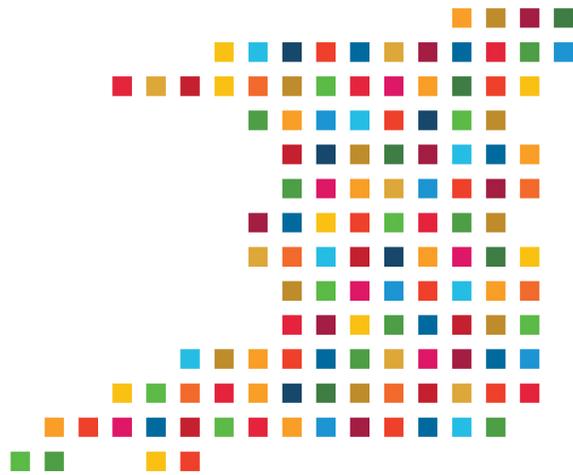
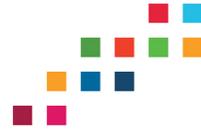




GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



Voluntary National Review

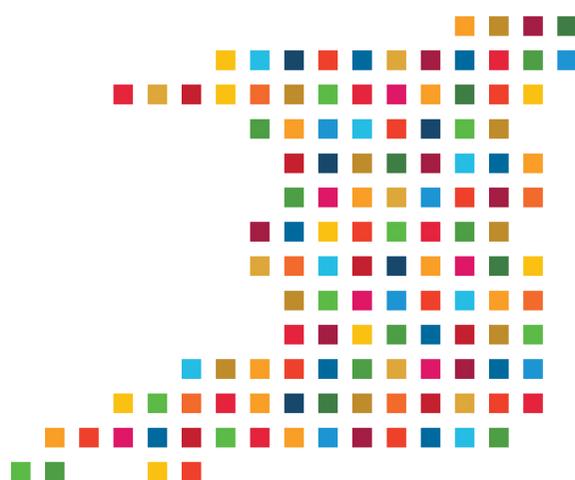
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Connecting the Dots to the SDGs

STATISTICAL ANNEX

2020





Voluntary National Review

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Connecting the Dots to the SDGs

STATISTICAL ANNEX

2020

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAC	Continuous Assessment Component	ODPM	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management
CSO	Central Statistical Office	PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
CSSP	Continuous Sample Survey of Population	SEA	Secondary Entrance Assessment
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	TB	Tuberculosis
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education	TCU	Technical Co-operation Unit
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and The Caribbean	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	VNR	Voluntary National Review
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio	WHO	World Health Organization
NCSE	National Certificate of Secondary Education		
NDS	National Development Strategy		
NPF	National Performance Framework		

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This Statistical Annex has been compiled to support Trinidad and Tobago's preparation of its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report which provides an assessment of the country's progress with respect to the Sustainable Development Goals. The baseline data presented herein represent the collaborative efforts of the Ministry of Planning and Development and consultants procured by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Coverage of the SDGs in Trinidad and Tobago's First VNR is limited to the following eight goals.



Indicators generated for the eight goals identified above were selected from a list of 83 CARICOM indicators - a set of common indicators agreed to by CARICOM member states based on the relevance and availability of data throughout the Caribbean - from which Trinidad and Tobago identified 69 SDG indicators for inclusion in its first VNR report. It is the country's goal to broaden its coverage to encompass as many indicators as can be produced based on the relevance and availability of data at the national level.

A total of 42 indicators are included in the VNR Report. This represents half (50.6 per cent) of all the relevant CARICOM indicators and 61 per cent of the Trinidad and Tobago specific indicators targeted for the Report.

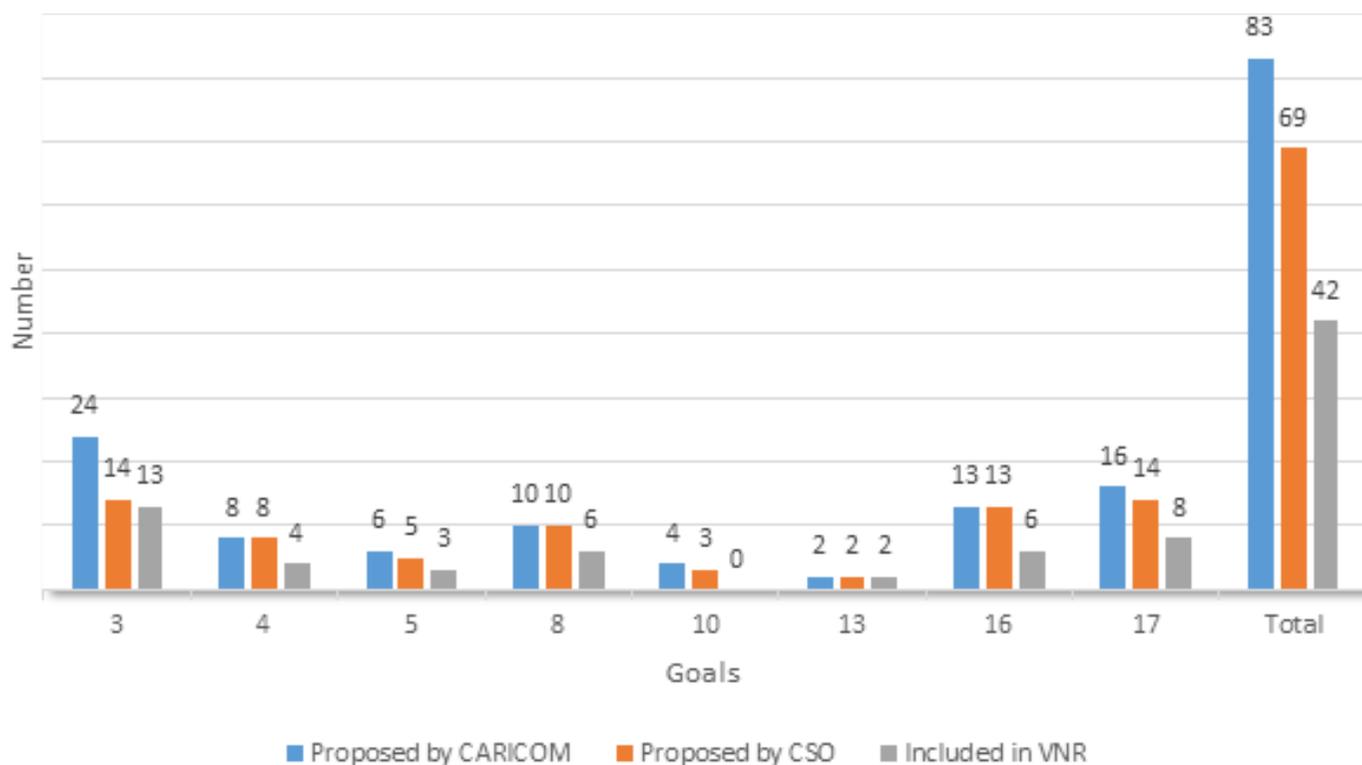


Figure 1: Proposed SDG Indicators for Trinidad and Tobago by Goals

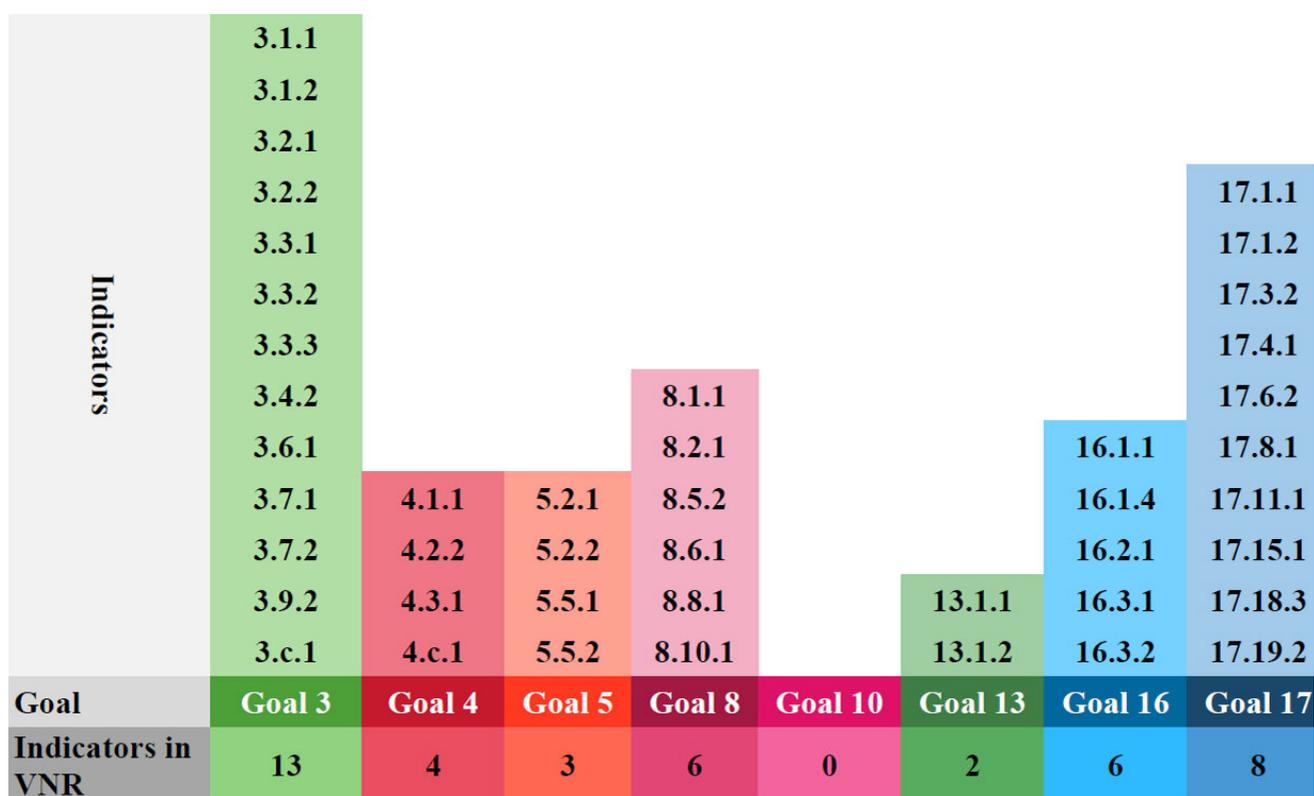


Figure 2: Indicators Included in Trinidad and Tobago's VNR by Goals

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SYMBOLS AND CONVENTIONS USED IN THE TABLES

.	A point is used to indicate decimals.
-	A hyphen between years, for example, 2015-2019, indicates the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.
/	A slash indicates a financial year, school year or crop year, for example, 2014/15.
...	Data are not available or not applicable.
P	Data are provisional
e	Data are estimates
r	Data are revised
*	Special note(s) apply
,	A comma is used as a thousands separator; for example, 1,000 is one thousand.

Subtotals and percentages in the tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.



GOAL 3

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

GOAL 3

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has adopted a comprehensive national development planning framework - National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2030 (Vision 2030) - which lays the foundation for attaining developed country status by the year 2030. This development strategy recognises that a healthy workforce is one of the foundational pillars of socio-economic progress.

TARGET 3.1: BY 2030, TO REDUCE THE GLOBAL MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO TO LESS THAN 70 PER 100,000 BIRTHS

Maternal Mortality Ratio

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given period per 100,000 live births during the same period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births. Over the past four years, the Ministry of Health has worked assiduously to address the unacceptably high MMR reported in 2015 (49.2). Maternal deaths between 2015 and 2018 declined annually. The number of deaths in 2018 is four times lower than the number of deaths reported in 2015. (See Figure 3).

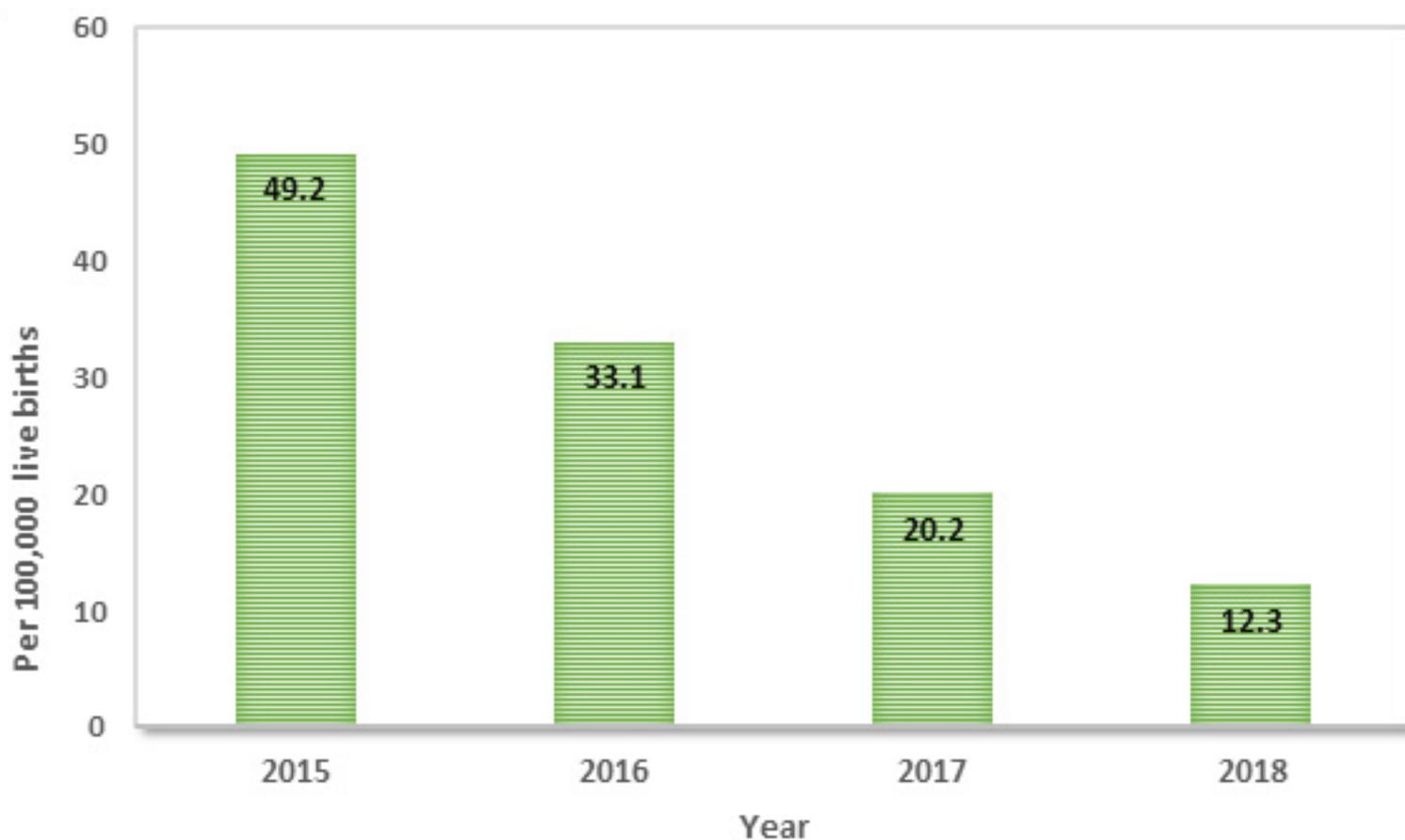


Figure 3: Maternal Mortality Ratio Per 100,000 Live Births, 2015-2018

Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care. These health personnel are typically doctors, nurses or midwives. Data available for this indicator show that from 2013 to 2015, 100 per cent of recorded births were attended by skilled medical personnel. (See Figure 4).

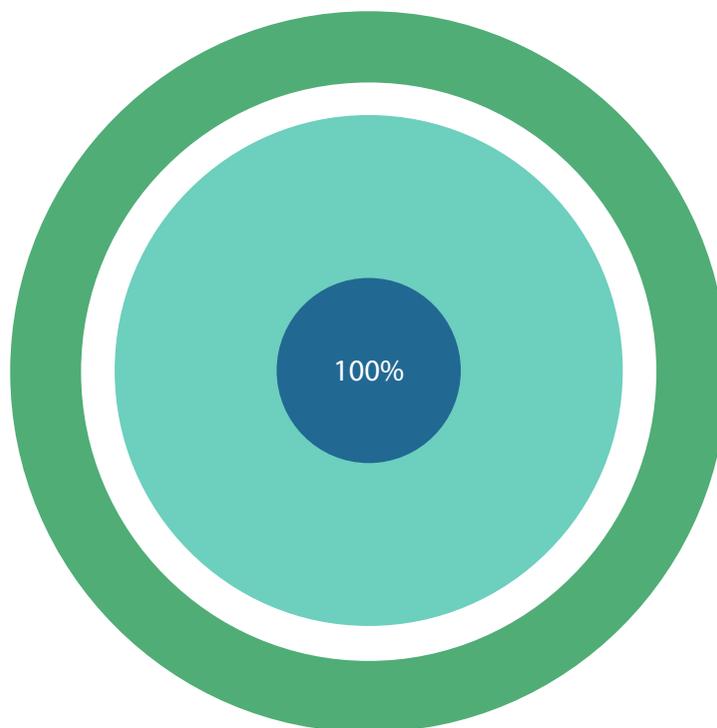


Figure 4: *Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Professional, 2015*

TARGET 3.2: BY 2030, END PREVENTABLE DEATHS OF NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, WITH ALL COUNTRIES AIMING TO REDUCE NEONATAL MORTALITY TO AT LEAST AS LOW AS 12 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS AND UNDER-5 MORTALITY TO AT LEAST AS LOW AS 25 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

Under-5 Mortality Rate

Mortality rates among young children are a key output indicator for child health and well-being. Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, expressed per 1,000 live births.

In 2015, the under-five mortality rate for Trinidad and Tobago was 11.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. The rate increased in 2016 to 13.9, and has declined since to 13.4 and 11.3 for 2017 and 2018 respectively. The current rate is 50 per cent lower than the rate of 25 per 1,000 live births set as SDG Target 3.2. (See Figure 5).

GOAL 3

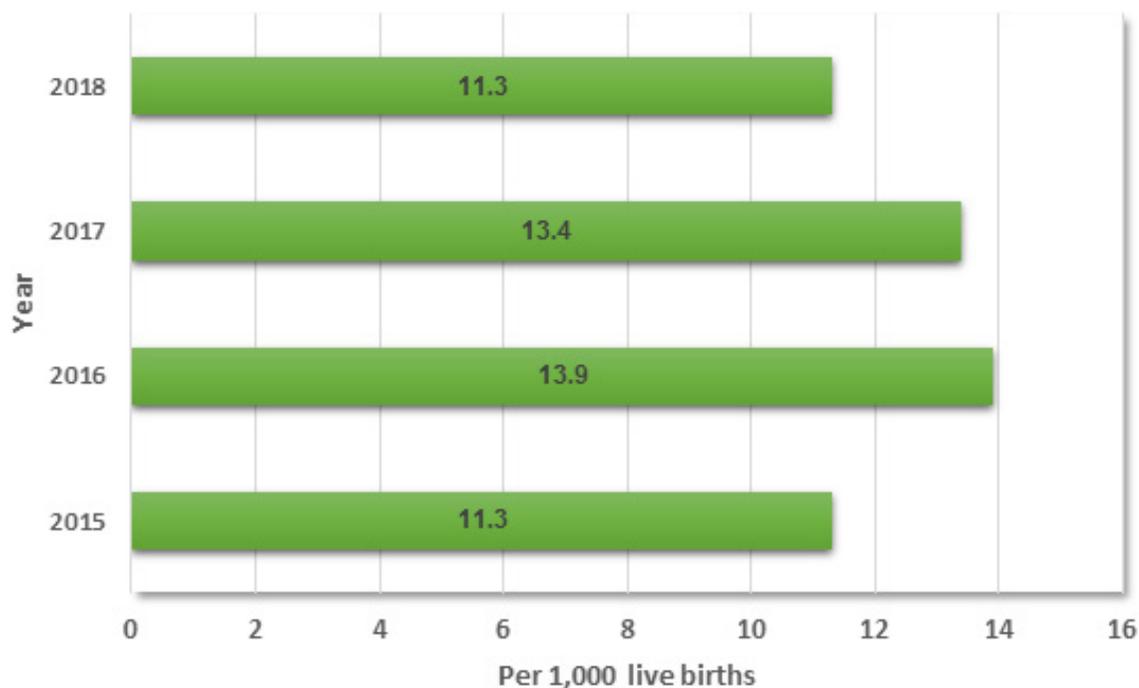


Figure 5: Under-Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015-2018

Neonatal Mortality Rate

The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life expressed, per 1,000 live births. Between 2015 and 2018, the neonatal mortality rate for Trinidad and Tobago moved from 6.3 in 2015, to a high of 8.9 in 2017, before decreasing again to 6.5 in 2018. (See Figure 6).

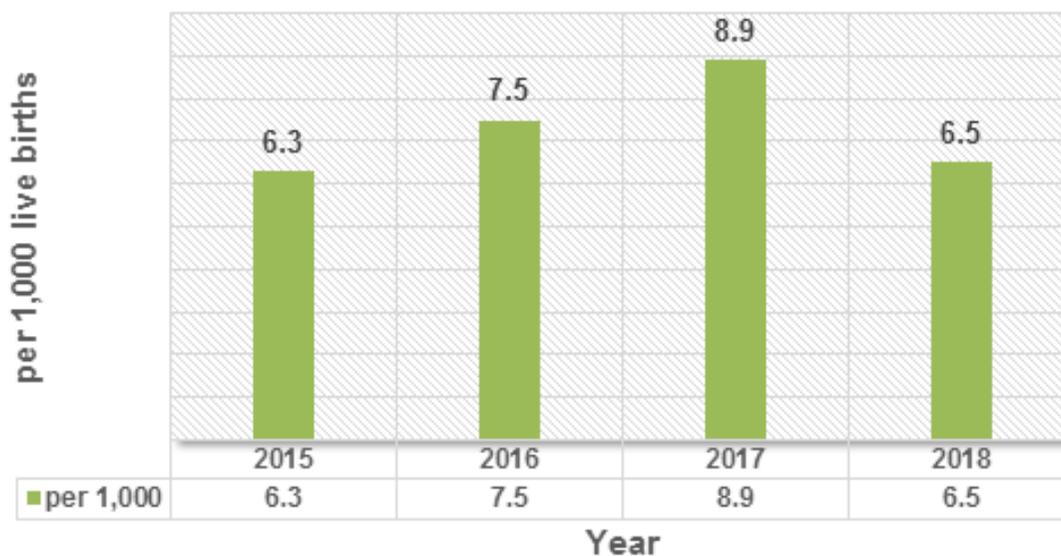


Figure 6: Neonatal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, 2015-2018

TARGET 3.3: BY 2030, END THE EPIDEMICS OF AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, MALARIA AND NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES AND COMBAT HEPATITIS, WATER-BORNE DISEASES AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Number of New HIV Infections per 1,000 Uninfected Population

The number of new Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infections per 1,000 uninfected population is defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 persons among the uninfected population. The incidence rate provides a measure of progress toward preventing onward transmission of HIV. The available data show that, between 2015 and 2017, the number of new infections per 1,000 uninfected population was .04 (40). (See Figure 7).



Figure 7: Number of New HIV Infections per 1,000 Uninfected Population, 2015-2017

Tuberculosis Incidence per 100,000 Population

The tuberculosis (TB) incidence per 100,000 population, as defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population. The incidence of TB per 100,000 population increased from 16 in 2015 to 21 in 2018. (See Figure 8).

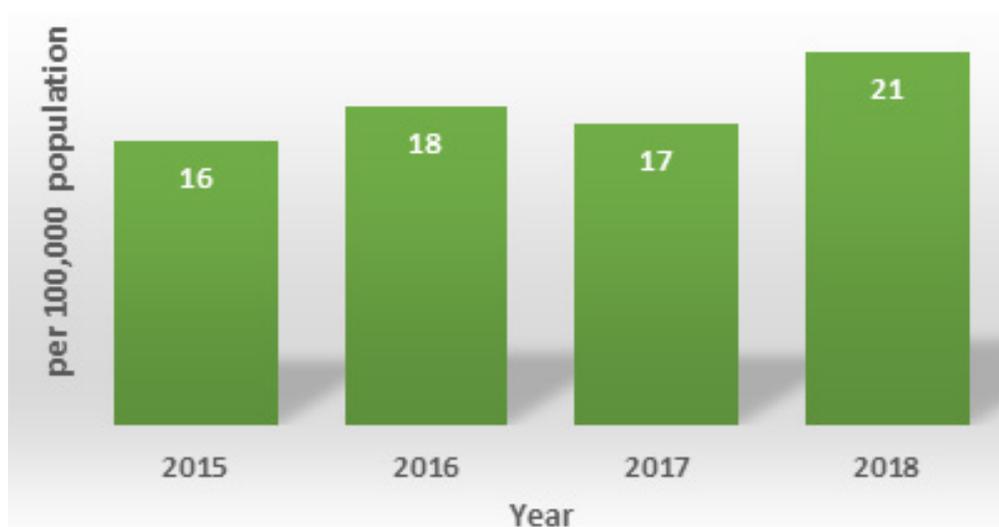


Figure 8: Tuberculosis Incidence per 100,000 Population, 2015-2018

GOAL 3

Malaria Incidence per 1,000 Population

According to the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) Health in the Americas 2012 Country Report, Trinidad and Tobago has been declared Malaria free since 1965. The incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases per 1,000 persons at risk annually. In recent years, Trinidad and Tobago has recorded negligible cases of malaria, most of which are imported. (See Figures 9 and 10).

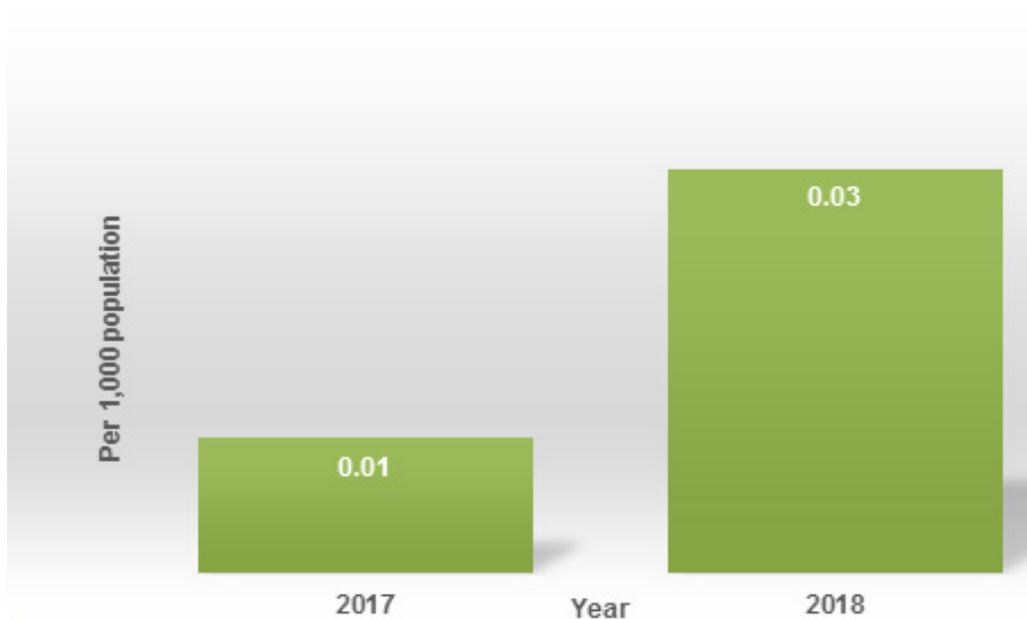


Figure 9: Incidence of Malaria per 1,000 Population, 2017-2018

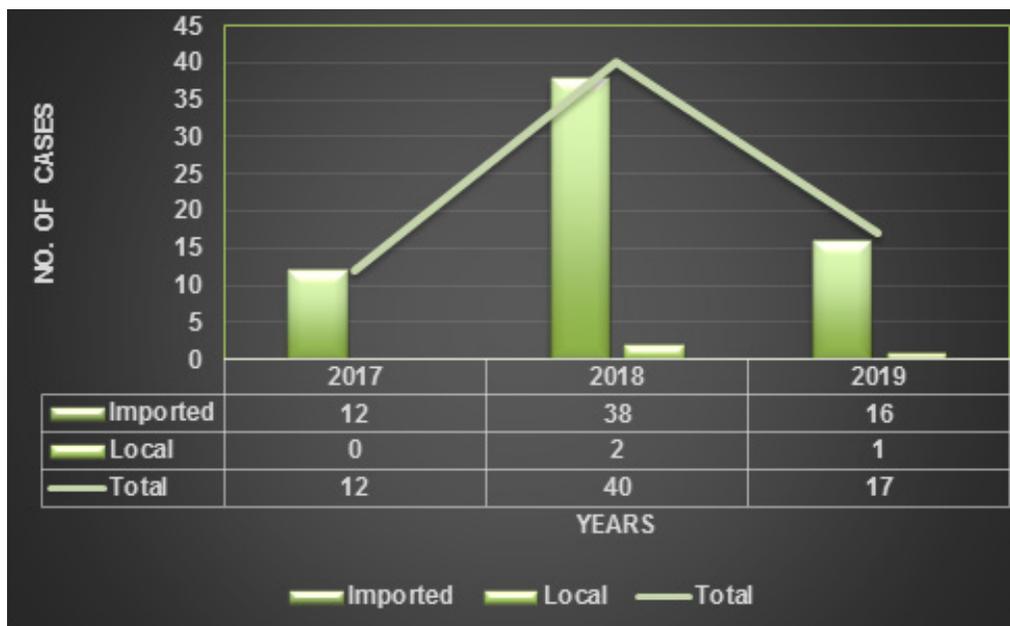


Figure 10: Number of Reported Cases of Malaria by Source, 2017-2019

TARGET 3.4: BY 2030, REDUCE BY ONE THIRD PREMATURE MORTALITY FROM NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES THROUGH PREVENTION AND TREATMENT AND PROMOTE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Suicide Mortality Rate

The suicide mortality rate is defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, per 100,000 population. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), Trinidad and Tobago has the third-highest suicide rate in the Caribbean, behind Suriname and Guyana. Suicides in Trinidad and Tobago primarily are a male phenomenon, with men accounting for between 82 per cent of all 587 suicides reported between 2015 and 2018. (See Figure 11).

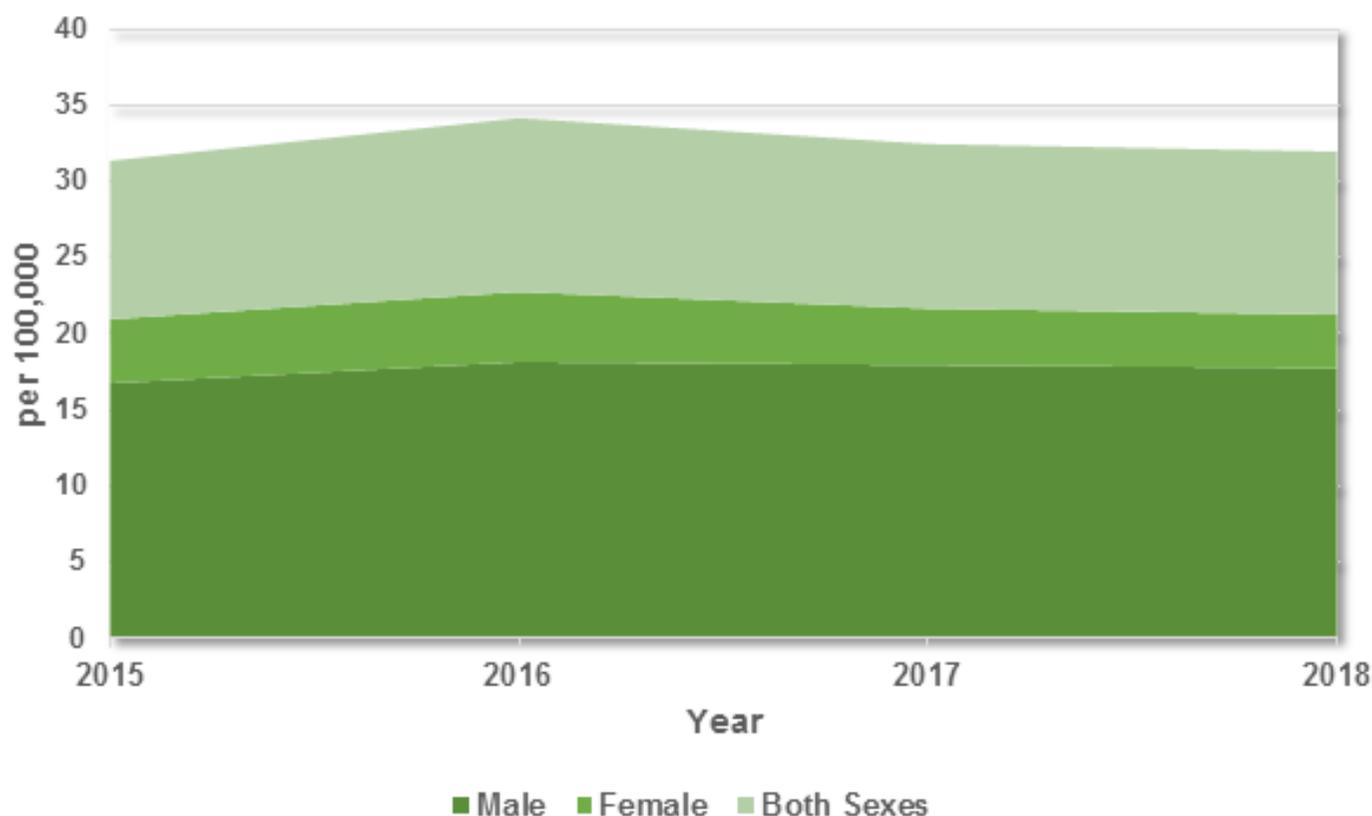


Figure 11: *Suicide Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population by Sex, 2015-2018*

TARGET 3.6: BY 2020, HALVE THE NUMBER OF GLOBAL DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Death Rate Due to Road Traffic Injuries

Death rate due to road traffic injuries is defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population. Between 2015 and 2018, the death rate due to road traffic accidents decreased slightly from 10.5 to 8.9. Over the four-year reporting period, the average number of road fatalities reported annually was 125. (See Figure 12).

GOAL 3

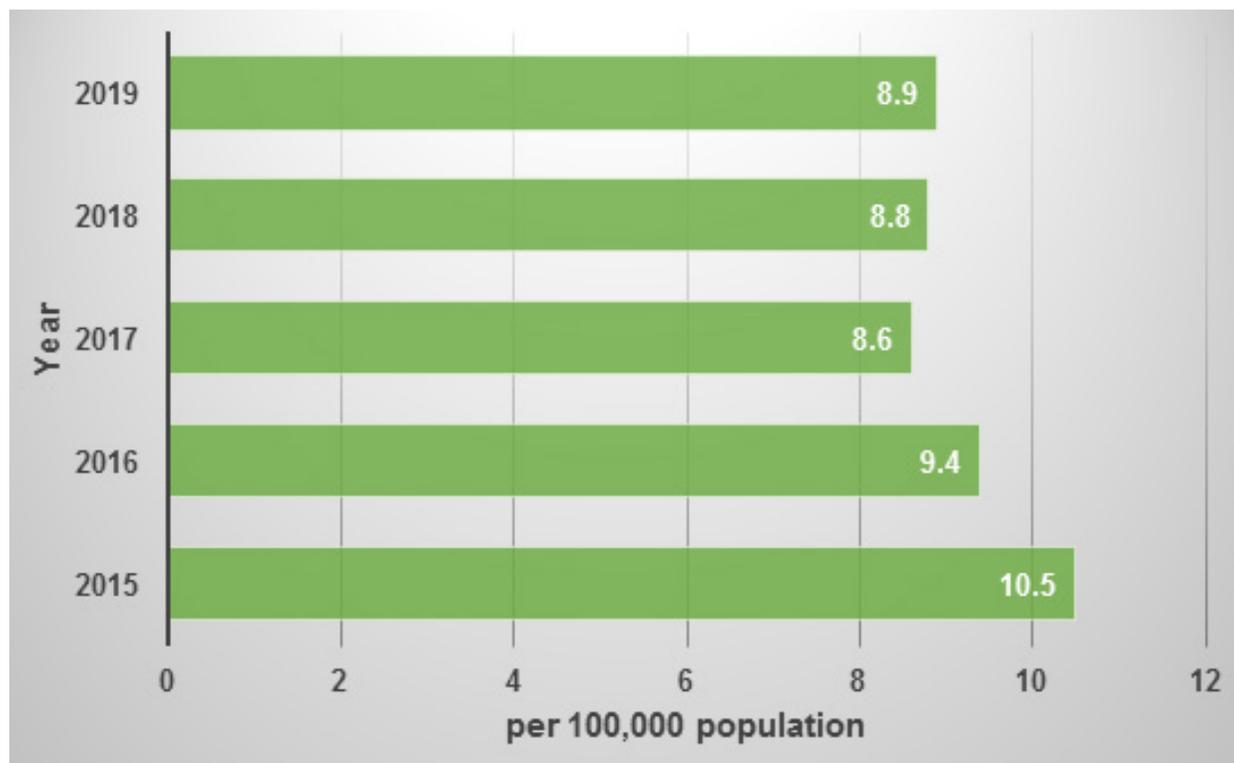


Figure 12: *Death Rate Due to Road Traffic Injuries per 100,000 Population, 2015-2019*

TARGET 3.7: BY 2030, ENSURE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH-CARE SERVICES, INCLUDING FOR FAMILY PLANNING, INFORMATION AND EDUCATION, AND THE INTEGRATION OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INTO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 Years) Who Have Their Need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods

This indicator identifies the percentage of women 15 to 49 years who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child, and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilisation; the intra-uterine device (IUD); the implant; injectable; oral contraceptive pills; male and female condoms; vaginal barrier methods, including the diaphragm, cervical cap and spermicidal foam, jelly, cream and sponge; lactational amenorrhea method (LAM); emergency contraception; and other modern methods including the contraceptive patch or vaginal ring.

Data for this indicator were available for the year 2011 only and was obtained from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted that year. The survey reported that in 2011, 37.6 per cent of women or their partner used a modern contraception method. (See figure 13).



Figure 13: Women of Reproductive Age Who Have Their Need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods, 2011

Adolescent Birth Rate per 1,000 Women

The adolescent birth rate is the annual number of births to females aged 10-14 or 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group(s). High levels of adolescent birth rates are often associated with lower levels of socio-economic status, and limited access to sexual and reproductive health services. Over the past four years, the adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women has registered a continuous downward trend, moving from 6.8 births in 2015 to 4.8 births in 2018. (See Figure 14).



Figure 14: Adolescent Rate per 1,000 Women, 2015-2018

GOAL 3

TARGET 3.9: BY 2030, SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND ILLNESS FROM HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND AIR, WATER AND SOIL POLLUTION AND CONTAMINATION

Mortality Rate Attributed to Unsafe Water, Unsafe Sanitation and Lack of Hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All services)

The mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene - exposure to unsafe 'Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for All' services - as defined as the number of deaths from unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services) in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000. The WASH mortality rate for Trinidad and Tobago fluctuated between 1.7 deaths per 100,000 population in 2015 and 1.9 deaths in 2017. Based on WHO statistics, the 2018 estimates for Latin America and the Caribbean were 1.7 deaths per 100,000 persons and .02 per 100,000 for Europe and North America.

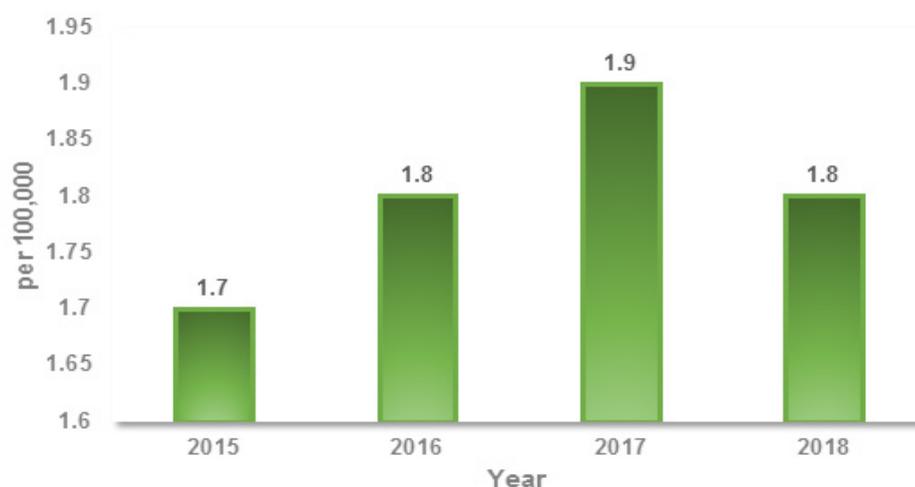


Figure 15: Mortality Rate Attributed to Unsafe Water, Unsafe Sanitation and Lack of Hygiene (WASH services), 2015-2018

TARGET 3.C: SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE HEALTH FINANCING AND THE RECRUITMENT, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING AND RETENTION OF THE HEALTH WORKFORCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

Health Worker Density and Distribution

The WHO defines health care workers as all people engaged in actions whose primary intent is to enhance health. Data on critical health care workers in Trinidad and Tobago reveal that, in 2015, there were 35 nurses and midwives and 5.1 pharmacists per 10,000 population and in 2020, 38.7 medical doctors and 3.6 dentists per 10,000 residents. (See Fig. 16).

MEDICAL DOCTORS	NURSES AND MIDWIVES	DENTISTS	PHARMACISTS
			
38.7 per 10,000 in 2020	35.4 per 10,000 in 2015	3.6 per 10,000 - 2020	5.1 per 10,000 - 2015

Figure 16: Health Worker Density, 2015 and 2020

Table 1: GOAL 3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

	INDICATOR	TIER	UNIT	YEAR					SOURCE
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Rate	I	per 100,000	49.2	33.1	20.2	12.3	...	Ministry of Legal Affairs: Registrar General Division, Vital Records
3.1.2	Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel		%	2015 - 100					World Bank Development Indicators Database
3.2.1	Under-5 Mortality Rate	I	per 1,000	11.3	13.9	13.4	11.3	...	Ministry of Legal Affairs: Registrar General Division, Vital Records
3.2.2	Neonatal Mortality Rate	I	per 1,000	6.3	7.5	8.9	6.5	...	Ministry of Legal Affairs: Registrar General Division, Vital Records
3.3.1	Number of New HIV infections per 1,000 Uninfected Population	I	per 1,000	0.04	0.04	0.04	...	...	World Bank Development Indicators
3.3.2	Tuberculosis Incidence per 100,000 Population	I	per 100,000	16	18	17	21	...	WHO
3.3.3	Malaria Incidence per 1,000 Population	I	per 1,000	...	...	0.01	0.03	...	Ministry of Health
3.3.4	Hepatitis B Incidence per 100,000 Population	I	Per 100,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ministry of Health
3.4.2	Suicide Mortality Rate	I	per 100,000						Ministry of Legal Affairs: Registrar General Division
	Male			16.7	18.1	17.9	17.7	...	
	Female			4.2	4.6	3.7	3.5	...	
	Both Sexes			10.4	11.4	10.8	10.7	...	
3.6.1	Death Rate Due to Road Traffic Injuries	I	per 100,000	10.5	9.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	TTPS, CAPA
3.7.1	Women of Reproductive Age	I	%	2011 – 37.6					MICS

GOAL 3

Table 1: GOAL 3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

	INDICATOR	TIER	UNIT	YEAR					SOURCE
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	(15–49 Years) Who Have Their Need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods								
3.7.2	Adolescent Birth Rate (10–19 Years) Per 1,000 Women in That Age Group	I	per 1,000	6.8 ^P	6.3 ^P	4.9 ^P	4.8 ^P	...	Ministry of Legal Affairs: Registrar General Division, Vital Records (All data provisional)
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	I	per 100,000	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	...	Ministry of Legal Affairs: Registrar General Division
3.c.1	Health Worker Density	I	per 100,000						Medical Board of Trinidad and Tobago, National Register of Medical Practitioners
	<i>Medical Doctors</i>			2020 - 38					
	<i>Nurses & Midwives</i>			2015 - 35.4					WHO - Global Health Observatory Database
	<i>Dentists</i>			2020 - 3.6					WHO - Global Health Observatory Database
	<i>Pharmacists</i>			2015 - 5.1					WHO - Global Health Observatory Database



GOAL 4

**ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND
EQUITABLE QUALITY
EDUCATION AND PROMOTE
LIFELONG LEARNING
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

GOAL 4

TARGET 4.1: BY 2030, ENSURE THAT ALL GIRLS AND BOYS COMPLETE FREE, EQUITABLE AND QUALITY PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION LEADING TO RELEVANT AND EFFECTIVE LEARNING OUTCOMES

Proportion Of Children Achieving At Least A Minimum Proficiency Level In Reading And Mathematics - End Of Primary School

Assessing levels of proficiency and numeracy at the primary school level in Trinidad and Tobago is achieved using the results of the Secondary Entrance Assessment (SEA). The SEA examination is administered annually to facilitate the placement of students into secondary schools throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

The minimum proficiency rate recorded over the five-year interval, for both sexes combined, was 86.3 per cent in 2019 and the highest 99.4 per cent in 2016. It must be noted that the 2015 and 2016 results reflect the inclusion of the Continuous Assessment Component (CAC) as part of the SEA. The CAC would have allowed students to increase their SEA score through ongoing school-based assessments hence the higher levels of proficiency in the first two years. (See Figure 17).

Over the period 2017 to 2019, girls recorded higher levels of academic proficiency compared to their male counterparts.

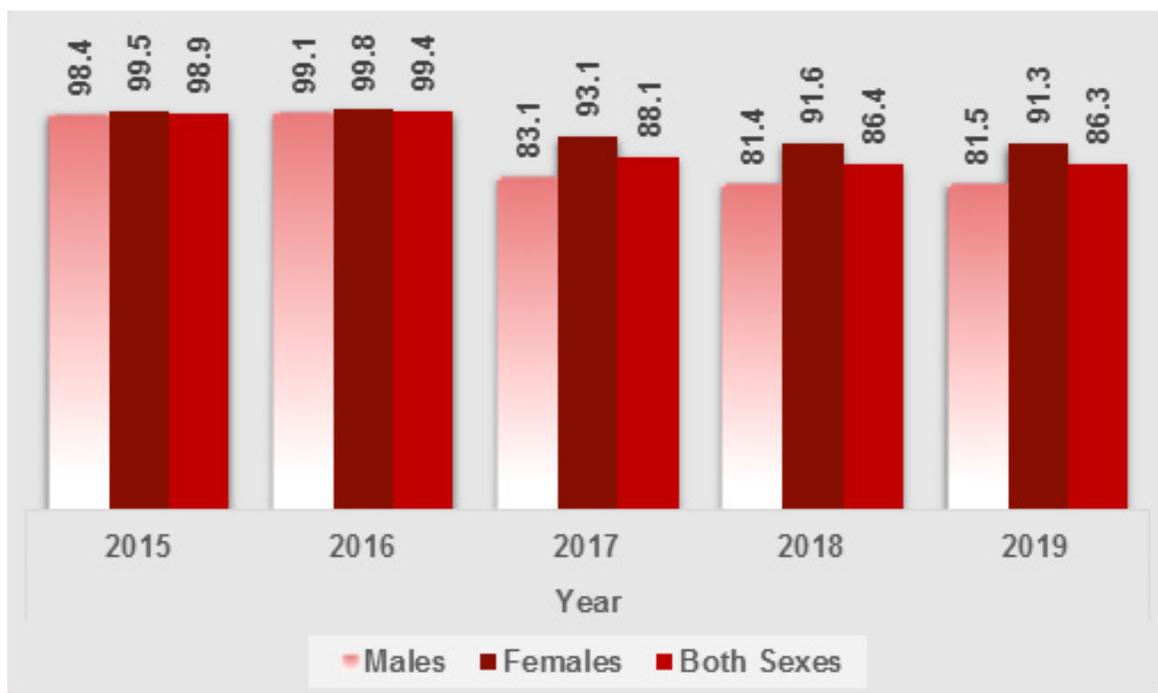


Figure 17: *Proportion of Children at The End of Primary School Achieving at Least a Minimum Proficiency Level in Reading and Mathematics – 2015-2019*

Proportion of Children Achieving At Least A Minimum Proficiency Level In Reading And Mathematics - End of Lower Secondary School

The National Certificate of Secondary Education (NCSE) Level I examination is administered annually to students in Form 3, in secondary schools in Trinidad and Tobago. A combination of the following are used to grade students:

1. the national examination at the end of Form 3; and
2. continuous assessment during forms 1, 2 and 3.

Final marks are obtained by using these two marks in the ratio 40 to 60 per cent.

At the lower secondary school level, proficiency rates approximated 50 per cent for both sexes. However, girls outperformed boys by approximately 20 per cent for four of the five years with the gap being reduced to 10 per cent for 2018 only.

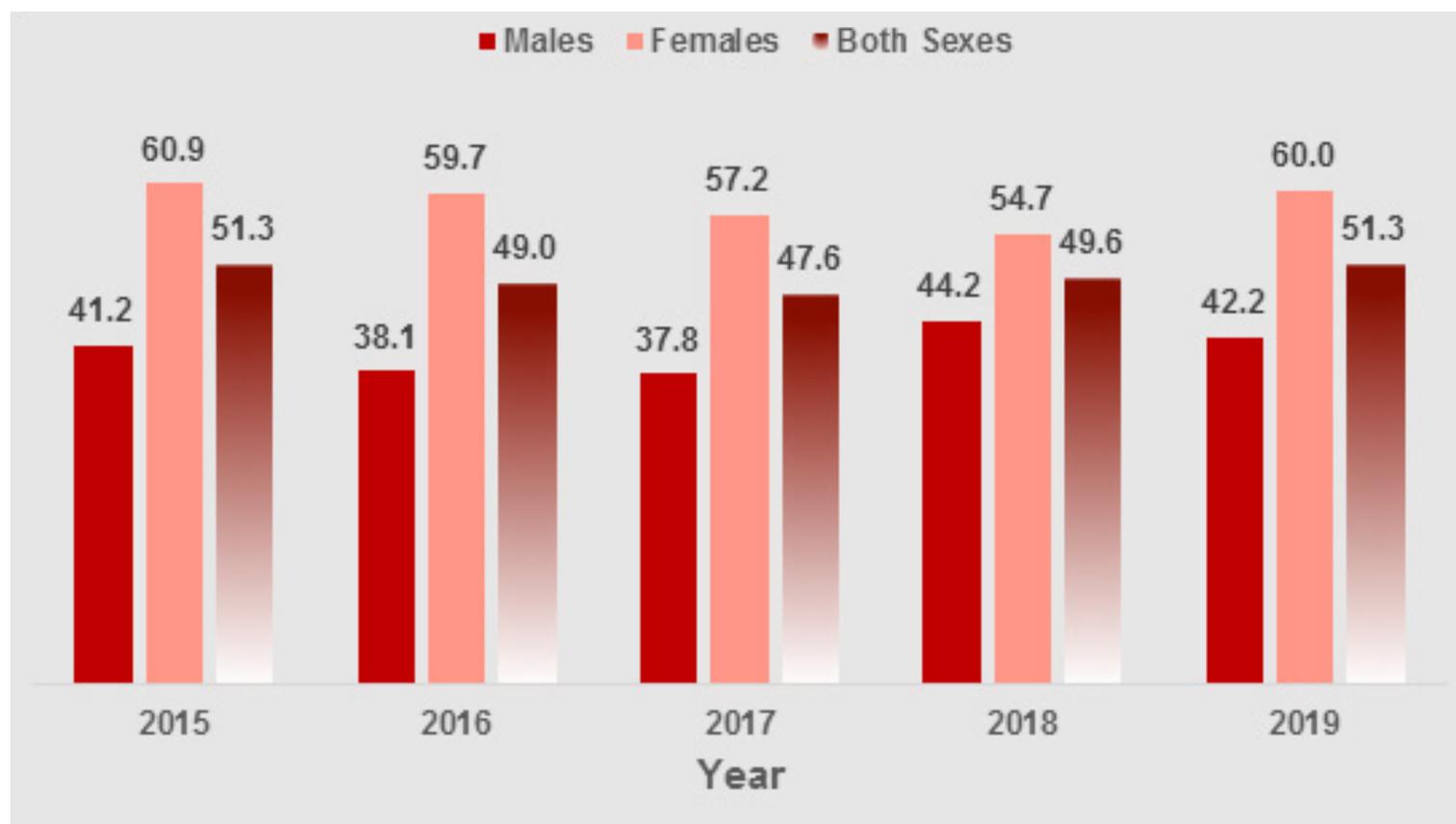


Figure 18: Proportion of Children at the End of Lower Secondary School Achieving at Least a Minimum Proficiency Level in Reading and Mathematics, 2015-2019

TARGET 4.2: BY 2030, ENSURE THAT ALL GIRLS AND BOYS HAVE ACCESS TO QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT, CARE AND PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION SO THEY ARE READY FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION

Participation Rates in Early Childhood Care and Education

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is the first phase of the formal education system in Trinidad and Tobago and targets children aged three to four years. There are 138 fully operational government and government assisted ECCE centres, 63 Service Volunteered for All (SERVOL)-managed centres and 691 privately run ECCE centres throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

GOAL 4

In 2019, the enrolment rate for children three to four years in ECCE education was 60.2 per cent. The enrolment rate for infant girls (61.1%) was slightly higher than the rate for boys (59.4%). (See Figure 19).

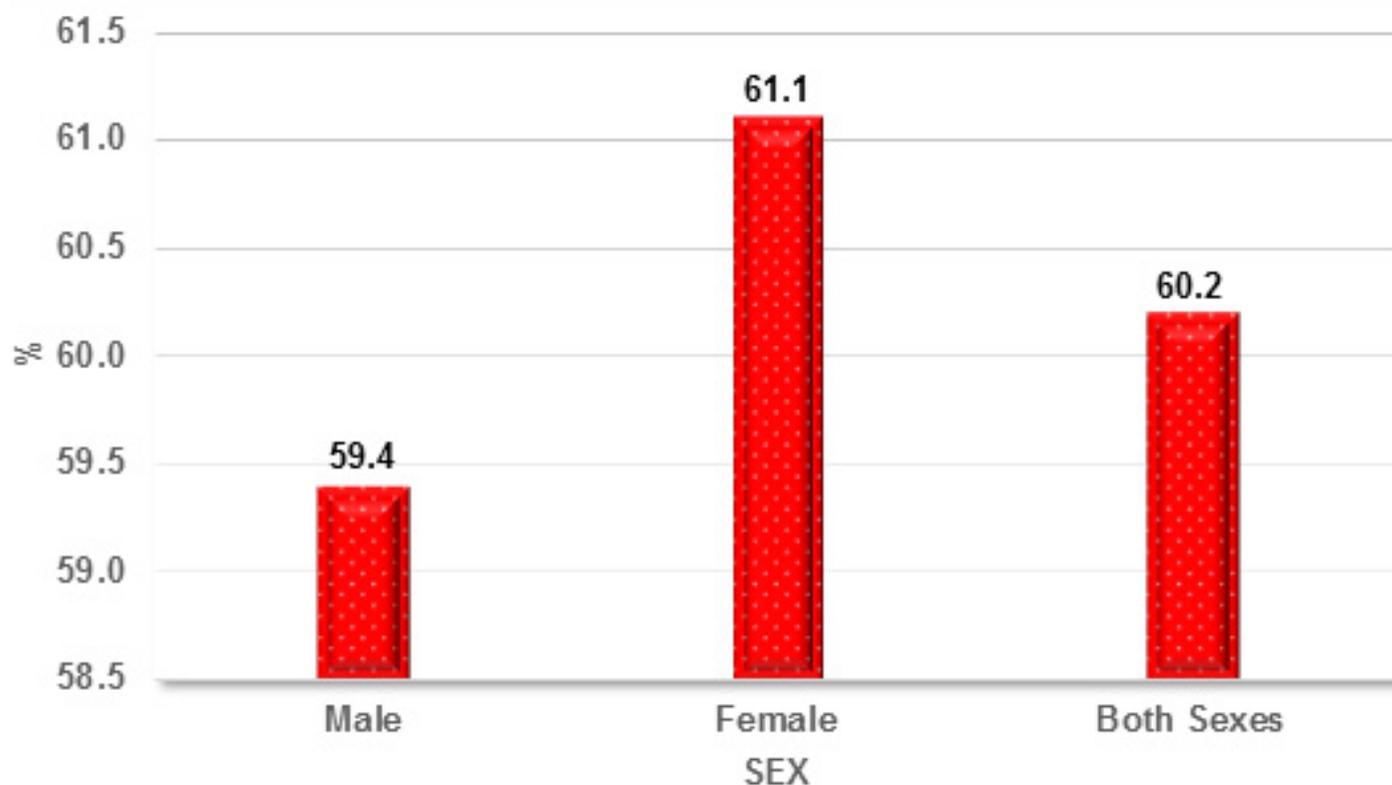


Figure 19: Participation Rate In Organised Learning – Early Childhood Care and Education, 2018/2019

TARGET 4.3: BY 2030, ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS FOR ALL WOMEN AND MEN TO AFFORDABLE AND QUALITY TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL AND TERTIARY EDUCATION, INCLUDING UNIVERSITY

Participation Rate in Formal and Non-Formal Education and Training in the Previous 12 Months - Youth

For Trinidad and Tobago, this indicator provides data for youths involved in formal education only. Data with respect to non-formal education and for training are not available in the Continuous Sample Survey of Population (CSSP), from which the estimates were derived.

The overall participation rate of youths in formal education activities is consistent with a range of between 43.9 per cent in 2015 to 46 per cent in 2016. While the participation rates for males are closer to the overall average, the rate among females is slightly higher. (See Figure 20).

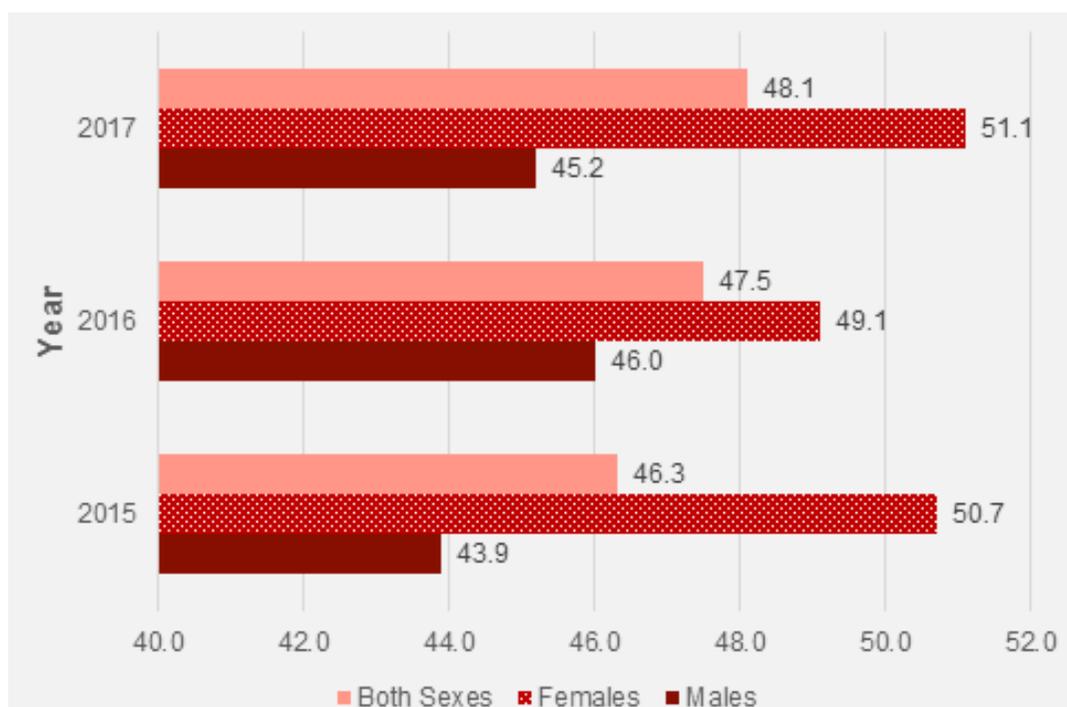


Figure 20: Participation Rate of Youth in Formal and Non-Formal Education and Training in The Previous 12 Months, 2015-2017

Participation Rate in Formal and Non-Formal Education and Training in the Previous 12 Months - Adults

The participation rate of adults in formal education is less than 2 per cent for both males and females. While the rate for females is higher, the overall rate remains low.



Figure 21: Participation Rate of Adults in Formal and Non-Formal Education and Training in the Previous 12 Months, 2015-2017

GOAL 4

TARGET 4.C: BY 2030, SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS, INCLUDING THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR TEACHER TRAINING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

Proportion of Teachers Who Have Received at Least the Minimum Organised Teacher Training Pre-Service or In-Service Required for Teaching at the Relevant Level

This indicator measures the share of the teaching workforce which is pedagogically well-trained. In an ideal scenario, all teachers should receive the requisite training, relative to the level of education employed, given the critical role that teachers play in ensuring a high level of education throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

The data show that, as the percentage of trained teachers increases from lower to higher levels of education, the proportions of trained pre-primary and primary school teachers in 2018/2019 were 75.7 and 81.6 respectively while at the secondary school level the rate was 86.7 per cent. (See Figure 22).

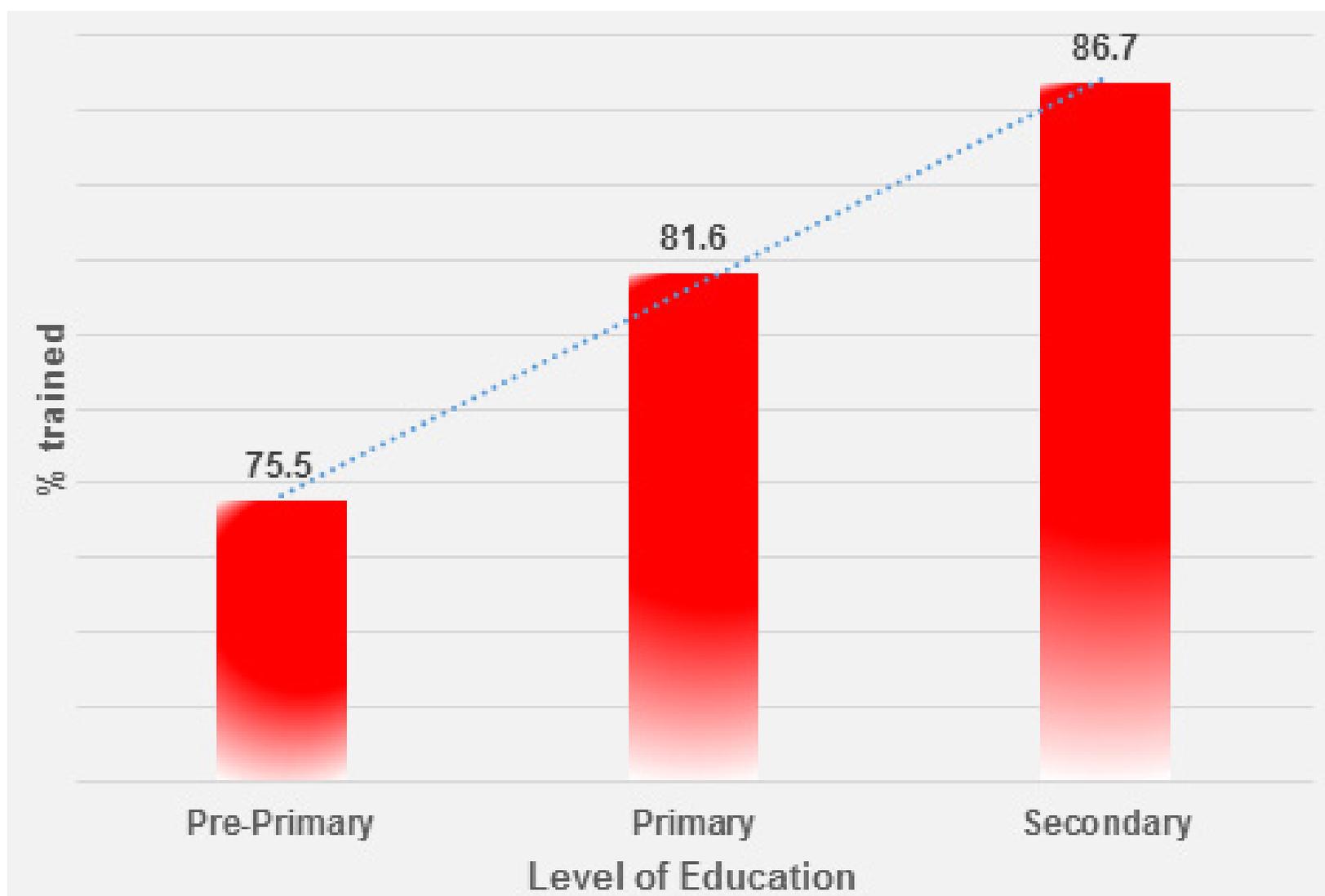


Figure 22: Proportion of Teachers Who Have Received at Least the Minimum Organised Teacher Training, 2018/2019 Academic Year

Table 2: GOAL 4. ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

	INDICATOR	TIER	UNIT	YEAR					SOURCE
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
4.1.1	Proportion of children at the end of primary school achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics	II	%						MOE
	<i>Males</i>			98.4	99.1	83.1	81.4	81.5	
	<i>Females</i>			99.5	99.8	93.1	91.6	91.3	
	<i>Both Sexes</i>			98.9	99.4	88.1	86.4	86.3	
	Proportion of children at the end of lower secondary school achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics	II	%						MOE
	<i>Males</i>			41.2	38.1	37.8	44.2	42.2	
	<i>Females</i>			60.9	59.7	57.2	54.7	60.0	
<i>Both Sexes</i>	51.3			49.0	47.6	49.6	51.3		
4.2.2	Participation Rate In Organised Learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	I	%						MOE
	<i>Males</i>			...	...	...	59.4	...
	<i>Females</i>			...	...	...	61.1	...
	<i>Both Sexes</i>			...	...	...	60.2	...
4.3.1	Participation Rate of Youth In Formal and Non-Formal Education and Training in the Previous 12 Months	Proxy	%						CSO, CSSP
	<i>Males</i>			43.9	46.0	45.2	...	...
	<i>Females</i>			50.7	49.1	51.1	...	...
	<i>Both Sexes</i>			46.3	47.5	48.1	...	...
4.4.1	Proportion of Youth and Adults with ICT Skills	II	%	

GOAL 4

Table 2: GOAL 4. ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

	INDICATOR	TIER	UNIT	YEAR					SOURCE
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
4.6.1	Proportion of population 15-24 years achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy and numeracy skills	II	%						
	<i>Males</i>			...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Females</i>			...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Both Sexes</i>			...	...	...	...	...
4.6.1	Proportion of population 15+ achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy and numeracy skills	II	%						
	<i>Males</i>			...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Females</i>			...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Both Sexes</i>			...	...	...	...	...
4.b.1	Volume of Official Development Assistance Flows For Scholarships	I	\$	...	...	...	...	...
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level	II	%						MOE
	<i>a. Pre-Primary</i>			...	...	...	...	75.5	
	<i>b. Primary</i>			...	...	...	...	81.6	
	<i>c. Secondary</i>			...	...	...	...	86.7	
	<i>d. Tertiary</i>			...	...	...	...	...

* For academic year 2018/2019.

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



GOAL 5

**ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY
AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN
AND GIRLS**

GOAL 5

TARGET 5.2: ELIMINATE ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPHERES, INCLUDING TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL AND OTHER TYPES OF EXPLOITATION

Proportion of Ever-Partnered Women and Girls Aged 15 Years and Older Subjected to Different Forms of Violence by a Current or Former Intimate Partner in the Previous 12 Months

The Domestic Violence Act of Trinidad & Tobago (1999) defines domestic violence as including physical, sexual, emotional or psychological or financial abuse committed by a person against a spouse, child, or any other person who is a member of the household or dependent. According to data obtained from the National Women's Health Survey for Trinidad and Tobago, 2017, 5.1 per cent of women and girls experienced physical violence, 0.9 per cent sexual violence and 10 per cent psychological violence by their current or former intimate partner within the previous 12 months. (See Figure 23).

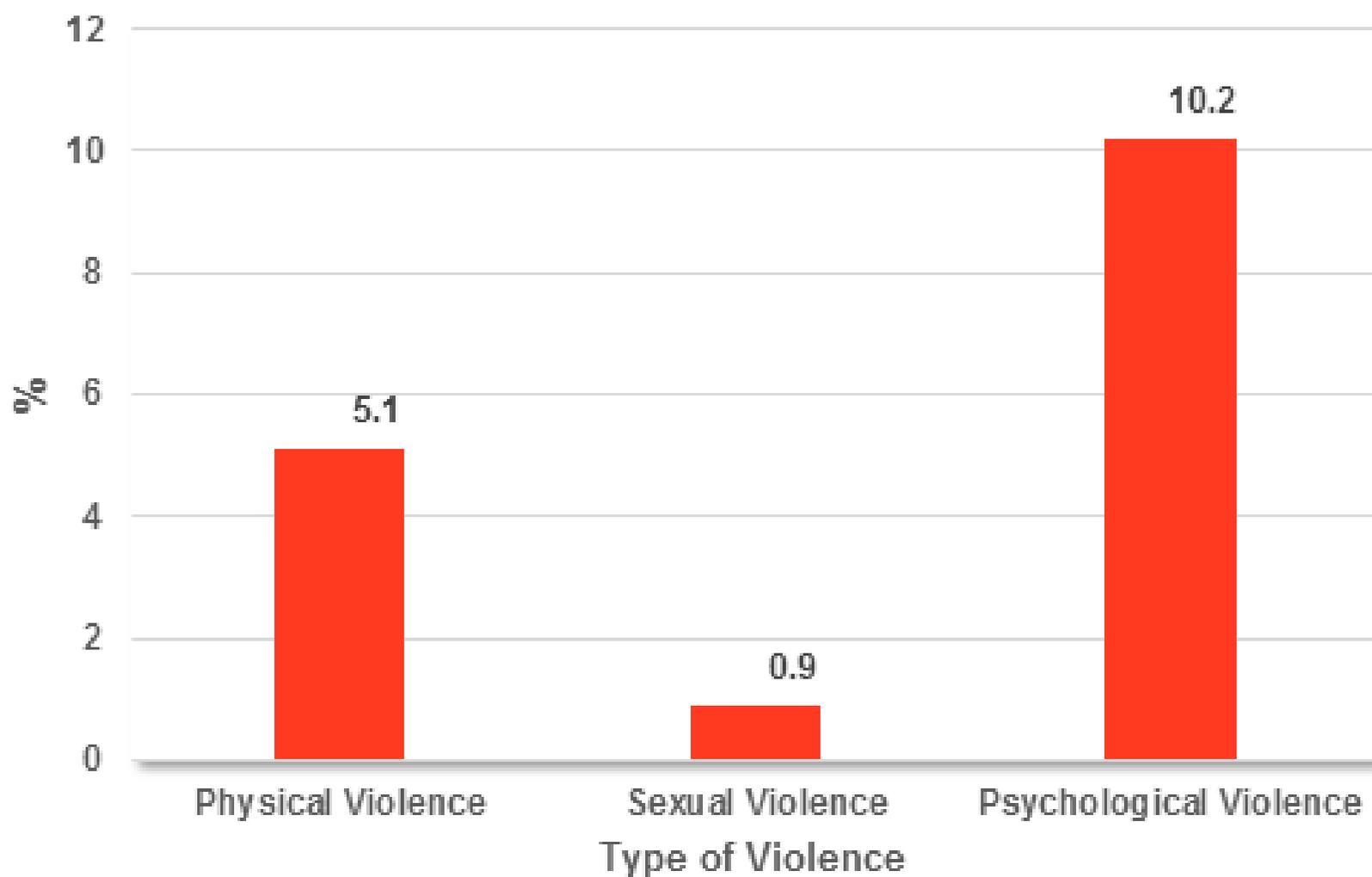


Figure 23: Proportion of Ever-Partnered Women and Girls Aged 15 Years and Older Subjected To Different Forms of Violence By a Current or Former Intimate Partner in The Previous 12 Months, 2017

Proportion of Women and Girls Aged 15 Years and Older Subjected to Sexual Violence

Data for Trinidad and Tobago with respect to sexual violence against women and girls 15 years and over demonstrate that in recent years this phenomenon has been on the rise. In 2015 the number of reported cases of sexual violence per 100,000 females 15 years and over was 7.4. This number dropped to 5.8 in 2017 but has registered increases in 2018 and 2019 with value of 8.9 and 9.6 respectively. (See Figure 24).

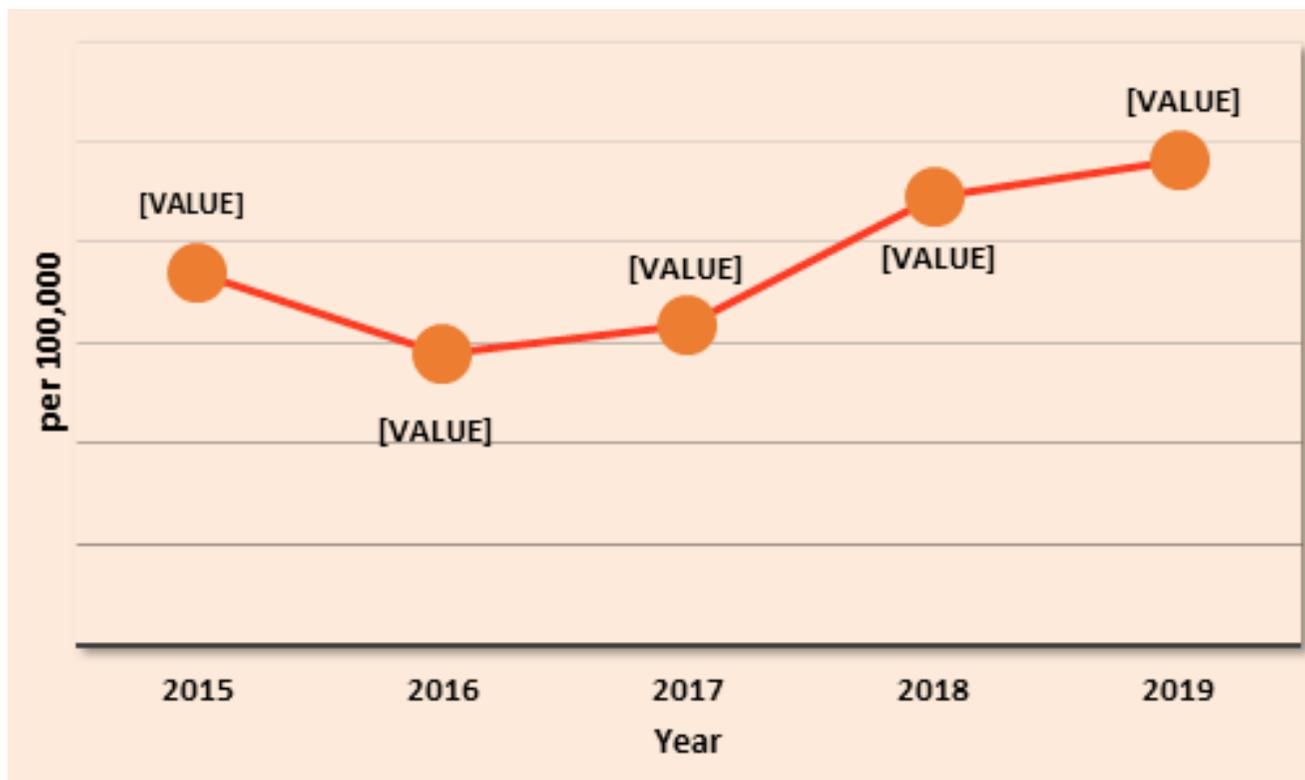


Figure 24: Proportion of Women and Girls Aged 15 Years and Older Subjected to Sexual Violence, 2015-2019

TARGET 5.5: ENSURE WOMEN'S FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR LEADERSHIP AT ALL LEVELS OF DECISION-MAKING IN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC LIFE

Proportion of Seats Held by Women in Parliament and Local Government

The Trinidad and Tobago Parliament comprises two houses - the Lower House or House of Representatives which comprises 41 members and the Senate which comprises 31 members. In 2019, there were 12 female members in each of the two houses. Representation of women in the Senate and Lower Houses were 38.7 and 29.3, respectively. Nationally, that is, across both Houses of Parliament, females account for 33.3 per cent of all members. This is slightly above the benchmark of 30 per cent supported by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, UN Women and the Commonwealth Secretariat mark, for women's representation in national parliaments. (See Figure 25).

At the local level females account for 36.7 per cent of all local representatives. (See Figure 26).

GOAL 5

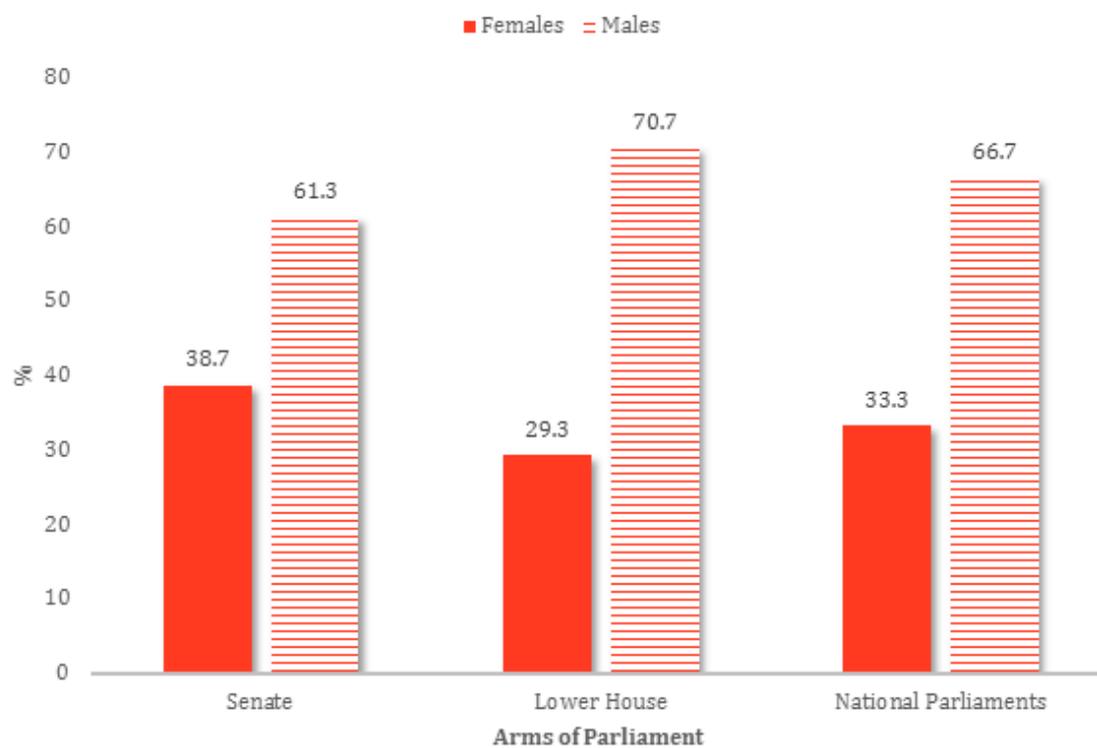


Figure 25: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliament, 2019

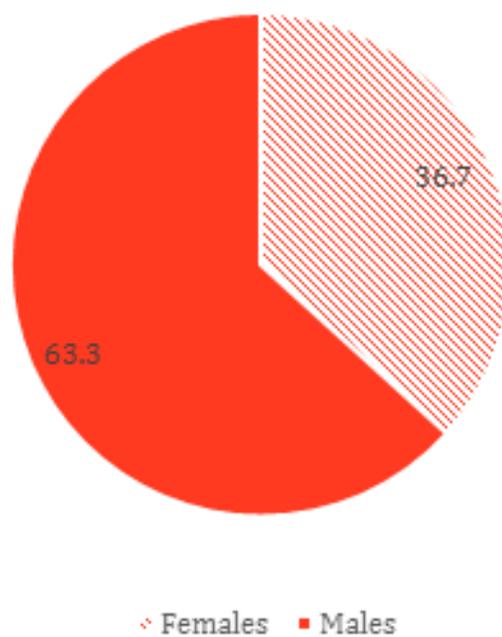


Figure 26: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in Local Government, 2019

Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions

While the proportion of women in managerial positions remain lower than men, between 2015 and 2017 the percentage of women managers continues to grow. In 2015, the disparity ratio for females to males in managerial positions were 0.77 but improved to 0.89 in 2017. (See Figure 27).

However, at the level of middle and senior management the data shows a decline among women between 2015 and 2017. In 2015, women accounted for 48.6 per cent of all senior and middle managers compared to 43.3 per cent in 2017. (See Figure 28).

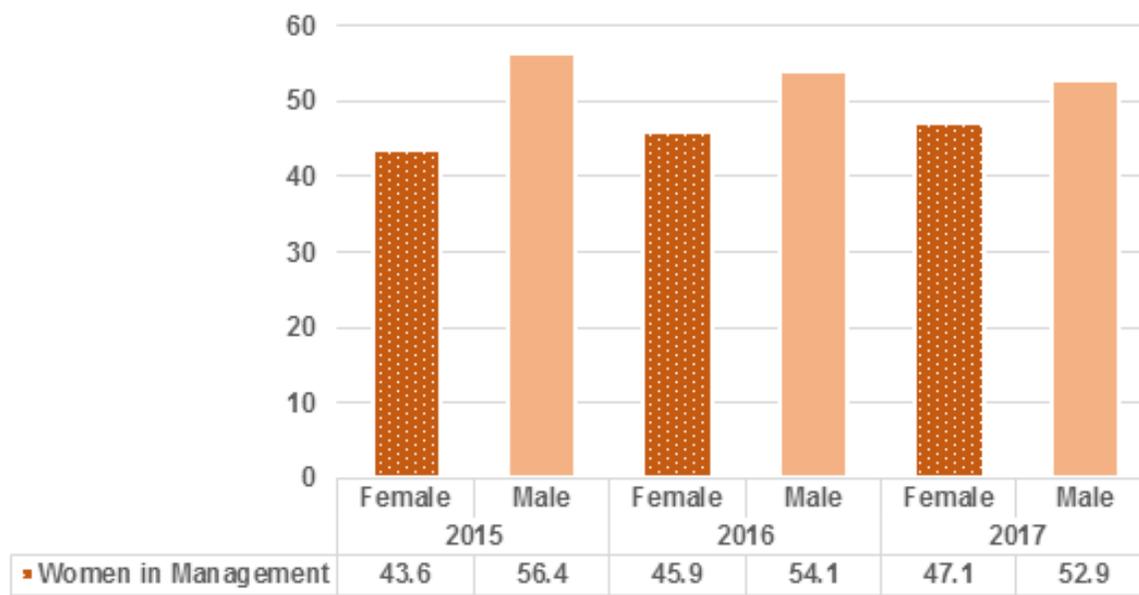


Figure 27: Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions, 2015-2017

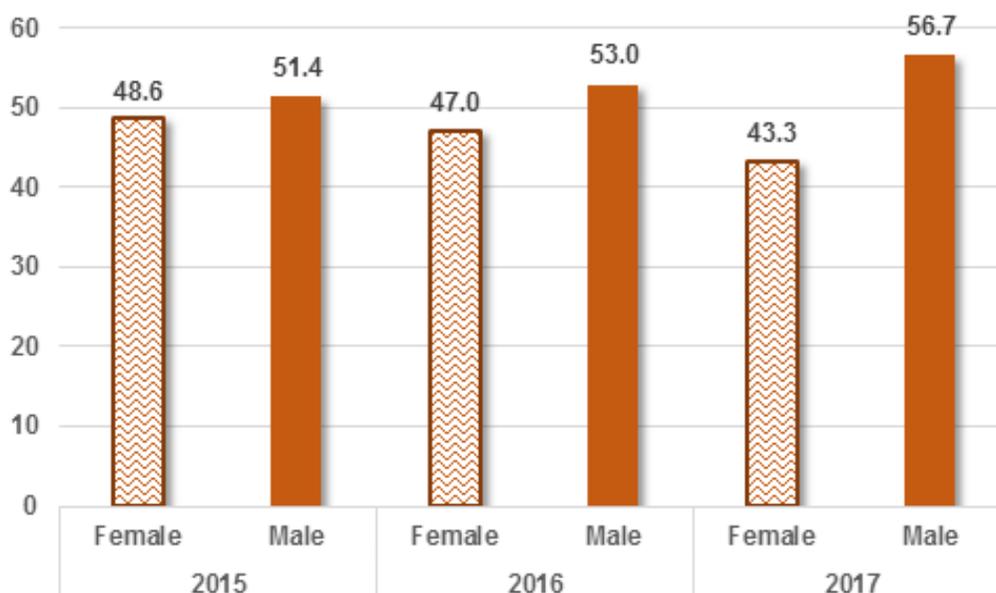


Figure 28: Proportion of Women in Senior/Middle Managerial Positions, 2015-2017

GOAL 5

Table 3: GOAL 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

	INDICATOR	TIER	UNIT	YEAR					SOURCE
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to different forms of violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	II	%						National Women's Health Survey for Trinidad and Tobago, 2017
	<i>Physical Violence</i>			...	...	5.1	...	...
	<i>Sexual Violence</i>			...	...	0.9	...	...
	<i>Psychological Violence</i>			...	...	10.2	...	...
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence	II	per 10,000 women 15+	7.37	5.76	6.35	8.9	9.64	TTPS, CAPA*
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	II	%						
	<i>Male</i>			...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Female</i>			...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Both Sexes</i>			...	...	...	...	...
5.5.1	Proportion of Seats Held by Women in:		%						EBC
	a. National Parliaments							33.3	
	<i>Lower House</i>	I		...	...	...	...	29.3
	<i>Senate</i>	II		...	...	...	...	38.7
	b. Local Governments	II		...	...	...	...	36.7
5.5.2	Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions	I	%						CSO, CSSP
	<i>Management</i>			43.6	45.9	47.1	...	...
	<i>Senior and Middle Management</i>			48.6	47.0	43.3	...	...
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	II	%	

*135 of the cases had no reported age and were excluded from the computation.

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



GOAL 8

**PROMOTE SUSTAINED,
INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC GROWTH,
FULL AND PRODUCTIVE
EMPLOYMENT AND
DECENT WORK FOR ALL**

GOAL 8

TARGET 8.1: SUSTAIN PER CAPITA ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIOAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND, IN PARTICULAR, AT LEAST 7 PER CENT GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH PER ANNUM IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Capita

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country and serves as a proxy for living standards in a country. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years.

After recording a notable decline in 2016 of -6.7 per cent followed by a -2.4 decline in 2017, the 2018 growth rate for annual GDP was -0.2, which represented an improvement when compared to the three previous years. (See Figure 29).

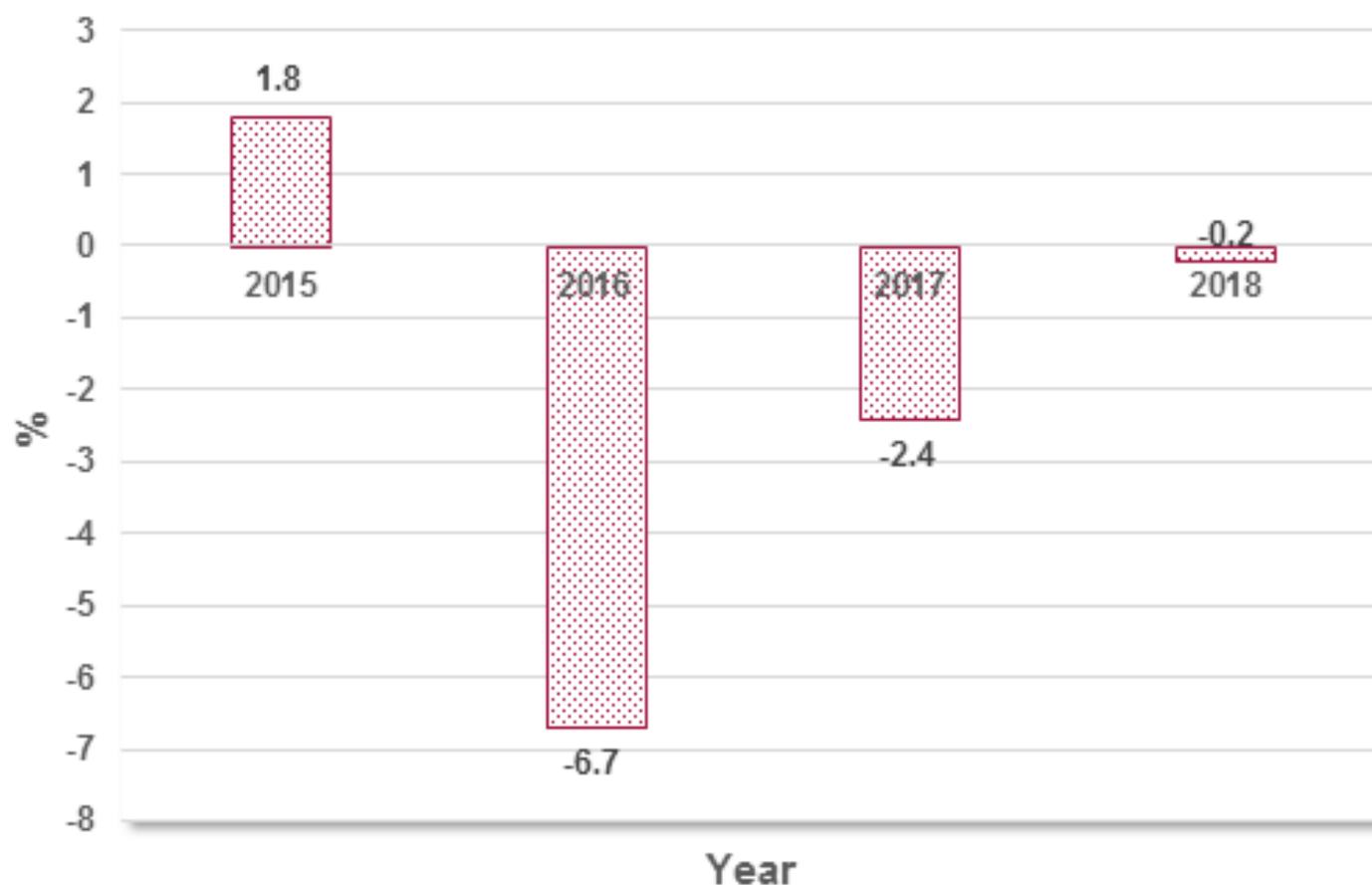


Figure 29: Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Capita, 2015-2018

TARGET 8.2: ACHIEVE HIGHER LEVELS OF ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION, TECHNOLOGICAL UPGRADING AND INNOVATION, INCLUDING THROUGH A FOCUS ON HIGH-VALUE ADDED AND LABOUR-INTENSIVE SECTORS

Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Employed Person

The growth rate of GDP per person employed is defined as the growth rate of output per unit of labour input.

This indicator represents a measure of labour productivity growth and information with respect to the efficiency and quality of human capital in the production process.

During the period 2015 to 2017, the growth rate of real GDP per employed person fluctuated sharply from 4.0 in 2015 to -4.8 the following year, (in large part on account of a 6.7% decline in GDP to a high of 11.0 per cent in 2017), a year that registered a decrease in the total number of employed persons by 12 per cent when compare to 2016. (See Figure 30).

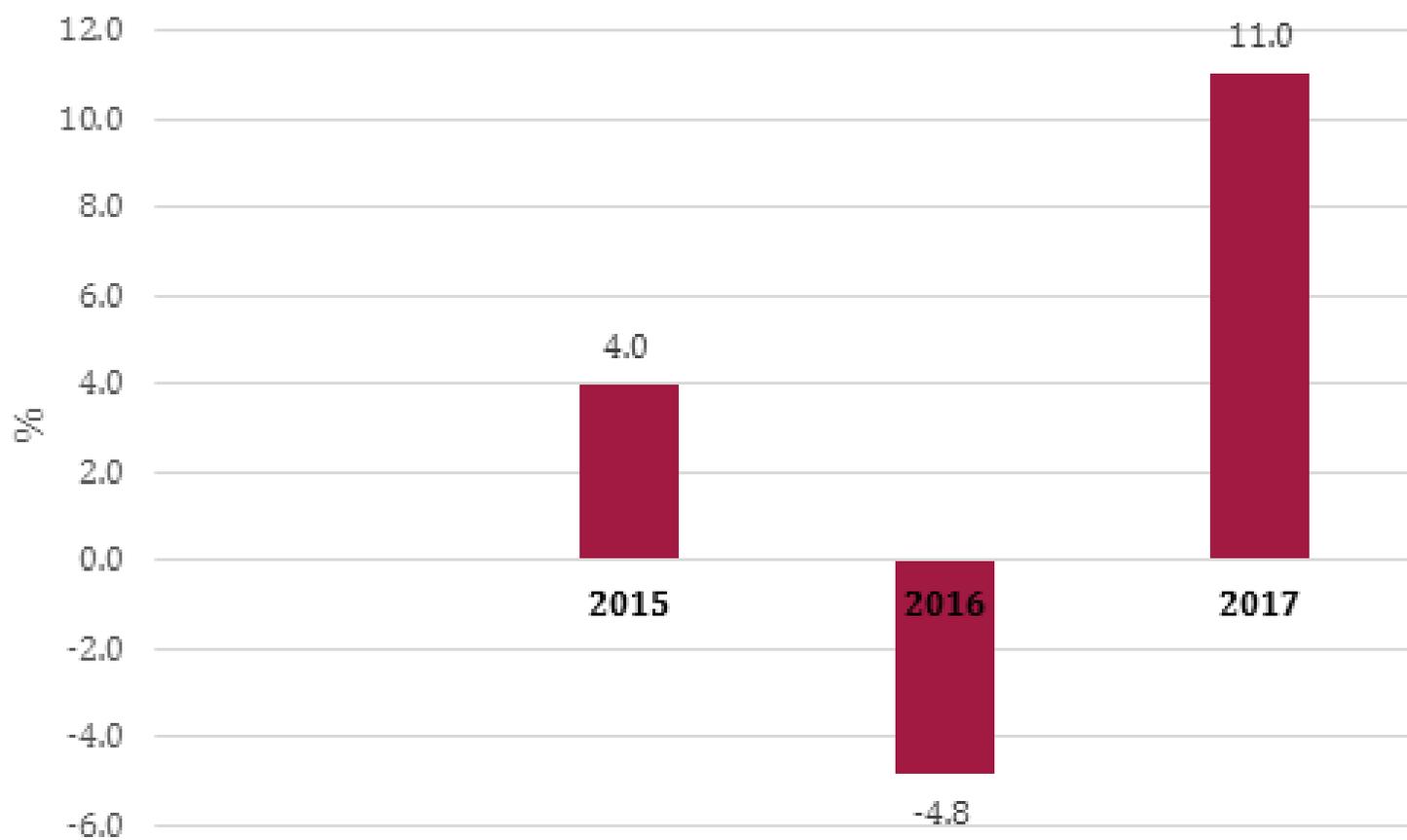


Figure 30: Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Employed Person, 2015-2017

GOAL 8

TARGET 8.5: BY 2030, ACHIEVE FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL WOMEN AND MEN, INCLUDING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, AND EQUAL PAY FOR WORK OF EQUAL VALUE

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed. Unemployed persons are defined as persons 15 years and older who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity,

Despite a slight increase of 1.4 per cent between 2015 and 2017, the unemployment rate for Trinidad and Tobago in 2017 was low (4.8%). Unemployment is marginally higher among females (5.6%) compared to males (4.2%). (See Figure 31).

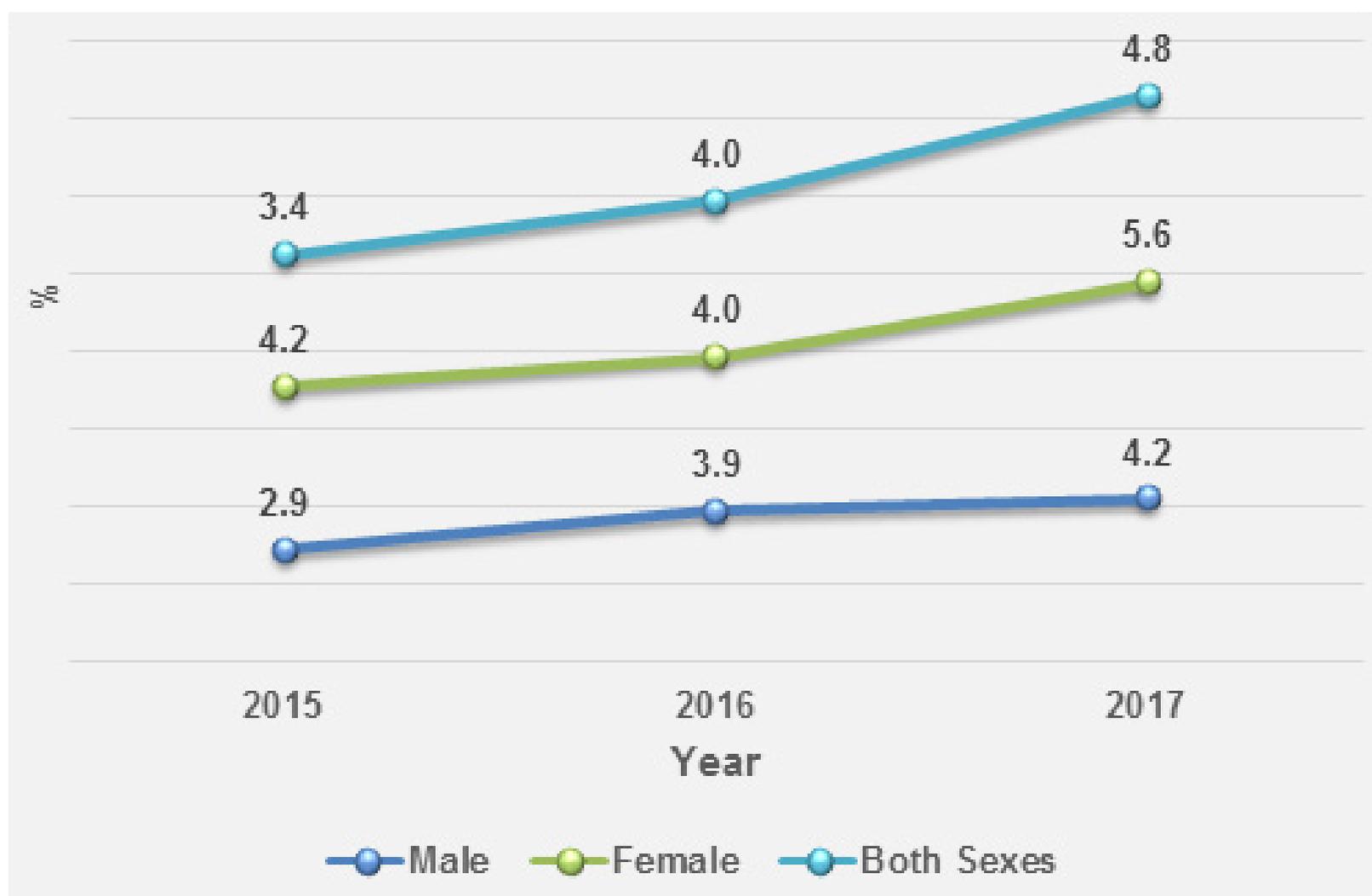


Figure 31: Unemployment Rate by Sex, 2015-2017

Data on unemployment by age show that unemployment in Trinidad and Tobago is a youthful phenomenon. While the employment rate ranges between 2.7 in 2015 and 4.2 in 2017 for persons aged 25 and above, the unemployment rate among persons 15 to 24 years in 2017 is 8.5, 10.6 in 2016 and 10.1 in 2017. (See Figure 32).

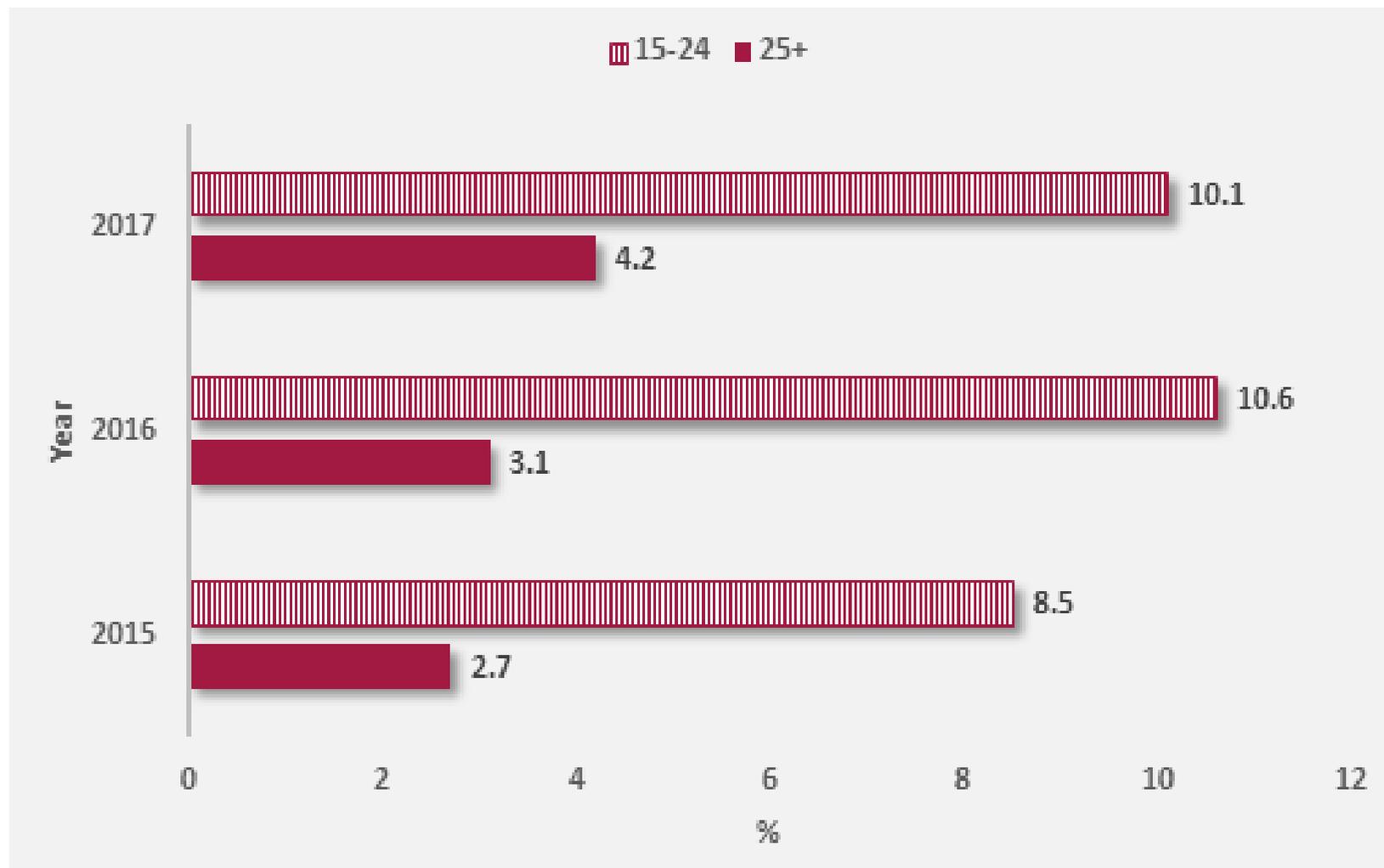


Figure 32: Unemployment Rate by Age, 2015-2017

GOAL 8

TARGET 8.6: BY 2020, SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE THE PROPORTION OF YOUTH NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING

Proportion of Youth (Aged 15–24 Years) Not in Education or Employment (NEE)

The Youth NEET rate is the proportion of persons aged 15-24 years not in education, employment or training. Given that the CSSP data for Trinidad and Tobago does not currently allow for measuring participation of respondents in training, a proxy indicator (NEE- not in education or employment) is developed for reporting.

The data for Trinidad and Tobago shows that more than half of the youth population is neither in employment or education for the period under review. In 2017, the NEE rate reached a high of 60.2 per cent overall and 53.7 and 67 per cent for males and females, respectively. These high rates highlight the potential for youth labour market entrants, many of whom may be engaged in one of the many youth training initiatives made available by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. (See Figure 33).

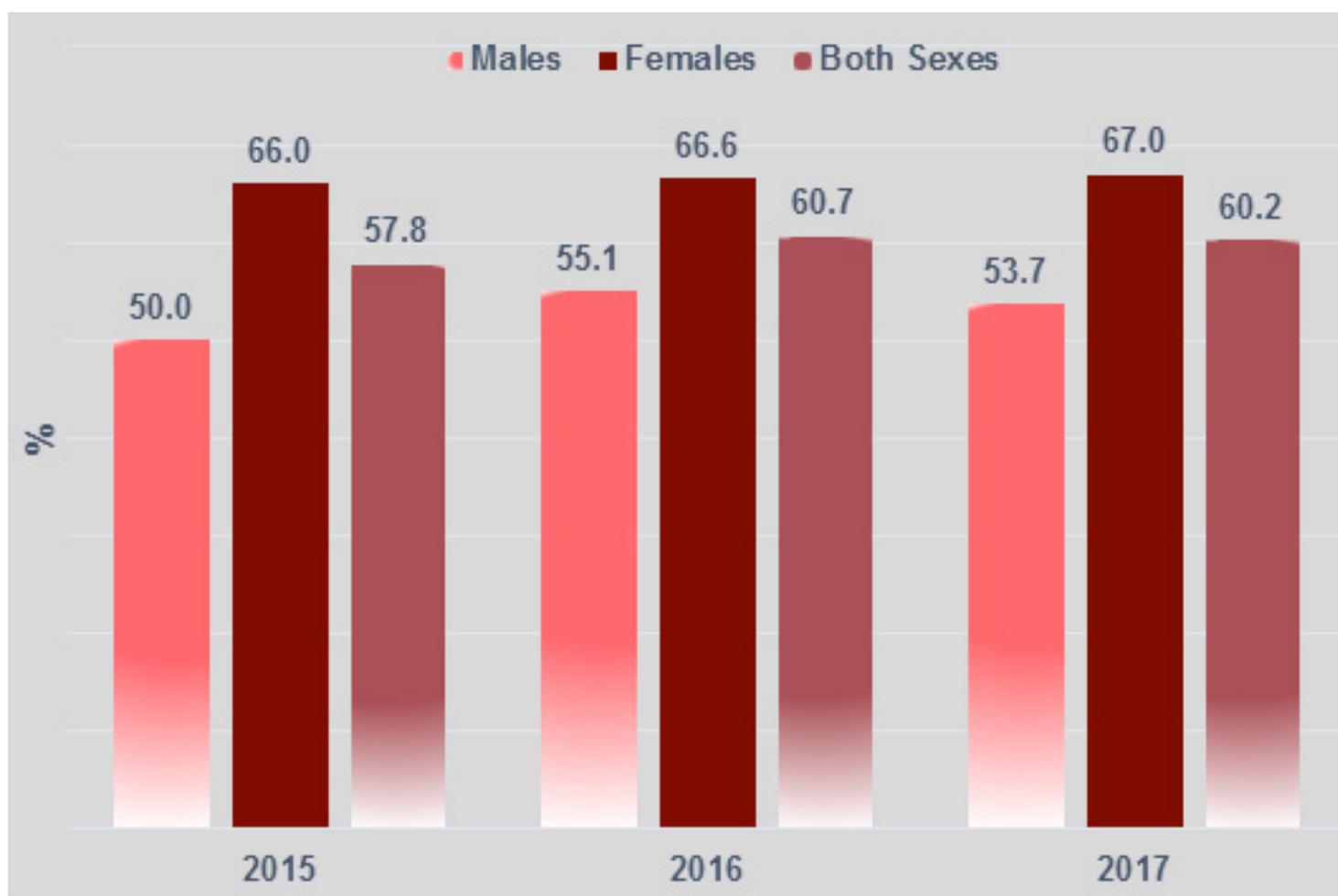


Figure 33: Proportion of Youth (Aged 15–24 Years) Not in Education or Employment (NEE)

TARGET 8.8: PROTECT LABOUR RIGHTS AND PROMOTE SAFE AND SECURE WORKING ENVIRONMENTS FOR ALL WORKERS, INCLUDING MIGRANT WORKERS, IN PARTICULAR WOMEN MIGRANTS, AND THOSE IN PRECARIOUS EMPLOYMENT

Fatal and Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries

Data with respect to the number of fatal injuries per 100,000 workers for the period 2015 to 2018 shows that the number of fatal injuries in Trinidad and Tobago is relatively constant at approximately two fatal deaths per 100,000 workers. Data for non-fatal occupational injuries reported for 2015 only was 139 per 100,000 workers. (See Figures 34 and 35).

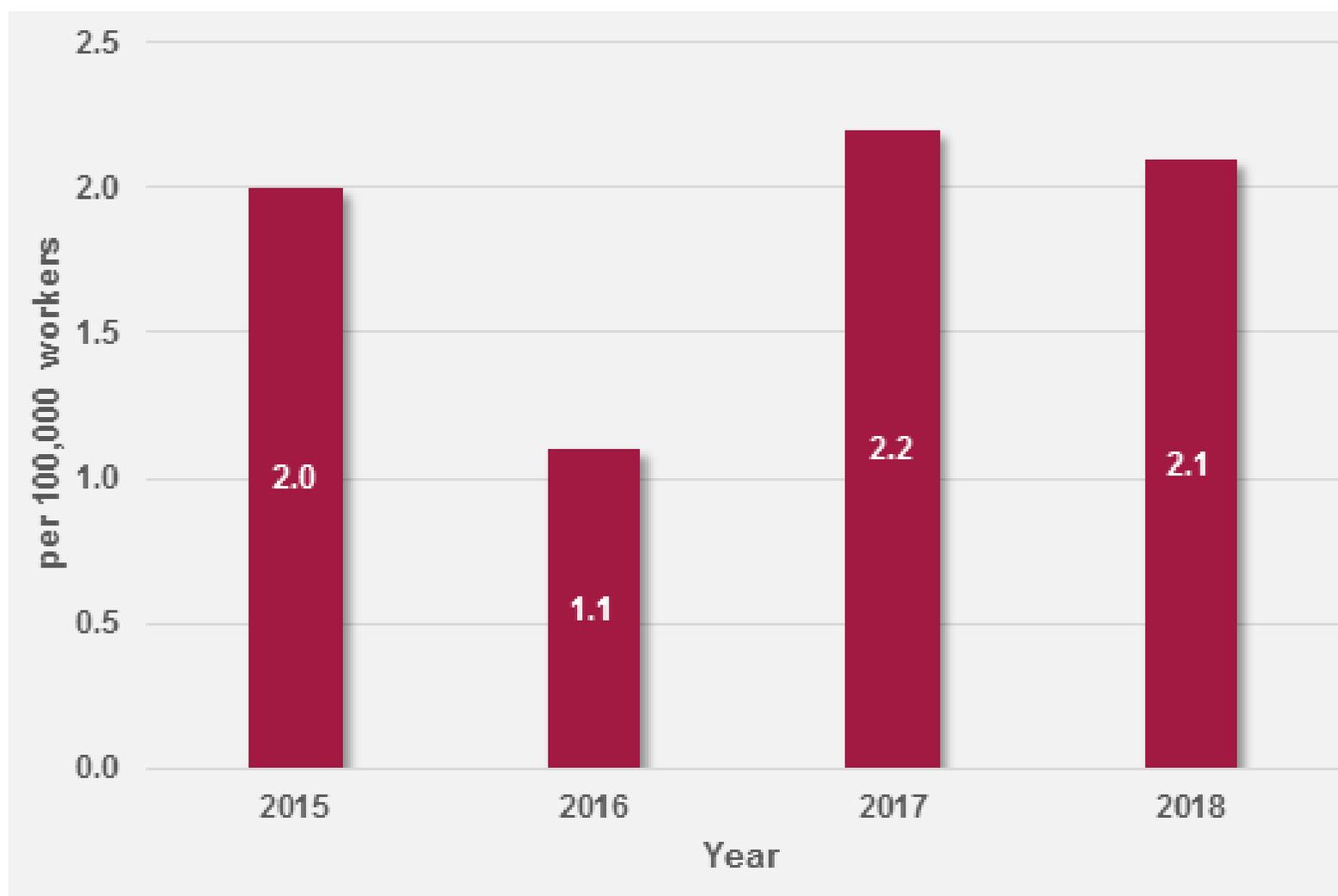


Figure 34: Fatal Occupational Injuries Per 100,000 Workers, 2015-2018

GOAL 8



Figure 35: Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries Per 100,000 Workers, 2015

TARGET 8.10: STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF DOMESTIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO ENCOURAGE AND EXPAND ACCESS TO BANKING, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES FOR ALL

Number of Commercial Bank Branches

There are currently eight banks operating in Trinidad and Tobago. These banks provide 11.4 available branch locations per 100,000 adults as well as 23.4 Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults. In recent years access to and increased use of online and mobile banking facilities has been noted. (See Figure 36).

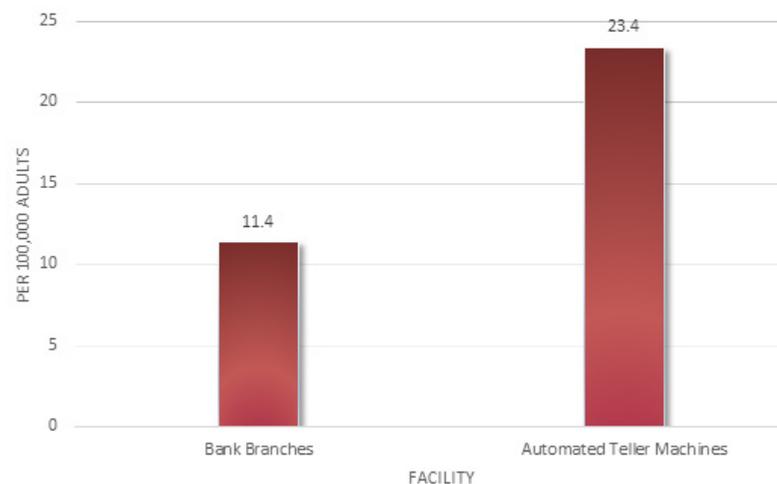


Figure 36: Number of Commercial Bank Branches and ATMs Per 100,000 Adults, 2019

Table 4: GOAL 8. PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

	INDICATOR	TIER	UNIT	YEAR					SOURCE
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
8.1.1	Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Capita	I	per 100,000	1.8	-6.7	-2.4	-0.2	...	CSO, Trinidad and Tobago System of National Accounts
8.2.1	Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Employed Person	I	%	4.0	-4.8	11.0	CSO, Trinidad and Tobago System of National Accounts
8.3.1	Proportion of Informal Employment in Non-Agriculture Employment	II	%						CSO
	Male			...	...	...	...	...
	Female			...	...	...	...	...
	Both Sexes			...	...	...	...	...
8.5.1	Average Hourly Earnings of Employees	II	%						
	Male			...	...	...	...	...
	Female			...	...	...	...	...
	Both Sexes			...	...	...	...	...
	15-24			...	...	...	...	...
	25+			...	...	...	...	...
8.5.2	Unemployment Rate	I	%						CSO, CSSP
	Male			2.9	3.9	4.2	...	...
	Female			4.2	4.0	5.6	...	...
	Both Sexes			3.4	4.0	4.8	...	...
	15-24			8.5	10.6	10.1	...	...
	25+			2.7	3.1	4.2	...	...
8.6.1	Proportion of Youth (Aged 15–24 Years) Not in Education or Employment (NEE)	Proxy	%						CSO, CSSP
	Males			50.0	55.1	53.7	...	...
	Females			66.0	66.6	67.0	...	...
	Both Sexes			57.8	60.7	60.2	...	...
8.8.1	Fatal and Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries	II	per 100,000 workers						MOLSED, Industrial Accident Register
	Fatal			2.0	1.1	2.2	2.1	...	
	Non-Fatal			139.0	...	...	...	...
8.9.1	Tourism Direct GDP As A Proportion of Total GDP and	I	%	CSO

GOAL 8

Table 4: GOAL 8. PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIV3E EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

	INDICATOR	TIER	UNIT	YEAR					SOURCE
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	In Growth Rate								
8.9.2	Proportion of Jobs in Sustainable Tourism Industries Out of Total Tourism Jobs	II	%	...	...	...	...	...	CSO
8.10.1	Number of Commercial Bank Branches	I	per 100,000 adults	...	...	...	...	11.4	BATT
	Number of Automated Teller Machines			...	...	...	...	23.4	

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



GOAL 10

**REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN
AND AMONG COUNTRIES**

GOAL 10

The three SDG indicators identified for compilation with respect to reducing inequity within and among countries were:

- Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population.
- Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers; and
- Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries.

There is no data available for this SDG.

Table 5: GOAL 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

	INDICATOR	TIER	UNIT	YEAR					SOURCE
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
10.1.1	Growth Rates of Household Expenditure or Income Per Capita Among the Bottom 40 Per cent of the Population and the Total Population	II	%	...	...	...	...	...	Survey of Living Conditions (SLC)/HBS
10.4.1	Labour Share of GDP, Comprising Wages and Social Protection Transfers	II	%	...	...	...	...	...
10.b.1	Total Resource Flows for Development, by Recipient and Donor Countries and Type of Flow	I (ODA) II (FDI)	\$	...	...	...	...	...

13 CLIMATE
ACTION



GOAL 13

**TAKE URGENT ACTION TO
COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE
AND ITS IMPACTS**

GOAL 13

TARGET 13.1: STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARDS AND NATURAL DISASTERS IN ALL COUNTRIES

Climate change adaptation is essential to provide protection and enhance Trinidad and Tobago's resilience to negative climate impacts. In this regard, climate vulnerability risk and capacity assessments were completed for several sectors, including agriculture and food security, water resources, human health, biodiversity, infrastructure and human settlements and finance. The results of these assessments are being used to inform decision making by mainstreaming them into national development plans and the development of geospatial tools. The revised Climate Change Policy incorporates a guiding principle of leaving no one behind, which will ensure consideration of how vulnerable groups may be affected by climate change and identification of appropriate adaptation actions.

The Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM) is the national agency responsible for leading the development and implementation of an integrated approach to disaster management in Trinidad and Tobago, on behalf of the Ministry of National Security. This holistic Comprehensive Disaster Management approach enables the ODPM to manage hazards through all phases of the disaster management cycle. This whole-of-nation methodology involves the public and private sectors, as well as all segments of civil society and the public.

To guide disaster response, the ODPM has developed the National Response Framework. This provides a unified approach that enables response and support agencies to successfully manage catastrophes. The National Response Framework therefore ensures cohesiveness and guides the level of response and actions to be carried out by early warning agencies, Level I responders, the ODPM and other supporting agencies.

The OPMD has also taken several steps to enhance the country's adaptability to the effects of climate change. For example:

- Ongoing work with the Pacific Disaster Centre to conduct a National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment;
- Hosted a two-day workshop with the Ministry of Planning and Development on a Community Climate Change Vulnerability Mapping Exercise;
- Produced the voluntary targets for the agency-assigned, strategic objective of the sixth national report to the United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification;
- Developed a 2016 document titled Inter-Sectoral Statement on Drought Risk Management for Trinidad and Tobago; and
- Contributed to the consultation on the revision of the Regional Climate Change Strategy entitled the Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change in 2018.

Number of Deaths, Missing Persons and Directly Affected Persons Attributed to Disasters Per 100,000 Population

According to the ODPM's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Country document 2014, the natural and anthropogenic characteristics of Trinidad and Tobago make it prone to many high impact hazards such as earthquakes and tsunamis. In recent years however, the most prevalent hazards have been limited to hydro-meteorological events such as flooding, landslides, high winds and fires arising from environmental, domestic and industrial causes. Details with respect to the number and types of hazards reported over the period 2011 to 2014 are presented below. There were 1,364 hazard occurrences recorded over the period half of which (51) were floods with strong winds (20.3) and landslide (13.1) rounding off the top three hazard occurrences. (See Figure 38).

Despite the number of hazard occurrences reported, data from the WHO show that between 2012 and 2016 there was no death recorded because of natural disasters.



Figure 37: Hazard Occurrence in Trinidad and Tobago, 2011-2014

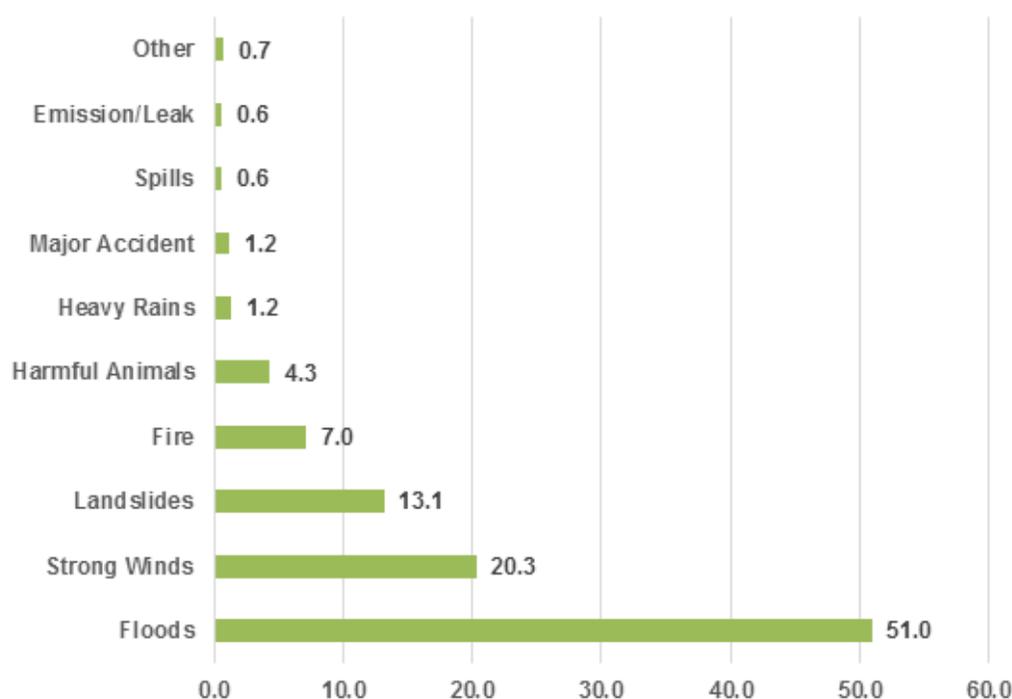


Figure 38: Hazard Occurrence in Trinidad and Tobago by Type, 2011-2014

Number of Countries That Adopt and Implement National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies in Line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015–2030

In January 2020, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago ratified the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The Sendai Framework provides the necessary elements for a comprehensive whole of government and community approach to DRR, as an integral part of the advances towards sustainable development in keeping with the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Table 6: GOAL 13. TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

	INDICATOR	TIER	UNIT	YEAR					SOURCE
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
13.1.1	Persons impacted by natural disasters	II	Per 100,000						WHO
	Deaths			0	0	...	...	...
	Missing			...	...	...	...	...
	Directly Affected			...	...	...	...	...
13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	I		In January 2020, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago ratified the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



GOAL 16

**PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND
INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES
FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE
ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR
ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE,
ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE
INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS**

TARGET 16.1: SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AND RELATED DEATH RATES EVERYWHERE

Number of Victims of Intentional Homicide Per 100,000 Population, By Sex and Age

The number of intentional homicides per 100,000 population has increased progressively between 2015 and 2019, based on data obtained from the Crime and Problem Analysis Division (CAPA). From 31.1 per cent per 100,000 in 2015 the estimate in 2019 was reported to be 39.5 per 100,000 population. Victims of intentional homicides are primarily males although the upward trend is observed for both sexes. (See Figure 39).

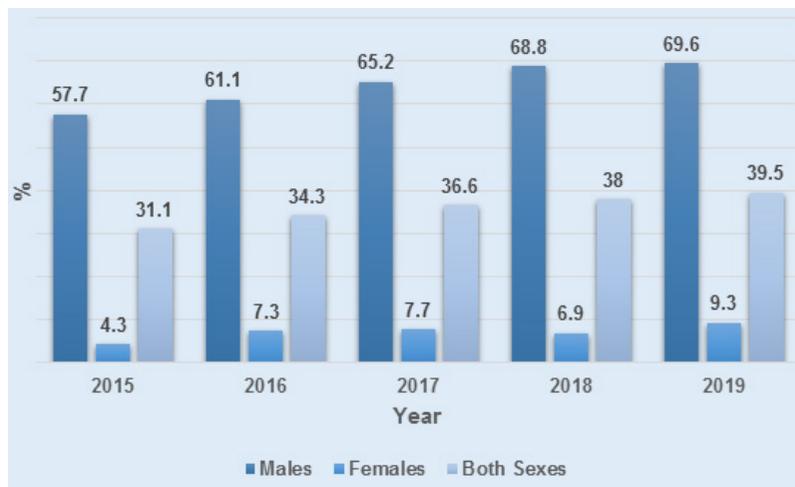


Figure 39: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels

Proportion of Children Aged 1-17 Years Who Experienced Any Physical Punishment and/or Psychological Aggression by Caregivers in the Past Month

The Children’s Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (CATT) a specialised agency with the responsibility for the care and protection of children, especially those who are at risk or have been victims of abuse or neglect. The CATT advocates for the rights of children and encourages and supports them to enjoy their childhood. The establishment of the CATT, along with the introduction and strengthening of legislation to protect children, has accounted for a decline in the number of cases of child abuse and maltreatment reported to the CA as a proportion of the all children 1-17 years old. (See Figure 40).



Figure 40: Cases of Child Abuse and Maltreatment Reported to The Children’s Authority as a Proportion of All Children 1-17 Years, 2016-2018

GOAL 16

TARGET 16.3: PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL

Proportion of Victims of Violence in The Previous 12 Months Who Reported Their Victimization to Competent Authorities or Other Officially Recognized Conflict Resolution Mechanisms

The Survey of Living Conditions (SLC), 2014 reported that 68 per cent of victims of crime reported the incident to the competent authority. Levels of reporting were similar for both males and female victims. (See Figure 41).

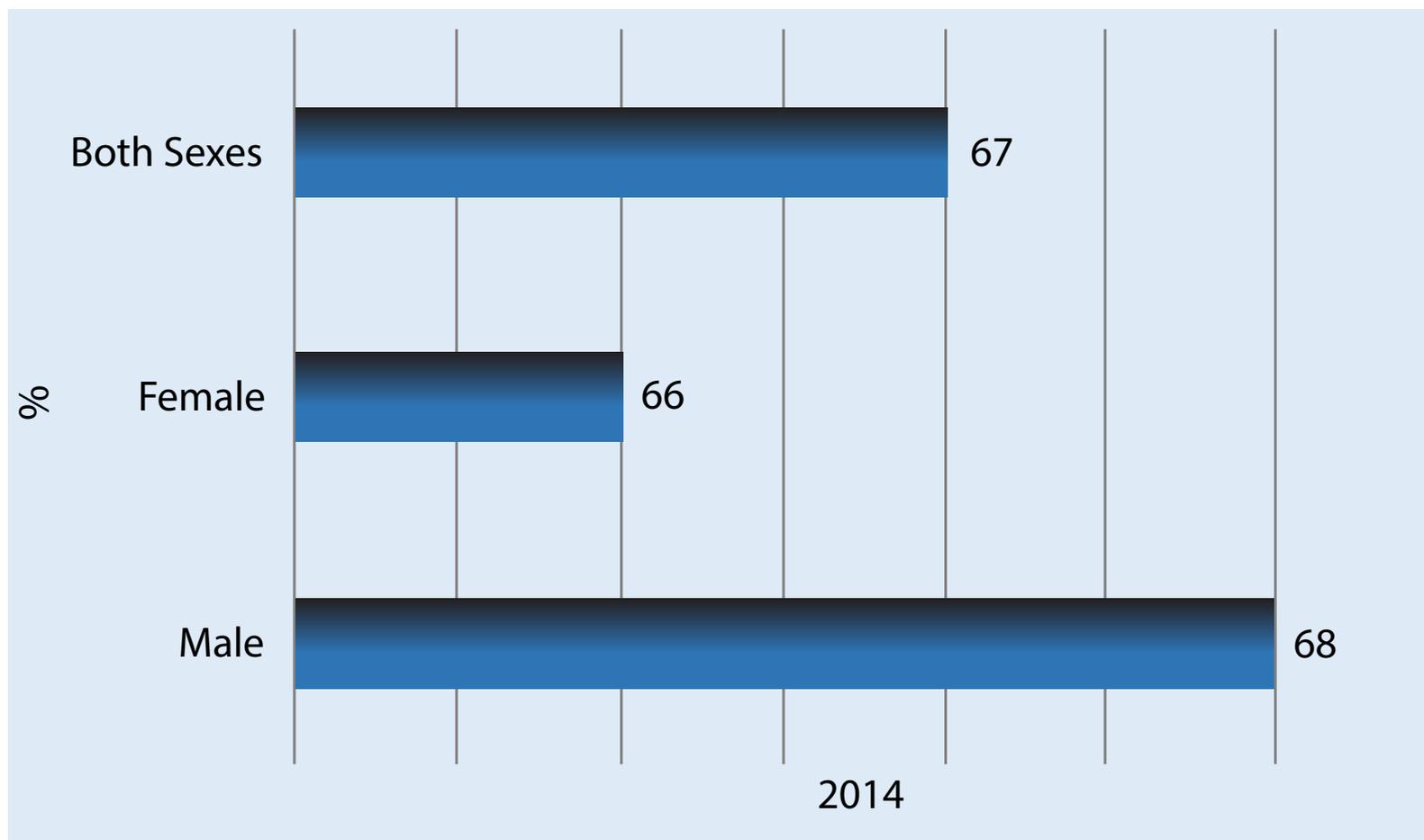


Figure 41: Proportion of Victims of Violence in the Previous 12 Months Who Reported Their Victimization to Competent Authorities or Other Officially Recognized Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, 2014

Unsentenced Detainees as a Proportion of Overall Prison Population

Unsentenced Detainees are persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date. Data for Trinidad and Tobago shows that the percentage of unsentenced detainees have been on the increase over the last decade, moving from 41.9 per cent in 2008 to 52.1 per cent in 2011 and finally to 59.7 per cent in 2018. (See Figure 42).

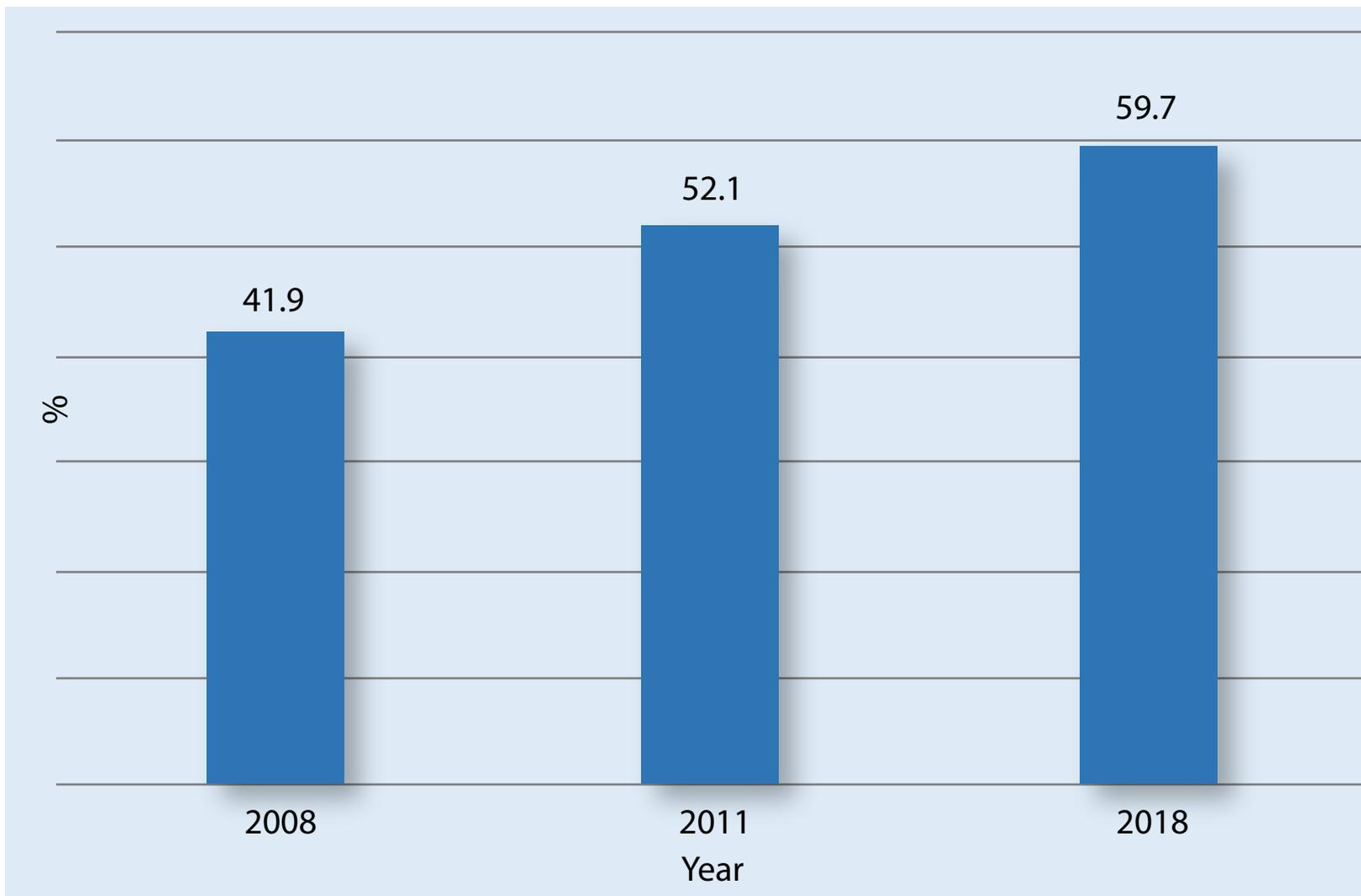


Figure 42: *Unsentenced Detainees as a Proportion of Overall Prison Population, 2008, 2011 and 2018*

GOAL 16

TARGET 16.9: BY 2030, PROVIDE LEGAL IDENTITY FOR ALL, INCLUDING BIRTH REGISTRATION

Conducted at Least One Census in the Last 10 Years

The first official census in Trinidad and Tobago was taken in 1844. Thereafter, a total of 16 censuses have been conducted, typically at ten-year intervals. The last Population and Housing Census conducted in Trinidad and Tobago was in 2011. Preparation to conduct one in 2021 is ongoing.

Proportion of Children Under 5 Years of Age Whose Births Have Been Registered with a Civil Authority

In Trinidad and Tobago, it is a legal requirement that all births are registered within three months of the date of birth. In 2015, almost all children under 5 years (99.2 per cent) had their birth registered at the Civil Registry. The proportion declined slightly in 2016 and 2017 to 97.8 and 97.2 per cent respectively. In 2018, the proportion of registered births declined to 94.7 per cent primarily on account of the practice of late registration of births by some households. (See Figure 43).

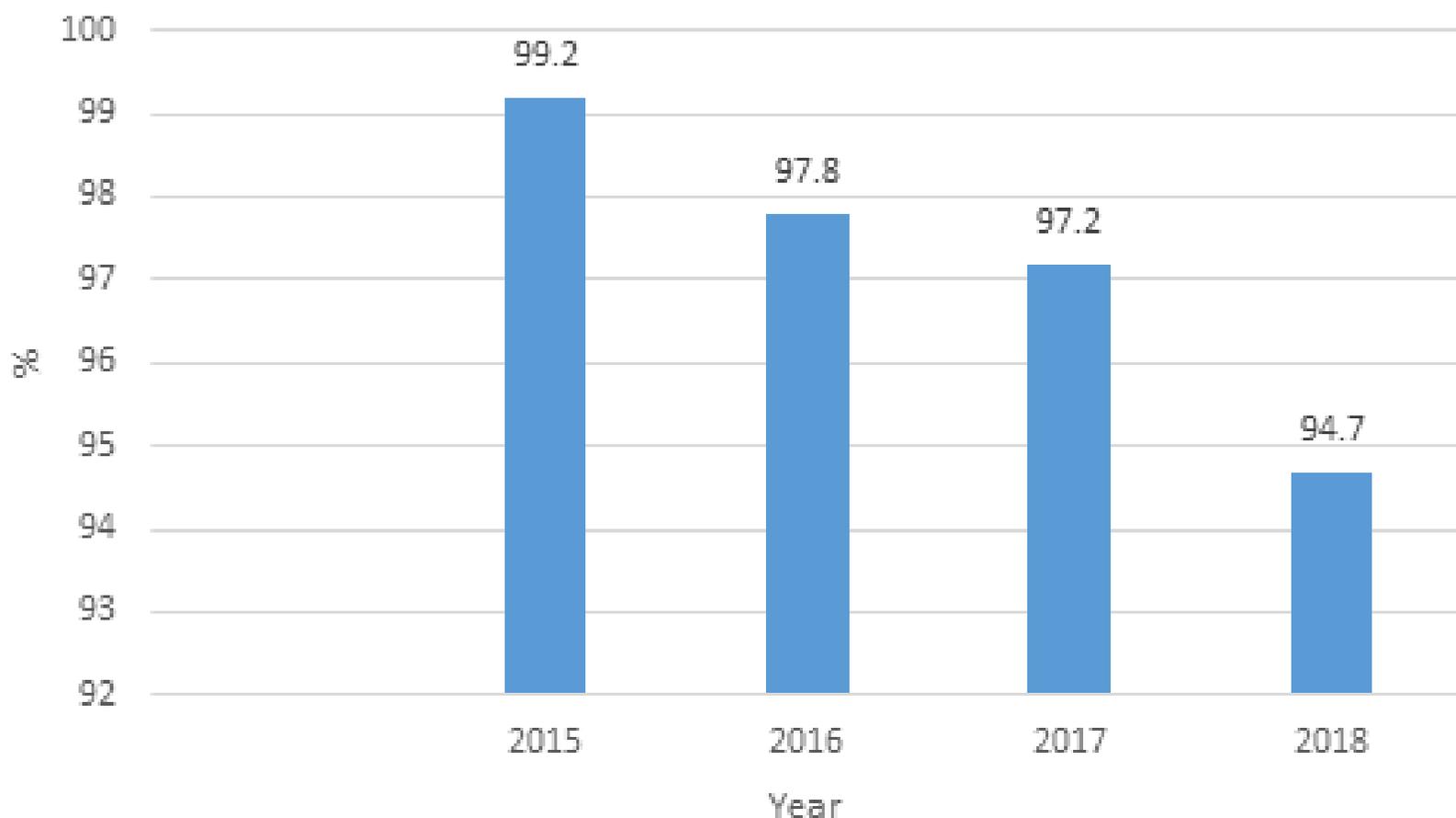


Figure 43: Proportion of Children Under 5 Years of Age Whose Births Have Been Registered with a Civil Authority, 2015-2018

Table 7: GOAL 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

	INDICATOR	TIER	UNIT	YEAR					SOURCE
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	I	%						TTPS, CAPA
	<i>Males</i>			57.7	61.1	65.2	68.8	69.6	
	<i>Females</i>			4.3	7.3	7.7	6.9	9.3	
	<i>Both Sexes</i>			31.1	34.3	36.6	38.0	39.5	
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to violence in the previous 12 months	II	%						
	<i>Physical Violence</i>			...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Sexual Violence</i>			...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Psychological Violence</i>			...	...	...	...	...
16.1.4	Proportion of Population not fearful of crime	Proxy	%	2014 – 24.2					SLC, 2014
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	II	%	...	1.6	1.3	1.3	...	CATT, Annual Reports
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	II	per 100,000	
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	II	%	
16.3.1	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	II	%						SLCs, 2014
	<i>Male</i>			2014 - 68.0					
	<i>Female</i>			2014 - 66.0					

GOAL 16

Table 7: GOAL 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

	INDICATOR	TIER	UNIT	YEAR					SOURCE
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	<i>Both Sexes</i>			2014 - 67.0					
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	I	%	...	...	...	59.7	...	World Prison Brief Database
6.4.2	Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	II	%	...	...	...	...	...
16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	II	%	...	...	...	...	...
16.5.2	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	II	%	...	...	...	...	...
16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	I	\$	...	...	...	...	...
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	I	%	99.2	97.8	97.2	94.7	...	Ministry of Legal Affairs

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



GOAL 17

**STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF
IMPLEMENTATION
AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP
FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

GOAL 17

TARGET 17.1: STRENGTHEN DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION, INCLUDING THROUGH INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC CAPACITY FOR TAX AND OTHER REVENUE COLLECTION

Total Government Revenue as a Proportion of GDP

Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP indicates the share of a country's output that is collected by the government through taxes and is a measure of the degree to which the government controls the economy's resources. Government revenue as a proportion of GDP was 26.3 per cent in financial year 2015/16, declined to 22.6 per cent in the following year before increasing to 27.6 per cent in 2017/18. (See figure 44).

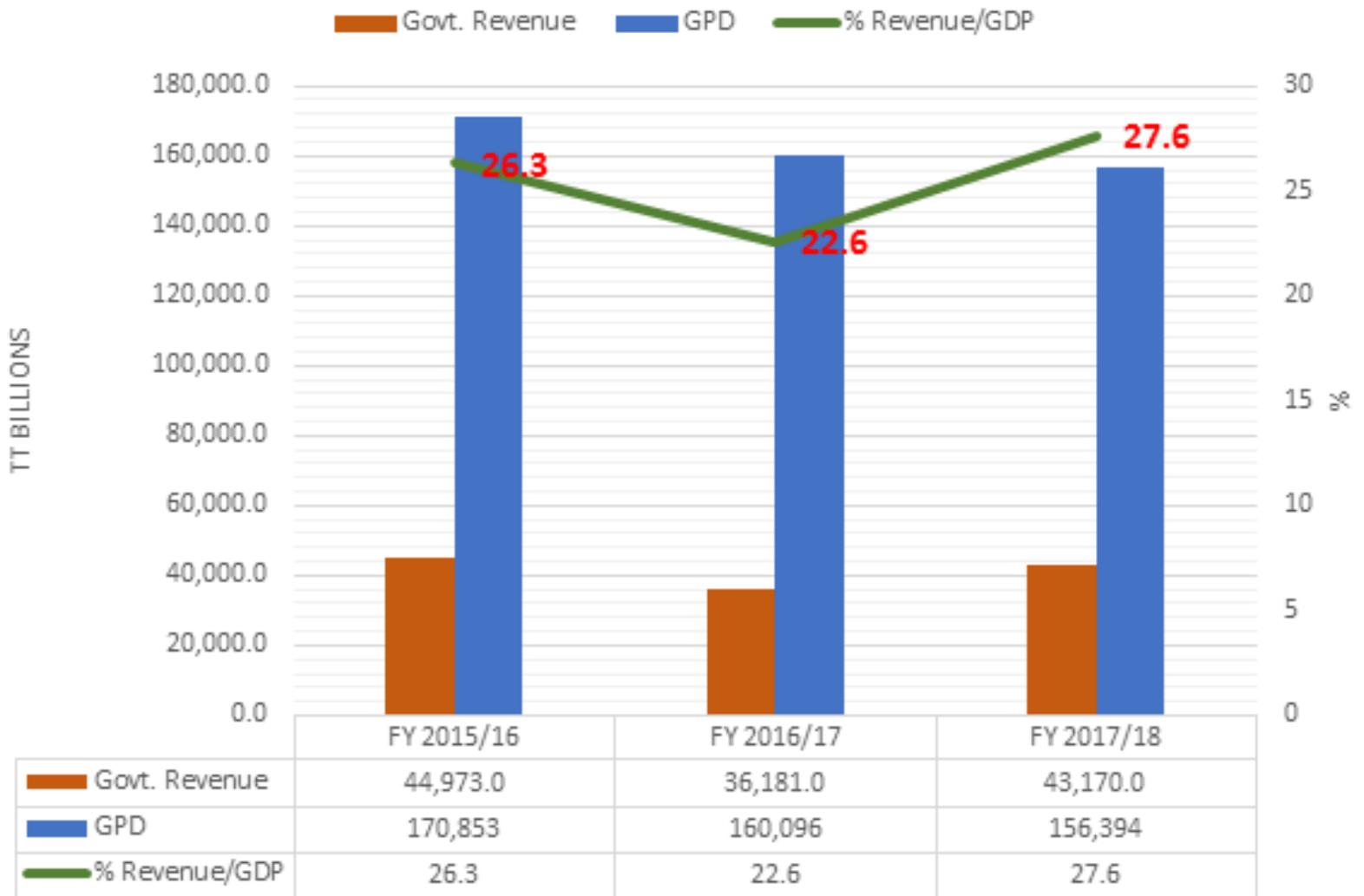


Figure 44: Total Government Revenue as A Proportion Of GDP, FY 2015/16-2017/18

Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes

The proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes, identifies the extent to which a countries' recurrent and capital expenditures are covered by domestic revenue accrued from taxes. Taxes as a proportion of total government expenditure range between 56.2 per cent in 2015/16 and 65.8 per cent in 2017/18. In 2016/17, there was a temporary decline to 53.4 per cent. (See Figure 45).

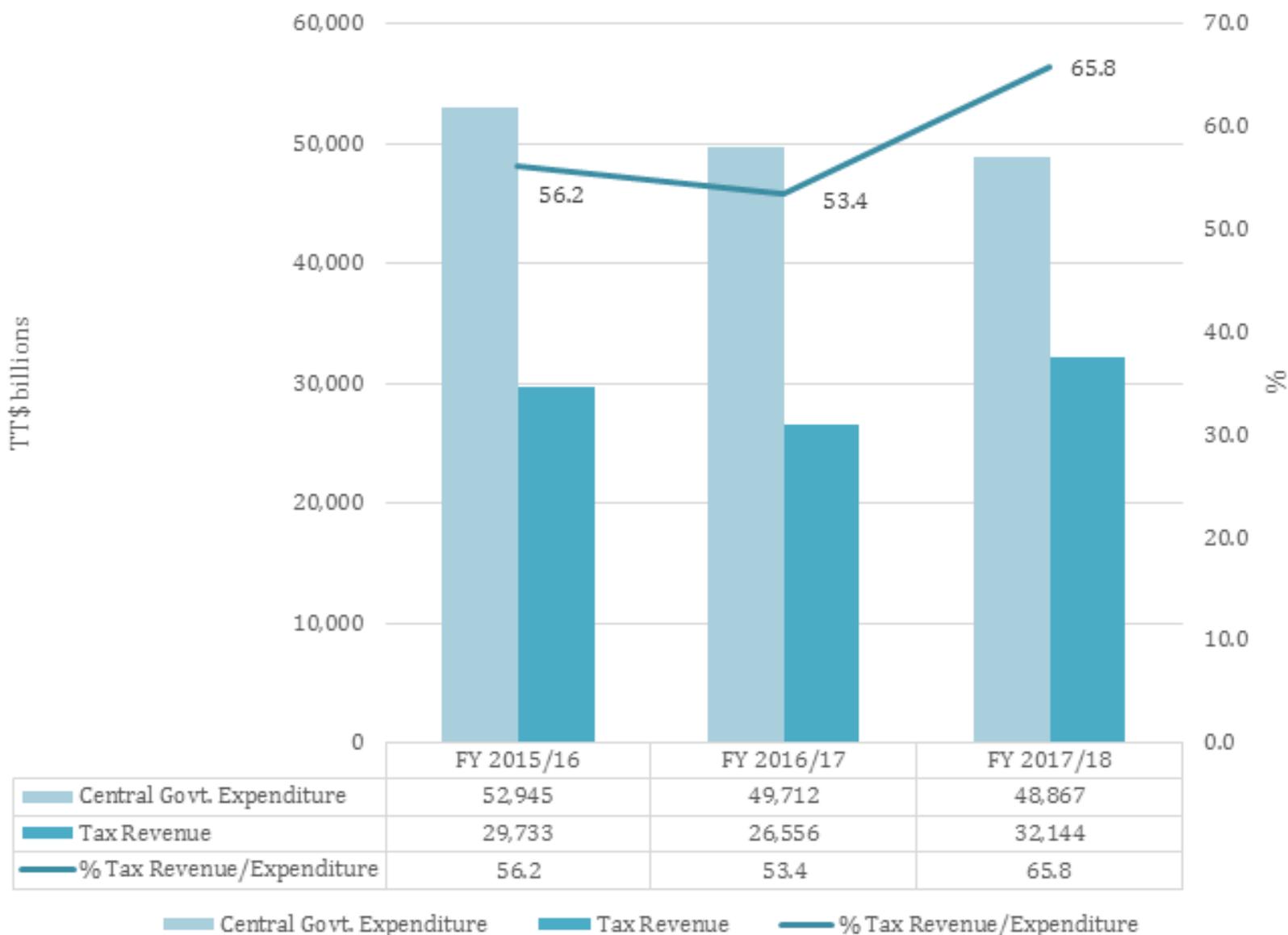


Figure 45: Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes, FY 2015/16-2017/18

GOAL 17

TARGET 17.3: MOBILIZE ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES

Volume of Remittances (Inflows) as a Proportion of Total GDP

Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of GDP. Over the last two years, remittances as a percentage of GDP has declined. In 2016 it was at its highest at 0.65. (See Figure 46).

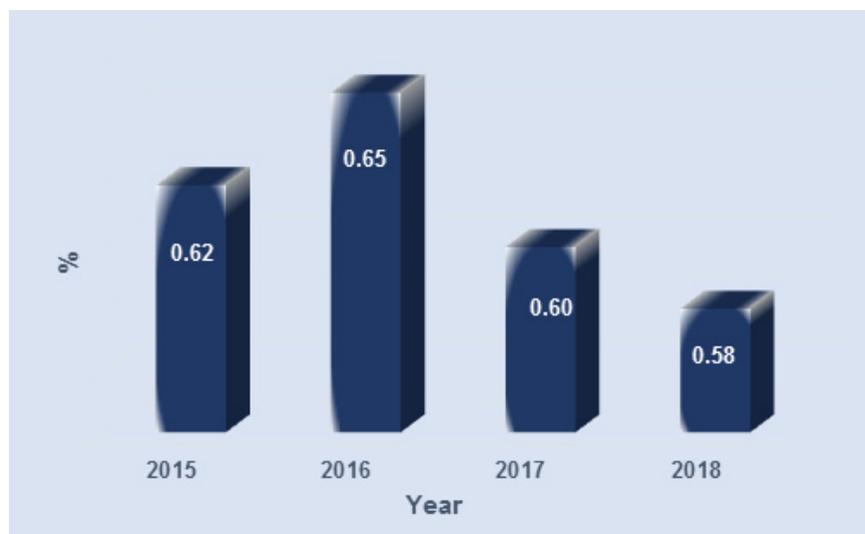


Figure 46: Volume of Remittances (Inflows) As A Proportion of Total GDP, 2015-2018

TARGET 17.4: ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ATTAINING LONG-TERM DEBT SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH COORDINATED POLICIES AIMED AT FOSTERING DEBT FINANCING, DEBT RELIEF AND DEBT RESTRUCTURING, AS APPROPRIATE, AND ADDRESS THE EXTERNAL DEBT OF HIGHLY INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES TO REDUCE DEBT DISTRESS

Debt Service as a Proportion of Exports of Goods and Services

Debt service as proportion of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (principle and interest to the exports of goods and services. (See Figure 47).

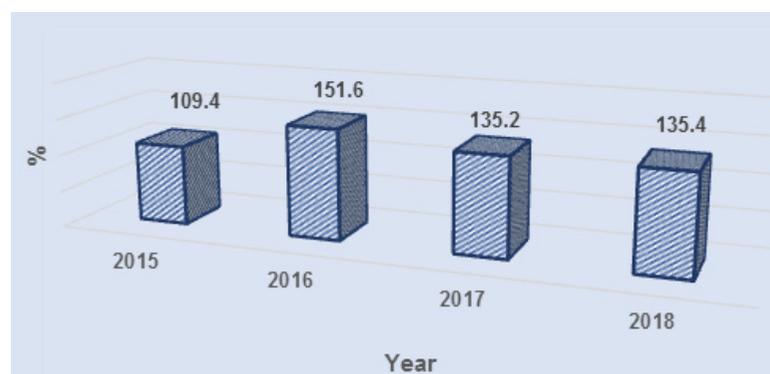


Figure 47: Debt Service as A Proportion of Exports of Goods and Services

TARGET 17.6: ENHANCE NORTH-SOUTH, SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON AND ACCESS TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION AND ENHANCE KNOWLEDGE-SHARING ON MUTUALLY AGREED TERMS, INCLUDING THROUGH IMPROVED COORDINATION AMONG EXISTING MECHANISMS, IN PARTICULAR AT THE UNITED NATIONS LEVEL, AND THROUGH A GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY FACILITATION MECHANISM

Fixed Internet Broadband Subscriptions

Trinidad and Tobago's telecommunication industry, and more specifically, the provision of broadband internet services, have become more competitive in recent years with the granting of licenses to several new providers. This competitive landscape coupled with increasing usage of the internet has resulted in a steady increase in fixed broadband subscribers from 19.4 per 100 population in 2015 to 23.9 per 100 population in 2018. (See Figures 48 and 49).

There has been notable changes in the type of packages being subscribed to, with substantial reductions in the number of subscribers to 256K-1MB connections. On the other hand, the number of subscribers to 2MB-10MB and 10MB plus continue to grow.

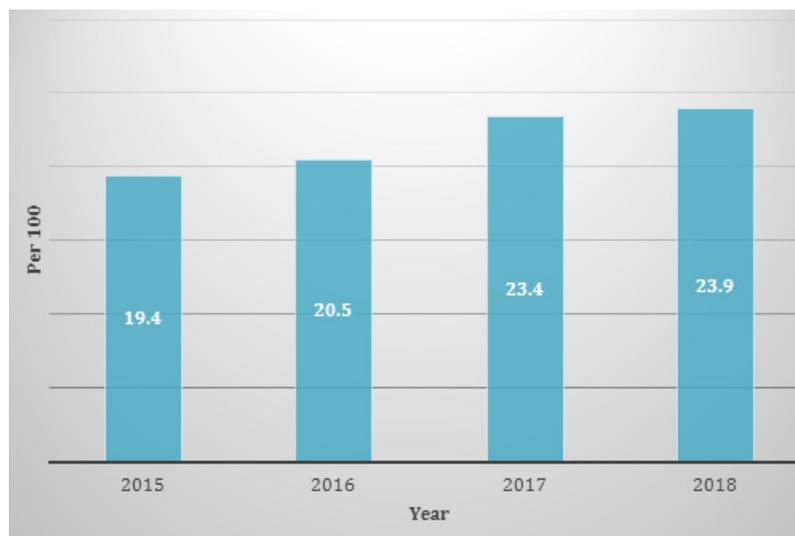


Figure 48: Fixed Internet Broadband Subscriptions, 2015-2018



Figure 49: Fixed Internet Broadband Subscriptions by Speed of Broadband Subscription, 2015-2019

GOAL 17

Proportion of Individuals Using the Internet

The proportion of Internet users in Trinidad and Tobago continues to grow annually. In 2015, the proportion of internet users was 65.1 per cent and in 2018, 77.3 per cent. Data from the ITU on internet shown usage in North America in 2017 at 77.0 per cent, Europe 78.4 and Latin America and the Caribbean at 62.1 per cent. (See Figure 50).

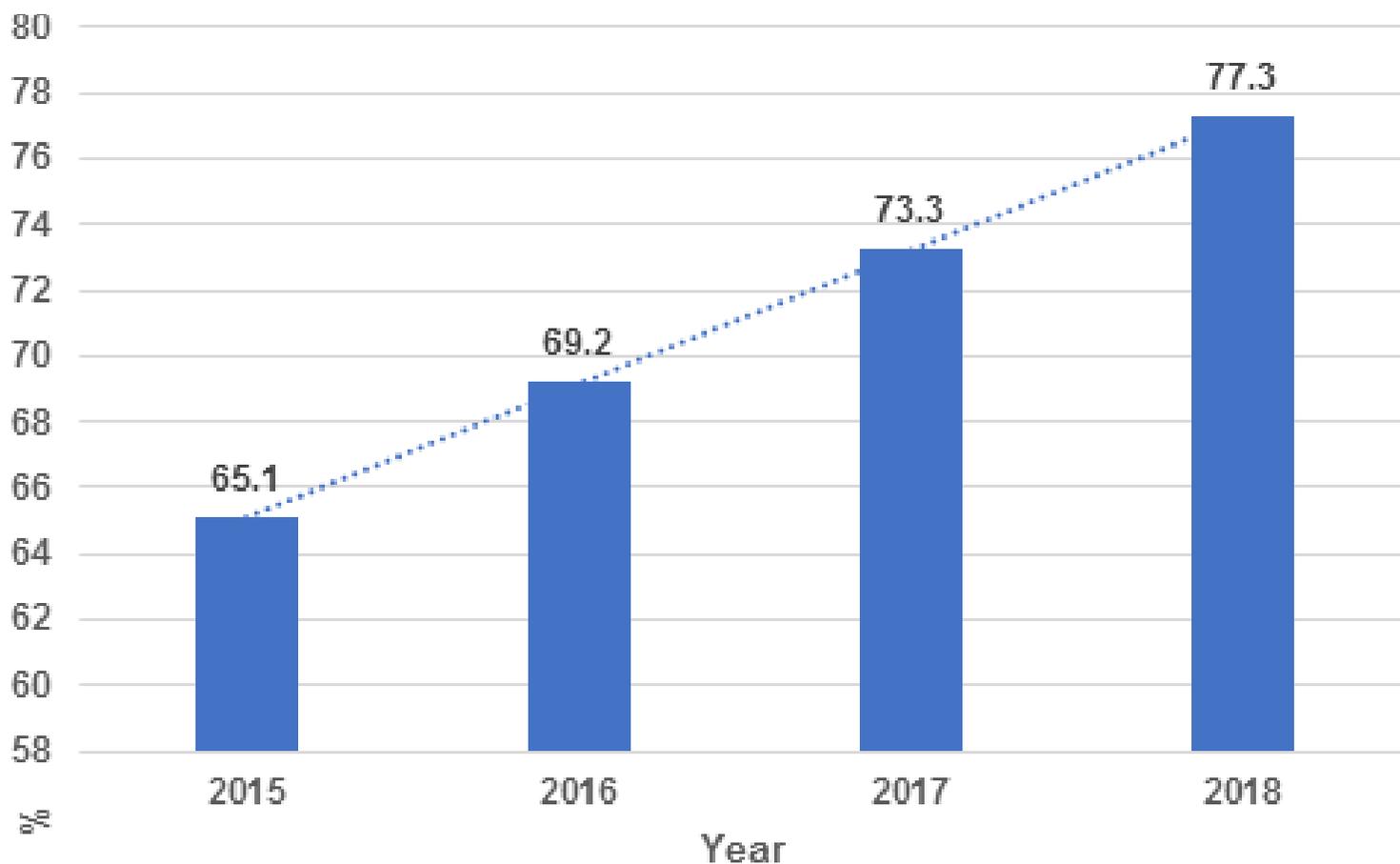


Figure 50: Proportion of Individuals Using the Internet, 2015-2018

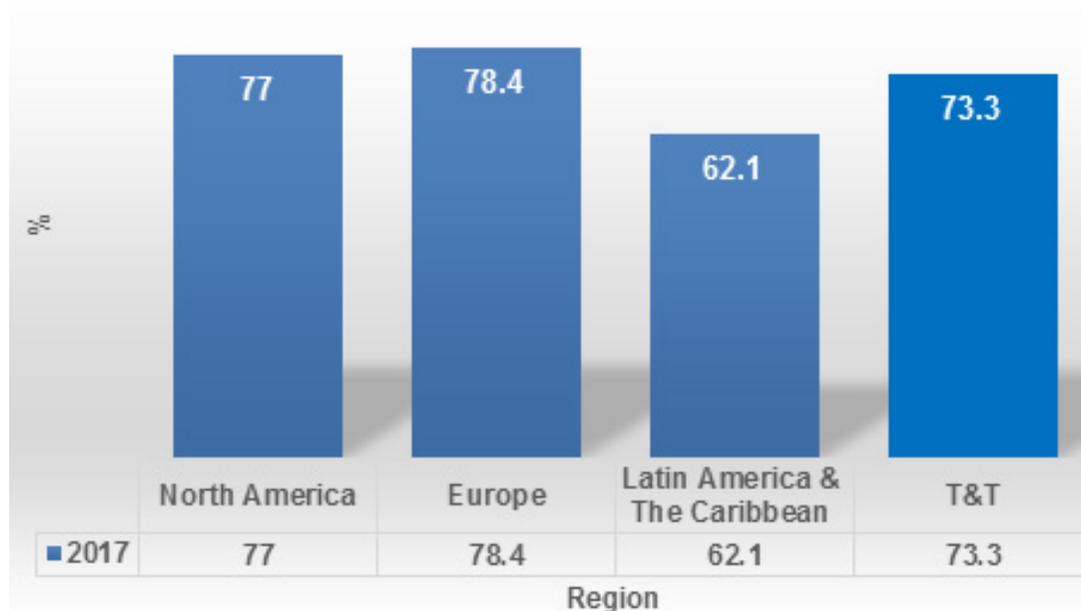


Figure 51: Proportion of Individuals Using the Internet in Selected Regions, 2017

TARGET 17.11: SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE THE EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, IN PARTICULAR WITH A VIEW TO DOUBLING THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES’ SHARE OF GLOBAL EXPORTS BY 2020

Developing Countries’ and Least Developed Countries’ Share of Global Exports

Trinidad and Tobago’s share of merchandise export as a percentage of global exports was 0.0001 for three of the four years for which data are provided. These estimates do not include exports of services. (See Figure 52).

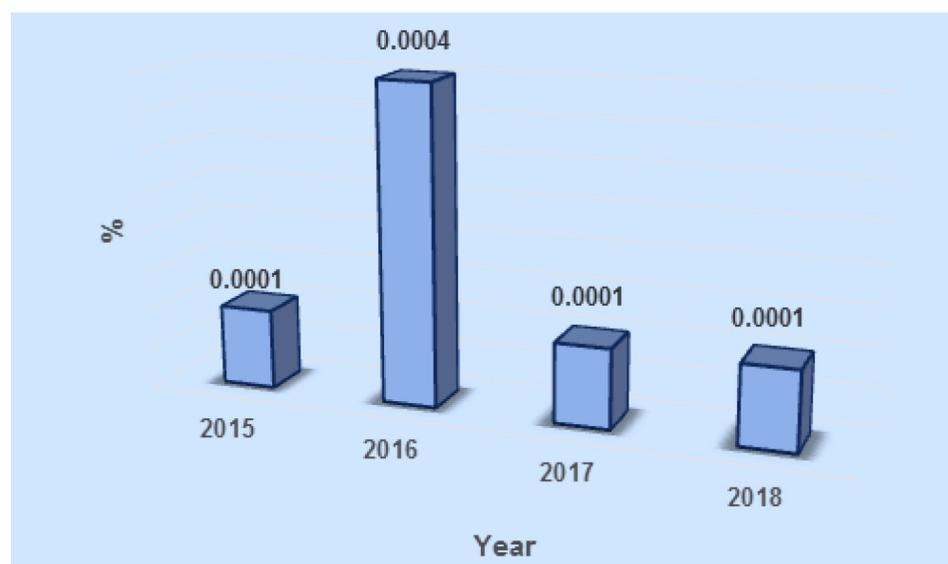


Figure 52: Share of Global Merchandise Exports, 2015-2018

Extent of Use of Country-Owned Results Frameworks and Planning Tools by Providers of Development Cooperation

The National Performance Framework (NPF) 2017-2020 was developed as a tool to provide a consistent approach for systematically collecting, analysing, utilising and reporting on the implementation progress of Government’s Vision 2030 National Development Strategy. This Framework serves as a tool that enhances the management and reporting of Ministries/Agencies and Departments on projects, programmes and activities. The NPF was designed specifically to measure the implementation progress and Government’s performance in the context of Vision 2030.

Table 8: GOAL 17. STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE

	INDICATOR	TIER	UNIT	YEAR					SOURCE
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
FINANCE									
17.1.1	Total Government Revenue as a Proportion of GDP	I	%	33.5	28.1	23.1	27.7	29.7	Ministry of Finance
17.1.2	Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes	I	%	73.9	66.1	73.4	74.5	74.1	Ministry of Finance
17.2.1	Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' Gross National Income (GNI)	I	%	...	...	...	...	...
17.3.1	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Official Development Assistance and South-South Cooperation as a Proportion of Total Domestic Budget	I	%	...	...	...	...	...
17.3.2	Volume of Remittances (Inflows) as a proportion of Total GDP (TT\$)	I	%	0.62	0.65	0.60	0.58	...	WDI
17.4.1	Debt Service as a Proportion of Exports of Goods and Services	I	%	109.4	151.6	135.2	135.4	...	WDI /Ministry of Finance
TECHNOLOGY									
17.6.2	Fixed Internet Broadband Subscriptions	I	per 100	20.3	18.6	23.6	24.5	...	TATT, Annual Market Reports
	256K- 2MB			4.4	2.0	0.7	0.6	...	
	2MB-10MB			5.7	6.0	7.0	6.0	...	
	10+ MB			9.3	12.0	16.0	17.0	...	
17.8.1	Proportion of Individuals Using the Internet	I	%	65.1	69.2	73.3	77.3	...	ITU
CAPACITY BUILDING									
17.9.1	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	I	\$	...	...	...	...	...

Table 8: GOAL 17. STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE

	INDICATOR	TIER	UNIT	YEAR					SOURCE
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
TRADE									
17.11.1	Developing Countries' and Least Developed Countries' Share of Global Exports	I	%	0.0001	0.0004	0.0001	0.0001	...	CSO, Trade Section/World Trade Statistical Review, World Trade Organisation *
17.12.1	Average Tariffs Faced by Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States	I							
SYSTEMIC ISSUES									
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	I	National Performance Framework (NPF) 2017-2020						
17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	I							
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	I							
17.19.1	Dollar Value of All Resources Made Available to Strengthen Statistical Capacity in Developing Countries	I	\$						
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	I	%						
	a. Conducted at Least one Census in The Last 10 Years		Last Population and Housing Census - 2011						
	b. Proportion Birth Registration		90-99% registration						
	b. Proportion Death Registration		90-99% registration						

*Global export data obtained from World Trade Statistical Review, World Trade Organisation. Values for T&T exports are for merchandise trade only.

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