

# Challenges faced by Pacific Nations in implementing international classifications

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# Need for Classifications

Data collection involves different statistical units, collection methods, time periods and populations.



Different modes of collection

- Postal surveys
- Personal visits
- Administrative records

Different sources

- Households
- Businesses
- Customs
- Tax department

Different point of time

- Annual
- Quarterly
- Monthly

# Need for classification cont.

1. To provide a complete, accurate, and up-to-date dataset, data from multiple sources need to be brought together
2. The different data sets can be combined through the use of **International Classifications** as these have
  - better relevance and applicability: updated periodically to reflect real-world changes
  - involves a process of reconciliation - tables of correspondence between the categories of the different classifications or of the same classification but different versions.
  - ensures a standardised and consistent approach to classifying statistical data: categories at lower levels are sub-categories of a category at the next level up

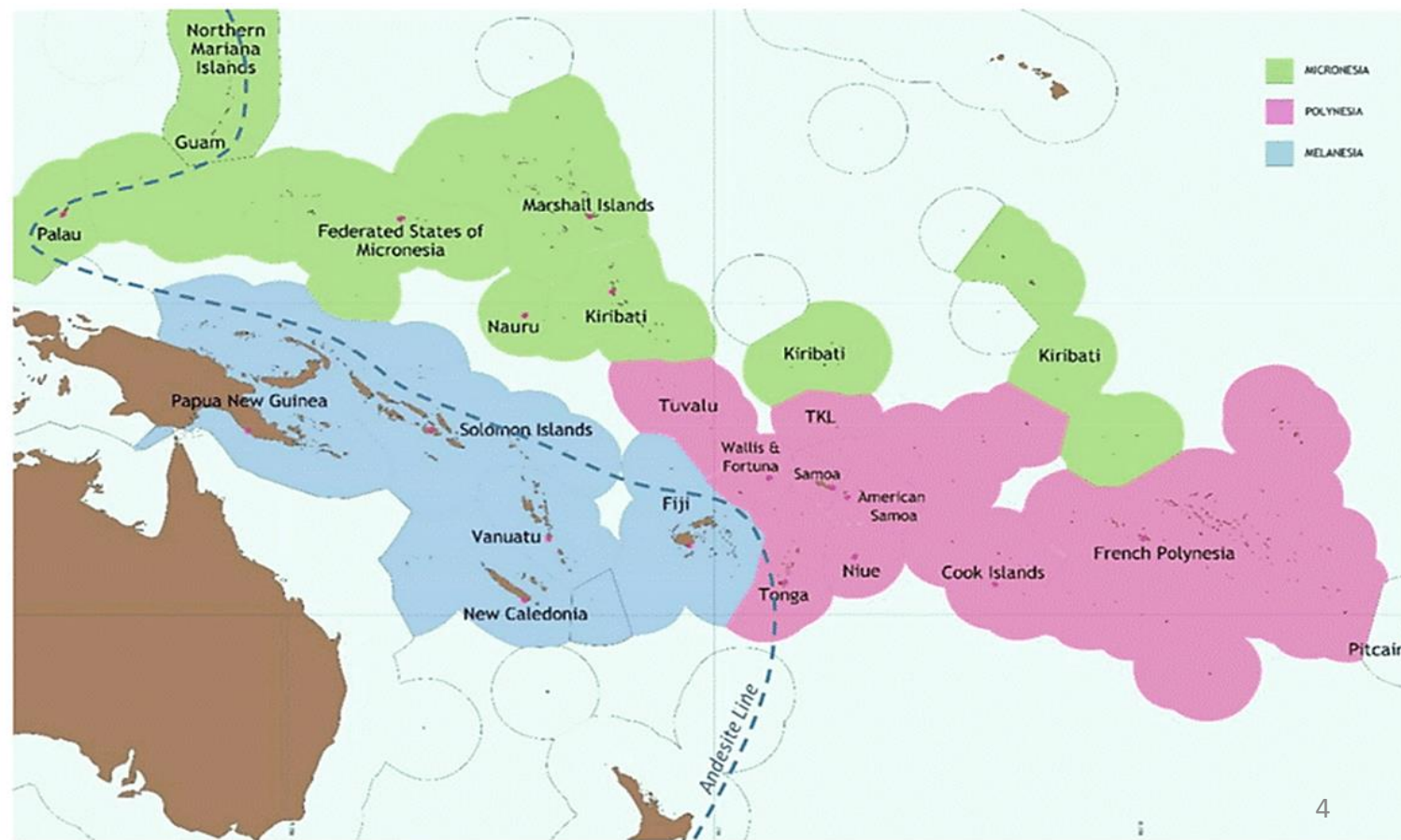
Use of international classifications will allow PICTs to compare their data internationally

# Challenges faced by Pacific Island countries and territories in using international classifications

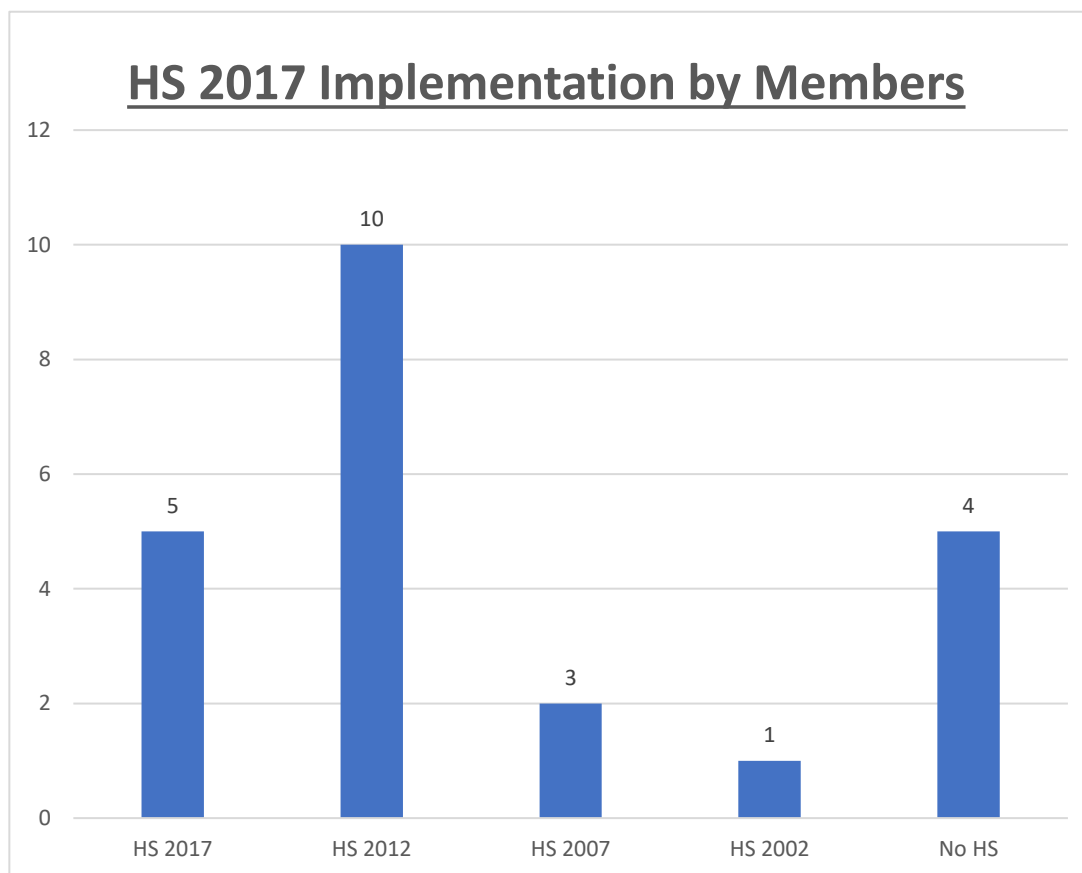
| Country NSO          | Population mid-2022 | Number of staff mid-2023 |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| American Samoa       | 49,700              | 9                        |
| Cook Is.             | 15,406              | 13                       |
| Fiji                 | 901,603             | 146                      |
| French Polynesia     | 283,147             | 40                       |
| Guam                 | 179,900             | 6                        |
| Kiribati             | 122,735             | 19                       |
| Marshall Is.         | 42,400              | 4                        |
| Micronesia           | 105,987             | 20                       |
| PNG                  | 11,781,600          | 185                      |
| Nauru                | 11,928              | 6                        |
| New Caledonia        | 274,330             | 40                       |
| Niue                 | 1,532               | 4                        |
| Northern Mariana Is. | 56,986              | 5                        |
| Palau                | 17,976              | 8                        |
| Samoa                | 200,999             | 84                       |
| Solomon Is.          | 744,407             | 34                       |
| Tokelau              | 1,497               | 3                        |
| Tuvalu               | 10,778              | 7                        |
| Vanuatu              | 307,941             | 62                       |
| Wallis and Futuna    | 11,302              | 6                        |

## PICTs are not able to adopt the latest international classifications when they are released

- Have small national statistics offices
- Lack expertise

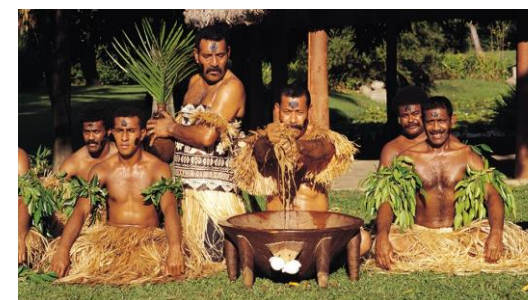


# Challenges faced by Pacific Island countries and territories in using international classifications cont.



Issues in identifying regional commodities, industries and occupations specific to the Pacific.

They are generally lumped together in the 'others' category.



as @ June 2018

The bar showing 5 includes Australia and New Zealand

# Role of the Statistics for Development Division of the Pacific Community



## Pacific Standard Industrial Classification 2014

A fifth category 'subclass' is added to UNSD's ISIC Rev. 4 to take account of specific regional economic activities in PICTs.



Either on its own or in collaboration with partners SDD uses international classifications as an enabling framework to derive regional statistical classifications

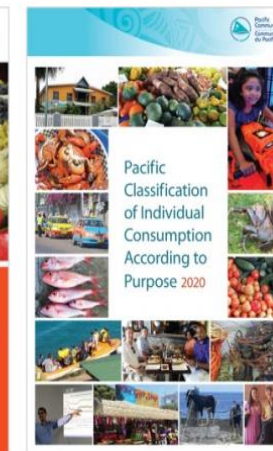
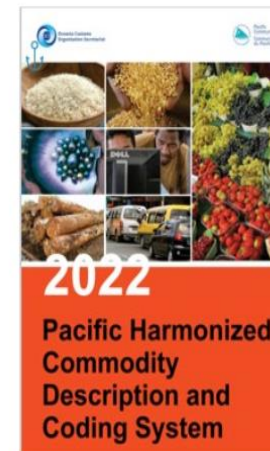
- uses the most disaggregated level of the international classification and then to that adds a lower level for regional needs

| 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><br>This sub-class includes growing of ginger                         |
|         |          |       |       | 0128_02  | <b>Growing of kava</b><br>This sub-class includes growing of kava ( <i>yaqona, sakau</i> ).   |
|         |          |       |       | 0128_03  | <b>Growing of vanilla</b><br>This sub-class includes growing of vanilla                       |
|         |          |       |       | 0128_04  | <b>Growing of noni</b><br>This sub-class includes growing of noni                             |

# Regional Statistical Classifications

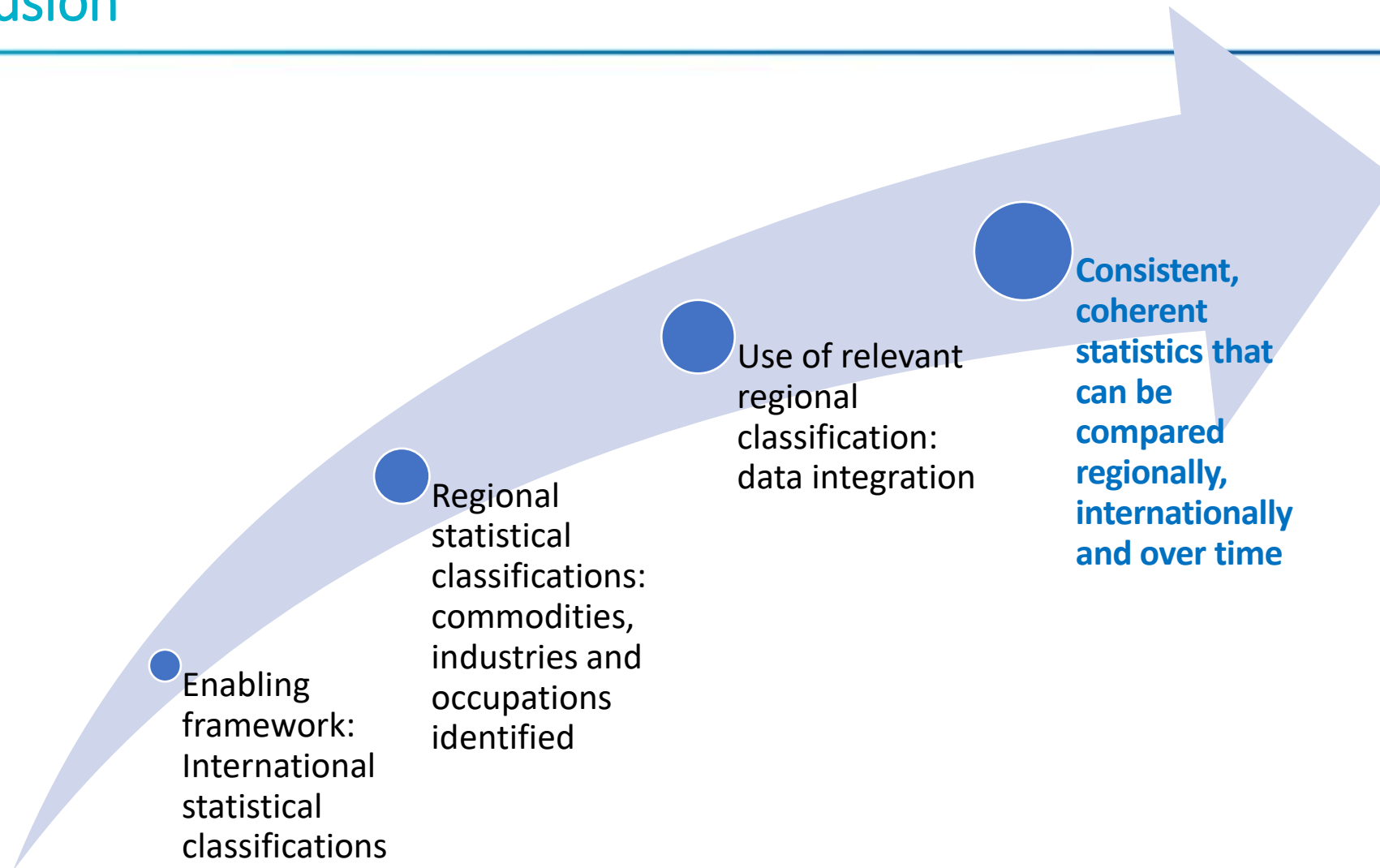
To date, the need for a Pacific version has only been clear for these four classifications. Other international statistical classifications can be (and are) used as they are. The four key statistical classifications are:

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



# Conclusion

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**Thank you**