

LIMITED
LC/CAR/L.69
19 December 2005
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

THE STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

This document has been reproduced without formal editing.

Table of contents

INTRODUCTION.....	1
SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY	1
RESULTS	2
CONCLUSION.....	25
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	26
ANNEX 1: DATA SERIES COLLECTED	38
ANNEX 2: DATA SERIES TO BE COLLECTED IN THE NEXT 2 YEARS	48
ANNEX 3: PUBLICATIONS	50
ANNEX 4: FUTURE PUBLICATIONS	58
ANNEX 5: STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SURVEY	61

THE STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

INTRODUCTION

Statistics offices in the Caribbean, have over the years, been labeled the Cinderellas of the public service. While, in the recent past, a number of these offices have begun to shed this image, there are still several issues to be resolved. Among these are the perennial issues of shortages of resources, low priority for scarce government funds among competing departments and a lack of image. In an effort to raise their profile some offices have become statutory bodies, but the shortage of resources still remains.

There is the need to promote a new vision of statistics offices and the statistics they produce. In the new information society, statistics is not about number crunching for planning and monitoring purposes. In this globalised society, it is about producing a public good: information that is accurate and timely and can be used by all for planning and decision-making as well as for transparency and governance. To achieve this, statistics offices need to be provided with the necessary resources.

The purpose of this survey is to provide a snapshot of the framework, legal and institutional, existing in these countries. The survey is also designed to provide information on staff qualifications and training, available equipment, an inventory of data series collected and published and an insight into the level of technology in use in statistical agencies. The results of this survey will serve as a background document to be used in a workshop aimed at integrating new technologies into the work of statistical offices. The results will also be used to formulate a list of recommendations aimed at enhancing the work of statistical offices in the region.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

Survey questionnaires were sent to statistical offices in all the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) member countries as well as Bermuda, the Cayman Islands and the Turks & Caicos Islands. The questionnaire comprised 10 sections:

Section 1 dealt with background information on the agency and the way in which it functioned within the system.

Section 2 sought information on the legal framework under which the agency operated.

Section 3 examined issues relating to data collection.

Section 4 investigated the staff complement, qualifications and training. Information on optimum staffing levels was also sought.

Section 5 looked at the equipment needs of these agencies and enquired as to whether they were being adequately met.

Section 6 sought information on the data series currently being collected as well as new series being contemplated.

Section 7 went a step further to look at the data series being published. Information on future publications was also targeted.

Section 8 probed into the type and frequency of surveys that had been conducted within the last five years and also asked for details on surveys planned over the next two years.

Section 9 explored the issue of the use of information technology applications in the statistical agencies.

Section 10 dealt with budgetary issues.

Follow-up telephone calls were used as reminders as well as to clarify areas of concern. Official websites and information from previous studies were also used to supplement the data gathering exercise particularly in instances of non-response to the questionnaire. A copy of the questionnaire is shown at Annex 5.

RESULTS

Responses were received from 17 countries. Of the 17, Suriname opted to provide the information at a later date since their statistical office was in the process of being restructured. Puerto Rico indicated their response would be available by August.

Information available at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) as well as information gleaned from websites from statistical offices in the region was used to supplement the responses received. The resulting analysis may therefore, in some instances, relate to more than the number of responses received.

General information

Operation

Thirteen of the statistics offices surveyed: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, the Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts/Nevis, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago operated as departments with a government ministry. Three offices: St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands functioned as units within a government department and one, Jamaica, operated as a statutory authority.

In most cases the head of the statistics agency reported to an official at the level of Permanent Secretary or higher. There are some interesting deviations in the other countries with Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles reporting to the Minister Responsible for Statistics.

Country	Parent organization	Person reported to
ANGUILLA	Ministry of Economic Development, Investment, Commerce & Tourism	Permanent Secretary
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	Ministry of Finance & the Economy	
ARUBA	Ministry of Finance & Economic Affairs	Minister of Finance & Economic Affairs
BAHAMAS	Ministry of Finance	Financial Secretary
BERMUDA	Cabinet Office	Premier of Bermuda
CAYMAN ISLANDS	Portfolio of Finance & Economic Development	Deputy Financial Secretary
DOMINICA	Ministry of Finance & Planning	Financial Secretary
GRENADA	Ministry of Finance	Permanent Secretary
JAMAICA	Ministry of Finance & Planning	Minister thru Chairman
MONTSERRAT	Development Unit, Ministry of Finance & Economic Development	Permanent Secretary
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	Ministry of Economic & Labor Affairs	Minister of Economic & Labor Affairs
PUERTO RICO		
ST. KITTS/NEVIS	Ministry of Sustainable Development	Permanent Secretary
ST. LUCIA	Finance, International Financial Services & Economic Affairs	Permanent Secretary
ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES	Ministry of Finance & Planning	Director of Planning
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	Ministry of Planning & Development	Director of Planning
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	Dept of Economic Planning & Statistics, Ministry of Finance	Chief Economist
US VIRGIN ISLANDS	Office of the Governor	The Governor

Bermuda and the United States Virgin Islands went one step higher and reported respectively to the Premier of the country and the Governor of the territory. Jamaica reported through the Chairman of the Board of Directors to the Minister responsible for Statistics. Table 1 above, provides more detail.

With the exception of Antigua and Barbuda, none of the agencies indicated that there were any plans to change the current status. There is a recommendation, made by the Governor of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) to the Prime Minister, that the title of the Officer-in-Charge of the Antigua Office be changed to Director of Statistics and that the incumbent should report directly to the Minister with responsibility for Statistics. This, it is felt, would give the Statistics Office more visibility.

It is generally felt that having direct access at the ministerial, or higher, level provides the head of the statistical agencies with greater leverage with regards to the acquisition of resources and the implementation of programmes and provides a certain level of autonomy. This is also supported by the United Nations which makes this recommendation in their handbook on statistical organization: The Organization of a Statistical Agency.

This very leverage could however raise questions about the independence of the agency among the general public. Heads of statistical agencies are therefore required to ensure that the independence of their offices is never compromised.

The issue about the level of autonomy which statistics offices should enjoy has raged unabated over the years. The result is that, across the region, statistics offices have varying levels of autonomy ranging from the statutory body concept in Jamaica to the unit within a department in some countries. Guyana and Suriname seem set to follow the example of Jamaica in the near future.

A look at the processes involving the preparation of and the expenditure of approved budgets in the countries sheds some more light on the issue. Of the 13 countries that responded to questions on the budget process, nine: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles and Saint Lucia, were solely responsible for the preparation of their annual budgets. Only five of these countries: Anguilla, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Jamaica and Saint Lucia, were free to spend the approved budget without further approval. The need to seek further approval can sometimes affect the timeliness and quality of data and seriously affect the image of the office.

Three countries which did not have sole responsibility for the preparation of their budgets: St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands all functioned as units within a department, while Montserrat functioned as part of the Development Unit of the Ministry of Finance.

The statistical agencies in the majority of the countries: Anguilla, Aruba, Bahamas, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, the Netherlands Antilles, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands operated as Central Statistical Organizations (CSOs) with the

sole responsibility and authority for the collection and dissemination of data. The Antigua and Barbuda and St. Kitts and Nevis agencies did not operate as CSOs.

Six countries reported that there were other agencies involved in the collection and dissemination of data. In addition to the two countries, Antigua and Barbuda and St. Kitts and Nevis, without CSOs, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the United States Virgin Islands reported that other agencies were engaged in the collection and dissemination of data.

The agencies involved mostly included the ministries of agriculture, education, health, labour and public safety and central banks. The Eastern Caribbean Centre: University of the Virgin Islands is responsible for the collection and dissemination of social data in the United States Virgin Islands.

Only the Antigua and Barbuda office reported that they had any input into the functioning of the other agencies on the island involved in the compilation of statistics. This is surprising, particularly if the statistics offices in these countries relied on those other agencies for input into data series which they compiled. The statistics office reportedly provided “guidelines re: best practices and the implementation of universal/conventional statistical standards, schemes, formats for data collection, compilation, analyses, and dissemination”.

This is an area which needs urgent attention, in light of the inevitable decentralization of statistical services in the region, if significant headway is to be made in achieving comparable data sets across the region and dialogue between these agencies should be encouraged as a matter course.

Legal framework

Statistics offices in CDCC member States are all governed by statistics acts which give them wide-ranging powers of collection, compilation and dissemination of data. These offices can therefore decide what data sets to collect and the importance they place on their collection either through a visionary process or through the persuasion of users; the main one being their own government. They do not, however, have any provisions which currently allow them ready access to resources that would permit them to carry out this mandate. As a result, most offices suffer from severe staff shortages. It is ironic that during times of economic downturn, statistics offices are subject to the same restrictions relating to freezes on filling vacancies and the hiring of new staff as other departments, despite the more pressing need for a greater variety of timely statistics.

Statistics laws

Legislation to enable the conduct of statistical activity dates back to 1949 in Jamaica with Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Dominica following in the early and late 1950s. Grenada, Belize, Guyana and Anguilla followed in the 1960s and the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas, St. Kitts and Nevis, Montserrat, Saint Lucia and the Netherlands Antilles put their legislation in place in the 1970s.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines enacted their legislation in the 1980s. Bermuda was the last country to pass legislation and theirs is just three years old having been enacted in March 2002.

Country	Availability of Act/Law	Name of Act/Law	Year Enacted	Latest Revision
ANGUILLA	Yes	Statistics Act	1969	2000
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	Yes	General Statistics Act	1975	
ARUBA	Yes	Statistiekverordening	1991	
BAHAMAS	Yes	Statistics Act	1973	
BARBADOS	Yes	The Statistics Act	1958	
BELIZE	Yes	Statistics Act	1964	2000
BERMUDA	Yes	Statistics Act 2002	2002	
CAYMAN ISLANDS	Yes	Statistics Law	1970	1996
DOMINICA	Yes	Census and Statistics Act	1959	1986
GRENADA	Yes	Statistics Ordinance	1960	1991
GUYANA	Yes	Statistics Act	1965	1998
JAMAICA	Yes	Statistics Act	1949	1984/2003
MONTSERRAT	Yes	Statistics Ordinance	1973	
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	Yes	National Statistics Ordinance	1976	1980
ST. KITTS/NEVIS	Yes	Statistical Act	1971	
ST. LUCIA	Yes	Statistics Act	1973	
ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES	Yes	Census and Statistics Act	1983	1983
SURINAME	Yes			
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	Yes	Statistics Act	1952	1980
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	No			
US VIRGIN ISLANDS	No			

Ten of these laws were revised with just about half of the revisions taking place in the eighties. Grenada, the Cayman Islands, Guyana, Anguilla and Belize revised their laws in 1991, 1996, 1998, and 2000 respectively. Table 2 provides more detail.

Jamaica made minor adjustments to their law in 2003 following a major overhaul of the laws in 1984 and is currently contemplating further revision with a view to implementation in 2007. The 2003 amendment provided for the separation of powers of the Chairman and the Director General, the increase in the size of the Board to nine members and the change in reporting period from a calendar year to a fiscal year.

The reasons given for making revisions to the various laws were equally divided between “changes to penalties”, “modification to reflect change in status of your organization” and “modification to reflect changes in data collection methods”.

“Change of Jurisdiction” was also one of the reasons cited for amending the law in Anguilla, having formerly been part of a Federation of Saint Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla.

The Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands were the only two countries without statistics laws. This situation should be remedied in the near future in the Turks and Caicos Islands as discussions with regard to legislation have already begun.

When asked if the current law was meeting the requirements of their organizations, seven countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Montserrat and St. Kitts and Nevis replied in the negative. The primary reason given was the inadequacy of penalties. In some countries the paltry sum of US\$74.00 or EC\$200.00 is still quoted as a fine for the refusal to provide information. Such a fine poses little or no deterrent value to would-be offenders. Other reasons cited were to:

- Obtain a mandate to cover a wider and more detailed range of data sets
- Ensure cooperation through legislation of the coordinated mechanism
- Ensure that the information collected can be used for statistical purposes only
- Review of some administrative requirements
- Review issues relating to information dissemination

Functions of the statistics agencies

The functions of statistical agencies are set by the various laws either by direct mention of the agency or by the duties assigned to the head of the agency. Most of the 12 laws reviewed list four main functions. They are as follows:

- (a) To take any census;
- (b) To collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the social, agricultural, mining, commercial, industrial and general activities and conditions of the inhabitants;
- (c) To collaborate with departments of the government in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical records of administration; and
- (d) Generally, to organize a coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics.

Some variations to (a) above include specific mention of the type of census that can be conducted as in the case of the Bahamas, where a census of population is specifically mentioned, and in Bermuda, where the text reads “to take any census of population and housing in Bermuda”. The Belizean Law goes further by providing the chief statistician with the authority “to take any census or survey in Belize”

An interesting exception is made by Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago with respect to the coverage of (c) above. Both laws address the sanctity of the returns of income of persons to the Inland Revenue Department. The Guyana Law reads as follows:

- “Nothing contained in subsection (1) © shall be deemed to authorise the Chief Statistician to inspect the returns of income of any person submitted to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue”

The Trinidad and Tobago law is identical except for the substitution of “Board” for “Commissioner” in the text.

Both laws, however, make provision for the data to be accessed providing the identity of any individual, company or undertaking is not disclosed.

There were some additional functions assigned to the statistical agency/head of statistics in some countries. The Bermuda law addresses the issue of duplication of information collected by governmental agencies, thus seemingly averting the often bitter territorial disputes over the ownership of data. The text of the clause is as follows:

- *to promote the avoidance of duplication in the information collected by Ministries, other Government Departments and public authorities*

In the Bahamas, one of duties of the statistician is to

- *to advise the Government on all matters of policy relating to statistics*

Table 11 provides more detail.

Data collection

Fifteen of the 16 respondents to this question reported that they encountered problems collecting data. Only the United States Virgin Islands reported no problems in the collection of economic data.

In an effort to gauge their relative importance to data collection, respondents were then asked to rate the following statements on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 representing “Strongly agree” and 1 “Strongly disagree”. Respondents were also asked to list their own suggestions.

Overall, “more public awareness programmes, “more staff” and “more interaction between data collectors and data providers” ranked highest, with average scores of 4.8 and 4.6

respectively. The “speedy release of data” and “more public access to analysed data” registered scores of 4.5 and 4.3, respectively.

It is not surprising that, given the reluctance of statisticians to prosecute persons who violate the law, “stiffer penalties” for non-response was not as highly rated (4.1). A little more surprising was the lower rating (4.0) given to “stiffer penalties for disclosure of information collected by Statistical agencies”. It may be that there is a fear that the cost/benefit of such an action would be more harmful resulting in a loss of confidence in the organization. Table 3 provides more detail.

Statement
Better assurances to suppliers of information on the Confidentiality of data
Stiffer penalties for non-disclosure of information by respondents
Stiffer penalties for disclosure of information collected by Statistical agencies
More public awareness programmes on the need and usage of reliable data
Speedy release of data after collection
More public access to analysed data
More interaction between data collectors and data suppliers
More staff

A summary of the suggestions received is shown below.

Statement
More user friendly products
Use of electronic media/technology for data collection and dissemination
Better interpretation of numerical data for public consumption
Better enforcement of existing penalties
More focus on policy applications of data and statistics

The use of technology is crucial to the survival of the modern day statistical office. But this must be tempered with clearly thought-out research on the pros and cons of the many available applications. Some applications are associated with long learning curves and could spell disaster if this is not recognised at the onset. In this regard, regional workshops in this area would greatly reduce the amount of investigative research that individual agencies would be required to perform and can also draw on the experiences of countries which have already utilised aspects of modern technology.

Given the reluctance of statistical agencies to prosecute offenders of the statistical laws, the call for better enforcement of existing penalties is an interesting one. Statistical agencies in the past have preferred to use moral suasion as opposed to the “big stick” approach to dealing in particular to non-respondents. Most relied on the perceived deterrent value that the law presented, either in fines or jail sentences. As time went by and penalties were not upgraded, they began to lose whatever deterrent value they once had and instead began to pose a credibility

crisis for these agencies. Recently, however, some countries have made use of the law and penalized offenders while others have invested in upgrades of the law which increase penalties significantly. It is left to be seen if these actions will reduce the problem relating to obtaining information on a timely basis. It is clear, however, that this problem needs to be tackled from more than one front.

It is therefore pleasing to note that statisticians are becoming more aware that public interaction is important in their line of work. Statistical agencies around the region must therefore invest in public relation exercises which will not only sell the product that they are offering, but in turn educate the general public in the uses and benefits of the data which they themselves provide. Unfortunately only a few of these agencies employ public relations or marketing specific staff.

The need to make outputs more user-friendly is also a useful concept and should be further explored, particularly when the general level of discomfort that the public displays about numerical data is taken into account.

Table 3
Improving data collection

COUNTRY	Confidentiality	Penalties, (Respondents)	Penalties, (Agencies)	Public Awareness	Speedy release of Data	Public access to Information	Interaction with Public	Staff	Average
ANGUILLA	3	3	5	5		4	5	5	4.3
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.0
ARUBA	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4.6
BAHAMAS	5	2	4	5	5	4	5	5	4.4
BERMUDA	4	1	1	4	4	2	4	2	2.8
CAYMAN ISLANDS	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4.3
DOMINICA	3	4		4	3	4	4	4	3.7
GRENADA	4			5	5	4	4	4	4.3
JAMAICA	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4.5
MONTSERRAT	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.0
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4.5
ST. KITTS/NEVIS	3	5	2	4	4		4	5	3.9
ST. LUCIA	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.0
ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4.5
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4.6
US VIRGIN ISLANDS	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4.6
	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.4

Staff complement, qualifications and training

The study examined the staffing of statistical agencies from the standpoint of qualifications and training received by its staff members. Staff compliments have always been a bone of contention with agencies citing shortages of staff as one of the major problems affecting their productivity. Respondents were asked to provide information on the number of staff with and without degrees and within this breakdown, the numbers in each category who had received formal “subject matter” training. This was further broken down by sex.

The results reveal that overall, 31 percent of the staff had degrees. This ranged from a high of 100 in the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands to a low of 12 percent. The Dutch speaking islands of Aruba and the Netherlands featured highly with 61 and 67 percent respectively. Despite this relatively low figure it would appear that Statistical Agencies are not particularly disadvantaged when compared to the entire work force or to Government workers.

The available information is sketchy and should be treated with some caution. Nevertheless, it provides the scope for a useful inquiry. In Anguilla, the information was only available on the number of persons with Tertiary education and revealed that 19.2 percent of the employed workforce had attained that level in 2001. This compares with 50 percent in the Statistics Office.

Country	2001 Census
	% of employed with Tertiary Education
Anguilla	19.2

Country	1991 Census		2005 Estimate	
	% of Workforce	% of Govt.	% of Workforce	% of Govt.
Antigua	6.4	8.4	14	17
Grenada	3.9	5.2	8	11
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	2.6	5.9	6	12

The 2005 estimate is based on degree levels doubling between 1991 and 2005.

	1989 Census		1999 Census	
Cayman Islands	13.5	21.4	21.8	38.7

Using the intercensal growth rate the following figures were deduced for the Cayman Islands.

	2005 Estimate	
Cayman Islands	28	46

Information for Antigua, Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines is only available from the 1991 Census. The Highest Educational Level variable and the University category were used to derive the information. Assuming that qualifications levels in the Workforce and Government doubled over the last fourteen years, the percentage of the workforce with degrees, increase to 13, 8 and 6 percent respectively. The corresponding figures for Government employees were 17, 11 and 12 percent respectively. The percentage number of workers with degrees in the Statistical Agencies in these countries was 12, 14 and 44 percent respectively.

In the Cayman Islands information was available from the 1989 and 1999 Censuses. The Highest Educational Level Attained variable was used to compute the information. 28 percent of the employed workforce and 46 percent of Government workers were estimated to be degree holders as compared with 55 percent in the Statistics Office.

With regards to Subject matter training, overall 73 percent of the staff in the responding offices had “subject matter” training ranging from a high of 100 percent in Anguilla and the Netherlands Antilles to a low of 26 percent in Grenada. Antigua (95), Jamaica (87), Bermuda (86), Dominica (85), Montserrat (83) and the Cayman Islands (82) all registered 80 percent or higher.

Females comprised 63 percent of the work force of statistical agencies with Anguilla and Montserrat having only female staff. In addition, 70 percent or more of the staff of the Bahamas (87), Guyana (80), the Turks and Caicos Islands (78), Antigua (76) and Jamaica (73) were made up of females. With regards to educational qualifications however, the percentage of female degree holders were slightly less than that of their male counterparts. 30 percent of the females employed had degrees as compared to 34 percent for males. Table 4 provides more detail.

Despite the high levels of persons with “subject matter” training, there are still close to 200 persons requiring training, base on the responses received. With staff turnover is factored in, this is still a large number of persons that require training.

Only one country, Bermuda was satisfied with its present staff compliment. Overall, the statistical agencies in the region felt that their staffing compliment needed to increase by 17 percent in order for them to meet the requirements of their organizations. The range of staff increases varied from 8 percent (26 persons) in Jamaica to 100 percent (6) persons in Montserrat.

Table 4
Staffing of statistical agencies

	AI	AG	AW	BS	BB	BZ	BM	VG	KY	DM	GD	GY	JM	MS	AN	KN	LC	VC	SR	TT	TC	VI	TO-TAL
DEGREE	3	5	20	42			14		6	4	5		64	3	22	4	8	7			9	6	222
With Subject Matter training	3	3	12	27			14		6	4	5		63	3	22	4	8	4			4	2	184
Male		1	7	5			9		3		2		15		9	2	5	1			1	1	61
Female	3	2	5	22			5		3	4	3		48	3	13	2	3	3			3	1	123
Without Subject Matter Training		2	8	15									1					3			5	4	38
Male		1	3										1					1			1	1	8
Female		1	5	15														2			4	3	30
NON-DEGREE	3	37	13	47			7		5	9	30		274	3	8	10	34	9					489
With Subject Matter training	3	37	11	8			4		3	7	4		231	2	8	3	13	4					338
Male		8	5				2			4	2		69		5	1	3	3					102
Female	3	29	6	8			2		3	3	2		162	2	3	2	10	1					236
Without Subject Matter Training			2	39			3		2	2	26		43	1		7	21	5					151
Male				7					1		10		7			2	5	2					34
Female			2	32			3		1	2	16		36	1		5	16	3					117
TOTAL	6	42	33	89	71	28	21	27	11	13	35	121	338	6	30	14	42	16	92	220	9	6	711
With Subject Matter training	6	40	23	35			18		9	11	9		294	5	30	7	21	8			4	2	522
Male		9	12	5			11		3	4	4		84		14	3	8	4			1	1	163
Female	6	31	11	30			7		6	7	5		210	5	16	4	13	4			3	1	359
Without Subject Matter Training		2	10	54			3		2	2	26		44	1		7	21	8			5	4	189
Male		1	3	7					1		10		8			2	5	3			1	1	42
Female		1	7	47			3		1	2	16		36	1		5	16	5			4	3	147
% with Degrees	50	12	61	47			67		55	31	14		19	50	73	29	19	44			100	100	31
% with Subject Matter Training	100	95	70	39			86		82	85	26		87	83	100	50	50	50			44		
% Female	100	76	55	87	59	43	48	67	64	69	60	80	73	100	53	64	69	56		55	78		

Table 5
Optimum staff levels

	AI	AG	AW	BS	BM	KY	DM	GD	JM	MS	AN	KN	LC	VC	TC	VI	TOTAL
DEGREE	6	9	28	47	14	9	4	20	79	6	26	7	10	11	14	8	298
With Subject Matter training	6	7	19	32	14	9	4	20	78	6	26	7	10	8	9	4	259
Without Subject Matter Training		2	9	15					1					3	5	4	39
NON-DEGREE	4	46	14	58	7	5	11	30	285	6	8	17	34	10			535
With Subject Matter training	4	46	12	14	4	3	9	4	239	5	8	6	13	5			372
Without Subject Matter Training			2	44	3	2	2	26	46	1		11	21	5			163
TOTAL	10	55	42	105	21	14	15	50	364	12	34	24	44	21	14	8	833
Current Staff	6	42	33	89	21	11	13	35	338	6	30	14	42	16	9	6	711
% increase	67	31	27	18		27	15	43	8	100	13	71	5	31	56	33	17

Surveys

A large variety of surveys were conducted during the last 5 years as shown in the table in Table 6. Still, there were some countries whose survey capability remains weak as a result of shortages of resources, both human and financial. The shortage in human resources relate to both numbers and training of staff.

The region is however fortunate in that there are several other countries with strong survey capabilities. Efforts should be made to optimize the use of the expertise available in these countries through working attachments. These attachments could either be held in the country providing the assistance or in the country receiving it. Both have their merits, with the former catering to a more regional approach with limited numbers of trainees per country and the latter, to bi-lateral technical assistance providing for greater exposure of local staff.

Consumer Price surveys and Labour Force surveys were the surveys more likely to be conducted in the countries. All of the Statistical Agencies in countries that responded, except the United States Virgin Islands, had conducted a Census of Population and Housing within the last five years. The Census of Population and Housing for the United States Virgin Islands was conducted by the Eastern Caribbean Centre: University of the Virgin Islands in 2000. A number of countries do also conduct regular National Income and Balance of Payments Surveys. One area of concern is the extent to which these surveys are comparable across countries over time. This was beyond the scope of this study but it is an area that needs careful attention.

47 different surveys were conducted in the last 5 years. Of these, 22 were either household based or involved the survey of persons in an individual capacity. A similar number of establishment based surveys was also conducted during the period under review. In addition, there were numerous other surveys conducted which did not involve the Statistical agencies in the countries in question. Over the next two years several more surveys, some of which will require substantial input from householders, are expected to be conducted. Two such surveys, Household Budget and Living Conditions will be conducted in five countries, Aruba, the Cayman Islands, St. Kitts/Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. More detail is provided in Table 7.

The large number of surveys being conducted leads to concerns over respondent burden and fatigue and to the effects they can have on the quality of the data obtained. This is particularly worrisome in countries with small populations where independently drawn samples are likely to produce almost identical listings over a short period of time. It is important that these issues are addressed as sample surveys become a more frequently used tool to capture information about a variety of issues affecting the people of the region. Solutions can involve a more coordinated approach to the conduct of surveys and survey designs which allows for different modules to be attached in different survey periods. It should be noted that the use of modular designs for surveys would increase the complexity of the design and may lead to larger sample sizes which will in turn increase costs.

Table 6				
surveys conducted by statistical agencies in the region				
SURVEY CONDUCTED	Frequency	Country	Latest Survey	Latest Result Published
Population & Housing Census	10 yrs	Anguilla	2000	
		Antigua & Barbuda	2001	
		Aruba	2000	2000
		Bahamas	2000	
		Bermuda	2000	
		Cayman Islands	1999	2001
		Dominica	2001	2005
		Grenada	2001	
		Jamaica	2001	2001
		Montserrat	2001	2005
		Netherlands Antilles	2001	2002
		St. Kitts/Nevis	2001	2005
		St. Lucia	2001	2005
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	2001	2005		
Labour Force	Annual	Bahamas	2004	2004
		Bermuda	2004	2003
		Netherlands Antilles (Curacao)	Nov, 04	
	Half Yearly	Cayman Islands	Nov, 04	Mar, 04
	Quarterly	Jamaica	Q4 - 04	Dec, 04
		St. Lucia	Q4 - 03	Q4 - 03
	Occasional	Anguilla	2002	2002
St. Kitts/Nevis		Apr, 04		
National Income Inquiry	Annual	Dominica	2004	2003
		Grenada		
		Jamaica	2004	2003
		Netherlands Antilles	Dec, 04	
		St. Lucia	2003	2002
	Quarterly	Jamaica	Q4 - 04	
Balance of Payments	Annual	Dominica	2004	2003
		St. Lucia	2004	2004
Employment, Earnings and Hours of Work	Annual	St. Lucia	2004	2003
	Quarterly	Jamaica	Q1 - 05	2004
	Monthly	Jamaica	May, 05	2004
Establishment Update	Annual	Bahamas	2003	
		Montserrat	2004	2003
		Turks & Caicos	2002	2002
	Monthly	St. Lucia	2004	

	5 yrs	Aruba	Oct, 03	
Production Statistics	Quarterly	Jamaica	May, 05	2004
	Monthly	Jamaica	Q1 - 05	2004
		St. Lucia	May, 05	Dec, 04
Survey of Living Conditions / Poverty	Annual	Jamaica	2004	2003
	4 yrs	Dominica	2002	2002
	5 yrs	Netherlands Antilles	2004/2005	
		St. Kitts/Nevis	1999/2000	2000
	Occasional	Bahamas	2001	2001
Consumer Price Index	Monthly	Antigua	Jun, 05	May, 05
		Aruba	Jun, 05	May, 05
		Bahamas	Jun, 05	May, 05
		Bermuda	Jun, 05	May, 05
		Dominica	Jun, 05	May, 05
		Jamaica	Jun, 05	May, 05
		St. Lucia	Jun, 05	May, 05
		St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Jun, 05	May, 05
	Quarterly	Cayman Islands	Q2 - 05	Q1 - 05
		Grenada	2004	2004
Short Term Indicators	Monthly	Aruba	2002	2002
Hotel Survey			May, 05	Apr, 05
Tourism Expenditure			May, 05	Dec, 05
Construction Survey	Quarterly	Bermuda	Q4 - 04	Q3 - 04
Construction Material Prices		Bahamas	Q1 - 05	Q4 - 04
Hotel Employment		Bermuda	2004	2004
Hotel Gross Receipts			2000	2000
Economic Activity	Annual	Bermuda	2005	2003
Banking Survey		Cayman Islands	2003	2003
Occupational Wage	2 yrs	Bahamas	2004	
		Dominica	2004	2004
Household Budget	5 yrs	Anguilla	2002	2002
		Bermuda	2005	2003
		Montserrat	1999	
		Netherlands Antilles	2004/2005	
Adolescent Health	Occasional	Anguilla	2002	2002
Constitutional & Electoral Reform			2002	2002
Minimum Wage			2002	2002
5 th & 6 th Form Survey			2003	2003
AIDS Awareness			2003	2003
Radio Anguilla Survey			2003	2003
Recent School Leavers			2003	2003

Reproductive Health	Occasional	Anguilla	2003	2003
Seat Belt Survey			2003	2003
Anglec Customer Satisfaction			2004	2004
Health Client Satisfaction			2004	2004
Tertiary Education Needs			2004	2004
Cruise Visitor	Occasional	Aruba	Oct, 02	2002
Migration Survey			May, 03	2003
Informal Settlement	Occasional	Jamaica	2000	
Local Government Reform			2000	
Multiple Indicators Cluster			2000	
Program for Advancement thru Health *			2001	
Informal Sector			2002	
Occupational Injuries			2002	2002
Reproductive Health			2002	2004
Youth Activity			2002	2002
Orphaned & Vulnerable Children			2004	2004
Conjunctuur			**	Netherlands Antilles
Climate Change	Occasional	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Mar, 05	May, 05
Child Study Survey			May, 05	
Survey of Departing Visitors	Occasional	Turks & Caicos Islands	Jun, 04	2002

Notes: ** It is intended that this survey be conducted twice a year

Table 7				
Surveys to be conducted by statistical agencies in the region				
SURVEYS TO BE CONDUCTED	Expected Frequency	Country	Expected Survey Date	Expected Date of Publication
Producer Prices	Monthly	Jamaica	Jan, 06	2006
Outbound Tourism	Monthly	Aruba	Jan, 06	
	Quarterly		Q2 – 06	
Balance of Payments	Quarterly	Bermuda	TBA	
Turnover/Sales of Commodities Produced		Jamaica	Q3 – 05	For in house use
Business Survey	Annual	Netherlands Antilles	Jun, 05	Nov, 05
Health Survey	Annual	Aruba	TBA	
Survey of Living Conditions/Poverty	Annual	St. Lucia	2005	
	Occasional	Aruba		
		St. Kitts/Nevis	2005	
Vacancy Survey	Annual	Netherlands Antilles	2006	2007
Labour Force	2 yrs	Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire/St. Maarten)		
	Occasional	Aruba	May/Oct, 05	Jun, 06
		St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Q3 - 05	
Household Budget	10 yrs	Cayman Islands	2006	2007
	Occasional	Aruba	Oct, 05	2006/2007
		St. Kitts/Nevis	2005	2006
		St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Q3 - 05	
	TBA	St. Lucia	2005	
Midterm Population & Housing Census	10 yrs	Netherlands Antilles	2006	2007
Aids Awareness	Occasional	St. Lucia		
Country Poverty Assessment	Occasional	Grenada	2005	2005
		St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Q3 – 05	
Small Business Survey	Occasional	Montserrat	Jun 06	Dec 06

Equipment

The study examined the stock of equipment available to Statistical agencies. The study also examined whether the current levels of equipment were sufficient to meet the needs of these agencies.

Several countries, Anguilla, Aruba, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Grenada, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands were satisfied with their equipment stock, while some other countries required increase of over 60 percent of their present stock. In eight of countries that responded, Anguilla, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts/Nevis, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands, the ratio of computers to staff was 1.00 or higher. The Bahamas and Dominica had ratios of 0.98 and 0.92 respectively.

It is interesting to note that calculators still feature prominently in the equipment stock of Statistical Agencies despite the advances made in obtaining computers for their staff. Internet availability to staff is on the increase and networking technology has allowed agencies to provide printing capabilities to staff without a proliferation of stand alone printers. It is expected that as survey capabilities increase, so will the number of pieces of scanning equipment. Table 8 provides more detail.

Information Technology Applications

The use of information technology can greatly reduce the time taken for data collection, editing and dissemination. It also has the potential, if properly used, for increasing the quality of data collected and enhancing the timeliness and user friendliness with which data can be disseminated.

Table 9 provides an insight on the information technology applications being used in the region. As can be seen, the use of information technology is in its infancy in the Caribbean. Some countries such as Bermuda have experimented with cutting edge technology by using PDA applications to conduct surveys, whilst others are still having problems receiving adequate internet service provided to their staff.

The region as a whole must explore the costs and benefits involved in the use of technology so that countries can get the best options available for their budgets. This would be most timely with countries soon to begin the long process of preparation for the 2010 round of censuses. Technology is constantly changing and there is always the temptation to embrace the latest in technology. It is however essential to recognize the importance of utilising tried and tested processes. A case in point is that despite the use of more up to date technology in the 2000 round of censuses when compared with the 1990 round, the results from the 2000 round took as long or longer to be published.

Countries should also guard against the use of stand alone systems with limited interface capabilities, which can lead to duplication of effort as data captured in one format has to be re-entered for use in more familiar programmes. The need to give sufficient time for testing new systems is therefore of critical importance when embracing new technology.

As the use of technology becomes more prevalent, issues of data security will have to be addressed. The need for back up facilities is of utmost importance. In this regard the use of mirror sites for back up purposes should be explored. This raises legal issues regarding the ownership of data as well as issues regarding the update of these mirror sites. Secure internet access will need to be provided if individual data is to be transferred across the world wide web in the form of web surveys. Similar security concerns will also arise as more and more statistics offices create and operate their own websites.

Table 8
Available equipment and equipment required in statistics offices in the Caribbean

EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE	AI	AG	AW	BS	BM	KY	DM	GD	JM	MS	AN	KN	LC	VC	TC	VI	TOTAL
Computers	8	19	28	87	26	14	12	16	139	7	35	14	29	8	10	8	460
Internet Connections	6	6	21	21	19	14	5	10	50	7	31	1	28	1	8	8	236
Printers	3	5	3	15	16	4	3	6	16	7	9	4	9	3	9	6	118
Scanning Equipment	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2		1	1	1	1	1	26
Photocopiers	1	1	1	4	2	1		1	1	1	39		1		1	1	55
Calculators	5	8	28	52	8	14	11	10		1	31	4	17	2		10	201
Computers/Staff	1.33	0.45	0.85	0.98	1.24	1.27	0.92	0.46	0.41	1.17	1.17	1.00	0.69	0.50	1.11	1.33	0.65
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED																	
Computers	8	33	28	87	26	14	16	16	156	7	39	16	35	13	10	8	512
Internet Connections	1	11	21	21	19	14	5	10	50	7	31	1	28	1	8		228
Printers	3	10	3	4	16	4	6	6	16	7	7	6	9	6	10	6	119
Scanning Equipment	3	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
Photocopiers	1	2	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	5		1	1	1	1	20
Calculators	5	10	28	52	8	14	11	10		1	20	4	17	2		10	192
Computers/Staff	1.33	0.79	0.85	0.98	1.24	1.27	1.23	0.46	0.46	1.17	1.30	1.14	0.83	0.81	1.11	1.33	0.72
% increase in computers		74					33		12		11	14	21	63			11

CONCLUSION

Training

There are still relatively large numbers of employees in statistical offices with no “subject matter” training, with roughly 190 out of a total of 711 staff members falling into this category. Given that there will be turnover of staff, regular training in statistics is of vital importance in the region. This point was emphasized at a recent CARICOM Secretariat workshop on vital statistics as it became clear that different practices obtained in the various countries.

Statistical methods and definitions

In addition to training there is a general need to examine the need for the standardization of statistical methods and definitions across the region. While it may not be possible to achieve common standards in every instance, a core set of definitions would go a long way towards achieving comparability of statistics across countries.

It is well known, for example, that certain types of education statistics are difficult to compare across countries without a fair amount of standardization. The same can be said about labour force statistics where subtle differences in definition can result in misleading comparisons. School leaving ages appears to be on the increase in the region and this can have implications for the minimum legal working age if the ages differ across countries. Some work on collection metadata for labour force surveys in the region has been done by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The OECS has set the example for its member States in areas such as national accounts, balance of payments, census, to name a few. The use of a census questionnaire with common concepts and definitions for a core group of questions has paid dividends in that the information is comparable across the region.

This concept of common concepts and definitions has been taken a step further by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) with the use of common methodologies for computation of national accounts and balance of payments in all the countries. The use of bank personnel to assist in the compilation of the results in each of the countries has gone a long way towards standardizing the information published.

Surveys of Living Conditions (SLCs) will soon be introduced in the OECS, but there is still need for similar exercises in a number of areas. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) can perhaps set the stage in areas such as social statistics, gender and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

Surveys

A wide range of surveys has been conducted and continue to be conducted throughout the region. While this augurs well for the availability of data, there are some concerns with regard to the comparability of these surveys across countries. There is also the issue of an increasing

burden on respondents to surveys and efforts should be made through a coordinated approach to survey-taking and the increased use of modular designed surveys.

It is clear that some areas have already received attention, but substantial work still needs to be done given the vast array of other types of surveys being conducted throughout the region.

Technology

The use of information technology is still in its infant stages at statistical agencies in the region. There is great disparity with regards to the uses of technology in the countries surveyed; from the use of PDA technology for surveys to the absence of basic statistical analysis software. There are a number of lessons to be learnt from countries that have already embarked on the technological journey. A workshop on the uses of modern technology and the integration of this technology into the statistics offices would be most useful.

Few of the statistical laws viewed even make reference to the use of technology. With technology expected to play larger roles in the day-to-day operations in statistics offices, some attention needs to be paid to enhancing the legislation to deal with issues of technology.

Public awareness

Public awareness was the issue most identified by statistics offices that would help them in their quest for data. It is important that well-designed programmes reach the general public. In this regard a regional approach to addressing public awareness would be most helpful as was the case with the ECCB-developed radio programme on the national accounts and balance of payments that was launched in the early 1990s.

These programmes have to be continued on a regular basis in order to reap maximum reward.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results presented above reveal a number of areas that could benefit from interventions at a regional level by organizations such as ECLAC, CARICOM, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), ECCB and the OECS either individually or jointly. ECLAC is well placed to initiate work in areas such as social statistics, gender and ICT. The following are a list of recommendations aimed at optimizing the scarce resources of statistics offices in the region.

- A review of statistics acts in the region be undertaken to update them and to make provision for the electronic transfer of data.
- Coordination of workshops in countries to standardize the data collection methods of all agencies involved in the collection, compilation and publication of statistical data.

- The facilitation of work attachments at statistical offices. These attachments can take the form of skilled personnel traveling to individual countries to train local staff or staff from individual countries traveling to obtain hands-on training in another country
- The conduct of workshops on Complex Survey Design. This will allow countries to maximize time and money and reduce respondent burden for sample surveys.
- The conduct of a workshop or a series of workshops on integrating information technology in the statistics offices.
- The conduct of a workshop specifically for the use of technology in the 2010 Census Round. This workshop will focus primarily on choosing the best technology or technologies for the region to use for the 2010 Census Round bearing in mind both manpower and budgetary constraints.
- The development of regional publicity material to promote the work of statistical offices.
- The convening of a series of workshops aimed at standardising concepts and definitions for established and emerging data series.
- Collaboration of regional agencies in the development of a methodology for measuring the contribution and impact of the ICT sector on the economies of the region.

The upcoming 2010 Census Round provides an ideal time line in which to operate.

Table 10
Statistical offices in the Caribbean

Country	Name of office	Officer in charge
ANGUILLA	Statistics Department	Chief Statistician
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	Statistics Division	Chief Statistician
ARUBA	Central Bureau of Statistics	Director of Statistics
BAHAMAS	Department of Statistics	Director of Statistics
BARBADOS	Statistical Office	Director of Statistics
BELIZE	Central Statistical Office	Chief Statistician
BERMUDA	Department of Statistics	Chief Statistician
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Development Planning Unit	
CAYMAN ISLANDS	Economics and Statistics Office	Director ESO
DOMINICA	Central Statistical Office	Chief Statistician
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas	Dirección General
GRENADA	Central Statistical Office	Director of Statistics
GUYANA	Bureau of Statistics	Director of Statistics
JAMAICA	Statistical Institute of Jamaica	Director General
MONTSERRAT	Statistics Department	Senior Statistician
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	Central Bureau of Statistics	Director
ST. KITTS/NEVIS	Statistics Division	Chief Statistician
ST. LUCIA	Statistics Department	Director of Statistics
ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES	Statistical Office	Chief Statistician
SURINAME	Central Bureau of Statistics	
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	Central Statistical Office	Director of Statistics
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	Statistics Office	Chief Statistician
US VIRGIN ISLANDS	Bureau of Economic Research	Chief Economist

Table 11
The functions of statistical agencies

COUNTRY	FUNCTIONS OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES/DUTIES OF HEAD OF AGENCY					
ANGUILLA	To collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, economic and general activities and conditions of the people who are the inhabitants of Anguilla	To collaborate with all other departments of Government and with local authorities in the collection, computation and publication of statistical records of administration	To take censuses in Anguilla	Generally to organize a coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics and intelligence pertaining to Anguilla		
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	To collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistics portraying various aspects	To compile and publish national income accounts and estimates for Antigua and Barbuda	To carry out such censuses and surveys in relation to the subjects listed in the Schedule hereto as may be necessary from			

	of the social, demographic and economic conditions of the people of Antigua and Barbuda		time to time for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) above			
BAHAMAS	To take any census of population in The Bahama Islands	To collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, agricultural, mining, social, financial, economic and general activities and conditions of The Bahama Islands	To collaborate with other Government departments, commissions, bodies incorporated directly by the Legislature and other organisations, in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical records of or connected with those departments, commissions, bodies and organizations	To advise the Government on all matters of policy relating to statistics	To conduct general purpose surveys in The Bahama Islands	Generally to organize a co-ordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to The Bahama Islands

BARBADOS	To take any censuses in this Island	To collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the social, agricultural, mining, commercial, industrial and general activities and conditions of the inhabitants of this island	To collaborate with departments of Government and with the Interim commissioner in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical records of administrations and departments	Generally to organize a co-ordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to this Island		
BELIZE	To take any census or survey in Belize	To collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the social, agricultural, mining, commercial,	To collaborate with departments of Government and with local authorities in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical records of administrations and departments	Generally to organize a coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to Belize		

		industrial and general activities and conditions of the inhabitants of this country				
BERMUDA	To collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, social, financial, economic, and general activities and conditions of the people of Bermuda	To take any census of population and housing in Bermuda	To collaborate with Ministries, other Government Departments and public authorities in the collection, compilation, collation and publication of statistical information, including statistics derived from activities of those Ministries, departments and or public authorities	To promote the avoidance of duplication in the information collected by Ministries, other Government Departments and public authorities	Generally to promote, organize and develop an integrated scheme of economic and social statistics relating to Bermuda	

CAYMAN ISLANDS	To collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, agricultural, social, economic, and central activities and conditions of the people	To collaborate with departments of the Government in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical records of administration	To take any census of the Islands	Generally organize a coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics pertaining to the Islands in accordance with this Law		
GUYANA	To take any census	To collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the social, agricultural, mining, commercial, industrial and general activities and conditions of	To collaborate with departments of the Government in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical records of administration	Generally to organize a coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to Guyana		

		the inhabitants of Guyana				
MONTSERRAT	To take any census in the Colony	To collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the social, agricultural, mining, commercial, industrial and general activities and conditions of the inhabitants of the Colony	To collaborate with departments of Government in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical records of administrations and departments	Generally to organize a coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to the Colony		

ST. KITTS/NEVIS	To collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, economic and general activities and conditions who are inhabitants of this State	To collaborate with all other departments of Government and with local authorities in the collection, computation and publication of statistical records of administration	To take any census in the State	Generally to organize a coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics and intelligence pertaining to the State		
ST. LUCIA	To take any census in this Island	To collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the social, agricultural, mining, commercial, industrial and general activities and conditions of the inhabitants	To collaborate with departments of Government and with local authorities in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical records of administrations and departments	Generally to organize a coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to this Island		

		of this Island				
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	Take any census in Trinidad & Tobago	Collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, agricultural, mining, economic, social and general activities and conditions of the people of Trinidad & Tobago	Collaborate with other Government Departments in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical records of administration	Generally organize a coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to Trinidad & Tobago in accordance with the provisions of this Act		

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT.

CODE	COUNTRY
AI	ANGUILLA
AG	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
AW	ARUBA
BS	BAHAMAS
BB	BARBADOS
BZ	BELIZE
BM	BERMUDA
VG	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
KY	CAYMAN ISLANDS
DM	DOMINICA
GD	GRENADA
GY	GUYANA
JM	JAMAICA
MS	MONTserrat
AN	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
KN	ST. KITTS/NEVIS
LC	ST. LUCIA
VC	ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES
SR	SURINAME
TT	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TC	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
VI	US VIRGIN ISLANDS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CSO	Central Statistical Office
ECCB	East Caribbean Central Bank
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States

The following annexes provide information on the data collected and published by statistical agencies as well as areas targeted for future collection and publication. These are by no means exhaustive lists and it is expected that they will be updated from time to time.

Abbreviations used in the annexes are as follows:

Frequency:	M – Monthly	Q – Quarterly	H – Half yearly
	A – Annually	O – Occasionally	C – Census (10 yrs)
Availability	H – Hard copy	S – Soft copy	W – Web based
	A – All of the above		

Annex 1**Data series collected**

COUNTRY	TITLE	FRE Q	EARLIEST PERIOD	LATEST PERIOD
ANGUILLA	Monthly Abstract of Statistics	M	1988	2005
	• Environment & Climate			
	• Population, Demography & Health			
	• Education			
	• Labour Market & Social Security			
	• External Economy & Tourism			
	• Construction, Transport & Utilities			
	• Agriculture			
	• Prices & National Accounts			
	• Companies & Banking			
	• Government Finances			
	• Politics			
	• Social & Crime			
	Consumer Price Index	Q	2001	2005
Trade Review	A	2001	2004	
Tourism Review	A	1998	2004	
Balance of Payments	A	2001		
National Accounts	A	2000	2003	
ANTI GUA & BARB UDA	CPI	M	2001	June 2005
	Trade Digest	W		
	National Accounts & BOP	Q	1977	2004
	Annual Statistics Yearbook	A	2001	2004
	Social Statistics Digest	Q	2001	2004

ARUBA	Labour Force	O	1994	1997
	Income & Exp. Survey	O	1981	1998
	Census	C	1960	2000
	Aruba Migration and Integration Survey	O		2003
	Demographic data	Q		2005, 1st qtr
	Various administrative data	M, Q, A		2005 1st qtr
	Topographical data	A	1998	2003
	Intermediate Consumption	A	1994	2003
	Output		1994	2003
ARUBA	Consumption: Total, Household, Government	A	1994	2002
	Investment: Public, Private, Ch. Inv.	A	1994	2004
	Wages	A	1994	2003
	Various Administrative data	M, Q, A		Apr 2005
	Tourist Exit Survey data	Q	1996	Q1 – 04
	Data Related to Hotel operations	M	1996	Apr 2005
	Foreign Trade Data	M	1994	1 st Q – 05
BAHA MAS	Consumer Prices	Monthly	1 st Qtr. 1966	Apr 2005
	Construction Material Prices	Q	1 st Qtr. 1995	1 st Q – 05
	Business Establishments	A	1989	2004
	GDP	Ongoing (A)	1980	2005
	Foreign Trade	Q	1970	4 th Q - 03
	Population & Housing	C	1838	2000
	General Statistics (Statistical Abstract)	A	1969	1999
	Vital Statistics – Births, Deaths, Marriages, Divorces	A	1967	2001

	Labour Force & Household Income	A	1973	2004
	Occupations & Wages	Biennial	1989	2004
	Living Conditions	O	2001	2001
BERMUDA	Employment Income	A	2004	2004
	Gross Domestic Product	A	1975	2003
	Hours Worked	A	1970	2004
	Jobs by Industry & Occupation	A	1970	2004
	Vital Statistics	A	1970	2004
	Health	C	1950	2000
	Housing	C	1950	2000
	Income	C	1950	2000
	Labour Force	C	1950	2000
	Population	C	1950	2000
BERMUDA	Consumer Price Index	M	1968	2005
	Retail Sales Index	M	1982	2005
	Household Expenditure	O	1974	2004
	Literacy levels	O	2003	2003
	Construction Activity	Q	1982	2004
	Government Revenue & Expenditure	Q	1975	2004
	Housing in Hotel Industry	Q	1982	2005
	Trade Data	Q	1982	2004
	Visitor Arrivals & Expenditure	Q	1982	2004
CAYMAN ISLANDS	Labour Force Survey	H	Apr 1990	Nov 2004
	Consumer Price Index	Q	1 st Q 1984	4 th Qtr 2004
	Vital Statistics	Annual		

	Import/Export Data	Annual		
	Banking Statistics	Quarterly		
	Compendium Data Series	Annual		
	• Agricultural Production			
	• Education			
	• Elections		1972	2005
	• Employment			
	• Environment			
	• Financial Services			
	• Foreign Trade		1904	2004
	• Government		1904	2004
	• Health & Social Services			
	• Housing, Land & Property Transfers			
	• Population			
	• Prices			
	• National Income			
	• Protective Services			
	• Tourism		1964	2004
	• Transport & Communication			
	• Utilities			
DOMINI CA	Consumer Price Indices	M, Q, H, A		2004
	Annual Report on External Trade	M, Q, A		2004
	Annual Travel Report	M, Q, H, A		2004
	National Account Report	A		2003
	Balance of Payments	A		2003
	Demographic Statistics	A		2003
	Education Statistics	A		2003
	Environmental Statistics	A		2003
	Social and Gender Statistics	A		2003
	Millennium Development Goals	A		2003

	Population Census Report	10 yrs		2001
	Labor Force Report	A 2years		2001
		A 4years		2001
	Statistical Digest	5 years		2003
	Occupational Wage data	2 years		2004
	Household Income & Expenditure data			1998
GRENADA	National Income Data	Annual	1961	2004
A				
	Major Agricultural Crops: Production & Export	Quarterly	1975	2004
	Fish Production & Exports	Quarterly	1976	2004
	External Trade statistics	Annual	1986	2004
	Selected Indicator statistics	Quarterly		
	Selected Retail Sales	Quarterly	1964	2004
	Work Permits granted	Quarterly	1972	2004
	Selected Tourism Indicators	Quarterly	1973	2004
	Selected Telecomm Indicators	Quarterly	1969	2004
	Water Production	Quarterly	1970	2004
	Electricity Production	Quarterly	1970	2004
	Consumer Price Statistics	Quarterly	1964	2004
	Price Control Indicators	Monthly		2004
	Banking Indicators	Quarterly	1970	2004
MONTSERRAT	Index of Retail Prices	M		May, 2005
T				
	Vital Events	A		2004
	Census	O	1970	2001
	Volcanic Impact Study	O	1997	
	International Trade	M	1980	May, 2005
	Tourism	M	1970	Dec, 2004
	Household Budget Survey	O	1982	1999

	National Accounts	A	1975	2004
	Balance of Payments	A	1986	2004
JAMAICA	External Trade data on import and exports from customs document	Daily	1952	Apr, 2005
	Retail prices on a selected basket of goods & services	M	1952	May 2005
	Environment Statistics data	A	1990	2003
	Vital Statistics data*	A	1950	2004 Incomplete
	Divorce Statistics data *	M	1980	2004
	Immigration Statistics data	Q	1970	Dec, 2004
	Family Planning	A	1970	2003
	Labour Force Statistics	Q	1968	4 th Qtr October 2004
	Survey of Living Conditions	A	1988	2004
	Production Statistics -Quantity and Value of Commodities Produced	Q	1972	4 th Qtr (Dec) 2004
	Employment & Earnings - No. of Employees and Average Earnings of Large Establishments	M Q	1957 1957	2004 2004
	Annual sample survey revenue & expenditure of establishments	A	1960	2004
	Quarterly sample survey of revenue & expenditure of establishments	Q	1960	Qtr 4 2004
	General Consumption Tax data showing sales data and taxes by economic activity	M	1992	January 2005
	Financial statements submitted to Tax Authority	A	1960	2003
	Agricultural statistics on quantity and price of	Q	1960	Quarter 4 2004

	commodities produced			
	Government Accounts and other administrative data	A	1960	2004
JAMAICA	Government revenue and expenditure	M	1960	Dec, 2004
	Financial Reports to regulatory bodies	Q	1960	Quarter 4 2004
	Balance of Payments Data from Central Bank	A		2003
	(Pocketbook of Statistics) Social and Economic Statistics from Administrative Data	A	1976	2003
NETHER- LANDS ANTILLES	Conjuncture Survey	H		
	Business Survey	Y		
	Intermediate consumption Survey	4 -5 Y		
	CPI Curaçao	M		
	CPI Bonaire/St. Maarten	2M		
	Short Term Econ. Indicators	M Y		
	Government Finance	5 Y		
	Household Budget Survey	O O		
	Tourism Expenditure Survey	Q Y		
	Tourism Economic Impact			
	Trade Statistics			
	National Accounts			
	Population & Housing Census	10Y Y		
	Labor Force Survey Curaçao	2Y		
	Labor Force Survey Bonaire/ St. Maarten	Y O		
	Population Statistics	O		
	Vacancy survey	M		
	Victims Survey			
	Unemployed and Vacancies registered at	Y		

	employment agencies Applications for foreign work permits			
ST. KITTS/NEVI S	Vital Statistics: Births, Deaths	Annual		
	Crime Statistics	Annual		
	Education Statistics	Annual		
	Health Statistics	Annual		
	Production Statistics	Quarterly		
	External Trade Statistics	Monthly		
	Balance of Payments	Annual		
	National Accounts	Annual		
	Consumer Price Statistics	Monthly		
	Tourism Statistics	Monthly		
ST. LUCIA	Labour force survey data	Q	1992	2004
	Production statistics	M		Mar, 2005
	Balance of payment data	A		2004
	Consumer price index data	M		Apr, 2005
	Employment earning and hours of works survey data	A		2004
	Quarterly trade statistics indices	Q		2004
	Monthly trade data	M		2005
	Births, deaths ,marriages, teenage pregnancies	M		2004
	National accounts data	A		2004
	Tourism data	M		2004
	General statistical data	A		2002
ST. VINCENT	National Accounts	A	1977	2004
	Balance of Payments	A		
	Consumer Price Index	M		

	Vital Statistics	A		
	Census	10 yrs	1844	2001
	Agricultural Production	A		
	Trade Statistics	M		
	Production Statistics	Q		
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS				
	National Accounts	A	1996	2003
	External Trade	M	JAN99	MAR05
	Insurance - Registration, Income & Expenditure	A	1995	2000
	- Air Traffic Movement	A	1995	2000
	- Vehicles Registered; Road Traffic Accidents; Driver Licenses/Permits Issued	A	1994	1997
	- Installed Telephones	A	1993	2003
	Utilities - Electrical Power Supply; Water Sales & Delivery	A	1995	2000
	Business License Registration	A	1994	2003
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS				
	Banks Assets, Deposits & Loans	A	1995	2003
	Govt. Financial Stats	A	1994	2002
	Tourism statistics			
	- Tourist Arrivals	M	JAN95	JUN02
	- Tourist Expenditures	O	JUN02	JUN04
	Population	10 yrs A	1960 1991	2001 2003
	Births, deaths, marriages	10 yrs A	1970 1980	2001 2003
	Education Statistics - School Enrollment	A	1994	2004
	Health Statistics - Hospital Admissions - Notifiable Diseases Reported	A	1995	2003
	Crimes Reported/persons	M	1997	2003

	Arrested			
	Voters Registration & Election results	O	1995	2003
USVI	Tourism	M		
	Labour Statistics : e.g the labour force, unemployment rate, Wages and etc. ¹	M		
	Statement of revenues ²	M		
	Export and import data	A		
	Census ³	10 yrs		
	Consumer price Index	M		
	Students and Graduates	A		
	Gross Domestic Product.	A		
	Energy Consumption	A		
	US government Remittances	A		

- Notes: 1 Department of Labor: Analyzed by the Bureau of Economic Research
2 Department of Finance: Analyzed by the Bureau of Economic Research
3 Data collected by Eastern Caribbean Centre: University of the Virgin Islands

Annex 2**Data series to be collected in the next 2 years**

SECTION/UNIT/DIVISION	DATA SERIES TO BE COLLECTED		
	TITLE	FRE Q	PERIOD
			Start
ANGUILLA	Telecommunications	Q	
	ICT Data	A	
ANTIGUA	Annual Digest of Trade	A	Sept. 2005
	Monthly CPI Digest	M	Sept. 2005
	Digest of Nat. Acc. & BOP	A	Sept. 2005
	Environmental Statistics	A	Sept. 2005
	Education Statistics	A	Sept. 2005
ARUBA	Outbound Tourism Statistics	Q	2006
	Health Statistics	A	2006
	Poverty study	O	2006
BERMUDA	Gross Domestic Product	Q	2000
	Balance of Payments	Q	2000
	Salaries, Wages & Benefits	A	2004
CAYMAN ISLANDS	Household Budget Survey Data	O	2007
DOMINICA	Core Welfare Indicators	2 yrs	2007
MONTSERRAT	Labour Force Study	M	Jun 2005
	Household Budget Survey	M	Jun 2005
	Tourism Expenditure Survey	M	Jul 2005

	Survey of Living Conditions	O	Jul 2005
JAMAICA	Producer Prices	M	January 2005
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	Value Of turnover, Sales, Commodities produced.	Q	September 2005
	Income distribution data	Y	2006
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	Employment, wages and Social Security	Q	2006
	Wage Survey	O	2007
	School and Student data from administrative sources	Y	2005/2006
ST. LUCIA	Household Budget/ Poverty Survey	A	2005
	Core Welfare Indicators	A	2005
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	Labor statistics	Q	2005

Annex 3

Publications

COUNTRY	DATA SERIES PUBLISHED					
	TITLE	FREQ.	Period		Availab ility	
			Earlie st	Lates t		
ANGUILLA	Monthly Abstract of Statistics	M	1988	2005		
	• Environment & Climate					
	• Population, Demography & Health					
	• Education					
	• Labour Market & Social Security					
	• External Economy & Tourism					
	• Construction, Transport & Utilities					
	• Agriculture					
	• Prices & National Accounts					
	• Companies & Banking					
	• Government Finances					
	• Politics					
	• Social & Crime					
	Consumer Price Index	Q	2001	2005		
	Trade Review	A	2001	2004		
	Tourism Review	A	1998	2004		
	Balance of Payments	A	2001			
National Accounts	A	2000	2003			
ANTIGUA	CPI News	M	2001	May	M	
	Bulletin of External Trade	M	2001	2005		
	Digest of National Accounts. & Balance Of Payments	A	2001			

	Economic Information	Q	1999		
	Antigua Summary: Census 2001 Report				
	Census 2001 Administrative Report				
	Digest Of Social Statistics 2002	A	2001	2002	
	Annual Statistical Yearbook 2002	A	2001	2002	
ARUBA					
	Demographic Bulletin	Q	2001 1 st qtr	2005 1 st qtr	H,S
	Demographic Profile	A	2004	2005	H,S
ARUBA	Mapping Census Aruba	C		2002	H,S
	Geographical Address Classification	A	1987	2005	H,S
	Double or Quits: migration study	O		2003	H,S
	Onderwijs op Aruba	C		2003	H,S
	Problematiek van zittenblijvers	C		2003	H,S
	Population Projections Aruba: 2003 - 2023	A		2023	H,S
	Statistical Yearbook	A		2004	H,S
	Economic Profile	Q	1998 1 st qtr	2004 4 th qtr	H,S
	Enterprises in Aruba	A	1994	2002	H,S
	Month in Review	M	Jan. 1993	Mar. 2005	H,S
	Nat. Accounts of Aruba	A	1994	2002	H,S
	Cost structure of Businesses	A	1994	2002	H,S
	Government sector in Aruba	A	1997	2003	H,S
	Measuring inbound tourism	O		2004	H,S
	Constructing a SAM for	O		2004	H,S

	Aruba				
	Foreign Trade	Q,A	1994	1 st qtr. 2005	H,S
	Tourist Profile	Q	1996	4 th qtr. 2004	H,S
	Hotel Report	M	Sep. 1996	April 2005	H,S
	Consumer Price Index	M	1955	April 2005	H,S
	Cruise Tourist Survey	O	1997	2002	H,S
BAHAMAS	National Accounts Report	A	1980	2003	H, S
	Bulletin of Construction Statistics	Q	1 st Qtr 1983	3 rd Qtr 2003	H, S
	Consumer Price Index Report	M	1 st Qtr. 1966	Feb 2005	H, S
	Annual Review of Prices	A	1970	1992	H
	Construction Materials Prices Report	Q	1 st Qtr 1995	4 th Qtr 2004	H, S
	Foreign Trade Report	A	1970	2004	H, S
BAHAMAS	Census of Population & Housing	C	1970	2000	H, S
	National Census Report	O	1986	1995	H
	Population Projections	O		2005?	H,S
	Statistical Abstract	A	1969	1999	H, S
	The Bahamas In Figures	A	1980	2002	H, S
	The Labour Force & Household Income Report	A	1973	2004	H, S
	The Labour Market Information Newsletter	B	1990	2004	H, S
	Occupations & Salaries In The Hotel Industry	A	1999	2001	H, S
	The Bahamas Living Conditions Survey	O	2004	2004	H, S
	Vital Statistics Report	A	1967	2001	H, S
	Life Tables of The Bahamas	O		2004	H, S

BERMUDA	CPI Press Release	M	1968	2005	A
	RSI Press Release	M	1982	2005	A
	Bulletin of Statistics	Q	1982	2004	A
	Facts & Figures	A	1983	2004	W & H
	Employment Briefs	A	2002	2004	W & H
	Employment Tabulations	A	2002	2004	H
	Labour Force Trends	O	2004	2004	H
	Digest of Statistics	A	1970	2003	S & H
	1991 Census Report	C			H
	2000 Census Report	C			H
	2000 Census Fact Sheets	C			W
	Social Dynamics	C			H
	Household Expenditure Survey	O	1982	1993	H
CAYMAN ISLANDS	Compendium of Statistics	A		2004	H
	Census of Housing and Population	C		1999	H
	Consumer Price Index	Q		Q2-05	A
	Labour Force Survey	H		Mar, 05	A
CAYMAN ISLANDS	Historical Compendium	O			
	Vital Statistics Report	A		1994	
	External Trade Report	A		2003	
	Quarterly Statistical Indicators	Q			
	National Income Report			1991	
DOMINICA	National Accounts Report	A		2003	H
	Balance of Payment	A		2003	H
	Economic Indicators	Q, A		2004	H
	Annual Report on External Trade	A		2004	H
	Environmental Statistics Report	A		2003	H
	Population Census Report	Every		2001	H

		10 years			
	Labor Force Report	Every 2 years		2001	H
	Demographic Statistics	A		2003	H
	Education Statistics	A		2003	H
	Gender Social Statistics	A		2003	H
	Travel Statistics Report	M, Q, A		2004	H
	Consumer Price Index	M, Q, A		2004	H
GRENADA	Statistical Digest	A		2004	H
	Labour Force Statistics		1994	1998	H
	Census Reports	C	1870	2001	H
	Household Expenditure Report				H
	National Accounts	A		2004	H
MONTSERRAT	Vital Statistics Report	A		2004	A
	Social Survey	O		1997	A
	Retail Prices	A		2004	A
	National Accounts	A		2004	S
	Balance of Payments	A		2004	S
	International Trade	M		May 2005	S
	Statistical Digest – Calendar	A		2004	A
MONTSERRAT	Statistical Brief – Brochure	A		2004	A
JAMAICA	Consumer Price Index Annual Review	A	1939	2004	H
	Consumer Price Index Report	M	1939	2005	H
	Consumer Price Index Bulletin	M	1976	May 2005	H
	External Trade Bulletin	M	1976	March 2005	H
	External Trade Report Part 1	A	1951	2000	H
	External Trade Report Part	A	1951	2003	H & S

	II				
	External Trade Report Part II	Q	1976	2002	H
	National Income and Product	A	1953	2003	H
	Gross Domestic Product	Q	2002	2004	H
	Pocketbook of Statistics	A	1976	2003	H
	Employment and Earnings	A	1957	2003	H
	Production Statistics	A	1972	2004	H
	Labour Force Statistics	A	1972	2004	H
	Demographic Statistics	A	1971	2004	H
	Population Census 2001 Vol. 1-11	C	1844	2001	H
	Census of Agriculture 1996 Vol. 1-5	C	1943	1996	H
	Environment Statistics and State of the Environment	O	2001	2001	H
	Jamaica Environment in your pocket	O	2002	2002	H
	Environment Statistics 2003 and Mineral Accounts	O	2003	2003	H
	Households and the Environment 2002	O	2002	2002	H
	JamStats (CD)	A	2003	2003	S
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	National Accounts	Y		2003	H
	CPI Curaçao, Bonaire and Sint Maarten	M		2005	H
	Curacao Foreign Trade Report; Bonaire Foreign Trade Report	Q		1st q. 2004	H
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	Recente Nationale Rekeningen	Y		2002	H
	Statistiek Bedrijven	Y		2000	H
	Modus : Statistisch Magazine	Q		1st q 2005	H
	Fourth Population and Housing Census Netherlands Antilles 2001	10y		2002	H/S

	volume I and II				
	Censusatlas 2001 Curacao	10y		2002	H/S
	Extended analysis of health and disability	O		2004	H
	De Huishoudsituatie van schoolgaande jongeren	O		2004	H
	Huishoudens in de Nederlandse Antillen	O		2003	H
	Leefsituatie in enkele Achterstandsbuurten	O		2003	H
	Geregistreerde misdrijven 1998/2000	O		2002	H
	First Results Labour Force Survey Curacao	Y		2005	H/W
	First Results Labour Force Survey Bonaire	2Y		2004	H/W
	First Results Labour Force Survey Sint Maarten	2Y		2004	H/W
	Statistical Yearbook	Y		2003	H
	Statistical Orientation	Y		2003	H
ST. KITTS/NEVIS	Digest of Statistics	A			H, S
	Statistical Review	A			H, S
	Demography Digest	A			H, S
ST. LUCIA	Vital Statistics report	A		2002	H
	Analysis of Trade 2003 with Comparative figures for 2002	A		2003	H
	Trade Statistics 2004	A		2004	W
	St Lucia Quarterly Foreign Trade Price Index 2004	A		2004	H
			Earliest	Latest	
ST. LUCIA	Monthly Trade statistics	M		2004	W
	Census final report	A		2001	H
	Compedium of Environmental Statistics	A		2001	H
	Selected Tables of Tourism Statistics 2004	A		2004	W

	Production of Selected Commodities 2004	A		2004	W
	Consumer Price Index March 2005	M		2005	A
	Consumer Price index Report 1998	A		1998	H
	National Accounts Statistics 2004	A		2004	W
ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES					
	Digest of Statistics	A			H
	Vital Statistics	A			H
	Census Report	C			H
	National Accounts Report	O			H
	SVG in Figures	A			H
	Consumer Price Index	M			H
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS					
	TCI Yearbook of Statistics	A	2000		H,S
	TCI Quick Facts and Figures	A	2002	2003	H,S
	Annual External Trade Report	A	2003		H,S
	Monthly Trade Bulletin	M	2004		H
	Report on Government Finance Statistics	A	2003		H,S
	Vital Statistics Report	A	2003		H,S
	Survey of Departing Visitors	O	2002		H,S
	Census Report (Preliminary)	C	2001p		H,S
USVI					
	Annual Economic Indicators	A			A
	Annual Tourism Indicators	A			A
	Monthly Tourism Indicators	M			A
	Quarterly Economic Review	A			A

Annex 4**Future Publications**

SECTION/UNIT/DIVISION	DATA SERIES TO BE PUBLISHED			
	TITLE	FREQ.	Period	Availab ility
			Start	
ANTIGUA	CPI Digest	M	Sep, 06	
	CPI News (Vol. II)	M		
	Annual Digest of Nat. Acc. & BOP	A	Sep, 06	
	Economic Information	Q	Sep, 06	
	Environmental Statistics	A	Sep, 06	n.a.
	Digest of Social Statistics (a compendium of Social & Gender Statistics)	A		A
	Annual Statistical Yearbook/Digest	A		A
	Glance at Statistics	Q		Q
	Crime Watch	Q		Q
	Education Statistics	A	Sep, 06	
ARUBA	Poverty in Aruba	O	2006	2007
	Health	O,A (?)	2006	
	Aruba Outbound Tourism	Q	2006	Mid 2006
BERMUDA	Household Expenditure Survey	O	2004	H
	Balance Of Payments	Q		H
CAYMAN ISLANDS	Household Budget Report	O		
DOMINICA	Report on Survey of		2006	

	Students of Migrant Parents			
GRENADA	Core Welfare Indicators	A	2005	
MONTSERRAT	Report on Household Budget Survey	O	Jun, 05	A
	Report on Labour Force Study	O	Jun, 05	A
	Report on Survey of Living Conditions	O	Jun, 05	A
	Census Analysis	O	2005	A
JAMAICA	Industrial Classification	O	2005	
	Business Analysis Report	A	2006	
	Social Indicators	O	2005	
	Jamaica's Women	O	2005	
	Supply & Use Table	O	2006	
	Tourism Statistics	O	2007	
	Producer Price Indices	M	2006	
	Production Volume Indices	Q	2007	
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	Budgetonderzoek 2004-2005	O	2005	H
	Demography of the Netherlands Antilles	O	2005	H
	Censusatlas Bonaire	10Y	2005	H
	Censusatlas Sint Maarten	10Y	2005	H
	Censusatlas Saba, Sint Eustatius	10Y	2005	H
	Developments of the employed population	O	2005	H
	Trends in the unemployed population	O	2005	H
	Werkende bevolking 1992-2004	O	2005	H
	Eerste resultaten AKO SXM 2005	O	2005	H
	Demografie van de Nederlandse Antillen	0	2005	H

	Huishoudens met zorgbehoevende kinderen	O	2005	H
	Schoolgaanden in de Nederlandse Antillen 1992-2001	O	2005	H
ST. KITTS/NEVIS	Labour Force Report	A		H, S
	Final Census Report			H, S
	National Accounts	A		H, S
	Balance of Payments	A		H, S
	Environmental Digest	A		H, S
	Pocket Book of Statistics	A		H, S
ST. LUCIA	Poverty Statistics	0	2005	W
	Living Conditions Statistics	0	2005	W
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	Special Releases	Q	2007	A

Annex 5**STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SURVEY****2005****SECTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Q1.1 Name of Organization:

Statistics Unit

Q1.2 Country:

Q1.3 Web Address:

Q1.4 Job Title of Head of Organization

Q1.5 Number of Employees:

Full Time		Part Time	
Male	Female	Male	Female

Part time: Persons working for less than 30 hours per week.

Q1.6 Which of the following best describes the way in which your organization functions?

- 1 Unit within a Government Department/Office
- 2 Department/Office within a Government Ministry
- 3 Statutory Body/Corporation
- 4 Other **(Please Specify)**

Q1.7 Under what Ministry/Department/Agency does your organization fall?

Q1.8 What is the Job Title of the individual to whom your organization currently reports?

Q1.9 Are there any plans to change the abovementioned status?

1 s 2

If “Yes”, please provide details, including a time frame for the change.

Q1.10 Does your organization function as a Central Statistical agency?

1 s 2

Q1.11 Are there any other departments/offices within the Public Sector that function as Statistical agencies?

1 s 2 (Go to Q1.14)

Please list these agencies.

Name	Responsible Agency	Staff	
		M	F

Q1.12 Does your organization have any input into the function of these department/offices?

1 s 2 (Go to Q1.14)

Q1.13 What kind of input does your organization provide?

Q1.14 Does your organization operate on a fiscal or calendar year?

1 Fiscal 2 Calendar **(Go to Section 2)**

Q1.15 What is the period for your fiscal year? Month Month

From To

Please provide an Organizational Chart of your Office.

SECTION 2: LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Q2.1 Is there any Legislation (Law/Act) governing the collection of data by your organization?

1 s 2 (Go to Q2.10)

Q2.2 What is the name of this Law/Act?

Q2.3 In what year was this Law/Act first enacted?

PLEASE PROVIDE US WITH COPIES OF THE ORIGINAL LEGISLATION (LAW/ACT) AND THE LATEST REVISION.

Q2.4 Has this Law/Act been revised?

1 s 2 (Go to Q2.7)

Q2.5 In what year was this Law/Act last revised?

Q2.6 What were the major modifications addressed by revisions to the Law/Act?
(Tick all that apply)

- 1 Changes to penalties
- 2 Modification to reflect changes in other Legislation
- 3 Changes to reflect new Legislation
- 4 Modification to reflect change in status of your organization
- 5 Modification to reflect changes in data collection

methods

6 Other (**Please specify**)

Q2.7 Does this Law/Act allow your organization to publish data without prior permission from a higher authority?

1 s 2

Q2.8 Is the current Law/Act meeting the requirements of your organization?

1 s (**Go to Section 3**) 2

Q2.9 What change(s) would your organization wish to see made to the existing Law/Act?

GO TO SECTION 3.

Q2.10 Is your organization seeking to have any such Legislation enacted?

1 s 2 (**Go to Section 3**)

Q2.11 In what year does your organization expect this Legislation to be passed?

Q4.1 Do you consider that your current staff size is sufficient to meet the requirements of your organization?

1 es 2 No

If “No”, Please provide a breakdown of the additional staff you require.

SECTION/UNIT/DIVISION	STAFF			
	Degree		Non-Degree	
	with Subject matter training	w/out Subject matter training	with Subject matter training	w/out Subject matter training
TOTAL				

Q4.2 What size staff do you think your organization would need in 2007?

Please provide a breakdown as follows:

SECTION/UNIT/DIVISION	STAFF			
	Degree		Non-Degree	
	with Subject matter training	w/out Subject matter training	with Subject matter training	w/out Subject matter training
TOTAL				

SECTION 5: EQUIPMENT

Please list the equipment currently available in your organization.

(Number)

SECTION/UNIT/DIVISION	EQUIPMENT					
	Computers	Internet Connections	Printers	Scanning Equipment	Photocopiers	Calculators
TOTAL						

Q5.1 Is the existing equipment in your organization adequate to perform your duties?

1 s (Go to Section 6) 2

Please list the additional equipment you need.

(Number)

SECTION/UNIT/DIVISION	EQUIPMENT					
	Computers	Internet Connections	Printers	Scanning Equipment	Photocopiers	Calculators
TOTAL						

SECTION 6: DATA COLLECTED

Please list the data series collected by your organization.

NOTE: Please provide the period of greatest frequency unless the information collected differs. For example, if data is collected on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis, record M for monthly if the type of information collected in each of the periods is the same.

If the information collected differs, list each collection on a separate line.

SECTION/UNIT/DIVISION	DATA SERIES COLLECTED			
	TITLE	FREQUENCY	PERIOD	
			Earliest	Latest

Frequency: M – Monthly Q – Quarterly H – Half yearly

A – Annually O – Occasionally C - Census

Period

See “Notes for Completing the Questionnaire”

Q6.1 Does your organization intend to collect information for any new data series within the next two (2) years?

1 s 2 No

If “Yes”, please list the data series to be collected by your organization.

NOTE: Please provide the period of greatest frequency unless the information to be collected differs. For example, if data will be collected on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis, record M for monthly if the type of information to be collected in each of the periods is the same.

If the information to be collected differs, list each collection on a separate line.

SECTION/UNIT/DIVISION	DATA SERIES COLLECTED		
	TITLE	FREQUENCY	PERIOD
			Start

Frequency: M – Monthly Q – Quarterly H – Half yearly

A – Annually O – Occasionally C - Census

Period List expected start period

SECTION 7 PUBLICATIONS

List the publications (**hard or soft copy or web based**) produced by your organization.

SECTION/UNIT/DIVISION	DATA SERIES PUBLISHED				
	TITLE	FREQUENCY	Period		Availability
			Earliest	Latest	

Frequency:	M – Monthly	Q – Quarterly	H – Half yearly
	A – Annually	O – Occasionally	C – Census
Availability:	H – Hard copy	S – Soft copy	W – Web based

Period A – All of the above
 See “Notes for Completing the Questionnaire”

Availability H – Hard copy S – Soft copy W – Web based
 A – All of the above

Period List expected start period

Please provide information on the period covered by the latest survey results published e.g. November, 2004 or 4th Qtr, 2004 or 2003.

SECTION 10: BUDGETS

Q10.1 Is your organization solely responsible for the preparation of its annual budget of expenditure?

1 s (Go to Q10.3) 2 No

Q10.2 Which organization shares this responsibility?

Q10.3 Is your organization solely responsible for the administration of expenditure after the budget has been approved?

1 s (Go to Q10.5) 2 No

Q10.4 Which organization shares this responsibility?

Q10.5 Does your organization collect revenue?

1 s 2 (Go to Q10.8)

Q10.6 Is this revenue allocated to your organization in the Government Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure?

1 s 2

Q10.7 Under which revenue head is this revenue currently shown?

Revenue Head	Description

Go to the Section on Budget details on the next page.

Q10.8 Does your organization wish to become a revenue collecting agency?

1 s

2

Budget Details

Please provide details of your organization’s budget for the period 2000/2001 – 2004/2005. If available also provide an estimate for 2005/2006.

(\$000) Local Currency

Expenditure	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006 ^P
Total						
Recurrent						
Capital						
Capital Acquisitions						
Personal Emoluments						

Revenue	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006 ^P
Total						

Please provide a breakdown of expenditure by Section/Division/Unit

(\$000)

SECTION/UNIT/DIVISION	Expenditure	
	2004/2005	2003/2004
TOTAL		

THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION