

**Caribbean Development Bank  
Government of the  
Commonwealth of Dominica  
Country Poverty Assessment**

Final Report

Volume 2 of 2: Appendices

**Halcrow Group Limited**

In association with

Decision Economics (Canada)

Willms and Shier (Canada)

DPU, University College London (UK)

AND

The National Assessment Team of Dominica

June 2003

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## **Appendix A. Methodology**

# Appendix A. Methodology

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# 1 Poverty Line Estimation and Poverty Indicators

## 1.1 *The Minimum Cost Food Basket*

The basis of poverty line estimation is the specification of the minimum cost for an adult to achieve a diet of 2,400 calories per day taking into account local dietary preferences and the need for a balanced diet.

Table A.1 presents the Minimum Cost Daily Food Basket (MFB) for an adult in Dominica in mid-2002. This food basket has been prepared by the government nutritionist based on food baskets used for previous CPAs and knowledge of local dietary characteristics. Prices have been derived using the current Consumer Price Index and visits to local supermarkets, where the great majority of food on the island is purchased. The computations were made using an EXCEL spreadsheet based on information from the Caribbean Food and Nutritional Institute (CFNI) publication "Food Composition Tables for Use in the English Speaking Caribbean".

The total cost of this basket, for an adult, is ECS\$5.51 per day which is equivalent to just over ECS\$2,000 per annum.

## 1.2 *The Indigence Line*

The indigence line is defined as the cost of the MFB. Adults with total expenditure below this amount, i.e. \$2,000 per annum, are classified as indigent, or extremely poor. Essentially they are unable to satisfy their basic food needs.

To allow for the different (and lower) consumption levels of children, the following adjustments are used:

- ? Child aged under 7 years: 0.2 of MFB, ie. c. \$400 per annum
- ? Child aged 7-12 years: 0.3 of MFB, ie. c. \$600 per annum
- ? Child aged 13-17 years: 0.5 of MFB, ie. c. \$1,000 per annum.

In determining whether or not a household is indigent, account is taken of the number and age of children in the household as well as the number of adults (18 years and over). Using this information and the above mentioned adjustments, a household indigence line (HIL) is established. Households with total expenditures below the HIL are categorised as indigent.

**Table A.1. Minimum Cost Daily Food Basket for an Adult, mid-2002**

<b>Food Item</b>	<b>Serving grams</b>	<b>Energy Kcal/ serving</b>	<b>Cost EC\$/serving</b>
Flour, all purpose, enriched	67	243.9	\$0.13
Rice mill, raw, parboiled	67	248.6	\$0.14
corn meal, enriched, dry	67	245.2	\$0.29
green banana	76	67.6	\$0.08
dasheen, raw	76	81.3	\$0.13
yams, raw	76	89.7	\$0.25
sugar (white)	47	181.0	\$0.10
red beans, dry	36	121.3	\$0.24
lentils	36	121.7	\$0.10
carrots, raw, fresh	18	7.7	\$0.14
cabbage, raw	18	4.7	\$0.09
lettuce, green	18	3.2	\$0.20
cucumber, fresh	18	2.3	\$0.05
citrus - orange juice, canned, sweet	18	7.6	\$0.06
ripe banana	18	16.6	\$0.03
guava, nectar	18	13.0	\$0.04
passion fruit	18	17.5	\$0.06
milk, evaporated, unsweet., whole	33	44.2	\$0.14
cheese, hard, brick	33	122.4	\$0.47
chicken, meat only, raw	33	39.9	\$0.23
turkey, dark meat, raw	33	37.6	\$0.36
salted fish, cod	33	87.1	\$0.46
egg, whole, fresh, frozen, raw	33	52.1	\$0.34
sardine, canned, in oil	33	102.6	\$0.67
smoked herring, kippered	33	69.6	\$0.25
vegetable oil, blended	23	203.3	\$0.17
margarine	23	170.0	\$0.29
<b>TOTAL -----&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>		<b>2,400</b>	<b>\$5.52</b>

Source: Government Nutritionist, Public Health Department, Dominica

The indigence line of \$2,000 is for a single adult. The indigence line for a ‘model’ family of 2 adults and 2 children under 13 years would be around \$5,000 which is almost 40% lower than if no adjustment for household composition was made. The concept of a model household is

however problematic as less than 1 in 6 have four persons, only some of which will have 2 adults with 2 small children.

### **1.3 *The Poverty Line***

The poverty line includes non-food expenditure in addition to the MFB used in estimating the indigence line. In line with previous CPAs, the non-food element of the poverty line is calculated as the average per capita expenditure of the 40% of households with the lowest per capita total expenditure. It should be noted that this approach introduces an element of relative poverty into the calculation as it is not based on an assessment of the minimum non-food expenditure needed for a 'healthy' life, as was the food component.

From the SLC, average per capita non-food expenditure of the 40% of households with the lowest per capita incomes is c. EC\$1,400 per annum. The adult poverty line is therefore  $\$2,000 + \$1,400 = \text{c. } \$3,400$ .

The household poverty line (HPL) is obtained by adding the non-food component (\$1,400) multiplied by the household size to the household indigence line (HIL). Households with total expenditure below this amount are categorised as poor. The HPL for a family of 2 adults and 2 children under 13 years would be around \$10,600, 22% lower than if no adjustment for household size was made. This poverty line can be compared to a cut-off personal annual income of \$9,000 below which the recently introduced emergency stabilisation levy is not payable.

### **1.4 *Poverty Indicators***

#### **1.4.1 *The Headcount Ratio***

The most commonly used poverty indicator is the headcount ratio which gives the overall incidence of poverty in a country. It can be expressed in terms of population or households. It is given by dividing the number of poor households (or population) by the total number of households (or population). Similar ratios are used to give the level of indigence or severe poverty.

#### **1.4.2 *The Poverty Gap***

The formula for the poverty gap (PG) is as follows:

$$PG = 1/n * \sum [ (z_i - y_i) / z_i ]$$

*Where:*

n = total number of households;

$z_i$  = poverty line of  $i$ th household

$y_i$  = income of  $i$ th household.

NB. Negative values of  $(z_i - y_i)$  are set as 0.

The poverty gap has some use in identifying the depth of poverty, i.e. the extent to which incomes in poor households fall below the poverty line. If aggregated over the whole population, it will show the theoretical amount of income that these households need to raise them above the poverty line. Its policy implications are however limited by the absence, in most countries, of progressive tax regimes that would enable such redistribution to take place.

The poverty gap does however have policy making relevance when applied to the indigence line as it provides a means of estimating the financial implications of raising the level of public assistance to ensure that all household have incomes which exceed this line.

#### 1.4.3 *The Poverty Gap Squared*

Similar to the poverty gap, the poverty gap squared (PG2) ‘emphasises’ those households with the lowest incomes relative to the poverty line. It is not however easy to interpret and is not presented in the World Bank’s publication ‘*World Development Indicators*’. It is given by:

$$PG2 = 1/n * \sum [ (z_i - y_i) / z_i ]^2$$

The notation is the same as for the poverty gap.

#### 1.4.4 *The Gini Coefficient*

The Gini coefficient is a frequently used measure of inequality that is often applied to income distributions although it can be applied to other variables such as assets or allocation of resources. A simplified formula<sup>1</sup> for the derivation of the Gini coefficient from quintile data is as follows:

$$G = 1 - 1/5 * \sum (y_i - y_{i-1})$$

Where:  $y_i$  is the total income/ expenditure of all households in the  $i$ th quintile.

The Gini coefficient varies between 0 (representing a wholly equal distribution) and 1 (representing a wholly unequal distribution). It is a frequently used indicator of how income distributions change over time. It is not however amenable to policy formulation and attempts to correlate it to other economic or poverty variables have not proved successful owing to the multiplicity of factors involved<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> For a worked example of its calculation, see [www.unc.edu/~nielsen/soci209/s2/s2.htm](http://www.unc.edu/~nielsen/soci209/s2/s2.htm).

<sup>2</sup> See World Bank, *World Development Report 2000/2001 – Attacking Poverty*, p. 52-56.

## 2 The Survey of Living Conditions (SLC)

### 2.1 *Design and Content*

The SLC questionnaire for Dominica consisted of a single questionnaire in three sections:

- ? Section 1 was concerned with basic housing characteristics (Part 1), household information (Part 2) and data on the demographic and economic characteristics of persons living in the household (Part 3);
- ? Section 2 (the most important) collected data on household expenditure including food spending (Part 1), consumption of home production (Part 2), other recurrent household expenses (Part 3), clothing (Part 4), travel and transportation (Part 5), education and health (Part 6), recreation and leisure (Part 7), housing and household furnishing (Part 8), and other spending (Part 9);
- ? Section 3 collected data on household income from employment, businesses, support from family, friends and government and pensions.

The actual questionnaire is contained in Appendix F.

### 2.2 *Sampling*

The sample frame used was that from the 2001 Census which was little more than a year old. A systematic sample of one in every ten occupied households in May 2001 was drawn<sup>3</sup> from this sample frame for every second Enumeration District (ED). Half the EDs (around 150) were therefore sampled; it was considered impractical for logistic reasons to sample all EDs. The original sample size was 1,182 households from a Census Household population of 24,000.

In all 953 valid questionnaires were received giving an overall response rate of 80% rising to 86% if vacant and closed dwellings are excluded. The SLC therefore covered around 4% of the households listed in 2001, giving an overall weighting factor of approximately 25.

Response and sampling rates however varied between EDs and parishes. Accordingly a 2-stage weighting process was adopted that involved the successive calculation of: ED and parish weights. The procedure can be summarised as follows:

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<sup>3</sup> The sample was prepared by the Chief Statistician.

**Overall Weight = ED Weight \* Parish Weight**

Where:

ED Weight = ED Census Households / Surveyed Households

Parish Weight = Parish Census Households / Census Households in Sampled EDs.

Table A.2 presents the parish weights and sampling rates while Table A.3 contains data for the derivation of ED weights in one parish (Roseau). The weights were crosschecked to ensure that they generated the Census household totals at parish and national level.

**Table A.2. Sampling Information for Parishes**

Code	Parish	Census Hholds	EDs in Sample	Parish Weight	Sampled Hholds	Actual Sample Rate
10	Roseau	4,815	2570	1.90	212	4.4%
11	Rest of St. George	1,818	786	2.31	57	3.1%
12	St John (excl. Portsmouth)	1,478	615	2.40	47	3.2%
22	Portsmouth	814	268	3.04	21	2.6%
13	St Peter	562	273	2.06	23	4.1%
14	St Joseph	2,297	1106	2.08	92	4.0%
15	St Paul	2,789	1303	2.14	98	3.5%
16	St Luke	582	333	1.75	21	3.6%
17	St. Mark	653	374	1.75	28	4.3%
18	St Patrick	2,808	1300	2.16	100	3.6%
19	St David	1,994	1079	1.85	92	4.6%
20	St Andrew	3,498	1866	1.87	162	4.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24,108</b>	<b>11,873</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>4.0%</b>

Source: Central Statistics Office and Consultants.

**Table A.3. Derivation of ED Weights (Roseau)**

ED No.	Name	Hholds	Sample Hholds	Actual Hholds	Response Rate	ED Weight
010-00	Pottersville (Part)	63	6	5	83%	12.6
030-00	Pottersville (Part)	50	5	5	100%	10.0
050-00	Pottersville (Part)	44	4	4	100%	11.0
070-00	Roseau	62	6	6	100%	10.3
090-00	Roseau	50	5	4	80%	12.5
110-00	Roseau	29	3	2	67%	14.5
130-00	Roseau	40	4	4	100%	10.0
150-00	Roseau (Pound)	19	2	2	100%	9.5
170-00	Roseau	42	4	2	50%	21.0
190-00	Roseau	45	5	4	80%	11.3
210-00	Roseau	97	10	7	70%	13.9
230-00	Newtown	124	12	10	83%	12.4
250-00	Fond Cole	267	27	26	96%	10.3
262-00	Fond Cole	92	9	7	78%	13.1
272-00	Tarish Pit	142	15	13	87%	10.9
274-00	Stock Farm Resettlement/ Johnson City	79	8	6	75%	13.2
276-00	Stock Farm West	59	6	5	83%	11.8
290-00	Goodwill	112	11	10	91%	11.2
310-00	Goodwill	83	9	7	78%	11.9
330-00	St. Aroment	167	17	12	71%	13.9
350-00	Goodwill	105	10	8	80%	13.1
370-00	Goodwill	102	11	9	82%	11.3
410-00	Louisville/Silver Lake	103	11	8	73%	12.9
431-00	Bath Estate	150	15	13	87%	11.5
441-00	Kingshill	60	6	6	100%	10.0
443-00	Kingshill	101	10	10	100%	10.1
452-00	Lower Kingshill	77	8	8	100%	9.6
470-00	Fortune/Melville Battery	74	7	5	71%	14.8
482-00	Citronier, Fortune, Newtown	93	9	4	44%	23.3
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2531</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>11.9</b>

The resultant sampling error for the proportion of households falling below the poverty line has been calculated using the formula for a two-stage sample design (see Cochran, 'Sampling Techniques', Wiley, 1963, p. 278/9:

$$SE = \sqrt{[(1 - n/N)/n(n-1)] * (p - (p/n))^2 + (n/N)(1 - m/M)/n^2(m-1) * p(1-p)}$$

Where: **SE** is the Standard Error of the estimate

**n** is the no. of first stage sampling units (ie. EDs) out of a total of **N** such units.

**m** is the number of households drawn from each selected ED containing **M** households.

**p** is the proportion of households who are poor.

It should be noted that unless the sampling fraction (n/N) is large, the standard error is almost wholly determined by the sample size and is thus largely independent of the size of the survey population. The sampling error is shown, with other indicators in Table A.4.

**Table A.4. Sampling Errors**

Variable	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation (%)*	95% Confidence Limit **	
				Lower	Upper
Poor Households	28.5%#	.017	6%	25%	32%

# As percentage of all households

\* Ratio of standard error to estimate value.

\*\* Estimated value  $\pm 1.96 \times$  Standard Error. There is a 95% probability that the actual proportion of poor/indigents will lie within this range.

## 2.3 Preparatory Tasks

### 2.3.1 Pre-testing and Piloting

The SLC questionnaire was originally drafted by the TOC Team Leader and extensively discussed with staff from the Central Statistical Office (CSO) during June and early July 2002. The forms were pre-tested and piloted during this period leading to further amendments designed to ensure the optimal phrasing of questions and the elimination of possible sources of confusion and interpretation. The final version of the questionnaire was produced by CSO and printed by the government printery.

### 2.3.2 Training

A training manual was prepared jointly by the TOC Team Leader and the Chief Statistician. This manual covered the survey procedures and questions with emphasis on the problems likely to be encountered and how best to elicit the required information. The training was

conducted by CSO staff in the third week of July. A total of 30 enumerators were trained, virtually all of whom had previously worked on the Census, and a few of whom had worked on an earlier Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

### 2.3.3 *Fieldwork*

Following a week's delay in printing the questionnaires, fieldwork commenced on the 17<sup>th</sup> July 2002 and lasted until mid-September. Enumerators were provided with names and addresses from the Census Visitation Records; reliable ED maps were not available. In the event, as seen by the response rate, the great majority of designated households were contacted and completed the questionnaire.

### 2.3.4 *Data Entry and Validation*

The TOC Team Leader was able to check the first few completed questionnaires which, although of good quality, exhibited some key areas where special attention would be needed. These issues, mainly related to the expenditure questions, were discussed with CSO staff responsible for the SLC and were subsequently emphasised in debriefing sessions with the enumerators. Enumerators were asked to make return visits to clarify major inconsistencies; payment was also conditional on satisfactorily completed questionnaires.

All data was entered into a specially designed Microsoft ACCESS database prepared by the Senior Statistician. The data entry procedures included a number of inbuilt validation checks designed to identify missing values and miscodes. The database also automatically calculated key indicators such as annual expenditure, annual income and proportion spent on food so as to enable major inconsistencies to be identified for future checking/ verification with the enumerator.

The majority of the data validation tasks took place through the manual checking of returned questionnaires and the data entry process; this is as it should be. Further validation occurred prior to data processing. This only involved a small minority of questionnaires and was mainly concerned with questionnaire identification numbers, disparities between income and expenditure and missing key variables (e.g. household size, economic activity).

### 2.3.5 *Data Processing and Analysis*

Initial data processing involved appending the weighting factors to each household record and the calculation, for each household, of total and per capita total, food, and non-food expenditure, and the numbers of children (of different ages) and adults in each household. These variables were then used to derive the following: per capita household expenditure quintiles, average per capita non food expenditure of the bottom two quintiles, household

indigence and poverty lines and household poverty status (indigent, poor, not poor). The household quintile and poverty status variables were appended to the database of individuals.

Variables were then derived from the person database and appended to the main SLC household database which was to be the primary focus of the analysis, e.g. number of workers in each household, household type (single person, nuclear, etc.), household nationality and educational attainment.

The next stage was to produce cross-tabulations of the key socio-economic variables against household poverty status and quintile using the SPSS survey analysis software. Further cross-tabulations (especially against household nationality) were produced as required in order to complete the analysis. In the event, it proved most efficient to output the tabulations from SPSS into EXCEL spreadsheets for the calculation of percentages and report-standard formatting. All analysis was carried out on the weighted database.

The data for poor households was output to a separate file to enable these households to be examined in more detail.

## 3 The Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPAs)

### 3.1 *PPA Training and Preparation*

A PPA training workshop was held in Dominica from 23 June to 28 June, 2002. This workshop was designed to accomplish two main tasks, namely **training** in PPA methodologies and the **organisation** of fieldwork for the PPAs among the team members.

A Training Manual was prepared for the workshop. With the aid of the manual, members of the PPA team received training in the following areas:

- ? the value and importance of qualitative and participatory approaches;
- ? the integration of qualitative and quantitative methods;
- ? the variety of qualitative/participatory methods; and
- ? tools and techniques selected for the PPAs, including informal interviews, key informant interviews, focus groups and case studies.

The PPA preparatory stage also completed the following organisational tasks:

- ? discussed and agreed on the central questions that would guide the PPA, and which focused on the meaning, indicators, causes and impact of poverty on selected groups and individuals, their needs and survival strategies and their experiences of governmental, civil society and NGOs/CBOs responses;
- ? identified the specific issues of poverty within selected groups and individuals ranging from environmental and housing conditions to family and social capital;
- ? formulated a draft timetable for the completion of the PPA fieldwork; and
- ? organised a preliminary division of labour within the group in terms of allocation to specific groups and individuals identified among the poor.

Those attending the training workshop were drawn from the public and non-government sectors among those working primarily in the areas of social development, community services and health care. They subsequently comprised the PPA team that undertook all the PPA fieldwork under the co-ordination and with the active participation of the NAT co-ordinator.

### 3.2 *PPA Approach*

The workshop and subsequent meetings confirmed the overall approach to the PPAs in Dominica. In reviewing preliminary information it was decided that poverty and vulnerability in Dominica has a spatial or geographical element but within such communities special interest groups such as youth, unemployed, displaced farmers, women, the elderly required exploration. Poverty and vulnerability was not however considered to be homogeneous either geographically or by interest group. Community based PPAs were adopted which allowed spatial and interest groups to form part of the assessment.

In total seven communities formed part of the assessment – the Carib Territory (Sineku and Goulette/ Mahaut River area), Dublanc, Grand Bay, Petite Soufriere, Scotts Head, Tarish Pit and Woodford Hill. PPAs in Dominica were thus multi-levelled comprising:

- ? Direct observation using transect walks through the communities; and
- ? Informal interviews and group discussions with community members; and
- ? Social mapping identifying pockets of poverty within communities; and
- ? Focus groups with special interest groups such as youth, banana farmers and women; and
- ? Key informant interviews with local knowledge ‘experts’ such as community leaders, clergy, teachers, health personnel and shopkeepers; and
- ? Case studies of poor or vulnerable individuals including the unemployed, displaced farmers, women who head households and the elderly.

### 3.3 *PPA Execution and Content*

The locally-trained team undertook all the PPA fieldwork. The local team co-ordinator was Mr Samuel Carrette, NAT co-ordinator who had been heavily involved in the 1996 Poverty Assessment for Dominica. The PPAs were undertaken from June to September 2002 according to the agreed methodology.

Transect walks (walk and talk) surveys were conducted in each community. This involved the researchers walking throughout the community, observing and conducting informal interviews with community members with a pre-prepared list of issues and questions.

Table A.5 provides details of the community meetings and focus groups undertaken in each of the communities.

**Table A.5. Dominica PPA: Community Meetings and Focus Groups**

Meeting Type	Location		Attendance		
			Male	Female	Total
Community (public) Meetings	Sineku		13	14	27
	Mahaut River		20	13	33
	Grand Bay		29	9	38
	Scotts Head		9	11	20
	Tarish Pit		10	5	15
	Petite Soufriere		21	14	35
	Dublanc		17	18	35
	<b>ALL</b>		<b>119</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>203</b>
Focus Group Meetings	Sineku	Youth Group	13	7	20
	Mahaut River	Community Members	15	8	23
	Grand Bay	Senior Citizens	2	13	15
		YADAV	0	11	11
		Core 29 Youth Group	4	10	14
	Scotts Head	Scotts Head Improvement Committee	9	6	15
		Community Members	8	5	13
	Tarish Pit	Dynamic Dudes Sports Group	6	5	11
		Women's Group	2	8	10
	Petite Soufriere	Community Members	25	13	38
	Dublanc	Sports Club	20	10	30
		Revival Group	2	8	10
		Men in Development	21	6	27
<b>ALL</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>237</b>	

The PPAs also included key informant and case study interviews as follows:

Key informants: 3 with women in Scotts Head, nurses (Tarish Pit, Grand Bay and Woodford Hill), teacher (Grand Bay), credit union clerk (Woodford Hill), and shop-keeper (Dublanc).

Case studies: single parent female household heads (7), elderly men (2), ex-banana farmers (2), female household head with disabled husband (1), disabled female (1).

The Community Surveys were undertaken during July, August and September 2002 according to the agreed methodology.

The local team co-ordinator prepared the draft report on the fieldwork including interview notes, analysis and conclusions.

### **3.4 *Analysis and Reporting***

The interviews and filed notes were transcribed and collated by Mr. Carrette who transmitted the raw data to the TOC in September 2002. The Community Survey Specialist (Dr. Barrow) drafted a report on the Community Surveys in their entirety which was subsequently integrated into the draft Final CPA Report with the SLC data and other relevant information. The PPA results are particularly evident in Chapter 3 of Volume 1 that describes the characteristics and causes of poverty in Dominica, and Table 6.2 which summarises the development priorities identified in the communities.

No special analytical techniques were used as the amount of information precluded the need for such techniques. For analysis purposes, the report was however re-formatted by topic (instead of by community). Care was taken to ensure that information arising from the Community Surveys could be supported by that obtained from the SLC, other reports and the agency interviews. In other words a thorough cross-checking procedure was adopted. In this way, the overall conclusion was reached that although there is substantial poverty in Dominica at present, especially in rural areas (many people live hand to mouth), this is not always perceived as such by local residents. An important reason for this lack of correlation between income poverty and well-being, is the high level of social and physical infrastructure provision throughout the island and the social cohesiveness of many communities.

It should be noted that several of the CPA's recommendations arise directly from the information provided by the Community Surveys. Appendix C of this Volume contains the summarised community surveys. The raw data has been submitted to the CDB; copies are also available in Dominica.

## 4 The Institutional Analysis

### 4.1 *Institutional Analysis Tasks*

This component of the CPA was undertaken by means of a series of discussions with representatives of key government and non-government agencies. The agencies contacted are listed in Table A.6. The focus of these discussions was the nature and effectiveness of current programmes related directly or indirectly to poverty reduction. In many instances agencies assisted vulnerable individuals and groups rather than those who could be considered poor. To this end, the discussions were structured around the following topics:

- ? description of activities related to poverty reduction and assisting the vulnerable;
- ? availability of reports, information and statistics;
- ? effectiveness of current activities;
- ? how could current activities be made more effective in terms of poverty reduction and assisting the vulnerable; and
- ? what do they see as the major poverty-related issue in terms of their agency/ organization?

All relevant information from these discussions and interviews are included in Volume1 of this Report.

**Table A.6. Dominica: Agencies Interviewed**

<b>Government Departments</b>	<b>Non-Government Organisations</b>
Adult Education Unit	CALL' Centre where Adolescents Learn to Love and Serve
Basic Needs Trust Fund	Christian Children Fund (CCF)
Chief Youth Development Officer	Dominican Council on Ageing (DCOA)
Community Health Centre	Dominica Hucksters' Association
Department of Local Government and Community Development	Dominica National Council of Women (DNCW)
Education Planning Unit, Text Book Scheme	Dominica Planned Parenthood Foundation
Environmental Health Unit	National Development Foundation of Dominica
Housing Department	National Youth Council
Local Government Commission	Operations Youthquake
Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, Director of Surveys and Commissioner of Lands	Persons with Challenges (NGO)
<i>Ibid</i> , Environmental Coordinating Unit	REACH (NGO for the Elderly)
<i>Ibid</i> , Prime Unit	SAVE, Dominica
Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth	Social Centre
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Small Projects Assistant Team (SPAT)
Ministry of Health and Social Security	
Ministry of Legal Affairs, Immigration and Labour	<b>Other Organisations</b>
Ministry of Tourism	Aid Bank
Police Commissioner	Dominica Association of Industry and Commerce
Education Trust Fund	Dominica Rural Enterprise Project (DREP)
Social Security Authority	National Commercial Bank
Social Welfare Division	
Women's Bureau	

## 5 The Study Team

### 5.1 *The National Assessment Team (NAT) of Dominica*

The members of the Dominica NAT are listed below together with the agencies that they represent.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Samuel Carrette	NAT co-ordinator, Ministry of Finance and Planning
Michael Norris	Ibid, Planning Unit
Prayma Blaize Burton	Ibid, Central Statistical Office
Claudine Roberts	Ministry of Community Development and gender Affairs, Local Government Division
Matilda Royer	Ibid, Welfare Division.
Randoldh Felix	Ibid, BNTF
Melena Fontaine	Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth Affairs.
Geneta Williams	Ministry of Health and Social Security
Georgina Liburd/ Vanya David	Dominica National Council of Women
Angela Lawrence	Dominica Council on Ageing
Eisenhower Douglas	National Co-ordinator, Integrated Development Programme
Irmin Stephens	Attorney General's Chambers
Steve Joseph	National Youth Council

### 5.2 *The Team of Consultants (TOC)*

The Team of Consultants for this project was as follows:

<b>Consultant</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Company</b>
Joe Wood	Team Leader/ Statistician	Halcrow Group Limited
John Sedley	Economist	Decision Economics
Christine Barrow	Community Survey specialist	Independent Consultant
Louise Porteus	Social Planner	Halcrow Group Limited
Sheilah Meikle	Social Development Expert	DPU, University of London
John Willms	Legal Expert	Willms and Shier, Environmental Lawyers
Chris du Sautoy	Survey Analyst	Halcrow Group Limited

## **Appendix B - SLC Tabulations**

# Appendix B. Statistical Tabulations

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## **GENERAL**

This Appendix presents selected tabulations from the 2002 Survey of Living Conditions (SLC).

Many of the tabulations feature of socio-economic variables against per capita household expenditure quintiles. Quintiles are obtained by sorting the sample households by their per capita expenditure and then dividing the sample into 5 equal groups (around 190 households in each as there were 953 households in the SLC sample). In the tabulations, Q1 represents the 20% of households with the lowest per capita expenditures, i.e. the poorest households; this group is virtually identical to the poor households in Dominica. At the other extreme, Q5 represents the 20% of households with the highest per capita expenditures, i.e. the richest group. Q3 represents the middle income households from the 40<sup>th</sup> to the 60<sup>th</sup> percentiles.

It should be noted that:

- ? For household-based tables, poor households constitute all the households in the lowest quintile (Q1) and around half those in the second quintile (Q2).
- ? For population-based tables, Q1 and Q2 consist almost entirely of people residing in poor households.

Unless otherwise stated:

- ? All tabulations are from the SLC and are based on the entire data set of 953 households grossed up to the Census total of around 24,100 households.
- ? Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
- ? Tabulations exclude a small number of non-responses, the number of which varies from one variable to another. This has no material effect on the results presented.
- ? \$ = EC\$ @ c. US\$1=EC\$2.70.

## A. POPULATION TABLES

**Table 1. Population By Sex And Age Group**

AGE GROUP (years)	Distribution			Sex Ratio*
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
Under 5	7.1%	8.5%	7.8%	85
5 – 9	11.3%	10.5%	10.9%	110
10 – 14	11.6%	10.3%	10.9%	114
15 – 19	8.6%	9.9%	9.2%	88
20 – 24	7.4%	6.5%	6.9%	116
25 – 29	7.2%	5.7%	6.4%	129
30 – 34	7.0%	7.3%	7.1%	98
35 – 39	7.7%	8.1%	7.9%	96
40 – 44	6.8%	5.5%	6.2%	126
45 – 49	4.6%	5.0%	4.8%	94
50 – 54	4.9%	4.7%	4.8%	106
55 – 59	3.7%	2.2%	3.0%	166
60 – 64	2.9%	3.5%	3.2%	85
65 – 69	9.2%	12.5%	10.8%	75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	102

\* Males per 100 females.

**Table 2. Population By Age Group and Annual Household Expenditure Quintile %**

Age Group (years)	Q1*	Q2*	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL
Under 15	40%	32%	26%	22%	19%	30%
15 - 24	16%	19%	17%	11%	16%	16%
25 - 44	25%	26%	27%	33%	31%	28%
45 - 64	11%	14%	16%	18%	24%	16%
65+	7%	9%	14%	16%	11%	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Virtually all the population in these quintiles will be poor.

**Table 3. Population By Urban / Rural By Quintile**

Sex	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL
Urban	24%	35%	35%	49%	62%	38%
Rural	76%	65%	65%	51%	38%	62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 4. Population By Sex By Quintile**

Sex	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL
Male	49%	51%	52%	46%	55%	50%
Female	51%	49%	48%	54%	45%	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 5. Carib Population by Quintile**

Carib population	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL
As % of quintile	8%	3%	3%	2%	1%	4%
As % of all Caribs	56%	22%	13%	6%	3%	100%

**Table 6. Households with Close Relative Living Overseas**

By Quintile	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL
Hhold with migrant	48%	57%	61%	58%	49%	55%
By Residence	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>				<b>ALL</b>
Hhold with migrant	52%	56%				55%

**Table 7. Characteristics of Emigrants**

Characteristic	Percent*	Relationship to Head of HHold	Percent*
Left within last 10 years	50%		
Reason - work	77%		
<b>Country of Residence</b>		Child	40%
North America	41%	Sibling	38%
Other Caribbean Countries	42%	Parent	6%
Other (mostly UK)	17%	Other	16%
<b>ALL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* All figures represent percentages of all migrants.

## **B. HOUSEHOLD TABLES**

**Table 8. Household Size by Quintile**

<b>Persons</b>	<b>Q1*</b>	<b>Q2*</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
1	15%	15%	26%	30%	37%	25%
2	9%	14%	18%	29%	23%	18%
3	13%	16%	21%	16%	14%	16%
4	12%	19%	12%	16%	20%	16%
5 or 6	28%	24%	20%	8%	5%	17%
7 & over	22%	12%	4%	2%	1%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Average Household Size</b>	4.6	3.9	3.1	2.5	2.4	3.3

\* All households in Q1 and around half those in Q2 will be poor.

**Table 9. Household Type by Quintile**

<b>Household Type</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Single person	15%	15%	26%	30%	37%	24%
Couples without Children	3%	4%	5%	10%	16%	8%
Two parents with children	27%	28%	25%	17%	22%	24%
Single parent household	16%	10%	14%	20%	9%	14%
Multigenerational household	21%	24%	18%	8%	6%	15%
Other households*	18%	19%	12%	15%	11%	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Mostly extended

**Table 10. Sex of Head of Household by Quintile**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Male	57%	67%	66%	60%	77%	65%
Female	43%	33%	34%	40%	23%	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 11. Elderly and Child Households by Quintile**

Household Type	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL
Single elderly (65+)	9%	7%	10%	16%	9%	10%
Other elderly (65+)	16%	22%	22%	16%	9%	17%
Other (No one 65+)	74%	71%	69%	68%	82%	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Child (&lt;18) in Hhold</b>	71%	68%	48%	36%	36%	52%

**Table 12. Living Arrangements in Child Households**

Adults present	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL
Father and mother	39%*	37%	44%	53%	55%	44%
Mother + other relatives	30%	30%	20%	16%	10%	23%
Mother only	20%	11%	21%	22%	24%	19%
Other relatives only	6%	14%	6%	7%	8%	9%
Elderly only or none	5%	7%	9%	2%	3%	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Percentages relate to child households only.

### **C. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT TABLES**

**Table 13. Economic Status**

ITEM	Population 15 years and over	Population 15-64 years
<b>Population</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Employed	49%	56%
Unemployed	16%	19%
<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>75%</b>
Student	9%	11%
Home duties	10%	11%
Retired	10%	1%
Sick/disabled	6%	3%
<b>Not in Labour Force</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>25%</b>

**Table 14. Economic Activity by Age Group**

Age Group	Rates		Unemployment
	Participation	Unemployment	
15-19	38%	75%	23%
20 – 24	82%	44%	22%
25 – 34	86%	23%	24%
35 – 44	84%	13%	14%
45-54	82%	14%	10%
55-64	66%	21%	7%
65+	11%	0%	0%
<b>ALL 15+</b>	65%	25%	100%
<b>15-64 only</b>	75%	26%	

**Table 15. Unemployment Rates**

By Quintile	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL
Unemployment Rate	41%	33%	24%	13%	7%	25%
By Residence	Urban	Rural				ALL
Unemployment Rate	23%	27%				25%

**Table 16. No. of Workers per Household by Quintile**

Workers per Household	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL
No one in Labour force	15%	14%	13%	20%	19%	16%
No one working	16%	12%	12%	5%	0%	9%
1	47%	43%	51%	42%	44%	45%
2	22%	32%	24%	33%	37%	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 17. No. of Workers per Household by Urban/ Rural**

Workers per Household	Urban	Rural	ALL
No one in Labour force	11%	19%	16%
No one working	8%	9%	9%
1	41%	48%	45%
2	40%	20%	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 18. Households with Unemployed Persons by Quintile and Residence**

<b>By Quintile</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Household with someone unemployed	58%*	55%	40%	36%	26%	43%
<b>By Residence</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>				<b>ALL</b>
Household with someone unemployed	40%	45%				43%

\* Percentages exclude households where no one is working.

**Table 19. Employed Population by Occupation by Poverty Status**

<b>Occupation Category</b>	<b>Indigent</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>All Poor</b>	<b>Not Poor</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Prof/ Tech/ Admin/ Man	2%	10%	7%	24%	20%
Clerical/ Sales	8%	17%	14%	25%	22%
Agricultural	34%	21%	26%	18%	20%
Crafts/ Skilled Manual	28%	28%	28%	20%	22%
Elementary	28%	24%	25%	14%	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 20. Employed Population by Industrial Sector and Poverty Status**

<b>Industrial Sector</b>	<b>Indigent</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>All Poor</b>	<b>Not Poor</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Agriculture – Bananas	6%	4%	5%	6%	6%
Agriculture – Other	35%	22%	26%	15%	18%
Manufacturing	3%	3%	3%	5%	4%
Construction	22%	16%	18%	8%	10%
Trade/ hotels	3%	15%	11%	15%	14%
Transport/comms	1%	3%	3%	5%	5%
Government	6%	12%	10%	20%	18%
Other services	24%	25%	24%	27%	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 21. Hours Worked by Poverty Status**

Hours Worked	Indigent	Poor	All Poor	Not Poor	ALL
Up to 15	10%	11%	11%	9%	9%
16-30	28%	20%	23%	15%	17%
31-40	47%	55%	52%	49%	49%
41-50	10%	12%	11%	16%	15%
Over 50	5%	2%	3%	11%	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**D. HEALTH AND PREGNANCY TABLES**

**Table 22. Households with Teenage Pregnancy in last 18 Years**

Quintile	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL
Teenage pregnancy *	23%	25%	22%	13%	6%	19%
Residence	Urban	Rural				ALL
Teenage pregnancy	14%	23%				19%
Living Arrangements	Both Parents	One parent + other relatives	Lone parent	ALL	% of all	
Teenage pregnancy	33%	46%	21%	100%	19%	
No teenage pregnancy	55%	23%	22%	100%	81%	

\* As % of households with children living with at least one parent. Table excludes children living away from home or who are now adult.

**Table 23. Disability, Long-Term Sickness and Diabetes/ Hypertension**

ITEM	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL	Elderly Hholds*
Households with disabled persons	23%	18%	17%	20%	10%	18%	57%
Households with someone who is long term sick**	11%	7%	12%	13%	7%	10%	20%
Households with diabetic/hypertensive member	25%	32%	32%	29%	31%	30%	41%

\* % of households which contain an elderly person.

\*\* And unable to work

## E. EDUCATION TABLES

**Table 24. Population 15 Years and over by Highest Level of Education and Age**

Age Group	Primary	Secondary*	Tertiary**	ALL.
15-19	18%	79%	3%	100%
20 – 24	34%	57%	9%	100%
25 – 29	51%	40%	9%	100%
30-34	64%	26%	10%	100%
35 - 44	69%	21%	9%	100%
45-54	75%	18%	6%	100%
55-64	80%	12%	8%	100%
65+	90%	7%	3%	100%
<b>ALL</b>	62%	31%	7%	100%

\* Including A level college

\*\* Including university, vocational and technical.

**Table 25. Highest Level of Education in Household by Quintile**

Of Head of Household	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL
Primary	85%	81%	84%	71%	42%	73%
Secondary	7%	14%	11%	17%	32%	16%
Tertiary	7%	5%	6%	12%	26%	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Of All Adults aged 20+ years	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL
Primary	73%	68%	67%	57%	37%	60%
Secondary	24%	25%	28%	32%	35%	29%
Tertiary	3%	8%	5%	10%	29%	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Adults by Residence	Urban	Rural	ALL			
Primary	42%	71%	60%			
Secondary	39%	23%	29%			
Tertiary	19%	6%	11%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>			

**Table 26. School Non-Attendance**

<b>School non-Attendance</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
YES*	9%	9%	12%	9%	4%	9%
NO	91%	91%	88%	91%	96%	91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Persons/ room by Residence</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>ALL</b>			
YES	5	11%	9%			
NO	95%	89%	91%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>			

\* Households with child aged 5-15 years not attending school regularly last term as % of all households with children.

**F. HOUSING and ASSET TABLES**

**Table 27. Housing Tenure**

<b>Tenure by Quintile</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Owned	76%	75%	74%	70%	77%	75%
Rented	12%	13%	15%	20%	17%	15%
Rent Free	8%	7%	7%	6%	4%	6%
Squatted	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Other	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Tenure by Residence</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>ALL</b>			
Owned	66%	80%	75%			
Rented	25%	10%	15%			
Rent Free	4%	8%	6%			
Squatted	3%	1%	2%			
Other	2%	1%	2%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>			

\* Considered to be overcrowded.

**Table 28. Occupancy Rates**

<b>Persons/ room by Quintile</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Under 1	31%	44%	64%	77%	87%	61%
1-2 persons / room	36%	39%	29%	22%	13%	28%
Over 2 persons / room *	33%	17%	6%	1%	1%	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Persons/ room by Residence</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>ALL</b>			
Under 1	63%	59%	61%			
1-2 persons / room	28%	28%	28%			
Over 2 persons / room *	8%	13%	12%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>			

\* Considered to be overcrowded.

**Table 29. Construction Material of Walls by Quintile**

<b>Wall Material by Quintile</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Wood Only	58%	41%	28%	26%	10%	33%
Wood & concrete	23%	34%	44%	56%	77%	47%
Concrete/blocks/brick/stone	13%	19%	20%	15%	10%	15%
Other	7%	6%	8%	3%	2%	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Wall Material by Residence</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>ALL</b>			
Wood Only	26%	37%	33%			
Wood & concrete	56%	41%	47%			
Concrete/blocks/brick/stone	14%	16%	15%			
Other	5%	5%	5%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>			

**Table 30. Water Supply**

<b>Water Supply by Quintile</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Piped – dwelling	16%	39%	52%	65%	82%	51%
Pitped – yard	20%	17%	14%	10%	5%	13%
Standpipe	48%	33%	24%	19%	9%	27%
Other	16%	11%	9%	6%	4%	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Water Supply by Residence</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Piped - dwelling	71%	39%	51%
Pitped – yard	13%	13%	13%
Standpipe	14%	34%	27%
Other	3%	13%	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 31. Type of Toilet Facility**

<b>Toilet Facility by Quintile</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Flush toilet	22%	44%	59%	70%	85%	56%
Pit Latrine	49%	34%	26%	20%	9%	28%
Other	29%	22%	15%	10%	5%	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Toilet by Residence</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Flush toilet	77%	44%	56%
Pit Latrine	9%	38%	28%
Other	14%	18%	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 32. Lighting**

<b>Lighting by Quintile</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Electricity	73%	92%	84%	94%	96%	88%
Other (mostly kerosene)	27%	8%	16%	6%	4%	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Lighting by Residence</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Electricity	95%	84%	88%
Other (mostly kerosene)	5%	16%	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 33. Kitchens**

<b>Kitchen by Quintile</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Inside	57%	72%	72%	81%	94%	75%
Outside	35%	23%	23%	14%	4%	20%
None	8%	4%	5%	5%	2%	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Kitchen by Residence</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>ALL</b>			
Inside	93%	65%	75%			
Outside	5%	31%	20%			
None	2%	4%	5%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>			

**Table 34. Main Cooking Fuel**

<b>Fuel by Quintile</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Charcoal	10%	8%	4%	2%	1%	5%
Wood	26%	14%	16%	7%	0%	13%
Gas	58%	76%	74%	89%	96%	79%
Other	6%	3%	6%	2%	2%	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Fuel by Residence</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>ALL</b>			
Charcoal	6%	5%	5%			
Wood	2%	19%	13%			
Gas	90%	72%	79%			
Other	3%	4%	4%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>			

**Table 35. Bathroom/ Bathing Facility**

<b>Bathroom by Quintile</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Inside	14%	38%	47%	63%	82%	49%
Outside	47%	41%	33%	24%	10%	31%
None	39%	21%	20%	13%	8%	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Bathroom by Residence</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>ALL</b>			
Inside	68%	38%	49%			
Outside	23%	36%	31%			
None	10%	27%	20%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>			

**Table 36. Land Cultivation**

<b>Land by Quintile</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Cultivate land*	33%	37%	38%	33%	26%	33%
Do not own land	67%	63%	62%	67%	74%	67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Land by Residence</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>ALL</b>			
Cultivate land*	11%	46%	33%			
Do not own land	89%	54%	67%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>			

<b>Area cultivated**</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<b>Tenure**</b>	
<i>Up to 0.5 acres</i>	18%	<i>Owned</i>	58%
<i>0.5-1 acre</i>	20%	<i>Shared</i>	14%
<i>1-2 acres</i>	22%	<i>Rented</i>	28%
<i>2-5 acres</i>	27%		
<i>5+ acres</i>	13%		
<b>ALL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Excluding house plot. \*\* % of those cultivating land.

**Table 37. Ownership of Durable Goods and Other Assets**

Item by Quintile	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL	Q1/Q5 ratio
Stove	69%	82%	83%	92%	96%	84%	0.72
Fridge	52%	76%	70%	80%	90%	74%	0.57
Television	44%	71%	66%	77%	88%	69%	0.49
Telephone	41%	71%	68%	77%	89%	69%	0.47
Washmach	21%	35%	40%	48%	65%	42%	0.33
Video	14%	24%	26%	34%	48%	29%	0.30
Vehicle	3%	13%	20%	30%	57%	25%	0.06
Item by Residence	Urban	Rural	ALL	Rur/Urb ratio			
Stove	91%	81%	84%	0.89			
Fridge	87%	66%	74%	0.76			
Television	88%	58%	69%	0.66			
Telephone	82%	62%	69%	0.75			
Washmach	55%	34%	42%	0.62			
Video	40%	23%	29%	0.58			
Vehicle	35%	19%	25%	0.54			

**H. REMITTANCES AND FAMILY SUPPORT**

**Table 38. Remittances from Overseas**

Type	Indigent	Poor	All Poor	Not Poor	ALL
<b>Receiving Remittances</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Regularity of Contributions*</b>	Sample too small to justify disaggregation				
<i>Once a year</i>			39%	29%	32%
<i>Quarterly</i>			46%	43%	44%
<i>Bimonthly</i>			4%	9%	8%
<i>Monthly</i>			12%	19%	16%
<b>ALL</b>			<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* As % of households receiving remittances.

**Table 39. Annual Value of Remittances from Overseas (EC\$)**

Item	No./ Value
Households receiving	8,679 36%*
<b>Amount received</b>	
Average	\$1,700
Median	\$ 900
Total	c. \$14.6 million
<b>Quintile Cutoffs</b>	
20%***	\$300
40%	\$650
60%	\$1,000
80% #	\$2,500

\* % of all households; differs from answer in previous Table as it is based on stated income.

\*\* Likely to be an under-estimate as this information is difficult to capture in surveys.

\*\*\* i.e. 20% of households receiving remittances receive up to EC\$200 per annum

# i.e. 20% of households receive more than EC\$2,500 annually from overseas.

**Table 40. Overseas and Local Family Support by Quintile**

Family Support	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ALL
Overseas and local	16%	15%	15%	10%	5%	12%
Local only	26%	18%	10%	11%	5%	14%
Overseas only	20%	25%	27%	27%	19%	24%
None	38%	42%	48%	52%	71%	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 41. Relationship of Total Family Support to Total Spending**

Type	Indigent	Poor	All Poor	Not Poor	ALL
<b>Not receiving support</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Receiving Support</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>50%</b>
Support as % of total spending					
<10%	Sample too small to justify disaggregation		28%	29%	28%
10 - 24%			19%	9%	12%
25 - 49%			9%	4%	5%
50-74%			3%	1%	2%
75% >			4%	2%	2%

## **Appendix C – Community Surveys**

# Appendix C – Community Surveys

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# 1 Community Surveys

## 1.1 *Overview*

Community studies were conducted in seven locations identified as having higher levels of poverty. Communities selected and reasons for their inclusion in the Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPAs) are as follows:

- ? **Carib Territory** – rural, Carib population
- ? **Dublanc** – substantial progress in diversification and poverty alleviation
- ? **Grand Bay** – rural, land problems
- ? **Petite Soufriere** – rural, extensive out-migration of working age population
- ? **Scotts Head** – rural, fishing
- ? **Tarish Pit** – urban, squatter settlement
- ? **Woodford Hill** – rural, affected by decline in banana production.

The community studies involved a range of techniques including direct observation and transect walks, group discussions with community members, social mapping, focus group discussions, key informant interviews with local ‘experts’ and case studies of poor individuals. This Appendix provides details of the community surveys.

Information on environment, housing and utilities, social development and quality of life for each community is provided in the following sections.

## 2 Carib Territory

### 2.1 *Overview*

Two locations in the Carib Territory were selected for investigation namely Senikou and the Goulette/Mahaut River area.

### 2.2 *Environment, Housing And Utilities*

#### 2.2.1 *Housing*

Virtually all homes are built in wood and several are in poor condition. All are owner occupied and some are reasonably well furnished, with stoves and refrigerators for example. However, the majority cook with wood. Public standpipes and telephones have been provided.

#### 2.2.2 *Utilities and Services*

Utilities have been provided in the area and much improvement has resulted. However, affordability is problematic and power cuts and water shortages occur frequently. The Carib Territory stretches for some distance with the result that means that facilities such as the health centre, community centre, post office and credit union may be difficult for some to access. Shops are generally well dispersed throughout the area. However, there is no day care facility.

#### 2.2.3 *Transportation*

A bus service is available, but there are complaints that the service to town is confined to early morning and also that the cost is high (EC\$18 and likely to be increased as a result of recent budgetary rises in gas costs). There is only one vehicle located in the area, but passers-by will usually transport locals. Several roads are in poor condition and the absence of access roads to farms is also seen as a problem.

#### 2.2.4 *Environment*

The environment is clean and tidy. In the absence of a regular collection service, most residents bury or burn their garbage though there is some evidence of indiscriminate dumping. Clean up campaigns and garbage collection are regularly organised by the Carib Council and the Development Committee. However, local participation is waning. The location is relatively well protected from natural disasters.

## **2.3 Social Development**

### **2.3.1 Population**

Population composition is biased towards the youth due to high fertility rates and generally low acceptance and use of birth control. There is no problem of overpopulation.

### **2.3.2 Employment and livelihoods**

Agriculture is the major source of employment, mainly in banana, coconut (copra) and ground provision production. However, land is difficult to farm because of the hilly terrain and also because farmers cannot afford to hire labour. Most sell to hucksters who then transport produce to town.

There is also some sale of traditional crafts to the tourist industry, though there are many complaints of low prices. Most residents work within the community, although some find menial work with government for example in road building and repair.

### **2.3.3 Unemployment and Survival Strategies**

The unemployment level is very high and constitutes a problem among both adults and youths alike. The downturn in the banana industry has been a major cause of unemployment with spread effects throughout the community.

Access to land is not perceived as a problem but credit, for small business investment for example, is difficult to obtain due to the absence of collateral. The land in the area is communally owned and is, therefore, considered inadequate security for loans.

Dependence on remittances is not significant. However, since the decline in the banana industry in particular, there has been heavy reliance on the NGO Christian Children's Fund (CCF) for child support and education. Few are involved in 'subs' (informal rotating credit association traditional among the poor) as a form of savings, primarily because income is irregular and, therefore, not necessarily available at the time of required investment. Emergencies cause problems since *'there is no money for that'*. Savings are minimal and, other than among those who are members of the credit union, there is virtually no access to additional funding. People *'have to beg'* or rely on assistance from relatives and friends.

### **2.3.4 Education**

Education is highly valued as an escape route from poverty and parents are known to make considerable sacrifices so that their children can attend school. A pre-school in the area was

built with assistance from the Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF) and assistance from the CCF and the Education Trust Fund for children to attend is available. Primary schools located in the area are accessible, but the distance to secondary schools makes access for some difficult. Boys are occasionally required to remain at home from school to assist with farming. There is also a problem of attrition, particularly among teenage males though pregnancy also causes girls to leave early. In addition, parents, complain that they cannot afford to educate their children, in particular to buy text books, and this is reflected in the statement that: *'The poor in Sinekou are uneducated'*.

#### 2.3.5 *Health and Nutrition*

Major health problems are hypertension and complaints of *'chest pains'*. Alcohol consumption levels among both men and women are high and drug abuse is a problem at all ages. In addition, contraception has not been generally accepted and there is misunderstanding and also resistance to use. There is also increasing evidence among the youth of STIs including HIV/AIDS. The latter was identified as a major emerging problem. People tend to resort to home remedies before visiting the health centre.

Most persons eat a balanced, though poor, diet. Neither malnutrition, nor obesity nor the consumption of 'junk food' among the younger generation is evident. However, the children of the poor occasionally go to school hungry and this has become increasingly problematic with the cessation of the school feeding programme.

#### 2.3.6 *Welfare*

Carib territory and the Carib population are identified as being among the poorest of the poor in Dominica. Several residents receive welfare in the form of public assistance and there are also church groups that assist. Large numbers of families receive assistance from the CCF for educational expenses for their children.

### 2.4 *Quality Of Life*

#### 2.4.1 *Community*

Virtually everyone who lives in the Carib communities is well known to everyone else. The area is generally peaceful, apart from disputes mainly over land rights. On these occasions, the Carib Council resolves the matter. In addition, although the traditional *'koud main'* (traditional exchange labour system) continues to function, informal mutual assistance is not as it once was. As one resident put it: *'It used to be better. Some people think that if you are*

*not their friend you should pay them and if you do not have the money you have to do without the help. This is a great loss to the community’.*

Active in the area are sporting clubs, youth groups and notably also, the Carib Council and the Sinekou Development Committee, that organise self-help activities. There is concern that the weekly activities are not as well attended and participation is not as it used to be. According to one informant: *‘it is the Committee that does most of the work. People do not cooperate like before’.*

#### 2.4.2 *Security*

Security and safety are not perceived as problematic. People look out for each other in crisis situations and, although there are *‘occasional disturbances in the street’* and incidences of petty crime and vandalism, residents claim that there is no need for a regular police presence. Mention was also made of outsiders who commit crimes and seek refuge in Carib Territory,

#### 2.4.3 *Family and Household*

Average household size is estimated at between 5 and 6 persons. Many families are headed by women and grandparents are closely involved in child rearing and socialisation. Many parents have migrated and some ignore the children they have left behind. The fertility rate and therefore the number of children per woman/household continues to be high. This puts pressure on scarce resources. Violence within families is infrequent, though the incidence has been increasing as has that of *‘rudeness’* of children towards parents and elders. The elderly who live alone and are without family support are especially vulnerable to poverty.

## **3 Dublanc**

### **3.1 *Environment, Housing And Utilities***

#### **3.1.1 *Housing***

The quality of housing is improving and there is a slow modernisation and conversion from wood to wall. Most homes are supplied with basic furniture and virtually all are owner occupied.

#### **3.1.2 *Utilities and Services***

The majority of houses have electricity, telephones and piped water, but the cost of electricity and the quality of the water supply is problematic on occasion. Irregular and inadequate garbage collection is also a problem.

The community is well supplies with services and there is easy access to a health centre, community centre, Youth Skills Centre, shops, pre-school, and post office. There is also a public convenience and several standpipes. Within the area there are several places for socialisation, including the sports facility, playing field, and fishing complex. Banks and a credit union are accessible in the neighbouring town of Portsmouth, approximately five miles distant.

#### **3.1.3 *Transportation***

A regular bus service is available and those with vehicles offer others transportation. There is, however, a need for the extension and improvement of the roads. Transportation to school for children was mentioned as a problem since bus drivers pass them by because they pay a lower fare than other regular passengers.

#### **3.1.4 *Environment***

The area was badly hit by a hurricane in 1995. In addition, in the absence of protective walls, the area is vulnerable to high seas and flooding as a result of the overflow of the river.

### **3.2 *Social Development***

#### **3.2.1 *Population***

The population is youthful and predominantly female. Some migration occurs from the area and there is little evidence of overcrowding apart from in the centre of the village. However,

land shortage has become problematic. The price is considered high and there is resentment at the sales of land to outsiders. Some crowding between and within households among the poor is evident.

### 3.2.2 *Employment and Livelihoods*

The main sources of livelihood are fishing and farming. Farming, however, has declined in recent years and many have diversified into alternative crops, including coffee. A major problem in the fishing industry is the absence of storage facilities. Tourism has not impacted on the community and many, men in particular, are employed outside the village.

### 3.2.3 *Unemployment and Livelihoods*

Unemployment is considered to be a major problem, especially among women and school leavers. In previous years, women would help out on the banana farms, but it is argued that the younger female generation avoids menial work of this nature.

Many live a hand to mouth existence and have no additional money to put into savings. There is some evidence that persons participate in 'subs'. Dependence on remittances is not a characteristic of the area.

### 3.2.4 *Education*

Education is highly valued and perceived as the major escape route from poverty. Attendance at school is high. Education is free and, although some among the poor find it difficult to pay for uniforms, books and other additional costs, the CCF provides assistance. However, there is at present no PTA and several problems between parents and teachers have emerged recently.

A community group entitled Men in Development assists in ensuring that truancy is kept to a minimum. Girls outperform boys at school, but the problem of 'drop-outs' among the latter is minimal. Skills training programmes, including computer classes, are reasonably well attended.

### 3.2.5 *Health and Nutrition*

The general health profile of the community is good and informative public sessions are held regularly by the nurse. The main cause of ill health among children is the common cold. The teenage pregnancy rate is low and there is no known case of HIV/AIDS in the area. However, problems of chronic disease exist, in particular diabetes, hypertension and obesity among

women. As a result several suffer from strokes. Among men the main health problems are alcoholism and prostate cancer. There is also ill health related to the poor quality of the water supply. Malnutrition is not evident and, although the dependence on *'junk food'* is an increasing nutritional problem, the majority has a healthy diet based on staples of fish and ground provisions. There is also an emergent drug abuse problem.

### 3.2.6 *Social Welfare*

Social welfares available for those in need in the form of government public assistance. Community groups and the local Catholic Church also care for those less fortunate by providing food and cleaning homes - *'they will not go hungry, neighbours will share what they have'*.

## 3.3 *Quality Of Life*

### 3.3.1 *Community*

The residents of Dublanc describe their community as quiet and as one in which *'everyone knows everyone'* and *'there are no social divisions'* and *'no isolated people'*. Others, however, refer to the prevalence of gossip and small talk. In addition, the advent of television is perceived to have changed local culture, contributing to a decline in community activity and encouraging materialism and deviant behaviour among the youth. Sporting activities, however, still bring many out of their homes and participation in community self-help groups is high.

### 3.3.2 *Security*

There is no security or crime problem in the area. According to one informant, *'No other community is as safe as Dublanc'*. A neighbouring police station serves the community, although there is little police presence or need for such. Only one local individual was identified as having criminal tendencies and it was suggested that outsiders are responsible for any crimes that are committed.

### 3.3.3 *Family and Household*

Family life is described, in general, as close knit and domestic violence is not perceived as a problem. Community elders are called on for conflict resolution.

The average number of persons in a household is five and there is some overcrowding within homes. More homes are headed by females than by males and there is a problem in some as a

result of the absence of male financial support, due in turn to problems of unemployment or irresponsibility.

#### 3.3.4 *Poverty*

Residents of Dublanc deny the existence of poverty and are uncomfortable describing persons in the community as 'poor'. Alternative terms are used, such as the '*less fortunate*' who are dependent on public assistance from government and on the care provided within the community. Mention was also made of those who may live in relative poverty on a day to day basis, but also have land and other disposable assets.

## 4 Grand Bay

### 4.1 *Environment, Housing, Utilities*

#### 4.1.1 *Housing*

Houses are constructed either of wood or wall. Most are owner-occupied and in relatively good condition. Housing is an indicator of social status, but here the variations between the homes of the poor and those of the more wealthy members of the community are not marked.

#### 4.1.2 *Utilities and Services*

All basic utilities are provided. The majority of homes are supplied with electricity and a telephone and approximately half have piped water. Public standpipes are also provided. However, residents claim that power cuts are frequent and there are insufficient street lights. In addition, the public water supply is in poor condition.

There is also evidence of uncollected garbage and untidy, unsanitary conditions as a result. In particular, drains are blocked with garbage and during heavy rainfall water spills out onto the streets.

Services are also available and easily accessible by community members. Included are a credit union, post office, and health centre. There are however, complaints about the unavailability of a nurse or other medical official and the inadequacy of the ambulance service in the event of an emergency.

#### 4.1.3 *Transport*

Informants expressed the need for more and better roads while recognising improvements during recent years. However, public transportation in the form of a bus service is regular, efficient and affordable. In addition, those with cars in the community offer lifts to others.

#### 4.1.4 *Environment*

Environmental problems are minimal although the community feels vulnerable in particular to hurricanes and landslides and has recently been disturbed by volcanic tremors.

## **4.2 Social Development**

### **4.2.1 Population**

Grand Bay has an aging population along with a high proportion of children and youths, and a female majority. This has resulted from migration among the working age group particularly males, many of whom have left for neighbouring islands in search of employment.

The community has become densely populated, causing significant pressure on accessible land despite the expansion into the neighbouring Genever area which was once an estate. There is also some evidence of squatting. Farm land is rarely available for purchase and younger members of the community are unable to buy land for residential purposes and, as a result, are building small homes on parental property.

### **4.2.2 Employment and Livelihoods**

The principal source of livelihood is farming and although the banana industry is in decline, for several farmers it is still the main crop. Traditionally members of the community have bought and sold produce in Roseau, though several claimed that there was sufficient capacity and need for a local market. Several are also self-employed in small business activities such as shops, bars and snackettes or work intermittently in informal sector jobs such as construction.

### **4.2.3 Unemployment and Survival Strategies**

Tourism has not provided employment in the village and the general lack of opportunities for work and unemployment especially among the youth are perceived as problematic. Men tend to leave the area to work in town in the public sector or construction, while women are engaged locally in activities such as food preparation and hair dressing.

Several persons also dependent on remittances from relatives abroad and there is evidence of begging. Hand to mouth survival is the pattern and many are in arrears with bills. Very few have savings set aside for emergencies, though some make use of a traditional rotating savings groups known locally as 'subs'. Few have the necessary collateral to obtain loans from the credit union.

### **4.2.4 Education**

Education at both primary and secondary levels is easily accessible and attendance rates are high. Community members value education and consider the quality provided to be good.

However, there are occasions when older children remain at home to take care of their younger siblings and there is also an attrition problem as both girls and boys leave before completion. A focus group conducted among youths commented that slower learners are ignored within the educational system and therefore drop out of school early. For girls another cause is teenage pregnancy. The boys appear to become disaffected and more interested in '*jobs and easy money*'. Although a Youth Skills Training Programme is available, few young men from Grand Bay attend.

#### 4.2.5 *Health and Nutrition*

The health and nutrition profile of the village is generally good, although there is evidence of the following:

- ? chronic illness such as diabetes, hypertension and cancer, especially among the elderly
- ? alcohol abuse particularly among males in all age groups
- ? drug abuse among youths which is resulting in mental illness
- ? some dependence on fast foods and emerging evidence of a lack of physical fitness among the youth, though the majority depend on staple diets of fish and ground provisions
- ? some evidence of obesity, but also of malnutrition among children as a result of poverty
- ? high dependence on home remedies which may lead the elderly in particular to avoid taking prescribed medication.

#### 4.2.6 *Welfare*

Social welfare in the form of public assistance is provided by government for those in need. This is supplemented by assistance from NGOs such as the CCF and churches, the Catholic Church in particular.

### 4.3 *Quality Of Life*

#### 4.3.1 *Community*

In general, Grand Bay is a cohesive and well integrated village. Though several bemoaned the passing of the old days of sharing and community spirit, it was also agreed that '*Grand Bay people take care of their own*'. The number and survival of community groups and

projects have declined over the years. In particular, the tradition of shared labour known as 'koud mein' is less evident. Leisure and sporting activities occur in several locations throughout the village, but are not supported by the community as they were in the past. However, in times of emergency such as hurricanes or flooding, the community pulls together.

There is also evidence of some antipathy towards return migrants who are perceived to be more wealthy, to have monopolised land ownership and contributed to overcrowding and high property values and to avoid participation in the community affairs. Partisan political affiliation which may persist after election periods, also contributes to social divisions.

Mention was made of a link between politics and poverty, in that those who support the party in power are seen to benefit materially. Although there are opportunities for the community members to express their views in various forums, such as Town Hall meetings, the general feeling is that political participation is inadequate.

#### 4.3.2 *Security*

In terms of security, residents of Grand Bay claim to feel generally safe though they pointed to emerging problems as youths are becoming involved in breaking and entering, theft of agricultural produce, drugs and violence. Several complained of inadequate police presence. They pointed out that it is no longer safe to leave doors and windows unlocked and that a few have erected fences and acquired guard dogs. The Church however is addressing the problem of violence in the community and there is some suggestion that violence is declining as youths are becoming more involved in sporting activities.

#### 4.3.3 *Family and Household*

Family size is large, averaging between 5 and 6 persons, due mainly to a high fertility rate. There are several female headed households which are especially vulnerable to poverty due to the absence of male income support related, in turn, to male absence and migration. Some of these households are three generational and involve men in visiting unions.

Families of elderly persons who care for their grandchildren because parents have migrated were also linked with poverty. The majority of elderly, however, are supported by family members.

Domestic violence occurs but is *'kept quiet'* and not identified as a social problem in the area. Mention was also made of a decline in *'family quarrels and fights'*. Poor parenting skills were identified.

A group of increasingly delinquent youth is identified as a major social problem. They are unemployed and idle, *'not contributing to society'*, have adopted a life style dependent on drugs (primarily marijuana, but also crack cocaine), fast food and designer clothing and are involved in theft and violence. The drug addicts or *'paros'* were identified as especially problematic within the community.

## 5 Petite Soufriere

### 5.1 *Environment, Housing And Utilities*

#### 5.1.1 *Housing*

The housing stock is constructed primarily of wood and is in generally good condition. Most homes are small, with two bedrooms, and are owner occupied. The land is also under occupant ownership.

#### 5.1.2 *Utilities and Services*

Utilities and services to the community are described as reasonable, despite complaints about the telephone service. Although there are shops and a post office, and a nearby health clinic, there were concerns about the lack of sports and leisure facilities. There is no ambulance service and the health clinic is described as under-resourced, though the quality of nursing care is considered good.

#### 5.1.3 *Transportation*

The bus service is available and supplemented by private vehicles. There are however, complaints about the irregularity of the services: *'It is not OK. They leave too early in the morning to go to town. They leave together and make only one trip'*. The condition of the roads is described as poor. According to one informant: *'They are in a deplorable state and have been for years'*.

#### 5.1.4 *Environment*

The physical environment is generally clean and tidy, though there are problems with garbage disposal, public water and sanitation. Occasional community clean up campaigns are organised. There have been no recent natural disasters such as flooding or landslides, though hurricane damage has occurred in the past, most recently in 1995.

### 5.2 *Social Development*

#### 5.2.1 *Population*

The population is relatively well balanced, though some migration of young adults who are better educated has occurred, and there is no evidence of population pressure and overcrowding.

### 5.2.2 *Employment and Livelihoods*

The main sources of livelihood are agriculture, fishing and bay leaf production for the bay oil industry established in the area.

### 5.2.3 *Unemployment and Survival Strategies*

However, unemployment is a major problem. Banana farming is on the decline and many are self employed in irregular menial activities in the informal sector or find occasional work in the construction industry. The tourist industry has not created employment opportunities in the community. Limited local employment opportunities results in daily commuting to work outside the area, and also a high level of migration overseas, especially among working age males. Women burdened with domestic and child care responsibilities are unable to earn an income. There is also significant dependence on remittances.

Community members have difficulty accessing credit and loans due to their lack of collateral. Much of their land, while owned, is held in common as family land without the title required for collateral. Few have the funds necessary to survey the land.

The majority in the community managed to make ends meet, but no more. Although there is little evidence of chronic indebtedness, few have savings for emergencies. The traditional savings arrangements in 'subs' appears no longer to function in this community.

### 5.2.4 *Education*

The quality of education provided for children in the area is described as good, though exam results are mixed. Nevertheless, parents place high value on schooling in particular as the main avenue for social mobility. As one resident put it: *'They are making the necessary sacrifices to see that their children get a good education, one that they did not have the opportunity to get. They don't want their children to be like them in the line of being educated'*. Attendance is high although among the poor, parents have difficulty meeting the costs of books, uniforms and other necessities.

### 5.2.5 *Health and Nutrition*

Major health problems are chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension and ailments affecting eyesight. Alcoholism and drug abuse were also identified. The majority depend on a diet of fish and ground provisions and dietary related health problems such as malnutrition and obesity are uncommon. There is knowledge and use of family planning methods, STIs

are rare and no case of HIV/AIDS has been identified. However, the teenage pregnancy rate continues to be high.

In the few cases of disability, relatives provide care. To save money, there is a tendency to resort to local herbs and traditional cures rather than prescription medicine.

Some community members receive welfare and pension benefits from government. There are also a few NGOs function in the area including the CCF which provides assistance for children in need. Relatives and neighbours help out as they can as do church groups.

### **5.3** *Quality Of Life*

#### **5.3.1** *Community*

The community of Petite Soufriere is characterised as cohesive and well integrated. Residents appreciate the *'peace, scenery and friendliness of the people'*. According to informants *'People know each other - everybody - and there are no isolate d people'*. Social distinctions are apparent and are linked to political and religions affiliation, and a generation gap is evident, but these do not create significant conflict and factions.

Community cooperation, however, is not as evident today since, it is argued, television and computers keep people at home. Nevertheless, help from neighbours and friends as well as relatives is available during emergencies such as sickness, death or other family crises. Community groups including the traditional *'koud main'*, organise self-help projects, but these tend to be seasonal and infrequent. Church groups and a PTA also function in the community.

#### **5.3.2** *Security*

The lack of security is not identified as a problem for the community. Neighbours *'look out'* for each other and homes are safe without fences, burglar bars or guard dogs. Incidents of violence and theft, including praedial larceny, are rare and informants argue that there is no need for more than the limited police presence provided. Inter-personal conflict is resolved without the intervention of authorities.

#### **5.3.3** *Family and Household*

Average family size is estimated at 5 persons. Although single parent families and female headed households exist, these are in the minority. The conjugal norm is a co-resident couple in a common law relationship, though visiting unions are also frequent. Domestic conflict and

violence are rare. The link between poverty and family life is seen among the elderly who live alone without consistent family care, and among those with many children to support, though both are in the minority.

An emerging social problem of young delinquent male youths who are abusing drugs and alcohol is identified. However, this has not generated increased crime and violence.

## 6 Scotts Head

### 6.1 *Environment, Housing And Utilities*

#### 6.1.1 *Housing*

Houses are small, the majority having two bedrooms, and are wooden though there evidence of a general shift to wall construction. The majority is in good condition. While most residents own their homes, there are a significant number especially among the young adult population that rent. A few squatters are also evident.

#### 6.1.2 *Utilities and Services*

Utilities are generally available in the area though the service is irregular and residents often experience power cuts and water shortages. The majority of homes are supplied with electricity and for those who can afford it (approximately half of the community) with water and telephones.

Services are also available. The credit union, health centre, post office and shops are all easily accessible and the service is generally described as good, although there are complaints about the unavailability of the nurse who services two communities and does not reside locally. Public standpipes are present and generally well maintained.

#### 6.1.3 *Transportation*

There is a regular and affordable bus service and those with vehicles transport those without.

#### 6.1.4 *Environment*

The environment is generally clean and tidy and frequent community clean-ups are organized. However, there are occasional problems with garbage disposal when the skip supplied is not emptied regularly and overflows.

A specific problem concerns the one road in and out of the community which, in the absence of a sea wall, occasionally becomes flooded by sea swells in the process cutting off the village. The school doubles as a community shelter, but is in urgent need of repair.

## **6.2 Social Development**

### **6.2.1 Population**

The population is quite well balanced in terms of age and sex, although there is a relatively large proportion of young children. In addition, several outsiders have moved in recently, though this is not causing overcrowding since out migration to neighbouring islands of both men and women in search of employment has also occurred. The scarcity of land for housing expansion is, however, a growing problem.

### **6.2.2 Employment and Livelihoods**

Fishing is the major industry providing work for both men and women.

### **6.2.3 Unemployment and Survival Strategies**

There is employment potential in tourism since the local scenery and beach attracts visitors, but this has not been developed. According to one informant: '*Presently tourists do only sight seeing and don't leave money*'. Many however, especially women, travel daily to Roseau to work since there are few opportunities locally. Overall, unemployment is a major problem, particularly among the younger generation.

Poverty is evident in the hand to mouth existence and absence of savings for emergencies, though a few have accounts at the credit union. With the advent of the credit union, participation in subs is not as common. There is also some dependence on remittances.

### **6.2.4 Education**

Education is highly valued by parents who save, sacrifice and seek the help of family members at home and abroad in order to afford education for their children. Teachers are perceived to be performing well. Primary and secondary schools are easily accessible. Attendance rates are high and have increased at secondary level in recent years, although some children miss school because their parents cannot afford the extra costs of uniforms and books. There are also incidents in which children stay at home through hunger.

### **6.2.5 Health and Nutrition**

The health profile is good and major problems are to be found mostly in the older generation. These include diabetes, hypertension, cancer, arthritis and rheumatism. Alcohol and drug abuse are an emerging problem among the younger generation, but teenage pregnancy rates are declining, albeit more slowly than is desirable, and there is no known case of HIV/AIDS.

In addition, many rely on traditional bush medicines to avoid payment for modern medication.

The diet is based on fish which is generally plentiful while other provisions are brought in from neighbouring villages. Neither obesity nor malnutrition is perceived as a problem. The school feeding programme is no longer in existence and there is some evidence of hunger among school children.

#### 6.2.6 *Welfare*

There are members of the community that rely on public assistance. There is also some welfare activity organized by church groups, including the prominent St Vincent de Paul group, and a youth group that visit the poor and help out with food and other basic necessities.

### 6.3 *Quality Of Life*

#### 6.3.1 *Community*

The community of Scotts Head is well integrated and all residents know each other. However, party political affiliation creates some social division and tension and there is less participation in community life and projects, and less informal mutual personal assistance than in the past. There are also complaints that the Improvement Committee and Village Council are no longer functioning as they once did. Deteriorating behaviour among some youths and their disrespect for the elderly were mentioned.

#### 6.3.2 *Security*

The community is defined as a safe place to live and security is good. Crime is minimal and there is no need for burglar bars or guard dogs. There is a regular police presence and the relationship with the community is cooperative. However, residents presently lock their houses before leaving at night and theft related to an increasing drug problem is causing concern.

#### 6.3.3 *Family and Household*

Family size averages approximately 6 persons. There are both nuclear and female headed households and several among the latter are without male support. Some neglect of the elderly who live alone is also evident. Domestic violence is infrequent.

## 7 Tarish Pit

### 7.1 *Environment, Housing And Utilities*

#### 7.1.1 *Housing*

Housing quality in this urban community varies from poor wooden shacks to wood and wall homes in good condition. Government has been in the process of regularising land ownership by selling land at low rates in what began as a squatter settlement as persons migrated there after Hurricane David in 1979. At present, most homes are owner occupied. Some squatting persists, however, especially among young men who leave their family homes and build small shacks. A few outsiders also rent homes in the areas.

#### 7.1.2 *Utilities and Services*

Several homes are without electricity and those that have frequently default on payments and are publicly identified by a red tag. The lack of piped water to certain households means that some *'children have to line up to bathe in the public bathrooms before school and working hours'*. These public bathrooms are also described as *'not up to standard'* and *'broken down'*. There is also need for a laundry area.

A skip is available for the collection of garbage, though it is not consistently used by residents. Stray dogs and dog faeces as well as blocked drains which are unsanitary and attract mosquitoes are also problematic. Community clean up campaigns are seldom organised.

Tarish Pit is well provided with services and, within this urban location, others are nearby. The banks, post office and shops of Roseau are in close proximity and health services are within easy reach, of good quality and affordable. There is no public convenience in the area and complaints were made concerning pit latrines that are unhygienic and attract flies, particularly during heavy rains. Blocked drains are also a problem. A regular and affordable bus service is available and those with vehicles offer transportation to those without.

#### 7.1.3 *Environment*

A section of the area is vulnerable to landslides as a result of an overhanging cliff. Shelter accommodation is available.

## **7.2 Social Development**

### **7.2.1 Population**

The population of the area is relatively young due mainly to its recent establishment by immigration of young adults from rural areas. The number of residents is also increasing and houses are small and located in close proximity with the result that a problem of overcrowding is emerging. Emigration controls over population to some degree, though migrants tend to return to the area.

### **7.2.2 Employment and Livelihoods**

The main occupations of the residents are in Roseau in the service sector, as domestic workers/cleaners, public sector workers or in the informal sector. Some individuals are self-employed in small businesses in bars and shops, the sale of craft items to tourists or work as casual labourers in the construction industry. There is evidence that residents are engaged in illegal activity including drug trafficking. There is a relatively high level of employment among women.

### **7.2.3 Unemployment and Survival Strategies**

The rate of unemployment is high, especially among school leavers. Some are inadequately prepared for the job market, particularly those who left school at an early age, while there are others who 'don't even try' to find work.

Several rely on multiple sources of income including more than one casual job and remittances from relatives overseas. In the area, however, there is no land available for small scale food production, a traditional method of reducing expenditure among Dominicans.

Obtaining credit or loans, for example to finance small business initiatives, is problematic since most persons do not have the collateral and banking regulations are stringent. The prevailing pattern is hand to mouth, high levels of indebtedness and virtually no savings for emergencies. There are some who participate in a 'sub', but on occasions are unable to find the money to make their contribution on time. This, in turn, is linked to the absence of regular employment and, therefore, a reliable source of income.

### **7.2.4 Education**

Education is highly valued primarily as an escape route from poverty. There is a consensus that teaching is of a high standard and that the children of the area do well at school. Attendance is high despite the fact that some children go without breakfast, or are required to

remain at home to care for younger siblings, or have parents with a *'don't care attitude'*. Assistance is available from the CCF for those unable to afford the additional expenses of schooling. Girls are outperforming boys and there is a pattern of early attrition from school among the latter.

Skills training programmes are available but attendance among young male school leavers is poor. According to one informant: *'Because of the lack of a father figure some of the young boys don't get the push. It has to take a very strong mother to enrol her son...'*

#### 7.2.5 *Health and Nutrition*

The health profile in the area is good with the common cold identified as the most common ailment. However, the elderly suffer with diabetes, hypertension and heart disease, and asthma is becoming evident in children. There is also evidence of heavy alcohol consumption and an emerging problem of drug abuse (marihuana and crack cocaine) among the younger generation. There is also a move from a traditional diet to 'junk food' among the youth, though obesity and malnutrition are not perceived as problems. Food scarcity is identified as a problem among the poor. A focus group among women revealed that *'some persons don't know where they will get food'* and that there are those *'who will receive food from relatives or friends and they will be able to eat, but there are those who don't have this privilege'*.

The resistance by men to condom use was also identified as a problem leading to teenage pregnancy and high fertility. Cases of STIs including syphilis and HIV/AIDS were mentioned only by the nurse working at the Health Centre.

#### 7.2.6 *Welfare*

Public assistance is available from government to those in need. NGOs, the CCF in particular, and churches also operate in the area. There is also a feeding programme at a neighbouring primary school attended by children of the area.

### 7.3 *Quality Of Life*

#### 7.3.1 *Community*

The residents of Tarish Pit claim that their community, as a poor urban settlement, has been stigmatised *'as a training camp'* for delinquency and crime, and targeted by the police. The view persists that *'nothing good comes out of here'*. Residents deny this and claim that the community spirit is alive and well. Everyone in the neighbourhood knows everyone else,

there are no marked social division or incidents of discrimination and social isolation, and persons will *'lend a helping hand'*.

However, there is some decline in volunteerism and participation in community life for which the advent of television is seen to be primarily responsible. As one informant put it: *'People don't have that kind of involvement as they should. Things don't last'*. Mention was made of initiatives such as a candle-making project and a rounders team that were short-lived. Community members do however congregate on the roadside, playing dominoes or communicating, and a Football League has been established.

### 7.3.2 *Security*

Security has also deteriorated in recent years and there are increasing incidents of petty theft, drug use and trafficking, gambling and violence with weapons such as knives and cutlasses. Community members indicate that they would no longer leave their homes open and that there is evidence of bars and fences for protection. However, the tendency is to blame outsiders, in particular escapees from the nearby prison, for the escalation in crime. Though the community protects its own, informants cautioned that it would no longer be safe for *'a stranger to walk certain areas at night - you might become prey especially if you are well dressed'*. There were also complaints about police neglect of security in the area - *'they only come here looking for drugs'*.

### 7.3.3 *Family and Household*

Within the area, some households are large containing up to 15 persons. There is evidence of high numbers of female headed households in three generation units of grandmother, mother and children, with male partners and fathers not contributing or contributing irregularly to family well-being. Very few persons live alone. Domestic violence is rare and thought to be declining, but there is evidence of a new phenomenon of teenage aggression directed towards parents. However, mention was made of *'promiscuity'* among both sexes and some evidence of *'transactional sex'* among younger women. The problems of large numbers of children per family and of children left unattended were noted. This may be related, on the one hand, to inconsistent contraceptive use and the desire for children to access male income, and, on the other, to the absence of day care facilities and the relatively high level of female employment.

## 8 Woodford Hill

### 8.1 *Environment, Housing And Utilities*

#### 8.1.1 *Housing and Services*

Most houses are owner occupied, of adequate size, in reasonable condition and furnished with basic necessities including refrigerator, stove and television. However, some poorer residents live in small, dilapidated wooden shacks with dirt floors.

#### 8.1.2 *Utilities and Services*

All utilities are provided in the area and most homes are supplied with electricity, water and telephones. There are also 8 public standpipes distributed throughout the area. Some homes continue to have pit latrines, and there are others that use the services of neighbours or occasionally dispose of human waste in the bush.

Garbage disposal is not generally problematic, regular clean up campaigns are organised and the area is well patrolled by Environmental Officers. There are no open drains causing sanitary and mosquito problems. Some residents were identified as delinquent in their improper garbage disposal methods, however.

The community is supplied with various services such as a credit union, council office, post office, health centre, and a primary and two pre-schools. The health centre nurse lives within the community and has a good relationship with residents. There are four churches including a Catholic Church, the largest and most well attended. There is a playing field, but this needs upgrading. There is no police station or day care center, however.

The main road running through the village is in good condition and several side roads have been recently paved. Buses leave regularly for Roseau and Portsmouth and those with vehicles provide transport for others. Complaints were made concerning the high fare to town (EC\$18 and likely to be raised to EC\$20 as a result of the recent budget tax on gas).

#### 8.1.3 *Environment*

The area is clean and well located on high ground with cool breezes and views of the sea. There is no evidence of landslides, but the area is vulnerable to hurricanes and occasional drought.

## 8.2 *Social Development*

### 8.2.1 *Population*

The population of the area is biased towards the young and old, as there has been significant migration of the working age groups, both male and female. This has kept the population under control and there is little evidence of overcrowding.

### 8.2.2 *Employment and Livelihoods*

Banana farming provides the main source of employment and livelihood. Fishing also provide an income for some. Both are considered to be male occupations, although women also worked in the banana industry in weeding and deflowering in particular.

### 8.2.3 *Unemployment and Survival Strategies*

Unemployment is a major problem especially among the younger generation. The decline in the banana industry and the sale of the nearby estate which previously employed many persons from Woodford Hill has exacerbated the situation. The negative attitude of younger persons to agricultural labour was also mentioned. Those with educational and vocational qualifications leave daily to work in Roseau. A few small businesses function in the area, but most rely on family labour, and tourism has had no impact on local employment. As one informant put it: *'The tourists just pass through here to get to the beach'*.

The dependence on remittances, on welfare and on assistance from organisations such as the CCF is relatively high. The credit union also assists with emergencies, such as utility bills and medical expenses. Credit was also available through STABEX (banana stabilisation) funds, but the absence of collateral made access to these difficult. Those among the elderly who worked in the banana industry receive social security benefits. *'Hustling'* and drug trafficking were also mentioned.

Many in the area find it difficult to make ends meet, in particular to pay regular bills, for utilities for example, and many are in arrears at the local credit union. There are several cases in which electricity has been disconnected. Money saving strategies such as subsistence farming, self-help housing repairs and the use of the standpipe rather than home water supply are regularly employed by residents.

### 8.2.4 *Education*

The quality of education provided is considered to be high and parents make considerable sacrifices for their children's schooling. There is a primary school in the village and a

secondary school close by. Attendance is high and the drop out rate is said to be low, though children are occasionally required to remain at home to care for younger siblings, especially on banana reception days.

Attendance at the computer literacy courses offered in the Youth Skills programme is perceived to be high.

#### 8.2.5 *Health and Nutrition*

Major health problems are diabetes and hypertension among the elderly, but the health of children is good and most are affected by little more than the common cold. The disabled are taken care of by family members. There are, however, '*alarming problems*' of drug and alcohol abuse among the younger generation of males and of teenage pregnancies, though these are declining and there is no known case of HIV/AIDS. However, the cost of birth control is a deterrent.

The younger generation is attracted by '*junk foods*' though the majority depend on a healthy diet of provisions and fish. Obesity is a problem especially among women and is grounded in cultural images of good appearance and health. As one informant put it: '*some persons feel that if you are fat this is an indication of being healthy and if you are slim you are sick*'.

### 8.3 *Quality Of Life*

#### 8.3.1 *Community*

There is a close knit community in Woodford Hill. Residents claim that '*everyone knows everyone*', that people '*help out one another*' and that they participate in self-help projects. A recent example is the self-help project to pave side roads. However, there has been a decline in community spirit - '*now people are doing their own thing, not caring so much for socialising*'. Social divisions have also emerged across generational and political party lines. Return migrants who '*build large wall homes with burglar bars*' are seen as separated from the community.

In addition, television is keeping people at home rather than socialising within the community. However, there are various groups functioning in the area, including a senior citizen's group, church groups and two Parent Teachers Associations.

### 8.3.2 *Security*

Residents generally feel that security is not a problem, though levels of theft, praedial larceny and inter-personal conflict are increasing and there have been incidents of robbery with guns. Fences and burglar bars are appearing and doors are now locked at night. The police, however, is rarely seen in the area - *'they only patrol when they hear about drugs'*.

### 8.3.3 *Family and Household*

Household size averages 6 persons and, although contraception is available, the problem of teenage pregnancy persists. There is a prevalence of female headed households, and evidence of children being cared for by grandparents as a result of the migration of their parents. Spousal violence is infrequent.

## **Appendix D - Other Surveys**

# Appendix D – Other Surveys

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# 1 School Surveys

## 1.1 *Survey Objectives*

These surveys had two main objectives:

- ? To supplement the qualitative information obtained during the PPAs.
- ? To investigate an alternative source of quantitative information that was less time-consuming and costly than full SLCs and yet provided data that was of value to a poverty assessment.

The questionnaire was designed by the Consultants. It contained questions primarily related to household composition, diet, household goods, living conditions, child and adult employment patterns and the like. The survey was administered to a class in each of six primary and three secondary schools. All schools were located within the catchment areas of the PPA communities.

The surveys were undertaken by a TOC and/or NAT representative over a two week period in June 2002 just prior to the end of term and after the completion of exams. As a result, attendance in some classes was lower than normal. In total 191 school children in 9 selected classes completed the surveys (Table B1).

**Table B.1. School Survey Samples**

<b>School Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Surveys completed</b>
Secondary	Goodwill (Roseau)	34
Secondary	Castle Bruce	36
Secondary	Grand Bay	15
Primary	Goodwill	30
Primary	Scotts Head	6
Primary	Dublanc	10
Primary	Sans Sauveur	25
Primary	Sineku	19
Primary	Salybia	16
	<b>ALL</b>	<b>191</b>

Processing of the school survey data was completed by the consultant. Selected results are presented overleaf. The following should be noted:

- ? The schools surveyed were not selected according to a rigorous sampling method as the prime focus was on those communities where PPAs were being undertaken. Overall survey results are not therefore representative of Dominica as a whole. Nevertheless, for selected variables, there is a substantial degree of consistency with SLC results.
- ? These surveys were partly designed to investigate alternative ways of obtaining quantitative data of relevance to a poverty assessment. In this study, virtually all the topics in the school surveys were included in the SLC. In consequence, much of the data from the school surveys is superseded by SLC data. The school surveys do however indicate the type of variables and responses that can be obtained from such surveys.
- ? To improve the validity of the analysis, the schools have been classified into four groups: Roseau – Goodwill Primary and Secondary, Castle Bruce Secondary, Carib Territory – Sineku, Sans Sauveur and Salybia Primary, and Rural – Grand Bay Secondary, Dublanc and Scotts Head Primary. It is recognised that the latter grouping does not comprise a homogeneous group but the small samples in these schools provided little alternative.

A more detailed assessment of the potential value of such surveys is included in the Report on the Consultancy.

Simultaneously, with the surveys, teachers and or the school principal were interviewed to obtain information on characteristics of poverty and the impacts of current government initiatives on poor students (School Feeding Programme, Education Trust Fund and Text Book Scheme) as well as to identify community/school initiatives to assist poor and vulnerable students.

Processing of the school survey data was completed by the consultant. Selected results are presented in the following tabulations.

## 1.2 Survey Tabulations

**Table B.2. Time taken to get to School**

Time	Roseau	Castle Bruce	Rural	Carib	Total
Under 30 minutes	67%	61%	84%	55%	65%
½ to 1 hour	20%	33%	10%	13%	19%
More than 1 hour	9%	3%	3%	32%	14%
Other	3%	3%	3%	0%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table B.3. Mode of Travel to School**

Mode	Roseau	Castle Bruce	Rural	Carib	Total
School Bus	19%	56%	13%	18%	25%
Other motorised	41%	6%	13%	2%	17%
Walk	36%	31%	71%	80%	54%
Other	5%	8%	3%	0%	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Sample</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>191</b>

**Table B.4. Days of School missed in Previous Term**

Schooldays missed	Roseau	Castle Bruce	Rural	Carib	Total
None	42%	42%	32%	33%	38%
Up to 5 days	48%	42%	52%	45%	47%
1-2 weeks	8%	14%	16%	15%	13%
>2 weeks	2%	3%	0%	7%	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

NB. Sickness was overwhelmingly stated as the reason for missing school (83%); 'didn't want to go' was cited in 9% of case.

**Table B.5. Work and Household Activities**

Type of Work	Roseau	Castle Bruce	Rural	Carib	Total
None	9%	17%	6%	5%	9%
Housework	80%	69%	78%	70%	74%
Caring for siblings	31%	28%	13%	33%	28%
Farmwork	3%	39%	6%	25%	17%
Fetching water	5%	11%	13%	35%	17%
Other	9%	3%	9%	7%	7%

NB. Some children engaged in more than 1 activity so totals do not sum to 100%.

**Table B.6. Time spent Working**

Hours per week	Roseau	Castle Bruce	Rural	Carib	Total
Under 7	65%	73%	88%	46%	64%
7-15	8%	17%	8%	14%	12%
Over 15 hours	27%	10%	4%	40%	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table B.7. Average Household Size**

Average size	Roseau	Castle Bruce	Rural	Carib	Total
Persons per Hhold	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.9

NB. The average household size of households with children from the SLC was 4.7

**Table B.8. Presence of Parents at Home**

Parental Presence	Roseau	Castle Bruce	Rural	Carib	Total
Father and mother	41%	61%	26%	53%	46%*
Mother only	44%	19%	52%	25%	35%
Father only	8%	6%	6%	7%	7%
Neither	8%	14%	16%	15%	13%*
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* In the SLC, these proportion were 44% and 15% respectively..

**Table B.9. Sleeping Arrangements (Overcrowding)**

Persons sleeping in same room	Roseau	Castle Bruce	Rural	Carib	Total
None	41%	42%	29%	35%	35%
1 other	39%	50%	52%	30%	40%
2+ others	20%	8%	19%	35%	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table B.10. Household Facilities/ Goods**

ITEM	Roseau	Castle Bruce	Rural	Carib	Total	SLC data
Electricity	98%	61%	74%	62%	76%	88%
Telephone	91%	64%	61%	65%	73%	69%
Refrigerator	97%	47%	74%	62%	73%	74%
TV	92%	53%	71%	48%	68%	69%
Inside kitchen	92%	69%	58%	42%	66%	75%
Piped water to house/ yard	83%	56%	35%	42%	57%	64%
Washing machine	66%	44%	42%	28%	46%	42%
Vehicle	45%	50%	13%	18%	32%	25%

**Table B.11. Whether hungry due to lack of food in the house**

Whether hungry?	Roseau	Castle Bruce	Rural	Carib	Total
Hardly ever	58%	42%	42%	27%	42%
Sometimes	41%	50%	48%	70%	53%
Often	2%	8%	10%	3%	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table B.12. Eats solid food at breakfast?**

Eats breakfast?	Roseau	Castle Bruce	Rural	Carib	Total
Every day	58%	42%	68%	37%	50%
Some days	33%	53%	16%	62%	43%
Hardly ever	9%	6%	16%	2%	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table B.13. Food eaten on the previous day**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>Roseau</b>	<b>Castle Bruce</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Carib</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>PAHO*</b>
<b>Dairy Products</b>						
Milk	66%	64%	71%	65%	66%	66%
Eggs	44%	31%	42%	47%	42%	37%
Cheese/Yogurt	38%	28%	29%	25%	30%	40%**
Ice-cream	41%	19%	26%	15%	26%	
<b>Cereals And Other Carbohydrates</b>						
Bread/Noodles/Rice/etc.	83%	78%	84%	48%	71%	82%
Ground Provision	56%	61%	68%	58%	60%	55%
Breakfast Cereal	31%	25%	45%	22%	29%	39%
Fries	22%	8%	23%	23%	20%	na
<b>Fruit And Vegetables</b>						
Fruit	67%	83%	81%	70%	73%	78%
Vegetables	56%	50%	74%	45%	54%	58%
Dried Beans/Peas etc	53%	25%	55%	18%	37%	43%
<b>Meat/ Fish/ Poultry</b>						
Meat	70%	44%	61%	37%	53%	36%
Fresh Fish	23%	19%	52%	33%	30%	
Salted Fish	20%	33%	35%	32%	29%	75%**
Chicken/ Poultry	80%	69%	52%	33%	59%	
Burgers	23%	19%	42%	18%	24%	na
<b>Other</b>						
Candy	41%	56%	48%	38%	44%	29%
Soft Drinks	45%	47%	61%	40%	47%	60%**
Boxed Drinks	28%	25%	29%	18%	25%	

\* PAHO, Adolescent Health Survey, 1999 \*\* Items not disaggregated in PAHO survey

**Table B.14 Working Status of Adults**

Relationship	Number of Adults			Percentages	
	Working	Not Working	Total	Working	Not Working
Mother	125	31	156	80%	20%
Father	83	8	91	91%	9%
Older siblings	48	41	89	54%	46%
Grandparents	35	15	50	70%	30%
Uncle	17	2	19	89%	11%
Aunt	13	8	21	62%	38%
Other	9	6	15	60%	40%
<b>ALL</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>25%</b>

**Table B.15. Type of Work**

Type of Work	Roseau	Castle Bruce	Rural	Carib	Total
Grows bananas	5%	21%	28%	21%	17%
Other agric/ fishing	23%	36%	20%	47%	35%
Government	28%	28%	4%	17%	21%
Sales/ clerical	19%	7%	20%	5%	11%
Skilled manual/ crafts	18%	7%	4%	9%	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>268</b>
Not Specified	29	12	5	18	64
<b>ALL</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>332</b>
% Not specified	27%	16%	17%	15%	19%

NB. This Table is biased given the rural location of several of the schools.

## 2 Market Survey

### 2.1 *Survey Approach*

The main objective of these surveys was to identify whether the current economic situation in the country was having repercussions on the country's primary market. As with the school surveys, an additional objective was to see whether relevant information for a poverty assessment could be obtained from this type of survey.

Questions within the survey requested information on the types of produce traded, days per week and length of time spent trading at the market, mode of travel to and from the market, other jobs undertaken by traders and trends over the past few years.

Interviews were undertaken by members of the TOC and the NAT on 15 June 2002 which was a Saturday -- the markets' busiest day. Twenty-five traders were interviewed.

### 2.2 *Survey Outcomes*

The main survey findings are summarised below. It should be emphasised that they should be seen as supplementing other CPA information and not as being statistically significant in their own right.

Of the 25 responses the following are key findings of the survey analysis:

- ? 96% of the traders interviewed were from outside Roseau with the furthest distance travelled by a trader from the Carib Territory.
- ? Most traders grow their own produce and for most growing and trading produce was their only form of employment.
- ? A fifth were "hucksters" buying produce off others to sell at the market with produce bought from their own and other villages, while two traders bought from other market stall holders.
- ? A third of those interviewed used their own vehicle to transport produce to the market with the remaining two-thirds reliant on friends or pickup/taxis for transport. Transport costs for those traders using pickups/taxis (48%) could be as much as EC\$100 per trip. This cost was often shared between 2 or 3 traders.
- ? 80% of the traders had been trading at the market for over 10 years.
- ? Most traded on Saturday only.

- ? A wide range of fruit, vegetables and herbs were traded with the most common being root vegetables, green vegetables and bananas.
- ? All traders, with one exception, stated that it had become more difficult to sell produce now than before. A range of reasons was given the most common being the state of the economy and the impact this had on lessening employment and hence income: *“people don’t have money to buy”*. Others stated that there was now more produce and more traders at the market making selling more competitive – *“more traders less sales”*. Two stated that more people were purchasing vegetables and fruit at the supermarket where most goods were imported and there was a customer perception that produce was cheaper. One trader also indicated that the quality of produce in the market had declined in recent years. As a result the market traded for longer hours and several traders resorted to hawking their produce around the streets from mid-morning.
- ? Income obtained “in a good week” varied widely and reflected the numbers of days spent trading at the market. Of those interviewed 20% had an income higher than EC\$500 per week, 40% earned between EC\$120 and \$400 per week with the remaining 40% earning between EC\$20 to 100 per week. All of those earning less than EC\$100 per week traded on Saturdays only.
- ? With regard to actions needed to improve the situation most stated that the economy needed to improve and that foreign markets for produce needed to be created. A few indicated that fertiliser was needed to improve crop production and one indicated that local produce should be purchased by the supermarkets and that importing of fruits and vegetables should cease.

## **Appendix E – Review of Statutes**

# **Appendix E – Review of Statutes**

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## E Review of Statutes

### E.1 *The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Dominica*

The *Constitution* contains lengthy and detailed provisions for the governance of Dominica including the President, Parliament, the Executive, the Police, Judiciary and the Parliamentary Commissioner. It supplies the specifications for citizenship. Of most importance to this review, it provides in Chapter I for the *Protection of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms*.

Regardless of “race, place of origins, political opinions, colour, creed or sex” **“every person in Dominica”** (emphasis added) is entitled to:

- a) *life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law;*
- b) *freedom of conscience, of expression and of assemble and association; and*
- c) *protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation (existing laws are to be “construed with such modifications ... necessary to bring them into compliance ...). [s.1]*

There are extensive protections from arbitrary confinement or imprisonment, but persons under 18 may be deprived of personal liberty “for *[their]* education and welfare” (s. 3).

The constitution bans “slavery or servitude” (s. 4). Criminal charges shall be tried “within a reasonable time, but the right to counsel is only guaranteed “at his own expense” (s. 8). Transcripts (necessary for appeals) are only available “subject to payment of *[a]* reasonable fee”.

Legal proceedings involving “the welfare of persons under ... eighteen” may be held in private (s. 8).

Mobility, “the right to reside in any part of Dominica” and to leave Dominica are protected for citizens (s. 11). The right to leave is subject to “restrictions ... reasonably required ... to secure the fulfilment of any obligations imposed ... by law”.

The non-discrimination provisions of the constitution do not protect from discrimination based on economic circumstance (s. 13). Indeed, s. 8 limits the right to be represented in

criminal proceedings to those who can afford legal counsel. Similarly, the *habeus corpus* provisions permit legal representation, but “nothing ... shall be construed as entitling a person to legal representation at public expense”.

The Parliamentary Commissioner appointed under Chapter IX is to perform the functions of an ombudsman in other jurisdictions.

**E.2 *Small Trespass Act c. 7:05***

Essentially a small claims court act, this act gives magistrates jurisdiction to deal with civil claims \$1,000 or less. However, the *Magistrates Code of Procedure (Amendment) Act 25 of 1991* appears to supercede the *Small Trespass Act* and extends jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court in most civil actions to \$10,000.

**E.3 *Administration of Small Estates Act c. 9.06***

This provides a summary process for issuance of letters of administration of estates valued at \$5,000. Given the importance of formal letters of administration to the orderly transfer of land, this limit should be reviewed and increased to a level commensurate with small land holdings.

**E.4 *Nationality and Racial Offences Act c. 10:05***

No person shall discriminate in renting or in the provision of access to “places of public resort” shall discriminate on the grounds of colour, race, ethnic or national origins. The Act covers restaurants, recreational and entertainment facilities, public transport

**E.5 *Roseau, Portsmouth and Canefield Acts c. 25:01-03***

These local government acts enable municipal councils to regulate, subject to approval of the Minister, in matters that may particularly effect those of little means. Municipal powers are limited and mainly related to amenities and protection of health and sanitation. S. 18 provides for by-laws on such matters as cleanliness of streets and drains, sanitation, establishment of bath houses and latrines, sanitation of unoccupied lands, drainage and sewerage, scavenging, disposal of excreta. Notes to the statutes list but do not provide the contents of by-laws passed to regulate the conduct of markets, sale of vegetables, and control of sewage. They are printed in the 1961 *Revised Laws of Dominica*.

Municipal councils may levy property taxes and fees directly related to the administration of by-laws. The Minister must approve the municipal budgets.

**E.6 Carib Reserve Act c. 25:90**

The Carib Reserve Act provides for the election of a Chief and Council. Unlike the local governments described above, the functions and powers of the Council are comprehensive:

*(1) The Council shall have sole custody, management and control of the lands of the Reserve, for and on behalf of the residents of the Reserve.*

*(2) The Council shall provide for the collection and expenditure for the benefit of the Reserve of all moneys authorised by law to be raised for such purpose; to provide for the good government and improvement of the Reserve; and to enforce the provisions of this or any other Act relating thereto, and also of all Regulations and By-laws m...*

*The Council may endeavour to settle disputes among persons resident in the Reserve ...*

*s. 25*

*(1) The council may make By-laws for the rule and good government of the Reserve generally for the occupation and use of lands in the Reserve and with respect to the following matters:*

[there follows a list of matters similar to those provided for local government, above. We have not reviewed case law to determine whether these powers are in addition to the general ‘good government’ power, or are a particularization of that power. But see s. 48, excerpted below.]

*The Council may make such Rules as may be considered necessary for the regulation of traffic upon and generally for the good order, maintenance and management of the Reserve. [s. 117]*

The Council may ‘allot’ land for agricultural development (s. 30(c)(i)).

The Act instructs the Prime Minister to convey the Reserve lands, about 3,700 acres, to the Carib Council “for and on behalf of he people of the Reserve” (s. 43).

*No lands in the Reserve may be sold, exchanged, mortgaged, encumbered or disposed of without the written permission of the Prime Minister. [s. 45]*

*No person residing outside the Reserve shall be able to take possession of or otherwise acquire lands or interest therein, in the Reserve. [s. 46]*

*The Government shall retain responsibility for overall development and planning in the Reserve. [s. 48]*

The Act does not define or otherwise refer to the appellation ‘Carib’, but it does permit the Council to “prevent persons who have not right in the Reserve from entering and remaining in the Reserve” (s. 50) and with approval of the Minister may expel persons “who have no right to remain there” but anyone residing in the Reserve for more than 12 years may stay. A person has a right of residence if:

*he was born in the Reserve;*

*at least one of his parents is a Carib;*

*he has lawfully resided in the Reserve for a period of twelve years or more. [s. 51(2)]*

Although the Act provides for ownership by the Council of land in the reserve, it enables property taxation “on the value of all houses and lots of land in the Reserve” (s. 104). As with municipalities, the Minister must approve the budget.

***E.7 Education Trust Fund Act c. 28:02***

The Act provides for the establishment of an Education Trust Fund and a Board of Trustees.

*The Fund shall seek to raise money ...*

and

*The Board may ... grant financial assistance to any student, if in the opinion of the Board such student would be unable to complete his education in the absence of such financial assistance. [s. 3]*

***E.8 Social Security Act c. 31:01***

This legislation, with a host of implementing regulations, provides an insurance scheme to provide various benefits to employees in the event of sickness, injury, death, retirement, etc.

Self-employed individuals may contribute to the scheme and receive benefits.

**E.9        *Maintenance Act c. 35:61***

It is the duty of married persons to provide “reasonable maintenance” for each other, all children under 15, and to their parents and children of any age who are disabled. Breach of the duty may result in a maintenance order, but the amount of such order shall not exceed \$75 per week per person maintained.

Single women may apply for maintenance orders against the “putative father” for the maintenance and education of the child (but not for herself). Again, the maximum payment shall not exceed \$75 per week.

Women may be prosecuted for “neglecting to maintain her child, being able wholly or in part so to do, or deserting her child”. Any person with custody of a child who “withholds proper nourishment from the child, or who in any manner illtreats the child” may be prosecuted. A magistrate may order any parent to remain in Dominica “who is about to leave the state without making adequate provision for the maintenance and care ... of any child”.

Under certain circumstances ‘social welfare officers’ may apply for orders as though they were a parent.

**E.10        *Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act c. 35:62***

This Act provides for enforcement of maintenance orders against persons residing in twenty listed Commonwealth ‘territories’ including many Caribbean countries, Australia, Great Britain and Ireland.

**E.11        *Infants Protection Act***

This short Act makes it an offense for parents or others entrusted with the care of a child under 14 to wilfully neglect to provide adequate food, clothing, medical aid and lodging to the child. ‘Bastard’ children are specifically included.

**E.12        *Children and Young Persons Act c. 37:50***

It is an offence to wilfully assault, ill-treat, neglect, or abandon a child under 18. Failure to “provide adequate food, clothing, rest, medical aid or lodging” is deemed to be neglect, provided it can be established that the caregiver is able to do so.

To ‘cause’, ‘procure’ or allow a juvenile (under 18) to beg is guilty of an offense.

Magistrates may remove juveniles to ‘a place of safety’ pending determination of a juvenile court of the need for ‘care and protection’. A juvenile court has broad powers to

order parents to ‘*exercise proper care*’ or placing the juvenile in some other situation. “*Care and protection*’ includes control and guidance, as well as discipline.”

This Act also gives juvenile courts the jurisdiction to deal with juveniles charged with a criminal offence. There is no requirement that a juvenile have legal representation.

**E.13 Children and Young Persons Welfare Act c. 37:51**

The Dominica Children and Young Persons Welfare Organisation is established and empowered to “promote the care, welfare, education and rehabilitation of delinquent and maladjusted children [*under 14*] and young persons in Dominica [*under 18*]” and to establish and run institutions in which they may be housed or in which studies aimed at character formation as well as the acquisition of industrial and agricultural and other skills may be pursued”. The ‘institutions’ may include “training schools at which delinquent and maladjusted children or young persons may be given such training and instruction, and be subject to such disciplinary and moral influence as will conduce to their rehabilitation, reformation, and the prevention of crime.

*The course of training undertaken at a training school shall aim at –*

- *fitting the students to the conditions of life and work in Dominica;*
- *imparting basic agricultural, industrial and other skills, and the related technological knowledge;*
- *imparting an awareness of the need for the economic use of time and resources;*
- *providing the necessary qualifications for entry into gainful employment or further educational training;*
- *fostering self discipline, team spirit and a sense of responsibility as well as new interests and enthusiasm. [s. 13]*

The Act contains no provision for funding of the Organisation other than that the “Minister may make Regulations for ... the payment of gratuities by Government on the discharge of persons ordered by a court to be detained in a school...”. There are no regulations. The ultimate control is in the hands of the Minister responsible for Community Development and Social Affairs.

**E.14**      ***Noxious and Dangerous Substances Act c. 40:09***

Largely aimed at the control of petroleum hydrocarbons and other inflammable materials, the Act requires a licence to possess the materials listed and any other materials designated by regulations. Licences are to be refused for storage in populated areas where storage would be dangerous. There are personal and small quantity exemptions.

**E.15**      ***Pesticides Control Act c. 40:10***

This is enabling legislation under which Dominica has established a comprehensive system of regulation of pesticides. One regulation requires labelling that contains extensive information about dangers, precautions to be observed, application rates and storage and disposal of containers. The second regulation made under this Act prohibits any dealing with pesticides that have not been registered as approved, and requires licensing of any person dealing with registered pesticides.

**E.16**      ***Roseau Land Control Act c. 42:03***

This Act restricts sale or transfer, construction on or subdivision of any lands in a two mile wide band surrounding the municipal boundaries of Roseau without permission of the Development and Planning Corporation and the central Housing and Planning Authority, respectively.

**E.17**      ***Beach Control Act c. 42:04***

The foreshore and seabed are vested in the State. Prior to granting any permission for development of these natural resources the Minister must consider the protection of fishing, bathing or recreational activities, and may acquire land adjacent to the foreshore to assist the public pursuit of these activities.

**E.18**      ***Land Management Authority Act 58:01***

The Authority is constituted to own the 'Newfoundland Estate' and such other lands as it may acquire. Its function is to develop proper land uses, loan money to farmers and otherwise administer finances for agricultural development, both private and public. It may provide training for farmers, promote agricultural development and assist in marketing of farm produce. It may loan money to farmers to develop their holdings and construct houses. 'Long term' loans may only be granted on provision of a mortgage.

The Authority may loan money to co-operative societies, but only on strict provision of liens against 'crops or industrial product'.

The Act contemplates that the Authority will acquire agricultural lands and lease them to tenant farmers, whom it will also oversee and train.

**E.19**      ***Agricultural Small Tenancies Act c. 58:70***

'Small tenancies', i.e. 'small holdings' are parcels between 0.5 and 10 acres in size. The Act requires a written 'contract of tenancy' and specifies many of the terms of such an agreement. It protects tenants to the extent that landlords must compensate tenants for the value of improvements on termination of a tenancy. The Act is complex and difficult, requires participation of magistrates and the 'Chief Technical Officer' (undefined) in various aspects of dispute resolution. The *Act* is said to be in need of major overhaul, but still has some relevance in settling disputes.

**E.20**      ***Forests Act***

The act authorizes the President to create forest reserves on State land, and protected forests on private land.

The act contains rules and provision for granting of permission to cut trees, make charcoal and clear and cultivate land in state lands and in Forest Reserves.

**E.21**      ***Forestry and Wildlife Management Act c. 60:02***

This act prohibits hunting in the national park and contains other rules about hunting and fishing in fresh water and for the protection of fresh water. Hunting and fresh water fishing by persons over 14 years of age requires a licence. The Minister may make more specific regulations and rules, including hunting and fishing seasons.

**E.22**      ***Fisheries Act c. 61:60***

This is relatively modern fisheries legislation, with provision for preparation of fish management plans and implementing regulations. There is a Chief Fisheries Officer who is in charge of preparation of fisheries management plans. 'Fishing vessels' used for sports fishing must be licensed. The Minister issues fishing licences.

The Minister may designate 'local fisheries management areas' and fishermen's co-operatives or other associations as 'Local Fisheries Management Authorities'. Authorities may make by-laws regulating fishing in their areas.

The Minister may designate 'fishing priority areas' where fishing is protected, and Marine Reserves, where fishing will be prohibited.

The Soufriere/Scotts Head fisheries area is designated as a Marine Reserve, a Fisheries Management and a Fishing Priority Area, and a Fisheries Management Authority has been created for this area. It is not apparent that any rules for fishing have been made for this area, however.

**E.23      *Development and Planning Corporation Act c. 84:01***

This corporation has the power to engage in activities needed to develop land or promote development. Under the *Physical Planning Act*, it is also entrusted with the regulation of development.

**E.24      *National Development Corporation Act c. 84:02***

This corporation assumed the assets of the Dominica Tourist Board and the Industrial Development Corporation. Its function is to promote and undertake industrial development and development for tourism.

**E.25      *Physical Planning Act 2001***

Dominica passed this legislation in May 2002, and I was able to review it in Bill format.

It is based on the standard British Town and Country Planning legal framework. The Planning and Development Corporation is responsible for the preparation of a development plan and the grant of planning permissions and is referred to in this Act as the Planning and Development Authority. The Chief Physical Planner has the direct responsibility for administering the Act and advising the Authority and the Minister. The Authority is to consult with 'local authorities'.

The Authority is the decision making authority for the grant of planning permissions. Decisions must be rendered within 220 days. Appeals are to the Minister who must consider the advice of an Appeals Committee.

Applications for developments listed in Schedule II will require an Environmental Impact Assessment, and the Authority may require EIA for other development applications. In advising the Authority, the Chief Physical Planner must consider, amongst other factors, the impact on public health and safety and the social and economic costs and benefits likely to accrue to the community.

The Authority may prepare a National Physical Development Plan and development plans for areas of Dominica. Amongst other matters, the Authority is to take into account environmental matters and the social and economic conditions of the areas. Public consultation is required. The Minister is charged with approving plans and submitting them to the Cabinet and then to Parliament for final approval.

The Minister may prepare 'development orders', which pre-approve the types of development specified in them.

The Act requires “at least one public landward access to every beach in Dominica”.

**E.26      *Employment of Children Act c. 90:05***

Employment of children under 12 for other than “domestic work or agricultural work of a light nature at home by the parents or guardian of the child” is prohibited.

**E.27      *Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act c. 90:06***

This act prohibits the employment of children under 14 in any ‘industrial undertaking’ and restricts the employment of young persons under 16 and women to the hours of 5 a.m. to 10 p.m.

**E.28      *Environmental Health Services Act 1997 Act 8***

Environmental management is largely the responsibility of the ‘Chief Environmental Health Officer’.

The Act prohibits the discharge of any ‘contaminant or pollutant’ into the environment without a Certificate of Approval issued by the Chief Environmental Health Officer. Appeals are to the Minister. The Officer may issue orders to discontinue polluting. The Minister may issue orders requiring ‘any works’ necessary ‘for the protection of ... the public health’. Appeals from orders are to a magistrate.

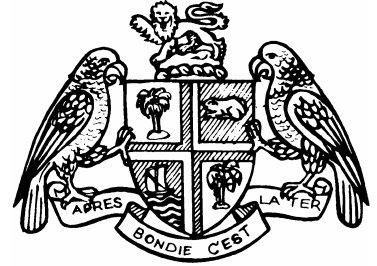
Unsanitary conditions must be abated by the owner and occupier of the premises. Dumping of refuse in “any public place or open space” is prohibited. Solid and liquid waste management and disposal activities must be in accordance with the Act and Regulations, however there are no regulations or other provisions in the Act.

The Minister has extensive regulation making powers over every imaginable aspect of public health and the environment, including industrial discharges, occupational health and safety measures, public health in schools, restaurants, nursing homes, hospitals, etc., occupancy standards for residences and buildings, sewage disposal, waste disposal, beaches, etc. It appears that the draftsman has abstracted regulation making powers from as many different public health and environmental management statutes as he could find, and written them all in this Act. There are, however, no regulations.

## **Appendix F. Survey Questionnaires**

*F.1 Survey of Living Conditions Questionnaire*

**SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS – 2002**  
**GOVERNMENT OF DOMINICA**  
**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**



**CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED**

This survey is being conducted under the Provisions of the Statistics Act No.17 of 1986

PARISH  SD  ED  BLD#  HHId#

Name of Supervisor : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Interviewer : \_\_\_\_\_

Household Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Household : \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

	RECORD OF VISITS			
	1.	2.	3.	4.
DATE				
TIME STARTED				
TIME ENDED				
DURATION				
RESULT				

Result Codes: 1. Fully Completed 2. Partially Completed 3. Refusal 4. No Contact 5. Vacant 6. Closed

**INTERVIEWER SAYS:**

I am the interviewer assigned to this area and I would like to get some information about the household and its members. This survey is being carried out under the Statistics Act of Dominica, which obliges you to provide the information and also guarantees confidentiality.

Were you and the household members living in this home on May 12, 2001 last year when the census was conducted? 1.? No 2.? Yes

**SECTION 1: HOUSING & HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION**

**Part 1 – Housing (To Be Answered By Head of Household or Responsible Adult)**

1.1 What type of dwelling does this household occupy?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Undivided private house    | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Part of a private house      |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Flat/apartment/condominium | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Townhouse                    |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Double house/duplex        | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Combined business & dwelling |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Barracks                   | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)              |

1.2 Does this household own, rent or lease this dwelling?

- |  |                                       |   |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owned           | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Squatted   | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Rented-Private |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Rented-Govt     | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Leased     | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Rent-free      |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |   |

1.3 What about the land, is it owned, leasehold, or some other type of occupancy?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owned/Freehold        | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Leasehold/ rented     |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free             | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Squatted              |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know/Not stated |

1.4 Apart from your house plot, do you cultivate any land on your own behalf?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES - owned | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> YES - rented     |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> YES – other | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> NO (Go to Q 1.5) |

1.4a. If YES, how much do you cultivate and how much do you not cultivate at present?

Cultivate:.....acres                      Do not cultivate: .....acres

1.5 What is the main construction material of the outer walls?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wood                  | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bricks/Blocks/Concrete |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Wood and Concrete     | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Plywood                |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |   |

1.6 How many rooms does this dwelling have? (This excludes galleries/veranda, toilets, pantries, corridors, and kitchens)

--	--

1.7 Is your kitchen indoors or outdoors?

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Indoors | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoors |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both    | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> None     |

**1.8 What is the main type of fuel used for cooking?**

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Coals/Charcoal | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wood        | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gas             |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene       | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |

**1.9 What type of toilet does this dwelling have?**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush Toilet linked to sewer | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush Toilet with septic tank |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Pit-latrine                  | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> None                          |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____        |  |

**1.10 What is the main source of water supply?**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Piped into dwelling   | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Piped into yard |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Public standpipe      | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> River/ Stream   |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |  |

**1.11 What type of bathing facility does this household have?**

- |                                    |                                     |                                 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Indoors | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoors | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> None |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|

**1.12 What is the main source of lighting?**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Gas         | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene              |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |

**1.13 What is the main method of garbage disposal used by this household?**

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Dumping/compost | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Burying           | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Burning         |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Garbage Truck   | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Dumping river/sea | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |

**1.14 Does this household have any of the following?**

**a. Telephone**

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|

**b. Television**

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|

**c. Video (V.C.R.)**

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|

**e. Gas/Electric Stove**

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|

**f. Refrigerator/Freezer**

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|

**g. Washing Machine**

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|

**i. Motor Vehicle**

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|

**Part 2 – Household: (To Be Answered By Head Of Household Or Responsible Adult)**

**2.1 How many people normally live in this household?** \_\_\_\_\_

**2.2 Who is the major earner in the household?**

1.  Head of Household                      2.  Spouse/ Partner                      3.  Sibling  
4.  Child    5.  Parent

**2.3 How long have you lived in this house?**

1.  Under 3 yrs                                      2.  3-5 years                                      3.  6-10 years (Go to Q 2.4)  
4.  Over 10 years (Go to Q 2.4)

**2.3a If 5 YEARS OR LESS, where did you live before (country or parish)?**

What Country \_\_\_\_\_ (if overseas)

What village \_\_\_\_\_ (if in Dominica)

**2.4 Does any close relative (parent, sibling, child) of any household member live permanently outside Dominica?**

1.  Yes                                      2.  No (Go to Q 2.5)

**2.4a If YES, please tell us?**

Person	Relationship to Head of Hhold 1. Parent 2. Spouse/ partner 3. Brother/sister 4. Child	Where do they live? 1. USA/Canada 2. UK 3. Caribbean 4. Other	What are they doing there? 1. Working 2. Studying 3. Other	When did they leave Dominica? 1. Under 5 years 2. 5-10 years 3. Over 10 years
Person 1				
Person 2				
Person 3				

**2.4b If YES, do they contribute to money or goods to the upkeep of the family?**

1.  No    2.  Monthly    3.  Once a year  
4.  2-4 times/yr                                      5.  5-10 times/ yr

**2.5 Does anybody in this household suffer a disability that prevents them from working or studying?**

1.  Yes    2.  No (Go to Q 2.6)

**2.5a If YES, please tell us?**

Disabled Person	Relationship to Head of Household 1. Parent 2. Brother/Sister 3. Child 4. Other	Age (years)	What is the disability? 1. Limbs/ back 2. Eyes/ ears 3. Mental 4. Other	Does their disability prevent them from working? 1. Yes 2. No	Does their disability require constant care? 1. Yes 2. No
Person 1					
Person 2					
Person 3					

**2.6 Has anybody in the household been confined to bed with illness during the last month?**

1.  Yes                      2.  No (Go to Q 2.7)

**2.6a If YES, please tell us?**

Sick Person	Relationship to Head of Household <i>1.Parent 2.Brother/Sister 3.Child 4.Other</i>	Age (years)	What is the illness?	How many days of school/work did they miss?
Person 1				
Person 2				
Person 3				

**2.7 Does anybody in the household suffer from diabetes, high blood pressure, a heart condition, cancer?**

1.  Yes                      2.  No

**2.8 Did any child aged 5-15 years NOT attend school regularly last term?**

1.  Yes                      2.  No (Go to Q 3.1)

**2.8a If YES, please tell us?**

Child	Age (years)	Sex <i>1.Male 2.Female</i>	How many days/ weeks of school did they miss?	What was the main reason that they did not attend school? <i>1.Illness/ disability 2. Financial problems 3. Failed exams 4. Problems at school 5. Other</i>
Child 1				
Child 2				
Child 3				
Child 4				
Child 5				



## SECTION B: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

### PART 1: FOOD EXPENDITURE

#	Have you purchased or received as gifts any .... in the last week/month? <small>(Record answers for 7 days only if the household generally purchases the same items weekly)</small>	1 Yes 2 No 9 NR	How much did you spend on .... during the last 7 days?		How much did you spend on .... during the last 30 days?		How much.. did you receive as gifts in the last 7 days?		How much ..did you receive as gifts in the last 30 days?	
			Qty	EC\$	Qty	EC\$	Qty	EC\$	Qty	EC\$
01	<b>What was your total expenditure on food for the last 30 days?</b>	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>								
02	Whole Chicken/Chicken Parts	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>								
03	Turkey Meat	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>								
04	Other Meats (Fresh, Frozen, Smoked, Salted)	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>								
05	Fresh and Frozen Fish/Sea foods	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>								
06	Smoked/Salted/ Dried Fish	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>								
07	Sardines, Tuna, Mackerel and Other Canned fish	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>								
08	Eggs	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>								
09	Milk, cheese, margarine, butter, yoghurt and other dairy products	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>								
10	Baby Foods (Formula, Cereals, Juice etc)	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>								
11	Rice, Macaroni, Oats, corn flakes and other cereals	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>								
12	Flour (all types), bread, biscuits and other bakery products	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>								
13	Ground Provisions, Irish Potatoes and other root crops	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>								

14	Green Bananas, Plantains, Cocoy	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>							
----	------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FOOD EXPENDITURE Contd.**

	<b>Have you purchased or received as gifts any .... in the last week/month?</b> (Record answers for 7 days only if the household generally purchases the same items weekly)	1 Yes 2 No 9 NR	<b>How much did you spend on .... during the last 7 days?</b>		<b>How much did you spend on .... during the last 30 days?</b>		<b>How much... did you receive as gifts in the last 7 days?</b>		<b>How much ...did you receive as gifts in the last 30 days?</b>	
			Qty	EC\$	Qty	EC\$	Qty	EC\$	Qty	EC\$
15	Vegetables (tomatoes, cabbages, carrots, etc.)	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								
16	Fresh Seasonings and Spices (celery, chive, onion, garlic, curry etc)	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								
17	Fresh Fruits, Dried and Canned fruits	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								
18	Cigarettes, Tobacco, Alcoholic Beverages	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								
19	Non-alcoholic Beverages (Fruit drinks, soft drinks, malt, water etc)	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								
20	Tea, coffee, cocoa, drinking chocolate and other similar beverages	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								
21	Sugars, Syrups and Sweeteners (honey, jams, jellies etc)	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								
22	Sweets, Mints, Candies and Chocolate	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								
23	Edible Oils (cooking oil, corn oil, soya oil, coconut, etc),	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								
24	Peas, Green peas and Beans (Dried and canned)	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								
25	Nuts, peanuts, cashews etc	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								
26	Relishes (mayonnaise, ketchup, vinegar, mustard etc)	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								
27	Snacks (corn curls, potato chips, popcorn, etc)	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								
28	Meals out, takeaway (pizza, roti, chinese, KFC, etc)	1 <del>✓</del> 2 <del>✓</del> 9 <del>✓</del>								

**PART 2: HOME PRODUCED ITEMS**

<b>Did your household produce any food for consumption ... in the last month?</b>					<b>How much would it cost to buy the amount of home produced....you ate in the last 7 days?</b>		<b>How much would it cost to buy the amount of home produced....you ate in the last 30 days?</b>	
<b>1.?</b> No <b>2.?</b> Yes (Record answers for 7 days OR for 30 days) <b>If No, GOTO the next section.</b>								
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>EC\$</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>EC\$</b>
<b>01</b>	Poultry	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>02</b>	Other Fresh/cured Meats	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>03</b>	Fresh/Cured Fish	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>04</b>	Eggs	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>05</b>	Cornmeal/Flour	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>06</b>	Toloma/Farine	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>07</b>	Dasheens	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>08</b>	Tannias	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>09</b>	Sweet Potatoes	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>10</b>	Other Ground Provisions	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>11</b>	Green Figs/banana	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>12</b>	Plantain	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>13</b>	Other Starchy Foods	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>14</b>	Coconut Oil	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>15</b>	Beans	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>16</b>	Vegetables (tomatoes,carrots, lettuce, etc)	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>17</b>	Fresh Seasoning Including Pepper Sauce	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>18</b>	Milk	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>19</b>	Fresh Fruits	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>20</b>	Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				
<b>21</b>	Other Home Grown Food	1 <del>/</del>	2 <del>/</del>	9 <del>/</del>				

**PART 3: MONTHLY NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE**

Has this household purchased or received as gifts any .... during the last thirty days?		1 Yes 2 No 9 NR	How much did you spend on .... during the last thirty days?	How much would it costs to buy the.... received as gifts during the last thirty days?
			EC\$	EC\$
01	Mortgage Repayment	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
02	Rent of dwelling	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
03	Water	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
04	Electricity	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
05	Cable TV (Marpin, SAT)	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
06	Telephone, telegram, Fax and stamps, internet, cellular	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
07	Cooking Gas	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
08	Kerosene	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
09	Charcoal	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
10	Laundry Supplies (detergent, bleach, soap, starch, blue, fabric softener, etc )	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
11	Toiletries and Personal Care Items (toilet paper, bath soaps, deodorant, hair care, toothpaste)	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
12	Kitchen Supplies (matches, garbage bags, paper towels, dishwashing materials)	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
13	Hairdressing, barbershop, beauty care	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
14	Gasoline, Motor Oil, etc.	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		

Has this household purchased or received as gifts any .... during the last thirty days?		1 Yes 2 No 9 NR	How much did you spend on .... during the last thirty days?	How much would it costs to buy the.... received as gifts during the last thirty days?
			EC\$	EC\$
15	Hired transport (bus, taxi, etc.)	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		
16	Other Non-Food (specify) _____	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del> 9 <del>/</del>		

I am going to ask you first how much your household spends on other items in a year .Let us start with CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR items.

**PART 4: CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR**

- 4.1 Approximately how much did your household spend in the last 12 months on ALL Clothing? This includes clothing for all persons within the household, men’s, women’s and children’s wear, school uniforms, readymade clothes or made by tailors/dressmakers. Include the cost of the material, buttons, zips etc. and the tailors/dressmakers fees. EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.2 Approximately how much did your household spend on Dry Cleaning and Laundry Services in the last 12 months? This includes alterations and repairs to clothing, patching, hemming and replacement cost of buttons, zips etc. EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.3 What amount did the household spend on footwear in the last 12 months? Include the cost of repairs to shoes as well. EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.4 What amount did the household spend on accessories in the last 12 months? These include items as jewelry, scarves, brooches, ties, cufflinks etc. EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.5 Are there any other items relating to clothing and footwear that your household bought in the last 12 months? 1.? No 2.? Yes ? If Yes, what is the value? EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer says: Next let us move on to TRAVEL & TRANSPORT

**PART 5: TRAVEL & TRANSPORT**

- 5.1 Does any member in the household own a motor vehicle? This includes a car, van pick-up etc.  
1.? No (Ask Q2.2) 2.? One vehicle 3.? Two vehicles 4.? Three or more vehicles

- 5.2 Does any member in the household have access to a motor vehicle? This includes a car, van pick-up etc.  
 1.? No (Go to Q 2.7)    2.? One vehicle    3.? Two vehicles    4.? Three or more vehicles

**Private Transportation**

- 5.3 Did any member of your household make any payments on the purchase of a motor vehicle during the last 12 months? 1.? No (go to Q 2.5)    2.? Yes
- 5.4 Approximately, what are the total payments made by all household members for all vehicles in the last 12 months? Incl. loan payments, total paid if bought with cash or the combination of cash and loan.    Cash Payments: EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_    Annual Loan Payments: EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.5 How much did your household spend in repairs and maintenance, improvements or modifications of vehicles in the last 12 months? This includes repairs and maintenance including servicing, tune-ups, replacement of tyres, repainting, addition of spoilers or hubcaps, oil changes including the cost of the oil and the mechanics fees.    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.6 How much did your household spend on car insurance and vehicle license for the last 12 months?  
 Car insurance:    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_    Vehicle License: EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.7 How much did your household spend on drivers' and learners' licenses in the last 12 months?  
 Drivers' License: EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_    Learners' License: EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer says: Let us move onto EDUCATION AND HEALTH:

**PART 6: EDUCATION & HEALTH**

- 6.1 How much did your household spend on school fees and extra lessons in the last 12 months? This includes preschool fees, primary, secondary, college, university fees, fees for extra classes etc.  
 Pre-School : EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_    College : EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Primary School : EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_    University : EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secondary School: EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_    Other classes : EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.2 How much did your household spend on exam fees in the last 12 months?    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.3 How much did your household spend on schoolbooks in the last 12 months?    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.4 How much did your household spend on other school supplies? This includes exercise books, stationery, geometry sets etc.    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.5 How much did your household spend on medical fees and medicines, within the last 12 months? These include doctors, physiotherapists, foot doctor, dentist, optician etc.; medicines including prescribed medicines, pills, spectacles, aspirins, cough syrups; bandages and plasters etc.    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**6.6 Does any member of the household have Life and/or Health insurance?**

**1.?** No (Go to Q 3.8)    **2.?** Yes

**6.7 How much has been paid in life and health insurance premiums by all the members of your household in the last 12 months?**

Life Insurance: EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Health Insurance: EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**6.8 Are there any other items relating to education or health that your household bought in the last 12 months?**    **1.?** No    **2.?** Yes ?    If Yes, what is the value?    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer says: We have finished Education and Health, so let us move on to RECREATION, LEISURE AND HOBBIES:**

**PART 7: RECREATION, LEISURE & HOBBIES**

**7.1 Is any member of your household a member of any club, organizations or groups? This includes a youth group, church group, sports clubs, gyms etc.**    **1.?** No (go to Q 4.3)    **2.?** Yes

**7.2 In total, approximately how much did your household pay in membership fees, gym fees, dues, tithes etc. in the last 12 months?**    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**7.3 How much did your household spend on toys, games and hobby and other recreational equipment in the last 12 months? Include skipping ropes, tennis balls, rackets, dominoes, cameras, film including processing cost, knitting needles etc.**    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**7.4 How much did your household spend on home entertainment equipment and services in the last 12 months? This includes videos, DVDs etc.**    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**7.5 How much did your household spend on other leisure activities in the last 12 months? This includes concert tickets, carnival and creole festival tickets, theatre and cinema tickets, lottery tickets, cricket tickets, disco, parties etc.**    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**7.6 How much did your household spend on reading material and other printed matter, excl. school books and incl. newspapers, novels, magazines etc. in the last 12 months?**    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**7.7 How much did your household spend on special occasions e.g. Christmas decorations, greeting cards?**    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**7.8 How much did your household spend on overseas travel in the last 12 months? This incl. tickets for planes, boats etc. for holiday travel, personal business, medical etc.**    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**7.9 How much did your household spend on holiday excluding the cost of travel (tickets)? Include cost of accommodation, shopping, meals, sightseeing tours etc.**    EC\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**7.10 Are there any other items relating to recreation, leisure and hobbies that your household bought in the last 12 months? 1.? No 2.? Yes ? If Yes, what is the value? EC\$\_\_\_\_\_**

**Interviewer says: Let us move onto HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING**

**PART 8: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING**

**Housing**

**8.1 Approximately, how much did your household spend on repairs, maintenance and replacements (labour and material cost) in the last 12 months? This incl. repairs to roof, floorboards, replacements of pipes, faucets gardeners' fees and plumbers', and carpenters' fees etc. EC\$\_\_\_\_\_**

**8.2 How much did your household spend on property/house tax in the last 12 months? EC\$\_\_\_\_\_**

**8.3 How much did your household spend on homeowners' insurance in the last 12 months? EC\$\_\_\_\_\_**

**8.4 Are there any other items relating to housing that your household bought in the last 12 months? 1.? No (go to Q 5.7) 2.? Yes ? If Yes, what is the value? EC\$\_\_\_\_\_**

**Household Furnishing**

**8.5 How much did your household spend on furnishing in the last 12 months? Incl. tables chairs, sofas, suites, TVs, VCR, DVD players, stereos, radios, computers etc.**  
Cash Purchases : EC\$\_\_\_\_\_  
Hire Purchase : EC\$\_\_\_\_\_  
Bank Loan Payments: EC\$\_\_\_\_\_

**8.6 How much did your household spend on household electrical appliances e.g. stoves/cookers, ACs, fridges, micro waves and other similar goods, in the last 12 months? EC\$\_\_\_\_\_**

**8.7 How much did your household spend on cutlery, crockery, dining ware, linen, tea towels and other similar goods, in the last 12 months? EC\$\_\_\_\_\_**

**8.8 Are there any other items relating to household furnishing that your household bought in the last 12 months? 1.? No (Go to Q 6.1) 2.? Yes? If Yes, what is the value? EC\$\_\_\_\_\_**

**PART 9: MISCELLANEOUS**

**9.1 How much did your household spend on daycare or babysitting services and home-help services in the last 12 months?**

**Day Care/Baby -sitting : EC\$\_\_\_\_\_ Home-Help: EC\$\_\_\_\_\_**

**9.2 How much did your household spend on house cleaning services in the last 12 months?**

**EC\$\_\_\_\_\_**

**9.3 How much did your household send to relatives/children not living with you in the last 12 months?**

**EC\$\_\_\_\_\_**

**9.4 How much did your household spend on pets in the last 12 months? Incl. vet cost, medicines, houses/cages as well as food etc.**

**EC\$\_\_\_\_\_**

**9.5 Are there any other items on expenditure (e.g. membership of funeral association etc) that your household made in the last 12 months?**

**1.? No          2.? Yes ?          If Yes, what is the value?          EC\$\_\_\_\_\_**

### SECTION 3: INCOME

1. How many persons in this household worked during the last 12 months? \_\_\_\_\_

2. How much employment income did your household earn in the last 12 months after deduction of income tax income earned in the last 12 months. (Show flash cards)

<u>Person</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Annual Income Group</u>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

<b>SOURCES OF INCOME</b>			
During the past 12 months, has any member of your household received income in cash or in kind from the following sources?			What is the value of all income received by the members of your household in cash or in kind from .... during the past 12 months? EC\$
			Yes    No
<b>03</b>	Support from parents/relatives and friends who live elsewhere in country	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del>	
<b>04</b>	Support from parents/relatives and friends who live abroad	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del>	
<b>05</b>	Support from Government of Dominica	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del>	
<b>06</b>	Rental payments for use of land or other property owned by household members	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del>	
<b>07</b>	Social Security (NIS)	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del>	
<b>08</b>	Local Private pension fund	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del>	
<b>09</b>	Local Government Pension	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del>	
<b>10</b>	Overseas Pension	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del>	
<b>11</b>	Public Assistance (Welfare)	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del>	
<b>12</b>	Interest from loans made by household members or from money deposited in a bank or other financial institutions,dividends	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del>	
<b>13</b>	Other <u>local</u> source of Income (specify)	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del>	
<b>14</b>	Other <u>overseas</u> source of Income (specify)	1 <del>/</del> 2 <del>/</del>	

15. What was your total household income for the last 12 months? (show flash card) **Income Group**

16. Does the household include children for which no child support is received?

1.? No (END)      2.? Yes ?    If Yes, how many children? \_\_\_\_\_



COUNTRY POVERTY ASSESSMENT: DOMINICA

**SCHOOL SURVEYS**

Name of School	
----------------	--

Interviewer:	
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Prim/Sec
----------

Class:	
--------	--

Date	
------	--

We are interested in gathering some information about your community and your family.  
 We hope that you can complete the following questions.  
 If you don't understand them, please ask the supervisor.  
 If you 'don't know the answer, just write don't know in the appropriate box.

**Firstly, we'd like to ask you some general questions**

1. 1 How old are you 

.....	years
-------	-------

1.2. Are you ...? 

Male	Female
------	--------

1. 3 How would you describe yourself?

Black/African	White	Carib	Hispanic
East Indian	Mixed race	Other	

1. 4 In which village/ community do you live? 

--

1. 5 How do you get to school most of the time?

School bus	Public bus/ taxi/ minivan	Private car
Walk	Bike	Hitch a ride

1. 6 How long does it take you to get to school in the morning?

Under 30 mins
30mins-1 hour
Over 1 hour

1. 7 Last term, did you miss any days at school? 

NO	No. of days .....
----	-------------------

7a What was the reason for you missing school?

Sickness .....	Had to work	Didn't want to go	Other
----------------	-------------	-------------------	-------

1 8 During term-time, do you do any paid or unpaid work 

Don't work	Paid	Unpaid
------------	------	--------

8a How many hours do you work in a week? 

None	Under 7 hrs	7-15 hrs	Over 15 hrs
------	-------------	----------	-------------

8b What sort of work do you do?  
*mark all that apply*

Housework	Looking after brothers and sisters
Farmwork	Fetching water
	Other

## SCHOOL SURVEYS (cont.)

### Now we'd like to ask you some questions about your family

2. 1 How many other people live in the house with you?

1	2	3
4	5	6 or more

2. 2 Do you live with both parents or just your mother or father most of the time?

Both parents	Mother only	Father only	Neither parent
--------------	-------------	-------------	----------------

2. 2a If you don't live with either parent, who do you live with?

Grandparents	Uncles/ aunts	Grown up brothers or sisters	Other adult .....
--------------	---------------	------------------------------	-------------------

2. 3 How many other people sleep in the same room as you?

1	2	3
4	5	6 or more

2. 4 What work do your parents and other adults in your household do most of the time?  
*only answer for those adults you live with most of the time*

Adult	Lives in household?	Do they work?	What do they do?			
			Grow bananas	Grow other things	Work for government	Other
Mother	Yes/No	Yes/ No				
Father	Yes/No	Yes/ No				
Uncle	Yes/No	Yes/ No				
Aunt	Yes/No	Yes/ No				
Grandmother	Yes/No	Yes/ No				
G'father	Yes/No	Yes/ No				
Older brother	Yes/No	Yes/ No				
Older sister	Yes/No	Yes/ No				
Other adult	Yes/No	Yes/ No				

2. 5 Does your house have any of the following?

Wooden walls	Concrete walls	Inside toilet	Inside kitchen	Electricity	Piped water in house or yard
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2. 6 Does your family own any of the following?

Washing machine	Car/ van	Gas/electric stove	Telephone	TV	Fridge
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## SCHOOL SURVEYS (cont.)

Next, think about all the foods you ate yesterday, including meals and snacks at home, in restaurants or anywhere else.

3 1 Did you eat or drink any of the following yesterday?

	Type of food/ drink	Eat/ drink yesterday		
		NO	YES (once)	Yes more than once
a	Cheese, yoghurt			
b	Ice cream			
c	Milk			
d	Eggs			
e	Dried beans/ peas/ peanuts			
f	Bread/ rice/ macaroni/ noodles			
g	Vegetables			
h	Fruit			
l	Potatoes, yam, tannia, dasheen, etc			
j	French fries/ chips/ crisps			
k	Breakfast cereals			
l	Candy/ sweets			
m	Meat (excl. hamburgers/ hot dogs)			
n	Fish (not salted)			
o	Fish (salted)			
p	Chicken/ poultry			
q	Hamburgers/ hot dogs			
r	Soft drinks - coke, sprite, etc			
s	Boxed drinks			

3 2 How often do you go hungry because there is not enough food in the house?

Never/ hardly ever	Sometimes	A lot
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3 3 How often do you usually eat solid food at breakfast?

Every day	A few times a week	Hardly ever
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Finally we'd like to ask you about what you hope to do in the future?

For PRIMARY school students

4 1 Would you like to go to secondary school?

YES	NO
YES	NO

4 1a Do you think that you'll be able to go to secondary school?

4 1b If NO, why/may you not be able to go?

--

4 1c If you do not go to secondary school, what do type of work do you think you will do?

Type of work: .....	Be unemployed	Don't know
---------------------	---------------	------------

For secondary school students

4 2 Would you like to go to university/ college/ technical school?secondary school?

YES	NO
YES	NO

4 2a Do you think that you will be able to go?

4 2b If NO, why/may you not be able to go?

--

4 2c If you leave school in the next year or two, what do you think you will do in the way of work?

Type of work: .....	Be unemployed	Don't know
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4 2d What type of work would you most like to do?

Type of work: .....	Don't know
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**COUNTRY POVERTY ASSESSMENT: DOMINICA**

**SURVEY OF MARKET TRADERS**

The objectives of these surveys are:

- ? To assess trends in the availability and price of local produce
- ? To see whether changing economic circumstances have led to a change in the number and characteristics of market traders.

LOCATION: ROSEAU/ PORTSMOUTH

DATE:

1. How old are you? .....Years                      Sex:    M/F
2. Where do you live?
3. What are the main goods which you are selling?

Root crops	Green Vegetables	Tomatoes/ chillies/ garlic	Pumpkins/ marrow/ squash	Tropical fruit	Bananas/ plantains
Citrus fruit	Melons	Other			

4. How many days a week do you sell produce in this market? ..... days
5. How long have you been trading in this market? ..... Years
6. How do you get to the market?

Walk	Bus	Taxi/ pickup/car (pay)	Own vehicle
Friend's vehicle (free ride)		Other	

7. Do you grow your produce yourself or buy it from others?    GROW/ BUY FROM OTHERS
- 7a. If, BUY FROM OTHERS, do you buy in your own village or from other villages?

OWN VILLAGE/ OTHER VILLAGES, where .....

8. Do you do any other type of work?

GROWING BANANAS/ GROWING OTHER PRODUCE/ RAISING LIVESTOCK/ OTHER .....

- 8a. What types of work are done by other adults in your household?

No other working adult	Grow bananas	Grow other crops	Paid farm work
Government worker	Run a shop/ small business	Other	

**SURVEY OF MARKET TRADERS (continued)**

9. Has the type of work in your household changed in the last 2 years? YES/ NO

9a. If YES, in what way? .....

9b. If NO, has the type of work in your household changed in the last 5 years?

9d. If YES, in what way? .....

10. Is it easier or more difficult to sell your produce now, compared to before?

EASIER/ SAME/ MORE DIFFICULT

10a. Why do you think this is?

11. How could the authorities make it easier for you to trade?

12. About how much income/ profit do you make from trading in this market, in a good week, in an average week, in a bad week/ day?

Good week/day	Average week/ day	Bad week/day
EC\$ .....	EC\$ .....	EC\$ .....

13. What has been the general trend in prices over the last 2-3 years?

Prices have risen	Prices have stayed the same	Prices have gone down	Prices fluctuate seasonally
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14. Is there any thing else you would like to tell us?