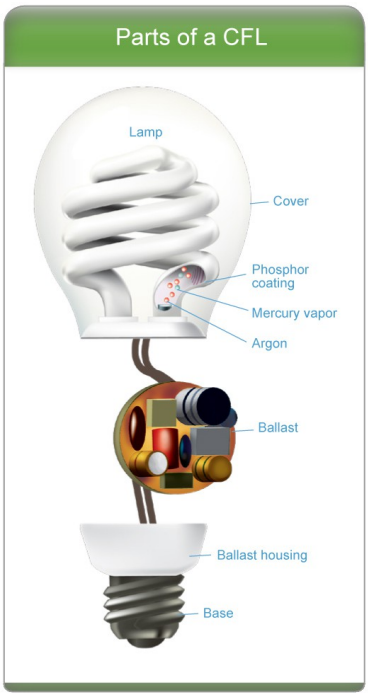
Replace incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent bulbs (CFLs).



A survey has been made in different countries (Finland, Portugal, Réunion, Spain and Wales) to know the part of the person who use compact fluorescent bulbs instead of incandescent light bulbs. It doesn't look like much but you have to know that CFLs are 4 times more efficient than the incandescent bulbs. This kind of bulbs use third time less electricity than the incandescent one and last up to 10 times as long as incandescent bulbs. All of this leads to the fact that just one bulb can reduce a half-ton of CO2 from the atmosphere over the life of the bulb. Moreover, during a long time, the cost of the CFL will be lower than the incandescent one.

This amazing benefits can be explained by the fact that there is no more metal to heat, there is only a gas composed of argon and mercury vapor coated of phosphore. When the gas is heated, some ultraviolet light is generated. Then, this kind of light excites the phosphor , wich then emits visible ligth.

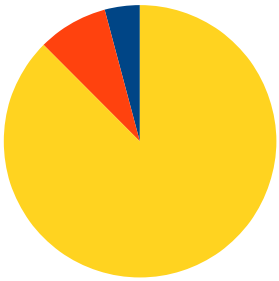
To begin, we notice that most of time, CFLs are “used” in houses. It's the case for Wales, Réunion, Portugal and Finland. The case of spain is a bit different because the hudge majority of the people who awser the survey use regulary CFLs. According to the graph, spain is the country with the lowest rate of use of incandescent light bulbs.
Moreover, Wales and Réunion have bad rates in term of using CFLs because both have more than 25% in the “use of incandescent light bulbs” (caracterized by “not in use”).
For Finland, we can say that there is a transition because the rate of the “in use “ of CFLs is close to 70% wich is the higher in this category.

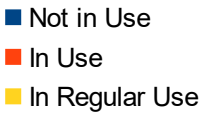
The thing we need to remember is that in each country the part incandescent light bulbs is smaller than the compact fluorescent bulbs.

Part of the use of CFLs in each country :

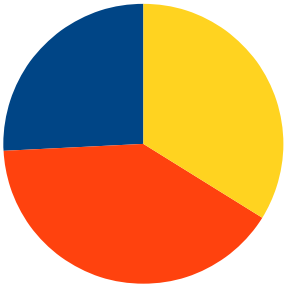
Wales' Stats

Spain's Stats

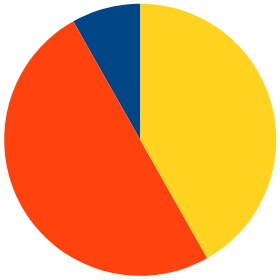




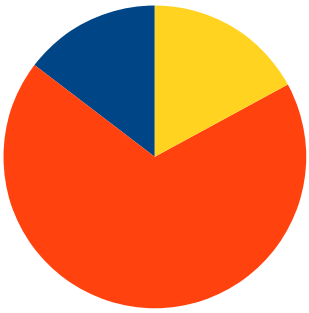
Réunion's Stats



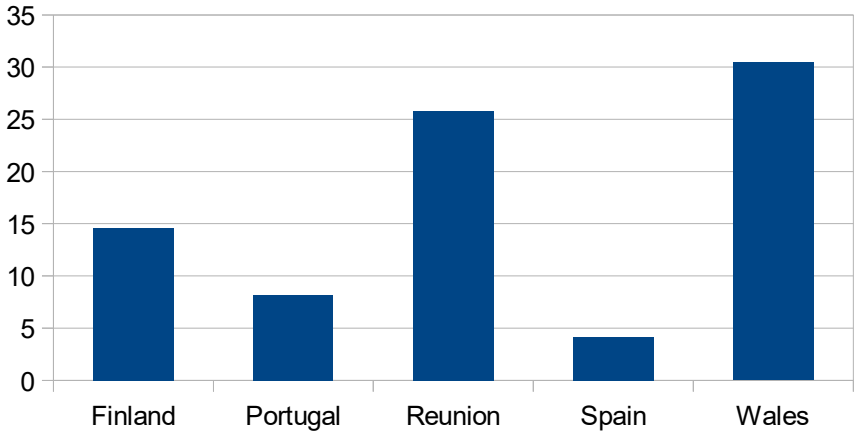
Portugal's Stats



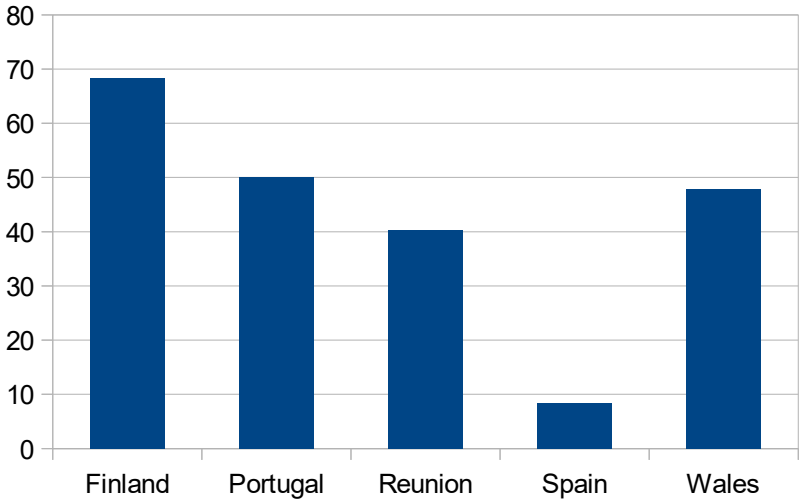
Finland's Stats



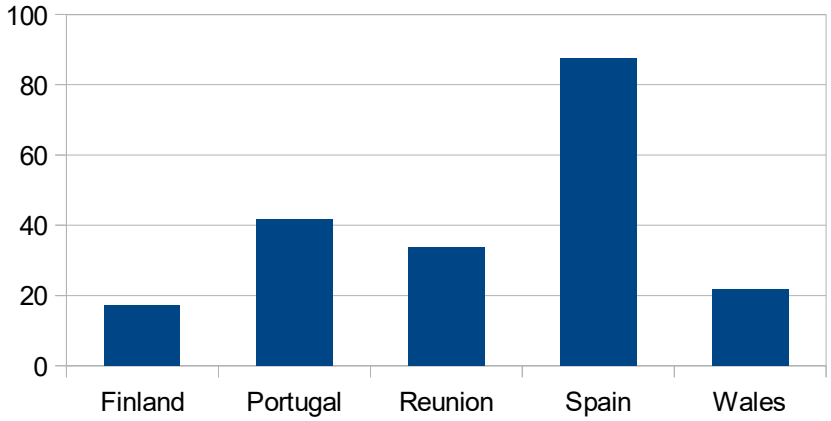
Part of the “not in use” in percent according to each country :



Part of the “ in use” in percent according to each country :



Part of the “ regular use” in percent according to each country :



We know that spanish have differents schedules compare to other countries. They go to bed later than french for exemple. So we can suppose that they use more often light in their houses. And because CFLs are less expensive during a long perdiod of time, it's more worthwhile. This can explain why the part of “regular use” of CFLs in spain is so high compared to other countries, espacialy Portugal wich is a country stick to spain (with the same climat).

CFLs have been invented in 1973. It's something a quite knew. We can suppose that not every people are aware of their benefits compare to the older ones. Moreover not everybody had time to change the old bulbs. This is how the part of “in use” and “not in use” can be explained. People buy bulbs without any distinction. So they have some incandescent light bulbs and CFLs in their houses.

This use of different bulbs is related to the 12th goal of the SDGs : Responsible consumption and production.

This goal wants to reduce the waste in terms of energy, food, garbages … And the idea of the Cfls is to reduce the use of energy. It's an other way to create light, more efficient with less energy..