



World Values Survey: Trinidad and Tobago

Research conducted by MORI Caribbean for the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

Fieldwork: 5th November – 12th December 2010

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1) Introduction

1.1. Introduction

The World Values Survey (WVS) is a worldwide investigation of socio-cultural and political change. It is conducted by a network of social scientists at leading universities and research institutions all around world.

Interviews have been carried out with nationally representative samples of the public of more than 80 societies on all six (6) inhabited continents. A total of five (5) waves have been carried out since 1981, making it possible to carry out reliable global cross-cultural analyses and analysis of changes over time in those countries which have participated.

The World Values Survey was carried out at the end of 2006 in Trinidad & Tobago, the first time that it was conducted in the Eastern Caribbean. This report presents the findings of the second wave of the World Values Survey, conducted at the end of 2010 in Trinidad & Tobago.

The World Values Survey has produced evidence of gradual but pervasive changes in what people want out of life. Moreover, the survey shows that the basic direction of these changes is, to some extent, predictable. Throughout this report, where applicable, comparisons are made with the views and attitudes of the Trinidadian & Tobagonian public in 2006 and 2010.

The WVS is carried out with local funding for each survey. In the case of Trinidad & Tobago, funding is provided by the Ministry of Public Administration as part of its research consultancy agreement with MORI Caribbean. In exchange for providing the data for their own country, each participating group receives immediate access to the data from all of the other participating societies (although there is a limitation on publication of the findings to allow scholars in each country to publish their own data ahead of the release of the databank from all countries). This allows us to be able to compare the basic values and beliefs of the people of their own society with those of more than 50 other countries.

The World Values Survey data has become increasingly well-known in recent years, and has been utilised in more than four hundred publications in more than twenty languages. The data has also been used extensively in graduate seminars and for instructional purposes more broadly.

1.2. The Origins of the World Values Survey

The World Values Surveys grew out of a study launched by the European Values Survey group (EVS) in 1981. The EVS carried out surveys in ten (10) West European societies; it evoked such widespread interest that it was replicated in fourteen (14) additional countries and has grown since then.

Findings from these surveys suggested that predictable cultural changes were taking place. To monitor these changes, a new wave of surveys was launched, this time designed to be carried out globally, with Professor Ronald Inglehart of the University of Michigan coordinating the surveys outside Western Europe.

Coherent patterns of change were observed from 1981 to 1990, with a wide range of key values. To monitor these changes and probe more deeply into their causes and

consequences, the group agreed to carry out additional waves of research in 1995-96, 1999-01, 2005-6 and 2010-11.

Data from the five waves of the Values Surveys, carried out in 1981, 1990-1991, 1995-1996, 1999-2001 and 2005-06 can be obtained from the ICPSR survey data archive¹ at the University of Michigan and from other major archives. The usefulness of these surveys has grown as they have come to provide more complete coverage of the world's societies, and as the time series that they cover has grown longer. More than eighty (80) independent countries have been surveyed in at least one wave of this investigation. These countries include almost 85 percent of the world's population. The World Values surveys provide a broader range of variation than has ever before been available for analysing the impact of the values and beliefs of mass publics on political and social life. This unique database makes it possible to examine cross-level linkages, such as that between public values and economic growth; or between environmental pollution and mass attitudes toward environmental protection; or that between political culture and democratic institutions.

¹<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR>

2) Methodology

2.1. Methodology

In total, 999 Trinidadian and Tobagonian adults (aged 18+) were interviewed for this survey. Respondents were chosen at random using a random probability sampling approach. All interviews were conducted in the respondent's own home.

The data is weighted to ensure it is properly representative of all adults. All interviews were conducted face to face, in-home between 20th October and 11th November 2010.

The questionnaire was designed by the international steering committee for the World Values Survey and modified where appropriate by MORI Caribbean for administration in Trinidad & Tobago. The fieldwork was conducted by HHB Associates using trained and supervised interviewers.

2.2. Presentation and interpretation of the data

This study is based on interviews conducted on a representative sample of the adult population of Trinidad and Tobago. All results are therefore subject to sampling tolerances, which means that not all shifts are statistically significant. Respondents were chosen using a random probability selection approach and results based on the full sample are subject to a confidence interval of ± 3 percentage points.

In several instances we make comparisons between the findings in the 2010 survey and the previous 2006 survey. For differences in the findings to be statistically different they need to be at least four percentage points. A guide to statistical reliability is appended.

Where percentages do not sum to 100, this may be due to computer rounding, the exclusion of "don't know" categories, or multiple answers. Throughout the volume, an asterisk (*) denotes any value less than half a per cent but greater than zero.

In the report, reference is made to "net" figures. This represents the balance of opinion on attitudinal questions, and provides a particularly useful means of comparing the results for a number of variables. In the case of a "net satisfaction" figure, this represents the percentage satisfied on a particular issue or service less the percentage dissatisfied. For example, if service records 40% satisfied and 25% dissatisfied, the "net satisfaction" figure is +15 points.

It is also worth emphasising that the survey deals with citizens' **perceptions** at the time the survey was conducted **rather than with 'truth'**, and that these perceptions may not accurately reflect the level of services actually being delivered.

2.3. Acknowledgements

MORI Caribbean would like to thank Senator the Honourable Rudrawatee Nan Ramgoolam, Minister of Public Administration; Ms Arlene McComie, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Public Administration and their colleagues, Mr Claudelle McKellar, Ms Coreen Joseph and the team from the Public Service Transformation Division; the Central Statistical Office; Ms. Kim Bayley at Caribbean Market Research and Mr. Louis Bertrand and the team at HHB & Associates for their help in executing this project. In particular, we would like to thank all the 999 citizens of Trinidad & Tobago who gave of their time to take part in this survey.

2.4. Publication of data

As the Government of the Republic of Trinidad & Tobago has engaged MORI Caribbean to undertake an objective programme of research, it is important to protect the interests of both organisations by ensuring that the results are accurately reflected in press releases and the promised publication of findings. As part of our standard Terms and Conditions of Contract, the publication of the findings of this research is therefore subject to advance approval of MORI Caribbean. Such approval will only be refused on the grounds of inaccuracy or misrepresentation.

3) Executive Summary

The Nation

- Pride in their nation amongst citizens of Trinidad and Tobago remains very high. Almost nine in ten adults (86%) say they are “very proud” to be Trinidadian / Tobagonian, slightly lower than the rating in 2006 (90%), but significantly higher than the 2005/06 World Values Survey (WVS) international average (60%).
- Consistent with findings in 2006, nearly two in three adults (64%) say they would be willing to fight in a war for the country if required.

Society

- There remains a very low level of trust in other people, with just three percent (3%) of the public saying that “most people can be trusted” and 96% saying that you “need to be very careful when dealing with other people”. The WVS international average is that a quarter (26%) says that “most people can be trusted”.
- More people now, than in 2006 believe that “most people will try to take advantage of you if they get a chance” (56% vs. 39%) rather than “people would try to be fair” (15% vs. 21%).
- The country continues to be socially conservative. The vast majority of people (83%) would not like to have “drug addicts” as neighbours, more than half (55%) would not like to live next to “heavy drinkers” and almost half (48%), say the same about “homosexuals”. However, compared with 2006 more people are tolerant, for example in 2006, two thirds (66%) said they would not want “homosexuals” as neighbours, and there has also been a big fall in those not wanting to live next to “people with AIDS” (from 20% to 12%).
- There is a strong rejection of several types of societal “behaviours”, including “for a man to beat his wife” (86% say it is never justified), “stealing property” (86%), “someone accepting bribes in the course of their duties” (86%) and “suicide” (85%). A smaller proportion of the public believes the following are never justified: “sex before marriage” (33%), “divorce” (29% - this was 41% in 2006) and “for parents to beat children” (24%).

Religion

- Virtually everyone in Trinidad & Tobago say they believe in God (99%), though not as many say they believe in Hell (77%). At the same time, three in four adults (76%) say they would describe themselves as “a religious person”, down from 83% saying this in 2006.
- While the vast majority of people (88%) pray at least once a day, just over a third (36%) attend religious services at least once a week –this latter figure is sharply down from the 43% who said they attended regularly in 2006.

- For most people religion is about “doing good to other people” (87%), rather than to “follow religious norms and ceremonies” (10%); and it is about “making sense of life in this world” (81%) rather than to “make sense of life after death” (14%).
- People are tolerant of others’ religions, for example 84% of Trinidadians / Tobagonians agree that “people who belong to different religions are probably just as moral as those that belong to mine” and only 15% say that “the only acceptable religion is my religion”.

Happiness and Health

- Trinidadians / Tobagonians report that they are a comparatively happy people, with nine in ten (89%) saying they are either “very happy” (54%) or “rather happy” (35%), which is consistent with views in 2006 and twice the WVS international average (28% “very happy”).
- Overall, Trinidadians / Tobagonians feel positive about their state of health, with eight in ten describing their health as either “very good” (47%) or “good” (33%). This is both higher than the international average (69%) and an increase of seven points since 2006 (73%).
- Slightly more adults are satisfied with their lives now than in 2006. The mean score for 2010 is 7.42 (where one means “completely dissatisfied” and ten means “completely satisfied”). The mean score for 2006 was 7.33. This score is also higher than the WVS international average of 6.79.

Worries

- While more adults are satisfied with their lives now than in 2006, fewer are satisfied with their families’ financial situation. The mean score for satisfaction with the financial situation of your household (where one means “completely dissatisfied” and ten means “completely satisfied”) is 5.89, compared with 6.14 in 2006. Trinidad and Tobago’s score this year is the same as the international average (5.88).
- A high proportion of Trinidadians / Tobagonians have concerns about issues such as employment and providing for their families. Around half (49%) worry about “not being able to give my children a good education” and four in ten (42%) are concerned about “losing my job or not finding a job”.
- A significant minority of the public have core worries about the nation. Specific concerns include “a war involving my country” (46%) and “a civil war” (43%).

Families and Older People

- The qualities which adults consider the most important to teach young people are “tolerance and respect” (84%), “obedience” (71%) and “religious faith” (67%). Least important are “self expression” (17%), “unselfishness” (16%) and “imagination” (7%).
- Older people are seen to have a higher place in society than younger people (31% say people in their 70s are placed in a high position in society, compared with 10%

who say this about people in their 20s). However, many accept there is still room for improvement, saying “older people are not respected much these days” (81%).

- The public is strongly supportive of gender equality, with a significant majority who disagree that “a university education is more important for a boy than a girl” (93%). This is consistent with views in Trinidad and Tobago in 2006.

Politics and Democracy

- There is a low level of interest in politics (36% say they are interested), but a high level of interest in the country’s history (88% interested).
- Living in a country that is governed democratically is important to a majority of the public. When asked specifically about Trinidad and Tobago, more people now say the country is being governed democratically than was the case in 2006 (means = 6.62 and 6.13, respectively).
- Factors that people consider to be essential characteristics of democracy include “people choose their leaders in free elections” (58% say it is essential) and that “women have the same rights as men” (53%).
- Public confidence is highest in “universities” (72% confident), followed by “charities” (55%) and “churches” (54%). Public confidence is lowest in “Parliament” (25%), “labour unions” (23%) and “political parties” (21%).
- Many political and media institutions have seen a substantial increase in public confidence since 2006. For example, public confidence in “the Government” has risen eight points (to 34%), confidence in “television” has risen 10 points (to 33%) and confidence in “the press” has increased by eight points (to 29%). Confidence in “Parliament” (25% from 16%) and “political parties” (21% from 9%) has also increased since 2006.

Crime and Safety

- A significant proportion of people report they do not feel secure in their own neighbourhood (28% “not very secure” or “not at all secure”).
- Commonly reported neighbourhood problems include “alcohol consumption on the streets” (44% say this occurs “quite frequently” or “very frequently” in their neighbourhood) and “drug sale in the streets” (30%).
- One in ten (10%) say they have been a victim of crime in the past year, and most people take some security precautions, including “preferring not to go out at night” (60% have done) and “not carrying much money” (58%).

The Environment, Science and Technology

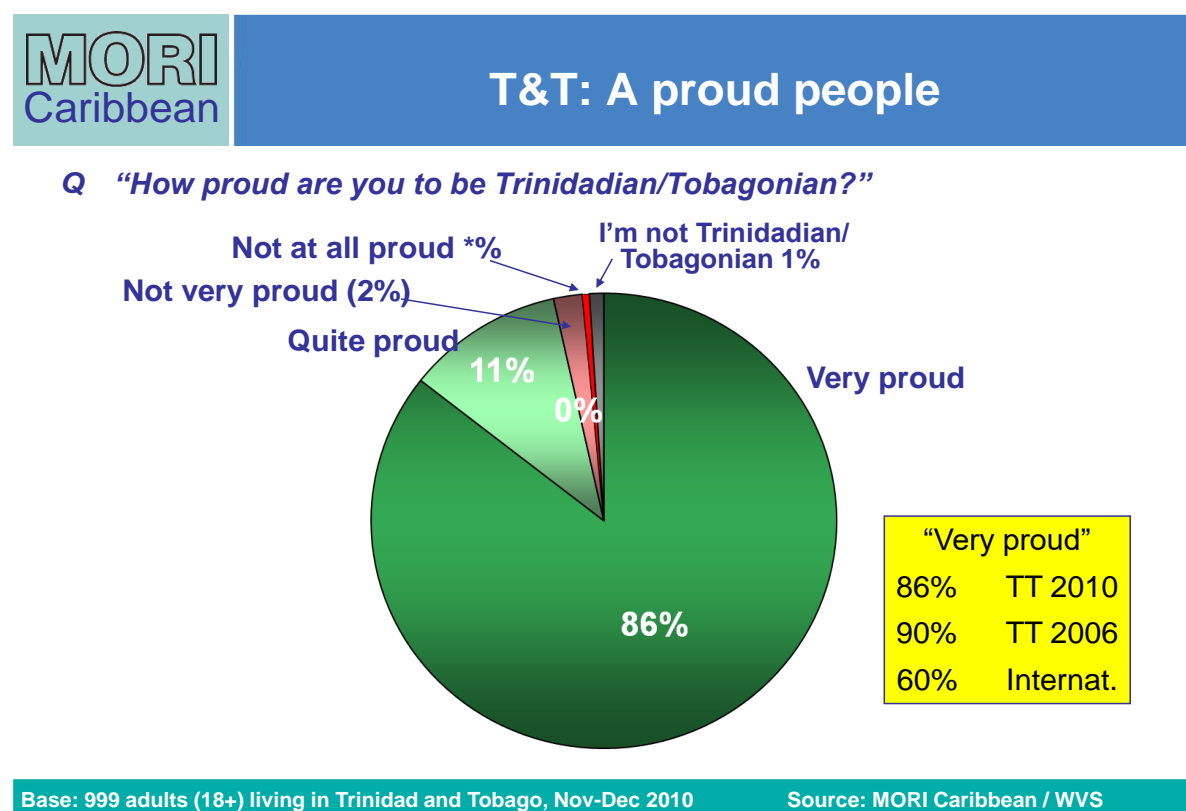
- As was the case in 2006, protecting the environment is seen as a higher priority than economic growth. Almost three in five persons (57%) agree that “protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs.”
- More people feel positive about the impact of science & technology in 2010 than did in 2006. Approximately half (49%) say “science and technology are making our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable” (up from 35% in 2006) and many see the potential of science and technology to bring “more opportunities for the next generation” (55% agree).
- There has been a big shift in the proportion of the public who agree that “we depend too much on science and not enough on faith” (from 63% in 2006 to 45%) in 2010), though Trinidadians / Tobagonians are still much more likely than the WVS international average (26%) to agree with this statement.

4) The Nation

4.1. National pride

Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago are overwhelmingly proud of their nationality, with 86% saying they are “very proud” to be Trinidadian/Tobagonian and a further one in nine (11%) saying they are “quite proud”.

The proportion of Trinidadians / Tobagonians who are “very proud” is significantly higher than the World Values Survey (WVS) international average of 60% “very proud”, though it is slightly lower than the measure from 2006 in Trinidad & Tobago (90% “very proud”).



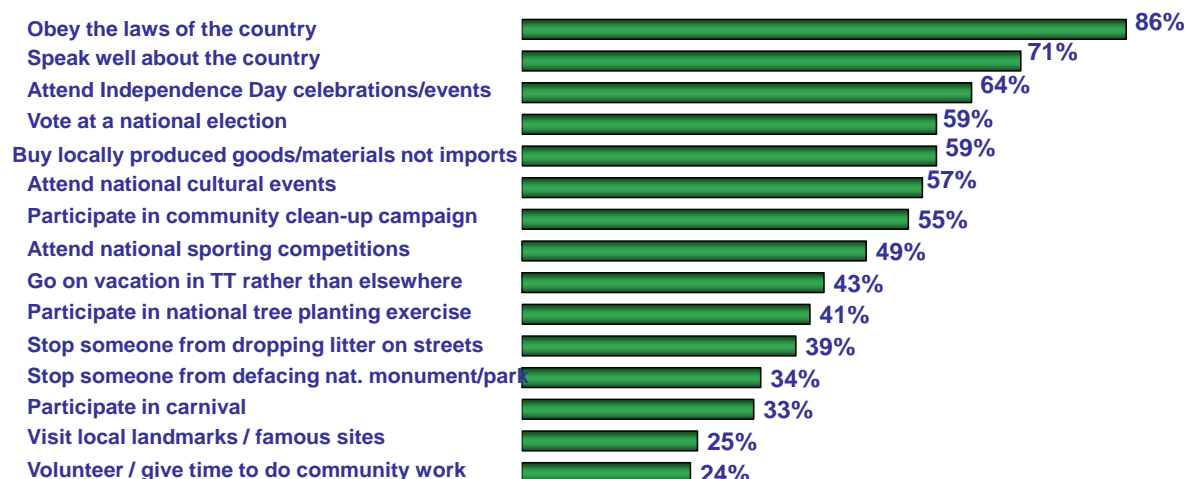
There is no difference in levels of pride between men and women. Although overall figures are roughly the same across all age groups, more older people say they are “very proud” (90% of those aged 55 years and over) than young people (80% of those aged 18-24 years).

“Obeying the laws of the country” is considered the best example of how people can show pride in their country (86% agree), followed by “speaking well about the country” (71%), “attending Independence Day celebrations/events” (64%) and “voting at a national election” (59%).

In contrast, only a quarter of adults consider “visiting local landmarks / famous sites” (25%) or “volunteering / giving time to do community work” (24%) as behaviours that show that people have pride in their country

Examples of national pride

Q “Which, if any, of the following do you consider to be examples of people showing pride in their country?”



Base: 999 adults (18+) living in Trinidad and Tobago, Nov-Dec 2010

Source: MORI Caribbean / WVS

In terms of *what people would be prepared to do*, or *have actually done in the last twelve months*, “obeying the laws of the country” is still the most popular example of how to display national pride. Eight in ten (81%) would be prepared to do this, and seven in ten (71%) say they have done so over the past year.

There are three other activities (to make four in total) where at least half the public say they would be prepared to do:

- “speak well about the country” (64%);
- “vote at a national election” (63%); and
- “buy locally produced goods/materials and not imports” (50%).

There are three activities that fewer than a quarter of the people say they would be prepared to do to show pride in their country:

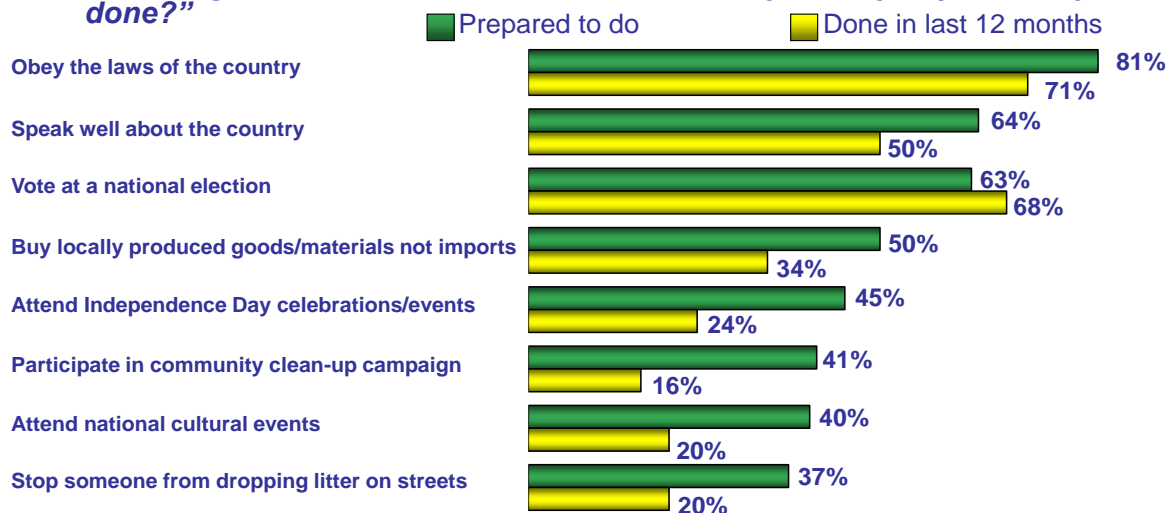
- “participate in carnival” (23%);
- “visit local landmark/famous site” (23%); and
- “volunteer / give time to do community work” (21%).

For all of the activities asked about in the survey, with the exception of one, more people say they *would be prepared to do it* than say *they have done so in the last 12 months*. This suggests there is a great deal of potential to engage more people in a range of “patriotic” activities.

Displaying national pride (1)

Q “Which, if any, of the following would you be prepared to do to show your pride in your country?”

Q “Thinking about the last 12 months which, if any, have you personally done?”



Base: 999 adults (18+) living in Trinidad and Tobago, Nov-Dec 2010

Source: MORI Caribbean / WVS

Displaying national pride (2)

Q “Which, if any, of the following would you be prepared to do to show your pride in your country?”

Q “Thinking about the last 12 months which, if any, have you personally done?”



Base: 999 adults (18+) living in Trinidad and Tobago, Nov-Dec 2010

Source: MORI Caribbean / WVS

The activities with the biggest gaps between “*prepared to do*” and “*have done*” are:

- Participated in a community clean-up campaign (25 points gap);
- Participated in a national tree planting exercise (25 points gap);
- Attended Independence Day celebrations / events (21 points gap); and
- Attended national cultural events (20 points gap).

The exception to the *would do* vs. *have done* gap is with “voting at a national election” where slightly more people say they have done this in the past year (68%) than say they would be prepared to do so in the future (63%). This difference, however, can be explained by the fact that there was a relatively high turnout at the General Election in May 2010.

The “mean” number of activities people say they are prepared to do is 3.90 – this means that on average people select almost four activities from the list of 15 that they would be prepared to do. There is no difference in the mean number of activities selected between men (3.89) and women (3.91), and there is little difference between Afro-Trinidadians (3.96) and Indo-Trinidadians (3.82). In terms of people’s age it is the oldest age group (55 years and over) that selected the fewest activities, 3.50. It is also noteworthy that people in employment are more likely to be active (4.17) than those not in employment (3.44).

4.2. War

Two-thirds of adults (64%) say they would be prepared to fight for their country if Trinidad & Tobago was involved in a war. This finding is the same as in 2006, and it is slightly higher than the WVS international average of 60% of people willing to fight. Overall, three in ten (30%) agree with the statement “under some conditions, war is necessary to obtain justice”, but almost two-thirds (64%) disagree.

Far more men (70%) than women (57%) say they would be prepared to fight for their country. The age groups most likely to do so are 35-44 year olds (69%) and 45-54 year olds (70%). Substantially more Indo-Trinidadians (72%) say they would be willing than other ethnic groups (54% of Afro-Trinidadians and 63% of those of other/mixed ethnicity).

4.3. Citizenship and Autonomy

Almost all adults see themselves as citizens of Trinidad and Tobago (99% “strongly agree”) and as members of their local community (95%). These scores are both higher than the international averages of 77% and 73% respectively, and are the same as averages for Trinidad and Tobago in 2006 (98% and 92% respectively).

The same proportion of the public now sees themselves as citizens of the Caribbean as in 2006 (91% in 2010 and 89% in 2006). However, feelings of individual autonomy have increased since 2006, with eight in ten (79%) now seeing themselves as autonomous individuals (up from 72% in 2006) and significantly higher than the international average of 57%. Although Trinidadians / Tobagonians are more likely than the international average to see themselves as world citizens (78%, compared with 62% internationally), this score has gone down 10 points since 2006.

5) Society

5.1.Trust

The level of trust in other people is far lower in Trinidad & Tobago than internationally. The average trust rating from the World Values Survey is that around a quarter (26%) of adults think “people in general can be trusted”. However, in Trinidad & Tobago this is just three percent, which is consistent with the 4% rating found in the 2006 survey.



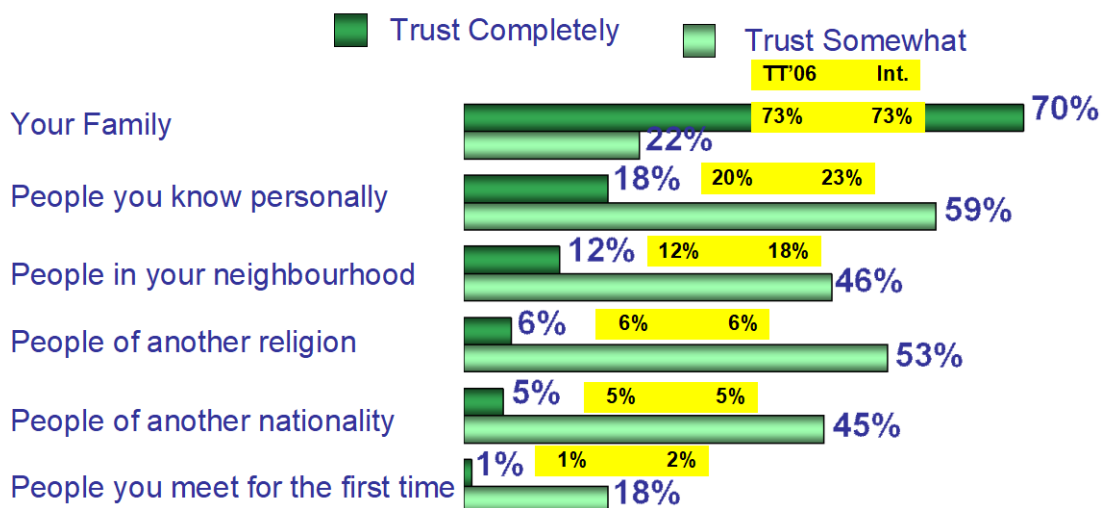
Attitudes to trust are largely the same among men and women, across all age and ethnic groups and geographical areas.

When asked about trust levels for different types of relationships, people make significant distinctions. More than nine in ten people (92%) say they trust their *own families* either “completely” (70%) or “somewhat” (22%). However, levels of trust fall significantly with respect to other relationships, including fewer than one in five who “trust completely” (18%) *people they know personally* and one in twenty (5%) who “trust completely” *people of another nationality*.

Attitudes towards trust in 2010 are the same as those in 2006 and, with the exception of two types of relationships, in line with the WVS averages. These two exceptions are that fewer Trinidadians / Tobagonians “trust completely” *people they know personally* (18% vs. 23%) and *people in their neighbourhood* (12% vs. 18%).

People trust their families, but not other people

Q “Could you tell me for each whether you trust people from this group completely or somewhat?”



Base: 999 adults (18+) living in Trinidad and Tobago, Nov-Dec 2010

Source: MORI Caribbean / WVS

5.2. Taking advantage

A third of Trinidadians / Tobagonians (32%) “agree completely” with the statement *most people would try to take advantage of you if they got a chance*. On a scale of one to ten, where one means that “most people would try to take advantage of you if they got a chance”, and ten means “most people would try to be fair”, the mean score for Trinidad and Tobago in 2010 is 3.84. This is lower than in 2006 (4.62) and significantly lower than the average score for all countries covered by the World Values Survey (5.70).

5.3. Neighbours

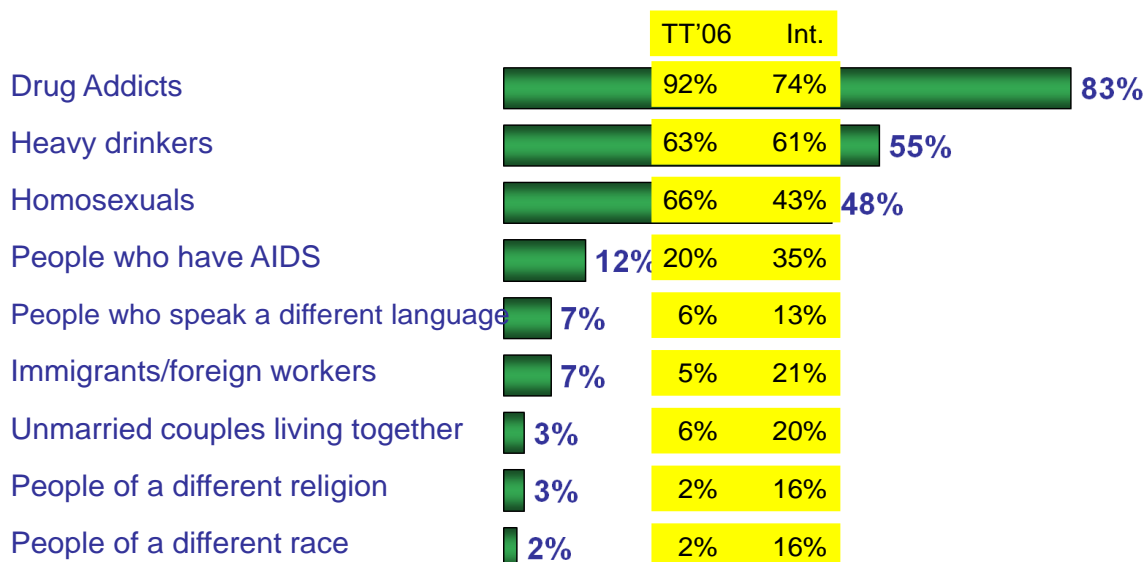
When asked about the types of people they would not like to have as neighbours, the types most people would object to are *drug addicts* (83% would not like to have these as neighbours), *heavy drinkers* (55%) and *homosexuals* (48%). A smaller percentage, (12%) say they would not like to live near *people who have AIDS*. Very few would object to having *unmarried couples living together* (3%), *people of different religion* (3%) and *people of a different race* (2%) as neighbours.

Significantly fewer people would now object to living near *drug addicts* (down 9 points), *heavy drinkers* (down 8 points) and *people who have AIDS* than in 2006 (down 8 points).

Trinidadians / Tobagonians exhibit a higher level of tolerance than the international average for all groups except *drug addicts* (83%, compared with 74% internationally) and *homosexuals* (48% vs. 43%). Only one in ten (12%) would not wish to live near to *people who have AIDS* (compared with 35% internationally) and only two percent would object to living near *people of a different race* (16% internationally).

Drug addicts, heavy drinkers and homosexuals as least desired neighbours

Q “Which groups of people would you not like to have as neighbours?”



Base: 999 adults (18+) living in Trinidad and Tobago, Nov-Dec 2010

Source: MORI Caribbean / WVS

More men (51%) than women (44%) would object to having *homosexuals* as neighbours, but more women would be concerned about living near to *drug addicts* (78% of men, 89% of women) and *heavy drinkers* (47% of men, 63% of women). Younger people are more likely not to want to live near to *homosexuals* (52% of 18-24 year olds and 25-34 year olds compared with 46% of those aged 35-44 and 39% of 45-54s) but people in North Trinidad are significantly more tolerant of this group than those living in other areas (29%, compared with 41-53% in other regions).

5.4. Social norms

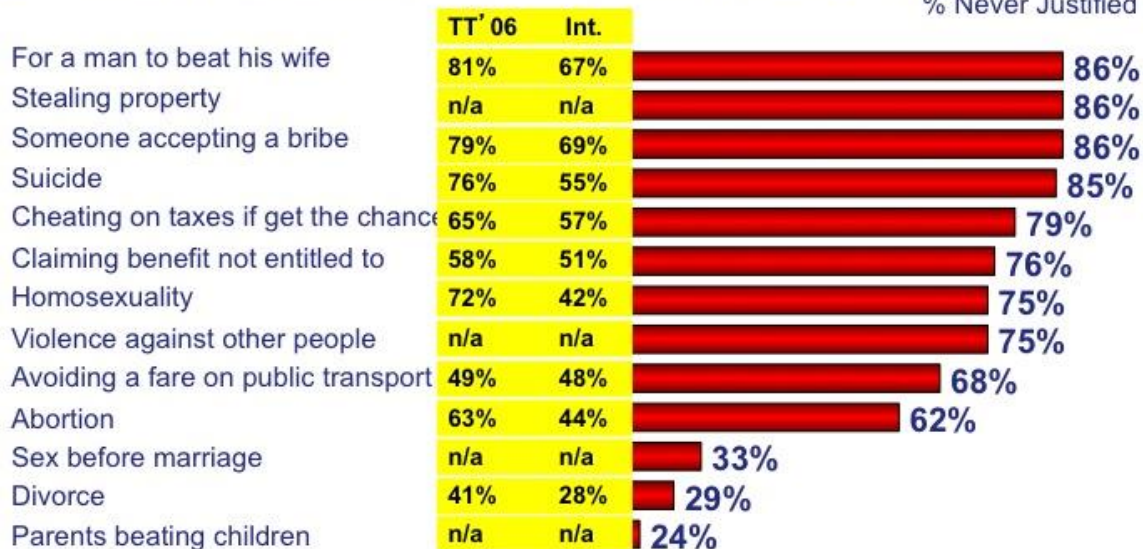
When asked about their attitudes towards a range of societal norms, almost nine in ten (86%) say *for a man to beat his wife* or for someone to *accept a bribe in the course of their duties* is “never justifiable”. Eight in ten (79%) say it is “never justifiable” to *cheat on taxes if you have a chance* and three quarters (76%) would object to *claim government benefits to which you are not entitled*. Three-quarters believe *homosexuality* is “never justifiable” (75%).

Far fewer believe this is the case for *sex before marriage* (33% say this is “never justifiable”), *divorce* (29%) and *parents beating children* (24%). More Trinidadians / Tobagonians object to almost all societal norms covered in the survey than the WVS international average. For example, three-quarters of the public say that *claiming government benefits to which you are not entitled* is “never justifiable” (76%) compared with half (51%) internationally, and six in ten object to *abortion* (62%) compared with just over four in ten worldwide (44%). Internationally, two in five (42%) believe *homosexuality* is “never justifiable”, 33 points lower than Trinidad & Tobago.

Societal norms stiffening

Q “For each of the following statements can it be justified?” (1 to 10 scale)

% Never Justified



Base: 999 adults (18+) living in Trinidad and Tobago, Nov-Dec 2010

Source: MORI Caribbean / WVS

In terms of identifying the behaviours that are seen as “never justified” (that is selected as 10 out of 10) views between men and women are very similar for most of the behaviours. The differences related to more women than men saying that the following are “never justified”: *violence against other people* (women are 8 points higher) and *for a man to beat his wife* (women are 9 points higher). Only with attitudes to *homosexuality* do more men than women say it is “never justified” (men are 8 points higher).

Consistently, the proportion who say these behaviours are “never justified” increases with people’s age. The biggest differences between the youngest (18-24 year olds) and the oldest (55+ year olds) age groups are in terms of attitudes to *divorce* (20% vs. 39%), *sex before marriage* (27% vs. 43%), *cheating on taxes if you have a chance* (68% vs. 84%) and *avoiding a fare on public transport* (56% vs. 74%).

Attitudes between Afro-and Indo-Trinidadians are similar with the exception that more Indo-Trinidadians identify the following as being “never justified”: *sex before marriage* (41% vs. 28%), *parents beating their children* (30% vs. 17%) and *abortion* (67% vs. 58%).

6) Religion

6.1. God

Almost all adults (99%) believe in God and the vast majority (86%) rate God as very important in their lives (ten out of ten). On a scale of one to ten where one means “not at all important” and ten means “very important”, the mean score for the importance of God in the lives of Trinidadians / Tobagonians is 9.67. This is the same as the score recorded in the last World Values Survey in 2006, but it is substantially higher than the international average of 7.67.

Three-quarters (76%) of Trinidadians / Tobagonians would regard themselves as a *religious person*, which is lower than the score recorded in 2006 (83%), but higher than the WVS international average of two thirds (66%). Less than one percent of Trinidadians / Tobagonians consider themselves to be *atheist*.

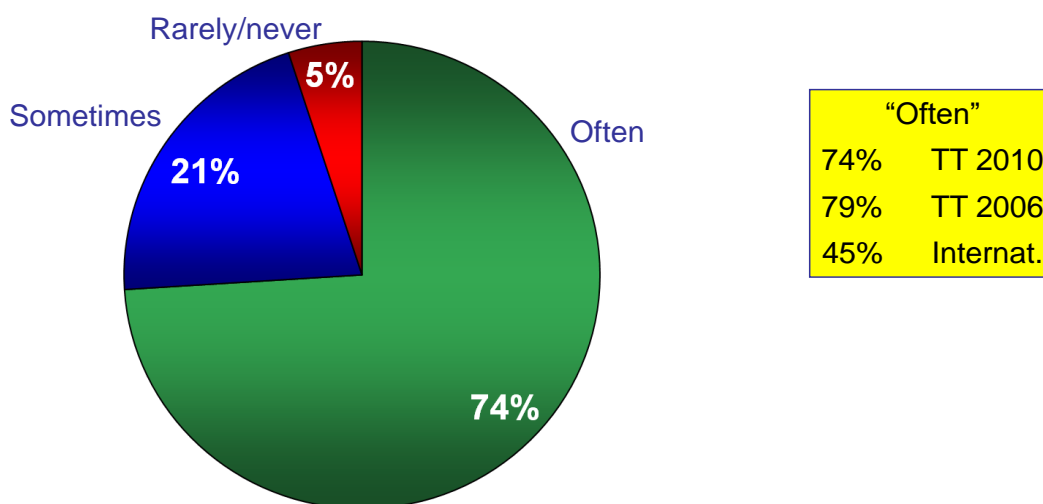
While virtually everyone believes in God, just over three-quarters, (77%) believe in Hell. The figure is particularly low among Indo-Trinidadians (72%).

While the level of belief in God is largely the same between men and women and across all age and ethnic groups and geographical areas, more women (81%) than men (71%) say they are a *religious person*. Older people are most likely to describe themselves in this way, with 84% of people aged 55 years and over saying they are *religious*, compared to 73% 18-24 year olds saying this. More Indo-Trinidadians (81%) than Afro-Trinidadians (71%) consider themselves to be *religious*.

6.2. The meaning of life

Three-quarters of adults (74%) think “often” about *the meaning and purpose of life*, which is marginally lower than in 2006 (79%), but considerably higher than the international average (45%). One in five (21%) think “sometimes” about *the meaning and purpose of life* and five percent think about it “rarely/never”.

Q “How often, if at all, do you think about the meaning and purpose of life?”



Base: 999 adults (18+) living in Trinidad and Tobago, Nov-Dec 2010

Source: MORI Caribbean / WVS

6.3. Religious attendance and praying

Over a third of Trinidadians / Tobagonians (36%) attend religious services at least once a week (total of “more than once a week” 12% and “once a week” 24%), not including weddings and funerals. This figure is the same as the WVS international average of 34%, but slightly lower than the score recorded for Trinidad and Tobago in 2006 (43%).

More women (41%) than men (31%) are frequent attendees at religious services, though the most common age group among service attendees is those aged 55 and over (47%). It is also worth noting that the youngest adults 18-24 years old (36%) are more likely to attend on a weekly basis than 25-34 year olds (29%) and 35-44 year olds (27%).

Nine in ten Trinidadians / Tobagonians pray at least once a day (88%).

Most people in Trinidad & Tobago consider themselves as belonging to a particular religion or religious denomination. Two thirds are Christian, including one in five who identify themselves as *Roman Catholic* (19%) and four in ten who are *Protestant / Anglican / Other Christian* (41%). *Hindus* are the next most populous religious group, with two in ten Trinidadians / Tobagonians identifying with this religion (20%). Seven percent of the public are *Muslim* and fewer than one per cent are *Buddhist*. These figures have changed very little since 2006.

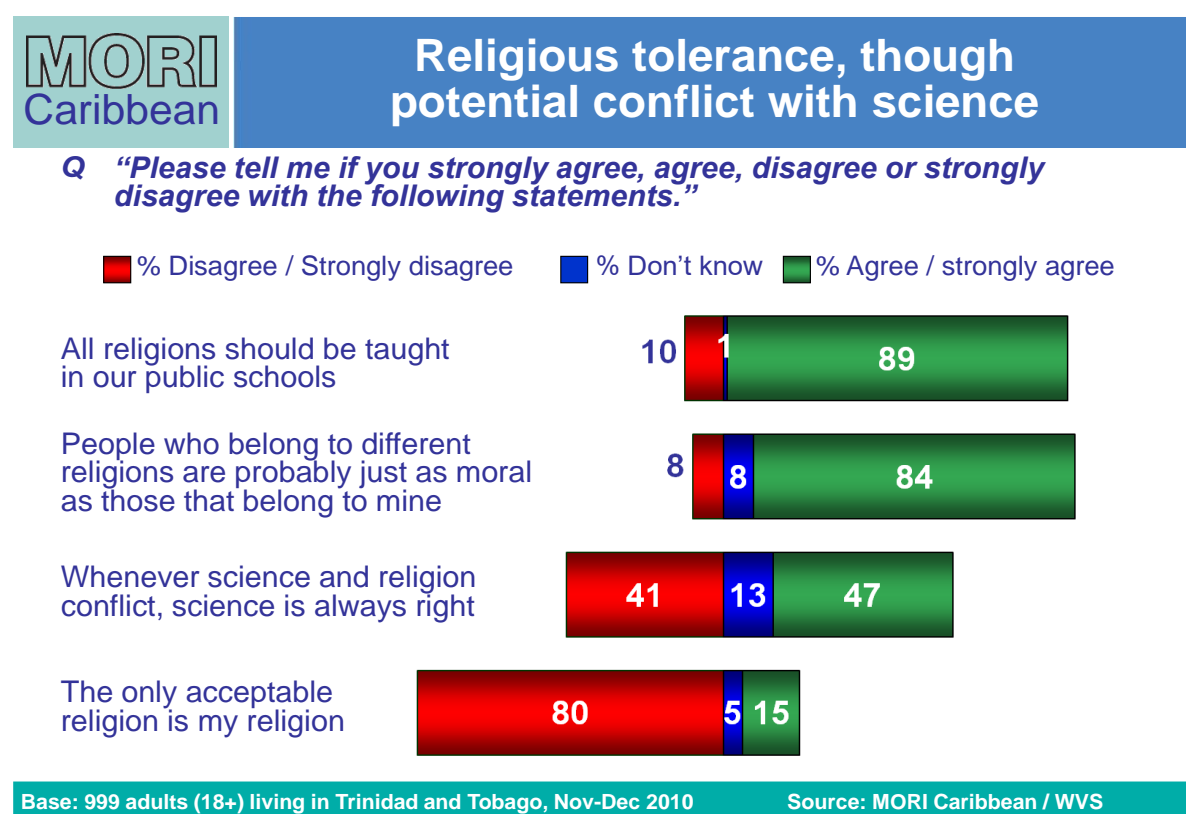
6.4. The meaning of religion and religious tolerance

People tend to view religion as a force for moral guidance, with almost nine in ten (87%) saying the basic meaning of religion is *to do good to other people* (compared with 10%

who regard the meaning of religion is *to follow religious norms and ceremonies*). More people also see religion as a means of *making sense of life in this world* (81%) rather than as a means of *understanding life after death* (14%).

The survey data shows that there are high levels of religious tolerance in Trinidad & Tobago, with only 15% of the public who agree that theirs is *the only acceptable religion*.

The vast majority of the public (84%) believe that *people who belong to different religions are probably just as moral as those that belong to mine* and nine in ten (89%) think that *all religions should be taught in Trinidad and Tobago's public schools*.



The public is undecided about conflicts between science and religion, with slightly more people agreeing (47%) than disagreeing (41%) that *whenever science and religion conflict, science is always right*.

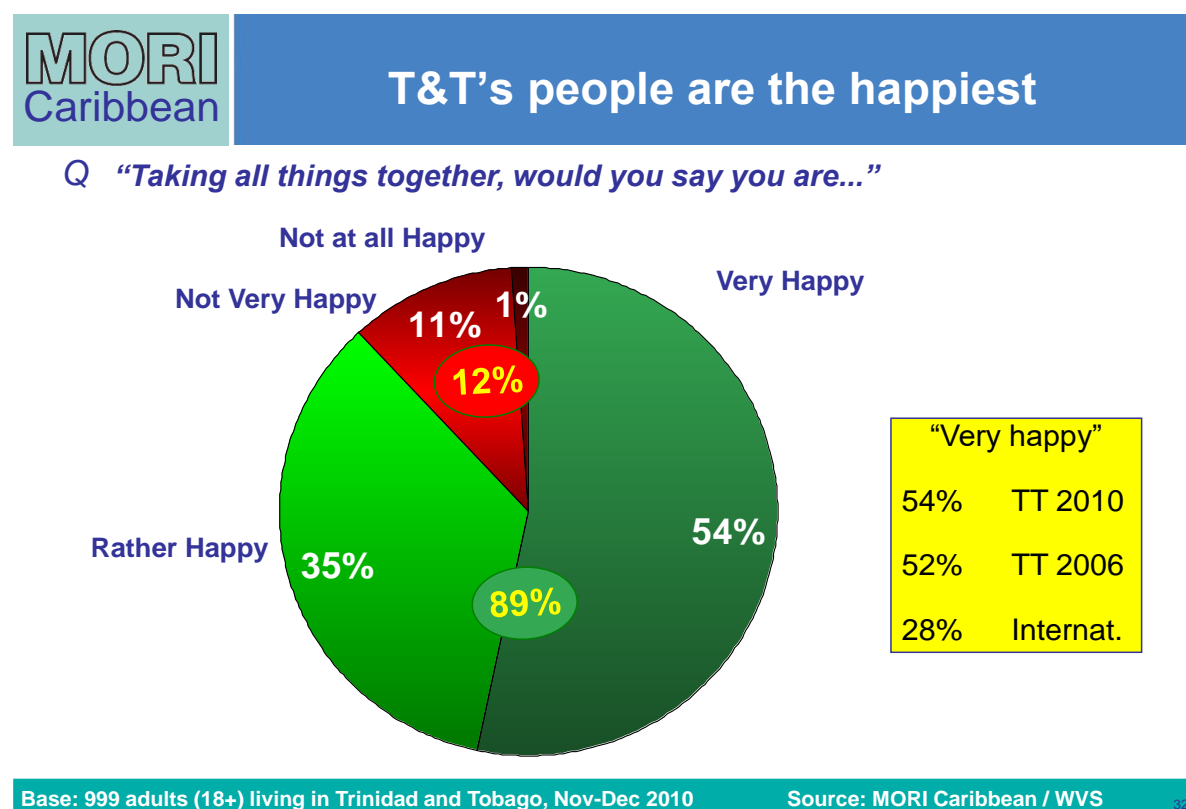
Views on each of these four statements are broadly consistent across sub-groups of the public.

7) Happiness and Health

7.1. Happiness

Overall, nine in ten Trinidadians / Tobagonians (89%) are happy with their lives (total: “very happy” 54% and “rather happy” 35%), meaning nationals of Trinidad & Tobago are almost twice as likely to say they are “very happy” as the international community (28%).

Perceptions of happiness in Trinidad & Tobago in 2010 are consistent with those in 2006.



More women (59%) than men (48%) say they are “very happy” with their lives, and more of those living in South (60%) and Central Trinidad (59%) are “very happy” than those living in the North (45%) and the East (49%).

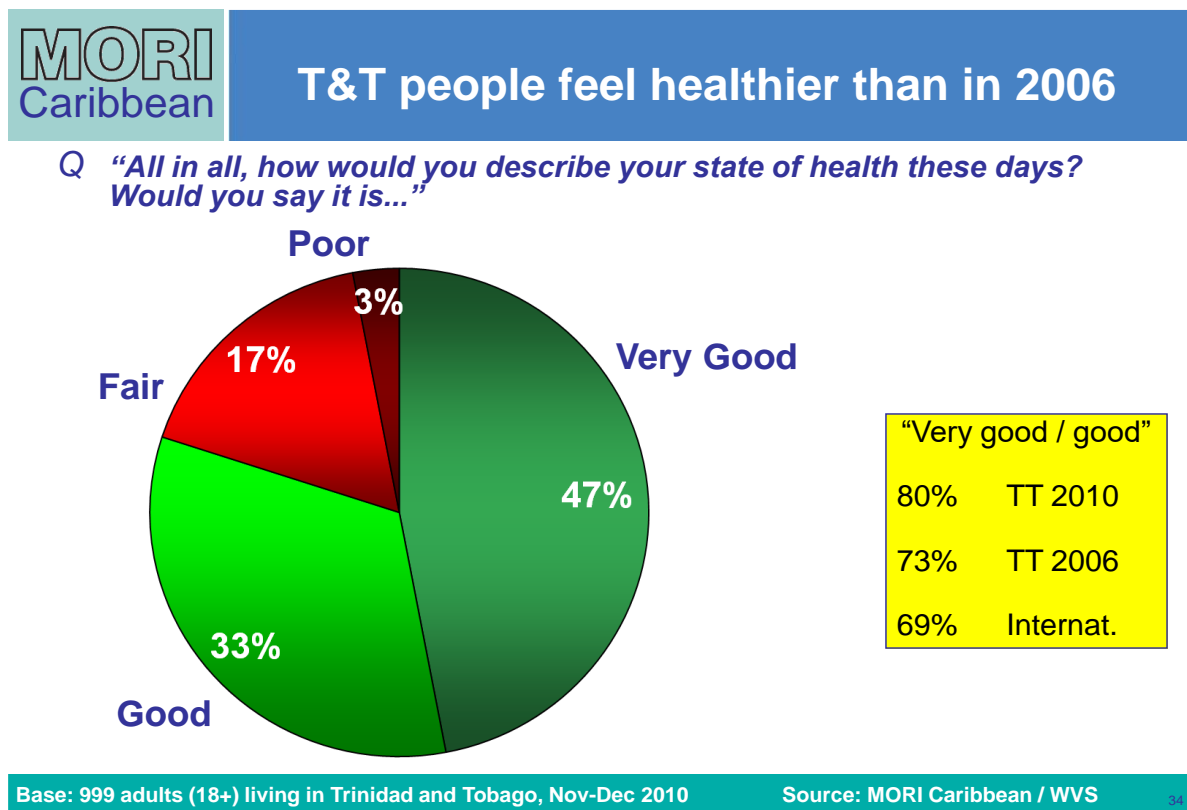
More Indo-Trinidadians are “very happy” than any other ethnic group, with three in five (61%) saying they are “very happy” with their lives, compared to just half (51%) of Afro-Trinidadians. There is little difference in levels of happiness based on one’s age.

On a scale of one to ten (with one being completely dissatisfied and ten being completely satisfied about their lives) the mean score for Trinidad & Tobago *life satisfaction* is 7.42. Again, this mean in 2010 is slightly higher than the mean recorded by the WVS in 2006 (7.33) and higher still than the international average of 6.69.

7.2. Health

Trinidadians / Tobagonians are also more likely than average to be positive about the state of their health, with eight in ten (80%) describing their health as “very good” or “good”, which represents an increase from 73% saying this in 2006 and significantly higher than the WVS international average (69%).

Only three percent (3%) of the public would describe their health as “poor”.

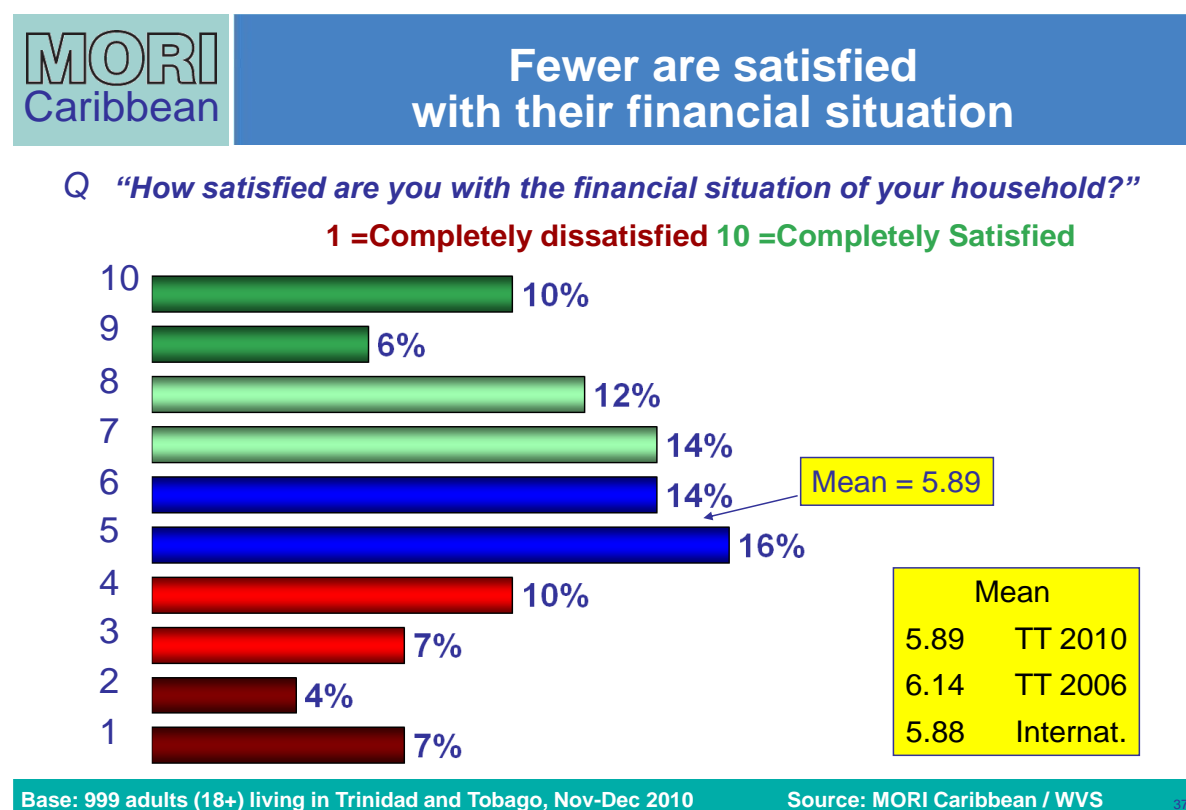


The key demographic difference is in terms of people’s age, with more than nine in ten (91%) of 18-24 year olds describing their health as “very good”, but which falls to three-quarters (76%) of 45-54 year olds and just over half (56%) of those people aged 55 years old or over.

8) Worries

8.1. Financial situation

An area of life about which many Trinidadian / Tobagonian people are concerned is personal finances. The mean score for satisfaction with *the financial situation of your household* is above the half-way point at 5.89 (indicating that more people are satisfied than not) and it is the same as the WVS international average of 5.88. However, in Trinidad & Tobago this mean level has dropped from 6.14 in the 2006 survey, meaning that fewer people are now satisfied with *the financial situation of their household* than was the case four years ago.



8.2. People's worries

When asked to identify how concerned, if at all, they are about six possible events, fewer than half the public say they worry “a good deal” or “very much” about any of them. Nevertheless, a significant minority of adults do worry about each.

Almost half (49%) worry about *not being able to give their children a good education*, including a third (34%) who say they “very much” worry about this. Only slightly fewer (46%) worry about the prospect of *a war involving my country* (28% “very much” and 18% “a good deal”).

Indeed, there appears to be a core of the public – around 27-28% - who “very much” worry about a range of potential events from poor education, to lack of work, to terrorist attacks or civil war.

Overall, 7% of adults are “very much” concerned about all six of these events happening and 22% are “very much” concerned about at least four of them occurring. Just over two in five people (43%) are not “very much” concerned about any of them.



People’s worries? Education, war and terrorism, also personal privacy

Q “To what degree are you worried about the following situations?”

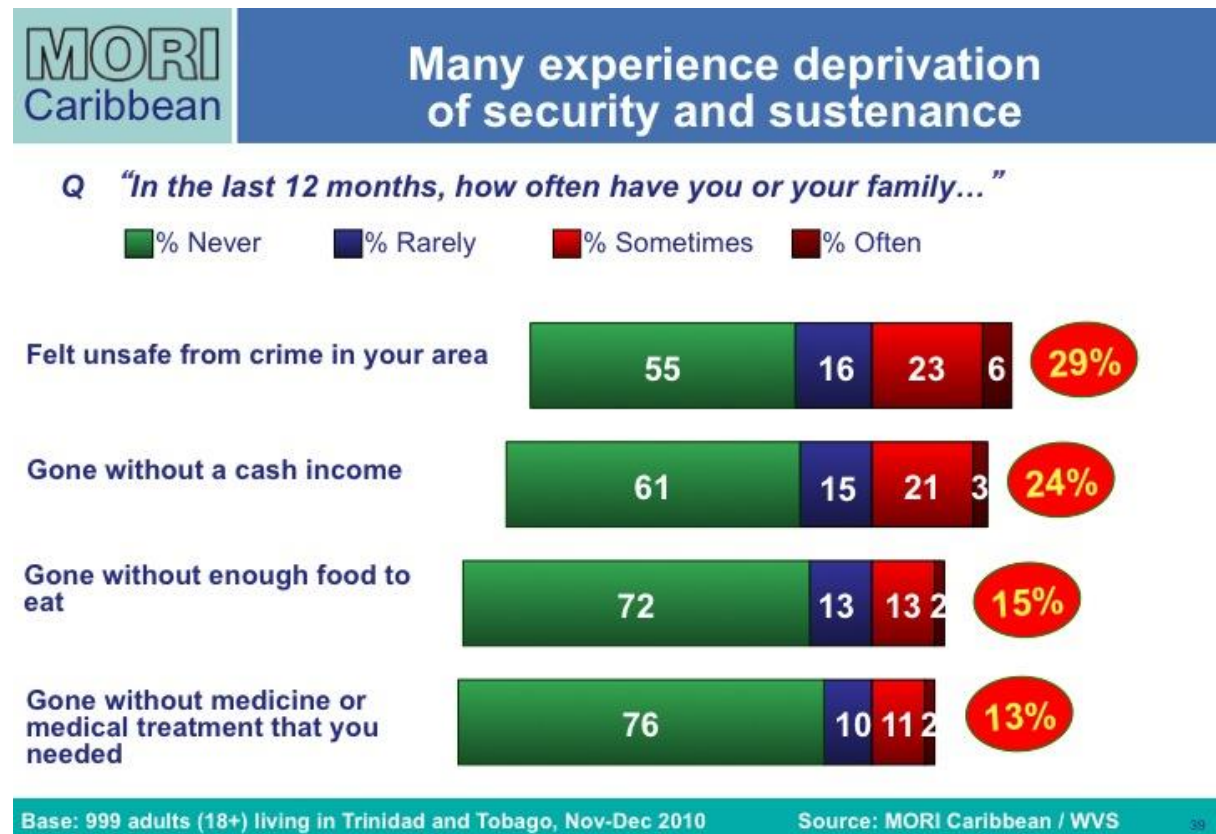
■ % Not at all ■ % Not very much ■ % A good deal ■ % Very much



There is little difference between the proportion of men and women who are “very much” concerned. The main difference between Afro- and Indo-Trinidadians is that more of the former are “very much” concerned about *losing my job or not finding a job* (33% vs. 22%). There is also a clear age pattern, with the older age groups consistently less likely to worry about each of these potential events. The gap is biggest in terms of concern about employment so that more than four times as many 18-24 year olds than over 55 year olds are “very much” concerned about not being in or finding employment (42% vs. 10%). This pattern also applies to war and terrorism – 35% of the youngest age group are “very much” concerned about *a war involving my country*, compared with 23% of the oldest age group who are so concerned.

8.3. Safety

In the past twelve months, three in ten adults (29%) say they or their family have “sometimes” or “often” *felt unsafe from crime in their area* and a quarter (24%) of adults say they have *gone without a cash income*. For 15% of the public, they have *gone without enough food to eat* and around one in twelve (13%) have *gone without medicine or medical treatment that they needed*.



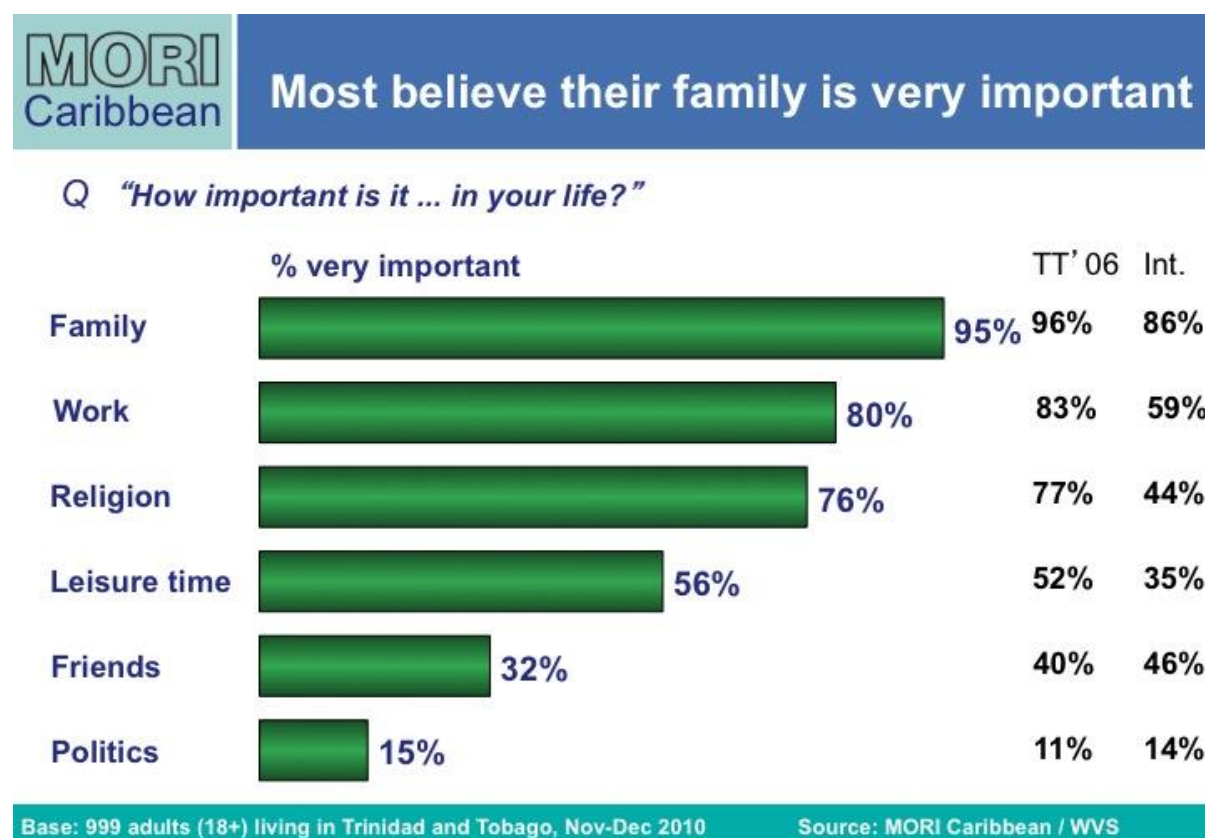
There are important sub-group differences in experience of different types of deprivation. In particular, one in five people in North Trinidad and one in five Afro-Trinidadians (both 20%) say they have “sometimes” or “often” *gone without enough food to eat*; whereas more than a third of those living in Central Trinidad (37%) and Indo-Trinidadians (34%) have *felt unsafe from crime in their home*.

9) Families and Older People

9.1. Important factors in life

Family is considered the most important factor in the lives of Trinidadians / Tobagonians with more than nine in ten (95%) saying *family* is “very important” (compared with 86% internationally). *Work* and *religion* are the next most important factors, rated “very important” by eight in ten (80%) and three-quarters (76%) of citizens respectively.

The least important factor – out of the six included in the survey – is *politics*, which is rated “very important” by 15% of people.



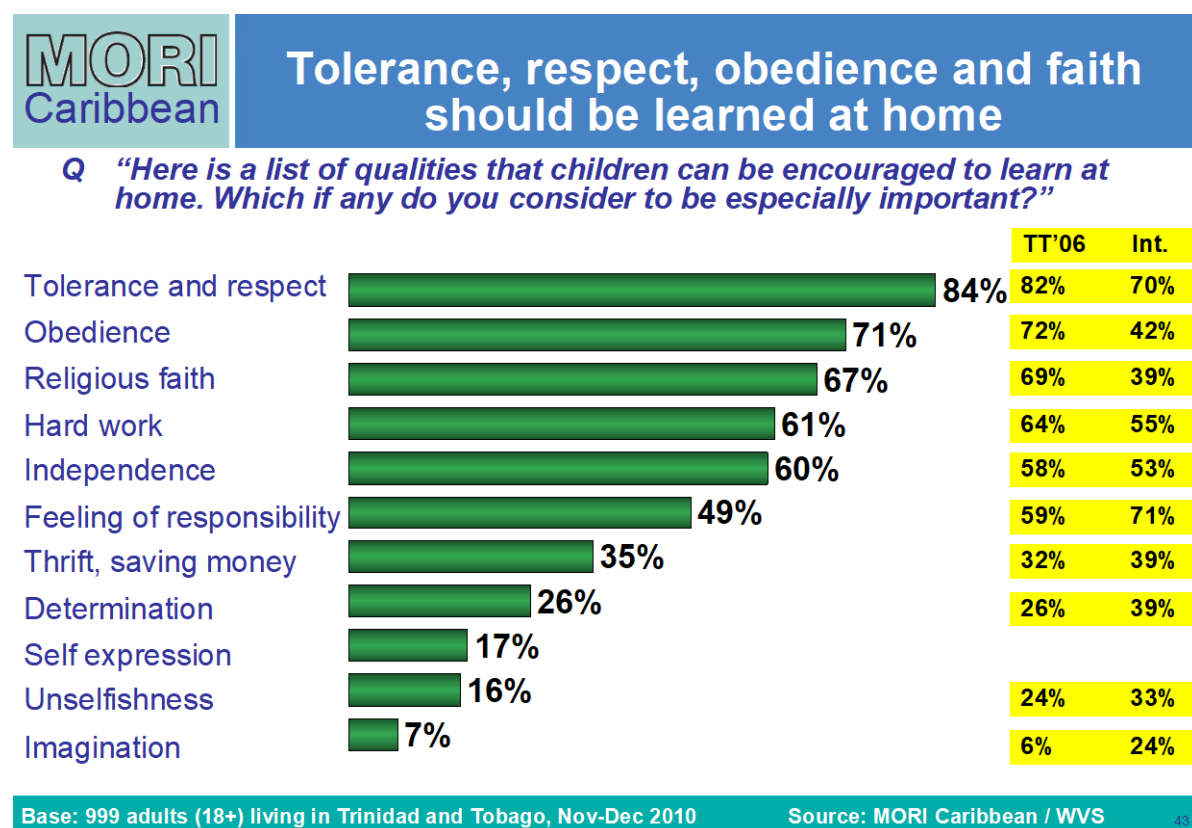
Views in 2010 are mostly consistent with those in 2006. The main differences between people living in Trinidad & Tobago and the WVS international average are that more Trinidadians / Tobagonians say they place importance on *work* (80% compared to 59%), *religion* (77% compared to 44%) and *leisure time* (56% compared to 35%). Fewer Trinidadians / Tobagonians say that *friends* are very important to them (32% compared to 46%).

More men than women place importance on *politics* (18% vs. 12%) and *work* (84% vs. 76%) whereas more women value the importance of *religion* (82% vs. 69%). While the importance of *work* decreases with people's age, the opposite is true in terms of politics: more of the older age groups say it is “very important”. Those aged 55 years or over are especially likely to say that *friends* are “very important” (43%). There are no statistically significant differences between Afro- and Indo-Trinidadians on the importance of these factors.

9.2. Children

The qualities considered most important for children to learn at home are *tolerance and respect* (84% say it is “especially important”), *obedience* (71%) and *religious faith* (67%). Those considered least important are *self expression* (17%), *unselfishness* (16%) and *imagination* (7%).

Trinidadians / Tobagonians’ views in 2010 are mostly consistent with their views in 2006, with the only two significant changes being the proportion of the public who say it is especially important for children to be taught *responsibility* (down 10 points) and *unselfishness* (down 8 points).



Attitudes in Trinidad & Tobago are very different to the international average. In particular, many more Trinidadian and Tobagonian adults are concerned that their children are taught *obedience* (71% vs. 42% internationally) and *religious faith* (67% vs. 39% internationally). In contrast, fewer Trinidadian / Tobagonian adults place as much importance as internationally on teaching children *imagination* (7% vs. 24% internationally), *unselfishness* (16% vs. 33% internationally), *determination* (26% vs. 39% internationally) and *feeling of responsibility* (49% vs. 71% internationally).

More men than women place importance on *hard work* (66% vs. 56%) while more women say that it is especially important to teach children *religious faith* (70% vs. 64%). Views between Afro- and Indo-Trinidadians are consistent with the exceptions that somewhat more of the former emphasise *determination* (29% vs. 21%) and more of the latter emphasise *obedience* (77% vs. 69%).

Attitudes by age groups are reasonably consistent, though those aged 18-24 years old place relatively more emphasis on *imagination* (11%) and those aged 18 to 45 years old on *self expression*(20%).

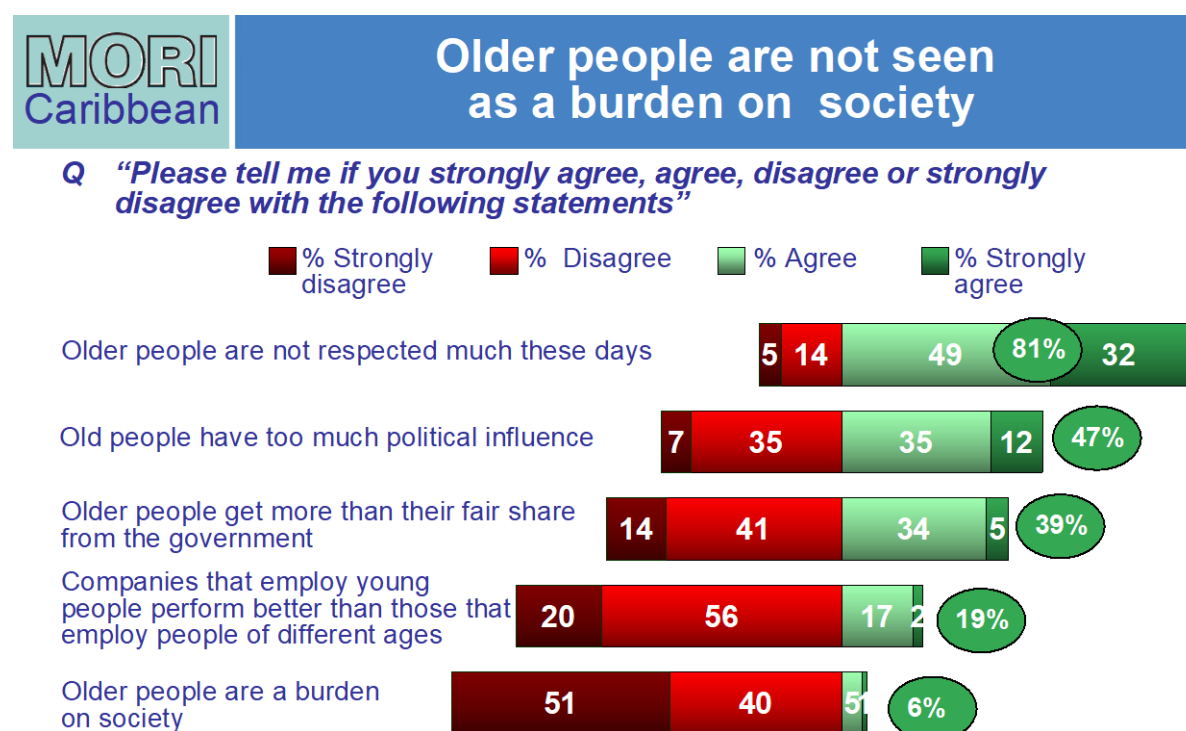
9.3. Older people

People in their 40s are the age group Trinidadians / Tobagonians are most likely to see as placed in a high social position (36% say this group is placed in a high position) and *people in their 20s* are considered to be the least likely (10%). Around three in ten (31%) say that *people in their 70s* are placed in a high position in society.

However, fewer people agree that “most people” would feel it is acceptable for a *suitably qualified 70 year old to be appointed as their boss* than say the same about a *suitably qualified 30 year old* (49%).

Eight in ten (81%) adults agree that older people are *not respected much these days*, including 32% who “strongly agree”. Fewer than half (47%) the public believe *older people have too much political influence* and only one in five (19%) accept that *companies that employ young people perform better than those that employ people of different ages*.

There is a very strong rejection of the notion that *older people are a burden on society* – just 6% agree with this point of view and 91% disagree.



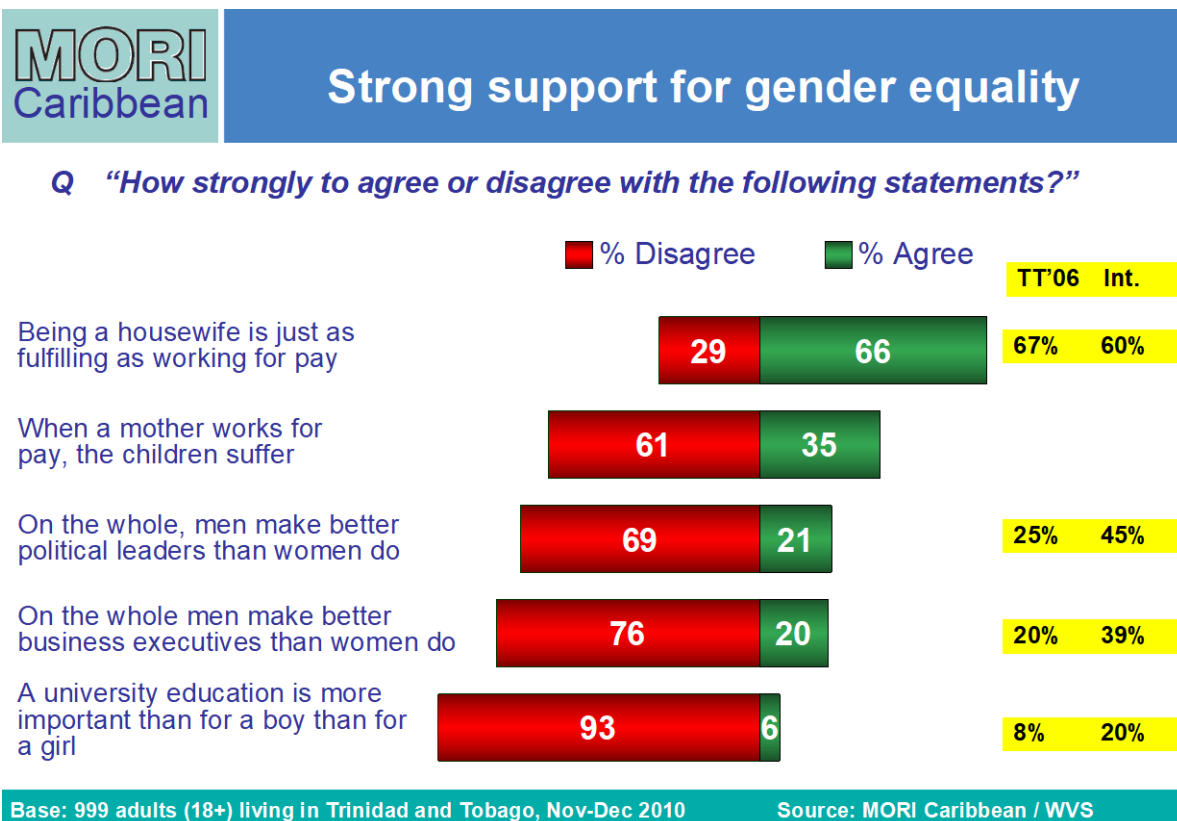
Base: 999 adults (18+) living in Trinidad and Tobago, Nov-Dec 2010

Source: MORI Caribbean / WVS

9.4. Gender equality

Although two-thirds (66%) of Trinidadians / Tobagonians believe that *being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay* (higher than the international average of 60%) this does not mean that Trinidadian / Tobagonian people reject the importance of gender equality.

More than nine in ten (93%) people say they “disagree” with the view that *a university education is more important for a boy than for a girl* and only one in five believe that *men make better political leaders* (21%) or *better business executives* (20%) than women do. These scores all suggest a higher level of support for gender equality in Trinidad & Tobago than is typical internationally. For instance, on average internationally two in ten adults consider *a university education to be more important for boys than girls* (20% agree vs. 6% agree in Trinidad & Tobago) and more people internationally think that *men make better political leaders* (45% vs. 21%) or *better business executives* (39% vs. 20%).



The only difference between the views of men and women on the statements in the above chart is that more men than women agree that *men make better business executives than women do* (28% vs. 12%) and that *men make better political leaders than women do* (26% vs. 16%), but for both of these statements many more men disagree than agree with them.

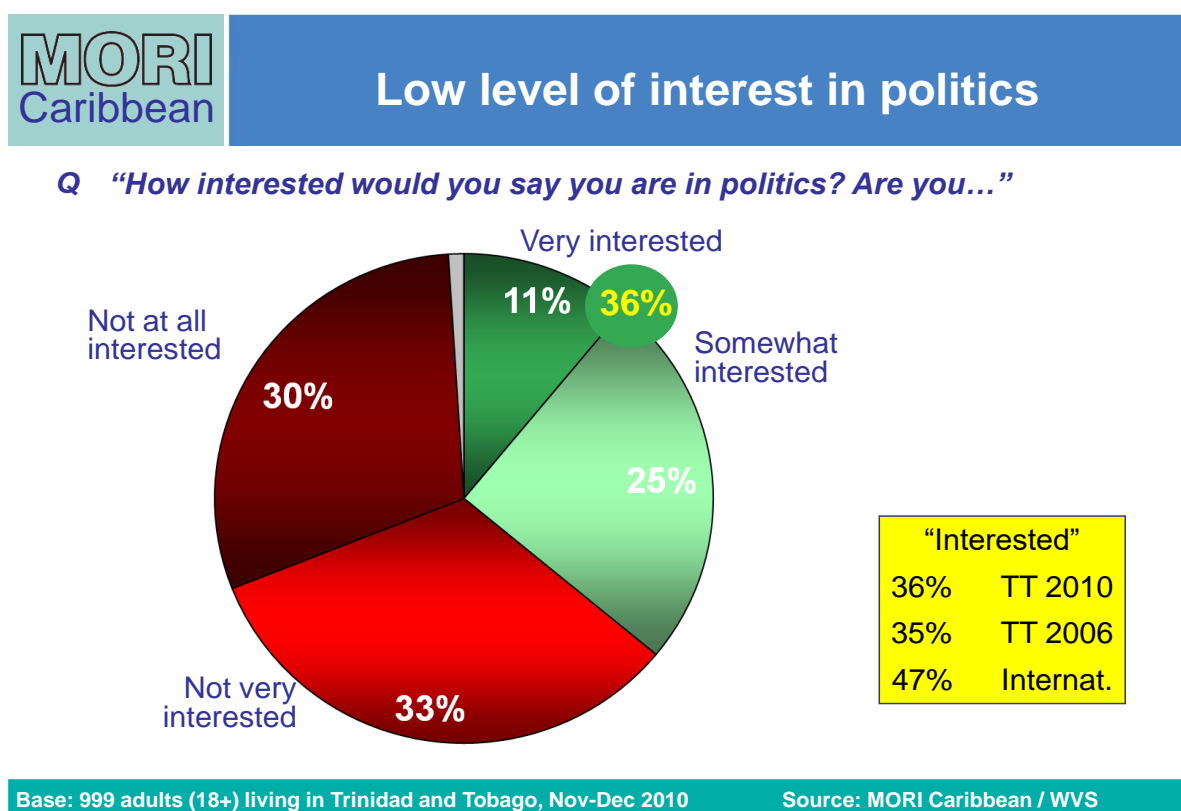
When it comes to employment, Trinidadians / Tobagonians are also generally supportive of equality for women, as three-quarters (76%) agree that *having a job is the best way for a woman to be an independent person* (men = 70% and women = 82% agree). Nevertheless, almost half (46%) of adults say that *if a woman earns more money than her husband, it's almost certain to cause problems* (men = 37% and women = 55% agree), and over a quarter (27%) believe that *when jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than a woman* (men = 32% and women = 22% agree).

10) Politics and Democracy

10.1. Interest in politics

Just over a third (36%) of people say they are interested in politics (total of “very interested” only 11% and “somewhat interested” 25%), the same as recorded in the 2006 WVS. As such, most Trinidadians / Tobagonians continue not to be interested in politics, including three in ten (30%) who are “not at all interested”.

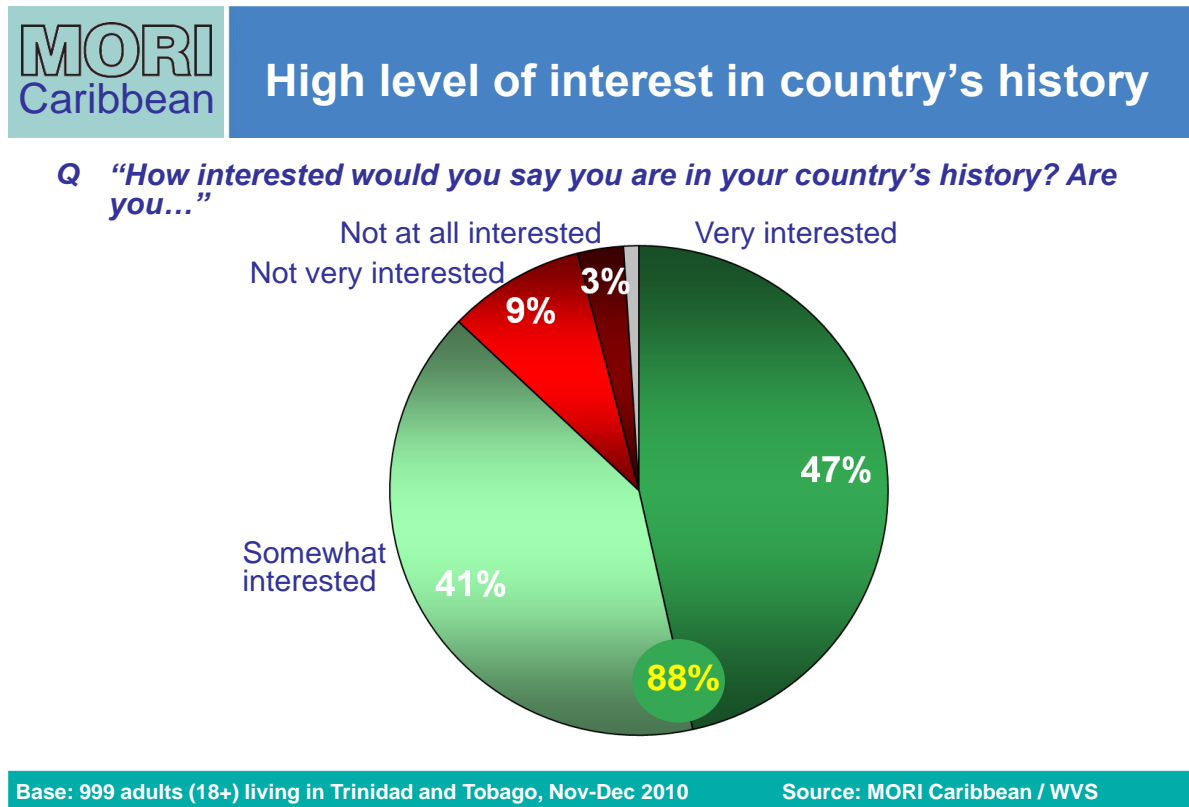
Internationally, around half of adults (47%) say they are interested in politics, which is 11 points higher than in Trinidad & Tobago.



More men (40%) take an interest in politics than women (33%), and older people are more likely to be interested than those in younger age groups (43% of those aged 55 years and over are interested, compared with 31% of 18-24 year olds). The geographical area with the highest level of political interest is North Trinidad, where four in ten (41%) take an interest in politics. More people of other/mixed ethnicity (45%) say they are interested in politics than Afro- (34%) or Indo-Trinidadians (35%).

10.2. Interest in the country's history

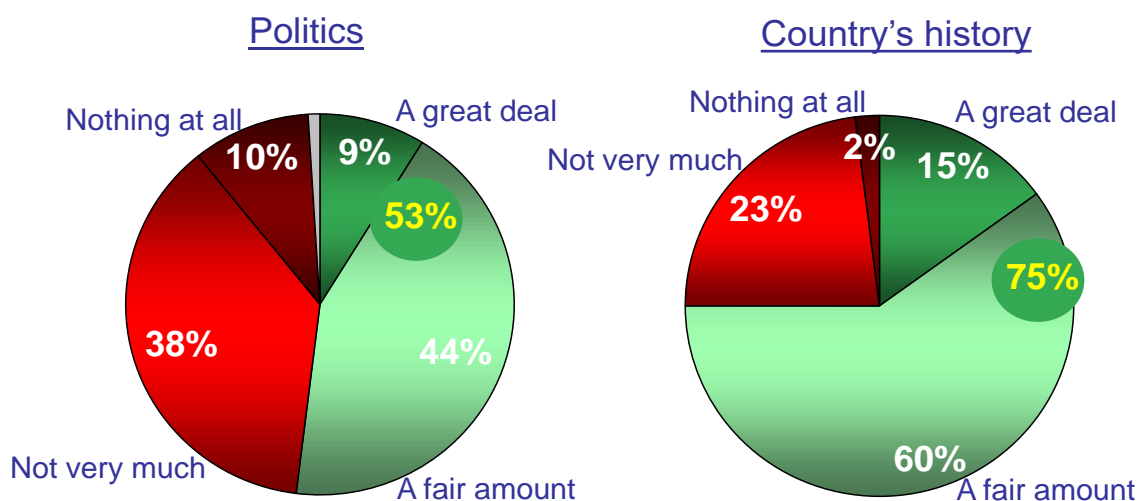
In contrast to the public's low interest in politics, a significant majority of Trinidadians / Tobagonians are interested in their country's history (88% are "very interested" or "somewhat interested"). Only three percentsay they are "not at all interested".



10.3. Knowledge of politics and the country's history

Despite the relatively low levels of public interest in politics, just over half of adults feel knowledgeable about it (53% know "a great deal" or "a fair amount"), and only one in ten (10%) say they know "nothing at all". Even more people feel knowledgeable about Trinidad & Tobago's history, with three-quarters saying they know either "a great deal" (15%) or "a fair amount" about it (60%).

Q “How much would you say you know about politics / your country's history?”



Base: 999 adults (18+) living in Trinidad and Tobago, Nov-Dec 2010

Source: MORI Caribbean / WVS

10.4. Confidence in institutions

Confidence in public institutions is mixed. The organisations in which people have the most confidence are *universities* where more than seven in ten (72%) have “a great deal” or “quite a lot” of confidence, *charitable or humanitarian organisations* (55% confidence) and *churches/religious organisations* (54% confident).

For six of the 19 institutions covered in the survey the proportion of people saying they have “a great deal” or “quite a lot” of confidence in them is higher than the proportion who say they have “not very much” or “none at all”. For one institution, *banks*, the population is exactly divided, as 48% of people say they have confidence in *banks* and exactly the same proportion say they do not.

Twelve of the 19 institutions have negative overall scores (more people do not have confidence in them overall than do). The lowest rated organisations are *political parties* (21% confidence), *labour unions* (23%) and *parliament* (25%).

However, many of the political and media institutions have seen a substantial increase in public confidence since the last WVS in 2006. Public confidence has risen since 2006 in *the government* (up 8 points to 34%), *parliament* (25% from 16%) and *political parties* (21% from 9%). The media has also seen an increase with *television* (up 10 points to 33%) and *the press* (up 8 points to 29%). In addition confidence in *women's organisations* (53% from 47%) and *major companies* (35% from 30%) has also increased since 2006.

None of the 19 institutions experienced a significant drop in public confidence.

Confidence in institutions (highest rated)

Q "For each organisation can you tell me how much confidence you have in them?"

Not very much/none at all A great deal/quite a lot



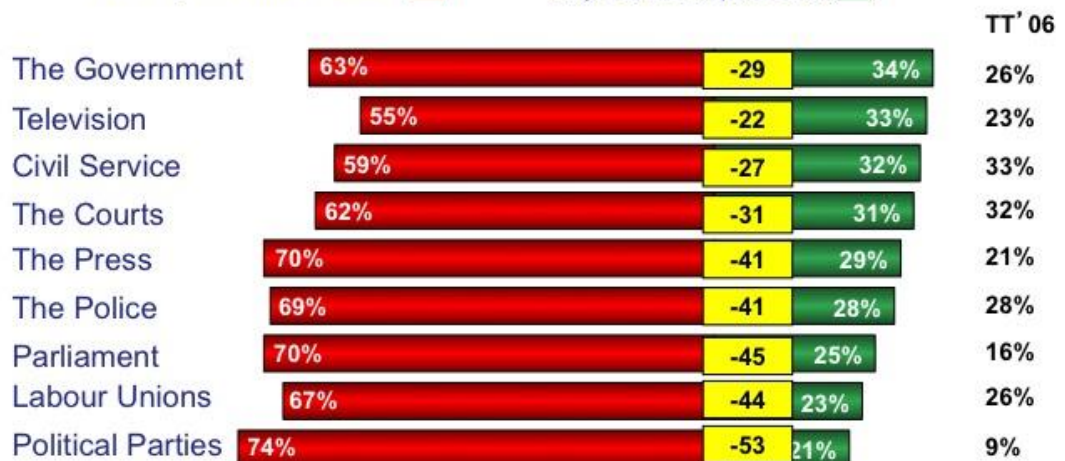
Base: 999 adults (18+) living in Trinidad and Tobago, Nov-Dec 2010

Source: MORI Caribbean / WVS

Confidence in institutions (lowest rated)

Q "For each organization can you tell me how much confidence you have in them?"

Not very much/none at all A great deal/quite a lot



Base: 999 adults (18+) living in Trinidad and Tobago, Nov-Dec 2010

Source: MORI Caribbean / WVS

10.5.Membership of organisations

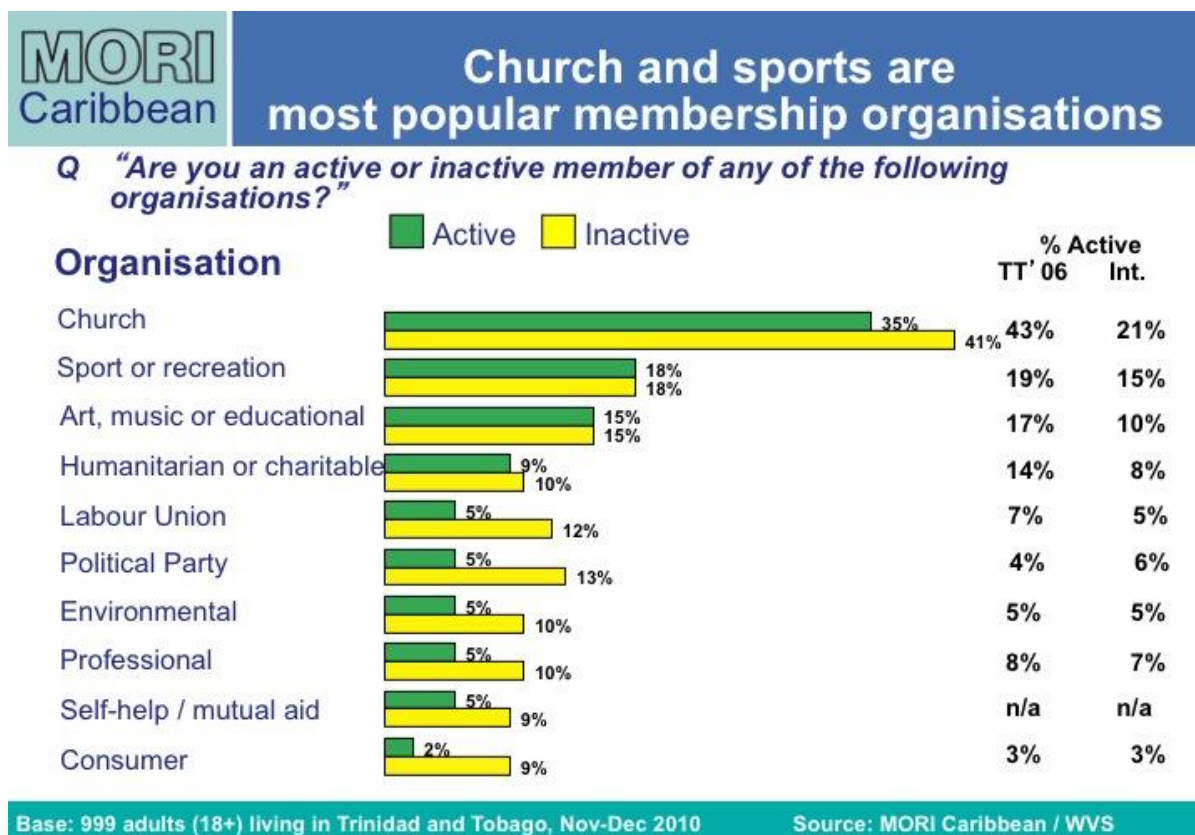
Churches/religious organisations and *sport or recreation groups* are the most popular of the ten membership organisations covered in the WVS.

Over a third of Trinidadians / Tobagonians are “active members” of a *church/religious group* (35%) and a further two in five(41%) describe themselves as “inactive members”, meaning that three-quarters (76%) of adults are involved in *church/religious organisations* in some way. These figures suggest a slight reduction since 2006, when active *church/religious* membership was more common (43%) than it is now. Nevertheless, this is still high compared to the WVS international average where one in five people (21%) say they are an “active member” of a *church/religious organisation*.

Involvement in *sport or recreation* organisations in Trinidad & Tobago has remained constant at around two in ten adults (18%), which is in line with the WVS average (15%).

The third most popular membership organisations are *art, music or educational groups* where three in ten say they are members, including half of those (15% of the public) as “active members”. Participation rates are consistent with 2006 and slightly higher than the international average (10% “active members”).

The popularity of active involvement in *political parties* (5%) is unchanged since 2006 (4%) and is about the same as the international average (6%). Fewer people are now actively involved in *humanitarian or charitable organisations* (9%) than in 2006 (14%).



10.6. Political action

People in Trinidad & Tobago prefer to take passive action through peaceful methods than through more active campaigns, such as through strikes or boycotts or by getting involved themselves in the political process.

The form of political action which most people either “have done” or “might do” is *signing a petition*, with more than one in five (22%) who “have done” this in the past and half (51%) who “might do” so in the future. Far fewer people (13%) have attended *peaceful demonstrations*, though more than half (55%) say they “might do” this in future.

More than half say they “would never” join a *political party* (56%) and three-quarters (73%) “would never” consider *standing as a candidate in a national election*.

10.7. Attitudes to democracy

Of a number of possible characteristics of democratic governance, *people choosing their leaders in free elections* (58% rate this “essential” – i.e. those saying it is 10 out of 10 in importance) and *women having the same rights as men* (53% essential) are the most popularly held.

Only one in twenty-five people (4%) believes that *religious authorities should interpret the law* in democratic nations and one in eleven (9%) believes that *the state should make people’s incomes more equal* or that *the army should take over when the government is incompetent* are “essential” characteristics of democracy. More popular, identified by a quarter (24%) of people as being “essential”, is *having a system of civil rights in place to protect people against state oppression*.

Q “Which are essential characteristics of democracy?”



Base: 999 adults (18+) living in Trinidad and Tobago, Nov-Dec 2010

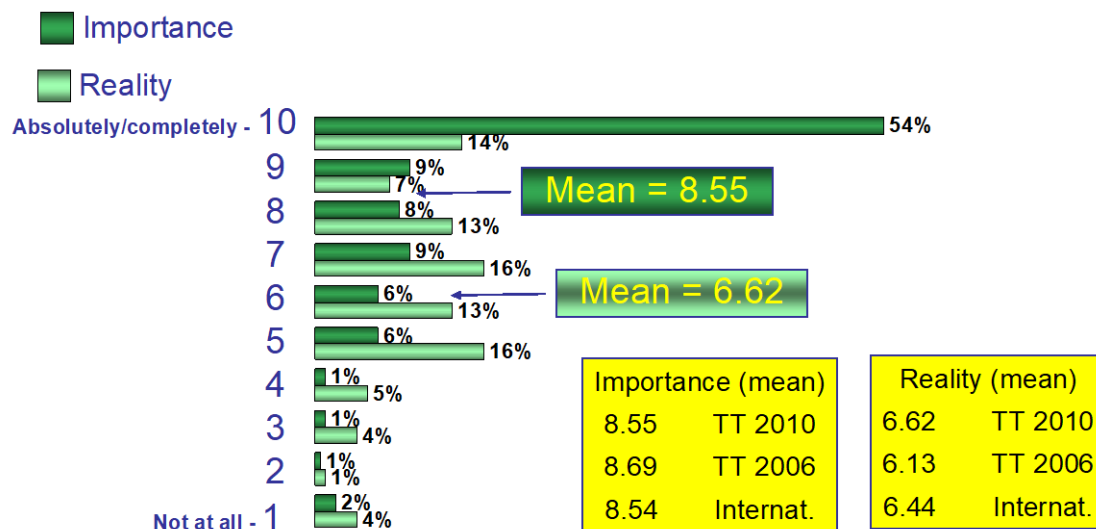
Source: MORI Caribbean / WVS

Democracy is overwhelmingly favoured over authoritarianism, with eight in ten people (81%) saying *having a democratic political system* is “good” compared with only 14% who would consider it “a good thing” for *the army to rule*. Support for democratic systems of governance is slightly lower in Trinidad and Tobago than in 2006 (87%) but is the same as the WVS international average (also 81%). Trinidadians / Tobagonians are less likely than the international community to favour *experts, rather than government, making decisions about what is best for the country* (41% in Trinidad and Tobago, 50% internationally) or *having the army rule* (20% worldwide).

On a scale of one to ten (where one means “absolutely / completely” and 10 means “not at all”) the mean score for the importance of living in a democratic country for Trinidadians / Tobagonians is 8.55. This is in line with their views in 2006 (8.69) and with the international average (8.54). Using the same scale, the mean score for how democratically Trinidadians / Tobagonians think their country is being governed today is 6.62. This is roughly the same as the international average (6.44) but is slightly higher than the score for Trinidad and Tobago in 2006 (6.13).

As such, the gap between the two mean scores in terms of people’s perception of the “importance” and “reality” of living in a democracy (which could be termed the “democratic deficit”) has gone from 2.56 to 1.93.

Q “How important is it for you to live in a country governed democratically?”
“How democratically is Trinidad and Tobago being governed today?”



Base: 999 adults (18+) living in Trinidad and Tobago, Nov-Dec 2010

Source: MORI Caribbean / WVS

10.8. Human rights

Seven in ten people (68%) believe there is “not much respect” or “no respect” for *individual human rights nowadays in Trinidad & Tobago*, which shows no change since 2006 (66%). Only three percent believe there is “a great deal of respect” and 28% “fairly much respect”. Therefore, more Trinidadians / Tobagonians are critical than on average internationally, as the WVS average is that two in five (42%) believe there is “a great deal” or “fairly much” respect for individual human rights in their country.

Attitudes to whether human rights are respected are fairly consistent across sub-groups of the public, although there is a ten point gap between the proportion of men and women who believe human rights are respected “a great deal” or “fairly much” (36% vs. 26%).

10.9. Keeping informed

The medium most people use to keep informed about what is going on in Trinidad and Tobago and around the world is *TV news* (84% use this on a daily basis, and a further 9% use it weekly), followed by *talking with friends and colleagues* (77% daily, 13% weekly). Almost six in ten *read a newspaper* on daily basis (57%) and a further three in ten read one at least once a week (29%). Three-quarters obtain information through *radio news* each day (75%) and more than six in ten *access the news on their mobile phone* (63%).

There are some important sub-group differences in terms of daily news consumption, including:

- Relatively few 18-24 year olds and those in South Trinidad use *daily newspapers* (both 44%) or *TV news* (71% and 77%);
- Three-quarters of under 34 year olds (75%) rely on *mobile phones*, yet only two in five (41%) of over 55 year olds do. Only just over half of those living in Central Trinidad (54%) and Indo-Trinidadians (54%) also rely on *mobile phones* to keep informed;
- These age and ethnicity patterns are similar for use of the *internet* and *email* as well, though regionally it tends to be people in South Trinidad who are least likely to use them. For example, with the *internet* half (50%) of 18-24 year olds rely on it compared with 6% of over 55 year olds; and three in ten (29%) Afro-Trinidadians do, compared with two in ten (19%) Indo-Trinidadians.

Personal Computer (PC) usage has become more frequent since 2006, with little change in the number of people who say they “never” use a computer (46% in 2010, 49% in 2006) but a sizable increase in the number of those who use one “frequently” (31% in 2010, up from 23% in 2006). A quarter access information on a daily basis about current affairs on the *Internet* (26%) or by *email* (24%).

There is a very substantial age divide in terms of use of PCs. Just 14% of 18-24 year olds say they have “never” used a computer, which rises to over four in ten (42%) of 35-44 year olds and eight in ten (79%) of over 55 year olds. People living in North Trinidad are least likely to have “never” used a PC (29%), whereas almost double this proportion of those in South Trinidad (54%) “never” have. As we saw with use of different media to keep informed, there is also some difference between Afro- and Indo-Trinidadians (40% and 58%, respectively have “never” used a PC).

11) Issues

11.1. National priorities

For each of the following three questions, the survey respondents were given four policy areas and asked to choose which, from the four, they think is most important, and which is the second most important.

Given the choice of *“fighting rising prices”*, *“maintaining order in the nation”*, *“giving people more say in important Government decisions”* and *“protecting freedom of speech”*, Trinidadians / Tobagonians give *“fighting price inflation”* (39% say it is the “most important”) and *“maintaining order in the nation”* (34%) as the top two priorities. Only one in ten (10%) give the most importance to *“protecting freedom of speech”* (10%).

When asked to prioritise *“a stable economy”*, *“the fight against crime”*, *“progress towards a less impersonal more humane society”* and *“progress toward a society in which ideas count more than money”*, Trinidadians / Tobagonians prioritise crime and the economy above individual freedoms.

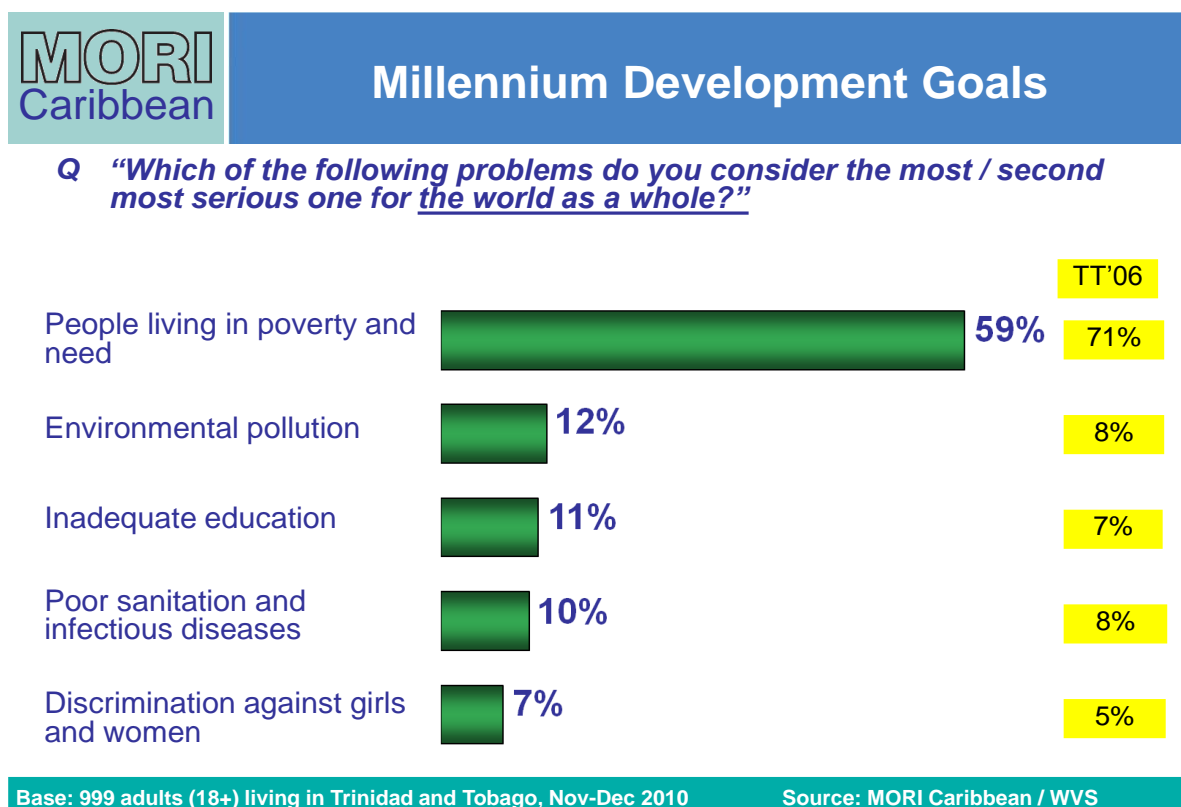
More than four in ten (43%) choose *“the fight against crime”* as the most important issue for the country and almost the same proportion prioritise *“a stable economy”* (41%). Compared with 2006, slightly fewer people now choose *“the fight against crime”* as top priority (51% in 2006 – an 8 point drop) and slightly more now choose *“a stable economy”* (35% in 2006 – a 6 point rise).

Similarly, economic growth is overwhelmingly given priority over defence, protecting the aesthetics of the country and flexibility in employment. Six in ten give *“a high level of economic growth”* top priority (60% – a rise of 8 points since 2006) compared with a quarter who give the most importance to *“people having more say about their jobs and communities”* (23% – down 5 points since 2006), one in ten (10% - the same as in 2006) who choose *“making sure this country has strong defence forces”* and just seven percent who prioritise *“trying to make cities and countryside more beautiful”*.

11.2. International priorities

“People living in poverty and need” is considered to be by far the most serious problem for the world as a whole (59% of Trinidadians / Tobagonians choose this). The other issues are selected by about the same proportion of the public: *“environmental pollution”* (12%), *“inadequate education”* (11%) and *“poor sanitation and infectious diseases”* (10%).

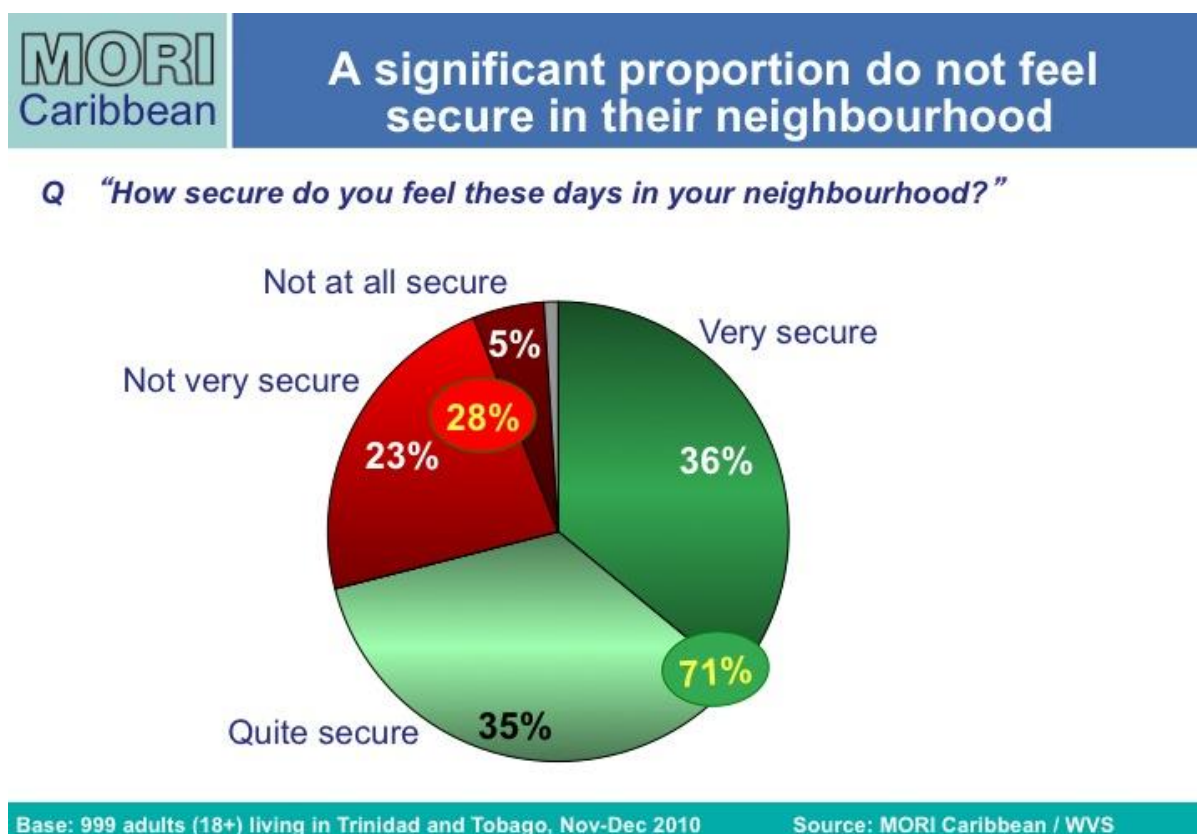
Concern in Trinidad & Tobago about world poverty has, however, declined since 2006 (then 71% identified it as the most serious international problem, 12 points higher than in 2010).



12) Crime and Safety

12.1. Feeling secure

Although most people in Trinidad & Tobago feel safe in the area in which they live, a significant proportion have concerns about security in their neighbourhood. Seven in ten (71%) feel either “very secure” or “quite secure” in their neighbourhood, but almost three in ten (28%) do not.



More men (74%) than women (67%) feel secure and the age group most likely to feel secure is those aged 55 years and over (77%). People living in East and South Trinidad are the regions where most people feel secure (both 75%).

12.2. Neighbourhood problems

Alcohol consumption and *drug sales* are frequent problems for a significant proportion of the public.

More than two in five people (44%) say *alcohol consumption on the streets* occurs “quite frequently” or “very frequently” in their neighbourhood, and that *drug sales in the street* happens frequently for three in ten (30%) citizens.

In contrast, the vast majority of people say that *police or military interference in people’s private lives* happens “not frequently” (26%) or “not at all frequently” (55%) and even fewer people experience *racist behaviour* (“not frequently” 22% or “not at all frequently” 64%).

12.3.Taking precautions

Most people have changed their lifestyles to some degree as a result of their attitudes towards security in the country:

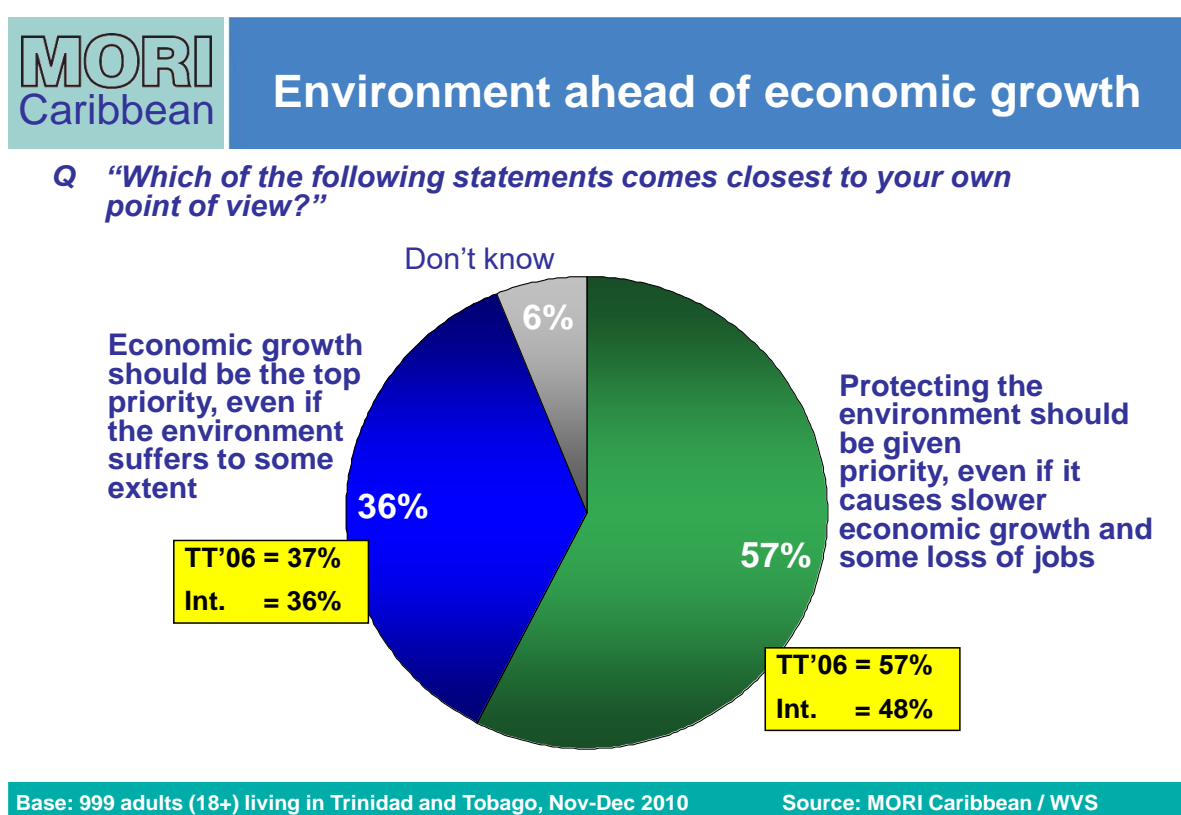
- Six in ten (60%) have *preferred not to go out at night*(which is particularly high among Indo-Trinidadians (70%));
- Almost the same proportion (58%) have not *carried much money when going out*; and
- One in twenty adults (5%) admits to having *carried a knife, gun or other weapon*.

13) The Environment, Science and Technology

13.1.Environment vs. economic growth

Trinidadians and Tobagonians are more likely to prioritise the environment over economic growth. While around a third of the public (36%) believes *economic growth should be the top priority even if the environment suffers to some extent*, almost six in ten (57%) say *environmental protection should be given priority even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs*. Internationally, around half (48%) put the environment ahead of economic growth, lower than in Trinidad & Tobago.

Public attitudes in Trinidad & Tobago on this indicator have not changed since 2006.



Significantly more men (65%) would prioritise protecting the environment above economic growth than women (50%). There is also a big difference in terms of people's employment status with fewer unemployed (41%) than employed (63%) adults prioritising the environment over jobs and the economy than those currently in employment.

When it comes to taking personal action to help the environment, only a minority of Trinidadians / Tobagonians have gotten involved in the past couple of years. One in five (19%) have given money to an ecological organisation and a slightly lower proportion (15%) are members of an environmental organisation. One in twelve (8%) say they have participated in a demonstration for some ecological cause.

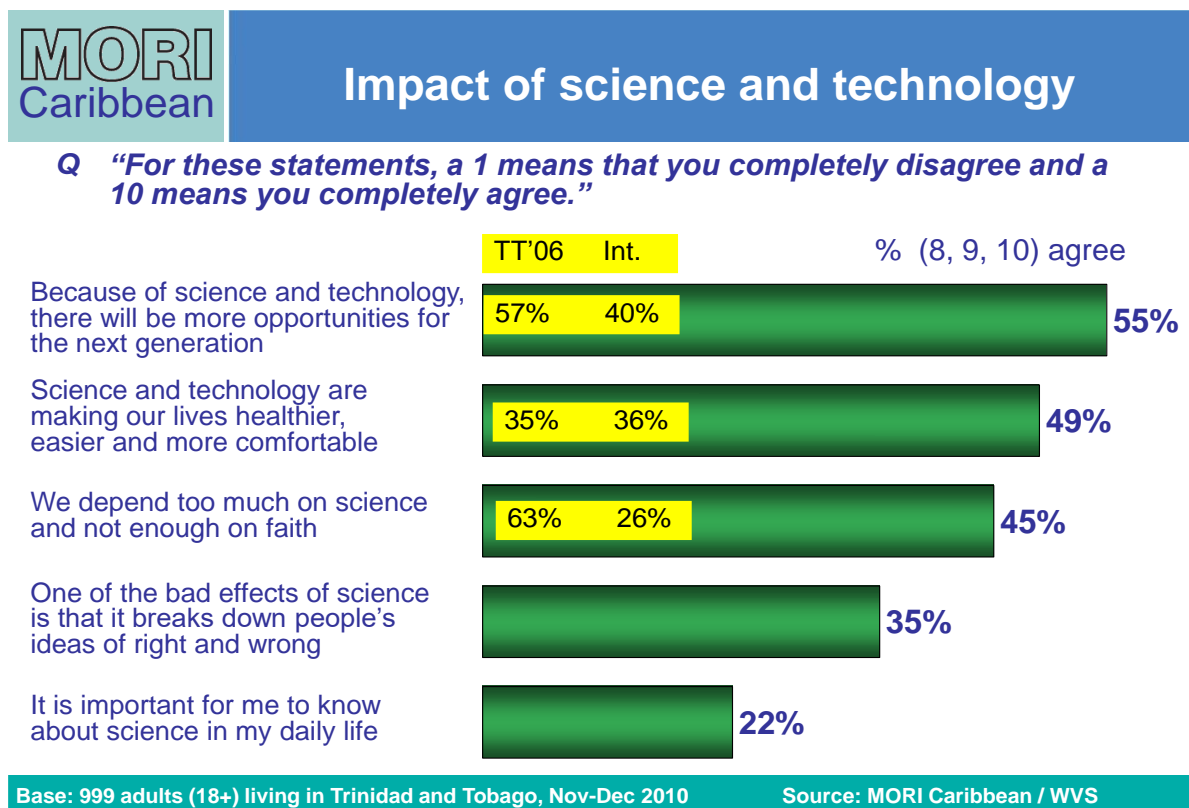
13.2.Science and technology

On balance, Trinidadians / Tobagonians are confident that *the world is better off because of science and technology*. On a scale of one to ten (where one means that the world is a lot worse off and ten means the world is a lot better off) the mean score for attitudes to science and technology in Trinidad & Tobago is 7.06. This is marginally higher than both the mean score in 2006 (6.60) and the WVS international average (6.78).

In line with attitudes in 2006, more than half of the public (55%) believe that *because of science and technology, there will be more opportunities for the next generation*. Half the public (49%) now says *science and technology are making their lives healthier, easier and more comfortable*, which represents an increase of 14 points since 2006.

There has also been a substantial reduction in the number of people who believe that *we depend too much on science and not enough on faith*, with fewer than half (45%) agreeing with this statement now compared with almost two thirds in 2006 (63%).

Just over one in five adults feels it is *important for them to know about science in their daily lives* (22%), but a third (35%) believe *science has a negative impact on people's ideas of right and wrong*.



Views about the potential moral impact of science and the importance of it in people's daily lives are broadly consistent across the main subgroups of the population.

Indo-Trinidadians (52%), men (54%) and 18 – 24 year olds (59%) are most likely to agree that *science and technology are making our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable*. The youngest age group (18-24 year olds) are also the most likely to agree that *because of science and technology, there will be more opportunities for the next generation* (69%). In contrast, it is the over 55 year olds who are most likely to say that *we depend too much on science and not enough on faith* (51%).

Appendices

I. Guide to Statistical Reliability

The sample tolerances that apply to the percentage results in this report are given in the table below. This table shows the possible variation that might be anticipated because a sample, rather than the entire population, was interviewed. As indicated, sampling tolerances vary with the size of the sample and the size of the percentage results. Strictly speaking, these sampling tolerances apply to only random probability sample, and thus these should be treated as broadly indicative.

Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels			
	10% or 90%	30% or 70%	50%
Size of sample on which Survey result is based	±	±	±
100 interviews	6	9	10
200 interviews	4	6	7
300 interviews	3	5	6
400 interviews	3	5	5
500 interviews	3	4	4
600 interviews	2	4	4
999 interviews	2	3	3

Source: MORI Caribbean

For example, on a question where 50% of the people in a sample of 999 respond with a particular answer, the chances are 95 in 100 that this result would not vary by more than three percentage points, plus or minus, from a complete coverage of the entire population using the same procedures.

Tolerances are also involved in the comparison of results from different parts of the sample, or when comparing results from different groups of residents. A difference, in other words, must be of at least a certain size to be considered statistically significant. The following table is a guide to the sampling tolerances applicable to comparisons.

Differences required for significance at or near these percentages			
	10% or 90%	30% or 70%	50%
Size of sample on which Survey result is based	±	±	±
100 and 100	8	13	14
100 and 200	7	11	12
100 and 300	7	10	11
100 and 400	7	10	11
100 and 500	7	10	11
200 and 200	7	10	11
200 and 300	5	8	9
500 and 500	4	6	6
1,002 (e.g. 2006) and 999 (e.g. 2010)	3	4	4

Source: MORI Caribbean

II. Guide to Social Classification

The table below contains a brief list of social class definitions as used by the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising. These groups are standard on all surveys carried out by Market & Opinion Research International (MORI) Limited.

Social Grades		
	Social Class	Occupation of Chief Income Earner
A	Upper Middle Class	Higher managerial, administrative or professional
B	Middle Class	Intermediate managerial, administrative or professional
C1	Lower Middle Class	Supervisor or clerical and junior managerial, administrative or professional
C2	Skilled Working Class	Skilled manual workers
D	Working Class	Semi and unskilled manual workers
E	Those at the lowest levels of subsistence	State pensioners, etc, with no other earnings

Source: MORI Caribbean

III. Sample Profile

	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Weighted</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Total	999	100	999	100
Gender				
Male	451	45	499	50
Female	548	55	500	50
Age				
18-34	329	33	430	43
35-54	319	32	379	38
55+	350	35	381	19
Work Status				
Full/Part-time/Self-employed	554	56	614	62
Not working	444	44	379	38
Ethnicity				
Afro-Trinidadian	350	35	380	38
Indo-Trinidadian	410	41	419	42
Other	238	24	200	20
Regional area				
North	97	10	110	11
South	262	26	278	28
Central	202	20	189	19
East	385	39	379	38
Tobago	51	5	41	4

Source: MORI Caribbean