

Trinidad and Tobago - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

Ministry of Social Development

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sample for the Trinidad and Tobago Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was designed to provide estimates on a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level. The sample was selected from 15 regions. Regions were identified as the main sampling domains and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each region, census enumeration areas were selected with probability proportional to size. After carrying out a household listing within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 15 households was drawn. The sample was stratified by region and self-weighted. For reporting national level results, sample weights are used to address the issue of non-response.

The regions were then categorized according to the Ministry of Health's classification of Regional Health Authorities (RHAs) as follows:

- North West RHA:
 - o Diego Martin;
 - o Port-of-Spain;
 - o San Juan/Laventille.
- North Central RHA:
 - o Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo;
 - o Chaguanas;
 - o Tunapuna/Piarco;
 - o Arima.
- South West RHA:
 - o Siparia;
 - o Penal/Debe;
 - o Princes Town;
 - o San Fernando;
 - o Point Fortin.
- Eastern RHA:
 - o Sangre Grande;
 - o Mayaro/Rio Claro.
- Tobago.

A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

Response Rate

Five thousand nine hundred and seventy-four (5,974) households were found to be occupied of the 5,979 selected for the sample. Of these, 5,557 were successfully interviewed providing a household response rate of 93%. In the households interviewed, 4,826 women (age 15-49) were identified. Of these, 4,605 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95.4%.

In addition, 1,149 children under age five years were listed in the household questionnaire.

Questionnaires were completed for 1,117 of these children which correspond to a response rate of 97.2%. Overall response rates of 88.8% and 90.4% were calculated for the women and under-5 respectively. While response rates were consistently lower in Tobago than in the other regions, it should be noted that they were reasonably high in all regions.

Lower response rates in Tobago have also been noted in other national surveys and require further investigation to ascertain the underlying reasons for this relatively recent trend.

Questionnaires

Overview

Three sets of questionnaires were used in the survey:

1. A household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all de jure household members, the household, and the dwelling;
2. A women's questionnaire administered in each household to all women aged 15-49 years; and
3. An under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers or caretakers of all children under 5 years living in households. In cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed.

The questionnaires included the following modules:

- Household Questionnaire:

- o Household listing;
- o Education;
- o Water and Sanitation;
- o Household characteristics;
- o Child Labour;
- o Child Discipline;
- o Salt Iodization.

- Questionnaire for Individual Women:

- o Childbearing and Child Mortality;
- o Tetanus Toxoid;
- o Maternal and Newborn Health;
- o Marriage/Union;
- o Contraception and Unmet Need;
- o Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence;
- o Sexual Behaviour;
- o HIV/AIDS.

- Questionnaire for Children Under Five:

- o Birth Registration and Early Learning;
- o Child Development;
- o Breastfeeding;
- o Care of Illness;
- o Immunization.

The questionnaires are based on the MICS3 model questionnaire. From the MICS3 model English version, the questionnaires were pre-tested during April, 2006. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording of the questionnaires. The household listing; education, child labour and immunization modules were notably modified to reflect our local reality.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content. Details and findings of this measurement are provided in the respective section of the report.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2006-04	2006-06	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for four (4) days in April, 2006. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Interviewers were also shown how to accurately use the salt testing kits.

Subsequently, during a three (3) day period, interviewers were allowed to complete three (3) questionnaires with selected households. A one (1) day recall session was held to ensure that the initial sets of questionnaires were accurately completed and to address any misconceptions/difficulties that interviewers were experiencing with the questionnaires.

The data were collected by 15 teams; each comprised 5 interviewers, one editor and a supervisor. Of the 75 interviewers, there were 9 male and 66 female interviewers. Fieldwork began in late April, 2006 and concluded in early June, 2006.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Data were entered using the CPro software. The data were entered on twelve (12) microcomputers and carried out by twenty-four (24) data entry operators and four (4) data entry supervisors. Data entry personnel worked in two (2) daily shifts: 8.00 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS3 project and adapted to the Trinidad and Tobago questionnaires were used throughout. Data processing (which included data entry, cleaning, verification and structure checking) began in June, 2006 and finished in November, 2006.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

The sample of respondents selected in the Trinidad and Tobago Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (se): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator.
- Design effect (deff) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistics will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($p + 2.se$ or $p - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 14 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national total, and for the regions. Two (2) of the selected indicators are based on households, 7 are based on household members, 11 are based on women, and 10 are based on children under 5.

The calculated sampling errors are available in Appendix C of the report.

File Description

Variable List

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Trinidad and Tobago Questionnaires

Title Trinidad and Tobago Questionnaires
 Author(s) Central Statistical Office UNICEF Ministry of Social Development
 Date 2008-01-01
 Country Trinidad and Tobago
 Language English
 Filename TTO_2006_MICS_Questionnaire_EN.pdf

Reports

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 3 Final Report

Title Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 3 Final Report
 Author(s) Central Statistical Office UNICEF Ministry of Social Development
 Date 2008-01-01
 Country Trinidad and Tobago
 Language English
 Filename http://www.childinfo.org/files/MICS3_TrinidadTobago_FinalReport_2006_Eng.pdf
