Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad And Tobago HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ATLAS 2012

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TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
CSO Central Statistical Office

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Trinidad and Tobago Human Development Atlas 2012

July 2012

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Trinidad And Tobago

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ATLAS

2012

Foreword

I congratulate the Central Statistical Office and the United Nations Development Programme for their collaborative effort to produce this Trinidad and Tobago Human Development Atlas. This Atlas marks the first time that Human Development Indicators, Millennium Development Goals data, Crime and Violence statistics and data covering Trinidad and Tobago by regions are represented in such a format. The data will assist us to establish the status of the country and our people as of 2010 and provides a baseline for improving the condition of the people of Trinidad and Tobago.

By documenting the state of human development using spatial representations, the Atlas allows us to view specific aspects of human development, including the MDGs and crime and violence, in Trinidad and Tobago at a regional level. We are able to identify clearly the regions where poverty is highest or lowest, or where crime is more of a problem, or is perceived to be. Discrepancies among the various regions permit policymakers to ask questions about how resources are allocated to tackle national issues. More and better information can support better decisions with a more targeted focus.

Beyond regional disparities, gender disparities and the satisfaction of basic human needs become an issue. The Gender Inequality Index measures gender-based disadvantages and have implications for policy initiatives aimed at improving gender imbalances. The Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index gives us a different approach to measuring poverty, extending the measurement to assess health, education and standards of living, fundamental aspects of human well being.

The Atlas and the information presented therein carry significance for policy formulation, planning and evidence-based decision making. In developing strategy for regional and even the sub regional level, the Atlas gives us pictures of where inequalities in regional development have been most prevalent. This can guide us as policymakers in developing and implementing policy beyond the national level.

National policy over the medium term is expressed in the Government's Medium Term Policy Framework 2011-2014, which outlines Government strategic plans for national development. The Medium Term Policy Framework is guided by the seven pillars which informs policy:

- Pillar 1: People-Centred Development
- Pillar 2: Poverty Eradication and Social Justice
- Pillar 3: National and Personal Security
- Pillar 4: Information and Communication Technologies
- Pillar 5: A More Diversified, Knowledge Intensive Economy
- Pillar 6: Good Governance
- Pillar 7: Foreign Policy

Additionally five priority areas are identified for particular attention over the period covered, these are:

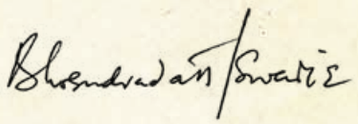
1. Crime and Law and Order;
2. Agriculture and Food Security;
3. Health Care Services and Hospitals;
4. Economic Growth, Job Creation, Competitiveness and Innovation; and
5. Poverty Reduction and Human Capital Development.

These five priority areas are reflected in the Atlas at various levels, from the maps on Crime and Violence in Section 3 which are relevant to the first priority area – Crime and Law and Order, to the maps on the population having Chronic Illnesses and the Intensity of Multi Dimensional Poverty for the Health Dimension, which relate to the third priority area – Health Care and Hospitals. In reviewing the Medium Term Policy Framework to produce new iterations in the future, taking into account the information presented in the Atlas, along with other data and statistics, will be critical to formulating and revising policy measures and actions and targeting them better.

The reader will discern that there are in fact wide disparities among the various regions in Trinidad and Tobago in terms of human development and achievement. There are differences in human development between urban and rural areas, where city centres show higher indicators in most cases. Urban areas also tend to have more access to electricity and clean water, with access to improved sanitation being more of a mixed bag. Conversely, the rural areas have much lower crime rates and residents there report fewer instances of victimisation. These differences where identified, can be used to tailor policies and resource allocation more effectively to alleviate social and economic ills and to develop the physical infrastructure to the sub regional and local levels.

One of the major challenges for as us policymakers is to find the balance among these and other competing issues, each calling for public action to effect remedy and change.

However it is very important to establish the facts and to have accurate data. This Atlas presents us with the opportunity to move from where we found the country in year 2010. It facilitates assessment of progress, if any between 2010 and the current time, it allows us to determine what are the best ways to target specific measures in specific locations and finally it gives us a genuine opportunity to measure progress on an ongoing basis so that necessary interventions can be made at the appropriate time and place in the most strategic way.



Dr. Bhoendradatt Tewarie
Minister of Planning and Sustainable Development

Preface by the UNDP

Trinidad and Tobago has experienced considerable economic growth from 1995 to 2008 and it has one of the highest per capita incomes in Latin America and the Caribbean. However these important aggregate economic indicators have not spared the country and its citizens from experiencing growing levels of poverty and inequality observed in income, education, life expectance and other important social and economic indicators. The visible slowdown in the international economy that started in 2008 has also negatively affected the country's main markets and contributed to a decrease in the number and quality of available jobs and opportunities for many.

Building on the human development approach, this first Human Development Atlas seeks to map patterns of development throughout Trinidad and Tobago and identify where growing discrepancies between wealth and poverty exist. Access to national social statistics and data made possible the calculation of composite indicators including the first national human development index, the Inequality-adjusted National Human Development Index, the Gender Inequality Index and the Multidimensional Poverty Index for Trinidad and Tobago. The atlas brings together 60 plus different maps, tables, visualization trends on a wide range of social and economic issues, including crime and violence and the gender dimensions of inequality. Another important feature of this unique publication is the presentation of the different sets of data disaggregated by the 15 administrative units.

The Atlas has been prepared by a team of contributors from the Central Statistical Office and from the United Nations Development Programme office in Trinidad and Tobago, to whom I express my gratitude. The Atlas team also included a number of representatives from other agencies and organizations, whose cooperation and dedication is much appreciated.

The end result of this endeavor is a beautifully illustrated and highly informative resource and publication Intended not only for the specialized reader but also for the general public, aiming to 'bridge the gap' between public perceptions, policymaking and public knowledge.

We sincerely hope the Atlas will be disseminated widely and will educate and inspire citizens and policy makers to want to know more about these critical issues and to adopt a more inclusive and participatory approach to address the present levels of inequality of access and opportunities for all Trinidadians and Tobagonians.

Dr. Marcia de Castro
UN Resident Coordinator / UNDP Resident Representative
United Nations, Trinidad and Tobago

Preface
By The Central Statistical Office

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is pleased to have collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the production of the Trinidad and Tobago Human Development Atlas 2012. The publication of the Atlas represents another effort by CSO to present statistical information in a user-friendly, non-technical format. This initiative enhances the readers' ability to understand and interpret statistical information thus promoting statistics literacy in the population. The Trinidad and Tobago Atlas is a follow up from an earlier collaboration between the CSO and the UNDP, which resulted in the development of 'T&T Today'- a graphic presentation of time series data which was published on our respective web sites.

The Human Development Atlas 2012, the first of its kind in the CARICOM region is an important addition to the information arsenal available to development researchers and public sector technocrats interested in empirical information for decision-making. It is hoped that the use of the Atlas will lead to tangible sustainable development initiatives that will benefit the citizenry. The project though very demanding at the onset, developed into a genuinely rewarding exercise and a tremendous learning and capacity building opportunity. More importantly however, it has emphasised the need for a more deliberate approach in the design of survey instruments that allow for the gathering and output of regionally disaggregated information, alongside the usual country-level statistical analyses.

The spatial analysis of regionally disaggregated human development indicators provided new insights on social progress and human development across the country. This has stimulated research interest for a better understanding of the social and economic conditions influencing the uneven distribution of wealth among local communities.

The comparative analysis across regions within Trinidad and Tobago will bring into focus areas of underdevelopment and lagging development. This analysis can then inform evidence-based public policy. Thus, leading to greater equity in the allocation of public resources; creating the opportunity to transform communities, improve the quality of life of the citizenry and offer the people of Trinidad and Tobago the opportunity to develop to their fullest potential.

The CSO and the UNDP, in demonstration of support for the Open-Data Movement have agreed to provide public access to information contained in the Atlas via our respective web sites. The public is encouraged to make use of the publication which contains a wealth of information about the environment in which they live. We look forward to receiving feedback for the improvement of future releases of this product.

I wish to express my deepest appreciation and thanks to Dr. Marcia De Castro United Nations Resident Coordinator / UNDP Resident Representative in Trinidad and Tobago and her very energetic staff, in particular Mr. Gianluca Giuman, the former MDG Analyst, Ms. Isele Robinson-Cooper and Ms. Lebrechtta Nana Oye Hesse-Bayne for their support provided to the CSO throughout all the phases of this project and for the exemplary model of inter-agency cooperation. I also wish to thank the UNDP for locating and making available to the CSO the services of Mr. Akbar Abdurakhmanov as the Statistician consultant to the project. Akbar's experience and expertise brought this project to fruition within a limited time frame and his willingness to discuss and document the methodology has provided genuine knowledge transfer and capacity building.

Special thanks are extended to the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM) whose Map contributions on hazard and disaster have enriched the quality of the Human Development Atlas in its usefulness and outreach.

Sincere appreciation is extended to two of CSO's recent young professional recruits- Mr. Stephan Samuell, whose enthusiasm and diligence ensured that all data requirements were met on a timely basis and Mr. Gary Williams whose skill in graphic design enhanced the maps and produced the cover of the Atlas. Special thanks must also be extended to Mr. Roger Jugmohan, CSO's Human Development Map Project Team Leader, Mr. Sterling Chadee, Senior Statistician Economic Statistics, Ms. Nalini Bahadoorsingh, Mr. Carmichael Ellis and the staff of the GIS section. The successful planning and coordination provided by Ms. Julianne Jones and Ms. Lisa Granger is sincerely acknowledged. The completion of the Atlas could not have been possible without contributions made by other staff members of the CSO who supported the project at various stages of its implementation.

I am deeply indebted to my colleagues of the Socio Economic Policy Planning Division, the National Transformation Unit and the Town and Country Planning Division of our parent Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development, led by Deputy Permanent Secretary Sheryl Anne Haynes. The invaluable contribution of Ms. Ayleen Ovid, Joanne Deoraj, Erica Fortune, Melissa Bertrand, Subrina Nanan, Fayola Merrique, Camille Spencer and Kerry Ann Gilbert, who worked efficiently to review and edit the Atlas and contributed the Analysis and Map Highlights is truly appreciated.

Dave Clement
Director of Statistics
Central Statistical Office
Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development

Acknowledgements

The preparation of the 2012 Human Development Atlas of Trinidad and Tobago has been an enormous collaborative effort. This publication, a joint effort between the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Trinidad and Tobago; could not have been developed without the vision and intellectual leadership of Mr. Dave Clement, Director of Statistics of the CSO and Dr Marcia de Castro, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative for Trinidad and Tobago and their respective teams.

We wish to extend our appreciation to the Minister of Local Government, Dr the Honourable Surujrattan Rambachan and to the Minister of Planning and Sustainable Development, Senator Dr the Honourable Bhoendradatt Tewarie and members of his team who asked UNDP to partner with the Central Statistical Office to produce information on the current situation of human development in the country and for giving UNDP access to a rich set of national statistics and data that have been utilized in the preparation of the maps.

Special thanks go to Mr. Akbar Abdurakhmanov; Statistician with the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences who provided the technical expertise on statistics, data analysis and mapping and worked with the CSO team to select, prepare and organize the data sets to calculate the different human development indices for Trinidad and Tobago. Mr. Abdurakhmanov also prepared most of the maps and the statistical tables on key aspects of human development and on crime and citizen security survey data included in the publication.

The statistics used to produce the maps come from different official Government sources. Special thanks goes out to the Trinidad and Tobago Central Statistical Office, the Crime and Problem Analysis Unit in the Ministry of National Security (Crime and Violence data), and the United Nations Development Programme Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (Citizen Security Survey data) for making available the data used in the many different maps included herein. We would like to thank the very capable team at the Central Statistical Office led by Mr. Dave Clement, Director of Statistics, Mr. Roger Jugmohan, Mr. Stephan Samuell, Mr. Gary Williams, Mr. Sterling Chadee, Mr. Andre Blanchard and Ms. Mohanie Mitchell for their excellent work and support.

Most crime statistics used in the Atlas came from the Ministry of National Security, Crime and Problem Analysis Unit. Our thanks go to Police Commissioner Dwayne Gibbs, Acting Sergeant Neal R. Rawlins – Lead Analyst, Western and Tobago Divisions; Constable Richard Prince; Constable Gerald Moore and Sergeant Kazim Ali for their valuable contribution to this project.

The Hazard and Disaster related Maps brought out the environmental dimension of human development. We are most grateful to Dr. Stephen Ramroop, CEO of ODPM, Ms. Shelly Bradshaw, Ms. Candice Ramkissoon, the ODPM GIS team and all other staff of the ODPM for their significant contribution.

A number of UNDP staff worked in the development of the Atlas and provided different levels of support and technical expertise to help complete the publication. Mr. Gianluca Giuman worked closely with the lead Statistician and with the CSO to prepare the maps and provided overall guidance to the project. We would also like to acknowledge the contributions made by Ms. Alana Wheeler, Mrs. Lebrechtta Nana Oye Hesse-Bayne, Ms. Isele Robinson-Cooper and Ms. Rose Aquing-Gomes for their assistance in the compilation of the information, editing, and analysis of the data. A special thanks goes to Ms. Maria Blanco Lora who designed and produced the beautiful display banners to promote the Atlas.

The talent and commitment of each member of these diverse groups helped to move the project forward efficiently and effectively. The UNDP and CSO teams would like to thank everyone who took part, directly and indirectly, in the production of the Atlas and accept full responsibility for any errors and omissions.

Overview

The Trinidad and Tobago Human Development Atlas is a joint effort of the UNDP in Trinidad and Tobago and the Central Statistical Office to map human development in Trinidad and Tobago today.

The collection of maps, the first of its kind for Trinidad and Tobago, provides an in-depth and spatially disaggregated analysis of development trends across regions within Trinidad and Tobago.

Building on the concept of human development (see box 1.0), the present Atlas includes the calculation of a number of composite indicators including the first National Human Development Index, the Inequality-adjusted National Human Development Index, the Gender Inequality Index and the Multidimensional Poverty Index for Trinidad and Tobago.

The data used in the Atlas comes from official national surveys and statistics covering the period 2006 to 2010. Most of the national data are collected and managed by the Central Statistical Office.

The Atlas is organised into five broad categories:

Human Development Maps

These maps provide an overview of key aspects of human development at the country level and disaggregated by the 15 regional corporations. Tables summarizing the composite indicators and data points used for the maps can be found in the annexes.

Millennium Development Goals – MDG maps

These maps have been produced by analysing data collected by the Household Budget Survey, 2008-2009; the 2010 Population, Social and Vital Statistics and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 3) of 2006. These maps illustrate levels of attainment of MDGs including poverty, basic health, sanitation, nutrition, education etc.

Crime and Violence Maps

Maps under this cluster have been produced with crime statistics data provided by the Ministry of National Security and data from the Citizen Security Survey commissioned by UNDP as part of the UNDP Caribbean Human Development Report 2012.

Hazard and Disaster Related Maps

The maps in this category prepared by the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM) under the Ministry of National Security identify disaster-prone areas in Trinidad and Tobago relating to rivers and floods, earthquakes and hazard-prone areas.

Box 1.0

Human development is a process of enhancing human capabilities while protecting the rights and freedoms; expanding choices and opportunities so that each person can lead a life of respect and value. The concept of human development puts people at the centre of development, regards economic growth as a means and not an end, and addresses intragenerational and intergenerational equity, enabling present and future generations to make the best use of their capabilities and to realize their potential.

Municipal Indicator Profiles

This section brings together a common set of indicators creating a human development profile for each municipal area. This allows the reader to easily compare human development across regions.

The depth of information contained in the Atlas makes it possible to examine broad development trends in the country, as well as map possible strategies to ensure further progress towards human development.

- The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is a repository of a significant number of high quality and comprehensive national datasets. The production of the Atlas created the opportunity; for the first time, to present statistical data in a user-friendly manner by municipal regions. Datasets were previously reported mainly in statistical tables at the country level. The availability of aggregated and disaggregated datasets on human development can and should encourage greater use of the data.

- By presenting the statistics in geographical format at the municipal level, the atlas allows the user to have an overview of spatial inequalities and patterns of development in Trinidad and Tobago.

How to use the maps and tables

The Human Development Atlas is a tool that can be used in many different ways and by many different groups.

The information contained in the Atlas is of great value to government officials working at the local, regional and national levels. Senior government officials in charge of setting national priorities can use the information highlighted in the maps to inform decision making and to allocate public funds efficiently. Public administrators and policymakers in charge of planning, design and or implementation of public programmes can incorporate social-economic and spatial data into existing programmes and ensure that new ones will include robust evidence based content.

Researchers in academia and students will have access to hard to find disaggregated socio-economic information and be able to gain a better understanding of existing levels of social and spatial inequalities, use the information in their own research and expand the present work into new fields of analysis and enquiry.

The media will find in the Atlas readily available geographical and statistical data on important indicators like the human development index and its components (life expectancy, education attainment and per capita income), on various dimensions of the Millennium Development Goals and on patterns of crime and victimization to produce objective and informative stories about the most pressing issues affecting different communities, regions and /or the country today .

Civil society organizations and community based groups can use the information presented in the Atlas and tables to engage in a dialogue with citizens on what is happening in their communities, what information is available on their region and towns and how to use the data in the preparation of community based strategies and plans.

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List of Abbreviations

CAPA	Crime and Problem Analysis Unit
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CSO	Central Statistical Office
FAQ	Facts and Questions
GGI	Gender Gap Index
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
INHDI	Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFM	Multi-Factor Modelling
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NHDI	National Human Development Index
ODPM	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
OPHI	Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
PFR	Probabilistic-Frequency Ratio
R^2	R–Squared, coefficient of determination
SIGI	Social Institutions and Gender Index
TEMA	Tobago Emergency Management Agency
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WEOI	Women's Economic Opportunity Index

Part 1: Human Development

Giving people the choice to enjoy a long and healthy life; being educated; having access to resources that enable one to live in dignity; and being able to participate in decisions that affect one's community are core capacities for human development. The series of maps included in this first section provide an overview of key aspects of human development at the country level. The maps include composite indices estimated by the Central Statistical Office and UNDP using the methods developed by UNDP to calculate human development indicators. The maps depict different dimensions of human development including, a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. All maps in this segment were produced with data collated by the Central Statistical Office.

1.1 National Human Development Index (NHDI)

Source data: Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. The National Human Development Index (NHDI) was developed by the CSO to measure the level of human development of Trinidad and Tobago and its sub-regions. The NHDI was constructed using country-specific indicators reflecting human development in the aforementioned three basic dimensions. The NHDI and its dimension indicators were disaggregated at the sub-regional level to compare levels and disparities among different sub-populations within Trinidad and Tobago. The highlighting of internal disparities using HDI methodology has prompted constructive policy debates in many countries. For the NHDI, the long and healthy life dimension is measured by the percentage of the population suffering from chronic illness. The knowledge dimension is measured by two indicators: primary and secondary educational attainment rate (% ages 6-16) and secondary and higher educational attainment rate(% ages 17 and above). The decent standard of living dimension is measured using household income per capita per year.

Summary of Atlas Results

- Out of the four indicators relating to the National Human Development Index, Point Fortin ranked the highest in primary and secondary educational attainment rate and had the lowest percentage of the population with chronic illness.

- Mayaro/Rio Claro ranked the lowest in the National Human Development Index and had the lowest performance in primary and secondary educational attainment rate.

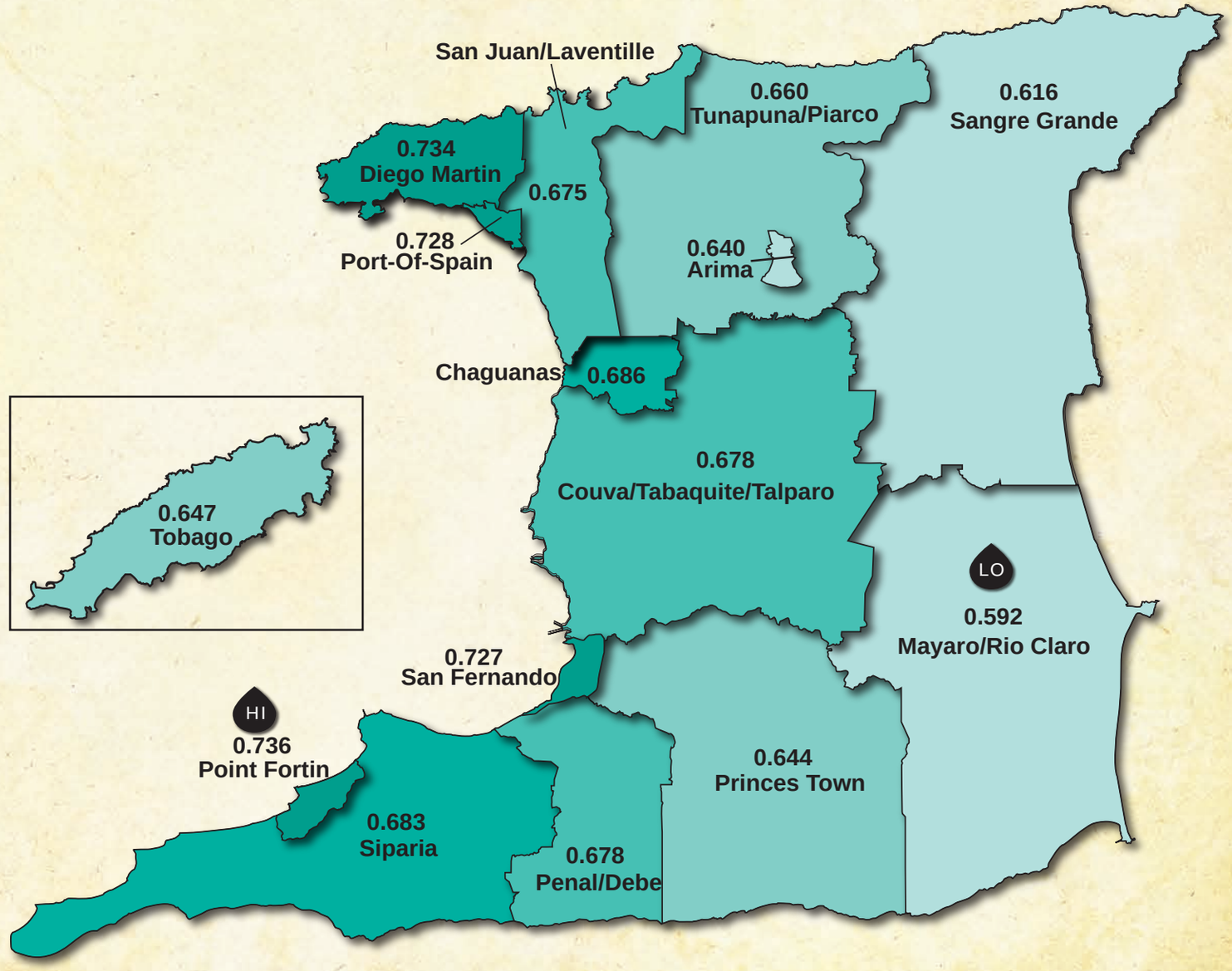
- Tobago had the lowest as in household income per capita per year, whilst San Fernando ranked the highest. San Fernando also ranked the highest in Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate compared to Sangre Grande which scored the lowest.

- Overall Sangre Grande and Mayaro/Rio Claro had the lowest NHDI figures in the four areas of measurement.

Trinidad and Tobago

National Human Development Index (2008-2009) by Adminstrative Areas

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

National Human Development Index (2008-2009)

LO 0.592 - 0.642

0.613 - 0.663

0.664 - 0.680

0.681- 0.724

HI 0.725 - 0.736

Trinidad and Tobago

National Human Development Index and Dimension Indices (2008-2009) by Administrative Areas

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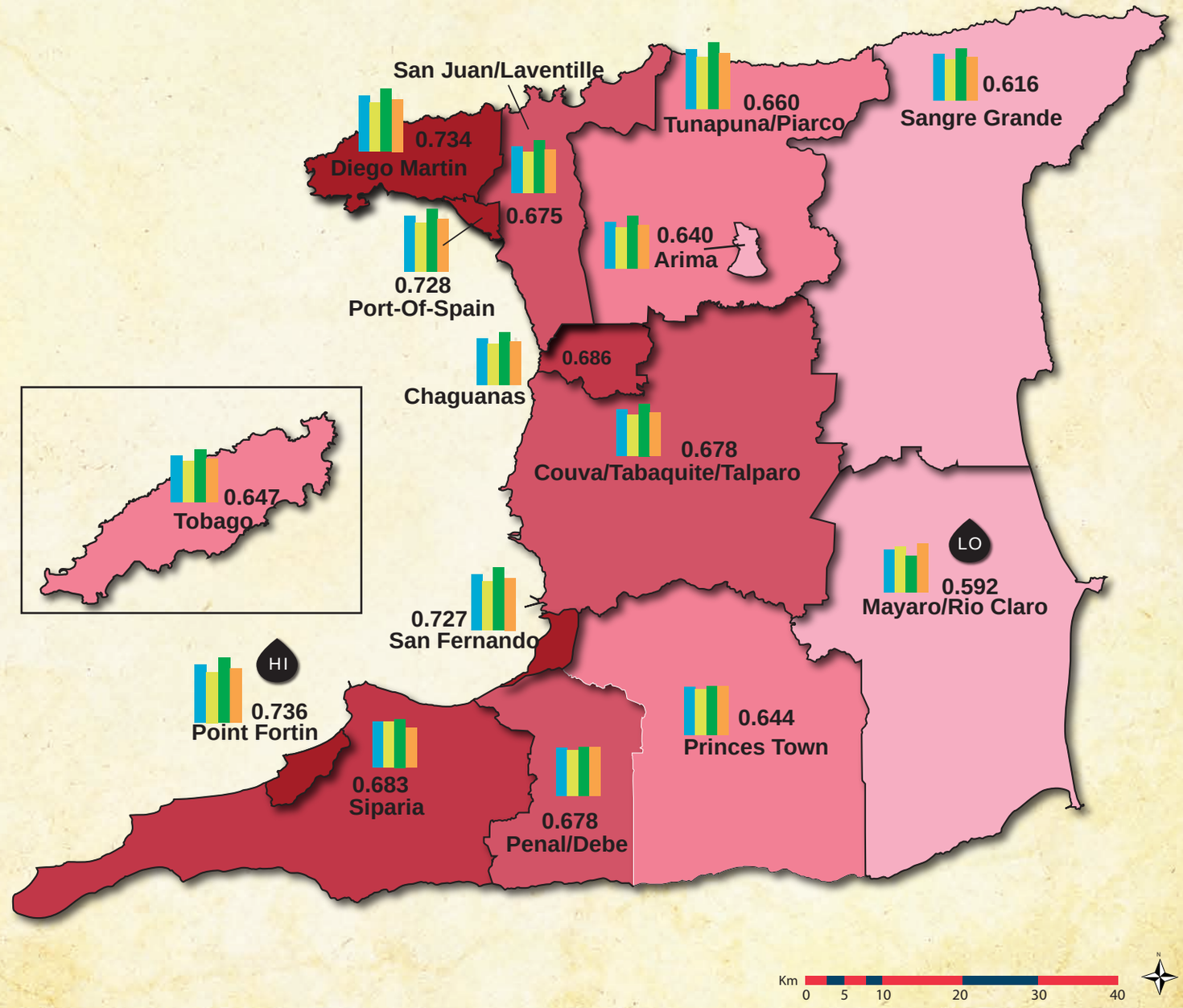

Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

National Human Development Index (2008-2009)

- LO 0.592 - 0.642
- 0.613 - 0.663
- 0.664 - 0.680
- 0.681- 0.724
- HI 0.725 - 0.736

- National Human Development Index
- Index for Health Dimension
- Index for Knowledge Dimension
- Index for Standard of Living Dimension

Trinidad and Tobago

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illness (2008-2009) by Administrative Areas

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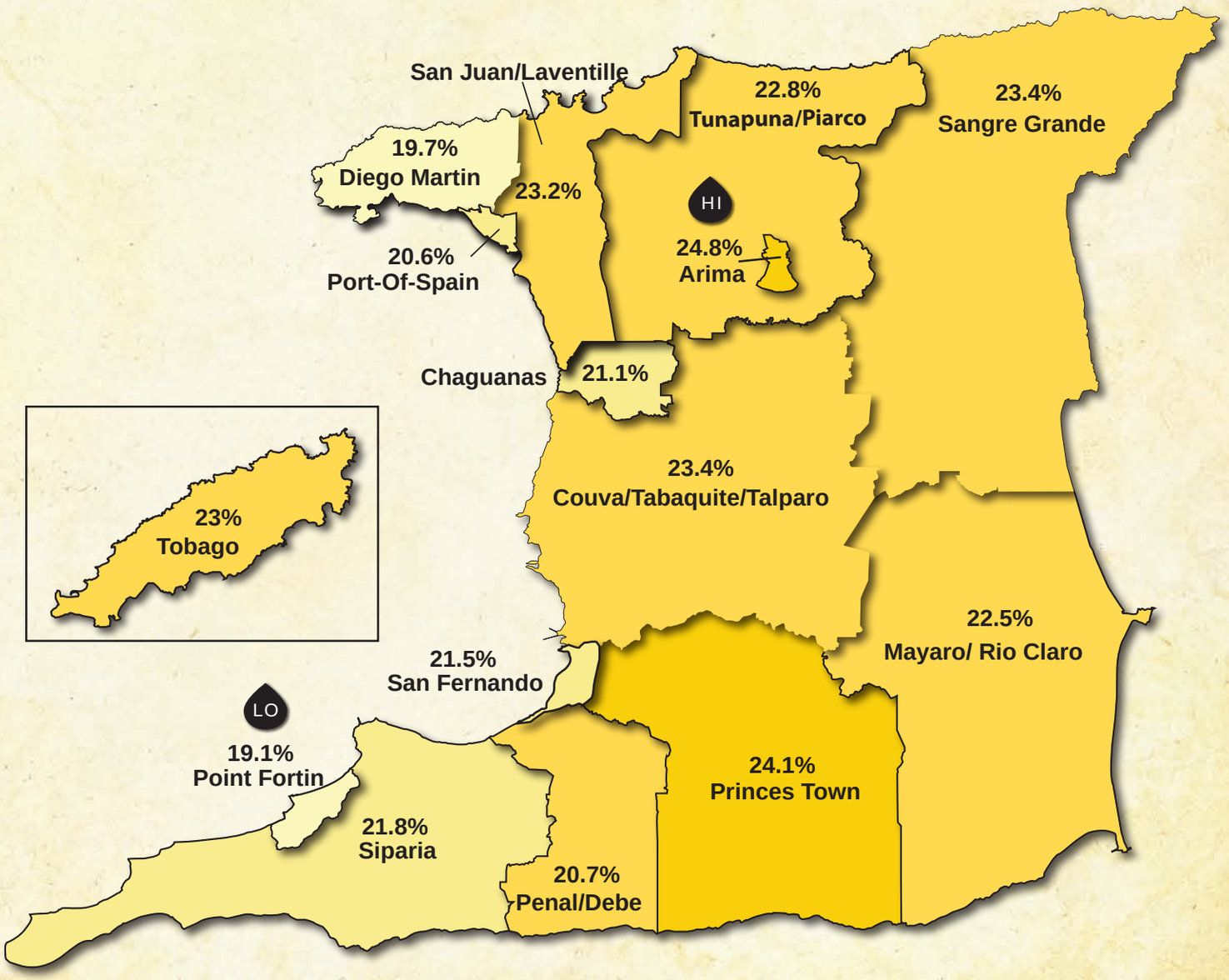

Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

Percentage of population having at least one chronic illness.

The chronic illness list is as follows: Heart Disease, Cancer, HIV/AIDS, Lupus, Kidney Disease, Sickle Cell Anemia, Lung Disease, Epilepsy, Neurological Disorder, Clinical Mental Disease.

LO	19.1 - 19.7 %
	19.8 - 21.8 %
	21.9 - 23.4 %
HI	23.5 - 24.8 %

Trinidad and Tobago

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate (2008-2009) by Administrative Areas

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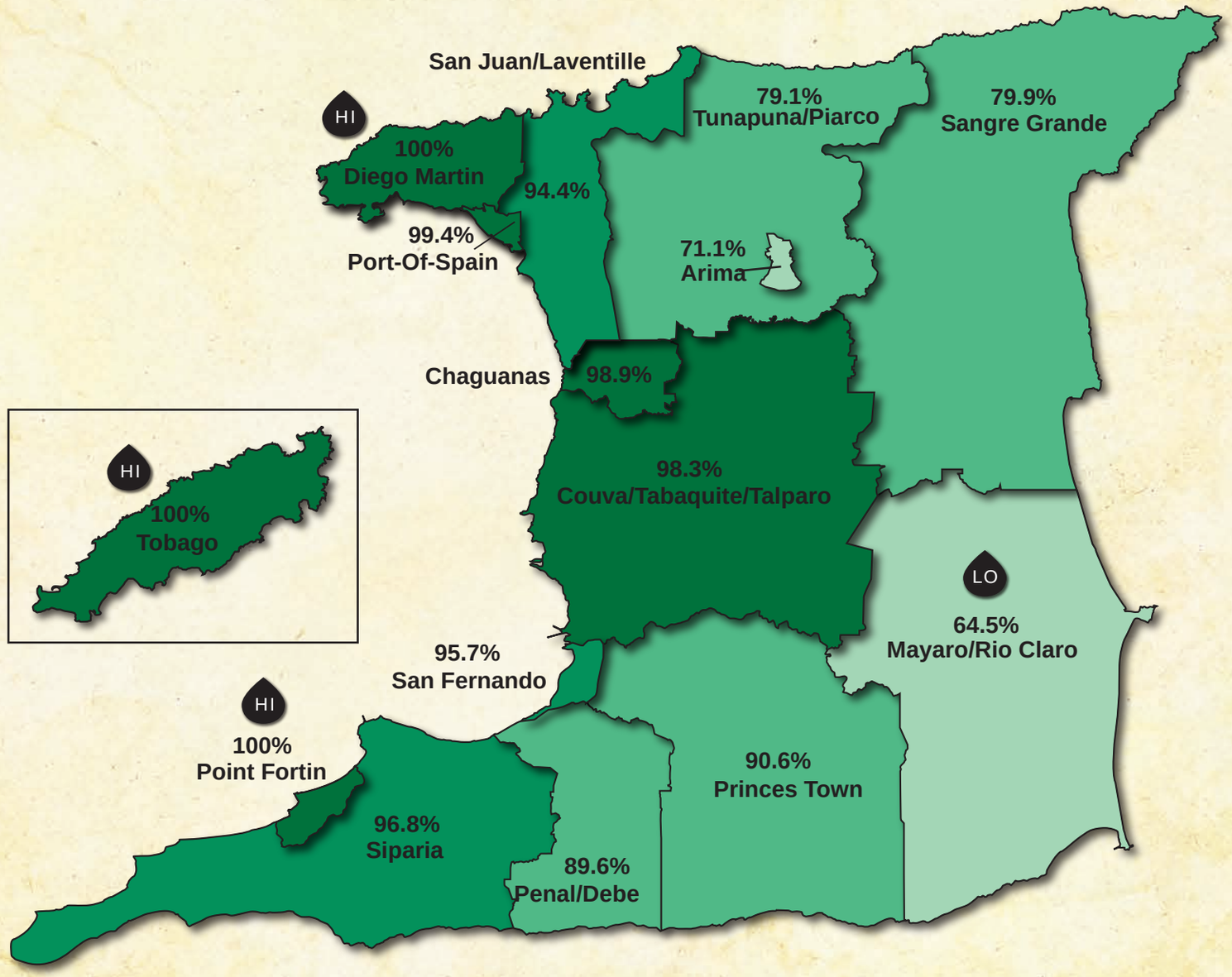

Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate ages 6 to 16

- LO 64.5 - 78.0 %
- 78.1 - 91.0 %
- 91.1 - 97.0 %
- HI 97.1 - 100.0 %

Percentage of children ages 6 to 16 who have attained primary or secondary level of education.

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Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate (2008-2009) by Administrative Areas

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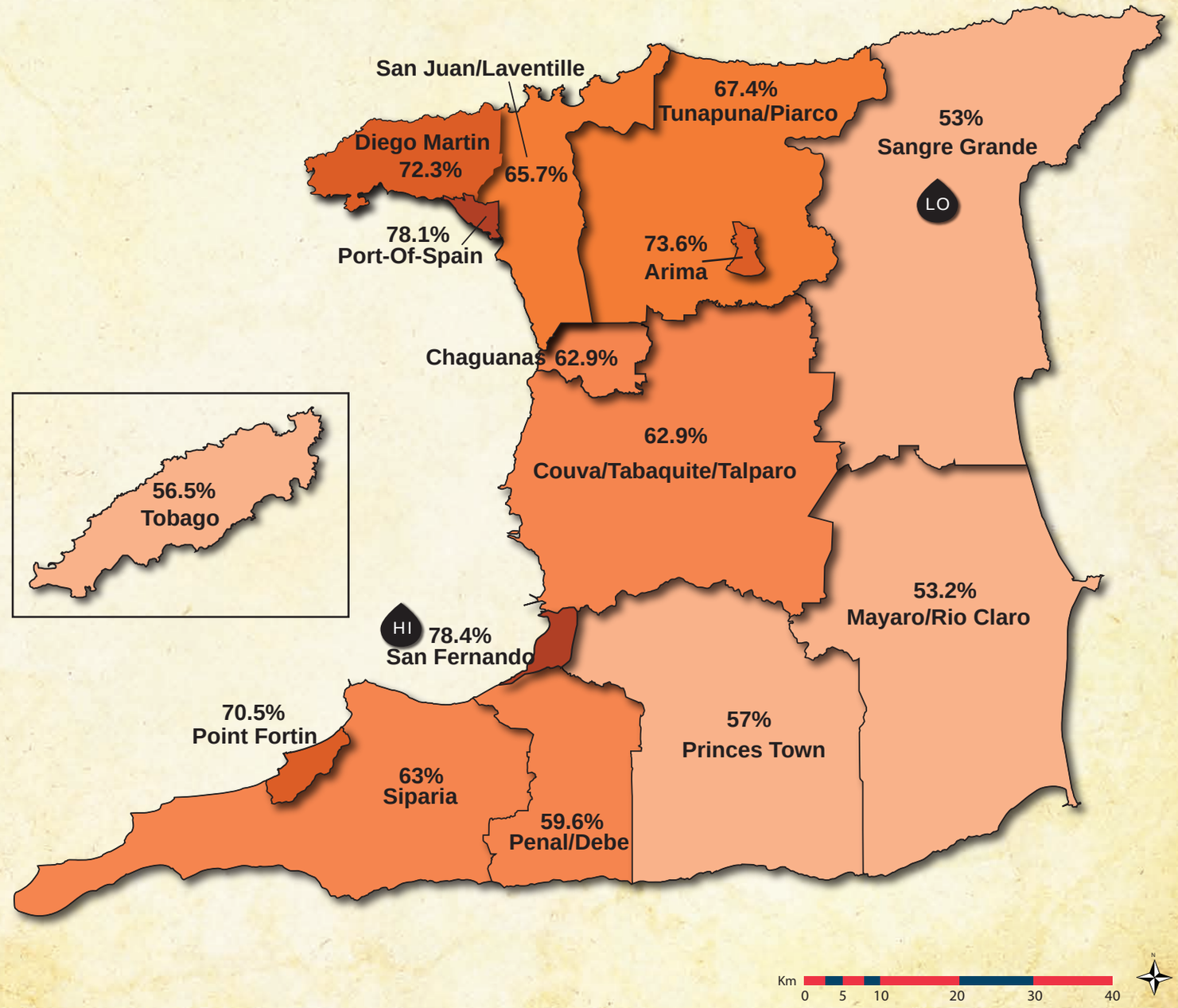

Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

Percentage of population ages 17 and above who have attained secondary or higher education.

Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate ages 17 and above

- LO: 53.0 - 57.5 %
- 57.6 - 63.6 %
- 63.7 - 68.1 %
- 68.2 - 74.1 %
- HI: 74.2 - 78.4 %

Trinidad and Tobago

Household Income Per Capita Per Year (2008-2009) by Administrative Areas

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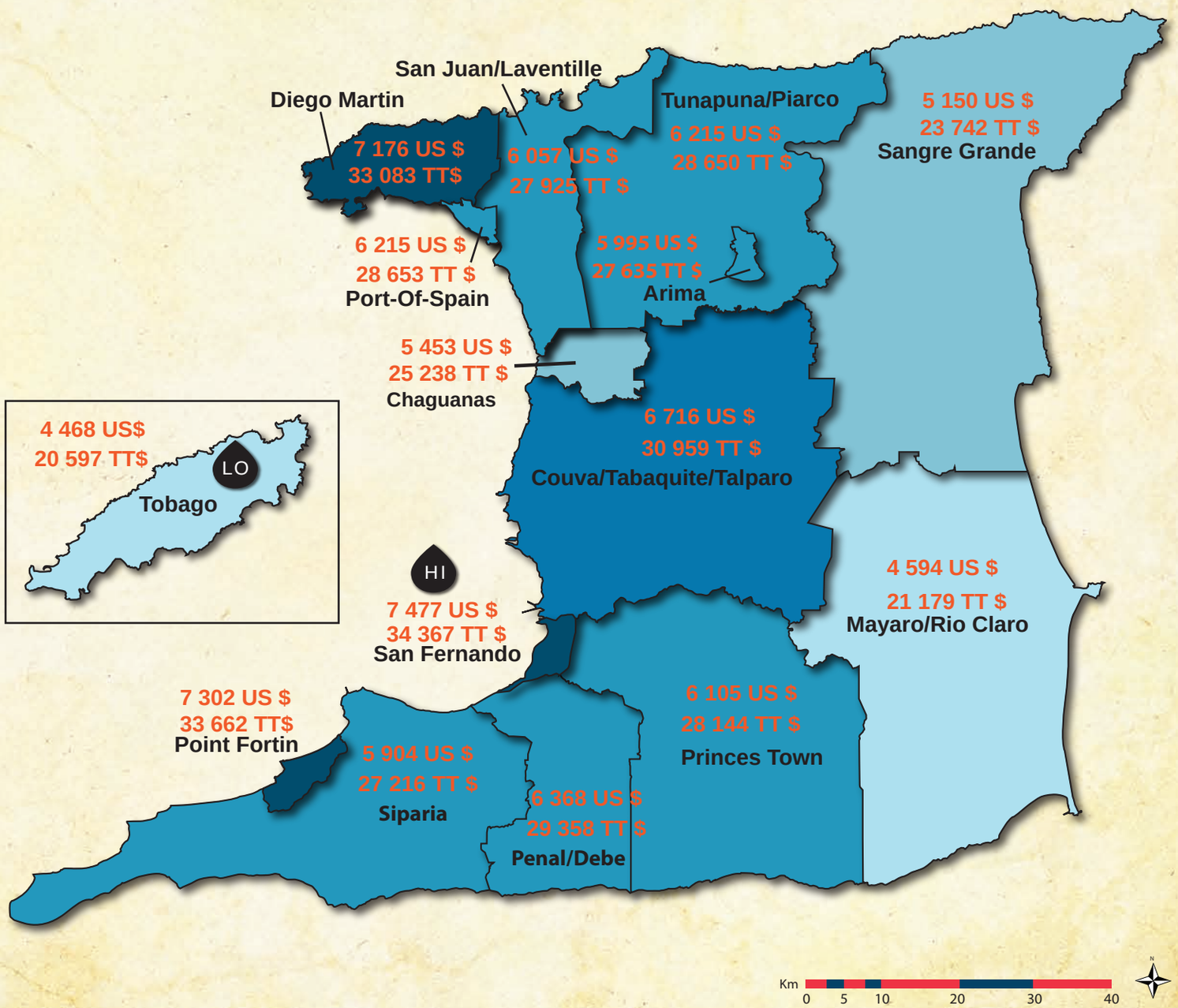
Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

Household income per capita per year is the annual mean income earned by all members of all households. It is calculated using the total income of all members of all households divided by the number of household members.

Household income per capita per year was calculated using the Household Budget Survey (2008-2009). To express the household income per capita per year in US$, a 2005 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) conversion rate was used.

Household income per capita per year

- LO — 4468 - 5000 US$
- 5001 - 5800 US$
- 5801 - 6600 US$
- 6601 - 7000 US$
- HI — 7001 - 7500 US$



What does the NHDI tell us?

The HDI, likewise the Trinidad and Tobago NHDI is constructed to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone.

Can the NHDI alone measure a country's level of development?

No. The concept of human development is much broader than what can be captured in the NHDI, or any other of the composite indices (Inequality-adjusted NHDI, Gender Inequality Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index). The NHDI, for example, does not reflect political participation or gender inequalities. The NHDI and the other composite indices can only offer a broad proxy on some of the key issues of human development, gender disparity and human poverty. A fuller picture of a country's level of human development requires analysis of other indicators.

Why does the NHDI not include dimensions of participation, gender and equality?

As a simple summary index, the NHDI is designed to reflect average achievements in three basic aspects of human development – leading a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and enjoying a decent standard of living. The policy of the Human Development Report Office has always been to construct additional complementary composite indices for covering some of the "missing" dimensions in the HDI, which the

NHDI mirrors. Gender disparity, inequality and human deprivation are measured by other indices (Gender Inequality Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index and Inequality-adjusted NHDI). Participation and other aspects of well-being are measured using a range of objective and subjective indicators and are discussed in the Report. Measurement issues related to these aspects of human development demonstrate the conceptual and methodological challenges that need to be further addressed.

Can the Household Income per capita per year be used to measure human development instead of the NHDI?

No. Household Income per capita per year only reflects annual average national income. It tells nothing of how that income is spent,whether on universal health, education or military expenditure.

1.2 Inequality Adjusted National Human Development Index (INHDI)

Source data: Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

The Inequality-adjusted National Human Development Index (INHDI) adjusts the National Human Development Index (NHDI) for inequality in distribution of each dimension across the population. The INHDI accounts for inequalities in NHDI dimensions by "discounting" each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality. The INHDI equals the NHDI when there is no inequality across people but is less than the NHDI as inequality rises. In this sense, the INHDI is the actual level of human development (accounting for this inequality), while the NHDI can be viewed as an index of "potential" human development (or the maximum level of NHDI) that could be achieved if there was no inequality. The "loss" in potential human development due to inequality is given by the difference between the NHDI and the INHDI and can be expressed as a percentage. The NHDI represents a national average of human development achievements in the three basic dimensions making up the NHDI: health, education and income. Like all averages, it conceals disparities in human development across the population within the same country. The INHDI takes into account not only the average achievements of a country on health, education and income, but also how those achievements are distributed among its citizens.

Summary of Atlas Results

Health, Education and Income:

- In reviewing the dimensions of health, education and income for the Inequality Adjusted National Human Development Index, the Mayaro/Rio Claro, Tobago and Sangre Grande regions ranked lowest.

Loss in Human Development due to inequality in Health, Education and Income:

- Tobago, Point Fortin and Tunapuna/Piarco had the greatest total percentage losses in Human Development. (HBS 2008-2009). San Fernando had the lowest value in Human Development within the same period.

Chronic Illnesses:

- Penal/Debe, Mayaro/Rio Claro, Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo and Tunapuna/Piarco regions were least affected by inequality (0.5% or less in Human Development Loss), in terms of the long and healthy life dimension due to chronic illness. Tobago, Port of Spain, Sangre Grande and San Juan / Laventille had a higher score of loss (greater than 2%) and were therefore the most impacted by inequality.

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate:

- In the Diego Martin, Port of Spain, Chaguanas, Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo, Tobago, Point Fortin and Siparia regions, Human Development loss in 2008-2009 was less than 0.1%. The Mayaro/Rio Claro, Arima and Sangre Grande regions had a ranking greater than 1.5% Human Development loss over that same period.

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment Rate:

- Port of Spain, San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna/Piarco and Diego Martin had less percentage loss in Human development due to inequalities in Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment. Point Fortin, Siparia and Princes Town had the highest percentage ranking which meant that the loss in human development due to inequalities in Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment was greater.

Household Income:

- Siparia had the lowest percentage in household income per capita per year (17.7%). Tobago and Tunapuna/Piarco had the highest percentage rankings of 33.5 and 30.9 respectively.

Trinidad and Tobago

Inequality-Adjusted National Human Development Index (2008-2009) by Administrative Areas

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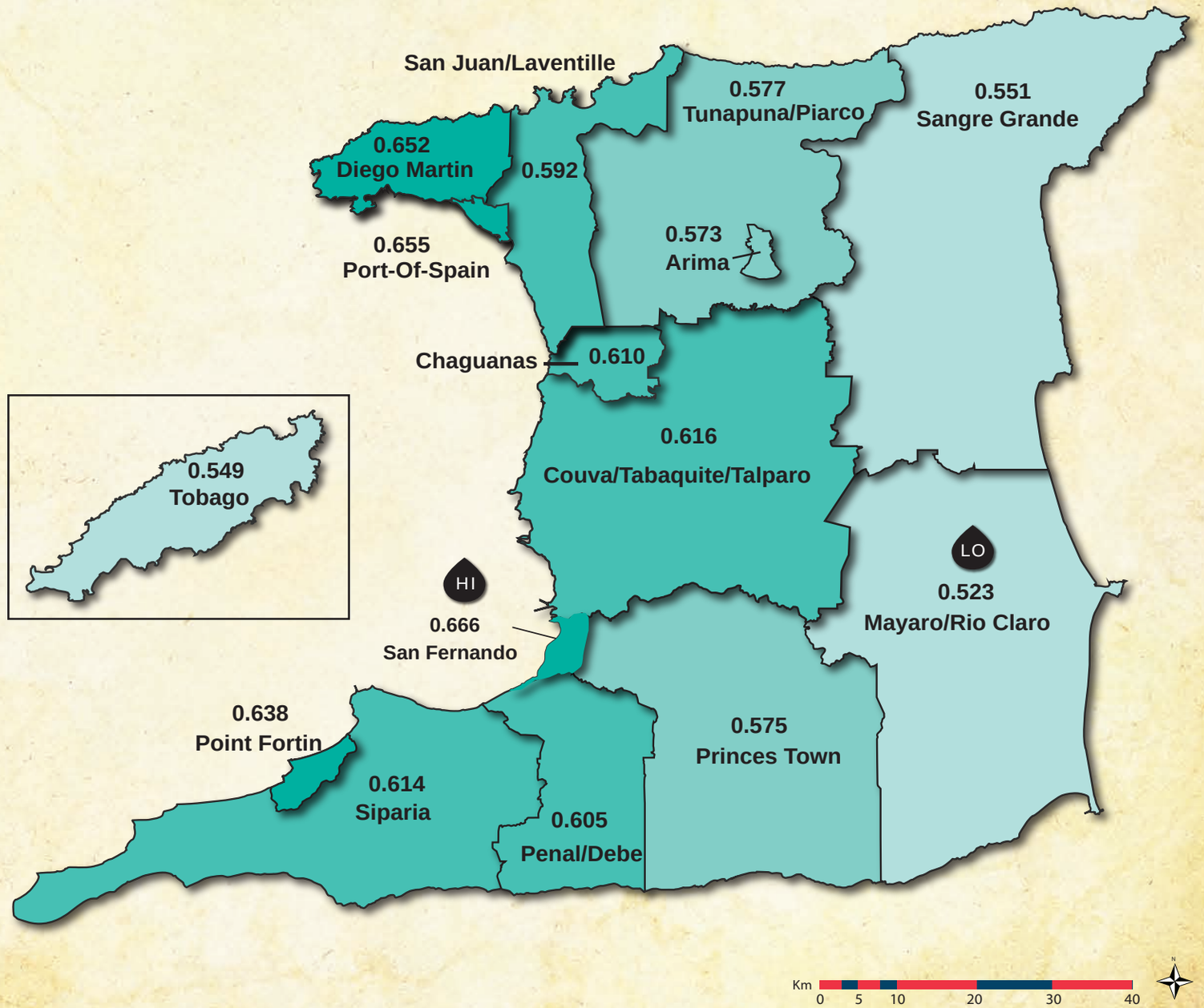

Source:Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

Inequality-Adjusted National Human Development Index (2008-2009)

LO	0.523 - 0.553
	0.554 - 0.584
	0.589 - 0.619
HI	0.620 - 0.666

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Inequality-Adjusted National Human Development Index and Loss due to Inequalities (2008-2009) by Administrative Areas

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Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

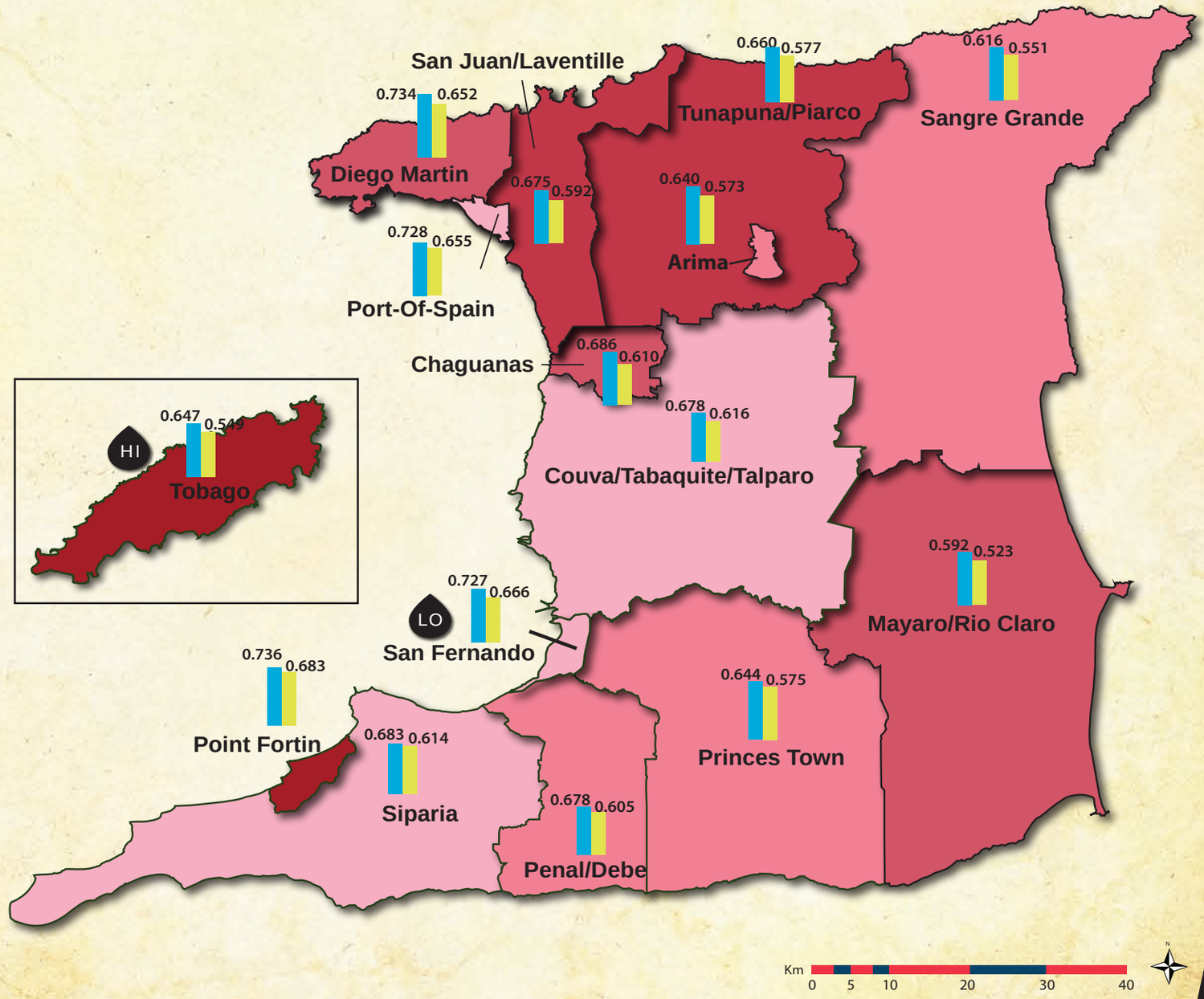
The difference between INHDI and NHDI reflects the ”loss” in potential human development due to inequality.

Loss in Human Development due to Inequalities

- LO 8.3 - 10.0 %
- 10.1 - 10.7 %
- 10.8 - 11.7 %
- 11.8 - 12.5 %
- HI 12.6 - 15.1 %

National Human Development Index

Inequality-Adjusted National Human Development Index



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Loss in Human Development in Long and Healthy Life Dimension (2008-2009) due to Inequalties in Chronic Illness Indicator by Administrative Areas

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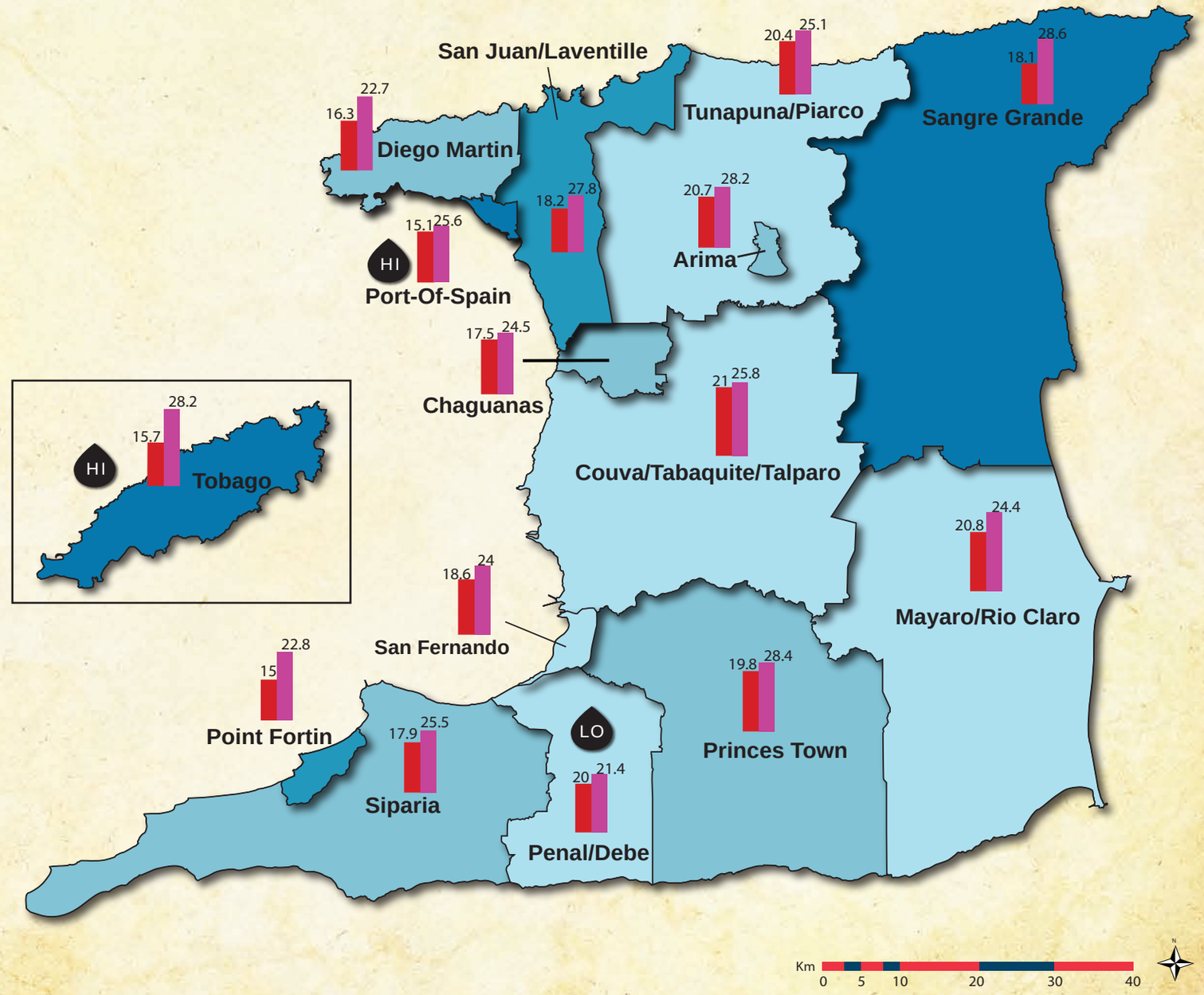

Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

Loss in Human Development in Long and Healthy Life Dimension due to Inequalities in Chronic Illness Indicator.

LO
0.1 - 0.9 %
1.0 -1.7 %
1.8 - 2.5 %
HI
2.6 - 3.3 %

Population with Chronic Illnesses (%)

Male
Female

Trinidad and Tobago

Loss in Human Development in Knowledge Dimension (2008-2009) due to Inequalities in Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate by Administrative Areas

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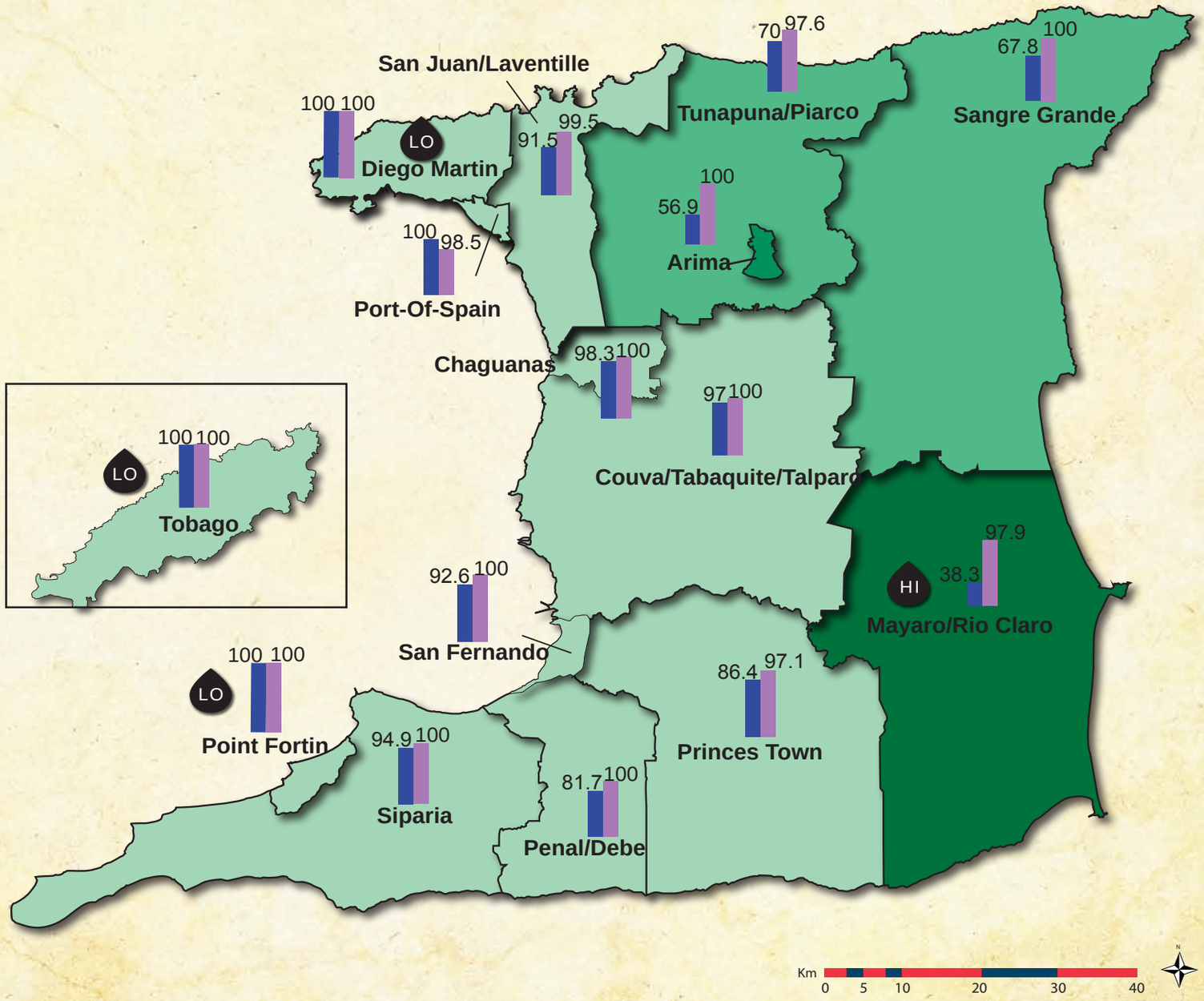

Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

Loss in Human Development due to inequalities in Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate (Ages 6-16) in percentage

- LO 0.0 - 1.0 %
- 1.1 - 2.5 %
- 2.6 - 4.0 %
- HI 4.1 - 10.3 %

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate (2008-2009) for ages 6 to 16 (%)

- Ages 6 to 12 (%)
- Ages13 to 16 (%)

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Loss in Human Development in Knowledge Dimension (2008-2009) due to Inequalities in Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate by Administrative Areas

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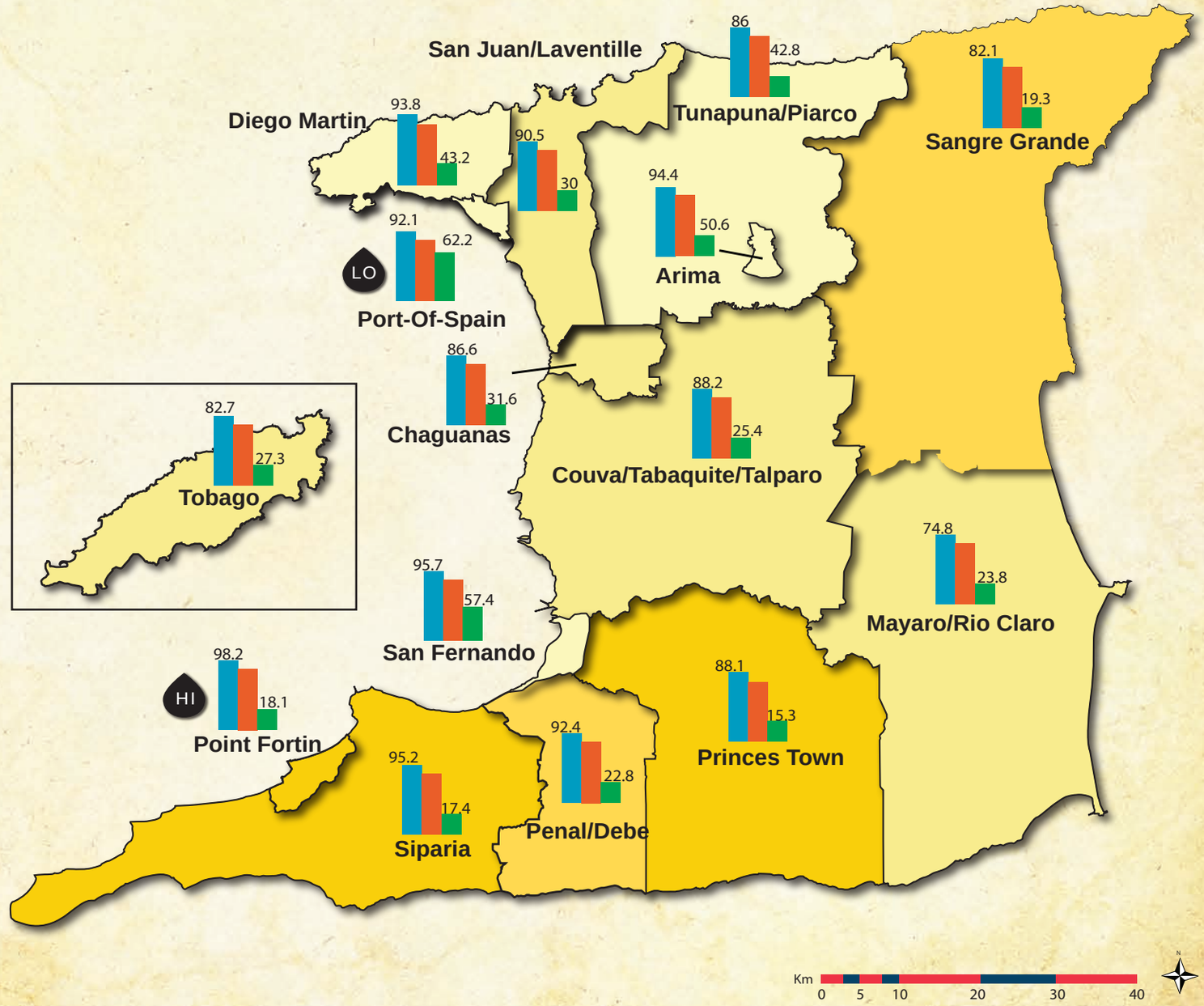
Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

Loss in Human Development due to Inequalities in Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate for ages 17 and above.

LO 1.4 - 6.0 %
6.1 - 11.0 %
11.1 - 16.0 %
HI 16.1 - 19.9 %

Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate (2008-2009) for ages 17 and above

Ages 17 to 30 (%)
Ages 31 to 50 (%)
Ages 51 and above (%)



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Loss in Human Development in Standard of Living Dimension (2008-2009) due to Inequalities in Household Income Per Capita Per year by Administrative Areas

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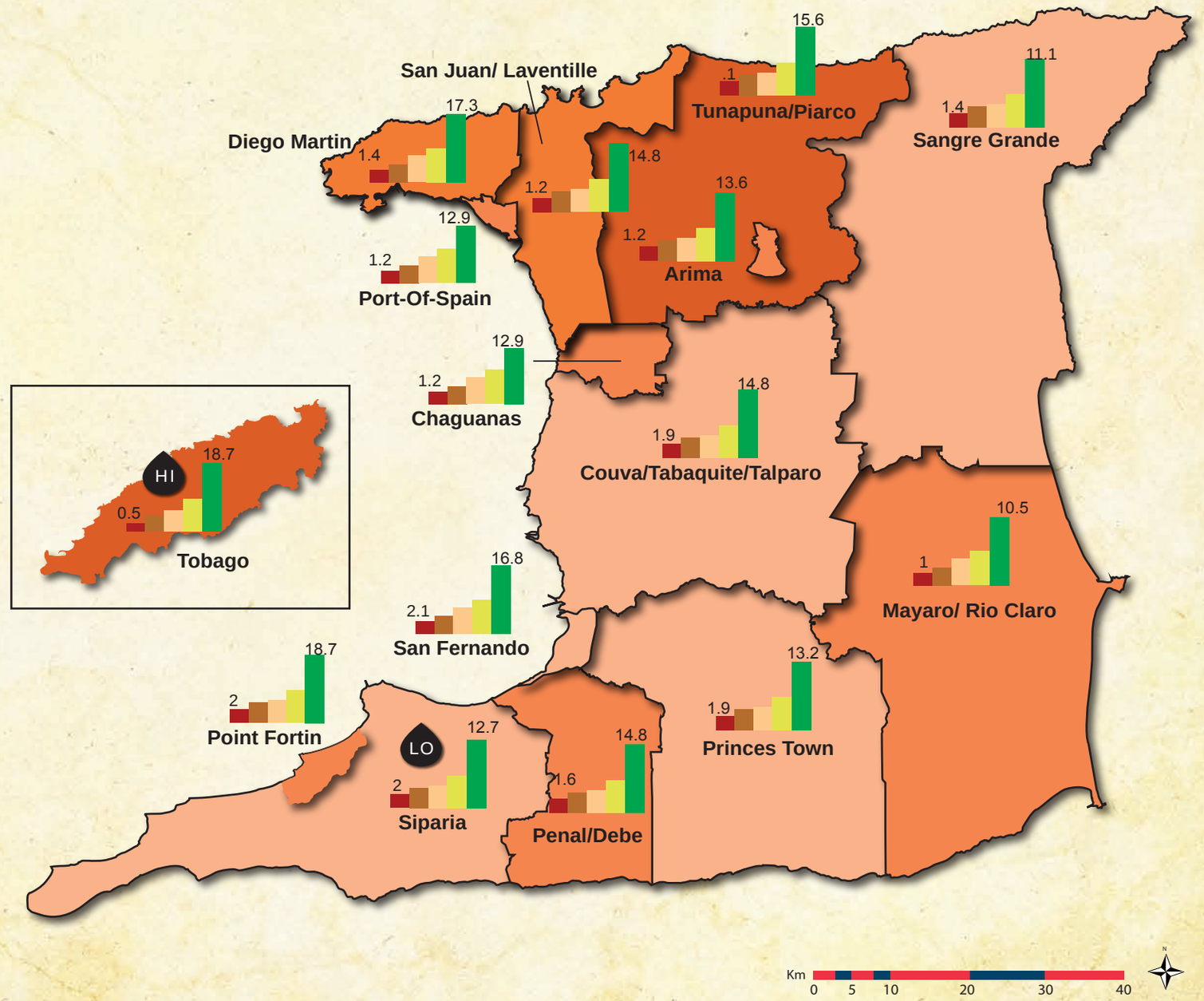

Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

Loss in Human Development in Standard of Living Dimension due to Inequalities in Household Income Per Capita Per year

- LO 17.7 - 21.7 %
- 21.8 - 26.1 %
- 26.2 - 29.6 %
- HI 29.7 - 33.5 %

Household Income per Capita per year (000's US$)

- Population in 1st quintile
- Population in 2nd quintile
- Population in 3rd quintile
- Population in 4th quintile
- Population in 5th quintile

How should the INHDI be interpreted?

While the NHDI can be viewed as an index of "potential" human development that could be obtained if achievements were distributed equally, The INHDI is the actual level of human development (accounting for inequality in the distribution of achievements across people in a society). The INHDI will be equal to the NHDI when there is no inequality in the distribution of achievement across people in society, but falls below the NHDI as inequality rises. The loss in potential human development due to inequality is the difference between the NHDI and INHDI, expressed as a percentage.

What is the policy relevance of the INHDI?

The INHDI allows a direct link to inequalities in dimensions of the NHDI to the resulting loss in human development, and thus it can help inform policies towards inequality reduction and to evaluate the impact of various policy options aimed at inequality reduction.

What are the limitations of the INHDI?

The INHDI captures the inequality in distribution of the NHDI dimensions. However, it is not association sensitive, meaning it does not account for overlapping inequalities—whether the same people experience the multiple deprivations. Also, the individual values of indicators such as income can be zero or even negative, so they have been adjusted to non-negative non-zero values uniformly across regions.

1.3 Gender Inequality Index

(Source Data – CSO Population Social & Vital Statistics 2010)

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and the labour market. The index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between male and female achievement in these dimensions. The index ranges from 0, which indicates that women and men fare equally, to 1, which indicates that women fare as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions. Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality and adolescent fertility rates; empowerment is measured by both the share of parliamentary seats held by each gender and attainment at secondary and higher education by each gender; and the indicator measuring labour market is the labour market participation rates for each gender.

Summary of Atlas Results

The Gender Inequality Index:

- The Administrative Areas which scored the lowest in the GII were Tobago, San Fernando, Penal/Debe, and Diego Martin. The Mayaro/Rio Claro and Sangre Grande regions of Trinidad scored high in the GII. Therefore, gender inequalities were greater in the eastern regions of Mayaro/Rio Claro and Sangre Grande than in the areas of Tobago and Penal/Debe.

Adolescent Fertility Rate:

- Sangre Grande had the highest Adolescent Fertility Rate at 75.2 per 1,000 women. Penal/Debe had the lowest at 28.9 per 1,000 women.

GII and the Labour Force Participation Rate:

- The regions with the lowest Female Labour Force Participation Rates was Princes Town, while the highest was Tobago.

GII and the percentage of population with at least Secondary Education:

- The region which had the highest percentage for the female population having at least secondary education was San Fernando while the lowest figure was recorded in the region of Mayaro/Rio Claro. Similarly, San Fernando also had the highest percentage for the male population having at least secondary education while Sangre Grande had the lowest figures in that regard.

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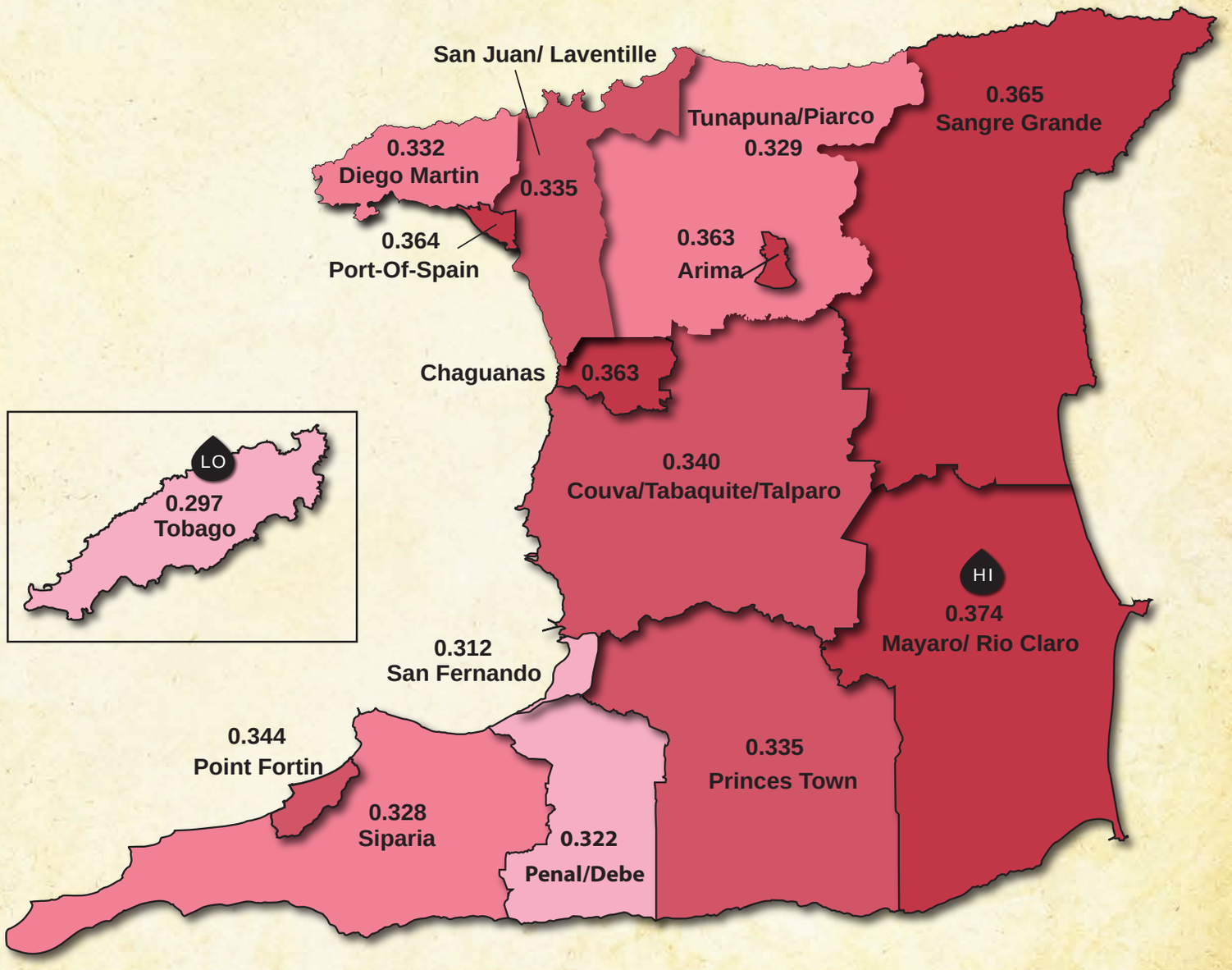
Gender Inequality Index (2010) by Administrative Areas



Source: Central Statistical Office,
Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago

Gender Inequality Index
(2010)

- LO 0.297 - 0.324
- 0.325 - 0.334
- 0.335 - 0.347
- HI 0.348- 0.374

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Adolescent Fertility Rate (2010) by Administrative Areas

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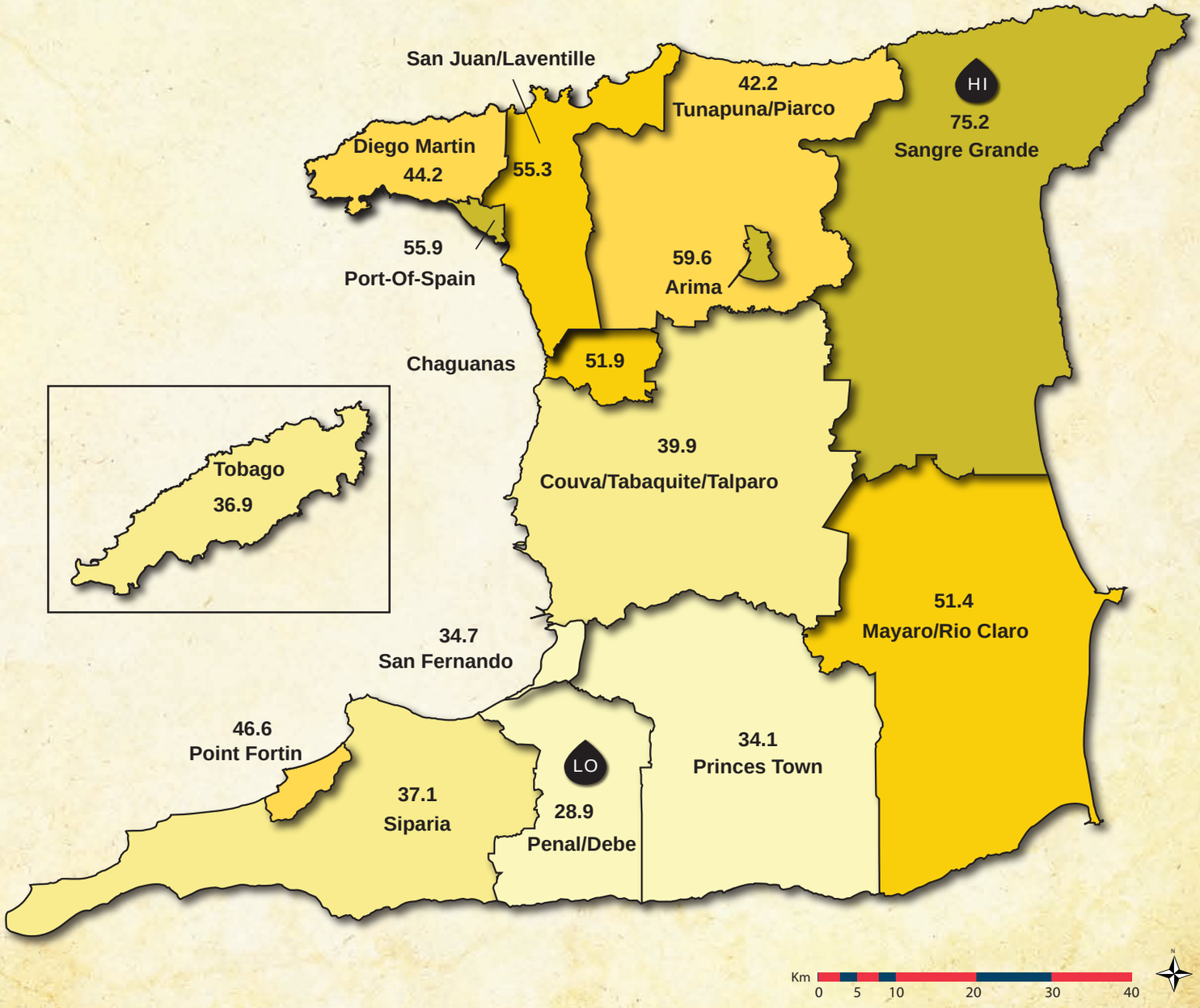

Source: Central Statistical Office: Population, Social and Vital Statistics Division 2010

Adolescent Fertility Rate is the number of births among women ages 15-19, expressed per 1,000 women of the same age.

Adolescent Fertility Rate (2010)

LO	28.9 - 34.7
	34.8 - 39.9
	40.0 - 46.6
	46.7 - 55.3
HI	55.4 - 75.2

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Gender Inequality Index and Labour Force Participation Rate (2010) by Administrative Areas

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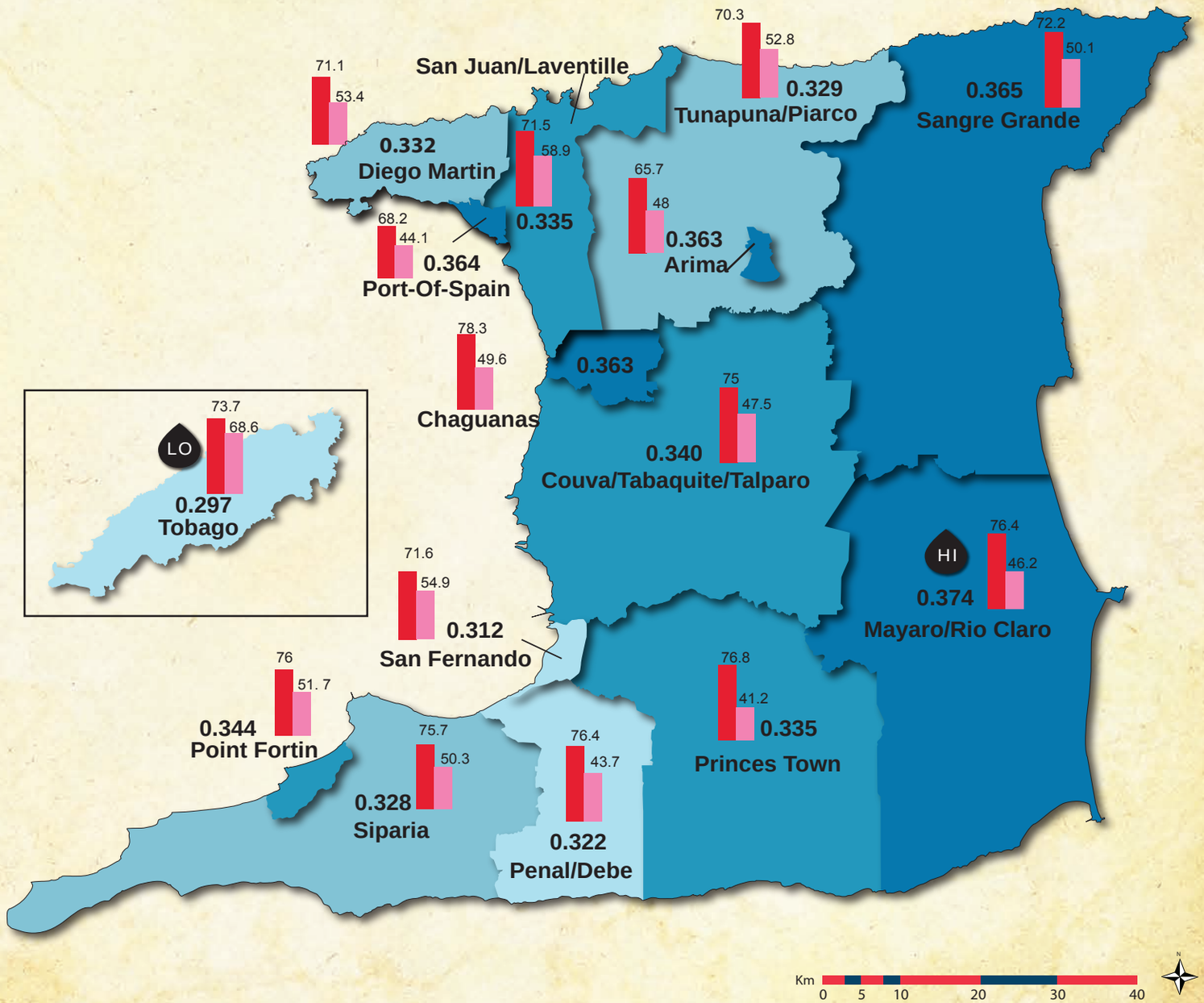

Source: Central Statistical Office, Parliment of Trinidad and Tobago

Labour Force Participation Rate: Percentage of the working-age population (ages 15-64) that is activetly engaged in the labour market, by either working or actively looking for work.

Gender Inequality Index (2010)

- LO: 0.297 - 0.324
- 0.325 - 0.334
- 0.335 - 0.347
- HI: 0.348 - 0.376

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)

- Male
- Female

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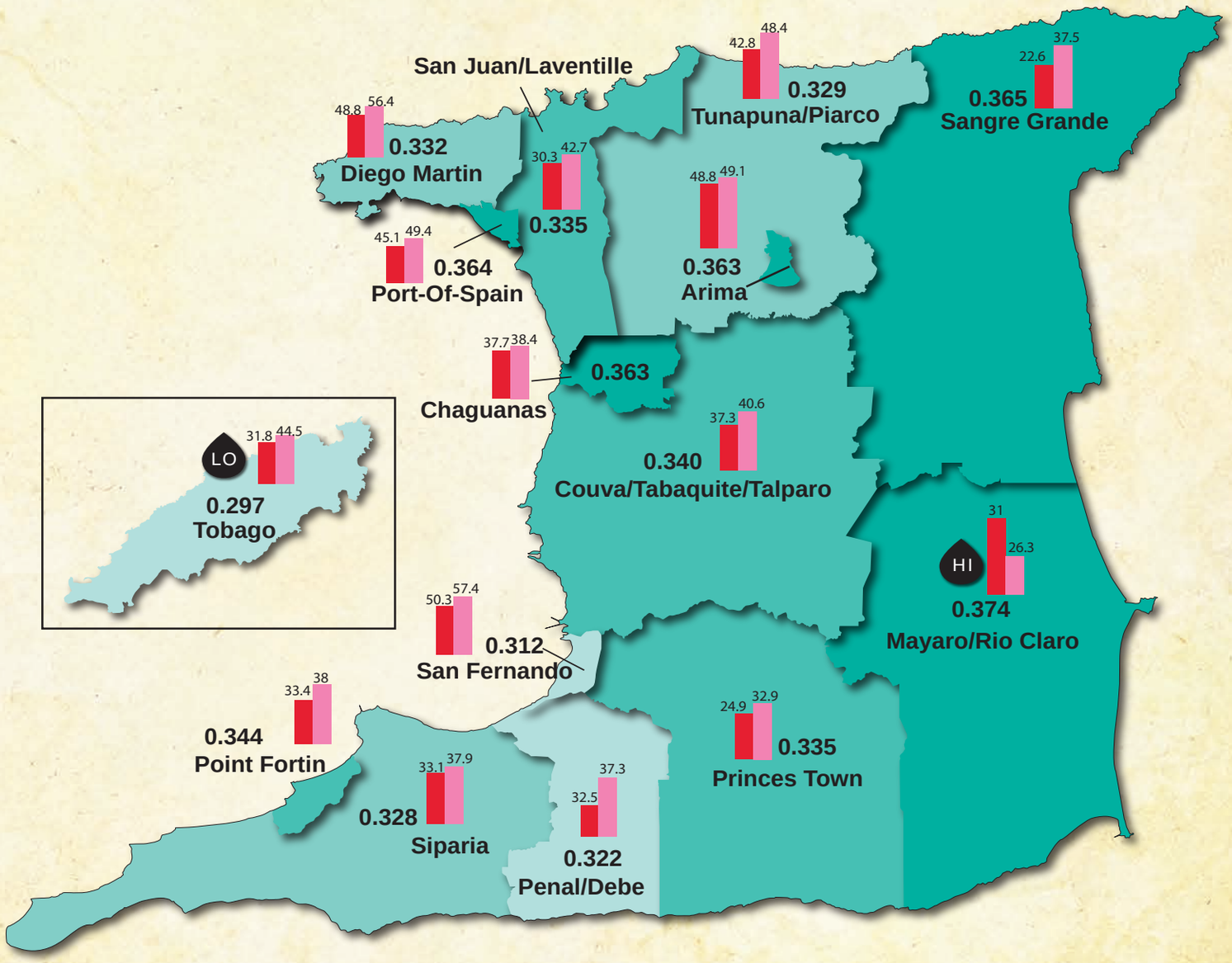
Gender Inequality Index and Percentage of Population with at least Secondary Education (2010) by Administrative Areas



Source: Central Statistical Office, Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago

Gender Inequality Index (2010)

- LO: 0.297 - 0.324
- 0.325 - 0.334
- 0.335 - 0.347
- HI: 0.348 - 0.376

Population with at least Secondary Education (%)

- Male
- Female

What are the limitations of the Gender Inequality Index?

The Gender Inequality Index faces major data limitations, which constrains the choice of indicators. For example, we use national parliamentary representation that excludes participation at the local government level and elsewhere in community and public life. The labour market dimension lacks information on incomes, employment and on unpaid work by women. The Index misses other important dimensions, such as time use – the fact that many women have the additional burden of care giving and housekeeping, which cut into leisure time and increase stress and physical exhaustion. Asset ownership, gender-based violence and participation in community decision-making are also not captured, mainly due to limited data availability.

How is the GII calculated, and what are its main findings in terms of national and regional patterns of inequality?

There is no country with perfect gender equality – hence all countries suffer some loss in their HDI achievement when gender inequality is taken into account, through use of the GII metric. The Gender Inequality Index is similar in method to the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI). It can be interpreted as a percentage loss to potential human development due to shortfalls in the dimensions included. Since the Gender Inequality Index includes different dimensions than the HDI, it cannot be interpreted as a loss in HDI itself. Unlike the HDI, higher GII values indicate lower achievement. The world average score on the GII is 0.492, reflecting a percentage loss in achievement across the three dimensions due to gender inequality of 49.2%. Regional averages range from 31% in Europe and Central Asia, to 61% in Sub-Saharan Africa. At the country level losses due to gender inequality range from 4.9% in Sweden, to 76.9% in Yemen. Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and the Arab States suffer the largest losses due to gender inequality (61%, 60.1% and 56.3% respectively). Regional patterns reveal that reproductive health is the largest contributor to gender inequality around the world – women in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a massive 73% loss, suffer the most in this dimension, followed by South Asia (65.9%), the Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean (each with 62.5% loss). The Arab States and South Asia are both also characterized by relatively weak female empowerment.

What is the rationale for using indicators for health without equivalents for men?

It is true that reproductive health indicators used in the Gender Inequality Index do not have equivalent indicators for males. So in this dimension, the reproductive health of girls and women are compared to what should be societal goals—no maternal death, and no adolescent pregnancy. The rationale is that safe motherhood reflects the importance society attaches to women's reproductive role. Early childbearing, as measured by the adolescent fertility rate, is associated with greater health risks for mothers and infants; also, adolescent mothers often are forced out of school and into low-skilled jobs.

How is the GII different from other recently released Gender indices?

The World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index (GGI), released on November 1, 2011, differs from the Human Development Report's GII in many ways. First, the dimensions and indicators are different. Second, the GGI measures gender gaps without taking into consideration a country's level of development. In contrast, the GII shows the loss to potential achievement in a country due to gender inequality across reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation. The Economist Intelligence Unit's Women's Economic Opportunity Index (WEOI) is also different in that it focuses on laws and regulations about women's participation in the labour market and social institutions that affect women's economic participation. It has five dimensions–labour policies and practice, women's economic opportunity, access to finance, education and training, women's legal and social status, and general business environment. Each category or sub-category has four to five indicators. Like the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), the WEOI complements the GII by helping us understand the underlying causes of gender inequalities in economic participation.

What is the policy relevance of the Gender Inequality Index?

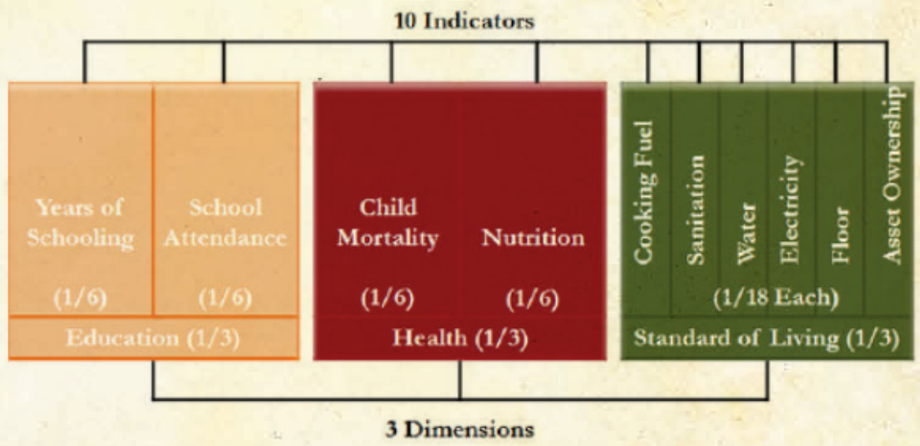
The Gender Inequality Index provides insights into gender disparities in health, empowerment and labour market in 146 countries. It can be useful to help governments and others understand the ramifications of gaps between women and men. The Gender Inequality Index, as any other global composite index, is constrained by the need for international comparability; but it could be readily adapted for use at the national or local level.

1.4 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Data Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006 (MICS 3)

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) identifies multiple deprivations at the individual level in health, education and standard of living. It uses micro data from household surveys, and unlike the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index, all the indicators needed to construct the measure are derived from the same survey. Each person in a given household is classified as poor or non-poor depending on the number of deprivations his or her household experiences. These data are then aggregated into the national measure of poverty. The MPI reflects both the incidence of multidimensional deprivation, and its intensity—how many deprivations people experience at the same time. It can be used to create a comprehensive picture of people living in poverty, and permits comparisons both across countries, regions and the world and within countries by ethnic group, urban or rural location, as well as other key household and community characteristics. The MPI builds on recent advances in theory and data to present the first global measure of its kind, and offers a valuable complement to income-based poverty measures. The 2011 UNDP Human Development Report (HDR) presents estimates for 109 countries with a combined population of 5.5 billion (79% of the world total). About 1.7 billion people in the countries covered a third of their entire population lived in multidimensional poverty between 2000 and 2010.

The Multidimenionsal Poverty Index measures deprivation in terms of the three aforementioned dimensions – and comprises a total of 10 indicators as indicated in the diagram below.



The MPI therefore indicates the proportion of the population that are poor and the composition of their poverty. Thus, expanding on traditional measures of poverty such as national poverty lines. The MPI is calculated by multiplying the incidence or headcount ratio (H) of poverty – the proportion of the population that is multi-dimensionally poor – by the average intensity (A) of their poverty – the average proportion of indicators in which poor people are deprived.

In 2006 Trinidad and Tobago, had an overall ranking of 0.02 on the

MPI which was resultant from 5.6% of the population being poor, based on the dimensions of poverty considered with an average intensity of poverty of 35.1% of these poor persons. In addition, 0.4% of the population was vulnerable to poverty and 0.3% experienced severe poverty. This is shown in the table below.

Survey	Year	MPI Rank (MPI=H*P)	Incidence of Poverty (H)	Average Intensity across the Poor (A)	Percentage of Population vulnerable to poverty	Percentage of Population in Severe Poverty
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	2006	0.020	5.6%	35.1%	0.4%	0.3%

Source: University of Oxford (2011) Country Briefing: Trinidad and Tobago – Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Summary of Atlas Results:

When the MPI data was disaggregated by administrative areas the following results were revealed:

Overall Rank of Administrative Areas on the MPI:

- Sangre Grande and Princes Town had higher MPI figures, thereby indicating higher incidence and intensity of poverty. San Fernando and Tobago recorded the lowest values for the MPI indicating the opposite.

Intensity of multidimensional Poverty:

- Tobago had the lowest intensity of poverty while Princes Town had the highest intensity based on the multi-dimensional poverty score.

Proportion of the population who are multi-dimensionally poor (Headcount Ratio):

- Sangre Grande had the highest headcount ratio whilst San Fernando had the lowest .

Intensity of multidimensional poverty for the health dimension:

- The health dimension of the MPI measured child mortality and adequate access to nutrition. Arima had the highest percentage of the population negatively affected by poverty due to these health related factors (24.3%) and Siparia was least affected with twelve percent.

Intensity of multi-dimensional poverty for the education dimension:

- The education dimension measured the percentage of the poor population who had not completed five years of schooling and who had at least one school-age child not enrolled in school. Siparia was the area mostly disadvantaged by poverty due to these educational factors and therefore ranked the highest compared to Diego Martin which had the lowest ranking or was least affected.

Intensity of multidimensional poverty for the standard of living dimension:

- The standard of living dimension measured the percentage of the poor population that had no access to electricity, clean drinking water, adequate sanitation, house had dirt floor, household used 'dirty' cooking fuel (dung, firewood or charcoal) and household had no car and owned at most one of the following: bicycle, motorcycle, radio, refrigerator, telephone or television. In the Standard of Living dimension, Siparia was once again the area most negatively affected by poverty in terms of standard of living whilst San Fernando was the least affected by poverty in relation to this dimension.

Trinidad and Tobago

Multidimensional Poverty Index (2006) by Administrative Areas

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

Multidimensional Poverty Index (2006)

- LO 0.007 - 0.011
- 0.012 - 0.016
- 0.017 - 0.021
- HI 0.022 - 0.026

Trinidad and Tobago

Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty (2006) by Administrative Areas

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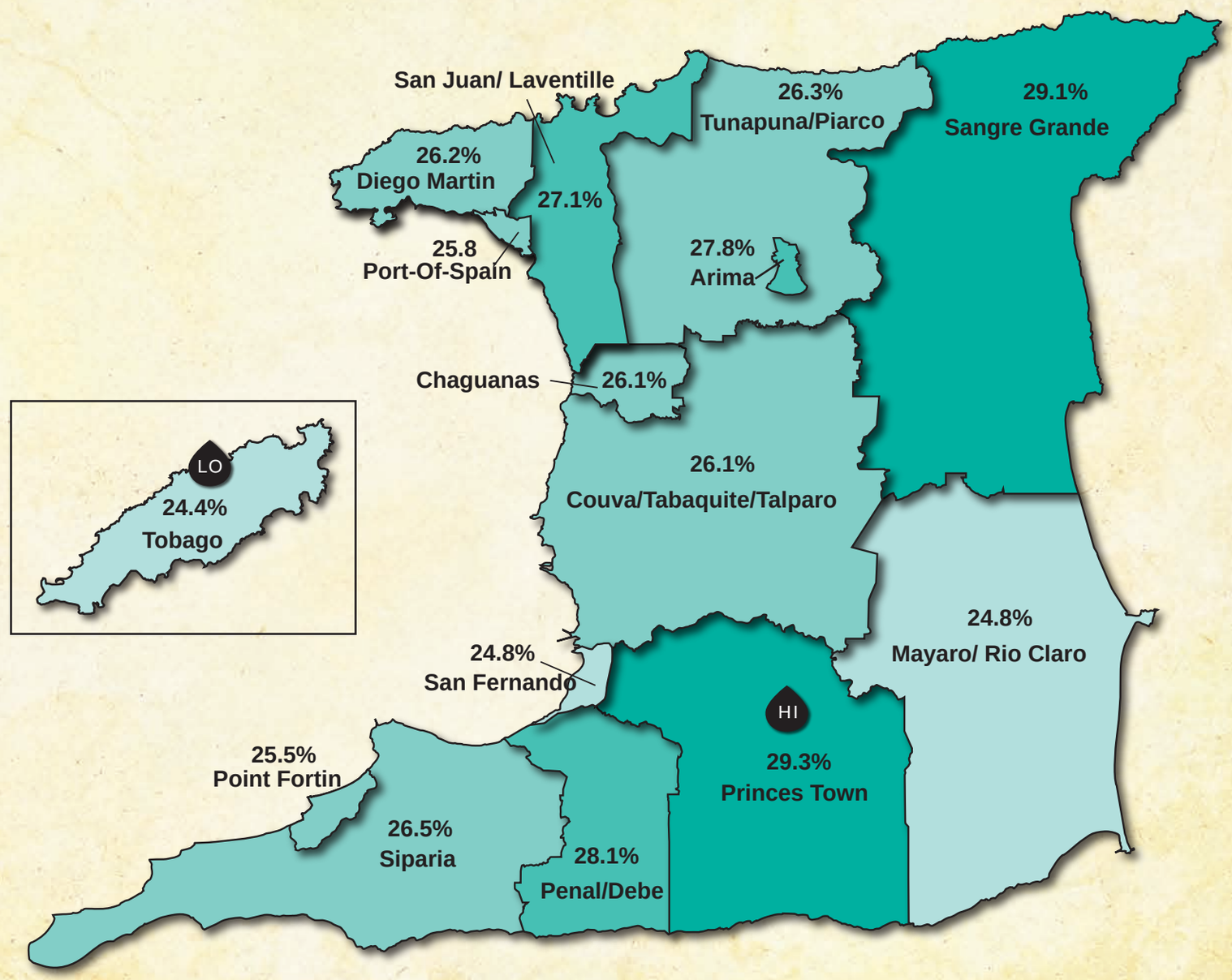


Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

The intensity of multidimensional poverty reflects the proportion of the weighted component indicators in which, on average, poor people are deprived.

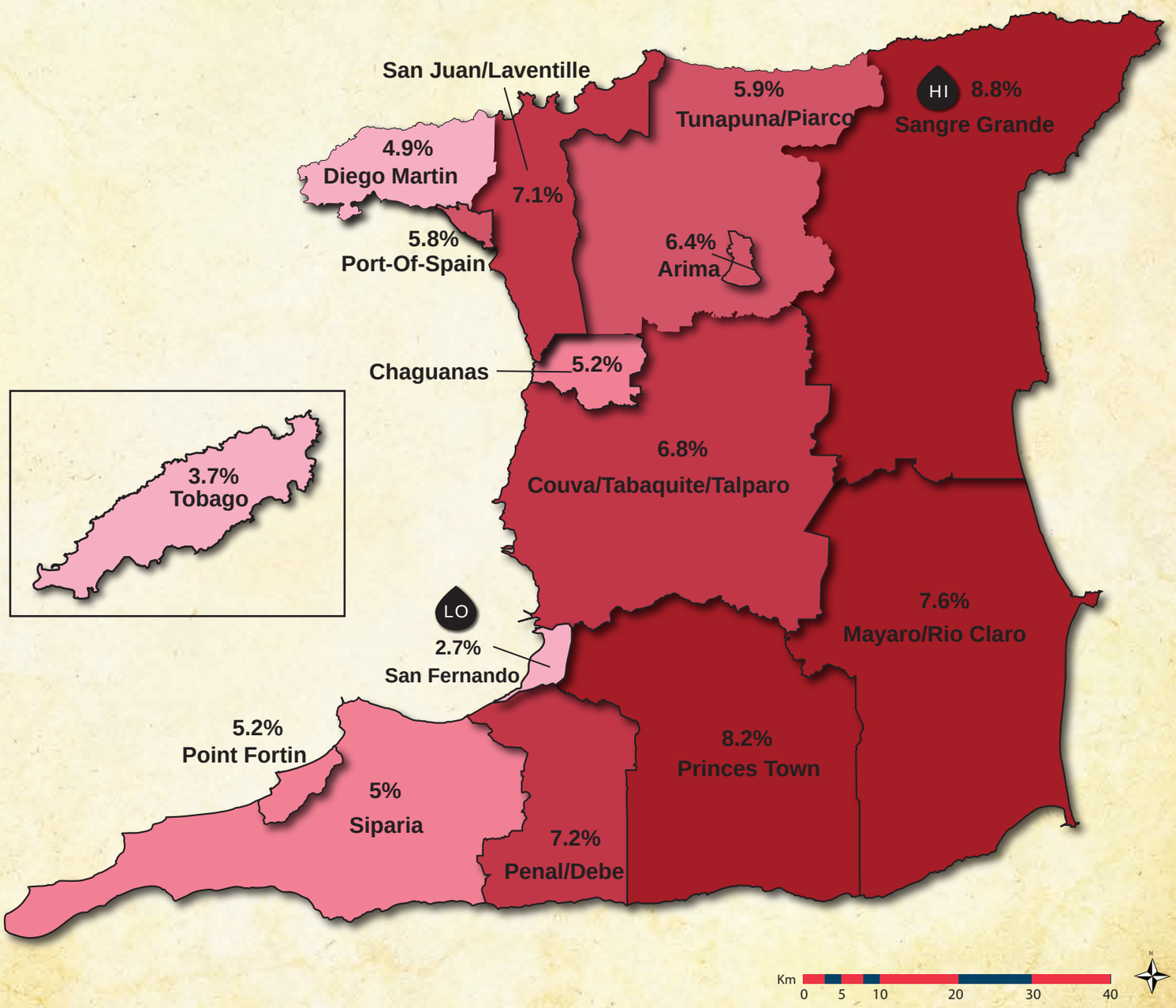
Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty

- LO: 24.4 - 25.4 %
- 25.5 - 26.8 %
- 26.9 - 28.2 %
- HI: 28.3 - 29.3 %

Trinidad and Tobago

Multidimensional Poverty (2006) by Administrative Areas

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

Percentage of population in Multidimensional Poverty (2006)

LO	2.7 - 4.9 %
	5.0 - 5.2 %
	5.3 - 6.4 %
	6.5 - 7.2 %
HI	7.3 - 8.8 %

Trinidad and Tobago

Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty and its Dimensions (2006) by Administrative Areas

Empowered lives.
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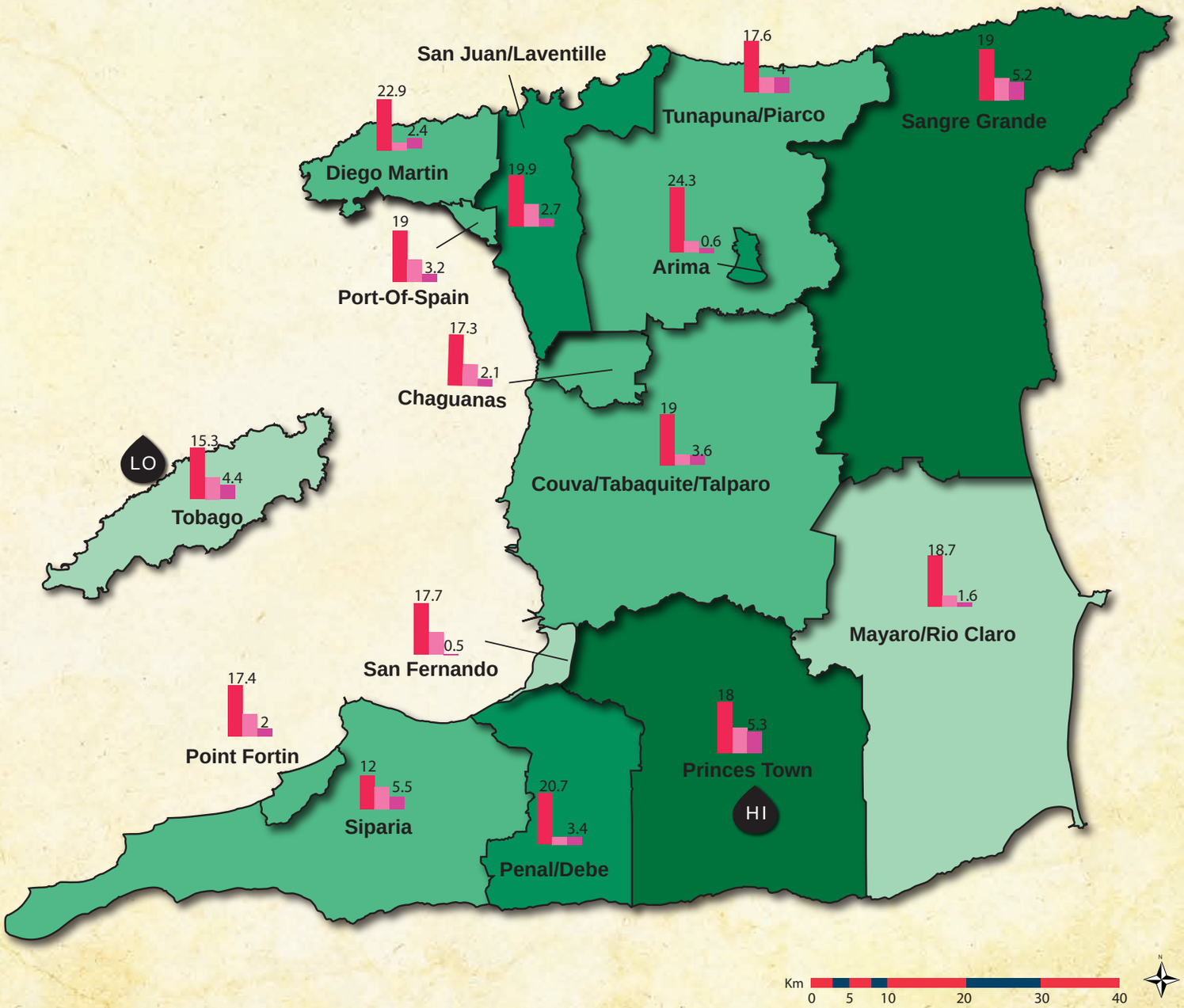

Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

The intensity of multidimensional poverty reflects the proportion of the weighted component indicators in which, on average, poor people are deprived

Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty (2006)

- LO
- 24.4 - 25.4 %
- 25.5 - 26.8 %
- 26.9 - 28.2 %
- HI
- 28.3 - 29.3 %

Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Dimensions (2006)

- Health %
- Education %
- Standard of Living %

Trinidad and Tobago

Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for Health Dimension by Administrative Areas

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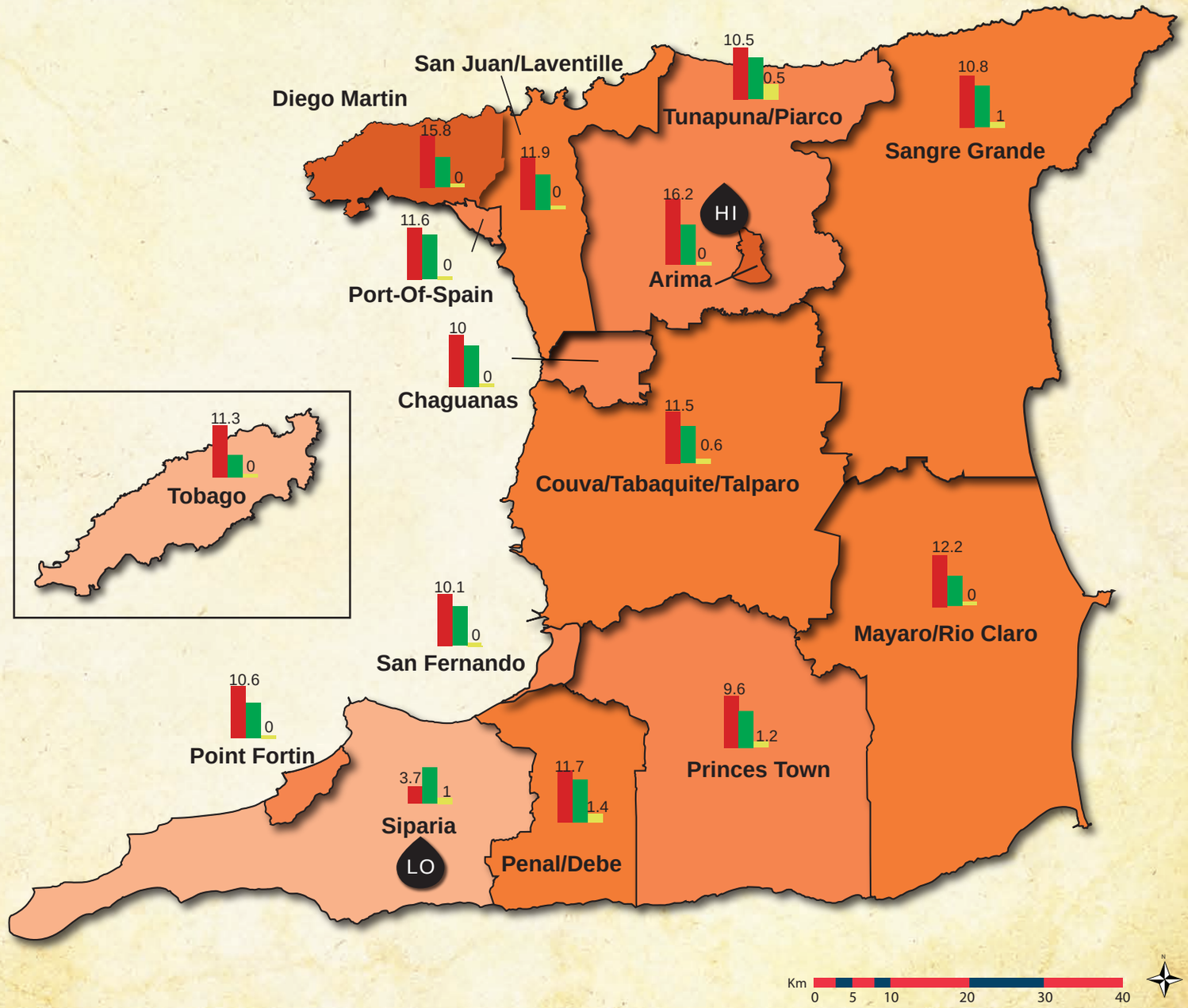
Resilient nations.



Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for Health Dimension (2006)

- LO — 12.0 - 15.5 %
- 15.6- 18.5 %
- 18.6 - 21.4 %
- HI — 21.5 - 24.3 %

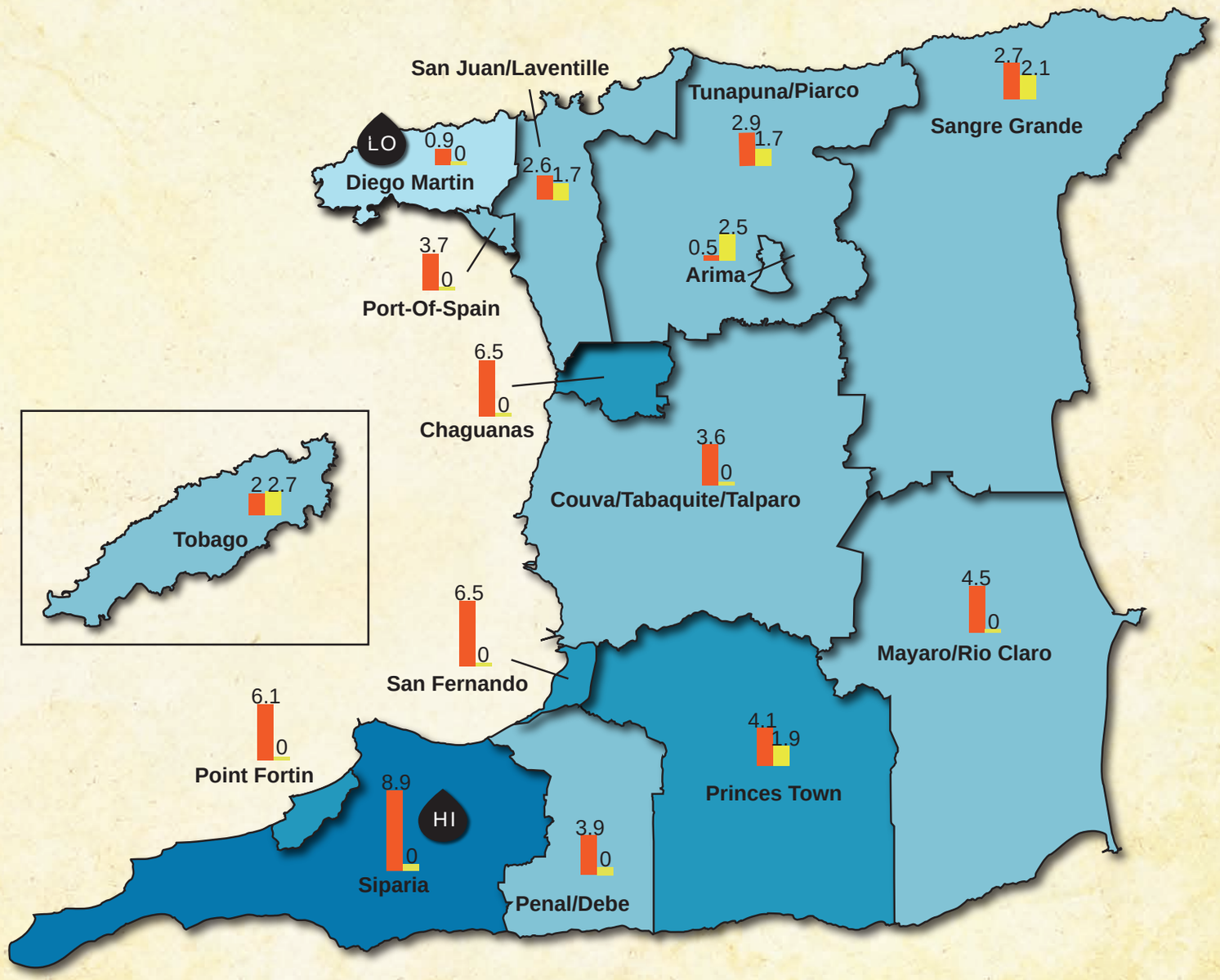
Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for Health Dimension Indicators (2006)

- Child mortality %
- Iodized salt %
- Birth weight %

Trinidad and Tobago

Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for Education Dimension (2006) by Administrative Areas

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for Education Dimension (2006)

- LO — 0.9 - 2.7 %
- 2.8 - 5.3 %
- 5.4 - 7.2 %
- HI — 7.3 - 8.9 %

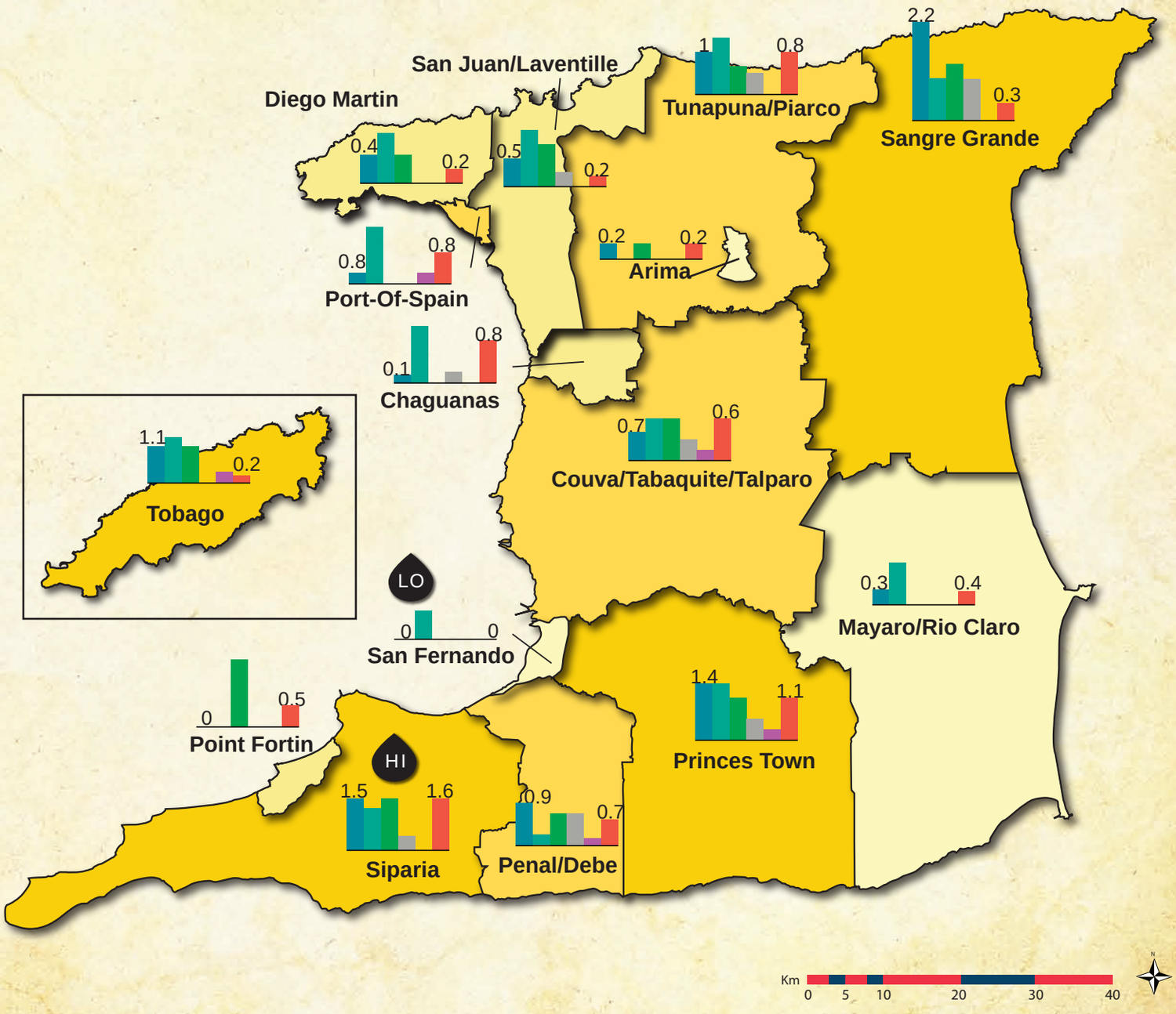
Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Education Dimension Indicators (2006)

- Years of Schooling %
- Child School Attendance %

Trinidad and Tobago

Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for Standard of Living Dimension (2006) by Administrative Areas

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for Standard of Living Dimension (2006)

- 0.5 - 1.8 %
- 1.9 - 3.0 %
- 3.1 - 4.3 %
- 4.4 - 5.5 %

Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for Standard of Living Dimension Indicators (2006)

- Electricity %
- Sanitiation %
- Drinking Water %
- Flooring %
- Cooking Fuel %
- Assets %

What is the Multidimensional Poverty Index?

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) identifies multiple deprivations at the individual level in health, education and standard of living. It uses micro data from household surveys, and unlike the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index, all the indicators needed to construct the measure must come from the same survey. Each person in a given household is classified as poor or non-poor depending on the number of deprivations his or her household experiences. These data are then aggregated into the national measure of poverty. The MPI reflects both the incidence of multidimensional deprivation, and its intensity - how many deprivations people experience at the same time. It can be used to create a comprehensive picture of people living in poverty, and permits comparisons both across countries, regions and the world and within countries by ethnic group, urban or rural location, as well as other key household and community characteristics. The MPI builds on recent advances in theory and data to present the first global measure of its kind, and offers a valuable complement to income-based poverty measures. The 2011 UNDP Human Development Report (HDR) presents estimates for 109 countries with a combined population of 5.5 billion (79% of the world total). About 1.7 billion people in the countries covered, a third of their entire population, lived in multidimensional poverty between 2000 and 2010.

What makes a household "multidimensionally" poor?

One deprivation alone may not represent poverty. The MPI requires a household to be deprived in multiple indicators at the same time. A person is multidimensionally poor if the weighted indicators in which he or she is deprived add up to at least 20%.

Why is income not included?

We could not include income due to data constraints. Income poverty data come from different surveys, and these surveys often do not have information on health and nutrition. For most countries we are not able to identify whether the same people are income poor and also deprived in all the MPI indicators.

What are the policy implications?

The MPI methodology shows aspects in which the poor are deprived and help to reveal the interconnections among those deprivations. This enables policymakers to target resources and design policies more effectively. This is especially useful where the MPI reveals areas or groups characterized by severe deprivation.

How do I interpret the various values presented with the MPI results?

The MPI constitutes a family or set of poverty measures. These measures can be unpacked to show the composition of poverty both across countries, regions and the world and within countries by ethnic group, urban/rural location, as well as other key household and community characteristics. This is why the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) describes the MPI as a high resolution lens on poverty: it can be used as an analytical tool to identify the most prevailing deprivations. The MPI measures are explained below: Incidence of poverty: the proportion of people who are poor according to the MPI those who are deprived in at least 20% of the weighted indicators. Average intensity of poverty: the average number of deprivations people experience at the same time. MPI value: The MPI value summarizes information on multiple deprivations into a single number. It is calculated by multiplying the incidence of poverty by the average intensity of poverty.

How is the MPI approach useful at the country level?

The multidimensional poverty approach can be adapted using indicators and weights that make sense at the country level to create tailored national poverty measures. The MPI can be useful as a guide to helping governments tailor a poverty measure that reflects multiple local indicators and data. In 2009 Mexico, became the first country to adopt a multidimensional poverty measure reflecting multiple deprivations at the household level.

Part 2: MDG Maps

The Millennium Development Goals agreed upon by all countries, including Trinidad and Tobago and leading development institutions, has only three years to the target date of meeting the needs of the world's poorest by 2015. The series of maps in this segment prepared with data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2006 commissioned by the Ministry of Social Development in collaboration with UNICEF and the CSO; and the Trinidad and Tobago Household Budget Survey 2008-2009 provides an important data source for monitoring the 21 indicators of the Millennium Development Goals.

Part 2:
Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Maps

(Source Data – MICs 2006 & HBS 2008-2009)

The maps present data for indicators relating to the MDG Goals 2, 4 and 7 (Universal Education, Child Health and Environmental Sustainability) and their selected targets. In some instances, proxy indicators were used.

At the administrative level, there was room for improvement in performance in relation to the indicators, however, overall, the country appears poised to achieve the relevant MDG targets for MDG goals, 2, 4 and 7. Of particular note was the overall underperformance of the rural administrative areas of Sangre Grande and Mayaro/Rio Claro.

Summary of Atlas Results

In relation to Goal 2, whereas Trinidad and Tobago has achieved Universal Primary and Secondary Education, thereby ensuring access to schools by all children, the map shows that in the administrative areas of Mayaro/Rio Claro, Arima and Sangre Grande, the primary and secondary educational attainment rate for 6-16 year olds were 64.5, 71.1 and 79.9 respectively, which was lower than other administrative areas. Mayaro/Rio Claro had the lowest rate of all with a percentage education attainment rate of 72.9% for females and 57.6% for males (ages from 6 to 16). There may be need for further investigation of other factors apart from access to schools that could be affecting educational attainment by children.

In relation to Goal 4, most administrative areas recorded medium to high life expectancy at birth when compared to the national life expectance of 73.22 years for both sexes as well as 70.17 years for males and 76.50 years for females. In the administrative area of Port of Spain however, children recorded a low life expectancy at birth (67.69) and also recorded the highest percentage of deaths for at least one child born per household. Arima and Mayaro/Rio Claro also recorded high percentages of households in which at least one child was born but later died. The factors impacting on the life span of infants in these areas must be further examined and addressed. The data also showed that the consumption of iodized salt in the administrative area of Point Fortin was low, therefore indicating that children in this area may be at risk for Iodine Deficiency Disorder, which in turn can increase susceptibility to miscarriages and still births. Further investigation would be required in that area.

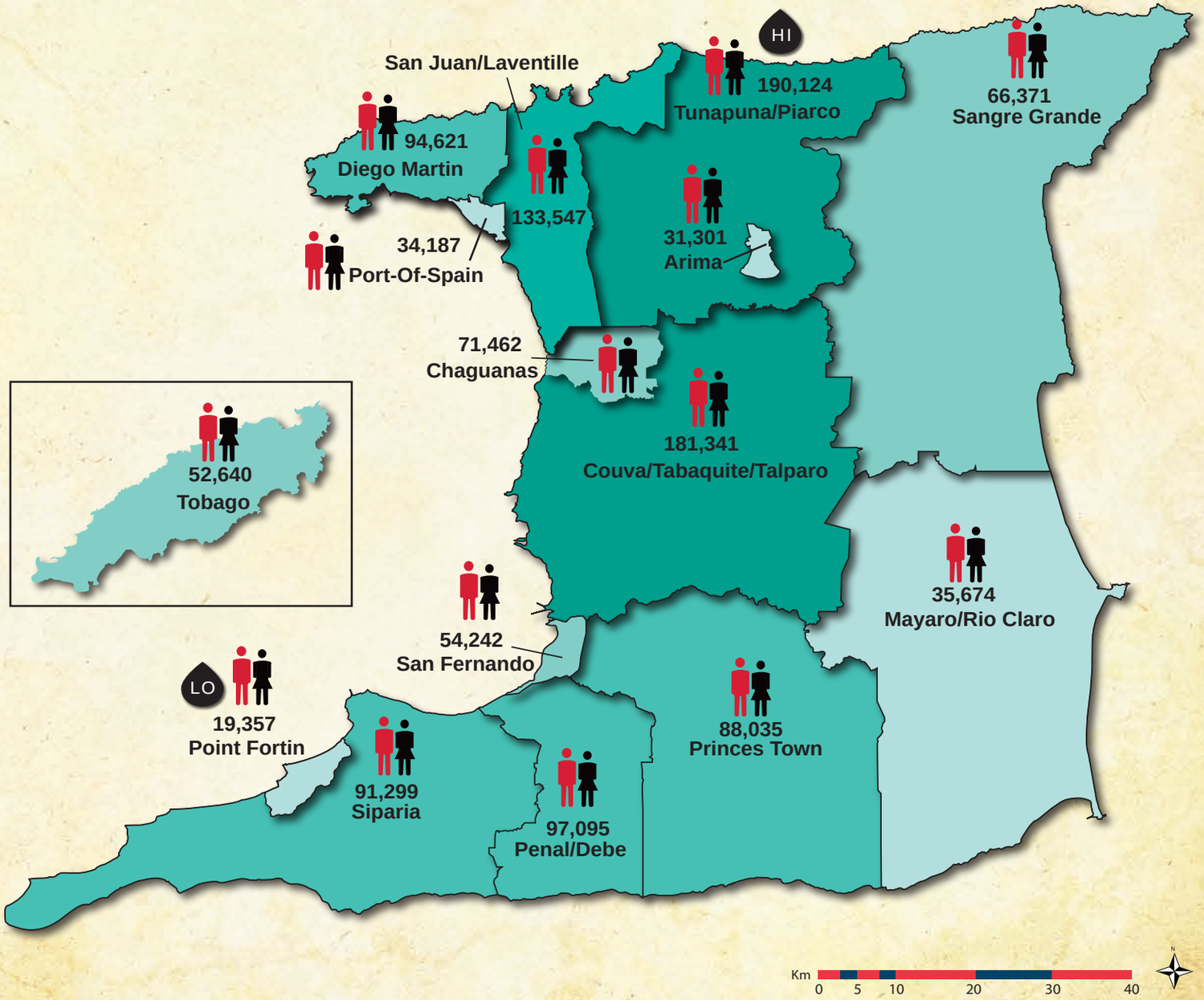
At the administrative level, in achieving Goal 7, there is considerable room for improvement, given that 6 administrative areas had high percentages of population without electricity, namely, Sangre Grande, Point Fortin, Princes Town, Mayaro/Rio Claro, Couva Tabaquite/Talparo and Siparia. Five administrative areas recorded medium to high percentages of the population without access to clean drinking water, namely; Penal/Debe, Princes Town, Diego Martin, Sangre Grande and San Juan/Laventille.

In relation to sanitation facilities, the only administrative area recording an acceptably low level of households without improved sanitation facilities was San Fernando (2.5%). The areas of San/Juan Laventille and Tobago, recorded the highest percentages of population without adequate sanitation facilities with 13.5% and 13.2% respectively. Medium levels of performance were recorded in the other administrative areas.

Trinidad and Tobago

Total Population (2010) by Administrative Areas

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Central Statistical Office:
Population, Social and Vital Statistics Division

Total Population (2010)

LO	19 000 - 36 000
	50 000 - 75 000
	75 001 - 100 000
	125 000 - 135 000
HI	180 000 - 195 000

Trinidad and Tobago

Life Expectancy at Birth (2010) by Administrative Areas

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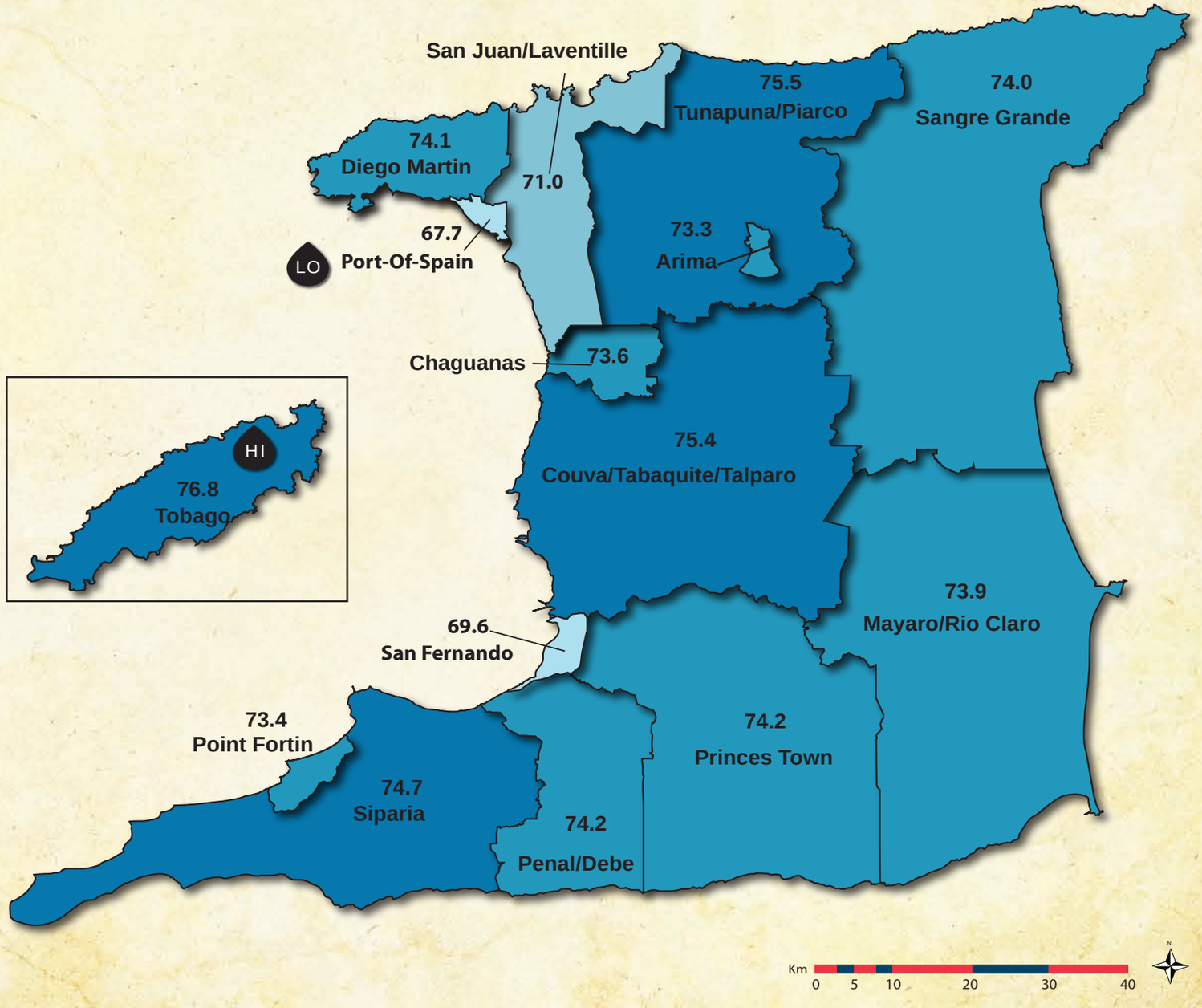
Resilient nations.



Source: Central Statistical Office: Population, Social and Vital Statistics 2010

Number of years a new-born infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth; were to stay the same throughout the infant's life.

Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)

- LO 67.7 - 70.0
- 70.1 - 72.3
- 72.4 - 74.5
- HI 74.6 - 76.8

Trinidad and Tobago

Percentage of households in which a child died (2006) by Administrative Areas

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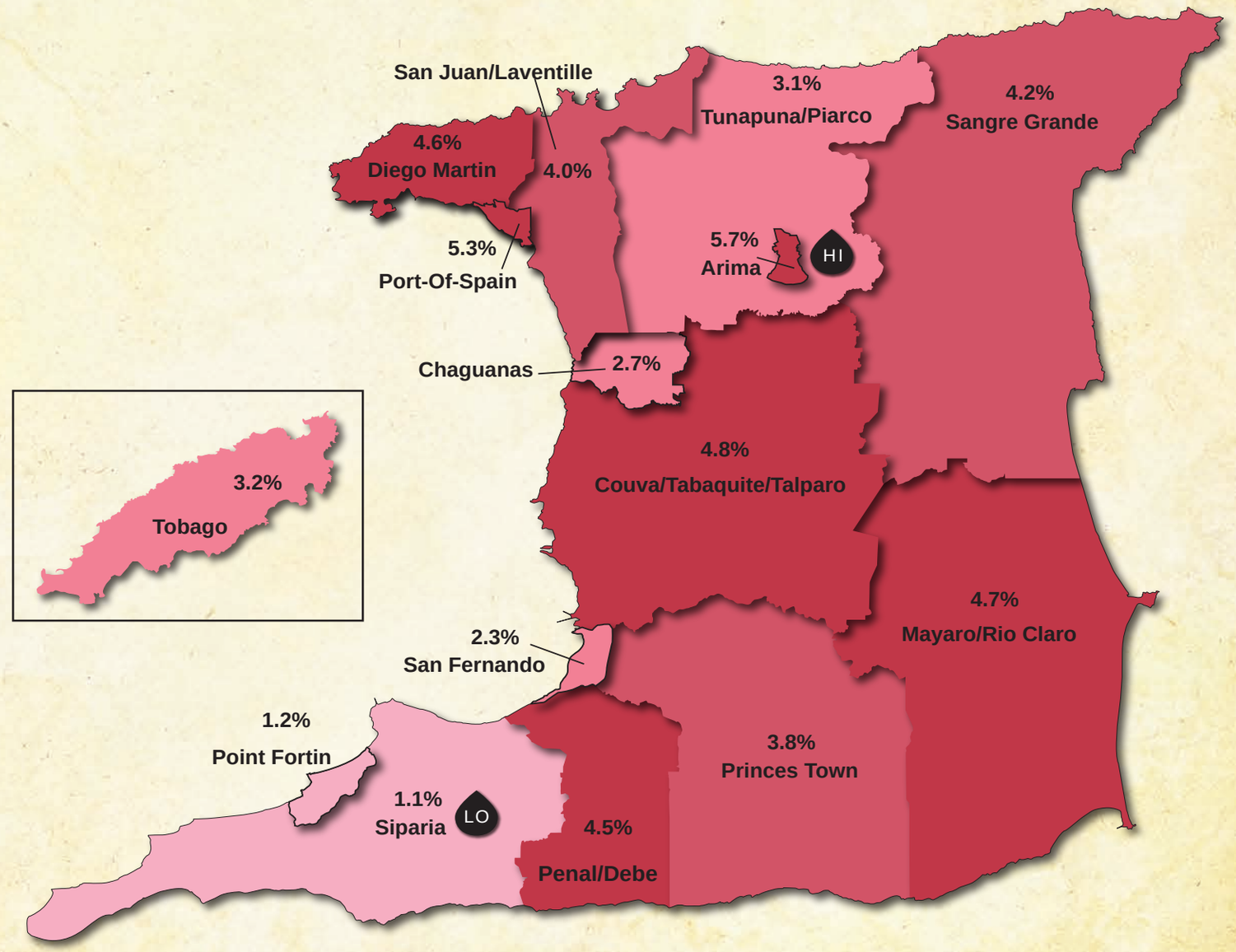
Resilient nations.



Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

Percentage of households where at least one child was born alive by a woman age 15-45 but later died.

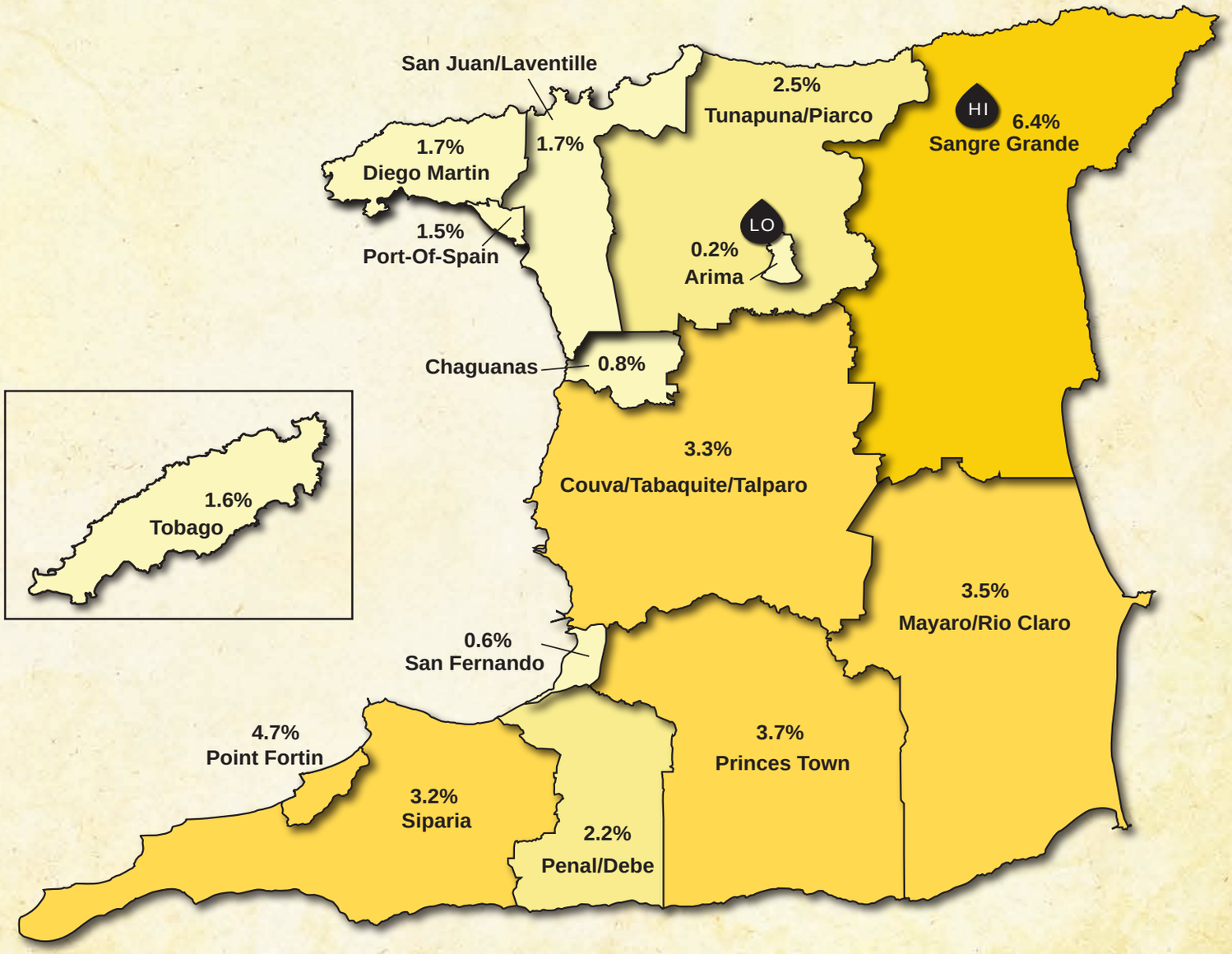
Percentage of households in which a child died

- LO 1.1 - 2.5 %
- 2.6 - 3.5 %
- 3.6 - 4.4 %
- HI 4.5 - 5.7 %

Trinidad and Tobago

Population without Electricity (2006) by Administrative Areas

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

Population without Electricity (2006)

- LO 0.2 - 2.0 %
- 2.1 - 3.0 %
- 3.1 - 5.0 %
- HI 5.1 - 6.4 %

Trinidad and Tobago

Population without Access to Clean Drinking Water (2006) by Administrative Areas

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

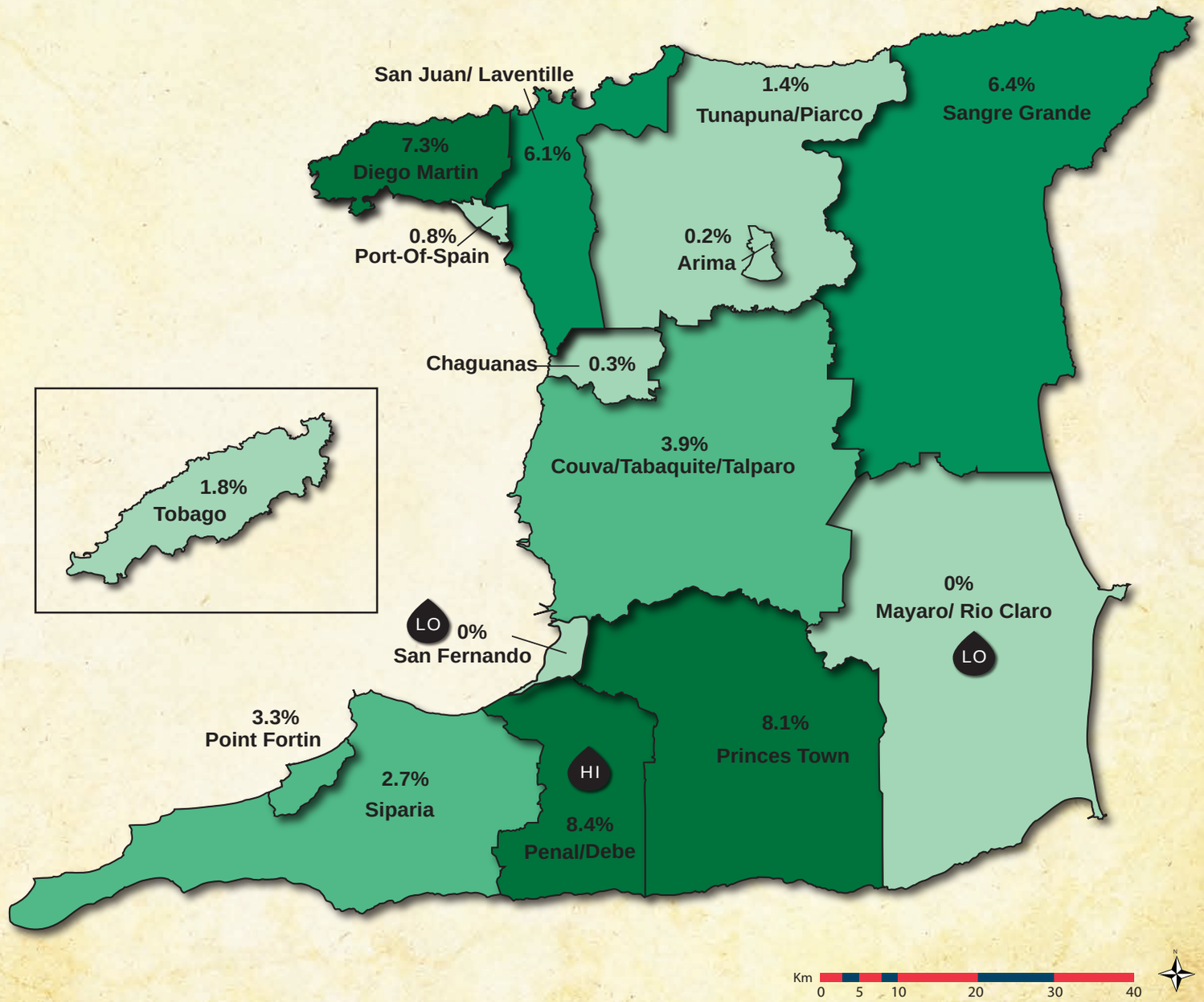
Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

Population without access to clean drinking water refers to the percentage of the population that do not have access to improved drinking water sources or improved drinking water sources are more than 30 minutes walking distance from home.

The following types of supply are improved sources of drinking water: piped water (into dwelling,yard or plot), public tap/standpipe, protected spring and rainwater collection.

Population without Access to Clean Drinking Water (2006)

- LO 0.0 - 2.1 %
- 2.2 - 4.2 %
- 4.3 - 6.6 %
- HI 6.7 - 8.4 %



Trinidad and Tobago

Population without Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (2006) by Administrative Areas

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

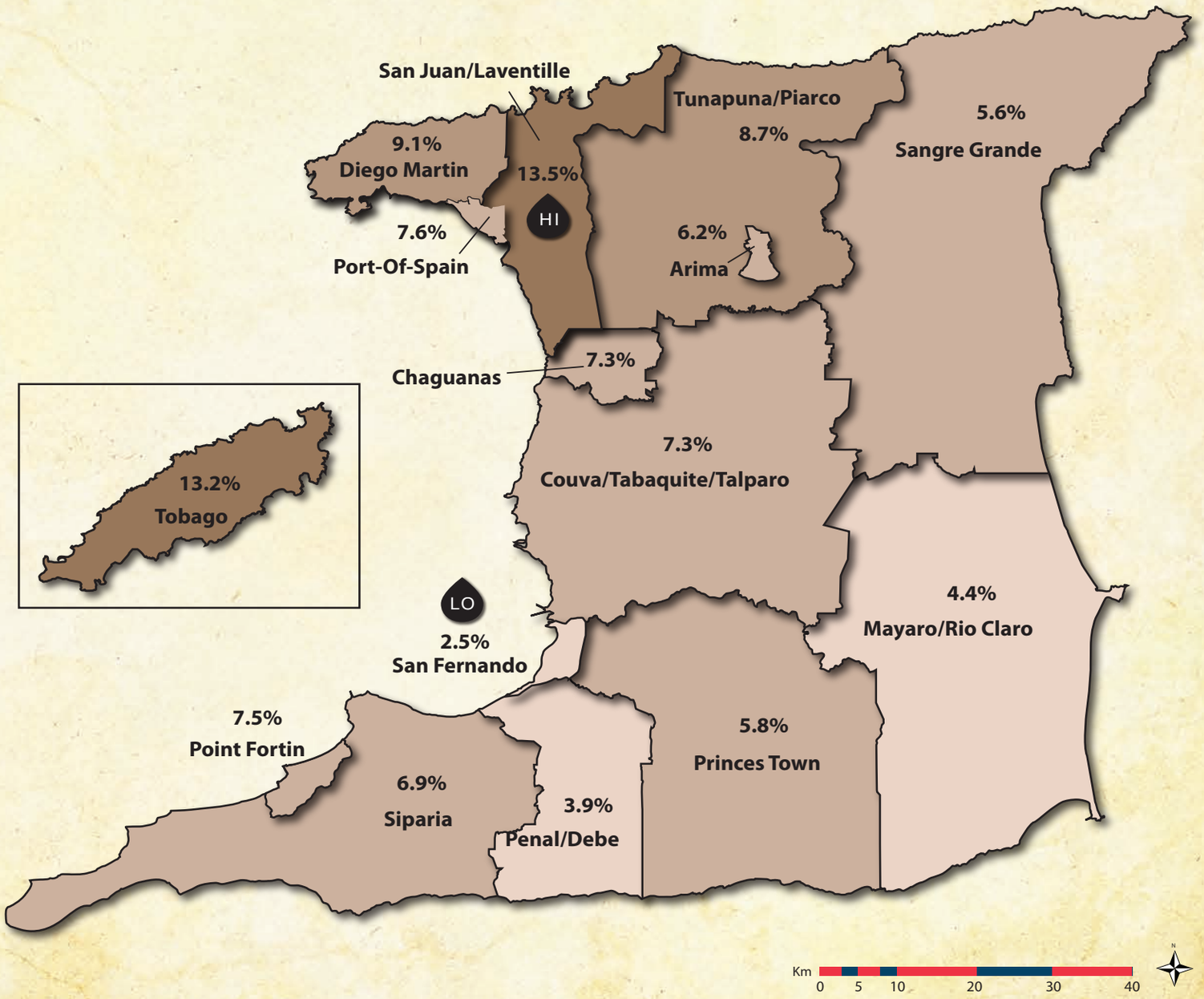
Source: Ministry of the Poeple and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

Population without access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the proportion of the population with sanitation facilities that are not improved or sanitation facilities which are improved but shared with other house-holds (the toilet is shared).

Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal are the followings: flush or pour-flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or latrine; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine and pit latrine with slab.

Population without
Access to improved Sanitation
Facilities (2006)

- LO — 2.5 - 5.0 %
- 5.1 - 8.0 %
- 8. 1- 11.0 %
- HI — 11.1 - 13.5 %



Trinidad and Tobago

Population not Consuming Iodized Salt (2006) by Administrative Areas

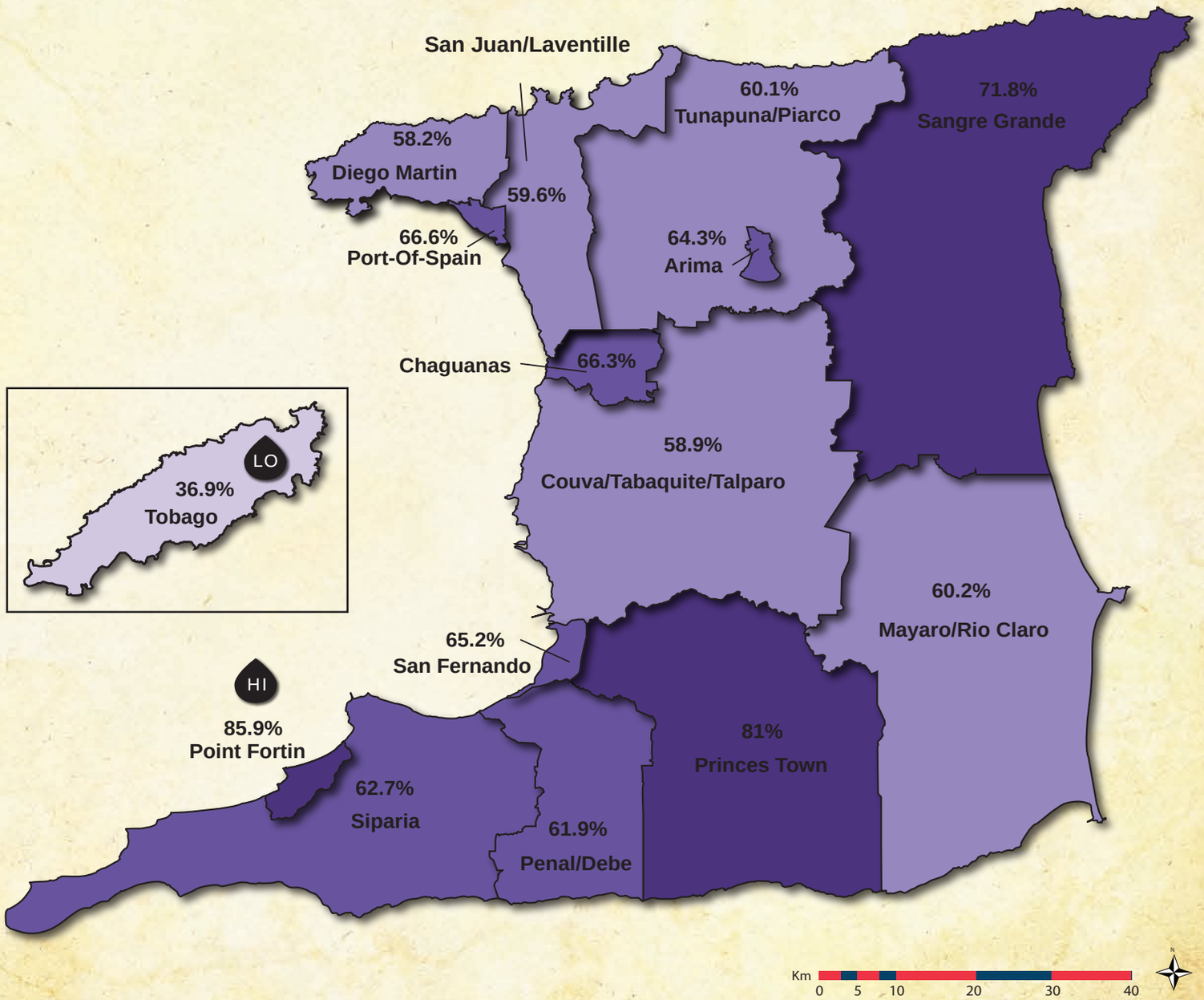
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

Households that do not consume adequately iodized salt (.15 parts per million) according to the result of testing for the presence of potassium iodide or potassium iodate content or both. Iodized salt is used to help reduce the incidence of iodine deficiency - which is the leading preventable cause of mental retardation.

Population not Consuming Iodized Salt (2006)

- LO: 36.9 - 50.0 %
- 50.1 - 61.0 %
- 61.1 - 70.0 %
- HI: 70.1 - 85.9 %



Trinidad and Tobago

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate (2008-2009) by Administrative Areas

Empowered lives.
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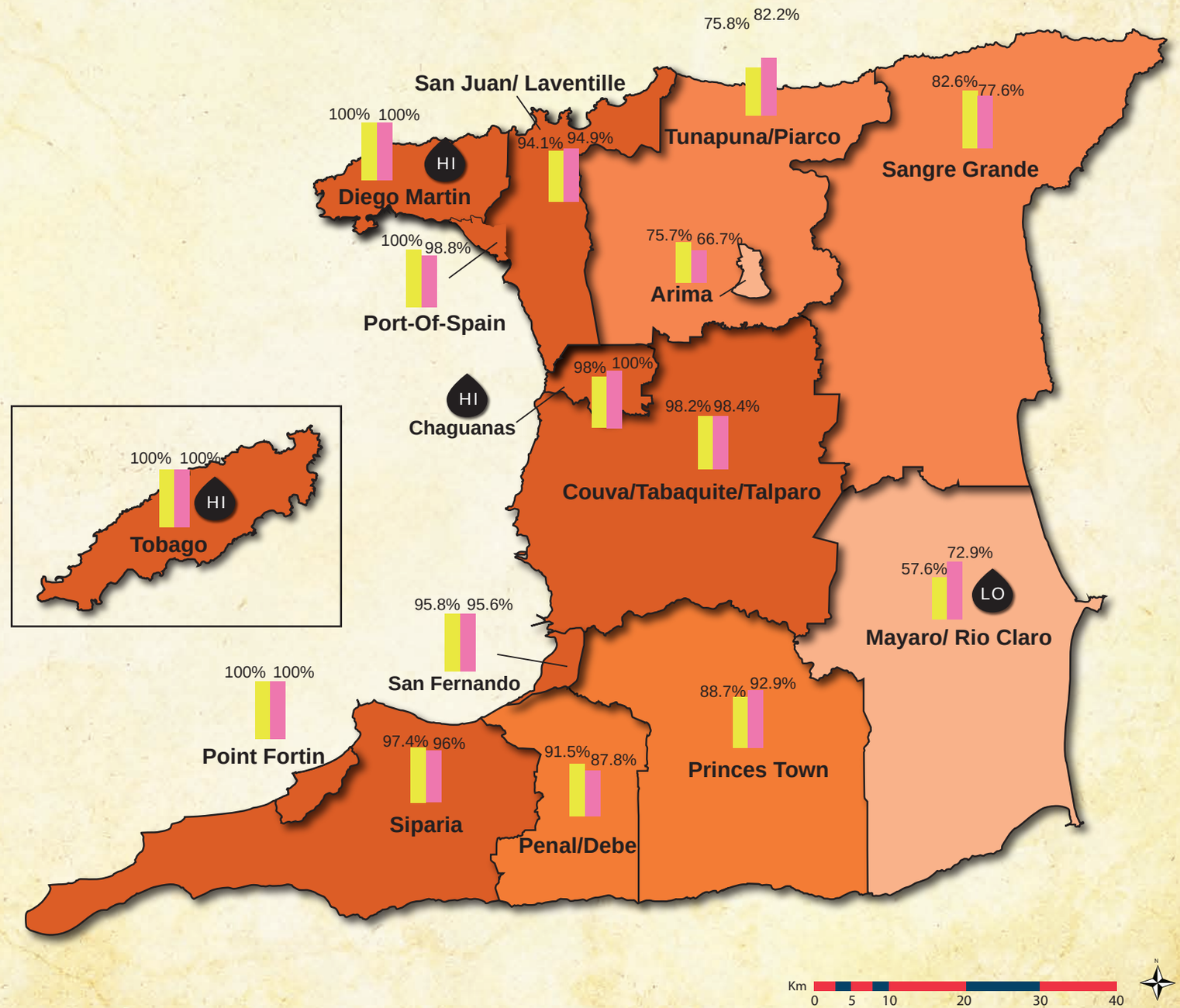


Source:Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

Primary and secondary educational attainment rate refers to the percentage of children between ages 6-16 who have attained primary or secondary school level of education.

Primary and Secondary Education Attainment Rate (2008-2009)

- LO: 64.5 - 73.4 %
- 73.5 - 82.3 %
- 82.4 - 91.1 %
- HI: 91.2- 100.0 %

- Male %
- Female %

Part 3

Crime and Violence Maps

Crime and Violence continues to be one of the most critical areas that need to be addressed in the context of national development. Economic growth and meaningful democracy will not be possible unless crime and violence is brought under control and all citizens can feel safe and secure. The Crime and Violence Maps of this Atlas are based on crime and violence indicators developed from the Citizen Security Survey 2010 as well as data obtained from the Crime and Problem Analysis Unit (CAPA), of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Part 3:

Section 1: Citizen Security Survey

The objective of the study was to attain an in-depth understanding of why citizen security is so badly needed and why violence and insecurity is so prevalent. The findings of the citizen security survey, are represented in eight (8) broad areas in a collection of maps of disaggregated development trends across the Police Regions (Divisions) of Trinidad and Tobago. The eight (8) broad areas were as follows:

1. Actual Victimization within the Last 10 Years
2. Actual Victimization in 2009
3. Actual Victims of Sexual Assault in 2009
4. Frequency of Domestic Violence in Households
5. Crime in the Community
6. Fear of Crime
7. Police Effectiveness
8. Police Confidence

These maps also indicate the share of reported serious crimes as well as the number of these serious crimes per 100,000 persons, both as a whole and disaggregated by type and by Police Division. Serious crimes include burglaries and break-ins, robberies, general larceny, murder, wounding and shootings, rapes, incest and sexual offences, larceny of motor vehicles, fraud offences, larceny of dwelling houses, narcotic offences, and other serious crimes. Moreover, it is important to note that the data refered to the events of 2010 and was provided by the Crime and Problem Analysis Unit (CAPA) of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

1. Actual Victimization within the Last 10 Years

Within the last ten (10) years, the survey revealed a variation of the level of persons who were victims of crimes. In Trinidad, the Western Division experienced the most crimes (52.1%) while the South Western Division expereinced the least (16%) within the last 10 years. The Tobago Division compared to all other areas, responded to having had the lowest percentage of victims of crime (7.9%).

Over the ten (10) year period, the average person within each Division would have been a victim of crime at least once, with persons in the Western Division experiencing the highest level of crime at least once at 22.5%.

2. Actual Victimization in 2009

In 2009, the Divisions with the highest number of persons that stated they were victims of crime were Port of Spain (23.5%), North Eastern (18.2%) and Central (12.8%). In relation to members of a household who experienced crime, it was revealed that at least one (1) person within each family for persons living in the Western Division and the Port of Spain Division experienced crime within the last year (2009). However, even though persons were a victim of crime, the reporting of such incidents were much less in several high incident areas of crime, namely Port of Spain, North Eastern, Western and Central.

3. Actual Victims of Sexual Assault in 2009

In 2009, the survey also revealed that the highest level of sexual assault was in the Northern Division (2%), with several Divisions having 0% of sexual assault (South Western, Western, and North Eastern).

4. Frequency of Domestic Violence in Households

The survey indicated that the Eastern Division (7.9%) had the highest percentage of domestic violence. The Eastern Division was also reported as having one of the highest frequencies of verbal threats of violence (7.4%). The Divisions with the lowest incidents of domestic violence surveyed were North Eastern, Western and Tobago.

In relation to the frequency of physical injury by households the survey revealed that the Eastern Division had the highest frequency of persons physically injured (cuts, scratches and bruises) from a partner (6.5%). The Western Division had the highest frequency of verbal abuse (19.7%); and the Eastern Division had the highest frequency of physical abuse (pushing, shaking, hitting kicking) from a partner (7.9%).

5. Crime in the Community

The UNDP's Citizen Security Survey 2010, also showed that the Division with the highest percentage of respondents acknowledging crime as a problem in their division is the Western Division with Tobago having the smallest percentage. The North Eastern Division recorded the highest percentage (21.2%) for the number of times that crimes occurred frequently in the community.

Additionally, in relation to the existence of criminal gangs in neighbourhoods, the survey revealed that within each Police Division, a criminal gang was believed to be existing. In spite of gangs existence within each community, over 60% of respondents reported that they experienced no incidents of gang violence within their particular police division.

6. Fear of Crime

Over the past year, Tobago was reported as the Division with the highest level of persons feeling very secure (12.6%), with little fear of the possibility of becoming a victim of crime. However, respondents in the Western Division (12.7%) and the South Western Division (12%) indicated that they were very insecure about the possibility of becoming a victim of crime. As a result, respondents also stated that their perception of the Police Force as having the capability to manage the problem of insecurity was insufficient with the North Eastern (60.6%), Tobago (53.3%), Southern (50.3%) and Port of Spain (49.4%) perceived as having the least capability.

7. Police Effectiveness

As it relates to the police force becoming more effective, less effective or remaining the same within their respective communities, more respondents viewed police effectiveness as insufficient. At the national level, the Divisions reported as being less effective were Port of Spain (49.4%), Northern (44%), and Central (42.4%).

8. Police Confidence

Respondents were asked to state their level of confidence in the police effectively responding to emergency calls. The North Eastern Division (60.6%) ranked the highest and Port of Spain (43.5%) the lowest in terms of having some confidence in the police. However, as it relates to confidence in the police to control crime, all Divisions expressed high levels of no confidence, with responsdents having the least confidence in the Northern Division (52.4%). The North Eastern Division respondents had the most confidence compared to other Divisions but also recorded a low level of confidence by respondents (36.4%).

Trinidad and Tobago

The Most Serious Problems in the Country by Police Divisions

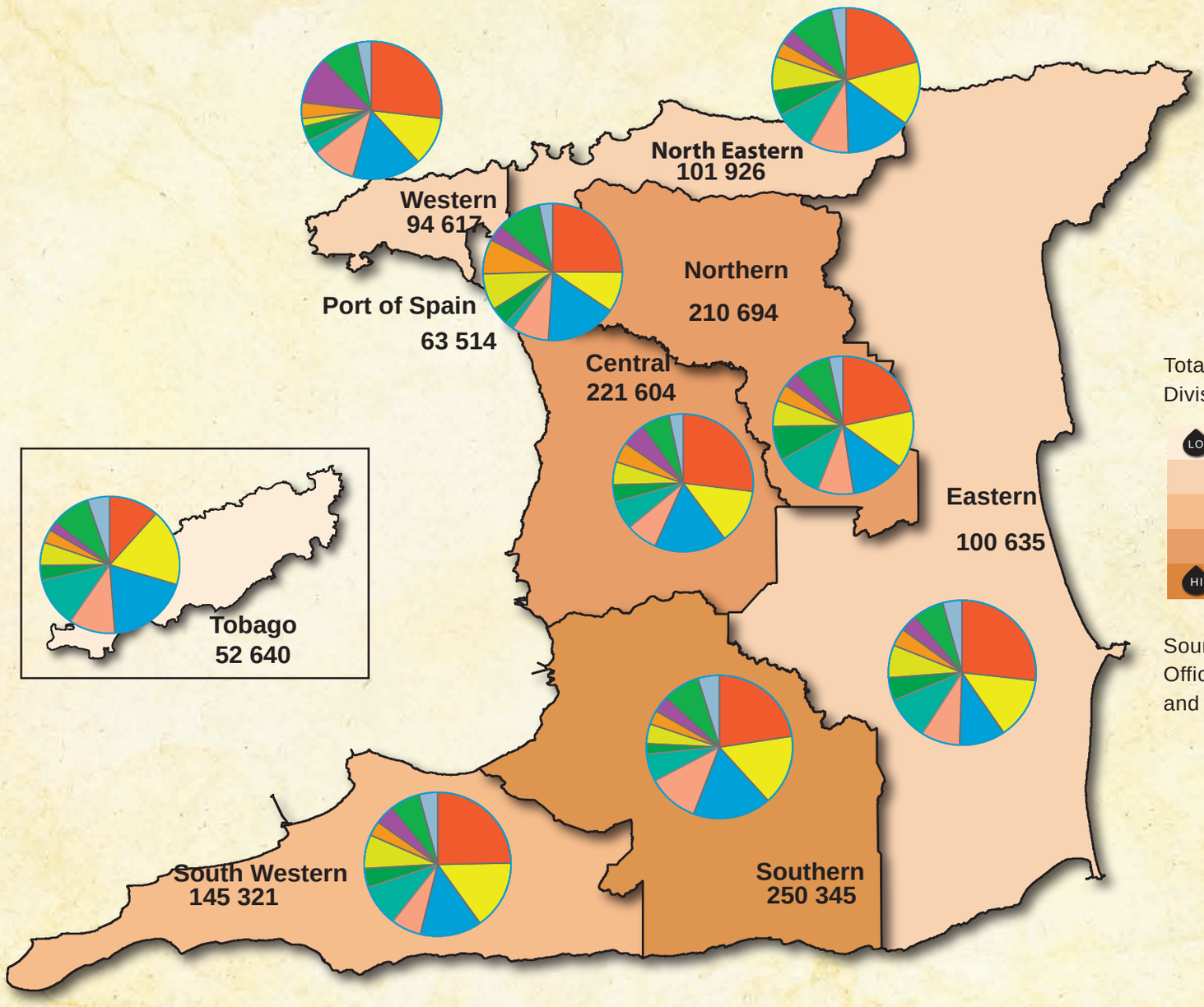
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question: From the list of problems, which three are the most serious in your country?

Share of Population by Respondent's Option of "the Most Serious Problem"

- Violent crime
- Cost of food
- Cost of Living
- Access to healthcare
- Unemployment
- Housing
- Poverty
- Property crime
- Insecurity
- Corruption
- Others: Schooling , Sanitation, Voice in Governmental Affairs, Migration



Total Population by Police Divisions (2010)

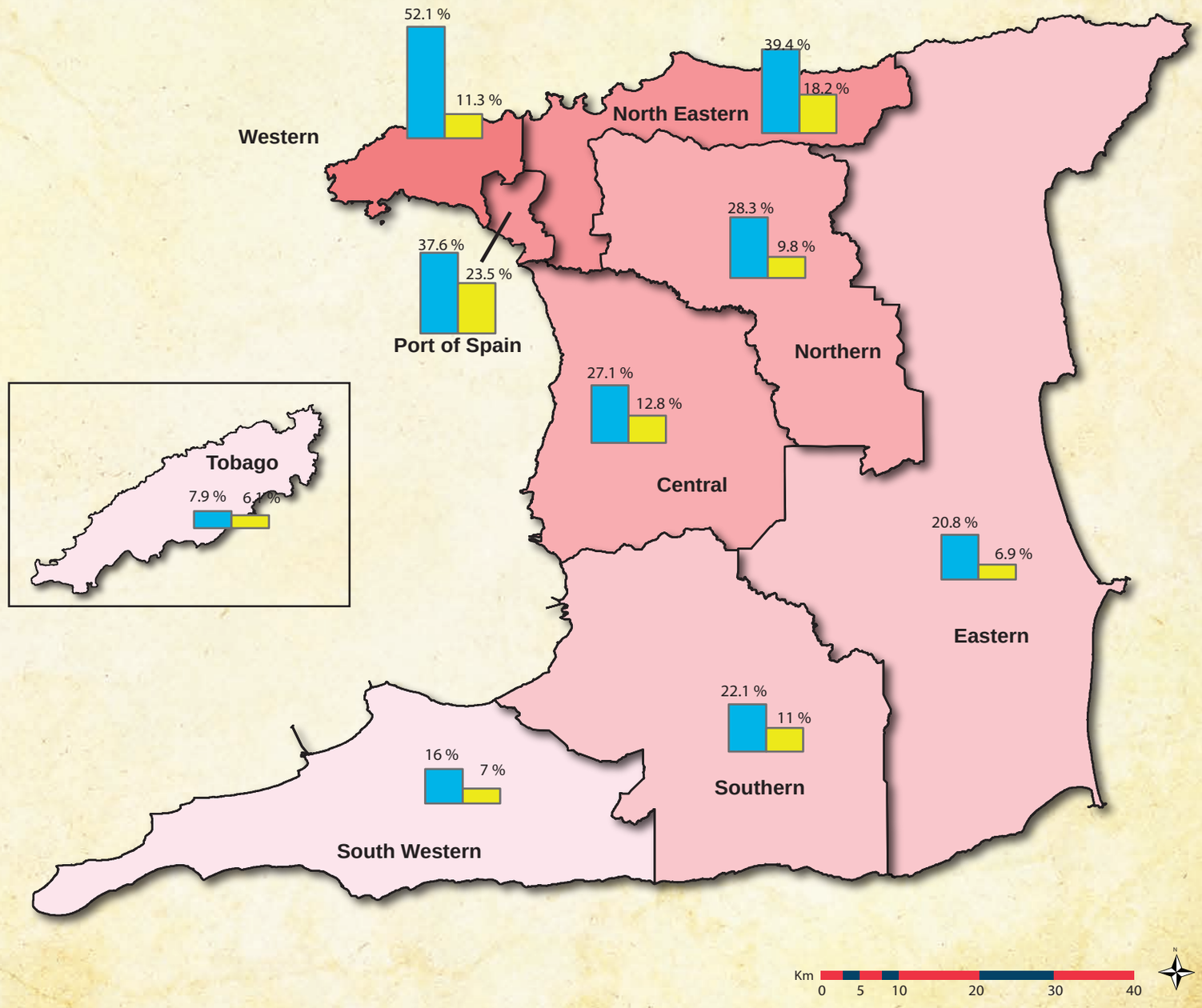
- LO 52 640 - 70 000
- 90 001 - 110 000
- 140 001 - 150 000
- 200 001 - 230 000
- HI 230 001 - 255 000

Source: Central Statistical Office: Population, Social and Vital Statistics Division

Trinidad and Tobago

Comparative Map showing Actual Victimization within the last Ten Years and within the last year by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question: Within last ten years, have you been a victim of crime?

Percentage of "Yes" answer

LO

7.9 - 16.7 %

16.8 - 25.6 %

25.7 - 34.4 %

34.5 - 43.3 %

HI

43.4 - 52.1 %

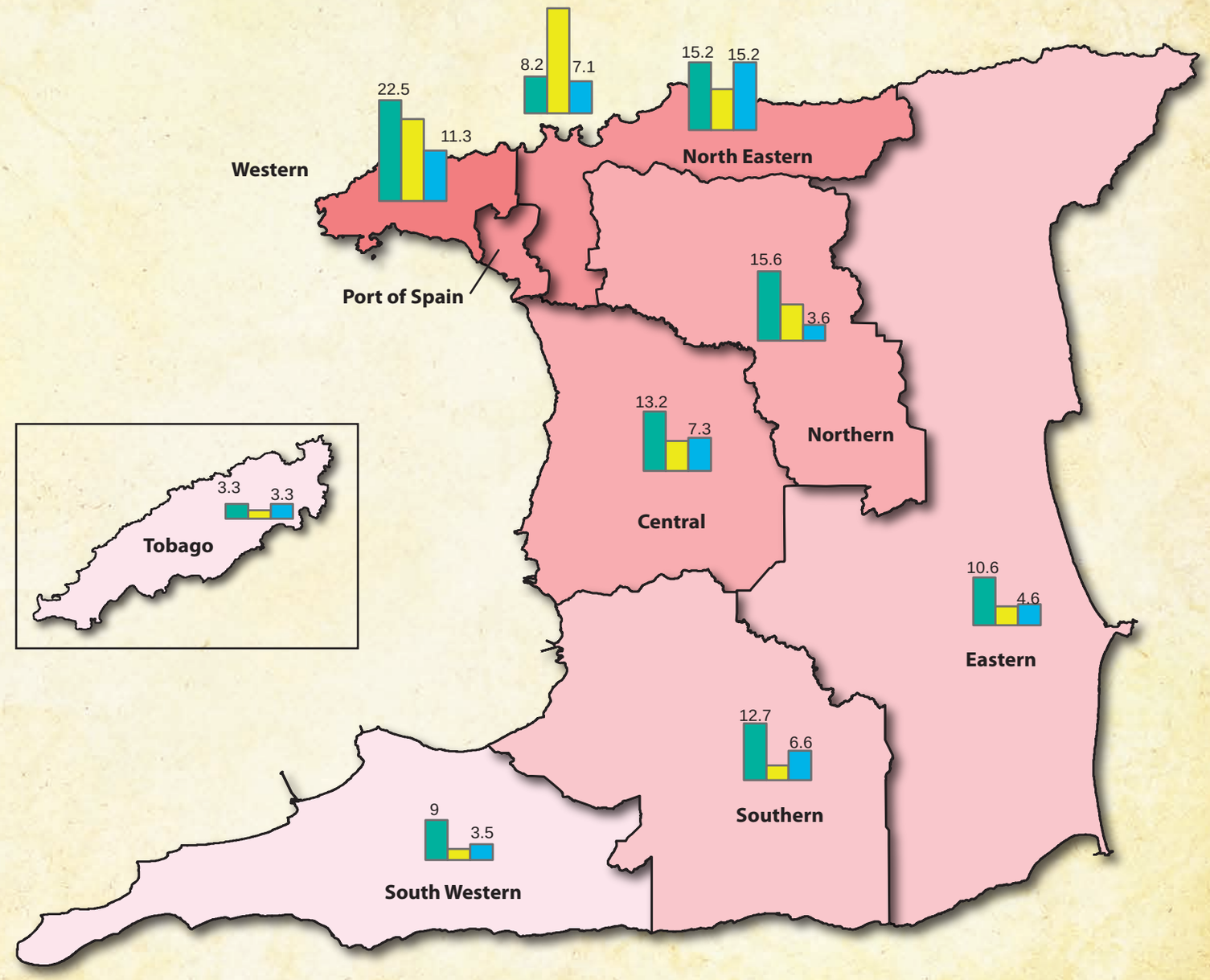
Within last ten years, have you been a victim of crime?
Percentage of "Yes" answer

In the last year, were you the victim of crime ?
Percentage of "Yes" answer

Trinidad and Tobago

Comparative Map showing Actual Victimization within the last Ten Years and Frequency of Victimization by Police Divisions

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Qustion: Within the last ten years,have you been a victim of crime?

Percentage of "Yes" answer

LO

7.9 - 16.7 %

16.8 - 25.6 %

25.7 - 34.4 %

34.5 - 43.3 %

HI

43.4 - 52.1 %

Within the last ten years, how many times have you been a victim of a crime? (%)

Once

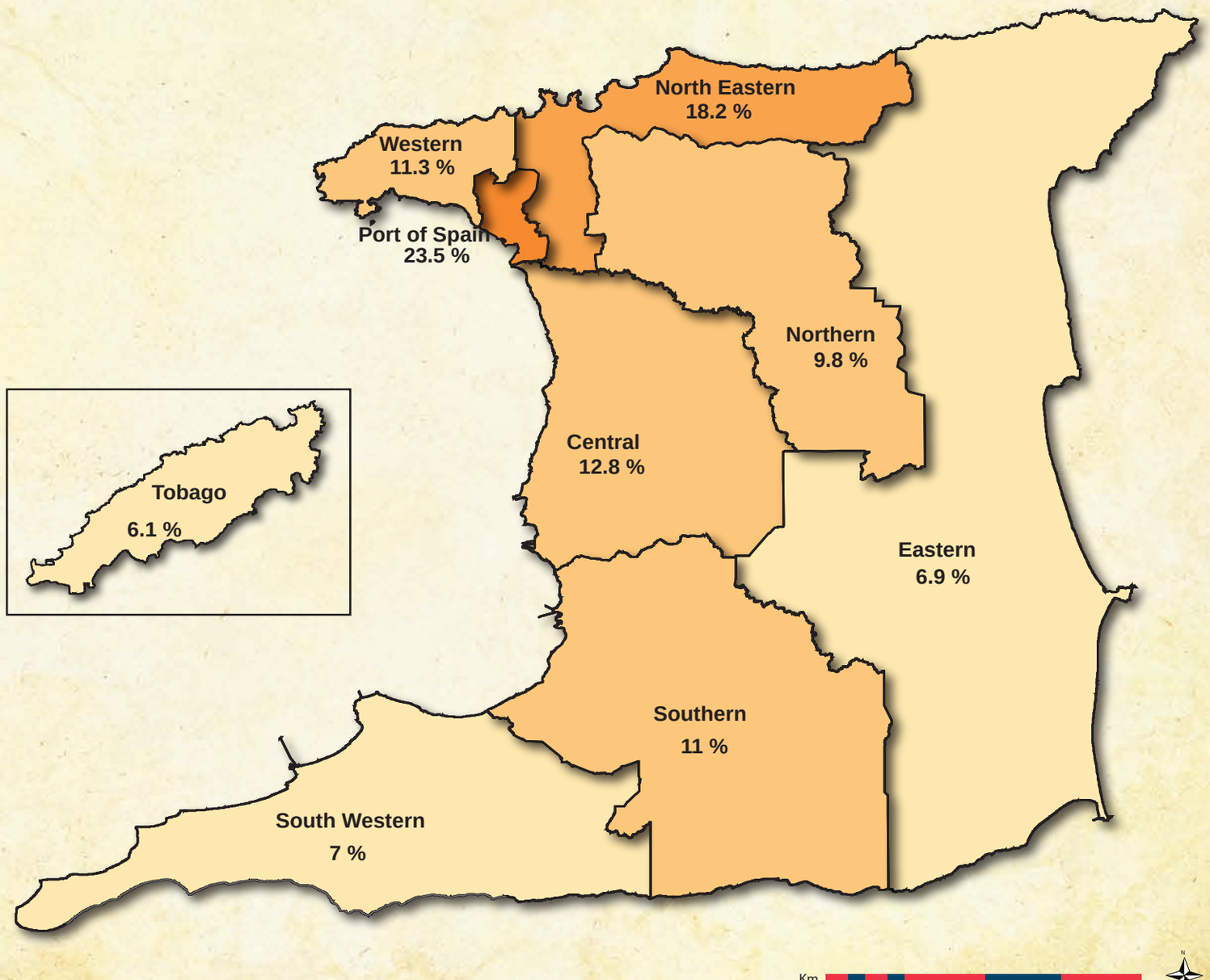
Twice

Three or more times

Trinidad and Tobago

Actual Victimization in 2009 by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question: In 2009 were you the victim of a crime?

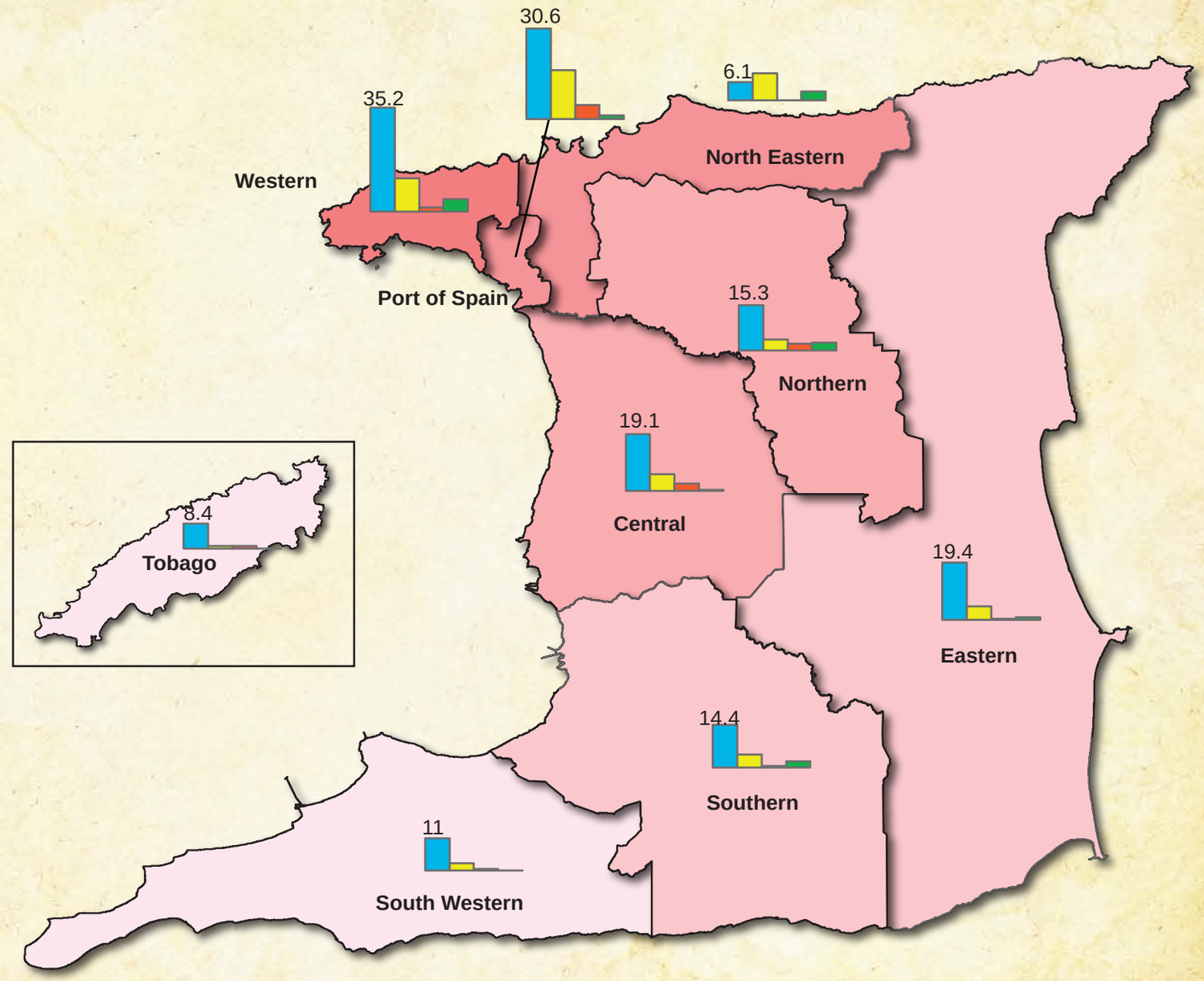
Percentage of "Yes" answer

LO
6.1 - 9.2 %
9.3 - 14.8 %
14.9 - 19.2 %
HI
19.3 - 23.5 %

Trinidad and Tobago

Comparative Map showing Actual Victimization within the last Ten Years and Household Victims within last year by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question: Within the last ten years, have you been a victim of crime?

Percentage of "Yes" answer

- LO
- 7.9 - 16.7 %
- 16.8 - 25.6 %
- 25.7 - 34.4 %
- 34.5 - 43.3 %
- HI
- 43.4 - 52.1 %

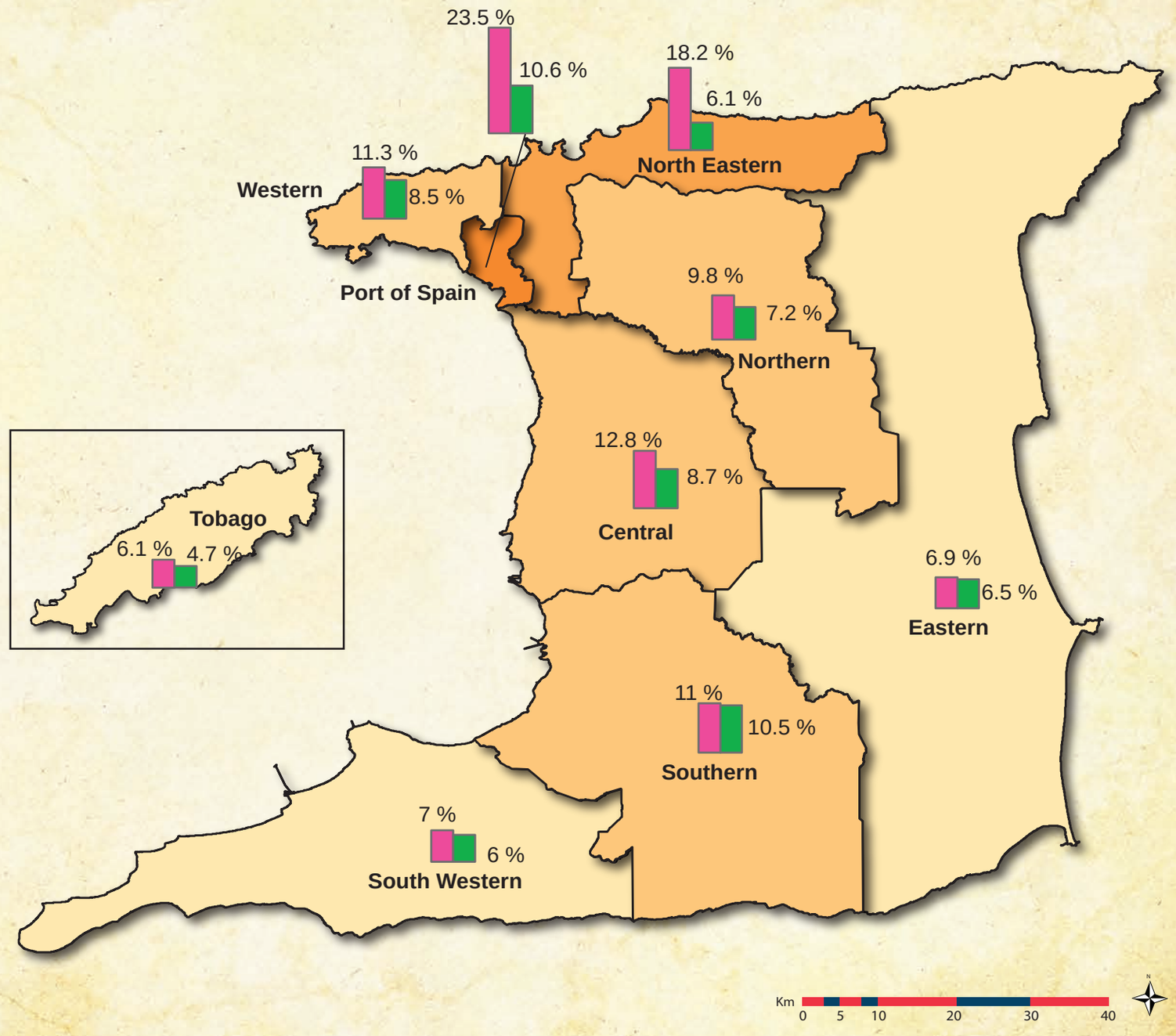
Not counting yourself, how many members of your household, if any, were victims of a crime in the last year? (%)

- Once
- Twice
- Three
- More than three

Trinidad and Tobago

Comparative Map showing Actual Victimization in 2009 and Reported Incidents by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question: In 2009 were you the victim of a crime?

Percentage of "Yes" answer

LO
6.1 - 9.2 %
9.3 - 14.8 %
14.9 - 19.2 %
19.3 - 23.5 %
HI

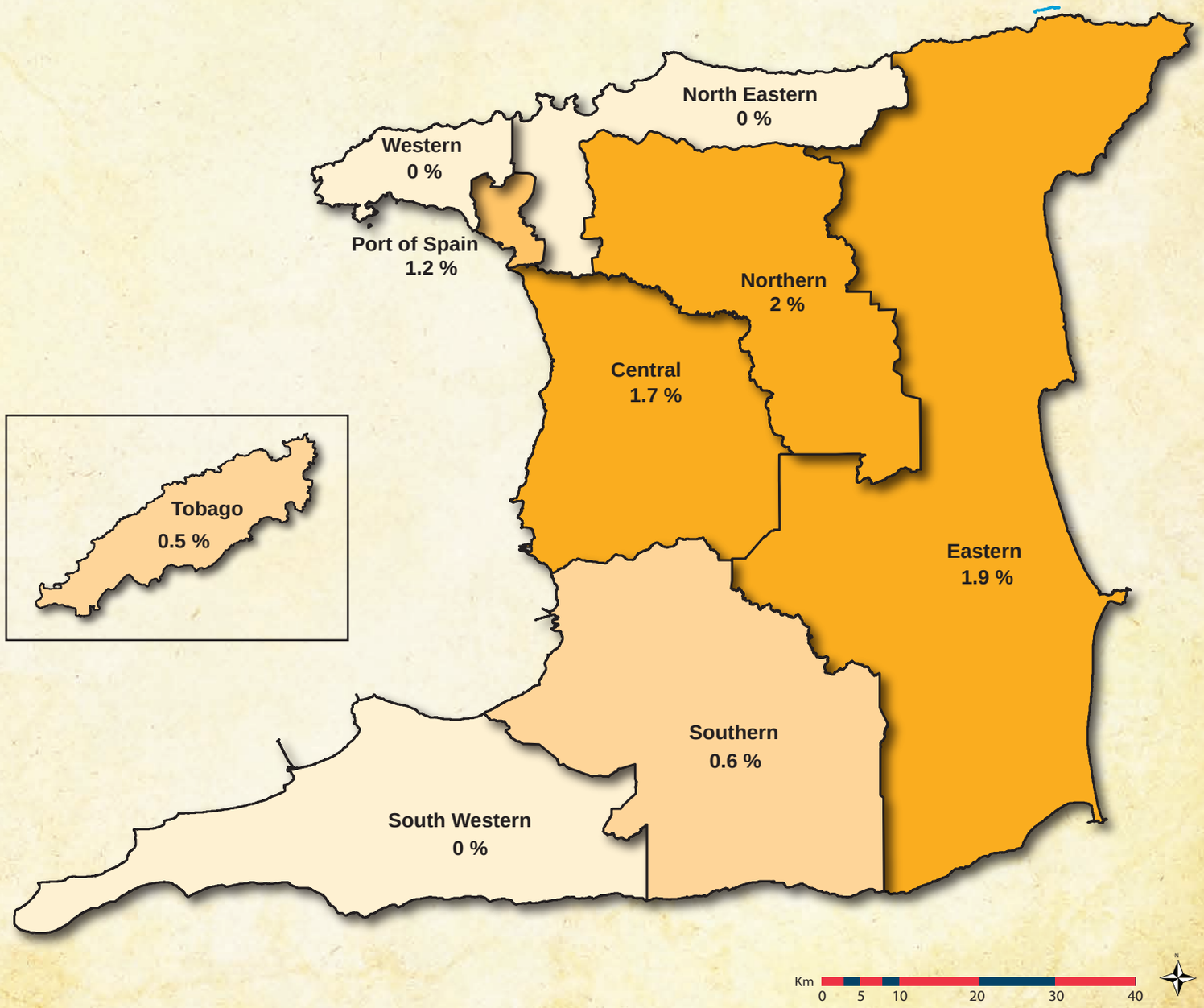
In 2009 were you the victim of a crime?
Percentage of "Yes" answer

Did you report the (violent) incident to the police?
Percentage of "Yes" answer

Trinidad and Tobago

Actual Victims of Sexual Assault in 2009 by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question: In 2009 were you the victim of sexual assault (e.g. attempted rape, fondling, etc)?

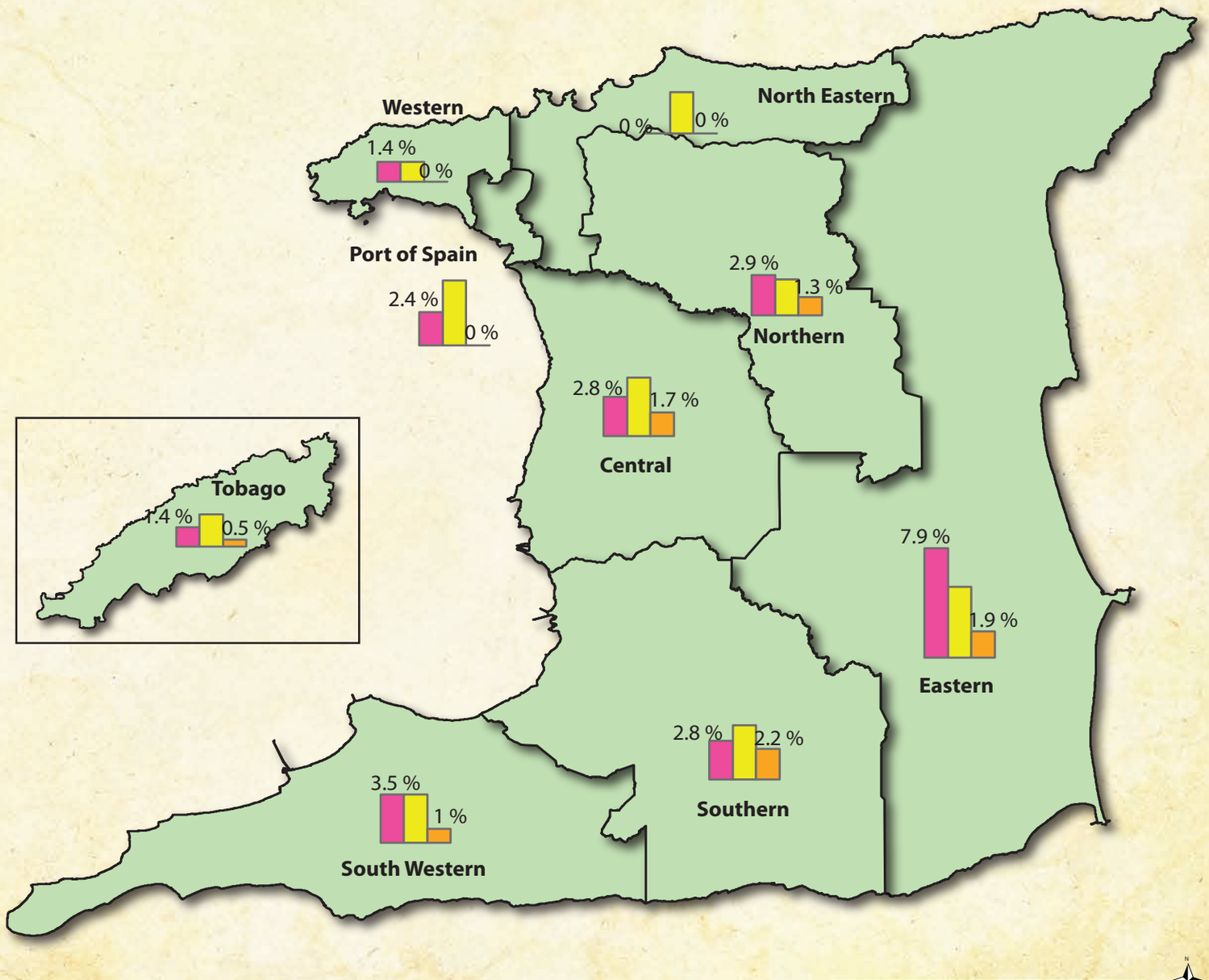
Percentage of "Yes" answer

LO
0.0 - 0.4 %
0.5 - 1.0 %
1.1 - 1.5 %
HI
1.6 - 2.0 %

Trinidad and Tobago

Frequency of Domestic Violence in Households by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

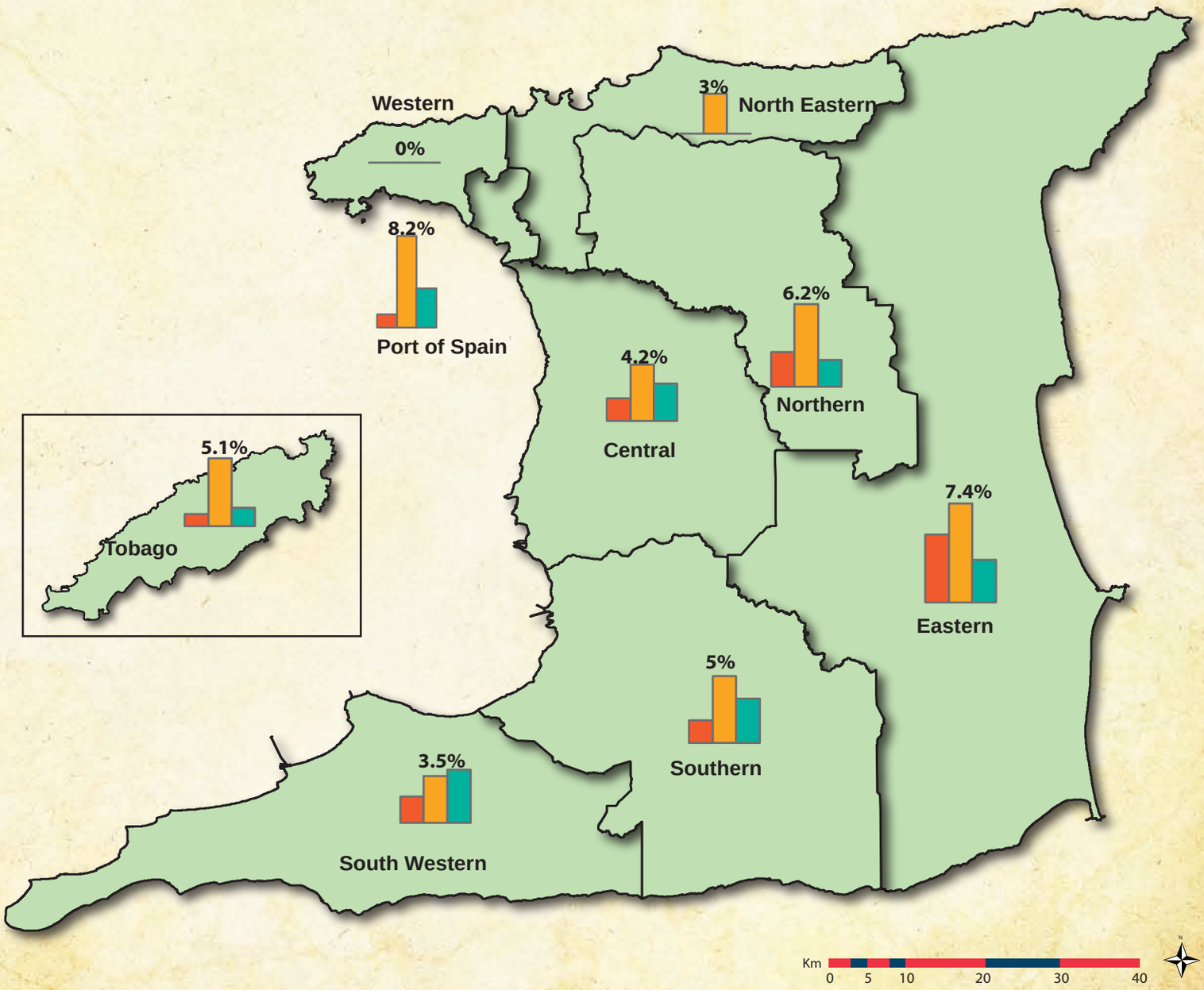
Survey Question: To what extent has any member of your household (ages 16 or over) deliberately hit you with their fists, with a weapon of any sort, kicked you or used violence on you in any way? (%)

- Once
- A few times (2-4)
- Many times (5+)

Trinidad and Tobago

Frequency of Verbal Threats by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

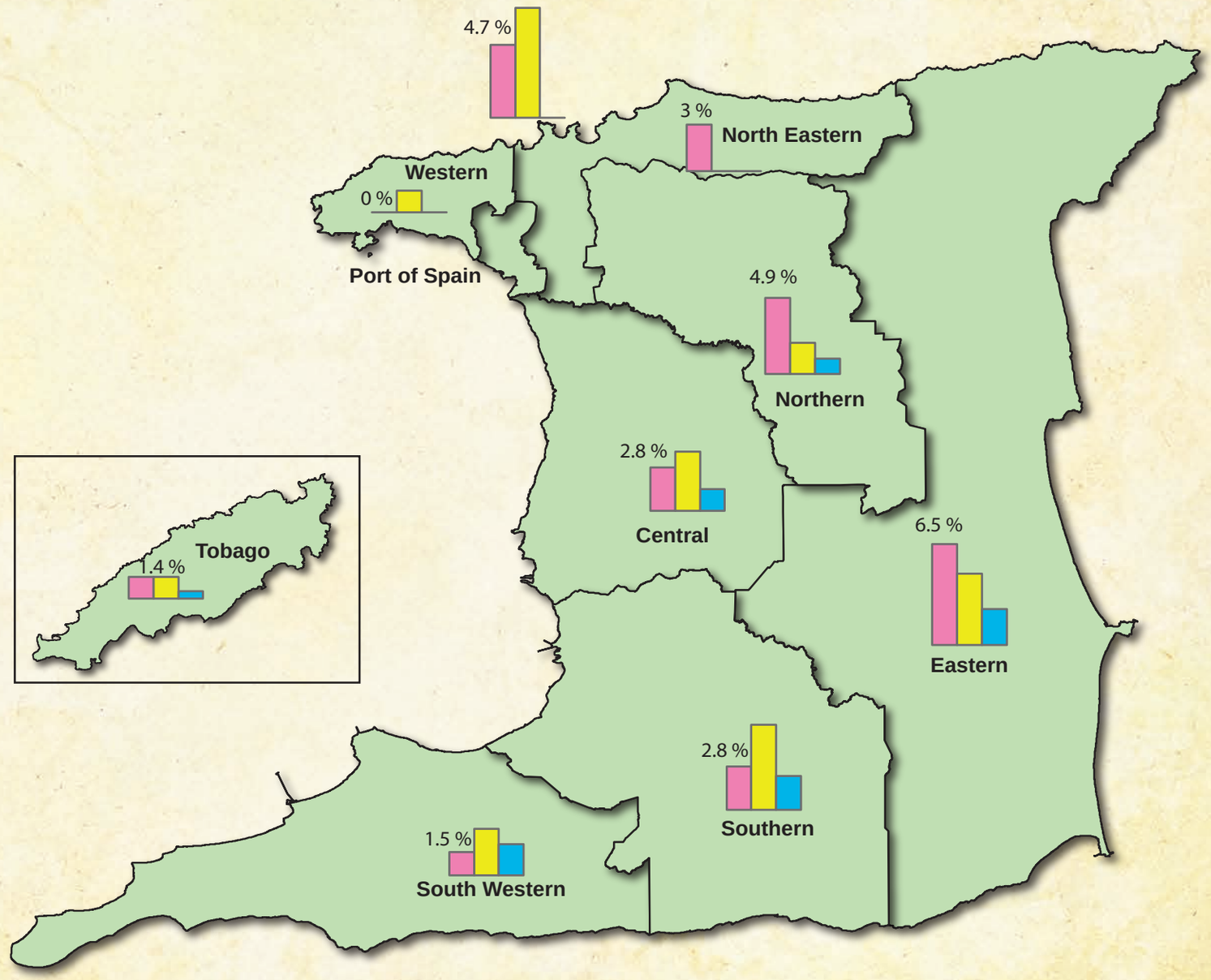
Survey Question: To what extent has your spouse (or ex-spouse) ever said things to you that frightened you, such as threatening to harm you or someone close to you? (%)

- Once
- A few times (2-4)
- Many times (+5)

Trinidad and Tobago

Frequency of Physical Injury from partner in Households by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question: To what extent have you been injured, even slightly, on any occasion (in) when your spouse (or ex-spouse), or a partner (or ex-partner), or a boyfriend/girlfriend (or ex-boyfriend/ girlfriend), used violence against you? By injuries we mean bruises,scratches and cuts of any kind.

In percentage to the total number of respondents

Once

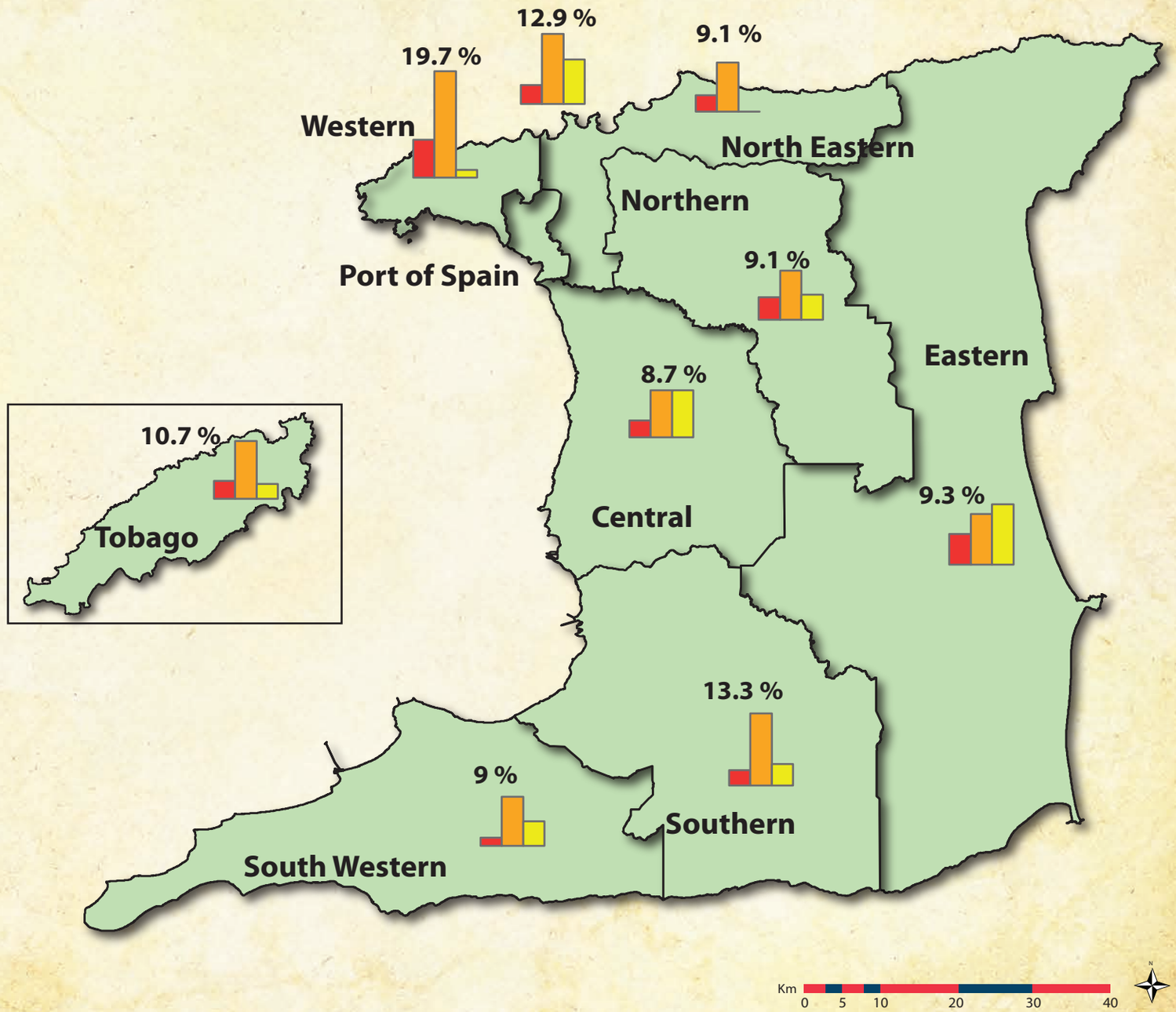
A few times (2-4)

Many times (+5)

Trinidad and Tobago

Frequency of Verbal Abuse from partner by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question: To what extent have you been sworn at or insulted by a partner (ex-partner) or a boyfriend/girlfriend (or ex-boyfriend/girlfriend)?

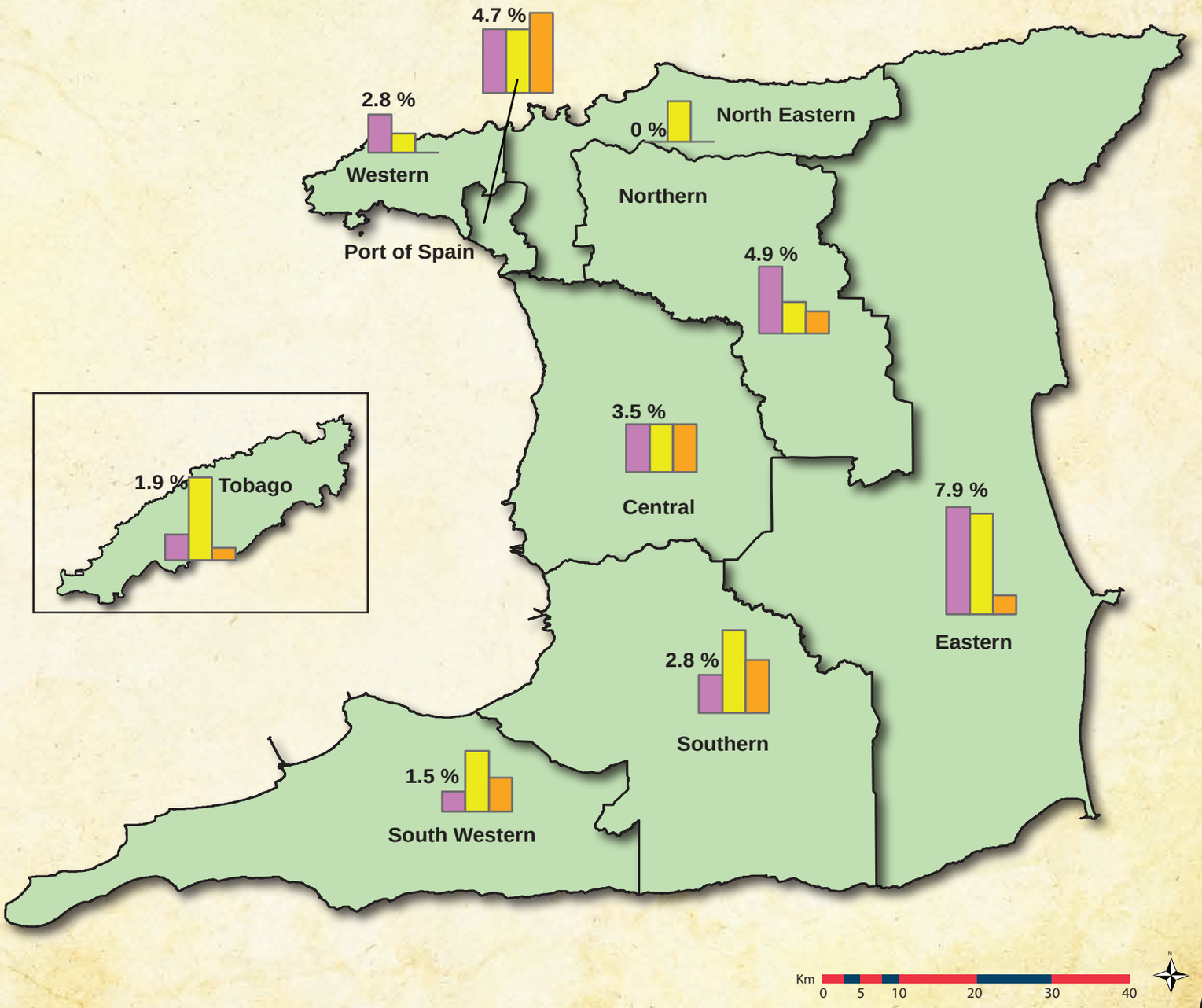
In percentage to the total number of respondents

- Once
- A few times (2-4)
- Many times (+5)

Trinidad and Tobago

Frequency of Physical Abuse from Partner by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

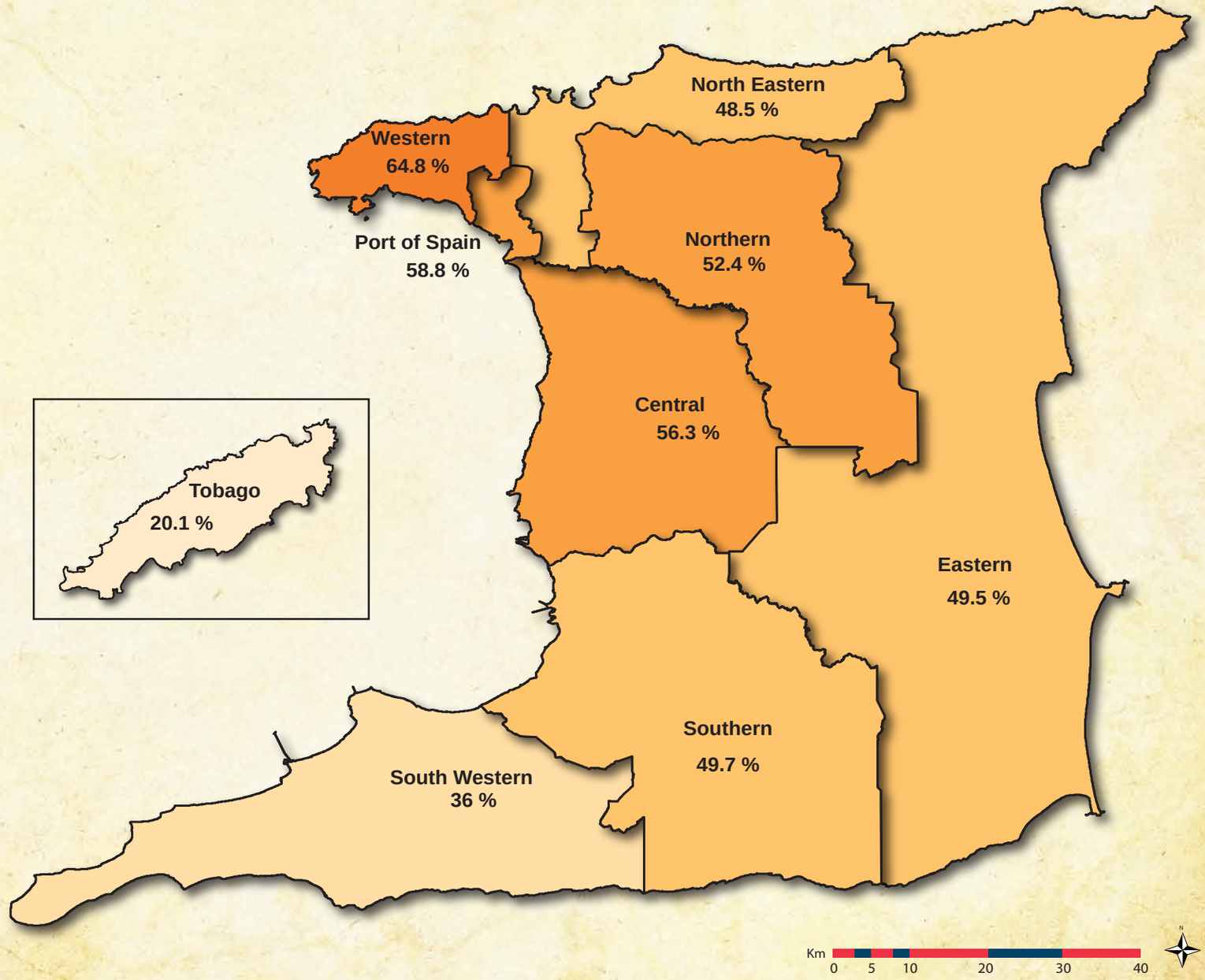
Survey Question:People use some violence in a relationship - pushing, shaking, hitting, kicking, etc. To what extent, if any, has your spouse (or ex-spouse) ever used violence on you for any reason? (%)

- Once
- A few times (2-4)
- Many times (+5)

Trinidad and Tobago

Is Crime a Problem in Your Community?

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source :UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

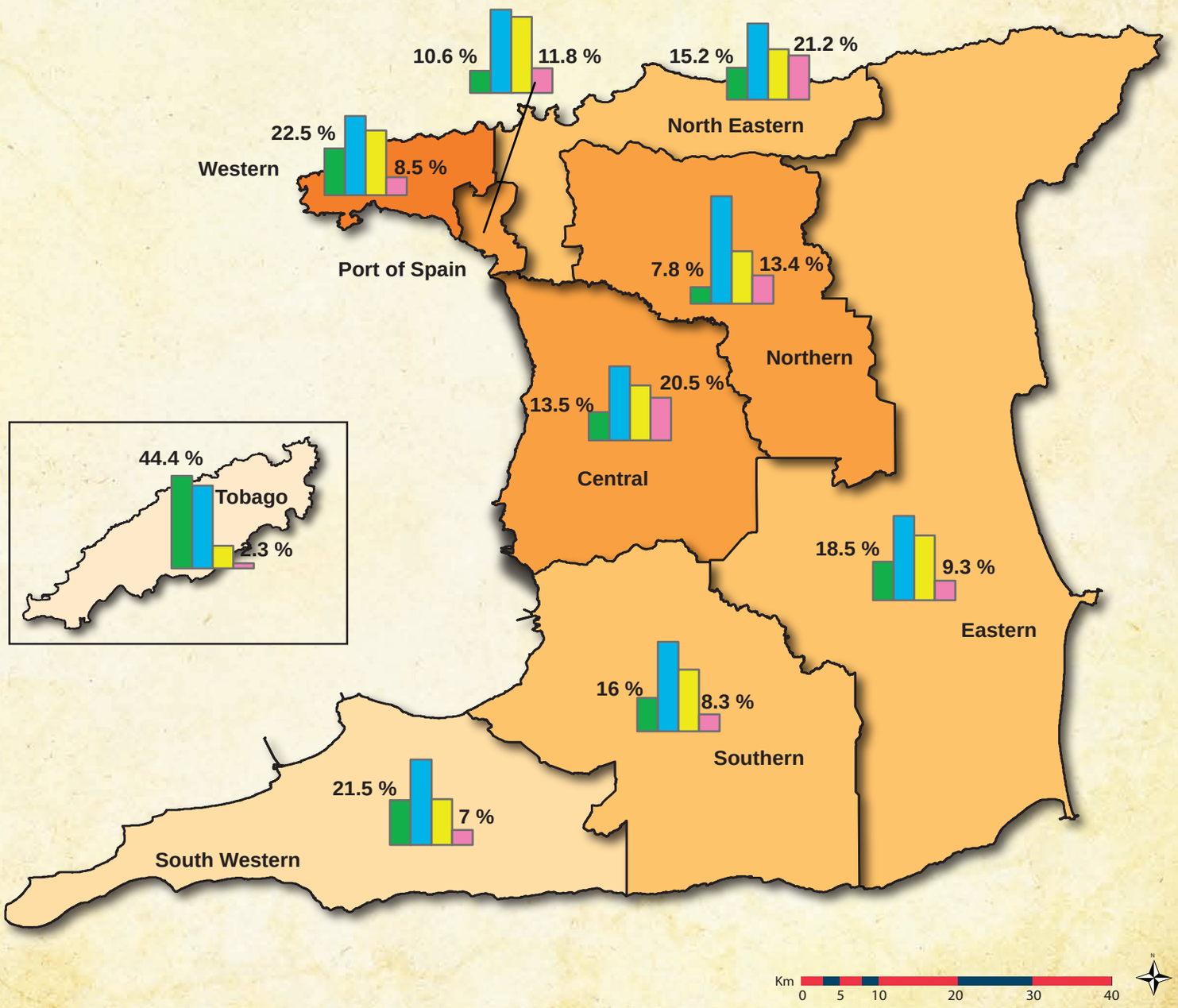
Survey Question:
Is crime a problem in your community?

LO
20.1 - 30.0 %
30.1 - 40.0 %
40.1 - 50.0 %
50.1 - 60.0 %
HI
60.1 - 64.8 %

Trinidad and Tobago

Comparative Map showing Extent of Crime and Frequency of Violent Crimes in the Community by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question:
How frequently do violent crimes occur in this neighbourhood? (%)

- None in the last five years
- Rarely
- Occasionally
- Frenquently

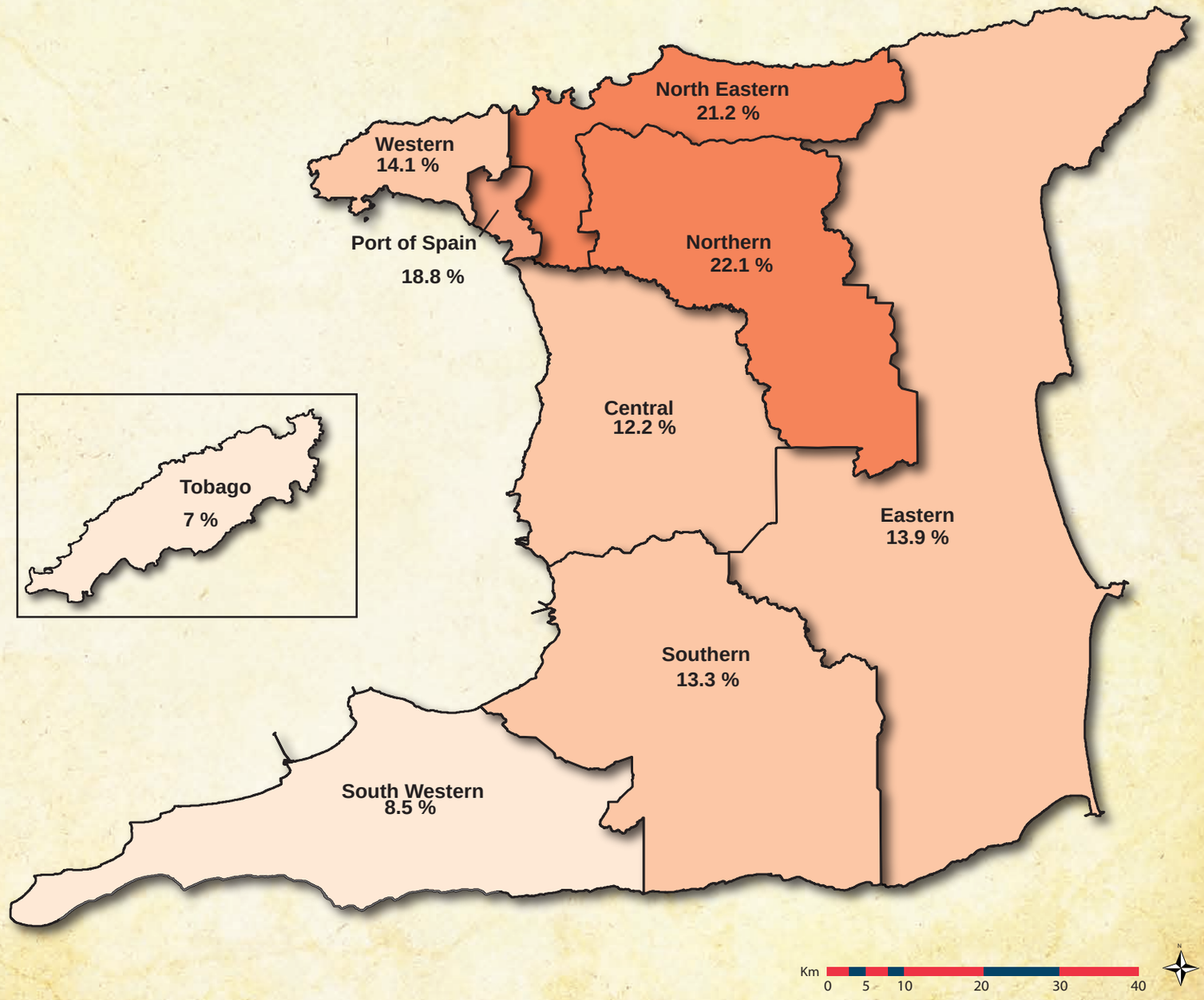
Survey Question:
Is crime a problem in your community?

- LO
- 20.1 - 30.0 %
- 30.1 - 40.0 %
- 40.1 - 50.0 %
- 50.1 - 60.0 %
- HI
- 60.1 - 64.8 %

Trinidad and Tobago

Existence of Criminal Gangs by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question: Is there a criminal gang (or gangs) in your neighbourhood?

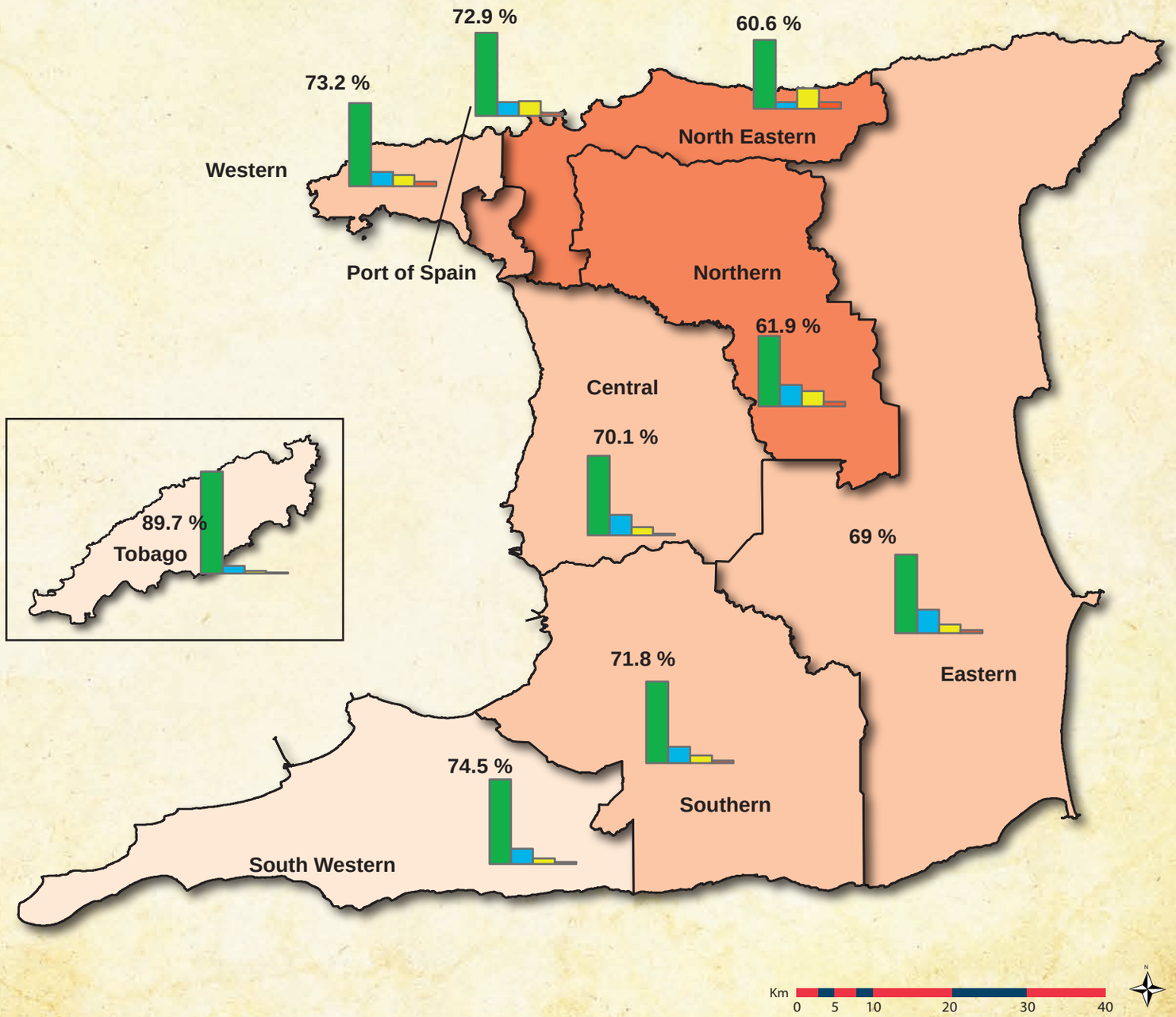
Percentage of "Yes" answer

LO
7.0 - 10.8 %
10.9 - 15.4 %
15.5 - 19.6 %
HI
19.7 - 22.1 %

Trinidad and Tobago

Comparative Map showing Existence of Criminal Gangs and Extent of Gang Violence by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question:
To what extent has your neighbourhood experienced gang violence? (%)

- No voilence
- Little violence
- Some violence
- A large amount of violence

Survey Question:
Is there a criminal gang (or gangs) in your neighbourhood?

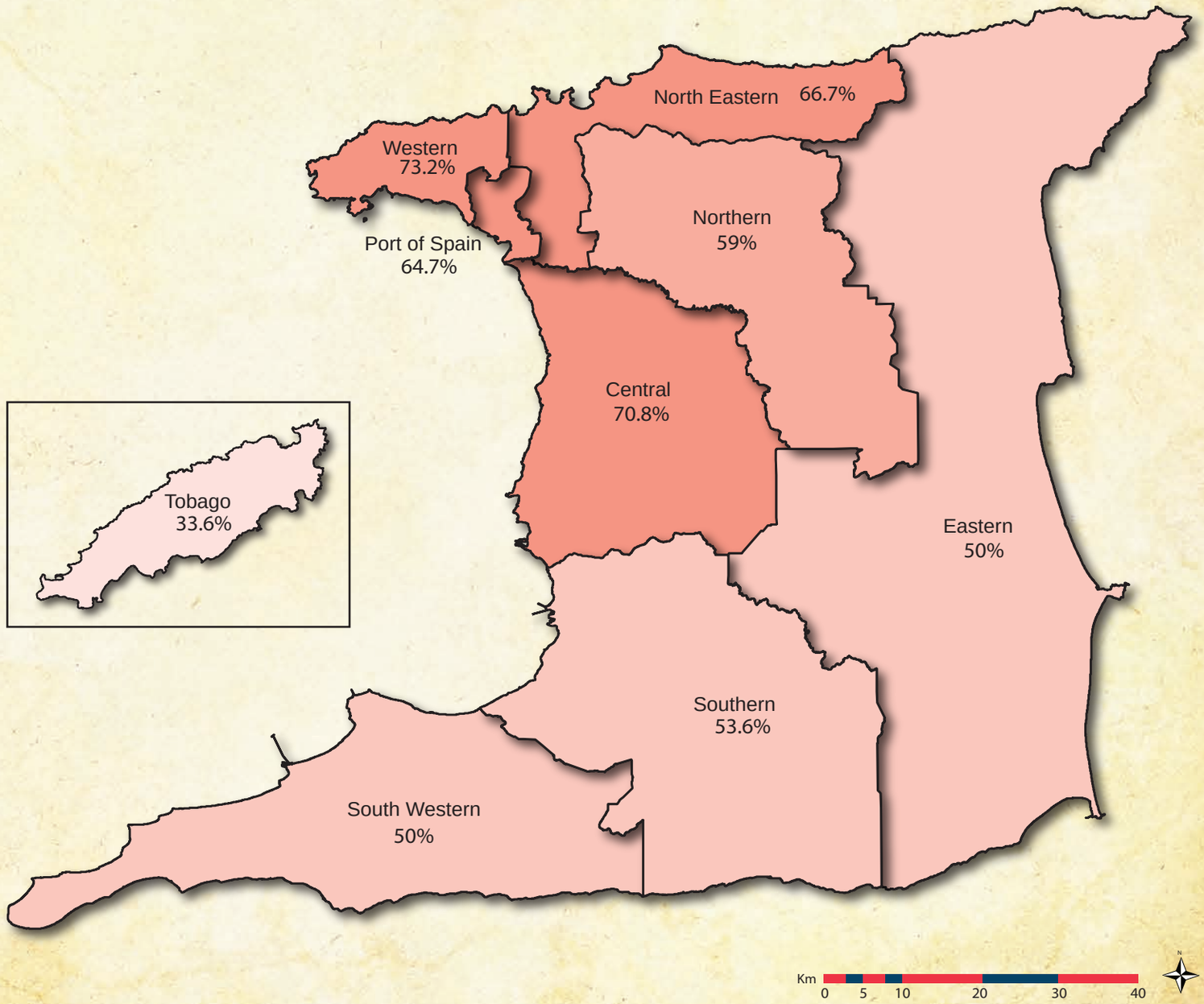
Percentage of “Yes” answer

- LO 7.0 - 10.8 %
- 10.9 - 15.4 %
- 15.5 - 19.6 %
- HI 19.7 - 22.1 %

Trinidad and Tobago

Fear of Crime in Past Year by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question:
Some people worry at some time or another about being a victim of crime. In the past year, have you ever felt fearful about the possibility of becoming a victim of crime?

Percentage of “Yes” answer

LO
33.6 - 43.5 %
43.6 - 54.1 %
54.2 - 63.3 %
HI
63.4 - 73.2 %

Trinidad and Tobago

Comparative Map showing Fear of Crime in Past Year and Feelings of Insecurity by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

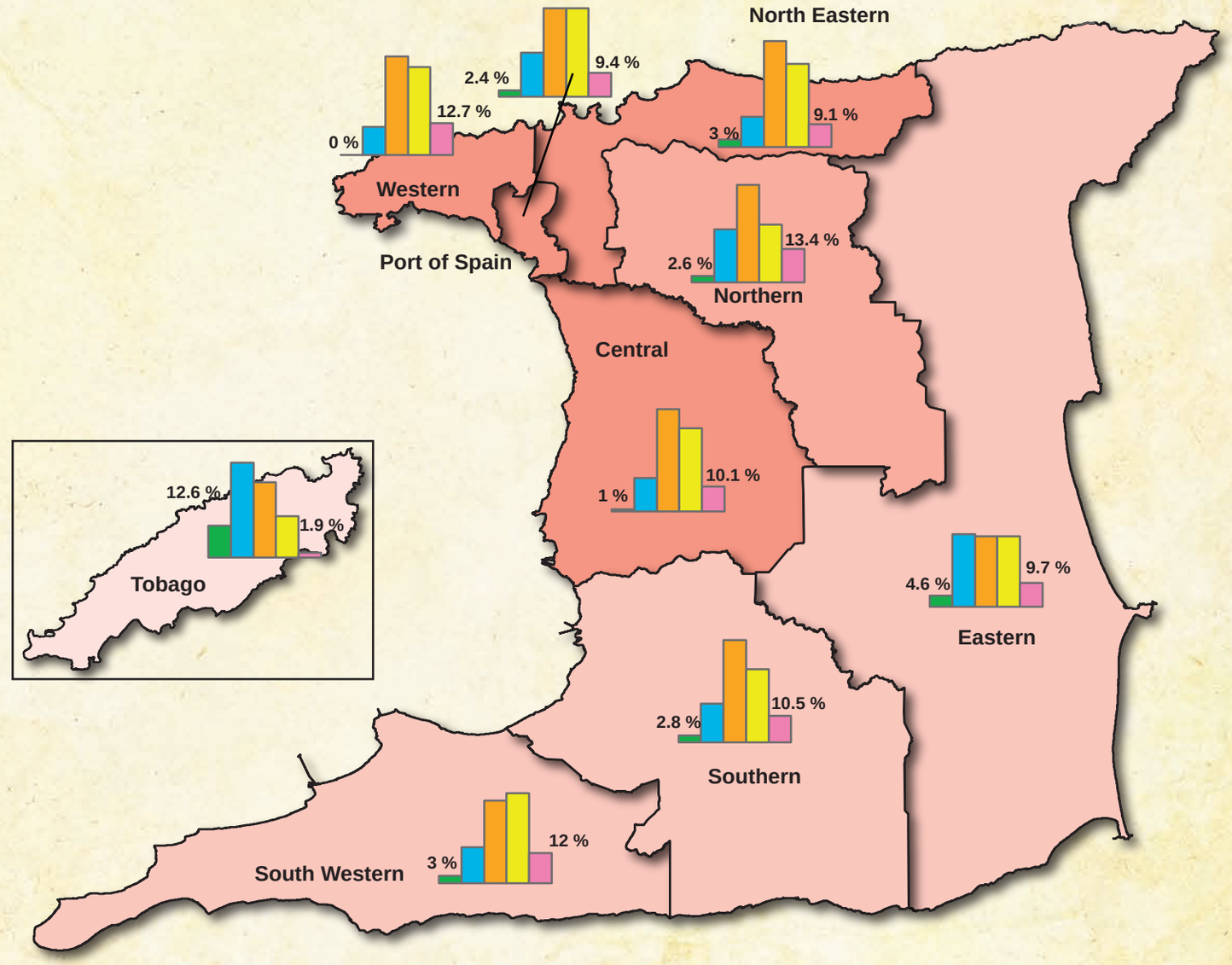
Survey Question:
How secure or insecure do you consider (living in) your country to be?

- Very secure
- Secure
- Uncertain security
- Insecure
- Very Insecure

Survey Question:
Some people worry at some time or another about being a victim of crime. In the past year, have you ever felt fearful about the possibility of becoming a victim of crime?

Percentage of "Yes" answer

- LO 33.6 - 43.5 %
- 43.6 - 54.1 %
- 54.2 - 63.3 %
- HI 63.4 - 73.2 %



Trinidad and Tobago

Comparative Map showing Fear of Crime in Past Year and Perception of Country's Capabilities by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

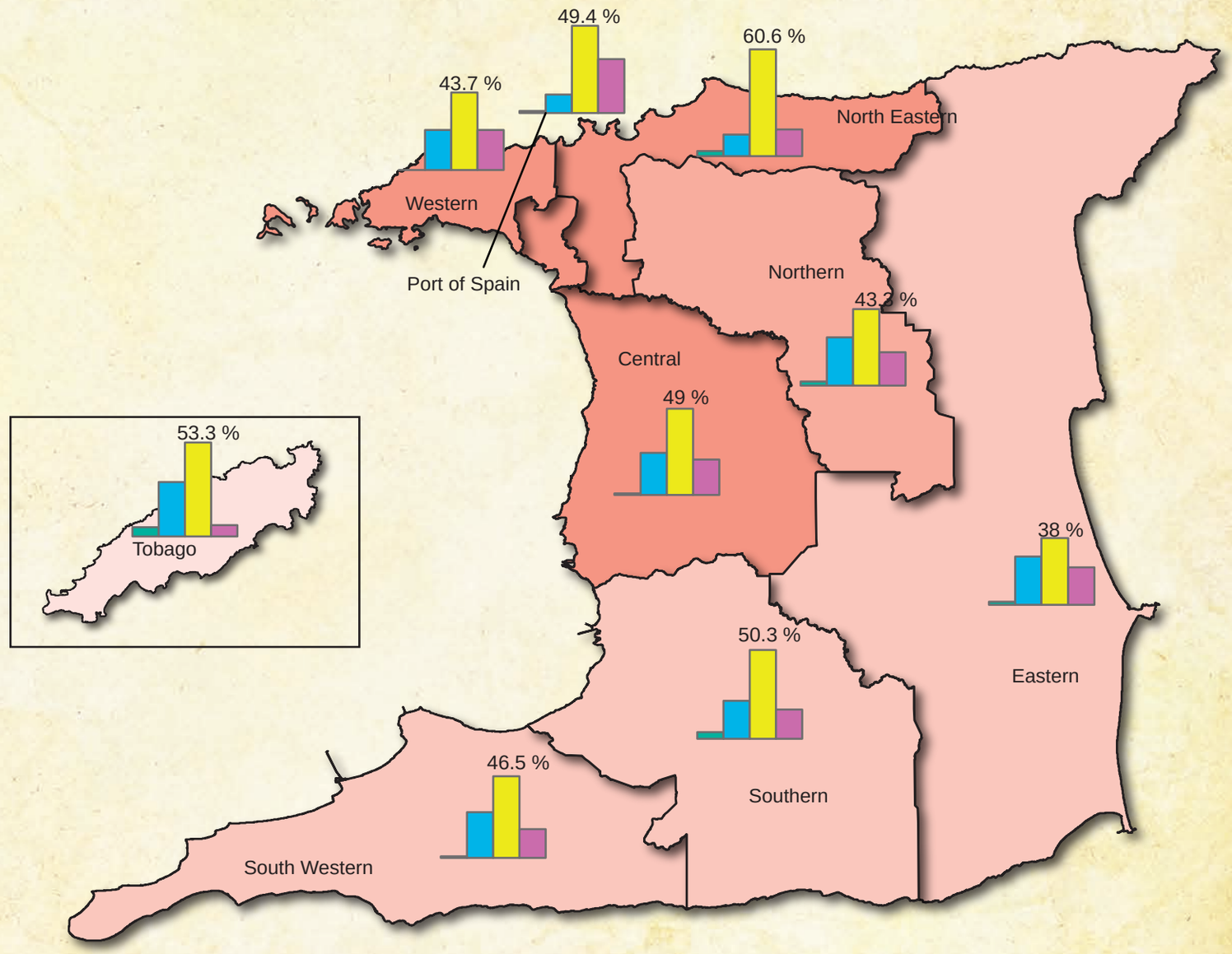
Survey Question:
What is the capacity of your country to solve and better manage the problem of insecurity? (%)

- Very Sufficient
- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- Very Insufficient

Survey Question:
Some people worry at some time or another about being a victim of crime. In the past year, have you ever felt fearful about the possibility of becoming a victim of crime?

Percentage of "Yes" answer

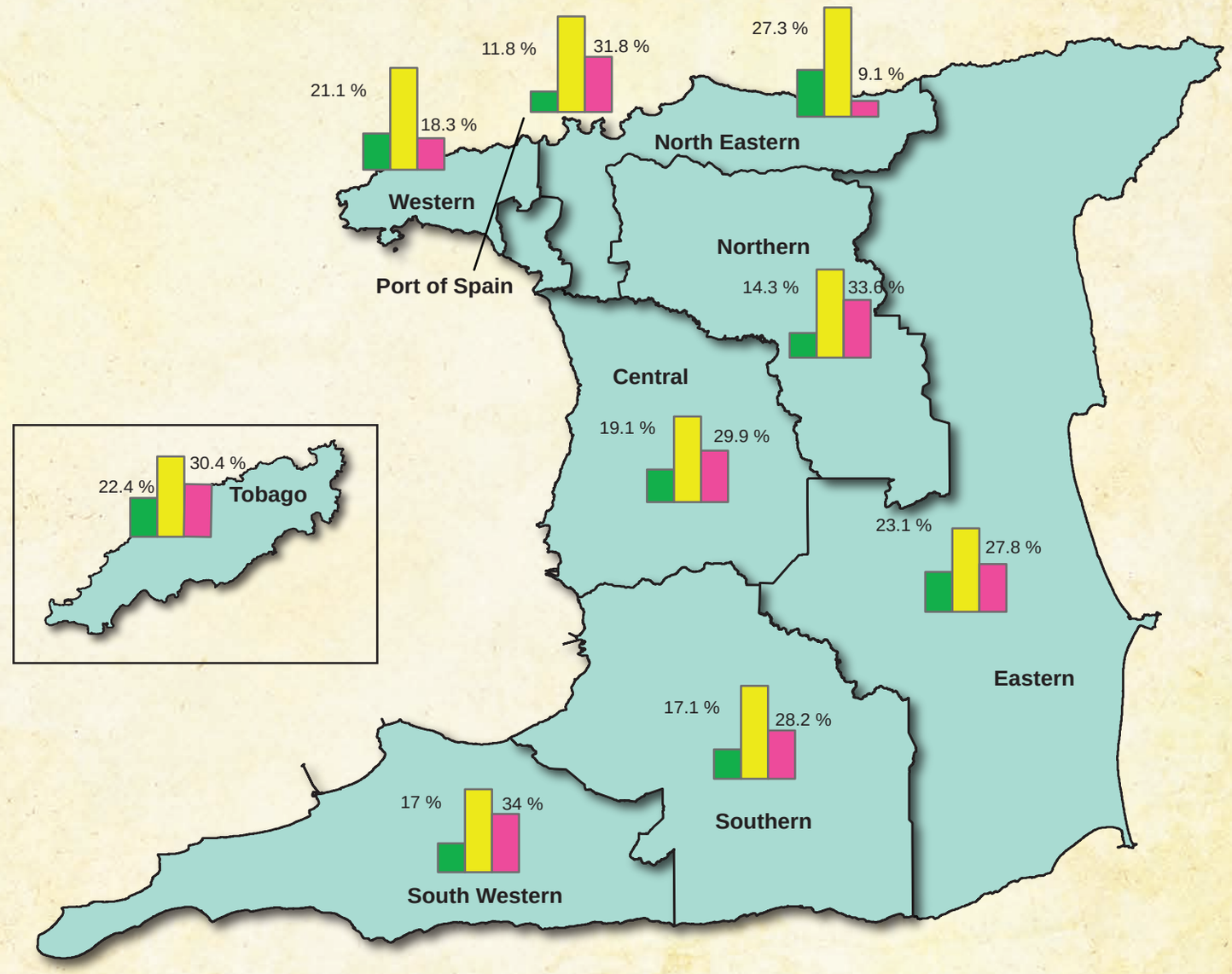
- LO 33.6 - 43.5 %
- 43.6 - 54.1 %
- 54.2 - 63.3 %
- HI 63.4 - 73.2 %



Trinidad and Tobago

Perception of Change in Police Effectiveness at National Level by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question:
Specifically, as it relates to your community (the area that you live in) do you believe that the police force is becoming more effective, less effective, or has remained at the same in controlling crime over the last three years? (%)

More effective

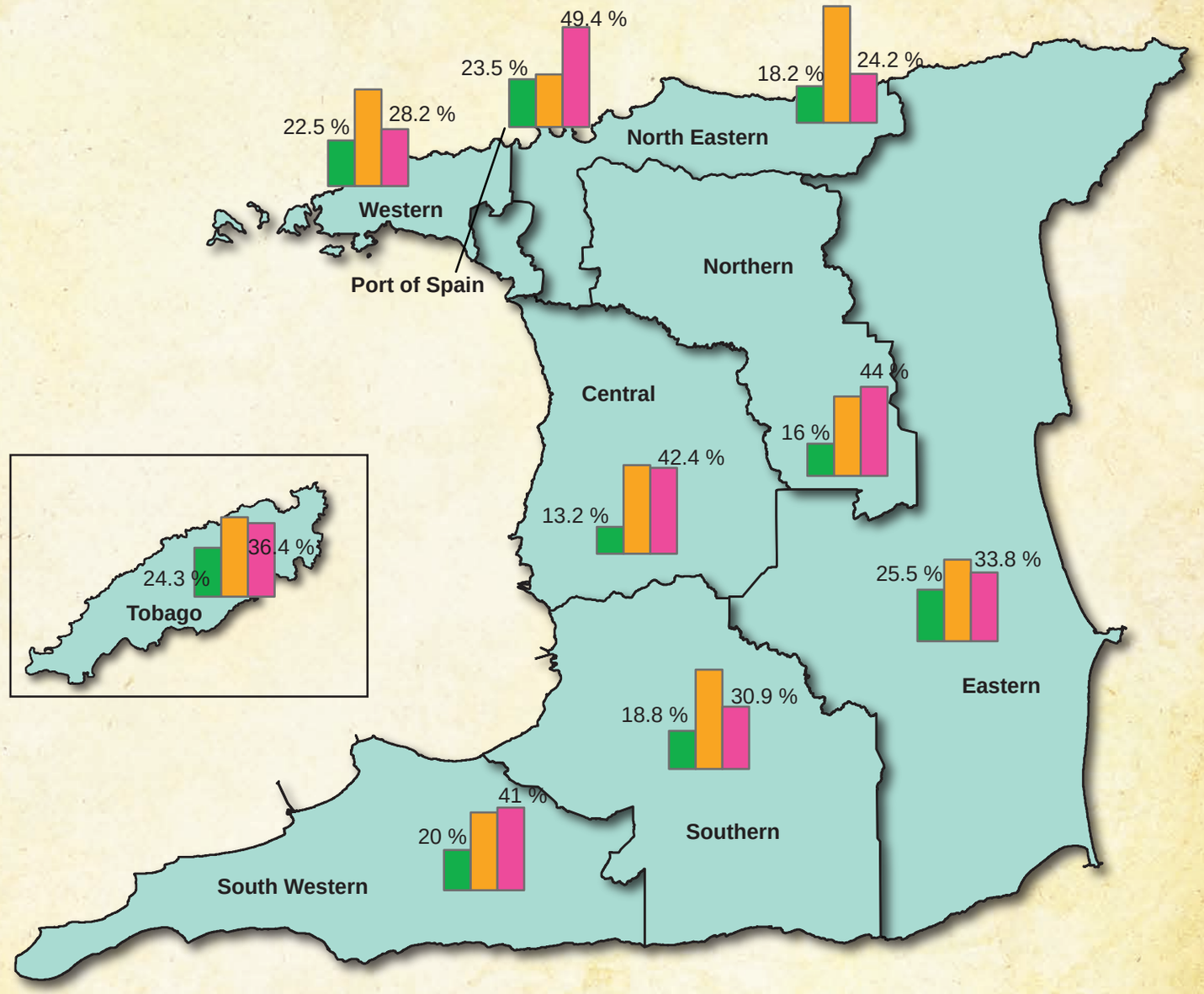
The same

Less effective

Trinidad and Tobago

Perception of Change in Police Effectiveness at Community Level by Police Divisions

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

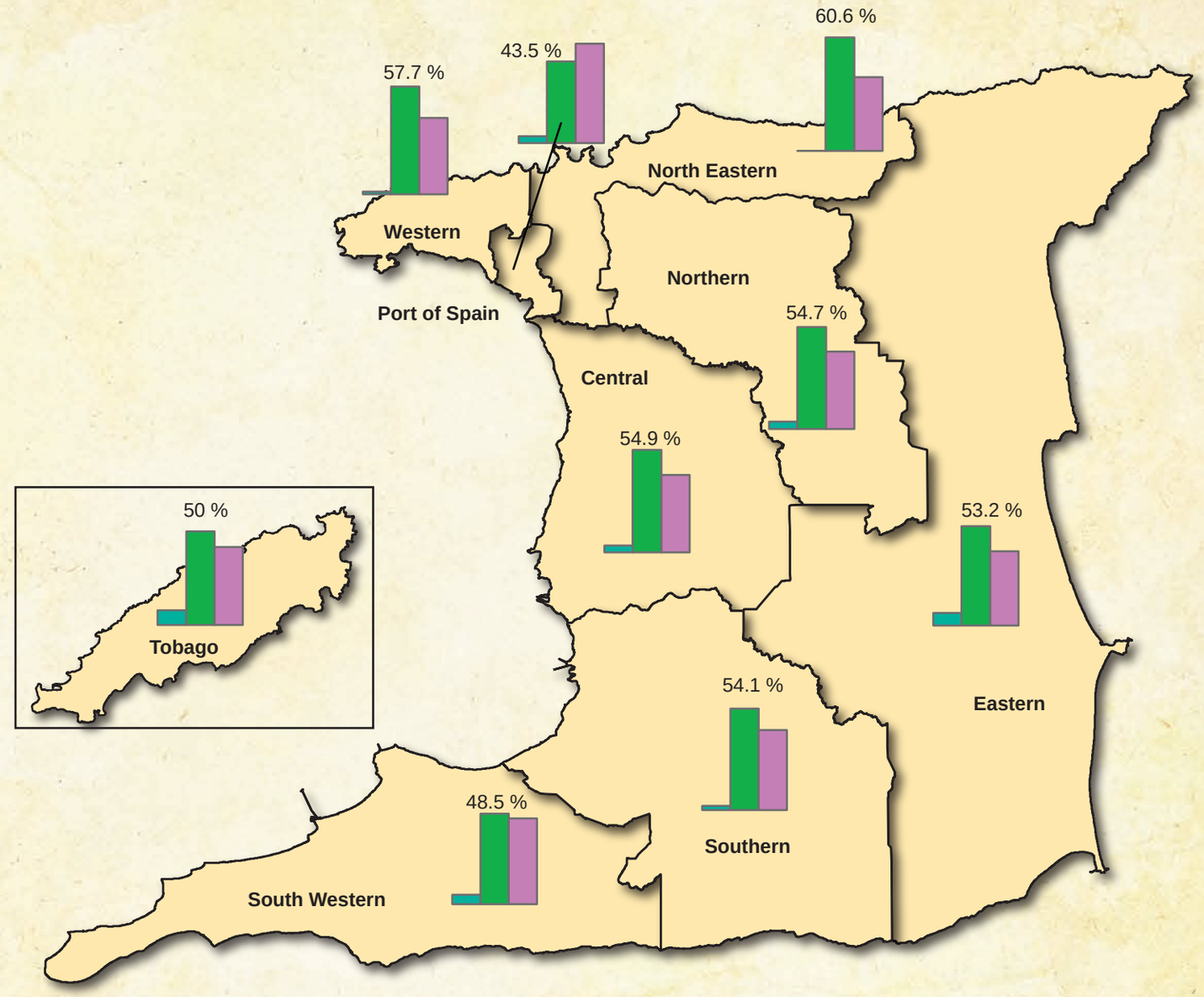
Survey Question:
Generally, as it relates to the country as a whole, do you believe that the police force is becoming more effective, less effective, or has remained at the same level of effectiveness controlling crime over the last three years? (%)

- More effective
- The same
- Less effective

Trinidad and Tobago

Public Confidence in Police Response to Emergency Calls by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

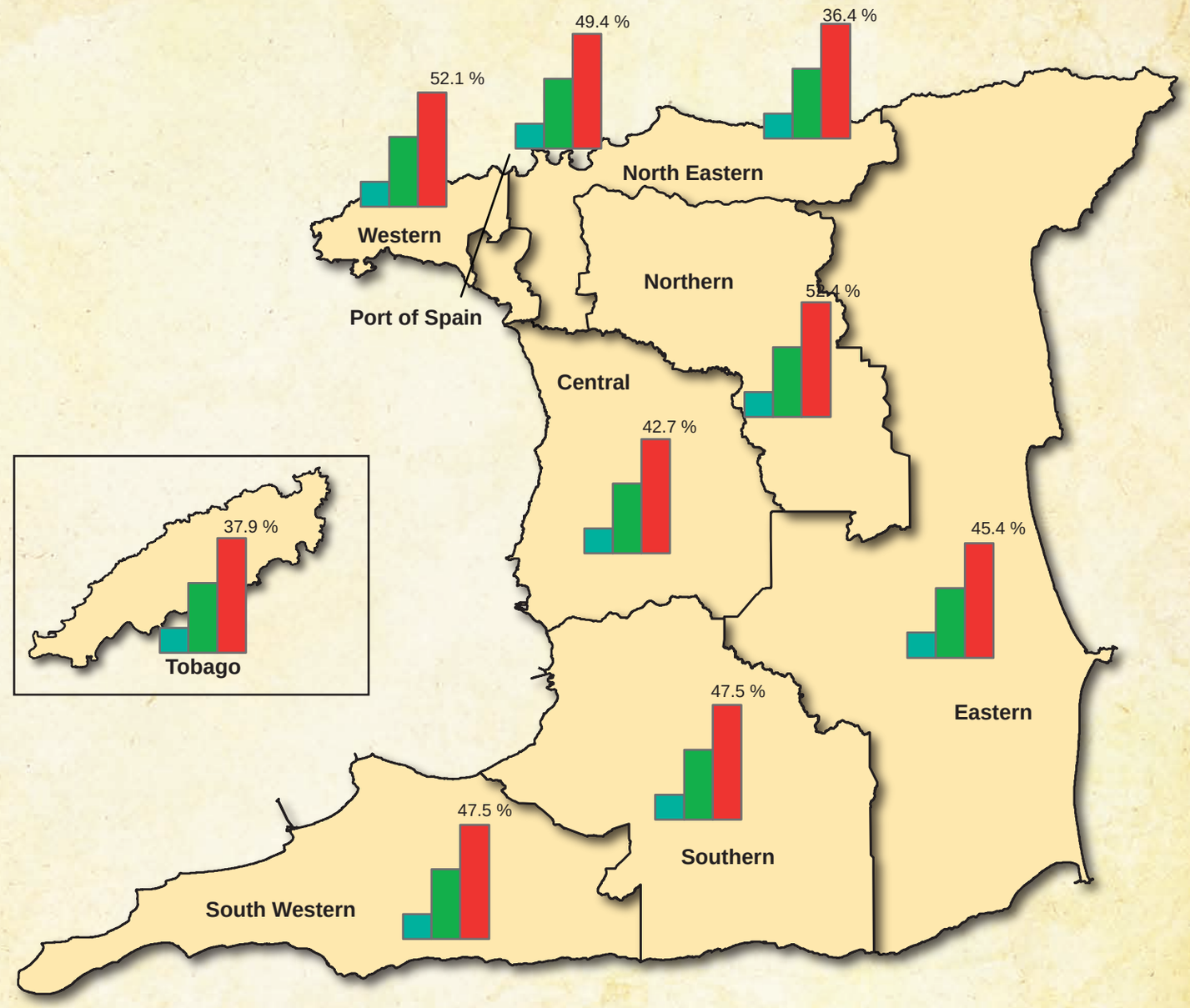
Survey Question:
How much confidence do you have in the police to effectively respond to emergency calls? (%)

- A great deal of confidence
- Some amount of confidence
- No confidence

Trinidad and Tobago

Public Confidence to Police to Control Crime by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: UNDP, Citizen Security Survey, 2010

Survey Question:
How much confidence do you have in the police to effectively control the crime problem in your country? (%)

- A great deal of confidence
- Some amount of confidence
- No confidence

Part 3:

Section 2: Crime and Violence

Summary of Atlas Results

- According to the map illustrating the 'Share of Serious Crimes by the Type of Crime' the main crime concerns in Trinidad and Tobago included burglaries and break-ins, robberies and general larceny, as these were the most prevalent types of serious crime overall in each Police Division. In Port of Spain alone there were 1,002.8 reported burglaries and break-ins, 1,391.8 reported robberies and 1,188.7 reported cases of General Larceny per 100,000 persons.

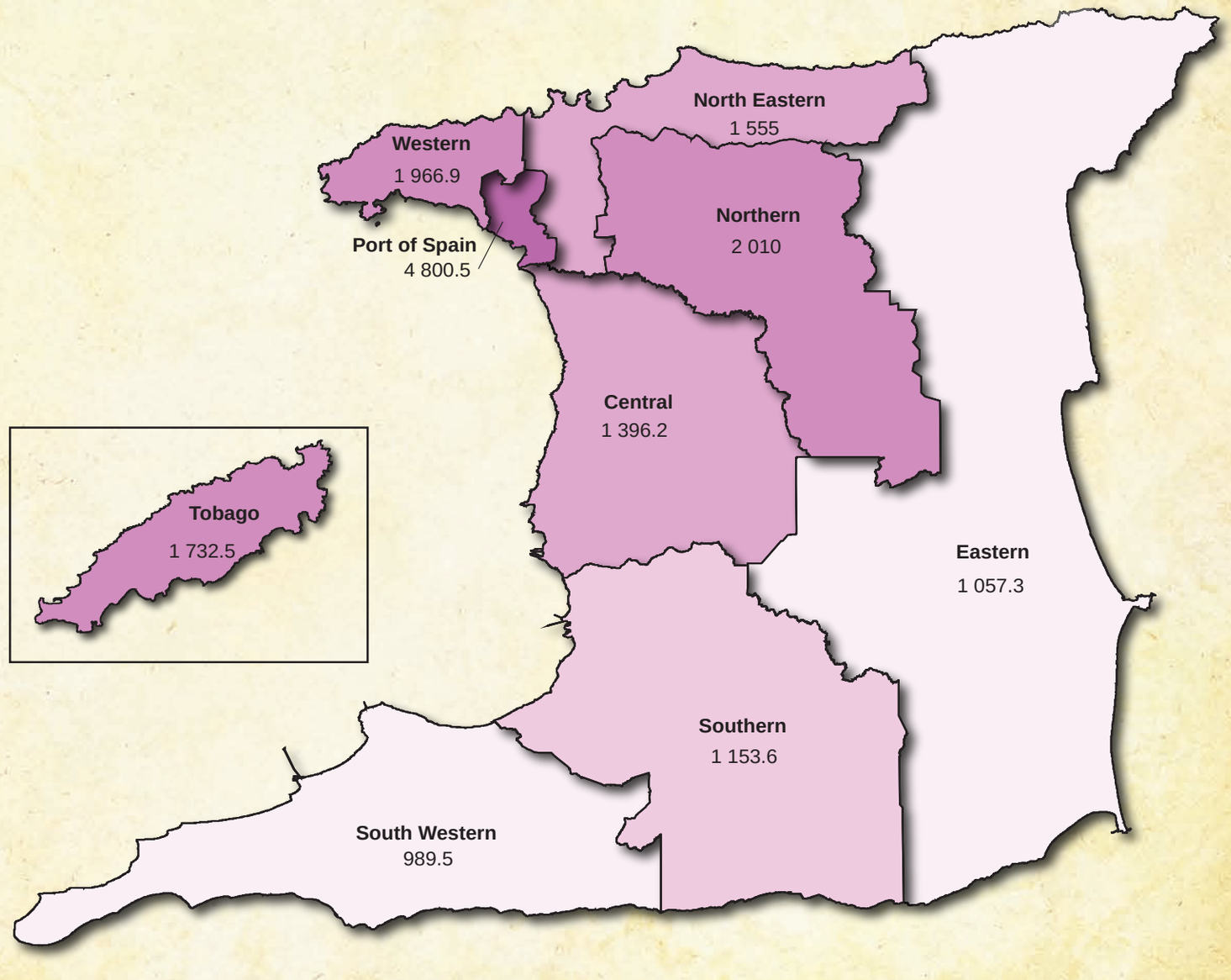
- The Port of Spain Division also recorded the highest reported levels of the motor vehicle and dwelling house larceny (275.5 and 107.1 respectively), murders (146.4), woundings and shootings (255.1), serious indecency (22), kidnappings (14.2) and fraud offences (37.8) per 100,000 persons.

- By comparison, the Eastern Division had the highest number of reported cases of rape, incest and other sexual offences at 132.2 per 100,000 persons and narcotic offences at 102.4 cases per 100,000 persons. In spite of this, the Eastern Division had the lowest number of reported cases of general larceny, robberies and larceny of dwelling houses at 123.2, 191.8 and 19.9 per 100,000 persons respectively. With respect to burglaries and break-ins, the Southern Division had the least reported cases at 286.4.

Trinidad and Tobago

Serious Crimes (2010) by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Serious Crimes (2010) (reported, per 100 000 population)

LO
989.5- 1057.3
1057.4- 1153.6
1153.7- 1555.0
1555.1- 2010.0
HI
2010.1- 4800.5

Trinidad and Tobago

Share of Serious Crimes (2010) by the Type of Crime by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

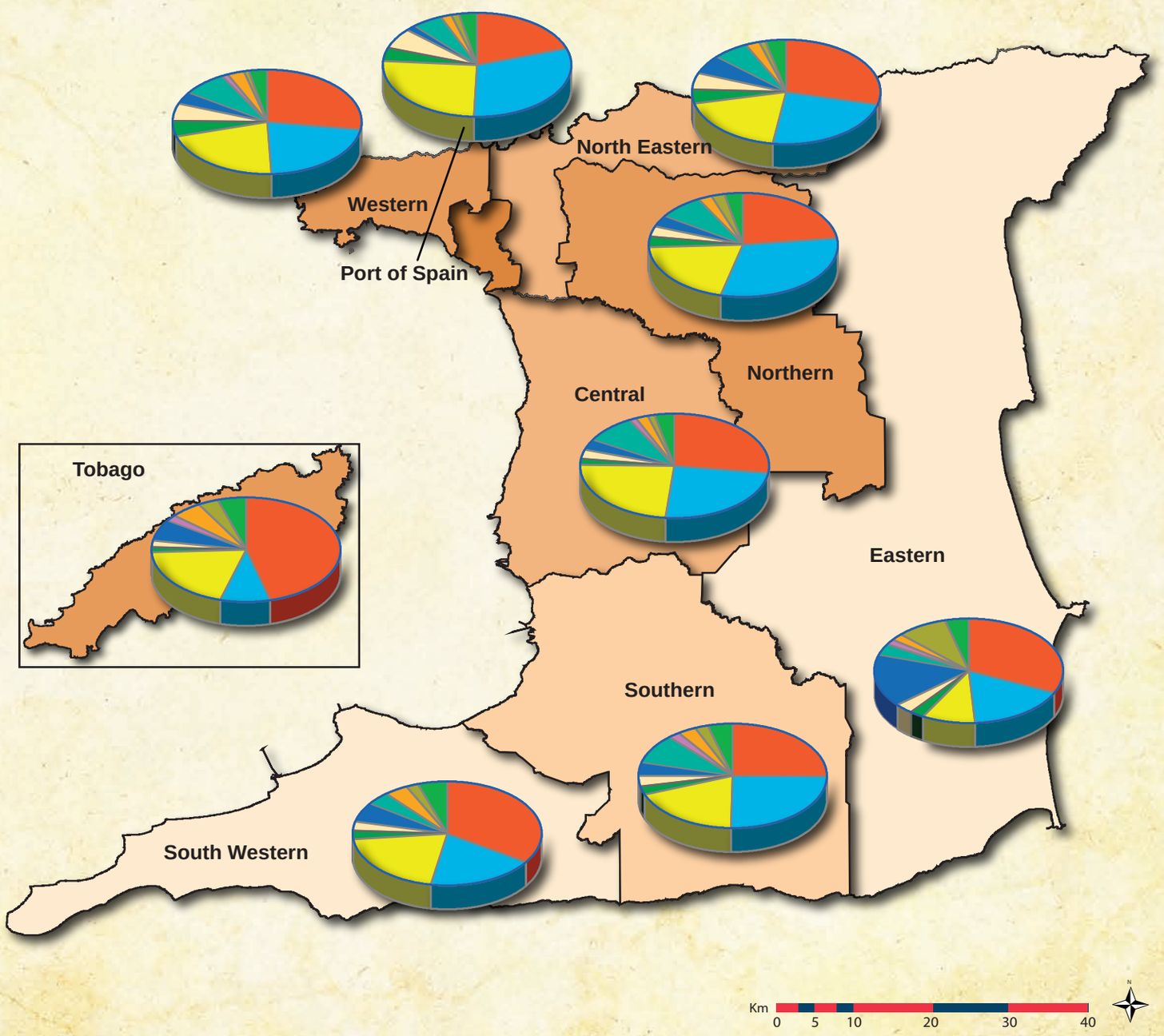
Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Share of Serious Crimes (2010) by the Type of Crime

- Burglaries and Breakings
- Robberies
- General Larceny
- Murder
- Woundings and Shootings
- Rapes, Incest, Sexual Offences
- Larceny Motor Vehicles
- Fraud Offences
- Larceny Dwelling House
- Narcotic Offences
- Other Serious Crimes

Serious Crimes (reported, per 100 000 population)

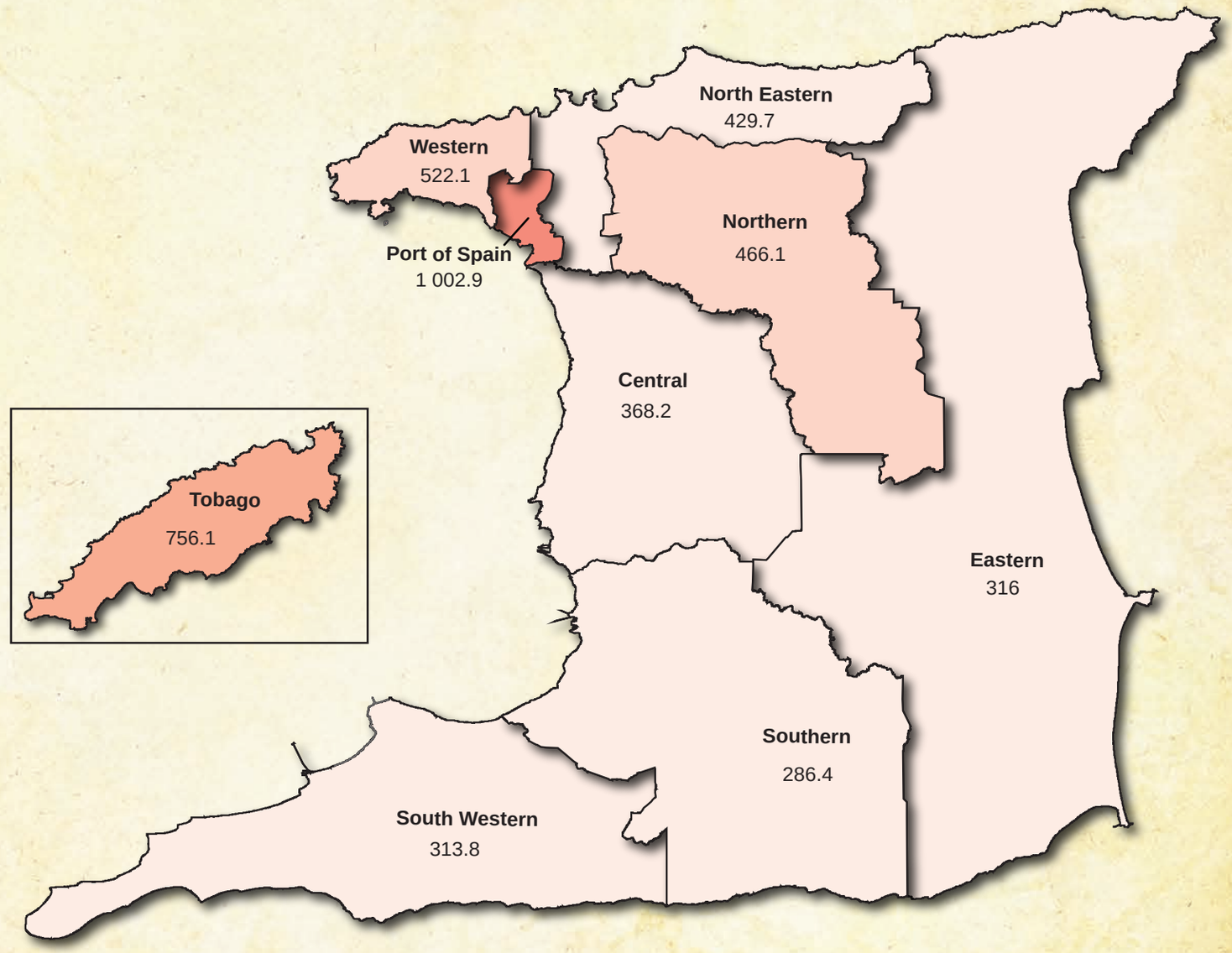
- LO 900 - 1 100
- 1 101 - 1 300
- 1 301 - 1 600
- 1 601 - 2 100
- HI 4 700 - 4 900



Trinidad and Tobago

Serious Crimes: Burglaries and Breakings (2010) by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

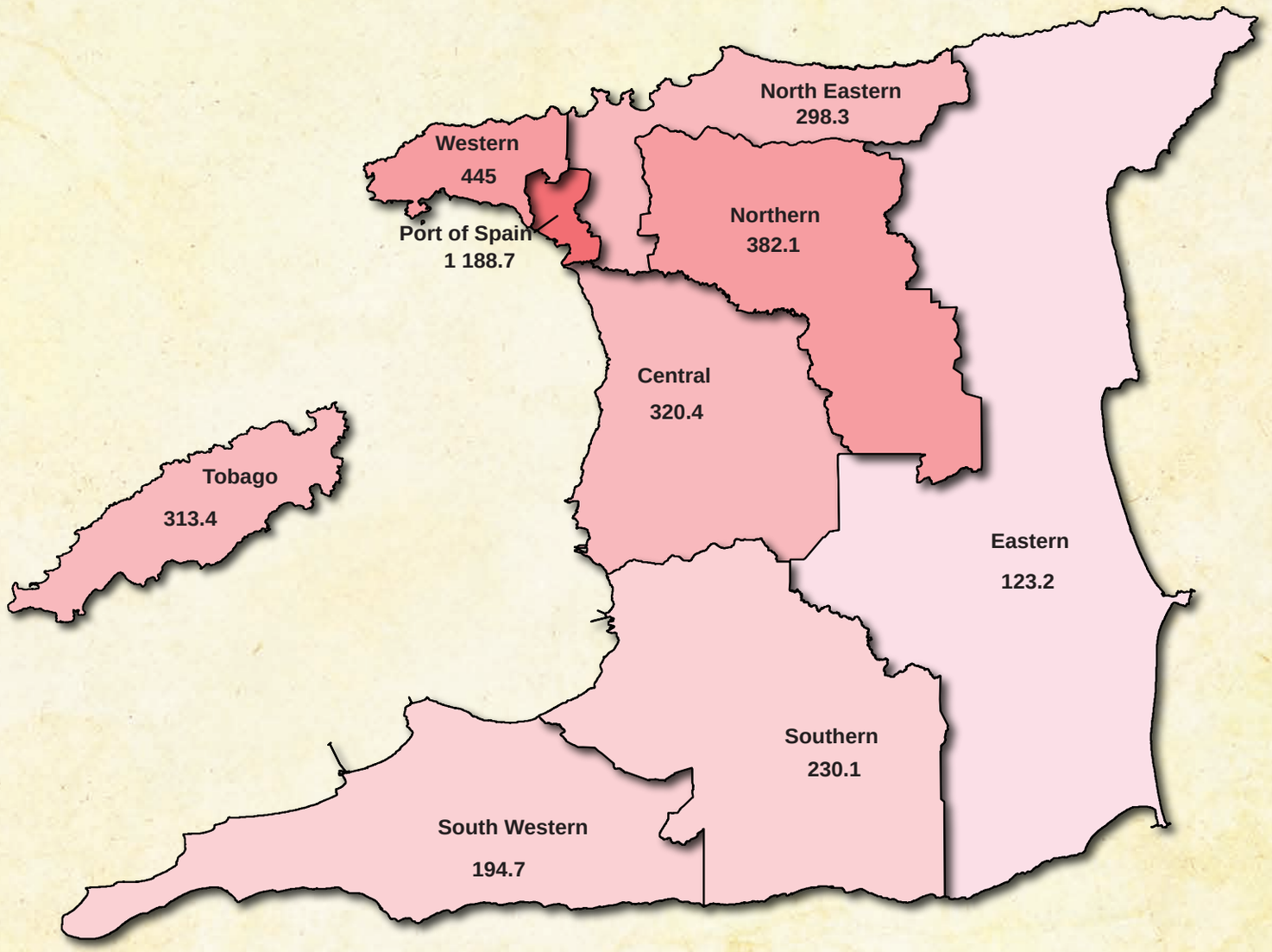
Burglaries and Breakings (2010) (reported, per 100 000 population)

LO
286.4 - 429.7
429.8 - 573.0
573.1 - 716.3
716.4 - 859.6
HI
859.7 - 1002.9

Trinidad and Tobago

Serious Crimes: General Larceny (2010) by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

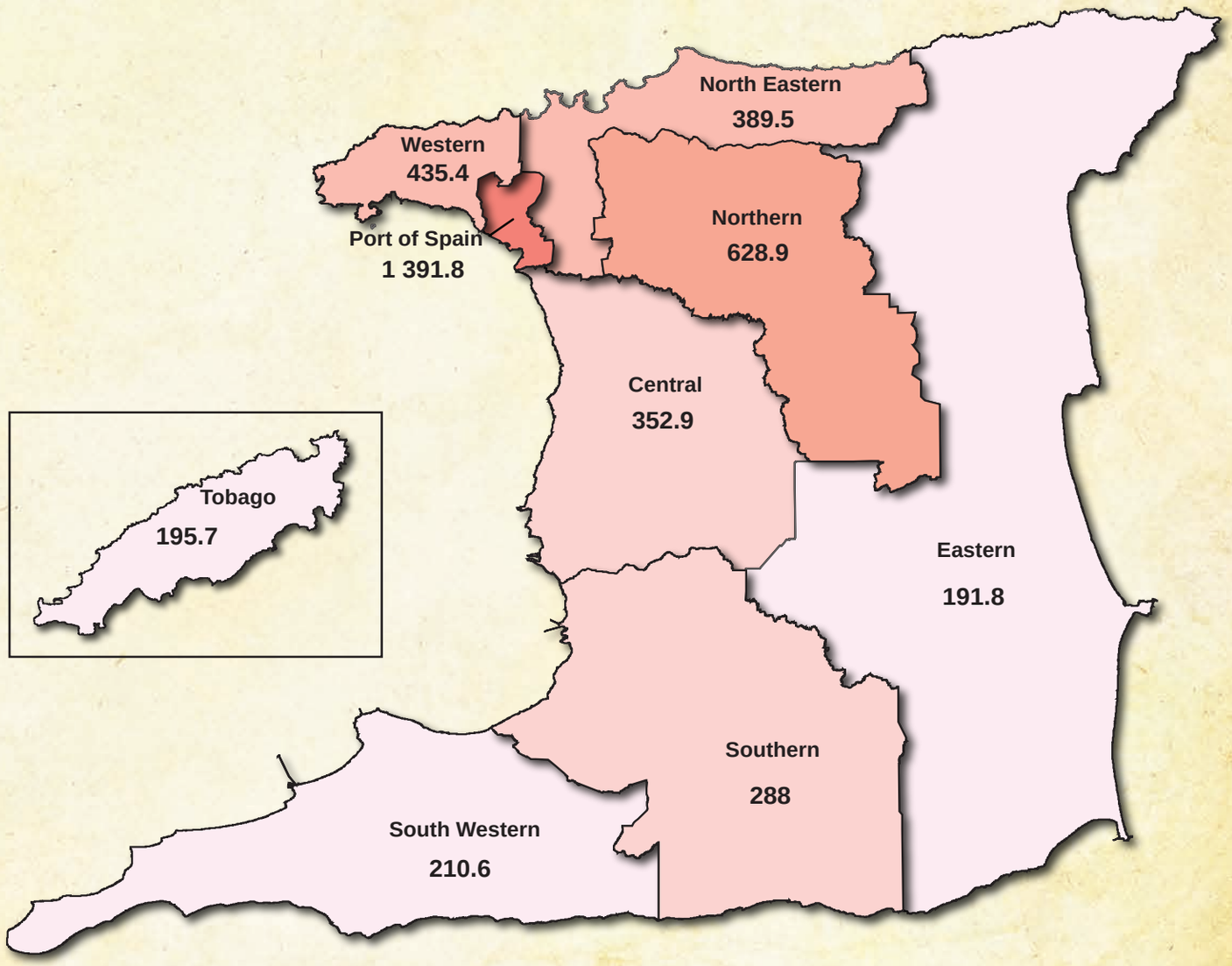
Serious Crimes: General Larceny
(reported, per 100 000 population)

LO
120.0 -123.2
123.3 - 230.1
230.2 - 320.4
320.5 - 466.3
HI
466.4 - 1 188.7

Trinidad and Tobago

Serious Crimes: Robberies (2010) by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

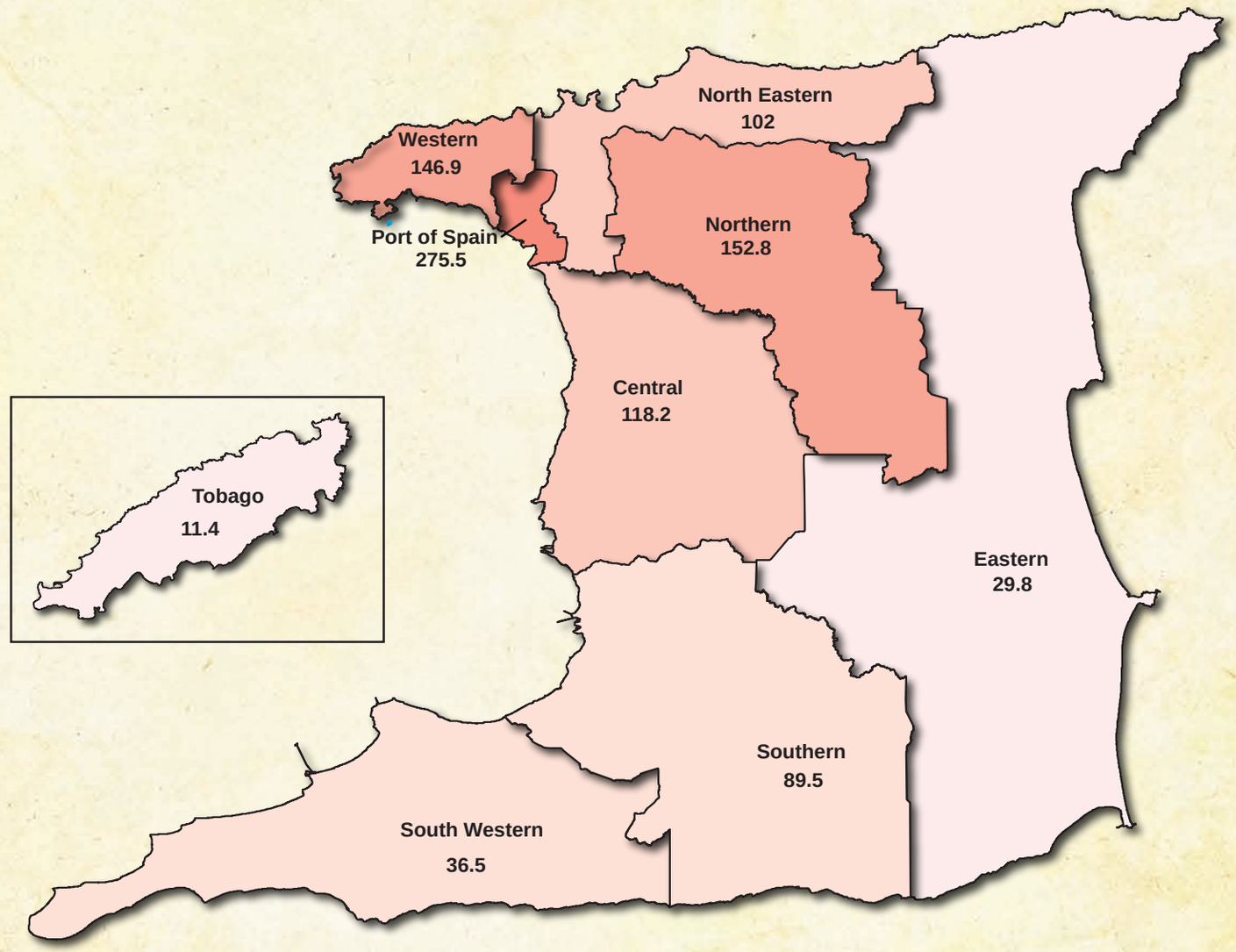
Serious Crimes: Robberies (2010)(reported, per 100 000 population)

LO
191.8 - 210.6
210.7 - 352.9
353.0 - 435.4
435.5 - 628.9
HI
629.0 - 1391.8

Trinidad and Tobago

Serious Crimes: Larceny of Motor Vehicles (2010) by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

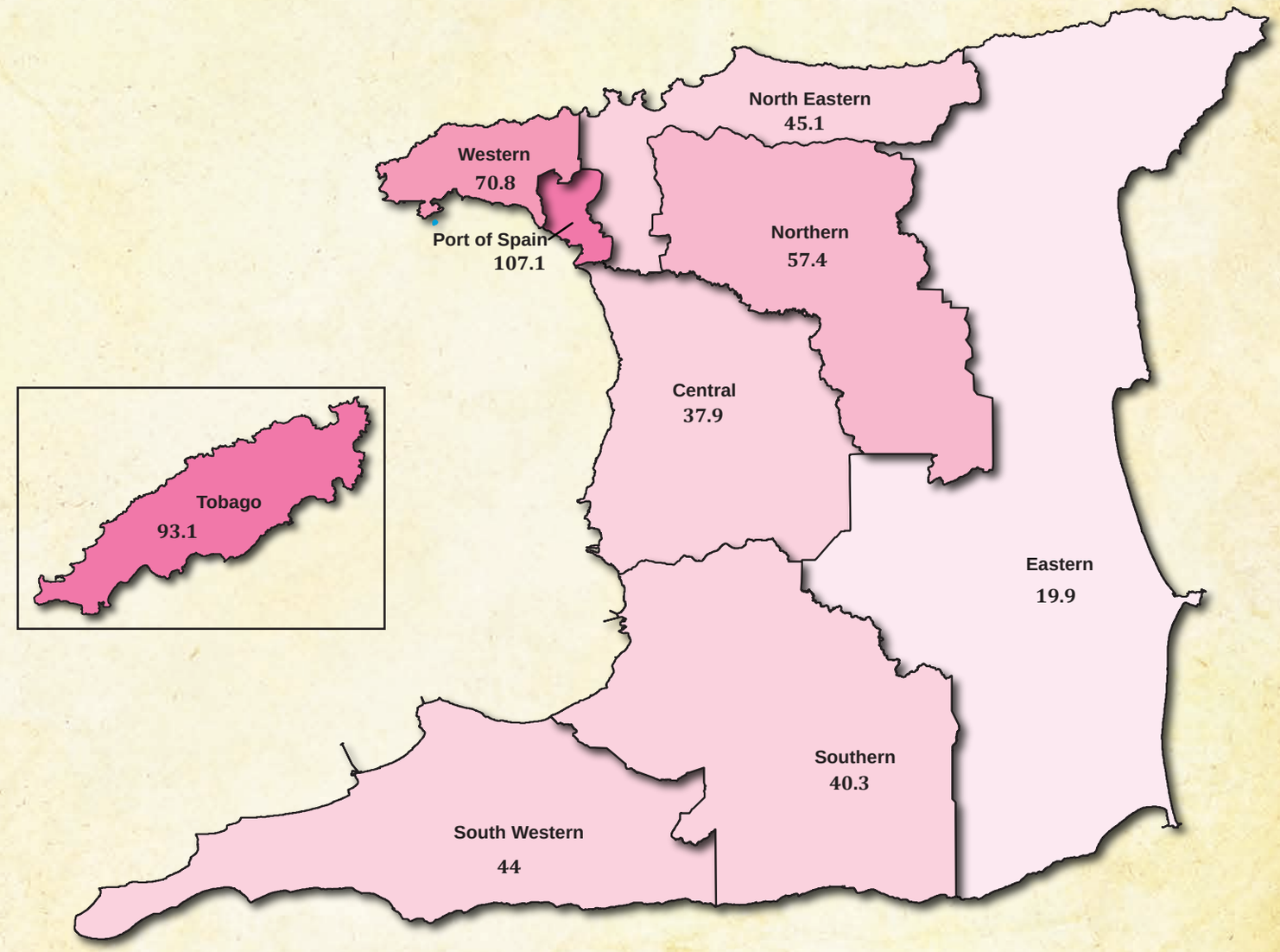
Serious Crimes: Larceny of Motor Vehicles (reported, per 100 000 population)

LO
11.4 - 29.8
29.9 - 89.5
89.6 - 118.2
118.3 - 152.8
HI
152.9 - 275.5

Trinidad and Tobago

Serious Crimes: Larceny of Dwelling House (2010) by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

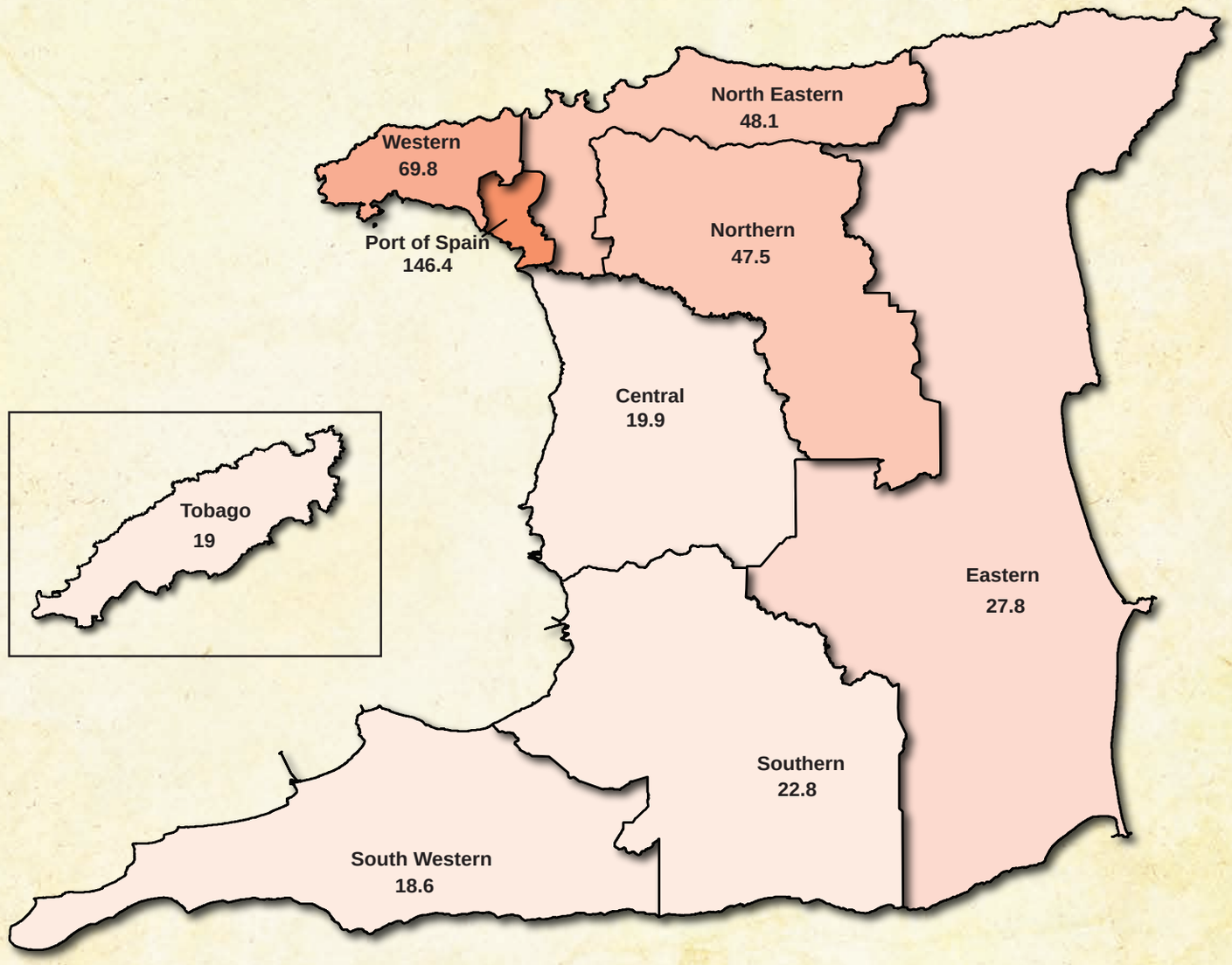
Serious Crimes. Larceny of Dwelling House (reported, per 100 000 population)

LO
19.9 - 33.3
33.4 - 50.7
50.8 - 64.3
64.4 - 83.8
HI
83.9 - 110.0

Trinidad and Tobago

Serious Crimes: Murder (2010) by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

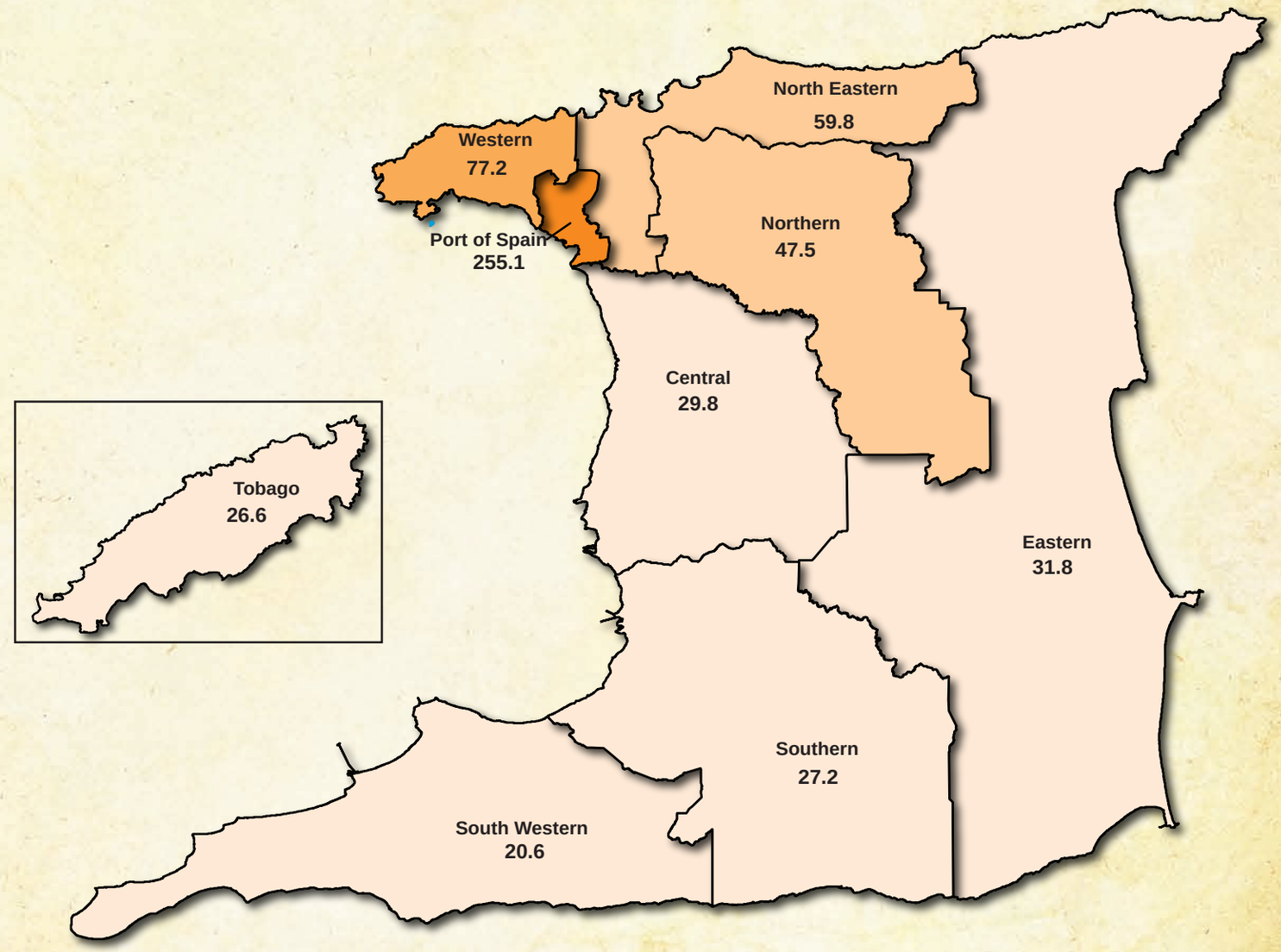
Serious Crimes: Murder (reported, per 100 000 population)

LO
18.6 - 25.1
25.2 - 39.2
39.3 - 58.4
58.5 - 88.0
HI
88.1 - 146.4

Trinidad and Tobago

Serious Crimes: Woundings and Shootings (2010) by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

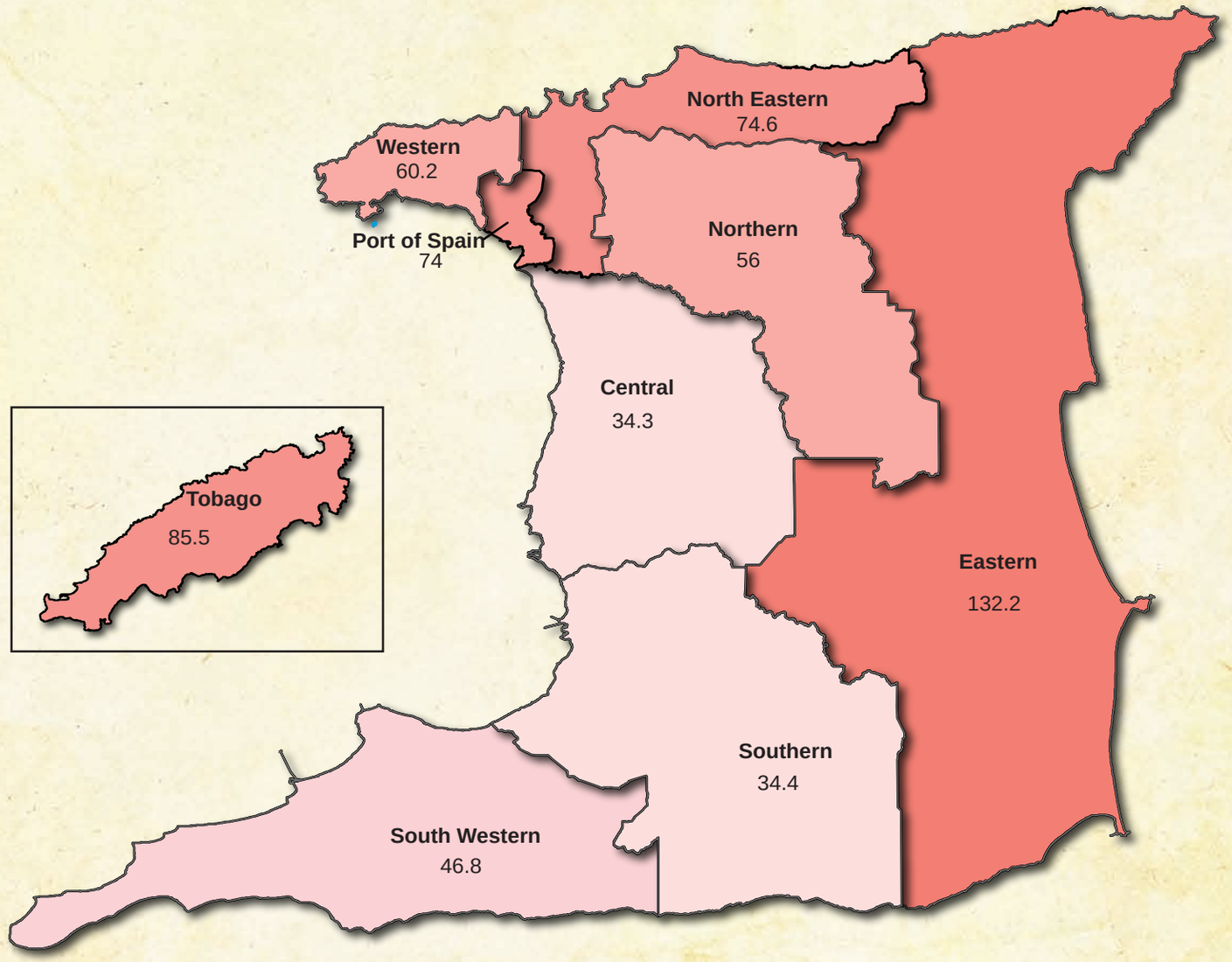
Serious Crimes: Woundings and Shootings (reported, per 100 000 population)

LO
20.6 - 39.3
39.4 - 66.5
66.6 - 93.0
HI
93.1 - 255.1

Trinidad and Tobago

Serious Crimes: Rapes, Incest and Sexual Offences (2010) by Police Divisions

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

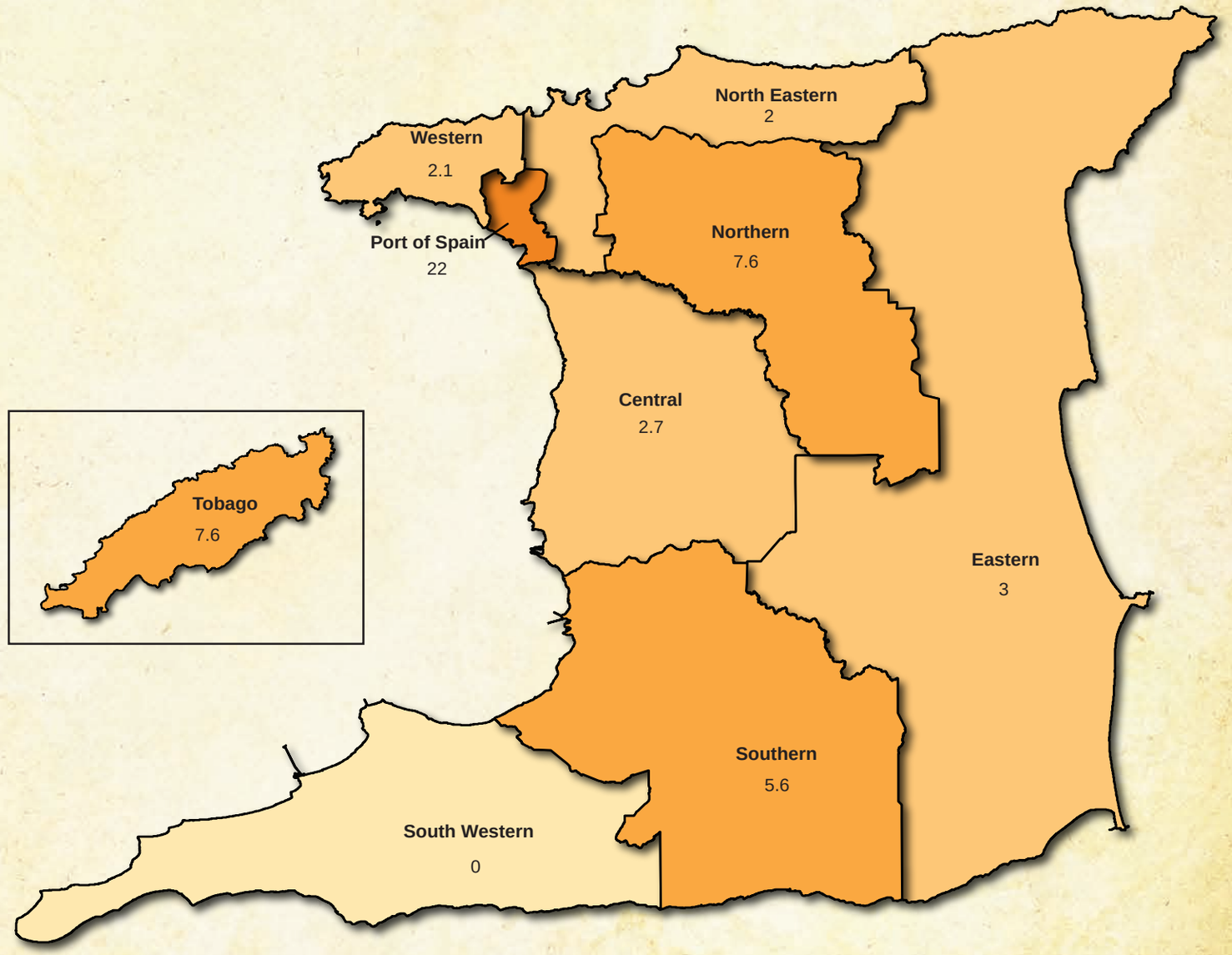
Serious Crimes: Rapes, Incest and Sexual Offences (reported, per 100 000 population)

LO
34.3 - 42.4
42.5 - 52.4
52.5 - 67.1
67.2 - 93.1
HI
93.2 - 132.2

Trinidad and Tobago

Serious Crimes: Serious Indecency (2010) by Police Divisions

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

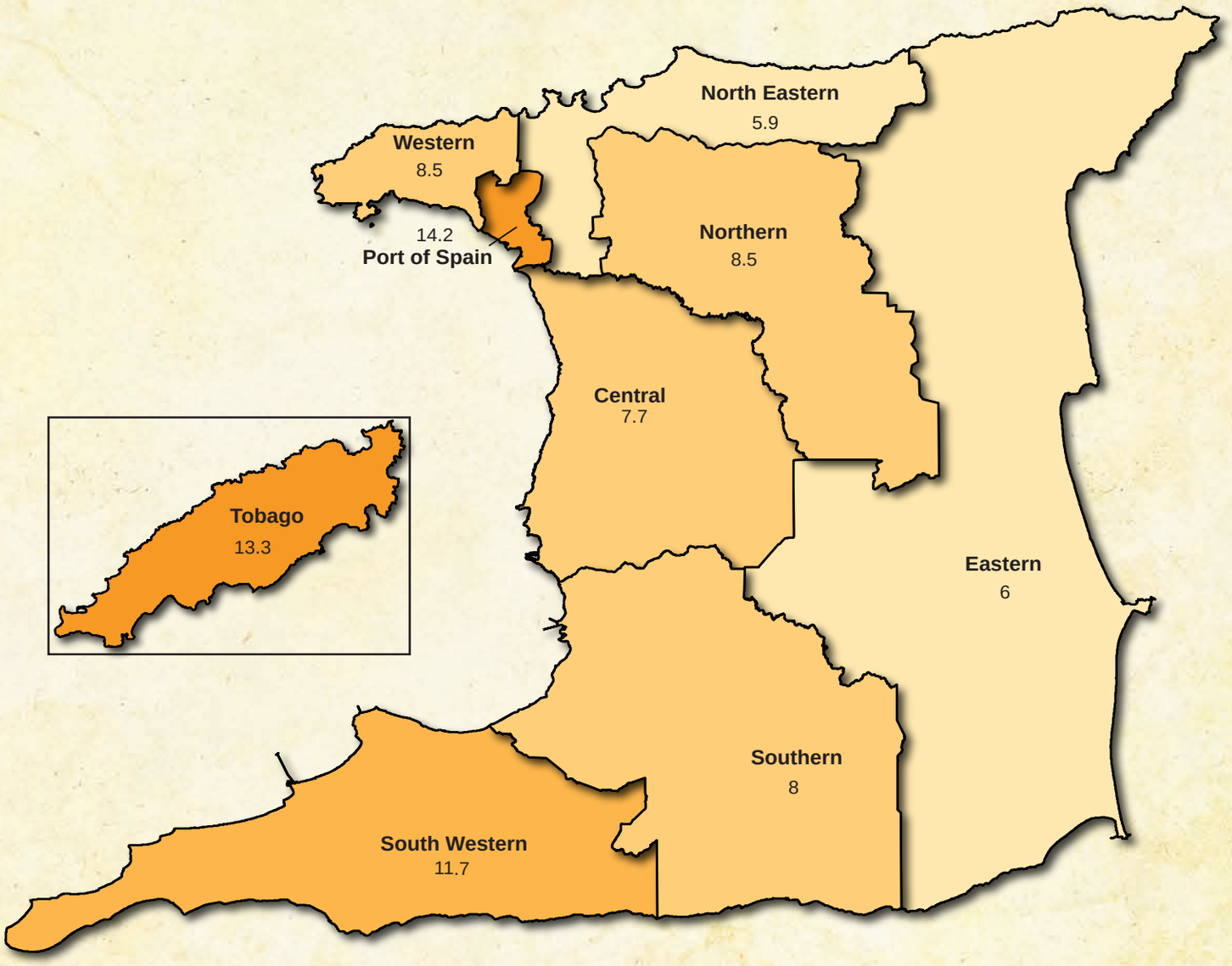
Serious Crimes: Serious Indecency (reported, per 100 000 population)

LO
0.0 - 0.9
1.0 - 5.1
5.2 - 8.7
HI
8.8 - 22.0

Trinidad and Tobago

Serious Crimes: Kidnapping (2010) by Police Divisions

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

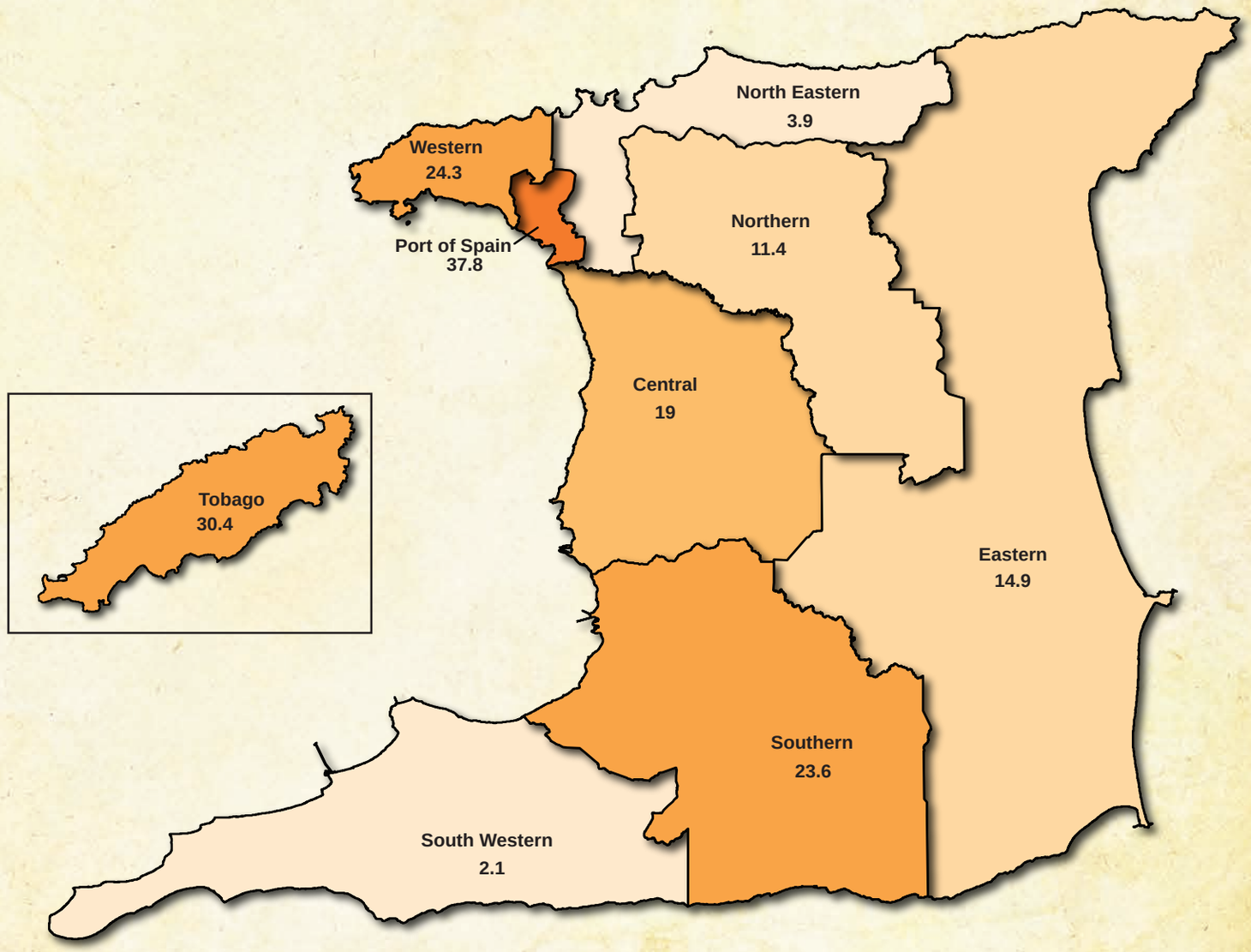
Serious Crimes: Kidnapping (reported, per 100 000 population)

LO
5.9 - 6.9
7.0 - 9.4
9.5 - 12.6
HI
12.7 - 14.2

Trinidad and Tobago

Serious Crimes: Fraud Offences (2010) by Police Divisions

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

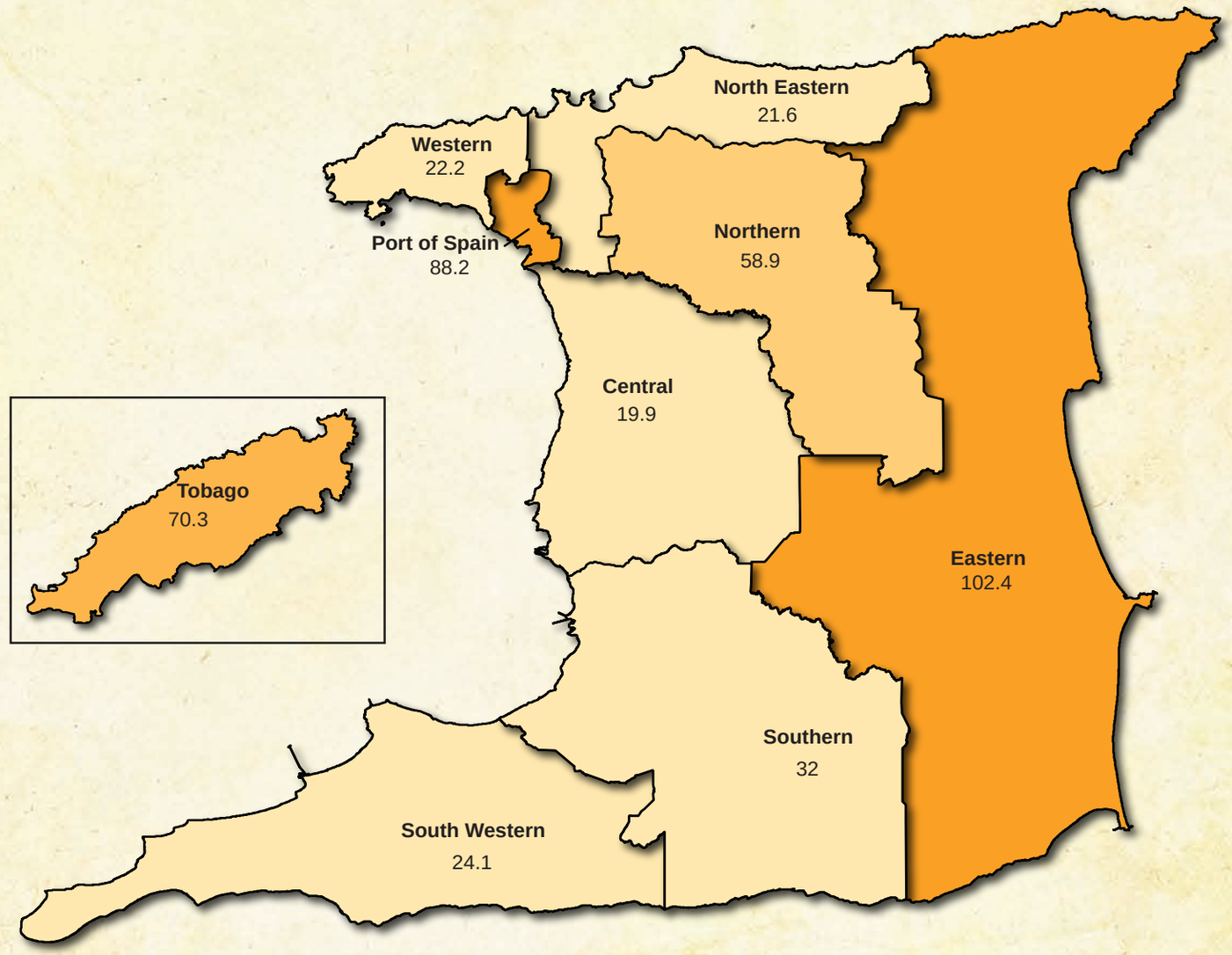
Serious Crimes: Fraud Offences (reported, per 100 000 population)

LO
2.1 - 9.2
9.3 - 16.4
16.5 - 23.5
23.6 - 30.7
HI
30.8 - 37.8

Trinidad and Tobago

Serious Crimes: Narcotic Offences (2010) by Police Divisions

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Serious Crimes: Narcotic Offences (reported, per 100 000 population)

LO
19.9 - 40.5
40.6 - 61.2
61.3 - 81.8
HI
81.9 - 102.4

PART 4

Municipal Indicator Profiles

The profiles provide a general snapshot of each administrative area. It is important to note however, that the indicators have been developed from data taken from sources with different periodicity, including the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III 2006, the Household Budget Survey 2008-2009 and 2010 Population, Social and Vital Statistics. Users are therefore advised to exercise due care and attention in their analysis and interpretation of the information contained in the profiles and to refer to the technical appendices.

Trinidad and Tobago

Empowered lives.
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Municipal Indicators

Life Expectancy At Birth
73.28

Adolescent Fertility Rate
59.6

Total Population
31301

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses
24.8%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment
71.1%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment
73.6%

Household Income Per Capita
$5,994.6

Household where child has died
8.3%

Population without Electricity
0.2%

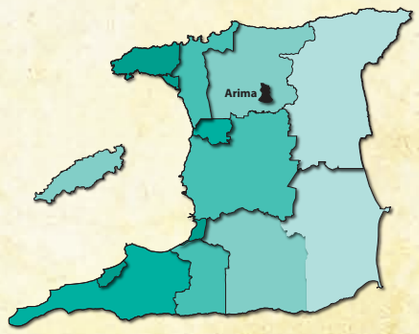
Without Clean Drinking Water
0.2%

Without Improved Sanitation
6.2%

Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt
64.3%

Labour Force Participation %
Male **65.7** Female **48.0**

Arima



Trinidad and Tobago

Municipal Indicators

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Life Expectancy At Birth
73.60

Adolescent Fertility Rate
51.9

Total Population
71462

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses
21.1%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment
98.9%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment
62.9%

Household Income Per Capita
$5,452.9

Household where child has died
35.5%

Population without Electricity
0.8%

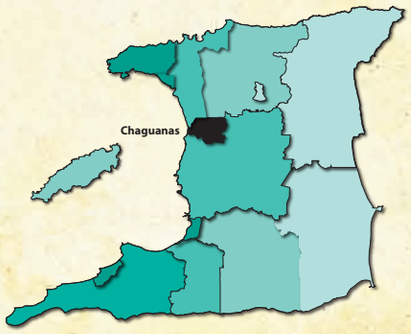
Without Clean Drinking Water
0.3%

Without Improved Sanitation
7.3%

Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt
63.3%

Labour Force Participation %
Male **78.3** Female **49.6**

Chaguanas



Trinidad and Tobago

Municipal Indicators

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Life Expectancy At Birth
75.42

Adolescent Fertility Rate
39.9

Total Population
181341

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses
23.4%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment
98.3%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment
62.9%

Household Income Per Capita
$6,715.5

Household where child has died
6.2%

Population without Electricity
3.3%

Without Clean Drinking Water
3.9%

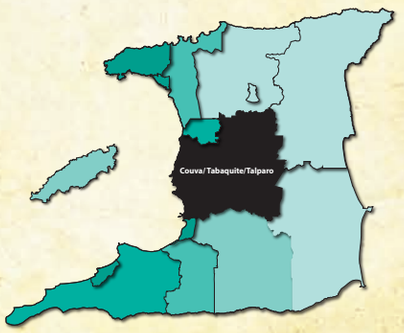
Without Improved Sanitation
7.3%

Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt
58.9%

Labour Force Participation %

Male	Female
75	47.5

Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo



Trinidad and Tobago

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Resilient nations.

Municipal Indicators

Life Expectancy At Birth
74.08

Adolescent Fertility Rate
44.2

Total Population
94621

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses
19.7%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment
100%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment
72.3%

Household Income Per Capita
$7,176.3

Household where child has died
6.4%

Population without Electricity
1.7%

Without Clean Drinking Water
7.3%

Without Improved Sanitation
9.1%

Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt
58.2%

Labour Force Participation %
Male **71.1** Female **53.4**

Diego Martin

Trinidad and Tobago

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Municipal Indicators

Life Expectancy At Birth
73.88

Adolescent Fertility Rate
51.4

Total Population
35674

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses
25.5%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment
64%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment
53.2%

Household Income Per Capita
$4,594

Household where child has died
8.3%

Population without Electricity
3.5%

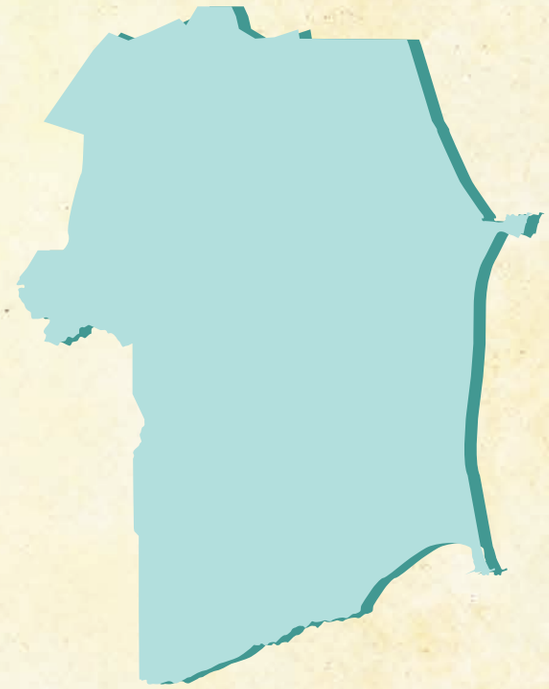
Without Clean Drinking Water
0%

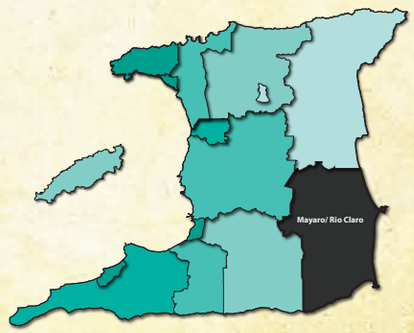
Without Improved Sanitation
4.4%

Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt
60.2%

Labour Force Participation %
Male Female
76.4 46.2

Mayaro/ Rio Claro





Trinidad and Tobago

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Municipal Indicators

Life Expectancy At Birth
74.17

Adolescent Fertility Rate
28.9

Total Population
97095

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses
20.7%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment
89.6%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment
59.6%

Household Income Per Capita
$6,368.4

Household where child has died
6.4%

Population without Electricity
2.2%

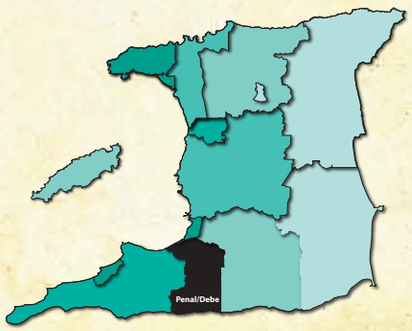
Without Clean Drinking Water
8.4%

Without Improved Sanitation
3.9%

Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt
61.9%

Labour Force Participation %
Male **76.4** Female **43.7**

Penal/Debe



Trinidad and Tobago

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Municipal Indicators

Life Expectancy At Birth
73.36

Adolescent Fertility Rate
46.6

Total Population
19357

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses
19.1%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment
100%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment
70.5%

Household Income Per Capita
$7,302.0

Household where child has died
3.3%

Population without Electricity
4.7%

Without Clean Drinking Water
3.3%

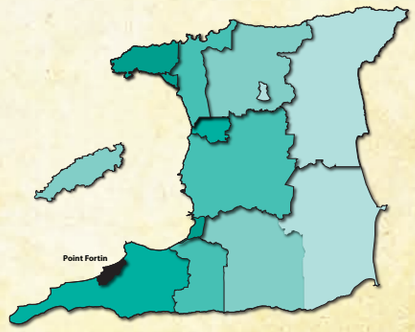
Without Improved Sanitation
7.5%

Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt
85.9%

Labour Force Participation %

Male	Female
76	51.7

Point Fortin



Trinidad and Tobago

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Municipal Indicators

Life Expectancy At Birth
67.69

Adolescent Fertility Rate
55.9

Total Population
34187

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses
20.6%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment
99.4%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment
78.1%

Household Income Per Capita
$6,215.5

Household where child has died
8.4%

Population without Electricity
1.5%

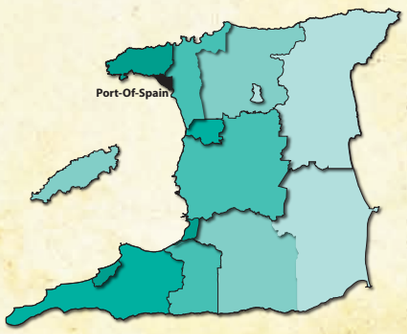
Without Clean Drinking Water
0.8%

Without Improved Sanitation
7.6%

Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt
66.6%

Labour Force Participation %
Male **68.2** Female **44.1**

Port-Of-Spain



Trinidad and Tobago

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

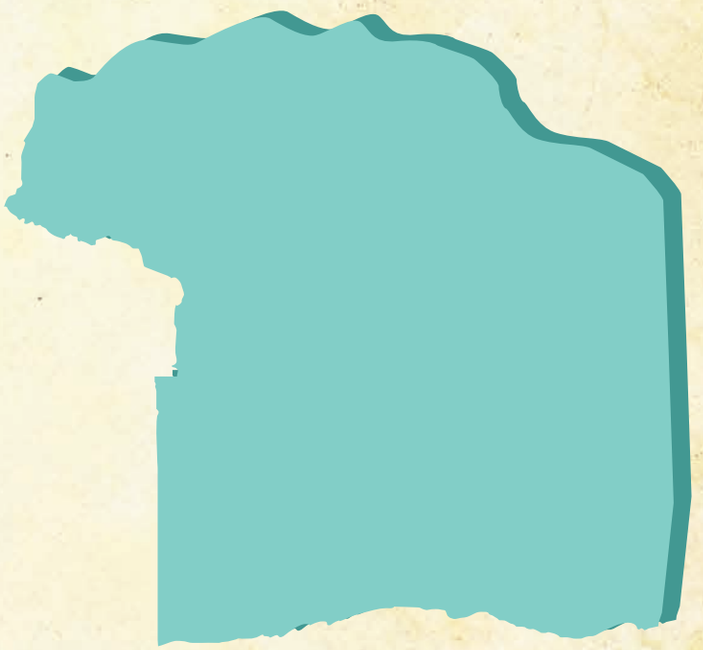
Municipal Indicators

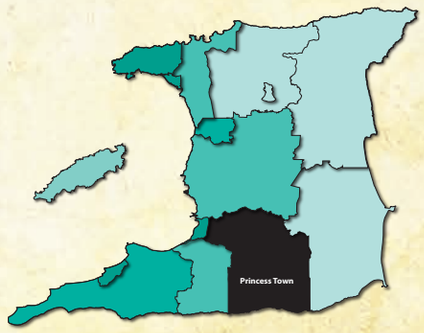
Life Expectancy At Birth	Adolescent Fertility Rate	Total Population	Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses
74.20	34.1	88035	24.1%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment	Secondary and Higher Education Attainment	Household Income Per Capita	Household where child has died
90.6%	57.0%	$6,105.0	5.2%

Population without Electricity	Without Clean Drinking Water	Without Improved Sanitation	Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt	Labour Force Participation % Male	Labour Force Participation % Female
3.7%	8.1%	5.8%	81.0%	76.8	41.2

Princes Town





Trinidad and Tobago

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Resilient nations.

Municipal Indicators

Life Expectancy At Birth

69.57

Adolescent Fertility Rate

34.7

Total Population

54242

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses

21.5%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment

95.7%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment

78.4%

Household Income Per Capita

$7,475.7

Household where child has died

3%

Population without Electricity

0.6%

Without Clean Drinking Water

0.0%

Without Improved Sanitation

2.5%

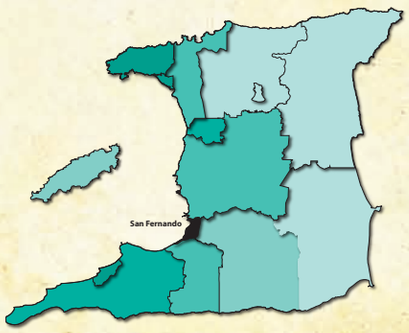
Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt

65.2%

Labour Force Participation %

Male **71.6** Female **54.9**

San Fernando



Trinidad and Tobago

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Municipal Indicators

Life Expectancy At Birth
71.4

Adolescent Fertility Rate
55.3

Total Population
133547

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses
23.2%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment
94.4%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment
65.7%

Household Income Per Capita
$6,574

Household where child has died
5.7%

Population without Electricity
1.7%

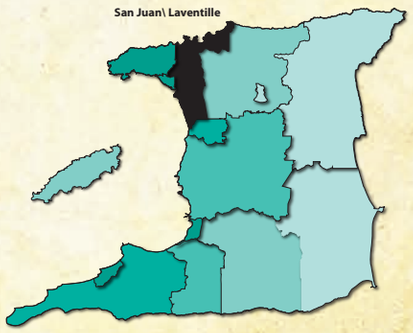
Without Clean Drinking Water
6.1%

Without Improved Sanitation
13.5%

Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt
59.6%

Labour Force Participation %
Male **71.5** Female **58.9**

San Juan/ Laventille



Trinidad and Tobago

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Municipal Indicators

Life Expectancy At Birth

73.99

Adolescent Fertility Rate

75.2

Total Population

66371

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses

23.4%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment

79.9%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment

53.0%

Household Income Per Capita

$5,150.1

Household where child has died

6.5%

Population without Electricity

6.4%

Without Clean Drinking Water

6.4%

Without Improved Sanitation

5.6%

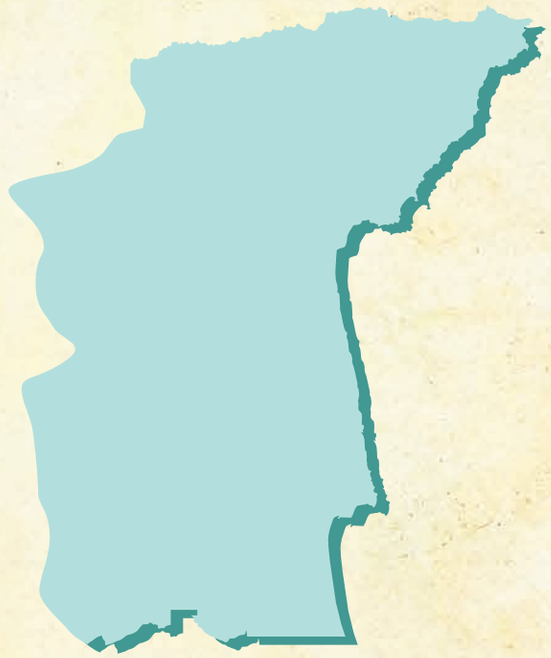
Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt

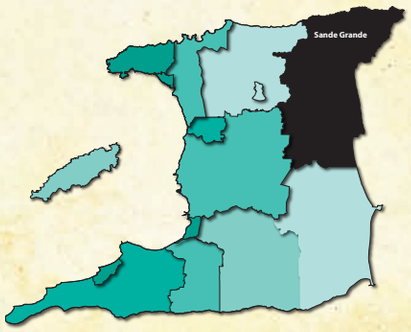
71.8%

Labour Force Participation %

Male **72.2** Female **50.1**

Sangre Grande





Trinidad and Tobago

Municipal Indicators

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Life Expectancy At Birth

74.65

Adolescent Fertility Rate

37.1

Total Population

91299

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses

21.8%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment

76.8%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment

63.0%

Household Income Per Capita

$5,903.8

Household where child has died

1.4%

Population without Electricity

3.2%

Without Clean Drinking Water

2.7%

Without Improved Sanitation

6.9%

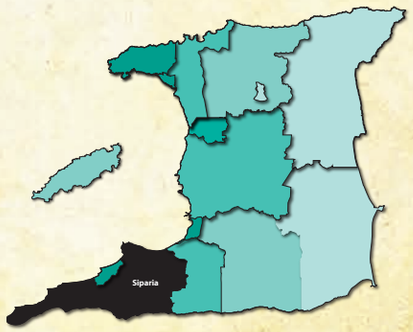
Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt

62.7%

Labour Force Participation %

Male	Female
75.7	50.3

Siparia



Trinidad and Tobago

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Municipal Indicators

Life Expectancy At Birth
76.79

Adolescent Fertility Rate
36.9

Total Population
52640

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses
23.0%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment
100%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment
56.5%

Household Income Per Capita
$4,468.0

Household where child has died
5.1%

Population without Electricity
1.6%

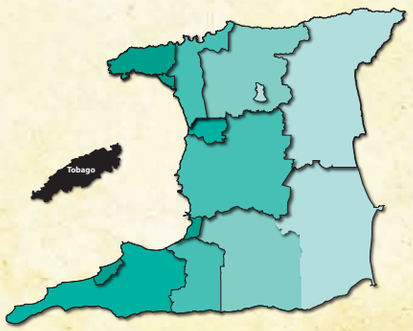
Without Clean Drinking Water
1.8%

Without Improved Sanitation
13.2%

Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt
36.9%

Labour Force Participation %
Male **73.7** Female **68.6**

Tobago



Trinidad and Tobago

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Municipal Indicators

Life Expectancy At Birth
75.47

Adolescent Fertility Rate
42.2

Total Population
190124

Percentage of Population having Chronic Illnesses
22.8%

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment
79.1%

Secondary and Higher Education Attainment
67.4%

Household Income Per Capita
$6,214.8

Household where child has died
5.1%

Population without Electricity
2.5%

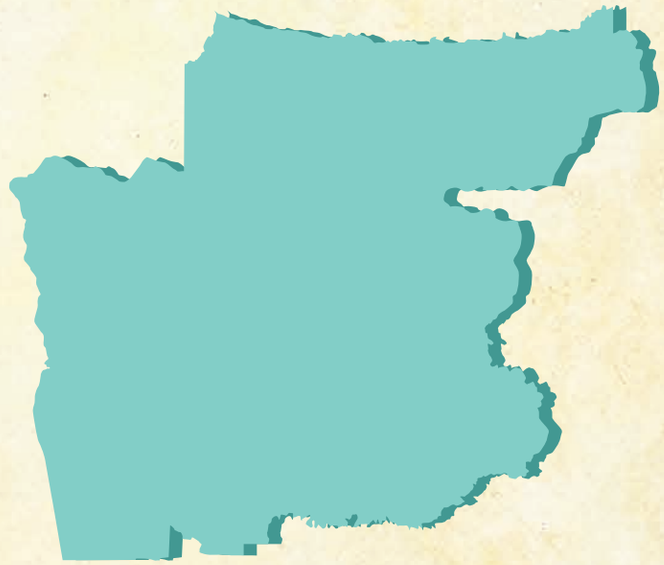
Without Clean Drinking Water
1.4%

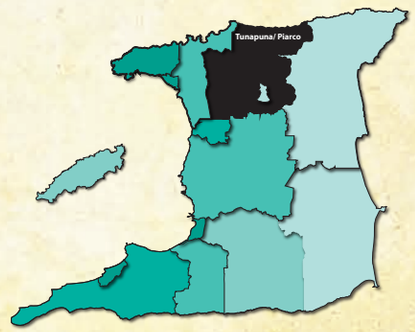
Without Improved Sanitation
8.7%

Population NOT Consuming Iodized Salt
60.1%

Labour Force Participation %
Male **70.3** Female **52.8**

Tunapuna/Piarco





PART 5
Hazard and Disaster Related Maps

The Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM) is pleased to have been able to collaborate with the CSO and the UNDP in the production of the Trinidad and Tobago Human Development Atlas. ODPM's contribution to the Atlas represents a milestone in our ability to represent hazard and disaster related data in a user-friendly, non-technical format to a large array of stakeholders. It also provides a national snapshot of Trinidad and Tobago's hazard experience over a considerable period of years.

The comparative analysis across regions within Trinidad and Tobago will concurrently visually emphasize the baseline with respect to hazard experience in the country based on historical records and highlight the areas in need of transformation. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction in informing public policy and decision making at a national level, with the ultimate goal of reducing disaster risk and improving in a measurable way, the resilience of our communities and nation as a whole.

Part 5: Hazard and Disaster Related Maps

1. MAP TITLE:
Trinidad & Tobago Flood Impacted Communities (1999-2011)

Map Summary:

Map shows flood impacted communities in Trinidad & Tobago based on historical data (1999-2011). Past frequency and severity of reported flood incidents for the noted period was aggregated and the data was ranked to show the degree of impact (High, Medium, and Low) in affected communities.

Source: ***ODPM***
Data Credits: *CSO, Dr Bheshem Ramlal, TEMA, ODPM*
Disclaimer: *This product is intended for reference only. The ODPM assumes no liability for errors omissions, or inaccuracies in the furnished product/data*

2. MAP TITLE:
Trinidad & Tobago Hazard Impact (2006-2011) by Administrative Areas

Map Summary:

Map shows level of hazard impact by administrative boundaries for Trinidad & Tobago. Hazard impact is a derivative of past frequency and severity of all recorded natural and anthropogenic hazard incidents, including but not limited to flood, landslide, high wind events and fire aggregated from (2006-2011) and ranked accordingly - High, Medium, Low Impact. The map also attempts to illustrate via pie charts, the prevalence of the (overall) 4 most common hazards in each administrative area. Additionally, the size of the pie chart is an indication of the frequency of hazard events per area.

Source: *ODPM*
Data Credits: *CSO, Dr Bheshem Ramlal, TEMA, ODPM*
Disclaimer: *This product is intended for reference only. The ODPM assumes no liability for errors omissions, or inaccuracies in the furnished product/data*

3. MAP TITLE:
Landslide Susceptibility - Trinidad

Map Summary:

Method

The landslide susceptibility map was produced using Multi-Factor Modeling (MFM). GIS layers of Landslide instability factors were first generated. The factors considered are slope angle, lithological formation, tectonic features, land use, drainage network, road network, and rainfall. The characteristic of the elements of each of these factors were classified and ranked into three (3) levels of susceptibility to Landslides. The five (5) classes are: very low, low, moderate, high, and very high.

The MFM is a logical model that is easy to apply especially when records of past incidents are lacking in detail such as geographic coordinates of location, extent, magnitude, date and time of occurrence. Each of the factors were also assigned a numeric weight based on their relative magnitude of landslide causative. The weights were assigned based on the professional knowledge of reviewers.

The MFM incorporates the assistive influence of higher susceptibility level of the instability factors to produce the susceptibility map. GIS data model was built to perform weighed additive overlay of all the ranked instability factors (layers) to produce the Landslide susceptibility map. The output layer was ranked and reclassified into three (3) levels of susceptibilities: low, moderate, high, using natural break classifier function in Arc Map.

Verification of Results

Verification was performed using cross-validation and ground trusting techniques. Cross validation technique entails spatial overlay of the susceptibility map produced on the past incident layer generated. A very high visual goodness of fit was obtained. This was followed by field ground thrusting. Field crews visited areas of High and Very High susceptibility level to confirm incidences of landslides that occurred during this study and were able to confirm that these new cases occurred in areas of High and Very High only.

Limitations of Methods and Data

The MFM itself is sound and logical. The results obtained from this study area are however affected by the inadequacies in the occurrence data. Since landslide susceptibility mapping is an ongoing process, it is hoped that future mapping will benefit from a more detailed occurrence database. This will also allow for the use of more rigorous statistical methods such as generated weighed regression and Probabilistic-Frequency Ratio Model (PFR). The result could also be improved through the use of correct land use data (2007 land use data was used for this study). The method also used annual mean rainfall whereas rainfall intensity would have been more appropriate. The assignment of weights to each of the factors is subjective as this was based on practical experience. A less biased weighing can be developed if the incidence data is more detailed and the PFR model is used.

Limitation of Use

The Landslide susceptibility map may be used for:

- Regional landuse planning and zoning
- Landuse mitigation planning
- Public education and awareness programme
- Land development planning
- Emergency response planning (CERT)

The Landslide susceptibility map should not be used for:

- Predicting landslide occurrence
- Detail site analysis and evaluation
- Property assessment

Source: ODPM
Data Credits: CSO, Prof. Jacob Opadeyi, Gabriella Thongs, ODPM
Disclaimer: This product is intended for reference only. The ODPM assumes no liability for errors omissions, or inaccuracies in the furnished product/data

4. MAP TITLE:
Flood Susceptibility - Trinidad

Map Summary:

Method

Flood susceptibility map was produced using Multi-Factor Modeling (MFM). GIS layers of flood inundation factors were first generated. The factors considered are: rainfall, elevation, slope, drainage density, road density, and land Use. The characteristics of the elements of each of these factors were classified and ranked into five (5) levels of susceptibility to flooding. The five (5) classes are: very low, low, moderate, high, and very high.

The MFM is a logical model that is easy to apply especially when records of past incidents of floods are lacking in detail such as geographic coordinates of location, extent, magnitude, date and time of occurrence. Each of the factors was also assigned a numeric weight based on their relative magnitude of flood causatives. The weights were assigned based on the professional knowledge of reviewers.

The MFM incorporates the assistive influence of higher susceptibility level of the instability factors to produce the susceptibility map. GIS data mode was built to perform weighed additive overlay of all the ranked inundation factors (layers) to produce the flood susceptibility map. The output layer was ranked and reclassified into three (3) levels of susceptibilities: low, moderate, high using natural break classifier function in ArcMap.

Verification of Results

Verification was performed using cross-validation and ground trusting techniques. Cross validation technique entails spatial overlay of the susceptibility map produced on the past incident layer generated. A very high visual goodness of fit was obtained. This was followed by field ground thrusting. Field crews visited areas of High and Very High susceptibility level to confirm incidences of landslides that occurred during this study and were able to confirm that these new cases occurred in areas of High and Very High only.

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- Property assessment

Source: **ODPM**
Data Credits: *CSO, Prof. Jacob Opadeyi, Gabriella Thongs, ODPM*
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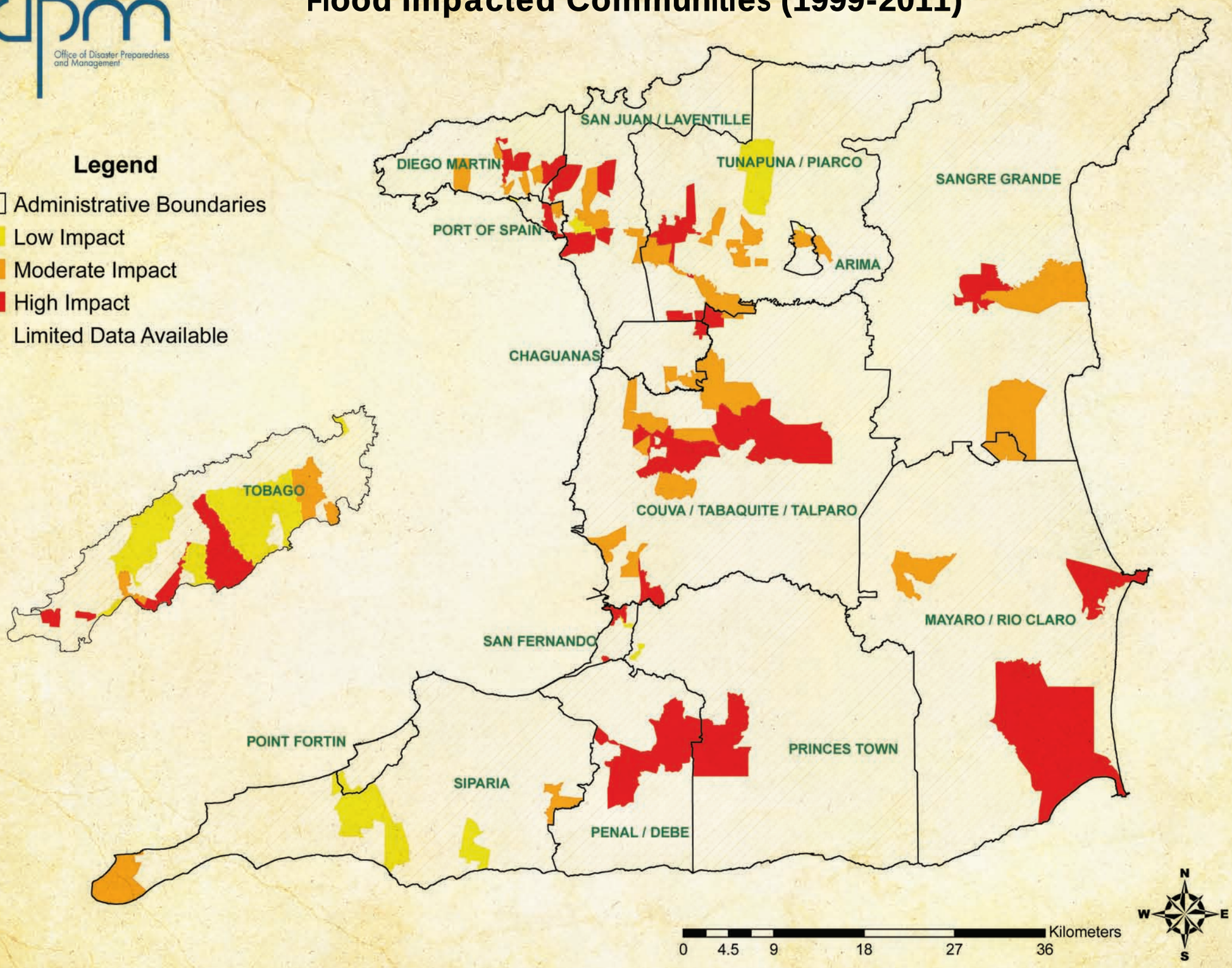
Trinidad and Tobago

Flood Impacted Communities (1999-2011)

Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management

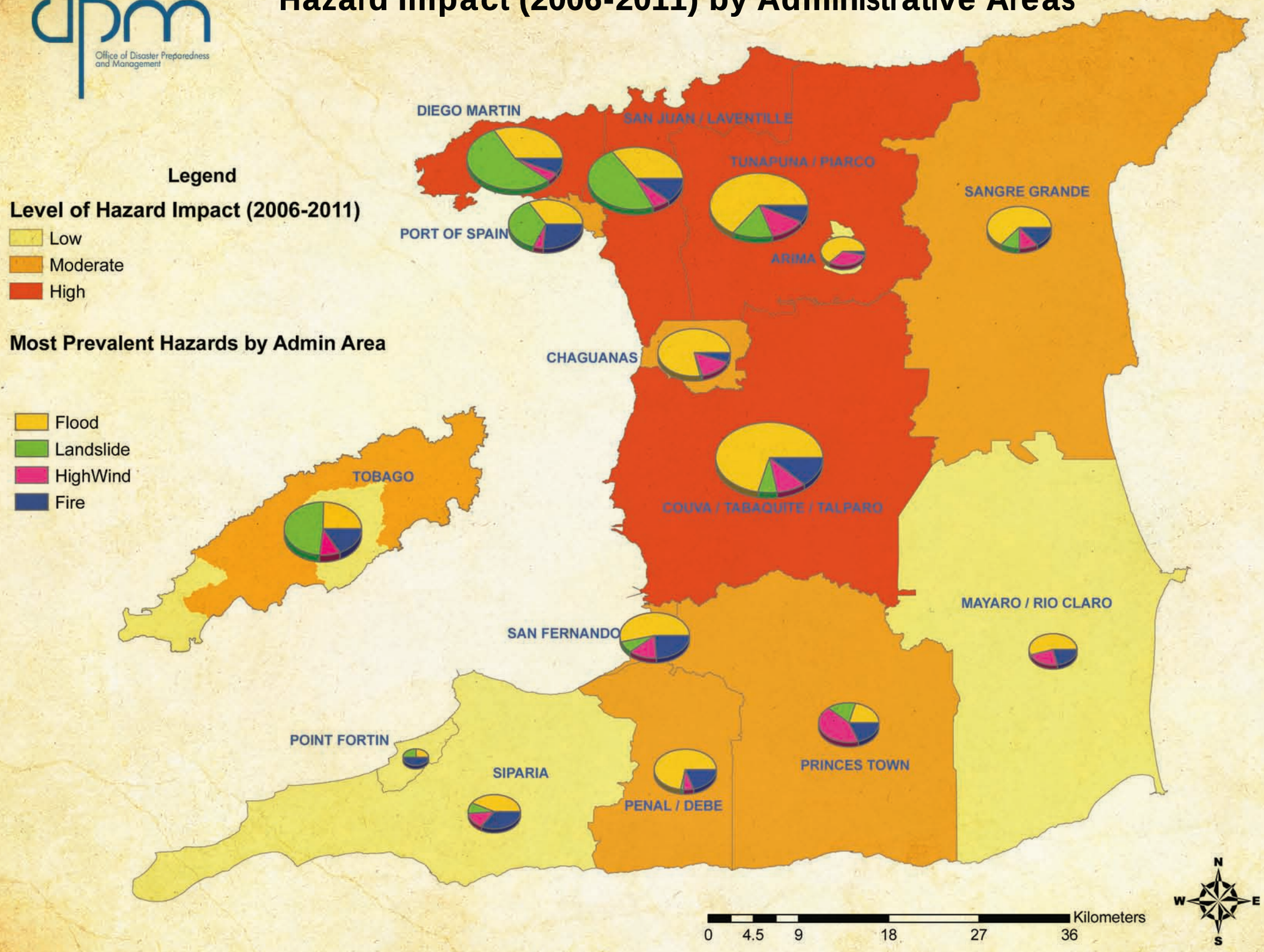
Legend

- Administrative Boundaries
- Low Impact
- Moderate Impact
- High Impact
- Limited Data Available



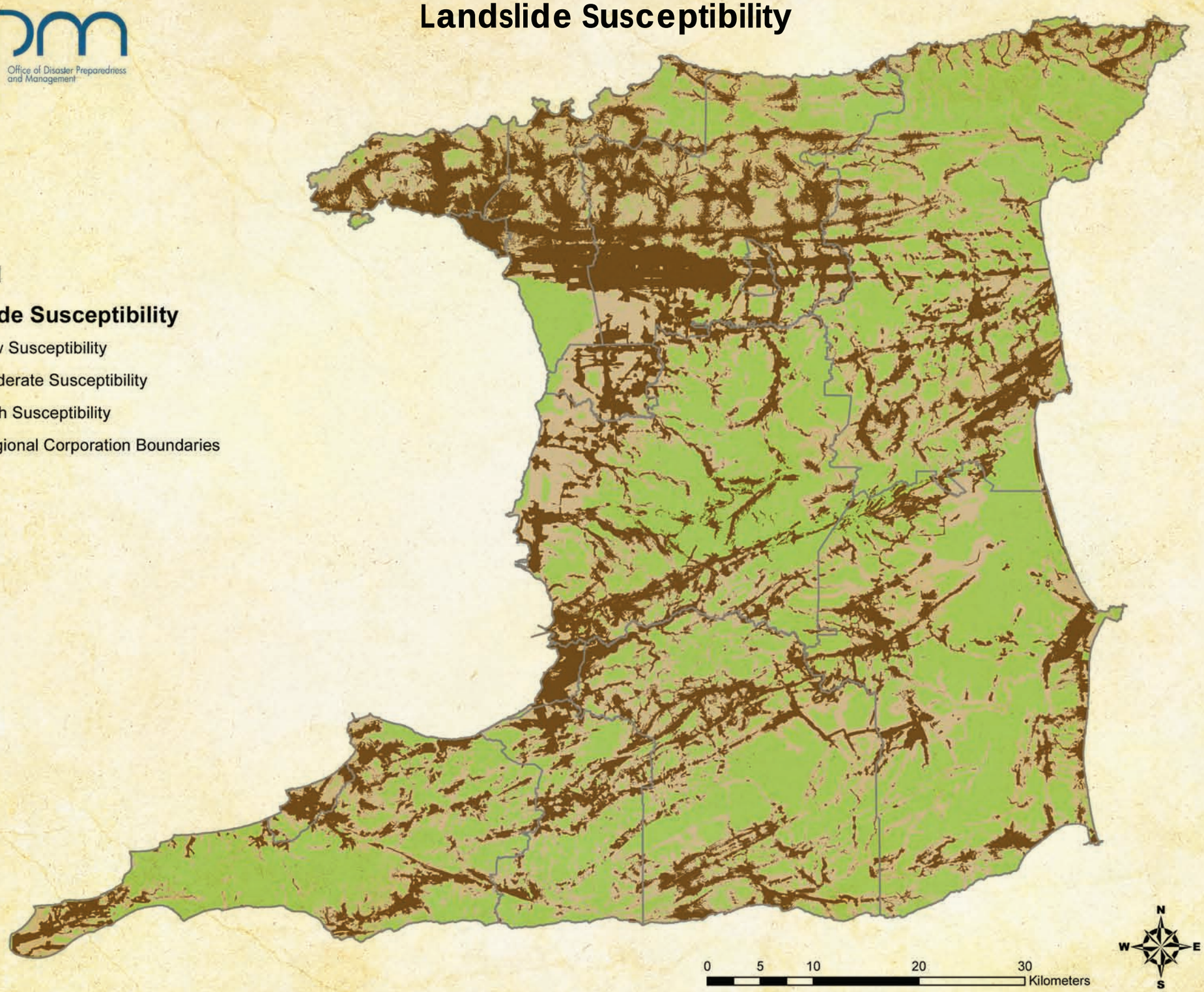
Trinidad and Tobago

Hazard Impact (2006-2011) by Administrative Areas



Trinidad

Landslide Susceptibility



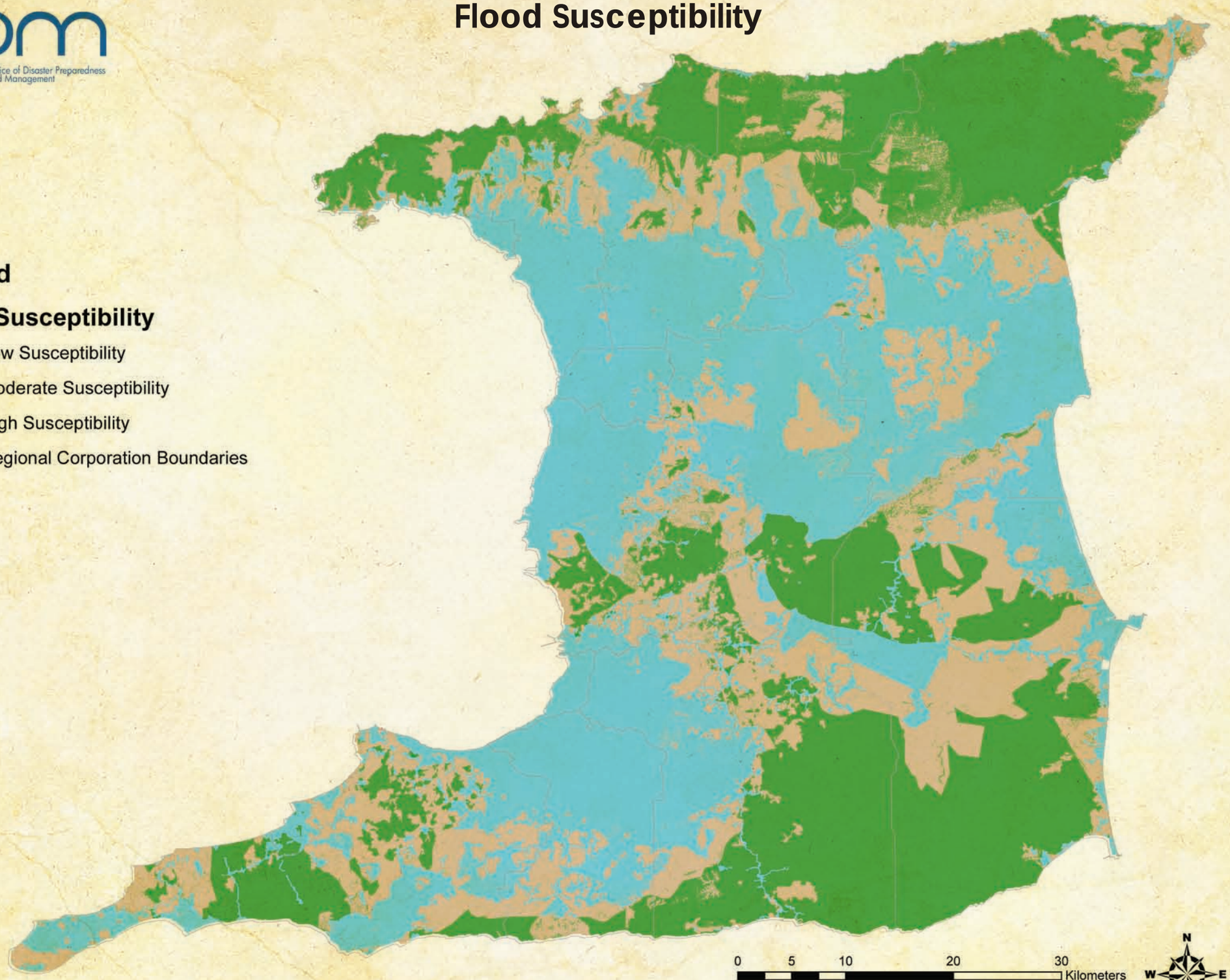
Legend

Landslide Susceptibility

- Low Susceptibility
- Moderate Susceptibility
- High Susceptibility
- Regional Corporation Boundaries

Trinidad

Flood Susceptibility



Legend

Flood Susceptibility

- Low Susceptibility
- Moderate Susceptibility
- High Susceptibility
- Regional Corporation Boundaries

Annexes

Annex 1; Graphs
Annex 2: Data Tables
Annex 3: Technical Note - National Human Development Index
Annex 4: Technical Note - Inequality Adjusted National Human Development Index
Annex 5: Technical Note - Gender Inequality Index
Annex 6: Technical Note - Multidimensional Poverty Index

Annex 1: Graphs

Summary:

Graphs presented in this section illustrate the relationship between different indicators related to level of Human Development and Inequalities, Millennium Development Goals and Crime. The sizes of markers represent (are proportional to) the populations of Regional Corporations.

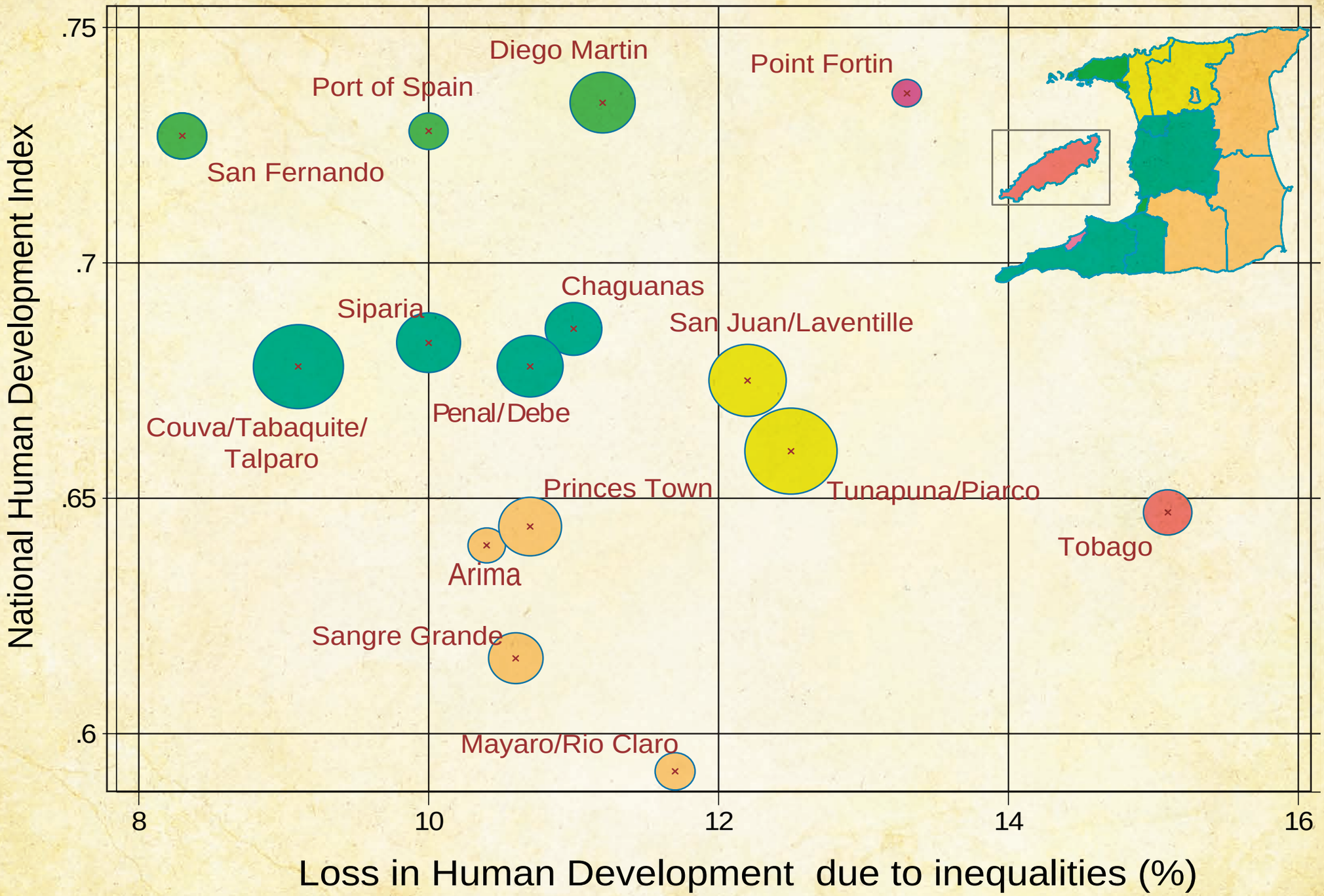
One of the graphs is devoted to clustering the Regional Corporations. The graph shows how the Regional Corporations are grouped based on their level of Human Development and Inequalities. Colors of the markers represent the different groups of Regional Corporations depending on their level of Human Development and Inequalities.

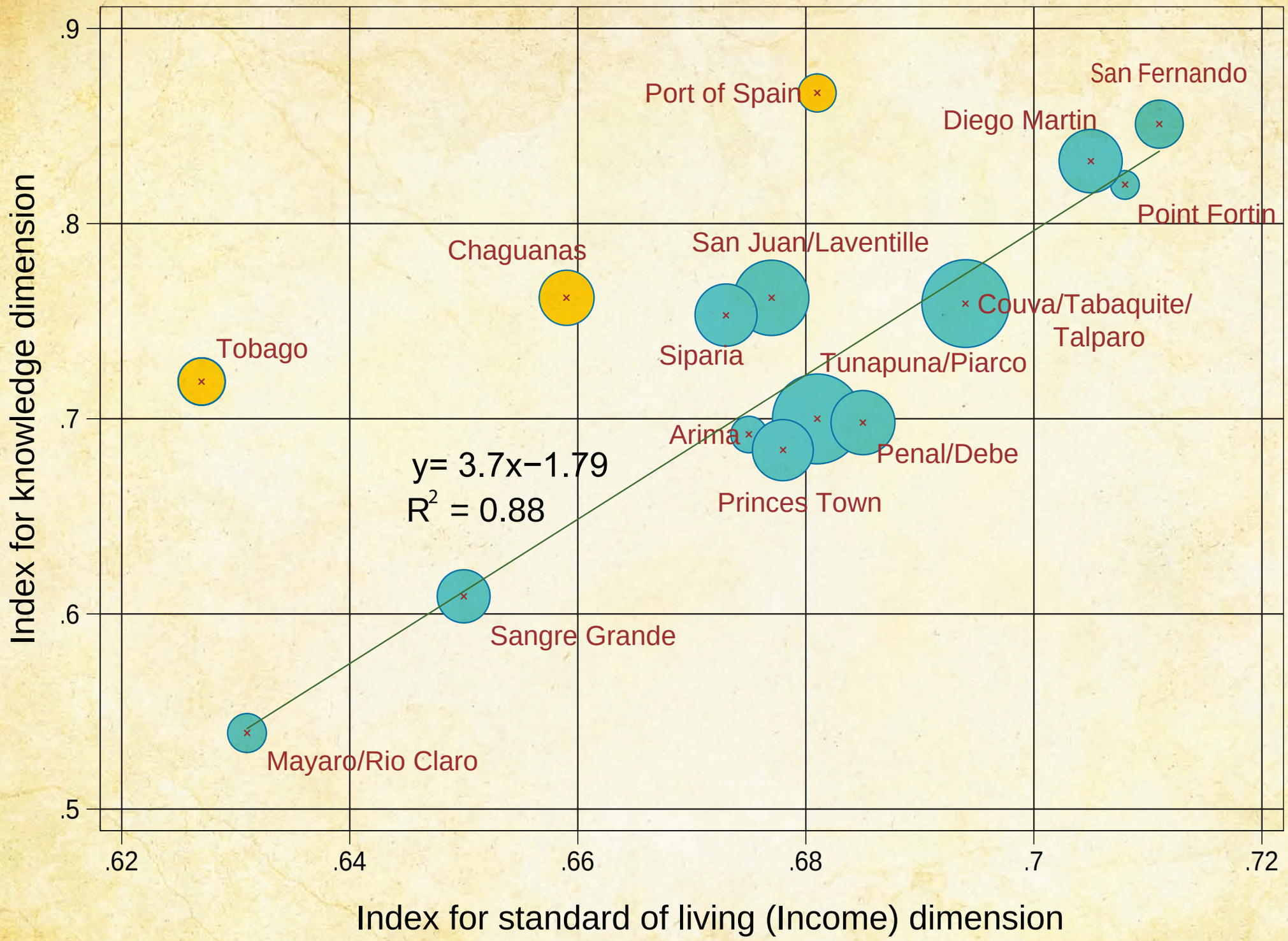
Most of graphs are devoted to the investigation of the relationship between indicators, using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Regression Model. These graphs will help the reader to review the relationship between the well-being and the existing problem: for example, relationship between education level and child mortality level of Regional Corporations or relationship between life expectancy at birth and level of victimization of Regional Corporations.

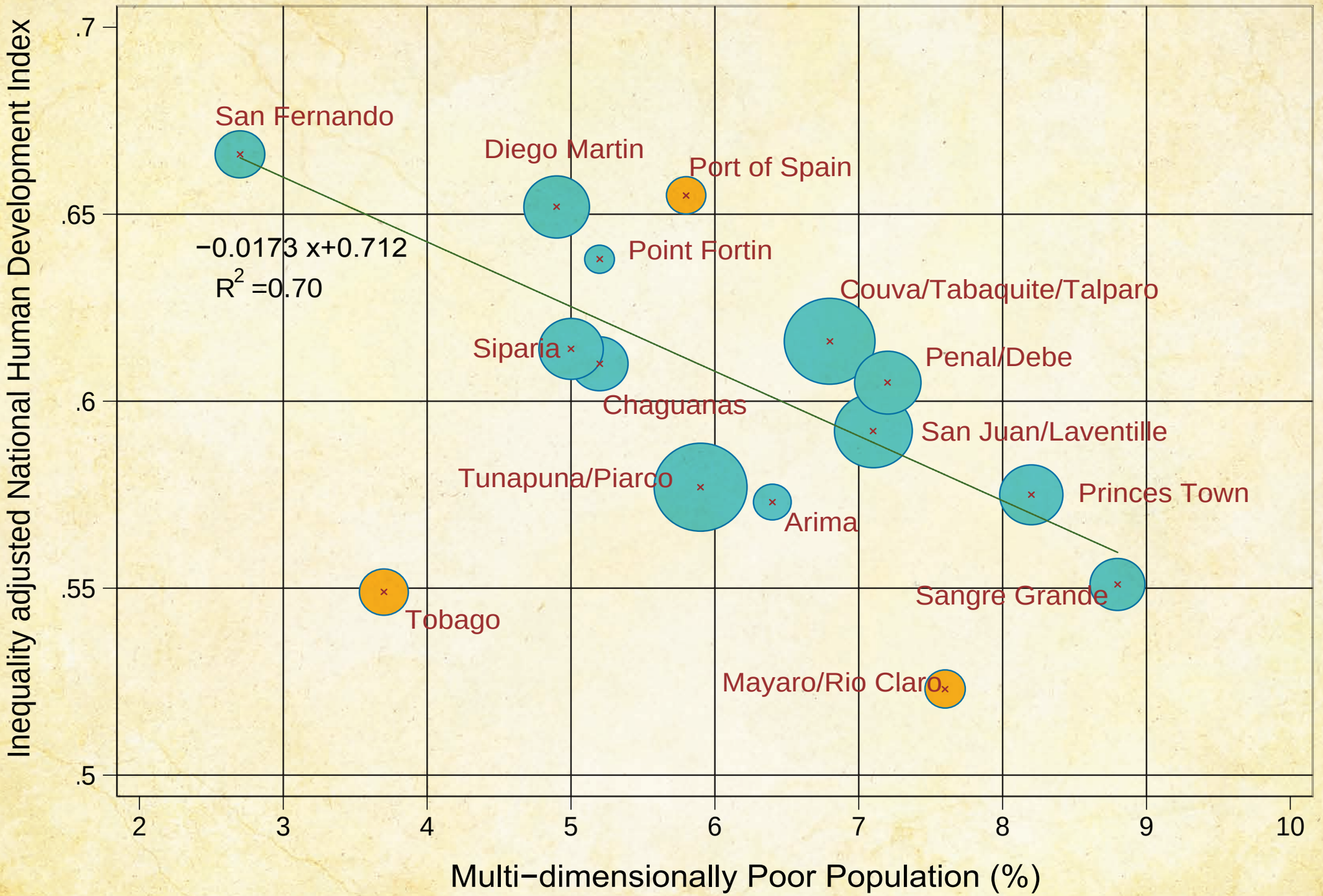
The graphs contain the fit curves and the equation of the fit curves obtained using the OLS Regression Model. According to the model the fit curve is where Regional Corporations should be in the graph or where Regional Corporations are estimated and expected to be in the graph. The deviation of Regional Corporations from the curve is explained by the influence of a number of random factors during the period of observation. According to the model, the indicator value of the Regional Corporation deviates from the curve or from where it is expected to be, because of a number of random factors, every one of which had small influence on the indicators' value.

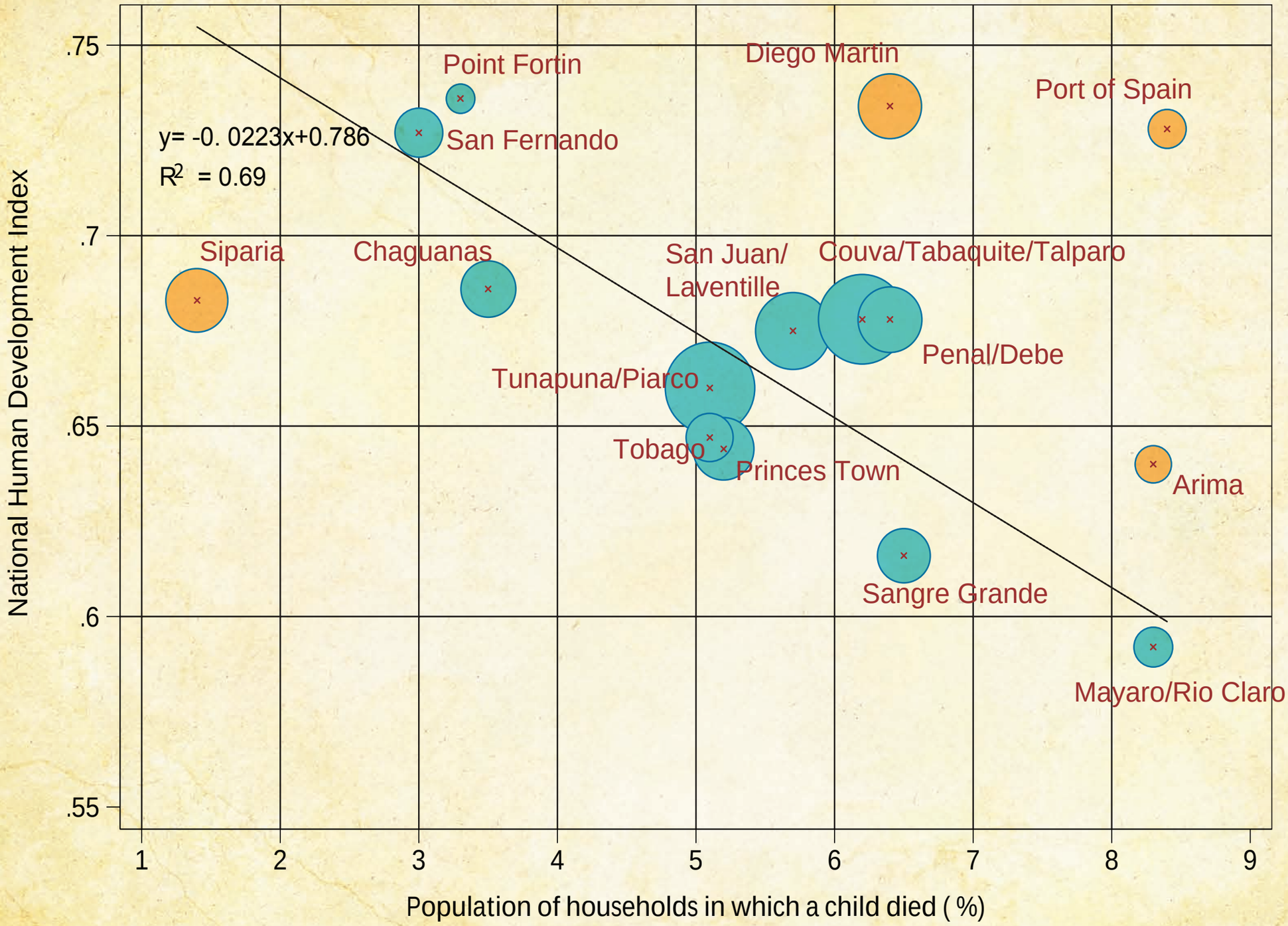
The first curves in the graphs will help the reader to review and analyze the trends. The colors of markers will help the reader to identify the Regional Corporations that are included in the model and the Regional Corporations that are not included. In case of linear models, estimation using the fit curves obtained from the OLS Regression Model has theoretically proved to be the best unbiased linear estimation. "Unbiased" means, we expect the indicator values to fall on the fit curve.

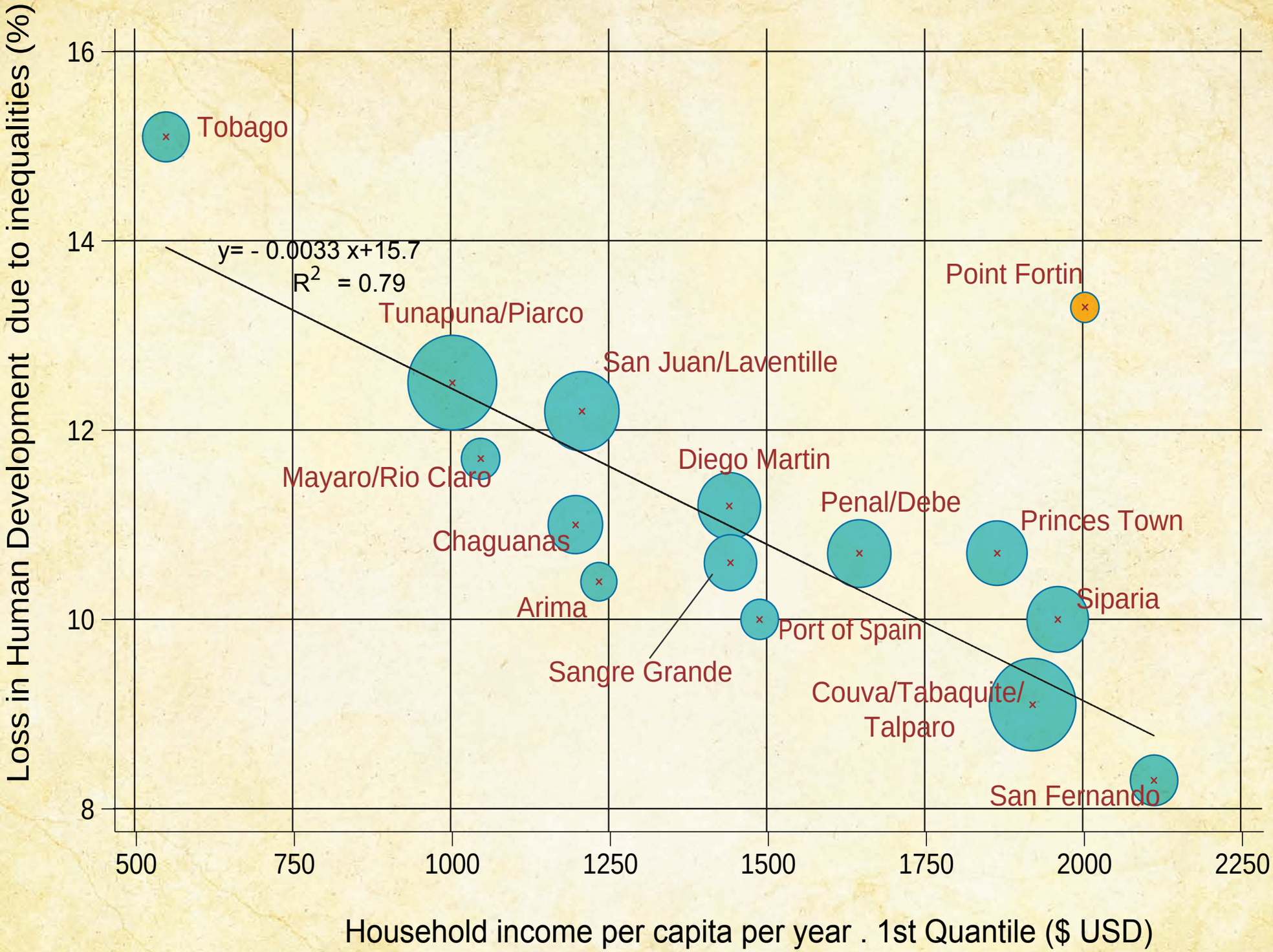
The graphs contain R^2 (R-squared) measure that is called coefficient of determination. R^2 measure shows how well the regression line approximates the actual values of indicators and gives us the information about the goodness of fit of the model. The value of R^2 measure ranges from 0 to 1. If the value of R^2 measure is equal to 1, it indicates that the model perfectly fits the real values of indicators. In the case where the value of R^2 measure is equal to 0, it indicates that the model does not fit the real values of indicators at all.

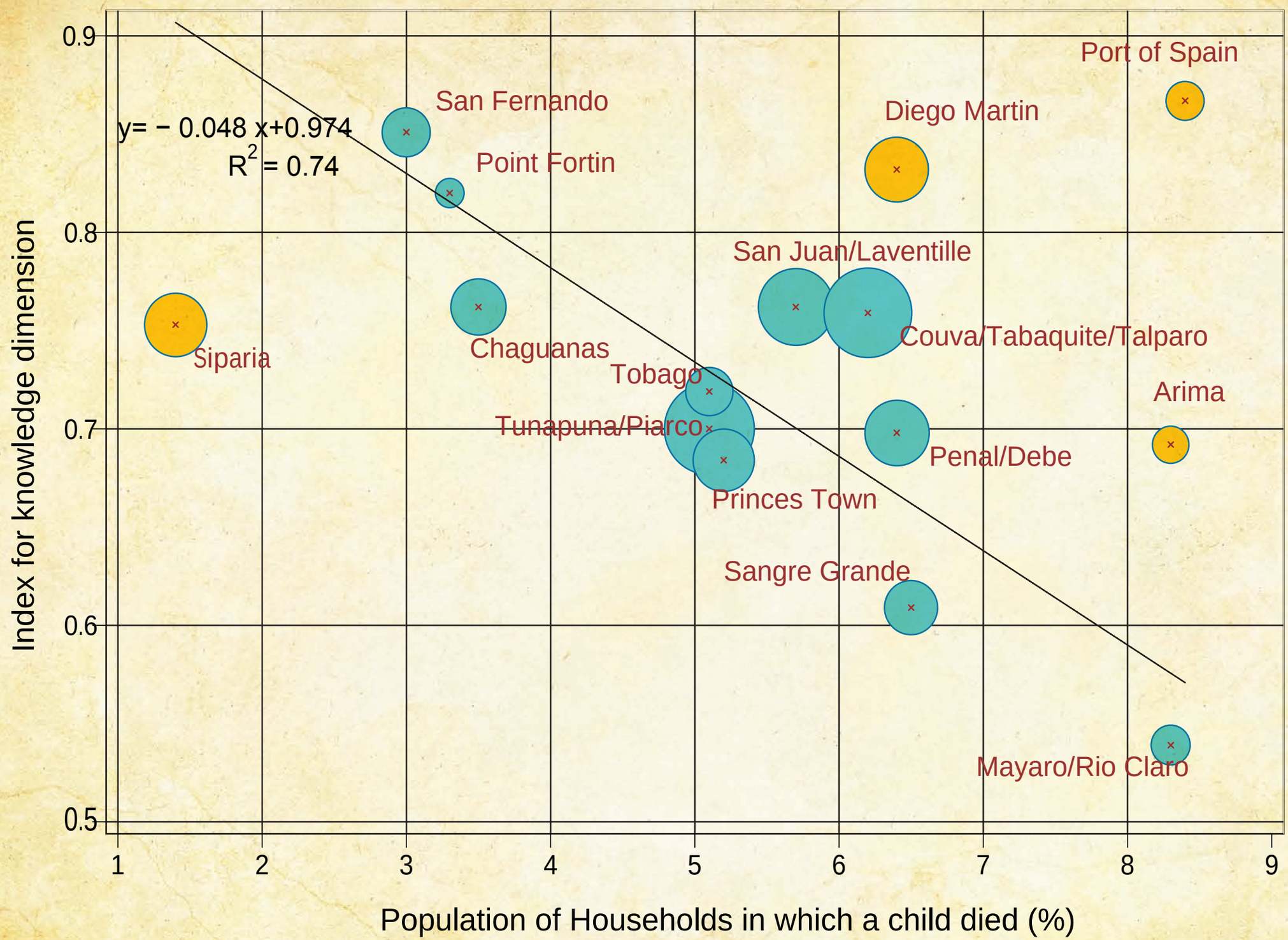

.75
.7
.65
.6
National Human Development Index
8
10
12
14
16
Loss in Human Development due to inequalities (%)
Diego Martin
Port of Spain
San Fernando
Point Fortin
Chaguanas
Siparia
San Juan/Laventille
Penal/Debe
Couva/Tabaquite/
Talparo
Princes Town
Tunapuna/Piarco
Tobago
Arima
Sangre Grande
Mayaro/Rio Claro

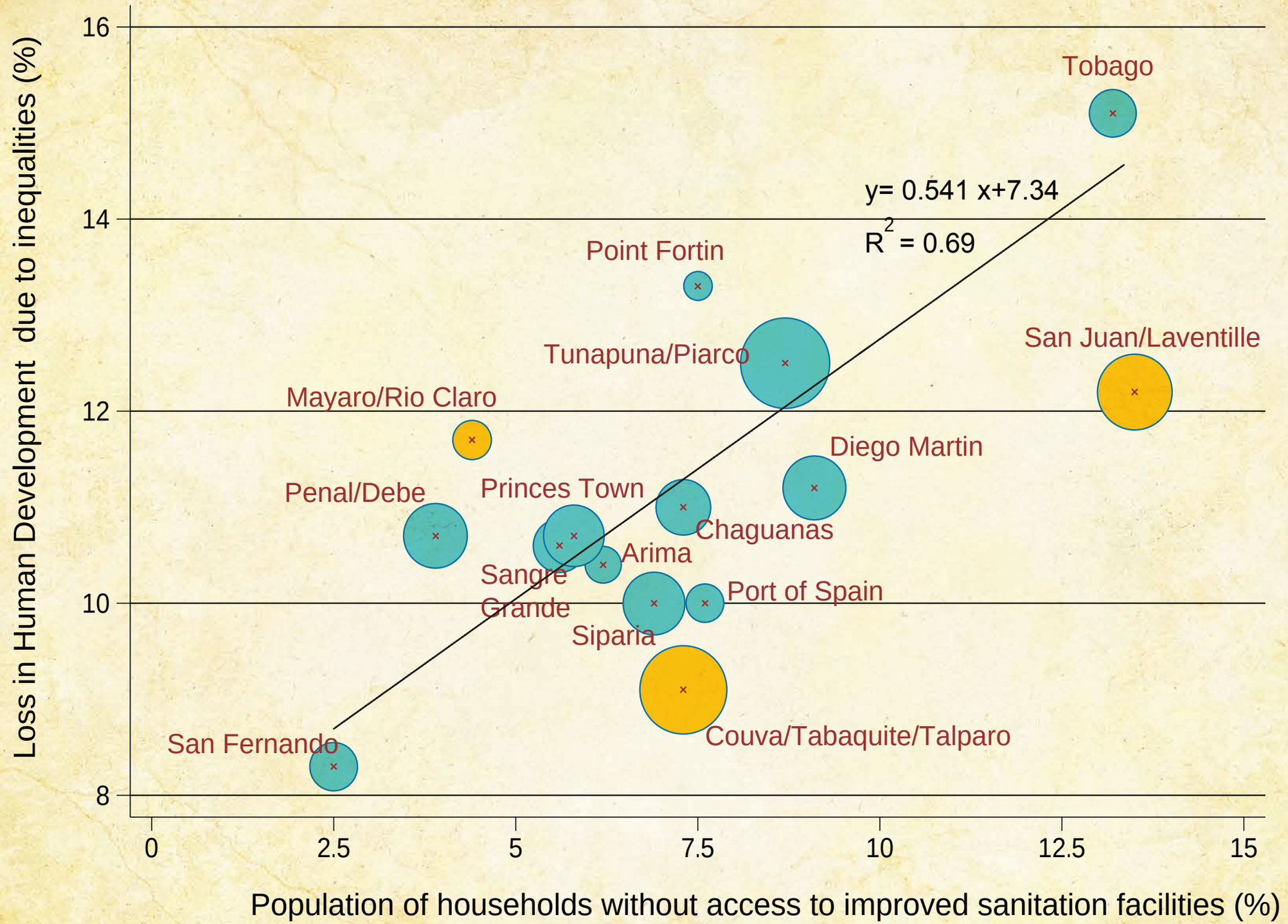

.9
.8
.7
.6
.5
.62
.64
.66
.68
.7
.72
Index for knowledge dimension
Index for standard of living (Income) dimension
y= 3.7x−1.79
R2 = 0.88
Port of Spain
San Fernando
Diego Martin
Point Fortin
Chaguanas
San Juan/Laventille
Couva/Tabaquite/
Talparo
Tobago
Siparia
Tunapuna/Piarco
Arima
Penal/Debe
Princes Town
Sangre Grande
Mayaro/Rio Claro

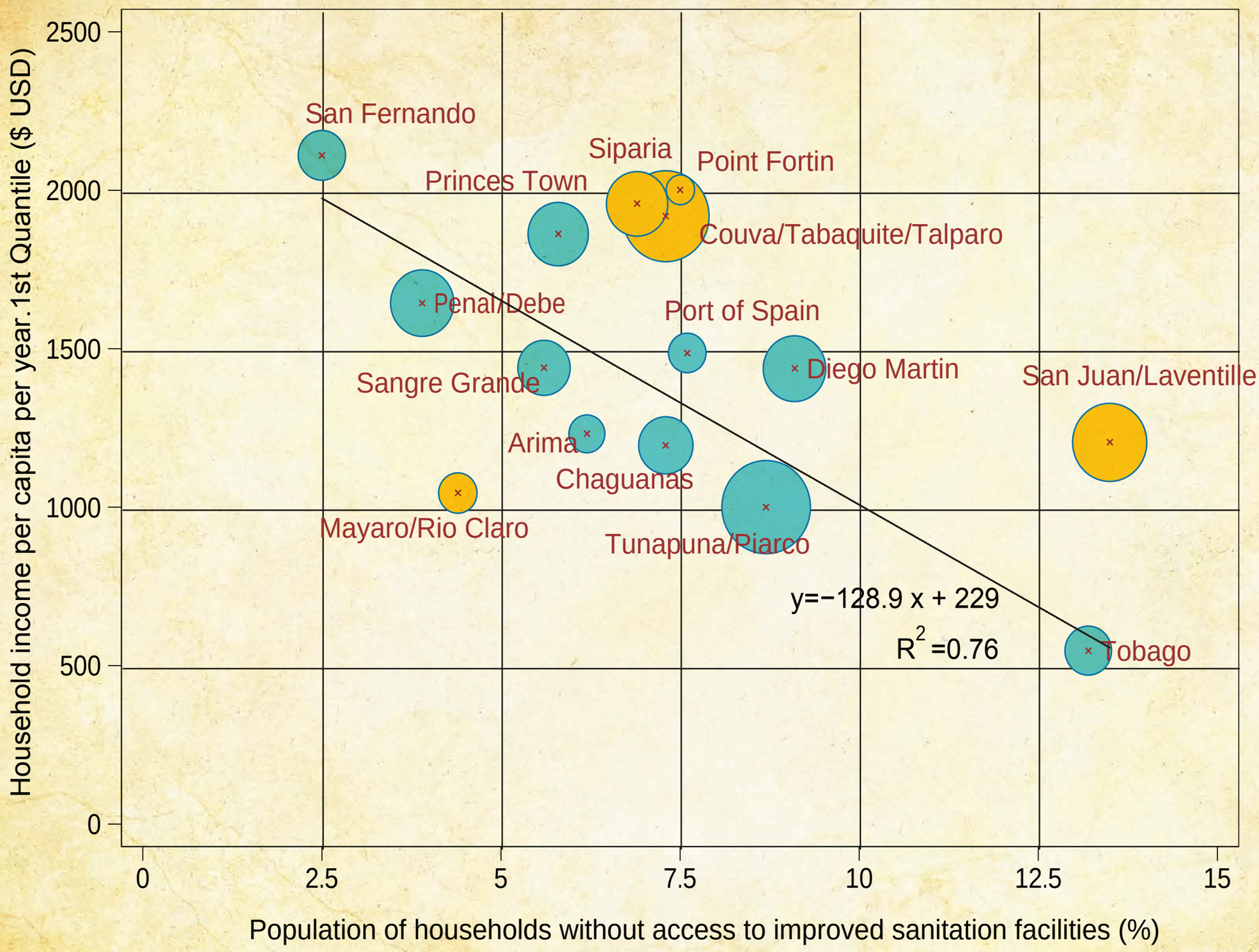

Inequality adjusted National Human Development Index
.7
.65
.6
.55
.5
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Multi−dimensionally Poor Population (%)
San Fernando
Diego Martin
Port of Spain
Point Fortin
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo
Siparia
Penal/Debe
Chaguanas
San Juan/Laventille
Tunapuna/Piarco
Arima
Princes Town
Sangre Grande
Tobago
Mayaro/Rio Claro
−0.0173 x+0.712
R2 =0.70

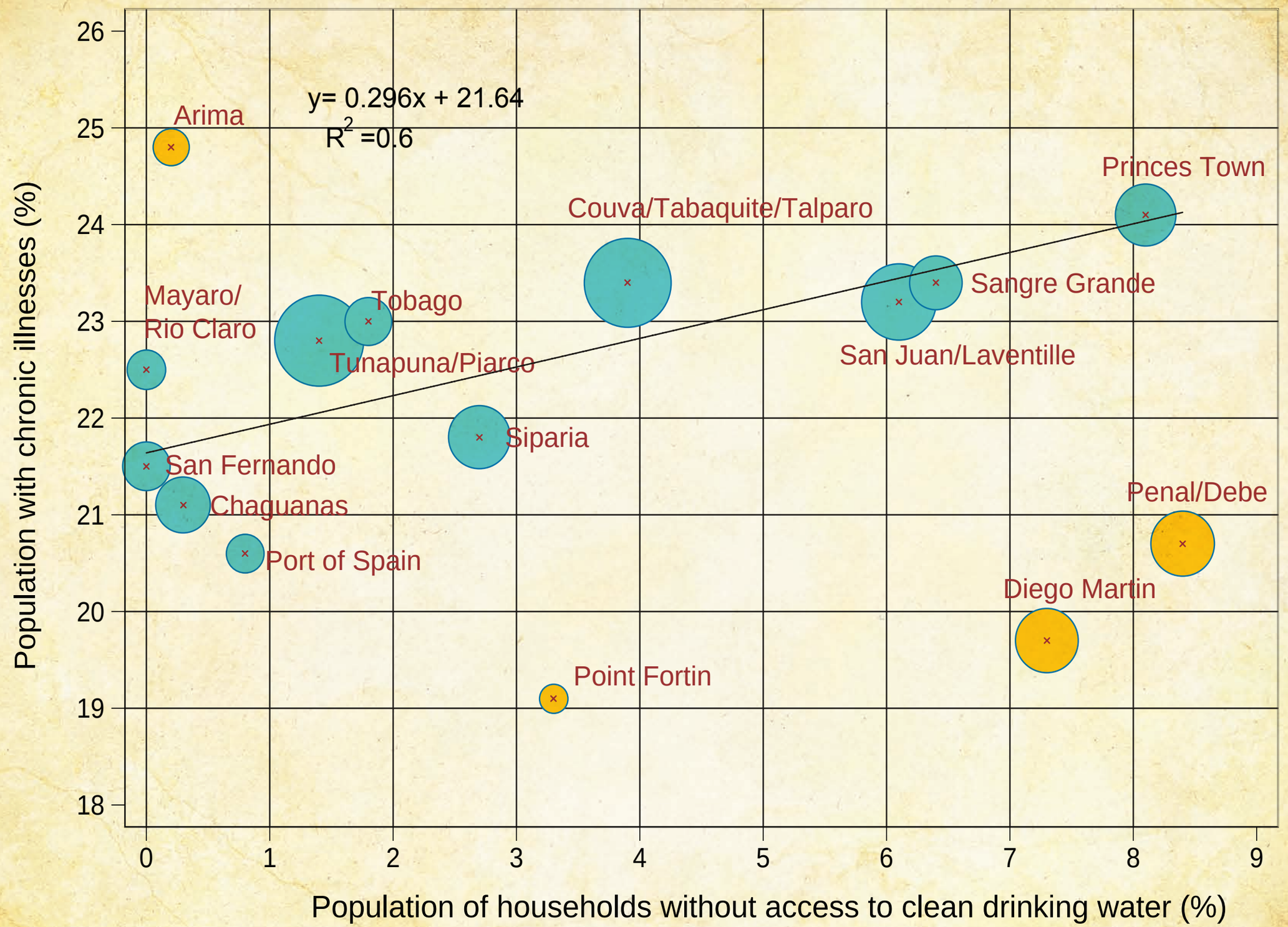

.75
.7
.65
.6
.55
National Human Development Index
y= -0. 0223x+0.786
R2 = 0.69
Point Fortin
San Fernando
Diego Martin
Port of Spain
Siparia
Chaguanas
San Juan/
Laventille
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo
Penal/Debe
Tunapuna/Piarco
Tobago
Princes Town
Arima
Sangre Grande
Mayaro/Rio Claro
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
Population of households in which a child died (%)

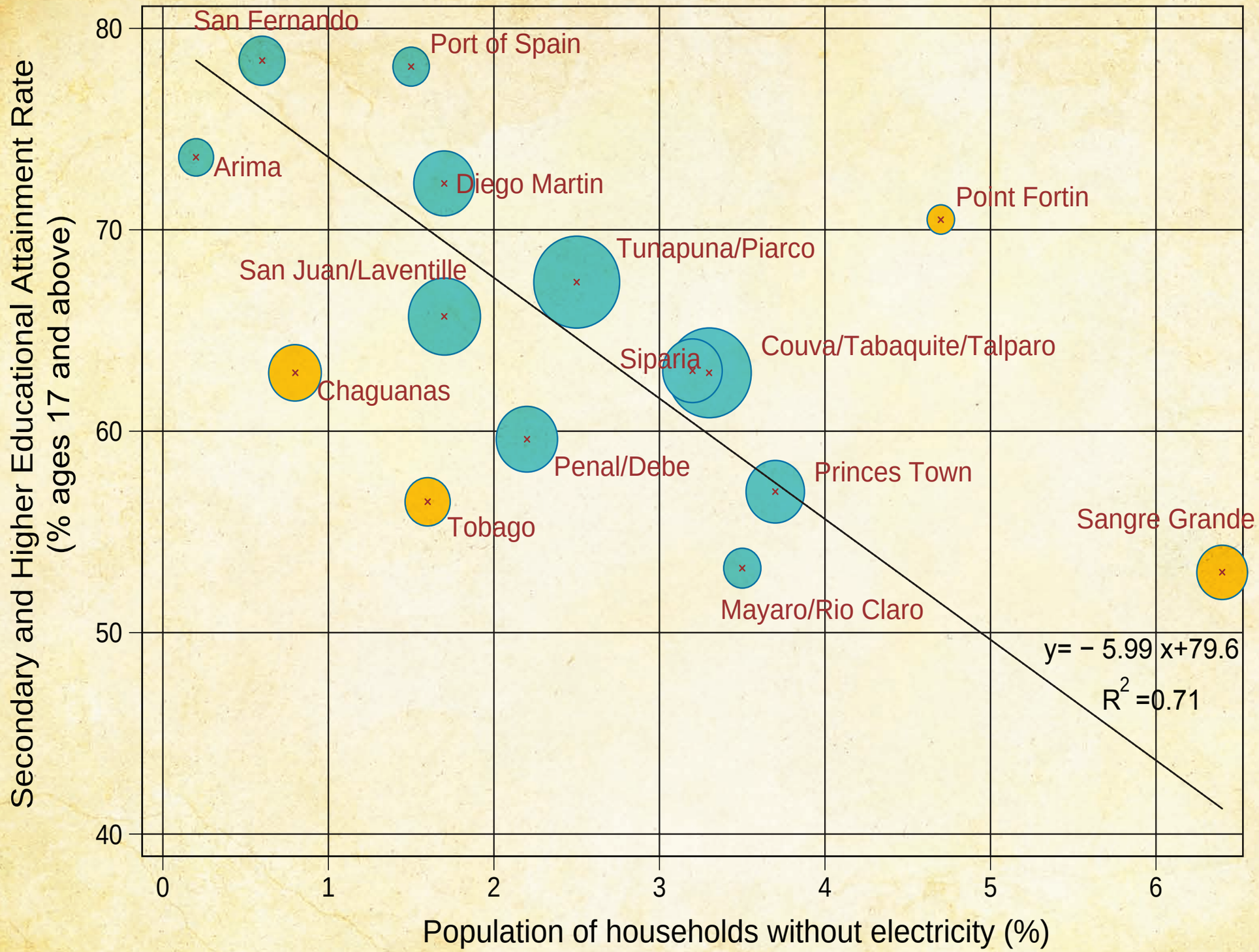

Loss in Human Development due to inequalities (%)
16
14
12
10
8
500
750
1000
1250
1500
1750
2000
2250
Household income per capita per year . 1st Quantile ($ USD)
y= - 0.0033 x+15.7
R2 = 0.79
Tobago
Tunapuna/Piarco
San Juan/Laventille
Point Fortin
Mayaro/Rio Claro
Diego Martin
Penal/Debe
Princes Town
Chaguanas
Arima
Siparia
Port of Spain
Sangre Grande
Couva/Tabaquite/
Talparo
San Fernando

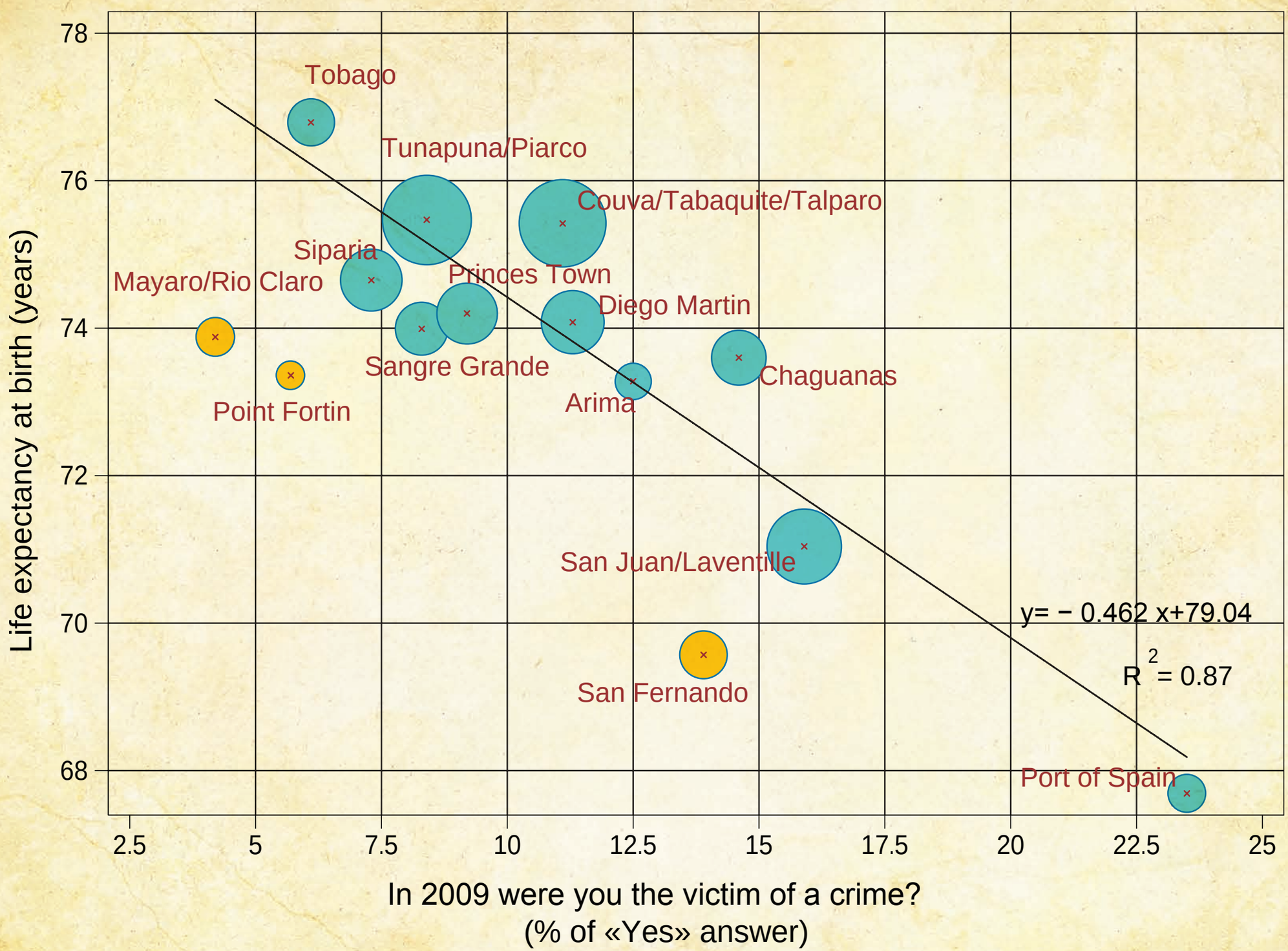

y= − 0.048 x+0.974
R2 = 0.74
Index for knowledge dimension
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
Population of Households in which a child died (%)
Port of Spain
San Fernando
Diego Martin
Point Fortin
San Juan/Laventille
Siparia
Chaguanas
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo
Tobago
Arima
Tunapuna/Piarco
Penal/Debe
Princes Town
Sangre Grande
Mayaro/Rio Claro

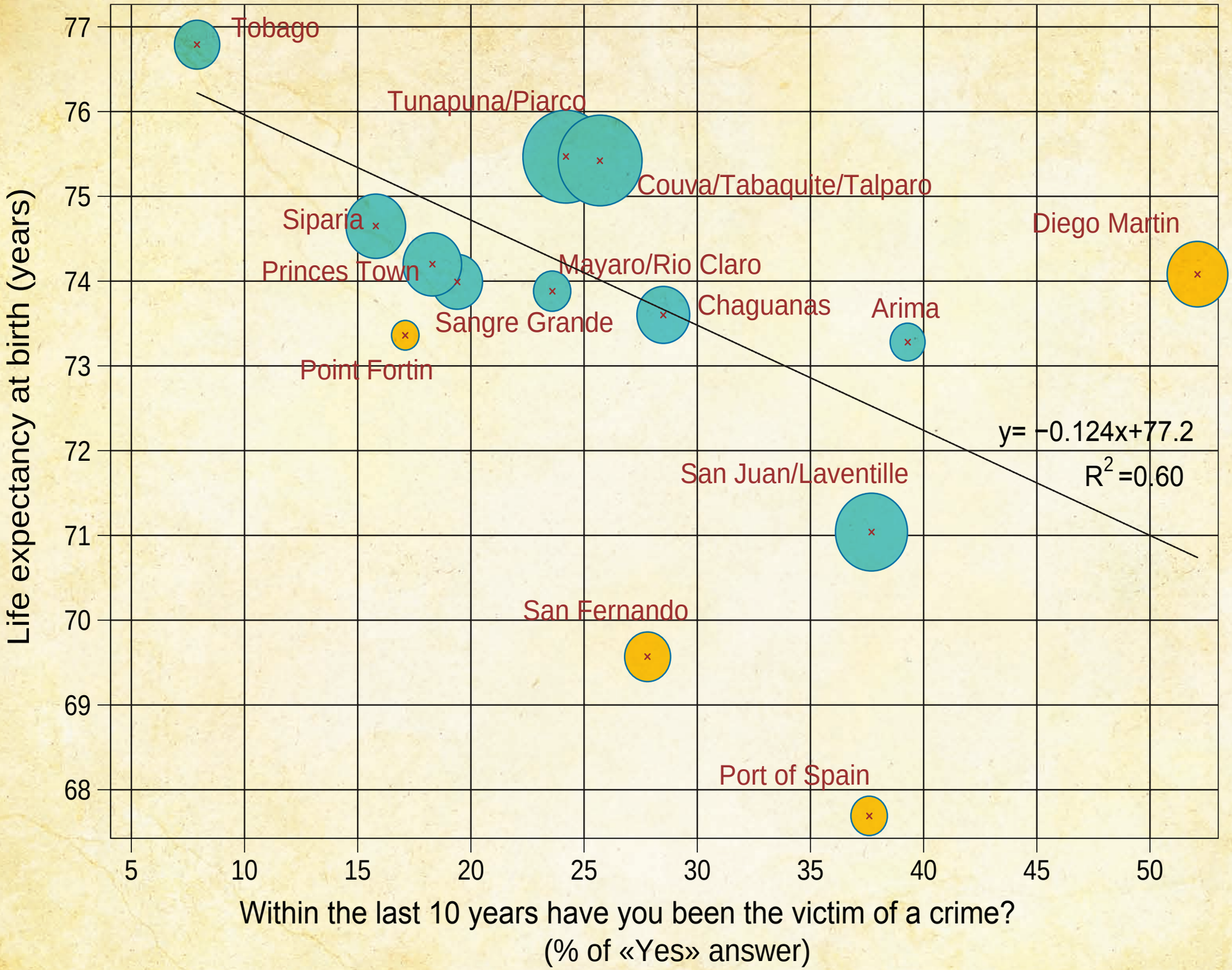

Loss in Human Development due to inequalities (%)
16
14
12
10
8
0
2.5
5
7.5
10
12.5
15
Population of households without access to improved sanitation facilities (%)
y= 0.541 x+7.34
R2 = 0.69
Tobago
Point Fortin
Tunapuna/Piarco
San Juan/Laventille
Mayaro/Rio Claro
Diego Martin
Penal/Debe
Princes Town
Chaguanas
Arima
Sangre Grande
Port of Spain
Siparia
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo
San Fernando

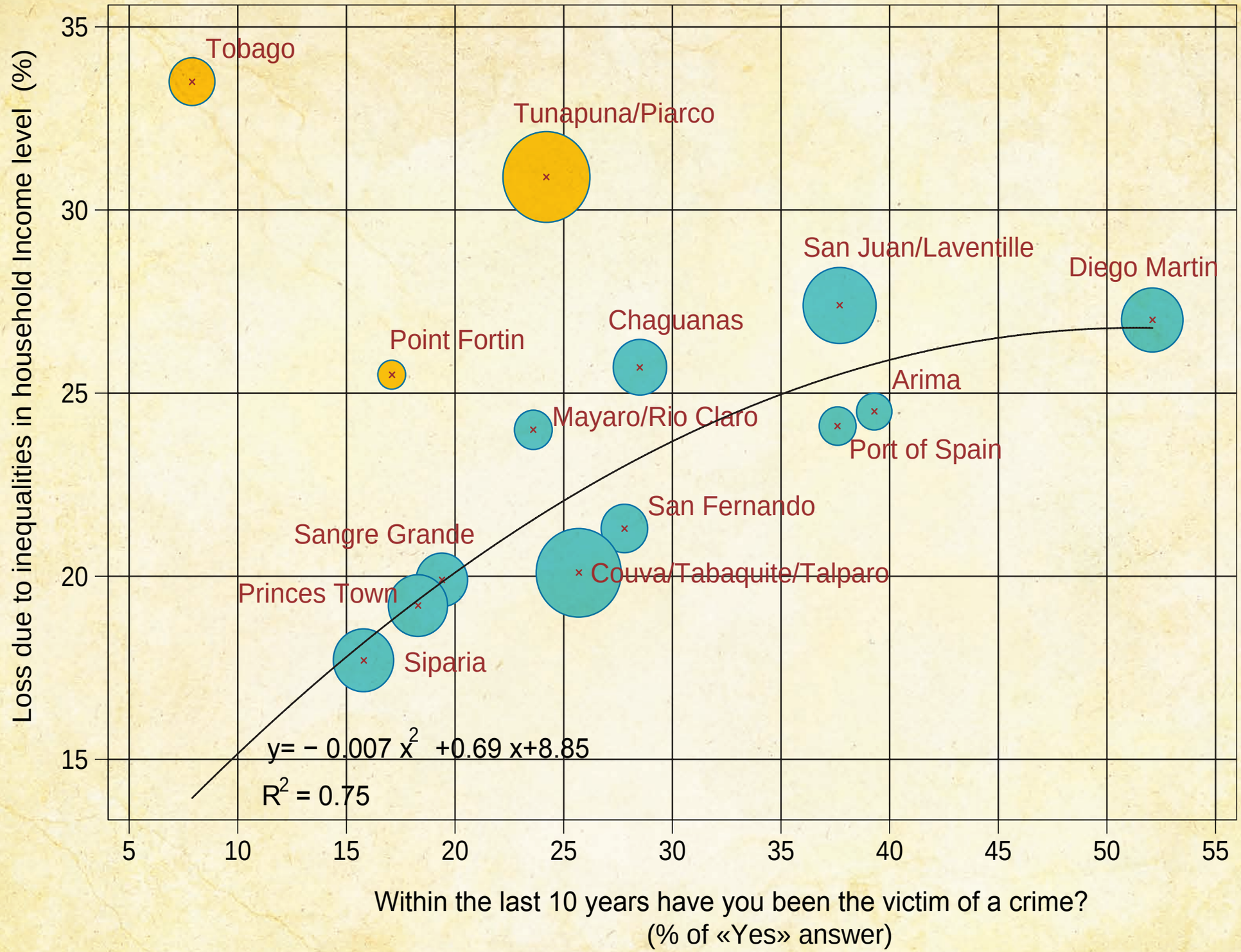

Household income per capita per year.1st Quantile ($ USD)
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
0
2.5
5
7.5
10
12.5
15
Population of households without access to improved sanitation facilities (%)
San Fernando
Princes Town
Siparia
Point Fortin
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo
Penal/Debe
Port of Spain
Diego Martin
San Juan/Laventille
Sangre Grande
Arima
Chaguanas
Mayaro/Rio Claro
Tunapuna/Piarco
Tobago
y=−128.9 x + 229
R2 =0.76

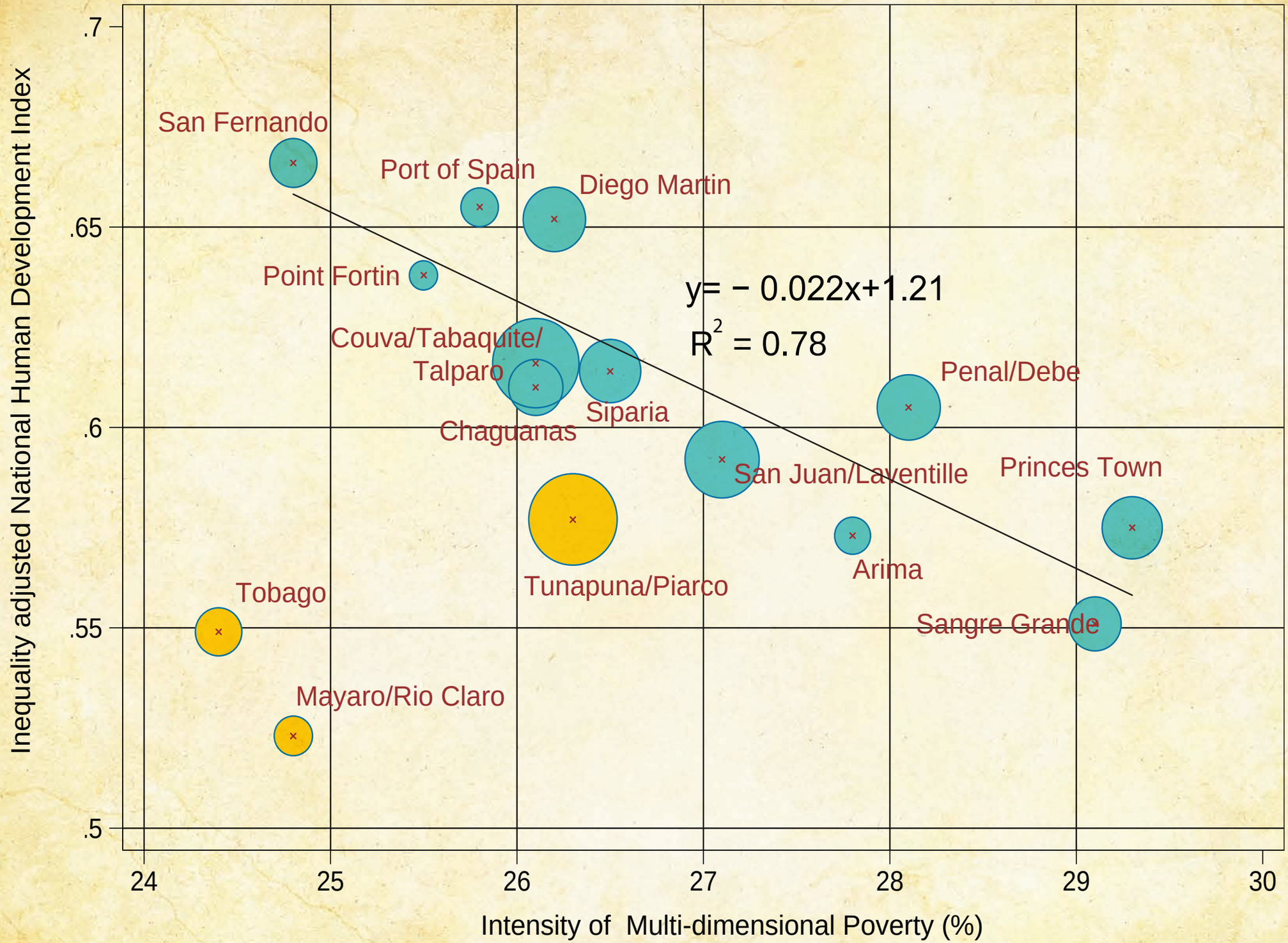

y= 0.296x + 21.64
R2 =0.6
Arima
Princes Town
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo
Mayaro/
Rio Claro
Tobago
Sangre Grande
Tunapuna/Piarco
San Juan/Laventille
Siparia
San Fernando
Penal/Debe
Chaguanas
Port of Spain
Diego Martin
Point Fortin
Population with chronic illnesses (%)
Population of households without access to clean drinking water (%)
26
25
24
23
22
21
20
19
18
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

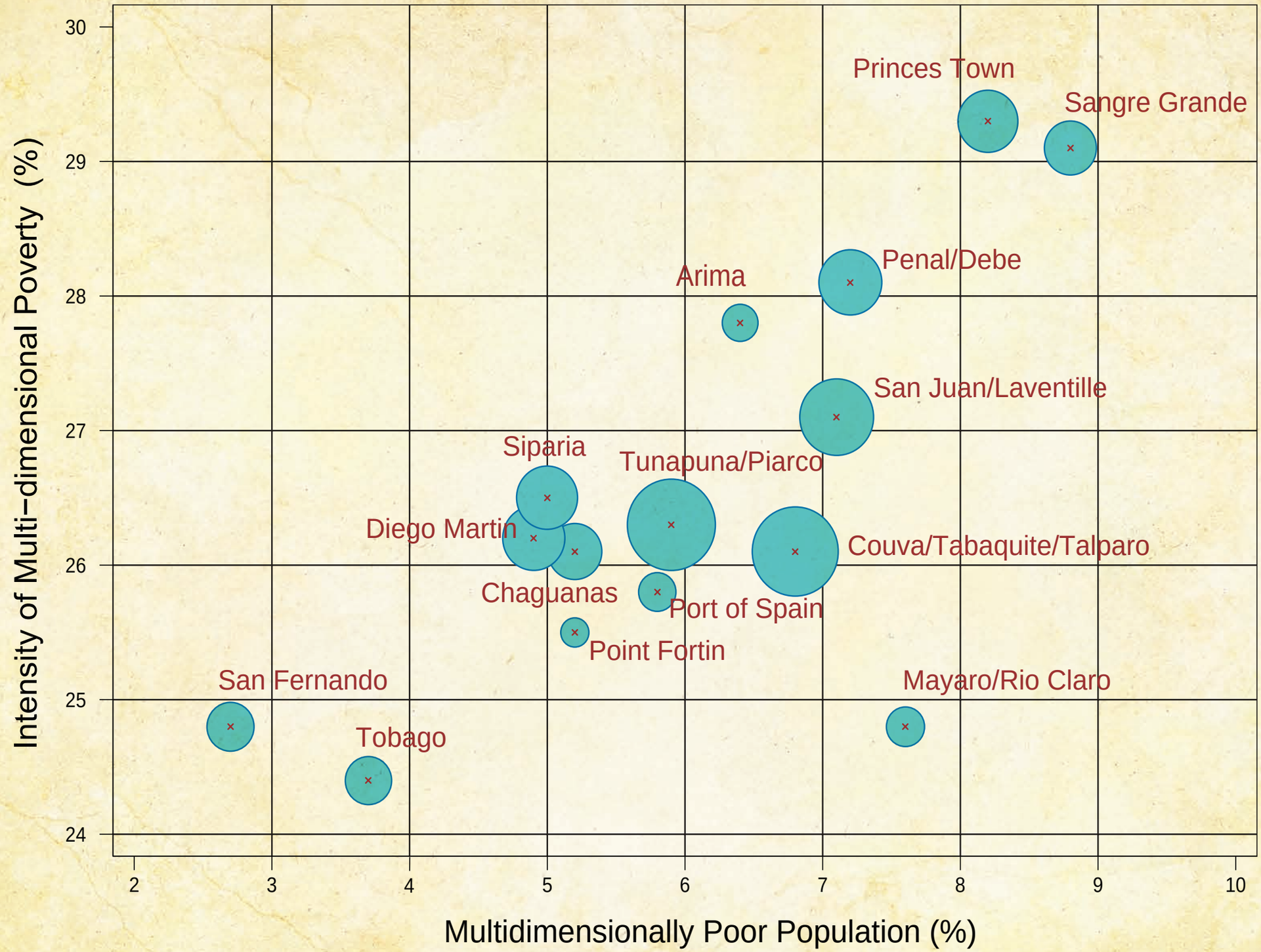

San Fernando
Port of Spain
Arima
Diego Martin
Point Fortin
Tunapuna/Piarco
San Juan/Laventille
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo
Siparia
Chaguanas
Penal/Debe
Princes Town
Tobago
Sangre Grande
Mayaro/Rio Claro
y= − 5.99 x+79.6
R2 =0.71
80
70
60
50
40
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate (% ages 17 and above)
Population of households without electricity (%)

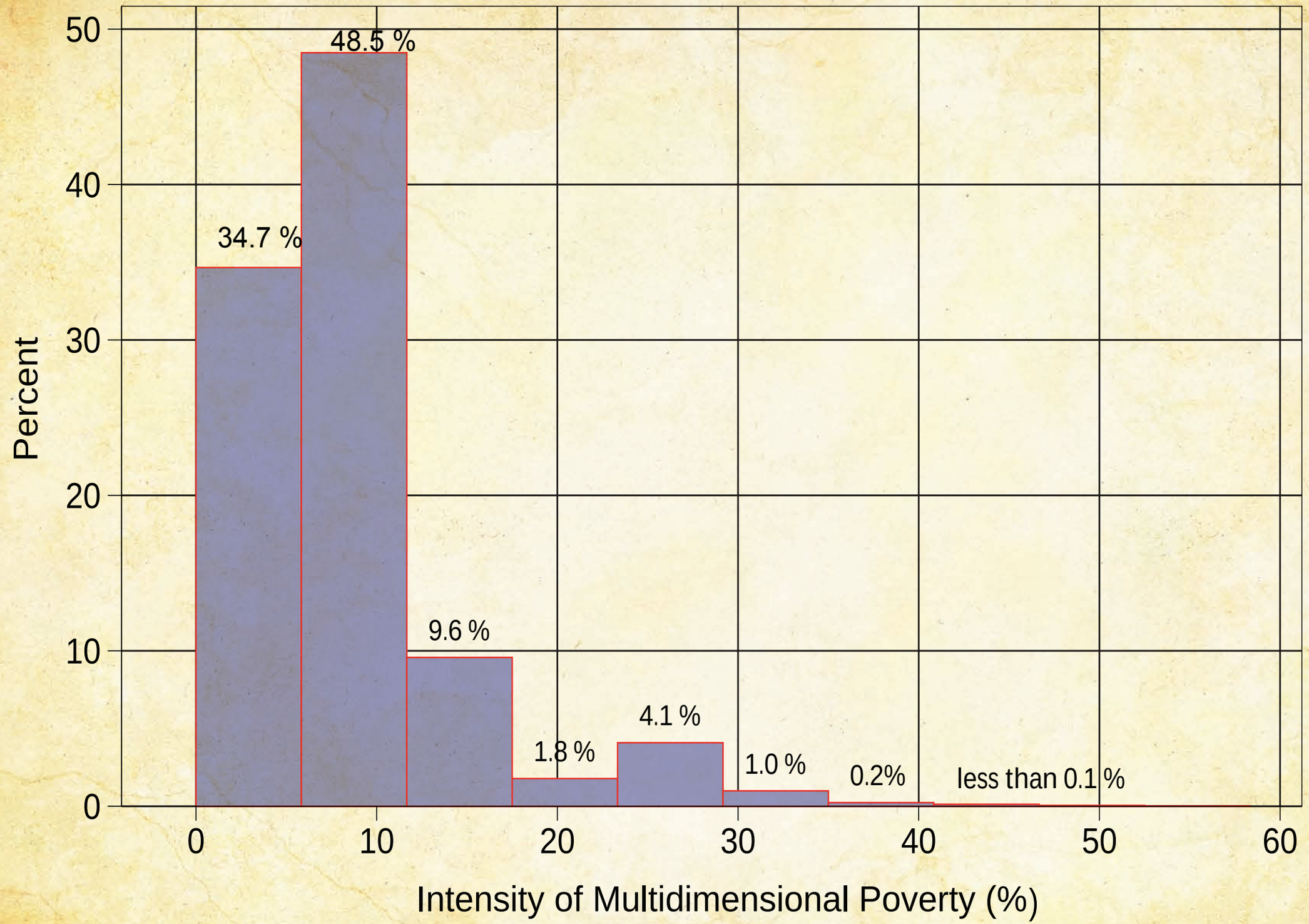

78
76
74
72
70
68
Life expectancy at birth (years)
Tobago
Tunapuna/Piarco
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo
Siparia
Mayaro/Rio Claro
Princes Town
Diego Martin
Sangre Grande
Chaguanas
Point Fortin
Arima
San Juan/Laventille
San Fernando
Port of Spain
y= − 0.462 x+79.04
R 2 = 0.87
2.5
5
7.5
10
12.5
15
17.5
20
22.5
25
In 2009 were you the victim of a crime?
(% of «Yes» answer)


Life expectancy at birth (years)
77
76
75
74
73
72
71
70
69
68
Tobago
Tunapuna/Piarco
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo
Siparia
Princes Town
Mayaro/Rio Claro
Diego Martin
Sangre Grande
Chaguanas
Arima
Point Fortin
San Juan/Laventille
San Fernando
Port of Spain
y= −0.124x+77.2
R2 =0.60
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
Within the last 10 years have you been the victim of a crime?
(% of «Yes» answer)


Loss due to inequalities in household Income level (%)
35
30
25
20
15
Tobago
Tunapuna/Piarco
San Juan/Laventille
Diego Martin
Point Fortin
Chaguanas
Arima
Mayaro/Rio Claro
Port of Spain
San Fernando
Sangre Grande
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo
Princes Town
Siparia
y= − 0.007 x2 +0.69 x+8.85
R2 = 0.75
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
Within the last 10 years have you been the victim of a crime?
(% of «Yes» answer)


Inequality adjusted National Human Development Index
.7
.65
.6
.55
.5
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
Intensity of Multi-dimensional Poverty (%)
San Fernando
Port of Spain
Diego Martin
Point Fortin
Couva/Tabaquite/
Talparo
Siparia
Chaguanas
Penal/Debe
San Juan/Laventille
Princes Town
Tunapuna/Piarco
Arima
Tobago
Sangre Grande
Mayaro/Rio Claro
y= − 0.022x+1.21
R2 = 0.78


Intensity of Multi−dimensional Poverty (%)
30
29
28
27
26
25
24
Princes Town
Sangre Grande
Arima
Penal/Debe
San Juan/Laventille
Siparia
Tunapuna/Piarco
Diego Martin
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo
Chaguanas
Port of Spain
Point Fortin
San Fernando
Mayaro/Rio Claro
Tobago
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Multidimensionally Poor Population (%)


50
40
30
20
10
0
Percent
48.5 %
34.7 %
9.6 %
1.8 %
4.1 %
1.0 %
0.2%
less than 0.1 %
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty (%)

Annex 2:
Data Tables used for the preparation of the maps included in the Atlas

1.1 National Human Development Index. Dimension Indicators

Regional Corporations	Population with chronic illnesses (%)	Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate (% ages from 6 to 16)	Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate (% ages 17 and above)	Household income per capita per year (US$ according to 2005 PPP$ conversion rate)
Port of Spain	20.6	99.4	78.1	6 215.5
San Fernando	21.5	95.7	78.4	7 476.7
Arima	24.8	71.1	73.6	5 994.6
Chaguanas	21.1	98.9	62.9	5 452.9
Point Fortin	19.1	100.0	70.5	7 302.0
Diego Martin	19.7	100.0	72.3	7 176.3
San Juan/Laventille	23.2	94.4	65.7	6 057.4
Tunapuna/Piarco	22.8	79.1	67.4	6 214.8
Couva/Tabaquite/ Talparo	23.4	98.3	62.9	6 715.5
Mayaro/Rio Claro	22.5	64.5	53.2	4 594.2
Sangre Grande	23.4	79.9	53.0	5 150.1
Princes Town	24.1	90.6	57.0	6 105.0
Penal/Debe	20.7	89.6	59.6	6 368.4
Siparia	21.8	96.8	63.0	5 903.8
Tobago	23.0	100.0	56.5	4 468.0
Trinidad and Tobago	22.3	91.4	64.8	6192.8

Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

1.2 Inequality Adjusted National Human Development Index Dimension Indicators

Population with chronic illnesses (%)					
Regional Corporations	**Male**	**Female**	**Arithmetic mean (weighed)**	**Geometric Mean (weighed)**	**Loss (%)**
Port of Spain	15.1	25.6	20.6	19.9	3.3
San Fernando	18.6	24.0	21.5	21.3	0.8
Arima	20.7	28.2	24.8	24.5	1.2
Chaguanas	17.5	24.5	21.1	20.8	1.4
Point Fortin	15	22.8	19.1	18.7	2.1
Diego Martin	16.3	22.7	19.7	19.4	1.3
San Juan/Laventille	18.2	27.8	23.2	22.7	2.2
Tunapuna/Piarco	20.4	25.1	22.8	22.7	0.5
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	21.0	25.8	23.4	23.3	0.5
Mayaro/Rio Claro	20.8	24.4	22.5	22.4	0.3
Sangre Grande	18.1	28.6	23.4	22.8	2.6
Princes Town	19.8	28.4	24.1	23.8	1.6
Penal/Debe	20	21.4	20.7	20.7	0.1
Siparia	17.9	25.5	21.8	21.4	1.6
Tobago	16.7	28.2	23.0	22.2	3.3
Trinidad and Tobago	18.9	25.6	22.3	22.1	1.2

Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

1.2 Inequality Adjusted National Human Development Index Dimension Indicators

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate (% ages from 6 to 6)					
Regional Corporations	Ages from 6 to 12	Ages from 13 to 16	Arithmetic mean (weighed)	Geometric mean (weighed)	Loss (%)
Port of Spain	100	98.5	99.4	99.4	<0.1%
San Fernando	92.6	100	95.7	95.6	0.1
Arima	56.9	100	71.1	68.5	3.6
Chaguanas	98.3	100	98.9	98.9	< 0.1%
Point Fortin	100	100	100	100	0
Diego Martin	100	100	100	100	0
San Juan/Laventille	91.5	99.5	94.4	94.4	0.1
Tunapuna/Piarco	70	97.6	79.1	78.1	1.3
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	97	100	98.3	98.3	< 0.1%
Mayaro/Rio Claro	38.3	97.9	64.5	57.9	10.3
Sangre Grande	67.8	100	79.9	78.5	1.8
Princes Town	86.4	97.1	90.6	90.5	0.2
Penal/Debe	81.7	100	89.6	89.1	0.5
Siparia	94.9	100	96.8	96.7	< 0.1%
Tobago	100	100	100	100	0
Trinidad and Tobago	86.5	99.2	91.4	91.2	0.2

Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

1.2 Inequality Adjusted National Human Development Index Dimension Indicators

Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate (% ages 17 and above)						
Regional Corporations	Ages from 17 to 30	Ages from 31 to 50	Ages 51 and above	Arithmetic mean (weighed)	Geometric mean (weighed)	Loss (%)
Port of Spain	92.1	84.6	62.2	78.1	77	1.4
San Fernando	95.7	89.1	57.4	78.4	76.4	2.6
Arima	94.4	84.4	50.6	73.6	70.8	3.8
Chaguanas	86.6	66.2	31.6	62.9	58.3	7.3
Point Fortin	98.2	89	18.1	70.5	56.4	19.9
Diego Martin	93.8	84.5	43.2	72.3	68.3	5.4
San Juan/Laventille	90.5	76	30.7	65.7	59.6	9.3
Tunapuna/Piarco	86	74.4	42.8	67.4	64.6	4.1
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	88.2	70	25.4	62.9	56.1	10.8
Mayaro/Rio Claro	74.8	53.1	23.8	53.2	48.8	8.2
Sangre Grande	82.1	57.6	19.3	53	45.3	14.5
Princes Town	88.1	62.5	15.3	57	45.8	19.7
Penal/Debe	92.4	66.1	22.8	59.6	51.2	14.1
Siparia	95.2	73.6	17.4	63	50.9	19.2
Tobago	82.7	64.6	27.3	56.5	51.1	9.6
Trinidad and Tobago	89.3	72.4	33.2	64.8	59.8	7.7

Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

1.2 Inequality Adjusted National Human Development Index Dimension Indicators

Regional Corporations	Household income per capita per year (US$ according 2005 PPP conversion rate - 4.61)							
	Population in 1st quintile	Population in 2nd quintile	Population in 3d quintile	Population in 4th quintile	Population in 5th quintile	Arithmetic mean	Geometric mean	Loss (%)
Port of Spain	1 486	3 157	4 904	7 129	14 481	6 215	4 719	24.1
San Fernando	2 110	3 981	5 714	8 892	16 826	7 477	5 884	21.3
Arima	1 232	3 349	4 925	7 138	13 612	5 995	4 528	24.5
Chaguanas	1 195	2 781	4 163	6 274	12 946	5 453	4 050	25.7
Point Fortin	2 001	3 554	5 055	7 662	18 677	7 302	5 437	25.5
Diego Martin	1 438	3 613	5 458	8 137	17 296	7 176	5 235	27.0
San Juan/Laventille	1 205	3 072	4 488	6 766	14 790	6 057	4 398	27.4
Tunapuna/Piarco	1 000	2 926	4 596	7 024	15 559	6 215	4 295	30.9
Couva/Tabaquite/ Talparo	1 918	3 833	5 343	7 752	14 813	6 716	5 367	20.1
Mayaro/Rio Claro	1 045	2 587	3 740	5 516	10 525	4 594	3 493	24.0
Sangre Grande	1 440	2 991	4 082	6 128	11 145	5 150	4 124	19.9
Princes Town	1 862	3 510	5 136	7 088	13 154	6 105	4 931	19.2
Penal/Debe	1 644	3 242	5 035	7 248	14 803	6 368	4 901	23.0
Siparia	1 958	3 471	4 690	6 788	12 677	5 904	4 860	17.7
Tobago	547	2 224	3 433	5 355	10 901	4 468	2 973	33.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1 470	3 265	4 792	7 100	14 442	6 193	4 705	24.0

Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

1.3 Gender Inequality Index. Dimension Indicators

Regional Corporations	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births)	Adolescent Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women ages 15 – 19)	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)		Shares of parliamentary seats (%)		Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
City of Port of Spain	49.3	55.9	49.4	45.1	26.8	73.2	44.1	68.2
City of San Fernando	49.3	34.7	57.4	50.3	26.8	73.2	54.9	71.6
Borough of Arima	49.3	59.6	48.8	49.1	26.8	73.2	48.0	65.7
Borough of Chaguanas	49.3	51.9	38.4	37.7	26.8	73.2	49.6	78.3
Borough of Point Fortin	49.3	46.6	38.0	33.4	26.8	73.2	51.7	76
Diego Martin	49.3	44.2	56.4	48.8	26.8	73.2	53.4	71.1
San Juan/Laventille	49.3	55.3	42.7	30.3	26.8	73.2	58.9	71.5
Tunapuna/Piarco	49.3	42.2	48.4	42.8	26.8	73.2	52.8	70.3
Couva/Tabaquite/ Talparo	49.3	39.9	40.6	37.3	26.8	73.2	47.5	75
Mayaro/Rio Claro	49.3	51.4	26.3	31.0	26.8	73.2	46.2	76.4
Sangre Grande	49.3	75.2	37.5	22.6	26.8	73.2	50.1	72.2
Princes Town	49.3	34.1	32.9	24.9	26.8	73.2	41.2	76.8
Penal/Debe	49.3	28.9	37.3	32.5	26.8	73.2	43.7	76.4
Siparia	49.3	37.1	37.9	33.1	26.8	73.2	50.3	75.7
Tobago	49.3	36.9	44.5	31.8	26.8	73.2	68.6	73.7
Trinidad and Tobago	49.3	44.9	43.1	36.4	26.8	73.2	50.9	73.5

Source: Parliament, Central Statistical Office, Population Social and Vital Statistics 2010

1.4 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators

Life Expectancy at birth (2010)

Regional Corporations	Both Sexes	Male	Female
City of Port of Spain	67.69	63.63	71.84
City of San Fernando	69.57	66.12	73.20
Borough of Arima	73.28	71.53	75.27
Borough of Chaguanas	73.60	69.50	78.01
Borough of Point Fortin	73.36	71.51	75.48
Diego Martin	74.08	71.30	77.13
San Juan/Laventille	71.04	67.41	75.02
Tunapuna/Piarco	75.47	72.59	78.57
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	75.42	72.12	79.10
Mayaro/Rio Claro	73.88	71.49	76.38
Sangre Grande	73.99	70.47	78.15
Princes Town	74.20	71.41	77.38
Penal/Debe	74.17	71.74	77.04
Siparia	74.65	72.95	76.55
Tobago	76.79	74.18	79.61
Trinidad and Tobago	73.22	70.17	76.50

Source: Central Statistical Office, Population Social and Vital Statistics 2010

1.4 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators

Households where a child died

Regional Corporations	Percentage of households	Percentage of Population
Port of Spain	5.3	8.4
San Fernando	2.3	3
Arima	5.7	8.3
Chaguanas	2.7	3.5
Point Fortin	1.2	3.3
Diego Martin	4.6	6.4
San Juan/Laventille	4	5.7
Tunapuna/Piarco	3.1	5.1
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	4.8	6.2
Mayaro/Rio Claro	4.7	8.3
Sangre Grande	4.2	6.5
Princes Town	3.8	5.2
Penal/Debe	4.5	6.4
Siparia	1.1	1.4
Tobago	3.2	5.1
Trinidad and Tobago	3.7	5.4

Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

1.4 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators

Households not consuming iodized salt

Regional Corporations	Percentage of households	Percentage of Population
Port of Spain	63.1	66.6
San Fernando	65	65.2
Arima	61.7	64.3
Chaguanas	65	66.3
Point Fortin	80.7	85.9
Diego Martin	55.8	58.2
San Juan/Laventille	57.1	59.6
Tunapuna/Piarco	59.8	60.1
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	56.7	58.9
Mayaro/Rio Claro	51.4	60.2
Sangre Grande	71.4	71.8
Princes Town	79.6	81
Penal/Debe	61.7	61.9
Siparia	62.4	62.7
Tobago	32.4	36.9
Trinidad and Tobago	60.7	62.5

Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

1.4 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators

Households without electricity

Regional Corporations	Percentage of households	Percentage of Population
Port of Spain	2.9	1.5
San Fernando	0.4	0.6
Arima	0.7	0.2
Chaguanas	0.7	0.8
Point Fortin	8.4	4.7
Diego Martin	1.5	1.7
San Juan/Laventille	2.5	1.7
Tunapuna/Piarco	2.9	2.5
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	4.5	3.3
Mayaro/Rio Claro	5.4	3.5
Sangre Grande	9.2	6.4
Princes Town	5	3.7
Penal/Debe	1.6	2.2
Siparia	4	3.2
Tobago	2.8	1.6
Trinidad and Tobago	3.2	2.5

Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

1.4 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators

Households without access to clean drinking water

Regional Corporations	Percentage of households	Percentage of Population
Port of Spain	0.5	0.8
San Fernando	0	0
Arima	0.7	0.2
Chaguanas	0.7	0.3
Point Fortin	6	3.3
Diego Martin	6.1	7.3
San Juan/Laventille	4.7	6.1
Tunapuna/Piarco	1.4	1.4
Couva/Tabaquite/ Talparo	3.8	3.9
Mayaro/Rio Claro	0	0
Sangre Grande	7.3	6.4
Princes Town	7.3	8.1
Penal/Debe	7.7	8.4
Siparia	4.3	2.7
Tobago	2.8	1.8
Trinidad and Tobago	3.8	3.9

Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

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1.4 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators

Households without access to improved sanitation facilities

Regional Corporations	Percentage of households	Percentage of Population
Port of Spain	11.2	7.6
San Fernando	3	2.5
Arima	5.7	6.2
Chaguanas	11.7	7.3
Point Fortin	7.2	7.5
Diego Martin	9.6	9.1
San Juan/Laventille	15.2	13.5
Tunapuna/Piarco	9.7	8.7
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	7.6	7.3
Mayaro/Rio Claro	4.7	4.4
Sangre Grande	6.9	5.6
Princes Town	6.3	5.8
Penal/Debe	4.5	3.9
Siparia	5.6	6.9
Tobago	13	13.2
Trinidad and Tobago	8.8	7.9

Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey III, 2006

1.4 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators

Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate (% ages from 6 to 16)

Regional Corporations	Male	Female	Total
Port of Spain	100	98.8	99.4
San Fernando	95.8	95.6	95.7
Arima	75.7	66.7	71.1
Chaguanas	98	100	98.9
Point Fortin	100	100	100
Diego Martin	100	100	100
San Juan/Laventille	94.1	94.9	94.4
Tunapuna/Piarco	75.8	82.2	79.1
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	98.2	98.4	98.3
Mayaro/Rio Claro	57.6	72.9	64.5
Sangre Grande	82.6	77.6	79.9
Princes Town	88.7	92.9	90.6
Penal/Debe	91.5	87.8	89.6
Siparia	97.4	96	96.8
Tobago	100	100	100
Trinidad and Tobago	90.9	91.8	91.4

Source: Central Statistical Office, Household Budget Survey 2008-2009

1.5 UNDP Citizen Security Survey

The Most Serious Problems in the Country by Police Divisions. Share of Population by Respondent's Option of "the Most Serious Problem" in percentage.

	Central	Eastern	North Eastern	Northern	Port of Spain	South Western	Southern	Tobago	Western
Violent crime	26.9	26.8	20.9	21.6	25.1	24.7	22.6	11.5	26.9
Cost of food	13	13.8	14.3	13.6	9.4	15.5	15.8	18.1	11.5
Cost of living	16.6	10	14.3	12.3	16.5	13.6	17.3	19.2	15.9
Access to healthcare	7.3	8.6	8.8	8.3	8.6	6.7	11.5	10.7	10.1
Unemployment	6.7	9.7	8.8	10.8	2	9.3	6.2	11.7	3.4
Housing	4	5.1	5.5	8	4.3	4.3	2.3	3.6	3.4
Poverty	5.3	7.3	7.7	6.1	8.6	7.6	4.5	5.5	1.9
Property crime	4.8	4	3.3	4	8.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.8
Insecurity	5.5	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.3	3.7	2.2	11.1
Corruption	6.5	6.8	9.9	8.4	10.2	6.7	8.2	9.1	8.7
Schooling	1.2	1.1	2.2	0.4	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9
Sanitation	0.9	0.5	0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
Voice in Governmental Affairs	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.8	0.4	1	1.4	2.5	1
Migration	0.1	0.6	0	0.2	0.4	0	0.6	0.3	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010

1.5 UNDP Citizen Security Survey

Actual Victimization

Police Divisions	Q3. Within the last 10 years have you been the victim of a crime?	Q5.Within the last 10 years how many times have you been a victim of crime?			Q20. Not counting yourself, how many members of your household have been victims of a crime in the last ten years?				Q6 In 2009 were you the victim of sexual assault?	Q8 In 2009 were you the victim of a crime?	Q14 Did you report the incident to the police?
	Yes	Once	Twice	Three or more times	One	Two	Three	More than three	Yes	Yes	Yes
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Central	27.1	13.2	6.6	7.3	19.1	5.6	2.4	0.3	1.7	12.8	8.7
Eastern	20.8	10.6	4.2	4.6	19.4	4.6	0.5	0.9	1.9	6.9	6.5
North Eastern	39.4	15.2	9.1	15.2	6.1	9.1	0	3	0	18.2	6.1
Northern	28.3	15.6	8.1	3.6	15.3	3.6	2.3	2.6	2	9.8	7.2
Port of Spain	37.6	8.2	23.5	7.1	30.6	16.5	4.7	1.2	1.2	23.5	10.6
South Western	16	9	2.5	3.5	11	2.5	0.5	0	0	7	6
Southern	22.1	12.7	3.3	6.6	14.4	4.4	0.6	2.2	0.6	11	10.5
Tobago	7.9	3.3	1.9	3.3	8.4	0.9	0.9	0	0.5	6.1	4.7
Western	52.1	22.5	18.3	11.3	35.2	11.3	1.4	4.2	0	11.3	8.5
Trinidad and Tobago	23.9	11.6	6.5	5.5	16.5	4.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	10.2	7.5

Source: UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010

1.5 UNDP Citizen Security Survey

Domestic violence

Police Divisions	Q24.To what extent has any member of your household (age 16 or over) deliberately hit you with their fists or with a weapon of any sort, or kicked you or used violence on you in any way?			Q25. To what extent has your spouse (or ex-spouse) ever said things to you that frightened you, such as threatening to harm you or someone close to you?			Q26. To what extent have you been injured, even slightly, on any occasion (in) when your spouse (or ex-spouse), or a partner (or ex-partner), or a boyfriend/girlfriend (or ex-boyfriend/ girlfriend), used violence against you? By injuries we mean bruises, scratches and cuts of any kind.		
	Many times (5+)	A few times (2-4)	Once	Many times (5+)	A few times (2-4)	Once	Many times (5+)	A few times (2-4)	Once
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Central	1.7	4.2	2.8	2.8	4.2	1.7	1.4	3.8	2.8
Eastern	1.9	5.1	7.9	3.2	7.4	5.1	2.3	4.6	6.5
North Eastern	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Northern	1.3	2.6	2.9	2	6.2	2.6	1	2	4.9
Port of Spain	0	4.7	2.4	3.5	8.2	1.2	0	7.1	4.7
South Western	1	3.5	3.5	4	3.5	2	2	3	1.5
Southern	2.2	3.9	2.8	3.3	5	1.7	2.2	5.5	2.8
Tobago	0.5	2.3	1.4	1.4	5.1	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.4
Western	0	1.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	1.4	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	3.5	3.3	2.6	5.1	2.1	1.3	3.3	3.3

Source: UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010

1.5 UNDP Citizen Security Survey

Domestic violence

Police Divisions	Q27. To what extent have you been sworn at or insulted by a partner (ex-partner) or a boyfriend/ girlfriend (or ex-boyfriend/girlfriend)?			Q28.People use some violence in a relationship - pushing, shaking, hitting, kicking, etc; to what extent, if any, has your spouse (ex-spouse) ever used violence on you for any reason?		
	Many times (5+)	A few times (2-4)	Once	Many times (5+)	A few times (2-4)	Once
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Central	8.7	8.7	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5
Eastern	11.1	9.3	5.6	1.4	7.4	7.9
North Eastern	0	9.1	3	0	3	0
Northern	4.6	9.1	4.2	1.6	2.3	4.9
Port of Spain	8.2	12.9	3.5	5.9	4.7	4.7
South Western	4.5	9	1.5	2.5	4.5	1.5
Southern	3.9	13.3	2.8	3.9	6.1	2.8
Tobago	2.8	10.7	3.3	0.9	6.1	1.9
Western	1.4	19.7	7	0	1.4	2.8
Trinidad and Tobago	5.8	10.4	3.6	2.3	4.5	3.8

Source: UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010

1.5 UNDP Citizen Security Survey

Crimes in the community

Police Divisions	Q31 Is crime a problem in your community?	Q34. How frequently do violent crimes occur in this neighborhood?			
	Yes	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	None in the last 5 years
	%	%	%	%	%
Central	56.3	20.5	26.4	35.4	13.5
Eastern	49.5	9.3	31	40.3	18.5
North Eastern	48.5	21.2	24.2	36.4	15.2
Northern	52.4	13.4	25.1	51.5	7.8
Port of Spain	58.8	11.8	36.5	40	10.6
South Western	36	7	22	41	21.5
Southern	49.7	8.3	29.8	43.1	16
Tobago	20.1	2.3	10.7	39.7	44.4
Western	64.8	8.5	31	38	22.5
Trinidad and Tobago	46.8	11.1	25.2	41.7	18.8

Source: UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010

1.5 UNDP Citizen Security Survey

Crimes in the community

Police Divisions	Q40 Is there a criminal gang(s) in your neighborhood?	Q44 To what extent has your neighborhood experienced gang violence?			
	Yes	Large amount of violence	Some violence	Little violence	No violence
	%	%	%	%	%
Central	12.2	1.4	7.3	18.1	70.1
Eastern	13.9	2.3	7.4	20.4	69
North Eastern	21.2	6.1	18.2	6.1	60.6
Northern	22.1	3.9	13.4	18.9	61.9
Port of Spain	18.8	2.4	12.9	11.8	72.9
South Western	8.5	1.5	5	13.5	74.5
Southern	13.3	2.2	6.6	14.4	71.8
Tobago	7	0.9	2.3	6.5	89.7
Western	14.1	4.2	9.9	12.7	73.2
Trinidad and Tobago	13.9	2.3	8.1	15.2	71.8

Source: UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010

1.5 UNDP Citizen Security Survey

Fear of crime in the society

	Q48 Some people worry at some time or another about being a victim of crime. In the past year, have you ever felt fearful about the possibility of becoming a victim of crime?	Q53 How secure or insecure do you consider (living in) your country to be?					Q54 What is your country's capacity to solve and better manage the problem of insecurity			
Police Divisions	Yes	Very secure	Secure	Uncertain security	Insecure	Very insecure	Very sufficient	Sufficient	Insufficient	Very insufficient
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Central	70.8	1	13.5	41	33.3	10.1	1	24	49	20.1
Eastern	50	4.6	29.2	28.2	28.2	9.7	1.9	27.3	38	21.3
North Eastern	66.7	3	12.1	42.4	33.3	9.1	3	12.1	60.6	15.2
Northern	59	2.6	21.2	39.1	23.1	13.4	2.3	27.4	43.3	18.9
Port of Spain	64.7	2.4	17.6	35.3	35.3	9.4	1.2	10.6	49.4	30.6
South Western	50	3	14.5	33	36	12	1	26	46.5	16.5
Southern	53.6	2.8	15.5	40.9	29.3	10.5	3.9	21.5	50.3	16.6
Tobago	33.6	12.6	37.9	29.9	16.4	1.9	5.1	30.8	53.3	6.5
Western	73.2	0	11.3	39.4	35.2	12.7	0	22.5	43.7	22.5
Trinidad and Tobago	55.9	3.9	20.8	36.1	28.5	9.9	2.3	25	46.8	17.9

Source: UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010

1.5 UNDP Citizen Security Survey

The General Performance of the Police

Police Divisions	Q60. Specifically, as it relates to your community (the area that you live in) do you believe that the police force is becoming more effective, less effective, or has remained at the same in controlling crime over the last three years?			Q61. Generally, as it relates to the country as a whole, do you believe that the police force is becoming more effective, less effective, or has remained at the same level of effectiveness in controlling crime over the last three years?		
	More effective	Less effective	The same	More effective	Less effective	The same
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Central	19.1	29.9	49.7	13.2	42.4	43.8
Eastern	23.1	27.8	48.6	25.5	33.8	40.3
North Eastern	27.3	9.1	63.6	18.2	24.2	57.6
Northern	14.3	33.6	51.1	16	44	39.4
Port of Spain	11.8	31.8	55.3	23.5	49.4	25.9
South Western	17	34	48.5	20	41	38.5
Southern	17.1	28.2	54.1	18.8	30.9	49.2
Tobago	22.4	30.4	46.7	24.3	36.4	39.3
Western	21.1	18.3	59.2	22.5	28.2	47.9
Trinidad and Tobago	18.6	29.8	50.8	19.4	38.6	41.3

Source: UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010

1.5 UNDP Citizen Security Survey

Confidence in the Police

Police Divisions	Q 66 How much confidence do you have in the police to effectively respond to emergency call?			Q68 How much confidence do you have in the police to effectively control the crime problem in your country?			Q 71 Do you believe that the police are competent?
	No confidence	Some amount of confidence	A great deal of confidence	No confidence	Some amount of confidence	A great deal of confidence	Yes
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Central	41.3	54.9	3.8	42.7	54.2	1.7	47.9
Eastern	39.8	53.2	6.9	45.4	49.5	4.6	48.6
North Eastern	39.4	60.6	0	36.4	63.6	0	42.4
Northern	41.4	54.7	3.9	52.4	44.6	2.9	41.4
Port of Spain	52.9	43.5	3.5	49.4	47.1	2.4	24.7
South Western	46	48.5	5	47.5	48	3.5	48
Southern	42.5	54.1	2.2	47.5	49.7	1.7	39.8
Tobago	41.6	50	7.9	37.9	54.7	7	44.4
Western	40.8	57.7	1.4	52.1	46.5	1.4	25.4
Trinidad and Tobago	42.4	52.7	4.6	46.1	50	3.3	43

Source: UNDP Citizen Security Survey 2010

1.6 Trinidad and Tobago Crime Data (2010)

DIVISIONS	Murder	Woundings and Shootings	Rapes, Incest Sexual Offence.	Serious Indecency	Kidnapping	Kidnapping for Ransom	Burglaries and Breakings	Robberies
	rep	rep	Rep	rep	rep	rep	rep	rep
PORT OF SPAIN	93	162	47	14	9	1	637	884
SOUTHERN	57	68	86	14	20	1	717	721
WESTERN	66	73	57	2	8	0	494	412
NORTHERN	100	100	118	16	18	0	982	1325
CENTRAL	44	66	76	6	17	3	816	782
SOUTH WESTERN	27	30	68	0	17	0	456	306
EASTERN	28	32	133	3	6	2	318	193
NORTH EASTERN	49	61	76	2	6	0	438	397
TOBAGO	10	14	45	4	7	0	398	103
TOTAL	474	606	706	61	108	7	5256	5123

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Crime Data (2010)

DIVISIONS	Fraud Offences	General Larceny	Larceny Motor Vehicles	Larceny Dwelling House	Narcotic Offences	Other Serious Crimes	Total Serious Crimes
	Rep	Rep	rep	rep	Rep	rep	rep
PORT OF SPAIN	24	755	175	68	56	124	3049
SOUTHERN	59	576	224	101	80	164	2888
WESTERN	23	421	139	67	21	78	1861
NORTHERN	24	805	322	121	124	180	4235
CENTRAL	42	710	262	84	44	142	3094
SOUTH WESTERN	3	283	53	64	35	96	1438
EASTERN	15	124	30	20	103	57	1064
NORTH EASTERN	4	304	104	46	22	76	1585
TOBAGO	16	165	6	49	37	58	912
TOTAL	210	4143	1315	620	522	975	20126

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Unit, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

1.7 Population in Trinidad and Tobago (2010)

Population (2010) by Regional Corporations

Regional Corporations	Male	Female	Total
Port of Spain	16280	17907	34187
Mayaro/Rio Claro	19045	16629	35674
Sangre Grande	32925	33446	66371
Princes Town	45755	42280	88035
Penal/Debe	49905	47190	97095
Siparia	45182	46117	91299
San Fernando	25396	28846	54242
Arima Borough	15276	16025	31301
Chaguanas Borough	35706	35756	71462
Point Fortin	9632	9725	19357
Diego Martin	45913	48708	94621
San Juan/Laventille	66537	67010	133547
Tunapuna/Piarco	92211	97913	190124
Couva/Tabaqite/Talparo	91131	90210	181341
Tobago	25908	26732	52640
Total	616802	624494	1241296

Source: Central Statistical Office, Population 2010, Social and Vital Statistics Division

1.7 Population in Trinidad and Tobago (2010)

Population (2010) by Police Divisions

Police Divisions	Male	Female	Total
Port of Spain	30575	32939	63514
Western	45998	48619	94617
Northern	102339	108355	210694
Central	111211	110393	221604
North Eastern	50974	50952	101926
Southern	125552	124793	250345
South Western	72838	72483	145321
Eastern	51409	49226	100635
Tobago	25908	26732	52640
Total	616804	624492	1241296

Source: Ministry of National Security, Crime and Problem Analysis Unit

Annex 3:
Technical Note on the Calculation of the National Human Development Index for Trinidad and Tobago

National Human Development Index (NHDI) is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: health, knowledge and a decent standard of living. NHDI was developed by Central Statistical Office and UNDP during the Human Development Mapping Exercise. National Human Development Index (NHDI) was calculated using indicators from Household Budget Survey, 2008-2009.

Dimensions

Long and healthy life

X - Population with chronic illnesses (%)

Knowledge

Y1 - Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate (% ages from 6 to 16)

Y2 - Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate (% ages 17 and above)

A decent standard of living

Z - Household income per capita per year (US$ according 2005 PPP conversion rate - 4.61 http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=699)

Goalposts Indicators	Worst	Best
Population with chronic illnesses (%)	50	5
Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate (% ages from 6 to 16)	10	100
Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate (% ages 17 and above)	10	100
Household income per capita per year (USD according PPP conversion rate for 2005)	100	43 017 (1)

(1) GNI per capita for USA (constant 2005 PPP$). Source: Global HD Report 2011

The NHDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices measuring achievements in each dimension.

$$HDI = \sqrt[3]{I_X * I_Y * I_Z}$$

Health index:

$$I_X = \frac{X - 50}{5 - 50}$$

Education index:

$$I_Y = \sqrt{\frac{Y1 - 10}{100 - 10} * \frac{Y2 - 10}{100 - 10}}$$

Income index:

$$I_Z = \frac{\ln(Z) - \ln(100)}{\ln(43017) - \ln(100)}$$

	Health Index	Education Index	Income Index	NHDI
Port of Spain	0.654	0.867	0.681	0.728
San Fernando	0.634	0.851	0.711	0.727
Arima	0.560	0.692	0.675	0.640
Chaguanas	0.641	0.762	0.659	0.686
Point Fortin	0.688	0.820	0.708	0.736
Diego Martin	0.674	0.832	0.705	0.734
San Juan/Laventille	0.595	0.762	0.677	0.675
Tunapuna/Piarco	0.603	0.700	0.681	0.660
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	0.591	0.759	0.694	0.678
Mayaro/Rio Claro	0.611	0.539	0.631	0.592
Sangre Grande	0.591	0.609	0.650	0.616
Princes Town	0.575	0.684	0.678	0.644
Penal/Debe	0.651	0.698	0.685	0.678
Siparia	0.628	0.753	0.673	0.683
Tobago	0.600	0.719	0.627	0.647
Trinidad and Tobago	0.615	0.742	0.680	0.677

Annex 4:
Technical Note on the Calculation of the Inequality Adjusted National Human Development Index for Trinidad and Tobago

The Inequality-adjusted National Human Development Index adjusts the National Human Development Index for inequality in distribution of each dimension across the population. NHDI was developed by Central Statistical Office and UNDP during the Human Development Mapping Exercise. Inequality-adjusted National Human Development Index (NHDI) was calculated using indicators from Household Budget Survey, 2008-2009.

Dimensions

Long and healthy life

X **-** Population with chronic illnesses (%) for Regional Corporation

$X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ Population with chronic illnesses (%) for sub-population groups that constitute the Regional Corporation.

$m_1, m_2, m_3, ..., m_n$ - the population size in each sub-population group accordingly.

Knowledge

Y - Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate (% ages from 6 to 16) or Regional Corporation

$Y_1, Y_2, ..., Y_n$ **-** Primary and Secondary Educational Attainment Rate (% ages from 6 to 16) for sub-population groups that constitute the Regional Corporation.

$m_1, m_2, m_3, ..., m_n$ - the population size in each sub-population group accordingly.

U - Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate (% ages 17 and above)for Regional Corporation.

$U_1, U_2, ..., U_n$ **-** Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate (% ages 17 and above) for sub-population groups that constitute the Regional Corporation.

$m_1, m_2, m_3, ..., m_n$ - the population size in each sub-population group accordingly.

A decent standard of living

Z - Household income per capita per year (US$ according 2005 PPP conversion rate - 4.61 http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=699) for Regional Corporation.

$Z_1, Z_2, ..., Z_n$ **-** Household income per capita per year for sub-population groups that constitute the Regional Corporation.

$m_1, m_2, m_3, ..., m_n$ - the population size in each sub-population group accordingly.

If we denote ***N*** as total number of population for all group then N is defined as follows:

$$N = m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + ... + m_n$$

Inequality adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) is calculated using HDI:

$$IHDI = \sqrt[3]{(1-A_{Health})*(1-A_{Education})*(1-A_{Income})}*HDI$$

A_{Health}, $A_{Education}$, A_{Income} - the loses due to inequality in dimensions (Long and healthy life, Education and a Decent standard of living dimensions)

$$A_{Health} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt[N]{X_1^{m_1} * X_2^{m_2} * .... * X_n^{m_n}}}{\overline{X}}$$

$$A_{Education} = 1 - \sqrt{(1-A_Y)*(1-A_U)}$$

$$A_Y = 1 - \frac{\sqrt[N]{Y_1^{m_1} * Y_2^{m_2} * .... * Y_n^{m_n}}}{\overline{Y}} \qquad A_U = 1 - \frac{\sqrt[N]{U_1^{m_1} * U_2^{m_2} * .... * U_n^{m_n}}}{\overline{U}}$$

$$A_{Income} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt[N]{Z_1^{m_1} * Z_2^{m_2} * .... * Z_n^{m_n}}}{\overline{Z}}$$

Regional Corporations	National HDI	Inequality adjusted National HDI	Loss in Human Development (%)
Port of Spain	0.728	0.655	10.0
San Fernando	0.727	0.666	8.3
Arima	0.640	0.573	10.4
Chaguanas	0.686	0.610	11.0
Point Fortin	0.736	0.638	13.3
Diego Martin	0.734	0.652	11.2
San Juan/Laventille	0.675	0.592	12.2
Tunapuna/Piarco	0.660	0.577	12.5
Couva/Tabaquite/ Talparo	0.678	0.616	9.1
Mayaro/Rio Claro	0.592	0.523	11.7
Sangre Grande	0.616	0.551	10.6
Princes Town	0.644	0.575	10.7
Penal/Debe	0.678	0.605	10.7
Siparia	0.683	0.614	10.0
Tobago	0.647	0.549	15.1
Trinidad and Tobago	0.677	0.607	10.3

Annex 5
Technical Note on the Calculation of the Gender Inequality Index for Trinidad and Tobago

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects women's disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market—for as many countries as data of reasonable quality allow. The index shows the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, which indicates that women and men fare equally, to 1, which indicates that women fare as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions. Gender Inequality Index was calculated using indicators provided by Central Statistical Office and Parliament.

$$GII = 1 - \frac{H}{A}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} * \sqrt[3]{\left(\sqrt{\frac{10}{X} * \frac{1}{V}} + 1\right) * \left(\sqrt{Y_F * U_F} + \sqrt{Y_M * U_M}\right) * (Z_F + Z_M)}$$

$$H = \left(\frac{(G_F)^{-1} + (G_M)^{-1}}{2}\right)^{-1}$$

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{10}{X} * \frac{1}{V}\right)^{1/2} * (Y_F * U_F)^{1/2} * Z_F} \qquad G_M = \sqrt[3]{1 * (Y_M * U_M)^{1/2} * Z_M}$$

Dimensions

Health

X - Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)

V - Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women ages 15 – 19)

Empowerment

Y_F - Female population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)

Y_M - Male population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)

U_F - Female shares of parliamentary seats (%)

U_M - Male shares of parliamentary seats (%)

Labour market

Z_F - Female labour force participation rates (%)

Z_M - Male labour force participation rates(%)

Regional Corporations	A	Gf	Gm	H	GII
Port of Spain	0.5190	0.2131	0.7318	0.3301	0.364
San Fernando	0.5541	0.2545	0.7574	0.3810	0.312
Arima	0.5248	0.2164	0.7328	0.3341	0.363
Chaguanas	0.5240	0.2152	0.7438	0.3338	0.363
Point Fortin	0.5172	0.2216	0.7215	0.3390	0.344
Diego Martin	0.5474	0.2414	0.7519	0.3655	0.332
San Juan/Laventille	0.5193	0.2295	0.6959	0.3452	0.335
Tunapuna/Piarco	0.5329	0.2364	0.7326	0.3574	0.329
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	0.5191	0.2237	0.7317	0.3426	0.340
Mayaro/Rio Claro	0.4945	0.1976	0.7140	0.3096	0.374
Sangre Grande	0.4883	0.2021	0.6645	0.3100	0.365
Princes Town	0.4862	0.2114	0.6892	0.3235	0.335
Penal/Debe	0.5077	0.2263	0.7196	0.3443	0.322
Siparia	0.5158	0.2281	0.7196	0.3465	0.328
Tobago	0.5408	0.2600	0.7084	0.3804	0.297
Trinidad and Tobago	0.5218	0.2266	0.7238	0.3452	0.338

Annex 6:
Technical Note on the Calculation of the Multidimensional Poverty Index for Trinidad and Tobago

The Multidimensional Poverty Index is based on the concept of multiple deprivations. The MPI allows us to identify the poor, excluded and vulnerable group of population and to measure the level of poverty and deprivation of the vulnerable groups using dimension indicators. For MPI calculation, household survey data is used.

The MPI value is the product of two measures: Multidimensional Headcount Ratio (**H**) and Intensity of Poverty (**A**):

$$MPI = H * A$$

H **-** Multidimensional Headcount Ratio is the proportion of population who are multidimensionality poor. **A** - Intensity of Poverty of poor population. It is equal to the mean of Intensity of Poverty of Poor population.

MPI sets multiple deprivations for individuals in education, health and standard of living. Multiple dimension poverty level of individual is defined by the Intensity of Poverty. Depending on the level of poverty deprivation, Intensity of Poverty for individual varies from **0** to **1**. The Intensity of Poverty that equals to **1** represents the case when the individual is deprived in all dimension indicators, i.e. the individual is absolutely “poor”. When the Intensity of Poverty equals to **0**, the individual is not deprived in all dimension indicators, i.e. the individual is absolutely “non-poor”. The Intensity of Poverty can be expressed in percentages and vary accordingly from **0 %** to **100%**. The Intensity of Poverty for population group is defined as the mean of intensities of individuals pertaining to the group.

A cut-off of value for Intensity of Poverty value is used to distinguish between the poor and non-poor. Household members with the Intensity of Poverty greater than or equal to the cut-off of value is considered multidimensionally poor. MPI for Trinidad and Tobago uses cut off value equal to **20 %**. MPI Trinidad and Tobago was calculated from Multi Indicator Cluster Survey III (2006).

Dimensions, indicators and weights used for the calculation of Multidimensional Poverty Index

Dimensions	Weights for dimensions	Indicators	Weights for indicators	Considered Deprived
Health	1/3	Child Mortality	1/6	If any child has died in the household.
		Nutrition: Iodized salt	1/12	If household is not using adequately iodized salt.
		Birth weight	1/12	if low birth weight infant is observed in the household
Education	1/3	Years of Schooling	1/6	If no household member has completed 5 years of schooling
		Child School Attendance	1/6	If any school-aged child (6-12 years) is out of school
Standard of Living	1/3	Electricity	1/18	If household does not have electricity
		Sanitation	1/18	The household's sanitation facility is not improved or it is improved but shared with other households (the toilet is shared)
		Drinking water	1/18	The household does not have access to clean drinking water or clean water is more than 30 minutes walking from home.
		Flooring	1/18	If the floor is dirt, sand, or dung
		Cooking Fuel	1/18	If they cook with wood, charcoal, or dung
		Assets	1/18	If do not own more than one of: radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike or refrigerator and do not own a car or truck.

Regional Corporations	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Headcount Ratio (Multidimensionally Poor Population) (%)	Intensity of Poverty of Multidimensionally Poor Population (%)	Multidimensionally Poor Population estimation based on data for 2010	Total Population (2010, Source : CSO)
Port of Spain	0.015	5.8	25.8	1 983	34 187
San Fernando	0.007	2.7	24.8	1 465	54 242
Arima	0.018	6.4	27.8	2 003	31 301
Chaguanas	0.013	5.2	26.1	3 716	71 462
Point Fortin	0.013	5.2	25.5	1 007	19 357
Diego Martin	0.013	4.9	26.2	4 636	94 621
San Juan/ Laventille	0.019	7.1	27.1	9 482	133 547
Tunapuna/Piarco	0.015	5.9	26.3	11 217	190 124
Couva/Tabaquite/ Talparo	0.018	6.8	26.1	12 331	181 341
Mayaro/Rio Claro	0.019	7.6	24.8	2 711	35 674
Sangre Grande	0.026	8.8	29.1	5 841	66 371
Princes Town	0.024	8.2	29.3	7 219	88 035
Penal/Debe	0.020	7.2	28.1	6 991	97 095
Siparia	0.013	5	26.5	4 565	91 299
Tobago	0.009	3.7	24.4	1 948	52 640
Trinidad and Tobago	0.017	6.2	26.9	77 115	1 241 296

Intensity of Poverty of Poor Population for Health dimension and dimension indicators

Regional Corporations	Health				
	Child Mortality (%)	Nutrition			Total for Health (%)
		Iodized salt (%)	Birth weight (%)	Total for Nutrition (%)	
Port of Spain	11.6	7.4	0	7.4	19
San Fernando	10.1	7.6	0	7.6	17.7
Arima	16.2	8.1	0	8.1	24.3
Chaguanas	10	7.3	0	7.3	17.3
Point Fortin	10.6	6.8	0	6.8	17.4
Diego Martin	15.8	7.1	0	7.1	22.9
San Juan/Laventille	11.9	7.2	0.8	8	19.9
Tunapuna/Piarco	10.5	6.6	0.5	7.1	17.6
Couva/Tabaquite/ Talparo	11.5	6.9	0.6	7.5	19
Mayaro/Rio Claro	12.2	6.5	0	6.5	18.7
Sangre Grande	10.8	7.2	1	8.2	19
Princes Town	9.6	7.2	1.2	8.4	18
Penal/Debe	11.7	7.6	1.4	9	20.7
Siparia	3.7	7.3	1	8.3	12
Tobago	11.3	4	0	4	15.3
Trinidad and Tobago	11.1	7	0.6	7.6	18.7

Intensity of Poverty of Poor Population for Education dimension and dimension indicators

Regional Corporations	Education		
	Years of Schooling (%)	Child School Attendance (%)	Total for Education (%)
Port of Spain	3.7	0	3.7
San Fernando	6.5	0	6.5
Arima	0.5	2.5	3
Chaguanas	6.7	0	6.7
Point Fortin	6.1	0	6.1
Diego Martin	0.9	0	0.9
San Juan/Laventille	2.6	1.7	4.3
Tunapuna/Piarco	2.9	1.7	4.6
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	3.6	0	3.6
Mayaro/Rio Claro	4.5	0	4.5
Sangre Grande	2.7	2.1	4.8
Princes Town	4.1	1.9	6
Penal/Debe	3.9	0	3.9
Siparia	8.9	0	8.9
Tobago	2	2.7	4.7
Trinidad and Tobago	3.6	1	4.6

Intensity of Poverty of Poor Population for Standard of living dimension and dimension indicators

Regional Corporations	Standard of living						
	Electricity (%)	Sanitation (%)	Drinking water (%)	Flooring (%)	Cooking Fuel (%)	Assets (%)	Total for Standard of living (%)
Port of Spain	0.8	1.4	0	0	0.2	0.8	3.2
San Fernando	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.5
Arima	0.2	0	0.2	0	0	0.2	0.6
Chaguanas	0.1	1.1	0	0.1	0	0.8	2.1
Point Fortin	0	0	1.5	0	0	0.5	2
Diego Martin	0.4	1.3	0.5	0	0	0.2	2.4
San Juan/Laventille	0.5	1	0.9	0.1	0	0.2	2.7
Tunapuna/Piarco	1	1.3	0.7	0.2	0	0.8	4
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	3.6
Mayaro/Rio Claro	0.3	0.9	0	0	0	0.4	1.6
Sangre Grande	2.2	0.8	1	0.9	0	0.3	5.2
Princes Town	1.4	1.4	1	0.3	0.1	1.1	5.3
Penal/Debe	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.7	3.4
Siparia	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.1	0	1.6	5.5
Tobago	1.1	1.8	1.1	0	0.2	0.2	4.4
Trinidad and Tobago	0.9	1	0.8	0.3	0	0.6	3.6

Glossary & Bibliography

Glossary

Administrative Area	An administrative area, sub-national entity, or country subdivision is a portion of a country or other political division, established for the purpose of government.
Adolescent Fertility Rate (indicator)	Number of births to women ages 15–19, expressed per 1,000 women of the same age.
Birth Weight (indicator)	One of two sub-indicators which make up the primary indicator of Nutrition in the Multidimensional Poverty Index. It describes the weight of an infant at birth; and implies deprivation in Nutrition if low values are observed in a household.
Child School Attendance (indicator)	An Education indicator for the Multidimensional Poverty Index which describes the percentage of school-aged children (6-12yrs) who were out of school.
Chronic Illness	List of illnesses considered chronic: Heart disease – Cancer – HIV/AIDS – Lupus – Kidney Disease – Sickle Cell Anaemia – Lung Disease – Epilepsy – Neurological disorder – Clinical Mental Disease
Educational Attainment	Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education reached by an individual, but not necessarily completed by the individual.
Female labour force participation rates (indicator)	An indicator for the Empowerment dimension of the Gender Inequality Index which provides the percentage of the female working age population (ages 15-64) that actively engages in the labour market, by either working or actively looking for work.
Female population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 yrs and older) (indicator)	An Empowerment dimension indicator which describes the percentage of the female population aged 25 and older; which has at least secondary school education.
Female shares of parliamentary seats (indicator)	An indicator for the Empowerment Dimension of the Gender Inequality Index which gives the percentage of seats held by the female gender in the lower or upper house or senate.
Gender Inequality Index	The Gender Inequality Index reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. This index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, which indicates that women and men fare equally, to 1, which indicates that women fare as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.
Household Budget Survey	Commonly referred to as the HBS - this is a national survey which focuses on households' expenditure on goods and services and which is primarily used for revision of the Index of Retail Prices.
Household Income per capita (indicator)	The sole indicator for the decent standard of living dimension in the National Human Development Index. This indicator is the yearly mean income earned by all members of all households. It is calculated using the total income of all members of all households divided by the number of household members.
Human Development Dimensions	The various scopes of interest which act as the foundations for the Human Development Indices.
Human Development Indicators	These are indicators which are used to construct the different Human Development Indices.
Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index	The Inequality-adjusted National Human Development Index adjusts the National Human Development Index for inequality in distribution of each dimension across the population.
Iodized Salt (indicator)	One of two sub-indicators which make up the primary indicator of Nutrition in the Multidimensional Poverty Index. It describes households' usage of iodized salt. A household is considered deprived in Nutrition if the household is not using adequately iodized salt.

Male labour force participation rates (indicator)	An indicator for the Empowerment dimension of the Gender Inequality Index which provides the percentage of the male working age population (ages 15-64) that actively engages in the labour market, by either working or actively looking for work.
Male population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 yrs and older) (indicator)	An Empowerment dimension indicator which describes the percentage of the male population aged 25 and older; which has at least secondary school education.
Male shares of parliamentary seats (indicator)	An indicator for the Empowerment Dimension of the Gender Inequality Index which gives the percentage of seats held by the male gender in the lower or upper house or senate.
Maternal Mortality Ratio (indicator)	This is an indicator used for the construction of the Gender Inequality Index. It states the number of maternal deaths, expressed per 100,000 live births. Maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days after terminating a pregnancy, regardless of the length and site of the pregnancy, due to any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy itself or its care but not due to accidental or incidental causes.
MDGs	The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals that all 193 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed to achieve by the year 2015.
Multidimensional Poverty Index	The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index identifies multiple deprivations at the individual level in education, health and standard of living. The MPI value is the product of two measures: the multi-dimensional headcount ratio and the intensity (or breadth) of poverty.
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is a household survey programme developed by UNICEF to assist countries to fill gaps in data for monitoring the situation of children and women.
National Human Development Index	National Human Development Index (NHDI) is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: health, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
Population with Chronic Illness (indicator)	An indicator for the Health dimension in the National Human Development Index - which gives the percentage of the population suffering from at least one chronic illness (refer to chronic illness for a listing of illnesses).
Primary and secondary educational attainment rate (indicator)	One of two knowledge dimension indicators for the National Human Development Index. This indicator gives the percentage of children between ages 6-16 who have attained a primary or secondary school level of education
Purchasing Power Parity	Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are the rates of currency conversion that equalise the purchasing power of different currencies by eliminating the differences in price levels between countries.
Secondary and Higher Educational Attainment Rate (indicator)	One of two knowledge dimension indicators for the National Human Development Index. This indicator provides the percentage of the population; aged 16 and over, who have attained at least a secondary school level of education.
Citizen Security Survey	A questionnaire or interview given to a sample of the population to determine whether people have been victims of crime.
Years of schooling (indicator)	An Education indicator for the Multidimensional Poverty Index which describes the number of years of schooling members of a household have achieved.

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The collection of maps, the first of its kind for Trinidad and Tobago provides an in-depth analysis of the development trends in the country. The maps are disaggregated by different dimensions of development and geographical administrative areas.

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- **Human Development Maps**
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