

Chapter 1 : Home - Wikipedia

As nouns the difference between home and household is that home is (lb) a dwelling while household is collectively, all the persons who live in a given house; a family including attendants, servants etc; a domestic or family establishment.

Each year, close to 4 million people die prematurely from illness attributable to household air pollution from inefficient cooking practices using polluting stoves paired with solid fuels and kerosene. Household air pollution causes noncommunicable diseases including stroke, ischaemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease COPD and lung cancer. Close to half of deaths due to pneumonia among children under 5 years of age are caused by particulate matter soot inhaled from household air pollution. Indoor air pollution and household energy: Most of these people are poor, and live in low- and middle-income countries. These cooking practices are inefficient, and use fuels and technologies that produce high levels of household air pollution with a range of health-damaging pollutants, including small soot particles that penetrate deep into the lungs. In poorly ventilated dwellings, indoor smoke can be times higher than acceptable levels for fine particles. Exposure is particularly high among women and young children, who spend the most time near the domestic hearth. Impacts on health 3. Women exposed to high levels of indoor smoke are more than two times as likely to suffer from COPD than women who use cleaner fuels and technologies. Among men who already have a heightened risk of COPD due to their higher rates of smoking, exposure to household air pollution nearly doubles that risk. The risk for women is higher, due to their role in food preparation. Other health impacts and risks More generally, small particulate matter and other pollutants in indoor smoke inflame the airways and lungs, impairing immune response and reducing the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood. There is also evidence of links between household air pollution and low birth weight, tuberculosis, cataract, nasopharyngeal and laryngeal cancers. Mortality from ischaemic heart disease and stroke are also affected by risk factors such as high blood pressure, unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity and smoking. Some other risks for childhood pneumonia include suboptimal breastfeeding, underweight and second-hand smoke. For lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, active smoking and second-hand tobacco smoke are also main risk factors. Impacts on health equity, development and climate change Without a substantial policy change, the total number of people lacking access to clean fuels and technologies will remain largely unchanged by International Energy Agency, 1 and therefore hinder the achievement of the Agenda for Sustainable Development. Fuel gathering increases the risk of musculoskeletal damage, consumes considerable time for women and children, limits other productive activities such as income generation and takes children away from school. In less secure environments, women and children are at risk of injury and violence during fuel gathering. Black carbon sooty particles and methane emitted by inefficient stove combustion are powerful climate change pollutants. Many of the fuels and technologies used by households for cooking, heating and lighting present safety risks. The lack of access to electricity for 1 billion people many of whom then use kerosene lamps for lighting exposes households to very high levels of fine particulate matter. The use of polluting lighting fuels introduces other health risks, such as burns, injuries, poisonings, and constrains other opportunities for health and development, like studying or engaging in small crafts and trades, which require adequate lighting. WHO response WHO provides technical support to countries in their own evaluations and scale-up of health-promoting household fuels and technologies. WHO is building capacity at the country and regional level to address household air pollution through direct consultations and workshops on household energy and health. Guidelines for indoor air quality: These build upon existing WHO outdoor air quality guidelines and WHO guidance on levels of specific indoor pollutants. Household energy database The WHO Household energy database is used to monitor global progress in the transition to cleaner fuels and stove combinations in households. It also supports assessments of disease burden from the household air pollution generated from the use of polluting fuel and technologies. Currently the database includes housing data from more than surveys, representing countries. It has been expanded to include information on household fuels and technologies used for heating and lighting. As the custodial agency for Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 3. Research and programme evaluation WHO is working with countries,

researchers and other partners to harmonize methods of evaluation across settings so that health impacts are assessed consistently and rigorously and incorporate economic assessment of health benefits. Leadership and advocacy in the health, energy and climate community Health sector In May , the World Health Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution on air pollution and health, calling for the integration of health concerns into national, regional and local air pollution-related policies. WHO emphasizes the compelling health arguments for cleaner household energy in a range of global forums addressing maternal and child health issues related to pneumonia as well as forums concerned with noncommunicable diseases. This advocacy can help increase awareness of the importance of providing and scaling up of cleaner household energy as a core preventive public health measure. Health, energy and sustainable development Reductions in air pollution-related disease burden both for household and outdoor will be used to monitor the progress towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goal on Health SDG 3. Ensuring universal access to clean fuel and technologies is a target of the Sustainable Development Goal on energy SDG 7. Achieving this goal could prevent millions of deaths and improve the health and well-being of the billions of people relying on polluting technologies and fuels for cooking, heating and lighting. To better assess the health risks of household energy use, as well as differentiated gender impacts from household energy practices, WHO is leading an effort with countries and surveying agencies e. The effort will ensure that surveys better capture information on all the fuels and technologies used in the home for cooking, heating and lighting, as well as other impacts like time lost to fuel collection disaggregated by sex.

Chapter 2 : Household air pollution and health

A household consists of one or more people who live in the same dwelling and also share meals. It also may consist of a single family or some other grouping of people. [1] A single dwelling will be considered to contain multiple households if either meals or living space are not shared.

When all have gathered, a suitable song may be sung. Let us praise God, who fills our hearts and homes with peace. Blessed be God forever. In the following or similar words, the leader prepares those present for the blessing: The Word became flesh and made his dwelling place among us. It is Christ who enlightens our hearts and homes with his love. One of those present or the leader reads a text of sacred Scripture, for example, Luke Listen to the words of the holy Gospel according to Luke: Jesus came to Jericho and intended to pass through the town. Now a man there named Zacchaeus, who was a chief tax collector and also a wealthy man, was seeking to see who Jesus was; but he could not see him because of the crowd, for he was short in stature. So he ran ahead and climbed a sycamore tree in order to see Jesus, who was about to pass that way. The Son of God made his home among us. With thanks and praise let us call upon him. Stay with us, Lord. Lord Jesus Christ, you had no place to lay your head, but in the spirit of poverty accepted the hospitality of your friends: Lord Jesus Christ, the three kings presented their gifts to you in praise and adoration: The leader says the prayer of blessing with hands joined: Lord God of heaven and earth, you revealed your only-begotten Son to every nation by the guidance of a star. Bless this house and all who inhabit it. Fill them us with the light of Christ, that their our concern for others may reflect your love. We ask this through Christ our Lord. The leader concludes the rite by signing himself or herself with the sign of the cross and saying: May Christ Jesus dwell with us, keep us from all harm, and make us one in mind and heart, now and forever.

Chapter 3 : Household | Definition of Household by Merriam-Webster

FREE EXPRESS SHIPPING ON ORDERS OVER \$50! Site navigation. Home Our Humble Story Catalog.

You can help by adding to it. November The earliest homes that humans inhabited were likely naturally occurring features such as caves. The earliest human fossils found in caves come from a series of caves near Krugersdorp and Mokopane in South Africa. However, it is not generally thought that these early humans were living in the caves, but that they were brought into the caves by carnivores that had killed them. The first early hominid ever found in Africa, the Taung Child in , was also thought for many years to come from a cave, where it had been deposited after being preyed upon by an eagle. However, this is now debated. There is numerous evidence for other early human species inhabiting caves from at least one million years ago in different parts of the world, including Homo erectus in China at Zhoukoudian , Homo rhodesiensis in South Africa at the Cave of Hearths Makapansgat , Homo neandertalensis and Homo heidelbergensis in Europe at Archaeological Site of Atapuerca , Homo floresiensis in Indonesia, and the Denisovans in southern Siberia. In southern Africa, early modern humans regularly used sea caves as shelter starting about , years ago when they learned to exploit the sea for the first time. This may have allowed rapid expansion of humans out of Africa and colonization of areas of the world such as Australia by , years ago. Throughout southern Africa, Australia, and Europe, early modern humans used caves and rock shelters as sites for rock art, such as those at Giants Castle. Caves such as the yaodong in China were used for shelter; other caves were used for burials such as rock-cut tombs , or as religious sites such as Buddhist caves. As technology progressed, humans and other hominids began constructing their own dwellings. Buildings such as huts and longhouses have been used for living since the late Neolithic. July Buildings American homestead A house is a building that functions as a home for humans [7] ranging from simple dwellings such as rudimentary huts of nomadic tribes to complex, fixed structures of wood, brick, or other materials containing plumbing, ventilation and electrical systems. In traditional agriculture-oriented societies, domestic animals such as chickens or larger livestock like cattle may share part of the house with humans. The social unit that lives in a house is known as a household. Most commonly, a household is a family unit of some kind, although households may also be other social groups or individuals. The design and structure of homes is also subject to change as a consequence of globalization, urbanization and other social, economic, demographic, and technological reasons. Various other cultural factors also influence the building style and patterns of domestic space. A terraced house [a] is a style of medium-density housing where a row of identical or mirror-image houses share side walls, while semi-detached housing consists of pairs of houses built side-by-side or less commonly back-to-back, [10] sharing a party wall and with mirrored layouts. An apartment in American English or a flat in British English is a self-contained housing unit a type of residential real estate that occupies only part of a building. Such a building may be called an apartment building, apartment house in American English , block of flats, tower block , high-rise or, occasionally mansion block in British English , especially if it consists of many apartments for rent. A homestead consists of a dwelling , often a farm house , together with other buildings and associated land, and facilities for domesticated animals.

Chapter 4 : Household Synonyms, Household Antonyms | Merriam-Webster Thesaurus

Home and household Sensible energy use reduce the costs of living and mobility. In other words, it saves money. By making good choices every day in terms of, say, food, you can also lessen your carbon footprint and everyday environmental impact.

Chapter 5 : Should I File as Head of Household for My Tax Filing Status?

Sometimes selling used home goods you no longer want makes sense and sometimes it doesn't. Perhaps the current market value of the items isn't worth the effort or you just don't feel like.

Chapter 6 : Household Hints & Tips | HowStuffWorks

The Household. , likes Â· 1, talking about this. From a barn and basic crops to a true household: veggies and trees, cattle and poultry, mills.

Chapter 7 : Learn Household Management Skills and Techniques

Home and household. There are many factors which affect the health and safety of people living in or visiting your home. Asbestos - carpet underlay.

Chapter 8 : Health, Household & Baby Products | www.nxgvision.com

Household the inmates of a house, including the servants and attendantsâ€”Wilkes.

Chapter 9 : Home and household

Blessing of the Home and Household on Epiphany The traditional date of Epiphany is January 6, but in the United States it is celebrated on the Sunday between January 2 and January 8. When all have gathered, a suitable song may be sung.