Trinidad and Tobago

IMICS

Multiple indicator Cluster Surveys

Snapshot of Key Findings

Equitable Chance in Life





The Trinidad and Tobago Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out from August to December 2022 by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with UNICEF, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multipurpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. In this regard, Trinidad and Tobago has aligned its National Development Strategy 2016-2030, also known as Vision 2030, with the SDGs, so that progress towards one redounds to the other.

The objective of this snapshot of key findings is to facilitate the dissemination and use of the results from the Trinidad and Tobago MICS 2022. The survey methodology and detailed tabulations based on the data collected are available in the Survey Findings Report.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

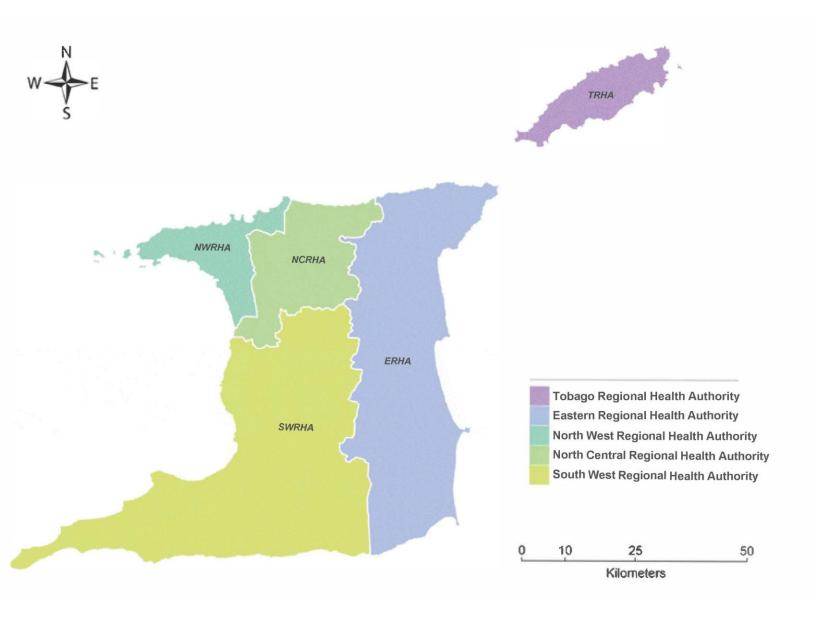
Suggested citation:

Central Statistical Office, 2023, Trinidad and Tobago *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2022, Snapshot of Key Findings*. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Central Statistical Office.

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Map showing the Regional Health Authorities of Trinidad and Tobago

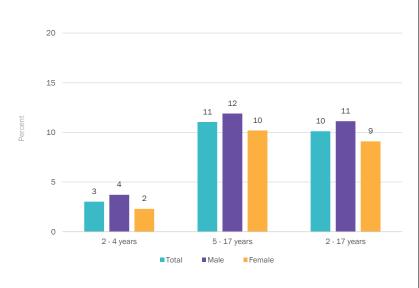


Trinidad and Tobago 2022

Child Functioning

Child Functioning: Levels & Domains

Child Functioning Levels by Age-Group



Percentage of children age 2–17 years with functional difficulty, by age-group

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

MICS



Children with disabilities are among the most marginalized groups in society. Facing daily discrimination in the form of negative attitudes, and lack of adequate policies and legislation, they are often likely to be among the poorest members of the population and are less likely to attend school, access medical services, or have their voices heard in society. Discrimination against and exclusion of children with disabilities also puts them at a higher risk of physical and emotional abuse or other forms of neglect, violence and exploitation.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNICEF, 1989) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN, 2006) explicitly state the rights of children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children and call for improvements in their access to services, and in their participation in all aspects of life.

In order to achieve these goals, there is a need for cross-nationally comparable, reliable data. The Child Functioning module is designed In line with the WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to collect information on functional difficulties that children experience in different domains including hearing, vision, communication/comprehension, learning, mobility and emotions. Children with functional difficulties may be at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

Child Functioning Domains

	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine Motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling Behaviour	Self care	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting Change	Making Friends	Anxiety	Depression
2 4 years	0	<1	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5-17 years	<1	<1	1	N/A	1	2	N/A	2	<1	1	1	1	1	5	3

Percentage of children age 2–4 and 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain, by domain of difficulty N/A- Not Applicable



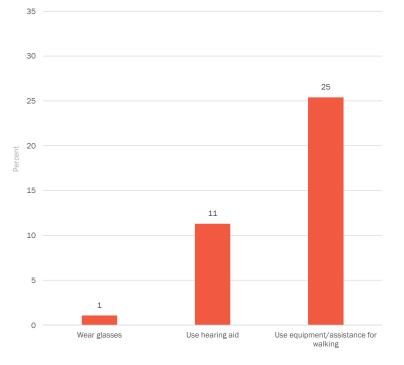
Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty, by background characteristics

Regional Data on Child Functioning

Region	2-4 years	5-17 years	2-17 years	
National	3	11	10	
North-West RHA	2	11	10	
North-Central RHA	4	11	11	
Eastern RHA	2	12	10	
South-West RHA	3	11	10	
Tobago RHA	3	11	10	

Percentage of children age 2–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain, by region

Children who use Assistive Devices & have Functional Difficulties



Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses among those who wear glasses, percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties hearing when using a hearing aid among those who use a hearing aid, and percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance among those who use equipment or receive assistance walking. Data for "Use hearing aid" and "use equipment/assistance for walking" are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Child Functioning: Inequalities

Key Messages

- 1 out of 10 children (10%) aged 2-17 years had functional difficulty in at least one domain.
- For both age groups 2-4 years and 5-17 years, the percentage of males with functional difficulties in at least one domain was higher than female counterparts.
- Anxiety was the functional difficulty with the highest prevalence among 5-17 year olds (5 %) followed by depression (3 %).

Disparities existed for functional difficulties for children. Those in the poorest households (16%)and whose mother's education was lower secondary (19%), were more than 3 times as likely to experience functional difficulties than children in the richest households (5%) and those whose mothers education was higher (6%), respectively.

The NCRHA had the highest prevalence of children with functional difficulties in the 2-

4 age group (4%), while the ERHA had the highest prevalence of children with functional difficulties in the 5-17 age group (12%).

25% of children who use corrective equipment/assistance for walking experienced functional difficulty, as opposed to children who wore glasses (1%) and children who used hearing aids (11%).

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