

Table 9

Table 9 presents occupied housing units by type of housing unit, main type of fuel used for cooking and urban/rural location for the latest available year between 1995 and 2010.

Definitions

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 a 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). Therefore, there are four essential features of a conventional dwelling:

- (a) It is a room or suite of rooms;
- (b) It is located in a permanent building;
- (c) It has separate access to a street or to a common space;
- (d) It was intended to be occupied by one household.

Fuel used for cooking: The proportion of households using solid fuels is one of the indicators for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals. There are important linkages between household solid fuel use, indoor air pollution, deforestation and soil erosion and greenhouse gas emissions. The type of fuel and participation in cooking tasks are important predictors of exposure to indoor air pollution. Fuel used for cooking refers to the fuel used predominantly for preparation of principal meals. If two fuels (for example, electricity and gas) are used, the one used most often should be enumerated.