Turks and Caicos Islands — A service forecast for more than one island



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Passenger arrivals, school messages and fishing notices travel through different channels across the Turks and Caicos Islands. The proposed policy asks each service to identify which island its data describes, who may authorise its use and how residents elsewhere can challenge what it says.

The decision before local leaders

This paper proposes two starting points for Turks and Caicos Islands. Before either begins, the service owner should agree on an existing comparison service, a way to challenge an error and the conditions for ending the trial.

Compare an island-level staffing forecast with completed shifts.

Proposed lead. Participating operators and staff representatives

What to measure. Record missed busy periods and extra staff called in on quiet days separately.

Audit location labels on a sample of conch landing records.

Proposed lead. Participating fisheries office and landing-site reviewers

What to measure. Count apparent violations caused by confusing harvest, landing and upload locations.

Local evidence in context

Indicator	Value	Observation	Source
Population	46,855	2025	World Bank WDI
GDP per person, current US dollars	37,507	2024	World Bank WDI
Residents aged 65 and over	11.7%	2025	World Bank WDI

The year and geographic coverage belong to each observation. These figures describe the jurisdiction as a whole. Collect service-level figures before setting a cost target, staff requirement or digital access threshold.

Economic and social needs

Separate the cruise call from the overnight stay

The territory’s Statistics Authority reports cruise and stayover arrivals separately. Forecasting both as one visitor count would give a misleading picture of when a restaurant, taxi line or accommodation provider needs people at work. A business trial should compare the forecast with actual demand at the time and island it serves. Keep quiet days in the sample so missed shifts and unnecessary call-ins both appear in the result.

Policy response. Evaluate scheduling errors by island, visitor category and day before using forecasts to change staff rosters.

Turks and Caicos Islands Statistics Authority, visitor arrival series

Ask parents to read the message back

The territory’s 2020–21 education digest identifies English as the official language and records use of Creole, French and Spanish among residents. A school message translated by an assistant may sound fluent while giving a parent the wrong collection time. Schools choosing a trial should select languages with their own families, test the action in each version and keep an office contact for anyone who wants to check it.

Policy response. Invite parents to explain the time, place and action in sample notices before authorising routine distribution.

Turks and Caicos Islands Ministry of Education, 2020–21 Education Digest

Public institutions and environmental needs

Identify who can authorise the proposed use

The Governor’s Office describes the Turks and Caicos Islands as a British Overseas Territory with elected government and specific responsibilities reserved to the Governor. A supplier developing a tool for one public service cannot assume that the same official can approve a different use. The commissioning office should identify its remit, document the basis for access and obtain a fresh decision if a department proposes to share records elsewhere.

Policy response. Attach a decision-owner and data-access schedule to the procurement and test a request that falls outside the initial remit.

UK Government, Governor’s Office Waterloo Grand Turk

Treat a protected-area boundary as a decision

The Department of Environment and Coastal Resources warns visitors and residents about restrictions on fishing, including conch, in protected areas. A photograph of a lawful landing can be taken somewhere other than the harvest site. An AI assistant reviewing photographs should never infer a fishing location from the upload point alone. A fisheries officer needs to check the current boundary and the available evidence before contacting a fisher about a suspected breach.

Policy response. Keep harvest, landing and upload locations in separate fields. Require officer review of any apparent boundary conflict.

Department of Environment and Coastal Resources, information for Grand Turk visitors and residents

How the policy would change a decision

A trust company buys a tool that uses machine learning to index due-diligence files. In a test, the supplier returns a well-written customer summary but cannot retrieve the original document. The company keeps the source records under its control and changes its acceptance test.

- Restore a random sample of original files, including their dates and links to the relevant customers. Record any case where an index or model update breaks retrieval.
- Agree on audit access, subcontractor duties and an exit process. Run a retrieval exercise before deleting records from the previous system.
- Give a compliance officer responsibility for contested matches and a route to correct a customer's record under the rules that apply.

The compliance officer signs off on retrieval and exit tests. Keep the list of files requested, the originals recovered and the time taken. If a required document cannot be recovered, halt migration. Keep the old repository accessible and investigate every file affected by the same indexing error before restarting.

Source: CAIA jurisdiction guide for Turks and Caicos Islands. The worked example illustrates the proposal.

Compare photograph counts with field surveys

Invite fishers and environment officers to compare model counts with field surveys at different depths and habitats. Let a crew query an apparent outlier without disclosing its fishing grounds in a public meeting.

The local pilot connects to Agriculture and fisheries. Review R02 · R05 in the regional risk register.

Implementation and public review

Stage	Evidence or decision	Proposed responsibility
Before the trial	Define a completed case and sample the current process. Include people who use the phone, desk or an offline route.	Participating operators and staff representatives
During shadow testing	Record missed busy periods and extra staff called in on quiet days separately. Compare the same cases through both routes and record every override.	Participating operators and staff representatives
At the local decision	Count apparent violations caused by confusing harvest, landing and upload locations. Record whether the result justifies a live trial and identify the person who can stop it.	Participating fisheries office and landing-site reviewers
After six months	Publish results by channel, the correction time, unresolved complaints and the decision to continue, revise or stop.	Local service owner

What partners can share

Participating conch fisheries could share sampling definitions and pay reviewers to check results. Each territory retains landing records and decisions about local access, while neighbouring teams can compare trends.

Record the local approval, correction route and stop authority before exchanging results. Other jurisdictions can reuse the method and run their own tests. Regional recommendation 5.

Where to draw the boundary

An office adopting this proposal would still need to check its own powers, contracts and data permissions. Organisations named as possible reviewers or leads have not been appointed by this publication. Publish any accepted role and its date with the local trial record.

A 90-day plan for the first service

Compare an island-level staffing forecast with completed shifts.

Proposed pilot lead. Participating operators and staff representatives

An island staffing forecast pools unlike shifts

Failure to test. A tool recommends shift levels for an island using demand records from a different island or period.

Evidence to retain. Keep forecast and completed shifts by island, the exceptions and staff representatives' review.

Pause condition. The forecast could assign too few workers for the agreed service or shift requirement.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 1–30	Participating operators and staff representatives agrees the eligible cases, existing service measures, staffed alternative and authorised decision owner. Record reviewers and a cost estimate in local currency for staff time, testing, access and recovery. Identify the funding source and who would approve it.
Days 31–60	Run the original and proposed routes on the same sample. Record missed busy periods and extra staff called in on quiet days separately. Report counted errors and eligible cases by channel and language where lawful, plus the time from error report to correction.
Days 61–90	Witness the fallback, correction and restart before asking the accountable officer for a decision. Pause on the condition above. Record affected cases, unresolved issues, costs and the date for the next check.
Six months after live launch	Publish a lawful comparison with the baseline, including corrections, open complaints and the decision to continue, change or end the use.

Sponsorship, funding and the proposed lead’s acceptance require a recorded local decision. Share test methods with Caribbean partners using the local data permissions.

Sector guide · Turks and Caicos Islands Statistics Authority, visitor arrival series · Local evidence and sources · Regional high-impact use rules · Local risk scenario

Sources and method

The committee used published local evidence to select the four priorities and compared them with the Caribbean AI Framework's requirements for access, data, skills, oversight and adoption. Recommendations and stories are editorial proposals. This edition reports no results from a completed local pilot.

1. Turks and Caicos Islands Statistics Authority, visitor arrival series
2. Turks and Caicos Islands Ministry of Education, 2020–21 Education Digest
3. UK Government, Governor's Office Waterloo Grand Turk
4. Department of Environment and Coastal Resources, information for Grand Turk visitors and residents
5. World Bank WDI — Population
6. World Bank WDI — GDP per person, current US dollars
7. World Bank WDI — Residents aged 65 and over
8. Turks and Caicos Islands jurisdiction guide, Caribbean AI Association
9. Turks and Caicos Islands pilot note, Caribbean AI Association
10. Caribbean AI Framework, consultation edition, 27 November 2026

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