



Partnership in action

- Four agencies
- Fifteen countries
- Two statistical collections

One common goal:

Integrate agricultural questions in 2020 word round of population and housing census operations

Regional Cooperation in Statistics

The importance of a regional approach to statistical development in the Pacific has been recognized by Leaders of sixteen Pacific Island countries¹ in the 2005 *Pacific Plan* – a regional strategy to strengthen regional cooperation and integration across the region. With the key focus on enhancing and stimulating economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security, the importance of quality statistics were recognized as essential to supporting informed decision making.

A second major stimulus contributing to closer statistical cooperation, was the explicit call to strive for greater harmonization of statistical systems, standards and classifications. In terms of tangible and very positive outcomes,

- common statistical definitions and systems of data collection mean greater comparability of statistical information;
- common core census and survey designs (including core questions and core modules) translate into greater efficiencies and costs-effectiveness of regional technical support and training;
- common approaches help foster a regional statistical identity, and the consolidation of statistical subject-matter expertise over time means recognized specialists from some countries can assist smaller NSOs lacking such expertise, and thus contribute towards a **virtual Pacific Statistical System**.

1. Including the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand



Data Collection

Censuses, Surveys, Administrative Data
GPS and scanning help to improve quality and timely release of census and survey data

Data Processing

Data Edits, Documentation, Microdata
Enhance data access, transparency and value through documentation and unified output

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
MELANESIA & PACIFIC	81	13	43	43	2.8	2000			62.6	67.7	2000
Papua New Guinea	45	18	18	8.2	2.2	2007	18	8.7	75.9	71.8	69.9
New Caledonia							65	16.7	2000.0	16.3	11.7
Fiji	12	2.0	2.3	0.5	6.8	2004.0	67	28.2	2002.0	167	60.6
Solomon Islands		1.5		6.1	6.8	2004.0	67	28.2	2002.0	167	60.6
Vanuatu							56	25.6	2001	67.3	68.6
Tonga							49	17.8	2001	62.7	67.4
Samoa							107	19.7	2000.0	15.8	11.0
Kiribati							53	10.8	2001.0	18.8	18.0
Tahiti							58	10.5	63.7	67.4	69.0
French Polynesia							4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand							272	39.0	2000.0	27.2	39.0
Cook Islands							1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Niue							1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tokelau							1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands							1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam							1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Samoa							1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands							1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam							1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Samoa							1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Access the TYPSS and associated Phase 1 Pacific Statistics Strategy Action Plan 2011-2014 at www.spc.int/sdd

Core thematic areas, Phase 1:

- Economics
- Demography
- Social Statistics (Education, Health)
- Vital Statistics/Civil Registration

Covering full statistical life-cycle:

- Data Collection
- Data Processing
- Data Dissemination

Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) 2011 – 2020

Developed as a blueprint for greater regional leadership of statistical developments and operations, TYPSS provides a clear pathway for implementing priority actions over three distinct Phases:

Phase 1 (2011 – 2014) activities are guided by six strategic objectives, which are seen as essential to setting out key principles and practices of the proposed Pacific island statistical system, with Pacific island countries and territories

- undertaking key statistical collections as scheduled
- produce the agreed core set of statistics across sectors
- have capacity or are accessing regional capacity to undertake agreed core and some specialists statistical functions;
- improve data accessibility and utilization;
- introduce new and innovative statistical tools and systems;
- ensure that national and regional statistics governance is functioning effectively

Phase 2 (2015 – 2017) will focus on the implementation of region-wide statistical systems and tools; the establishment of a regional centre of excellence in innovation in statistics and technology; advancing policy agency relationships, and understanding in health, education, employment and environment; and expanding the range of countries with economic accounts focused on timely GDP estimates.

Phase 3 (2018 – 2020) will ensure proposed statistical infrastructure will be adopted by all countries; increase the cadre of Pacific island specialists; increase analytical reporting of official statistics; strengthen capacity for regional policies to be monitored; broaden access to administrative records; look ahead to innovations in initially established statistical infrastructures.



Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) 2011 – 2020

2013

POCKET STATISTICAL SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ STATISTIQUE DE POCHÉ

THE MISSION OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY

Our mission is to help Pacific Island people position themselves to respond effectively to the challenges they face and make informed decisions about their future and the future they wish to leave for the generations that follow.

LA MISSION DU SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ DU PACIFIQUE

Notre mission consiste à aider les peuples océaniques à surmonter efficacement les obstacles qu'ils rencontrent et à prendre en toute connaissance de cause des décisions qui engageront leur propre avenir et celui qu'ils souhaitent léguer aux générations futures.

Latest available GDP per selected countries, in

PIB par habitant le plus certains pays, en mille Chiffres au format ang



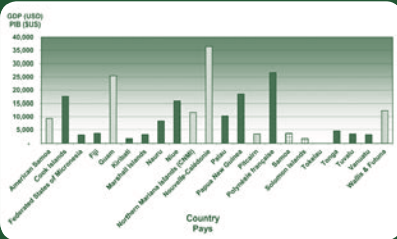
COUNTRY/TERRITORY PAYS / TERRITOIRE	2013 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS' CARACTÉRISTIQUES GÉNÉRALES EN 2013				POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS' CARACTÉRISTIQUES DE LA POPULATION				VITAL STATISTICS' STATISTIQUES VITALES						
	Land area (km ²) Superficie (km ²)	Mid-year population estimate Estimation de la population en milieu d'année	Density (persons/ km ²) Densité (habitants/km ²)	Growth rate (%) Taux de croi- sance (%)	Urban Population (%) Population urbaine (%)	Dependency Ratio (15-59) Rapport de dépendance (15-59)	Median Age Âge médian	Youth % (15-24) Jeunesse % (15-24)	CBR (‰) TBN (‰)	CDR (‰) TBM (‰)	TFR ISF	IMR (‰) TMI (‰)		Life Espérance	
											Year Année	Year Année	Males/ Hommes		
American Samoa	199	56,500	284	-0.3	50	74	22.0	19.8	25.9	4.8	3.1	2010	14.9	2010	69.3
Cook Islands	237	15,200	64	-0.5	74	71	29.4	16.1	18.1	7.9	2.8	2011	7.0 ^P	2006-12	73.6 ^P
Federated States of Micronesia	701	103,000	147	0.3	22	67	22.2	21.0	23.8	5.3	3.5 ^P	2010	29.0 ^P	2010	68.5 ^P
Fiji	18,333	859,200	47	0.8	51	58	27.4	17.8	19.1	8.5	2.5	2007	19.0	2007	65.3
Guam	541	174,900	323	0.3	94	59	29.8	17.6	18.7	6.4	3.0	2010	14.9	2010	71.1
Kiribati	811	108,800	134	2.2	54	69	22.0	20.4	29.9	8.5	3.9	2010	45.0	2010	58.0
Marshall Islands	181	54,200	299	0.4	74	81	20.2	17.8	29.6	4.4	4.1	2011	26.3	2011	67.3
Nauru	21	10,500	499	1.8	100	73	21.3	17.8	34.5	7.9	4.3	2009-11	33.0	2007-11	57.5
Niue	259	1,500	6	-0.2	n.a.	74	35.1	12.9	13.2	12.5	2.2	2006-11	10.2	2006-11	66.1
Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	457	55,600	122	-2.5	90	48	34.9	15.1	14.8	3.5	2.2	2010	4.9	2006-08	73.5
Nouvelle-Calédonie	18,576	259,000	14	1.9	67	56	31.6	16.9	15.1	5.8	2.2	2007	6.1	2007	71.8
Palau	444	17,800	40	-1.9	77	48	36.2	14.7	13.6	8.6	1.7	2010	12.2	2010	66.3
Papua New Guinea	462,840	7,398,500	16	2.3	13	78	19.9	20.1	32.5	9.5	4.4	2002-06	56.7	2002-06	53.7
Pitcairn	47	60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Polynésie française	3,521	261,400	74	1.8	51	50	29.6	18.3	16.6	5.3	2.1	2010	5.5	2010	72.0
Samoa	2,934	187,400	64	0.8	20	87	20.2	18.7	29.1	5.0	4.7	2011	15.6	2007-11	72.7
Solomon Islands	28,000	610,800	22	2.8	20	80	20.2	19.0	30.0	5.1	4.1 ^P	2007-09	26.0 ^P	2009	66.7 ^P
Tokelau	12	1,200	98	0.9	n.a.	76	25.0	18.8	15.3	7.6	2.1	2006-11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tonga	749	103,300	138	0.2	23	85	20.8	19.1	27.1	6.9	3.9	2011	17.0	2011	68.6
Tuvalu	26	10,900	420	1.1	47	71	24.1	18.8	24.7	9.0	3.7 ^P	2012	23.4 ^P	2010-12	64.8 ^P
Vanuatu	12,281	264,700	22	2.5	24	75	21.3	20.4	29.4	5.0	4.4	2009	21.0	2009	69.6
Wallis & Futuna	142	12,100	85	-2.1	n.a.	69	27.8	21.7	12.0	7.3	2.0	2008	5.2	2005-08	72.7



per capita for
thousands USD

récent pour
rs de \$US.

als.



Symbols and abbreviations used:

- n.a. not available
- % percentage
- ‰ per 1,000
- p provisional figure
- e estimate
- r revised
- CBR Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)
- CDR Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population)
- IMR Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
- TFR Total Fertility Rate
- Data from Pacific Island Populations 2013 fact sheet

Symboles et abréviations utilisées :

- n.a. non disponible
- % pourcentage
- ‰ pour 1 000
- p chiffre provisoire
- e estimation
- r corrigée
- TBN taux brut de natalité (pour 1 000 habitants)
- TBM taux brut de mortalité (pour 1 000 habitants)
- TMI taux de mortalité infantile (pour 1 000 naissances vivantes)
- ISF indice synthétique de fécondité
- Données du tableau de bord des Populations du Pacifique en 2013

2011

2005

Expectancy at Birth Espérance de vie à la naissance		Currency Devise	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP — in current price) PRODUIT INTÉRIEUR BRUT (PIB — en prix courants)			Year Année	GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (per capita in USD) DÉPENSES PUBLIQUES (par habitant en \$US)			CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (annual % change) INDICE DES PRIX À LA CONSOMMATION (variations annuelles en %)			OVERSEAS TRADE (thousands USD) COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR (milliers \$US)			
			GDP (local currency in thousands) PIB (devises locale en milliers)	GDP (thousands USD) PIB (milliers \$US)	Per capita (USD) Par habitant (\$US)		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	Exports Exportations	Imports Importations	Balance	Year Année
75.9	2000	USD	615,000	615,000	9,333	2010	3,369	4,050	4,294	3.2	4.8	8.0	278,288	207,388	70,900	2011
79.6 ^P	2006–12	NZD	366,656	272,769	17,565	2011 ^P	5,445	5,716	5,828	6.7	-0.3	2.2	2,943	102,411	-99,468	2011
72.0 ^P	2010	USD	310,213	310,213	3,031	2011 ^P	1,741	1,945	1,979	3.8	3.7	6.9	36,919	188,081	-151,162	2011 ^P
69.6	2007	FJD	5,633,400	3,099,191	3,639	2011 ^P	813	827	1,211	3.7	5.5	8.7	1,054,272	2,151,759	-1,097,486	2011
76.1	2000	USD	4,577,000	4,577,000	25,420	2010	3,621	2,671	2,803	1.7	2.9	3.3	43,996	900,951	-856,955	2011
66.3	2010	AUD	167,592	170,542	1,651	2011	882	943	993	10.5	-4.0	2.6	8,478	90,468	-81,990	2011
72.6	2011	USD	173,700	173,700	3,158	2011	1,797	1,857	1,941	-1.7	1.8	5.4	65,300	175,800	-110,500	2011
63.2	2007–11	AUD	83,861	85,337	8,379	2010–11	3,349	2,014	2,337	7.6	-5.2	-1.2	49,755	14,540	35,216	2010
72.8	2006–11	NZD	30,724	22,857	15,807	2011	10,861	10,629	11,485	3.4	5.3	3.0	881	11,674	-10,793	2012
77.1	1999–01	USD	733,000	733,000	11,622	2010	2,666	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	4.8	3.7	20	379,000	-378,980	2010
80.3	2007	XPF	812,100,000	9,093,963	36,405	2010	7,542	7,543	8,023	0.2	2.7	2.6	1,384,497	3,374,565	-1,990,067	2012
72.1	2001–05	USD	212,903	212,903	10,314	2011	3,322	3,339	3,486	4.7	1.1	2.6	18,620	125,065	-106,445	2011
54.8	2000	USD	127,000,000	127,000,000	18,437	2011 ^P	n.a.	n.a.	590	11.2	5.7	7.2	5,706,658	3,137,230	2,569,428	2008
n.a.	n.a.	NZD	n.a.	n.a.	3,385	2005 ^P	n.a.	n.a.	73,022	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
76.6	2005–07	XPF	642,967,200	7,200,000	26,667	2011 ^e	5,937	5,929	n.a.	-0.8	1.7	1.8	161,308	1,725,221	-1,563,913	2011
75.6	2011	SAT	1,560,190	675,729	3,680	2012	904	1,105	1,033	6.3	0.8	5.2	76,325	343,009	-266,684	2012
73.7 ^P	2009	SBD	6,395,840	927,390	1,676	2012	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.8	0.8	9.4	451,695	523,042	-71,348	2012
n.a.	n.a.	NZD	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,709	12,833	18,164	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
72.7	2008–11	TOP	799,273	470,669	4,557	2011–12 ^P	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.8	3.5	6.3	15,287	195,819	-180,532	2012
67.8 ^P	2010–12	AUD	37,517	38,178	3,407	2011	3,029	3,471	3,179	2.8	-2.2	-0.6	653	20,510	-19,857	2011
72.7	2009	VUV	70,347,000	760,097	3,099	2011	696	766	722	4.3	2.8	0.9	54,814	296,643	-241,830	2012
75.9	2005–08	XPF	18,000,000	183,181	12,324	2005	2,273	1,991	2,294	-0.5	3.3	4.0	204	63,966	-63,762	2011



Pacific Statistics Steering Committee members, 6th session May 2013, including visiting guests:

Back row: Mr. Tomas Africa (1-L) and Ross McLeod (5-L), consultant of TYPSS Phase-1 mid-term review;
Mr Dennis Trewin (2-L), consultant to USP Official Statistics program;
Mr. Johannes Juetting (3-L), Paris21 Manager.

Front row: Mr. Len Cook (1-L), Friend of the Chair (4-L), Mr. Sefuiva Reupena Muagututu'a, Government Statistician, Samoa

Statistical governance and monitoring

Implementing agreed-upon TYPSS outputs and outcomes, including effective regional technical cooperation, requires effective governance oversight at national and regional levels.

- National statistical advisory committees, comprising of data users and producers, are well placed to advise on statistical priorities, ensure collections and data release are carried out in a timely manner, and monitor overall statistical developments;
- At regional level, the Pacific Statistics Steering Committee (PSSC) provides statistical leadership in guiding and monitoring implementation of the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy. It is chaired by the chair of the current *Regional Conference of Heads and Statistics and Planning* (2013-2016), and comprises of eleven members (eight Government Statisticians and three planners) and ten observers, representing regional and international financial and technical partners. It meets every six months.



Recent Progress in Statistical Developments

- User-friendly access to **National Minimum Development Indicators** (www.spc.int/sdd) - successful response to request from Pacific Leaders to develop core set of statistics and indicators across sectors
- Tangible improvements by countries in **web-based data dissemination**, facilitated by Pacific Regional Information System (www.spc.int/prism)
- Pacific island countries achieving **best census coverage world-wide**, with all having undertaken at least one population and housing census during the 2010 World round of censuses
- Notable progress by some NSOs in attracting **strong political support** and adequate annual budgets to sustain regular statistical collections and the production of statistical outputs
- Comprehensive **multi-year household survey programme** established with generous financial support from Australia and the Asian Development Bank, ensuring all countries have some credible statistical indicators and benchmarks that were unavailable prior to 2005
- Concerted efforts in some countries to **strengthen administrative databases** and associated management information systems in key sectors (CRVS, education, health), to facilitate regular and real-time monitoring of development progress and policy performance
- Consolidation of sectoral statistical expertise in some NSOs available for **south-south** collaboration with smaller island countries lacking such expertise, thus contributing to an emerging Pacific statistical system
- Growing commitment to long-term strategic statistical planning across the region, with one country, Samoa, already in the implementation stage of their National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, (**NSDS**), with a further five countries at various stages of finalizing their strategy in 2014.

