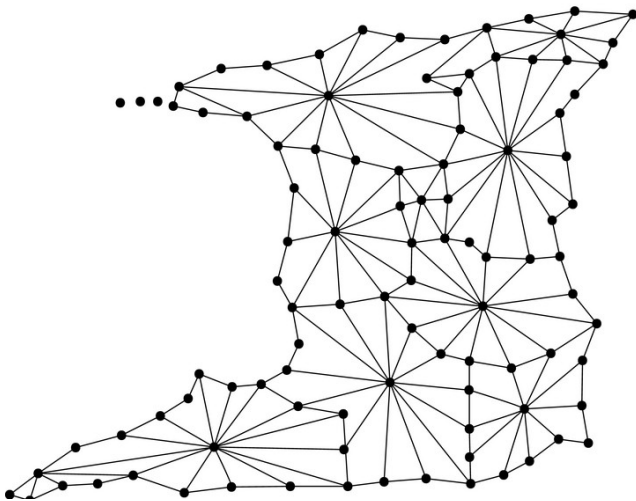
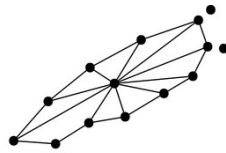


Social Values Survey 2018



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13th September, 2018



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Background

- Within the past four months, there has been considerable discussion about the public opinion on same-sex relationships. This was triggered by a High Court ruling on a constitutional matter that challenged the law which dealt with the criminalization of sexual relations between persons of the same sex under the Sexual Offences Act (Jones versus AG cv 2017-00720 delivered in April 2018).
- In view of the public assertions about the national opinion on the acceptability of same-sex relationships, MFO undertook to conduct an independent study to ascertain the current status. The study is not sponsored by any body or organisation and all methodological decisions have been made by MFO.
- It was felt that the topic was a potentially controversial and sensitive one which required that the study be structured to uncover not what would be said to appear socially acceptable but more importantly to get to the place where we could uncover the bounds of the opinions held. This perspective influenced the survey instrument used.
- The study sought to get respondents to identify their views on the key issue in the context of their opinions held on other social behaviours. A total of seven (7) other value statements were examined to provide this context.
- In the light of the claim by the LGBTI lobby about their ability to acquire housing and their acceptance by their families, it was determined that these two issues should be included since it enabled a greater level of validity for the opinions expressed. Additionally, we have provided the global, regional and local perspectives on same-sex relationships to situate Trinidad and Tobago's public opinion.
- Given the multi-ethnic, multi-religious nature of the country, it was determined that we should perform the requisite analyses to understand the nuances of the broad opinions that may emerge.
- Our hope is that the provision of this report would help us as a nation to reflect and to have a discussion that can be helpful.

Methodology

Research Method	Telephone Interviews
Sample Size	600 telephone interviews
Sample Error	+/- 4.14%
Respondent Criteria	Respondents are persons over the age of 18 years
Fieldwork (Telephone)	<p>Fieldwork was conducted over a one-week period from June 21st to 28th 2018. Fieldwork was conducted by a team of six interviewers. The interviews were conducted in-office using dedicated telephone landlines. The sample was selected using a random digit dialling technique.</p> <p>The Telephone Call Centre uses the CATI system which utilizes computers to assist the interviewers in performing basic data collection tasks. It reduces interviewer error in that it removes the ability of the interviewer to take shortcuts in the questionnaire process and also ensures that the sequence has to be followed. This occurs since only one question is screened at a time and the interviewer cannot proceed without a valid answer to the question. Data entry errors are also minimized by the incorporation of consistency check in the CATI questionnaire programming. Using this system means that there is the removal of a separate data entry process which minimises potential transcription errors.</p>
Data Analysis	Data entry and data analysis were done using SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) Data Collection 7 and Statistics 23.
Important Note	The demographic variables of the sample was compared to the known characteristics of the 2012 Census. Small adjustments, known as post-stratification weighting – were done to bring the sample in line. Weighting is used to adjust the relative contributions of the respondents but does not involve any changes to the actual answers to the questions.



Methodological Considerations

- In conducting opinion polls on sensitive issues, a major concern will be linking the opinions expressed to objective behaviour. There is a difference between generalized, and even emotional, responses and responses to specific situations requiring behavioural decisions. The latter raises the presumption in favour of reliability.
- The twin issues of reliability and validity are of prime concern. In the first instance, to be reliable the study must have a large enough sample to improve the degree of accuracy. This study through the use of 600 respondents is sufficiently robust to meet the normal requirement for reliability. Validity – how can we be certain that the respondents mean what they say, what do their opinions mean- is best addressed by seeking to get them to provide a response to concrete plausible scenarios. This study was informed by the guidance provided in one of the classic articles on opinion polling (Link H.C. and Freiberg A.D. 1942). The concrete scenarios used are the ‘coming out’ of a child and the willingness to rent property to a same-sex couple.
- Another major consideration was the role of religion. Trinidad and Tobago has witnessed in the last two censuses an increased fluidity in religious affiliation. We noted the significant rise in the number of persons who identified ‘none’ or ‘unstated’ : this group is probably the fastest growing category. The decision was taken to ask a different question from the Census as a means of identifying the religious affiliation. We asked, “Speaking now about religious groups, which one do you consider yourself a member of or feel closest to?” The resulting representation was not aligned to the 2011 Census data since the analysis based on religious persuasion was predicated on the views of individual religious groups. This result demonstrates the fluidity that has been observed in other studies.

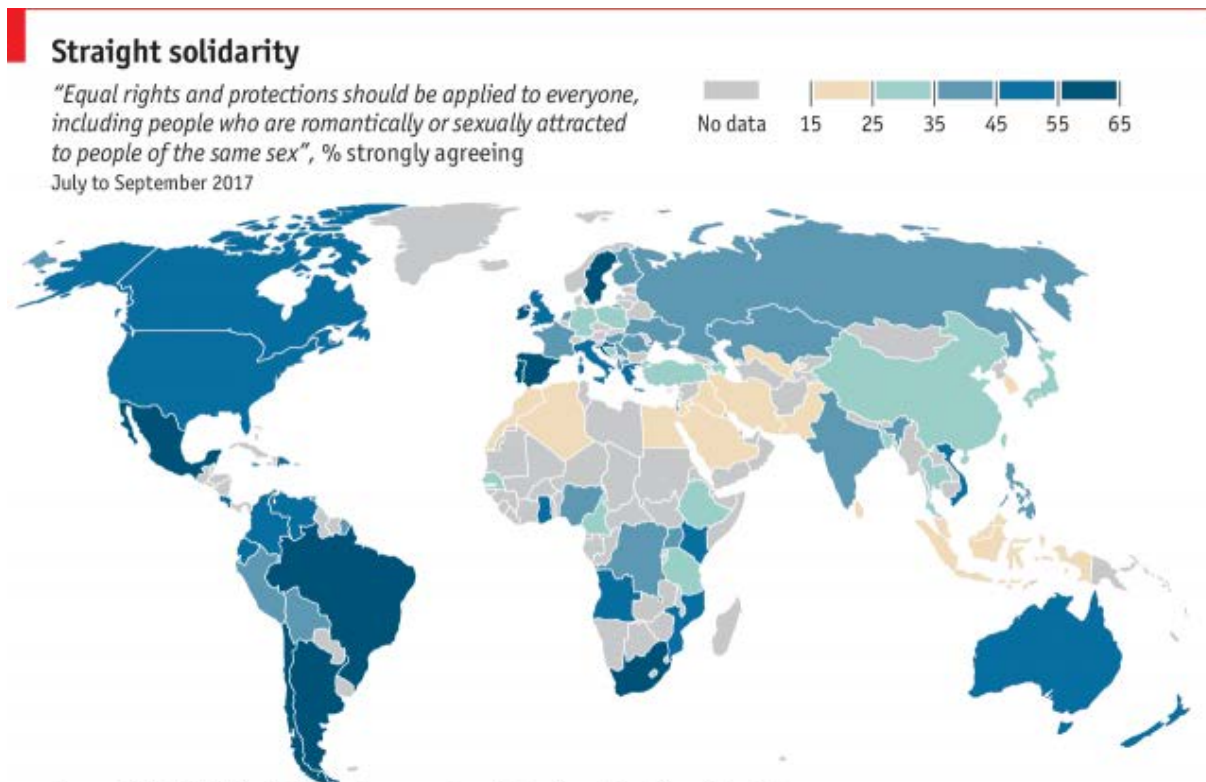


Changing Times

A Look at the growth of Same-Sex Tolerance

Globally: Major countries are tolerant

Global acceptance of same-sex relationships is on the rise, and more countries, within the last ten years, have taken legal and constitutional steps to not only improve but enshrine and protect the rights of their citizens regardless of sexual orientation. Presently, twenty-seven countries including the United States of America, Australia, England/ Wales, Germany and France, recognise or accept same sex relationships and marriages. The list of countries, which have taken this step, includes some of the largest and most powerful economies in the world. The global map of tolerance and acceptance has changed and the Global Attitudes Survey on Sexual, Gender and Sex Minorities by the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) in 2017 showed that acceptance of the idea for equal rights for all regardless of sexual orientation is widespread.



Source: ILGA-RIWI Global Attitudes Survey on Sexual, Gender and Sex Minorities, 2017

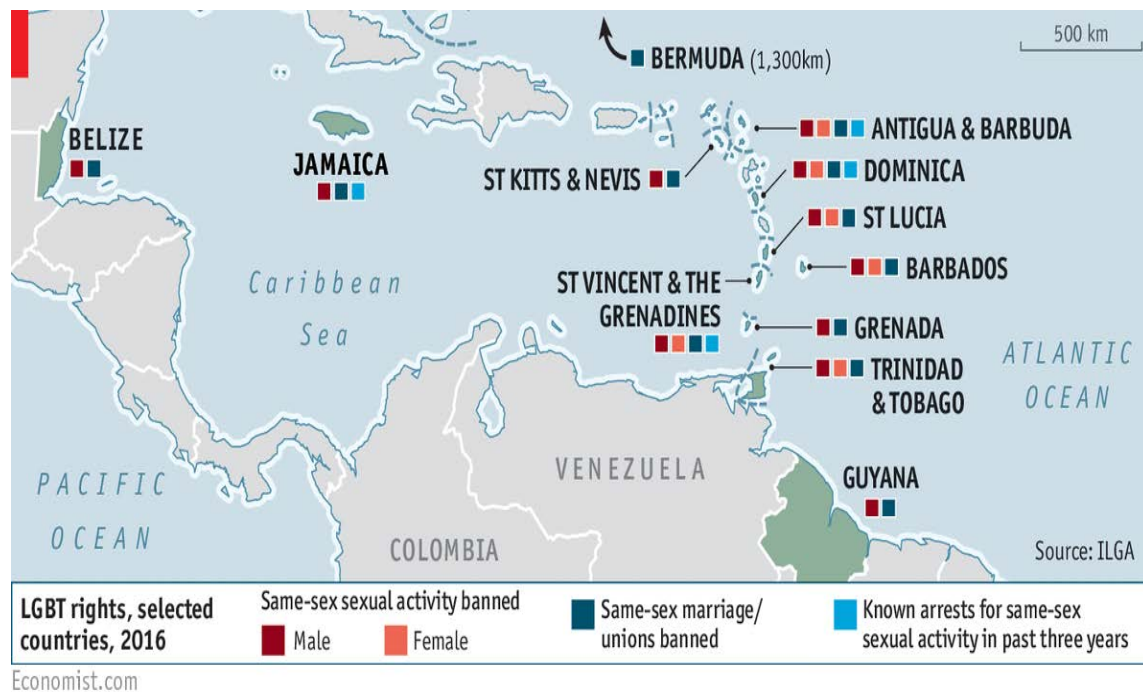
Economist.com

Source: ILGA Global Attitudes Survey on Sexual, Gender and Sex Minorities

Key indicators that have been used to observe the changing tide of global tolerance on this issue include religion and age. A study on acceptance by the Pew Research Centre in 2013 found that "acceptance of homosexuality is particularly widespread in countries where religion is less central in people's lives." Age was also found to be a indicative factor regarding a person's views on same sex relationships with younger persons tending to have more tolerant views than the generations before them.

Regionally: Change is slow

According to the Caribbean Current, the Caribbean remains one of the most homophobic regions in the world with relations between adults of the same sex being illegal in nearly all territories. Homosexuality and same sex relationships are still illegal in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.



Source: theeconomist.com

Jamaica was identified as The Most Homophobic Place on Earth by Time Magazine in 2006; not much has changed in that country since then. Jamaica has witnessed acts of violence against gay and transgendered youth. Often the religiosity of the region and the apparent blurred lines of church and state are put to blame to the heavily censored and traditionalist view held in the region.

Yet incremental changes are being made in the region. In 2016 Belize ruled as unconstitutional the law that criminalized same – sex intimacy making them the first former British colony to do so. In April 2018 the courts in Trinidad and Tobago made a similar ruling which began a new debate on the legality of consenting adults engaging in a same sex partnership. Barbados also made similar moves by electing a pro-LGBT female Prime Minister, Mia Mottley in May 2018 and holding its first Pride Parade in July 2018.



Locally: A long winding road

- In 2007, Elton John, a world renowned musician, was invited to participate in the Tobago Jazz Festival. Amid a protest by religious leaders in that island, the Chief Secretary of the Tobago House of Assembly had to step in and issue a waiver permitting his visit.
- In 2009, the Ministry of The People and Social Development, Special Investigations Division commissioned a national study “Survey on the Degree of Conformity to Norms and Values in Trinidad and Tobago”. Among the topics covered was the perception held on homosexuality.
- Whether coincidentally or not, the proposed National Policy on Gender and Development originally done in 2004 was revised in June 2009 and no longer provided any measures dealing with or relating to issues of termination of pregnancy, same-sex unions, homosexuality or sexual orientation.
- That year, the Coalition Advocating for Inclusion of Sexual Orientation (CAISO) was formed to raise awareness about the needs and issues of Gay Trinidad and Tobago citizens. In 2012, the Silver Lining Foundation was formed to tackle bullying and suicide prevention. They have an emphasis on helping parents deal with their LBGTIQ children.
- In 2012, the then Trinidad and Tobago Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Rodney Charles, pledged to be “vigilant to oppose any form of endorsement or legal protection ...with regards to sexual orientation or discrimination toward the category of gay rights”.
- In February 2018, a Green Paper was set out. In it, there is the affirmation that “the rule of law and the maintenance of due respect for the rule of law to protect all persons within the jurisdiction of Trinidad and Tobago, regardless of colour, creed, class, race or gender is a fundamental principle of the Policy. In this regard the policy recognizes the statements enshrined in the Constitution of 1976, which gives rise to the rights and freedoms of everyone...”
- Apart from the Court’s intervention noted earlier, Justice Peter Jamadar – chair of the Judicial Education Institute – in August 2018 applauded the instatement of a Gender Protocol. This would enable training of judicial officers and staff that would aid in the removal of “a lot of bias, lot of gaps, a lot of stereotypes”. He is reported as noting that “many persons cannot tell the difference between sex and gender. Sex is determined at birth but gender is a social construct” and that failure to note the biases “will interfere with how we do our work”.



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Executive Summary

The study shows a country in a state of flux with respect to its norms. While four in five persons (83%) report being in strong disagreement with the legalisation of same sex relationships, their proposed behaviour in practical scenarios show that this is significantly reduced by a third. This tolerance is propelled by the possession of higher education by the young. There is a gap between what we say and what we will do.

A clear majority of respondents (52%) believe that homosexual orientation is a learnt response to external factors. However a quarter of the respondents are of the view that it is partly the result of nature and of external factors.

Located among the opinions held about the social values/norms tested, acceptance of same sex relationships rank similarly with extra-marital affairs and abortion. Four in five persons hold very strong views about the unacceptability of these behaviours. This goes contrary to the assertions made by some in the society that there is undue highlighting of the 'same-sex relationship' matter while 'extra-marital affairs' is not condemned. Surprisingly, the most acceptable issue is the 'teaching of sex education at the primary school level'. Support by two thirds of the respondents for this is not consistent with the expected stance of a conservative nation.

The matter of a gay person 'coming out' to their parents is a polarizing issue. Just over half of all respondents (57%) indicate that this would be 'highly upsetting' but it should be noted that this proportion is significantly lower (down by a third) than those who were in strong disagreement with the legalization of same sex relationships. There is significant acceptance of same sex relationships since for two out of five persons, it is not an issue to be fussed about. The more educated, the more they are of Roman Catholic or Hindu persuasion the more likely the respondent would not be 'highly upset'.

The respondents report being three times more willing to rent a property to an unmarried heterosexual couple than to a same-sex couple. This appears to confirm the assertions of the LGBTI advocates that housing is an issue. Yet strong opposition is only voiced by two thirds of all respondents. Nearly a quarter of all respondents favour renting to same sex couples.

Education is a major predictor of increased liberal views. Respondents who are holders of a primary school education form the most conservative group. The university educated respondents tend to be more accepting of 'divorce', 'pre-marital sex', 'same-sex relationships' and 'abortion'.

Persons who reported that they had no religious affiliation were more tolerant than the other groups on most matters. Between the two major religious groups, the Roman Catholics were more liberal than but both were equally condemnatory on the 'extra-marital affairs' issue. The adherents of the Pentecostal were significantly more conservative than the 'Other Christians'. This can mean that there would be distinct religious camps on these matters, notwithstanding the 11 June meeting of religious leaders.

Millennials/Gen Zs prove to be a more liberal generation with higher levels of acceptance for all behaviours examined compared to the older cohorts. The older the respondent the more traditional are the views. Surprisingly, the Baby Boomers were the most willing cohort to have sex education taught at the primary school level.

This study suggests the nation will, with the passage of time, be more accepting of same sex relationships.

Demographics

Sample **600**

Chart 1: Gender

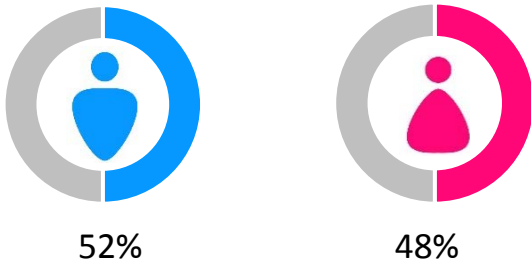
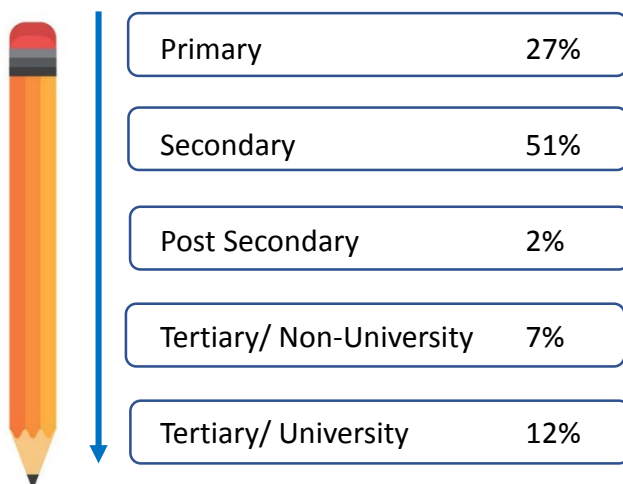


Chart 2: Age



18-24 years	23-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years
14%	24%	21%	18%	13%	10%

Chart 3: Education



*No Formal Education was less than 1%

Chart 4: Ethnicity

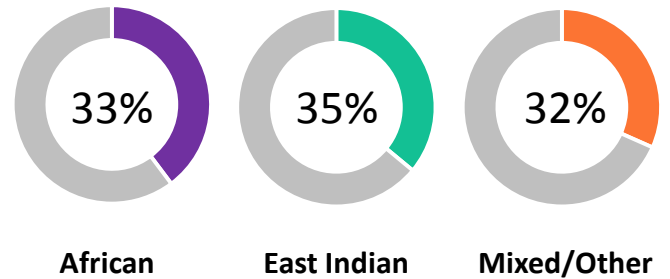
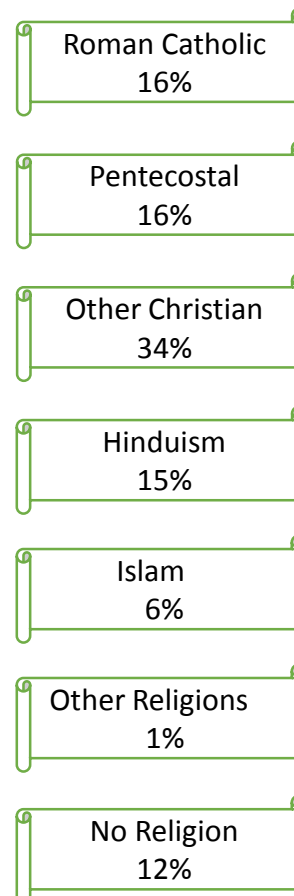


Chart 5: Religion*



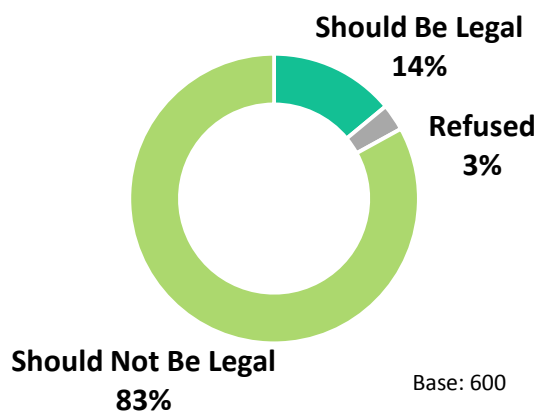
*This data differs from the Census data.



Detailed Findings

Should Same Sex Relations be legal?

Chart 6: The Legality of Same Sex Relationships



The majority of respondents (83%) believe that same sex relations between two consenting adults should not be legal in Trinidad and Tobago, while only one in ten persons (14%) think that it should be.

Proponents of legalizing same sex relations between consenting adults tend to be young, between the ages of 18-24 years old, members of the Millennial/Gen Z generational cohort. These persons tend to be well educated. Persons who were not in favour were older (between the ages of 55-64 years, part of the Baby Boomer generation) and are more likely to have a primary level education and be of a Pentecostal persuasion.

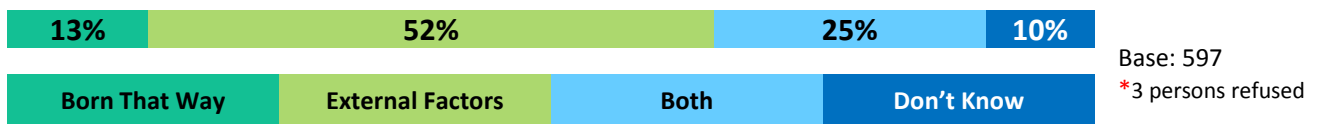
Table 1: Profiles of Those For and Against Same Sex Marriage

Should Be Legal	Should Not Be Legal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18-24 years old (30%) Millennials/Gen Zs (19%) University First Degree (32%) Hindu (22%) Believes both external and natural factors are to blame for sexual orientation (24%) Strongly in favour of renting to a same sex couple (34%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55-64 years old (89%) Baby Boomers (89%) Primary Education (90%) Pentecostal (92%) Believes that external factors are to blame for sexual orientation (89%) Somewhat in favour of renting to an unmarried heterosexual couple (90%) Strongly opposed to renting to a same sex couple (93%)

A 'Choice' to be Gay?

A majority (52%) believe that homosexuality is a learnt response to external factors. One in four consider it to be a mixture of nature and nurture with only 13% of respondents believing that people are born gay.

Chart 7: Factors Responsible For Same Sex Sexual Orientation



Respondents, who indicated that external factors had a primary or contributing role in one's sexual orientation, were asked to identify possible causes. Just about three in ten persons attribute a history of abuse, while two in ten highlight that peer pressure, a person's upbringing and personal choice could be contributory reasons.

Table 2: External Factors Responsible for Same Sex Relationships

History of Emotional/ Physical/ Sexual Trauma	31%
Following Friends/ Popular Crowd	23%
Result of a Person's Upbringing	23%
Just the Way Some Choose to Live	22%
Environmental Effect (Grew up around homosexual persons)	21%
Curiosity/ Experimentation	16%
Don't Know/ Refused	13%
Genetics	8%
Bad Relationships/ Hurt By Opposite Sex	7%
Mentally Unstable	6%
Hyper-Sexuality (Willingness to Have Sex with Anyone)	6%
Demonic Issues/ Rebellion from God/Obeah	6%
Social Media/ Television/ Movies	5%
People are Confused	4%
Went to a Same Sex School	2%
Other	8%

Base: 482

*Other includes: Looking for Money/ Gay for Pay, Develop Feelings for the Same Sex/ Randomly Attracted to the Same Sex, Increased Global Tolerance/ Acceptance, Low Self Esteem/ Low Sense of Worth, The Food we Eat/ Chemicals in Food, Drugs/ Alcohol, Pornography, Mothers drank alcohol while pregnant, Coerced into It, Seeking Attention/ Looking for Attention, Gender Identity/ Feel like they are the opposite sex, Mothers wishing for Daughters when they have Sons, Can't get/find someone of the opposite sex

Attitudes on Social Values

The three 'hot button' items among the social values tested are Same Sex relationships, Extra-marital affairs and Abortion. These issues had approximately 80% of all respondents describing them as 'totally unacceptable'. This speaks to a conservative country.

Surprisingly, more than two thirds of the respondents were in favour of having sex education taught in the primary schools. This is not usually the mark of a conservative country.

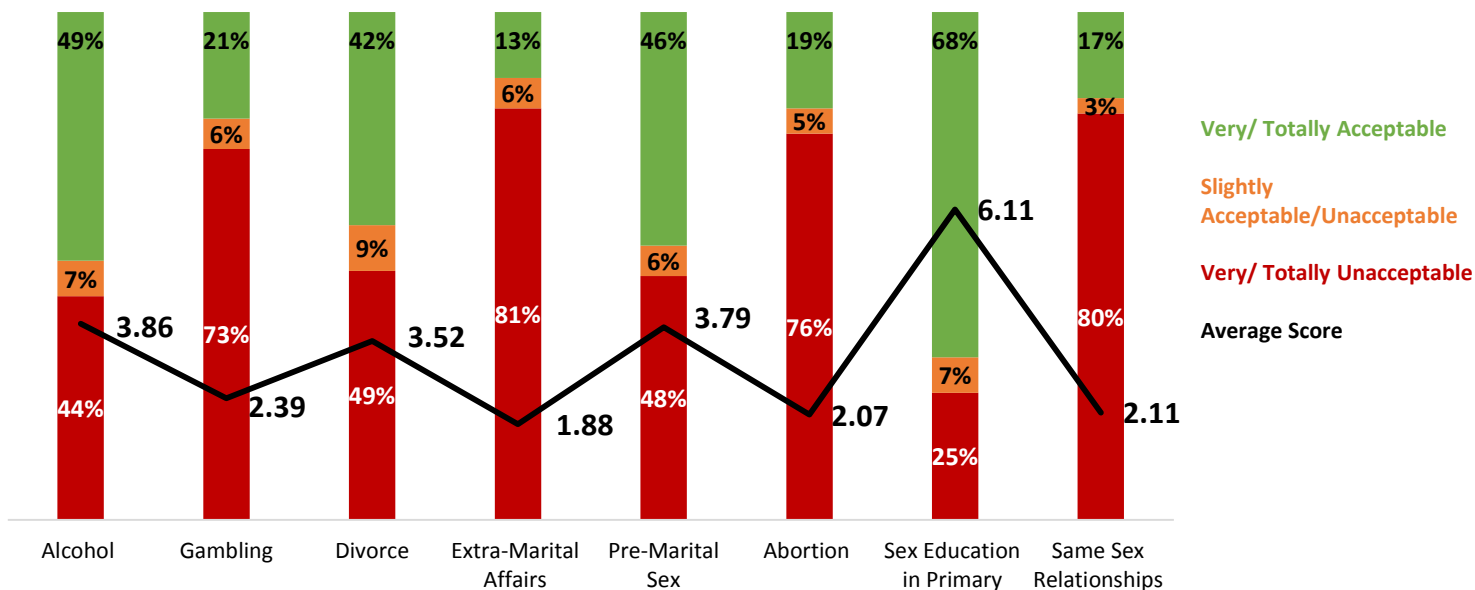
This tension is further expressed in the polarized attitudes to divorce and pre-marital sex. There is no clear majority view on these issues.

Women were significantly more disapproving than men with respect to 'gambling, premarital and extra-marital affairs'.

The younger the respondent the more tolerant they were about 'pre-marital sex', 'same-sex relationships' and 'abortion'.

Persons, with up to a third form educational level, held significantly more conservative views than the rest of the population.

Chart 8: Acceptability of Social Issues



*10 point Scale where 1 represents Totally Unacceptable and 10 represents Perfectly Acceptable

Base: 600

Does 'coming out' upset us?

Despite their views on the acceptability of same sex relationships, participants moderated their position when asked about their feelings should their child inform them that they are gay or lesbian. But the responses are polarized.

A clear majority (57%) indicated that this revelation would be highly upsetting but for more than a third of the respondents it would be only slightly upsetting.

Chart 9: Feelings if a Child is Gay/ Lesbian



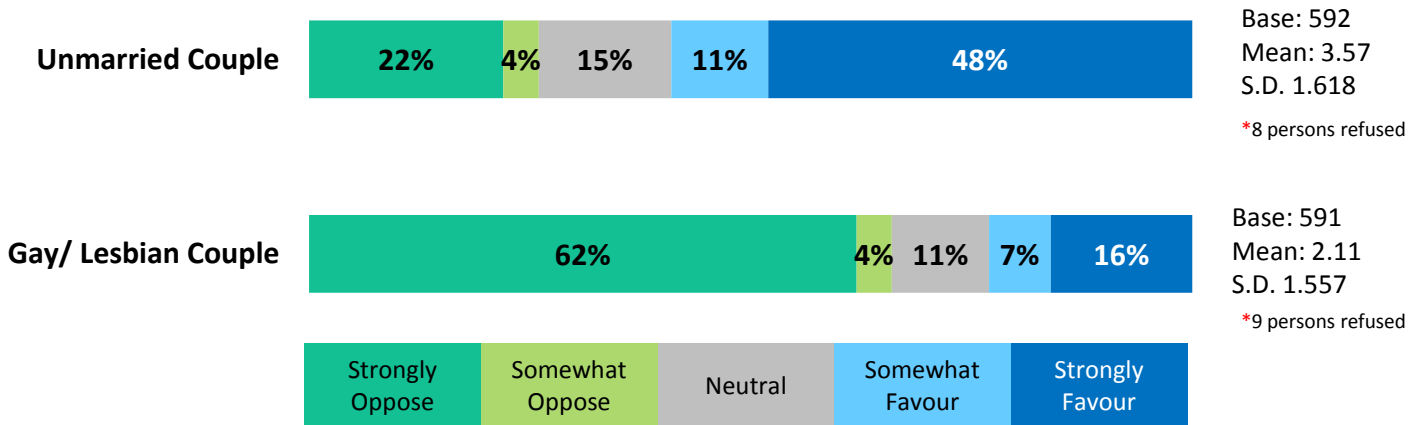
*10 point Scale where 1 represents Highly Upsetting and 10 represents Minimally Upsetting

*15 persons refused

Will we rent?

Almost two thirds of the respondents (62%) were strongly opposed to renting their property to a same-sex couple. This is three times more than those who were strongly opposed to renting to an unmarried heterosexual couple.

Chart 10: Agreement/ Opposition to Rent Home or Property





The Impact of Education

Education

Regardless of the education level achieved, participants are agreed on the ‘unacceptability’ of ‘gambling’ and ‘extra-marital affairs’. They are furthest apart on the issues of ‘drinking alcohol’, ‘divorce’ and ‘sex education being taught in primary school’. The higher the educational level achieved the more likely you are to hold liberal views.

Persons, whose highest level of education was at the primary school level, were the most conservative among all the groups. The University-educated respondents were the most accepting of ‘divorce’, ‘pre-marital sex’ and ‘same-sex relationships’ and are significantly more liberal to all other groups on the issue of ‘abortion’. Surprisingly, those who reported having a Tertiary/Non- university education, were not as liberal in their views on all issues.

In response to the question about a child ‘coming out’, the Primary School educated respondents remain the most conservative. The more educated, the more tolerant the respondent.

Table 3: Opinions on Social Issues by Educational Group

	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	Tertiary/ Non University	Tertiary/ University	Standard Deviation
Drinking Alcohol	2.54	4.21	5.16	3.74	4.99	1.06
Gambling	2.24	2.42	2.38	1.95	2.78	0.30
Divorce	2.59	3.76	3.91	3.49	4.54	0.71
Extra-Marital Affairs	1.59	2.07	1.91	1.34	1.91	0.29
Pre-Marital Sex	3.13	4.01	4.33	3.58	4.38	0.53
Abortion	1.43	2.19	1.67	1.92	3.00	0.61
Sex Education in Primary	5.45	6.28	7.26	5.64	6.93	0.79
Same Sex Relationships	1.65	2.08	2.51	2.01	3.10	0.56

*10 point Scale where 1 represents Totally Unacceptable and 10 represents Perfectly Acceptable

Base: 600

Table 4: Opinion on Gay Child ‘Coming Out’ by Educational Group

	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	Tertiary/ Non University	Tertiary/ University	Standard Deviation
Gay Child ‘Coming Out’	3.03	3.74	3.88	4.20	4.94	0.70

*10 point Scale where 1 represents Highly Upsetting and 10 represents Minimally Upsetting

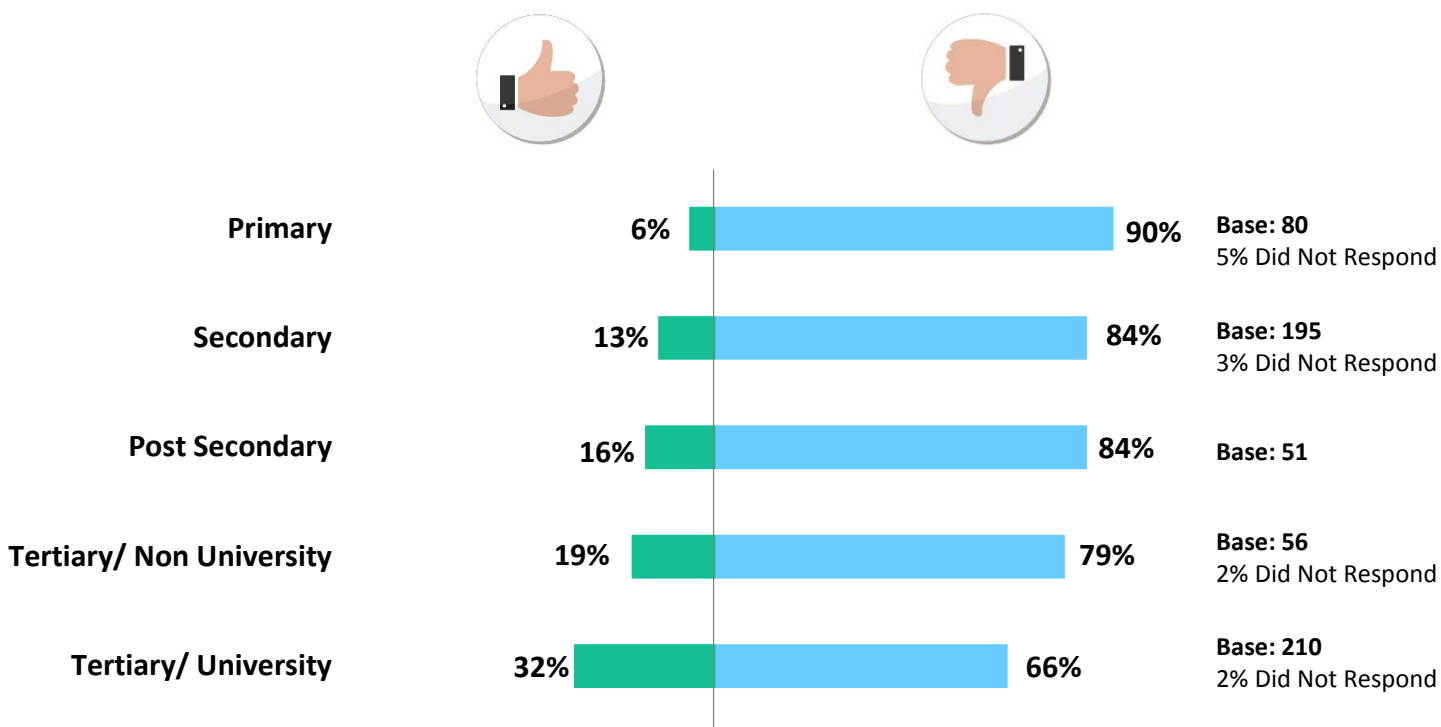
Base: 585

*15 persons refused

Education influences views on legalizing Same Sex Relations

One in three persons who are educated at the Tertiary/ University level believe that same sex relations between consenting adults should be legal in Trinidad and Tobago. This is more than five times the number of primary school educated persons who held the same view.

Chart 11: Legality of Same Sex Relationships by Educational Group





A Question of Religion

Religion

Based on religious affiliation, respondents were closely aligned on 'abortion', 'Extra-marital affairs' and 'pre-marital affairs'. The widest divergence in views was on the issue of 'divorce', a topic on which the Pentecostals(2.88) and the Muslims (4.55) held the most polarized positions.

The Pentecostals are the most conservative religious group relative to the social values examined. On each social value, this group was closer to the 'unaccepting' points of the scale than any other group.

Between the two major religious groups, the Roman Catholics were more liberal re the social values examined than were the Hindus, except for the issue of 'extra-marital affairs'. This was the most unacceptable behaviour for both groups. The adherents of both these religious groups were equally accepting of a child who 'came out'.

Persons, who had no reported religious affiliation, were generally more 'accepting' of the issues. The odd opinion on which they did not hold the most 'accepting' position was that of 'pre-marital sex', which is held by the Roman Catholic adherents. The most accepting group of a gay child 'coming out' was the Roman Catholics.

Table 5: Opinions on Social Issues by Religious Affiliation

	Roman Catholics	Pentecostals	Other Christians	Hindus	Muslims	No Stated Religion	Standard Deviation
Drinking Alcohol	4.18	3.79	3.70	3.41	3.31	5.03	0.63
Gambling	2.68	1.91	2.36	2.18	2.51	2.93	0.36
Divorce	3.64	2.88	3.68	3.03	4.55	4.06	0.63
Extra-Marital Affairs	1.93	1.55	1.93	1.93	1.74	2.21	0.22
Pre-Marital Sex	4.26	3.38	3.71	3.56	4.18	3.98	0.35
Abortion	2.18	1.69	1.95	1.95	2.05	2.34	0.22
Sex Education in Primary	6.55	5.23	6.16	5.99	6.44	6.62	0.52
Same Sex Relationships	2.43	1.35	2.18	2.32	1.75	2.49	0.45

*10 point Scale where 1 represents Totally Unacceptable and 10 represents Perfectly Acceptable

Base: 600

Table 6: Opinion on Gay Child 'Coming Out' by Religious Affiliation

	Roman Catholics	Pentecostals	Other Christians	Hindus	Muslims	No Stated Religion	Standard Deviation
Gay Child 'Coming Out'	4.56	2.73	3.23	4.53	3.88	4.33	0.75

* 10 point Scale where 1 represents Highly Upsetting and 10 represents Minimally Upsetting

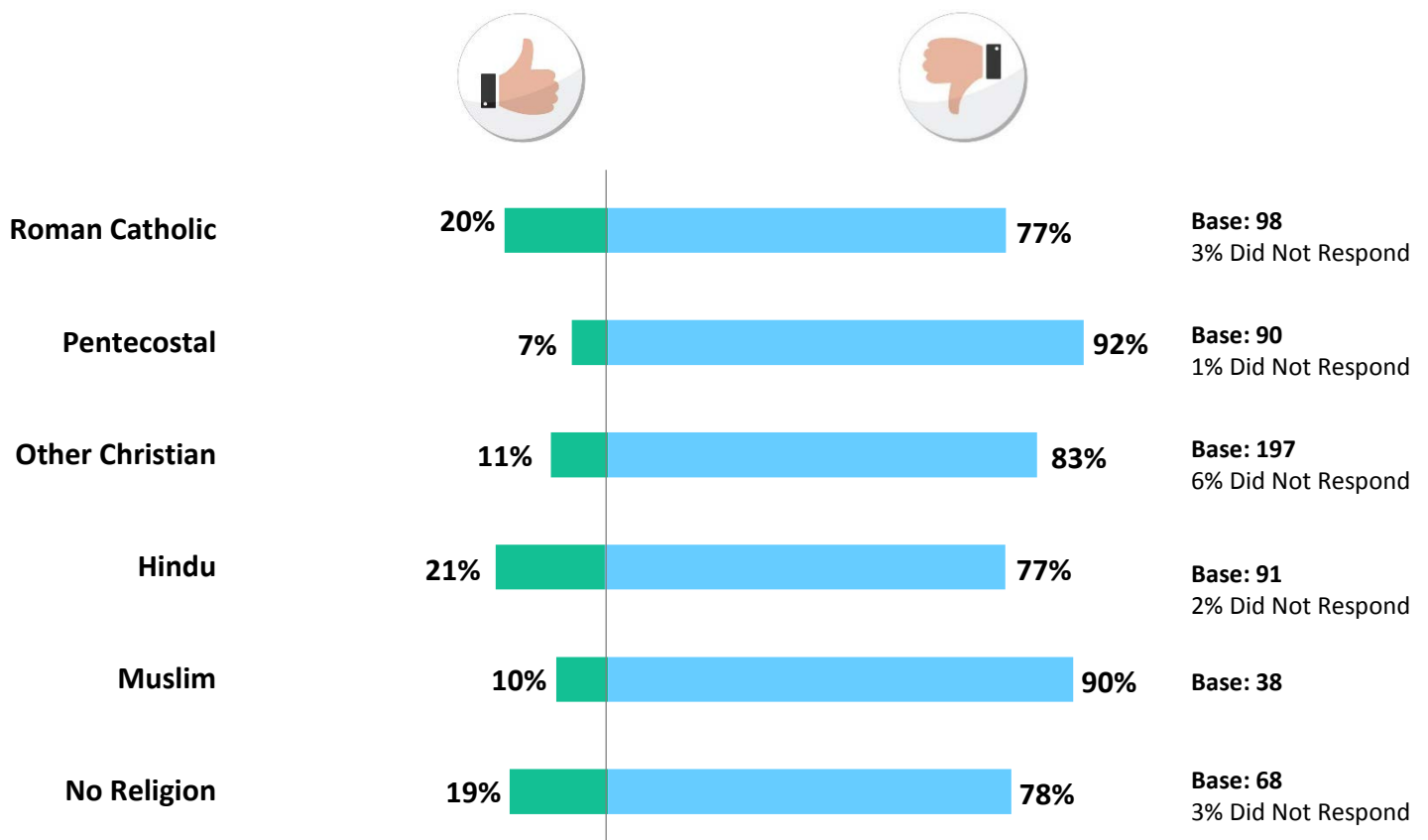
Base: 585

*15 persons refused

Should Same Sex Relations be legalised?

The Hindu and Roman Catholic adherents are more aligned on this issue than the other persons who cited a religious affiliation. There is no statistical difference in the opinion held between the adherents of these groups and persons who did not report a religious affiliation. It is significant that adherents of 'Other Christian religions' had the highest level of 'no response' on this matter (6%).

Chart 12: Legality of Same Sex Relations by Religious Affiliation





A Generational Point of View

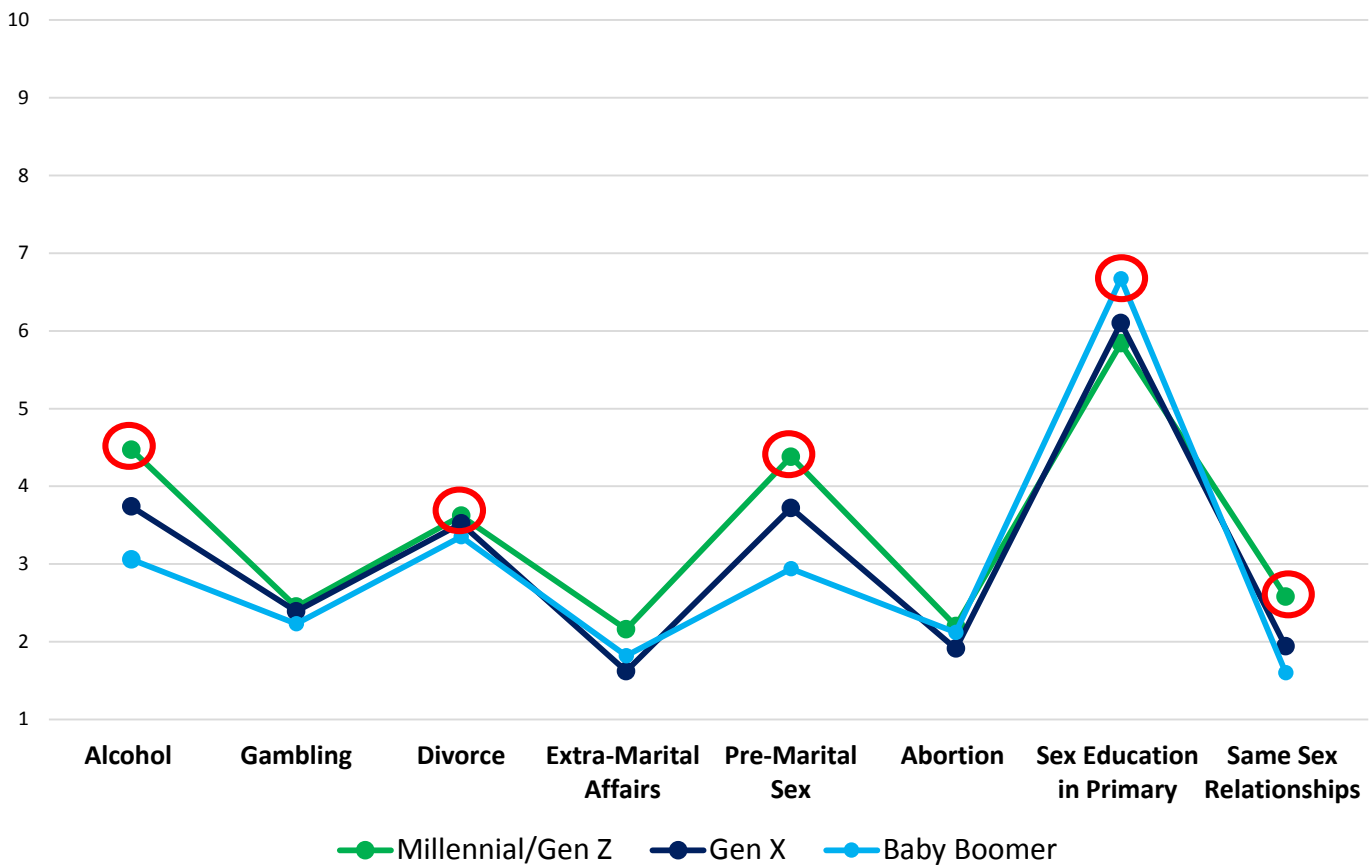
Millennials/Gen Zs differ on Alcohol and Pre-marital sex

Millennials/Gen Zs are significantly more tolerant on 'alcohol' and 'pre-marital sex' than their older counterparts.

The variances between the age cohorts on the other issues are not significant. Surprisingly, the Baby Boomers are accepting of sex education being taught in Primary Schools.

The Millennials/Gen Zs had strongly associated opinions on 'divorce' and 'gambling' as well as on 'same sex relationships' and 'abortion'. Among Gen Xers, a similar strength in association in opinions was observed between 'divorce', 'pre-marital sex' and 'extra-marital affairs'. Baby Boomers differed in that they linked their opinions about 'alcohol' and 'divorce' and had another strong association between 'gambling' and 'same-sex relationship'.

Chart 13: Feelings about Social Behaviours



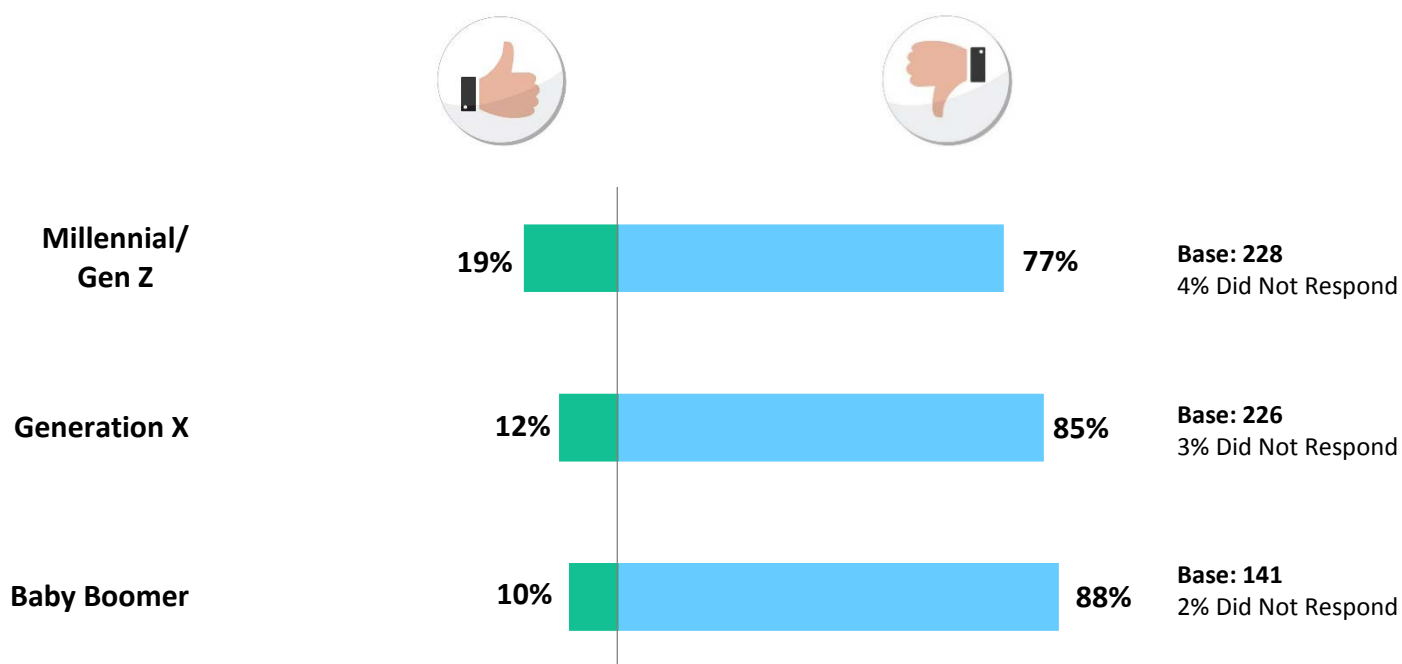
Base: 600

*10 point Scale where 1 represents Totally Unacceptable and 10 represents Perfectly Acceptable

Younger, the more tolerant

Two in five Millennials/Gen Zs agree with the legalisation of same sex relationships in Trinidad and Tobago. This is twice the rate of Gen Xers and Baby Boomers.

Chart 14: Legality of Same Sex Relationships by Generational Cohort



Me? Bothered?

The Millennials/Gen Zs hold polarized views (they split 47% highly upset; 45% minimally upset) on their reaction should a child come out. This compares to close to two thirds in the other generational cohorts who would be highly upset.

Chart 15: Acceptance of a Gay/ Lesbian Child

Millennial/Gen Z



Minimally Upsetting

45%



Somewhat Upsetting

8%



Highly Upsetting

47%

Base: 226
Mean: 4.25
S.D. 3.425

Generation X



Minimally Upsetting

34%



Somewhat Upsetting

5%



Highly Upsetting

61%

Base: 219
Mean: 3.67
S.D. 3.637

Baby Boomer



Minimally Upsetting

26%



Somewhat Upsetting

6%



Highly Upsetting

68%

Base: 136
Mean: 3.03
S.D. 3.282

* 10 point Scale where 1 represents Highly Upsetting and 10 represents Minimally Upsetting

Opinions on Renting Property Scenarios

A clear majority of Millennials/Gen Zs (54%) are strongly in favour of renting to an unmarried heterosexual couple. They were half as likely to be strongly opposed to renting to such a couple as their Baby Boomer counterpart. Nearly a third of them would favour renting to a same sex couple. This was three times the proportion among the Baby Boomers.

Chart 16: Opinions on Renting to an Unmarried Heterosexual Couple

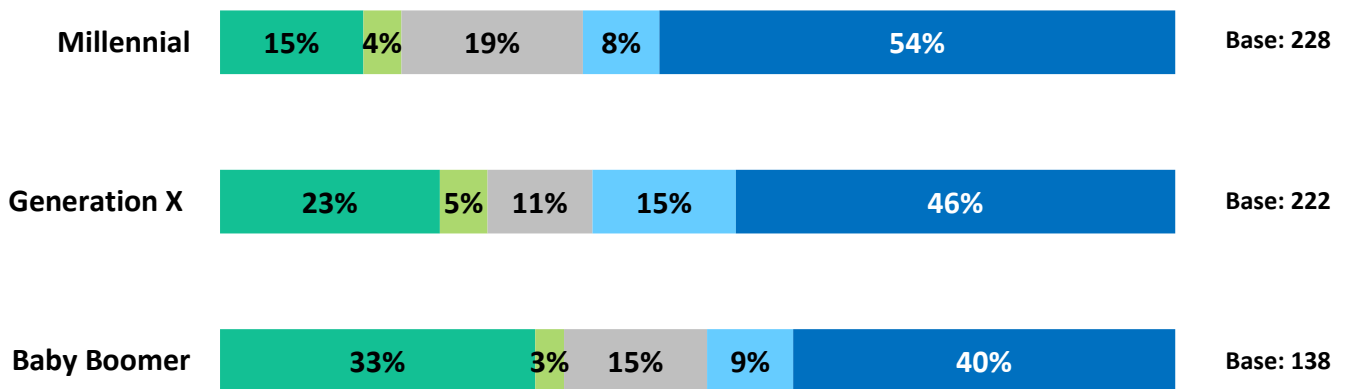
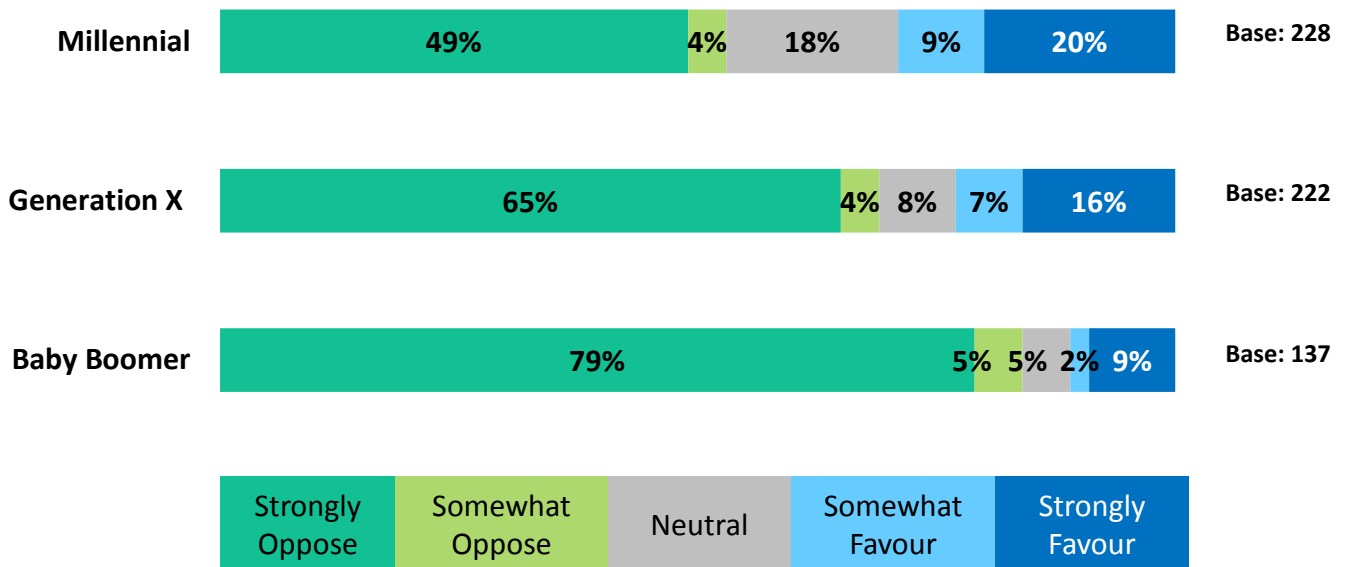


Chart 17: Opinions on Renting to a Same Sex Couple



Appendix



Factors Responsible for Same Sex Desires

Table 7: Factors Responsible for Same Sex Desires

	%
History of Emotional/ Physical/ Sexual Trauma	31%
Following Friends/ Popular Crowd	23%
Result of a Persons Upbringing	23%
Just the Way Some Choose to Live	22%
Environmental Effect (Grew up around homosexual persons)	21%
Curiosity/ Experimentation	16%
Don't Know/ Refused	13%
Genetics	8%
Bad Relationships/ Hurt By Opposite Sex	7%
Mentally Unstable	6%
Hyper-Sexuality (Willingness to Have Sex with Anyone)	6%
Demonic Issues/ Rebellion from God/Obeah	6%
Social Media/ Television/ Movies	5%
People are Confused	4%
Went to a Same Sex School	2%
Looking for Money/ Gay for Pay	1%
Develop Feelings for the Same Sex/ Randomly Attracted to the Same Sex	1%
Increased Global Tolerance/ Acceptance	1%
I Would Like to Opt Out of the Survey	1%
Low Self Esteem/ Low Sense of Worth	1%
The Food we Eat/ Chemicals in Food	^
Drugs/ Alcohol	^
Pornography	^
Mothers Drank Alcohol While Pregnant	^
Coerced into It	^

Base: 600



Good morning/afternoon, I am _____ from MARKET FACTS & OPINIONS (2000) LIMITED, a market research firm. Today we are speaking with persons across Trinidad and Tobago about several current social issues that have been a topic of discussion in recent weeks. The purpose of this study is to get an idea of how the people are feeling about these issues and what they are thinking. Would you be willing to participate in this study?

IF NO, THANK, TERMINATE AND RECORD. IF YES, PROCEED.

- Yes
- No

Q1. I would now like to ask you a few questions about your personal beliefs on several sensitive but current social issues. Using a scale of 1-10 where "1" is "Totally Unacceptable" and "10" is "Perfectly Acceptable". How do you feel about the following issues:

	Totally Unacceptable	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Perfectly Acceptable	I Prefer Not to Respond
Drinking Alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Divorce	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gambling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sex Education at Primary School Level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pre-Marital Sex	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Same Sex Relationships	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Extra-Marital Affairs (Cheating)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Abortion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

I Would Like to Opt Out of the Survey

Q2. In your view, is the desire for same sex relations something a person is born with or is it due to other factors or both?

- Born That Way
- External Factors
- Both
- Don't Know
- Refused
- I Would Like to Opt Out of the Survey**

Q3. Do you think that sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex should or should not be legal?

- Should Be Legal
- Should Not Be Legal
- Refused
- I Would Like to Opt Out of the Survey**

Q4. If you had a child who told you that he or she was gay or lesbian, how upsetting would this be on a scale of 1-10 where "1" is "Highly Upsetting" and 10 is "Minimally Upsetting"?

- Highly Upsetting
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- Minimally Upsetting
- I Prefer Not to Answer
- I Would Like to Opt Out of the Survey**

Q5. Using a 5-point scale where "1" is "Strongly Oppose", 2 is "Somewhat Oppose", 3 is "Neutral", 4 is "Somewhat Favour" and 5 is "Strongly Favour". How would you feel about renting your home/ property to an unmarried (Male & Female) couple who are living together?

- Strongly Oppose
- Somewhat Oppose
- Neutral
- Somewhat Favour
- Strongly Favour
- I Prefer Not to Respond
- I Would Like to Opt Out of the Survey**

Q6. Using a 5-point scale where "1" is "Strongly Oppose", 2 is "Somewhat Oppose", 3 is "Neutral", 4 is "Somewhat Favour" and 5 is "Strongly Favour". How do you feel about renting your home/ property to a gay or lesbian couple?

- Strongly Oppose
- Somewhat Oppose
- Neutral
- Somewhat Favour
- Strongly Favour
- I Prefer Not to Respond
- I Would Like to Opt Out of the Survey**

D1. Gender

- Male
- Female

D2. Which Ethnicity do you most identify with?

- African
- East Indian
- Mixed/Other
- Refused

D3. To which age group do you belong?

- 18-24 years
- 25-34 years
- 35-44 years
- 45-54 years
- 55-64 years
- 65+ years Refused

D4. What is your highest level of education obtained?

- Primary
- Secondary up to 3rd Form
- Secondary up to 5th Form
- Secondary/ College - up to 6th Form
- Vocational/ Technical
- University First Degree/ ACCA
- Post Graduate Degree
- No Formal Education/ None
- Refused

D5. Speaking now about religious groups, which one do you consider yourself a member of or feel closest to?

- Roman Catholicism
- Pentecostal
- Other Christian Denomination
- Hinduism
- Islam
- No Religious Affiliation
- Refused
- Other Religious Affiliation

D7. Community of Residence

Refused

Additional Comments

No Answer

May I please get your name so that my supervisor can verify this interview was done.