

**POVERTY ASSESSMENT REPORT –
GRENADA**

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1

TERMS OF REFERENCE

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR POVERTY ASSESSMENTS

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.01 The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is the premier regional development finance institution whose prime mandate is to assist Borrowing Member Countries (BMCs) achieve their social and economic development objectives. In an effort to target more of the benefits from CDB's development interventions in the BMCs to the poor, CDB initiated a programme of Country Poverty Assessments (CPAs) in 1995. Two other multi-lateral development banks (the World Bank, and the Inter-american Development Bank) and the British Development Division in the Caribbean (BDDC), have also been involved in providing such assistance to countries in the Region. To date CPAs have been completed or are underway in 7 of CDB's 17 BMCs.
- 1.02 The results of the six CPAs completed to date have been used in the design of poverty reduction initiatives such as Social Investment Funds (e.g. Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago), rural enterprise development projects (e.g. Dominica and St. Lucia) and human settlements upgrading projects (e.g. Belize). The results have also informed the design of other projects in sectors such as education, agriculture and health. These assessments have also guided the reform of social policies and institutions and the redesign of ongoing programmes, such as the CDB-financed Basic Needs Trust Fund Programme, which has been in operation since 1979.
- 1.03 With financial assistance from BDDC and the Canadian International Development Agency, CDB has assisted three BMCs in conducting CPAs. The lessons learnt from these CPAs have been assessed and the methodology reviewed with the aim of improving the second round of CPAs. Whilst the basic methodological framework used for the first three CPAs is considered sound, amendments have been made to the approach to ensure that future CPAs fully capture the meaning and impact of poverty as experienced in BMCs. CDB, therefore, proposes to assist three more countries to conduct CPAs, based on the methodology used in the first three CPAs and the revised approach specified at the Annex to this document.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

- 2.01 Consultancy services are required to assist (name of countries) in conducting Country Poverty Assessments.
- 2.02 The overall objective of the poverty assessments is to identify policies, strategies, action programmes and projects that would reduce the extent and severity of poverty in the BMCs and improve the overall quality of life in the Region. The assessments should emphasise analyses of the poverty situation, the processes

which generate and maintain conditions conducive to poverty, existing responses to the poverty situation and the means available for more vigorous and effective actions to reduce poverty. Towards this end, the assessments will seek to:

- (a) determine the characteristics, extent, geographic concentration, severity and causes of poverty;
- (b) identify and analyse the dynamic links between the following:
 - (i) employment, unemployment, and conditions in the formal and informal sectors and poverty (e.g. size, composition, changes in the structure of employment, sectoral distribution, role of women, and profitability);
 - (ii) rural poverty and issues affecting development of the natural resources sector (e.g. agricultural production, land use policy, financial and infrastructural support, environmental constraints and market access);
 - (iii) urban poverty and issues related to urbanisation such as the development of squatter settlements and increased crime; and
 - (iv) structural changes in the society (economic and social) and the generation, maintenance or reduction of poverty;
- (c) analyse the impact of the policy and institutional environment on poverty particularly social and economic policies (including public expenditure, resource allocation and the impact of monetary and fiscal policies on expenditure and resource allocation), the regulatory social and legal framework, the institutional arrangements and socio-cultural systems;
- (d) assess the effectiveness of existing responses by government institutions, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and community-based organisations (CBOs), to the poverty situation (including the impact and adequacy of available resources for poverty reduction, safety nets and other programmed interventions to alleviate or reduce poverty including where necessary non-formal mechanisms); and
- (e) identify areas where problems could be solved through investment projects or by improvements in existing social development programmes. Emphasis being given to strengthening or enhancing the effectiveness of government, NGO and CBO efforts to reduce poverty and addressing its root causes (e.g. the scope for improving social protection, social amenities, access to institutions, income generating opportunities, skills training, and productivity in agriculture).

- 2.03 The CPAs are expected to involve an institutional analysis (IA), a national survey of living conditions (SLC) and community-level situation analyses (CSAs). The latter will cover primarily the poorest settlements/villages/districts identified in the SLC (see Appendix I) and a small group of similarly placed settlements, that appear to have made substantial progress over the last ten years in breaking the poverty cycle, based on information from the SLC, the National Assessment Teams (NATs), census data and other secondary information.
- 2.04 It is expected that the results of the CPAs would assist the public and private sectors, NGOs and CBOs in planning and formulating short, medium and longer term strategies to reduce poverty by addressing its root causes and in devising specific interventions to improve living conditions of the poor. The results should also guide interventions by CDB, other donors and international agencies when assisting governments, NGOs, and CBOs in their efforts to address policy, institutional and investment requirements for creating conditions in the BMCs that are more conducive to poverty reduction.
- 2.05 The assessment process should also provide the necessary training and institutional strengthening to develop the statistical base and personnel needed at the national level to plan and undertake future poverty assessments and to monitor and evaluate the impact of poverty reduction policies, strategies and programmes on an ongoing basis.

3.0 **SCOPE OF WORK**

- 3.01 The consultancy will make available to the countries the services of a team of consultants (TOC) which will provide training, advise, and technical support to a NAT in each country. Each NAT will be appointed by the respective Government of the participating country to co-ordinate comprehensive national poverty assessments and recommend national development programmes and strategies for poverty reduction. The NAT will be a multi-sectoral team with a full time co-ordinator, comprising representatives from government institution/ministries, NGOs and the private sector. The TOC will be required to undertake the assessments with support of the NATs in each country and assist the NAT or other appropriate agencies, in developing the capability to execute future assessments on their own. The TOC will, in addition, be responsible for ensuring consistency in the approaches used by the NATs in the countries where CPAs have been conducted.
- 3.02 The services to be provided by the TOC are expected to include the following:
- (a) adapting the conceptual framework and the proposed methodology to specific country circumstances, where necessary;

- (b) assessing the statistical data and information already available in the countries, so that maximum use could be made of existing statistical systems in conducting the assessments;
- (c) establishing criteria for the selection of persons among the NAT members, NGOs and CBOs to be trained, in areas indicated in 3.02 (d) below;
- (d) strengthen the capacity of relevant agencies through training appropriate local counterparts (including members of the NATs) in the use of participatory approaches, in the application of the agreed assessment methodology, to do the requisite field work and to monitor poverty indicators and future CPAs;
- (e) developing appropriate survey instruments and adapting existing survey instruments for use in SLC (e.g. questionnaires used for household and manpower surveys and computer software) in collaboration with NATs; and
- (f) planning and conducting the assessment process in collaboration with the NATs in each country (as specified at paragraph 3.03), ensuring timeliness, quality control for expected outputs at each stage of the process and consolidating the results of the process into the required assessment reports for consideration and acceptance by the relevant government officials, NGOs, CBOs and CDB.

3.03 Although each assessment is ultimately the responsibility of the respective government, accountability for the timeliness and quality of the outputs of the assessment process will rest with the TOC. The TOC will be expected to manage the process effectively and liaise closely with the NAT, government officials and CDB to resolve any implementation difficulties within the following framework:

- (a) the countries must retain ownership of the assessment process;
- (b) Government will designate a NAT whose responsibility will include coordinating the national poverty assessment efforts (see Appendix I);
- (c) Government will appoint a coordinator for the NAT together with full time support staff, office equipment and accommodation as deemed necessary;
- (d) national institutions (government, NGOs and others) will commit adequate resources to the NAT and to conducting the assessment exercise;
- (e) each country, through the NATs, will be responsible for data gathering, data entry and other field activities related to SLC and CSA, however, the TOC will be expected to guide the NAT through this exercise and provide any

technical assistance where this is necessary to ensure the timeliness and quality of data collection and analysis;

- (f) The NAT will meet regularly and, as appropriate, with the TOC or the coordinator of the TOC to review progress on the CPA and to address matters requiring the attention of the NAT;
- (g) The TOC will be responsible for generating the various output reports of the assessment exercise in consultation with NAT members (NAT members should, nevertheless, be facilitated and encouraged to make written contributions to the assessment reports where this is feasible);
- (h) The TOC will draft appropriate prototype survey instruments for the assessments, for review and testing as part of the training exercise at paragraph 3.02 above;

4.0 SPECIFIC TASKS TO BE PERFORMED

4.01 The TOC shall perform the following tasks:

- (a) devise, in collaboration with the respective NATs, an appropriate and comprehensive strategy and plan of action for implementing each CPA, after reviewing the available country data and data-gathering systems and the resources that will be available in each country for conducting the assessments (continuation of the assignment will be conditional on acceptance by CDB and the respective countries of each of the proposed plan of action);
- (b) develop profile for members of NATs to be trained in the planning and execution of poverty assessments based on the qualifications and experience of persons selected;
- (c) devise and execute a suitable curriculum (acceptable to the countries and CDB) for a training workshop to equip NAT members to plan and execute poverty assessments in their respective countries based on the agreed methodology and participatory approaches and the available data gathering systems and instruments in the countries. The workshop should involve classroom instruction and discussion as well as practical field work. Specifically, the training provided should include:
 - (i) a review of Caribbean economic and social issues of relevance to the poverty assessments;
 - (ii) methods of social investigation (e.g. interviewing, questionnaires and participatory research methods);

- (iii) participatory approaches to planning (including use of workshops, focus-group discussions, community mapping, informal surveys, and other participatory appraisal techniques, as appropriate for community-level analyses);
 - (iv) analysis of social and macro-economic policy and institutional framework and sectoral policies and programmes in the context of poverty reduction;
 - (v) poverty measurement, poverty indices and the generation of poverty profiles;
 - (vi) institutional capability required for poverty assessments and adaptation of existing surveys (household, labour force, etc.) and data management systems for use in the collection, storage, transformation and analysis of data required for poverty assessments;
 - (vii) development and testing of survey instruments and use of computer software, to be provided by the consultant, for recording, storage and analysis of data collected;
- (d) provide additional national level training as required, for field supervisors, enumerators, etc., in collaboration with the NATs;
 - (e) monitor and guide the assessment process in each country, assisting NATs in rapidly resolving implementation issues and constraints, advising and coaching NAT personnel in the execution of their tasks, closing any gaps in the skills of NAT personnel;
 - (f) participate in community and national planning/review workshops/consultations, to elicit inputs from the various social partners during the assessment process, review of the draft reports and in the formulation of programmes of action to address the poverty situation in each country; and
 - (g) prepare reports for consideration by the countries and CDB as specified below.

5.0 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- 5.01 The consultants will furnish reports on the activities set out in the scope of work as follows:

-
- (a) an inception report within six weeks of commencement of services, setting out the approach to be used, including the time-phased action plan for implementation of the country poverty assessments, the use of resources and the proposed arrangements for project management and execution (including the functions of TOC and NATs in all phases of implementation). This report should also give an overview of the preparedness of the countries to undertake the poverty assessments, outline the arrangements for the individual poverty assessments and set out the specific objectives of the training workshop referred at paragraph 3.02 (d), the conceptual framework and methodology on which training would be based, the curriculum and the presenters/resource persons for each training session;
 - (b) brief monthly progress reports on the assessment process in each country, outlining progress to date, issues and problems encountered, actions taken to resolve them and identifying any unresolved difficulties;
 - (c) summary reports on the outcomes of the various workshops/consultations held during the assessment process, one week after the completion of each workshop;
 - (d) draft poverty assessment reports for each country, in accordance with the requirement at paragraph 2.02 above, including outline proposals for a programme of action which responds to priorities identified by the assessments;
 - (e) the final country poverty assessment reports, based on the draft report at paragraph 5.01 (d) and incorporated amendments agrees with the respective country and CDB, each with a proposed programme of action. The programme of action should include:
 - (i) appropriate poverty reduction targets (in education, health, population, shelter, informal sector, communications, water and sanitation) and appropriate poverty reduction strategies, economic and social policies and institutional reforms and the programmes and resource requirements (including resource allocation and recurrent cost financing) for achieving the targets within specified time frames (short, medium and long-term);
 - (ii) an identification of geographic areas of highest priority for poverty reduction; and
 - (iii) recommendation of technical assistance and investment projects which should be considered; and
 - (f) a final assessment report on the consultancy, containing specific recommendations for improvements in the conceptual framework,

methodology and approach to the assessment process for incorporation in future assessments.

Each report will be subject to review and acceptance by the respective country and CDB.

6.0 LEVEL OF EFFORT

6.01 The TOC is expected to comprise up to four persons with experience in conducting poverty assessment and with skills and experience covering the following areas:

- (a) macroeconomics/institutional and policy analysis;
- (b) sociology/social anthropology/social policy analysis/social planning;
- (c) statistics/electronic data processing and analysis/survey design and implementation; and
- (d) rural development/participatory community development/micro-social analysis.

One of the four members should also function as team coordinator and contact persons for communication with CDB and the countries.

APPROACH TO COUNTRY POVERTY ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

Three Country Poverty Assessments (CPAs) were conducted in Belize, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, from January 1995 to September 1996, by the respective governments with assistance from a team of consultants contracted by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), with financial assistance from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the British Development Division in the Caribbean (BDDC).

The CPAs were based on analyses of quantitative and qualitative data generated by the following field activities:

- A national Survey of Living Conditions (SLC);
- Community-level Situational Analyses (CSAs) which involved:
 - Community surveys
 - Participatory qualitative community research;
- Institutional Analyses (IA); and
- Review of secondary data and reports on social and economic conditions.

The consultants who assisted the countries in conducting the CPAs, submitted recommendations for "improvements in the conceptual framework, methodology and approach to the assessments" as part of the final report on the consultancy. This aspect of the report was reviewed at a workshop held on October 31, 1996, during the Caribbean Ministerial Meeting on Poverty Eradication, in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. Following the workshop, a consultant was engaged by CDB to review the approach and methods used in implementing the CPAs and to make recommendations as necessary.

AMENDED APPROACH

Based on the output from the reviews cited above, the approach to the next round of CPAs has been modified as follows:

- (a) **Consultants** - The team consultants (TOC) will be used as the first round of CPA to assist the countries with the CPAs. The TOC will comprise combined skills in:
 - macroeconomic/institutional and policy analysis;
 - sociology/social anthropology/social policy analysis/social planning;
 - statistics/electronic data processing and analysis/survey design and implementation; and
 - rural development/participatory community development/micro-social analysis.
- (b) **National SLC** - This will be used as in the first three CPAs to:
 - establish a national poverty line;
 - gather household data on the characteristics and other aspects of poor households.

The survey, however, will be expanded to provide a sufficiently large representative sample adequate to identify the poorest communities for further in-depth research, and to determine the characteristics of rural and urban poverty. Information on the poorest communities should be corroborated with data from the latest census, national surveys and reports. The items included in the questionnaire for the first three CPAs will be rationalised and the number reduced where possible. As a result of these changes the CSAs will no longer involve a separate household survey.

- (c) **CSAs** - These will be conducted in ten (10) of the communities identified as the poorest settlements/villages/districts in the SLC, with consideration being given to geographic and sectoral factors, as well as in three (3) communities that appear to have made substantial social and economic progress over the past ten years. The latter will be selected on the basis of information from the SLC, the NATs, census and other available data and reports.

The CSAs will involve the use of participatory research methods, including interviews with key informants, community mapping, wealth ranking and focus group discussions, to gather, *inter alia*, information on the meaning of the poverty from the perspective of the poor, its causes and impact, the survival and coping strategies devised by individuals, households and communities, with respect to poverty and measures needed to address the problem.

- (d) **Institutional/Policy Analysis** - This will take the form of a review of secondary data and information, interviews with personnel in relevant Government agencies, Non Governmental Organisations supported by focus group discussions with policy and decision makers in the public and private sectors to review the social policy and macro economic environment, effectiveness in delivery of social services, programmes and projects targeting the poor.
- (e) **National Assessment Teams (NATs)** - Like in the pilot CPAs, NATs will be appointed by the Government in each country to co-ordinate the CPA. They will comprise a core of persons from the Government agencies responsible for statistics, and social and economic policy (i.e. the Central Statistical Office, Ministries of Social/community Development, Education, Health, and Economic Development), NGOs, CBOs and the private sector, to undertake the assessments, monitor poverty indicators and execute future CPAs, on their own. Other persons may also be co-opted by the core members to complement the membership on the NAT. The NAT may also establish sub-committees to advise it or take action on its behalf, on special matters pertaining to the CPA.

Government will also appoint from among the members of the NAT, a coordinator with full time support staff to work with the TOC in planning and coordinating all aspects of the CPA.

The responsibilities of the NAT will include but would not necessarily be limited to:

- (a) planning and co-ordinating the CPA;

- (b) assisting in the execution of the CPA, particularly;
 - the use of participatory methods;
 - field work for the SLC and the CSAs;
- (c) working with the TOC in developing the survey instruments or adapting existing survey instruments for the SLC;
- (d) ensuring that cultural and other social aspects are adequately accounted for in the CPA;
- (e) assisting in the interpretation of survey and community research findings;
- (f) meeting regularly among themselves, with the TOC or coordinator to discuss developments with regard to the CPA;
- (g) providing the TOC with documents on national social and economic policy and conditions including national and sectoral plans, special reports and legislation;
- (h) assisting in the preparation of the draft and final CPA reports;
- (i) organising and participating in community and national workshops and consultations to review the draft and final CPA reports; and
- (j) assisting in the formulation of a poverty reduction programme for the country.

APPENDIX II METHODOLOGY

2.1 THE POVERTY LINE

2.1.1 CONSTRUCTING THE INDIGENCE LINE

To derive the poverty line for this study, prices for the selected items comprising the food basket were generated from the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) survey conducted by the Statistical Department. Using the CFNI software and the CPI data, the selected minimum-cost daily diet in Table 2.1 was derived. The selected food items identified in the food basket are not only the lowest cost items but are also consistent with the dietary culture of Grenada.

Table 2.1 Minimum cost daily food basket for an adult, March 1998, 2400 kilocalories

Item	Amount(gr.)	Energy	Cost (\$)
Counter Flour	65	241.1	.13
Parboiled Rice	65	241.1	.18
Corn Meal	65	237.8	.23
Green Banana	155	109.1	.10
Breadfruit	155	85.5	.15
Green Plantain	155	141.3	.33
Brown Sugar	64	240.0	.11
Coconut, Mature	59	81.0	.07
Split Peas	59	207.0	.21
Avocado Pear	17	19.0	.05
Tomato Catsup	17	18.3	.12
Green Pigeon Peas	17	7.9	.10
Pumpkin	17	2.7	.05
Fresh /Fruit Juice	24	9.2	.03
Ripe Mango	24	13.9	.05
Raisins	24	68.4	.35
Lime Fruit	24	4.5	.03
Flying Fish	18	10.3	.06
Smoked Herring	18	38.6	.14
Cow Milk	18	92.6	.16
Pork Feet	18	28.7	.07
Chicken Neck And Back	18	14.4	.06
Cheese	18	70.8	.23
Codfish, Salt	18	41.1	.31
Pork	18	39.5	.16
Margarine	21	152.1	.16
Vegetable Shortening	21	183.9	.28
TOTAL		2,400	3.92

DIET COMPOSITION

Water (G)	=	128.7	Riboflavin (Mg)	=	1.21
Energy (Kcal)	=	2400.0	Niacin (Mg)	=	13.8
Protein (G)	=	66.8	Vitamin C (Mg)	=	134.3
Fat (G)	=	70.7	Total Cost (\$)	=	3.92
Carbohydrate (G)	=	384.1	Total Amount (Lb)	=	2.64
Fibre (G)	=	6.4	Total Amount (Kg)	=	1.20
Calcium (Mg)	=	529.5			
Iron (Mg)	=	18.2			
Vitamin A (R.E.)	=	525.2			
Thiamin (Mg)	=	1.6			

The market cost per adult of the food basket, (\$3.92) multiplied by the household adult equivalent¹ value derived the dialy indigence lines, in money value, for each specific household. Using this approach, unique indigence lines were developed for each household in the sample, based on their respective adult equivalent value. For reference purposes, however, the general indigence line derived for an adult was valued at EC\$ 1430.80 per annum.

2.1.2 CONSTRUCTING THE POVERTY LINE

To compute the non-food value of the poverty line the per capita non-food expenditure of the two poorest quintiles was derived. This was calculated at EC\$ 1831.20. When this figure was added to the indigence line the poverty line derived per adult was estimated at EC\$3262 per annum.

2.2 EXPENDITURE DATA

The definition of poverty used in the study is based on adult equivalent per capita expenditure. Total household consumption was computed using household expenditure data and consists of total food and total non-food expenditure.

With respect to computing total food expenditure, the value of gifts received in the form of food items, the value of meals eaten outside the home and the value of home production were included.

Total non-food expenditure includes expenditure on clothing, medical expenses, transportation, rent and utilities, recreation and consumer durables. The items of expenditure that were included or excluded from the computation of total non-food expenditure were based on their contribution to the household's welfare. Expenditure such as taxes and insurance, for example, do not represent consumption, and therefore were not included in total non-food expenditure because they do not contribute directly to the household's economic welfare.

¹ The adult equivalent approach provides a strong theoretical basis of systematically identifying the nutritional requirements appropriate to the respective members of the household. In this study, the adult equivalent scale is derived using the following age groupings. 0-6=.2, 7-12=.3, 13-17=.5 and >17=1.

Given that discretion over resources is really the issue, taxes take income away from the household which is then not available for expenditure on household welfare. On the other hand, it could be argued that insurance payments on a house or on one's life are subject to discretion of the household. This is a grey area, especially since social insurance, for example, is comparable to a tax, since it is mandatory. The World Bank excludes insurance and, for consistency, the same was done in this study.

Because expenditure on consumer durables such as furniture, household appliances, and vehicles provide a flow of service over time, and because it is often difficult to derive a measure of *use value* to represent value of services obtained from these items, these items were not fully absorbed into the computation of total non-food household expenditure. An such only a percentage of the total expenditure on these items were allocated to the present period. This approach minimises any underestimation of welfare derived from the exclusion of consumer durables from total non-food expenditure.

Expenditure on house repairs was not be included because, in the case of owner-occupied dwellings, they are be reflected in the minimum rent that households will be willing to accept for renting their houses.

Total annual household expenditure, comprising of total food and total non-food expenditure when divided by the household adult equivalent scale yielded the annual per adult equivalent expenditure for each household. The value of a household's annual per adult equivalent expenditure relative to its annual poverty line estimate determined the socio-economic status of the household. Where a household's per adult equivalent expenditure is less than or equal to its poverty line, the household in question was categorised as poor. On the other hand, when a household's annual per adult equivalent expenditure exceeds the annual poverty line estimate the household was categorised as a non-poor household.

All households sampled were ranked in ascending order by the per adult equivalent expenditure variable and quintiles. Quintile 1 represents the poorest 20 percent of the population and the Quintile 5 represents the richest 20 percent.

2.2.1 AGGREGATED DATA SET

Data on expenditure collected in this survey during the month of March was done using the direct interview method and is therefore based on recall for four categories of expenditure. The category "annual expenditure" refers to expenditure on non food items usually purchased only a few times for the year, such as shoes, clothing, mortgages etc. The categories "Home Grown," "Food" and "Non-Food" expenditure all depend on recall of expenditures (or gifts received) made over a week or month. In some cases values are reported weekly and not monthly or vice versa depending on the expenditure pattern of the household. To arrive at the aggregated variables required for the computation of the relevant poverty indicators, e.g. per capita adult equivalent expenditure, total food and total non-food, the method of aggregation involved is shown in the following table

Table 2.2: Calculation of Annualized Values

<i>Amount spent in the last week (short period)</i>	<i>Amount spent in the last month (long period)</i>	<i>Amount spent in the last week on gifts</i>	<i>Amount spent in the last month on gifts</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
>=0	>=0			Annual=12*(long period)
>=0				Annual=12*4.33*(short period)
	>=0			Annual=12*(long period)

Data on expenditure for the last week and last month expenditure were collected. Whenever available, the monthly figure is multiplied by 12. Otherwise, the seven-day value is multiplied by 4.33*12. The annual values for food and food gifts were summed to produce the FOOD value for each household. Consumption Expenditure was calculated from the 12-month value where it exists and from the annualized 30-day value where no annual data was available.

2.3 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

2.3.1 TECHNICAL DETAILS OF SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) in Grenada was selected from a sample frame derived from the 1991 census of population. This is a ‘grand sample’ from which samples of 3.25 percent, 6.5 percent and 9.75 percent can be selected, depending on the number of replicates/sub-samples selected. The sample frame for Grenada is made up of three replicates/sub-samples (a, b, and c). For the SLC two replicates were used (i.e. a and b) and therefore the expected sample size is 6.5 percent.

For convenience, both in selecting the sample and for field enumeration, a two stage stratified systematic random sample selection process was used. At the first stage, a sampling frame was constructed of Census Enumeration Districts (EDs), the size of which was measured in units of clusters of households (approximately ten households or less per cluster). The census EDs are described as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). In the second stage, one cluster of households was randomly selected from the selected PSU or ED with probability proportional to size (pps sampling). The number of assigned clusters (or sample interval) in a particular ED is proportional to the size of the ED. The cluster selected is non-compact in the sense that its members were chosen by systematic random sampling throughout the chosen ED. That is, the random start household was chosen in a sequential list of the households in the ED as a household whose number was less than or equal to the sample interval. All EDs are described by a listing of the households contained in a visitation record for that ED, the random start was generated using a computer based random number generator. On selection of the first household, the random start, subsequent households were selected by adding the sample interval to the household number of the random start household.

The Grenada sample for the SLC, by using two replicates/sub-samples (i.e. a, and b) resulted in a large enough sample to allow the computation of poverty indicators (that is, the headcount and

FGT indicators) by parish. Detailed breakdowns of these indicators within the parish would however not result in reliable estimators. The sample frame was divided into nine (9) domains or sub-populations based on demographic data on the distribution of the population in the 1991 Population and Housing Census. The selected domains are – St. George’s, St. John’s, St. Mark’s, St. Patrick’s, St. Andrew’s, St. David’s and Carriacou. All summary statistics will be available for the aforementioned domains of study.

In each domain or parish, Eds, (i.e. the first stage units or PSUs) were stratified in descending order by the average household size; this is a good indicator for stratification, because poorer households tend to have larger numbers of persons. Stratification of the frame ensured that the EDs selected truly represented the characteristics of the domain of study thus improving the precision of sample estimates. The EDs corresponding to the two chosen replicates forms the sample for the conduct of the SLC. Table 2.3 lists EDs in the sample frame for the parish of St. John. Table 2.4 lists the sample EDs selected from the frame for St. John’s using the procedure outlined above. A similar procedure was used for each parish to select the sample.

Table 2.3: Lists of EDs in the Sample Frame for the Parish of St. John

<i>Parish:</i>	<i>St. John's</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>No. of</i>	<i>No. of Clusters</i>	<i>Cumulative Total</i>	<i>Sample Selection</i>
	<i>E.D. No.</i>	<i>HH Size</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Assigned</i>	<i>Of Clusters</i>	<i>RS=8</i>
	131	2.92	100	11.00	11.00	a
	090	3.30	53	6.00	17.00	
	132	3.31	78	9.00	26.00	b
	032	3.33	33	5.00	31.00	c
	062	3.35	106	12.00	43.00	a
	120	3.40	87	10.00	53.00	b
	080	3.40	134	14.00	67.00	c
	102	3.41	87	10.00	77.00	a
	011	3.50	101	11.00	88.00	b, c
	101	3.51	76	8.00	96.00	
	031	3.51	109	12.00	108.00	a, b
	042	3.60	57	6.00	114.00	
	041	3.60	50	6.00	120.00	c
	140	3.60	146	15.00	135.00	a
	021	3.68	78	9.00	144.00	b
	112	3.69	98	11.00	155.00	c
	012	3.72	102	11.00	166.00	a
	013	3.73	51	6.00	172.00	b
	051	3.77	101	11.00	183.00	c
	052	3.85	102	11.00	194.00	a
	061	3.92	175	19.00	213.00	b, c
	022	3.96	82	9.00	222.00	a
	111	3.98	80	9.00	231.00	b
	070	3.99	82	9.00	240.00	c

Table 2.4: Sample of ED's for the Survey of Living Conditions of Grenada March 1998

<i>District</i>	<i>Sub Sample</i>	<i>Ed No.</i>	<i>No. of H/hlds</i>	<i>Sampling Interval</i>	<i>Start</i>	<i>Expected</i>	<i>Expected Total</i>
St. John's	a	131	100	11	2	9	
	b	132	78	9	8	8	
	a	062	106	12	1	8	
	b	120	87	10	6	8	
	a	102	87	10	2	8	
	b	011	101	11	2	9	
	a	031	109	12	2	9	
	b	031	109	12	10	9	
	a	140	146	15	10	9	
	b	021	78	9	4	8	
	a	012	102	11	11	9	
	b	013	51	6	4	8	
	a	052	102	11	10	9	
	b	061	175	19	4	9	
	a	022	82	9	9	9	
	b	111	80	9	6	8	

2.3.2 Theoretical Aspects of Sample Selection with Probability Proportional to Size

Given that the procedure for selecting sampling units involved the selection of one cluster of households (ultimate sample units or usus) per psu (ED). The sample was designed in such a way as to ensure that each domain was allocated sample units which were an exact multiple of 120 (20*3*2). Ultimate sampling units were then selected with probability proportional to the size of the psu. The overall objective was to obtain a uniform sampling fraction across all domains. For any domain, the selection of the cluster reduces to the form shown in Eq. (1) i.e. b_h/F_h i.e. $1/F$ since b_h (number of clusters to be selected) was constrained to one (1) cluster per psu.

The selection probability for each psu can be expressed as follows:

$$\frac{Mos\alpha_h}{Fb_h} \times \frac{b_h}{Mos\alpha_h} = \frac{b_h}{Fb_h} = \frac{1}{F} = f$$

Where $Mos\alpha_h$ is the original measure of size prior to conversion to clusters i.e. (number of households) in the α^{th} ED (psu) of the h^{th} domain; Fb_h is the zone size, i.e. the product of the inverse of the sampling fraction (f), and b_h is the average cluster size based on allocation of

sampling units per domain in the h^{th} domain; Fb_h is the zone size, i.e. the product of the inverse of the sampling fraction (f), and b_h is the average cluster size based on allocation of sampling units per domain; F is the overall sampling fraction ($1/30*3$) for replicate sampling in the design of the sample for the survey of living conditions; and, f is the inverse of the sampling fraction of the survey, since the SLC is based on the choice of two replicates f is then ($1/30*2$).

2.3.3 SAMPLE SELECTION OF POOR COMMUNITIES

To incorporate the selection of communities in the national survey all villages in Grenada were ordered on the basis of a living condition index. This index was developed from the 1991 census database. This index classifies villages/communities on the basis of the following "unmet" basic needs

- i) number of persons in the household who worked as a ratio of the total number of persons in the household;
- ii) the availability of water to the household;
- iii) the type of toilet facilities available to the household;
- iv) the ratio of the number of bedrooms to the total number of persons in the household;
- v) the availability of electricity to the household; and
- vi) the type of material of outer walls of dwellings.

On this basis each village was classified with and ascribed a nominal value based on the total number of ‘unmet’ basic needs identified as a proportion of the total number of basic needs met for all households in the village. This index was then normalised to produce a percentage for the village. Because the value of the index is a continuous variable all villages were ranked on the basis of the value of this index. The list distributed to the NAT ordered the communities on the basis of the extent of deprivation as reflected by the living condition index (or ‘unmet’ basic needs index). That is, communities at the very bottom of this list were relatively worse off when compared to communities at the top of this list.

Based on this ranking, and using as much current information as was possible, the NAT identified the twenty poorest communities and two escapee communities for a further interviewing using the SLC questionnaire. It was the intention to use data gathered from the twenty communities to select the final ten for further in depth study. Households within these communities were selected using systematic random sampling. For communities over 150 households in size one in every six households was interviewed and is presented in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Sample Interval for Poor Communities

60 or less	1 in 3
60 - 100	1 in 4
100 - 150	1 in 5
Over 150	1 in 6

2.3.4 DATA LIMITATIONS

2.3.4.1 Weighting and Non Response Rates

Table 2.6 summarises the outcome of the Grenada Survey of Living Conditions. “Expected” is the total number of questionnaires expected from the conduct of the survey. “Number Obtained” is the number of questionnaire completed by the enumerators conducting the enumeration exercise. “Response Rate” measures is the number of questionnaires obtained over the number of questionnaires expected. “Response Wt Rate” is the weighted response rate, the number of questionnaires obtained by parish over the total number of questionnaires expected. This rate gives an indication of the percentage of the total sample expected which was completed in each parish. “Expected Adjusted” gives an indication of the number of interviews expected when changes in population from the 1991 census is considered. “Raising factor” is the amount by which the number of questionnaires/responses obtained will have to be increased to achieve the expected number of questionnaires for the parish. The “Expansion Factor” is the inverse of the sampling rate (i.e. 1/0.0675, 6.75% is the expected size of the sample) by the raising factor. When the expansion factor is applied to the SLC data the total population estimates are derived. Thus when the expansion factor is applied to the number of households obtained the total number of households by parish is the result i.e. the last column of the following table.

The difference between the number of questionnaires obtained and the number of questionnaires expected is a combination of refusals and no contact with the selected households. Seventy-eight percent of the expected number of interviews were completed overall.

Table 2.6: Response Rates for Grenada Survey of Living Conditions-1998

Parish	Expected	Number Obtained	Response Rate	Response Wt Rate	Expected Adjusted	Raising Factor	Expansion factor	No. of Hhold by District
St. George's Town	80	34	43%	2%	81.99	2.41	45	1530
St. George's (North)	204	169	83%	12%	209.07	1.24	23	3887
St. George's (South)	197	148	75%	10%	201.90	1.36	25	3700
St. John's	137	145	106%	10%	140.41	0.97	18	2610
St. Mark's	58	40	69%	3%	59.44	1.49	28	1120
St. Patrick's	146	131	90%	9%	149.63	1.14	21	2751
St. Andrew's	348	283	81%	20%	356.65	1.26	23	6509
St. David's	152	117	77%	8%	155.78	1.33	25	2925
Carriacou	121	54	45%	4%	124.01	2.30	43	2322
Total	1443	1121	74%	78%			251	27354

Source: Statistical Department

2.3.4.2 Data Quality and Consistency

In general, the data are of good quality. The questionnaires were almost entirely pre-coded to eliminate errors in the coding process, often a source of various types of errors. There were some structural problems with the flow of the economic activity part of the questionnaire. Some ambiguities arose since in all categories the questions and possible responses were not mutually

exclusive. Future exercises will seek to address these concerns. However, suitable computational techniques were used to derive the required three labour force indicators (i.e. the employed, the unemployed and the persons not in the labour force).

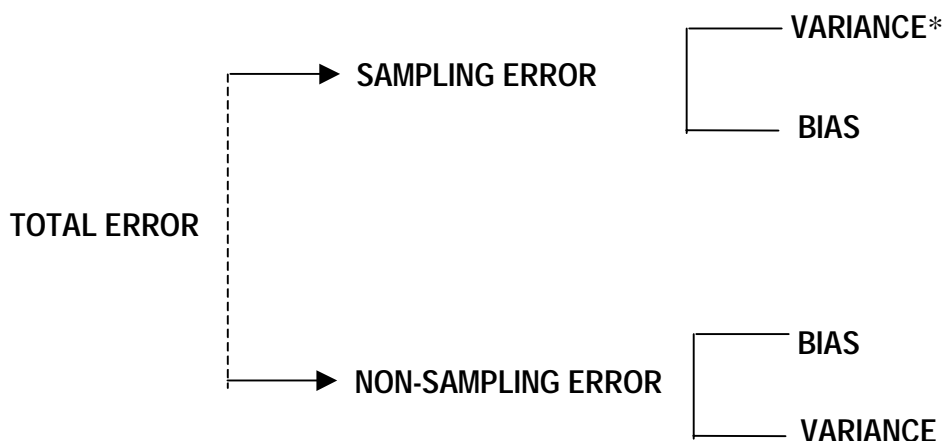
In order to ensure a high quality of data certain editing checks were built into the data entry screens. These included the following:

- only one head of the household was present;
- all household expenditure sections had to be completed and was completed only once;
- a household could only contain one spouse;
- the number of bedrooms could not be greater than the number of rooms;
- a household without electricity could not be cooking with electricity or using electrical appliances;
- Males could not respond to the fertility section of the questionnaire;
- Persons under ten years could not be working; and
- Other consistency checks were built into the questionnaire.

For questions where the skip instructions in the person section of the questionnaire resulted in sections of the questionnaire not being relevant to the circumstances of the respondent 999 or 99 or 9 was imputed. This allowed clear distinctions to be made between questions not applicable to some persons and others who it is applicable to. Tabulation allowed clear distinctions to be made amount the groups represented.

Sampling Errors for Survey of Living Conditions

The sum of all errors affecting an estimate is known as the ‘total error’. The total error is represented mathematically by the mean square error (MSE); its value is usually unknown in practice. This MSE has two components: sampling errors and non-sampling errors (NSE’s). In actuality, there is a double dichotomy:



**the main component of sampling error is variance*

The sampling error is constituted mainly by variable errors called variance. The variance is the average deviation of sample estimates from the average of all possible estimates under the same sample design. The variance indicates the precision (reliability) of the estimates which is represented by the standard error of the estimate equal to the square root of the variance. The variance is lower the larger the size of the sample and the more efficient its design. The standard error of Φ is given by:

$$s(\Phi) = \sqrt{\text{var}(\Phi)}$$

For headcount this standard error is used to develop confidence intervals to see the range of possibilities for the true value of these poverty indicators;

$$\Phi \pm 1.96s(\Phi)$$

coefficients of variation (CV) – the relative standard errors—which allows the evaluation of the precision in relative terms and compare precision levels for estimates of different poverty indicators in different populations;

$$CV(\Phi) = \frac{s(\Phi)}{\Phi}$$

The design effect (DEFF) is used as a means of comparing the efficiency of the systematic stratified random sample used to that of simple random sampling design.

$$DEFF = \frac{\text{var}_{ssrs}(\Phi)}{\text{var}_{srs}(\Phi)}$$

Based on these measures the following results are presented:

Analysis Type: Totals

Number of observations: 4061

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>C.V. (%)</i>	<i>95% Confidence Lower</i>	<i>Interval Upper</i>	<i>Design Effect</i>
Indigent	21,285	2,574	12.09	16,240	26,330	16.46
Poor	30,127	2,859	9.49	24,523	35,731	16.21
Non-poor	67,957	3,885	5.72	60,343	75,571	29.92
Total	98,084	5,208	5.31	87,877	108,291	*****

Analysis Type: Ratios

Number of observations: 4061

<i>Num/Denom</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>C.V. (%)</i>	<i>95% Confidence Lower</i>	<i>Interval Upper</i>	<i>Design Effect</i>
Poor/Total	0.307	0.022	7.06	0.265	0.350	8.98
Indi/Total	0.217	0.021	9.70	0.176	0.258	10.59
Non-poor/Total	0.693	0.022	3.13	0.650	0.735	8.98

2.3.4.3 Data Quality Issues

There were high but acceptable levels of non-response or non-participation by households in the national household surveys. Approximately 19 percent of the households selected in the sample did not participate in the survey.² The problem of the representativeness of the sample caused by the non-involvement of those households that did not participate in the survey is addressed through the use of weighting factors. These allow the data to be used in regional and national estimates of poverty. The use of these weighting factors is based on the assumption that non-responding households within the primary sampling unit have, on average, similar characteristics to those households that do respond.

The levels of non-response on specific questions were relatively low and represent a marked improvement on this type of non-response as it has occurred in the other national surveys. There were however two exceptions to this rule. In the first case, some eight percent of the households, while providing good information on non-food expenditures provided absolutely no information on food expenditures. Inclusion of these households in the estimates would have inflated the poverty levels since household expenditures would have been calculated to be lower than they actually were. This problem was addressed through the use of a weighting factor based on the ratio of non-food to food expenditures in those households that did respond in total and had similar levels of non-food expenditures to those households that did not respond to questions relating to expenditures on food. Secondly, some households, while providing information on aggregate expenditures on food failed to provide any information on the specific food items on which these expenditures took place. These aggregate figures were accepted even though there was no way of knowing the soundness of the aggregate figure. There is some likelihood though that the aggregate figure may represent an undercount of actual expenditures.

2.4 APPROACHES TO ANALYSING MACRO-ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS

The analysis of the macro-economic, social and institutional factors is based on published data generated by the Statistics Department and other agencies of the Government such as the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, and Education, and Statutory Agencies like NAWASA, and

² A good benchmark for this aspect of the survey is that non-response levels of between 27 and 30 percent were recorded for the Jamaican SLC surveys of 1990-92. See “Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions 1988-92 Basic Information: Policy Research Department, Poverty and Human Resources Division, World Bank, November, 1994.

GRENLEC. Key macro-economic aggregates were identified and analysed, and their likely course over the next few years was assessed. Although no formal macro-economic model was applied, the nature of the economy of Grenada allows for a relatively informed assessment of the movement of some of the aggregates, given its undiversified structure: it is not difficult to trace the effect of decline in a sector on the overall economy, even though there may be no precise input-output model recording it. In addition, using sectoral data, a review of the major contributors to GDP growth, and to exports, was undertaken.

The analysis of the society, polity and the economy provided the basis for identifying and locating the forces that contribute to the spread or to the reduction of poverty in Grenada, and the measures required to ensure sustained poverty reduction. This was done through a survey of the main economic and social organisations that exist in country. Intensive open-ended interviews were conducted with key personnel of the organisations, in respect of the economic and/or social aspects of their role and functions. The analysis focussed on institutional mechanisms, regulatory arrangements, and procedures, which had some relevance to the situational realities of poverty in Grenada. The interviews sought to detail the most recent experiences of each organisation in the conduct of its work, and to undertake an assessment of the extent to which the organisation or institution contributed to the task of poverty alleviation or reduction, or, on the other hand, exacerbated the problem. Annual and other reports and documents were also used in the review of the work of these organisations.

2.5 CONDUCT OF COMMUNITY SITUATION ANALYSES

The Community Situation Analyses were conducted over a period of three weeks. A research team that consisted of two Consultants, twenty-eight Facilitators and Recorders, and various community members conducted them. The eleven poorest and three improved communities in which they were carried out were selected by the NAT using the criteria outlined earlier. However, although the importance of informing and briefing communities had been stressed by the consultants, it seemed that the CSA sub-Committee did not function and this was not done. As a result Facilitators had to “go in cold.”

Field Facilitators were therefore faced with the additional tasks of sensitizing, informing and mobilizing community members and gaining their acceptance. They used several approaches and strategies to do this. Among these were: contacting community leaders and existing community groups, house to house visits, phone calls, announcements in schools and on the radio, as well as participating in scheduled group meeting.

Several problems were experienced in attempting to carry out these tasks. The most serious of these were insufficient time in which to do effective mobilization, and the fact that most of them were had not been released from their jobs and could only work on this project after working hours. Initially they were faced with hostility and suspicion and later with requests from community members many of whom wanted to know what they would get from participating. Several tried to pressure the Facilitators into promising to help them get some kind of help, a job, money and food for their children. Many said that they were fed up with all the talk, with people

coming to ask them questions and no action being taken to help them or to improve their situation.

In spite of these constraints the Facilitators succeeded in carrying out all of the activities in all of the communities. However in some cases not all of the Focus Group Discussions were conducted.

After about ten days in the field the Facilitators participated in an evaluation session designed to get their reactions and feedback, to evaluate progress of the field-work and to make plans for completing the field work. The most revealing statements showed that the experience had not been a challenging one but that the Facilitators had become more aware of the extent of poverty and of the deplorable conditions under which some people were living. Several of them also regretted that they did not have tape recorders.

On completion of the fieldwork the Facilitators again participated in an evaluation exercise. This took the form of a half-day workshop in which they reflected on and shared their experiences in small groups and in plenary session, made recommendations and completed an evaluation questionnaire.

2.5.1 THE TRAINING COMPONENT

A Community Situational Analysis Workshop was conducted to expose participants to the concepts and methodology for conducting community based participatory research, and to help them to acquire and increase skills in collecting and analysing qualitative data. This session trained the field facilitators identified to assist in the conduct of the fieldwork and data gathering exercises in the selected communities.

2.5.1.1 The Community Workshops

One of these workshops was held in each of the fourteen communities selected. In addition to serving as a strategy to collect data from a wide cross section of community members. During the workshops the Facilitators were actively engaged in a process of collective data analysis and interpretation, diagnosis and reflection on individual and communal experiences. They also drew conclusions from the data generated from the various workshop activities. They were able to see and appreciate the importance of using different methods to collect different kinds of data that would produce a realistic picture of living conditions in their communities.

The workshops also provided opportunities for the Facilitators to acquire and practise skills in conducting research and in facilitating workshops, and for community members to acquire skills in producing, analysing and interpreting information about themselves and their community.

2.5.2 THE RESEARCH COMPONENT

2.5.2.1 The Community Research Workshops

Table 2.7 shows the number of persons who participated in each community. More than 350 persons participated in these workshops and although only a few of the facilitators provided information on the numbers of men and women, from the feedback received it was clear that

many more women participated. Participants varied widely in age and included school children, youth, middle aged and elderly people.

During the workshops several tools were used to generate data that would produce an accurate and picture of the social reality of the community and the conditions under which community members were living. Among these were the Wheel of Well Being, The Quality of Life Index, Community Mapping, and Interactive Exercises including small and large group discussion and brainstorming. Each of these not only produced different types and amounts of data but also served to verify, corroborate, complement and validate data generated by the others. The data thus produced can be taken as valid, reliable, and as a representative of the collective view of social reality in the communities.

Table 2.7: Workshop Participants

<i>Community</i>	<i>Number of participants</i>
Bogles	26
Chantimelle	16
Clozier	16
Content	50
Darbeau	26
Gouyave	21
Harvey Vale	No Numbers Given
La Portarie	42
Mt Horne	32
Post Royal	35
Red Mud	47
River Sallee	No Numbers Given
Victoria	14
Waltham	26
TOTAL	351

2.5.2.2 Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group Discussions were conducted with 167 women, 131 men, 143 youth, 156 unemployed persons and 131 elderly and challenged persons. It is not surprising that more women and unemployed persons participated in these discussions. First because on the whole the former usually participate more willingly in community activities, secondly these are probably the groups that are most in need and thirdly, they, like several others had expectations of getting a job or some kind of help if they participated.

As expected the discussions yielded information and insights about each groups' experience of being poor, how they were being affected by and coping with poverty. Details of the group discussions are presented in the findings.

2.5.2.3 Interviews

Semi-structured interview schedules were used to conduct interviews with community leaders and with some of the poorest households in each community. Seventy (70) leaders, 39 men and 31 women were interviewed. They were identified to the Facilitators by community members in the workshops and by Community Development Officers who work in the communities. It is interesting to note that in all but two of the communities more males were identified as leaders than were women.

Interviews were also conducted with twenty six poor households the majority of which were single parent female headed with an average of six to seven children surviving under very trying conditions. Profiles of the interviewees and of the households are in the appendix.

2.5.2.4 Participant Observation

This was on-going and took place simultaneously with all other research activities. Consultants and facilitators recorded their observations of life and living conditions in the communities, on relationships and interaction between community members on observation sheets. While the other activities provide information from and give the perceptions and perspectives of community members, the information on the observation sheets gives the Facilitators' perspective and perception of life in the communities.

APPENDIX III

STATISTICAL TABLES FROM SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS

P – TOTAL SAMPLE POPULATION

N – NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS

NS – NOT STATED/NO RESPONSE

NA – NOT APPLICABLE

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1: Age Distribution of Population by Quintiles

<i>Age Distribution</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
0-4 Years	11.8	10.8	9.7	9.2	3.2	9.0
5-9 Years	13.8	12.9	13.2	9.0	5.7	10.9
10-14 Years	15.0	15.8	14.4	9.9	7.1	12.4
15-19 Years	9.4	11.3	13.3	10.1	6.9	10.2
20-24 Years	6.4	5.3	7.9	8.1	5.0	6.6
25-29 Years	5.5	5.9	5.2	6.2	6.6	5.9
30-34 Years	3.8	6.3	4.4	6.3	7.9	5.7
35-39 Years	7.0	5.7	5.0	6.8	7.3	6.4
40-44 Years	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.4	6.2	4.1
45-49 Years	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	4.9	3.5
50-54 Years	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.8	4.6	2.9
55-59 Years	2.3	1.7	2.6	3.2	4.3	2.8
60-95 Years	2.0	2.0	2.6	4.4	5.8	3.3
65 and Over	5.8	5.9	6.7	7.3	14.3	8.0
Not Stated	8.1	7.9	6.0	9.5	10.3	8.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=4061

Table 2: Children Under Five Youth and Elderly by Quintiles

<i>Age Category</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Under Five	11.8	10.8	9.7	9.2	3.2	9.0
Youth	17.0	17.4	22.2	19.3	13.4	17.9
Elderly	5.8	5.9	6.7	7.3	14.3	8.0
Others	65.4	65.9	61.5	64.2	69.1	65.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=4061

Table 3: Distribution of Main Ethnic Groups by Quintiles

<i>Ethnicity of Respondent</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	I	II	III	IV	V	
African	81.3	80.5	83.6	81.5	77.7	80.9
Amerindian	0.4	0.1	0.2		0.2	0.2
East Indian	2.5	4.6	1.0	1.7	3.4	2.6
Chinese	0.1	0.5	0.1	-	-	0.1
Portuguese	0.2	-	0.4	0.1	-	0.1
White	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2
Mixed	9.4	11.8	13.5	11.6	15.1	12.3
Other	5.0	2.2	0.6	3.2	2.2	2.7
Not Stated	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=4061

Table 4: Distribution of Main Religion Practiced by Quintiles

<i>Religion Practiced</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Anglican	10.6	10.0	8.9	11.5	11.7	10.5
Spiritual Baptist	4.4	3.1	2.6	5.3	2.7	3.6
Brethren	0.1	1.8	0.4	-	-	0.5
Church of God	2.1	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.0
Jehovah Witness	2.0	-	2.5	0.7	3.1	1.6
Methodist	2.1	0.4	2.2	1.1	3.8	1.9
Moravian	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.4	1.4	1.0
Pentecostal	11.1	13.7	6.7	8.5	6.2	9.2
Presbyterian/Congre.	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0
Open Bible	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.7
Roman Catholic	46.8	43.2	44.0	45.4	48.2	45.5
Salvation Army	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0
Seventh Day	7.5	13.5	13.7	16.6	9.8	12.2
Evangelical	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.2
Muslim	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0
Rastafarian	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5
Other	3.2	1.6	4.2	1.5	3.6	2.8
None	2.0	2.8	4.4	1.1	1.4	2.3
Not Stated	6.0	1.8	3.1	3.0	2.3	3.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=4061

Table 5: Distribution of Respondents by Gender and Quintiles

<i>Sex of Respondent</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Male	47.8	48.8	45.3	47.2	50.1	47.8
Female	52.2	51.2	54.7	52.8	49.9	52.2

P=4061 N=4061

ACTIVITY STATUS

Table 6: Distribution of Labour Force Participants by Highest Examination Passed and Gender

<i>Highest Exam Passed</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>
None	65.3	58.2	61.7
School Leaving	5.5	4.0	4.8
CXC Basic	12.5	21.4	16.9
CXC General	1.8	1.0	1.4
GCE A' Level	3.5	2.3	2.9
Diploma	1.8	1.0	1.4
Other	2.1	2.3	2.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=2102 NA=1959

Table 7: Distribution of Labour Force Participants by Sector of Employment and Gender

<i>Sex of Respondent</i>	<i>Sector of Employment</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	
Male	57.1	60.4	49.6
Female	42.9	39.6	50.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=2102 NA=1959

Table 8: Distribution of Informal Sector Participants by Gender and Quintiles

<i>Sex of Respondent</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Male	56.4	69.2	51.7	56.6	64.5	60.4
Female	43.6	30.8	48.3	43.4	35.5	39.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=222 NA=3839

Table 9: Number of Hours Usually Worked Weekly by Quintiles

<i>Hours Worked Past Week</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Under 1 Hour	1.3		.3	.3	.4	.4
1-8 Hours	7.8	6.7	7.0	12.1	9.0	8.7
9-16 Hours	2.9	2.2	1.8	3.4	6.3	3.6
17-24 Hours	.6	4.8	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.0
25-34 Hours	5.2	5.1	4.0	4.1	3.5	4.3
35-40 Hours	21.7	26.8	26.5	26.6	29.3	26.5
41-50 Hours	10.4	10.9	10.4	11.9	12.7	11.4
51-60 Hours	1.9	3.2	3.4	3.1	5.0	3.5
61-70 Hours	1.0	2.2	1.2	2.6	1.5	1.7
71+ Hours	2.9	1.9	5.5	2.3	4.1	3.4
Not Stated	44.3	36.1	37.2	30.5	24.9	33.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=1795 NA=2266

Table 10: Reason for Working Less than 35 Hours in Past Week/Normally by Socio-Economic Status

<i>Why Less 35 Hours</i>	<i>Socio-Economic Status</i>		
	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-Poor</i>	<i>All Grenada</i>
No Work Available	32.9	24.9	26.8
New Job	2.4	0.4	0.8
Illness	2.4	0.4	0.8
Temp. Laid Off	4.7	1.5	2.2
Own Choice	35.3	45.1	42.7
Vacation	-	0.7	0.6
Other	3.5	9.5	8.1
Not Stated	18.8	17.6	17.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=358 NA=3703

EDUCATION

Table 11: Highest Level of Education Attained by Heads of Households by Gender and Quintiles

<i>Level of Education</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
MALE						
Nursery/Kindergarten	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2
Primary	70.0	79.7	79.0	67.7	67.9	71.2
Secondary	14.3	10.1	9.7	19.4	15.8	14.7
Post Secondary	2.9	1.4		2.2	4.6	2.9
University	4.3	-	3.2	2.2	5.6	3.7
Other	-	-	1.6	4.3	2.6	2.0
Not Stated	8.6	8.7	6.5	4.3	3.1	5.3
FEMALE						
Nursery/Kindergarten	-	1.4	-	1.0	-	0.4
Primary	83.1	76.4	76.9	78.4	62.7	74.4
Secondary	7.0	11.1	15.4	12.7	23.7	15.0
Post Secondary	1.4	1.4	2.2	3.9	3.4	2.6
University	-	-	-	1.0	1.7	0.7
Other	-	1.4	-	-	0.8	0.4
Not Stated	8.5	8.3	5.5	2.9	7.6	6.4
BOTH SEXES						
Nursery/Kindergarten	-	0.7	-	0.5	0.3	0.3
Primary	76.6	78.0	77.8	73.3	65.9	72.8
Secondary	10.6	10.6	13.1	15.9	18.8	14.8
Post Secondary	2.1	1.4	1.3	3.1	4.1	2.8
University	2.1	-	1.3	1.5	4.1	2.2
Other	-	0.7	0.7	2.1	1.9	1.3
Not Stated	8.5	8.5	5.9	3.6	4.8	5.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=1124 NA=2937

Table 12: Highest Examination Passed by Persons Completing School by Gender and Quintiles

<i>Highest Exam Passed</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
MALE						
None	66.9	76.5	72.0	60.8	60.4	66.3
School Leaving	1.8	3.6	2.7	6.9	8.6	5.2
O Level	15.1	5.4	8.7	15.9	12.7	11.8
A Level	1.2	0.6	2.0	3.2	1.1	1.6
Diploma	1.8	1.8	3.3	3.2	6.0	3.5
Degree	1.2		1.3	0.5	4.1	1.7
Other	0.6	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0
Not Stated	11.4	10.2	7.3	6.9	4.9	7.8
FEMALES						
None	67.9	67.9	67.3	63.4	52.7	63.3
School Leaving	3.2	3.8	4.7	3.0	6.1	4.2
O Level	15.3	12.5	18.5	20.0	21.6	17.9
A Level	0.5	-	-	0.9	2.0	0.8
Diploma	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.7	4.9	2.2
Degree	-	-	0.9	-	2.4	0.8
Other	1.1	2.2	0.9	4.3	3.7	2.5
Not Stated	11.1	12.5	6.2	6.8	6.5	8.4
BOTH SEXES						
None	67.4	72.0	69.3	62.3	56.7	64.7
School Leaving	2.5	3.7	3.9	4.7	7.4	4.7
O Level	15.2	9.1	14.4	18.2	17.0	15.1
A Level	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.1
Diploma	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.4	5.5	2.8
Degree	0.6		1.1	0.2	3.3	1.2
Other	0.8	2.0	1.7	3.5	2.9	2.3
Not Stated	11.2	11.4	6.6	6.8	5.7	8.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=2004 NR=2 NA=2055

Table 13: Distribution of Persons with Technical or Vocational Training by Quintiles

<i>With Technical Training</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Vocational	9.0	6.6	9.7	10.1	13.1	10.0
Technical	13.2	13.1	14.1	17.7	18.7	15.7
Both	4.5	2.0	1.4	2.4	6.6	3.6
None	63.5	70.9	67.6	63.7	56.3	63.7
Not Stated	9.8	7.4	7.2	6.1	5.3	7.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=2004 NR=2 NA=2055

Table 14: Distribution of Youth with Technical or Vocational Training by Gender and Quintiles

<i>Has Technical Training</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Vocational	8.3	6.9	8.9	9.2	16.1	9.5
Technical	13.9	22.2	23.3	29.9	26.8	23.3
Both	6.9	1.4	1.1	-	1.8	2.1
None	59.7	65.3	58.9	56.3	53.6	58.9
Not Stated	11.1	4.2	7.8	4.6	1.8	6.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=377 NR=348 NA=3336

Table 15: Distribution of Persons Attending School and Receiving Free School Books by Quintiles

<i>Receive Free Books</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Yes	3.7	6.2	4.3	5.6	6.9	5.2
No	88.6	88.6	91.0	88.7	84.5	88.7
Not Stated	7.7	5.2	4.7	5.6	8.6	6.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=1454 NA=2607

Table 16: Source of Books Obtained by Quintiles

<i>Source of Books</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Borrowed	9.4	2.4	2.6	2.4	3.1	4.0
Relative/Friend	11.6	14.5	16.7	6.8	8.8	12.2
Purchase New	62.9	60.7	64.7	74.0	73.0	66.3
Purchase 2nd Hand	2.6	7.6	7.2	6.4	4.4	5.8
Bought/Loan/Free	13.5	14.8	8.8	10.4	10.7	11.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=1454 NA=2607

HEALTH

Table 17: Distribution of Persons Confined to Bed by Quintiles

<i>Confined to Bed</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Yes	7.9	7.1	6.4	8.0	10.5	8.0
No	91.3	92.5	93.1	91.7	89.1	91.5
Not Stated	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=4061

Table 18: Type of Illness Confining Persons to Bed by Socio Economic Status

<i>Type of Illness</i>	<i>Socio-Economic Status</i>		<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-Poor</i>	
Influenza/Cold	26.5	73.5	100.0
Bronchitis	-	100.0	100.0
Dysentery/Diarrhoea	55.0	45.0	100.0
Gastro	50.0	50.0	100.0
Fever	28.6	71.4	100.0
Pneumonia	-	100.0	100.0
Eye Disease	-	100.0	100.0
Ear Disease	50.0	50.0	100.0
Broken Limbs	50.0	50.0	100.0
Cuts/Wounds	-	100.0	100.0
Diabetes	-	100.0	100.0
Hypertension/Heart Attack	20.0	80.0	100.0
Other	25.4	74.6	100.0
Headache	35.6	64.4	100.0
Dizziness	14.3	85.7	100.0
Sinus	-	100.0	100.0
Asthma	14.3	85.7	100.0
Arthritis	20.0	80.0	100.0
Backache	-	100.0	100.0
Injury due to accident	40.0	60.0	100.0
Vasurates stomach	-	100.0	100.0
Toothache	100.0	-	100.0
Stomach Ache	38.5	61.5	100.0
Not Stated	37.5	62.5	100.0
TOTAL	29.9	70.1	100.0

P=4061 N=324 NA=3737

Table 19: Distribution of Persons Suffering From Illness or Injury by Quintiles

<i>Suffered from Illness</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Yes	10.0	13.8	12.9	11.7	16.4	13.0
No	89.0	85.5	86.6	88.1	82.9	86.4
Not Stated	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=4061

Table 20: Distribution of Illness Suffered by Persons During the Past Thirty Days by Socio Economic Status

<i>Type Illness</i>	<i>Socio-Economic Status</i>		<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-Poor</i>	
Influenza/Cold	27.5	72.5	100.0
Bronchitis	33.3	66.7	100.0
Dysentry/Diarrhoea	23.5	76.5	100.0
Gastro	-	100.0	100.0
Whooping Cough	-	100.0	100.0
Fever	25.0	75.0	100.0
Measles	-	100.0	100.0
Eye Disease	33.3	66.7	100.0
Ear Disease	50.0	50.0	100.0
Broken Limbs	33.3	66.7	100.0
Cuts/Wounds	33.3	66.7	100.0
Internal Injury	50.0	50.0	100.0
Diabetes	-	100.0	100.0
Hypertension /Heart Attack	25.0	75.0	100.0
Sexual Diseases	-	100.0	100.0
Other	29.7	70.3	100.0
Headache	31.1	68.9	100.0
Dizziness	-	100.0	100.0
Sinus	25.0	75.0	100.0
Asthma	20.0	80.0	100.0
Arthritis	25.0	75.0	100.0
Backache	50.0	50.0	100.0
Injury due to accident	-	100.0	100.0
Vasurates stomach	-	100.0	100.0
Toothache	100.0	-	100.0
Stomach Ache	38.9	61.1	100.0
TOTAL	27.4	72.6	100.0

P=4061 N=464 NR=62 NA=3535

Table 21: Distribution of Persons Seeking Medical Attention by Quintiles

<i>Sought Medical Attention</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Yes	42.1	32.3	49.3	54.8	50.0	46.0
No	30.8	38.1	28.3	25.3	33.6	31.5
Not Stated	27.1	29.7	22.4	19.9	16.4	22.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=800 N=3261

Table 22: Reason for Not Seeking Medical Attention by Quintiles

<i>Why not Seek Attention</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Not Necessary	24.4	59.3	65.1	56.8	63.9	55.6
Had No Money	7.3	6.8	7.0	5.4	5.6	6.3
Had Medicine Home	26.8	13.6	7.0	21.6	9.7	14.7
Other	9.8	5.1	9.3	13.5	6.9	8.3
Not Stated	31.7	15.3	11.6	2.7	13.9	15.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=252 NA=3809

Table 23: First Place Visited for Medical Attention by Quintiles

<i>First Place Visited</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Public Hospital	21.4	18.0	8.0	10.0	10.3	12.5
Public Health Centre	39.3	44.0	30.7	32.5	17.8	30.4
Pharmacy	-	-	4.0	1.3	1.9	1.6
Private Clinic Hosp	-	2.0	5.3	3.8	5.6	3.8
Private Doctor	32.1	32.0	46.7	45.0	50.5	43.2
Other	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.5	5.6	3.0
Not Stated	5.4	2.0	4.0	5.0	8.4	5.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=368 NA=3693

Table 24: Reason for Choosing First Place Visited by Quintiles

<i>Why First Place</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Don't Know	25.0	16.0	12.0	15.0	18.7	17.1
Nearest Place	12.5	14.0	13.3	8.8	16.8	13.3
Affordable	26.8	20.0	22.7	13.8	10.3	17.4
Sent By Doctor	1.8	-	-	1.3	0.9	0.8
Family Doctor	7.1	8.0	10.7	13.8	15.9	12.0
Knew What Needed	-	6.0	8.0	6.3	3.7	4.9
Better Service	3.6	6.0	10.7	15.0	10.3	9.8
Emergency	1.8	12.0	12.0	8.8	8.4	8.7
Other	14.3	8.0	5.3	13.8	11.2	10.6
Not Stated	7.1	10.0	5.3	3.8	3.7	5.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=368 NA=3693

Table 25: Level of Satisfaction with Medical Services Received by Quintiles

<i>Level of Satisfaction</i>	<i>Per Capita Consumption Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	
Very Satisfied	19.6	32.0	34.7	36.3	39.3	33.7
Satisfied	58.9	50.0	53.3	38.8	43.0	47.6
Dissatisfied	8.9	14.0	4.0	12.5	7.5	9.0
Very Dissatisfied	7.1	-	2.7	5.0	-	2.7
Not Stated	5.4	4.0	5.3	7.5	10.3	7.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=4061 N=368 NA=3693

ANTHROPOMETRIC

Table 26: Characteristics of Children Under 5 Years

<i>Age</i>	<i>% of Children</i>	<i>Mean Weight at Birth</i>	<i>Mean Present Weight</i>	<i>Mean Present Height</i>
Under 1 Year	11.9	313.6	657.1	294.5
1 < 2 Years	26.3	331.9	788.0	386.8
2 < 3 Years	25.0	324.3	926.4	351.2
3 < 4 Years	18.6	343.0	1112.3	510.1
4 < 5 Years	18.3	279.5	1386.1	712.5

P=388 N=388

Table 27: Children Suffering From Diarrhoea by Socio Economic Status

<i>Had Diarrhoea</i>	<i>Socio-Economic Status</i>		<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-Poor</i>	
Yes	9.6	9.0	9.2
No	90.4	91.0	90.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=388 N=357 NS=31

Table 28: Consumption of Selected Items by Children With Diarrhoea

<i>Item Consumed</i>	<i>Percentage Consuming Item</i>
Breast Milk	39.4
Cereal/Gruel	0.0
Other Locally Defined Fluid	27.3
ORS	24.2
Water With Feeding	72.7
Water Alone	54.5
Other Milk/Formula	63.6
Don't Know	15.2

P=388

Table 29: Children Previously Breast Fed by Socio Economic Status

<i>Ever Breast Fed</i>	<i>Socio-Economic Status</i>		<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-Poor</i>	
Yes	92.1	93.1	92.7
No	7.9	6.9	7.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

P=388 N=357 NS=31

Table 30: Children Presently Breast Fed by Age and Socio Economic Status

<i>Age</i>	<i>Socio-Economic Status</i>		<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-Poor</i>	
Under 1 Year	37.5	36.4	36.9
1 < 2 Years	53.1	45.5	49.2
2 < 3 Years	3.1	18.2	10.8
4 < 5 Years	6.3	-	3.1

P=388 N=65 NA=244 NS=79

Table 31: Percentage of Children Immunized Against Selected Diseases by Socio Economic Status

<i>Type of Disease</i>	<i>Socio-Economic Status</i>		<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-Poor</i>	
Polio	88.5	90.1	89.5
Diphtheria	75.6	79.8	78.2
Tetanus	79.2	84.9	82.6
Tuberculosis	73.1	70.2	71.3
Measles	83.3	88.3	86.3

P=388

HOUSING

Table 32: Distribution of Consumer Durables by Quintiles

<i>Consumer Durables</i>	<i>Household Quintiles</i>					<i>All Grenada</i>
	<i>Poorest</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Richest</i>	
Owens Telephone	63.2	64.2	77.3	80.1	85.8	74.3
Owens Television	57.7	65.1	76.4	76.9	76.6	70.7
Owens Video	23.9	20.9	30.6	36.6	34.4	29.4
Owens Radio	79.1	80.5	88.4	91.7	92.7	86.6
Owens stove	89.6	93.0	91.2	95.8	95.9	93.2
Owens Refrigerator	56.2	60.9	72.2	75.5	84.4	70.1
Owens Washing machine	10.4	6.0	9.7	13.4	23.4	12.7
Owens sewing machine	12.9	12.6	15.7	17.1	23.9	16.5
Owens Motor vehicle	9.0	8.4	14.8	21.3	31.2	17.1
Boat	1.0	0.0	2.3	0.9	2.8	1.4
Microwave	2.5	1.4	3.2	6.5	10.6	4.9

P=1124 N=1124

Table 33: Household Characteristics: Type of Walls

QUINTILES	<i>Type of Wall</i>						
	<i>Wood</i>	<i>Concrete</i>	<i>Wood & Concrete</i>	<i>Plywood</i>	<i>Mud-Stucco</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Not Stated</i>
Poorest	59.6	24.0	15.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
II	57.8	24.0	16.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
III	45.3	28.4	25.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
IV	41.8	39.1	18.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richest	29.9	50.4	18.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
PARISH							
St. George's	35.7	48.2	15.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
St John's	47.0	36.2	16.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
St. Mark's	46.3	29.3	22.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
St. Patrick's	47.0	29.9	22.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. Andrew's	63.4	13.7	22.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
St. David's	42.4	38.1	17.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Carriacou	37.0	37.0	20.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL GRENADA	46.9	33.2	18.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1

P=1124 N=1124

Table 34: Household Characteristics: Type of Toilet

QUINTILES	Type of Toilet					
	WC Sewer	WC Cesspit	Pit Latrine	Ven. Pit Latrine	None	Not Stated
Poorest	1.3	31.6	64.0	2.7	0.4	0.0
II	0.4	28.9	67.1	2.2	0.4	0.9
III	4.0	42.2	50.7	3.1	0.0	0.0
IV	3.1	51.6	41.8	3.1	0.4	0.0
Richest	4.5	59.4	34.4	0.9	0.4	0.4
PARISH						
St. George's	8.9	50.0	38.7	1.2	0.3	0.9
St. John's	0.0	48.3	42.3	8.7	0.7	0.0
St. Mark's	0.0	41.5	46.3	9.8	2.4	0.0
St. Patrick's	0.0	38.1	61.2	0.7	0.0	0.0
St. Andrew's	0.0	32.5	65.8	1.7	0.0	0.0
St. David's	0.0	46.6	52.5	0.0	0.8	0.0
Carriacou	0.0	40.7	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL GRENADA	2.7	42.7	51.6	2.4	0.4	0.3

P=1124 N=1124

Table 35: Household Characteristics: Source of Lighting

QUINTILES	Main Source of Lighting	
	Electricity	Other
Poorest	75.9	24.1
II	81.8	18.2
III	89.8	10.2
IV	86.7	13.3
Richest	91.0	9.0
PARISH		
St. George's	92.9	7.1
St. John's	81.9	18.1
St. Mark's	73.2	26.8
St. Patrick's	85.0	15.0
St. Andrew's	79.0	21.0
St. David's	83.9	16.1
Carriacou	88.9	11.1
ALL GRENADA	85.0	15.0

P=1124 N=1124

Table 36: Household Characteristics: Source of Water

QUINTILES	Source of Water					
	<i>Private Piped</i>	<i>Private Not Piped</i>	<i>Public Piped</i>	<i>Public Yard</i>	<i>Public Standpipe</i>	<i>Other</i>
Poorest	12.6	3.6	52.0	7.6	17.5	6.7
II	11.2	1.8	56.3	6.3	16.1	8.5
III	16.0	6.7	52.0	6.2	14.2	4.9
IV	13.8	5.3	66.7	3.6	5.8	4.9
Richest	12.5	8.0	59.4	4.5	10.7	4.9
PARISH						
St. George's	11.0	0.6	62.2	9.5	10.7	6.0
St John's	24.3	8.8	45.9	3.4	14.9	2.7
St. Mark's	19.5	14.6	31.7	9.8	19.5	4.9
St. Patrick's	14.9	3.0	62.7	3.0	12.7	3.7
St. Andrew's	2.7	0.7	70.9	3.4	15.8	6.5
St. David's	24.8	-	52.1	6.0	11.1	6.0
Carriacou	18.9	56.6	-	1.9	3.8	18.9
TOTAL	13.2	5.1	57.3	5.6	12.8	6.0

P=1124 N=1124

**TABLES FOR SELECTED
POOR COMMUNITIES**

Table 37: Distribution of Households and Individuals Interviewed in Selected Communities

<i>Community</i>	<i>Households</i>		<i>Individuals</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
D'arbeau	67	25.0	247	24.72
Clozier	25	9.3	95	9.51
Gouyave	31	11.6	106	10.61
Waltham	13	4.9	54	5.41
Victoria	30	11.2	109	10.91
Chantimelle	19	7.1	72	7.21
La Poterie	26	9.7	93	9.31
Mt Horne	24	9.0	75	7.51
Post Royal/Union Golf	13	4.9	62	6.21
Content	9	3.4	58	5.81
Harvey Vale	11	4.1	28	2.80
TOTAL	268	100.0	999	100.0

Table 38: Distribution of Respondents in Selected Communities by Sex

<i>Community</i>	<i>Sex of Respondent</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
D'arbeau	48.2	51.8	100.0
Clozier	64.2	35.8	100.0
Gouyave	50.9	49.1	100.0
Waltham	38.9	61.1	100.0
Victoria	40.4	59.6	100.0
Chantimelle	38.9	61.1	100.0
La Poterie	46.2	53.8	100.0
Mt Horne	44.0	56.0	100.0
Post Royal/Union Golf	40.3	59.7	100.0
Content	51.7	48.3	100.0
Harvey Vale	39.3	60.7	100.0
TOTAL	46.9	53.1	100.0

P=999 N=999

Table 39: Distribution of Respondents in Selected Communities by Age

Community	Age Distribution															Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-95	65 and Over	Not Stated	
D'arbeau	11.3	13.0	14.6	5.7	10.5	10.9	7.7	5.7	4.0	4.5	2.0	2.4	3.6	1.6	2.4	100.0
Clozier	10.5	9.5	12.6	9.5	9.5	2.1	6.3	7.4	9.5	4.2	2.1	4.2	4.2	6.3	2.1	100.0
Gouyave	13.2	16.0	13.2	8.5	6.6	9.4	8.5	4.7	4.7	2.8	1.9	3.8	1.9	4.7	-	100.0
Waltham	14.8	13.0	13.0	9.3	13.0	1.9	5.6	5.6	7.4	1.9	-	-	-	14.8	-	100.0
Victoria	12.8	11.0	15.6	11.9	8.3	6.4	3.7	8.3	5.5	2.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	10.1	-	100.0
Chantimelle	6.9	12.5	16.7	15.3	-	8.3	4.2	2.8	6.9	2.8	-	1.4	2.8	19.4	-	100.0
La Poterie	7.5	12.9	8.6	18.3	10.8	8.6	6.5	5.4	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.2	10.8	-	100.0
Mt Horne	4.0	9.3	14.7	8.0	10.7	6.7	5.3	4.0	4.0	2.7	1.3	8.0	5.3	13.3	2.7	100.0
Post Royal	17.7	8.1	12.9	8.1	12.9	12.9	6.5	4.8	4.8	-	3.2	-	-	4.8	3.2	100.0
Content	10.3	12.1	15.5	13.8	12.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	1.7	3.4	5.2	-	-	6.9	3.4	100.0
Harvey Vale	10.7	-	14.3	14.3	3.6	3.6	-	3.6	10.7	-	7.1	-	10.7	17.9	3.6	100.0
TOTAL	10.9	11.7	13.8	10.1	9.2	7.8	6.1	5.5	5.0	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.8	8.0	1.5	100.0

P=999 N=999

Table 40: Highest Examination Passed in Selected Communities

Community	Highest Examination Passed					Total
	None	School Leaving	O' Level	A 'Level	Other	
D'arbeau	76.7	3.8	12.0	0.8	6.8	100.0
Clozier	83.6	-	3.6	-	12.7	100.0
Gouyave	73.6	1.9	22.6	-	1.9	100.0
Waltham	93.3	-	3.3	3.3	-	100.0
Victoria	90.6	-	9.4	-	-	100.0
Chantimelle	87.0	-	8.7	-	4.3	100.0
La Poterie	82.4	2.0	13.7	-	2.0	100.0
Mt Horne	79.2	4.2	8.3	-	8.3	100.0
Post Royal/Union Golf	80.0	6.7	10.0	-	3.3	100.0
Content	83.3	-	16.7	-	-	100.0
Harvey Vale	40.0	-	33.3	-	26.7	100.0
TOTAL	80.2	2.1	11.8	0.4	5.4	100.0

P=999 N=515 NA=349 NR=135

Table 41: Highest Level of Education Attained in Selected Communities

Community	Highest Level of Education					Total
	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	University	Other	
D'arbeau	77.6	17.9	2.2	0.7	1.5	100.0
Clozier	85.5	5.5	-	3.6	5.5	100.0
Gouyave	66.0	28.3	1.9	3.8	-	100.0
Waltham	70.0	10.0	-	-	20.0	100.0
Victoria	68.5	16.7	13.0	-	1.9	100.0
Chantimelle	91.3	8.7	-	-	-	100.0
La Poterie	78.4	19.6	-	-	2.0	100.0
Mt Horne	77.1	18.8	4.2	-	-	100.0
Post Royal/Union Golf	80.0	20.0	-	-	-	100.0
Content	72.0	24.0	-	4.0	-	100.0
Harvey Vale	61.5	23.1	15.4	-	-	100.0
TOTAL	76.0	17.4	2.9	1.2	2.5	100.0

P=999 N=516 NA=349 NR=134

Table 42: Distribution of Persons Confined to Bed in Selected Communities

<i>Community</i>	<i>Confined to Bed</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
D'arbeau	2.0	98.0	100.0
Clozier	6.3	93.7	100.0
Gouyave	22.6	77.4	100.0
Waltham	16.7	83.3	100.0
Victoria	10.1	89.9	100.0
Chantimelle	7.0	93.0	100.0
La Poterie	1.1	98.9	100.0
Mt Horne	5.3	94.7	100.0
Post Royal/Union Golf	3.2	96.8	100.0
Content	3.6	96.4	100.0
Harvey Vale	4.2	95.8	100.0
TOTAL	7.1	92.9	100.0

P=999 N=992 NS=7

Table 43: Distribution of Persons Suffering from Illness or Injury in Selected Communities

<i>Community</i>	<i>Suffered from Illness</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
D'arbeau	10.5	89.5	100.0
Clozier	14.7	85.3	100.0
Gouyave	26.4	73.6	100.0
Waltham	9.3	90.7	100.0
Victoria	8.3	91.7	100.0
Chantimelle	4.2	95.8	100.0
La Poterie	-	100.0	100.0
Mt Horne	10.7	89.3	100.0
Post Royal/Union Golf	9.7	90.3	100.0
Content	5.4	94.6	100.0
Harvey Vale	20.8	79.2	100.0
TOTAL	10.8	89.2	100.0

P=999 N=992 NS=7

Table 44: Distribution of Persons Suffering from Chronic Lifestyle Diseases in Selected Communities

<i>Community</i>	<i>Terminal Illness</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
D'arbeau	5.3	94.7	100.0
Clozier	8.4	91.6	100.0
Gouyave	3.8	96.2	100.0
Waltham	3.7	96.3	100.0
Victoria	6.4	93.6	100.0
Chantimelle	10.0	90.0	100.0
La Poterie	2.2	97.8	100.0
Mt Horne	14.7	85.3	100.0
Post Royal/Union Golf	4.9	95.1	100.0
Content	3.7	96.3	100.0
Harvey Vale	9.5	90.5	100.0
TOTAL	6.2	93.8	100.0

P=999 N=984 NS=15

Table 45: Distribution of Land Tenancy in Selected Communities

	<i>Land Tenancy</i>					
	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Rented</i>	<i>Permission to Work</i>	<i>Squatted</i>	<i>Other</i>	
D'arbeau	51.6	9.7	1.6	37.1	-	100.0
Clozier	64.0	20.0	4.0	12.0	-	100.0
Gouyave	57.1	42.9	-	-	-	100.0
Waltham	90.0	10.0	-	-	-	100.0
Victoria	33.3	59.3	-	-	7.4	100.0
Chantimelle	61.1	-	5.6	-	33.3	100.0
La Poterie	92.3	7.7	-	-	-	100.0
Mt Horne	73.9	4.3	-	-	21.7	100.0
Post Royal/Union Golf	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Content	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
Harvey Vale	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0
TOTAL	66.0	16.6	1.2	10.8	5.4	100.0

P=268 N=241 NS=27

Table 46: Main Material of Outer Walls of Households in Selected Communities

Community	Outer Walls					Total
	Wood	Brick Con.	Wood & Con.	Plywood	Other	
D'arbeau	62.7	25.4	11.9	-	-	100.0
Clozier	44.0	36.0	20.0	-	-	100.0
Gouyave	58.1	22.6	19.4	-	-	100.0
Waltham	61.5	-	30.8	7.7	-	100.0
Victoria	83.3	10.0	6.7	-	-	100.0
Chantimelle	73.7	15.8	10.5	-	-	100.0
La Poterie	73.1	11.5	15.4	-	-	100.0
Mt Horne	79.2	8.3	12.5	-	-	100.0
Post Royal/Union Golf	46.2	15.4	38.5	-	-	100.0
Content	33.3	22.2	44.4	-	-	100.0
Harvey Vale	-	36.4	36.4	-	27.3	100.0
TOTAL	61.6	19.4	17.5	0.4	1.1	100.0

P=268 N=268

Table 47: Type of Toilet Facility Used in Selected Communities

Community	Type of Toilet					Total
	WC Sewer	WC Cesspit	Pit Latrine	Ventilated Pit Latrine	None	
D'arbeau	1.5	3.0	95.5	-	-	100.0
Clozier	-	36.0	60.0	-	-	100.0
Gouyave	-	51.6	19.4	25.8	3.2	100.0
Waltham	-	23.1	69.2	-	7.7	100.0
Victoria	3.3	6.7	50.0	23.3	16.7	100.0
Chantimelle	-	31.6	68.4	-	-	100.0
La Poterie	-	26.9	73.1	-	-	100.0
Mt Horne	-	4.2	91.7	4.2	-	100.0
Post Royal/Union Golf	7.7	15.4	76.9	-	-	100.0
Content	-	22.2	77.8	-	-	100.0
Harvey Vale	-	70.0	30.0	-	-	100.0
TOTAL	1.1	21.3	68.5	6.4	2.6	100.0

P=268 N=267 NS=1

Table 48: Main Source of Water in Selected Communities

<i>Community</i>	<i>Main Source of Water</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Other</i>	
D'arbeau	7.5	77.6	14.9	100.0
Clozier	68.0	24.0	8.0	100.0
Gouyave	16.1	77.4	6.5	100.0
Waltham	-	100.0		100.0
Victoria	36.7	50.0	13.3	100.0
Chantimelle	-	89.5	10.5	100.0
La Poterie	-	100.0		100.0
Mt Horne	-	95.8	4.2	100.0
Post Royal/Union Golf	-	100.0		100.0
Content	-	100.0		100.0
Harvey Vale	90.9	-	9.1	100.0
TOTAL	17.9	73.9	8.2	100.0

P=268 N=268

Table 49: Main Source of Lighting in Selected Communities

<i>Community</i>	<i>Main Source of Lighting</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Gas</i>	<i>Kerosene</i>	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Other</i>	
D'arbeau	1.5	37.3	61.2	-	100.0
Clozier	-	24.0	72.0	4.0	100.0
Gouyave	-	6.5	93.5	-	100.0
Waltham	7.7	38.5	53.8	-	100.0
Victoria	-	60.0	36.7	3.3	100.0
Chantimelle	-	21.1	78.9	-	100.0
La Poterie	-	15.4	84.6	-	100.0
Mt Horne	-	20.8	79.2	-	100.0
Post Royal/Union Golf	-	15.4	84.6	-	100.0
Content	-	22.2	77.8	-	100.0
Harvey Vale	-		100.0	-	100.0
TOTAL	0.7	27.2	71.3	0.7	100.0

P=268 N=268

Table 50: Method of Garbage Disposal in Selected Communities

<i>Community</i>	<i>Garbage Disposal</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Dumping/ Compost</i>	<i>Burying</i>	<i>Garbage Truck</i>	<i>Dumping River/Sea</i>	<i>Other</i>	
D'arbeau	17.2	1.6	7.8	70.3	3.1	100.0
Clozier	20.0	-	8.0	72.0		100.0
Gouyave	54.8	-	6.5	35.5	3.2	100.0
Waltham	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Victoria	12.0	-	12.0	76.0	-	100.0
Chantimelle	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
La Poterie	-	11.5	7.7	80.8	-	100.0
Mt Horne	45.8	4.2	-	50.0	-	100.0
Post Royal/Union Golf	-	-	30.8	69.2	-	100.0
Content	-	-	22.2	77.8	-	100.0
Harvey Vale	-	-	9.1	90.9	-	100.0
TOTAL	18.5	2.0	8.3	70.1	1.2	100.0

P=268 N=254 NS=14

APPENDIX IV CHI SQUARE TEST AND REGRESSION ANALYSIS

CHI SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE TESTS

Table 1: Chi-Square Tests: Age Distribution by Socio-Economic Status

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	92.033	14	.000
Likelihood Ratio	94.080	14	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.047	1	.081
N of Valid Cases	4061		

- a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 36.90.

Table 2: Chi-Square Tests: Sex of Respondent by Socio-Economic Status

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.641	1	.423		
Continuity Correction	.588	1	.443		
Likelihood Ratio	.641	1	.423		
Fisher's Exact Test				.439	.222
Linear-by-Linear Association	.641	1	.423		
N of Valid Cases	4061				

- a. Computed only for a 2x2 table
b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 623.10.

Table 3: Chi-Square Tests: Religion of Respondent by Socio Economic Status

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	79.790	18	.000
Likelihood Ratio	87.434	18	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.091	1	.079
N of Valid Cases	4061		

- a. 4 cells (10.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .32.

Table 4: Chi-Square Tests: Employment Status of Respondent by Socio-Economic Status

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	83.887	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	83.174	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	63.347	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	4061		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 98.50.

Table 5: Chi-Square Tests: Employment Status of Respondents by Sex

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	39.910	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	40.400	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.845	1	.050
N of Valid Cases	4061		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 146.81.

Table 6: Chi-Square Tests: Highest Examination Passed by Socio-Economic Status

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	76.267	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	87.865	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	29.934	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	4061		

a. 3 cells (11.5%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 2.57.

**Table 7: Chi-Square Tests: Bed Confining Illnesses
by Socio-Economic Status**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.296	2	.523
Likelihood Ratio	1.284	2	.526
Linear-by-Linear Association	.629	1	.428
N of Valid Cases	4061		

- a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 6.42.

**Table 8: Chi-Square Tests: Non- Confining Illnesses
by Socio-Economic Status**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.215	2	.200
Likelihood Ratio	3.268	2	.195
Linear-by-Linear Association	.125	1	.724
N of Valid Cases	4061		

- a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is 8.34.

**Table 9: Chi-Square Tests: Parish as a Percentage of Poor Population
by Parish as a Percentage of Total Sample**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	42.000 ^a	36	.227
Likelihood Ratio	27.243	36	.853
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.871	1	.015
N of Valid Cases	7		

- a. 49 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .14.

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

LABEL	VARIABLE NAME
T Exp	Total Expenditure of Household
A Exp	Average Expenditure Attributed to Individual
ER	No Earners in Household
Sm	Sex of Individual Male
Sf	Sex of Individual Female
Hm	Sex of Head Male
Hf	Sex of Head Female
EQ1	No Exam Passed
EQ2	Primary Level Passed
EQ3	Higher Than Primary Level Passed
F1	Formal Sector Employment
F2	Informal Sector Employment
OS1	Management or Legal Occupation
OS2	Professional Occupation
OS3	Technical Occupation
OS4	Clerical Occupation
OS5	Elementary Occupation, or Sales and Services Occupation
I1	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
I2	Manufacturing
I3	Construction
I4	Other Sectors
A2	Age Squared of Individual
A	Age of Individual

**Model 1: Regression Coefficients with
Per Capita Expenditure As Dependent Variable**

Variables Entered/Removed

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	SM	.	Enter
2	EQ2, EQ3	.	Enter
3	F1	.	Enter
4	OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4	.	Enter
5	IC3, IC4, IC2	.	Enter
6	A	.	Enter
7	A2	.	Enter

- a. All requested variables entered.
b. Dependent Variable: Per Capita Expenditure

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.078	.006	.004	7824.43
2	.127	.016	.009	7802.71
3	.129	.017	.007	7809.84
4	.206	.043	.025	7742.25
5	.222	.049	.025	7742.09
6	.228	.052	.025	7740.68
7	.240	.057	.028	7727.57

- a. Predictors: (Constant), SM
b. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3
c. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1
d. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4
e. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, IC3, IC4, IC2
f. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, IC3, IC4, IC2, A
g. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, IC3, IC4, IC2, A, A2

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	161592764.405	1	161592764.405	2.639	.105
Residual	26447744365.843	432	61221630.476		
Total	26609337130.249	433			
2 Regression	429929923.699	3	143309974.566	2.354	.072
Residual	26179407206.550	430	60882342.341		
Total	26609337130.249	433			
3 Regression	443061424.758	4	110765356.190	1.816	.125
Residual	26166275705.491	429	60993649.663		
Total	26609337130.249	433			
4 Regression	1133789346.272	8	141723668.284	2.364	.017
Residual	25475547783.976	425	59942465.374		
Total	26609337130.249	433			
5 Regression	1314645764.531	11	119513251.321	1.994	.028
Residual	25294691365.718	422	59940026.933		
Total	26609337130.249	433			
6 Regression	1383832246.340	12	115319353.862	1.925	.030
Residual	25225504883.909	421	59918063.857		
Total	26609337130.249	433			
7 Regression	1528865238.964	13	117605018.382	1.969	.022
Residual	25080471891.285	420	59715409.265		
Total	26609337130.249	433			

a. Predictors: (Constant), SM

b. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3

c. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1

d. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4

e. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, IC3, IC4, IC2

f. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, IC3, IC4, IC2, A

g. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, IC3, IC4, IC2, A, A2

h. Dependent Variable: Per Capita Expenditure

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7111.174	681.029		10.442	.000
	SM	1326.372	816.407	.078	1.625	.105
2	(Constant)	6602.334	726.770		9.084	.000
	SM	1393.472	816.519	.082	1.707	.089
	EQ2	2424.645	1652.044	.071	1.468	.143
	EQ3	1547.618	926.020	.081	1.671	.095
3	(Constant)	6146.728	1222.015		5.030	.000
	SM	1410.310	818.071	.083	1.724	.085
	EQ2	2436.984	1653.767	.071	1.474	.141
	EQ3	1520.778	928.669	.079	1.638	.102
	F1	516.767	1113.730	.022	.464	.643
4	(Constant)	5678.645	1230.024		4.617	.000
	SM	1463.280	838.182	.086	1.746	.082
	EQ2	2147.608	1646.322	.063	1.304	.193
	EQ3	885.313	955.781	.046	.926	.355
	F1	740.078	1110.594	.032	.666	.506
	OS1	2134.870	1492.678	.069	1.430	.153
	OS2	10741.136	4565.273	.114	2.353	.019
	OS3	6354.699	2973.576	.102	2.137	.033
	OS4	789.088	1445.219	.027	.546	.585
	5	(Constant)	5297.677	1266.093		4.184
SM		1523.540	842.892	.090	1.808	.071
EQ2		2185.370	1646.512	.064	1.327	.185
EQ3		901.208	956.332	.047	.942	.347
F1		820.646	1133.103	.035	.724	.469
OS1		2334.168	1497.562	.076	1.559	.120
OS2		9465.929	5554.187	.100	1.704	.089
OS3		6025.532	2985.345	.097	2.018	.044
OS4		1005.170	1450.648	.035	.693	.489
IC2		4639.185	9589.075	.028	.484	.629
IC3		2038.370	1271.293	.077	1.603	.110
IC4		1195.450	2145.045	.027	.557	.578
6		(Constant)	4187.542	1633.925		2.563
	SM	1544.817	842.971	.091	1.833	.068
	EQ2	2287.591	1648.957	.067	1.387	.166
	EQ3	1053.540	966.609	.055	1.090	.276
	F1	1011.816	1146.779	.044	.882	.378
	OS1	2040.484	1522.027	.066	1.341	.181
	OS2	8488.643	5627.152	.090	1.509	.132
	OS3	6025.706	2984.798	.097	2.019	.044
	OS4	1061.760	1451.338	.037	.732	.465
	IC2	5894.285	9658.204	.036	.610	.542
	IC3	2141.441	1274.674	.081	1.680	.094
	IC4	955.371	2156.258	.022	.443	.658
	A	22.666	21.094	.054	1.075	.283

Coefficients^a (cont'd)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
7	(Constant)	1264.947	2485.469		.509	.611
	SM	1620.755	842.953	.095	1.923	.055
	EQ2	2221.825	1646.707	.065	1.349	.178
	EQ3	1370.931	986.230	.072	1.390	.165
	F1	865.910	1148.660	.037	.754	.451
	OS1	1762.413	1529.892	.057	1.152	.250
	OS2	8766.051	5620.447	.093	1.560	.120
	OS3	5821.970	2982.612	.094	1.952	.052
	OS4	1134.725	1449.637	.039	.783	.434
	IC2	5344.513	9648.309	.033	.554	.580
	IC3	2273.974	1275.355	.086	1.783	.075
	IC4	1245.228	2160.628	.028	.576	.565
	A	155.048	87.516	.371	1.772	.077
	A2	-1.215	.780	-.324	-1.558	.120

a. Dependent Variable: Per Capita Expenditure

Excluded Variables^G

Model	Beta In	t	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics		
					Tolerance		
1	EQ2	.061	1.268	.206	.061	.999	
	EQ3	.072	1.499	.135	.072	.995	
	F1	.026	.535	.593	.026	.998	
	OS1	.069	1.424	.155	.068	.991	
	OS2	.115	2.408	.016	.115	1.000	
	OS3	.101	2.112	.035	.101	.993	
	OS4	.022	.447	.655	.022	.948	
	IC2	.081	1.696	.091	.081	.995	
	IC3	.073	1.524	.128	.073	1.000	
	IC4	.006	.117	.907	.006	.996	
	A	.047	.981	.327	.047	1.000	
	A2	.031	.639	.523	.031	1.000	
	2	F1	.022	.464	.643	.022	.993
		OS1	.059	1.225	.221	.059	.981
OS2		.106	2.198	.028	.106	.974	
OS3		.096	2.000	.046	.096	.989	
OS4		.012	.237	.813	.011	.913	
IC2		.076	1.572	.117	.076	.987	
IC3		.075	1.574	.116	.076	1.000	
IC4		.010	.199	.842	.010	.992	
A		.060	1.246	.214	.060	.982	
A2		.040	.828	.408	.040	.992	
3		OS1	.059	1.216	.225	.059	.981
		OS2	.108	2.229	.026	.107	.970
		OS3	.097	2.028	.043	.098	.986
		OS4	.010	.205	.838	.010	.909
	IC2	.080	1.649	.100	.079	.969	
	IC3	.074	1.557	.120	.075	.998	
	IC4	.013	.274	.784	.013	.969	
	A	.065	1.338	.181	.065	.956	
	A2	.045	.925	.355	.045	.960	
	4	IC2	.028	.479	.632	.023	.654
		IC3	.075	1.578	.115	.076	.981
		IC4	.022	.458	.647	.022	.965
		A	.046	.929	.353	.045	.912
		A2	.028	.563	.574	.027	.927
5	A	.054	1.075	.283	.052	.883	
	A2	.034	.668	.504	.033	.895	
6	A2	-.324	-1.558	.120	-.076	5.182E-02	

a. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), SM

b. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3

c. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1

d. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4

e. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, IC3, IC4, IC2

f. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, F1, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, IC3, IC4, IC2, A

g. Dependent Variable: Per Capita Expenditure

Model 2: Regression Coefficients with Total Expenditure of Household as Dependent Variable

Variables Entered/Removed

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	SM	.	Enter
2	EQ2, EQ3	.	Enter
3	OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4	.	Enter
4	F1	.	Enter
5	IC3, IC4, IC2	.	Enter
6	A	.	Enter
7	A2	.	Enter

- a. All requested variables entered
 b. Dependent Variable: Total Household Expenditure

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.004	.000	-.002	21969.68
2	.160	.026	.019	21737.72
3	.208	.043	.027	21640.88
4	.221	.049	.031	21600.50
5	.260	.068	.043	21463.85
6	.260	.068	.041	21487.51
7	.269	.072	.043	21462.16

- a. Predictors: (Constant), SM
 b. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3
 c. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4
 d. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, F1
 e. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, F1, IC3, IC4, IC2
 f. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, F1, IC3, IC4, IC2, A
 g. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, F1, IC3, IC4, IC2, A, A2

ANOVA^a

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3672365.182	1	3672365.182	.008	.931
	Residual	208512081199.131	432	482666854.628		
	Total	208515753564.313	433			
2	Regression	5328587052.801	3	1776195684.267	3.759	.011
	Residual	203187166511.512	430	472528294.213		
	Total	208515753564.313	433			
3	Regression	9008226055.548	7	1286889436.507	2.748	.008
	Residual	199507527508.766	426	468327529.363		
	Total	208515753564.313	433			
4	Regression	10218653167.140	8	1277331645.892	2.738	.006
	Residual	198297100397.174	425	466581412.699		
	Total	208515753564.313	433			
5	Regression	14101720535.881	11	1281974594.171	2.783	.002
	Residual	194414033028.432	422	460696760.731		
	Total	208515753564.313	433			
6	Regression	14134592380.037	12	1177882698.336	2.551	.003
	Residual	194381161184.276	421	461712971.934		
	Total	208515753564.313	433			
7	Regression	15053480795.232	13	1157960061.172	2.514	.003
	Residual	193462272769.082	420	460624458.974		
	Total	208515753564.313	433			

a. Predictors: (Constant), SM

b. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3

c. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4

d. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, F1

e. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, F1, IC3, IC4, IC2

f. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, F1, IC3, IC4, IC2, A

g. Predictors: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, F1, IC3, IC4, IC2, A2

h. Dependent Variable: Total Household Expenditure

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1 (Constant)	27595.045	1912.215		14.431	.000	
	SM	-199.953	2292.335	-.004	-.087	.931
2 (Constant)	26098.813	2024.721		12.890	.000	
	SM	-204.193	2274.755	-.004	-.090	.929
	EQ2	14968.540	4602.457	.156	3.252	.001
3 (Constant)	EQ3	3167.395	2579.815	.059	1.228	.220
	25217.086	2145.192		11.755	.000	
	SM	133.328	2342.304	.003	.057	.955
	EQ2	14079.780	4601.429	.147	3.060	.002
	EQ3	1895.209	2667.137	.035	.711	.478
	OS1	9353.825	4171.348	.108	2.242	.025
	OS2	19103.153	12739.387	.072	1.500	.134
	OS3	8354.843	8299.184	.048	1.007	.315
	OS4	648.614	4030.489	.008	.161	.872
	4 (Constant)	20897.645	3431.705		6.090	.000
		SM	215.104	2338.485	.005	.092
EQ2		14166.294	4593.157	.148	3.084	.002
EQ3		1647.980	2666.582	.031	.618	.537
OS1		9211.821	4164.497	.107	2.212	.027
OS2		20288.203	12736.884	.077	1.593	.112
OS3		9086.033	8296.128	.052	1.095	.274
OS4		212.036	4032.089	.003	.053	.958
F1		4990.655	3098.503	.077	1.611	.108
5 (Constant)		20087.950	3510.063		5.723	.000
	SM	412.648	2336.799	.009	.177	.860
	EQ2	14378.076	4564.719	.150	3.150	.002
	EQ3	1646.057	2651.294	.031	.621	.535
	OS1	9989.533	4151.777	.116	2.406	.017
	OS2	22497.060	15398.189	.085	1.461	.145
	OS3	7100.339	8276.441	.041	.858	.391
	OS4	1131.804	4021.713	.014	.281	.779
	F1	4508.785	3141.366	.069	1.435	.152
	IC2	-3623.067	26584.337	-.008	-.136	.892
	IC3	10193.163	3524.478	.137	2.892	.004
	IC4	-302.249	5946.829	-.002	-.051	.959
	6 (Constant)	20853.155	4535.647		4.598	.000
SM		397.982	2340.020	.008	.170	.865
EQ2		14307.616	4577.374	.149	3.126	.002
EQ3		1541.056	2683.230	.029	.574	.566
OS1		10191.966	4225.028	.118	2.412	.016
OS2		23170.693	15620.530	.088	1.483	.139
OS3		7100.219	8285.564	.041	.857	.392
OS4		1092.798	4028.799	.014	.271	.786
F1		4377.013	3183.369	.067	1.375	.170
IC2		-4488.193	26810.416	-.010	-.167	.867
IC3		10122.117	3538.396	.137	2.861	.004
IC4		-136.766	5985.602	-.001	-.023	.982
A		-15.624	58.554	-.013	-.267	.790

Coefficients^a (cont'd)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
7 (Constant)	13496.734	6903.011		1.955	.051
SM	589.125	2341.175	.012	.252	.801
EQ2	14142.075	4573.477	.147	3.092	.002
EQ3	2339.957	2739.104	.044	.854	.393
OS1	9492.037	4249.041	.110	2.234	.026
OS2	23868.951	15609.937	.090	1.529	.127
OS3	6587.397	8283.753	.038	.795	.427
OS4	1276.458	4026.148	.016	.317	.751
F1	4009.754	3190.228	.062	1.257	.209
IC2	-5872.017	26796.711	-.013	-.219	.827
IC3	10455.714	3542.106	.141	2.952	.003
IC4	592.828	6000.816	.005	.099	.921
A	317.592	243.063	.272	1.307	.192
A2	-3.059	2.166	-.292	-1.412	.159

a. Dependent Variable: Total Household Expenditure

Excluded Variables^G

Model	Beta In	t	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics		
					Tolerance		
1	EQ2	.149	3.123	.002	.149	.999	
	EQ3	.040	.823	.411	.040	.995	
	OS1	.115	2.400	.017	.115	.991	
	OS2	.072	1.493	.136	.072	1.000	
	OS3	.052	1.080	.281	.052	.993	
	OS4	-.010	-.200	.842	-.010	.948	
	F1	.071	1.477	.140	.071	.998	
	IC2	.029	.594	.553	.029	.995	
	IC3	.131	2.749	.006	.131	1.000	
	IC4	-.030	-.618	.537	-.030	.996	
	A	-.019	-.393	.695	-.019	1.000	
	A2	-.036	-.744	.457	-.036	1.000	
	2	OS1	.103	2.155	.032	.103	.981
		OS2	.067	1.393	.164	.067	.974
OS3		.043	.903	.367	.044	.989	
OS4		-.011	-.218	.827	-.011	.913	
F1		.071	1.495	.136	.072	.993	
IC2		.025	.525	.600	.025	.987	
IC3		.134	2.838	.005	.136	1.000	
IC4		-.028	-.589	.556	-.028	.992	
A		-.008	-.168	.867	-.008	.982	
A2		-.026	-.542	.588	-.026	.992	
3		F1	.077	1.611	.108	.078	.982
		IC2	-.019	-.318	.750	-.015	.663
		IC3	.141	2.973	.003	.143	.983
		IC4	-.022	-.461	.645	-.022	.989
	A	-.036	-.733	.464	-.036	.936	
	A2	-.050	-1.027	.305	-.050	.957	
4	IC2	-.007	-.127	.899	-.006	.654	
	IC3	.138	2.906	.004	.140	.981	
	IC4	-.010	-.215	.830	-.010	.965	
	A	-.024	-.482	.630	-.023	.912	
	A2	-.037	-.757	.450	-.037	.927	
5	A	-.013	-.267	.790	-.013	.883	
	A2	-.030	-.599	.550	-.029	.895	
6	A2	-.292	-1.412	.159	-.069	5.182E-02	

a. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), SM

b. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3

c. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4

d. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, F1

e. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, F1, IC3, IC4, IC2

f. Predictors in the Model: (Constant), SM, EQ2, EQ3, OS3, OS1, OS2, OS4, F1, IC3, IC4, IC2, A

g. Dependent Variable: Total Household Expenditure

APPENDIX V

INTERVIEWS OF ORGANISATIONS

AGENCY FOR RURAL TRANSFORMATION (ART)

The organisation was founded in 1981. Its board is comprised of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, labour, and others. It has a staff of eight and the professional complement includes three persons with Masters Degrees. There is a field staff, and the organisation has a small office for St. Andrew and St. David to service the eastern corridor of the country. Its focus is on start-up entrepreneurship in small and medium sized businesses. Moreover, given the importance of Agriculture to Grenada, and given its continued relevance to food security, ART gives special consideration to the support of small farmers. Its other areas of work include community health, the environment, housing and general advocacy in respect of the coastal protection, and gender sensitisation.

The organisation has worked closely with other NGOs, and can point, by way of illustration to its involvement with SAPMA which has been active in Tivoli village. It has helped to develop a strategic plan for the area.

The organisation has been exploring a number of mechanisms for self-financing which was deemed to be a very critical issue. There exists a conference centre which yields some returns. It could no longer rely on external funding.

CANE FARMERS ASSOCIATION

The membership stands at some 500 members, but it is dwindling. There are about eight branches about the country. Cane farmers are involved in other forms of cultivation as well, so mixed cultivation mostly characterises their production patterns. Cantaloupe, tomatoes, watermelon and vegetables are some of the crops grown. A few have livestock. Acreages are in the 3-4 acres range for the most part.

Some are involved in pursuits off the land to maintain themselves e.g., fishing, and employment in the private sector. In few cases are their children involved in the agricultural activity.

Some of the farmers in one of the branches are engaged in a conflict with the Government over the lands that they now occupy. The lands have been earmarked for the development of a hotel and golf course, and some are not satisfied with the compensation that is being offered, or are unwilling to leave in any event. The title to the lands is apparently in dispute which reflects the historic turns and twists in the redistribution of land in Grenada over the last half-century.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

The Department provides oversight over matters of Industrial Relations and Labour Administration. Laws for the Protection of Workers are now being incorporated in a Draft Labour Code. There is also Minimum Wage Legislation that is about to be presented.

The Department runs programmes of training for its own employees especially in the area of Labour Administration. The matter of Health and Safety in the work place is being addressed in a number of Seminars that the Ministry has mounted with the assistance of the ILO. These have

been designed to increase awareness among the mass of workers and the population at large. Seminars have been held in Gouyave, Grenville, and in Carriacou.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

While the Government itself has a family planning programme administered by the Ministry of Health, the Family Planning Association has a wider perspective and offers contraceptive health services, and advice on all areas of reproductive health.

There are a number of major moral issues surrounding the work of the Association. One of these relates to adolescents. It is the view of the Association that adolescents have a right of access to its services, and it provides counselling especially to sexually active adolescents. Unfortunately boys tend not to come to the Family Planning Units. To overcome this resistance, the Association runs a drop-in centre in St. George's. The Association may be less forbidding than health centres, in respect of the welcome to young people to visit. Nurses are aware of their duty to offer services to teens, but may tend to display a negative posture to teens seeking the services of health centres.

The Association also runs special programmes on reproductive health in schools and has received invitations even from Roman Catholic institutions, to share its knowledge. The focus is on ensuring that young adults make themselves responsible for their actions.

FOOD AND NUTRITION COUNCIL

The main objective of the Council is the improvement of the nutritional status of Grenadians. Its concrete steps in this regard include helping the malnourished especially, and assisting those who have been released from hospital, and counselling school groups. It goes into homes to teach mothers to use local foods.

It runs radio programmes to popularise recipes that arrest the spread of life style diseases, and at the same time can showcase local foods. Also, the Council runs workshops for certain key clients:

- cooks
- day care supervisors
- persons involved in running geriatric homes, and
- persons engaged in the school-feeding programme.

UNICEF, FAO, and PAHO have been the main source of finance for the programmes run by the organisation. The Government of Grenada provides a subvention which pays for staff salaries.

In recent times the Council has noted the increasing incidence of nutritional problems in the parish of St. Andrew which is attributed to the difficulties households in the area have faced with the displacement of agricultural workers by the estates.

GRENADA BANANA COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

The Grenada Banana Cooperative Society was formed in 1954, and has played a key role in the evolution of the industry in Grenada. Membership numbers about 1400, most of whom are very small farmers. Unfortunately, the difficulties experienced in the market in the last year, in respect of price and quality of the output, resulted in the suspension of shipment of bananas from Grenada to the UK market.

Many farmers have been forced to move into other activities. Construction, Security Services, the Hotel Industry, and migration have been the outlets selected by those who could not diversify or survive in alternative agriculture as with cocoa, nutmeg and cash crops. After the suspension there was a subsidy to farmers based on the level of production they had achieved. This has been reviewed and it is now based on the labour inputs.

The Government took the decision in 1997 to resuscitate the industry, and certain measures have been put in place to give effect to that decision. It is expected that supplies would resume in August 1998. A business plan has been prepared for the reorganisation of the industry.

A number of farmers have organised themselves to initiate exports. The participation of farmers is a decision entirely their own, even though there are criteria to establish the viability of a farmer and the suitability of the acreage used for the production of bananas in the more competitive conditions of the new century.

GRENADA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Grenada Chamber of Commerce is comprised of firms that are engaged in manufacturing and in the Distribution. Many of the larger members are merchants rather than manufacturers. The Chamber is part of a social partnership forum in which participate NGOs, Trade Unions, and the Government, working together in institutional building for governance of the society. This effort is very much consistent with the call from such institutions like the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank in respect of an all sector involvement.

The Chamber, has through its new board, embarked on a number of development and social initiatives. It has made an important contribution in the provision of bus shelters, thereby improving the amenities available to the travelling public.

It has also recognised the importance of enhancing the skills and capabilities of the population. In collaboration with a Swiss Agency, it has initiated training in Accounting, and has also mounted courses to provide for computer literacy. It is the hope that its training will serve the interests of both the private and public sectors. It has also focused on the needs of younger people and runs a course on Saturdays in association with Junior Achievers through which participants gain exposure to the Internet, among other things.

The Chamber anticipates difficult times ahead. The Single Market and Economy within CARICOM is the immediate concern. A number of the limited industrial establishments are under threat: beverages, flour milling, furniture production. These activities have been protected,

but will now face competition from regional firms in the larger member countries of CARICOM, and will have, among other things, the right of establishment in the member states of the OECS.

Members of the Chamber engaged in manufacturing feel themselves under siege. The Secretariat of the OECS is funding a modernisation programme, an element of which recognises the need for training and capacity building. In any event, there is need to buy time for the nascent industry in Grenada, and it is hoped that protection will last or be extended until 2001. In the meanwhile the Chamber is examining how it can assist members to diversify.

One area that cries out for attention is the rural urban drift. There is need to stimulate agri-business to stem the tide, and one initiative may well be the creation of a link between Industry and small farmers, especially young farmers. Technical assistance will be required to underpin the process. There will be need for a far more facilitative environment in respect of agricultural credit, especially to help young farmers to get started. A market that has not been fully explored is the large community of Grenadians resident in particular metropolitan areas like Brooklyn in New York.

The Chamber recognises that the Government has sponsored micro-enterprises, but is of the view that much of the funds currently administered by State Agencies through the Micro-enterprise Project are being wasted, and could be more effectively directed for development purposes if disbursed through the private sector. It appears that non-economic considerations weigh heavily in the allocation process, and there is inadequacy in project documentation.

GRENADA CITIZENS ADVICE AND SMALL BUSINESS AGENCY (GRENCASE)

GRENCASE was established in 1997 and is soon to be launched. It aims to perform a role different to that of GRENCODA and ART. The organisation has received most of the funding to date from the Government. It is preparing proposals to seek other funding.

Its first initiatives have been in the field of on-the-job training. Employers provide the training and pay stipends, while GRENCASE identifies the trainees to be inducted. The employers consist of private sector agencies as well as statutory corporations. GRENCASE also collaborates with the Micro-Enterprise Development Unit of the Industrial Development Corporation.

GRENADA COCOA ASSOCIATION

The Grenada Cocoa Association is run more on the line of a company. Therefore registered as an association, though its operations are like those of a typical company. The Act legislating its operations enjoins it to deliver services to its members. There has been little concern to build up reserves, and surpluses have been routinely distributed. This is the source of the problem in the Association and the industry. Moreover, the Minister of Agriculture exercises much power in respect of the operations of the Board of the Association. He/she has to endorse the General Manager before he can fill the post.

Most of the farmers are small. The number of large estates has been falling, and there are very few at this point in time, following on land distribution schemes and the nationalisation of estates that took place during the revolution.

The industry has had to face a number of problems in the recent past. The Mealy Bug affected cocoa production, let alone other pests and diseases that have had to be dealt with. An important outlet for exports to the US came under new management, and resulted in the loss of that market. Prices paid to farmers were cut from \$1.70 to \$1.15.

The Association has had to suspend credit facilities. Some \$1.5m is owed to the Association by the farmers. One of the difficulties is that, in good times, the emphasis has been on paying bonuses with the result that the resources have not been put aside for the development of downstream products, let alone for diversification. Indeed, the distribution of bonuses is a highly charged political issue, and engages every board of the Association. This must be seen against the backdrop of the influence of the Minister of Agriculture in the appointment of the board.

GRENADA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (GRENCODA)

This NGO was established in 1986. It is a non-profit organisation with a board drawn from a cross-section of interests and disciplines – Agriculture, Women, Youth, Law, and the Private Sector. There is some rotation of the Board every three years.

The programmes run by Grencoda tend to be community-focused. There is a craft centre development effort in Marquis in which there is training for participants in the use of screw pine. At Grand Roy, there is a Day Care Centre run by Grencoda, and in Douglaston, there is a pre-primary school also run by the organisation. Grencoda was also responsible for stimulating the development of a Producer Co-operative at Chantimelle which builds furniture for the domestic market. This has followed on the experience of the Grenfruit Women's Cooperative which had allowed six women to provide for the domestic market, and to seek to enter foreign markets: in this latter case, there had been enormous hurdles in securing export markets.

The organisation has also been engaged in the more traditional type of transfer activity. It assists parents whose children lack books and uniforms. It is constantly looking at areas where a developmental focus can be promoted. It has developed a sewing project for women who can now supply school uniforms following training in sewing.

Grencoda has in place a revolving loan facility which has been used for persons engaged in fishing and in vegetable production and in horticulture. The sum used is over \$50000, but no one borrower is allowed in excess of \$10000. Most of the funding comes from outside the country, except in respect of the schoolbooks and uniform programme, the funding for which has been raised from domestic sources.

There has been a default problem in the area of agriculture, attributable to the difficulties that the sector has faced in recent years. This has prompted Grencoda to examine the possibilities for diversification, and this is encapsulated in a strategic work-plan. Given the down turn in Agriculture, a veritable collapse in some areas of the country, the issue of employment

generation has surfaced. Any initiative would require a prior investment in training, whether this be manufacturing (agro-processing), fishing etc.

Grencoda has witnessed the decline of certain areas of the country, and is acutely aware of the fact that the North-West part of the country has suffered a slow or not so slow economic and social decline. The population has succumbed to a sense of hopelessness, with their recognising that nothing has been happening in this part of the country.

Grencoda has collaborated with organisations that are prepared to support a developmental thrust. It has worked with the Board of Tourism in respect of the project at Marquis, to ensure that its efforts are consistent with the tourism thrust. It has also collaborated with some of the organisations engaged in the IAGDO, but feels that the umbrella organisation is unlikely to be effective as an entity because of the infusion of partisan politics that have entered its deliberations.

GRENADA CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES

The Council of Grenada Conference of Churches was developed into its present format in 1973. Six churches came together to form the Council. An annual subscription is made by members, some of which goes to the Caribbean Council of Churches. The only full time staff member, a secretary, is paid for out of these funds. All other personnel supply voluntary services.

One of its first acts on the formation of the Council was the creation of the Fellowship Development Fund which was used to assist the self-employed, through a loan scheme. The Council would assess the projects of applicants and those that seemed deserving of support, were given loans. The programme worked well at first, but was discontinued when a high degree of default occurred.

The difficulties forced a rethinking and a survey of the most poverty stricken areas of Grenada. Tivoli, Conference, Pearls and Moya were identified as communities with serious difficulties. The response was the establishment of SAPMA. Some of the projects that were developed included:

- The building of over 100 pit latrines;
- A house repair programme;
- The teaching of art and craft at the community level;
- Exposure of young men to the responsibilities of parenthood; and
- The promotion of agro-industry—with the use of paw paw, jams, jellies.

The Council was also involved in the establishment of NEWLO which has provided a second chance to drop-outs of the educational system. This programme was patterned after SERVOL in Trinidad.

With assistance from the Canadian Foundation for Development, the Council has provided help to some half to the hospitals of the country. However, SAPMA and NEWLO represent the main on-going projects in which the Council is currently engaged.

The Council is engaged in some reorganisation of its initiatives and new projects are contemplated. The focus will be on the poor, but should include such other areas as disaster relief, and assistance to emergency cases.

GRENADA COOPERATIVE NUTMEG ASSOCIATION

Nutmeg production has played an important role in the economy of Grenada, and given the difficulties that have attended the banana industry and as well cocoa, nutmeg's role has been very important in the export agriculture in the recent past. Farmers are organised in the Association which has an official membership of 6000 members. Its Board is comprised largely of farmers.

The year 1998 finds the farmers enjoying buoyant market conditions. Prices which had been in the region of \$20.00 per ton had doubled, and the prospects were that they would remain at this level for the next eighteen months. It is not possible to secure any massive increase in production to take advantage of favourable prices. A nutmeg tree takes five years to reach maturity. In the circumstances, the only increase could come from the harvesting of output: prior to the price increase, about 20 percent of output was not being harvested.

Given the nature of the regime for the payment of farmers in the key export crops, the Nutmeg Association has been relied upon for the payment of bonuses that farmers all look forward to. Bonus payment has inculcated a short-term perspective on the Board and its membership. At the time of good prices, it is difficult for farmers to deal with the fundamental issues of the reorganisation of the industry and the down-stream processing of the output to add value for the farmers.

Two issues that should be immediately addressed are the reconditioning of the plant that exists for the breaking of nutmeg and for eliminating the insects. European firms used to import the product from Grenada and undertake the cleaning up of the product before exporting to the US at very attractive prices.

The other issue is the matter of the processing of the product into jams and jellies. Unfortunately, there tends to be a lukewarm approach to product elaboration, and the focus is on the production of nutmeg only. The result is that the Association retains little of its income for investment. It has not been possible to establish a laboratory for testing. In that regard, the Association remains tradition bound.

GRENADA COUNCIL FOR THE DISABLED

The Organisation was established as an umbrella organisation, but its constituents have not always been dynamic, with consequential implications for the umbrella organisation. There are no exact figures as to the number of persons with disabilities in Grenada, but an estimate of ten percent of the population is not unrealistic.

Most of the efforts targeted at the disabled concentrate on training for effective participation in the employment market. However, assistance is sometimes given in respect of the housing of poorer members, and financial assistance for medical attention.

The main source of funding available to the organisation is by way of a Government subvention. There has been no funding available from international sources. However, there has been grant money from Canada for a specific project for the physically challenged—from whom a popcorn machine was provided for their engaging in commercial activity.

The Government has recognised the importance of the work performed by the organisation and has increased the subvention provided to it by 50 percent over the period 1997/98 (from EC\$20,000 to EC\$30,000). To this the organisation adds through its own efforts at fund-raising some EC\$10,000 - EC\$15,000, through raffles and donations it secures. The organisation has two staff members and one volunteer who work on a full-time basis.

The organisation is concerned that so many of the needs of the disabled go unattended. Schools are not currently geared to receive children with disabilities. The disabled have problems getting employment. Moreover, the business community has provided no assistance to the organisation.

GRENADA CREDIT UNION LEAGUE

The League has been in existence since May 1958. There are 21 registered member units, but actually 19 are fully functional. They are distributed as follows:

- 10 community-based;
- 7 employee-based; and
- 2 religious.

The League represents its members *vis a vis* the Government and other organisations. It provides advisory and other technical services like training and upgrading programmes to the membership. It is also involved in the provision of financial services by way of a Central Fund from which member units can secure loans.

The employee based credit unions are the strongest financially. However, the community based credit unions are largest in terms of membership. However, three of the most vibrant credit unions are community credit unions—River Sallee, Grenville and St. George's. The Credit Union League is aware of funding for micro-enterprises from the CDB and proposes using this as seed money in mobilising the member units to support producer cooperatives and the like. The League will put some of its own funds to match what may be available from the CDB facility.

The activities identified for promotion include furniture making, agro-processing, restaurant services, and the processing of indigenous raw materials. The experience in Trinidad is however, a salutary factor in deciding what is possible and practicable.

The League expects to perform a mediation role in respect of the IFAD project in promoting agricultural initiatives in certain poorer communities. Five of the credit unions are located in the poorest areas of the country: St. David, St. Marks, Ducanna and Grande Pauvre.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LTD.

The Agency estimates that over 90 percent of the population is currently covered by services Ordinance No. 25 of 1960 governs the operations of the Utility. Households within 60 feet of a pole can pay for connection, but those at longer distances, are required to pay to have the pole placed in close proximity such that they can be served. This is the arrangement for subscribers who are not willing to await the national programme of electrification of the Company.

This programme has seen a rapid spread of electrification in the recent past, and the Company's programme of rural electrification can be deemed to have been very successful. However, there remain pockets where households are not yet served. These are usually small remote villages, and in particular, new communities that have been formed as a result of the cutting up of estates for housing.

In respect of private housing estates, there is a well ordered system for electrification. In respect of squatter or uncoordinated development, the Electricity Company often finds itself under pressure at the time of elections as the needs of such communities take on a political significance in the winning of votes. This happened in the Grand Anse Valley in the last elections.

GRENADA INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

The Corporation, established in 1985, is responsible for the running of industrial estates in the country. There are two estates, the larger, the Frequente Industrial Estate and the Seamoan Estate in Grenville.

In recognition of the needs of small businesses, a Micro-Enterprise Project Unit was established in 1986. With funding from the Government of Taiwan, efforts were made to help by way of training and other services. The programme made a serious impact on the rural community and over 200 small enterprises were assisted. Interest rates of between eight and ten percent were charged to borrowers, who were given up to five years to repay loans.

Another initiative of the Corporation has been the Small Business Thrust through business incubators. This began in 1994. The idea was to provide small-sized units in the space available at the Estate. Unfortunately, the incubators have units that are still basically "in their egg shell" after three years of operation, in that they remain concessions dependent. It was expected that after two years they would graduate, but the 14-15 such firms show no signs of so doing.

Training has been a critical factor in the nascent industrial development, and the Corporation has collaborated with such organisations like NDF, and SEDU, which is housed within the Grenada Development Bank. There is also the Seeds Programme which utilises the tertiary level institutions in facilitating training for employment creation, and which has the support of the Corporation.

The larger industrial estate, the Frequente Industrial Park has an occupancy level of about 85 percent. A few of the firms are entirely export oriented—in fact three of them are—data processing, assembly of electronic components, and the assembly of medical components

(syringes, vials, etc). Each of these latter three employ over 300 persons and provide among them 80 percent of the employment available on the estate. All the other firms are small and are geared to the domestic or regional markets.

The Corporation notes a number of pressing problems that need to be addressed. Agro-industry has not emerged inspite of the presence of the Produce Chemist Lab as the support structure for small processors. Only De la Grenade Plant exists as testimony to what is possible with agro-industry linked to domestic agriculture.

There is need for a major training effort to support the micro-enterprise initiative and this training must have a substantial science and technology base. Collateral has been a problem for small businesses, and novel approaches are necessary to overcome the hurdle.

GRENADA MARKETING BOARD

The Marketing Board took the decision to promote new products, rather than simply encouraging the use of domestic supplies of foods and vegetables in a general sense. This shift in emphasis required that the Board develop stronger links with the productive sector. The new thrust recognises that non-traditional agriculture has never been formally organised. It has remained largely a subsistence affair.

The international market for some of these supplies is encouraging especially in the North Atlantic where there are substantial concentrations of Caribbean people. It is also a market with sophisticated demands and standards which the Grenadian farmer has not been able to attain.

The Board embarked on contract farming as the primary mechanism for its new initiative. It selects the farmer and contracts him/her to produce a selected product for a particular price and quality. The price is guaranteed once the quality is achieved. This system was started in October 1997, and in this short period there has been a 300 percent increase in hot peppers.

A more generalised approach has since been developed following the experience with peppers. Other crops have been identified for both the domestic and foreign markets. The Board has formed a working committee with the Ministry of Agriculture.

The other products identified to date include grade A bananas, sweet potato, plantain, dasheen, and seasonings and herbs. Most of the products selected so far are amenable to small scale operations. One hurdle that the Board has had to face is the notion in some circles that it has the responsibility to take whatever produce the farmer has by way of surplus and available to offload

The Board is about to embark on a major investment in a fresh produce outlet. It is expected that with this facility, the Board will be able to satisfy the growing insistence on quality on the part of the Grenadian consumer, who, in a liberalised environment, has choice of imported produce marketed under attractive conditions. The Marketing Board recognises that it needs to go up market to retain and increase market share against imports. The domestic Private Sector is to become involved with the Marketing Board in this joint venture.

GRENADA NATIONAL ORGANISATION OF WOMEN (GNOW)

Sixteen organisations form the organisation that constitutes the umbrella—GNOW. It has been in existence for two years, having been launched in April 1996. UNIFEM provided some initial funding. The organisation has no secretariat, and no office. It operates from one of the offices of a constituent member.

Its goal is to promote the all-round development of women and ensure support for the family. A number of other organisations have been influential in promoting the growth of GNOW. The Trade Unions have been helpful, and some of the membership of GNOW comes from Trade Unions, e.g. School Teachers' Union.

ART has been very critical in its establishment and growth. So also have been the Family Planning Association, and YMCA.

Unemployment is one of the most serious issues facing women, especially rural women. Various organisations under the umbrella of GNOW have addressed this problem. One idea has been to use local products in the preparation of seasonings and the like in the thrust for self-employment. ART through its micro-funding, and Grencofa have helped in this regard. YWCA has also assisted by way of skills training and craft—sewing, cake decorating, and floral arrangements are some of the areas in which assistance has been provided.

In respect of social and community work, there is PAM that assists adolescent mothers. Given that the extended family no longer performs the role it once did, there is need for support for the household in respect of care of the children and also care of aged parents. GNOW has been collaborating with the Ministry of Women Affairs in addressing this and other issues such as incest and rape, and the protection of children under threat. GNOW is complimentary of the work of the Ministry and anticipates its taking the initiative in updating laws. One area of law in need of immediate attention is the law on property which discriminates against women.

GNOW is concerned that as girls and women make strides, veritable marginalisation of boys and men has been occurring which does not augur well for good relationships between the genders.

GRENADA UNION OF PRODUCER COOPERATIVES (GUPC)

The organisation was formed in 1986. Ten cooperatives function under this umbrella, one of which is located in Carriacou. There are two furniture making operations, one garment, one food processing cooperative, and one agricultural cooperative. There were initially 16 member organisations but this has been pruned to ten.

Most cooperatives have had management problems. Invariably they fail to observe basic business principles which weakness has led to their downfall. There is also a reluctance to hire outsiders as Managers, thus putting the cooperative at risk, given the limited preparation of membership for such functions.

GUPC's primary function is to secure grant or loan funding for constituent members and also to organise training for them. Grant funding has come mainly from overseas, but also some loan financing as well.

GUPC, as a separate entity, has had to address its own survival and has developed arrangements to fund itself. It started a label product in April 1997, the growth of which should allow it to support itself, and is giving consideration to other income generating projects. The label project ministers to a clientele beyond the cooperative member units, and is advanced relative to the supplies from the domestic competition. Some of the cooperative, however, has been using the labels in their operations.

GRENSAVE

The organisation is one of the oldest NGOs in Grenada. It was previously known as CANSAVE when it was funded totally by the Canadian Agency. At the present time, its support comes from a number of sources, of which the Government of Grenada provides close to one-third. The Kellogg Foundation, Grenada Breweries, private donations and its own effort at self-financing are the other sources of funds.

The organisation has a number of programmes that minister unto the needs of lower income individuals or households. It runs daycare centres and preschools in which those unable to pay are accommodated. It provides books and uniforms for poor children. For some three years, it has been operating a very successful programme for adolescent mothers. The success of this programme is evidenced in the fact that 80 percent of the first intake of 25 sat and passed at examinations at the GCE or School Leaving levels. They all found employment on graduation as well. The programme provides for day care facilities for the children of these adolescent mothers, as well as books and even food where necessary. The fathers, usually, but not always teenagers themselves, have been brought in for counselling. Unfortunately, the services are limited to the island of Grenada, but there is need for a similar service in Carriacou.

Given that prevention is the best control against teenage pregnancy, the organisation runs a pre-parenting programme for boys and girls.

Grensava is also engaged in an advocacy role in respect of education and targets certain schools, to ensure higher attendance and to address a problem of truancy. In some communities, parents have problems in sending their children to school, because of lack of funds for lunch and for books. Grensava runs summer camps and the funding from Kellogg helps in that respect.

Grensava participates in the umbrella organisation IAGDO, which acts as an important base for the sharing of information, and allows for some amount of interagency collaboration given the shortage of resources.

At the present time, one-third of the funding of Grensava comes from outside. CANSAVE withdrew its funding five years ago, but fortunately assistance from UNICEF allowed for the maintenance of programmes. Since then UNFPA has also assisted.

Grensave is planning to develop a drop-in centre where young people can meet and discuss problems. Also planned is a safe haven for abused young mothers.

PUBLIC SERVICE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The official proffered some views on the evolution of poverty in Grenada. She referred to the break-up of the plantation estate system, and the fact that the barracks of that period were still in evidence. Access to land and to employment was an important factor in the poverty situation of the country. But there were also people who had access to land but who did not want or did not find it worthwhile to work the land. Another factor in poverty creation was the nature of household structure in Grenada. Men were viewed as an economic necessity and women found themselves in a type of dependency in which having a child for a man was still viewed as a requirement for ensuring that she secured his support, in spite of the fact that it seldom worked.

On reviewing the changes taking place in the country, the official suggested that Douglaston and Brizan could be deemed to be escapees, and as well River Sallee which is a little known community but which had made important strides in recent years. As poorer communities, she selected la Potrie and Coast Guard.

In respect of the reorganisation of the Public Service, much had been achieved in a relatively short period. The work force in the Public Service had been reduced from 6,633 to 5,460, and a target of just over 5,000 had been set. The Post Office had been transformed into a Statutory Corporation and it was planned that the hospitals would be ministered under a similar arrangement, as part of the Public Service Reform Programme. Privatisation and commercialisation were key objectives where they could be achieved, and this meant that secondment and retrenchment of public servants were being effected in some of the services subject to the former processes. A Strategic Review of the Public Service had suggested that there were many non-established people who had become established in the Public Service. The result of all these efforts at rationalisation was that the service was no longer bloated, and some workers might be over-worked.

Some ex-public service employees were being assisted to go into business, but care was being taken to avoid over saturation in certain kinds of business. In respect of the staff that remained in the Public Service, a massive programme of training had been mounted, and since then, staff appraisal was being taken seriously. Permanent Secretaries themselves were being trained and upgraded.

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF GRENADA

The fundamental objective of the Housing Authority (which is a Statutory Body) is to assist the lower income groups in satisfying their housing needs. The Authority superseded the Housing Loans Board which helped primarily public servants to acquire homes. New legislation brought the Authority into being with functions expanded on those previously performed by the Housing Board.

The Authority, in fulfilling on its objectives, undertakes a number of tasks:

- Plans and established housing estates;
- Pays for infrastructure;
- Builds houses; and
- Provides mortgages.

A large number of Grenadians have had access to family land, and would seek the assistance of the Authority in building of homes on privately owned land. In such cases, the Authority would supervise construction. In recent times, the Authority has focused on upgrading and securing improvements in the existing stock of homes. A technical team will control the building of the home even on private lands, and would supervise labour-only-contract for the key operations. The team will make arrangements for the supply of materials, monitoring from start to finish. So well has the system worked that even persons who have their own funds and do not need mortgages from the Authority, approach it for providing supervision over construction of private dwellings.

Mortgages are usually contracted for a 20 year period, and by and large, the Authority has been able to cater to the demand. The cost of the lowest priced house is \$27,000. In its most recent housing thrust, the Authority has targeted areas in the Grand Anse, St. George's, St. David, St. Marks, St. Andrews, and St. Patrick. Carriacou is next on its priority.

The Authority applies the one-third of salary rule of thumb in assessing prospective mortgages—one-third of the salary must be adequate to support the full sum of the mortgage. There has not been much of a problem with default. In some cases, units are being paid for by a two generation family. The lowest mortgage is about \$230 per month.

In addressing the needs of the lowest income groups and the poor, loans for materials are a priority. Firstly, such loans can reach the poor more readily. They permit of community participation and the involvement of community labour. There is a certain consistency with the cultural patterns in the ownership of land and the self-provisioning of housing which can be done in stages. This incremental approach allows for the upgrading of infrastructure as and when needed. In the final analysis, the Authority has been able to deliver a mix of housing relative to needs and resources of the clientele.

LEGAL AID AND COUNSELLING CLINIC

Grencoda is the support agency behind the clinic which was established in 1986. It offers legal services and counselling to persons who earn less than \$10,000 per annum, and handles a range of legal problems except criminal matters. Of its 329 clients, most have been women, victims of domestic violence. It has been engaged in assisting in property settlement and in adoption matters and in a number of programmes of public education e.g. "the law on your side." It has also worked with other agencies, a good example of which is Grensave with which it has cooperated on the rights of the child.

The agency helps women to deal with delinquent fathers and charges a small fee for its counselling services. These go to support administrative costs. There is \$110.00 counselling fee. A divorce would cost \$750.

There are limitations in the law. There is no shelter for battered women. The legislation is hopelessly deficient in dealing with incest, since evidence from children is not admissible in court.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

The Ministry of Agriculture is working on a policy framework document which is still incomplete, but is subject to review by the Heads of Division. What is clear as of now is that the role of the Ministry will have to change. The Ministry used to concentrate on technical assistance. It now has to involve itself more in the provision of Extension Services. It has to assist rural people in combating poverty: rural poverty is the most difficult problem that the country faces. The Ministry has secured the help of FAO for the development of this new orientation to its services.

Grenada is a small island state, with Agriculture performing an extremely important role in the economy. Nutmeg was performing very badly up until recently. The price per pound has moved from 30c to some 90c. It is possible that the people who were previously in Bananas, the displaced banana workers, may have found employment in the nutmeg subsector.

The Ministry of Agriculture has been collaborating with the Ministry of Education in respect of the School Feeding Programme on which some \$2m was spent per annum and which was supported with assistance from the World Food Programme. Some 50 percent of children in the school system are being catered for.

There is need for some degree of focus in the subsidy programme being mounted by the Ministry. There are possibilities offered by golden apples, mangoes, and hot peppers. A total of \$1m has been allocated for diversification in the most recent budget. There is need for pilot level testing of single stand agriculture in respect of specific crops and some clear ideas on the selection of farmers to be involved in this new thrust.

Apart from the unemployment problem that the agricultural sector can help to solve, there is the need for food production for domestic consumption needs. In that regard, backyard gardening should not be discounted. The Taiwanese have been approached for assistance, and have provided seeds for propagation. Vegetables, melon and tomatoes have been promoted at this level as well as at the commercial production level.

The average age of farmers is high, over 50 years. Yet a significant percentage of the landless farmers are persons about 20 years younger. The land distribution programme to date cannot be rated a success. In many cases the wrong people have been selected for the farms. In the case of the Paradise Estate, the irrigation system proved deficient. In another case the mitigating factor has been the limited land area allocated. For example, four-acre plots were allocated for cocoa

estates. In that regard, the Ministry of Agriculture can be accused of being a contributor to poverty. Land is a politically charged issue.

The issue of land use needs to be addressed frontally, and policy must be comprehensive in its focus. The lands still in the possession of the State should be put into a land bank. Moreover, Government should acquire private abandoned land for this bank. Farmers seeking the use of such land, will have to establish that the purposes to which they would apply it under leasehold arrangements conforms with the overall objectives for the Agricultural Sector. In addition there is need to deal with the problem of lands abandoned by absentee owners.

The absence of coherent programmes creates problems which are difficult to resolve once they materialise. For example, some lands are being alienated from Agriculture into Hotel Projects. But the lack of links between Tourism and Agriculture becomes increasingly irreversible as prime agricultural land ends up as tourism real estate. But there is another side to the issue of the abandonment of land. As collapse occurs in some of the subsectors, it becomes difficult for small farmers to remain, and there is a rural-urban drift as people flee from rural poverty. The emergence of a number of communities outside of St. George's is attributable to this fact.

In respect of livestock farming, it has been noted that many of the stockholders have no agricultural land. Also they tend to be younger than other farmers. It may be possible to develop a small ruminant industry in an intensive arrangement with pens well constructed to afford the growth of such animals on a commercial basis.

In the area of poultry production, there have been some recent initiatives. There is still much room for improvement, since poultry rearing has not been well mastered by some of the people involved. The same thing applies to pork production, with the result that both pig and poultry farmers tend to be high cost producers. There is also a mistaken notion in some quarters that poultry production is an activity subject to the entry of micro-enterprises. However, the required investment for a well-functioning operation is not small, and is usually underestimated.

Another feature noted about agriculture is that although some of the best farmers are indeed, women, their presence is not always established in the official statistics, and moreover, they tend to have difficulty getting loans on their own account for farming. A good example of this was seen in a study of the Cocoa Industry. Female cocoa farmers were found to be more efficient than their male counterparts, but found it very difficult to get loans from the Grenada Development Bank.

Another factor that has affected the Agriculture in Grenada relates to the initiatives taken in the diversification process. Since exports are vital to the country, diversification has to take account of export possibilities. However, the hurdles can be quite excessive.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education is very sensitive to its role in providing support to the lower income groups in the society. The World Food Programme provided the initial thrust for the School Feeding Programme in the school system. However, at the end of 1997, WFP support came to an end.

The Ministry of Education has continued and over 9000 continue to receive meals. All primary schools and some pre-primary and secondary schools are involved. A contribution of up to \$1.10 as a maximum may be required of pupils. However, on the basis of needs assessment, some pupils are provided with free lunches.

The meals are prepared by the school, and there is a high local content, sometimes even with supplies from the school garden. The Ministry of Education has a structure in place to organise food preparation. The School Feeding Officer provides oversight as to the adequacy of the diet and holds workshops with the cooks and the principals. Farmers may be contracted on a school by school basis for supplies.

The Ministry also has an assistance programme in respect of schoolbooks. Students who cannot afford books are identified by the principals of their schools and receive books which they are required to return at the end of the academic year.

The Labour Department is under the Ministry and matters relating to that portfolio are in its jurisdiction. The T. A. Marrayshow Community College and the St. Patrick and St. David Skills Centre are part of its remit. Likewise are the facilities for adult education which are managed directly by the College, but access is not well distributed across the country and rural areas are particularly disadvantaged. There is also little by way of retraining available across the country.

Teacher education is based at the former institution. Currently, trained teachers comprise just about half of the teachers in the system. Most students have access to primary education in the immediate vicinity of their place of abode. However, while there are institutions for students with disabilities, they are inadequate relative to the needs of the country.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

The major issue in the fiscal operations of the Government was the broadening of the threshold of tax exemption at the base of the income tax structure. Persons in receipt of an annual income of less than EC\$6,000 pay no income tax. There were basically two bands in the tax system. The bulk of taxes were indirect, with most Government revenue coming from this source. A 15 percent across the board was charged on all goods. Government has increased welfare allowances to the poor and a number of provisions now apply or have been upgraded recently:

- Burial for the poor;
- Handicapped;
- \$75 per person on social assistance (some \$2.6 m had been allocated for 1998);
- Books and uniforms for under privileged students;
- Streamlining of the school feeding programme;

- Support for day care centres; and
- Subvention to the Council for the Disabled.

There were other programmes that ministered to the needs of the poor. There was work support for the under-privileged. A total of three to four weeks were possible for someone who came into the programme, and this might be possible for three occasions per annum. As many as 1,000 persons might be deriving benefits from the programme. Every two weeks there was a change in the rotation. The Ministry of Works is responsible for running this programme.

Another area in which the poor were assisted relates to price control on basic commodities—sugar and rice were the main items. The subsidies to Statutory Boards also helped the poor. The concessionary finance provided by the Grenada Development Bank was also a factor, and there were subsidies made available to a number of NGOs. NEWLO students got support for their attendance.

The transport sector also had an element of subsidy. The Ferry Service, between Grenada and Carriacou and Petit Martinique is provided with a subsidy. There is an element of subsidy for bus drivers as well.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Health care in Grenada is provided almost free, except for diagnostic services. Community health services include pharmacies. The cost of a visit is only 50 cents, but doctors can waive this fee. There are problems, however, in respect of tertiary care. There is a programme of assistance for persons who need to seek care outside of the country, with the increased incidence of cancer emerging, people have had to go abroad to seek treatment. Trinidad and Barbados are the locations where specialised services are sought, but patients have also gone to Martinique for attention. There is an agreement covering these arrangements, and a protocol is to be signed with Cuba to allow for the use of such services as that country can provide. Some patients have gone to North America or to the United Kingdom. In situations where the Government of Grenada provides support, the required services must be sought in the Caribbean.

The Government is embarked on a policy of statutorising hospital services to improve efficiency and to allow for the principle of cost recovery to be put into effect. In future, then, the hospitals will be expected to fund themselves. Community services, however, will remain free for the time being. A National Health Insurance System is to be introduced, and free health care is to be phased out and will be replaced by Health Insurance Programme. The Government will fund those who are unable to pay for services, and the Ministry of Health will have to establish the appropriate mechanism with the Hospital Board(s) in respect of those who are unable to pay for the health care.

It is now established that there are nutritional problems among some sections of the population. This is being addressed by the Food and Nutrition Council. There are some six health centres and 30 health clinics. The doctors function in health centres and there is a distribution of one health centre in every parish, such that there is usually a centre in a radius of three miles. While the population is apparently well served in terms of numbers, there are difficulties in respect of the

quality of services because of the likely abuse of sick leave by staff, and the staff shortages at the level of District Medical Officer.

Two clinics per week are the norm across the country, but in some areas, there are daily clinics, with doctors present once per week. At the health centres on the other hand, there is daily service by doctors. Family nurse practitioners provide support service to the public health nurses. The latter do prescribe although the legislation does not permit it.

There is a maternal and child health programme that handles all needs in that area. On the other hand, the Education Division has not been able to do as much as is required in respect of public health education, largely because of staff shortage. There is need to strengthen education programmes on HIV/AIDS, Diabetes, Hypertension, and Cancer including Cancer of the Cervix.

Health Sector Reform is definitely on stream. There are concerns about the management of Health Sector Reform Programme, which has to be carefully managed. There is the statutorising of hospitals, the introduction of user fees, and the problem of boards that want to exercise full autonomy although Government has the responsibility at the end of the day.

The Public Health Department has one officer whose task is to focus on environmental issues. This person has not been able to function effectively. A Steering Committee has, however, been formed and it brings together representatives from Agriculture, Fisheries, Lands and Surveys, Tourism, Works and Finance to assist the work at the environmental desk.

Other responsibilities in the areas of health and environment are shared with other Departments. Physical Planning is responsible for the siting of factories, and the environmental issues thereto and the Department responsible for labour oversight worker health. There is however, little coordination among these functional units.

MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Ministry was established two years ago. It is responsible for the distribution of public assistance to the needy. It provides Old Age Pensions in the sum of \$75.00 per month, and also provides assistance to needy students with allocations for school books, uniforms and bus fares. One hundred and fifty children are the beneficiaries of the latter type of assistance which ranges between \$50 - \$70 per month. Children are selected on the recommendation of their schools.

The Ministry also provides counselling services, and, as its name implies, has officers specifically designated to serve the needs of women. The staff of the entire Ministry consists largely of women, and services are extended to other islands—Carriacou and Petit Martinique.

The Ministry provides assistance for the repair of homes, by way of loans to home owners, up to a maximum of \$3,000. Repayment schedules of as low as \$50 per month is possible. Other assistance is available in the form of employment placements, and preparation for self-employment. For example, the Ministry recently sponsored the establishment of pig farm which is run by a group of women.

The Ministry works closely with NGOs and dedicates itself to the service of children and older people. The Ministry has had some concern over the unsanitary conditions that exist in some of the old people's home.

MINISTRY OF YOUTH, SPORT, CULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry maintains a collaboration with a number of agencies e.g. with the Women's Affairs and the Division responsible for Social Security of the Ministry of Housing.

The Community Development Division has been an official structure within Government for some time. In respect of the needs of youth, the Ministry has been engaged in the development of a policy programme with special focus on unemployment among youth. Even well educated youth have faced a problem of labour absorption. The needs of out-of-school youth are being addressed in the NEWLO programme, which attempts to provide them with marketable skills.

Another programme that addresses their needs is the Programme for Adolescent Mothers (PAM).

The Ministry has no specific relationship with NGOs, involved in youth. There are five youth officers and they are involved in providing counselling. However, more than half of them are temporary workers.

There are eleven Community Development Officers, and Carriacou and Petit Martinique are also served through the complement of officers, but the officers are allotted to the Ministry responsible for Carriacou and Petit Martinique. The officers in Grenada are allocated to Parishes, but they are all based at the Head Office of the Ministry.

The focus includes the development of community facilities by way of community centres, but as well there are the usual concerns for infrastructure—water and roads, in particular. There may be need for some greater preparation of personnel in respect of the human resource element. Most Community Development Officers have had training in the Social Work Programme that is conducted by the University of the West Indies.

The work in community development and in the service of youth is largely conducted after 4:00 pm. There is no standing committee at the level of the Ministry for working with the NGOs, and there is basically an absence of coordination between the Ministry and the NGO umbrella organisation.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (NDF)

The organisation came into existence in 1984, and started its work in 1985. Its main source of funding in those early years was USAID, and its focus then was on micro enterprises and the small business sector. The NDF had reasonable success in its endeavours, if it is judged by the number of enterprises that have graduated to securing commercial bank credit for their working capital and other financial requirements in their operations.

While NDF was able to target the poor in those early years, it could no longer do so on the same scale. In addition to providing loans now to enterprises, NDF contributes in three other areas:

- Training;
- Technical Assistance; and
- Business Guidance.

NDF has to observe the strictest of criteria in making loans, since neither can it afford to provide handouts nor to sustain bad debts.

Its training efforts are clearly self-explanatory. Technical assistance has often been necessary in helping prospective entrepreneurs to clarify what they need to do while the business guidance component has been oriented at helping people put an idea into practice.

Now that grant funds are no longer available, NDF can no longer target the poor as it did in the past. It has to borrow to continue in the activity in which it has been engaged and that implies that its clients have viable businesses. In the absence of assistance from the Government, NDF will not be able to assist the poor, and with the drying up of resources, the focus of NDF cannot be at the poor. It has however sought funding from the CDB for projects but does not anticipate that these would be micro enterprises since strict lending criteria will have to be put in place.

The activities in which enterprises have been helped in recent years cover a wide spectrum consisting of:

- Manufacturing, including wood working and agro-processing;
- Service sector—hairdressing, body work, tailor shop;
- Retailing;
- Fishing;
- Agriculture including livestock farming; and
- Tourism and Housing.

The largest losses in recent times have been incurred in Agriculture. The collapse of the banana export market has hurt especially in areas like Clozier and Birch Grove where many farmers have had to go out of business. The major constraints to expansion of the Agricultural Sector seem to be the absence of agro-processing facilities, and a developed marketing structure for non-traditional produce. The True Blue Plant and its technology have been lost to Dominica, and have contributed to the development and expansion of Bellots of Dominica.

There is need for NDF to collaborate closely with organisations like the Ministry of Agriculture and the Marketing Board in order to revamp the Agricultural Sector.

NDF was able to provide funding in the sum of \$580,000 for 1997. Its bad debt has been in the region of ten percent for the more recent past.

NATIONAL INSURANCE SCHEME OF GRENADA (NIS)

NIS began operations 15 years ago. Its mandate is to provide Social Security for the population of the country, based on earnings from the contributions of the insured population. Employers pay five percent and the employees four percent of wages into the fund.

Recently, the minimum pension was raised to \$40.00 per week. A reduced pension is payable to persons who have made less than the required 500 weeks of contribution. Pensions are paid on the attainment of age 60. Regulations permit self-employed to be registered with NIS. However, there are some benefits that they will not receive—employment injury benefit, sickness, maternity and invalidity benefits.

NIS does allow persons to secure medical attention abroad and to have this paid for through NIS. The organisation ensures control over this programme being abused. By and large, NIS has proved to be highly viable, but more recently concerns have emerged over the spread of HIV/AIDS. The statistics on the latter disease seem grossly under-reported.

Given the high level of emigration, it has been necessary for NIS of Grenada to sign agreements for reciprocal treatment of nationals with social security programmes of Canada, the OECS, and the rest of CARICOM.

Old age pensions are available on a means-test basis to persons who are not eligible for the NIS. Such pensions are dealt with directly by the Ministry. The contribution of NIS to the alleviation of poverty is directed at homes for the aged and at other organisations involved in helping the aged poor.

NAWASA

It is estimated that 80 percent of the population of the country has access to a pipe borne water supply, at the very least through a stand-pipe in the immediate vicinity of their dwellings. NAWASA has maintained domestic connections at about 1200 per annum. The Grand Etang Lake represents the largest single source of fresh water in the country. On the island of Grenada itself, there are about 30 sources distributed across its land space. Water is derived principally from surface supplies - small streams mainly- but there are wells also, all of which are brought into treatment for distribution. The areas contiguous to wells are under the direct control of NAWASA.

There are a few rural and urban areas that are not well served. Over the recent past, there has been a change in household supply from the standpipe service paid for by the Government to direct access in the home. Many domestic customers are already metered. However, water rates are based largely on the rateable value of properties. The metering programme is in full gear.

Carriacou has a small network in place that serves the town, and derives from a well. The rest of the country is served by rain water collected from catchments. Most homes have their own storage system, and use the public system as a back-up. There are no charges on those who generate and depend only on their own supplies.

While NAWASA makes no statutory checks on the potability of these private supplies, it assists in the cleaning of tanks and in the monitoring where requested. Petit Martinique has a system based on private catchment.

Metered usage is concentrated in St. George's and Grand Anse, with charges based on consumption of water. Two-thirds of the charges derive from commercial and industrial users with domestic users contributing the rest. NAWASA already experiences full cost recovery on the basis of the current rates.

NEW LIFE ORGANISATION OF GRENADA (NEWLO)

NEWLO was established in 1984. Its Mission Statement enjoins it to provide life skills to young people (17-22 years). The organisation seeks to give them a second chance. Its programme which is open to boys and girls, consists of two phases:

1. The adolescent development programme which lasts three months and seeks to build self-esteem and positive attitudes at the same time as the problems of literacy and numeracy are addressed. The programme is holistic in its approach and is designated the "SPICUS" approach in that it includes the spiritual, physical, intellectual, creative, emotional and social development of the young people.
2. The second phase is directed more specifically at skills training.

This is in keeping with the approach of SERVOL in Trinidad and Tobago, after which NEWLO is fashioned.

Following the programme of skills training the young people are inducted into on-the-job training programmes and then they become available for full-time employment. NEWLO runs a school-leaving programme put on as an extra, which allows students to improve on their academic standing.

The students are mainly disadvantaged young people or come from deprived backgrounds. There are residential facilities for 62 students, and there are students from all over Grenada, as well as from Carriacou and Petit Martinique.

NEWLO made an attempt to develop an evening programme but this was unsuccessful. Attendance was too low and irregular for viability. It was directed at older persons including adults in the labour market.

NEWLO has achieved its maximum in terms of student numbers. There are another 25 students registered in the smaller programme in Grenville.

Some 1,091 students already passed through the system. A full tracer study is currently being undertaken, but casual empiricism suggests that some 75 percent of graduates find employment within three months of completion. Employers actually seek out graduates of the programme.

There are 14 areas currently offered which include the traditional ones, as well as newer areas like electronics and office skills, and handicraft. Technical fishing is offered, and a training vessel will soon be available for the fishing programme.

An advisory panel provides advice, and helps in elaborating the structure of programmes. The panel tries to adjust programme offerings to suit needs of both self-employed and those seeking regular employment.

The programme seeks to be facilitative of students who are already fathers and mothers. A day care centre is available such that student mothers can indeed attend without problem.

NEWLO's directors are comprised of the heads of the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and as well from the Chamber of Commerce, and from the legal fraternity. Inspiration for the establishment of NEWLO came after the 1983 invasion. SERVOL in Trinidad provided an appropriate model. NEWLO has had consistent support from the Government, and also funding from abroad—Misercor of Germany mainly. NEWLO also engages in its own fund-raising activity.

Students are required to pay a fee of \$60 per term. Transport costs and money for lunch are also costs to be borne. This has been a strain on some of them, and about one-third do receive some form of assistance.

The institution takes on small jobs and this has allowed them to help students needing support.

The staff is comprised partly of past graduates of the programme, who after some industrial experience, have returned to teach at the institution.

NUTRITION COUNCIL

The Council has as its primary objective, the improvement of the nutritional status of Grenadians. It focuses on:

- The malnourished, and especially children in need of being monitored, following their release from hospital;
- Home visitation to teach mothers how to use local foods;
- Assistance to children at risk, for example, in the St. Andrew area where the collapse of demand for estate labour will lead to destitution in some households; and
- Providing radio programmes.

The Council also runs workshops for cooks and daycare supervisors, and those working in geriatric homes.

UNICEF, FAO and PAHO are the main source of finance to the Council, but the Government does provide a subvention. The Board of Directors is partly drawn from persons in various Ministries of Government.

POLICE OFFICERS WELFARE

The police officers have observed that there has been an increase in the incidence of thefts, though not in crime itself. Break-ins, and thefts from the person and against property have increased. There has also been a rise in praedial larceny.

Visitors have been preyed upon by pick pockets in the Tourism Belt of the country and beach goers have fallen victim to bag snatching at the beaches, and to snatch and run operations.

It is the considered view of the police officers that most of the perpetrators of these crimes are young men who come from impoverished backgrounds, some of them from single parent households.

In the larger context of the national community, there has been a rise in substance abuse especially among young people. Marijuana and alcohol had become serious problems. Although cocaine was not much in evidence, it had already emerged on the Grenadian scene. Trinidad and Union Island were the likely sources. The few “Dons” in Grenada had managed to keep their tracks covered, but it was poorer people who always fell victim as users and as peddlers.

Generally though, crimes are committed by people from all over the country. There is no exact association with the area, although some of the criminal elements can be traced to squatter settlements in the Grand Anse Valley and Mon Tout. Joblessness and poverty may be factors that force some to resort to crime.

There is evidence that many persons have fled from the rural areas in search of jobs in the urban areas. Their frustration in not finding employment has contributed to anti-social behaviour.

The police officers noted the efforts that the law enforcement agency had made against the spread of drug use. The Drug Abuse Resistance Education Programme (DARE) had been developed by the police. It is targeted at children and young people, and tries to encourage an orientation to drug free pursuits and healthy and rewarding programmes for self-actualisation. DARE had been inspired by a programme development in the US. It was hoped that the private sector would lend assistance to the programme, and the target is to reach 3,000 students.

The officers noted the fact of prostitution although they did not think that it had reached acute proportions. They surmised that there was a far greater incidence of rape than was reported, and noted that, in some cases, rape victims were prepared to accept money to keep quiet—especially adolescent girls, whose mothers might even collaborate with the perpetrators.

There is also a pattern of prostitution emerging in which girls who receive help with transport or other assistance from older men, feel that they have a duty to make a return in the form of sexual favours.

The officers were not clear on the incidence of domestic violence. In any event, the existing legislation posed a constraint to the police in their responding effectively. The physical abuse of children was also a growing problem and there was an increasing incidence of incest. The

officers noted that because of the sterling efforts of some NGOs, children were much more alert now, were clearer on their rights, and would make reports in the school if they were being sexually abused.

PRISON WELFARE OFFICERS

Up until recently, recidivism at the prison was a minor problem. Moreover, there are a few high profile cases of persons who have been reformed during the period at prison. There is need for a more determined effort at the rehabilitative function. The academic effort has been assisted with the relatively high success that the prison has had in some national exams. There is need for more support from the Ministry of Education, but, in the final analysis, the academic programme will be considerably enhanced if there were a complementary focus on religion.

There is greater evidence of the presence of organised crime in Grenada. Many of the people entering prison belong to the poorer section of the society. Most are young men, the product of single-parent homes. Young people comprise the majority of the inmate population.

Another development noted by the officers is the graduation of offenders from the rural area to a life of crime. On entering prison, they develop new contacts and associates in prison, and learn other forms of crime. On their release, they elect to remain in the town, where they soon get into trouble of a more serious type than on their first admission which often might have been due to conviction for praedial larceny.

PROGRAMME FOR ADOLESCENT MOTHERS (PAM)

PAM has been in existence since 1995, and has provided for 100-125 mothers so far. About 25 can be catered to at any one time. The programme consists of a large educational component designed to help the girls continue and complete their educational careers. The upper age limit for admission is 17. There has always been a reasonable split with half of the student mothers enrolled in primary and the other half in the secondary programme. The former sit for the school leaving certificate. There have been only a few cases where students return to school following the birth of the child.

PAM is financed with funds from GRENSAVE (the parent organisation), UNICEF and a subvention from the Government. There are nine members of staff inclusive of the manager, two counsellors, and three persons involved in the day-care facilities that are available for the babies. A fee of \$20 per month is charged, but most of the mothers or prospective mothers cannot afford these fees given the poverty stricken background from which most come. The cost of transport could amount to \$10.00 per day, which makes attendance quite prohibitive, especially for these who hail from distant location. To this end, a pilot project has been established at Sauteurs to cater for 15 student mothers in the North of the island.

There is a similar programme to PAM at Good Hope which caters for older girls than those at PAM. This latter is run by a religious organisation and has an enrolment of 25. There is no official relationship between PAM and this programme though.

PAM management has concerns over the inadequacy of facilities relative to need. It is also their view that much work needs to be done in respect of advocacy. An unfortunate development has been the proclivity of some parents to prostitute their daughters to men who will pay for sexual favours of adolescent girls. It is felt that poverty may precipitate some parents to take this resort for economic survival.

PUBLIC WORKERS' UNION

The Union was formed in 1931. There are currently some 2,000 members, which number reflects the effect of a retrenchment programme that was implemented in 1993. The Union had a difficult responsibility to secure adequate arrangements for persons who were being retrenched.

Some employees, especially those employed in the Ministry of Agriculture, were given access to land on the termination of their employment. Voluntary retirement was allowed to those with 20 years of service, with the proviso that they gave one year's notice of their intention to leave. Some number of public servants did avail themselves of this opportunity. Another approach was the provision of much counselling for those who felt inclined to embark on new careers.

In 1998, the Government announced even more trenchant cuts, with 1,500 public servants to be retrenched in the Ministries of Health and Education, and in the Departments of the Printery and Computer Services. The Union has had to campaign for the Government to accept that any reorganisation occasioning staff cuts needed to be supported with a severance benefit scheme.

The Union is affiliated to the Trade Union Congress and to other regional and international affiliates. The Union is of the view that while a Tripartite Framework exists, it has not been very successful in its operations to date. Concerns have been also expressed about the reduction of the size and role of the State, let alone about the loss of careers and security to public servants who were prepared to work for the Government and to serve their country in this way. The Government has suggested the establishment of micro-enterprises but this is an inadequate response to the task at hand.

RIVER SALLEE COOPERATIVE CREDIT UNION

The Credit Union was registered in 1962. It has currently a membership of 2,300 members, and shares of value EC\$ 6.2m. It is a rural credit union, but its membership continues to grow, and the connection with the cooperative tends to be a life-long affair. It has inculcated the saving habit in the community.

There are members who have retained their membership even though they are now resident abroad: active accounts exist in the names of these persons. While most of the membership have been resident in the area, the cooperative can boast of having people from other parts of the country as active members.

Many are small farmers, engaged in cocoa, nutmeg or subsistence farming producing peas and corn. Savings can be as small as a dollar or even fifty cents, and demonstrate seasonal patterns in the banking and withdrawal of money. Likewise, there is a pattern in the request for loans.

Members will make loans to purchase seed and planting material. As income is received from the sale of produce or from the receipt of bonuses, loans are repaid. The difficulties being experienced have contributed to an increase in delinquency.

The members have been affected by the fall in the price of cocoa and bananas. In the past, bonuses were used to repay loans, but there is now evidence of farmers not being able to service loans. With the increase in delinquency, the Credit Union now has a problem of writing off loans.

In recent times, bonuses have not been paid and this has started to affect the ability of farmers to service their loans. Besides agriculture, housing, education, and small business have attracted loans. The IDC has promoted the entry of a few people in the area into the micro-enterprise programme. It is recognised that there are alternatives that people can get into, but there will be need for training in the respective fields.

The cooperative has been making a more purely social contribution to the area. The Primary School in the area has been adopted by the Credit Union. Other programmes include the promotion of sport including cricket and football, the organising of fiestas and providing display area for Art and Craft Exhibitions. It has also helped youth groups in the area to get started.

ROTARAC CLUB

The Rotarac Club is sponsored by Rotary of Grenada and is the youth arm of Rotary. Rotarac consists of 28 young people mainly professionals between the ages of 18 and 32. It is engaged in community service at the wider level, but also helps members through activities for professional development. Actually, Rotarac is perhaps more visible than Rotary in respect of Community Service.

There is a major educational project in which Rotarac is involved. This relates to Common Entrance students. In order to improve spelling and grammar among such students, Rotarac runs a spelling bee competition in the 4th Grade. The event is highly publicised on television, and children compete for the prizes, and do engage in much preparation.

Rotarac also helps in the area of career guidance and hosts a seminar at least once per year at which secondary school students get an opportunity of speaking with people who are in fields they contemplate entering. Rotarac also funds a scholarship for tertiary education for at least one underprivileged student. So far, the scholarship has been tenable at the T.A. Marryshow Community College. There is also a big brother big sister nexus with students at this institution which allows for mentoring. The scholarship awards have been in existence for the last five years and all recipients so far have successfully completed.

Other community projects in which the Rotarac is engaged include:

- Visitation of old people's homes;
- Visitation of orphanages;

-
- Painting of primary schools; and
 - Organising assistance for prostheses for disabled persons.

Rotarac is concerned with the numerous requests for assistance it receives from single parent homes, and from extended families in rural areas. There is a sense of the existence of acute poverty in rural areas.

One of the working principles of Rotarac is to utilise all monies raised in the community for the benefit of the community. Thus members of the Club never derive any benefits from the monies received by the Club itself. The Club raises about \$6,000 per annum, by way of donations and fund raising activities. The subscriptions paid by members are used to maintain the work of the Club.

SALVATION ARMY

The organisation was established in 1902 in Grenada but has been able to sustain only one branch. Its efforts to help the poor have been well known. It runs a daycare centre on its premises, and has been involved in the school-feeding programme, for children who attend the Anglican School. The school has had to be temporarily housed in Grand Anse, at the Youth Centre. When the children return to the reconstructed school, the school feeding arrangement will be resumed.

The organisation used to provide a night shelter but this has had to be discontinued. It has been involved in an important welfare programme in the provision of transfers to senior citizens and is indeed a node through which other agencies have targeted the poorer among the aged. For example, the Catholic Church collects used clothing and food which it passes on to the Salvation Army to distribute.

The organisation does not receive much support from the Government, only \$1,000 has been contributed for school feeding programme. The Ministry of Education may give milk powder for the school-feeding programme. The Roman Catholic may give Rice.

Its main current activities are the school feeding and the running of the daycare centre. Currently an average of 25 children is being fed per day. The fees from the centre, which is run as a private operation are about \$100 per month. A staff provision of three children per worker is maintained. The agency cannot afford to observe the rules set by the Ministry. It has had to turn children away since demand outstrips supply.

The organisation is fully aware that there are inefficiencies in the transfer system to the aged and destitute. There is some amount of duplication in that they tend to shop around for assistance.

There is great need for a men's hostel. A half way house is needed and as well night shelters.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

This organisation has two primary goals:

- The management, collection and disposal of solid waste across the country
- The discharge of street cleaning in towns in Grenada, and Carriacou

The Ministry of Works is responsible for the maintenance of public cleanliness in respect of public roads, and for ensuring that drains and waterways are kept free of debris and garbage across the country.

The enforcement of littering laws falls under the purview of the Environmental Health Department of the Ministry of Health, and is supposed to have a staff of 13 Environmental Health Workers, engaged in the discharge of regulatory measures and procedures. Up until recently, the Environmental Health Department had the function of solid waste disposal under its direct control. There has since been some differentiation of the functions, with the establishment of the Solid Waste Authority. There exists some degree of tension between the two agencies as they attempt to define clearly the boundaries of their respective responsibilities.

There are two sites for the dumping of garbage at the present time on the island of Grenada itself, and one in Carriacou. Waste is normally buried. The regional solid waste project for the OECS will result in the improvement in the existing dumps and in the construction or development of new land fill sites, to handle all the waste of the country.

The project is well advanced in terms of final design and in the costing, and the facilities should be operational in 1999. Also, port reception facilities are to be provided to collect ship generated wastes. The project has built into its planning the development of a community focus, and it is anticipated that there would be a substantial amount of public relations involved. One of the immediate concerns that the country has to face is the escalating use of plastics.

SOUBISE FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

This cooperative has been in existence for some 12 years. There are just under 70 registered members. Death and migration have reduced the active membership to about 50 members. About ten percent of the membership is under 30 years of age. While some of the members are engaged in long line fishing and in trawling, most are day time fishers – they go out in the morning and return in the evening. The members own about 55 of the 130 boats that operate in the bay.

The Cooperative provides services in the areas of the sale of fuel, and tackles, and allocates locker space to the fishermen to store their belongings. In recent years, the fortunes of the cooperative have been influenced by the problems that the fishermen themselves have encountered. Catches have dwindled in size, although over the last year there has been some improvement in incomes because of increases in the price of fish. The management of the Cooperative has been poor, and thefts have occurred with its finances.

There is some tension between the Government and some of the fishermen over the attempt by the Government to unify the Soubise Fishermen with another group of Fishermen in Grenville.

Moreover, while there has been some infrastructural expenditure on a Freezing Room with assistance purportedly provided by the InterAmerican Development Bank, and the Government of Japan, the facility has remained unutilised. Fish has had to be stored in a less than ideal cold storage facility adjacent to the larger complex. The former can store up to 7000lbs, but currently is inoperable for lack of spare parts. The result is that there are no functioning services at the moment.

It is alleged that the Government has abandoned the facility but is not prepared to make it available to the Soubise Cooperative. However, since prices are reasonable at the moment, and there is no glut with some supplies being sold on the domestic market and some targeted at export markets, fish caught is easily disposed of.

Official assistance to the cooperative comes in the form of the auditing function provided by the Department of Cooperatives, the training programme in safety at sea organised from time to time by the Department of Fisheries, and the sundry forms of assistance provided by the Coast Guard. However, the training of young fishers has been left to them almost entirely. The fishermen would welcome greater effort from the Board of Tourism in involving them in the Tourism Sector, but there has been little in that area to date.

The fishermen have certain objectives some of which relate to a supportive function for their membership. Firstly, they intend to have insurance taken out on their membership. Scholarships are to be given to the children of the most needy among them to aid in secondary school attendance, and Texaco has promised to assist as well by paying for ten such students. The cooperative is to raise funds to help members to deal with their housing problems.

ST. ANDREW'S PEOPLE'S MAROON ASSOCIATION (SAPMA)

SAPMA was established in June 1989, following a survey done by the CCC. It was found that the area was one of the most poverty stricken in Grenada. Five communities came together to form SAPMA—Tivoli, Lothers, Pearls, Moya and Conference. An Executive that is elected annually runs SAPMA. Financing initially was through the CCC, but help has also come from international agencies like HELPAGE, and the Peace Corps. It raises funds locally and has got help from the umbrella organisation IAGDO.

The resources raised by its own initiatives have been directed at such areas as the provision of housing, health care, and employment. In the latter regard, it has been instrumental in the establishment of a bakery. Also it has responded to a social need, namely the problem of overcrowding in the school at Tivoli. It has employed two people to assist the children in the school leaving class at the school. It has also, in the past, provided training to help people who would like to be self-employed, mainly in the area of food processing e.g. jams and jellies.

SAPMA touches the lives of many people and runs a mix of programmes. It has also attempted to document its efforts through a magazine. There is a programme for the elderly in which the latter are brought in once per month for a bit of an outing. They may be taken for a medical check up. They would be taken as well to the beach, and are provided with baskets, which SAPMA and the churches would have sourced.

SAPMA has educated the population in disaster preparedness, and this includes its membership that numbers over 100. It has spread beyond its boundaries to Telescope, and Hermitage. It has sponsored competitions among school children of the area. Three schools have been involved in an athletic competition. It has also focussed on environmental problems and has helped principals of schools in the area in respect of the school-feeding programme.

It has also stimulated discussion in the communities it serves on such issues as nutrition, education, child abuse, family life education, cervical cancer and fibroids. It has also mounted a kiddies carnival for the area. A major concern for the organisation relates to adult education.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

St. Vincent de Paul started operations in Grenada in 1920. The Society, which is a Roman Catholic organisation, functions largely on a voluntary basis. It has 33 branches throughout the country and has only one full-time member of staff.

Its programmes traditionally have been of a transfer nature, but in recent times there has been a shift to a more developmental focus. In its traditional operation, it devoted itself to helping the aged mainly in respect of food. The Granny Programme has been one of its main initiatives, and it has received support for it from HELPAGE in Canada.

Its own fundraising through the National Council tops up what it receives from remittances from NGOs abroad. The annual cruise to Carriacou that it mounts is an important source of funds for the organisation. The individual branches do raise monies on their own, including from abroad. In fact the 'Conferences' which is how the individual branches are designated, are twinned with organisations in Britain which provide help to them, but with the allocations being forwarded through the National Council.

More recently, the organisation has diversified its clientele to include younger people, and has assisted students with books, and uniforms and has contributed to the provision of lunches in schools. It has also directed some attention to the area of training: youths with completed elementary school education have been assisted with programmes in wood-working (boys), and in Home Economics (girls).

Other programmes include gardening, and poultry rearing, all of which are geared to help people to make a living, given the high unemployment especially among the youth, and the low level of skills which militate against their creating a job for themselves. Assistance for the running of these short-term programmes has been received from CIDA, and youth in Tivoli have been recent beneficiaries.

Transfers still constitute the main focus. In addition to those discussed above, there are handouts in the form of assistance for medical supplies, and building materials for those attempting to secure shelter for themselves. In the last year, about 30 households were assisted with materials for building, additions and repairs of homes.

The organisation collaborates with other NGOs, including ECHO, SAPMA, and GRENCODA. In respect of Governmental organisations, its closest contact is with the Ministry of Community Development. Among them, there is a fair degree of networking and cooperation.

While the organisation cannot readily supply information on the amount of money that it spends on the various programmes, nor can it provide data on the number of persons assisted, its reach across the country is complete and its various conferences are very involved in the communities in which they operate, ensuring that St. Vincent de Paul remains close to the clientele that it serves.

T. A. MARRYSHOW COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The College is an amalgamation of a number of programmes that were offered in the past at other institutions. A range of courses is offered spanning Adult Education, A Levels, Associate Degrees, and Technical and Vocational Courses. The Associate Degrees are in the areas of Natural Sciences, Arts, and Business Studies. A programme in Pharmacy is also offered, and Teacher Education forms part of the offering of the College.

The Adult Education classes are offered in six parishes under the FACE project, and the essential objective is to provide people with literacy and numeracy. The College works with the development agencies in providing a range of shorter courses for particular clientele. Also, the College offers introductory courses in certain fields after which participants may elect to pursue longer courses. Altogether, the enrollment in full time courses numbers 900 students and 1200-1500 in part-time courses.

By and large, the College needs to position itself and to develop a strategic focus to ensure greater relevance in its offerings to the population. In recent times, it has a number of problems to deal with. The Ministry of Education has reduced its staff: it had two coordinators for its programme in St. Andrew, but the allocation has been cut to one coordinator.

The Farm School is another area of major disappointment. There are about twenty students enrolled in this residential programme. There has been under-investment in the physical facilities, and or poor maintenance, with the result that the School is in a state of disrepair. A deep sense of regression pervades its operations. Through collaboration with institutions abroad (U.K), it is expected that some upgrading could be done to the offering in this, and in other areas as well.

APPENDIX VI RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR
SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS
GRENADA**

NAME: _____

ADDRESS OF HOUSEHOLD: _____

PARISH TOWN VILLAGE E.D. HOUSEHOLD URBAN/RURAL

INTERVIEWER SAYS:

Please give me the names of all persons who usually live and share one daily meal with your household.

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: Please refer to concept and definitions in your manual.

Person No.

01	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
02	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
03	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
04	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
05	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
06	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
07	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
08	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
09	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
10	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
11	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
12	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
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28	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
29	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
30	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
31	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
32	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
33	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
34	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
35	SURNAME	FIRST NAME
36	SURNAME	FIRST NAME

PART 1 – HOUSING: TO BE ANSWERED BY HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR RESPONSIBLE ADULT

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) |

2a. 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 |

2b. If you had to rent your present accommodation, how much would you have to pay monthly? Or how much do you pay per month?

--	--	--	--

3a. What about the land, is it owned, leasehold, or some other type of occupancy?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owned/Freehold (next ask 3b) | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Leasehold (next ask 3c) |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Rented (next ask 3c) | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Permission to work land |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Sharecropping | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Squatted |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know/Not stated |

else go to Q4a.

3b. If owned, was it

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Purchased | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Inherited |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) | |

INTERVIEWER: All go to Q4a.

3c. If rented, how much do you pay per year?

--	--	--	--

4a. What is the approximate size of the dwelling you occupy? _____ ft. long _____ ft. wide

4b. Number Of Floors? _____ (State number)

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"/> Mud/Stucco/Adobe | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |

6. What is the main material of the flooring?

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

7. What is the main material used for roofing?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Galvanize | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shingle (asphalt) |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Shingle (wood) | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Single (other) |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Tile | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Thatched | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |

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

--	--

9. How many bedrooms does this dwelling have?

--	--

10. 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 (Go to Q.12) |

11. Is it shared with another person not of this household?

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

12. 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) |

13. 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 (Go to Q. 15) |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)_____ | |

14. Who is it shared with?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No one else | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Another household |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Community | |

15. What is the main source of water supply?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Private, piped into dwelling | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Private catchment, not piped |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Public, piped into dwelling | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Public, piped into yard |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Public standpipe | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Public well or tank |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) | |

16. What type of bathing facility does this household have?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Indoors | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoors |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> None (go to Q.18) | |

17. Is it shared with another household?

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

18. 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) |

19. If Electricity, approximately how much do you pay each month for electricity? (Amount in dollars)

--	--	--	--

20. How does this household dispose of its garbage?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 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) |

21. 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 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|

d. Radio/Stereo

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 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 Yes

2 No

h. Sewing Machine

1 Yes

2 No

i. Motor Vehicle

1 Yes

2 No

j. Boat

1 Yes

2 No

k. Microwave

1 Yes

2 No

PART 2—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE					
TO BE ANSWERED BY HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR RESPONSIBLE ADULT					
22(a) Did this household spend any money on ... during the last 12 months?				22(b) How much did you spend?	
		Yes	No	\$ Amount	
101	Life Insurance	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
102	House Insurance	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
103	Motor Vehicle Insurance	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
104	Medical Insurance	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
105	Mortgage Loans	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
106	Motor Vehicle Loans	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
107	Other Loans	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
108	Income Tax	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
109	Land/House Tax	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
110	Water Rates	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
111	Environmental Levy	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
112	Other Taxes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
113	Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
114	Repairs to House	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
115	Medical Expenses	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
116	Legal Services	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
117	Club Membership	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
118	Vacation	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
119	Domestic Help	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
201	Credit Union Shares	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
202	Shares in Companies	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
203	Tithing and contribution to churches	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
204	Savings or other forms of Financial Assets	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
23(a) Did this household spend or received as gifts....during the past 12 months?				23(b) How much did you spend?	23(c) How much did you receive as gifts?
301	Adult Shoes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
302	Adult Clothing	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
303	Children Shoes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
304	Children Clothing	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
305	Clothing Materials	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
306	Furniture and Furnishings	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
307	Household Appliances and Equipment	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
308	Kitchen Utensils and Cutlery, etc	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
309	School Books	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
310	School Uniforms	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
311	School Fees	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
312	Examination Fees	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
313	Fees for Extra Lessons	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		

HOME PRODUCE ITEMS						
Have you produced any ... in the last week/month?					How much would it cost to buy the amount of home produced....you ate in the last 7 days	How much would it cost to buy the amount of home produced....you ate in the last 30 days
		Yes	No	NR		
01	Poultry	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
02	Other Fresh/cured Meats	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	AMT (\$)	AMT (\$)
03	Fresh/Cured Fish	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
04	Eggs	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
05	Cornmeal/Flour	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
06	Farine	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
07	Ground Provisions	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
08	Green Figs/banana	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
09	Plantain	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
10	Other Starchy Foods	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
11	Coconut Oil	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
12	Beans	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
13	Vegetables (tomatoes, carrots, lettuce, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
14	Fresh Seasoning Including Pepper Sauce	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
15	Milk	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
16	Fresh Fruits	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
17	Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
18	Other Home Grown Food	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>		

FOOD EXPENDITURE						
Have you purchased or received as gifts any in the last week/month?		1 Yes 2 No 9 NR	How much did you spend on during the last 7 days? <input type="text"/>	How much did you spend on during the last 30 days? <input type="text"/>	How much.. did you receive as gifts in the last 7 days? <input type="text"/>	How much ..did you receive as gifts in the last 30 days? <input type="text"/>
20	Whole Chicken/ Chicken Legs	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
21	Chicken Back and Neck	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
22	Chicken Wings	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
23	Turkey Meat	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
24	Other Fresh and Frozen Meats	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
25	Smoked/Salted Meats	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
26	Fresh and Frozen Fish	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
27	Smoked/Salted/ Dried Fish	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
28	Sardines and Other Canned fish	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
29	Other Sea Foods	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
30	Eggs	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
31	Powered Milk	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
32	Evaporated or Skimmed Milk	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				

FOOD EXPENDITURE						
Have you purchased or received as gifts any in the last week/month?		1 Yes 2 No 9 NR	How much did you spend on during the last 7 days? <input type="text"/>	How much did you spend on during the last 30 days? <input type="text"/>	How much ...did you receive as gifts in the last 7 days? <input type="text"/>	How much ...did you receive as gifts in the last 30 days? <input type="text"/>
33	Fresh Milk	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
34	Condensed Milk	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
35	Other Dairy Products (Yogurt etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
36	Baby Foods (Cereal, Milk, Semi-Solids)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
37	Rice	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
38	Other Cereal (Oats, Segeo, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
39	Cornmeal/Corn Flour	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
40	Farine	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
41	Cassava Flour	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
42	Flour	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
43	Bread	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
44	Other Baked Products (pastries)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				

FOOD EXPENDITURE						
Have you purchased or received as gifts any in the last week/month?		1 Yes 2 No 9 NR	How much did you spend on during the last 7 days? <input type="text"/>	How much did you spend on during the last 30 days? <input type="text"/>	How much... did you receive as gifts in the last 7 days? <input type="text"/>	How much ...did you receive as gifts in the last 30 days? <input type="text"/>
45	Potatoes (White Irish)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
46	Ground Provisions	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
47	Green Bananas	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
48	Plantain	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
49	Other Starchy Foods	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
50	Vegetables (tomatoes, carrots, etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
51	Fresh Seasonings (celery, chive, etc), onion, garlic	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
52	Spices and Herbs (curry, yeast, ginger)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
53	Citrus	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
54	Mangoes	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
55	Other Fresh Fruits	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
56	Canned Fruits	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				

FOOD EXPENDITURE						
Have you purchased or received as gifts any in the last week/month?		1 Yes 2 No 9 NR	How much did you spend on during the last 7 days? <input type="text"/>	How much did you spend on during the last 30 days? <input type="text"/>	How much... did you receive as gifts in the last 7 days? <input type="text"/>	How much... did you receive as gifts in the last 30 days? <input type="text"/>
57	Dried Fruits (raisins, prunes)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
58	Cigarettes, Tobacco	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
59	Alcoholic Beverages	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
60	Non-alcoholic Beverages/Fruit Drink	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
61	Brown Sugar	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
62	White Sugar	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
63	Other Syrups and Sweeteners (honey, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
64	Sweets, Mints, Candies and Chocolate	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
65	Edible Oils (corn, soya, coconut, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
66	Margarine/butter	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
67	Dried Peas, Green peas and Beans	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
68	Canned Peas and Beans	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
69	Relishes (mayonnaise, ketchup, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				

FOOD EXPENDITURE						
Have you purchased or received as gifts any in the last week/month?		1 Yes 2 No 9 NR	How much did you spend on during the last 7 days? <input type="text"/>	How much did you spend on during the last 30 days? <input type="text"/>	How much... did you receive as gifts in the last 7 days? <input type="text"/>	How much... did you receive as gifts in the last 30 days? <input type="text"/>
70	Other Canned and Prepared Foods (i.e. corn beef)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
71	Snacks (corn curls, chips, popcorn, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
72	Nuts, Peanuts	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
73	Cashew Nuts	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
74	Meals out (pizza, roti, chinese, etc)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
75	Dried Packaged Foods (macaroni, etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
76	Other Foods or Meals (Specify) _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				
77	What is your total expenditure on food?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				

MONTHLY NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE				
Has this household purchased or received as gifts any during the last thirty days?			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?
		1 Yes 2 No 3 NR	<input type="text" value="Amt (\$)"/>	<input type="text" value="Amt (\$)"/>
76	Laundry Supplies (Bleach, soap, starch, blue ...)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
77	Toiletries and Personal Care Items (toilet paper, soaps, deodorant, hair care, toothpaste)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
78	Cooking Gas and Related Items (kerosene, charcoal etc..)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
79	Kitchen Supplies (matches, garbage bags, paper towels, dishwashing materials)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
80	Reading Material (magazines, newspapers, novels etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
81	Gasoline, Motor Oil, etc.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
82	Recreation (concerts, cinema, parties & other entertainment)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
83	Lottery/Lotto	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
84	Telephone, telegram, cable TV, Fax and stamps	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
85	Hired transport (bus, taxi, etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>		
86	Other Non-Food (specify) _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>		

SOURCES OF INCOME				
<p>During the past 12 months, has any member of your household received income in cash or in kind from the following sources?</p> <p>Mark the appropriate box</p> <p>Ask question 1 for all items before going to 2</p>			<p>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?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Amt (\$) </p>	
		Yes	No	
87	Support for children from parents who live elsewhere in country	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
88	Support for children from parents who live abroad	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
89	Other relatives or friends who live in the country	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
90	Other relatives or friends who live abroad	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
91	Rental payments for use of land or other property owned by household members	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
92	Social Security (NIS)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
93	Private pension fund	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
94	Government Pension	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
95	Old Age (Non-Contributory Pension)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
96	Other Pension	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
97	Public Assistance	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
98	Interest from loans made by household members or from money deposited in a bank or other financial institutions	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
99	Other source of Income (specify) _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	

100. Of those listed above, which is the most reliable source of income

--	--

101. What is the minimum income your household needs per month for a comfortable living?

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PART TWO – INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

PARISH TOWN VILLAGE E.D.

HOUSEHOLD

URBAN/RURAL

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--	--

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--	--	--

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INDIVIDUAL NAME: _____

INTERVIEWER

Whenever a dotted line (...) appears in a question, call the name of the person to whom the information relates, if it is not the respondent him/herself. Else say "YOU/YOUR." Mark the appropriate box. Please do not write over the responses.

SECTION 2: CHARACTERISTICS

FOR ALL PERSONS

2.1 Please fill in this person's assigned number from the household roster

--	--

2.21 What is’s relationship to the head of the household?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse/partner |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Child | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Son/daughter-in-law |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Parent/parent-in-law |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-relative |

2.22 Is/are..... the principal earner for the household?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Stated | |

2.23 Is/are.....the household member who contributes the most money to it?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Stated | |

2.24 Is/are..... the person who makes the major decisions regarding how money is to be spent in this household?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Stated | |

3.2 In what part of the country was that?

--	--

Don't know (All go to Q. 3.5)

3.3 In what country was that?

(continue to Q3.4)

--	--

9 Don't know (All go to Q. 3.5)

3.4 In what year did last come to live in Grenada?

9 Don't know

--	--	--	--

3.5 Has.....ever lived abroad in the past ten years?

1 Yes

2 No (go to Q. 4.1)

3.6 How many times has.....lived abroad?

_____ (indicate number)

3.7 What countries have.....lived in and how many years have lived there?

NAME OF COUNTRY	CODE	NUMBER OF YEARS		
1 _____	<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td></tr></table>			_____
2 _____	<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td></tr></table>			_____
3 _____	<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td></tr></table>			_____
4 _____	<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td></tr></table>			_____

3.8 Why did.....go to live abroad?

1 To Work

3 To visit friends and relatives

5 Marriage

2 To School

4 To do business

6 To Seek Work

7 Other (Specify) _____

3.9 Why did you return to Grenada?

- 1 Regard it as home 2 Family is here 3 Deported
 4 Do not like living abroad 5 Homesick 6 To start a business
 7 Other (specify) _____

3.10 Do.....intend to live abroad again in the next five years?

- 1 Yes 2 No (go to Q. 4.1)

3.11 When? _____(State year, example 1999)

SECTION 4: HEALTH

FOR ALL PERSONS

4.1 Did have to be confined to bed during the past thirty (30) days due to any illness or injury? For example, cold, diarrhoea, fever, headache, stomach ache, dizziness, severe pains or other illness/injury due to accident?

- 1 Yes 2 No

--	--

4.21 What type of illness/injury was this? _____

See list supplied. If more than one, only major illness/injury to be picked up.

4.22 During the past 30 days, did..... suffer from cold, diarrhoea, fever, headache, stomach ache dizziness, severe pains or other illness/injury due to accident?

- 1 Yes 2 No

--	--

4.23 What type of illness/injury was this? _____

See list supplied. If more than one, only major illness/injury to be picked up.

4.24 Does..... suffer from any of the following diseases, Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, Heart Condition, Cancer?

- 1 Yes 2 No (If no to Q4.1, Q4.22, Q4.24, Go to Q. 4.26)

4.3 Did’s illness/injury begin within or before the last thirty (30) days?

- 1 Within 2 Before

4.4 For how many days during the past thirty (30) days was unable to carry on his/her usual activities because of illness/injury?

4.5a Did visit a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, healer, spiritual healer, midwife or other health practitioner during the past thirty (30) days due to this illness/injury?

- 1 Yes (Go to Q 4.5c) 2 No

4.5b If no, why not?

AFTER Q. 4.5B IS ANSWERED GO TO Q. 4.26

4.5c How many visits did.....make in the past thirty (30) days to health practitioners?

4.6 Where did first visit?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Public hospital | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health Centre |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Private clinic/hospital |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Private doctor's office | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Herbalist/traditional healer |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) | |

4.7 Why did go there first?

4.8 Who attended to on the first visit?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Nurse, Health Care Worker | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacist |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Healer | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Midwife | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |

4.9 How long did have to wait at this place before being treated?

_____ in minutes

4.10 How satisfied was with the treatment received?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Dissatisfied | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Very dissatisfied |

4.11 How far was this first place from’s home?

_____ in miles (to the nearest mile)

4.12 How did get there?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Walk | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Friend's vehicle |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Bus/Mini bus | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Cycling |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Own car |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) | |

4.13 How much did.....have to pay at public health facilities for all visits made during the past thirty (30) days? Do not include the cost of drugs or any costs paid by your insurance
IF NOTHING SPENT WRITE ZERO

_____ EC\$

4.14 How much did.....have to pay at private health facilities for all visits made during the past thirty (30) days? Do not include the cost of drugs or any costs paid by your insurance
IF NOTHING SPENT WRITE ZERO

_____ EC\$

4.15 Did spend a night in a public hospital or other public establishment during the past thirty (30) days?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to Q. 4.18)

4.16 How many nights during the past thirty (30) days did you spend in the public hospital?

_____ NIGHTS

4.17 How much did.....have to pay or have paid altogether for this stay in a public hospital during the past thirty (30) days? Do not include the cost of drugs or any costs paid by your insurance

IF NOTHING SPENT WRITE ZERO

_____ EC\$

4.18 Did spend a night in a private hospital or other private establishment during the past thirty (30) days?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to Q. 4.21)

4.19 How many nights during the past thirty (30) days did you spend in the private hospital?

_____ NIGHTS

4.20 How much did.....have to pay or have paid altogether for this stay in a private hospital during the past thirty (30) days? Do not include the cost of drugs or any costs paid by your insurance

IF NOTHING SPENT WRITE ZERO

_____ EC\$

4.21 Did buy medicines during the past thirty (30) days?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to Q. 4.26)

4.22 Did purchase medicines in a Public Facility?

1 Yes

2 No

4.23 Did purchase medicines in a Private Facility or Pharmacy?

1 Yes

2 No (Go to Q.4.26 if no to Q4.22 & Q4.23)

4.24 How much have.....spent for medicines in a Public Facility e.g. public hospital, health center, during the past thirty (30) days?

IF NOTHING SPENT WRITE ZERO

_____ EC\$

4.25 How much have.....spent for medicines at Private Sources, eg. Private doctor, pharmacy, etc., during the past thirty (30) days? Do not include the cost paid for insurance

IF NOTHING SPENT WRITE ZERO

_____ EC\$

4.26Is covered by Private Health Insurance, Employee Medical Plan, N.I.S. or Social Welfare?

1 Yes

2 No

3

Don't Know

5.7 How far away is school from here?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than one mile | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 < 2 miles |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 < 3 miles | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 < 5 miles |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 < 10 miles | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 10+ miles |

5.8 How does normally go to school?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Walking | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cycling |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Bus/Mini Bus |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Private transport | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |

5.9 Is there a school feeding programme at’s school?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 5.12) |
|--------------------------------|---|

5.10 Is it a free meal service?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 5.12) |
|--------------------------------|---|

5.11 Does receive meals or snack from this service?

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

5.12 Does have all textbooks required for his/her use at school?

- 1 Yes, has books for exclusive use
- 2 Yes, but shares with other family member/school mate
- 3 Has only some books
- 4 Has none (Go to Q. 5.15)

5.13 Were any of’s books provided by the school at no cost?

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

5.14 Were some of these books acquired by in any of the following ways?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Borrowed for use during year | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Received from relatives or friends |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Purchased new | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Purchased second hand |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Bought some/got some on loan or free | |

INTERVIEWER: for those answering 1 or 2 in Q. 5.12 go to Q. 5.16

5.15 What are the reasons for not having required textbooks?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Books not available | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Could not afford |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Books available in School Library | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Books were lost or destroyed |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> To be purchased | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |

5.16 Has or’s parents ever made use of a book loan facility?

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

All go to Q. 5.22

FOR ALL PERSONS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AT PRESENT

5.17 For persons under sixteen (16) years of age, why is not attending?

- 01 Too young (end interview)
- 02 Financial Problem
- 03 Transport Problems
- 04 Working
- 05 Illness/physically challenged
- 06 No school available/or close by
- 07 No space in school
- 08 Pregnant/young mother
- 09 Babysitting
- 10 Apprenticeship
- 11 Not worth going/do not like school
- 88 No applicable (if person > 15 years)
- Other (specify) _____

5.18a Has ever attended school?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to Q. 5.22)

5.18b What age did start _____

--	--

5.18c What age did leave _____

--	--

5.19 What is the highest level of education attained by?

- 1 Nursery/Kindergarten/Infant
- 2 Primary
- 3 Secondary
- 4 Post Secondary
- 5 University
- 6 Other (Specify) _____

5.20 How many years did have at the highest level?

--	--

5.21 What is the highest examination ever passed?

- 01 None
- 02 School leaving Certificate
- 03 CXC Basic
- 04 GCE "O"/CXC Gen Prof 1 or 2
- 05 GCE "O"/CXC Gen Prof 3 or 4; S.C. Grade III
- 06 GCE "O"/CXC Gen Prof 5 and over; S.C. Grades I and II
- 07 GCE "A"/HSC 1 or 2
- 08 GCE "A"/HSC 3 and over
- 09 Diploma/Equivalent; Certificate of Achievement
- 10 Degree
- 98 Other _____

5.22 Did have any vocational or technical training?

- 1 Vocational
- 2 Technical
- 3 Both
- 4 None

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Illness | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily laid off |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Own choice | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacation |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable |

6.8 What is/your occupation?

INTERVIEWER: What is required is a description of the work the person is doing e.g. Sales Manager or Sales Clerk, Mason etc

6.9 What type of business/activity is carried on where is working?

6.10 What is the name and address of where works?

6.11 Did carry on your/his/her own business, or work for a wage or salary or as an unpaid worker in a family business?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Paid employee government | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Paid employee – private |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Unpaid worker | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own business with paid help |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Own business without paid help | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Not stated/don't know |

6.12 If worked for self without paid help or did any activity from list provided, please provide the following information

Location 1 Fixed 2 Moved from place to place

Average value of sales per week _____

--	--	--	--

Product/Service Provided _____

--	--

Capital invested _____

--	--	--	--

Average number of hours worked per week _____

--	--

6.13 What has been the major problem preventing you from earning a higher income?

_____ All skip to 7.1

FOR ALL PERSONS WHO DID NOT WORK OR DO ANYTHING TO EARN AN INCOME
LAST WEEK

6.14 When last did work?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 < 3 months |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 < 6 months | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 < 12 months |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year and more | |

6.15 What was the main reason why left last job?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 01 <input type="checkbox"/> New Job | 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Illness/Injury |
| 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Fired | 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired |
| 05 <input type="checkbox"/> To return to school | 06 <input type="checkbox"/> Retrenched/laid off |
| 07 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want to work | 08 <input type="checkbox"/> No more work available |
| 09 <input type="checkbox"/> Wages too low | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal job |
| 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Home Duties | 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |

6.16 Did look for work or do anything to earn income last week?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (go to Q. 6.18) | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|--|-------------------------------|

6.17 Why did not seek work or do anything to earn income last week?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 01 <input type="checkbox"/> At school | 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Housekeeping |
| 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired | 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled |
| 05 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary illness | 06 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not want work |
| 07 <input type="checkbox"/> Awaiting results or applications | 08 <input type="checkbox"/> Knew of no vacancy |
| 09 <input type="checkbox"/> Presently employed (go to Q. 7.1) | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Discouraged |
| 98 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ | |

6.18 What kind of work was looking for?

INTERVIEWER: For person who have worked but did not have a job last week, please indicate occupation last held.

--

SECTION 7: INCOME

FOR ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS

7.1 What is’s gross monthly income (nearest dollar)?

INTERVIEWER: (a) for own account workers and employers income – income less business expenses.

(b) Enter income e.g. \$500 is 00500

--	--	--	--	--	--

SECTION 8: MARITAL, UNION STATUS AND FERTILITY FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER

8.1 What is’s legal marital status — that is, are you/is he/she married, divorced, legally separated, widowed or never married?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Legally separated |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Not stated |

8.2 What is’s current union status?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Living common-law |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Visiting | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Single |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Not stated | |

FOR FEMALES 15 TO 49 YEARS

8.3 Is/Are.....currently pregnant?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to Q. 8.5) |
|--------------------------------|--|

8.4 Is/Are.....attending a public health clinic?

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

8.5 How many livebirths has ever had? (if Zero, enter 00 and end interview)

--	--

8.6 How many died?

Before first birthday _____
 After first birthday _____

--	--

8.7 How old were you/was she when you/she had the first liveborn child?

8.8 How many livebirths did you/she have in the last 12 months?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None (Go to Q. 9.1) | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> One |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Two separate births | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Twins |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Three or more | |

8.9 Of these, have any of the babies died?

1 Yes

2 No

8.10 How many have died? _____

WITHIN THE FIRST 30 DAYS OF LIFE _____

AFTER 30 DAYS BUT BEFORE ONE YEAR _____

FOR HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD ONLY

9.1 What was the size of the household in which you grew up?

--	--

9.2 What was the highest level of education attained by your father?

1 None (Go to Q. 9.4)

2 Nursery/Kindergarten

3 Primary

4 Secondary

5 Post Secondary

6 University

7 Other (Specify) _____

8 Don't know

9.3 How many years did he have at the highest level?

99 Don't know

--	--

9.4 What is the highest level of education attained by your mother?

1 None (Go to Q. 9.6)

2 Nursery/Kindergarten

3 Primary

4 Secondary

5 Post Secondary

6 University

7 Other (Specify) _____

8 Don't know

9.5 How many years did she have at the highest level?

1 Don't know

--	--

9.6 Do you perceive yourself as being better off than your parents?

1 Yes

2 No

3 Somewhat

4 Don't Know

10. MIGRATION – TO BE COMPLETED FOR ALL FORMER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING AWAY FROM HOUSEHOLD

FILL IN FOR EACH MEMBER WHO LEFT THE HOUSEHOLD									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I D I V I D U A L N O.	Sex Male 1 Female 2	Age Years	Relationship to head spouse/partner1 child2 son/daughter-in-law3 grand-child4 parent/parent-in-law5 other relative.....6 non-relative7	What was the education level attained by prior to departure? None 01 Nursery 02 Primary <5 03 Primary >5 04 Secondary <4 years 05 Secondary > 4 years ... 06 Community high school 07 Teachers training 08 Post-secondary 09 University 10 Other 11 Don't know 12	How long ago did Move away	Most important reason for leaving the household more income1 work2 study3 marriage4 5 other6 don't know7	Area former household member moved to Another part of country 1 Caribbean 2 S/America 3 USA 4 Canada 5 Europe 6 Asia 7 Africa 8 Other (specify) 9	Does this former member send any contributions to this household? Yes - cash contributions1 Yes - All other2 Makes no contribution3 Contributions in kind include clothes, food, furnishings etc.	Does this former household member send contributions regularly 1 irregularly 2
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									

NEXT

Amount

FOR ALL CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS

PARISH VILLAGE TOWN E.D.

HOUSEHOLD

URBAN/RURAL

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--	--

--	--

--

NAME: _____

ADDRESS OF HOUSEHOLD: _____

	CHILD NO. 1	CHILD NO. 2	CHILD NO. 3						
1. Individual Number	<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>		
2. Date of Birth	_____	_____	_____						
Age	<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>		
3. What was’s weight at birth	_____	_____	_____						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Not weighed	<input type="checkbox"/> Not weighed	<input type="checkbox"/> Not weighed						
4. What was’s length at birth	_____	_____	_____						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Not measured	<input type="checkbox"/> Not measured	<input type="checkbox"/> Not measured						
5. What is’s present weight	_____	_____	_____						
6. What is’s present height	_____	_____	_____						
7. In the past two weeks, has had running belly (diarrhoea) i.e. three or more loose stools per day?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to Q. 10)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to Q. 10)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (go to Q. 10)						
8. During this last episode of diarrhoea, did drink: (prompt and tick for all items mentioned)									
8a 1. Breast Milk	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>						
8b 2. Cereal-based gruel or gruel made from roots or soup	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>						
8c 3. Other locally-defined acceptable home fluides (e.g. SSS tonic, yogurt drink)	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>						
8d 4. ORS (oral rehydration solution) packet solution	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>						
8e 5. Water with feeding during some part of the day	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>						
8f 6. Water alone	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>						
8g 7. Other milk or infant formula	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>						
8h 8. Defined “unacceptable” fluids	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>						
8i 9. Don’t know	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>						

	CHILD NO. 1	CHILD NO. 2	CHILD NO. 3
9. During’s diarrhoea, did he/she drink much less, about the same, or more than usual? 1. Much less or more 2. About the same (or somewhat less) 3. More 4. Don’t know	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>
10. Has Ever been breast fed? 1. Yes 2. No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q.12)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q.12)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (go to Q.12)
11. Is he/she still being breast fed? 1. Yes 2. No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>
12. Since this time yesterday, did he/she receive any of the following? (Prompt and tick code for all items mentioned.)			
12a 1. Vitamins, mineral supplements or medicine	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
12b 2. Plain water	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
12c 3. Sweetened, flavoured water or fruit juice or tea or infusion	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
12d 4. Oral rehydration solution (ORS)	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
12e 5. Tinned, powdered or fresh milk or infant formula	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
12f 6. Solid or semi-solid (mushy) food	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
12g 7. Other (specify) _____	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
12h 8. Received ONLY breastmilk	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
12i 9. Don’t know	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
13. Was immunised against			
a. Polio	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Diphtheria	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
c. Tetanus	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
d. Tuberculosis	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
e. Measles	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No

COMMUNITY LEVEL SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS
RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR SELECTED POOR HOUSEHOLDS

1. Characteristics of the Household: Type, Size and Composition etc.

How many persons live in the household, their sex and ages, number of children and adults
How are they related
Type of household: single parent nuclear, extended etc.
Head of household
Does the family own or rent this house and/or land
How is the work in the house divided between adults and children, men and women

2. Economic Status

How many household members employed, in what jobs, seasonal, full or part-time
Sources of income
Who brings in the most money
Sufficiency of income, is total family income enough? if no, how supplemented, how do you manage?
What takes up most of the available money: food, clothes, medical bills
Who decides what the money is to be spent on
Type and nature of financial assistance and from who
Do family members have access to land, credit

3. Education

Levels of education of household members
Which household member has the Highest level of education
Which members have problems with reading and writing
How far is the nearest primary and secondary school
How many of the children are in school, not attending school, why

4. Use of Facilities and Social Services

Which community facilities do household members use
How good are these facilities and services
What kinds of public assistance are household members getting e.g. old age pension, social welfare, school books and uniforms etc.
What do household members do for recreation

5. Quality of Life

In what community activities do household members participate

To what organisations do household members belong

How often do members enjoy a balanced diet

When household members are sick what happens, who cares for them, from whom do they receive medical attention and from where do they get medicines

To whom do members of the household go for advise or counselling if they have a problem

6. Problems and Needs

What are the most serious problems facing the household

What are the most urgent needs

What are household members doing to solve these problems and to meet these needs

What more could be done to improve the living conditions and the quality of life of the members of this household

Who should do these things

**SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
FOR LEADERS/KEY INFORMANTS IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES**

1. This community has been identified as one of the poorest in Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique. Do you agree, why not?
2. What are the kinds and levels of poverty present in this community of poverty?
3. What factors have contributed to the existence of poverty in this community
4. Which are some of the poorest individuals and families in the community?
5. Who does poverty affect most? e.g. men, women children, young people, the elderly, the disabled?
5. How do poor people in this community cope?
6. What do people in the community do to help each other?
7. What are groups and organisations in the community doing to alleviate poverty?
8. Who/which organisations have attempted to help people and to improve the standard of living and the quality of life in the community?
9. What has been the outcomes/results of their efforts?
10. What needs to happen to improve conditions and to reduce and eliminate poverty in this community?

SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR LEADERS IN THREE COMMUNITIES THAT HAVE IMPROVED THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS

1. This community has been identified as one that has been able to reduce poverty and improve its living conditions
 - a) What was responsible for this?
 - b) How did it happen?
2. What kinds and levels of poverty were present here previously?
3. Which were some of the poorest households before?
Which are some of the poorest households now?
4. Who did poverty affect most: men, women, children, young people, the elderly, and the disabled?
5. What strategies and mechanisms did people use to overcome poverty and improve their situation?
6. Which of these strategies were most effective, why?
7. What did community groups and organisations do to help improve the situation?
8. Which other organisation or group helped to improve the situation in this community?
9. In what ways did they assist?
10. What lessons can be learnt from the experiences of this community?

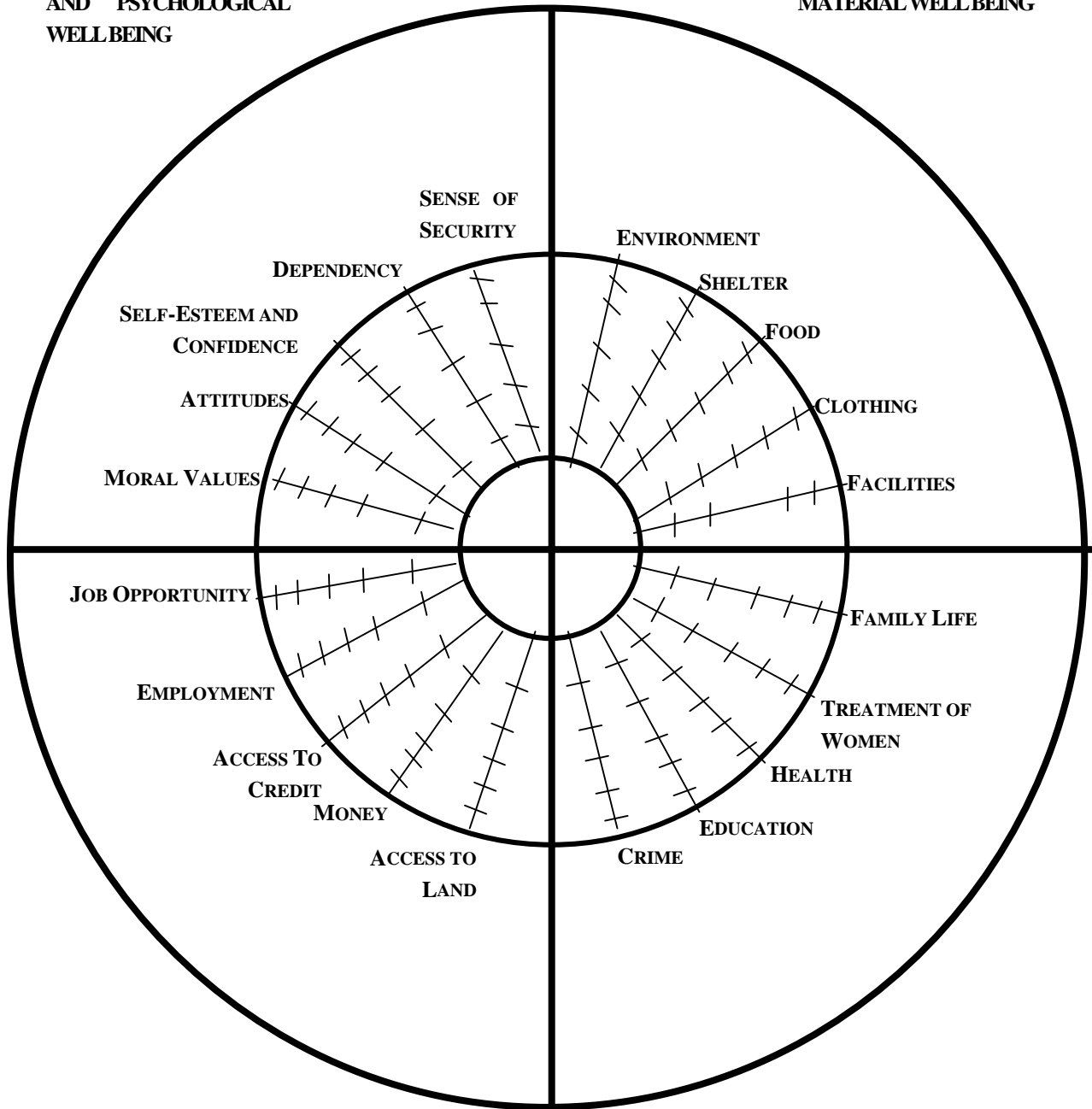
QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX

	Very Low	Low	Average	High	Very High
ECONOMIC Employment Income/Earnings Use of Credit Money & Things from Abroad Illegal Activities					
SOCIAL SERVICES Social Welfare Daycare/Pre-schools Health Services Garbage Disposal Care of the Elderly Extension Services					
PHYSICAL FACILITIES Housing Water Electricity Sanitation: Toilets, baths etc Roads Transportation					
HEALTH AND NUTRITION Children's Health Teenage Pregnancy Mental Health Amount of Food Type of Food/diet					
EDUCATION Literacy Primary Secondary Tertiary/Higher Technical/Vocational Training Adult/Continuing Education					
PARTICIPATION Church Community Groups Recreation/Leisure Activities Political Activity Community Programmes/Projects					

THE WHEEL OF WELL BEING

**SPIRITUAL, EMOTIONAL
AND PSYCHOLOGICAL
WELL BEING**

**PHYSICAL AND
MATERIAL WELL BEING**



ECONOMIC WELL BEING

SOCIAL WELL BEING

Key: 1 -5

1 = Lowest (Centre of Wheel)