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# Executive Summary

The purpose-built Citizen Security Programme (CSP) is an initiative of the Ministry of National Security, co-funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). Created in 2007, the CSP's mandate is to reduce violent crime and increase collective efficacy and perceptions of safety in high needs communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago. At onset, twenty-two (22) communities were chosen for participation in CSP programming based on the higher crime rates of crime experienced therein. In 2007, a Crime and Violence Perception Survey (CVS 2007) was conducted in nineteen (19) of these communities, i.e. all, save those in Tobago. This survey determined not only baseline values for crime victimization, but also community perceptions on a range of social attitudes, cultural norms and feelings and practices regarding safety. Subsequently, CSP has conducted programming in all 22 communities, based in part on the intelligence gleaned from the results of the CVS 2007.

In 2015, a second round of the CVS survey was commissioned to establish if and by how much victimization rates and various perceptions about crime, safety and social behaviour in these communities had changed in comparison to the 2007 baseline. There were adjustments in methodology for the Crime and Victimization Survey in 2015 (CVS 2015), including expanded survey coverage and a revised instrument. In 2015, the sample included respondents from the:

- 19 original Trinidad CSP communities – for comparative purposes
- 3 Tobago CSP communities – to capture mid-stream data
- 10 new East Port of Spain CSP communities – to determine a baseline
- the nationwide distribution of non-CSP communities – to provide national context

The expanded coverage allows analysis of the current survey to determine changes since 2007<sup>1</sup> and to present national statistics as an additional reference point. In addition, the CVS 2015 will also establish baseline values for the ten East Port of Spain communities earmarked for inclusion in CSP programming. While the CVS 2015 retains the core of the original survey instrument, it has been streamlined to make it more amenable to the public and also includes a new section on Gun and Gang Violence.

## Serious Crime Victimization

For the purposes of this report, serious crime is defined as murder, wounding/shooting, sexual offences and robbery with violence. Since self-report of murder is not possible, the serious crime rates preclude it. It is also important to note that self-reported victimization surveys such as this are widely used to complement official crime statistics, as it is generally accepted that official estimates underestimate the occurrence of crime. In fact, the victimization rates derived from the CVS 2015 show that, on a nationwide basis, total self-reported serious crime incidents outnumber the official figures by a factor of 14 to 1. Robbery with violence and sexual offences were similarly underrepresented in the official statistics, by factors of 14 and 16 respectively, while there were 23 times more self-reported shooting/wounding victimizations than there were official reports.

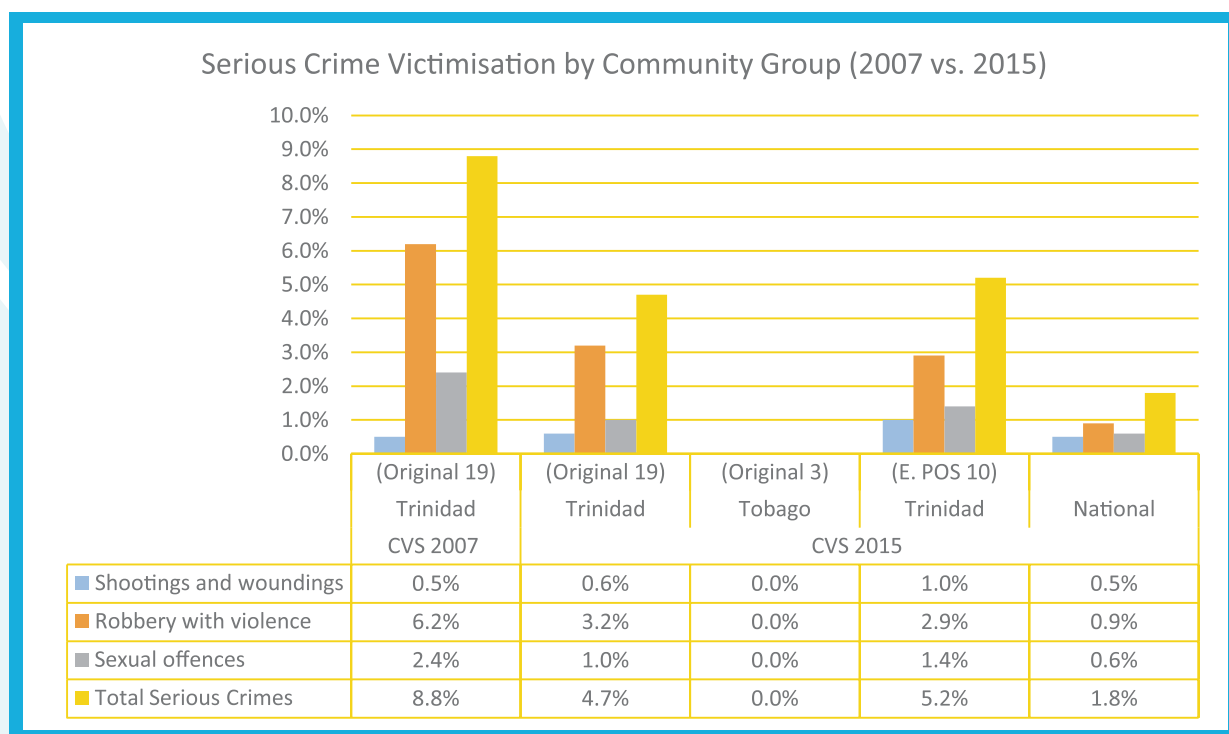
<sup>1</sup> The validity of such comparisons is dependent on the quality of the original dataset.

# Executive Summary

The results for crime victimization in the original CSP communities indicate a reduction in serious crime victimization; the 2015 rate is 4.7%, down from 8.8% in 2007 (refer to Figure 1). Notably, CSP communities, both original and proposed, have higher victimization rates than experienced across the country as whole. Nationally, fewer than 1.8% of respondents have been a victim of a serious crime in the past year. However, in the original Trinidad CSP areas the likelihood is more than double that (4.7%) and it almost triple in the new East Port of Spain communities (5.2%).

Persons from the original Trinidad CSP communities were more likely to experience robbery with violence (3.2% vs. 0.9% at national level); shooting or wounding (0.6% vs. 0.5%) and sexual offences (1.0% vs. 0.6%). Persons from the selected East Port of Spain communities were twice as likely to have been shot or criminally wounded (1.0%), almost three times as likely to have been robbed (2.9%) and more than twice as likely to have been the victim of a sexual offence (1.4%).

**Figure 1 Serious Crime Victimization by Community Group (2007 vs. 2015)**



While victimization rates are presented for CSP communities as a whole, it is of great value to note, that each CSP community has a very individual victimization profile. The communities with the highest overall victimization rates were Dibe/Belle Vue (28.1%), Farm Road (12.9%) and Patna Village (12.8%); victimization in these communities increased from 2007. The only other communities for which there was increased victimization were Sogren Trace and Gonzales. For most communities, however, victimization rates decreased. The communities with the lowest rates were Emabacadere, Samaroo Village and Quash Trace (0.0% each).

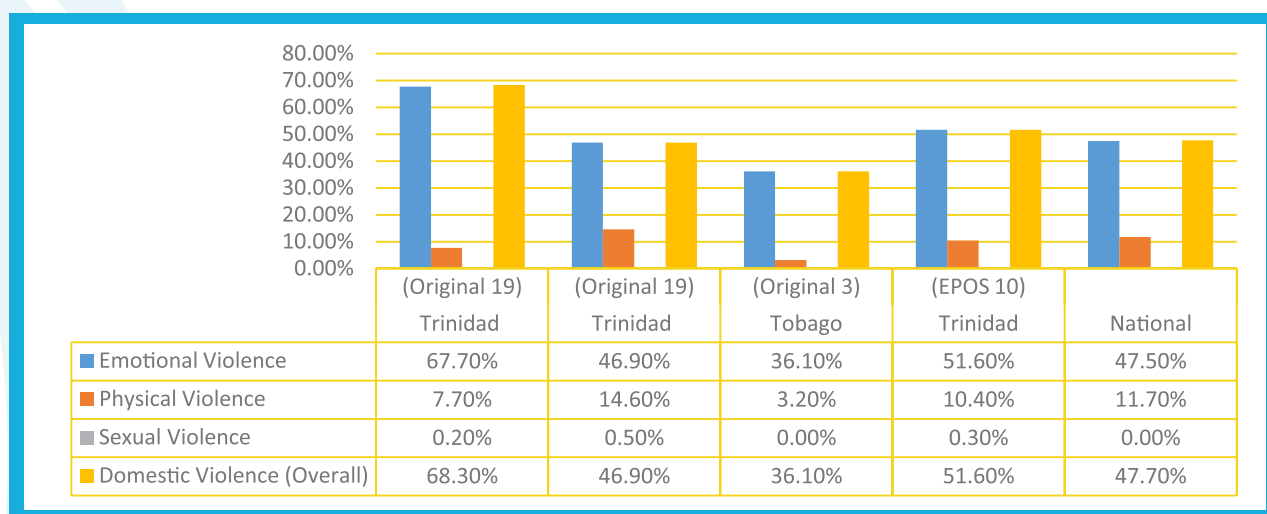
# Executive Summary

## Domestic Violence Victimization

The CVS 2015 also recorded victimization rates for domestic violence in three dimensions: physical, sexual and emotional/psychological (refer to Figure 2). In 2015, almost half of national residents (47.7%) reported recently experiencing<sup>2</sup> a domestic violence incident with an intimate partner. Domestic violence victimization rates in the original Trinidad CSP communities were similar to the national rate (46.9%). In the Tobago communities, however, fewer respondents experienced domestic violence both overall (36.1%) and across all dimensions. In East Port of Spain communities, more than half of the residents had experienced some kind of domestic violence (51.6%), but fewer had experienced physical violence than across the national sample. It is noteworthy, however, that between 2007 and 2015, there was an overall decline in domestic violence in CSP communities to 46.9%, down from 68.3%. This was due in large part to a decrease in emotional abuse<sup>3</sup>. Physical violence, on the other hand, almost doubled.

Among the individual communities, there was disparity in domestic violence victimization rates. Overall experience of domestic violence ranged from a low of 4.4% in La Romaine to a high of 91.2% in Patna Village. Most communities had lower rates in 2015 than in 2007; however, in Cocorite, Covigne, Dibe/Belle Vue, Mt. D'Or and Patna Village domestic violence became more common in 2015 and was high enough to imply that, in those communities, physical violence in intimate relationships is a norm<sup>4</sup>. For almost all communities, sexual abuse from an intimate partner is very low or non-existent.

**Figure 2 Types of Domestic Violence Experienced in last 12 months (%)**



<sup>2</sup> Within the 12 months prior to the survey.

<sup>3</sup> In 2007 there was only one question measuring emotional abuse (shouting in anger), whereas in 2015 there eleven items, including controlling behaviours, humiliation, intimidation, threats and shouting in anger. Despite the expansion in definition, the decrease in emotional abuse is consistent across most communities.

<sup>4</sup> With the exception of Mt. D'Or.

# Executive Summary

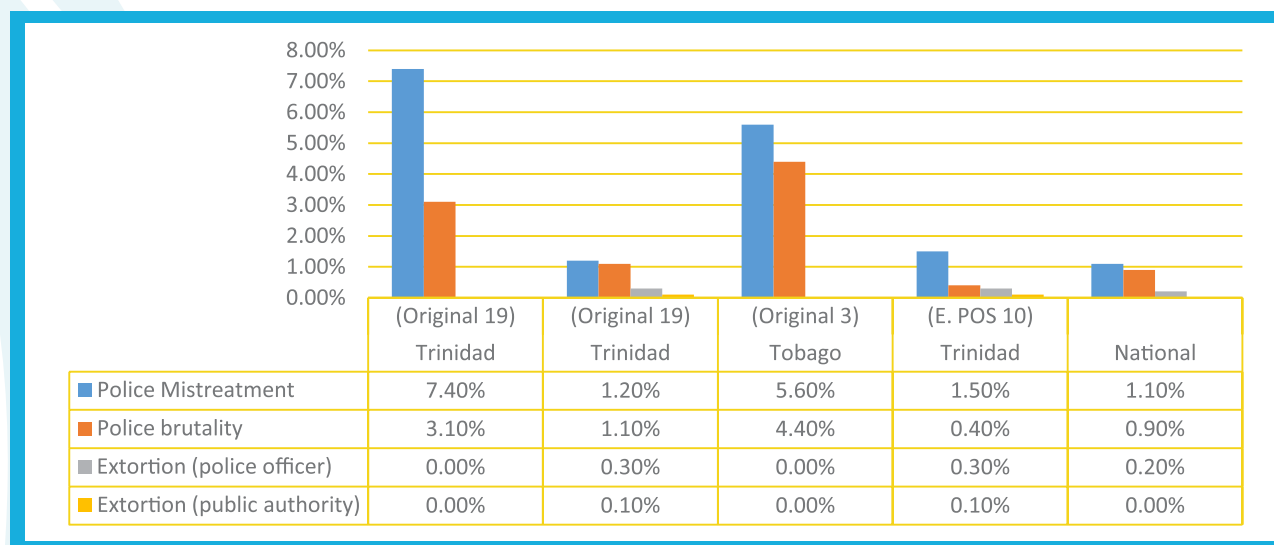
## Victimization by Police and Other Authorities

Victimization rates for selected crimes perpetrated by the police and other authorities were also measured (refer to Figure 3). The most common forms of victimization were “police brutality” (0.9%) and “police mistreatment”<sup>5</sup> (1.1%) at national level. In original CSP communities police mistreatment (1.2%) and brutality (1.1%) were close to national level in 2015 and also much lower than in 2007. In East Port of Spain communities, police mistreatment is slightly higher than in other CSP communities (1.5%), but police brutality and extortion are both lower, 0.4% and 0.3%, respectively. In Tobago communities there is a higher prevalence of both police mistreatment (5.6%) and brutality (4.4%) than for all other groups. Figure 3 Police and Other Authority Victimization by community group (%)

## Other Crimes

Less serious crimes were also measured. As seen in Figure 4, national rates for the various categories of theft ranged from 0.9% to 1.5%. Victimization in the original and proposed CSP communities were higher than national rates for house break-ins, attempted break-ins and personal theft, whereas vehicle break-ins are more infrequent. Between 2007 and 2015 in original CSP communities there were marked decreases in attempted break-ins (4.6% to 1.5%) and theft of personal property (7.1% to 2.9%)<sup>6</sup>.

**Figure 3 Police and Other Authority Victimization by community group (%)**

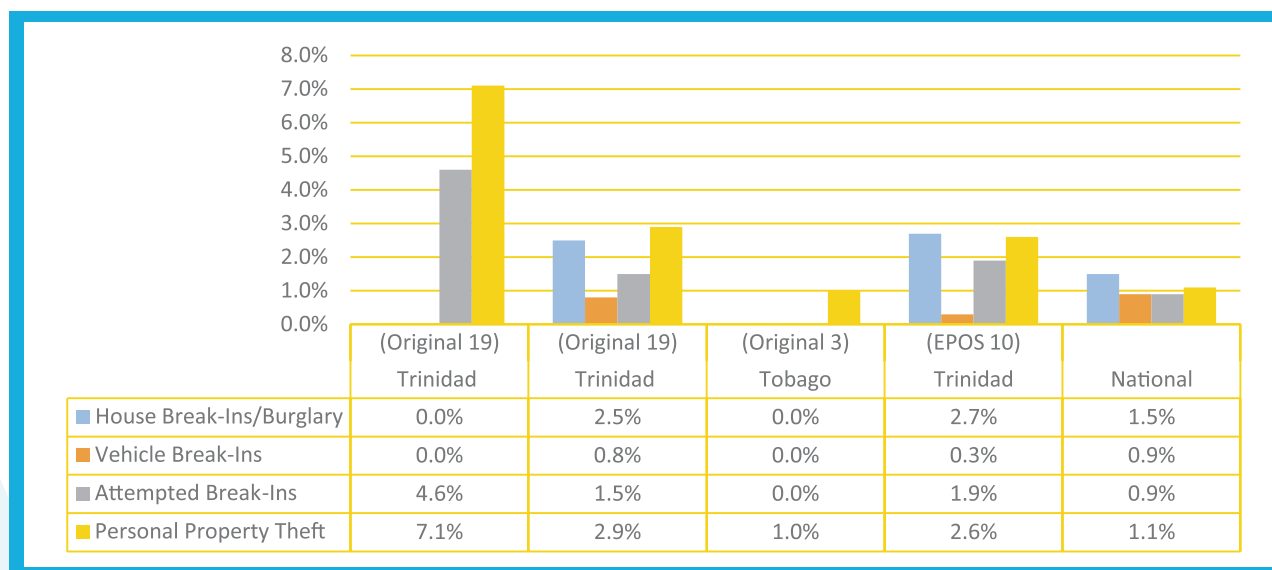


<sup>5</sup> Police mistreatment refers to mistreatment of a family member of the respondent.

<sup>6</sup> House break-ins and vehicle break-ins were not reported separately in 2007, so there are no comparable baseline figures for these crimes.

# Executive Summary

**Figure 4 Burglaries, break-ins and personal theft (%)**



## Non-reporting of crimes

Given the tendency of victims to underreport their experience of crime, the reasons for non-reporting were also examined. Serious crimes went unreported by 39.7% of victims on a nationwide basis in 2015. In East Port of Spain communities non-reporting was higher (47.3%) than the national figure, but in the original CSP communities non-reporting was lower (24.4%) and had declined from 47.2% in 2007. Most victims chose not to report based on their feelings about the police service, including: inability to trust the police, police apathy and lack of confidence in police to pursue the matter appropriately. Approximately half the victims of police victimization chose not to make an official report. These victims were mostly concerned both about police apathy and possible reprisal. Non-reporting for burglaries (actual or attempted), vehicle break-ins and personal theft ranged from 20.8% to 35.5% in 2015 at national level and were generally higher in the original and new CSP communities. The chief reasons included lack of confidence in the police's ability to handle the crimes appropriately, lack of trust in police, police apathy, feeling that the loss was negligible and lack of evidence with which to pursue justice. A large part of the CVS 2015 was dedicated to capturing the opinions, feelings and attitudes of the sample respondents. A summary of these follow.

## Fear of Crime

When asked to rate how safe they feel in various places (at home, at work, etc.), most respondents felt confident or neutral about their safety. Across all community groups, residents felt the safest in their homes or workplaces and the least safe on the streets of their home community at night. East Port of Spain residents generally felt less confident about their safety than persons from other areas, while other CSP residents felt not only safer than in 2007, but also safer, in most locations, than persons from the national sample. In addition, few persons reported making substantial lifestyle changes to protect themselves from crime. Nationally, the most common precautions were to limit shopping or recreational activities. Notably, in the original CSP communities in 2015, a smaller proportion of respondents limited their movements or took more extreme measures to protect their safety, than did respondents from the national sample. In Tobago there were no reports of behaviour change. More





# Executive Summary

East Port of Spain residents reported curtailing activities than respondents from other community groups or the national sample. Given that people were more likely in 2007 to have changed their behaviour to mitigate their exposure to crime, it is possible that relatively more cautious behaviour is currently a norm and may help explain why there are fewer additional changes to behaviour in 2015. At the individual community level, all of the original CSP communities witnessed a decrease in the fear of crime index between 2007 and 2015 with most recording significant decreases. In East Port of Spain, however, some communities have a fear of crime that is less than the national average, while others such as Port of Spain Proper, Sealots and East Port of Spain, have a fear of crime high enough to be considered pervasive. With respect to changing behaviour to prevent crime, a few original CSP communities took more precautions in 2015 than in 2007, though the general trend was the opposite. In the East Port of Spain communities, the results were similar, but the communities with increased tendencies to take crime precautions had much higher index values than their counterparts – in line with the pervasive fear of crime described above.

## Institutions

Eight institutions were rated with respect to efficiency in terms of criminal justice. They included the uniformed populations (most notably the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service) and the courts as well as several civil society institutions. People's perceptions of the efficiency of both groups of institutions as it is related to criminal justice remained relatively the same between 2007 and 2015 in the original CSP communities. The CSP communities in Tobago were more likely to perceive both groups of institutions as efficient as it pertains to serving their communities compared to the 10 new CSP communities in East POS. The communities in East POS, on the other hand, rated institutions significantly lower than the 19 original CSP communities, the Tobago CSP communities and the national scores. In contrast, the national scores were not significantly different to those of both the 19 original CSP communities and the Tobago CSP communities.

## Cultural Norms

The cultural norms or implicit societal "rules" under study pertained to acts of violence against intimate partners, children and others. There was low approval of violence against intimate partners nationally and in all the groups of CSP communities in 2015. The same did not hold true with violence in the form of corporal punishment for children. Generally, persons were more likely to agree that corporal punishment by parents is necessary to bring up children properly than any other form of violence including capital punishment, for which there was also general approval. Respondents were more ambivalent about vigilante justice – mean scores tended to reflect that persons neither approved nor disapproved, save in East Port of Spain where the mean score indicated some disapproval.



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## Attitudes

Attitudes toward varying degrees of violence, possession of weapons and military policing were measured. Generally, respondents did not approve of others making insulting remarks about someone, even if that person had cut ahead in a queue, though many respondents did note they would understand why the insults had been made. When violence is used to settle more serious matters (in this case the rape of a child), approval of violence (murder of the rapist) increased. However, the majority of persons still did not approve of the violent solution, but indicated they would understand why someone would react in that way. There was general approval of the right to kill (in defence of family and property were amalgamated as one item) and, in fact, approval increased from 2007. There was less approval for the possession of a weapon to protect oneself personally and to protect the home. Although there was a marginal increase in approval from 2007, and the results indicated neither clear approval nor disapproval. On the other hand, there was clear support for military policing as a necessary means to control violence in the country, particularly in the new and original CSP communities.

## Conflict Resolution Skills

Overall, it appears that skills in conflict resolution need to be developed, not only within the CSP communities, but also nationally. Notably, there was no significant change in the conflict resolution skills employed by persons in the original 19 CSP communities in Trinidad in 2007 versus 2015. Also of interest are the lower national scores on all three skill sets in 2015, indicating it is less likely for persons outside of the CSP communities to employ healthy conflict resolution techniques.

## Family Norms and Parents/Caregivers

Though common, and in many cases quite frequent, irrespective of the community or the year of study the majority of respondents were rarely or never spanked as children. East POS did however, have a slightly higher reported level of persons being spanked almost daily or once per week as compared to the other Trinidad and Tobago CSP communities in 2015. Respondents who were parents or caregivers of children 15 years and younger were also asked about how they disciplined the young persons in their charge. Across all four forms of punishment (denying privileges; shouting in anger; hitting with hand; hitting with object) there has been a discernible reduction in persons “frequently” administering these types of discipline to children in 2015 compared to 2007, in particular with hitting a child with an object. Also in 2015, shouting and revoking privileges were the most common forms of discipline. Further analysis also showed that parents and caregivers were more likely to punish male children using shouting or physical discipline than with female children.

## Social Attitudes and Opinions

Respondents provided their opinion on the following statements: “the country’s authorities are genuinely concerned about what happens to you” and “you or people similar to you can make a positive difference and change the country.” Only one third of the national sample respondents (33.6%) agreed with the first statement. The Tobago CSP communities reported the highest level of agreement (51.1%), while East POS CSP communities were less likely to feel that authorities are concerned about them (21.8%). In the original CSP communities, 28.8% of respondents agreed with the statement, more than double that of the 2007 figure (13.9%). Despite the significant increase in agreement in this group of communities overall, at the individual community level, the opposite was observed in the following communities: Dibe/Belle Vue, Gonzales, Never Dirty, Farm Road, and Sogren Trace.



# Executive Summary

Posed with the statement “you or people similar to you can make a positive difference and change in your country,” the majority of the national sample respondents (72.6%) believed in their ability to effect such a positive change in the country. The ratings in Tobago CSP communities were higher: 80.0% of respondents agreed with the sentiment. Those in East POS communities were somewhat lower (63.5%). In 2015 there was a great increase in the percentage of persons from the original 19 CSP communities in Trinidad who agreed that their personal agency was effective in this way (72.7% vs. 33.2%). Although the increase was significant at the group level, there were communities in which a smaller proportion of persons felt they were capable of making a positive difference in the country, namely, Cocorite, Gonzales and Sogren Trace.

## Confidence in Police

On a national level of persons living in Trinidad and Tobago felt that the police in their neighbourhoods are doing a good job in preventing crime. This level suggests that the majority of persons in Trinidad and Tobago maintain confidence in the police service and their ability to effectively carry out their jobs. However, there was a significant decrease in the police approval ratings across most of the 19 CSP communities over the period 2007 to 2015 with the exceptions of Embacadere and La Romaine.

Despite the relative confidence in the police, with the exception of the Tobago communities, at least half of residents across the national community and CSP communities felt the police use excessive force. In the East Port of Spain communities 72.1% of residents expressed this sentiment. While in the original CSP communities overall there was an improvement in this perception, within the communities Gonzales, Never Dirty, St. Barbs, and Sogren Trace there was a significant upward shift. Furthermore, over 90% of residents in POS Proper, East POS and Marie Road felt there was a widespread use of excessive force by the police. In addition, the public was strongly against the police having the right to detain a young person whom they consider suspicious purely because of his/her physical appearance. At the national level 34.0% of persons said that they “agree” with police having this right which was higher than any of the CSP communities.

## Violent Behaviour

In 2015 only a small minority of the national sample indicated that they had assaulted or threatened to seriously harm someone who is not a family member within the past 12 months (less than 3% in either case). In East POS CSP communities there was a higher likelihood of a person assaulting someone versus issuing a threat, while in the other community groups, the reverse held true. Across the original CSP communities in Trinidad a significantly smaller percent of persons in 2015 reported either threatening or assaulting someone who was not a family member over the past month when compared to those who reported having done so in 2007. This result held for all but two of the CSP communities – Farm Road and Mt. D’Or.



# Executive Summary

## Gang and Gun Violence

The CVS 2015 also measured gun and gang violence. Although noticeably higher in the 19 original CSP communities, the awareness/visibility of programmes specifically related to prevention of gang and gun violence was very low. Furthermore, the presence of signs and flyers pertaining to the reduction of gun violence in neighbourhoods was the most prominent action taken to eradicate gang and gun violence across all communities.

With the exception of one community – Mon Repos – across the 19 original CSP communities, East POS communities and Tobago communities persons who reported their neighbourhood was greatly affected by gun violence were more likely to report that their neighbourhood was also greatly affected by gang violence. Mon Repos was the only community in which there were high numbers reporting gun violence (61.7%) and dissimilar reports of gang violence (26.8%). When considering the 19 original CSP communities, gun and gang violence appeared to have a substantially high prevalence in the Dibe/Bell Vue community with most (gun-93.8%, gang-88.6%) of persons from this community reporting that they felt that these types of violence affected their neighbourhood.

Despite the high reports of the perceived effects of gun and gang violence, when assessing person's experience/s of gun and gang violence, very few persons were ever threatened with a gun, threatened by a gang or shot/shot at. At the national level 1% of persons reported being a victim of these crimes while there were similar low reports of 4.9% in East POS and 3.3% in the 19 original CSP communities and no one reported personally experiencing any of these crimes in the Tobago CSP communities.

Among those who know someone who was threatened by a gun or gang violence or shot/shot at, the vast majority of reports were from Sea Lots (74.5%) and Dibe/Belle Vue (56.9%) and less than fifty percent from other communities reported knowing someone who was a victim of these crimes.

## CSP Exposure

On a national level very few persons were aware of the CSP. Within the communities that the CSP has a presence there was also a very low level of awareness of the entity with 14% who were interviewed in the original 19 communities in Trinidad and 18% in Tobago stating that they were aware of the CSP. The most popular method that respondents became aware of CSP through was word of mouth, though traditional media and community agencies also played a role in raising the awareness of the CSP. A small minority of the persons who were interviewed within the 19 original CSP communities in Trinidad and Tobago stated that they have been a part of the programme while 5.6% of persons in CSP communities in Tobago expressed a similar view.

# Introduction

## Background

In the last decade, the spiralling rate of crime in Trinidad and Tobago has made it a matter of grave national concern. When the rate of serious crimes – especially murders and kidnappings – started escalating in 2002, the state responded with a number of initiatives aimed at crime prevention and management. The Citizen Security Programme (CSP) is one such initiative which emerged from the Ministry of National Security in 2008. Partly funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), CSP was tasked with the mandate of contributing to a reduction of crime and violence in ‘high needs’ communities in Trinidad and Tobago. At the programme’s onset, these ‘high needs’ communities numbered twenty-two (22) which were selected on the basis of the higher-than-average rates of serious crimes that originated therein.

Given the high incidence of crime and violence in the targeted communities, CSP’s main objective is to significantly reduce this through targeted prevention interventions which are customized for each community. Thus, in 2007 a Crime and Victimization Perception Survey was commissioned by CSP – in nineteen (19) of the targeted communities – and the results used to shape the interventions applied to each of the targeted communities. Official crime statistics allude to the success of these interventions given the marked decrease in some serious crimes since the programme’s onset. This is demonstrated in Table 1 below which spotlights murders – comparing the number of murders in CSP communities with all murders which occurred in Trinidad and Tobago for the period 2008-2014.

**Table 1 Number of murders in CSP communities in comparison to all murders in Trinidad and Tobago (2008-2014)**

Year	All Murders	Murders in CSP Communities	CSP as % of National
2008	547	78	14.3%
2009	508	65	12.8%
2010	473	50	10.6%
2011	351	32	9.1%
2012	379	33	8.7%
2013	406	31	7.6%
2014	403	44	10.9%

Source: Citizen Security Programme

From 2008 to 2011 there is a continuous year-on-year decrease in total murders (35.8 percent decrease in total) which is matched in CSP communities (with a 58.9 percent decrease). Although this trend reverses somewhat subsequent to 2011, the incidence of reported murder – nationally and in CSP communities – remains significantly lower than the baseline year of 2008. Further, murders in CSP communities contributed a steadily declining proportion of the country’s total murders from 2008 to 2013 (from 14.3 percent to 7.6 percent). While in 2014 there was a reversal of this trend – with CSP communities contributing 10.9 percent of overall murders – this proportion still remained significantly lower than that of baseline (2008).

# Introduction

After seven (7) years of programming, the CSP commissioned Qure Limited to conduct a second Crime and Victimization Survey (2015) to allow for a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of their interventions. CSP has since expanded into all communities in East Port of Spain – increasing the total CSP communities to thirty-two (32). Thus, this CVS differs from its counterpart in 2007 as data collected provides different types of information for the respective communities; specifically:

- baseline data for the ten (10) East Port of Spain communities in which only preparatory work has commenced and therefore not surveyed in 2007
- midstream data for the three (3) Tobago communities of the original twenty-two (22) which were not surveyed in 2007
- comparative data for the nineteen (19) communities which were included in the 2007 CVS

## The Importance of Crime and Victimization Surveys

Official crime statistics are often the cornerstone of any country's policy decisions about crime detection, prevention and management. However, these statistics do not always provide a complete understanding of the status of crime in a country because they comprise only those crimes reported to the police. There are many crimes which are unreported for various reasons – as shown in Table 2 below – and are therefore not captured in the official crime statistics.

*Table 2 Common Barriers to Reporting Crimes*

Barriers to Reporting Crimes
Victim found justice / a resolution for the crime themselves
Victim felt that it was too trivial or inappropriate to report
Fear/ dislike of the police or the legal system
Fear that the police could not / would not help
Fear of reprisal / getting the perpetrator in trouble

*Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2006–2010; Australian Institute of Criminology, Non-recording and hidden recording of sexual assault in Australia, 2003*

In fact, in the 2007 Crime and Victimization Perception Survey commissioned by the CSP, it was found that while one (1) in every four (4) survey respondents reported being a victim of crime or violence, less than half of those who were victims of crimes reported these incidents to the police. Consequently, more than half of the crimes committed in those communities were not captured in the official statistics for that period. This highlights the need for alternative methods – like the CVS – to be used in addition to the official statistics to allow for a more precise estimate of the nature of crime in any country. It is only then that informed decisions about crime detection, prevention and management can be achieved.

# Introduction

Crime and victimization surveys are also useful tools in that, in addition to adding to the national crime statistics, they can be used to gather important qualitative data about:

- the demographics and characteristics of victims (and sometimes offenders)
- the reasons victims do not report crimes
- the impact of crime on the victims
- perceptions about crime and safety and
- general attitudes toward the police and the criminal justice system

This data can provide context for more informed crime plans and policies and will also be used to monitor the effectiveness of already implemented programming under the CSP.

The most obvious advantage of survey reports, in comparison with official crime statistics, is that the former include victimization incidents judged to be crimes by the victims, but which are not reported to or recorded by police agencies. This is often referred to as the “dark figure” of crime. Not all crimes are reported to or discovered by the police. People may be reluctant to report offences to the police for a wide variety of reasons. As such, the level of criminal activity indicated by victimization surveys typically exceeds that recorded in official records.

Sources: Ministry of National Security, Jamaica, The 2012-13 Jamaican National Crime Victimization Survey

## Purpose of this Report

This report will present the findings of the National Crime and Victimization Survey (2015) and compare these to the 2007 Crime and Victimization Perception Survey. The 2015 survey was undertaken by Qure Limited – under the commission of the Citizen Security Programme, Ministry of National Security – and was expected to satisfy the following objectives:

- To determine national victimization rates for a basket of selected crimes and specific victimization rates for CSP communities
- To explore perceptions of safety and factors influencing same
- To determine the change in perceptions about crime and violence in CSP communities
- To utilize survey findings and comparative data to draw general conclusions on the nature of violence reduction interventions required by geographical area



# Methodology

## Methods of Data Collection and Analysis

### Secondary Research

The secondary research component of the study entailed:

- reviewing documents related to UNICRI surveys, Realizing Safe Neighbourhood Surveys and past ACTIVA surveys
- sourcing crime statistics from the Crime and Problem Analysis (CAPA) department to facilitate the reported versus unreported crimes in various regions of Trinidad and Tobago
- sourcing from the Central Statistical Office, national statistics from the most recent 2010-2011 census to provide demographic data by regions in Trinidad and Tobago as well map boundaries for the selection of appropriate Enumeration Districts for sampling purposes.

### Primary Research

#### Sample Composition

The CVS 2015 sample provided national coverage. To select the total sample, the national population was stratified into two groups: CSP and non-CSP communities. In total there are thirty-two CSP communities: twenty-two (22) original communities in which the CSP has conducted active programming since 2008 and ten (10) recent additions from East Port-of-Spain in which only preparatory work has been initiated. The CSP subset of the sample has been used to obtain:

- comparative data for the nineteen (19) communities which the 2007 study covered
- midstream data for the three (3) Tobago communities with active programs, which were not originally surveyed
- baseline data for the newest ten (10) east Port-of-Spain communities.

The second subset of the sample has a national distribution in order to obtain comparative control data, but necessarily excludes the CSP communities. The target population was non-institutionalised males and female, at least eighteen (18) years old, who resided in either the thirty-two (32) CSP communities or within the seventy-five (75) EDs selected in non-CSP areas across Trinidad & Tobago.

Stratification allowed for the sample size for the CSP communities to be sufficiently large to facilitate the comparisons of the 2007 data across communities, in as far as the 2007 data permitted<sup>7</sup> and also for crime and victimization levels as well as perceptions, attitudes and cultural norms about violence to be calculated at a national level.

<sup>7</sup> Please refer to the section below entitled “Limitations of the 2007 CVS Dataset”.

# Methodology

## Sample Size<sup>8</sup>

Sub-Sample	Original Sample Size Estimate	Actual Households Visited	Successful Completion
Non-CSP Communities	1,267	1,414	1,253
CSP Communities (original)	1,717	1,748	1,528
CSP Communities (new)	1,100	1,183	833
Total	4,084	4,345	3,614

The sub-samples are sufficiently large enough to provide robust analysis, both nationally and at the community level<sup>9</sup>. In order to ensure representativeness for analytical purposes, the samples were weighted by age, administrative area and the relative sizes of the CSP and non-CSP subsets.

## Sample Selection Technique

### CSP Communities

A systematic stratified random sampling technique was used to select the individuals from the thirty-two (32) CSP communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago. Enumeration District (ED) maps were obtained from the Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago (CSO) and mapped as closely as possible unto the thirty-two (32) communities as defined by CSP. At the first stage EDs are sampled with probability proportional to size (PPS) using the available size estimates of households in the EDs, so that the larger the ED, the more likely it is to be selected. At the second stage a cluster of households within each selected ED was sampled with the probability inversely proportional to size (PPS-1), the size estimate being the estimate that was used for selecting the ED. Thus, the probability of selection of each household, which is the product of the two probabilities (PPS\* PPS-1) is the same for all households in the respective populations of Trinidad and Tobago. Households were selected based on a random starting point with an interval calculated based on the number of households in the ED divided by the number of households required for the sample. Utilising the Nemeth table all members of a household who are over 18 years old had an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study. Only one person from each household was interviewed.

<sup>8</sup> Household visits.

<sup>9</sup> See Appendix 1 for a detailed list of sample distribution by community.

# Methodology

The probability of inclusion under PPS sampling can be expressed as:

$$\pi_j = \frac{nx_j}{\sum_{j=1}^N x_j}$$

Where:

- $\pi_j$  = probability of inclusion
- $n$  = sample size (% large enough to provide robust estimates of population parameters)
- $N$  = total number of households/EDs
- $x$  = the characteristic statistic (households) being used to grade the population units.

## Non-CSP Communities

The nationwide study utilized a two-stage systematic stratified random sampling design to select this subset of the sample. In order to select these households, the Enumeration Districts (EDs) were first selected.

At the first stage EDs are sampled with probability proportional to size (PPS) using the available size estimates of households in the EDs, so that the larger the ED, the more likely it is to be selected. At the second stage a cluster of households within each selected ED was sampled with the probability inversely proportional to size (PPS-1), the size estimate being the estimate that was used for selecting the ED. Thus, the probability of selection of each household, which is the product of the two probabilities (PPS\* PPS-1) is the same for all households in the respective populations of Trinidad and Tobago. Households were selected based on a random starting point with an interval calculated based on the number of households in the ED divided by the number of households required for the sample. Utilising the Nemeth table all members of a household who are over 18 years old had an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study. Only one person from each household was interviewed.

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- $n$  = sample size (% large enough to provide robust estimates of population parameters)
- $N$  = total number of households/EDs
- $x$  = the characteristic statistic (households) being used to grade the population units.

The comparison communities were selected from the non CSP communities in the analytical stage after field work was conducted. This was done because there was insufficient data on the characteristics of communities to justify accurate a priori selection. This selection process is described in detail in the section entitled Examination of Sixteen (16) Non-CSP Communities.

The final selection of comparison communities was:

- Aranguez
- Belmont
- Curepe
- Diamond

# Methodology

- Maloney Gardens
- Pleasantville
- Simeon Road
- Valencia
- Malick

## Data Collection

All interviews were conducted face-to-face in both CSP and Non-CSP communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago. Interviewers used hand held electronic tablets to record survey response, save in select communities where paper-based questionnaires were used for security reasons. A team of supervisors and interviewers were trained by the consultant in the survey methodology, supplied with a manual, which detailed the authorised data collection process and standard approved interview and field techniques. Field staff training also involved practical exercises such as role plays to mimic situations that arise in the field. These exercises prepared the field staff to address anticipated and unanticipated situations in the field. Interviewers were also familiarised with the content of the survey instrument as well as relevant ethical considerations and practices. All interviewers were seasoned and had prior experience administering surveys, often in the same communities sampled for the CVS 2015. Supervisors were also out on the field with interviewers ensuring professional conduct among the survey teams; troubleshooting, as needed and verifying the work submitted by the interviewers before it was passed on to the coding team.

Although an effort was made to sensitise community members via bulletins posted in the communities and public notices published in the national daily newspapers, minor difficulties were encountered in Mon Repos and Enterprise, in that residents were cautious about participation. The imminent general elections lent to people's reluctance to participate. With the assistance of the CSP's Community Action Officers (CAOs) for those areas, Community Action Council members were recruited to sensitise the public personally and accompany field teams as needed. Unfortunately, in Enterprise, a number of persons still refused to open their doors or even acknowledge the interviewers' presence, resulting in a relatively higher number of "person not available" in that community.

## Coding and Data Entry

All questionnaires were recorded electronically<sup>10</sup> and uploaded to an electronic database. Questionnaires were subsequently verified by the supervisors. The transferring of data entered in this software to SPSS 20.0 statistical package is seamless.

<sup>10</sup> Although a small minority of questionnaires were administered using paper questionnaires, these were subsequently keyed into the tablets by the interviewers.

# Methodology

Data from secondary sources pertaining to crime statistics was also imported into SPSS to be processed. In particular, the data from the 2007 National Crime and Victimization Perception Study was accessed to facilitate the comparisons of key indicators across communities over the survey periods.

## Limitations of the Dataset

After screening the 2007 dataset to ensure its integrity and suitability for comparative analysis, several discrepancies emerged. The most critical issue was a substantial number of duplicated cases (22.9% of the original dataset). In addition, there were also missing values for some items as well as five missing variables. All duplicate cases were removed and the dataset was re-analysed in order to facilitate comparison with the 2015 dataset. Given that the inflation in sample size in 2007 appears to be deliberate, it is possible that other indiscretions may have taken place which could not be detected.

## Survey Instrument

As the sole tool for gathering primary data, the survey instrument was of utmost importance. As stipulated by the CSP, the questionnaire from the 2007 Crime and Victimization Survey was used as the basis for the current survey. This allowed for comparability between results from the two surveys, a key objective of the current study. Various modifications were made to the instrument by working in close consultation with the CSP and its stakeholders, as well as based on learnings from the pilot test. Important revisions included:

- Decreasing the length of the survey: the questionnaire was reduced to an approximate 40-minute duration in order to reduce the burden on the respondents and interviewers
- Inclusion of an Informed Consent form
- Fine-tuning questionnaire mechanics, in particular skip logic

## Other Considerations

For analytical purposes, EDs were classified post-selection by area (county, wards and parishes). The island of Trinidad is sub-divided into fourteen (14) Administrative Areas and Tobago into seven (7) Parishes. Consideration was given to the “Urban” versus “Rural” characteristics of the island at the level of the County. The urban administrative areas are:

- in the County of St. George, the City of Port-of-Spain, the Borough of Arima and the Wards of Diego Martin, St. Ann’s and Tacarigua constitute five (5) of the eight “Urban” areas.
- In the Counties of Victoria, St. Patrick and Caroni, the City of San Fernando, and the Boroughs of Point Fortin and Chaguanas, respectively, constitute the remaining three (3) “Urban” areas.

The other six (6) remaining Administrative Areas are:

- the Counties of Nariva and Mayaro combined, the Counties of St. Andrew and St. David combined, the Counties of St. Patrick (excluding the Borough of Point Fortin), Victoria (excluding the city of San Fernando), Caroni (excluding the Borough of Chaguanas) and the rest of the County of St. George (comprising the Wards of Arima, Blanchisseuse and San Raphael). These constitute the “Non-Urban” areas.



# Methodology

## Study Limitations

As with any study, the CVS 2015 had limitations. It is worthwhile to highlight the following:

- The consultant's strong recommendation is that the client be wary when drawing firm conclusions from comparisons between the 2007 data and the 2015 data due to the possible corruption of data in the 2007 dataset.
- Even where valid comparisons can be made, the past and current CVS are static snapshots of the respective communities. While the current methodology will allow a fairly vivid picture to be drawn of the communities with regard to their experience of crime and related phenomena, the data derived did not speak to the causal factors which affected the dynamic pattern of crime between 2007 and 2015.

# Results

## Victimization Experiences

### Serious Crimes

To measure victimization in the context of this study, three serious crimes<sup>11</sup> were isolated:

- Shootings and woundings
- Robbery with violence
- Sexual offences

Respondents were asked to report on their personal experience of each of these crimes in the past year. Analyses were conducted on the following groups of communities:

- 19 original Trinidad CSP communities (CVS 2007)
- 19 original Trinidad CSP communities (CVS 2015)
- 3 Tobago CSP communities (CVS 2015)
- 10 new East Port of Spain CSP communities (CVS 2015)
- the national sample of CSP and non-CSP communities (CVS 2015)

For residents of the original Trinidad CSP communities between 2007 and 2015, the results indicated an overall decline in serious crime. There were fewer victims of robbery with violence, for example (6.2% vs. 3.2%) and of sexual offences<sup>12</sup> (2.4% vs. 1.0%). Shootings and woundings increased marginally from 0.5% to 0.6%. Overall, the likelihood of being a serious crime victim in these areas has decreased from 8.8% to 4.7% (refer to Table 3).

The CVS 2015 results also allow for comparison across community groups and with the national sample. It is evident that CSP communities, both original and proposed, had higher victimization rates than experienced across the country as whole. Nationally, fewer than 2% of respondents had been a victim to any serious crime in the twelve months prior to the survey. Persons from the original Trinidad CSP communities, on the other hand, were more likely to experience crime, in particular robbery with violence (3.2% vs. 0.9% at national level). In fact, more than double (4.7%) the respondents from the original Trinidad communities have been serious crime victims and almost three times as many (5.2%) from the East Port-of-Spain communities.

<sup>11</sup> Whilst it was the intention to present data for the murder of a close relative as a proxy for murder victimization, this data proved unreliable. Hence, murder was omitted.

<sup>12</sup> In the CVS 2015 all respondents were asked if they had been victims of sexual offences; however, in 2007 these questions were only addressed to female respondents.



# Results

Persons from the selected East Port of Spain communities were twice as likely to have been shot or criminally wounded (1.0%), almost three times as likely to have been robbed (2.9%) and more than twice as likely to have been the victim of a sexual offence (1.4%).

*Table 3 Victimization by community group (%)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Murder <sup>13</sup>	3.7%	2.7%	0.0%	2.6%	1.1%
Shootings and woundings	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%
Robbery with violence	6.2%	3.2%	0.0%	2.9%	0.9%
Sexual offences	2.4%	1.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.6%
Total Serious Crimes	8.8%	4.7%	0.0%	5.2%	1.8%

There is also great disparity between the self-reported victimization data from the CVS 2015 and the official serious crime statistics as reported by the Crime and Problem Analysis Unit of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. As shown in Table 4, the comparison is facilitated by calculating victimization rates which capture the actual number of victimization incidents (per 100,000 of the population), as opposed to the percent of respondents who have been victims (as seen in Table 3 above). On a nationwide basis, total self-reported serious crime incidents outnumber the official figures by a factor of 14 to 1. Robbery with violence and sexual offences were similarly underrepresented in the official statistics, by factors of 14 and 16 respectively, while there were 23 times more self-reported shooting/wounding victimizations than there were official reports. The difference between the CVS 2015 results and the official TTPS statistics is striking and suggests that the latter, taken on its own, greatly downplays the occurrence of crime nationwide. In the CSP communities, victimization rates are even higher than at the national level. Between 2007 and 2015, there was a marked decrease in victimization, ranging from 22.7% (shooting/wounding) to 57.9% (sexual offences). However, the overall victimization rate was over 8,000 incidents per 100,000 persons for the original CSP communities and almost 10,000 for East Port of Spain communities versus 3,227 at national level.

*Table 4 Number of serious crime victimizations by community group (per 100,000 of population)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015					
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	Self-Reported National	Official National (CAPA)	Ratio - self-report rates: official crime rates
Shootings and woundings	1,128	872	0	1,693	1,042	46	23

<sup>13</sup> The murder rate given here is for a close relative of the respondent. It is included for reference only and is not included in the total serious crimes percentage.

# Results

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015					
Robbery with violence	9,487	5,381	0	4,646	1,210	89	14
Sexual offences	5,216	2,198	0	3,561	977	62	16
Total Serious Crimes	14,563	8,443	0	9,893	3,227	227	14

Table 5 below presents the findings for the original CSP communities, while Table 6 gives community victimization rates for East Port of Spain communities. Both tables are ranked by overall victimization. There are mixed results – in each group there is wide variation in victimization rates. For the original communities, those with the highest victimization rates are Dibe/Belle Vue (28.1%), Farm Road (12.9%) and Patna Village (12.8%). For each of these communities, in particular Dibe/Belle Vue, there was a marked increase in victimization between 2007 and 2015, bringing its overall rate to more than double the second ranked, Farm Road community.

For most communities, however, victimization rates decreased; the only other communities for which there was increased victimization were Sogren Trace and Gonzales. In fact, in St. Barbs, Beetham Estate, Embacadere, Samaroo Village and Quash Trace, victimization rates were below the national benchmark of 1.8%. In East Port-of-Spain communities there was similar disparity among communities. Some communities had victimization rates that were as much as six to nine times as high as the national victimization rate (Port of Spain Proper, Laventille and Sealots), while others had rates that were well under the national rate (Eastern Quarry and Marie Road), suggesting that despite the geographical proximity of the communities, there are distinct victimization profiles among them.

*Table 5 Serious crimes by Original CSP Communities, 2007 vs. 2015 – ranked by overall victimization (%)*

	CSP Communities (Original)	2007	2015	2007	2015	2007	2015	2007	2015
		Shooting/Wounding		Robbery w/Violence		Sexual Offences		Overall	
1	Dibe/Belle Vue	1.7%	5.5%	10.0%	11.1%	2.2%	11.5%	12.2%	28.1%
2	Farm Road	0.8%	0.0%	3.9%	12.9%	1.5%	0.0%	6.2%	12.9%
3	Patna Village	0.8%	0.0%	9.2%	12.8%	1.2%	0.0%	11.1%	12.8%
4	Cocorite	0.0%	1.7%	13.9%	4.0%	2.0%	3.2%	15.9%	8.1%
5	Mount D'or	0.5%	6.5%	2.2%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	8.3%	6.5%
6	Sogren Trace	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	4.4%	0.9%	2.2%	2.7%	6.5%
7	Gonzales	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	3.6%	2.0%	2.6%	4.1%	5.3%
8	Enterprise	0.4%	1.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.0%	0.0%	6.7%	4.6%
9	La Romaine	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	4.1%	1.7%	0.0%	9.0%	4.1%
10	Pinto Road	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	3.9%	3.0%	0.0%	10.8%	3.9%
11	Mon Repos	1.0%	1.8%	4.0%	1.8%	4.5%	0.0%	9.5%	3.6%
12	Covigne	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	2.2%	7.1%	1.3%	14.2%	3.5%
13	North Eastern S.	1.0%	0.0%	2.6%	2.4%	1.0%	0.0%	4.5%	2.4%
14	Never Dirty	0.9%	0.0%	21.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	21.2%	2.1%

# Results

	CSP Communities (Original)	2007	2015	2007	2015	2007	2015	2007	2015
		Shooting/Wounding		Robbery w/Violence		Sexual Offences		Overall	
15	St. Barbs	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	3.3%	1.5%	6.2%	1.5%
16	Beetham Estate	0.9%	0.0%	6.2%	0.9%	3.8%	0.0%	10.0%	0.9%
17	Embacadere	0.7%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
18	Samaroo Vill.	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%
19	Quash Trace	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%

*Table 6 Serious crimes by East Port-of-Spain and Tobago Communities, 2015 – ranked by overall victimization (%)*

	CSP Communities	CVS 2015	CVS 2015	CVS 2015	CVS 2015
		Shooting/Wounding	Robbery w/Violence	Sexual Offences	Overall
East Port of Spain Communities					
1	Sealots	3.6%	16.3%	0.0%	19.8%
2	Laventille	3.4%	5.1%	5.6%	14.1%
3	POS Proper	8.3%	2.2%	2.2%	12.7%
4	East POS	1.5%	4.4%	2.5%	8.5%
5	Romain Lands	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	7.2%
6	Morvant	0.6%	3.7%	0.6%	4.6%
7	Upper Belmont	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%
8	Picton	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
9	Eastern Quarry	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%
10	Marie Road	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tobago Communities					
1	Bethel	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Bon Accord	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Darrel Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

## Domestic Violence

Respondents<sup>14</sup> were also asked about their experience of domestic violence within the past twelve months. Domestic violence (DV)<sup>15</sup> was measured in three dimensions – physical, sexual and emotional, each with an intimate partner as perpetrator. Between 2007 and 2015, there was an overall decline in domestic violence in CSP communities to 46.9%, down from 68.3%.

<sup>14</sup> Respondents who had never had a spouse or live-in partner were excluded.

<sup>15</sup> Domestic violence is defined as abuse perpetrated by a current or former spouse, live-in partner, girlfriend or boyfriend.

# Results

This was due in large part to a decrease in emotional abuse<sup>16</sup>. Physical violence, on the other hand actually rose from 7.7% to 14.6% (refer to Table 1).

In 2015, at the national level, emotional abuse was very common; 47.5% of respondents reported experiencing at least one incident. Physical abuse (being struck by someone's hand or another object) was less prevalent (11.7%) and sexual abuse was so rare as to be virtually nil. Overall, 47.7% of residents nationwide had experienced at least one recent domestic violence incident. Rates in the original Trinidad communities were similar to national rates. However, in the Tobago communities, fewer respondents experienced domestic violence both overall (36.1%) and across all dimensions. In East Port of Spain communities, more than half of the residents had experienced at least one form of domestic violence (51.6%), but fewer had experienced physical violence (10.4%) than across the national sample.

*Table 7 Types of Domestic Violence Experienced in last 12 months (%)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
Emotional Violence	67.7%	46.9%	36.1%	51.6%	47.5%
Physical Violence	7.7%	14.6%	3.2%	10.4%	11.7%
Sexual Violence	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Domestic Violence (Overall)	68.3%	46.9%	36.1%	51.6%	47.7%

Despite the overall decrease in domestic violence, the results at the individual community level are equivocal. There is wide variation in domestic violence rates among CSP communities. Overall experience of domestic violence ranged from a low of 4.4% in La Romaine to a high of 91.2% in Patna Village. Most communities had lower rates in 2015 than in 2007; however, in Cocorite, Covigne, Dibe/Belle Vue, Mt. D'Or and Patna Village overall domestic violence became more common in 2015. Alarming, not including Mt. D'Or, the rate of physical violence ranged from 46.4 to 71.8%, suggesting that physical violence in intimate relationships is a norm in the aforementioned communities. For almost all communities, sexual abuse from an intimate partner is non-existent. The accuracy of these estimates is, of course, dependent on respondents' willingness to disclose. Sogren Trace does, however, stand out with a sexual abuse prevalence of 7.2%.

<sup>16</sup> In 2007 there was only one question measuring emotional abuse (shouting in anger), whereas in 2015 there eleven items, including controlling behaviours, humiliation, intimidation, threats and shouting in anger. Despite the expansion in definition, the decrease in emotional abuse is consistent across most communities.

# Results

**Table 8 Domestic Violence (Emotional, Sexual and Physical) by Original CSP Communities, 2007 vs. 2015 (ranked by overall victimization rate, %)**

	CSP Communities (Original)	2007	2015	2007	2015	2007	2015	2007	2015
		Emotional Violence		Sexual Violence		Physical Violence		Overall	
1	Patna Village	71.3%	91.2%	1.3%	0.0%	7.7%	71.8%	74.0%	91.2%
2	Dibe/Belle Vue	73.7%	85.1%	1.3%	0.0%	7.9%	49.2%	75.0%	85.1%
3	Covigne	74.3%	82.6%	0.0%	3.4%	14.9%	54.4%	74.3%	82.6%
4	Mount D'or	73.5%	75.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	15.6%	73.5%	75.6%
5	Cocorite	52.8%	73.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	46.4%	52.8%	73.5%
6	St. Barbs	63.2%	56.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	3.9%	63.2%	56.8%
7	Pinto Road	83.1%	54.3%	0.0%	0.0%	18.3%	1.9%	83.1%	54.3%
8	Enterprise	65.1%	51.1%	0.0%	0.0%	13.1%	5.1%	68.2%	51.1%
9	Mon Repos	74.6%	44.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	74.6%	44.1%
10	Gonzales	67.3%	42.1%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	13.0%	67.3%	42.1%
11	Farm Road	60.2%	40.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	5.8%	63.3%	40.8%
12	North Eastern S.	61.6%	39.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	2.3%	61.6%	39.8%
13	Quash Trace	69.4%	32.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	69.4%	32.1%
14	Sogren Trace	70.5%	30.2%	0.0%	7.2%	3.9%	23.0%	70.5%	30.2%
15	Never Dirty	72.4%	21.6%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	7.3%	72.4%	21.6%
16	Samaroo Vill.	64.6%	21.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	62.0%	21.6%
17	Embacadere	58.6%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	58.6%	21.4%
18	Beetham Estate	56.2%	20.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	55.0%	20.3%
19	La Romaine	67.3%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%	0.0%	67.3%	4.4%

**Table 9 Domestic Violence (Emotional, Sexual, Physical) - By East Port-of-Spain and Tobago Communities (2015)**

CSP Communities	CVS 2015	CVS 2015	CVS 2015	CVS 2015
	Emotional Violence	Sexual Violence	Physical Violence	Overall
East Port of Spain Communities				
East Port of Spain	46.8%	3.5%	25.8%	46.8%
Eastern Quarry	62.2%	0.0%	11.0%	62.2%
Laventille	56.9%	0.0%	14.8%	56.9%
Marie Road	23.7%	0.0%	0.0%	23.7%
Morvant	48.4%	0.0%	10.3%	48.4%
Picton	49.8%	0.0%	2.2%	49.8%
Port of Spain Proper	34.0%	0.0%	17.0%	34.0%
Romain Lands	38.5%	0.0%	0.0%	38.5%
Sealots	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Upper Belmont	65.1%	0.0%	12.3%	65.1%
Tobago Communities				
Bethel	45.1%	0.0%	10.4%	45.1%

# Results

CSP Communities	CVS 2015	CVS 2015	CVS 2015	CVS 2015
	Emotional Violence	Sexual Violence	Physical Violence	Overall
Bon Accord	39.4%	0.0%	0.0%	39.4%
Darrel Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

## Victimization by Police or Other Authority

Besides the serious acts of personal harm that were covered in the previous section, victimization rates for selected crimes perpetrated by the police and other authorities were also measured (refer to Table 10). At the national level, extortion by a public authority was virtually non-existent, while extortion from a police officer was slightly higher (0.2%). Far more common were “Police brutality”, referring to direct physical assault or mistreatment (0.9%) and “police mistreatment” referring to mistreatment of a family member (1.1%).

In CSP communities victimization via police mistreatment (1.2%) and brutality (1.1%) are close to national level in 2015 and much lower than in 2007. In East Port of Spain communities, police mistreatment is slightly higher than in other CSP communities (1.5%), but police brutality and extortion are both lower, 0.4% and 0.3%, respectively. Generally, across all other crime categories, the Tobago communities reported the lowest victimization rates of all the community groups. It is noteworthy, therefore, that in Tobago communities there is a higher prevalence of both police mistreatment (5.6%) and brutality (4.4%) than for any other community grouping.

**Table 10 Police and Other Authority Victimization by community group (%)**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Police mistreatment <sup>17</sup>	7.4%	1.2%	5.6%	1.5%	1.1%
Police brutality	3.1%	1.1%	4.4%	0.4%	0.9%
Extortion (police officer)	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Extortion (public authority)	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%

<sup>17</sup> In this case, a close family member is the victim, as opposed to the respondent.

# Results

**Table 11 Police Victimization by community group (number of incidents per 100,000 population)**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Police mistreatment	15,832	2,027	8,085	2,438	2,076
Police brutality	6,353	1,826	4,438	915	1,391
Extortion (police officer)	-	266	-	315	1,196
Extortion (public authority)	-	83	-	105	5

## Burglary/break-ins and personal theft

Besides the more serious crimes described above, respondents were asked about their experiences with burglaries, break-ins and personal theft. As seen in Table 12, between 2007 and 2015 in CSP communities there were marked decreases in attempted break-ins (4.6% to 1.5%) and theft of personal property (7.1% to 2.9%)<sup>18</sup>.

In 2015 house burglaries/break-ins and vehicle break-ins affected 2.5% and 0.8% of original CSP community residents, respectively<sup>19</sup>. In the original CSP communities victimization rates for these less serious forms of theft are greater than the national figures in all categories except vehicle break-ins. The same holds true for East Port of Spain communities. Victimization in Tobago communities is nil, except for theft of personal property (1.0%). Victimization rates for incidents are presented in Table 13. Confirming the indications presented above, the decrease in victimization rates for 2015 is statistically significant for attempted break-ins/burglaries and personal theft.

**Table 12 Victims – Burglaries, break-ins and personal theft (%)**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
House Break-Ins/Burglary	-	2.5%	0.0%	2.7%	1.5%
Vehicle Break-Ins	-	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%
Attempted Break-Ins (House and Vehicle)	4.6%	1.5%	0.0%	1.9%	0.9%
Theft of Personal Property (Purse, Wallet, Jewellery)	7.1%	2.9%	1.0%	2.6%	1.1%

<sup>18</sup> House break-ins and vehicle break-ins were not reported separately in 2007, so there are no comparable baseline figures for these crimes.

<sup>19</sup> There was no comparable figure for burglaries/break-ins and vehicle break-ins in 2007 due to modifications in the survey instrument.



# Results

**Table 13 Burglaries, Break-ins and personal theft – (victimization incidents per 100,000 population)**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
House Break-Ins/Burglary	-	3,812 <sub>a</sub>	0.0000 <sub>a</sub>	5,065 <sub>a</sub>	2,284
Vehicle Break-Ins	-	1,244 <sub>a</sub>	0.0000 <sub>a</sub>	314 <sub>a</sub>	1,121
Attempted Break-Ins (House and Vehicle)	8,347 <sub>a</sub>	2,164 <sub>b</sub>	0.0000 <sub>a,b</sub>	4,747 <sub>a,b</sub>	1,332
Theft of Personal Property (Purse, Wallet, Jewellery)	11,735 <sub>a</sub>	4,138 <sub>b</sub>	3,993 <sub>a,b</sub>	3,879 <sub>b</sub>	1,609

*Note: Values in the same row and sub-table not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at  $p < 0.05$*

## Non-Reporting

With regard to all crimes witnessed or experienced, respondents were asked if they had reported the crime to the police and if not, why they had not done so. The results for non-reporting are presented below by the type of incident.

## Serious Crimes

Taken collectively, serious crimes went unreported by 39.7% of victims on a nationwide basis in 2015. In East Port of Spain communities non-reporting was higher (47.3%) than the national figure, but in the original CSP communities non-reporting was lower (24.4%) and declined from 47.2% in 2007.

In 2015, there were varied patterns of reporting according to the crime experienced. At the national level, non-reporting for shootings/woundings was high; over a fifth of these crime victims (22.7%) did not make an official police report (see Table 14). This pattern is even more pronounced in East Port of Spain communities (69.5%), where it was more common not to report the crime, than to report it. Most people cited lack of trust or reluctance to involve police (33.3%) as the reason for not reporting the crime (refer to Table 15). Reporting for robbery with violence was substantially higher. In contrast to wounding/shooting, only 16.7% of these incidents went unreported. The most common explanation for not reporting was the expectation that the police would not do anything about the incident (25.0%). For this crime, non-reporting also decreased in the CSP communities – from 42.0% in 2007 to 12.5% in 2015.

# Results

*Table 14 Non-reporting – Serious Crimes (%)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
Shootings and Woundings	25.0%	21.4%	-	69.5%	22.7%
Robbery with violence	42.0%	12.5%	-	21.7%	16.7%
Sexual offences	52.2%	71.4%	-	85.7%	82.4%
TOTAL Serious Crimes	47.2%	24.4%	-	47.3%	39.7%

*Table 15 Reasons for non-reporting – Serious Crimes (%)*

	Shooting and Wounding	Robbery with Violence	Sexual Offences
Privacy	8.3%	0.0%	12.0%
Police don't handle this type of crime appropriately	8.3%	8.3%	16.0%
Not Serious Enough/No Loss/Kid's Stuff	8.3%	0.0%	10.0%
Solved It Myself/Perpetrator Known To Me	8.3%	8.3%	14.0%
Inappropriate For Police/Police Not Necessary	0.0%	8.3%	2.0%
Police Could Do Nothing/Lack Of Proof	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Police Won't Do Anything About It	0.0%	25.0%	12.0%
Don't trust the Police/No Involvement Wanted With Police	33.3%	8.3%	12.0%
Didn't Dare For Fear Of Reprisal	0.0%	8.3%	4.0%
Other Reasons	25.0%	33.3%	8.0%

At 82.4%, non-reporting for sexual offences was very high (see Table 14). As seen in

Table 15, there were multiple reasons for this, including concerns about the police treating with that type of crime inappropriately (16.0%), knowing the perpetrator personally (14.0%), protecting privacy (12.0%) and either not trusting the police or doubting the police would take it seriously (12.0% each).

Nationally, victims who chose to report were usually satisfied with the police response (71.0%), though a 29.0% dissatisfaction rate points to potential for improvement in service delivery (see Table 16). Interestingly, in East Port of Spain communities, there was a 100.0% satisfaction rate, despite the otherwise relatively low opinion of the police as evidenced in later sections of this report. In the original CSP communities, approximately half of sexual offence victims were satisfied with the police in this regard.

Some victims also received assistance from other agencies or organizations such as NGOs, but these persons constituted a small minority of sexual offence victims (0.7% nationally). Of the few persons who did receive such support, only 15.2% perceived the assistance as useful. Given the reports from victims who did report, including the large minority of those left dissatisfied with the police and inadequately supported by effective organisations for sexual assault victims, there is clearly room for the perceptions and reality of reporting sexual assault to change.

# Results

*Table 16 Satisfaction with police response to sexual offence report*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
Satisfied	-	55.2%	-	100.0%	71.0%
Not satisfied	-	44.8%	-	0.0%	29.0%
Do not know	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%

*Table 17 Received assistance from agency/organisation that supports sexual offences victims/survivors (%)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
Yes	12.5%	0.0%	-	14.7%	0.7%
No	87.5%	100.0%	-	85.3%	99.3%

*Table 18 Perceived usefulness of assistance by sexual offence support/assistance agency/organisation (%)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
No (not useful)	30.0%	47.9%	-	25.7%	33.3%
Yes (useful)	24.7%	26.3%	-	10.1%	15.2%
I do not know	45.3%	25.8%	-	64.2%	51.5%

## Police and Other Public Authorities

With respect to victimization by police, non-reporting ranged from 47.8% (beaten or mistreated) to 55.6% (extortion) nationally, meaning that approximately half these victims opted not to report the act(s) committed against them. In East Port of Spain communities, non-reporting is greater than the national figures, while in the original CSP communities non-reporting is lower. In fact, non-reporting in CSP communities fell from 53.0% to 29.4% for police brutality (see Table 19). Victims identified expected apathy from the police (33.3%) and fear of reprisal (25.0%) as the main reasons why they chose not to make official reports against the police.

*Table 19 Non-reporting – Victimization by police and other public authorities (%)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National

# Results

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
Mistreated/beaten – Police	53.0%	29.4%	66.7%	61.5%	47.8%
Extortion – Police	0.0%	25.0%	-	100.0%	55.6%
Extortion – Other public authority <sup>20</sup>	0.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%	100.0%

*Table 20 Reasons for non-reporting – Victimization by police and other public authorities (%)*

	Mistreated/ beaten – Police	Extortion – Police	Extortion – Other public authority
Privacy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Police don't handle this type of crime appropriately	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Not Serious Enough/No Loss/Kid's Stuff	16.7%	0.0%	50.0%
Solved It Myself/Perpetrator Known To Me	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Inappropriate For Police/Police Not Necessary	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Police Could Do Nothing/Lack Of Proof	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Police Won't Do Anything About It	33.3%	20.0%	0.0%
Don't trust the Police/No Involvement Wanted With Police	8.3%	20.0%	0.0%
Didn't Dare For Fear Of Reprisal	25.0%	40.0%	0.0%
Unstated	8.3%	20.0%	50.0%

## Other Crimes

Non-reporting for burglaries (actual or attempted), vehicle break-ins and personal theft ranged from 20.8% to 35.5% in 2015 at national level (see Table 21). Though these non-report rates are not as distressingly high as for more serious crimes like sexual offences, at least a fifth of these victims are unwilling to report these crimes. Non-reporting in original and proposed CSP communities was lower than the national community for vehicle break-ins, but higher for all other categories. The contrast is most stark for attempted break-ins. With regard to burglaries/break-ins crime victims were discouraged by either inappropriate policing (25.5%) or distrust of the police service (21.3%). With vehicle break-ins, respondents were deterred by police ineffectiveness (50.0%) and the perception that the crime did not warrant police intervention (50.0%). For personal theft, the major reason was that the victim did not deem the crime or the loss of property as serious enough to warrant a report (20.0%). For attempted break-ins most persons who avoided reporting cited that the police either could not do anything about the crime, due to a lack of proof (22.9%) or that the police would not do anything to solve the crime (20.8%).

<sup>20</sup> There were only two reported extortion incidents related to a public authority. The results are included in the table, but precluded from the analysis.

# Results

**Table 21 Non-reporting – Burglaries, break-ins and theft (%)**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
House Break-Ins/Burglary	-	21.7%	0.0%	30.2%	20.8%
Vehicle Break-Ins	-	16.9%	0.0%	0.0%	35.5%
Attempted Break-Ins (House and Vehicle)	-	30.3%	0.0%	78.1%	23.8%
Theft of Personal Property (Purse, Wallet, Jewellery)	-	39.6%	0.0%	30.2%	30.2%

**Table 22 Reasons for non-reporting – home burglaries, vehicle break-ins, personal theft and attempted break-ins (%)**

	Burglary/ Break-in	Vehicle Break-In	Personal Theft	Attempted Break-in
Privacy	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
Police don't handle this type of crime appropriately	25.5%	0.0%	16.0%	10.4%
Not Serious Enough/No Loss/Kid's Stuff	6.4%	33.3%	20.0%	10.4%
Solved It Myself/Perpetrator Known To Me	6.4%	16.7%	12.0%	8.3%
Inappropriate For Police/Police Not Necessary	2.1%	0.0%	8.0%	2.1%
Police Could Do Nothing/Lack Of Proof	14.9%	0.0%	12.0%	22.9%
Police Won't Do Anything About It	14.9%	50.0%	4.0%	20.8%
Don't trust the Police/No Involvement Wanted With Police	21.3%	0.0%	4.0%	14.6%
Didn't Dare For Fear Of Reprisal	4.3%	0.0%	4.0%	2.1%
Other reasons	4.3%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%

## Fear of Crime

Respondents were asked to rate how safe they feel in various places, including at home, on the streets of their community and in the city centre closest to their home. The locations were analysed individually and on a collective basis as the Fear of Crime Index. Respondents used a 4-point Likert scale ranging from “very safe” to “very unsafe”; the responses “very unsafe” and “unsafe” are reported together as “unsafe” and presented in Table 23.

In 2015, most people felt confident or neutral about their safety, regardless of where they lived. Across all community groups, residents felt the safest in their homes or workplaces and the least safe on the streets of their home community at night. Nationwide, a minority of residents felt unsafe: on their community streets at night (34.3%), in their local city centre (17.4%), public transport (14.6%) and on their community streets during the day (13.3%). Residents in Tobago, except for an almost negligible minority, did not feel unsafe, whether in their communities or elsewhere. In the original CSP communities, community streets at night were perceived to be the most dangerous of the options – 37.6% of respondents felt unsafe there. In the daytime, however, this number fell to 11.2%. A smaller minority also felt unsafe in their city centre (13.8%) and on public transportation (12.2%). In all locations, CSP residents felt safer in 2015 than they did in 2007.

# Results

East Port of Spain residents, on the other hand, generally felt less confident about their safety than persons from other communities. Many of these respondents felt unsafe on their community streets – at night (56.2%) and during the day (27.8%). In addition, almost a third (31.5%) felt unsafe in the nearest city centre, i.e. the city of Port of Spain, which borders or overlaps some of these communities. This finding may be due to the territorial nature of these communities, whereby residents may face increased risk simply by venturing streets away from their homes. These residents also felt more insecure on public transportation (20.1%) and at home (10.5%) than their counterparts from the original CSP communities.

**Table 23 Fear for personal safety according to location (% of persons who felt unsafe)**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (original 19)	Trinidad (original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Unsafe in home/apartment	10.7%	5.7%	0.8%	10.5%	6.3%
Unsafe on community streets (daytime)	17.5%	11.2%	0.0%	27.8%	13.3%
Unsafe on community streets (at night)	41.3%	37.6%	6.7%	56.2%	34.3%
Unsafe on public transportation	35.1%	12.2%	0.9%	20.1%	14.6%
Unsafe in city centre	45.4%	13.8%	1.6%	31.5%	17.4%
Unsafe in workplace <sup>21</sup>	-	3.2%	0.0%	7.4%	4.6%
Unsafe in a business establishment	32.5%	6.6%	0.8%	13.6%	8.3%

Respondents were also asked about their behaviour changes based on fear of crime or violence. Respondents indicated if their behaviour changed “a great deal,” “somewhat” or “not at all.” These modifications included limiting shopping destinations or recreational activities, acquiring weapons for protection and moving residence. Responses of “a great deal” were considered the most relevant gauge of response to fear, and were isolated and analysed by community groupings, as seen in Table 24.

<sup>21</sup> This question was introduced in the CVS 2015.

# Results

Across the board, very few persons made substantial changes to their behaviour. Nationally, of the small minority who did make changes, the most common responses were to limit shopping (7.1%) or recreational activities (7.4%). Notably, in the original CSP communities in 2015, a smaller proportion of respondents limited their movements or took more extreme measures to protect their safety, than did respondents from the national sample. In Tobago there were no reports of behaviour change. Unsurprisingly, given the results above regarding higher levels of fear, more East Port of Spain residents reported curtailing activities than respondents from other community groups or the national sample. In fact, in East Port of Spain 12.2% of residents reported taking more extreme measures such as moving residence and 5.9% reported acquiring a weapon as protection. There is also a noticeable decline in behaviour change across all categories from 2007 to 2015 for the original CSP communities. Given that people were more likely in 2007 to have changed their behaviour to mitigate their exposure to crime, it is possible that relatively more cautious behaviour is currently a norm and may help explain why there are fewer additional changes to behaviour in 2015.

*Table 24 Behaviour Modification due to Fear of Crime – Summary Table (%)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Limited shopping destinations	16.4%	3.4%	0.0%	9.9%	7.1%
Limited recreational activities	17.3%	4.4%	0.0%	12.1%	7.3%
Acquired weapons for protection	3.9%	1.1%	0.0%	5.9%	2.3%
Moved residence to another area or country	7.3%	3.5%	0.0%	12.2%	4.7%

A Fear of Crime Index (FCI) was also analysed to determine mean differences across community groupings and specific communities surveyed (see Table 25). Scores ranged from 0, which signifies “low fear of crime” to 10 which signifies “high fear of crime”, thus a higher mean score is indicative of a greater fear of crime. Overall, there is a significant decrease in fear between 2007 and 2015 for the original communities. At the individual community level, this pattern holds true; all of the original CSP communities witnessed a decrease in the FCI between 2007 and 2015 (see Table 26), with most recording significant decreases. In East Port of Spain, however, the differences among communities is striking. In some communities such as Romain Lands (0.85) and Upper Belmont (1.13), the FCI is low and, in fact, less than the national average. Nevertheless, in others such as Port of Spain Proper (7.01), Sealots (6.37), East Port of Spain (5.05), the index values are much higher, indicating a pervasive fear of crime in those communities.



# Results

*Table 25 Fear of Crime – Summary Table (mean scores)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Fear of Crime Index (FCI)	3.04 <sub>a</sub>	1.35 <sub>b</sub>	0.16 <sub>a</sub>	2.45 <sub>b</sub>	1.46
Behaviour Change Index (BCI)	2.44 <sub>a</sub>	1.49 <sub>b</sub>	0.15 <sub>a</sub>	2.16 <sub>b</sub>	1.67

*Note: For FCI: 0 = Low fear of crime 10 = High fear of crime; for BCI: 0 = no change 10 = substantial change*

*Note: Values in the same row and sub-table not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at  $p < 0.05$*

*Table 26 Fear of Crime Index – by Original CSP communities (2007 vs. 2015)*

CSP Communities (Trinidad Original)	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. ( $p < 0.05$ )
Beetham Estate	2.39	0.94	*
Cocorite	2.59	2.00	ns
Covigne	2.83	0.50	*
Dibe/Belle Vue	3.17	1.54	*
Embacadere	2.67	0.17	*
Enterprise	3.46	3.14	ns
Gonzales	2.24	1.79	ns
La Romaine	3.33	0.36	*
Mon Repos	2.72	1.67	*
Mount D'or	2.50	0.61	*
Never Dirty	4.28	2.39	*
Patna Village	4.13	0.10	*
Pinto Road	2.62	0.52	*
Samaroo Village	2.79	0.84	*
St. Barbs	3.71	1.68	*
Farm Road	3.62	3.00	ns
Sogren Trace	2.37	1.82	ns
North Eastern Settlement	2.49	0.91	*
Quash Trace	2.49	0.78	*

# Results

*Table 27 Fear of Crime Index – by Tobago and East Port of Spain communities*

CSP Communities	Mean Score
East Port of Spain Communities	
East Port of Spain	5.05
Eastern Quarry	1.81
Laventille	2.86
Marie Road	1.61
Morvant	1.59
Picton	1.75
Port of Spain Proper	7.01
Romain Lands	0.85
Sealots	6.37
Upper Belmont	1.13
Tobago Communities	
Bethel	0.21
Bon Accord	0.03
Darrel Spring	0.28

A Behaviour Change Index (BCI) was also analysed to determine differences among communities. Mean scores ranged from 0, signifying “no behaviour change” to 10 which signifies “substantial behaviour change”. As shown in Table 25, in the original communities there was a statistically significant decrease in the BCI from 2007 to 2015. In fact the BCI is low across community groupings, but is highest in East Port of Spain. At the individual community level, the BCI decreased significantly for most communities (see Table 28). However, in three communities, the BCI increased, showing that in St Barbs (2.62), Gonzales (3.73) and Sogren Trace (5.78), despite the general trend, there was an increase in crime prevention tactics on the part of those residents. Tobago’s communities reported the lowest behaviour modification, shown by particularly low BCI scores. On the other hand, East Port of Spain communities had varied results – most communities had low BCI scores, but in Sealots (7.02), Port of Spain Proper (6.77) and East Port of Spain (6.28) residents were much more likely to take measures to protect themselves (see Table 29). This finding is unsurprising given that these communities also had the highest FCI values across all communities.

*Table 28 Fear of Crime – Behaviour Modification due to Fear of Crime – by Original 19 communities (2007 vs. 2015)*

CSP Communities (Trinidad Original)	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. (p<0.05)
Beetham Estate	2.52	1.80	*
Cocorite	2.65	2.26	ns
Covigne	1.97	1.01	*
Dibe/Belle Vue	2.56	0.95	*
Embacadere	2.34	0.00	*
Enterprise	2.55	1.73	*
Gonzales	1.90	3.73	*

# Results

CSP Communities (Trinidad Original)	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. (p<0.05)
La Romaine	2.85	0.44	*
Mon Repos	2.29	1.32	*
Mount D'or	2.32	0.69	*
Never Dirty	1.96	1.56	ns
Patna Village	2.86	0.52	*
Pinto Road	2.56	0.60	*
Samaroo Village	2.27	0.26	*
St. Barbs	1.79	2.62	*
Farm Road	2.94	2.36	ns
Sogren Trace	1.85	5.78	*
North Eastern Settlement	2.72	0.72	*
Quash Trace	2.70	0.83	*

*Table 29 Fear of Crime – Behaviour Modification due to Fear of Crime – by Tobago and East Port of Spain Communities*

CSP Communities	Mean Score
East Port of Spain Communities	
East Port of Spain	6.28
Eastern Quarry	2.24
Laventille	2.31
Marie Road	1.15
Morvant	1.22
Picton	1.74
Port of Spain Proper	6.77
Romain Lands	1.40
Sealots	7.02
Upper Belmont	2.01
Tobago Communities	
Bethel	0.30
Bon Accord	0.00
Darrel Spring	0.16

Finally, respondents were asked to rate the chances of a home break-in over the next twelve months. The scale of response ranged from “not likely” to “very likely”; for analysis, the responses “very likely” and “likely” were combined and these responses only are reported in Table 30 below. Nationally, about one quarter of the sample felt a break-in was likely to happen in the near future (23.6%). Remarkably, in 2015 across all CSP community groupings, including East Port of Spain, where fear of crime was highest, proportionately fewer people feared a break-in happening than did the national sample.

# Results

**Table 30 Fear of Crime – “Chances of break-in” – Summary Table**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Chances that over the next twelve months someone will try to break into your home	25.3%	16.7%	8.4%	16.0%	23.6%

Specifically, decreases in perceived likelihood were noted for communities such as Beetham Estate, Cocorite, Covigne, Embacadere, Gonzales, La Romaine, Mon Repos, Never Dirty, Patna Village, Pinto Road, Samaroo Village, St. Barbs, Sogren Trace and North Eastern Settlement. Increases, on the other hand were noted for Dibe/Belle Vue, Enterprise, Mount D’or Farm Road and Quash Trace (see Table 31).

**Table 31 Fear of Crime – “Chances of break-in” –Original Communities (2007 vs. 2015)**

CSP Communities (Trinidad Original)	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Change
Beetham Estate	29.8%	9.1%	-20.7%
Cocorite	27.3%	13.5%	-13.8%
Covigne	34.8%	8.6%	-26.2%
Dibe/Belle Vue	18.9%	19.0%	0.1%
Embacadere	18.1%	15.0%	-3.1%
Enterprise	24.4%	37.6%	13.2%
Gonzales	20.4%	3.0%	-17.4%
La Romaine	32.3%	14.5%	-17.8%
Mon Repos	18.4%	9.8%	-8.6%
Mount D’or	11.5%	21.7%	10.2%
Never Dirty	33.9%	21.7%	-12.2%
Patna Village	36.2%	17.7%	-18.5%
Pinto Road	30.7%	17.4%	-13.3%
Samaroo Village	26.4%	15.2%	-11.2%
St. Barbs	25.4%	1.6%	-23.8%
Farm Road	39.9%	53.4%	13.5%
Sogren Trace	23.9%	4.4%	-19.5%
North Eastern Settlement	14.0%	12.2%	-1.8%
Quash Trace	17.5%	26.2%	8.7%

Tobago communities observed the lowest perceived likelihood of chances of a break-in overall, especially in Bethel (8.6%) and Darrel Spring (3.2%), with slightly more likelihood of a break-in being reported in Bon Accord (11.7%). In contrast, East Port of Spain communities reported more likelihood, ranging from 1.0 in Picton to 30.4% in Morvant (see Table 32).

# Results

*Table 32 Fear of Crime –“Chances of break-in” –Tobago and East Port of Spain communities*

CSP Communities	Mean Score
East Port of Spain Communities	
East Port of Spain	11.3%
Eastern Quarry	7.7%
Laventille	12.4%
Marie Road	3.9%
Morvant	30.4%
Picton	1.0%
Port of Spain Proper	6.6%
Romain Lands	18.3%
Sealots	16.3%
Upper Belmont	10.9%
Tobago Communities	
Bethel	8.6%
Bon Accord	11.7%
Darrel Spring	3.2%

## Institutions

Respondents rated the efficiency (i.e. how well they do their job) of eight institutions that serve their community in terms of criminal justice, based on their personal experiences or what they had heard. The institutions examined were the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS); Courts (including judges and magistrates); Prisons; Army; Communications media; Schools; Faith based organisations (FBOs); Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Community based organisations (CBOs). Each of the institutions was rated by persons on a 5 point Likert scale ranging from 1 - “very poor” to 5 - “very good”.

Analyses were conducted on the following groups:

- 19 original Trinidad CSP communities (CVS 2007)
- 19 original Trinidad CSP communities (CVS 2015)
- 3 Tobago CSP communities (CVS 2015)
- 10 new East Port of Spain CSP communities (CVS 2015)
- the overall weighted sample of all CSP and non-CSP communities (CVS 2015)

Two composite measures were created out of the eight institutions examined. These composite measures were: 1) the uniformed population & courts scale (this included the TTPS, courts, prisons and army) and 2) the civil society organisations scale (this included communications media, schools, FBOs, NGOs and CBOs). These scales were created by summing the scores of the respective items in each scale Page 39 of 106 and dividing by the number of items that comprised each scale. The result was a scale ranging from 1 to 5 where a lower score implies *less* institutional efficiency; conversely, a higher score implies *greater* institutional efficiency. The mean scores of these scales were used to assess the change in institutional efficiency between the 19 original CSP communities in 2007 and 2015 as well as 2015 CSP communities and the national estimate.

# Results

*Table 33 Efficiency of Institutions Summary Table (mean scores)*

	CVS 2007 (Trinidad)	CVS 2015 (Trinidad)	CVS 2015 (Tobago)	CVS 2015 (East POS)	National (2015)
Uniformed Population & Courts	2.89 <sub>a,b</sub>	2.95 <sub>a,c</sub>	3.31 <sub>a,c</sub>	2.66 <sub>b</sub>	3.10 <sub>c</sub>
Civil Society Organisations	3.39 <sub>a</sub>	3.28 <sub>a</sub>	3.82 <sub>a</sub>	2.86 <sub>b</sub>	3.42 <sub>a</sub>

Note: Values in the same row and sub-table not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at  $p < 0.05$ . Comparing scores of the 19 original CSP communities in 2007 versus 2015 revealed that the perception of the efficiency of the uniformed population and courts was no better or worse in the minds of the public over this period. Similarly, the efficiency of civil society organisations in serving communities as it relates to criminal justice did not shift significantly. In other words, people's perceptions of the efficiency of civil society organisations in serving communities as it is related to criminal justice remained relatively the same (see Table 33).

Assessing the scores of the three institutional scales in 2015 revealed that persons interviewed within the CSP communities in Tobago were more likely to perceive both 1) the uniformed population and courts as well as 2) civil society to be efficient as it pertains to serving their communities compared to the 10 new CSP communities in East POS. The institutions serving communities in East POS, on the other hand, scored significantly lower than both the 19 original CSP communities and the Tobago CSP communities on these two scales.

The national scores were not significantly different to those of both the 19 original CSP communities and the Tobago CSP communities. The 10 new CSP communities in East POS on the other hand scored significantly lower than the national scores.

*Table 34 Efficiency of Institutions Summary Table (%)*

	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (2015)
TTPS	38.3%	31.2%	17.5%	39.4%	30.1%
Courts (Judges/Magistrates)	38.7%	42.1%	20.5%	59.8%	41.8%
Prisons	43.1%	48.0%	10.0%	67.0%	47.2%
Army	15.8%	12.6%	1.8%	11.5%	10.9%
Communications media	18.7%	18.9%	14.6%	20.4%	17.1%
Schools	19.5%	13.9%	2.4%	12.4%	12.4%
Faith Based Organisations	7.4%	16.7%	13.7%	18.6%	14.6%

# Results

	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (2015)
NGOs	15.3%	22.2%	5.2%	36.2%	22.2%
Community Based Organisations	25.7%	26.5%	8.2%	41.3%	27.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## Norms and Attitudes

### Cultural Norms

Cultural norms are the rules that govern appropriate behaviours within groups. These rules can be explicit or implicit and shape not only behaviours but also attitudes, beliefs and values. Cultural norms give people a sense of order and control in their lives as well as a sense of safety and belonging. This study sought to examine the cultural norms as it pertained to violence against children, intimate partners and others through the attitudes of persons towards eight acts of violence. Respondents rated these statements on a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 “strongly disagree” to 5 “strongly agree”.

The statements used to determine cultural norms were:

- “corporal punishment is necessary to bring up children properly”
- “there are situations in which an adult is justified in hitting someone else’s child”
- “there are situations in which a man is justified in slapping his wife in the face”
- “there are situations in which a woman is justified in slapping her husband in the face”
- “if a woman has been unfaithful to her husband she deserves to be beaten”
- “if a man is unfaithful to his wife he deserves to be beaten”
- “if authorities fail people have the right to take justice into their own hands”
- “capital punishment (i.e. the death penalty) is justified”

A composite measure comprising the four specific scenarios which describe violence against spouses as justified or deserved (i.e. slapping wife, slapping husband, beating wife and beating husband) was created. The scale of approval for spousal violence ranged from 1 representing “low approval” to 5 “high approval”. The four other items under cultural norms were assessed independently.

Approval of violence against intimate partners across the 19 original CSP communities in 2007 was significantly higher than in 2015 indicating that there has been an overall shift in the mindset of persons, such that they are less approving of violence within intimate partner relations (see Table 35).

In 2015 the East POS CSP communities had significantly lower scores on the violence against intimate partners scale than either the original 19 CSP communities in Trinidad or the 3 in Tobago. In fact, East POS was found to have even significantly lower scores than the national score on this scale.



# Results

Interestingly, on a national level persons were more likely to agree that corporal punishment is necessary to bring up children properly than any other form of violence including capital punishment (see Table 35). In general, across all groupings, respondents were supportive of corporal punishment as a necessary part of raising children and approval for it increased from 2007 to 2015 in the original CSP communities. Respondents were more ambivalent about vigilante justice – mean scores tended to reflect that persons neither approved nor disapproved of this form of violence if authorities fail, save in East Port of Spain where approval was lower than in other CSP communities or at national level.

**Table 35 Cultural Norms Summary Table (mean scores)**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	CVS 2007 (Trinidad)	CVS 2015 (Trinidad)	CVS 2015 (Tobago)	CVS 2015 (East POS)	National (2015)
Violence against intimate partner	1.66 <sub>a</sub>	1.43 <sub>b</sub>	1.58 <sub>a,b</sub>	1.30 <sub>c</sub>	1.42 <sub>b</sub>
Corporal punishment is necessary to bring up children properly	3.55 <sub>a</sub>	3.75 <sub>a,b</sub>	3.69 <sub>a,b</sub>	4.06 <sub>b</sub>	3.65 <sub>a</sub>
There are situations in which an adult is justified in hitting someone else's child	2.60 <sub>a</sub>	2.83 <sub>a</sub>	3.09 <sub>a</sub>	2.70 <sub>a</sub>	2.74 <sub>a</sub>
If the authorities fail, the people have the right to take justice into their own hands	2.45 <sub>a</sub>	2.25 <sub>a,b</sub>	2.43 <sub>a,b</sub>	1.90 <sub>b</sub>	2.37 <sub>a</sub>
Capital punishment is justified under certain circumstances.	3.48 <sub>a,c</sub>	3.69 <sub>a,b</sub>	3.74 <sub>a,b,c</sub>	3.89 <sub>c</sub>	3.33 <sub>c</sub>

*Note: Values in the same row and sub-table not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at  $p < 0.05$*

Approval of violence against intimate partners was significantly lower in 2015 than in 2007 for the original Trinidad CSP communities. In fact, scores across all community groups indicated very low levels of approval of this form of violence. In some specific communities, however, significant increases in the approval of violence against intimate partners from 2007 to 2015 were noted, i.e. Beetham Estate, Enterprise and Sogren Trace (see Table 36).

**Table 36 Cultural Norms "Violence against spouse" by CSP Communities (2007 vs 2015)**

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. ( $p < 0.05$ )
Trinidad - Original 19 Communities			
Beetham Estate	1.58	1.84	*
Cocorite	1.55	1.38	*
Covigne	1.85	1.63	*
Dibe/Belle Vue	1.80	1.67	ns
Embacadere	1.58	1.42	ns
Enterprise	1.62	1.90	*
Gonzales	1.74	1.58	*
La Romaine	1.70	1.42	*
Mon Repos	1.58	1.09	*

# Results

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. (p<0.05)
Mount D'or	1.52	1.14	*
Never Dirty	1.37	1.04	*
Patna Village	1.97	1.44	*
Pinto Road	1.47	1.17	*
Samaroo Village	1.43	1.08	*
St. Barbs	1.80	1.06	*
Farm Road	1.94	1.72	ns
Sogren Trace	1.57	1.65	*
North Eastern Settlement	1.46	1.28	ns
Quash Trace	1.41	1.19	ns
Trinidad – Additional 10 East Port of Spain Communities			
East Port of Spain	-	1.52	n/a
Eastern Quarry	-	1.20	n/a
Laventille	-	1.57	n/a
Marie Road	-	1.23	n/a
Morvant	-	1.24	n/a
Picton	-	1.07	n/a
Port of Spain Proper	-	1.88	n/a
Romain Lands	-	1.16	n/a
Sealots	-	2.00	n/a
Upper Belmont	-	1.06	n/a
Tobago Communities			
Bethel	-	1.90	n/a
Bon Accord	-	1.45	n/a
Darrel Spring	-	1.23	n/a

## Attitudes

To gauge the attitudes of persons towards varying degrees of violence, two scenarios were presented: 1) someone cutting in the line and another person makes an insulting remark to them and 2) a person killing someone who has raped his/her child. Persons were then asked to indicate if he/she would “approve”, “would not approve but understand” or “would neither approve nor understand” the violent behaviour in each scenario

### Insulting Remarks

In fact, almost three quarters of persons in Trinidad and Tobago would neither approve nor understand (20.8%) while another 53.2% of persons would not approve but would understand why the person reacts in a verbally abusive manner (see Table 37). A further 23.6% of persons in Trinidad and Tobago would approve of this type of behaviour.

# Results

In both 2007 and 2015 the majority of persons (51% and 58% respectively) from the 19 original CSP communities shared similar sentiments that they would not approve but would understand if another person made insulting remarks to someone who cuts a line. In comparison, persons from Tobago and East POS CSP communities were even more understanding of this response, 74.4% and 75.5% respectively indicated that they would not approve but would understand someone making insulting remarks.

## Murder of Rapist

When presented with the scenario of someone murdering a person who has raped his/her child, the population was more comfortable with this act of violence than the former scenario of verbal abuse. One third of the national sample in 2015 stated that they would approve of the murder of a child's rapist, while a further 46.5% of persons would not approve of the act, but would understand.

The results over the period 2007 and 2015 across the 19 original CSP communities in Trinidad as well as those for the 3 CSP communities in Tobago and the additional 10 communities in East POS the sentiments were generally quite similar. A large percentage of persons from these communities felt although they would not approve they would understand why the act was committed.

*Table 37 Attitudes – “Approval” Summary Table (%)*

		CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
		Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
If someone cuts in line and another person makes an insulting remark to them, you...	Would neither approve nor understand	34.7%	26.3%	13.1%	10.3%	20.8%
	Would not approve but understand	51.0%	58.1%	74.4%	75.4%	53.2%
	Would approve	14.3%	12.5%	11.8%	12.8%	23.6%
	Don't know	0.0%	3.0%	0.8%	1.6%	2.4%
Suppose a person kills someone who has raped his/her child, you ...	Would neither approve nor understand	22.5%	15.5%	22.9%	8.0%	15.5%
	Would not approve but understand	49.9%	47.2%	60.3%	61.9%	46.5%
	Would approve	27.7%	33.1%	11.9%	28.4%	33.2%
	Don't know	0.0%	4.3%	4.9%	1.8%	4.9%

## Right to Kill / Possession of Weapons

Having assessed persons' attitudes towards: 1) verbal violence in a mundane scenario of someone cutting the line and 2) the serious crime of murdering someone who has sexually violated a child, respondents were then presented with four statements to rate their agreement with issues related to persons having the right to kill and to possessing a weapon. The four statements were “a person has the right to kill to defend his/her family,” “a person has the right to kill to defend his/her home or property,”

# Results

“a weapon in the house makes the home safer” and “carrying a weapon makes a person safer.” For each of the statements presented, persons were asked to rate their agreement on a 5 point Likert scale ranging from 1 “strongly disagree” to 5 “strongly agree.”

These four statements were reduced to two composite measures: 1) the right to kill and 2) possession of a weapon. Each measure ranged from 1 to 5; higher scores signify a more positive attitude while lower scores represent a more negative attitude.

The 19 original CSP communities had significantly higher scores on the “right to kill” scale in 2015, as compared to 2007. What this finding suggests is that persons living within these 19 CSP communities who previously had high scores on this scale in 2007 (3.13) were in 2015 (3.35) even more accepting of a person having the right to kill to defend his/her family or home or property.

The CSP communities in Tobago in 2015 had significantly lower scores (2.65) on this measure than the 19 original CSP communities in Trinidad (3.35), the 10 new East POS communities (3.25) as well as the national sample (3.48) in 2015 (see Table 38).

The right to kill to defend family was highly agreed upon across all communities, with the national sample reporting the highest agreement rating and Tobago the lowest. In fact, there was a marginal increase in agreement on this issue since 2007. Similarly, the right to kill to defend property was also agreed upon across communities, but slightly less so than for family. Agreement on this issue increased since 2007, with similar agreement ratings being reported in 2015 for the 19 CSP communities and the national sample. Tobago expressed much less agreement on the right to kill than all other groups analysed (see Table 38).

Generally, across all communities it was observed that persons did not strongly feel that the possession of a weapon makes the home safer or a person feel safer. Scores ranged from 2.37 in Tobago to 2.08 in East POS. These comparatively lower scores, relative to persons having the right to kill, suggests that people were more likely to agree that a person should have the right to kill within the context of defending his/her family or property versus a weapon providing a degree of safety (see Table 38).

**Table 38 Attitudes “Agreement” Summary Table (mean scores)**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Right to Kill	3.13 <sub>a</sub>	3.35 <sub>b</sub>	2.65 <sub>c</sub>	3.25 <sub>a,b</sub>	3.48 <sub>b</sub>
Weapon makes a person/home safer	2.20 <sub>a</sub>	2.22 <sub>a</sub>	2.37 <sub>a</sub>	2.08 <sub>b</sub>	2.20 <sub>a</sub>

*Note: Values in the same row and sub-table not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at  $p < 0.05$*   
*Military Presence*

# Results

Across the CSP communities in 2007 as well as in 2015 there was a large percent of persons who felt that military presence in the streets is necessary to control violence in the country. In fact, in 2007 80.7% of the persons in the 19 original CSP communities in Trinidad felt that the military should be used to control violence. Although in 2015 the sentiments have tempered 70.5% of persons in the 19 original CSP communities in Trinidad, 76.6% in East POS and 67.9% in Tobago still feel that military presence is necessary. These findings may speak to the public's confidence in the police force's ability to curtail crime and violence on its own. Further, such a high percentage of the public holding this view may also highlight the public's perception that drastic measures, such as a military presence, are needed to gain control of the crime situation.

*Table 39 Attitudes "Agreement" Summary Table (percentage)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Military presence is necessary to control violence in the country	80.7%	70.5%	67.9%	76.6%	69.1%

*Table 40 Attitudes "Military street presence necessary" by Original CSP communities (2007 vs. 2015)*

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. (p<0.05)
Trinidad - Original 19 Communities			
Beetham Estate	3.93	3.20	*
Cocorite	3.82	4.30	*
Covigne	4.27	2.92	*
Dibe/Belle Vue	3.85	3.31	*
Embacadere	3.89	3.59	ns
Enterprise	4.09	3.96	ns
Gonzales	4.05	4.27	ns
La Romaine	3.80	3.61	ns
Mon Repos	3.97	4.15	ns
Mount D'or	4.13	2.42	*
Never Dirty	4.49	3.77	*
Patna Village	3.69	3.69	ns
Pinto Road	3.90	4.02	ns
Samaroo Village	4.07	3.44	*
St. Barbs	3.80	3.88	ns
Farm Road	4.05	3.74	ns
Sogren Trace	4.14	4.71	*
North Eastern Settlement	4.23	3.67	*
Quash Trace	4.18	3.76	*
Trinidad – Additional 10 East Port of Spain Communities			

# Results

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. (p<0.05)
East Port of Spain		4.38	
Eastern Quarry		4.15	
Laventille		3.84	
Marie Road		4.67	
Morvant		3.57	
Picton		3.76	
Port of Spain Proper		4.72	
Romain Lands		3.93	
Sealots		4.49	
Upper Belmont		4.00	
Tobago Communities			
Bethel		3.31	
Bon Accord		4.20	
Darrel Spring		4.19	

## Conflict Resolution Skills

Conflict resolution is conceptualized as “intervention aimed at finding a peaceful outcome between two or more parties.” To assess how equipped persons are to deal with conflict, five methods of dealing with conflict were presented to respondents. These methods ranged from knowing how to control one’s temper to explaining reasons for disagreement with one’s partner without getting upset.

Respondents were asked to rate how frequently they used specific methods in dealing with conflict. Possible response options presented were always, almost always, sometimes, almost never and never. The five situations were reduced to three skill groups. Skill 1 comprised of “if someone insults me, I do not lose control and get into a fight” and “If someone hurts me, I do not assume they did it on purpose.” Skill 2 included “if I have a serious conflict or disagreement with my partner, I can explain my reasons without getting upset” and “If I need to correct children, I know how to talk or reason with them and explain why some of the things that they do are wrong.” The final skill consisted of one item “when there is a problem, I know how to control my temper and stay out of fights.”

Scores for these three (3) skill sets ranged from 1 to 5, where 5 represented very healthy methods of conflict resolution and 1 conversely represented very unhealthy methods of conflict resolution. Overall, it appears that skills in conflict resolution need to be developed, not only within the CSP communities, but also nationally. Scores were generally not encouraging, ranging from a low of 1.62 at the national level in 2015 for skill 3 to a high of 2.36 under skill 1 with the original 19 CSP communities.

Notably, there was no significant change in the conflict resolution skills employed by persons in the original 19 CSP communities in Trinidad in 2007 versus 2015. Also of interest are the lower national scores on all three skill sets in 2015, indicating it is less likely for persons outside of the CSP communities to employ healthy conflict resolution techniques.

# Results

Although the national scores for skill 3 (ability to control one's temper to stay out of fights) and skill 1 (avoiding losing control when insulted or assuming a person deliberately set out to hurt you) were not significantly different from those in the CSP communities in 2015, it is still worth mentioning these results. A person's ability to assume no malicious intent behind another's actions, as well as his/her ability to control one's temper to avoid confrontation could be quite useful or even crucial to avert the escalation of a situation to the point of violence. It is within this context that the aforementioned skills within the CSP communities may in fact prove to be more developed than at national level as a survival technique, given that the increased risk of crime or violence may exist.

Further results showed that within the family, persons living in CSP communities felt that they were better able to talk or reason with their partner or children as compared to the national sample.

**Table 41 Conflict Resolutions Skills Summary Table (mean scores)**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
If someone insults or hurts me, I do not lose control	2.36 <sub>a</sub>	2.26 <sub>a,b</sub>	2.16 <sub>a,b</sub>	2.09 <sub>a,b</sub>	2.08 <sub>b</sub>
I can talk or reason with my partner or children without getting upset	1.98 <sub>a</sub>	2.11 <sub>a</sub>	2.09 <sub>a</sub>	2.08 <sub>a</sub>	1.76 <sub>b</sub>
When there is a problem, I know how to control my temper and stay out of fights	1.94 <sub>a</sub>	1.86 <sub>a,b</sub>	2.07 <sub>a,b</sub>	1.75 <sub>a,b</sub>	1.62 <sub>b</sub>

*Note: Values in the same row and sub-table not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at  $p < 0.05$*



# Results

## Family Norms

Spanking and slapping are common forms of physical discipline in raising children. “In most societies physical chastisement is not considered to be abuse by clinicians or by courts once it does not leave even temporary marks on the child.”<sup>22</sup> To gauge individuals’ childhood experiences of physical discipline at home respondents were asked to indicate how often they were spanked as a child. In 2015 on a national level 38.5% were spanked almost daily or at least once per week. East POS (42.8%) has a slightly higher reported level of persons being spanked almost daily or once per week as compared to the other Trinidad (34.9%) and Tobago (33.6%) CSP communities in 2015. Though common, and in some cases quite frequent, irrespective of the community or the year of study the majority of persons were rarely or never spanked as children.

*Table 42 Family Norms (%) - Summary*

	CVS 2007		CVS 2015							
	Trinidad (Original 19)		Trinidad (Original 19)		Tobago (Original 3)		Trinidad (EPOS 10)		National	
	Never / rarely / once per month	Almost daily / once per week	Never / rarely / once per month	Almost daily / once per week	Never / rarely / once per month	Almost daily / once per week	Never / rarely / once per month	Almost daily / once per week	Never / rarely / once per month	Almost daily / once per week
Frequency of being spanked as a child	66.1%	33.9%	65.1%	34.9%	66.4%	33.6%	57.2%	42.8%	61.5%	38.5%

## Parent/Caregivers

Parents or caregivers of children 15 years and younger were asked to indicate how many times in the past month they had to discipline their child in one of four ways. The methods of discipline listed were: 1) not allowing the child to do something that he/she enjoys, 2) shouting at him/her in anger, 3) hitting him/her with your hand and 4) hitting him/her with an object (such as a strap or stick). Response options for each of these types of discipline were “never”, “not in the past month”, “several times in the past month (less than 4 times)”, “once or twice a week” and “almost every day (more than 3 times a week).” The responses were further truncated to two categories; 1) rarely or never - which comprised “not in the past month” and “never” responses and 2) frequently - which included the responses “several times in the past month” and “almost every day”.

Across all four forms of punishment there has been a discernible reduction in the percent of persons living in the 19 original CSP communities reporting having “frequently” administering these types of discipline to children in 2015 compared to 2007. Shouting at a child in anger saw the largest reduction with 19.2% less persons saying that they engage in this type of discipline ‘frequently’. Other reductions from 2007 to 2015 included 7% less parents/caregivers stating that they ‘frequently’ hit their child with their hand.

<sup>22</sup> [http://www.kaimh.org/Websites/kaimh/images/Documents/Cultural\\_Issues\\_in\\_the\\_Corporal\\_Punishment\\_of\\_Children.pdf](http://www.kaimh.org/Websites/kaimh/images/Documents/Cultural_Issues_in_the_Corporal_Punishment_of_Children.pdf)

# Results

The pattern of discipline regardless of year or community was similar with parents/caregivers engaging quite frequently in shouting at a child in anger followed by punishing the child by revoking a privilege. Physical forms of disciplining a child such as hitting with hands or an object were much less ‘frequently’ used to discipline a child.

Consistently, across the years and across communities hitting a child with an object was the least engaged form of discipline. In fact, no one in the CSP communities in Tobago reported resorting to hitting his/her child with an object in the past month while 8.7% of parents/caregivers in the East POS CSP communities indicated having done so several or more times in the past month.

*Table 43 Parents and Caregivers Summary Table (%)*

Frequently	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Punish him/her by not allowing him/her to do something he/she enjoys?	44.0%	39.9%	39.4%	40.4%	39.3%
Shout at him/her in anger?	64.8%	45.6%	57.6%	49.2%	46.3%
Hit him/her with your hand?	26.5%	19.5%	18.2%	25.2%	22.2%
Hit him/her with an object?	10.7%	5.7%	.0%	8.4%	8.1%

Further analyses were engaged in to determine the interaction between the types of discipline utilised by parents/caregivers and the sex and age of the child.

Assessing the methods of discipline utilized by parents/caregivers by the sex of the child revealed some interesting insights. It was discovered that parents/caregivers were more likely to shout at a child in anger and least likely to hit a child with an object, regardless of the child’s sex. Parents/caregivers, however, were significantly more likely to discipline whether violently (i.e. shouting, hitting with hand or object) or otherwise, male children versus female children as observed in both 2007 and 2015. For instance, in 2007 30.9% of male children versus 21.6% of female children were hit by a parent/caregiver’s hand. Similarly, in 2015 26.0% of male children and 18.4% of female children received a hit by the hand of a parent/caregiver (see Table 44).

*Table 44 Parents and Caregivers – Sex of child (2007 vs 2015)*

Frequently	CVS 2007		CVS 2015	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Punish him/her by not allowing him/her to do something he/she enjoys?	50.4%	36.8%	45.8%	32.5%
Shout at him/her in anger?	68.4%	60.8%	52.5%	40.0%
Hit him/her with your hand?	30.9%	21.6%	26.0%	18.4%

# Results

	CVS 2007		CVS 2015	
Hit him/her with an object?	13.3%	7.9%	10.4%	5.8%

In 2007 and 2015 infants (0-2 years) were least likely to be disciplined by their parents/caregivers either by withholding certain privileges that he/she may enjoy or being shouted at in anger. When it came to physical forms of discipline in 2007 parents/caregivers were significantly less likely to hit teenagers (children 13 years or older) with their hands or an object. This was also true in 2015 of teenagers being least likely to be disciplined with a hit with the hand of a parent/caregiver. Additionally, a small percentage of infants were hit by hand or an object in 2015.

*Table 45 Parents and Caregivers – ‘Age of child’ (2007 vs 2015)*

Frequently	CVS 2007				CVS 2015			
	0-2 years	3-7 years	8-12 years	13+ years	0-2 years	3-7 years	8-12 years	13+ years
Punish him/her by not allowing him/her to do something he/she enjoys?	30.8%	51.4%	43.9%	40.3%	14.7%	40.8%	48.2%	41.5%
Shout at him/her in anger?	47.9%	68.5%	68.4%	65.8%	20.0%	43.0%	57.3%	53.7%
Hit him/her with your hand?	30.2%	36.2%	27.0%	8.4%	15.9%	30.1%	23.8%	12.7%
Hit him/her with an object?	13.7%	13.0%	12.5%	2.7%	4.1%	7.8%	11.8%	5.4%

## Social Attitudes and Opinions

Respondents provided their opinion on the following statements: “the country’s authorities are genuinely concerned about what happens to you” and “you or people similar to you can make a positive difference and change the country.” They rated how much they agree with these statements, on a 5-point scale from 1 “strongly disagree” to 5 “strongly agree.” The responses “strongly agree” and “agree” were combined into a single category “agree” for ease of reference, as shown in Table 46. Only one third of the national sample respondents (33.6%) agreed with the statement that national authorities were concerned about them. Similarly, 28.8% of respondents from the original 19 Trinidad CSP communities agreed with the statement, more than double that of the 2007 figure (13.9%). The Tobago CSP communities reported the highest level of agreement with the statement (51.1%), while East POS CSP communities were less likely to feel that authorities are concerned about them (21.8%).

Posed with the statement “you or people similar to you can make a positive difference and change in your country,” the majority of the national sample respondents (72.6%) believed in their ability to effect such a positive change in the country. In 2015 there was a great increase in the percentage of persons from the original 19 CSP communities in Trinidad who agreed that their personal agency was effective in this way (33.2% vs. 72.7%). Again, the ratings in Tobago CSP communities were even higher, as 80.0% of respondents agreed with the sentiment, while those in East POS communities were somewhat lower (63.5%).

# Results

**Table 46 Social Attitudes – Summary Table (%) ‘Agree’**

Agree	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Authorities are genuinely concerned about what happens to you	13.9%	28.8%	51.1%	21.8%	33.6%
You/people similar to you can make a positive difference	33.2%	72.7%	80.0%	63.5%	72.6%

Utilizing the two social issues that measured persons’ opinions on scales which ranged from 1 to 5 where 1 indicates “strongly agree” to 5, “strongly disagree” the mean score on each issue was calculated.

Between 2007 and 2015 there was a significant positive change in how respondents viewed authorities’ concern for them (see Table 47). The shift in the score from 2.34 in 2007 to 2.50 in 2015 suggests that persons falling within the original 19 CSP communities in Trinidad had a greater sense that the authorities are genuinely concerned about what happens to them in 2015 when compared to 2007.

Examining the results of the communities in 2015, persons in the CSP communities in Tobago (3.24) had a significantly higher score than not only the national mean (2.58) but also of the original 19 CSP communities in Trinidad (2.50) and the 10 additional CSP communities in East POS (2.15).

The mean score on the component “people similar to you can make a positive difference” increased from 3.26 in 2007 to 3.72 in 2015 among persons within the 19 original CSP communities in Trinidad. This increase was significant indicating that generally, more respondents felt they had the ability to make a positive difference and change the country (see Table 47). Evaluating the scores of the various CSP communities in 2015 revealed the CSP communities in East POS (3.47) scored significantly lower than not only the national level (3.68) but also lower than the original 19 CSP communities in Trinidad (3.72) and the CSP communities in Tobago (3.86).

**Table 47 Social Attitudes – Summary Table (mean scores)**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Authorities are genuinely concerned about what happens to you	2.34 <sub>a</sub>	2.50 <sub>b</sub>	3.24 <sub>c</sub>	2.15 <sub>d</sub>	2.58 <sub>b</sub>
You/people similar to you can make a positive difference	3.26 <sub>a</sub>	3.72 <sub>b</sub>	3.86 <sub>b</sub>	3.47 <sub>c</sub>	3.68 <sub>b</sub>

*Note: Values in the same row and sub-table not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at  $p < 0.05$*

Further analysis at the individual community level at 2007 and 2015 revealed a significant fall in the mean scores of the communities Dibe/Belle Vue, Gonzales, Never Dirty, Farm Road, and Sogren Trace on the measure “the country’s authorities genuinely care about you.”

# Results

In other words, residents in these communities felt less strongly about this statement in 2015 than they did in 2007. On the other hand, in Embacadere, La Romaine, Pinto Road, North Eastern Settlement and Quash Trace, ratings of the authorities' care about persons increased over the period (see Table 48). Of the communities where there was no comparison in 2007, there were relatively high mean scores in all Tobago communities: 3.61 in Bon Accord, 3.37 in Darrel Spring and 2.83 in Bethel. Conversely, East Port of Spain communities reported relatively lower mean scores ranging from 1.24 in Port of Spain Proper to 2.73 in Marie Road.

**Table 48 Social Attitudes – “Authorities care about you” – by Original CSP community (2007 vs. 2015)**

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. (p<0.05)
Trinidad - Original 19 Communities			
Beetham Estate	2.38	2.30	ns
Cocorite	2.03	1.83	ns
Covigne	2.16	2.03	ns
Dibe/Belle Vue	2.48	1.97	*
Embacadere	2.20	3.74	*
Enterprise	2.21	2.42	ns
Gonzales	2.68	1.69	*
La Romaine	2.30	2.87	*
Mon Repos	2.39	2.08	ns
Mount D'or	2.04	2.42	ns
Never Dirty	2.12	1.54	*
Patna Village	2.60	2.52	ns
Pinto Road	2.11	3.58	*
Samaroo Village	2.28	2.48	ns
St. Barbs	2.65	2.46	ns
Farm Road	2.35	1.87	*
Sogren Trace	2.57	1.70	*
North Eastern Settlement	2.20	3.05	*
Quash Trace	2.16	2.95	*
Trinidad – Additional 10 East Port of Spain Communities			
East Port of Spain	-	1.56	n/a
Eastern Quarry	-	2.50	n/a
Laventille	-	2.39	n/a
Marie Road	-	2.73	n/a
Morvant	-	2.45	n/a
Picton	-	1.66	n/a
Port of Spain Proper	-	1.24	n/a
Romain Lands	-	2.55	n/a
Sealots	-	1.26	n/a
Upper Belmont	-	2.42	n/a
Tobago Communities			
Bethel	-	2.83	n/a

# Results

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. (p<0.05)
Bon Accord	-	3.61	n/a
Darrel Spring	-	3.37	n/a

With regard to making a positive change in the country, there was a significantly higher average rating from the original Trinidad CSP communities in 2015 (3.72) versus 2007 (3.26) (refer to Table 47).

Analyses by specific community revealed statistically significant increases in agreement were noted for most of the CSP 2015 communities, namely Beetham Estate, Covigne, Dibe/Belle Vue, Embacadere, Enterprise, La Romaine, Mon Repos, Never Dirty, Patna Village, Pinto Road, Samaroo Village, Farm Road, North Eastern Settlement and Quash Trace (see Table 49). Tobago communities reported the most agreement with a mean score of 4.04 in Bon Accord 3.98 in Darrel Spring and 3.62 in Bethel. East Port of Spain reported significantly less agreement than CSP 19 communities and Tobago's communities, with mean scores ranging from 1.42 in Sealots to 4.15 in Marie Road (see Table 49 below).

*Table 49 Social Attitudes – “You can make a positive change” – by Original CSP community (2007 vs 2015)*

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. (p<0.05)
Trinidad - Original 19 Communities			
Beetham Estate	3.32	4.53	*
Cocorite	3.34	3.29	ns
Covigne	3.23	3.91	*
Dibe/Belle Vue	3.06	3.39	*
Embacadere	3.46	4.10	*
Enterprise	3.47	3.67	*
Gonzales	3.09	2.69	*
La Romaine	3.16	3.89	*
Mon Repos	3.20	4.10	*
Mount D'or	3.09	3.43	ns
Never Dirty	3.33	4.04	*
Patna Village	3.00	3.65	*
Pinto Road	3.53	3.95	*
Samaroo Village	3.26	3.97	*
St. Barbs	3.39	3.54	ns
Farm Road	3.21	3.70	*
Sogren Trace	3.31	1.75	*
North Eastern Settlement	3.12	4.00	*
Quash Trace	3.22	3.96	*
Trinidad – Additional 10 East Port of Spain Communities			
East Port of Spain	-	2.78	n/a
Eastern Quarry	-	3.66	n/a
Laventille	-	3.21	n/a
Marie Road	-	4.15	n/a

# Results

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. (p<0.05)
Morvant	-	3.99	n/a
Picton	-	3.60	n/a
Port of Spain Proper	-	1.51	n/a
Romain Lands	-	4.08	n/a
Sealots	-	1.42	n/a
Upper Belmont	-	3.33	n/a
Tobago Communities			
Bethel	-	3.62	n/a
Bon Accord	-	4.04	n/a
Darrel Spring	-	3.98	n/a

## Social Control

Ensuring members of a group behave in a prescribed manner is crucial for the maintenance of order. Social control is the mechanism by which such pressures are applied to maintain social order and cohesion. The agents of social control such as family, neighbourhood, law, church and school all play an important role in influencing an individual's behaviour to conform to the cultural norms and/or laws. "The neighbourhood is the first community with which an individual comes in contact. It exerts a deep influence on its members as an agency of social control."<sup>23</sup> The local neighbourhood is a powerful agency of social control on its members and exercises "direct control over the behaviour of the individuals." Given the importance of the neighbourhood as an agency of social control, three (3) items were used to measure specific aspects of social control. These items focused on if neighbours would respond to 1) truant youth 2) a fight and 3) a disrespectful child. Response options ranged from 1 signifying "very unlikely" to 5 signifying "very likely". Assessing the "likely" (i.e. very likely or likely) responses to each of these items revealed that less than half of the national sample in 2015 felt that within their neighbourhood it was likely that their neighbours would intervene in any of the three scenarios presented to them.

Interestingly, regardless of the year or the community persons felt that their neighbours were more likely to intervene to break up a fight in front their house if someone was being beaten or threatened versus truant children/youth hanging out on the street corner or a disrespectful child. Further, neighbours within CSP communities in Tobago were more likely to intervene whether it was truant youth, a fight or children being disrespectful than any other of the CSP communities in 2015 or 2007 (see Table 50).

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.preservearticles.com/201102224106/10-important-agencies-of-social-control.html>



# Results

*Table 50 Social Control “Neighbours’ intervention” –Summary Table (%)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Neighbours would intervene with truant community youth	42.6%	45.0%	58.5%	50.8%	47.6%
Neighbours would break up a fight in front of your house if someone was being beaten or threatened	53.9%	46.3%	63.3%	52.3%	49.0%
Neighbours would scold a child who was showing disrespect to an adult	39.4%	39.6%	59.5%	49.1%	44.1%

A social control scale was created by summing the responses from the three (3) items and dividing by three. This score was used to assess whether the observed differences between 2007 and 2015 as well as between communities in 2015 were significant. The scale ranged from 1 to 5 with 1 representing the lowest level of social control and 5 the highest level. There was no significant difference between the mean scores on the social control scale for the 19 original CSP communities in 2007 (3.01) and 2015 (2.97) (see Table 51). As highlighted previously Tobago had significantly higher scores on this measure than other CSP communities in 2015 (Trinidad original 19 communities- 2.97, Trinidad East POS communities- 3.09). Incidentally, Tobago also had significantly higher scores on the social control scale than the national sample (3.04).

*Table 51 Social Control – “Neighbours’ Intervention” (mean scores)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Social control – neighbours’ intervention	3.01 <sub>a</sub>	2.97 <sub>a</sub>	3.49 <sub>b</sub>	3.09 <sub>c</sub>	3.04 <sub>a,c</sub>

Note: Values in the same row and sub-table not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at  $p < 0.05$ . At the individual community level, significant increases in mean scores were observed in several of the 19 original CSP communities in Trinidad (see to Table 52). Embacadere, for instance had a mean score of 2.90 in 2007 and 3.93 in 2015. Similarly, scores also increased in Beetham Estate, Mon Repos, Mount D’or, Never Dirty and Samaroo Village. Conversely, there were significant decreases in social control over time, as seen in Cocorite, Covigne, Enterprise, Gonzales and Sogren Trace.

Tobago CSP communities reported generally higher social control scores, while East Port of Spain communities had a wide range of scores, ranging from 1.44 in Port of Spain Proper and 1.46 in Sea Lots to 3.68 in Eastern Quarry and 3.74 in Upper Belmont (see to Table 52).

# Results

*Table 52 Social Control – “Neighbours’ intervention” – by Original CSP communities (2007 vs. 2015)*

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. (p<0.05)
Trinidad - Original 19 Communities			
Beetham Estate	2.98 <sub>a</sub>	3.54 <sub>b</sub>	*
Cocorite	3.24 <sub>a</sub>	2.67 <sub>b</sub>	*
Covigne	3.29 <sub>a</sub>	2.78 <sub>b</sub>	*
Dibe/Belle Vue	2.86 <sub>a</sub>	3.00 <sub>a</sub>	ns
Embacadere	2.90 <sub>a</sub>	3.93 <sub>b</sub>	*
Enterprise	3.35 <sub>a</sub>	2.86 <sub>b</sub>	*
Gonzales	3.44 <sub>a</sub>	2.40 <sub>b</sub>	*
La Romaine	3.20 <sub>a</sub>	3.15 <sub>a</sub>	ns
Mon Repos	3.06 <sub>a</sub>	3.76 <sub>b</sub>	*
Mount D'or	2.54 <sub>a</sub>	3.36 <sub>b</sub>	*
Never Dirty	2.66 <sub>a</sub>	3.16 <sub>b</sub>	*
Patna Village	3.08 <sub>a</sub>	2.85 <sub>a</sub>	ns
Pinto Road	2.67 <sub>a</sub>	2.88 <sub>a</sub>	ns
Samaroo Village	2.66 <sub>a</sub>	3.43 <sub>b</sub>	*
St. Barbs	3.27 <sub>a</sub>	3.15 <sub>a</sub>	ns
Farm Road	2.81 <sub>a</sub>	2.61 <sub>a</sub>	ns
Sogren Trace	3.07 <sub>a</sub>	1.68 <sub>b</sub>	*
North Eastern Settlement	2.80 <sub>a</sub>	2.88 <sub>a</sub>	ns
Quash Trace	2.69 <sub>a</sub>	2.62 <sub>a</sub>	ns
Trinidad – Additional 10 East Port of Spain Communities			
East Port of Spain	-	1.67	n/a
Eastern Quarry	-	3.68	n/a
Laventille	-	2.28	n/a
Marie Road	-	2.94	n/a
Morvant	-	3.52	n/a
Picton	-	3.56	n/a
Port of Spain Proper	-	1.44	n/a
Romain Lands	-	3.33	n/a
Sealots	-	1.46	n/a
Upper Belmont	-	3.74	n/a
Tobago Communities			
Bethel	-	3.69	n/a
Bon Accord	-	3.33	n/a
Darrel Spring	-	3.41	n/a

# Results

## Perceptions of Level of Crime

The perception of neighbourhood crime levels was assessed by asking persons to evaluate over the past 12 months whether crime in their neighbourhood has increased, stayed the same or decreased.

*Table 53 Social Control “Neighbourhood Crime level changes” – Summary Table (%)*

Overall crime level in your neighbourhood	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Increased	43.5%	22.2%	7.4%	30.1%	21.9%
Remained the Same	30.4%	43.9%	74.0%	40.0%	51.5%
Decreased	23.4%	29.0%	8.4%	29.0%	23.3%

For persons from the 19 original CSP communities, comparing the perceptions of overall crime levels over the past 12 months in 2007 to that of 2015 revealed that in 2007 30.4% believed that overall crime in their neighbourhood remained the same while in 2015 43.9% shared this sentiment. Further in 2007 43.5% felt that overall crime in their neighbourhood had increased whereas in 2015 22.2% felt that crime increased in their neighbourhood over the past 12 months. In 2015 the perceptions of overall crime level over the past 12 months within the Tobago CSP communities was that it generally remained the same, with 74% of persons stating this. Persons from communities in East POS, however were divided where 30.1% felt overall crime in their neighbourhood increased in the past 12 months, 40% felt it remained the same and 29% felt that it decreased over the same period.

The national levels of overall crime in respondents’ neighbourhoods was generally perceived to have remained the same (51.9%) while 23.3% felt it had decreased and 21.9% felt it had increased.

*Table 54 Overall Increase in Neighbourhood Crime Levels Over the Past 12 Months” (2007 vs. 2015)*

CSP Communities -Increased	CVS 2007	CVS 2015
Trinidad - Original 19 Communities		
Beetham Estate	22.2%	1.8%
Cocorite	25.7%	19.7%
Covigne	58.2%	2.6%
Dibe/Belle Vue	55.5%	36.4%
Embacadere	23.6%	13.2%
Enterprise	54.4%	53.8%
Gonzales	18.6%	3.4%
La Romaine	29.2%	8.3%
Mon Repos	54.0%	57.6%
Mount D’or	55.0%	24.7%
Never Dirty	55.0%	51.1%
Patna Village	54.0%	18.1%

# Results

CSP Communities -Increased	CVS 2007	CVS 2015
Pinto Road	34.5%	16.4%
Samaroo Village	68.3%	3.4%
St. Barbs	32.9%	0.0%
Farm Road	43.8%	27.8%
Sogren Trace	35.6%	0.0%
North Eastern Settlement	41.1%	50.3%
Quash Trace	46.6%	37.6%
Trinidad – Additional 10 East Port of Spain Communities		
East Port of Spain	-	1.7%
Eastern Quarry	-	62.5%
Laventille	-	2.0%
Marie Road	-	15.9%
Morvant	-	26.5%
Picton	-	35.0%
Port of Spain Proper	-	0.0%
Romain Lands	-	6.2%
Sealots	-	0.0%
Upper Belmont	-	65.0%
Tobago Communities		
Bethel	-	9.0%
Bon Accord	-	11.3%
Darrel Spring	-	3.2%

Evaluating each of the CSP communities and respondents' perceptions of the overall increase in crime in their neighbourhood over the past 12 months, it appears based on the results that the communities Enterprise, Mon Repos, Never Dirty and North Eastern Settlement in both 2007 and 2015 have experienced increasing levels of crime. Within the East POS communities, Eastern Quarry and Upper Belmont have over sixty percent of the members in each of these respective communities indicating that they felt that the overall level of crime in their neighbourhood had increased in the past 12 months.

## Desirability of Neighbourhood

Residents of East POS CSP communities (32.7%) were least likely to report that they would rate their neighbourhood as either an excellent or good place to live. Conversely, residents of Tobago CSP communities (87.9%) were most likely to state that they would rate their neighbourhood as an excellent or good place to live.

The ratings of neighbourhoods in 2007 versus 2015 within the 19 original CSP communities remained quite consistent over the period. For instance, 52.6% of persons in 2007 stated that they would rate their neighbourhood as an excellent or good place to live while 56.6% of persons in 2015 shared similar sentiments (see Table 55).

# Results

*Table 55 Social Control “Neighbourhood rating” Summary Table (%)*

Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Excellent/Good	52.6%	56.6%	87.9%	32.7%	58.3%
Fair	35.8%	35.8%	10.1%	45.8%	32.2%
Very Poor/Poor	11.6%	7.5%	2.0%	21.4%	9.4%

Gonzales, Sogren Trace and Dibe/Belle Vue experienced major decreases in the percent of persons feeling that these neighbourhoods were excellent/good places to live in 2007 versus 2015. Communities such as Embacadere, La Romaine, Patna Village, Pinto Road and to a lesser extent Beetham Estate, all experienced increased percentages of persons stating that these neighbourhoods were excellent/good places to live.

Examining the CSP communities within East POS and Tobago which were either highly desirable or undesirable places to live revealed that all three communities in Tobago were rated by the majority of its residents to be either an excellent or good place to live. Additionally, in Trinidad Romain Lands and Upper Belmont were rated as excellent or good places to live. In contrast, no one in the communities of Sea Lots or Port of Spain Proper felt that these neighbourhoods were excellent/good to live. A very small percentage of persons living in East POS also shared the view that this neighbourhood was an excellent/good place to live.

*Table 56 Social Control “Neighbourhood rating” Summary Table (%) by CSP Communities*

CSP Communities –Excellent/Good	CVS 2007	CVS 2015
Trinidad - Original 19 Communities		
Beetham Estate	42.5%	65.7%
Cocorite	50.5%	40.0%
Covigne	56.7%	66.7%
Dibe/Belle Vue	51.5%	29.4%
Embacadere	50.9%	85.0%
Enterprise	69.0%	63.8%
Gonzales	55.6%	8.2%
La Romaine	55.3%	88.5%
Mon Repos	52.2%	42.2%
Mount D'or	51.1%	51.7%
Never Dirty	21.5%	12.5%
Patna Village	40.8%	87.1%
Pinto Road	42.7%	77.7%
Samaroo Village	53.7%	58.9%
St. Barbs	51.2%	50.9%
Farm Road	47.7%	30.8%
Sogren Trace	59.7%	.0%

# Results

CSP Communities –Excellent/Good	CVS 2007	CVS 2015
North Eastern Settlement	61.8%	59.6%
Quash Trace	59.7%	68.4%
Trinidad – Additional 10 East Port of Spain Communities		
East Port of Spain	-	1.7%
Eastern Quarry	-	44.9%
Laventille	-	36.4%
Marie Road	-	21.1%
Morvant	-	39.3%
Picton	-	18.8%
Port of Spain Proper	-	.0%
Romain Lands	-	68.8%
Sealots	-	.0%
Upper Belmont	-	69.6%
Tobago Communities		
Bethel	-	87.5%
Bon Accord	-	95.0%
Darrel Spring	-	73.7%

## Social Cohesion

Social cohesion can be defined as “the willingness of members of a society to cooperate with each other in order to survive and prosper.”<sup>24</sup> Social cohesion not only builds a sense of belonging among its members but also reduces the risk of destructive patterns of tension and conflict. For an assessment of the cohesiveness of their communities, respondents rated the willingness of community members to help their neighbours; community members' trustworthiness and the closeness of the community based on their perception of such. In CVS Round 2, respondents also rated community members' willingness to contribute time, labour, money or other resources to community based projects. This rating was not included in CVS Round 1. Analyses were conducted on all community groups and the national sample of 2015 survey communities.

Respondents rated all four (4) statements in this section on a scale of 1 (Strongly Agree) to 5 (Strongly Disagree), where ratings of “Strongly Agree” and “Agree” were indicative of positive perceptions of cohesiveness. Compared to 2007 (CVS Round 1), there is a markedly larger proportion of respondents in all communities attributing these positive ratings in 2015 (CVS Round 2) (see Table 57). This is mirrored in the 19 communities common to CVS Round 1 (2007) and Round 2 (2015), for which positive ratings on

<sup>24</sup> [http://www.jstor.org/stable/3341872?seq=1#page\\_scan\\_tab\\_contents](http://www.jstor.org/stable/3341872?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents)

# Results

*Table 57 Social Cohesion – Summary Table (%)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
	Strongly Agree/ Agree	Strongly Agree/ Agree	Strongly Agree/ Agree	Strongly Agree/ Agree	Strongly Agree/ Agree
People around here are willing to help their neighbours	28.1%	55.1%	67.4%	52.3%	56.3%
People around here can be trusted	33.4%	46.2%	62.4%	43.1%	49.0%
This is a close-knit neighbourhood	33.8%	49.3%	60.5%	45.6%	51.2%
Community residents are willing to support community projects	-	61.1%	67.3%	53.1%	59.1%

The communities of East Port of Spain attributed lower ‘social cohesion’ ratings than that of the national ratings, but these ratings are still relatively higher than those emerging from the 19 originally surveyed communities at baseline. Conversely, the Tobago communities are the only ones for which a higher proportion of respondents provided positive ratings for all statements than that of the national sample. In fact, Tobago provided the highest proportion of positive ratings on all statements than all other communities. More than 50% of respondents in all communities provided high ratings for the statement on residents’ support for community projects, which was not included in CVS Round 1. This lends further credibility to the assessment that there were increased feelings of social cohesion across communities.

Mean scores of social cohesion further highlighted significant increases between CVS rounds. In 2015, the original communities had a social cohesion rating of 3.31 versus 2.82 in 2007 (refer to Table 58). Tobago’s overall social cohesion rating - at 3.65 - was significantly higher than that of the 19 Trinidad communities (3.31), the East Port of Spain communities (3.29) and the national rating (3.38).

*Table 58 Social Cohesion (mean scores)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Social Cohesion	2.79 <sub>a</sub>	3.31 <sub>b</sub>	3.67 <sub>c</sub>	3.30 <sub>b</sub>	3.38 <sub>b</sub>

*Note: Values in the same row and sub-table not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at  $p < 0.05$*

However, when analysis was conducted at the community level, a Trinidad community – Beetham Estate – attained the highest social cohesion rating in 2015 with 3.97 (see Table 59). The highest social cohesion rating in Tobago was assigned to Bethel at 3.80, followed by Darrel Spring (3.60) and Bon Accord (3.53). Additionally, East Port of Spain – which had the lowest overall social cohesion rating – experienced ratings ranging from 2.03 in Port of Spain Proper (the lowest rating for all communities) to 3.79 in Romain Lands (Table 59 below).

# Results

Beetham Estate was just one (1) of fourteen (14) communities from the original nineteen (19) which showed significant increases in social cohesion ratings from 2007 to 2015, whilst one community – Sogren Trace – attained a significantly lower rating in 2015 than for 2007. Of the remaining four (4) communities, two (2) of them – Never Dirty and Farm Road – had lower ratings in 2015 than at baseline (2007), though these were not significantly different.

*Table 59 Social Cohesion – by Original CSP community (2007 vs. 2015)*

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. (p<0.05)
Trinidad - Original 19 Communities			
Beetham Estate	3.02	3.97	*
Cocorite	2.88	3.14	*
Covigne	2.78	3.22	*
Dibe/Belle Vue	2.98	3.17	ns
Embacadere	2.82	3.72	*
*Enterprise	2.47	3.31	*
Gonzales	2.45	2.77	*
La Romaine	2.79	3.63	*
Mon Repos	2.90	3.72	*
Mount D'or	2.89	3.86	*
Never Dirty	3.38	2.98	ns
Patna Village	3.00	3.20	ns
Pinto Road	3.10	3.39	*
Samaroo Village	2.75	3.82	*
St. Barbs	2.69	3.35	*
Farm Road	3.02	2.70	ns
Sogren Trace	2.54	2.19	*
North Eastern Settlement	2.70	3.06	*
Quash Trace	2.70	3.20	*
Trinidad – Additional 10 East Port of Spain Communities			
East Port of Spain	-	2.43	n/a
Eastern Quarry	-	3.55	n/a
Laventille	-	3.22	n/a
Marie Road	-	2.93	n/a
Morvant	-	3.57	n/a
Picton	-	3.55	n/a
Port of Spain Proper	-	2.03	n/a
Romain Lands	-	3.79	n/a
Sealots	-	2.09	n/a
Upper Belmont	-	3.71	n/a
Tobago Communities			
Bethel	-	3.80	n/a



# Results

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. (p<0.05)
Bon Accord	-	3.53	n/a
Darrel Spring	-	3.60	n/a

## Opportunities

Respondents up to the age of twenty-four (24) years were asked to respond to whether ‘there are a lot of adults in the neighbourhood they can talk about important things with’ and ‘if there were people in their neighbourhood who encourage them to do their best’. In Table 60 below the percentage of survey participants who responded ‘Yes’ on both questions have been isolated and compared for all communities.

*Table 60 Opportunities – Summary Table (% of ‘yes’ responses)*

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
There are lots of adults in my neighbourhood that I can talk to about something important	55.7%	40.1%	62.5%	43.5%	47.8%
There are people in my neighbourhood who encourage me to do my best	70.8%	61.9%	87.5%	59.8%	63.4%

In 2007, just over half of the respondents (55.7%) in the original 19 Trinidad communities were in agreement that there are adults in their respective communities they can talk to about something important. In 2015, much fewer respondents from these same communities (40.1%) indicated agreement with this statement. When compared to the Original 19 Trinidad (CVS 2015), the communities in East Port of Spain and the National sample had a slightly larger proportion of respondents (43.5% and 47.8% respectively) in agreement with the statement.

Similarly, when asked if they felt that people in their neighbourhood encourage them to do their best, the affirmative responses originating from the Original 19 Trinidad, East Port of Spain and the National Sample in 2015 were proportionately lower than the percentage of respondents agreeing to the statement in CVS 2007. Conversely, for both questions, Tobago communities reported the most agreement (62.5% and 87.5%); in both cases superseding the CVS 2007 scores. At the community level, of the nineteen original communities, only five (5) – Never Dirty, Samaroo Village, Farm Road, North Eastern Settlement and Quash Trace – responded more positively in 2015 than in 2007 to the statement ‘there are a lot of adults in my neighbourhood that I can talk to about something important’ (see Table 61). Similar results – more positive responses in 2015 – are noted for these five (5) communities (and Mon Repos) for the second statement ‘there are people in my neighbourhood who encourage me to do my best’. In contrast, Cocorite, Mt. D’or, Patna and Sogren Trace commonly registered significant reversals in 2015, with 100% of respondents now disagreeing with both statements.

# Results

In Tobago, respondents registered stronger agreement with the second statement – about the encouragement they receive in their community – with 100% of those interviewed in Bon Accord and Darrel Spring agreeing that they are afforded this opportunity. Bethel maintained a consistent 66.7% of respondents who agreed with both statements, while Darrel Spring registered a very small proportion (33.3%) of persons (lower than the national average) agreeing that they have opportunities to talk with adults in their neighbourhood about important things.

Respondents from the East Port of Spain communities of East Port of Spain, Laventille, Port of Spain Proper and Sea Lots registered very limited agreement with either statement – remaining well below the national average and CVS 2007 ratings. However, while the East Port of Spain communities generally registered limited agreement with the statements, of note are the communities of Picton, where 80% and 90% of respondents agreed to statements 1 and 2 respectively; and Upper Belmont, where 100% of respondents agreed to statement 2.

*Table 61 Opportunities – Adults available to talk and provide encouragement (% in agreement) by community*

CSP Communities	Adults Available to Talk (Yes)		Encouragement by Adults (Yes)	
	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	CVS 2007	CVS 2015
Trinidad - Original 19 Communities				
Beetham Estate	47.4%	39.8%	84.2%	88.7%
Cocorite	63.3%	0.0%	83.3%	0.0%
Covigne	33.3%	18.8%	73.3%	37.0%
Dibe/Belle Vue	57.1%	50.0%	64.3%	50.0%
Embacadere	52.4%	50.0%	76.2%	50.0%
Enterprise	69.2%	54.5%	76.9%	72.7%
Gonzales	64.7%	9.1%	82.4%	9.1%
La Romaine	22.2%	20.0%	66.7%	80.0%
Mon Repos	62.5%	0.0%	68.8%	100.0%
Mount D'or	56.1%	0.0%	73.2%	0.0%
Never Dirty	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	66.7%
Patna Village	59.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
Pinto Road	59.3%	57.1%	66.7%	85.7%
Samaroo Village	73.3%	100.0%	73.3%	100.0%
St. Barbs	65.2%	28.6%	82.6%	42.9%
Farm Road	52.2%	66.7%	52.2%	66.7%
Sogren Trace	47.6%	0.0%	61.9%	0.0%
North Eastern Settlement	46.4%	61.5%	67.9%	76.9%
Quash Trace	42.9%	71.4%	52.4%	71.4%
Trinidad – Additional 10 East Port of Spain Communities				

# Results

CSP Communities	Adults Available to Talk (Yes)		Encouragement by Adults (Yes)	
	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	CVS 2007	CVS 2015
East Port of Spain	-	5.6%	-	5.6%
Eastern Quarry	-	50.0%	-	75.0%
Laventille	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Marie Road	-	50.0%	-	50.0%
Morvant	-	31.1%	-	46.7%
Picton	-	80.0%	-	90.0%
Port of Spain Proper	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Romain Lands*				
Sealots	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Upper Belmont	-	50.0%	-	100.0%
Tobago Communities				
Bethel	-	66.7%	-	66.7%
Bon Accord	-	100.0%	-	100.0%
Darrel Spring	-	33.3%	-	100.0%

*\*Note: these questions were posed to persons 24 years old or younger; there was no person interviewed in this community fitting that criterion.*

## Availability of Activities in Community

Organized programmes for youth within communities such as sport, youth and religious clubs provide youth with the opportunity to learn skills, build self-esteem (King et al, 1998), develop cognitive competencies (Nicholas, 1997) and allow youth to interact with their peers in a non-threatening or violent environment. These activities act as a diversion away from gangs and other delinquent behaviours. “Organized sport can prevent youth crime by developing capable, mature and responsible youth” (Howell, 1995).<sup>25</sup>

On a national level sports clubs were more prevalent within communities than any other organised group. Close to one third of the national sample (32.7%) indicated that there were sports clubs within their communities. The availability of religious activities/clubs for young persons within communities was reported by 18.0% of the national sample whereas, the availability of other types of activities for youth were vastly absent with 7.3% of the national sample reporting police youth clubs available in their community, 4.5% other youth clubs, 0.9% Boy Scouts/Girl Guides and 0.2% service clubs (e.g. Rotary Club, Lion’s Club).

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.fairplayforchildren.org/pdf/1299566926.pdf>

# Results

The CSP communities were reflective of the national sample where the most prevalent type of activity available within these communities for youth were sport clubs. It was however, disconcerting that the CSP communities in East POS had a noticeably smaller percentage of persons indicating the availability of sport facilities for youth. This trend was also observed for all other types of activities, specifically religious and police youth clubs where East POS generally had much lower rates of availability of these activities than the national sample as well as the other CSP communities.

*Table 62 Opportunities “Activities available in community” Summary Table (%)*

Activities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Sports Clubs	36.2%	34.7%	39.0%	19.4%	32.7%
Scouting/Guiding	6.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Religious Clubs	16.4%	14.8%	21.0%	4.0%	18.0%
Police Youth Clubs	n/a	8.8%	14.0%	5.0%	7.3%
Youth Clubs	10.6%	4.3%	5.0%	3.2%	4.5%
Service Clubs	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Boys and Girls Clubs	2.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

The availability of facilities within the community for youth to access is a necessary component towards crime reduction but participation of the youth in these activities is a crucial element if crime reduction is to be successful. As seen in Table 63 the levels of participation was low across CSP communities and nationally. Involvement in religious clubs/activities was highest nationally and across CSP communities with 33.3% of the national sample reporting participation, while within the CSP communities 60.6% in East POS reported participation, 28.6% in Tobago and 27.0% in the original 19 CSP communities in Trinidad.

*Table 63 Opportunities “Participation of activities available in community” Summary Table (%)*  
*Participation*

Participation	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Sports Clubs	22.2%	5.1%	25.9%	19.5%
Scouting/Guiding	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Religious Clubs	27.0%	28.6%	60.6%	33.3%
Police Youth Clubs	11.9%	.0%	7.1%	9.8%
Youth Clubs	16.1%	40.0%	11.1%	10.5%
Service Clubs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%

*Note: Participation was not asked in 2007*

# Results

## Perceptions about the Police

Effective policing requires respect and trust for the police service among members of the community, coupled with community involvement. On a national level 71.5% of persons living in Trinidad and Tobago felt that the police in their neighbourhoods are doing a good job in preventing crime. This level suggests that the majority of persons in Trinidad and Tobago still maintain confidence in the police service and their ability to effectively carry out their jobs in spite of the high percentage of unsolved murders.

Generally, 4 out of every 10 persons from the 19 original CSP communities in Trinidad as well as Tobago approved of the police's response time, helpfulness to victims, collaboration with residents and overall courtesy towards residents. Approval ratings for the police were however lower in the CSP East POS communities specifically as it relates to the police's effectiveness in crime prevention, response time, helpfulness to victims and collaboration with residents. Interestingly, a similar percentage of persons in East POS communities "agreed" that the police deal with residents in a fair and courteous manner when compared to the original 19 CSP communities and Tobago communities.

*Table 64 Police –Summary Table (%)*

The police in your neighbourhood...	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
...do a good job of preventing crime.	54.1%	56.0%	53.0%	45.6%	71.5%
...promptly respond to calls for assistance.	47.5%	46.9%	49.0%	36.0%	60.9%
...are helpful to people who have been victims of crime.	41.7%	44.7%	45.0%	30.0%	57.5%
...are doing a good job working together with residents to solve local problems	37.7%	40.1%	44.0%	31.5%	53.2%
...are doing a good job dealing with residents in a fair and courteous manner, overall	48.6%	46.4%	43.0%	44.8%	59.0%

A composite measure to assess the public's perception of the police was constructed from five items. These five items, which assessed the police in neighbourhoods, ranged from 1, representing low approval to 4, a high approval rating (see Table 65). The police approval ratings were significantly lower in 2015 (2.48) among the original 19 CSP Trinidad communities compared to 2007 (2.75). In 2015 the national level of police ratings (2.50) was significantly higher than CSP communities in East POS (2.24) but significantly lower than Tobago CSP communities.

# Results

**Table 65 Police – View on Police Effectiveness Summary Table (mean scores)**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Police ratings (1-4)	2.75 <sub>a</sub>	2.48 <sub>b</sub>	2.68 <sub>a</sub>	2.24 <sub>c</sub>	2.50 <sub>b</sub>

*Note: Values in the same row and sub-table not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at  $p < 0.05$*

There was a significant decrease in the police approval ratings across most of the 19 CSP communities over the period 2007 to 2015. Gonzales, Never Dirty and Sogren Trace had the most significant decreases over the period. Only in the communities Embacadere and La Romaine were there significant increases in police ratings over the period 2007 to 2015 (see Table 66). Although there were no comparison data in 2007 for the additional 10 East POS and the Tobago communities; very low police ratings were observed in 2015 in POS Proper, Upper Belmont and East POS, while high police ratings were observed in Bon Accord, Tobago.

**Table 66 Police – Views of Police Effectiveness – Original communities (2007 vs 2015)**

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. ( $p < 0.05$ )
Trinidad - Original 19 Communities			
Beetham Estate	2.96	2.38	*
Cocorite	2.78	2.28	*
Covigne	2.56	2.30	*
Dibe/Belle Vue	2.48	2.45	Ns
Embacadere	2.83	3.16	*
Enterprise	2.74	2.50	*
Gonzales	2.85	2.03	*
La Romaine	2.64	2.90	*
Mon Repos	2.65	2.67	Ns
Mount D'or	2.90	2.43	*
Never Dirty	2.99	2.19	*
Patna Village	2.62	2.50	Ns
Pinto Road	2.74	2.88	Ns
Samaroo Village	2.71	2.68	Ns
St. Barbs	2.79	2.24	*
Farm Road	2.55	1.96	*
Sogren Trace	2.72	1.90	*
North Eastern Settlement	2.84	2.49	*
Quash Trace	2.77	2.59	*
Trinidad – Additional 10 East Port of Spain Communities			
East Port of Spain	-	1.82	n/a
Eastern Quarry	-	2.29	n/a
Laventille	-	2.26	n/a
Marie Road	-	2.66	n/a

# Results

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	Sig. (p<0.05)
Morvant	-	2.42	n/a
Picton	-	2.11	n/a
Port of Spain Proper	-	1.72	n/a
Romain Lands	-	2.83	n/a
Sealots	-	1.78	n/a
Upper Belmont	-	2.39	n/a
Tobago Communities			
Bethel	-	2.51	n/a
Bon Accord	-	3.07	n/a
Darrel Spring	-	2.21	n/a

## Excessive Police Force

The excessive use of force by the police, whether by being physically or verbally abusive towards civilians, erodes the confidence and trust of members of the public in the police service. It is therefore crucial that the public's perception of the police use of force is managed through messaging and quick and decisive action taken against those officers who abuse their powers. Over fifty percent of the national community (53.5%) felt that police using excessive force is currently a widespread problem (see Table 67). In 2007 62.5% of the members of the original 19 CSP communities indicated that they felt that the police engaged in excessive force whereas 55.3% of persons in 2015 felt that the police engaged in use of excessive force. Residents in East POS (72.1%) were more inclined than those in Tobago (32.0%) or the other 19 CSP communities in Trinidad (55.3%) to state that police using excessive force was currently widespread.

**Table 67 Police – ‘Using excessive force-Widespread’ –Summary Table (%)**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Police using excessive force	62.5%	55.3%	32.0%	72.1%	53.5%

Although a seven percentage point reduction in the public's perceptions of widespread excessive use of force of the police was observed between 2007 and 2015 across the original CSP communities in Trinidad there were several communities in which there were significant changes worthy of mention. Covigne, Embacadere, La Romaine and Pinto Road were communities in which there were significant decreases from 2007 to 2015 in the perceptions of police widespread use of excessive force. In contrast, within the communities Gonzales, Never Dirty, St. Barbs, and Sogren Trace there was a significant upward shift in 2007 to 2015 in perceptions of police widespread use of excessive force.

CSP communities in Tobago (Bethel - 36.6%, Bon Accord - 23.1%, Darrel Spring - 43.6%) were unlikely to perceive police widespread use of excessive force. All of the persons in POS Proper and Sea Lots felt that there was a widespread use of excessive force by the police while 97.9% and 91.3% of persons in East POS and Marie Road, respectively shared the same sentiment.

# Results

*Table 68 Police – “Use of Excessive force” – Original Communities (2007 vs. 2015)*

CSP Communities	CVS 2007	CVS 2015
Trinidad - Original 19 Communities		
Beetham Estate	67.4%	69.1%
Cocorite	73.4%	78.2%
Covigne	79.5%	32.2%
Dibe/Belle Vue	66.4%	67.2%
Embacadere	77.7%	17.4%
Enterprise	71.8%	61.1%
Gonzales	37.3%	96.9%
La Romaine	66.4%	16.3%
Mon Repos	65.0%	46.5%
Mount D'or	61.3%	59.7%
Never Dirty	45.5%	90.9%
Patna Village	79.4%	48.8%
Pinto Road	69.2%	13.5%
Samaroo Village	59.2%	51.5%
St. Barbs	52.8%	85.8%
Farm Road	71.6%	89.6%
Sogren Trace	61.0%	97.8%
North Eastern Settlement	49.4%	57.6%
Quash Trace	50.0%	34.2%
Trinidad – Additional 10 East Port of Spain Communities		
East Port of Spain	-	97.9%
Eastern Quarry	-	60.7%
Laventille	-	54.8%
Marie Road	-	91.3%
Morvant	-	67.0%
Picton	-	68.1%
Port of Spain Proper	-	100.0%
Romain Lands	-	52.8%
Sealots	-	100.0%
Upper Belmont	-	68.6%
Tobago Communities		
Bethel	-	36.6%
Bon Accord	-	23.1%
Darrel Spring	-	43.6%



# Results

## Rights of police to detain a young person based on profiling

The public was strongly against the police having the right to detain a young person whom they consider suspicious purely because of his/her physical appearance. At the national level 34.0% of persons said that they “agree” with police having this right which, incidentally, was higher than any of the CSP communities (Original 19 CSP communities 2007 – 20.3%, 2015-30.2%, Tobago-18.5% and East POS-31.1%) (Table 69).

The frequency of police patrols in communities was perceived by the public to be quite high in most communities with between 70.5% of persons in Tobago CSP communities to 90.3% of persons in East POS stated that they see a uniformed officer pass by their street either by car or foot at least once a week.

**Table 69 Police – “Right to detain suspicious-looking youth” Summary Table (%)**

	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
The police have the right to detain young people they consider suspicious because of their physical appearance. (Agree)	20.3%	30.2%	18.5%	31.1%	34.0%
How often does a uniformed police officer pass by your street either by car or on foot? (Once a week or more)	60.9%	82.5%	70.5%	90.3%	79.7%
Have you approached or sought help from the police in the last 12 months for anything other than a crime? (Yes)	n/a	5.0%	0.0%	1.8%	3.5%
Overall, how satisfied are you with how the police department handled the interaction with you? (Satisfied)	n/a	74.3%	n/a	80.0%	69.5%

Over the past 12 months very few persons have sought the aid of police for issues unrelated to crime in fact less than five percent of the national sample (3.5%) reported having done so. Among the CSP communities no one from Tobago sought the assistance of the police for matters not pertaining to crime over the past 12 months, while 1.8% from the East POS communities and 5% from the original 19 CSP communities in Trinidad did so. Of those persons who did seek the assistance of the police for non-crime matters the majority of persons were satisfied with how the police department handled the interaction with them (original 19 communities Trinidad -74.3%, Tobago communities - 80.0%, national sample - 69.5%).

# Results

## Violent Behaviour

When respondents were asked if they had either threatened to seriously harm or actually assaulted someone who is not a family member 2.8% and 1.6% of the national sample indicated that they had threatened to seriously harm or assaulted someone within the past 12 months, respectively. Comparing the responses of persons interviewed in 2007 within the original 19 CSP communities and those of persons interviewed in 2015, there was a vast reduction in the percent of persons indicating that they had threatened to seriously harm someone in the past 12 months (2007 - 17.6% vs. 2015 - 3.4%). Interestingly, while within the original 19 CSP communities in Trinidad and Tobago threats were more likely to be made versus assaults, in the East POS CSP communities there was a higher likelihood of a person assaulting someone versus issuing a threat.

**Table 70 Violence towards non-family members in the past 12 months (%) - Summary**

Have you...	CVS 2007	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
threatened to seriously harm someone who is not a family member?	17.6%	3.4%	6.0%	2.8%	2.8%
assaulted someone who is not a family member?	4.0%	1.3%	.0%	3.6%	1.6%

Across the original CSP communities in Trinidad a significantly smaller percent of persons in 2015 reported either threatening or assaulting someone who was not a family member over the past 12 months when compared to those who reported having done so in 2007. This result held for all communities save Farm Road where there was a slight upward change from 2007 to 2015 as it related to persons issuing threats and Mount D'Or which showed a slight increase as well in assaults in 2015 compared to 2007. Farm Road was also recorded as moving from no one reporting assaulting someone in the past 12 months to 8.5% of the persons stating that they had done so over the past 12 months in 2015.

**Table 71 Has threatened or assaulted non- family member in last 12 months – by CSP communities (2007 vs. 2015)**

CSP Communities	Threats		Assaults	
	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	CVS 2007	CVS 2015
Trinidad - Original 19 Communities				
Beetham Estate	30.2%	0.9%	8.6%	1.8%
Cocorite	27.7%	0.8%	9.2%	1.1%
Covigne	46.5%	7.8%	14.8%	1.3%
Dibe/Belle Vue	22.7%	11.9%	8.3%	0.0%
Embacadere	17.3%	2.3%	2.1%	0.0%
Enterprise	16.3%	6.1%	4.3%	2.7%
Gonzales	11.5%	1.8%	0.5%	1.0%
La Romaine	18.1%	9.0%	6.6%	1.4%
Mon Repos	25.4%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
Mount D'or	24.3%	2.9%	8.7%	11.3%

# Results

CSP Communities	Threats		Assaults	
	CVS 2007	CVS 2015	CVS 2007	CVS 2015
Never Dirty	27.7%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Patna Village	28.7%	5.4%	9.6%	0.0%
Pinto Road	15.9%	2.4%	3.0%	0.0%
Samaroo Village	12.2%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
St. Barbs	17.9%	5.0%	6.1%	1.5%
Farm Road	8.3%	10.5%	0.0%	8.4%
Sogren Trace	11.2%	2.6%	1.5%	2.6%
North Eastern Settlement	19.2%	0.9%	4.2%	0.0%
Quash Trace	22.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
Trinidad – Additional 10 East Port of Spain Communities				
East Port of Spain		4.3%	-	4.3%
Eastern Quarry		1.5%	-	0.0%
Laventille		5.3%	-	23.0%
Marie Road		0.0%	-	0.0%
Morvant		0.6%	-	1.6%
Picton		0.9%	-	0.9%
Port of Spain Proper		10.5%	-	6.1%
Romain Lands		0.0%	-	0.0%
Sealots		7.8%	-	7.8%
Upper Belmont		5.3%	-	1.1%
Tobago Communities				
Bethel		10.9%	-	0.0%
Bon Accord		6.5%	-	0.0%
Darrel Spring		0.0%	-	0.0%

## Gang and Gun Violence

The awareness/visibility of programmes specifically related to prevention of gang and gun violence was noticeably higher among the 19 original CSP communities in Trinidad as compared to the other CSP communities (i.e. Tobago and East POS) as well as nationally. For instance, 12.1% of persons in the 19 original CSP communities indicated that there is a gun violence prevention programme in their neighbourhood when compared to 4.7% in East POS, 1.5% in Tobago and 3.4% nationally who were aware of the presence of this type of programme in their respective neighbourhoods. The presence of signs and flyers relating to the reduction of gun violence in their neighbourhoods was the most prominent action taken towards the reduction of gang and gun violence in all communities.

Within the 19 original CSP communities there were specific communities where there was a higher rate of awareness or instituted measures when it came to the presence of a gun prevention programme and members of the community (i.e. gang and non-gang members) attempting to mediate conflict in the community. The communities of Beetham Estate, Cocorite, Covigne, Dibe/Belle Vue, Mount D'Or and to a lesser extent East POS were more likely to have persons who were aware of the aforementioned measures instituted in their neighbourhoods.

Consistent with the above findings, person's awareness of action taken to reduce gun violence whether legally or illegally was higher amongst the previously identified communities. Interestingly, however was the higher percentage of persons in Dibe/Belle Vue who reported that they have seen or heard of residents taking illegal action to reduce gun violence (52.7%) over those taking legal action to reduce gun violence (27.0%).

# Results

The presence of print materials (i.e. signs or flyers) within neighbourhoods about reducing gun violence was very visible in Beetham Estate with 70.8% of persons stating that they have seen such messages within recent months in their neighbourhood. A large percentage of persons in the Mount D'Or community (60.4%) also reported seeing such signs and flyers recently within their neighbourhood. Signs and flyers about reducing gun violence in their neighbourhood was also reported by a large percentage of persons living in the communities of Covigne (52.8%), Dibe/Belle Vue (41.7%) and Cocorite (40.5%).

**Table 72 Action taken to reduce gun and gang violence (%) - Summary**

	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
A gun violence prevention program in your neighbourhood	12.1%	1.5%	4.7%	3.4%
People in gangs attempting to mediate conflicts and reduce gun violence in your neighbourhood	9.1%	0.8%	2.3%	2.8%
People not in gangs attempting to mediate conflicts and reduce gun violence in your neighbourhood	12.5%	0.8%	3.4%	3.1%
Residents in your neighbourhood taking legally permissible actions to reduce gun violence	10.3%	0.8%	2.9%	2.4%
Residents in your neighbourhood taking illegal actions to reduce gun violence	8.0%	1.8%	0.9%	2.3%
Signs or flyers about reducing gun violence in your neighbourhood	15.9%	4.1%	9.9%	4.8%

**Table 73 Recently seen/heard presence of a gun prevention programme or members trying to mediate conflict in the community – by CSP Communities (%)**

CSP Communities	Recently seen/heard (Seldom to Often)		
	a gun prevention programme in the community %	gang members attempting to mediate conflict in the community %	non-gang members attempt to mediate conflict in the community %
Trinidad Original			
Beetham Estate	54.0%	21.9%	53.8%
Cocorite	36.8%	30.4%	33.0%
Covigne	45.0%	34.9%	47.9%
Dibe/Belle Vue	36.0%	55.5%	61.4%
Embacadere	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Enterprise	3.7%	2.1%	1.4%

# Results

CSP Communities	Recently seen/heard (Seldom to Often)		
	a gun prevention programme in the community %	gang attempting to mediate conflict in the community %	non-gang members attempt to mediate conflict in the community %
Gonzales	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
La Romaine	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Mon Repos	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Mount D'or	20.3%	36.2%	42.7%
Never Dirty	0.0%	8.0%	4.1%
Patna Village	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Pinto Road	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Samaroo Village	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
St. Barbs	2.8%	0.7%	2.9%
Farm Road	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Sogren Trace	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%
North Eastern Settlement	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Quash Trace	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
East Port of Spain Communities			
East Port of Spain	26.7%	5.6%	15.5%
Eastern Quarry	2.4%	5.4%	7.8%
Laventille	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Marie Road	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Morvant	0.6%	2.3%	0.3%
Picton	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
Port of Spain Proper	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Romain Lands	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sealots	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Upper Belmont	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tobago Communities			
Bethel	3.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Bon Accord	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Darrel Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**Table 74 Recently seen/heard members of community take legal/illegal action to reduce gun violence in the community – by CSP Communities (%)**

CSP Communities	Members of the Community (Seldom to Often)	
	take legal action to reduce gun violence %	take illegal action to reduce gun violence %
Trinidad Original		
Beetham Estate	56.9%	26.4%
Cocorite	31.2%	28.0%
Covigne	32.3%	23.1%
Dibe/Belle Vue	27.0%	52.7%
Embacadere	0.0%	0.0%
Enterprise	3.1%	2.7%
Gonzales	0.0%	0.0%

# Results

CSP Communities	Members of the Community (Seldom to Often)	
	take legal action to reduce gun violence %	take illegal action to reduce gun violence %
La Romaine	0.9%	0.9%
Mon Repos	0.0%	0.0%
Mount D'or	30.3%	30.8%
Never Dirty	8.0%	0.0%
Patna Village	0.0%	0.0%
Pinto Road	0.8%	0.8%
Samaroo Village	0.0%	0.0%
St. Barbs	0.0%	0.0%
Farm Road	0.0%	0.0%
Sogren Trace	0.0%	0.0%
North Eastern Settlement	0.0%	0.0%
Quash Trace	1.4%	1.4%
East Port of Spain Communities		
East Port of Spain	13.3%	3.7%
Eastern Quarry	1.5%	1.5%
Laventille	3.4%	1.7%
Marie Road	0.0%	0.0%
Morvant	1.2%	0.3%
Picton	2.4%	0.0%
Port of Spain Proper	0.0%	0.0%
Romain Lands	0.0%	0.0%
Sealots	0.0%	0.0%
Upper Belmont	0.0%	0.0%
Tobago Communities		
Bethel	1.9%	4.5%
Bon Accord	0.0%	0.0%
Darrel Spring	0.0%	0.0%

*Table 75 Print materials that promote the reduction in gun violence in the community – by CSP Communities (%)*

CSP Communities	(Seldom to Often) %
Trinidad Original	
Beetham Estate	70.8%
Cocorite	40.5%
Covigne	52.8%
Dibe/Belle Vue	41.7%
Embacadere	0.0%
Enterprise	7.2%
Gonzales	4.6%
La Romaine	0.9%
Mon Repos	0.0%
Mount D'or	60.4%
Never Dirty	0.0%
Patna Village	0.0%

# Results

CSP Communities	(Seldom to Often) %
Pinto Road	0.8%
Samaroo Village	10.3%
St. Barbs	6.9%
Farm Road	0.0%
Sogren Trace	11.7%
North Eastern Settlement	0.0%
Quash Trace	1.4%
East Port of Spain Communities	
East Port of Spain	27.0%
Eastern Quarry	12.0%
Laventille	5.9%
Marie Road	0.0%
Morvant	3.7%
Picton	16.1%
Port of Spain Proper	6.6%
Romain Lands	6.2%
Sealots	3.6%
Upper Belmont	5.0%
Tobago Communities	
Bethel	10.6%
Bon Accord	0.0%
Darrel Spring	0.0%

Not surprisingly, there was a significant positive correlation between gang and gun violence ( $p=0.00$ ,  $r=0.78$ ). In other words, persons who reported their neighbourhood was greatly affected by gun violence were also more likely to report that their neighbourhood was also greatly affected by gang violence.

The 19 original CSP communities in Trinidad and the East POS CSP communities were more likely than the CSP communities in Tobago or nationally to be affected by gun or gang violence. In fact, 43.1% and 57.8% of persons living in the 19 original CSP communities and East POS, respectively stated that their neighbourhood is affected somewhat or a lot by gun violence. Nationally only 14.5% of persons stated that they felt that their neighbourhood is affected somewhat or a lot by gun violence while 6.7% of persons living in CSP communities in Tobago shared similar feelings.

Although there was a slightly smaller percent of persons who felt that their neighbourhoods were affected somewhat or a lot by gang violence versus gun violence the persons in CSP communities in Trinidad (19 original CSP communities - 33.5% and East POS - 48.4%) were again affected much more than either those CSP communities in Tobago (2.6%) or nationally (11.0%).

When assessing the 19 original CSP communities, gun and gang violence appeared to be pervasive in the Dibe/Bell Vue community with the vast majority (gun-93.8%, gang-88.6%) of persons from this community reporting that they felt that these types of violence affected their neighbourhood somewhat or a lot.



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Further, gun violence affected the communities of Cocorite (78.3%), Never Dirty (75.8%), Enterprise (63.1%), Mon Repos (61.7%), Patna Village (60.3%) and Farm Road (59.8%) more so than the other 19 original CSP communities. Similarly, the communities more likely to be affected by gang violence were Cocorite (57.7%), Enterprise (56.3%), Farm Road (57.8%), Never Dirty (53.6%) and Patna Village (51.4%). Mon Repos was the only community in which there was a high level of gun violence (61.7%) not matched with a high level of gang violence (26.8%).

Evaluating the East POS communities as it pertained to the existence of gun and gang violence revealed an exceedingly high level of both gun and gang violence across five (5) out of the (10) communities that made up the CSP communities in East POS. Sea Lots (gun violence- 96.4%, gang violence-88.6%), POS Proper (gun violence- 96.5%, gang violence-87.0%), East POS (gun violence- 88.4%, gang violence-72.8%), Picton (gun violence- 81.5%, gang violence-79.5%), Laventille (gun violence- 79.5%, gang violence-77.5%).

**Table 76 Extent to which gun and gang violence affects the community (%) - Summary**

To what extent do you think your neighbourhood is affected by ...	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
	A lot / somewhat	A lot / somewhat	A lot / somewhat	A lot / somewhat
Gun violence?	43.1%	6.7%	57.8%	14.5%
Gangs?	33.5%	2.6%	48.4%	11.0%

**Table 77 Extent to which gun violence and gang activities affects the community – by CSP Communities (%)**

CSP Communities	Extent to which gun violence affects the community % (A lot / somewhat)	Extent to which gang activities affect the community % (A lot / somewhat)
Trinidad Original		
Beetham Estate	27.2%	24.4%
Cocorite	78.3%	57.7%
Covigne	45.2%	42.6%
Dibe/Belle Vue	93.8%	88.6%
Embacadere	18.3%	2.3%
Enterprise	63.1%	56.3%
Gonzales	50.3%	38.9%
La Romaine	10.3%	4.1%
Mon Repos	61.7%	26.8%
Mount D'or	31.1%	27.6%
Never Dirty	75.8%	53.6%
Patna Village	60.3%	51.4%
Pinto Road	22.1%	13.4%
Samaroo Village	32.5%	18.8%
St. Barbs	28.0%	19.9%

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CSP Communities	Extent to which gun violence affects the community % (A lot / somewhat)	Extent to which gang activities affect the community % (A lot / somewhat)
Farm Road	59.8%	57.8%
Sogren Trace	29.1%	2.2%
North Eastern Settlement	47.2%	40.9%
Quash Trace	25.6%	20.8%
East Port of Spain Communities		
East Port of Spain	88.4%	72.8%
Eastern Quarry	45.4%	41.9%
Laventille	79.5%	77.5%
Marie Road	57.0%	11.9%
Morvant	37.3%	25.6%
Picton	81.5%	79.5%
Port of Spain Proper	96.5%	87.0%
Romain Lands	7.2%	0.0%
Sealots	96.4%	88.6%
Upper Belmont	45.3%	39.4%
Tobago Communities		
Bethel	12.4%	6.6%
Bon Accord	4.9%	0.0%
Darrel Spring	0.0%	0.0%

Assessing persons' experience/s of gun and gang violence, it was observed that very few persons were ever threatened with a gun, threatened by a gang or shot/shot at. At the national level 1% of persons reported being a victim of these crimes. Within the CSP communities no one reported personally experiencing any of these crimes in Tobago, while 4.9% in East POS and 3.3% in the 19 original CSP communities reported being a victim of any of these three crimes.

Within the East POS CSP communities (21.2%) reported that they were victims of gang and gun violence while 14.8% in the 19 original CSP communities and 1.8% in the CSP communities in Tobago reported the same.

*Table 78 Overall Victim of Gang and Gun Violence – Summary Table (%)*

	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
Personally experienced	3.3%	0.0%	4.9%	1.0%
Know someone	14.8%	1.8%	21.2%	5.4%

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Comparing East POS with the 19 original communities, persons in the East POS communities were generally more likely to be threatened with a gun (3.8%), shot at (2.8%) or threatened by a gang (2.3%) Page 80 of 106.

than the 19 original CSP communities (threatened with a gun-2.8%, shot at 1.8% or threatened by a gang 0.9%). Given that there was a higher percentage of persons in East POS who were victims of gun and gang violence it is not surprising that a larger percentage of persons from these communities also reported knowing someone who was threatened with a gun (11.8%), shot/shot at (18.0%) or threatened by a gang (7.6%). In comparison, 8.2% of persons from the 19 original CSP communities reported knowing someone who had been threatened with a gun, 12.1% know someone who was shot or shot at and 7.0% know someone who has been threatened by a gang.

*Table 79 Victim of Gang and Gun Violence – Summary Table (%)*

	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
Have you personally been threatened with a gun	2.7%	0.0%	3.8%	0.9%
Has someone you personally know been threatened with a gun	8.2%	1.8%	11.8%	3.5%
Have you personally been shot or shot at	1.8%	0.0%	2.8%	0.5%
Has someone you know personally been shot or shot at	12.1%	0.0%	18.0%	3.6%
Have you personally been threatened by a gang	0.9%	0.0%	2.3%	0.2%
Has someone you know personally been threatened by a gang	7.0%	0.0%	7.6%	2.5%

Closer investigation of the CSP communities by gang and gun violence revealed specific communities in which the persons were at greater risk of one or more of the following: being threatened with a gun, being shot/shot at or being threatened by a gang.

The prevalence of gang and gun violence within the community of Dibe/Belle Vue was found to be substantially higher than that of other CSP communities. Generally, persons living in the Dibe/Belle Vue appeared to be the most at-risk of experiencing being threatened with a gun, shot/shot at or threatened by a gang. Emerging from self-reports 2 in every 10 persons in Dibe/Belle Vue have been personally threatened with a gun while 1 in every 2 persons in this community knows someone who has been threatened with a gun.

Among the 19 original CSP communities a relatively high percentage of persons from Sogren Trace (11.8%) reported personally being threatened with a gun or by a gang or being shot/shot at. In East POS communities such as Laventille (12.1%), Sea Lots (12.1%) and East POS (11.8%) had a relatively higher percent of persons reporting personally being threatened with a gun or by a gang or being shot/shot at.

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*Table 80 Overall Gang and Gun Violence – by CSP Communities (%)*

CSP Communities	Overall Gang and Gun Violence	
	Personally	Know someone
Trinidad Original		
Beetham Estate	3.6%	18.3%
Cocorite	5.6%	14.4%
Covigne	7.8%	30.4%
Dibe/Belle Vue	19.4%	56.9%
Embacadere	0.0%	2.8%
Enterprise	4.0%	18.1%
Gonzales	1.0%	5.4%
La Romaine	1.5%	2.6%
Mon Repos	4.0%	10.9%
Mount D'or	3.0%	27.2%
Never Dirty	2.5%	31.4%
Patna Village	2.7%	5.8%
Pinto Road	1.6%	11.1%
Samaroo Village	0.0%	8.6%
St. Barbs	0.7%	6.8%
Farm Road	4.5%	6.3%
Sogren Trace	11.8%	40.7%
North Eastern Settlement	0.0%	8.7%
Quash Trace	0.0%	15.7%
East Port of Spain Communities		
East Port of Spain	11.6%	22.2%
Eastern Quarry	3.0%	22.6%
Laventille	12.1%	33.7%
Marie Road	0.0%	15.9%
Morvant	4.1%	11.0%
Picton	2.4%	36.0%
Port of Spain Proper	5.6%	31.4%
Romain Lands	0.0%	14.5%
Sealots	12.1%	74.5%
Upper Belmont	0.0%	12.5%
Tobago Communities		
Bethel	0.0%	0.0%
Bon Accord	0.0%	0.0%
Darrel Spring	0.0%	0.0%

A noticeably large percentage of persons in Sea Lots (74.5%) indicated that they know someone who has been threatened by gun and gang violence or shot/shot at. Dibe/Belle Vue followed with 56.9% reporting knowing someone who was a victim

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of at least one of these crimes while less than fifty percent from other communities reported knowing someone who was a victim of these crimes.

*Table 81 Victim of Gang and Gun Violence – by CSP Communities (%)*

CSP Communities	Threatened with a gun		Shot/Shot at		Threatened by a gang	
	Personally	Know someone	Personally	Know someone	Personally	Know someone
Trinidad Original						
Beetham Estate	0.0%	3.0%	3.6%	16.1%	0.0%	6.9%
Cocorite	4.6%	9.1%	0.0%	9.4%	1.0%	5.5%
Covigne	7.8%	14.7%	7.8%	27.8%	3.7%	22.8%
Dibe/Belle Vue	19.4%	51.0%	13.8%	47.9%	5.5%	42.7%
Embacadere	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%
Enterprise	2.8%	12.8%	1.9%	12.5%	0.7%	8.2%
Gonzales	1.0%	3.3%	1.0%	5.4%	0.0%	1.0%
La Romaine	1.5%	.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Mon Repos	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	9.1%	2.1%	0.0%
Mount D'or	0.0%	12.4%	0.0%	23.7%	3.0%	24.2%
Never Dirty	2.5%	18.4%	2.5%	28.9%	0.0%	10.5%
Patna Village	2.7%	3.1%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	3.1%
Pinto Road	1.6%	6.3%	0.8%	11.1%	0.0%	5.5%
Samaroo Village	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
St. Barbs	0.7%	4.7%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	3.7%
Farm Road	4.5%	.0%	4.5%	4.2%	4.5%	2.1%
Sogren Trace	11.8%	33.8%	7.0%	38.1%	2.2%	11.8%
North Eastern Settlement	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	3.5%
Quash Trace	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	14.2%	0.0%	4.3%
East Port of Spain Communities						
East Port of Spain	10.6%	18.3%	6.6%	17.8%	2.3%	8.7%
Eastern Quarry	2.3%	14.0%	0.8%	16.5%	1.5%	11.2%
Laventille	7.0%	15.7%	8.7%	28.6%	10.4%	17.2%
Marie Road	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Morvant	3.5%	7.0%	1.8%	9.7%	2.1%	4.8%
Picton	0.0%	14.4%	2.4%	32.6%	2.4%	11.7%
Port of Spain Proper	2.2%	21.3%	5.6%	27.9%	2.2%	7.8%
Romain Lands	0.0%	14.5%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Sealots	12.1%	36.3%	4.3%	70.9%	0.0%	13.5%
Upper Belmont	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	10.1%	0.0%	1.1%
Tobago Communities						
Bethel	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bon Accord	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Darrel Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

# Results

Reported gang membership was very low with less than one percent of persons within any of the CSP communities (Original 19 communities- 0.5%, East POS-0.6%, Tobago-0.0%) reporting being currently in or having been a part of a gang. Nationally 3 in every 10,000 persons reported being a part of a gang (either currently or in the past).

In the 19 original CSP communities in Trinidad and East POS communities, the percentage of persons stating that they know someone who was or is in a gang was similar, at 7.4% and 6.5% of persons respectively.

**Table 82 Gang Membership – Summary Table (%)**

	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
I am in a gang	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.03%
Someone I know personally is in a gang	7.4%	0.0%	6.5%	2.8%

The communities of Farm Road (2.3%), Sogren Trace (2.2%), Laventille (1.7%), POS Proper (1.7%) and Beetham Estate (1.1%) had the highest percentages of persons reporting being a part of a gang (either currently or in the past). However, when asked if persons knew of someone who has been or is currently in a gang the persons from the communities of Dibe/Belle Vue (39.6%), Mount D'Or (22.0%), Never Dirty (20.5%), Enterprise (16.2%) and Covigne (16.0%) were much more likely to state that they knew someone.

**Table 83 Gang Membership – by CSP Communities (%)**

CSP Communities	Belong to a Gang	Know someone who belongs to a gang
Trinidad Original		
Beetham Estate	1.1%	4.1%
Cocorite	0.0%	7.7%
Covigne	0.0%	16.0%
Dibe/Belle Vue	0.0%	39.6%
Embacadere	0.0%	2.8%
Enterprise	0.0%	16.2%
Gonzales	0.0%	0.8%
La Romaine	0.0%	0.9%
Mon Repos	0.0%	0.0%
Mount D'or	0.0%	22.0%
Never Dirty	0.0%	20.5%
Patna Village	0.0%	0.0%
Pinto Road	0.0%	1.5%
Samaroo Village	0.0%	0.0%
St. Barbs	0.0%	0.9%

# Results

CSP Communities	Belong to a Gang	Know someone who belongs to a gang
Farm Road	2.3%	10.6%
Sogren Trace	2.2%	13.0%
North Eastern Settlement	0.0%	5.5%
Quash Trace	0.0%	3.1%
East Port of Spain Communities		
East Port of Spain	0.7%	5.8%
Eastern Quarry	0.0%	9.2%
Laventille	1.7%	13.8%
Marie Road	0.0%	0.0%
Morvant	0.6%	4.8%
Picton	1.7%	10.8%
Port of Spain Proper	0.0%	0.0%
Romain Lands	0.0%	0.0%
Sealots	0.0%	0.0%
Upper Belmont	0.0%	2.4%
Tobago Communities		
Bethel	0.0%	0.0%
Bon Accord	0.0%	0.0%
Darrel Spring	0.0%	0.0%

At the national level 8.8% (gun) and 4.4% (gang) of persons thought that within their neighbourhoods, gun and gang violence was more of a problem now as compared to one year ago. Similar low percentages of persons reporting that gun (7.6%) and gang (1.0%) violence was more of a problem now as compared to one year ago within the Tobago CSP communities. These low evaluations of increased gun and gang violence on a national level as well as within the Tobago CSP communities were not observed with either the 19 original CSP communities or the East POS communities. Approximately 3 in every 10 persons from these communities felt that gun violence was more of a problem in their neighbourhood while 2 in every 10 persons felt that gang violence was more of a problem now as compared to a year ago in their neighbourhood.

*Table 84 Gun and gang violence over the past year (%) - Summary*

Compared to one year ago, do you think...violence is more of a problem in your neighbourhood	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
Guns	25.8%	7.6%	30.3%	8.8%
Gangs	18.0%	1.0%	25.2%	4.4%

There was a greater likelihood of both gun and gang violence being more of a problem compared to one year ago in the CSP communities Dibe/Belle Vue (gun -73.8% and gang -62.4%), Enterprise (gun -74.8%



# Results

and gang -65.7%), POS Proper (gun -70.4% and gang -70.4%) and Sea Lots (gun -80.2% and gang -71.0%). Laventille (74.4%), Marie Road (60.2%), Mon Repos (54.0%) and Never Dirty (49.9%) although having a high likelihood of experiencing more gun violence as compared to a year ago did not have higher probabilities of experiencing gang violence as well.

*Table 85 Gang and gun violence over the past year (%) – by CSP Communities*

CSP Communities	Gun Violence	Gang Violence
Trinidad Original		
Beetham Estate	0.9%	0.9%
Cocorite	26.9%	19.8%
Covigne	4.8%	4.8%
Dibe/Belle Vue	73.8%	62.4%
Embacadere	25.6%	6.4%
Enterprise	74.8%	65.7%
Gonzales	0.0%	0.0%
La Romaine	9.1%	0.7%
Mon Repos	54.0%	15.5%
Mount D'or	18.8%	18.8%
Never Dirty	49.9%	15.1%
Patna Village	36.5%	6.5%
Pinto Road	22.6%	12.5%
Samaroo Village	1.6%	1.6%
St. Barbs	0.7%	0.7%
Farm Road	30.1%	32.1%
Sogren Trace	0.0%	0.0%
North Eastern Settlement	41.7%	36.3%
Quash Trace	23.2%	14.7%
East Port of Spain Communities		
East Port of Spain	23.9%	19.3%
Eastern Quarry	10.6%	11.3%
Laventille	74.4%	49.3%
Marie Road	60.2%	23.7%
Morvant	17.2%	14.8%
Picton	49.2%	49.2%
Port of Spain Proper	70.4%	70.4%
Romain Lands	7.2%	14.5%
Sealots	80.2%	71.0%
Upper Belmont	30.1%	17.8%
Tobago Communities		
Bethel	14.8%	2.5%
Bon Accord	4.8%	0.0%
Darrel Spring	0.0%	0.0%

# Results

Respondents were presented with four (4) measures that people deem as necessary within their neighbourhood to protect themselves and their family. These measures were: 1) carrying a gun, 2) joining a gang, cooperating with a gang and 4) keeping quiet about a gang.

Although at the national level less than 10 percent of persons agreed with any of the four measures, persons were more likely to agree that in their neighbourhood it is necessary for people to carry a gun (8.8%) to protect themselves or their family over that of joining (5.6%), cooperating (5.9%) or keeping quiet about a gang (6.8%).

Among the CSP communities in Trinidad (i.e. 19 original and East POS communities) persons felt that in their neighbourhood it was necessary to keep quiet about a gang to protect oneself and one's family more so than carrying a gun, joining a gang or cooperating with a gang. In contrast, persons in CSP communities in Tobago were more likely to agree that in their neighbourhood it is sometimes necessary for people to carry a gun (15.2%) than join (5.2%), cooperate (7.2%) or keep quiet about a gang (6.2%).

*Table 86 Necessary actions in this neighbourhood (%) - Summary*

Measures taken to protect themselves and their family (Agree)	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (EPOS 10)	National
Carry a gun	17.9%	15.2%	28.6%	8.8%
Join a gang	12.5%	5.2%	26.0%	5.6%
Cooperate with a gang	12.6%	7.2%	26.3%	5.9%
Keep quiet about a gang	21.2%	6.2%	38.6%	6.8%

In the communities of Sogren and Sea Lots all of the persons interviewed felt that in their neighbourhood it is sometimes necessary for people to carry a gun, join a gang, cooperate with a gang and keep quiet about a gang. The vast majority of persons in East POS and POS Proper agreed that it is sometimes necessary for people in their neighbourhood to do these things as well. A large percentage of persons in Laventille also felt that it was sometimes necessary for people in their neighbourhood to take these measures. The national average of persons agreeing that these measures are necessary stood at 6.8% compared to 29.9% in East POS communities.

Of note were the communities of Beetham Estate, Cocorite, Covigne and Gonzales with between 40% to 50% of persons in the respective communities indicating that in their neighbourhood it is sometimes necessary for people to keep quiet about a gang.

*Table 87 Necessary actions in this neighbourhood –by CSP Communities (%)*

CSP Communities	Necessary for people to...			
	Carry a Gun	Join a Gang	Cooperate with a Gang	Keep Quiet about a Gang
Trinidad Original				
Beetham Estate	30.0%	29.1%	29.1%	51.9%
Cocorite	39.1%	33.2%	34.8%	46.4%
Covigne	24.9%	26.1%	26.2%	39.1%

# Results

CSP Communities	Necessary for people to...			
	Carry a Gun	Join a Gang	Cooperate with a Gang	Keep Quiet about a Gang
Dibe/Belle Vue	17.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.4%
Embacadere	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Enterprise	14.3%	7.9%	6.5%	10.6%
Gonzales	41.3%	40.3%	40.3%	41.1%
La Romaine	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mon Repos	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.4%
Mount D'or	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	9.0%
Never Dirty	10.5%	0.0%	4.2%	32.7%
Patna Village	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pinto Road	13.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%
Samaroo Village	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	23.9%
St. Barbs	10.6%	8.4%	9.1%	22.0%
Farm Road	21.1%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
Sogren Trace	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
North Eastern Settlement	9.6%	2.2%	2.2%	9.6%
Quash Trace	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%
East Port of Spain Communities				
East Port of Spain	98.5%	97.7%	97.7%	98.5%
Eastern Quarry	1.5%	0.8%	5.2%	30.9%
Laventille	65.1%	57.8%	49.4%	63.4%
Marie Road	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%
Morvant	13.8%	8.0%	7.4%	15.0%
Picton	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.5%
Port of Spain Proper	97.8%	97.8%	97.8%	97.8%
Romain Lands	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	13.5%
Sealots	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Upper Belmont	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	18.7%
Tobago Communities				
Bethel	15.2%	10.7%	15.8%	13.3%
Bon Accord	4.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
Darrel Spring	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

## CSP Exposure

On a national level very few persons were aware of the CSP with 13.5% of all persons interviewed stating “yes” they had heard of the CSP prior to the survey. Within the communities that the CSP has a presence there was also a very low level of awareness of the entity with 14% who were interviewed in the original 19 communities in Trinidad and 18% in Tobago stating that they were aware of the CSP.

# Results

*Table 88 Exposure (%) - Summary*

	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Ever heard of CSP (Yes)	14.0%	18.0%	11.0%	13.5%

Persons who resided in the communities Mount D'Or (39.1%), Dibe/Belle Vue (30.4%), Mon Repos (27.1%) Farm Road (25.4%) and Laventille (32.4%) were more likely to be aware of CSP than other CSP communities within Trinidad and Tobago.

*Table 89 Ever heard of CSP prior to survey – by Original CSP community (2015)*

CSP Communities	CVS 2015
Trinidad - Original 19 Communities	
Beetham Estate	15.4%
Cocorite	21.7%
Covigne	23.5%
Dibe/Belle Vue	30.4%
Embacadere	14.6%
Enterprise	19.4%
Gonzales	4.7%
La Romaine	5.6%
Mon Repos	27.1%
Mount D'or	39.1%
Never Dirty	19.6%
Patna Village	23.1%
Pinto Road	9.4%
Samaroo Village	17.4%
St. Barbs	8.6%
Farm Road	25.4%
Sogren Trace	6.0%
North Eastern Settlement	7.2%
Quash Trace	6.6%
Trinidad – Additional 10 East Port of Spain Communities	
East Port of Spain	7.2%
Eastern Quarry	6.7%
Laventille	32.4%
Marie Road	3.9%
Morvant	11.6%
Picton	14.8%
Port of Spain Proper	2.2%
Romain Lands	0.0%
Sealots	0.0%

# Results

CSP Communities	CVS 2015
Upper Belmont	5.7%
Tobago Communities	
Bethel	16.9%
Bon Accord	20.0%
Darrel Spring	7.3%

Attempting to ascertain how persons became aware of the CSP, the most popular response was through word of mouth with 48.5% of the responses attributed to this mode. The traditional media such as television (26.7%), Newspaper (22.8%) and Radio (10.4%) also played a role in raising the awareness of the CSP. Community agencies also played a role where 10.2% of the responses were accounted for by this mode.

*Table 90 CSP Exposure Medium (2015)*

	CVS 2015 National
Television	26.7%
Newspaper	22.8%
Word of Mouth	48.5%
Brochures	11.1%
Radio	10.4%
Community agency	10.2%
School	2.1%
Church	2.6%
Other	9.4%

*Table 91 CSP Participation (2015)*

	CVS 2015			
	Trinidad (Original 19)	Tobago (Original 3)	Trinidad (E. POS 10)	National
Ever participated in programme (Yes)	7.5%	5.6%	n/a	n/a

Assessing the level of participation in programmes among those persons who were aware of CSP - 7.5% of the persons who were interviewed within the 19 original CSP communities in Trinidad stated that they have been a part of the programme while 5.6% of persons in CSP communities in Tobago stated that they participated in the programme.

## Examination of sixteen (16) Non CSP Communities

A two-stage cluster analysis was utilized to determine which communities were similar to the CSP communities. To achieve this comparison several key variables were used to assess homogeneity among communities. The following six (6) variables were used:

# Results

- Social cohesion
- Social control
- Assessment of neighbourhood as a place to live
- Assessment of crime in the neighbourhood over the past 12 months
- Institutional efficiency of the uniformed population and the courts in serving communities as far as criminal justice is concerned and
- The problem of gangs in the neighbourhood over the past year.

*Table 92 Variables for cluster analysis*

Variable (Rating scale)	Cluster 1	Cluster 2
Social Cohesion (1-5)	4.00	2.90
Neighbourhood as a place to live (1-5)	4.00	3.26
Social Control (1-5)	3.32	2.54
Institutional efficiency-uniformed population and courts (1-5)	3.23	2.64
Gangs in neighbourhood (1-3)	1.73	2.09

On average communities in cluster 1 had the following characteristics:

- higher levels of social cohesion
- higher levels of social control in the neighbourhood
- persons were more likely to rate their neighbourhood as good or excellent as a place to live
- had less of a gang problem
- were more likely to assess the uniformed population and courts as efficient
- were less likely to have been victims of serious crimes.

Based on the warning signals in cluster 2 as observed by the lower scores on the positive measures and vice versa, the Non-CSP communities within this cluster were examined further to assess which of these matched the CSP communities. Sixteen (16) Non-CSP communities were initially identified as similar (based on the variables employed in the cluster analysis) to nine (9) of the 19 original CSP communities and six (6) of the East POS communities.

*Table 93 Communities in Cluster 2*

Non CSP Communities	19 Original CSP Communities	East POS Communities
Belmont	Gonzales	East Port of Spain
Petit Bourg	Farm Road	Port of Spain Proper
Woodbrook	Sogren Trace	Sealots
Maloney Gardens	Cocorite	Laventille
Simeon Road	Dibe/Belle Vue	Marie Road
Aranguez	Enterprise	Picton
Carenage	Never Dirty	
Curepe	North Eastern Settlement	
Diamond	Quash Trace	
El Socorro		
Heights of Guanapo		

# Results

Non CSP Communities	19 Original CSP Communities	East POS Communities
Palmyra		
Pleasantville		
Rio Claro		
Valencia		
Malick		

Persons' fear of crime and their response to fear of crime were evaluated to screen these sixteen (16) Non-CSP communities. Persons residing in the communities of Diamond (4.77), Belmont (3.21) and Maloney Gardens (2.93) had higher levels of fear of crime relative to the other sixteen (16) Non-CSP communities. In contrast, persons residing in Woodbrook, Rio Claro, El Socorro and Petit Bourg all had relatively low levels of fear of crime coupled with little or no modified behaviour in response to fear of crime. These four (4) communities were dropped from any further analysis as person's fear of crime was much lower than that of the CSP communities.

*Table 94 Fear of Crime and Behaviour Modification*

	Fear of Crime Index (1-10) (Mean Scores)	Behaviour Modification (1-10) (Mean Scores)
Aranguez	1.36	0.92
Belmont	3.21	6.00
Carenage	1.24	1.93
Curepe	1.27	1.61
Diamond	4.77	1.93
El Socorro	0.12	0.79
Heights of Guanapo	0.94	1.38
Maloney Gardens	2.93	1.99
Palmyra	1.57	1.23
Petit Bourg	0.12	1.05
Pleasantville	1.30	1.73
Rio Claro	0.15	0.22
Simeon Road	1.74	1.42
Valencia	2.31	0.93
Woodbrook	0.00	0.00
Malick	2.26	0.23

*Table 95 Perception of overall level of crime in your neighbourhood in the past 12 months*

	Felt that crime had gone up (%)
Aranguez	38.9%
Belmont	16.4%
Carenage	0.0%
Curepe	23.5%

# Results

	Felt that crime had gone up (%)
Diamond	47.1%
Heights of Guanapo	16.7%
Maloney Gardens	33.3%
Palmyra	18.8%
Pleasantville	36.4%
Simeon Road	0.0%
Valencia	58.8%
Malick	50.0%

Fear of crime appeared to be associated with persons' perceptions of the overall level of crime in their neighbourhood over the past 12 months. For instance, persons in Valencia, Diamond and Maloney Gardens were generally more likely than persons from the other twelve (12) Non-CSP communities to indicate that they felt crime had gone up over the past year in their neighbourhood. These perceptions of crime in their neighbourhood provided in part validation of the elevated levels of fear of crime of these persons compared to their counterparts in other communities.

Noteworthy, was the relatively small percentage of persons from Belmont who indicated that they felt that crime had increased over the past 12 months in spite of the recorded high level of fear of crime. One may speculate that in this community the level of crime, although high, has been stable over the past 12 months thus leading persons to report crime remaining the same or going down while fear of crime levels also remain high.

The communities of Palmyra, Carenage and Heights of Guanapo were eliminated from the remaining analysis as the recorded levels of fear of crime as well as persons' perceptions of the increase of crime in these communities were relatively low, warranting their removal. The final remaining Non-CSP communities were:

- Aranguez
- Belmont
- Curepe
- Diamond
- Maloney Gardens
- Pleasantville
- Simeon Road
- Valencia
- Malick

Analysing the remaining nine (9) Non-CSP communities by victimization, (serious and property crimes) revealed that only persons in Simeon Road self-reported being victims of serious crimes. The lack of detection of serious crimes in the other communities one assumes may be due to the sample size. Given the relatively small percent of the population who have been victims of serious crimes sufficiently larger sample sizes may be required to detect victimization in these communities. Examining the rate of victimization in relation to property crimes, the communities Simeon Road, Belmont, Diamond and Pleasantville were recorded as having occurrences of this type of crime.



# Results

*Table 96 Victimization-Serious and Property Crimes*

	Serious Crimes	House Break- Ins/ Burglary	Vehicle Break- Ins	Attempted Break- Ins (House and Vehicle)	Theft of Personal Property (Purse, Wallet, Jewellery)
Aranguez	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Belmont	0.0%	8.8%	3.6%	0.0%	1.1%
Curepe	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Diamond	0.0%	3.1%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Maloney Gardens	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pleasantville	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Simeon Road	24.4%	0.0%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%
Valencia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Malick	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

All persons interviewed in Simeon Road reported having experienced some form of physical and emotional violence at least once over the past 12 months. A large percentage of persons from Diamond (66.6%), Pleasantville (66.7%) and Curepe (59.6%) reported experiencing some form of domestic violence over the past 12 months.

*Table 97 Physical, Emotional, Sexual Violence and Overall Domestic Violence*

	Physical Violence %	Emotional Violence %	Sexual Violence %	Domestic Violence (Overall) %
Aranguez	11.3%	22.6%	0.0%	22.6%
Belmont	3.3%	23.7%	0.0%	23.7%
Curepe	39.3%	59.6%	0.0%	59.6%
Diamond	41.9%	66.6%	0.0%	66.6%
Maloney Gardens	34.6%	34.6%	0.0%	34.6%
Pleasantville	20.2%	66.7%	0.0%	66.7%
Simeon Road	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Valencia	25.3%	35.0%	0.0%	46.7%
Malick	0.0%	50.3%	0.0%	50.3%

# Appendix I:

## SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMUNITY

*Table 98 Sample Distribution in Original CSP Communities*

Community Name	Completed Interviews
Beetham Estate	102
Cocorite	106
Covigne	68
Dibe/Belle Vue	34
Embacadere	40
Enterprise	150
Gonzales	85
La Romaine	132
Mon Repos	45
Mount D'or	29
Never Dirty	40
Patna Village	31
Pinto Road	121
Samaroo Village	56
St. Barbs	116
Farm Road	40
Sogren Trace	35
North Eastern Settlement	99
Quash Trace	99
Total	1,428

*Table 99 Sample Distribution in non CSP Communities*

Community Name	Completed Interviews
Bethel	40
Bon Accord	40
Darrel Spring	20
Total	100

# Appendix I:

## SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMUNITY

*Table 100 Sample Distribution in non CSP Communities*

Community Name	Completed Interviews
Acono Village	17
Aranguez	18
Bagatelle	13
Barrackpore	16
Belle Gardens	18
Belmont	62
Ben Lomond	17
Bon Air Development	17
Bonasse Village	18
Brothers Road	18
Carapichaima	17
Carenage	11
Chaguanas Proper	12
Chase Village	17
Couva Central	8
Cunaripo	16
Cunupia	34
Curepe	17
Diamond	17
Diamond Vale	17
Dow Village	18
Easterfield	18
Ecclesville	20
El Socorro	16
Endeavour Village	17
Febeau Village	11
Felicity	18
Five Rivers	13
Freeport	18
Friendship	18
Gasparillo	14
Green Acres	11
Haleland Park/Moka	15
Harmony Hall	14
Heights Of Guanapo	18
Hollywood	18
La Horquetta	12
Lambeau	19



# Appendix I:

## SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMUNITY

Community Name	Completed Interviews
Las Lomas (Nos. 1 & 2)	18
Malabar	15
Maloney Gardens	9
Mon Desir/Silver Stream	18
Mount Pleasant	11
New Grant	17
Old Grange/Sou Sou Lands	18
Ortoire	20
Ouplay Village	19
Palmiste	8
Palmyra	16
Paradise Gardens	18
Pasea Extension	18
Penal	18
Penal Rock Road	17
Petit Bourg	16
Petit Curucaye	18
Pleasantville	22
Princes Town Proper	16
Quarry Village	18
Rio Claro	20
San Juan	6
Sangre Grande	55
Sherwood Park	11
Simeon Road	13
Spring Village (North)	13
St. Margaret	5
Talparo	17
Tarouba	18
Thick Village	18
Tunapuna	15
Turure	15
Valencia	18
Valsayn	5
Woodbrook	10
Malick	9
La Canoe	7
Total	1,253

# Appendix 2:

## RESPONDENT PROFILE

### Demographics

#### Age

*Table 101 Age Distribution*

Age	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (CVS 2015)	National (CSO 2011)
18-19	8.5%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	2.3%	4.0%
20-24	12.3%	6.4%	7.3%	6.2%	6.2%	11.5%
25-29	10.5%	8.6%	8.3%	8.7%	8.8%	12.4%
30-34	9.5%	10.0%	9.4%	9.9%	10.1%	10.6%
35-39	9.1%	11.9%	9.4%	12.8%	11.7%	9.3%
40-44	8.2%	11.0%	5.2%	13.0%	11.1%	8.7%
45-49	8.8%	9.1%	7.3%	8.8%	9.0%	9.7%
50-54	6.8%	8.9%	9.4%	8.4%	9.0%	8.8%
55-59	6.1%	7.5%	11.5%	6.7%	7.6%	7.4%
60-64	5.9%	7.3%	11.5%	7.3%	8.1%	5.9%
65+	14.3%	17.3%	18.8%	16.1%	16.2%	12.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Gender

*Table 102 Gender Distribution*

Gender	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (CVS 2015)	National (CSO 2011)
Male	43.6%	46.7%	43.9%	50.7%	47.8%	49.8%
Female	56.4%	53.3%	56.1%	49.3%	52.2%	50.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

#### Education

*Table 103 Distribution of Highest Educational Attainment*

Educational Attainment	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (CVS 2015)	National (CSO 2011)
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Primary not completed	9.9%	8.4%	5.1%	8.0%	7.8%	na
Primary completed	32.3%	25.3%	34.7%	23.2%	24.5%	27.6%
Secondary not completed	8.1%	7.6%	6.1%	8.8%	7.7%	na

# Appendix 2:

## RESPONDENT PROFILE

Educational Attainment	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (CVS 2015)	National (CSO 2011)
Secondary completed	36.1%	44.1%	31.6%	49.1%	44.5%	45.4%
Post Secondary	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Technical	5.3%	8.0%	10.2%	8.1%	7.1%	8.0%
University	4.8%	5.9%	12.2%	1.8%	7.7%	11.2%
Not stated/Don't know	3.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	2.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### *Ethnicity*

*Table 104 Ethnic Distribution*

Ethnicity	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (CVS 2015)	National (CSO 2011)
African	56.1%	60.2%	91.0%	84.8%	57.8%	34.7%
Caucasian	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%
Chinese	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
East Indian	22.0%	18.9%	2.0%	2.2%	24.3%	37.2%
Indigenous	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Mixed - African and East Indian	0.0%*	9.6%	6.0%	6.2%	8.9%	6.4%
Mixed - Other	21.5%*	10.6%	1.0%	6.7%	8.3%	14.0%
Portuguese	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Syrian/Lebanese	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other ethnic group	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Not stated	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	6.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

\*There was a single category for persons who identified as Mixed in 2007. Consequently, all mixed persons are reported as Mixed – Other.

# Appendix 2:

## RESPONDENT PROFILE

### Religion

*Table 105 Distribution of Religious Affiliation*

Religion	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (CVS 2015)	National (CSO 2011)
Anglican	0.0%	6.6%	5.0%	14.0%	4.2%	6.0%
Bap. – Spirit. Shouter	0.0%	11.4%	20.0%	17.3%	4.2%	5.4%
Christian	76.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bap. - Other	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	3.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Hinduism	10.5%	7.1%	1.0%	1.0%	26.5%	19.0%
Islam	3.6%	4.3%	0.0%	3.1%	4.9%	5.1%
Jehovah Witness	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%
Methodist	0.0%	1.0%	4.0%	2.8%	1.0%	0.7%
Moravian	0.0%	0.5%	16.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Orisha	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	2.3%	0.6%	0.8%
Pentecostal/ Evangelical/ Full Gospel	0.0%	20.6%	29.0%	14.5%	26.0%	11.2%
Presbyterian	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.4%	2.6%
Rastafarian	0.9%	1.9%	0.0%	3.0%	0.7%	0.3%
Roman Catholic	0.0%	24.0%	3.0%	21.8%	17.9%	21.7%
Seventh Day Adventist	0.0%	5.7%	4.0%	3.7%	2.8%	3.9%
No Religion, believe in God	7.3%	3.2%	7.0%	8.5%	4.0%	0.0%
Atheist	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Other, Specify	0.6%	0.7%	2.0%	0.5%	0.2%	7.0%
Not stated	0.0%	3.5%	9.0%	0.6%	1.2%	11.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Marital Status

*Table 106 Distribution of Marital Status*

Marital Status	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (CVS 2015)	National (CSO 2011)
Never married/cohabited	na	35.3%	40.0%	37.1%	32.6%	44.5%
Single; previously married or cohabiting	na	21.1%	21.0%	27.4%	20.6%	*4.9%
Married	na	25.9%	24.0%	16.1%	27.8%	38.5%
Separated/Divorced	na	4.3%	2.0%	3.1%	5.5%	4.5%
Cohabiting (common law)	na	13.4%	13.0%	16.3%	13.6%	na
Not stated	na	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
Total	na	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

\*Widowed

# Appendix 2:

## RESPONDENT PROFILE

### Area of residence

*Table 107 Distribution of Area of Residence*

Area of residence	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (CVS 2015)	National (CSO 2011)
Borough of Arima	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	
Borough of Chaguanas	10.6%	15.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	
Borough of Point Fortin	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	
City of Port of Spain	10.5%	10.6%	0.0%	22.1%	11.8%	
City of San Fernando	5.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	
Diego Martin	20.3%	14.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	
Mayaro/Rio Claro	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	
Penal/Debe	5.1%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	
Princes Town	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	
San Juan/Laventille	23.1%	21.3%	0.0%	77.9%	29.3%	
Sangre Grande	11.3%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	
Siparia	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	
Tunapuna/Piarco	14.1%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	
Tobago	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	4.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

### Social and Economic Status

*Table 108 Gross Household Monthly Income (TT\$)*

Income	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (CVS 2015)	National (CSO 2011)
\$0 - \$999	na	0.6%	2.0%	0.6%	0.6%	
\$1,000-\$1,999	na	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	
\$2,000-\$2,999	na	3.3%	2.0%	5.8%	3.4%	
\$3,000-\$4,999	na	14.4%	21.0%	24.6%	18.0%	
\$5,000-\$6,999	na	16.4%	16.0%	18.7%	18.5%	
\$7,000-\$9,999	na	12.0%	22.0%	13.3%	14.0%	
\$10,000-\$14,999	na	6.4%	17.0%	5.0%	7.6%	
\$15,000-\$19,999	na	2.1%	8.0%	0.6%	2.0%	
\$20,000 or more	na	1.1%	5.0%	0.1%	1.1%	
Don't know	na	15.7%	3.0%	8.6%	11.6%	



# Appendix 2:

## RESPONDENT PROFILE

Income	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (CVS 2015)	National (CSO 2011)
Refused	na	27.1%	4.0%	21.6%	22.6%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

*Table 109 Respondent's Employment Status*

Employment Status	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (CVS 2015)	National (CSO 2011)
An employer (business owner with employees)	5.6%	0.6%	3.0%	0.5%	0.9%	
Self-employed	13.0%	14.0%	4.0%	16.1%	14.0%	
A salaried worker	35.8%	51.5%	57.0%	50.2%	50.7%	
An unsalaried family worker (e.g. stay at home parent)	14.9%	4.2%	6.0%	3.2%	4.9%	
Student	9.3%	1.3%	0.0%	1.1%	1.4%	
Retired/pensioner	12.7%	17.7%	24.0%	17.5%	17.6%	
Unemployed	8.7%	10.7%	6.0%	11.4%	10.6%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

*Table 110 Household Wealth Perception Relative to Other Households*

Household Wealth Perception	Trinidad CSP (2007)	Trinidad CSP (2015)	Tobago CSP (2015)	EPOS CSP (2015)	National (CVS 2015)
Considerably a lot better off than most households	13.2%	7.3%	1.0%	7.8%	9.2%
Slightly better off than most households	40.6%	14.8%	16.0%	16.9%	15.8%
Slightly worse off than most households	2.4%	6.0%	2.0%	5.4%	5.1%
Considerably worse off than most households	0.8%	1.8%	0.0%	3.1%	2.4%
No better nor worse than most households	42.9%	70.0%	81.0%	66.7%	67.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



*Published by Citizen Security Programme  
Ministry of National Security  
May 2016*