Trinidad and Tobago
Country Implementation Profile

Population Dynamics and Household Structure

### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>1,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per km(^2))</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child dependency ratio</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age dependency ratio</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of youth (%)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Annual growth parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990-1995</th>
<th>2005-2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth (%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Life expectancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at birth</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 60</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population projections (000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>1,274</td>
<td>1,354</td>
<td>1,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>1,288</td>
<td>1,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>1,031</td>
<td>1,798</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Household structure

- One-person households (%): 14 (1990)
- Female-headed households (%): n.a.
- Nuclear households (%): n.a.
- Orphans (000), due to all causes: 25 (2009)

### Government policies and concern

- Government policy on population growth: Maintain
- Government policy on level of fertility: Maintain
- Level of government concern about population ageing: Major concern

### Urbanization and Environment

#### Improved drinking water sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Improved sanitation facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** The projections are based on the medium variant of the 2010 revision of the World Population Projections (WPP) by UN Population Division.

**Note:** "n.a." stands for "not available."
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Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%) n.a. n.a.


Government concerns and support 2009
Level of government concern about adolescent fertility Major concern
Government has policies to reduce adolescent fertility Yes
Type of government support for family planning Direct support

HIV prevalence (%) 15-49 0.2 (1990) 1.5 (2009)
sex workers n.a.
injecting drug users n.a.
men having sex with men 20.4 (2007)

Antiretroviral therapy (%) n.a. n.a.

Level of government concern about HIV/AIDS Major concern (2009)

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (%) 99 (1997) 98 (2006)

Antenatal care (%) at least 1 visit 92 (2000) 96 (2006)
at least 4 visits n.a. n.a.

Births by C-section (%) n.a. n.a.

Abortion rate n.a.

Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted To preserve mental health; To preserve physical health; To save women’s life. (2009)

Skilled attendant at birth, 2006
Proportion of births attended by a trained health professional by residence and household wealth level


Stunting prevalence
Proportion of children 0-59 months who are stunted by sex, residence and household wealth level

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality
Number of deaths per 1,000 live births

DPT3 immunization
Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine

Number of doctors (per 100,000 population) 118 (2007)

Number of nurses or midwives (per 100,000 population) 356 (2007)
### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Literacy rate (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 15+</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 15-24</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 65+</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school completion rate (%)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>95 (1999)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>91 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92 (1999)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public expenditure on education as % of GDP</td>
<td>3.7 (1999)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Educational attainment among population 25+, 2009](image)

- **No schooling or incomplete primary**: 4 (Male), 7 (Female)
- **Complete primary (ISCED 1)**: 36 (Male), 33 (Female)
- **Secondary (ISCED 2-3)**: 14 (Male), 18 (Female)
- **Post secondary or tertiary (ISCED 4-6)**: 46 (Male), 42 (Female)

Source: UNESCO

### Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seats in parliament held by women (%)</strong></td>
<td>17 (1990)</td>
<td>29 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women making decision on own health (%)</strong></td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%)</strong></td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women 20-24 married by 18 (%)</strong></td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>8 (2006)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Legal age at marriage (2011)**
  - Without parental consent: Male 18, Female 18
  - With parental consent: Male 14, Female 12

### Poverty and Economic Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population living below $1.25 per day (%)</strong></td>
<td>4 (1992)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%)</strong></td>
<td>6 (1992)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Own account and family workers in employment (%)</strong></td>
<td>22 (1990)</td>
<td>16 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment rate (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![GDP per capita](image)

- **GDP per capita**: Purchasing Power Parity 2005 international dollars
  - 1990: $0, 1995: $5,000, 2000: $10,000, 2005: $15,000, 2010: $20,000

![Labor force participation, 2010](image)

- **Ratio of labor force to working-age population by age group and sex**
  - 15-24 61 (Male), 45 (Female)
  - 25-54 70 (Male), 65 (Female)
  - 55-64 40 (Male), 36 (Female)
  - 65+ 13 (Male), 13 (Female)

Source: World Bank

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*Trinidad and Tobago: Country Implementation Profile*

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*Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women*

- **Seats in parliament held by women (%)**: 17 (1990), 29 (2011)
- **Share of women in non-agricultural employment (%)**: 36 (1990), 44 (2005)
- **Women making decision on own health (%)**: n.a.
- **Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%)**: n.a.
- **Women 20-24 married by 18 (%)**: n.a., 8 (2006)

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*Poverty and Economic Development*

- **Population living below $1.25 per day (%)**: 4 (1992), n.a.
- **Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%)**: 6 (1992), n.a.
- **Own account and family workers in employment (%)**: 22 (1990), 16 (2005)
- **Labor force participation (%)**: 57 (1990), 66 (2010)
- **Unemployment rate (%)**: 15+ 20 (1990), 5 (2009)

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*July 2012*
Population Dynamics and Household Structure

Total fertility rate – The mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to age 50 and were subject to age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Source: UN Population Division

Child dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64, per cent. Source: UN Population Division

Old-age dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 65 or older to the population aged 15-64, per cent. Source: UN Population Division

Life expectancy at birth – The number of years to be lived by a newborn, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UN Population Division

Population projections – Estimated population based on the low, medium and high variants of deterministic projections from the 2010 revision of the World Population Prospects. Source: UN Population Division

One-person households (%) – Proportion of households that have only one household member. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division

Female-headed households (%) – Proportion of households where the household head is female. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division

Urbanization and Environment

Urban population living in slums (%) – Proportion of urban population living in slum households, defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation; sufficient-living area; durability of housing. Source: UN-HABITAT

Using improved drinking water facilities (%) – Proportion of population with use of any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tubewell; protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary source is also improved). Source: UNICEF/WHO

Using improved sanitation facilities (%) – Proportion of population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact, including flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank, or pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting toilets. Source: UNICEF/WHO

CO2 emissions (tCO2) – The total amount of carbon dioxide (in tons) emitted by the country as a consequence of all relevant human (production and consumption) activities. Source: UNFCCC

Air pollution: PM2.5 (µg/m3) – The estimated average annual exposure of an urban resident to outdoor particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM2.5) in micrograms per cubic meter. Data for countries are urban population weighted PM2.5 levels in residential areas of cities with more than 100,000 residents. Source: UNEP

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%) – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting to have any more children, but are not using any method of contraception. Source: UNFPA

Contraceptive prevalence (%) – Proportion of women married in union aged 15-49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, intra-uterine devices, injectables, implants (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female condoms and emergency contraception. Traditional methods include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) and folk methods. Source: UNFPA

Sexual and Reproductive Health (continued)

Adolescent birth rate – Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group. Source: UNFPA

Antenatal care (%) – Proportion of pregnant women who have had at least one antenatal care visit before the birth of the child. Source: UNICEF/WHO

Antiretroviral therapy (%) – Proportion of people with HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved protocols (as WHO/UAI/UNAIDS standards). Source: UNAIDS

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) – Proportion of people aged 15-24 years who correctly identified the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who rejected the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who knew that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. Source: UNAIDS

HIV testing (%) – Proportion of people aged 15-24 years who received HIV testing and counselling in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS

Condom use during last high-risk sex (%) – Proportion of people aged 15-24 years who reported using condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-cohabiting, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months. Source: UNAIDS

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (%) – Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health personnel. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), even if they receive a short training course, are not included. Source: UNICEF

Antenatal care (%) – Proportion of women aged 15-49 with a live birth during a time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife) at least once during pregnancy. Both trained and untrained TBAs are excluded. Source: UNICEF

Abortions rate – Number of legally induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy, all other abortions are considered spontaneous. Source: UN Population Division

Maternal mortality ratio – The ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period (usually one year) to the number of live births during the same time period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. Source: WHO

DPT3 immunization – Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF/WHO

Stunting prevalence (%) – Proportion of children aged 0-59 months whose height for age are lower than two standard deviations below the median height for age of the international reference population. Source: UNICEF

Under-five mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: WHO

Infant mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: WHO

Neonatal mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of dying during the first month of life. Source: WHO

Education

Adjusted net enrolment rate (%) – Primary – the number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total number of the official school-age population. This also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. Source: UNESCO

Primary school completion rate (%) – Total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. Source: UNESCO

Glossary and Data Sources

Population migration (1990–2010) – The movement of people from one country to another. The movement of labor migrants is usually linked to economic factors. The movement of refugees is usually linked to political factors. Source: UN Population Division

International migration, 1990–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>International migrants (000)</th>
<th>% female among migrants 0-19</th>
<th>% female among migrants 20-64</th>
<th>% female among migrants 65+</th>
<th>Number of refugees</th>
<th>Number of internally displaced persons</th>
<th>Annual inflow of remittances ($000)</th>
<th>Government policy on immigration</th>
<th>Government policy on emigration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Source: UN Population Division

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%) – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting any more children, but are not using any method of contraception. Source: UNFPA

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Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division.