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**SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AND BIODIVERSITY
CONSERVATION IN THE GRENADINE ISLANDS
(ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES AND GRENADA)**

BASELINE SURVEY OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN THE GRENADINE ISLANDS

CERMES, UWI, Barbados
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1 INTRODUCTION

The entire Grenadines area, comprising over 20 islands, houses a myriad of coastal and marine habitats: fringing, patch and barrier reefs, seagrass beds, salt ponds and mangrove forests. These are of prime importance, as marine-based activities are the mainstay of the Grenadines' economy. Tourism and fishing are the two major sources of employment, and development in the first of these two areas is proceeding rapidly and for the most part unplanned (Sustainable Grenadines, 2003). Fishery resources have long been recognised as fully to overexploited.

In an effort to reverse the trend of unregulated exploitation, resource users need to be oriented towards sustainable use of resources, both aquatic and terrestrial. This orientation must involve full participation of stakeholders, the strengthening of their capacity in planning and decision-making, as well as in the implementation of plans and policies. These are the issues the Sustainable Grenadines Project seeks to address.

The Sustainable Grenadines Project is two-phased. The first phase, focusing on stakeholder assessment, mobilization and participatory project development has been completed while the second phase comprising a Core Program and a suite of associated projects was officially launched in November 2004 (Sustainable Grenadines, 2003).

In order to obtain and establish baseline conditions within the Grenadines for use in assessing changes over the duration of Phase 2, a variety of surveys have been conducted. Two of these focus specifically on water taxi operators, their livelihoods strategies and their environmental practices (Cooke 2005, Lizama 2005). The surveys in the present report focus on two critical areas: environmental awareness – what and how much individuals know about the environment; and socio-economic conditions – methods of resource use, attitudes and perceptions. These surveys pertain to the wider community in the Grenadines.

The objectives of this report are to provide baseline data on the social and economic conditions and to ascertain the extent of the people's awareness and knowledge about the environment within the seven selected Grenadine Islands: Bequia, Mustique, Canouan, Mayreau, Union Island, Carriacou and Petit Martinique.

2 METHOD

2.1 Socio-economic & Environmental Awareness Assessment

Socio-economic and environmental awareness data were collected from the Grenadines Islands with substantive human settlements: Mustique, Bequia, Canouan, Mayreau, Union Island, Carriacou and Petite Martinique to establish some baseline information.

The vehicle for data gathering was an integrated questionnaire designed based on guidelines detailed in the Socioeconomic Monitoring Guidelines for Coastal Managers in the Caribbean (Bunce and Pomeroy, 2003) and the Socioeconomic Manual for Coral Reef Management (Bunce et al, 2000). The integrated survey contained 22 questions with 6 categories – General Level of Awareness, Household Demographics, Perceived Problems, Awareness of Rules, Materials Style of Life and Demographics (see Appendix 1).

Taking into account budgetary, geographic and time constraints only a total of 150 questionnaires were administered during the period of June 27, 2005 to July 11, 2005; 10 in Mustique, 32 in Bequia, 14 in Canouan, 4 in Mayreau, 16 in Union Island, 64 in Carriacou and 10 in Petite Martinique. The number questionnaires per island were determined based on the relative proportion of the specific island population to the combined population of the seven islands (see Table 2.1).

Five individuals expressed an unwillingness to participate in the survey. Consequently only 145 questionnaires were completed (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Questionnaire allocation

Island	Population	% of Total Population	# of questionnaires administered	# of completed questionnaires
Carriacou	6000	43	64	61
Petite Martinique	1000	7	10	8
Union Is.	1500	11	16	16
Canouan	1200	9	14	14
Mayreau	300	2	4	4
Mustique	1000	7	10	10
Bequia	3000	21	32	32
Total	14000	100	150	145

Questionnaires were administered by a local island representative who firstly identified the major residential community and then selected the main street running through that community. A representative above the age of 15 from every other house on a selected side of the street was then interviewed. Completed questionnaires were coded using a coding scheme and entered as quantitative data into SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) for analysis.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Socio-economic Assessment

3.1.1 Overview

The socio-economic/awareness survey was administered to 145 individuals of whom 52.0% are males and 48.0% are females. A significant portion of the surveyed population is between the ages of 21 to 30 and has a secondary level education whereas only 7.6% and 6.9% have a university education and vocational training respectively.

3.1.2 Household Demographics

Throughout the surveyed population the majority of households have fewer than 5 individuals. The percentages of households with fewer than 5 persons are as follows:

Canouan - 78.6%,

Union Island - 68.8%,

Carriacou - 67.2%,

Bequia - 56.3%,

Mayreau - 25%,

Mustique – 50%.

Construction, fishing and entrepreneurship (small business owner, owner of boutique, owner of a shop) are the three main occupations for income generation. On a smaller scale, water taxiing, sailing and housekeeping are also primary sources of income for some households. The primary sources of household income for each island have been summarised in Table 3.1. The

main secondary sources of household income are teaching, sales (clerk), housekeeping and cooking (chef).

Table 3.1: Primary sources of household income

Island	Primary source of income	Percentage (%)
Mustique	Housekeeping/domestic work	40.0
Bequia	Teaching	16.0
	Sailing	16.0
Union Island	Fishing	44.0
Canouan	Water taxing, entrepreneurship, mechanical work	14.0
Mayreau	Water taxing	50.0
Carriacou	Construction	16.0
Petite Martinique	Construction	25.0

At the macro level, results indicate that 64.8% of females are involved in an income generating activity (Table 3.2). Females are involved in activities ranging from housekeeping, teaching, administrative work, catering, work within the tourism sector, bar tending and care taking to entrepreneurship (small business owner). However, the main income generating activities are cooking (17.2%), teaching (10.3%) and house keeping/domestic work (9.7%) (Table 3.3)

Table 3.2: Females engaged in income generating activity

Island	Percentage (%)
Mustique	50.0
Bequia	75.0
Union	68.8
Canouan	42.9
Mayreau	25.0
Carriacou	68.9
Petite Martinique	62.5

Table 3.3: Primary income generating activity of females

Island	Income generating activity	Percentage (%)
Mustique	Housekeeping	10.1
	Cooking	10.1
	Teaching	10.1
Bequia	Housekeeping	18.8
	Teaching	18.8
Union Island	Teaching	37.5
Canouan	Entrepreneurship	14.3
Mayreau	Housekeeping	25.1
	Teaching	25.1
Carriacou	Cooking	36.1
Petite Martinique	Cooking	12.5

Within 62.0% of the households surveyed someone is a member of a local group or organisation. Households with individuals who have membership in at least one local organisation include 100.0% of households from Mayreau, 57.1% from Canouan, 50.0% from both Bequia and Petite Martinique, 39.3% from Carriacou and 37.5% from Union Island. The organisations most noted for membership are the Bequia Sandwatch Group, the Union Island 4H Club, the Grenada Union of Teachers and the Mt. Pleasant Youth Group in Carriacou.

3.1.3 Marine Recreational activities

The two most important marine recreational activities in which members of households engage are bathing (24.1%) and fishing (13.8%). Other activities include swimming, diving, snorkelling and sailing (see Figure 3.1). The major marine recreational activities for the seven surveyed islands are captured in Table 3.4.

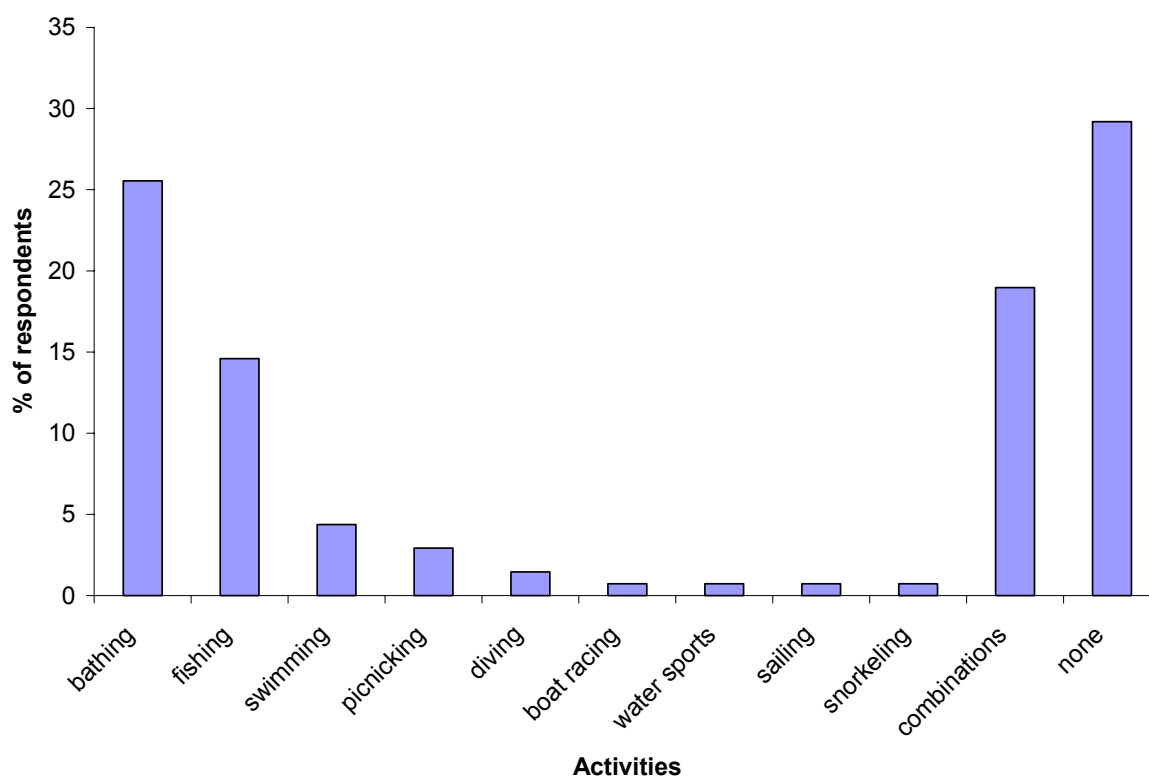


Figure 3.1: Marine recreation activities

Table 3.4: Major marine recreational activities

Island	Major recreational activity	Percentage (%)
Mustique	Fishing	10.0
Bequia	Fishing	31.3
Union Island	Bathing	25.0
Canouan	Picnicking	28.6
Mayreau	Swimming, Sailing, Diving	25.0
Carriacou	Bathing	49.2
Petite Martinique	Fishing	25.0

3.1.4 Perceptions

Respondents were asked to rate the present condition of the marine resources. Of the respondents 39.3% indicated that at present marine resources are in good condition (Table 3.5).

Major community problems identified by respondents include drug abuse, poor waste disposal, pollution and unemployment. More specifically, Mustique respondents cite poor infrastructure as their major community problem. In Bequia the problems of drug abuse and pollution appeared most prominent whereas in both Carriacou and Petite Martinique it was waste disposal problems. Canouan respondents cite pollution as their community problem while in Mayreau the problems of unemployment, illiteracy, poor drainage and waste disposal are major.

Respondents offered solutions for the problems cited. An awareness campaign should be launched in an effort to deal with the drug abuse problem. More bins and a better system of waste disposal are needed if the problems of pollution and improper waste disposal are to be addressed. Additionally, jobs should be created to deal with the problem of unemployment.

Table 3.5: Marine resource conditions as rated by the respondents

Location	Resource condition (n)						
	very good	good	not good not bad	bad	very bad	don't know	no response
Mustique	1	4	4	1	-	-	-
Bequia	1	18	11	2	-	-	-
Union Island	-	5	10	1	-	-	-
Canouan	-	4	4	4	2	-	-
Mayreau	-	-	4		-	-	-
Carriacou	2	24	24	8	-	1	2
Petite Martinique	-	2	1	1	2	2	-

The main problems for marine resources as cited by the surveyed populace are water pollution as a consequence of the disposal of wastes into waterways, overfishing and damage/removal of coral. Other noteworthy problems include removal of sand from beaches and the lack of strict laws to protect natural resources. Table 3.6 underscores the main problems for each island. The key solutions presented for the problems include education and awareness, stricter and better laws and zoning.

Table 3.6: Major marine problems

Island	Major marine problem	Percentage (%)
Mustique	Pollution	10.0
	Line fishing	10.0
Bequia	Pollution	21.9
Union Island	Overfishing	50.0
Canouan	Pollution	42.9
Mayreau	Pollution	50.0
Carriacou	Pollution	11.5
	Damage to coral	11.5
Petite Martinique	Pollution	12.5
	Overfishing	12.5
	Damage to coral	12.5

3.1.5 Material Life Style

Information regarding the material style of life of the respondents was obtained by both observation and the household survey. All seven islands have harbours, internet cafes, banks,

wholesale and retail stores, schools, churches and several recreational grounds. Figures 3.2 to 3.4 show some available facilities around the islands.



Figure 3.2: Docking facility, Port Elizabeth, Bequia



Figure 3.3: Football field, Carriacou



Figure 3.4: Need cash?? RBTT Bank, Bequia

Observations and survey results show that the most common of houses have galvanized roofs, concrete walls and tiled floors. Appendices 2 and 3 present information about the type of houses in each island.

The majority of households in the seven islands own land and a house. It is important to note that 100.0% of respondents in the various islands own land and a house except in the island of Mustique. Only 10.0% of Mustique respondents own land while 20.0% own a house.

A significant portion of the surveyed population have electricity and own household items. Notably, very few own a vehicle. Respondents in Bequia, Canouan and Union Island form the largest percentage who own household items. On the other hand respondents who own relatively fewer household items are from Petite Martinique.

3.2 Environmental Awareness

3.2.1 Understanding of the term ENVIRONMENT

One of the objectives of the survey was to determine whether people in the Grenadines understood the meaning of the word 'environment'. Therefore respondents were asked to indicate what the word meant to them. There were 10 main responses to this question (Table 3.7). Of the respondents, 63.4% said the environment can be defined as our surroundings consisting of both natural and man-made items while 15.2% said the environment is wherever we live. The former definition was used by more females than males; however, both definitions were used by all age groups and respondents from all of the surveyed islands. Only 1.4% of respondents did not know what the word meant.

Given the fact that all of the responses to this question capture the holistic and multidisciplinary nature of the environment and only a small percentage could not give an answer it can be concluded that the respondents have an adequate appreciation of the meaning of environment.

Table 3.7: The meaning of ENVIRONMENT

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
surroundings - natural & man made	92	63.4
where I live	22	15.2
surrounding & how it affects me	12	8.3
the world	6	4.1
living things	4	2.8
a place where plants, animals, etc. interact	2	1.4
don't know	2	1.4
a place to relax with friends	1	0.7
land & sea	1	0.7
the community	1	0.7
everything that affects us & we affect	1	0.7
no response	1	0.7

3.2.2 Awareness of Popular Issues

Survey results reveal that many respondents are aware of several key environmental issues. For all of the 12 issues except biodiversity, awareness is greater than 50.0%. All the respondents indicate that they are aware of the issue of pollution (Figure 3.5) while 99.0% respondents indicate they are aware of the issues of waste disposal and soil erosion. However, only 45.5% of respondents are aware of the issue of biodiversity.

Mayreau, Carriacou and Bequia respondents display high levels of awareness of popular environmental issues. However, respondents from Mustique display low levels of awareness of environmental issues compared to the other islands (Table 3.8).

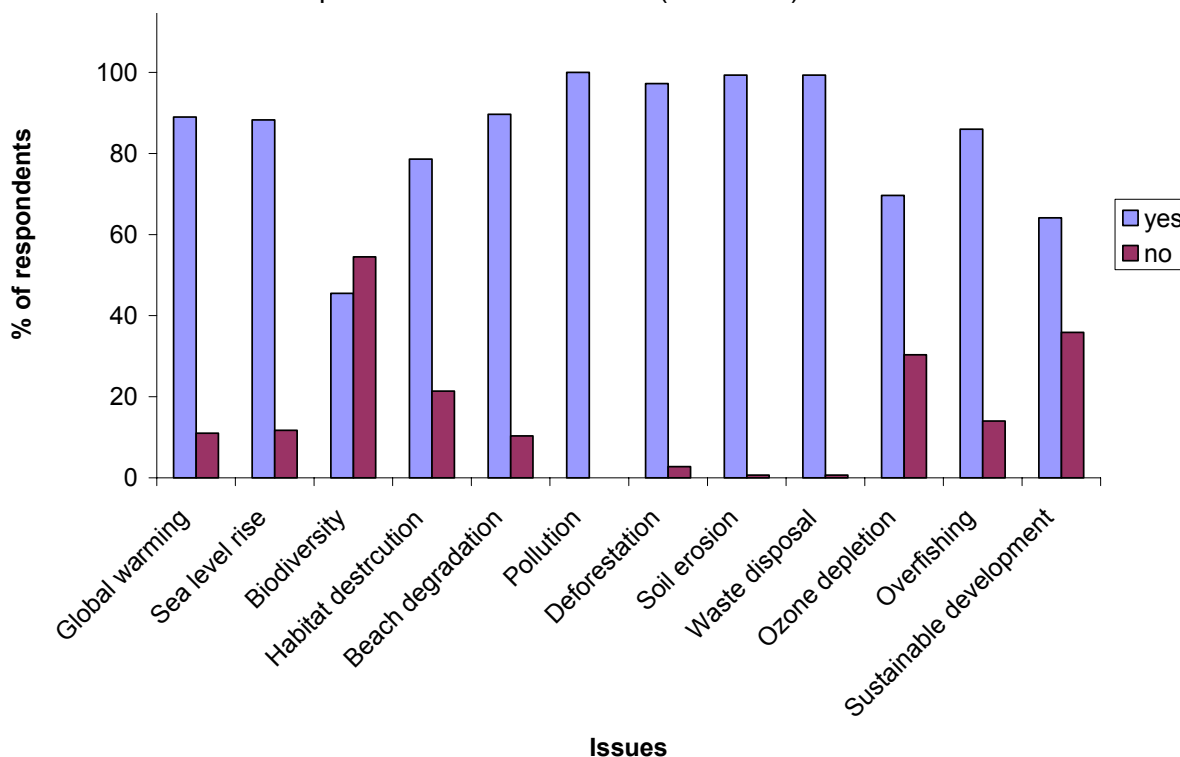


Figure 3.5: Awareness of environmental issues

Table 3.8: Awareness of popular environmental issues

Issues	Percentage (%)						
	Mustique	Bequia	Union Island	Canouan	Mayreau	Carriacou	Petite Martinique
Global warming	80.0	94.0	88.0	79.0	100.0	92.0	75.0
Sea level rise	50.0	88.0	69.0	86.0	100.0	98.0	100.0
Biodiversity	30.0	50.0	44.0	43.0	100.0	46.0	25.0
Habitat destruction	50.0	72.0	75.0	64.0	100.0	90.0	75.0
Beach degradation	80.0	88.0	100.0	64.0	100.0	59.0	75.0
Pollution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Deforestation	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
Soil erosion	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Waste disposal	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ozone depletion	10.0	91.0	44.0	64.0	100.0	74.0	75.0
Overfishing	30.0	84.0	100.0	79.0	100.0	92.0	100.0
Sustainable development	40.0	66.0	56.0	93.0	100.0	64.0	38.0

3.2.3 *Issues of Concern*

The major issue of concern is pollution as 27.6% and 24.8% of respondents cited this as the first and second major issue of concern, respectively. More females than males name pollution as their issue of most concern. Moreover, the majority of respondents with pollution as their first and second major issue of concern are from Carriacou. Other issues of great concern are global warming, ozone depletion and waste disposal.

3.2.4 *Awareness of Rules and Regulations*

Respondents were asked to indicate if they ever heard of regulations related to fishing, mangrove use, coral reef damage, marine transportation, hotel and residential development. Both St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada are party to several major international environmental agreements that address these issues. These include Law of the Sea, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Climate Change Convention, and the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (FAO, 2000 and FAO, 2002). More specifically, key legislation relating to the aforementioned issues in St. Vincent and Grenada are listed in Box 3.1.

Box 3.1

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

- The Fisheries Act (1986) and Regulation (1987) which addresses fisheries access agreements, local and foreign fishing licensing, fish processing establishments, fisheries research, fisheries enforcement and the registration of fishing vessels (Fisheries Management in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 2002). Other fisheries associated regulations include the Maritime Areas Act (1982), the Fish Processing Regulations (2000) and the High Seas fishing Act (2001).
- Town and Country Planning Act (1992) which addresses coastal zone management including hotel and residential development.
- Forestry Act (1945) which addresses mangrove protection.
- Mustique Conservation Act (1989) which deals with the management of the conservation areas on and around Mustique, including coral reefs.
- Central Water and Sewage Authority Act (1978) which addresses land-based pollution.
- Wildlife Protection Act (1987).
- Public Health Act (1977) which addresses waste management.

Grenada

- Town and Country Planning Act (1968)
- Wild Animals and Birds Sanctuary Act (1928)
- Birds and Other Wildlife Act (1957)
- Forest Soil and Water Conservation Act (1949, amended 1984)
- Fisheries Act (1986)
- Beach Protection Act (1979)
- Land Development Control Authority Act
- Public Health Act
- Territorial Waters and Marine Boundaries Act

Overall, there appears to be a relatively high level of awareness of regulations among respondents. Results for this question indicate that awareness of specific regulations is greater than 50.0% except in the case of marine transportation and mangrove use (Table 3.9). On the other hand, only 9.7% of respondents are not aware of regulations related to fishing. This is significant considering that fishing is one of the largest household income generating activities within the region. Additionally, results point to a degree of geographical variation in the awareness of regulations. Mayreau and Canouan respondents are more aware of regulations whereas Union Island respondents are the least aware (Table 3.10).

Table 3.9: Awareness of regulations

Regulations	Yes (%)	No (%)
Fishing	89.7	9.7
Coral damage	69.7	29.7
Residential development	62.1	37.2
Hotel development	60.0	39.3
Marine transport	49.0	50.0
Mangrove use	30.3	69

Table 3.10: Awareness of regulations (island breakdown)

Regulations	Percentage (%)						
	Mustique	Bequia	Union	Canouan	Mayreau	Carriacou	Petite Martinique
Fishing	80.0	94.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	89.0	100.0
Mangrove use	30.0	9.0	13.0	57.0	75.0	38.0	25.0
Coral damage	70.0	63.0	38.0	79.0	79.0	80.0	50.0
Marine transportation	60.0	59.0	19.0	57.0	100.0	48.0	25.0
Hotel development	80.0	72.0	6.0	93.0	100.0	54.0	63.0
Residential development	70.0	69.0	13.0	100.0	100.0	57.0	75.0

3.2.5 Sources of Information on Environmental Issues

Respondents obtain information about environmental issues from a variety of different sources, principal of which are the television and radio and to a lesser extent a combination of sources including newspapers and word of mouth (liming) (Table 3.11). Respondents also indicate that the internet, church meetings, public meetings and workshops are good sources of information about environmental issues.

Table 3.11: Sources of information about environmental issues

Media	Percentage (%)
TV	30.3
Radio	11.7
TV, Radio, Newspapers	9.7
TV, Radio	9.0
TV, Radio, Newspapers, Liming	5.5

4 CONCLUSION

The results of the socio-economic and environmental awareness assessment have provided an overview of conditions with the Grenadines. Construction, fishing and entrepreneurship are the three main occupations for income earning; both females and males are involved in these activities. On a smaller scale, water taxiing, sailing and housekeeping are also sources of income.

The way of life of the peoples of the insular Caribbean has always been closely linked to the sea. As evidenced in the results obtained, the sea still represents a source of food and livelihood, a means of transport and a place of recreation. The two most important marine activities are bathing and fishing. Other activities include swimming, diving, snorkelling and sailing. These activities place pressure on marine resources. However, many were of the opinion that their marine resources were in good conditions.

Major community problems within the Grenadines were identified as drug abuse, poor waste disposal, pollution and unemployment. It was suggested that an awareness campaign should be launched in an effort to deal with the drug abuse problem. Bins and a better system of waste disposal are needed to address the problems of pollution and improper waste disposal. Additionally, a social reform programme is needed to deal with the unemployment problem across the islands. In spite of the many social problems, all of the islands have functioning harbours, internet cafes, banks, wholesale and retail stores, schools, churches and several recreational grounds. Many households own land and property and are furnished with an array of electronic appliances.

In ecology, the environment is referred to as the sum of physical and non-physical factors. The quality of the responses to the question “what does the word environment mean to you?” indicates that respondents are aware that the environment is multi-faceted and multi-dimensional. Additionally, awareness of prevalent environmental issues such as global warming, habitat destruction and deforestation is high. Moreover, there appears to be a relatively high awareness of local environmental rules and regulations. Information about the environment is transferred by means of the television and radio.

The current study highlights avenues for further work. The pressing socio-economic issues identified can provide the basis for the development of additional projects and hence the expansion of the programme. Study results indicate there are two main issues that require immediate attention; unemployment (which might be the cause of other ills such as drug abuse) and waste management. Table 4.1 itemises the proposed actions required for these two major issues.

Table 4.1: Required actions for major issues affecting the people of the Grenadines

Major Issue	Recommended actions
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Partner with government agencies and NGO to develop a national plan (National Employment Relief Plan) to improve the marketability of residents, especially those in islands such as Petite Martinique.○ Organise training programmes for residents; these programmes should be relevant and should be recognised by either regionally and internationally.○ Create job placement centres; these facilities would help individuals find jobs.

Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Convene a forum on waste management involving all the islands. ○ From the above point initiate a national recycling project, seek funding and assistance from international organisations such as the Nature Conservancy.
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6 APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix 1: Environmental Awareness and Socio-economic Survey

As part of the Sustainable Grenadines Project this survey is being conducted to get views on the environment and living conditions in the Grenadines. I would therefore appreciate if you could answer a few questions. All responses will be considered confidential for compiling reports on the project. You will not be identified.

Date

Interviewer

Location

Questionnaire code #

General Level of Awareness

1. ENVIRONMENT is a word that means different things to different people. What does it mean to you?

2. Have you ever heard of:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Global warming | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Sea-level rise | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Biodiversity | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Habitat Destruction | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Beach degradation | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Deforestation | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Soil erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Waste disposal | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Ozone Depletion | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Over fishing | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

3. Which of those below is the main source of information on these issues?

- Television Radio School Work Books/Magazines Newspapers
- Liming (informal social discussion) Other (please state)

4. Which 5 issues are of most concern to you? (Starting with the most important to the least important)

Household Demographics

5. Number of persons in household:

6. What type of work generates the largest income in your household?

7. What type of work generates the second largest income in your household?

8. Are females involved in an income generating activity in your household?

- Yes, What activity? _____ No

9. How would you describe the conditions of the marine resources (e.g. fisheries, coral reefs etc) today?

Very good Good Not good not bad Bad Very bad

10. What marine recreational activities are the members of your household involved in?

11. Is someone from your household a member of a group/organization e.g. Fisher folk cooperative, youth group etc?

Yes, Name of organization _____ No

Perceived Problems

12. What are the top two major problems for your community?

a. _____ b. _____

What do you think can be done to solve these problems?

a. _____ b. _____

13. What are the top two problems for marine resources on this island?

a. _____ b. _____

14. What do you think can be done to solve these problems?

a. _____ b. _____

Awareness of Rules

15. Have you ever heard of rules and regulations related to:

Fishing Yes No

Mangrove use Yes No

Coral damage Yes No

Marine transport Yes No

Hotel development Yes No

Residential development Yes No

Material Style of Life

16. Does the household have: land house electricity vehicle tv telephone stereo washing machine refrigerator

17. Type of roof: galvanized shingle

18. Type of outside structural walls: concrete wood plywood

19. Type of Floor: tile wood dirt vinyl carpet

Demographics

20. Age of respondent: 15 -20 21-30 31-40 41-50 >60

21. Gender of respondent: male female

22. The level of school you have completed: primary secondary University
 polytechnic/vocational training

6.2 Appendix 2: Material Style of Life

Item	Percentages							
		Mustique	Bequia	Union Island	Canouan	Mayreau	Carriacou	Petit Martinique
Galvanised roof	yes	90.0	96.9	100.0	92.9	100.0	95.1	100.0
	no	10.0	3.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	4.9	0.0
Shingle roof	yes	10.0	3.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	6.6	0.0
	no	90.0	96.9	100.0	92.9	100.0	93.4	100.0
Concrete wall	yes	80.0	96.9	81.3	100.0	100.0	67.2	50.0
	no	20.0	3.1	18.8	0.0	0.0	32.8	50.0
Wooden wall	yes	20.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	25.0
	no	80.0	84.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.3	75.0
Plywood wall	yes	0.0	3.1	18.8	0.0	0.0	21.3	62.5
	no	100.0	96.9	81.3	100.0	100.0	78.7	37.5
Tiled floor	yes	10.0	84.4	0.0	50.0	100.0	37.7	12.5
	no	90.0	8.1	100.0	50.0	0.0	62.3	87.5
Wooden floor	yes	70.0	18.8	6.3	7.1	0.0	41.0	50.0
	no	30.0	81.3	93.8	92.9	100.0	59.0	50.0
Dirt floor	yes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	no	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vinyl floor	yes	0.0	6.3	68.8	21.4	0.0	34.4	62.0
	no	100.0	93.8	31.3	78.6	100.0	65.6	37.5
Carpet floor	yes	20.0	9.4	25.0	42.9	25.0	21.3	12.5
	no	80.0	9.1	75.0	57.1	75.0	78.7	87.5

6.3 Appendix 3: Ownership of Household Items

Item	Percentages							
		Mustique	Bequia	Union Island	Canouan	Mayreau	Carriacou	Petit Martinique
Vehicle	yes	0.0	22.6	0.0	42.9	25.0	39.3	0.0
	no	100.0	77.4	100.0	57.1	75.0	60.7	100.0
TV	yes	90.0	100.0	93.8	85.7	100.0	91.8	87.5
	no	10.0	0.0	6.3	14.3	0.0	8.2	12.5
Telephone	yes	70.0	91.2	56.3	92.9	100.0	95.1	75.0
	no	30.0	0.0	43.8	7.1	0.0	4.9	25.0
Stereo	yes	20.0	100.0	93.8	92.9	100.0	75.4	75.0
	no	80.0	0.0	6.3	7.1	0.0	93.8	25.0
Washer	yes	10.0	46.9	31.3	42.9	25.0	45.9	25.0
	no	90.0	53.1	68.6	57.1	75.0	54.1	75.0
Fridge	yes	10.0	96.9	81.3	92.9	100.0	90.2	100.0
	no	0.0	3.1	18.8	7.1	0.0	9.8	0.0