

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

CLIMATE CHANGE SURVEY

(Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour)

SPONSORED BY:

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and
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PREFACE

This is the first survey of its kind to be conducted in the CARICOM region. The survey is a public opinion research into climate change using knowledge, attitude and behaviour criteria applied to different segments of the population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The Statistical Office will like to thank Mr. Edmund Jackson, Environmental Officer, Mr. Tony Deyal, CARICOM Secretariat and Mr. Marco Alcoraz of the Office for Sustainable Development and Environment, OAS for the support and kind assistance given throughout the exercise.

Selwyn Allen
Chief Statistician

20th May, 2005

BACKGROUND

Early in February 2005, the Statistical Office was approached to assist the Ministry of Health and the Environment in a public opinion research into climate change. The timeframe for the completion of the exercise was frighteningly short, a matter of four weeks.

The knowledge, attitude and behaviour baseline survey was eventually conducted in St.Vincent and the Grenadines during the period March 7th – 30th, 2005. A sample of three hundred (300) households was interviewed. Respondents were interviewed on mainland St.Vincent as well as on the Grenadine island of Bequia.

The main targets for the survey were households in Coastal communities and Managers in Hotels/Guest Houses. In all there were eight (8) targeted stakeholders, these were:

1. Politicians
2. Civil Servants
3. Financial Institutions
4. Media Houses
5. Hotels/Guest Houses
6. Coastal Communities
7. Religious Organisations
8. Teachers and Students

The main purposes of the Climate Change Survey were to assess,

- a. the current level of knowledge regarding climate change.
- b. perceptions of the impact of climate change on St.Vincent and the Grenadines.
- c. opinions about what can be done to respond or adapt to climate change.

General information regarding Demographic information, General climate change questions and Media use was gathered from all stakeholders who were interviewed. However, the Politicians and Civil Servants also answered questions about the public sector and their ministries, the Media houses also responded to a section on Media groups and the remaining stakeholders were questioned in relation to their respective Private sector agencies or organizations.

THE METHODOLOGY

As was mentioned previously, the sample size for the Climate Change Survey was three hundred (300) households. However, the major targeted stakeholders were Community households and the Hotel and Guest Houses managers.

The sample was selected based on population proportional to size of the stakeholders and the stakeholders were allocated to three (3) different strata, namely (a) Communities (b) Hotel and Guest houses (c) Others. The category Other comprised the remaining stakeholders.

As a result and from the selected sample size, households were enumerated in each stakeholder category thus:

Communities: 39 percent

Hotels & Guesthouses: 15 percent

Educational Institutions: 10 percent

Media Houses: 9 percent

Financial Institutions: 8 percent

Civil Servants: 8 percent

Religions: 6 percent

Politicians: 2 percent

A minimum of two weeks was anticipated for the completion of the interviews, however this timeframe proved grossly inadequate and interviews took a full four weeks to be completed. The questionnaire in most cases took close to an hour to be administered rather than the thirty minutes as was anticipated prior to the start of the survey.

All questions on the questionnaire were deemed to be important based on the purpose for which the study was conducted. However, because of the fact that there were so many “open ended” questions, respondents had to take time to formulate a response that made sense. This was perceived to be the major reason for the extended time of the interviews.

The questionnaires were edited and coded. The coding exercise was also a challenge. For each open ended question, all responses (and there were numerous different responses) were looked at to derive the most frequently given response. In some cases all responses given were accepted and tabulated.

SECTION 1

Demographic information

TABLE 1.1
Population by Sex

Male	148	49.3
Female	152	50.7
Total	300	

Source: Climate Change Survey

TABLE 1.2

Location of Residence	Number	Percentage
Live_Near Flood_Plain	6	2.0
Live_Near Beach	150	50.0
Live_Near Low Areas	43	14.3
Live elsewhere	100	33.3
TOTAL	300	

Source: Climate Change Survey

Table 1.1 depicts the basic demographic information gathered from the survey. The data indicates that there was an almost equal sex distribution in terms of respondents in the survey.

Based on the data provided in **Table 1.2**, exactly half (50.0) of respondents in households *live near the beach* with a relatively low fourteen (14) percent residing in *low-lying areas*. A further two (2) percent *live near flood plains*. These are the vulnerable areas and the fifty percent who reside near the beach will be the ones mostly at risk to any developments regarding climate change.

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TABLE 1.3

Relationship Status	Number	Percent
Divorce	11	3.7
Married	131	43.7
Separated	5	1.7
Single	146	48.7
Widowed	7	2.3
Total	300	

Source:Climate Change Survey

TABLE 1.4

Number living in house	Number	Percent
Adults	542	56.0
Children	426	44.0
TOTAL	968	

Source:Climate Change Survey

TABLE 1.5

Type of House	Number	Percent
Brick	11	3.7
Concrete	39	13.0
Wall	219	73.0
Wood	31	10.3
Total	300	

Source: Climate Change Survey

Table 1.3 tells us that almost forty-nine percent (48.7) of the interviewed respondents were *single* while close to forty-four percent (43.7) were *married*. The data also shows in **Table 1.4** that a total of nine hundred and sixty-eight (968) individuals were living in the interviewed households. This gives an average of 3.2 persons per household, which is close to the national average of 3.4 persons per household.

Table 1.5 tells the story that seventy three percent (73) of householders live in relatively securely constructed *wall* structures and thirteen percent (13) live in buildings made from *concrete*. This is significant in relation to the effects of climate change especially storms and hurricanes.

The relatively low ten percent (10.3) whose structures are made from *wood* would probably suffer more severely with the advent of a storm or hurricane.

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TABLE 1.6

Home Insured	Number	Percent
Yes	140	46.7
No	136	45.3
Don't Know	24	8.0
Total	300	

Source: Climate Change Survey

The indication in **Table 1.6** is that just under half of the households (45.3) do not have their house insured. This means that for these householders no benefit can be derived in the event of damage from climate change effects. They will then have to rely on the generosity of Government or donor agencies. A slightly higher figure (46.7) percent, however are insured.

A further eight (8) percent reveals that they do not know if the house was insured. The respondent here might have been someone other than the head of household or the householder may have been renting the property.

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SECTION 2

General Climate Change Questions

TABLE 2.1

CLIMATE CHANGE MEANING	Number	Percentage
A Change in the Weather Patterns	185	61.7
Changes in Normal Climate Conditions	45	15.0
Changes in the Temperature	40	13.3
Natural Changes in the Environment	27	9.0
Not sure	3	
Total	300	

Source; Climate Change Survey

Table 2.1 reveals the respondents knowledge with regards to the meaning of the term ‘climate change’. The majority (61.7 percent) explained climate change as a **“change in weather patterns”** while fifteen (15) percent and thirteen percent (13.3) respectively, thought it meant **“changes in normal climatic conditions”** or **“changes in temperature”**. A further nine (9) percent thought climate change meant **“natural changes in the environment”**.

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TABLE 2.2

Respondent's knowledge about climate change	Total	Percent
A fair amount	139	46.3
A great deal	8	2.7
Don't Know	3	1.0
Hardly anything	22	7.3
Not much	128	42.7
Total	300	

Source: Climate Change Survey

Knowledge about climate change varies among respondents as is shown in **Table 2.2**. Forty-six (46.3) percent have *a fair amount* of knowledge regarding climate change while comparatively forty-two (42.7) percent indicated that they do *not know much*. A relatively low (2.7) percent know *a great deal* about climate change while seven (7.3) percent knew *hardly anything*.

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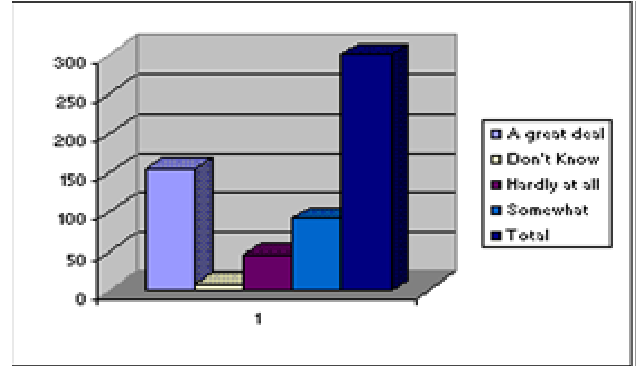
TABLE 2.3

Knowledge of Govt_Response to Climate Change	Total	Percent
A fair amount	45	15.0
A great deal	5	1.7
Don't Know	26	8.7
Hardly anything	98	32.7
Not much	126	42.0
Total	300	

Perceptions related to the household's knowledge of Government's response to climate change are revealed in **Table 2.3**. Forty-two (42) percent *do not know much* about Government's response while almost thirty-three (32.7) percent *hardly knew anything*. A relatively small percentage of the households (1.7 percent) and fifteen (15) percent stated that they knew *a great deal* and *a fair amount* respectively.

TABLE 2.4

Community at risk/vulnerable	Total	Percent
A great deal	155	51.7
Don't Know	8	2.7
Hardly at all	45	15.0
Somewhat	92	30.7
Total	300	



Just a little over half of the residents in the households (51.7 percent) believe that their community is at risk or vulnerable *a great deal* to climate change. This is indicated in **Table 2.4**. It is apparent that these households are located near to the beach or in low-lying areas. Conversely fifteen (15) percent are of the opinion that their location is *hardly at all* vulnerable to climate change. Thirty percent (30.7) of the respondents still have the fear that their community is *somewhat* at risk.

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TABLE 2.5

Changes in weather related areas last 10 yrs	Yes	No	Don't Know	TOTAL
Rainfall	277	16	7	300
Drought	207	81	12	300
Tropical storms	267	27	6	300
Rising tides	198	75	27	300
Temperature	244	39	17	300
Coastal erosion	246	41	13	300
Landslides	222	71	7	300
Flooding	187	101	12	300
Seasonality of crops	213	64	23	300
Vegetation changes	204	60	36	300

Source: Climate Change Survey

Table 2.5 depicts the responses from respondents with regard to any noticeable changes in weather related areas in the community over the last ten years. In each weather related category more than sixty (60) percent reported in the affirmative that there was a change. The majority indicated that there were changes in the *rainfall* (92 percent said ‘yes’) but it could not be determined whether this meant more or less rainfall. Similarly eighty-nine percent (89) recognized there was a change in *tropical storms* during the last ten years. Here again it could not be determined whether the change was related to frequency, intensity or severity.

TABLE 2.6

How have Weather related changes affected the community	Total	Percent
Coastal Erosion	51	17.0
Down-turn in Agricultural Production	47	15.7
Drought	61	20.3
Floods and Blocking of Drains	49	16.3
not much	42	14.0
Relocation and Rebuilding of Homes	50	16.7
Total	300	

Source: Climate Change Survey

Respondents were questioned whether or not there were any changes in weather related areas in the community over the last 10 years and if so, how did the changes affect the community.

The results in **Table 2.6** revealed that communities were slightly more affected by *drought* (20.3 percent), which obviously would have created a *downturn in Agricultural production* (15.7 percent).

Coastal erosion affected seventeen (17) percent of the communities while almost seventeen (16.7) percent of homes had to be *relocated* as a result of weather related changes. A further fourteen (14) percent of households were *not greatly affected*.

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TABLE 2.7

Factors contributing to changes in climate	Yes	Percent	No	Percent	Don't Know	Percent	TOTAL
Burning fossil fuels	222	74.0	41	13.7	37	12.3	300
Transportation	231	77.0	38	12.7	31	10.3	300
Land clearing	259	86.3	25	8.3	16	5.3	300
Agriculture	219	73.0	63	21.0	18	6.0	300
Industry/Factories	268	89.3	18	6.0	14	4.7	300
Electricity generation	208	69.3	53	17.7	39	13.0	300

Source:Climate Change Survey

There are several factors based on an individual's perception that can contribute to changes in the climate. Results from the survey (**Table 2.7**) indicate that **Industry/Factories** (89.3 percent) and **Land Clearing** (86.3 percent) seem to be the largest contributing factors.

Seventy seven (77 percent) of the interviewees believe that **Transportation**, particularly emissions from the driving of vehicles, also contributes greatly towards climate change. The **generation of electricity**, although significant (69.3 percent), appears to be the lowest contributor.

With regards to **Agriculture**, twenty one (21) percent of respondents do not believe that Agriculture is a contributing factor to changes in climate. This leads one to conclude that these respondents are saying that if the land is cleared for purposes other than Agriculture then it contributes to changes in climate.

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TABLE 2.8

Effects on climate change in the country	Yes	Percent	No	Percent	Don't Know	Percent	TOTAL
Coastal Flooding	263	87.7	27	9.0	10	3.3	300
Coastal Erosion	287	95.7	9	3.0	4	1.3	300
Loss Coastal infrastructure	284	94.7	16	5.3	20	6.7	300
Loss of fresh water	90	30.0	89	29.7	121	40.3	300
Severity of storms	270	90.0	11	3.7	19	6.3	300
Decreased agri productivity	257	85.7	27	9.0	16	5.3	300
Deterioration coral reefs	225	75.0	39	13.0	36	12.0	300
Decreased fish productivity	239	79.7	34	11.3	37	12.3	300
Increased flooding	250	83.3	27	9.0	23	7.7	300

Source; Climate Change Survey

Table 2.8 shows that *coastal erosion* (95.7 percent) suffers immensely in the opinion of respondents as a result of climate changes in the country. An almost similar number (94.7 percent) attributes the *loss in coastal infrastructure* to climate change effects while the *severity of storms* as indicated by 90 percent of households also is as a result of climate changes.

More than seventy-five percent and over of the householders stated that *decreased agricultural productivity, deterioration of coral reefs, decreased fish productivity and increased flooding* were all due to climate changes.

Interestingly, almost thirty percent (29.7) and just over forty percent (40.3) of households respectively either did not believe or did not know that *salt water intrusion into aquifers (loss of water)* was a possible effect of climate change in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

TABLE 2.9

How interested in finding out areas affected by CC	Interested	Percent	Don't know	Percent	Not interested	Percent	TOTAL
Rainfall	294	98.0	2	0.7	4	1.3	300
Drought	288	96.0	10	3.3	2	0.7	300
Tropical storms	297	99.0	2	0.7	1	0.3	300
Sea level rise	284	94.7	10	3.3	6	2.0	300
Coastal erosion	281	93.7	10	3.3	9	3.0	300
Seasonality of crops	258	86.0	17	5.7	25	8.3	300

Source: Climate Change Survey

TABLE 2.10

Level of concern about Climate Change	Total	Percent
Don't Know	2	0.7
Moderately concerned	65	21.7
Not concerned at all	1	0.3
Very concerned	232	77.3
Total	300	

Source: Climate Change Survey

The majority of households were interested all of the areas of concern that could be affected by climate change with the lowest percentage (86 percent) related to seasonality of crops (**Table 2.9**).

As depicted in **Table 2.10**, seventy-seven percent (77.3) of households were *very concerned* about climate change as against almost twenty-two percent (21.7) who were *moderately concerned*. This indicates the level of seriousness residents have in relation to the impact the effects climate change can have on their livelihood. Only a meager 0.3 percent of households were *not concerned at all*.

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TABLE 2.11

Importance of CC to community		Total	Percent
(not important) 1	1	1	0.3
	2	9	3.0
	3	54	18.0
	4	85	28.3
(extremely important) 5	5	151	50.3
Total		300	

TABLE 2.12

Importance of CC to Country		Total	Percent
(not important) 1	1	0	0
	2	10	3.3
	3	40	13.3
	4	72	24.0
(very important) 5	5	178	59.3
Total		300	

Source: Climate Change Survey

Table 2.11 and **Table 2.12** sought to determine respondents views regarding the importance of climate change to their community and to the country respectively. Fifty (50.3) percent are of the opinion that climate change is extremely important to the community while fifty-nine (59.3) percent regard it as being extremely important to the country. Zero (0) percent of households thought that climate change was not important to the community or the country.

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TABLE 2.13

Responsibility for addressing CC	Total	Percent
Business/industry	22	7.3
Community Organisations	18	6.0
Government	214	71.3
Other (everyone)	32	10.7
Private Citizens	13	4.3
Total	300	

Source: Climate Change Survey

TABLE 2.14

Country prepared to handle extreme CC events	Total	Percent
Don't Know/Not sure	86	28.7
No	192	64.0
Yes	22	7.3
Total	300	

Source: Climate Change Survey

A decisive and overwhelming seventy-one (71.3) percent of respondents laid the responsibility solely on Government for addressing climate change issues. A moderate 7.3 percent and 6.0 percent placed the responsibility on Businesses and Community Organisations respectively (**Table 2.13**). Almost eleven percent (10.7) of households believes it is a collective effort and everyone should share the responsibility.

Is St. Vincent and the Grenadines prepared to handle climate change events. Sixty-four (64.0) percent do not think that the country is prepared while a further twenty-nine (28.7) percent either did not know or had no idea at all. Seven percent (7.3) are confident that the country can handle climate change issues (**Table 2.14**).

TABLE 2.15

Three most important actions to implement to adapt to CC	Total
Public awareness and education	235
proper legislation on CC issues	120
provision of well equipped shelters	61

Source:Climate Change Survey

The respondents thought that *public awareness and education, the implementation of proper legislation* on climate change issues and the *provision of well-equipped shelters* are the three most important actions that should be implemented to adapt to climate change.

Other important noteworthy priority actions that were perceived to be important were:

1. proper building codes
2. avoid deforestation
3. improved coastal defense
4. generate electricity more efficiently
5. the identification of vulnerable areas.

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Tables 2.16, 2.17 and 2.18 were designed to establish *what was done to prevent or lessen the effects of weather or climate change by the respondent, by his/her community and by his/her country.*

TABLE 2.16

done to lessen effects of Climate Change (by you)	Total	Percent
assist to educate public	8	2.7
avoid using harmful materials	32	10.7
keep environment clean	15	5.0
no littering	22	7.3
Nothing	80	26.7
planting trees	65	21.7
proper garbage disposal	42	14.0
reduce fossil fuel consumption	12	4.0
secure my property	24	8.0
TOTAL	300	

According to **Table 2.16**, almost twenty seven percent (26.7) of the respondents did *nothing* to prevent or lessen the effects. About twenty two percent (21.7) *planted trees* while fourteen percent (14) *disposed of their garbage properly*. Other persons *avoided using harmful materials* (10.7 percent) while others *secured their property* (8 percent) and *did not litter* (7.3 percent).

TABLE 2.17

done to lessen effects of Climate Change (by the community)	Total	Percent
building safer homes	47	15.7
cleaning drains and beach	59	19.7
keep surroundings clean	53	17.7
less deforestation	32	10.7
Nothing	19	6.3
not sure	90	30.0
Total	300	

Source:Climate Change Survey

Thirty percent (30) of households were *not sure* what the community had done to prevent or lessen the effects of climate change (**Table 2.17**). Other preventative actions by the community to lessen the weather impacts were to *clean the drains and beaches* (19.7 percent), *keeping the surroundings clean* (17.7 percent) as well as *building safer homes* (15.7 percent).

TABLE 2.18

done to lessen effects of Climate Change (by the country)	Total	Percent
better garbage disposal system	45	15.0
educate the people	91	30.3
Implementation of environmental programmes	36	12.0
not much/not sure	112	37.3
use less harmful products	16	5.3
Total	300	

Source:Climate Change Survey

With regards to what the country had done to prevent climate change effects, **Table 2.18** shows that thirty seven percent (37.3) were *not sure* as to what was done. However, thirty percent (30.3) are of the view that Government has been *educating the people* and a further fifteen percent (15) attributes *a better garbage disposal system* as a positive step towards lessening the effects.

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Tables 2.19, 2.20 and 2.21 were designed to establish *what was done to worsen the effects of weather or climate change on the community by the respondent, by his/her community and by his/her country.*

TABLE 2.19

done to worsen effects of CC on community (by you)	Total	Percent
burning garbage	12	4.0
cutting trees	11	3.7
Littering	11	3.7
Nothing	251	83.7
Pollution	4	1.3
use harmful substances	11	3.7
Total	300	

Source:Climate Change Survey

This **Table 2.19** reveals that the majority of respondents (83.7 percent) were not guilty (*did nothing*) of doing anything to worsen the effects of climate change on the community. Small and insignificant numbers *burned garbage, cut trees, littered, polluted and used harmful substances.*

TABLE 2.20

done to worsen effects of CC on community (by your community)	Total	Percent
cutting trees	14	4.7
improper garbage disposal	53	17.7
littering and blocking drains	63	21.0
nothing/not sure	66	22.0
removal of sand and stones	68	22.7
unnecessary fires	36	12.0
Total	300	

Source:Climate Change Survey

Littering and blocking of drains (21.0 percent), *removal of sand and stones* (22.7 percent) and *improper garbage disposal* (17.7 percent) were some of the major things done by the community to worsen the effects according to **Table 2.20**.

TABLE 2.21

To worsen effects of CC on community (by your country)	Total	Percent
Deforestation	40	13.3
industrial/vehicle pollution	62	20.7
no adherence to building codes	28	9.3
no contingency plans by authorities	26	8.7
not sure	107	35.7
removal of sand	12	4.0
Squatting	10	3.3
the increased consumption of fossil fuel	15	5.0
Total	300	

Source:Climate Change Survey

Most persons (35.7 percent) were *not sure* if the country had done anything to worsen the effects of climate change. However, approximately twenty one percent (21.7) were of the opinion that *pollution from industries and vehicles* contributed significantly to worsen the effects of climate change. Thirteen percent (13.3) thought that *deforestation* was also a contributing factor to worsen the effects (**Table 2.21**).

Tables 2.22, 2.23 and 2.24 were designed to establish *what could be done to prevent or lessen weather impacts by the respondent, by his/her community and by his/her country.*

TABLE 2.22

could be done to lessen weather impacts (by you)	Total	Percent
don't know	35	11.7
keep clean surroundings	58	19.3
no pollution	32	10.7
Nothing	31	10.3
plant trees	14	4.7
Recycling	1	0.3
reduce waste	18	6.0
secure my property	81	27.0
use safe chemicals	30	10.0
Total	300	

Source:Climate Change Survey

Table 2.22 depicts that twenty seven percent (27) of households think that *securing their property* could lessen weather impacts. Nineteen percent (19.3) believe that keeping *clean surroundings* will have the same effect. Ten percent (10) are confident that *no pollution* as well as *using safe chemicals* can also prevent weather impacts.

TABLE 2.23

could be done to lessen weather impacts (by your community)	Total	Percent
avoid bushfires	15	5.0
community awareness	103	34.3
don't know	24	8.0
nothing/not sure	35	11.7
plant trees	18	6.0
proper garbage disposal	47	15.7
recycle products	28	9.3
take care of beaches	30	10.0
Total	300	

Source:Climate Change Survey

According to **Table 2.23**, thirty four percent (34.3) of respondents view that *community awareness*, making the residents in the community more aware will assist greatly in lessening the weather impacts. Other important actions that could be taken by the community include, *proper garbage disposal* (15.7 percent), *taking care of the beaches* (10 percent) and the *recycling of products* (9.3 percent).

TABLE 2.24

could be done to lessen weather impacts (by your government)	Total	Percent
better garbage disposal facilities	12	4.0
discourage deforestation	23	7.7
more shelters	9	3.0
not sure	49	16.3
proper legislation	60	20.0
public education	119	39.7
recycling programmes	28	9.3
Total	300	

Source;Climate Change Survey

The consensus here is that *public education* (39.7 percent) sponsored by the Government is a key in preventing or lessening weather impacts. The implementation of *proper legislation* (20 percent) is also an important factor for Government to establish to prevent weather impacts (**Table 2.24**).

Other issues that respondents believe that Government should take the lead in are:

1. have more shelters
2. to discourage deforestation
3. institute recycling programmes
4. better garbage disposal facilities.

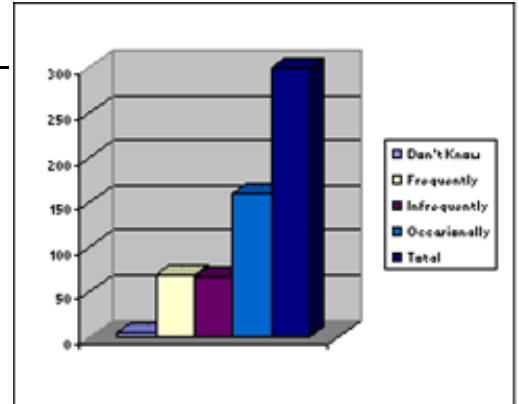
.....

SECTION 3

Media Use

TABLE 3.1

How often do you Read/Listen to/ Watch stories on CC	Total	Percent
Don't Know	4	1.3
Frequently	69	23.0
Infrequently	67	22.3
Occasionally	160	53.3
Total	300	



Source: Climate Change Survey

TABLE 3.2

Would you like to read/listen to watch stories on CC	Total	Percent
Don't Know	10	3.3
No	6	2.0
Yes	284	94.7
Total	300	

Source: Climate Change Survey

Table 3.1 indicates that only twenty- three percent (23) of the respondents *frequently* read, listened to or watched stories that dealt with climate change issues. A little over half (53.3 percent) would have done so *occasionally* while 22.3 percent did so *infrequently*.

Not surprisingly a very large proportion of the households (94.7 percent) would like to read, listen to or watch more stories that deal with climate change (**Table 3.2**).

.....

SECTION 4

SPECIAL GROUPS

HOTELS & GUESTHOUSES

TABLE 4.1 HOTELS

CLIMATE CHANGE MEANING	Number	Percentage
A Change in the Weather Patterns	31	68.9
Changes in Normal Climate Conditions	8	17.8
Changes in the Temperature	1	2.2
Natural Changes in the Environment	5	11.1
Not sure	0	
Total	45	

Source; Climate Change Survey

.....

Most Hoteliers (68.9 percent) described climate change to mean a *change in weather patterns* (Table 4.1). The next most popular description (17.8 percent) was “*changes in normal climatic conditions*”.

TABLE 4.2 HOTELS

Knowledge of CC	Total	Percent
A fair amount	21	46.7
A great deal	4	8.9
Don't Know	0	0.0
Hardly anything	3	6.7
Not much	17	37.8
Total	45	

Source:Climate Change Survey

Forty seven percent (46.7) of respondents in this category knew *a fair amount* about climate change while a fairly large number (37.8 percent) did not know much at all about the phenomenon. Close to nine percent (8.9) stated that they knew *a great deal* (Table 4.2).

.....
TABLE 4.3 HOTELS

Knowledge of Govt_Response	Total	Percent
A fair amount	5	11.1
A great deal	0	0.0
Don't Know	3	6.7
Hardly anything	17	37.8
Not much	20	44.4
Total	45	

Source:Climate Change Survey

With regards to the hotelier’s knowledge about government’s response to climate change, the majority (44.4 percent) did not know much. Almost thirty-eight percent (37.8) knew hardly anything about government response and eleven percent (11.1) knew a fair amount. These responses do not necessarily positively reflect efforts made by the Government to deal with climate change issues. Hoteliers are usually busy individuals (Table 4.3).

.....
TABLE 4.4 HOTELS

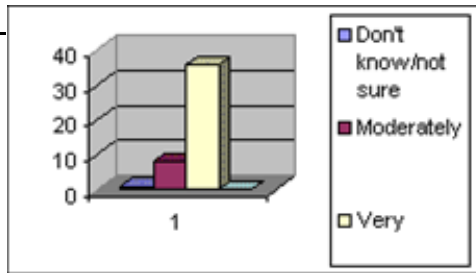
Community at risk	Total	Percent
A great deal	23	51.1
Don't Know	2	4.4
Hardly at all	7	15.6
Somewhat	13	28.9
Total	45	

Source:Climate Change Survey

Just over half of the hoteliers (51.1 percent) believe that the community in which the business is located is at risk or vulnerable to climate change. Conversely almost sixteen percent (15.6) differed by saying that the community was hardly at all at risk (Table 4.4).

TABLE 4.5 HOTELS

level of concern	Total	Percent
Don't know/not sure	1	2.2
Moderately	8	17.8
Very	36	80.0
not concerned at all	0	0.0
Total	45	

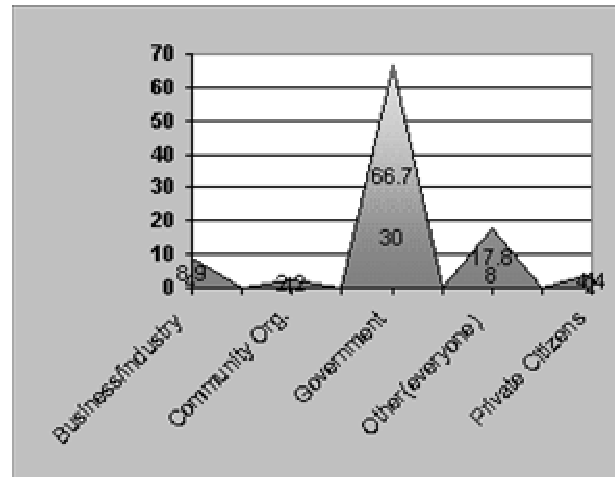


Source:Climate Change Survey

It is evident that the hoteliers take their investment seriously. Eighty percent (80) are **very concerned** about climate change obviously realizing the negative impact it can have on the industry (**Table 4.5**).

TABLE 4.6 Hotels

Responsibility for addressing CC	Total	Percent
Business/industry	4	8.9
Community Org.	1	2.2
Government	30	66.7
Other(everyone)	8	17.8
Private Citizens	2	4.4
Total	45	



Source:Climate Change Survey

Table 4.6 shows that sixty seven percent (66.7) of the respondents give **government** the primary responsibility for addressing climate change. Almost eighteen percent (17.8) are of the opinion that **everyone** should bear the responsibility collectively.

TABLE 4.7 HOTELS

Country prepared to handle extreme CC events	Total	Percent
Don't Know	12	26.7
No	30	66.7
Yes	3	6.7
Total	45	

Source:Climate Change Survey

Most respondents (66.7 percent) think that the country is not prepared to handle extreme climate change events. A small number (6.7 percent) thought otherwise and were more positive in terms of the country's preparedness (**Table 4.7**).

TABLE 4.8 HOTELS

How often do you Read/Listen to/ Watch stories on CC	Total	Percent
Don't Know	1	2.2
Frequently	11	24.4
Infrequently	10	22.2
Occasionally	23	51.1
Total	45	

Source:Climate Change Survey

TABLE 4.9 HOTELS

Would you like to read/listen to watch stories on CC	Total	Percent
Don't Know	1	2.2
No	2	4.4
Yes	42	93.3
Total	45	

Tables 4.8 and 4.9 relates to the Hoteliers’ use of the media. Twenty four percent (24.4) *frequently* read, listened to or watched stories dealing with climate change. Half of the respondents (51.1 percent) did so occasionally.

Most of the Hoteliers (93.3 percent) were willing to read, listen to or watch more stories that dealt with climate change.

TABLE 4.10 HOTELS

does your agency has role in addressing CC issues	Total	Percent
Don't Know	6	13.3
No	11	24.4
Yes	28	62.2
Total	45	

Source:Climate Change Survey

Table 4.10 was designed to determine whether or not the hotel/guesthouse agency had a role to play in addressing the possible effects of climate change on the country. Sixty two percent responded in the affirmative as against twenty four percent (24.4) who responded in the negative.

TABLE 4.11 HOTELS

what agency require to participate in CC activities	Total	Percent
facilities resources and equipment	12	26.7
finance to help with CC issues	13	28.9
information kit	13	28.9
link up with CC organisations	2	4.4
to attend seminars/workshops	5	11.1
Total	45	

As a follow up if the agency had a role to play in climate change issues, what would be required in order to improve its ability to participate in climate change activities? **Table 4.11** indicates that the requirements were evenly distributed among: *facilities, resources and equipment* (26.7 percent), *financing to help with climate change issues* (28.9 percent) and 28.9 percent also required *an information kit*.

Attending seminars/workshops accounted for 11.1 percent of respondents in the category while four percent (4.4) thought that *linking up with climate change committees* would greatly assist the agency.

TABLE 4.12 HOTELS

CC issues incorporated in business plan	Total	Percent
Don't Know	5	11.1
No	34	75.6
Yes	6	13.3
Total	45	

TABLE 4.13 HOTELS

is business engaged in gov't policy on CC	Total	Percent
Don't Know	3	6.7
No	41	91.1
Yes	1	2.2
Total	45	

Source:Climate Change Survey

Looking at **Table 4.12**, almost seventy six percent (75.6) of businesses did not have climate change issues incorporated in their business plan. **Table 4.13** reveals that ninety one percent (91.1) of these businesses were not engaged in the development of government policy on climate change.

.....

TABLE 4.14 HOTELS

how immediate is CC an issue for business	Total	Percent
Don't Know	2	4.4
Not Immediate	7	15.6
Somewhat Immediate	16	35.6
Very Immediate	20	44.4
Total	45	

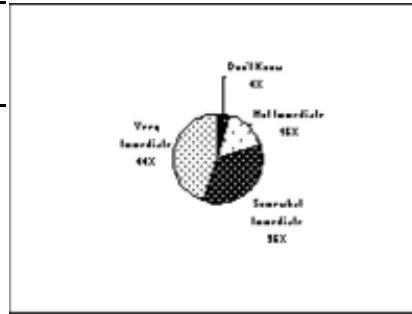
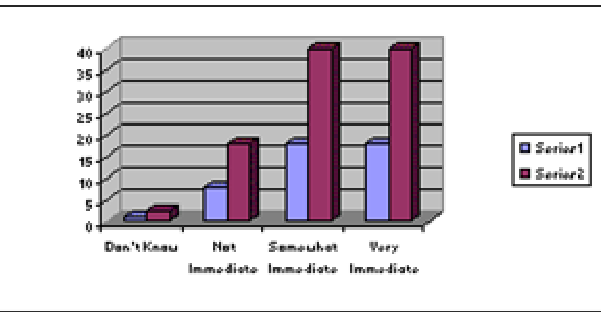


TABLE 4.15 HOTELS

how immediate is CC an issue for country	Total	Percent
Don't Know	1	2.2
Not Immediate	8	17.8
Somewhat Immediate	18	40.0
Very Immediate	18	40.0
Total	45	



Source: Climate Change Survey

The data in **Tables 4.14 and 4.15** shows that 44.4 percent and 35.6 percent of businesses believe that climate change is an *immediate* and *somewhat immediate* issue respectively for the business (**Table 4.14**).

An equal number (40 percent) for being *very immediate* and *somewhat immediate* describes climate change as issue for the country where the business is located (**Table 4.15**).

TABLE 4.16 HOTELS

what can your business do to address CC	Total	Percent
collaborate with Gov't	7	15.6
educate and sensitize guests	12	26.7
keep environment clean	12	26.7
plant more trees	8	17.8
Nothing	6	13.3
Total	45	

Table 4.16 reveals that the two most popular responses with regards to what the business can do to address climate change issues were (a) *to educate and sensitize the guests* and (b) *to keep the environment clean* (both 26.7 percent). *Planting more trees* and to collaborate with Government were things that can also be done.

TABLE 4.17 HOTELS

what can Gov't do to assist your business to adapt to CC	Total	Percent
clean beach/build sea walls	10	22.2
finance Ccprojects	12	26.7
nothing/not sure	2	4.4
partnership to develop loan programme	2	4.4
partnership with Gov't	1	2.2
provide training	1	2.2
sponsor community awareness	6	13.3
tax breaks on import of safe products	11	24.4
Total	45	

Source:Climate Change Survey

In order to assist the hotel business with adaptation to climate change, respondents feel that government should finance climate change projects (26.7 percent), that government should give tax breaks on the importation of environmentally safe products (24.4 percent) and also the cleaning of the beach and the building of sea walls (22.2 percent) where these businesses are located (**Table 4.17**).

TABLE 4.18 HOTELS

CC issue could affect business next 5 years	Total	Percent
beach erosion	7	15.6
change in weather patterns	14	31.1
decrease in fresh water supply	8	17.8
Flooding	6	13.3
increased air temperature	8	17.8
loss in electricity supply	1	2.2
not sure	1	2.2
Total	45	

During the next five years, businesses anticipate they will be affected mainly by *changes in the weather patterns* (31.1 percent) (**Table 4.18**). In addition, the *decrease in water supply* (17.8 percent), *increased air temperature* (17.8 percent) and *beach erosion* (15.6 percent) all can have possible effects in the next five years.

ST.VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
Climate Change Survey
Sponsored by CARICOM

Date Completed: _____ Interviewer's Name _____

Please complete the following questionnaire. The answers from this survey are one way of understanding knowledge about climate change issues. The survey is sponsored by CARICOM, as part of its ongoing climate change program, and seeks to assess:

- a. the current level of knowledge regarding climate change
- b. perceptions of the impacts of climate change on the Caribbean
- c. opinions about what can be done to respond or adapt to climate change

Data generated by the survey will be compiled and analyzed by the CARICOM Climate Change Center. The survey results will provide the basis for future public awareness programs, climate change activities, and policy development.

All survey participants are asked to **complete the Demographic Information, General Climate Change Questions, and Media Use segments**. Some participants (e.g., those with the media, specific government or private agencies) may be asked to complete an additional section related to their work.

Completion of this survey will take about 30 - 40 minutes of your time.

Your participation is greatly appreciated.

Thank you, in advance, for your responses.

Demographic Information

We are collecting the information below from everyone who completes the survey.
Please complete the following:

1. What is your sex?
male ____ or female ____
2. How old are you? _____
3. What is your ethnicity/ethnic background? _____
4. What country do you live in? _____
5. What town, city, parish, or community do you live in? _____
6. Do you currently live in or near any of the following:
 - a. flood plain
 - b. beach
 - c. low lying areas
7. How long have you lived in the community? _____
8. What type of work do you do for a living? _____
9. Do you work away from your community?
 - a. yes
 - b. no
10. What is your current relationship status?
 - a. married
 - b. divorced
 - c. single
 - d. separated
 - e. widowed
11. How many persons live with you? _____
 - a. How many adults? _____
 - b. How many children? _____
12. What type of house do you live in?
 - a. wood
 - b. wall
 - c. brick
 - d. concrete
 - e. other (please specify) _____

13. Is your home insured against climate issues, such as hurricanes?

- a. yes
- b. no
- c. don't know/not sure

14. What is the highest level of education you completed?

- a. primary school
- b. secondary school
- c. associate/A levels
- d. bachelors degree
- e. masters degree or higher

General Climate Change Questions

We are collecting the information below from everyone who completes the survey.
Please complete the following:

1. What does the phrase “climate change” mean to you?

2. How much do you know about climate change?

- a. a great deal
- b. a fair amount
- c. not much
- d. hardly anything
- e. don't know/not sure

3. How much do you know about your government's response to climate change?

- a. a great deal
- b. a fair amount
- c. not much
- d. hardly anything
- e. don't know/not sure

4. How much do you consider your community at risk or vulnerable to climate change?

- a. a great deal
- b. somewhat
- c. hardly at all
- d. don't know/not sure

5. Have you noticed any changes in the following weather-related areas in your community over the last 10 years?

Weather Change	Yes	<u>No</u>	Don't Know/Not Sure
Rainfall			
Drought			
Tropical storms/Hurricanes			
Rising tides/Seas			
Temperature increase/Decrease			
Coastal erosion			
Landslides			
Flooding			
Seasonality of crops			
Vegetation changes			
Other (please specify)			

6. How have these changes affected your community?

7. Please indicate whether you associate each term below with climate change.

Term	Yes	<u>No</u>	Don't Know/Not Sure
Earthquakes			
Increased greenhouse gases			
Landslides			
Volcanoes			
Floods			
Sea level rise			
Health epidemics			
Global warming			
Coral reef bleaching			
Droughts			
Plagues			
Climate variability			
Fish kill			

8. Which, if any, of the following factors do you think are contributing to changes in climate?

Factors	Yes	<u>No</u>	Don't Know/Not Sure
Burning fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas			
Transportation, such as driving a car, bus, or boat			
Land clearing			
Agriculture			
Industry/factories			
Electricity generation			
Other (please specify)			

9. Which of the following do you think are possible effects of climate change in your country?

<u>Effects</u>	<u>Yes</u>	No	Don't Know/Not Sure
Coastal flooding			
Coastal erosion			
Loss of coastal infrastructure			
Salt water intrusion into aquifers, loss of freshwater			
Increased severity of tropical storms and hurricanes			
Decreased agricultural productivity			
Deterioration of coral reefs			
Decreased productivity of fisheries			
Increased flooding			

10. How would you rate the importance of the following strategies to address the possible effects of climate change in your country?

Strategy	Not Important At All	Moderately Important	Very Important	Don't Know/Not Sure
Reduction of fossil fuel use				
Reduction of consumption of electricity				
Implementation of energy efficiency measures in the industrial and commercial sectors				
Increased research and development of renewable energy technologies				
Improved crop cultivars in the agricultural sector				
Increased public awareness of climate change issues				

11. How interested are you in finding out about the following areas affected by climate change?

Areas	Interested	Don't Know/Not Sure	Not Interested
Rainfall			
Drought			
Tropical storms/Hurricanes			
Sea level rise			
Coastal erosion			
Seasonable crops			
Other (please specify)			

12. How would you rate your level of concern about climate change?

- a. not concerned at all
- b. moderately concerned
- c. very Concerned
- d. don't know/not sure

17. Who do you think bears the primary responsibility for addressing climate change?
(Circle only one)

- a. government
- b. business/industry
- c. community organizations
- d. private citizens
- e. other (please specify) _____

18. Is your country prepared to handle extreme climate change events?

- a. yes
- b. no
- c. don't know/not sure

19. Please list in order of priority the three most important actions that should be implemented by your country to adapt to climate change?

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

20. If you believe more needs to be done in terms of preparation for climate change, what would you advise?

21. Are you interested in finding out more about the impact of weather on your community?

- a. not interested
- b. somewhat interested
- c. very interested
- d. don't know/not sure

22. What has been done to prevent or lessen the effects of weather or climate change?

- a. by you

- b. by your community

c. by your country

23. What has been done, if anything, to worsen the effects of weather or climate change on the community?

a. by you

b. by your community

c. by your country

24. What could be done to prevent or lessen weather impacts?

a. by you

b. by your community

c. by your government

25. What has prevented action from being taken about climate change?

Media Use

We are collecting the information below from everyone who completes the survey.
Please complete the following:

1. How often do you read/listen to/watch stories that deal with climate change?
 - a. frequently
 - b. occasionally
 - c. infrequently
 - d. don't know/not sure

2. Would you like to read/listen to/watch more stories that deal with climate change?
 - a. yes
 - b. no
 - c. don't know/not sure

3. Where do you currently get your information on climate change? (Tick all that apply)

Television	
Radio	
Newspapers	
Websites/Internet	
Community groups	
Lectures/Workshops	
Pamphlets/Brochures	
Posters	
Videos	
Schools	
Friends/Family	
Faith-based organization	
Government	
Mailings	
Other (please specify)	

4. Which of the following do you think are effective means of transmitting information about climate change? (Tick all that apply)

Type	Yes	No	Don't Know/Not Sure
Television			
Radio			
Newspapers			
Websites/Internet			
Community groups			
Lectures/Workshops			
Pamphlets/Brochures			
Posters			
Videos			
Schools			
Friends/Family			
Faith-based organization			
Government			
Mailings			
Other (please specify)			

5. Would you like to make any additional comments about getting information on climate change?

6. Please include any additional comments on climate change or weather-related issues that you think it would be helpful for us to know.

9. If you are currently engaging in climate change practices, what are the strengths of these current practices?

10. If you are currently engaging in climate change practices, what are the weaknesses of these current practices?

11. What existing policies does your Ministry/Department/Agency have to address climate change issues?

12. What are the strengths and/or weaknesses of these existing policies?

13. What strategies should be implemented concerning climate change?

14. Are there constraints or opportunities surrounding the strategies listed in number 13 above? If so, please describe these constraints and/or opportunities (as well as what could be done to address the constraints or opportunities?)

15. What resources do you need to implement climate change initiatives?

16. Is there collaboration among the various Ministries/Departments/Agencies on climate change issues?

a. yes – please explain

b. no

c. don't know/not sure

17. What suggestions do you have to integrate Ministries/Departments/Agencies to address climate change issues?

Private Sector/Agencies/Organizations

1. What is the nature of your company?

2. What products/services do you provide?

3. What is the size of your workforce (number of employees)? _____
4. Do you think that your agency/organization has a role to play in addressing the possible effects of climate change on the country?
 - a. yes – please explain

 - b. no – please explain

 - c. don't know/not sure
5. a. What are the current practices used in your business to address the impacts of climate change?

- b. What do you see as the strengths and weaknesses of these current practices?

6. What could your organization change to improve its operations to address climate change?

7. What would your agency/organization require in order to improve its ability to participate in climate change activities?

15. Have climate change issues economically impacted your business?

a. yes – if yes, how so?

b. no

c. don't know/not sure

16. Have the following climate change issues affected your company?

Issue	Yes	If yes, how so?	No	Don't Know/Not Sure
Increased air temperature				
Sea level rise				
Beach erosion				
Loss of coastal vegetation				
Health issues				
Drought				
Flooding				
Decrease in fresh water supply				
Loss of electrical supply				
Effects on flora and fauna (e.g., coral reefs)				
Food supply (e.g., decrease in fish stock)				
Changes in weather patterns				

17. Which of the above do you anticipate affecting your business in the next 5 years?

18. What can be done by your business to lessen these effects?

Media Groups

1. What type(s) of media does your organization provide?
 - a. radio
 - b. television
 - c. print (newspaper, magazine)
 - d. internet
 - e. other (please specify) _____

2. Who is your target audience? _____

3. What type of coverage/reach do you have?
 - a. community
 - b. regional
 - c. national
 - d. international
 - e. other (please specify) _____

4. What is the frequency of your media?
 - a. daily
 - b. bi-weekly
 - c. weekly
 - d. monthly
 - e. yearly
 - f. other (please specify) _____

5. Do you include stories that deal with climate change?
 - a. yes – if yes, how often? _____
 - b. no
 - c. don't know/not sure

6. To what degree do you consider the issue of climate change important?
 - a. not at all
 - b. somewhat
 - c. very important
 - d. don't know/not sure

Please explain your answer to question 6 above. _____

7. To what degree do you think your viewers/listeners/readers consider the issue of climate change important?
 - a. not at all
 - b. somewhat
 - c. very important
 - d. don't know/not sure

8. Are you satisfied with the amount of information that flows from relevant agencies on the issue of climate change?
 - a. not at all satisfied
 - b. somewhat satisfied
 - c. very satisfied
 - d. don't know/not sure

9. Where are you most likely to get information to supplement your coverage of climate change issues?
 - a. local sources
 - b. regional sources
 - c. national sources
 - d. international sources
 - e. other (please specify _____)

10. If you supplement coverage beyond information from the most likely source above (listed in question 9), where are you next most likely to get information?
 - a. local sources
 - b. regional sources
 - c. national sources
 - d. international sources
 - e. other (please specify _____)

11. Do you have staff/employees dedicated to issues of climate change?
 - a. yes – if yes, what are their titles/positions? _____
 - b. no
 - c. don't know/not sure

12. Would your organization be prepared to include climate change as a specialist beat or area?
 - a. yes
 - b. no
 - c. don't know/not sure

13. Have any employees in your organization been exposed to specialist training on climate change?
 - a. yes
 - b. no
 - c. don't know/not sure

14. Would your organization grant staff/employees time off to become more knowledgeable about climate change issues?

- a. yes
- b. no
- c. don't know/not sure

15. Do you think your organization will become an advocate on climate change issues?

- a. yes
- b. no
- c. don't know/not sure

Name:.....

Address:.....

Telephone #:.....

.....

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

ANY OTHER COMMENTS

NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR:-----DATE-----