NIHERST

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Survey of Environmental Awareness and Practices 2008

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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"Treat the earth well: it was not given to you by your parents, it was loaned to you by your children." (Ancient proverb)

Foreword

In this publication, the National Institute of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology (NIHERST) presents the results of the Survey of Environmental Awareness and Practices, 2008.

This study is intended to provide a better understanding of the population's knowledge, behaviour and practices with respect to the environment. The enquiry focuses on concerns about the eco-system and biodiversity, consumption and conservation of water, waste disposal practices, transportation decisions and pesticide use. In addition, information was obtained on several key social characteristics of respondents. The study provides a benchmark against which changes in attitudes towards the environment can be monitored over time.

Some of the greatest challenges to sustainable economic development in the region are environmental concerns such as climate change, rising sea levels, unsafe practices in waste disposal and natural resource depletion. Failure to anticipate and adapt to these changes could result in high future economic and social costs. This study aims to promote the measurement and analysis of public knowledge, awareness and practices regarding the environment. The information can, therefore, assist researchers, decision-makers and environmentalists in formulating and evaluating policies.

NIHERST wishes to thank members of households who willingly provided the data collated in this report and also acknowledge the assistance of the Central Statistical Office.

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Executive Summary

- Of the total respondents, 47% were males and 53% were females.

- The majority of respondents reported their highest level of educational attainment as secondary (49%), followed by primary education (33%).

- A half (54%) of the survey respondents indicated that they were very interested in the environment and one-third (35%) was interested. The highest percentage of respondents (21%) that reported little interest was recorded in the 18-19 age group. The proportion of respondents interested in the environment increased in relationship to educational attainment. Approximately 70% and over of the respondents with tertiary education were very interested in the environment.

- Considerable personal responsibility, a lot (49%) and quite a lot (34%), was expressed towards the environment. The highest percentage with little responsibility towards the environment was amongst those respondents less than 30 years of age. The results show a positive relationship between educational attainment and responsibility towards the environment; 79% of the respondents with primary education compared to 96% with a bachelor's degree and above reported an extremely high level of responsibility towards the environment.

- Personal interest (53%) was stated as the main reason for seeking information about environmental issues, followed by keeping abreast of important developments (41%). The largest percentage (12%) that enquired about environmental issues with respect to their job or profession was observed amongst those with a bachelor's degree and above.

- Most respondents (45%) rated the condition of the natural environment as poor and two-thirds (65%) indicated that the condition of the natural environment had deteriorated compared to ten years ago. Only 20% of the sample felt that the environmental condition had improved over the last ten years.

- A large proportion (47%) identified pollution as the most important environmental concern, followed by waste disposal (33%).

- Respondents were very concerned with traffic congestion (76%), pollution in rivers (72%), air pollution (69%) and levels of waste (67%). One-quarter (25%) of the respondents was a little concerned with oil depletion and one-fifth (20%) gave a similar rating to loss of wildlife and rising sea levels.

- A significant percentage of the household respondents frequently conserved water (84%) and switched off equipment and lights (78%). One-third (36%) of the

households recycled or reused materials and one-quarter (25%) bought low energy lighting and equipment frequently.

- Television (59%) and newspapers (22%) were identified as the major sources of information on environmental issues.

- Respondents of all age groups indicated that environmental science should be taught in schools.

- A significant percentage (83%) of the respondents was aware of the existence of the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) and two-thirds (66%) were of the opinion that the EMA played an important role in protecting the environment.

- Three-quarters (75%) of the households felt that there was insufficient investment, regulation and involvement in environmental protection by the state.

- Most respondents felt that pollution in the nearby rivers was getting worse (92%); slash and burn was not an eco-friendly method of cultivation (67%); chloro fluoro carbon (CFC) which was found in cleaning products was harmful to the environment (62%) and carbon dioxide and other gases released into the atmosphere could lead to global warming (70%).

- Accumulatively, over a half of the respondents were familiar with the terms ozone layer (60%) and global warming (58%). The majority of the respondents was not familiar with biodiversity (54%) and similarly, a relatively large percentage with greenhouse effect (36%) and eco-friendly (28%).

- Almost all (96%) of the survey participants indicated that they travelled by car, van or maxi as their main mode of transportation. A negligible 2% travelled by public transport, mainly due to cost and convenience.

- Over a half (56%) of the households owned a motor vehicle and motor vehicle ownership increased in relationship to household size.

- Cost (73%) was the most important factor considered when purchasing a motor vehicle, followed by fuel economy (45%).

- Four-fifths (82%) of the respondents used gasoline to power their motor vehicles and over a half (58%) serviced their motor vehicles once every three months.

- Seventy seven percent (77%) of the respondents did not carpool and 85% were of the opinion that carpooling helped the environment.

- A significant proportion (92%) of the households disposed of garbage through usual collection from their homes. Approximately one-quarter of the households in the administrative areas of Port of Spain (23%) and Diego Martin (22%) also utilised central collection points or dumps.

- A significant proportion (86%) of the households recycled waste materials consisting mainly of plastic bags, bottles, paper and old clothing in their homes.

- Seventy one percent (71%) of the households disposed of hazardous waste through the usual garbage collection from their houses.

- Twenty nine percent (29%) of the households emptied their septic tanks every four years and 20% every two to three years.

- Less than a half (46%) of the households that participated in the survey had a lawn or garden. Approximately one-half (48%) watered their lawns or gardens less than once a week and a quarter (25%) did so three or more times a week.

- A substantial percentage (70%) of the responding households did not apply any weed killers, pesticides, or fungicides to their lawns or gardens. The highest percentage of respondents who used such chemicals was observed in St. Andrew/St. David (46%), Tobago (43%) and Caroni (41%).

- Over a half (56%) of the households surveyed did not treat their drinking water. Of the households that treated their drinking water, the majority (69%) did so to remove possible bacteria.

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Methodology

Introduction

The empirical results of this initial study on environmental awareness and practices are intended to assist in monitoring public knowledge, attitudes and behaviour towards the environment and sources of information about the environment through a number of key indicators. The undertaking will also facilitate and inform the development of effective environmental management, conservation and communication policies. This methodology describes the objectives, scope, coverage, data collection and processing of the results of the survey.

Objectives

The enquiry will focus on:

- Knowledge and awareness of environmental factors and occurrences
- Sources, interest and consumption of information
- Consumption and conservation of water
- Ownership and maintenance of vehicles
- Waste disposal practices
- Pesticide and fertiliser use
- Benchmarks against which to measure change in attitudes to the environment over time.

Scope

The scope of this study included information on the demographic and social characteristics of the respondents such as age, gender, educational attainment and employment status. The population's knowledge and awareness of the environment and its behaviour and practices regarding the environment was measured by examining the survey participants' knowledge, interest, attitudes and practices towards the environment. The enquiry also incorporated data on the sources of information on the environment in Trinidad and Tobago.

Coverage

The sample design of the survey was based on the approach used by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in the conduct of its quarterly household surveys to generate labour force statistics. Basically, the design consists of a two-stage sampling procedure in which enumeration districts (E.Ds. - small geographic areas) are selected at the first stage, followed by a random selection of a cluster of households within each

E.D. at the second stage. At each stage, the sampling units are selected with probability proportional to size.

A representative sample of two thousand, two hundred and two (2,202) from all administrative areas in Trinidad and Tobago was obtained from the CSO. From each of the selected households a respondent was chosen on the basis of having attained the age of eighteen or over and was the last household member to celebrate his/her birthday. In order to maintain the sample size of the survey vacant and close buildings and refusals were replaced. Of the total completed questionnaires, seven were excluded from the tabulated results due to inconsistency in the data reported. The following tables show the sample selected and the number of respondents by administrative areas.

Table A. Sample Selected by Administrative Area

Administrative Area	No. of households	Percentage
	(1)	(2)
Total	**2202**	**100**
Port of Spain	84	4
San Fernando	93	4
Arima	44	2
Pt. Fortin	35	2
Chaguanas	122	6
Diego Martin	185	8
St. Anns	281	13
Tacarigua	238	11
Rest of St. George	103	5
Caroni	212	10
Victoria	283	13
St. Patrick	198	9
St. Andrew/ St. David	104	5
Nariva/ Mayaro	60	3
Tobago	160	7

Table B: Distribution of Respondents by Administrative Areas

Administrative Area	No. Responded	Percentage
	(1)	(2)
Total	**2128**	**100**
Port of Spain	83	4
San Fernando	89	4
Arima	42	2
Pt. Fortin	32	2
Chaguanas	121	6
Diego Martin	184	9
St. Anns	279	13
Tacarigua	219	10
Rest of St. George	97	5
Caroni	206	10
Victoria	278	13
St. Patrick	185	9
St Andrew/ St David	102	5
Nariva/ Mayaro	58	3
Tobago	153	7

Data Collection

A questionnaire was designed to include the underlying objectives. Data were subsequently collected by a group of experienced interviewers and supervisors who were trained in administering the survey questionnaire. Data collection commenced in March, 2008 and was completed by April, 2008.

Data Processing

As completed questionnaires were received, data were edited for consistency and omissions. Where discrepancies were identified, questionnaires were returned to the field for verification and correction as necessary. Edited data were then captured in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 11.0 software which was used to produce the tabulations in this report.

Results

The results of the survey are presented in the various tabulations and graphics which follow.

Table 1: No. of Respondents by Age Group and Gender

Age group (years)	Gender		
	Total	Male	Female
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All ages	2121	999	1122
18-19	86	36	50
20-29	368	181	187
30-39	428	188	240
40-49	484	229	255
50 and over	755	365	390

Table 2: Percentage of Respondents by Gender within Age Group

Age group (years)	Gender - percentage		
	Total	Male	Female
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All ages	100	47	53
18-19	100	42	58
20-29	100	49	51
30-39	100	44	56
40-49	100	47	53
50 and over	100	48	52

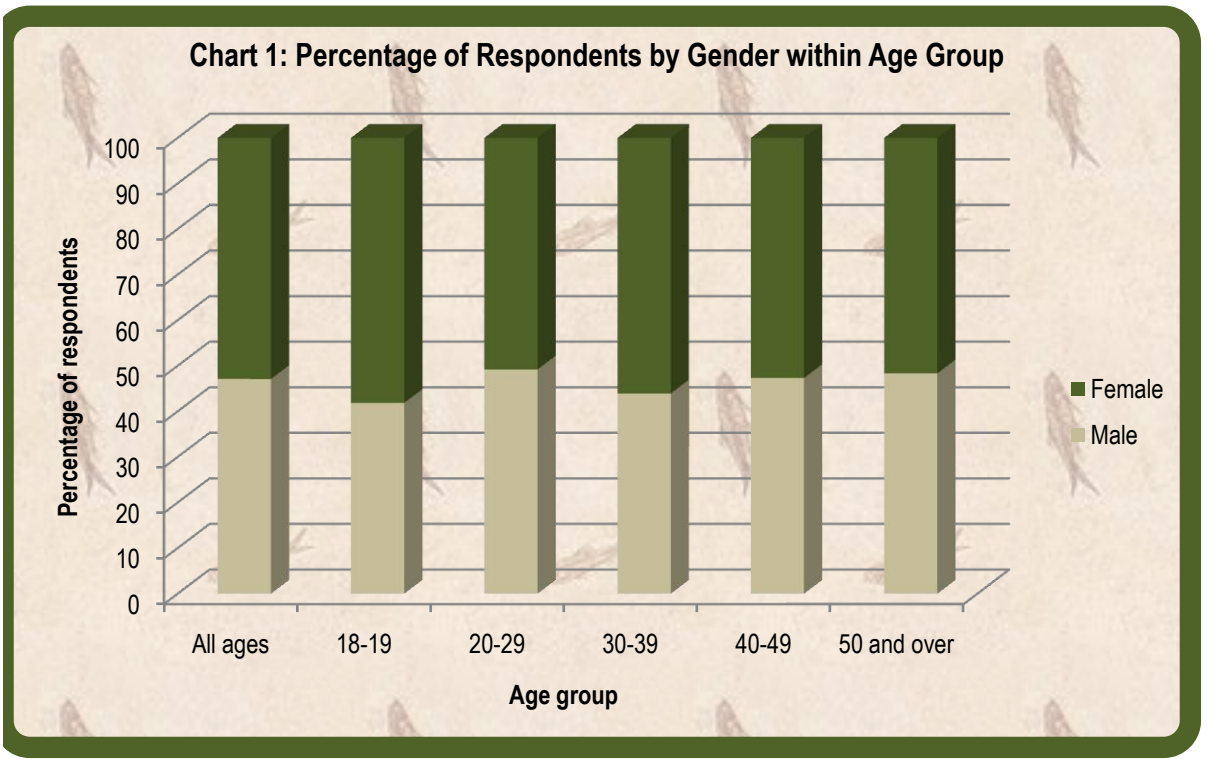


Table 3: Percentage of Respondents by Age Group within Gender

Gender	Age group (years) - percentage					
	Total	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 and over
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	100	4	17	20	23	36
Male	100	4	18	19	23	37
Female	100	4	17	21	23	35

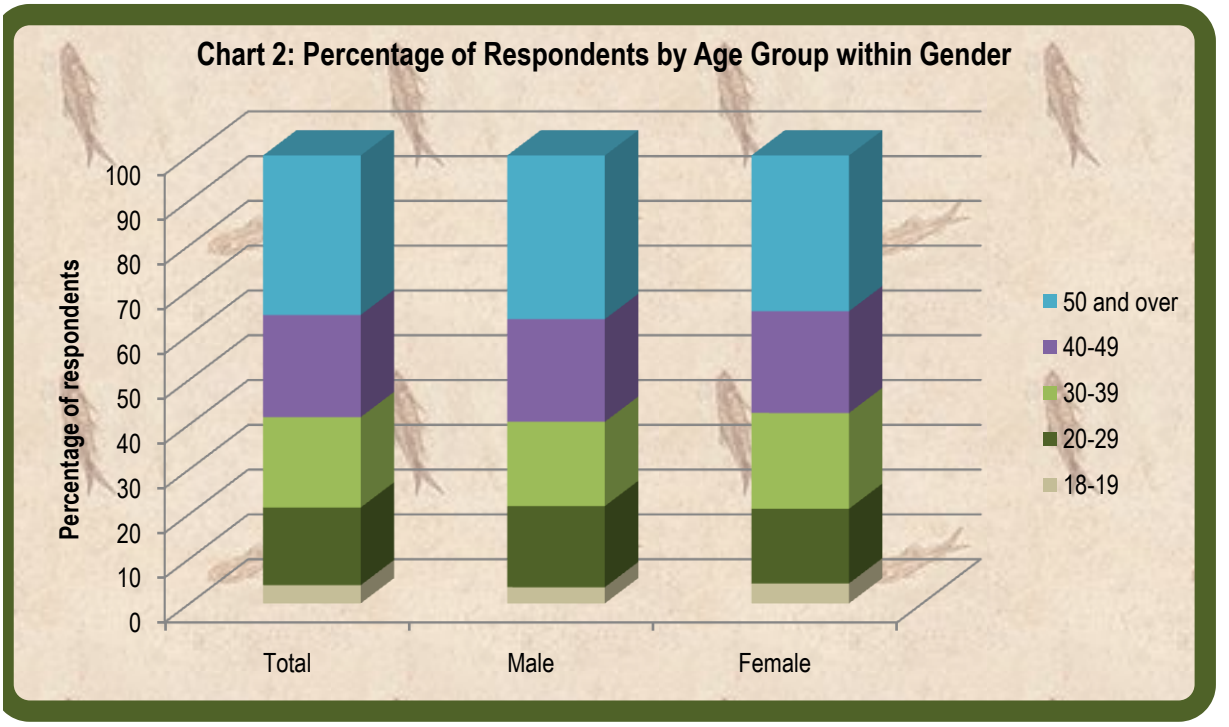
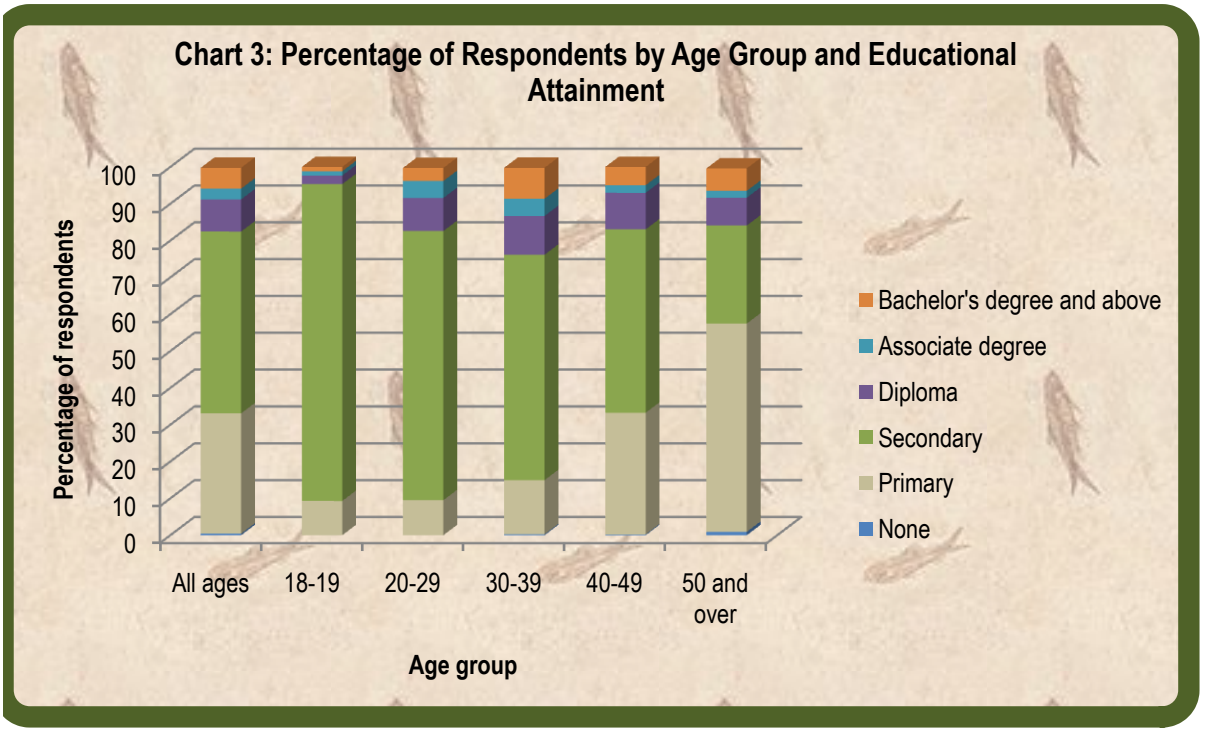


Table 1 shows the distribution of respondents by age group and gender. Of the total respondents, 47% were males and 53% were females (Table 2). In terms of age distribution, 36% of the respondents were aged 50 years and over (Table 3). A further examination of the data reveals a similar pattern of age distribution within both genders.

Table 4: Percentage of Respondents by Age Group and Educational Attainment

Age group (years)	Highest level of educational attainment - percentage						
	Total	None	Primary	Secondary	Diploma	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree and above
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All ages	100	0	33	49	9	3	6
18-19	100	0	9	86	2	1	1
20-29	100	0	10	73	9	5	4
30-39	100	0	15	61	11	5	8
40-49	100	0	33	50	10	2	5
50 and over	100	1	57	27	8	2	6



The majority of respondents reported their highest level of educational attainment as secondary (49%), followed by primary education (33%) (Table 4). By gender, educational attainment amongst the males was comparable to the females (Table 5).

Table 5: Percentage of Respondents by Gender and Educational Attainment

Gender	Highest level of educational attainment - percentage						
	Total	None	Primary	Secondary	Diploma	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree and above
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	0	33	49	9	3	6
Male	100	1	31	51	9	2	6
Female	100	0	34	48	8	4	5

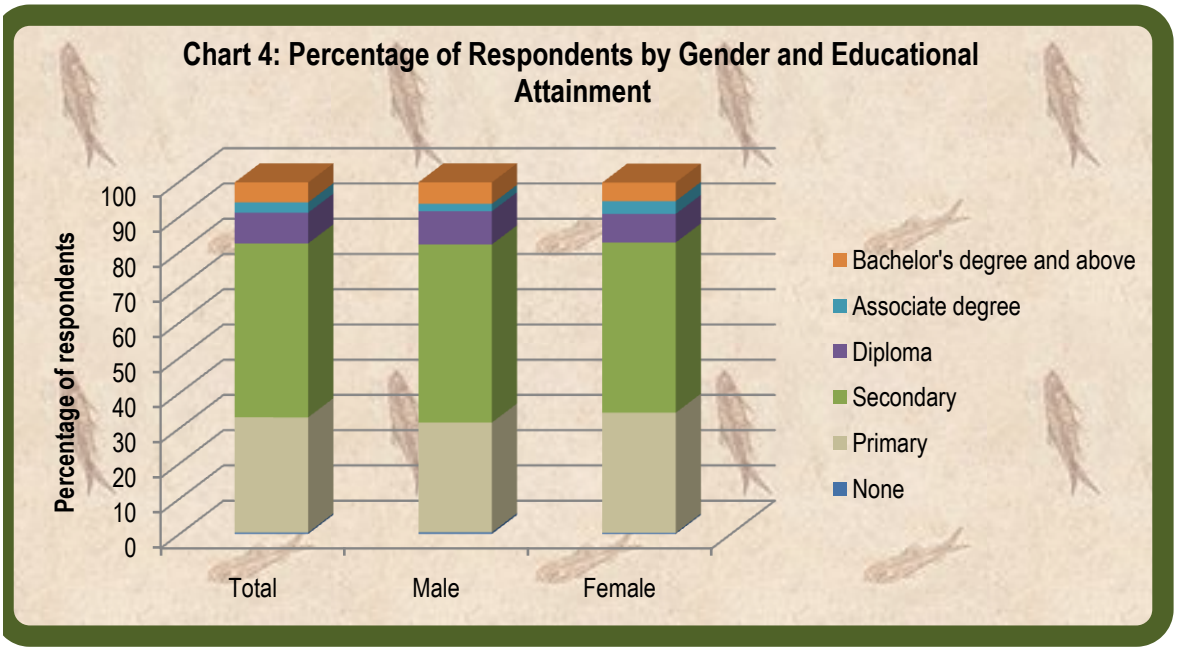


Table 6: Percentage of Respondents by Age Group and Employment Status

Age group (years)	Employment status - percentage						
	Total	Employed	Self-employed	Unemployed	Student	Retired	Home duties
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All ages	100	47	16	9	3	13	12
18-19	100	33	0	22	41	0	5
20-29	100	63	11	12	6	0	7
30-39	100	60	19	10	1	0	11
40-49	100	59	20	8	0	1	12
50 and over	100	26	16	6	0	35	16

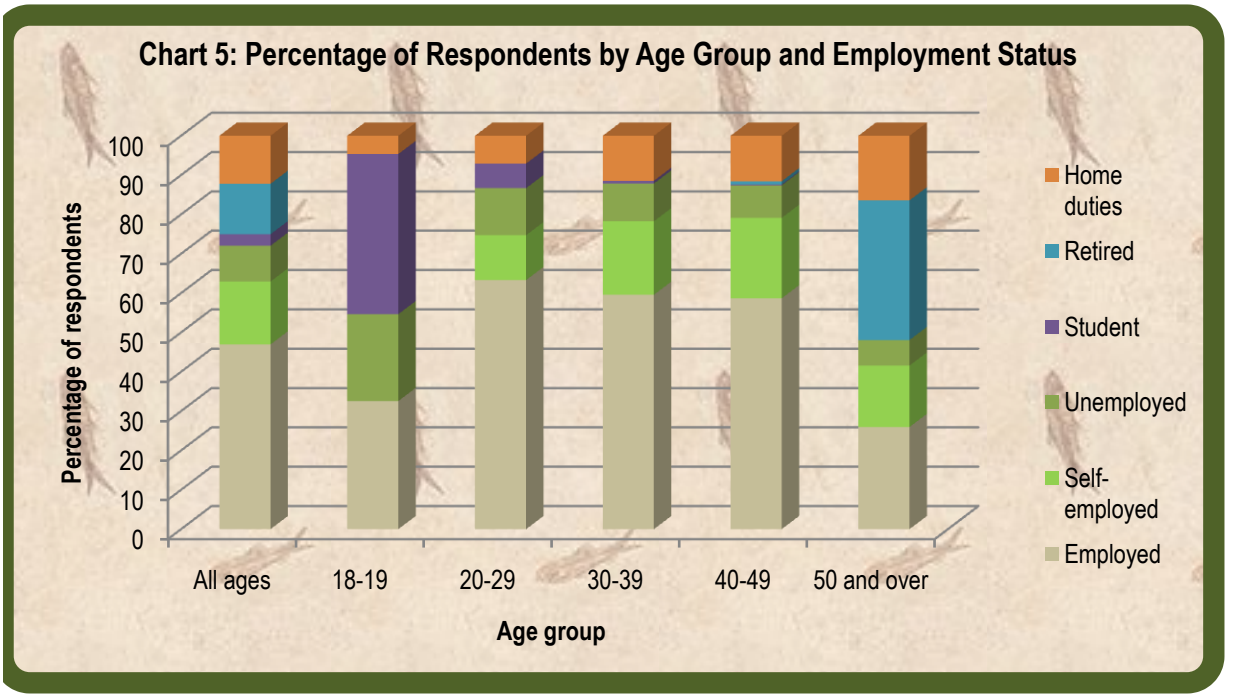


Table 6 shows the distribution of respondents by age and employment status. The majority of respondents (63%) was employed while 9% were unemployed. The highest level of unemployment (22%) was observed in the 18-19 age group which also reflected the largest proportion of students (41%). In addition, three-quarters (74%) of the males were employed compared to a half (52%) in the case of the females (Table 7).

Table 7: Percentage of Respondents by Gender and Employment Status

Gender	Employment status - percentage						
	Total	Employed	Self-employed	Unemployed	Student	Retired	Home duties
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	47	16	9	3	13	12
Male	100	53	21	9	2	14	0
Female	100	41	11	10	3	12	23

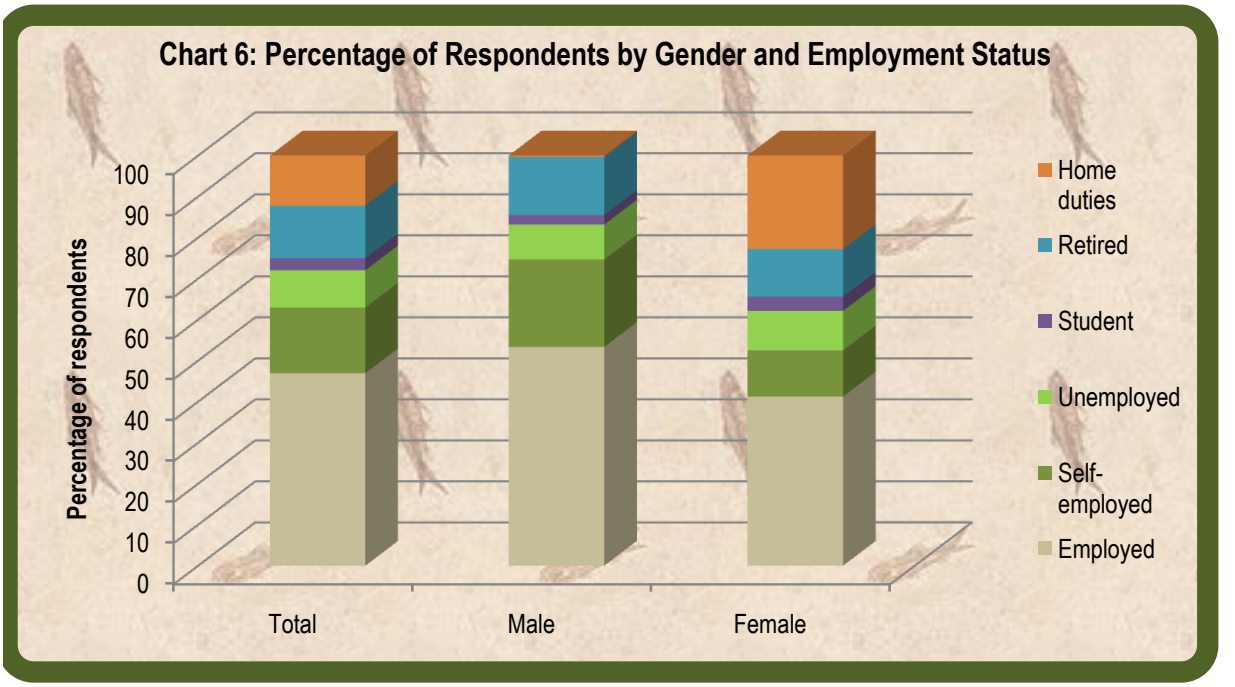
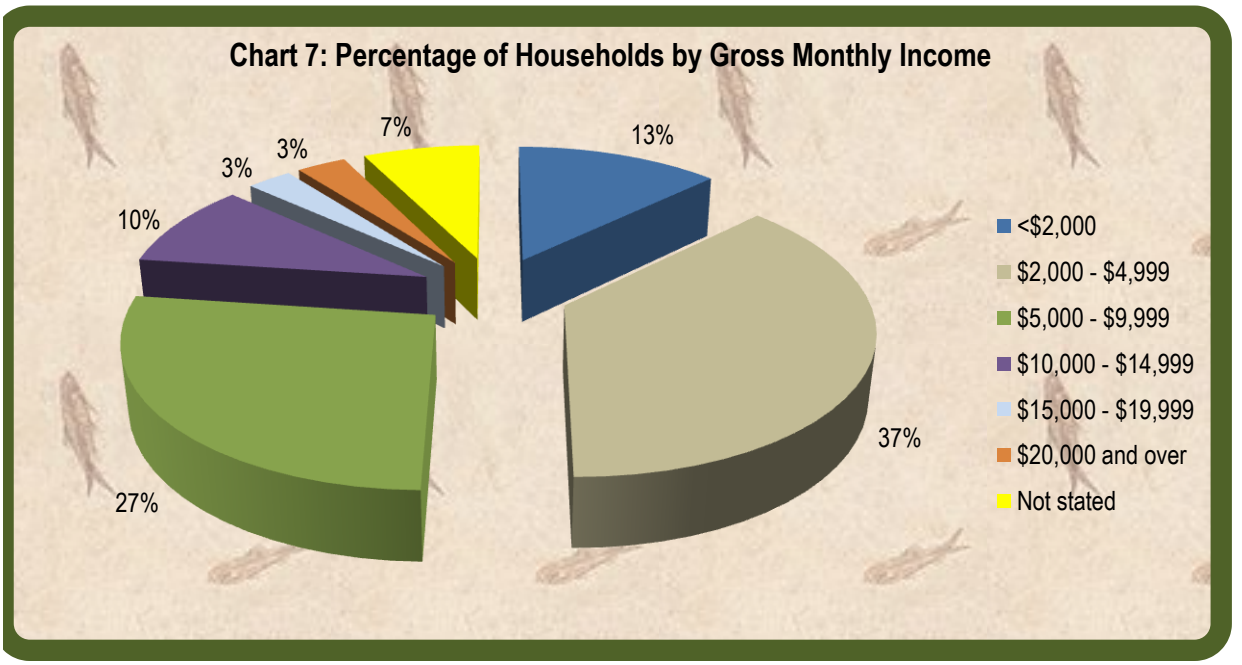


Table 8: Percentage of Households by No. of Persons and Gross Monthly Income

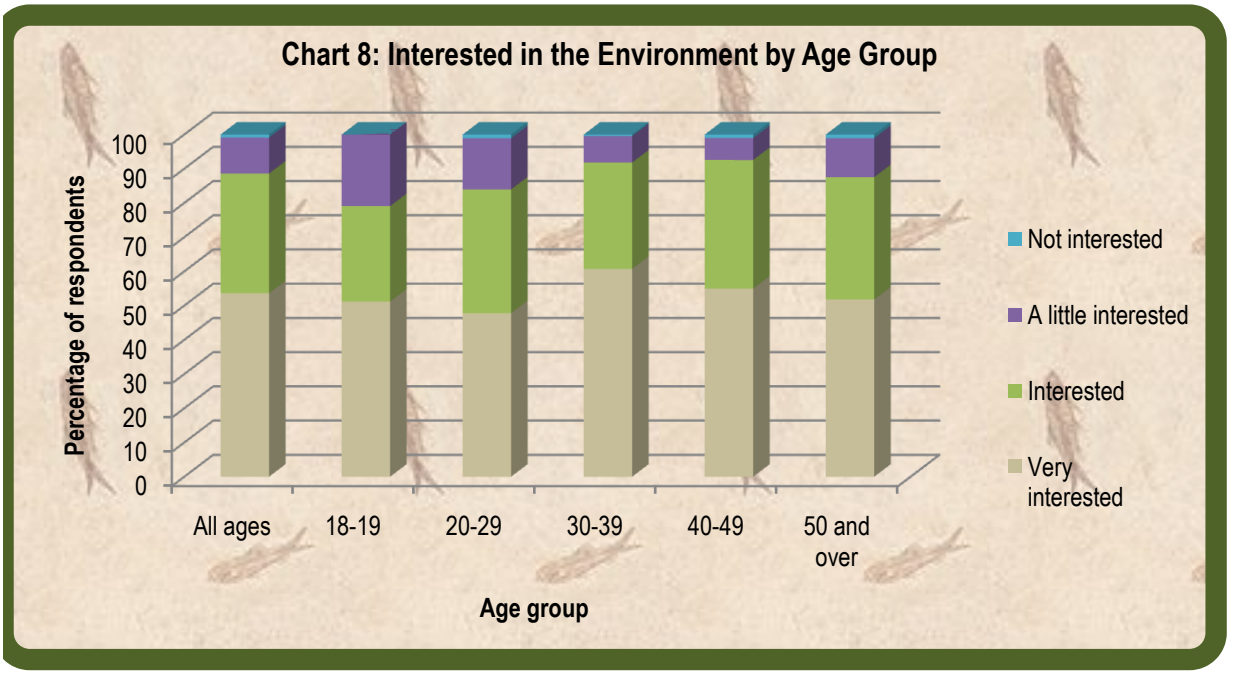
No. of persons in household	Gross monthly income of household							
	Total	<$2,000	$2,000 - $4,999	$5,000 - $9,999	$10,000 - $14,999	$15,000 - $19,999	$20,000 and over	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	100	13	37	27	10	3	3	7
1 person	100	33	43	15	2	0	1	6
2 persons	100	13	44	23	8	2	2	8
3 persons	100	9	39	26	9	4	4	9
4 persons	100	6	36	31	14	2	4	7
5 or more persons	100	9	28	36	12	4	4	7
Not stated	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0



A relatively large proportion of the sample of households (37%) reported gross monthly incomes in the range $2,000 - $4,999, and the incomes of over one-quarter (27%) of the households were between $5,000 - $9,999 monthly. One-third of the households with one person reported gross monthly incomes of less than $2,000 and the incomes of the majority of the 5 persons or more households ranged between $5,000 - $9,999.

Table 9: Interested in the Environment by Age Group

Age group (years)	Interested in the environment - percentage				
	Total	Very interested	Interested	A little interested	Not interested
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All ages	100	54	35	11	1
18-19	100	51	28	21	0
20-29	100	48	36	15	1
30-39	100	61	31	8	0
40-49	100	55	38	6	1
50 and over	100	52	36	11	1



A half (54%) of the survey respondents indicated that they were very interested in the environment and one-third (35%) was interested. The highest percentage of respondents (21%) that reported little interest was recorded in the 18-19 age group (Table 9). The survey results also show that the proportion of respondents interested in the environment increased in relationship to educational attainment (Table 10). Approximately 70% and over of the respondents with tertiary education were very interested in the environment.

Table 10: Interested in the Environment by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Interested in the environment - percentage				
	Total	Very interested	Interested	A little interested	Not interested
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	100	54	35	11	1
None	100	0	22	67	11
Primary	100	45	40	14	1
Secondary	100	54	35	10	1
Diploma	100	69	26	5	0
Associate degree	100	77	19	3	0
Bachelor's degree and above	100	68	28	5	0
Not stated	100	80	20	0	0

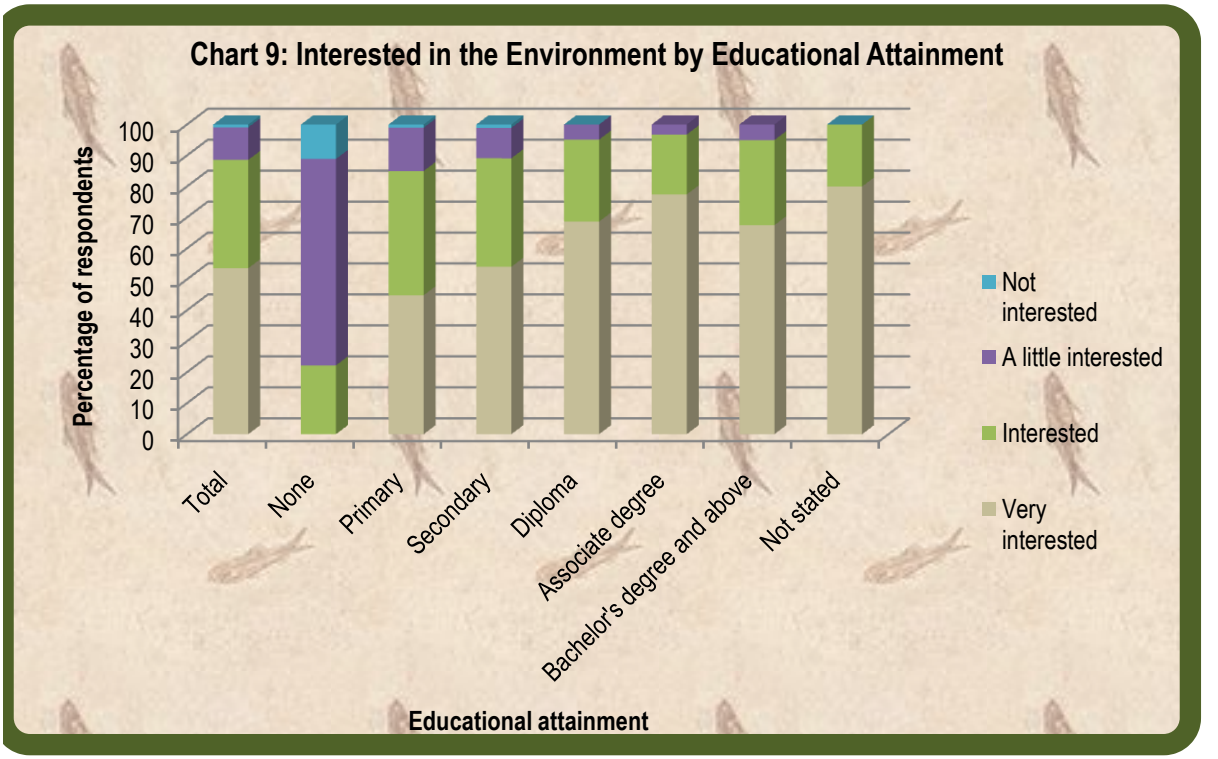
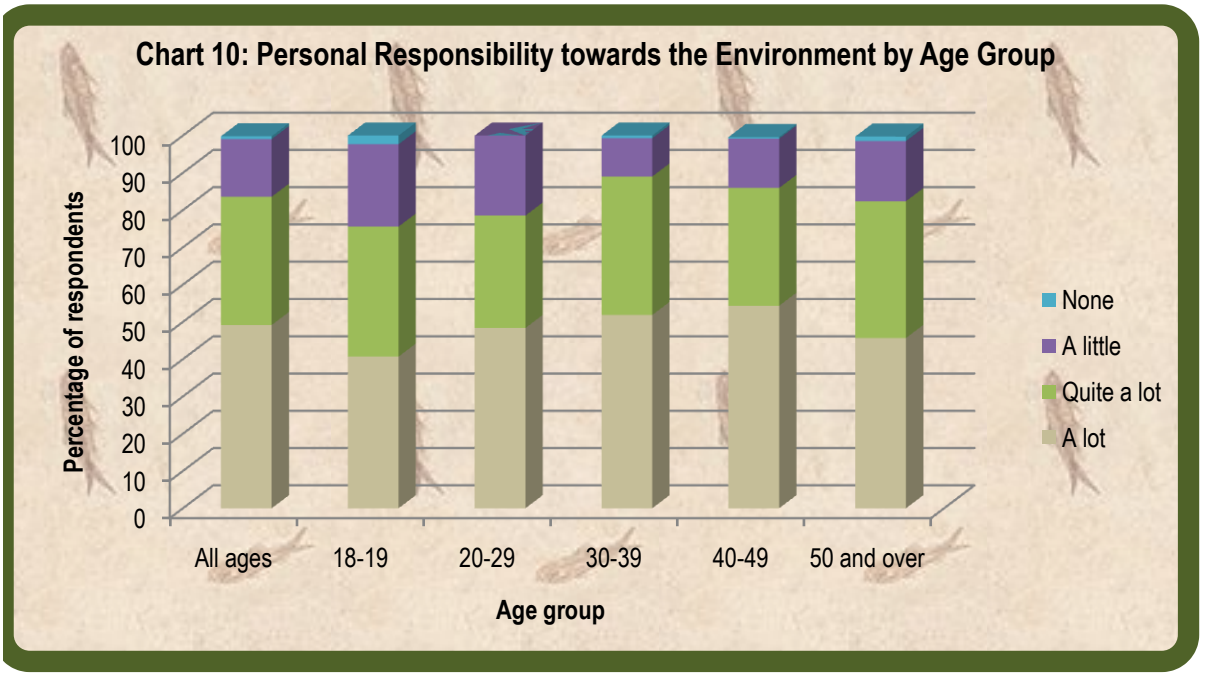


Table 11: Personal Responsibility towards the Environment by Age Group

Age group (years)	Personal responsibility towards the environment - percentage				
	Total	A lot	Quite a lot	A little	None
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All ages	100	49	34	15	1
18-19	100	41	35	22	2
20-29	100	48	30	21	0
30-39	100	52	37	10	1
40-49	100	54	32	13	0
50 and over	100	46	37	16	1



A substantial percentage of respondents expressed considerable personal responsibility, a lot (49%) and quite a lot (34%), towards the environment. A review of the data by age shows that the highest percentage with little responsibility towards the environment was amongst those respondents less than 30 years of age (Table 11). The results show a positive relationship between educational attainment and responsibility towards the environment; 79% of the respondents with primary education compared to 96% with a bachelor's degree and above reported an extremely high level of responsibility towards the environment (Table 12).

Table 12: Personal Responsibility towards the Environment by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Personal responsibility towards the environment - percentage				
	Total	A lot	Quite a lot	A little	None
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	100	49	34	15	1
None	100	0	11	56	33
Primary	100	46	33	20	1
Secondary	100	50	34	15	1
Diploma	100	58	35	8	0
Associate degree	100	50	37	13	0
Bachelor's degree and above	100	54	42	4	0
Not stated	100	100	0	0	0

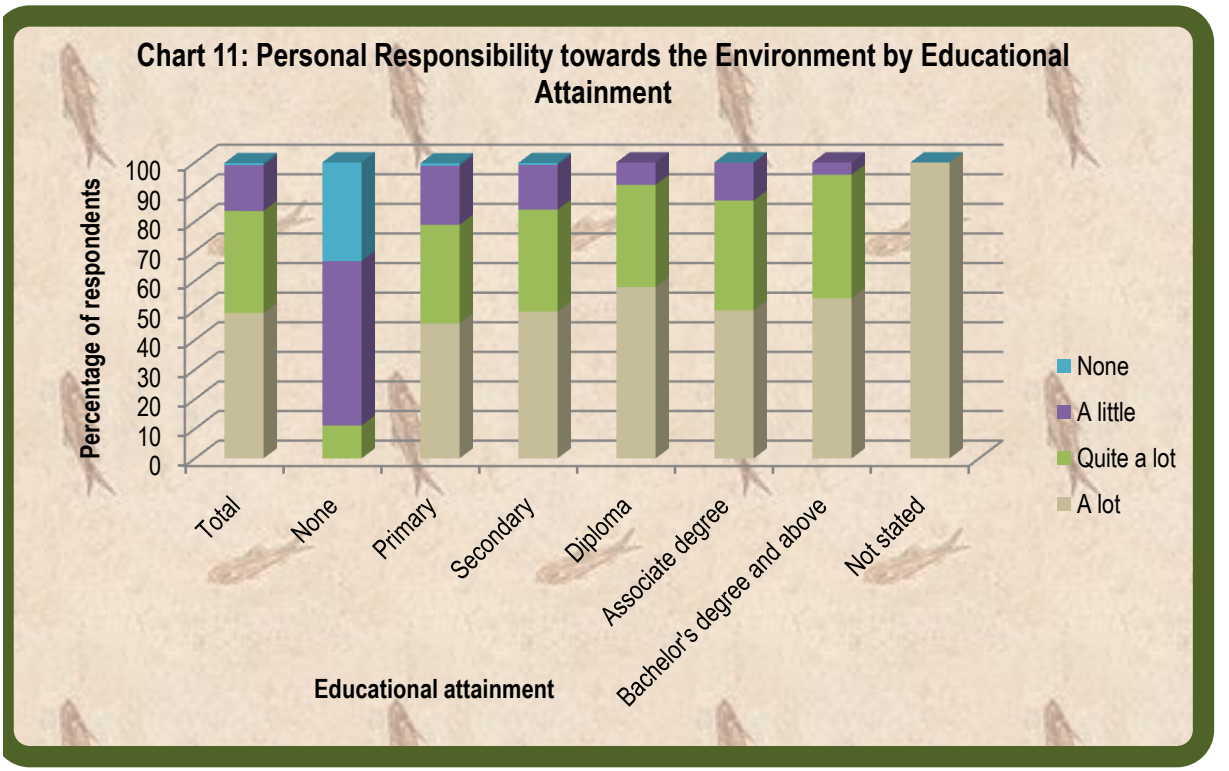
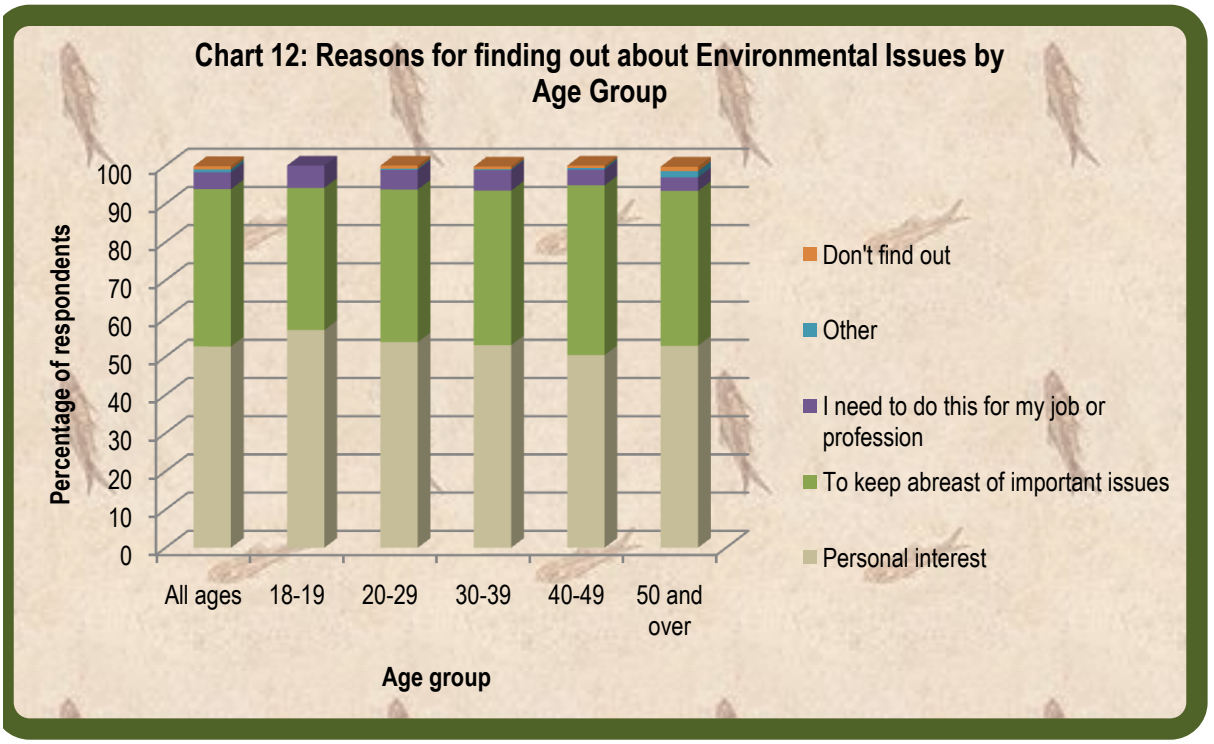


Table 13: Reasons for finding out about Environmental Issues by Age Group

Age group (years)	Reason - percentage					
	Total	Personal interest	To keep abreast of important issues	I need to do this for my job or profession	Other	Don't find out
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All ages	100	53	41	4	1	1
18-19	100	57	37	6	0	0
20-29	100	54	40	5	0	1
30-39	100	53	40	5	0	1
40-49	100	50	44	4	0	1
50 and over	100	53	41	4	2	1



Most respondents (53%) stated that personal interest was the main reason for seeking information about environmental issues, followed by keeping abreast of important developments (41%). This order of response was recorded within each age group (Table 13) and levels of educational attainment (Table 14). The largest percentage (12%) that enquired about environmental issues with respect to their job or profession was observed amongst the category of respondents with a bachelor's degree and above.

Table 14: Reasons for finding out about Environmental Issues by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Reason - percentage					
	Total	Personal interest	To keep abreast of important issues	I need to do this for my job or profession	Other	Don't find out
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	100	53	41	4	1	1
None	100	78	0	0	0	22
Primary	100	53	41	3	2	1
Secondary	100	51	44	4	0	1
Diploma	100	61	32	6	0	0
Associate degree	100	65	29	6	0	0
Bachelor's degree and above	100	44	43	12	1	0
Not stated	100	60	40	0	0	0

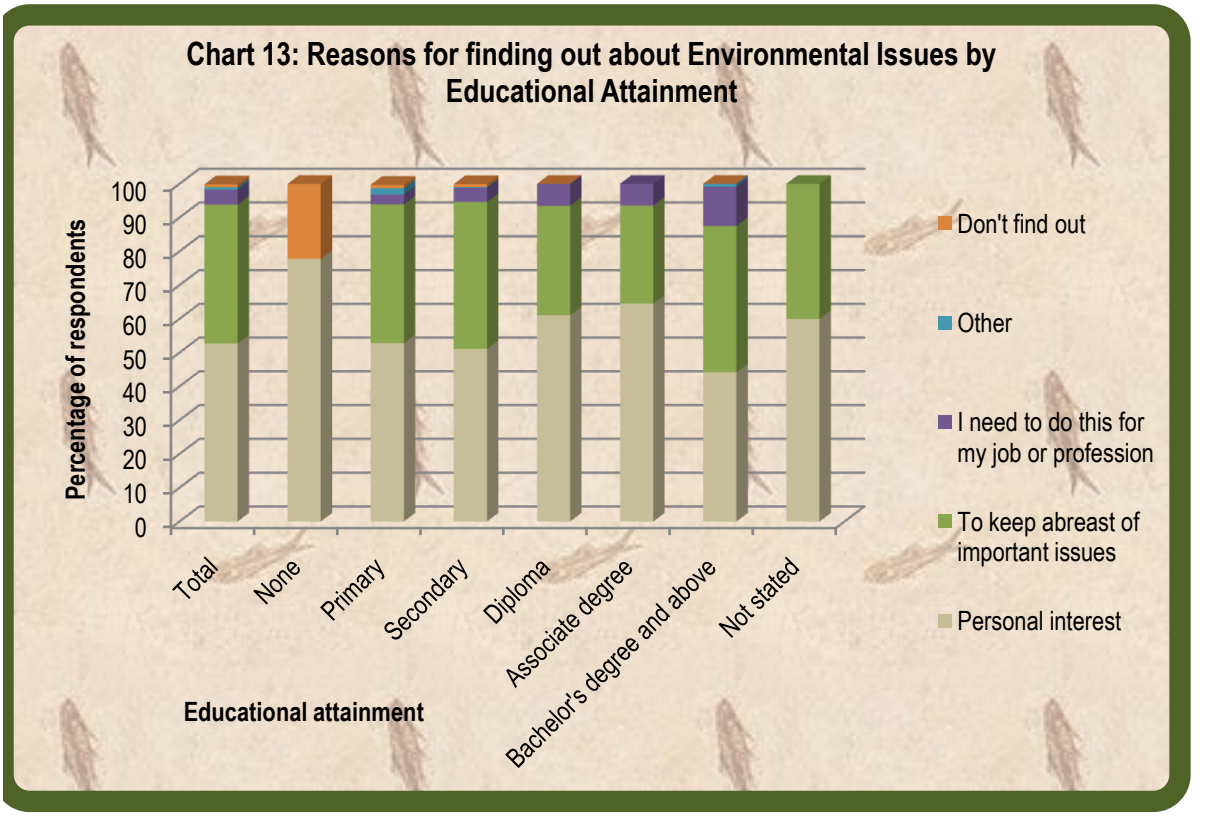


Table 15: Rating the Condition of the Natural Environment by Age Group

Age group (years)	Rating of the natural environment - percentage						
	Total	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Poor [col. (5) + (6)]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All ages	100	2	14	39	33	12	45
18-19	100	1	12	38	37	12	49
20-29	100	1	14	43	32	9	41
30-39	100	1	14	37	34	15	49
40-49	100	2	14	39	33	12	45
50 and over	100	2	15	38	31	13	44

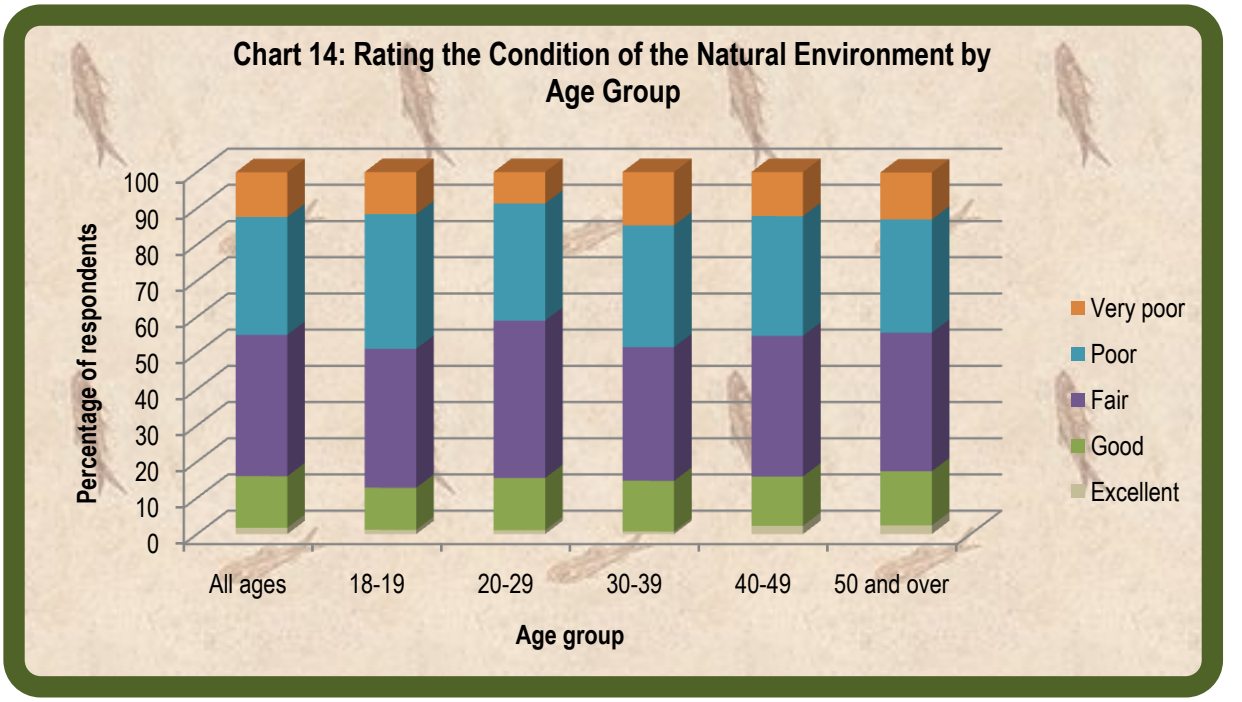


Table 15 reveals that most respondents rated the condition of the natural environment as poor (45%). A similar pattern of response was recorded within the various age groups. By educational attainment, the majority with tertiary level education gave a rating of fair to the environment (Table 16).

Table 16: Rating the Condition of the Natural Environment by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Rating of the natural environment - percentage						
	Total	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Poor [col. (5) + (6)]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	2	14	39	33	12	45
None	100	0	11	22	33	33	66
Primary	100	3	12	36	34	15	49
Secondary	100	1	15	40	33	11	44
Diploma	100	1	18	42	29	11	40
Associate degree	100	0	6	50	32	11	43
Bachelor's degree and above	100	3	17	44	29	8	37
Not stated	100	0	20	20	0	60	60

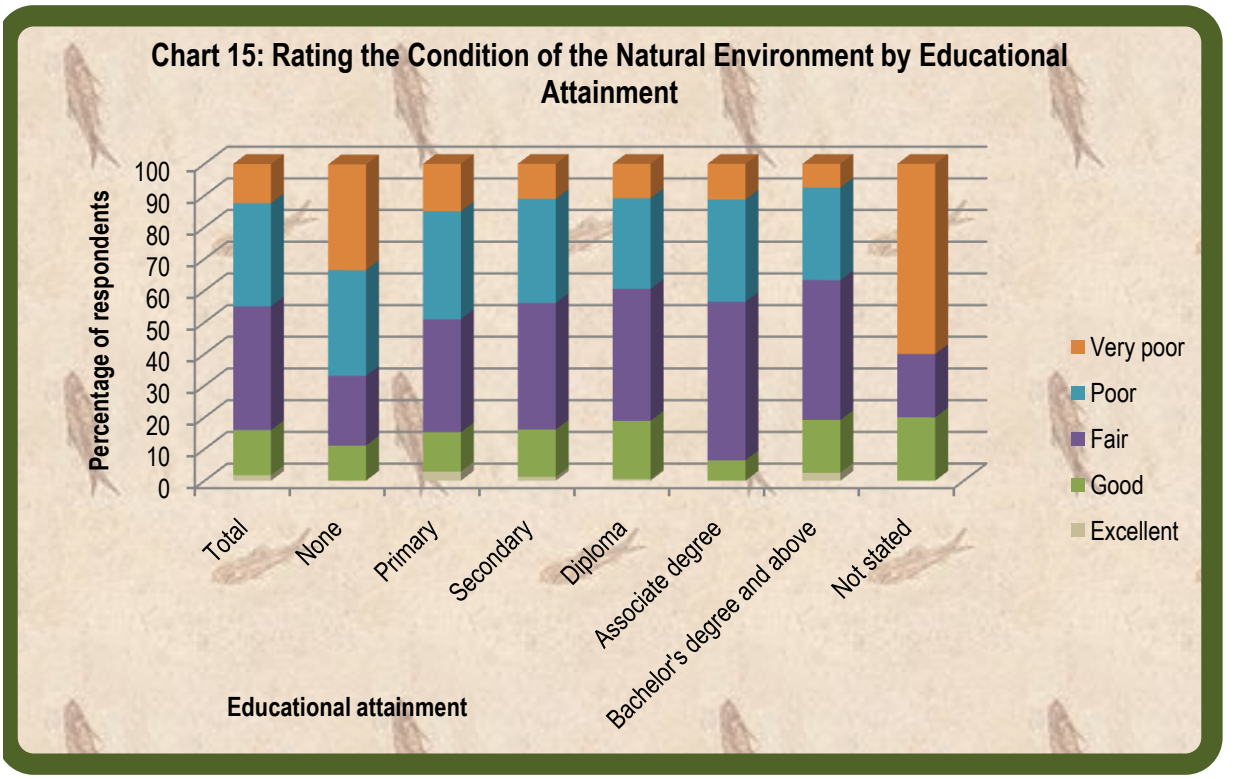
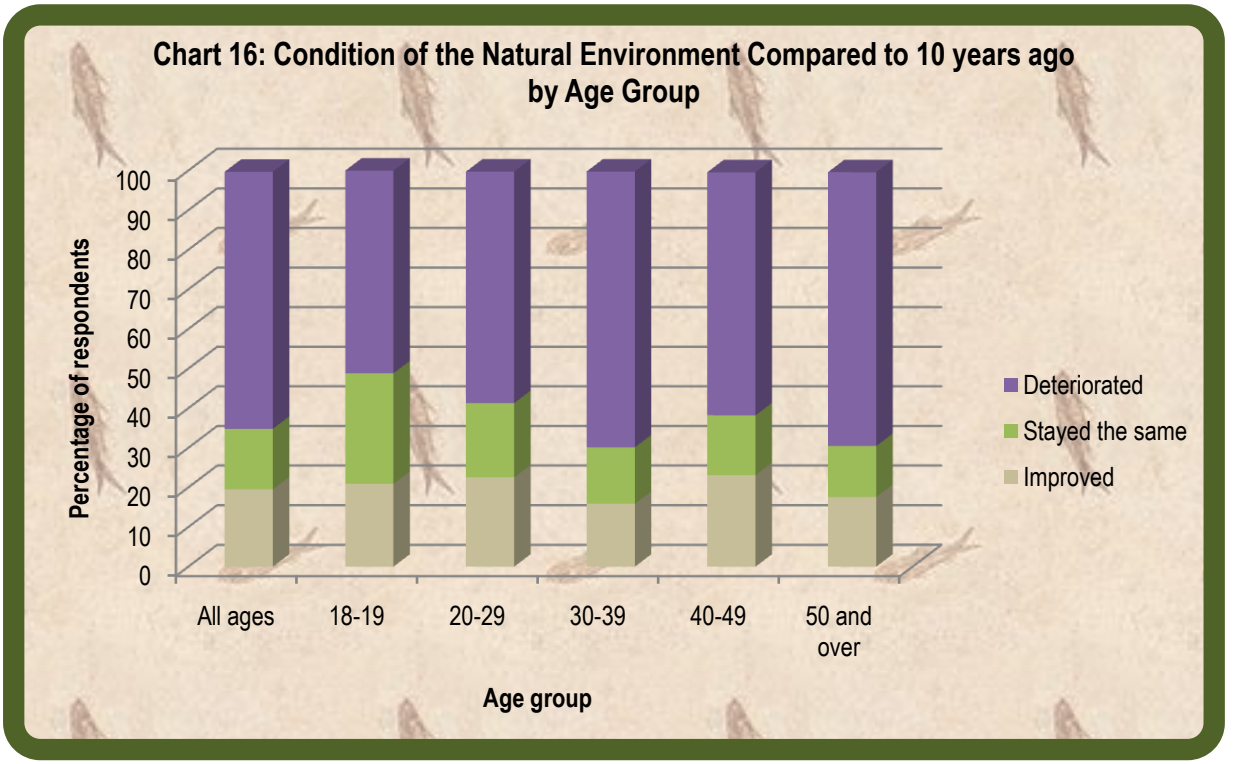


Table 17: Condition of the Natural Environment Compared to 10 Years Ago by Age Group

Age group (years)	Condition of the natural environment compared to 10 years ago percentage			
	Total	Improved	Stayed the same	Deteriorated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All ages	100	20	15	65
18-19	100	21	28	51
20-29	100	23	19	58
30-39	100	16	14	70
40-49	100	23	15	61
50 and over	100	18	13	69



Two-thirds (65%) of the survey participants indicated that the condition of the natural environment compared to ten years ago had deteriorated. This view was held by a substantial proportion (70%) of respondents aged between 30-39 and 50 years and over (Table 17) and by those with tertiary education (Table 17). Only 20% of the sample felt that the environmental condition had improved over the last ten years.

Table 18: Condition of the Natural Environment Compared to 10 Years Ago by Educational Attainment

Educational district	Condition of the natural environment compared to 10 years ago percentage			
	Total	Improved	Stayed the same	Deteriorated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100	20	15	65
None	100	0	37	63
Primary	100	21	13	65
Secondary	100	19	18	63
Diploma	100	22	11	67
Associate degree	100	21	10	69
Bachelor's degree and above	100	16	8	75
Not stated	100	40	0	60

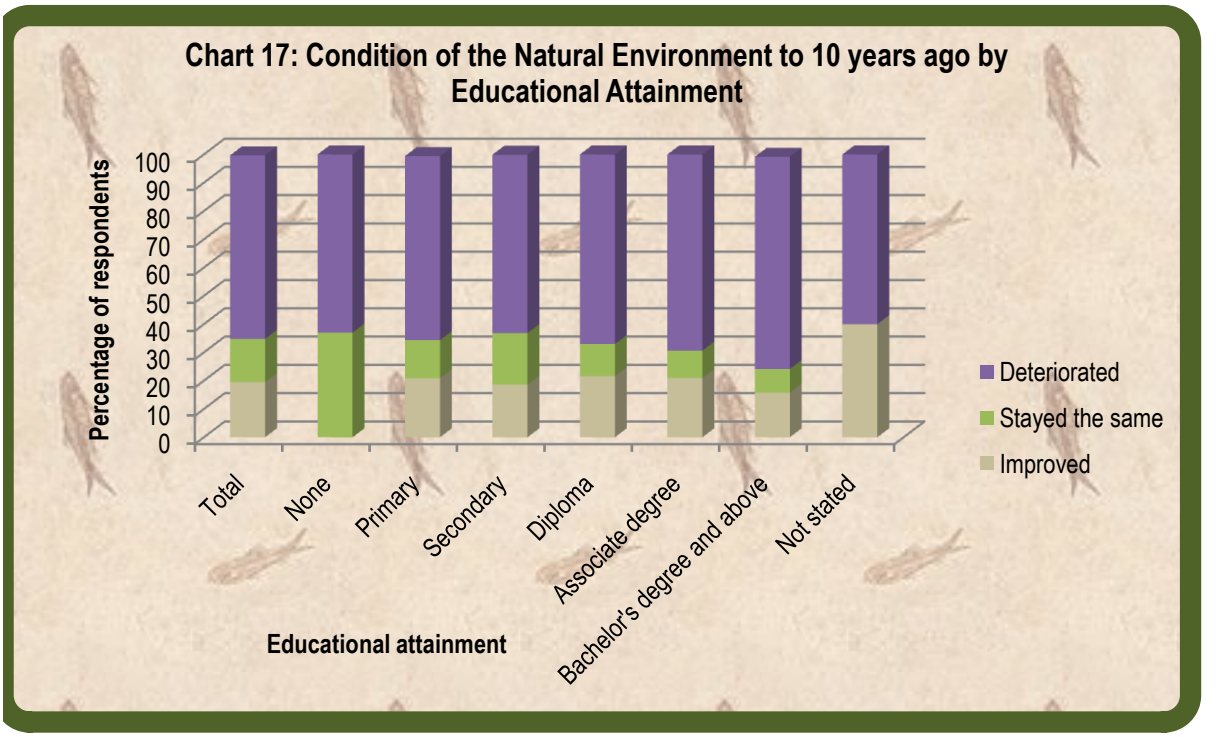
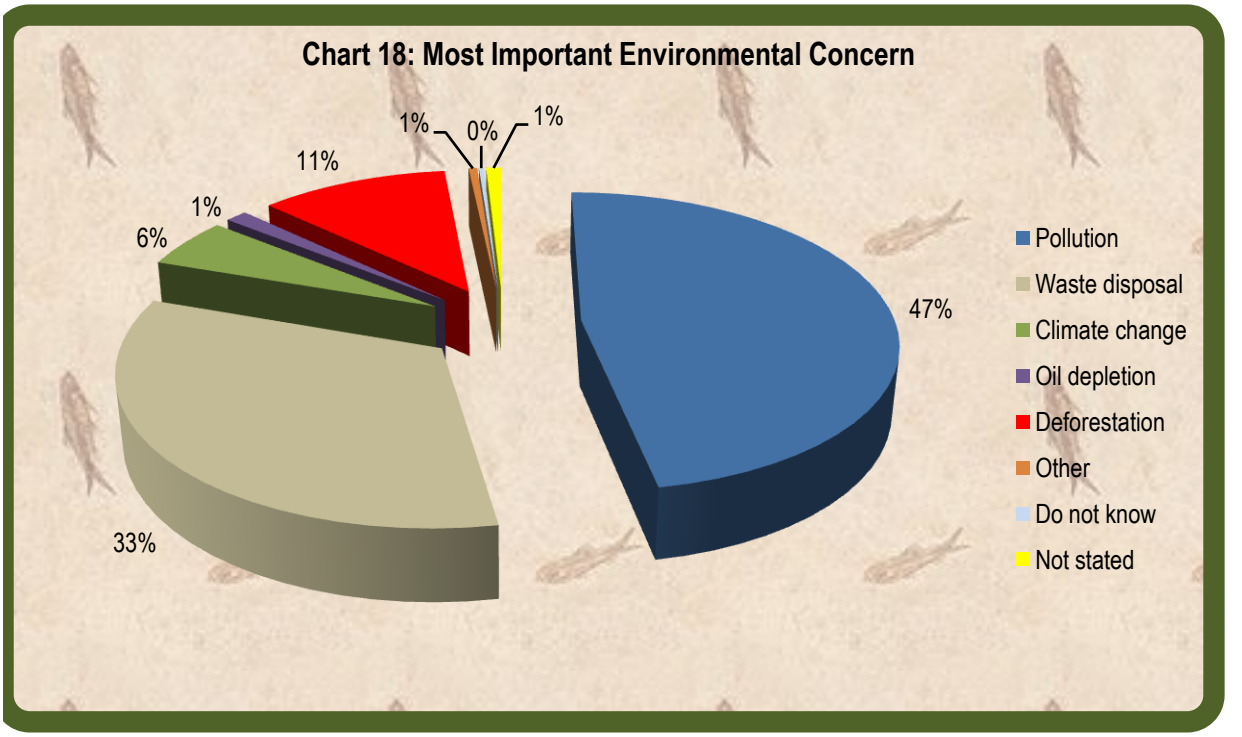


Table 19: The Most Important Environmental Concern by Age Group

Age group (years)	The most important environmental concern - percentage								
	Total	Pollution	Waste disposal	Climate change	Oil depletion	Deforestation	Other	Do not know	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All ages	100	47	33	5	1	11	1	0	1
18-19	100	65	24	1	2	7	0	0	0
20-29	100	49	32	5	2	10	0	0	1
30-39	100	47	33	7	1	11	1	0	0
40-49	100	46	35	6	1	12	1	0	1
50 and over	100	45	34	5	1	12	1	1	1



A large proportion (47%) of the sample of respondents identified pollution as the most important environmental concern, followed by waste disposal (33%). Further examination of the data shows that pollution, in general, was the major concern amongst most respondents with some level of educational attainment (Table 20).

Table 20: The Most Important Environmental Concern by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	The most important environmental concern - percentage								
	Total	Pollution	Waste disposal	Climate change	Oil depletion	Deforestation	Other	Do not know	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	100	47	33	5	1	11	1	0	1
None	100	11	56	0	0	0	0	11	22
Primary	100	44	35	7	1	11	0	1	2
Secondary	100	50	33	4	2	10	1	0	0
Diploma	100	51	27	5	1	16	1	0	0
Associate degree	100	37	39	6	0	16	2	0	0
Bachelor's degree and above	100	44	29	8	3	15	1	0	0
Not stated	100	20	60	0	0	20	0	0	0

Table 21: Concerned about Environmental Issues

	Issue	Percentage of respondents				
		Total	Very concerned	Concerned	A little concerned	Not concerned
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Levels of waste	100	67	28	5	1
2	Traffic congestion	100	76	19	4	1
3	Loss of wildlife	100	37	39	20	4
4	Climate change	100	38	39	18	5
5	Damage to the ozone layer	100	48	29	17	7
6	Pollution in rivers	100	72	22	4	1
7	Air pollution	100	69	24	7	1
8	Rising sea levels	100	39	35	20	7
9	Oil depletion	100	33	33	25	9
10	Preservation of forests	100	55	30	12	3

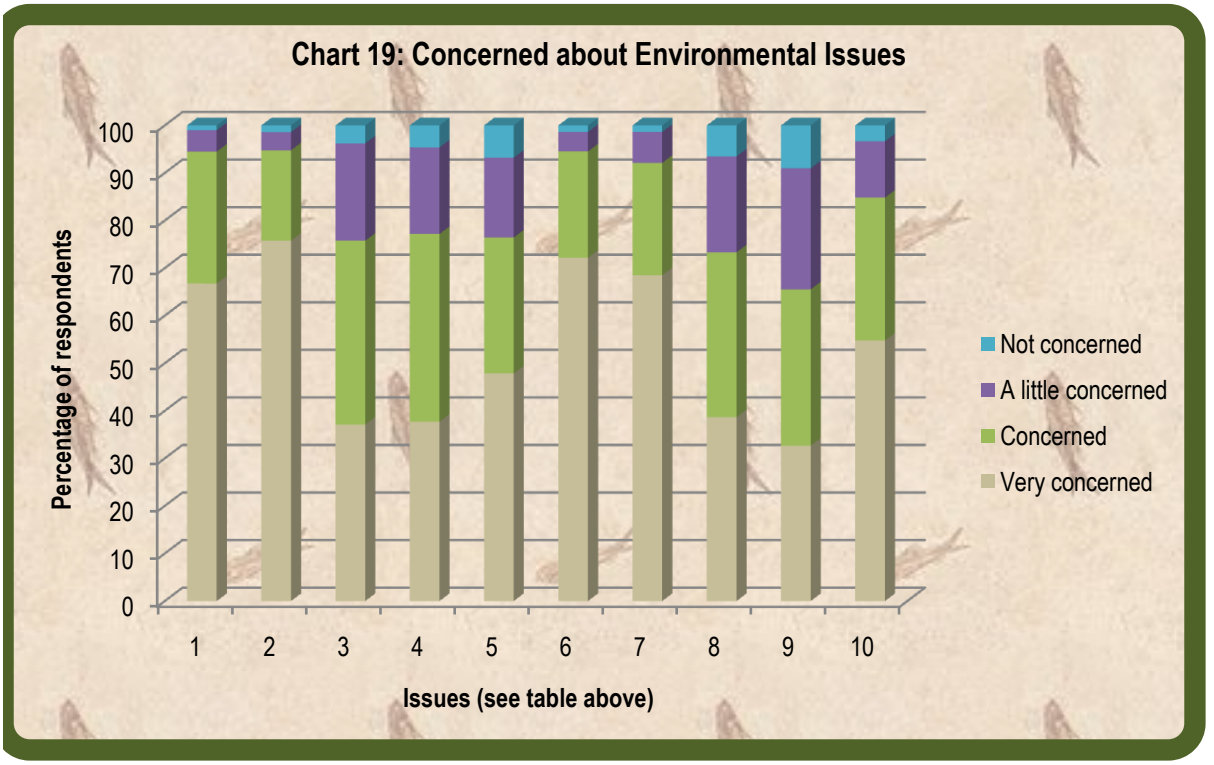
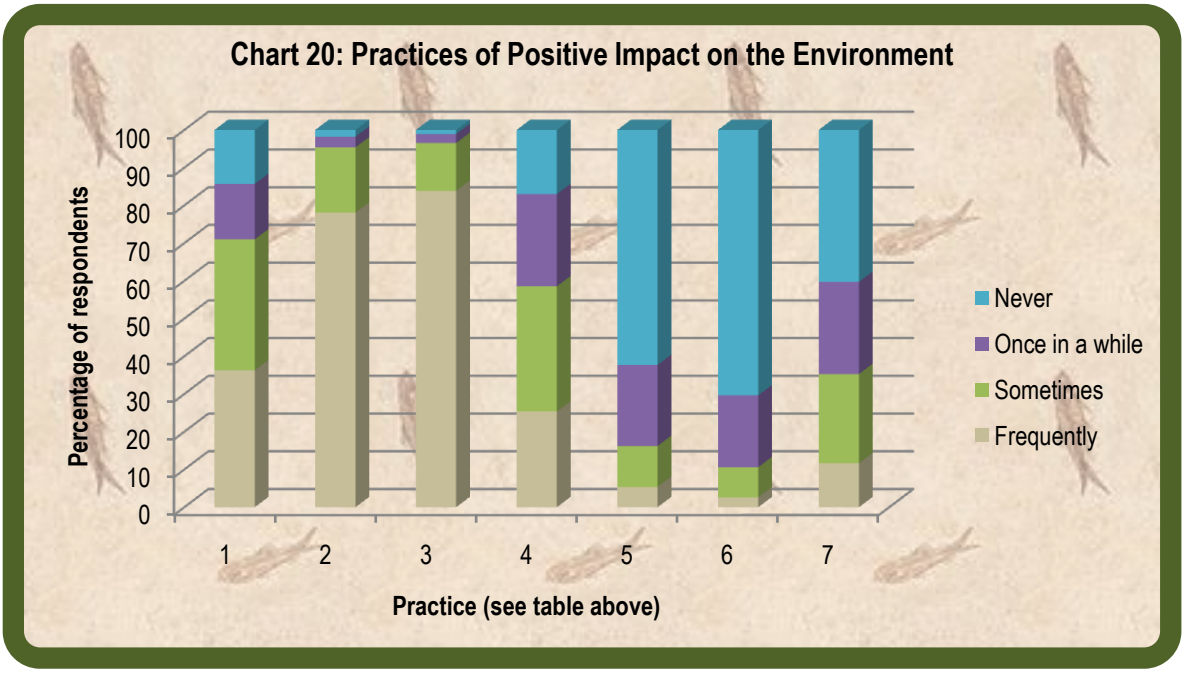


Table 21 shows that of the above environmental issues, respondents were very concerned with traffic congestion (76%), pollution in rivers (72%), air pollution (69%) and levels of waste (67%). One-quarter (25%) of the respondents were a little concerned with oil depletion and one-fifth (20%) gave a similar rating to loss of wildlife and rising sea levels.

Table 22: Practices of Positive Impact on the Environment

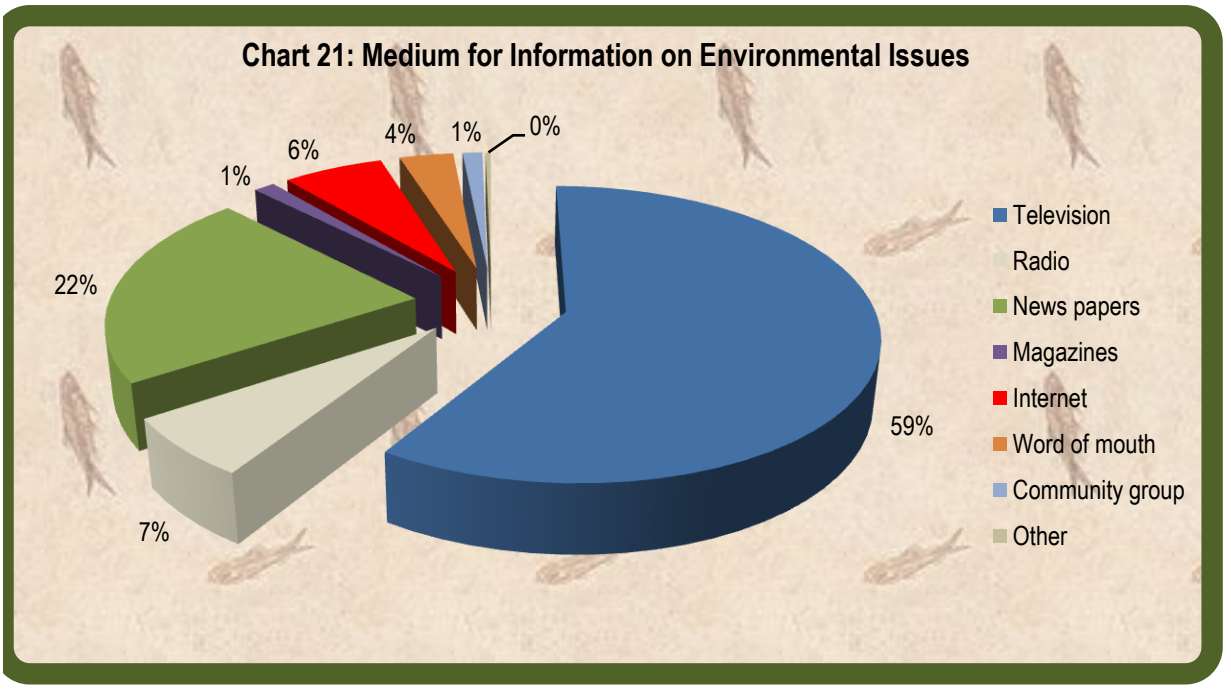
Practice	Percentage of respondents				
	Total	Frequently	Sometimes	Once in a while	Never
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Recycle or reuse materials	100	36	35	15	14
2 Switch off equipment and lights	100	78	17	3	2
3 Conserve water	100	84	13	2	1
4 Buy low energy lighting and equipment	100	25	33	24	17
5 Participate in clean-up campaigns	100	5	11	21	62
6 Donate money to environmental causes	100	3	8	19	70
7 Buy recycled or eco-friendly products	100	12	24	24	40



The table above shows that a significant percentage of the household respondents frequently conserved water (84%) and switched off equipment and lights (78%). One-third (36%) of the households recycled or reused materials and one-quarter (25%) bought low energy lighting and equipment frequently. The majority of the respondents never donated money to environmental causes (70%), never participated in clean-up campaigns (62%) nor bought recycled or eco-friendly products (40%).

Table 23: Medium for Information on Environmental Issues by Age Group

Age group (years)	Medium - percentage of respondents								
	Total	Television	Radio	News papers	Magazines	Internet	Word of mouth	Community group	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All ages	100	59	7	22	1	6	3	1	0
18-19	100	65	2	19	0	6	3	3	1
20-29	100	61	5	21	0	8	3	2	0
30-39	100	57	4	20	2	11	5	0	0
40-49	100	59	6	21	1	6	3	2	0
50 and over	100	58	10	24	2	3	3	1	1



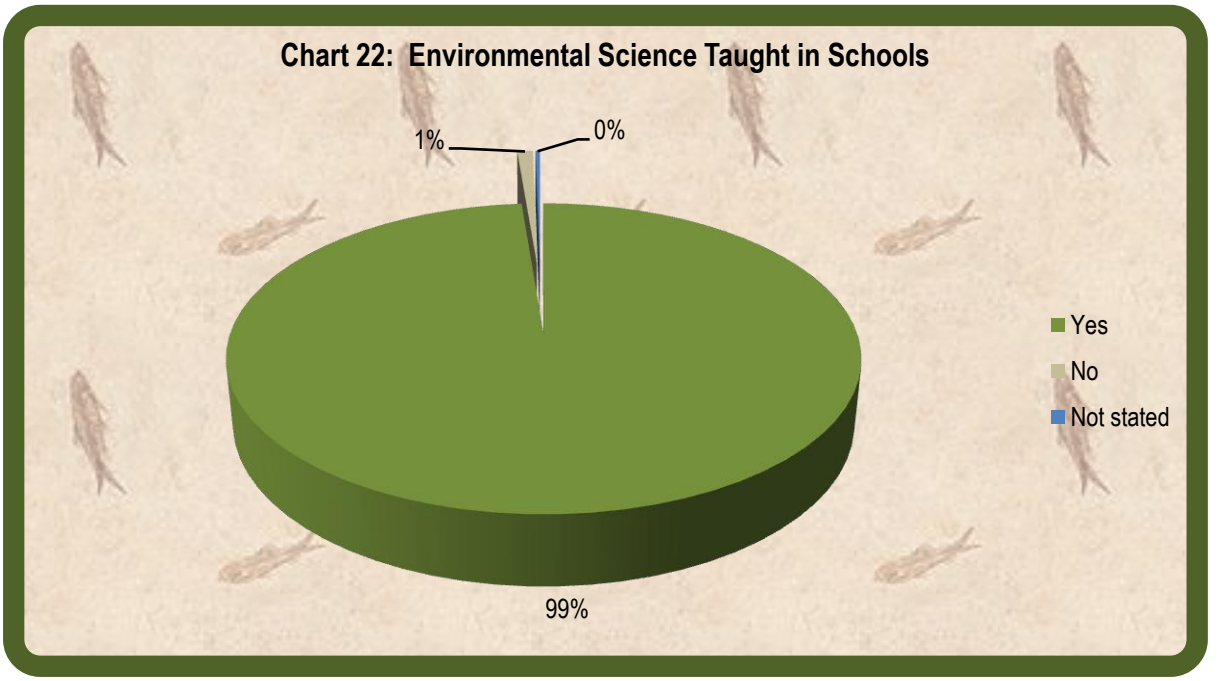
When asked about the source of most of their information on environmental issues, a large proportion o the survey participants stated television (59%), followed by newspapers (22%). A similar pattern o responses was recorded by age group (Table 23). A review of the data by educational attainment shows that approximately a quarter of the respondents with an associate degree (24%) and a bachelor's degree and above (23%) identified the internet as a source of information (Table 24).

Table 24: Medium for Information on Environmental Issues by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Medium - percentage of respondents									
	Total	Tele-vision	Radio	News papers	Magazines	Internet	Word of mouth	Community group	Other	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Total	100	59	7	22	1	6	3	1	0	0
None	100	56	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Primary	100	63	11	19	1	1	3	2	0	0
Secondary	100	61	4	22	2	6	4	1	0	0
Diploma	100	52	4	25	1	14	1	1	1	0
Associate degree	100	48	5	19	2	24	0	0	2	0
Bachelor's degree and above	100	37	3	28	3	23	5	1	0	0
Not stated	100	40	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 25: Environmental Science Taught in Schools by Age Group

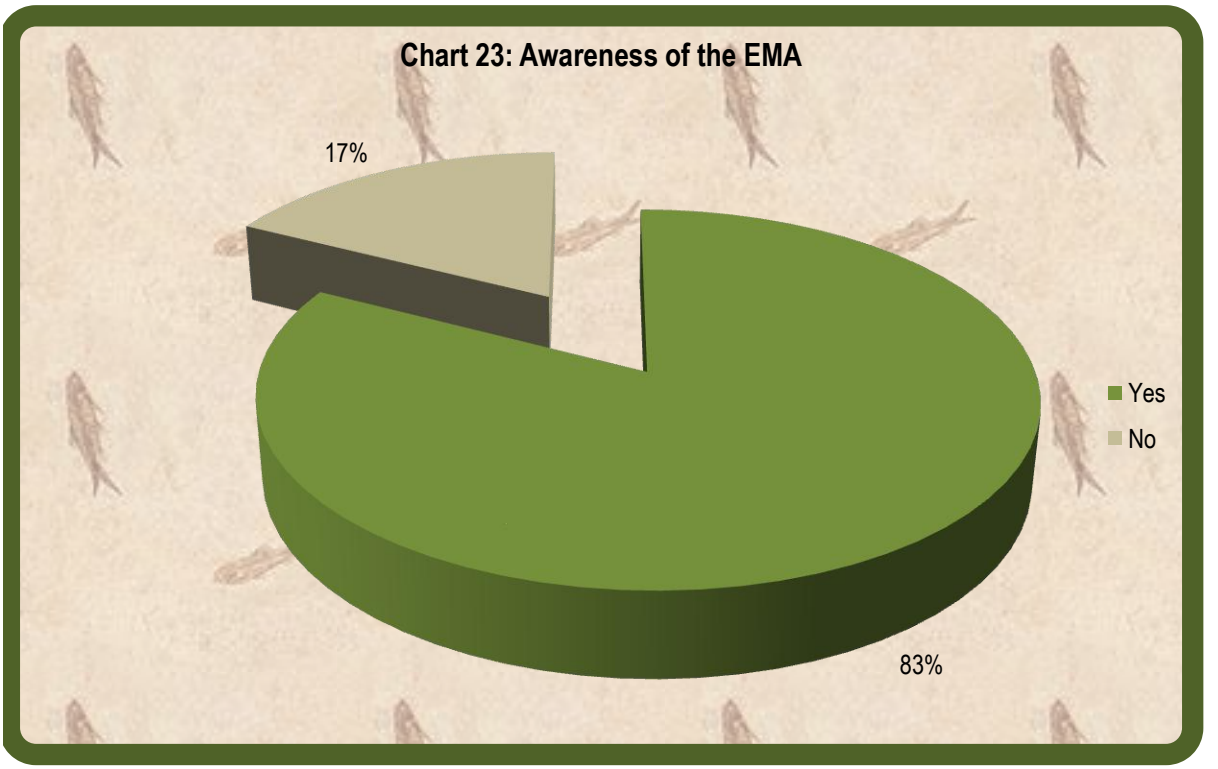
Age group (years)	Environmental science taught in schools - percentage of respondents			
	Total	Yes	No	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All ages	100	99	1	0
18-19	100	100	0	0
20-29	100	100	0	0
30-39	100	99	1	0
40-49	100	99	1	0
50 and over	100	99	0	1



Respondents of all age groups indicated that environmental science should be taught in schools.

Table 26: Awareness of the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) by Age Group

Age group (years)	Aware of the EMA - percentage of respondents		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All ages	100	83	17
18-19	100	84	16
20-29	100	80	20
30-39	100	86	14
40-49	100	85	15
50 and over	100	80	20



The survey results reveal that a significant percentage (83%) of the respondents were aware of the existence of the Environmental Management Authority. Two-thirds (66%) of the respondents were of the opinion that the EMA played an important role in protecting the environment. However, a relatively large proportion of the respondents in the 50 years and over age group (29%) (Table 28) and amongst those with tertiary level education (32 - 42%) (Table 29) disagreed.

Table 27: Awareness of the EMA by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Aware of the EMA - percentage of respondents		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	100	83	17
None	100	11	89
Primary	100	72	28
Secondary	100	86	14
Diploma	100	96	4
Associate degree	100	90	10
Bachelor's degree and above	100	96	4
Not stated	100	80	20

Table 28: Important Role by the EMA in Protecting the Environment by Age Group

Age group	Important role - percentage of respondents			
	Total	Yes	No	Do not know
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All ages	100	66	26	8
18-19	100	74	18	8
20-29	100	68	23	9
30-39	100	67	26	7
40-49	100	67	24	8
50 and over	100	62	29	9

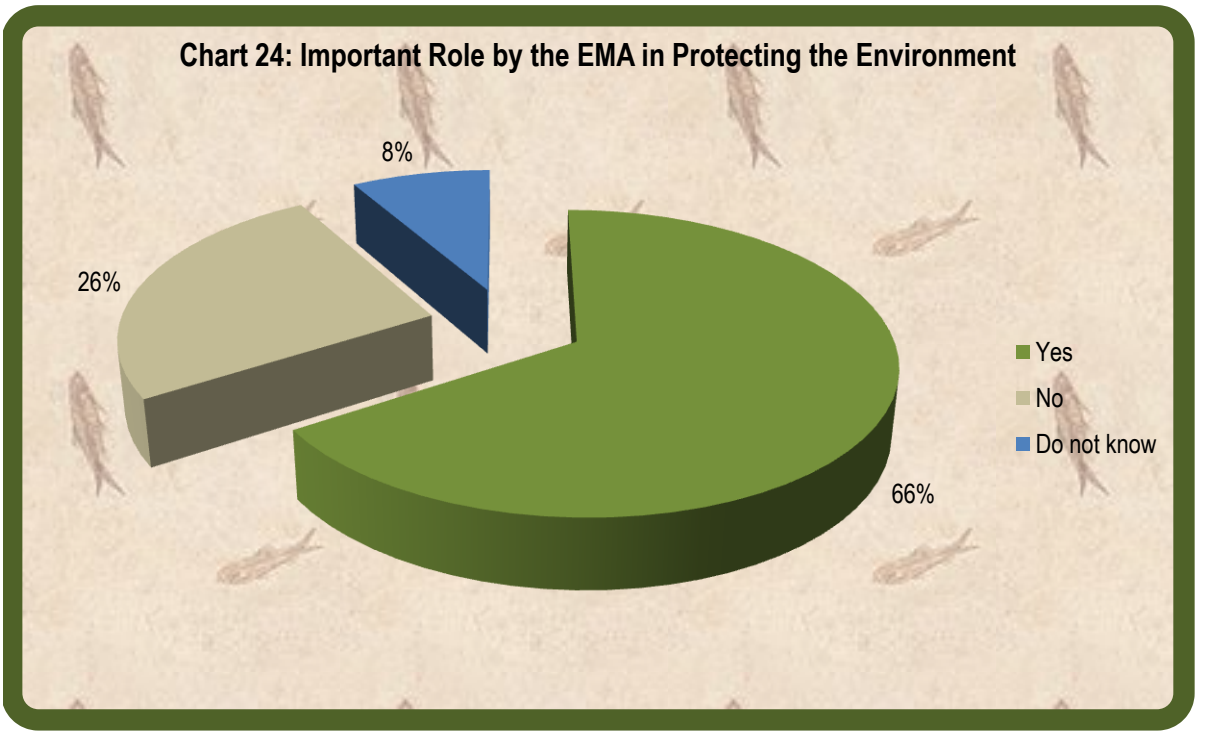
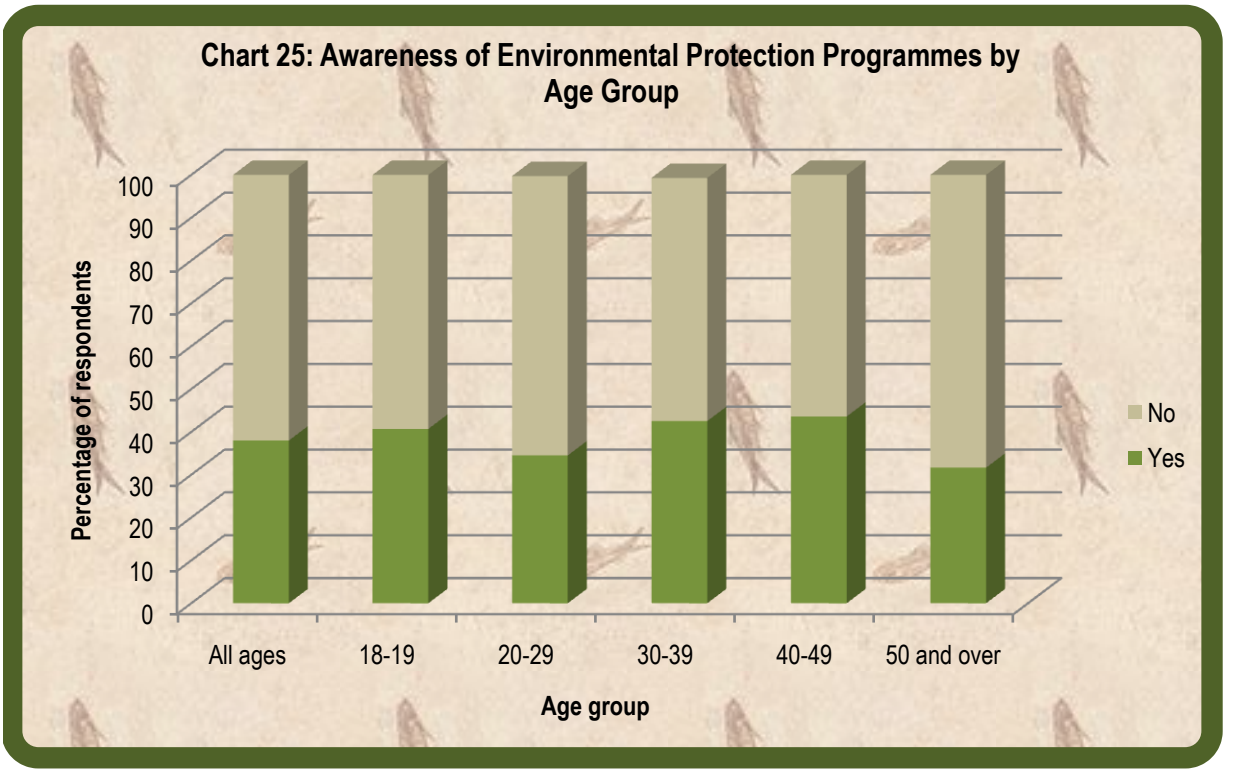


Table 29: Important Role by the EMA in Protecting the Environment by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Important role - percentage of respondents			
	Total	Yes	No	Do not know
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100	66	26	8
None	100	0	100	0
Primary	100	66	22	12
Secondary	100	69	24	8
Diploma	100	63	32	6
Associate degree	100	61	34	5
Bachelor's degree and above	100	50	42	8
Not stated	100	50	25	25

Table 30: Environmental Awareness and Protection Programmes by Age Group

Age group (years)	Awareness of environmental protection programmes percentage of respondents		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All ages	100	38	62
18-19	100	41	59
20-29	100	35	65
30-39	100	43	57
40-49	100	44	56
50 and over	100	32	68



Approximately two-thirds (62%) of the survey participants indicated that they had no knowledge of any environmental awareness and protection programmes. The data show a positive relationship between knowledge of such programmes and educational attainment (Table 31). A further review of the data by administrative areas reveals that a half or more of the respondents in Point Fortin (63%), Arima (60%), Tobago (54%), Rest of St. George (53%) and St. Anns (50%) were aware of environmental programmes (Table 32).

Table 31: Environmental Awareness and Protection Programmes by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Awareness of any environmental protection programmes percentage of respondents		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	100	38	62
None	100	0	100
Primary	100	27	73
Secondary	100	41	59
Diploma	100	44	56
Associate degree	100	53	47
Bachelor's degree and above	100	51	49
Not stated	100	60	40

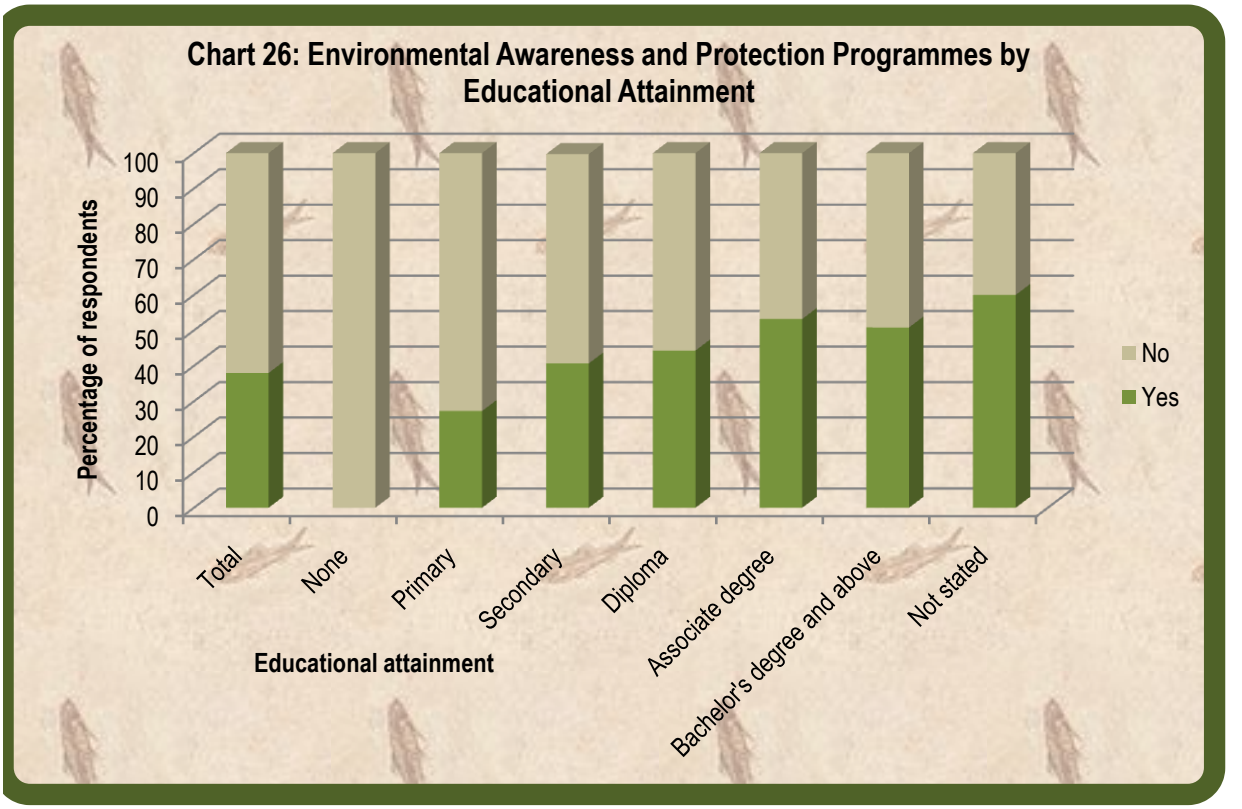
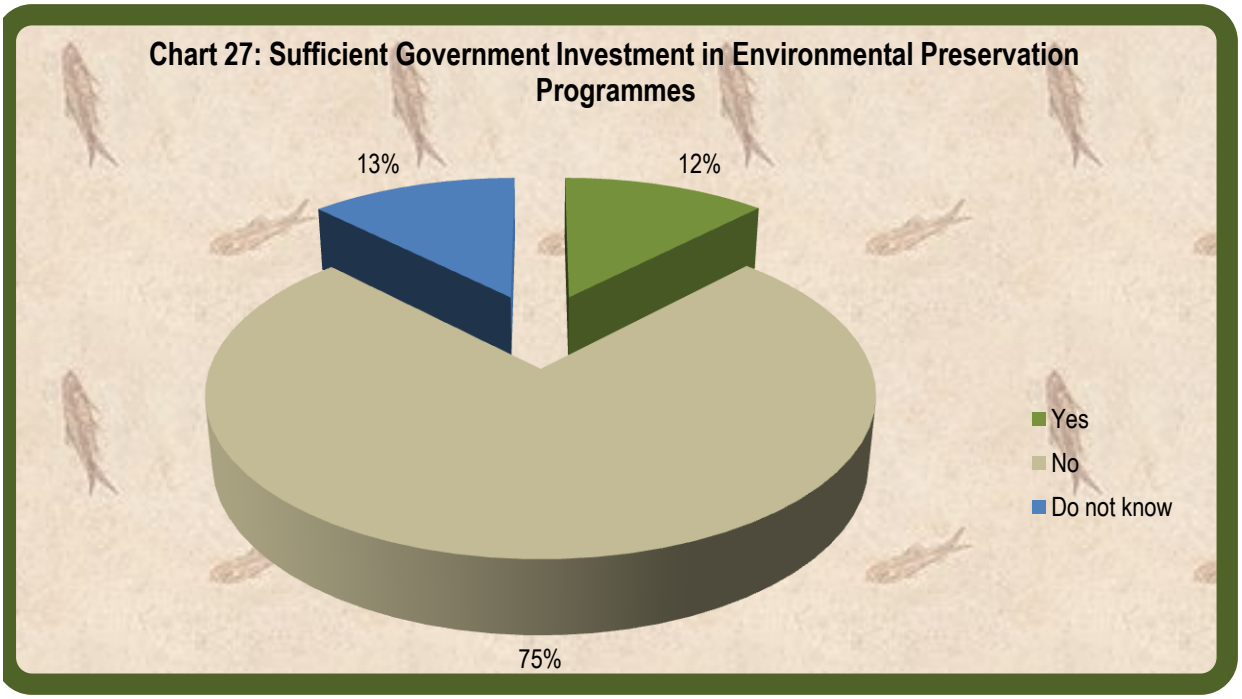


Table 32: Environmental Awareness and Protection Programmes by Administrative Area

Administrative area	Awareness of any environmental protection programmes percentage of respondents		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All areas	100	37	62
Port of Spain	100	22	78
San Fernando	100	18	82
Arima	100	60	40
Point Fortin	100	63	37
Chaguanas	100	37	63
Diego Martin	100	23	77
St. Anns	100	50	50
Tacarigua	100	40	60
Rest of St. George	100	53	47
Caroni	100	25	75
Victoria	100	28	72
St. Patrick	100	41	59
St. Andrew/St. David	100	37	63
Nariva/Mayaro	100	48	52
Tobago	100	54	46

Table 33: Government Investment in Environmental Preservation Programmes by Age Group

Age group (years)	Sufficient government investment - percentage of respondents			
	Total	Yes	No	Do not know
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All ages	100	12	75	12
18-19	100	15	74	10
20-29	100	10	73	17
30-39	100	11	80	8
40-49	100	11	79	10
50 and over	100	14	71	14



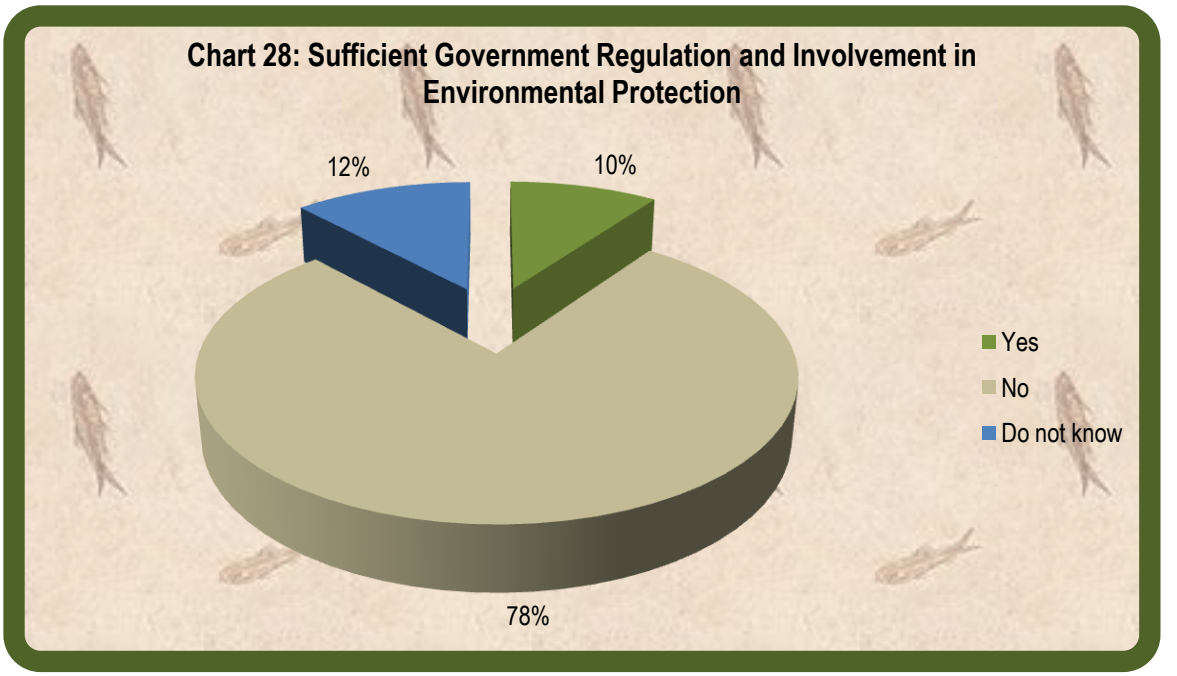
Three-quarters (75%) of the household members surveyed felt that there was insufficient government investment in environmental preservation programmes. A similar view was shared by over 70% of the respondents in each age group and amongst those with some level of education (Tables 33 and 34).

Table 34: Government Investment in Environmental Preservation Programmes by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Sufficient government investment percentage of respondents			
	Total	Yes	No	Do not know
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100	12	75	12
None	100	0	44	56
Primary	100	15	71	14
Secondary	100	12	76	12
Diploma	100	12	79	9
Associate degree	100	6	82	11
Bachelor's degree and above	100	7	84	9
Not stated	100	20	60	20

Table 35: Government Regulation and Involvement in Environmental Protection by Age Group

Age group (years)	Sufficient government regulation and involvement in environmental protection percentage of respondents			
	Total	Yes	No	Do not know
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All ages	100	10	78	12
18-19	100	13	72	15
20-29	100	8	80	11
30-39	100	9	83	8
40-49	100	10	81	9
50 and over	100	11	74	15



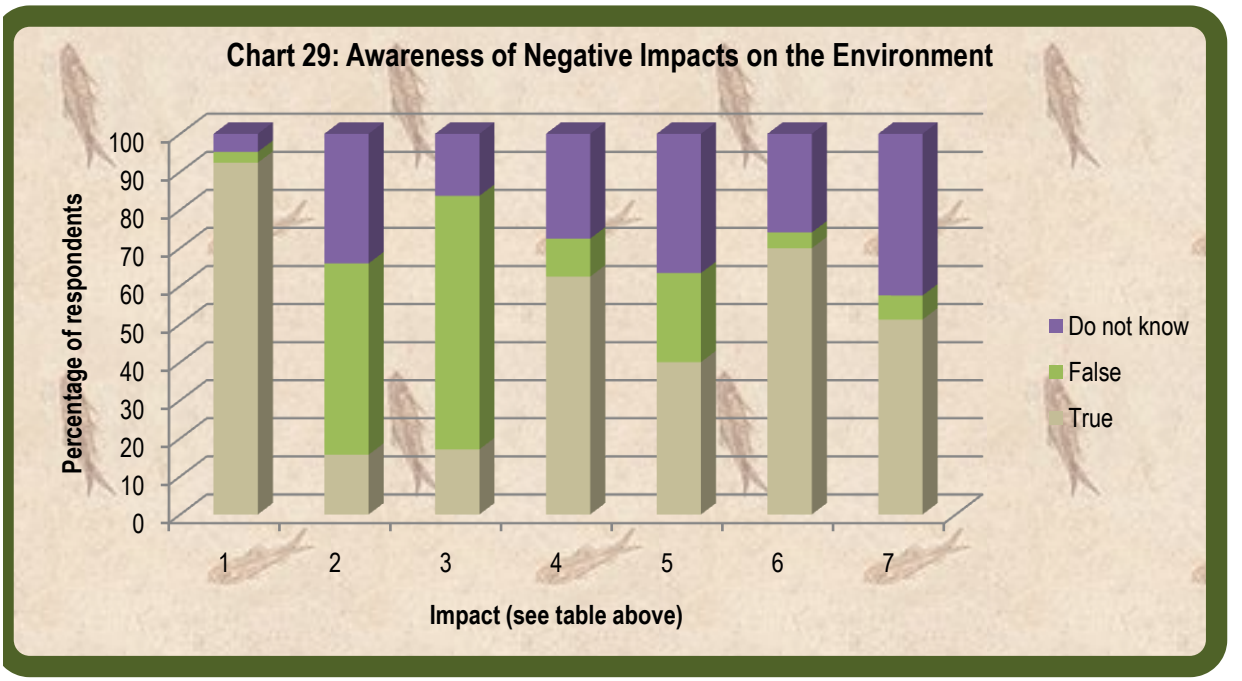
A significant percentage (78%) of the total sample was of the opinion that regulation and involvement in environmental protection by the state was insufficient.

Table 36: Government Regulation and Involvement in Environmental Protection by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Sufficient government regulation and involvement in environmental protection - percentage of respondents			
	Total	Yes	No	Do not know
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100	10	78	12
None	100	0	44	56
Primary	100	12	73	15
Secondary	100	9	80	11
Diploma	100	8	84	8
Associate degree	100	5	82	13
Bachelor's degree and above	100	7	88	5
Not stated	100	20	60	20

Table 37: Awareness of Negative Impacts on the Environment

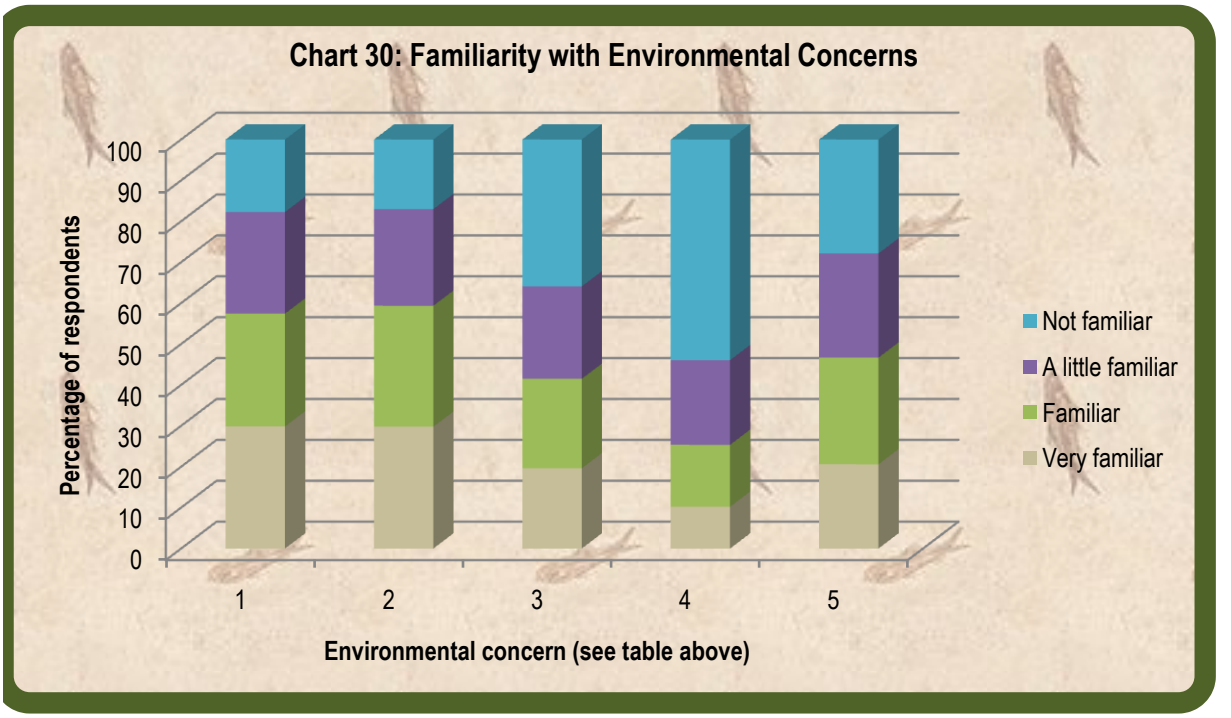
	Impact	Percentage			
		Total	True	False	Do not know
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Pollution in the nearby rivers is getting worse	100	92	3	5
2	Styrofoam is biodegradable	100	16	50	34
3	Slash and burn is a eco-friendly method of cultivation	100	17	67	16
4	Chloro Fluoro Carbon (CFC) which is found in cleaning products is harmful to the environment	100	62	10	28
5	All radioactivity is produced by man	100	40	23	37
6	Carbon dioxide and other gases released into the atmosphere can lead to global warming	100	70	4	26
7	The ozone layer absorbs ultraviolet radiation	100	51	6	42



The statements above measured respondents' level of awareness of negative impact on the environment. Most respondents (92%) felt that pollution in the nearby rivers was getting worse. Correct responses of over sixty percent were recorded for the statements: slash and burn was an eco-friendly method of cultivation (67%); chloro fluoro carbon (CFC) which was found in cleaning products was harmful to the environment (62%) and carbon dioxide and other gases released into the atmosphere could lead to global warming (70%). A half of the respondents knew that styrofoam was not biodegradable (50%) and the ozone layer absorbed ultraviolet radiation (51%). Approximately one-quarter of the respondents (23%) disagreed that all radioactivity was produced by man.

Table 38: Familiarity with Environmental Concerns

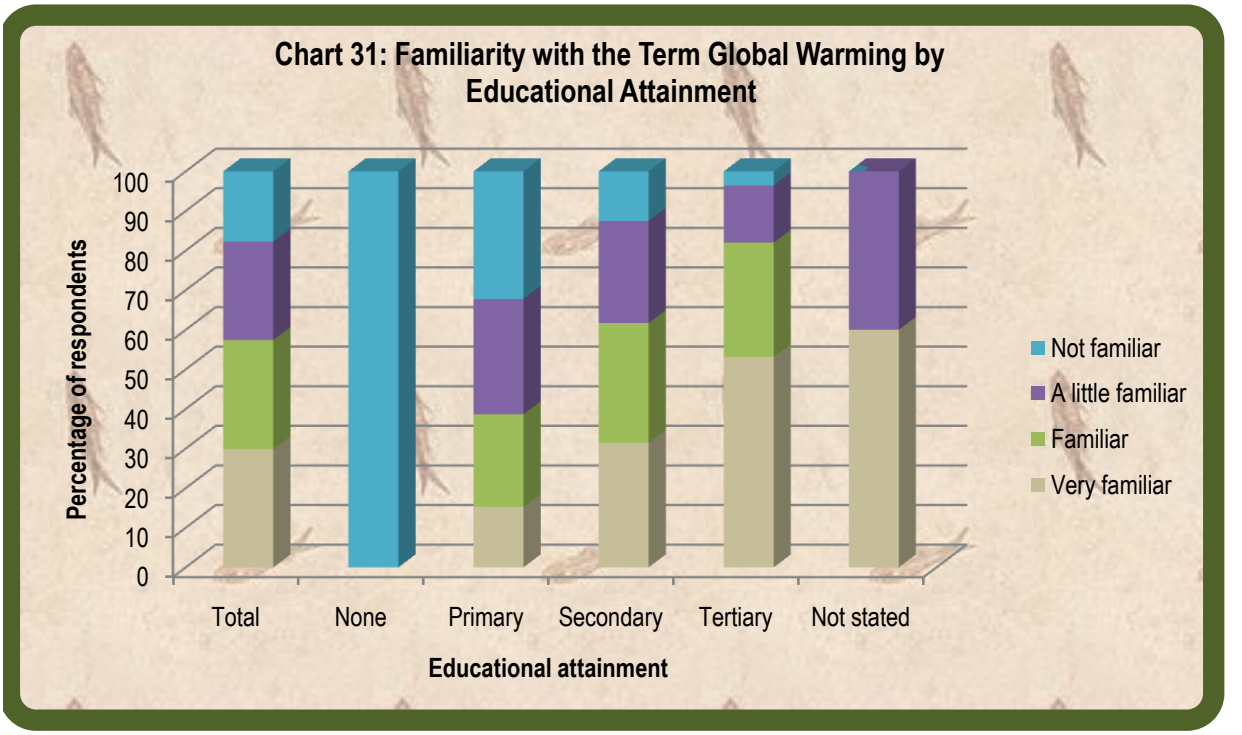
Environmental concern	Percentage				
	Total	Very familiar	Familiar	A little familiar	Not familiar
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Global warming	100	30	28	25	18
2 Ozone layer	100	30	30	24	17
3 Greenhouse effect	100	20	22	23	36
4 Biodiversity	100	10	15	21	54
5 Eco-friendly	100	21	26	25	28



Accumulatively, over a half of the respondents were very familiar or familiar with the terms ozone layer (60%) and global warming (58%). The majority of the respondents was not familiar with biodiversity (54%) and similarly, a relatively large percentage with greenhouse effect (36%) and eco-friendly (28%).

Table 39: Familiarity with the Term Global Warming by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Percentage				
	Total	Very familiar	Familiar	A little familiar	Not familiar
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	100	30	28	25	18
None	100	0	0	0	100
Primary	100	15	23	29	32
Secondary	100	31	30	26	13
Tertiary	100	53	29	14	4
Not stated	100	60	0	40	0



A further review of the data indicates positive correlation between respondent's educational attainment and familiarity with each term shown in Tables 39-43. Except for biodiversity, more than 70% of the respondents with tertiary level education were very familiar and familiar with the terms global warming, ozone layer, greenhouse effect and eco-friendly. Least familiarity was shown with the term biodiversity by respondents of all educational groups.

Table 40: Familiarity with the Term Ozone Layer by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Percentage				
	Total	Very familiar	Familiar	A little familiar	Not familiar
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	100	30	30	24	17
None	100	0	0	0	100
Primary	100	16	25	28	31
Secondary	100	31	33	25	11
Tertiary	100	53	29	13	5
Not stated	100	60	0	20	20

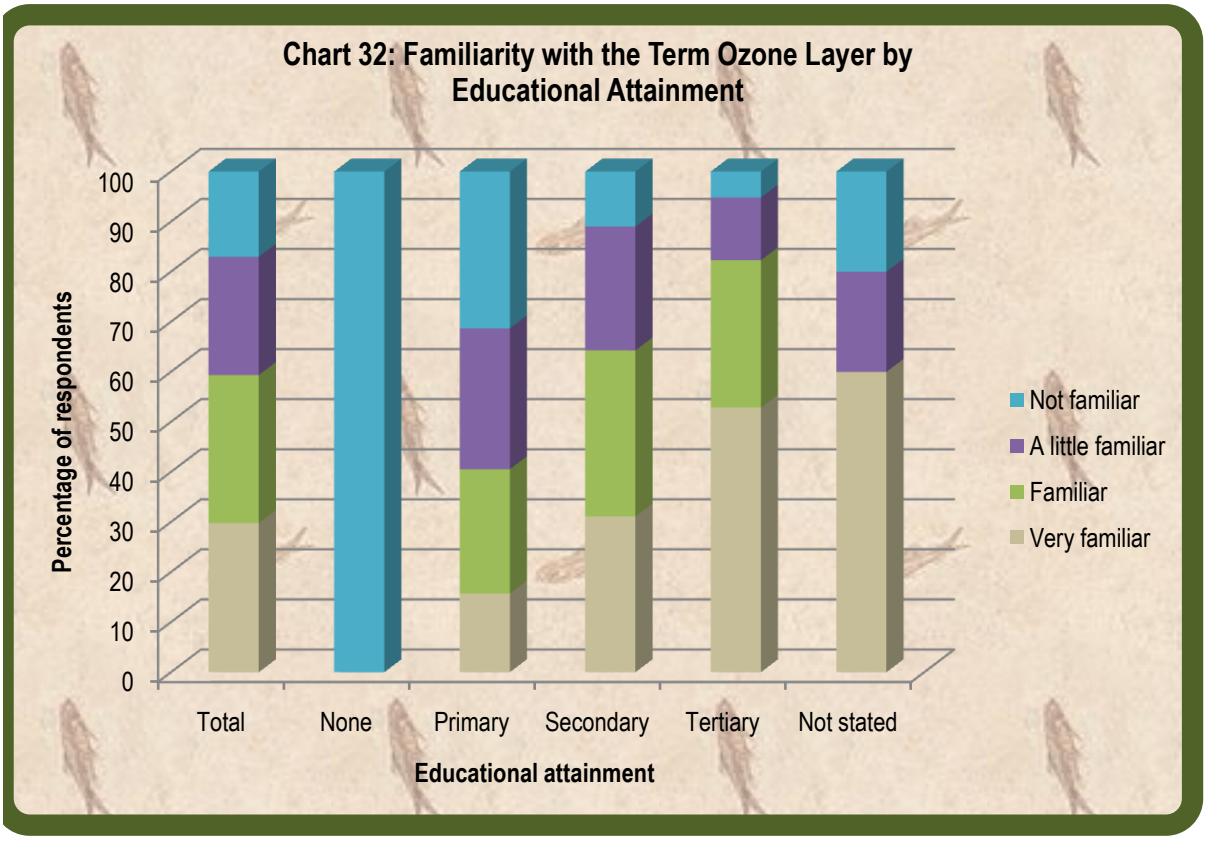


Table 41: Familiarity with the Term Greenhouse Effect by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Percentage of respondents				
	Total	Very familiar	Familiar	A little familiar	Not familiar
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	100	20	22	23	36
None	100	0	0	0	100
Primary	100	7	16	20	57
Secondary	100	19	25	27	30
Tertiary	100	46	26	15	13
Not stated	100	20	0	0	80

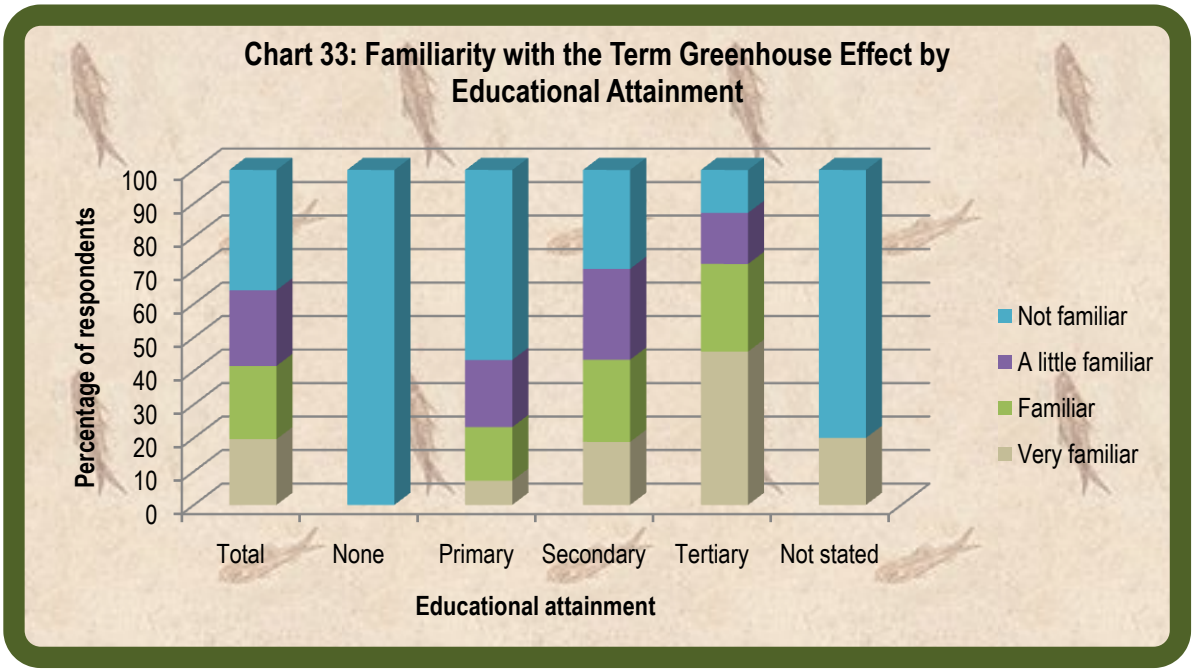


Table 42: Familiarity with the Term Biodiversity by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Percentage of respondents				
	Total	Very familiar	Familiar	A little familiar	Not familiar
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	100	10	15	21	54
None	100	0	0	0	100
Primary	100	3	11	14	73
Secondary	100	9	15	25	51
Tertiary	100	28	25	22	25
Not stated	100	20	0	20	60

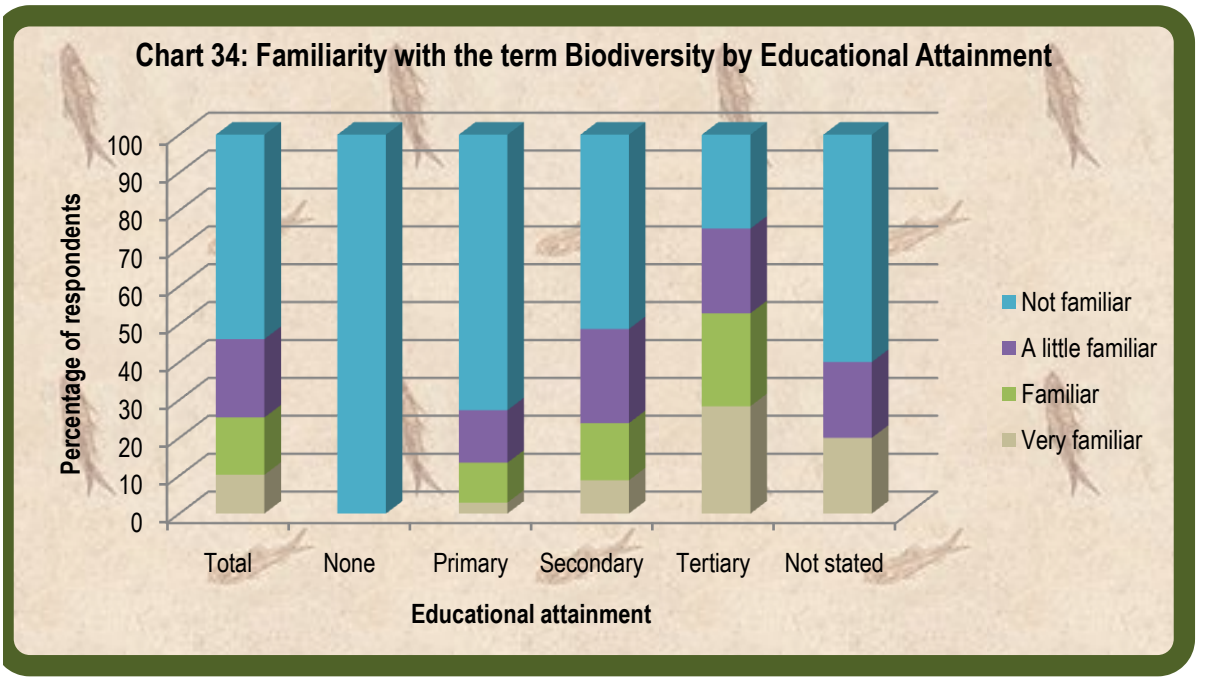


Table 43: Familiarity with the Term Eco-Friendly by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment	Percentage of respondents				
	Total	Very familiar	Familiar	A little familiar	Not familiar
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	100	21	26	25	28
None	100	0	0	0	100
Primary	100	8	18	27	47
Secondary	100	20	30	28	22
Tertiary	100	47	30	16	7
Not stated	100	20	20	60	0

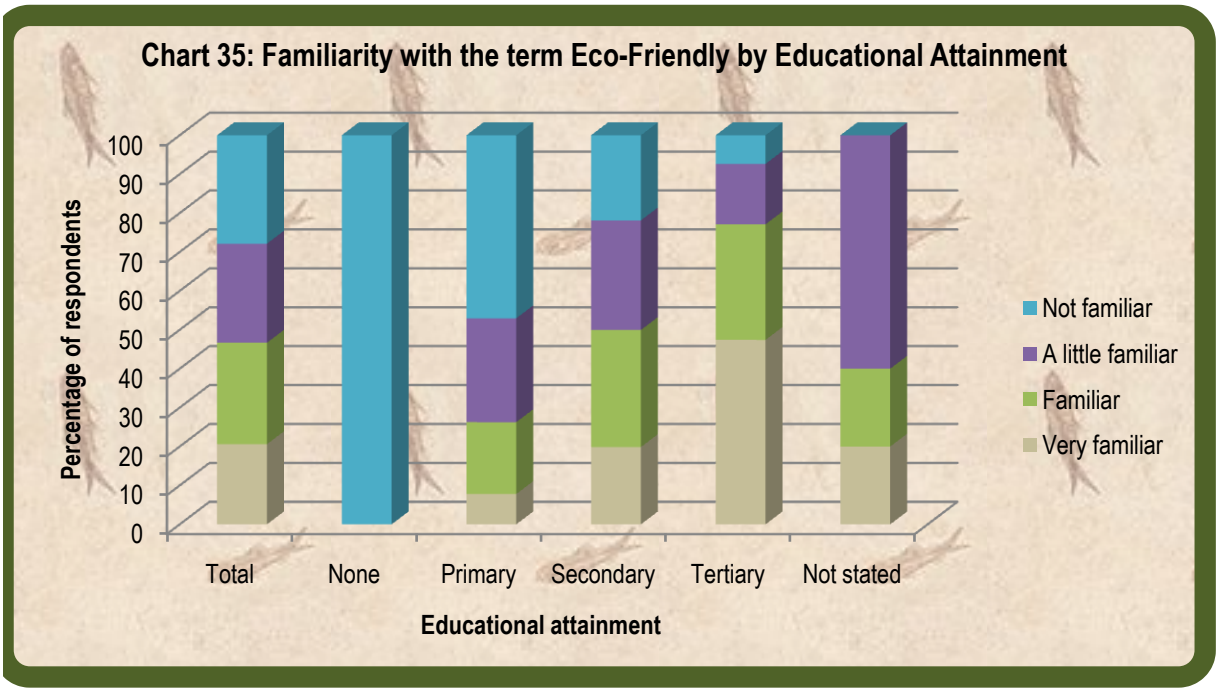
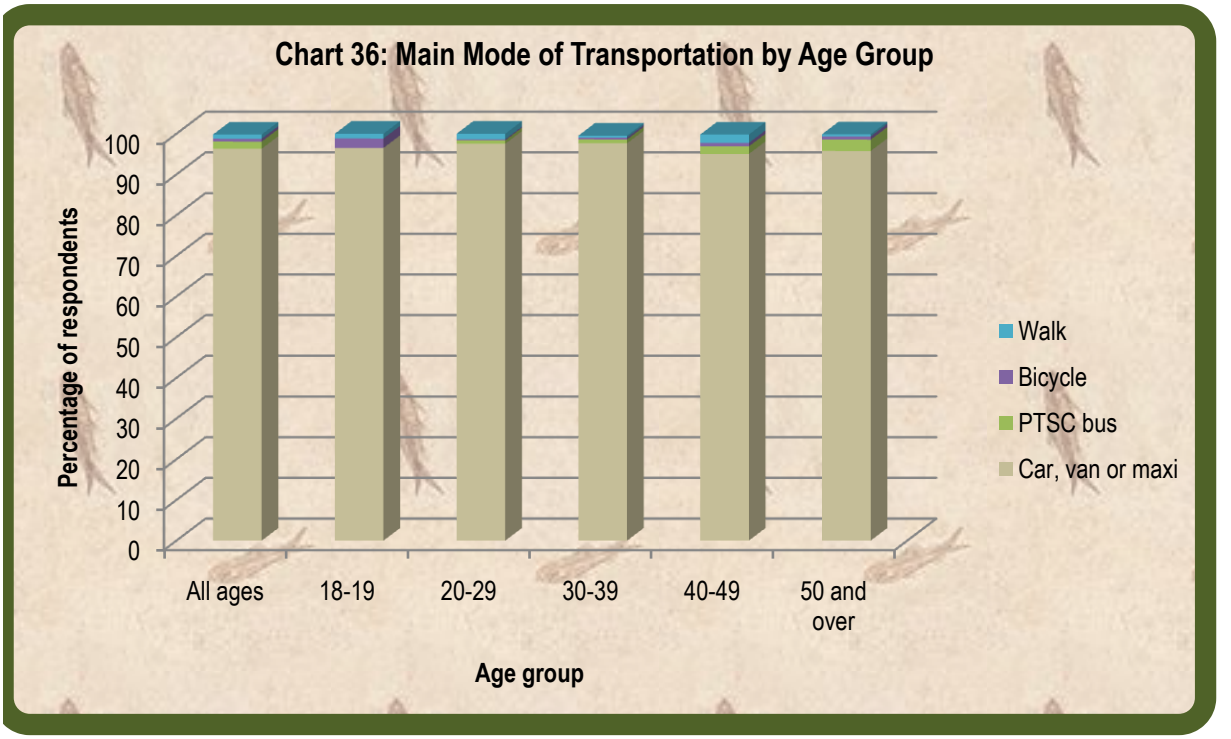


Table 44: Main Mode of Transportation by Age Group

Age group (years)	Main mode of transportation - percentage of respondents				
	Total	Car, van or maxi	PTSC* bus	Bicycle	Walk
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All ages	100	96	2	1	1
18-19	100	97	0	2	1
20-29	100	98	1	0	1
30-39	100	98	1	0	0
40-49	100	95	2	1	2
50 and over	100	96	3	1	1

* Public Transport Service Corporation



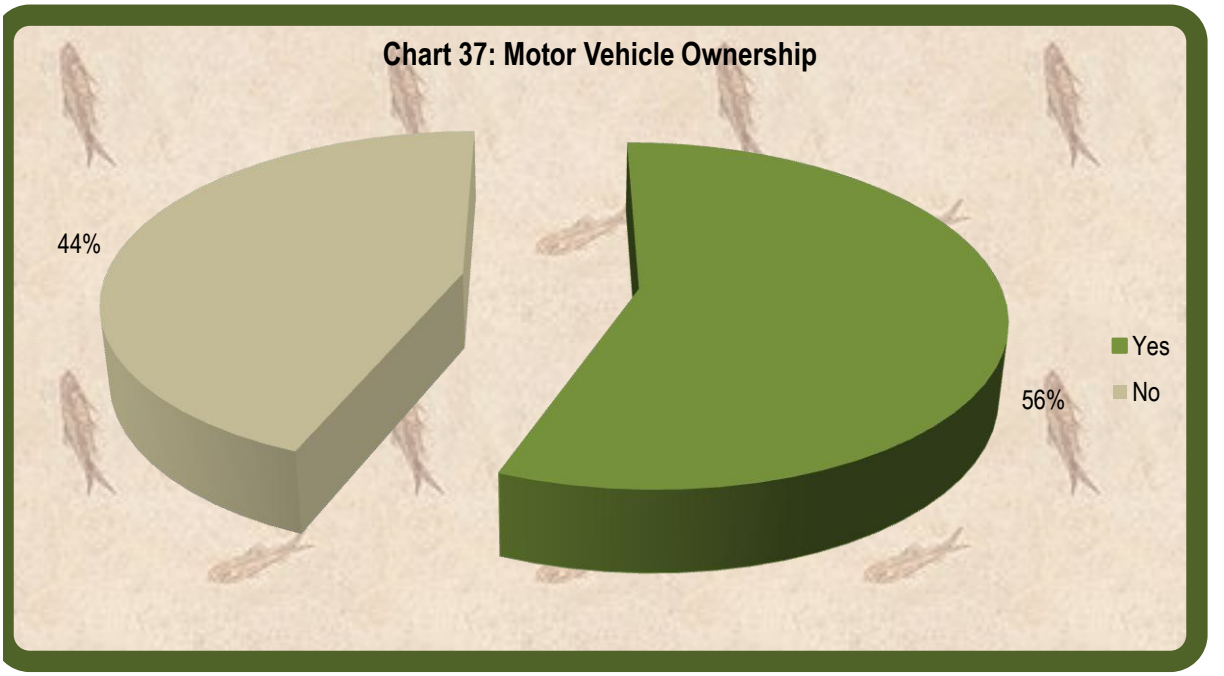
Almost all (96%) of the survey participants indicated that they travelled by car, van or maxi as their main mode of transportation. A negligible 2% travelled by public transport, mainly due to cost and convenience (Table 45).

Table 45: Why Use PTSC Bus

Reason	Percentage
	(1)
Less costly	57
More convenient	46
Don't own a vehicle	32
Less stressful	27
Environmental concerns	5
Parking	3

Table 46: Motor Vehicle Ownership by Household Size

Household size	Owned a motor vehicle - percentage of respondents		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All households	100	56	44
1 person	100	30	70
2 persons	100	49	51
3 persons	100	62	38
4 persons	100	69	31
5 persons	100	61	39
Not stated	100	0	100



The survey results show that over a half (56%) of the households owned a motor vehicle and that motor vehicle ownership increased in relationship to household size (Table 46). By administrative area, the largest percentage (72%) of vehicle ownership was observed in San Fernando while Point Fortin reported the lowest (40%) (Table 47).

Table 47: Motor Vehicle Ownership by Administrative Area

Administrative area	Owned a motor vehicle - percentage of respondents		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	100	56	44
Port of Spain	100	58	42
San Fernando	100	72	28
Arima	100	60	40
Point Fortin	100	40	60
Chaguanas	100	65	35
Diego Martin	100	61	39
St. Anns	100	43	57
Tacarigua	100	56	44
Rest of St. George	100	55	45
Caroni	100	63	38
Victoria	100	54	46
St. Patrick	100	56	44
St. Andrew/St. David	100	46	54
Nariva/Mayaro	100	57	43
Tobago	100	55	45

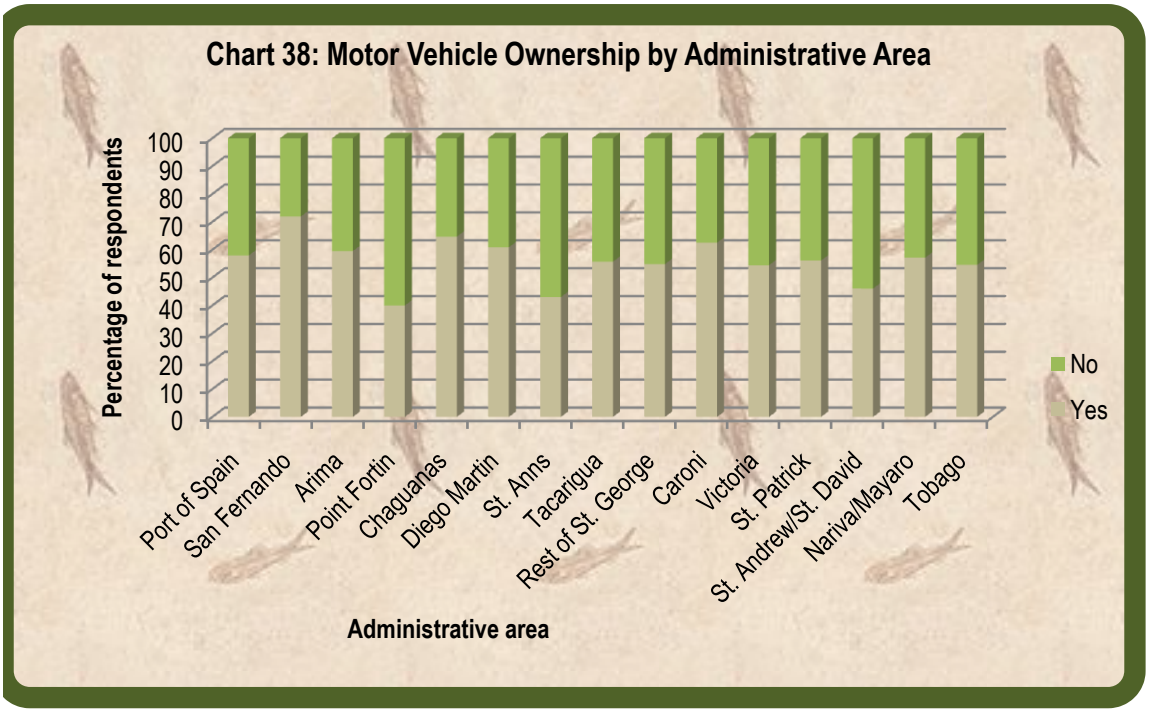


Table 48: Important Factors Considered when Purchasing a Motor Vehicle

	Factor				
	Cost	Fuel economy	Size of the vehicle	Environment friendly	Manufacturer
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Percentage of respondents	73	45	19	18	26

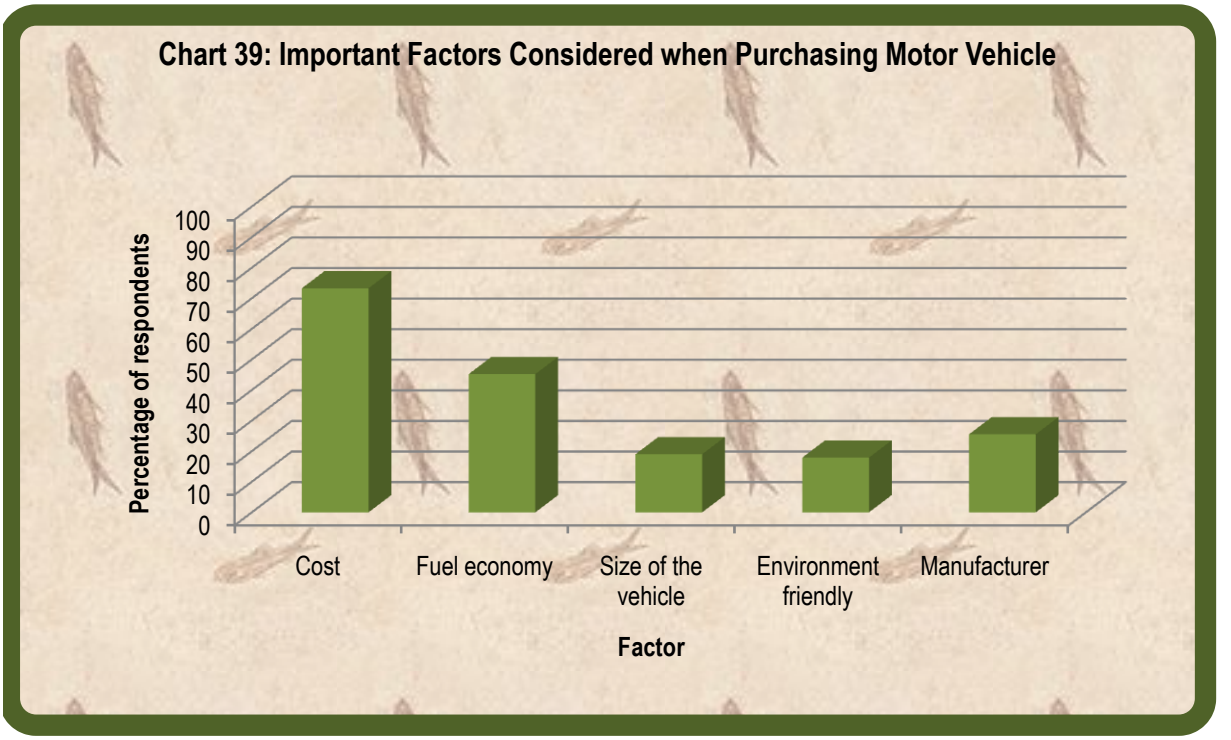
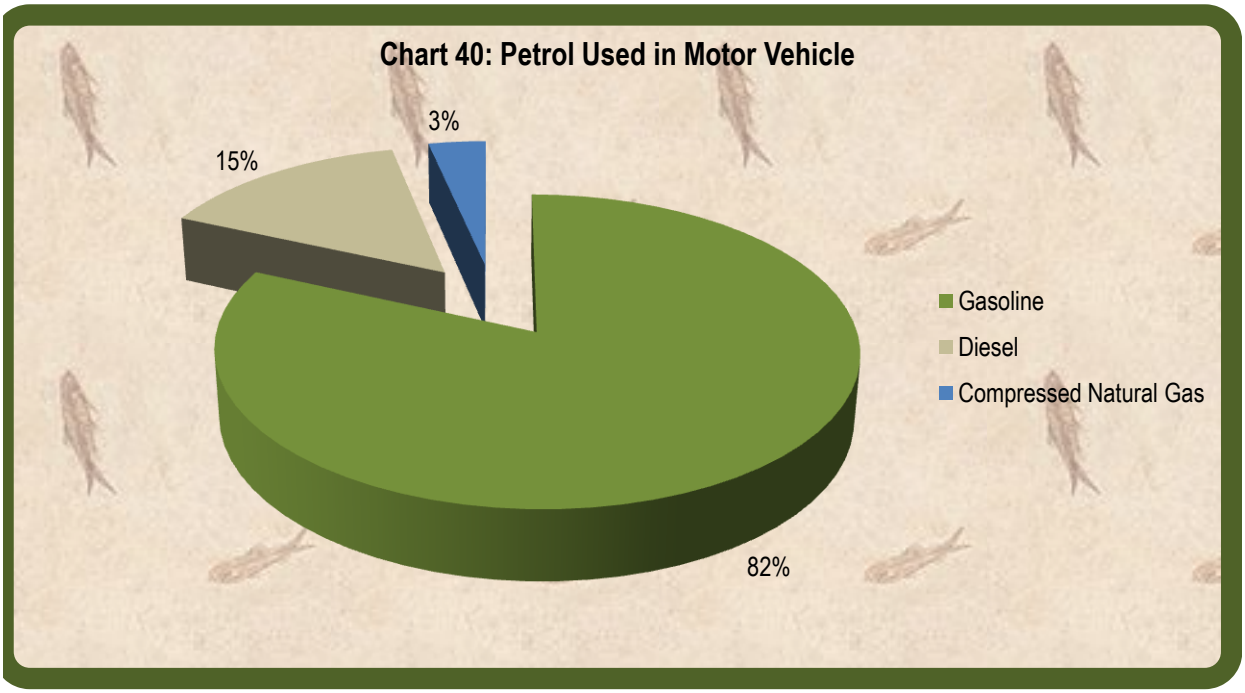


Table 47 reveals that a substantial proportion (73%) of the respondents stated that cost was the most important factor considered when purchasing a motor vehicle, followed by fuel economy (45%).

Table 49: Petrol Used in Motor Vehicle

Petrol used	Percentage
	(1)
Total	100
Gasoline	82
Diesel	15
Compressed Natural Gas	3



Four-fifths (82%) of the respondents used gasoline to power their motor vehicles (Table 48) and over a half (58%) serviced their motor vehicles once every three months (Table 49).

Table 50: Frequency of Servicing Motor Vehicle

Frequency	Percentage of respondents
	(1)
Total	100
Every month	19
Once every three months	58
Once every six months	17
Once a year	3
Over a year	2
Not stated	1

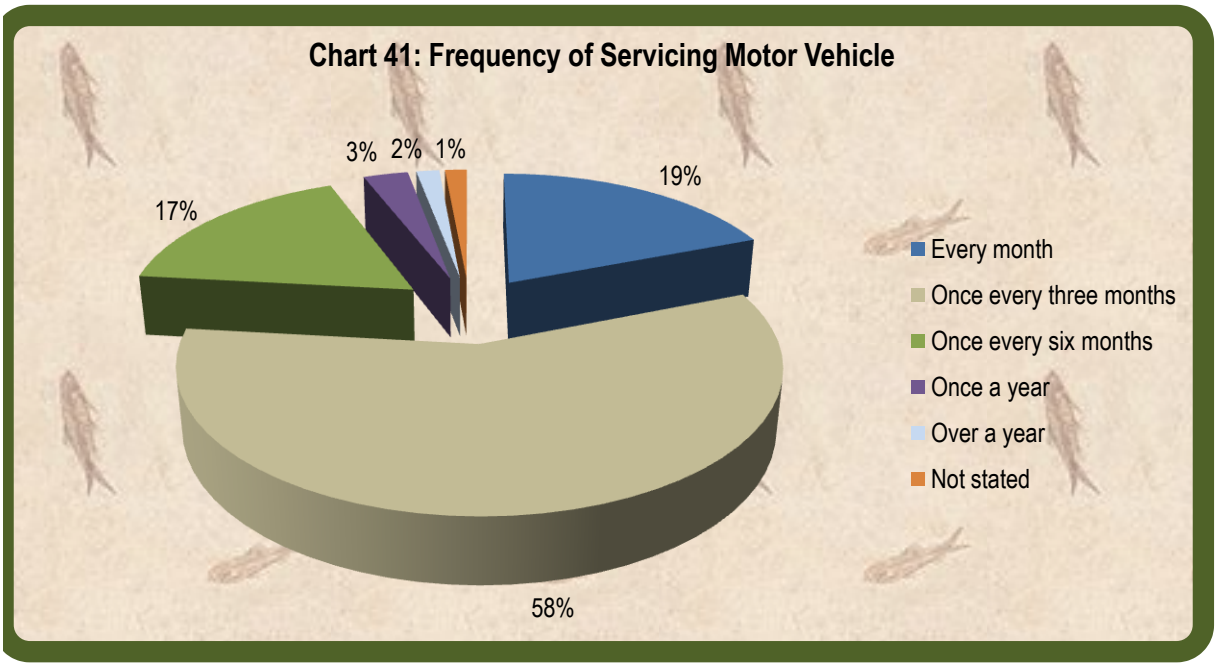
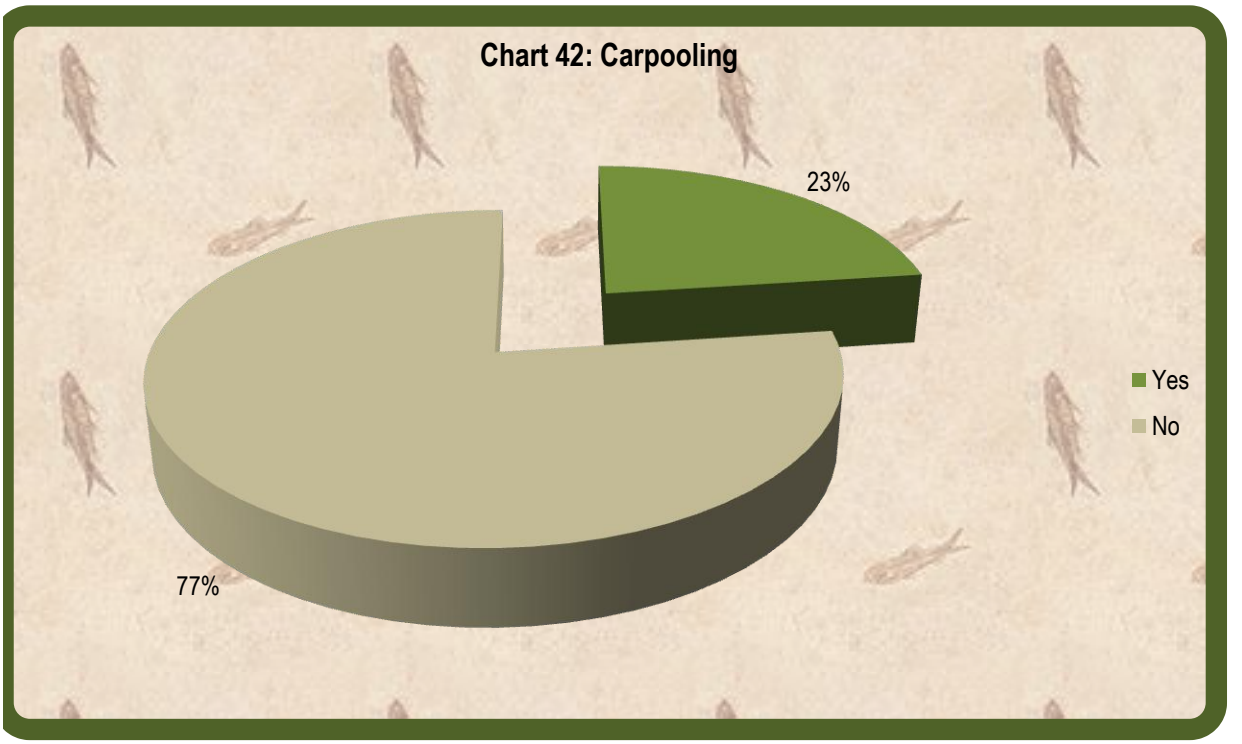


Table 51: Carpooling

Carpool	Percentage
	(1)
Total	100
Yes	23
No	77



A significant percentage (77%) of the survey respondents did not carpool (Table 50) and 85% were of the opinion that carpooling helped the environment (Table 51).

Table 52: Carpooling Helped the Environment

Carpooling helped the environment	Percentage
	(1)
Total	100
Yes	85
No	14
Not sure	1

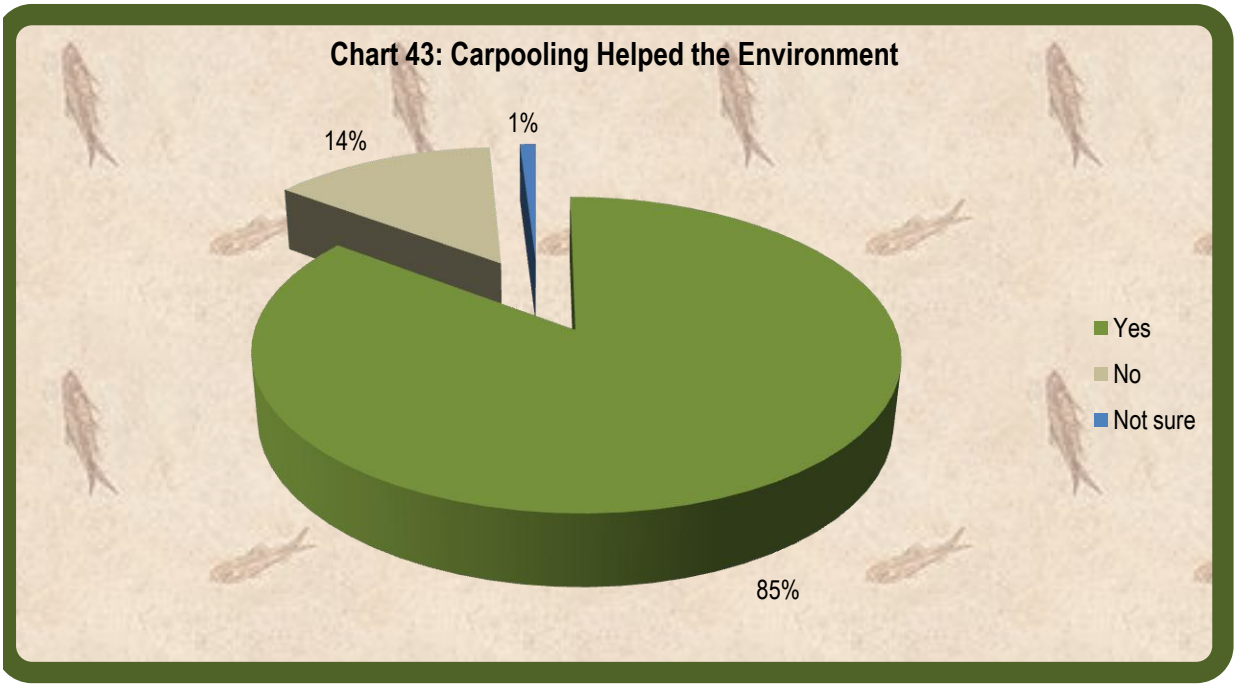
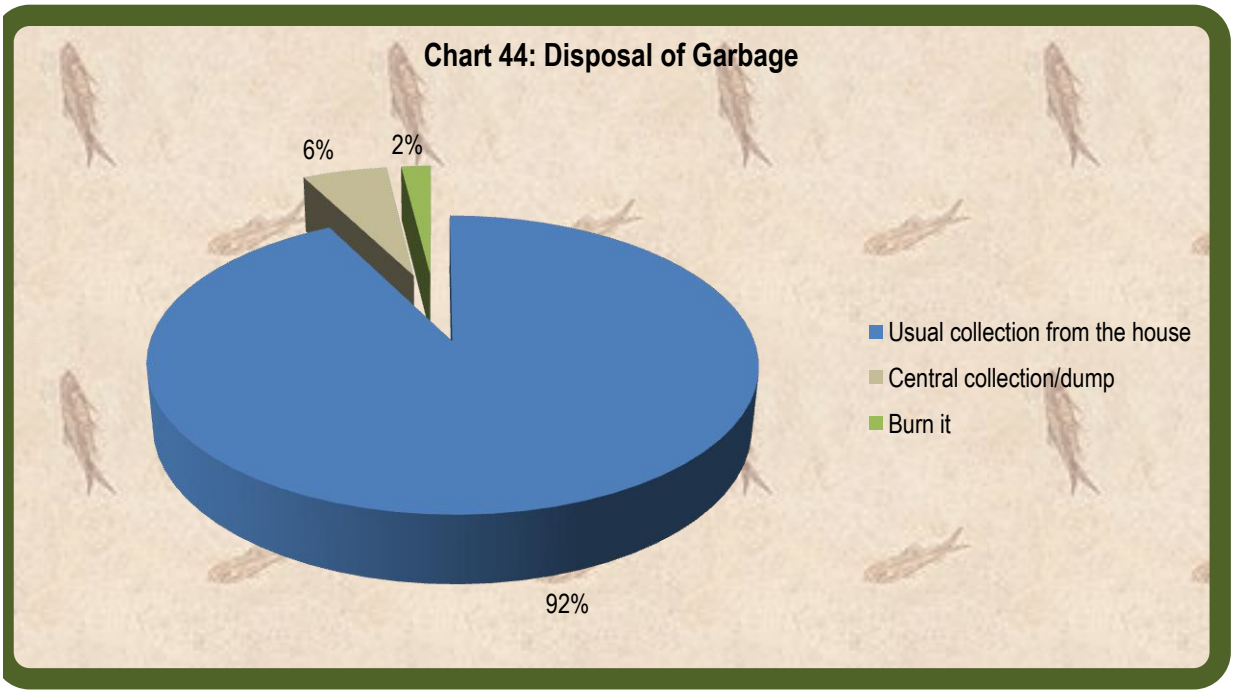


Table 53: Disposal of Garbage by Administrative Area

Administrative area	Method of garbage disposal - percentage of households			
	Total	Usual collection from the house	Central collection/dump	Burn it
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All areas	100	92	6	2
Port of Spain	100	77	23	0
San Fernando	100	99	1	0
Arima	100	95	0	5
Point Fortin	100	100	0	0
Chaguanas	100	99	0	1
Diego Martin	100	77	22	2
St. Anns	100	90	10	1
Tacarigua	100	93	3	4
Rest of St. George	100	89	9	2
Caroni	100	98	1	2
Victoria	100	94	3	3
St. Patrick	100	95	2	3
St. Andrew/St. David	100	97	0	3
Nariva/Mayaro	100	100	0	0
Tobago	100	97	2	1



A significant percentage (92%) of the households surveyed disposed of garbage through usual collection from their homes. Approximately one-quarter of the households in the administrative areas of Port of Spain (23%) and Diego Martin (22%) utilised central collection points or dumps.

Table 54: Recycled or Reused Materials by Administrative Area

Administrative area	Percentage of households		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All areas	100	86	14
Port of Spain	100	70	30
San Fernando	100	72	28
Arima	100	95	5
Point Fortin	100	83	17
Chaguanas	100	90	10
Diego Martin	100	79	21
St. Anns	100	84	16
Tacarigua	100	89	11
Rest of St. George	100	92	8
Caroni	100	81	19
Victoria	100	88	12
St. Patrick	100	93	7
St. Andrew/St. David	100	88	12
Nariva/Mayaro	100	93	7
Tobago	100	87	13

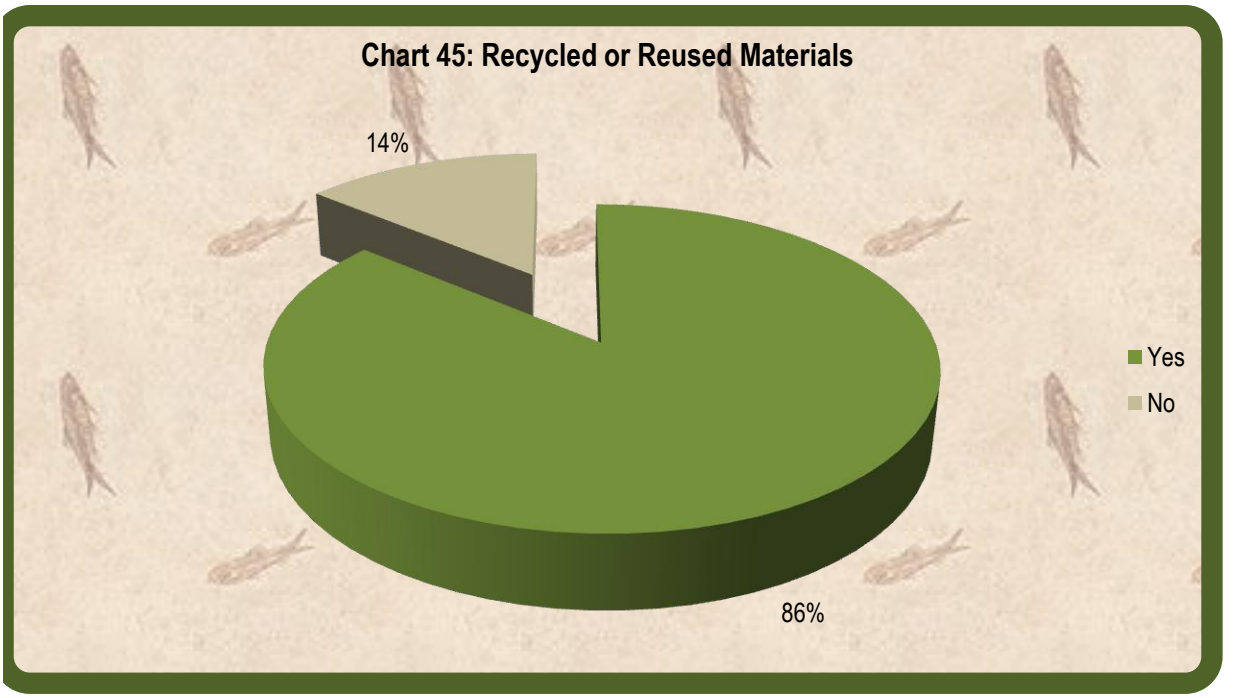


Table 53 shows that a significant proportion (86%) of the households recycled waste materials mainly at home (Table 54). The items recycled consisted of plastic bags (93%), bottles (78%), paper (52%) and old clothing (43%) which were reused extensively in homes (Tables 55 and 56).

Table 55: Place of Recycling Activity

Place of recycling activity	Recycled - percentage of households		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
At home	100	99	1
At work	100	6	94
At school	100	1	99

Table 56: Items Recycled

Item	Recycled - percentage of households		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Paper	100	52	48
Bottles	100	78	22
Plastic bags	100	93	7
Old clothing	100	43	57
Cans	100	16	84
Other	100	7	93

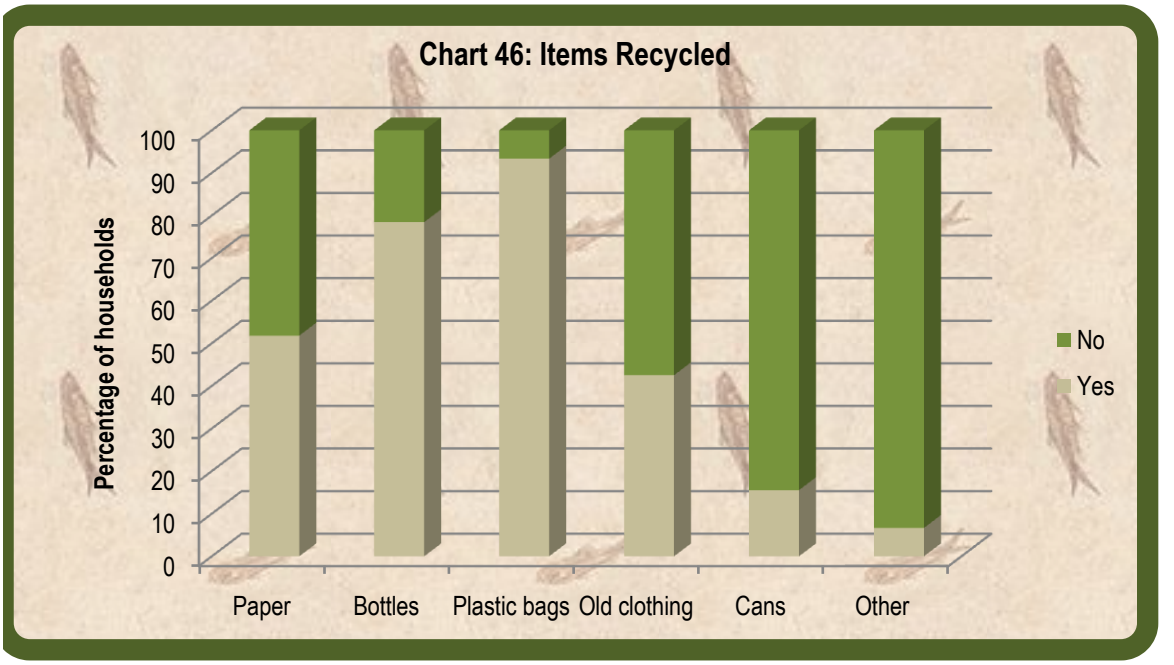


Table 57: Methods Used in Recycling Waste

Method	Percentage of households		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Through roadside recycling	100	13	87
Reused at home	100	88	12
Composting	100	3	97
Through a central collection point	100	2	98
Through a private collection	100	1	99
Other	100	1	99

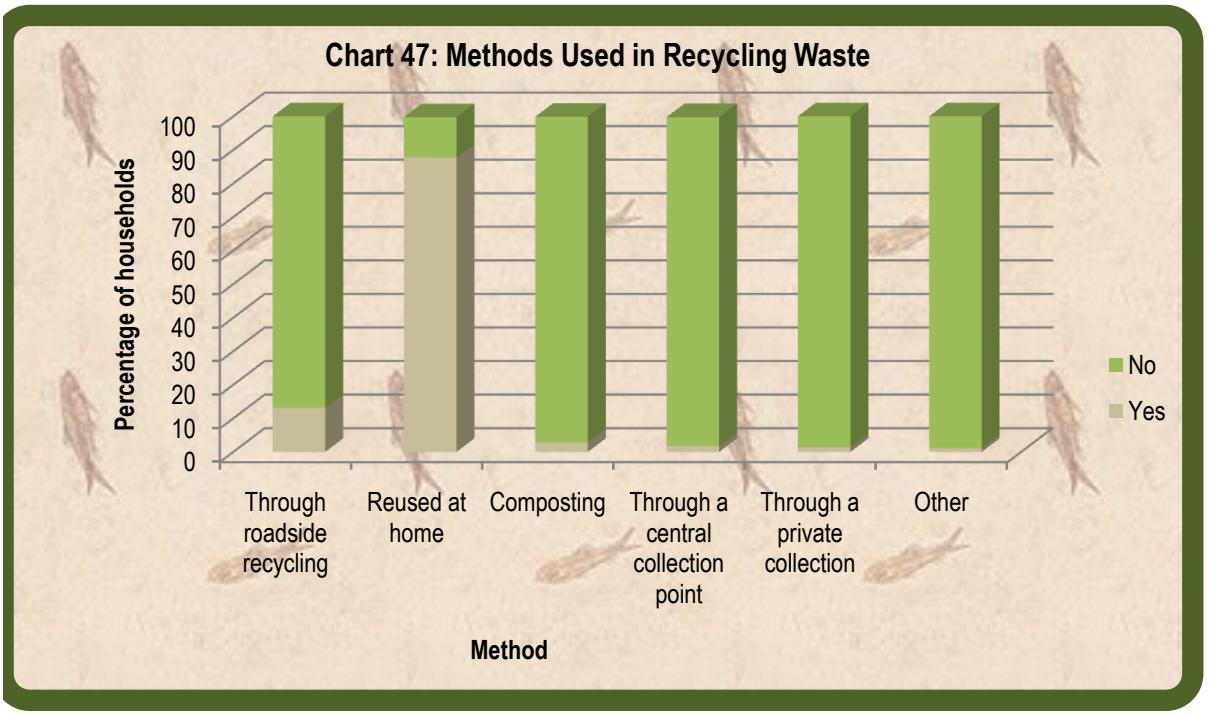
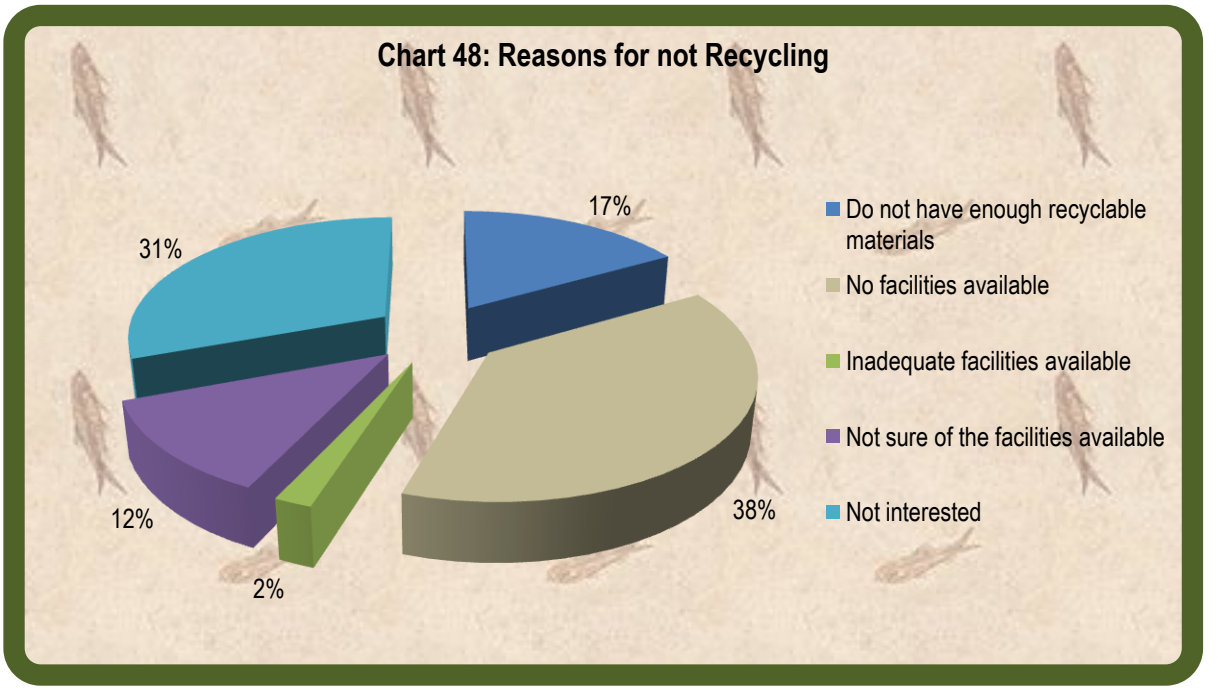


Table 58: Reasons for not Recycling

Reason	Percentage of households
	Total
	(1)
Total	100
Do not have enough recyclable materials	17
No facilities available	38
Inadequate facilities available	2
Not sure of the facilities available	12
Not interested	31



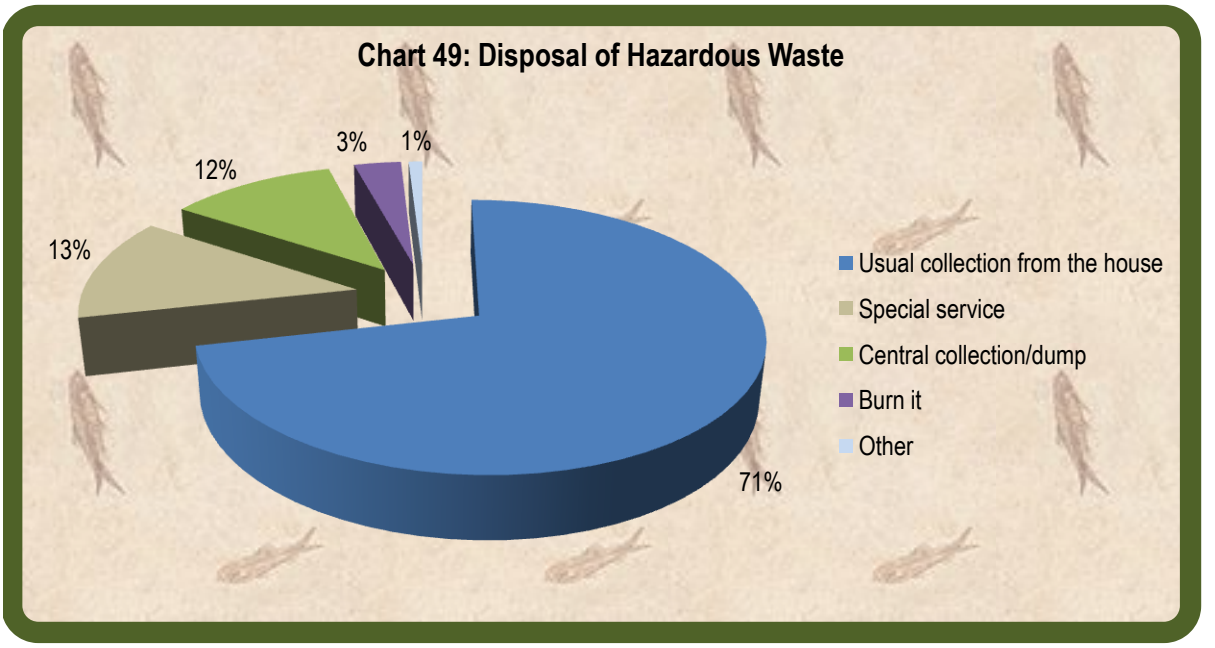
Of the 14% of households that were not engaged in recycling (Table 53), 38% indicated that no facilities were available, 17% did not have enough recyclable materials and 31% were not interested (Table 57).

Table 59: Reasons for not Recycling by Administrative Area

Administrative area	Reason - percentage					
	Total	Do not have enough recyclable materials	No facilities available	Inadequate facilities available	Not sure of the facilities available	Not interested
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	100	17	38	2	12	31
Port of Spain	100	8	12	4	31	46
San Fernando	100	17	61	4	4	13
Arima	100	0	50	0	0	50
Point Fortin	100	67	0	0	0	33
Chaguanas	100	18	45	9	9	18
Diego Martin	100	9	26	0	23	43
St. Anns	100	28	23	0	5	44
Tacarigua	100	11	42	5	21	21
Rest of St. George	100	40	40	0	0	20
Caroni	100	16	65	0	3	16
Victoria	100	20	45	0	15	20
St. Patrick	100	10	40	0	10	40
St. Andrew/St. David	100	11	11	0	0	78
Nariva/Mayaro	100	0	100	0	0	0
Tobago	100	19	50	6	13	13

Table 60: Disposal of Hazardous Waste by Administrative Area

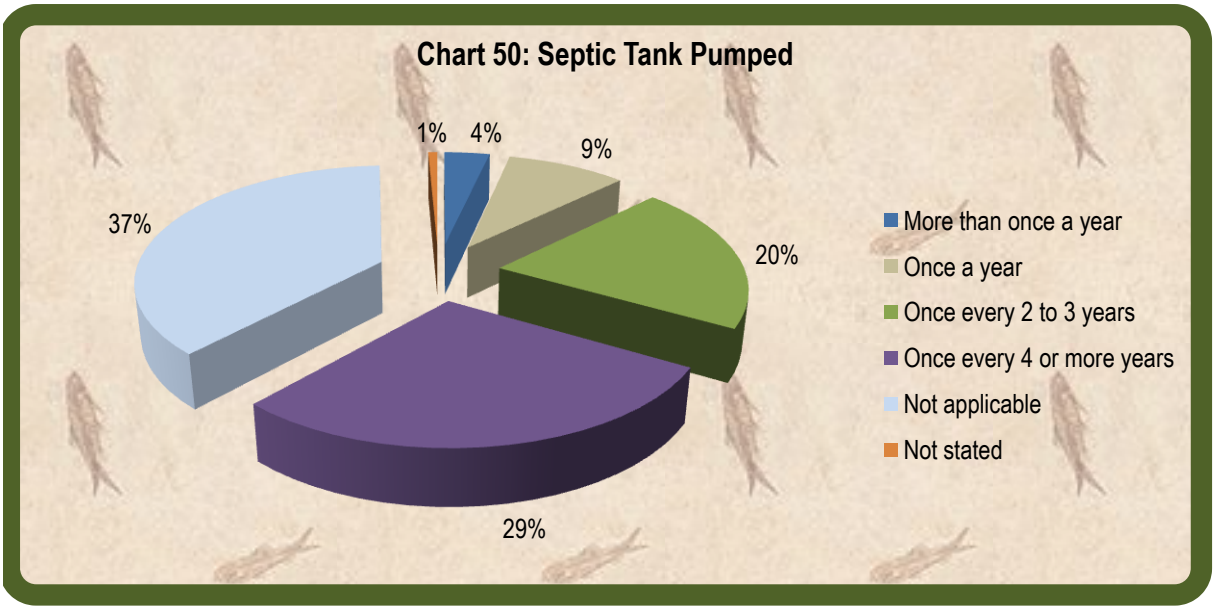
Administrative area	Method of disposal - percentage of households					
	Total	Usual collection from the house	Special service	Central collection/dump	Burn it	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All areas	100	71	13	12	3	1
Port of Spain	100	64	8	25	1	2
San Fernando	100	76	18	3	0	2
Arima	100	76	10	7	5	2
Point Fortin	100	90	7	3	0	0
Chaguanas	100	88	9	2	1	0
Diego Martin	100	67	7	24	1	2
St. Anns	100	75	11	12	1	1
Tacarigua	100	80	11	6	1	1
Rest of St. George	100	67	20	10	3	0
Caroni	100	73	15	6	5	2
Victoria	100	67	9	18	5	2
St. Patrick	100	46	28	18	7	1
St. Andrew/St. David	100	87	9	0	2	2
Nariva/Mayaro	100	61	20	4	16	0
Tobago	100	76	9	10	4	1



The survey results show that a substantial percentage (71%) of the households disposed of hazardous waste through the usual garbage collection from their houses. By administrative area, the data reveal that one-fifth or more of the households in St. Patrick (28%), Rest of St. George (20%) and Nariva/Mayaro (20%) used a special service and one-quarter in Port of Spain (25%) and Diego Martin (24%) accessed central collection points or dumps.

Table 61: Septic Tank Pumped by Administrative Area

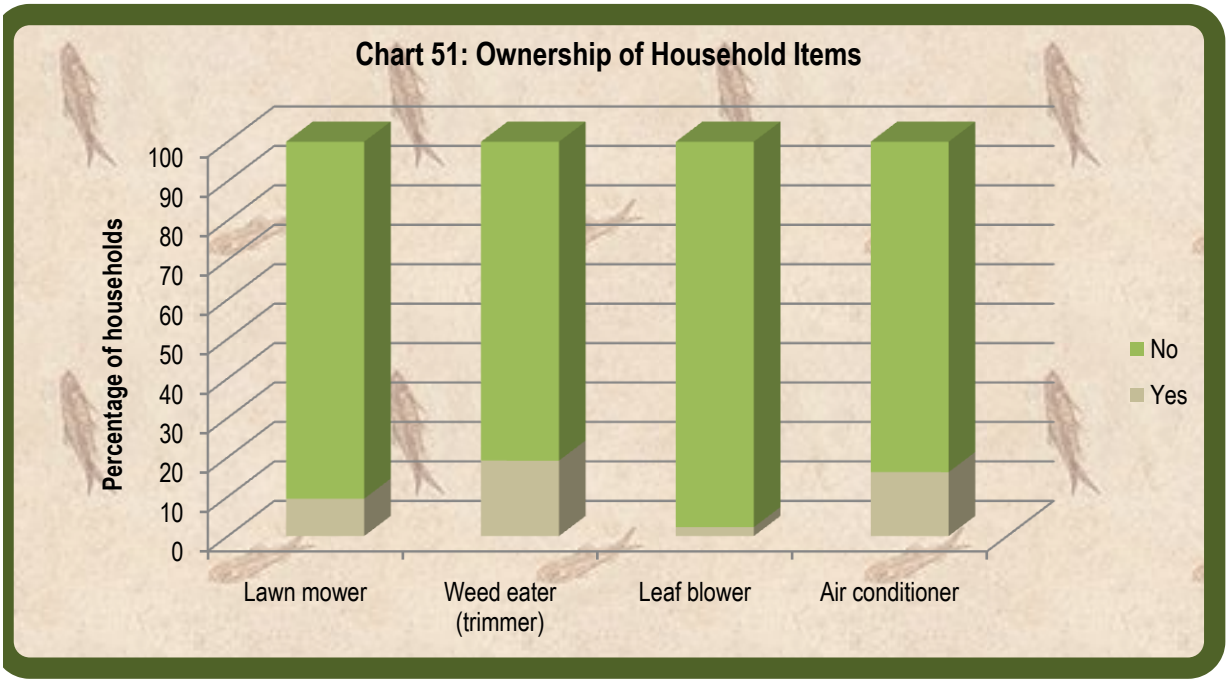
Administrative area	Frequency - percentage of households						
	Total	More than once a year	Once a year	Once every 2 to 3 years	Once every 4 or more years	Not applicable	Not stated
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All areas	100	4	9	20	29	37	1
Port of Spain	100	3	3	2	6	85	0
San Fernando	100	2	7	19	39	29	3
Arima	100	5	33	14	17	29	2
Point Fortin	100	3	13	23	23	37	0
Chaguanas	100	4	11	39	29	18	0
Diego Martin	100	3	3	13	18	63	2
St. Anns	100	1	3	15	28	52	0
Tacarigua	100	4	11	11	18	54	2
Rest of St. George	100	4	6	6	27	56	0
Caroni	100	3	14	30	32	23	0
Victoria	100	5	12	33	31	19	0
St. Patrick	100	3	8	20	53	16	0
St. Andrew/St. David	100	9	18	25	27	20	2
Nariva/Mayaro	100	4	7	34	46	7	2
Tobago	100	4	10	19	23	44	1



When asked how often were their septic tanks emptied, 29% of the households responded every four years and 20% every two to three years. Households (37%) that responded not applicable to this question, especially in Port of Spain (85%), Diego Martin (63%), Rest of St. George (56%), Tacarigua (54%) and St. Anns (52%), indicated that their sewer systems were connected to central treatment plants.

Table 62: Ownership of Household Items

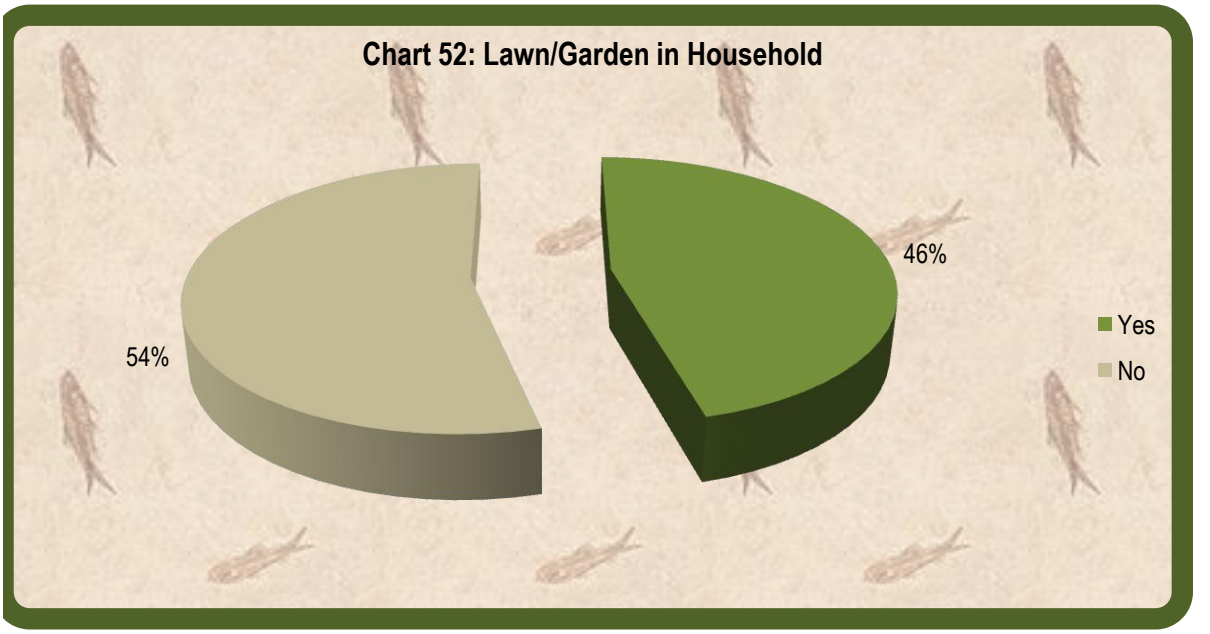
Item	Percentage of households		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Lawn mower	100	9	91
Weed eater (trimmer)	100	19	81
Leaf blower	100	2	98
Air conditioner	100	16	84



In general, most of the households surveyed did not possess any of the items listed above; 19% owned a weed eater and 16% had an air conditioner.

Table 63: Lawn/Garden in Household by Administrative Area

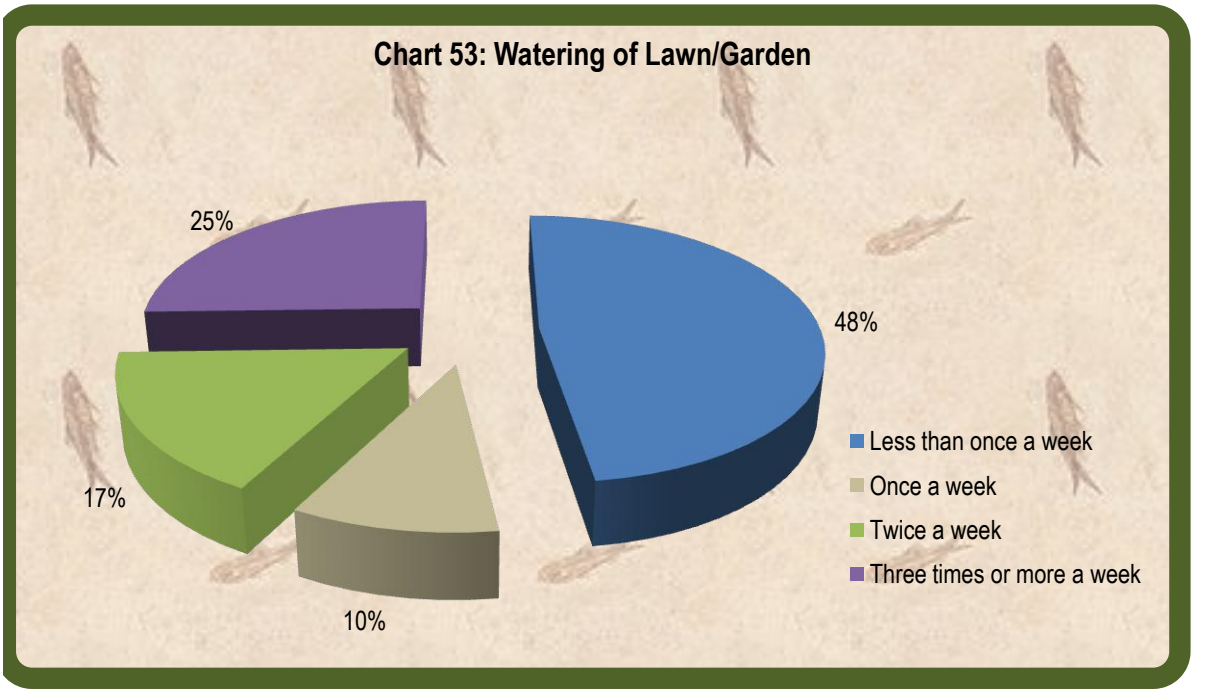
Administrative area	Have a lawn/garden - percentage of households		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All areas	100	46	54
Port of Spain	100	40	60
San Fernando	100	54	46
Arima	100	48	52
Point Fortin	100	23	77
Chaguanas	100	55	45
Diego Martin	100	52	48
St. Anns	100	22	78
Tacarigua	100	53	47
Rest of St. George	100	42	58
Caroni	100	69	31
Victoria	100	59	41
St. Patrick	100	47	53
St. Andrew/St. David	100	42	58
Nariva/Mayaro	100	32	68
Tobago	100	24	76



Less than a half (46%) of the total sample of households that participated in the survey had a lawn or garden. A further review of the data by administrative area, however, shows that over a half of the households in Caroni (69%), Victoria (59%), Chaguanas (55%), San Fernando (54%), Tacarigua (53%) and Diego Martin (52%) owned a lawn or garden.

Table 64: Watering of Lawn/Garden by Administrative Area

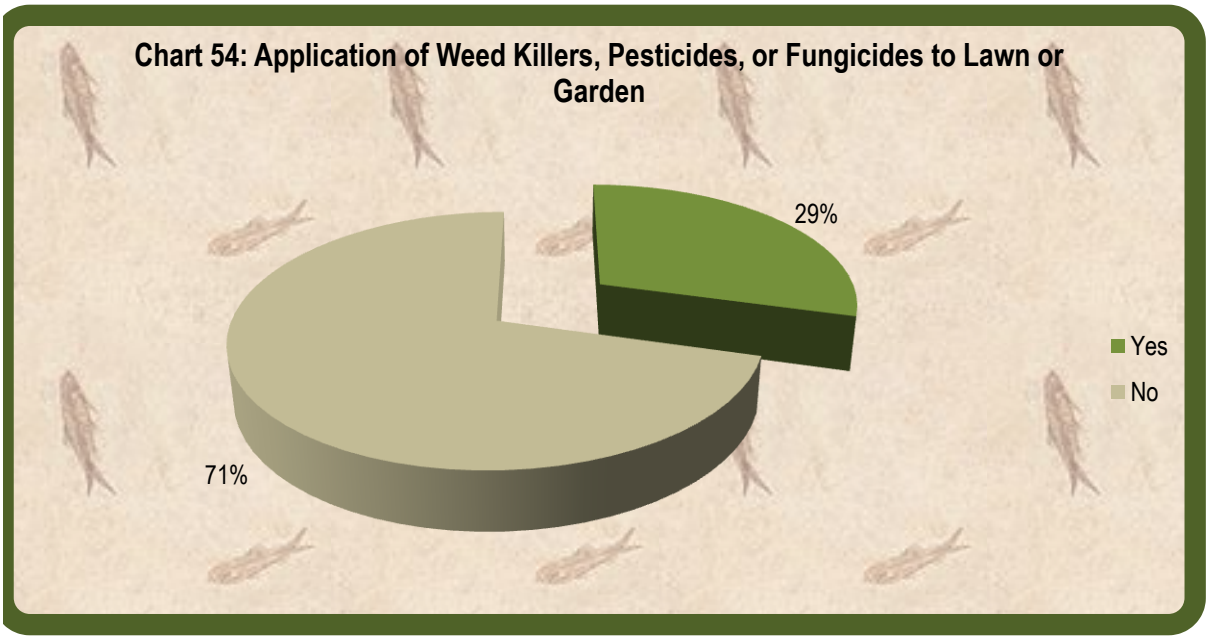
Administrative area	Frequency of watering lawn/garden - percentage of households				
	Total	Less than once a week	Once a week	Twice a week	Three times or more a week
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All areas	100	48	10	17	25
Port of Spain	100	23	9	29	40
San Fernando	100	4	10	67	19
Arima	100	60	10	0	30
Point Fortin	100	57	0	14	29
Chaguanas	100	62	2	20	17
Diego Martin	100	28	16	6	49
St. Anns	100	13	8	23	56
Tacarigua	100	59	19	6	16
Rest of St. George	100	51	8	13	28
Caroni	100	47	12	15	26
Victoria	100	50	9	26	15
St. Patrick	100	77	6	3	13
St. Andrew/St. David	100	58	5	12	26
Nariva/Mayaro	100	100	0	0	0
Tobago	100	46	5	14	35



Approximately one-half (48%) of the survey participants, especially in Nariva/Mayaro (100%) and St. Patrick (77%), watered their lawns or gardens less than once a week and a quarter (25%), mainly in St. Anns (56%), Diego Martin (49%) and Port of Spain (40%), did so three or more times a week.

Table 65: Application of Weed Killers, Pesticides, or Fungicides to Lawn or Garden by Administrative Area

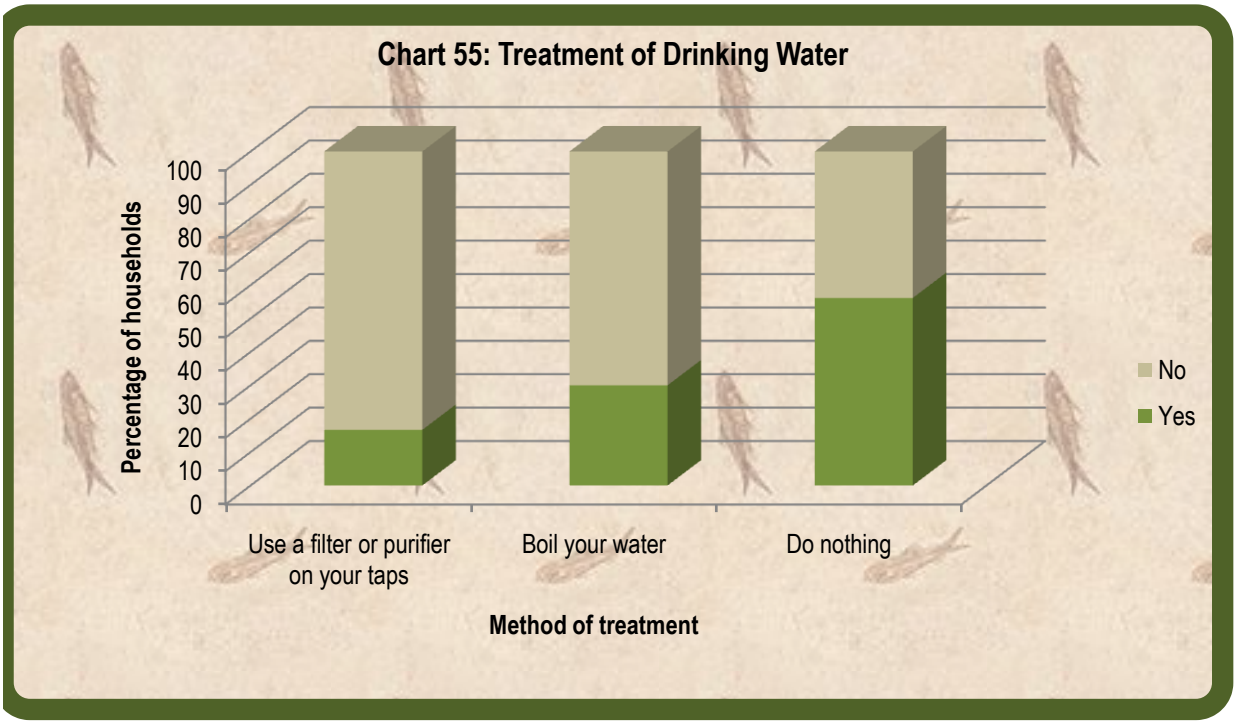
Administrative area	Applied chemicals to lawn - percentage of households		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
All areas	100	29	70
Port of Spain	100	14	86
San Fernando	100	23	77
Arima	100	35	65
Point Fortin	100	14	86
Chaguanas	100	26	74
Diego Martin	100	21	79
St. Anns	100	38	62
Tacarigua	100	27	73
Rest of St. George	100	26	74
Caroni	100	41	59
Victoria	100	24	76
St. Patrick	100	28	72
St. Andrew/St. David	100	46	54
Nariva/Mayaro	100	28	72
Tobago	100	43	57



A substantial percentage (70%) of the responding households did not apply any weed killers, pesticides, or fungicides to their lawns or gardens. The highest percentage of respondents who used such chemicals was observed in St. Andrew/St. David (46%), Tobago (43%) and Caroni (41%).

Table 66: Treatment of Drinking Water

Method of treatment	Percentage of households		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Use a filter or purifier on your taps	100	17	83
Boil your water	100	30	70
Do nothing	100	56	44



Over a half (56%) of the households surveyed did not treat their drinking water. Of the households that treated their drinking water, the majority (69%) did so to remove possible bacteria (Table 65).

Table 67: Reasons for Treating Drinking Water

Reason	Percentage of households		
	Total	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)
To improve the taste	100	11	89
To remove water treatment chemicals such as chlorine	100	29	71
To remove dirt or waste	100	32	68
To remove possible bacteria	100	69	31
Other	100	1	99