



Statistical Institute of Jamaica



# ANNUAL REPORT

and Statement of Accounts



A Review of Operations April 1, 2019 - March 31, 2020



# **Statistical Institute of Jamaica**

## **Annual Report and Statement of Accounts A Review of Operations April 1, 2019 – March 31, 2020**

Copyright © **STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA, 2020**

“Short extracts from this publication may be copied or re-produced for individual use, without permission, provided the source is fully acknowledged. More extensive reproduction or storage in a retrieval system, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, requires prior permission of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica.”

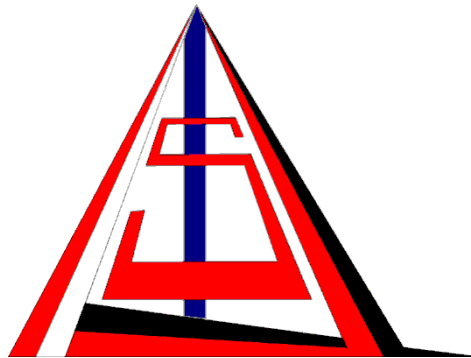
Published and printed by  
STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA  
7 Cecelio Avenue,  
Kingston 10,  
Jamaica

Tel.: (876) 630-1600  
Fax: (876) 926-1138  
e-mail: [info@statinja.gov.jm](mailto:info@statinja.gov.jm)  
website: [www.statinja.gov.jm](http://www.statinja.gov.jm)

*Cover design by Joel Ramsay*

# *VISION*

To be a learning organization that is on the cutting edge of information and technology and is responsive to the needs of our clients



# *MISSION*

To provide relevant, timely and accurate statistical information and technical services, consistent with international standards, to national and international clients

# Table of Contents

## List of Figures

## List of Tables

<b>Report Overview</b> .....	1
<b>Chairman’s Remarks</b> .....	2
<b>Director General’s Report</b> .....	3
<b>STATIN: An Overview</b> .....	6
<b>Board of Directors</b> .....	8
<b>Senior Management Team</b> .....	9
<b>Review of Operations</b> .....	10
<b>Institutional Environment</b> .....	12
Governance .....	12
Proposed Amendments to the Statistics Act .....	14
Coordination of the National Statistics System.....	14
Partnerships .....	15
<b>Statistical Programmes and Services</b> .....	18
Demographic & Social Statistics.....	18
Economic Statistics .....	22
Environment and Multi-Domain Statistics .....	28
Special Projects.....	30
Development of Statistical Products .....	33
Statistical Infrastructure.....	35
<b>Operational Efficiency</b> .....	39
<b>Service Excellence and Corporate Image</b> .....	42
<b>People and Performance</b> .....	43
<b>Funding and Sustainability</b> .....	50
<b>Appendix A: Directors’ Compensation</b> .....	54
<b>Appendix B: Senior Executive Compensation</b> .....	55
<b>Appendix C: Financial Statements</b> .....	57
<b>Schedule 1: Statistical Reports Published in 2019/2020</b> .....	i
<b>Schedule 2: Glossary of Acronymns</b> .....	ii
<b>Schedule 3: STATIN Office Locations</b> .....	vi

## List of Figures

Figure 1: STATIN Organisational Structure as at March 31, 2018.....	7
Figure 2: Board of Directors of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica .....	8
Figure 3: STATIN Governance Structure as at December 31, 2018 .....	13
Figure 4: Unemployment Rate by Sex: 2015 – 2019 .....	21
Figure 5: Process Flow of Household Expenditure Survey to Consumer Price Index.....	25
Figure 6: STATIN Staff Complement as at April 1, 2019 and March 31, 2020 .....	43
Figure 7: Staff Participation in Technical Courses, Meetings, Conferences and Training Workshops.....	45
Figure 8: Distribution of Employees' Years of Service by Division .....	46
Figure 9: STATIN Pension Plan Activities.....	48

## List of Tables

Table 1: Statistical Highlights - 2019 and 2018 .....	11
Table 2: Annual Rate of Growth of Value Added by Industry at Constant (2007) Prices .....	24
Table 3: Categories of Posts for Which Persons Were Employed on Projects Undertaken During the 2019/2020 Fiscal Year.....	44
Table 4: Staff Participation in In-House and Local Training .....	45
Table 5: Approved Budget for Fiscal Year 2019/2020 .....	50

## Report Overview

The 2019/2020 Annual Report of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) is prepared in fulfilment of the Public Bodies Management and Accountability Act (PBMA) and Section 3H of the Statistics (Amendment) Act, 1984.

This report presents an overview of STATIN’s operations and performance for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020. Also contained in this report is financial information and statements for the 2019/2020 fiscal year, an important element in fulfilling the Institute’s reporting obligations.

The report contains a summary of new and existing programmes and projects executed during the fiscal year. These included completing the analysis of the Household Expenditure Survey, the revision of the Consumer Price Index, conversion to the 2008 System of National Accounts, development of the quarterly GDP by expenditure, the development of an import/export price index and improving the statistical infrastructure.

The report is organised according to the six strategic themes of the Institute for the 2019/2020 review period:

1. Institutional Environment
2. Statistical Programmes and Services
3. Operational Efficiency
4. Service Excellence and Corporate Image
5. People and Performance
6. Funding and Sustainability

Each section highlights activities undertaken and the major accomplishments in the area. Where applicable, a synopsis of major findings is presented, and reference made of notable challenges.

The 2019/2020 Annual Report of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica may be accessed electronically at [www.statinja.gov.jm](http://www.statinja.gov.jm).

## Chairman’s Remarks

Statistics are an indispensable resource for national development. They enable government to formulate policies and set developmental targets supported by data, as well as monitor, evaluate and report on these targets in keeping with the government’s accountability framework. Businesses, educational entities, social organizations and private citizens also rely on statistics to make rational and informed decisions and to inform public debate. The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), is the entity charged with the responsibility to provide official statistics on the nation which will facilitate such activities.

During the fiscal year 2019/2020, STATIN continued its effort to fulfil its mission “to provide relevant, timely and accurate statistical information and technical services, consistent with international standards, to national and international clients”. Information was provided mainly through its monthly, quarterly and annual reports. The Institute achieved its dissemination targets for most of the statistics in keeping with its Advance Release Calendar. There were, however, challenges in accessing and compiling the International Merchandise Trade Statistics data in a timely manner. Work continued on the revision to the Consumer Price Index, the conversion to the 2008 System of National Accounts and planning for the 2021 Population and Housing census.

The Institute introduced Quarterly Media Briefings in July 2019. The Press Briefings serve as a medium for the Institute to share with the media and other main stakeholders, key statistics from its products and to improve the corporate image of STATIN. STATIN successfully hosted the 44th annual meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS) from October 28 to November 1, 2019.

Continuous changes in the external environment and the increasing demand for data, however, necessitates a change in the way STATIN operates. The development of its 2020-2025 Strategic Plan is seen as critical to guiding this process. The plan continues the work of the two previous plans and is developed around six strategic themes: Institutional Environment; Statistical Programmes and Services; Operational Efficiency; Service Excellence and Corporate Image; People and Performance and Sustainability and Viability.

Despite challenges such as inadequate resources and a high turnover rate particularly among technical staff, the regular programme of work was completed through hard work and dedication of all staff.

I extend heart-felt appreciation to the Board of Directors, Management Team, members of staff, and stakeholders who continue to support STATIN in achieving its mission.



Professor Alvin G. Wint  
Chairman, Board of Directors



## Director General's Report

The Statistical Institute of Jamaica, STATIN, as the primary provider of statistical data in Jamaica, plays a pivotal role in the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistical information relating to the economic, social, and environmental conditions of the Jamaican people. This information is critical to the development of policies aimed at improving the life of Jamaicans. The demand for quality statistics is increasing as Jamaica, like the rest of the world, moves towards more evidenced- based decision making. In order to satisfy this demand and ensure that STATIN fulfils its mandate, the organisation has been undergoing a process of transformation. This process has been guided by the Institute's strategic plans, the first being the 2002 – 2005 plan and the second in 2012 – 2017.

The completion of the latest strategic plan, which covers the period 2020 to 2025, continued during the year and the strategic objectives are to:

- ✚ Maintain a resilient institutional and governance framework;
- ✚ Enhance capacity to consistently produce credible and quality statistics;
- ✚ Foster a culture of service excellence;
- ✚ Transform the corporate image and improve the visibility of the Agency;
- ✚ Strengthen the capacity of employees to meet the requirements of the organisation; and
- ✚ Operate a sustainable and viable organization.

During the 2019/2020 fiscal year, the provision of relevant, timely and accurate statistics was achieved through monthly, quarterly and annual reports. In most instances these reports were published in compliance with the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Enhanced General Data Dissemination Standard (e-GDDS). The development of new statistical products and the revision of several programmes were also areas of focus during the review period. These developments aimed to satisfy changing user needs, reflect structural changes in the Jamaican economy and ensure that the statistical systems align with current international methodologies and guidelines. The focus during the year was on completing the analysis of the 2017 Household Expenditure Survey, the revision of the Consumer Price Index, conversion to the 2008 System of National Accounts, development of the quarterly GDP by expenditure, and the development of an import/export price index. Focus was also placed on improving the statistical infrastructure.

Preparations for the 2021 Population and Housing Census continued during the fiscal year. The Census is among the most complex and extensive statistical exercises a nation can undertake. The preparation of the Census will emerge as a key business driver of STATIN and our aim is to mobilise all activities and people toward one shared common purpose, that is, "to count all citizens of our country".

The dissemination of data is a critical component of the statistical production cycle. STATIN's website continued to be used as an essential channel for the dissemination of statistics and related information in open data format. During the year, the Institute introduced quarterly media briefings as a medium to share key statistics with the media and other stakeholders. This is part of the strategy to build a corporate identity for the Institute. Other efforts to improve dissemination included the expansion of the use of infographics for statistical bulletins and reports and the expansion of the use of social media.

In the 2019/2020 financial year, STATIN continued to build on the work of previous years and sought to improve its operational processes. Some of these initiatives included:

- ✚ the commencement of the organisational restructuring project, which should result in a more flexible organisation that is more responsive to the changing needs of stakeholders;
- ✚ continued efforts to modernise and strengthen the Statistics Act. The aim of this is to provide consistency and clarity on the terms governing statistical activities including the purpose of collection, the independence of statistics from political interference and the professional and scientific basis for production and dissemination of statistics; and
- ✚ engagement with multiple stakeholders locally, regionally and internationally to leverage resources, expertise and best practices.

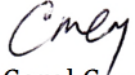
STATIN also successfully hosted the 44<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS) in October 2019. Approximately forty representatives from National Statistical Offices (NSOs) across the region, as well as development partners, were in attendance. The Minister of Finance & the Public Service, Dr the Hon. Nigel Clarke was the guest speaker and he highlighted the importance of statistics in national development.

Efforts to find suitably qualified and competent candidates who are the best fit for the Institute proved to be quite challenging in several instances. This was especially evident for the Information & Technology and Economic Accounting divisions.

The Institute's annual staff function was held under the theme "*Christmas in the Yard: The All White Edition*". This provided an opportunity for members of staff to interact outside of the typical work environment and to strengthen interpersonal relationships, corporation and team spirit. Sadly, the STATIN family lost two stalwart team members, Mr. Dave Campbell and Mrs. Christine Williams-Coke during the year.

STATIN's Sports and Social Club and the choir continue to boost staff morale and team spirit and are sources of support for our members when needed.

I must express my gratitude to the management and staff for their dedication and hard work during the year. This allowed STATIN to achieve a significant part of its objectives during the year despite the continued challenges.



Carol Coy

Director General

## STATIN: An Overview

STATIN is the principal Agency responsible for developing and managing national statistics. It is a statutory body with responsibility for the collection, processing and analysis of data and the production and publication of statistical information for use by local, regional and international organisations.

Section 3 (1) of the Statistics (Amended) Act, 1984 outlines the functions of the Institute, which are to:

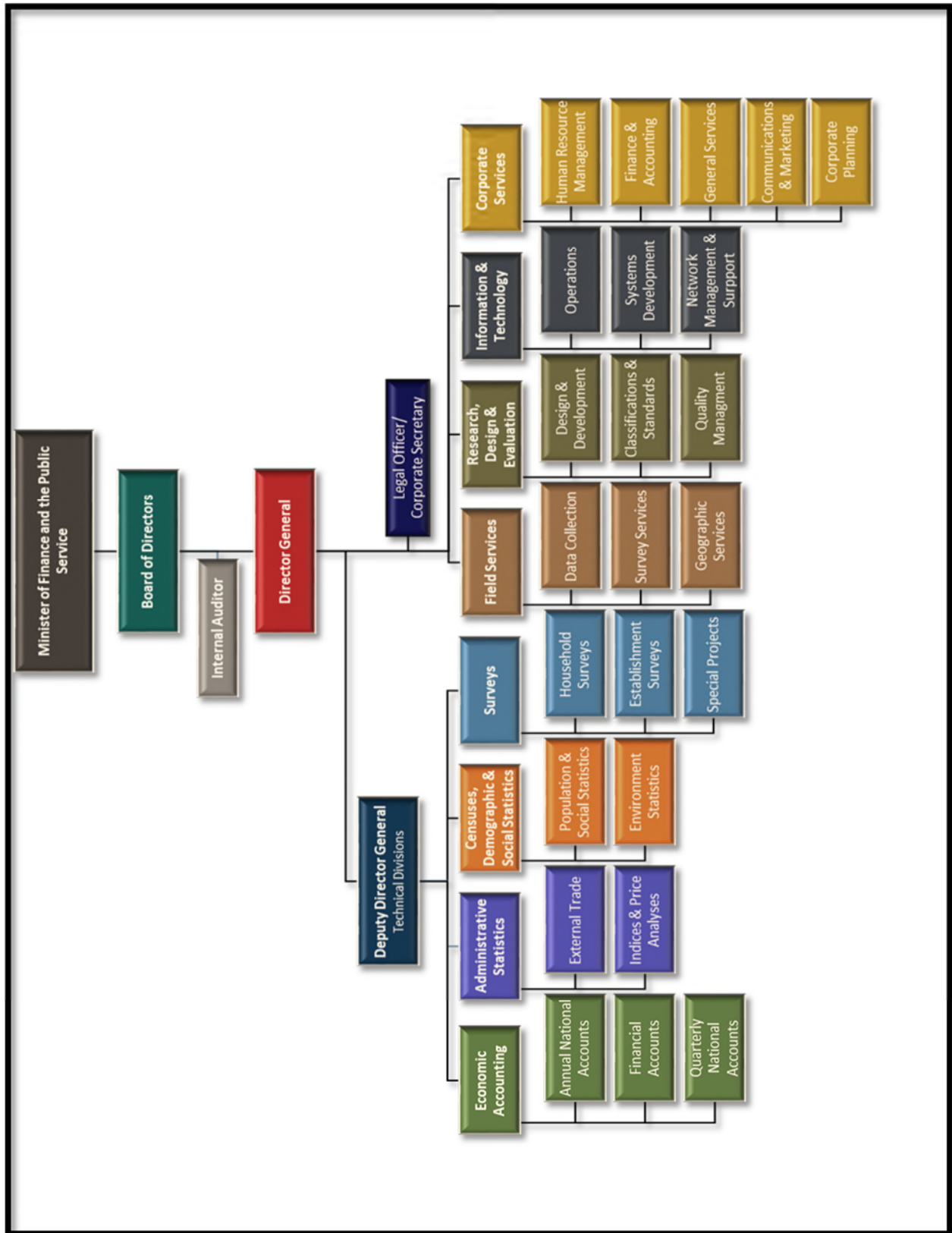
- Collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, social, economic and general activities and conditions of the people
- Collaborate with public agencies in the collection, compilation, publication of statistical information derived from activities of such agencies
- Take any census in Jamaica
- Promote and develop integrated social and economic statistics pertaining to Jamaica and to coordinate programmes for the integration of such statistics in accordance with the provisions of the Statistics Act

The Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MoFPS) has portfolio responsibility for the Institute, while policy direction and guidance relating to the operations of the Institute are provided by the Board of Directors.

In carrying out its mandate, STATIN operates an organizational structure which comprises eight divisions. The production of economic, social and environment statistics is carried out by the Administrative Statistics, Censuses, Demographic & Social Statistics, Economic Accounting and Surveys divisions. The divisions of Research, Design & Evaluation and Field Services provide support to these technical divisions. The Corporate Services and Information & Technology divisions provide administrative and technological support to all areas within the Institute. These include the smooth operation and upkeep of the organization mainly in terms of the physical, human and technological elements.

The work programme of the Institute is achieved through the coordinated effort of all eight divisions, with oversight provided by the Office of the Director General.

Figure 1: STATIN Organisational Structure as at March 31, 2018



## Board of Directors

*Figure 2: Board of Directors of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica*



**From left to right:**

- **Colin Williams** - Lecturer/Researcher  
University of the West Indies (UWI)
- **Robert Stennett** - Division Chief, Research & Economic Programming  
Bank of Jamaica (BOJ)
- **Kerry-Ann Spencer** - National Commercial Bank Capital Markets
- **Carol Coy** - **Director General, STATIN**
- **Professor Alvin G. Wint** - **Chairman of the Board**  
Emeritus Professor, UWI
- **Trevor Anderson** - Economist  
Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MoFPS)
- **James Stewart** - Senior Director  
Economic Planning, Research & Policy Logistics  
Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)

## Senior Management Team



Ms Carol Coy  
Director General



Ms Leesha Delatie-Budair  
Deputy Director General



Ms Gillian Johns  
Corporate Secretary



Ms Natalee Simpson  
Director, Surveys



Mrs Sharon Willis  
Director, Administrative Statistics



Mrs Janet Geoghagen-Martin  
Director, Censuses Demographic &  
Social Statistics



Mrs Paula Jackson  
Director, Economic Accounting



Mr Damion Tyrell  
Director, Field Services



Ms Jessica Campbell  
Director, Research, Design &  
Evaluation



Mrs Carla Clarke  
Director, Corporate  
Services



Mr Marlon Gibbs  
Director, Information &  
Technology

## Review of Operations

Work progressed on the finalisation of the 2020 – 2025 Strategic Plan which was developed based on the following thematic areas:

1. Institutional Environment
2. Statistical Programmes and Services
3. Operational Efficiency
4. Service Excellence and Corporate Image
5. People and Performance
6. Sustainability and Viability.

The strategic objectives highlighted in the Strategic Plan are to:

- ✚ Maintain a resilient institutional and governance framework;
- ✚ Enhance capacity to consistently produce credible and quality statistics;
- ✚ Foster a culture of service excellence;
- ✚ Transform the corporate image and improving the visibility of the Agency;
- ✚ Strengthen the capacity of our employees to meet the requirements of the organisation; and
- ✚ Operate a sustainable and viable organization.

During the review period, April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020, the work programme of the Institute was outlined in the 2019/2020 Operational Plan. The plan was used to guide the operations, as well as to facilitate the co-ordination of the organisation's resources (human, financial and physical) in achieving the goals and objectives contained within the Strategic Plan.

The development of new statistical products, the revision of several programmes, as well as improving the statistical infrastructure were also areas of focus during the review period.

Table 1 shows statistical highlights for the areas of work completed during the calendar year 2019 compared to the results from the previous calendar year, 2018.



**Table 1: Statistical Highlights - 2019 and 2018**

Category	Comparative Results	
	2019	2018
Population - End of year	2,727,200	2,727,900 <sup>R</sup>
Labour Force (October)	1,345,100	1,334,900
Employed Labour Force	1,248,400	1,219,200
Unemployed Labour Force	96,700	115,700
Unemployment Rate	7.2%	8.7%
Unemployment Rate among youth 14 - 24 years	21.1%	24.9%
<b>Total Value Added</b> at Constant (2007) Prices	<b>Ja\$M</b> 780,864 <sup>P</sup>	<b>Ja\$M</b> 773,905 <sup>R</sup>
<b>Merchandise Trade</b>	<b>US\$M<sup>P</sup></b>	<b>US\$M<sup>R</sup></b>
Total Imports	6,339.2	6,170.5
Total Exports	1,586.4	1,960.7
Total Deficit	-4,752.9	-4,209.8
<b>Traditional Domestic Exports</b>	911.9	1,307.0
<b>Non-traditional Domestic Exports</b>	624.2	598.5
<b>Consumer Price Index</b> (Annual percentage change)	<b>% Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
All Jamaica (All Divisions)	6.2	2.4
<b>Producer Price Index</b> (Mean Annual Change)	<b>% Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Mining & Quarrying	-21.7	-6.3
Manufacturing	3.1	7.3

Note: The compilation of data for the 2018 and 2019 labour force was done using new End of Year 2017 and 2018 population estimates, respectively.

P – Preliminary

R – Revised

## Institutional Environment

The institutional environment refers to the multi-faceted context within which the organisation operates and includes the legal and regulatory framework to produce official statistics, the National Statistics System (NSS), good corporate governance and a broad range of partnerships.

### Governance

The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MoFPS), conforms to the relevant regulations and requirements in the execution of its operations. Through the preparation and submission of monthly Board reports, quarterly and annual reports, the Board of Directors and the MoFPS monitors the performance and progress of the work of the Institute.

A governance framework (see Figure 3) comprising various internal committees, each governed by a Terms of Reference (TOR), guides the Institute in the fulfilment of its mandate. It is through this structure that corporate objectives are set, plans are generated for achieving those objectives, and mechanisms for monitoring performance are determined. All committees within this structure report to the Senior Management Committee, except for the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee, chaired by a board member who is appointed by the Board, reports directly to the Board of Directors.

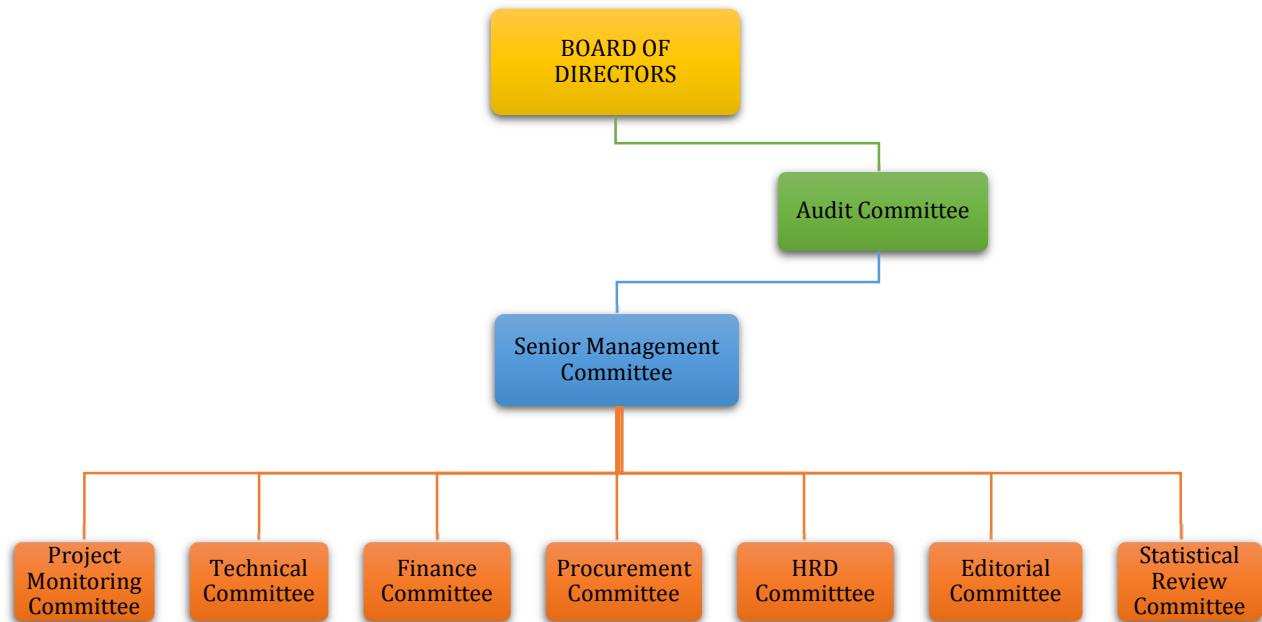
The roles, responsibilities and regulations that govern the Institute are outlined in the Statistics Act, which include maintaining the confidentiality of the data provided by all respondents (individuals and establishments). As stipulated under the Statistics Act, all employees of STATIN must sign the Form of Oath indicating their commitment to upholding confidentiality. Additionally, employees are also required to sign the Declaration to the Official Secrets Act, which relates to the confidentiality of government information.

In adherence to good governance practices, STATIN complies with the relevant legislative frameworks which includes: the Statistics Act, Financial Administration and Audit (FAA) Act, Public Bodies Management and Accountability (PBMA) Act, Corporate Governance Framework for Public Bodies, and other applicable Government of Jamaica (GOJ) laws, regulations, policies and procedures. As a member of the global statistical community, STATIN is also guided by international standards and best practices such as the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

In fiscal year 2019/2020, the Board of Directors began the process of formalizing the annual appraisal of its performance and that of its individual members in compliance with the

Government of Jamaica Corporate Governance Framework for Public Bodies in Jamaica (Revised 2012). The Board of Directors considered for adoption relevant assessment metrics of self-evaluation questionnaires and a summary report, which will be approved by the Chairperson. The report will include the concluded evaluations of the Board as a whole, feedback, analysis and recommendations from Board members. The process of evaluating the Board’s performance for the current fiscal year will commence at the beginning of the 2020/2021 fiscal year.

**Figure 3: STATIN Governance Structure as at December 31, 2018**



## Proposed Amendments to the Statistics Act

Modern and up-to-date legislation is critical to the effective performance of any National Statistical Office (NSO), as well as the National Statistical System (NSS) of a country. Additionally, best practices in international statistical standards and methodologies are critical enabling factors for the efficient management and success of any NSO. During the fiscal year 2019/2020, STATIN as Jamaica's NSO continued its efforts to strengthen its legislative framework, namely, the Statistics Act. The activities carried out included management and board agreement on a revised vision and direction for institutional strengthening through legislative development. A suite of proposed amendments to the Statistics Act was agreed on within STATIN and is to be presented for feedback to the parent ministry, the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MoFPS), early in the next financial year.

The revised legislative framework should engender trust for the NSO amongst the populace by providing consistency and clarity on the terms governing statistical activities including the purpose of collection, the independence of statistics from political interference and the professional and scientific basis for production and dissemination of statistics. The expected outcome of this increased trust is a boost in response rate to data collection activities, which will inevitably contribute to improvements in the quality of data collected. The proposed improvements to the legislative framework should also enhance the country's representation in regional and global reports such as those relating to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, through the harmonization of official statistics with global statistical classifications, standards and methods.

## Coordination of the National Statistics System

The need for coordination among the producers of official statistics is critical if Jamaica's NSS is to be more responsive to the data requirements of policymakers, businesses, and the public. The data requirements of Vision 2030 Jamaica National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) further drive the need for the production and dissemination of relevant statistics in a coordinated manner.

The development of the NSS continued to be essential to STATIN and as such technical assistance was received through the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (PARIS21) in this regard. However, efforts to move this activity forward was constrained by competing priorities and limited resources. The first draft of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) for Jamaica was prepared by PARIS21 and will be reviewed in the 2020/2021 fiscal year.

## Partnerships

Collaboration, co-operation and partnerships are critical to the work of the Institute, ensuring that the strategic objectives are achieved, and stakeholders' needs are met. As the demand for data and the provision of statistical services increase, the Institute will continue to engage with multiple stakeholders locally, regionally and internationally to leverage resources, expertise and best practices. Partnership initiatives will build on the excellent relations which the Institute currently enjoys with various stakeholders.

On a national level, the Institute continued its partnerships with the public sector aimed at satisfying their data needs, as well as gaining access to administrative data. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and measures introduced by the Government to limit its spread, STATIN accepted an invitation from the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MoHW) to co-chair the National Research Agenda for COVID-19 Working Group. The primary goal of this research initiative is to provide relevant and timely information for policy and decision-making during this time of crisis. This initiative seeks to coordinate efforts across government, academia and the private sector to optimize research efforts and outcomes in a whole-of-society response to producing data.

Efforts continued at improving the statistical programmes through increased access to and use of administrative data. The use of administrative data will reduce response burden, lower survey costs, and improve the quality of the statistics.

Regional partnerships have also been beneficial to the operations of the Institute, especially in the areas of training and technical assistance. STATIN has been a member of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS) since its inception, as well as a member of the subsidiary group, the Advisory Group on Statistics (AGS). The Institute is also an active participant in activities designed to improve statistics in the region. These include:

- participation in the training sessions organized by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM);
- participation in technical working groups aimed at developing statistics such as National Accounts, SDGs and Environment Statistics; and
- supporting the development of statistics by providing technical assistance through South-South co-operation to other member states.

STATIN successfully hosted the 44<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the SCCS, the 31<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Regional Census Coordinating Committee and the 12<sup>th</sup> Regional Statistical Research Seminar from October 28 to November 1, 2019. Approximately forty representatives from NSOs across the region, as well as development partners, were in attendance.

The SCCS was established in 1974 by the decision of the CARICOM Common Market Council of Ministers. This move was based on the growing recognition of the vital role that sound, relevant and timely statistics could play in guiding the social and economic development of the region. The primary objective of the SCCS is *“to foster increased recognition of the importance of adequate statistical services to the countries of the region, to widen the scope and coverage of statistical data collection, and to improve the quality, comparability and timeliness of statistics produced.”*

A regional research seminar was held as part of the SCCS under the *theme Vulnerabilities and Resilience in Caribbean Societies*”. The objectives of the annual research seminar are to facilitate discussions on issues of concern to statisticians and other data users in the region and also to highlight the role of research in improving the capabilities of statistical work from both data users and producers’ perspectives. Some of the significant benefits that have been derived are: -

- ✚ enabling a better understanding of the data;
- ✚ allowing for methodological research;
- ✚ facilitating the process of anonymisation/dissemination of micro-data; and
- ✚ sensitising participants through presentations on several Economic, Social and the Environment research papers.

STATIN, in collaboration with the Project for the Regional Advancement of Statistics in the Caribbean (PRASC), provided support to NSOs of CARICOM in building capacity in the area of communications to support the offices’ statistical programmes and to enhance the awareness of statistics at the national and regional levels. This was done through a regional statistical communication and advocacy workshop held in Jamaica. The workshop covered fundamental concepts of various areas of communications and advocacy that are relevant to a statistical office. Participants also gained basic skills through exercises in developing various communication, planning and advocacy products. Some of the areas covered included developing communications plans for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census, social media campaign plans and calendars, designing infographics and infobytes, communicating with respondents and crisis communication.

STATIN continued to play an active role on the international scene having membership on the following committees:

- ✚ the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The SCA contributes to the progress of policies on statistics and statistical activities of the region and promotes regional and bilateral co-operation among statistical offices and regional and international agencies.

- ✚ United Nations Expert Advisory Group on National Accounts and co-chair of the Research Group on Well-being and Sustainability
- ✚ United Nations Expert Group on Business Statistics
- ✚ United Nations Advisory Group on Environment Statistics (Committee Chair)
- ✚ United Nations Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks

The Institute is also a vital member of the national SDGs Core Group and continued to undertake the production and monitoring of statistical indicators concerning progress towards achieving the SDGs.

## Statistical Programmes and Services

STATIN, in executing its mandate of producing timely, accurate and relevant statistics, acknowledges that the development of new statistical products and revision of existing programmes are key components in the achievement of this objective. The statistics produced provide information on the demographic, social, economic and environmental conditions of Jamaica.

The development of new statistical products/revision of existing programmes is carried out with the aim of satisfying changing user needs and reflecting the structural changes in the Jamaican economy. Additionally, continuous improvement and maintenance of the statistical infrastructure is critical for the provision of statistical information that is coherent and for ensuring conformity to, and alignment with, relevant international standards and methodologies.

During the 2019/2020 fiscal year, data used in surveys, as well as the production and dissemination of reports were acquired through primary (surveys) and secondary (administrative records) data sources.

### Demographic & Social Statistics

The use of demographic and social statistics aid in the assessment of the social status of a population, as well as the evaluation and monitoring of related policies implemented. The priorities for the demographic and social statistics work programme for the 2019/2020 fiscal year were to:

- ✚ plan the 2021 Population and Housing Census.
- ✚ produce and disseminate the annual statistical reports, population estimates and quarterly labour force statistics;
- ✚ undertake the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC); and
- ✚ update the social and environment statistics.

#### Demographic Statistics

Demographic statistics are measures of the characteristics of, or changes to, a population. These statistics are vital for decision-making, policy development and implementation.

The 2018 Demographic Statistics report was published during the review period. It provided an overview of the population components – births, deaths and migration; along with other vital statistics such as marriages, divorces and family planning.



The statistical analysis on births, deaths, migration, marriages, divorces and family planning was conducted using data obtained from administrative records of various Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) the Registrar General's Department (RGD), the Passport, Immigration and Citizenship Agency (PICA), the Supreme Court and the National Family Planning Board (NFPB). The Population Projections and Life tables for the period 2015-2050 were also completed.

### *2021 Population and Housing Census*

In 2021, Jamaica will be undertaking its 15<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census. This is in keeping with the 2020 world programme on Population and Housing Census, which was approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) at its 46<sup>th</sup> session and adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Resolution E/RES/2015/10. The 2020 world programme is primarily aimed at ensuring that each member state conducts a Population and Housing Census at least once in the period from 2015 to 2024 and disseminates the results.

Preparations for the 2021 Census continued during the 2019/20 fiscal year. In preparation for this significant undertaking, the development of the questionnaires is a critical aspect of the process. The development and review of the questionnaires were conducted with input from stakeholders from various sectors. Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique will be used for the first time in a census in Jamaica; thus, the development of the questionnaires was done using the Survey Solutions platform developed by the World Bank. Two pre-tests were held during the review year. The main objective of the pre-tests was to assess the efficacy and clarity of the Census questionnaires.

Field mapping is an essential process in the planning of the Census as this exercise helps to identify enumeration areas for data collection. It also assists with planning and supervising operations, prevents omissions and duplications; assists in the assignment of Enumeration Districts (EDs) to enumerators; and facilitates the dissemination of data. During the review period, field mapping was completed for eight (8) parishes.

Plans were developed for recruitment and payroll, as well as for communications. The use of technology such as an online application system, automated payroll payments and social media channels are key features of these plans.

Several meetings were held with national stakeholders and international development partners to ensure that the Census meets the needs of planners, policymakers and researchers, as well as develop partnerships.

STATIN also participated in a CARICOM Regional Workshop on Population and Housing Censuses. The workshop forms part of the regionally coordinated Census Programme of CARICOM which seeks the commitment of countries to produce harmonised high-quality data to meet their national policy needs and for the advancement of the regional integration agenda.

### *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*

For over five decades, STATIN has been conducting the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS, which is a household survey, is fielded quarterly and provides data on the size, sex and other characteristics of the economically active, as well as the economically inactive population of Jamaica. Participants are selected from a representative sample of the population aged 14 years and over living in private households in all the parishes of Jamaica.

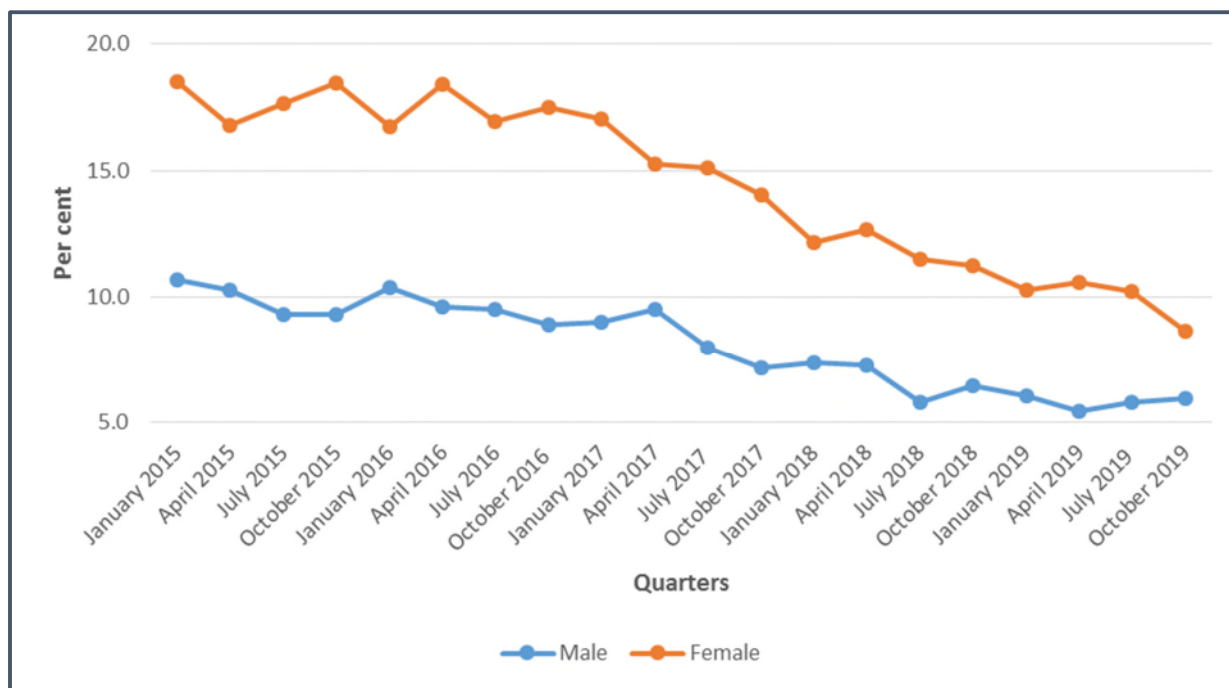
The objectives of the Survey are to:

- ✚ determine the level and rate of employment and unemployment;
- ✚ determine the participation rate of different sub-groups of the labour force;
- ✚ provide data on the persons who are unemployed or outside the labour force;
- ✚ provide data on the underemployed and informal employment; and
- ✚ provide data on the structure of the working population.

Four surveys were administered during the 2019/2020 fiscal year – April, July and October 2019 and January 2020. Approximately 10,000 dwellings were visited during each Survey. The reference periods were the last full week of March, June, September and December of 2019, respectively. Quarterly press briefings, press releases, the Institute's website, social media, television and radio interviews, were used to disseminate the results from the surveys.

The **Unemployment Rate** for January 2020 was 7.3 per cent, which represents a decrease of 0.7 percentage point when compared to the rate of 8.0 per cent in January 2019. The unemployment rate for males decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 6.1 per cent to 5.9 per cent, while the unemployment rate for females decreased from 10.3 per cent to 9.0 per cent, a decline of 1.3 percentage points. There was also a decline in youth unemployment. For the January 2020 LFS, the data show an increase in employment, as well as the labour force.

**Figure 4: Unemployment Rate by Sex: 2015 – 2019**



Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

### *Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC)*

Each year, STATIN partners with the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) to undertake the JSLC. STATIN has responsibility for the design and execution of the Survey, while the PIOJ is responsible for the analysis, preparation and dissemination of the final report. The primary purpose of the Survey is to provide the Government with information for socio-economic policy development, evaluation and planning. The main indicator published from the JSLC is the poverty rate.

The JSLC provides information on major aspects of the population's socio-economic status and overall well-being. Fieldwork for the 2019 Survey began in June 2019, with a sample of 7,680 dwellings, and was completed in November 2019. It is anticipated that data cleaning and the preparation of standard tables and appendices will end in June 2020. For the 2019/2020 fiscal year, the JSLC was executed for the first time using the Surveys Solutions application, which is a part of efforts to improve the quality of the Survey.

It is envisaged that continuous improvements in process efficiency will address several challenges experienced during the execution of the 2019 JSLC, as well as subsequent surveys. As we continue to review and improve the JSLC questionnaire and processes in the 2020/2021 fiscal year, discussions are ongoing with the PIOJ and the World Bank.

### Social Statistics

Statistics were compiled for several social indicators including crime and justice, education, social protection, population and housing, gender and health. Data were disseminated via the Institute's website.

### Economic Statistics

Production of economic statistics at monthly, quarterly and annual intervals continued during the period of review. The following were undertaken during fiscal year 2019/2020:

- ✚ provision of monthly Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index.
- ✚ provision of International Merchandise Trade Statistics.
- ✚ provision of annual statistics on economic activity, relating to production, consumption and investment.
- ✚ provision of quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by product and fiscal year estimates.
- ✚ continued implementation of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008 through the framework of the Supply and Use Table and the revision of the base year to 2015.

### Annual National Accounts

During the 2019/2020 fiscal year, work continued on the revision of the annual national accounts estimates. The Annual National Income and Product (NIP) 2018 tables were produced and disseminated in November 2019. The tables included: GDP by Expenditure and Income, Generation and Use of Disposable Income, Capital Account, Rest of the World Accounts, GDP and Value Added by Industry and Tourism Direct GDP.

The publication of the NIP 2018 report was cancelled due to inadequate staffing and competing work programmes. However, the complete set of tables will be uploaded to STATIN's website.

### Quarterly National Accounts

Four Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by product reports were published during the fiscal year. All reports were published according to schedule, except for one quarter (quarter two 2019). The reports presented data on GDP at current and constant prices. The tables included in the reports were quarterly and fiscal year GDP at current and constant prices. The Quarter four 2019 report also included preliminary annual GDP estimates for the 2019 calendar year at current and constant prices.

### *Implementation of the System of National Accounts, 2008 (SNA 2008)*

Work continued during the review period with activities focused on building the infrastructure to support the implementation of the SNA 2008 and the compilation of the input structure for the Supply and Use Tables (SUT). This programme of work continues to be negatively impacted by human resource and data challenges. Consequently, the conversion to the SNA 2008 and the Supply and Use Table compilation were deferred to the 2020/2021 fiscal year.

### *Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)*

Meetings were held between the TSA Inter-Agency Committee and key stakeholders to discuss the scope of work, deliverables, funding and the way forward. A project proposal was completed and submitted to the Tourism Enhancement Fund (TEF) and the Survey was scheduled to commence in April 2020.

### *Economic Performance Summary Review*

Preliminary estimates showed that the Jamaican economy recorded a growth of 0.9 per cent for the calendar year 2019. This was due to a 1.4 per cent increase in the Services Industries as all industries within this group recorded growth. However, the Goods Producing Industries fell by 0.6 per cent. The decline in the Goods Producing Industries was impacted by the fall in the Mining & Quarrying and Construction industries.

**Table 2: Annual Rate of Growth of Value Added by Industry at Constant (2007) Prices**

<b>Industries</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>% change</b>					
<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	0.0	12.9	-3.5	4.1	0.5
<b>Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>	1.0	-3.3	-4.1	33.8	-11.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.8
<b>Construction</b>	1.4	0.4	1.0	3.3	-0.5
<b>Electricity &amp; Water Supply</b>	1.4	3.6	0.8	-0.2	1.3
<b>Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade; Repairs; Installation of Machinery &amp;</b>	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.9
<b>Hotels &amp; Restaurants</b>	1.9	2.1	4.0	1.6	5.0
<b>Transport, Storage &amp; Communication</b>	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.9
<b>Finance &amp; Insurance Services</b>	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.8	3.3
<b>Real Estate, Renting &amp; Business Activities</b>	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
<b>Producers of Government Services</b>	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3
<b>Other Services</b>	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.8
<b>Less Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)</b>	0.1	2.2	0.9	1.7	3.4
<b>Total</b>	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.9	0.9

Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

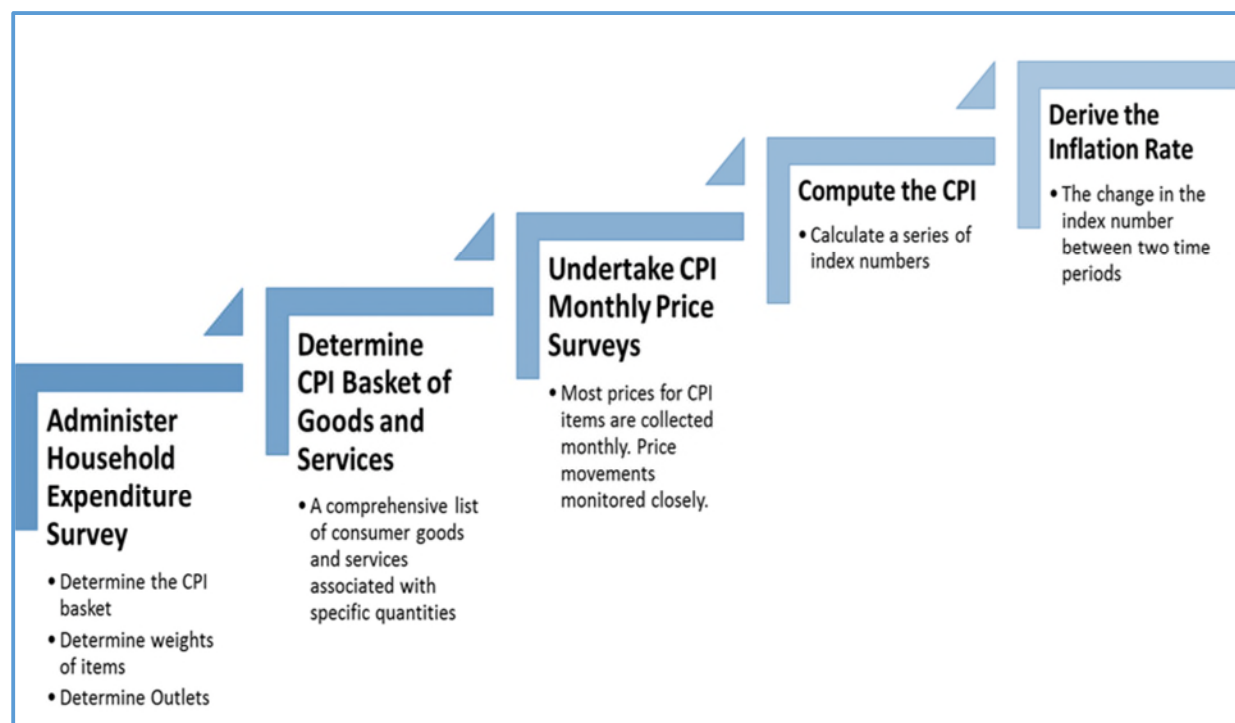
## 2017 Household Expenditure Survey (HES)

The main purpose of the Household Expenditure Survey is to obtain information on the goods and services purchased by private households to determine the general pattern of expenditure throughout the economy. Data from the HES are used to determine the items of goods and services to be included in the CPI “basket”, as well as the weight of each item in the “basket”.

The focus of work during the review period was on completing data analysis for the HES and preparing for the new CPI. Work on the analysis of data progressed with the aim of providing the new weights for the CPI and the list of items for the new “basket” of goods and services. A new CPI questionnaire was developed and data collection for the new CPI began in January 2020 using the Survey Solutions platform. Work also commenced on the compilation of base year prices for the new CPI.

The areas of data analysis and the development of preliminary weights were significantly strengthened as a result of technical assistance provided by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)/Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre (CARTAC).

**Figure 5: Process Flow of Household Expenditure Survey to Consumer Price Index**



Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

## *Consumer Price Index (CPI)*

The Consumer Price Index measures changes in the general level of prices of consumer goods and services purchased by private households. The index numbers are also used to compare movements of prices in the following geographic regions of the country namely: Greater Kingston Metropolitan Areas (GKMA), Other Urban Centres (OUC) and Rural areas. Data from these areas are used to compute an index for All Jamaica. The data are used for, but not limited to, wage negotiations, contract negotiations and the settlement of personal injury awards.

During the review period, 12 monthly bulletins were published. The 2019 Annual Consumer Price Index Report was not published as focus was placed on the compilation of the revised CPI.

### *Summary Review of CPI for 2019*

The 2019 annual inflation rate for Jamaica was 6.2 per cent, 3.8 percentage points higher than the 2.4 per cent recorded in 2018. The divisions 'Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages' and 'Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels' were the largest contributors to the movement of the index during the period. The heaviest weighted division 'Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages', registered a 10.7 per cent increase in its index for 2019, compared to the 2.3 per cent recorded in 2018. The inflation rate for the division 'Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels' was 1.5 per cent for the review period, compared to 4.7 per cent in 2018. The mean annual inflation rate for 2019 was 3.9 per cent, an increase of 0.2 percentage points above the 3.7 per cent that was recorded for the 2018 calendar year.

## *Producer Price Index (PPI)*

The Producer Price Index reflects changes in the prices of goods and services as they leave the place of production. Currently, the PPI provides information on price movements in the Mining & Quarrying and Manufacturing industries at the level of the producer.

During the review period, 12 monthly bulletins were published. The 2019 Annual Producer Price Index Report was not published as focus was placed on the compilation of the revised CPI. Rebasing of the PPI was also delayed.

### *Summary Review of PPI for 2019*

The 2019 calendar year mean annual inflation rate for the Mining & Quarrying industry was 18.7 per cent. This decrease was mainly influenced by the 19.6 per cent decline in the major group 'Bauxite & Alumina Processing'. The overall industry's movement for the year was as a result of the downturn in the local bauxite mining and alumina operations. The mean annual PPI for the Manufacturing industry increased by 3.1 per cent. This was due mainly to



the heaviest weighted division 'Food, Beverages & Tobacco' which recorded an increase in its index of 3.4 per cent in 2019.

### *International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS)*

International Merchandise Trade Statistics provide data on the movement of goods between countries. The IMTS are mainly used for economic planning (fiscal, monetary, structural and sectoral); development of trade policy (including negotiations and settling of trade disputes); anti-dumping rulings; market analysis; and market monitoring (e.g. within the agriculture or energy sector).

Twelve monthly bulletins were produced for the International Merchandise Trade during the 2019/2020 review period. The availability of data continued to prove challenging and severely hampered the timeliness of the production of the IMTS Bulletin. This resulted in the inability to meet the eight-week time lag as stipulated by the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). As a result, the lag for the production of the trade statistics has reverted to 12 weeks. Publication of imports by end-use using the Broad Economic Category (BEC) classification resumed during this period.

### *Summary Review of International Merchandise Trade for 2019*

Jamaica's total expenditure on the imports of goods in 2019 was valued at US\$6,339.2 million, an increase of 2.7 per cent when compared to 2018. Earnings from total exports were valued at US\$1,586.4 million, a decrease of 19.1 per cent when compared to 2018. Revenue from domestic exports was valued at US\$1,536.1 million, which represented a decrease of 19.2 per cent.

### *International Comparison Programme (ICP)*

The International Comparison Programme is a global statistical initiative coordinated by the World Bank for estimating Purchasing Power Parities (PPP). PPP allows for greater accuracy in the comparison of prices, expenditure, income and other macroeconomic aggregates across countries by converting them into a single unit of measurement as compared to conversions using official exchange rates.

During the review period, STATIN participated in a technical meeting and continued with the collection and compilation of prices. Additionally, there was continuous dialogue between STATIN and UNECLAC regarding Jamaica's participation in the programme and the collection of prices of specific items.

The ICP work programme continues to be negatively affected by human resource constraints and priority being given to the compilation of the revised CPI.

### *House Rental Survey (HRS)*

A House Rental Survey was introduced in 2019, designed to provide information on a continuous basis for use in the CPI. The primary goal of the HRS is to provide information on the amounts paid for the rental of private dwelling units. This dedicated rental survey of households will guard against obsolescence and ensure periodic updates of the sample while minimizing respondent fatigue.

For the first three quarters of the 2019/2020 fiscal year, the Survey was conducted using Paper-and-Pencil Interviewing (PAPI). However, for the fourth quarter, data collection transitioned to CAPI via the Survey Solutions platform adopted by the Institute.

### *Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours Worked (SEEH)*

The objective of the Employment and Earnings Survey is to provide information on employment, earnings and hours worked in all sectors of the economy, except for agriculture, government and private educational institutions. Data are collected each quarter from large establishments (10 and over employees) selected from a sampling frame of establishments based on their employment size and major economic activity.

The publication of this Survey has been suspended due to the quality of the estimates. STATIN continued to receive technical assistance from Statistics Canada (StatCan) to redesign the Survey and improve the estimates. The revised questionnaire was fielded as planned at the end of the first quarter of the 2019 calendar year and work is ongoing to improve the response rate, data quality and the methodology for benchmarking and estimation. Efforts were also made to incorporate data from administrative sources. Upon finalisation of the new Business Register, a new sample will be selected and the full revision of the SEEH implemented.

## **Environment and Multi-Domain Statistics**

During the 2019/2020 fiscal year, work in the area of Environment and Multi-Domain statistics was focused on environment and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) statistics.

### *Environment Statistics*

Work on the Environment Statistics 2019 report commenced during the review period. Upon completion the report will provide a comprehensive analysis of the data available in Jamaica under the topics of the United Nations Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES).

The FDES is a multi-purpose conceptual and statistical framework that marks out the scope of environment statistics and provides an organising structure to guide the collection and compilation of environment statistics at the national level. The themes of the FDES are:

- ✚ Environmental Conditions and Quality;
- ✚ Environmental Resources and their Use;
- ✚ Residuals;
- ✚ Extreme Events and Disasters;
- ✚ Human Settlements and Environmental Health; and
- ✚ Environmental Protection, Management and Engagement

The Institute participated in the 6th Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics (EGES) which was held in May 2019 at the United Nations in New York, United States of America (USA). The focus of the meeting was the preparation of various manuals by members of the group, as well as climate change statistics.

Other collaborative efforts with local and international partners included:

- ✚ hosting of a national workshop on SDG6 indicators and the subsequent preparation of a manual for the region;
- ✚ an assessment of environment statistics under the auspices of CARICOM and the Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat);
- ✚ Geospatial Data and Metadata Management Workshop and preparation of the 6th National Report (6NR) towards the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- ✚ Capacity Building Workshop on National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management Systems and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories;
- ✚ review of National Report for the State of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Implementation; and
- ✚ participation in PROFOR (Programme on Forests) Grant Project which examined and evaluated ways in which mangrove ecosystem services protect Jamaica.

### *Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Statistics*

Information and Communication Technology statistics are used for assessing, evaluating and monitoring ICT development, as well as developing programmes, policies and interventions relating to ICT. Information is provided on the core indicators relating to ICT access and use by households and individuals; enrolment in ICT-related subjects in secondary schools and knowledge and use of ICT access points. The use of the Internet by age-group of users, trade in ICT goods and ICT infrastructure are also core indicators reported on.

## Special Projects

The Institute, in addition to its regular work programme, also partners with other MDAs as well as international agencies to undertake ad hoc surveys. These partnerships are especially important in the area of social statistics as STATIN is unable to fund surveys required to provide all the necessary data for planning. The international donor agencies assist by providing funding and technical assistance to undertake these surveys. The following were projects undertaken during the year.

### *Inflation Expectation Survey (IES)*

Beginning in 2005, the Bank of Jamaica (BOJ) commissioned STATIN to conduct the IES on its behalf as part of its inflation-targeting monetary policy framework. The Survey was designed to collect information on the inflation expectation and perception from heads of businesses and decision-makers. The primary objective of the Survey is to collect information from key personnel in business establishments on their expectations as to the future movement of prices, interest rates, growth rates, exchange rates, business confidence, product demand, and the level of wage/salary increases expected over specific periods.

During the 2019/2020 fiscal year, eight surveys – two per quarter – were fielded to a sample of 450 establishments from all sectors of the economy. Prior to the implementation of the third survey, the project was transitioned from PAPI to CAPI using Surveys Solutions.

### *Informal Sector Survey (ISS)*

In 2015, STATIN conducted an Informal Sector Survey with assistance from Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The goal of the Survey was to determine the features and estimate the size, impact and contribution of the informal economy to GDP.

Analysis of the data and a draft report were completed during the review period. Preliminary findings have indicated that 37.1 per cent of persons were employed in the informal sector. Own-account workers operated approximately 80 per cent of informal sector enterprises. Informal sector enterprises were generally involved in the provision of services and/or in construction (42.0%). The top two industries were 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' (38.2%) and 'Construction' (20.5%). The top two occupations were 'Craft and Related Trades Workers' (34.4%) and 'Elementary Occupations' (14.8%). More than one-half of businesses in the informal sector operated from a family dwelling (55.5%). However, contribution of the informal economy to GDP was not provided.

### *2018 Jamaica Survey of Establishment (JSE)*

The 2018 Jamaica Survey of Establishments (JSE) was funded by the World under the Jamaica Foundations for Competitiveness and Growth Project (FCGP). The primary objective of the Survey was to provide baseline data on the number and distribution of economic units in Jamaica by various categories. The 2018 JSE also provided a solid framework for the development of a robust sampling frame for other establishment surveys.

The inclusion of establishments in the Survey was based on size (having three or more employees), industry (excluding establishments in the Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry industry) and geographic location (urban areas). The 2018 JSE was the first survey of its kind to be conducted in Jamaica and also the first CAPI survey undertaken, by STATIN, using the Survey Solutions software.

The survey process commenced in January 2018 and concluded in September 2019 with the dissemination of the findings of the Survey. In summary, of the establishments visited, 17,869 (24.5%) employed three or more persons continuously. Males headed almost two-thirds of the establishments (64.7%). Approximately 87 per cent of establishments were registered with the Companies Office of Jamaica. Of the persons employed in eligible establishments, 53.1 per cent were females and 46.9 per cent males. The top two economic activities were 'Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles' (35.6%) and 'Accommodation and Food Services' (11.4%). The two most frequently occurring challenges among businesses were 'High cost of electricity' (35.6%) and 'High cost of taxes' (29.4%).

### *2019 Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey (JNCVS)*

The 2019 Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey (JNCVS) marks the fifth round of the Survey to be conducted in Jamaica. STATIN is conducting the Survey on behalf of the Ministry of National Security (MNS). The primary purpose of the JNCVS is to obtain, from respondents who are 16 years of age and older, an accurate and up-to-date measure of the number and types of crimes experienced during a specified 12-month reference period. The JNCVS will also collect detailed information about specific incidents of criminal victimizations, the respondent's perception of safety and the criminal justice system, as well as preventative measures adopted by the respondent to avoid being a victim of crime.

The 2019 JNCVS adopted the Latin American and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Initiative (LASCI) methodology for the first time. This methodology was developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and involved the use of a regional questionnaire to ensure reliable and comparable measurements on the impact that crime has on different jurisdictions within Latin America and the Caribbean. The survey process

commenced in April 2019 and will conclude in June 2020 with the submission of a final report.

### *2020 Global Services Sector Survey (GSSS)*

The 2020 Global Services Sector Survey (GSSS) is the first of its kind to be executed in Jamaica. The main objective of the Survey is the establishment of a baseline for skills development in the sector to promote the growth of the Global Services Sector (GSS) in Jamaica.

The general objectives of the 2020 GSSS are to:

- ✚ produce a characterization of firms in the GSS in Jamaica;
- ✚ identify the main characteristics of the workforce within the selected firms (including the number of workers at different levels within the organisation; average salaries within the levels and degree of internal/external on-the-job training);
- ✚ identify the segments in which GSS firms currently operate;
- ✚ ascertain the level of capital expenditures within the sector; and
- ✚ identify main constraints for growth for GSS enterprises.

The survey process commenced in October 2019 and will conclude in July 2020 with the submission of the final report.

### *2020 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS)*

On March 18, 2019, the Government of Jamaica approved the execution of a Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) via Cabinet Decision number 7/19. The contract was signed on June 10, 2019 between the NFPB and STATIN, with the former being the contractor and the latter, the consultant.

The findings from the RHS will provide information on core indicators relating, among other things, fertility, contraceptive use and access, maternal and child health, HIV, and gender-based violence. These indicators inform plans, programmes, policies and projects, as well as enable crucial decision-making processes at the national level. Additionally, they are used to inform health care providers, policymakers, researchers and the society on matters related to sexual and reproductive health knowledge, experiences and practices.

Due to the complementary nature of the RHS and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), both being household surveys that collect similar data and indicators concerning women and children, a decision was made by the NFPB and UNICEF to combine the RHS and MICS6.

Since the signing of the contract between STATIN and NFPB, the questionnaires were drafted and submitted to the Ethics Review Committee of the MoHW. The RHS is expected to commence in the 2020/2021 fiscal year, pending the approval of the questionnaires by the Ethics Review Committee of the MoHW.

## Development of Statistical Products

The development of new statistical products is an integral part of the work programme of STATIN, in response to the increasing demand for statistics for policy development and planning. During 2019/2020, development of the following statistical products continued:

### *Quarterly GDP by the Expenditure Approach (QGDP-E)*

The calculation of GDP by the expenditure approach is the preferred methodology for assessing the impact of monetary policy on the economy and for forecasting future economic trends by international agencies such as the IMF, international investors and rating agencies. STATIN has therefore undertaken to produce QGDP-E as part of its regular work programme. Preliminary seasonally unadjusted current and constant price estimates were compiled for the third and fourth quarters of 2018. Estimates for the four quarters of 2018 were reviewed and submitted to BOJ. Compilation of estimates for quarters one and two of the 2019 calendar year is ongoing.

Work continued on the improvement of the production of the estimates for the quarterly GDP by Expenditure to reduce the time lag.

### *Export Import (Trade) Price Indices (XMPI)*

The XMPI is a necessary input into the calculation of the GDP by expenditure. It measures the rate of change over time in the prices of exported and imported goods and services.

Developmental work continued on the production of the XMPI using primarily the unit value indices approach. Indices for several commodity groups were completed and reviewed. Assistance was received from PRASC regarding the calculation of the indices. The XMPI is expected to be completed and disseminated during the 2020/2021 fiscal year.

### *Index of Industrial Production (IIP, formerly PVI)*

The development of an Industrial Production Index is part of STATIN's commitment to Jamaica subscribing to the IMF's SDDS. IIP estimates up to January 2019 were completed for the Mining & Quarrying industry during the 2019/2020 fiscal year. Work continued on the development of the IIP for the Manufacturing industry.

### *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*

Preparation of the annual Statistical Report on Jamaica’s progress towards the SDGs began during the 2019/2020 fiscal year. The collection of data and compilation of indicators with support from MDAs continued. The report will provide an update on the indicators that were reported on in the Statistical Annex of Jamaica’s Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals that was released in 2018.

The Institute is working in collaboration with the Mona School of Business & Management (MSBM), University of the West Indies (UWI), to create a National Reporting Platform to disseminate Jamaica’s data on the SDG indicators. This will also facilitate greater information sharing among MDAs and enhance the country’s ability to track its progress and report on the SDGs. The operationalization of the platform is expected in the second quarter of the 2020/2021 financial year.

STATIN, in collaboration with Global Water Partnership for the Caribbean, conducted a workshop with representatives from various MDAs on the monitoring of SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation. From this workshop, a manual titled “*SDG 6 Monitoring Guide for Caribbean SIDS*” was published. This document focused on addressing the issues in the Caribbean region relating to the monitoring of Goal 6 (commonly referred to as SDG 6), which focuses on sustainable water resources management. The Jamaican context was used as the baseline for developing this manual. Existing institutional frameworks, monitoring systems and processes in Jamaica were examined and built upon where necessary to create the monitoring guide, which will be used as a regional model for monitoring SDG 6 in the Caribbean.

Jamaica continued to be a reference point for the Caribbean in the monitoring of the SDGs. As such, STATIN was invited to share best practices and provide assistance to other Caribbean nations in the development of SDG indicators. During the review period, STATIN participated in a regional workshop on “*Integrated policies and policy coherence for SDGs in the Caribbean SIDS*” aimed at building the monitoring and evaluation capacity of NSOs. At this workshop, Jamaica’s representatives from STATIN and the PIOJ shared Jamaica’s experience in policy coherence and governance. The team also discussed stakeholders’ engagement in the implementation of the SDGs and the preparation of Jamaica’s VNR Report.

The Institute also participated in a regional workshop for countries of Latin America and the Caribbean that will be presenting VNRs in 2020. STATIN presented on Jamaica’s experience in “*Measuring the SDGs, data gaps, statistical capabilities and data visualization*”. The Institute continued to provide support to the region by participating in the monthly



Community of Practice discussion forum which seeks to, among others, provide technical advice on the SDGs and opportunities for peer learning and South-South cooperation.

Additionally, during the financial year, STATIN continued to support the development of SDG indicators through engagement in regional and international working groups and pilot testing of methodologies. Work also continued with the international statistical community on the validation of indicators for Jamaica, and STATIN has provided guidance where necessary.

## Statistical Infrastructure

*“Statistical infrastructure refers to tools which support the operation of a statistical system. These tools can help to organize the statistical system, improve efficiency, add value, create new outputs or simply perform tasks within the system.”<sup>1</sup>*

Continuous improvement and maintenance of the statistical infrastructure is critical to the provision of statistical information that is not only coherent and comparable across countries but is also accurate, reliable, relevant and representative of local conditions. To maintain the currency of the statistical infrastructure:

- ✚ statistical methodologies are continuously revised to reflect the change(s) in the comparative international standard(s);
- ✚ required international classification systems are reviewed, adopted and/or adapted to the Jamaican context; and
- ✚ business and household sample frames are maintained to capture relevant changes within the respective communities;

## Classification Systems

During the 2019/2020 fiscal year work was undertaken on the following classification systems:

### *Jamaica Standard Classification of Education (JSCED)*

Work continued on the mapping of local education and training programmes and their related qualifications according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011. Further, education and training programmes were classified according to the ISCED Fields of Education and Training Classification (ISCED-F) 2013. ISCED-F is aimed at classifying education programmes and their related qualifications by fields of education and training based on the content of the programme.

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.nss.gov.au/nss/home.nsf/NSS/35BFD39E0E2A8597CA25763F000B622C?opendocument> – Retrieved May 18, 2018

The mapping of education and training programmes, related qualifications, as well as the field of education for all major educational institutions were completed during the financial year. The validation/verification of these mappings also began during fiscal year 2019/2020. However, progress has been impeded by challenges experienced in scheduling stakeholder consultations to complete the process. During the 2020/2021 fiscal year, different strategies will be employed to complete the validation/verification process. Work on the preparation and formatting of the JSCED for publication commenced during fiscal year 2019/2020 and will continue during the next fiscal year.

### *Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)*

The Classification of the Functions of Government was developed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). These functions are designed to be general enough to apply to the Government of different countries.

During the 2019/2020 fiscal year, MDAs in Jamaica were classified according to COFOG and the classifications are being prepared/formatted for publication. Consultations to validate/verify the mappings have commenced. The next steps toward the finalisation of this exercise are the completion of the validation/verification process and publication of the classification.

### *Classification of the Purposes of Non-profit Institutions (COPNI)*

The Classification of the Purposes of Non-profit Institutions is used to identify the socio-economic objectives of current transactions, capital outlays and acquisition of financial assets by Non-profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH). The process of adapting this international classification to the Jamaican context began in the 2018/2019 fiscal year with the compilation of a list of NPISH operating in Jamaica and a definition of the scope of the classification.

The NPISH has been mapped according to COPNI and the classifications are being prepared/formatted for publication. Consultations are to be held with stakeholders to complete the process in the next financial year.

### *International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)*

The 2015 International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes is a classification of criminal offences based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions and principles to enhance the consistency and international comparability of crime statistics and improve analytical capabilities at both the national and international levels.

The process of adapting the ICCS to the Jamaican context is a collaborative effort by STATIN and the MNS – the lead implementation agencies. The approach taken to complete the mapping of Jamaican crimes according to the ICCS is through a national working group, chaired by the MNS and co-chaired by STATIN. The national working group comprised of representatives from the lead agencies and various stakeholders from other MDAs who were invited to meetings based on selected topics.

During the financial year under review, STATIN hosted and participated in several working group meetings. The mapping of criminal offences classified under categories one to six were completed; however, work on categories eight and nine is incomplete. In the next financial year, STATIN will continue to work with the MNS to finalise the mappings/classification, verify those mappings, prepare and publish the Jamaica Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (JCCS).

### *The Redesigned Business Register (BR)*

The redesign of the Business Register was undertaken with support from StatCan through PRASC.

During the 2019/2020 fiscal year, work on the project continued with the development and testing of a generic BR designed by PRASC for use throughout the Caribbean. Feedback and recommendations for improvement were submitted to the PRASC team. Additionally, users and administrators of the generic BR benefitted from a three-day training workshop held at STATIN's head office, which was facilitated by PRASC. Representatives from STATIN, as well as from NSOs in St Lucia and Grenada, were in attendance.

At the end of the 2019/20 fiscal year, data from the 2018 JSE and supplementary sources were being finalised to populate the generic BR at STATIN. In the next fiscal year, the generic BR will be populated with the prepared data to form the Institute's new establishment sample frame. The Central Registry of Establishment Unit (CREU) survey will also be re-launched to verify, validate and update establishments in the new BR. However, STATIN awaits receipt of the final version of the generic BR and the associated business rules from the PRASC team.

### *Household Master Frame*

The 2019 Listing of Dwellings was conducted to update the Master Household Sample Frame that was implemented in the first quarter of the 2016/17 fiscal year. The Listing of Dwellings exercise is a systematic count of all dwellings in a prescribed geographic area, usually a set of enumeration districts (EDs). The primary goal of the exercise is to update the dwelling counts of the sample EDs. The listing exercise also provides vital information which is used

to locate dwellings selected for other surveys and is a critical input when computing weights, which are used to generalize survey results to the population. This exercise is necessary to properly manage respondents' burden and to guard against obsolescence of information in samples selected.

Data collection for the 2019 Listing of Dwellings began in the fourth quarter of FY 2018/19 and ended in the second quarter of FY 2019/20. Fieldwork was extended due to high staff turnover and the slow progress of work in some areas. Editing of the Listing data was impeded by challenges encountered in reviewing some of the questionnaires. In the financial year 2020/2021, the edited data will be cleaned and the new Master Sample Frame selected/implemented.

### *Questionnaire Design*

Work will continue on the revision and development of questionnaires for several surveys in the next financial year.

## Operational Efficiency

*Operational efficiency is defined as the capability of an enterprise to deliver products or services to its customers in the most cost-effective manner possible while still ensuring the high quality of its products, service and support.<sup>2</sup>*

In the 2019/2020 financial year, STATIN continued to build on the work of previous years and sought to improve the services it provides. Some of these initiatives included the commencement of the organisational restructuring project, the implementation of quarterly press briefings, the expansion of pre-employment testing to all job categories, the expansion of the use of infographics for statistical bulletins and reports and the expansion of the use of social media.

Towards the end of the financial year (mid-March 2020), however, the operations of the Institute were affected by the measures implemented by the Government to contain the spread of COVID-19 in Jamaica. Given the nature of the virus, which is spread through close human contact or touching contaminated objects and/or surfaces, the Senior Management team implemented a staff schedule and a work-from-home approach to mitigate the likely spread of the virus in the office. This resulted in the deployment of laptops and tablets to staff members to enable them to work from home.

### Leveraging Technology

STATIN's ability to leverage technology contributes significantly to the ongoing transformation and success of the organisation. Technology enables the Institute to reliably execute processes with greater speed and efficiency while allowing the organisation to make its products and services more accessible to diverse data users.

During 2019/2020, the continuous management and maintenance of the ICT infrastructure were among the priorities of the Institute. The procurement and upgrading of hardware and software, as well as the modification/improvement of existing systems also contributed to the optimal performance of the ICT infrastructure. The transition of surveys from paper-based to CAPI using the Survey Solutions software continued. Policies were developed to enhance the confidentiality of the information and also to inform the use of ICT systems. High staff attrition, difficulty attracting individuals with the relevant skillsets/competencies and budgetary constraints were some of the challenges which affected this area of work.

For the 2020/2021 fiscal year, the focus will be placed on the procurement and implementation of ICT systems. This will help to bolster Information Technology (IT)

---

<sup>2</sup> Extracted from [http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/O/operational\\_efficiency.html](http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/O/operational_efficiency.html) - February 27, 2018

activities ahead of the 2021 Census. Additionally, work will continue on the development of new surveys and the migration of the remaining surveys to Survey Solutions, development of systems to replace existing legacy/obsolete systems and the enhancement of data security across the organisational network.

### Quality Management

During the fiscal year 2019/2020 STATIN developed and continued to expand on its quality management system. This system is a structured approach to ensuring that services are efficient and resulting products are consistently sound inputs for informed decision-making and policy formulation. This improvement is a commitment to our stakeholders that we are operating by industry standards acceptable to the global statistical community.

The primary focus for this work programme during the 2019/2020 fiscal year was the development of guidelines, protocols and other accompanying documents to support STATIN's Quality Assurance Framework (QAF). In this regard, work commenced on the development of quality assurance measures for key processes of the 2021 Population and Housing Census in keeping with the international principles and recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses. Work also commenced on the development of quality plans for other statistical programmes.

Additionally, as a member of the Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks (EG-NQAF), STATIN participated in a number of several meetings. The Institute also contributed to the development of tools to support the implementation of the United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics (UN NQAF), which was published in October 2019. Review of the UN NQAF Manual commenced with a view to update QAF by adapting components of the Manual. The Institute also participated in an assessment of good statistical practices undertaken by CARICOM.

### Restructuring of the Organisation

During the 2019/2020 fiscal year, the Institute embarked on an organisational restructuring project. This was an urgent need as STATIN in its current state was facing several challenges regarding its ability to meet the growing demands for data in a timely manner. The organisation did not possess the institutional capacity to respond adequately to these demands.

A consulting firm was contracted to undertake the project. The main deliverables, as outlined in the project document, were the:

- 🏗️ development of proposals for the organisational and divisional structures

- ✚ preparation of output-focused job descriptions for all posts on the proposed new structure
- ✚ development of a proposal for job reclassification with accompanying budget
- ✚ preparation and submission of an organisational review and restructuring report for the transformation of STATIN

The project, which commenced in August 2019, had an expected duration of nine (9) months.

## Service Excellence and Corporate Image

In promoting a positive and responsive organisational culture, the Institute has identified service excellence as a vital focus area for the organisation. The main objectives are to:

- ✚ increase customer satisfaction, awareness, understanding, and access to statistical information;
- ✚ improve data analysis and dissemination;
- ✚ increase the effectiveness of the website; and
- ✚ undertake research studies for clients in a timely manner.

Some of the initiatives pursued during the 2019/2020 financial year to achieve this are highlighted below.

Public education initiatives were conducted to increase awareness of the Institute's products and services and to strengthen stakeholder relationships. These included exhibitions, presentations to schools and widespread dissemination of promotional materials nationally.

Significant attention was directed at improving the Institute's social media presence. STATIN can be found on the following platforms: Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn. Of note, the 2018 JSE was promoted extensively via the Facebook and Instagram pages.

The 2020 calendar was produced under the theme: ***Statistics – Your Guide to Informed Decision Making***. The Institute continued to use the annual calendar as a dissemination tool to provide ready reference information from its surveys and reports, as well as to highlight the work of the organisation.

STATIN's website continued to be used as an essential channel for the dissemination of statistics and related information to various stakeholder groups. A continuous effort was made to ensure that data on the website were updated. All publications, monthly and quarterly releases and indicators were uploaded to the website when released.

In July 2019, the Institute introduced quarterly press briefings. The press briefings served as a medium for the Institute to share with the media and other main stakeholders, key statistics from its products (International Merchandise Trade, Consumer Price Index, Gross Domestic Product and the Labour Force Survey) for the quarter under review. Three (3) press briefings were held during the financial year.



## People and Performance

Organisations achieve their objectives through people. Effective people management, including all related human resource activities (i.e. planning, staffing, training & development, compensation and benefits, performance management, talent retention, etc.), is crucial to not only gain the motivation and commitment of this important resource within the organisation, but also for managing performance.

### Human Resource Management and Development

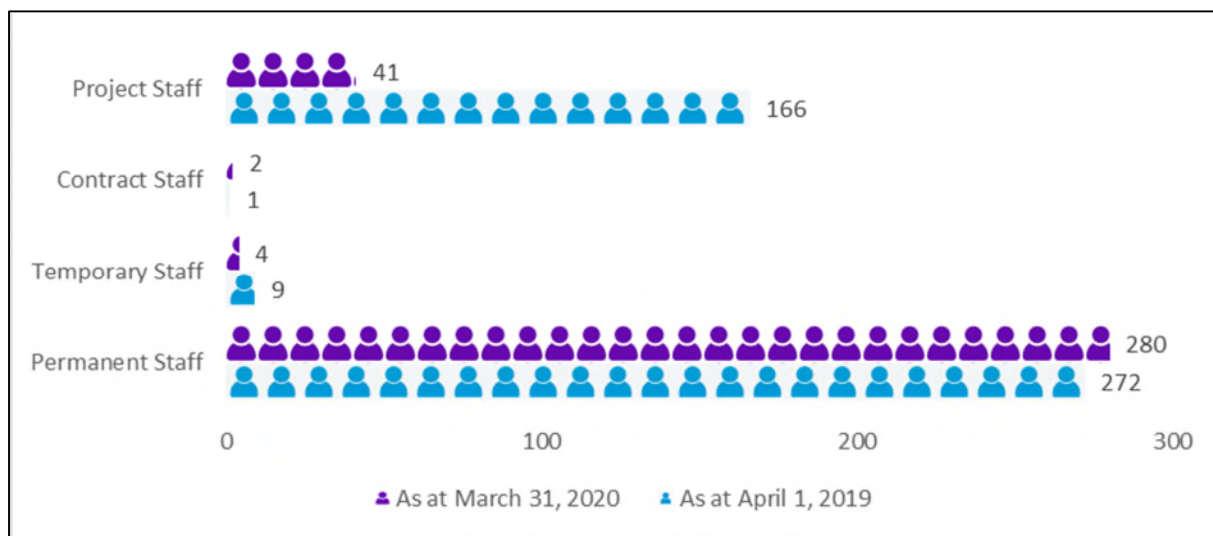
Some of the human resource services provided to support the operation of the Institute were recruiting and developing a highly qualified workforce and strengthening the employer-employee relationship. The Human Resource Management unit also dealt with workplace conflict and ensuring that the Institute complied with labour and employment laws, the fair and effective administration of compensation and benefits, and the training of employees.

### Recruitment and Staffing

At the start of the 2019/2020 financial year there were four hundred and forty-eight (448) persons on staff. This number comprised two hundred and seventy-two (272) staff on the permanent establishment, nine (9) temporary staff, one (1) staff on contract and one hundred and sixty-six (166) project staff.

At the end of the financial year (March 31, 2020), there were three hundred and twenty-seven (327) persons on staff, comprising of two hundred and eighty (280) permanent staff, four (4) temporary staff, two (2) contract staff and forty-one (41) project staff.

**Figure 6: STATIN Staff Complement as at April 1, 2019 and March 31, 2020**



Efforts to find suitably qualified and competent candidates who are the best fit for the Institute proved to be quite challenging in several instances. This was especially evident for the Information & Technology and Economic Accounting divisions. The scarcity of specialized talent in these areas, as well as the increasing competition with private sector organisations that can offer better salary packages and benefits, has made the recruitment process extremely difficult. The Institute was, however, able to fill the critical senior management post of Legal Officer/Corporate Secretary in May 2019, which had been vacant since August 2018.

### Recruitment for Projects

Administrative support for the recruitment of staff for projects was also provided during the period of review. The main activities included the provision of employment letters, preparation of identification cards and completion of reports to facilitate the enrolment of project employees on the payroll system.

**Table 3: Categories of Posts for Which Persons Were Employed on Projects Undertaken During the 2019/2020 Fiscal Year.**

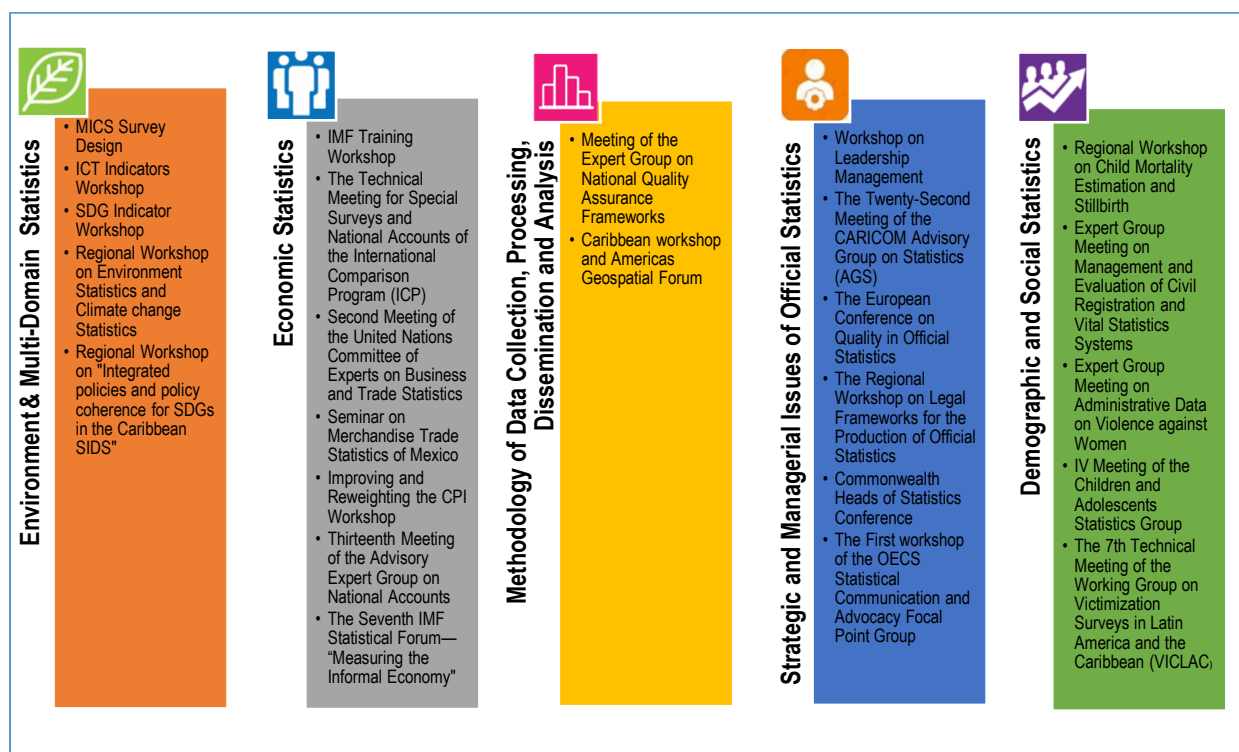
Survey	Interviewer	Supervisor	Editor/Coder	Total
2019/2020 Inflation Expectation Survey	14			14
Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC) 2019	23			23
Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey (JNCVS) 2019 Pilot	18	7		25
Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey (JNCVS) 2019	53	24	5	82
Listing of Dwellings 2019			6	6
Global Services Sector (GSS) Survey 2019/2020 Pre-Test	5			5
Consumer Price Index Outlet Verification Survey (CPIOVS) 2019/2020	8			8
Consumer Price Index (C.P.I.) Data Collection 2020	64			64
Global Services Sector (GSS) Survey 2020	26	3		29
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>256</b>

### Training and Development

Continuous investment in training and development is a vital component in building the capacities of employees to sustain the Institute’s work programme. Various strategies are employed to improve the skill and competency levels of staff members with the primary objective being to increase their efficiency and effectiveness to achieve organisational goals.

Highlighted in Figure 7 is a synopsis of the technical courses, meetings, conferences and training workshops (organized according to the Classification of International Statistical Activities), sponsored by several international statistical organisations, as well as STATIN. A total of eighteen (18) members of staff from various technical and support divisions participated.

**Figure 7: Staff Participation in Technical Courses, Meetings, Conferences and Training Workshops**



Several staff members participated in targeted in-house and local training workshops (see Table 4).

**Table 4: Staff Participation in In-House and Local Training**

In-House Training Course	Target Group	Number of Participants
Induction Training Seminar	New Staff for 2019	24
Retirement Planning Seminar	Staff 40 yrs. and over	20
Seasonal Adjustment	Statisticians	20

### Staff Welfare

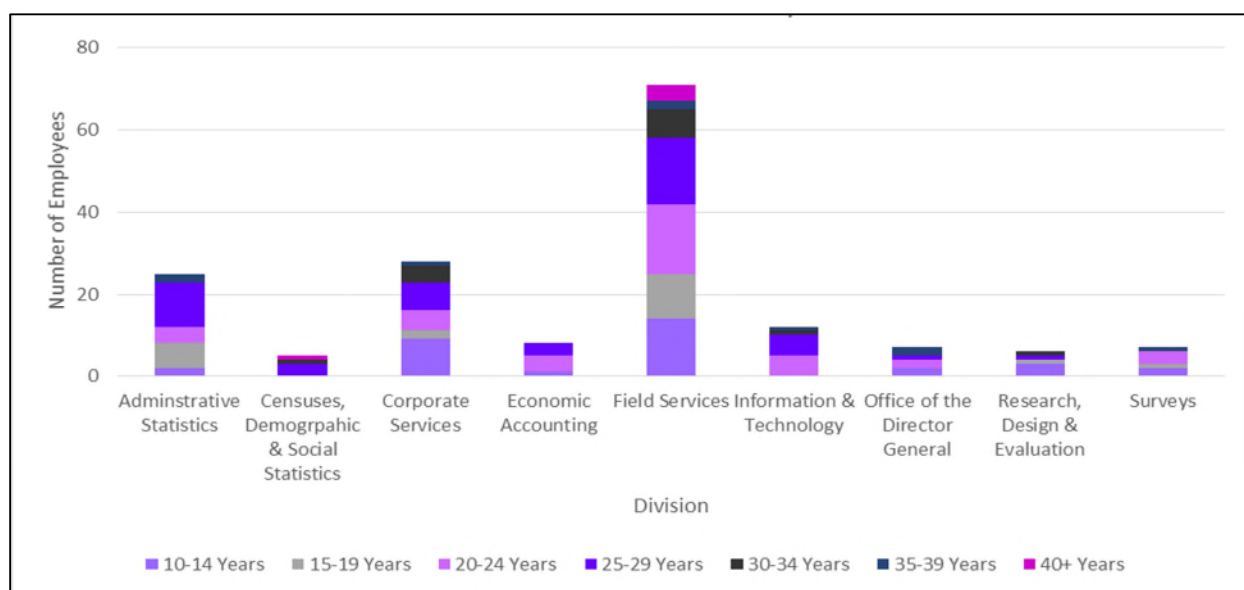
The stipulated four per cent salary increase for the 2019/2020 fiscal year was implemented in April 2019 following the agreement between the Government of Jamaica and the Jamaica Confederation of Trade Unions in the 2017/2018 fiscal year. Revised travelling allowance rates were also implemented with effect from April 1, 2019.

Duty Allowance rates, which had remained static since January 2006, were revised to the equivalent of ten per cent of the minimum salary level with effect from January 1, 2006. Retroactive payments were therefore made to eligible staff members as at April 1, 2019, and to former staff members, who would have been eligible to receive such payments later in the financial year.

### Long Service

The Institute recognized one hundred and sixty-nine (169) employees who, as at March 31, 2019, had served the Institute for between ten (10) and forty (40) years (see figure 5 below).

**Figure 8: Distribution of Employees' Years of Service by Division**



### Retirement

STATIN recognized the following persons who retired from active service during the 2019/2020 fiscal year at the Institute’s staff function in December 2019 in appreciation of their service and their many contributions to the Institute:

- ✚ Ms. Audrey Bryan
- ✚ Mrs. Silvena Schloss-Bailey
- ✚ Ms. Anthonette Walker

### Staff Function

The Institute's annual staff function was held under the theme "*Christmas in the Yard: The All White Edition*". Approximately 290 employees attended the event, which provided an opportunity for members of staff to interact outside of the typical work environment. The event was one way of strengthening interpersonal relationships, corporation and team spirit. New staff members also had an opportunity to experience the culture of the organisation more sincerely.

### Special Tribute

Sadly, the STATIN family lost two stalwart team members, Mr. Dave Campbell and Mrs. Christine Williams-Coke, during the financial year.

Mr. Campbell, Supervisor I, of the Montego Bay Field Office – Field Services division, passed away suddenly on the weekend of October 4, 2019. During his time at the Institute, Mr. Campbell touched many lives, particularly the many interviewers with whom he worked. He was a dedicated hard worker who was also very dependable. He will always be remembered as someone who was very polite and pleasant.

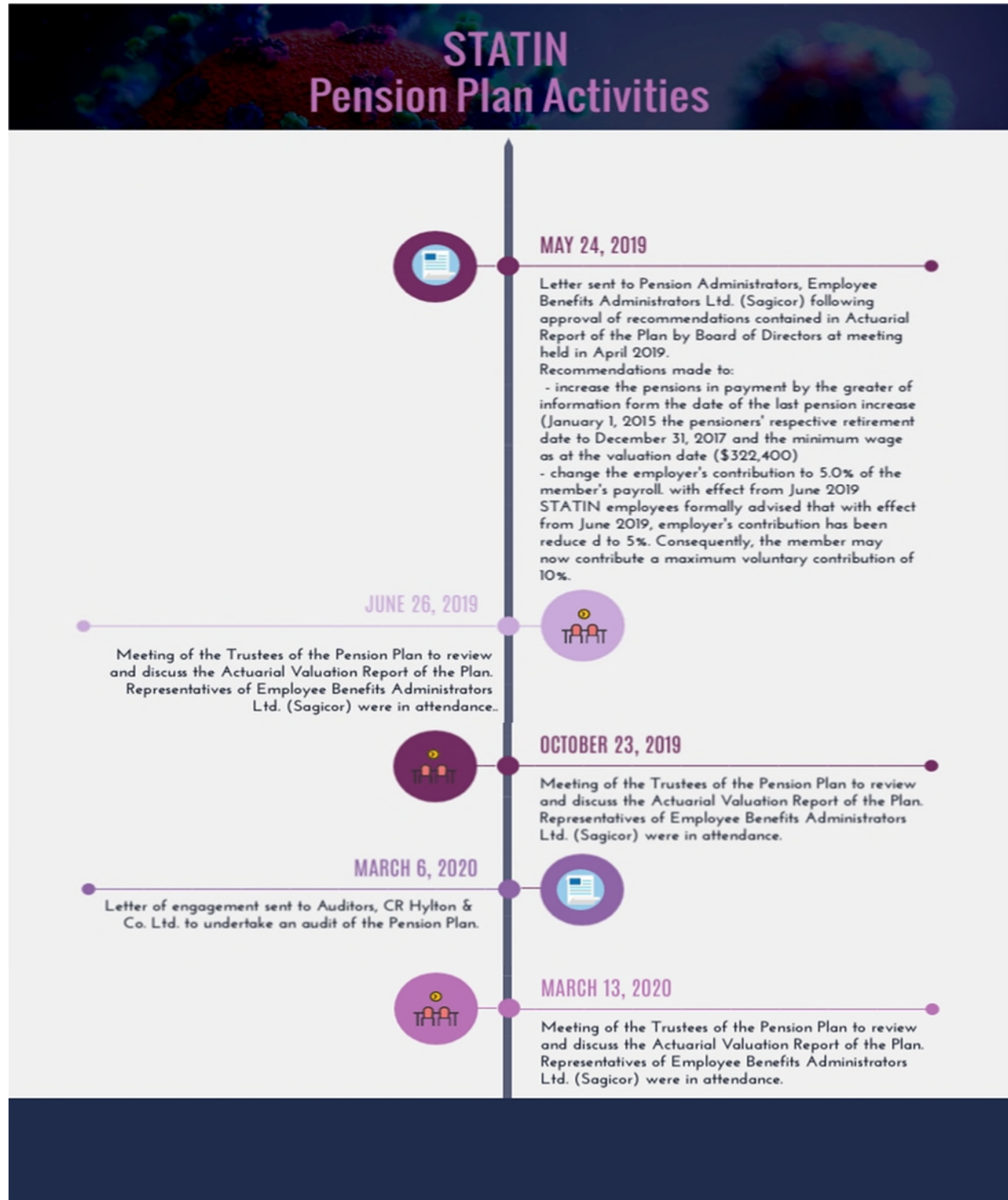
Mrs. Williams-Coke, Interviewer I, of the Linstead Field Office – Field Services division, passed away on Tuesday, February 25, 2020 after a brief illness. She was viewed as a very dependable, hard worker and a consummate team player. She was strong in her faith and was a very active member of the Dover Seventh-Day Adventist Church, where she served in many areas; namely, Community Services Leader, Choir Member, Adventurers Leader in the Youth Ministry department and Assistant Adventurers Leader in the St. Catherine Youth Federation of Seventh-Day Adventists.

The Management and Staff of the Institute will always hold fond memories of our dear colleagues. May they both rest in peace.

## Pension Plan

The activities that were undertaken during the review period are highlighted in Figure 9

**Figure 9: STATIN Pension Plan Activities**



Highlights of STATIN’s Pension Plan for the year ending December 31, 2019, were as follows:

### Key Plan Statistics as at December 31, 2019

Invested Assets  
**\$2,508.77M**

Investment Returns  
**14.08%\***  
\* Gross Yield

Real Return  
**7.84%**

Funded Status/Solvency Level  
**184%**

Net Yield  
**11.9 %**

INTEREST CREDITED TO MEMBERS’ CONTRIBUTIONS

**8.93%**  
Compulsory

**11.9 %**  
Voluntary



■ Vol ■ No Vol

**72%**  
Active Members Contributing Voluntary

FUND MEMBERSHIP



Actives

Deferred

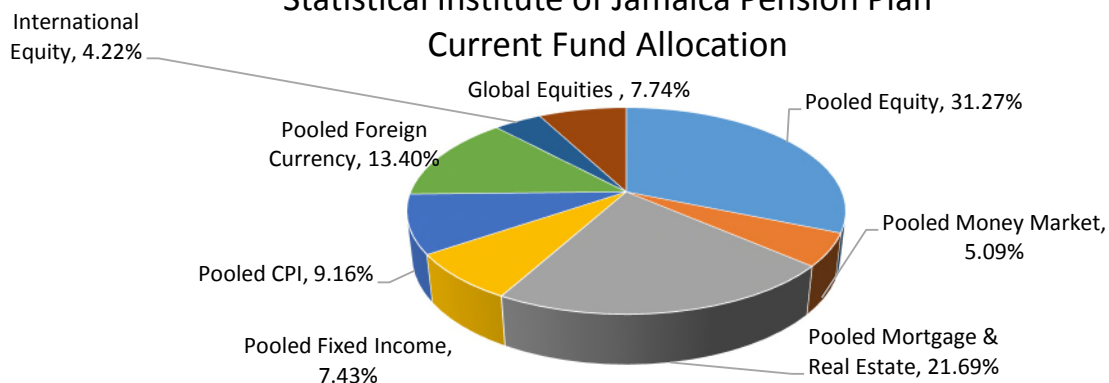
Pensioners

**46.22YRS**



Average Age of Active Members

### Statistical Institute of Jamaica Pension Plan Current Fund Allocation



## Funding and Sustainability

The Institute's approved budget for the 2019/2020 fiscal year was \$1,089.597 million (see Table 5). This sum included the amount of \$1,042.511 million for recurrent expenses, \$27.182 million for the 2021 Census and \$8.997 million for the HES. A special approval of \$10.907 million was allocated to complete the improvements for the JSLC work programme.

**Table 5: Approved Budget for Fiscal Year 2019/2020**

<b>Budget Item</b>	<b>\$M</b>
Recurrent	1,042.511
JSLC	10.907
2021 Census	27.182
HES	8.997
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,089.597</b>



**44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians, 31<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Regional Census Coordinating Committee and the 12<sup>th</sup> Regional CARICOM Regional Statistical Research Seminar**



**Delegates at the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS). In attendance were members of the CARICOM Secretariat, directors of statistics and chief statisticians of CARICOM countries and regional and international development partners.**



**Left:** Ms. Isiuwa Iyehen, Programme Specialist, Economic Empowerment and Statistics at UN Women (Caribbean office) presents on the *Status of Women and Men: Productive Employment and Decent Work for All: A Gender Analysis of Labour Force Data and Policy Frameworks in the CARICOM Member States*. **Right:** Director of the General Bureau of Statistics of Suriname, Mr. Iwan Sno commenting on the presentation while other participants and fellow presenters look on.

## Quarterly Press Briefing



**Standing:** Deputy Director General, Leesha Delatie-Budair moderates the question and answer session at a quarterly press briefing hosted by the Institute.

**Sitting from l-r:** Director General, Carol Coy, Director of Surveys, Natalee Simpson, PhD and Shelly-Ann Chambers, Unit Head / Senior Statistician Indices and Price Analyses Unit, Administrative Statistics Division.

# End of Year Staff Function 2019



## Appendix A

### Directors' Compensation: April 1, 2019 - March 31, 2020

Name and Position of Director	Fees (\$)	Motor Vehicle Up-keep/Travelling or Value of Assignment of Motor Vehicle (\$)	Honoraria (\$)	All Other Compensation including Non-Cash Benefits as applicable (\$)	Total (\$)	Remarks
Professor Alvin Wint <i>Chairman</i>	203,500.00				203,500.00	
Mr. Trevor Anderson * <i>Board Member</i>	104,750.00				104,750.00	
Mr. Robert Stennett * <i>Board Member</i>	99,100.00				99,100.00	
Mr. James Stewart * <i>Board Member</i>	104,650.00				104,650.00	
Mr. Colin Williams * <i>Board Member</i>	137,650.00				137,650.00	
Ms. Kerry-Ann Spencer <i>Board Member</i>						Resigned with effect July 1, 2019
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>649,650.00</b>				<b>649,650.00</b>	

**NOTE:** The only payment made to the Board members was for their attendance at meetings.

The payment made to the Board members whose names are indicated with an asterisk (\*) was for their attendance at both Board of Directors and Audit Committee meetings.

## Appendix B

### Senior Executive Compensation 2019/2020

Name and Position of Senior Executive	Salary (\$)	Gratuity or Performance Incentive (\$)	Travelling Allowance or Value of Assignment of Motor Vehicle (\$)	Pension or Other Retirement Benefits (\$)	Other Allowances (\$)	Non-Cash Benefits (\$)	Total (\$)	Remarks
Ms. Carol Coy <b>Director General</b>	5,734,471.49		1,697,148.00		12,000.00		7,443,619.49	
Ms. Leesha Delatvie-Budair <b>Deputy Director General</b>	5,081,550.47		1,697,148.00				6,779,741.95	
Mrs. Sharon Willis <b>Director, Administrative Statistics</b>	5,084,363.46		678,864.00				5,763,227.46	
Mrs. Janet Geoghagen-Martin <b>Director, Censuses, Demography &amp; Social Statistics</b>	3,588,971.04		1,697,148.00				5,286,119.04	
Mr. Marlon Gibbs <b>Director, Information &amp; Technology</b>	4,256,382.96		1,697,148.00				5,953,530.96	
Mrs. Paula Jackson <b>Director, Economic Accounting</b>	5,147,444.27		1,697,148.00				6,844,592.27	
Mr. Damion Tyrell <b>Director, Field Services</b>	4,453,866.28		1,697,148.00				6,151,014.28	
Mrs. Carla Clarke <b>Director, Corporate Services</b>	5,368,737.96		1,697,148.00				7,065,885.96	

**Senior Executive Compensation 2019/2020 (cont'd)**

Name and Position of Senior Executive	Salary (\$)	Gratuity or Performance Incentive (\$)	Travelling Allowance or Value of Assignment of Motor Vehicle (\$)	Pension or Other Retirement Benefits (\$)	Other Allowances (\$)	Non-Cash Benefits (\$)	Total (\$)	Remarks
Dr. Natalee Simpson Director, Surveys	4,438,950.41		1,697,148.00				6,136,098.41	
Ms. Jessica Campbell Director, Research, Design & Evaluation	4,382,020.53		1,697,148.00				6,079,168.53	
Ms. Gillian Johns Corporate Secretary / Legal Officer	3,697,752.63		820,347.00				4,518,099.63	Employed with effect May 1, 2019
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,234,511.50</b>		<b>16,773,543.00</b>				<b>68,008,054.50</b>	

**NOTE:** Except where stated otherwise, all compensation packages include:

1. Group Life: Non-contributory, equivalent to two (2) times annual basic salary upon death.
2. Group Health: Contributory scheme under GEASO with Sagicoor Life of Jamaica Limited.
3. Annual Vacation Leave Entitlement of twenty-five (25) days.

## Appendix C



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**

---



**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**

---

	<b><u>P A G E</u></b>
REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	1 – 1c
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:	
Statement of Financial Position	2
Statement of Comprehensive Income	3
Statement of Changes in Capital & Reserve Funds	4
Statement of Cash Flows	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6 - 31

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS  
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF  
STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Statistical Institute of Jamaica ("the Institute") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Institute as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Jamaican Statistics Act.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Institute, in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, we are required to report that matter to those charged with governance.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS  
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF  
STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**

**Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Jamaican Statistics Act, and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Institute's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Institute or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Institute's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**  
**TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF**  
**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)**

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Institute's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Institute's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Institute to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Institute to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit of the financial statements of the Institute of which we are the independent auditors.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS  
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF  
STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Statements (Cont'd)**

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

**Report on Additional Matters as Required by the Jamaican Statistics Act**

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion, proper accounting records have been maintained, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the financial statements, which are in agreement therewith, given the information required by the Jamaican Statistics Act, in the manner required.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Simone Powell.



---

**Crowe Horwath Jamaica**

47-49 Trinidad Terrace  
Kingston 5  
Jamaica

July 16, 2020

STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA  
 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
 AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020  
 (expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b><u>Non-Current Assets</u></b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	55,547,418	73,128,082
Retirement Benefit Asset	5	312,837,000	222,412,000
		<u>368,384,418</u>	<u>295,540,082</u>
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>			
Inventories	6	987,037	1,015,182
Trade and Other Receivables	7	5,866,473	25,183,562
Prepayments		3,353,548	3,900,572
Short Term Investments	8	17,617,922	17,030,887
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	167,172,129	201,745,752
		<u>194,997,109</u>	<u>248,875,955</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b><u>563,381,527</u></b>	<b><u>544,416,037</u></b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b><u>Capital and Reserves</u></b>			
Capital Fund	10	26,492,014	27,762,885
Capital Grants	11	4,589,773	4,589,773
Retirement Benefit Reserve	12	312,837,000	222,412,000
General Reserve Fund		87,767,365	84,628,128
		<u>431,686,152</u>	<u>339,392,786</u>
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>			
Trade and Other Payables	13	92,972,146	165,252,468
Projects and Contracts	14	38,723,229	39,770,783
		<u>131,695,375</u>	<u>205,023,251</u>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b><u>563,381,527</u></b>	<b><u>544,416,037</u></b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

APPROVED FOR ISSUE BY THE BOARD ON *July 16, 2020* AND  
 SIGNED ON ITS BEHALF BY:

  
 Alvin Wint  
 Chairman

  
 Carol Coy  
 Director General

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**

(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	<u>Notes</u>	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue			
Government Grants	15	886,667,755	814,624,487
Transfer of Surplus on closed projects	14	6,085,054	7,302,848
Other Income	16	<u>5,540,832</u>	<u>3,041,075</u>
		<u>898,293,641</u>	<u>824,968,410</u>
Administrative Expenses	17	<u>(895,154,404)</u>	<u>(850,924,538)</u>
Surplus/(Loss) for the year		3,139,237	(25,956,128)
<b><u>Other Comprehensive Income</u></b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Pension Expense		<u>90,425,000</u>	<u>(105,341,000)</u>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)</b>		<u><b>93,564,237</b></u>	<u><b>(131,297,128)</b></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUNDS**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**

(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	<i>Capital Fund</i>	<i>Capital Grants</i>	<i>Retirement Benefit Reserves</i>	<i>General Reserve</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$	\$		\$	\$
<b>Balance at 31st March 2018</b>	<b>28,941,505</b>	<b>4,589,773</b>	<b>327,753,000</b>	<b>110,584,256</b>	<b>471,868,534</b>
Net movements in the year	(1,178,620)	-	-	-	(1,178,620)
Loss for the Year <u>Other Comprehensive Income</u>	-	-	-	(25,956,128)	(25,956,128)
Pension Income	-	-	(105,341,000)	-	(105,341,000)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	(105,341,000)	(25,956,128)	(132,475,748)
<b>Balance at 31st March 2019</b>	<b>27,762,885</b>	<b>4,589,773</b>	<b>222,412,000</b>	<b>84,628,128</b>	<b>339,392,786</b>
Net movements in the year	(1,270,871)	-	-	-	(1,270,871)
Surplus for the Year <u>Other Comprehensive Income</u>	-	-	-	3,139,237	3,139,237
Pension Income	-	-	90,425,000	-	90,425,000
Total Comprehensive Income	(1,270,871)	-	90,425,000	3,139,237	92,293,366
<b>Balance at 31st March 2020</b>	<b>26,492,014</b>	<b>4,589,773</b>	<b>312,837,000</b>	<b>87,767,365</b>	<b>431,686,152</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**

(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)</b>	93,564,237	(131,297,128)
Adjustments to reconcile net Income/(Loss) for the year to net cash provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation on donated Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,270,871)	(1,428,621)
Depreciation on acquired Property, Plant and Equipment	24,270,024	20,041,975
Pension Expense	(90,425,000)	105,341,000
	<u>26,138,390</u>	<u>(7,342,774)</u>
Decrease/(Increase) in Current Assets:		
Inventories	28,145	106,672
Trade and Other Receivables	19,317,089	(20,274,067)
Prepayments	547,024	2,884,433
(Decrease)/Increase in Current Liabilities:		
Trade and Other Payables	(72,280,322)	73,103,201
Projects and Contracts	(1,047,554)	(6,269,791)
Net cash (used)/provided by Operating Activities	<u>(27,297,228)</u>	<u>42,207,674</u>
Cash flows from Investing Activities:		
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(6,689,360)	(39,632,831)
Short-Term Investments	(587,035)	(845,983)
Net cash used in Investing Activities	<u>(7,276,395)</u>	<u>(40,478,814)</u>
Cash flows from Financing Activities:		
Capital Fund	-	250,000
Net cash provided by Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>250,000</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(34,573,623)	1,978,860
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of Year	<u>201,745,752</u>	<u>199,766,892</u>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of Year</b>	<b><u>167,172,129</u></b>	<b><u>201,745,752</u></b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

## **1. Identification**

The Statistical Institute of Jamaica was established by the Statistics (Amendment) Act Number 3 of 1984 and amended by Number 11 of 2003.

The main functions of the Institute are:-

- (a) To collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish national statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, social, economic and general activities and conditions of the people of Jamaica.
- (b) To take any census in Jamaica.

## **2. Adoption of Standards, Interpretations and Amendments.**

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued certain new standards and interpretations as well as amendments to existing standards, which became effective during the year under review. The Society's management has assessed the relevance of the following new standards, interpretations and amendments that were in effect and has applied in these financial statements, those standards which are considered relevant to its operations:

### **(a) Standards and interpretations in respect of published standards which are in effect:**

#### **IFRS 16 - Leases (Effective January 2019)**

IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognise, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17.

#### **Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Effective January 2019)**

Amends the existing requirements in IFRS 9 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortised cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments.

#### **Amendments to IAS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Effective January 2019)**

The amendments in Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19) are:

- If a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is now mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the remeasurement are determined using the assumptions used for the remeasurement.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**

(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**2. Adoption of Standards, Interpretations and Amendments (Cont'd):**

**(a) Standards and interpretations in respect of published standards which are in effect (cont'd):**

**Amendments to IAS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Effective January 2019) (Cont'd)**

- In addition, amendments have been included to clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the requirements regarding the asset ceiling.

*Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle contains amendments to certain standards and interpretations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 2019*

Makes amendments to the following standards:

- **IFRS 3: Business Combinations and IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements (Effective January 2019)**

The amendments to IFRS 3 clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it remeasures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to IFRS 11 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not remeasure previously held interests in that business.

- **IAS 23: Borrowing Costs (Effective January 2019)**

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings.

**Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards**

Together with the revised Conceptual Framework published in March 2018, the IASB also issued Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards. The document contains amendments to IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 6, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22, and SIC-32. Not all amendments, however update those pronouncements with regard to references to and quotes from the framework so that they refer to the revised Conceptual Framework. Some pronouncements are only updated to indicate which version of the framework they are referencing to (the IASB framework adopted by the IASB in 2001, the IASB framework of 2010, or the new revised framework of 2018) or to indicate that definitions in the standard have not been updated with the new definitions developed in the revised Conceptual Framework.

These affect financial statements for accounting periods beginning on or after the first day of the month stated. The Institute is assessing the impact these amendments will have on its 2021 financial statements.

**(b) Standards and interpretations in respect of published standards that are not in effect:**

Certain new, revised and amended standards and interpretations have been issued which are not yet effective for the current year and which the Institute has not early-adopted. The Institute has assessed the relevance of all the new standards, amendments and interpretations with respect to the Institute's operations and has determined that the following are likely to have an effect on the Institute's financial statements:

The amendments in Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3) are changes to Appendix A, Defined terms, the application guidance, and the illustrative examples of IFRS 3 only. They:

- clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs;
- narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs by focusing on goods and services provided to customers and by removing the reference to an ability to reduce costs;
- add guidance and illustrative examples to help entities assess whether a substantive process has been acquired;

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**2. Adoption of Standards, Interpretations and Amendments (Cont'd):**

**(a) Standards and interpretations in respect of published standards which are in effect (cont'd):**

- remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs; and

**Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8) (Effect January 2020)**

The amendments in Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8) clarify the definition of 'material' and align the definition used in the Conceptual Framework and the standards.

**Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7) (Effective January 2020)**

The amendments in Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7) clarify that entities would continue to apply certain hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.

These affect financial statements for accounting periods beginning on or after the first day of the month stated. The Organisation is assessing the impact these amendments will have on its financial statements.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**

(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**3. Statement of Compliance, Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies**

**(a) Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation -**

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Committee of the IASB and comply in all material respects with the provisions of the Statistics Act. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are expressed in Jamaican Dollars.

**(b) Property, Plant and Equipment -**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation less any impairment losses.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line basis calculated at annual rates estimated to write off the cost of each asset over the term of its useful life. The rates of depreciation in use are as follows:-

Buildings	2%
Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	10%
Motor Vehicles	20%
Computer Software & Equipment	25%
Leasehold Improvements	10%

Property, plant and equipment are periodically reviewed for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to the recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating surplus or deficit.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

**(c) Impairment -**

The carrying amount of the Institute's assets are reviewed at the date of each statement of financial position to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated at that date. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The recoverable amount of the Institute's receivables is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate inherent in the asset. Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

In respect of receivables, the impairment loss is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss has been recognised.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**3. Statement of Compliance, Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):**

**(d) Employee Benefits -**

*Pension assets*

The Institute participates in a defined benefit pension plan. The pension plan is generally funded by payments from employees and the Institute, taking into account the recommendation of independent qualified actuaries. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines the amount of pension benefit to be provided, usually as a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The amount recognised in the statement of financial position as asset or liability in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the difference between the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date and the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of Government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation.

Service costs are recognised in the profit or loss, and include current and past service costs as well as gains or losses on curtailment.

Net interest expense/(income) is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as part of staff costs, and is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation (asset), at the beginning of the annual reporting period, to the balance of the net defined benefit obligation (asset) and the fair value of plan assets.

Actuarial gains and losses, arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, are charged or credited to equity, through other comprehensive income, in the period in which they arise.

*Vacation Accrued*

The Institute's vacation leave policy allows a maximum of seventy-five (75) days unused vacation leave to be carried forward for staff. The charge of all outstanding leave is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period to which it relates.

**(e) Inventories -**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

**(f) Trade and Other Receivables -**

Trade and Other Receivables are carried at original amounts less provisions made for bad debts and impairment losses. A provision for bad debts is established when there is objective evidence that the Institute will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of any provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the expected recoverable amount.

**(g) Provisions -**

Provisions are recognised when the Institute has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**3. Statement of Compliance, Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):**

**(h) Revenue Recognition -**

- i) *Government Grants*  
Revenue from government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received.
- ii) *Income from Closed-out Projects*  
Revenue from projects is recognised when the projects have been completed and comprises the net income earned after the deduction of expenses incurred or allocated to the project.
- iii) *Interest Income*  
Interest income is accrued on the principal outstanding on fixed deposits.
- iv) *Sale of Publications, Subscriptions for Publications and Maps*  
Revenue comprises the fair value of consideration received or receivable for the provision of publications and maps in the ordinary course of the Institute's activities. The revenue is shown net of discounts.

**(i) Foreign Currency Transactions -**

During the period, transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Jamaican dollars at the rates of exchange ruling on the dates of those transactions. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from fluctuation in the exchange rates are reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**(j) Use of Estimates and Judgements -**

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requires directors and management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amount reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates are based on historical experience and directors and management's best knowledge of current events and actions and are reviewed on an on-going basis. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**3. Statement of Compliance, Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):**

**(k) Actuarial Valuation -**

IAS 19 - *Employee Benefits* requires an assessment of the pension cost for each financial year together with the financial position i.e. level of surplus or deficit at the end of each year. The surplus is the difference between the fair value of the assets and the present value of the benefit obligation (PVBO). The PVBO is the cost of the benefit obligations relating the current and prior periods.

**(l) Short-Term Investments -**

Short-term investments are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices when available. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models or other recognised valuation techniques.

**(m) Cash and Cash Equivalents -**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, foreign and local savings accounts and current accounts held at banks.

**(n) Comparative Information -**

Where necessary, comparative figures have been re-classified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year. In particular, comparatives have been adjusted to take into account the requirements of IFRS.

**(o) Related Party Balances and Transactions -**

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (referred to in IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures as the "reporting entity").

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the reporting entity if, that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
- (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.



**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**3. Statement of Compliance, Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):**

**(o) Related Party Balances and Transactions (Cont'd) -**

- (b) An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
  - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
  - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
  - (vi) The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
  - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
  - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)  
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

	<i>Land</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Leasehold Improvements</i>	<i>Furniture, Fixtures &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>Art Work</i>	<i>Computer Software &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>Motor Vehicles</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Cost or Valuation:</b>								
31st March 2018	113,268	5,705,891	16,389,683	48,224,248	171,893	245,806,221	4,885,622	321,296,826
Additions	-	-	637,800	2,712,467		36,282,564	-	39,632,831
31st March 2019	113,268	5,705,891	17,027,483	50,936,715	171,893	282,088,785	4,885,622	360,929,657
Additions	-	-	(1)	2,865,378	-	3,823,983	-	6,689,360
31st March 2020	<u>113,268</u>	<u>5,705,891</u>	<u>17,027,482</u>	<u>53,802,093</u>	<u>171,893</u>	<u>285,912,768</u>	<u>4,885,622</u>	<u>367,619,017</u>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation:</b>								
31st March 2018	-	1,895,173	13,892,807	35,917,927	-	211,168,071	4,885,621	267,759,600
Charge for the year	-	114,118	315,718	2,651,798	-	16,960,341	-	20,041,975
31st March 2019	-	2,009,291	14,208,525	38,569,725	-	228,128,412	4,885,621	287,801,575
Charge for the year	-	114,118	358,384	2,961,247	-	20,836,275	-	24,270,024
31st March 2020	-	<u>2,123,409</u>	<u>14,566,909</u>	<u>41,530,972</u>	-	<u>248,964,687</u>	<u>4,885,621</u>	<u>312,071,599</u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>								
<b>31st March 2020</b>	<u><b>113,268</b></u>	<u><b>3,582,482</b></u>	<u><b>2,460,573</b></u>	<u><b>12,271,121</b></u>	<u><b>171,893</b></u>	<u><b>36,948,081</b></u>	<u><b>1</b></u>	<u><b>55,547,418</b></u>
31st March 2019	<u>113,268</u>	<u>3,696,600</u>	<u>2,818,957</u>	<u>12,366,990</u>	<u>171,893</u>	<u>53,960,373</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>73,128,082</u>
31st March 2018	<u>113,268</u>	<u>3,810,718</u>	<u>2,496,875</u>	<u>12,306,321</u>	<u>171,893</u>	<u>34,638,150</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>53,537,226</u>

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(Expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

**5. Retirement Benefit Asset:**

The Institute participates in a pension scheme for its permanent staff. The pension scheme is a defined benefit plan and is funded. The assets of the funded plan are held independently of the Institute's assets in separate trustee administered funds. Independent actuaries value the scheme annually using the projected unit credit method. The latest actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31st March 2020.

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are determined as follows:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>₹</b>	<b>₹</b>
Present Value of funded obligations	2,167,942,000	1,970,173,000
Fair Value of Plan Assets	<u>(2,495,277,000)</u>	<u>(2,559,112,000)</u>
	(327,335,000)	(588,939,000)
Effect of Asset Ceiling	<u>14,498,000</u>	<u>366,527,000</u>
<b>Asset in the Statement of Financial Position</b>	<b><u>(312,837,000)</u></b>	<b><u>(222,412,000)</u></b>

The amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>₹</b>	<b>₹</b>
Current service cost	43,631,000	54,176,000
Interest cost on Obligation	136,769,000	149,919,000
Interest Income on Plan assets	(178,624,000)	(178,208,000)
Interest on Effect of Asset Ceiling	<u>25,657,000</u>	<u>1,835,000</u>
<b>Pension Expense</b>	<b><u>27,433,000</u></b>	<b><u>27,722,000</u></b>

The actual return on plan assets was (\$2,297,000), (2019 - \$221,368,000). Expected contributions to the plan for the year ending 31st March 2021 amount to \$55,468,000.

Movements in the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>₹</b>	<b>₹</b>
Net Asset at beginning of year	(222,412,000)	(327,753,000)
Pension Expense	27,433,000	27,722,000
Remeasurement	(99,707,000)	96,110,000
Contributions Paid	<u>(18,151,000)</u>	<u>(18,491,000)</u>
<b>Closing Net Asset at End of Year</b>	<b><u>(312,837,000)</u></b>	<b><u>(222,412,000)</u></b>

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(Expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

**5. Retirement Benefit Asset (Cont'd):**

The distribution of plan assets was as follows:

	<b>2020</b>		<b>2019</b>	
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>%</b>
CPI Indexed Fund	233,898	9	213,654	9
Equities Fund	604,472	24	720,615	23
Fixed Income Fund	166,770	7	101,185	6
Foreign Currency	308,609	12	300,183	12
Global Bonds	174,401	7	177,302	7
Global Equities	88,198	4	92,590	4
Money Market Fund	122,830	5	118,124	5
Mortgage & Real Estate Fund	459,560	19	542,141	25
Purchased Annuities	375,519	15	299,689	10
Adjustments	<u>(38,980)</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>(6,371)</u>	<u>-1</u>
<b>Total Asset Value</b>	<u><b>2,495,277</b></u>	<u><b>100</b></u>	<u><b>2,559,112</b></u>	<u><b>100</b></u>

The five year trend for the fair value of plan assets, the defined benefit obligations, the surplus in the pension plan, and experience adjustments for plan assets and liabilities were as follows:

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Fair Value of plan assets	1,789,998	2,038,235	2,385,200	2,559,112	2,495,277
Defined benefit obligation	<u>1,652,566</u>	<u>1,838,516</u>	<u>2,032,977</u>	<u>1,970,173</u>	<u>2,167,942</u>
Surplus	<u>137,432</u>	<u>199,719</u>	<u>352,223</u>	<u>588,939</u>	<u>327,335</u>
Experience adjustments-					
Fair value of plan assets	Not Available	85,970	146,770	6,308	(274,949)
Defined benefit obligation	Not Available	<u>122,568</u>	<u>(732,944)</u>	<u>(385,143)</u>	<u>(128,573)</u>

\* IAS 19 Valuation was not performed for these reporting periods hence, the information was not available.

The principal actuarial assumptions used in valuing the plan were as follows:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Gross Discount Rate	6.50%	7.00%
Pay Growth	3.00%	3.00%
Pension Increases	3.00%	3.00%
Administrative Expenses (% of salary)	1.00%	1.00%
Inflation	3.00%	3.00%
Minimum Funding Rate (based on Plan Rules)	<u>5.00%</u>	<u>5.00%</u>

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(Expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

**5. Retirement Benefit Asset (Cont'd):**

The principal actuarial assumptions used in valuing the plan were as follows (Cont'd):

**Demographic Assumptions**

a) Mortality

American 1994 Group Annuitant Mortality (GAM94) table with mortality improvement of 5 years.

Mortality rate per 1,000 are set out below:

<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
20-30	0.35 - 0.66	0.22 - 0.29
30-40	0.66 - 0.85	0.29 - 0.48
40-50	0.85 - 1.58	0.48 - 0.97
50-60	1.58 - 4.43	0.97 - 2.29
60-70	4.43 - 14.53	2.29 - 8.63

b) Retirement - males and females are assumed to retire at age 65.

c) Terminations - Termination rates are unisex and based on the 2015 Turnover Rates for Sagicor's Portfolio of Superannuation Funds (SPSF). Withdrawal rates per 1000 as set out below.

<b>Age</b>	<b>Withdrawal</b>
20-30	20-43
30-40	17-34
40-50	9-17
50-60	5-9
60-70	0-5

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is shown below:

**As at 31st March 2020:**

Sensitivity Level	<b>Discount Rate</b>		<b>Salary Growth</b>	
	1% Increase \$'000	1% Decrease \$'000	1% Increase \$'000	1% Decrease \$'000
Impact on Defined Benefit Obligation	<u>(231,704)</u>	<u>312,204</u>	<u>93,802</u>	<u>(81,650)</u>

Sensitivity Level	<b>Future Pension Increases</b>		<b>Life Expectancy</b>	
	1% Increase \$'000	1% Decrease \$'000	1% Increase \$'000	1% Decrease \$'000
Impact on Defined Benefit Obligation	<u>224,501</u>	<u>(189,869)</u>	<u>31,367</u>	<u>(31,486)</u>

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

**6 Inventories**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>₹</b>	<b>₹</b>
Printery	129,731	129,954
General	857,306	885,228
	<u>987,037</u>	<u>1,015,182</u>

**7. Trade and Other Receivables**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>₹</b>	<b>₹</b>
Trade Receivables	127,560	9,374,658
Subvention Receivable	-	10,539,780
Cash in Transit	650,805	743,289
Staff Loans	40,653	90
Motor Vehicle Revolving Loan (i)	3,000,000	3,000,000
Other	2,047,455	2,269,034
	<u>5,866,473</u>	<u>25,183,562</u>

(i) The motor vehicle revolving loan fund was established in June 1996 as a part of the 1994/1996 wage settlement. The Ministry of Finance and Planning agreed to provide the sum of three million dollars (\$3M) for the establishment of this loan fund which is managed by the Accountant General's Department.

**8. Short-Term Investments**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>₹</b>	<b>₹</b>
Sagicor Bank - Repurchase Agreement	17,530,358	16,943,679
Fixed Deposit Account - NCB	87,564	87,208
	<u>17,617,922</u>	<u>17,030,887</u>

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

**9. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Current Accounts		
- Main	75,639,916	130,578,192
- Projects	27,724,878	11,216,415
Retained account-		
- Main (2020: US\$ 468,739, 2019: US\$ 478,920)	63,781,348	59,181,869
Petty Cash	<u>25,987</u>	<u>25,987</u>
	<u>167,172,129</u>	<u>201,002,463</u>

**10. Capital Fund**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Balance brought forward	27,762,885	28,941,505
Property, Plant and Equipment donated (Ministry of Labour & Social Security)	-	250,000
Depreciation Charges	<u>(1,270,871)</u>	<u>(1,428,620)</u>
Balance carried forward	<u>26,492,014</u>	<u>27,762,885</u>

The fund was established in 1984 and the initial balance represented the value of assets taken over from the Government of Jamaica via the former 'Department of Statistics'.

**11. Capital Grants**

Included in this balance is an amount of \$4,027,733 (2019 \$4,027,733) which represents a contribution received from the Ministry of Finance and Planning towards the purchase of computer equipment.

**12. Retirement Benefit Reserve**

This reserve was created to match the value of the retirement benefit asset of the Institute.

**13. Trade and Other Payables**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Trade Payables	10,705,619	78,463,899
Vacation Leave Accrued	68,853,134	61,208,589
Other Payables	<u>13,413,393</u>	<u>25,579,980</u>
	<u>92,972,146</u>	<u>165,252,468</u>

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

**14. Projects and Contracts**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>₹</b>	<b>₹</b>
Balance at beginning of year	<u>39,770,783</u>	<u>46,040,574</u>
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Cash	<u>241,100,942</u>	<u>90,015,130</u>
<b>Payments:</b>		
Compensation of Employees	85,344,747	69,741,325
Travelling and Subsistence	40,745,892	2,082,587
Purchase of Goods and other Services	113,726,753	14,120,753
National Insurance Scheme	3,689,393	1,313,899
National Housing Trust	<u>4,726,765</u>	<u>1,723,510</u>
	<u>248,233,550</u>	<u>88,982,074</u>
Net (Loss) / Surplus for year	(7,132,608)	1,033,056
Transfer of Surplus / (Loss) on closed projects	<u>6,085,054</u>	<u>(7,302,848)</u>
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b><u>38,723,229</u></b>	<b><u>39,770,783</u></b>

**15. Government Grants**

This represents cash received from the Government of Jamaica for operational activities.

**16. Other Income**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>₹</b>	<b>₹</b>
Interest Income	600,903	881,434
Publications and Subscriptions	3,953	90,868
Revenue Maps	92,739	352,921
Gain on Foreign Exchange	4,293,116	-
Miscellaneous	<u>550,121</u>	<u>1,715,852</u>
	<u>5,540,832</u>	<u>3,041,075</u>



**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

**17. Administrative Expenses**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Compensation of Employees	436,226,777	473,750,226
National Insurance Scheme	10,767,721	8,312,260
National Housing Trust	14,283,248	14,257,479
Group Life Insurance	5,872,328	5,701,597
Field Services	46,112,799	-
Pension	18,006,021	18,328,512
Travelling and subsistence	131,638,066	116,666,220
Electricity	27,499,362	26,848,339
Telephone	14,500,372	9,664,822
Water	423,544	503,372
Purchase of Goods and other Services	46,884,098	34,999,545
Rent	107,063,005	103,512,255
Directors' Fees	649,650	743,000
Auditors' Remuneration - Current	1,473,725	1,621,097
Depreciation	22,999,152	18,613,355
Security	4,243,661	4,091,153
Other Administrative Costs	922,597	126,161
Training	5,588,278	12,640,814
	<u>895,154,404</u>	<u>850,924,538</u>

**18. Taxation**

The Institute is exempt from income tax, stamp duty and taxation under the Transfer Tax Act, by virtue of Section 3 (J) of the Statistics Act.

**19. Related Party Balances**

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

The Institute has the following income and expenses incurred in transactions with related parties (other agencies under common control by the Government of Jamaica), in the ordinary course of business:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Expenses paid to Related Parties	<u>33,351,606</u>	<u>41,924,204</u>
Income received from Related Parties	<u>53,381,958</u>	<u>52,011,638</u>

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**20. Financial Instruments and Financial Instruments Risk Management**

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability of another enterprise. For the purpose of the financial statements, financial assets have been determined to include cash and cash equivalents, short term investments and trade and other receivables. Financial liabilities have been determined to include trade and other payables and projects and contracts.

The activities of the Institute expose it to certain financial risks which require evaluation, acceptance and management. Operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Board of Directors aims to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and thereby minimising any potential adverse effects on the Institute's financial performance.

The main types of risks to which the Institute is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Market risk is further broken down into interest rate risk and currency risk. The management policies of the Institute are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set up appropriate controls, and to monitor the risks by means of up-to-date information.

The Director General has overall responsibility for the day to day management and operation of the Institute. Through its various divisional heads, the functions of the Institute are carried out. The internal control procedures of the Institute are further enhanced by the Internal Audit function that reports directly to the Board of Directors.

(a) Credit risk

The Institute is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that its customers, or counter-parties will cause a financial loss for the Institute by failing to discharge their contractual obligations. The Institute's exposure to credit risk is considered minimal as only 0.26% (2018: 0.19%) is earned through invoicing of customers. Also, the trade receivables represent 3.77% of current assets (2018: 0.10%). Management however carefully manages its exposure to credit risk in order to minimise losses. The accounts department ensures that amounts billed are collected on a timely basis and where amounts are considered doubtful or uncollectible, the necessary provisions or write off are done after careful review and approval by the Board of Directors.

Credit Review Process

The Institute has established a credit quality review process and has credit policies and procedures which require regular analysis of the ability of counter-parties to meet their payment obligations.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**20. Financial Instruments and Financial Instruments Risk Management (Cont'd)**

(a) Credit risk (Cont'd)

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Trade Receivables	127,560	9,374,658
Other Receivables	5,088,108	15,808,904
Short-Term Investments	17,617,922	17,030,887
Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>167,822,934</u>	<u>201,719,765</u>
	<u>190,656,524</u>	<u>243,934,214</u>

(i) Trade Receivables

Trade receivable balances are not considered high risk. Management closely monitors its customers to minimise the level of bad debts. The Institute has established a credit quality review process and has instituted credit policies and procedures which require regular analysis of the ability of debtors to meet their obligations.

(ii) Other Receivables

Other receivables includes the \$3,000,000 motor revolving loan, amounts recoverable from the revenue authorities with regard to General Consumption Tax and Withholding Tax, staff loans and other miscellaneous amounts. Credit risk with respect to these items is considered low.

(iii) Short-Term Investments and Cash and Cash Equivalents

Short-Term Investments and Cash and cash equivalents comprise current and savings accounts, and deposits held with financial institutions. The Institute limits its exposure to credit risk by placing its cash and cash equivalents with counter-parties that have high credit quality. Accordingly, management does not expect any counter-party to fail to meet its obligations.

There has been no change in the Institute's exposure to credit risk or the manner in which it measures and manages the risk.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**20. Financial Instruments and Financial Instruments Risk Management (Cont'd)**

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to creditors and also to complete projects.

The income generated by the Institute represents only 4% (2019: 0.369%) of total income. If the Institute was totally dependent on internally generated income, it would have faced liquidity risk in that regard. The Institute however, is funded mainly by Government Subvention which is pre-determined in the fiscal budget. Total income is usually sufficient to cover expenses. At 31st March 2020, the Institute's current assets exceeded its current liabilities by \$63,301,734 (2019: \$43,852,704).

Liquidity management process

The Institute's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Institute and monitored by the Accounts Department, includes:

- (i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows in relation to payment obligations.
- (ii) Monitoring Statement of Financial Position Liquidity ratios against internal requirements. The most important of these is to maintain limits on the ratio of net liquid assets to customer liabilities.

There has been no change in the Institute's liquidity risk or the manner in which it measures and manages the risk.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

**20. Financial Instruments and Financial Instruments Risk Management (Cont'd)**

(b) Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

The following are the contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities including interest payments as at:

**31st March 2020**

	<b>Carrying Amount and Contractual Cash Flow</b>	<b>0 - 6 months</b>	<b>6 - 12 months</b>	<b>No specific maturities</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>				
Inventories	987,037	-	-	987,037
Trade and Other Receivables				
Trade	127,560	127,560	-	-
Other	5,088,108	-	40,653	5,047,455
Short-Term Investments	17,617,922	17,617,922	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>167,172,129</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>167,172,129</u>
	<u>190,992,756</u>	<u>17,745,482</u>	<u>40,653</u>	<u>173,206,621</u>
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>				
Trade and Other Payables				
Trade	10,705,619	10,705,619	-	-
Accruals/Other Payables	82,266,527	13,413,393	-	68,853,134
Projects & Contracts	<u>38,723,229</u>	<u>38,723,229</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>131,695,375</u>	<u>62,842,241</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>68,853,134</u>
<b>Net Current (Liabilities)/ Assets</b>	<b><u>59,297,381</u></b>	<b><u>(45,096,759)</u></b>	<b><u>40,653</u></b>	<b><u>104,353,487</u></b>

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

**20. Financial Instruments & Financial Instruments Risk Management (Cont'd)**

(b) Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

**31st March 2019**

	<b>Carrying Amount and Contractual Cash Flow</b>	<b>0 - 6 months</b>	<b>6 - 12 months</b>	<b>No specific maturities</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>				
Inventories	1,015,182	-	-	1,015,182
Trade and Other Receivables				
Trade	19,914,438	19,914,438	-	-
Other	5,269,124	-	90	5,269,034
Short-Term Investments	17,030,887	17,030,887	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>201,745,752</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>201,745,752</u>
	<u>248,875,955</u>	<u>40,845,897</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>208,029,968</u>
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>				
Trade and Other Payables				
Trade	78,463,899	78,463,899	-	-
Accruals/Other Payables	86,788,569	25,579,980	-	61,208,589
Projects and Contracts	<u>39,770,783</u>	<u>39,770,783</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>205,023,251</u>	<u>143,814,662</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>61,208,589</u>
Net Current Assets	<u>43,852,704</u>	<u>(102,968,765)</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>146,821,379</u>

(c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. This arises mainly from changes in interest rates, foreign currency rates and equity prices. The Institute's operations are impacted by changes in interest rates and foreign currency movements, but not by changes in equity prices. The effect of these changes however, are not considered significant. The objective of market risk management is to monitor and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on investments. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analyses.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**20. Financial Instruments & Financial Instruments Risk Management (Cont'd)**

(c) Market Risk (Cont'd)

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises when the value of a financial instrument fluctuates during a specified period due to changes in the market interest rates.

The Institute is exposed to interest rate risk in respect of its cash on deposit and foreign currency savings account. The Institute manages this risk by maintaining net earning assets and procuring the most advantageous interest rates. It also has a policy which requires that the maturities of interest-bearing financial instruments are closely monitored.

Financial Assets

The Institute's fixed deposit accounts are used to secure bank guarantees issued to landlords while the savings accounts are used to settle foreign currency liabilities. The interest rates on fixed deposits are based on contractual arrangements and are therefore not affected by short term fluctuations in the market interest rates. The interest rates paid on savings accounts will fluctuate from time to time but are usually reflective of market conditions.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Institute's interest-bearing financial instruments were:

	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<u>%</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>\$</u>
<u>J\$ Bank balances</u>				
Guarantee Account	1.4	17,530,358	5.2	16,943,679
Fixed Deposit	0.5	87,564	0.5	87,208
<u>US\$ Bank balances</u>				
Retained Account -Main	0.05	<u>63,781,348</u>	0.05	<u>59,181,869</u>
		<u>81,399,270</u>		<u>76,212,756</u>

The Institute has no interest-bearing liability and therefore is not exposed to interest rate risk in this regard.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

**20. Financial Instruments & Financial Instruments Risk Management (Cont'd)**

(c) Market Risk (Cont'd)

(i) Interest rate risk (cont'd)

**Interest rate sensitivity**

There have been insignificant movements in the interest rates over the last reporting date. A one percent (1%) (2019: one percent (1%)) for Jamaican interest-bearing financial assets and a one percent (1%) (2019: one percent (1%)) for US \$ interest-bearing financial assets movement in interest rate at the reporting date would have increased/(reduced) the reported (deficit)/surplus and accumulated fund by the amounts shown below:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b><u>Increase in interest rates</u></b>		
<b><u>J\$ Bank balances (1% (2019: 1%))</u></b>		
Guarantee Account	175,304	169,437
Fixed Deposit	876	872
<b><u>US\$ Bank balances (1% (2019: 1%))</u></b>		
Retained Account -Main	637,813	591,819
Increase in surplus/deficit and accumulated fund	<u>813,992</u>	<u>762,128</u>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b><u>Decrease in interest rates</u></b>		
<b><u>J\$ Bank balances (1% (2019: 1%))</u></b>		
Guarantee Account	(175,304)	(169,437)
Fixed Deposit	(876)	(872)
<b><u>US\$ Bank balances (1% (2019: 0.5%))</u></b>		
Retained Account -Main	(637,813)	(295,909)
Decrease in surplus/deficit and accumulated fund	<u>(813,993)</u>	<u>(466,218)</u>

Between April 2019 and March 2020, the interest rate on Bank of Jamaica 3 - 6 months Commercial bank deposits increased by 7 basis points from 2.57% to 2.64%. The rate movement subsequent to the year end is expected to be insignificant as there has been some amount of stabilizing of the rates.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular exchange rates, remain constant.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the market value of, or the cash flows from financial instruments will vary because of exchange rate fluctuations. The Institute is exposed to foreign currency risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates on transactions and balances that are denominated in currencies other than the Jamaican dollar. A foreign currency bank account is maintained at a level which partially meets foreign currency obligations. During the period 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020, the Institute was a net expender of foreign currency.



**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**20. Financial Instruments & Financial Instruments Risk Management (Cont'd)**

(c) Market Risk (Cont'd)

(ii) Foreign currency risk (cont'd)

The Institute's foreign currency asset at the reporting date is as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b><u>US\$</u></b>	<b><u>US\$</u></b>
Retained Account -Main	<u>468,739</u>	<u>478,920</u>

***Sensitivity analysis***

Exchange rates in terms of Jamaican Dollars which is the Institute's reporting currency, were as follows:

	<b><u>US\$</u></b>
15th July 2020	144.05
31st March 2020	136.07
31st March 2019	126.47

Over the period April 2019 to March 2020 there was a 7.59% depreciation of the Jamaican dollar against the US dollar. Between March 2019 and July 2020 there was a 5.86% depreciation of the Jamaican dollar against the US dollar.

The appreciation/depreciation of the Jamaican dollar to the extent shown against the United States dollar would have reduced/increased income and equity by the amounts shown below:

	<b><u>Movement</u></b>	<b><u>2020</u></b>	<b><u>Movement</u></b>	<b><u>2019</u></b>
	<b><u>%</u></b>	<b><u>J\$</u></b>	<b><u>%</u></b>	<b><u>J\$</u></b>
United States dollar	6	<u>3,826,881</u>	4	<u>2,422,760</u>
United States dollar	-2	<u>(1,275,627)</u>	-2	<u>(1,211,380)</u>

The analysis is computed on the same basis for 2019 and assumes that all other variables, in particular, interest rates, remain constant.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**20. Financial Instruments & Financial Instruments Risk Management (Cont'd):**

**(c) Market Risk (Cont'd)**

(ii) Foreign currency risk (cont'd)

It is not anticipated that any appreciation of the Jamaican dollar against the major currencies would be to any significant extent and this should therefore have marginal adverse effect on the Institute's foreign currency financial instruments. Should there be an appreciation of the Jamaican dollar against the United States Dollar by say, 2% this would increase/reduce deficit/surplus and accumulated fund as shown below:

	<b>Movement</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<u>%</u>	<u>J\$</u>	<u>J\$</u>
United States dollar	2	<u>1,275,627</u>	<u>1,211,380</u>

The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2019.

**(d) Operational risk:**

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Institute's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than financial risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

The Institute's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to its reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to identify operational risk is assigned to Senior Management. This responsibility is supported by overall standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified.
- Requirements for the appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions.
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.
- Documentations of controls and procedures.
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action.

**STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONT'D)**  
**YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**  
(expressed in Jamaican Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

---

**20. Financial Instruments & Financial Instruments Risk Management (Cont'd):**

**(d) Operational risk (Cont'd):**

- Development of contingency plans.
- Training and professional development.
- Ethical and business standards.
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Compliance with the Institute's policies is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal audit reviews are discussed with the Chief Accountant, with summaries submitted to senior management.

**(e) Fair value:**

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair values of cash resources, other assets and other liabilities, approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

**(f) Capital Management:**

The main objectives of the Board when managing capital are to safeguard the ability of the Institute to continue as a going concern and to ensure that there are adequate revenue reserves. The Board of Directors and the Director General monitor and maintain an appropriate balance between revenue and expenditure to ensure that the subvention received is used only for intended purposes and that adequate levels of liquidity is maintained. There is also close monitoring of the projects undertaken by the Institute to ensure that there are no cost overruns, or that such overruns are kept to a minimum.

There were no changes to the Institute's approach to capital management during the year.

The Institute's capital comprises:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Capital Fund	26,492,014	27,762,885
Capital Grants	4,589,773	4,589,773
Retirement Benefit Reserve	312,837,000	222,412,000
General Reserve Fund	<u>87,767,365</u>	<u>84,628,128</u>
	<u><b>431,686,152</b></u>	<u><b>339,392,786</b></u>

## Schedule 1

Statistical Reports Published in 2019/2020

### Monthly Statistics

- Consumer Price Indices (CPI)
- Producer Price Indices (PPI)
- International Merchandise Trade (IMT)

### Quarterly Statistics

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Product
- Labour Force

## Schedule 2

# Glossary of Acronyms

AGS	Advisory Group on Statistics
BEC	Broad Economic Category
BOJ	Bank of Jamaica
BR	Business Register
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARTAC	Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
COPNI	Classification of the Purposes of Non-profit Institutions
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CREU	Central Registry of Establishment Unit
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ED	Enumeration District
EGES	Expert Group on Environment Statistics
e-GDDS	Enhanced General Data Dissemination System
EG-NQAF	Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks
FAA	Financial Administration and Audit
FCGP	Foundations for Competitiveness and Growth Project
FDES	Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDP-e	GDP by expenditure
GDP-p	GDP by product
GKMA	Greater Kingston Metropolitan Areas
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
GSS	Global Services Sector
GSSS	Global Services Sector Survey
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
HRS	House Rental Survey

## Glossary of Acronyms

ICCS	International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes
ICP	International Comparison Programme
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IES	Inflation Expectation Survey
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMTS	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISCED-F	ISCED Fields of Education and Training Classification
ISS	Informal Sector Survey
Istat	Italian National Institute of Statistics
IT	Information Technology
JCCS	Jamaica Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes
JNCVS	Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey
JSCED	Jamaica Standard Classification of Education
JSE	Jamaica Survey of Establishments
JSLC	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
LASCI	Latin America and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Initiative
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MDAs	Ministries, Departments or Agencies
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNS	Ministry of National Security
MoFPS	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service
MoHW	Ministry of Health & Wellness
MSBM	Mona School of Business & Management
NFPB	National Family Planning Board
NIP	National Income Product
NPISH	Non-profit Institutions Serving Households
NR	National Report
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Office

## Glossary of Acronyms

NSS	National Statistics System
OUC	Other Urban Centres
PAPI	Paper and Pencil Interview
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PBMA	Public Bodies Management and Accountability
PICA	Passport, Immigration and Citizenship Agency (PICA)
PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPP	Purchasing Power Parities
PRASC	Project for the Regional Advancement of Statistics in the Caribbean
PROFOR	Programme on Forests
PVI	Production Volume Index
QAF	Quality Assurance Framework
RGD	Registrar General's Department
RHS	Reproductive Health Survey
SCA	Statistical Conference of the Americas
SCCS	Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEEH	Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours Worked
SLC	Survey of Living Conditions
SNA	System of National Accounts
SQAF	STATIN Quality Assurance Framework
StatCan	Statistics Canada
STATIN	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
SUT	Supply and Use Table
TEF	Tourism Enhancement Fund
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
UN	United Nations

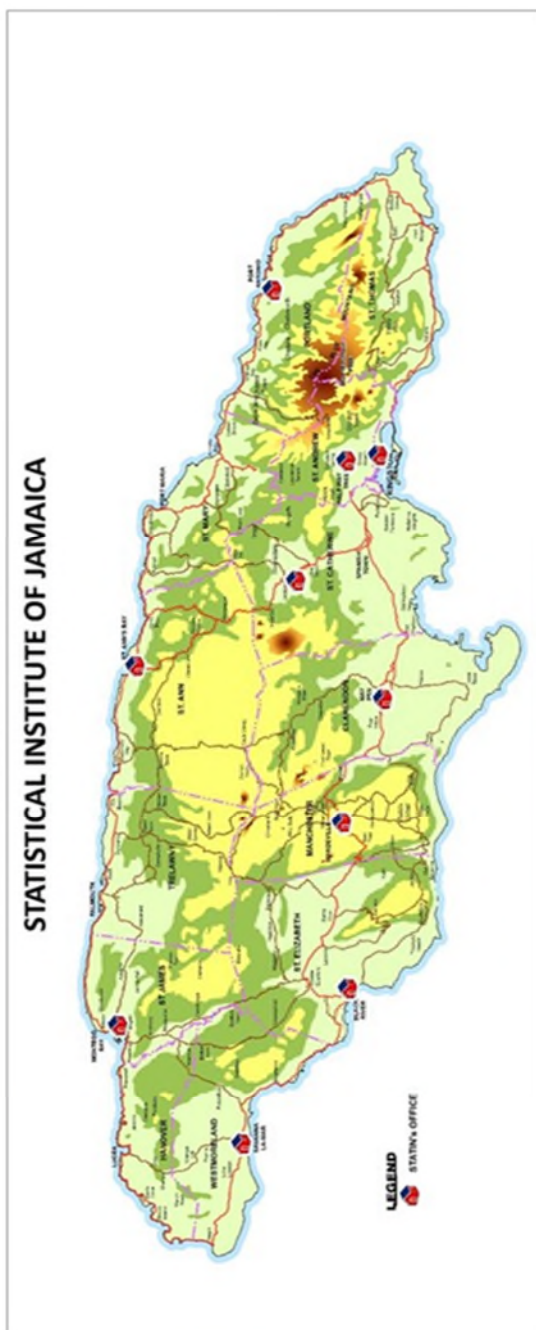
## Glossary of Acronyms

UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UN NQAF	United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
USA	United States of America
UWI	University of the West Indies
VNR	Voluntary National Review
XMPI	Export Import Price Indices



## Schedule 3

### STATIN Office Locations



Head Office	7 Cecelio Avenue, Kingston 10	(876) 630-1600	info@statinja.gov.jm
Field Offices	Address	Telephone	
Kingston/ St. Andrew & West St. Thomas	Shop 60-62 Kingston Mall Ocean Blvd, Kingston	(876) 630-1744	
Portland/ East St. Thomas & South East St. Mary	Turner Plaza, 21 Harbour Street, Port Antonio	(876) 630-1751	
St. Ann/ West and Central St. Mary	Floor 2, 41 Main Street, St. Ann's Bay	(876) 630-1752	
St. James/ North Trelawny/ Hanover	Shop 32, Overton Plaza, Montego Bay	(876) 630-1753	
Westmoreland	Floor 2, Victoria Mutual Building, 123 Great George Street, Savanna-la-mar	(876) 630-1754	
St. Elizabeth	Shop #1, Intown Plaza, 2 School Street, Black River	(876) 630-1755	
Manchester/ South Trelawny	Caledonia Annex Building, Shop 56, Caledonia Mall, 7b Caledonia Road, Mandeville	(876) 630-1756	
Clarendon	16A Manchester Avenue, May Pen	(876) 630-1757	
St. Catherine	Shop 9, 9 King Street, Linstead	(876) 630-1758	

