

**A STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM  
OF ANGUILLA**

**2005 – 9**

**Chapter 6 Subject Areas and Statistical Measures**

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## 6 Subject Areas and Statistical Measures

The subjects for which statistical measures can be produced will be considered under three headings namely: Economic statistics, Social statistics, and Socio-economic. Environmental statistics are included in the section on economic statistics. Socio-economic statistics are those statistics, which can be considered for use in both social and economic planning such as prices, incomes and labour. Training can be considered as either social or socio-economic but it is included in the Education section within the social statistics section.

### **6.1 Economic Statistics**

Economic statistics can be presented in their simplest form e.g. imports by commodity or used to estimate other economic measures e.g. liabilities due to goods imports in the Balance of Payments. Raw statistics can also be combined to produce indicators such as a leading economic indicator which is a combination of such series as building permits, inventory sales ratio, investment intentions etc. The production of indicators may be particularly relevant to Anguilla as they also provide a means of making data confidential so that the data can still be published by combining a number of data series which otherwise could not be published due to too few producers.

#### **6.1.1 National Accounts**

The most commonly sighted economic statistics are the National Accounts. The National Accounts are a set of tables, which allow economists to analyse the sources of strength and weakness in the economy. They show both stocks (assets and liabilities set out in balance sheets) and flows (incomes, expenditures, production, supply and use tables). The sectors that the accounts are broken down into are:

- Non-financial corporations (business sector)
- Financial Corporations (Banks & other financial institutions)
- Government units including social security funds
- Non-profits Institutions serving households (NPISHs e.g. churches)
- Households

The accounts can be presented as flow accounts, balance sheets and supply and use tables. Transactions between residents and non-residents are grouped together in a single account called the rest of the world account, which is similar in concept to the Balance of Payments accounts discussed in the next section.

The National Accounts for Anguilla have been compiled and published since 1984. External assistance has been needed to compile these accounts. Originally assistance was made available from the OECs and then in the nineties assistance it was provided by the ECCB. The United Nations volunteer programme also provided assistance. The accounts were in their simplest form showing production for 12 industry sectors and government income revenues and expenditure. Many of the industry sectors in the production table are produced by estimating from such statistical measures as import data or number of visitors or vehicles licensed. The services to businesses are not measured as a separate sector even though this sector is the fourth most important to the Anguillian. The expenditure table has the consumption expenditure estimated as a residual and there is no income table produced.

Many businesses in Anguilla do not keep financial records and those who do are reluctant to share their financial information with an arm of the Government. In 2003 and 2004, the Statistics Office has been more vigilant in encouraging businesses to complete the annual business survey forms and this information has been used to evaluate the production measures for Anguilla. Generally total Gross Domestic Product is under estimated for Anguilla and the underestimate is particularly noticeable for the "other services" measure, which includes services to businesses. The percentage change measure from year to year is probably not too bad and given the little use of the National Accounts to date by the Government of Anguilla and the relatively small contribution that Anguilla makes to the region served by the ECCB, the under estimate is probably not that significant. However the National Accounts are expected to be more used in the future by the Government of Anguilla and Anguilla's economy is growing at a faster rate than many other ECCB member countries' economies, therefore the National Accounts should be improved.

CARTAC has provided assistance to the ECCB and its member countries to improve statistics in the region, which has included funding a consultant to assist Anguilla in improving its National Accounts. The first initiative in this direction was a one week visit by a CARTAC funded consultant to advise on how the Supply and Use tables can be constructed. These tables are the building blocks for the other accounts and serve to check and balance the different measures. This assistance should continue, which combined with better reporting by businesses, should allow the Statistics Department to construct improved measures of the economy.

When the revised National Accounts are produced, a decision will need to be taken as to how far back the series should be revised. Revising time series can be quite time consuming especially when data is missing. It is considered that the Statistics Department will have higher priorities than putting together better historical measures of the economy and that resources should be concentrated in producing good measures for the present on a more frequent bases.

### **6.1.2 Balance of Payments and Foreign Direct Investment**

The Balance of Payments accounts give a measure of foreign exchange flows into and out of the country and their sources. They are broken down into current and capital accounts. The current account of the balance of payments shows imports and exports of goods and services as well as investment income and debt servicing. The services, which tend to generate the most foreign exchange, are tourism and services to businesses while Anguilla's goods are mostly imported which acts as a drain on foreign exchange.

These accounts are used by the Central Bank to forecast foreign exchange flows and determine foreign exchange reserves. There are very few requests other than the ECCB for this data. They are compiled in a similar way to the National Accounts, that is, the different lines are estimated from business survey and other data. Assistance is provided by the ECCB to put together these accounts.

The business survey data form for the balance of payments is mailed out with the National Accounts form, but it is sent only to larger businesses, which the National Accounts forms go to most businesses in Anguilla. The form is under revision by the ECCB. The Statistics Department has an EXCEL application called CEBOPS, which was developed by the ECCB to input and massage the data. The final estimates are done by the ECCB. It is desirable that the final estimates be done by the Statistics Department, as they should have a better understanding of where adjustments can be made with their local knowledge. In fact the ECCB has said that they would like the Statistical Offices of their member countries to take on the responsibility of compiling both the National Accounts and the Balance of Payments. The Statistics Department would however need access to the commercial banking data, which is collected by the ECCB. While the Balance of Payments is not a high priority for Anguilla this is an area, which the Department should strive to be more involved in producing.

A number of Regional Organisations have asked for measures of foreign direct investment in Anguilla. Some flow information is collected as part of the Balance of Payments survey but no stock measures have ever been produced. In other words Anguilla is unable to say what proportion of business equity is foreign owned. This should be a priority for the Statistics Department and the information should be collected through the business survey but assistance would be needed from the IMF or CARTAC in designing the questionnaire and formulating the concepts and definitions. Ideally the information should be broken down by sector and by type as well as obtaining measures of foreign land and building foreign ownership, as this is a politically sensitive area for Anguilla and the information should be available to the public.

### **6.1.3 Quarterly or monthly GDP Indexes**

These measures give a more up to date indicator of how each economic sector is performing. They are usually expressed as an index so that a percentage change rather than a level is presented. They are not based upon survey data but usually other measures relevant to the sector. For example the GDP index for hotel and restaurants would be based upon the number of excursionists plus the number of tourists, each data source being multiple by a different weight depending upon the contribution that each type of visitor makes to this industry sector.

The work in initially setting up these indexes requires considerable expertise in economic statistics as the most appropriate weights and measures need to be established for each sector. This includes doing regression analysis on a trial and error bases until the best indicators can be found. Once the initial work has been done the production of the indexes each month or quarter is relatively quick and easy.

### **6.1.4 Government Finances**

The Government represents 18% of the GDP and is the second most important sector next to tourism. The Smartstream System introduced to all Government Departments in 2003 makes it much easier to produce up to date government expenditures. When the revenue side is introduced both sides of the balance sheet will be available in machine-readable format. DITES will be making available a dissemination database which will allow the Statistics Department to produce current statistics on government revenues and expenditures.

Government debt is a data gap for the Statistics Department. The ECCB has a Debt Management System, which can be used to record

debt. At this point in time, the Government debt is not significant and so it would be an appropriate time to update this database so that ongoing Government debt statistics can be produced. The Treasury is responsible for updating the database but has not yet found the resources to take on the task

### **6.1.5 Births and Deaths of Businesses**

The number of new business operating and those going out of business is a good indicator of the expansion or contraction of the economy. These measures are usually expressed as a ratio or percentage of total businesses and can be broken down by industry sector.

There are three sources, which can be used to produce these measures. The business license database can provide monthly figures of new businesses. Licenses are supposed to be renewed on their anniversary and the Inland Revenue Department does record number of businesses that do not renew their license although this indicator would be less reliable on a monthly bases.

The business license database can be reconciled with new employers and delinquent contributors to the Social Security employee contributions database.

The third source is the business register, which can produce annual data of births, and deaths after the business survey forms have been followed up.

In reality all three sources should be reconciled to produce annual birth and deaths of businesses.

### **6.1.6 Tourism**

Tourism is the most important economic sector to Anguilla representing 28% of GDP. It is measured in the National Accounts as Restaurants and Hotels. There are other sectors that can be considered as benefiting directly from tourism such as the taxi service, real estate agents and property managers and parts of the retail sector. Anguilla's tourism strategy is to attract the upscale market sector. Tourists rent villas of all types but additional services such as chefs, maid services and even personal masseurs all benefit from this kind of tourism. The "snow birds" or the "residential tourist" sector is also very important in providing jobs and government revenues. In recent years small cruise ships have started to visit Anguilla and luxury yachts drop in for a few days as well. There is no marina in Anguilla but a number of investors have all shown an interest in building one.

Statistics are needed about the tourist sector not only to know whether the accommodation tax revenues are likely to increase but also so that solid policies and investments are made, especially with respect to the ports and other services that support the tourist sector.

At present the Statistics Department, with the help of the Immigration Department, produces monthly number of visitors to Anguilla and their country of origin. These are broken down by length of stay. These figures are compiled manually and therefore little additional information can be collected such as the age and sex of visitors or their type of accommodation. The length of stay and number of flights is included with this information.

The Statistics Department also conducts regular visitor exit surveys to collect information on type of accommodation, services used and their expenditure. There is no budget provided for the interviewers of this survey and the Department is dependent upon funding from the Anguilla Tourist Board to pay interviewers. Efforts have been made to ask the airlines to hand out forms or to use existing government staff but the response rates are low unless interviewers are specifically hired for this purpose.

No survey has been conducted of cruise ship visitors or of "snow birds" to estimate their contribution to the Anguilla economy. Not only should their economic contribution be estimated but also their contribution to employment and government revenues. During the four months December to March about 11 cruise ships each carrying about 122 passengers.

Occupancy rates are requested frequently so efforts have been made to produce occupancy rates from the Accommodation Tax returns. Most returns are completed correctly but there are a few hotels, which do not complete the forms well so sometimes the rates cannot be calculated. Either steps must be taken to assist the hotels in completing their returns correctly or these rates should be collected directly from the hotels.

There is also a need to produce simplified tourism satellite accounts so that the impact of different sectors that feed into or benefit from tourism can be measured. These accounts can only be produced if more detailed visitor expenditure data is available as well as accurate and detailed business financial data showing a breakdown in spending

by hotels and restaurants of their purchases between imports and domestic purchases.

As well as better information on cruise ships and “snowbirds”, there is also a need to produced estimates of the number of sailboats that visit Anguilla by month. This can probably be recorded best by immigration.

From the business survey, there is a need to tabulate the number of hotels, villas and other establishments by number of rooms.

There has been much discussion on the need to have a computer system for immigration. The focus to date of the system has mainly been on assisting immigration to fulfil its mandate. While it will certainly provide the Statistics Department with more information on tourists than is available at present it will only be able to provide accurate measures of tourists if the place of residence is collected as well as citizenship, which is needed by immigration. At the moment non-residents with Anguillian passports are not considered visitors nor are residents of St. Martin. Dutch St Marteen does however have a computerised immigration system at the Juliana airport that records all those arriving and departing but the ferryboat terminal on the French side does not record arrivals and departures, presumably because this would slow down the process too much.

Citizens of St. Martin hold European passports and those from St Marteen hold Dutch passports. Anguillian are now entitled to hold European passports. Immigration is more concerned with citizenships whereas tourism is defined according to a person’s place of residence. For this reason tourism numbers can sometimes be inaccurate. Work will need to be done to ensure the computerised immigration system tabulates visitor data based upon country of residence and not citizenship.

### **6.1.7 International Trade, Customs Brokers and Cargo**

The international trade data for Anguilla is one of the best among OECS countries. The reason for this is the close working relationship that the Statistics Department has with the Customs department. There is only one place, other than Blowing Point, where passengers can clear their goods and pay their duties. As a result, data from import warrants is entered as they pay and is up to date. The micro data from the customs ASYCUDA system is passed on diskette to the Department of Statistics during the first week of the month. The Statistics Department can then produce reports of imports and exports



by commodity and country of origin by the second week following the month end.

There have been some problems with the EUROTRACE system, which seem to mainly be as a result of the system only working well on the Windows 98 operating system. CARTAC has funded a consultant to rectify difficulties with the system. Since EUROTRACE has been operating on a separate computer there have been no further problems.

A windows based updated version has been made available to the Statistics Office to test. The Statistics Department has given a copy to DITES who are presenting testing it. It is hoped that this will be operational soon.

The main problem with the present arrangement is that little information is collected about the volume of imports. The present ASYCUDA system used by customs does not always allow for inputs of units. The next ASYCUDA version makes the quantity field compulsory, as it is a means of verifying the value information.

Pedestrians bring in about 5% of imports through the Blowing Point port. While total customs revenues and value of imports are logged, there is no commodity breakdown. In addition, it is probably an underestimate of the goods imported through this port, as people do not declare all that they bought either because it is non-taxable or human nature. A survey of Anguilla's residents returning from St. Martin is needed to identify how much and what is brought in from St. Martin. It should include not only goods purchased but also services purchased as people go to St. Martin to purchase health and other services.

Only financial information is collected from Customs brokers as part of the annual business survey at this time.

### **6.1.8 Financial Services**

Financial Services are a major foreign exchange earner for Anguilla. The sector includes not only banks, trust companies and insurance but also services to businesses such as company management, lawyers and accountants. Anguilla is in a fairly unique position in the international community, as it is one of the few countries that do not levy either business or personal income tax. A foreign owned business registered in Anguilla that carries on business overseas as well as in Anguilla is therefore indistinguishable from a locally owned business.

Anguilla benefits from these businesses, which are often called “offshore companies” not only through the registration fee paid to the Government but also because they require company managers in Anguilla to whom they pay directors fees, accounting fees and administrative charges. In addition fees accrue to the domestic banks as the offshore company usually opens up a bank account in Anguilla.

The offshore sector has received a bad name as it is viewed by OECD member countries as companies avoiding income tax payments and money laundering whose money is earned through criminal activities including terrorism. This is no longer the case as special regulations have been put in place to ensure only bona fide companies can register in Anguilla. The IMF has started discussions on measuring the financial activities of companies registered as offshore companies in such tax free countries as Anguilla. Not only would this be impossible but it would also be misleading as the benefits that accrue to the Anguillian economy are already captured in the measure of economic activity carried out by the Financial sector and services to business. It is vital the Anguilla’s voice be heard when the discussions take place on this issue of statistical measurement of the offshore sector.

As this sector is such an important sector to the Anguillian economy especially in the context of foreign exchange flows it is very important that it be measured well. There is a project funded by the CDB aimed at measuring trade in services. This would be one way that the Statistics Department could gain the knowledge needed to measure the sector. If Anguilla is not included in this project then alternative assistance should be sought for example from the IMF or CARTAC.

### **6.1.9 Construction Sector, Land and Capital Formation**

The construction sector in Anguilla used to be the second most important sector next to the tourism sector but has declined in recent years, as there were no major construction projects during 2001 and 2002. While the 2003 National Accounts are not yet available it is expected that its contribution to the GDP will probably start to increase again from its low in 2002 of 10%. There have been a number of major roads projects and the airport extension and golf course project, which includes villas and a hotel, are expected to increase the importance of the construction sector again.

While the large projects clearly have the largest impact on the economy the amount of small-scale construction should not be underestimated. While significant measures can be obtained from the building permits many people do not obtain building permits for

extensions to their properties. Anguillians tend to build as money becomes available and only recently have relied more on mortgages to build their homes. It would be useful during one of the household surveys to gather information on the amount of construction that takes place without a building permit.

There are basically two stages in the construction approval process. The first stage is a Planning permit for the use of the land. These planning permits are not a good source of information as it can sometimes be years before the actual use is made of the land. The building permit application on the other hand is more useful as the building has to be started within 6 months of permission to build being granted. The permit includes information on the value of the property to be built. As has been mentioned earlier in this paper, the new Planning legislation, if it is passed, provides for an inspector to record the completion of buildings not only a permit to be obtained before a building is started. There is a database of building permits, which will need to be updated to include a field for completions. If the Planning department is fastidious in ensuring values are included in building permit applications and keeps the database up to date this will be an important source of construction statistics.

Statistics departments often produce vacancy rate statistics to give an indication of the availability of rental accommodation. According to the 2001 census, two thirds of households in Anguilla own their homes. Foreigners occupy most of the rental housing. While occupancy rates may not be a priority at this stage of Anguilla's history, there are a number of houses in Anguilla that are vacant because their owners live overseas. At some stage the Government may want to introduce fiscal policies that encourage greater use of the housing available a measure of the number of vacant houses would then be useful to obtain. There was an effort during the 2001 census to obtain some measures of the vacant homes but it proved difficult to determine whether they were temporarily vacant or never occupied. More thought should be given to this issue during the next census in 2011.

The form used for the National Accounts includes questions about capital investment during the previous year, however there is no capital intentions survey. Consideration should be given to including questions on capital intentions when the annual business survey is carried out.

There are no capital stock measures for Anguilla. At some stage this may be important but it would not be a priority during the time span of this plan.

Land has been mentioned in the section of foreign investment. Land ownership is important in Anguilla and this information could be obtained from the property database. These statistics would service as an important source of information in formulating property fiscal policy and land ownership policy in general.

#### **6.1.10 Agriculture, fishing and quarrying**

While the primary sector is estimated to only contribute 4% to Anguilla's economy, fishing is important culturally. There are frequent requests for information on fishing. The problem is producing statistics on the fishing catch is that the major fisherman is reluctant to divulge any information. This person is not only the person who probably catches the most fish but also is the retailer for other fishermen's catches. Work should be continued with the fishing community to gain their confidence so that fish catch statistics can be produced.

A database is available from the Fisheries department for vessels registered. While not all vessels are registered it does give a good starting point for measuring the number of fishing vessels by length and material of boat. This could also serve as a respondent database for a fishing survey.

Apart from lettuce hydroponics farm there is little crop production in Anguilla. Livestock are more important than crops. According to the 2001 census there are 6,815 poultry, 3,722 goats, 650 pigs, 600 sheep, and 64 cattle. Poultry are mainly kept for laying and there are three egg producers and three pork farms. Many people in Anguilla keep goats. The Statistics Department has tried to produce statistics on the slaughtering of goats for meat from the Environmental health department but not everyone has their slaughtering inspected. As consumers in Anguilla become more health conscious they may insist on only purchasing meat, which has been inspected, and inspections will become a more accurate source of statistics.

If agriculture does become more important to Anguilla the 2001 census could be a good source for a register of crop producers or goat and cattle owners from which a sample could be drawn to conduct a livestock or crop survey. At this point in time it is not a priority.

There is only one quarry in Anguilla, which produces most of the marl and material used in construction. The respondent is not that co-operative with the Statistics Department. The few number of producers makes it impossible to publish quarrying figures and they could only be

published if combined with other figures from the construction sector to give an index of construction activity.

#### **6.1.11 Communications and Information Technology**

E-technology and commerce has been identified as a growth industry for Anguilla. The communications sector represents 9% of the GDP and is growing making it the fifth most important sector after tourism, government, financial services and construction. Telecommunications has been liberalised in 2004 and open to competition. There are already three Internet Service providers and two cell phone companies operating. A telecommunication regulator is in place and the relevant legislation has been passed. The impact of the liberalisation and legislation will need to be monitored which will require statistics.

Statistics produced from the regulators reports will need to be reconciled with information gathered from business and household surveys use of the Internet and telephones. Anguilla's open economy means that much of the phone traffic is overseas as is data transfer. The PC will be used more and more for overseas calls. Much of this information will only be able to be captured by surveys.

Business conducted over the Internet is very difficult to monitor and concept and definitions of e-commerce are evolving daily. The Statistics Department will need to keep itself informed of the changes in this industry if they are to be able to produce relevant statistics.

#### **6.1.12 Transportation**

There is no rail system in Anguilla so the transportation sector is made up of air, sea and road. Little cargo is brought in by air; most comes through the seaports. Both sea and air are important for passenger transport. Road transport is important for the tourist sector. At present there is no public transportation. The transportation sector is estimated to make up 6% of GDP.

As has been mentioned in the section on tourism, passenger traffic is measured by immigration. However the focus of these immigration statistics is on visitors. A report is sent each month to the statistics department showing the number of passengers arriving and departing but the departure statistics are under counted. Research work needs to be done to determine if the departure numbers are uncounted for all ports or a specific port.

Customs are responsible for measuring imports but cargo data is weak. The new Port Authority will need to give thought to a computer

system to measure cargo by type and country of origin. Some cargo data is produced by the Statistics Department at present from a manual system (Shipping registers) recorded by the Customs department at Road Bay, Blowing Point and the Airport. In addition vessel statistics are produced from the same registry for number of flights and ships arriving and departing at the ports.

Since vehicles have to be licensed the SIGTAS tax database system will be a good source for measuring the number of vehicles registered by type and age. This same database will be able to give the number of taxis operating since a license is required to operate a taxi.

Land transport for freight can only be collected through the annual business survey.

If consideration is to be given to a public transportation system there will be to be a "Travel to Work" survey conducted or alternatively this information could be collected during the 2001 census. Some information was collected from the 2001 census but it has not been analysed to date.

### **6.1.13 Wholesale and Retail Trade**

Wholesale and retail trade represent about 8% of the economy. There is no information collected from this sector at present except through the annual business survey.

It is a good indicator of consumption and even the tourist trade as many restaurants purchase from the local supermarkets. In Anguilla people make purchases over the web and also do significant purchases overseas, as the choice outside of groceries is limited. Even cars are purchased over the Internet.

When the Consumer Expenditure survey is conducted to update the weights of the CPI, it will provide an opportunity to measure the amount and types of purchases that are made over the Internet and in St. Martin and other countries.

No sales taxes are levied in Anguilla so this commonly used administrative source is not available to the Statistics Department. The larger stores are increasingly becoming computerised which is an indication that it may be possible to secure retail sales from the larger stores such as the 4 supermarkets (Proctors, Lakes, Ashley's, Merchants Market and IGA), the major liquor store (Tropical Flower) and two large hardware stores (Lakes and Ace) These 8 stores alone

probably account for more than 60% of retail sales. A quick monthly or quarterly survey of these 8 stores could be done to collect their total sales and their total inventories. Sales and inventory sales ratios should be published. These are both important economic indicators. The inventory sales ratio is a leading indicator as inventories usually decrease as the economy expands and rise just before the economy contracts.

#### **6.1.14 Utilities**

Cooking gas is distributed in bottles. There is one electricity producer ANGLEC. Water is obtained by a number of means. Many homes collect water on their roofs and store it in a cistern as a result they do not pay for water. Others have water delivered in a tanker, which is then stored in the cistern; this is probably the most expensive means of obtaining water. The third way is to have water piped into the home; the water department of the Government distributes the water. Bore holes are a possible means of obtaining water but the law requires people to pay the Government for bore hole water. The block making plant makes use of bore hole water.

Both ANGLEC and the water department provide the Statistics Department with regular monthly reports of production and consumption in both values and volume figures. However no effort has been made to date to collect cylinder gas sales. Gas sales are probably not a priority for the Statistics Department at this point in time.

#### **6.1.15 Manufacturing**

Anguilla has a small manufacturing sector. It only represents 1% of GDP. The major manufacturing businesses are the bakeries (13), rum blending and bottling (1), water products (3), boat making (1), furniture (4), printing and publishing (9), cement, block making and other masonry products (5) and a few small craft and dressmakers. The most significant of these are the rum factory, boat builder and block maker who all export their products. All are reluctant to provide regular monthly or quarterly data and the confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act would preclude publication of these figures without their agreement. The export figures are also questionable and should be verified at some point especially those for boat building.

The greatest priority for the Statistics Department of the manufacturers is to obtain monthly or quarterly figures for blocks produced, as this is a leading indicator of the construction sector of the economy. There are 3 large producers of Redi Mix concrete one of which is also the block manufacturer. West Indies concrete is probably

the most popular. It has already been suggested earlier in this paper that these figures could be combined with other construction statistics to produce a construction index, which would overcome the problem of confidentiality.

#### **6.1.16 Natural Resources and the Environment**

In the case of Anguilla, the most important natural resources are land and the sea. The land from the point of view of its use and ownership and the sea from the point of view of fishing.

The only environmental statistics to have been produced to date are the rainfall and temperature and the volume of garbage produced and dumped at the landfill site.

The property valuation database as already been identified as a source of information to produce land ownership and use statistics.

Other environmental statistics that need to be produced are the rate at which cars, computers, refrigerators and tyres are trashed. Water quality statistics and sanitation statistics. With the exception of the water quality statistics, which can be produced from the water lab results, the "trash" statistics and sanitation statistics will need to be produced from household surveys and import statistics.

#### **6.2 Social Statistics**

The closest equivalent to the National Economic Accounts is probably the Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) or the Human Development Index (HDI).

The SAM is an attempt to show the flows between the supply and use tables and the institutional sector accounts. They can be used to show the interrelationships between the economic structure and the distribution of income and expenditure among household groups. A Household Finance Survey was conducted as part of the poverty assessment in 2002. The Gini coefficient: a measure of the overall distribution of household incomes where zero would denote a completely equal distribution and 1 would denote a completely unequal one was measured to be 0.3 for Anguilla. Many countries in the Caribbean show much more unequal distribution of income therefore the SAMs would not be a priority for Anguilla.

The HDI is an attempt by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to rank the countries of the world according to their social development by combining a number of social indicators into one index.



These indicators include life expectancy, literacy, enrolment in educational institutions, and GDP. These measures are all relevant indicators for Anguilla.

Another set of social indicators that the United Nations and other international organisations use to monitor developing countries' social development are the Millennium Development Indicators (MDGs), which will be discussed in this section.

Social statistics are mainly used to produce indicators such as birth rates, deaths rates, life expectancy, drop out rates,

Overall greater use has been made of the social statistics produced by the Anguilla Statistics Department to date than economic statistics and yet less work has been done in the production of social statistics by the Statistics Office.

### **6.2.1 Demography, immigration, citizenship and the need for a Population Registry**

Demographic statistics give a statistical picture of the structure of the population. Anguilla's population structure has changed radically over the past two decades due to the high rates of immigration of both returning Anguillians and foreigners. The decennial censuses have allowed analysts to identify this change but there are virtually no inter-censal data to track changes between the censuses.

Inter-censal population estimates are produced by taking the natural rate of population increase and adding net migration. These are usually produced by age and sex. Due to the lack of immigration data broken down by age and sex and the emigration data of any sort it is virtually impossible to produce inter-censal population estimates.

In addition the birth data is undercounted due to the number of women who go to St. Martin and Us territories to have their babies. The births of babies born overseas are registered in the country of birth.

Death statistics in Anguilla are more reliable than the births and deaths that occur overseas can be recorded in Anguilla. Care has to be taken in recording deaths to ensure visitor deaths are not included with the Anguillian death rate figures.

There have been discussions on establishing a population register for Anguilla. This would require every person resident in Anguilla to be

recorded in the database. The Constitution outlines clearly who is entitled to be a believer of Anguilla and many people entitled to be believers do not reside in Anguilla and they could be added to the database if they return to Anguilla either for a visit to take up residence. Such a registry could be used not only for statistical purposes but also security and other purposes. The other uses would include drawing up voter's registrations, establishing who is entitled to benefits such as pensions.

The computerised immigration system would feed into the population registry and would allow for updating as well as tracking of illegal immigrants. The Registry would also be part of the registry of births, deaths, marriages and divorces maintained by the Courthouse.

A population registry given the small size of Anguilla's population is considered appropriate and a priority. Registries are in use in Dutch St. Marteen and while the necessary security measures should be put in place the big brother concerns of eastern European countries should be less of a problem in Anguilla. In fact it is expected that those who are most likely to voice concerns would not be Anguillians but rather foreigners such as Americans who have a history of voicing concerns over civil liberties.

The population registry would need to record the following information on each person:

- All names
- Date and place of birth
- Birth parents names
- Place of residence
- Citizenship(s)

Each person would have a unique id with parents being assigned id numbers too that would be linked in the database. The sub databases such as the death database would need to include additional information such as cause of death, doctor signing death certificate etc. Similarly the migration database would require additional information e.g. for emigration which country immigrated to and for what purpose.

Granting of Belonger status or naturalisation is a topic of interest to many in Anguilla especially since the discussions over revising the constitution. People who have lived in Anguilla for 5 years and owned property are entitled to apply for Anguillian citizenship through the

Attorney General's Office. Alternatively people can apply for Belonger Status under the Constitution of Anguilla after being a resident for 15 years or being married to a Belonger for a period of at least three years. There has been discussion on reducing the number of years a person is required to be resident on Anguilla before they can apply for Belonger status. The Statistics Office has been working with the Immigration department to determine how many years people who are not Belongers have been resident in Anguilla. This has been done through a form that persons are asked to complete when they come to the Immigration Department to have the stamp in their passport renewed. There have been some difficulties in getting people to complete these forms as some are not literate in English and the Immigration officers do not have the time to assist people to complete the forms. When the database is complete it should be possible to produce these statistics.

During the past year Anguillians have been eligible to apply to hold European passports as British Overseas Territories Citizens. There is also a need to keep statistics on the number of passports issued by type of passport and the country of birth of those who apply for passports.

### **6.2.2 Health Statistics**

Health statistics include some of the information that is recorded in demographic statistics such as births and deaths. The health statistics that are produced as of this time are:

- Births by sex and age of mother
- Gynaecological statistics e.g. multiple births, low birth weight, premature births, type of birth
- Deaths by age, sex and cause
- Administrative hospital and clinic statistics e.g. number of doctors, patients, beds
- Dental statistics e.g.: treatments by type and number of patients.

There have also been a few ad hoc surveys to collect health information. These include a Youth Health Survey in 2002, which was organised by PAHO but administered jointly by the Statistics Office and Primary Health Care. A reproductive health care survey was conducted in 2002 collected information on contraceptive use.

The biggest data gap in health statistics is morbidity data. This is information that is requested on a regular bases. At the moment the

only indicator of illnesses is the cause of death data. Initially morbidity data should be collected by the hospital and public health clinics. The private sector doctors could be included at a later stage. The Ministry of Health should require morbidity data from the Health Authority to monitor its performance. The Health Authority has said that they will be implementing a patient record management system as part of their management information system but the timing of its introduction is as yet unknown. The Government may need to set aside capital funds to ensure such a system is implemented.

A health issue of concern for the Government of Anguilla is poor nutrition, which results in obesity, diabetes or heart disease. A Food Consumption Survey should be carried out in conjunction with the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI) to identify exactly what are the problems with the diets of Anguillian residents. These diseases are also associated with unhealthy lifestyles and it is important that the survey include a module to collect information on peoples' lifestyles.

The number of people suffering from HIV/AIDS in Anguilla is not known exactly. However it is thought to be less than a dozen although more than 25 cases have been reported since records were began. AIDS can have a devastating affect upon a country if left unchecked. Procedures and practices are being put in place to monitor AIDS in Anguilla. A reporting system must be worked out with the Statistics department to ensure that not only those concerned with health services in the Government are knowledgeable of the number of cases but also the public at large. Rumours spread quickly in Anguilla and one way in which false rumours can be beaten is through the availability of official statistics. In addition many regional and international organisations request statistics on the number of AIDS cases recorded. None availability of the information leads to suspicion that the situation is worse than it is.

Health expenditures are also requested. Not only the amount that Government spends on providing health services but also the amount that individuals spend on health care. This is particularly relevant to Anguilla as there is concern about the cost of health care particularly as many people have to include travel and accommodation costs when they go overseas for these services. This information on person health expenditures would need to be collected through a detailed household expenditure survey.

A National Health Insurance scheme is to be introduced in 2005 by the Government. The Social Security office is seen as the means for collecting the premiums. However an Insurance company may actually be the provider of insurance coverage. While some information is available from the census on health insurance coverage or lack of it, very little is known about the amount of coverage required. Again a detailed household health survey to include expenditures and insurance coverage would be the means to obtaining the kind of information required to plan such an insurance scheme.

### **6.2.3 Justice, Youth and Social Statistics**

During the past year, the most commonly requested statistics at both the library and the Statistics Office have been crime statistics. The only justice statistics available are those available from the annual police report and administrative statistics available from the prison.

There is an urgent need to implement a justice information system and a project is underway funded through the OECS. While crimes are reported to the police the prosecutions are done through the court system and then recorded manually in the police records. The police department has manual records to record these events. This is time consuming and due to the confidential nature of the information that is also recorded on these records, the Statistics Department has not been given access. As a result the Statistics Department is highly dependant upon the availability of police staff to tabulate requested statistics. One important piece of information that is missing from statistics on crime is the age of the culprit. While it is difficult to get someone to tell you their age when they are being arrested at some stage in the process it should be possible to obtain the birth date of the culprit. The reason that the age of those prosecuted is required because of the concern over youth offences. The Government is putting in place a number of programmes to deal with youth issues and the monitoring of their progress is important.

The police department should have computer systems for administrative purposes as well as statistical purposes. The police should receive training in use of computers. This would free up their time to do more policing.

While the police do their best to produce statistics requested such as those on domestic violence, they are not versed in the statistical definitions required to report such events. As a result the statistics are not comparable with those produced from other countries.

The police use a computer system, which is common to the Overseas Territories in the Caribbean called the Overseas Territories Regional Criminal Intelligence System (OTRCIS). However the police department is dependent upon those in Miami to make any changes to it so that different information could be captured and reports produced.

The Social Services Department has recently started using a case database which records the clients name, nationality, nature of the case each time they receive assistance. From this database the incidence of the workload of the Department can be monitored as well as nationality and age.

#### **6.2.4 Education, literacy and training**

Enrolment statistics are maintained by the schools and even the pre-schools by age and sex. It is also possible to receive examinations results such as CXE, CAPE etc but these are very tardy.

There is only one High School in Anguilla although the two private schools have indicated that they have plans to start a high school programme. The Primary schools have been the most efficient in providing enrolment data by age, form and sex. The High School has been more lax but a computer system is being introduced into the High School in September 2004. The system will record all students, their attendance and exam results if teachers put the information into the database. The system is one introduced by the OECS.

Statistics that are frequently requested by the International Community other than net enrolment ratios are repeaters, survival rates and drop-out rates. The large proportion of foreign students makes it difficult for Anguilla to track many of its students who may be in school in Anguilla for only a few years before moving onto another country. Many of the rates require detailed annual age sex population estimates, which are not yet available.

If students in Anguilla could be assigned student identification numbers it would make it easier to track the repeaters and dropouts.

The most difficult set of statistics to collect in the field of education is that of tertiary education. The only tertiary education facility in Anguilla is the UWI extra mural department which provides room for about 30 students to follow pre-university programmes which can in some cases exempt them from their first year at university. Most people go overseas to the USVI, the US, Canada or the UK to study for

associate degrees or bachelor degrees. There is no tracking of these students as most are privately funded. Other people take advantage of courses offered over the Internet or through distance education. For the first time in 2004 a school leavers survey was carried out. The results are not yet available. There was also a survey of 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> formers conducted to identify their post school study and work intentions. However the survey questionnaire was introduced to the students after many had left for vacation giving a low response rate. These surveys were conducted for the Tertiary Education plan. It is recommended that in future the survey of school leavers be conducted of all 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> formers before they take their exams during a class time and that a follow-up survey be conducted a year later to assess how successful students had been in achieving their study and work plans.

There is no measure of literacy for Anguilla. In the schools children are assessed for their literacy skills. The census data shows that as the population ages there is a sharp drop in the level of education with less than half of the population over the age of 40 having completed high school. It has only been during the last decade that schooling has been compulsory up to the age of 17 years. As a result the younger population are significantly more literate than their parents. Literacy is fundamental to an individual's ability to access information that informs them of their rights. A literacy survey that would be able to identify the degree of illiteracy and who is most affected would assist the Government in producing relevant remedial literacy programmes. The survey should measure not only ability to read and write and also computer literacy, which is becoming an important method of accessing information. In a recent survey 50% of the adult population claimed to have access to a computer, which is a relatively high proportion of the population.

While there is no manpower plan for Anguilla or a training plan matched to work force needs, it is recognised that such a plan is badly needed. Manpower information is needed to set immigration policy, work permit policy and training policy. The 2001 census collected information on training but little analysis has been done of the information collected. A detailed business survey should be done to collect information on training and manpower needs. The small size of Anguilla's business community may make publication of results in statistical format troublesome. In which case a statistical survey could be combined with focus groups to produce a more complete analytical report.

### **6.2.5 Human Rights and Gender Statistics**

Most statistics in this field can be produced from existing data. There are concerns over rights of the child, gender, elderly and the immigrant population.

Since age and sex are collected with most household surveys these statistics could be presented in special compendiums of the statistics on elderly or children or men and women. Each topic could be selected each year for a special human rights publication. A profile of the immigrant population could also be produced from the census.

### **6.2.6 Millennium Development Goals and Indicators (MDGs)**

It is debateable whether Anguilla is a member of the developing countries list or a middle-income country. However the MDGs are a data set, which is frequently requested by international and regional organisations.

In September 2000, the United Nations Millennium Summit, held in Monterrey, saw governments of developing and developed countries and donor partners agree to a set of eight time-bound measurable goals and targets and thirty-two indicators relating to those goals and targets and seventeen additional indicators associated with other specific goals relating to Less Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS).

The goals along with their indicators identified as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were as follows:

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger -
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality among women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

Appendix 3 of this document shows the indicators that relate to these goals. Goal 8 is a Goal that is aimed at the industrialised countries. Anguilla has produced all the indicators with the exception of:



- Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (see recommendation for a Food Consumption Survey in section 6.2.2 Health Statistics)
- Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds and Ratio of literate females to males 15 to 24-year-olds (see recommendation for a Literacy Survey in section 6.2.4 Education Statistics)
- HIV prevalence among 15-to-24-year-old pregnant women and Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS (see recommendation for public access to HIV/AIDS statistics in section 6.2.2 Health Statistics)
- Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons). There is no recommendation to produce this measure, as it is not seen as a problem for Anguilla.

For the MDGs that Anguilla has measures, all the targets have been met with the exception of Goal 3, which is to Promote gender equality and empower women. There are no women in Anguilla's legislature.

### **6.3 Socio-economic statistics**

#### **6.3.1 Household and Personal Income and Expenditure**

In 1998, at the initiative of the ECCB, a consultant was hired to assist Anguilla in conducting a Household Expenditure survey to produce revised weights for the Consumer Price Index. At this time there were no up to date estimates of the population and so the weights used were not as good as they should have been. Then in 2002, another Household Income and Expenditure survey was conducted as part of the Poverty Assessment Exercise. While many tables have been produced from the results they were mainly for use for the poverty study. The database has not been exploited to its fullest potential and when more resources are available to the Statistics Departments more detailed tables of expenditures and sources of income should be produced for use by those doing market research.

At the October 2003 meeting of Statistics Directors meeting organised by the ECCB it was agreed that all member countries should conduct household budget surveys in 2004/5. A household budget survey (HBS) was seen as serving four purposes:

- Establish expenditure patterns of households for goods and services, as identified in the UN's *Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)*. This information is needed for developing a consumer basket to be used in calculating monthly consumer price indices;
- Establish estimates of non-expenditure consumption, classified by COICOP. This information would assist in estimating subsistence production;
- Collect information on the amount and sources of family income. This information is needed to establish a base for measuring income earned from informal sector activity as well as from remittances from friends and relatives abroad; and
- Establish a base of final household expenditure for enhancing estimates used in the compilation of national accounts. This information is required so that statistical offices will have a better basis for estimating final household expenditure than using a residual to determine this component of gross domestic product.

Anguilla has agreed to do this survey and money will be found from the Capital budget to carry it out. The Statistics Department is waiting for the ECCB to identify a consultant to assist member countries with the survey.

When the survey is carried out the possibility of also collecting information on households' assets and debts should be examined. Concern has been expressed over the extent to which individuals and families get themselves into debt that they are unable to service. In addition pension and insurance programmes should be based upon a sound knowledge of people's savings positions. Whether it would be possible to collect this kind of information in Anguilla's society is questionable.

### **6.3.2 Price and Wage Indexes**

The only price index that is computed at the moment by the Statistics Department is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI is available annually from 1985 and quarterly from 2001. The CPI is based upon goods and services purchased in Anguilla and is therefore more an inflation measure rather than a cost of living measure. Many people purchase non-grocery items in St. Martin or over the Internet. When the CPI is revised in 2005 special consideration should be given to the pricing of services such as rent, telecommunications, water and medical fees. There is a need to balance time taken in collecting prices with a good representation of prices. At the moment there are not

adequate representation of prices for these items in the CPI at present to say that it accurately reflects services purchased.

Other price indexes should be produced for the economy if only to given price index users a choice. Other price indexes that could be produced are:

- Industrial price index that gives a price index for manufactured goods at the factory gate. As the manufacturing sector in Anguilla is small such a price index would not be relevant.
- Wholesale price index, which gives a price index for wholesale goods available from wholesalers. There are few wholesalers in Anguilla and those who do wholesale also retail and there is a blurred distinction between a wholesale and retail price. As a result a wholesale price index would not be relevant to Anguilla.
- Import and Export Price Indexes, which gives measures of change in prices of imports, and exports. The import price index would be an important measure for Anguilla not only for the National Accounts but also to see if margins between import prices and retail prices are increasing or decreasing. Competition among retailers in Anguilla is increasing and it would be interesting to know if this is resulting in narrower margins between import and retail prices.
- Implicit prices indexes are computed from the National Accounts. They are usual derived as a residual by dividing the current GDP measures by the constant dollar (volume) measures. Some analysis should be done on these implicit price indices to determine their degree of reliability so that the Statistics Department would know better which to recommend for use.
- Special consumer price indexes such as education price index, telecommunications price index, health price index or tourism price index. Most of these prices are only available from one or two service providers and would not be relevant but if requested a tourism price index could be computed but it is not a priority.

There is no wage index available for Anguilla. There has been much discussion on the establishment of a minimum wage. Mobility of the labour market has been limited until recently. Loyalty to an employer is relatively high in Anguilla and few people actively look for alternative employment where they could receive higher compensation. However

this is changing with more commercialisation of the economy. In addition inflation has been low since the economy started to grow in the eighties. The labour department is frequently asked to make recommendations for wages for different occupations and these recommendations have remained fairly stagnant over the years. Few Statistical Offices around the world produce wage indexes and it is probably not a priority for the Statistics Department in Anguilla.

### **6.3.3 Labour Statistics**

Labour statistics are usually collected by two surveys:

- i. A survey of employers called the Survey of Employment Payroll and Hours (SEPH) that measures the demand side of the Labour Market. It includes questions on hours of work and wages paid.
- ii. A household survey called the labour force survey that measures the supply side of the labour market. It includes questions to measure unemployment, education levels and labour force participation

Anguilla has never carried out a SEPH and the only measures on hours of work and pay are those available from the 2001 census and the labour force survey carried out with the Poverty assessment study. Labour Force surveys were carried out in 1999 by a consultant engaged by the Government and then again as part of the Poverty assessment study. A full labour force survey is a relatively costly exercise to carry out on a regular bases in a country that does not have high levels of unemployment.

The Social Security Board keeps records of all employers and their employees as well as wages paid by businesses industry. As discussed earlier in this document this source would be a relatively inexpensive source of employment information. The other measures on unemployment and labour force participation are important among the youth and a school leavers survey would be an alternative source of measuring youth's participation in the work force and their success or lack of it in securing employment. These sources combined with a labour force survey conducted every three of four years should be adequate for monitoring the condition of the labour market.

### **6.3.4 Labour Productivity Measures**

During the consultations on the minimum wage, employers expressed concern over the low productivity of labour in Anguilla. The Labour Department with assistance from the ILO has conducted a number of

workshops to assistance employers to work with their employees to increase labour productivity but there are no measures of labour productivity to assess whether these initiatives are having a positive effect.

To be able to produce labour productivity measures there is a need to measure labour output, GDP is usually the out put measure used and labour input. Hours of work is the labour input measure used. Number of employees can also be used but this presents problems if hours of work change. If productivity is to become part of the Statistics Department's programme there will need to be a regular (annual) survey on hours of work. This question could possibly be included in the annual business survey but employers would need to be alerted ahead of time, as many do not keep records of their employees' hours of work.

## **6.4 Recommendations on Statistics to be Produced**

### **6.4.1 National Accounts**

The National Accounts should continue to be produced on an annual bases but they need to be revised and more use made of the business survey data so that the levels are more accurate. A consultant has already been provided by CARTAC to assist the Department in the production of Supply and Use Tables. This work should continue and serve as the bases to upgrade the methods used to produce the tables. While it is recognised that consistency is needed across the ECCB member countries Anguilla may need to suppress some sector due to small number of respondents and also more detail may be needed for some sectors e.g. separate out hotels and restaurants and produce a separate set of estimates for services to businesses.

### **6.4.2 Annual Business Survey and business register**

The annual survey of businesses should be continued to collect information for the National Accounts and Balance of Payments but it should only include those business with 3 or more employees. Estimates for small business can be made using the numbers available from the business register. This will require continued maintenance of the business register.

Additional information should be collected from businesses through this vehicle, each year changing the topic. The additional information should include:

- Foreign direct investment

- Hours of work and Wages paid
- Training needs and given
- Use of telecommunications and the new technologies
- Use of foreign workers

### **6.4.3 Balance of Payments**

The Balance of payments should be continued with the Statistics Office taking on more responsibility for compilation from the ECCB. The estimates of the flow of Financial services needs to be improved. See [6.1.8 Financial Services](#).

### **6.4.4 Foreign Direct Investment**

The stock measure of foreign direct investment needs to be measured. Assistance should be sought from CARTAC or the IMF to draw up the instrument to collect this information.

### **6.4.5 Quarterly GDP Indexes**

It is recommended that CARTAC or other agency be approached to provide an economist on a short term consulting assignment to develop the GDP quarterly indexes for the following economic sectors:

- Hotels
- Restaurants
- Retail and wholesale
- Government
- Financial Services
- Construction
- Other industries

Once the initial research work has been done and the methodology established, the Statistics Office should be able to produce the indexes on a regular basis without too much effort.

### **6.4.6 Government Finances**

Monthly revenue broken down by major source should be published on a monthly and annual basis. Similarly expenditures broken down by capital and current and major departments should be published. This is done to a limited extent at the moment but the tables need to be revised so that there are not two sets of definitions available. DITES should provide the Statistics Department with access to the reporting database for SMARTSTREAM

#### **6.4.7 Government Debt**

It is recommended that if the impasse in using the ECCB Government Debt system is not resolved by the end of 2004, the Statistics Department be given responsibility for inputting and producing the reports from the system so that Government debt figures can be published.

#### **6.4.8 Business Births and Deaths**

Annual ratios of births and deaths should be produced by sector from the business register after reconciliation with the business license database and Social Security contributors.

#### **6.4.9 Computerization of the Immigration System**

The Statistics Department should continue to produce monthly statistics on the number of visitors by tourists or excursionists, country of residence and length of stay. A computerised system urgently needs to be introduced to produce the same data but additional tabulations showing age, sex and type of accommodation.

The same system will only be effective in producing accurate tourism statistics if those with Anguillian or St. Martin passports who do not live in Anguilla are recorded in the system. This is not the case at present and it is recommended that this procedure be changed as soon as possible.

#### **6.4.10 Visitor Exit Survey**

These should be conducted 3 times a year to measure expenditures and use of facilities. A main based budget should be provided for this purpose. The propose months are: January, May and August.

#### **6.4.11 Cruise Ship Visitor Survey**

A cruise ship visitor survey should be conducted starting in December 2004 to collect information on their expenditures and activities participated in while in Anguilla. As the number of cruise ship visitors is small, the survey should be conducted with every cruise ship during December and January.

#### **6.4.12 Survey of Residential Tourists or Snow birds**

This survey should be conducted in April and May when most residential tourists leave. Information to be collected should include not only expenditures but also what services they use while not in Anguilla as well as their activities while in Anguilla. The results should

be used to measure the residential tourists contribution to the economy.

#### **6.4.13 Occupancy Rates**

Monthly Occupancy rates should continue to be estimated using the accommodation tax data but meetings should be held with those hoteliers who are not completing the accommodation tax forms correctly. Hoteliers should only be surveyed as a last resort.

#### **6.4.14 Number of Tourist Establishments**

The number of hotels, villas and other types of tourist establishments should be produced using the business register as a source. These numbers should be produced annually.

#### **6.4.15 Tourism Satellite Accounts**

While this sector is a priority of the Government of Anguilla, it is recommended that resources not be invested in tourism satellite accounts until the National Accounts have been revised and more detailed information is available from the business survey and visitor expenditure survey. This is not likely to be the case until 2007.

#### **6.4.16 Survey of Returning Shoppers from St. Martin**

A survey should be carried out of shoppers from St. Martin. It need only be done during three months of the year with Saturdays always being included and a weekday each time. The months should be December, August and April. The information to be collected should be amount and what is purchased in St. Martin as well as reason(s) for visit. The survey should only include residents of Anguilla. This survey could be conducted in 2006.

#### **6.4.17 Imports and Exports**

The value of imports and exports by commodity and country should continue to be tabulated on a monthly and annual bases. The new EUROTRACE system should be used as soon as possible as it is windows based and accessible to all people in the Statistics Office.

#### **6.4.18 Trade in Services and the Financial Sector**

A number of Regional Institutions have indicated that they will be funding pilot projects to measure the trade in services. The institutions are CARICOM, CDB and the ECCB. Anguilla should be one of the countries, which will be a part of these projects as they have one of the most important financial services sectors in the Region (excluding



Cayman and the BVI) and the Government is encouraging its growth and that of the e-commerce sector.

Financial services or services to businesses should be broken out as a separate industry sector in the National Accounts.

#### **6.4.19 Building Permits**

The monthly series of building permits should continue to be produced showing the number and value of permits granted by type. DITES should provide the Statistics Department with access to the database so that the production of the series can be timely and not dependent on the availability of the officer responsible for this database.

#### **6.4.20 Housing Starts and Completions**

When the Planning Act is passed which should occur in 2004, the Statistics Department should secure from the Department of Physical Planning numbers and values of starts and completions of housing.

#### **6.4.21 Land Use and Ownership**

DITES should provide the Statistics Department with access to the Property database so that tabulations can be done on the ownership of lands, their value and use.

#### **6.4.22 Investment Intentions Survey**

When the annual business survey is sent to businesses additional questions should be included on investment intentions for the coming year. This would provide a leading indicator of the economy's likely performance in the coming year.

#### **6.4.23 Fishing Boats Registered.**

The number of fishing boats registered by size of boat and material should be tabulated on an annual bases.

#### **6.4.24 Livestock Slaughterings**

Livestock slaughtering should continue to be produced on a monthly bases from the inspections data.

#### **6.4.25 Telecommunications**

The Statistics Department should tabulate the number of cell lines and landlines in use from the regulatory authority on an annual bases.

In addition a household survey should be conducted to measure the number of households with an Internet service by type of service. The

same survey should collect information on telephones broken down by pre-paid and post paid cells and landlines. This information should be published in conjunction with the information available on Internet and phone use format eh business survey.

#### **6.4.26 Television, Radio and Newspapers**

The number of cable TV subscribers should continue to be published. Also the size of circulation of the newspapers.

#### **6.4.27 Cargo and Port Data**

Cargo data by volume should continue to be produced by port. IN addition the feasibility of producing cargo data by type should be examine e.g.: perishable frozen and fresh, non-perishable, cement, blocks, oil.

Number of boats by size and flights by type by port should also continue to be recorded.

#### **6.4.28 Passenger Data**

The number of passengers arriving and departing by port should continue to be published.

#### **6.4.29 Travel to Work and School**

The data on travel to work and travel to school should be tabulated from the 2001 census

#### **6.4.30 Drivers Licenses and Vehicles Registered**

When the SIGTAS database is available at the end of 2004 vehicles licensed by type and age should be tabulated annually. Drivers' licenses by age and sex should continue to be tabulated annually.

#### **6.4.31 Retailers Inventory and Sales**

The 8 largest retailers should be asked to provide on a quarterly bases the vale of the inventories and sales to produce an overall inventory sales ratio for the Anguillian economy.

#### **6.4.32 Electricity and Water Production.**

Value and volume of water and electricity sales should continue to be published monthly.

#### **6.4.33 Climate**

Temperature and rainfall statistics should continue to be published monthly

#### **6.4.34 Garbage**

The volume of garbage by type should continue to be produced on a monthly bases.

#### **6.4.35 Water Quality**

The water quality database of the Environmental Health department should be accessed to provide water quality measures as at the end of each quarter.

#### **6.4.36 Immigration and Emigration Annual Data**

The computerized immigration system should be able to track immigrants and emigrants by country of origin and destination. This will only be possible if non-resident information is input into the system. In addition as well as the number of passengers arriving the number departing must be counted accurately. A full review of the process of counting departing passengers must be done and a way found to include their age and sex in the departing information. Net-migration by age and sex can then be tabulated. This should be done as early as possible.

#### **6.4.37 Births**

Births by age of mother should continue to be tabulated from the information available from the hospital. In addition immigration should record the number of births of residents of Anguilla when they return to Anguilla after being born overseas.

#### **6.4.38 Deaths**

Deaths of residents by age and cause should continue to be tabulated from the hospital database. The data should be reconciled with that from the hospital.

#### **6.4.39 Inter-censal Population Estimates**

Annual population estimates should be produced. They should be improved when the net migration and improved birth data is available. In addition annual population estimates should be produced by age and sex. This is a high priority for data users.

#### **6.4.40 Marriages and divorces**

Marriages and divorces should continue to be produced. Marriage statistics by age of bride and groom and marital status should be produced monthly only for residents of Anguilla. Divorces granted should be produced on an annual bases only because there are so few.

#### **6.4.41 Creation of a Population Registry**

Given the small size of Anguilla and the concern over tracking who is entitled to Anguillian belonger status it is highly recommended that a population registry be established. It would be used not only for statistical purposes but also to track immigrants, work permit holders, voters, driver licenses, for security and by the Treasury.

The registry should include their full name, date of birth, residential address, parents, citizenships, passports number(s), birth certificate number, death certificate number when they die.

#### **6.4.42 Citizenship and Passport Statistics**

The immigration database maintaining counts of people applying to have the stamps in their passport renewed should be maintained to produce statistics on number of people living in Anguilla who are not Belongers by length of residence.

Counts of passports issued by type of passport and place of birth should be produced annually.

Counts of numbers of naturalizations and Belonger status granted by the Attorney General's Office and the Chief Minister's Office should be produced annually.

#### **6.4.43 Gynecological Statistics**

These should continue to be obtained from the hospital where by law all births should take place so that a qualified medical person can be in attendance. The statistics should include type of births, birth weight of babies, term at birth, abortions.

#### **6.4.44 Hospital, Public Health and Dental Administrative Statistics**

The number of doctors, nurses, beds, admissions to both in and outpatients should continue to be tabulated. In addition there should be counts of procedures performed at the hospital as is done at present for the dental clinic.

The monthly reports from the Public Health Clinics should be used to produce the number of people making use of each of the clinics. This data should be published.

#### **6.4.45 Hospital Morbidity Data**

Hospital morbidity data should be tabulated by age and sex showing the reason for admission. This is a priority data set and the Health Authority should be asked by the Ministry of Health to introduce a computer system to collect this information as soon as possible.

#### **6.4.46 Food Consumption Survey**

A Food and Nutrition survey should be conducted possibly in 2006 or 2007. It should measure not only food intake by various demographic variables but also lifestyles. The survey should be conducted in conjunction with the Food and Nutrition Institute of Jamaica and funding to conduct the survey should be sought from the PAHO.

#### **6.4.47 AIDS HIV Statistics**

The number of AIDS HIV cases diagnosed to date by age and sex should be published as well as the number of new cases diagnosed on an annual basis. In addition the number of children orphaned as a result of both parents dying from AIDS should be tabulated.

In addition administrative data related to AIDS testing should be produced on an annual basis. These statistics include the number of pregnant mothers screened for AIDS and the number of AIDS tests performed by result.

#### **6.4.48 Health Expenditure Survey**

If funding can be secured outside of the main base budget a household health expenditure survey should be conducted covering the past 5 years if possible. The information to be collected should include means of financing expenditures, insurance coverage and illnesses and procedures.

#### **6.4.49 Justice Information System**

There is an urgent need to introduce a justice information system to the police department and courthouse. The one proposed by the OECS is the one most likely to be adopted. As it is not expected to be in place before 2005, in the meantime the police department should take steps to collect information on the age of offenders and tabulate the number of offenders by age and sex.

#### **6.4.50 Justice and Prison Administrative Statistics**

The administrative statistics showing the number of inmates by sex, age and offence should continue to be published. In addition the number of police complaints by crime and the number prosecuted should be published. Traffic accidents should continue to be tabulated. Drug and domestic violence statistics should continue to be published.

#### **6.4.51 Social Services Administrative Data**

The caseloads of the Social Services Department should be published annually.

#### **6.4.52 Education Administrative Statistics**

Enrollment data by age and sex should continue to be published. In addition the exam results should also continue to be published. Efforts should be made to tabulate the number of repeaters and drop out numbers.

#### **6.4.53 School Leavers Survey**

This should be conducted every year with the same cohort being covered over the two years. One-year information would be collected from those in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> form on their study and work plans, then the following year there would be a follow-up to establish whether their plans have been realized. The first surveys of this nature are being conducted this year.

#### **6.4.54 Tertiary Education Administrative Statistics**

These should continue to be published for the UWI Extra Mural department. New statistics should be produced from the scholarships and grants awarded by Public Administration and the loans given by the Anguilla Development Board. Information should be tabulated by subject, county and level of study.

#### **6.4.55 Literacy Survey**

A literacy survey to include measurements of numeracy and computer literacy as well as abilities to read, write and comprehend should be conducted. The year that it is conducted in will depend upon funding but the target year should be 2008.

#### **6.4.56 Women, Elderly, Children and Youth Analysis**

Analytical publications should be produced exploiting the census and other survey data to present profiles of women, youth, the elderly and children in Anguilla.

#### **6.4.57 Household Financial Survey**

A household financial survey should be conducted in 2005 to provide new weights for the CPI and to also collect data on peoples' assets and debts.

#### **6.4.58 Consumer Price Index**

The consumer price index should continue to be produced on a quarterly bases. When it is revised in 2005 improvements in the measure of services should be introduced to ensure that telecommunications, housing rents and health services are better represented in terms of adequate representation of prices.

#### **6.4.59 Import Price Index**

An import price index should be produced quarterly. The weights can be produced from the present import data and a selection of the major importers identified. Prices can be obtained either from the importers themselves or with customs co-operation from the warrants.

#### **6.4.60 Social Security Database**

When the Social Security Board has in place its new tabulation system, current monthly statistics should be produced showing the number of employees and wages paid by industry sector. The number of new businesses by sector and the number of inactive businesses by sector.