

PH1: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING PH

Concept and Definition

The household is defined as follows: (a) a one-person household, defined as an arrangement in which one person makes provisions for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household; and (b) a multi-person household, defined as a group of two or more persons living together and who make **common** provisions for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget. They may be related or unrelated or a combination of both related and unrelated. *(Please refer to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1 (1998).)*

A conventional dwelling is a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which, by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is intended for habitation by one household and is not, at the time of the census, used wholly for other purposes. It should have separate access to a street (direct or via a garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery and so on). Examples of dwellings are houses, flats, suites of rooms, apartments and so forth. *(Please refer to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1 (1998) paras: 2.320-2.365.)*

Types of Dwellings

An Undivided Private House is a single dwelling unit, which takes up the whole building. It may be occupied by one or more households.

Part of a Private House occurs where the household occupies only a part of a private house and it may consist of one or more rooms.

Flat/Apartment/Condominium relates to self-contained dwellings in a single- or multi- storied building. Each such dwelling has separate and direct access to the street or a commercial staircase, passage, veranda, gallery or similar structure.

A Town House is similar to a flat, apartment or condominium except that the rooms are usually on two floors. It is a self-contained unit with separate legal title to ownership. Sometimes common facilities such as security and ground may be shared.

Double House/Duplex is a dwelling, which is joined to only one other dwelling, separated by a wall extending from ground to roof.

Combined Business and Dwelling: In this type of dwelling, the household occupies a part of the building for living purposes while the other parts are used for commercial purposes.

Barracks: This is a room or division in a long building containing several independent private dwellings, with or without shared facilities.

Other: This category is used for households living in a dwelling type not elsewhere specified. It includes boats, tents, trailers, etc.

Method of Computation

The number of households by type of dwelling is classified from data obtained from the 2000 Round of Census according to the categories: Undivided private house, Part of a private house, Flat/Apartment/Condominium, Townhouse, Double House/Duplex, Combined Business & Dwelling, Barracks, Other and Not Stated, which have been defined in the foregoing section.

Indicator Relevance

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.

Data Assessment

Data on households were obtained from data submitted by Member States and Associate Members. It should be noted that only one of the reporting countries explicitly followed the international definition of a household. This country was Jamaica. Other countries, like Barbados, Bermuda, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago, followed the internationally recommended definition of a household but did so implicitly. That is to say that while Jamaica explicitly specified that members of a household must make common provision for food and other essentials for living, Barbados, Bermuda, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago, etc only specified that members of a household should be living together in a dwelling unit and share meals. It is recognized, however, that living together and sharing meals can be interpreted as making provision for food and other essentials for living. All other requirements of a household were explicitly satisfied in the definitions used by Member States and Associate Members. The concept of a household is, therefore, in accordance with the international definition and is regionally harmonized for those countries providing these definitions.

Of the seventeen countries that provided data for this indicator, only eleven provided the definition that was used for the concept of a dwelling. Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname

and Trinidad and Tobago, out of eleven countries that provided their definitions for a dwelling, strictly followed the internationally recommended definition. Guyana and Jamaica are the only reporting countries that explicitly state that a dwelling can have one or more households. All of the other reporting countries did not specify whether a dwelling is intended to be occupied by one household or by one or more households. Antigua and Barbuda and Anguilla also neglected to specify that a dwelling must have *separate access to a street or common space within the building* in their definition of a dwelling. As such, the concept of a household is partially harmonized within the Region.

Data Sources

Please refer to the **Appendix 2.1.1 (a)** for the sources of the data on the dwelling of households of Member States and Associate Members.

Evaluation

In CARICOM Member States, 79 per cent of the households lived in an *undivided private house* as compared to 34.8 per cent of households in Associate Member States during the 2000 Round of Census. Households in Grenada (90.3 per cent) and Antigua and Barbuda (89 per cent) were more likely to live in an *undivided private house* than in Bermuda (26.7 per cent). Among Associate Members, Anguilla and The Turks and Caicos Islands, reported that the largest proportion of households living in *undivided private houses* (72.7 per cent and 48.1 per cent respectively).

More households in Associate Members lived in *flats/apartments/condominiums* (56.7 per cent) with Bermuda and The British Virgin Islands reporting the highest proportion of households (70.2 per cent and 51.3 per cent respectively) followed by The Turks and Caicos Islands (37.2 per cent). Among Member States, *flats/apartments/condominiums* were the second most common type of dwelling overall (13.1 per cent) and highest in Barbados (11.2 per cent), The Bahamas (16.6 per cent), Jamaica (16.8 per cent) and Trinidad and Tobago (13.6 per cent).

The proportion of households in CARICOM Region living in a *part of a private house* was 2.9 per cent, with Guyana (14.2 per cent) reporting the highest proportion of households living in this type of dwelling. 19.7 per cent of Bahamian households lived in a *double house/duplex*, the highest proportion for the Region, while the overall percentage for this type of dwelling was 2.3 per cent.

Table 1.1 (a) Number of Households by Type of Dwelling: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Undivided Private House	Part of a private house	Flat/ Apartment / Condominium	Townhouse	Double house/ duplex
AG	2001	18,198	684	1,078		185
BS	2000	54,226	1,389	14,597	...	17,306
BB	2000	73,031	...	9,319	...	...
BZ	2000	43,490	2,735	1,412	...	2,041
DM	2001	18,036	2,255	1,066	20	484
GD	2001	30,219	1,802	507	58	109
GY	2002	129,648	25,950	13,582	1,474	5,317
JM	2001	607,903	...	125,878	...	...
MS	2001	1,814	113	93	-	181
KN	2001	12,457	1,556	906	14	169
LC	2001	37,746	4,383	2,922	236	236
VC	2001	25,805	2,920	664	9	30
TT	2000	235,000	2,968	41,234	2,043	11,585
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		1,287,573	46,755	213,258	3,854	37,643
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS						
AI	2001	2,710	192	571		125
BM	2000	6,717	...	17,655	...	...
VG	2001	2,578	1,083	4,298	35	31
TC	2001	3,486	61	2,699	102	220
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		15,491	1,336	25,223	137	376
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		1,303,064	48,091	238,481	3,991	38,019

Table 1.1 (a) Cont'd. Number of Households by Type of Dwelling: 2000 Round of Census

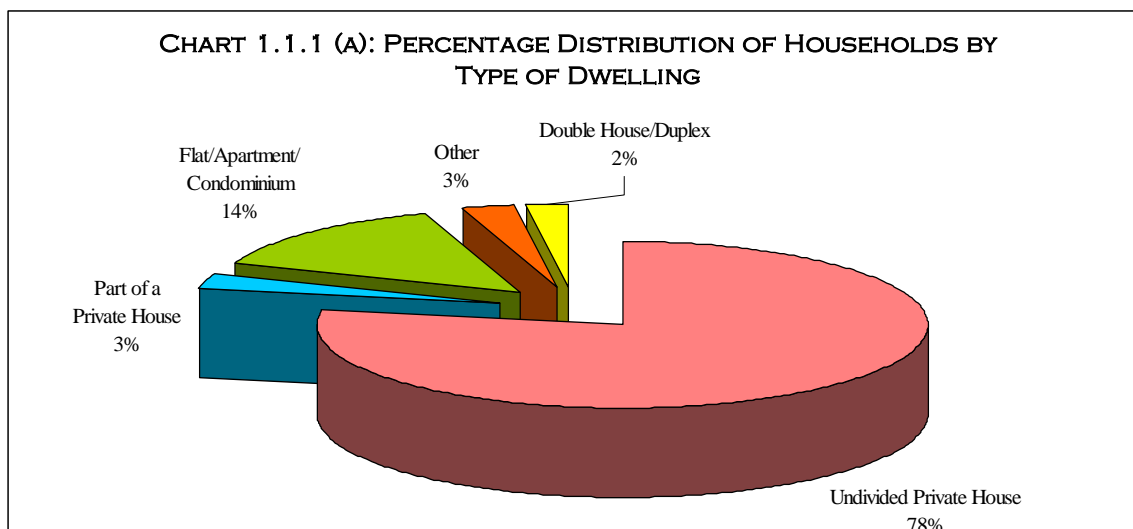
Country	Year	Combined business & dwelling	Barracks	Other	Not stated	Total all Households
AG	2001	229	17	59		20,450
BS	2000	...	...	224		87,742
BB	2000	486	122	68		83,026
BZ	2000	1,375	650	242		51,945
DM	2001	377	57	64		22,359
GD	2001	674	27	81		33,477
GY	2002	4,259	446	1,393	540	182,609
JM	2001	5,115	...	9,430	...	748,326
MS	2001	23	-	105		2,329
KN	2001	310	164	104		15,680
LC	2001	942	188	471		47,124
VC	2001	451	262	121		30,262
TT	2000	3,925	448	6,043	625	303,871
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		18,166	2,381	18,405	1,165	1,629,200
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS						
AI	2001	125		7		3,730
BM	2000	306	...	470		25,148
VG	2001	175	48	138		8,386
TC	2001	...	424	262		7,254
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		606	472	877	-	44,518
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		18,772	2,853	19,282	1,165	1,673,718

**Table 1.1 (b) Percentage distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling:
2000 Round of Census**

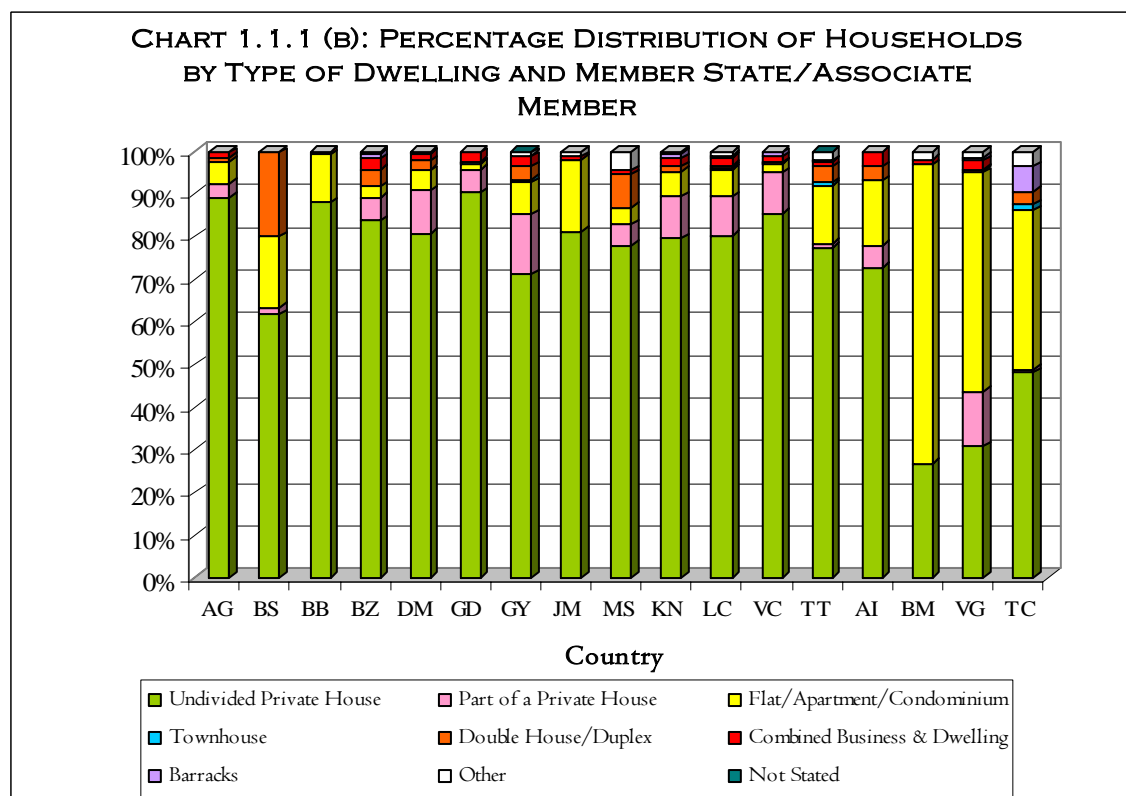
Country	Year	Undivided Private House	Part of a private house	Flat/ Apartment / Condominium	Townhouse	Double house/ duplex
AG	2001	89.0	3.3	5.3		0.9
BS	2000	61.8	1.6	16.6	...	19.7
BB	2000	88.0	...	11.2	...	...
BZ	2000	83.7	5.3	2.7	...	3.9
DM	2001	80.7	10.1	4.8	0.1	2.2
GD	2001	90.3	5.4	1.5	0.2	0.3
GY	2002	71.0	14.2	7.4	0.8	2.9
JM	2001	81.2	-	16.8	...	...
MS	2001	77.9	4.9	4.0	-	7.8
KN	2001	79.4	9.9	5.8	0.1	1.1
LC	2001	80.1	9.3	6.2	0.5	0.5
VC	2001	85.3	9.6	2.2	0.0	0.1
TT	2000	77.3	1.0	13.6	0.7	3.8
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		79.0	2.9	13.1	0.2	2.3
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS						
AI	2001	72.7	5.1	15.3		3.4
BM	2000	26.7	...	70.2	...	...
VG	2001	30.7	12.9	51.3	0.4	0.4
TC	2001	48.1	0.8	37.2	1.4	3.0
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		34.8	3.0	56.7	0.3	0.8
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		77.9	2.9	14.2	0.2	2.3

**Table 1.1 (b) Cont'd. Percentage distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling:
2000 Round of Census**

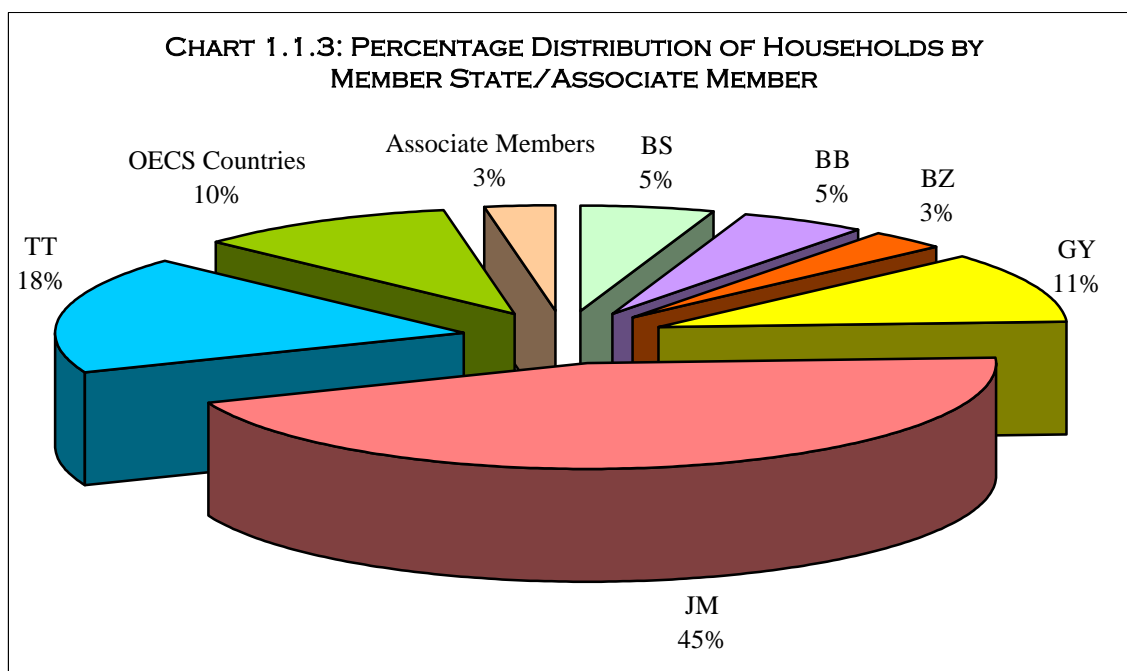
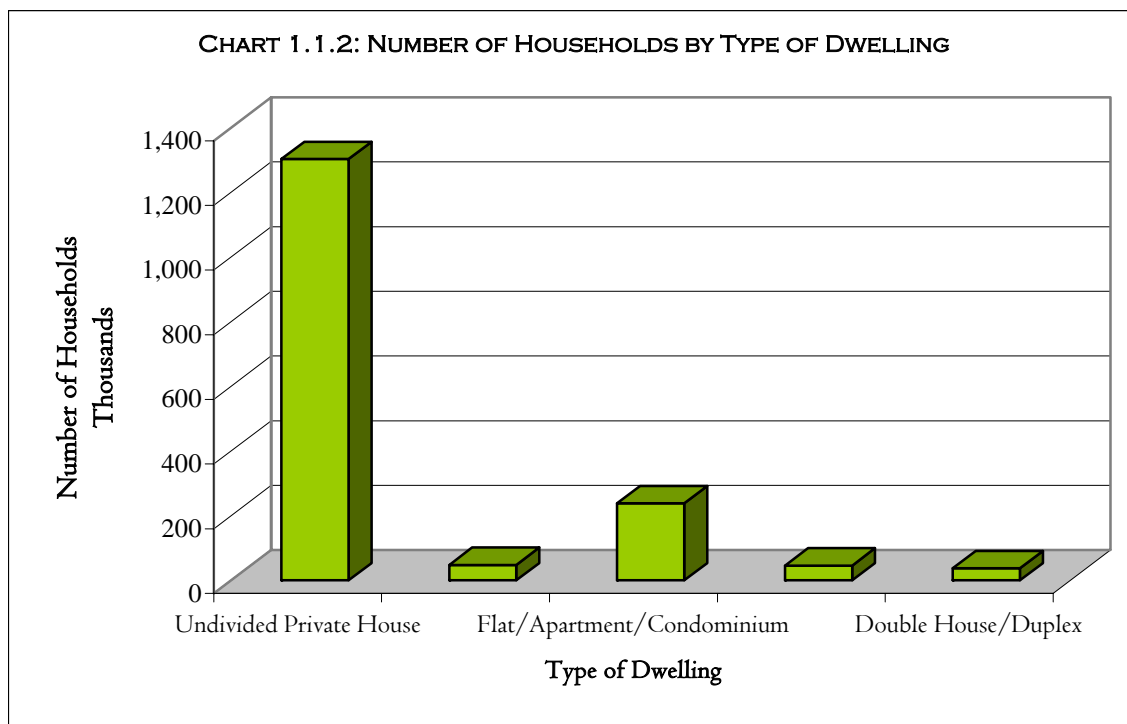
Country	Year	Combined business & dwelling	Barracks	Other	Not stated	Total all Households
AG	2001	1.1	0.1	0.3		100.0
BS	2000	...	...	0.3		100.0
BB	2000	0.6	0.1	0.1		100.0
BZ	2000	2.6	1.3	0.5		100.0
DM	2001	1.7	0.3	0.3		100.0
GD	2001	2.0	0.1	0.2		100.0
GY	2002	2.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	100.0
JM	2001	0.7	...	1.3	...	100.0
MS	2001	1.0	-	4.5		100.0
KN	2001	2.0	1.0	0.7		100.0
LC	2001	2.0	0.4	1.0		100.0
VC	2001	1.5	0.9	0.4		100.0
TT	2000	1.3	0.1	2.0	0.2	100.0
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	100.0
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS						
AI	2001	3.4		0.2		100.0
BM	2000	1.2	...	1.9		100.0
VG	2001	2.1	0.6	1.6		100.0
TC	2001	...	5.8	3.6		100.0
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		1.4	1.1	2.0	-	100.0
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		1.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	100.0



Note: Other includes Townhouse, Combined Business & Dwelling, Barracks, Not Stated and Other.

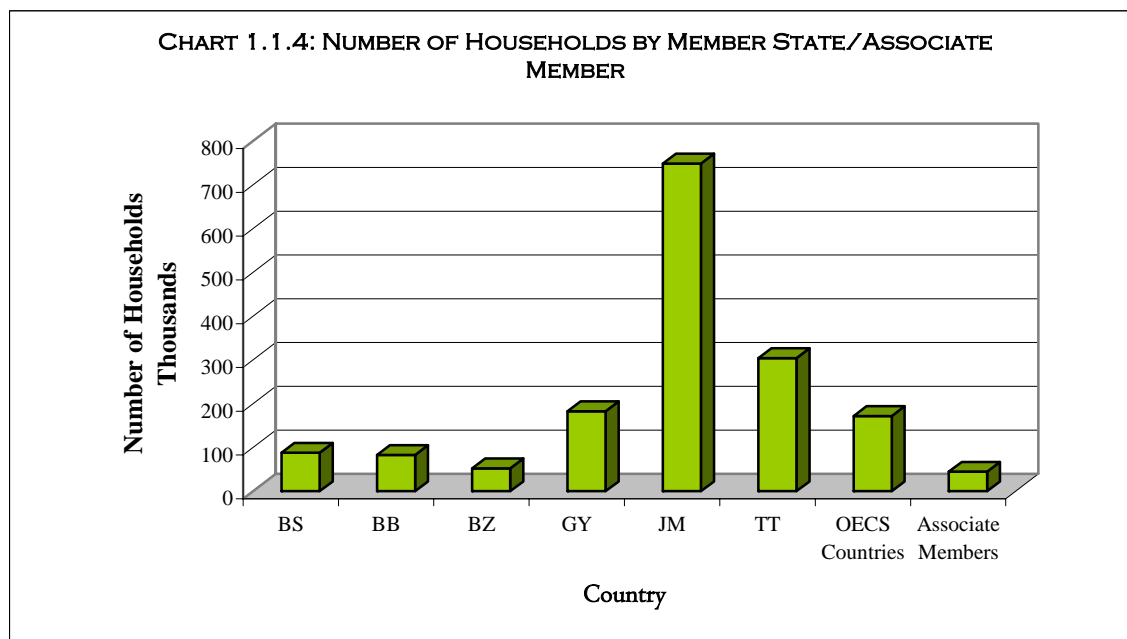


Note: Other includes Townhouse, Combined Business & Dwelling, Barracks, Not Stated and Other.



Note: Associate Members include Anguilla, Bermuda, The British Virgin Islands and The Turks and Caicos Islands.

OECS Countries include Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.



Note: Associate Members include Anguilla, Bermuda, The British Virgin Islands and The Turks and Caicos Islands.

OECS Countries include Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

PH2: MDG 8: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**Number of Households by Type of tenure****Proportion of households with access to secure tenure****PH****Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers****Concept and Definition**

The concept of household by type of tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies all or part of a housing unit. The classification of households by type of tenure

is as follows:

1. Ownership of a housing unit
2. Renting all or a part of housing unit
3. Other arrangements:
 - 3.1 Squatted
 - 3.2 Leased
 - 3.3 Rent-Free
 - 3.4 Other

(Please refer to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1 (1997).)

Secure tenure refers to households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or subtenancy. Households without secure tenure are defined as squatters (whether or not they pay rent), homeless and households with no formal agreement.

A slum household is defined by UN-HABITAT as a group of individuals living under the same roof that lack one or more (in some cities, two or more) of the following conditions: security of tenure, structural quality and durability of dwellings, access to safe water, access to sanitation facilities and sufficient living area.

(Please refer to The United Nations Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals--Definitions, Rationale, Concepts and Sources (2003).)

Types of Tenure:

Owned: This category applies to heads of households who possess legal title to the dwelling or are in the process of buying the dwelling.

Rented-Private/Government: This applies when the head of the household or any other member rents the dwelling from an individual, company, Government or Government Agency. Rental, although it may be covered by a contract, conveys the idea of payments being made monthly.

Squatted: This applies when households are found occupying an area without permission or without being the owner of any legal rights to the dwelling.

Leased: A lease differs from a rental by an agreed contract, which stipulates payment, in advance, of the total rent for the dwelling during the entire duration of the contract.

Rent-Free: Here, no member of the household pays rent for the occupancy of the dwelling.

Other: This applies when households are occupying the dwelling under conditions different from those specified above.

Method of Computation

The number of households by type of tenure is classified according to data reported for the 2000 Round of Census categories Owned, Squatted, Rent, Leased, Rent-Free and Other, which have been defined in the foregoing section.

Indicator Relevance

The indicator is intended to provide an overview of the share of urban population living in conditions of poverty and physical and environmental deprivation. Under international human rights law, secure tenure is one of the seven components of the human right to adequate housing, which is linked to the right to land. Insecure tenure reinforces poverty and social exclusion. Slums areas have the highest concentrations of poor people and the worst shelter and physical environmental conditions. Slum dwellers are also more likely to contract water-borne diseases, such as cholera and typhoid, as well as opportunistic ones that accompany HIV/AIDS.¹

Data Assessment

As discussed for indicator PH1, the concept of a household is harmonized both within the Region and with international definition. Of the seventeen countries that provided data for this indicator, only five provided the definition that was used for the concept of tenure. It was, therefore, assumed that all other countries adhered to the internationally recommended definition for tenure. The five countries that provided type of tenure definitions were Dominica, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Dominica, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago followed the internationally recommended definition of type of tenure. In addition, Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis also specified that the arrangements under which the household occupies all or part of a housing unit must be of a legal and financial nature. Suriname, on the other hand, defined type of tenure as the right to exclusive occupancy, and not as the arrangements under which occupancy occurs. Dominica, Jamaica and St. Kitts and Nevis stated that occupancy should be in living quarters. Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago specified that occupancy should be in a dwelling. This indicator is therefore, partially harmonized within the Region.

¹ United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003

Data Sources

Please refer to **Appendix 2.1.2 (a)** for the sources of the data on Households by type of tenure for Member States and Associate Members.

Evaluation

The data presented in **Tables 1.2 (a)** and **(b)** show that 63.3 per cent of households in the Region *owned* their homes and 21.8 per cent of households *rented*. The proportion of households in Member States that *owned* their homes was 63.3 per cent compared with 42.4 per cent of households in Associated Member States.

Grenada had the largest proportion of households with *Owned* dwelling (81.8 per cent) followed by Trinidad and Tobago and St Vincent and the Grenadines (75.8 per cent and 75.7 per cent respectively). The proportion of households in Member States which *rented* from *Private/Government* were more in Montserrat (44.9 per cent) followed by The Bahamas (36.5 per cent) and Antigua and Barbuda (32.8 per cent). 12.1 per cent of households in Member States lived in *Rent-Free* dwelling and Guyana (17.4 per cent) followed by Jamaica (15.8 per cent) and Belize (12.2 per cent) reported the highest proportions of households.

The proportion of people living in households that *owned* their accommodation in Associate Members was 42.4 per cent overall and 67.1 per cent for Anguilla, 43.2 per cent for Bermuda, 35.1 per cent for The British Virgin Islands, and 35.6 per cent for The Turks and Caicos Islands. The British Virgin Islands (58.2 per cent) reported the highest proportion of households *renting private or government* housing followed by The Turks and Caicos Islands (57.6 per cent), Bermuda (51.1 per cent) and Anguilla (30 per cent) with an overall average of 51.7 per cent among Associate Members.

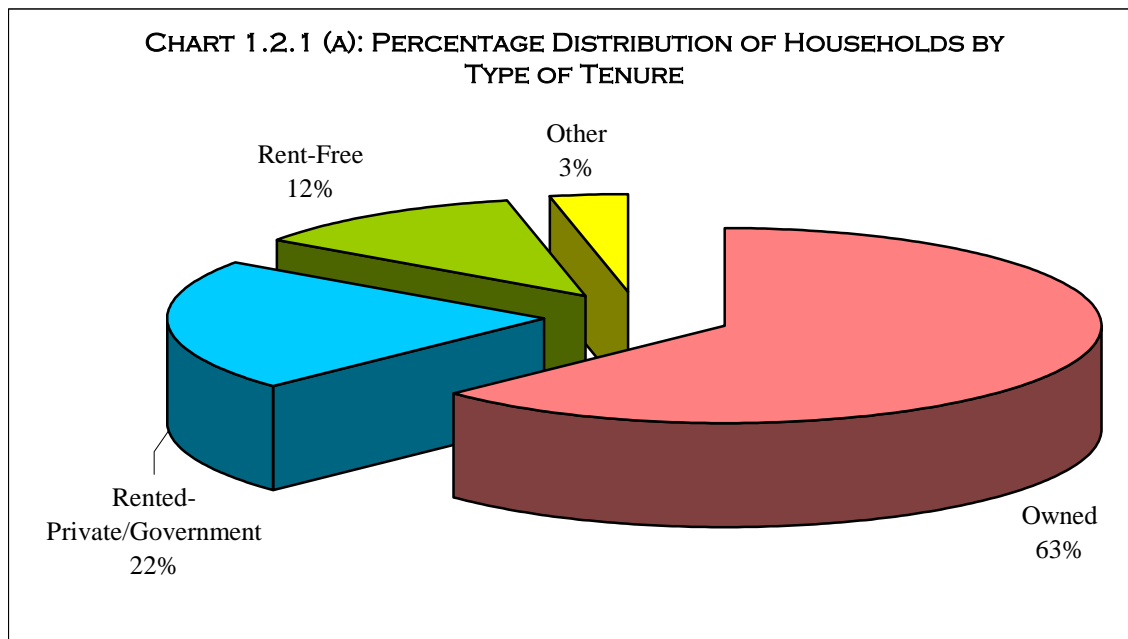
During the 2000 Round of Census *squatting* accounted for 0.4 per cent of households in the Region with Guyana reporting the highest proportion in the Region, 2.3 per cent.

Table 1.2 (a) Number of Households by Type of Tenure: 2000 Round of Census

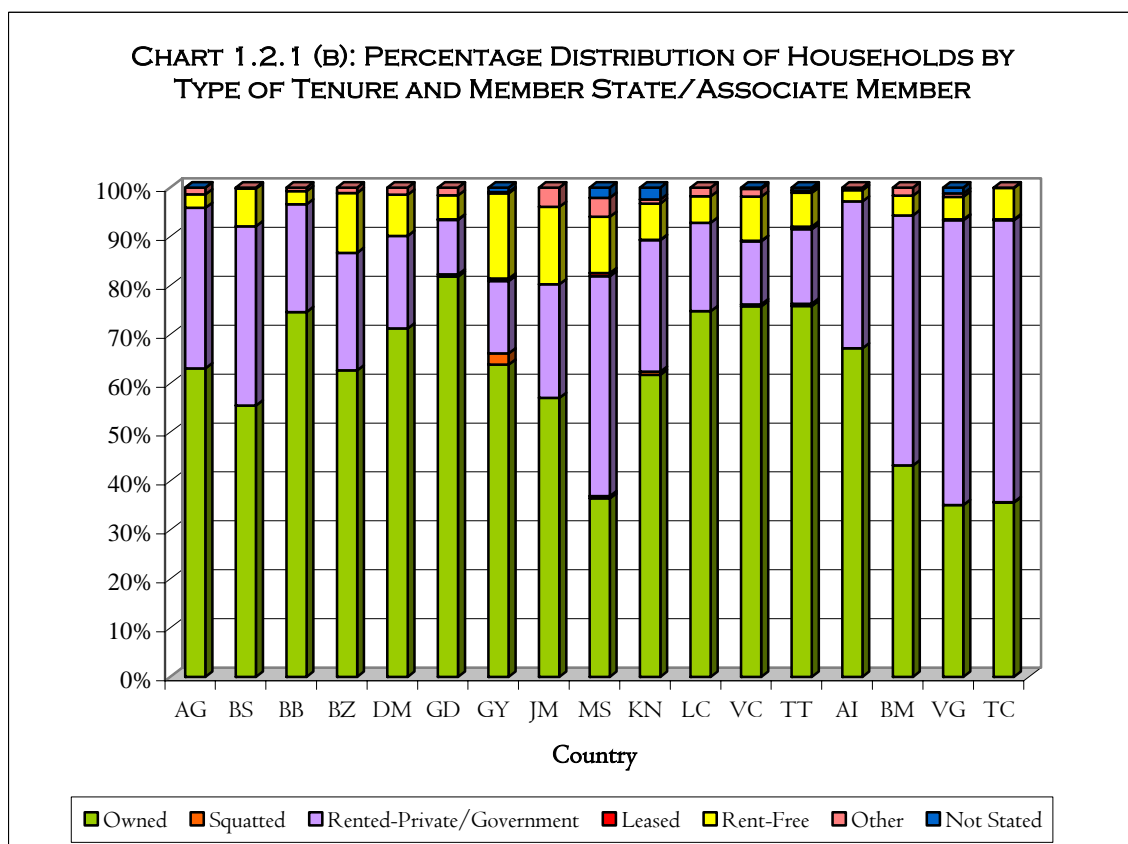
Country	Year	Owned	Squatted	Rented-Private/ Government	Leased	Rent-Free	Other	Not Stated	Total all Households
AG	2001	12,895		6,707		562	286		20,450
BS	2000	48,660		32,126		6,738	218		87,742
BB	2000	61,904		18,286		2,203	633		83,026
BZ	2000	32,519		12,490		6,353	583		51,945
DM	2001	15,918		4,232		1,880	329		22,359
GD	2001	27,383	142	3,737	42	1,630	543		33,477
GY	2002	116,497	4,218	26,977	965	31,797	386	1,769	182,609
JM	2001	426,445		173,860		118,454	29,567		748,326
MS	2001	849	11	1,046	16	268	90	49	2,329
KN	2001	9,677	101	4,215	13	1,161	129	384	15,680
LC	2001	35,202		8,529		2,545	848		47,124
VC	2001	22,906	131	3,899	27	2,733	482	84	30,262
TT	2000	230,291	1,454	46,145	1,752	20,994	1,391	1,844	303,871
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		1,041,146	6,057	342,249	2,815	197,318	35,485	4,130	1,629,200
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
AI	2001	2,504	...	1,120	...	85	21	...	3,730
BM	2000	10,863	...	12,854	...	1,006	425	...	25,148
VG	2001	2,944	2	4,879	15	386	57	103	8,386
TC	2001	2,583	7	4,178	13	464	9	...	7,254
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		18,894	9	23,031	28	1,941	512	103	44,518
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		1,060,040	6,066	365,280	2,843	199,259	35,997	4,233	1,673,718

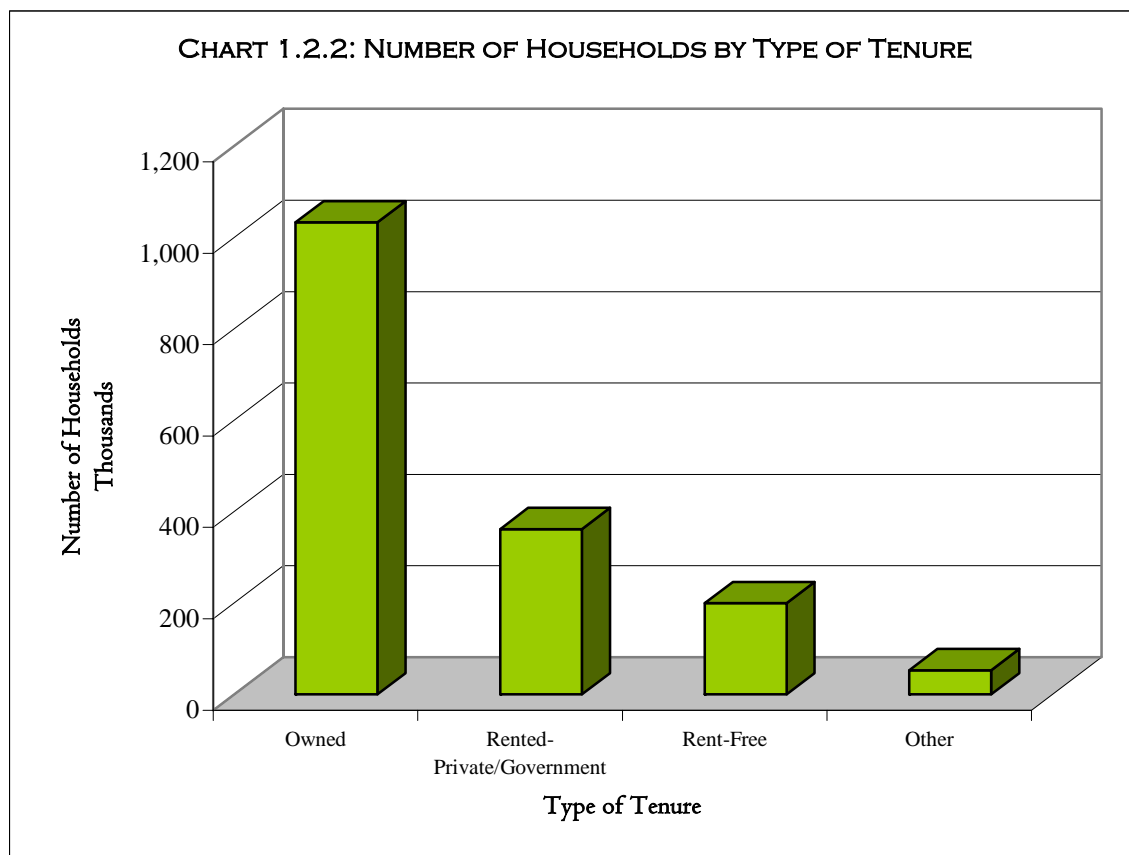
Table 1.2 (b) Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Tenure: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Owned	Squatted	Rented-Private/ Government	Leased	Rent-Free	Other	Not Stated	Total all Households
AG	2001	63.1		32.8		2.7	1.4		100.0
BS	2000	55.5		36.6		7.7	0.2		100.0
BB	2000	74.6		22.0		2.7	0.8		100.0
BZ	2000	62.6		24.0		12.2	1.1		100.0
DM	2001	71.2		18.9		8.4	1.5		100.0
GD	2001	81.8	0.4	11.2	0.1	4.9	1.6		100.0
GY	2002	63.8	2.3	14.8	0.5	17.4	0.2	1.0	100.0
JM	2001	57.0		23.2		15.8	4.0		100.0
MS	2001	36.5	0.5	44.9	0.7	11.5	3.9	2.1	100.0
KN	2001	61.7	0.6	26.9	0.1	7.4	0.8	2.4	100.0
LC	2001	74.7		18.1		5.4	1.8		100.0
VC	2001	75.7	0.4	12.9	0.1	9.0	1.6	0.3	100.0
TT	2000	75.8	0.5	15.2	0.6	6.9	0.5	0.6	100.0
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		63.9	0.4	21.0	0.2	12.1	2.2	0.3	100.0
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
AI	2001	67.1	...	30.0	...	2.3	0.6	...	100.0
BM	2000	43.2	...	51.1	...	4.0	1.7	...	100.0
VG	2001	35.1	0.0	58.2	0.2	4.6	0.7	1.2	100.0
TC	2001	35.6	0.1	57.6	0.2	6.4	0.1	...	100.0
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		42.4	0.0	51.7	0.1	4.4	1.2	0.2	100.0
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		63.3	0.4	21.8	0.2	11.9	2.2	0.3	100.0



Note: Other includes Squatted, Leased, Other and Not Stated.





Note: Other includes Squatted, Leased, Other and Not Stated.

PH3: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS

PH

Concept and Definition

The number of households by type of materials of outer walls refers to the construction material of external (outer) walls of the building in which the sets of living quarters are located. If the walls are constructed of more than one type of material, the predominant type of material should be reported. The types distinguished (brick, concrete, wood, adobe and so on) will depend upon the materials most frequently used in the country concerned and on their significance from the point of view of permanency of construction or assessment of durability. (*Please refer to the United Nations' Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1 (1998)*)

Types of Materials of Outer Walls:

Wood: This is applicable where the walls are made solely of wood.

Concrete: This is applicable where the walls are made solely of concrete.

Wood & Concrete: This category includes walls that are made of both wood and concrete blocks or wood and reinforced concrete.

Stone: This applies to buildings where the walls are made of stone.

Brick/Concrete Block: This applies to buildings where the walls are made of hollow clay blocks or concrete bricks, whether plastered or unplastered.

Adobe is unburnt sun-dried bricks or the clay from which such bricks are made.

Wood/Concrete Block/Galvanize Stucco: This applies where the walls are made of wood, galvanize and concrete blocks.

Makeshift includes any material that is not normally used for housing e.g. galvanize, cardboard, etc. Some persons may use an old car/truck, for example, to provide shelter or live under a bridge or other unconventional dwelling structure.

Other: This includes types of material of construction of outer walls not previously described.

Method of Computation

The number of households by type of materials of outer walls is classified from data from the 2000 Round of Census according to the categories Wood, Concrete, Wood & Concrete, Stone, Brick, Adobe, Make-shift and Other, which have been defined in the foregoing section.

Indicator Relevance

In some countries, the material used for the construction of roofs or of floors may be of special significance for the assessment of durability and, in such cases, it may be necessary to collect information on this as well as on the material of the walls. Durability refers to the period of time for which the structure remains habitable, subject to regular maintenance. Further a house is considered “durable” if it is built on a non-hazardous location and has a structure permanent and adequate enough to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions, such as rain, heat, cold and humidity. (*Please refer to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1 (1998) para: 2.305*)

Earthquakes have claimed approximately 8 million lives over the last 2,000 years (Dunbar, Lockridge and others, 1992) and fatality rates are likely to continue to rise with increased population and urbanizations of global settlements especially in developing countries. More than 75% of earthquake-related human casualties are caused by the collapse of buildings or structures (Coburn and Spence, 2002).²

Data Assessment

As discussed for indicator PH1, the concept of a household is harmonized both within the Region and with the international definition. The number of households by type of materials of outer walls was obtained from data submitted by Member States and Associate Members. It is assumed that the data collected is in accordance with the international definition. The indicator is partially harmonized.

Data Sources

Please refer to **Appendix 2.1.3 (a)** for the sources of the data on the populations and households of Member States and Associate Members.

Evaluation

Data on the material used for the outer walls in the Region during the 2000 Round of Census shows that 43.9 per cent or 715,088 of households had outer walls made of *concrete* followed by *wood* and *brick/concrete block* (25.0 per cent or 406,728 and 15.5 per cent or 253,238 respectively). Among Member States, 76 per cent of households in The Bahamas had outer walls made of *concrete* and 15.2 per cent had outer walls made of *wood* followed by St. Vincent and the Grenadines reporting 71.6 per cent of households with outer walls made of *concrete* and 19.2 per cent with outer walls made of *wood* (see **Tables 1.3 (a)** and **1.3 (b)**). Guyana reported the highest proportion of households with outer walls made of *wood* (61.6 per cent or 112,557) while Trinidad and Tobago (67 per cent or 203,505) followed by Barbados (44.3 per cent or 36,819) had the highest proportion of households with outer walls of *brick/concrete block*.

In Associate Member States almost three quarters of households (74.4 per cent) had outer walls made of *concrete* and most common in Anguilla (93.4 per cent) and the British Virgin Islands (82.8 per cent).

² Creating a Global Building Inventory for Earthquake Loss Assessment and Risk Management By K Jaiswal and David J. Wald

Table 1.3 (a) Number of Households by Type of Materials of Outer Walls: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Wood	Concrete	Wood & Concrete	Stone	Brick/ Concrete block
AG	2001	9,023	6,747	4,434	37	25
BS	2000	13,375	66,710	2,537	1,772	65
BB	2000	22,358	1,554	1,797	1,518	36,819
BZ	2000	22,923	20,924	2,231	...	29
DM	2001	8,026	10,754	3,300	29	19
GD	2001	13,762	13,696	5,851	22	36
GY	2002	112,557	27,067	34,666	510	761
JM	2001	140,309	515,013	56,764	5,431	11,815
MS	2001	591	1,286	217	0	3
KN	2001	2,890	10,349	2,134	53	3
LC	2001	18,802	19,321	8,247	47	141
VC	2001	5,820	21,667	2,318	94	17
TT	2000	36,292		54,936		203,505
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		406,728	715,088	179,432	9,513	253,238
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS						
AI	2001	101	3,482	98	20	
VG	2001	732	6,947	509	12	5
TC	2001	1,909	3,990	819	68	
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		2,742	14,419	1,426	100	5
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		409,470	729,507	180,858	9,613	253,243

Table 1.3 (a) Cont'd. Number of Households by Type of Materials of Outer Walls: 2000 Round of Census

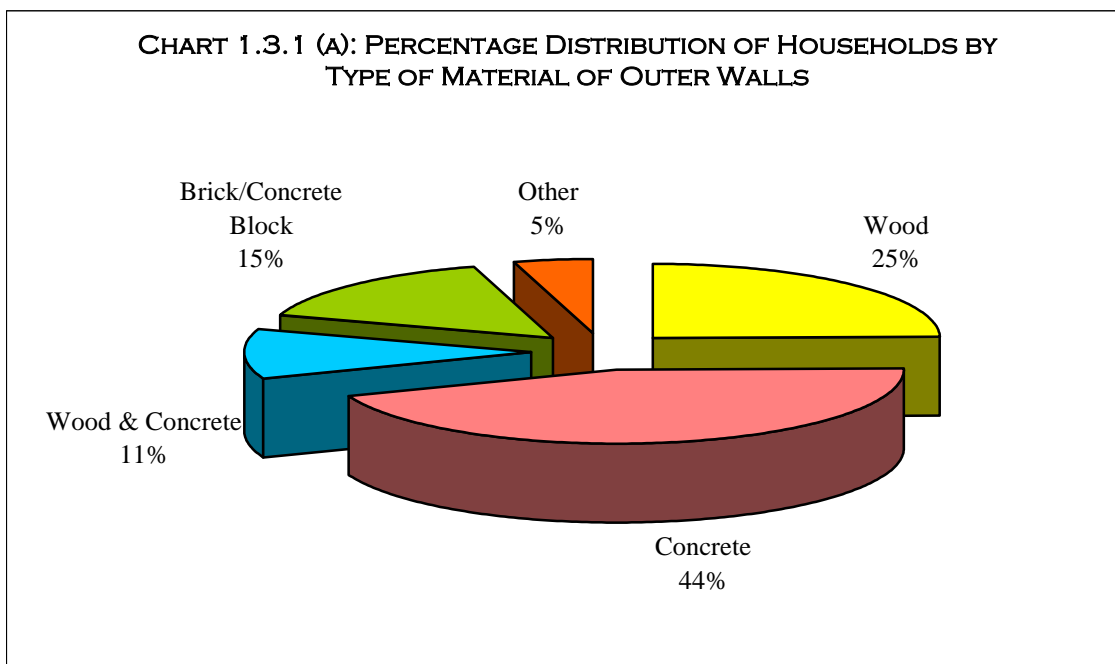
Country	Year	Adobe	Wood/ Concrete block/ Galvanize/ Stucco	Make-shift	Other	Not stated/ Don't Know	Total all Households
AG	2001				184		20,450
BS	2000	2,952	...	...	331		87,742
BB	2000		18,842	...	138		83,026
BZ	2000	...		33	5,805		51,945
DM	2001	1		185	45		22,359
GD	2001	0		110			33,477
GY	2002	3,325		51	3,477	195	182,609
JM	2001	2,823	4,102		12,069		748,326
MS	2001	0		1	228	3	2,329
KN	2001			75	176		15,680
LC	2001	94		0	472		47,124
VC	2001	91		205	50		30,262
TT	2000	1,279	6,013		686	1,160	303,871
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		10,565	28,957	660	23,661	1,358	1,629,200
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS							
AI	2001	...		...	29		3,730
VG	2001	...		36	145		8,386
TC	2001	...	367	8	93		7,254
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		0	367	44	267	0	19,370
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		10,565	29,324	704	23,928	1,358	1,648,570

**Table 1.3 (b) Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Materials of Outer Walls:
2000 Round of Census**

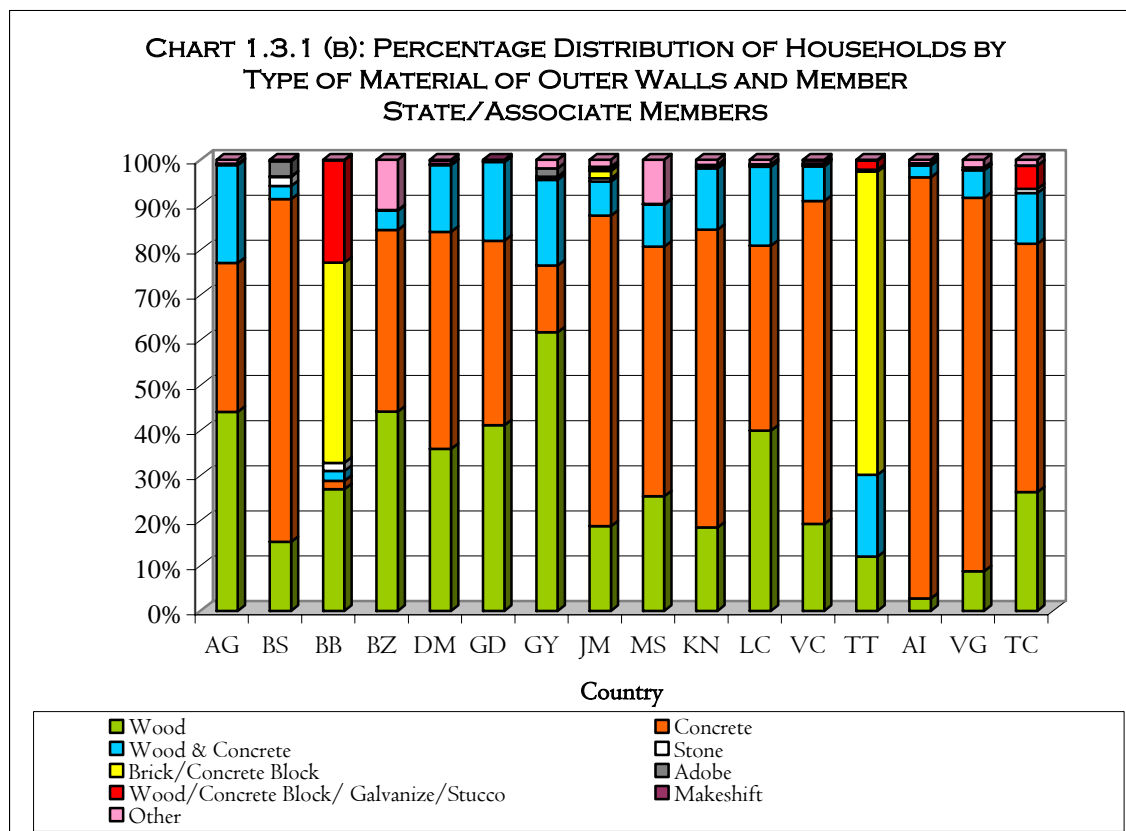
Country	Year	Wood	Concrete	Wood & Concrete	Stone	Brick/ Concrete block
AG	2001	44.1	33.0	21.7	0.2	0.1
BS	2000	15.2	76.0	2.9	2.0	0.1
BB	2000	26.9	1.9	2.2	1.8	44.3
BZ	2000	44.1	40.3	4.3	...	0.1
DM	2001	35.9	48.1	14.8	0.1	0.1
GD	2001	41.1	40.9	17.5	0.1	0.1
GY	2002	61.6	14.8	19.0	0.3	0.4
JM	2001	18.7	68.8	7.6	0.7	1.6
MS	2001	25.4	55.2	9.3	0.0	0.1
KN	2001	18.4	66.0	13.6	0.3	0.0
LC	2001	39.9	41.0	17.5	0.1	0.3
VC	2001	19.2	71.6	7.7	0.3	0.1
TT	2000	11.9		18.1		67.0
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		25.0	43.9	11.0	0.6	15.5
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS						
AI	2001	2.7	93.4	2.6	0.5	
VG	2001	8.7	82.8	6.1	0.1	0.1
TC	2001	26.3	55.0	11.3	0.9	
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		14.2	74.4	7.4	0.5	0.0
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		24.8	44.3	11.0	0.6	15.4

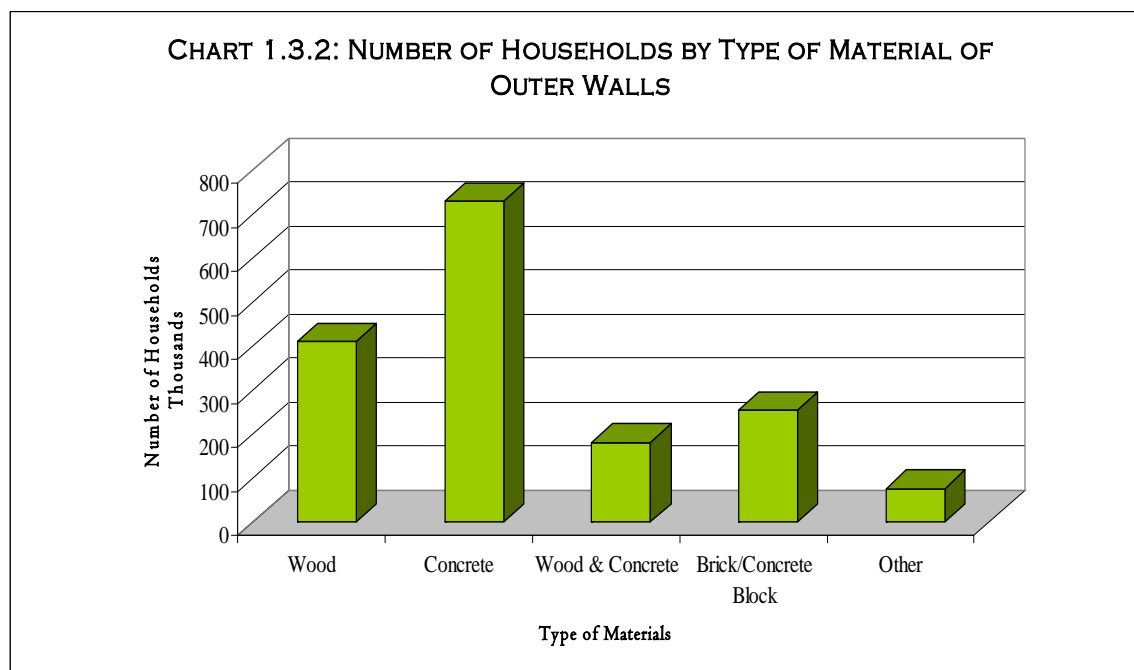
**Table 1.3 (b) Cont'd. Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Materials of Outer Walls:
2000 Round of Census**

Country	Year	Adobe	Wood/ Concrete block/ Galvanize/ Stucco	Make-shift	Other	Not stated/ Don't Know	Total all Households
AG	2001				0.9		100.0
BS	2000	3.4	...	...	0.4		100.0
BB	2000		22.7	...	0.2		100.0
BZ	2000	...		0.1	11.2		100.0
DM	2001	0.0		0.8	0.2		100.0
GD	2001	0.0		0.3			100.0
GY	2002	1.8		0.0	1.9	0.1	100.0
JM	2001	0.4	0.5		1.6		100.0
MS	2001	0.0		0.0	9.8	0.1	100.0
KN	2001			0.5	1.1		100.0
LC	2001	0.2		0.0	1.0		100.0
VC	2001	0.3		0.7	0.2		100.0
TT	2000	0.4	2.0		0.2	0.4	100.0
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		0.6	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	100.0
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS							
AI	2001	...		...	0.8		100.0
VG	2001	...		0.4	1.7		100.0
TC	2001	...	5.1	0.1	1.3		100.0
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		0.0	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.0	100.0
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		0.6	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	100.0



Note: Other includes Stone, Adobe, Wood/Concrete Block/ Galvanize/Stucco, Makeshift, Other and Not Stated/Don't Know.





Note: Other includes Stone, Adobe, Wood/Concrete Block/ Galvanize/Stucco, Makeshift, Other and Not Stated/Don't Know.

PH4: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR ROOFING

PH

Concept and Definition

The type of material used for roofing refers to the construction material of the roof. Only the predominant material of the roof is enumerated.

Types of Material Used for Roofing:

Sheet metal: Zinc, aluminium galvanize or galvanize

Shingle: Asphalt

Shingle: Wood

Shingle – other: This includes fibreglass or any other type of shingle.

Tile: Concrete, clay and other tiles. This category includes “decramastic” and similar types of roofing tiles.

Concrete: Usually referred to as concrete slab.

Makeshift/Thatched: This includes any unconventional material used such as cardboard, the roofs of cars, etc.

Other: Any other material used not mentioned above.

Method of Computation

The number of households by type of material used for roofing is classified from data from the 2000 Round of Census according to the categories Sheet-Metal, Shingle-Asphalt, Shingle-Wood, Shingle-Other, Tile, Concrete, Make-shift, Thatched and Other, which have been defined in the foregoing section.

Indicator Relevance

One of the ways of ascertaining the improvements in the quality of housing structures where people live is by analyzing the material of the roof, wall and floor: the three main components of any house. Data on the construction material of the roof also provides information of the construction and replacement of housing units.

The number of households by type of material used for roofing also determines how many of the households are housed in structurally acceptable housing units. Structural acceptability of housing units implies that these are made of durable construction materials that will safeguard the household occupants from adverse climatic effects and provide protection and privacy. (Please refer to the Philippines' National Statistics Office website at <http://www.census.gov.ph/data/technotes/notecph00.html>.)

Data Assessment

As discussed for indicator PH1, the concept of a household is harmonized both within the Region and with international the definition.

The number of households by type of material used for roofing was obtained from data submitted by Member States and Associate Members. However, the Member States and Associate Members did not provide the definitions that were used to gather the data for this indicator. The indicator is partially harmonized.

Data Sources

Please refer to **Appendix 2.1.4 (a)** for the sources of the data on the populations and households of Member States and Associate Members.

Evaluation

The commonly used types of roofing materials for households in the CARICOM Region were *sheet metal (zinc)* (81.5 per cent) followed by *concrete* (11.7 per cent). The proportion of households with roofs made of *sheet metal (zinc)* was higher in Member States (82.3 per cent) than in Associate Member States (33.7 per cent) with the latter reporting more houses with roofs made of *concrete* (34.5 per cent) and *asphalt shingle* (20.8 per cent).

Data in **Tables 1.4 (a)** and **(b)** show that the highest proportions of households with roofs made of *sheet metal (zinc)* were found in Grenada (96.4 per cent) followed by Saint Lucia (93.7 per cent) while Anguilla had the lowest proportion of households with roofs made of *sheet metal (zinc)* (19.2 per cent). Among Associate Members, *concrete* (34.5 per cent) closely followed by *sheet metal (zinc)* (33.7 per cent) were the most commonly used types of roofing materials. 75.2 per cent of total households in Anguilla had this type of roofing. The remaining Associate Members, The British Virgin Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands recorded percentages of 42.9 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively.

In the CARICOM Region, the proportion of households reporting *makeshift, tile* and *thatched* roofs was low, recording 0.2 per cent, 0.5 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively.

Table 1.4 (a) Number of Households by Type of Material used for Roofing: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Sheet metal (Zinc)	Shingle-Asphalt	Shingle - Wood	Shingle - other	Tile	Concrete	Make-shift	Thatched	Other	Not stated	Total all Households
AG	2001	18,849	826	124	75	108	232	...		236		20,450
BB	2000	73,539	4,997	464	...	1,124	1,121	...		1,781		83,026
BZ	2000	41,617	...	...	204	...	4,297	...		5,827		51,945
DM	2001	20,097	554	84	40	25	1,468	10		81		22,359
GD	2001	32,278	578	116	85	135	235	12		38		33,477
GY	2002	164,873	1,104	1,755	1,839	1,953	325	2,522	7,014	1,199	25	182,609
JM	2001	583,434	...	10,054	7,902	2,626	128,535	...		15,775		748,326
MS	2001	1,297	594	64	6	0	299	0		63	6	2,329
KN	2001	10,818	3,400	201	40	40	928	14		80	159	15,680
LC	2001	44,155	1,272	188	47	47	895	47		473		47,124
VC	2001	27,175	975	150	67	69	1,550	31		192	53	30,262
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		1,018,132	14,300	13,200	10,305	6,127	139,885	2,636	7,014	25,745	243	1,237,587
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS												
AI	2001	716	25	...	63	10	2,806	8		70	32	3,730
VG	2001	3,928	182	319	23	53	3,600	1		258	22	8,386
TC	2001	1,875	3,830	740	282	198	284	45		0		7,254
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		6,519	4,037	1,059	368	261	6,690	54		328	54	19,370
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		1,024,651	18,337	14,259	10,673	6,388	146,575	2,690	7,014	26,073	297	1,256,957

**Table 1.4 (b) Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Material used for Roofing:
2000 Round of Census**

Country	Year	Sheet metal (Zinc)	Shingle-Asphalt	Shingle - Wood	Shingle - other	Tile	Concrete	Make-shift	Thatched	Other	Not stated	Total all Households
AG	2001	92.2	4.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	...		1.2		100.0
BB	2000	88.6	6.0	0.6	...	1.4	1.4	...		2.1		100.0
BZ	2000	80.1	...	...	0.4	...	8.3	...		11.2		100.0
DM	2001	89.9	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	6.6	0.0		0.4		100.0
GD	2001	96.4	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0		0.1		100.0
GY	2002	90.3	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.2	1.4	3.8	0.7	0.0	100.0
JM	2001	78.0	...	1.3	1.1	0.4	17.2	...		2.1		100.0
MS	2001	55.7	25.5	2.7	0.3	0.0	12.8	0.0		2.7	0.3	100.0
KN	2001	69.0	21.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	5.9	0.1		0.5	1.0	100.0
LC	2001	93.7	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1		1.0		100.0
VC	2001	89.8	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	5.1	0.1		0.6	0.2	100.0
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		82.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	11.3	0.2	0.6	2.1	0.0	100.0
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS												
AI	2001	19.2	0.7	...	1.7	0.3	75.2	0.2		1.9	0.9	100.0
VG	2001	46.8	2.2	3.8	0.3	0.6	42.9	0.0		3.1	0.3	100.0
TC	2001	25.8	52.8	10.2	3.9	2.7	3.9	0.6		0.0		100.0
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		33.7	20.8	5.5	1.9	1.3	34.5	0.3		1.7	0.3	100.0
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		81.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	11.7	0.2	0.6	2.1	0.0	100.0

CHART 1.4.1 (A): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR ROOFING

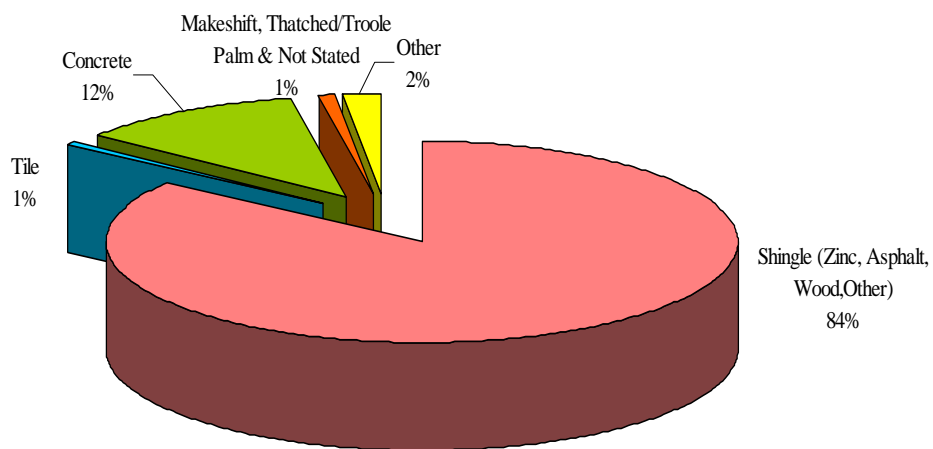
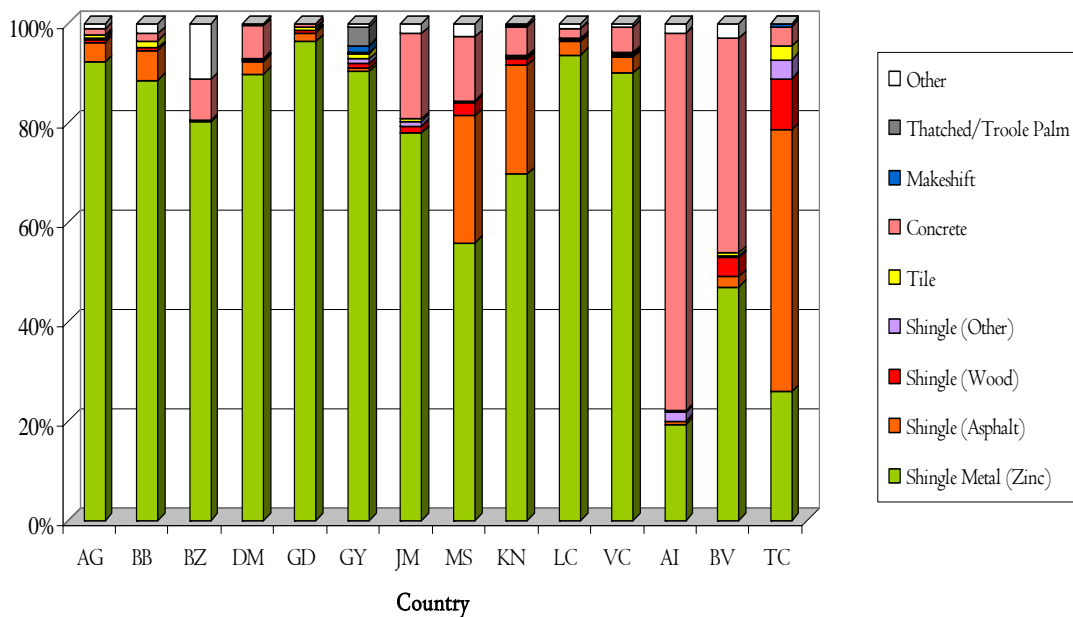
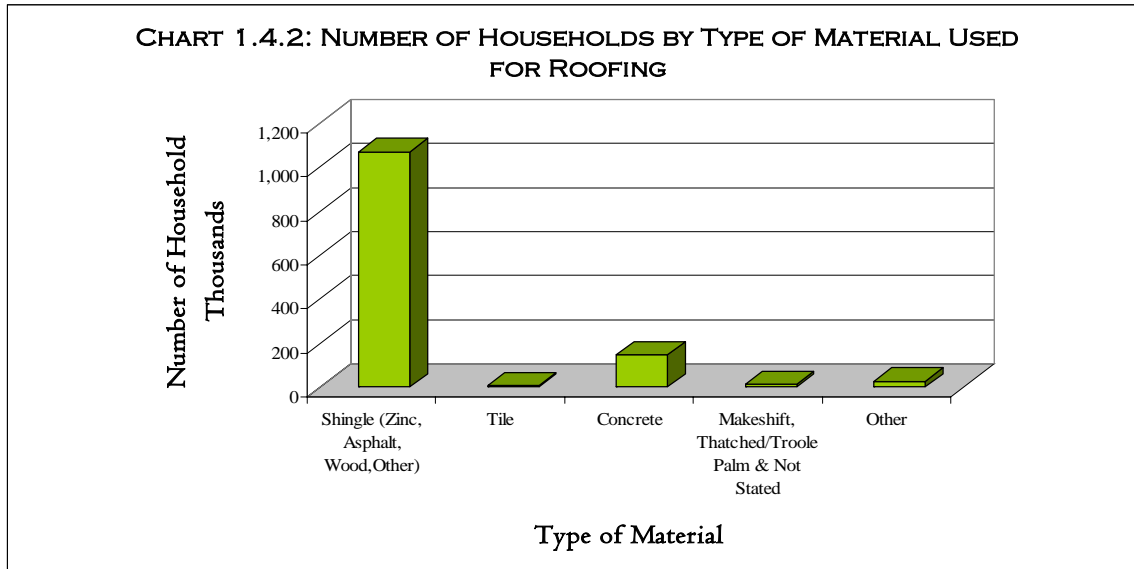


CHART 1.4.1 (B): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MATERIALS USED FOR ROOFING AND MEMBER STATE/ASSOCIATE MEMBER





PH5: HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS**PH****Concept and Definitions**

A bedroom is defined as a room equipped with a bed and used for night rest. A room is defined as a space in a housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or to a height of at least two metres, of an area large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, at least four square metres. (*Please refer to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1 (1998) paras. 2.375 and 2.423.*)

Household by number of bedrooms is the number of permanent sleeping quarters that one or more persons who occupy a dwelling (living quarters) has/have.

Average Number of Bedrooms per Household is the ratio of the total number of bedrooms per household to the total number of households.

Average Household Size is the estimated number of persons forming a household. It is the ratio of the total population to the total number of households.

Average number of persons per bedroom refers to the estimated number of persons occupying a bedroom.

Method of Computation

Average Household Size =

$$\frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Total Number of Households}}$$

Average Number of Bedrooms per Household =

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of Bedrooms per Household}}{\text{Total Number of Households}}$$

Average Number of Persons per Bedroom =

$$\frac{\text{Average Size of Household}}{\text{Average Number of Bedrooms per Household}}$$

Indicator Relevance

The number of households by number of bedrooms allows density levels to be studied according to the number of bedrooms available in relation to the number of occupants. Density of occupation in terms of the number of persons per room is a widely recognized measure of the adequacy of housing conditions. One of the aims of housing policy is to reduce the density of occupation to a level consistent with the maintenance of health and privacy of the occupants. This aspect of housing is

regarded as being of sufficient importance in many countries for legal standards to have been adopted which specify the maximum number of persons by age, sex and family relationships to be housed in dwellings having a specified number of rooms and bedrooms.

The number of households by number of bedrooms is also a useful indicator for assessing the current housing situation and measuring the need for housing. (*Please refer to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1 (1998) para. 2.404 and Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses (1969)*)

Data Assessment

As discussed for indicator PH1, the concept of a household is harmonized both within the region and in the international realm.

The number of households by number of bedrooms was obtained from data submitted by Member States and Associate Members. It is assumed that the data collected is in accordance with the international definition. The indicator is partially harmonized.

Bermuda reported 25,148 as the total number of households. This total is reflected in all of the indicators but this one: number of households by number of bedrooms, for which the total is reported as 24,763. This difference in the number of households was attributed to the fact that 385 households were omitted from this indicator because they were grouped.

Data Sources

Please refer to **Appendix 2.1.5 (a)** for the sources of the data on the populations and households of Member States and Associate Members.

Evaluation

The majority of households in the Region reported that they lived in a *two-bedroom* unit (32.9 per cent), followed by *one-bedroom* units (25.6 per cent) and *three-bedroom* or larger units (25.4 per cent). Six countries including two Associate Members reported data on the average number of persons per bedroom which was greater than one and averaged 1.5 persons per bedroom for all reporting countries. The average number of persons per bedroom was higher in Saint Lucia (2.0) and Grenada (1.7) as compared with St. Vincent and the Grenadines (1.3) and Bermuda (1.2).

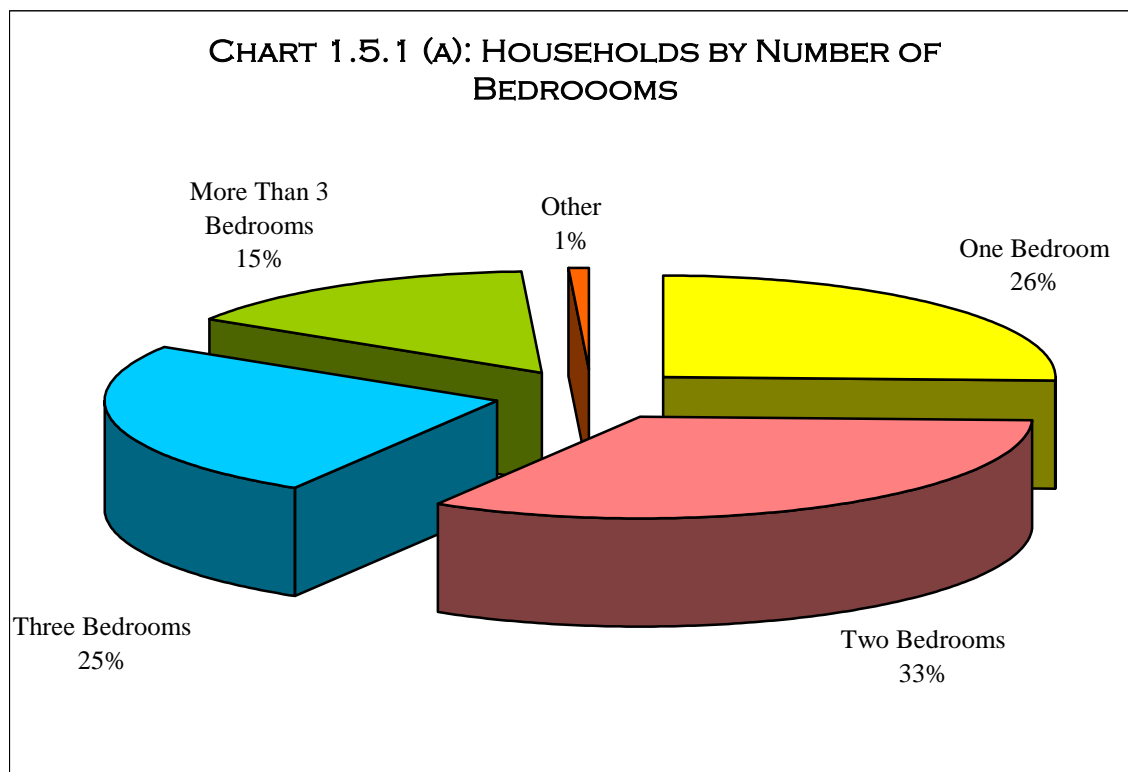
The average size of households for the ten reporting countries ranged from 2.5 persons per household in Bermuda to 3.7 persons per household in Trinidad and Tobago. Of the countries which provided data on number of bedrooms per household, St. Vincent and the Grenadines had the highest (2.7) whereas The Turks and Caicos Islands reported the least number of bedrooms per household (1.9). (See **Tables 1.5 (a) and (b)**).

Table 1.5(a) – Number of Households by Number of Bedrooms: 2000 Round of Census

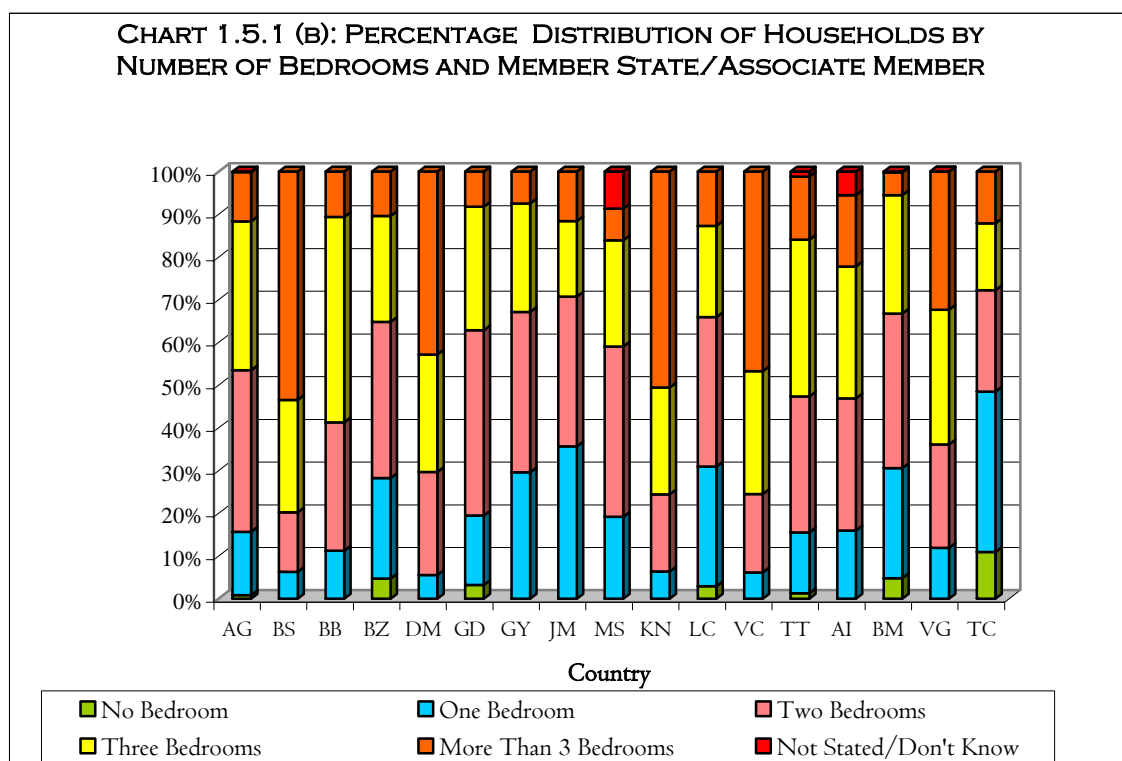
Country	Year	No bedroom	One bedroom	Two bedrooms	Three bedrooms	More than three bedrooms	Not Stated/ Don't Know	Total all households	Average number of bedrooms per household	Average size of the household	Average number of persons per bedroom
AG	2001	163	3,029	7,750	7,121	2,357	30	20,450	...	...	...
BS	2000	...	5,525	12,188	23,109	46,920	...	87,742	...	...	...
BB	2000	...	9,300	24,998	39,929	8,799	...	83,026	...	3.2	...
BZ	2000	2,451	12,223	18,969	12,920	5,382	...	51,945	...	4.5	...
DM	2001	...	1,233	5,396	6,150	9,580	...	22,359	...	3.1	...
GD	2001	1,069	5,448	14,526	9,687	2,747	...	33,477	2.0	3.3	1.7
GY	2002	...	54,033	68,600	46,291	13,685	...	182,609	...	...	...
JM	2001	...	266,843	262,486	132,374	86,623	...	748,326	2.0	3.2	1.5
MS	2001	...	446	929	579	173	202	2,329	...	...	...
KN	2001	...	991	2,831	3,930	7,928	...	15,680	...	...	...
LC	2001	1,367	13,195	16,493	10,085	5,984	...	47,124	2.0	3.0	2.0
VC	2001	...	1,855	5,548	8,718	14,141	...	30,262	3.0	3.5	1.3
TT	2000	3,699	43,447	96,685	111,525	45,009	3,506	303,871	...	3.7	...
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		8,749	417,568	537,399	412,418	249,328	3,738	1,629,200			
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS											
AI	2001	...	594	1,156	1,151	623	206	3,730	...	3.1	...
BM	2000	1,188	6,385	8,964	6,866	1,319	41	24,763	2.0	2.5	1.2
VG	2001	0	997	2,033	2,645	2,711	0	8,386	...	...	...
TC	2001	791	2,724	1,722	1,137	880	...	7,254	1.9	2.7	1.5
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		1,979	10,700	13,875	11,799	5,533	247	44,133			
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		10,728	428,268	551,274	424,217	254,861	3,985	1,673,333			

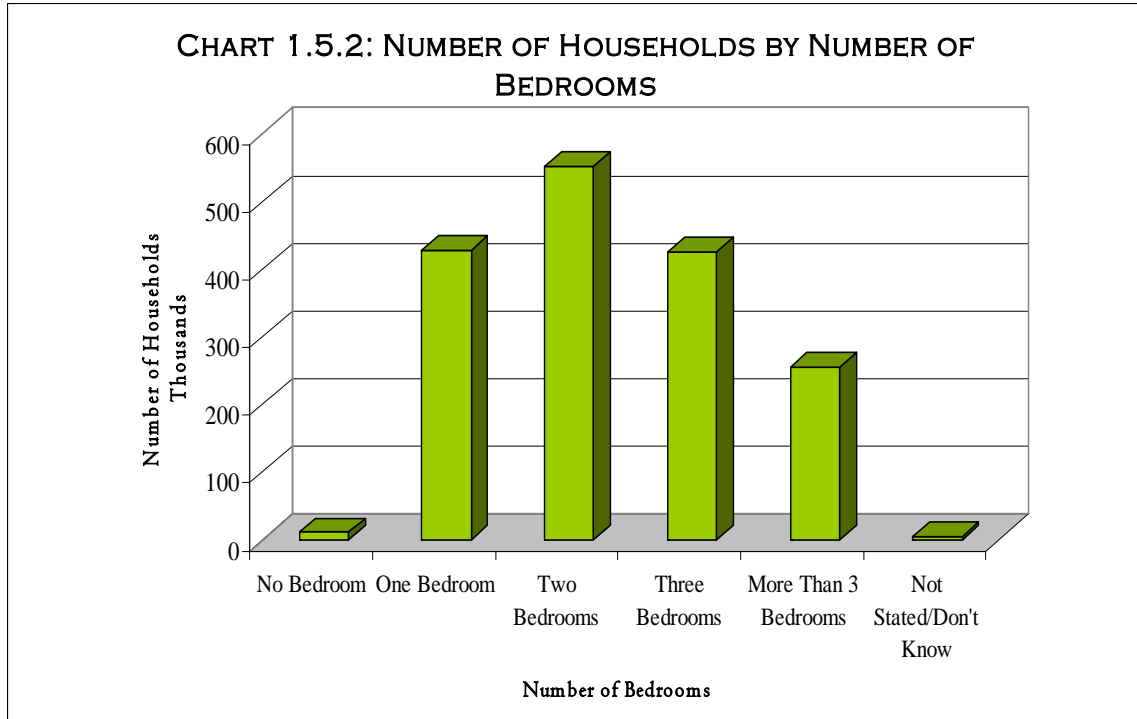
Table 1.5(b) - Percentage distribution of Households by Number of Bedrooms: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	No bedroom	One bedroom	Two bedrooms	Three bedrooms	More than three bedrooms	Not Stated/ Don't Know	Total all households	Average number of bedrooms per household	Average size of the household	Average number of persons per bedroom
AG	2001	0.8	14.8	37.9	34.8	11.5	0.1	100.0	...	...	...
BS	2000	...	6.3	13.9	26.3	53.5	...	100.0	...	...	...
BB	2000	...	11.2	30.1	48.1	10.6	...	100.0	...	3.2	...
BZ	2000	4.7	23.5	36.5	24.9	10.4	...	100.0	...	4.5	...
DM	2001	...	5.5	24.1	27.5	42.8	...	100.0	...	3.1	...
GD	2001	3.2	16.3	43.4	28.9	8.2	...	100.0	2.0	3.3	1.7
GY	2002	...	29.6	37.6	25.3	7.5	...	100.0	...	...	...
JM	2001	...	35.7	35.1	17.7	11.6	...	100.0	2.0	3.2	1.5
MS	2001	...	19.1	39.9	24.9	7.4	8.7	100.0	...	...	...
KN	2001	...	6.3	18.1	25.1	50.6	...	100.0	...	...	...
LC	2001	2.9	28.0	35.0	21.4	12.7	...	100.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
VC	2001	...	6.1	18.3	28.8	46.7	...	100.0	3.0	3.5	1.3
TT	2000	1.2	14.3	31.8	36.7	14.8	1.2	100.0	...	3.7	...
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		0.5	25.6	33.0	25.3	15.3	0.2	100.0			
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS											
AI	2001	...	15.9	31.0	30.9	16.7	5.5	100.0	...	3.1	...
BM	2000	4.8	25.8	36.2	27.7	5.3	0.2	100.0	2.0	2.5	1.2
VG	2001	0.0	11.9	24.2	31.5	32.3	0.0	100.0	...	...	...
TC	2001	10.9	37.6	23.7	15.7	12.1	...	100.0	1.9	2.7	1.5
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		4.5	24.2	31.4	26.7	12.5	0.6	100.0			
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		0.6	25.6	32.9	25.4	15.2	0.2	100.0			



Note: Other includes No Bedroom and Not Stated/Don't Know.





Note: Other includes No Bedroom and Not Stated/Don't Know.

PH6: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF H HOUSEHOLD**Concept and Definition**

In the context of household, size refers to the number of persons residing in private households.

The concept of a household is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either (a) a one-person household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household or (b) a multi-person household, that is to say, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and may, to a greater or lesser extent, have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated. (*Please refer to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1 (1998) para: 1.324.*)

Method of Computation

$$\text{Population by Size of Household} = \frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Total Number of Households}}$$

The number of households by size of household is classified from data from the 2000 Round of Census according to the categories: One person households, Two person households, Three person households, Four person households and Five or more person households.

Indicator Relevance

Household size affects the pattern of consumption of goods and services which could be shared among household members. For example, in industrialized countries, decreasing household size is one of the factors causing an increase in per capita and aggregate energy use in residential buildings, including lighting, heating and fuel for cooking. Other goods and services which may be affected by household size include water supply, solid waste disposal and household appliances. The number of households by household size, therefore, monitors the number of persons per household which is an important factor that may affect household consumption in the residential sector.

Data Assessment

As discussed for indicator PH1, the concept of a household is harmonized both within the Region and in the international realm. The number of households by size of household was derived from data submitted by Member States and Associate Members. The indicator is harmonized.

Data Sources

Please refer to **Appendix 2.1.6 (a)** for the sources of the data on the Population by Size of Households of Member States and Associate Members.

Evaluation

Table 1.6 (a) and **(b)** below shows that of the 1,696,159 private households in the CARICOM Region, 29.4 per cent contained *five or more persons*. The 335,326 households in the Region with persons living on their own made up 19.8 per cent of the total number of households. *Three-person* households accounted for 17.8 per cent of the total number of households. 16.9 per cent of the total number of households lived in three-person households.

Regionally, the Member State with the highest proportion of one-person households was St Kitts and Nevis at 33.3 per cent. Belize had the lowest proportion of one-person households, 12 per cent, followed by Guyana at 12.3 per cent. Belize also had the highest proportion of households containing *five or more persons* in the Region with 44.1 per cent followed by Guyana (37.3 per cent). Barbados reported the highest proportion of *two-person* households at 23 per cent followed by The Bahamas with 20 per cent.

In contrast to Member States, Associate Member States contained more persons living in one-person households (31.5 per cent) and two-person households (25.8 per cent). The proportion of single person households in The British Virgin Islands (41.7 per cent) was more than the rest of the Associate Members, The Turks and Caicos Islands (29.7 per cent), Bermuda (29.3 per cent), and Anguilla (27.1 per cent). Associate Members had a lower percentage of five or more person households (12.6 percent) as compared to Member States (29.4 per cent) with Anguilla reporting the highest proportion of this size of household (21 per cent).

Table 1.6(a) Number of Households by Size of Household: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Size of household					Total households	Average size of household
		One person	Two person	Three person	Four person	Five or more persons		
BS	2000	18,407	17,543	14,769	13,846	23,177	87,742	...
BB	2000	20,512	19,065	15,375	13,104	14,970	83,026	3.2
BZ	2000	6,219	6,724	7,676	8,411	22,915	51,945	4.5
DM	2001	6,483	4,388	3,398	3,045	5,045	22,359	3.1
GY	2002	22,409	26,491	30,743	34,871	68,095	182,609	...
JM	2001	169,226	136,069	125,221	111,766	206,044	748,326	3.5
MS	2001	744	447	389	334	415	2,329	...
KN	2001	5,214	2,917	2,287	2,039	3,223	15,680	...
VC	2001	7,354	5,027	4,546	4,509	8,855	30,291	...
SR	2004	18,479	20,032	20,429	22,353	42,170	123,463	3.9
TT	2000	46,259	52,478	54,734	59,495	90,905	303,871	3.7
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		321,306	291,181	279,567	273,773	485,814	1,651,641	...
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS								
AI	2001	1,009	792	598	546	785	3,730	3.1
BM	2000	7,358	7,539	4,489	3,683	2,079	25,148	2.5
VG	2001	3,500	1,312	1,121	856	1,597	8,386	...
TC	2001	2,153	1,854	1,281	818	1,148	7,254	2.7
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		14,020	11,497	7,489	5,903	5,609	44,518	...
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		335,326	302,678	287,056	279,676	491,423	1,696,159	...

Table 1.6(b) - Percentage distribution of Households by Size of Household: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Size of household					Total households	Average size of household
		One person	Two person	Three person	Four person	Five or more persons		
BS	2000	21.0	20.0	16.8	15.8	26.4	100	...
BB	2000	24.7	23.0	18.5	15.8	18.0	100	3.2
BZ	2000	12.0	12.9	14.8	16.2	44.1	100	4.5
DM	2001	29.0	19.6	15.2	13.6	22.6	100	3.1
GY	2002	12.3	14.5	16.8	19.1	37.3	100	...
JM	2001	22.6	18.2	16.7	14.9	27.5	100	3.5
MS	2001	31.9	19.2	16.7	14.3	17.8	100	...
KN	2001	33.3	18.6	14.6	13.0	20.6	100	...
VC	2001	24.3	16.6	15.0	14.9	29.2	100	...
SR	2004	15.0	16.2	16.5	18.1	34.2	100	3.9
TT	2000	15.2	17.3	18.0	19.6	29.9	100	3.7
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		19.5	17.6	16.9	16.6	29.4	100	...
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS								
AI	2001	27.1	21.2	16.0	14.6	21.0	100	3.1
BM	2000	29.3	30.0	17.9	14.6	8.3	100	2.5
VG	2001	41.7	15.6	13.4	10.2	19.0	100	...
TC	2001	29.7	25.6	17.7	11.3	15.8	100	2.7
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		31.5	25.8	16.8	13.3	12.6	100	...
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		19.8	17.8	16.9	16.5	29.0	100	...

CHART 1.6.1 (A): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

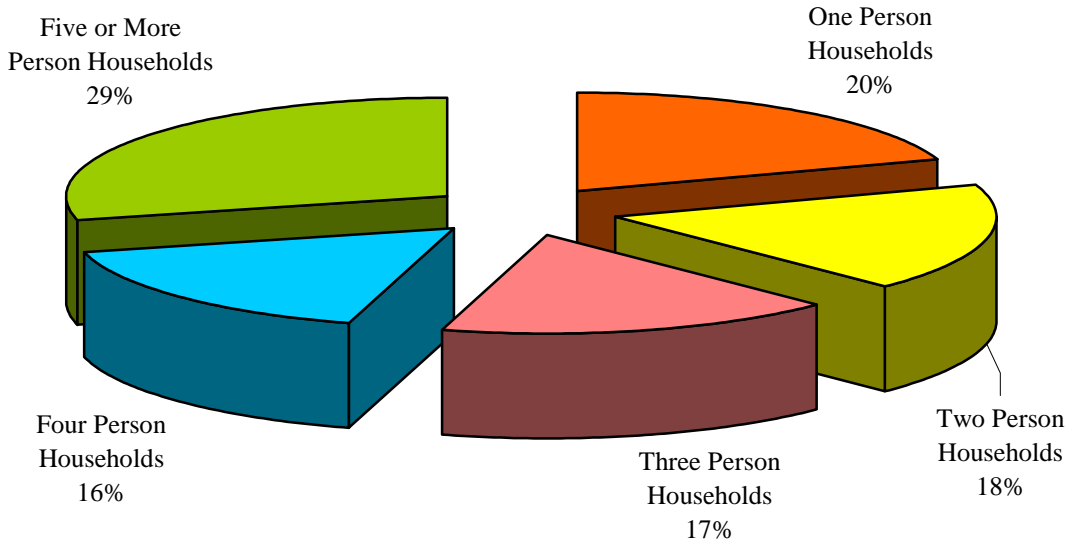
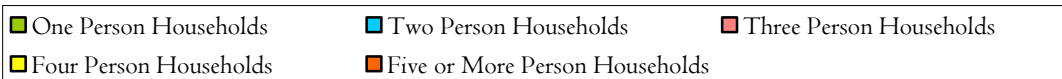
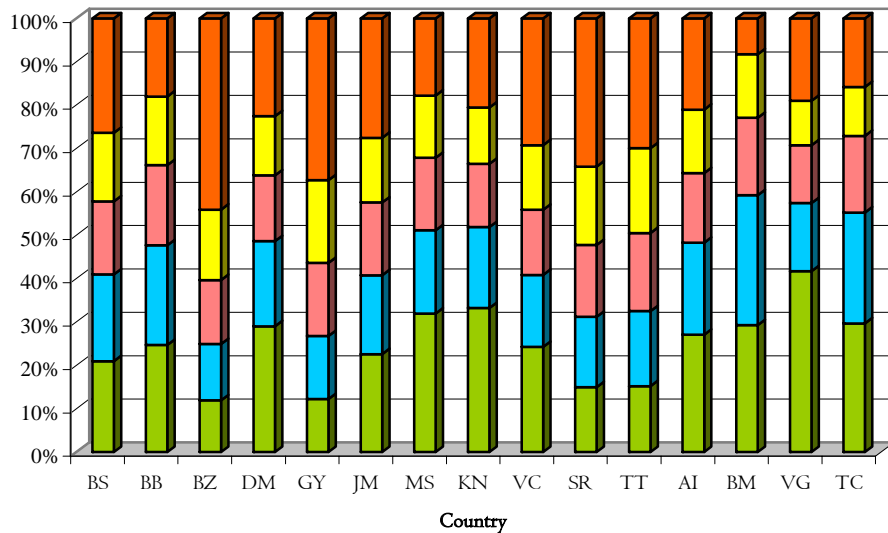
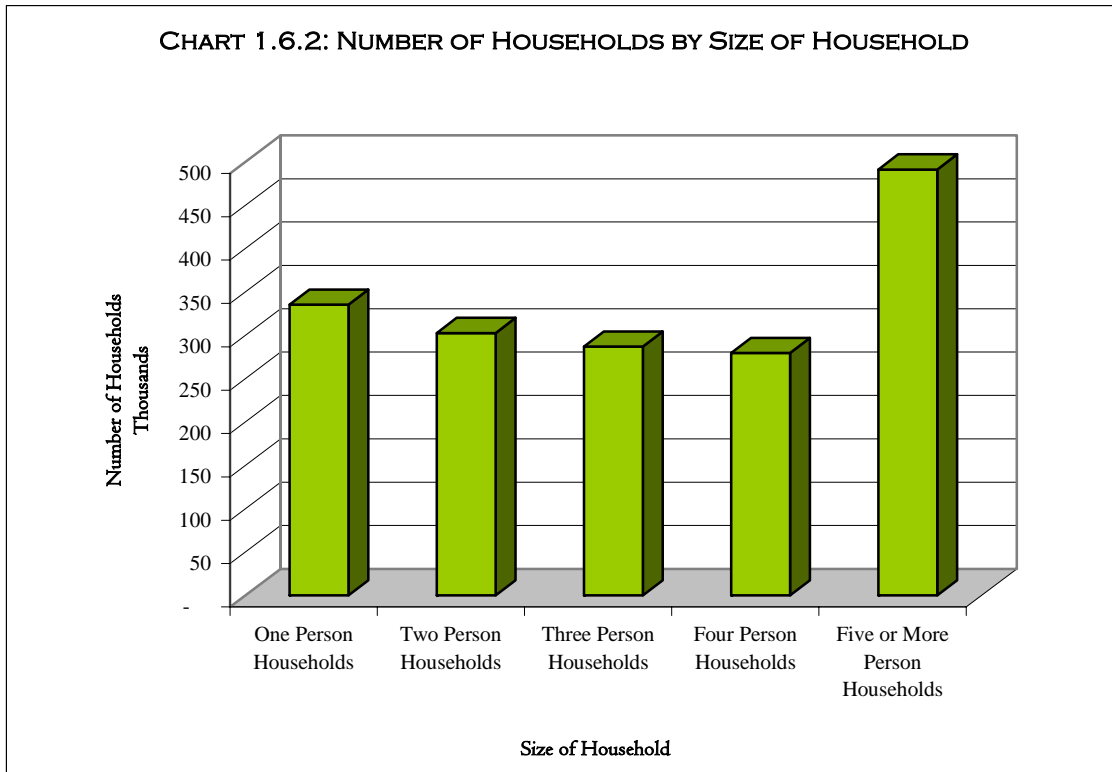


CHART 1.6.1 (B): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD AND MEMBER STATE/ASSOCIATE MEMBER





Appendix 1.1**Concepts of Dwelling, Tenure and Household by Member State and Associate Member**

Country	Concept of Household	Concept of Dwelling	Concept of Tenure
Anguilla		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A residential building can consist of one or more private dwelling units. For example a detached single house is one residential building and one private dwelling unit. - An apartment building is one residential building but many private dwelling units. - A private dwelling unit may be a single house, flat, apartment, outroom, part of a commercial building, hotel or a boarding house catering for less than six persons. 	
Antigua and Barbuda		Any building/edifice/ structure or separate and independent part of a building/edifice/structure wherein resides a person or group of persons—Private Households, at the time of the census enumeration process.	
The Bahamas	The concept of a household for the census applies to a single individual or groups of individuals who occupy the same dwelling. Four types of households were identified for the purpose of enumeration. They comprise any of the following: a person living alone; a family with or without lodgers or servants; a group of unrelated persons living together and occupants of institutions, hotels and other collective dwellings.		

Country	Concept of Household	Concept of Dwelling	Concept of Tenure
Barbados	A household, for the purposes of the Census, consists of a person or group of persons living together in a dwelling unit. Where there are several persons living together as a household, these persons may comprise a single family, but there are also households where the members are not members of one family.	A private dwelling unit is either a separate building or an independent part of a building used or intended to be used for living purposes. The key factors in identifying a dwelling unit are separateness and independent entrances without having to pass through the living quarters of another household.	
Belize		Dwelling units are classified in the 2000 Census as: Undivided Private House, Part of House, Flat, Double House, Business Dwelling, Barracks and Other.	
Bermuda	For purposes of the 2000 Census, a household is a person or group of person living together in a dwelling unit. In most cases, the members of a household are related by family ties but there are three main variations: A servant who sleeps in the same dwelling unit as his/her employed, i.e. does not have separate quarters equipped with cooking and sleeping facilities, etc is included as a member of the employer's household; a boarders or lodger, i.e. a person who sleeps and/or eats in the dwelling and takes meals with the household is considered a member of the household; and a group of unrelated persons living together and sharing one dwelling unit.	A private dwelling unit is a room or group of rooms used, or intended to be used, for living purposes. It must be capable of permanent human habitation and must have: (i) Its own separate access to the street or common landing or staircase, and (ii) Its own cooking, living, sleeping and sanitary facilities which the occupants of the dwelling do not have to share with any persons other than their own household members.	

Country	Concept of Household	Concept of Dwelling	Concept of Tenure
Dominica	<p>A private household consists of one or more persons living together (i.e. sleeping most nights of a week 4 out of 7) and sharing at least one daily meal. It is important to note that a member of a household need not be a relative of the main family. For example, a boarder or domestic servant who sleeps in most nights of the week is a member of the household. It is possible for a household to consist of just one person, or of more than one family, as long as they share living arrangements. A group of unrelated persons living together can also comprise a household.</p>		<p>This relates to the legal and financial arrangements under which the household occupies its living quarters.</p>
Guyana		<p>A dwelling unit is any building or separate and independent part of a building in which a person or group of persons is living at the time of census enumeration. It must have direct access from the street or common landing, staircase, passage or gallery where occupants can enter or leave without passing through anybody else's living quarters. One dwelling unit may have one or more household.</p>	
Jamaica	<p>A household may consist of one person who lives alone or a group of person who, as a unit, jointly occupy the whole or part of a dwelling unit, who have common arrangements for housekeeping, and who</p>	<p>A dwelling is any building or separate part of a building/housing unit in which a person or group of persons lived at the time of the census. It therefore represents the living quarters of those present. The key factors in identifying a dwelling were</p>	<p>Questions on tenure relate to the conditions under which households occupied their living quarters.</p>

Country	Concept of Household	Concept of Dwelling	Concept of Tenure
	generally share at least one meal. The household may be composed of related persons only, of unrelated persons, or of a combination of both.	separateness and independence. Occupiers of a dwelling unit must have free access to the street by their own separate and independent entrances without having to pass through the living quarters of another household. It is possible for several households to be contained in one dwelling.	
Saint Lucia		A dwelling unit is any building or separate and independent part of a building in which a person or group of persons (private household) are living at the time of the census enumeration. The essential features of a dwelling unit are “separateness” and “independence”.	
St. Kitts and Nevis	A private household consists of one or more persons living together (i.e. sleeping most nights of a week 4 out of 7) and sharing at least one daily meal. It is important to note that a member of a household need not be a relative of the main family. For example, a boarder or domestic servant who sleeps in most nights of the week is a member of the household. It is possible for a household to consist of just one person, or of more than one family, as long as they share living arrangements. A group of unrelated persons living together can also comprise a household.	A dwelling unit is any building or separate and independent part of a building in which a person or group of persons is living at the time of the Census Enumeration. It must have direct access from the street or common landing; staircase, passage or gallery where occupants can enter or leave without passing through anybody else’s living quarters.	This is a description of the legal and financial arrangements under which the household occupies its living quarters. For Census purposes, the following Dwelling Tenure classifications were used: Owned, Squatted, Rented-Private, Rented-Government, Leased, Rent-Free, and Other.

Country	Concept of Household	Concept of Dwelling	Concept of Tenure
Suriname		A dwelling unit is every separate and independent part of a building/house in which a person or group of persons (private household) lives or can live. The essential features are “separateness” and “independence”. A dwelling unit is separate if it has walls or another form of separation and is covered with a roof or a ceiling. A dwelling unit is independent if it has direct access from the street or a common yard, by common stairs, common passage or gallery. It is important that the inhabitants can come and go without passing through the dwelling of another household.	Right to the exclusive occupancy and use of a specified area of land or dwelling.
Trinidad and Tobago	A private household is defined as one or more persons living together and sharing at least one of the main daily meals. It is important to note that a member of the household is not necessarily a relative of the main family. For example, a boarder or a domestic employee who sleeps-in most nights of the week and shares at least one of the daily meals is also included as a member of the household.	A dwelling unit is any building or separate and independent part of a building in which a person or group of persons (private household) are living at the time of the census enumeration. The essential features of a dwelling unit are “separateness” and “independence”.	The type of tenure of the dwelling unit refers to the conditions/living arrangements under which a private household occupies all or part of it.

Appendix 2.1

2.1.1 (a) Sources of Data for Table 1.1 - Number of Households by Type of Dwelling: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Data Source
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2001	Basic Table Volume
THE BAHAMAS	2000	Census Data
BARBADOS	2000	Census Data
BELIZE	2000	Census Data
DOMINICA	2001	Census Data
GRENADA	2001	2001 Population and Housing Census
GUYANA	2002	Basic Table Volume
JAMAICA	2001	Census Data
MONTserrat	2001	Basic Table Volume
ST KITTS AND NEVIS	2001	Basic Table Volume
SAINT LUCIA	2001	2001 Population and Housing Census report
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2001	Basic Table Volume
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	2000	Central Statistical Office/ 2000 Population and Housing Census
ANGUILLA	2001	Census Data
BERMUDA	2000	Census Data
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	2001	Basic Table Volume
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	2001	TCI 2001 Population and Housing Census

**2.1.1 (b) Notes for Table 1.1 - Number of Households by Type of Dwelling:
2000 Round of Census**

Country	Notes
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Other includes Not Stated
THE BAHAMAS	Other includes Not Stated
BELIZE	Other includes Not Stated
DOMINICA	Other includes Not Stated
GRENADA	Other includes Not Stated
GUYANA	Not Stated includes Don't Know
JAMAICA	Data available in per cent
MONTSERRAT	Other includes Not Stated. Other types of dwelling include shelters.
SAINT LUCIA	Other includes Not Stated
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Undivided private house refers to separate house. Out-room, Wafda and Group Dwelling are included in Other. Other private dwelling is included in Part of a private house
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Other includes Not Stated
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Other includes Not Stated. Out-room, Wafda, Other Private Dwelling and Group dwelling are included in Other. Townhouse = townhouse/condominium. Flat/apartment/condominium = apartment.

**2.1.2 (a): Sources of Data for Table 1.2 - Number of Households by Type of Tenure:
2000 Round of Census**

Country	Year	Data Source
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2001	Basic Table Volume
THE BAHAMAS	2000	Census Data
BARBADOS	2000	2000 Population and Housing Census
BELIZE	2000	Census Data
DOMINICA	2001	2001 Population and Housing Census
GRENADA	2001	2001 Population and Housing Census
GUYANA	2002	Basic Table Volume
JAMAICA	2001	Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Population Census 2001
MONTSERRAT	2001	Basic Table Volume
ST KITTS AND NEVIS	2001	Basic Table Volume
SAINT LUCIA	2001	2001 Population and Housing Census report
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2001	Basic Table Volume
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	2000	Census Data
ANGUILLA	2001	Census Data
BERMUDA	2000	Population and Housing Census, 2000, & 2004 Household Expenditure Survey
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	2001	Basic Table Volume
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	2001	Census Data

**2.1.2 (b): Notes for Table 1.2 - Number of Households by Type of Tenure:
2000 Round of Census**

Country	Notes
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Not Stated includes Don't Know
DOMINICA	Other includes Not Stated
GUYANA	Not Stated includes Don't Know
MONTSERRAT	Other includes Not Stated. Other types of tenure include shelters.
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Not Stated includes Don't Know
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Not Stated includes Don't Know
ANGUILLA	Other includes Not Stated
BERMUDA	Other Includes 385 Group Dwellings
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Not Stated includes Don't Know
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Lease includes Lease-Private and Lease-Government. Rent = rented private + rented government

2.1.3 (a): Sources of Data for Table 1.3 – Number of Households by Type of Materials of Outer Walls: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Data Source
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2001	Basic Table Volume
THE BAHAMAS	2000	2000 Census Report
BARBADOS	2000	2000 Population and Housing Census, Volume 1
BELIZE	2000	Census Data
DOMINICA	2001	Census Data
GRENADA	2001	Census Data
GUYANA	2002	Basic Table Volume
JAMAICA	2001	Census Data
MONTSERRAT	2001	Basic Table Volume
ST KITTS AND NEVIS	2001	Basic Table Volume
SAINT LUCIA	2001	Census Data
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2001	Basic Table Volume
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	2000	Census Data
ANGUILLA	2001	Census Data
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	2001	Basic Table Volume
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	2001	Census Data

2.1.3 (b): Notes for Table 1.3 – Number of Households by Type of Materials of Outer Walls: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Notes
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Other includes Don't Know
THE BAHAMAS	Other includes Not Stated
BARBADOS	Other includes Not Stated
BELIZE	Other includes Not Stated
DOMINICA	Other includes Not Stated
GRENADA	Other includes Not Stated
GUYANA	Wood/ concrete block refers to Clay Brick. Not stated includes don't know.
JAMAICA	Other includes Not Stated
MONTserrat	Other includes Not Stated; Not Stated includes Don't Know. Other types of walls include sheet rock, galvanise, etc.
SAINT LUCIA	Other includes Not Stated
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Other includes Not Stated
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Wood/ galvanise refers to wood/ concrete block/ galvanise/ Stucco. Abode refers to wattle/adobe/tapia
ANGUILLA	Other includes Not Stated
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Other includes Not Stated
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Other includes Not Stated. Wood/concrete block/galvanise. Stucco refers to Wood/Stucco

2.1.4 (a): Sources of Data for Table 1.4 - Number of Households by Type of Material Used for Roofing: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Data Source
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2001	Basic Table Volume
BARBADOS	2000	2000 Population and Housing Census, Volume 1
BELIZE	2000	Census Data
DOMINICA	2000	2001 Population and Housing Census
GRENADA	2001	2001 Population and Housing Census
GUYANA	2002	Basic Table Volume
JAMAICA	2001	Population Census 2001
MONTSERRAT	2001	Basic Table Volume
ST KITTS AND NEVIS	2001	Basic Table Volume
SAINT LUCIA	2001	2001 Population and Housing Census report
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2001	Basic Table Volume
ANGUILLA	2001	Census 2001
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	2001	Basic Table Volume
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	2001	TCI 2001 Population & Housing Census

2.1.4 (b): Notes for Table 1.4 - Number of Households by Type of Material Used for Roofing: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Notes
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Other includes Don't Know
DOMINICA	Other includes Don't Know
GUYANA	Not Stated includes Don't Know
JAMAICA	Other includes Not Reported
MONTSERRAT	Not Stated includes Don't Know
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Other includes Don't Know
ANGUILLA	Make-shift includes Thatched
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Other refers to Other/Don't Know/Not Stated

2.1.5 (a): Sources of Data for Table 1.5 - Number of Households by Number of Bedrooms: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Data Source
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2001	Basic Table Volume
THE BAHAMAS	2000	Census Data
BARBADOS	2000	2000 Population and Housing Census, Volume 1
BELIZE	2000	Census Data
DOMINICA	2000	Census Data
GRENADA	2001	Census Data
GUYANA	2002	Basic Table Volume
JAMAICA	2001	Census Data
MONTSERRAT	2001	Basic Table Volume
ST KITTS AND NEVIS	2001	Basic Table Volume
SAINT LUCIA	2001	Census Data
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2001	Basic Table Volume
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	2000	Census Data
ANGUILLA	2001	Census Data
BERMUDA	2000	Population and Housing Census, 2000, & 2004 Household Expenditure Survey
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	2001	Basic Table Volume
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	2001	Census Data

2.1.5 (b): Notes for Table 1.5 - Number of Households by Number of Bedrooms: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Notes
JAMAICA	Other includes Not Reported
MONTSERRAT	Not Stated/ Don't Know includes Not Stated and Undefined
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	The average number of bedrooms could not be calculated.
BERMUDA	No bedroom refers to Studio dwelling (0 bedrooms) Total number of households. Excludes 385 Group dwelling households

**2.1.6 (a): Sources of Data for Table 1.6 - Number of Households by Size of Household:
2000 Round of Census**

Country	Year	Data Source
THE BAHAMAS	2000	Census Data
BARBADOS	2000	2000 Population and Housing census, Volume 1
BELIZE	2000	Census data
DOMINICA	2000	1991 and 2001 Population and Housing Census
GUYANA	2002	Basic Table Volume
JAMAICA	2001	Census Data
MONTSERRAT	2001	Basic Table Volume
ST KITTS AND NEVIS	2001	Basic Table Volume
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2001	Basic Table Volume
SURINAME	2004	Census Data
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	2000	Central Statistical Office/ 2000 Population and Housing Census
ANGUILLA	2001	Census Data
BERMUDA	2000	Population and Housing Census, 2000, & 2004 Household Expenditure Survey
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	2001	Basic Table Volume
THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	2001	TCI 2001 Population and Housing Census

**2.1.6 (b): Notes for Table 1.6 - Number of Households by Size of Household:
2000 Round of Census**

Country	Notes
BERMUDA	Group dwellings represent 385 households which are dispersed throughout the table.