

Metadata
On
Social,
Vital
&
Gender
Statistics

Statistical Office
Department of Economic Planning & Statistics
Turks & Caicos Islands

February, 2005

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PREFACE

Metadata provides information on the processes, methods, tools, and resources available for the compilation and dissemination of statistics and indicators. Information includes quality concepts and components such as the way the data was compiled and produced; periodicity, timeliness and punctuality (frequency and delays), meaning, limitations, basic data source, relevance (contents vs. purpose), accuracy (coverage, sampling, response, measurement, processing, assumptions), availability (accessibility and clarity), coherence (comparability and integrity), and completeness (the extent to which a certain domain is covered by statistics).

In addition, metadata provides information on the processes of data usage, operation, planning and design, management and evaluation, and research and development. It answers questions such as: Which statistical data and services are available? Are they relevant for users' needs and other stakeholders' tasks or requirements? What are the contents and qualities of available statistical data (macrodata and microdata)? Metadata is essential to decide on which available information to use, and how to interpret information, including the limitations that may need to be considered.

There are two levels of metadata: (1) information on the means of dissemination and (2) information on statistics and indicators. This metadata concentrates mainly on the latter level. The information on the statistics and indicators refers to practice and conventions, which include sources, concepts, definitions, and methodology used in collecting and compiling statistics. Hence the template/format used for this metadata incorporated these essential requirements. Areas of coverage can be geographic, industry, institutional sector, occupation, population groups, establishment size and other exclusions. A full description of the methodology and data sources, inclusive of the method of data collection which can be of type: census, survey, administrative record or any other, and includes any

notes/method for estimation as in the case of sample surveys, are also part of the metadata. The derivations of the concepts and definitions, whether from internationally acceptable standards, are also stated, as well as the relationships with other sources of similar data, noting any age limits, thresholds or other critical aspects of the approach. Other statistical characteristics such as seasonal adjustments, the reference period, or breaks in the time series, are also noted. Note is also made of the periodicity and timeliness which identifies the frequency of compilation and dissemination of data (e.g. monthly, quarterly, and annually) and the lapse of time between the end of a reference period/date and the dissemination of the data. Data for up to 2003 ending, and in some cases data for 2004, is available and reports are usually published three-six months after the coverage period.

Main users of statistical metadata are users and producers of statistics. Other categories of stakeholders in connection with statistical meta-information systems are respondents, managers on different levels, and funding agencies of statistical organizations. There are many categories of users of statistics with quite different needs and competence profiles: researchers, analysts, journalists, politicians, students, and the public at large, for example. Among the producers we may also distinguish between different roles, e.g. producer/planner and producer/operator.¹

Appreciation is extended to Statistical/Mapping Technician, Joy Lightbourne for her assistance in compiling some of the indicators' metadata and to Statistician, Tashema Bholanath for her commitment to producing this metadata which involved the guidance and assistance in outlining and finalizing this metadata for socio-demographic, vital and gender statistics and indicators (e.g. on population, education, health, and work). This report, would indeed, forge the sustainability of the foundation work accomplished in the Social Statistics programme of the Statistical Office.

¹Functions of metadata in statistical production (Geneva, 9-11 February 2004) Joint UNECE/EUROSTAT/OECD work session on statistical metadata (METIS) <http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/2004/02/metis/wp.3.e.pdf> (accessed November, 2004)

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DATA CATEGORY NOTES

□ POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS & FAMILIES

The Statistical Office of the Department of Economic Planning & Statistics is responsible for compiling data on Population, Households and Families. The Statistical Office is therefore the primary source of data such as total population, disaggregated by age, sex, island, marital status, etc., population density, natural population growth, household size and household facilities, rates of marriages and divorces, etc. The main source of data on population, households and families is from the wealth of information available from the population and housing census (last carried out in 2001). However, some of this information is extracted, presented and analyzed in other reports such as “Vital Statistics” and “Social Indicators Trends & Statistics” and the analytical reports of the census.

Annual projection is made for the population which yields estimated population. Until surveys are carried out for inter-censal years, the main and only source of this type of data is from the census and is a fairly reliable basis for decision-making.

□ WORK

The Statistical Office is responsible for compiling data on Work/Employment. Therefore, the Statistical Office is the primary source of data on the labour force or economically active population, the economically inactive, and the unemployed. Data is available and presented by sex, employment status, occupation group, marital status, island, hours worked, inactivity group, educational attainment, where applicable. Rates such as unemployment rate, labour force participation rates and others are computed at the Statistical Office. The main source of data on work/employment is from the population census. Until employment or labour force surveys are carried out for inter-censal years, the main and only source of this type of data is from the census and is a fairly reliable basis for decision-making.

□ **ECONOMY**

The Statistical Office is responsible for compiling data on the Economy especially data on GDP, its growth rate, and per capita GDP. Estimates for current and constant GDP are done for each year after a survey of establishments is carried out with businesses in each sector of the economy (such as construction, tourism, financial services, etc.). The methodology for estimating current and constant GDP and its growth rate are frequently revised to effectively reflect the most reliable estimates. There is a special bulletin produced by the Statistical Office (National Accounts Bulletin) that expound on the methodological and computational framework for national accounts estimation.

Data in this category also include annual earnings by occupation. The population census is the major source of this data and is obtained at the Statistical Office. The average income per household is presented in the Census Tables and median income by occupational group is also available. Until income surveys are carried out for inter-censal years, the main and only source of this type of data is from the census and is a fairly reliable basis for decision-making.

□ **EDUCATION**

The Ministry of Education, Education Planning Department is responsible for compiling data on Primary, Secondary and Tertiary educational institutions. The Education Planning Department through the Education Planner is the primary source of data on education- facilities, personnel, enrolment and performance. While these administrative records are now compiled regularly, no data on education have been disseminated prior 1999.

There is an annual education bulletin where data collected include enrolment and performance by class/form, gender, island, and level, the teaching force, and the like, for both government and private educational institutions. The response rate for the tertiary institution has been low, due to the lack of information for collaborative

department (Scholarship Division). Presently, the Ministry does not compile data on educational expenditure, but data on government expenditure on education is published in the annual Budget and compiled as part of Government Finance Statistics. There is also no data on education as a component of GDP as this is not yet measured for the TCI though education expenditure per capita GDP can be calculated. Administrative record is the main or only source of data as no education census or survey has ever been carried out.

□ **HEALTH**

The Medical Records Section and the Primary Health Care Unit of Grand Turk Hospital, and the Registrar's Office of Births and Deaths are responsible for compiling data on births, deaths, immunization, etc. The main source of this data is from administrative records from which the data has to be extracted for presentation and analytical purposes by the Statistical Office. Mortality and other rates are then subsequently calculated.

Life Expectancy tables are prepared by the Statistical Office using mortality data from the above Offices and population figures from the census.

The deficient area of data is that on HIV/AIDS and contraceptive use and prevalence. Although data on HIV/AIDS may be available it is not currently compiled for presentation and hence this is an area where collaboration is required between the AIDS Office and the Statistical Office.

□ **CRIME**

Although much data is frequently available for this category from the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), which is the main source, the administrative records reflect data which is not compiled by sex or other important levels of disaggregation. Therefore, this is an area where some collaboration is needed between the Statistical Office and the CID for assistance at the compilation stage by

extension the presentation of data in a suitable format reflective of crime by sex, etc.

Other sources for data such in this category, such as those employed in the judicial professions, include the: Personnel & Training Department of the Police Force, Judicial Department (Supreme Court) and Her Majesty Prison. The Bar Association, as well as the Supreme Court, seems unable to provide data on the number of lawyers/attorneys and therefore it is uncertain whether it is a problem of the data being available and not compiled or simply not available.

□ **DECISION MAKING**

The Legislative Council, Elections Office and the Statistical Office are the main source of data for this category. Data such as members of parliament, voting and registered voting population, employed persons who are employers and own account workers or legislators, senior officials and managers are provided in this category. However, data such as numbers employed in senior-level positions in government, and high managerial positions in public and private sector is still not reported as the source for these have to be ascertained, or if the source is known, the data is currently not compiled. Administrative records of the Legislative Council and Elections Office are the main source of data for these offices while the population census is the major source of data for the Statistical Office. Data for this category from the Legislative Council and Elections Office only relate to election years and data from the Statistical Office only reflect that obtained from the census year. Data is produced by sex and other levels of dis-aggregation where applicable.

□ **INFORMARION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

Cable & Wireless (C&W) is the monopoly in the telecommunication service provision in the TCI and hence is the main source of data on telecommunication activity. Data supplied by C&W include number of residential and business fixed telephone lines, mobile-phone activity, and internet accounts to households and

businesses. This data is extracted by a C&W personnel from its administrative records and accounts and then supplied to the Statistical Office as requested. However, while this type of data is now available annually, there is still the limitation of the data not being compiled at the source by island of activity. Subsequent to the availability of the data from C&W, rates per 100 persons are calculated at the Statistical Office using mid-year estimates of population.

Indicator Name

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit:**Indicator Limitations:**

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity:**Source:**

Lead Agency:

Other Sources:

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Comments

Total Population

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Total number of persons who usually reside in the Turks & Caicos Islands, regardless of where they spent Census Night and their immigration/legal status.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Usual Residents or De Jure Concept

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

Census data is most accurate for the de jure population as it covers the entire population. However, mid-year estimates are done for inter-censal years and hence are fair estimates of the total population.

Source:**Lead Agency:**

For Total Population
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex
Citizenship

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population

Comments

Data on Total Population is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics, Social Indicators Trends & Statistics and the Census Reports.

Population by Age Group

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Total (resident) population dis-aggregated by age groups of five years (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, ..., 75-79, 80+).

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the total (resident) population in age groups of five years.

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

Census data is most accurate for the population by age group as it covers the entire population. However, when mid-year estimates are done for inter-censal years, the estimates of the population by age group are fairly reliable.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Population by Age Group
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Age Group
Sex
Island

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population

Comments

Data on Population by Age Group is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics, Social Indicators Trends & Statistics and the Census Reports.

Population by Marital Status and Age Group

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Total (resident) population 15+ years dis-aggregated by marital status (married, divorced, widowed, separated, never married), sex and age groups of five years (15-19, ..., 65-69, 70+).

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the total (resident) population 15+ years in age groups of five years and then placing the respective numbers into each of the women/men category and marital status.

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Census data is most accurate for the population by age group as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Population by Marital Status and Age Group
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex
Age Group

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population and Families

Comments

Data on Population by Marital Status and Age Group is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics and Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Reports.

Population Density

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Measure of the number per unit area. Commonly represented as people per square mile (or square kilometer).

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing total area population by land area in square miles (or square kilometers).

Total Area Population / Land Area in Square Miles

Measurement Unit:

Number per square mile (or square kilometer)

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

The data for the census year is most accurate but when estimates are to be done annually for the population for this indicator, then the estimate would be fairly reasonable.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Population

Statistical Office

For Land Area

Lands and Survey Department

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Island

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population

Comments

Data on Population Density is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Report.

Natural Population Growth

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The component increase in the population due to the number of live births less deaths. This may often be expressed as a rate, as per 1,000 population.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Population total less the result of live births minus deaths, then multiplying the result by 1,000.

$$\text{Natural Population Growth} = [\text{Total Population} - (\text{Live Births} - \text{Deaths})] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 population

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

The data for the census year is most accurate but when estimates are to be done for the inter-censal population for this indicator the estimates are fairly reasonable.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Population

Statistical Office

For Live Births and Deaths

Registrar General's Office

Other Sources:

For Live Births and Deaths

Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

All live births and deaths are covered. The data of registered live births and deaths from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number of live births and deaths in the country.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population

Comments

Data on Natural Population Growth is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Report.

Household by Size and Head of Household

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Household: One or more person (related or unrelated) who occupy a dwelling living together and is/are involved in some common arrangements: sleeping most nights of the week and sharing at least one daily meal. Therefore, a household can be of size with one person, two persons, etc.

Head of Household: Person (male or female) recognized by other members as the Head and is usually the person who carries the main responsibilities of the household.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Grouping the households by size (one person, two persons, ..., ten persons and over) and then disaggregating these households by the sex of the head of the household.

Measurement Unit: Number of Households

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Census data is most accurate for the population by age group as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Household Size and Head of Household
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population, Families and Households

Comments

Data on Household Size and Head of Household is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics, Social Indicators Trends & Statistics and the Census Reports.

Child-Woman Ratio (C-WR)

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of children 0 to 4 years of age per 1,000 women of child bearing age (15-49 years).

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the total number of children between the ages of 0 to 4, inclusive, by the number of women between the ages of 15-49 years, then multiplying the result by 1, 000.

$$C-WR = \left[\frac{\text{Number of Children between 0-4 Years}}{\text{Number of Women between 15-49 Years}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 women of child-bearing age

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Until mid-year estimates are done for population by age group, only then can the office produce this indicator on an annual basis and dis-aggregated.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Children Ages 0-4 Years and Women Ages 15-49 Years
Statistical Office

The data for the census year is most accurate but when estimates are to be done for the population for this indicator the estimate would be fairly reasonable.

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population, Families and Health

Comments

Data on Child-Woman Ratio is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Report.

Sex Ratio

Metadata

Definition:
(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of males per 100 females.

Computation Method:
(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of males in the population by the number of females, then multiplying the result by 100.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \left[\frac{\text{Number of Males}}{\text{Number of Females}} \right] \times 100$$

Measurement Unit:
Number per 100 females

Indicator Limitations:
(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

The data for the census year is most accurate but when estimates are to be done annually for the population for this indicator, then the estimate would be fairly reasonable.

Source:
Lead Agency:
For Population by Gender
Statistical Office

Other Sources:
None

Level of Dis-aggregation
(Sex, Island)

Island

Policy Areas:
(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population

Comments

Data on Sex Ratio is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Report.

Age Dependency Ratio (ADR)

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of persons under age 15 plus those over age 65 per 100 population age 15-65.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Adding the persons under age 15 (excluding) to persons over 65 years, dividing this result by persons 15-65 years, then multiplying this by 100.

$$ADR = \left[\frac{\text{Persons} < 15 \text{ Yrs.} + \text{Persons} > 65 \text{ Yrs.}}{\text{Persons } 15-65} \right] \times 100$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 100 persons 15-65

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Until mid-year estimates are done for population by age group, only then can the office produce this indicator on an annual basis.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Population by Age
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

The data for the census year is most accurate but when estimates are to be done for the population for this indicator, then the estimate would be fairly reasonable.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population

Comments

Data on Age Dependency Ratio is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Report.

Crude Marriage Rate

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of marriages per 1,000 mid-year population.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of marriages by the mid-year population, then multiplying the result by 1,000.

$$\text{Crude Marriage Rate} = \left[\frac{\text{Number of Marriages}}{\text{Total Mid-Year Population}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

The data for the census year is most accurate but when estimates are to be done annually for the population for this indicator, then the estimate would be fairly reasonable.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Marriages
Registrar General's Office
For Mid-Year Population
Statistical Office

All marriages are covered. The data of registered marriages from the Registrar General's Office represent accurately the number of marriages in the country as this is the licensing office for marriage licences.

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Families and Households

Comments

Data on Crude Marriage Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Report.

Crude Divorce Rate

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>The number of divorces per 1,000 mid-year population.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p> <p>Dividing the number of divorces by the mid-year population, then multiplying the result by 1,000.</p> <p>Crude Divorce Rate = $\left[\frac{\text{Number of Divorces}}{\text{Total Mid-Year Population}} \right] \times 1,000$</p>
<p>Measurement Unit: Number per 1,000 persons</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p>
<p>Periodicity: Annual</p>	<p>The data for the census year is most accurate but when estimates are to be done annually for the population for this indicator, then the estimate would be fairly reasonable.</p>
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Number of Divorces</i> Supreme Court (Registrar's Office) <i>For Mid-Year Population</i> Statistical Office</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	<p>All final divorces are covered. The data of document final divorces from the Registrar's Office at the Supreme Court represent accurately the number of legal final marriages in the country as this is the legal body for dissolution of marriages.</p>
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Families and Households</p>

Comments

Data on Crude Divorce Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Report.

Employed Population by Employment Status

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Employed Population: comprises of all persons 15 years and over who are in paid- or self-employment; i.e., who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, cash or kind; or persons who had a formal attachment to their job but temporarily not at work, i.e., "at work" and "with a job but not at work" categories.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Census data is most accurate for the employed population by sex by employment status as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Employed Population by Employment Status
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Work/Employment & Population

Comments

Data on Employed Population by Employment Status is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Employed Population by Occupation

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Employed Population: comprises of all persons 15 years and over who are in paid- or self-employment; i.e., who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, cash or kind; or persons who had a formal attachment to their job but temporarily not at work, i.e., "at work" and "with a job but not at work" categories.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Census data is most accurate for the employed population by sex by occupational group as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Employed Population by Occupation
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex
ISCO

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Work/Employment & Population

Comments

Data on Employed Population by Occupation is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Employed Population by Industry

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Employed Population: comprises of all persons 15 years and over who are in paid- or self-employment; i.e., who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, cash or kind; or persons who had a formal attachment to their job but temporarily not at work, i.e., "at work" and "with a job but not at work" categories.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Census data is most accurate for the employed population by sex by industrial group as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Employed Population by Industry
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex
ISIC

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Work/Employment & Population

Comments

Data on Employed Population by Industry is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Employed Population by Geographic Area

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Employed Population: comprises of all persons 15 years and over who are in paid- or self-employment; i.e., who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, cash or kind; or persons who had a formal attachment to their job but temporarily not at work, i.e., "at work" and "with a job but not at work" categories.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Census data is most accurate for the employed population by sex by geographical area as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Employed Population by Island
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Work/Employment & Population

Comments

Data on Employed Population by Geographical Area is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Employed Population by Marital Status

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Employed Population: comprises of all persons 15 years and over who are in paid- or self-employment; i.e., who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, cash or kind; or persons who had a formal attachment to their job but temporarily not at work, i.e., "at work" and "with a job but not at work" categories.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Census data is most accurate for the employed population by sex by marital status as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Employed Population by Marital Status
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Marital Status: Married, Widowed, Divorced, Separated, Never Married

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Work/Employment & Population

Comments

Data on Employed Population by Marital Status is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Employed Population by Hours Worked per Week

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Employed Population: comprises of all persons 15 years and over who are in paid- or self-employment; i.e., who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, cash or kind; or persons who had a formal attachment to their job but temporarily not at work, i.e., "at work" and "with a job but not at work" categories.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Census data is most accurate for the employed population by sex by hours worked per week as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Employed Population by Hours Worked
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Hours Worked per Week: 1-8, 9-15, 16-32, 33-44, 44+,

None

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Work/Employment & Population

Comments

Data on Employed Population by Hours Worked per Week is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Employed Population by Educational Attainment

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Employed Population: comprises of all persons 15 years and over who are in paid- or self-employment; i.e., who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, cash or kind; or persons who had a formal attachment to their job but temporarily not at work, i.e., "at work" and "with a job but not at work" categories.

Educational Attainment: highest level completed.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Periodicity: Census Year

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Employed Population by Education
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Census data is most accurate for the employed population by sex by educational attainment as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Educational Attainment: No Education, Nursery, Primary, Secondary, Pre-University, University, Other

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Work/Employment & Population

Comments

Data on Employed Population by Educational Attainment is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Population Not In Labour Force by Activity and Age

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Population Not in Labour Force: persons 15 years and older who "did not look and were not available for work" and are therefore out of the labour force or *economically inactive* .

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Census data is most accurate for the employed population by sex and age group by inactivity group as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Population Not In Labour Force
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Age Group: 5-year age groups from 15-19

Inactivity Group: Home Duties, Student, Disabled, Discouraged, Retired, Illness, Awaiting Job, etc.

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Work/Employment & Population

Comments

Data on Population Not In labour Force by Activity Status and Age Group is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Unemployment Rate

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The rate of the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the total labour force.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the unemployed population by the total labour force, then multiplying the result by 100.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour Force}} \times 100$$

Measurement Unit: Percent

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census or Survey Year

Until mid-year estimates are done for the unemployed population and labour force, only then can the office produce this indicator on an annual basis.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For the Unemployed and Labour Force
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

The data for the census and survey years is most accurate but when estimates are to be done for the unemployed population and labour force for this indicator, then the estimate would be fairly reasonable.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Work

Comments

Data on Unemployment Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Age-Specific Unemployment Rate

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The rate of the number of unemployed persons of a specific age group as a percent of the corresponding labour force for that age group.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the unemployed population of a specific age group by the corresponding labour force for that age group, then multiplying the result by 100.

$$\text{Age-Specific Unemployment Rate} = \left[\frac{\text{Unemployed of Specific Age Group}}{\text{Labour Force of Specific Age Group}} \right] \times 100$$

Measurement Unit: Percent

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census or Survey Year

Until mid-year estimates are done for the unemployed population and labour force by age group, only then can the office produce this indicator on an annual basis.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For the Unemployed by Age Group & Labour Force
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

The data for the census and survey years is most accurate but when estimates are to be done for the unemployed population and labour force by age group for this indicator, then the estimate would be fairly reasonable.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Work

Comments

Data on Age-Specific Unemployment Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Youth Unemployment Rate

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The rate of the unemployed youth (15-25 years) as a percent of the total youth labour force.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the unemployed youth (15-25 years) by the total youth labour force, then multiplying the result by 100.

$$\text{Youth Unemployment Rate} = (\text{Unemployed Youth} / \text{Youth Labour Force}) \times 100$$

Measurement Unit: Percent

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census or Survey Year

Until mid-year estimates are done for the unemployed population by age group and labour force, only then can the office produce this indicator on an annual basis.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For the Unemployed Youth & Youth Labour Force
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

The data for the census and survey years is most accurate but when estimates are to be done for the unemployed population by age group and labour force for this indicator, then the estimate would be fairly reasonable.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Work

Comments

Data on Youth Unemployment Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>The rate of the number of persons who are actually in the labour force as a percent of the adult population (15 years and over).</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p> <p>Dividing the labour force by the population 15 years and over (adult population), then multiplying the result by 100.</p> $\text{LFPR} = (\text{Labour Force} / \text{Adult Population}) \times 100$
<p>Measurement Unit: Percent</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p> <p>Until mid-year estimates are done for the labour force and population, only then can the office produce this indicator on an annual basis.</p> <p>The data for the census and survey years is most accurate but when estimates are to be done for the labour force and population for this indicator, then the estimate would be fairly reasonable.</p>
<p>Periodicity: Census or Survey Year</p>	
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For the Labour Force and Adult Population</i> Statistical Office</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Sex Age</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Work</p>

Comments

Data on Labour Force Participation Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Age-Specific Labour Force Participation Rate

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The rate of the economically active population (labour force) of a specific age group as a percent of the corresponding total population for that age group.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the labour force of a specific age group by the corresponding total population for that age group, then multiplying the result by 100.

$$\text{Age-Specific Labour Force Participation Rate} = \left[\frac{\text{Labour Force of Specific Age Group}}{\text{Total Population of Specific Age Group}} \right] \times 100$$

Measurement Unit: Percent

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census or Survey Year

Until mid-year estimates are done for the labour force and population by age group, only then can the office produce this indicator on an annual basis.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For the Labour Force and Adult Population
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

The data for the census and survey years is most accurate but when estimates are to be done for the labour force and population by age group for this indicator, then the estimate would be fairly reasonable.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Work

Comments

Data on Age-Specific Labour Force Participation Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

GDP Growth Rate

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The percentage change of Gross Domestic Product from one year to the next.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the current year GDP (Y_n) at constant prices by the previous year GDP at constant prices (Y_{n-1}), multiplying the result by 100, then subtracting this result from 100.

$$\text{GDP Growth Rate} = \left(\left[\frac{\text{GDP at Constant Prices at } Y_n}{\text{GDP at Constant Prices at } Y_{n-1}} \right] \times 100 \right) - 100$$

Measurement Unit: Percent (%)

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

The GDP is subject to methodological revision and hence are the best figures given current data and constraints with data collection.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For GDP

Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Economy

Comments

Data on GDP Growth Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

GDP per Capita

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The GDP (current and constant prices) per person in the population in a given year.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the GDP (current and constant prices) by the mid-year population estimate.

$$\text{GDP per Capita} = \frac{\text{GDP}}{\text{Mid-Year Population}}$$

Measurement Unit: US \$

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

Since estimates are annually for the population for this indicator the estimate are fairly reasonable. Also, the GDP is subject to methodological revision and hence are the best figures given current data and constraints with data collection.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For GDP and Population
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Economy

Comments

Data on GDP per Capita is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Annual Earnings by Occupation

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit:

Number of Employed Labour Force

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Census data is most accurate for the employed labour force by occupational group and annual income as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Annual Earnings by Occupation
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Income Group: 0-4000, 5000-10000, 11000-20000, 21000-30000, 31000-40000, 41000-50000, 51000 and over

Occupational Group: ISCO

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Economy, Work/Employment & Population

Comments

Data on Employed Labour Force by Occupational Group and Annual Income Group is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Population 10 Years and Over by Education Level

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Total (resident) population 10 years and over dis-aggregated by level of education (none, nursery, primary, secondary, pre-university, university, other, not stated) and sex.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Census data is most accurate for the population 10 years and over by level of education as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Population 10 Years and Over by Level of Education
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Level of Education: None, Nursery, Primary, Secondary, Pre-University, University, Other, Not Stated

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Education & Population

Comments

Data on Population 10 Years and Over by Level of Education is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Primary School Completion Rate

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Number of students successfully completing the last year of (or graduating from) primary school in a given year, as a percent of the number of children of official graduation age in the population. Is increasingly used as a core indicator of an education system's performance. It measures both the coverage of the education system and the educational attainment of students. This rate is a more accurate indicator of human capital formation and the quality and efficiency of the school system than are gross and net enrollment ratios.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of students successfully completing the last year of primary school (Grade 6) by the total number of children of official graduation age in the population.

$$\text{Primary School Completion Rate} = \left(\frac{\text{Number of Students Graduating from Primary School}}{\text{Number of Children of Official Graduation Age in Population}} \right) \times 100$$

Measurement Unit: Percent (%)

Periodicity: Annual

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number Graduating Primary School

Education Planning Department

For Population of Primary Graduating Age

Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

The data from the Education Planning Department on number of students graduating Primary school, represent accurately the number for the country as this is the Department which is the primary source of data for the Government's Education planning.

Since estimates are used for population of graduating age in calculating this indicator, the indicator is therefore fairly reliable and valid.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Education

Comments

Data on Primary School Completion Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of 4 to 14 years girls (boys) enrolled in primary education (K 1 & 2, Grades 1 - 6 and Special Grade), as a percent of the total population of girls (boys) in that age group.

This indicator is therefore affected by the overall sex composition of the population in the age group considered.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the total of 4-14 years girls (boys) by the total population of girls (boys) 4-14 years, then multiplying the result by 100.

$$\text{Net Primary Enrolment Ratio} = \left[\frac{\text{Girl (Boys) 4 - 14 Years}}{\text{Total Girls (Boys) 4-14 Years}} \right] \times 100$$

Measurement Unit: Percent (%)

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

The data from the Education Planning Department on primary enrolment numbers by sex, represent accurately the numbers for the country as this is the Department which is the primary source of data for the Government's Education planning.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Primary Enrolment
Education Planning Department
For Population by Age Group
Statistical Office

Since estimates are used for population of this age group in calculating this indicator, the indicator is therefore fairly reliable and valid, if not completely accurate.

Other Sources:

None

Currently, 4-14 years is the age group for Primary Education in the TCI. It is not standard with other countries' primary enrolment. This can change as the enrolment age group changes.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Education

Comments

Data on Net Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Net Enrollment Ratio in Secondary Education

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>The number of 13 to 19 years girls (boys) enrolled in secondary education (Forms 1 -6), as a percent of the total population of girls (boys) in that age group.</p> <p>This indicator is therefore affected by the overall sex composition of the population in the age group considered.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p> <p>Dividing the total of 13-19 years girls (boys) by the total population of girls (boys) 13-19 years, then multiplying the result by 100.</p> <p>Net Primary Enrolment Ratio = $\left[\frac{\text{Girl (Boys) 13 - 19 Years}}{\text{Total Girls (Boys) 13-19 Years}} \right] \times 100$</p>
<p>Measurement Unit: Percent (%)</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p>
<p>Periodicity: Annual</p>	<p>The data from the Education Planning Department on secondary enrolment numbers by sex, represent accurately the numbers for the country as this is the Department which is the primary source of data for the Government's Education planning.</p>
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Secondary Enrolment</i> Education Planning Department <i>For Population by Age Group</i> Statistical Office</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	<p>Since estimates are used for population of this age group in calculating this indicator, the indicator is therefore fairly reliable and valid, if not completely accurate.</p> <p>Currently, 13-19 years is the age group for Secondary Education in the TCI. It is not standard with other countries' primary enrolment. This can change as the enrolment age group changes.</p>
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Sex</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Education</p>

Comments

Data on Net Enrollment Ratio in Secondary Education is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Repetition Rate at Primary/Secondary Level

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Repeaters are students who do not advance one grade but are retained in the same grade in which they were previously enrolled due to the inability to fulfill the requirement for promotion to the next higher grade.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of repeaters in a particular level of education in the current academic year (n) by the population of students in a particular level of education in the previous academic year (P_{y-1}).

$$\text{Repeater Rate} = \frac{n}{P_{y-1}}$$

Measurement Unit: Percent (%)

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

The data from the Education Planning Department on primary/secondary repeater numbers by sex, represent accurately the numbers for the country as this is the Department which is the primary source of data for the Government's Education planning.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Primary and Secondary Level Repeaters and Student Enrolment Population
Education Planning Department

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Education

Comments

Data on Repeater Rate at Primary/Secondary Level is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Drop-Out Rate at Primary/Secondary Level

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Number of drop-outs as a percentage of the number of students enrolled in primary and secondary school, respectively.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of female (male) drop-outs by the number of students enrolled in primary (secondary) school, respectively, then multiplying the result by 100.

$$\text{Drop-Out Rate} = \left[\frac{\text{Number of Female (Male) Drop-Outs}}{\text{Number of Students Enrolled at School Level}} \right] \times 100$$

Measurement Unit: Percent (%)

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

The data from the Education Planning Department on primary/secondary drop-out numbers by sex, represent accurately the numbers for the country as this is the Department which is the primary source of data for the Government's Education planning.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Primary and Secondary Level Drop-Outs and Student Enrolment Population
Education Planning Department

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Education

Comments

Data on Drop-Out Rate at Primary/Secondary Level is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Progression Rate at Primary/Secondary Level

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Ratio of number of girls (boys) studying at one level divided by the number of girls (boys) studied at the previous level of education.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of girls (boys) at one level (L_n) by the number of girls (boys) at the previous level (L_{n-1}), then multiplying the result by 100.

$$\text{Progression Rate at Primary/Secondary Level} = \left[\frac{\text{Number of Girls (Boys) at one Level } (L_n)}{\text{Number of Girls (Boys) at Previous Level } (L_{n-1})} \right] \times 100$$

Measurement Unit: Percent (%)

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

The data from the Education Planning Department on primary/secondary enrolment numbers by sex, represent accurately the numbers for the country as this is the Department which is the primary source of data for the Government's Education planning.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Primary and Secondary Level Enrolment
Education Planning Department

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Education

Comments

Data on Progression Rate at Primary/Secondary Level is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Teachers in Primary/Secondary/Tertiary Level of School

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Number of teachers in primary/secondary/tertiary levels of school.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

The data from the Education Planning Department on numbers of teachers at each level of school, represent accurately the numbers and ratios for the country as this is the Department which is the primary source of data for the Government's Education planning.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Teachers

Education Planning Department

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Level of Education: Primary, Secondary, Tertiary

Public vs. Private

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Education

Comments

Data on Teachers in Primary/Secondary/Tertiary Levels of School is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Primary and Secondary Student/Teacher Ratio

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>The number of students to 1 teacher (full time teacher in government and private schools, respectively) for primary and secondary level education, respectively.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p> <p>Dividing the total number students by the number of (full-time) teachers, then expressing the result as a ratio (:) to 1 teacher.</p> <p>Student Teacher Ratio = Total Number of Students / Number of Teachers</p>
<p>Measurement Unit: Ratio (e.g. x:1)</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p>
<p>Periodicity: Annual</p>	<p>The data from the Education Planning Department on numbers of students and teachers and student teacher ratios, represent accurately the numbers and ratios for the country as this is the Department which is the primary source of data for the Government's Education planning.</p>
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Number of Students and Teachers</i> Education Planning Department</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Level of Education (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary) Government vs. Private Schools</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Education</p>

Comments

Data on Student Teacher Ratio is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Primary Survival Rate

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The proportion of children starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5. That is, the number of girls (boys) completing Fourth Grade (or reaching Grade Five) of the primary stage, as a proportion of the number of girls (boys) in the first primary grade (Grade One), four years previously.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of girls (boys) completing 4th Grade by the number of girls (boys) in the first Primary Grade (Grade 1), then multiplying the result by 100.

$$\text{Primary Survival Rate} = \left[\frac{\text{Number of Girls (Boys) Completing Grade 4}}{\text{Number of Girls (Boys) in Grade 1}} \right] \times 100$$

Measurement Unit: Percent (%)

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

The data from the Education Planning Department on student in various Primary Grades, represent accurately the numbers and ratios for the country as this is the Department which is the primary source of data for the Government's Education planning.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Enrollment by Primary Level
Education Planning Department

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Education

Comments

Data on Primary Survival Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary/Secondary Education

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>Number of girls to 100 boys in primary and secondary level education, respectively.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p> <p>Dividing the number of girls by the number of boys, then multiplying the result by 100.</p> <p>Ratio of Girls to Boys = $\left(\frac{\text{Number of Girls}}{\text{Number of Boys}}\right) \times 100$</p>
<p>Measurement Unit: Number per 100 boys</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p> <p>The data from the Education Planning Department on enrolment numbers by gender and level of education, represent accurately the numbers and ratios for the country as this is the Department which is the primary source of data for the Government's Education planning.</p>
<p>Periodicity: Annual</p>	
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Enrolment by Gender in Primary and Secondary Education</i> Education Planning Department</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Level of Education</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Education</p>

Comments

Data on Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary and Secondary Education is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Tertiary Level Enrolment by Field of Study

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Number of students enrolled in tertiary level education.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

Data from the Scholarship Division has not been compiled in a format for presentation though this source should reflect all students in tertiary education studying abroad. The data from the Education Planning Department reflects all students enrolled at the Community College, locally, and their respective field of study.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Enrollment at the Community College
Education Planning Department

For Enrollment at Overseas Colleges & Universities
Scholarship Division

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex
Field of Study

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Education

Comments

Data on Tertiary Level Enrollment by Field of Study is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Net Transfers

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The difference between the number of girls (boys) transferred into school at each level and the number of girls (boys) transferred out in that same level.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Subtracting the number of girls (boys) transferred out from the number of girls (boys) transferred in each level of education.

$$\text{Net Transfers} = \text{Number of Girls (Boys) Transferred In} - \text{Number of Girls (Boys) Transferred Out}$$

Measurement Unit: Number

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

The data from the Education Planning Department on transfers in and out by level, represent accurately the numbers and ratios for the country as this is the Department which is the primary source of data for the Government's Education planning.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Numbers on Transfers In and Out by Level
Education Planning Department

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex
Level of Education

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Education

Comments

Data on Net Transfers is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Percentage Distribution of Teachers by Level

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Number of women (men) teachers at one level , as a percent of the women (men) teachers at all levels.

ONE Level means either Primary, Secondary or Tertiary. Therefore, ALL Levels means sum of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of women (men) teachers at one level by the number of women (men) teachers at all levels, then multiplying the result by 100.

$$\text{Percentage Distribution of Teachers by Level} = \left[\frac{\text{Number of Women (Men) Teachers at One Level}}{\text{Number of Women (Men) Teachers at All Levels}} \right] \times 100$$

Measurement Unit: Percent (%)

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

The data from the Education Planning Department on numbers of teachers at each education level by sex, represent accurately the numbers for the country as this is the Department which is the primary source of data for the Government's Education planning.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Teachers by Level
Education Planning Department

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Level of Education (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Education

Comments

Data on the Percentage Distribution of Teachers by Level, is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Sex Composition of Teachers by Level

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>Number of women (men) teachers at one level as a percent of all teachers at that level.</p> <p>ONE Level means either Primary, Secondary or Tertiary.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p> <p>Dividing the number of women (men) teachers at one level by the total number of women (men) teachers at that level, then multiplying the result by 100.</p> <p>Sex Composition of Teachers by Level = $\left[\frac{\text{Number of Women (Men) Teachers at One Level}}{\text{Total Number of Women (Men) Teachers at that Level}} \right] \times 100$</p>
<p>Measurement Unit: Percent (%)</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p>
<p>Periodicity: Annual</p>	<p>The data from the Education Planning Department on numbers of teachers at each education level by sex, represent accurately the numbers for the country as this is the Department which is the primary source of data for the Government's Education planning.</p>
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Number of Teachers by Level</i> Education Planning Department</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Sex Level of Education (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Education</p>

Comments

Data on the Sex Composition of Teachers by Level, is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Life Expectancy at Birth

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The average number of years that a new-born child would live for if all the years of life of the cohort to which that child belonged were divided equally between its members.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Average or expected number of years of life at birth according to the expected mortality rates.

Measurement Unit:

Years

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Until mid-year estimates are done for population by age group, only then can the office produce this indicator on an annual basis.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Population
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Live Births and Deaths
Registrar General's Office
Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Age
Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population and Health

Comments

Data on Life Expectancy at Birth is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics and Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Reports.

Life Expectancy at Five Years

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The average number of years that a 5 years of age child would live for if all the years of life of the cohort to which that child belonged were divided equally between its members.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Average or expected number of years of life at five years of age according to the expected mortality rates.

Measurement Unit:

Years

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Until mid-year estimates are done for population by age group, only then can the office produce this indicator on an annual basis.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Population
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Live Births and Deaths
Registrar General's Office
Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Age
Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population and Health

Comments

Data on Life Expectancy at Five Years is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics and Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Reports.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of deaths of infants (i.e., under one year old) in a given year per 1,000 live births in that year.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the total number of deaths of infants by the total number of live births, then multiplying the result by 1,000.

$$IMR = \left[\frac{\text{Total Number of Deaths}}{\text{Total No. of Live Births}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 live births

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

All infant deaths and live births are covered. The data on deaths and registered live births from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number of infant deaths and live births in the country.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Deaths and Live Births
Registrar General's Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Deaths and Live Births
Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Dis-aggregation by island is possible, but, at first, data was not collected or reported in the format to aid computation.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country
Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Health and Population

Comments

Data on Infant Mortality Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics and Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Annual Reports.

Under-Five Mortality Rate (U-5MR)

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of deaths before reaching five years per 1,000 live births during the same period.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of under-five deaths by the number of live births in that period, then multiplying the result by 1,000.

$$U-5MR = \left[\frac{\text{Total No. of Under-Five Deaths}}{\text{Total No. of Live Births}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 live births

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

All deaths under 5 years and live births are covered. The data on deaths and registered live births from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number of under-five deaths and live births in the country.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Deaths and Live Births
Registrar General's Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Deaths and Live Births
Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Dis-aggregation by island is possible, but, at first, data was not collected or reported in the format to aid computation.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country
Age Group
Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Health and Population

Comments

Data on Infant Mortality Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics and Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Annual Reports.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR)

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of deaths between the ages of 1 - 5 years per 1,000 live births during the same period.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of deaths of persons between 1-5 years by the number of live births in that period, then multiplying the result by 1,000.

$$CMR = \left[\frac{\text{Total Deaths Between 1-5 Years}}{\text{Total No. of Live Births}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 live births

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

All deaths between ages 1-5 years and live births are covered. The data on deaths and registered live births from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number of children deaths and live births in the country.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Deaths and Live Births
Registrar General's Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Deaths and Live Births
Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Dis-aggregation by island is possible, but, at first, data was not collected or reported in the format to aid computation.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country
Age Group
Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Health and Population

Comments

Data on Child Mortality Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Annual Reports.

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of live births per 1,000 women for a specific age group, that is, to mothers of age x to the average female population of age x.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of live births for each age group by the number of women in that particular age group, then multiplying the result by 1,000. This

$$\text{ASFR (i.e., for each age group)} = \left[\frac{\text{No. of Live Births}}{\text{No. of Women}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 women at a specific age group

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Until mid-year estimates are done for population by age group, only then can the office produce this indicator on an annual basis and dis-aggregated on other levels.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Women by Age Group
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Live Births to Women by Age Group
Registrar General's Office
Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

The data for the census year is most accurate but when estimates are to be done for the population for this indicator, then the estimate would be fairly reasonable. The data on the number of live births from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number of live births in the country.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country
Age Group

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population, Families and Health

Comments

Data on Age-Specific Fertility Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Report.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The average number of children that would be born to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years (15-49 years) conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given year.

Because it is based on age-specific birth rates, the TFR is not affected by changes over time in the age composition of a population and can be used to compare populations over time or between different groups.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Multiplying the ASFR for each 5 year age group from ages 15-19 by 5, and adding the results for each of the groups.

$$TFR = (5 \times [\text{Total of all ASFR}]) / 1,000$$

ASFR: Age Specific Fertility Rate

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 women 15-49 years

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Until mid-year estimates are done for population by age group, only then can the office produce this indicator on an annual basis and dis-aggregated on other levels.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Women Ages 15-49
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Births to Women Ages 15-49
Registrar General's Office
Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

The data for the census year is most accurate but when estimates are to be done for the population for this indicator, then the estimate would be fairly reasonable. The data on all registered births from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number of births in the country.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Health, Population and Families

Comments

Data on Total Fertility Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics and Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Reports.

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of live births that occur in a year per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-49 years) in that given year.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the total number of live births by the total number of women aged 15-49, then multiplying the result by 1,000.

$$\text{GFR} = \left[\frac{\text{Total No. of Live Births to Women Aged 15-49}}{\text{Total No. of Women Aged 15-49}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 women 15-49 years

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Until mid-year estimates are done for population by age group, only then can the office produce this indicator on an annual basis and dis-aggregated on other levels.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Women Ages 15-49
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Live Births to Women Ages 15-49
Registrar General's Office
Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

The data for the census year is most accurate but when estimates are to be done for the population for this indicator, then the estimate would be fairly reasonable. The data on the number of registered births from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number of live births in the country.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Health, Population and Families

Comments

Data on General Fertility Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Report.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of live births per 1,000 mid-year population.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

The crude birth rate is the number of live births divided by the mid-year population and converted to a rate per 1,000 population.

$$CBR = \left[\frac{\text{Total Number of Live Births}}{\text{Total Mid-Year Population}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 population

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

All live births are covered. The data of registered live births from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number live births in the country.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Live Births

Registrar General's Office

For Mid-Year Population Estimates

Statistical Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Live Births

Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex, Island

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population and Health

Comments

Data on Crude Birth Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics and Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Annual Reports.

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of deaths per 1,000 mid-year population.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

The crude death rate is the number of deaths divided by the mid-year population and converted to a rate per 1,000 population.

$$CDR = \left[\frac{\text{Total Number of Deaths}}{\text{Total Mid-Year Population}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 population

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

All deaths are covered. The data of registered deaths from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number deaths in the country.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Deaths

Registrar General's Office

For Mid-Year Population Estimates

Statistical Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Deaths

Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex, Island

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population and Health

Comments

Data on Crude Birth Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics and Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Annual Reports.

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR)

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The crude death rate for a specific age group.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

The crude death rate for a specific age group is the number of deaths for that age group divided by the mid-year population and converted to a rate per 1,000 population.

ASDR =

$$\left[\frac{\text{Total Number of Deaths}}{\text{Total Mid-Year Population}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 population

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

All deaths are covered. The data of registered deaths from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number deaths in the country.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Deaths by Age Group

Registrar General's Office

For Mid-Year Population Estimates

Statistical Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Deaths by Age Group

Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex, Island

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population and Health

Comments

Data on Age-Specific Death Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Report.

Stillbirth Rate

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of stillbirths per 1,000 total births (live births + stillbirths).

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

The crude rate is the number of stillbirths divided by the number of total births (live births plus stillbirths) and converted to a rate per 1,000 total births.

$$\text{Stillbirth Rate} = \left[\frac{\text{Number of Stillbirths}}{\text{Total Births}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 total births

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

All stillbirths and births are covered. The data of registered stillbirths and total births from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number still and total births in the country.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Stillbirths and Total Births
Registrar General's Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Stillbirths and Total Births
Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex, Island

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population and Health

Comments

Data on Stillbirth Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Annual Report.

Population with Disability by Type of Disability

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

A person is said to be disabled if he/she suffers from a long-term physical/mental condition or health problem, which restricts performance of normal activities. Long term here is regarded as more than six months.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Census Year

Census data is most accurate for the population with disability by type of disability as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Disable Population by Disability Type
Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex

Disability Type: Affecting Sight, Affecting Hearing, Affecting Speech, Mobility, Mental Retardation, Other

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Health & Population

Comments

Data on Population with Disability by Type of Disability is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics and Census Reports.

Mortality Rate by Cause of Death

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of deaths by a particular cause, as a percentage of all deaths in that year.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of deaths by each cause (X) by the total number of deaths in that year, then multiplying the result by 100.

$$\text{Mortality Rate by Cause of Death} = \left[\frac{\text{Number of Deaths by Cause X}}{\text{Total Number of Deaths in Year}} \right] \times 100$$

Measurement Unit: Percent

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

All deaths are covered. The data on total deaths, by sex and age group, from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital (even after disaggregation of the data by cause of death) and therefore represent accurately the number of deaths in the country.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Deaths by Age Group, Sex and Cause of Death
Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex
Age Group

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Health and Population

Comments

Data on Mortality Rate by Cause of Death, is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The sum of the number of still births and deaths under one (1) week in a given year per 1,000 live births in that year.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Adding the number of stillbirths and deaths under 1 week in a given year, dividing this sum by the total number of live births, then multiplying this result by 1,000.

$$\text{Perinatal Mortality Rate} = \left[\frac{\text{No. of Stillbirths} + \text{No. of Deaths under 1 Wk.}}{\text{Total Number of Live Births}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 live births

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

All perinatal deaths and live births are covered. The data on perinatal deaths and registered live births from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number of perinatal deaths and live births in the country.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Perinatal Deaths & Live Births
Registrar General's Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Perinatal Deaths & Live Births
Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Level of Dis-aggregation

Country

Policy Areas:

Population and Health

Comments

Data on Perinatal Mortality Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Report.

Neonatal Mortality Rate

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of deaths under one month of age in a given year per 1,000 live births in that year.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of deaths under 1 month of age in a given year by the total number of live births in that year, then multiplying the result by 1,000.

Neonatal Mortality Rate =

$$\left[\frac{\text{Number of Deaths under 1 Month}}{\text{Total Number of Live Births}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 live births

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

All neonatal deaths and live births are covered. The data on neonatal deaths and registered live births from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number of neonatal deaths and live births in the country.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Neonatal Deaths & Live Births
Registrar General's Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Neonatal Deaths & Live Births
Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population and Health

Comments

Data on Neonatal Mortality Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Report.

Post Neonatal Mortality Rate

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of deaths between one month and under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that year.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of deaths between 1 month and under 12 months in a given year by the total number of live births in that year, then multiplying the result by 1,000.

$$\text{Post Neonatal Mortality Rate} = \left[\frac{\text{No. of Deaths between 1 Mth \& under 12 Mths}}{\text{Total No. of Live Births}} \right] \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 live births

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

All post neonatal deaths and live births are covered. The data on post neonatal deaths and registered live births from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number of post neonatal deaths and live births in the country.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Post Neonatal Deaths & Live Births
Registrar General's Office

Other Sources:

For Number of Post Neonatal Deaths & Live Births
Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population and Health

Comments

Data on Post Neonatal Mortality Rate is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of deaths of woman due to complication of pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births in that year.

The maternal mortality rate is a measure of the likelihood that a pregnant woman will die from maternal causes. The number of live births used in the denominator is a proxy for the population of pregnant women who are at risk of a maternal death.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of deaths from pregnancy related causes by the total number of live births, then multiplying the result by 100,000.

$$\text{MMR} = \left(\frac{\text{No. of Deaths from Pregnancy Related Causes}}{\text{Number of Live Births}} \right) \times 100,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 100,000 live births

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

All deaths from pregnancy related causes and live births are covered. The data on maternal deaths and registered live births from the Registrar General's Office is consistent with the data from the Medical Records Section of the Hospital and therefore represent accurately the number of maternal deaths and live births in the country.

Source:

Lead Agency:

Number of Live Births

Registrar General's Office

Number of Deaths from Pregnancy Related Causes

Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Other Sources:

Number of Live Births

Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Population and Health

Comments

Data on Maternal Mortality Ratio is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Vital Statistics Report.

Rate of Hospitals/Clinics to Population

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>The number of hospitals and clinics per 1,000 persons.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p> <p>Dividing the total number of hospitals and clinics by the mid-year population estimates, then multiplying the result by 1,000.</p> $\text{Rate of Hospitals/Clinics to Population} = \left[\frac{\text{Number of Hospitals \& Clinics}}{\text{Mid-Year Population}} \right] \times 1,000$
<p>Measurement Unit: Number per 1,000 persons</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p>
<p>Periodicity: Annual</p>	<p>Since estimates are used for population in calculating this indicator, the indicator is therefore fairly reliable and valid.</p>
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Number of Hospitals & Clinics</i> Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital <i>For Mid-Year Population</i> Statistical Office</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	<p>The data from the Medical Records Section of the Grand Turk Hospital on the number of hospitals and clinics, in some years excluded the number of private clinics as this data was unavailable. Therefore, this indicator is understated in these years although there may not have been many, if any at all, to significantly change the indicator, and hence is fairly valid and reliable.</p>
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Health and Population</p>

Comments

Data on Rate of Hospitals/Clinics to Population, is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Rate of Physicians to Population

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

The number of physicians per 1,000 persons.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Dividing the number of physicians by the mid-year population estimates, then multiplying the result by 1,000.

$$\text{Rate of Physicians to Population} = (\text{Number of Physicians} / \text{Mid-Year Population}) \times 1,000$$

Measurement Unit:

Number per 1,000 persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

Since estimates are used for population in calculating this indicator, the indicator is therefore fairly reliable and valid.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Number of Physicians by Type and Sex
 Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital
For Mid-Year Population
 Statistical Office

Other Sources:

None

The data from the Medical Records Section of the Grand Turk Hospital on the number of physicians by island only reflect those physicians employed by the Government and exclude privately employed physician. Therefore, this indicator is understated although there are not many private practising physicians to change this number significantly, and hence is fairly valid and reliable.

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Country
 Physicians by Sex

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Health and Population

Comments

Data on Rate of Physicians to Population, is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Rate of Hospital Beds/Cots to Population

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>The number of hospital beds and cots per 1,000 persons.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p> <p>Dividing the total number of hospital beds and cots by the mid-year population estimates, then multiplying the result by 1,000.</p> $\text{Rate of Hospital Beds/Cots to Population} = \left[\frac{\text{Number of Hospital Beds \& Cots}}{\text{Mid-Year Population}} \right] \times 1,000$
<p>Measurement Unit: Number per 1,000 persons</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p>
<p>Periodicity: Annual</p>	<p>Since estimates are used for population in calculating this indicator, the indicator is therefore fairly reliable and valid.</p>
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Number of Hospital Beds & Cots by Island</i> Medical Records Section, Grand Turk Hospital <i>For Mid-Year Population</i> Statistical Office</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	<p>The data from the Medical Records Section of the Grand Turk Hospital on the number of beds and cots by island reflect the total number of beds and cots for the TCI and is therefore accurate. Hence, this indicator is fairly valid and reliable.</p>
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Island</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Health and Population</p>

Comments

Data on Rate of Hospital Beds/Cots to Population, is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Proportion of Immunized 1-Year Olds

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>Immunization Coverage: Number of infants immunized against MMR, DPT, OPV, or BCG, expressed per 100 infants.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p> <p>Dividing the number of immunized infants by the number of infants for that given year, then multiplying the result by 100.</p> <p>Proportion of Immunized Infants:</p> $\left[\frac{\text{Number of Immunized Infants}}{\text{Number of Infants}} \right] \times 100$
<p>Measurement Unit: Percent (%)</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p>
<p>Periodicity: Annual</p>	<p>Data is not collected at the source by sex hence no dis-aggregation by sex. Age group for the various immunizations vary from birth to 12-months as in the case of BCG, 12-23 months as in the case of MMR, or 3-12 months as in the case of DPT and OPV. Coverage should involve all infants, however, cross-reference to in-house census data on number of infants reflects that not all infants are covered.</p>
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Number of Infants Immunized</i> Primary Health Care Unit, Grand Turk Hospital</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Immunization Type</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Health & Population</p>

Comments

Data on Proportion of Immunized Infants or Immunization Coverage is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Access to Safe Water

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>Number of households with reasonable access to safe water.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p>
<p>Measurement Unit: Number of Households</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p>
<p>Periodicity: Census or Survey Year</p>	<p>Census data is most accurate for the distribution of households by source of water supply or access to safe water as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data but surveys, when these are actually carried out, yield fairly valid and reliable estimates.</p>
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Households with Access to Water</i> Statistical Office</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Source of Water</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Health, Population, Families & Households</p>

Comments

Data on Distribution of Households by Source of Water Supply or Access to Safe Water is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics and Census Reports.

Access to Sanitation

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>Number of households with reasonable access to excreta disposal.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p>
<p>Measurement Unit: Number of Households</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p>
<p>Periodicity: Census or Survey Year</p>	<p>Census data is most accurate for the distribution of households by source of water supply or access to safe water as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data but surveys, when these are actually carried out, yield fairly valid and reliable estimates.</p>
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Households with Access to Sanitation</i> Statistical Office</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Source of Sanitation</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Health, Population, Families & Households</p>

Comments

Data on Distribution of Households by Sanitation Facilities or Access to Sanitation is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics and Census Reports.

Employed in Judicial Professions

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

All persons who are employed in selected public order and safety occupations.

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Annual

Data does not include number of lawyers/attorneys as neither the TCI Bar Association or the Supreme Court could provide this information. Data for all the other occupations are accurate and covers all persons employed in those other positions.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For the Employed in Selected Public Order & Safety Positions

Personnel & Training Department of the Royal TCI Police Force, Judicial Department (Supreme Court), Her Majesty Prison.

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex
Position

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Crime & Work/Employment

Comments

Data on Number Employed in Judicial Professions or in Selected Public Order & Safety Positions is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Members of Parliament

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>All members of Parliament, Opposition and Cabinet.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p>
<p>Measurement Unit: Number of Persons</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p> <p>Data is only available for years where there had been a general election. Data covers all members and hence is accurate.</p>
<p>Periodicity: Election Year</p>	
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Members of Parliament</i> Legislative Council</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Sex <i>Position:</i> Government, Opposition, Independent</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Decision Making</p>

Comments

Data on Members of Parliament, Opposition and Cabinet by Position Held/Holding is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Population Voting in Parliamentary Elections

Metadata

Definition:

(Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)

Population 18 years and over (must be 18 years at least by November 30th prior to the March-April elections to be registered and hence vote).

Computation Method:

(Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)

Measurement Unit: Number of Persons

Indicator Limitations:

(Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)

Periodicity: Election Year

Data covers the entire population of registered and turned out voters.

Source:

Lead Agency:

For Voting Population in Election
Elections Office

Other Sources:

None

Level of Dis-aggregation

(Sex, Island)

Sex
Island & District/Locality
Registered vs. Turned Out

Policy Areas:

(Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)

Decision Making & Population

Comments

Data on Population (Number of Voters Registered and Number Turned Out) Voting in Parliamentary Elections is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Persons Employed as Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>Employed Persons: as stated and used previously.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p>
<p>Measurement Unit: Number of Persons</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p> <p>Census data is most accurate for the employed population by any occupation as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.</p>
<p>Periodicity: Census Year</p>	
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Persons Employed as Legislators, etc.</i> Statistical Office</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Sex</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Decision Making</p>

Comments

Data on Persons Employed as Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics & Census Reports.

Persons Employed by Status in Employment

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>Employed Persons: as stated and used previously.</p> <p>Status in Employment: Employers, Own Account Workers, Other</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p>
<p>Measurement Unit: Number of Persons</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p> <p>Census data is most accurate for the employed population by status in employment/employer as it covers the entire population. No mid-year estimates are currently done for inter-censal years for this type of data.</p>
<p>Periodicity: Census Year</p>	
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Persons Employed by Status in Employment</i> Statistical Office</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>Sex Status in Employment/Employer</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Decision Making</p>

Comments

Data on Persons Employed by Status in Employment/Employer is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics & Census Reports.

Rate of Residential Fixed Lines to Population

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>Number of fixed/land telephone lines given to every 100 residents.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p> <p>Dividing the number of residential fixed lines in a given year by the mid-year population estimate for that year, then multiplying the result by 100.</p> <p>Rate of Residential Fixed Lines to Population = $\left[\frac{\text{Number of Residential Fixed Lines}}{\text{Mid-Year Population}} \right] \times 100$</p>
<p>Measurement Unit: Number</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p> <p>Coverage is for the entire country. Data is not collected at the source by island. One household may have more than one residential telephone line and therefore the figures are not reflective of lines per household but per person. Data is nonetheless accurate as the source of data is the only provider of this type of service.</p>
<p>Periodicity: Annual</p>	
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Number of Residential Fixed Lines</i> Cable & Wireless <i>For Mid-Year Population</i> Statistical Office</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>National</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Information & Communication Technology</p>

Comments

Data on Rate of Residential Fixed Lines to Population, is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.

Rate of Mobile Phones to Population

Metadata

<p>Definition: (Exact Definition/Description of Indicator)</p> <p>Number of mobile phone numbers to every 100 persons.</p>	<p>Computation Method: (Basic Data Series Needed + Computation Formula)</p> <p>Dividing the number of mobile phones activated in a given year by the mid-year population estimate for that year, then multiplying the result by 100.</p> <p>Rate of Mobile Phones to Population = $\left[\frac{\text{Number of Mobile Phones}}{\text{Mid-Year Population}} \right] \times 100$</p>
<p>Measurement Unit: Number</p>	<p>Indicator Limitations: (Coverage, Validity and Reliability of Indicator)</p> <p>Coverage is for the entire country. Data is not collected at the source by island. Data is nonetheless accurate as the source of data is the only provider of this type of service.</p>
<p>Periodicity: Annual</p>	
<p>Source: Lead Agency: <i>For Number of Mobile Phones</i> Cable & Wireless <i>For Mid-Year Population</i> Statistical Office</p> <p>Other Sources: None</p>	
<p>Level of Dis-aggregation (Sex, Island)</p> <p>National</p>	<p>Policy Areas: (Broad Fields of Interest/Concern)</p> <p>Information & Communication Technology</p>

Comments

Data on Rate of Mobile Phones to Population, is reported and disseminated in the Statistical Office's Social Indicators Trends & Statistics Report.