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## **THE STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES**

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## ACRONYMS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CSO	Central Statistical Office
ECCB	East Caribbean Central Bank
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee



# THE STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

## I. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Executive Secretary of ECLAC was briefed on the statistical capacity of countries in the Caribbean subregion during a visit to the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean in April 2009. The briefing raised the need for a broad scope of reliable, timely statistical data, and focused on the challenges to data collection facing these small Caribbean countries. The Executive Secretary requested an updated version of a Survey conducted in 2005 on the infrastructure of Statistical Organizations in the subregion, for possible presentation at the upcoming conference for Directors of Statistics of the Americas to be held in Bogota in August 2009.

Shortly thereafter, work commenced on the updating of the 2005 Survey. The questionnaire used in 2005 was amended slightly and dispatched immediately to the various member countries of the Caribbean subregion. After intensive follow-up activities, responses were received from twenty-one countries. This report contains the results of the second Survey conducted in 2009. Where relevant, it includes comparisons of the situation in 2005 with those prevailing in 2009 at the time of the second Survey.

The 2009 Survey is designed to obtain current data on the legal and institutional framework existing in the Caribbean countries. It also collects information on staff qualifications and training, available equipment, provides an inventory of data series collected and published, and gives an insight into the level of technology in use in Statistical Agencies at this point in time. These results will help to formulate a list of recommendations aimed at enhancing the work of Statistical Organizations in the subregion. It is hoped that our executive authorities will be able to use the findings of this report to seek further technical assistance to enhance the capacities of the countries of the Caribbean subregion.

The report on the 2005 Survey described Statistical Organizations in the Caribbean as the “Cinderellas of the public service”. The report claims that, even though 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, a high staff turnover, 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. In fact, the 2005 Survey reported that STATIN of Jamaica, the Bureau of Statistics of Guyana, and the Bureau of Statistics of Suriname were all statutory organizations reporting to a board of directors. Between 2005 and 2009, the Central Statistical Office of Belize was transformed into the Statistical Institute of Belize. In the case of Belize, instead of the prior status of a public service entity, this new arrangement features a semi-autonomous body managed by a Director General who reports directly to a Board. The members of the Board come from a broad cross-section, including the Government, but are not dominated by any one entity. However, the shortage of resources remains an issue.

There is an imperative need to promote a new vision of Statistical Agencies and the statistics they produce. In the new information society, statistics is not merely about using numbers for planning and monitoring purposes. In this globalized order, information is a public good: accurate and timely information can be used for planning and decision-making, for transparency and governance. Statistical Offices must be provided with the necessary resources to achieve this.

## II. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE 2009 SURVEY

As reported above, Survey questionnaires were sent to the Statistical Agencies of all the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) member countries, and also to Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The 2009 Survey 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.

An intensive follow-up process was implemented in order to achieve a high level of response to the 2009 Survey. Most countries supplied the requested information within a reasonable time and, in a marked improvement over the 2005 Survey, in most cases this information was comprehensive. Nevertheless, official websites and information from previous studies are also being used to supplement the data-gathering exercise, particularly in some of the few instances of non-response to the questionnaire. A copy of the questionnaire is shown in Annex 5.

## III. RESULTS OF THE 2009 SURVEY

Responses were received from 21 countries and, as indicated before, complete information was obtained from 18 of the participating countries. Information available from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and information gleaned from the websites of Statistical Offices in the subregion, is being used to supplement the responses received. Therefore, in some instances, the resulting analysis may not tally with the number of responses received.

## A. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1. Operation

Fourteen of the Statistical Agencies in the twenty-one countries participating in the 2009 Survey operate as departments within a Government Ministry. Almost all of them report to a Permanent Secretary or to the Financial Secretary. However, in two of these countries, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Agencies report to the Director of Planning and the Chief Economist, respectively. The fourteen countries include: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. In four of the remaining countries, namely Belize, Guyana, Jamaica and Suriname, Statistical Agencies now have the status of statutory bodies and currently report to a Board of Directors. The Survey data show that in the remaining three countries (Aruba, the Netherlands Antilles, and the United States Virgin Islands), the Agencies report directly to a Minister or a Vice Provost. Except in Belize, in which it is now a statutory body, and in Bermuda in which the Statistical Agency now reports to a Permanent Secretary rather than to the Premier as in 2005, Agencies in all other countries maintain the same status as in 2005.

The 2009 Survey shows that, unlike most other countries, the Statistical Agencies of the Dutch Antilles (Netherlands Antilles and Aruba) report directly to the Minister Responsible for Statistics. Likewise, the Statistical Agency of the United States Virgin Islands reports to a Vice Provost who probably has more ministerial rank than a Permanent Secretary. Many experts argue that resources are more easily mobilized when the statistical department or entity has close ministerial links. However, it may be counter-argued that this arrangement could curtail autonomy.

TABLE 1

PARENT ORGANIZATION AND REPORTING HIERARCHY		
Country	Ministry/Department/Agency	Person organization reports to
ANGUILLA	The Ministry of Finance, Economic Development Investment Commerce and Tourism (MOFEDICT)	Permanent Secretary Economic Development Investment Commerce and Tourism
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Ministry of Finance, Economy & Public Administration	Permanent Secretary
ARUBA	The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	The Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs
BAHAMAS (THE)	Ministry of Finance	Permanent Secretary
BARBADOS	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Empowerment, Innovation, Trade, Industry & Commerce	Permanent Secretary, Economic Affairs
BELIZE	Economic Development	Reports to a Board of Directors
BERMUDA	Cabinet Office	The Permanent Secretary. Cabinet Office
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Premier's Office	Permanent Secretary
CAYMAN ISLANDS	Portfolio of Finance and Economics	Financial Secretary
DOMINICA	Finance and Social Security	Financial Secretary
GRENADA	Ministry of Finance	Permanent Secretary
GUYANA	Ministry of Finance	Chairman of the Board, Bureau

		of Statistics ( Minister of Finance)
<b>JAMAICA</b>	Office of the Prime Minister	The Chairman of the Board to the Office of the Prime Minister
<b>NETHERLANDS ANTILLES</b>	Ministry of Economic and Labour Affairs	Minister
<b>SAINT LUCIA</b>	Ministry of Economic Affair, Economic Planning and National Development	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Economic Affair, Economic Planning and National Development
<b>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</b>	The Ministry of Sustainable Development	Permanent Secretary
<b>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</b>	Central Planning Division, The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	The Director of Planning
<b>SURINAME</b>	The Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation	The Statistical Commission comprising of members of Government (1), Private Sector (2), University (1), Central Bank (1), Labour Union (2), Central Planning Office Suriname (1), and NGOs (1). Sum up to 9 members.
<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>	Ministry of Planning, Housing and The Environment	Permanent Secretary
<b>TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS</b>	Ministry of Finance	Chief Economist
<b>UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	University of the Virgin Islands	Vice Provost

In 2005, Antigua and Barbuda was the only country to indicate plans to change the current status. A recommendation had been 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 was felt, would give the Statistics Office more visibility. However, through the 2009 Survey, it was found that Antigua and Barbuda continued to report to a Permanent Secretary, implying that the status quo remained unchanged. Further, in 2009, Antigua and Barbuda did not indicate any plans to change this status. However, a few countries including Grenada, the Netherlands Antilles, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Turks and Caicos Islands, reported having plans to change the existing status in the near future. Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago did not elaborate on their plans, but the Netherlands Antilles reported imminent plans to change to a statutory body governed by a Statistical Committee. The Turks and Caicos Islands also reported plans to separate the Statistics Office from the Economics Unit and create two separate entities, but these plans had been held in abeyance due to other pressing national issues.

The consensus is that having direct access to the ministerial or higher level provides the head of the Statistical Agency with greater leverage for the acquisition of resources and the implementation of programmes, and provides a certain degree of autonomy. The United Nations makes this recommendation in the handbook on statistical organization, The Organization of a Statistical Agency. However, this very leverage could raise questions among the general public about the independence of the Agency. Heads of Statistical Agencies are therefore required to ensure that the independence of their Office is never compromised.

The issue over the level of autonomy which a Statistical Agency should enjoy has raged unabated over the years. The result is that, across the Caribbean subregion, Statistical 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, and recently Belize, seem set to follow the example of Jamaica in the near future. The Statistical Agencies in the majority of countries – Anguilla, Aruba, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, the Netherlands Antilles, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands – operate as Central Statistical Organizations (CSOs) with the sole responsibility and authority for the collection and dissemination of data. The Agencies in Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts and Nevis do not operate as CSOs.

Six countries reported that there were other agencies involved in the collection and dissemination of data. In addition to Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts and Nevis, the two countries without CSOs, four countries, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint 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 the Central Banks. The Eastern Caribbean Centre of the 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 Statistical Offices in these countries relies on those other agencies for input into data series which they compile. The Statistical Office reportedly provides “guidelines on best practices and the implementation of universal/conventional statistical standards, schemes, formats for data collection, compilation, analyses, and dissemination.” Moreover, the Statistical Agency is always the official source of any country statistics as embedded in their statistical legislation.

This is an area which needs urgent attention, in the light of the inevitable decentralization of statistical services in the Caribbean subregion. If significant headway is to be made in achieving comparable data sets across the subregion, then dialogue between these Agencies is essential.

## **2. Legal framework**

Statistical Agencies in CDCC Member States are all governed by Statistics Acts which give them wide-ranging powers of collection, compilation and dissemination of data. These Agencies can therefore decide what data sets to collect and the importance placed on their collection, either through a visionary process or through the persuasion of users, the main one being their own Government. In all countries, the legislation empowers the Statistical Agency to carry out surveys or censuses and other enquiries, and often requires respondents to supply accurate and complete information. In turn, the legislation which carries penalties for non-compliance with the requests for data, also protects the confidentiality of the information so collected, and imposes penalties on persons for breach of this confidentiality. However, the legislation currently does not have any provisions allowing ready access to resources that would permit implementation of this mandate. As a result, most Agencies suffer from severe staff shortages. During times of economic downturn such as in the current global financial crisis, and despite the more pressing need for a greater variety of timely statistics, Statistical Agencies are subject to the same restrictions as other departments related to freezes on filling vacancies and hiring new staff. In such crises, the need for accurate and timely statistics becomes even more urgent. Using the experience of the developed world which shows that investment in statistics always pays for itself many times over, Governments should increase resources to Statistical Agencies in downturns as a public good, rather than reduce such resources.

### 3. Statistical legislation in Caribbean countries

Table 2 shows that legislation to enable the conduct of statistical activity dates back to 1949 in Jamaica, with Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname and Barbados following in the early and late 1950s. Grenada, Belize (not shown here), Guyana and Anguilla followed in the 1960s, and the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and the Netherlands Antilles put their legislation in place in the 1970s. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines enacted their legislation in the 1980s. Bermuda was the last country to pass legislation three years ago in March 2002.

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>Availability of Act/ Law</b>	<b>Name of Act/Law</b>	<b>Year Enacted</b>	<b>Latest Revision</b>
<b>ANGUILLA</b>	Yes	Revised Statutes of Anguilla Chapter S60 Statistics Act	1969	2000
<b>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</b>	Yes	General Statistics Act	1975	.
<b>ARUBA</b>	Yes	Statistiekverordening AB 1991 GT44	1991	.
<b>BAHAMAS (THE)</b>	Yes	Statistics Act, 1973	1973	.
<b>BARBADOS</b>	.	The Statistical Act	1958	1984
<b>BELIZE</b>	Yes	Statistical Institute of Belize Act	2007	.
<b>BERMUDA</b>	Yes	The Statistics Act, 2002	2002	.
<b>BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	Yes	Statistics Act, 2005	2005	.
<b>CAYMAN ISLANDS</b>	Yes	The Statistics Law (1996 revision)	1970	1996
<b>DOMINICA</b>	Yes	Census and Statistics Act. No. 17, 1986	1986	.
<b>GRENADA</b>	Yes	Statistical Act	1960	1991
<b>GUYANA</b>	Yes	The Statistics Act	1965	1991
<b>JAMAICA</b>	Yes	Statistics Act	1949	1984/2003
<b>NETHERLANDS ANTILLES</b>	Yes	Statistics Law (Statistieklandsverordening)	1976	1980
<b>SAINT LUCIA</b>	Yes	The Statistics Act Chapter 17.12, Vol. 19 of 2001, Was put into new law books from 1973 with the same text	2001	.
<b>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</b>	Yes	The Statistical Act	1971	.
<b>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</b>	Yes	The Census and Statistics Act	1983	.
<b>SURINAME</b>	Yes	Statistics Act	1954	2003

<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>	Yes	Statistics Act Number 19:02 of the revised laws of Trinidad and Tobago	1952	1980
<b>TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS</b>	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

Ten of these Laws were revised, with just about half of the revisions taking place in the 1980s. Grenada, the Cayman Islands, Guyana, Anguilla and Belize (not shown here) revised their Laws in 1991, 1996, 1998, and 2000, respectively. In Belize, a new Act was legislated by parliament in 2007 when the Statistical Institute of Belize was established. Table 2 provides more details.

Jamaica made minor adjustments to their Law in 2003 following a major overhaul of the Laws in 1984, and was contemplating further revision with a view to implementation in the latter part of this decade. 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, which had 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, thirteen countries – Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, the Cayman Islands, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago – replied in the negative. In 2005, only six countries replied in the negative to this question. It certainly underscores the urgent need for the updating of statistical legislation in the subregion.

The primary reason given by most countries was the inadequacy of penalties. In some countries, the sum of US\$ 74 or EC\$ 200 is still quoted as a fine for the refusal to provide information. Such a fine poses little or no deterrent 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

#### 4. Functions of the Statistical Agencies

The functions of Statistical Agencies are established 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 twelve Laws reviewed list four main functions. They are, as follows:

- (a) To take any census
- (b) To collect, compile, analyze, 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
- (d) To organize generally 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 Belize 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 both Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago with respect to the coverage of (c) above. Both countries have Laws that address the sanctity of the returns on income of persons to the Inland Revenue Department. The Guyana Law reads as follows:

- “Nothing contained in subsection (1)(c) shall be deemed to authorize 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 Statistical 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 advise the Government on all matters of policy relating to statistics*

Table 11 provides more details.

## 5. Data collection

Twenty of the twenty-one country respondents to this question reported that they had encountered problems collecting data. It is interesting to note that even though this situation was the same in 2005, the country that had reported not having any problems collecting data then, now reported that they currently did have problems. Conversely, one of those countries reporting as having had problems in 2005 now reported that there had been no problems with data collection.

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.

“More public-awareness programmes” stands out overall as the highest-ranked, and therefore the most important, of the statements referring to data-collection efforts. This is not unexpected, since it is well known that people respond more positively to issues about which they have adequate information. When information is lacking, the response rate declines. For this reason, public-awareness programmes are crucial to successful data collection: in exercises such as large-scale surveys and the decennial Population and Housing Censuses, it is of utmost importance that a very comprehensive publicity campaign be conducted to inform the public adequately about the objectives of the exercise. Failing this, the success of the survey or census can be seriously jeopardized. In this analysis, “More public-awareness programmes” ranked 4.6 overall and was followed closely by “More interaction between data collectors and data providers” which ranked 4.4, and then by “More staff” ranking 4.3. Interestingly, the 2005 Survey showed similar ranking but with “More public-awareness programmes” ranked at 4.8 followed by “More interaction between data collectors and data providers” at 4.6 and “More staff” at 4.6.

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 (4.0). A little more surprising was the lower rating (3.8) given to “Stiffer penalties for disclosure of information collected by Statistical Agencies”. It may be that it is feared that the cost/benefit of such an action would be negative resulting in a loss of confidence in the organization. Table 3 provides more details.

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
More coordination at the national level among data-collecting agents
Increased and better staffing

The use of technology is crucial to the survival of the modern-day Statistical Office. However, this must be tempered with clearly considered research into 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 recognized 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 utilized 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 with non-respondents in particular. Most have relied on the perceived deterrent value that the Law presents, either in fines or jail sentences. As time went by and penalties were not upgraded, the Laws 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 on 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 Caribbean subregion 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 specific public relations or marketing 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**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>Confidentiality</b>	<b>Penalties, (Respondents)</b>	<b>Penalties, (Agencies)</b>	<b>Public awareness</b>	<b>Speedy release of data</b>	<b>Public access to information</b>	<b>Interaction with public</b>	<b>More staff</b>	<b>Average</b>
ANGUILLA	3	5	4	5	3	3	5	5	4.1
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4.5
ARUBA	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4.6
BAHAMAS (THE)	4	2	2	4	3	3	4	5	3.4
BARBADOS	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4.1
BELIZE	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4.5
BERMUDA	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3.6
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	5	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	4.1
CAYMAN ISLANDS	5	4	3	5	3	3	3	4	3.8
DOMINICA	3	4		4	3		5	4	3.8
GRENADA		4				3	4	4	3.8
GUYANA	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4.5
JAMAICA	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4.5
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	4	5		4	3	3	4	5	4.0
SAINT LUCIA	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4.4
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4.1
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	5	3	5	5	4		5		4.5
SURINAME	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	0	3.6
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4.6
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.0
UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS	3	2	2	2	4	4	3	5	3.1
<b>AVERAGE</b>	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.1

## 6. Staff complement, qualifications and training

The 2009 Survey examined the staffing of Statistical Agencies from the standpoint of qualifications and training received by its staff members. Staff complements have always been a controversial issue, 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, 32% of the staff had degrees. This ranged from a high of 70% in Bermuda to a low of 20% in Jamaica. In the United States Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Guyana and Aruba, 60% of the staff had university degrees. Despite this relatively low overall average figure, it would appear that Statistical Agencies are not particularly disadvantaged relative to the entire work force or to Government workers.

Available information – albeit sketchy and therefore to be treated with some caution – nevertheless provides some useful insights into this comparison. In Anguilla, the census information available on the number of persons with Tertiary education revealed that 19.2% of the employed workforce had attained that level in 2001. This compares with 33% in the Statistics Office as shown in table 4. 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. An estimated 28% of the employed workforce and 46 % of Government workers were degree holders, as compared to 46% in the Statistics Office.

In the responding Offices, 71% of the staff had “Subject matter training,” ranging from the highest of 100% in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands to the lowest of 15% in Belize. Jamaica (98%), Aruba (94%) and Dominica (93%) all registered above 90%.

Females comprised 68% of the work force of Statistical Agencies in the Caribbean subregion. No country had only female or only male staff, unlike the situation in 2005 when Anguilla and Montserrat both had female staff only. In addition, 70% or more of the staff of the Bahamas (91%), Anguilla (83%), the United States Virgin Islands (81%), the British Virgin Islands (78%), the Turks and Caicos Islands (75%) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (75%) were made up of females. With regard to educational qualifications, however, the percentage of female degree holders was only slightly more than that of their male counterparts, with 32% of the females employed having degrees as compared to 31% for males. Table 4 provides more details.

Despite the high levels of persons with subject matter training, the responses received indicate that there are still close to 300 persons requiring training. When staff turnover is factored in, this remains a large number of persons requiring training.

Suriname was the only country to be satisfied with its present staff complement. Table 5 provides details. Overall, the Statistical Agencies in the subregion felt that their staffing complement needed to be increased by 14% in order for them to meet the requirements of their organizations. The range of staff increases varied from nil in the case of Suriname, since this country reported an optimum size equivalent to their current size, to 113% in the Turks and Caicos Islands. Saint Kitts and Nevis will require an increase of 62% and the Cayman Islands only 8%.



**TABLE 4**  
**STAFFING OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES**

	AI	ANT	AB	BS	BB	BZ	BM	BVI	CAY	DOM	GD	GY	JM	NA	LC	SKN	SVG	SR	TT	TCI	UVI	Total
DEGREE	2	4	20	57	15	11	19	8	11	5	2	18	72	0	8	4	14	9	0	5	7	281
With subject matter training	2	2	20	23	8	5	12	6	11	4	2	13	71	0	8	3	8	8	0	5	5	209
Male	0	1	10	1	5	2	8	2	4	2	1	4	23	0	3	3	1	3	0	2	1	76
Female	2	1	10	22	3	3	4	4	7	2	1	9	48	0	5	0	7	5	0	3	4	134
Without subject matter training	0	2	0	34	7	6	7	2	0	1		5	1	0	0	1	6	1		0	2	71
Male	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	-	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	16
Female	0	1	0	33	7	4	4	2	0	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	6	1		0	1	55
NON-DEGREE	4	14	13	52	56	22	8	15	13	10	-	11	281	0	41	9	10	94	0	3	4	611
With subject matter training	4	9	11	48	10	0	3	3	13	10	-	0	274	0	16	2	3	23	0	2	1	426
Male	1	4	7	7	7	0	0	1	6	5	-	0	85	0	8	1	2	7	0	0	0	141
Female	3	5	4	41	3	0	3	2	7	5	-	0	189	0	8	1	1	16	0	2	1	285
Without subject matter training	0	5	2	4	46	22	5	12	0	0	-	11	7	0	25	7	7	71	0	1	3	195
Male	0	4	0	1	17	15	0	2	0	0	-	1	3	0	4	0	3	26	0	0	0	59
Female	0	1	2	3	30	7	5	10	0	0	-	10	4	0	21	7	4	45	0	1	3	136
% with Degrees	33%	22%	61%	52%	21%	33%	70%	35%	46%	33%	-	62%	20%	-	16%	31%	58%	9%		63%	64%	32%
% with subject matter training	100%	61%	94%	65%	25%	15%	56%	39%	100%	93%	-	45%	98%	-	49%	38%	46%	30%	-	88%	55%	71%
% Females	83%	44%	48%	91%	61%	42%	64%	78%	58%	53%	-	66%	68%	-	69%	62%	75%	65%	-	75%	82%	68%

**NOTE: AI = ANGULLA; ANT = ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA; AB = ARUBA; BS = THE BAHAMAS; BB = BARBADOS; BZ = BELIZE; BM = BERMUDA; BVI = BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS; CAY = CAYMAN ISLANDS; DOM = DOMINICA; GD = GRENADA; GY = GUYANA; JM = JAMAICA; NA = NETHERLANDS ANTILLES; LC = SAINT LUCIA; SKN = SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS; SVG = SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES; SR = SURINAME; TT = TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO; TCI = TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS; UVI = UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS**

**TABLE 5  
OPTIMUM STAFF LEVELS**

	AI	ANT	AB	BS	BB	BZ	BM	BVI	CAY	DOM	GD	GY	JM	NA	LC	KN	SVG	SR	TT	TCI	UVI	Total
<b>DEGREE</b>			8	9	9	5	0	4	2	2	2	3	-	4	5	4	0	0	0	3	3	116
Degree with subject matter training			8	9	9	5	0	4	2	2	0	3	-	1	5	3	0	0	0	3	3	57
Degree without subject matter training			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	1	0			0	0	1
<b>NON DEGREE</b>			0	37	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	-	2	0	4	4	0	0	6	0	74
No Degree with subject matter training			0	32	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	-	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	61
No Degree without subject matter training			0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-		0	4	0	0		0	0	11
Increase			8	46	25	5	0	4	2	3	-	7	-	-	5	8	4	0	-	9	3	129
Current staff			33	109	72	33	27	23	24	15	-	29	353	-	49	13	24	103	-	8	11	926
% Increase			24%	42%	35%	15%	0%	17%	8%	20%	-	24%	-	-	10%	62%	17%	0%	-	113%	27%	14%

## 7. Surveys

The 2009 Study showed that a large variety of surveys had been conducted between 2005 and 2009. The results for 2009 are shown in table 6. However, the data show that very few Household Surveys are being conducted in any systematic fashion, and that these are few and far between. Aside from Jamaica, which conducts an annual Standard of Living Survey inclusive of a Household Budget Survey, all OECS countries reported doing such surveys every five years or so. Furthermore, there were some countries whose survey capability remains even weaker as a result of shortages of resources, both human and financial, and these countries hardly conduct any Household Surveys at all. The shortage in human resources relates to both numbers and skill.

Apart from Jamaica, a few other countries such as Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Saint Lucia have relatively 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, the former catering to a more regional approach with limited numbers of trainees per country and the latter, to bilateral technical assistance providing for greater exposure of local staff.

Consumer Price Surveys, which are surveys of commercial outlets, and Establishment Surveys, which collect sectoral data for the National Accounts estimation, were the surveys more likely to be conducted in the countries. It is known from other sources that only six countries of the subregion are currently conducting household-based Labour Force Surveys with any acceptable frequency. 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 in 2000 by the Eastern Caribbean Centre of the University of the Virgin Islands. 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.

More than 100 different surveys have been conducted in the last three years, but most of them were establishment-based, as indicated above. Table 7 presents the details. 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, many countries will be concentrating on the conduct of their decennial Population and Housing Census. Although all countries that took part in the 2009 Study did not report on this activity, other sources confirm that countries of the subregion will be conducting their censuses either in 2010 or 2011. Due to this very demanding undertaking, and because of the lack of both financial and human resources, most countries will not be engaging in many more Household Surveys during the next two to three years. This is quite understandable, considering current staffing limitations coupled with the curtailment of financial flows due to the severe global economic downturn. However, many countries did report their intention of continuing during this period with the recurrent Establishment Surveys, and with many other non-household-based surveys that collect key inputs for important measures relating to the economy or financial status. Details are provided in table 7.

Many more data than are currently being collected are needed to meet commitments to international agreements such as the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals (IADGs). As indicated before, there are several constraints to meeting such commitments, especially in the next two to three years with the planning for the upcoming Censuses of Population and Housing. This major activity itself will be a rich source for some of these demands: however, another possible source of such data is the upcoming Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

(MICS4) round of Household Surveys that is supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

However, a word of caution should be sounded. Too many household enquiries through censuses and surveys conducted during a fixed period of time in the context of the Caribbean subregion can lead 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 Caribbean countries having 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 be addressed, as sample surveys become a more frequently-used tool to capture information about a variety of issues affecting the people of the subregion. Solutions can involve a more coordinated approach to the conduct of surveys, and survey designs which allow 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 might lead to larger sample sizes which would, in turn, increase costs.

**TABLE 6**  
**SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY STATISTICAL AGENCIES IN THE CARIBBEAN**

<b>Survey conducted</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Latest survey</b>	<b>Latest result published</b>
		Netherlands Antilles		
Agriculture	M	British Virgin Islands	Mar-09	
Average Gas Prices	M	British Virgin Islands	May-09	
	A	Antigua and Barbuda	2007	
Balance of Payments	A	Dominica	2008	2008
	A	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2008	
	A	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2007	
Banking Statistics	M	British Virgin Islands	Dec-08	
Basic Indicators	H	Suriname	2008	
Births, Deaths, Marriages	A	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2008	
	10 Years	Turks and Caicos Islands	2001	
Building Construction Statistics	Q	Bahamas (the)	1 Qtr 2009	
Central Government expenditure by category	Q	Bermuda	1 Qtr 2009	
	Q	Bermuda	1 Qtr 2009	
Community Survey	A	United States Virgin Islands	2009	
	M	Antigua and Barbuda	May-09	
	M	Aruba	2009	
	M	Bermuda	Apr-09	
	M	British Virgin Islands	Jun-09	
CPI	M	Dominica	Feb-09	
	M	Saint Lucia		
	M	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1 Qtr 2009	
	M	Suriname	May-09	
	Q	Cayman Islands		
Crimes statistics	A	Turks and Caicos Islands	2007	
Cruise Survey	O	Aruba	2009	
Data for Quarterly and Annual Economic Reports	A	Cayman Islands		
	Q	Cayman Islands		
Demographic	A	Dominica	2008	
	Q	Aruba	2008	
Demographic, Social & Environmental	Q	Antigua and Barbuda	2007	

Detailed Trade	M	Saint Lucia	Mar-08	
Digest of Statistics	A	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2007	
Divorce Statistics data	M	Jamaica	2008	
Economic Indicators	M	Aruba	2009	
	M;Q	Dominica	Mar-09	
	Q; A	Suriname	2008	
Education	A	Dominica	2007	
	A	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2008	
Employment Survey	A	Bermuda	2007	
Environmental Statistics	A	Dominica	2008	
	A	Jamaica	2007	
	A	Suriname	2008	
Estimated expenditure of vacation and business visitors	Q	Bermuda	1 Qtr 2009	
External Trade		Jamaica	Mar-09	
	M	Turks and Caicos Islands	2008	
Family Planning	A	Jamaica	2008	
Financial Services	M	British Virgin Islands	Mar-09	
Financial year reports	A	Aruba		
	A	Cayman Islands		
Foreign Trade	M	Bahamas (the)	2009	
	A	Barbados	2008	
GDP	A	British Virgin Islands	2008	
	A	Saint Lucia	Mar-09	
Government Finance Statistics	A	Turks and Caicos Islands	2007	
Health Statistics	A	Turks and Caicos Islands	2006	
Immigration Statistics	Q	Jamaica	2008	
Income and Expenditure Survey	O	Aruba	2006	
Index of Industrial Production	M	Barbados	Apr-09	
Industrial Statistics	A	Barbados		
Informal Sector Survey	O	Saint Lucia	2008	
Infrastructural changes	A	Aruba	2008	
Labour Force Survey	A	Bahamas (the)	2009	
	A	Turks and Caicos Islands	2007	
	H	Cayman Islands		
	O	Aruba	2006	
	Q	Barbados	Q1, 2009	1996-2001

	Q	Jamaica	20-Jan
	Q	Saint Lucia	1st Q 2009
	Y	Cayman Islands	
Labour Market Information	H	Bahamas (the)	2008
Labour Productivity Indicators	A	Bermuda	2006
Many Ad Hoc Surveys	O	Saint Lucia	
Millennium Development Goals	A	Dominica	2007
Miscellaneous Statistics	A	Barbados	2003
	A	Antigua and Barbuda	2007
	A	Bahamas (the)	2008
	A	Dominica	2008
National Accounts	A	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2008
	A	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2008
	A	Suriname	2008
	A	Turks and Caicos Islands	2007
NR Sheet	A	Suriname	2007
Occupations and Wages	O	Bahamas (the)	2007
	10 Years	Bahamas (the)	2000
	10 Years	Cayman Islands	
Population and Housing Census	10 Years	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2008
	10 Years	United States Virgin Islands	2000
	10 Years	Barbados	Dec. 2008
Producer Prices-Mining Manufacture	M	Jamaica	Mar-09
Rainfall	M	British Virgin Islands	2008
	M	Bahamas (the)	May-08
Retail Price Index	M	Barbados	Apr. 2009
	M	Jamaica	May-09
	M	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	May-09
Sector Data	A	Cayman Islands	
Selected Gender Statistics	A	Suriname	2007
	5 Years	Saint Lucia	2006
SLC/HBS	A	Jamaica	2007
	O	Cayman Islands	
Social Studies	M	Bahamas (the)	2009
Statistical Papers	H	Suriname	2009
Supply and Use	5 Years	Saint Lucia	

Tourism Price Index	Q	British Virgin Islands	Jun-09
	A	Turks and Caicos Islands	2006
	M	Aruba	2008
Tourism Statistics	M	Barbados	May-09
	M	British Virgin Islands	Mar-09
	M	Dominica	2007
	O	Turks and Caicos Islands	2006
		Barbados	2006
	A	British Virgin Islands	2004
	A	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2008
	A	Suriname	2008
Trade Statistics	M	Antigua and Barbuda	Jun-08
	M	Aruba	2009
	M	Dominica	2008
	M	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2008
	Q	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2008
Value of construction work	Q	Bermuda	1 Qtr 2009
	M	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2008
Visitor Arrivals	Q	Bermuda	1 Qtr 2009
	Q	Bermuda	1 Qtr 2009
	Q	Bermuda	1 Qtr 2009
Visitors Satisfaction Expenditure	M	Antigua and Barbuda	Jun-09
	A	Saint Lucia	2007
Vital Statistics	A	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2007
	M	Bahamas (the)	2009
	M	Jamaica	2008
Voters registration and election results	O	Turks and Caicos Islands	2003
Wages and Prices in the construction industry	A	Suriname	2009
Website		Saint Lucia	



**TABLE 7**  
**SURVEYS TO BE CONDUCTED BY STATISTICAL AGENCIES IN THE CARIBBEAN**

<b>Surveys to be conducted</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Expected Survey Date</b>
Population & Housing Census	C	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2011
	C	Saint Lucia	May-10
	C	Bermuda	May-10
	C	Cayman Islands	2010
Balance Of Payments	A	Cayman Islands	
Construction Cost Index	Q	British Virgin Islands	2010
Consumer Price Index	Q	Turks and Caicos Islands	2010
Environmental and Energy	A	British Virgin Islands	2009
Financial Satellite Accounts	A	Bahamas	2010
GDP by expenditure component	Q	Bermuda	
Government Finance Statistics	A	Bermuda	
Health Accounting	A	Dominica	2009
Household income and expenditures	O	Turks and Caicos Islands	2009
Import - Export Price Index	Q	Turks and Caicos Islands	2009
Import and Export Index	Q	Aruba	2010
Labour Force Survey	A	Bermuda	2009
	A	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2010
Literacy Survey	3 years	Dominica	2009
	O	Saint Lucia	Aug-09
More detailed crime data	M	British Virgin Islands	2009
New CPI basket	Q	Cayman Islands	
Producer Price Index	Q	Aruba	2010
Producer Prices - Agriculture	M	Jamaica	2008
SNA	A	Cayman Islands	
Social Services	A	British Virgin Islands	2009
Telecommunications Statistics	A	British Virgin Islands	2009
Tourism Satellite Account	Q	Aruba	2009
Use of ICT	On demand	Netherlands Antilles	2010

## 8. Equipment

The 2009 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. Table 8 presents the details of responses to the questions in this section. It should be noted that no responses to these questions were received from Anguilla, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago, and only a partial response was received from Grenada.

Eleven of the countries responding to this question, namely, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and the Turks and Caicos Islands, reported that they were not satisfied with their present stock of equipment, whereas seven were satisfied. Barbados reported requiring an increase of 48% over their present stock of computers, Belize, 18%, the Cayman Islands, 7%, Jamaica, 48%, Saint Lucia, 38% and Saint Kitts and Nevis, 44%. Even though five other countries were not happy with their present stock of equipment, they seemed to be satisfied with their supply of computers since they did not indicate requiring an increased number. Table 8 shows that, in twelve of the countries that responded, the ratio of computers to staff was 1.00 or higher, while in Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname, the ratios were lower than 1.00.

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. Details can be seen in table 8.

## 9. Information technology applications

The use of information technology (IT) can greatly reduce the time taken for data collection, editing, analysis 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 into the information technology applications being used in the Caribbean. As can be seen, the use of information technology is growing. The data for the previous enquiry in 2005 showed that, whereas a few countries such as Bermuda had experimented with cutting-edge technology by using personal digital assistant (PDA) applications to conduct surveys, others were still having problems receiving adequate Internet services provided to their staff. The situation in 2009 seems much healthier in terms of the use of IT. Barbados reported the use of PDAs in 2009 and both Antigua and Barbuda and Anguilla intend to use this technology in 2010 and 2011, respectively. The use of personal computers and Internet connections in all countries of the subregion has increased significantly, and the use of scanning technologies, which are known to enhance the outputs of Statistical Agencies, is also on the rise.

There are also indications of continued use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and the gradual introduction of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) among countries of the Caribbean. This is a welcome and timely development, since the long and very tedious process of preparation for the 2010

round of censuses has already started. However, despite the temptation to embrace the latest available technology, it is essential to recognize the importance of utilizing tried and tested processes. In the 2000 round of censuses, for example, despite the use of more up-to-date technology, the results took as long, or longer, to be published compared to the 1990 round. 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 backup facilities is of utmost importance. In this regard, the use of mirror sites for backup purposes should be explored. This raises legal issues regarding the ownership of data and 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 OFFICE IN THE CARIBBEAN**

	ANT	AB	BS	BB	BZ	BM	BVI	CAY	DOM	GD	JM	NA	LC	KN	SVG	SR	TCI	USVI	TOTAL
<b>Equipment Available</b>																			
Computers	16	134	90	31	33	27	29	28	20	22	252	44	40	18	21	66	13	14	898
Internet connections	2	29	70	1	33	27	29	27	6	22	100	37	40	0		14	12	11	460
Printers	5	4	11	8	10	27	9	4	5	5	31	7	10	2	5	37	11	12	203
Scanning equipment	3	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	7	0	3	2	4	1		4	1	2	41
Photocopiers	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	3	5	1	0		12	1	1	41
Calculators	4	29	60	0	0	27	9	17	14	22	0	0	33	0	2	0	8	9	234
Computers/Staff	0.89	1.48	1	0.44	1	1.23	1.26	1.17	1.33	-	0.73		0.78	1.38	0.88	.89	1.63	1.56	0.94
<b>Equipment Required</b>																			
Computers	0	0	0	15	6	0	0	2	0	.	122	0	15	8	0	-	-	-	166
Internet connections	32	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	.	24	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	58
Printers	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	5	.	10	0	0	2	0	-	-	-	21
Scanning equipment	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	7	.	4	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	22





IMF CPI Compilation System - Price Index Processor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OCR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2011	.	.	.	.	.
On-line questionnaire	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2010	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Palm and Tablet PC Technology	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2009
PDA	2011	2010	.	.	2009	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
REDATAM	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Teleform	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2010	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

## IV. CONCLUSION

### A. Training

There are still relatively large numbers of employees in Statistical Agencies with no “subject matter” training. The data from the 2009 Study show that roughly 266 out of a total of 888 staff members fell into this category. There is no doubt that the turnover of staff in the field of statistics will continue to be high. Hence, regular training of statistics personnel needs to be institutionalized.

It is worrisome to note that the Caribbean subregion continues to suffer from the lack of any permanent established institutions that provide such professional training to personnel at all levels, that would enable them to enter the workforce and start contributing immediately. This is a crucial response to meet increasing demands for timely statistics of an internationally-acceptable standard.

Neither is there a solution at the wider regional level, especially with the language constraint. Larger countries in Latin America, like Mexico and Brazil, have their own in-house training institutes. Putting aside the language constraint, this avenue may be explored for a possible solution to the Caribbean problem. If this problem is not addressed immediately, it undermines the effectiveness of existing regional workshops and national training efforts. Currently, many participants being sent to these forums have little or no exposure to the discipline of statistics itself. If they had, they would be able to reap maximum benefits from these regional workshops.

### B. Statistical methods and definitions

In addition to training, there is a general need for standardization or harmonization of statistical methods and definitions across the Caribbean subregion. While it may not be possible to achieve common standards in every instance, a core set of definitions would facilitate comparability of statistics across countries. Efforts already made by CARICOM and ECLAC must be accelerated. While it is true that harmonization is a laborious process, this is all the more reason for these efforts to be continuous.

In addition, a repository for these harmonized concepts, methods and definitions should be formally established and made easily accessible. A regional set of harmonized metadata are as important as, for example, the global set that the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund have established and maintained for global use and reference. This needs to be replicated at the regional and subregional levels.

The efforts of OECS must be complemented in this area. OECS is a good example for its Member States in areas such as national accounts, balance of payments, and 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 OECS countries.

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) have also been introduced in OECS, but there is still need for similar exercises in a number of areas. A subregional 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 rewards.

## V. RECOMMENDATIONS

The results presented above reveal a number of areas that could benefit from interventions at the subregional level, either individually or jointly by organizations such as ECLAC, CARICOM, Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), ECCB and OECS. ECLAC has started work in areas such as Household Surveys, the Informal Sector, Social Statistics, Gender and ICT. However, concerted follow-up activity is required to refine what has already been done. The following list of recommendations is aimed at optimizing the scarce resources of Statistical Agencies in the Caribbean subregion.

- A review of Statistics Acts in the subregion undertaken to update and make provision for the growing IT industry and for electronic transfer of data.
- Coordination of statistical activities at the national level. This is crucial since, in all countries, different agencies are involved with different branches of statistics. This encourages ‘turf protection’ and often leads to duplication of effort and conflicting measurements of the same statistics. The official Agency for statistical matters should be clearly identified, and others working in this field should be encouraged to work closely with this Agency. In fact, all agencies should be encouraged to have regular meetings to discuss their work and outputs.
- The facilitation of work attachments at Statistical Agencies should be promoted. These attachments can take the form of skilled personnel travelling to individual countries to train local staff, or staff from individual countries travelling to obtain hands-on training in another country.
- Workshops on Complex Survey Design should be arranged and conducted. This will allow countries to maximize time and money and reduce respondent burden for sample surveys.
- The conducting of a workshop, or a series of workshops, on integrating information technology in the Statistical Agencies, is also strongly recommended.
- The development of regional publicity material to promote the work of Statistical Agencies should be promoted.
- As has been noted, at least three Agencies operating in the subregion have initiated the process of harmonization. These processes need to be formalized and given continued support, since standardizing metadata can be a long, drawn-out procedure.
- Collaboration of subregional Statistical Agencies in the development of a methodology for measuring the contribution and impact of the ICT sector on the economies of the subregion.

**TABLE 10**  
**STATISTICAL OFFICES IN THE CARIBBEAN**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>Name of Office</b>	<b>Officer in Charge</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
<b>ANGUILLA</b>	Anguilla Statistics Department	Chief Statistician	www.gov.ai/statistics
<b>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</b>	Statistics Division	Chief Statistician	stats@ab.gov.ag
<b>ARUBA</b>	Central Bureau of Statistics Aruba	Director of CBS	www.cbs.aw
<b>BAHAMAS (THE)</b>	Department of Statistics	Director	dpsdp@bahamas.gov.bs
<b>BARBADOS</b>	Barbados Statistical Service	Director of Statistical Services	<a href="http://www.barstats.gov.bb">www.barstats.gov.bb</a>
<b>BELIZE</b>	Statistical Institute of Belize	Director-General	www.statisticsbelize.org.bz
<b>BERMUDA</b>	Department of Statistics	Chief Statistician	www.statistics.gov.bm
<b>BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	Development Planning Unit	Director of Dev. Planning Unit	www.dpu.gov.vg
<b>CAYMAN ISLANDS</b>	Economics and Statistics Office (ESO)	Director	www.eso.ky
<b>DOMINICA</b>	Central Statistics Office	Chief Statistician	
<b>GRENADA</b>	Central Statistical Office	Director of Statistics	
<b>GUYANA</b>	Bureau of Statistics	Chief Statistician	www.statisticsguyana.gov.gy
<b>JAMAICA</b>	Statistical Institute of Jamaica	Director General	www.statinja.com
<b>NETHERLANDS ANTILLES</b>	Central Bureau of Statistics	Director	www.cbs.an
<b>SAINT LUCIA</b>	Saint Lucia Statistical Office	Director of Statistics	www.stats.gov.lc
<b>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</b>	Statistics Department	Director of Statistics	
<b>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</b>	Statistical Office	Chief Statistician	
<b>SURINAME</b>	General Bureau of Statistics	Director Statistics	<a href="http://www.statistics-suriname.org">www.statistics-suriname.org</a>
<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>	Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago	Director of Statistics	www.cso.gov.tt
<b>TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS</b>	Statistical Office Department of Economic Planning and Statistics	Chief Economist	www.depst.org
<b>UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	University of the Virgin Islands	Director	www.uvi.edu/ECC/ecc.htm

**TABLE 11  
THE FUNCTIONS OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>FUNCTIONS OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES/DUTIES OF HEAD OF AGENCY</b>					
<b>ANGUILLA</b>	To collect, compile, analyse, 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		
<b>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</b>	To collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistics portraying various aspects of the social, demographic and economic conditions of the people of Antigua and Barbuda	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 time to time for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) above			
<b>BAHAMAS (the)</b>	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	To collaborate with other Government departments, commissions, bodies incorporated directly by the Legislature and other organizations, in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical records of or connected with those departments,	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 coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to The Bahama Islands

		and conditions of The Bahama Islands	commissions, bodies and organizations			
<b>BARBADOS</b>	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 coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to this Island		
<b>BELIZE</b>	To take any census or survey in Belize	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 country	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		

<b>BERMUDA</b>	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	
<b>CAYMAN ISLANDS</b>	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		
<b>GUYANA</b>	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 the inhabitants of Guyana	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		

<b>MONTSEERRAT</b>	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		
<b>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</b>	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		
<b>SAINT LUCIA</b>	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 of this Island	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		

<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>	Take any census in Trinidad and 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 and 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 and Tobago in accordance with the provisions of this Act		
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**ANNEXES**

The following annexes provide information on the data collected and published by Statistical Agencies and 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**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>Survey Conducted</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Earliest Survey</b>	<b>Latest Survey</b>
<b>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</b>	Balance of Payments	A		2007
	CPI	M		May-09
	Demographic, Social and Environmental	Q		2007
	National Accounts	A		2007
	Trade Statistics	M		Jun-08
	Visitors Satisfaction Expenditure	M		Jun-09
<b>ARUBA</b>	CPI	M	1954	2009
	Cruise Survey	O		2009
	Economic Indicators	M	1997	2009
	Financial year reports	A		
	Labour Force Survey	O	1994	2006
	Tourism Statistics	M	1996	2008
	Trade Statistics	M	1986	2009
	Infrastructural changes	A	1998	2008
	Income and Expenditure Survey	O	1993	2006
	Demographic	Q	1972	2008
<b>BAHAMAS (THE)</b>	Building Construction Statistics	Q		2009 1st Q
	Foreign Trade	M		2009
	Labour Force Survey	A		2009
	Labour Market Information	H		2008
	Occupations and Wages	O		2007
	Population and Housing Census	C		2000
	Retail Price Index	M		May-08
	Social Studies	M		2009
	Vital Statistics	M		2009
	National Accounts	A		2008
<b>BARBADOS</b>	GDP	A	1974	2008
	Index of Industrial Production	M		Apr-09

	Industrial Statistics	A		
	Labour Force Survey	Q	1976	Q1, 2009
	Miscellaneous Statistics	A		2003
	Population and Housing Census	H		Dec. 2008
	Retail Price Index	M	1956	Apr. 2009
	Tourism Statistics	M		May-09
	Trade Statistics			
<b>BERMUDA</b>	Central Government expenditure by category	Q	1 Qtr 1980	1 Qtr 2009
	Central Government revenue by source	Q	1 Qtr 1980	1 Qtr 2009
	Estimated expenditure of vacation and business visitors	Q	1 Qtr 1980	1 Qtr 2009
	Value of construction work	Q	1 Qtr 1980	1 Qtr 2009
	Visitor Arrivals	Q	1 Qtr 1980	1 Qtr 2009
	Visitor Arrivals	Q	1 Qtr 1980	1 Qtr 2009
	Labour Productivity Indicators	A	1996	2006
	Visitor Arrivals	Q	1 Qtr 1980	1 Qtr 2009
	CPI	M	1 Qtr 1961	Apr-09
	Employment Survey	A	1978	2007
<b>BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	Agriculture	M	2003	Mar-09
	Average Gas Prices	M	2006	May-09
	Financial Services	M	1985	Mar-09
	GDP	A	1991	2008
	Rainfall	M	1991	2008
	Trade Statistics	A	1991	2004
	Tourism Statistics	M	1991	Mar-09
	Banking Statistics	M	1997	Dec-08
	CPI	M	1991	Jun-09
	Tourism Price Index	Q	1999	Jun-09
<b>CAYMAN ISLANDS</b>	Data for Quarterly and Annual Economic reports	A		
	Data for Quarterly and Annual Economic reports	Q		
	Population and Housing Census	C		
	Sector Data	A		
	SLC/HBS	O		
	Foreign Trade	A		
	CPI	Q		

	Labour Force Survey	Y		
	Labour Force Survey	H		
<b>DOMINICA</b>	Balance of Payments	A		2008
	CPI	M	1964	Feb-09
	Demographic	A	1996	2008
	Education	A	1997	2007
	Environmental	A	2002	2008
	Millennium Development Goals	A	2002	2007
	Tourism Statistics	M		2007
	Trade Statistics	M		2008
	Economic Indicators	M;Q		Mar-09
	National Accounts	A		2008
	<b>JAMAICA</b>	Divorce Statistics data	M	1980
Environmental Statistics		A	1990	2007
Family Planning		A	1970	2008
Immigration Statistics		Q	1970	2008
Labour Force Survey		Q	1968	20-Jan
Producer Prices-Mining Manufacture		M	2005	Mar-09
Retail Price Index		M	1952	May-09
SLC/HBS		A	1988	2007
Vital Statistics		M	1980	2008
External Trade			1952	Mar-09
<b>NETHERLANDS ANTILLES</b>				
<b>SAINT LUCIA</b>	CPI	M		
	Detailed Trade	M		Mar-08
	Informal Sector Survey	O		2008
	Labour Force Survey	Q		1 Qtr 2009
	Many Ad Hoc Surveys	O		
	SLC/HBS	5-year		2006
	Vital Statistics	A		2007
	Website			
	Supply and Use	5-year	Continuous	
	GDP	A	Feb-09	Mar-09
<b>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</b>	Balance of Payments	A	1977	2008

	Births, Deaths, Marriages	A	1970	2008
	CPI	M	1981	1 Qtr 2009
	Education	A	1970	2008
	National Accounts	A	1977	2008
	Population and Housing Census	C	1871	2008
	Trade Statistics	M	1978	2008
	Visitor Arrivals	M	1978	2008
<b>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</b>	Balance of Payments	A		2007
	Digest of Statistics	A		2007
	Trade Statistics	A		2008
	Trade Statistics	Q		2008
	Vital Statistics	A		2007
	National Accounts	A		2008
	Retail Price Index	M		May-09
<b>SURINAME</b>	Basic Indicators	H		2008
	CPI	M		May-09
	Economic Indicators	Q; A		2008
	Environmental Statistics	A		2008
	National Accounts	A		2008
	NR Sheet	A		2007
	Selected Gender Statistics	A		2007
	Statistical Papers	H		2009
	Trade Statistics	A		2008
	Wages and Prices in the construction industry	A		2009
<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>				
<b>TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS</b>	Births, Deaths, Marriages	C	1970	2001
	Crimes statistics	A	1997	2007
	Health Statistics	A	1995	2006
	Labour Force Survey	A	2001	2007
	Tourism Statistics	A	1995	2006
	Tourism Statistics	O	2002	2006
	Voters registration and election results	O	1995	2003
	Government Finance Statistics	A	1994	2007
	External Trade	M	1999	2008

	National Accounts	A	2000	2007
<b>UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	Community Survey	A	2008	2009
	Population and Housing Census	C	1980	2000

- Notes: 1 Department of Labour: Analysed by the Bureau of Economic Research  
2 Department of Finance: Analysed 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

COUNTRY	Survey	Frequency	Period Start
	Import- and Export Index	Q	2010
	Producer Price Index	Q	2010
<b>ARUBA</b>	Tourism Satellite Account	Q	2009
<b>BAHAMAS (THE)</b>	Financial Satellite Accounts	A	2010
	2010 Population and Housing Census	C	May-10
	GDP by expenditure component	Q	
	Government Finance Statistics	A	
<b>BERMUDA</b>	Labour Force Survey	A	2009
	Construction Cost Index	Q	2010
	Environmental and Energy	A	2009
	More detailed crime data	M	2009
	Social Services	A	2009
<b>BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	Telecommunications Statistics	A	2009
	2010 Population and Housing Census	C	2010
	BOP	A	
	New CPI basket	Q	
<b>CAYMAN ISLANDS</b>	SNA	A	
	Health Accounting	A	2009
<b>DOMINICA</b>	Literacy Survey	3 years	2009
<b>JAMAICA</b>	Producer Prices - Agriculture	M	2008
<b>NETHERLANDS ANTILLES</b>	Use of ICT	On demand	2010
	2010 Population and Housing Census		May-10
<b>SAINT LUCIA</b>	Literacy Survey	O	Aug-09
<b>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</b>	Labour Force Survey	A	2010
	Population & Housing Census	C	2011
	Consumer Price Index	Q	2010
	Household income and expenditures	O	2009
<b>TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS</b>	Import - Export Price Index	Q	2009

**Annex 3  
Publications**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>DATA SERIES PUBLISHED</b>				
	<b>Title</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Earliest</b>	<b>Latest</b>	<b>Availability</b>
<b>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</b>	Quarterly Statistical Digest	Q	1st Q 2009	1st Q 2009	
	Glance at Statistics	M			
<b>ARUBA</b>	Demographic Bulletin	Q	1972	2008	H
	Demographic Profile	A	1996	2009	H
	Income and Expenditure Survey	O	1993	2006	H
	Labour Force Survey	O	1993	2006	H
	Health Research	O		2007	H
	Onderwijs op Aruba	O		2004	H
	Infrastructural Changes	A	1998	2008	H
	Monthly in review	M	1997	2009	H
	Government Sector of Aruba	A	1996	2008	H
	Cost Structure of Business	A	1996	2004	H S W
<b>BAHAMAS (THE)</b>	National Accounts Report	A		2008	H S W
	Retail Price Index	M		Apr-08	H S W
	Annual Review of Prices	A		2007	H
	Foreign Trade Report	A		2007	H
	Census Report	C		2000	H
	National Census Report	C		2000	H
	The Bahamas In Figures	A		2007	H
	Population Projections 2000 - 2030	C		2007	H
<b>BARBADOS</b>	Life Tables Report	C		2005	H
	Industrial Census	O		1994	
	Population & Housing Census	C		200	H
	Annual Trade Report	A		2006	H
	Monthly Trade Bulletin	M			H
	Monthly Digest of Statistics				H

	Digest of Tourism Statistics	A		2007	H
	Retail Price Index Bulletin	M			H
	Report on Household Budget Survey	O		1998/199	H
	Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin	Q		Q1,2009	H
	Annual Labour Force Report			1996-2001	H
<b>BELIZE</b>	Abstract of Statistics	A			H
	Employment Survey	A	1978	2007	
	Consumer Price Index	A	1961	2009	
	Labour Force Survey	A		2009	
	Labour Productivity Survey	A	1996	2006	
	Balance of Payments	Q	1st Q 2004	4th Q 2008	H S W
	Gross Domestic Product	A	1966	2007	H S W
	Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics	Q	1st Q 1996	4th Q 2008	H S W
	Retail Sales Index	M	Jan-99	May-09	H S W
<b>BERMUDA</b>	Bermuda Environmental Statistics Compendium	A	2008	2008	H
	Household Expenditure Survey Report	C	1982	2004	H
	Consumer Price Index	M	2001	2009	H S W
	Tourism Price Index	Q	2000	2008	H S W
	Statistical Abstract	C			H S W
	Tourism	Q	2008	2008	H S W
	Economic Review	A	2006	2008	H S W
<b>BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	Population Bulletin	C		2009	H S W
	CPI (old basket)	Q			H S W
	Labour Force Survey	A			H S W
	Foreign Trade Statistics	A			H S W
	Population Census	C			H S W
	Quarterly Economic reports	Q			H S W
<b>CAYMAN ISLANDS</b>	Annual Economic reports	A			H S W
<b>DOMINICA</b>	Economic Indicators	M;Q		Mar-09	
	National Accounts	A		2008	
	Balance of Payments	A		2008	
	Consumer Price Index	M	1964	Feb-09	



	Trade	M		2008	
	Tourism	M		2007	
	Demographic	A	1996	2008	
	Millennium Development Goals	A	2002	2007	
	Education	A	1997	2007	
	Environmental	A	2002	2008	
<b>JAMAICA</b>	Consumer Price Index Annual Review	A	1939	2008	H
	Consumer Price Index Bulletin	M	1976	May-09	H
	Consumer Price Index Report	M	1939	2005	H
	External Trade Bulletin	M	1976	February 2009	H
	Producer Price Index Annual Review	A	2007	2008	H
	Producer Price Index Bulletin	M	2007	Mar-09	H
	Producer Price Index Special Report 2005 -2007	O	2007	2007	H
	External Trade Report Part I	A	1951	2000	H
	External Trade Report Part II	A	1951	2003	H
	External Trade Report Part II	Q	1976	2002	H
<b>NETHERLANDS ANTILLES</b>	National Accounts 2000-2006	A			
	Statistical Yearbook	A	1960	2008	H
	Statistical Orientation	A		2008	H
	Modus	Q		2008	H
	The supply and use table 2004 Netherlands Antilles	O		2004	H
	Government Statistics 1999-2004	O		2004	H
	Censusatlas Curacao	C		2002	H
	Censusatlas Sint Maarten	C		2002	H
	Geodata 2001 Saba, St.Eustatius	C		2002	H
	Fourth Population and Housing Census vol. 1 and vol. 2	C		2002	H
<b>SAINT LUCIA</b>	Supply and Use Table	5-year			
	Labour force Survey	A			
	CPI				
	Detailed Trade	M			
<b>SAINT KITS AND</b>	Demography Digest				H

<b>NEVIS</b>	Digest of Statistics	A		2005	H
	Statistical Review	A		2004	H
	GDP Tables	A		2008	H
<b>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</b>	Digest of Statistics	A		2007	
	Vital Stats Report	A		2007	
	Trade Reports	A		2008	
	Trade Reports	Q			
<b>SURINAME</b>	CPI Sheet	M		May-09	H S W
	Nr Sheet	A		2007	H S W
	Trade Statistics of Suriname	A		2008	H
	National Accounts Publication	A		2008	H
	Wages and Prices in the construction industry	A		2009	H
	Economic Quarterly and Annual Statistics	A		2008	H
	Environmental Statistics	A		2008	H
	Basic Indicators	H		2008	H
	Selected Gender Statistics	A		2007	H
Statistical Papers	H		2009	H S	
<b>TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS</b>	National Accounts Statistics	A	2000	2007	H S W
	Report on Government Finance Statistics	A	1999	2007	H S W
	External Merchandise Report	A	2004	2008	H S W
	Quarterly Trade Report	Q	2007 Q1	2008 Q1	H S W
	Vital Statistics Report	A	2003	2006	H S W
	Survey of Departing Visitors	O	2002	2006	H S W
	TCI Gender Profile	O	2004		H S W
	Environment Outlook	O	2004		H S W
	MDG Report	O	2006		H S W
<b>UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	Labour and Employment Situationer	A	2005	2007	H S W
<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	VI Community Survey	A	2001	2006	H

**Annex 4**  
**FUTURE PUBLICATIONS**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>Availability</b>
	Statistics on the Information Economy	A		
	Tourism Satellite Account	A		
	Government Finance Statistics	A		
<b>BERMUDA</b>	A Journey Through the Centuries	O	2009	H S W
<b>BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	Banking Statistics	A	Sep-09	H S W
<b>CAYMAN ISLANDS</b>	BOP report	A	2010	H S W
	SNA report	A	2009	H S W
	New CPI	Q	2009	H S W
	2010 Census	C	2011	H S W
<b>DOMINICA</b>	Agricultural Statistics	A	2009	
<b>JAMAICA</b>	Pocketbook of Environment Statistics	O		H
	Household Expenditure Survey Report 2004-2005	O	2009	H S
	Census of Agriculture 2007 - Final Report	C	2009	H S
<b>NETHERLANDS ANTILLES</b>	Statistical Yearbook 2009	A	2008	H
	Statistical Orientation	A	2008	H
	Modus	Q	2008	H
<b>TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS</b>	Import Export Price Index	Q	2010	H S W
	Income & Expenditure Patterns	O	2010	H S W
	Consumer Price Index	Q	2011	H S W
	Education Statistics	A	2009	H S W

Annex 5**STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SURVEY**

2005

**SECTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Q1.1 Name of Organization:

Statistical Unit  

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Q1.2 Country:

Q1.3 Web Address:

Q1.4 Job Title of Head of Organization  

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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?

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

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

1 Yes  2 No

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

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

1 Yes  2 No

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

1 Yes  2 No  **(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 Yes  2 No  **(Go to Q1.14)**

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

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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 Yes  2 No  (Go to Q2.10)

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

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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 Yes  2 No  (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)



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

1 Yes  2 No

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

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

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

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**GO TO SECTION 3.**

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

1 Yes  2 No  **(Go to Section 3)**

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

















Period

See “Notes for Completing the Questionnaire”







Period

List expected start period











**SECTION 10: BUDGETS**

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

1 Yes  (Go to Q10.3) 2  No

Q10.2 Which organization shares this responsibility?

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

1 Yes  (Go to Q10.5) 2  No

Q10.4 Which organization shares this responsibility?

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Q10.5 Does your organization collect revenue?

1 Yes  2 No  (Go to Q10.8)

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

1 Yes  2 No

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      Yes       2      No

