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# The relevance of statistical classifications for Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs)

## Pacific Standard Industrial Classification

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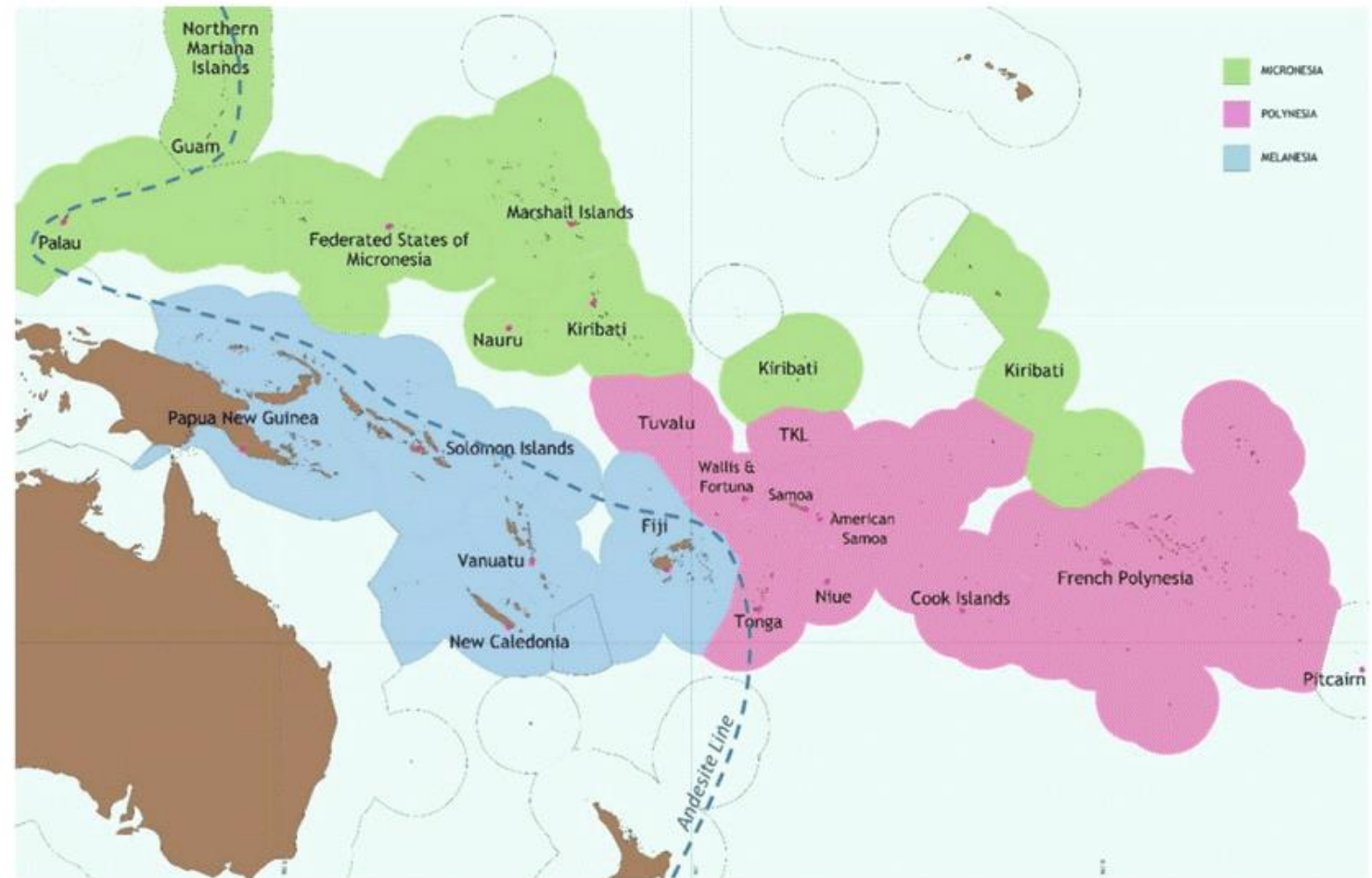
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## Background: Pacific island countries have small national statistics offices

Country NSO	No of staff in 2019
American Samoa	7
Cook Islands	10
FSM	21
Fiji	146
Guam	30
Kiribati	14
RMI	5
PNG	134
Nauru	5
Niue	4
CNMI	6
Samoa	87
Tuvalu	4
Vanuatu	52



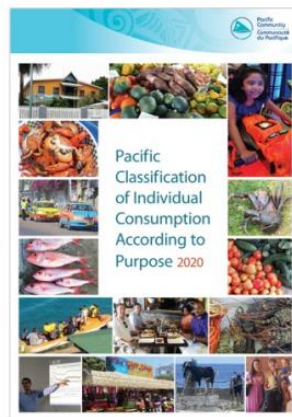
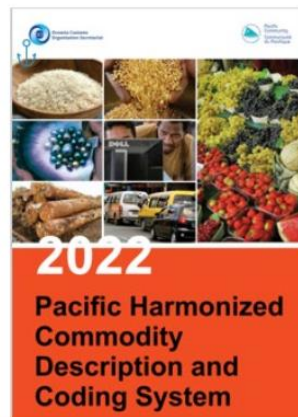
## Role of the Pacific Community Statistics for Development Division (SPC/SDD)



Either on its own or in collaboration with partners SPC/SDD assists PICTs produce statistics –

- focus being on striving for greater harmonisation of statistical classifications to enable PICTs to use common tools for statistical collection, compilation and dissemination.

# The need for Regional Statistical Classifications



For most PICTs, some of their key commodities, economic activities and occupations are not specifically visible in the international statistical classifications

- most PICTs lack resources and capacity to create a national version of, adapt, or adopt the latest version of an international statistical classification.

To date, the need for a Pacific version has only been clear for these four classifications. Other international statistical classifications can be (and are) used as they are.

The four key statistical classifications used by PICTs are:

- the Pacific Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (PACCOICOP)(versions released in 2012 and 2020)
- the Pacific Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (PACSIC) (2014)
- the Pacific Standard Classification of Occupations (PACSCO) (2016)
- the Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (PACHS) (2017 and 2022).

# Pacific Standard Industrial Classification 2014

PACSIC 2014 has been adapted from the UNSD’s ISIC Rev. 4 by adding a fifth subclass level to take account of specific regional economic activities in PICTs. It can be easily converted to ISIC Rev. 4, since the categories at its subclass level are subdivisions of the most detailed level of ISIC Rev. 4, i.e., the four-digit level known as class. At this level the data are internationally comparable while at the subclass level the data are regionally comparable.



Section	Division	Group	Class	Subclass	Description
A					<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>
	01				<b>CROP AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION, HUNTING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>
		012			<b>Growing of perennial crops</b>
			0128		<b>Growing of perennial and non-perennial spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops</b>
				0128_01	<b>Growing of ginger</b> This sub-class includes growing of ginger
				0128_02	<b>Growing of kava</b> This sub-class includes growing of kava ( <i>yaqona, sakau</i> ).
				0128_03	<b>Growing of vanilla</b> This sub-class includes growing of vanilla
				0128_04	<b>Growing of noni</b> This sub-class includes growing of noni

In deriving PACSIC 2014 –

- ISIC Rev. 4’s categories not relevant were dropped e.g., 0143 Raising of camels and camelids.
- ISCED 2011 for the section on education was used rather than the old ISCED 1997 which is used in ISIC Rev. 4.



# Revision to the Pacific Standard Industrial Classification 2014

Over time new types of commodities, industries and occupations become more prominent phasing out the existing ones, or new analytical requirements need to be developed for data –

- ISIC Rev. 5 is welcome.

**PACSIC will be revised once ISIC Rev. 5 is released.**

## **Background document:**

- The relevance of statistical classifications for Pacific Island countries and territories



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Thank you.