with livestock or utility part, - apart from the vestibule, there is an anteroom on the same storey, - there is more than one dwelling located in the building and the vestibule is used as a common hall.
3. Stairs space in a separate building is included in the useful floor area of the dwelling if there is only one dwelling in the building, and is not included, if there are two or more dwellings; then stairs and spaces underneath are considered a common space.
4. In individual buildings under construction but partly inhabited, useful floor area of a dwelling includes only the spaces of completed rooms and auxiliary premises.

Low-level terms:

- [Floorarea of dwelling fitted with central heating](#)

Contact person on methodology:

Urząd Statystyczny w Lublinie

e-mail: sekretariatUSlub@stat.gov.pl