

Homophobia in Montenegro

Public opinion poll

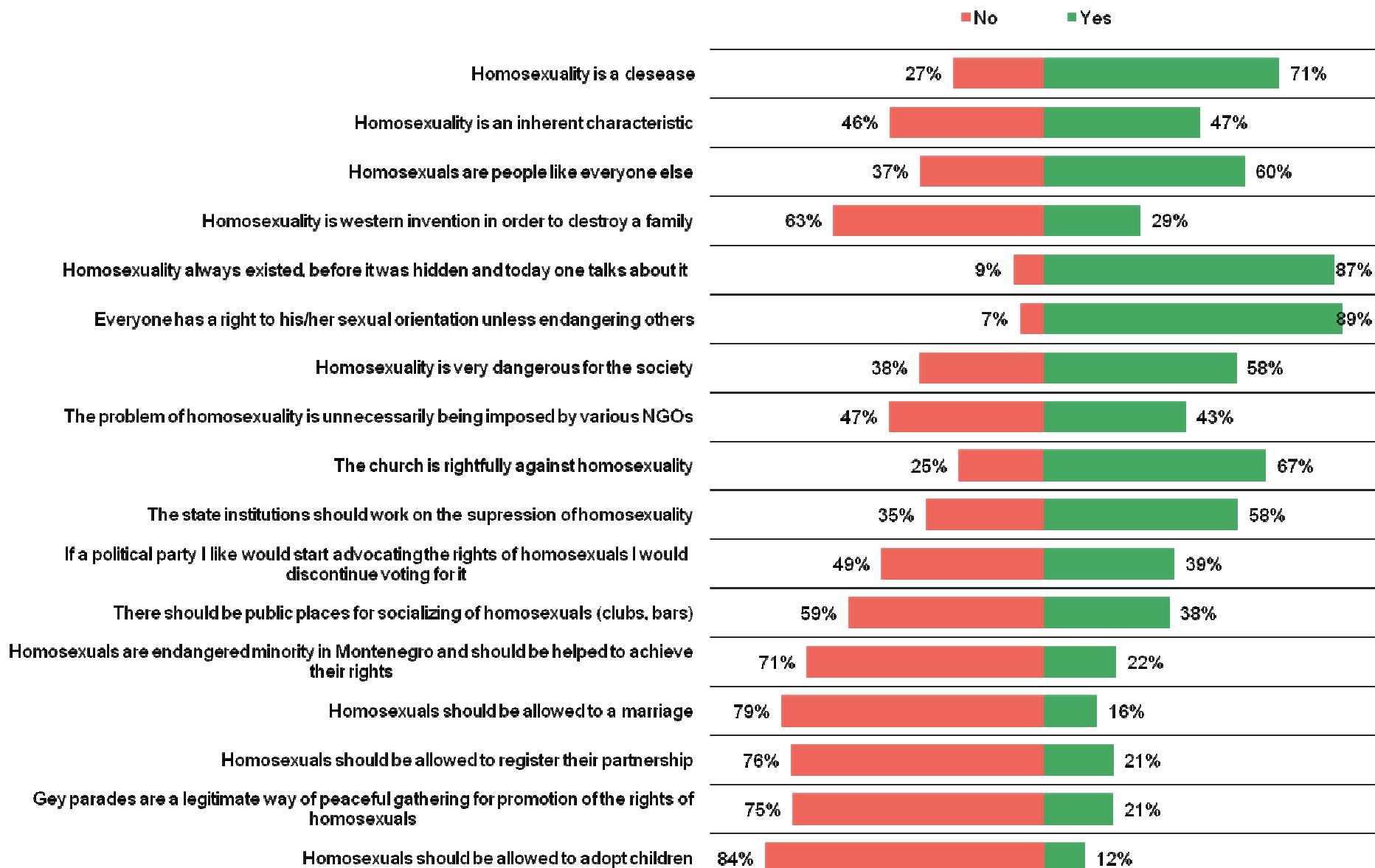
October 2009



Methodology

- Performed by the agency **Ipsos Strategic Marketing** upon the questionnaire (positive and negative attitudes) used in the research “Homophobia in Serbia – Prejudices Exposed” by Gay Straight Alliance and CESID in 2008 in Serbia
- Target group: population of Montenegro, age 18 +
- Method of data collection: CATI, telephone interviews
- Sample size: 814 respondents
- Sample frame is based on the electronic phone book, census, vital statistics, migration data and population estimates of SMR for the year 2008.
- Type of sample is random, two-stage and stratified
- Stages of the sample :
 - Household simple random sample (SRSWoR)
 - Household member with the quota criteria
 - Post stratification based on: gender, age, type of settlements and geo-economic regions
- Control: Field control is implemented in at least 12% of total respondents across all stratum in proportion to the size of the sample. In accordance with the design of the project, the following aspects of interviewers work were checked:
 - the fact that the interview was conducted;
 - correct application of sample plan when selecting subjects;
 - approximate duration of interview;
 - correct administration of various sections of the questionnaire, and
 - overall adherence to standards for the interviewer.
- After data collection, 100% of logic and consistency control performed.

Summary



Summary

- **71% of adult citizens of Montenegro consider homosexuality as an illness, and every second citizen agrees that homosexuality is very dangerous for the society and that the state institutions should work to suppress it. Also, 67% of citizens believe the church to be rightfully against homosexuality [Serbian Orthodox Church is traditionally rated as the top institution of public trust, and the president of state is traditionally second rated].**
- **Such a concerning level of citizens' ignorance is somewhat mitigated by the extremely high percentage of agreement with the statement "everyone has the right to one's sexual orientation unless endangering others" (89%), the majority stand that the homosexuals are like every other people (60%) and minority of those who would stop voting for a political party that would start talking about rights of homosexuals (38%). This provides ground for hope that the appropriate educational campaign may improve the culture of respect for human rights of sexual minorities.**
- **Citizens are intolerant towards homosexual orientation being expressed in public: 75% believe that homosexuals should not express their sexual identity in public by gay parades, and 59% think that even gay bars and restaurants should not exist.**
- **71% believe that homosexuals are not endangered in Montenegro and that there is no need to assist them in protection of their rights. However, there is only a slim majority of those who believe that the problem of homosexuality is unnecessarily being imposed by non-governmental organizations (47% : 43%).**

Summary

➤ **Over ¾ of citizens do not agree that homosexuals should be granted rights in relation to marriage or registered partnership or child adoption.**

- 21% think that the homosexuals should be allowed to register their partnership, 3% do not know;
- 16% believe that homosexuals should be enabled to conclude marriage, 6% do not know;
- 12% think that homosexuals should be enabled to adopt children, 4% do not know.

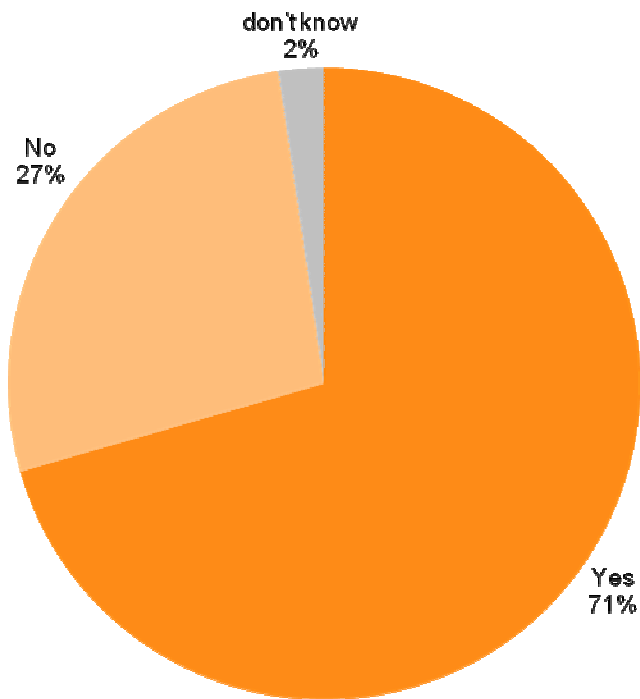
➤ **The lowest tolerance towards homosexuals is expressed by senior citizens, over 60, retired, and also by the less educated ones, with low income, from rural areas, from the Eastern region.**

➤ **The highest tolerance is expressed by youngsters, aged 18-29, students and generally persons of higher education and income, especially from the Boka Bay coastal region.**

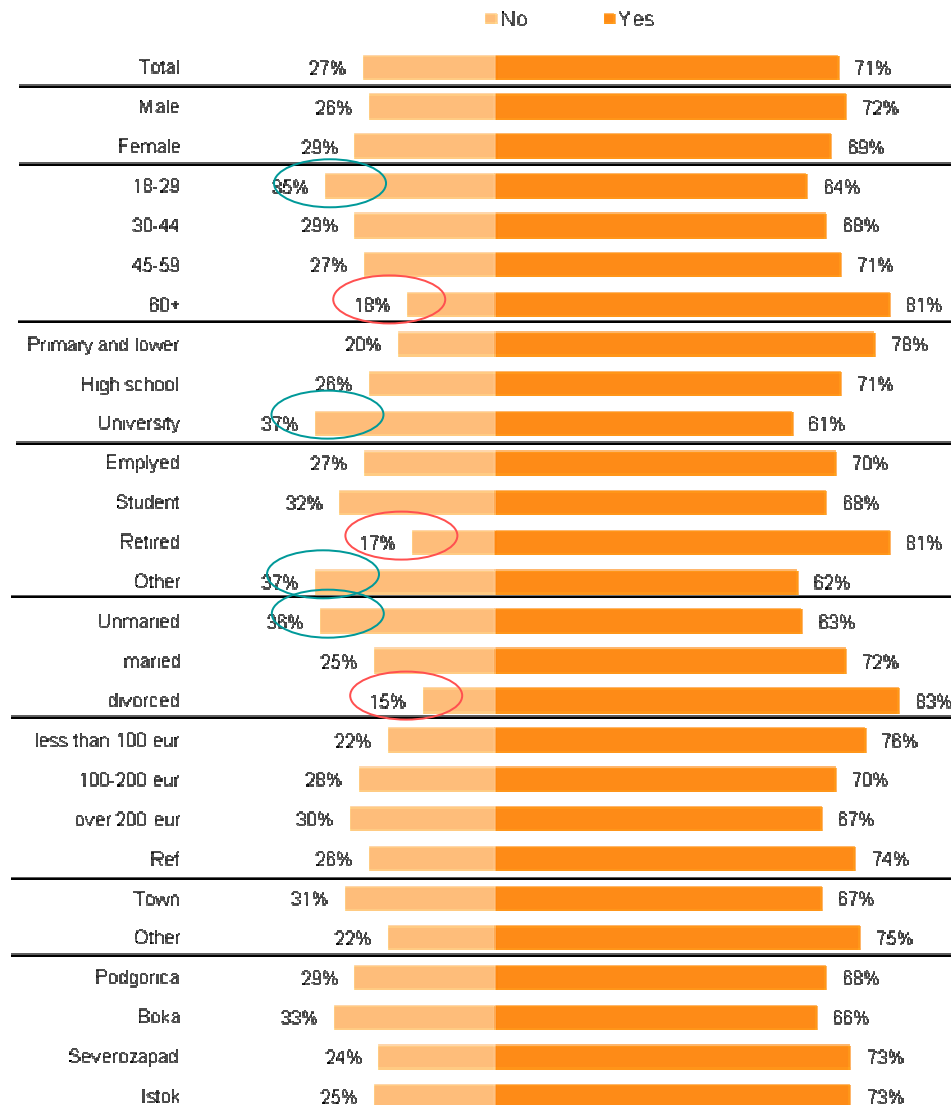
➤ **In relation to Serbia:** Although slightly more citizens of Montenegro agree with negative assertions on homosexuality, the support for positive statements is higher in Montenegro than in Serbia. While more Serbian citizens do not have an attitude, in Montenegro more sport positive attitudes than not having one. Especially notable is the difference in support of assertions “everyone has the right to sexual orientation unless endangering others”, supported by 89% of Montenegrin citizens and 65% in Serbia, and “homosexuals are people like everyone else”, supported by 60% of citizens of Montenegro as opposed to 38% in Serbia. (The results of research “Prejudices Exposed – Homophobia in Serbia”, by Gay Straight Alliance and CESID are available at: <http://www.gsa.org.rs>).

Homosexuality is a disease

Total target population



71% of citizens agree with the statement "homosexuality is a disease". Senior citizens and less educated are more in conformity with the statement.

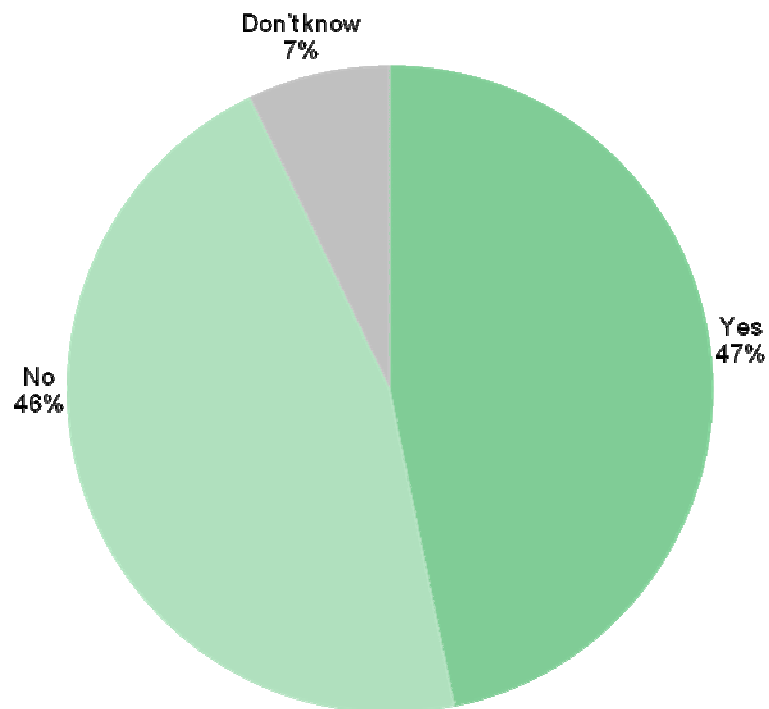


Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05

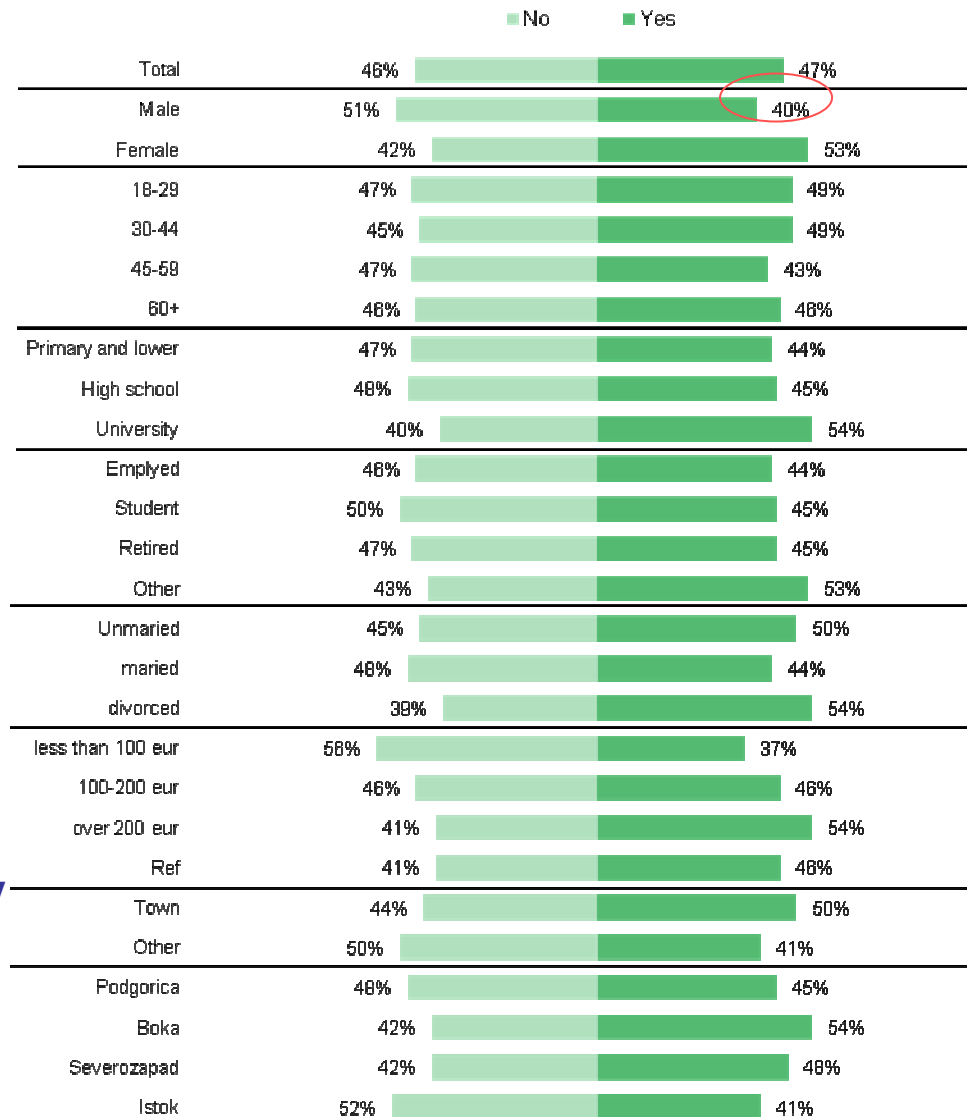
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

Homosexuality is an inborn characteristic

Total target population



47% of citizens believe that homosexuality is an inborn characteristic, while only 7% do not have an opinion.

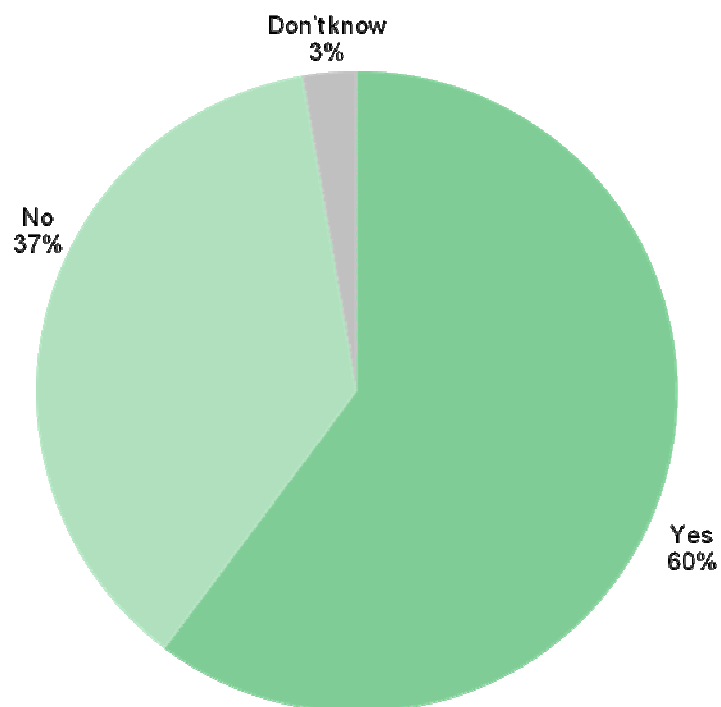


Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05

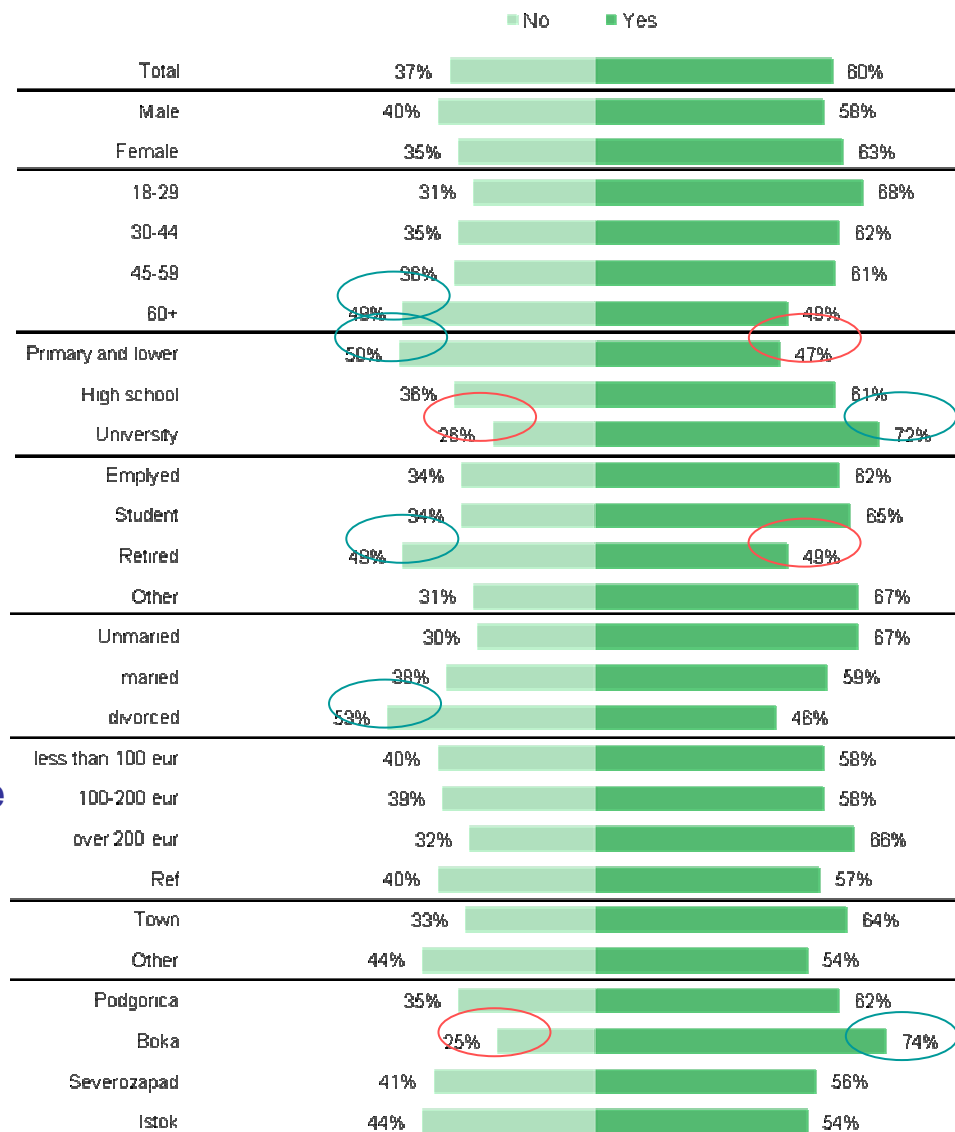
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

Homosexuals are people like everyone else

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



37% adult citizens of Montenegro disagree with the statement that homosexuals are people like everyone else. Again, senior citizens disagree more, and those less educated. The highest agreement with the statement is in the coastal area of Boka Kotorska.



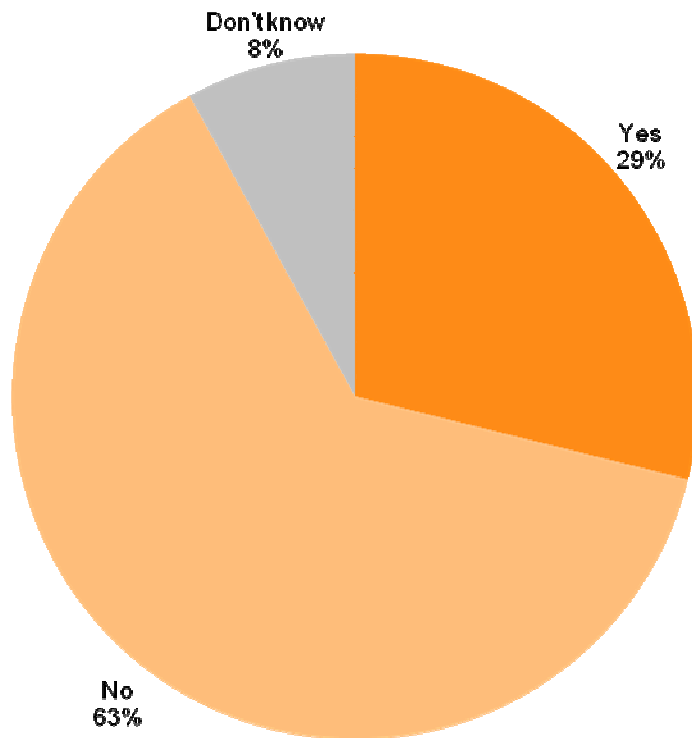
Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05



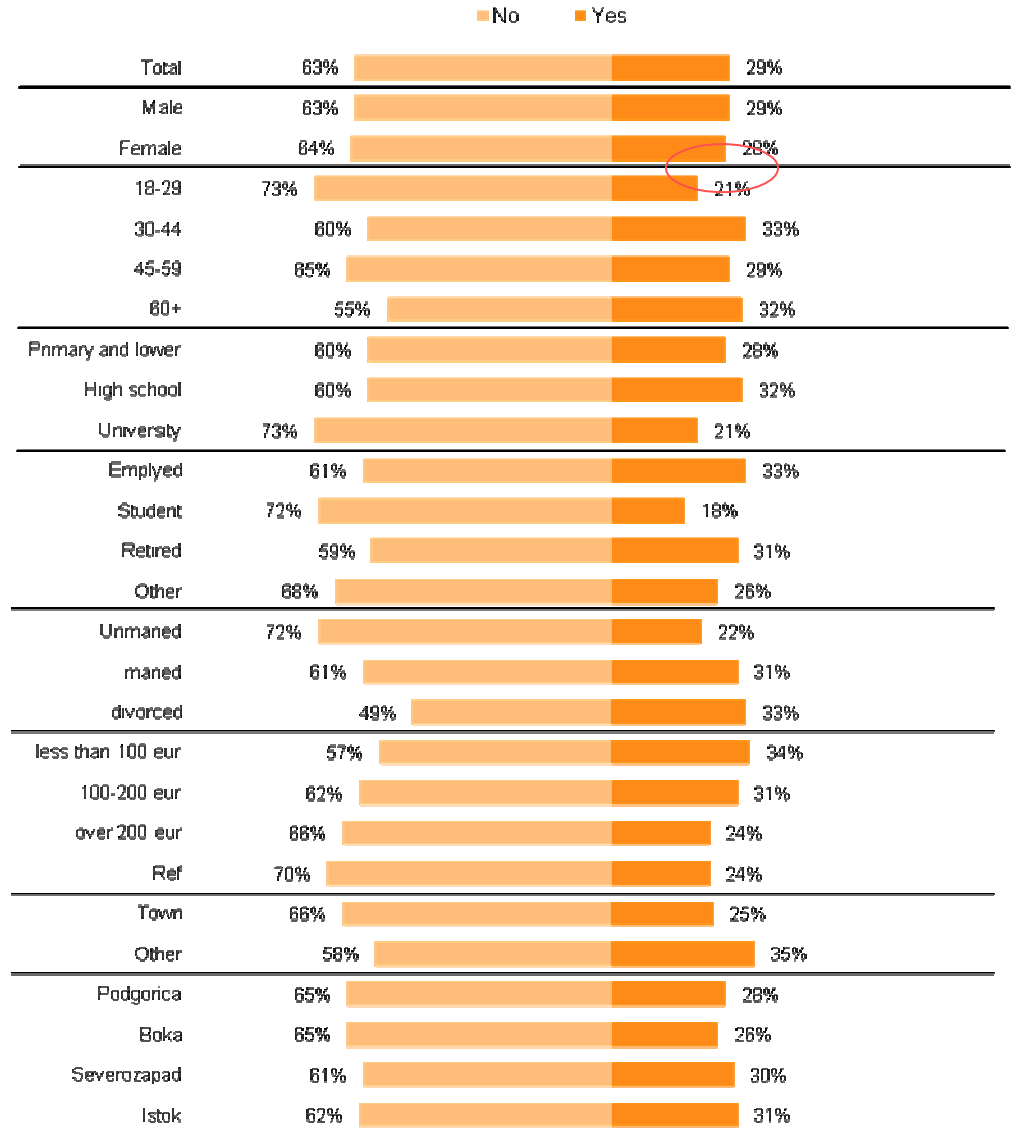
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

Homosexuality is western invention in order to destroy a family

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



A minority of 29% believes that homosexuality is a western invention intended to destroy a family. The youngest citizens, below 30 and those more educated tend to disagree.



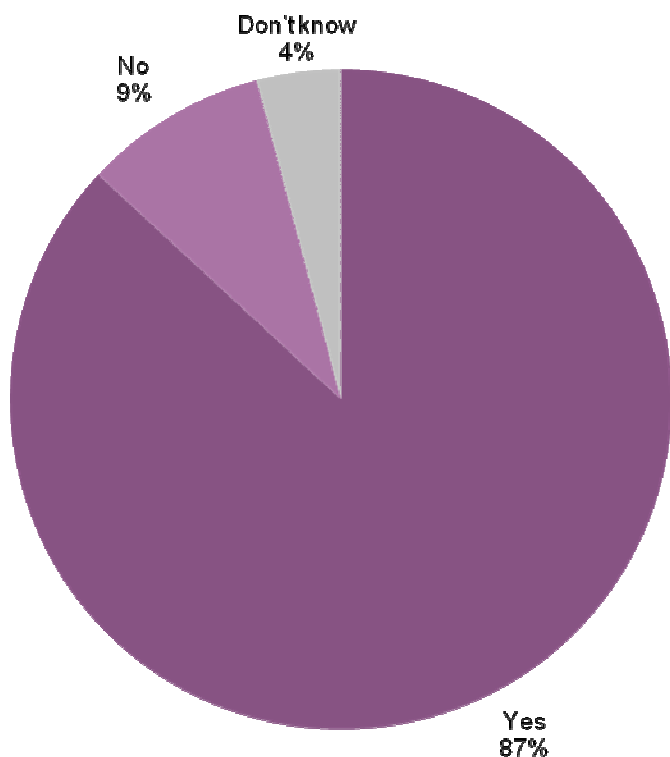
Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05



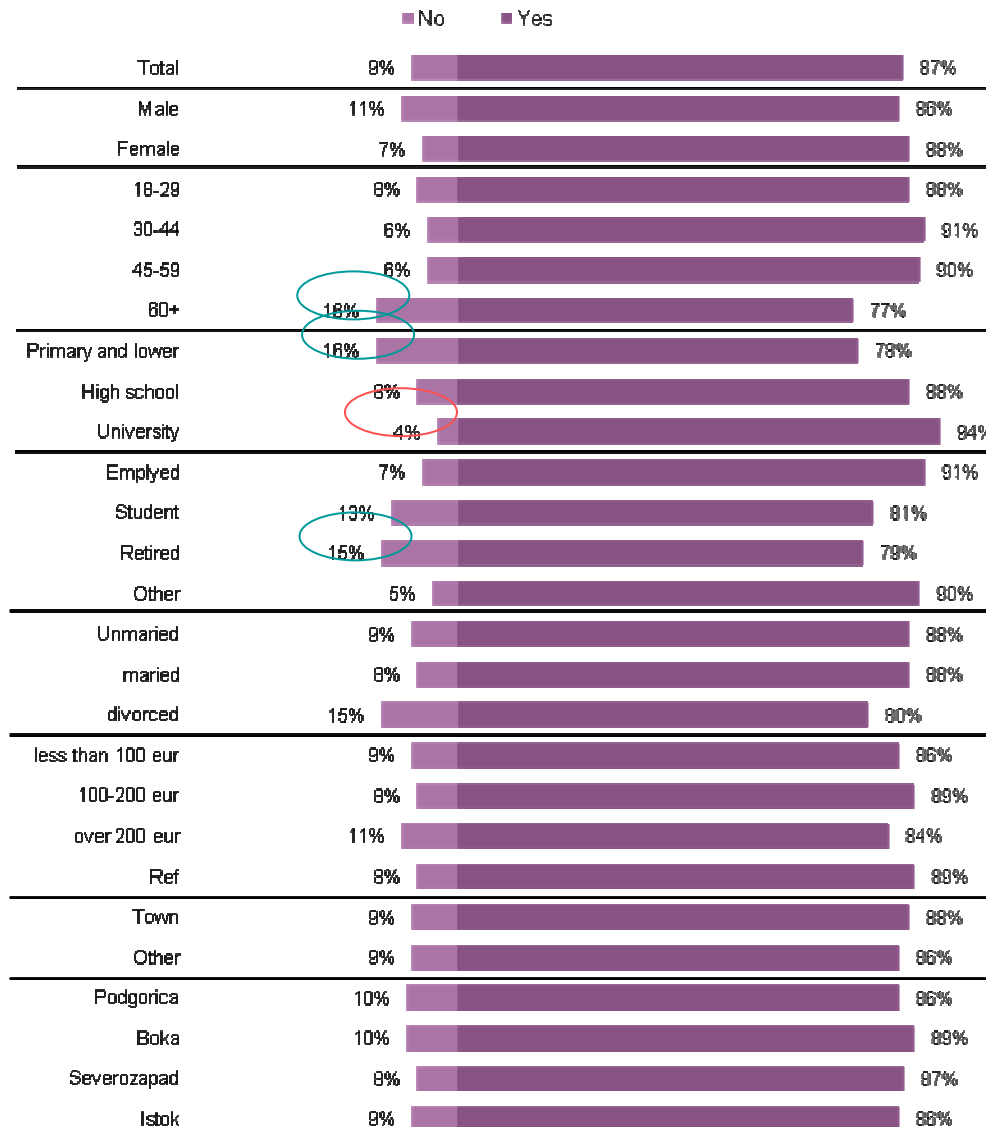
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

Homosexuality always existed, before it was hidden and today one talks about it

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



87% of citizens believe that homosexuality always existed, but that today one does talk about it. Senior and less educated citizens more often disagree.



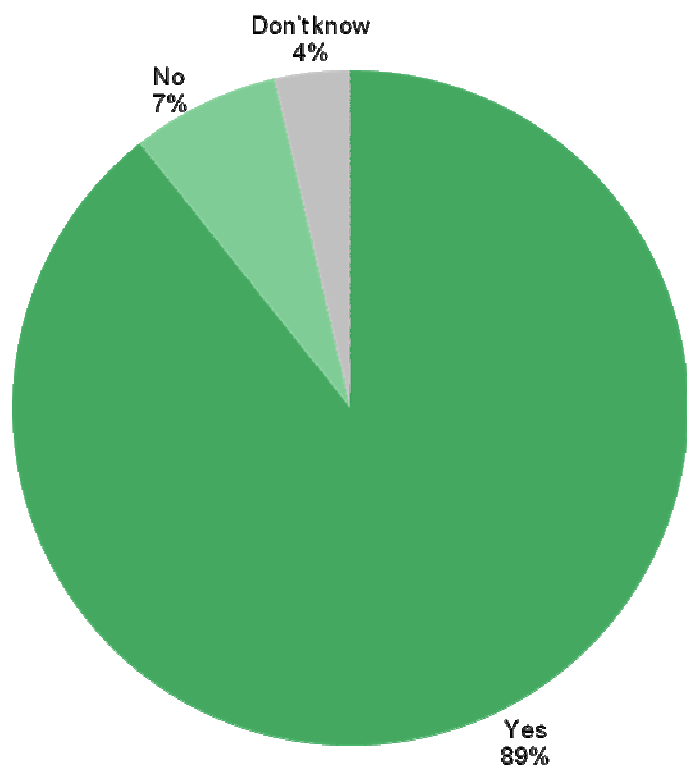
Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05



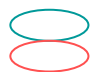
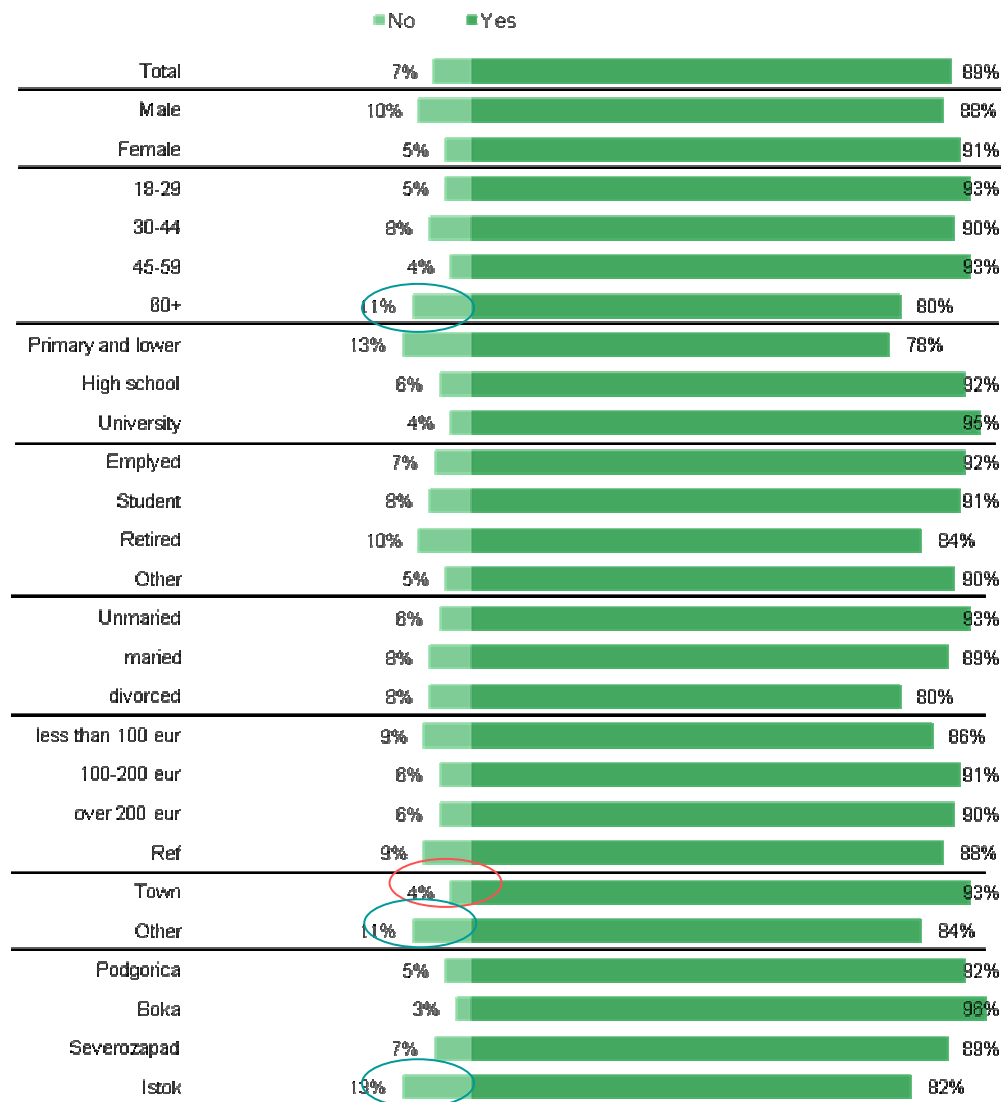
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

Everyone has a right to his/her sexual orientation unless endangering others

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



89% of citizens believe that everyone has a right to a sexual orientation unless endangering others. Only 7% disagrees, mostly senior citizens, from rural areas and Eastern part of the country.

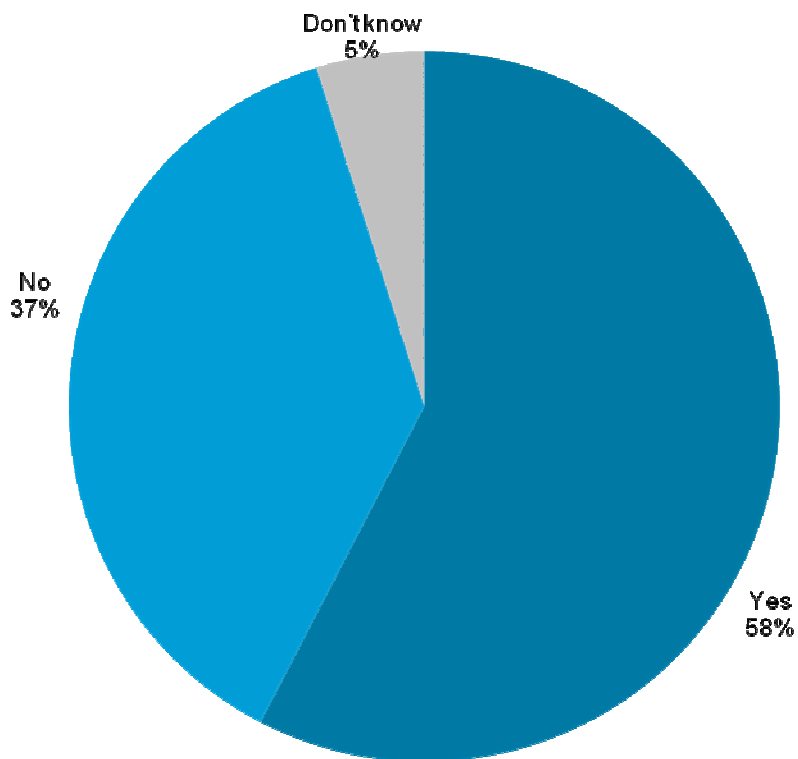


Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05

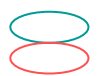
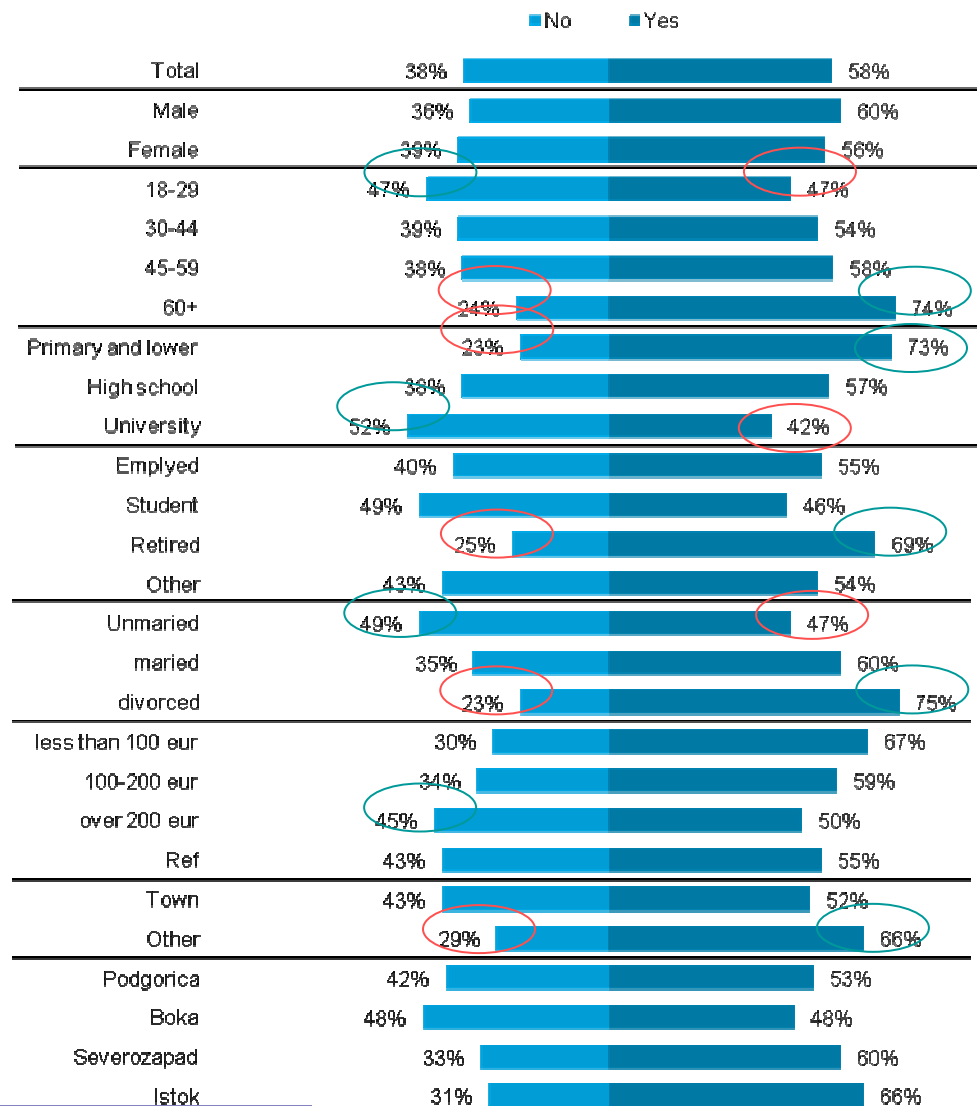
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

Homosexuality is very dangerous for the society

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



57% of citizens believe that homosexuality is very dangerous for the society. This attitude is less frequent among youngsters and more educated citizens, and more frequent among senior citizens from rural areas and those less educated.

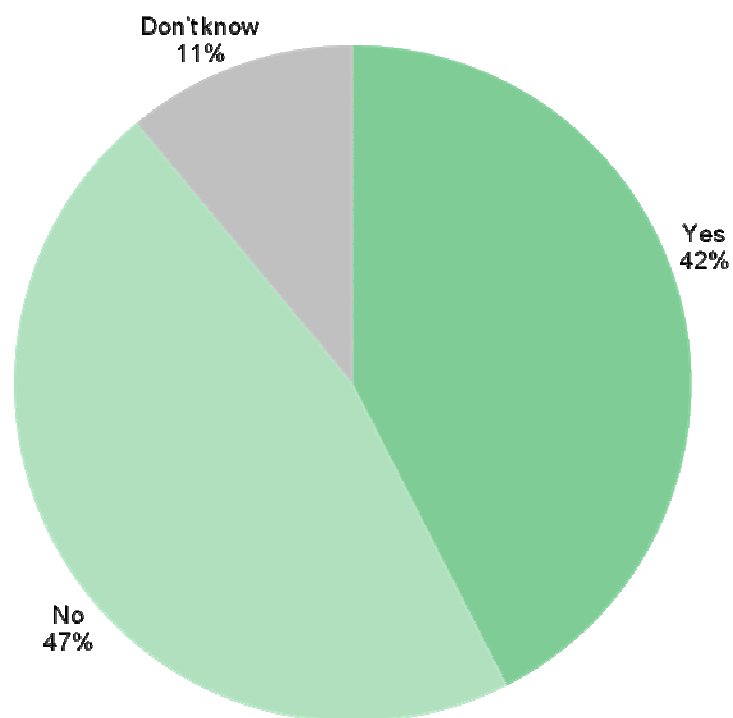


Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05

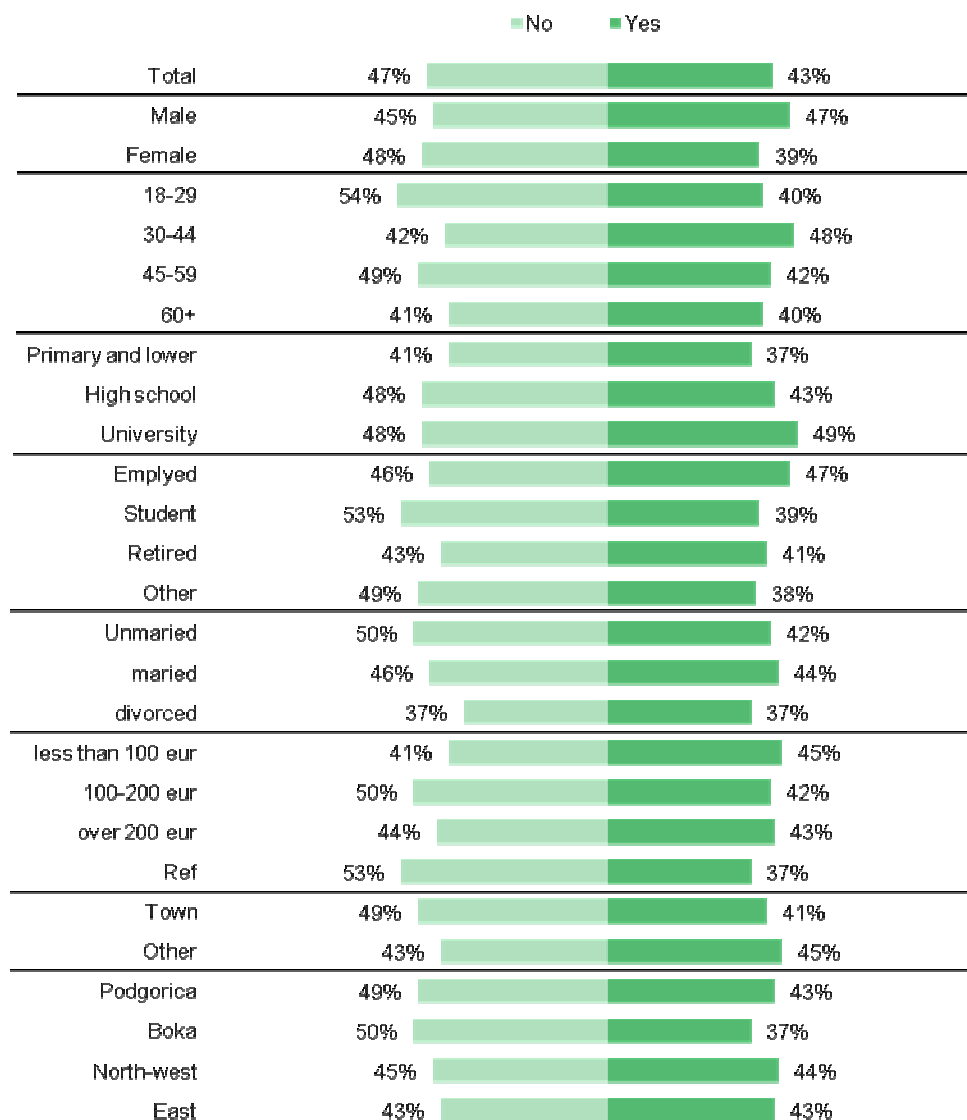
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

The problem of homosexuality is unnecessarily being imposed by various NGOs

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



46% believe the problem of homosexuality is unnecessarily imposed by NGOs, whereas 43% disagree. Also, 11% does not have an opinion on this issue. There are no significant demographic differences in this regard.



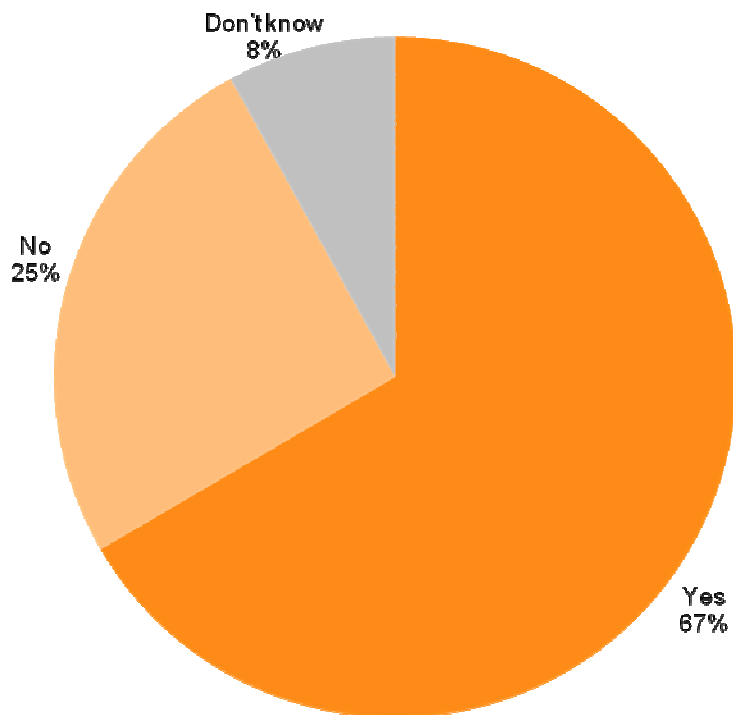
Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05



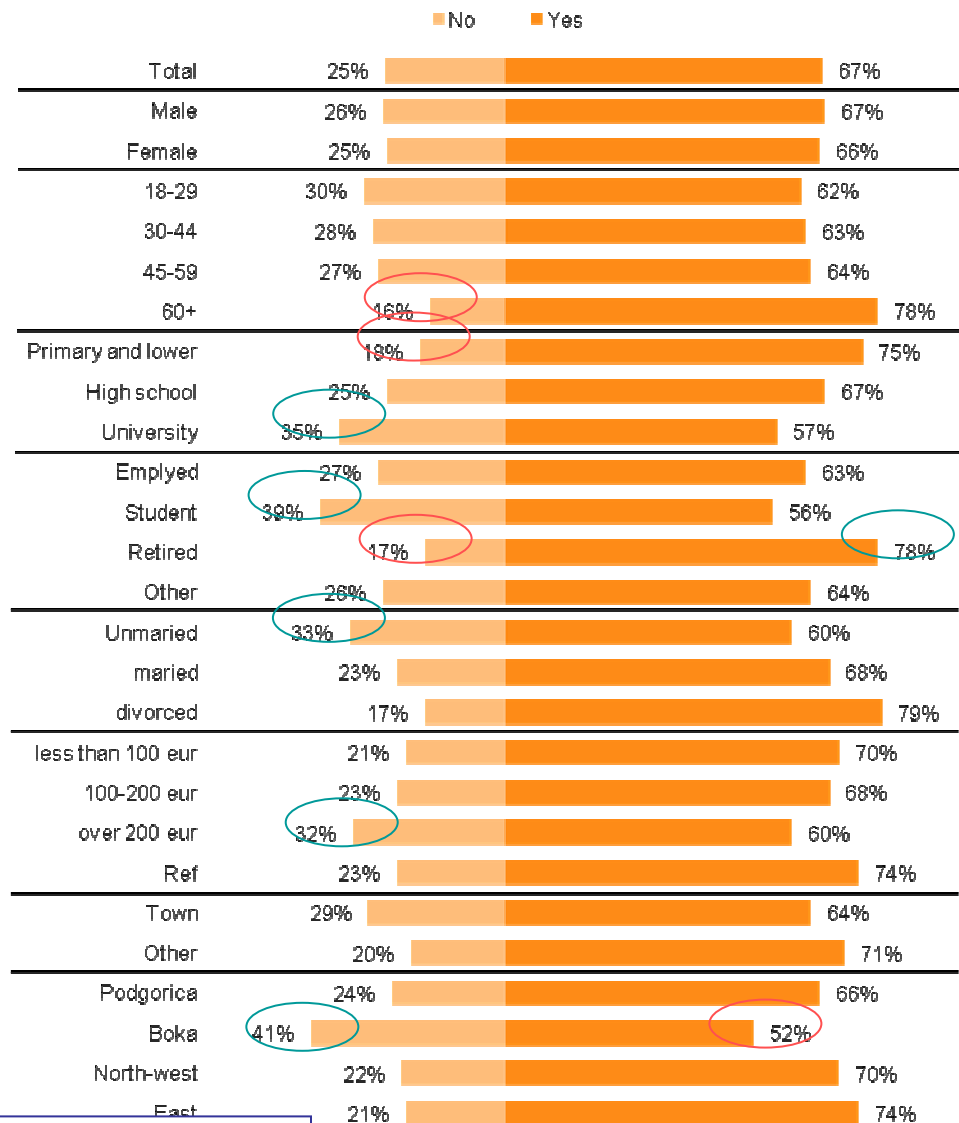
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

The church is rightfully against homosexuality

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



67% citizens believes the church to be right to condemn homosexuality. Again, the oldest population tends to agree more, as well as those with elementary school or less education, while younger citizens, of higher living standard and education, from the Boka region tend to disagree.



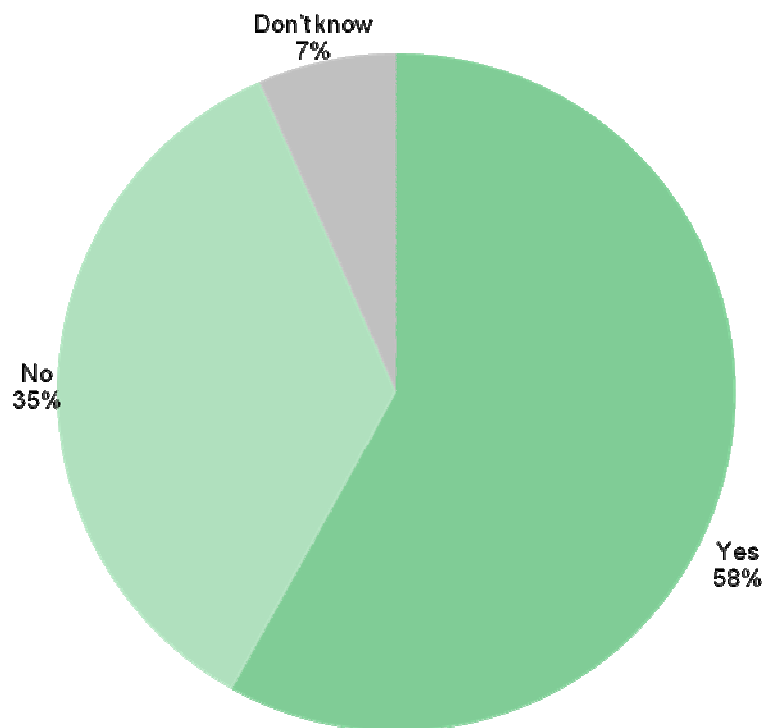
Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05



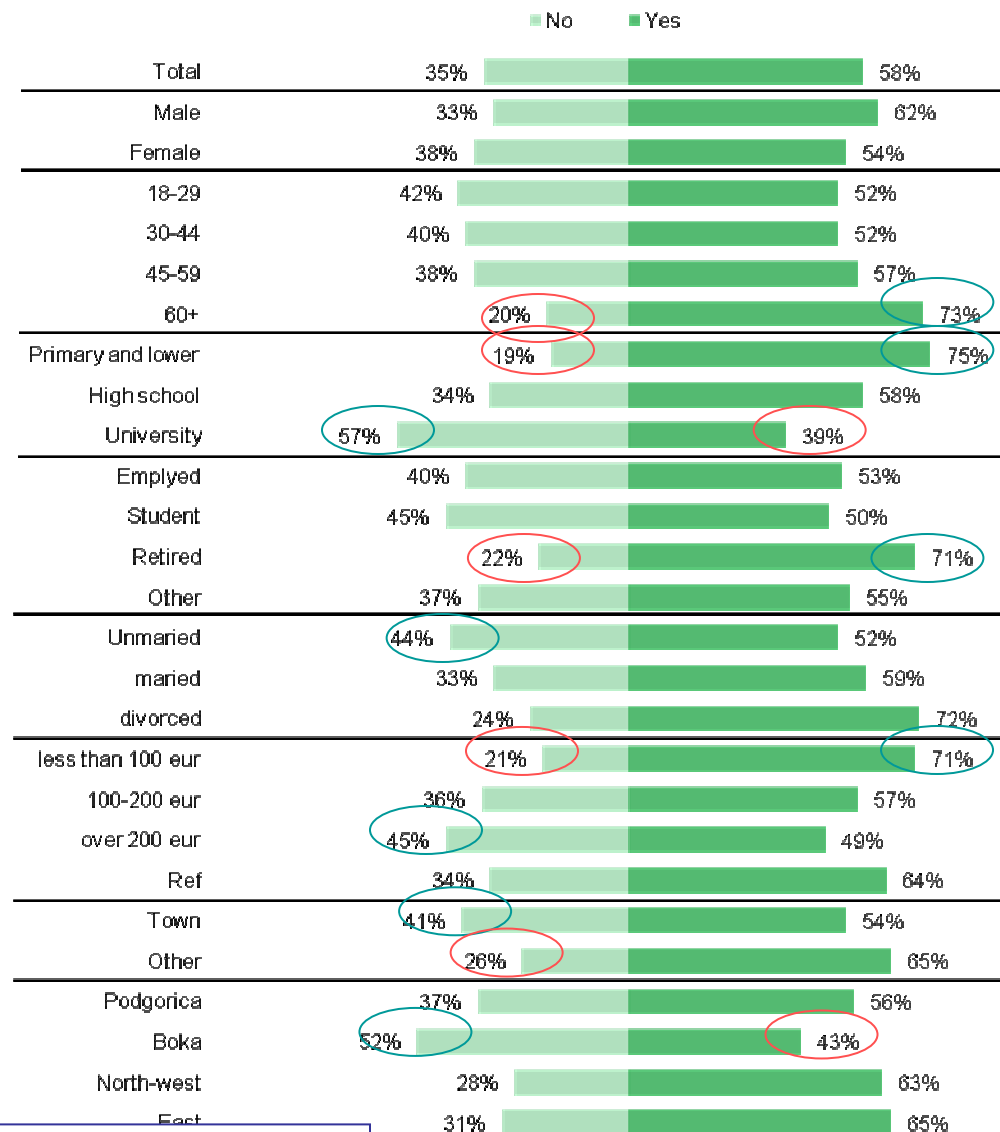
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

The state institutions should work on the suppression of homosexuality

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



58% believe that state institutions should work to suppress homosexuality, mostly senior citizens, with lower income and less education. Majority of citizens living in Boka, and those with university degrees tend to disagree.

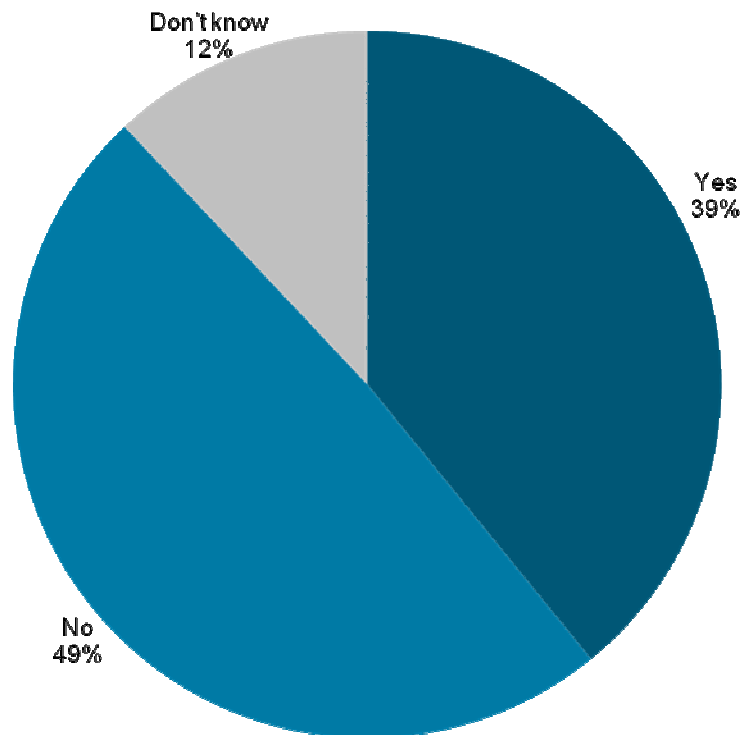


Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05

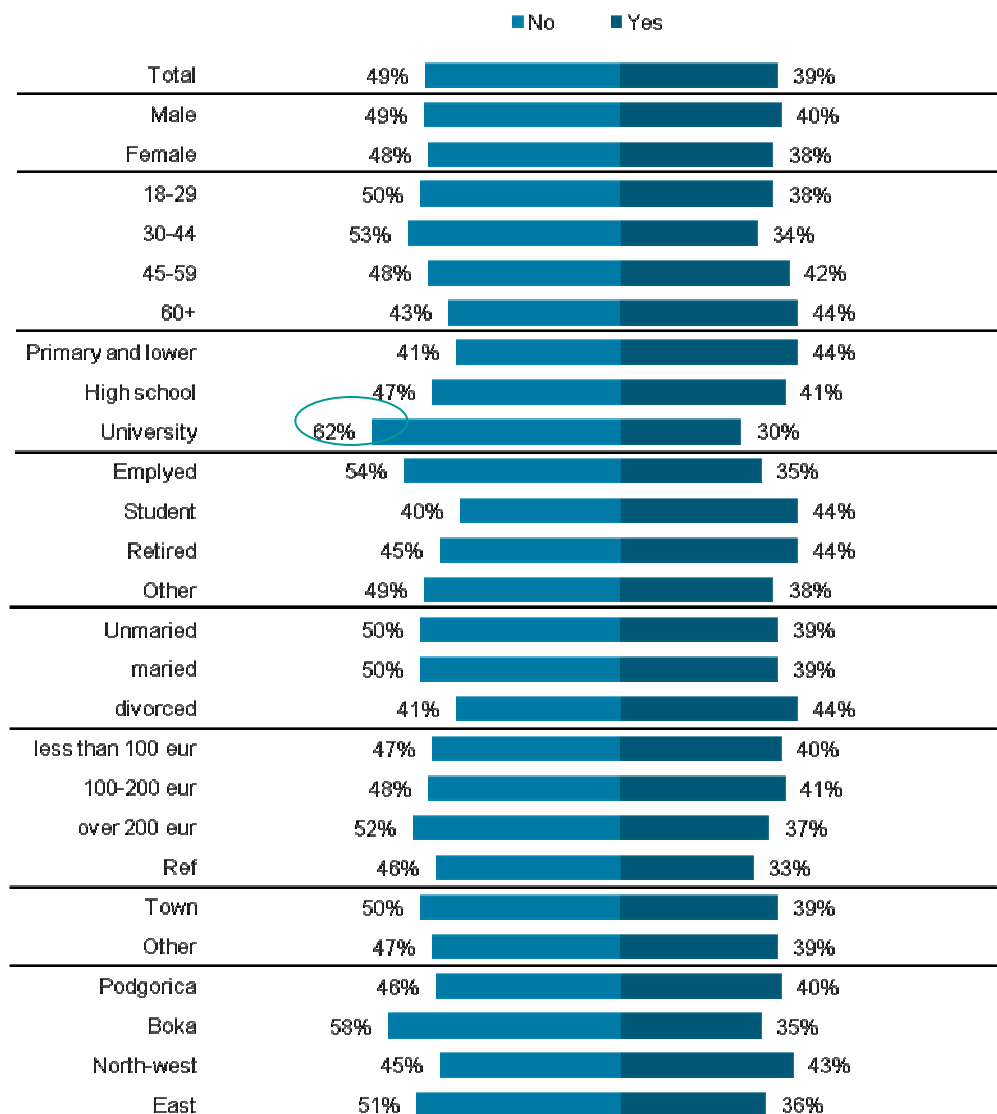
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

If a political party I like would start advocating the rights of homosexuals I would discontinue voting for it

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



39% citizens would discontinue voting for the party that would start talking about the rights of homosexuals. This percentage is lower in the case of more educated citizens.

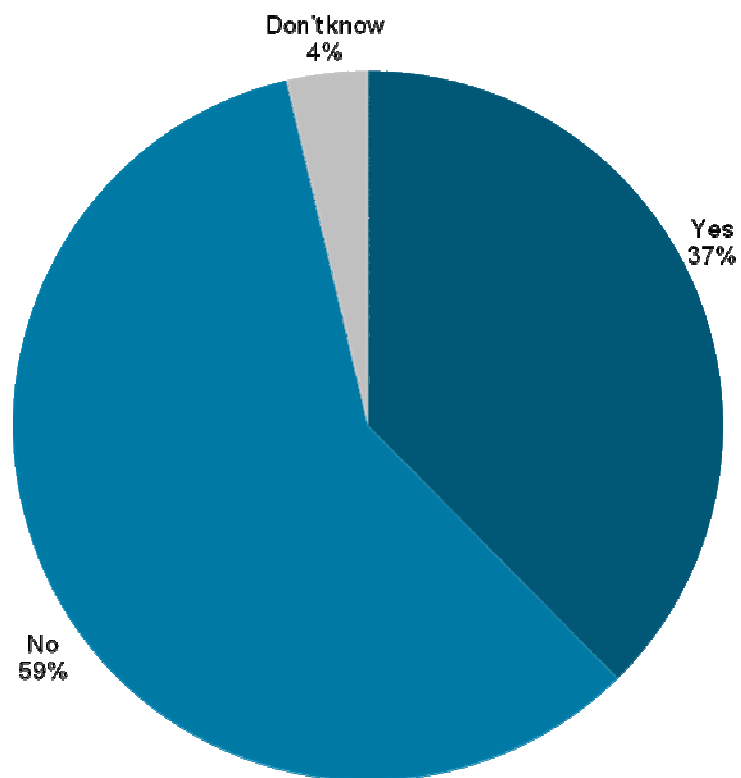


Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05

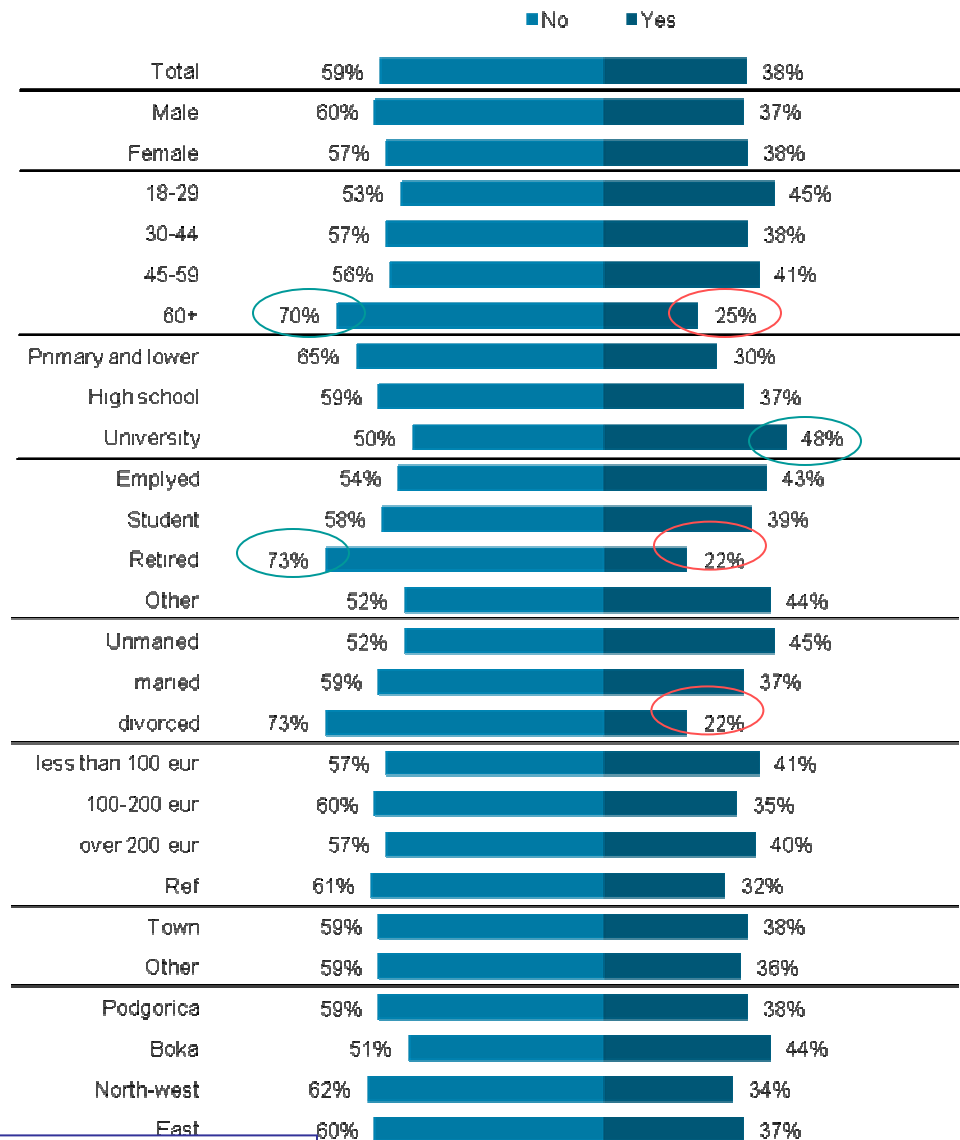
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

There should be public places for socializing of homosexuals (clubs, bars)

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



59% of citizens believe that public places for socialization of homosexuals (clubs, bars) should not exist. Mostly pensioners are against (73%).



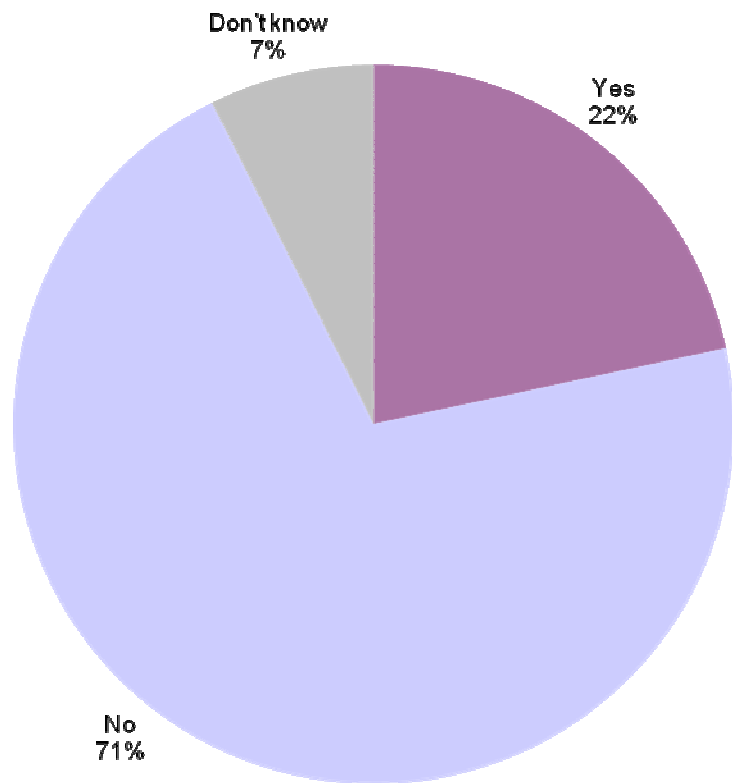
Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05



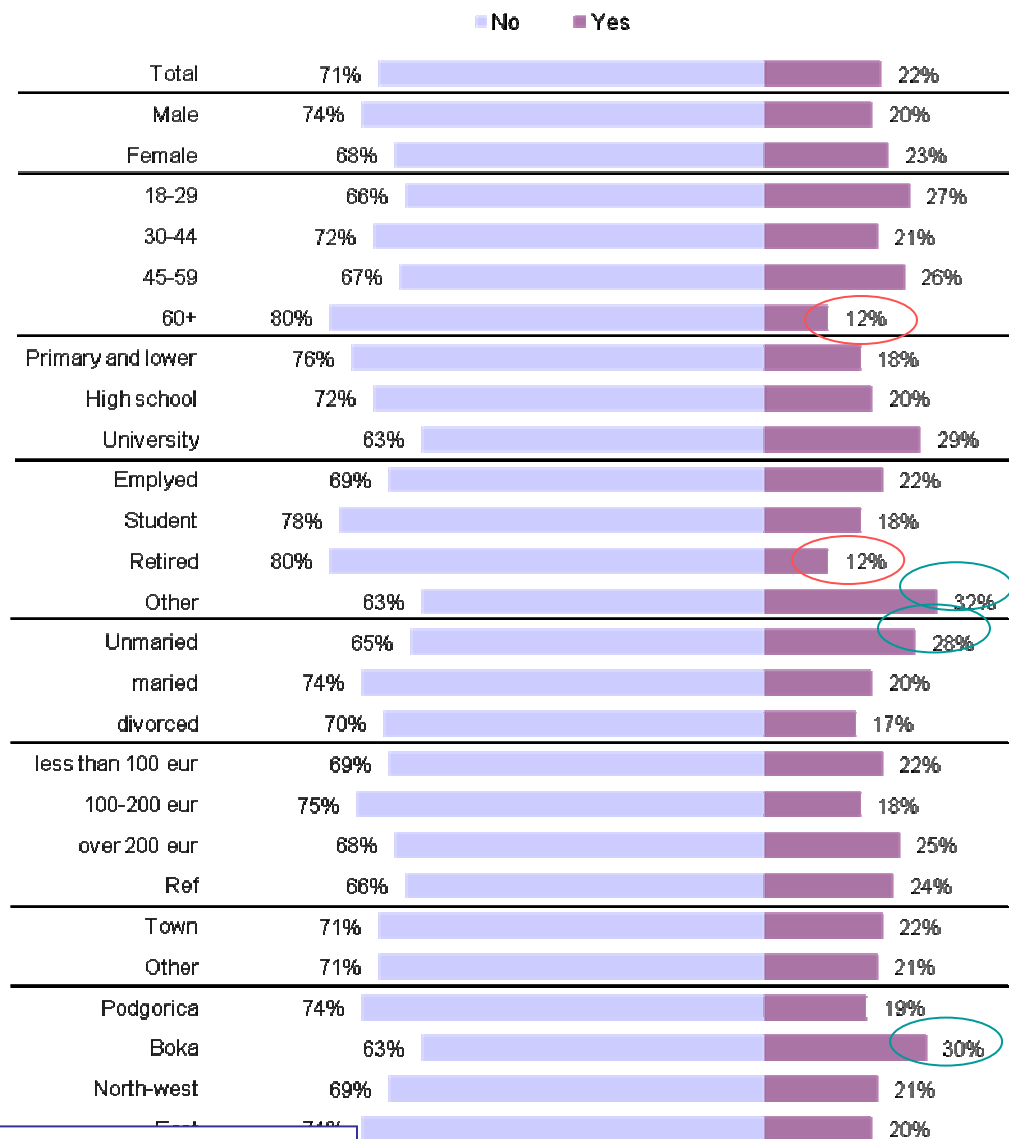
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

Homosexuals are endangered minority in Montenegro and should be helped to achieve their rights

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



Only 22% of citizens believe that homosexuals are endangered minority in Montenegro that should be helped to achieve their rights. Somewhat higher percentage is found in the Boka-Kotorska region (30%).

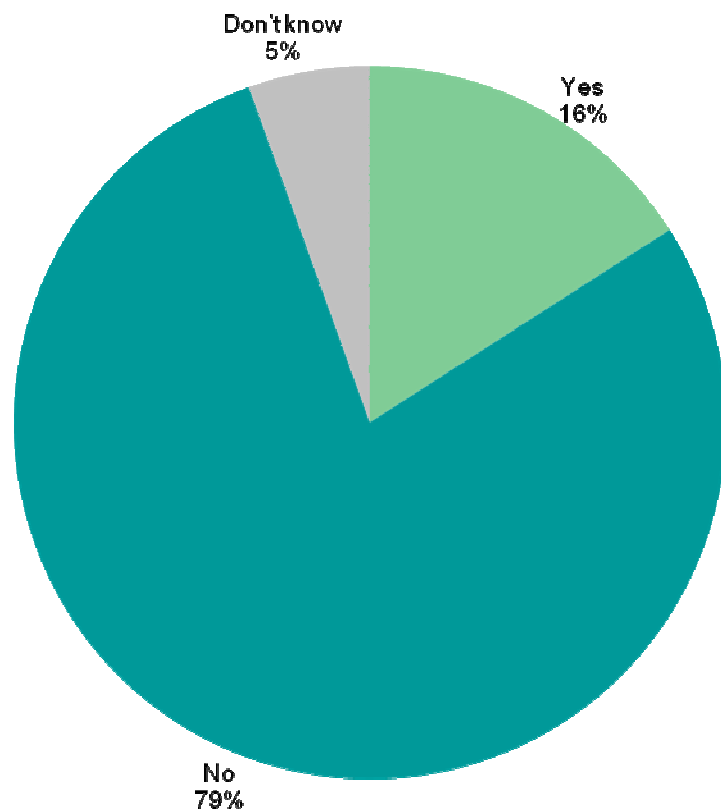


Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05

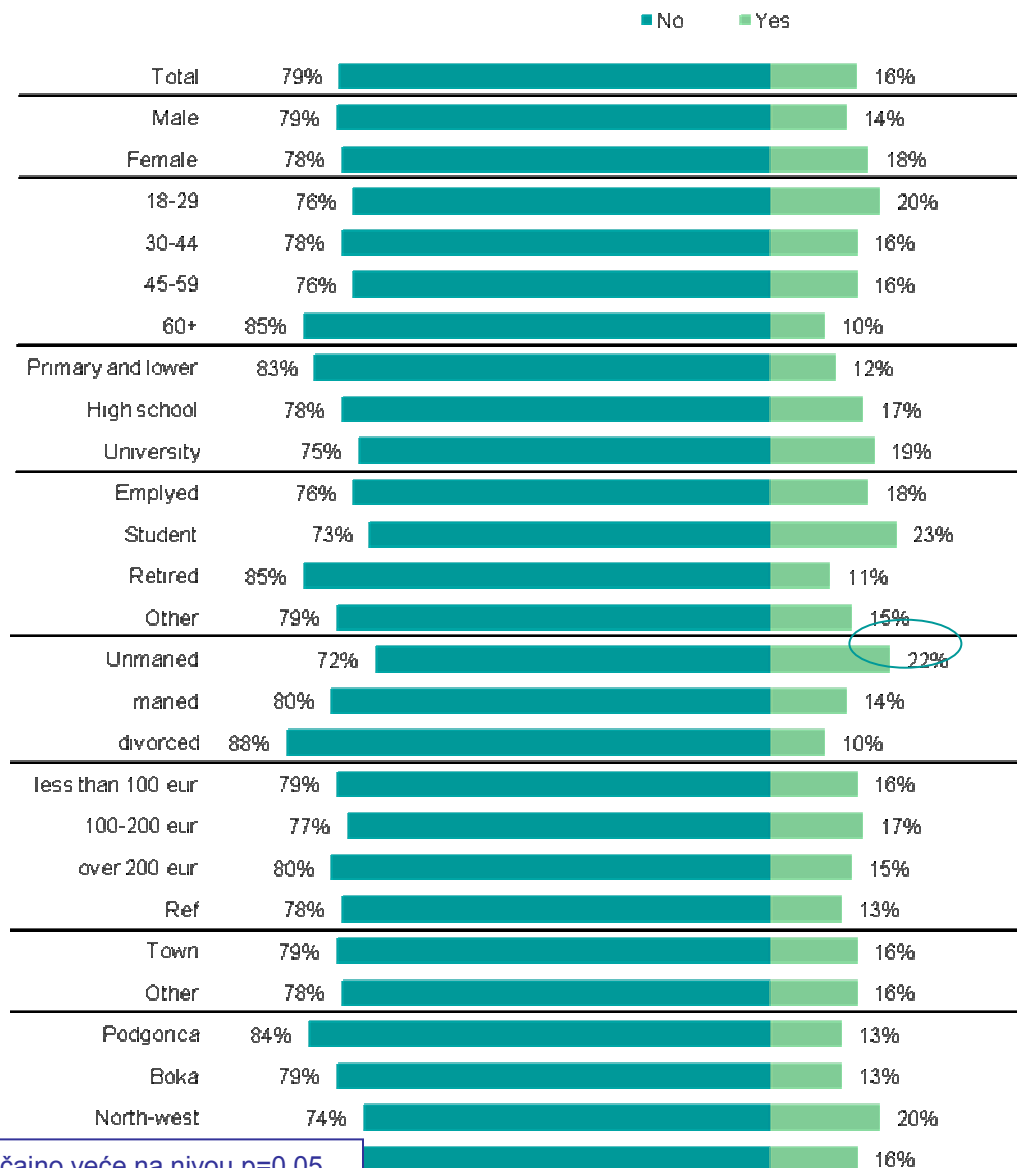
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

Homosexuals should be allowed to a marriage

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



Only 16% believes homosexuals should have the right to marry, while 5% do not have an opinion and 78% disagree.



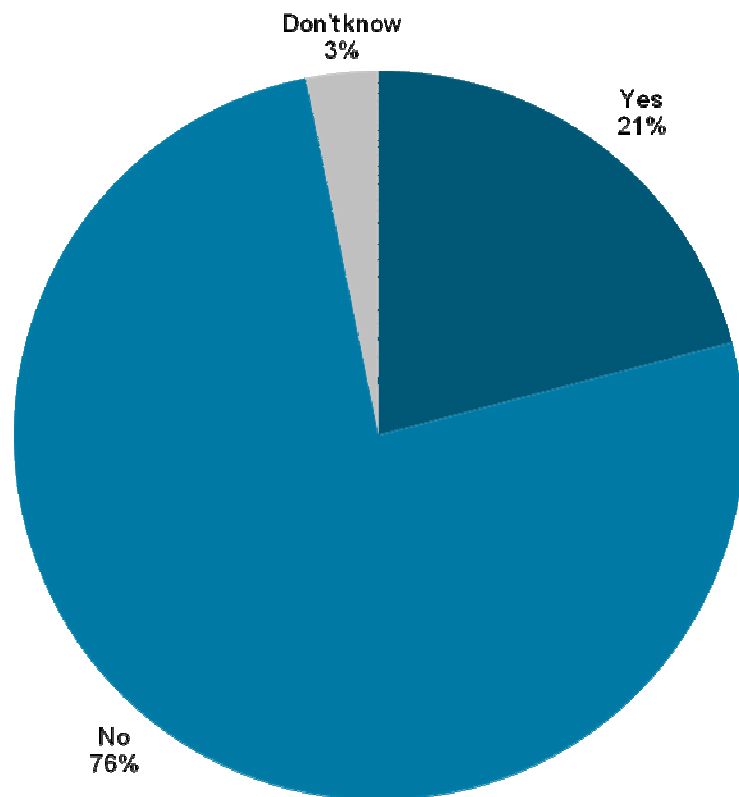
Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05



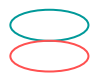
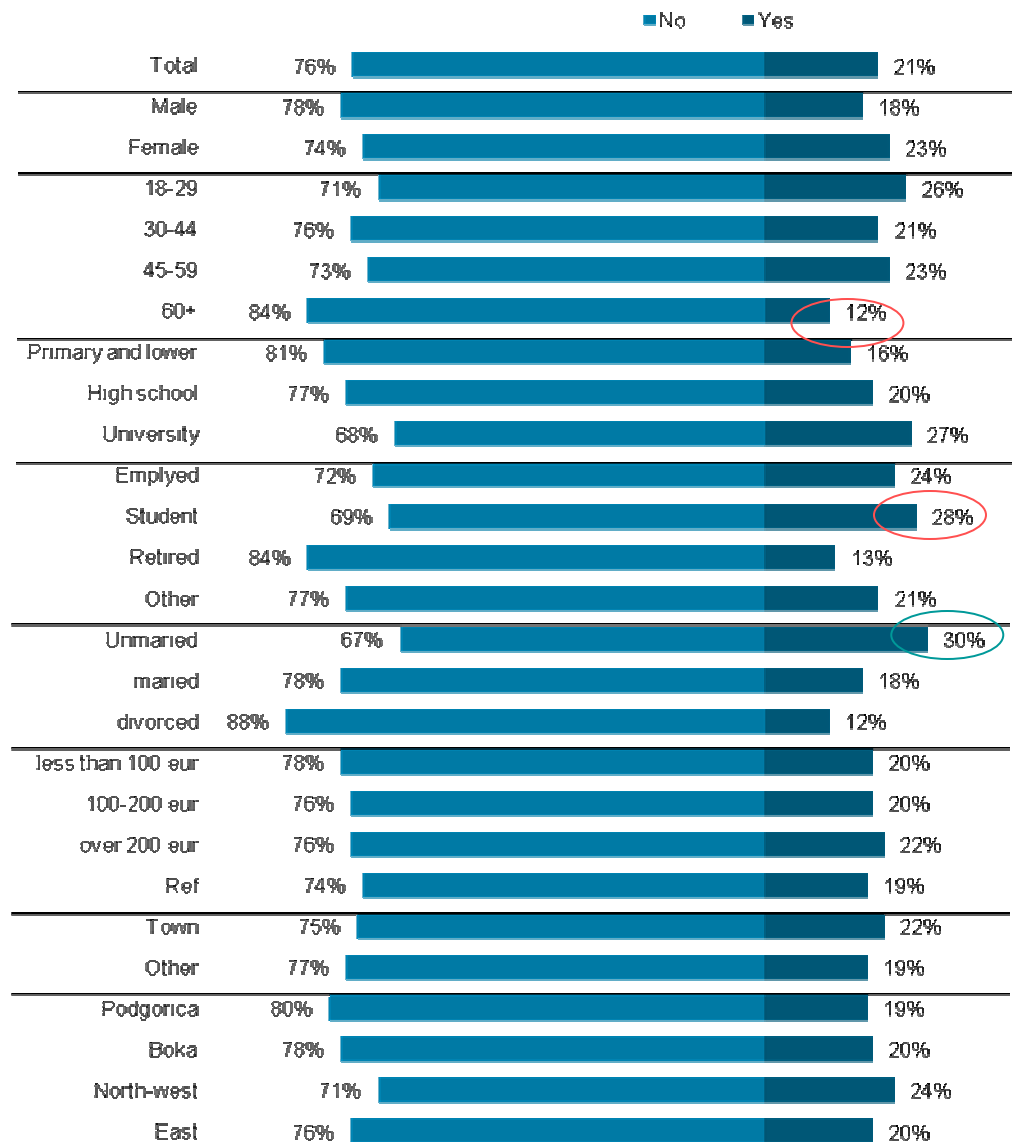
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

Homosexuals should be allowed to register their partnership

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



21% of citizens believe that homosexuals should be allowed to register their partnership, and 3% do not have an opinion. Again, mostly senior citizens, retired and those divorced, tend to disagree.

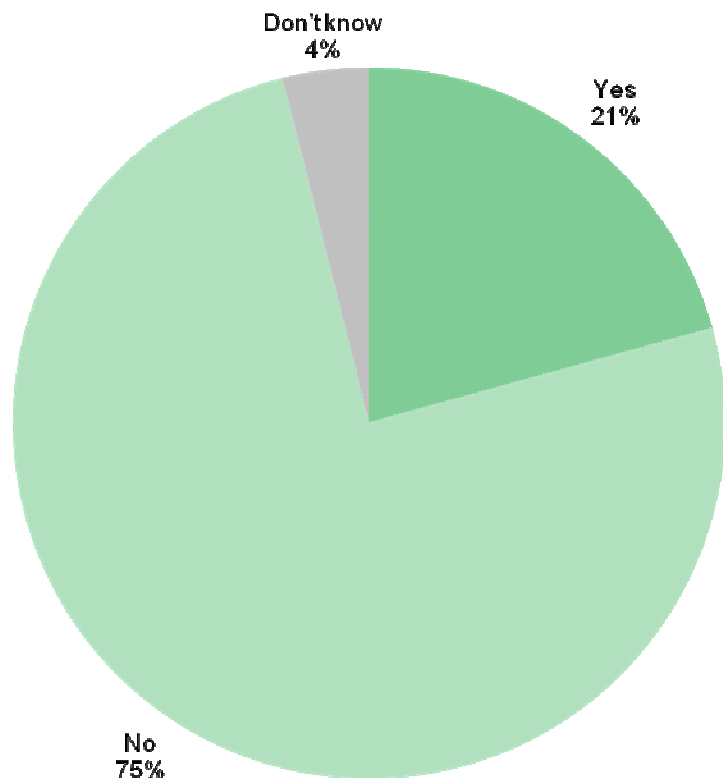


Statistički značajno veće na nivou $p=0.05$

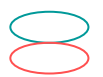
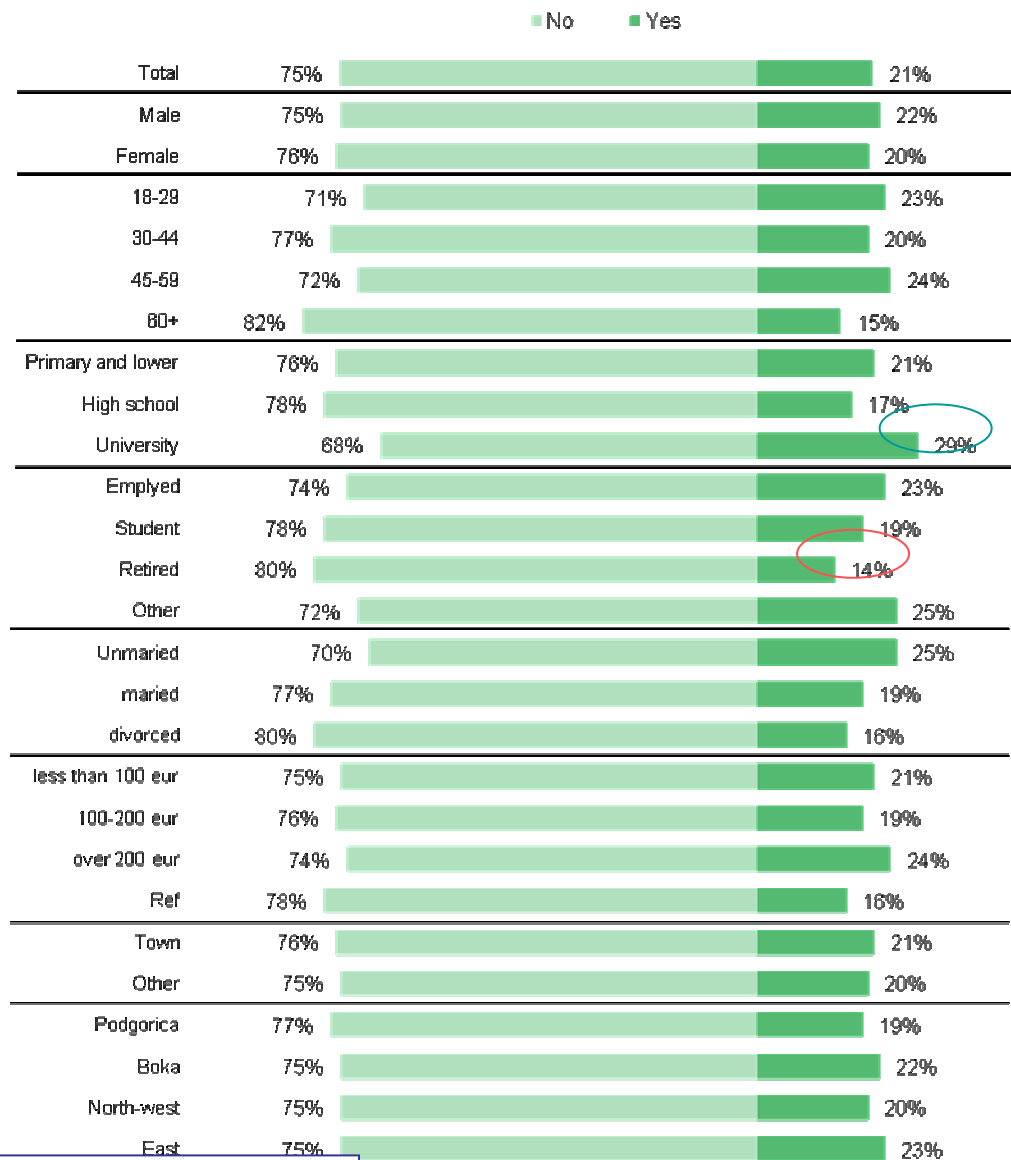
Statistički značajno manje na nivou $p=0.05$

Gey parades are a legitimate way of peaceful gathering for promotion of the rights of homosexuals

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



21% agree with the idea of gay parades, 4% do not have an opinion. The agreement is mostly among those highly educated (29%), while the senior citizens, retired, tend to disagree.

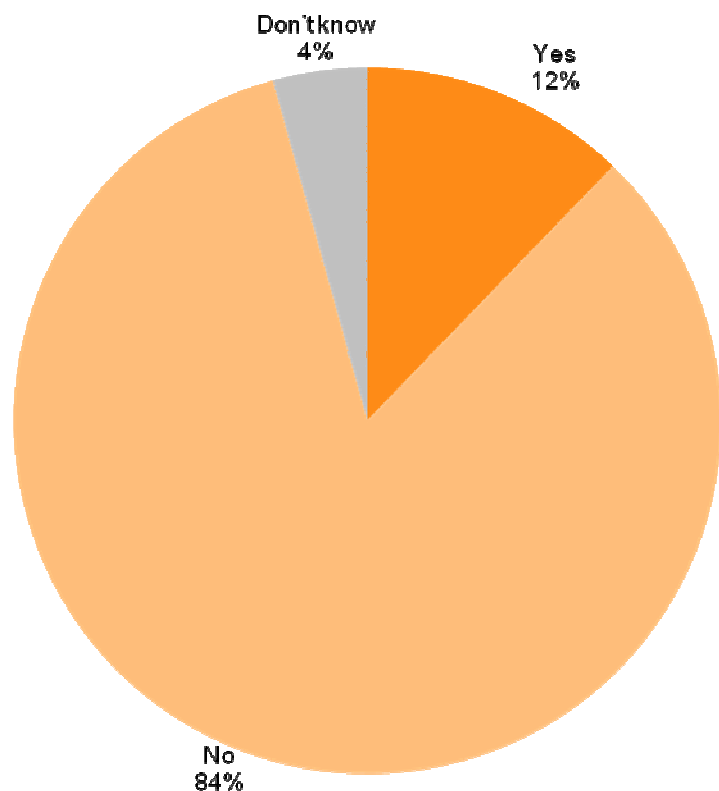


Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05

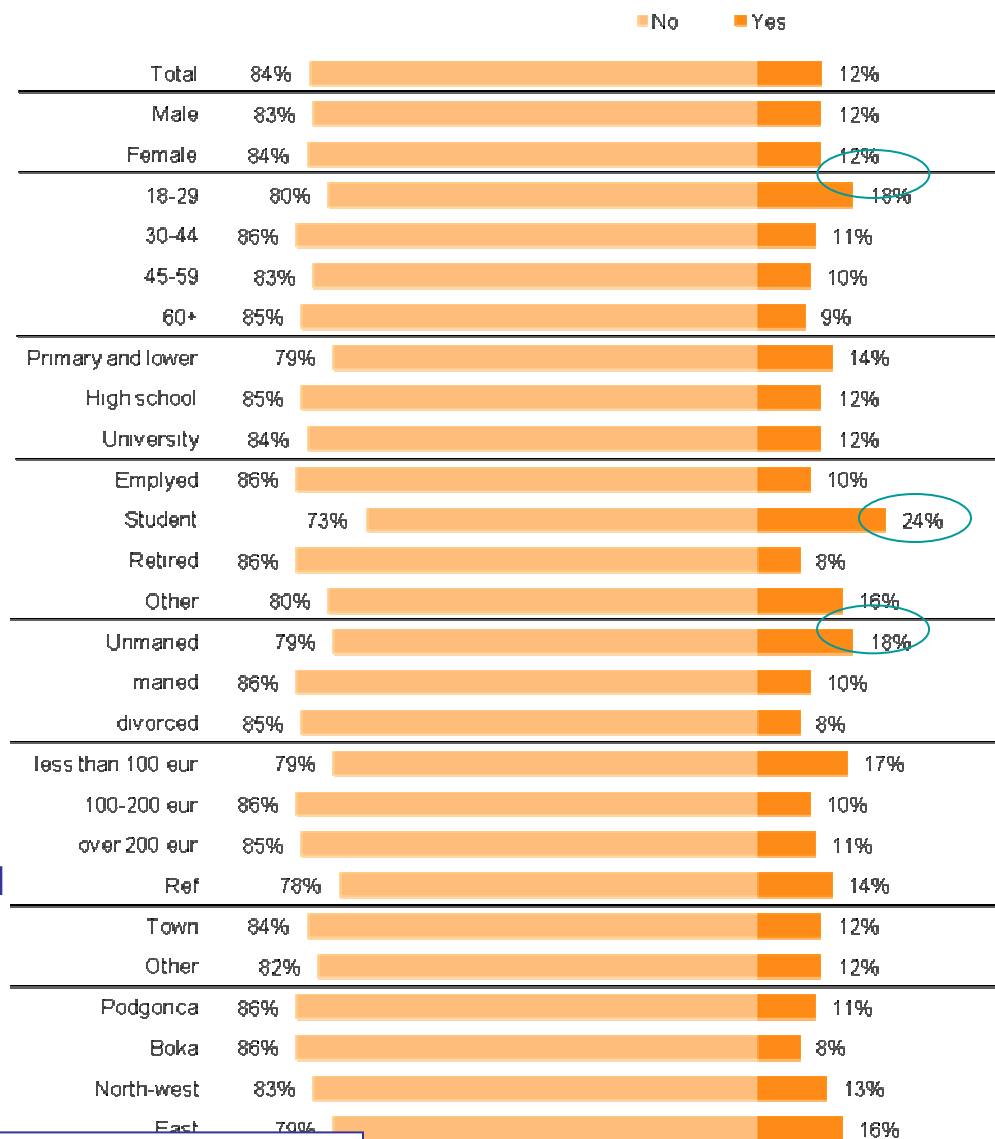
Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05

Homosexuals should be allowed to adopt children

Baza: Ukupna ciljna populacija



Only 12% agree that homosexuals should be allowed to adopt children, more often among students (24%).



Statistički značajno veće na nivou p=0.05

Statistički značajno manje na nivou p=0.05