

Environmental Characteristics of Households in the CARICOM Region

“BETTER STATISTICS, BETTER MANAGEMENT, BETTER DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES”

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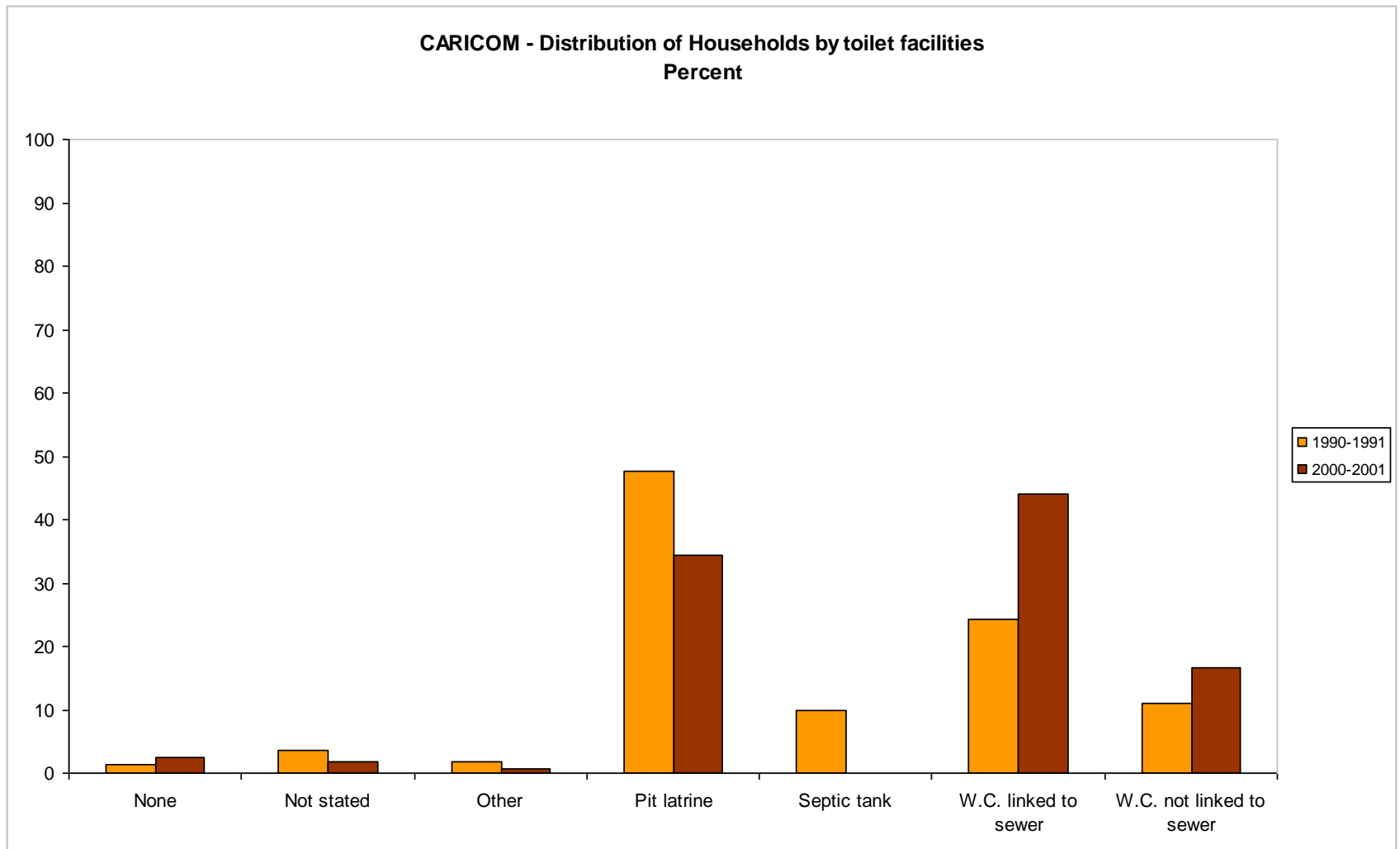
The increase in the number of households and reduction in average household size has far reaching environmental implications, including:

- Changes in land use as more dwellings are needed;
- Increasing quantities of goods needed, such as cookers, washing machines, refrigerators, televisions, telephones, cars, and computers, and the products (e.g. detergents) and services associated with them; consequently, a rise in total energy and water consumption;
- A demand for smaller-sized packs of groceries and other products leading to increased packaging waste material;
- Increase in transport (shopping and leisure trips); and,
- Increased waste.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES

- **Sanitary facility:** "A sanitary facility is a unit for disposal of human excreta which isolates faeces from contact with people, animals, crops and water sources. “
- **Relevance to Environmental Statistics:** Accessibility to adequate excreta disposal facilities is fundamental to decrease the faecal risk and the frequency of associated diseases.

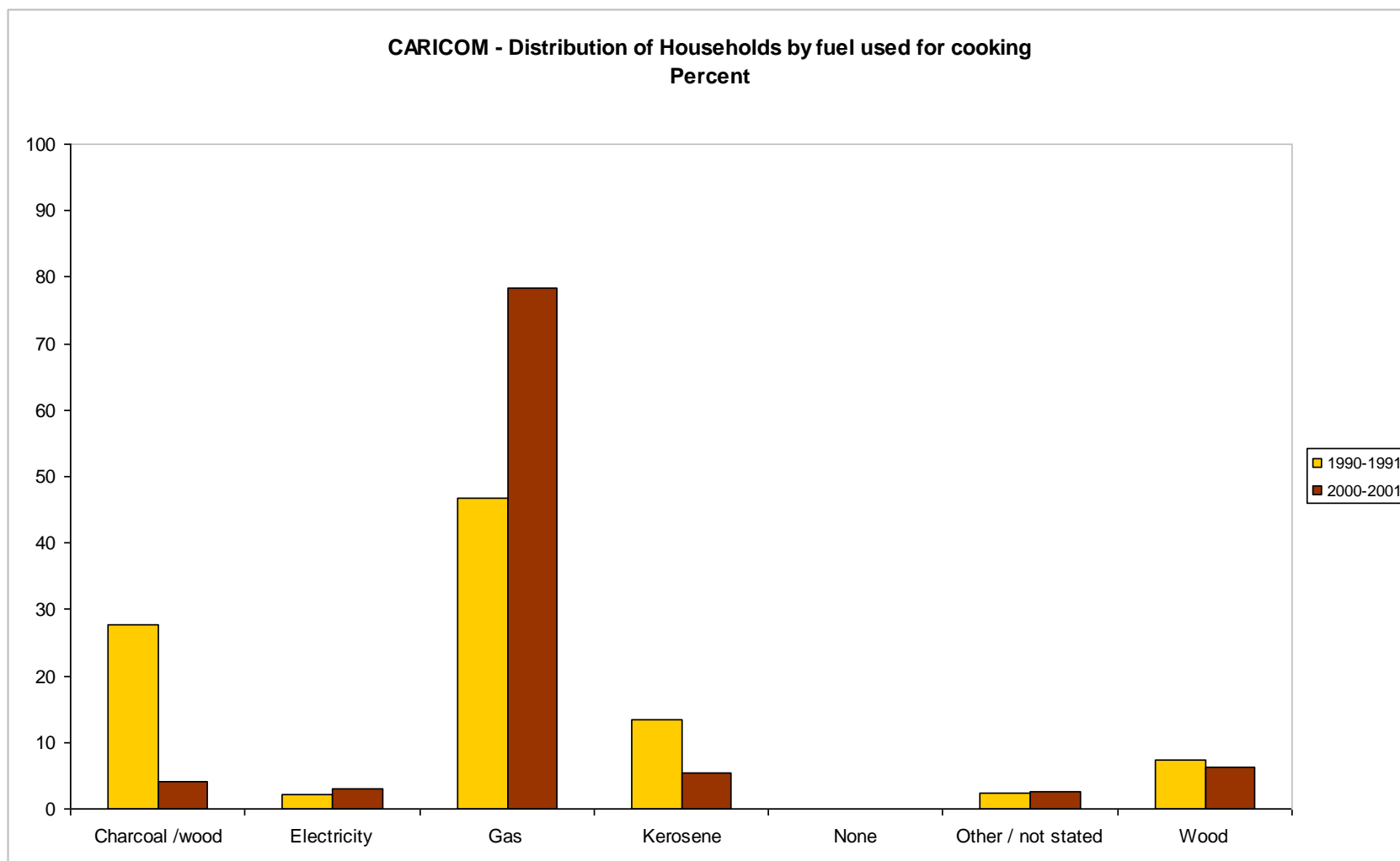
PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES



PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION USING SOLID FUELS FOR COOKING

- **Solid fuels:** Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal.
- **Relevance to Environmental Statistics:** The percentage of population using solid fuels is a Millennium Development Goal indicator towards environmental sustainability, as high demand for biomass fuels to meet household energy needs can contribute to deforestation and subsequent land degradation.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION USING SOLID FUELS FOR COOKING



SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ELECTRICITY OR OTHER MODERN ENERGY SERVICES

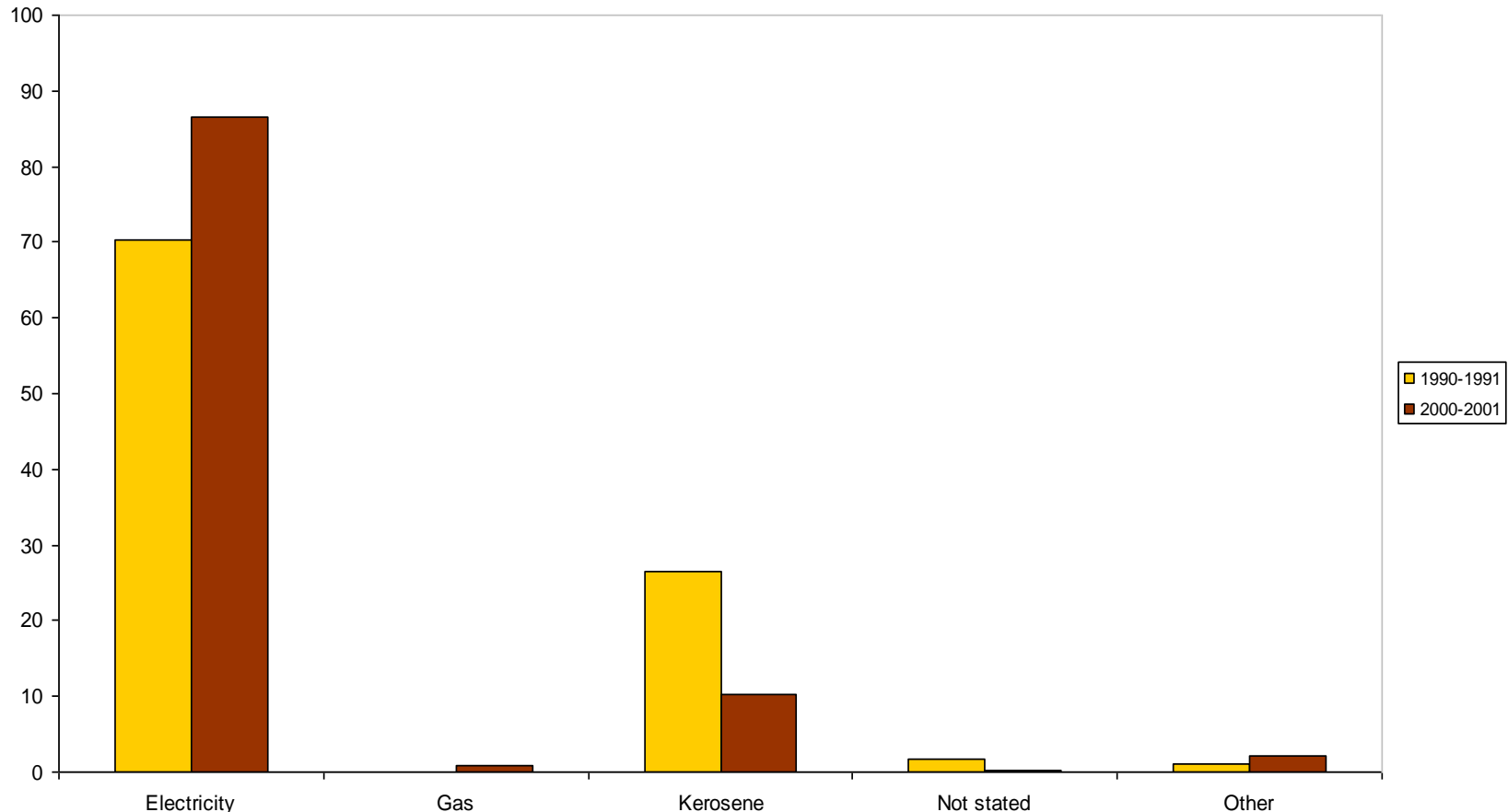
- **Definition:** Share of households with no access to commercial energy services including electricity, or heavily dependent on 'traditional' non-commercial energy options, such as fuelwood, charcoal, agricultural wastes and animal dung
- Modern energy services are an essential component of providing adequate food, shelter, water, sanitation, medical care, education and access to communication.

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ELECTRICITY OR OTHER MODERN ENERGY SERVICES

- Household lighting energy use is increasing due to the construction of larger homes and the installation of more light fittings per home. The average household's energy use is responsible for about eight tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the main greenhouse gas, per year

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ELECTRICITY OR OTHER MODERN ENERGY SERVICES

CARICOM - Distribution of Households by type of lighting
Percent



THE END

Give a Hoot, Don't Pollute!!!