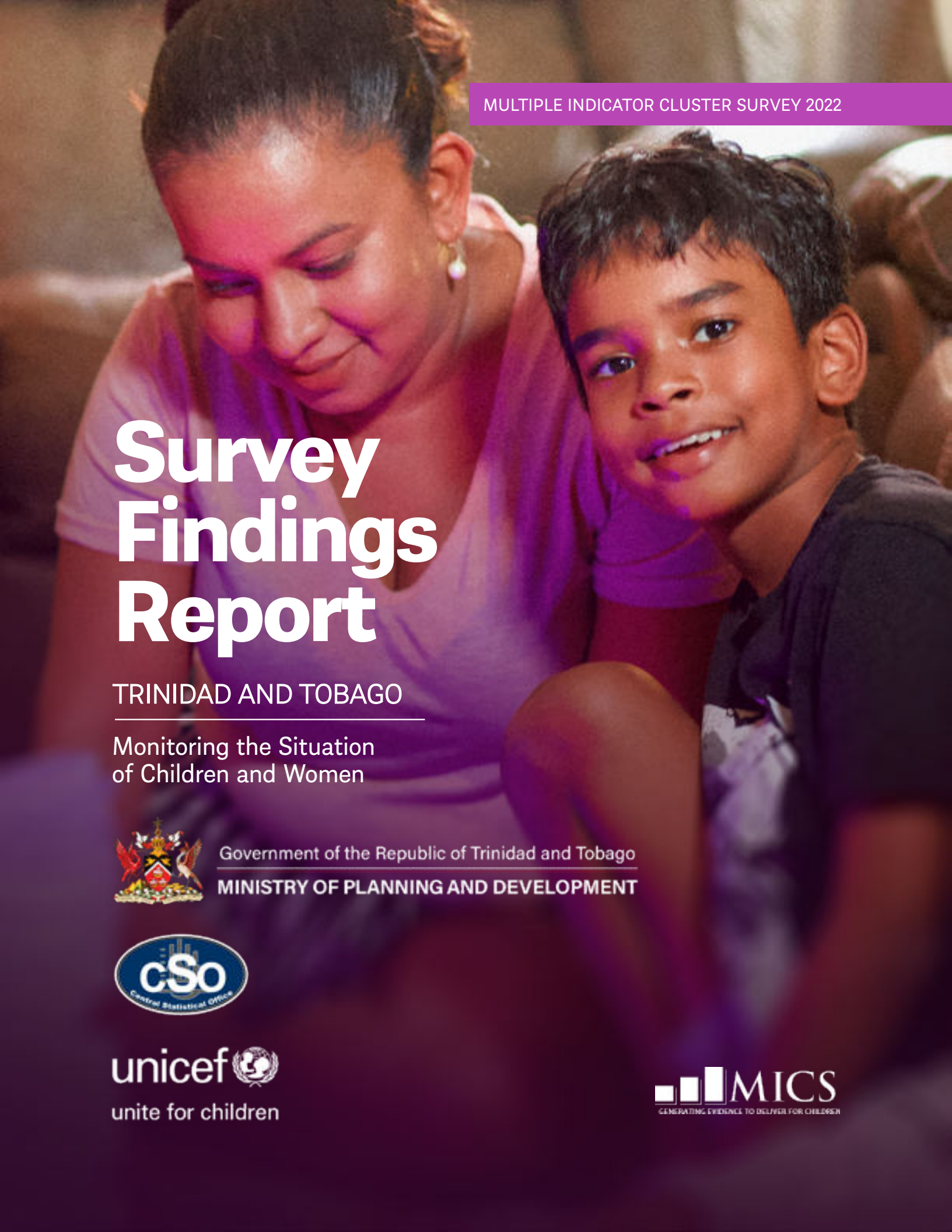


MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2022

Survey Findings Report

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women

Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

CSO Central Statistical Office

unicef

unite for children

MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

Trinidad And Tobago
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2022

Survey Findings Report
December, 2023

Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

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 report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Trinidad and Tobago MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

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

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

Summary Table of Survey Implementation and The Survey Population

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame - Updated	2011 Population and Housing Census February to August 2019	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	June to July 2022	**Fieldwork**	August to December 2022
Survey sample			
Households - Sampled - Occupied - Interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	 8,969 8,181 7,499 91.7	Water Quality Testing - Sampled - Occupied - Response rate (Per cent) - Household - Source	 2,249 2,063 90.1 78.0
Women (age 15-49) - Eligible for interviews - Interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	 5,895 5,523 93.7	Children under five - Eligible - Mothers/caretakers interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	 1,730 1,656 95.7
		Children age 5-17 - Number in interviewed households - Eligible - Mothers/caretakers interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	 5,730 3,251 3,131 96.3

Survey population			
Average household size	2.9	Percentage of population living in - Urban areas - Rural areas	 59.8 40.2
Percentage of population under: - Age 5 - Age 18	 4.5 22.0	- North-West RHA - North-Central RHA - Eastern RHA - South-West RHA - Tobago RHA	20.4 26.7 8.5 39.7 4.6
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	7.3		

Table of Contents

Summary table of survey implementation and the survey population . . . iii

Table of contents . . . iv

List of abbreviations . . . xii

Acknowledgements . . . xiv

1 Introduction . . . 1

2 Survey organisation and methodology . . . 6
2.1 Survey organisation . . . 6
2.2 Sample design . . . 6
2.3 Questionnaires . . . 6
2.4 Ethical protocol . . . 8
2.5 Data collection method . . . 8
2.6 Training . . . 8
2.7 Fieldwork . . . 9
2.8 Fieldwork quality control measures . . . 9
2.9 Data management and editing . . . 9
2.10 Analysis and reporting . . . 10
2.11 Data sharing . . . 10

3 Indicators and definitions . . . 12

4 Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents . . . 42
4.1. Results of interviews . . . 42
Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews . . . 43
4.2. Housing and household characteristics . . . 44
Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics . . . 45

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets. . . . 46
Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles . . . 47
4.3. Household composition . . . 48
Table SR.3.1: Household composition . . . 49
4.4. Age structure of household population . . . 50
Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex . . . 50
4.5. Respondents' background characteristics . . . 51
Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics . . . 52
Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics . . . 53
Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics . . . 54
4.6. Literacy . . . 55
Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women) . . . 56
4.7. Migratory status . . . 57
Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women) . . . 58
4.8. Mass media and ICT . . . 59
Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women) . . . 60
Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet . . . 61
Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women) . . . 62
Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women) . . . 63
4.9. Tobacco and alcohol use . . . 64
Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women) . . . 65
Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women) . . . 66
Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women) . . . 67
4.10. Children's living arrangements . . . 68
Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood . . . 69
Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents . . . 70
Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care . . . 71

5 Survive . . . 73
Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates . . . 75
Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics . . . 76
Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics . . . 77

6 Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health . . . 79
6.1. Fertility . . . 79
Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates . . . 80
6.2. Early childbearing . . . 81
Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate . . . 82

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women) . . . 83
Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women) . . . 84
6.3. Family planning . . . 85
Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union) . . . 87
Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union). . . . 88
Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union) . . . 89
Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union) . . . 90
6.4. Prenatal care . . . 91
Table TM.4.1: Prenatal care coverage . . . 92
Table TM.4.2: Number of Prenatal care visits and timing of first visit . . . 93
Table TM.4.3: Content of Prenatal care . . . 94
6.5. Neonatal tetanus . . . 95
Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection . . . 96
6.6. Delivery care . . . 97
Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery . . . 98
Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section . . . 99
6.7. Birthweight . . . 100
Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth . . . 102
6.8. Post-Natal Care . . . 103
Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns . . . 104
6.9. Sexual behaviour . . . 105
Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women) . . . 106
Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women) . . . 107
6.10. HIV . . . 108
Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women) . . . 110
Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women) . . . 111
Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women) . . . 112
Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women) . . . 113
Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during Prenatal care . . . 114
Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women) . . . 115

7 Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development . . . 117
7.1. Immunisation . . . 117
Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life . . . 119
Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics . . . 120
7.2. Disease episodes . . . 121
Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes . . . 122

7.3. Diarrhoea . . . 123
Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea . . . 125
Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea . . . 126
Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc . . . 127
Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments . . . 128
Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc . . . 129
7.4. Household energy use . . . 130
Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking . . . 132
Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking . . . 133
Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking . . . 134
Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting . . . 135
Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting . . . 137
7.6. Fever . . . 138
Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever . . . 139
Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever . . . 140
7.7. Infant and young child feeding . . . 141
Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding . . . 145
Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding . . . 146
Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status . . . 147
Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding . . . 148
Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding . . . 149
Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods . . . 150
Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices . . . 151
Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding . . . 152
7.8. Early childhood home environment . . . 153
Table TC.10.1: Support for learning . . . 154
Table TC.10.2: Learning materials . . . 155
Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision . . . 156
7.9. Early childhood development index 2030 (ECDI2030) . . . 157
Table TC.11.1: Early child development index . . . 158

8 Learn . . . 160
8.1. Early childhood education . . . 160
Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education . . . 163
Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) . . . 164

8.2. Attendance . . . 165
Table LN.2.1: School readiness . . . 168
Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry . . . 169
Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age . . . 170
Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age . . . 171
Table LN.2.5: Age for grade . . . 172
Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age . . . 173
Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates . . . 174
Table LN.2.8: Parity indices . . . 175
8.3. Parental involvement . . . 176
Table LN.3.1: Parental involvement in school . . . 177
Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class . . . 178
Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home . . . 179
8.4. Foundational learning skills . . . 180
Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills . . . 182
Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills . . . 183

9 Protected from violence and exploitation . . . 185
9.1. Birth registration . . . 185
Table PR.1.1: Birth registration . . . 187
9.2. Child discipline . . . 188
Table PR.2.1: Child discipline . . . 189
Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment . . . 190
9.3. Child labour . . . 191
Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities . . . 193
Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores . . . 194
Table PR.3.3: Child labour . . . 195
Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work . . . 196
9.4. Child marriage . . . 197
Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women) . . . 199
Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women) . . . 200
Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference . . . 201
9.5. Victimisation . . . 202
Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women) . . . 203
Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women) . . . 204
Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women) . . . 205
Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women) . . . 206
9.6. Feelings of safety . . . 207

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women) . . . 208

10 Live in a safe and clean environment . . . 210
10.1 Drinking water . . . 210
Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources . . . 212
Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services . . . 213
Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water . . . 214
Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water . . . 215
Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed . . . 216
Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water . . . 217
Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water . . . 218
Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services . . . 219
Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment . . . 220
10.2 Handwashing . . . 221
Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises . . . 222
10.3 Sanitation . . . 223
Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities . . . 225
Table WS.3.2: Use basic and limited sanitation services . . . 226
Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks . . . 227
Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities . . . 228
Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces . . . 229
Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders . . . 230
10.4 Menstrual hygiene . . . 231
Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management . . . 232
Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation . . . 233

11 Equitable chance in life . . . 235
11.1 Child functioning . . . 235
Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years) . . . 236
Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) . . . 237
Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years) . . . 238
Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years) . . . 239
11.2 Social transfers . . . 240
Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women) . . . 242
Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years) . . . 243
Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5) . . . 244
Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support . . . 245
Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members . . . 246

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles . . . 247
Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households . . . 248
Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households . . . 249
11.3 Discrimination and harassment . . . 250
Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women) . . . 251
11.4 Subjective well-being . . . 252
Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women) . . . 253
Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women) . . . 254

Appendices:

Appendix A. Sample design . . . 256
A.1. Sample size and sample allocation . . . 256
Table SD.1: Allocation of sample clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to sampling strata . . . 257
Table SD.2: Sample allocation . . . 259
A.2. Selection of enumeration districts (clusters) . . . 260
A.3. Listing activities . . . 260
A.4. Selection of households. . . . 261
A.5. Calculation of sample weights . . . 262

Appendix B. List of personnel involved in the survey . . . 268

Appendix C. Estimates of sampling errors . . . 273
Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample . . . 275
Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban . . . 276
Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural . . . 277
Table SE.4: Sampling errors: North-West RHA . . . 278
Table SE.5: Sampling errors: North-Central RHA. . . . 279
Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Eastern RHA . . . 280
Table SE.7: Sampling errors: South-West RHA . . . 281
Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Tobago RHA . . . 282

Appendix D. Data quality . . . 284
D.1. Age distribution . . . 284
Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population . . . 284
Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and insterviewed women . . . 285
Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires . . . 286
Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires . . . 287

D.2. Birth date reporting . . . 288
Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population) . . . 288
Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women) . . . 289
Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births) . . . 290
Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years) . . . 291
Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years) . . . 292
D.3 Completeness and measurements . . . 293
Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing . . . 293
Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women) . . . 294
Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators . . . 295
D.4. Observations . . . 296
Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility . . . 296
Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates . . . 297
Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records . . . 298
D.5. School attendance . . . 299
Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age . . . 299
D.6. Birth history . . . 300
Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living . . . 300
Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey . . . 301
Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days . . . 302
Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months . . . 303

Appendix E. Trinidad and Tobago questionnaires . . . 305
E.1 English. . . . 305
E.1.1 Household Questionnaire . . . 310
E.1.2 Water Quality Testing Questionnaire . . . 329
E.1.3 Questionnaire for Individual Women . . . 335
E.1.5 Questionnaire for Children Under Five . . . 372
E.1.7 Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 . . . 372
E.3 Response Cards And Questionnaire Aids . . . 398
E.3.1 Sentences for Literacy Testing In English . . . 398
E.3.2 Response Card for Life Satisfaction Module . . . 400
E.3.3 Reading & Numbers Book For Foundational Learning Skills Module In English. . . . 401

List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
COVID-19	Corona Virus disease
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
DK	Don't know
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECD	Early Child Development
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
ED	Enumeration district
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (Laboratorio Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (Programme d'Analyse des Systèmes Educatifs de la CONFEMEN)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation

Acknowledgements

The Central Statistical Office (CSO), a division of the Ministry of Planning and Development wishes to extend its deepest appreciation to the people of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago who welcomed into their homes our field data collection teams during the conduct of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. The assistance and support received from household members was instrumental in making the survey an unqualified success. The data received from the MICS will provide invaluable insight and progress made on the socio-economic status of women and children.

The staff of the Census and Surveys Unit of the CSO must be commended for their dedication and effort in undertaking this survey. They worked tirelessly to ensure the completion of the survey on a timely basis. The support and advocacy of the Honourable Camille Robinson – Regis and the Honourable Penelope Buckles are acknowledged. The CSO also wished to thank the former Permanent Secretary Ms. Joanne Deoraj whose direct interest ensured that the MICS project was adequately resourced and efficiently administered.

The field staff (survey coordinator, supervisor, measurers and interviewers), who undertook the arduous task of collecting the necessary data via a very interactive and involved process, must be highly commended for their professionalism and commitment.

The MICS was undertaken in close collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF provided expert technical assistance, guidance and financial support for all phases of the survey. The CSO expresses its sincere appreciation to the UNICEF MICS team who worked closely with the CSO staff on this project. The CSO is indebted to the Dr. Aloys Kamuragiye, Mr. Alexandru Nartea, Mr. Patrice Bosso, Ms. Stephanie Bishop, Mr. Harry Hernandez, Mr. Armando Levinson, Mr. Jose Sierra Castillo and many other members of the UNICEF team.

However, a very special than you must be directed towards the International MICS consultants: Ms. Jacqueline Small and Ms. Denise Buchner who collaborated with the CSO, almost on a daily basis, during the conduct of the survey. They both demonstrated a very high level of interest, commitment and technical expertise in guiding the MICS project from start to finish.

Finally, the CSO expresses its gratitude to the following:

i. the principals and students of Nelson Street Boys' R.C. School and Nelson Street Girl's R.C. School for facilitating our practice sessions during the training;

ii. Ministries of government that provided tremendous support via their staff; and

iii. Stakeholders of the National Statistical System that took the time and effort to attend the review sessions concerning the tables that form part of this report.

1 Introduction

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

1 Introduction

This report is based on the Trinidad and Tobago Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2022 by the Central Statistical Office. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

> *"Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children .... Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development..."*

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

*"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research" (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)*

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

"...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, "**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**" stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

"quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48); recognizes that "...baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..." and calls for "...strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States..."

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has made a concerted effort to ensure the integration of the SDGs into the national planning, budgetary and development financing processes[1]. Using Vision 2030, which is SDG-aligned at the thematic and goal levels, a decision was made to align all national and sector level policies

1. Voluntary National Review Trinidad and Tobago Connecting the Dots to the SDG's 2020.

to the relevant SDGs. The government reviewed all 17 SDGs and aligned them to the 56 short, medium and long term national goals while developing Vision 2030. This integrated approach means that achieving the Vision 2030 goals will simultaneously drive the progress on the SDGs, while still maintaining the necessary focus on Trinidad and Tobago's developmental needs. This MICS is seen as an important tool for measuring progress towards key national and international targets as laid out in the various development plans The disaggregated data collected by the MICS will identify inequalities and disparities that will help monitor Trinidad and Tobago's progress in achieving both the SDGs and Vision 2030, since the MICS survey produces information on 43 global SDG indicators, either in their entirety or partially.

The 2022 MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Trinidad and Tobago;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS. Following Chapter 2 on survey organisation and methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents". From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each

chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, "Survive", includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, "Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health", which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care, adult and maternal mortality, and HIV, and ends with male circumcision.

The following chapter, "Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development" presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, malaria, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

Learning is the topic of the next chapter, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children's education, and foundational learning skills are covered.

The next chapter, "Protected from violence and exploitation", includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, female genital mutilation, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, "Live In a safe and clean environment", covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled "Equitable chance in life", the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

2 Survey Organisation and Methodology

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

2 Survey Organisation and Methodology

2.1 SURVEY ORGANISATION

The Trinidad and Tobago MICS 2022 was implemented by the Census and Surveys Unit of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). Oversight was provided by a Steering Committee and technical decisions and processes were guided and supported by the MICS team of the Census and Surveys Unit[2] The Global MICS Team of UNICEF provided on and off-site support and reviews during key phases of the survey as per the standard Technical Collaboration Framework of the global MICS programme and the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and UNICEF.

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Trinidad and Tobago MICS 2022 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for 5 regional health authorities. The urban and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration districts (EDs) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected EDs, a systematic sample of twenty (20) households was drawn in each sample enumeration district (ED). In total, a sample of 9,000 households were drawn from 450 EDs. Only one (1) of the selected enumeration districts was not visited because of safety concerns during the fieldwork period. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Five questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in five (5)

2. Membership of the MICS Team of the Census and Surveys Unit and the Steering Committee are listed in Appendix B.

households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 5) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.[3] The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire
List of Household Members
Education
Household Characteristics
Social Transfers
Household Energy Use
Water and Sanitation
Handwashing
MICS Plus Consent

Water Quality Testing Questionnaire

Questionnaire for Individual Women
Woman's Background
Mass Media and ICT
Fertility / Birth History
Desire for Last Birth
Maternal and Newborn Health
Contraception
Unmet Need
Victimisation
Marriage/Union
Sexual Behaviour
HIV/AIDS
Tobacco and Alcohol Use
Sexual Behaviour
HIV/AIDS
Life Satisfaction
MICS Plus Consent

Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years
Child's Background
Child Labour
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Parental Involvement
Foundational Learning Skills

Questionnaire for Children Under 5
Under-Five's Background
Birth Registration
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Immunisation
Care of Illness

In addition to the administration of questionnaires[4], fieldwork teams observed the place for handwashing and tested household and source water for E. coli levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years

3. Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

4. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design

included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires. The MICS6 model English, questionnaires were customised and were pre-tested in the communities of Barataria, St. James, Cumuto and Libertville in Trinidad during the period May 31st to June 10th 2019. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording of the questionnaires. A copy of the Trinidad and Tobago MICS 2022 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E..

2.4 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by the Ministry of Health Ethics Committee in 2019. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, parental/adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs[5] developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Trinidad and Tobago MICS 2022 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in in the communities of Arima, Embacadere, Cunupia and Penal in Trinidad during the period September 17th to 23rd 2019. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.6 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for twenty four days from June 27th to July 28th 2022. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training

5. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing

on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent two (2) days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in the communities of Blue Basin, Curepe, Tunapuna, Jerningham Junction, Cocoyea Village, Charlieville, St. Joseph Village, Aranguez and El Socorro. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.[6]

Measurers received dedicated training in water quality testing for a total of five (5) days, including three (3) days in field practice and pilot survey.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.7 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by ten (10) teams; each was comprised of between two to four interviewers, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began on August 1st 2022 and concluded on December 10th 2022.

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.8 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on one household per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.[7]

2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING

Data were received at the CSO's central office via

6. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design
7. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection

Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Data Editing Guidelines, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.[8]

2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

Sample weights and background characteristics were computed and added to the final data. Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.[9]

The tables for the Survey Findings Report and accompanying Statistical Snapshots were drafted based on the templates developed by the global MICS Programme[10]. These were presented and reviewed by subject matter experts during the Stakeholder Data Interpretation Workshop held at the CSO's Plaza 47 on April 20th and 21st 2023. The finalisation of the Survey Findings Report and Statistical Snapshots was managed by the Survey Management Team with guidance from the Steering Committee and the participants in the Stakeholder Data Interpretation Workshop.

2.11 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and personal details collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on www.cso.gov.tt and on the MICS website[11] and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

8. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing
9. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis
10. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#reporting
11. http://mics.unicef.org/surveys

3 Indicators and Definitions

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

3 Indicators and Definitions

MICS INDICATOR		SDG [12]	Module [13]	Definition [14]	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	98.2
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	99.5
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	88.2
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	65.5
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	91.9

12. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/
13. Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.
14. All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf

SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	97.1
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	61.0
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	83.5
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	65.8
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	95.3
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	97.3
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used the internet (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	 93.3 91.8

SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 65.0 57.8
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	8.0
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month	91.2
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	2.7
SR.16	Use of alcohol		TA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	42.1
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	7.3
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	6.1

SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	7.1
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	2.6

MICS INDICATOR		**SDG** [12]	**Module** [13]	**Description** [14]	**Value**
SURVIVE [15]					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	10
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	3
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	14
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	1

15. Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

MICS INDICATOR		**SDG**[12]	**Module**[13]	**Description**[14]	**Value**
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	15

MICS INDICATOR		SDG [12]	Module [13]	Description [14]	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	22
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	3.9
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	36.5
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception [16]	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	50.9
TM.5a	Prenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended	
TM.5b				(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	93.4
TM.5c				(b) at least four times by any provider	93.8
				(c) at least eight times by any provider	85.8

16. See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG [12]	Module [13]	Description [14]	Value
TM.6	Content of prenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of prenatal care	97.4
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval [17] prior to the most recent birth	23.4
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	98.7
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	98.8
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	29.6
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	96.4

17. See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[12]	Module[13]	Description[14]	Value
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	69.6
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	38.5
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	82.9
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	2.3
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	46.3
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15	3.5
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex		SB	Percentage of never married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex	59.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG [12]	Module [13]	Description [14]	Value
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	9.6
TM.27	Sex with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner	80.2
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	38.9
TM.29	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[18], and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	51.0
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[19] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	44.8
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV reporting discriminatory attitudes[20] toward people living with HIV	21.1

18. Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner
19. Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding
20. Respondents who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[12]	Module[13]	Description[14]	Value
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	89.2
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	14.1
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	23.4
TM.35a TM.35b	HIV counselling during prenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received prenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received (a) counselling on HIV (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	 55.7 9.4
TM.36	HIV testing during prenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received prenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	89.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[12]	Module[13]	Description[14]	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	56.3
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	68.3
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	68.3
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	68.3
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	62.6
TC.9	Yellow fever immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received yellow fever containing vaccine at any time before the survey	60.6

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[12]	Module[13]	Description[14]	Value
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	34.8
TC.11	Full immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	 55.1
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	25.2
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc	 22.1 3.3
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	51.5
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	99.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[12]	Module[13]	Description[14]	Value
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	98.9
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, and lighting[21]	98.6
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	(*)
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	(*)
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	52.3
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	95.6

21. Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[12]	Module[13]	Description[14]	Value
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	48.3
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[22]	30.5
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[23] during the previous day	42.8
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	44.6
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	34.9
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	11.7

22. Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

23. Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[12]	Module[13]	Description[14]	Value
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[24] during the previous day	40.6
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	75.6
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	 36.5 38.2
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	94.0
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups[25] during the previous day	45.5

24. Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

25. The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

MICS INDICATOR		SDG [12]	Module [13]	Description [14]	Value
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[26] or more during the previous day	76.1
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	79.7
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	86.3 26.3 73.4
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	65.0
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	84.0
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	1.9

26. Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS INDICATOR		**SDG**[12]	**Module**[13]	**Description**[14]	**Value**
TC.53	Early childhood development index 2030 (ECDI2030)	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being	93.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[12]	Module[13]	Description[14]	Value
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	59.3
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	88.9
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	79.4
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	79.7
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	 93.7 71.8 73.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG [12]	Module [13]	Description [14]	Value
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	4.2 3.8 9.8
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	112.2 73.7
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	98.8 94.7 84.9

MICS INDICATOR		**SDG** [12]	**Module** [13]	**Description** [14]	**Value**
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	98.5
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 6.8 9.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG [12]	Module [13]	Description [14]	Value
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	0.99 1.17 1.19 0.95 0.75 0.75 1.01 1.01 0.94

MICS INDICATOR		SDG [12]	Module [13]	Description [14]	Value
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	87.2
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	89.4
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	58.3
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	43.8
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children’s progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child’s progress with teachers	66.4
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	31.7
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	83.0

MICS INDICATOR		**SDG**[12]	**Module**[13]	**Description**[14]	**Value**
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	84.2
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	99.1
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	82.3
				Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks	
LN.22a				(a) Age 7-14	80.3
LN.22b				(b) Age for grade 2/3	66.2
LN.22c	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	(c) Attending grade 2/3	56.0
LN.22d				Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks	
LN.22e				(d) Age 7-14	65.8
LN.22f				(e) Age for grade 2/3	44.6
				(f) Attending grade 2/3	30.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG [12]	Module [13]	Description [14]	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	96.1
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	67.2
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour [27]	4.3
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married or in union (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	 0.7 4.2
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	2.5
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	1.4

27. Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See Tables PR.3.1-3 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[12]	Module[13]	Description[14]	Value
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	(*) 18.1
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months	3.7
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police	64.0
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	44.2

MICS INDICATOR		**SDG** [12]	**Module** [13]	**Description** [14]	**Value**
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.5
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	99.4
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	70.0
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in source water	12.9
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in household drinking water	16.3
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of *E. coli* and available when needed	58.2
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	86.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[12]	Module[13]	Description[14]	Value
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	98.7
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	94.3
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and ever emptied	38.7
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste disposed in-situ or removed	44.5
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	93.9
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	14.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG [12]	Module [13]	Description [14]	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	10.1
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 b) children age 5-17 c) children under age 5	 25.7 19.2 16.9
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	37.6
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	38.7
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	33.0

MICS INDICATOR		**SDG** [12]	**Module** [13]	**Description** [14]	**Value**
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	7.2
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	15.6
EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 7.0 7.0
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		LS	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 83.2 84.0
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 64.7 60.9

4

Sample Coverage And Characteristics Of Respondents

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

4 Sample Coverage and Characteristics of Respondents

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 8,969 households selected for the sample, 8,181 were found occupied. Of these, 7,499 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 91.7 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to five randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these, 1,858 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 90.1 percent. Also, 1,609 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 78.0 percent.

In the interviewed households, 5,895 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 5,523 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 93.7 percent within the interviewed households.

There were 1,730 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,656 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 95.7 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 5,730 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 3,251 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 3,131 which corresponds to a response rate of 96.3 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 85.9 percent, 87.7 percent, and 88.3 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and region, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Total	Area		Region				
		Urban	Rural	North-West RHA	North-Central RHA	Eastern RHA	South-West RHA	Tobago RHA
Households								
Sampled	8,969	4,923	4,046	1,983	2,043	1,400	2,342	1,201
Occupied	8,181	4,435	3,746	1,756	1,874	1,290	2,170	1,091
Interviewed	7,499	3,984	3,515	1,499	1,731	1,197	2,014	1,058
Household completion rate	83.6	80.9	86.9	75.6	84.7	85.5	86.0	88.1
Household response rate	91.7	89.8	93.8	85.4	92.4	92.8	92.8	97.0
Water quality testing[A]								
Sampled	2249	1,234	1,015	503	510	350	586	300
Occupied	2063	1,123	940	447	472	329	539	276
Household water quality test								
Completed	1,858	995	863	385	413	302	501	257
Completion rate	82.6	80.6	85.0	76.5	81.0	86.3	85.5	85.7
Response rate	90.1	88.6	91.8	86.1	87.5	91.8	92.9	93.1
Source water quality test								
Completed	1,609	791	818	299	296	292	489	233
Completion rate	71.5	64.1	80.6	59.4	58.0	83.4	83.4	77.7
Response rate	78.0	70.4	87.0	66.9	62.7	88.8	90.7	84.4
Women age 15-49 years								
Eligible	5,895	3,157	2,738	1,144	1,463	892	1,543	853
Interviewed	5,523	2,905	2,618	993	1,391	860	1,464	815
Women's response rate	93.7	92.0	95.6	86.8	95.1	96.4	94.9	95.5
Women's overall response rate	85.9	82.7	89.7	74.1	87.8	89.5	88.1	92.7
Children under 5 years								
Eligible	1,730	888	842	308	405	313	430	274
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1,656	833	823	274	391	308	418	265
Under-5's response rate	95.7	93.8	97.7	89.0	96.5	98.4	97.2	96.7
Under-5's overall response rate	87.7	84.3	91.7	75.9	89.2	91.3	90.2	93.8
Children age 5-17 years[C]								
Number of children in interviewed households	5,730	2,975	2,755	1,098	1,374	909	1,479	870
Eligible	3,251	1,717	1,534	639	780	494	852	486
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3,131	1,626	1,505	580	755	490	833	473
Children age 5-17's response rate	96.3	94.7	98.1	90.8	96.8	99.2	97.8	97.3
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	88.3	85.1	92.1	77.5	89.4	92.0	90.7	94.4

[A] The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to five randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.

[C] The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

		Area		Region				
	Total	Urban	Rural	North-West RHA	North-Central RHA	Eastern RHA	South-West RHA	Tobago RHA
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity								
Yes, interconnected grid	97.3	97.9	96.3	96.8	98.4	94.4	97.4	97.6
Yes, off-grid	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.1	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
No	1.7	0.9	2.8	0.8	1.0	4.4	2.0	1.8
Missing/DK	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy use for cooking[A]								
Clean fuels and technologies	98.5	98.6	98.4	98.1	98.7	98.3	98.7	97.7
Other fuels	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.7
No cooking done in the household	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.3
Missing/DK	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3
Internet access at home[B]								
Yes	83.5	87.2	78.2	84.3	90.8	72.7	80.2	88.9
No	16.1	12.3	21.8	15.0	8.7	27.0	19.7	11.0
Missing/DK	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Main material of flooring[C]								
Natural floor	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary floor	8.8	5.6	13.6	6.8	4.1	13.8	11.1	14.3
Finished floor	90.6	93.8	85.8	92.7	94.8	85.6	88.6	85.1
Other	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Missing/DK	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Main material of roof[C]								
Natural roofing	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5
Rudimentary roofing	1.4	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.3	2.1	2.3
Finished roofing	98.0	98.5	97.4	98.9	98.0	99.1	97.6	96.2
Other	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
Missing/DK	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of exterior walls[C]								
Natural walls	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary walls	7.7	4.6	12.2	3.9	3.4	16.0	10.3	9.2
Finished walls	91.9	95.0	87.3	95.3	96.3	82.9	89.6	90.0
Other	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.7
Missing/DK	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping								
1	34.8	32.1	38.9	32.1	28.3	41.5	38.4	38.3
2	33.6	34.4	32.5	37.5	31.5	32.5	33.4	32.2
3 or more	31.5	33.4	28.6	30.3	40.0	26.0	28.2	29.1
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Number of households	7,499	4,482	3,017	1,568	1,896	653	3,007	375
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.45	1.42	1.49	1.41	1.40	1.51	1.49	1.38
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household[1]	98.7	99.3	98.0	99.3	98.8	96.9	98.8	99.1
Number of household members	21,835	13,053	8,781	4,453	5,835	1,867	8,676	1,004

[1] **MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1**

[A] Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1

[B] See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

[C] Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and region, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

		Area		Region				
	Total	Urban	Rural	North-West RHA	North-Central RHA	Eastern RHA	South-West RHA	Tobago RHA
Percentage of households that own a								
Television[A]	91.9	93.7	89.1	93.6	93.3	85.3	91.8	89.3
Refrigerator	95.3	96.2	93.9	95.9	96.0	90.3	95.6	94.7
Washing Machine	88.1	89.3	86.4	87.1	90.0	81.3	88.8	89.0
Air Conditioning Unit	44.6	48.2	39.4	37.6	56.0	26.7	45.8	38.4
Water Pump	49.3	50.6	47.4	47.4	52.8	35.6	51.7	44.1
Clothes Dryer	29.3	33.1	23.6	32.4	35.5	15.0	26.9	28.1
Stereo	38.2	43.1	30.8	40.4	41.8	22.5	38.3	37.5
Microwave	76.9	80.9	70.9	78.6	83.8	65.6	74.1	76.7
Water storage tank	88.5	86.3	91.9	82.7	84.6	90.2	93.4	90.8
Bed	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.0	98.6	98.8	99.4	99.1
Percentage of households that own								
Agricultural land	12.2	9.0	17.0	11.0	10.6	22.3	10.7	20.2
Farm animals/Livestock	6.6	4.2	10.3	3.9	6.0	8.7	7.3	12.5
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a								
Wristwatch	67.3	71.2	61.4	64.7	80.1	50.7	64.8	62.2
Bicycle	4.2	3.5	5.2	3.1	4.3	5.2	4.6	2.8
Motorcycle or scooter	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.5
Animal-drawn cart	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Car, truck, or van	63.5	62.6	64.9	56.5	71.4	53.7	64.4	63.2
Boat with a motor	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.9
Computer or tablet[A]	61.0	64.6	55.6	63.3	71.2	48.6	55.8	63.4
Mobile telephone[A]	96.4	97.3	95.0	97.0	97.3	88.8	96.9	97.5
Bank account	89.0	90.9	86.3	89.6	90.7	84.1	88.1	94.5
Ownership of dwelling								
Owned by a household member	80.2	75.6	86.9	72.6	77.5	89.2	84.9	71.5
Not owned	19.3	23.7	12.9	26.3	21.7	10.3	15.0	28.5
Rented	14.8	19.0	8.6	21.8	17.2	7.1	10.7	20.2
Other	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.2	4.4	8.3
Missing/DK	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.0
Number of households	7,499	4,482	3,017	1,568	1,896	653	3,007	375

[A]See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Wealth index quintile						Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	
Total	**20.1**	**19.9**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**21,835**
Area							
Urban	15.3	17.9	20.4	22.6	23.7	100.0	13,053
Rural	27.2	22.8	19.4	16.2	14.5	100.0	8,781
Region							
North-West RHA	19.1	20.2	20.4	20.0	20.4	100.0	4,453
North-Central RHA	13.0	15.8	20.7	24.2	26.3	100.0	5,835
Eastern RHA	35.8	28.7	17.9	13.4	4.2	100.0	1,867
South-West RHA	21.9	20.1	19.1	19.2	19.7	100.0	8,676
Tobago RHA	20.5	24.8	25.7	14.9	14.1	100.0	1,004

4.3
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity[28]. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.[29]

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.[29] The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

28. This was determined by asking "To what ethnic group does (name) belong?".
29. See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**7,499**	**7,499**
Sex of household head			
Male	61.1	4,585	4,489
Female	38.9	2,914	3,010
Age of household head			
<18	0.0	0	0
18-34	7.2	541	673
35-64	61.0	4,571	4,709
65-84	29.4	2,205	1,976
85+	2.4	182	141
Area			
Urban	59.8	4,482	3,984
Rural	40.2	3,017	3,515
Region			
North-West RHA	20.9	1,568	1,499
North-Central RHA	25.3	1,896	1,731
Eastern RHA	8.7	653	1,197
South-West RHA	40.1	3,007	2,014
Tobago RHA	5.0	375	1,058
Education of household head			
ECCE or none	1.4	103	101
Primary	28.2	2,114	2,095
Lower Secondary	6.4	482	527
Upper Secondary	45.8	3,433	3,509
Higher	16.8	1,259	1,155
Missing/DK	1.4	108	112
Number of household members			
1	24.6	1,845	1,514
2	24.0	1,797	1,454
3	18.9	1,414	1,345
4	16.4	1,232	1,300
5	8.4	631	892
6	4.2	315	495
7+	3.6	267	499
Ethnicity of household head			
African	42.3	3,174	3,565
East Indian	36.1	2,708	2,287
Mixed African and East Indian	7.2	537	564
Mixed Other	13.1	983	991
Other	1.1	81	76
Missing/DK	0.2	16	16
Households with[A]			
At least one child under age 5 years	10.8	809	1,416
At least one child age 5-17 years	31.3	2,350	3,251
At least one child age <18 years	35.6	2,666	3,684
At least one woman age 15-49 years	49.1	3,680	4,377
At least one man age 15-49 years	52.9	3,970	4,309
No member age <50	29.2	2,193	1,737
No adult (18+) member	0.0	0	0
Mean household size	2.9	7,499	7,499

[A]Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

4.4
AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 21,835 household members were listed. Of these, 10,852 were males, and 10,983 were females.[30]

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population[A] in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**10,852**	**100.0**	**10,983**	**100.0**	**21,835**	**100.0**
Age						
0-4	499	4.6	490	4.5	989	4.5
5-9	707	6.5	667	6.1	1,374	6.3
10-14	755	7.0	789	7.2	1,544	7.1
15-19	801	7.4	689	6.3	1,490	6.8
15-17	484	4.5	419	3.8	902	4.1
18-19	318	2.9	270	2.5	588	2.7
20-24	692	6.4	599	5.5	1,291	5.9
25-29	614	5.7	598	5.4	1,212	5.5
30-34	645	5.9	693	6.3	1,338	6.1
35-39	862	7.9	888	8.1	1,750	8.0
40-44	805	7.4	805	7.3	1,611	7.4
45-49	741	6.8	625	5.7	1,366	6.3
50-54	693	6.4	744	6.8	1,437	6.6
55-59	704	6.5	780	7.1	1,484	6.8
60-64	699	6.4	840	7.6	1,539	7.0
65-69	628	5.8	617	5.6	1,245	5.7
70-74	391	3.6	469	4.3	860	3.9
75-79	325	3.0	307	2.8	632	2.9
80-84	166	1.5	209	1.9	375	1.7
85+	124	1.1	174	1.6	298	1.4
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	2,444	22.5	2,365	21.5	4,809	22.0
Adults age 18+ years	8,408	77.5	8,618	78.5	17,026	78.0

[A] As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.

30. The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality.

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).2 Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household.

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table SR.5.1W provides background characteristics of female respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women according to area, region, age, education[31], marital/union status, motherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.[32,33]

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), ethnicity of the household head and wealth index quintiles.

31. Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.
32. The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Trinidad and Tobago MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: Number of rooms for sleeping; type of floor, roof and wall; fixed line telephone; radio; water storage tank; sofa/couch; table; bed; wardrobe/clothes cupboard; electric/gas stove; electricity; television; refrigerator; washing machine; air conditioning unit; water pump; clothes dryer; stereo; microwave; wristwatch; bicycle; motorcycle or scooter; animal-drawn cart; car, truck or van; boat with a motor; computer or tablet; mobile telephone; internet; agricultural land; farm animals or poultry; bank account; type of stove and type of fuel used for cooking; type of fuel used for lighting; source of and access to drinking water; sanitation facility; and handwashing facilities. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:
    Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India"." Demography 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;
    Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf.;
    Rutstein, S. The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. Calverton: Macro International, 2008. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf.
33. When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**5,523**	**5,523**
Area			
Urban	59.3	3,277	2,905
Rural	40.7	2,246	2,618
Region			
North-West RHA	20.3	1,120	993
North-Central RHA	27.6	1,522	1,391
Eastern RHA	8.1	445	860
South-West RHA	39.2	2,164	1,464
Tobago RHA	4.9	272	815
Age			
15-19	13.6	749	714
15-17	8.1	449	435
18-19	5.4	301	279
20-24	12.4	682	593
25-29	11.7	647	690
30-34	13.8	760	917
35-39	18.7	1,031	1,083
40-44	16.8	927	914
45-49	13.1	726	612
Education			
ECCE or none	0.3	15	15
Primary	4.5	248	275
Lower Secondary	4.5	247	298
Upper Secondary	61.2	3,381	3,465
Higher	29.4	1,625	1,467
Missing/DK	0.1	6	3
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	42.3	2,326	2,477
Widowed	1.5	80	69
Divorced	2.1	117	97
Separated	8.0	437	523
Never married/in union	45.6	2,506	2,303
Missing	0.6	31	30
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	44.4	2,453	1,922
Ever gave birth	55.6	3,070	3,601
Gave birth in last two years	7.3	404	475
No birth in last two years	48.3	2,666	3,126
Health insurance			
Has coverage	25.7	1,420	1,373
Has no coverage	74.0	4,089	4,130
Missing/DK	0.3	14	20
Ethnicity of household head			
African	42.6	2,354	2,692
East Indian	34.7	1,915	1,564
Mixed African and East Indian	8.8	488	503
Mixed Other	13.2	730	715
Other	0.6	32	43
Missing/DK	0.1	3	6
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.0	992	1,173
Second	20.2	1,115	1,180
Middle	20.8	1,149	1,190
Fourth	21.7	1,199	1,037
Richest	19.3	1,068	943

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**1,656**	**1,656**
Sex			
Male	49.8	824	813
Female	50.2	832	843
Area			
Urban	54.8	908	833
Rural	45.2	748	823
Region			
North-West RHA	19.5	323	274
North-Central RHA	26.6	440	391
Eastern RHA	11.4	189	308
South-West RHA	36.6	606	418
Tobago RHA	6.0	99	265
Age in months			
0-5	7.6	126	109
6-11	8.8	146	119
12-23	19.1	316	240
24-35	17.9	296	265
36-47	24.4	404	423
48-59	22.3	370	500
Mother's education[A]			
ECCE or none	0.5	9	7
Primary	4.9	81	85
Lower Secondary	3.6	60	71
Upper Secondary	65.6	1,086	1,094
Higher	24.0	398	376
Missing/DK	1.3	22	23
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	94.9	1,571	1,566
Other primary caretaker	5.1	85	90
Health insurance			
Has coverage	16.9	280	267
Has no coverage	82.6	1,368	1,384
Missing/DK	0.5	8	5
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[B,C]			
Has functional difficulty	3.0	32	45
Has no functional difficulty	97.0	1,037	1,143
Ethnicity of household head			
African	48.6	805	878
East Indian	26.4	437	399
Mixed African and East Indian	10.0	166	144
Mixed Other	13.9	231	218
Other	0.8	13	14
Missing/DK	0.3	5	3
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	25.4	420	426
Second	23.2	384	371
Middle	18.4	305	336
Fourth	17.5	290	292
Richest	15.5	257	231

[A] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

[B] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

[C] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years[A]	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**5,083**	**3,131**	**3,131**
Sex				
Male	50.4	2,563	1,559	1,617
Female	49.6	2,520	1,572	1,514
Area				
Urban	58.9	2,996	1,864	1,626
Rural	41.1	2,087	1,267	1,505
Region				
North-West RHA	20.8	1,059	667	580
North-Central RHA	26.5	1,345	826	755
Eastern RHA	8.7	443	258	490
South-West RHA	38.9	1,977	1,219	833
Tobago RHA	5.1	260	160	473
Age				
5-9	35.5	1,803	1,125	1,528
10-14	41.3	2,099	1,256	1,019
15-17	23.2	1,182	750	584
Mother's education[B]				
ECCE or none	0.6	33	12	14
Primary	11.7	595	357	327
Lower Secondary	5.3	268	164	179
Upper Secondary	59.9	3,043	1,870	1,883
Higher	21.1	1,073	683	692
Missing/DK	1.2	63	40	32
Emancipated[C]	0.2	9	5	4
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	83.7	4,256	2,604	2,685
Other primary caretaker	16.1	818	522	442
Emancipated[C]	0.2	9	5	4
Health insurance				
Has coverage	19.2	978	663	622
Has no coverage	80.4	4,087	2,455	2,490
Missing/DK	0.3	18	13	19
Child's functional difficulties[D]				
Has functional difficulty	11.1	562	349	337
Has no functional difficulty	88.9	4,521	2,782	2,794
Ethnicity of household head				
African	46.3	2,351	1,423	1,553
East Indian	28.9	1,470	933	842
Mixed African and East Indian	9.4	479	296	280
Mixed Other	15.1	766	466	430
Other	0.3	13	10	23
Missing/DK	0.1	3	3	3
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	23.2	1,177	659	713
Second	22.9	1,165	690	681
Middle	18.5	942	607	648
Fourth	19.4	986	628	568
Richest	16.0	813	547	521

[A] As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

[B] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere). The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15-17 years as described in note C. This category is not presented in individual tables.

[C] Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

[D] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

4.6
LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Table SR.6.1W shows the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the table.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

The percent missing includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available or for whom no response was reported.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy									
	ECCE or none		Primary		Secondary or higher[A]	Missing/DK		Total	Total percentage literate[1]	Number of women
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate	Illiterate			
Total	**0.1**	**0.2**	**2.8**	**1.7**	**95.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**98.0**	**5,523**
Area										
Urban	0.1	0.1	2.2	1.4	95.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.3	3,277
Rural	0.0	0.3	3.5	2.2	94.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	2,246
Region										
North-West RHA	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.1	97.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.9	1,120
North-Central RHA	0.1	0.2	2.3	1.5	96.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1,522
Eastern RHA	0.0	0.0	4.6	2.7	92.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	445
South-West RHA	0.0	0.3	3.5	2.1	93.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.4	2,164
Tobago RHA	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.5	94.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	272
Age										
15-24[1]	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,432
15-19	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	749
15-17	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	99.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	449
18-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	301
20-24	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	99.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	682
25-34	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.5	98.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	1,407
35-49	0.1	0.3	5.2	3.1	91.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	96.5	2,684
Ethnicity of household head										
African	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.2	96.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.5	2,354
East Indian	0.0	0.3	4.5	2.2	92.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	97.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	488
Mixed Other	0.4	0.1	2.8	2.4	94.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	730
Other	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(100.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(100.0)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.2	0.9	6.0	5.9	86.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	92.8	992
Second	0.3	0.0	3.6	1.4	94.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	1,115
Middle	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.8	97.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.1	1,149
Fourth	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	97.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	1,199
Richest	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	98.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,068

[1] **MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)**

[A] Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.7
MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Trinidad and Tobago MICS 2022 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence.

Table SR.7.1W presents the percentage of women who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Years since most recent migration								Most recent migration was from:									
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing	Total	Number of women	Another part of T&T	Grenada	Guyana	St. Vincent	USA	Venezuela	Other Country	Missing	Total	Number of women who ever migrated
Total	**35.8**	**4.1**	**12.2**	**13.1**	**34.8**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**5,523**	**95.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**0.9**	**2.0**	**100.0**	**3,546**
Area																		
Urban	34.6	5.0	13.1	13.4	33.9	0.0	100.0	3,277	95.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.3	100.0	2,145
Rural	37.6	2.7	10.9	12.7	36.0	0.0	100.0	2,246	94.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	3.0	100.0	1,402
Region																		
North-West RHA	37.6	6.1	16.7	13.7	25.9	0.0	100.0	1,120	95.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	100.0	699
North-Central RHA	37.9	4.9	13.0	13.7	30.4	0.0	100.0	1,522	96.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.9	100.0	945
Eastern RHA	44.5	1.7	12.1	13.1	28.6	0.0	100.0	445	97.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	247
South-West RHA	31.3	2.6	9.3	11.7	45.0	0.0	100.0	2,164	93.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.7	3.8	100.0	1,486
Tobago RHA	38.0	6.1	13.8	17.9	24.2	0.0	100.0	272	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	169
Age																		
15-19	54.7	6.0	8.9	11.4	18.9	0.0	100.0	749	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	4.4	100.0	339
15-17	53.8	6.0	9.5	12.9	17.8	0.0	100.0	449	91.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.9	100.0	207
18-19	56.1	6.1	8.1	9.1	20.6	0.0	100.0	301	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	132
20-24	41.2	6.8	14.2	10.3	27.4	0.1	100.0	682	91.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.3	0.5	3.6	100.0	401
25-29	46.4	3.8	17.6	12.2	20.0	0.0	100.0	647	91.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	5.2	0.7	2.4	100.0	347
30-34	33.0	4.0	16.8	17.2	29.1	0.0	100.0	760	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.0	100.0	509
35-39	29.7	3.7	12.4	14.5	39.8	0.0	100.0	1,031	96.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.9	100.0	725
40-44	25.5	1.8	10.1	14.9	47.6	0.0	100.0	927	96.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.9	100.0	691
45-49	26.5	3.1	6.9	9.8	53.8	0.0	100.0	726	95.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	2.0	1.4	100.0	534
Education																		
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Primary	25.3	5.4	8.1	9.6	51.5	0.0	100.0	248	96.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	185
Lower Secondary	38.7	4.2	9.6	13.4	34.2	0.0	100.0	247	91.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	2.8	4.5	100.0	152
Upper Secondary	36.2	4.7	11.9	12.8	34.2	0.0	100.0	3,381	95.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	2.3	100.0	2,155
Higher	35.9	2.5	13.9	14.3	33.5	0.0	100.0	1,625	94.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.4	100.0	1,042
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Marital status																		
Ever married/in union	20.6	4.6	15.5	16.5	42.8	0.0	100.0	2,985	95.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.7	1.0	0.9	100.0	2,370
Never married/in union	53.9	3.4	8.4	9.2	25.1	0.0	100.0	2,506	93.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.6	4.2	100.0	1,154
Missing	(32.7)	(6.4)	(8.3)	(4.8)	(47.8)	(.0)	100.0	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Ethnicity of household head																		
African	37.1	3.9	12.2	14.3	32.6	0.0	100.0	2,354	97.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	100.0	1,481
East Indian	35.8	2.6	9.6	10.4	41.5	0.0	100.0	1,915	94.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	3.8	100.0	1,229
Mixed African and East Indian	36.9	5.6	15.4	15.7	26.4	0.0	100.0	488	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	308
Mixed Other	31.4	6.7	16.6	14.4	30.8	0.0	100.0	730	89.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.7	6.1	0.4	2.0	100.0	501
Other	(18.6)	(15.8)	(30.2)	(16.9)	(18.6)	(.0)	100.0	32	(68.4)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(20.1)	(11.5)	(.0)	100.0	26
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	36.8	6.2	9.7	15.2	31.9	0.1	100.0	992	95.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.7	1.1	100.0	627
Second	36.2	3.0	12.4	11.7	36.7	0.0	100.0	1,115	94.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.7	2.8	100.0	711
Middle	35.3	5.4	14.7	12.3	32.3	0.0	100.0	1,149	94.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.8	100.0	743
Fourth	37.3	3.2	12.8	11.2	35.5	0.0	100.0	1,199	96.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	2.0	100.0	752
Richest	33.3	2.7	11.2	15.5	37.3	0.0	100.0	1,068	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	1.6	2.3	100.0	713

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.8
MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The Trinidad and Tobago MICS 2022 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women age 15-49 years and is presented in Table SR.9.1W.

Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone[34] and computer) and access to internet.

Table SR.9.3W presents the use of ICT by women age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while Table SR.9.4W presents the ICT skills of women age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

34. In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman age 15-49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women age 15-49 years.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women who:					
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
Total	**37.0**	**60.4**	**74.4**	**24.0**	**88.2**	**5,523**
Area						
Urban	38.0	63.4	76.9	25.9	90.0	3,277
Rural	35.6	55.9	70.9	21.2	85.5	2,246
Region						
North-West RHA	33.1	67.8	75.9	25.7	88.6	1,120
North-Central RHA	46.3	63.8	78.3	30.6	91.3	1,522
Eastern RHA	23.9	40.3	67.4	10.7	79.5	445
South-West RHA	34.8	58.1	72.9	21.1	87.6	2,164
Tobago RHA	40.1	61.3	69.9	24.9	88.4	272
Age						
15-19	20.2	53.1	72.8	13.5	85.6	749
15-17	17.4	51.4	75.0	11.5	85.7	449
18-19	24.4	55.7	69.6	16.6	85.5	301
20-24	30.1	57.0	75.9	18.5	87.4	682
25-29	34.3	60.9	70.4	23.3	85.1	647
30-34	41.7	60.6	74.9	28.0	87.7	760
35-39	45.6	61.8	74.2	25.8	90.0	1,031
40-44	39.2	60.3	75.1	25.9	88.0	927
45-49	43.3	68.4	77.3	31.5	92.7	726
Education						
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	24.3	50.8	61.3	13.4	79.2	248
Lower Secondary	31.0	53.4	72.5	16.5	86.9	247
Upper Secondary	35.2	59.3	74.0	22.5	88.1	3,381
Higher	43.8	65.0	77.7	30.0	90.1	1,625
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head						
African	35.2	62.1	73.7	21.7	88.5	2,354
East Indian	41.6	61.6	75.8	28.9	88.8	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	30.8	55.4	73.7	19.2	89.1	488
Mixed Other	34.4	55.2	73.1	21.0	85.2	730
Other	(49.4)	(51.3)	(86.6)	(31.7)	(90.6)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	28.6	46.0	59.5	14.1	78.8	992
Second	32.1	56.4	72.6	20.3	85.5	1,115
Middle	41.9	64.8	76.3	28.8	90.1	1,149
Fourth	40.3	64.4	79.0	25.3	92.5	1,199
Richest	40.8	68.6	83.0	30.4	92.8	1,068

[1] **MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
			Telephone			Computer or tablet[4]		
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[3]			
Total	**65.5**	**91.9**	**29.0**	**96.5**	**97.1**	**61.0**	**83.5**	**7,499**
Area								
Urban	68.3	93.7	35.1	97.4	98.2	64.6	87.2	4,482
Rural	61.5	89.1	20.0	95.1	95.5	55.6	78.2	3,017
Region								
North-West RHA	67.2	93.6	34.2	97.4	98.2	63.3	84.3	1,568
North-Central RHA	66.7	93.3	37.1	97.5	98.2	71.2	90.8	1,896
Eastern RHA	55.2	85.3	17.6	88.8	90.1	48.6	72.7	653
South-West RHA	66.5	91.8	22.9	96.9	97.3	55.8	80.2	3,007
Tobago RHA	63.5	89.3	35.7	97.5	98.1	63.4	88.9	375
Education of household head								
ECCE or none	58.3	78.2	11.9	77.8	81.7	31.2	65.3	103
Primary	69.2	90.6	26.4	93.7	95.0	42.8	72.2	2,114
Lower Secondary	57.5	87.8	18.6	95.8	95.9	51.5	78.4	482
Upper Secondary	64.3	92.6	26.9	97.9	98.3	66.4	87.4	3,433
Higher	65.9	95.1	45.4	99.2	99.2	83.1	96.0	1,259
Missing/DK	72.8	87.0	20.7	96.1	98.1	56.3	77.5	108
Ethnicity of household head								
African	67.0	91.2	30.6	96.7	97.1	62.8	84.5	3,174
East Indian	65.6	93.8	27.4	96.0	96.8	57.4	81.9	2,708
Mixed African and East Indian	66.5	90.1	20.9	97.0	97.1	63.8	84.0	537
Mixed Other	62.0	91.4	31.9	97.5	98.7	64.0	85.3	983
Other	49.6	88.5	47.8	98.4	98.4	60.8	83.7	81
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	51.3	71.6	6.1	87.6	88.8	30.2	52.8	1,739
Second	59.1	94.6	16.7	98.0	99.0	46.9	80.6	1,461
Middle	67.8	97.9	26.0	98.7	99.6	61.6	92.9	1,475
Fourth	69.9	99.7	40.3	100.0	100.0	81.2	98.6	1,376
Richest	82.8	100.0	61.5	100.0	100.0	92.3	99.7	1,448

[1] MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio

[2] MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television

[3] MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone

[4] MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer

[5] MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of women
Total	**82.1**	**65.8**	**59.5**	**95.3**	**97.3**	**96.0**	**94.3**	**93.3**	**91.8**	**5,523**
Area										
Urban	83.7	68.7	62.9	95.2	97.2	96.1	94.7	94.0	92.8	3,277
Rural	79.9	61.6	54.6	95.6	97.4	95.8	93.9	92.3	90.4	2,246
Region										
North-West RHA	77.9	65.8	60.0	93.4	96.1	95.0	92.4	91.4	90.4	1,120
North-Central RHA	90.0	73.5	67.5	96.1	98.4	97.5	96.9	96.5	95.2	1,522
Eastern RHA	73.4	51.6	45.0	96.2	97.6	96.2	95.3	93.3	90.8	445
South-West RHA	80.1	62.9	56.0	95.5	97.1	95.5	93.2	91.9	90.1	2,164
Tobago RHA	85.6	69.9	64.9	96.3	97.2	94.9	95.9	95.1	94.4	272
Age										
15-19	87.9	74.5	69.9	90.8	95.5	93.3	98.0	96.3	94.2	749
15-17	87.9	78.4	73.8	88.8	95.5	93.7	98.2	95.7	93.3	449
18-19	87.9	68.8	64.1	93.7	95.5	92.6	97.7	97.3	95.5	301
20-24	87.2	69.1	60.4	94.3	98.0	96.8	97.3	96.4	96.2	682
25-29	85.6	69.5	62.4	97.7	97.9	97.2	96.1	94.8	92.8	647
30-34	84.2	68.3	62.2	96.7	98.2	96.8	93.7	92.7	91.0	760
35-39	82.9	68.5	61.8	96.4	98.2	97.3	95.0	94.4	93.5	1,031
40-44	77.5	61.6	55.4	95.6	97.4	95.8	92.5	91.8	89.2	927
45-49	71.0	49.7	44.7	95.6	95.8	94.6	88.2	87.3	86.0	726
Education										
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	43.7	26.3	19.3	90.6	94.4	90.7	79.7	78.4	75.9	248
Lower Secondary	66.5	45.8	42.4	89.7	95.3	93.0	91.1	87.1	83.0	247
Upper Secondary	80.7	60.6	53.2	94.3	97.0	95.7	93.9	92.7	91.2	3,381
Higher	93.7	86.3	81.8	99.5	99.2	98.4	98.7	98.5	97.5	1,625
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head										
African	83.2	68.0	61.9	95.1	96.8	95.3	94.8	93.6	92.0	2,354
East Indian	79.7	62.2	55.8	95.9	97.6	96.7	93.6	92.7	91.0	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	82.0	63.7	55.2	96.6	98.4	96.5	95.2	94.1	92.3	488
Mixed Other	85.0	70.7	64.9	93.9	97.6	96.5	94.3	93.4	92.8	730
Other	(84.7)	(50.8)	(50.8)	(96.6)	(96.4)	(90.6)	(97.1)	(97.1)	(91.3)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	65.0	41.6	36.0	86.5	92.8	89.3	85.1	82.9	80.6	992
Second	75.9	55.6	49.3	95.2	97.6	96.0	93.5	93.0	89.5	1,115
Middle	83.7	68.5	61.1	96.4	97.6	96.8	95.4	94.3	93.5	1,149
Fourth	90.2	75.5	67.8	98.7	99.0	98.4	98.7	98.1	97.5	1,199
Richest	93.9	85.3	81.0	98.8	99.0	98.6	97.8	97.0	96.5	1,068

[1] MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

[2] MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

[3] MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

[4] MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

[5] MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Total	**44.7**	**46.6**	**52.8**	**28.7**	**23.9**	**30.6**	**29.0**	**40.0**	**8.6**	**57.8**	**5,523**
Area											
Urban	47.4	50.2	56.4	31.3	26.3	33.5	31.4	42.7	9.8	61.2	3,277
Rural	40.7	41.3	47.7	25.0	20.5	26.5	25.6	36.2	6.9	52.8	2,246
Region											
North-West RHA	46.9	49.3	52.8	31.6	22.9	28.3	28.5	40.3	6.7	57.4	1,120
North-Central RHA	50.5	54.5	60.8	35.0	30.5	38.0	36.9	45.1	14.6	66.4	1,522
Eastern RHA	34.1	36.6	40.0	16.3	16.0	19.8	21.7	35.6	2.8	44.7	445
South-West RHA	41.4	41.6	49.3	25.6	21.3	29.1	25.4	37.2	7.3	53.9	2,164
Tobago RHA	46.0	47.0	57.2	26.9	24.2	29.5	28.2	41.0	1.9	64.0	272
Age											
15-24[1]	50.0	53.2	58.4	28.3	25.5	35.1	37.0	47.1	11.5	65.0	1,432
15-19	52.1	55.5	58.9	27.8	24.6	35.1	40.7	49.2	12.1	67.4	749
15-17	53.7	60.0	63.1	30.1	22.8	35.2	43.1	50.3	12.4	70.7	449
18-19	49.8	48.8	52.8	24.3	27.4	35.0	37.1	47.6	11.6	62.4	301
20-24	47.6	50.7	57.8	29.0	26.5	35.0	32.9	44.9	10.9	62.3	682
25-29	50.3	50.4	56.6	28.6	29.8	35.5	28.8	42.7	11.1	61.6	647
30-34	45.4	49.2	55.1	34.5	26.5	33.4	29.3	41.8	8.3	60.4	760
35-39	46.9	48.7	55.3	32.3	25.4	31.8	29.2	40.8	7.9	60.7	1,031
40-44	40.8	41.6	48.5	28.4	19.0	26.0	26.0	34.5	6.2	51.2	927
45-49	30.2	30.6	38.1	18.8	16.9	19.1	17.0	27.7	4.9	41.9	726
Education											
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	3.5	3.0	8.6	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.8	0.6	9.8	248
Lower Secondary	17.1	19.6	23.9	12.3	5.5	9.2	11.0	15.2	1.1	29.3	247
Upper Secondary	35.5	37.5	44.1	18.9	17.1	23.1	21.1	31.1	5.5	51.0	3,381
Higher	74.8	76.7	82.6	55.8	44.3	54.0	52.5	68.3	17.4	84.3	1,625
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head											
African	45.4	48.9	54.9	27.8	22.8	29.9	27.9	41.9	6.7	60.5	2,354
East Indian	43.0	43.4	49.9	28.6	24.4	29.6	30.4	37.5	10.8	53.9	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	39.9	41.3	48.3	23.2	23.5	29.1	23.6	33.3	6.2	54.3	488
Mixed Other	50.6	51.7	57.7	36.0	27.1	36.9	32.8	45.4	10.7	61.9	730
Other	(30.0)	(31.8)	(39.9)	(21.6)	(15.5)	(32.8)	(30.7)	(36.8)	(4.9)	(50.8)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	18.5	18.9	23.2	9.6	8.1	13.0	12.0	16.9	3.5	29.3	992
Second	32.6	35.3	40.2	17.3	15.1	21.3	20.0	29.4	4.6	46.9	1,115
Middle	44.9	47.6	54.4	27.6	23.9	31.9	29.6	41.8	9.5	60.8	1,149
Fourth	55.9	58.0	66.4	37.4	29.4	37.0	33.1	48.6	11.2	69.1	1,199
Richest	68.8	70.2	76.5	49.8	41.6	48.4	49.1	61.1	13.5	79.7	1,068

[1] MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

[2] MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.9
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.[35] If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.[36] Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.[37]

The Trinidad and Tobago MICS 2022 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.
Table SR.10.1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years. Table SR.10.2W presents results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use for women, while Table SR.10.3W shows the use of alcohol among women age 15-49 years.

35. "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. March 9, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco.
36. "Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/.
37. "Alcohol Key Facts." World Health Organization. February 5, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/alcohol.

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

		Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month					
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	Percentage of women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month[2]	Number of women
Total	**70.4**	**22.8**	**3.4**	**2.3**	**28.4**	**6.9**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**8.0**	**91.2**	**5,523**
Area											
Urban	69.5	22.8	3.7	2.6	29.1	6.9	0.6	0.9	8.5	90.7	3,277
Rural	71.8	22.7	2.9	1.8	27.4	6.9	0.2	0.3	7.4	91.9	2,246
Region											
North-West RHA	71.4	20.2	3.5	1.9	25.5	7.6	1.0	0.8	9.4	88.4	1,120
North-Central RHA	68.0	22.6	4.3	4.6	31.5	7.3	0.6	1.5	9.3	90.8	1,522
Eastern RHA	72.6	24.3	2.3	0.4	27.0	5.6	0.2	0.2	6.1	93.7	445
South-West RHA	70.6	24.6	2.8	1.2	28.6	6.8	0.2	0.2	7.2	92.0	2,164
Tobago RHA	75.2	17.1	4.3	2.6	24.0	4.6	0.1	0.7	5.4	94.0	272
Age											
15-19	86.8	10.3	1.1	0.8	12.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.4	97.7	749
15-17	93.1	5.1	0.1	0.8	6.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	98.9	449
18-19	77.4	17.9	2.6	0.8	21.3	1.5	1.3	0.4	3.2	95.9	301
20-24	74.6	17.8	3.5	2.3	23.7	4.3	0.8	0.7	5.8	92.8	682
25-29	69.0	19.3	4.8	4.8	29.0	5.6	0.6	1.5	7.6	91.7	647
30-34	60.5	31.3	5.0	1.8	38.1	10.8	0.8	1.3	12.9	86.0	760
35-39	65.0	27.8	4.6	1.8	34.2	8.7	0.4	0.2	9.3	90.1	1,031
40-44	67.9	25.1	2.9	3.4	31.4	7.5	0.2	0.7	8.4	90.9	927
45-49	72.5	24.3	1.6	1.3	27.1	9.5	0.0	0.4	9.9	90.0	726
Education											
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	65.8	31.0	1.3	0.0	32.4	9.8	1.0	0.0	10.8	88.1	248
Lower Secondary	61.3	33.5	3.8	0.1	37.4	16.1	0.0	1.2	17.3	81.6	247
Upper Secondary	69.8	23.8	3.4	1.8	29.1	8.0	0.6	0.6	9.2	90.1	3,381
Higher	73.9	17.5	3.6	3.9	25.0	2.5	0.2	0.9	3.6	95.6	1,625
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	68.4	23.9	4.0	2.2	30.2	8.5	0.8	0.5	9.8	89.7	1,283
None	71.0	22.4	3.2	2.3	27.9	6.4	0.4	0.7	7.5	91.6	4,240
Ethnicity of household head											
African	69.0	22.6	4.1	3.1	29.8	7.7	0.6	1.0	9.3	89.8	2,354
East Indian	73.9	21.9	2.3	1.3	25.5	5.0	0.1	0.2	5.3	94.2	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	67.1	25.4	3.4	1.3	30.1	9.3	0.0	0.2	9.6	89.4	488
Mixed Other	68.8	23.2	3.7	2.9	29.8	7.6	0.8	1.2	9.7	89.4	730
Other	(60.3)	(27.4)	(8.8)	(2.2)	(38.4)	(10.0)	(8.1)	(.0)	(18.1)	(80.6)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	57.6	34.8	5.4	0.5	40.7	15.2	1.3	0.5	17.0	82.0	992
Second	69.3	25.3	2.8	1.9	29.9	7.3	0.2	0.7	8.2	91.1	1,115
Middle	74.0	20.2	2.9	1.5	24.6	5.7	0.2	0.1	6.0	92.7	1,149
Fourth	76.6	16.3	3.3	2.6	22.2	4.0	0.7	1.0	5.7	93.5	1,199
Richest	72.9	19.0	2.8	4.8	26.6	3.4	0.0	1.0	4.4	95.6	1,068

[1] **MICS indicator SR.14a - Tobacco use; SDG indicator 3.a.1**

[2] **MICS indicator SR.14b - Non-smokers; SDG indicator 3.8.1**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	**2.7**	**5,523**	**49.8**	**19.0**	**20.6**	**10.6**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**430**
Area									
Urban	2.5	3,277	50.4	19.3	20.4	9.9	0.0	100.0	260
Rural	3.0	2,246	48.8	18.5	20.9	11.5	0.3		170
Region									
North-West RHA	2.3	1,120	63.5	20.2	11.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	102
North-Central RHA	3.4	1,522	49.5	18.1	19.8	12.6	0.0	100.0	125
Eastern RHA	3.0	445	68.7	12.2	9.7	9.3	0.0	100.0	29
South-West RHA	2.3	2,164	37.2	21.3	29.4	11.8	0.3	100.0	161
Tobago RHA	3.0	272	(57.7)	(3.4)	(15.5)	(23.4)	(.0)	100.0	13
Age									
15-19	2.3	749	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
15-17	2.2	449	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
18-19	2.5	301	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
20-24	2.6	682	(65.9)	(6.7)	(15.2)	(12.1)	(.0)	100.0	36
25-29	2.1	647	54.6	13.3	24.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	40
30-34	4.5	760	45.5	19.9	24.2	10.3	0.0	100.0	91
35-39	2.2	1,031	43.9	26.1	23.8	5.7	0.5	100.0	102
40-44	2.4	927	53.0	18.2	19.7	9.0	0.0	100.0	78
45-49	2.9	726	47.8	14.9	15.5	21.9	0.0	100.0	73
Education									
ECCE or none	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Primary	5.0	248	(33.5)	(17.6)	(39.9)	(9.0)	(.0)	100.0	27
Lower Secondary	11.2	247	(77.5)	(11.0)	(4.5)	(6.9)	(.0)	100.0	45
Upper Secondary	2.4	3,381	48.7	18.3	23.4	9.5	0.2	100.0	304
Higher	1.7	1,625	(35.6)	(33.3)	(8.4)	(22.6)	(.0)	100.0	49
Missing/DK	(*)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Under-5s in the same household									
At least one	3.6	1,283	60.8	19.4	10.3	9.5	0.0	100.0	123
None	2.4	4,240	45.4	18.8	24.7	11.0	0.2	100.0	307
Ethnicity of household head									
African	2.6	2,354	51.0	17.9	15.4	15.6	0.0	100.0	201
East Indian	2.2	1,915	46.6	20.2	27.8	5.5	0.0	100.0	108
Mixed African and East Indian	4.1	488	52.8	14.5	28.1	4.5	0.0	100.0	49
Mixed Other	3.0	730	49.2	24.2	20.8	5.1	0.7	100.0	66
Other	(10.0)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	5.0	992	51.6	18.9	20.2	9.1	0.3	100.0	169
Second	3.4	1,115	59.7	16.4	17.4	6.4	0.0	100.0	91
Middle	2.4	1,149	52.0	22.6	21.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	70
Fourth	1.2	1,199	(30.0)	(23.5)	(30.7)	(15.8)	(.0)	100.0	56
Richest	1.9	1,068	(43.9)	(12.9)	(15.0)	(28.2)	(.0)	100.0	43

[1] **MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Trinnidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of women
Total	**18.0**	**7.3**	**42.1**	**5,523**
Area				
Urban	16.7	8.4	44.2	3,277
Rural	20.0	5.6	39.0	2,246
Region				
North-West RHA	21.3	9.0	44.4	1,120
North-Central RHA	13.9	9.9	45.9	1,522
Eastern RHA	22.7	7.8	37.9	445
South-West RHA	17.8	3.9	39.1	2,164
Tobago RHA	22.1	11.1	42.6	272
Age				
15-19	46.4	13.2	23.8	749
15-17	58.2	16.9	15.4	449
18-19	28.8	7.6	36.3	301
20-24	11.8	6.9	49.3	682
25-29	15.2	7.1	45.8	647
30-34	12.0	7.1	45.8	760
35-39	10.7	5.8	50.7	1,031
40-44	15.5	5.4	38.6	927
45-49	17.3	6.4	39.4	726
Education				
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	14.8	4.3	34.1	248
Lower Secondary	29.7	10.6	32.6	247
Upper Secondary	19.5	8.3	41.5	3,381
Higher	13.5	5.2	46.1	1,625
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head				
African	16.4	9.1	44.4	2,354
East Indian	20.2	3.7	35.3	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	17.2	8.9	49.5	488
Mixed Other	18.2	9.2	46.8	730
Other	(21.8)	(14.1)	(57.5)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	18.7	8.9	40.7	992
Second	20.0	9.6	42.5	1,115
Middle	15.1	7.8	42.4	1,149
Fourth	18.2	5.3	41.6	1,199
Richest	18.4	4.8	43.3	1,068

[1] MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15

[2] MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.10
CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that "the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding". Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Trinidad and Tobago MICS 2022 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed "children left behind", i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

		Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only							
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	**51.0**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**4.3**	**0.2**	**30.7**	**4.4**	**6.3**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**13.4**	**6.1**	**7.1**	**4,809**
Sex															
Male	50.1	0.7	0.9	5.0	0.2	30.0	4.9	6.4	1.1	0.6	100.0	14.6	6.9	7.8	2,444
Female	51.9	1.0	0.5	3.5	0.2	31.5	4.0	6.2	0.6	0.6	100.0	12.1	5.2	6.3	2,365
Area															
Urban	46.9	1.2	0.9	3.9	0.1	33.9	5.0	6.4	0.8	0.8	100.0	13.6	6.2	8.1	2,802
Rural	56.7	0.4	0.4	4.8	0.3	26.4	3.6	6.1	1.0	0.4	100.0	13.1	5.8	5.7	2,007
Region															
North-West RHA	36.8	1.4	0.4	4.3	0.1	43.6	5.2	5.9	1.5	0.8	100.0	14.0	6.2	8.6	988
North-Central RHA	51.3	0.7	1.3	4.4	0.3	28.9	5.0	6.1	1.1	0.9	100.0	14.0	6.7	8.4	1,275
Eastern RHA	49.0	0.7	0.3	5.5	0.7	30.1	5.7	6.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	15.1	7.2	8.2	444
South-West RHA	60.3	0.8	0.5	3.8	0.2	23.4	3.5	6.8	0.4	0.4	100.0	12.5	5.3	5.4	1,849
Tobago RHA	41.1	0.1	0.5	5.3	0.1	44.6	3.3	4.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	11.0	6.0	4.7	253
Age															
0-4	57.1	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.0	35.3	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	5.1	2.6	2.9	989
5-9	55.0	0.7	0.7	3.3	0.4	28.9	3.7	6.1	0.5	0.8	100.0	11.9	5.0	6.0	1,374
10-14	46.0	1.0	1.0	5.3	0.1	30.4	5.2	8.9	1.1	0.9	100.0	17.6	7.5	8.6	1,544
15-17	47.0	1.6	0.9	6.3	0.4	29.1	6.3	6.6	1.7	0.3	100.0	17.3	9.1	10.8	902
Ethnicity of household head															
African	39.8	1.3	0.7	4.5	0.3	40.2	5.1	6.2	0.9	0.9	100.0	14.2	6.9	8.4	2,253
East Indian	71.1	0.4	0.6	3.8	0.2	15.4	2.8	4.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	10.4	5.0	5.3	1,368
Mixed African and East Indian	55.7	0.5	0.8	3.6	0.1	26.9	3.8	7.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	13.0	5.0	6.1	460
Mixed Other	44.8	0.3	0.7	4.7	0.1	32.6	5.8	10.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	16.5	5.9	7.0	703
Other	56.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	29.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	3.8	3.8	5.5	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	39.5	0.5	0.6	4.1	0.2	36.3	8.1	7.9	1.6	1.3	100.0	15.3	5.3	11.0	1,122
Second	48.3	0.6	1.0	6.3	0.2	31.9	3.6	6.6	0.7	0.8	100.0	15.5	8.1	6.1	1,099
Middle	51.5	1.1	1.2	3.6	0.4	31.5	4.5	5.4	0.5	0.3	100.0	12.3	6.3	7.7	893
Fourth	56.8	1.6	0.5	4.1	0.3	27.6	2.2	6.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	13.3	6.5	5.3	929
Richest	64.1	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.1	24.0	2.8	4.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	8.9	3.4	4.1	767

[1] **MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements**

[2] **MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead**

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								
	Mother living elsewhere[A]	Father living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	**6.9**	**30.4**	**4.3**	**41.6**	**0.4**	**2.1**	**0.2**	**2.6**	**4,809**
Sex									
Male	7.2	29.9	5.0	42.2	0.5	2.1	0.3	2.9	2,444
Female	6.6	31.0	3.5	41.0	0.3	2.0	0.1	2.4	2,365
Area									
Urban	7.2	33.2	3.9	44.4	0.4	2.6	0.2	3.2	2,802
Rural	6.5	26.5	4.8	37.7	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.8	2,007
Region									
North-West RHA	6.2	42.9	4.2	53.3	0.3	3.5	0.0	3.8	988
North-Central RHA	7.2	28.4	4.4	40.0	0.7	2.7	0.2	3.5	1,275
Eastern RHA	7.4	30.5	5.5	43.4	0.2	1.4	0.0	1.7	444
South-West RHA	7.2	23.2	3.8	34.2	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.8	1,849
Tobago RHA	4.7	44.5	5.3	54.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.3	253
Age									
0-4	2.5	35.0	2.2	39.7	0.0	2.0	0.7	2.7	989
5-9	6.7	28.5	3.3	38.6	0.4	1.7	0.0	2.2	1,374
10-14	9.6	29.8	5.2	44.6	0.5	2.2	0.1	2.8	1,544
15-17	7.5	29.4	6.2	43.1	0.5	2.5	0.0	3.0	902
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	6.7	32.2	4.6	43.5	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.8	4,441
Only mother alive	13.7	na	na	13.7	0.7	na	na	0.7	246
Only father alive	na	40.6	na	40.6	na	0.0	na	0.0	82
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11
Unknown	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29
Ethnicity of household head									
African	7.0	39.3	4.5	50.8	0.4	2.7	0.2	3.3	2,253
East Indian	4.4	15.7	3.8	23.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	1,368
Mixed African and East Indian	7.9	27.1	3.6	38.7	0.2	2.8	0.6	3.6	460
Mixed Other	11.1	32.7	4.7	48.6	0.8	2.2	0.0	3.0	703
Other	1.5	29.2	2.3	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	8.6	34.5	4.0	47.1	0.7	2.0	0.2	2.9	1,122
Second	7.7	32.1	6.3	46.1	0.0	2.0	0.1	2.2	1,099
Middle	6.3	31.5	3.6	41.4	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.8	893
Fourth	6.2	27.5	4.1	37.8	0.6	2.4	0.2	3.2	929
Richest	4.9	24.4	2.6	31.9	0.0	2.7	0.4	3.1	767

[1] **MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad**

[A] Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Trinidad and Tobago 2022

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household: Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing	Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
Total	**6.1**	**4,809**	**75.8**	**1.6**	**14.9**	**5.8**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**98.1**	**292**
Sex											
Male	6.9	2,444	78.1	1.5	15.3	3.2	0.1	1.8	100.0	98.1	168
Female	5.2	2,365	72.6	1.6	14.5	9.4	1.3	0.7	100.0	98.1	123
Area											
Urban	6.2	2,802	74.8	2.5	16.6	5.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	99.2	175
Rural	5.8	2,007	77.3	0.1	12.5	6.6	1.3	2.3	100.0	96.4	117
Region											
North-West RHA	6.2	988	68.8	3.6	15.0	11.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	61
North-Central RHA	6.7	1,275	72.8	2.2	22.0	2.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	86
Eastern RHA	7.2	444	76.9	0.0	11.0	9.9	0.6	1.6	100.0	97.8	32
South-West RHA	5.3	1,849	82.6	0.3	10.9	3.4	0.5	2.2	100.0	97.3	99
Tobago RHA	6.0	253	73.7	0.9	9.4	8.0	7.0	1.0	100.0	92.0	15
Age											
0-4	2.6	989	(76.4)	(.0)	(1.2)	(19.6)	(2.1)	(.8)	100.0	(97.1)	25
5-9	5.0	1,374	76.0	0.0	14.9	6.9	0.7	1.5	100.0	97.8	69
10-14	7.5	1,544	75.2	0.5	17.9	4.1	0.5	1.8	100.0	97.8	115
15-17	9.1	902	76.2	4.8	15.0	3.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	99.2	82
Orphanhood status											
Both parents alive	4.6	4,441	77.1	1.0	14.4	5.5	0.9	1.1	100.0	98.1	206
Only mother alive	13.7	246	(84.6)	(.0)	(11.3)	(1.7)	(.0)	(2.5)	100.0	(97.5)	34
Only father alive	50.3	82	(69.1)	(5.9)	(13.3)	(11.6)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(100.0)	41
Both parents deceased	(100.0)	11	(48.9)	(.4)	(41.5)	(2.7)	(.0)	(6.6)	100.0	(93.4)	11
Unknown	0.0	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	0
Ethnicity of household head											
African	6.9	2,253	74.4	1.5	16.7	5.4	0.8	1.2	100.0	98.0	156
East Indian	5.0	1,368	72.4	0.0	21.8	4.8	0.3	0.7	100.0	99.0	68
Mixed African and East Indian	5.0	460	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Mixed Other	5.9	703	75.3	4.5	6.4	10.3	0.0	3.4	100.0	96.6	41
Other	3.8	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Missing/DK	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	5.3	1,122	84.2	0.7	9.6	3.5	0.8	1.2	100.0	98.0	59
Second	8.1	1,099	71.3	2.3	20.2	4.9	1.2	0.2	100.0	98.6	89
Middle	6.3	893	64.1	3.7	22.5	6.3	0.0	3.4	100.0	96.6	56
Fourth	6.5	929	87.7	0.0	7.7	3.0	0.3	1.3	100.0	98.3	60
Richest	3.4	767	(69.5)	(.0)	(9.5)	(20.2)	(.0)	(.8)	100.0	(99.2)	26

[1] **MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements**

[A] Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

5

Survive

MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

5 Survive

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status.

Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life[38]
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

38. The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	10	3	14	1	15
5-9	15	5	20	1	21
10-14	11	6	17	1	18

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics,Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	**10**	**3**	**14**	**1**	**15**
Area					
Urban	14	2	17	1	18
Rural	5	5	10	1	10
Region					
North-West RHA	(2)	5	7	0	7
North-Central RHA	(15)	1	16	2	19
Eastern RHA	(13)	8	21	0	21
South-West RHA	(9)	2	10	1	11
Tobago RHA	(21)	9	30	0	30
Mother's education					
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	(*)	(*)	(15)	12	27
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(6)	(6)	12
Upper Secondary	6	4	10	0	10
Higher	(24)	1	24	0	24
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ethnicity of household head					
African	12	4	16	1	18
East Indian	(1)	1	2	1	3
Mixed African and East Indian	(*)	(10)	10	0	10
Mixed Other	(*)	1	30	0	30
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Missig/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	(5)	4	9	2	11
Second	(15)	9	24	0	24
Middle	(16)	1	17	0	17
Fourth	(3)	0	3	0	3
Richest	(*)	0	14	1	15

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

( ) Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

(*) Figures that are based on less than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	**10**	**3**	**14**	**1**	**15**
Sex					
Male	12	3	15	0	16
Female	9	3	12	1	13
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(*)	(0)	(0)	0	0
20-34	14	4	18	1	18
35-49	(3)	4	6	1	8
Birth order					
1	4	0	4	0	4
2-3	19	4	22	1	23
4-6	(2)	11	12	0	12
7+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Previous birth interval[B]					
First birth	4	0	5	0	5
< 2 years	(*)	(7)	15	0	15
2 years	(*)	1	37	0	37
3 years	(*)	11	36	6	43
4+ years	7	4	12	1	12

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

[B] Excludes first order births

( ) Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

(*) Figures that are based on less than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

6

Thrive – Reproductive And Maternal Health

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

6 Thrive – Reproductive And Maternal Health

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.

- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).

- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.

- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age[A]			
15-19[1]	21	24	22
20-24	64	64	64
25-29	58	81	67
30-34	60	76	66
35-39	36	34	36
40-44	10	15	12
45-49	0	1	0
TFR (15-49 years)[B]	1.2	1.5	1.3
GFR[C]	36.4	42.6	38.9
CBR[D]	7.7	9.1	8.3

[1] MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A]The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

[B]TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years

[C] GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

[D] CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

6.2
EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Table TM.2.2W presents a selection of early childbearing indicators for young women age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.[39]

Table TM.2.3W is designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women by presenting percentages of women who became mothers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

39. Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years)[A]
Total	**22**	**1.3**
Area		
Urban	21	1.2
Rural	24	1.5
Region		
North-West RHA	24	1.3
North-Central RHA	29	1.4
Eastern RHA	20	1.6
South-West RHA	15	1.2
Tobago RHA	27	(1.8)
Education		
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)
Primary	(*)	(*)
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)
Upper Secondary	27	1.5
Higher	0	1.0
Ethnicity of household head		
African	25	1.5
East Indian	19	1.1
Mixed African and East Indian	(28)	(1.4)
Mixed Other	(11)	(1.3)
Other	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	41	2.0
Second	26	1.6
Middle	13	1.2
Fourth	17	0.9
Richest	(9)	(1.0)

[1] MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

( ) Figures that are based on 125-249 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted cases

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
Total	**3.5**	**0.4**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**749**	**3.9**	**682**
Area							
Urban	2.4	0.4	2.9	0.0	448	2.7	390
Rural	5.2	0.4	5.6	0.0	301	5.5	292
Region							
North-West RHA	4.6	0.1	4.7	0.0	177	0.0	108
North-Central RHA	4.8	0.9	5.7	0.0	217	3.6	226
Eastern RHA	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	68	6.2	57
South-West RHA	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	240	5.4	264
Tobago RHA	4.3	2.0	6.3	0.0	48	1.4	28
Education							
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	6
Lower Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59	(45.9)	18
Upper Secondary	4.2	0.4	4.7	0.0	629	3.2	421
Higher	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	59	1.0	236
Ethnicity of household head							
African	5.3	0.9	6.2	0.0	332	2.7	283
East Indian	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	215	2.7	231
Mixed African and East Indian	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	95	7.1	78
Mixed Other	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	103	8.2	84
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	5
Missing/DK	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	5.6	0.2	5.8	0.0	131	9.1	125
Second	5.3	0.3	5.6	0.0	189	6.2	141
Middle	3.6	0.3	3.8	0.0	163	1.6	141
Fourth	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	151	0.7	159
Richest	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	115	2.5	117

[1] **MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**0.5**	**3,277**	**7.0**	**2,829**	**0.9**	**2,246**	**6.4**	**1,945**	**0.7**	**5,523**	**6.7**	**4,774**
Age												
15-19	0.0	448	na	na	0.0	301	na	na	0.0	749	na	na
15-17	0.0	275	na	na	0.0	174	na	na	0.0	449	na	na
18-19	0.0	173	na	na	0.0	127	na	na	0.0	301	na	na
20-24	0.0	390	2.7	390	1.3	292	5.5	292	0.5	682	3.9	682
25-29	0.0	386	6.1	386	1.2	261	6.8	261	0.5	647	6.4	647
30-34	0.7	445	7.3	445	1.7	314	6.8	314	1.1	760	7.1	760
35-39	0.8	643	6.3	643	0.6	388	6.9	388	0.7	1,031	6.5	1,031
40-44	0.4	532	5.8	532	1.2	395	6.9	395	0.8	927	6.2	927
45-49	1.1	432	13.8	432	0.5	294	5.1	294	0.8	726	10.3	726

na: not applicable

6.3
CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.[40]

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union while Table TM.3.2 presents the same information for women who are not currently married or in union and are sexually active. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. For sexually active women who are not currently married or in union, in Table TM.3.2, contraceptive use is only presented by modern and traditional method categories.

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union. The same table is reproduced in Table 3.4 for sexually active women who are not currently married or in union.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic[41] and iii) fecund[42] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR

40. PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.
41. A woman is post-partum amenorrheic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.
42. A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrheic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[43] and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.3 alone.

43. In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																		
		Modern method									Traditional method								
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam Jelly	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm	Withdrawal	Billings	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Total	**63.5**	**6.4**	**0.1**	**2.9**	**3.3**	**0.6**	**9.5**	**7.4**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**2.8**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**30.5**	**6.0**	**36.5**	**2,326**
Area																			
Urban	62.3	6.0	0.0	2.7	3.6	0.5	10.4	7.8	0.3	0.0	2.8	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.1	31.4	6.2	37.7	1,279
Rural	65.0	6.9	0.1	3.2	2.8	0.7	8.3	6.8	0.4	0.1	2.9	1.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	29.3	5.7	35.0	1,047
Region																			
North-West RHA	68.2	1.1	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.9	10.3	8.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	5.5	0.2	23.9	7.7	31.8	404
North-Central RHA	62.7	6.5	0.0	3.0	4.9	0.7	12.2	3.9	0.1	0.0	3.6	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	31.5	5.8	37.3	594
Eastern RHA	64.4	5.7	0.4	3.6	4.0	0.8	5.6	8.6	0.5	0.0	1.1	3.7	0.2	1.4	0.0	29.3	6.3	35.6	208
South-West RHA	61.8	8.6	0.1	3.3	2.7	0.4	8.8	8.7	0.6	0.2	3.3	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	33.3	4.9	38.2	1,029
Tobago RHA	64.8	6.0	0.0	1.5	4.0	0.5	3.9	8.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	24.3	10.8	35.2	91
Age																			
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
15-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
20-24	74.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.4	2.5	4.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	23.5	2.3	25.8	117
25-29	67.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	3.8	0.5	14.6	4.6	1.3	0.1	3.4	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	27.5	5.0	32.5	217
30-34	64.8	3.1	0.0	4.6	5.3	1.4	8.7	8.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	31.8	3.4	35.2	387
35-39	61.3	6.1	0.0	4.0	2.8	0.3	9.5	9.6	0.6	0.0	2.3	2.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	32.8	5.9	38.7	600
40-44	53.7	9.7	0.2	2.9	2.8	0.4	14.2	7.8	0.2	0.2	5.0	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	38.3	7.8	46.3	568
45-49	72.8	10.3	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.1	2.9	3.7	0.1	0.0	3.2	1.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	19.5	7.7	27.2	419
Education																			
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	67.8	14.7	0.0	0.5	3.1	0.1	4.9	6.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	30.4	1.8	32.2	150
Lower Secondary	70.5	11.3	0.8	0.4	4.9	0.0	6.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	2.2	29.5	114
Upper Secondary	66.0	6.9	0.0	1.9	3.3	0.5	9.9	5.8	0.3	0.1	2.3	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	28.7	5.3	34.0	1,365
Higher	56.3	2.9	0.0	5.9	3.0	1.0	10.3	11.4	0.4	0.0	4.8	2.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	35.0	8.6	43.7	688
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Number of living children																			
0	81.8	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	7.3	4.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	15.1	3.1	18.2	372
1	67.6	0.1	0.1	3.3	4.6	0.4	11.9	6.8	0.1	0.0	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	27.4	5.0	32.4	617
2	59.4	5.3	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.8	10.5	8.9	0.1	0.2	4.6	1.4	0.0	2.6	0.1	31.9	8.6	40.6	709
3	53.0	13.0	0.0	3.8	3.0	0.4	9.8	9.5	1.1	0.2	3.5	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	40.9	6.1	47.0	387
4+	53.7	23.7	0.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	3.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	41.3	5.1	46.3	241
Ethnicity of household head																			
African	65.9	5.1	0.0	2.5	2.8	0.4	7.5	9.5	0.2	0.1	3.6	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	28.0	6.1	34.1	813
East Indian	64.3	7.4	0.2	3.3	2.3	0.3	10.8	5.3	0.6	0.1	2.4	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	30.3	5.4	35.7	944
Mixed African and East Indian	56.1	6.6	0.0	3.4	6.4	0.0	9.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	38.0	5.9	43.9	228
Mixed Other	59.7	7.1	0.0	2.5	5.2	1.8	10.7	4.9	0.1	0.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	1.9	0.3	32.4	7.7	40.3	322
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	65.3	10.9	0.0	1.7	4.4	0.3	5.0	6.7	0.1	0.3	2.5	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.0	29.6	5.1	34.7	403
Second	61.3	7.8	0.0	2.4	3.0	0.5	9.6	8.8	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	32.3	6.4	38.7	478
Middle	67.2	7.0	0.0	2.5	3.7	0.9	7.5	4.5	1.3	0.1	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	27.5	5.4	32.8	491
Fourth	62.1	4.4	0.2	3.0	2.3	0.7	10.1	8.2	0.1	0.0	3.9	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	29.0	8.9	37.9	490
Richest	61.7	2.5	0.1	4.8	3.0	0.4	14.6	8.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.2	34.1	4.0	38.3	463

[1] **MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate**

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	**29.8**	**4.3**	**34.0**	**954**
Area				
Urban	27.8	4.1	31.9	617
Rural	33.3	4.6	37.9	338
Region				
North-West RHA	28.6	1.7	30.3	227
North-Central RHA	28.3	4.8	33.1	284
Eastern RHA	21.3	6.9	28.2	72
South-West RHA	34.6	4.0	38.6	307
Tobago RHA	26.6	9.4	36.0	65
Age				
15-19	33.8	2.9	36.6	70
15-17	(42.3)	(.0)	(42.3)	20
18-19	30.5	4.0	34.4	51
20-24	23.9	3.2	27.0	192
25-29	37.1	1.3	38.4	169
30-34	24.1	7.6	31.7	168
35-39	32.8	3.8	36.6	172
40-44	37.5	8.7	46.2	116
45-49	16.9	1.8	18.7	67
Education				
Primary	(20.4)	(1.1)	(21.5)	20
Lower Secondary	(23.4)	(1.9)	(25.3)	24
Upper Secondary	26.3	4.9	31.2	615
Higher	38.1	3.3	41.4	295
Number of living children				
0	28.4	3.3	31.7	506
1	24.3	2.6	26.9	212
2	36.2	8.5	44.7	146
3	40.6	5.2	45.8	50
4+	38.4	8.9	47.3	41
Ethnicity of household head				
African	30.3	5.1	35.4	521
East Indian	25.1	1.5	26.6	211
Mixed African and East Indian	35.3	5.8	41.1	93
Mixed Other	31.6	4.7	36.3	122
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	30.1	5.3	35.4	199
Second	24.2	5.3	29.5	166
Middle	27.3	4.4	31.7	208
Fourth	33.9	2.3	36.2	221
Richest	32.5	4.5	37.0	161

[A]"Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contracepti years who are currently marr

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Total	**9.3**	**14.1**	**23.4**	**8.2**	**28.3**	**36.5**	**17.5**	**42.4**	**59.9**	**2,326**	**60.9**	**50.9**	**1,394**
Area													
Urban	10.0	15.2	25.2	9.2	28.5	37.7	19.2	43.7	63.0	1,279	60.0	49.9	805
Rural	8.4	12.8	21.3	7.1	28.0	35.0	15.5	40.8	56.3	1,047	62.2	52.1	589
Region													
North-West RHA	12.8	14.7	27.4	7.6	24.2	31.8	20.4	38.9	59.3	404	53.7	40.3	239
North-Central RHA	10.2	14.7	24.9	9.4	27.9	37.3	19.6	42.6	62.2	594	59.9	50.6	370
Eastern RHA	8.6	15.0	23.6	9.9	25.7	35.6	18.5	40.6	59.1	208	60.1	49.5	123
South-West RHA	7.7	12.9	20.6	7.7	30.5	38.2	15.4	43.4	58.8	1,029	65.0	56.6	606
Tobago RHA	7.1	20.4	27.5	5.8	29.4	35.2	13.0	49.7	62.7	91	56.1	38.8	57
Age													
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	18
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	18
20-24	48.2	4.2	52.4	22.2	3.7	25.8	70.4	7.9	78.2	117	33.0	30.1	91
25-29	20.4	15.5	35.9	16.8	15.7	32.5	37.1	31.2	68.4	217	47.5	40.2	149
30-34	12.7	16.1	28.8	12.4	22.8	35.2	25.1	38.8	64.0	387	55.0	49.7	247
35-39	5.7	18.0	23.7	7.6	31.0	38.7	13.3	49.0	62.3	600	62.0	52.6	374
40-44	3.2	14.4	17.6	5.1	41.1	46.3	8.4	55.5	63.9	568	72.5	60.0	363
45-49	1.3	7.9	9.1	0.7	26.5	27.2	1.9	34.4	36.3	419	74.9	53.8	152
Education													
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	4.3	15.5	19.9	1.5	30.7	32.2	5.8	46.3	52.1	150	61.8	58.4	78
Lower Secondary	3.7	14.6	18.3	3.0	26.5	29.5	6.7	41.1	47.7	114	61.7	57.1	54
Upper Secondary	10.1	15.2	25.2	7.7	26.3	34.0	17.8	41.4	59.2	1,365	57.4	48.5	808
Higher	9.9	11.5	21.4	11.8	32.0	43.7	21.7	43.4	65.1	688	67.1	53.7	448
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head													
African	11.5	16.1	27.6	7.4	26.7	34.1	18.9	42.8	61.7	813	55.3	45.4	502
East Indian	7.5	12.3	19.8	8.5	27.2	35.7	16.0	39.5	55.5	944	64.3	54.5	524
Mixed African and East Indian	11.9	14.4	26.3	8.2	35.7	43.9	20.2	50.1	70.2	228	62.5	54.1	160
Mixed Other	7.3	12.8	20.1	9.2	31.2	40.3	16.5	43.9	60.4	322	66.7	53.5	194
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	13
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	9.8	15.7	25.5	6.2	28.5	34.7	16.0	44.2	60.2	403	57.6	49.1	243
Second	8.0	15.1	23.1	5.9	32.8	38.7	13.9	47.9	61.8	478	62.6	52.3	295
Middle	12.5	11.9	24.3	7.4	25.4	32.8	19.8	37.3	57.1	491	57.4	48.0	281
Fourth	9.9	16.8	26.8	10.6	27.3	37.9	20.5	44.1	64.6	490	58.6	44.9	317
Richest	6.2	11.2	17.4	10.8	27.5	38.3	17.0	38.7	55.8	463	68.8	61.2	258

[1] **MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1**

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by who are currently unmarried or not in union with u

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	**31.7**	**21.5**	**53.2**	**18.4**	**15.6**	**34.0**	**50.1**	**37.1**	**87.2**	**954**	**39.0**	**34.1**	**832**
Area													
Urban	34.6	22.2	56.9	18.1	13.8	31.9	52.8	36.0	88.8	617	35.9	31.3	547
Rural	26.3	20.2	46.5	19.0	18.9	37.9	45.3	39.1	84.4	338	44.9	39.4	285
Region													
North-West RHA	27.6	29.1	56.7	15.0	15.4	30.3	42.6	44.4	87.0	227	34.9	32.9	198
North-Central RHA	36.0	23.1	59.1	16.6	16.6	33.1	52.6	39.7	92.2	284	35.9	30.6	262
Eastern RHA	37.9	22.8	60.7	16.3	11.9	28.2	54.2	34.7	88.9	72	31.7	24.0	64
South-West RHA	30.7	13.4	44.2	22.8	15.7	38.6	53.6	29.2	82.7	307	46.6	41.8	254
Tobago RHA	24.5	24.8	49.3	20.5	15.5	36.0	45.0	40.3	85.3	65	42.2	31.2	55
Age													
15-19	56.9	4.6	61.6	32.1	4.5	36.6	89.0	9.2	98.2	70	37.3	34.4	69
15-17	(46.6)	(8.1)	(54.7)	(29.6)	(12.7)	(42.3)	(76.1)	(20.8)	(97.0)	20	(43.6)	(43.6)	19
18-19	60.9	3.3	64.2	33.1	1.4	34.4	94.0	4.7	98.6	51	(34.9)	(30.9)	50
20-24	57.7	8.6	66.2	21.9	5.1	27.0	79.5	13.7	93.2	192	29.0	25.6	179
25-29	35.4	14.1	49.6	23.3	15.1	38.4	58.7	29.3	87.9	169	43.6	42.1	149
30-34	32.5	21.3	53.8	19.3	12.4	31.7	51.8	33.8	85.5	168	37.1	28.2	143
35-39	11.9	27.4	39.2	12.6	23.9	36.6	24.5	51.3	75.8	172	48.2	43.2	131
40-44	8.4	35.1	43.5	12.0	34.1	46.2	20.5	69.2	89.6	116	51.5	41.9	104
45-49	10.3	56.9	67.2	6.1	12.5	18.7	16.4	69.4	85.9	67	21.7	19.7	57
Education													
Primary	(5.6)	(51.0)	(56.6)	(1.5)	(20.0)	(21.5)	(7.1)	(71.0)	(78.1)	20	(*)	(*)	16
Lower Secondary	(19.2)	(13.3)	(32.5)	(2.6)	(22.8)	(25.3)	(21.8)	(36.1)	(57.8)	24	(43.8)	(40.5)	14
Upper Secondary	31.5	23.8	55.3	15.7	15.5	31.2	47.2	39.3	86.5	615	36.1	30.4	532
Higher	34.9	15.3	50.2	26.6	14.9	41.4	61.5	30.2	91.7	295	45.2	41.6	271
Ethnicity of household head													
African	27.4	23.3	50.7	17.1	18.3	35.4	44.5	41.6	86.2	521	41.1	35.2	449
East Indian	37.8	17.9	55.7	18.1	8.4	26.6	55.9	26.4	82.3	211	32.3	30.5	174
Mixed African and East Indian	37.8	16.7	54.5	33.3	7.8	41.1	71.1	24.5	95.6	93	43.0	36.9	89
Mixed Other	32.7	24.1	56.8	13.2	23.1	36.3	46.0	47.1	93.1	122	39.0	34.0	114
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	4
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	30.6	21.1	51.7	18.7	16.7	35.4	49.4	37.8	87.2	199	40.6	34.5	173
Second	32.3	23.8	56.1	11.2	18.3	29.5	43.5	42.1	85.7	166	34.5	28.3	142
Middle	32.1	18.3	50.4	16.0	15.7	31.7	48.1	34.0	82.1	208	38.6	33.3	171
Fourth	35.1	20.2	55.2	19.0	17.2	36.2	54.1	37.3	91.4	221	39.6	37.1	202
Richest	27.1	25.6	52.7	28.0	9.0	37.0	55.1	34.6	89.7	161	41.2	36.3	144

[A]"Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.4
PRENATAL CARE

The prenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, prenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Prenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight prenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of prenatal care.[44] WHO guidelines are specific on the content on prenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending prenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Prenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.[44]

Prenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing prenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of prenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first prenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during prenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3.

44. WHO. WHO recommendations on prenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.4.1: Prenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by prenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Provider of prenatal careA							
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Community health worker	Other/ Missing	No prenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**86.3**	**7.1**	**4.5**	**0.1**	**2.1**	**100.0**	**93.4**	**404**
Area								
Urban	81.3	8.8	7.7	0.1	2.2	100.0	90.1	229
Rural	92.9	4.8	0.3	0.0	2.0	100.0	97.7	175
Region								
North-West RHA	74.4	11.5	12.1	0.0	2.0	100.0	85.9	86
North-Central RHA	82.7	7.1	5.2	0.2	4.8	100.0	89.8	118
Eastern RHA	89.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	97.3	36
South-West RHA	94.5	4.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	139
Tobago RHA	94.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	25
Education								
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Upper Secondary	84.5	7.5	4.8	0.1	3.1	100.0	92.0	270
Higher	88.3	7.0	4.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.3	109
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	(79.8)	(7.9)	(8.7)	(.0)	(3.6)	100.0	(87.7)	32
20-34	84.4	8.2	5.2	0.0	2.3	100.0	92.6	292
35-49	95.9	2.6	0.2	0.3	1.0	100.0	98.5	80
Ethnicity of household head								
African	88.7	5.6	5.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	94.3	189
East Indian	89.3	6.1	1.9	0.0	2.8	100.0	95.4	116
Mixed African and East Indian	(66.9)	(16.9)	(12.0)	(.4)	(3.7)	100.0	(83.8)	46
Mixed Other	86.9	6.5	1.3	0.0	5.3	100.0	93.4	50
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	83.0	8.2	6.7	0.2	1.8	100.0	91.3	102
Second	87.8	5.8	3.2	0.0	3.2	100.0	93.6	96
Middle	88.2	4.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.7	83
Fourth	85.7	9.5	0.6	0.0	4.2	100.0	95.2	67
Richest	87.6	8.0	2.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	95.7	56

1 MICS indicator TM.5a - prenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

[A] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Auxilary Midwife.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.2: Number of prenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of prenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first prenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median monthrc pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women by number of prenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first prenatal care visit									
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	DK/ Missing	No prenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
Total	**2.1**	**1.1**	**93.8**	**85.8**	**2.9**	**2.1**	**75.1**	**15.7**	**4.4**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**100.0**	**404**	**3.0**	**391**
Area															
Urban	2.2	1.0	92.0	81.5	4.8	2.2	76.7	17.2	1.9	1.9	0.1	100.0	229	3.0	224
Rural	2.0	1.2	96.3	91.4	0.5	2.0	73.1	13.7	7.6	1.2	2.4	100.0	175	2.5	167
Region															
North-West RHA	2.0	0.6	88.2	72.4	9.2	2.0	81.8	10.8	1.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	86	3.0	84
North-Central RHA	4.8	0.8	91.8	84.8	2.6	4.8	79.0	11.2	4.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	118	3.0	112
Eastern RHA	2.7	3.8	93.5	93.0	0.0	2.7	57.7	33.1	4.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	36	3.0	35
South-West RHA	0.0	1.0	99.0	93.0	0.0	0.0	73.4	17.6	5.7	1.3	2.0	100.0	139	2.5	136
Tobago RHA	0.8	0.7	94.8	86.6	3.7	0.8	68.2	17.5	7.7	0.0	5.7	100.0	25	3.0	23
Education															
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(*)	10
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	(*)	15
Upper Secondary	3.1	1.6	92.9	85.5	2.3	3.1	69.2	18.6	5.3	2.1	1.6	100.0	270	3.0	257
Higher	0.1	0.0	94.7	89.0	5.2	0.1	91.8	7.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	109	1.4	109
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	(3.6)	(1.4)	(95.0)	(89.1)	(.0)	(3.6)	(76.7)	(2.8)	(8.4)	(.0)	(8.6)	100.0	32	(*)	28
20-34	2.3	1.3	93.1	83.6	3.4	2.3	76.2	14.0	4.8	2.3	0.6	100.0	292	3.0	284
35-49	1.0	0.2	96.2	92.4	2.5	1.0	70.6	27.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	80	3.0	79
Ethnicity of household head															
African	0.5	1.5	91.8	82.9	6.2	0.5	76.0	16.9	4.8	1.4	0.4	100.0	189	3.0	188
East Indian	2.8	1.2	96.0	87.9	0.0	2.8	77.0	14.9	0.4	2.6	2.4	100.0	116	2.0	110
Mixed African and East Indian	(3.7)	(.2)	(96.0)	(93.5)	(.0)	(3.7)	(69.7)	(16.3)	(8.1)	(.0)	(2.2)	100.0	46	(3.0)	43
Mixed Other	5.3	0.2	94.2	84.7	0.2	5.3	70.8	13.4	8.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	50	2.0	47
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.8	2.1	95.9	82.9	0.2	1.8	61.8	22.7	8.6	1.7	3.3	100.0	102	3.0	97
Second	3.2	1.8	92.6	86.1	2.4	3.2	74.6	17.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96	3.0	93
Middle	0.0	0.8	92.0	89.0	7.2	0.0	77.7	13.3	4.2	4.4	0.4	100.0	83	3.0	82
Fourth	4.2	0.0	95.0	92.3	0.9	4.2	77.8	15.0	0.7	1.4	0.9	100.0	67	2.8	63
Richest	1.4	0.0	93.5	78.2	5.1	1.4	93.3	4.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	56	1.8	55

1 MICS indicator TM.5b - prenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

2 MICS indicator TM.5c - prenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.3: Content of prenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of prenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**97.8**	**97.8**	**97.5**	**97.4**	**404**
Area					
Urban	97.8	97.7	97.6	97.5	229
Rural	97.7	97.9	97.4	97.2	175
Region					
North-West RHA	98.0	98.0	97.5	97.5	86
North-Central RHA	94.9	95.1	95.2	94.7	118
Eastern RHA	97.3	97.3	96.7	96.7	36
South-West RHA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	139
Tobago RHA	98.7	98.7	95.4	95.4	25
Education					
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Upper Secondary	96.7	96.9	96.5	96.3	270
Higher	99.8	99.6	99.4	99.3	109
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	(96.4)	(96.4)	(96.4)	(96.4)	32
20-34	97.6	97.7	97.4	97.2	292
35-49	98.8	98.6	98.3	98.1	80
Ethnicity of household head					
African	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.0	189
East Indian	97.2	97.2	97.0	97.0	116
Mixed African and East Indian	(96.3)	(96.3)	(94.8)	(94.8)	46
Mixed Other	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	50
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	97.8	98.2	97.3	96.9	102
Second	96.8	96.6	96.8	96.6	96
Middle	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	83
Fourth	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	67
Richest	98.4	98.4	97.7	97.7	56

1 MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of prenatal careA

A For HIV testing and counselling during prenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.5
NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.[45]

WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.[46]

SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to ensure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.[47]

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women who had a live birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table TM.5.1 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years.

45. Roper, M., J. Vandelaer, and F. Gasse. "Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus." The Lancet 370, no. 9603 (2007): 1947-959. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(07)61261-6.
46. "Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.
47. Deming M. et al. "Tetanus Toxoid Coverage as an Indicator of Serological Protection against Neonatal Tetanus." Bulletin of the World Health Organization 80, no. 9 (2002): 696-703. doi: PMC2567620.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

		Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:					
	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during the pregnancy	2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime	Protected against tetanus[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**6.7**	**14.7**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**23.4**	**404**
Area							
Urban	5.7	12.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	20.1	229
Rural	8.0	17.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	27.7	175
Region							
North-West RHA	6.9	7.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	16.0	86
North-Central RHA	6.5	15.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	24.1	118
Eastern RHA	6.5	18.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	26.4	36
South-West RHA	7.4	19.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	29.3	139
Tobago RHA	3.5	4.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	8.2	25
Mother's education							
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Upper Secondary	6.7	13.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	22.0	270
Higher	5.5	18.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	27.6	109
Ethnicity of household head							
African	9.4	12.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	24.1	189
East Indian	7.2	19.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	26.4	116
Mixed African and East Indian	(1.5)	(10.3)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(11.8)	46
Mixed Other	0.5	19.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	25.7	50
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	9.5	7.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	18.4	102
Second	10.1	25.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	38.9	96
Middle	1.5	8.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	10.9	83
Fourth	5.5	19.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	28.1	67
Richest	4.9	13.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	18.3	56

[1] **MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.6
DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.[48]

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[49] The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.[48] The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition[48], skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non–medical reasons.

48. WHO. Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth. Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

49. Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." The Lancet Global Health 2, no. 6 (2014): 323-33. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Place of delivery							
	Health facility							
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**92.7**	**6.0**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**98.7**	**404**
Area								
Urban	90.3	8.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.8	229
Rural	95.8	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.6	175
Region								
North-West RHA	91.2	6.0	0.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.2	86
North-Central RHA	91.5	6.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	118
Eastern RHA	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	36
South-West RHA	91.9	7.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	139
Tobago RHA	99.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.1	25
Education								
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Upper Secondary	96.3	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	270
Higher	82.3	15.6	0.2	1.8	0.1	100.0	97.9	109
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	(99.7)	(.0)	(.3)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(99.7)	32
20-34	94.6	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	292
35-49	83.1	16.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	80
Number of prenatal care visits								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
1-3 visits	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
4+ visits	92.5	6.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.8	379
8+ visits	92.0	7.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.9	346
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Ethnicity of household head								
African	97.3	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	98.5	189
East Indian	84.3	14.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	116
Mixed African and East Indian	(96.3)	(.4)	(3.3)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(96.7)	46
Mixed Other	91.0	8.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	50
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	96.0	0.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	96.0	102
Second	98.6	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	96
Middle	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	83
Fourth	84.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	67
Richest	82.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	56

[1] **MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Person assisting at delivery									Percent delivered by C-section			
	Skilled attendant			Other									
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Auxilary Midwife	Community health worker	Doula	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**66.2**	**31.4**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**98.8**	**14.1**	**15.5**	**29.6**	**404**
Area													
Urban	62.5	34.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	98.5	13.1	14.3	27.4	229
Rural	71.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	99.0	15.3	17.2	32.4	175
Region													
North-West RHA	59.9	34.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.5	100.0	96.7	17.8	21.5	39.3	86
North-Central RHA	69.8	27.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.6	13.2	10.6	23.8	118
Eastern RHA	89.8	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	99.2	19.4	29.3	48.6	36
South-West RHA	61.3	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	11.0	13.5	24.5	139
Tobago RHA	63.8	32.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.0	100.0	96.1	14.6	9.4	24.0	25
Education													
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Upper Secondary	65.2	33.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.4	15.6	13.4	28.9	270
Higher	63.6	31.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	100.0	97.2	11.0	21.7	32.8	109
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	(76.2)	(23.4)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.3)	(.0)	100.0	(99.7)	(11.9)	(26.5)	(38.4)	32
20-34	65.2	32.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	98.7	11.3	16.4	27.7	292
35-49	65.9	30.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	100.0	98.7	25.0	7.8	32.8	80
Number of prenatal care visits													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
1-3 visits	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
4+ visits	66.4	31.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	98.9	13.4	15.4	28.8	379
8+ visits	68.1	30.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	99.2	13.1	16.6	29.6	346
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Place of delivery													
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	66.7	31.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	14.2	15.7	30.0	398
Public	65.7	32.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	13.3	16.1	29.3	374
Private	(81.7)	(18.3)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(29.2)	(10.6)	(39.7)	24
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head													
African	61.7	33.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	100.0	97.9	12.6	11.5	24.1	189
East Indian	68.6	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	9.0	24.4	33.3	116
Mixed African and East Indian	(67.7)	(32.3)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(16.5)	(18.6)	(35.2)	46
Mixed Other	75.0	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	29.5	8.5	38.0	50
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	63.3	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.6	100.0	97.0	11.3	26.1	37.4	102
Second	60.7	33.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	98.8	11.4	13.4	24.8	96
Middle	61.4	38.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12.9	7.2	20.2	83
Fourth	80.2	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	16.2	20.7	36.9	67
Richest	71.4	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	22.7	6.0	28.7	56

[1] **MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2**

[2] **MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.7
BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.[50,51]

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.[52,53,54] Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.[55,56] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[57,58]

50. Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.
51. Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." PLOS Medicine 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.
52. Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." Epidemiologic Reviews 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.
53. Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." Maternal and Child Health Journal 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.
54. Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." Journal of Endocrinology 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.
55. Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.
56. Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." International Journal of Epidemiology 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.
57. Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." Nicotine & Tobacco Research 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.
58. Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." Plos One 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.[59] To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.[60] This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents only the percentage of children weighed at birth and the crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

59. Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." Bulletin of the World Health Organization83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

60. UNICEF, and WHO. Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2500grams at birth, by source of information, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2500 grams (crude low birth-weight)[B]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	**26.1**	**60.3**	**96.4**	**404**	**7.2**	**17.8**	**25.0**	**349**
Area								
Urban	21.4	66.2	95.0	229	4.3	20.5	24.8	201
Rural	32.4	52.5	98.3	175	11.0	14.2	25.2	148
Region								
North-West RHA	18.2	75.8	99.5	86	3.3	19.9	23.3	81
North-Central RHA	26.5	64.3	96.2	118	1.7	18.1	19.8	108
Eastern RHA	13.4	72.9	92.5	36	4.4	22.1	26.5	31
South-West RHA	36.4	44.3	95.6	139	15.1	16.2	31.2	112
Tobago RHA	13.2	58.3	97.2	25	13.1	9.7	22.9	18
Education								
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Upper Secondary	28.0	56.6	95.7	270	8.7	14.4	23.1	228
Higher	21.4	73.0	99.7	109	4.6	20.4	25.0	103
Mother's age at delivery								
Less than 20 years	(35.2)	(30.6)	(86.1)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
20-34 years	28.9	59.8	96.7	292	8.8	14.7	23.5	259
35-49 years	12.3	74.0	99.4	80	2.7	28.8	31.5	69
Place of delivery								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	25.9	60.4	96.5	398	7.1	17.4	24.4	344
Public	26.6	58.9	96.3	374	7.3	16.3	23.6	320
Private	(15.4)	(83.7)	(99.1)	24	(3.5)	(32.3)	(35.8)	24
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	26.4	58.1	93.8	164	6.5	14.0	20.5	139
2-3	26.3	61.7	98.1	175	6.0	20.7	26.7	154
4-5	25.4	62.4	99.4	58	13.2	17.7	30.8	51
6+	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head								
African	24.1	60.1	96.8	189	7.8	15.2	22.9	159
East Indian	32.3	58.3	96.7	116	4.6	23.0	27.7	105
Mixed African and East Indian	(35.8)	(45.8)	(100.0)	46	(11.6)	(10.3)	(21.9)	37
Mixed Other	12.8	79.9	94.7	50	7.5	21.6	29.1	46
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	24.7	55.8	95.1	102	4.3	12.8	17.1	82
Second	32.4	51.7	96.3	96	7.3	20.6	27.9	81
Middle	22.5	64.0	93.0	83	3.0	15.7	18.7	72
Fourth	31.9	61.3	100.0	67	16.3	20.9	37.2	62
Richest	16.5	76.4	99.8	56	6.2	20.9	27.1	52

[1] **MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth**

[A] The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

[B] The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birthweight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.8
POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life[61] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[62], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[63].

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.[64] Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

61. UNICEF, et al. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.
62 Lawn, J. et al. "Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival." The Lancet 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189-205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.
63. WHO et al. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2015. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.
64. WHO. WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn. Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 1 hour after birth	1-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**69.6**	**38.5**	**7.4**	**7.6**	**82.9**	**2.1**	**100.0**	**404**
Sex of newborn								
Male	71.1	34.2	8.8	9.0	81.0	1.1	100.0	196
Female	68.1	42.4	6.1	6.2	84.6	3.0	100.0	208
Area								
Urban	70.5	37.7	6.4	6.2	85.0	2.5	100.0	229
Rural	68.3	39.4	8.8	9.5	80.1	1.5	100.0	175
Region								
North-West RHA	60.0	27.1	8.4	1.5	83.7	6.4	100.0	86
North-Central RHA	69.9	37.3	2.5	7.2	90.3	0.0	100.0	118
Eastern RHA	65.5	19.0	8.3	1.2	86.0	4.5	100.0	36
South-West RHA	75.2	53.0	10.0	12.4	77.0	0.6	100.0	139
Tobago RHA	76.0	30.3	12.2	13.3	72.7	1.8	100.0	25
Education								
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Upper Secondary	67.6	41.9	6.0	7.4	84.7	2.0	100.0	270
Higher	74.6	26.9	11.8	7.1	80.7	0.5	100.0	109
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	(59.2)	(31.1)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(95.9)	(.0)	100.0	32
20-34	71.6	35.8	6.3	8.4	82.6	2.8	100.0	292
35-49	66.5	50.9	13.8	6.9	78.9	0.4	100.0	80
Place of delivery								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Health facility	69.9	38.8	7.5	7.7	82.7	2.0	100.0	398
Public	69.1	38.6	6.4	7.1	84.4	2.2	100.0	374
Private	(82.9)	(42.2)	(25.7)	(16.5)	(57.8)	(.0)	100.0	24
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Ethnicity of household head								
African	70.6	38.6	5.2	7.6	84.0	3.3	100.0	189
East Indian	67.9	40.5	10.7	11.6	76.5	1.1	100.0	116
Mixed African and East Indian	(72.5)	(35.7)	(9.1)	(1.9)	(89.0)	(.0)	100.0	46
Mixed Other	65.8	33.7	5.5	4.2	88.5	1.8	100.0	50
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	57.6	35.8	4.5	9.9	78.9	6.7	100.0	102
Second	69.3	45.4	13.3	1.6	84.3	0.8	100.0	96
Middle	87.4	42.8	7.0	9.3	83.3	0.4	100.0	83
Fourth	75.3	30.6	9.8	4.5	85.7	0.0	100.0	67
Richest	58.9	34.2	0.6	14.9	83.7	0.8	100.0	56

[1] MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

[2] MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care

[3] MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

[A] Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.9
SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the risk of HIV transmission. The consistent use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV.[65,66] A set of questions was administered to all women 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Table TM.10.1W presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex.

Certain behaviour at a young age may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men.[66] Table TM.10.2W shows the percentage of women age 15-24 years such key sexual behaviour indicators.

65. UNAIDS et al. Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

66. UNAIDS. Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Trinidad and Tobago 2022

	Percentage of women who:					
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	Number of women	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
Total	**83.0**	**64.4**	**2.3**	**5,523**	**46.3**	**127**
Area						
Urban	82.6	64.1	2.3	3,277	45.5	77
Rural	83.6	64.9	2.2	2,246	47.7	50
Region						
North-West RHA	81.5	60.6	2.3	1,120	(54.7)	26
North-Central RHA	82.2	66.8	2.4	1,522	(36.6)	36
Eastern RHA	82.4	65.7	2.6	445	(43.6)	12
South-West RHA	84.2	64.9	1.9	2,164	(55.5)	41
Tobago RHA	85.1	60.8	4.3	272	(28.3)	12
Age						
15-24	47.4	36.3	2.5	1,432	44.3	36
15-19	27.4	18.5	1.4	749	(*)	10
15-17	16.5	8.5	0.7	449	(*)	3
18-19	43.7	33.5	2.4	301	(*)	7
20-24	69.3	55.8	3.8	682	(50.0)	26
25-29	86.3	74.0	4.0	647	(68.0)	26
30-39	96.5	78.2	2.2	1,790	(40.3)	39
40-49	98.0	70.1	1.6	1,654	(36.7)	26
Education						
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	3
Primary	94.4	61.8	1.3	248	(*)	3
Lower Secondary	73.5	55.5	1.1	247	(*)	3
Upper Secondary	81.8	65.1	2.3	3,381	48.2	79
Higher	85.5	64.9	2.4	1,625	(51.3)	39
Missing/ DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	-	0
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	84.2	2.1	2,985	22.3	63
Never married/in union	62.9	41.5	2.5	2,506	70.2	64
Missing	(68.6)	(13.1)	(.0)	32	-	0
Ethnicity of household head						
African	84.9	64.5	2.6	2,354	51.9	61
East Indian	80.8	62.2	1.0	1,915	(*)	19
Mixed African and East Indian	81.4	70.3	1.4	488	(*)	7
Mixed Other	83.2	65.5	5.0	730	(41.5)	36
Other	(91.0)	(74.0)	(8.7)	32	(*)	3
Missing/ DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	85.8	66.4	3.0	992	(47.4)	30
Second	82.3	63.3	2.8	1,115	(38.4)	31
Middle	84.1	66.5	1.9	1,149	(41.1)	22
Fourth	80.5	61.5	1.8	1,199	(*)	22
Richest	82.7	64.8	2.0	1,068	(*)	21

[1] **MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships**

[2] **MICS indicator TM.23 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:						
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15[1]	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of never-married women who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[4]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
Total	**47.4**	**3.5**	**2.5**	**1,432**	**59.5**	**1,249**	**9.6**	**80.2**	**520**	**38.9**	**417**	**44.3**	**36**
Area													
Urban	46.9	3.4	2.7	838	59.7	728	7.9	83.1	328	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Rural	48.0	3.7	2.2	593	59.2	521	12.5	75.3	192	(38.1)	(145)	(39.5)	13
Region													
North-West RHA	40.1	1.7	2.3	285	65.0	250	7.3	91.0	95	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
North-Central RHA	49.2	5.4	1.8	443	59.3	379	10.3	79.9	191	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Eastern RHA	45.3	4.4	2.2	124	61.6	111	11.2	83.1	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
South-West RHA	49.9	2.3	2.9	504	57.0	439	9.0	72.0	158	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Tobago RHA	51.3	6.1	5.7	76	53.2	70	12.8	87.7	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Age													
15-19	27.4	2.7	1.4	749	75.2	712	3.5	92.1	139	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
15-17	16.5	3.6	0.7	449	83.8	437	(.4)	(100.0)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
18-19	43.7	1.3	2.4	301	61.6	275	4.7	89.1	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
20-24	69.3	4.5	3.8	682	38.7	537	11.8	75.9	381	(31.3)	(289)	(50.0)	26
20-22	64.2	3.0	2.9	402	43.7	325	8.7	81.4	216	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
23-24	76.7	6.5	5.1	281	31.0	211	15.8	68.8	165	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Education													
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	na	na
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	2	na	-	na	na
Lower Secondary	28.1	10.4	0.4	77	84.5	66	(6.9)	(57.4)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Upper Secondary	47.4	3.2	2.9	1,050	60.2	905	7.9	80.2	394	(42.2)	(316)	(42.0)	31
Higher	52.4	1.9	1.8	295	51.3	273	14.9	86.6	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	100.0	11.6	6.1	165	na	0	16.7	34.4	156	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Never married/in union	40.5	2.5	2.1	1,249	59.5	1,249	6.5	100.0	363	(41.0)	(363)	(58.5)	26
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	na	0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ethnicity of household head													
African	52.9	4.3	3.3	615	53.3	525	9.2	82.3	245	(44.0)	(202)	(63.0)	20
East Indian	41.2	1.6	0.8	445	65.2	401	13.5	78.6	124	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mixed African and East Indian	50.4	6.5	2.1	173	58.3	147	6.9	76.5	82	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mixed Other	39.4	3.0	3.2	187	66.6	170	8.3	77.8	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing/ DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	56.7	8.0	6.0	256	53.3	208	8.8	74.9	120	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Second	48.0	4.7	1.7	330	58.1	295	7.8	78.8	111	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Middle	50.2	0.6	1.5	303	58.8	257	8.4	73.0	112	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Fourth	41.7	2.1	2.4	311	64.8	277	10.3	85.2	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Richest	40.1	2.5	1.5	232	61.7	213	14.3	94.9	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

[1] MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people
[2] MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex
[3] MICS indicator TM.26 - Age-mixing among sexual partners
[4] MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners
[5] MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

6.10
HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.[66] Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.[65,66] The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV.[65,66] The HIV module administered to women 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS all women who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W.

Table TM.11.1W also presents the percentage of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Trinidad and Tobago, that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with someone who has HIV or by mosquito bites The tables also provide information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone who has HIV or by mosquito bites.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table TM.11.2W.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national

constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.[66]

The following questions were asked in the Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she could get HIV if she comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Table TM.11.3W presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV. Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services.

In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.[65,66] Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during prenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5. This indicator is used to track progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. High coverage enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.[65,66] The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W summarises information on key HIV indicators for young women.

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge ae of wom transmission, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A]	Number of women
Total	**97.1**	**84.0**	**77.8**	**70.0**	**94.5**	**82.3**	**89.2**	**77.2**	**66.9**	**51.0**	**5,523**
Area											
Urban	97.0	82.3	77.4	68.3	94.5	82.4	89.1	77.2	66.9	50.5	3,277
Rural	97.3	86.4	78.4	72.6	94.5	82.0	89.4	77.2	66.9	51.8	2,246
Region											
North-West RHA	96.3	79.6	75.4	64.8	94.5	84.2	88.9	80.9	71.7	50.9	1,120
North-Central RHA	97.8	78.2	73.4	61.4	95.5	82.8	89.3	74.3	63.7	42.3	1,522
Eastern RHA	96.4	89.0	81.7	77.6	94.9	83.3	89.1	72.2	64.5	53.3	445
South-West RHA	96.9	89.1	81.2	76.9	93.4	80.4	89.7	77.5	66.1	55.8	2,164
Tobago RHA	99.1	85.2	79.7	72.6	98.0	84.6	86.7	85.2	76.0	58.8	272
Age											
15-24[1]	95.6	77.8	73.1	62.8	92.7	74.7	83.9	66.9	54.0	38.1	1,432
15-19	93.0	71.6	66.5	55.3	89.5	68.8	79.9	63.7	49.2	32.5	749
15-17	91.2	69.3	65.1	52.6	87.1	66.3	76.5	59.0	46.5	30.8	449
18-19	95.7	75.1	68.5	59.2	93.1	72.6	85.0	70.7	53.4	35.1	301
20-24	98.5	84.6	80.4	71.0	96.3	81.1	88.3	70.4	59.3	44.2	682
25-29	98.0	83.4	78.2	69.3	96.3	82.8	89.6	80.5	69.6	52.2	647
30-39	98.1	86.1	80.0	72.9	94.9	87.5	91.1	80.8	71.9	55.8	1,790
40-49	96.9	87.3	79.4	73.5	94.9	83.0	91.6	81.1	71.6	56.6	1,654
Education											
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	96.0	73.9	67.3	55.3	82.7	65.8	84.0	68.4	49.7	27.9	248
Lower Secondary	96.1	79.6	73.4	65.0	91.5	77.5	82.1	75.4	59.2	41.6	247
Upper Secondary	96.9	82.4	76.1	67.7	94.4	80.8	87.8	74.7	63.8	46.8	3,381
Higher	98.1	89.8	84.2	78.5	97.3	88.8	94.3	84.6	77.6	65.3	1,625
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	98.2	86.1	79.2	72.0	95.5	84.9	90.7	80.6	70.7	54.7	2,985
Never married/in union	96.1	82.0	76.6	68.1	93.8	79.7	87.8	73.6	62.8	46.9	2,506
Missing	(76.1)	(46.3)	(52.2)	(36.0)	(62.3)	(40.6)	(64.2)	(48.4)	(36.6)	(33.0)	32
Ethnicity of household head											
African	97.1	83.9	78.8	71.2	95.2	83.6	88.8	79.1	69.8	52.8	2,354
East Indian	97.5	84.9	76.7	68.9	94.0	80.8	90.3	74.5	63.5	47.9	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	97.4	82.1	78.4	69.7	95.6	80.6	87.9	75.0	63.8	51.1	488
Mixed Other	96.3	83.9	77.4	69.8	94.1	83.2	90.0	81.5	69.9	53.8	730
Other	(82.0)	(60.7)	(72.6)	(57.1)	(69.4)	(73.6)	(59.8)	(39.1)	(39.1)	(35.4)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	96.9	82.6	71.9	65.5	91.6	75.8	85.4	73.5	59.0	41.2	992
Second	96.1	80.5	75.3	65.0	93.7	79.9	86.5	74.7	62.9	45.3	1,115
Middle	96.3	82.7	80.2	72.4	94.0	81.1	87.1	74.9	65.9	52.9	1,149
Fourth	98.5	86.3	79.0	71.0	97.0	84.9	92.5	79.5	70.6	54.4	1,199
Richest	97.6	87.6	82.1	75.8	95.9	89.1	94.2	83.4	75.5	60.4	1,068

[1] MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[A]Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject thve knowledg common misconceptions about HIV transmission

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Total	**73.4**	**61.0**	**63.4**	**85.3**	**44.8**	**53.6**	**42.0**	**13.8**	**5,523**
Area									
Urban	73.2	61.6	63.0	85.5	44.1	54.5	42.6	13.3	3,277
Rural	73.7	60.1	64.0	84.9	45.8	52.2	41.3	14.4	2,246
Region									
North-West RHA	73.8	64.0	67.8	87.0	46.7	56.7	45.7	10.9	1,120
North-Central RHA	72.4	60.2	57.1	85.5	38.3	56.3	40.1	13.7	1,522
Eastern RHA	79.6	65.3	69.9	89.5	50.9	58.2	47.4	8.4	445
South-West RHA	72.0	58.1	61.7	82.1	45.8	47.3	38.0	17.5	2,164
Tobago RHA	78.3	68.9	83.8	94.7	55.8	67.6	61.0	4.9	272
Age group									
15-24	68.8	53.7	59.8	79.2	40.2	45.5	36.1	19.4	1,432
15-19	62.7	48.4	54.5	71.7	37.7	36.7	30.0	25.9	749
15-17	58.9	44.0	51.6	68.5	32.8	34.7	29.2	28.5	449
18-19	68.3	54.8	58.8	76.6	44.9	39.8	31.1	22.0	301
20-24	75.6	59.5	65.7	87.4	42.9	55.1	42.8	12.1	682
25-29	74.0	60.6	62.3	83.8	47.0	51.8	40.7	15.7	647
30-39	76.1	64.4	66.6	88.5	46.9	59.1	47.2	10.9	1,790
40-49	74.2	63.8	63.4	87.6	45.6	55.2	42.1	11.3	1,654
Education									
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	65.6	53.7	61.0	78.2	42.8	42.0	33.6	19.6	248
Lower Secondary	69.9	53.8	58.1	80.7	40.9	41.1	31.6	18.9	247
Upper Secondary	71.9	59.0	64.9	84.6	44.5	49.6	39.9	14.2	3,381
Higher	79.0	67.9	61.9	88.8	46.9	65.9	49.7	10.8	1,625
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	77.4	65.4	64.9	89.6	46.9	55.6	42.4	10.0	2,985
Never married/in union	69.1	55.9	61.7	80.4	42.5	51.2	41.6	18.4	2,506
Missing	(40.8)	(49.0)	(59.1)	(62.1)	(25.5)	(48.6)	(46.5)	(4.1)	32
Ethnicity of household head									
African	74.6	64.2	70.1	88.7	48.8	61.3	50.7	10.1	2,354
East Indian	73.1	57.8	57.5	82.0	42.5	44.7	34.1	17.3	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	72.7	58.7	60.7	82.3	44.5	46.2	35.5	16.4	488
Mixed Other	71.3	60.7	59.3	85.4	38.7	57.7	40.1	14.0	730
Other	(58.6)	(54.8)	(53.7)	(69.1)	(34.0)	(33.1)	(22.8)	(29.6)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	71.0	56.5	65.2	83.7	43.5	47.2	40.2	15.5	992
Second	74.1	61.8	67.1	86.1	47.9	48.1	40.0	12.7	1,115
Middle	72.1	59.3	64.2	84.6	45.7	54.5	43.9	14.1	1,149
Fourth	72.2	62.8	61.9	84.2	44.5	55.8	43.1	15.2	1,199
Richest	77.7	64.0	58.8	87.9	42.1	61.5	42.7	11.3	1,068

[1] **MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Total	**18.0**	**10.2**	**21.1**	**90.3**	**83.6**	**77.4**	**6.9**	**47.7**	**5,362**
Area									
Urban	16.9	9.1	20.0	88.8	82.1	75.8	6.6	46.3	3,178
Rural	19.7	12.0	22.8	92.4	85.7	79.7	7.3	49.7	2,185
Region									
North-West RHA	17.7	7.7	20.5	89.0	81.3	71.3	5.3	42.9	1,078
North-Central RHA	18.0	10.0	20.9	92.1	82.9	78.6	6.2	49.9	1,489
Eastern RHA	16.0	9.8	18.6	95.6	93.5	88.3	8.0	40.8	429
South-West RHA	19.4	12.6	23.0	88.2	83.0	78.5	8.1	50.5	2,096
Tobago RHA	12.2	4.1	13.6	93.8	85.7	68.7	6.1	44.7	269
Age									
15-24	28.0	14.6	30.4	88.8	85.1	74.6	7.9	54.1	1,369
15-19	33.4	17.8	35.6	86.0	82.1	72.0	7.3	54.6	697
15-17	37.6	19.8	41.0	84.9	79.1	65.0	6.2	54.2	409
18-19	27.3	15.0	27.9	87.5	86.4	82.1	8.8	55.3	288
20-24	22.4	11.2	25.0	91.8	88.2	77.3	8.5	53.6	672
25-29	17.3	9.5	20.1	87.9	83.1	76.5	6.2	47.2	635
30-39	13.7	8.2	16.1	90.3	83.7	78.9	6.4	44.5	1,756
40-49	14.5	9.1	19.1	92.5	82.5	78.4	6.9	45.9	1,603
Education									
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Primary	32.1	20.4	36.3	85.7	84.3	79.5	16.4	53.8	238
Lower Secondary	24.1	13.8	29.1	92.3	87.9	80.6	8.5	49.3	238
Upper Secondary	19.6	11.6	23.2	90.5	83.5	75.9	6.8	51.3	3,275
Higher	11.8	5.4	13.4	90.5	83.3	79.9	5.4	39.3	1,594
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	16.4	9.6	20.0	91.6	83.8	78.1	7.6	46.8	2,930
Never married/in union	20.1	11.1	22.6	88.8	83.6	76.6	6.0	49.0	2,408
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Ethnicity of household head									
African	15.0	6.7	17.4	92.1	84.5	77.0	5.5	46.9	2,286
East Indian	19.1	13.4	22.9	89.0	84.0	79.4	8.9	50.0	1,868
Mixed African and East Indian	19.4	11.0	21.3	89.5	81.6	76.5	6.9	47.1	476
Mixed Other	24.1	12.4	28.2	89.0	81.8	74.6	6.0	44.3	703
Other	(19.8)	(24.0)	(29.1)	(81.3)	(61.1)	(62.5)	(9.7)	(55.8)	26
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	22.2	16.5	27.8	91.4	88.0	78.5	10.4	51.0	961
Second	18.1	9.9	21.8	92.6	86.1	79.4	7.1	53.7	1,071
Middle	19.1	10.1	21.8	87.9	82.3	75.3	6.0	49.2	1,106
Fourth	16.3	10.1	19.0	88.9	81.1	75.8	4.9	44.6	1,181
Richest	14.8	5.2	15.8	90.9	81.2	78.2	6.6	40.5	1,042

[1] MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

[B] As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Trinidad and Tobago 2022

	Percentage of women who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2,3]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of women
Total	**89.2**	**65.1**	**63.3**	**14.4**	**14.1**	**25.3**	**1.6**	**5,523**
Area								
Urban	88.9	66.7	65.0	15.7	15.6	27.4	2.1	3,277
Rural	89.8	62.9	60.7	12.4	11.9	22.2	0.9	2,246
Region								
North-West RHA	89.1	68.2	66.7	20.5	20.1	32.5	1.6	1,120
North-Central RHA	90.5	68.9	66.9	14.5	14.3	24.0	2.6	1,522
Eastern RHA	93.6	63.5	61.5	13.7	13.3	24.0	1.1	445
South-West RHA	87.1	59.9	58.1	10.6	10.3	22.4	1.0	2,164
Tobago RHA	92.4	75.6	73.6	20.1	19.7	27.5	1.5	272
Age								
15-24	72.9	22.8	21.8	10.2	9.9	17.8	0.6	1,432
15-19	59.3	7.9	7.2	4.7	4.7	14.8	0.4	749
15-17	52.4	2.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	16.1	0.5	449
18-19	69.6	15.8	15.6	10.8	10.8	13.0	0.1	301
20-24	87.9	39.0	38.0	16.2	15.7	21.1	0.8	682
25-29	94.3	66.6	65.4	19.6	19.4	26.7	2.1	647
30-39	96.2	84.5	82.8	18.3	18.1	29.2	2.2	1,790
40-49	93.8	80.3	77.2	11.7	11.3	27.0	1.7	1,654
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 mont								
Sexually active	95.6	78.5	76.5	19.1	18.6	26.2	1.9	3,558
15-24[3]	91.5	48.1	46.5	24.1	23.4	17.0	0.7	520
15-19	86.8	28.1	27.4	22.0	22.0	12.0	0.0	139
15-17	(72.5)	(2.9)	(2.3)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(25.0)	(.0)	38
18-19	92.2	37.7	37.0	29.9	29.9	7.1	0.0	101
20-24	93.2	55.3	53.4	24.9	23.9	18.9	0.9	381
25-49	96.3	83.7	81.6	18.2	17.8	27.8	2.1	3,038
Sexually inactive	77.7	40.9	39.3	5.9	5.9	23.5	1.2	1,965
Education								
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	84.6	66.5	63.5	12.9	12.4	11.4	2.5	248
Lower Secondary	84.7	58.9	58.0	9.6	9.4	21.2	2.4	247
Upper Secondary	87.7	62.9	61.1	15.1	14.9	23.8	1.2	3,381
Higher	94.1	70.6	68.8	14.0	13.5	31.3	2.2	1,625
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	95.9	84.2	81.6	17.3	17.0	27.0	1.9	2,985
Never married/in union	82.0	42.9	41.9	11.1	10.8	23.3	1.3	2,506
Missing	(37.8)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(.9)	(.9)	(21.8)	(.0)	32
Ethnicity of household head								
African	90.5	71.6	70.0	19.5	19.2	29.0	1.6	2,354
East Indian	87.9	56.2	54.5	8.0	7.9	18.7	0.9	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	86.8	63.4	62.2	14.0	13.5	25.5	3.7	488
Mixed Other	90.8	69.2	65.8	15.3	14.8	30.7	1.9	730
Other	(78.6)	(60.0)	(58.0)	(6.9)	(6.0)	(16.8)	(7.9)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	86.7	67.0	65.2	18.3	17.9	22.7	1.5	992
Second	89.1	63.2	62.0	13.7	13.7	22.7	0.7	1,115
Middle	88.3	65.1	63.4	15.5	15.2	26.5	2.0	1,149
Fourth	89.6	61.1	58.1	11.7	11.3	27.4	2.4	1,199
Richest	92.1	69.9	68.5	13.3	13.1	26.7	1.3	1,068

[1] MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

[2] MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[3] MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during prenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received prenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIVe 15-49 with a live bi offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and receivreceived the results information or counselling, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women who:						
	Received prenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during prenatal care1,A	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during prenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during prenatal care, and received the results2	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV[3]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**93.4**	**55.7**	**90.6**	**89.2**	**53.6**	**9.4**	**404**
Area							
Urban	90.1	54.3	88.1	87.9	53.7	10.4	229
Rural	97.7	57.5	93.9	91.0	53.5	8.0	175
Region							
North-West RHA	85.9	49.7	81.7	81.7	49.2	6.4	86
North-Central RHA	89.8	47.1	85.0	84.7	44.4	12.8	118
Eastern RHA	97.3	57.0	96.1	92.3	53.0	11.8	36
South-West RHA	99.0	65.2	98.9	96.2	63.4	7.8	139
Tobago RHA	99.2	62.0	93.8	93.6	59.5	8.8	25
Age							
15-24	92.2	55.1	89.9	88.5	53.3	9.7	100
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
20-24	92.8	63.8	90.3	88.4	61.5	12.8	76
25-29	85.8	52.9	91.3	90.6	52.8	15.0	92
30-39	97.0	57.3	89.9	88.0	54.0	3.3	182
40-49	(98.2)	(56.3)	(94.9)	(94.9)	(55.1)	(27.9)	29
Education							
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Upper Secondary	92.0	58.9	89.3	88.2	57.0	11.4	270
Higher	95.3	47.4	92.8	90.4	45.0	5.8	109
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	97.6	53.4	93.4	92.1	51.3	8.3	301
Never married/in union	80.7	61.5	82.0	80.3	59.5	12.8	101
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head							
African	94.3	58.7	90.3	90.2	57.1	8.3	189
East Indian	95.4	53.3	92.1	90.7	51.5	9.7	116
Mixed African and East Indian	(83.8)	(57.0)	(84.5)	(83.8)	(55.8)	(2.6)	46
Mixed Other	93.4	52.0	94.0	87.0	46.8	19.6	50
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	91.3	62.9	87.0	84.9	58.8	9.2	102
Second	93.6	59.4	95.9	95.9	59.4	8.3	96
Middle	92.7	48.8	94.5	91.0	45.0	5.6	83
Fourth	95.2	60.0	87.9	87.1	58.9	10.7	67
Richest	95.7	41.2	85.4	85.4	41.2	15.5	56

1 MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during prenatal care (counselling on HIV)

2 MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during prenatal care

3 MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during prenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)

[A] In this context, counselling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	**38.1**	**40.2**	**72.9**	**21.8**	**9.9**	**36.3**	**1,432**	**23.4**	**520**	**30.4**	**1,369**
Area											
Urban	35.6	41.4	71.4	24.0	10.3	39.1	838	21.7	328	30.1	797
Rural	41.5	38.5	75.0	18.8	9.4	32.4	593	26.2	192	30.7	572
Region											
North-West RHA	41.2	44.3	68.9	22.3	11.5	33.2	285	29.6	95	25.2	268
North-Central RHA	25.7	36.4	75.4	27.1	12.2	43.1	443	25.6	191	33.0	429
Eastern RHA	42.2	36.7	87.6	20.0	8.4	37.8	124	16.5	47	24.9	120
South-West RHA	45.6	40.6	68.6	16.4	7.3	31.4	504	18.7	158	33.2	477
Tobago RHA	42.4	49.8	78.2	28.8	10.9	38.2	76	25.6	29	24.6	75
Age											
15-19	32.5	37.7	59.3	7.2	4.7	18.5	749	22.0	139	35.6	697
15-17	30.8	32.8	52.4	1.5	0.6	8.5	449	(1.1)	38	41.0	409
18-19	35.1	44.9	69.6	15.6	10.8	33.5	301	29.9	101	27.9	288
20-24	44.2	42.9	87.9	38.0	15.7	55.8	682	23.9	381	25.0	672
20-22	40.6	41.4	85.5	31.1	15.5	53.7	402	23.2	216	27.5	396
23-24	49.3	45.1	91.4	47.8	15.9	58.8	281	24.7	165	21.3	275
Education											
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	2	(*)	4
Lower Secondary	40.8	19.6	61.0	15.0	7.7	25.5	77	(17.9)	20	39.8	71
Upper Secondary	34.3	41.0	71.6	20.7	9.9	37.5	1,050	23.4	394	33.5	1,001
Higher	51.2	42.7	81.5	27.7	10.2	34.6	295	23.0	102	16.8	291
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	28.5	45.4	91.2	64.9	37.2	94.7	165	36.2	156	34.4	161
Never married/in union	39.6	39.7	71.2	16.5	6.5	29.1	1,249	17.8	363	30.2	1,192
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	-	0	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head											
African	36.5	46.0	74.8	29.1	15.4	39.9	615	33.3	245	27.6	586
East Indian	40.7	36.4	69.7	11.7	3.5	27.8	445	7.6	124	28.7	427
Mixed African and East Indian	35.9	32.5	68.3	21.1	9.2	47.7	173	19.1	82	30.7	166
Mixed Other	40.1	38.6	77.1	21.9	8.6	31.4	187	25.1	59	42.0	178
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	7	(*)	10
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	31.5	32.3	74.6	25.2	11.8	47.0	256	23.5	120	36.4	246
Second	34.2	46.9	76.8	21.9	9.1	33.5	330	25.2	111	29.0	316
Middle	39.0	45.0	69.3	23.2	12.9	36.8	303	29.2	112	31.6	292
Fourth	35.9	37.8	68.9	17.9	7.9	32.8	311	18.3	102	31.5	297
Richest	52.8	36.1	75.5	21.4	8.0	32.4	232	18.9	75	22.4	218

[1] MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

[2] MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

7

Thrive – Child Health, Nutrition And Development

MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

7 Thrive – Child Health, Nutrition And Development

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.[67]It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[68] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.[69]

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

67. "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/.
68. "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.
69. Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age2, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

Immunisation Schedule Trinidad and Tobago[70]		
Age	**Dose**	**Vaccine**
Birth	Birth Dose	Hepatitis B
2 months	1st	DPT / Hep B / Hib, Pneumococcal, IPV
4 months	2nd	DPT / Hep B / Hib, Pneumococcal, OPV
6 months	3rd	DPT / Hep B / Hib, Pneumococcal, OPV
12 months	1st	Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Yellow Fever vaccine
18 months	1st Booster	DPT, OPV, Pneumococcal
2 years	2nd Booster	Measles, Mumps, Rubella
4-5 years	2nd Booster	DPT, OPV

Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full vaccination coverage from the Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS are based on children age 12-23/24-35 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

70. Immunisation Schedule in Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Health https://health.gov.tt/services/immunization

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Trinidad and Tobago 2022

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR and YF by 24 months)
Antigen								
Polio								
IPV	67.3	1.2	68.5	68.5	65.6	0.3	65.9	65.9
OPV1	70.5	1.2	71.7	71.7	65.0	0.3	65.3	65.3
OPV2	71.1	0.2	71.3	70.0	65.9	0.0	65.9	65.1
OPV2 & IPV [2]	65.8	0.2	66.0	56.3	64.4	0.0	64.4	59.3
OPV booster	na	na	na	na	59.6	0.0	59.6	56.8
Pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	71.0	0.2	71.2	71.2	64.6	0.0	64.6	64.6
2	72.1	0.1	72.1	72.1	64.6	0.0	64.6	64.6
3[3,4,5]	71.0	0.1	71.1	68.3	64.6	0.0	64.6	61.7
Td Booster [1]	na	na	na	na	57.9	0.0	57.9	55.1
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
1	72.6	0.1	72.6	72.6	63.6	0.3	63.9	61.6
2	68.8	0.1	68.9	68.7	63.0	0.0	63.0	60.7
3[6]	71.3	0.1	71.4	68.0	61.3	0.0	61.3	57.3
PCV booster	na	na	na	na	57.7	0.0	57.7	54.7
Measles Mumps Rubella								
1[8]	58.0	0.1	58.1	27.8	63.1	0.3	63.4	62.6
2[9]	na	na	na	na	53.5	0.0	53.5	34.8
Yellow fever[10]	na	na	na	na	61.4	0.0	61.4	60.6
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens[11,E]	51.6	0.2	51.8	20.5	60.6	0.0	60.6	53.1
All antigens[12,F]	na	na	na	na	46.9	0.0	46.9	25.8
No vaccinations	2.2	23.8	26.0	26.0	2.1	30.4	32.5	32.5
Number of children	316	316	316	316	296	296	296	296

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DPT) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[8] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

[9] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[10] MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage

[11] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

[12] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

na: not applicable

[A] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[B] MICS indicators TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5 and TC.6 refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.8, TC.9, TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months

[E] Basic antigens include: Polio3, DPT3, Measles 1. BCG is excluded as it is not part of the national vaccination schedule

[F] All antigens include: Polio3/IPV, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rubella, YF and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Trinidad and Tobago

[G] Measles 1 is administered at 12 months

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:												Percentage with:			Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:										Percentage with:		
	Polio				DPT-HepB-Hib			PCV															Full vaccination						
	IPV	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV2 & IPV [2]	1	2	3 [3,4,5]	1	2	3 [6]	Basic antigens [9,C]	No vaccinations	Vaccination records [D]	Vaccination records seen [E]	Number of children age 12-23 months	Polio booster	PCV booster	Measles Mumps Rubella 1 [8]	Measles Mumps Rubella 2 [10]	Yellow Fever [11]	Td Booster	Basic antigens [C]	All antigens [12,F]	No vaccinations	Vaccination records [D]	Vaccination records seen [E]	Number of children age 24-35 months
Total	**68.5**	**71.7**	**71.3**	**66.0**	**71.2**	**72.1**	**71.1**	**72.6**	**68.9**	**71.4**	**51.8**	**26.0**	**89.0**	**74.8**	**316**	**59.6**	**57.7**	**63.4**	**53.5**	**61.4**	**57.9**	**60.6**	**46.9**	**32.5**	**90.8**	**68.5**	**296**
Sex																											
Male	62.5	61.9	62.6	59.8	65.7	65.0	64.0	65.0	60.3	63.3	49.8	34.3	85.6	69.2	159	64.7	58.5	65.5	55.7	64.5	60.8	61.1	46.9	27.4	91.3	72.1	160
Female	74.6	81.7	80.2	72.4	76.9	79.5	78.3	80.4	77.6	79.7	53.9	17.5	92.4	80.5	156	53.6	56.7	60.9	50.9	57.8	54.5	60.1	46.9	38.4	90.2	64.4	136
Area																											
Urban	64.9	64.1	63.7	61.2	65.1	64.8	63.6	65.3	62.6	64.8	48.0	32.6	84.2	66.1	183	51.6	49.2	58.3	43.9	57.0	48.3	53.9	39.7	40.3	87.6	59.5	150
Rural	73.5	82.2	81.8	72.7	79.7	82.3	81.4	82.7	77.6	80.6	57.0	16.9	95.5	86.7	133	67.9	66.4	68.7	63.4	66.0	67.8	67.5	54.3	24.5	94.1	77.9	146
Region																											
North-West RHA	(58.6)	(53.9)	(54.6)	(53.6)	(59.7)	(59.7)	(58.9)	(58.6)	(57.5)	(58.6)	(43.2)	(40.3)	(80.1)	(59.7)	63	(30.2)	(37.7)	(41.0)	(23.7)	(37.5)	(30.2)	(39.0)	(22.4)	(57.3)	(92.3)	(39.9)	48
North-Central RHA	64.2	67.6	66.6	60.4	67.0	67.0	63.5	67.0	62.5	66.0	46.0	29.7	87.8	72.3	96	56.3	47.5	58.0	48.0	57.3	51.9	51.8	41.8	41.2	83.9	65.3	84
Eastern RHA	(73.8)	(73.8)	(73.8)	(73.8)	(73.8)	(73.8)	(73.8)	(73.8)	(73.8)	(73.8)	(68.8)	(26.2)	(87.7)	(74.6)	33	(79.5)	(69.5)	(76.2)	(62.5)	(65.2)	(69.5)	(75.3)	(45.7)	(18.2)	(96.1)	(76.9)	33
South-West RHA	77.5	86.4	86.6	77.5	82.7	85.5	86.1	86.7	80.0	84.9	57.2	12.8	95.2	87.6	102	66.6	68.1	71.7	66.5	72.1	68.4	70.5	60.1	20.6	94.0	79.9	112
Tobago RHA	(66.0)	(69.9)	(65.3)	(61.0)	(66.0)	(66.0)	(64.9)	(70.3)	(70.3)	(65.3)	(51.4)	(29.7)	(92.5)	(69.2)	22	72.4	71.1	72.4	60.7	71.0	72.4	70.2	56.1	26.5	89.7	73.5	18
Mother's education																											
ECCE or none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Upper Secondary	68.7	71.1	70.6	64.9	72.4	72.2	70.2	72.3	66.9	70.7	52.3	25.6	89.7	75.4	206	61.8	58.4	67.0	55.8	63.8	60.3	62.8	49.7	31.7	91.0	70.5	176
Higher	75.1	74.8	75.1	75.1	75.1	74.4	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	67.5	24.9	89.4	75.6	79	57.0	61.6	61.6	53.3	61.5	58.2	60.5	50.3	36.9	87.9	63.8	79
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head																											
African	57.7	62.9	60.4	53.1	59.6	62.1	59.9	63.0	56.1	61.0	40.3	35.0	83.1	65.5	162	56.7	53.4	60.1	49.8	57.6	53.6	59.9	46.4	39.4	85.5	61.9	137
East Indian	78.0	82.1	82.6	77.5	83.8	82.5	82.5	82.5	81.7	81.7	62.3	16.2	94.7	83.2	88	65.7	69.2	73.6	59.1	72.3	64.8	71.8	50.9	17.5	94.1	82.5	88
Mixed African and East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	(65.3)	(64.3)	(68.3)	(61.8)	(65.9)	(65.3)	(61.9)	(58.4)	(31.1)	(96.7)	(79.5)	32
Mixed Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(52.4)	(42.4)	(49.0)	(48.0)	(47.9)	(52.6)	(38.2)	(31.1)	(41.8)	(96.9)	(52.7)	39
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Missing/DK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile																											
Poorest	58.3	72.2	68.2	53.9	61.5	66.9	68.2	68.2	65.7	65.7	39.3	26.5	81.0	72.1	72	51.9	44.9	53.0	42.2	51.5	43.6	52.6	33.2	46.4	88.5	58.6	86
Second	78.6	81.3	82.3	78.6	82.3	81.6	82.3	82.3	75.0	82.3	48.1	17.7	90.3	82.7	79	65.5	58.7	69.5	53.8	67.5	65.5	63.3	44.4	13.8	98.5	84.3	60
Middle	(75.0)	(71.7)	(70.4)	(69.0)	(76.4)	(76.4)	(70.0)	(76.4)	(69.2)	(74.8)	(54.6)	(23.6)	(85.9)	(80.7)	59	(47.0)	(50.3)	(53.8)	(42.1)	(50.8)	(50.3)	(47.5)	(41.1)	(45.1)	(74.8)	(54.4)	45
Fourth	(66.5)	(70.9)	(69.1)	(64.7)	(70.9)	(70.9)	(68.9)	(70.9)	(70.9)	(69.1)	(64.5)	(29.1)	(98.5)	(72.2)	58	(64.2)	(62.9)	(66.3)	(65.5)	(64.5)	(65.0)	(65.6)	(57.4)	(31.6)	(93.3)	(68.4)	44
Richest	(61.5)	(56.0)	(61.5)	(61.5)	(61.5)	(60.5)	(60.5)	(60.5)	(60.5)	(60.5)	(58.2)	(38.5)	(90.9)	(61.3)	47	(70.8)	(76.7)	(77.4)	(69.3)	(75.4)	(71.3)	(75.6)	(65.6)	(22.1)	(96.7)	(77.9)	60

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DPT) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[8] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

[9] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

[10] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[11] MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage

[12] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

[A] For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.

[B] Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing

[C] Basic antigens include: Polio3, DPT3, Measles 1. BCG is excluded as it is not part of the national vaccination schedule

[D] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[E] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

[F] All antigens include: Polio3/IPV, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rubella, YF and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Trinidad and Tobago

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

7.2
DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.[71] Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

71. The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children
Total	**4.5**	**0.3**	**17.6**	**1,656**
Sex				
Male	3.8	0.5	16.2	824
Female	5.1	0.1	18.9	832
Area				
Urban	3.3	0.4	19.5	908
Rural	5.9	0.1	15.3	748
Region				
North-West RHA	3.9	1.1	21.4	323
North-Central RHA	5.0	0.1	18.1	440
Eastern RHA	5.6	0.0	12.6	189
South-West RHA	4.1	0.1	17.8	606
Tobago RHA	4.5	0.5	11.2	99
Age (in months)				
0-11	9.1	0.0	23.1	271
12-23	3.7	0.0	18.7	316
24-35	4.2	0.1	18.8	296
36-47	3.9	0.7	13.8	404
48-59	2.6	0.5	15.7	370
Mother's education				
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	4.3	0.0	18.9	81
Lower Secondary	2.0	0.0	15.9	60
Upper Secondary	5.3	0.4	17.7	1,086
Higher	2.6	0.2	16.6	398
Missing/Dk	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Ethnicity of household head				
African	3.8	0.5	14.6	805
East Indian	3.4	0.2	18.4	437
Mixed African and East Indian	7.6	0.0	27.4	166
Mixed Other	5.9	0.0	18.5	231
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	7.0	0.8	19.8	420
Second	2.6	0.0	18.4	384
Middle	3.2	0.1	18.8	305
Fourth	4.4	0.0	19.3	290
Richest	4.9	0.4	9.3	257

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.3
DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.[72] Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.[73] In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.[68]

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and from where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

72. UNICEF. One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea. New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf.

73. In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during 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 advice or treatment, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**18.2**	**14.8**	**1.5**	**3.2**	**25.2**	**66.1**	**74**
Sex							
Male	(8.5)	(24.9)	(.0)	(2.4)	(23.3)	(64.3)	31
Female	(25.4)	(7.4)	(2.7)	(3.9)	(26.6)	(67.4)	43
Area							
Urban	(19.4)	(27.6)	(1.8)	(.6)	(36.6)	(52.3)	30
Rural	(17.4)	(6.0)	(1.4)	(5.0)	(17.4)	(75.5)	44

[1] MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

[C] The characteristics of "Region", "Age (in Months)", "Mother's Education", "Ethnicity of Household Head" and "Wealth Index Quintile" have been suppressed, as the small number of unweighted cases does not allow for reliable disaggregation.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices 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, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea — Child was given to drink:						Eating practices during diarrhoea — Child was given to eat:						
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**8.0**	**13.0**	**26.9**	**44.7**	**7.4**	**100.0**	**18.6**	**28.6**	**45.9**	**5.2**	**1.7**	**100.0**	**74**
Sex													
Male	(6.0)	(1.4)	(24.2)	(54.7)	(13.7)	100.0	(15.4)	(23.4)	(49.0)	(10.6)	(1.6)	100.0	31
Female	(9.4)	(21.6)	(28.9)	(37.3)	(2.7)	100.0	(21.0)	(32.5)	(43.5)	(1.2)	(1.8)	100.0	43
Area													
Urban	(18.2)	(15.0)	(18.7)	(46.1)	(2.0)	100.0	(26.5)	(24.0)	(46.1)	(1.7)	(1.7)	100.0	30
Rural	(.9)	(11.6)	(32.6)	(43.7)	(11.1)	100.0	(13.2)	(31.8)	(45.7)	(7.6)	(1.7)	100.0	44

[A] The characteristics of "Region", "Age (in Months)", "Mother's Education", "Ethnicity of Household Head" and "Wealth Index Quintile" have been suppressed, as the small number of unweighted cases does not allow for reliable disaggregation.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, local homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), local homemade fluid, and zinc, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)							
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS[1]	Local homemade fluid	ORS or local homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**13.8**	**16.5**	**22.1**	**45.2**	**49.8**	**6.1**	**3.3**	**74**
Sex								
Male	(19.7)	(16.0)	(27.0)	(48.5)	(54.9)	(5.4)	(4.2)	31
Female	(9.3)	(16.9)	(18.5)	(42.7)	(46.1)	(6.7)	(2.6)	43
Area								
Urban	(6.9)	(19.7)	(24.6)	(51.2)	(52.3)	(7.7)	(4.2)	30
Rural	(18.5)	(14.3)	(20.4)	(41.0)	(48.1)	(5.0)	(2.6)	44

[1] MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

[2] MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

A The characteristics of "Region", "Age (in Months)", "Mother's Education", "Ethnicity of Household Head" and "Wealth Index Quintile" have been suppressed, as the small number of unweighted cases does not allow for reliable disaggregation.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																
					Other treatments												
					Pill or syrup				Injection								
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or local homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti- biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti- biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**6.1**	**53.9**	**63.6**	**51.5**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**8.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**3.3**	**4.1**	**83.4**	**26.9**	**74**
Sex																	
Male	(5.4)	(63.7)	(75.2)	(61.3)	(.0)	(.0)	(.6)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(5.7)	(8.6)	(85.1)	(22.7)	31
Female	(6.7)	(46.7)	(55.1)	(44.2)	(.8)	(1.7)	(14.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.5)	(.8)	(82.1)	(30.0)	43
Area																	
Urban	(7.7)	(52.2)	(59.1)	(48.5)	(.0)	(2.3)	(1.8)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(2.3)	(3.9)	(89.6)	(32.6)	30
Rural	(5.0)	(55.1)	(66.7)	(53.5)	(.8)	(.0)	(12.7)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(3.9)	(4.3)	(79.1)	(23.0)	44

[1] **MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding**

A The characteristics of "Region", "Age (in Months)", "Mother's Education", "Ethnicity of Household Head" and "Wealth Index Quintile" have been suppressed, as the small number of unweighted cases does not allow for reliable disaggregation.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**16**	**5**
Sex		
Male	9	2
Female	8	3
Area		
Urban	7	2
Rural	9	2
Region		
North-West RHA	4	1
North-Central RHA	4	2
Eastern RHA	3	0
South-West RHA	4	2
Tobago RHA	0	0
Age (in months)		
0-11	2	1
12-23	4	0
24-35	3	1
36-47	5	2
48-59	3	1
Mother's education		
ECCE or none	0	0
Primary	1	0
Lower Secondary	0	0
Upper Secondary	12	4
Higher	4	1
Missing/DK	0	0
Ethnicity of household head		
African	8	1
East Indian	3	1
Mixed African and East Indian	1	1
Mixed Other	2	1
Other	0	0
Missing/DK	3	0
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	4	2
Second	2	2
Middle	2	0
Fourth	8	0
Richest	1	0

7.4
HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.[74]

The Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/ cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking. Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5

74. WHO. Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, "Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology" for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:													
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using				Other fuels for cooking and using									
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire / Fireside	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Total	**6.1**	**0.0**	**92.8**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**21,835**	**99.5**	**21,767**
Area														
Urban	7.7	0.0	91.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	13,053	99.4	13,020
Rural	3.8	0.0	95.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	8,781	99.5	8,747
Region														
North-West RHA	8.9	0.0	89.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	4,453	99.2	4,437
North-Central RHA	8.2	0.0	91.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,835	99.4	5,826
Eastern RHA	1.7	0.0	96.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,867	98.9	1,861
South-West RHA	4.1	0.0	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	8,676	99.8	8,644
Tobago RHA	7.5	0.0	90.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,004	99.0	999
Education of household head														
ECCE or none	4.7	0.0	89.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.4	100.0	229	94.5	228
Primary	2.8	0.0	96.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	6,090	99.5	6,065
Lower Secondary	4.5	0.0	94.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,422	99.8	1,417
Upper Secondary	6.1	0.0	93.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	10,387	99.5	10,354
Higher	12.8	0.0	86.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	3,341	99.5	3,340
Missing/DK	10.3	0.0	87.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.3	100.0	366	98.2	363
Ethnicity of household head														
African	7.0	0.0	91.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	9,188	99.4	9,165
East Indian	3.8	0.0	95.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	7,868	99.5	7,855
Mixed African and East Indian	7.8	0.0	91.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,614	99.8	1,606
Mixed Other	7.8	0.0	90.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	2,967	99.4	2,944
Other	21.1	0.0	78.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	168	100.0	168
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29	(74.2)	29
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.2	0.0	94.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.0	100.0	4,386	97.5	4,325
Second	2.1	0.0	97.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,347	99.9	4,342
Middle	4.4	0.0	95.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,367	100.0	4,367
Fourth	5.0	0.0	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,369	100.0	4,367
Richest	17.9	0.0	81.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,366	99.8	4,366

[1] **MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:														
					Solid fuels for cooking										
	Clean fuels and technologies	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Animal dung/ waste	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	**99.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**0.3**	**21,835**
Area															
Urban	99.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	0.2	13,053
Rural	99.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	8,781
Region															
North-West RHA	98.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	0.4	4,453
North-Central RHA	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	0.1	5,835
Eastern RHA	98.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	0.3	1,867
South-West RHA	99.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.2	8,676
Tobago RHA	98.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	0.9	1,004
Education of household head															
ECCE or none	94.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.4	100.0	0.0	229
Primary	99.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	6,090
Lower Secondary	99.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.2	1,422
Upper Secondary	99.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	0.3	10,387
Higher	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.1	3,341
Missing/DK	97.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	100.0	0.4	366
Ethnicity of household head															
African	99.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.3	9,188
East Indian	99.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.2	7,868
Mixed African and East Indian	99.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.2	1,614
Mixed Other	98.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	0.5	2,967
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	168
Missing/DK	(74.2)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(25.8)	100.0	(.0)	29
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	96.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.1	100.0	1.1	4,386
Second	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	4,347
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,367
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,369
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	4,366

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

			Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and										
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:								
					In main house		Outdoors						
	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Chimney	Fan	No separate room	In a separate room	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place	Missing	Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
Total	**0.3**	**21,835**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**20.2**	**40.2**	**11.6**	**21.5**	**3.5**	**3.0**	**100.0**	**0.8**	**73**
Area													
Urban	0.2	13,053	(.0)	(.0)	(14.7)	(21.1)	(16.6)	(39.6)	(.0)	(8.0)	100.0	(.0)	27
Rural	0.5	8,781	0.0	0.0	23.4	51.5	8.7	10.8	5.6	0.0	100.0	1.2	46
Region													
North-West RHA	0.4	4,453	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
North-Central RHA	0.1	5,835	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Eastern RHA	1.0	1,867	(.0)	(.0)	(11.6)	(69.6)	(5.2)	(13.6)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(.0)	19
South-West RHA	0.2	8,676	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Tobago RHA	0.9	1,004	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Education of household head													
ECCE or none	2.1	229	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Primary	0.5	6,090	(.0)	(.0)	(19.3)	(53.4)	(10.8)	(16.5)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(.0)	30
Lower Secondary	0.2	1,422	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Upper Secondary	0.3	10,387	(.0)	(.0)	(16.4)	(27.5)	(14.5)	(26.4)	(8.2)	(7.0)	100.0	(1.8)	31
Higher	0.1	3,341	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Missing/DK	0.4	366	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head													
African	0.3	9,188	(.0)	(.0)	(25.9)	(62.1)	(10.0)	(2.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(2.3)	24
East Indian	0.4	7,868	(.0)	(.0)	(27.7)	(46.8)	(9.8)	(7.2)	(8.4)	(.0)	100.0	(.0)	30
Mixed African and East Indian	0.2	1,614	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Mixed Other	0.5	2,967	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Other	0.0	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	0
Missing/DK	(.0)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	0
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	1.4	4,386	0.0	0.0	19.4	36.6	10.8	25.5	4.1	3.5	100.0	0.9	61
Second	0.1	4,347	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Middle	0.0	4,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	0
Fourth	0.0	4,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	0
Richest	0.2	4,366	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and						Percentage of household members living in households with no cooking polluting fuels							
	Place of cooking is:						Type of stove mainly used for cooking							
	In main house		Outdoors											
	No separate room	In a separate room	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place	Missing	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	No food cooked in Household	No response	Total	Total household members
Total	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.1**	**0.0**	**92.8**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**21,835**
Area														
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	91.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	13,053
Rural	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	95.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	8,781
Region														
North-West RHA	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	89.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	4,453
North-Central RHA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	91.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,835
Eastern RHA	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	96.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,867
South-West RHA	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	95.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	8,676
Tobago RHA	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	90.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,004
Education of household head														
ECCE or none	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	89.3	0.0	0.5	3.4	100.0	229
Primary	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	96.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	6,090
Lower Secondary	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	94.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,422
Upper Secondary	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	93.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	10,387
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	86.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	3,341
Missing/DK	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	87.2	0.0	0.8	1.3	100.0	366
Ethnicity of household head														
African	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	91.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	9,188
East Indian	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	95.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	7,868
Mixed African and East Indian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	91.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,614
Mixed Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	7.8	0.0	90.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	2,967
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	78.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	94.7	0.3	1.4	1.0	100.0	4,386
Second	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	97.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,347
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	95.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,367
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,369
Richest	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	81.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,366

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on															
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:										
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
Total	**97.9**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**21,835**	**98.8**	**21,789**
Area																
Urban	98.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	13,053	99.1	13,044
Rural	96.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	8,781	98.5	8,745
Region																
North-West RHA	98.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	4,453	99.0	4,446
North-Central RHA	97.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,835	98.9	5,828
Eastern RHA	96.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,867	97.5	1,863
South-West RHA	98.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	8,676	98.9	8,651
Tobago RHA	98.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,004	99.4	1,001
Education of household head																
ECCE or none	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	229	94.4	229
Primary	97.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	6,090	98.8	6,064
Lower Secondary	97.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,422	97.9	1,413
Upper Secondary	98.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	10,387	99.0	10,379
Higher	98.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	3,341	99.2	3,339
Missing/DK	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.2	100.0	366	98.0	366
Ethnicity of household head																
African	98.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	9,188	98.8	9,164
East Indian	98.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,868	99.0	7,857
Mixed African and East Indian	96.3	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,614	98.7	1,607
Mixed Other	98.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,967	98.9	2,965
Other	97.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	168	98.1	168
Missing/DK	(69.7)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(4.5)	(25.8)	100.0	29	(73.0)	28
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	90.1	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	100.0	4,386	94.2	4,343
Second	99.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,347	100.0	4,345
Middle	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,367	100.0	4,367
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,369	100.0	4,369
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,366	100.0	4,366

[1] **MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Total	**98.6**	**21,835**
Area		
Urban	98.9	13,053
Rural	98.1	8,781
Region		
North-West RHA	98.6	4,453
North-Central RHA	98.8	5,835
Eastern RHA	96.9	1,867
South-West RHA	98.8	8,676
Tobago RHA	98.5	1,004
Education of household head		
ECCE or none	92.3	229
Primary	98.5	6,090
Lower Secondary	97.9	1,422
Upper Secondary	98.7	10,387
Higher	99.1	3,341
Missing/DK	97.1	366
Ethnicity of household head		
African	98.6	9,188
East Indian	98.8	7,868
Mixed African and East Indian	98.5	1,614
Mixed Other	98.3	2,967
Other	98.1	168
Missing/DK	(74.2)	29
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	93.2	4,386
Second	99.9	4,347
Middle	100.0	4,367
Fourth	100.0	4,369
Richest	99.8	4,366

[1] **MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2**

[A] In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

7.6
FEVER

A fever is often an indication that something is wrong in the body, and could serve as a signal of a need to seek medical care to determine and treat the cause. The Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS included questions about whether the child had a fever in the last two weeks before the survey and what treatment, if any, was given.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provides further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility.

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in last two weeks
Total	**27.1**	**27.7**	**1.5**	**2.5**	**52.3**	**47.2**	**291**
Sex							
Male	24.9	27.2	0.0	1.2	48.2	50.6	134
Female	29.0	28.1	2.8	3.5	55.7	44.3	158
Area							
Urban	29.5	29.6	0.2	0.4	56.4	43.5	177
Rural	23.4	24.7	3.5	5.7	45.9	52.9	114
Region							
North-West RHA	23.8	29.5	0.6	0.8	51.1	48.9	69
North-Central RHA	39.7	23.1	4.2	0.0	58.5	41.5	79
Eastern RHA	(16.2)	(6.9)	(.0)	(5.9)	(21.6)	(72.4)	24
South-West RHA	21.0	35.7	0.6	4.7	55.7	44.3	108
Tobago RHA	(41.1)	(16.2)	(.0)	(2.4)	(46.8)	(51.5)	11
Age (in months)							
0-11	(24.4)	(11.3)	(.0)	(.8)	(33.4)	(66.6)	63
12-23	(26.5)	(45.2)	(5.6)	(.3)	(71.1)	(28.6)	59
24-35	(32.5)	(5.8)	(.7)	(2.5)	(38.3)	(59.2)	55
36-47	27.8	43.6	0.0	9.1	68.2	31.8	56
48-59	25.0	33.2	1.2	0.1	51.6	48.4	58
Mother's education							
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Upper Secondary	29.7	27.9	1.7	1.1	54.0	45.2	192
Higher	27.5	24.6	0.6	7.8	52.1	47.9	66
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head							
African	34.8	32.8	3.4	4.5	66.1	33.8	118
East Indian	11.7	25.0	0.0	1.7	36.7	61.5	80
Mixed African and East Indian	(16.7)	(40.4)	(.0)	(1.2)	(46.5)	(53.5)	45
Mixed Other	(39.7)	(7.8)	(.0)	(.0)	(45.7)	(54.3)	43
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	21.3	26.0	4.8	0.2	41.8	58.0	83
Second	43.4	13.6	0.0	2.7	57.0	41.0	71
Middle	29.9	25.1	0.7	0.1	52.6	47.4	57
Fourth	(22.5)	(37.1)	(.0)	(9.0)	(57.0)	(43.0)	56
Richest	(3.3)	(59.7)	(.0)	(.0)	(62.9)	(37.1)	24

[1] **MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever**

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:										
		With treatment:									
	No treatment	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill/syrup	Other antibiotic injection/IV	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in last two weeks
Total	**12.82**	**3.8**	**0.0**	**9.6**	**0.0**	**71.1**	**0.0**	**1.4**	**11.7**	**1.8**	**291**
Sex											
Male	19.67	7.2	0.0	8.4	0.0	63.7	0.0	2.7	9.8	3.2	134
Female	7.02	0.9	0.0	10.7	0.0	77.3	0.0	0.3	13.2	0.5	158
Area											
Urban	19.45	3.4	0.0	9.5	0.0	60.9	0.0	1.7	14.8	2.5	177
Rural	2.59	4.4	0.0	9.8	0.0	86.9	0.0	0.8	6.8	0.7	114
Region											
North-West RHA	24.73	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	60.9	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	69
North-Central RHA	14.50	0.6	0	3.4	0.0	67.5	0.0	3.9	12.8	5.5	79
Eastern RHA	(2.29)	(2.0)	(.0)	(1.3)	(.0)	(77.3)	(.0)	(4.0)	(25.1)	(2.1)	24
South-West RHA	7.10	9.1	0.0	12.6	0.0	80.4	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	108
Tobago RHA	(4.98)	(1.8)	(.0)	(36.5)	(.0)	(56.2)	(.0)	(.0)	(2.7)	(2.5)	11
Age (in months)											
0-11	(12.40)	(.0)	(.0)	(18.2)	(.0)	(70.6)	(.0)	(.0)	(7.5)	(.0)	63
12-23	(14.20)	(13.5)	(.0)	(2.2)	(.0)	(69.4)	(.0)	(.0)	(18.4)	(.0)	59
24-35	(12.60)	(1.6)	(.0)	(10.5)	(.0)	(69.4)	(.0)	(5.5)	(4.6)	(7.3)	55
36-47	10.95	0.4	0.0	9.5	0.0	78.8	0.0	0.9	13.4	0.0	56
48-59	13.89	3.3	0.0	7.4	0.0	67.5	0.0	0.8	14.5	1.9	58
Mother's education											
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Upper Secondary	7.27	4.7	0.0	10.7	0.0	77.5	0.0	2.1	12.6	0.8	192
Higher	34.58	1.7	0.0	9.4	0.0	51.5	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.4	66
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head											
African	14.13	1.1	0.0	10.9	0.0	72.3	0.0	0.0	9.8	1.2	118
East Indian	13.44	4.8	0.0	10.4	0.0	58.6	0.0	1.2	16.1	4.6	80
Mixed African and East Indian	(7.80)	(10.3)	(.0)	(10.2)	(.0)	(79.3)	(.0)	(.0)	(12.2)	(.0)	45
Mixed Other	(13.08)	(2.8)	(.0)	(5.2)	(.0)	(81.0)	(.0)	(7.2)	(8.3)	(.0)	43
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	6.63	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	78.3	0.0	1.1	14.5	5.0	83
Second	15.28	4.8	0.0	10.3	0.0	70.8	0.0	4.4	4.6	0.0	71
Middle	18.10	3.3	0.0	12.3	0.0	72.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.4	57
Fourth	(10.26)	(.0)	(.0)	(13.7)	(.0)	(71.5)	(.0)	(.0)	(12.5)	(.4)	56
Richest	(20.49)	(23.6)	(.0)	(11.0)	(.0)	(43.4)	(.0)	(.0)	(30.2)	(2.2)	24

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.7 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.[75] Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.[76] Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.[77] As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[78]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.[79] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.[80,81] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[82,83] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

75. Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." The Lancet 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7
76. UNICEF. From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere. New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf
77. Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." Environ Health Perspective 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949
78. Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4
79. WHO. Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1
80. PAHO. Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child. 2003.
81. WHO. Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1
82. WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.
83. UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators. Meeting Report, New York, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/

Recommendation/ Guiding Principle	Indicators /Proximate Measures[84]	Notes On Interpretation[85]	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	**Early Initiation of breastfeeding** Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	**Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months** Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[86]	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	**Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months)** Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	**Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years** Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	**Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)** Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	**Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)** At least five of eight food groups[87] consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

84. It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

85. For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

86. Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

87. The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

(i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;

(ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7[88] food groups for non-breastfed children; and

(iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth. Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for exclusively breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and predominantly breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used

88. Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.[89] Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

89. Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." J Perinatol 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
Total	**95.6**	**48.3**	**81.1**	**404**
Area				
Urban	96.0	45.1	77.5	229
Rural	95.1	52.5	85.9	175
Region				
North-West RHA	92.4	39.4	67.4	86
North-Central RHA	96.1	46.6	79.5	118
Eastern RHA	91.5	50.1	82.8	36
South-West RHA	98.7	52.3	89.9	139
Tobago RHA	93.2	62.3	85.1	25
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	94.6	44.4	81.6	180
12-23 months	96.5	51.4	80.8	224
Mother's education				
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Upper Secondary	94.9	49.1	78.5	270
Higher	96.8	43.9	84.4	109
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	95.6	48.3	81.5	399
Other / No attendant / Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Place of delivery				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	95.6	48.7	81.4	398
Public	95.6	49.8	80.7	374
Private	(95.6)	(30.7)	(92.2)	24
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	97.5	58.5	87.1	284
C-Section	91.2	24.2	66.9	120
Ethnicity of household head				
African	94.9	51.0	80.8	189
East Indian	97.5	42.1	86.6	116
Mixed African and East Indian	(99.7)	(52.4)	(74.2)	46
Mixed Other	90.6	50.1	75.1	50
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	92.6	45.3	75.2	102
Second	99.5	65.1	92.1	96
Middle	97.3	52.4	80.7	83
Fourth	95.2	32.9	73.0	67
Richest	92.6	37.5	83.5	56

[1] MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

[2] MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children who consumed:									Type[A] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt-water solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**10.8**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**30.9**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**39.1**	**2.0**	**1.3**	**42.4**	**404**
Area														
Urban	8.7	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.0	33.3	1.0	0.0	1.0	39.0	2.4	1.2	42.6	229
Rural	13.5	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	27.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	39.3	1.5	1.4	42.1	175
Region														
North-West RHA	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	49.2	2.3	0.3	51.8	86
North-Central RHA	14.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	43.7	2.5	0.0	46.2	118
Eastern RHA	9.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	29.9	3.8	3.1	36.8	36
South-West RHA	11.4	2.5	1.8	2.2	0.0	30.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	36.3	0.7	2.6	39.6	139
Tobago RHA	3.9	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	11.4	3.1	0.5	15.0	25
Months since birth														
0-11 months	13.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	35.7	1.7	0.0	0.3	44.5	2.2	1.4	48.0	180
12-23 months	8.9	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	34.8	1.9	1.2	37.9	224
Breastfeeding status														
Ever breastfed	9.9	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	29.3	0.8	0.0	0.9	36.7	2.1	1.3	40.2	386
Never breastfed	(29.5)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(67.9)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(91.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(91.0)	18
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Assistance at delivery														
Skilled attendant	10.8	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	31.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	39.5	1.5	1.3	42.3	399
Other / No attendant / Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Place of delivery														
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Health facility	10.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	31.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	39.6	1.5	1.3	42.3	398
Public	10.5	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	30.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	38.5	1.6	1.2	41.3	374
Private	(16.2)	(.0)	(.0)	(2.0)	(.0)	(42.2)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.2)	(55.2)	(.0)	(3.2)	(58.4)	24
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's education														
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Upper Secondary	10.1	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	29.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	37.4	0.8	1.8	40.0	270
Higher	14.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	2.1	0.0	2.9	48.3	5.4	0.3	53.9	109
Ethnicity of household head														
African	8.3	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	35.3	1.8	1.4	38.5	189
East Indian	15.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	32.6	0.5	0.0	1.2	42.9	1.8	1.2	45.9	116
Mixed African and East Indian	(5.6)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(40.3)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(45.1)	(.0)	(.0)	(45.1)	46
Mixed Other	13.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	41.6	5.1	2.2	48.9	50
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	41.1	2.1	0.0	43.2	102
Second	10.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.6	0.6	0.1	26.4	96
Middle	9.6	5.0	3.1	3.7	0.0	34.2	0.8	0.0	0.6	34.3	2.2	4.8	41.3	83
Fourth	9.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	3.5	0.0	1.4	50.2	5.2	1.7	57.1	67
Richest	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.3	0.0	0.0	52.3	56

[A] Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt-water solutions are not included in any category.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	**30.5**	**42.8**	**126**	**44.6**	**104**	**34.9**	**124**
Sex							
Male	(27.8)	(32.7)	54	(36.3)	46	28.3	66
Female	32.4	50.4	72	(51.1)	58	(42.5)	58
Area							
Urban	41.6	59.5	73	(61.2)	61	31.3	66
Rural	(15.0)	(19.7)	53	(21.4)	44	39.0	57
Region							
North-West RHA	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	13	(*)	27
North-Central RHA	(26.9)	(40.9)	35	(*)	41	(*)	31
Eastern RHA	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	7	(*)	17
South-West RHA	(34.8)	(41.5)	51	(*)	37	(40.2)	39
Tobago RHA	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	5	(*)	9
Mother's education							
Primary	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	1	(*)	3
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	8	(*)	12
Upper Secondary	28.9	39.1	92	(37.6)	52	38.5	88
Higher	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	38	(*)	20
Missing/DK	-	-	0	(*)	5	-	0
Ethnicity of household head							
African	41.5	55.5	57	(56.2)	53	36.0	60
East Indian	(15.6)	(21.8)	33	(*)	26	(22.7)	44
Mixed African and East Indian	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	10	(*)	11
Mixed Other	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	10	(*)	8
Other	-	-	0	(*)	4	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(25.8)	(28.0)	34	(*)	16	(31.6)	34
Second	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	34	(*)	27
Middle	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	20	(*)	20
Fourth	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	18	(*)	26
Richest	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	16	(*)	17

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

[3] MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

[4] MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

			Median duration (in months) of:		
	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0-35 months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	Number of children age 0-23 months
Median	**11.7**	**883**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**587**
Sex					
Male	9.8	441	0.6	0.6	282
Female	16.6	441	0.6	1.6	305
Area					
Urban	16.7	485	0.7	3.3	335
Rural	10.1	398	0.5	0.5	252
Region					
North-West RHA	9.8	169	0.6	3.0	121
North-Central RHA	9.3	259	0.4	0.4	175
Eastern RHA	10.9	87			54
South-West RHA	7.5	317	0.6	0.6	205
Tobago RHA	14.7	51	2.9	2.9	33
Mother's education					
ECCE or none	(*)	3	_	_	0
Primary	(13.8)	42	(*)	(*)	15
Lower Secondary	(21.0)	32	(*)	(*)	24
Upper Secondary	12.6	579	0.6	0.7	403
Higher	13.1	218	0.6	2.6	139
Ethnicity of household head					
African	14.5	416	1.1	2.9	279
East Indian	13.4	247	0.4	0.5	160
Mixed African and East Indian	20.0	103	(.4)	(.4)	72
Mixed Other	12.2	111	0.5	2.2	72
Other	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	20.2	234	0.6	0.6	148
Second	11.2	201	0.5	2.0	141
Middle	11.7	160	0.6	1.7	114
Fourth	13.2	146	1.8	2.3	101
Richest	11.5	143	0.5	0.5	83
Mean	15.8	883	1.5	2.3	587

[1] **MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	**30.5**	**126**	**43.3**	**462**	**40.6**	**587**
Sex						
Male	(27.8)	54	38.5	228	36.5	282
Female	32.4	72	48.0	233	44.4	305
Area						
Urban	41.6	73	42.7	262	42.5	335
Rural	(15.0)	53	44.1	200	38.1	252
Region						
North-West RHA	(*)	24	29.5	97	30.0	121
North-Central RHA	(26.9)	35	58.6	140	52.2	175
Eastern RHA	(*)	10	55.0	43	45.2	54
South-West RHA	(34.8)	51	33.0	154	33.4	205
Tobago RHA	(*)	5	53.6	28	54.5	33
Mother's education						
Primary	(*)	9	(*)	6	(*)	15
Lower Secondary	(*)	0	(*)	23	(*)	24
Upper Secondary	28.9	92	42.7	311	39.6	403
Higher	(*)	25	42.7	114	43.0	139
Missing/DK	-	0	(*)	6	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head						
African	41.5	57	45.2	222	44.4	279
East Indian	(15.6)	33	40.5	127	35.4	160
Mixed African and East Indian	(*)	14	(35.8)	58	(31.0)	72
Mixed Other	(*)	22	(51.4)	50	46.7	72
Other	-	0	(*)	5	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(25.8)	34	50.3	113	44.6	148
Second	(*)	26	42.3	115	42.5	141
Middle	(*)	22	39.6	92	35.8	114
Fourth	(*)	23	48.8	78	45.6	101
Richest	(*)	20	(31.1)	63	30.6	83

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	(67.2)	50	(*)	17	75.6	67
Sex						
Male	(*)	26	(*)	8	(75.2)	34
Female	(*)	24	(*)	9	(76.1)	33
Area						
Urban	(*)	25	(*)	11	(69.8)	36
Rural	(*)	25	(*)	7	(*)	32

[1] **MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	**50.8**	**58.6**	**36.5**	**224**	**40.5**	**92.7**	**38.2**	**94.0**	**237**	**45.5**	**76.1**	**37.4**	**462**
Sex													
Male	37.8	65.3	34.2	101	45.8	88.9	41.9	90.6	127	42.3	78.4	38.4	228
Female	61.4	53.0	38.5	123	34.3	97.0	34.0	97.9	110	48.6	73.8	36.4	233
Area													
Urban	49.0	53.5	36.0	129	39.7	89.2	36.3	92.4	133	44.3	71.6	36.2	262
Rural	53.2	65.4	37.2	95	41.5	97.0	40.7	96.0	105	47.1	82.0	39.0	200
Region													
North-West RHA	(*)	(*)	(*)	39	(35.5)	(91.7)	(35.5)	(98.8)	58	34.8	77.6	33.0	97
North-Central RHA	(59.4)	(49.1)	(40.6)	89	(42.0)	(89.1)	(32.0)	(89.1)	51	53.1	63.6	37.5	140
Eastern RHA	(63.2)	(69.5)	(43.3)	24	(32.5)	(98.3)	(32.5)	(88.5)	19	49.7	82.1	38.6	43
South-West RHA	(39.6)	(70.1)	(33.1)	56	(44.8)	(95.7)	(44.8)	(96.4)	98	42.9	86.4	40.5	154
Tobago RHA	(63.8)	(59.1)	(33.0)	16	(35.9)	(78.6)	(33.4)	(80.0)	11	52.3	67.2	33.2	28
Age (in months)													
6-8	(24.8)	(35.6)	(23.4)	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	22.0	52.1	21.0	67
9-11	(63.5)	(79.6)	(57.7)	43	(21.4)	(96.8)	(21.4)	(97.6)	36	44.2	87.4	41.1	78
12-17	65.2	55.6	34.9	68	43.6	94.6	43.6	94.6	81	53.5	76.7	39.6	149
18-23	(47.1)	(65.8)	(34.5)	63	49.1	88.5	43.9	91.2	103	48.3	79.9	40.4	166
Mother's education													
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Upper Secondary	48.3	57.5	34.7	153	34.1	93.1	34.0	94.4	159	41.1	75.6	34.3	311
Higher	(45.1)	(69.3)	(42.3)	54	(51.8)	(89.5)	(43.2)	(91.1)	61	48.7	80.0	42.8	114
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head													
African	54.5	63.7	38.7	109	32.4	91.2	32.1	95.2	113	43.2	77.7	35.3	222
East Indian	(69.0)	(60.3)	(50.7)	56	47.9	92.9	40.8	90.5	71	57.3	78.4	45.2	127
Mixed African and East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(30.7)	(57.1)	(25.3)	58
Mixed Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(45.9)	(85.3)	(43.4)	50
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(39.0)	(54.9)	(25.2)	68	(34.9)	(97.8)	(34.9)	(93.7)	45	37.4	72.1	29.1	113
Second	(58.8)	(60.6)	(38.5)	49	(41.3)	(96.6)	(41.3)	(97.6)	66	48.8	81.2	40.1	115
Middle	(64.0)	(46.8)	(42.9)	41	(30.0)	(83.7)	(29.8)	(92.4)	51	45.3	67.1	35.7	92
Fourth	(60.4)	(79.8)	(52.6)	40	(44.1)	(97.0)	(42.4)	(96.7)	39	52.4	88.3	47.6	78
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(56.6)	(87.1)	(44.1)	(87.1)	37	(45.8)	(71.9)	(37.3)	63

[1] MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

[2] MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

[3] MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[4] MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

[5] MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

[B] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

[C] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	**79.7**	**587**
Sex		
Male	84.3	282
Female	75.4	305
Area		
Urban	77.0	335
Rural	83.2	252
Region		
North-West RHA	91.3	121
North-Central RHA	72.3	175
Eastern RHA	88.1	54
South-West RHA	76.4	205
Tobago RHA	83.1	33
Age (in months)		
0-5	66.1	126
6-11	86.0	146
12-23	82.2	316
Mother's education		
Primary	(*)	15
Lower Secondary	(*)	24
Upper Secondary	77.5	403
Higher	86.0	139
Missing/DK	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head		
African	74.7	279
East Indian	84.7	160
Mixed African and East Indian	(90.2)	72
Mixed Other	75.9	72
Other	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	77.8	148
Second	79.5	141
Middle	85.3	114
Fourth	77.6	101
Richest	78.2	83

[1] **MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.8 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.[90] Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.[91] In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adult members of the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things. It should be noted that the questionnaire module did not cover activities that children engage in with adults that are not members of the household, even if such frequently or even daily are taking care of the children.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing schoolwork. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.[92] In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

90. Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." The Lancet 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." Pediatrics 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

91. Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." The Lancet 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91–102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" American Academy of Pediatrics 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183–191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

92. Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." Tropical Medicine and International Health 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." Journal of Pediatric Psychology 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	**86.3**	**5.0**	**2.6**	**61.2**	**93.2**	**26.3**	**2.0**	**73.4**	**4.4**	**1,069**
Sex										
Male	85.8	5.0	2.9	61.0	92.3	28.4	2.1	71.7	4.4	542
Female	86.8	5.1	2.2	61.5	94.2	24.1	1.9	75.0	4.5	527
Area										
Urban	89.0	5.1	2.4	56.9	93.7	26.2	2.0	75.3	4.4	573
Rural	83.2	5.0	2.8	66.2	92.7	26.4	1.9	71.1	4.4	496
Region										
North-West RHA	91.7	5.2	2.6	46.0	90.4	23.7	1.7	79.0	4.6	202
North-Central RHA	89.6	5.1	2.1	61.1	95.4	27.6	2.1	75.1	4.5	265
Eastern RHA	71.2	4.4	6.4	62.2	90.3	8.7	1.0	53.6	3.7	135
South-West RHA	86.3	5.2	1.1	70.7	94.9	31.4	2.4	75.5	4.5	401
Tobago RHA	88.0	5.0	5.4	48.8	89.3	33.8	2.1	76.8	4.4	66
Age										
2	85.8	5.0	3.6	61.9	94.8	34.6	2.2	72.4	4.4	296
3	87.4	5.1	1.9	59.6	94.7	26.5	2.0	75.1	4.5	404
4	85.6	5.0	2.4	62.4	90.4	19.4	1.8	72.2	4.3	370
Mother's education										
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	81.7	5.2	1.4	76.9	81.4	29.7	2.0	63.2	4.0	66
Lower Secondary	72.5	4.7	6.2	52.6	92.5	29.2	1.8	62.9	4.1	36
Upper Secondary	86.1	5.0	3.1	54.6	92.8	20.6	1.7	72.1	4.3	683
Higher	89.8	5.3	1.1	75.1	97.4	39.2	2.6	82.2	4.8	259
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Father's education										
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	72.9	4.6	4.7	100.0	96.0	23.8	2.0	70.2	4.4	47
Lower Secondary	93.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	95.7	31.5	2.7	77.6	4.5	39
Upper Secondary	90.4	5.2	3.0	100.0	93.4	42.1	3.1	75.1	4.4	437
Higher	89.5	5.3	0.8	100.0	97.5	49.8	3.4	80.5	4.6	118
Biological father not in the household	82.2	4.9	2.5	0.0	91.3	2.9	0.4	69.3	4.3	415
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(74.1)	(4.3)	(16.2)	(48.5)	(85.8)	(21.4)	(1.3)	(55.0)	(3.8)	32
Has no functional difficulty	86.7	5.1	2.1	61.6	93.5	26.4	2.0	73.9	4.4	1,037
Ethnicity of household head										
African	86.5	5.0	3.2	47.8	92.5	20.7	1.6	73.8	4.5	526
East Indian	87.3	5.1	1.2	85.4	97.4	36.2	2.7	78.3	4.6	277
Mixed African and East Indian	91.8	5.3	0.9	68.0	91.4	31.5	2.3	80.9	4.6	94
Mixed Other	81.2	4.8	4.1	61.9	89.8	25.0	1.9	59.8	3.8	159
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	83.1	4.7	6.2	49.4	94.4	14.5	1.4	66.9	4.0	272
Second	86.3	5.0	1.7	67.6	93.5	28.4	2.2	76.6	4.5	243
Middle	86.2	5.1	1.3	56.2	92.8	21.8	1.8	70.2	4.3	191
Fourth	86.1	5.1	0.8	68.3	91.7	30.7	2.2	75.0	4.5	189
Richest	91.7	5.4	1.3	68.5	93.2	42.0	2.6	80.5	4.9	174

[1] MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

[2] MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

[3] MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Total	**65.0**	**37.0**	**51.1**	**93.1**	**78.9**	**84.0**	**1,656**
Sex							
Male	65.6	37.0	52.2	94.7	79.8	85.5	824
Female	64.5	37.0	50.0	91.6	78.1	82.4	832
Area							
Urban	63.9	37.2	49.8	92.9	76.4	82.8	908
Rural	66.4	36.7	52.7	93.4	82.1	85.4	748
Region							
North-West RHA	63.9	41.4	50.3	90.8	63.9	78.3	323
North-Central RHA	65.3	35.9	42.0	95.7	83.1	84.0	440
Eastern RHA	62.7	32.0	50.4	95.2	81.9	86.1	189
South-West RHA	64.9	36.2	56.1	91.9	82.4	85.7	606
Tobago RHA	73.1	41.7	65.1	93.3	82.7	87.3	99
Age							
0-1	41.2	19.0	34.5	85.3	65.7	70.4	587
2-4	78.2	46.9	60.2	97.5	86.2	91.4	1,069
Mother's education							
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	52.0	9.0	72.1	85.6	79.3	83.3	81
Lower Secondary	66.9	36.3	60.0	92.1	78.5	84.1	60
Upper Secondary	61.2	31.6	49.4	92.8	78.8	83.7	1,086
Higher	78.7	57.5	49.7	95.3	78.8	83.7	398
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(58.3)	(48.6)	(81.5)	(96.9)	(82.2)	(95.4)	32
Has no functional difficulty	78.8	46.8	59.6	97.5	86.3	91.3	1,037
Ethnicity of household head							
African	64.8	38.1	53.6	93.9	79.2	85.8	805
East Indian	69.5	40.1	49.6	93.2	82.6	86.5	437
Mixed African and East Indian	59.5	29.1	41.6	90.4	80.3	80.9	166
Mixed Other	60.6	33.1	51.7	91.7	71.8	76.5	231
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	42.9	17.1	60.1	89.1	78.3	81.9	420
Second	67.2	35.7	46.4	94.3	76.9	82.2	384
Middle	65.2	32.9	44.9	94.3	82.7	86.2	305
Fourth	76.8	48.2	50.0	93.4	80.1	87.4	290
Richest	84.6	63.5	52.0	96.4	77.4	83.4	257

[1] **MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	Number of children
Total	**1.5**	**0.7**	**1.9**	**1,656**
Sex				
Male	0.7	0.9	1.3	824
Female	2.3	0.5	2.5	832
Area				
Urban	0.8	0.5	1.2	908
Rural	2.4	0.9	2.7	748
Region				
North-West RHA	1.1	0.2	1.3	323
North-Central RHA	2.5	0.9	3.4	440
Eastern RHA	0.6	1.4	1.8	189
South-West RHA	1.4	0.7	1.5	606
Tobago RHA	0.2	0.1	0.2	99
Age				
0-1	2.5	0.7	2.8	587
2-4	1.0	0.7	1.4	1,069
Mother's education				
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	0.0	0.8	0.8	81
Lower Secondary	2.9	1.9	3.4	60
Upper Secondary	1.8	0.6	2.2	1,086
Higher	0.8	0.7	1.2	398
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(1.7)	(3.0)	(3.0)	32
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	0.6	1.4	1,037
Ethnicity of household head				
African	1.0	0.9	1.7	805
East Indian	0.2	0.3	0.5	437
Mixed African and East Indian	3.7	0.2	3.8	166
Mixed Other	4.3	1.2	4.3	231
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	0.7	0.8	1.0	420
Second	3.0	0.1	3.1	384
Middle	2.3	0.3	2.3	305
Fourth	1.0	0.6	1.2	290
Richest	0.1	1.9	2.0	257

[1] **MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.9
EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2030 (ECDI2030)

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.[93] Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.[94]

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Trinidad and Tobago. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.

- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.

- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.

- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

93. UNICEF et al. Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

94. Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, Early Moments Matter, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index 2030 (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children age 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Early child development index[1]	Number of children age 24-59 months
Total	**93.0**	**1,069**
Sex		
Male	89.8	542
Female	96.2	527
Area		
Urban	94.0	573
Rural	91.8	496
Age (in months)		
24-35	90.0	296
36-47	94.1	404
48-59	94.2	370
Attendance to early childhood education [A]		
Attending	95.1	458
Not attending	92.7	314
Missing	(*)	0
Mother's education		
ECCE or none	(*)	9
Primary	85.9	66
Lower Secondary	91.8	36
Upper Secondary	92.8	683
Higher	96.6	259
Missing/DK	(*)	16
Functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(47.1)	32
Has no functional difficulty	94.4	1,037
Ethnicity of household head		
African	92.2	526
East Indian	92.6	277
Mixed African and East Indian	96.1	94
Mixed Other	94.0	159
Other	(*)	8
Missing/DK	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	87.8	272
Second	94.0	243
Middle	94.3	191
Fourth	97.9	189
Richest	92.9	174

[1] MICS indicator TC.53 - Early child development index 2030 (ECDI2030); SDG Indicator 4.2.1

[A] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

8

Learn

MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

8 Learn

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

Early Childhood Care and Education is the first phase of the seamless education system in Trinidad and Tobago and targets children aged three (3) to four (4) years.[95] Its members work to coordinate, develop and manage ECCE programmes that are developmentally appropriate, and promote the holistic development of young children, thus laying the foundation for lifelong learning.

The Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Division of the Ministry of Education has the overall responsibility for leadership, governance and management of the ECCE sector throughout Trinidad, and in collaboration with The Division of Education, Youth Affairs and Sport for ECCE Centres in Tobago.

This ECCE Division is responsible for:

- Programming, coordinating and monitoring ECCE activities in the field.
- Monitoring delivery of the ECCE Programme in all ECCE Centres throughout Trinidad and Tobago.
- Advising agencies involved, on the proper implementation of the programme.
- Monitoring the physical conditions of all ECCE Centres and making recommendation to respective agencies for improvement.
- Providing professional advice where needed in the system.

There are presently one hundred and thirty-eight (138) fully operational Government and Government Assisted ECCE centres throughout Trinidad and Tobago, sixty-three (63) SERVOL managed centres and six hundred and ninety-one (691) privately run

95. Ministry of Education https://www.moe.gov.tt/ecce-division/

ECCE centres. Each of the seven districts is supervised by a District Cluster Administrator while the Core Management Team at the ECCE Division is charged with core functions to oversee the entire sector.

While there is an overall absence of specific legislation to deal with the regulation of early childhood centres in Trinidad and Tobago, the Ministry of Education is in the process of amending the Education Act Chap. 39:01. to include ECCE services. It is expected that this amendment will be finalized by the year's end.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. The official primary school entry age in Trinidad and Tobago is age 5 years. Table LN.1.2 therefore refers to children who were 4 years old at the beginning of the school year.[96] In Trinidad and Tobago, the school year begins in September.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted[97] net attendance rate (ANAR). This indicator is based on question UB7 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents the gender, wealth and area parity indices for SDG indicator 4.2.2. These indices contribute to SDG indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status as data become available) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The likely more disadvantaged group (e.g., female, poor and rural) is placed in the numerator, so parity index values below 0.97 indicate disadvantage for those groups. For example, in the

96. In MICS, the age of household members is the age at the time of the survey. This determines eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions. Age is also used to define indicators. However, in analysis of the majority of education-related indicators based on the age of children, e.g., adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, etc., a variable is created to reflect the age at the beginning of the school year. This eliminates issues relating to the timing and length of survey fieldwork and creates comparable findings across countries, while taking age-criteria for enrolment into account. Tables in this chapter specifically mention "Age at beginning of school year" in rows and columns where applicable, as compared to simply "age" in reference to age at the time of the survey.

97. Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since the numerator includes children one year younger than the official primary entry age attending either ECE or primary education.

gender parity index (GPI), a value between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. The indices do not reveal the overall indicator levels, as parity may be achieved, while overall levels for both groups are low.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, Trinidad and Tobago 2022

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1,A]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	**59.3**	**773**
Sex		
Male	61.5	383
Female	57.1	391
Area		
Urban	63.5	423
Rural	54.2	350
Region		
North-West RHA	74.8	154
North-Central RHA	61.9	181
Eastern RHA	44.3	102
South-West RHA	51.5	289
Tobago RHA	78.2	48
Age (in months)		
36-47	46.3	404
48-59	73.5	370
Mother's education		
ECCE or none	(*)	5
Primary	42.9	39
Lower Secondary	(52.8)	28
Upper Secondary	61.3	507
Higher	58.4	180
Missing/DK	(*)	14
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(61.3)	23
Has no functional difficulty	59.2	750
Ethnicity of household head		
African	60.0	390
East Indian	46.6	190
Mixed African and East Indian	76.5	63
Mixed Other	66.1	119
Other	(*)	7
Missing/DK	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	50.8	186
Second	57.4	183
Middle	62.5	145
Fourth	57.5	144
Richest	74.2	114

[1] MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and percent of children attending early childhood education or primary education (net attendance rate, adjusted), Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percent of children:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)	Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Number of children age 4 years at beginning of school year
Total	**65.8**	**23.0**	**11.1**	**100.0**	**88.9**	**232**
Sex						
Male	71.0	18.8	10.1	100.0	89.9	120
Female	60.2	27.6	12.2	100.0	87.8	112
Area						
Urban	72.2	18.7	9.1	100.0	90.9	139
Rural	56.4	29.4	14.2	100.0	85.8	94
Region						
North-West RHA	81.9	11.6	6.4	100.0	93.6	63
North-Central RHA	58.5	25.0	16.5	100.0	83.5	60
Eastern RHA	59.2	23.1	17.6	100.0	82.4	22
South-West RHA	59.3	31.5	9.2	100.0	90.8	74
Tobago RHA	69.4	21.7	8.9	100.0	91.1	13
Mother's education						
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Primary	(67.9)	(15.0)	(17.1)	100.0	(82.9)	13
Lower Secondary	(64.4)	(18.6)	(17.0)	100.0	(83.0)	11
Upper Secondary	67.0	23.5	9.5	100.0	90.5	155
Higher	67.3	24.0	8.7	100.0	91.3	48
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head						
African	68.2	21.3	10.5	100.0	89.5	108
East Indian	51.0	32.4	16.6	100.0	83.4	60
Mixed African and East Indian	(76.8)	(21.1)	(2.2)	100.0	(97.8)	19
Mixed Other	73.3	17.3	9.4	100.0	90.6	40
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	62.3	18.4	19.3	100.0	80.7	60
Second	65.4	18.6	16.0	100.0	84.0	53
Middle	70.9	25.1	3.9	100.0	96.1	51
Fourth	53.1	41.5	5.3	100.0	94.7	40
Richest	82.0	11.8	6.2	100.0	93.8	29
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male[2]	0.85	1.47	1.20	na	0.98	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest[3]	0.76	1.56	3.13	na	0.86	na
Area						
Rural/Urban[4]	0.78	1.57	1.56	na	0.94	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.2 - Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

[2] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[3] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

8.2
ATTENDANCE

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Trinidad and Tobago, children enter primary school at age 5, lower secondary at age 12 and upper secondary school at age 15. There are 7 grades in primary school and 5 grades in secondary school. In primary school, the first two grades are referred to as Infants 1 to 2 and then the other five as Standards 1 to 5. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as Form 1 to 3 and in upper secondary to Form 4 to 5. The school year typically runs from September of one year to July of the following year.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators.[98] With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		**Education system in Trinidad and Tobago**
Level	ISCED Name	Name of education level in:
		English
0	Early childhood care and education	
		Pre-primary education
1	Primary	Primary school
2	Lower secondary	Lower secondary
3	Upper secondary	Upper secondary
The post-secondary levels are not detailed in this table, but include 4: 6th Form, 5: Bachelor's, 6: Master's/PH.D		

98. ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here: http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings.

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended an early childhood education programme the previous year.[99]

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering Primary Infant 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (5 to 11 years) who are attending primary or secondary school[100], and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4 presents the percentage of children of lower secondary school age (age 12 to 14 years) who are attending lower secondary school or higher education levels[101], and those who are out of school.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in Standard 2, as per the official intended age-for-grade. If this child is currently in Primary Infant 2, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of upper secondary school age (age 15 to 17 years) who are attending upper secondary school or higher[102], and those who are out of school.

The gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake ratio is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Trinidad and Tobago, the official age of entry into primary school is age 5 years. With 7 grades in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 11 years, and the

99. The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

100. Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower and upper secondary school attendance in the numerator.

101. Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

102. Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 14 to 16 years. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of lower and upper secondary school are 14 and 17 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the lower and upper secondary completion rates are children age 17 to 19 years and children age 20 to 22 years, respectively.

The table also provides the "effective" transition rate[103], defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 presents the gender parity indices for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3, LN.2.4 and LN 2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Table LN.1.2.

Specifically, the orphanhood parity index accommodates the need for continuing presentation of data related to the previous MDG indicator 6.4. It should be noted that this indicator was measured on the age group of 10-14 years alone, whereas this replacing measure is on attendance for each of the three levels of education presented.

103. The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	**79.4**	**267**
Sex		
Male	83.0	140
Female	75.4	126
Area		
Urban	76.3	157
Rural	83.8	110
Region		
North-West RHA	76.1	61
North-Central RHA	79.9	67
Eastern RHA	94.0	28
South-West RHA	76.6	97
Tobago RHA	81.3	15
Mother's education		
ECCE or none	(*)	0
Primary	(53.6)	17
Lower Secondary	(84.5)	8
Upper Secondary	81.1	177
Higher	80.0	60
Missing/DK	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head		
African	75.2	133
East Indian	81.1	66
Mixed African and East Indian	(92.7)	23
Mixed Other	82.1	43
Other	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	75.6	66
Second	79.4	42
Middle	69.3	52
Fourth	83.1	60
Richest	91.2	46

[1] **MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	**79.7**	**247**
Sex		
Male	79.4	124
Female	80.1	123
Area		
Urban	79.2	145
Rural	80.5	103
Region		
North-West RHA	87.1	43
North-Central RHA	77.8	67
Eastern RHA	67.9	25
South-West RHA	79.3	99
Tobago RHA	90.6	14
Mother's education		
ECCE or none	(*)	2
Primary	(73.8)	18
Lower Secondary	(52.2)	12
Upper Secondary	82.0	154
Higher	79.9	58
Missing/DK	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head		
African	79.9	126
East Indian	80.9	60
Mixed African and East Indian	(78.1)	27
Mixed Other	81.6	32
Other	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	69.6	60
Second	70.9	39
Middle	92.2	43
Fourth	88.4	47
Richest	79.9	58

[1] **MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Trinien of primary school

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**93.7**	**2.4**	**3.7**	**987**	**93.1**	**1.7**	**4.6**	**967**	**93.4**	**2.0**	**4.2**	**1,955**
Area												
Urban	93.3	3.2	3.4	572	92.4	1.4	5.3	572	92.9	2.3	4.3	1,144
Rural	94.2	1.2	4.1	416	94.2	2.0	3.7	395	94.2	1.6	3.9	810
Region												
North-West RHA	95.7	1.2	2.8	209	90.4	1.5	5.6	203	93.1	1.3	4.2	412
North-Central RHA	91.8	4.9	2.9	237	94.8	1.1	4.0	256	93.4	2.9	3.5	494
Eastern RHA	94.5	3.1	2.4	86	94.9	2.7	2.2	82	94.7	2.9	2.3	168
South-West RHA	93.4	1.6	5.0	403	92.5	2.1	5.5	377	92.9	1.8	5.3	780
Tobago RHA	95.2	0.3	3.0	52	97.7	0.5	1.4	49	96.4	0.4	2.2	101
Age at beginning of school year												
5	80.7	13.0	6.3	124	84.8	9.8	4.5	123	82.8	11.4	5.4	247
6	93.4	2.0	4.7	139	92.2	2.4	4.3	123	92.8	2.2	4.5	261
7	93.4	0.2	5.7	152	95.6	0.6	2.7	139	94.4	0.4	4.3	291
8	95.0	0.3	3.9	130	94.4	0.1	5.5	146	94.7	0.2	4.8	277
9	97.6	1.2	1.2	165	95.1	0.0	4.9	147	96.4	0.6	2.9	312
10	96.0	1.1	2.6	153	97.2	0.0	1.5	146	96.6	0.6	2.1	299
11	97.9	0.0	2.1	124	91.1	0.0	9.0	143	94.3	0.0	5.8	267
Mother's education												
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	87.7	3.1	9.2	81	93.4	0.8	5.8	74	90.4	2.0	7.6	155
Lower Secondary	83.3	1.1	14.0	50	91.6	3.9	4.5	39	87.0	2.3	9.8	89
Upper Secondary	93.8	2.6	3.3	612	93.2	1.4	4.6	598	93.5	2.0	4.0	1,210
Higher	97.3	1.9	0.8	234	92.9	2.4	4.0	225	95.2	2.2	2.4	459
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(90.3)	(.0)	(9.7)	22	(93.5)	(.0)	(6.5)	33
Ethnicity of household head												
African	95.1	2.7	2.1	433	94.2	1.8	3.0	453	94.6	2.2	2.6	886
East Indian	93.5	2.5	3.7	289	95.1	1.0	3.9	267	94.3	1.8	3.8	556
Mixed African and East Indian	92.2	1.9	5.9	102	96.6	2.4	1.0	100	94.4	2.2	3.5	202
Mixed Other	91.5	1.6	6.5	161	84.7	1.7	13.5	142	88.3	1.6	9.7	303
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(62.4)	(4.8)	(16.4)	6
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	91.2	2.0	6.5	246	88.8	3.8	7.0	231	90.0	2.8	6.8	477
Second	93.0	3.0	4.0	195	95.1	0.5	3.7	197	94.1	1.7	3.8	393
Middle	93.6	1.7	4.0	188	95.6	1.6	2.2	193	94.6	1.6	3.1	380
Fourth	95.5	2.2	2.4	182	93.9	1.2	4.1	183	94.7	1.7	3.2	365
Richest	96.2	3.1	0.5	176	93.1	0.6	6.0	163	94.7	1.9	3.1	339

[1] MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

[A]The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Trinidad and Tobe of chil

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**71.8**	**23.9**	**3.7**	**484**	**83.8**	**12.4**	**3.8**	**494**	**77.9**	**18.1**	**3.8**	**977**
Area												
Urban	72.4	23.6	2.9	300	82.5	12.2	5.0	290	77.4	18.0	3.9	590
Rural	70.8	24.3	5.2	184	85.6	12.6	2.0	204	78.6	18.1	3.5	387
Region												
North-West RHA	71.1	24.1	1.2	97	81.2	12.5	6.0	97	76.2	18.3	3.6	193
North-Central RHA	75.1	17.8	7.1	116	83.3	15.5	1.5	141	79.6	16.5	4.1	257
Eastern RHA	67.3	28.4	4.3	46	85.1	13.1	1.9	41	75.7	21.1	3.1	86
South-West RHA	71.2	25.9	3.2	208	85.6	9.2	5.3	188	78.0	17.9	4.2	396
Tobago RHA	71.5	27.4	1.1	18	81.5	16.5	0.0	27	77.5	20.9	0.5	45
Age at beginning of school year												
12	48.8	48.7	1.4	169	68.1	29.7	2.2	180	58.8	38.9	1.8	350
13	76.0	16.7	6.3	166	87.4	4.8	7.2	156	81.5	11.0	6.7	322
14	93.3	3.6	3.5	148	98.2	0.0	2.2	158	95.8	1.7	2.8	306
Mother's education[B]												
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	71.5	24.2	4.2	86	60.5	36.9	1.7	57	67.1	29.3	3.2	143
Lower Secondary	(51.7)	(29.0)	(19.3)	28	(76.7)	(5.8)	(17.4)	30	64.7	17.0	18.3	58
Upper Secondary	69.6	27.1	2.2	270	85.0	11.4	3.6	305	77.8	18.8	3.0	575
Higher	83.8	12.9	3.2	98	94.9	3.6	1.5	91	89.2	8.4	2.4	188
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Ethnicity of household head												
African	74.3	24.3	0.8	237	83.5	11.2	5.2	256	79.1	17.5	3.1	494
East Indian	78.1	12.0	9.8	138	88.2	11.5	0.3	133	83.1	11.8	5.2	271
Mixed African and East Indian	(43.8)	(56.2)	(.0)	42	82.5	17.5	0.0	31	60.3	39.7	0.0	73
Mixed Other	67.5	27.1	3.0	66	76.8	16.3	6.9	71	72.3	21.4	5.0	137
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Missing/DK	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	58.4	35.5	4.7	118	75.9	21.1	3.0	97	66.3	29.0	3.9	215
Second	75.0	21.0	3.9	128	81.5	11.7	6.8	131	78.3	16.3	5.4	259
Middle	79.0	17.3	4.5	73	83.7	14.3	1.7	83	81.5	15.7	3.0	156
Fourth	70.5	29.3	0.2	93	88.1	7.7	4.2	96	79.4	18.3	2.3	189
Richest	82.3	9.6	5.7	72	91.5	6.9	1.5	87	87.3	8.1	3.4	159

[1] MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
Total	**18.9**	**51.2**	**23.1**	**6.8**	**100.0**	**2,025**	**15.4**	**49.3**	**25.9**	**9.5**	**100.0**	**841**
Sex												
Male	17.8	49.2	25.6	7.4	100.0	1,048	14.2	45.8	25.8	14.2	100.0	406
Female	20.1	53.4	20.4	6.1	100.0	977	16.5	52.6	25.9	5.1	100.0	434
Area												
Urban	17.2	51.2	23.7	7.9	100.0	1,181	13.8	51.6	24.5	10.2	100.0	502
Rural	21.3	51.2	22.3	5.2	100.0	844	17.7	46.0	27.9	8.4	100.0	339
Region												
North-West RHA	14.7	46.4	31.6	7.3	100.0	425	8.6	57.2	23.9	10.3	100.0	156
North-Central RHA	17.3	57.1	19.6	5.9	100.0	507	15.5	45.5	29.8	9.2	100.0	234
Eastern RHA	17.6	49.5	24.8	8.0	100.0	179	17.3	39.2	36.8	6.7	100.0	76
South-West RHA	21.8	50.7	20.5	7.1	100.0	806	17.3	51.0	21.5	10.2	100.0	335
Tobago RHA	23.9	49.0	22.5	4.6	100.0	108	21.2	46.1	26.0	6.7	100.0	39
Mother's education[A]												
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Primary	13.8	30.2	34.7	21.4	100.0	179	6.0	42.8	36.1	15.0	100.0	111
Lower Secondary	16.3	35.4	41.8	6.5	100.0	89	10.8	43.8	31.7	13.7	100.0	43
Upper Secondary	17.1	53.2	24.3	5.4	100.0	1,259	14.6	49.4	26.8	9.2	100.0	493
Higher	26.7	55.9	12.6	4.9	100.0	455	26.3	59.2	11.9	2.6	100.0	172
Missing/DK	(16.1)	(69.0)	(7.4)	(7.5)	100.0	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Grade												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	19.3	59.0	16.9	4.8	100.0	267	10.0	48.6	29.6	11.8	100.0	302
2 (primary/lower secondary)	18.0	58.4	20.5	3.1	100.0	234	19.6	43.8	27.7	8.8	100.0	302
3 (primary/lower secondary)	22.8	54.1	16.5	6.6	100.0	282	16.7	57.3	18.8	7.2	100.0	236
4 (primary)	19.6	51.6	21.9	7.0	100.0	314	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	16.0	55.9	21.7	6.4	100.0	287	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	16.3	48.0	27.8	7.9	100.0	310	na	na	na	na	na	na
7 (primary)	17.8	37.1	34.6	10.6	100.0	322	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ethnicity of household head												
African	17.5	48.7	26.6	7.3	100.0	935	13.1	50.3	26.3	10.3	100.0	419
East Indian	24.0	53.8	17.3	4.9	100.0	567	17.5	49.3	26.0	7.2	100.0	257
Mixed African and East Indian	17.8	52.4	21.1	8.8	100.0	222	8.9	42.9	37.3	11.0	100.0	53
Mixed Other	14.2	53.5	24.8	7.4	100.0	298	22.4	48.0	18.8	10.8	100.0	110
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	12.8	43.3	32.7	11.2	100.0	495	14.9	38.2	36.5	10.4	100.0	172
Second	16.4	46.7	29.1	7.9	100.0	417	9.9	44.8	27.3	18.0	100.0	222
Middle	21.5	54.1	19.2	5.2	100.0	392	14.4	53.2	25.2	7.2	100.0	134
Fourth	23.1	54.9	16.3	5.7	100.0	396	13.4	58.7	24.8	3.0	100.0	155
Richest	23.3	61.1	13.9	1.8	100.0	326	26.3	55.1	13.9	4.7	100.0	158

[1] MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

[2] MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

[A]The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and perceat the beginning of the school year attending upper s

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	**73.0**	**17.3**	**0.0**	**12.1**	**327**	**86.8**	**11.3**	**0.3**	**7.1**	**274**	**79.3**	**14.6**	**0.1**	**9.8**	**601**
Area															
Urban	75.0	15.1	0.0	11.2	178	87.5	11.0	0.0	7.5	178	81.2	13.1	0.0	9.3	356
Rural	70.6	20.0	0.0	13.2	149	85.6	11.7	0.8	6.3	96	76.4	16.8	0.3	10.5	245
Region															
North-West RHA	66.6	21.3	0.0	13.2	58	87.7	9.2	0.0	6.8	65	77.7	14.9	0.0	9.8	123
North-Central RHA	77.4	13.3	0.0	12.6	96	85.4	14.2	0.0	10.6	82	81.1	13.7	0.0	11.7	178
Eastern RHA	58.7	27.3	0.0	21.0	35	(83.9)	(15.5)	(.0)	(2.9)	17	66.8	23.5	0.0	15.2	52
South-West RHA	74.9	16.5	0.0	9.9	122	89.3	10.1	0.0	3.8	92	81.1	13.7	0.0	7.3	214
Tobago RHA	86.9	11.4	0.0	1.8	16	80.0	7.7	4.5	12.9	18	83.2	9.5	2.4	7.7	33
Age at beginning of school year															
15	65.1	26.2	0.0	8.7	160	78.7	19.8	0.6	1.0	131	71.2	23.4	0.3	5.2	291
16	80.5	8.7	0.0	15.4	166	94.2	3.5	0.0	12.6	143	86.8	6.3	0.0	14.1	309
Mother's education[B]															
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	53.1	22.3	0.0	26.4	52	(80.0)	(18.1)	(.0)	(4.4)	22	61.2	21.0	0.0	19.8	74
Lower Secondary	(65.6)	(26.3)	(.0)	(7.5)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(73.8)	(19.4)	(.0)	(6.3)	39
Upper Secondary	74.5	17.5	0.0	13.4	173	83.9	13.4	0.5	9.3	167	79.1	15.5	0.2	11.4	340
Higher	92.8	6.8	0.0	0.3	67	93.8	6.2	0.0	3.6	73	93.3	6.5	0.0	2.0	140
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Ethnicity of household head															
African	75.4	18.1	0.0	6.9	140	89.8	8.7	0.6	7.7	138	82.5	13.4	0.3	7.3	278
East Indian	75.5	16.1	0.0	15.8	103	82.7	16.9	0.0	4.3	77	78.6	16.4	0.0	10.9	181
Mixed African and East Indian	(77.1)	(15.2)	(.0)	(11.7)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	78.1	12.9	0.0	11.4	53
Mixed Other	59.1	19.3	0.0	18.5	51	(87.7)	(11.1)	(.0)	(9.0)	35	70.7	16.0	0.0	14.7	86
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	56.9	23.9	0.0	25.6	76	78.1	12.7	0.0	9.8	38	64.0	20.2	0.0	20.4	114
Second	70.7	22.0	0.0	7.3	99	93.0	6.4	0.0	8.9	70	79.9	15.5	0.0	8.0	168
Middle	73.1	14.4	0.0	13.6	41	87.8	10.5	1.2	7.1	64	82.0	12.1	0.8	9.7	105
Fourth	87.2	9.6	0.0	4.6	75	(84.1)	(15.9)	(.0)	(4.4)	55	85.9	12.3	0.0	4.5	131
Richest	(83.2)	(10.2)	(.0)	(10.6)	36	(86.3)	(13.1)	(.0)	(5.4)	47	85.0	11.8	0.0	7.6	83

[1] MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 14-16 years at beginning of school year[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years at beginning of school year[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year[A]
Total	**112.2**	**267**	**98.8**	**907**	**98.5**	**279**	**73.7**	**306**	**94.7**	**888**	**84.9**	**801**
Sex												
Male	130.4	124	98.2	475	98.2	135	77.7	148	92.7	476	79.3	423
Female	96.3	143	99.5	432	98.8	144	70.0	158	97.1	412	91.1	378
Area												
Urban	109.5	167	99.0	528	97.7	174	69.4	172	96.1	530	85.6	474
Rural	116.7	100	98.6	378	99.8	105	79.3	134	92.8	358	83.9	327
Region												
North-West RHA	83.4	68	97.9	179	98.8	49	65.2	55	96.3	177	88.1	153
North-Central RHA	109.3	70	99.3	254	96.5	84	71.3	77	96.2	238	83.9	235
Eastern RHA	126.6	21	99.8	85	(100.0)	16	82.3	33	94.0	87	82.8	74
South-West RHA	125.4	98	99.1	341	99.6	119	72.9	127	92.7	343	84.3	302
Tobago RHA	(165.5)	10	96.1	47	(98.1)	11	107.9	14	98.4	43	87.6	37
Mother's education[B]												
ECCE or none	(*)	1	(*)	6	(*)	1	(*)	4	(*)	2	na	0
Primary	(101.5)	37	97.0	131	(96.0)	42	46.8	57	(83.3)	39.9	na	0
Lower Secondary	(*)	8	99.7	58	(*)	6	(82.1)	19	(*)	19.1	na	0
Upper Secondary	116.6	157	99.2	516	99.0	171	76.7	176	97.4	127	na	0
Higher	101.9	62	99.9	189	99.2	52	86.3	49	(100.0)	24	na	0
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	6	(*)	7	(*)	2	(*)	2	na	0
Ethnicity of household head												
African	115.5	121	98.5	431	97.7	155	70.0	153	96.4	356	88.7	326
East Indian	118.0	62	99.8	280	99.7	73	79.5	99	92.3	321	81.4	310
Mixed African and East Indian	(131.4)	30	100.0	69	(*)	16	(84.5)	15	94.8	86	75.1	67
Mixed Other	87.2	54	97.3	122	(98.8)	35	(68.2)	37	96.6	119	91.4	89
Other	(*)	0	(*)	3	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	5	(*)	7
Missing/DK	na	0	(*)	1	na	0	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	101.8	67	97.0	177	99.4	54	77.4	64	86.5	199	70.1	181
Second	123.8	52	99.6	248	97.0	87	56.9	80	94.9	217	74.7	162
Middle	87.0	58	98.0	160	98.6	40	69.6	55	95.6	178	93.0	178
Fourth	154.6	47	99.9	191	99.5	47	82.2	60	99.9	160	93.8	147
Richest	101.8	43	99.2	131	99.2	51	(91.3)	47	99.2	134	96.7	133

[1] MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)
[2] MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2
[3] MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school
[4] MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Lower secondary)
[5] MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2
[6] MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

[A] Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[3]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR[3]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), [1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR[3]
Total[3]	**93.1**	**93.7**	**93.4**	**0.99**	**83.8**	**71.5**	**77.7**	**1.17**	**86.8**	**73.0**	**79.3**	**1.19**
Area												
Urban	92.4	93.3	92.9	0.99	82.5	72.4	77.4	1.14	87.5	75.0	81.2	1.17
Rural	94.1	94.2	94.2	1.00	85.6	70.2	78.3	1.22	85.6	70.6	76.4	1.21
Region												
North-West RHA	90.4	95.7	93.1	0.95	81.2	69.9	75.6	1.16	87.7	66.6	77.7	1.32
North-Central RHA	94.8	91.8	93.4	1.03	83.3	75.1	79.6	1.11	85.4	77.4	81.1	1.10
Eastern RHA	94.9	94.5	94.7	1.00	85.1	67.3	75.7	1.26	(83.9)	58.7	66.8	(1.43)
South-West RHA	92.5	93.4	92.9	0.99	85.6	71.2	78.0	1.20	89.3	74.9	81.1	1.19
Tobago RHA	97.4	95.2	96.2	1.02	81.5	71.5	77.5	1.14	80.0	86.9	83.2	0.92
Mother's education[A]												
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	93.4	87.7	90.4	1.07	60.5	71.5	67.1	0.85	(80.0)	53.1	61.2	(1.51)
Lower Secondary	91.6	83.3	87.0	1.10	(76.7)	(51.7)	64.7	(1.48)	(*)	(65.6)	(73.8)	(*)
Upper Secondary	93.2	93.8	93.5	0.99	85.0	69.2	77.6	1.23	83.9	74.5	79.1	1.13
Higher	92.9	97.3	95.2	0.96	94.9	83.8	89.2	1.13	93.8	92.8	93.3	1.01
Missing/DK	(90.3)	(*)	(93.5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ethnicity of household head												
African	94.2	95.1	94.6	0.99	83.5	73.8	78.9	1.13	89.8	75.4	82.5	1.19
East Indian	95.1	93.5	94.3	1.02	88.2	78.1	83.1	1.13	82.7	75.5	78.6	1.09
Mixed African and East Indian	96.6	92.2	94.4	1.05	82.5	(43.8)	60.3	(1.88)	(*)	(77.1)	78.1	(*)
Mixed Other	84.7	91.5	88.3	0.93	76.8	67.5	72.3	1.14	(87.7)	59.1	70.7	(1.48)
Other	(*)	(*)	(62.4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	na	(*)	na	na	na	na	na
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	88.7	91.2	90.0	0.97	75.9	57.4	65.7	1.32	78.1	56.9	64.0	1.37
Second	95.1	93.0	94.1	1.02	81.5	75.0	78.3	1.09	93.0	70.7	79.9	1.32
Middle	95.6	93.6	94.6	1.02	83.7	79.0	81.5	1.06	87.8	73.1	82.0	1.20
Fourth	93.9	95.5	94.7	0.98	88.1	70.5	79.4	1.25	(84.1)	87.2	85.9	(0.97)
Richest	93.1	96.2	94.7	0.97	91.5	82.3	87.3	1.11	(86.3)	(83.2)	85.0	(1.04)
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest[1]	0.95	0.95	0.95	na	0.83	0.70	0.75	na	(0.91)	(0.68)	0.75	na
Area												
Rural/Urban[2]	1.02	1.01	1.01	na	1.04	0.97	1.01	na	0.98	0.94	0.94	na
Orphanhood												
Orphans/non-orphans	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	na

[1] **MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1**

[3] **MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1**

[A]The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

8.3
PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.[104] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.[105]

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.[106] Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.[107]

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5.[108]

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers teach in the language that the child speaks at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

104. Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." Early Childhood Research Quarterly19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.
105. Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." Educational Psychology74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.
106. Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman, and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." Review of Educational Research77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.
107. Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar. The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.
108. Hattori, H., M. Cardoso, and B. Ledoux. Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5. New York: UNICEF, 2017. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzMxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26.

Table LN.3.1: Parental involvement in school

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	
Total	**96.4**	**3,256**	**87.2**	**89.4**	**58.3**	**43.8**	**20.3**	**66.4**	**3,138**
Sex									
Male	96.8	1,617	85.5	90.9	63.5	49.7	24.4	68.5	1,565
Female	96.0	1,639	88.8	87.9	53.1	37.9	16.2	64.2	1,573
Area									
Urban	96.6	1,985	86.1	88.1	58.4	44.2	21.3	65.7	1,917
Rural	96.1	1,271	88.9	91.4	58.1	43.2	18.7	67.4	1,221
Region									
North-West RHA	94.9	678	82.5	87.8	66.6	50.8	19.4	74.0	644
North-Central RHA	98.3	828	89.4	88.1	57.4	34.1	17.4	64.6	814
Eastern RHA	97.3	260	92.8	92.6	41.1	34.1	8.5	57.9	253
South-West RHA	95.4	1,326	86.5	89.7	55.7	46.1	24.8	64.1	1,265
Tobago RHA	99.0	164	90.8	94.2	77.3	62.9	21.5	75.5	163
Age at beginning of school year									
6[A]	98.6	88	93.6	87.5	57.9	40.4	15.8	69.3	87
7	97.0	410	89.9	91.3	62.6	51.3	24.6	66.3	398
8	96.9	361	88.1	92.0	53.9	36.7	16.3	75.7	349
9	95.6	407	89.8	89.7	64.0	47.4	18.9	74.7	389
10	98.9	389	93.1	85.0	47.3	41.5	26.3	67.9	385
11	91.8	389	90.1	87.2	65.9	49.3	21.3	75.0	357
12	98.7	430	80.1	93.7	60.0	47.0	23.6	51.6	424
13	96.0	439	83.2	88.0	56.8	43.5	19.7	63.0	421
14	95.4	343	82.2	88.0	55.5	32.1	10.7	58.0	327
School attendance[B]									
Early childhood education	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	100.0	2,171	88.5	89.4	58.7	44.9	22.6	71.2	2,171
Lower secondary	100.0	916	84.3	89.6	56.1	39.4	14.3	54.8	916
Upper secondary	(*)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
Missing/DK	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Out-of-school	0.0	118	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Mother's education									
ECCE or none	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Primary	95.2	370	73.8	86.0	47.1	30.3	12.8	57.3	352
Lower Secondary	92.5	156	82.1	82.6	42.6	26.6	13.0	64.8	144
Upper Secondary	96.7	1,978	88.6	90.6	58.3	43.4	18.3	69.2	1,912
Higher	97.2	704	90.7	88.6	66.5	53.8	32.3	63.2	684
Missing/DK	(*)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
School management[C]									
Public	99.6	2,820	87.1	90.8	58.5	44.5	20.9	65.5	2,807
Non-public	99.4	311	89.2	77.3	55.4	36.7	15.4	73.7	309
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	89.3	371	77.5	82.3	47.3	41.2	21.5	61.6	331
Has no functional difficulty	97.3	2,885	88.3	90.2	59.6	44.1	20.2	66.9	2,807
Ethnicity of household head									
African	97.2	1,592	87.4	89.4	57.1	42.9	18.7	65.9	1,546
East Indian	96.8	871	87.8	89.7	56.6	39.0	15.8	64.3	843
Mixed African and East Indian	98.5	310	91.1	92.3	68.4	54.3	26.3	70.3	305
Mixed Other	92.1	477	82.2	87.0	59.0	49.3	30.8	69.5	439
Other	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	93.3	771	79.6	80.6	48.5	39.2	13.1	67.9	719
Second	97.6	757	87.3	92.8	54.7	36.9	21.6	60.2	739
Middle	95.5	592	91.0	89.6	56.1	44.1	16.3	71.9	565
Fourth	99.2	615	90.3	91.0	66.0	53.0	27.7	65.0	610
Richest	96.9	520	89.7	94.6	70.8	49.1	24.2	68.7	504

[1] MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

[2] MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management

[3] MICS indicator LN.14 - Participation in school management

[4] MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

[5] MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

[A] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

[B] Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to adjusted net attendance rates reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers or caretakers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

[C] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECCE are not shown.

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 years not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teage 7-14 years not able t
Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Total	**75.5**	**3,138**	**71.5**	**3.6**	**47.9**	**21.2**	**38.6**	**63.9**	**2,370**	**31.7**	**1,515**
Sex											
Male	75.3	1,565	69.4	4.2	43.3	17.8	39.4	61.6	1,179	33.3	726
Female	75.7	1,573	73.7	3.0	52.4	24.4	37.8	66.2	1,191	30.1	789
Area											
Urban	77.3	1,917	73.1	2.8	47.2	21.0	38.0	63.1	1,482	31.7	936
Rural	72.7	1,221	68.9	5.0	49.0	21.4	39.6	65.3	888	31.5	579
Region											
North-West RHA	71.0	644	74.3	5.0	47.2	17.2	41.3	65.1	457	31.0	298
North-Central RHA	85.9	814	74.7	2.2	48.5	27.5	42.0	68.3	699	26.2	478
Eastern RHA	67.8	253	67.9	4.0	41.7	13.3	48.4	65.6	171	20.7	112
South-West RHA	72.9	1,265	68.4	3.3	48.9	18.7	34.3	60.1	922	38.0	554
Tobago RHA	74.4	163	71.5	8.7	47.4	29.5	28.1	60.4	121	39.0	73
Age at beginning of school year											
6[A]	60.9	87	65.5	10.6	32.2	35.4	55.6	73.1	53	(50.5)	39
7	69.9	398	65.8	9.0	49.1	23.8	50.5	72.6	278	27.3	202
8	75.6	349	74.7	5.4	49.0	22.4	40.4	62.9	264	21.5	166
9	81.8	389	62.5	1.0	46.6	19.2	36.3	64.4	318	28.5	205
10	76.9	385	75.5	2.1	49.7	19.0	42.7	65.0	296	31.7	193
11	75.1	357	72.4	0.4	50.4	13.7	32.5	62.2	268	33.4	167
12	80.0	424	66.6	1.9	50.3	24.5	35.1	61.9	340	40.8	210
13	75.0	421	82.0	4.1	42.9	22.6	26.4	53.9	316	40.3	170
14	72.3	327	75.3	4.7	48.4	20.4	45.4	68.9	237	24.2	163
School attendance											
Early childhood education	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	1
Primary	76.0	2,171	68.2	3.4	49.0	21.6	41.1	65.7	1,651	31.0	1,084
Lower secondary	74.3	916	78.8	3.8	46.1	20.1	33.7	60.8	680	33.5	413
Upper secondary	(*)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	16
Missing/DK	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	na	0
Out of school	na	0	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	0
Mother's education											
ECCE or none	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	2
Primary	70.1	352	53.9	3.9	50.7	22.0	41.8	69.8	247	45.7	172
Lower Secondary	64.7	144	55.4	2.1	46.4	16.0	50.8	66.6	93	47.1	62
Upper Secondary	77.9	1,912	74.1	3.4	50.0	19.2	36.4	64.4	1,490	28.8	960
Higher	74.7	684	76.5	4.6	42.5	27.9	40.6	59.1	511	31.0	302
Missing/DK	(*)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	16
School management[B]											
Public	76.6	2,807	70.1	3.9	49.5	21.3	39.9	65.9	2,150	31.3	1,417
Non-public	65.3	309	86.5	0.1	30.8	21.0	26.9	42.9	202	(36.6)	87
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	70.8	331	66.4	4.0	54.6	22.4	40.5	70.2	234	25.8	165
Has no functional difficulty	76.1	2,807	72.1	3.6	47.1	21.0	38.4	63.2	2,136	32.4	1,350
Ethnicity of household head											
African	74.3	1,546	73.7	2.5	52.8	19.6	42.0	68.8	1,149	31.3	791
East Indian	80.5	843	71.5	4.0	46.5	20.1	35.4	60.1	678	38.9	407
Mixed African and East Indian	65.7	305	68.2	3.1	44.8	26.8	26.3	57.4	200	19.3	115
Mixed Other	77.7	439	66.2	7.0	36.2	25.3	41.1	59.0	341	25.7	201
Other	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	na	0
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	71.1	719	60.6	2.0	48.2	21.1	39.6	63.1	511	30.0	322
Second	75.0	739	71.9	4.2	56.2	17.8	47.0	75.4	554	43.3	418
Middle	77.3	565	74.5	4.5	58.1	19.1	41.3	70.9	437	26.2	310
Fourth	76.8	610	74.0	4.8	30.7	24.0	32.5	49.9	469	23.3	234
Richest	79.1	504	78.8	2.6	44.9	24.7	30.0	58.0	399	28.7	231

[1] MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

[A] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at Parental Involvemen school year.

[B] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years[A] with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	**83.0**	**3,256**	**84.2**	**2,889**	**98.3**	**3,138**	**99.1**	**2,831**	**82.3**	**3,085**
Sex										
Male	80.7	1,617	83.2	1,418	97.3	1,565	99.5	1,389	83.3	1,524
Female	85.2	1,639	85.2	1,471	99.2	1,573	98.7	1,442	81.3	1,561
Area										
Urban	83.9	1,985	85.2	1,739	97.8	1,917	99.8	1,713	80.1	1,875
Rural	81.5	1,271	82.7	1,151	99.1	1,221	98.1	1,118	85.5	1,210
Region										
North-West RHA	81.9	678	92.0	562	95.7	644	99.5	543	82.0	616
North-Central RHA	90.6	828	78.4	751	98.4	814	98.5	739	78.9	801
Eastern RHA	76.3	260	75.3	232	98.6	253	98.8	229	83.1	249
South-West RHA	79.2	1,326	86.3	1,200	99.5	1,265	99.4	1,176	83.6	1,259
Tobago RHA	89.4	164	81.8	145	98.0	163	98.5	143	88.0	159
Age at beginning of school year										
6[B]	89.7	88	94.4	68	98.6	87	96.6	68	95.7	86
7	90.1	410	89.4	369	96.9	398	97.4	361	96.6	386
8	88.3	361	89.2	327	97.8	349	99.0	326	93.7	342
9	84.4	407	82.1	359	98.8	389	99.4	348	85.0	384
10	80.5	389	84.0	351	100.0	385	99.6	346	90.6	385
11	85.1	389	87.3	334	99.8	357	100.0	324	86.1	356
12	79.8	430	88.6	391	99.8	424	99.0	386	79.7	424
13	75.9	439	74.9	385	95.7	421	99.1	381	61.7	403
14	78.7	343	75.7	306	97.6	327	100.0	291	60.8	319
School attendance										
Early childhood education	(*)	8	(*)	8	(*)	8	(*)	8	(*)	4
Primary	85.4	2,171	86.7	1,972	99.0	2,171	99.1	1,972	89.0	2,148
Lower secondary	79.4	916	79.1	809	97.4	916	99.1	809	66.1	892
Upper secondary	(*)	37	(*)	37	(*)	37	(*)	37	(*)	35
Missing/DK	(*)	7	(*)	5	(*)	7	(*)	5	(*)	5
Out-of-school	60.6	118	(70.1)	59	na	0	na	0	na	0
Mother's education										
ECCE or none	(*)	14	(*)	14	(*)	14	(*)	14	(*)	12
Primary	64.7	370	65.6	338	97.5	352	99.2	326	67.7	343
Lower Secondary	81.7	156	87.8	133	96.6	144	99.4	131	74.9	140
Upper Secondary	81.7	1,978	83.5	1,746	98.9	1,912	99.0	1,714	82.2	1,891
Higher	95.6	704	95.9	628	97.5	684	99.2	614	90.5	667
Missing/DK	(*)	34	(*)	31	(*)	31	(*)	31	(*)	31
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	74.0	371	83.2	298	97.7	331	98.7	292	84.8	324
Has no functional difficulty	84.1	2,885	84.3	2,591	98.4	2,807	99.1	2,539	82.0	2,761
Ethnicity of household head										
African	81.9	1,592	84.7	1,393	97.6	1,546	98.8	1,373	81.7	1,509
East Indian	83.2	871	78.5	819	99.1	843	99.2	793	76.8	835
Mixed African and East Indian	93.0	310	90.6	289	99.9	305	100.0	285	85.9	305
Mixed Other	79.9	477	90.2	382	98.0	439	99.2	374	92.5	430
Other	(*)	5	(*)	4	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	3
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	71.4	771	74.6	680	98.5	719	99.6	662	78.7	708
Second	78.2	757	80.9	680	98.9	739	98.6	672	80.6	731
Middle	82.7	592	87.0	501	98.3	565	98.5	485	84.0	556
Fourth	94.6	615	89.2	540	98.4	610	99.5	536	82.7	601
Richest	93.6	520	93.8	488	96.9	504	99.3	476	87.3	489

[1] MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home
[2] MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home
[3] MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages
[4] MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

[A] This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of responle utili interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

[B] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years atigibi beginning of the school year.

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

8.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).[109] Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.[110]

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.[111]

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes[112] with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: "Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (...) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments", according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.[113] National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it

109. CONFEMEN. PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education. Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf.;

110. Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. "The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes." Research in Comparative and International Education 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.;

111. Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." Developmental Psychology 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

112 LMTF. Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf.;
Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. Literacy Data: More, but not always better. Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2.;
Wagner, D. Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Leaning Assessments for Developing Countries. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf.

113. Singh, A. Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and

may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognised that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

The MICS Foundational Learning Skills module is designed to measure basic reading and numeracy skills expected upon completion of second grade of primary education.

The reading skills assessment is based on a short story and five comprehension questions (three literal and two inferential). The rationale, development, testing and validation of this module has been documented in two MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5[105] and No. 9[114].

In Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS, reading assessments were available only in English. The assessment tools were customised using the official Grade 2 (Standard 2) textbooks for these languages, ensuring that the vocabulary was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance.[115]

The numeracy skills assessment is based on universal skills expected at Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years, by sex, who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively. Age and school attendance, by level and grade are among the disaggregates shown and necessary to read some of the reported indicators. These MICS indicators are designed and developed to both inform national policy development and report on global SDG indicator 4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

114. Gochyyev P., S. Mizunoya and M. Cardoso. Validity and reliability of the MICS foundational learning module. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 9 New York: UNICEF, 2019. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTkvMDUvMDcvMTQvNDMvMzgvODQ0L01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfOS5wZGYiXV0&sha=1251233507af5fe2.

115. In Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS, reading passages were customised based on guidance provided by technical experts. Please refer to Appendix E (Reading & Numbers Book) for the tasks in English.

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English, by sex, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4,5,6]	Percentage of children for whom the reading tasks were not available in appropriate language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Total[1,4]	**87.2**	**78.4**	**80.1**	**77.2**	**1,418**	**89.6**	**84.2**	**85.1**	**83.2**	**1,471**	**88.4**	**81.4**	**82.7**	**80.3**	**1.08**	**0.3**	**2,889**
Area																	
Urban	90.1	82.5	84.4	81.2	861	90.1	84.0	84.0	82.6	878	90.1	83.2	84.2	81.9	1.02	0.4	1,739
Rural	82.6	72.2	73.6	71.2	558	88.8	84.7	86.7	84.1	593	85.8	78.6	80.3	77.8	1.18	0.0	1,151
Region																	
North-West RHA	88.6	79.1	81.5	76.1	294	92.5	82.0	80.8	78.9	268	90.5	80.5	81.2	77.5	1.04	0.1	562
North-Central RHA	87.7	80.8	81.8	79.7	327	91.4	88.5	88.6	87.7	424	89.8	85.2	85.7	84.2	1.10	0.8	751
Eastern RHA	75.5	74.0	74.2	73.8	107	82.4	72.3	78.4	71.6	125	79.2	73.1	76.5	72.6	0.97	0.1	232
South-West RHA	89.2	79.6	81.1	78.9	621	88.4	85.0	85.6	84.5	579	88.8	82.2	83.3	81.6	1.07	0.0	1,200
Tobago RHA	77.9	61.6	66.6	61.1	69	89.9	82.2	87.8	82.2	75	84.2	72.3	77.6	72.1	1.35	0.0	145
Age at beginning of school year																	
6[B]	(45.4)	(42.3)	(39.7)	(39.7)	39	(69.7)	(57.9)	(60.9)	(55.7)	29	55.7	48.9	48.7	46.5	1.40	5.3	68
7-8[2,5]	73.6	65.2	68.4	64.7	358	73.5	70.0	69.3	67.9	338	73.6	67.5	68.8	66.2	1.05	0.2	696
7	74.3	64.1	67.2	63.4	205	66.6	63.4	63.6	63.1	164	70.9	63.8	65.6	63.3	1.00	0.1	369
8	72.7	66.7	70.1	66.4	153	79.9	76.2	74.7	72.3	175	76.5	71.8	72.5	69.6	1.09	0.2	327
9	81.2	73.9	75.3	73.0	189	78.7	77.4	78.2	77.4	169	80.0	75.5	76.6	75.1	1.06	0.7	359
10-14	96.3	86.9	88.2	85.4	832	98.0	91.5	92.8	90.7	935	97.2	89.3	90.6	88.2	1.06	0.0	1,767
10	97.6	88.4	86.4	83.2	168	97.4	84.4	86.4	84.2	182	97.5	86.3	86.4	83.7	1.01	0.0	351
11	91.0	85.2	86.4	85.2	147	100.0	92.0	93.2	89.7	188	96.0	89.0	90.2	87.7	1.05	0.0	334
12	97.9	89.4	90.3	87.4	191	99.4	92.5	95.4	92.5	200	98.7	91.0	92.9	90.0	1.06	0.0	391
13	97.1	86.5	91.6	86.5	207	93.5	90.1	91.3	89.2	178	95.4	88.2	91.5	87.7	1.03	0.0	385
14	(97.0)	(83.4)	(83.4)	(83.4)	118	99.3	98.0	97.5	97.5	187	98.4	92.3	92.0	92.0	1.17	0.0	306
School attendance																	
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.64	(*)	8
Primary	83.8	75.5	77.1	74.3	1,025	86.0	80.0	81.0	79.0	947	84.9	77.7	78.9	76.5	1.06	0.3	1,972
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.00	(*)	31
Grade 2-3[3,6]	63.3	52.2	56.6	51.5	220	67.0	60.6	61.0	60.1	240	65.2	56.6	58.9	56.0	1.17	0.0	460
Grade 2	52.1	47.5	46.7	46.7	60	(53.4)	(51.8)	(52.1)	(50.9)	64	52.8	49.7	49.5	48.9	1.09	0.0	124
Grade 3	67.5	53.9	60.3	53.3	161	71.9	63.8	64.3	63.4	176	69.8	59.1	62.4	58.6	1.19	0.0	337
Grade 4	81.9	77.2	78.1	76.9	230	80.9	76.8	77.4	73.6	202	81.4	77.0	77.8	75.3	0.96	0.0	431
Grade 5	85.3	74.4	76.7	74.4	150	95.3	86.1	87.5	85.9	193	90.9	81.0	82.8	80.9	1.15	0.8	343
Grade 6	97.4	91.8	89.4	86.3	175	100.0	91.8	94.9	91.8	144	98.6	91.8	91.9	88.8	1.06	0.0	319
Grade 7	97.9	87.4	90.0	87.3	224	99.2	98.3	98.0	97.6	162	98.5	91.9	93.3	91.6	1.12	0.0	386
Lower secondary	98.5	90.6	93.0	89.5	342	97.5	93.9	94.7	92.7	467	97.9	92.5	93.9	91.3	1.04	0.0	809
Grade 1	99.3	91.4	92.4	88.7	136	99.7	94.8	96.7	93.4	216	99.5	93.5	95.0	91.6	1.05	0.0	352
Grade 2	99.7	88.8	93.2	88.8	148	95.1	93.3	92.0	91.6	155	97.3	91.1	92.6	90.3	1.03	0.0	304
Grade 3	(93.8)	(93.1)	(93.8)	(93.1)	58	(96.1)	(92.7)	(94.4)	(92.7)	96	95.3	92.9	94.2	92.9	1.00	0.0	153
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.00	(*)	37
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.00	(*)	6
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(79.5)	(53.4)	(53.4)	(53.4)	1.77	(1.6)	59
Mother's education																	
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.61	(*)	14
Primary	91.0	81.9	81.8	81.8	188	93.7	87.0	90.8	86.9	150	92.2	84.2	85.8	84.0	1.06	0.0	338
Lower Secondary	(83.4)	(66.9)	(53.0)	(50.3)	62	80.7	78.4	80.4	78.1	70	82.0	73.0	67.5	65.0	1.55	0.3	133
Upper Secondary	84.3	75.4	78.0	74.6	843	91.2	85.0	85.3	83.5	903	87.9	80.4	81.8	79.2	1.12	0.2	1,746
Higher	93.5	87.0	90.2	87.0	305	86.7	83.4	84.1	83.0	323	90.0	85.1	87.1	84.9	0.95	0.6	628
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.08	(*)	31
Child's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	65.4	54.9	57.3	54.3	153	89.5	69.3	73.2	69.2	145	77.1	61.9	65.0	61.5	1.27	0.2	298
Has no functional difficulty	89.8	81.3	82.9	80.0	1,265	89.6	85.9	86.4	84.8	1,326	89.7	83.6	84.7	82.4	1.06	0.3	2,591
Ethnicity of household head																	
African	86.0	75.5	77.6	73.2	622	90.8	84.3	84.4	82.8	771	88.7	80.4	81.4	78.5	1.13	0.3	1,393
East Indian	88.6	83.9	84.1	83.6	409	89.7	86.3	87.2	85.7	410	89.2	85.1	85.7	84.6	1.03	0.0	819
Mixed African and East Indian	83.7	72.2	74.6	72.0	175	90.1	85.5	88.8	85.3	115	86.2	77.5	80.2	77.3	1.19	0.2	289
Mixed Other	90.6	81.6	84.1	81.2	209	83.4	78.0	81.1	78.0	172	87.4	80.0	82.8	79.7	0.96	0.8	382
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.69	(*)	4
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	85.2	68.2	69.1	64.3	351	80.6	76.4	75.1	73.5	329	83.0	72.1	72.0	68.8	1.14	0.5	680
Second	80.8	76.0	78.0	75.3	291	92.4	83.2	85.9	82.5	389	87.5	80.1	82.5	79.4	1.10	0.4	680
Middle	86.1	77.2	78.5	76.9	260	94.1	91.6	92.5	91.5	242	89.9	84.2	85.2	83.9	1.19	0.3	501
Fourth	89.5	86.4	88.2	86.4	286	92.3	87.4	88.4	86.9	254	90.8	86.8	88.3	86.6	1.01	0.0	540
Richest	96.4	88.7	91.4	88.4	231	89.9	85.9	86.5	85.2	257	93.0	87.2	88.8	86.7	0.96	0.0	488
Parity indices																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/Richest[7]	0.88	0.77	0.76	0.73	na	0.90	0.89	0.87	0.86	na	0.89	0.83	0.81	0.79	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban[8]	0.92	0.88	0.87	0.88	na	0.99	1.01	1.03	1.02	na	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.95	na	na	na
Functional difficulties																	
Difficulties/No difficulties[9]	0.73	0.68	0.69	0.68	na	1.00	0.81	0.85	0.82	na	0.86	0.74	0.77	0.75	na	na	na
Orphanhood																	
Orphans/non-orphans	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[7] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[8] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[9] MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[A] The reading tasks were available in English. Children were assessed in the language (mainly) spoken by teachers or alternatively in the language (mainly) spoken at home. Children for whom both indicated languages were not available for assessment are recor or alternatively in the language (mainly) spoken at home. Children for whom both indicated languages were not

[B] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years atvolvement and Foundational Learnin

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3,7,8,9]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4,5,6]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total[1,4]	**86.5**	**92.1**	**76.3**	**72.6**	**62.5**	**1,418**	**89.8**	**92.4**	**80.9**	**77.5**	**69.0**	**1,471**	**88.2**	**92.2**	**78.7**	**75.1**	**65.8**	**1.10**	**2,889**
Area																			
Urban	86.9	92.7	77.9	73.6	63.9	861	89.5	90.5	81.1	79.7	70.5	878	88.2	91.6	79.5	76.7	67.2	1.10	1,739
Rural	86.0	91.2	73.9	71.2	60.3	558	90.4	95.1	80.6	74.3	66.8	593	88.2	93.2	77.4	72.8	63.7	1.11	1,151
Region																			
North-West RHA	84.2	91.4	71.2	65.8	59.2	294	89.7	88.6	72.2	76.2	65.7	268	86.9	90.1	71.7	70.8	62.3	1.11	562
North-Central RHA	88.2	90.6	78.3	75.8	67.9	327	90.7	92.4	83.6	76.8	68.8	424	89.6	91.6	81.3	76.3	68.4	1.01	751
Eastern RHA	79.0	84.1	68.8	66.4	54.2	107	79.5	91.7	66.7	69.4	53.4	125	79.3	88.2	67.7	68.0	53.8	0.98	232
South-West RHA	89.5	95.5	80.7	77.3	65.4	621	91.8	93.8	87.0	81.9	76.2	579	90.6	94.7	83.7	79.5	70.6	1.16	1,200
Tobago RHA	73.3	84.0	61.4	54.6	37.0	69	87.7	96.2	73.4	66.8	52.7	75	80.7	90.3	67.7	61.0	45.2	1.43	145
Age at beginning of school year																			
6[A]	(65.0)	(71.2)	(42.3)	(34.8)	(22.6)	39	(59.5)	(68.7)	(50.2)	(39.2)	(30.3)	29	62.7	70.2	45.6	36.7	25.9	1.34	68
7-8[2,5]	73.1	84.6	61.8	59.6	46.2	358	78.9	86.2	62.0	53.1	42.9	338	75.9	85.4	61.9	56.4	44.6	0.93	696
7	70.9	82.7	62.8	64.1	50.5	205	74.5	85.3	57.7	52.3	42.2	164	72.5	83.8	60.6	58.9	46.8	0.83	369
8	76.0	87.3	60.3	53.6	40.4	153	83.0	87.1	66.1	53.8	43.7	175	79.8	87.2	63.4	53.7	42.1	1.08	327
9	92.0	93.3	71.4	75.8	64.1	189	80.7	88.3	77.2	81.7	58.4	169	86.7	91.0	74.2	78.6	61.4	0.91	359
10-14	92.1	96.0	85.3	79.3	71.0	832	96.4	96.1	89.3	86.8	81.6	935	94.4	96.0	87.4	83.3	76.6	1.15	1,767
10	87.2	97.4	73.8	68.6	58.5	168	94.7	91.0	81.4	81.4	77.0	182	91.1	94.1	77.8	75.2	68.1	1.32	351
11	98.1	98.2	93.1	81.3	81.0	147	95.7	91.5	84.9	88.6	76.7	188	96.8	94.5	88.5	85.4	78.6	0.95	334
12	94.3	94.9	80.9	72.6	61.3	191	99.6	99.6	95.0	93.8	90.4	200	97.0	97.3	88.1	83.4	76.2	1.47	391
13	87.9	94.7	89.6	92.2	79.6	207	92.4	98.7	88.2	81.6	77.9	178	90.0	96.6	89.0	87.3	78.8	0.98	385
14	(95.3)	(95.3)	(91.6)	(80.3)	(77.0)	118	99.1	99.3	96.5	87.8	84.9	187	97.7	97.8	94.6	84.9	81.8	1.10	306
School attendance																			
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.00	8
Primary	84.0	91.2	71.6	69.6	57.7	1,025	85.8	89.0	74.4	72.5	61.3	947	84.8	90.1	72.9	71.0	59.4	1.06	1,972
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.00	31
Grade 2-3[3,6]	64.7	81.1	51.7	46.8	33.7	220	66.1	71.9	45.0	42.6	27.6	240	65.4	76.3	48.2	44.6	30.5	0.82	460
Grade 2	49.6	69.5	51.9	23.8	16.8	60	(42.6)	(50.3)	(46.0)	(52.1)	(26.6)	64	46.0	59.6	48.8	38.5	21.9	1.58	124
Grade 3	70.3	85.4	51.6	55.3	40.0	161	74.7	79.7	44.7	39.2	27.9	176	72.6	82.4	48.0	46.9	33.7	0.70	337
Grade 4	89.3	91.8	72.7	71.0	60.4	230	88.7	96.8	81.2	71.2	56.3	202	89.0	94.1	76.7	71.1	58.5	0.93	431
Grade 5	89.5	93.2	79.9	68.2	57.9	150	92.3	88.5	83.2	84.1	76.1	193	91.1	90.6	81.7	77.1	68.1	1.31	343
Grade 6	91.4	96.9	78.0	78.5	69.2	175	97.2	98.2	84.5	94.6	81.1	144	94.0	97.5	80.9	85.7	74.6	1.17	319
Grade 7	91.6	96.5	82.1	84.9	70.4	224	96.7	100.0	92.4	87.7	84.5	162	93.7	98.0	86.4	86.1	76.3	1.20	386
Lower secondary	94.7	95.9	90.6	84.8	79.3	342	97.5	99.2	96.0	87.0	85.1	467	96.3	97.8	93.7	86.1	82.6	1.07	809
Grade 1	93.6	93.6	88.4	72.5	67.9	136	97.3	98.7	97.5	83.3	82.7	216	95.8	96.7	94.0	79.2	77.0	1.22	352
Grade 2	93.7	96.5	91.9	93.6	87.8	148	100.0	100.0	97.5	91.8	89.3	155	96.9	98.3	94.8	92.7	88.6	1.02	304
Grade 3	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.3)	(91.3)	(84.4)	58	(93.9)	(99.1)	(90.0)	(87.4)	(83.5)	96	96.2	99.5	90.9	88.9	83.9	0.99	153
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.02	37
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.00	6
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(89.6)	(87.6)	(68.1)	(61.6)	(47.6)	1.97	59
Mother's education																			
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.61	14
Primary	80.4	91.9	80.2	78.7	63.1	188	88.7	95.1	81.0	67.6	60.7	150	84.1	93.3	80.6	73.8	62.0	0.96	338
Lower Secondary	(70.8)	(84.0)	(60.2)	(54.0)	(32.4)	62	84.2	90.3	66.5	66.6	53.1	70	77.9	87.3	63.5	60.7	43.4	1.64	133
Upper Secondary	86.8	92.4	71.9	70.6	59.9	843	91.5	91.8	81.7	78.3	69.6	903	89.2	92.1	76.9	74.6	64.9	1.16	1,746
Higher	92.2	92.5	89.0	78.6	75.2	305	88.7	92.5	80.3	80.6	74.7	323	90.4	92.5	84.6	79.7	75.0	0.99	628
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.33	31
Child's functional difficulties																			
Has functional difficulty	74.4	80.6	57.2	55.5	44.8	153	85.3	79.4	73.4	58.4	50.9	145	79.7	80.0	65.1	56.9	47.7	1.14	298
Has no functional difficulty	88.0	93.5	78.7	74.7	64.6	1,265	90.3	93.8	81.7	79.6	71.0	1,326	89.2	93.6	80.2	77.2	67.9	1.10	2,591
Ethnicity of household head																			
African	84.9	88.4	72.6	62.3	55.0	622	91.8	93.0	81.1	75.6	69.0	771	88.7	91.0	77.3	69.7	62.8	1.25	1,393
East Indian	91.3	94.3	83.6	80.6	74.1	409	87.5	91.9	84.7	82.7	75.0	410	89.4	93.1	84.1	81.6	74.6	1.01	819
Mixed African and East Indian	85.0	96.5	71.0	79.9	63.4	175	89.8	95.5	77.0	79.4	71.2	115	86.9	96.1	73.3	79.7	66.5	1.12	289
Mixed Other	83.2	95.0	78.4	81.9	61.4	209	87.1	88.9	73.6	72.4	53.2	172	84.9	92.2	76.2	77.6	57.7	0.87	382
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.36	4
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	3
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	78.5	89.0	69.8	63.5	49.3	351	82.7	91.4	73.6	75.6	60.7	329	80.5	90.2	71.7	69.4	54.8	1.23	680
Second	85.2	91.2	69.6	67.5	60.6	291	89.1	88.7	79.1	75.0	65.9	389	87.4	89.7	75.0	71.8	63.6	1.09	680
Middle	86.9	92.5	79.3	69.5	58.3	260	91.5	92.5	79.6	80.7	71.2	242	89.1	92.5	79.4	74.9	64.5	1.22	501
Fourth	92.7	92.7	81.0	84.1	76.4	286	92.5	95.3	86.2	77.1	72.9	254	92.6	93.9	83.5	80.8	74.8	0.95	540
Richest	92.4	96.6	85.5	82.4	72.3	231	96.0	96.2	89.0	81.4	78.6	257	94.3	96.4	87.4	81.9	75.6	1.09	488
Parity indices																			
Wealth																			
Poorest/Richest[7]	0.85	0.92	0.82	0.77	0.68	na	0.86	0.95	0.83	0.93	0.77	na	0.85	0.94	0.82	0.85	0.73	na	na
Area																			
Rural/Urban[8]	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.97	0.94	na	1.01	1.05	0.99	0.93	0.95	na	1.00	1.02	0.97	0.95	0.95	na	na
Functional difficulties																			
Difficulties/No difficulties[9]	0.85	0.86	0.73	0.74	0.69	na	0.94	0.85	0.90	0.73	0.72	na	0.89	0.85	0.81	0.74	0.70	na	na
Orphanhood																			
Orphans/non-orphans	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

[2] MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

[3] MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

[4] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[5] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[7] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[8] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

[9] MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

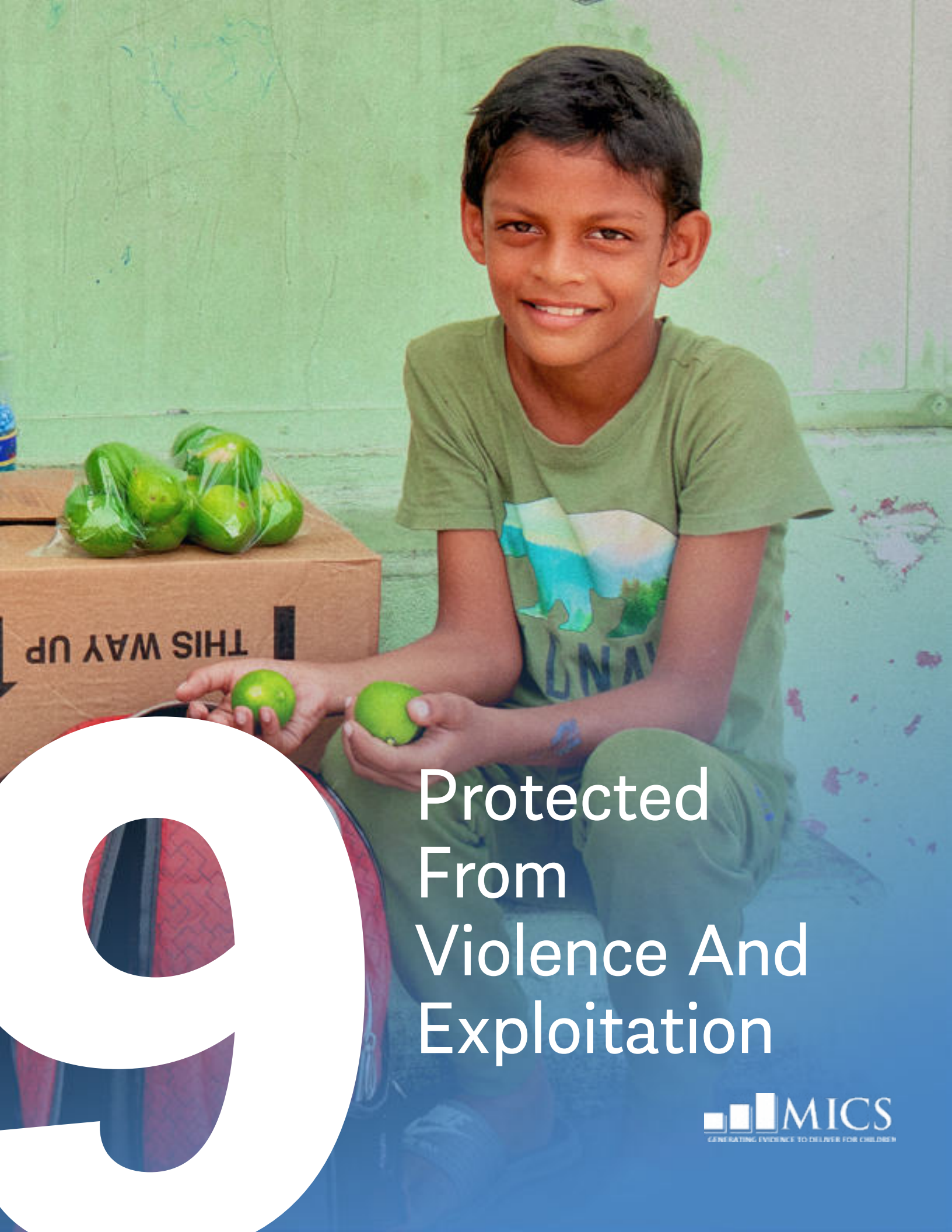
[A] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years atvolvement and Foundational Learnin

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases



9

Protected From Violence And Exploitation

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

9 Protected From Violence And Exploitation

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.[116] Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

The Civil Registry of the Registrar General ensures that the island's most vital occurrences are recorded. In order to register a birth, information must be provided to the District Registrar located nearest to where child was born within three (3) months of birth of child, along with the required documentation

- ID of informant.
- Letter/card from Hospital.
- Birth certificate of parents.
- If parents are married, marriage certificate should be presented.

A birth registration is therefore considered late when it takes place after three (3) months of birth and attracts a fee for the service.

Births registered after three months of birth but before one (1) year require the following in addition to the above:

- child immunization card
- current affidavits

116. UNICEF. Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

However, for Late Registration of Birth (after one year), considerably more documentation is needed as per the following

If the birth took place at the hospital:-

- Letter from hospital stating date of birth of child and name of parent.
- Statutory declaration from applicant giving particulars of birth and reason for non-registration of same.
- Immunization card.
- Letter from school first attended.
- Birth certificate(s) of child/ children born before or after birth to be registered.
- If parents are married, marriage certificate should be presented.

If the birth took place at home:-

- Immunization card.
- If parents are married, marriage certificate should be presented.
- Birth certificates of all children before and after birth to be registered.
- Identification of applicant.
- Letter from school stating the date of birth given at time of entry to school.
- Baptismal certificate (where applicable).
- Affidavit from mother/father or person having charge of child stating reason for non-registration of the birth.
- Affidavit from a person present at birth e.g. aunt, grandmother, midwife.
- Affidavit from prominent person in the area where child was born, e.g. Doctor, Lawyer, Teacher, Priest, Pundit, Police Officer.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities						
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	**66.6**	**22.6**	**6.8**	**96.1**	**1,656**	**90.4**	**65**
Sex							
Male	68.2	20.0	7.1	95.3	824	(96.1)	39
Female	65.1	25.2	6.5	96.8	832	(82.2)	26
Area							
Urban	65.8	22.8	7.9	96.6	908	(89.0)	31
Rural	67.7	22.4	5.4	95.4	748	(91.8)	34
Region							
North-West RHA	54.6	38.2	3.7	96.5	323	(*)	11
North-Central RHA	70.4	15.7	9.3	95.3	440	(*)	21
Eastern RHA	60.7	30.5	4.7	95.9	189	(*)	8
South-West RHA	74.4	13.7	8.0	96.1	606	(*)	24
Tobago RHA	52.9	42.2	2.9	98.0	99	(*)	2
Age (in months)							
0-11	54.5	11.9	14.4	80.9	271	(93.4)	52
12-23	66.8	24.8	7.8	99.4	316	(*)	2
24-35	70.6	20.5	7.2	98.3	296	(*)	5
36-47	69.2	25.3	4.8	99.3	404	(*)	3
48-59	69.4	27.3	2.2	99.0	370	(*)	4
Mother's education							
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	-	0
Primary	53.6	21.3	17.2	92.1	81	(*)	6
Lower Secondary	70.9	25.1	4.0	100.0	60	-	0
Upper Secondary	65.9	22.7	6.8	95.5	1,086	(87.3)	49
Higher	70.3	21.6	5.6	97.5	398	(*)	10
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	-	0
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[A]							
Has functional difficulty	(59.6)	(36.5)	(.8)	(96.9)	32	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	70.0	24.3	4.7	99.0	1,037	(*)	11
Ethnicity of household head							
African	60.1	29.1	6.1	95.4	805	(90.3)	37
East Indian	79.8	12.0	4.7	96.5	437	(*)	15
Mixed African and East Indian	69.6	21.9	7.6	99.1	166	(*)	1
Mixed other	63.2	19.8	11.8	94.8	231	(*)	12
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	-	0
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	-	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	61.1	24.5	8.7	94.3	420	(*)	24
Second	66.3	19.7	8.6	94.7	384	(*)	21
Middle	61.4	30.6	6.8	98.8	305	(*)	4
Fourth	71.1	21.3	3.6	96.0	290	(*)	12
Richest	77.4	15.8	4.6	97.9	257	(*)	6

[1] **MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1**

[A] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes zero unweighted cases

9.2
CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies[117] have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

117. Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." School Psychology Review 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" Child Abuse & Neglect 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	
			Any	Severe[A]		
Total	23.1	60.8	**39.8**	**1.9**	**67.2**	**5,286**
Sex						
Male	23.7	62.5	44.1	2.4	69.5	2,657
Female	22.5	59.0	35.4	1.4	65.0	2,630
Area						
Urban	21.5	62.8	40.1	2.4	69.2	3,111
Rural	25.4	57.9	39.2	1.2	64.5	2,175
Region						
North-West RHA	18.5	65.7	44.3	3.5	73.6	1,089
North-Central RHA	20.6	60.9	39.6	2.1	68.7	1,346
Eastern RHA	15.9	69.7	53.4	1.8	77.8	488
South-West RHA	30.3	54.6	31.7	0.8	58.7	2,080
Tobago RHA	12.2	71.1	58.9	3.9	80.2	284
Age						
1-2	20.9	43.9	41.9	2.7	54.2	611
3-4	21.1	64.3	61.0	1.4	75.2	773
5-9	21.8	65.1	47.2	2.2	72.9	1,803
10-14	25.6	60.7	24.9	1.7	63.2	2,099
Mother's education						
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Primary	24.6	55.9	41.4	1.4	62.8	489
Lower Secondary	18.5	65.9	43.9	6.7	70.0	241
Upper Secondary	22.0	62.0	39.4	2.0	68.6	3,284
Higher	25.3	58.8	39.3	1.0	65.6	1,186
Missing/DK	(49.7)	(39.5)	(29.5)	(.0)	(39.5)	61
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)[B]						
Has functional difficulty	24.1	63.6	48.9	4.9	69.9	466
Has no functional difficulty	23.3	62.6	39.3	1.5	68.8	4,505
Ethnicity of household head						
African	18.5	64.9	43.9	2.1	71.9	2,525
East Indian	31.3	52.2	27.1	1.5	56.5	1,451
Mixed African and East Indian	18.0	71.1	53.0	2.3	76.3	513
Mixed other	25.9	56.9	41.8	2.0	66.6	770
Other	(36.1)	(33.3)	(21.5)	(.0)	(40.3)	20
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	20.4	64.5	44.5	2.1	72.2	1,271
Second	17.9	62.6	47.9	2.5	70.9	1,187
Middle	26.0	59.3	39.5	2.3	66.5	964
Fourth	25.6	60.1	34.5	1.2	64.0	995
Richest	28.0	55.2	28.0	1.3	59.5	869

[1] **MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1**

[A] Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

[B] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	**18.4**	**3,050**
Sex		
Male	15.1	213
Female	18.6	2,837
Area		
Urban	17.3	1,820
Rural	20.0	1,231
Region		
North-West RHA	16.6	627
North-Central RHA	15.8	825
Eastern RHA	27.8	274
South-West RHA	18.6	1,167
Tobago RHA	21.3	159
Age		
<25	14.6	164
25-34	16.2	902
35-49	20.0	1,578
50+	18.5	406
Education		
ECCE or none	(*)	13
Primary	16.7	268
Lower Secondary	24.2	139
Upper Secondary	18.1	1,850
Higher	19.1	732
Missing/DK	(16.8)	50
Ethnicity of household head		
African	20.6	1,424
East Indian	12.7	878
Mixed African and East Indian	25.2	298
Mixed other	18.7	429
Other	(*)	14
Missing/DK	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	18.4	658
Second	19.8	637
Middle	21.6	591
Fourth	16.5	602
Richest	15.5	561

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.3
CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

Currently, Trinidad and Tobago does not have legislation or policies directly addressing the issue of child labour. However, a child under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed or work in any public or private undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking owned and controlled by members of the same family.[118]

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).[119,120,121]

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

118. Trinidad and Tobago Children Act, 2012
119. 'Own use production of goods', including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.
120. UNICEF. How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions? MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.
121 The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.[122]

i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 21 hours or more
ii. age 15-17: No limit to number of hours

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 Is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

122. Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	**7.3**	**2,597**	**13.8**	**1.3**	**1,305**	**18.6**	**0.6**	**1,182**
Sex								
Male	8.9	1,331	18.9	2.3	624	24.1	1.1	608
Female	5.8	1,265	9.1	0.4	681	12.8	0.0	573
Area								
Urban	8.2	1,552	14.8	1.7	802	18.2	0.4	642
Rural	6.1	1,044	12.1	0.7	503	19.1	0.8	540
Region								
North-West RHA	11.8	598	15.3	0.0	226	14.3	1.0	235
North-Central RHA	7.7	616	19.9	0.3	369	24.2	0.0	360
Eastern RHA	2.7	211	14.4	0.0	108	15.9	1.4	124
South-West RHA	4.9	1,031	8.1	2.4	546	16.1	0.6	400
Tobago RHA	11.8	141	22.2	4.5	56	23.9	0.6	63
School attendance								
Attending[A]	7.4	2,460	13.7	1.3	1,259	16.6	0.2	1,001
Not attending	6.1	137	(*)	(*)	41	29.8	2.9	180
Missing	na	0	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education[B]								
ECCE or none	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	16
Primary	2.9	191	17.1	6.2	227	27.4	1.4	176
Lower Secondary	14.6	113	(5.4)	(.0)	71	(19.1)	(.0)	84
Upper Secondary	8.6	1,650	14.3	0.2	745	16.2	0.6	648
Higher	4.5	592	11.5	0.7	256	18.9	0.2	225
Missing/DK	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	23
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	9.2	306	7.4	0.9	127	25.9	0.0	129
Has no functional difficulty	7.1	2,291	14.5	1.3	1,177	17.7	0.7	1,053
Ethnicity of household head								
African	8.3	1,135	11.5	0.4	702	17.2	0.5	514
East Indian	5.1	722	15.2	0.0	363	21.5	1.1	385
Mixed African and East Indian	4.3	312	(26.0)	(.0)	73	17.0	0.0	94
Mixed other	11.0	420	13.8	8.9	163	16.7	0.0	183
Other	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	6
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	2	na	na	0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	10.3	634	13.0	5.2	292	23.0	1.7	251
Second	8.0	529	14.1	0.0	337	19.7	0.0	299
Middle	7.9	491	14.6	0.0	223	20.0	0.2	229
Fourth	5.3	522	19.8	0.0	226	13.6	1.0	238
Richest	3.9	421	7.5	0.7	228	15.2	0.0	164

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores[A] during the previous week, by age groups, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years
Total	**50.9**	**0.1**	**2,597**	**78.0**	**0.2**	**1,305**
Sex						
Male	49.5	0.1	1,331	71.9	0.3	624
Female	52.4	0.0	1,265	83.5	0.2	681
Area						
Urban	52.3	0.0	1,552	81.1	0.4	802
Rural	49.0	0.1	1,044	73.0	0.0	503
Region						
North-West RHA	53.2	0.1	598	92.7	0.0	226
North-Central RHA	54.4	0.0	616	80.3	0.2	369
Eastern RHA	56.9	0.0	211	82.8	0.0	108
South-West RHA	43.8	0.1	1,031	68.5	0.3	546
Tobago RHA	69.7	0.0	141	86.9	0.7	56
School attendance						
Attending[B]	51.3	0.0	2,460	78.5	0.2	1,259
Not attending	45.0	0.8	137	(*)	(*)	41
Missing	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's education						
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	55.9	0.2	191	74.5	0.2	227
Lower Secondary	63.9	0.0	113	(69.1)	(.4)	71
Upper Secondary	49.0	0.1	1,650	78.3	0.1	745
Higher	52.4	0.0	592	82.1	0.6	256
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	1
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	51.7	0.3	306	72.9	0.0	127
Has no functional difficulty	50.8	0.0	2,291	78.5	0.3	1,177
Ethnicity of household head						
African	59.1	0.0	1,135	85.3	0.3	702
East Indian	37.9	0.2	722	69.5	0.1	363
Mixed African and East Indian	48.0	0.0	312	(73.7)	(.6)	73
Mixed other	53.4	0.0	420	67.4	0.0	163
Other	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	1
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	61.6	0.1	634	71.0	0.0	292
Second	50.3	0.0	529	82.7	0.0	337
Middle	47.1	0.2	491	83.0	0.1	223
Fourth	51.6	0.0	522	83.6	0.2	226
Richest	39.3	0.0	421	69.5	1.0	228

[A] Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:			
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Total child labour[1,A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	**9.6**	**4.2**	**46.0**	**0.1**	**4.3**	**5,083**
Sex						
Male	11.8	5.4	43.2	0.1	5.6	2,563
Female	7.3	3.0	48.9	0.1	3.1	2,520
Area						
Urban	9.6	4.8	48.8	0.1	4.9	2,996
Rural	9.6	3.4	42.1	0.1	3.5	2,087
Region						
North-West RHA	8.7	6.9	49.8	0.1	6.9	1,059
North-Central RHA	14.0	3.6	46.9	0.1	3.7	1,345
Eastern RHA	9.9	1.7	47.4	0.0	1.7	443
South-West RHA	6.2	3.4	41.7	0.1	3.5	1,977
Tobago RHA	15.0	7.5	56.4	0.2	7.6	260
Age						
5-11	3.3	7.3	50.9	0.1	7.4	2,597
12-14	13.8	1.3	78.0	0.2	1.5	1,305
15-17	18.6	0.6	na	na	0.6	1,182
School attendance						
Attending[B]	8.7	4.3	47.7	0.1	4.3	4,720
Not attending	20.9	3.8	24.0	0.3	4.1	358
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's education[C]						
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Primary	16.1	3.7	46.5	0.1	3.8	595
Lower Secondary	9.5	6.2	45.3	0.1	6.3	268
Upper Secondary	8.7	4.8	45.7	0.1	4.9	3,043
Higher	8.1	2.7	48.5	0.1	2.8	1,073
Missing/DK	(6.4)	(.8)	(26.8)	(.0)	(.8)	63
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	10.3	5.2	44.7	0.2	5.4	562
Has no functional difficulty	9.5	4.1	46.2	0.1	4.2	4,521
Ethnicity of household head						
African	8.6	4.2	54.0	0.1	4.3	2,351
East Indian	10.9	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.9	1,470
Mixed African and East Indian	9.9	2.8	42.5	0.1	2.9	479
Mixed other	9.4	7.9	43.6	0.0	7.9	766
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	10.0	7.2	50.8	0.0	7.3	1,177
Second	10.4	3.6	46.7	0.0	3.7	1,165
Middle	10.1	4.2	44.2	0.1	4.3	942
Fourth	10.1	3.0	46.5	0.0	3.1	986
Richest	6.5	2.2	39.8	0.3	2.5	813

[1] MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

[A] The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

[D] The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions										
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work	Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions[A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	**4.2**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**2.7**	**6.4**	**5,083**
Sex													
Male	5.4	0.1	1.1	0.5	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.9	8.6	2,563
Female	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	4.3	2,520
Area													
Urban	4.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	6.8	2,996
Rural	3.4	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.8	6.0	2,087
Region													
North-West RHA	6.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	8.1	1,059
North-Central RHA	3.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	3.0	6.2	1,345
Eastern RHA	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.3	2.6	1.7	2.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.2	6.9	443
South-West RHA	3.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.4	5.2	1,977
Tobago RHA	7.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	9.4	260
Age													
5-11	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.7	2,597
12-14	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.2	3.5	1,305
15-17	0.6	na	2.3	1.0	3.4	2.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.2	6.7	6.9	1,182
School attendance													
Attending[B]	4.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.1	5.9	4,720
Not attending	3.8	0.3	2.5	1.5	6.0	5.0	2.6	0.0	1.9	0.7	10.1	13.5	358
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's education[C]													
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Primary	3.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	7.0	2.9	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.1	9.6	595
Lower Secondary	6.2	0.1	0.6	2.1	2.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.0	4.6	10.7	268
Upper Secondary	4.8	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.8	6.4	3,043
Higher	2.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.2	1,073
Missing/DK	(.8)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.2)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.2)	(1.0)	63
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	5.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.2	3.7	8.3	562
Has no functional difficulty	4.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.6	6.2	4,521
Ethnicity of household head													
African	4.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	5.8	2,351
East Indian	2.8	0.1	0.7	0.4	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.8	5.4	1,470
Mixed African and East Indian	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.6	2.9	5.7	479
Mixed other	7.9	0.0	1.4	0.5	3.3	0.8	3.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	5.2	11.0	766
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	7.2	0.0	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	4.3	10.0	1,177
Second	3.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	5.8	1,165
Middle	4.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.1	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	6.8	942
Fourth	3.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.9	986
Richest	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.3	4.8	813

[A] The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.4
CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[123] before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[124]

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.[125,126] In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Table PR.4.1W presents the percentage of women married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls age 15-19 years who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

123. All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

124. Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf.;
Godha, D. et al. 2011. The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

125. Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." Journal of Adolescent Health 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

126. Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." Emerging Infectious Diseases 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.2W presents the proportion of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/ in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	**1.2**	**5,523**	**1.3**	**6.8**	**4,774**	**0.7**	**4.2**	**682**	**2.5**	**749**	**1.4**	**2,326**
Area												
Urban	1.1	3,277	1.2	5.7	2,829	0.0	4.2	390	1.4	448	1.8	1,279
Rural	1.3	2,246	1.4	8.3	1,945	1.5	4.3	292	4.1	301	0.9	1,047
Region												
North-West RHA	0.6	1,120	0.7	3.8	944	0.0	1.4	108	2.3	177	2.1	404
North-Central RHA	1.6	1,522	1.6	6.5	1,305	0.1	4.3	226	4.2	217	0.5	594
Eastern RHA	1.8	445	2.1	10.4	377	0.6	4.4	57	1.1	68	0.5	208
South-West RHA	1.1	2,164	1.2	8.0	1,924	1.4	5.6	264	1.3	240	1.8	1,029
Tobago RHA	0.8	272	1.0	4.3	224	0.5	1.0	28	3.1	48	1.3	91
Age												
15-19	0.3	749	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	749	(*)	18
15-17	0.0	449	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	449	na	0
18-19	0.8	301	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1	301	(*)	18
20-24	0.7	682	0.7	4.2	682	0.7	4.2	682	na	na	0.0	117
25-29	2.2	647	2.2	6.2	647	na	na	na	na	na	0.6	217
30-34	1.3	760	1.3	5.9	760	na	na	na	na	na	1.0	387
35-39	1.2	1,031	1.2	6.9	1,031	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	600
40-44	1.2	927	1.2	6.8	927	na	na	na	na	na	1.2	568
45-49	1.4	726	1.4	10.2	726	na	na	na	na	na	3.0	419
Education												
ECCE or none	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	6
Primary	4.8	248	4.8	16.2	247	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	1	6.9	150
Lower Secondary	6.4	247	8.4	30.0	188	(23.2)	(41.6)	18	0.0	59	0.7	114
Upper Secondary	1.0	3,381	1.1	7.1	2,752	0.1	3.8	421	2.9	629	0.7	1,365
Higher	0.2	1,625	0.2	1.9	1,567	0.0	1.3	236	0.0	59	1.6	688
Missing/DK	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	6	na	na	0	na	0	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head												
African	1.1	2,354	1.1	5.1	2,022	0.0	3.0	283	4.0	332	1.6	813
East Indian	0.9	1,915	1.0	7.2	1,701	0.6	3.5	231	1.5	215	1.3	944
Mixed African and East Indian	1.3	488	1.6	9.8	393	3.8	7.3	78	0.0	95	1.2	228
Mixed other	2.1	730	2.4	8.8	627	0.0	4.8	84	0.3	103	1.3	322
Other	(.9)	32	(1.0)	(15.3)	27	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	5	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	2	na	0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.5	992	3.7	11.9	861	2.7	7.4	125	5.1	131	0.7	403
Second	0.9	1,115	1.1	8.9	925	0.6	3.0	141	4.7	189	1.7	478
Middle	0.7	1,149	0.8	4.7	986	0.1	4.2	141	0.0	163	1.3	491
Fourth	0.7	1,199	0.8	6.0	1,048	0.0	5.3	159	1.7	151	1.2	490
Richest	0.3	1,068	0.4	3.0	953	0.1	0.8	117	0.2	115	2.0	463

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

[3] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

[4] MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**1.1**	**3,277**	**5.7**	**2,829**	**1.3**	**2,246**	**8.3**	**1,945**	**1.2**	**5,523**	**6.8**	**4,774**
Age												
15-19	0.0	448	na	na	0.8	301	na	na	0.3	749	na	na
15-17	0.0	275	na	na	0.0	174	na	na	0.0	449	na	na
18-19	0.0	173	na	na	1.8	127	na	na	0.8	301	na	na
20-24	0.0	390	4.2	390	1.5	292	4.3	292	0.7	682	4.2	682
25-29	2.3	386	4.9	386	2.2	261	8.2	261	2.2	647	6.2	647
30-34	1.6	445	5.2	445	0.8	314	7.0	314	1.3	760	5.9	760
35-39	1.0	643	5.4	643	1.5	388	9.4	388	1.2	1,031	6.9	1,031
40-44	0.5	532	4.6	532	2.1	395	9.9	395	1.2	927	6.8	927
45-49	2.1	432	10.3	432	0.2	294	10.0	294	1.4	726	10.2	726

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:				Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Total	
Total	**(*)**	**(*)**	**(*)**	**100.0**	**18**	**16.3**	**45.1**	**20.5**	**18.1**	**100.0**	**117**
Area											
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	20.6	42.8	20.0	16.6	100.0	73
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	9.1	48.9	21.4	20.6	100.0	44
Region											
North-West RHA	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
North-Central RHA	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	(17.4)	(39.6)	(16.1)	(26.8)	100.0	41
Eastern RHA	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(5.7)	(48.1)	(11.3)	(34.9)	100.0	11
South-West RHA	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(17.8)	(41.3)	(27.9)	(13.0)	100.0	45
Tobago RHA	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Education											
Primary	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Lower Secondary	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Upper Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18	19.5	46.3	21.4	12.8	100.0	84
Higher	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Ethnicity of household head											
African	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	15.8	41.3	30.0	12.9	100.0	49
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(19.6)	(31.2)	(17.3)	(32.0)	100.0	30
Mixed African and East Indian	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Mixed other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	(37.4)	(30.6)	(15.3)	(16.7)	100.0	31
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	(2.5)	(59.3)	(12.7)	(25.5)	100.0	19
Middle	-	-	-	-	0	(18.6)	(46.9)	(26.4)	(8.1)	100.0	37
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8

[1] **MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)**

[2] **MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes zero unweighted cases

9.5
VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact on the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services[127].

Table PR.6.1W presents the percentage of who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Table PR.6.2W shows if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Table PR.6.3W expands on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Table P.R6.4W indicates if the last robbery or assault experienced by women was reported to the police.

127. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Manual on Victimization Surveys. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			
	Robbery[A]			Assault[B]						
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of women
Total	**4.4**	**2.3**	**1.2**	**4.1**	**2.1**	**1.2**	**7.2**	**3.7**	**2.1**	**5,523**
Area										
Urban	4.7	2.1	1.0	3.6	1.7	1.0	7.1	3.3	1.8	3,277
Rural	4.0	2.4	1.6	4.8	2.7	1.5	7.3	4.4	2.6	2,246
Region										
North-West RHA	4.9	2.0	0.7	2.7	1.3	0.8	6.5	3.0	1.2	1,120
North-Central RHA	5.7	3.1	2.0	4.7	1.8	0.9	9.1	4.4	2.8	1,522
Eastern RHA	4.1	2.1	1.7	4.5	2.0	1.4	7.4	3.6	2.7	445
South-West RHA	3.5	2.0	0.9	4.3	2.7	1.8	6.4	3.8	2.2	2,164
Tobago RHA	2.6	1.4	0.8	4.1	2.3	0.3	5.9	3.2	1.1	272
Age										
15-19	3.6	1.6	0.9	3.3	1.7	0.4	6.2	3.1	1.2	749
15-17	3.9	1.4	1.1	2.7	1.3	0.2	5.4	2.6	1.3	449
18-19	3.2	1.8	0.5	4.2	2.3	0.6	7.2	3.9	1.2	301
20-24	4.7	2.4	1.6	4.7	3.3	1.1	8.4	4.8	3.0	682
25-29	5.5	2.8	0.8	5.5	2.2	1.2	10.3	4.9	1.9	647
30-34	5.3	3.1	1.3	5.4	2.9	2.1	8.2	5.1	2.8	760
35-39	4.2	1.6	1.1	4.6	1.8	1.1	7.6	2.9	1.8	1,031
40-44	3.5	1.9	0.9	3.3	1.7	1.2	5.3	2.8	1.8	927
45-49	4.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	5.4	3.3	2.6	726
Education										
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	3.0	2.1	2.0	3.5	3.4	3.1	4.6	3.5	3.1	248
Lower Secondary	6.4	3.9	0.9	7.5	3.5	0.7	12.2	7.3	1.5	247
Upper Secondary	4.3	2.2	1.3	4.5	2.4	1.5	7.6	4.0	2.5	3,381
Higher	4.5	2.1	1.0	2.4	1.1	0.5	5.9	2.7	1.3	1,625
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head										
African	4.1	2.2	1.0	4.0	1.8	1.0	7.2	3.5	1.8	2,354
East Indian	3.9	2.1	1.3	3.6	1.9	1.3	6.5	3.6	2.3	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	5.9	2.9	0.7	3.9	2.7	1.0	7.6	4.1	2.4	488
Mixed other	6.1	2.5	1.9	5.6	3.1	1.8	9.0	4.6	2.7	730
Other	(1.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.8)	(.0)	(.0)	(2.7)	(.0)	(.0)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	6.1	3.7	1.4	6.3	4.2	2.0	10.6	6.8	3.5	992
Second	3.6	1.5	1.3	3.4	1.7	0.8	6.3	2.9	1.8	1,115
Middle	4.3	2.0	0.8	4.9	1.8	1.1	7.9	3.4	1.6	1,149
Fourth	4.4	1.9	0.9	3.6	1.4	1.0	6.2	2.6	1.6	1,199
Richest	3.9	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.3	5.5	3.4	2.4	1,068

[1] **MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault**

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	**65.7**	**8.5**	**19.2**	**10.7**	**34.3**	**244**
Area						
Urban	64.4	8.5	21.6	11.7	35.6	154
Rural	68.0	8.3	15.3	9.0	32.0	90
Region						
North-West RHA	(64.4)	(3.4)	(25.7)	(6.8)	(35.6)	55
North-Central RHA	65.1	11.5	16.8	9.1	34.9	87
Eastern RHA	(69.1)	(3.5)	(22.7)	(4.8)	(30.9)	18
South-West RHA	64.8	10.2	17.8	17.0	35.2	76
Tobago RHA	(84.4)	(4.4)	(6.1)	(7.2)	(15.6)	7
Age						
15-19	(81.7)	(9.1)	(6.4)	(2.1)	(18.3)	27
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
20-24	(73.5)	(2.1)	(25.6)	(.0)	(26.5)	32
25-29	(71.9)	(1.7)	(19.2)	(7.2)	(28.1)	36
30-34	(59.6)	(18.0)	(27.7)	(9.2)	(40.4)	40
35-39	(51.9)	(12.7)	(29.7)	(6.1)	(48.1)	44
40-44	(66.9)	(12.6)	(18.0)	(14.2)	(33.1)	33
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Education						
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Upper Secondary	67.3	9.4	15.3	12.2	32.7	147
Higher	60.2	7.8	32.6	4.1	39.8	73
Last incident occurred						
More than 1 year ago	62.9	3.4	23.3	10.6	37.1	109
Less than 1 year ago	69.2	9.9	14.3	11.5	30.8	125
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Robbery outcome						
Robbery	53.1	16.3	28.9	10.2	46.9	114
Attempted robbery	75.8	1.6	11.3	11.6	24.2	124
DK/Not sure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head						
African	74.1	3.1	16.2	6.8	25.9	96
East Indian	59.5	8.0	24.1	8.9	40.5	74
Mixed African and East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Mixed other	(57.8)	(14.8)	(22.3)	(18.3)	(42.2)	44
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	58.3	6.3	26.3	13.3	41.7	61
Second	(45.5)	(13.4)	(19.2)	(22.3)	(54.5)	40
Middle	75.6	5.9	13.7	4.4	24.4	49
Fourth	(61.1)	(16.3)	(24.2)	(12.7)	(38.9)	52
Richest	(90.0)	(.0)	(9.4)	(.6)	(10.0)	42

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Location of last incident of assault										Use of weapon during last assault					
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place	No Response	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
Total	**50.4**	**15.3**	**16.8**	**1.0**	**4.6**	**3.1**	**6.8**	**0.2**	**1.7**	**100.0**	**79.3**	**11.0**	**3.8**	**6.9**	**20.7**	**225**
Area																
Urban	59.5	14.4	11.9	1.2	3.8	3.4	4.0	0.4	1.6	100.0	83.0	5.9	4.3	8.4	17.0	118
Rural	40.4	16.4	22.3	0.8	5.6	2.8	10.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	75.2	16.6	3.3	5.2	24.8	107
Region																
North-West RHA	(71.4)	(8.4)	(6.9)	(.0)	(2.8)	(.0)	(9.0)	(1.5)	(.0)	100.0	(81.6)	(11.7)	(.7)	(6.0)	(18.4)	30
North-Central RHA	52.0	14.5	15.0	0.6	1.4	8.9	5.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	81.2	4.4	6.6	8.8	18.8	71
Eastern RHA	(36.7)	(15.2)	(30.7)	(.0)	(8.4)	(.0)	(9.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(58.7)	(31.8)	(11.2)	(4.5)	(41.3)	20
South-West RHA	47.1	18.5	17.7	0.3	7.4	0.0	6.9	0.0	2.1	100.0	82.0	11.0	1.3	6.0	18.0	93
Tobago RHA	(35.9)	(13.5)	(21.7)	(14.0)	(.0)	(6.0)	(8.8)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(75.6)	(14.2)	(2.0)	(8.3)	(24.4)	11
Age																
15-19	(45.8)	(6.2)	(12.8)	(6.4)	(3.4)	(.0)	(24.6)	(.0)	(.9)	100.0	(87.7)	(9.2)	(4.2)	(4.4)	(12.3)	25
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	(32.8)	(23.3)	(12.8)	(.0)	(8.4)	(11.3)	(6.2)	(.0)	(5.2)	100.0	(79.4)	(.7)	(12.8)	(3.2)	(20.6)	32
25-29	(49.0)	(5.9)	(32.2)	(1.2)	(3.9)	(.0)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(5.4)	100.0	(65.7)	(20.7)	(1.4)	(12.2)	(34.3)	36
30-34	(67.5)	(21.8)	(9.1)	(.6)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(86.2)	(4.4)	(1.1)	(11.4)	(13.8)	41
35-39	(66.3)	(11.4)	(17.4)	(.0)	(4.0)	(.0)	(.9)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(77.9)	(19.2)	(.8)	(2.5)	(22.1)	47
40-44	(32.6)	(27.6)	(3.2)	(.0)	(11.6)	(10.6)	(14.3)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(76.5)	(11.8)	(4.6)	(9.5)	(23.5)	31
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Education																
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Upper Secondary	46.3	14.5	18.3	1.5	6.1	4.5	7.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	79.3	13.0	3.1	4.5	20.7	153
Higher	(42.9)	(29.4)	(10.5)	(.0)	(2.5)	(.0)	(8.7)	(1.1)	(4.8)	100.0	(85.0)	(9.1)	(2.7)	(6.4)	(15.0)	40
Last incident occurred																
More than 1 year ago	46.6	14.7	20.4	0.9	2.5	6.6	6.2	0.4	1.8	100.0	78.4	10.4	3.5	7.9	21.6	106
Less than 1 year ago	52.6	16.4	13.9	1.1	6.7	0.0	7.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	80.5	10.9	4.2	5.3	19.5	116
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Number of offenders																
1	47.5	19.9	16.4	0.8	5.2	4.1	4.8	0.3	1.1	100.0	80.2	11.3	2.8	5.7	19.8	169
2 or more	57.9	1.8	22.0	2.1	3.4	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	73.9	12.2	6.0	13.0	26.1	46
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Recognition of offender(s)																
Yes	52.9	16.2	16.7	0.3	2.1	3.6	6.9	0.2	1.1	100.0	78.8	12.0	2.5	7.2	21.2	196
No	(32.1)	(10.6)	(19.7)	(6.3)	(24.2)	(.0)	(7.1)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(83.8)	(4.9)	(10.6)	(5.6)	(16.2)	26
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head																
African	50.8	12.9	19.1	1.9	2.4	7.3	3.5	0.0	2.0	100.0	77.2	12.8	2.9	7.7	22.8	95
East Indian	(67.4)	(12.5)	(12.2)	(.0)	(1.1)	(.0)	(3.3)	(.7)	(2.8)	100.0	(80.6)	(9.6)	(4.4)	(7.6)	(19.4)	69
Mixed African and East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Mixed other	(26.0)	(26.4)	(25.1)	(1.0)	(9.0)	(.0)	(12.5)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(83.4)	(10.6)	(1.0)	(2.0)	(16.6)	41
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	52.5	21.7	15.5	1.5	2.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.7	22.5	10.1	11.6	42.3	63
Second	(49.8)	(6.4)	(11.8)	(1.6)	(4.2)	(8.6)	(13.1)	(.0)	(4.4)	100.0	(93.1)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(2.0)	(6.9)	38
Middle	47.3	18.7	19.9	0.7	0.0	5.3	4.2	0.0	3.8	100.0	88.8	1.9	0.5	8.8	11.2	57
Fourth	(43.6)	(17.5)	(18.2)	(.6)	(10.5)	(1.6)	(8.1)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(86.8)	(11.0)	(2.1)	(4.6)	(13.2)	44
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police[1,A]	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	**29.7**	**29.6**	**67.6**	**125**	**43.0**	**16.2**	**60.1**	**116**	**64.0**	**241**
Area										
Urban	23.4	26.2	62.4	70	43.9	15.0	59.1	55	60.9	125
Rural	37.8	34.0	74.3	55	42.2	17.3	61.0	61	67.3	116
Region										
North-West RHA	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(45.9)	37
North-Central RHA	(21.0)	(27.2)	(60.0)	47	(54.5)	(23.3)	(77.7)	27	66.6	74
Eastern RHA	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(70.6)	18
South-West RHA	(43.6)	(38.0)	(83.8)	43	(43.2)	(17.8)	(61.0)	59	70.6	101
Tobago RHA	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(33.3)	10
Age										
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(35.5)	24
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	12
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	12
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(63.9)	39
25-29	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(55.6)	33
30-34	(31.7)	(43.4)	(80.5)	23	(45.9)	(19.1)	(65.0)	22	73.0	45
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(81.2)	35
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(75.7)	34
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	30
Education										
ECCE or none	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	14
Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	18
Upper Secondary	30.5	28.6	65.5	75	42.3	18.2	61.9	80	63.6	155
Higher	(32.9)	(31.7)	(80.6)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(70.8)	53
Missing/DK	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Party reporting crime										
Self	44.4	42.5	100.0	78	64.7	24.4	90.5	74	95.4	152
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	10
Ethnicity of household head										
African	24.7	16.9	52.3	52	47.8	16.0	64.1	43	57.6	95
East Indian	(30.3)	(39.4)	(70.8)	40	(44.2)	(20.0)	(64.2)	37	67.6	77
Mixed African and East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(67.8)	27
Mixed other	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(69.3)	41
Other	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Missing/DK	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(23.3)	(45.2)	(78.9)	36	(38.2)	(26.4)	(64.9)	42	71.4	78
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(68.1)	(4.8)	(72.9)	19	(77.9)	37
Middle	(37.5)	(3.0)	(46.2)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(42.8)	44
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(66.3)	39
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(58.1)	43

[1] **MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1**

[A] This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

9.6
FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety[125]

Table PR.7.1W presents data for women on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
Total	**10.6**	**33.7**	**16.5**	**6.9**	**32.3**	**100.0**	**44.2**	**24.5**	**52.0**	**11.7**	**3.2**	**8.6**	**100.0**	**76.3**	**8.4**	**5,523**
Area																
Urban	9.9	33.8	18.8	7.4	30.1	100.0	43.6	23.1	56.3	9.9	3.5	7.2	100.0	79.1	9.0	3,277
Rural	11.7	33.6	13.1	6.0	35.6	100.0	45.2	26.6	45.7	14.3	2.8	10.6	100.0	72.2	7.6	2,246
Region																
North-West RHA	12.1	39.6	21.0	6.3	21.0	100.0	51.3	22.2	62.7	8.0	1.9	5.1	100.0	84.6	6.9	1,120
North-Central RHA	11.3	32.0	16.1	10.0	30.5	100.0	43.3	29.3	50.8	11.6	3.0	5.2	100.0	79.9	11.5	1,522
Eastern RHA	9.5	33.7	8.9	7.4	40.5	100.0	43.2	34.7	41.2	11.1	4.1	8.9	100.0	75.9	9.5	445
South-West RHA	7.8	30.7	17.0	5.5	39.0	100.0	38.4	18.8	49.1	14.5	4.1	13.4	100.0	67.8	7.7	2,164
Tobago RHA	25.9	43.1	7.6	1.1	22.3	100.0	69.0	35.5	55.6	5.4	0.8	2.8	100.0	90.9	1.8	272
Age																
15-19	8.5	31.1	14.0	5.0	41.4	100.0	39.5	23.4	50.1	8.0	2.8	15.7	100.0	73.2	6.6	749
15-17	7.9	31.5	11.8	5.4	43.4	100.0	39.2	23.9	49.3	7.5	1.6	17.7	100.0	72.8	6.1	449
18-19	9.3	30.6	17.2	4.5	38.4	100.0	39.9	22.8	51.3	8.7	4.5	12.8	100.0	73.9	7.5	301
20-24	8.4	37.2	17.2	6.0	31.3	100.0	45.4	20.3	54.9	12.1	2.9	9.7	100.0	75.0	8.2	682
25-29	11.3	31.1	16.7	8.0	32.9	100.0	42.4	24.9	50.0	11.2	4.2	9.8	100.0	74.8	10.5	647
30-34	9.9	34.9	16.1	7.6	31.4	100.0	44.7	27.1	54.6	10.7	3.0	4.5	100.0	81.7	8.5	760
35-39	10.9	32.2	19.1	8.3	29.6	100.0	43.0	23.5	51.2	14.2	4.4	6.8	100.0	74.4	10.1	1,031
40-44	13.4	34.4	15.3	6.1	30.8	100.0	47.6	26.2	49.8	12.8	2.2	9.1	100.0	75.7	7.2	927
45-49	11.3	35.4	16.3	6.7	30.3	100.0	46.7	25.7	54.4	11.6	2.9	5.4	100.0	80.1	7.7	726
Education																
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	7.2	32.0	17.0	11.0	32.8	100.0	38.9	16.8	47.7	19.1	6.8	9.7	100.0	63.9	13.7	248
Lower Secondary	11.8	33.3	16.1	6.9	31.9	100.0	45.1	18.4	50.3	19.5	1.1	10.8	100.0	68.6	7.4	247
Upper Secondary	10.2	37.1	17.0	6.4	29.3	100.0	47.2	23.2	54.2	11.3	2.9	8.5	100.0	77.2	7.9	3,381
Higher	11.9	27.1	15.5	7.3	38.2	100.0	39.0	29.4	48.8	9.9	3.8	8.1	100.0	78.0	8.9	1,625
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head																
African	13.4	38.5	16.5	5.9	25.6	100.0	51.7	26.8	55.9	8.9	2.2	6.1	100.0	82.5	6.9	2,354
East Indian	6.3	28.1	15.8	7.8	42.0	100.0	34.4	21.0	47.6	16.2	4.3	11.0	100.0	68.4	10.4	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	12.7	35.7	18.8	4.5	28.3	100.0	48.4	24.7	53.8	9.4	2.5	9.7	100.0	78.4	6.3	488
Mixed other	11.2	32.1	16.5	9.2	31.0	100.0	43.3	26.2	49.6	10.4	4.2	9.6	100.0	75.6	10.0	730
Other	(21.9)	(19.2)	(18.1)	(1.5)	(39.3)	100.0	(40.5)	(26.7)	(54.2)	(8.8)	(.5)	(9.7)	100.0	(79.9)	(2.0)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	10.5	35.1	20.1	5.9	28.5	100.0	45.5	20.3	48.3	18.1	3.8	9.5	100.0	68.6	8.6	992
Second	9.1	37.4	17.5	5.7	30.4	100.0	46.4	20.1	58.9	11.2	2.4	7.4	100.0	78.8	6.2	1,115
Middle	11.6	34.7	15.7	8.6	29.3	100.0	46.2	25.7	52.7	10.1	4.4	7.0	100.0	78.3	11.1	1,149
Fourth	9.8	32.0	15.8	7.3	35.0	100.0	41.7	24.5	50.1	10.6	3.0	11.7	100.0	74.2	8.2	1,199
Richest	12.3	29.4	13.6	6.6	38.2	100.0	41.6	31.6	49.6	9.2	2.4	7.2	100.0	81.2	8.0	1,068

[1] **MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4**

10

Live In A Safe And Clean Environment

MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

10 Live In A Safe And Clean Environment

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right[128]. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.[129]

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.[130]

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water[131].

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip

128. The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.
129. WHO, and UNICEF. Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf.
130. "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. https://washdata.org/.
131. Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of Escherichia coli (E. coli) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 E. coli per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 E. coli per 100 mL), high (11-100 E. coli per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 E. coli per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with E. coli detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Main source of drinking water															
	Improved sources								Unimproved sources							
	Piped water															
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Bottled water[A]	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**61.2**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**4.7**	**0.0**	**31.2**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**99.5**	**21,835**
Area																
Urban	63.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	33.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.6	13,053
Rural	58.3	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	9.5	0.1	27.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.4	8,781
Region																
North-West RHA	57.5	1.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.1	36.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.1	4,453
North-Central RHA	61.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	35.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.4	5,835
Eastern RHA	55.9	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	15.0	0.1	26.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	1,867
South-West RHA	66.0	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	5.7	0.1	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	8,676
Tobago RHA	43.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	10.7	0.1	42.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	98.4	1,004
Education of household head																
ECCE or none	54.0	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	229
Primary	62.9	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	7.2	0.1	26.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	6,090
Lower Secondary	62.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	5.6	0.1	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	1,422
Upper Secondary	61.2	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	3.7	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.6	10,387
Higher	57.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.1	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	99.3	3,341
Missing/DK	65.4	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	366
Ethnicity of household head																
African	60.6	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	4.8	0.0	31.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.3	9,188
East Indian	62.7	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	4.4	0.1	30.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	7,868
Mixed African and East Indian	62.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	4.3	0.0	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,614
Mixed other	58.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	5.4	0.1	33.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	2,967
Other	69.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	168
Missing/DK	(58.8)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(27.2)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(14.0)	100.0	(86.0)	29
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	61.5	5.5	2.2	1.0	0.9	14.2	0.2	12.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	100.0	98.3	4,386
Second	67.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	5.9	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	4,347
Middle	63.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.0	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	4,367
Fourth	63.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	4,369
Richest	49.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	50.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,366

[1] **MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources**

[A] Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Time to source of drinking water												
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources			Missing					
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	Missing/ DK	Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
Total	**98.7**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.4**	**21,835**
Area													
Urban	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	13,053
Rural	97.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	8,781
Region													
North-West RHA	98.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	4,453
North-Central RHA	99.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	5,835
Eastern RHA	98.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,867
South-West RHA	98.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	8,676
Tobago RHA	95.7	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	1,004
Education of household head													
ECCE or none	97.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.2	229
Primary	98.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	6,090
Lower Secondary	98.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,422
Upper Secondary	98.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	10,387
Higher	98.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	3,341
Missing/DK	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.2	366
Ethnicity of household head													
African	98.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	9,188
East Indian	98.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	7,868
Mixed African and East Indian	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,614
Mixed other	98.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	2,967
Other	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	168
Missing/DK	(86.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.0)	(13.0)	(.0)	100.0	(86.0)	29
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	95.1	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.8	4,386
Second	98.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	4,347
Middle	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	4,367
Fourth	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	4,369
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,366

[1] **MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1**

[A] Includes cases where household members do not collect

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water				Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	
Total	**1.0**	**21,835**	**17.2**	**50.3**	**32.5**	**100.0**	**213**
Area							
Urban	0.4	13,053	5.2	76.8	18.0	100.0	54
Rural	1.8	8,781	21.3	41.4	37.3	100.0	159
Region							
North-West RHA	1.2	4,453	1.5	63.0	35.4	100.0	54
North-Central RHA	0.2	5,835	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Eastern RHA	1.1	1,867	23.1	45.0	31.9	100.0	21
South-West RHA	1.0	8,676	19.2	48.6	32.3	100.0	90
Tobago RHA	3.4	1,004	40.5	23.4	36.1	100.0	34
Education of household head							
ECCE or none	0.6	229	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Primary	1.5	6,090	9.3	59.2	31.4	100.0	92
Lower Secondary	0.9	1,422	(8.8)	(51.6)	(39.6)	100.0	13
Upper Secondary	0.9	10,387	27.8	39.4	32.8	100.0	90
Higher	0.5	3,341	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Missing/DK	0.0	366	-	-	-	100.0	0
Source of drinking water							
Improved	0.8	21,726	18.0	47.0	35.1	100.0	174
Unimproved	56.4	69	13.9	65.3	20.8	100.0	39
Missing	(.0)	40	-	-	-	100.0	0
Ethnicity of household head							
African	1.0	9,188	17.3	47.8	34.9	100.0	95
East Indian	1.0	7,868	7.1	57.6	35.3	100.0	78
Mixed African and East Indian	0.4	1,614	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Mixed other	1.1	2,967	(35.7)	(42.2)	(22.1)	100.0	31
Other	0.7	168	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Missing/DK	(.0)	29	-	-	-	100.0	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.6	4,386	19.1	47.5	33.4	100.0	160
Second	1.0	4,347	14.7	48.9	36.4	100.0	41
Middle	0.2	4,367	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Fourth	0.1	4,369	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Richest	0.0	4,366	-	-	-	100.0	0

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Average time spent collecting water per day					
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
Total	**79.9**	**11.0**	**0.4**	**8.7**	**100.0**	**144**
Area						
Urban	54.2	28.6	1.3	15.9	100.0	44
Rural	91.3	3.2	0.0	5.5	100.0	100
Region						
North-West RHA	81.2	1.9	0.0	16.8	100.0	35
North-Central RHA	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Eastern RHA	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
South-West RHA	79.3	14.2	0.0	6.5	100.0	61
Tobago RHA	87.8	0.0	0.0	12.2	100.0	22
Education						
Primary	71.7	15.4	0.0	12.8	100.0	56
Lower Secondary	(86.5)	(.0)	(.0)	(13.5)	100.0	10
Upper Secondary	82.2	10.9	0.9	6.0	100.0	65
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Age						
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
25-49	78.4	10.5	0.0	11.1	100.0	65
50+	79.9	12.6	0.0	7.5	100.0	71
Sex						
Male	76.2	12.4	0.5	10.9	100.0	107
Female	90.9	6.8	0.0	2.3	100.0	37
Source of drinking water						
Improved	83.7	8.6	0.5	7.2	100.0	113
Unimproved	65.9	19.9	0.0	14.2	100.0	31
Ethnicity of household head						
African	82.4	11.0	0.0	6.6	100.0	62
East Indian	77.1	13.4	0.0	9.5	100.0	51
Mixed African and East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Mixed other	(77.0)	(9.0)	(2.3)	(11.7)	100.0	24
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	82.1	8.4	0.5	8.9	100.0	107
Second	(66.5)	(25.8)	(.0)	(7.6)	100.0	26
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1]	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities						Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total	**70.0**	**21,835**	**88.5**	**3.0**	**4.9**	**3.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**6,475**
Area									
Urban	73.0	13,053	88.7	3.3	3.9	4.0	0.2	100.0	3,456
Rural	65.5	8,781	88.3	2.8	6.1	2.5	0.3	100.0	3,019
Region									
North-West RHA	73.0	4,453	85.9	2.9	3.3	7.5	0.5	100.0	1,166
North-Central RHA	65.6	5,835	90.3	4.9	2.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	1,977
Eastern RHA	46.1	1,867	96.8	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,005
South-West RHA	74.8	8,676	84.9	1.9	10.1	2.8	0.4	100.0	2,176
Tobago RHA	84.8	1,004	82.9	4.8	2.7	9.6	0.0	100.0	150
Education of household head									
ECCE or none	66.8	229	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Primary	68.4	6,090	89.1	3.5	4.8	2.3	0.3	100.0	1,912
Lower Secondary	65.0	1,422	84.3	0.5	9.1	5.7	0.4	100.0	496
Upper Secondary	69.1	10,387	89.2	3.4	3.8	3.4	0.2	100.0	3,189
Higher	77.8	3,341	83.9	2.8	8.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	714
Missing/DK	73.6	366	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
Source of drinking water									
Improved	70.1	21,726	88.6	3.1	4.9	3.3	0.2	100.0	6,463
Unimproved	83.3	69	(34.8)	(.0)	(35.3)	(29.9)	(.0)	100.0	12
Missing	(.9)	40	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0
Ethnicity of household head									
African	71.6	9,188	87.6	4.5	4.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	2,555
East Indian	68.7	7,868	88.7	1.4	6.2	3.2	0.6	100.0	2,444
Mixed African and East Indian	68.1	1,614	92.3	2.1	3.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	515
Mixed other	69.0	2,967	87.9	4.2	5.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	917
Other	79.8	168	(100.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	34
Missing/DK	(44.6)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	56.0	4,386	90.8	2.6	4.0	2.2	0.4	100.0	1,876
Second	64.0	4,347	89.8	3.3	4.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,563
Middle	65.8	4,367	87.1	2.9	4.7	4.9	0.4	100.0	1,487
Fourth	75.2	4,369	85.8	3.4	7.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	1,082
Richest	89.0	4,366	85.5	3.8	6.5	4.3	0.0	100.0	466

[1] **MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes zero unweighted cases

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in source water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**87.1**	**6.2**	**2.8**	**3.9**	**100.0**	**12.9**	**4,881**
Area							
Urban	91.6	4.9	1.2	2.3	100.0	8.4	2,834
Rural	80.9	8.0	5.1	6.1	100.0	19.1	2,047
Region							
North-West RHA	88.6	6.2	2.4	2.9	100.0	11.4	996
North-Central RHA	90.0	6.5	1.1	2.3	100.0	10.0	1,347
Eastern RHA	79.3	10.0	7.6	3.0	100.0	20.7	413
South-West RHA	86.7	5.2	2.5	5.6	100.0	13.3	1,907
Tobago RHA	80.9	5.7	9.5	3.9	100.0	19.1	218
Education of household head							
ECCE or none	(66.6)	(1.3)	(.0)	(32.2)	100.0	(33.4)	40
Primary	88.6	4.9	1.5	4.9	100.0	11.4	1,299
Lower Secondary	85.0	9.0	2.9	3.2	100.0	15.0	350
Upper Secondary	86.1	6.6	3.4	3.9	100.0	13.9	2,403
Higher	89.6	6.1	3.5	0.8	100.0	10.4	748
Missing/DK	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.7	42
Main source of drinking water[A]							
Improved sources	87.2	6.2	2.8	3.8	100.0	12.8	4,874
Piped water	88.1	6.7	1.9	3.4	100.0	11.9	3,199
Protected well or spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Rainwater collection	30.8	24.5	14.6	30.2	100.0	69.2	220
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Bottled water	95.0	2.4	1.8	0.8	100.0	5.0	1,435
Unimproved sources	(43.2)	(.0)	(25.7)	(31.0)	100.0	(56.8)	7
Unprotected well or spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Surface water or other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head							
African	86.0	7.1	3.3	3.6	100.0	14.0	2,068
East Indian	88.5	4.6	2.4	4.5	100.0	11.5	1,852
Mixed African and East Indian	88.7	3.1	3.4	4.8	100.0	11.3	268
Mixed other	86.7	8.0	2.3	3.0	100.0	13.3	625
Other	81.1	17.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	18.9	58
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	77.8	8.6	6.1	7.5	100.0	22.2	986
Second	89.1	3.3	3.2	4.5	100.0	10.9	1,040
Middle	89.5	7.1	2.1	1.3	100.0	10.5	971
Fourth	88.5	6.4	0.7	4.4	100.0	11.5	906
Richest	90.8	5.8	1.8	1.5	100.0	9.2	978

[1] **MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water**

[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Trinnidad and Tobago, 2022

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**83.7**	**6.9**	**4.1**	**5.4**	**100.0**	**16.3**	**5,622**
Area							
Urban	86.5	6.1	3.4	3.9	100.0	13.5	3,284
Rural	79.7	7.9	5.0	7.5	100.0	20.3	2,338
Region							
North-West RHA	86.7	4.8	3.9	4.6	100.0	13.3	1,144
North-Central RHA	81.5	8.7	4.1	5.7	100.0	18.5	1,546
Eastern RHA	75.6	10.0	8.3	6.0	100.0	24.4	475
South-West RHA	85.8	6.0	2.8	5.4	100.0	14.2	2,208
Tobago RHA	79.7	7.0	7.8	5.5	100.0	20.3	248
Education of household head							
ECCE or none	56.0	11.0	0.0	33.0	100.0	44.0	43
Primary	85.6	4.3	5.0	5.1	100.0	14.4	1,540
Lower Secondary	77.6	9.8	7.8	4.8	100.0	22.4	377
Upper Secondary	83.7	7.7	2.7	5.9	100.0	16.3	2,739
Higher	84.9	7.3	4.2	3.5	100.0	15.1	865
Missing/DK	71.1	8.4	20.5	0.0	100.0	28.9	57
Main source of drinking water[A]							
Improved sources	83.8	6.9	4.1	5.3	100.0	16.2	5,599
Piped water	83.5	8.2	3.4	4.9	100.0	16.5	3,532
Protected well or spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Rainwater collection	38.5	9.7	26.3	25.5	100.0	61.5	257
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Bottled water	91.7	3.8	1.4	3.1	100.0	8.3	1,789
Unimproved sources	(53.0)	(8.7)	(6.8)	(31.6)	100.0	(47.0)	23
Unprotected well or spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Surface water or other	(61.8)	(12.8)	(10.1)	(15.3)	100.0	(38.2)	16
Ethnicity of household head							
African	82.1	7.7	4.9	5.2	100.0	17.9	2,442
East Indian	86.3	5.7	2.4	5.5	100.0	13.7	2,033
Mixed African and East Indian	84.4	6.5	3.8	5.3	100.0	15.6	322
Mixed other	81.8	6.8	5.3	6.1	100.0	18.2	746
Other	76.5	12.3	9.7	1.5	100.0	23.5	69
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	69.8	8.0	9.8	12.4	100.0	30.2	1,185
Second	84.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	100.0	15.2	1,132
Middle	87.9	7.8	1.8	2.5	100.0	12.1	1,137
Fourth	87.3	5.0	2.0	5.7	100.0	12.7	1,005
Richest	89.6	7.7	1.1	1.6	100.0	10.4	1,163

[1] **MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water**

[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Main source of drinking water[A]									
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
Total	**87.2**	**65.8**	**99.2**	**4,874**	**(*)**	**100.0**	**(*)**	**6.9**	**58.2**	**4,881**
Area										
Urban	91.6	68.8	99.6	2,833	(*)	100.0	(*)	0.4	63.7	2,834
Rural	81.0	61.8	98.7	2,041	(*)	100.0	(*)	6.5	50.8	2,047
Region										
North-West RHA	88.5	69.2	99.9	996	(*)	100.0	(*)	0.4	62.7	996
North-Central RHA	90.0	62.3	99.6	1,347	na	na	na	0.0	56.9	1,347
Eastern RHA	80.1	44.8	99.8	409	(*)	100.0	(*)	3.9	32.4	413
South-West RHA	86.7	68.6	98.7	1,907	na	na	na	0.0	61.2	1,907
Tobago RHA	80.7	88.2	97.2	216	(*)	100.0	(*)	2.6	69.5	218
Education of household head										
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	na	na	na	0.0	(46.5)	40
Primary	88.8	63.6	99.0	1,296	(*)	100.0	(*)	3.5	56.9	1,299
Lower Secondary	84.9	65.4	99.9	349	(*)	100.0	(*)	0.4	56.6	350
Upper Secondary	86.1	65.2	99.1	2,399	(*)	100.0	(*)	3.0	56.3	2,403
Higher	89.6	71.8	99.8	748	na	na	na	0.0	67.5	748
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	42	na	na	na	0.0	70.8	42
Main source of drinking water[A]										
Improved sources	87.2	65.8	99.2	4,874	na	na	na	na	58.3	4,874
Piped water	88.1	58.3	99.3	3,199	na	na	na	na	52.0	3,199
Protected well or spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	na	na	na	na	(*)	20
Rainwater collection	30.8	72.5	94.2	220	na	na	na	na	19.6	220
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	na	na	na	na	(*)	1
Bottled water	95.0	82.2	100.0	1,435	na	na	na	na	79.1	1,435
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	(*)	100.0	(*)	6.9	(.0)	7
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	(*)	100.0	(*)	1.2	(*)	1
Surface water or other	na	na	na	na	(*)	100.0	(*)	5.7	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head										
African	86.0	64.0	99.5	2,063	(*)	100.0	(*)	4.3	55.3	2,068
East Indian	88.5	68.4	99.2	1,851	(*)	100.0	(*)	1.8	61.2	1,852
Mixed African and East Indian	89.0	56.2	99.9	268	(*)	100.0	(*)	0.8	50.1	268
Mixed other	86.7	68.5	98.3	625	na	na	na	0.0	62.0	625
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	58	na	na	na	0.0	71.8	58
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	na	na	na	0.0	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	77.8	46.0	96.8	983	(*)	100.0	(*)	3.8	34.3	986
Second	89.1	68.5	99.5	1,040	na	na	na	0.0	63.2	1,040
Middle	89.6	58.9	100.0	969	(*)	100.0	(*)	1.8	53.5	971
Fourth	88.6	68.8	100.0	905	(*)	100.0	(*)	1.3	61.2	906
Richest	90.8	87.1	100.0	978	na	na	na	0.0	79.0	978

[1] MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Water treatment method used in the household								Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	**67.0**	**17.0**	**2.5**	**0.4**	**14.4**	**1.4**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**31.6**	**21,835**
Area										
Urban	65.9	18.4	1.4	0.2	15.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	32.9	13,053
Rural	68.7	14.8	4.2	0.8	12.5	1.6	0.6	0.0	29.6	8,781
Region										
North-West RHA	65.4	20.0	1.5	0.3	14.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	33.1	4,453
North-Central RHA	69.3	15.4	1.0	0.2	15.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	30.1	5,835
Eastern RHA	68.7	17.3	5.1	2.0	8.7	2.6	0.3	0.0	28.8	1,867
South-West RHA	65.4	16.6	3.6	0.3	15.4	1.7	1.4	0.0	33.2	8,676
Tobago RHA	72.3	14.7	2.4	0.7	10.1	3.3	0.6	0.0	24.8	1,004
Education of household head										
ECCE or none	58.3	16.8	3.5	1.2	14.1	5.8	0.0	0.2	34.4	229
Primary	71.3	17.5	3.1	0.7	7.7	2.6	0.6	0.0	27.1	6,090
Lower Secondary	75.3	13.6	2.5	0.4	8.8	1.3	3.8	0.0	22.4	1,422
Upper Secondary	65.9	17.9	2.3	0.3	15.3	0.8	1.0	0.0	33.0	10,387
Higher	60.2	13.5	2.1	0.5	26.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	38.5	3,341
Missing/DK	63.5	24.9	4.1	0.0	11.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	36.3	366
Source of drinking water										
Improved	67.0	16.9	2.5	0.4	14.4	1.4	1.0	0.0	31.6	21,726
Unimproved	51.8	31.2	4.9	0.6	12.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	45.3	69
Missing	(100.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	40
Ethnicity of household head										
African	66.6	19.5	2.6	0.3	12.7	1.0	1.4	0.0	32.2	9,188
East Indian	68.5	13.8	2.7	0.3	15.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	29.9	7,868
Mixed African and East Indian	67.6	16.3	2.1	0.1	13.6	2.5	1.4	0.0	30.5	1,614
Mixed other	64.9	17.5	2.2	1.3	17.3	1.3	0.5	0.0	33.9	2,967
Other	51.5	24.5	0.9	0.0	27.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	48.5	168
Missing/DK	(100.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	29
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	71.5	19.3	5.0	1.2	3.9	2.5	0.4	0.0	26.3	4,386
Second	69.1	19.3	3.7	0.5	7.3	1.7	1.2	0.0	29.1	4,347
Middle	70.5	17.4	2.0	0.1	10.9	1.4	0.5	0.0	28.6	4,367
Fourth	65.3	15.1	1.3	0.2	20.4	1.1	1.6	0.0	33.8	4,369
Richest	58.7	13.6	0.8	0.2	29.3	0.4	1.3	0.0	40.0	4,366

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

10.2
HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[132]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[133,134].

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

132. Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.
133. Ram, P. Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.
134. Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Handwashing facility observed						Handwashing facility observed and				
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	water available	soap available	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
Total	**79.7**	**1.0**	**6.2**	**13.1**	**100.0**	**21,835**	**95.1**	**97.1**	**17,619**	**86.2**	**18,968**
Area											
Urban	79.4	0.5	7.2	12.9	100.0	13,053	97.1	97.7	10,429	87.1	11,374
Rural	80.1	1.8	4.6	13.5	100.0	8,781	92.2	96.2	7,190	84.9	7,593
Region											
North-West RHA	75.3	0.7	15.6	8.4	100.0	4,453	97.7	95.4	3,383	77.6	4,079
North-Central RHA	78.6	0.4	3.8	17.1	100.0	5,835	96.4	98.7	4,615	90.7	4,838
Eastern RHA	79.9	2.0	2.4	15.7	100.0	1,867	88.2	97.6	1,529	84.6	1,574
South-West RHA	85.2	1.5	3.8	9.6	100.0	8,676	94.6	96.8	7,517	88.4	7,844
Tobago RHA	57.1	0.2	5.6	37.0	100.0	1,004	95.5	96.2	576	84.4	633
Education of household head											
ECCE or none	71.4	6.9	11.2	10.5	100.0	229	93.4	87.6	179	74.4	205
Primary	82.1	1.4	5.6	10.9	100.0	6,090	94.5	96.5	5,088	86.1	5,428
Lower Secondary	80.5	1.0	7.6	10.9	100.0	1,422	89.0	94.4	1,159	77.0	1,267
Upper Secondary	80.0	1.0	6.1	12.9	100.0	10,387	95.9	97.5	8,415	87.4	9,048
Higher	78.3	0.1	5.1	16.5	100.0	3,341	96.3	98.7	2,620	89.4	2,791
Missing/DK	43.3	0.0	19.1	37.6	100.0	366	98.8	96.2	159	66.8	228
Ethnicity of household head											
African	78.4	1.0	6.6	14.0	100.0	9,188	94.9	96.6	7,298	85.1	7,900
East Indian	83.3	1.0	5.0	10.7	100.0	7,868	95.0	97.5	6,632	87.9	7,028
Mixed African and East Indian	74.8	1.3	7.8	16.2	100.0	1,614	96.3	95.3	1,227	83.7	1,353
Mixed other	77.5	0.9	7.0	14.6	100.0	2,967	95.7	98.2	2,325	86.4	2,534
Other	71.3	0.7	8.5	19.5	100.0	168	92.4	99.0	121	81.8	136
Missing/DK	(51.0)	(4.5)	(3.1)	(41.4)	100.0	29	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	76.8	4.2	9.1	9.9	100.0	4,386	91.0	91.6	3,552	76.2	3,952
Second	82.7	0.5	6.1	10.6	100.0	4,347	94.4	98.3	3,618	86.8	3,885
Middle	81.1	0.2	5.2	13.5	100.0	4,367	94.6	97.5	3,553	86.9	3,779
Fourth	78.6	0.1	5.8	15.5	100.0	4,369	96.6	98.7	3,438	88.9	3,692
Richest	79.2	0.0	4.6	16.2	100.0	4,366	99.1	99.4	3,458	93.1	3,660

[1] **MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

10.3
SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[135], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide[136].

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment

135. Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." International Journal of Epidemiology39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.
136. WHO. Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene[137]. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

137. WHO, UNICEF and JMP. Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Type of sanitation facility used by household														
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/Pour flush to:														
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Missing/DK	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
Total	**25.6**	**70.5**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**98.7**	**21,835**
Area															
Urban	37.0	60.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.0	13,053
Rural	8.6	86.0	0.7	0.1	0.9	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	98.4	8,781
Region															
North-West RHA	40.8	54.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	98.5	4,453
North-Central RHA	40.7	56.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.1	5,835
Eastern RHA	11.9	81.0	0.8	0.0	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	97.3	1,867
South-West RHA	12.4	83.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	8,676
Tobago RHA	9.9	86.1	0.9	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	98.6	1,004
Education of household head															
ECCE or none	10.5	76.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.6	100.0	94.8	229
Primary	19.3	75.4	1.2	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	98.6	6,090
Lower Secondary	17.4	77.3	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.4	1,422
Upper Secondary	27.7	69.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	98.9	10,387
Higher	32.8	65.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.4	3,341
Missing/DK	47.6	49.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	100.0	98.2	366
Location of sanitation facility															
In dwelling	27.7	71.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	0.1	100.0	99.7	19,750
In plot/yard	6.4	63.8	5.9	0.1	4.9	13.5	1.0	4.1	0.0	0.2	na	0.0	100.0	94.7	1,875
Elsewhere	2.1	71.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	na	0.0	100.0	76.8	120
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(100.0)	na	100.0	(.0)	42
No Response	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.3)	(.0)	(98.7)	100.0	(.0)	47
Ethnicity of household head															
African	32.7	63.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	98.3	9,188
East Indian	13.0	83.1	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.3	7,868
Mixed African and East Indian	29.4	65.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	98.2	1,614
Mixed other	33.4	63.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	2,967
Other	49.1	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	168
Missing/DK	(42.2)	(32.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(25.8)	100.0	(74.2)	29
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	14.4	68.8	2.9	0.1	2.1	5.9	1.0	1.8	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	100.0	94.2	4,386
Second	20.5	78.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	4,347
Middle	24.6	74.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	4,367
Fourth	31.1	68.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,369
Richest	37.4	61.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	4,366

[1] **MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities**

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Unknown toilet type	Total	Number of household members
		Shared by					Shared by					
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	Public facility				
Total	**94.3**	**3.9**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**21,835**
Area												
Urban	94.8	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	13,053
Rural	93.6	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	8,781
Region												
North-West RHA	95.3	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	4,453
North-Central RHA	93.8	4.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	5,835
Eastern RHA	91.7	5.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,867
South-West RHA	94.9	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,676
Tobago RHA	92.4	4.3	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,004
Education of household head												
ECCE or none	90.6	3.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.6	100.0	229
Primary	94.0	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	6,090
Lower Secondary	89.2	6.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,422
Upper Secondary	94.3	4.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	10,387
Higher	97.1	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	3,341
Missing/DK	96.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	100.0	366
Location of sanitation facility												
In dwelling	96.4	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	na	0.1	100.0	19,750
In plot/yard	80.3	11.9	2.0	0.5	0.1	4.1	1.2	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	1,875
Elsewhere	27.1	43.1	2.6	3.2	0.8	5.0	17.1	1.1	na	0.0	100.0	120
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(100.0)	(.0)	100.0	42
No Response	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.3)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(98.7)	100.0	47
Ethnicity of household head												
African	94.3	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	9,188
East Indian	95.1	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,868
Mixed African and East Indian	92.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,614
Mixed other	93.5	5.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,967
Other	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
Missing/DK	(69.7)	(.0)	(.0)	(4.5)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(25.8)	100.0	29
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	83.4	9.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	2.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	100.0	4,386
Second	96.0	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,347
Middle	96.5	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,367
Fourth	97.2	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,369
Richest	98.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,366

[1] **MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1**

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities									Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Total			
Total	**8.1**	**51.9**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**28.3**	**7.2**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**38.7**	**0.2**	**61.0**	**15,920**
Area																					
Urban	8.8	56.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	22.6	8.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	32.8	0.1	67.1	8,043
Rural	7.4	46.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	34.1	6.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.2	100.0	44.8	0.3	54.9	7,877
Region																					
North-West RHA	17.1	43.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	27.1	6.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.3	100.0	37.9	0.3	61.8	2,549
North-Central RHA	6.4	67.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	17.9	5.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	24.5	0.1	75.4	3,389
Eastern RHA	12.6	38.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2	5.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.4	100.0	48.3	0.0	51.7	1,595
South-West RHA	4.1	52.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	30.7	8.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	42.2	0.3	57.5	7,496
Tobago RHA	15.1	34.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	33.3	13.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	100.0	49.4	0.0	50.6	891
Education of household head																					
ECCE or none	4.1	61.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	4.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	30.8	0.0	69.2	193
Primary	8.9	50.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	28.5	5.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	3.6	0.1	100.0	38.9	0.6	60.4	4,830
Lower Secondary	4.5	54.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	32.3	4.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	40.0	0.1	59.9	1,137
Upper Secondary	7.6	50.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	30.0	8.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	40.8	0.0	59.2	7,352
Higher	10.8	54.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	21.6	9.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	33.2	0.0	66.8	2,223
Missing/DK	3.4	74.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	14.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.0	100.0	20.9	0.0	79.1	185
Type of sanitation facility																					
Flush to septic tank	8.4	53.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	29.2	7.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	37.5	0.0	62.4	15,392
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	19.1	3.6	0.0	5.1	1.3	66.6	3.9	100.0	74.1	5.1	20.8	528
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.0	34.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	53.8	1.5	100.0	61.2	0.0	38.8	175
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	86.7	7.8	100.0	94.5	3.6	1.9	92
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	15.1	3.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	68.0	4.2	100.0	75.5	9.1	15.4	261
Ethnicity of household head																					
African	9.5	47.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	29.8	8.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	100.0	41.9	0.1	58.0	6,008
East Indian	6.4	58.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	26.1	4.6	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	33.8	0.4	65.7	6,781
Mixed African and East Indian	8.5	46.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	26.7	13.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.9	0.2	100.0	43.3	0.0	56.7	1,110
Mixed other	9.8	46.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	32.8	8.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.4	100.0	43.7	0.1	56.3	1,925
Other	3.6	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	14.1	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	36.9	0.0	63.1	86
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile																	100.0				
Poorest	3.8	33.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	39.4	9.2	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.2	10.0	0.6		60.1	0.8	39.1	3,499
Second	8.2	49.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	34.0	7.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.3	0.2	58.6	3,446
Middle	9.1	57.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	23.3	8.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.1	0.0	66.9	3,264
Fourth	8.9	58.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	23.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.5	0.0	68.5	3,001
Richest	11.5	64.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	18.1	3.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.9	0.0	77.1	2,710

[1] **MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1**

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)								
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site[1]	Connected to sewer[A]	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	**28.3**	**0.2**	**44.5**	**25.8**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**21,835**
Area									
Urban	20.2	0.1	41.3	37.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	13,053
Rural	40.2	0.3	49.2	8.7	1.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	8,781
Region									
North-West RHA	21.7	0.2	35.4	41.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	100.0	4,453
North-Central RHA	14.2	0.1	43.8	41.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	5,835
Eastern RHA	41.3	0.0	44.2	11.9	2.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,867
South-West RHA	36.5	0.3	49.7	12.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,676
Tobago RHA	43.8	0.0	44.9	9.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,004
Education of household head									
ECCE or none	25.9	0.0	58.3	10.5	0.3	2.3	2.6	100.0	229
Primary	30.9	0.5	47.9	19.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	6,090
Lower Secondary	32.0	0.1	47.9	17.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,422
Upper Secondary	28.9	0.0	41.9	28.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	10,387
Higher	22.1	0.0	44.5	32.8	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	3,341
Missing/DK	10.6	0.0	40.0	47.6	0.0	0.1	1.7	100.0	366
Ethnicity of household head									
African	27.4	0.1	37.9	32.9	1.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	9,188
East Indian	29.2	0.3	56.7	13.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,868
Mixed African and East Indian	29.8	0.0	39.0	29.4	0.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,614
Mixed other	28.3	0.0	36.5	34.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,967
Other	18.8	0.0	32.2	49.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
Missing/DK	(4.9)	(.0)	(27.1)	(42.2)	(.0)	(.0)	(25.8)	100.0	29
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	47.9	0.6	31.2	14.5	3.7	1.0	1.1	100.0	4,386
Second	32.7	0.2	46.4	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,347
Middle	24.7	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,367
Fourth	21.6	0.0	47.1	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,369
Richest	14.2	0.0	47.8	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,366

[1] MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

[A] Includes flush/pour flush facilities that respondents do not know to where they flush.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years by place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0-2 years
Total	**6.6**	**4.5**	**0.0**	**88.7**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**11.1**	**883**
Area											
Urban	5.0	5.6	0.1	89.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.5	485
Rural	8.6	3.2	0.0	88.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	11.8	398
Region											
North-West RHA	1.9	7.9	0.0	89.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.9	169
North-Central RHA	8.3	1.8	0.2	89.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.1	259
Eastern RHA	6.9	3.6	0.0	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.5	87
South-West RHA	7.6	5.2	0.0	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	12.9	317
Tobago RHA	6.7	3.6	0.0	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.2	51
Mother's education											
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Primary	(13.8)	(8.6)	(.0)	(77.6)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(22.4)	42
Lower Secondary	(1.5)	(.0)	(.0)	(98.5)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(1.5)	32
Upper Secondary	6.3	3.8	0.1	89.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.1	579
Higher	7.0	4.7	0.0	87.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	11.8	218
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	6.2	4.6	0.0	89.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	10.8	854
Unimproved	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head											
African	5.9	4.0	0.0	90.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.9	416
East Indian	6.2	5.3	0.2	88.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.5	247
Mixed African and East Indian	11.2	1.0	0.0	87.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.2	103
Mixed other	5.9	7.7	0.0	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	13.6	111
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Missing/DK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	9.1	6.6	0.2	84.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.6	234
Second	4.1	3.0	0.0	92.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.1	201
Middle	5.2	7.0	0.0	87.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.2	160
Fourth	8.1	2.5	0.0	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	10.6	146
Richest	6.1	2.5	0.0	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.6	143

[A] In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes zero unweighted cases

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of household population using:																	
	Drinking water					Sanitation						Handwashing[A]						
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total	Basic facility[B]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
Total	**99.6**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**94.3**	**4.5**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**74.9**	**5.8**	**6.2**	**13.1**	**100.0**	**71.5**	**21,835**
Area																		
Urban	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.8	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	75.9	4.0	7.2	12.9	100.0	73.0	13,053
Rural	99.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	93.6	4.8	1.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	73.4	8.5	4.6	13.5	100.0	69.2	8,781
Region																		
North-West RHA	99.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.3	3.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	100.0	71.0	4.9	15.6	8.4	100.0	69.0	4,453
North-Central RHA	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	93.8	5.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	75.2	3.9	3.8	17.1	100.0	71.6	5,835
Eastern RHA	99.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	91.7	5.7	2.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	71.3	10.6	2.4	15.7	100.0	65.9	1,867
South-West RHA	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.9	4.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	79.9	6.7	3.8	9.6	100.0	76.5	8,676
Tobago RHA	98.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	100.0	92.4	6.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	53.1	4.2	5.6	37.0	100.0	48.4	1,004
Education of household head																		
ECCE or none	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.6	4.2	0.3	2.3	2.6	100.0	66.6	11.8	11.2	10.5	100.0	61.1	229
Primary	99.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	94.0	4.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	76.7	6.8	5.6	10.9	100.0	73.0	6,090
Lower Secondary	99.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	89.2	8.2	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	68.6	12.9	7.6	10.9	100.0	63.0	1,422
Upper Secondary	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.3	4.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	76.1	4.9	6.1	12.9	100.0	72.5	10,387
Higher	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.1	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	74.7	3.7	5.1	16.5	100.0	73.2	3,341
Missing/DK	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	100.0	41.7	1.6	19.1	37.6	100.0	41.1	366
Ethnicity of household head																		
African	99.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.3	4.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	73.2	6.2	6.6	14.0	100.0	70.2	9,188
East Indian	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	95.1	4.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	78.5	5.8	5.0	10.7	100.0	75.0	7,868
Mixed African and East Indian	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	92.1	6.2	0.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	70.2	5.8	7.8	16.2	100.0	66.2	1,614
Mixed other	99.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	93.5	5.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	73.8	4.6	7.0	14.6	100.0	69.4	2,967
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.8	6.2	8.5	19.5	100.0	64.6	168
Missing/DK	(100.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(69.7)	(4.5)	(.0)	(.0)	(25.8)	100.0	(55.5)	(.0)	(3.1)	(41.4)	100.0	(51.0)	29
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	98.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	83.4	10.9	3.7	1.0	1.1	100.0	68.6	12.4	9.1	9.9	100.0	59.0	4,386
Second	99.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	77.5	5.7	6.1	10.6	100.0	74.6	4,347
Middle	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.5	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	75.2	6.2	5.2	13.5	100.0	73.0	4,367
Fourth	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.1	3.5	5.8	15.5	100.0	73.2	4,369
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.0	1.2	4.6	16.2	100.0	77.5	4,366

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[A] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

[B] Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

10.4
MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.[138]

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

138. Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." Reproductive Health 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygienetribution o with a private place to wash and change while at home, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials[A]									
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/Missing	Other/No materials	DK/Missing	Total				
Total	**1.5**	**96.3**	**0.2**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**98.0**	**95.4**	**93.9**	**5,228**
Area										
Urban	1.4	96.5	0.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	95.0	93.4	3,090
Rural	1.7	96.1	0.2	1.7	0.2	100.0	98.1	96.0	94.7	2,138
Region										
North-West RHA	1.6	96.3	0.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	92.5	90.8	1,044
North-Central RHA	1.1	96.2	0.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	96.8	95.3	1,439
Eastern RHA	0.7	97.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	97.8	96.7	431
South-West RHA	1.8	96.5	0.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	98.3	95.6	94.4	2,058
Tobago RHA	2.5	93.4	0.0	3.9	0.1	100.0	96.0	94.2	90.8	255
Age										
15-19	0.7	97.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	97.3	96.1	745
15-17	1.0	97.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	96.4	94.5	444
18-19	0.2	97.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	98.7	98.5	300
20-24	0.6	96.5	0.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	97.2	95.0	92.2	656
25-29	2.4	95.8	0.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	95.0	93.7	622
30-39	1.5	95.9	0.2	2.1	0.3	100.0	97.6	94.9	93.4	1,697
40-49	2.0	96.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	95.5	94.3	1,509
Education										
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	1.9	97.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	99.2	93.7	93.0	224
Lower Secondary	0.7	98.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	98.9	96.5	95.5	221
Upper Secondary	1.4	96.2	0.2	2.1	0.2	100.0	97.7	95.5	94.0	3,209
Higher	1.8	96.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	95.3	93.9	1,557
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head										
African	1.6	95.9	0.4	2.1	0.1	100.0	97.8	95.4	93.5	2,226
East Indian	1.2	96.8	0.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	95.6	94.4	1,823
Mixed African and East Indian	1.8	97.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	95.5	95.3	459
Mixed other	2.1	95.8	0.0	1.8	0.4	100.0	97.8	94.9	93.3	687
Other	(.0)	(96.8)	(.0)	(3.2)	(.0)	100.0	(96.8)	(99.6)	(96.4)	31
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.0	96.8	0.0	1.9	0.3	100.0	97.8	94.7	92.9	919
Second	2.4	95.1	0.5	1.8	0.2	100.0	98.0	96.5	94.6	1,053
Middle	1.7	96.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	94.6	92.8	1,097
Fourth	1.0	97.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	95.6	94.8	1,149
Richest	1.5	96.5	0.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	95.5	94.4	1,009

[1] MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

[A] Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	**14.2**	**5,228**
Area		
Urban	14.7	3,090
Rural	13.4	2,138
Region		
North-West RHA	18.9	1,044
North-Central RHA	13.4	1,439
Eastern RHA	12.9	431
South-West RHA	12.8	2,058
Tobago RHA	12.9	255
Age		
15-19	18.5	745
20-24	18.5	656
25-29	13.6	622
30-39	13.5	1,697
40-49	11.2	1,509
Education		
ECCE or none	(*)	15
Primary	10.5	224
Lower Secondary	17.3	221
Upper Secondary	13.4	3,209
Higher	16.0	1,557
Missing/DK	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head		
African	13.0	2,226
East Indian	13.4	1,823
Mixed African and East Indian	18.1	459
Mixed other	16.3	687
Other	(32.8)	31
Missing/DK	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	14.1	919
Second	12.7	1,053
Middle	13.6	1,097
Fourth	15.5	1,149
Richest	15.0	1,009

[1] **MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

11

Equitable Chance In Life

MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

11 Equitable Chance in Life

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[139] outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression. Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.
Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

139. "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**1.7**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**1.4**	**3.0**	**1,069**
Sex										
Male	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.1	1.5	3.7	542
Female	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.3	527
Area										
Urban	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.8	573
Rural	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.1	1.8	3.2	496
Region										
North-West RHA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.3	2.1	202
North-Central RHA	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.2	3.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	4.1	265
Eastern RHA	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.9	135
South-West RHA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.9	3.1	401
Tobago RHA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.4	66
Age										
2	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.1	1.7	3.0	296
3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.9	0.5	0.0	1.3	4.0	404
4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.2	2.0	370
Early childhood education attendance[B]										
Attending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	3.1	458
Not attending	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.6	2.9	314
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Mother's education										
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	0.0	4.8	5.5	0.0	6.0	1.2	4.8	0.0	6.0	66
Lower Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	36
Upper Secondary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.9	2.7	683
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.7	259
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head										
African	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	2.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	3.7	526
East Indian	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.4	2.0	277
Mixed African and East Indian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94
Mixed other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	2.1	4.5	159
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.2	2.4	0.4	1.3	3.1	5.0	272
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.9	3.1	243
Middle	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	3.6	191
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.4	189
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.8	174

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains.

[B] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:														
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	**0.4**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**5.1**	**2.7**	**11.1**	**5,083**
Sex															
Male	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.2	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.9	4.6	2.5	11.9	2,563
Female	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.5	5.6	2.9	10.2	2,520
Area															
Urban	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.8	4.5	2.4	11.2	2,996
Rural	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.5	5.9	3.2	10.8	2,087
Region															
North-West RHA	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.9	1.4	3.0	1.8	0.9	0.5	3.8	1.7	10.6	1,059
North-Central RHA	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.8	1.4	5.0	2.4	11.0	1,345
Eastern RHA	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	3.1	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.9	5.4	2.4	11.5	443
South-West RHA	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.3	6.1	3.6	11.2	1,977
Tobago RHA	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.5	2.2	0.2	4.1	1.9	0.5	2.2	1.6	11.1	260
Age															
5-9	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.3	4.0	2.7	10.9	1,803
10-14	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.6	0.3	5.2	1.9	11.3	2,099
15-17	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	6.6	4.1	10.9	1,182
School attendance															
Attending[B]	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.6	4.6	2.4	10.0	4,720
Not attending	0.1	0.0	6.8	1.5	5.2	7.6	4.1	3.2	5.3	3.6	1.9	11.4	7.3	23.6	358
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's education[C]															
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Primary	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.9	3.0	2.3	1.1	0.4	2.2	0.2	5.9	1.3	15.0	595
Lower Secondary	0.9	0.0	2.1	0.6	3.2	3.7	1.2	1.4	5.7	4.6	2.7	4.4	1.5	21.2	268
Upper Secondary	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.5	5.1	2.7	10.5	3,043
Higher	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.1	2.3	1.5	6.1	1,073
Missing/DK	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.8)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(3.9)	(.0)	(.0)	(25.9)	(22.3)	(26.9)	63
Ethnicity of household head															
African	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.3	0.8	5.6	3.4	13.1	2,351
East Indian	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.3	4.5	1.5	8.0	1,470
Mixed African and East Indian	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	4.8	5.6	9.9	479
Mixed other	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.8	3.5	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	5.0	0.9	11.1	766
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.3	0.4	2.8	0.1	1.3	3.7	3.0	2.5	1.4	3.2	0.4	8.9	5.7	17.9	1,177
Second	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	2.6	1.4	0.9	4.5	2.4	12.1	1,165
Middle	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	5.7	2.0	9.8	942
Fourth	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.6	3.0	0.9	7.3	986
Richest	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.7	5.7	813

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" isge 5-17 years are defined as having

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:									
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Total	**13.9**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**6,152**	**1.1**	**857**	**(11.3)**	**43**	**(25.4)**	**38**
Sex										
Male	10.7	0.7	0.9	3,105	1.0	333	(*)	22	(*)	27
Female	17.2	0.7	0.4	3,047	1.1	523	(*)	21	(*)	11
Area										
Urban	15.7	0.8	0.5	3,569	1.2	559	(*)	29	(*)	18
Rural	11.5	0.5	0.8	2,583	0.9	298	(*)	14	(*)	19
Region										
North-West RHA	17.3	1.0	0.2	1,261	1.8	218	(*)	12	(*)	3
North-Central RHA	14.5	0.9	0.7	1,609	1.3	233	(*)	15	(*)	11
Eastern RHA	8.5	0.6	1.0	578	1.2	49	(*)	4	(*)	6
South-West RHA	13.4	0.5	0.6	2,378	0.6	320	(*)	12	(*)	14
Tobago RHA	11.3	0.1	1.3	326	0.0	37	(*)	0	(*)	4
Age										
2-4	0.6	0.4	1.1	1,069	(*)	6	(*)	4	(*)	12
5-9	10.9	0.7	0.6	1,803	1.5	197	(*)	13	(*)	11
10-14	17.2	0.7	0.5	2,099	1.6	361	(*)	15	(*)	11
15-17	24.8	0.9	0.3	1,182	0.2	293	(*)	11	(*)	4
Mother's education[A]										
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	(*)	0	-	0	-	0
Primary	13.6	0.7	1.0	661	(.0)	90	(*)	5	(*)	7
Lower Secondary	8.1	0.0	0.4	304	(*)	25	-	0	(*)	1
Upper Secondary	13.7	0.6	0.6	3,726	0.9	511	(*)	21	(*)	22
Higher	15.8	1.3	0.5	1,332	1.2	211	(*)	17	(*)	7
Missing/DK	25.6	0.0	0.0	79	(*)	20	-	0	-	0
Ethnicity of household head										
African	13.8	0.2	0.6	2,877	0.7	398	(*)	4	(*)	16
East Indian	14.4	0.8	1.0	1,748	1.3	252	(*)	14	(*)	17
Mixed African and East Indian	8.9	0.1	0.1	573	(4.7)	51	(*)	1	(*)	0
Mixed other	16.4	2.5	0.5	925	0.6	152	(*)	23	(*)	5
Other	(18.1)	(.0)	(.0)	21	(*)	4	-	0	-	0
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	-	0	-	0	-	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	6.6	1.0	1.2	1,450	1.1	95	(*)	14	(*)	18
Second	13.5	0.5	0.5	1,408	1.9	191	(*)	7	(*)	6
Middle	13.9	1.0	0.6	1,133	2.0	158	(*)	12	(*)	6
Fourth	18.4	0.3	0.1	1,175	0.1	216	(*)	3	(*)	1
Richest	20.0	0.7	0.7	987	0.6	197	(*)	7	(*)	7

[A]The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes zero unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	**3.0**	**1,069**	**11.1**	**5,083**	**9.7**	**6,152**
Sex						
Male	3.7	542	11.9	2,563	10.5	3,105
Female	2.3	527	10.2	2,520	8.8	3,047
Area						
Urban	2.8	573	11.2	2,996	9.9	3,569
Rural	3.2	496	10.8	2,087	9.3	2,583
Region						
North-West RHA	2.1	202	10.6	1,059	9.2	1,261
North-Central RHA	4.1	265	11.0	1,345	9.9	1,609
Eastern RHA	1.9	135	11.5	443	9.2	578
South-West RHA	3.1	401	11.2	1,977	9.8	2,378
Tobago RHA	3.4	66	11.1	260	9.6	326
Mother's education[A]						
ECCE or none	(*)	9	(*)	33	(*)	41
Primary	6.0	66	15.0	595	14.1	661
Lower Secondary	2.0	36	21.2	268	18.9	304
Upper Secondary	2.7	683	10.5	3043	9.0	3,726
Higher	1.7	259	6.1	1073	5.3	1,332
Missing/DK	(*)	16	(26.9)	63	27.3	79
Ethnicity of household head						
African	3.7	526	13.1	2351	11.4	2,877
East Indian	2.0	277	8.0	1470	7.0	1,748
Mixed African and East Indian	0.0	94	9.9	479	8.3	573
Mixed other	4.5	159	11.1	766	9.9	925
Other	(*)	8	(*)	13	(21.5)	21
Missing/DK	(*)	5	(*)	3	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.0	272	17.9	1,177	15.5	1,450
Second	3.1	243	12.1	1,165	10.5	1,408
Middle	3.6	191	9.8	942	8.8	1,133
Fourth	1.4	189	7.3	986	6.3	1,175
Richest	0.8	174	5.7	813	4.9	987

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty**

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

11.2
SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.[140]

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as 'free economic help' and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Trinidad and Tobago include monthly allowance assistances for elderly persons, underprivileged persons, disabled persons, food support, other types of cash grants (such as housing, clothing, education etc.), or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and table EQ.2.1W presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. This table is an approximation to the SDG indicator 1.3.1 which is the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the

140. UNICEF. Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam. A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzIwMTZfRklOQUwuUERGIl1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f

impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.[141] Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

141. UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by: Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of women covered by health insurance
Total	**25.7**	**5,523**	**70.2**	**37.9**	**2.5**	**1,420**
Area						
Urban	28.6	3,277	71.8	37.6	3.0	936
Rural	21.5	2,246	67.2	38.6	1.5	484
Region						
North-West RHA	32.2	1,120	66.6	36.9	8.4	361
North-Central RHA	30.3	1,522	78.7	34.9	0.1	461
Eastern RHA	18.0	445	59.5	47.8	1.4	80
South-West RHA	20.4	2,164	67.6	38.7	0.8	440
Tobago RHA	28.5	272	62.2	46.0	0.1	77
Age						
15-19	13.7	749	70.2	19.4	20.1	103
20-24	13.3	682	47.3	50.5	2.5	91
25-29	18.5	647	70.4	36.2	0.4	120
30-34	28.3	760	67.7	43.6	2.3	215
35-39	35.3	1,031	69.1	43.0	0.3	363
40-44	36.5	927	73.9	36.4	1.8	339
45-49	26.0	726	79.4	29.4	0.0	189
Education						
ECCE or none	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Primary	9.7	248	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Lower Secondary	12.3	247	(80.9)	(27.8)	(13.9)	30
Upper Secondary	19.0	3,381	69.1	33.1	3.5	642
Higher	44.5	1,625	71.1	42.6	1.1	723
Missing/DK	(*)	6	-	-	-	0
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	28.6	2,985	75.5	33.3	1.4	854
Never married/in union	21.8	2,506	61.5	45.6	3.2	546
Missing	(62.8)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Ethnicity of household head						
African	28.6	2,354	69.2	40.7	1.8	673
East Indian	22.5	1,915	66.1	40.2	2.0	431
Mixed African and East Indian	18.3	488	76.9	22.3	9.0	89
Mixed other	29.5	730	80.9	29.3	3.1	215
Other	(28.0)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	8.4	992	66.4	38.6	3.5	84
Second	15.5	1,115	63.2	39.2	2.9	173
Middle	21.7	1,149	73.2	30.2	3.2	249
Fourth	33.6	1,199	66.6	39.7	2.7	403
Richest	47.9	1,068	74.6	39.8	1.7	512

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes zero unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

			Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance
Total	**19.2**	**5,083**	**71.0**	**29.0**	**5.5**	**978**
Area						
Urban	21.7	2,996	70.7	28.0	6.5	651
Rural	15.7	2,087	71.8	31.1	3.5	328
Region						
North-West RHA	21.4	1,059	59.8	25.9	14.3	226
North-Central RHA	25.6	1,345	76.7	30.7	1.8	345
Eastern RHA	8.3	443	(47.7)	(33.2)	(21.9)	37
South-West RHA	16.6	1,977	76.3	28.2	1.6	329
Tobago RHA	16.1	260	64.0	35.4	3.8	42
Age						
5-9	19.9	1,803	66.6	29.2	9.0	358
10-14	17.8	2,099	75.4	28.2	3.9	374
15-17	20.8	1,182	70.9	29.9	2.8	246
School attendance						
Attending[A]	20.2	4,720	71.3	28.7	5.5	953
Not attending	7.1	358	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Missing	(*)	5	-	-	-	0
Mother's education[B]						
ECCE or none	(*)	33	-	-	-	0
Primary	3.7	595	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Lower Secondary	5.2	268	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Upper Secondary	15.7	3,043	67.6	25.2	9.1	477
Higher	42.0	1,073	74.5	33.9	1.7	451
Missing/DK	(22.3)	63	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	10.1	562	(59.0)	(30.8)	(11.2)	57
Has no functional difficulty	20.4	4,521	71.8	28.9	5.1	921
Ethnicity of household head						
African	19.8	2,351	68.6	31.6	5.0	467
East Indian	17.8	1,470	71.0	33.3	3.2	262
Mixed African and East Indian	18.9	479	70.0	20.1	10.3	91
Mixed other	20.2	766	79.3	19.4	8.0	155
Other	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.7	1,177	(50.0)	(31.3)	(10.0)	56
Second	10.6	1,165	61.5	30.3	9.8	123
Middle	15.8	942	75.0	21.3	7.0	149
Fourth	28.5	986	69.1	25.6	7.3	281
Richest	45.4	813	77.3	34.0	1.3	369

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)**

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes zero unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

			Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			
	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children under age 5	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
Total	**16.9**	**1,656**	**67.8**	**31.0**	**9.0**	**280**
Area						
Urban	20.2	908	64.7	26.8	10.3	183
Rural	12.9	748	73.8	39.0	6.5	97
Region						
North-West RHA	25.5	323	41.8	32.3	27.2	82
North-Central RHA	16.2	440	89.9	14.2	0.6	71
Eastern RHA	11.1	189	(84.9)	(19.5)	(10.9)	21
South-West RHA	14.6	606	74.0	41.5	0.0	88
Tobago RHA	17.5	99	(48.0)	(55.4)	(.0)	17
Age						
0-11 months	10.8	271	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
12-23 months	16.4	316	(61.4)	(34.8)	(3.8)	52
24-35 months	14.2	296	(80.4)	(52.2)	(3.9)	42
36-47 months	21.0	404	64.9	21.8	14.4	85
48-59 months	19.6	370	61.5	32.3	12.4	73
Mother's education						
ECCE or none	(*)	9	-	-	-	0
Primary	1.5	81	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Lower Secondary	0.5	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Upper Secondary	11.9	1,086	69.2	28.5	6.3	129
Higher	35.7	398	66.7	33.1	12.0	142
Missing/DK	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[A]						
Has functional difficulty	(5.2)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	19.0	1,037	67.2	31.7	11.6	197
Ethnicity of household head						
African	16.8	805	63.0	35.0	10.9	135
East Indian	16.7	437	80.4	16.0	3.6	73
Mixed African and East Indian	14.5	166	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Mixed other	16.8	231	(68.7)	(14.7)	(20.1)	39
Other	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Missing/DK	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.0	420	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Second	7.4	384	(45.1)	(38.2)	(20.2)	28
Middle	14.0	305	(85.2)	(19.9)	(1.6)	43
Fourth	32.8	290	76.2	16.9	9.9	95
Richest	39.4	257	61.9	42.8	8.5	101

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)**

[A] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

"-" denotes zero unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	Number of households
Total	**97.1**	**39.3**	**7,499**
Sex of household head			
Male	96.6	34.3	4,585
Female	97.9	47.2	2,914
Area			
Urban	97.3	39.6	4,482
Rural	96.8	38.8	3,017
Region			
North-West RHA	96.5	37.1	1,568
North-Central RHA	97.6	37.9	1,896
Eastern RHA	98.3	42.2	653
South-West RHA	97.2	40.9	3,007
Tobago RHA	94.6	37.4	375
Age of household head			
15-19	(*)	(*)	6
20-24	79.9	15.0	62
25-49	96.3	22.7	2,433
50+	97.8	47.7	4,998
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	99.4	53.6	242
With no orphans	97.0	38.8	7,257
Ethnicity of household head			
African	97.6	39.5	3,174
East Indian	97.7	40.9	2,708
Mixed African and East Indian	96.6	36.5	537
Mixed other	96.2	38.0	983
Other	80.1	16.7	81
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	16
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	94.1	44.3	1,739
Second	97.4	45.0	1,461
Middle	97.8	41.5	1,475
Fourth	98.6	34.3	1,376
Richest	98.5	29.9	1,448

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Public Assistance Grant	Disability Assistance Grant	TT Food Card	Senior Citizens Pension	COVID-19 Social Support Assistance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	**5.0**	**5.1**	**3.3**	**25.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**5.2**	**37.6**	**62.4**	**21,835**
Sex of household head										
Male	3.2	3.8	2.3	23.5	0.2	0.2	4.8	33.1	66.9	13,338
Female	7.8	7.1	4.7	27.7	0.0	0.6	5.8	44.5	55.5	8,497
Area										
Urban	4.6	5.0	2.3	27.3	0.1	0.3	5.0	38.4	61.6	13,053
Rural	5.6	5.2	4.7	22.0	0.1	0.5	5.5	36.3	63.7	8,781
Region										
North-West RHA	4.3	3.6	1.6	28.4	0.2	0.1	5.8	38.5	61.5	4,453
North-Central RHA	3.7	3.8	2.2	26.8	0.1	0.2	4.5	35.8	64.2	5,835
Eastern RHA	7.8	5.3	6.7	20.8	0.3	1.1	5.3	39.1	60.9	1,867
South-West RHA	5.8	6.9	3.9	23.8	0.0	0.5	5.1	38.1	61.9	8,676
Tobago RHA	2.8	2.6	5.5	21.4	0.8	0.9	7.0	35.6	64.4	1,004
Education household head										
ECCE or none	13.8	20.7	4.5	49.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	64.9	35.1	229
Primary	6.9	6.8	4.3	44.1	0.1	0.8	5.5	57.2	42.8	6,090
Lower Secondary	6.9	10.9	3.6	24.5	0.0	0.7	4.8	44.5	55.5	1,422
Upper Secondary	4.7	3.9	3.2	17.4	0.2	0.2	4.9	29.8	70.2	10,387
Higher	0.9	2.5	0.7	12.7	0.1	0.1	5.2	19.7	80.3	3,341
Missing/DK	3.9	2.5	10.2	30.1	0.7	0.0	10.9	49.1	50.9	366
Ethnicity of household head										
African	5.2	5.2	3.1	25.8	0.2	0.5	5.6	39.1	60.9	9,188
East Indian	4.8	5.1	2.8	27.1	0.0	0.4	4.5	37.7	62.3	7,868
Mixed African and East Indian	6.9	3.3	5.7	13.4	0.0	0.4	7.6	32.5	67.5	1,614
Mixed other	3.9	5.8	3.9	25.0	0.2	0.1	4.8	36.3	63.7	2,967
Other	1.6	0.5	2.8	15.8	0.0	0.5	0.9	20.5	79.5	168
Missing/DK	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(11.8)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(11.8)	(88.2)	29
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	12.2	6.7	9.8	18.4	0.3	0.6	6.3	42.0	58.0	4,386
Second	4.8	7.4	3.2	26.6	0.1	0.3	5.5	40.8	59.2	4,347
Middle	4.4	5.7	1.9	27.3	0.1	0.4	4.6	38.3	61.7	4,367
Fourth	1.2	3.3	1.1	26.3	0.0	0.6	5.4	34.5	65.5	4,369
Richest	2.2	2.3	0.4	27.1	0.2	0.1	4.1	32.1	67.9	4,366

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Public Assistance Grant	Disability Assistance Grant	TT Food Card	Senior Citizens Pension	COVID-19 Social Support Assistance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
Total	**6.0**	**5.8**	**5.1**	**24.3**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**3.1**	**38.7**	**61.3**	**3,200**
Sex of household head										
Male	4.0	4.6	3.5	21.8	0.2	0.1	2.2	31.8	68.2	1,975
Female	9.4	7.9	7.6	28.5	0.0	0.7	4.4	49.7	50.3	1,225
Area										
Urban	5.9	6.0	4.1	25.1	0.1	0.4	3.1	38.8	61.2	1,581
Rural	6.2	5.6	6.1	23.6	0.1	0.3	3.0	38.5	61.5	1,620
Region										
North-West RHA	4.8	4.1	2.4	27.3	0.2	0.0	3.8	38.2	61.8	665
North-Central RHA	4.7	4.5	3.7	24.1	0.0	0.3	2.9	34.6	65.4	549
Eastern RHA	8.4	5.7	8.2	21.5	0.3	0.5	2.8	39.9	60.1	440
South-West RHA	6.8	7.7	5.8	24.5	0.0	0.4	2.4	40.7	59.3	1,367
Tobago RHA	3.1	2.8	6.5	19.3	0.0	0.8	6.3	34.2	65.8	180
Age of household head										
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
20-24	(3.9)	(3.9)	(6.5)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(10.4)	(89.6)	50
25-29	5.6	1.7	2.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	14.1	85.9	72
30-34	9.5	7.2	10.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	28.7	71.3	171
35-39	9.4	2.2	6.1	4.3	0.6	1.5	7.5	23.1	76.9	300
40-44	9.3	6.5	8.4	2.6	0.1	0.1	4.9	23.3	76.7	310
45-49	4.5	7.4	7.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	19.6	80.4	303
50-59	7.3	7.0	4.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	21.4	78.6	655
60-69	5.8	6.9	4.8	32.9	0.1	0.4	1.4	46.8	53.2	766
70+	1.4	4.1	1.3	81.6	0.0	0.4	1.8	83.2	16.8	568
Education of household head										
ECCE or none	16.4	14.6	8.0	34.7	0.0	0.1	1.4	54.6	45.4	67
Primary	5.9	5.6	5.2	41.7	0.0	0.6	2.9	54.1	45.9	1,209
Lower Secondary	7.7	11.2	5.3	17.1	0.0	0.8	3.9	40.0	60.0	255
Upper Secondary	6.0	4.8	4.5	12.3	0.1	0.1	3.2	26.3	73.7	1,385
Higher	3.0	5.0	3.2	9.5	0.4	0.0	2.6	21.9	78.1	226
Missing/DK	2.1	5.2	20.7	26.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	53.1	46.9	58
Ethnicity of household head										
African	5.0	5.9	5.0	23.0	0.2	0.3	4.2	37.9	62.1	1,364
East Indian	6.5	5.7	4.8	27.7	0.0	0.5	1.8	39.9	60.1	1,140
Mixed African and East Indian	8.9	6.1	7.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	33.2	66.8	263
Mixed other	6.6	6.5	4.8	30.2	0.0	0.2	2.9	44.1	55.9	402
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	8.0	5.4	7.3	20.5	0.1	0.4	2.9	37.5	62.5	1,739
Second	3.7	6.3	2.5	28.9	0.1	0.2	3.3	40.1	59.9	1,461

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Public Assistance Grant	Disability Assistance Grant	TT Food Card	Senior Citizens Pension	COVID-19 Social Support Assistance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	**8.0**	**4.7**	**5.8**	**15.0**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**8.2**	**33.0**	**67.0**	**4,809**
Sex of household head										
Male	4.1	3.2	3.6	13.7	0.4	0.0	7.0	26.4	73.6	2,818
Female	13.4	6.7	8.9	16.9	0.0	0.6	10.1	42.5	57.5	1,991
Area										
Urban	7.8	4.8	4.6	16.0	0.4	0.3	8.2	32.7	67.3	2,802
Rural	8.3	4.4	7.4	13.6	0.1	0.2	8.3	33.6	66.4	2,007
Region										
North-West RHA	7.3	3.8	2.8	16.9	0.6	0.1	9.8	32.1	67.9	988
North-Central RHA	5.9	3.6	3.4	15.3	0.2	0.1	5.8	28.0	72.0	1,275
Eastern RHA	12.7	3.8	10.0	11.9	0.2	0.5	8.0	36.9	63.1	444
South-West RHA	9.2	6.3	7.3	14.5	0.0	0.5	8.8	35.6	64.4	1,849
Tobago RHA	3.2	2.9	10.4	15.5	1.1	0.1	10.9	37.1	62.9	253
Age of household head										
20-24	(10.2)	(10.2)	(.4)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(10.5)	(89.5)	19
25-29	4.3	2.8	4.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	15.7	84.3	111
30-34	9.2	4.4	9.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	8.9	31.3	68.7	374
35-39	10.3	2.1	8.9	3.1	1.0	1.2	11.4	26.0	74.0	761
40-44	10.0	4.6	9.4	4.1	0.1	0.0	8.7	24.8	75.2	806
45-49	4.1	4.7	4.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	19.0	81.0	625
50-59	7.4	3.7	2.5	6.9	0.3	0.1	7.3	24.2	75.8	942
60-69	9.0	8.3	3.9	28.9	0.0	0.2	7.2	46.9	53.1	724
70+	5.1	5.5	3.6	78.5	0.5	0.2	8.2	82.4	17.6	447
Education of household head										
ECCE or none	15.4	12.0	2.7	16.5	0.0	0.0	7.2	31.9	68.1	27
Primary	13.2	6.6	8.5	32.2	0.1	1.0	11.4	53.6	46.4	1,082
Lower Secondary	7.6	9.2	6.8	17.7	0.0	0.2	9.4	43.6	56.4	324
Upper Secondary	7.7	3.7	5.4	10.3	0.4	0.0	7.1	28.0	72.0	2,599
Higher	0.8	2.9	1.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	12.2	87.8	705
Missing/DK	7.6	4.1	18.3	30.1	1.7	0.0	14.8	63.7	36.3	72
Ethnicity of household head										
African	8.3	5.4	5.7	15.4	0.4	0.1	9.3	35.7	64.3	2,253
East Indian	7.7	2.8	4.6	16.9	0.1	0.7	6.2	29.8	70.2	1,368
Mixed African and East Indian	8.1	3.8	7.7	7.0	0.0	0.2	9.3	30.1	69.9	460
Mixed other	7.5	6.6	6.7	15.7	0.3	0.0	8.5	33.2	66.8	703
Other	6.4	2.6	14.2	1.0	0.0	1.8	2.5	22.2	77.8	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	20.4	6.5	16.1	8.5	0.7	1.0	12.6	45.1	54.9	1,122
Second	6.9	6.8	4.0	16.7	0.1	0.0	10.6	35.6	64.4	1,099
Middle	5.2	4.5	3.6	16.4	0.1	0.1	6.1	30.4	69.6	893
Fourth	2.0	2.8	1.9	18.8	0.1	0.1	6.0	27.9	72.1	929
Richest	1.8	1.4	0.4	15.8	0.4	0.1	3.8	21.2	78.8	767

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2021-2022/ 2022-2023 school year, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Education related financial or material support				
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
Total	**4.8**	**3.0**	**7.2**	**92.8**	**3,909**
Sex of household head					
Male	4.7	2.8	6.8	93.2	1,951
Female	4.9	3.2	7.5	92.5	1,958
Area					
Urban	4.6	2.7	6.8	93.2	2,306
Rural	5.1	3.4	7.6	92.4	1,603
Region					
North-West RHA	4.6	4.4	8.0	92.0	792
North-Central RHA	4.7	2.3	6.5	93.5	1,060
Eastern RHA	4.7	2.0	6.5	93.5	338
South-West RHA	4.8	2.4	6.9	93.1	1,517
Tobago RHA	6.1	7.4	11.3	88.7	201
Age					
5-9	1.0	2.7	3.3	96.7	1,232
10-14	2.0	3.8	5.4	94.6	1,478
15-19	6.1	2.1	7.5	92.5	969
20-24	37.4	3.1	38.1	61.9	231
School management					
Public	4.7	3.1	7.2	92.8	3,448
Non-public	5.7	2.2	6.7	93.3	461
Education of household head					
ECCE or none	(5.7)	(5.2)	(10.9)	(89.1)	18
Primary	5.3	4.8	9.2	90.8	816
Lower Secondary	1.4	6.4	7.2	92.8	245
Upper Secondary	4.4	2.4	6.1	93.9	2,118
Higher	6.4	1.5	7.7	92.3	645
Missing/DK	10.4	0.3	10.7	89.3	66
Ethnicity of household head					
African	4.5	3.4	7.2	92.8	1,817
East Indian	5.9	2.2	7.2	92.8	1,172
Mixed African and East Indian	3.1	5.0	8.1	91.9	356
Mixed other	4.6	2.2	6.5	93.5	546
Other	(1.8)	(.0)	(1.8)	(98.2)	14
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.1	4.6	7.9	92.1	802
Second	3.7	4.5	7.2	92.8	878
Middle	5.8	1.3	7.0	93.0	712
Fourth	5.0	2.6	6.6	93.4	833
Highest	5.8	1.5	7.2	92.8	684

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

11.3
DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Table EQ.3.1W shows the percentage of women who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:									
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason[1]	Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
Total	**5.7**	**5.3**	**2.2**	**2.9**	**4.0**	**1.3**	**3.8**	**15.6**	**84.4**	**5,523**
Area										
Urban	6.6	5.4	2.3	2.9	3.5	1.5	3.8	16.1	83.9	3,277
Rural	4.3	5.1	2.2	2.9	4.8	1.0	3.8	14.9	85.1	2,246
Region										
North-West RHA	4.8	3.4	1.7	2.3	3.8	0.8	3.0	12.8	87.2	1,120
North-Central RHA	8.3	7.8	4.0	4.6	3.9	1.2	4.4	20.5	79.5	1,522
Eastern RHA	5.7	6.1	1.7	3.7	4.9	1.0	5.6	18.3	81.7	445
South-West RHA	4.6	4.5	1.4	1.8	4.1	1.7	3.3	13.1	86.9	2,164
Tobago RHA	3.6	4.6	2.8	3.1	2.8	0.5	4.9	15.3	84.7	272
Age										
15-19	5.6	8.7	4.2	6.1	3.3	1.6	5.1	19.1	80.9	749
15-17	5.9	9.8	3.6	5.9	3.6	1.1	6.8	21.0	79.0	449
18-19	5.2	7.1	4.9	6.5	2.8	2.3	2.4	16.2	83.8	301
20-24	6.2	6.7	4.6	5.2	5.5	1.6	3.9	18.6	81.4	682
25-29	5.5	5.7	1.3	2.3	4.8	0.6	3.6	14.9	85.1	647
30-34	6.0	4.8	1.9	1.2	2.6	0.7	2.7	14.2	85.8	760
35-39	6.3	4.7	1.6	2.1	3.5	1.1	3.2	14.3	85.7	1,031
40-44	4.9	3.6	1.7	2.6	4.7	1.4	4.0	16.4	83.6	927
45-49	5.2	3.8	0.9	1.0	3.8	2.2	4.6	12.2	87.8	726
Education										
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	8.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	4.2	2.4	1.9	15.7	84.3	248
Lower Secondary	3.5	4.3	1.5	1.0	4.9	1.1	6.1	16.3	83.7	247
Upper Secondary	5.0	5.2	2.6	2.7	4.1	1.6	3.6	14.4	85.6	3,381
Higher	7.0	6.3	1.7	3.9	3.7	0.6	4.3	18.2	81.8	1,625
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head										
African	6.1	5.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	1.0	3.6	16.2	83.8	2,354
East Indian	3.7	4.6	1.7	2.5	5.1	1.9	3.3	12.8	87.2	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	6.3	4.7	2.5	4.4	4.4	0.7	6.1	16.0	84.0	488
Mixed other	8.9	8.7	3.8	4.2	4.6	1.1	3.9	20.6	79.4	730
Other	(13.0)	(5.6)	(.9)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(9.2)	(17.6)	(82.4)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	6.2	6.1	2.9	2.8	4.9	3.4	5.4	17.7	82.3	992
Second	5.0	5.2	1.9	2.7	3.7	0.7	3.0	14.9	85.1	1,115
Middle	5.3	6.8	3.1	3.8	4.0	1.5	4.2	16.3	83.7	1,149
Fourth	5.6	3.4	1.5	2.7	3.5	0.5	3.9	14.0	86.0	1,199
Richest	6.4	5.3	1.9	2.3	3.9	0.5	2.8	15.6	84.4	1,068

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

11.4
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status[142].

Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Table EQ.4.1W presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Table EQ.4.2W, women's perceptions of a better life are shown.

142. OECD. OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Ladder step reported:								Ladder step reported:							
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	**2.3**	**33.7**	**63.6**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**7.0**	**83.2**	**1,432**	**3.0**	**32.5**	**64.0**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**7.0**	**84.0**	**5,523**
Area																
Urban	1.8	32.5	65.0	0.7	100.0	7.0	85.1	838	2.4	33.0	64.0	0.7	100.0	7.0	83.9	3,277
Rural	3.0	35.4	61.7	0.0	100.0	7.0	80.5	593	3.9	31.9	64.0	0.2	100.0	7.1	84.1	2,246
Region																
North-West RHA	1.2	28.7	69.9	0.2	100.0	7.2	88.4	285	1.0	34.7	63.4	0.9	100.0	7.1	84.9	1,120
North-Central RHA	2.1	35.0	62.8	0.2	100.0	7.0	82.5	443	3.1	32.0	64.4	0.5	100.0	7.0	82.3	1,522
Eastern RHA	2.9	40.5	56.6	0.0	100.0	6.8	73.8	124	3.5	34.3	61.6	0.6	100.0	7.0	79.0	445
South-West RHA	2.7	33.3	63.2	0.9	100.0	7.0	83.4	504	3.9	31.5	64.3	0.3	100.0	7.1	85.6	2,164
Tobago RHA	3.4	36.8	59.6	0.1	100.0	6.9	82.2	76	2.7	32.1	64.8	0.4	100.0	7.1	85.0	272
Age																
15-19	1.2	33.3	65.4	0.0	100.0	7.1	81.1	749	1.2	33.3	65.4	0.0	100.0	7.1	81.1	749
15-17	1.0	30.4	68.6	0.1	100.0	7.3	77.6	449	1.0	30.4	68.6	0.1	100.0	7.3	77.6	449
18-19	1.5	37.8	60.7	0.0	100.0	6.8	86.2	301	1.5	37.8	60.7	0.0	100.0	6.8	86.2	301
20-24	3.5	34.1	61.6	0.8	100.0	6.9	85.5	682	3.5	34.1	61.6	0.8	100.0	6.9	85.5	682
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.7	34.3	61.6	0.4	100.0	7.0	83.4	647
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.6	36.6	61.2	0.6	100.0	7.0	85.8	760
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	32.1	63.6	0.5	100.0	7.0	83.3	1,031
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.7	33.2	62.3	0.8	100.0	7.0	84.7	927
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3	24.1	72.4	0.2	100.0	7.3	84.2	726
Education																
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	7	7.3	28.1	63.5	1.0	100.0	7.2	78.2	248
Lower Secondary	0.3	33.8	65.9	0.0	100.0	7.2	73.9	77	1.4	42.2	56.4	0.0	100.0	7.0	69.6	247
Upper Secondary	2.6	35.9	61.2	0.3	100.0	6.9	83.1	1,050	3.6	34.7	61.2	0.6	100.0	6.9	83.7	3,381
Higher	1.7	25.7	72.6	0.0	100.0	7.2	86.5	295	1.5	26.8	71.5	0.2	100.0	7.3	87.9	1,625
Missing/DK	-	-	-	-	100.0	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	6
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	6.0	31.5	62.5	0.0	100.0	6.9	89.1	165	3.6	31.5	64.6	0.2	100.0	7.1	86.5	2,985
Never married/in union	1.8	34.0	63.9	0.3	100.0	7.0	83.2	1,249	2.3	33.8	63.4	0.5	100.0	7.0	81.7	2,506
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	18	(.5)	(31.7)	(44.2)	(23.6)	100.0	(6.7)	(31.6)	32
Ethnicity of household head																
African	1.7	34.6	63.3	0.4	100.0	7.0	81.7	615	2.8	34.5	62.1	0.7	100.0	6.9	82.4	2,354
East Indian	1.5	32.8	64.9	0.7	100.0	7.1	87.2	445	3.3	28.8	67.5	0.5	100.0	7.2	87.0	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	4.4	34.1	61.4	0.1	100.0	7.0	83.1	173	2.7	36.8	60.4	0.1	100.0	7.0	85.1	488
Mixed other	4.3	31.9	63.8	0.0	100.0	6.9	77.5	187	3.3	33.6	63.0	0.2	100.0	7.0	80.0	730
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	10	(1.4)	(23.3)	(74.0)	(1.3)	100.0	(7.4)	(88.8)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	5.2	42.7	51.9	0.2	100.0	6.6	77.2	256	5.7	42.9	51.0	0.5	100.0	6.6	77.2	992
Second	1.7	36.1	61.4	0.7	100.0	6.8	79.0	330	3.0	38.0	58.7	0.3	100.0	6.9	82.0	1,115
Middle	2.7	29.0	68.3	0.0	100.0	7.2	88.5	303	3.5	32.6	63.0	0.9	100.0	7.1	84.0	1,149
Fourth	1.8	34.1	63.4	0.8	100.0	7.1	86.6	311	2.2	29.0	68.3	0.5	100.0	7.2	86.9	1,199
Richest	0.0	25.9	73.9	0.2	100.0	7.3	84.2	232	0.8	21.2	77.8	0.2	100.0	7.5	89.0	1,068

[1] MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24
[2] MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24
[3] MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49
[4] MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes zero unweighted cases

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life

Percentage of women age 15-24 and 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Total	**67.7**	**92.2**	**64.7**	**1,432**	**63.2**	**92.0**	**60.9**	**5,523**
Area								
Urban	65.9	91.2	63.0	838	63.2	91.5	60.6	3,277
Rural	70.3	93.6	67.2	593	63.1	92.6	61.4	2,246
Region								
North-West RHA	69.0	90.7	66.1	285	64.5	90.5	62.1	1,120
North-Central RHA	67.3	92.4	64.1	443	62.3	91.3	59.8	1,522
Eastern RHA	65.9	94.0	63.0	124	57.9	92.1	56.0	445
South-West RHA	66.2	92.3	63.3	504	63.7	92.8	61.4	2,164
Tobago RHA	77.2	92.6	75.1	76	67.4	94.8	66.3	272
Age								
15-19	64.9	89.8	61.0	749	64.9	89.8	61.0	749
15-17	63.0	90.1	58.8	449	63.0	90.1	58.8	449
18-19	67.8	89.3	64.3	301	67.8	89.3	64.3	301
20-24	70.7	94.8	68.8	682	70.7	94.8	68.8	682
25-29	na	na	na	na	64.1	95.3	63.5	647
30-34	na	na	na	na	66.2	92.6	63.9	760
35-39	na	na	na	na	61.8	90.6	59.1	1,031
40-44	na	na	na	na	59.7	89.9	56.8	927
45-49	na	na	na	na	56.8	92.4	55.8	726
Education								
ECCE or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	51.1	90.7	50.9	248
Lower Secondary	62.2	92.0	59.8	77	60.5	90.4	59.2	247
Upper Secondary	68.0	91.8	64.7	1,050	62.8	92.5	60.7	3,381
Higher	67.9	94.3	66.0	295	66.5	91.5	63.5	1,625
Missing/DK	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	77.8	98.3	76.3	165	62.8	91.8	60.6	2,985
Never married/in union	66.9	91.7	63.9	1,249	64.0	92.5	61.8	2,506
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(33.8)	(61.0)	(24.8)	32
Ethnicity of household head								
African	70.2	93.4	67.4	615	66.0	93.0	64.0	2,354
East Indian	62.9	92.7	60.4	445	60.9	91.8	58.9	1,915
Mixed African and East Indian	68.7	91.2	66.5	173	60.6	89.3	55.5	488
Mixed other	69.3	87.5	63.6	187	61.4	90.8	59.4	730
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(75.6)	(89.1)	(74.5)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	60.6	92.4	59.0	256	55.5	92.0	54.1	992
Second	70.1	91.9	66.9	330	64.4	93.4	62.6	1,115
Middle	72.0	94.4	68.8	303	67.4	93.4	65.3	1,149
Fourth	71.1	94.9	69.6	311	63.3	89.6	60.3	1,199
Richest	61.7	85.9	56.0	232	64.4	91.5	61.5	1,068

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24**

[2] **MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49**

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Appendix A

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

Appendix A

SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the five Regional Health Authorities (regions) of the country: North-West RHA, North-Central RHA, Eastern RHA, South-West RHA and Tobago RHA. Urban and rural areas in each of the five regions were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2011, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration districts (EDs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample ED, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage. This is a type of probability sample, in which each household and household member has a positive and known probability of selection, once the listing of households in the sample PSUs is complete, and the list of household members in each interviewed sample household is complete. With probability sampling, it is possible to make valid inferences to the population or any subgroup of the population, through weighting the data by the inverse of the overall probabilities of selection.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EDs and households in Trinidad and Tobago from the 2011 Population and Housing Census sampling frame was first examined by region, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Districts and households in sampling frame

Distribution of EDs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, 2011 Population and Housing Census

	Number of EDs			Number of Households (2011 P& H Census)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**2,802**	**1,711**	**1,091**	**401,383**	**240,914**	**160,469**
Region						
North-West RHA	708	676	32	94,141	89,210	4,931
North-Central RHA	638	562	76	98,600	86,509	12,090
Eastern RHA	241	0	241	33,057	0	33,057
South-West RHA	1,067	430	637	155,460	58,933	96,527
Tobago RHA	148	43	105	20,125	6,262	13,864

The overall sample size for the Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS was determined as 7,200 households. Trinidad and Tobago has 15 municipalities, but it was not possible to have 15 domains of estimation with a sample size of 7,200. A minimum of 14,000 households would be necessary to consider 15 domains of estimation. Some of the Trinidad and Tobago MICS4 estimates at regional levels had very high coefficients of variation (cv) for some of the most important indicators. This means that in order to improve the cv's of the important MICS indicators a higher sample size by domain of estimation is needed. Three variables (age-appropriate breastfeeding; marriage before 18; and women who have been tested for HIV and know their results) with values in the .10 to .30 range were used to determine a sample size. However, these variables produced sample sizes that are too big using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2\ (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

$deff$ = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more that 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based

$AveSize$ = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR = the predicted response rate

Therefore, the total sample size at the national level was set at 7,200 households, in keeping with the 5 domains of estimation from MICS4, but with an increase in sample size of 1,200 households, aimed at improving the coefficients of variation.

The allocation of the sample to the different domains of estimation is usually done to obtain a minimum

number of households in sample per domain to ensure a sufficient level of precision for the results for each domain. There are differential population sizes in the 5 domains of estimation and therefore the use of proportional allocation was not recommended. The cubic root allocation of the population/households proved to be better to obtain more reliable estimates for all domains.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS was determined as 16 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural strata proportionally to the number of households in the census frame for each stratum within that region. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EDs) and sample households to sampling strata, Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS

	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**450**	**246**	**204**	**7,200**	**3,936**	**3,264**
Region						
North-West RHA	100	90	10	1,600	1,440	160
North-Central RHA	102	90	12	1,632	1,440	192
Eastern RHA	70	0	70	1,120	0	1,120
South-West RHA	118	46	72	1,888	736	1,152
Tobago RHA	60	20	40	960	320	640

A.2
SELECTION OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration districts were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration district from the 2011 Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EDs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the five regions, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.3
LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2011 Population and Housing Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration districts prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration districts and list all households in each enumeration district.

Given that it is necessary to oversample households with children in the 0-4 age group, the listing form identified households with and without children in the 0-4 age group in every ED that would be listed. The Trinidad and Tobago MICS listing form was modified from the standard MICS template to include building numbers, dwelling unit numbers, population etc. that would be useful for the updating of CSO's sampling frame for future surveys.

A total of 33 listers and 6 field supervisors were trained and recruited in February 2019. The listing team consisted of one (1) supervisor and five to six listers. The lister also served as the mapper under the guidance of the field supervisor. The original contracted period for this exercise was February 11th - May 30th 2019. However, even though many of the staff were experienced listers, a further extension was needed in the northern parts of Trinidad and in Tobago due to:

- High non response in areas where there are rental units
- Large spans of rural areas

Whilst 453 out of the 457 EDs (99%) were completed at the end of the May, two EDs remained outstanding due to the difficult terrain, one ED was overlooked and the other had an issue that needed resolution by the in-house Cartographers. The in-house staff of the Census and Surveys Unit of the CSO took the

responsibility to complete these latter 2 EDs. Eventually, all listing was completed by August 2019 by teams of experienced listers along with CSO staff.

Given the age of the 2011 Census frame, at the time of the listing, some EDs had undergone changes in the number of housing units established for an ED (ideally between 150 and 200). That being the case, there were five clusters that were in need of segmentation (splitting). There were also three clusters where the number of households listed did not exceed the sample size of 16 households. These were all due to significant changes to the landscape of the EDs since the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

A.4
SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration district. The households listed within each ED were then sequentially numbered, separately for the households with and without children under 5 years, at the Central Statistical Office, where the selection of households in each group within the enumeration district was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.[145] However, due to the COVID19 pandemic, the planned conduct of the MICS fieldwork moved from April 2020 to August 2022. Given that there would be changes in the listing from 2019, a comparative exercise was done and it was decided to increase the sample size by 25% to cater for this. Therefore the sample size per cluster would move from 16 to 20 households in each ED. A new sample of 9,000 households was drawn, increasing the overall sample size from the previous 7,200 households.

The households listed in each sample cluster were divided into two strata for the second stage selection: households with children under age 5 and households without children under age 5. A separate sample of households was selected from each group, using a higher sampling rate for households with children under 5. This sampling strategy increased the number of children under 5 in the sample to increase the precision of the indicators based on under-5 children.

Of the 20 households selected in each cluster, the target number of sample households with children under age 5 years was 10. Therefore, in sample clusters where more than 10 households with children under age 5 were listed, 10 of these households were selected using random systematic

145. Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

sampling; and 10 households without children under age 5 were selected from the other stratum. In sample clusters where 10 or less households with children under 5 were listed, all of these households were selected for the survey. In these clusters, the number of households without children under 5 to be selected was equal to 20 minus the number of households with children.

The Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.[145]

A standard quality control measure was implemented through blank testing (a test of uncontaminated water) to assess whether teams were correctly performing the water testing procedure. One blank test was assigned to each cluster, but for practical purposes relating to data capture, this was assigned to the first household number selected for water quality testing.

A.5
CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, a different sampling rate was used for each region, and the probabilities within each sample ED were different for the households with and without children under the age of 5 years. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi}, the sampling probability for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the

sampling unit at stage *s* for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2011 Census frame for the $i\text{-}th$ sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2011 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the $i\text{-}th$ sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

Within each sample ED the last stage probability p_{3hi} will vary for the households with and without children under 5 years, given that a separate sample was selected for each group. For this reason, separate weights were calculated for each group of households in the sample ED.

Based on the stratified two-stage sample design, the probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 within a sample ED was calculated as follows:

,

$$f_{hi(wc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(wc)}}{M'_{hi(wc)}}$$

where:

$f_{hi(wc)}$ = probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 in the *i-th* sample PSU in stratum *h*

n_h, M_{hi}, M_h and p_{2hi} are identical to the earlier definition

$m_{hi(wc)}$ = number of sample households with children under 5 selected in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

$M'_{hi(wc)}$ = total number of households with children under 5 listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

The corresponding overall probability of selection for the households without children was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(woc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(woc)}}{M'_{hi(woc)}}$$

where:

$f_{hi(woc)}$ = probability of selection for the sample households without children under 5 in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

$M_{hi(woc)}$ = number of sample households without children under 5 selected in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

$M'_{hi(woc)}$ = total number of households without children under 5 listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h.*

Individual overall probabilities of selection for households were calculated for the groups of households with and without children under 5 years in each sample ED (cluster).

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews by stratum, as well as the sample cluster completion rate for each stratum. The adjustment for the cluster and household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum *h* out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h. The term n'_h is the number of sample clusters with complete enumeration in stratum h, so the first adjustment factor corresponds to the inverse of the sample cluster completion rate for stratum h. This additional adjustment factor is needed in the case where some sample clusters cannot be enumerated in some strata due to security or accessibility problems. In the case where all the sample clusters in each stratum are enumerated, this cluster adjustment factor is equal to 1 for all strata, so it does not affect the weight. This adjustment of the household weight based on the cluster completion rate is included in the corresponding formulas in the MICS template for calculating the weights.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates

were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members, in effect a tertiary sampling unit. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 20 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the *i*-th sample ED in stratum *h*

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the *i*-th sample ED in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the

household and at the source

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

As in the case of the adjustment of the raw household weights, an adjustment factor equal to the inverse of the cluster completion rate (n_h/n'_h) for the stratum is necessary to account for any sample clusters that could not be enumerated within a stratum. As mentioned above, this factor is equal to 1 for any stratum for which all the sample clusters were enumerated.

The Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.0115 and 17.571 in the 450 sample enumeration districts (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, under-5s, 5-17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

B

Appendix B

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

Appendix B

LIST OF PERSONNEL
INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Advocates

Hon. Penelope Beckles	Minister of Planning and Development
Hon. Camille Robinson-Regis	Former Minister of Planning and Development
Mrs. Joanne Deoraj	Former Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning and Development

CSO Census and Surveys Unit MICS Team

Ms. Caron London	Statistician II, MICS Co-ordinator
Mr. Jeffery Charles	Statistical Assistant II, MICS Team
Ms. Sharon Rooplal	Programmer I, MICS Data Processing Focal Point
Ms. Nykela James	Statistical Aide, MICS Team
Ms. Camille Kassie	Secondary Editor, MICS Data Processing
Mr. Jeremiah Miller	Secondary Editor, MICS Data Processing

UNICEF MICS Team

Dr. Aloys Kamuragiye	Former Representative, Office for the Eastern Caribbean Area
Mr. Patrice Bosso	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, Eastern Caribbean Office
Mrs. Stephane Bishop	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer, Eastern Caribbean Office
Ms. Jacqueline Montique Small	International MICS Consultant
Mr. Harry Hernandez	Data Processing Consultant
Mr. Armando Levinson	Sampling Consultant
Ms. Ana Maria Restrepo	Household Survey Consultant
Mr. Jose Sierra Castillo	Regional MICS Coordinator
Mrs. Denise Buchner	International MICS Consultant

Inter-Ministerial Research Council (*Steering Committee*)

Mr. Andre Blanchard	Director of Statistics (Acting), Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Planning and Development
Mr. Sean Raymond	Director Social Investigations Division, Ministry of Social Development and Family Services
Ms, Melissa Williams-Campbell	Senior Research Specialist
Dr. Althea La Foucade	Director Health Economics Unit, University of the West Indies
Ms. Shanmatee Singh Ng Sang	Director Research and Planning, Ministry of Labour
Ms. Omalisa Baldeo	Senior Planning Officer, Ministry of Labour
Ms. Crista Elcock	Project Analyst I, Ministry of Youth Development and National Service
Ms. Victoria Rampersad	Youth Development Officer I, Ministry of Youth Development and National Service
Mrs. Julia Ramirez-Modeste	Planning Officer II, Ministry of Education
Ms. Jermaine Williams	Research Officer I, Ministry of Education
Ms Ann Belmontes	Research Officer II, Ministry of Sport and Community Development
Mr. Lawrence Jaisingh	Director Health Policy, Research and Planning, Ministry of Health
Ms. Cindi Siewdass	Research Officer II, Ministry of Health
Ms Erica Fortune	Assistant Director (Acting) Socio-Economic Policy Planning Division. Ministry of Planning and Development
Ms Satie Jamraj-Marimuthu	Director Research and Planning, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts
Ms. Kate Chotack	Research Officer II, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts
Ms. Jose-Ann Hackett	Associate Attorney-at-Law, Tobago House of Assembly
Dr. Chistine Laptiste	Senior, Research Fellow, Health Economics Unit, University of the West Indies
Ms Misha Ali	Senior Planning Officer, Economic Research and Planning Division, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
Ms Alicia Abraham	Planning Officer II (Acting), Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
Mr Makandal Casear	Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator, Office of the Prime Minister, Gender and Child Affairs Division
Ms Candice Mc Kenzie	Senior Research Specialist, Office of the Prime Minister, Gender and Child Affairs Division

Advisors

Mr Sheron Redhaed	Survey Interviewer II

Trainers

Ms. Grace Sookchand	Manager, Expanded Programme on Immunization
Mr. Bruce Spencer	Head Labour Market Information Unit
Ms. Rani Bhajan	Labour Market Specialist
Mr. Farouk Mohammed	Head Labour Inspectorate
Ms. Michelle Ash	Chief Nutritionist
Dr. Giana de Verteuil	Pediatrician
Ms. Lisa Henry-David	Director, Educational Planning Division

Field Staff – Fieldwork Co-ordinator

Ms. Rosemarie Johnson-Gay

Field Staff – Supervisors

Ms. Adanna Harvey	Ms. Josanne Barclay-Payne
Ms. Aisha Mc Knight	Mr. Keron Blackett
Ms. Berylin Goberdhan	Ms. Petrina Ali
Ms. Betty Ann Jacobs	Ms. Savita Ramdial
Ms. Hajar Hassan	Ms. Shantal Thomas

Field Staff - Interviewers

Ms. Adiaha Huggins	Ms. Kaitlyn Joseph (translation)
Ms. Amanda Gordon	Ms. Khadijah Richins
Ms. Bethany Maloney	Ms. Marcia Augustus
Ms. Burnessa Alexander	Ms. Marisa Sealy
Ms. Candace Rodney	Ms. Mona Grant-Roberts
Ms. Catherine Burgin	Mrs. Natasha George
Ms. Cherry Ann Ellis	Ms. Paige De Sormeaux
Ms. Deu Briggs	Ms. Rachael Carter
Ms. Dominique Caruth	Ms. Raeann McKenzie
Ms. Earleen Wattley	Ms. Roxanne Gonzales
Ms. Eldica Rouse Adams	Ms. Safiya Criss
Ms. Hannah La Borde	Ms. Sharon Holder Fraser
Ms. Jenessa Harper	Ms. Sharon Quintyne
Ms. Jewel Francois	Ms. Shneail Mc Shine
Ms. Joycelyn Boyce	

Field Staff - Measurers

Ms. Alana Pierre	Ms. Jenny Raymond
Ms. Candace James	Ms. Kish Mitchell
Ms. Christine Charles	Ms. Linda Burkett
Ms. Dianne Caruth	Ms. Rosetta Bramble
Ms. Earleen Wattley	Mr. Suade Sertima
Ms. Erica Stewart	Ms. Sumintra Richards
Ms. Jeaniffer Flament	

Field Staff - Secondary Editors

Ms. Camille Kassie Lewis	Mr. Jeremiah Miller

C

Appendix C

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

Appendix C

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Trinidad and Tobago 2022 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (se): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.

- Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.

- Design effect (deff) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a complex sample design. If a deft (or deff) value is less than 1.0 and the corresponding number of observations is relatively small, the values of the standard error and confidence limits should be used with caution. These situations might stem from the small number of observations and the distribution of the indicator values within and between the sample clusters in such estimation domains.

- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of

the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 6.3 and SPSS Version 24 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter 3. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.8).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the weighted total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Trinidad and Tobago 2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9875	0.002	0.002	2.361	1.536	21,835	7499	0.9835	0.9914
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.9535	0.005	0.005	2.656	1.630	5,523	5523	0.9442	0.9627
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.9334	0.006	0.006	2.820	1.679	5,523	5523	0.9222	0.9447
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.5780	0.006	0.018	2.575	1.605	5,523	5523	0.5670	0.5891
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0804	0.006	0.069	2.290	1.513	5,523	5523	0.0693	0.0915
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	10	4.0	16	na	na	na	na	2	18
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	14	4.2	18	na	na	na	na	5	22
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	15	4.3	18	na	na	na	na	6	23
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.333	0.075	0.006	na	na	na	na	1.183	1.483
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	22.209	4.203	17.664	na	na	na	na	13.803	30.614
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3651	0.016	0.044	2.799	1.673	1,225	2477	0.3327	0.3975
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5086	0.019	0.038	2.421	1.556	1,394	1635	0.4701	0.5470
Prenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.9384	0.017	0.018	2.378	1.542	404	475	0.9043	0.9724
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9875	0.005	0.005	1.040	1.020	404	475	0.9771	0.9979
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7106	0.025	0.035	0.699	0.836	316	240	0.6615	0.7596
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.7140	0.027	0.038	0.850	0.922	316	240	0.6601	0.7679
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.5351	0.037	0.070	1.477	1.215	296	265	0.4605	0.6097
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.9856	0.002	0.002	2.079	1.442	21,835	7499	0.9817	0.9896
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	6	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.3045	0.028	0.091	0.395	0.628	126	109	0.2489	0.3601
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9299	0.012	0.013	2.761	1.661	1,069	1188	0.9053	0.9545
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8888	0.012	0.014	0.846	0.920	232	539	0.8639	0.9138
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.9881	0.004	0.004	1.305	1.142	907	1080	0.9805	0.9956
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.9474	0.007	0.007	0.927	0.963	888	950	0.9335	0.9614
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.8490	0.014	0.017	1.267	1.126	801	822	0.8209	0.8772
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.5597	0.033	0.059	1.680	1.296	460	384	0.4939	0.6254
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.3051	0.024	0.078	1.032	1.016	460	384	0.2572	0.3529
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9606	0.006	0.007	1.765	1.328	1,656	1656	0.9479	0.9733
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6724	0.013	0.020	3.262	1.806	5,286	3975	0.6455	0.6993
Child labour	PR.3	0.0432	0.006	0.139	2.716	1.648	5,083	3131	0.0312	0.0552
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0066	0.004	0.591	1.371	1.171	682	593	0.0000	0.0144
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.0422	0.008	0.192	0.963	0.981	682	593	0.0260	0.0584
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4424	0.011	0.026	2.914	1.707	5,523	5523	0.4196	0.4652
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1560	0.008	0.050	2.539	1.593	5,523	5523	0.1405	0.1716
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9937	0.001	0.001	1.694	1.302	21,835	7499	0.9914	0.9961
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.5825	0.020	0.034	2.656	1.630	4,881	1609	0.5424	0.6226
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.8622	0.009	0.010	4.129	2.032	18,968	6320	0.8446	0.8798
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9874	0.002	0.002	3.094	1.759	21,835	7499	0.9828	0.9919
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9429	0.005	0.005	2.972	1.724	21,835	7499	0.9336	0.9521
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.4450	0.015	0.033	6.404	2.531	21,835	7499	0.4160	0.4741
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0966	0.008	0.081	3.062	1.750	6,152	4319	0.0808	0.1123
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3755	0.009	0.024	2.696	1.642	21,835	7499	0.3572	0.3939
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.0151	0.062	0.009	1.685	1.298	1,426	1301	6.8912	7.1390

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9925	0.002	0.002	1.712	1.308	13053	3984	0.9889	0.9961
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.9518	0.006	0.007	2.532	1.591	3277	2905	0.9392	0.9645
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.9405	0.008	0.008	2.923	1.710	3277	2905	0.9255	0.9555
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.6124	0.014	0.022	2.239	1.496	3277	2905	0.5854	0.6395
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0847	0.007	0.083	1.863	1.365	3277	2905	0.0706	0.0988
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	14	6.9	47	na	na	na	na	1	28
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	17	7.1	50	na	na	na	na	3	31
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	18	7.1	51	na	na	na	na	4	32
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.241	0.095	0.009	na	na	na	na	1.051	1.431
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	20.796	5.219	27.233	na	na	na	na	10.358	31.233
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3774	0.023	0.060	2.685	1.639	1279	1224	0.3320	0.4229
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4994	0.026	0.052	2.235	1.495	805	817	0.4470	0.5517
Prenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.9199	0.029	0.031	2.902	1.703	229	256	0.8620	0.9778
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9855	0.009	0.009	1.390	1.179	229	256	0.9678	1.0000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6358	0.038	0.059	0.777	0.881	183	127	0.5602	0.7114
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.6477	0.042	0.065	0.988	0.994	183	127	0.5631	0.7323
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.4389	0.064	0.145	2.151	1.467	150	131	0.3112	0.5665
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.9885	0.002	0.002	1.815	1.347	13053	3984	0.9840	0.9931
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	3	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4161	0.040	0.095	0.383	0.619	73	60	0.3367	0.4955
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9405	0.013	0.014	1.816	1.347	573	576	0.9139	0.9671
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9094	0.018	0.020	1.115	1.056	139	286	0.8735	0.9453
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.9898	0.004	0.004	0.970	0.985	528	538	0.9812	0.9983
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.9607	0.005	0.005	0.352	0.594	530	501	0.9504	0.9710
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.8559	0.019	0.022	1.308	1.144	474	455	0.8182	0.8936
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9656	0.008	0.008	1.549	1.245	908	833	0.9498	0.9813
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6919	0.018	0.026	3.199	1.789	3111	2039	0.6553	0.7285
Child labour	PR.3	0.0491	0.008	0.171	2.444	1.563	2996	1626	0.0323	0.0658
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0003	0.000	1.003	0.103	0.320	390	307	0.0000	0.0010
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.0419	0.010	0.245	0.803	0.896	390	307	0.0213	0.0624
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4356	0.015	0.034	2.631	1.622	3277	2905	0.4057	0.4654
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9948	0.002	0.002	2.027	1.424	13053	3984	0.9916	0.9981
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.6365	0.026	0.040	2.248	1.499	2834	791	0.5852	0.6878
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.8711	0.011	0.013	3.631	1.905	11374	3411	0.8492	0.8930
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9898	0.002	0.002	2.363	1.537	13053	3984	0.9849	0.9947
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9476	0.006	0.007	3.170	1.780	13053	3984	0.9350	0.9602
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.4132	0.021	0.051	7.340	2.709	13053	3984	0.3709	0.4554
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0990	0.011	0.109	2.877	1.696	3569	2202	0.0774	0.1206
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3837	0.012	0.031	2.333	1.528	13053	3984	0.3602	0.4072
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1608	0.010	0.065	2.352	1.534	3277	2905	0.1398	0.1817
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.0325	0.077	0.011	1.393	1.180	833	663	6.8780	7.1870

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9800	0.004	0.004	2.890	1.700	8781	3515	0.9719	0.9880
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.9559	0.007	0.007	2.687	1.639	2246	2618	0.9427	0.9690
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.9232	0.009	0.009	2.820	1.679	2246	2618	0.9057	0.9406
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.5278	0.017	0.033	3.095	1.759	2246	2618	0.4935	0.5622
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0741	0.009	0.120	2.993	1.730	2246	2618	0.0564	0.0918
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	5	2.4	6	na	na	na	na	1	10
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	10	3.6	13	na	na	na	na	3	17
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	10	3.7	13	na	na	na	na	3	18
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.471	0.122	0.015	na	na	na	na	1.226	1.716
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	24.226	7.042	49.584	na	na	na	na	10.143	38.309
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3501	0.022	0.064	2.727	1.651	1047	1253	0.3055	0.3946
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5211	0.029	0.055	2.691	1.640	589	818	0.4638	0.5784
Prenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.9626	0.007	0.007	0.269	0.518	175	219	0.9493	0.9759
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9901	0.003	0.003	0.220	0.469	175	219	0.9839	0.9964
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8138	0.027	0.033	0.522	0.722	133	113	0.7607	0.8670
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.8055	0.027	0.033	0.504	0.710	133	113	0.7524	0.8587
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6340	0.045	0.071	1.165	1.079	146	134	0.5438	0.7242
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.9813	0.004	0.004	2.493	1.579	8781	3515	0.9741	0.9885
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.1499)	(0.014)	(0.092)	(0.072)	(0.269)	53	49	(0.1219)	(0.1779)
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9176	0.022	0.023	3.754	1.938	496	612	0.8745	0.9607
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8584	0.016	0.018	0.513	0.716	94	253	0.8270	0.8899
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.9858	0.007	0.007	1.763	1.328	378	542	0.9722	0.9993
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.9278	0.015	0.017	1.569	1.253	358	449	0.8971	0.9584
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.8391	0.021	0.025	1.196	1.094	327	367	0.7971	0.8811
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9545	0.010	0.011	1.964	1.402	748	823	0.9341	0.9749
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6446	0.019	0.029	2.940	1.715	2175	1936	0.6073	0.6819
Child labour	PR.3	0.0347	0.008	0.233	2.926	1.711	2087	1505	0.0186	0.0509
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0149	0.009	0.613	1.624	1.274	292	286	0.0000	0.0332
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.0426	0.013	0.307	1.196	1.094	292	286	0.0164	0.0688
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.0149	0.009	0.613	1.624	1.274	292	286	0.0000	0.0332
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9921	0.002	0.002	1.328	1.152	8781	3515	0.9887	0.9956
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.5076	0.032	0.064	3.423	1.850	2047	818	0.4429	0.5724
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.8488	0.015	0.017	4.865	2.206	7593	2909	0.8195	0.8781
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9838	0.004	0.004	4.062	2.015	8781	3515	0.9752	0.9924
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9358	0.007	0.007	2.588	1.609	8781	3515	0.9225	0.9491
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.4923	0.016	0.033	3.688	1.920	8781	3515	0.4599	0.5247
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0933	0.011	0.121	3.199	1.789	2583	2117	0.0707	0.1159
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3634	0.015	0.040	3.264	1.807	8781	3515	0.3340	0.3927
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0426	0.013	0.307	1.196	1.094	292	286	0.0164	0.0688
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.9906	0.102	0.015	2.101	1.449	593	638	6.7873	7.1940

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: North-West RHA

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9927	0.003	0.003	1.322	1.150	4453	1499	0.9877	0.9978
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.9343	0.009	0.010	1.314	1.146	1120	993	0.9163	0.9524
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.9138	0.012	0.014	1.923	1.387	1120	993	0.8891	0.9386
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.5735	0.024	0.041	2.264	1.505	1120	993	0.5263	0.6208
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0935	0.013	0.141	2.028	1.424	1120	993	0.0672	0.1198
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	2	1.6	3	na	na	na	na	-1	5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	7	5.2	27	na	na	na	na	-3	17
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	7	5.2	27	na	na	na	na	-3	17
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.305	0.285	0.081	na	na	na	na	0.974	1.636
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	23.631	9.639	92.901	na	na	na	na	4.354	42.908
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3182	0.038	0.118	2.536	1.592	404	392	0.2432	0.3932
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4032	0.037	0.093	1.474	1.214	239	256	0.3286	0.4778
Prenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.8823	0.062	0.070	3.100	1.761	86	85	0.7585	1.0000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9666	0.022	0.023	1.312	1.146	86	85	0.9217	1.0000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	(0.5889)	(0.063)	(0.108)	(0.713)	(0.844)	63	44	(0.4629)	(0.7149)
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	(0.5864)	(0.067)	(0.114)	(0.787)	(0.887)	63	44	(0.4524)	(0.7204)
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	(0.2366)	(0.137)	(0.581)	(3.974)	(1.994)	48	39	(0.0000)	(0.5106)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.9856	0.004	0.004	1.755	1.325	4453	1499	0.9774	0.9937
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	2	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	21	(*)	(*)
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9479	0.016	0.017	0.998	0.999	202	189	0.9156	0.9803
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9357	0.012	0.013	0.277	0.526	63	108	0.9107	0.9606
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.9786	0.013	0.013	1.569	1.253	179	209	0.9535	1.0000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.9632	0.005	0.005	0.143	0.378	177	183	0.9527	0.9738
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.8806	0.029	0.033	1.270	1.127	153	161	0.8228	0.9384
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9653	0.010	0.011	0.869	0.932	323	274	0.9447	0.9860
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7357	0.029	0.040	3.111	1.764	1089	700	0.6768	0.7945
Child labour	PR.3	0.0693	0.018	0.265	3.026	1.739	1059	580	0.0326	0.1060
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0000	0.000				108	95	0.0000	0.0000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.0142	0.006	0.428	0.248	0.498	108	95	0.0020	0.0264
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.5130	0.026	0.051	2.737	1.654	1120	993	0.4604	0.5655
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9897	0.003	0.003	1.673	1.293	4453	1499	0.9830	0.9965
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.6269	0.052	0.082	3.391	1.841	996	299	0.5238	0.7301
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.7756	0.019	0.025	2.990	1.729	4079	1383	0.7368	0.8144
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9853	0.005	0.006	3.129	1.769	4453	1499	0.9743	0.9963
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9534	0.008	0.008	2.105	1.451	4453	1499	0.9376	0.9692
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.3540	0.025	0.071	4.148	2.037	4453	1499	0.3036	0.4043
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0923	0.013	0.143	1.590	1.261	1261	769	0.0659	0.1186
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3852	0.019	0.049	2.296	1.515	4453	1499	0.3470	0.4233
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1275	0.017	0.136	2.686	1.639	1120	993	0.0928	0.1622
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.1893	0.113	0.016	1.109	1.053	284	227	6.9625	7.4160

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: North-Central RHA

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9884	0.005	0.005	3.870	1.967	5835	1731	0.9782	0.9985
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.9614	0.008	0.009	2.661	1.631	1522	1391	0.9446	0.9783
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.9648	0.007	0.008	2.202	1.484	1522	1391	0.9501	0.9794
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.6638	0.022	0.033	3.069	1.752	1522	1391	0.6194	0.7082
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0935	0.011	0.112	1.812	1.346	1522	1391	0.0724	0.1145
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	15	9.8	95	na	na	na	na	-4	35
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	16	9.8	96	na	na	na	na	-3	36
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	19	10.0	101	na	na	na	na	-1	39
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.396	0.138	0.019	na	na	na	na	1.120	1.671
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	29.016	9.128	83.323	na	na	na	na	10.760	47.273
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3726	0.030	0.080	2.278	1.509	594	601	0.3130	0.4322
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5056	0.039	0.077	2.421	1.556	370	396	0.4273	0.5839
Prenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.9181	0.029	0.031	1.327	1.152	118	121	0.8605	0.9758
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9962	0.003	0.003	0.205	0.453	118	121	0.9911	1.0000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6355	0.047	0.074	0.513	0.716	96	54	0.5408	0.7301
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.6597	0.058	0.088	0.792	0.890	96	54	0.5439	0.7756
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.4802	0.067	0.140	1.212	1.101	84	68	0.3459	0.6146
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.9878	0.004	0.004	2.039	1.428	5835	1731	0.9803	0.9953
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	1	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.2685)	(0.016)	(0.059)	(0.034)	(0.185)	35	27	(0.2365)	(0.3005)
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9051	0.027	0.030	2.348	1.532	265	270	0.8503	0.9598
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8349	0.033	0.040	1.036	1.018	60	130	0.7683	0.9014
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.9932	0.003	0.003	0.348	0.590	254	262	0.9872	0.9992
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.9616	0.010	0.010	0.624	0.790	238	233	0.9417	0.9815
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.8386	0.027	0.032	1.098	1.048	235	203	0.7844	0.8929
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9532	0.015	0.016	1.960	1.400	440	391	0.9232	0.9831
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6873	0.023	0.033	2.248	1.499	1346	932	0.6417	0.7329
Child labour	PR.3	0.0368	0.008	0.206	1.221	1.105	1345	755	0.0217	0.0520
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0014	0.000	0.142	0.005	0.068	226	161	0.0010	0.0018
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.0428	0.014	0.319	0.728	0.853	226	161	0.0155	0.0702
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4325	0.021	0.049	2.568	1.602	1522	1391	0.3900	0.4751
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9940	0.003	0.003	2.587	1.608	5835	1731	0.9880	1.0000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.5686	0.034	0.060	1.402	1.184	1347	296	0.5003	0.6369
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9075	0.013	0.014	2.744	1.656	4838	1460	0.8823	0.9326
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9910	0.003	0.003	2.158	1.469	5835	1731	0.9843	0.9976
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9379	0.011	0.012	3.646	1.909	5835	1731	0.9157	0.9600
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.4377	0.031	0.072	6.913	2.629	5835	1731	0.3750	0.5005
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0988	0.017	0.172	3.335	1.826	1609	1025	0.0647	0.1329
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3583	0.018	0.049	2.322	1.524	5835	1731	0.3231	0.3934
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2050	0.018	0.087	2.687	1.639	1522	1391	0.1695	0.2405
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.9656	0.111	0.016	1.511	1.229	442	334	6.7427	7.1885

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Eastern RHA

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9692	0.009	0.010	3.433	1.853	1867	1197	0.9507	0.9877
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.9616	0.006	0.006	0.904	0.951	445	860	0.9492	0.9741
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.9330	0.014	0.015	2.615	1.617	445	860	0.9054	0.9606
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.4465	0.034	0.077	4.078	2.019	445	860	0.3780	0.5150
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0610	0.009	0.148	1.218	1.104	445	860	0.0429	0.0790
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	13	9.0	81	na	na	na	na	-5	31
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	21	11.3	128	na	na	na	na	-2	44
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	21	11.3	128	na	na	na	na	-2	44
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.628	0.225	0.050	na	na	na	na	1.179	2.078
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	20.459	11.851	140.437	na	na	na	na	0.000	44.160
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3557	0.038	0.106	2.642	1.626	208	426	0.2802	0.4312
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4954	0.040	0.081	1.824	1.351	123	283	0.4150	0.5758
Prenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.9350	0.023	0.024	0.647	0.805	36	77	0.8895	0.9805
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9919	0.005	0.005	0.230	0.479	36	77	0.9821	1.0000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	(0.7376)	(0.066)	(0.090)	(0.982)	(0.991)	33	44	(0.6056)	(0.8696)
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	(0.7376)	(0.066)	(0.090)	(0.982)	(0.991)	33	44	(0.6056)	(0.8696)
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	(0.6253)	(0.033)	(0.053)	(0.227)	(0.477)	33	49	(0.5593)	(0.6913)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.9693	0.011	0.011	4.519	2.126	1867	1197	0.9480	0.9905
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	0	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	17	(*)	(*)
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9365	0.031	0.033	3.781	1.945	135	232	0.8740	0.9989
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8235	0.035	0.042	0.749	0.866	22	91	0.7539	0.8931
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.9978	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.057	85	189	0.9974	0.9982
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.9397	0.029	0.031	2.451	1.565	87	163	0.8811	0.9982
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.8279	0.033	0.040	1.075	1.037	74	138	0.7610	0.8948
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9594	0.019	0.020	2.875	1.696	189	308	0.9212	0.9976
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7777	0.026	0.033	2.548	1.596	488	664	0.7262	0.8293
Child labour	PR.3	0.0169	0.009	0.504	2.139	1.463	443	490	0.0000	0.0340
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0059	0.004	0.737	0.329	0.573	57	103	0.0000	0.0146
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.0443	0.018	0.408	0.789	0.888	57	103	0.0081	0.0805
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4316	0.028	0.064	2.695	1.642	445	860	0.3761	0.4870
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9945	0.002	0.002	1.244	1.115	1867	1197	0.9898	0.9993
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.3243	0.044	0.135	2.562	1.601	413	292	0.2364	0.4121
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.8459	0.019	0.022	2.659	1.631	1574	995	0.8086	0.8833
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9734	0.013	0.013	7.381	2.717	1867	1197	0.9481	0.9987
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9168	0.014	0.015	3.016	1.737	1867	1197	0.8890	0.9445
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.4419	0.025	0.057	3.087	1.757	1867	1197	0.3915	0.4924
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0924	0.019	0.209	3.210	1.792	578	722	0.0537	0.1310
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3907	0.024	0.061	2.849	1.688	1867	1197	0.3430	0.4383
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1832	0.017	0.094	1.716	1.310	445	860	0.1486	0.2178
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.8080	0.159	0.023	1.932	1.390	124	214	6.4894	7.1266

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: South-West RHA

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9877	0.003	0.003	1.144	1.069	8676	2014	0.9824	0.9929
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.9548	0.009	0.009	2.669	1.634	2164	1464	0.9371	0.9726
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.9193	0.011	0.012	2.401	1.550	2164	1464	0.8973	0.9414
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.5393	0.018	0.033	1.818	1.348	2164	1464	0.5042	0.5745
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0718	0.010	0.133	2.015	1.420	2164	1464	0.0526	0.0909
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	9	7.5	56	na	na	na	na	-6	24
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	10	7.7	59	na	na	na	na	-5	26
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	11	7.7	59	na	na	na	na	-4	26
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.192	0.134	0.018	na	na	na	na	0.924	1.461
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	15.296	6.360	40.450	na	na	na	na	2.576	28.016
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3822	0.027	0.071	2.360	1.536	1029	761	0.3281	0.4364
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5659	0.031	0.055	1.944	1.394	606	493	0.5036	0.6282
Prenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.9897	0.010	0.010	1.207	1.099	139	117	0.9690	1.0000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9967	0.003	0.003	0.396	0.629	139	117	0.9899	1.0000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8609	0.023	0.026	0.240	0.490	102	57	0.8156	0.9062
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.8493	0.024	0.028	0.242	0.492	102	57	0.8023	0.8964
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6647	0.068	0.102	1.188	1.090	112	59	0.5296	0.7999
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.9878	0.003	0.003	1.320	1.149	8676	2014	0.9821	0.9934
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.3479)	(0.063)	(0.182)	(0.584)	(0.764)	51	34	(0.2219)	(0.4739)
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9293	0.024	0.026	2.666	1.633	401	303	0.8811	0.9775
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9081	0.022	0.025	0.795	0.891	74	133	0.8632	0.9529
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.9906	0.006	0.006	1.143	1.069	341	259	0.9778	1.0000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.9268	0.014	0.016	0.711	0.843	343	234	0.8981	0.9556
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.8431	0.026	0.031	0.997	0.998	302	200	0.7916	0.8946
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9606	0.010	0.011	1.164	1.079	606	418	0.9401	0.9812
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.5872	0.028	0.048	3.512	1.874	2080	1055	0.5304	0.6440
Child labour	PR.3	0.0350	0.010	0.288	2.506	1.583	1977	833	0.0149	0.0552
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0140	0.010	0.711	1.102	1.050	264	154	0.0000	0.0340
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.0560	0.017	0.301	0.819	0.905	264	154	0.0223	0.0896
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.3839	0.019	0.051	2.346	1.532	2164	1464	0.3450	0.4229
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9969	0.001	0.001	0.888	0.943	8676	2014	0.9946	0.9992
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.6121	0.034	0.055	2.368	1.539	1907	489	0.5442	0.6800
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.8840	0.016	0.018	4.609	2.147	7844	1826	0.8519	0.9162
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9891	0.003	0.003	2.115	1.454	8676	2014	0.9824	0.9959
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9486	0.007	0.008	2.099	1.449	8676	2014	0.9344	0.9629
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.4968	0.027	0.055	6.083	2.466	8676	2014	0.4419	0.5518
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0985	0.014	0.144	2.573	1.604	2378	1136	0.0701	0.1269
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3812	0.016	0.043	2.263	1.504	8676	2014	0.3486	0.4137
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1311	0.013	0.097	2.077	1.441	2164	1464	0.1056	0.1565
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	7.0253	0.120	0.017	1.409	1.187	499	321	6.7845	7.2662

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Tobago RHA

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9913	0.003	0.003	0.975	0.987	1004	1058	0.9856	0.9969
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.9632	0.010	0.011	2.485	1.576	272	815	0.9424	0.9840
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.9514	0.011	0.011	1.952	1.397	272	815	0.9304	0.9725
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.6396	0.027	0.042	2.495	1.580	272	815	0.5865	0.6928
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.0538	0.012	0.216	2.158	1.469	272	815	0.0306	0.0770
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	21	10.2	104	na	na	na	na	1	41
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	30	14.4	207	na	na	na	na	1	59
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	30	14.4	207	na	na	na	na	1	59
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.776	0.232	0.054	na	na	na	na	1.313	2.240
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	26.810	10.956	120.024	na	na	na	na	4.899	48.721
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3517	0.040	0.113	2.053	1.433	91	297	0.2722	0.4313
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.3882	0.053	0.137	2.448	1.564	57	207	0.2819	0.4944
Prenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.9479	0.026	0.028	1.026	1.013	25	75	0.8956	1.0000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9612	0.009	0.010	0.165	0.407	25	75	0.9429	0.9794
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	(0.6491)	(0.052)	(0.080)	(0.479)	(0.692)	22	41	(0.5451)	(0.7531)
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	(0.6527)	(0.053)	(0.081)	(0.488)	(0.699)	22	41	(0.5467)	(0.7587)
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6074	0.035	0.058	0.257	0.507	18	50	0.5367	0.6782
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	TC.18	0.9855	0.006	0.006	2.622	1.619	1004	1058	0.9735	0.9974
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.6527)	(0.053)	(0.081)	(0.488)	(0.699)	22	41	(0.5467)	(0.7587)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.6491)	(0.0522)	(0.080)	(0.479)	(0.692)	22	41	(0.5447)	(0.7535)
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6074	0.035	0.058	0.257	0.507	18	50	0.5367	0.6782
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9113	0.013	0.014	0.162	0.402	13	77	0.8851	0.9376
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.9607	0.023	0.024	2.323	1.524	47	161	0.9138	1.0000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.9845	0.013	0.013	1.452	1.205	43	137	0.9589	1.0000
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.8756	0.025	0.029	0.692	0.832	37	120	0.8252	0.9259
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9798	0.014	0.015	2.696	1.642	99	265	0.9514	1.0000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8024	0.024	0.029	2.191	1.480	284	624	0.7551	0.8496
Child labour	PR.3	0.0765	0.023	0.295	3.393	1.842	260	473	0.0314	0.1216
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.0047	0.005	1.033	0.394	0.628	28	80	0.0000	0.0143
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.0105	0.007	0.630	0.332	0.576	28	80	0.0000	0.0237
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.6897	0.032	0.046	3.800	1.949	272	815	0.6265	0.7529
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9813	0.004	0.004	0.984	0.992	1004	1058	0.9730	0.9896
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.6947	0.035	0.050	1.312	1.145	218	233	0.6254	0.7640
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.8436	0.023	0.028	2.732	1.653	633	656	0.7967	0.8905
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9860	0.005	0.005	2.165	1.471	1004	1058	0.9754	0.9967
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9236	0.010	0.011	1.416	1.190	1004	1058	0.9042	0.9431
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.4490	0.028	0.062	3.296	1.815	1004	1058	0.3935	0.5046
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0955	0.020	0.214	3.214	1.793	326	667	0.0547	0.1363
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3562	0.017	0.049	1.403	1.184	1004	1058	0.3213	0.3911
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1532	0.019	0.125	2.301	1.517	272	815	0.1149	0.1915
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24; scale of 0-10)	EQ.9a	6.9235	0.189	0.027	2.157	1.469	76	205	6.5445	7.3024

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Appendix D

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

D.1

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population[A], by sex, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	76	0.7	87	0.8	45	140	1.3	138	1.3
1	105	1.0	88	0.8	46	159	1.5	141	1.3
2	93	0.9	88	0.8	47	148	1.4	140	1.3
3	104	1.0	123	1.1	48	142	1.3	107	1.0
4	120	1.1	105	1.0	49	151	1.4	99	0.9
5	120	1.1	123	1.1	50	144	1.3	202	1.8
6	137	1.3	131	1.2	51	152	1.4	137	1.2
7	132	1.2	120	1.1	52	120	1.1	152	1.4
8	157	1.4	153	1.4	53	139	1.3	135	1.2
9	162	1.5	140	1.3	54	138	1.3	118	1.1
10	139	1.3	153	1.4	55	155	1.4	126	1.1
11	144	1.3	141	1.3	56	141	1.3	159	1.5
12	143	1.3	151	1.4	57	131	1.2	157	1.4
13	160	1.5	167	1.5	58	142	1.3	169	1.5
14	168	1.6	177	1.6	59	135	1.2	169	1.5
15	157	1.4	129	1.2	60	166	1.5	184	1.7
16	176	1.6	144	1.3	61	140	1.3	155	1.4
17	151	1.4	145	1.3	62	144	1.3	180	1.6
18	156	1.4	143	1.3	63	132	1.2	164	1.5
19	162	1.5	127	1.2	64	117	1.1	157	1.4
20	130	1.2	120	1.1	65	144	1.3	132	1.2
21	145	1.3	125	1.1	66	127	1.2	141	1.3
22	143	1.3	119	1.1	67	139	1.3	119	1.1
23	154	1.4	114	1.0	68	123	1.1	122	1.1
24	120	1.1	121	1.1	69	96	0.9	104	0.9
25	118	1.1	118	1.1	70	83	0.8	120	1.1
26	134	1.2	110	1.0	71	95	0.9	75	0.7
27	122	1.1	104	0.9	72	90	0.8	107	1.0
28	126	1.2	135	1.2	73	60	0.6	69	0.6
29	115	1.1	131	1.2	74	62	0.6	97	0.9
30	147	1.4	136	1.2	75	78	0.7	79	0.7
31	107	1.0	122	1.1	76	89	0.8	59	0.5
32	112	1.0	147	1.3	77	56	0.5	49	0.4
33	149	1.4	163	1.5	78	52	0.5	49	0.4
34	129	1.2	125	1.1	79	50	0.5	71	0.6
35	150	1.4	168	1.5	80	34	0.3	47	0.4
36	159	1.5	192	1.7	81	28	0.3	44	0.4
37	181	1.7	178	1.6	82	50	0.5	34	0.3
38	189	1.7	180	1.6	83	22	0.2	38	0.3
39	183	1.7	169	1.5	84	33	0.3	46	0.4
40	195	1.8	192	1.7	85+	124	1.1	174	1.6
41	159	1.5	128	1.2					
42	155	1.4	177	1.6	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	144	1.3	172	1.6					
44	153	1.4	137	1.2	**Total**	**10,852**	**100.0**	**10,983**	**100.0**

[A]As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	789	na	na	na
15-19	689	619	13.6	89.8
20-24	599	552	12.1	92.3
25-29	598	540	11.9	90.3
30-34	693	637	14.0	91.9
35-39	888	841	18.5	94.7
40-44	805	768	16.9	95.3
45-49	625	594	13.1	95.1
50-54	744	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	4,897	4,552	100.0	93.0
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.15	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.19	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Household population of children 0-7 years	**Under-5s with completed interviews**		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews
	Number	Number	Percent	(Completion rate)
Age				
0	163	158	16.6	97.0
1	192	179	18.9	93.1
2	181	173	18.3	95.8
3	228	223	23.5	97.8
4	225	215	22.7	95.9
5	242	na	na	na
6	268	na	na	na
7	252	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	989	948	100.0	95.9
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.94	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.08	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview[A]	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	426	na	na	na	na
4	518	na	na	na	na
5	527	6.2	141	6.3	97.4
6	574	7.1	165	7.3	98.4
7	534	6.6	145	6.5	94.3
8	547	8.3	190	8.4	97.2
9	435	7.5	165	7.3	94.2
10	413	7.6	170	7.6	95.3
11	362	7.8	174	7.7	94.7
12	382	6.8	159	7.0	99.1
13	398	8.4	194	8.6	98.0
14	393	9.3	211	9.4	96.8
15	346	7.4	167	7.4	95.6
16	354	8.8	182	8.1	88.5
17	324	8.2	191	8.5	98.8
18	324	na	na	na	na
19	289	na	na	na	na
20	260	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	5,589	100.0	2,255	100.0	96.0
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.98	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.07	1.09	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.88	0.80	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.00	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'

D.2

BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information,

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of household members
Total	**97.4**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**21,835**
Area							
Urban	97.5	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.4	100.0	13,053
Rural	97.3	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	8,781
Region							
North-West RHA	96.3	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.8	100.0	4,453
North-Central RHA	97.6	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.2	100.0	5,835
Eastern RHA	98.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,867
South-West RHA	97.9	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.7	100.0	8,676
Tobago RHA	95.9	1.1	0.0	2.4	0.6	100.0	1,004
Age							
0-4	98.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	989
5-14	98.7	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	2,918
15-24	98.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	2,781
25-49	97.5	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	100.0	7,277
50-64	96.8	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.6	100.0	4,460
65-84	97.6	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.8	100.0	3,111
85+	80.1	1.1	0.0	16.1	2.7	100.0	298
DK/Missing	na	na	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	0

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other	Total	Number of women
Total	**99.3**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**5,523**
Area							
Urban	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,277
Rural	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,246
Region							
North-West RHA	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,120
North-Central RHA	98.6	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,522
Eastern RHA	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	445
South-West RHA	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,164
Tobago RHA	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	272
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	749
20-24	98.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	682
25-29	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	647
30-34	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	760
35-39	99.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,031
40-44	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	927
45-49	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	726

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth						Date of last live birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of most recent live births
Total	**99.5**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**3,070**	**99.5**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**1,932**
Area											
Urban	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,777	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,094
Rural	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,292	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	837
Region											
North-West RHA	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	623	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	368
North-Central RHA	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	818	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	485
Eastern RHA	99.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	261	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	180
South-West RHA	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,201	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	794
Tobago RHA	98.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	166	98.0	1.2	0.8	100.0	105

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of children under 5
Total	**99.8**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**1,656**
Area							
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	908
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	748
Region							
North-West RHA	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	323
North-Central RHA	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	440
Eastern RHA	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	189
South-West RHA	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	606
Tobago RHA	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	271
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	316
2	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	296
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	404
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	370

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
Total	**99.8**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**3,131**
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,864
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,267
Region							
North-West RHA	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	667
North-Central RHA	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	826
Eastern RHA	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	258
South-West RHA	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,219
Tobago RHA	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	160
Age							
5-9	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,125
10-14	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,256
15-17	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	750

D.3
COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:			Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Number of households	Household drinking water	Source of drinking water	Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Percentage positive	Number completed	Number of households selected[A]
Total	**24.9**	**24.4**	**7,499**	**97.7**	**84.0**	**1,869**	**0.5**	**350**	**383**
Area									
Urban	24.7	24.1	4,482	97.5	78.3	1,109	0.5	186	208
Rural	25.2	24.7	3,017	98.1	92.3	760	0.6	164	175

[A]One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to the first of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	30.3	3,017
Only month missing	13.4	3,017
Both month and year missing	15.7	3,017
Age at first marriage/union missing	2.4	3,017
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	5.7	4,584
Time since last intercourse missing	9.1	4,584
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	11.3	678
Time since last intercourse missing	12.4	678

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Percent distribution of children with:							Percentage of children:				
		Incomplete FL modules, by reason:										
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing	Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
Total	**87.7**	**5.8**	**1.6**	**2.9**	**2.0**	**100.0**	**1,957**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**1,717**	**17.7**	**614**
Area												
Urban	85.8	7.0	2.0	3.7	1.5	100.0	1,200	0.0	0.8	1,029	13.9	374
Rural	90.8	4.0	0.8	1.7	2.6	100.0	757	0.0	0.7	687	23.6	240
Region												
North-West RHA	82.5	9.2	3.3	4.3	0.7	100.0	409	0.0	0.9	338	15.2	134
North-Central RHA	89.0	4.9	1.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	499	0.0	1.3	444	13.6	177
Eastern RHA	89.2	5.8	1.7	0.4	2.8	100.0	142	0.0	0.2	127	30.8	45
South-West RHA	88.9	5.2	0.9	1.3	3.7	100.0	809	0.0	0.4	719	19.1	228
Tobago RHA	90.7	1.7	2.4	3.6	1.7	100.0	97	0.0	0.9	88	22.8	30
Age												
7	88.6	5.4	1.9	2.2	1.9	100.0	208	0.0	3.0	184	23.7	184
8	87.0	5.2	2.3	1.5	3.9	100.0	262	0.0	0.7	228	17.2	228
9	87.2	3.2	2.9	4.0	2.8	100.0	231	0.0	0.4	201	12.7	201
10	90.4	5.6	1.3	2.2	0.5	100.0	230	0.0	0.3	208	na	na
11	84.3	4.7	0.9	6.6	3.5	100.0	242	0.0	0.0	204	na	na
12	91.0	5.6	0.8	2.6	0.0	100.0	224	0.0	0.0	203	na	na
13	85.6	9.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	100.0	268	0.0	0.1	229	na	na
14	88.3	6.9	1.0	2.5	1.3	100.0	292	0.0	1.6	258	na	na

na: not applicable

D.4
OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Handwashing facility						
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households
Total	**79.1**	**1.5**	**6.1**	**12.8**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**7,499**
Area							
Urban	79.4	0.5	7.5	12.2	0.4	100.0	4,482
Rural	78.6	2.9	4.1	13.7	0.7	100.0	3,017
Region							
North-West RHA	75.3	0.8	15.4	8.1	0.5	100.0	1,568
North-Central RHA	78.7	0.5	4.2	16.4	0.2	100.0	1,896
Eastern RHA	77.9	2.9	2.3	16.2	0.7	100.0	653
South-West RHA	84.4	2.4	3.3	9.3	0.6	100.0	3,007
Tobago RHA	55.9	0.3	6.2	37.0	0.6	100.0	375
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	75.2	5.6	8.7	9.4	1.1	100.0	1,739
Second	82.1	0.7	6.2	10.7	0.3	100.0	1,461
Middle	80.5	0.2	5.0	13.9	0.4	100.0	1,475
Fourth	78.6	0.1	5.7	15.4	0.2	100.0	1,376
Richest	79.7	0.0	4.5	15.5	0.3	100.0	1,448

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Child has birth certificate						
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
Total	**66.6**	**22.6**	**10.7**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**74.7**	**1,656**
Area							
Urban	65.8	22.8	11.4	0.0	100.0	74.3	908
Rural	67.7	22.4	9.8	0.2	100.0	75.1	748
Region							
North-West RHA	54.6	38.2	7.1	0.0	100.0	58.8	323
North-Central RHA	70.4	15.7	13.9	0.0	100.0	81.8	440
Eastern RHA	60.7	30.5	7.9	0.9	100.0	66.6	189
South-West RHA	74.4	13.7	11.9	0.0	100.0	84.5	606
Tobago RHA	52.9	42.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	55.7	99
Age (in months)							
0-5	33.1	7.1	59.8	0.0	100.0	82.4	126
6-11	73.0	16.1	10.8	0.0	100.0	81.9	146
12-23	66.8	24.8	8.4	0.0	100.0	72.9	316
24-35	70.6	20.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	77.5	296
36-47	69.2	25.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	73.2	404
48-59	69.4	27.3	2.8	0.4	100.0	71.8	370

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records					
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
Total	**3.3**	**11.2**	**68.6**	**16.2**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**80.9**	**883**
Area								
Urban	4.6	12.8	62.4	20.0	0.3	100.0	75.7	485
Rural	1.8	9.3	76.1	11.5	1.4	100.0	86.9	398
Region								
North-West RHA	3.0	17.9	49.6	29.5	0.0	100.0	62.7	169
North-Central RHA	6.5	9.2	69.4	14.7	0.2	100.0	82.5	259
Eastern RHA	3.5	6.9	75.9	11.8	1.9	100.0	86.6	87
South-West RHA	0.2	11.2	76.8	10.2	1.6	100.0	88.2	317
Tobago RHA	7.1	6.1	63.1	23.7	0.0	100.0	72.7	51
Age (in months)								
0-5	0.0	52.9	40.6	3.4	3.1	100.0	92.3	126
6-11	1.3	3.1	79.2	16.4	0.0	100.0	82.9	146
12-23	3.2	6.0	74.8	15.5	0.5	100.0	82.8	316
24-35	5.8	3.0	68.5	22.2	0.6	100.0	75.6	296

D.5
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Currently attending																					
			Primary Grade								Lower secondary school Grade				Upper secondary school[B] Grade							
	Not attending school	Early childhood education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	DK/Missing	1	2	3	DK/Missing	1	2	3	DK/Missing	Higher than secondary	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
Age at beginning of school year																						
3	34.6	64.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	228
4	11.1	65.8	22.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	232
5	5.8	11.4	63.7	16.0	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	247
6	4.5	2.2	17.2	52.3	22.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	261
7	4.3	0.4	4.0	16.5	52.5	20.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	291
8	4.8	0.2	0.4	2.4	16.8	58.5	15.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	277
9	2.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	4.7	21.9	51.3	15.0	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	312
10	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.6	20.8	49.7	17.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	299
11	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.4	32.2	44.7	0.0	10.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	267
12	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.7	31.9	0.4	42.0	16.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	350
13	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	9.3	0.3	27.8	41.1	11.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	322
14	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	8.4	27.3	44.2	0.2	12.4	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	306
15	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.6	15.2	0.0	37.7	32.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	291
16	14.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	3.5	0.0	29.3	41.1	5.9	0.6	1.8	0.7	100.0	309
17	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	6.2	26.3	19.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	340
18	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	6.8	18.8	0.0	7.9	0.7	100.0	262
19	72.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.6	5.5	0.0	15.7	1.2	100.0	285
20	74.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.0	22.4	0.1	100.0	251
21	78.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	19.1	1.0	100.0	264
22	83.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.2	0.0	12.7	0.0	100.0	271
23	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	7.7	0.5	100.0	244
24[A]	83.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	14.4	0.0	100.0	177

[A] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 years at the time of interview

[B] 6th Form was assigned to 3rd grade of Upper Secondary

D.6
BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Number of women
Total	**3,275**	**3,281**	**1.00**	**3,201**	**3,216**	**1.00**	**74**	**65**	**1.13**	**5,523**
Age										
15-19	13	15	0.92	13	15	0.92	0	0	_	749
20-24	84	99	0.85	81	99	0.81	3	0	_	682
25-29	257	274	0.94	255	270	0.94	2	4	0.56	647
30-34	526	475	1.11	514	470	1.09	12	5	2.70	760
35-39	867	805	1.08	858	793	1.08	9	12	0.74	1,031
40-44	845	896	0.94	816	876	0.93	29	21	1.40	927
45-49	683	718	0.95	665	694	0.96	18	24	0.77	726

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date[A]			Sex ratio at birth[B]			Period ratio[C]		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	**6,417**	**140**	**6,557**	**99.7**	**91.2**	**99.5**	**99.5**	**113.3**	**99.8**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Years preceding survey												
0	183	0	184	99.9	51.5	99.8	85.9	na	86.3	na	na	na
1	214	1	216	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	na	106.1	112.7	79.0	112.4
2	197	3	200	99.0	100.0	99.0	117.5	121.4	117.6	81.4	81.1	81.4
3	269	6	275	99.8	100.0	99.8	81.3	185.8	82.7	124.5	170.7	125.2
4	235	4	239	99.9	100.0	99.9	104.2	66.1	103.4	89.8	68.4	89.3
5	255	6	261	100.0	80.4	99.6	94.1	78.3	93.7	97.7	193.2	98.8
6	287	2	289	99.8	100.0	99.8	106.4	2.6	105.0	110.2	30.4	108.2
7	265	7	273	98.8	100.0	98.9	104.4	385.3	107.6	84.1	117.9	84.7
8	344	11	355	99.8	100.0	99.8	100.0	47.6	97.9	119.7	151.1	120.5
9	310	7	316	99.1	96.7	99.0	105.0	2,967.2	109.0	14.7	12.8	14.7
10+	3,857	92	3,949	99.7	88.3	99.4	99.3	103.6	99.4	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	1,099	15	1,114	99.8	98.7	99.7	97.1	150.6	97.7	na	na	na
5-9	1,461	33	1,494	99.5	95.8	99.4	102.0	129.1	102.5	na	na	na
10-14	1,451	29	1,480	99.6	77.9	99.2	95.8	67.8	95.2	na	na	na
15-19	1,191	25	1,216	99.7	84.6	99.4	107.7	42.6	105.7	na	na	na
20+	1,215	39	1,253	99.7	98.5	99.7	95.8	261.6	98.6	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[A] Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

[B] $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[C] $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	3	9	8	7	27
1	2	2	3	4	12
2	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	3	2	0	5
4	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	3	0	0	3
7	5	0	2	1	8
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	3	0	0	3
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	1	0	0	1
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	12	23	17	12	63
Percent early neonatal[A]	53.5	78.7	82.2	91.1	77.3

[A] Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

	Number of years preceding the survey				
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
Age at death (in months)					
0[A]	12	23	17	12	63
1	1	2	2	1	4
2	1	0	1	1	3
3	1	0	0	1	2
4	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	5	5	0	11
6	0	0	1	0	1
7	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	1	1
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	1	1
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	14	30	25	15	85
Percent neonatal[B]	81.2	76.1	66.5	79.9	74.8

[A] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

[B] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

Appendix E

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

Appendix E

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO 2022
MICS QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS are presented in English

- Household Questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17

Response cards and questionnaire aids:

- Sentences for literacy testing in English
- Response card for Life Satisfaction module
- Reading & Numbers Book for Foundational Learning Skills module in English

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Trinidad and Tobago 2022 MICS

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL			**HH**
HH1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___		**HH2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
HH3. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___		**HH4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
HH5. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 2		**HH7**. *Region:* NORTH-WEST RHA .....1 NORTH-CENTRAL RHA .....2 EASTERN RHA .....3 SOUTH-WEST RHA .....4 TOBAGO RHA 5	
HH6. *Area:*	URBAN.....1 RURAL 2		
HH9. *Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING?*	YES .....1 NO.....2	**HH10.** *Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES .....1 NO 2

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.	**HH11**. *Record the time.* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

HH12. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Central Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or if you wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS* 2 ⇨*HH46*

HH46. *Result of Household Questionnaire interview:* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT.....02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME.....03 REFUSED.....04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING.....05 DWELLING DESTROYED.....06 DWELLING NOT FOUND.....07 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96

HH47. *Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:*		*To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed*		*To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed*	
NAME _____ ___ ___		TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		**HH48**	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49		**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5		**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17		**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO..... 0 ONE..... 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS — HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: ☐

LINE	**HL1.** *Line number*	**HL2.** First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. *Probe for additional household members.*	NAME	**HL3.** What is the relationship of (***name***) to (***name of the head of household***)?	RELATION*	**HL4.** Is (***name***) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	M F	**HL5.** What is (***name***)'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK	MONTH	YEAR	**HL6.** How old is (***name***)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	AGE	**HL6A.** In what country was (***name***) born? 1 TRINIDAD & TOBAGO 2 GUYANA 3 ST. VINCENT 4 U.S.A. 5 VENEZUELA 6 OTHER COUNTRY OUTSIDE T&T 8 DK	COB	**HL6B.** What is (***name***)'s country of citizenship? A TRINIDAD & TOBAGO B GUYANA C ST. VINCENT D U.S.A. E VENEZUELA X OTHER COUNTRY OUTSIDE T&T K NO CITIZENSHIP Y NOT T&T CITIZEN, BUT DK WHICH COUNTRY Z DK IF T&T CITIZEN OR ANOTHER COUNTRY	CITIZENSHIP	**HL7A.** What is (***name***)'s religion? 11 ANGLICAN 12 BAPTIST 13 HINDUISM 14 ISLAM 15 JEHOVAH'S WITNESS 16 METHODIST 17 PENTECOSTAL /EVANGELICAL / FULL GOSPEL 18 PRESBYTERIAN 19 ROMAN CATHOLIC 20 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST 21 NO RELIGION 96 OTHER RELIGION 98 DK	RELIGION	**HL7B.** To which ethnic group does (***name***) belong? 11 AFRICAN 12 EAST INDIAN 13 CHINESE 14 SYRIAN /LEBANESE 15 CAUCASIAN 16 MIXED-AFRICAN AND EAST INDIAN 17 MIXED – OTHER 96 OTHER 98 DK	ETHNICITY	**HL8.** *Record line number if woman and age 15-49.*	W 15-49	**HL10.** *Record line number if age 0-4.*	0-4	**HL11.** *Age 0-17?* 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line*	Y N	**HL12.** Is (***name***)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL16* 8 DK ✩ *HL16*	Y N DK	**HL13.** Does (***name***)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL15*	Y N	**HL14.** *Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.*	MOTHER	**HL15.** Where does (***name***)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS COUNTRY 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK		**HL16.** Is (***name***)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL20* 8 DK ✩ *HL20*	Y N DK	**HL17.** Does (***name***)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL19*	Y N	**HL18.** *Record the line number of father and go to HL20.*	FATHER	**HL19.** Where does (***name***)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THIS COUNTRY 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK		**HL20.** *Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:* Who is the primary caretaker of (***name***)? *If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.*	
01					0 1	1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
02						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
03						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
04						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
05						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
06						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
07						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
08						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
09						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
10						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
11						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
12						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
13						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
14						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	
15						1 2							1 2 3 4 5 6 8	A B C D E X K Y Z					15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 4 8	

** Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:*

01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

EDUCATION 1 **ED**

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.* *Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.*		**ED3**. *Age 3 or above?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED4**. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED5**. What is the highest level and year of school (***name***) has ever attended? LEVEL: 00 ECCE 01 PRIMARY 02 LOWER SECONDARY 03 UPPER SECONDARY 04 6TH FORM 05 BACHELOR'S 06 MASTER'S/ PH.D 98 DK	YEAR: 98 DK ⇩ *ED7*	**ED6**. Did (***name***) ever complete that year? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**ED7**. *Age 3-24?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED8**. *Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECCE?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL	YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		___ ___	1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2 — ED

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.*		**ED9**. At any time during the 2021/2022 school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED15*	**ED10**. During the 2021/2022 school year, which level and year is (***name***) attending? LEVEL: 00 ECCE 01 PRIMARY 02 LOWER SECONDARY 03 UPPER SECONDARY 04 6TH FORM 05 BACHELOR'S 06 MASTER'S/PH.D 98 DK	YEAR: 98 DK	**ED11**. Is (he/she) attending a public school? *If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.* 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	**ED12**. In the 2021/2022 school year, has (***name***) received any school tuition support? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED14* 8 DK ⇩ *ED14*	**ED13**. Who provided the tuition support? *Record all mentioned.* A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	**ED14**. For the 2021/2022 school year, has (***name***) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	**ED15**. At any time during the 2020/2021 school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Care and Education programme (ECCE)? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line* 8 DK ⇩ *Next Line*	**ED16**. During the 2020/2021 school year, which level and year did (***name***) attend? LEVEL: 00 ECCE 01 PRIMARY 02 LOWER SECONDARY 03 UPPER SECONDARY 04 6TH FORM 05 BACHELOR'S 06 MASTER'S/PH.D 98 DK	YEAR: 98 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	YEAR
01		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
11		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
12		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
13		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
14		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __
15		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	__ __	__ __

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		**HC**
HC1B. What is the native language of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	ENGLISH ..... 1 SPANISH ..... 2 MANDARIN ..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... __ __	
HC4. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.*	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH / SAND / DIRT ..... 11 DUNG / LEPAY ..... 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS ..... 21 PALM / BAMBOO ..... 22 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD ..... 31 VINYL ..... 32 CERAMIC / PORCELAIN TILES ..... 33 CEMENT ..... 34 CARPET ..... 35 TERRAZZO/TERRAZZO TILES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC5. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	NO ROOF ..... 11 **NATURAL ROOFING** THATCH / PALM LEAF ..... 12 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** WOOD PLANKS ..... 23 CARDBOARD ..... 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL / TIN ..... 31 WOOD ..... 32 CERAMIC / ROOFING TILES ..... 34 CEMENT / CONCRETE ..... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	NO WALLS ..... 11 **NATURAL WALLS** CANE / PALM / TRUNKS ..... 12 WATTLE / ADOBE / TAPIA ..... 14 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** STONE WITH MUD ..... 22 PLYWOOD ..... 24 CARDBOARD ..... 25 REUSED WOOD ..... 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT / CONCRETE ..... 31 BRICKS AND CONCRETE ..... 33 CEMENT BLOCKS ..... 34 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC7. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1 2	
[B] A radio?	RADIO 1 2	
[C] A water storage tank?	WATER STORAGE TANK 1 2	
[D] A sofa/couch?	SOFA/COUCH 1 2	
[E] A table?	TABLE 1 2	
[F] A bed?	BED 1 2	
[G] A wardrobe/clothes cupboard?	WARDROBE/ CLOTHES CUPBOARD……..... 1 2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID ..... 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) ..... 2 NO 3	 3 ⇨*HC10*

HC9. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A television?	TELEVISION 1 2	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
[C] A washing machine?	WASHING MACHINE 1 2	
[D] An air conditioning unit?	AIR CONDITIONING UNIT 1 2	
[E] A water pump?	WATER PUMP 1 2	
[F] A clothes dryer?	CLOTHES DRYER 1 2	
[G] A stereo?	STEREO 1 2	
[H] A microwave?	MICROWAVE 1 2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH 1 2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE 1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN 1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? *If 'No', then ask:* Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? *If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.*	OWN ..... 1 RENT ..... 2 OTHER (*specify)* _____ 6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HC17*

HC16. How many acres of agricultural land do members of this household own? *If less than 1, record '00'.*	ACRES ..... ___ ___ 95 OR MORE .....95 DK 98	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HC19*
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle? [C] Horses, donkeys or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [G] Pigs? [H] Fish ponds? [I] Rabbits? [J] Bee hives? *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'.* *If unknown, record '98'.*	MILK COWS OR BULLS ..... ___ ___ OTHER CATTLE..... ___ ___ HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES..... ___ ___ GOATS..... ___ ___ SHEEP..... ___ ___ CHICKENS ..... ___ ___ PIGS ..... ___ ___ FISH PONDS ..... ___ ___ RABBITS ..... ___ ___ BEE HIVES..... ___ ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account or credit union account?	YES .....1 NO 2	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS **ST**

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

	[A] PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANT	[B] DISABILITY ASSISTANCE GRANT	[C] TT (FOOD) CARD	[D] SENIOR CITIZENS PENSION	[E] COVID19 SOCIAL SUPPORT ASSISTANCE	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (***name of programme***)?	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST3* NO .....2 ⇩ *[B]*	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST3* NO .....2 ⇩ *[C]*	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST3* NO .....2 ⇩ *[D]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST3* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[X]*	YES..... 1 ⇩ *ST3* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[X]*	YES (*specify*)…1 ⇩ *ST3* NO……2⇩ *End*
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)?	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇩ *[B]* DK .....8 ⇩ *[B]*	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇩ *[C]* DK .....8 ⇩ *[C]*	YES .....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO .....2 ⇩ *[D]* DK .....8 ⇩ *[D]*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[X]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[X]*	YES..... 1 ⇩ *ST4* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[X]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[X]*	YES.....1 ⇩ *ST4* NO.....2 ⇩ *End* DK.....8 ⇩ *End*
ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)? *If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.* *If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.* *If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.*	MONTHS AGO ....**1** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* YEARS AGO ....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[B]*	MONTHS AGO ....**1** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* YEARS AGO ....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[C]*	MONTHS AGO ....**1** __ __ ⇩ *[D]* YEARS AGO ....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[D]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[D]*	MONTHS AGO...**1** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* YEARS AGO .....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[X]*	MONTHS AGO.....**1** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* YEARS AGO.... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* DK .....998 ⇩ *[X]*	MONTHS AGO....**1** __ __ ⇩ *End* YEARS AGO....**2** __ __ ⇩ *End* DK.....998 ⇩ *End*

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		**EU**
EU1. In your household, what type of stove is mainly used for cooking?	ELECTRIC STOVE .....01 SOLAR COOKER.....02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE .....03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE.....04 LIQUID FUEL STOVE.....06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE / COALPOT .....07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE/ CHULA……...08 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE / FIRESIDE.....09 OTHER (*specify*) _____96 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01 ⇨*EU5* 02 ⇨*EU5* 03 ⇨*EU5* 04 ⇨*EU5* 06 ⇨*EU4* 09 ⇨*EU4* 96 ⇨*EU4* 97 ⇨*EU9*
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EU3. Does it have a fan?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this stove? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this stove.*	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL .....01 GASOLINE / DIESEL.....02 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN .....03 COAL / LIGNITE.....04 CHARCOAL .....05 WOOD.....06 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS /STRAW / SHRUBS.....07 WASTE.....08 SAWDUST .....11 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	

EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? *If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.* *If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.*	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM ..... 1 IN A SEPARATE ROOM ..... 2 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING ..... 3 OUTDOORS OPEN AIR ..... 4 ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?	ELECTRICITY ..... 01 SOLAR LANTERN ..... 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 04 BIOGAS LAMP ..... 05 GASOLINE LAMP ..... 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP ..... 07 OIL LAMP ..... 12 CANDLE ..... 13 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	

WATER AND SANITATION		**WS**
WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 13 ⇨ *WS3* 14 ⇨ *WS3* 31 ⇨ *WS3* 32 ⇨ *WS3* 41 ⇨ *WS3* 42 ⇨ *WS3* 51 ⇨ *WS3* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 81 ⇨ *WS3* 96 ⇨ *WS3*
WS2. What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 61 ⇨ *WS4*
WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3	1 ⇨ *WS7* 2 ⇨ *WS7*

WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT ..... 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES ..... __ __ __ DK 998	000 ⇨*WS7*
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER ..... __ __	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE ..... 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*WS9* 8 ⇨*WS9*
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE 1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE ..... 2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*WS11* 8 ⇨*WS11*

WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all methods mentioned.*	BOIL ..... A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE ..... B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH ..... C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) ..... D LET IT STAND AND SETTLE ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? *If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:* Where does it flush to? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	**FLUSH / POUR FLUSH** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM ..... 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK ..... 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE ..... 13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN ..... 14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE ..... 18 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE ..... 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT ..... 23 BUCKET ..... 41 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD ..... 95 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨*WS14* 14 ⇨*WS14* 18 ⇨*WS14* 41 ⇨*WS14* 95 ⇨*End* 96 ⇨*WS14*
WS12. Has your (***answer from WS11***) ever been emptied?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 4 DK 8	 4 ⇨*WS14* 8 ⇨*WS14*

WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? *Probe:* Was it removed by a service provider?	**REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER** TO A TREATMENT PLANT ..... 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT ..... 2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE ..... 3 **EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD** BURIED IN A COVERED PIT ..... 4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) ..... 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2	2 ⇨*End*
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS ..... 10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING		**HW**
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD /PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE ..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 4 ⇨*HW5* 5 ⇨*HW4* 6 ⇨*HW5*
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	WATER IS AVAILABLE ..... 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. *Is soap or detergent present at the place for handwashing?*	YES, PRESENT ..... 1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1 ⇨*HW7* 2 ⇨*HW5*
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent in your house for washing hands?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO, NOT SHOWN 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HW7. *Record your observation.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP ..... A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) ... B	

HH13. *Record the time.*	HOUR AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
HH15. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SPANISH 2	
HH16. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SPANISH ..... 2 MANDARIN ..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
HH17. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
HH18. *Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:*	NO CHILDREN ..... 0 1 CHILD ..... 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) .... __	0 ⇨*HH29* 1 ⇨*HH27*

HH19. *List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

HH20. *Rank number*	**HH21**. *Line number from HL1*	**HH22**. *Name from HL2*	**HH23**. *Sex from HL4*	**HH24**. *Age from HL6*
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___

HH25. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. *Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.*

HH27. *(When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1'and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*

RANK NUMBER .....__

LINE NUMBER .....__ __

NAME_____

AGE .....__ __

HH28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.*

HH29. *Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*HH40*

HH30. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.*

HH31. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 ...1 NO 2	 2⇨*HH40*

HH32. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 ..... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews. For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from a parent (or an adult if no parent is in the household) to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. *If the household questionnaire respondent is not a parent of* ***(name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17****) make necessary arrangements to get her/their parent's consent*. May we interview (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) later? ☐ *'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH40.* ☐ *'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those parental/adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.* ☐ *'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom parental/adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*		
HH40. *Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH42*
HH41. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.*		
HH42. *Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, HH9=1 ..... 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2 ⇨*HH44A*
HH43. *Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household*		
HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? *If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇨*Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTI-ONNAIRE*

MICS PLUS CONSENT		
HH44A. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household own a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	 2 ⇨ *HH45*
HH44B. Thank you for your participation. The Central Statistical Office will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?		
YES ..... 1 NO 2		2 ⇨ *HH45*

HH44C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH45*
HH44D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
HH44E. *Ask for and record phone number.*	___ ____	___ ____	___ ____
HH44F. Just to confirm, the number is (***number from HH44E***)? *If no, return to HH44E and correct entry.*	YES.....1 NO.....2↘ *HH44E*	YES.....1 NO.....2↘ *HH44E*	YES.....1 NO.....2↘ *HH44E*
HH44G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE.....2	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE.....2	FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE.....2
HH44H. What is the best day of the week and time of the day to call you on this number? *Probe:* Any other day or time? *Record all mentioned.*	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING.....A AFTERNOON.....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*) _____D **WEEKEND** MORNING.....E AFTERNOON.....F EVENING.....G OTHER (*specify*) _____H **OTHER** (*specify*)_____X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING.....A AFTERNOON.....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*) _____D **WEEKEND** MORNING.....E AFTERNOON.....F EVENING.....G OTHER (*specify*) _____H **OTHER** (*specify*)_____X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING.....A AFTERNOON.....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*)_____D **WEEKEND** MORNING.....E AFTERNOON.....F EVENING.....G OTHER (*specify*)_____H **OTHER** (*specify*)_____X
HH44I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	YES.....1↘ *[P2]* NO.....2↘ *HH45*	YES.....1↘ *[P3]* NO.....2↘ *HH45*	YES.....1↘ *[P4]* NO.....2↘ *HH45*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

HH45. *Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,*

- *Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview),*
- *Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview in HH47,*
- *Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,*
- *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then*
- *Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.*

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO 2022 MICS

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		**WQ**
WQ1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WQ2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
WQ3. *Measurer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WQ4**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
WQ5. *Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 2		
WQ6. *Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

WQ7. *Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire:* NAME _____		
WQ8. *Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	1 ⇨ *WQ10* 2 ⇨ *WQ31*

WQ31. *Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED..... 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN ..... 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. *Record the time:*	HOURS: ..... ___ ___ MINUTES: ..... ___ ___	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES .....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨ *WQ31 and record '03'*
WQ12. *Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.*	DIRECT FROM SOURCE .....1 COVERED CONTAINER.....2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER .....3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE 8	
WQ13. *Label sample **H-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨ *WQ17* 8 ⇨ *WQ17*
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all items mentioned.*	BOILED IT .....A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE.....B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH.....C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.).....D LET IT STAND AND SETTLE ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK.....Z	

WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK..... 61 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well? *If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?*	YES, SHOWN .....1 NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL .....2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR .....3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE.....4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED.....5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____6	 2 ⇨ *WQ20* 3 ⇨ *WQ20* 4 ⇨ *WQ20* 5 ⇨ *WQ20* 6 ⇨ *WQ20*
WQ19. *Record whether source water sample collected.* *Label sample **S-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED..... 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ20. *Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	 2 ⇨ *WQ22*

WQ21. *Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.* *Label **B-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).* *Record whether the sample is available.*	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE ..... 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ22. *Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.*		
WQ23. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.		
WQ24. *Day / Month / Year of recording test results:*	___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 2	
WQ25. *Record the time:*	HOUR AND MINUTES.....___ ___ : ___ ___	
WQ26. *Household water test (100ml)*: *Record 3-digit count of colonies.* *If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'* *If it is not possible to read results, record '991'* *If the results are lost, record '992'*	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ26A. *Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?*	YES, WQ19=1 ..... 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇨*WQ28*
WQ27. *Source water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ28. *Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?*	YES, WQ21=1 ..... 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇨*WQ31*
WQ29. *Blank water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	⇨*WQ31*

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO 2022 MICS

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**WM**
WM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WM3. *Woman's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**WM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
WM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 2

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.	**WM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES ___ : ___

WM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ *WM9B* 2 ⇨ *WM9A*
WM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Central Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**WM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ *WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨ *WM17*	

WM17. *Result of woman's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		**WB**
WB1. *Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*WB3*
WB2. *Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:*	ED5=2, 3, 4, 5, OR 6 ..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 98 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*WB15* 2 ⇨*WB14*
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*WB14*
WB6. What is the highest level and year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION (ECCE) ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 01 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 02 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 03 __ __ 6TH FORM ..... 04 __ __ BACHELOR'S ..... 05 __ __ MASTER'S/ PH.D ..... 06 __ __	000 ⇨*WB14*
WB7. Did you complete that year?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
WB8. *Check WB4: Age of respondent:*	AGE 15-24 ..... 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇨*WB13*
WB9. At any time during the 2021/2022 school year did you attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*WB11*
WB10. During 2021/2022 school year, which level and year are you attending?	PRIMARY ..... 01 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 02 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 03 __ __ 6TH FORM ..... 04 __ __ BACHELOR'S ..... 05 __ __ MASTER'S/ PH.D ..... 06 __ __	
WB11. At any time during the 2020/2021 school year did you attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*WB13*

WB12. During 2020/2021 school year, which level and year did you attend?	PRIMARY ..... 01 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 02 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 03 __ __ 6TH FORM ..... 04 __ __ BACHELOR'S ..... 05 __ __ MASTER'S/ PH.D ..... 06 __ __	
WB13. *Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:*	WB6=2, 3, 4, 5, OR 6 ..... 1 WB6=1 2	1 ⇨ *WB15*
WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE ..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (*specify language*)_____ 4	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of current city, town or village of residence*)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS ..... __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇨ *WB18*
WB17. Before you moved here, did you live in another part of Trinidad & Tobago, or did you live outside of the country? *If respondent lived outside of T&T, probe*: In what country was that?	IN ANOTHER PART OF T&T ..... 11 GRENADA ..... 21 GUYANA ..... 22 ST. VINCENT ..... 23 U.S.A. ..... 24 VENEZUELA ..... 25 OTHER COUNTRY OUTSIDE OF T&T (*specify*)_____ 96	
WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER ..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		**MT**
MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*MT9*
MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	0 ⇨*MT9*

MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES NO	
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE 1 2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1 2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA ..1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE.....1 2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE 1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION.....1 2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE 1 2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING.....1 2	
MT7. *Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[C]=1 .....1 NO, MT6[C]=2.....2	1 ⇨*MT10*
MT8. *Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[F]=1 .....1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇨*MT10*
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MT11*
MT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES .....1 NO 2	

MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		**CM**
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? *This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM8*
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM5*
CM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM8*
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? *If 'No' probe by asking:* I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM11*
CM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM11. *Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.*	SUM ..... __ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (***total number in CM11***) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *CM14*
CM13. *Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		

CM14. *Check CM11: How many live births?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00.....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE.....1	0⇨*End*

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY — BH

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
Record names of all of the births in BH1.Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTI.		**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl? 1 BOY 2 GIRL		**BH4**. On what day, month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive? 1 YES 2 NO		**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you? 1 YES 2 NO		**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth? 1 YES 1 NO	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *Next Birth*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS 3	__ __		
02		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
03		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
04		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
05		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
06		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
07		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
08		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
09		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*

BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins?		**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl?		**BH4**. On what day, month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive?		**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you?		**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth?	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
10		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
11		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
12		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
13		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
14		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (***name of last birth listed***)?

YES 1

NO 2

1 ⇨*Record birth(s) in Birth History*

CM15. *Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:*	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME .....1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT.....2	1 ⇨*CM17*
CM16. *Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM17. *Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (**month of interview**) in (**year of interview minus 2**)?* *If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (**year of interview minus 2**), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.*	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS .....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS.....1	0 ⇨*End*
CM18. *Copy name of the last child listed in BH1.* *If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		**DB**
DB1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
DB2. When you got pregnant with (***name***), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
DB3. *Check CM11: Number of births:*	ONLY 1 BIRTH ..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇨*DB4A* 2 ⇨*DB4B*
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? **DB4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE 2	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		**MN**
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN2. Did you see anyone for prenatal care during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN7*
MN3. Whom did you see? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR.....A NURSE / MIDWIFE .....B AUXILARY MIDWIFE.....C **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....G DOULA .....H OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received prenatal care for this pregnancy? *Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.*	WEEKS .....1 __ __ MONTHS .....2 0 __ DK 998	
MN5. How many times did you receive prenatal care during this pregnancy? *Probe to identify the number of times prenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times prenatal care received.*	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ __ DK 98	
MN6. As part of your prenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: [A] Was your blood pressure measured? [B] Did you give a urine sample? [C] Did you give a blood sample?	YES NO BLOOD PRESSURE.....1 2 URINE SAMPLE .....1 2 BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2	
MN7. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunisations listed? *If yes, ask*: May I see it please? *If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.*	YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN).... 1 YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN)..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	

MN8. When you were pregnant with (***name***), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *MN11* 8 ⇨ *MN11*
MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	 8 ⇨ *MN11*
MN10. *Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?*	ONLY 1 INJECTION ..... 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS 2	 2 ⇨ *MN19*
MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (***name***), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? *Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *MN19* 8 ⇨ *MN19*
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (***name***), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
MN13. *Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?*	ONLY 1 INJECTION ..... 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK 2	1 ⇨ *MN14A* 2 ⇨ *MN14B*
MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? **MN14B**. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? *The reference is to the last injection received <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12.* *If less than 1 year, record '00'.*	YEARS AGO ..... __ __ DK 98	

MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B AUXILARY MIDWIFE ..... C **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G DOULA ..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NO ONE ..... Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (***name***)? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 BIRTHING CENTRE ..... 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨*MN23* 12 ⇨*MN23* 96 ⇨*MN23*
MN21. Was (***name***) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN23*
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS ..... 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	

MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (***name***) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? *If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.* Photo Credit: Joyce Baldwin	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨*MN25* 8 ⇨*MN25*
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN25. Was (***name***) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (***name***) bathed for the first time? *If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *If "1 day" or "next day", probe:* About how many hours after the delivery? *If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.* *If 24 hours or more, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR ..... 000 HOURS .....1 __ __ DAYS .....2 __ __ NEVER BATHED ..... 997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN32. When (***name***) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE ..... 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE ..... 2 AVERAGE ..... 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE ..... 4 VERY SMALL ..... 5 DK 8	
MN33. Was (***name***) weighed at birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MN35* 8 ⇨*MN35*

MN34. How much did (***name***) weigh? *If a card is available, record weight from card.*	FROM CARD ……..1 (LB) __ __ (OZ) __ __ FROM RECALL……..2 (LB) __ __ (OZ) __ __ DK 99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN39B*
MN37. How long after birth did you first put (***name***) to the breast? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY ..... 000 HOURS .....1 __ __ DAYS .....2 __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (***name***) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MN39A* 2 ⇨*End*
MN39A. What was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.* **MN39B**. In the first three days after delivery, what was (***name***) given to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.*	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) .....A PLAIN WATER .....B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER .....C GRIPE WATER .....D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION.....E FRUIT JUICE.....F INFANT FORMULA .....G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS .....H PRESCRIBED MEDICINE .....J OTHER (*specify*)_____ X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK.....Y	

CONTRACEPTION		**CP**
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*CP3*
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CP4*
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.*	FEMALE STERILIZATION ..... A MALE STERILIZATION ..... B IUD ..... C INJECTABLES ..... D IMPLANTS ..... E PILL ..... F MALE CONDOM ..... G FEMALE CONDOM ..... H DIAPHRAGM ..... I FOAM / JELLY ..... J PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM ..... L WITHDRAWAL ..... M BILLINGS ..... N OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

UNMET NEED		**UN**
UN1. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	 2 ⇨ *UN6*
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *UN5*
UN3. *Check CM11: Any births?*	NO BIRTHS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ *UN4A* 1 ⇨ *UN4B*
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? **UN4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨ *UN8* 2 ⇨ *UN14* 8 ⇨ *UN14*
UN6. *Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?*	YES, CP4=A ..... 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	 2 ⇨ *UN10* 3 ⇨ *UN12* 8 ⇨ *UN10*
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	MONTHS ..... 1 __ __ YEARS ..... 2 __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) ..... 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 994 AFTER MARRIAGE ..... 995 OTHER ..... 996 DK 998	 994 ⇨ *UN12*
UN9. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN10. *Check CP2: Currently using a method?*	YES, CP2=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ *UN14* 8 ⇨ *UN14*

UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX ..... A MENOPAUSAL ..... B NEVER MENSTRUATED ..... C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) ..... D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT ..... E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC ..... F BREASTFEEDING ..... G TOO OLD ..... H FATALISTIC ..... I POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN SYNDROME/HORMONAL ISSUES ..... J OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
UN13. *Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?*	MENTIONED, UN12=C ..... 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago?	DAYS AGO ..... 1 __ __ WEEKS AGO ..... 2 __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... 3 __ __ YEARS AGO ..... 4 __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY ..... 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH ..... 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	 993 ⇨ *End* 994 ⇨ *End* 995 ⇨ *End*
UN15. *Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?*	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR ..... 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons, cloth or menstrual cups?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

VICTIMISATION		**VT**
VT1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. In the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force? *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.* *If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure:* It can be difficult to remember these sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *VT9B* 8 ⇨ *VT9B*
VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨ *VT5B* 8 ⇨ *VT5B*
VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME..... 1 TWO TIMES..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT4. *Check VT3: One or more times?*	ONE TIME, VT3=1 ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ *VT5A* 2 ⇨ *VT5B*
VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you? **VT5B**. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE..... 8	
VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE..... 8	 2 ⇨ *VT8* 8 ⇨ *VT8*
VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE..... A YES, A GUN.....B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	

VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨ *VT9A* 2 ⇨ *VT9A* 3 ⇨ *VT9A* 8 ⇨ *VT9A*
VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), been physically attacked? **VT9B**. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 3***), have you been physically attacked? *If 'No', probe:* An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace. *Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *VT20* 8 ⇨ *VT20*
VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS ..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	 2 ⇨ *VT12B* 8 ⇨ *VT12B*
VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?	ONE TIME ..... 1 TWO TIMES ..... 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨ *VT12A* 2 ⇨ *VT12B* 3 ⇨ *VT12B* 8 ⇨ *VT12B*
VT12A. Where did this happen? **VT12B**. Where did this happen the last time?	AT HOME ..... 11 IN ANOTHER HOME ..... 12 IN THE STREET ..... 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT ..... 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 AT SCHOOL ..... 31 AT WORKPLACE ..... 32 OTHER PLACE (*specify*) _____ 96	
VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence? *If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:* Was it one, two, or at least three people?	ONE PERSON ..... 1 TWO PEOPLE ..... 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	1 ⇨ *VT14A* 2 ⇨ *VT14B* 3 ⇨ *VT14B* 8 ⇨ *VT14B*

VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person? **VT14B**. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	2 ⇨ *VT19* 8 ⇨ *VT19*
VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon? *Record all that apply.*	YES, A KNIFE ..... A YES, A GUN ..... B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X	
VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police? *If 'Yes', probe:* Was the incident reported by you or someone else?	YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED ..... 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED ..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED ..... 3 DK / NOT SURE 8	
VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?	YES NO DK	
[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION 1 2 8	
[B] Sex?	SEX 1 2 8	
[C] Sexual orientation?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION 1 2 8	
[D] Age?	AGE 1 2 8	
[E] Religion or belief?	RELIGION / BELIEF 1 2 8	
[F] Disability?	DISABILITY 1 2 8	
[X] For any other reason?	OTHER REASON 1 2 8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		**MA**
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED.....1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO, NOT IN UNION.....3	 3 ⇨*MA5*
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? *Probe*: How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS .....__ __ DK.....98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners or does he live with other women as if married?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨*MA7*
MA4. How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER .....__ __ DK.....98	⇨*MA7* 98 ⇨*MA7*
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED.....1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER..2 NO.....3	 3 ⇨*End*
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED.....1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*MA8A* 2 ⇨*MA8B*
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? **MA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your first (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH .....98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. *Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MA8A/B=9998.....1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998.....2	 2 ⇨*End*
MA10. *Check MA7: In union only once?*	YES, MA7=1 .....1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MA11A* 2 ⇨*MA11B*
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? **MA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your first (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS .....__ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		**SB**
SB1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE ..... 00 AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND / PARTNER 95	00 ⇨*End*
SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.*	DAYS AGO ..... 1 __ __ WEEKS AGO ..... 2 __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... 3 __ __ YEARS AGO ..... 4 __ __	4 ⇨*End*
SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Boyfriend', then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	HUSBAND ..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER ..... 2 BOYFRIEND ..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ..... 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	3 ⇨*SB6* 4 ⇨*SB6* 5 ⇨*SB6* 6 ⇨*SB6*
SB5. *Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1=3 2	1 ⇨*SB7*
SB6. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ..... __ __ DK 98	
SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

SB9. What was your relationship to this person? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Boyfriend' then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	HUSBAND ..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER..... 2 BOYFRIEND..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ..... 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER..... 5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	 3 ⇨*SB12* 4 ⇨*SB12* 5 ⇨*SB12* 6 ⇨*SB12*
SB10. *Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1=3 2	 2 ⇨*SB12*
SB11. *Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?*	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7≠1 2	1 ⇨*End*
SB12. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ..... __ __ DK..... 98	

HIV/AIDS		**HA**
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY ..... 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY ..... 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
HA9. *Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HA11*
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA11. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*HA24*

HA12. *Check MN2: Was prenatal care received?*	YES, MN2=1 ..... 1 NO, MN2=2 2	 2 ⇨ *HA17*
HA13. During any of the prenatal visits for your pregnancy with (***name***), were you given any information about:	YES NO DK	
[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?	HIV FROM MOTHER 1 2 8	
[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?	THINGS TO DO 1 2 8	
[C] Getting tested for HIV?	TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	
Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV?	OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8	
HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your prenatal care?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *HA17* 8 ⇨ *HA17*
HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *HA17* 8 ⇨ *HA17*
HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HA17. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	 2 ⇨ *HA21*
HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *HA21*
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *HA22* 2 ⇨ *HA22*
HA21. *Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of prenatal care?*	YES, HA14=1 ..... 1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 2	 2 ⇨ *HA24*
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *HA25*
HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	1 ⇨ *HA28* 2 ⇨ *HA28* 3 ⇨ *HA28*
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *HA27*

HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨*HA28* 2 ⇨*HA28* 8 ⇨*HA28*
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*HA30*
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV ..... 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		**TA**
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *TA6*
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE ..... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___	00 ⇨ *TA6*
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *TA6*
TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ..... ___ ___	
TA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars or pipe?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *TA10*
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *TA10*
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? *Record all mentioned.*	CIGARS ..... A PIPE ..... D OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	
TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (***names of products mentioned in TA8***)? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *TA14*
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *TA14*

TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? *Record all mentioned.*	CHEWING TOBACCO ..... A SNUFF ..... B DIP ..... C OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	
TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (***names of products mentioned in TA12***)? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL ..... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___	00 ⇨*End*
TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? *If respondent did not drink, record '00'.* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.* *If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.*	DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH ..... 00 NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH ..... 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	00 ⇨*End*
TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS..... ___ ___	

LIFE SATISFACTION		**LS**
LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response. *Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.*	VERY HAPPY ..... 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY ..... 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY ..... 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY ..... 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5	
LS2. *Show the picture of the ladder.* Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time? *Probe if necessary:* Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	LADDER STEP ..... ___ ___	
LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	IMPROVED ..... 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME ..... 2 WORSENED 3	
LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	BETTER ..... 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME ..... 2 WORSE 3	

WM10. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	
WM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE .....1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 3	
WM13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH .....1 SPANISH 2	
WM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH .....1 SPANISH .....2 MANDARIN .....3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
WM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE .....2 NO, NOT USED.....3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT		
WM15A. *Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondents to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONAIRE (HH47) or 5 to 17 QUESTIONNAIRE (FS4) or UNDER FIVE QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this respondent been already interviewed for any of the other questionnaires?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 OR WM3=FS4 OR WM3=UF4……....1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 AND WM3≠FS4 AND WM3≠UF4……..……...2	1⇨*WM16*
WM15B. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household own a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1……..1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2…….2	2⇨*WM16*
WM15C. Thank you for your participation. The Central Statistical Office will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?		
YES .....1 NO 2		2⇨ *WM16*

WM15D. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*WM16*
WM15E. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
WM15F. *Ask for and record phone number.*	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___ ___
WM15G. Just to confirm, the number is (***number from WM15F***)? *If no, return to WM15F and correct entry.*	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2↘ *WM15F*	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2↘ *WM15F*	YES..... 1 NO..... 2↘ *WM15F*
WM15H. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	FIXED LINE ..... 1 MOBILE..... 2	FIXED LINE ..... 1 MOBILE..... 2	FIXED LINE..... 1 MOBILE 2
WM15I. What is the best day of the week and time of the day to call you on this number? *Probe:* Any other day or time? *Record all mentioned.*	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING .....A AFTERNOON .....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*)_____D **WEEKEND** MORNING ..... E AFTERNOON ..... F EVENING.....G OTHER (*specify*)_____H **OTHER** (*specify*) _____X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING .....A AFTERNOON .....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*) _____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING ..... E AFTERNOON ..... F EVENING.....G OTHER (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER** (*specify*)_____X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING .....A AFTERNOON .....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*)_____D **WEEKEND** MORNING ..... E AFTERNOON ..... F EVENING.....G OTHER (*specify*)_____H **OTHER** (*specify*)_____X
WM15J. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	YES..... 1↘ *[P2]* NO ..... 2↘ *WM16*	YES..... 1↘ *[P3]* NO ..... 2↘ *WM16*	YES..... 1↘ *[P4]* NO..... 2↘ *WM16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used:..... ☐

WM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?*
  - ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
  - ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO 2022 MICS

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FS2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
FS3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS4**. *Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
FS5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
FS7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 2	**FS8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ *FS10B* 2 ⇨ *FS10A*

FS10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Central Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about *25* minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	**FS10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about *25* minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨ *CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨ *FS17*

FS17. *Result of interview for child age 5-17 years* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		**CB**
CB1. *Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*CB11*
CB2. In what month and year was (***name***) born? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... __ __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
CB4. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Care and Education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CB11*
CB5. What is the highest level and year of school (***name***) has ever attended?	ECCE ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 01 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 02 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 03 __ __ 6TH FORM ..... 04 __ __ BACHELOR'S ..... 05 __ __ MASTER'S/ PH.D ..... 06 __ __	000 ⇨*CB7*
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that year?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the 2021/2022 school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Care and Education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CB9*
CB8. During the 2021/2022 school year, which level and year is (***name***) attending?	ECCE ..... 000 PRIMARY ..... 01 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY ..... 02 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY ..... 03 __ __ 6TH FORM ..... 04 __ __ BACHELOR'S ..... 05 __ __ MASTER'S/ PH.D ..... 06 __ __	
CB9. At any time during the 2020/2021 school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Care and Education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CB11*

CB10. During the 2020/2021 school year, which level and year did (***name***) attend?	ECCE ..... 000 PRIMARY .....01 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY .....02 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY .....03 __ __ 6TH FORM .....04 __ __ BACHELOR'S.....05 __ __ MASTER'S/ PH.D.....06 __ __	
CB11. Is (***name***) covered by any health insurance?	YES .....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*End*
CB12. What type of health insurance is (***name***) covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER ..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE .... D OTHER (*specify*) _____X	

CHILD LABOUR		**CL**
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (***name***) may do. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? [A] Did (***name***) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals? [B] Did (***name***) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business? [C] Did (***name***) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products? [X] Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or material things, even for only one hour?	YES NO WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS ..... 1 2 HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS ..... 1 2 PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ..... 1 2 ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2	
CL2. *Check CL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨ *CL7*
CL3. Since last (***day of the week***) about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (***name***)?		
[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[X] Is (***name***) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) fetch water for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CL9*
CL8. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) collect firewood for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CL11*
CL10. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	

CL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following for this household?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household?	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2	
[B] Cooking?	COOKING 1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE 1 2	
[D] Washing clothes?	WASHING CLOTHES 1 2	
[E] Caring for children?	CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2	
[X] Other household tasks?	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2	
CL12. *Check CL11, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨*End*
CL13. Since last (***day of the week***), about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		**FCD**
FCD1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-14 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇨*End*
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with ***(name)*** in the past month.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
FCD3. *Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FCD5*
FCD4. *Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*

FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		**FCF**
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES.....1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES.....1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES .....1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. *Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, FCF1=1 .....1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇨ *FCF6A* 2 ⇨ *FCF6B*
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **FCF6B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. *Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, FCF2=1 .....1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨ *FCF8A* 2 ⇨ *FCF8B*
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? **FCF8B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL.....4	
FCF9. *Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, FCF3=1 .....1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇨ *FCF14*

FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 Y AT ALL 4	3 ⇨ *FCF12* 4 ⇨ *FCF12*
FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 Y AT ALL 4	
FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 Y AT ALL 4	3 ⇨ *FCF16* 4 ⇨ *FCF16*
FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 Y AT ALL 4	1 ⇨ *FCF16* 2 ⇨ *FCF16* 3 ⇨ *FCF16* 4 ⇨ *FCF16*
FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 Y AT ALL 4	3 ⇨ *FCF16* 4 ⇨ *FCF16*
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 Y AT ALL 4	
FCF16. Does (***name***) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	

FCF17. When (***name***) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF18. When (***name***) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF21. Does (***name***) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (***name***) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24. Does (***name***) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	

FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (***name***) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY.....1 WEEKLY .....2 MONTHLY .....3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR .....4 NEVER.....5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (***name***) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY.....1 WEEKLY .....2 MONTHLY .....3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR .....4 NEVER.....5	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		**PR**
PR1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS ..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (***name***). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (***name***) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (***name)*** to read at home?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PR5. Does (***name***) ever have homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR7* 8 ⇨*PR7*
PR6. Does anyone help (***name)*** with homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does (***name)***'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as Parent Teacher Association?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR10* 8 ⇨*PR10*
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR10* 8 ⇨*PR10*
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (***name)***'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (***name)***'s school?	YES NO DK PLAN FOR ADRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES ..... 1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	

PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (***name)***'s school for any of the following reasons? [A] A school celebration or a sport event? [B] To discuss (***name)***'s progress with (his/her) teachers?	YES NO DK CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT ..... 1 2 8 TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8	
PR12. In the last 12 months, has (***name***)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons: [A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar? [B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar? [C] Teacher strike? [X] Other?	YES NO DK NATURAL DISASTERS ..... 1 2 8 MAN-MADE DISASTERS ..... 1 2 8 TEACHER STRIKE ..... 1 2 8 OTHER 1 2 8	
PR13. In the last 12 months, was (***name***) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR14. *Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
PR15. When (***teacher strike / teacher absence***) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		**FL**
FL0. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*

FL1. Now I would like to talk to (***name***). I will ask (***him/her***) a few questions about (***himself/herself***) and about reading, and then ask (***him/her***) to complete a few reading and number activities.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (***name***) has performed.

The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.

This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May I talk to (***name***)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL2. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	

FL3. My name is (***your name***). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?

When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from Central Statistical Office**.** I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/***Name of caretaker***) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.

Are you ready to get started?	YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

FL4. *Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:*

- ☐ *You are not alone with the child unless he/she is at least visible to an adult known to the child.*
- ☐ *You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an icebreaker.*
- ☐ *The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty while you can see which page is open.*

FL6. First we are going to talk about reading.		YES	NO	
[A] Do you read books at home?	READS BOOKS AT HOME..... 1	1	2	
[B] Does someone read to you at home?	READ TO AT HOME 1	1	2	

FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	**READING TEST AVAILABLE** ENGLISH.....11 **READING TEST NOT AVAILABLE** SPANISH.....21 MANDARIN.....22 OTHER (*specify*)_____96 DK 98	
FL8. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any Early Childhood Care and Education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 .....1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨*FL9A*
FL8A. *Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any Early Childhood Care and Education programmes?* *Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.*	YES, CB4/ED4=1 .....1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨*FL9B* 2 ⇨*FL9C*
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? **FL9B**. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	**READING TEST AVAILABLE** ENGLISH.....11 **READING TEST NOT AVAILABLE** SPANISH.....21 MANDARIN.....22 OTHER (*specify*)_____96 DK 98	11 ⇨*FL10A*
FL9C. *Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?*	YES, FL7=11 .....1 NO, FL7=21, 96 OR 98 2	1 ⇨*FL10B* 2 ⇨*FL23*
FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in English. Would you like to start reading the story? **FL10B**. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in English. Would you like to start reading the story?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FL23*
FL11. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 7-9 YEARS.....1 AGE 10-14 YEARS.....2	1 ⇨*FL13*
FL12. *Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any Early Childhood Care and Education programme?* *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.*	YES, CB7/ED9=1 .....1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨*FL18B*
FL13. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK.* *Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:* Now we are going to do some reading. *Point to the sentence.* I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. *Puss is a cat. Tommy is a dog. Puss is 5. Tommy is 6.*		
FL14. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*FL23*

FL15. *Once the reading is done, ask:* How old is Puss?	CORRECT 5 ..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS .. 3	1 ⇨*FL17*
FL16. *Say:* Puss is 5 years old.		⇨*FL23*
FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Puss or Tommy?	CORRECT TOMMY ..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS .. 3	1 ⇨*FL18A*
FL18. *Say:* Tommy is older than Puss. Tommy is 6 and Puss is 5.		⇨*FL23*
FL18A. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say:* Thank you. Now I want you to try this.		⇨*FL19*
FL18B. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK.* *Open the book on the page of the reading passage.*		

FL19. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.

You will start here *(point to the first word on the first line)* and you will read line by line *(point to the direction for reading each line)*.

When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read.

If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word.

Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.

Harry	is	in	standard	two.	One	day,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Harry	was	going	home	from	school.	He
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	garden.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Harry	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
his	mother.	Harry	ran	fast	across	the
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
garden	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
down	near	a	banana	tree.	Harry	started
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
He	gave	Harry	many	flowers.	Harry	was
64	65	66	67	68	69	70
very	happy.					
71	72					

FL20. *Results of the child's reading.* *Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (**72**) and the last word attempted (A).* *If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).*	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A)…… NUMBER __ __ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B).....NUMBER __ __	
FL21A. *Check FL20(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss **8** or more words?*	YES, AT LEAST **8** INCORRECT WORDS .....1 NO, LESS THAN **8** INCORRECT WORDS…….. 2	1 ⇨ *FL23*

FL21B. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will move on. *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] What standard is Harry in?	CORRECT TWO ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[B] What did Harry see on the way home?	CORRECT FLOWERS ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[C] Why did Harry start crying?	CORRECT BECAUSE HE FELL ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[D] *Check FL21B[A-C]: Did the child answer all three questions correctly?*	YES, ALL CORRECT, FL21B[A-C]=1 ..... 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE INCORRECT OR WITH NO RESPONSE/DK 2	*2 ⇨ FL23*
[E] Where did Harry fall (down)?	CORRECT NEAR A BANANA TREE ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[F] Why was Harry happy?	CORRECT BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS OR BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	

FL23. *Turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS BOOK so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.* Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. *Point to the first number and say:* Start here. *If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, record '3', No attempt, point to the next number and say:* What is this number*?* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive numbers, record '3', No attempt, for remaining numbers and say:* Thank you. That is ok.	**9** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 **12** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 **30** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 **48** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 **74** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 **731** CORRECT ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3	
FL23A. *Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?*	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT .... 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2	2 ⇨*FL27A*
FL24. *Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers. Turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', No attempt, for remaining pairs and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	**7 & 5** CORRECT (7)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 **11 & 24** CORRECT (24)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 **58 & 49** CORRECT (58)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 **65 & 67** CORRECT (67)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 **146 & 154** CORRECT (154)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT……3	

FL25. *Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at this sum. How much is (***number plus number***)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate sum. Turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', No attempt, for remaining sums and say:* Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	**3 + 2** CORRECT (5)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 **8 + 6** CORRECT (14)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 **7 + 3** CORRECT (10)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 **13 + 6** CORRECT (19)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 **12 + 24** CORRECT (36)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ……3	
FL26. *Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say:* Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4. *Point to each number and blank space and say:* What number goes here?	CORRECT (3)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT……3	2 ⇨*FL26B* 3 ⇨*FL26B*
FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.		⇨*FL26C*
FL26B. *Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:* The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.		
FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and __. *Point to each number and blank space and say:* What number goes here?	CORRECT (20)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT……3	2 ⇨*FL26E* 3 ⇨*FL26E*
FL26D. That's correct, 20.		⇨*FL27*
FL26E. *Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:* The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.		
FL26F. Check FL26: Was the answer correct?	YES, FL26=1 ..... 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3……..……..2	*2 ⇨FL27A*

FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (*pointing to the missing number*). *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate question. Turn the page and show the child the next question.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', No attempt, for remaining patterns and say:* Thank you. That is ok.	**5, 6, 7, __** CORRECT (8) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **14, 15, __, 17** CORRECT (16) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **20, __, 40, 50** CORRECT (30) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **2, 4, 6, __** CORRECT (8) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **5, 8, 11, __** CORRECT (14) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL27A. That was my last question. I really enjoyed talking to you. It was very nice of you to help us out. Thank you very much. *If you are asked by the child or the mother/caretaker how well the child has done, praise the child for effort but do not comment on performance. You may say:* I am not trained to tell you how (you have/your child has) performed but (your/his/her) participation will help the authorities understand how much children are learning in Trinidad & Tobago.		

FL28. *Result of interview with child.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED ..... 03 CHILD REFUSED ..... 04 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 05 INCAPACITATED ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

FS11. *Record the time*.	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SPANISH 2	
FS14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SPANISH ..... 2 MANDARIN ..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT		
FS15A. *Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondents to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONAIRE (HH47) or WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE (WM3) or UNDER FIVE QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this respondent been already interviewed for any of the other questionnaires?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47 OR FS4=WM3 OR FS4=UF4……....1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47 AND FS4≠WM3 AND FS4≠UF4……..……....2	1⇨*FS16*
FS15B. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household own a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1……1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2……2	2⇨ *FS16*
FS15C. Thank you for your participation. The Central Statistical Office will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?		
YES .....1 NO 2		2⇨ *FS16*

FS15D. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*FS16*
FS15E. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
FS15F. *Ask for and record phone number.*	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___
FS15G. Just to confirm, the number is (***number from FS15F***)? *If no, return to FS15F and correct entry.*	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 ↘ *FS15F*	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 ↘ *FS15F*	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 ↘ *FS15F*
FS15H. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	FIXED LINE ..... 1 MOBILE..... 2	FIXED LINE ..... 1 MOBILE..... 2	FIXED LINE..... 1 MOBILE 2
FS15I. What is the best day of the week and time of the day to call you on this number? *Probe:* Any other day or time? *Record all mentioned.*	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING .....A AFTERNOON .....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*)_____D **WEEKEND** MORNING .....E AFTERNOON ..... F EVENING.....G OTHER (*specify*)_____H **OTHER** (*specify*) _____X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING .....A AFTERNOON .....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*) _____ D **WEEKEND** MORNING .....E AFTERNOON ..... F EVENING.....G OTHER (*specify*) _____ H **OTHER** (*specify*)_____X	**WEEKDAYS** MORNING .....A AFTERNOON .....B EVENING.....C OTHER (*specify*)_____D **WEEKEND** MORNING .....E AFTERNOON ..... F EVENING.....G OTHER (*specify*)_____H **OTHER** (*specify*)_____X
FS15J. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	YES..... 1 ↘ *[P2]* NO ..... 2 ↘ *FS16*	YES..... 1 ↘ *[P3]* NO ..... 2 ↘ *FS16*	YES..... 1 ↘ *[P4]* NO..... 2 ↘ *FS16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used:..... ☐

FS16. *Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation.*

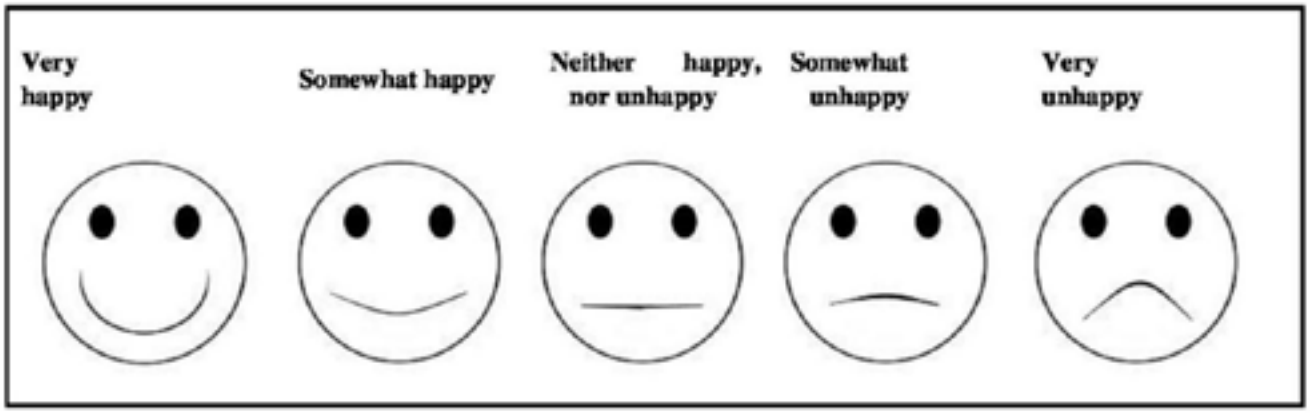
Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.

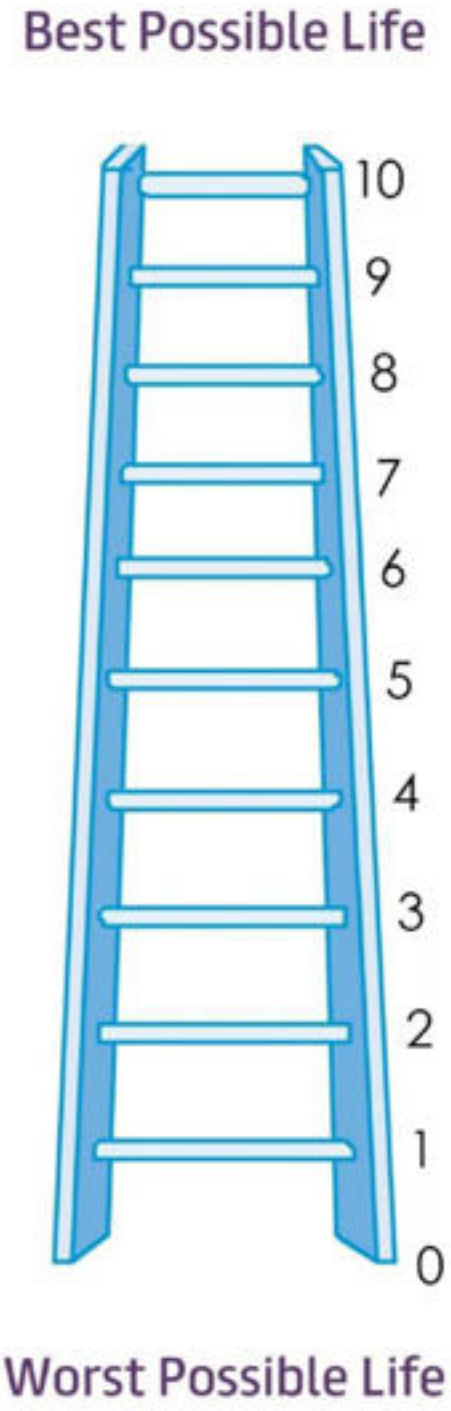
Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

1. The child is reading a book.
2. The rainy season came late this year.
3. Parents must care for their children.
4. Farming is hard work.


Very happy
Somewhat happy
Neither happy, nor unhappy
Somewhat unhappy
Very unhappy


Best Possible Life
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Worst Possible Life

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO 2020 MICS

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS BOOKLET

Puss is a cat. Tommy is a dog. Puss is 5. Tommy is 6.

Harry is in standard two. One day, Harry was going home from school. He saw some red flowers on the way. The flowers were near a tomato garden. Harry wanted to get some flowers for his mother. Harry ran fast across the garden to get the flowers. He fell down near a banana tree. Harry started crying. The farmer saw him and came. He gave Harry many flowers. Harry was very happy.

9

12

30

48

74

731

7 5

11 24

58 49

65 67

146

154

3 + 2 =

$$8 + 6 =$$

$$7 + 3 =$$

$$13 + 6 =$$

$$12 + 24 =$$

1 2 __ 4

5 10 15 __

5 6 7 __

14 15 __ 17

20 40 50

2 4 6 __

5 8 11 ___

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2022

Survey Findings Report

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women

Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

unicef
unite for children

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN