

Trinidad and Tobago



Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Snapshot of Key Findings

Maternal & Newborn Health



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 multi-purpose 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:

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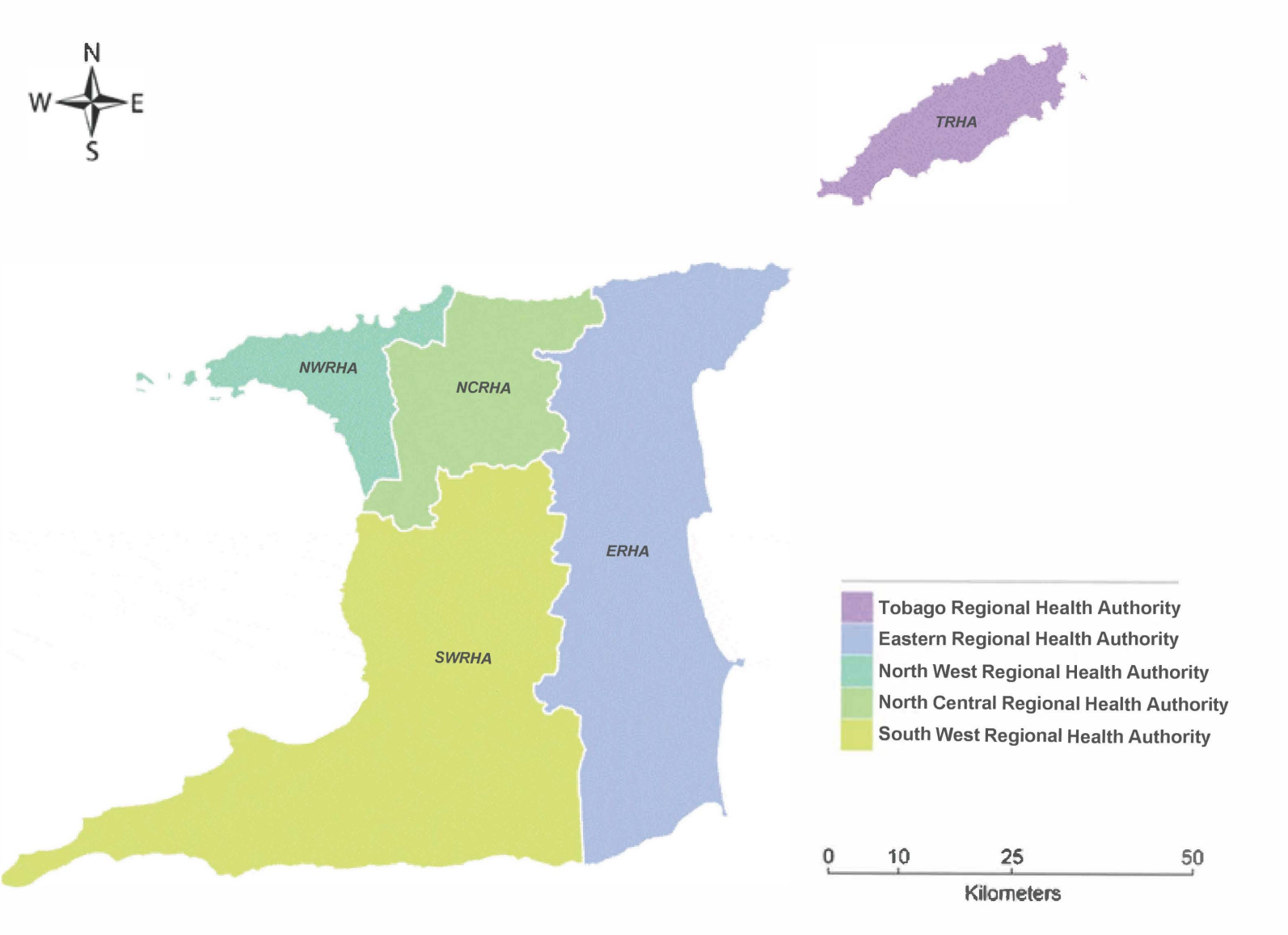
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Map showing the Regional Health Authorities of Trinidad and Tobago



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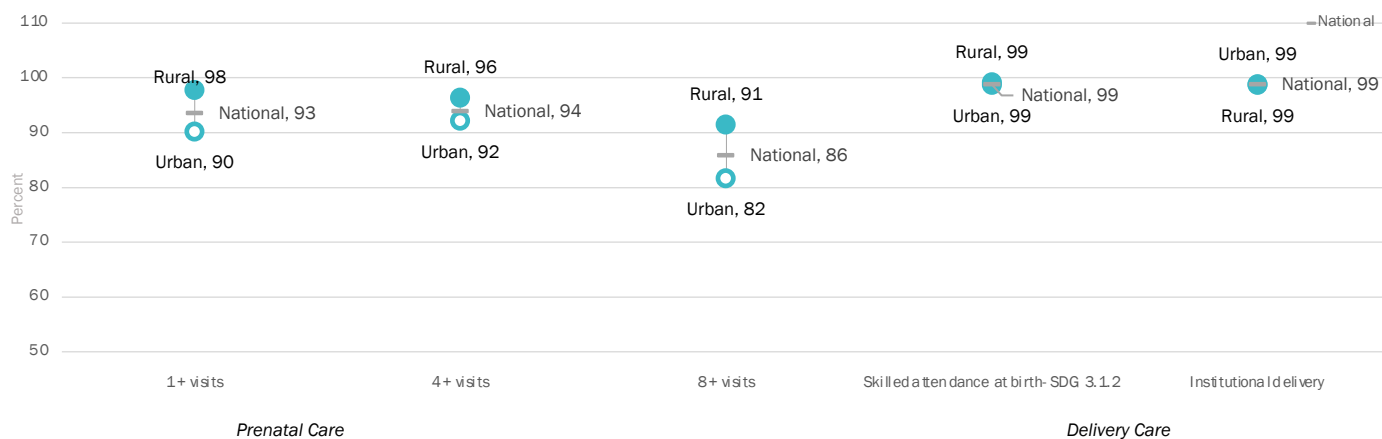
Maternal & Newborn Health

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Key Elements of Maternal & Newborn Health

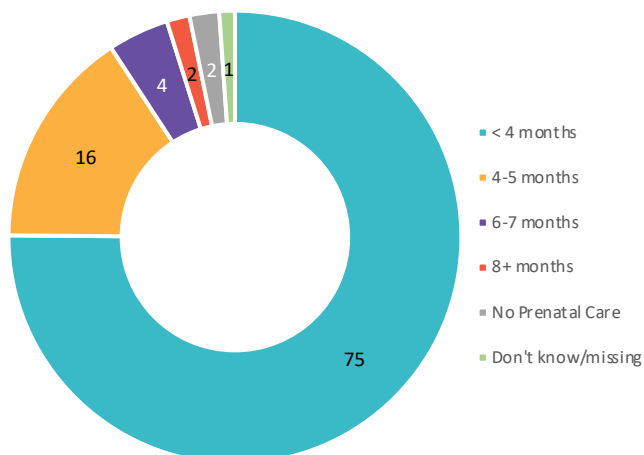


Maternal & Newborn Health Cascade by Area



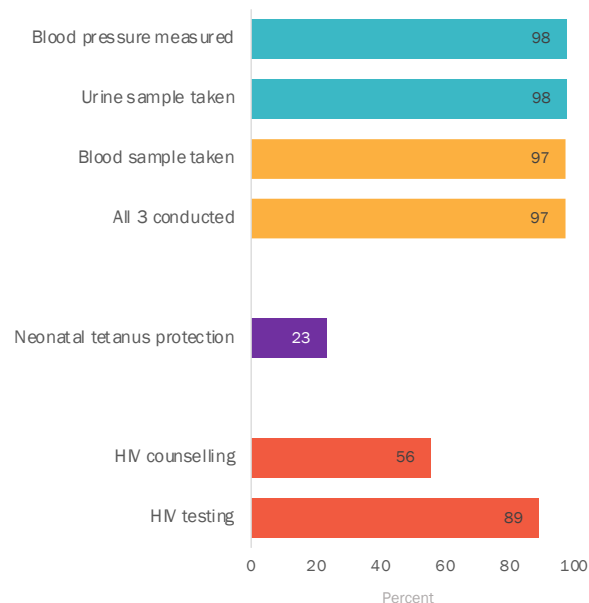
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel or at least four times by any provider, who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth (SDG 3.1.2), whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility, who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery, by area

Timing of First Prenatal Care Visit



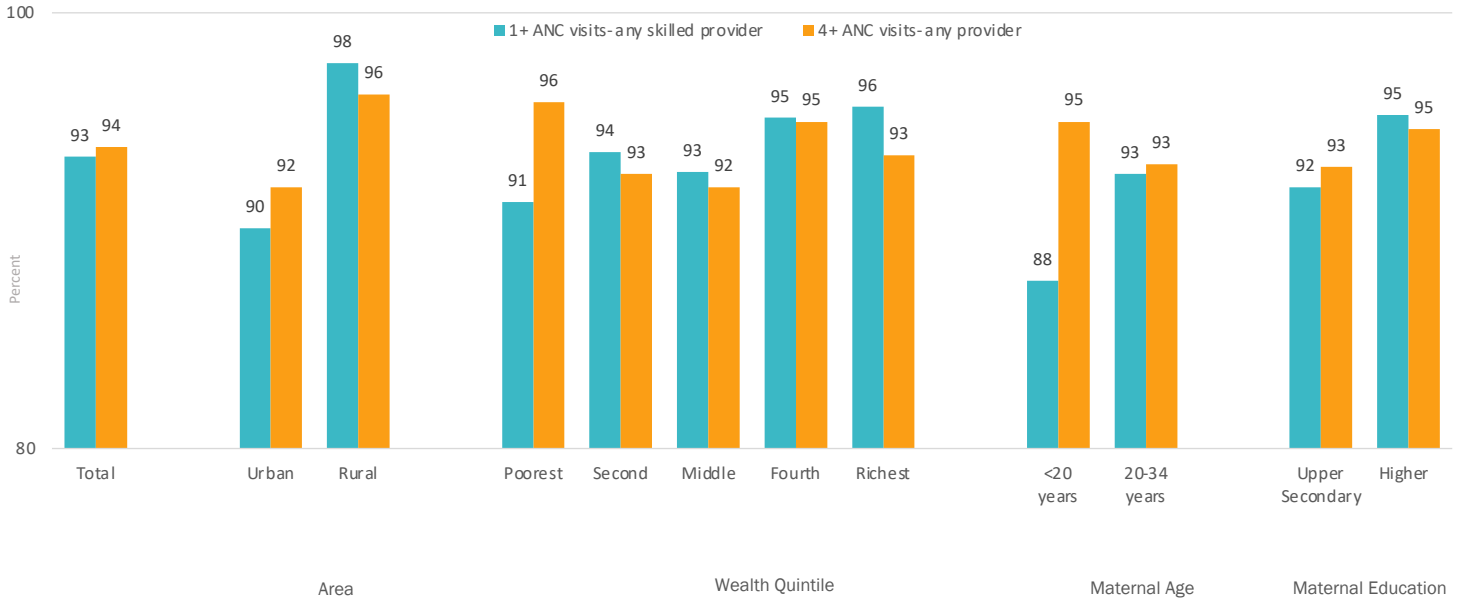
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel, by the timing of first ANC visit

Content & Coverage of Prenatal Care Services



Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples, were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval, reported that during an ANC visit they received information or counselling on HIV, and reported that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth

Coverage of Prenatal Care by Various Characteristics



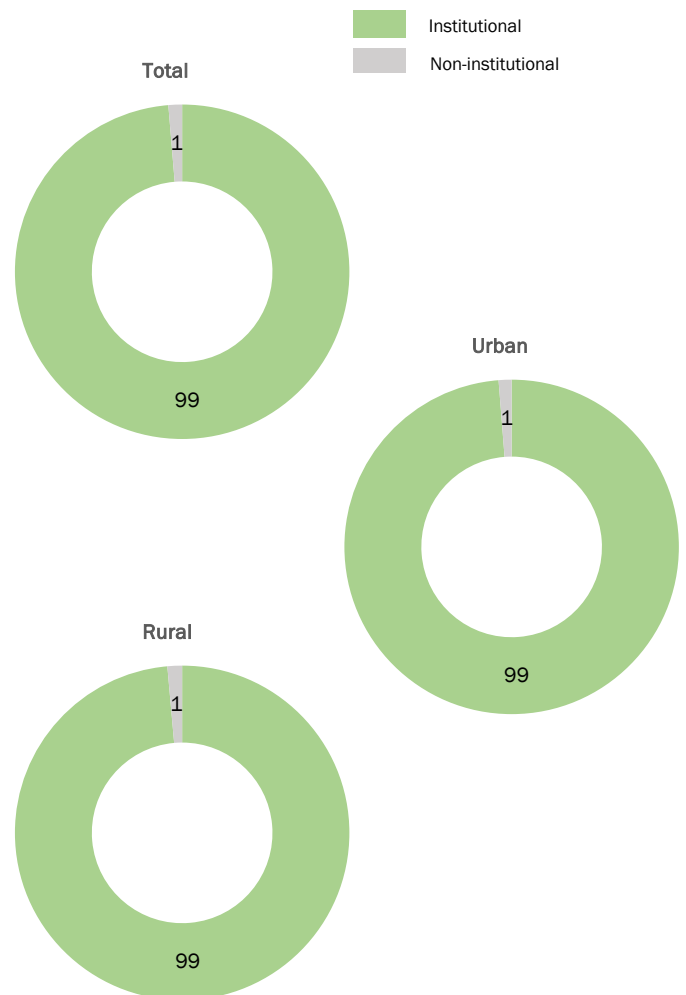
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel or at least four times by any provider. Data for "Maternal age < 20 years" are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Coverage of Skilled Attendance at Birth & Institutional Delivery by Area

Skilled Attendance at Birth

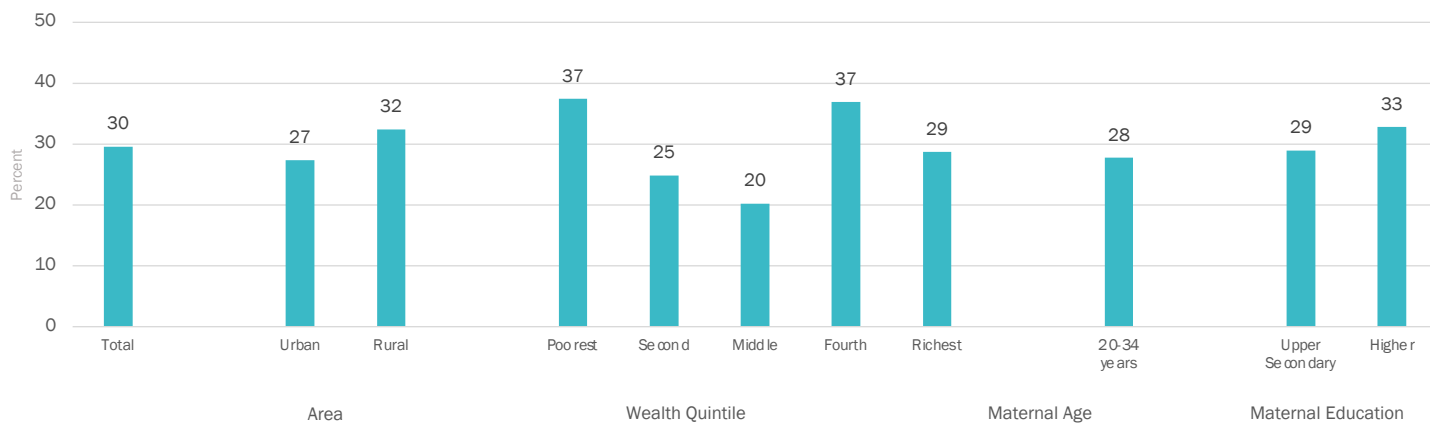


Institutional Delivery



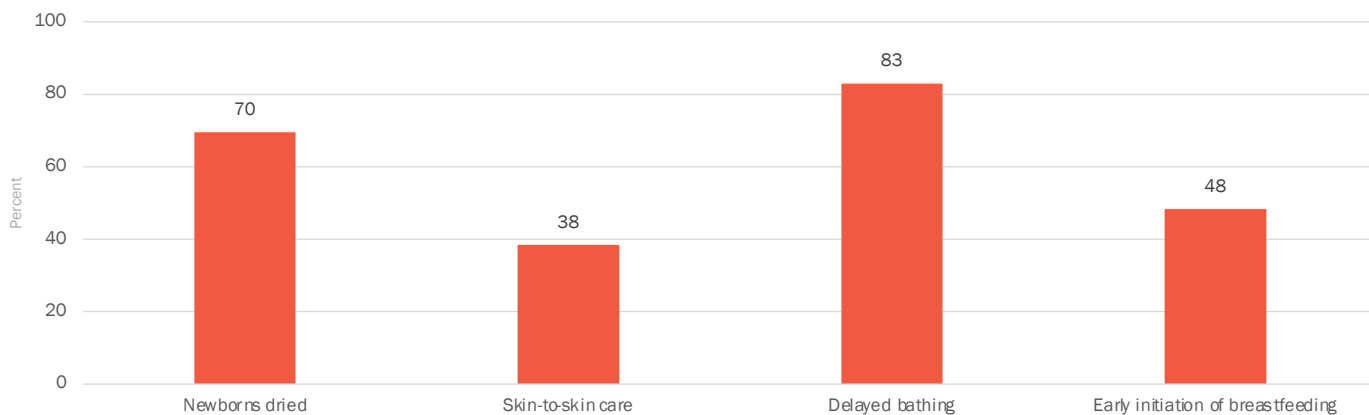
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility (institutional delivery) by area

Caesarian Section by Various Characteristics



Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarian section by various characteristics. Data for "Maternal age < 20 years" are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Coverage of Newborn Care



Among the last live-birth in the last 2 years, percentage who were dried after birth; percentage who were given skin to skin contact; percentage who were bathed after 24 hours of birth; and percentage put to the breast within one hour of birth

Regional Data on Maternal and Newborn Cascade

Region	ANC: At least 1 visit (skilled provider)	ANC: At least 4 visits (any provider)	ANC AT least 8 visits (any provider)	Skilled Attendance at Birth	Institutional Delivery	Delivered by C-section
National	93	94	86	99	99	30
North-West RHA	86	88	72	97	97	39
North-Central RHA	90	92	85	100	98	24
Eastern RHA	97	94	93	99	99	49
South-West RHA	99	99	93	100	100	25
Tobago RHA	99	95	87	96	99	24

For indicator definitions, see earlier charts

Key Messages

- 93% of expectant mothers aged 15-49 years made at least one visit to a prenatal health facility, 98% in rural areas, 90% in urban areas.
- 89% were also tested for HIV. However, only 23% reported to have received the neonatal tetanus protection.
- 3 out of every 4 expectant mothers (75%) had their first prenatal visit within the first 4 months of pregnancy, while 2% had no prenatal care during the pregnancy.
- 3 out of every 10 pregnant women gave birth through caesarean section (30%). Birth through caesarean section was 28% among mothers 20-34 years.
- 99% of all births occurred in a health facility and were attended by a skilled attendant.
- 38 in 100 newborns received skin to skin contact immediately after birth and 83 in 100 of them were bathed after 24 hours.
- Among women who gave birth, 97% had provided a blood sample, had their blood pressure checked and had their urine specimen taken.

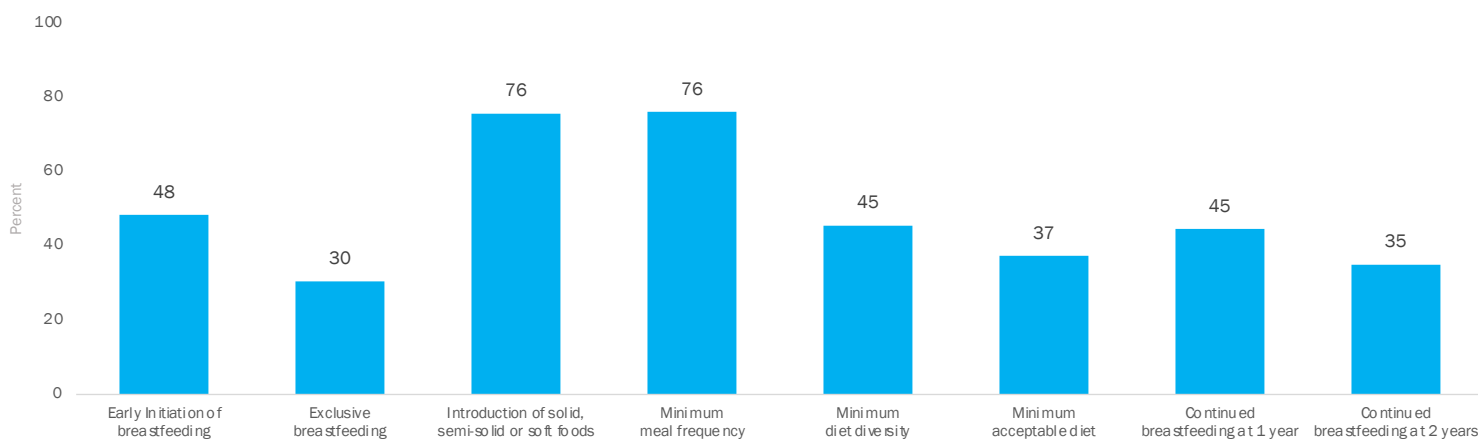
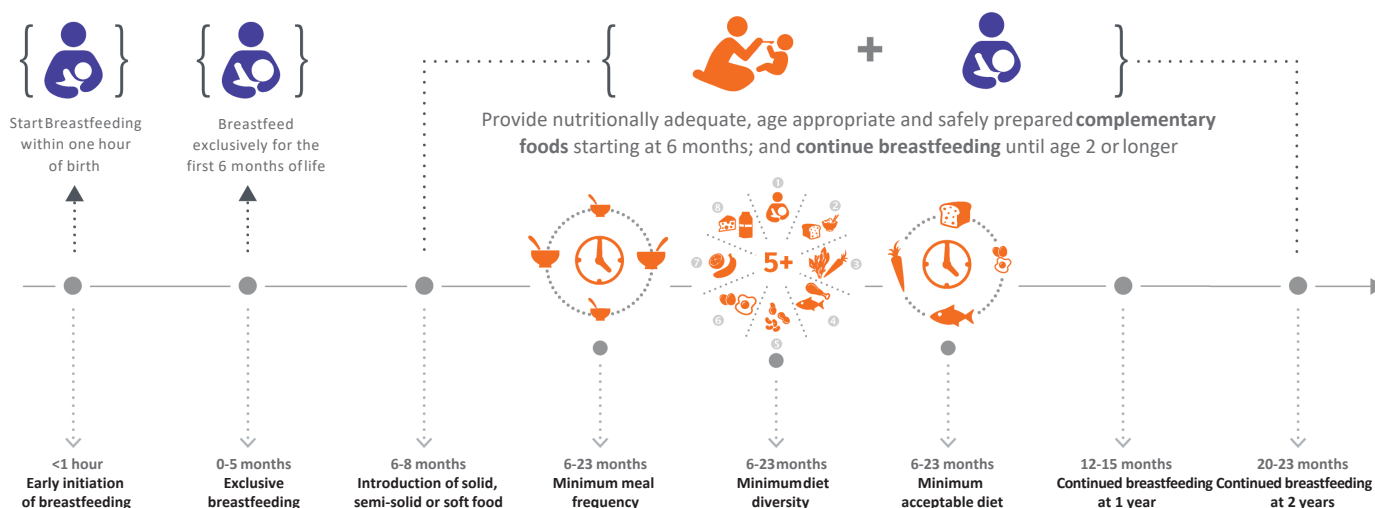
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Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF)

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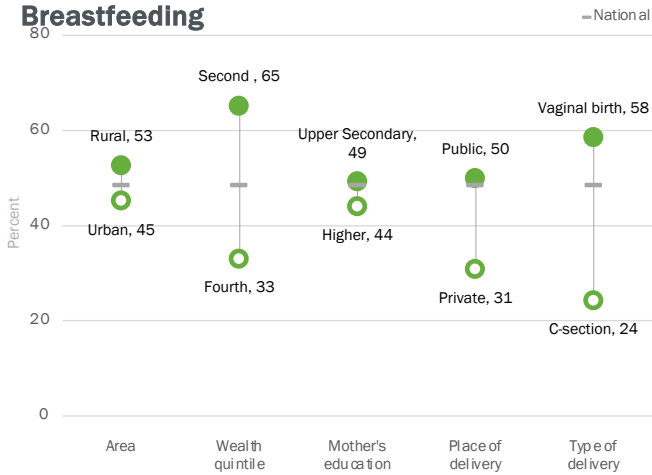
Infant & Young Child Feeding



Early initiation: percentage of newborns put to breast within 1 hour of birth; **Exclusive breastfeeding:** percentage of infants aged 0-5 months receiving only breastmilk; **Introduction to solids:** percentage of infants aged 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food; **Minimum diet diversity:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving 5 of the 8 recommended food groups; **Minimum meal frequency:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the recommended minimum number of solid/liquid feeds as per the age of child; **Minimum acceptable diet:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the minimum diversity of foods and minimum number of feeds; **Continued breastfeeding at 1 year:** percentage of children aged 12-15 months who continue to receive breastmilk; **Continued breastfeeding at 2 years:** percentage of children aged 20-23 months who continue to receive breastmilk.

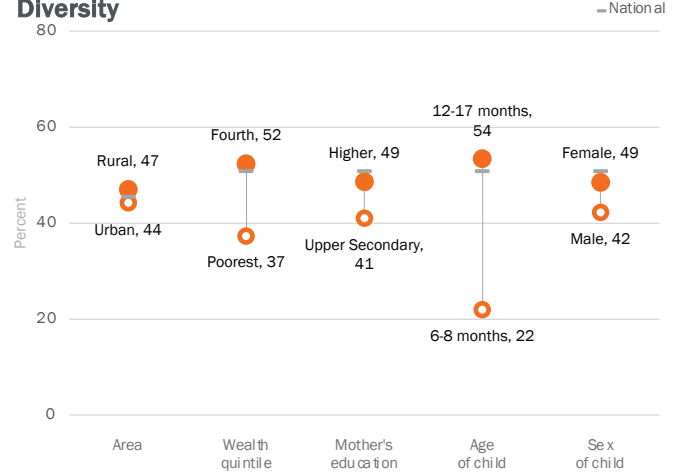
IYCF: Equity

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding



Percent of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, by background characteristics. Data for "Place of Delivery" Private are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Minimum Diet Diversity

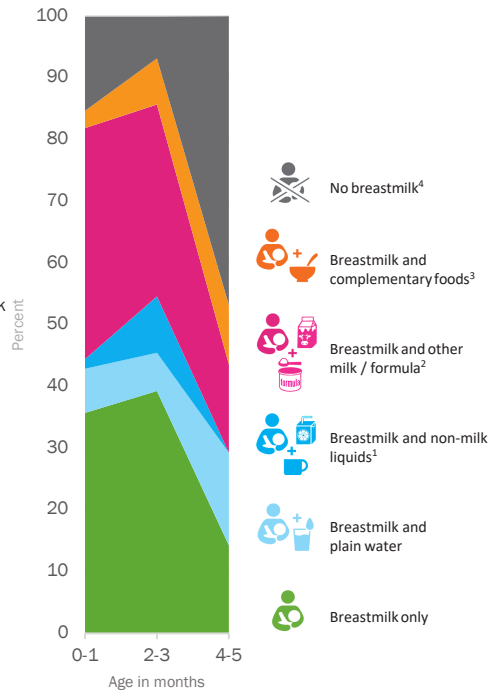


Percent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups, by background characteristics.

IYCF: What are the Youngest Infants Fed?

Liquids or foods consumed by infants 0-5 months old

Percent of infants aged 0-5 months receiving breastmilk only, breastmilk and plain water, breastmilk and non-milk liquids, breastmilk and other milk/formula, breastmilk and complementary foods and no breastmilk



Notes: 1) may also have been fed plain water; 2) may also have been fed plain water and/or non-milk liquids; 3) may also have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids and/or other milk/formula; 4) may have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk/infant formula and/or solid, semi-solid and soft foods.

Regional Data

Region	Early Initiation of breastfeeding	Minimum Diet Diversity
National	48	46
North-West RHA	39	35
North-Central RHA	47	53
Eastern RHA	50	50
South-West RHA	52	43
Tobago RHA	62	52

Percent of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, and percent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups by geographic region

Key Messages

- Almost half of newborns (48%) during the 2 years before the survey were put to breast within 1 hour of birth.
- Early initiation of breast feeding was more than twice as prevalent among mothers who gave birth through vaginal means (58%) than those who had a caesarean section (24%).
- 3 in every 10 babies (30%) were exclusively breastfed.
- Less than one in every four babies (24%) were not introduced to solid or semi-solid foods from 6 – 8 months.
- While 76% were fed with sufficient frequency, only 45% of babies diets met the recommended minimum diversity (5 out of 8 food groups).
- 45% of babies continued with breast feeding at 1 year that declined to 35% at the 2-year mark.
- Early initiation of breast feeding was practiced most in TRHA (62%) and least in the NWRHA (39%). Minimum diet diversity was highest in the NCRHA (53%) and lowest in the NWRHA (35%).
- Disparities on minimum diet diversity existed and were highest among the fourth richest (52%), most educated (49%), female (49%) and rural (47%) babies than they were among the poorest (37%), those with upper secondary education(41%), male (42%) and urban babies(44%).

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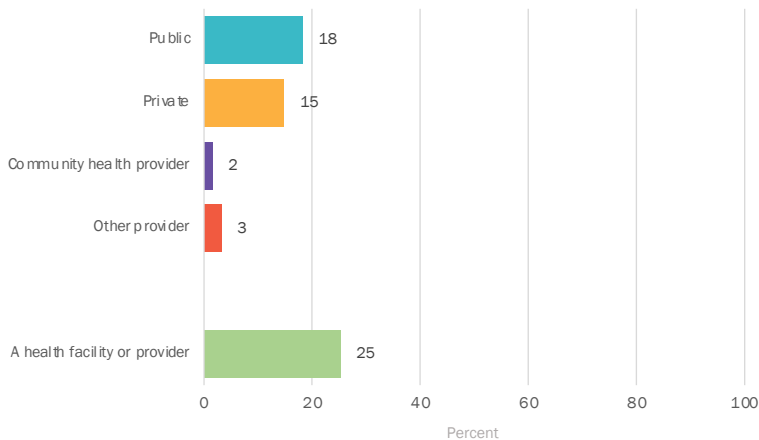
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Diarrhoea

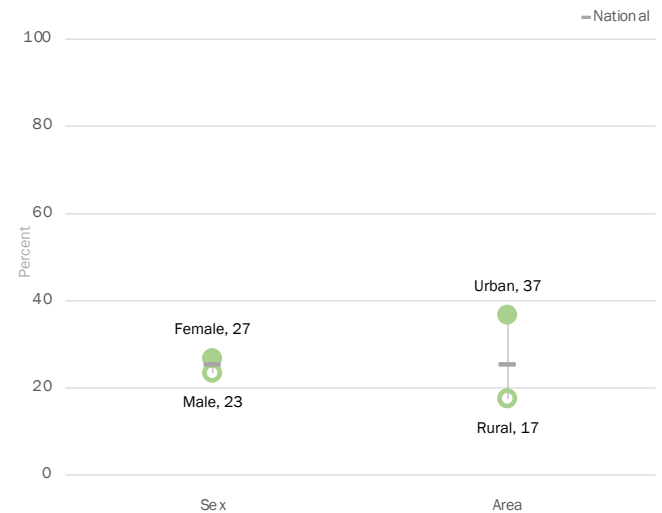


Care-seeking for Diarrhoea



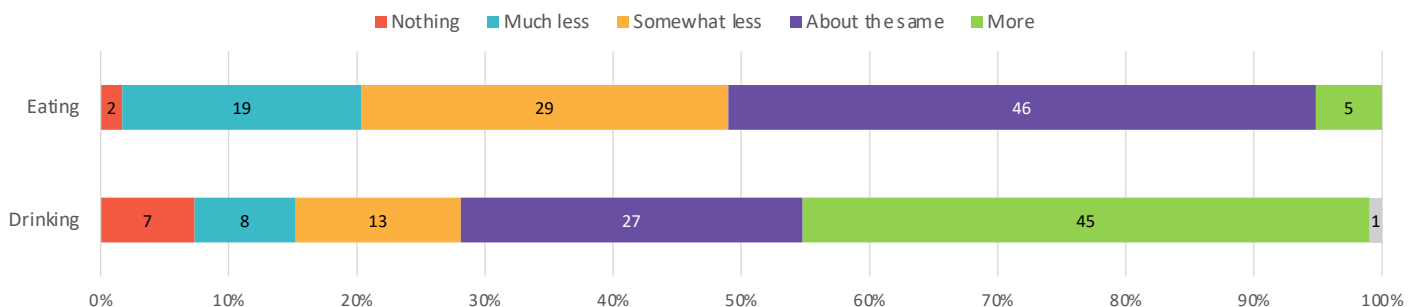
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of provider

Disparities in Care-seeking for Diarrhoea



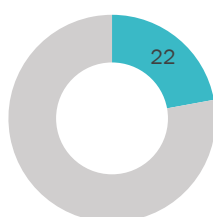
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought at a health facility or provider. Data for "Sex" and "Area" are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Feeding during Diarrhoea



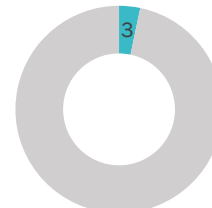
Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea

ORS Treatment for Diarrhoea



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks treated with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

ORS + Zinc Treatment for Diarrhoea



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks treated with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

Key Messages

- The parent/guardian of 1 in 4 children (25%) aged 0-59 months who had diarrhoea, sought advice from a health facility or provider. Advice was mainly sought from either public (18%) or private facility (15%).
- Those in the urban areas (37%) were more than twice as likely to seek help than in the rural areas (17%).
- During the episode of diarrhoea, a little more than half the children (51%) ate about the same or more amount of food. Conversely, almost 75% of the children drank about the same or more liquids during that time.
- Only 22% of children received ORS as a treatment for diarrhoea. That percentage declined drastically to 3% when ORS is combined with zinc as a treatment for these children.

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