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Possibility of reuse of synthetic materials from returned Carnival costumes: A case study for TRIBE Carnival

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## Abstract

This paper focuses on the plausibility of a framework whereby persons' used Carnival costumes may be collected for their materials, so that these materials may then be reused in future Carnival costumes. The main objective which acted as the driving force for this study is the vision of a future for Trinidad and Tobago whereby there is a circular economy, in which minimal waste enters landfills and there is a decreased need for new raw materials since on account of the reuse of older materials.

Through a questionnaire that was targeted to an audience containing some patrons of Carnival bands, data about environmental consciousness, willingness to give up used costumes, willingness to use costumes with reused materials, the impact of social media on environmental consciousness and views about Carnival bands' environmental responsibility was collected. This data was then analysed and discussed to deduce whether the proposed framework would be feasible from a social standpoint. The results of the questionnaire were promising because it revealed a trend towards environmental consciousness among the sample group. This consciousness guided the responses in such a way that led to all persons stating that they would return parts of their costume for compensation, and that all would hypothetically participate, in a Carnival band where costumes contained reused materials once a standard of high quality was maintained.

**Keywords:** Environmental Consciousness, Recycling, Carnival Costume, Carnival Band, Circular Economy, Waste Reduction

## Table of Contents

Abstract .....	ii
Introduction.....	7
Rationale.....	7
Thesis Statement .....	7
Parameters .....	8
Objectives.....	8
Methodology .....	9
Chapter Outline .....	10
Chapter One - Review of Literature.....	11
Chapter Two - Presentation and Analysis of Questionnaire Data .....	14
2.1 Environmental Consciousness and Environmentally Conscious Choices .....	14
2.2 Feasibility of Acquiring Materials Through Donations Versus Compensation.....	16
2.3 Practicality of New Costumes Using Recycled Materials: A Customer’s Standpoint .....	18
2.4 Carnival’s Impact on Environment and Social Media’s Impact on Environmental Consciousness .....	22
2.5 Should Carnival Bands do More to Promote Environmental Preservation?.....	24
Chapter Three - Case Study: Carnicycle.....	27
Chapter Four - Case Study: TRIBE Carnival .....	30
Limitations .....	33
Recommendations .....	34
Appendix A.....	35
Appendix B .....	40

Works Cited .....80

Similarity Report.....82

## Table of Figures

Figure 1: age of participants .....	41
Figure 2: pie chart showing gender of participants.....	42
Figure 3: pie chart showing environmental consciousness.....	42
Figure 4: bar graph showing frequency of environmentally conscious choices .....	43
Figure 5: bar chart showing number of persons that purchased a carnival costume in a band	50
Figure 6: pie chart showing number of persons who have observed any impacts of carnival on the environment in 2020 .....	51
Figure 7: bar chart showing number of persons who would donate beads and feathers if they were to purchase a costume .....	51
Figure 8: pie chart showing persons whose willingness to return parts of their costume would be influenced by compensations .....	56
Figure 9: doughnut graph showing persons who have an understanding of how the constant use of new materials affects the environment .....	59
Figure 10: coloumn graph showing if persons would be more inclined or less to purchase carnival costumes that were made with reused materials .....	59
Figure 11: bar chart showing if a person’s willingness to purchase a costume that utilized reused materials would increase if it cost less than a costume made with new materials .....	60
Figure 12: bar chart showing if a persons would favor a costume that uses reused materials over one that uses all new materials, even if its cost is higher .....	61
Figure 13 .....	73
Figure 14.....	73

## Table of Tables

Table 1: sample demographic .....	40
Table 2: participants responses on environmentally friendly activities.....	44
Table 3: number of participants that did each activity.....	48
Table 4: participants' responses to questions 8,9&10 .....	49
Table 5: participants response to question 10 .....	55
Table 6: participants response to questions 11,12,13&14 .....	57
Table 7: persons responses to question 15 .....	67
Table 8: environmental movements on social media persons have seen.....	71
Table 9: persons responses to questions 16&18 .....	71
Table 10 .....	75
Table 11 .....	76

## Introduction

### *Rationale*

The purpose of this study is to examine the possibility for TRIBE Carnival to integrate materials from Carnival costumes from previous years, in order to reduce their need for raw materials. This will theoretically cut down their expenses for materials such as gems and feathers as well as allow them and their patrons to have a lower Carbon Footprint. This study is necessary because there is insufficient research done on the topic, and it is one that affects the nation on the whole. The information from the research will be useful to other Carnival bands and participators of the Trinidad Carnival. If ideas from this paper are to be implemented in the real world, there would be positive impacts on the environment in the long run, which impacts every person positively. The issue is one of morality and respect for Earth, mankind's home. Mankind's reliance on the Earth is too great for disregard of the environment to continue at the current scale. As such, the "throw-away" culture and pertinence of objects deemed as "single-use" must be addressed. The hope is that in the future, the Carbon Footprint per capita in Trinidad and Tobago may be reduced.

### *Thesis Statement*

Possibility of reuse of synthetic materials from returned Carnival costumes: A case study for TRIBE Carnival.

### *Parameters*

This study targets an area of contemporary issues which are specific to the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The matters discussed take place in the Caribbean Islands and possibly the diaspora, but the focus is on the country of Trinidad and Tobago. This was done because the issue is specific to companies that have bases in Trinidad and Tobago and because other Caribbean Carnivals tend to be modelled after Carnival in Trinidad and Tobago.

Acknowledging that the negative effects of Carnival on the environment is a social issue was the main theme being observed, but some cultural impacts were also noted.

The population being represented in the study is everyone from age 14 to over the age of 60, that participate in or are interested in Trinidad and Tobago's cultural festival of Carnival. The target audience of this study is the general public, Mas Makers and "bikini and beads" Carnival Bands.

### *Objectives*

This study seeks to investigate whether it is practical for Carnival bands to implement initiatives whereby used costumes would be collected for their materials to be used in the production of new costumes in order to reduce the need for raw materials and to prevent used costumes from ending up in landfills. The work is intended to evaluate TRIBE Carnival and create a stimulus for their company to make more environmentally conscious choices, so that other Carnival bands may follow suit.

## *Methodology*

This study fits into the genres of social and cultural issues. For this study, research was done to obtain qualitative background information from primary and secondary sources. Some examples of sources included magazine articles, journals and online blog posts. In addition, photographs and video documentaries were reviewed. These sources provided background information.

In addition, an online questionnaire was posted for based on Trinidad Carnival and the Environment. Convenience sampling was used to obtain participants, whereby the survey was sent to some persons that then forwarded it to others until the quota of 50 responses was reached. The questionnaires provided primary qualitative and quantitative data which were analysed in the study and provided answers about the practicality of such initiatives. The closed-ended questions in the survey provide statistical data which was analysed and discussed in a qualitative manner. Comparisons between answers were also made in relation to demographic data provided by participants, and other variables. Furthermore, the qualitative data obtained from open-ended questions was quantified in some cases where multiple persons gave similar responses, which allowed for trends to be highlighted. The qualitative data obtained shed light on underlying motivations and values and thus deepened and helped develop the research hypotheses.

A case study of the company Carnicycle was done to obtain more qualitative data through observation of their processes to ultimately deduce if they may be carried out on a larger scale. In addition, the use of their social media platform on Instagram was inspected, analysed and discussed in relation with their impact.

Lastly, TRIBE Carnival was studied and analysed through means of their online presence which included their social media page on Instagram and their website, to obtain

qualitative data based on their values, i.e. whether they displayed support of environmental motives.

### *Chapter Outline*

This study consists of four chapters. Chapter 1 presents the Review of Literature, which provides the surrounding ideas and linkages between Carnival and the environment.

Chapter 2 which is entitled “Presentation and Analysis of Questionnaire Data” presents the results and analysis of the questionnaire and was further divided into four subcategories in order to organize the information presented.

Chapter 3 entitled” Case Study: Carnicycle” Is a case study of the company Carnicycle which gives discussion of the company’s goals, processes and feedback, as well as their shortcomings.

Chapter 4 entitled “Case Study: TRIBE Carnival” provides an analysis and discussion of TRIBE Carnival based on their online presence in their website and on their Instagram page.

## Chapter One - Review of Literature

The carnival festival in Trinidad and Tobago is one that is well renowned for its bright colours, zesty music, and the bursting vitality shared by both spectators and masqueraders alike. The festival season that is celebrated today originated out of three main rituals including the European Carnival, or “farewell to the flesh” before the Lenten season; the African Masquerade, which was celebrated by enslaved Africans to honour their African traditions from the homeland; and the canboulay, which is derived from the French “cannes brulees” meaning burnt canes. This was a ritual that was re-enacted by the emancipated African enslaved persons, to exemplify their resistance of the Europeans. From the 19<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the festival shifted to being influenced by mainly the Africans when taken over by the ‘jamettes’ or underclass persons of Port-of-Spain. From then until current day, especially in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the Carnival festival seems to have shifted back to one reminiscent of the ‘European-imported carnival’ from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. This can be said due to the prevalence of “bikini, beads and feathers” bands influenced by the Brazilian Carnival, in which hundreds of thousands of people participate in annually. This shift coincides with the increased need for these raw materials to make costumes, and the subsequent waste produced from discarded costumes after the Trinidad Carnival season.

According to Kerrigan and Laughlin in a Caribbean Beat article, Carnival is now driven by market forces and business rather than creative ambition. The cost of playing mas has skyrocketed and to many seems unjustifiable. Even the best designers are locked into creating minimum-wage designs to maximize the profits for the band. Nonetheless, tens of thousands of patrons still put out their money to participate in the two-day festival. What is the most shocking is the amount of costumes that are discarded on the roadside during Carnival. The photographer Stephan Hornsey shared a blog containing photographs he took on the evening of Vincy Carnival, 2018 in Kingstown, St. Vincent. He shared his dismay at the amount of

costume pieces which were thrown away and being collected by servicemen for disposal, especially as playing in a mas band and obtaining a costume is so costly. It was as though the pieces no longer had value once they were used once. What shocked him even more was that spectators in the street seemed unbothered by the piles of discarded costumes and rubbish, indicating that this was not out of the ordinary. Another blog post by a Trinidadian woman, Khadija Stewart, showed photographs of litter on the ground after Carnival Fetes and around the Savannah on Carnival Tuesday evening in 2019. The photographs in Stewart's blog provide evidence of the problem which occurs in Trinidad Carnival. These actions can actually reflect the mindset of a society.

In Giuseppe Sofo's essay "Carnival, Memory and Identity" he states that Trinidad Carnival is a mirror, as it unveils the truth rather than distorting reality; there is the act of unmasking rather than masking. If this is taken into consideration, one can say that the festival shows that Trinbagonians lack any regard for the environment. Sofo also posits that Carnival has changed because society has changed, as the psyche of Trinbagonian society is influenced greatly by its festivals and vice versa. This is also highlighted in Devonish and Baptiste's paper, which explained Trinidad's shift from an agrarian society which produced primary goods for export to one based on petroleum extraction and exportation in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and was furthered in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century when full industrialization commenced for the production of secondary and tertiary goods. These shifts were paired with a rise in consumerism culture and changed attitudes of the Trinbagonian society to nature and the environment. The problems arising out of this shift has been evident for decades now, which can be seen in Peter Minshall's choice to base his trilogy from 1983-1985 on these issues.

According to the analysis by Devonish and Baptiste and the words of Peter Minshall in the video documentary titled "*The Minshall Trilogy: A Modern Fable as Street Theatre*" by Dalton Narine, the main issue addressed in Minshall's trilogy was industrialisation and

development versus the environment. Through the last segment of his trilogy, “Golden Calabash,” Minshall gave the audience and judges the choice of who will win between his two sections, one which represented good and the other evil. This choice alluded to the idea that the fate of the environment is based on the actions of man, and that “environmental issues are ultimately those of people’s moral values.” Unfortunately, it seems that many did not receive the prominent message from Minshall’s Trilogy, as many persons still show blatant disregard for the environment by littering and abusing single-use items because of the “throw-away culture” derived out of consumerism. Critics of the Trilogy openly attacked Minshall’s production by arguing that his interjection of real world issues undermined the fun and freeness of “true Carnival Mas.” However, it can be argued that in this freeness, persons show their true colours and are reckless towards the environment.

One of the main drawbacks of this topic is that there are not nearly enough people writing about the environmental impact of Carnival. The main focus is the beauty of the costumes and the appearance of masqueraders’ bodies on the road. This may be seen as an act of vanity which, according to the Trinidadian folklore of Maman Dlo that Minshall based his trilogy on, was a punishable act. To be vain is to be consumed with oneself rather than caring about your surroundings. Whether literature belongs in Carnival or not has been argued. Pat Bishop posited that Carnival was a human issue and that approaching the evolution through literary metaphors was an incorrect approach. Meanwhile, Peter Minshall based many of his ideas on literature, folklore and poetry. Through the production of and participation in bands that have a message, persons can drink from the “cup of beauty” and understand themselves. It is necessary to have literature about Carnival’s impact on the environment in order for persons to become more aware so that there may be a shift in the mindset towards a greener Carnival.

## Chapter Two - Presentation and Analysis of Questionnaire Data

### *2.1 Environmental Consciousness and Environmentally Conscious Choices*

According to the results from the study, a majority of persons (84%) consider themselves environmentally conscious, some specified that they were to some extent (12%) and only 4% of persons said “no” they are not environmentally conscious. The sample showed that this was true through their selection of environmentally friendly options they do or have done in the past. It was noted that the majority of the sample have used a reusable water bottle, and many had also used reusable shopping bags and refused bags from fast food places (see Appendix B). The other activities were done to some extent by persons. Only 4% of the sample stated that did none of the activities listed. these results show that most people do things that prevent excessive pollution in some way, whether they are conscious of these efforts or not. From the study, six (6) was the most common number of environmentally friendly activities done (make and reference bar chart). Persons did as little as one activity while others did up to nine of such activities. Most commonly, persons stated they had performed 4, 5, 6 or 7 of the listed activities which proves that many persons make numerous attempts at doing good for the environment. Interestingly, one of the two persons that did not consider themselves environmentally conscious selected 4 of the listed activities, indicating that some persons do not have to try making conscious environmental choices because they make those choices regardless of it is for the environment.

Furthermore, 46% of the sample stated that they “often” make environmentally conscious choices, 40% make these choices “sometimes” and 12% “always” make these choices. These results were proven in most cases as all persons who selected “often” really did perform between 3 and 9 of the listed activities. However, the two persons that stated they did “none of the above” activities and were provided an option to specify any other activities they may do, were from the “always” and “sometimes” category respectively. In addition, the only

person that stated that they “never” make any environmentally conscious choices stated they did use a reusable bottle. These results of these outliers can indicate that what people perceive as an environmentally conscious choice is different for every individual and that some people may do things that are better for the environment without consciously choosing to do so for the environment.

## *2.2 Feasibility of Acquiring Materials Through Donations Versus Compensation*

When the sample was asked if they would donate the beaded and feathered elements of a costume back to a band or other organization after Carnival, almost three-quarters (71.5%) stated “yes” they would while the other 28.5% stated “no” they would not. It is interesting to note that 64% of the 14 that said they would not donate their costume were male. The reasons they provided were costumes are expensive, they would keep it for themselves as a souvenir or they would recycle the pieces themselves. One female specified that she would donate some parts, just not all, and she was the only person out of the 14 that stated that her willingness to donate would not change with an incentive. The other 13 participants that stated they would not donate then said that they would be more willing to if they are provided with compensation. These results show that their sentimental attachment could possibly be forgotten when persons are provided with an incentive. Interestingly, of the people that initially stated that they would not donate their costume, 12 of them had never played Carnival before; “bikini and beads” was in a band. This further explains why some of these persons said they would keep their costume as a souvenir. In the hypothetical situation, it would be their first carnival experience and thus their costume would hold sentimental value.

Of the other persons that had not played mas before, all 19 stated that they would donate their used costume, and 17 out of this subgroup selected “yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume” if a compensation were to be provided. Of the rest of the sample which included the 19 persons that had participated in a Carnival band before, 17 stated that they would donate parts of their costume and 9 of these persons would be more willing with a form of compensation. Overall, 79.6% of persons said they would be more willing to return the costume and 20.4% said they would donate their costume anyway. None of the sample said that they still would not return their costume with a compensation. These results indicate that many persons are driven by the idea of saving money or getting something in return. Out of the

10 persons that selected the option “No, my willingness would not change with an incentive; I would donate parts of my costume anyway”, 9 had previously played mas. Thus, one can speculate that persons who already played may not hold much attachment and sentimental value to a costume because they already understand the experience and have possibly played multiple times. Deductions about one’s income can also be made because if persons feel as though they do not need a compensation, it may suggest a lack of attachment to money. Lastly, and most importantly, these persons may simply be showing genuine respect and care for the environment.

It is promising that most persons initially stated that they would donate their costumes and that those that said they would not, had legitimate reasons for wanted to hold onto it. Furthermore, most said that they would return the costume provided compensation and the rest stated that they would donate it anyway. Overall, many of the sample stated that they would donate their costume and those that initially stated that they would not had changed their mind when offered the idea of compensation. these results prove the feasibility of obtaining beads and feathers from used costumes for its potential reuse in the future.

### *2.3 Practicality of New Costumes Using Recycled Materials: A Customer's Standpoint*

To determine the practicality of Carnival bands utilizing reused materials in their products, various questions were asked regarding one's inclination to purchase such costumes, and their willingness based on the cost of these products. The first of these questions asked whether persons would be more inclined, neutral or less inclined to purchase a costume that was made with the incorporation of reused beads and feathers. Surprisingly, none of the sample said that they would be less inclined to purchase one of such costumes. Of the sample, 34% of persons stated that they would be more inclined to purchase a costume with reused elements. Of these 17 people, 12 had not previously participated in mas which could imply that they had not played previously because they do not subscribe to the negative environmental implications associated with Carnival. This is coupled and further evinced by the fact that most of the sample (96%) considered themselves environmentally conscious, or at least to some extent. Furthermore, the explanations they gave showed a trend towards the idea that costumes would be more valuable since they would be helping the environment. It shows that persons would like to be more environmentally conscious and less of a burden on the environment. One person posited that it would make the costumes more affordable to persons, and another stated that its not a problem because you would be basically wearing the same thing as a costume using only new materials. Another participant gave their opinion that "an environmentally conscious band is more appealing," hence showing that there are persons that would be more encouraged to spend their money if the environmental impacts made by carnival bands is lessened.

Of the 64% of persons that stated they were neutral, 19 had not played mas before. The most common explanation provided by 7 members of this subgroup was that it depended on the quality and appearance of the costume. Another 2 participants stated that they do not participate in carnival anyway and 2 explained that the cost of playing is a hindrance regardless. Other reasons given were that the quality of the product would not change, another stated that

they would play carnival anyway and lastly, one person specified that they think it would become difficult to ensure the quality; they understood that the cost may increase due to processes going into the storage and sorting of costumes. Of the 13 persons that were neutral and had already played mas, their main concerns were the quality and appearance of the costumes, mentioned by 5 persons; proper sanitation of the reused materials, mentioned by 3 persons; and the cost which was mentioned by 1 person. Otherwise, 3 persons stated that they would play carnival either way and 1 person found it a good and eco-friendly idea. Lastly, 1 of the participants raised a point about any negative stigmas against reusing materials if the idea is not executed well. These explanations show a trend in the thought that the use of reused materials would not deter an audience from purchasing a costume, once it looks good, is of high quality and a high standard of cleanliness is guaranteed. The use of these materials may even ensure that more patrons would want to pay for the carnival experience, since persons that had not previously played said that they would be more inclined to play since it is better for the environment.

When the sample was asked if their willingness to purchase one of such costumes using reused materials would increase if they were at a lower price point than regular costumes that use new materials, the majority, which was 88% of the population, selected “yes”. This result highlights persons’ preference for more cost-effective options. It may be assumed that persons already find the price point of carnival costumes quite high, since some explained that in the previous answer, and so they would appreciate an option that is more economical but still looks good and is beneficial for the environment. Two persons selected the “other” option, one of which explained that the quality and looks overrules other factors and the other stated that if the section is “seen as cheap or ugly” then they would not like to play but they hope it is viewed as an environmentally friendly choice. The other 8% selected the option “no.” Through comparison of these persons’ other responses to questions, it is difficult to gauge their reason

for their answers, but two of the persons indicated that they are trying to save money and that they did not participate in carnival festivities so perhaps they would not purchase a costume either way. Altogether, the results from this survey question convey that most persons would purchase a costume with reused feathers and beads if it comes as a more cost-effective option.

In response to the question regarding if persons would favour a costume using reused materials even if it incurs a higher cost, the most common answer was “no” with 48% of respondents selecting this choice. Those that selected the option “yes” made up 34% of the respondents, and those that selected “other” and provided a brief explanation made up the other 18%. Of the group that said they would not favour a more expensive costume, the most common reason, mentioned 6 times, was that they do want to save the environment, but affordability is important to them. Similarly, 5 other participants declared that the cost is the most important aspect to them. Some others posited that it should be cheaper since new materials would cost more than reused ones. Other one-off responses included that the cost for regular costumes is already high and so they would not pay more, that they are neutral and so would not pursue playing anyway and lastly, that they believe that “environmental consciousness” should not be used as a ploy to make money off of others. It is understandable that cost is important for some persons despite their care for the environment, and thus hypothetically carnival bands should try to ensure any environmentally friendly option is also cost-effective and displays excellent value for money. Nonetheless, it can be seen that some persons do not register that certain processes may be labor-intensive and thus can incur a higher cost, even if the materials are freely obtained.

Of those 17 persons that said they would pay more for a costume with reused elements, the majority (12 persons) had never played with a Carnival band before which may insinuate that they are not in support of the negative environmental impacts of Carnival. Three of these participants explained that they would not mind paying the extra cost for recycled materials so

that they may also be eco-friendlier. Another 3 participants explained that they would actually prefer a costume that has reused components because it is better for the environment. Some other explanations included that the public has a social responsibility to help the environment; the labor that goes into recycling is understood; it optimizes the use of materials and prevents it from entering the landfills; a market is created for the reused materials; it shows that the band cares for the environment; one should do the right thing regardless and it would support those causes that care for the betterment of the environment. These responses indicate that there is an audience that would support things that are better for the environment regardless of the cost, and some that would even prefer to do so. It is shown that some understand why the cost may be higher and that there are people that prioritize doing the right thing.

Of those persons that selected the option “other”, persons stated they were neutral or that it depended on certain factors. Some of these such factors included the cost, which 2 persons specified should not be that much higher than other costumes. Other persons reiterated previous points which were brought up, such as the appearance and the quality of the costume. One person stated that they would pay a higher price for a costume once it looks deserving of that price and another stated that they would play regardless but would appreciate it being made with reusable items. Lastly, one participant brought up that the band should explain the reason for the higher cost, but the reduction of waste is a motivating factor for them. Again, these responses show the different priorities of persons, whether it be to seek a product that is a decent price or that the costume looks good and is of good quality. It can be deduced that although persons want costumes that look innovative and better than previous years, the use of reused materials would not deter them from purchasing those costumes once a high standard of quality is maintained. Some persons would be even more willing to participate in carnival’s festivities if actions are taken to make it less burdensome on the environment.

#### *2.4 Carnival's Impact on Environment and Social Media's Impact on Environmental Consciousness*

Most respondents from the questionnaire admitted to noticing environmental impacts of the festivities of Carnival in 2020 or in previous years. Of these 41 persons making up 82%, all explained that they see litter everywhere. Some further specified that the litter pollutes waterways, or detailed that the litter is comprised of plastic, food waste and parts of costumes. Some others also added noise pollution. The fact that 82% of the sample mentioned litter and garbage really highlights that the improper disposal of waste during Carnival and the sheer volume of single-use waste that is generated are very conspicuous issues. Despite the majority seeing this waste as an environmental problem, when the sample was asked if they understood how the constant use of new materials affects the environment only 64% stated that they understood. While this is still the majority, it shows that 18% less persons were knowledgeable of this problem. From the explanations given, it can be deduced that all persons that selected “yes” have at least some understanding of the problems of a linear economy as opposed to a more efficient circular economy.

Some questions which referred to environmental movements and environmental consciousness in relation to social media were asked to gauge whether the population was familiar with online environmental campaigning, and whether it impacted them. All 50 members of the sample were familiar with at least one of the environmental campaigns listed which can prove that almost everyone that uses social media is familiar with posts and articles about the environment, and that promotion of environmental consciousness is widespread and trending. Only 6% of the sample stated that they never see posts informing about environmental consciousness. This shows that 94% of the population sees these posts at least seldomly, further authenticating the universality of ideas about environmental consciousness. The most common impact of social media on views of environmental consciousness is that 74% of persons in the

sample try to make more environmentally conscious choices. Otherwise, 46% of the sample stated that they are more environmentally conscious, 12% stated that their views were unchanged and 10% stated that the amount of eco-friendly choices they make is unchanged. The results show that environment-related social media can and has made significant positive effects on some individuals.

### *2.5 Should Carnival Bands do More to Promote Environmental Preservation?*

Feedback from the question “Have you seen Carnival Bands promote ideas about environmental consciousness on their social media platforms?” showed that the majority of persons (82%) had not seen such posts by Carnival bands, demonstrating that these bands have not prioritized environmental consciousness in their principles; the lack of such posts can be read as indifference because if the reverence of the environment was in their core principle, it would be displayed more for the public to see, since the idea of environmental consciousness is a “trend” at present. The 18% of the sample that mentioned they have seen such promotions by Carnival bands indicate that there are at least some environmentally conscious motives by Carnival bands. However, this is not enough; there is a lot of room for growth in such directions.

When asked if they think Carnival bands should do more to encourage and promote the preservation of the environment, 46 of 48 of the participants that responded said “yes” they agree. Their explanations varied and upon analysis were categorized into sections such as social responsibility, discussions of the harmful impacts on Carnival on the environment, financial effects, and suggestions for actions the Carnival bands can take. A social responsibility point that was stated by 19 persons was that carnival is culturally significant and attracts and commands a large portion of the public, thus it would be effective if they used their power as a medium for spreading environmental awareness and preservation. Five other stated that “we”, including the bands and their patrons, are responsible for our environment, and thus we must stress the importance of its preservation. Two other points were that it is the socially responsible thing to do, which was iterated by 5 persons, and that everyone would benefit from more persons being environmentally conscious, which was iterated by 3 persons. Lastly, two persons posited the idea that persons do not have to be wasteful or inconsiderate to have a good time, and that Carnival can be about more than pretty costumes and partying. These responses

show that almost half of the sample understands that environmental problems are social problems and that everyone, being both Carnival bands and the patrons have a part to play in bettering the environment. It can be assumed that at least members of the wider population have this understanding as well.

The most common response about the harmful impact of Carnival on the environment, mentioned by 6 persons was that the act of littering and wastage is increased during Carnival and that bands should be more mindful about this since they contribute to the waste. Another response was that bands should be more conscious and proactive since a lot of costumes go to waste after the Carnival season. Two other responses were that there would be reduced animal cruelty because reusing the ostrich feathers would reduce the need for new ones; and that if we harm the environment some of the beautiful attractions that bring persons to Trinidad and Tobago and enhances the Carnival experience would be lost.

With regards to the financial effects, two participants noted that the band's profit could increase as the cost of producing costumes may be reduced, and also that persons would be more encouraged to buy costumes made with reused materials if they are priced similarly to or less than regular costumes. One person indicated their doubt that bands would encourage preservation of the environment since they are focused on profit and similarly, another person said they should, but they would understand why smaller bands would want to source cheaper materials to maximize profits. The first answer shows an assumption that the cost of production may be lowered, which may be the case, but it is also possible that the cost may be driven up due to the intensiveness of the labors associated with recycling and reusing these materials. The last response is more in line with the realities that may be faced by smaller carnival bands.

the last section for analysis was based on the suggested actions that Carnival bands can take to encourage and promote environmental preservation. The most common suggestion

made by 3 persons was that band leaders can plan, implement and enforce strategies, restrictions and policies in aid of the preservation of the environment such as reducing noise pollution or single-use plastics. Another suggestion was that bands can cooperate with the city corporations to ensure that there are enough bins available and less plastics being sold by vendors. Two other suggestions were to have clean-up crews and to implement a fund via a costume fee which could be used to give back to the environment which would be used for clean-ups and defaced walls. These responses manifest that members of the public are aware that some principles need to be changed and also have good ideas which bands could take into consideration, because ultimately, consumers have the power in choosing whether or not to support a product, and the producers should follow the wants and needs of consumers in order to stay relevant.

## Chapter Three - Case Study: Carnicycle

While research was being done on Carnival and recycling, or the lack thereof, the company Carnicycle was come upon on the social media platform Instagram. Carnicycle is a business that is based on the recycling of Carnival mas costumes and J'ouvert clothing. Their other goals include educating persons of the environmental impact of Carnival and to provide the public with solutions to these environmental problems so that persons can make better informed decisions (Carnicycle - About Us"). Through their processes, the claim to divert costumes from ending up on landfills, reduce animal cruelty and support the economies of Carnival communities in the Caribbean and in Miami. Additionally, they have partnered with some organizations and/or companies that have made positive impacts both socially and environmentally. Not only do they collect and recycle carnival costumes, but they use their social media platform to post transparently about their activities and processes, as well as to educate the public on more eco-friendly alternatives to products used during the Carnival season.

Carnicycle is a great example of organizations using the power of imagery and social media to drive home important practices. The company's use of their platform as an educator shows their understanding that all of the environmentally related problems are social issues, that can be mitigated or reduced when members of a society are enlightened on better practices so that as a whole, society can grow towards the direction of a greener Carnival season. Even though they do not sell many items that are unrelated to Carnival, they have posted on their Instagram about alternative brands for toothpaste, shampoo et cetera that have reduced packaging (Carnicycle. "Regular Toothpaste vs Eco"). These posts are made without any direct financial gain for themselves, underlining the company's genuine concern for the betterment of the environment. In other posts, Carnicycle has advised the public not to litter at Carnival Fetes and for organizers to provide bins for recycling or throwing away items to ensure that

waste does not enter waterways. Throughout their entire Instagram, they make posts that educate the public on topics such as why bands and fete organizers should be more sustainable; tutorials on methods of recycling costume pieces at home and Caribbean women that have made positive environmental impacts through their work. It is perspicuous that Carnicycle is a company that is making great strides at making the Caribbean Carnivals a greener enterprise.

Through their processes of collecting materials and their affiliation with larger organizations, they provide persons with the opportunity to do good things for the environment and rewards them with a sense of gratification. The process is illustrated on their Instagram and transcribed on their website. For Trinidad and Tobago's Carnival festivities in 2020, volunteers were recruited to collect, sort, sanitize and dismantle costumes and J'ouvert clothing ("J'ouvert Jam recap") for their recycling. On Carnival Monday and Tuesday, large bins were placed in various locations where there was high traffic of passing Carnival bands and patrons. Persons could have donated costume parts on site which they would have possibly thrown onto the roadside where items would have gotten dirty or discarded it in a trash bin for it to be eventually taken to a landfill. Aside from the on-site collections, they shared information on other costume drop-off locations during the week after the Carnival festival. They also posted photographs of the feathered pieces that they sanitized and sorted, which appeared as though they were restored to perfect condition ("Today was day one of costume break down!"). Furthermore, they shared information about a meet-up which was hosted for persons, especially upcoming designers, schools and students to take up to two of the feathered pieces as well as other beads and gemstones for free.

The company is all about environmental preservation, and the encouragement of society to make better choices with the materials that they use. They have received positive feedback through comments on their posts on Instagram, showing that persons are in full support of what the company does, and that there are many eco-conscious persons in their audience. Their main

downfall is that they do not have as large a following and thus reach as the carnival bands themselves, which act as a contributor of environmental problems in the first place. TRIBE Carnival, for example, boasts 98.9k followers on Instagram, while Carnicycle has 1.7k followers as of May in 2020. The company still has room for growth, indicated by a post of their results (“2020 Costume Collection Results”) indicated that they collected 105 full costume sets out of the 1000 costume goal, as well as other items from J’ouvert in Trinidad’s 2020 Carnival. While it is a great feat to have prevented 105 costumes from ending up in a landfill, there are thousands of patrons that participate in carnival festivities. This shows the need for awareness to be raised about their company for future years, and for more organizations and bands to take such initiatives.

## Chapter Four - Case Study: TRIBE Carnival

The second case study is based on the Carnival band and company TRIBE Carnival which boasts of being the first all-inclusive band in Trinidad and Tobago. TRIBE Carnival was founded in 2004 and they state that their mission has been to deliver exemplary and model experience for masqueraders annually, by matching the greatest show with the greatest experience (“Tribe – The Ultimate Carnival Experience”). TRIBE claims that they grow in strength and consistently improve every year to exceed the expectations and demands of their patrons. TRIBE Carnival is the largest carnival band in Trinidad and Tobago, and they hope to capture the title of “the greatest band on Earth.” TRIBE declares that the company does not ever sacrifice quality for quantity, and delights in their innovation, claiming many firsts in the industry that others are yet to follow. TRIBE Carnival prides themselves on a mantra of remaining consumer driven. On the band’s website, they provide various do’s and don’ts for their masquerader patrons such as to use sunscreen, to wear comfortable shoes, to not drink and drive or to not overreact if someone bumps into you in a crowd, to name a few. However, nowhere do they advise to be mindful of the environment, to steer clear of littering or to avoid defacing public property. This shows where their priorities lie; on the masqueraders but not the environment.

While it is admirable that TRIBE Carnival has done so much to ensure a positive, first-class experience for its thousands of patrons, it is unimpressive and unfortunate that TRIBE has not taken greater strides in making carnival eco-friendlier. In 2019, it was announced that TRIBE Carnival and its affiliates planned to go Styrofoam-free, by serving their Carnival Monday and Tuesday lunches in Vegware containers that claimed to be 100% compostable (“TRIBE goes Styrofoam-free”). In addition, the band replaced all Styrofoam cups with paper ones to eliminate an estimated 1.4 tonnes of Styrofoam waste from entering the landfill. While these effects are positive and considerable since TRIBE is such a large band, there is still

immense room for growth towards an environmentally friendly Carnival in Trinidad and Tobago, especially for TRIBE Carnival which boasts of being the largest all-inclusive band. In addition, TRIBE Carnival had partnered with Carnicycle for the collection and recycling of old costumes in February and March of 2020. While this is noteworthy, TRIBE's promotion of this was very restricted on their Instagram page, being limited to only two posts about the initiative (TRIBE Carnival. "TRIBE x Carnicycle"). The posts altogether garnered under 1400 likes, which is a drop in the bucket compared to their 98.9k followers.

There is no denying that TRIBE Carnival has made some attempts at making Carnival eco-friendlier. Their actions have been appreciable. However, as a large band with a very large following and patronage, there should be a greater presence of this environmental consciousness on their online presences. The absence of such promotions can suggest to their audience that the company is uncaring and irreverent of the happenings of the environment. Furthermore, it implies that environmental respect may not be one of their core principles. More efforts must be made to pioneer a greener Carnival, by both a producer and its consumers. However, if a company in their power is not doing more to explicitly enlighten their clientele, then that company may be viewed as culpable.

## Conclusion

The study showed that most persons consider themselves environmentally conscious, and thus tend to try to make more environmentally conscious decisions. This was proven by the amount of eco-friendly activities that most have done, the trends in their answers and thoughts and their knowledge about environmental problems. This era of environmental consciousness can be attributed to social media and its presence of pages, posts and campaigns devoted to raising awareness about the environment. Most participants had seen or were familiar with environmental movements on social media but less than a quarter had seen any posts about environmental consciousness from Carnival bands. The previous point, factored in with the lack of information about mindfulness towards the environment on TRIBE Carnival's online presence insinuates that prioritizing the environment is not one of their core principals. TRIBE Carnival, in their power, should do a lot more to ensure a greener carnival since a band of their grandeur contributes so much waste annually in the form of costumes and single-use waste, in the street parade as well as in parties. As TRIBE is a band that prides themselves for being pioneers and providing the best experience for their patrons, the same can be done with measures to be eco-friendlier since there is a demand for that now. Of course, it is not all up to the bands in the social issue of environmental preservation, but TRIBE can pave the way for their patrons and for other bands to follow.

Companies that have great environmental interests, such as Carnicycle, should be promoted more by large carnival bands. Two Instagram posts by TRIBE Carnival about their partnership is not substantial enough to call themselves an environmentally conscious band. Whether Carnicycle's goals and processes are adopted by Carnival bands, or they partner with bands, their vision is needed in the scape of Carnival. The company executes many of the ideas highlighted in this study by facilitating the collection and cleaning of costumes. The other part

of the study, entailing the employment of the used materials in new costumes would have to be adopted by Carnival bands, and in the case of this study, TRIBE Carnival.

The results of this study points in the direction that it would be feasible for TRIBE Carnival to start the initiative of collecting old costumes on a larger scale for their dismantling and reassembly into new costumes. Whether a compensation is provided or not, at least 70% of persons would donate their costumes. With the provision of a form of compensation, almost 80% of persons would be more willing to donate and the other 20% of persons would donate their costume anyway, regardless of if they are compensated. This leaves it in the hands of TRIBE Carnival to decide a suitable mode of obtaining used costumes.

Costumes that are made with the incorporation of used materials would not hinder persons from participating, once these eco-friendlier costumes maintain a high standard of quality, cleanliness and beauty. In fact, costumes that utilize reused materials would result in persons being more inclined to purchase a costume, since persons would like to be less burdensome on the environment and would like to support a good cause. These costumes can be appraised as more valuable by some, hence a third of the study's response that they would favour a costume using reused materials even if its cost is a little higher since the labour intensiveness and storage of materials can drive up costs. Essentially, if TRIBE implemented these ideas, they could possibly attract new attendees to their Carnival road experience and events.

### *Limitations*

One limitation of the study was that there was a lack of secondary sources containing information that was pertinent to the study and so it was difficult to gauge where in the space this study would lie or to shape the boundaries of the research. The concept was relatively new so there was not much existing information to be discussed.

Another limitation of the study was the unequal representation of members in each age group. Most of the persons were aged 18-20 and 21-29, making up a sample of mainly young adults. This could have affected the results since young people are more associated with using social media, a topic that was inquired multiple times, thus the results may not be an accurate representation of the wider population.

### *Recommendations*

An economic feasibility study specific to TRIBE Carnival should be performed in which a cost benefit analysis is done to identify the labour costs and money saved, by using the recycled materials, since this study focused mainly on the social aspect of the practicality. Furthermore, interviews could be done with companies such as SWMCOL, the Environmental Management Authority and the Port of Spain City Corporation to discuss the environmental impacts of Carnival, measures that they may already take and the feasibility of the ideas in this study.

## Appendix A

### *Questionnaire: Carnival and the Environment*

Good day. I am a final year student attending the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine. I am conducting a study for my Caribbean Studies Project, based on Carnival and its Effects on the Environment in Trinidad and Tobago.

Thank you for agreeing to take part in my questionnaire. Please answer the following questions truthfully by selecting your answer(s). Where applicable, please type your answer in the space provided.

Your information will be anonymous, and your identity will remain confidential.

Thank you for your time in responding!

1. What is your Gender?

- Female
- Male
- Other

2. To which age group do you belong?

- 17 or younger
- 18-20
- 21-29
- 30-39
- 40-49
- 50-59
- 60 or older

3. What is the highest level of education that you have completed?

Please select your highest level of education only.

In Progress

- High school
- Vocational/Trade School
- Bachelor's Degree
- Master's Degree
- Doctorate Degree/PHD

## Graduated

- High school
- Vocational/Trade School
- Bachelor's Degree
- Master's Degree
- Doctorate Degree/PHD

4. Do you consider yourself as someone that is environmentally conscious (someone who is marked by or shows concern for the environment)?

- Yes
- No
- Other...

5. How often do you make environmentally conscious choices?

- Never
- Seldom
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always

6. Do you, or have you done, any of the following?

Check all of which apply.

- Use a reusable water bottle
- Bring a reusable cup/mug to coffee shops
- Utilize a reusable straw and/or any reusable cutlery in public spaces
- Carpool
- Refuse bags from fast food places
- Use reusable shopping bags
- Bring your own containers to fast food places
- Recycle plastic/have a designated recycle bin
- Own a compost
- Use 'thrifted' or second-hand clothing or accessories
- None of the above
- Other...

7. Have you participated in Carnival festivities by purchasing a costume from and playing in a band? (For example: TRIBE Carnival, YUMA Vibe, Harts Carnival, etc.)

- Yes
- No

8. Have you observed any impacts of the Festivities of Carnival on the environment in 2020, or in previous years?

- yes
- no

If "Yes", please explain what you have observed.

9. Hypothetically, if you were to purchase a costume with beaded and feathered elements, would you donate these elements of the costume back to a band or other organization for its recycling after Carnival has ended?

- Yes
- No

If you answered "No", please explain your answer.

10. Would your willingness to return parts of your costume be influenced if there is some form of compensation, such as a return deposit or a discount on future Carnival costumes?

- Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
- No, my willingness would not change with an incentive; I would donate parts of my costume anyway
- No, I still would not return parts of my costume
- Other...

11. Do you have an understanding of how the constant use of new materials affects the environment?

- Yes
- No

If "Yes", please explain your understanding.

12. If Carnival costumes were to be made with the incorporation of reused materials (feathers and beads), would you be more inclined or less inclined to purchase these costumes?

- More inclined
- Less inclined
- I am neutral

Please explain your answer.

13. Would your willingness to purchase a costume utilizing reused materials increase if the costumes cost less than costumes using all new materials?

- Yes
- No
- Other...

14. Would you favor a costume that uses reused materials over one that uses all new materials, even if its cost is higher?

- Yes
- No
- Other...

Please explain your answer.

15. Have you seen, or are you familiar with any of the following environmental movements on social media?

Check all which apply.

- Beach and trail clean-up initiatives
- Coral reef and ocean clean-up activities
- Zero-waste initiatives
- Recycling initiatives
- Information on climate change
- Methods of mitigating climate change
- “thrifted fashion” and clothing “upcycling”
- Environmentally friendly alternatives to single-use products
- Anti-deforestation campaigns
- Other...

16. When using social media platforms, how frequently do you see posts and information about environmental consciousness?

- Never
- Seldom
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always

17. How has social media impacted your views about environmental consciousness?  
Check which combination of responses applies.

- I am more environmentally conscious
- I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
- My views on the environment are unchanged
- The amount of environmentally conscious choices I make is unchanged
- I am less environmentally conscious
- I make less environmentally conscious choices

18. Have you seen Carnival Bands promote ideas about environmental consciousness on their social media platforms?

- Yes
- No

19. Do you think Carnival bands should do more to encourage and promote the preservation of the environment?  
Please explain your answer.

## Appendix B

Table 1: sample demographic

Entrant	What is your Gender?	To which age group do you belong?	What is the highest level of education that you have completed?
1	Female	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
2	Male	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
3	Female	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
4	Female	18-20	In Progress (High School)
5	Female	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
6	Female	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
7	Female	18-20	In Progress (High School)
8	Female	50-59	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
9	Male	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
10	Male	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
11	Female	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
12	Male	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
13	Male	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
14	Female	40-49	Graduated (High School)
15	Male	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
16	Male	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
17	Male	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
18	Female	18-20	Graduated (High School)
19	Female	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
20	Male	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
21	Male	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
22	Male	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
23	Male	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
24	Female	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
25	Male	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
26	Male	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
27	Male	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
28	Female	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
29	Male	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
30	Male	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
31	Female	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
32	Male	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
33	Female	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
34	Male	40-49	In Progress (Master's Degree)
35	Male	40-49	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
36	Female	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
37	Female	18-20	Graduated (High School)
38	Female	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
39	Male	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
40	Female	18-20	In Progress (High School)
41	Male	18-20	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)

42	Female	18-20	In Progress (High School)
43	Male	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
44	Male	30-39	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
45	Male	30-39	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
46	Female	21-29	Graduated (Bachelor's Degree)
47	Female	60 or older	Graduated (High School)
48	Female	18-20	In Progress (High School)
49	Female	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)
50	Female	21-29	In Progress (Bachelor's Degree)

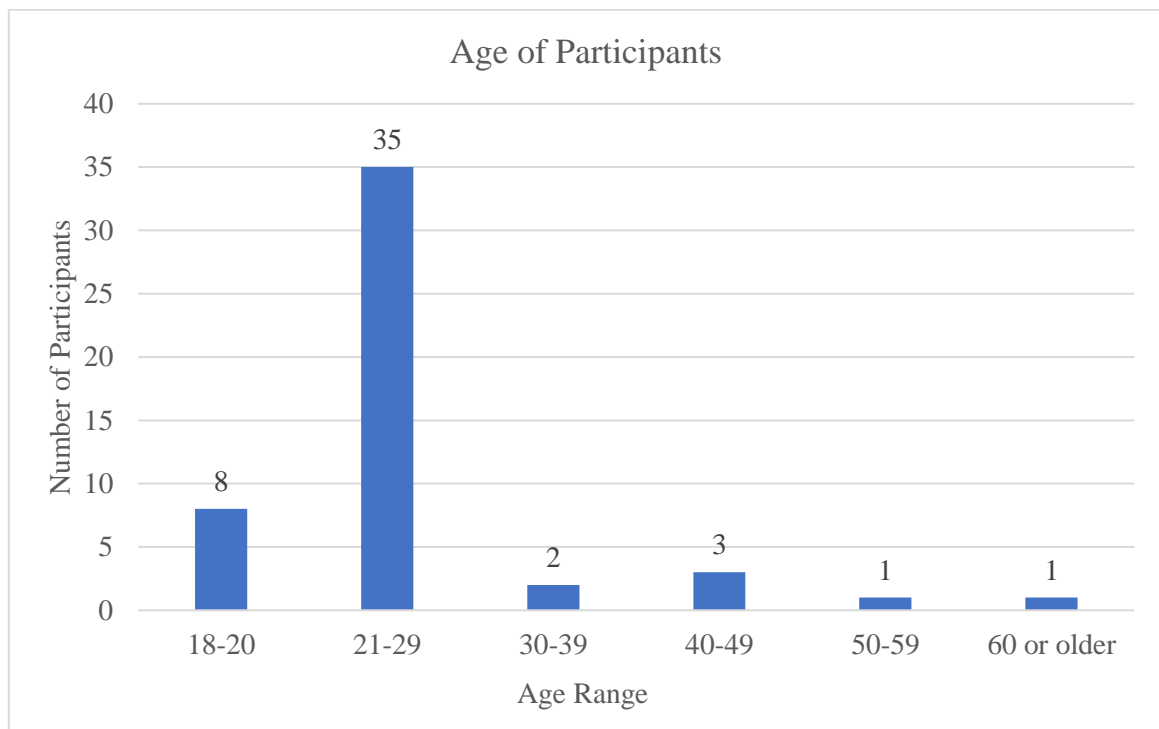


Figure 1: age of participants

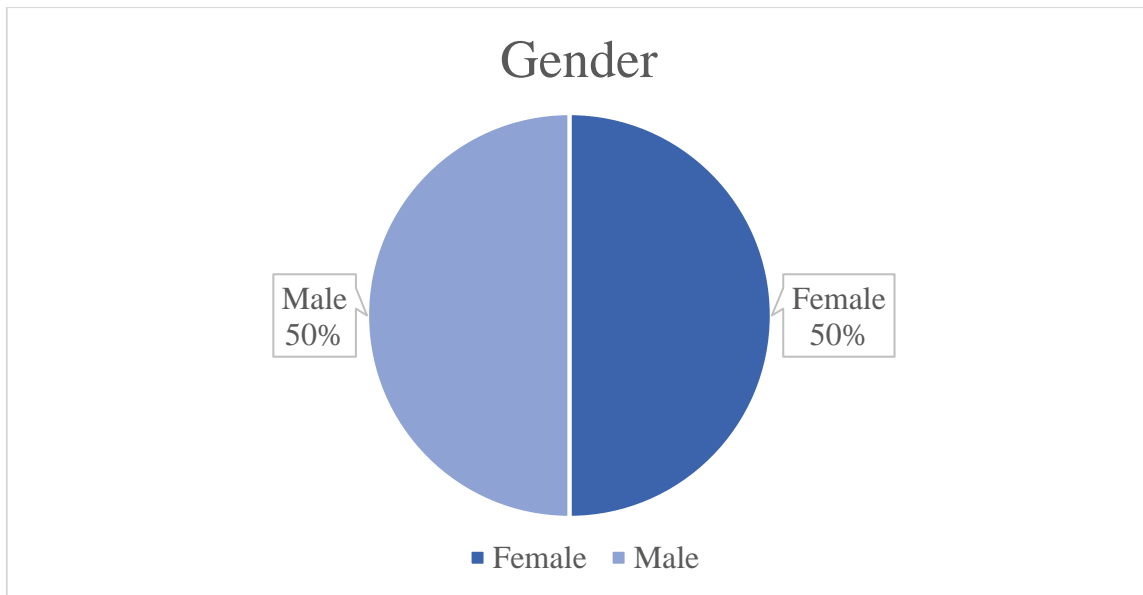


Figure 2: pie chart showing gender of participants

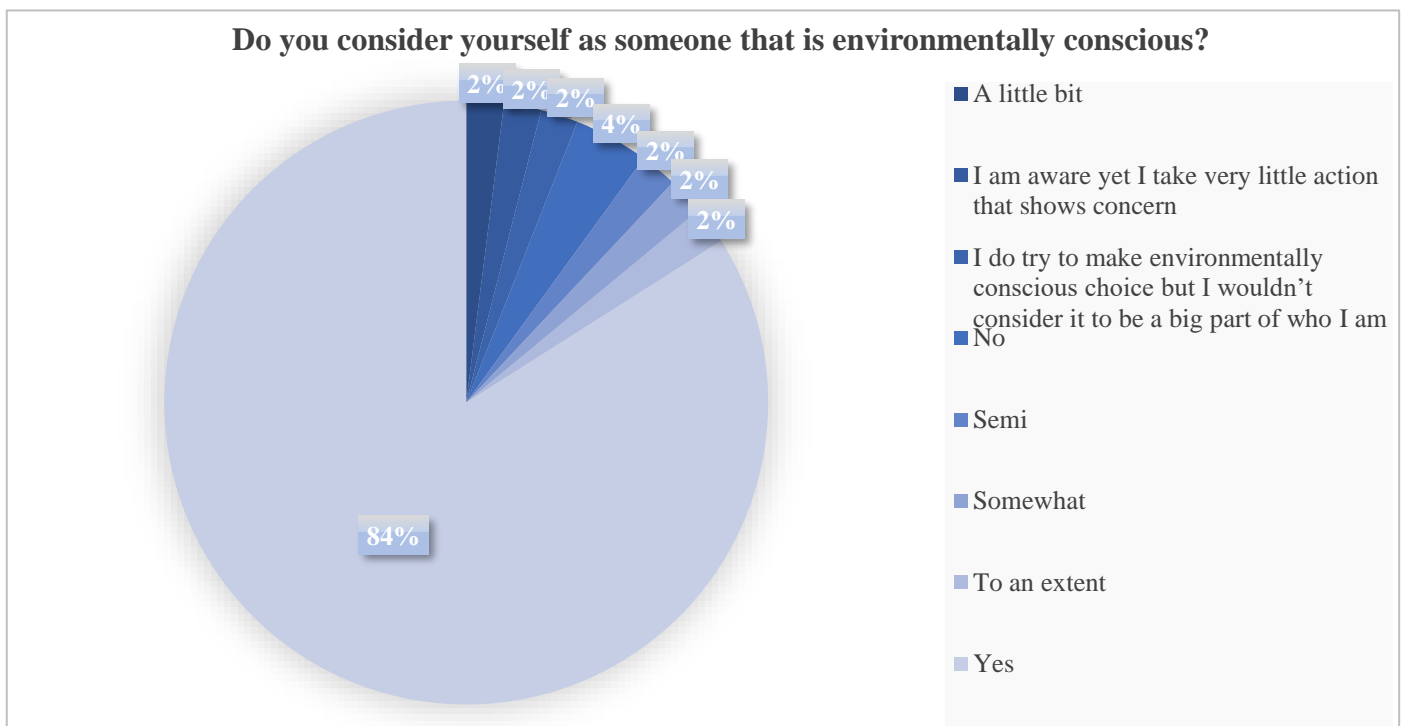


Figure 3: pie chart showing environmental consciousness

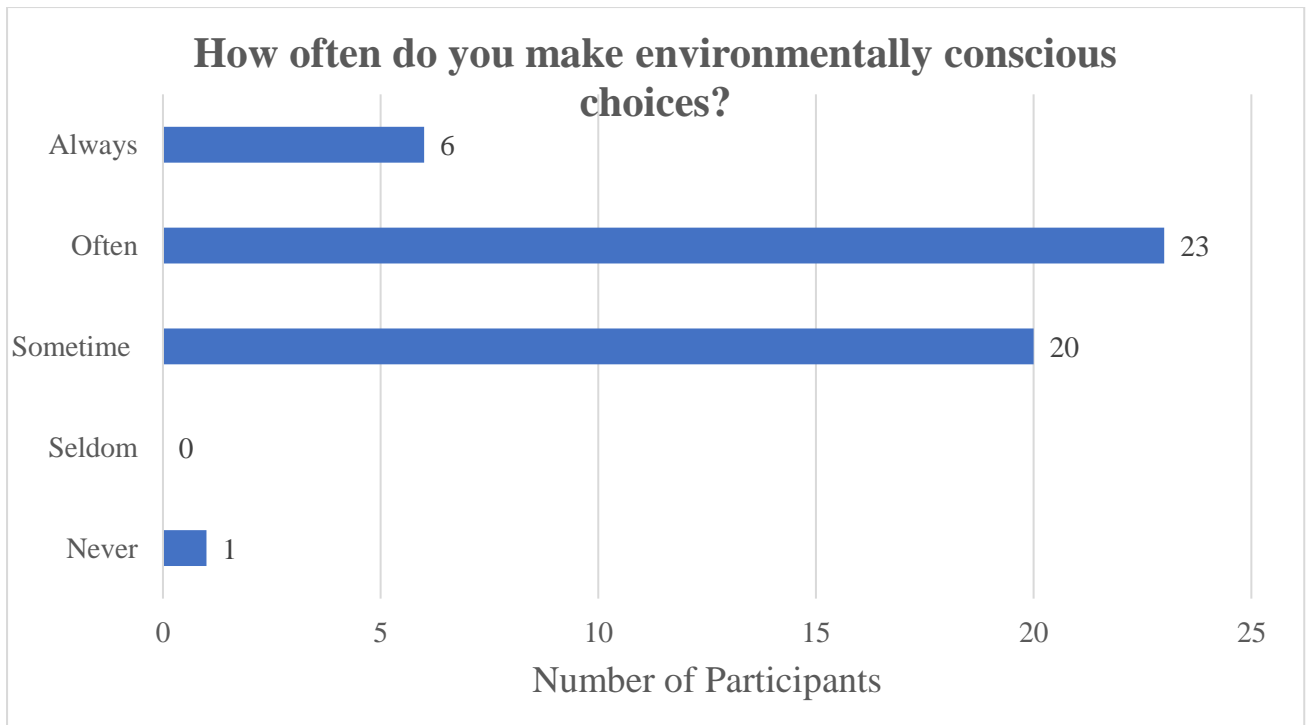


Figure 4: bar graph showing frequency of environmentally conscious choices

Table 2: participants responses on environmentally friendly activities

Entrant	Do You, Or Have You Done, Any of The Following?
1	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
2	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
3	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Bring A Reusable Cup/Mug to Coffee Shops, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
4	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Use 'Thrifty' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
5	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Carpool, Own A Compost, Use 'Thrifty' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
6	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Bring A Reusable Cup/Mug to Coffee Shops, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places
7	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Bring A Reusable Cup/Mug to Coffee Shops, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Bring Your Own Containers to Fast Food Places, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
8	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Own A Compost
9	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Carpool, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
10	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Use 'Thrifty' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
11	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Use 'Thrifty' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
12	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Use 'Thrifty' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
13	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Bring A Reusable Cup/Mug to Coffee Shops, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
14	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Bring A Reusable Cup/Mug to Coffee Shops, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Bring Your Own Containers to Fast Food Places, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin

15	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Use 'Thrifty' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
16	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Bring A Reusable Cup/Mug to Coffee Shops, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Own A Compost, Use 'Thrifty' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
17	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
18	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Own A Compost, Use 'Thrifty' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
19	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
20	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Use Reusable Shopping Bags
21	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Use 'Thrifty' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
22	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
23	Use A Reusable Water Bottle
24	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Carpool, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Use 'Thrifty' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
25	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Carpool, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
26	None of The Above
27	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Own A Compost
28	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Own A Compost
29	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Own A Compost
30	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Use 'Thrifty' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
31	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
32	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Bring A Reusable Cup/Mug to Coffee Shops, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin

33	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Use 'Thrifted' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
34	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags
35	None of The Above
36	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Use 'Thrifted' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
37	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Bring A Reusable Cup/Mug to Coffee Shops, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Own A Compost, Use 'Thrifted' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
38	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Own A Compost, Use 'Thrifted' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories, I Filter Water and Bottle Them in Glass Bottles to Keep as Drinking Water
39	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Carpool, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Own A Compost, Recycle Metal and Glass
40	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Use 'Thrifted' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories, Re Use Plastics for Plant Pots
41	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Bring A Reusable Cup/Mug to Coffee Shops, Carpool, Use Reusable Shopping Bags
42	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
43	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Own A Compost, Use 'Thrifted' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
44	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
45	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Use Reusable Shopping Bags
46	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
47	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Use 'Thrifted' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories
48	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use 'Thrifted' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories

49	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Bring A Reusable Cup/Mug to Coffee Shops, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin
50	Use A Reusable Water Bottle, Bring A Reusable Cup/Mug to Coffee Shops, Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces, Carpool, Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places, Use Reusable Shopping Bags, Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin, Use 'Thrifty' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories

Table 3: number of participants that did each activity

<b>Environmentally Conscious Actions Persons Said They Do/Have Done</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>
Use A Reusable Water Bottle	48
Bring A Reusable Cup/Mug to Coffee Shops	11
Utilize A Reusable Straw and/or Any Reusable Cutlery in Public Spaces	25
Carpool	36
Refuse Bags from Fast Food Places	27
Use Reusable Shopping Bags	42
Bring Your Own Containers to Fast Food Places	2
Recycle Plastic/Have A Designated Recycle Bin	33
Own A Compost	11
Use 'Thrifted' Or Second-Hand Clothing or Accessories	20
None of The Above	2
Reuse Plastics for Plant Pots	1
I Filter Water and Bottle Them in Glass Bottles to Keep as Drinking Water	1
Recycle Metal and Glass	1

Table 4: participants' responses to questions 8,9&amp;10

<b>Entrant</b>	<b>Have You Participated in Carnival Festivities by Purchasing A Costume from And Playing in A Band? (For Example, TRIBE Carnival, YUMA Vibe, Harts Carnival, Etc.)</b>	<b>Have You Observed Any Impacts of The Festivities of Carnival on The Environment In 2020, Or in Previous Years?</b>	<b>Hypothetically, If You Were to Purchase A Costume with Beaded and Feathered Elements, Would You Donate These Elements of The Costume Back to A Band or Other Organization for Its Recycling After Carnival Has Ended?</b>
1	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	No	Yes	Yes
3	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	No	Yes	
6	No	Yes	No
7	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	No	No	No
10	No	Yes	Yes
11	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	No	Yes	Yes
13	No	Yes	Yes
14	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	No	Yes	Yes
16	No	No	No
17	No	Yes	No
18	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	No	Yes	No
20	No	No	Yes
21	No	No	No
22	No	Yes	No
23	No	No	No
24	No	Yes	Yes
25	No	No	Yes
26	No	Yes	Yes
27	No	Yes	No
28	No	Yes	No
29	No	Yes	No
30	No	Yes	Yes
31	No	Yes	Yes
32	No	Yes	Yes
33	Yes	No	Yes
34	No	No	Yes
35	Yes	Yes	Yes

36	No	Yes	Yes
37	Yes	No	Yes
38	No	Yes	Yes
39	No	Yes	Yes
40	Yes	Yes	No
41	No	Yes	No
42	Yes	Yes	Yes
43	No	No	Yes
44	Yes	Yes	Yes
45	Yes	Yes	Yes
46	Yes	Yes	Yes
47	Yes	Yes	No
48	Yes	Yes	Yes
49	Yes	Yes	Yes
50	No	Yes	Yes

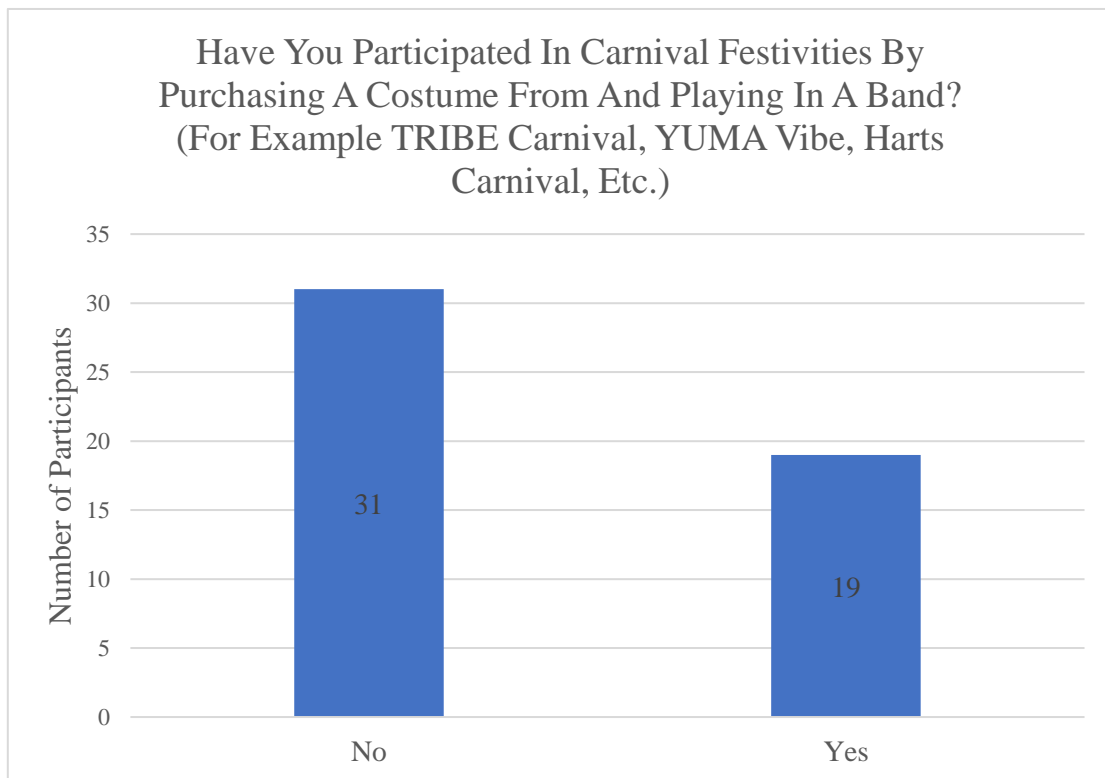


Figure 5: bar chart showing number of persons that purchased a carnival costume in a band

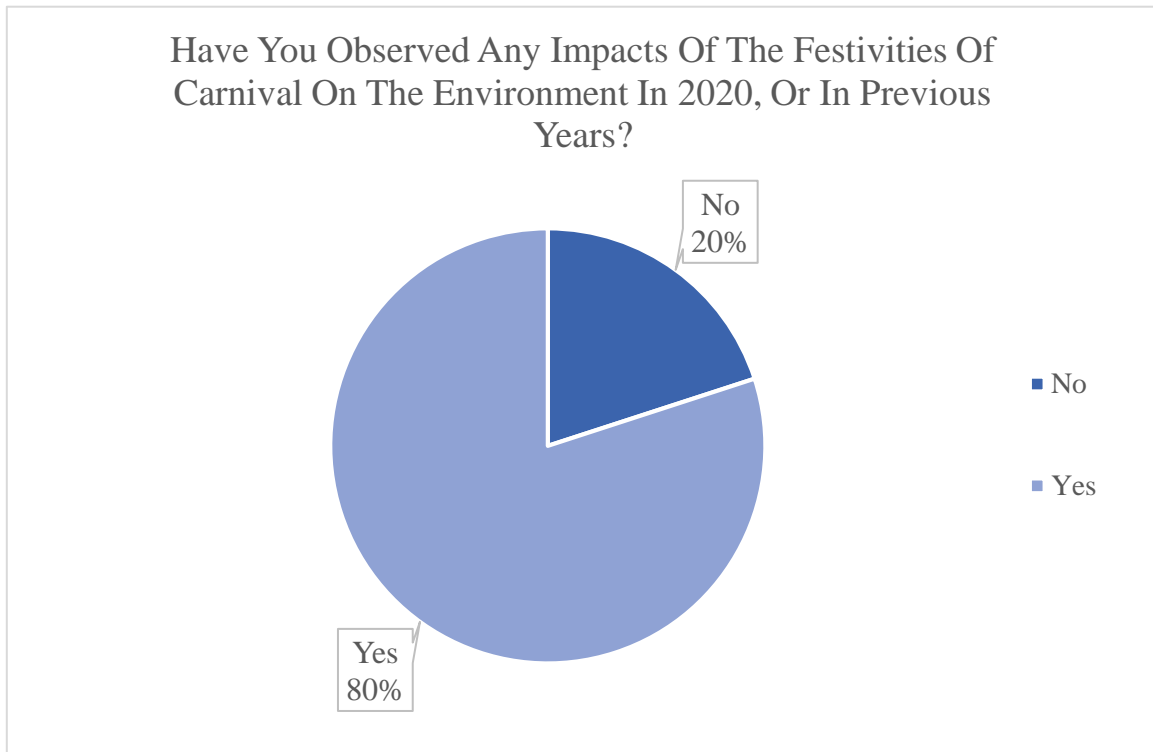


Figure 6: pie chart showing number of persons who have observed any impacts of carnival on the environment in 2020

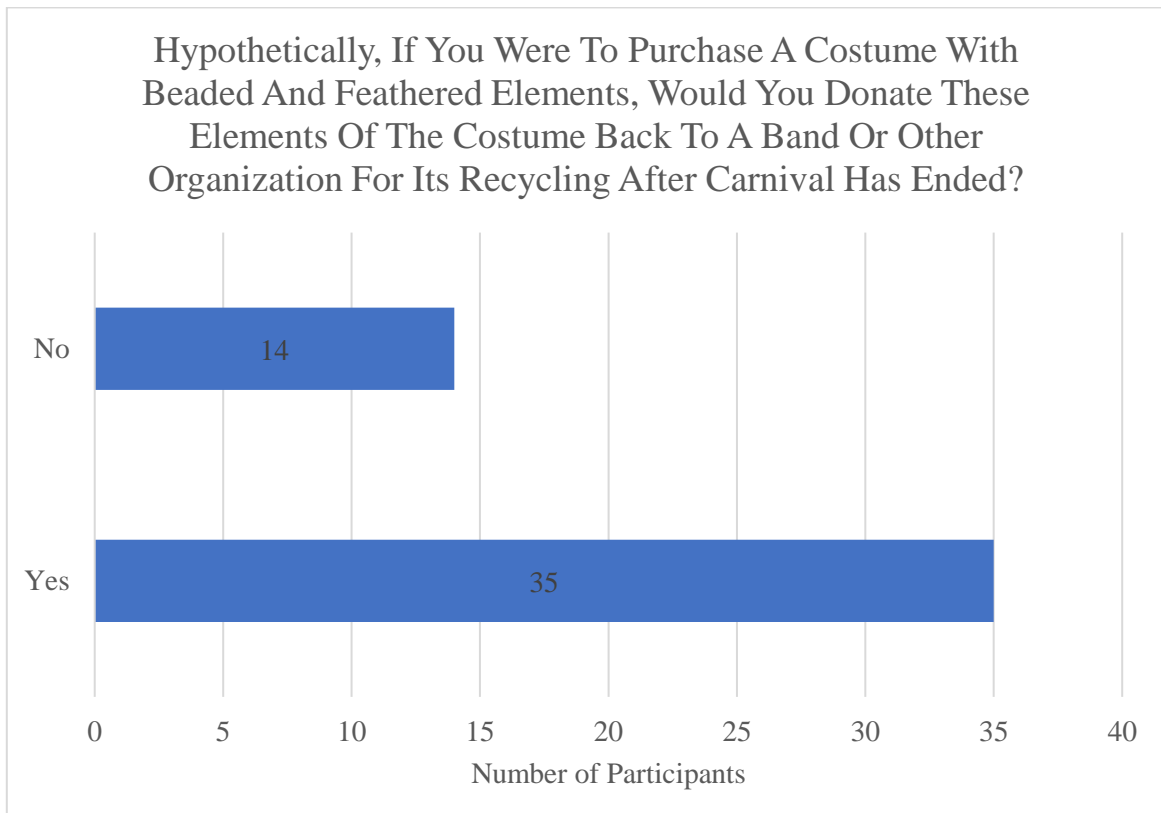


Figure 7: bar chart showing number of persons who would donate beads and feathers if they were to purchase a costume

**Question 8 “Have You Observed Any Impacts of The Festivities of Carnival on The Environment In 2020, Or in Previous Years?” Responses:**

1. excessive littering after festivities with no way of knowing whether these items after being cleaned up are disposed of properly.
2. A LOTTOTTTT of litter everywhere post carnival
3. The high levels of pollution to waterways via inappropriate dumping of garbage
4. Excess trash left behind
5. When I was on the road, I noticed a lot of littering. Also, in terms of the costumes they are usually made from cheap non-recyclable material that is thrown away after carnival is done.
6. People leave their garbage everywhere instead of using bins and to my knowledge no cart or truck has a separate recycling bin for their plastics and glass bottles they use.
7. Litter everywhere, especially Styrofoam cups and coolers. Pieces of costumes all over the roads.
8. Litter of plastic bottles. Discarding of costume parts
9. An abundance of litter is created
10. After any event there is mountains of trash on the floor
11. Those that participate in the festivities litter quite often
12. Costumes are mad cheaply so a lot of them brake and parts are left on the streets. Also, a lot of garbage from the band and the people watching.
13. There is often a lot of garage generated and ending up on the streets during the week of carnival festivities
14. The excessive littering, noise pollution etc.
15. Always a lot of garbage in the roads and drains in the town's/cities
16. Excessive amounts of litter throughout the streets
17. You see a lot of carnival costumes on the ground
18. The city is usually littered with garbage
19. Remnants of carnival costumes left in the streets apart from other spectator litter/garbage
20. I have noticed the large volume of raw materials, including plastic, feathers, sequins and fabrics that go into the making of carnival costumes. Sadly, many people start discarding pieces of their costume while still parading in the streets. Most costumes are thrown away right after carnival.
21. Pollution, trash in the streets along the masquerade’s routes, in the drains, on the savannah grounds, pieces of costumes strewn on the streets as well, powder, colored dye and leftover bottles from J’ouvert
22. Litter in streets, leading to clogged drains which can overflow and eventually runs into sea
23. Excessive amounts of pollution from persons littering in the streets
24. The amount of liter that accumulated on the roads during the carnival period is harmful to the environment
25. An abundance of waste, during carnival and leading up to whether it is foodstuff, costumes or even old advertising materials. Greenery is also damaged by inconsiderate

parking and properties are damaged during J'ouvert and also during carnival festivities due to urine.

26. There is a lot of noise pollution, and waste from bands as pieces fall off, and cups etc. are discarded
27. Negative implications such as pollution. - The amount of debris that is left post events on roads and at venues - Noise pollution - music being played louder than decibel levels encouraged/allowed (decibel restrictions/law imposed by the EMA)
28. Lots of paper and plastic litter left on the street after the conclusion of the festivities as well as pieces of the costumes either discarded or fallen off when participating in carnival
29. Litter
30. Plastic bottles and costumes on the roadway
31. Widespread littering of food and beverages, as well as their packaging on land and in waterways. Costume pieces and other articles of clothing on the streets. Paint and mud entering drains.
32. The streets are littered and there is plastic everywhere
33. Garbage
34. Often cups, food containers, utensils are found left in streets and drains which can negatively impact the environment. Not only that but parts of costumes like beads, headpieces can be seen which may make costumes something like a onetime use plastic which is not good for the environment.
35. Carnival generated a lot of garbage particularly with plastics which are probably not always recycled
36. Increased pollution
37. in the areas, that the bands pass the next days the roads are filled with litter
38. Large increase of rubbish in drains, particularly plastic

**Question 9 “Hypothetically, if you were to purchase a costume with beaded and feathered elements, would you donate these elements of the costume back to a band or other organization for its recycling after Carnival has ended? If you answered "No", please explain your answer.”**

**Responses:**

1. Seeing that I would have payed so much for my costume, wouldn't disassemble it.
2. I would keep it for memories
3. I wud like to keep my costume as something to remember if I'm only playing once
4. I keep the costumes for future use/memories
5. I think I would either recycle them myself or keep the costume to remember the experience cause costumes ain't cheap.

6. Not the entire costume, I would still keep some elements to reminisce or decor for my own house or room, but I would be willing to give back some of it if it's an option.
7. I would rather keep my costume in 1 piece for sentimental value and costumes are expensive
8. Because I am lazy, non-confrontational and introverted I would likely just throw it away when done rather than going out of my way to return it however if they actively did have a recycling program I'd probably partake.
9. I paid my money for the costume and I don't expect to play carnival often so I would keep it as a souvenir. However, if there is 'recycle your costume option' whereby I would pay less for my costume, I will consider recycling.
10. Because I paid money for it, I would just try to secure it instead of discarding in the street
11. I would probably keep it to reuse myself or to make a child's costume in future
12. Possibility of band reselling the item for the following year

Table 5: participants response to question 10

Entrant	Would Your Willingness to Return Parts of Your Costume Be Influenced If There Is Some Form of Compensation, Such as A Return Deposit or A Discount on Future Carnival Costumes?
1	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
2	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
3	No, my willingness would not change with an incentive; I would donate parts of my costume anyway
4	No, my willingness would not change with an incentive; I would donate parts of my costume anyway
5	
6	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
7	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
8	No, my willingness would not change with an incentive; I would donate parts of my costume anyway
9	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
10	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
11	No, my willingness would not change with an incentive; I would donate parts of my costume anyway
12	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
13	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
14	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
15	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
16	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
17	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
18	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
19	No, my willingness would not change with an incentive; I would donate parts of my costume anyway
20	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
21	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
22	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
23	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
24	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
25	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
26	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
27	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
28	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
29	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
30	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
31	No, my willingness would not change with an incentive; I would donate parts of my costume anyway
32	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
33	No, my willingness would not change with an incentive; I would donate parts of my costume anyway

34	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
35	No, my willingness would not change with an incentive; I would donate parts of my costume anyway
36	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
37	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
38	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
39	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
40	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
41	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
42	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
43	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
44	No, my willingness would not change with an incentive; I would donate parts of my costume anyway
45	No, my willingness would not change with an incentive; I would donate parts of my costume anyway
46	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
47	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
48	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
49	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume
50	Yes, I would be more willing to return parts of my costume

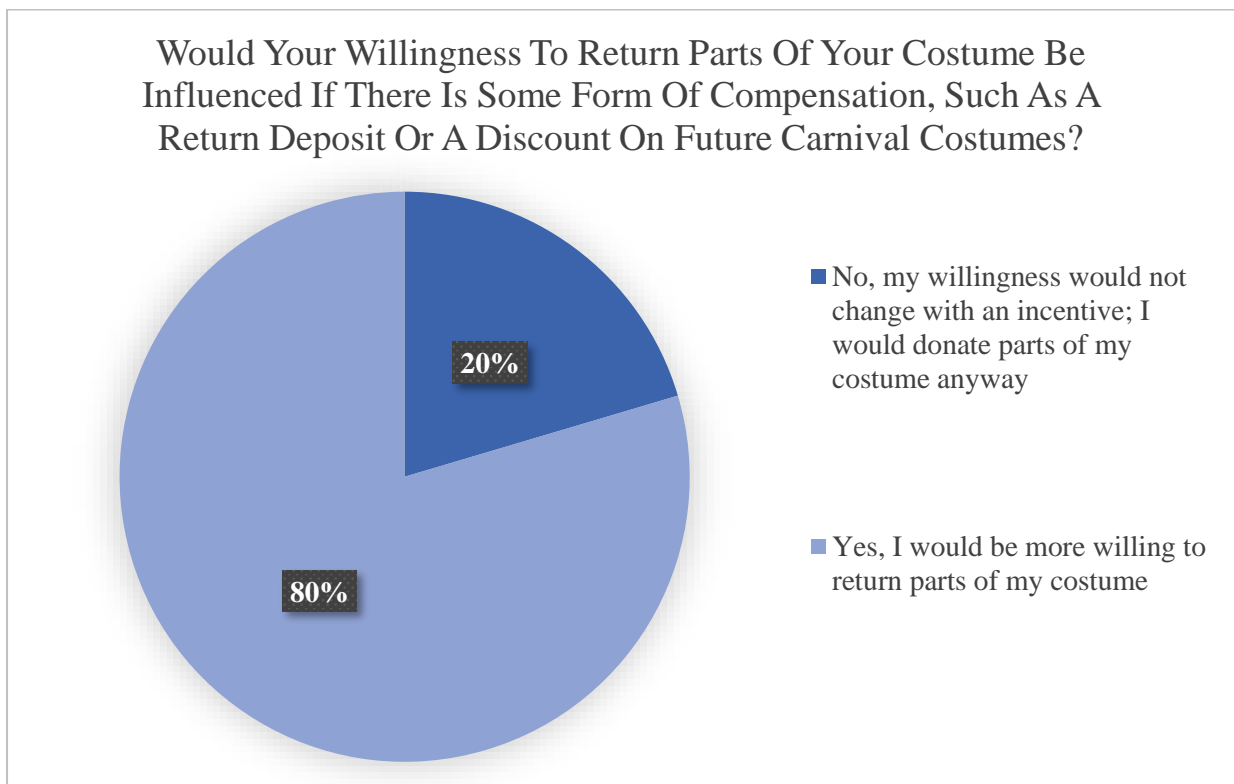


Figure 8: pie chart showing persons whose willingness to return parts of their costume would be influenced by compensations

Table 6: participants response to questions 11,12,13&amp;14

Entrant	Do You Have an Understanding of How the Constant Use of New Materials Affects the Environment?	If Carnival Costumes Were to Be Made with The Incorporation of Reused Materials (Feathers and Beads), Would You Be More Inclined or Less Inclined to Purchase These Costumes?	Would Your Willingness to Purchase A Costume Utilizing Reused Materials Increase If the Costumes Cost Less Than Costumes Using All New Materials?	Would You Favour A Costume That Uses Reused Materials Over One That Uses All New Materials, Even If Its Cost Is Higher?
1	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	Yes
2	No	More inclined	Yes	Yes
3	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	Neutral
4	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	It depends
5	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	Yes
6	Yes	More inclined	Yes	Yes
7	Yes	More inclined	Yes	No
8	Yes	More inclined	Yes	Maybe
9	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	No
10	Yes	I am neutral	Quality and looks overrules new and old	Above answer
11	Yes	More inclined	Yes	Yes
12	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	Only if it is of the same quality
13	No	More inclined	No	No
14	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	No
15	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	Yes
16	Yes	More inclined	Yes	No
17	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	No
18	No	I am neutral	Yes	No
19	Yes	More inclined	Yes	Depends on how it looks too
20	No	I am neutral	Yes	Yes
21	No	More inclined	Yes	Yes
22	No	I am neutral	Yes	No
23	No	I am neutral	Yes	No
24	No	More inclined	Yes	Yes
25	No	I am neutral	Yes	No
26	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	Yes
27	No	I am neutral	Yes	No
28	No	I am neutral	Yes	No

29	No	I am neutral	Yes	No
30	Yes	More inclined	Yes	Yes
31	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	No
32	No	More inclined	No	No
33	No	I am neutral	No	No
34	Yes	More inclined	Yes	Yes
35	Yes	More inclined	Yes	Yes
36	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	No
37	No	I am neutral	Yes	No
38	No	More inclined	Yes	No
39	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	No
40	No	I am neutral	No	No
41	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	Depends on how much higher
42	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	No
43	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	Yes
44	Yes	More inclined	Yes	Possibly but it depends on the price difference
45	No	I am neutral	Yes	Yes
46	Yes	I am neutral	Yes	Yes
47	No	I am neutral	Yes	No
48	Yes	More inclined	Yes	No
49	Yes	I am neutral	Yes and no. I would not like to be stigmatized egg if the section would be seen as cheap or ugly, I think it should come with a sense of pride in the fact that it is an environmentally friendly choice	Not sure, perhaps
50	Yes	More inclined	Yes	Yes

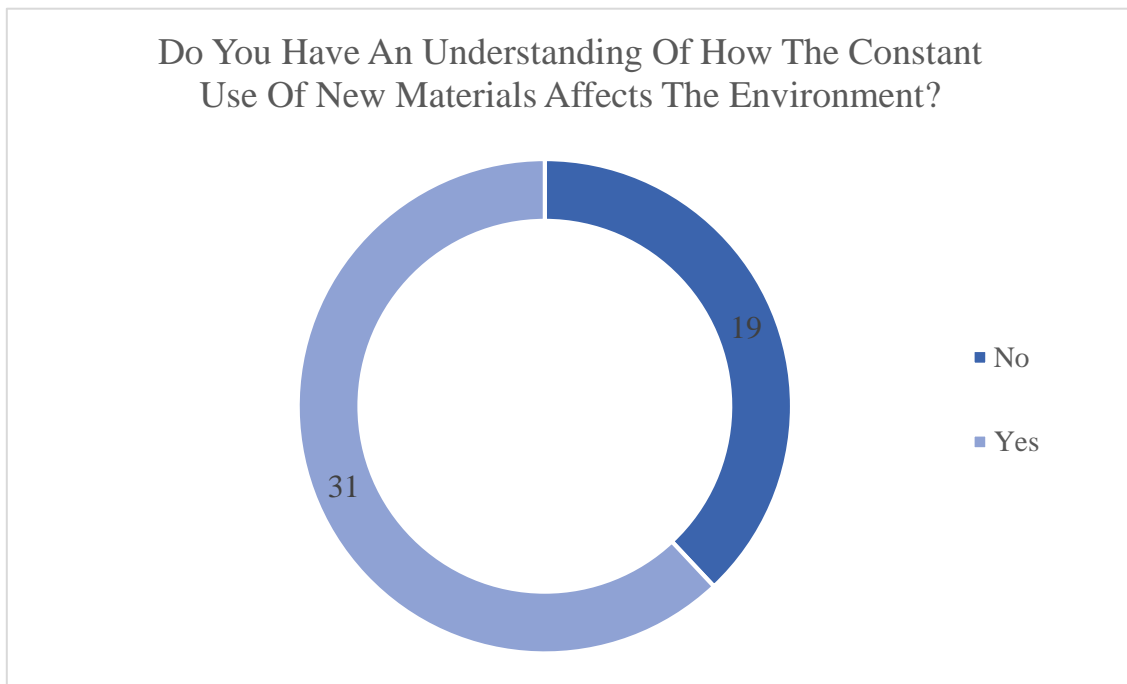


Figure 9: doughnut graph showing persons who have an understanding of how the constant use of new materials affects the environment

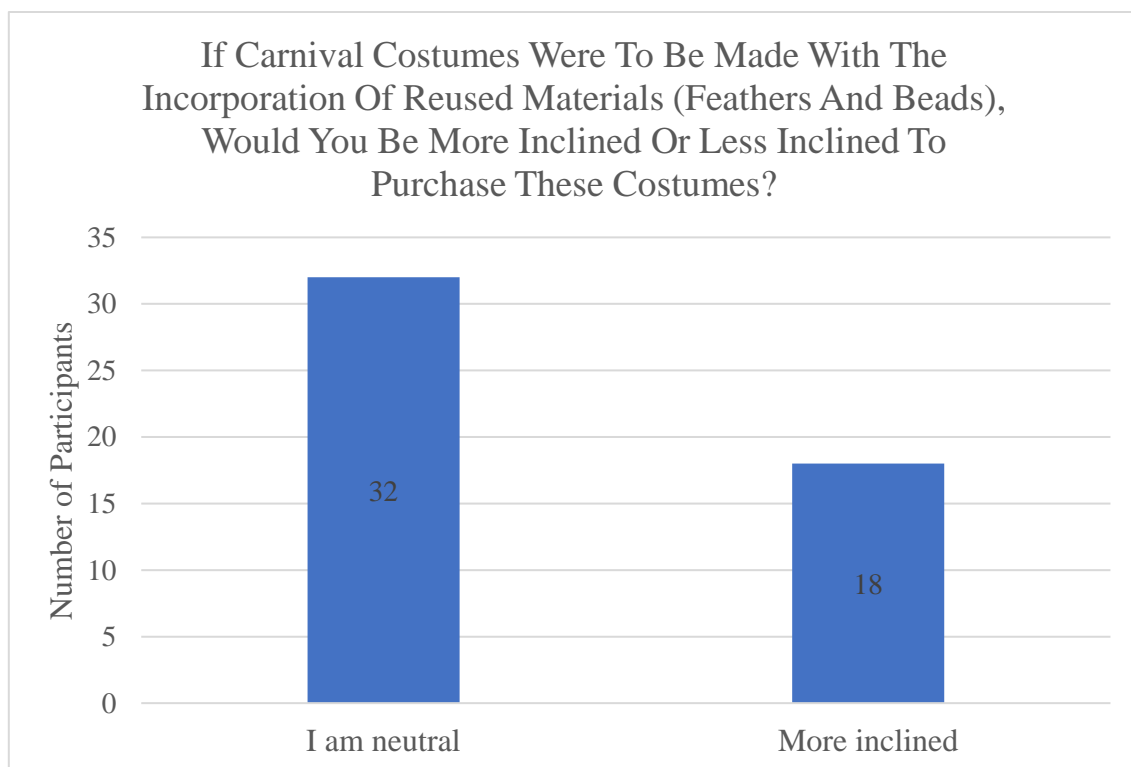
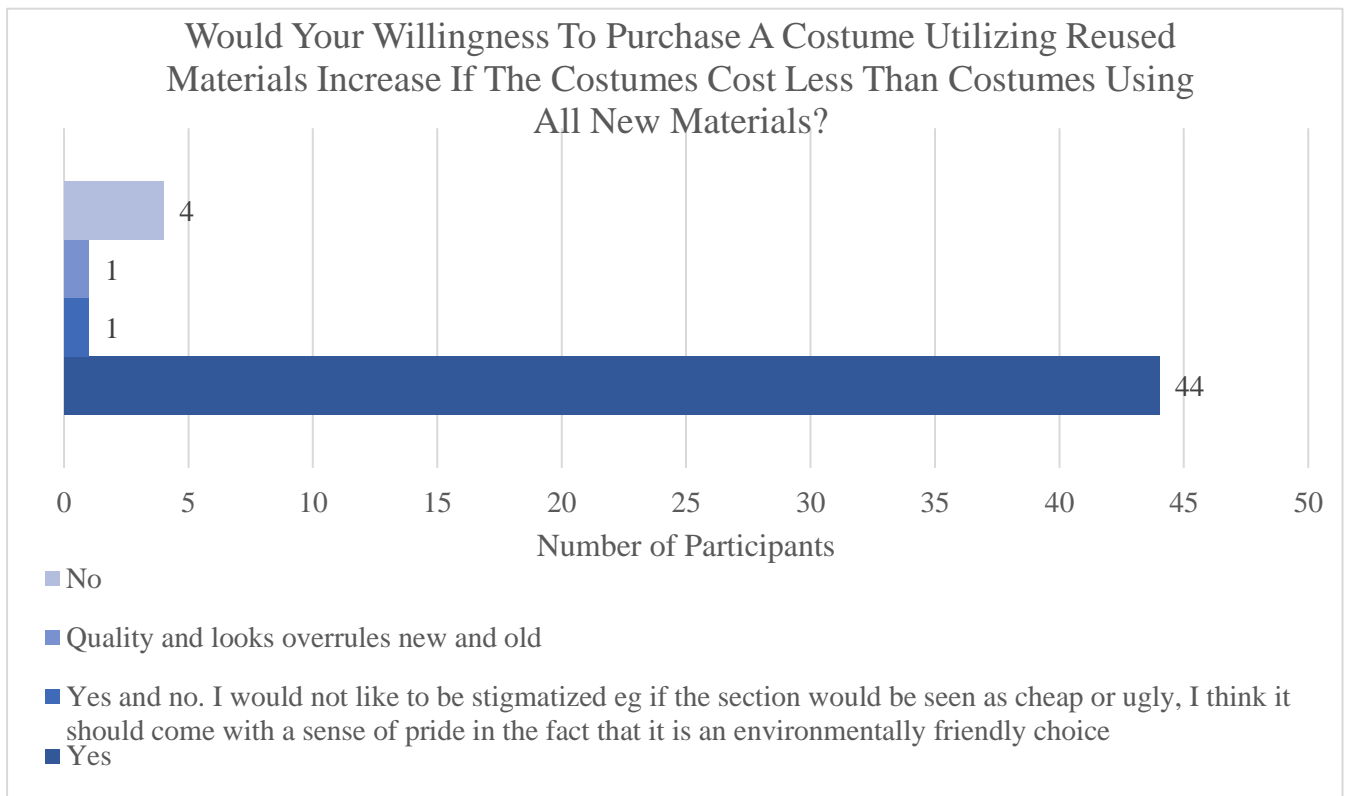
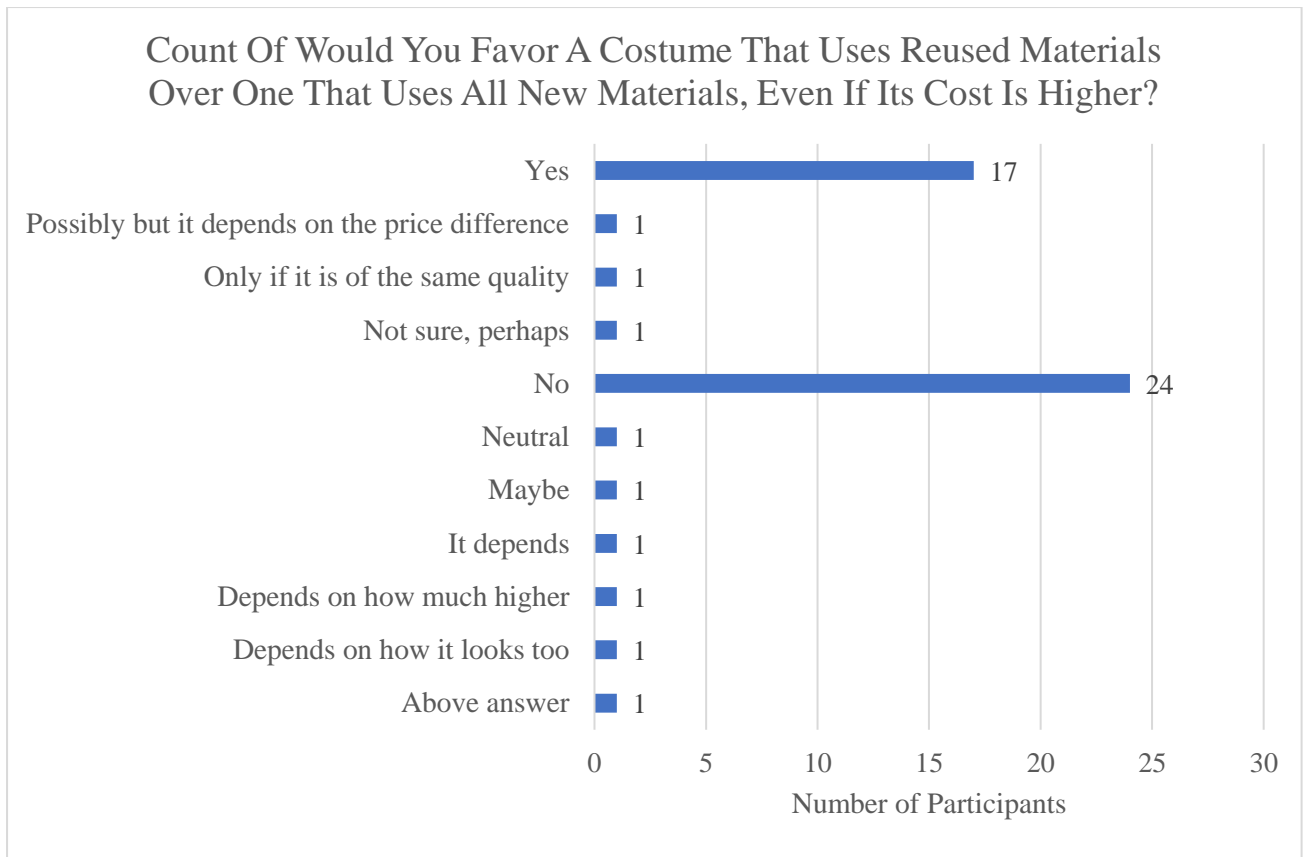


Figure 10: coloumn graph showing if persons would be more inclined or less to purchase carnival costumes that were made with reused materials



*Figure 11: bar chart showing if a person's willingness to purchase a costume that utilized reused materials would increase if it cost less than a costume made with new materials*



*Figure 12: bar chart showing if a persons would favor a costume that uses reused materials over one that uses all new materials, even if its cost is higher*

**Question 11 “Do you have an understanding of how the constant use of new materials affects the environment? If "Yes", please explain your understanding.” Responses:**

1. The more we produce the more waste that is produced through the actual production process and after the product is finished being used.
2. The old ones need to be discarded as well as the new ones need to have raw materials provided for them
3. I think that the use of new materials for costumes is bad for the environment as it means that when these materials are used, they have to be disposed of. This could lead to indiscriminate dumping of waste, end up in seas waterways etc.
4. The manufacturing of some materials can release damaging by-products into our environment. Products that are not sustainable will run out if overused.
5. When new materials are constantly made and discarded, it causes the need for more energy and raw materials to make more things. Also, a lot of things end up in landfills unnecessarily.
6. The materials used and discarded do not. Real down and every year more and more are added to the pile
7. It means that previously produced materials are not being reused/ recycled and are thrown away which adds to pollution
8. Most costumes are made from plastic based materials most of which are not manufactured locally. Both the manufacturing process and shipping require the use and burning of fossil fuels which release cfc's in the atmosphere contributing to global warming.
9. Producing new materials depletes resources and creates double the amount of waste because the something new requires energy to be consumed while the old thing is thrown away adding to piling up of waste
10. In order to obtain new materials, there would be a constant depletion of resources available
11. The constant production and high demand of these products would definitely have an impact as a lot of these elements are plastic and they are often thrown away or even left in the street after carnival is over
12. Some materials do not have the natural ability to break down and decompose and are left in the environment. This can harm different ecosystems
13. Lack of recycling will lead to pollution. The old materials would most likely be dumped in the garbage, which may then be burned releasing harmful gasses or not disposed of in an environmentally friendly way; ending up in rivers and seas which may then be hazardous to animals and humans.
14. Energy is used in the production of new materials. When discarded, most waste is destined for a landfill, where it could take 100 years or more to break down.
15. the processes and sourcing the new material would have an impact on the environment would be even more extensive and would only continue the cycle of generating more

waste. If we were the use reused items that would cut down on waste and we can better manage it in that way

16. It's natural state changes. If it's not biodegradable it becomes permanent waste that affects the health of the environment.
17. Plastic production requires a lot of energy and there is waste associated with it plus it introduces more plastic into the environment.
18. This explanation would spiral into an extensive discussion about renewable and nonrenewable resources, the pollution caused by the disposal of each round of "new" items as well as the environmental effects of processing some of the raw materials used to make new items so let's just leave it at yes.
19. The constant production of materials that is bad for the environment increases the waste while depleting the physical environment
20. Constant use of new materials meaning that there is increasing consumption of non-renewable resources, therefore leading to depletion of the environment
21. Old materials that cannot be recycled end up in landfills and remain there for many years as decomposition is very slow.
22. Some of the raw materials being used in the making of costumes are hazardous to the environment. The fact that these materials are already harmful to the environment, the making of new costumes and use of more of these materials only exacerbates the situation.
23. Constantly taking from the environment causes a lot of wasted resources and energy which can be reduced by reusing materials.
24. New materials mean new resources have to be obtained
25. Continuous need for the earth's resources as raw materials therefore depleting it
26. Because we are not using recycled materials
27. I have a partial understanding in that I recognize that there is only a limited supply of resources on Earth that would be exhausted eventually. Additionally, I am aware that it is often more energetically feasible to recycle, reuse or repurpose materials as opposed to manufacturing them from scratch.
28. More waste will be created
29. Non-biodegradable products may take 100's of years to degrade therefore affecting ecosystems, climate etc.
30. Many "old" materials are left on the earth in a form that cannot be decomposed at a fast rate, and the production of new materials, instead of recycling these old materials for all of its use, leads to a rapid buildup of non-biodegradable materials

**Question 12 “If Carnival costumes were to be made with the incorporation of reused materials (feathers and beads), would you be more inclined or less inclined to purchase these costumes? Please explain your answer.” Responses:**

1. Once it looks good, I'm fine
2. To me you're basically wearing the same thing so it's fine for me
3. Once quality is guaranteed I don't see a problem in incorporating renewables
4. I don't see myself purchasing any Carnival costumes
5. Idrc as long as there is a discount involved. Maybe a marketing plan around the positives of the cheaper reused costume being the better choice would make it acceptable
6. I would be open to buying a costume comprising of reused materials once I feel confident that the process of making the costume is sanitary
7. Knowing it affects the environment less makes me want to support it more and so I would feel better buying a used costume that I know will help our planet rather than a new one that damages it more.
8. As long as it looks good and functional its ok.
9. I think it is more valuable if the costume contains some reused materials because then I know I am helping the environment.
10. Contributing to less Wastage
11. Considering that the materials are being recycled it could mean that the costumes are more affordable, and I would not feel guilty about contributing to pollution
12. I don't play mas
13. It would be a good incentive; however, I would only be more willing to purchase a costume if it were cheaper
14. With reused materials it becomes difficult to ensure the quality of the costumes produced. Also, there will be additional cost drivers increasing the price of costumes such as: storage of recycled costumes, and sorting of usable parts of costumes, etc.
15. I think it depends on the quality of the costumes produced using 'recycled' materials. As they must be just as beautiful as a 'new' costume. And also, hygiene concerns with sanitizing of the used materials before re-using them on a new costume, there might also be a stigma of having a 'recycled' costume if it is not done well and materials are damaged for example. But I believe that if marketed well it can appeal to many consumers
16. It would feel like I am causing less of an environmental burden
17. In this day and age, we have to continue to be environmentally conscious especially with the effects of climate change rapidly increasing. Sadly, many people may not be inclined to this idea
18. It depends on the quality of the costume.
19. I will feel more comfortable that I am saving the environment in some way while still having fun in a pretty costume
20. Once the end result is a beautiful costume and the band could assure me of its cleanliness, it wouldn't matter to me if recycled materials are used.
21. I enjoy upcycled art and knowing its impact is more conscious form of fashion I would support it.
22. For me the main deterrent from playing carnival is the cost and the opportunity to not get value for money, environment impacts are a secondary reasoning for me
23. I don't partake in carnival so it's basically irrelevant but hypothetically as long as it does not compromise the quality of the item then yes...why not slow the degradation of the planet's environment a little bit if it's comes at no cost to your experience.

24. Once the costumes are of good quality, I do not see a reason not to purchase
25. I think reusing materials is a good idea and very eco-friendly
26. Doesn't affect the product.
27. I selected neutral because I would I want to purchase a costume either way to play carnival with the band but if the beads were reused, I would appreciate the costume a bit more
28. An environmentally conscious band is surely more appealing.
29. The more ways I can be more environmentally conscious the better. If I can re-use elements of a costume I would definitely do it
30. The cost would also be a factor so I'm not sure if I'd still purchase
31. Once the reused material is still of good quality/condition and is properly sanitized I see no reason why it can't be reused
32. I would play mas either way
33. I care about the environment
34. 🙋
35. Because I'd be knowing I am wearing something that has somewhat lessen the impact of waste on the environment
36. Generally, those things are not considered when purchasing a costume.... you just want to play Carnival. If environmental issues are raised maybe they may come into play
37. I don't play carnival but hypothetically speaking then answer would be yes
38. I'm neutral because I think once I make up my mind on if I'm playing carnival or not nothing really changes my mind
39. Because I know it isn't new materials that would be wasted that I am using

**Question 14 “Would you favor a costume that uses reused materials over one that uses all new materials, even if its cost is higher? Please explain your answer.” Responses:**

1. Once the products are recycled, I don't mind paying the extra cost
2. I trying to save moneyyy
3. Yes, I value the environment etc., but u believe the cost should be comparable or not more than 20% of the new material costume
4. If I had to buy one, I would prefer it having a more positive effect on the environment
5. Once it is totally clean then yes because men just have to woorg about shorts and we'll we not watching nothing but ass on the road so idrc about feathers.
6. No because while I do believe in making environmentally friendly choices, price is ultimately the ultimate deciding factor in the costume I buy
7. Paying a little extra to better the environment is the same to me as recycling myself. (look up the singer's thought experiment)
8. it's ok. this case cost of the costume is priority
9. Once the cost isn't too much higher. I understand the labor that goes into recycling so once the costume looks really good then I will be willing to pay the extra price.

10. Depends on if I like the costume enough
11. I believe that costumes with used materials will look just as good as one with new materials
12. I feel like if it is made of reused materials it should be cheaper because production costs wouldn't be the same as a newly manufactured costume
13. While these costumes may have less of an effect on the environment It still need to look as good or better than my previous costume.
14. I think it depends on what band is bringing it forth and explanation as to why the cost is higher and not the same as a costume with new materials, but the idea of helping to reduce waste is a motivating factor
15. Again, it would be better for the environment. Especially because someone would have already decided to not keep the materials. It is better to help create the market for reused materials so that the market would continue to make them. If there isn't a market for reused goods, then they wouldn't be reused.
16. Once it's better for the enviro I'm down
17. To support the cause, I would purchase it.
18. If it means I have to spend more to live an eco-friendlier life, then I would do that
19. Carnival costumes are currently very expensive, so I would not be willing to pay more for one with recycled materials
20. I would pay for the costume if it's more expensive if it looks the part. Simple
21. If the costume is greater than 15% higher, I would likely lean towards the non-reused materials
22. Meh while I'll contribute to environmental preservation at no cost to myself, I am also a nihilist, so I won't actively pursue it to my own detriment
23. I don't see why the cost should increase when materials are being reused
24. Cost and quality would be a determining factor in this choice despite my knowledge of it being eco-friendly
25. Cost is most important.
26. I would want to play carnival regardless of whether it was reusable or not, but I would appreciate it being reusable
27. Once the price difference isn't substantial
28. Yes, because I think it's a social responsibility to help in the fight against global warming, pollutions and climate change. However, indifferent of cost, aesthetics, quality and fit is essential to my decision.
29. Because it is cheaper and slightly better for the environment
30. I am willing to do what I can to help the environment, but I also have to look at what is the more economic decision for me
31. Reused items should be cheaper
32. Because the band cares about the environment
33. In the event that I do decide to get a costume, I'd go for one that has reused components for the sake of conserving resources as well as to support an entrepreneur who shows concern for the environment.
34. If it's reused materials it should be cheaper. The customer and producer should both have the environment in mind and not try to use "environmental consciousness" a ploy to make money off of others
35. It optimizes the use of that material, and rather than it going to a landfill and taking up space if it was discarded, it is given a new life
36. Price is a big determining factor when buying a costume
37. even though I'm all for saving the environment, the cheaper the costume is the better for me personally because I have to pay for it with my own money
38. Despite the benefit it has to the environment, you want quality for your money

Table 7: persons responses to question 15

Entrant	Have You Seen, Or Are You Familiar with Any of The Following Environmental Movements on Social Media?
1	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling"
2	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products
3	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
4	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products
5	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products
6	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
7	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
8	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
9	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
10	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
11	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns

12	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
13	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change
14	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
15	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
16	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
17	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
18	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling"
19	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products
20	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
21	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
22	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives
23	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives
24	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products
25	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products
26	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
27	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives

28	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
29	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives
30	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns, Green Building and Vehicle Initiatives
31	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
32	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change
33	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
34	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products
35	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives
36	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
37	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
38	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products
39	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
40	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products
41	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, "Thrifted Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
42	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns

43	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifty Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
44	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products
45	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifty Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
46	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifty Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling"
47	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifty Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
48	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, "Thrifty Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Anti-Deforestation Campaigns
49	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, "Thrifty Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products
50	Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives, Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives, Zero-Waste Initiatives, Recycling Initiatives, Information on Climate Change, Methods of Mitigating Climate Change, "Thrifty Fashion" And Clothing "Upcycling", Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products, Anti-Deforestation Campaigns

Table 8: environmental movements on social media persons have seen

Environmental Movements on Social Media	Number of Participants
Beach and Trail Clean-Up Initiatives	50
Coral Reef and Ocean Clean-Up Initiatives	36
Zero-Waste Initiatives	19
Recycling Initiatives	46
Information on Climate Change	38
Methods of Mitigating Climate Change	31
Thrifted Fashion and Clothing "Upcycling"	29
Environmentally Friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Products	34
Anti-Deforestation Campaigns	29

Table 9: persons responses to questions 16&amp;18

Entrant	When Using Social Media Platforms, How Frequently Do You See Posts and Information About Environmental Consciousness?	Have You Seen Carnival Bands Promote Ideas About Environmental Consciousness on Their Social Media Platforms?
1	Seldom	No
2	Often	No
3	Sometimes	No
4	Sometimes	Yes
5	Never	No
6	Seldom	No
7	Often	No
8	Sometimes	No
9	Sometimes	No
10	Often	No
11	Often	No
12	Sometimes	No
13	Sometimes	No
14	Seldom	No
15	Sometimes	No
16	Seldom	No
17	Never	No
18	Sometimes	Yes

19	Often	Yes
20	Sometimes	No
21	Often	No
22	Sometimes	No
23	Never	No
24	Seldom	Yes
25	Often	No
26	Sometimes	No
27	Sometimes	No
28	Sometimes	No
29	Sometimes	No
30	Sometimes	No
31	Sometimes	No
32	Sometimes	No
33	Sometimes	Yes
34	Often	No
35	Sometimes	No
36	Often	Yes
37	Always	No
38	Sometimes	No
39	Sometimes	No
40	Sometimes	Yes
41	Seldom	No
42	Often	No
43	Often	No
44	Seldom	Yes
45	Seldom	Yes
46	Seldom	No
47	Seldom	No
48	Sometimes	No
49	Often	No
50	Sometimes	No

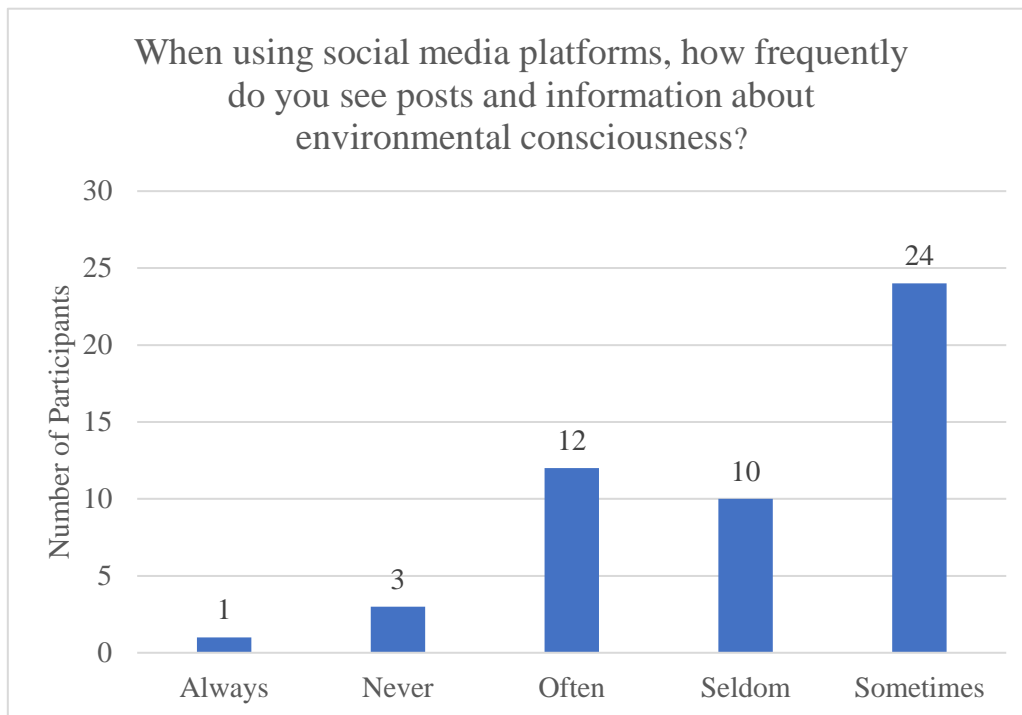


Figure 13

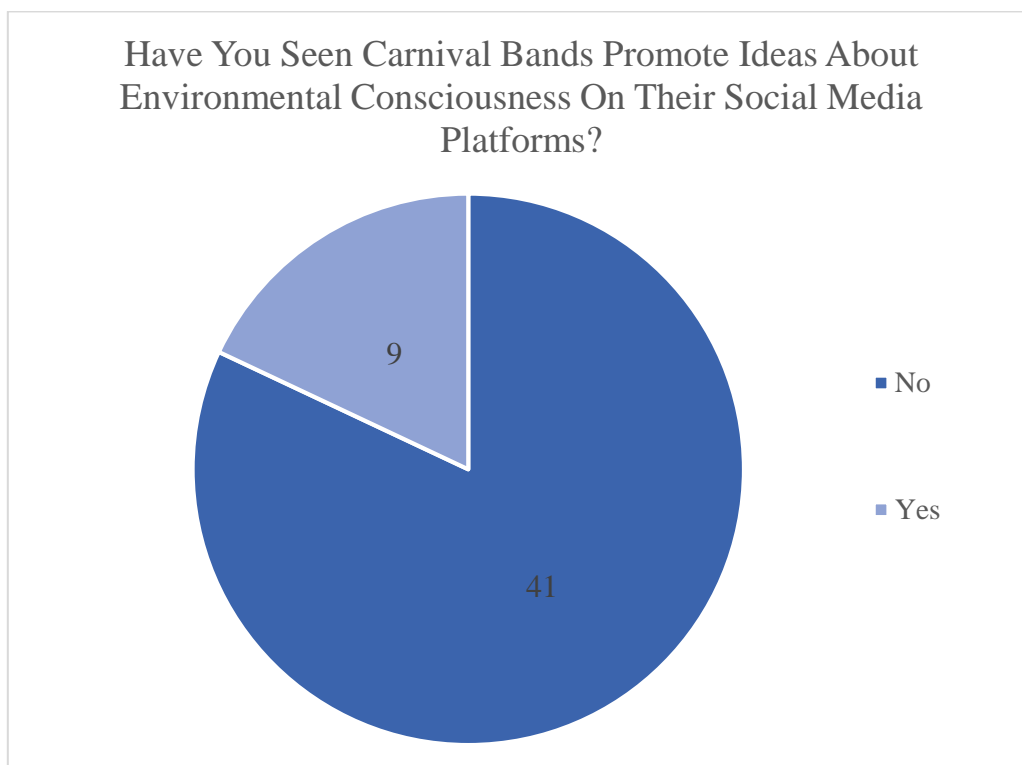


Figure 14



Table 10

Entrant	How Has Social Media Impacted Your Views About Environmental Consciousness?
1	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
2	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
3	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
4	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
5	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
6	The amount of environmentally conscious choices I make is unchanged
7	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
8	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
9	My views on the environment are unchanged
10	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices, the amount of environmentally conscious choices I make is unchanged
11	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
12	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
13	I am more environmentally conscious
14	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
15	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
16	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
17	My views on the environment are unchanged
18	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
19	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
20	My views on the environment are unchanged
21	I am more environmentally conscious
22	I am more environmentally conscious
23	The amount of environmentally conscious choices I make is unchanged
24	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
25	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
26	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
27	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
28	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices, my views on the environment are unchanged
29	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
30	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
31	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
32	I am more environmentally conscious
33	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
34	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
35	The amount of environmentally conscious choices I make is unchanged
36	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
37	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
38	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices

39	My views on the environment are unchanged, the amount of environmentally conscious choices I make is unchanged
40	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
41	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
42	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
43	I am more environmentally conscious
44	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
45	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
46	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
47	My views on the environment are unchanged
48	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
49	I try to make more environmentally conscious choices
50	I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices

Table 11

How Has Social Media Impacted Your Views About Environmental Consciousness?	Number of Participants
I am more environmentally conscious	5
I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices	16
I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices; My views on the environment are unchanged	1
I am more environmentally conscious, I try to make more environmentally conscious choices; The amount of environmentally conscious choices I make is unchanged	1
I try to make more environmentally conscious choices	19
My views on the environment are unchanged	4
My views on the environment are unchanged; The amount of environmentally conscious choices I make is unchanged	1
The amount of environmentally conscious choices I make is unchanged	3

**Question 19 “Do you think Carnival bands should do more to encourage and promote the preservation of the environment? Please explain your answer.” Responses:**

1. Yes
2. Yes, because carnival is so culturally significant bands should try to educate the public during this time as they would have more people’s attention.
3. Yes, they should because we are the ones who are responsible really for our environment. We must stress the importance of preservation.
4. yes, by giving back to the environment such as a fund via costume fee. This would be used for wall defaced and clean ups etc.
5. Yes, I do, a lot of feathers are used in carnival of which come from live birds, the reuse of these feathers can decrease the harm of birds for the use of their feathers. Additionally, these carnival bands have large followings, so any promotion on their part would reach a large audience.
6. Yes, I do especially as carnival does encourage a lot of waste and there is an increase in littering, bands should be more mindful of this
7. Yes. Their popularity would allow a greater audience to be reached and thus influenced
8. Yes, I believe they should since they are majorly contributing to the pollution.
9. Yes
10. Yes, especially because they have a large platform which can be used to reach out too many people
11. Yes. It is the socially responsible thing to do
12. I am completely unaware of what they do and I'm therefore unqualified to form an opinion on the matter, sorry.
13. Yes, for sure, they would have major influence and at the end of it all we as humans benefit a lot more if the majority follows environmentally conscious decisions and initiatives
14. Yes, the costumes usually go to waste after carnival and they are eventually thrown out so it would be nice if more bands were conscious of it and willing to do something about it.
15. I think they should, because they contribute to a large amount of waste every year, and profit greatly as a result of selling carnival costumes. They should use their influence, large database and carnival followers to bring awareness to environmental causes.
16. Yes, it's the responsible and sustainable thing to do. It shouldn't be that we need to be wasteful or inconsiderate in order to have a good time.
17. They would not as profit is the objective
18. yes, because their patrons are major contributors to litter and such around that time so at least they can encourage people to be more environmentally friendly
19. Yes, by encouraging their masquerades to Make conscious environmental decisions and having cleanup crews is a good idea.

20. Yes, they should. They would be a source of influence on the masses so this can be a way for people to do something good for the environment
21. Yes because everyone plays a part and there is a win win situation for both parties.
22. Yes I do. It could also reduce the cost per costume for them increasing profits.
23. Yes, I do because I believe carnival would be more than just pretty feathers and everyone partying and having a good time but rather using carnival as a booming business to promote a greater cause which affects us all presently and, in the future,
24. Of course, anyone with an influence like that should do what they can.
25. Yes. As previously alluded to, I believe it's a social responsibility and having the kind of appeal and platform that they have, Carnival bands should do more to encourage and promote the preservation of the environment.
26. Yes, because carnival bands contribute to a lot of waste and pollution around this particular season
27. Yes, I believe there should as so many people use their products so there is a very significant effect on the environment due to their products. I know some people put out bins for the recycling of costumes during carnival. But I think it's a standalone thing and they are not affiliated with any band.
28. Yes, because they have a big public influence so it should fall under their social responsibility
29. I definitely think so. Part of the attraction of carnival is the island life that people can experience when they come to Trinidad. If we continue to harm this environment, we lose some of that attraction that makes Trinidad stand out as one of the most beautiful places to visit
30. Yes, because they have a good platform and following to promote to many people and spread awareness
31. Yes, Carnival is an event which happens every year and planning can be done by band leaders to implement some sort of restriction regarding the preservation of the environment. It can be done long term whether it be reducing noise pollution or the presence of single use plastics.
32. Yes, it should be a part of their policy and as a rule to be part of their band participant should understand as a band rule littering is not allowed
33. I think during the festivities they need to coordinate with city corporations & vendors to ensure more bins are available, less plastics are sold etc. They already promote costume drop offs for recycling and include reusable cups in their packages
34. Sure, but at the end of the day they are a business so I understand why they would source cheaper materials particularly for a smaller band.
35. Yes, I think they should. I think if they started creating costumes made with reusable materials and priced them similarly to ones made of new materials or even at a lesser price, it would encourage people to want to buy those costumes, because they're cheaper buy also benefit the environment
36. Yes, they should because it is the responsibility of everyone to take care of the environment and they should do their part
37. They should as they need to lead by example. When they do promote less waste, it seems often like a style thing and not out of genuine concern for the environment.
38. Certainly. This survey has certainly raised awareness in that regard

39. Yes, because the carnival industry is very large and international. They are a good way to spread information about the environment
40. Yes. I think it is done through providing reusable cups and other facilities, but I think that they can reduce waste through better practices and ways of managing the entire carnival season. I also think that they can promote more awareness and try to implement certain behaviors from the masqueraders, but they cannot change the minds of the entire population, so it needs to be a collaborative effort and an overall change in the population by assistance from many other groups and sectors. Carnivals bands however reach many people and have a great impact so I think that if they were to make a stand it could drive change.
41. Yes, they hold a lot of power and thus should use it for good such as the promotion of a greener carnival as well as to make greenest choices when producing their products.

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