

## Statistics for Development Division (SDD)

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## SESSION 4 – SDD DATA DISSEMINATION

*(Document presented by the Secretariat)*

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The purpose of this Information Paper is to provide an overview of the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) Phase 2, Objective 2, Output 2.3, including key achievements and challenges, as well as current developments and the way forward.

*Objective 2: PICTs are producing the agreed core set of statistics across key sectors including but not restricted to economics, population, CRVS, education and health, as required by their national plans and agreed upon regional and international reporting frameworks.*

*Output 2.3: Facilitating easier access to, and greater use of statistical information.*

2. Significant work has been undertaken in the dissemination of statistical data over the last 12 months as a result of recommendations made during the Statistics for Development Division (SDD) Performance Review and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Pacific Statistics Assessment. In 2018, further resources will be allocated to dissemination activities so that the Pacific Islands development community has better access to timely, well documented Pacific datasets and information products.
3. Key achievements in the area of dissemination since HOPS 2013 include:
  - a. 14 Pacific Regional Information System (PRISM) national statistics office (NSO) websites are running on the Joomla Content Management System (CMS), 12 of which have been recently upgraded. Two NSO websites are now running on WordPress (see Appendix B); 6 workshops were conducted for 36 people, and there were 10 Noumea-based attachments.
  - b. 48 surveys have been published in the Pacific Data Library, with two being released in the coming weeks. One regional Microdata Documentation and Dissemination workshop was conducted for eight people.
  - c. The National Minimum Development Indicators (NMDI) database currently contains 15,160 data points, an increase of more than 100% since June 2013.
  - d. There are 13 PopGIS country sites and 1 regional site (mapping NMDI indicators). There are 11,000 indicators and 12,000 calculated values (proportions, ratios) across all 14 sites. Two workshops

were conducted for 20 people and there were multiple ‘guest’ presentations during other workshops and meetings. In-country PopGIS training is often conducted for selected staff as part of other activities such as a census or survey field map production, household listings.

- e. SDD conducted two QGIS (mapping software) workshops and various in-country training for 20 people to assist with data collection and dissemination activities. SDD also produced a manual with tutorial material titled ‘QGIS for Censuses, Surveys, and Analysis’.
- f. SDD, in collaboration with WorldFish, has almost completed the Coastal Mapping Project. Populations within 1 km, 5 km and 10 km of the coast were determined for all Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) in order to aid in disaster planning and management, food security assurance, and many other applications.
- g. SDD conducted an online user focus survey for six weeks beginning 8 September 2017; 69 complete questionnaires were received and 14 follow-up Skype interviews were conducted to better understand different users ‘journeys’ when looking for data products.
- h. SDD ran 10 infographics workshops, and gave guest presentations during third-party workshops (starting in 2015), thereby training 150 people on how to create simple infographics in Microsoft PowerPoint.
- i. SDD produced factsheets for 10 surveys, for multiple civil registration and vital statistics applications, and a range of infographic posters and graphics for events such as ‘Palau World Health Day’ and ‘Tonga 2016 Unemployment’.
- j. SDD is implementing an SDMX (Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange) open data portal to bring together all datasets and associated metadata (e.g. NMDI, SDGs, PopGIS) into a central user-friendly location.
- k. SDD has set up an SDD Innovations website that allows users a sneak preview of current projects early on in the development lifecycle, and provides users with a mechanism to provide feedback. This improves transparency and ‘buy in’.
- l. LiveChat has been set up on all SDD websites to provide better user engagement. This has been very successful, with 84 users assisted via the chat interface in five months (June–October) and 70 helpdesk tickets generated for more complex requests.
- m. Increased use of social media such as Twitter and Facebook with regular posting of meeting and conference activity, interesting statistics and infographics. SPC’s Twitter account has almost 12,000 followers. The estimated reach of each SPC Tweet is up to 120,000 people. SPC’s Facebook account has almost 10,000 followers.

## SDD DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

4. Currently, SDD positions with primary dissemination roles are:

- one GIS, innovation and dissemination specialist who oversees all dissemination activities and manages GIS work, both on the collections side (e.g. boundary updates, field maps, household listing) and the dissemination side (e.g. output maps, spatial analysis of census and survey results);
- one web designer;
- one information assistant;
- one GIS specialist (full-time consultant); and
- (generally) one or two bachelor or master-level student(s) assisting with GIS-related work each year.

5. In general, all SDD staff are involved in dissemination work in one way or another.
6. Under SDD's new structure, and in response to recommendations from the Performance Improvement Framework Review, all analysis and dissemination activities will come under a new Data Analysis and Dissemination Manager position, starting 2018.
7. Key Result Area 4.2 of SDD's 2018–2020 Results Framework reads: 'Ensure timely delivery of user-driven statistical products and data services'. Projects under this result area include:
  - a consolidated SDD website;
  - an open data portal;
  - a 'front line' service to help users find data in a timely manner;
  - greater dissemination of micro datasets through the Pacific Data Library (<http://pdl.spc.int>); and
  - a suite of products and services that are fit for purpose.

### PRISM NSO SITES

8. Fourteen Pacific Regional Information System (PRISM) NSO websites are running on the Joomla Content Management System (CMS), 12 of which have been recently upgraded. Two NSO websites are now running on WordPress. All websites are hosted either locally or at SPC, depending on individual requirements, and can be accessed through the regional PRISM portal at <http://prism.spc.int>.
9. Six workshops were conducted for 36 people and 10 Noumea-based attachments.

### PRISM REGIONAL SITE

10. The main PRISM site is the portal to all NSO websites, regional data and tools (e.g. population statistics, economic statistics, social statistics, PopGIS, NMDI database and SDD Innovations website), reports (e.g. censuses, surveys, education), Pacific Data Library/Archive, and SDD's collections schedule (see usage statistics in Appendix A).

### PACIFIC DATA LIBRARY/ARCHIVE

11. Many of the statistical datasets generated in PICTs are being under-utilised. NSOs and other data producers do not have the resources to conduct detailed analysis of these datasets, yet they are crucial for evidence-based policy development in the region.
12. The existing Pacific Data Library (<http://pdl.spc.int>) was established with assistance from the Accelerated Data Program (World Bank and PARIS21) to provide a standardised platform to document collections and a mechanism for microdata access, should it be available. To date, 48 surveys have been published in the Pacific Data Library, with 2 to be released in the coming weeks (see usage statistics in Appendix E).
13. Since HOPS 2013, one regional Microdata Documentation and Dissemination workshop was conducted for eight people.
14. With support from the WorldBank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building, SDD is proposing to significantly expand the Pacific Data Library and rebrand it as the Pacific Data Archive. This 'complete' data archive service would be better streamlined and structured than the current setup. Memoranda of understanding (MOUs) will govern the data that are shared by specific countries, and will govern the

circumstances under which are to be shared. All microdatasets will be anonymised and confidentialised prior to release. SDD will increase resources to support this additional work.

## NMDI DATABASE

15. The NMDI database ([www.spc.int/nmdi](http://www.spc.int/nmdi)) is one of the primary databases covering key regional development indicators. There are six main themes
  1. Population and Development,
  2. Agriculture and Forestry,
  3. Human Development,
  4. Fisheries and Aquaculture,
  5. Public Health, and
  6. Communications and Infrastructure.
16. There is a variety of functionality that allows users to make country comparisons through summary tables, charts and maps.
17. One of the key datasets up to 2015 was the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will transition to the SDGs moving forward.
18. The NMDI database currently contains 15,160 data points, an increase of more than 100% since HOPS 2013 (see Appendix C for usage summary).

## POPGIS

19. PopGIS has been a very popular application for users to access and visualise subnational datasets. The 13 country sites (Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna) contain primarily census datasets although they also include education and poverty indicators for some countries, as well as school locations, cyclone evacuation centres, and more. There is also a regional site that maps NMDI indicators.
20. There are 11,000 indicators and 12,000 calculated values (proportions, ratios) across all 14 sites. The top five most viewed indicators per country are presented in Appendix U (see usage statistics in Appendices F to S).
21. Two workshops were conducted for 20 people and there were multiple guest presentations during other workshops and meetings. In-country PopGIS training is often conducted for selected staff as part of other activities, such as census and survey field map production, and household listings.
22. In 2017, SPC's Geoscience Division helped develop the PopGIS-QGIS Table Joining Service (TJS) plugin. TJS is an Open Geospatial Consortium standard, which defines a simple way to describe and exchange tabular data that contains information about geographic objects. The plugin is loaded in QGIS (GIS mapping software) and allows users to open any of the PopGIS indicators directly as a spatial layer. The plugin can be downloaded from <http://sddinnovations.spc.int/>.
23. PopGIS3 is currently in development, with Tonga being the first site to be released in the next few weeks. The new platform is based on HTML 5 instead of Adobe Flash, and has been developed to work on PCs, tablets and smartphones. The sites will load faster than PopGIS2. Much of the functionality is very similar, so users should not have too much trouble adapting. A demo site can be access through <http://sddinnovations.spc.int/>.

24. For smaller countries with only a few geographic areas, PopGIS may not be the best way to represent data. An interactive online atlas with infographics and maps can be created with ArcGIS Online StoryMaps, and provides a possible solution. The Tokelau 2016 Census Storymap illustrates this well and can be viewed at: <https://goo.gl/h5GQ9r>.

## QGIS

25. QGIS is a free and open-source geographic information system (GIS) that has progressed substantially in the last 10 years and now rivals the best commercial GIS packages on the market for simple mapping applications. SPC, the University of the South Pacific, and many other regional organisations and institutions have increasingly adopted QGIS.
26. SDD's GIS staff members use QGIS as a primary mapping application for internal work and for providing training and support to member countries. Over the last few years, SDD has conducted two QGIS workshops and in-country training for approximately 20 people to assist with data collection and dissemination activities.
27. SDD recently developed a manual with tutorial material titled 'QGIS for Censuses, Surveys, and Analysis'. This manual explains how most mapping operations currently performed by an NSO can be undertaken using QGIS. The tutorials utilise Pacific datasets to show users how to get from A to B. The draft version of this manual is available from <http://sddinnovations.spc.int/>. Comments are welcome.
28. SDD has produced a range of ad hoc maps since HOPS 2013. The 'Cyclone Winston Potential Impacted Population' map (Appendix T) was widely disseminated and utilised. SDD produced this map on Tuesday, 23 February 2016, three days after Cyclone Winston hit Fiji, making it the first publically available population projection data that could be used to assist in relief efforts.

## COASTAL MAPPING PROJECT

29. This collaborative project between SPC and WorldFish has been initiated in direct response to many requests that SDD received for coastal population figures. These requests came primarily from food security and disaster management applications, but this type of data has many other uses.
30. As part of this initial project, SDD and WorldFish have endeavoured to estimate populations 1 km, 5 km and 10 km from the coast. These distances are used to represent populations living directly on or near the coast, those that are within walking distance of the coast, and those that are possibly too far to walk to the coast (10 km).
31. A StoryMap has been set up to disseminate the results and a paper on the methodology used is currently being prepared. The Draft Story Map can be found at: <https://goo.gl/GhQmcV>.
32. Initial figures suggest that roughly 26% of Pacific Islanders live within 1 km of the coast, 45% within 5 km and 54% within 10 km. If Papua New Guinea is excluded, these figures increase to 57%, 90% and 97% respectively.
33. Coastal populations are calculated using three methods:
- a. Household-level GPS data exist with population figures attached – household locations falling inside buffer zones are selected and their respective populations summed.
  - b. Household-level GPS data exist although without population figures attached – average household size is calculated for each of the administrative units for the lowest level of geography available (generally an Enumeration Area). These figures are attached to each household location; household locations falling inside buffer zones are selected and their respective populations summed.

- c. No GPS data exist – a global population grid such as LandScan is used. The buffer zone is overlaid on the grid, and the associated population count extracted.
- 34. The next iteration of this project will include elevation. This will make it possible to determine which people living 1 km from the coast would be directly impacted by a rising sea level or tsunami.
- 35. Ideally, all countries would collect household locations, in which case a regional household database could be created, thereby enabling relatively simple population zones to be calculated and a Pacific population grid to be developed.

## USER FOCUS SURVEY

- 36. As part of generous New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Training Incubator Funding, SDD was able to leverage expertise within Stats NZ and Maven Consulting to conduct a user focus survey. This survey has enabled SDD to better understand user requirements in order to guarantee that dissemination activities in the future are well aligned with users' product and service needs. Improved engagement with users and improved data dissemination will ideally then lead to better informed policy decisions.
- 37. The insights extracted from the user focus survey will be used to prioritise dissemination activities and will be fed into a dissemination implementation strategy.
- 38. Some key observations and findings from the survey (available at: <https://goo.gl/F9H1KK>) include:
  - a. 68% of respondents were from a PICT, 12% from Australia, 12% from New Zealand and 9% were non-Pacific residents.
  - b. The biggest group of respondents were advisors and specialists
  - c. Three-quarters of respondents were from a development organisation, NSO, university or research institution.
  - d. More than 70% of respondents source their statistics from regional and/or international organisation publications and websites.
  - e. Half of respondents use official statistics once a month or less.
  - f. 48% of respondents need at least some assistance with interpreting data.
  - g. Nearly half of respondents would like access to microdata.
  - h. 89% of respondents support SDD acting as the 'broking house' for official statistics in the Pacific.
  - i. NSOs were at least somewhat satisfied with the way in which SDD is trying to help with data dissemination.
  - j. A little over 40% of respondents found access to official statistics through PRISM/NMDI/SDD very easy or extremely easy, and the same percentage found access to metadata very or extremely easy.
  - k. 82% of respondents fully or mostly trust data accuracy and 84% were at least somewhat satisfied with turnaround times.
  - l. Only 24% of respondents have used the SDD document library, with 64% finding it easy or extremely easy to use.
  - m. 89% of respondents see at least some value in SDD posting news, with 25% wanting notifications via social media: 9% currently follow SDD on Twitter.
  - n. 52% of respondents have used the NMDI database, and of those users, 93% would like SDD to continue with the database and expand to core indicators and SDGs. 86% of respondents found it



useful for their data-to-day work, and roughly the same percentage found it at least somewhat easy to navigate. Less than 50% found metadata documentation very good or extremely good.

- o. 47% of respondents have used the PopGIS sites and of those users 89% found it at least somewhat easy to use. 81% use it once a month or less.
- p. 23% of respondents have used the Pacific Data Library and of those users 92% found it at least somewhat easy to understand and navigate.
- q. 98% of respondents said an open data portal would be at least somewhat useful, and 80% think that Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) reporting functionality would be at least somewhat useful.
- r. 13% of respondents have explored the SDD Innovations site (which is quite new), with 90% of respondents indicating that they consider there is at least some value in the SDD Innovation site concept. 80% see at least some potential value in a census and survey methodologies site.
- s. Only 8% of respondents have used LiveChat (which is quite new) but 90% saw at least some value in the LiveChat tool regardless of whether they have used it or not.
- t. For those who ranked at least three preferences for dissemination products, each of the top three preferences were weighted (1st = 3pts, 2nd = 2pts, 3rd = 1pt). Census and survey reports were the highest with 80 points, followed by downloadable microdata with 43 points, PopGIS 41 points, and the open data portal 30 points. Breaking this down by organisation and role provides some interesting insight. In the image below, PopGIS and downloadable microdata were both in high demand behind census and survey reports. However, PopGIS appeals to people working in all types of organisations while downloadable microdata are more useful for those in a CROP organisation or university or research institution.

ORGANISATIONS	Census/survey reports	PopGIS	NMDI database	Census/survey factsheets	Downloadable microdata	Open data portal	Infographics	SDD newsletters	SDD innovations
Development Agency (Including CROP Organisations)	31	12	16	13	31	11	6		
Health Department		3			2	1			
NGO		3	2			1			
Other Government Ministry	5	1	1	2		4		3	2
Planning Department	6	2	1	2			1		
Private Sector	8	5	2	1	1	1			
Statistics Office	18	10	4	7		2	7		
University or other research institution	12	5	3	4	9	10	4	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

ROLES	Census/survey reports	PopGIS	NMDI database	Census/survey factsheets	Downloadable microdata	Open data portal	Infographics	SDD newsletters	SDD innovations
Advisor/Specialist	33	17	16	1	27	10	4		
Consultant	3	4			4	2		3	2
Director/CEO	6			2		1	3		
Division/Department Head	15	6	4	8	1	5	3		
Other	8	2		6	1	1			
Professor/Lecturer	1	3	1	3	4	7	4	1	
Researcher	6	5	4	1		2			
Student	2	1			3				
Technical Officer	6	3	4	8	3	2	4		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

For more of these detailed breakdowns see: <https://goo.gl/F9H1KK>

- u. 96% of respondents said it took about as much time as they expected, or less, to find what they were looking for on SDD websites.
- v. 96% found visuals on SDD websites at least somewhat appealing.
- w. 81% of respondents trusted information on SDD websites 'a lot' or better.
- x. 90% of respondents are very or extremely likely to recommend an SDD websites to a colleague or a friend.

39. Comments from the user focus survey and the 14 follow-up interviews indicate the following:

- a. Overall, respondents are very happy with SDD's current dissemination work, even if there is a little room for improvement.
  - b. Respondents indicated that the process needs to be better streamlined, with data producers sending datasets to SDD by default, which acts as the Pacific data 'warehouse', thus ensuring a more timely release of data and publications.
  - c. Some users think that if a dataset or report is released two years after a collection it is because SDD was slow to release the information. Therefore, indicating when a report was completed and an upload date would be a relatively simple way to clarify this in addition to a regularly updated release calendar.
  - d. SDD should continue to communicate updates and releases via social media and could possibly implement an 'opt-in' mailing list to communicate this information. An email could be sent out once a week, or once a month, indicating what has changed in a database or on a website.
  - e. Combine all of SDD's websites into one main website to make data and document discovery easier.
  - f. Respondents reiterated the usefulness of a central data portal, and asked whether indicators held in other regional databases could be referenced through the SDD data portal.
  - g. Respondents also reiterated their desire to access census and survey methodologies to ensure transparency and better understanding of collection processes.
40. Four user personas have been developed by 'profiling' respondents to the user focus survey are:
- a. Fred the Fact-finder: low statistics skill or confidence. This user is likely to be a manager, director, chief executive officer, policy-maker, minister, high-school student, media or general public
  - b. Inga the Inquirer: medium statistics skill or confidence. This user is likely to be a consultant, NGO staff member, government agency, line ministry, lecturer or tutor, librarian or knowledge and information manager.
  - c. Andy the Analyst: high statistics skill and confidence. This user is likely to be a researcher, advisor or analyst, official statistics producer, SPC staff member, technical officer, university student, disaster recovery planner, policy analyst or academic.
  - d. Sally the Specialist – highest statistics skill and confidence. This user is likely to be a statistician, expert technician, data scientist, business intelligence analyst or specialist.
41. More information about the needs, behaviours and outputs of each of the four user personas are available at: <https://goo.gl/F9H1KK>
42. Considering the success of the user focus survey, SDD plans to run a follow-up survey every 12–24 months.

## INFOGRAPHIC WORKSHOPS

43. SDD ran 10 infographics workshops, or gave guest presentations during third-party workshops (starting in 2015), training 150 people on how to create simple infographics in Microsoft PowerPoint ( see Appendix V for an example).

## FACTSHEETS

44. SDD produced factsheets for 10 surveys, multiple CRVS applications, and a range of infographic posters and graphics for subjects such as Palau World Health Day and Tonga 2016 Unemployment. An example of one of these factsheets can be found in Appendix W.



## OPEN DATA PORTAL

45. SDD is planning to set up an open data portal that will be a single point of access for all aggregate statistical datasets. Everything currently contained in the NMDI database and PopGIS sites will be merged into a central user-friendly portal. All datasets will have well-structured, standardised metadata, and this metadata will also be searchable.
46. The portal will be SDMX (Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange)-compliant and contain an Application Programming Interface (API) that allows custom applications to be developed using these data. This machine-to-machine exchange of data will also allow for automatic reporting into international frameworks such as the SDGs.
47. The portal will contain a primary table-browser interface that allows users to navigate through themes of data, opening desired indicators. The resulting data tables will be exportable via a range of standard formats (e.g. csv, xml, JSON etc).
48. This portal could potentially serve as the central location to warehouse all Pacific SDG indicators. More information is available at: <http://sddinnovations.spc.int/>

## SDD INNOVATIONS

49. SDD has set up an SDD Innovations website to allow users a sneak preview of current projects early on in the development lifecycle, and a mechanism to provide feedback. This improves transparency and buy-in.
50. Currently, the website contains information on:
  - a. QGIS Manual for Censuses, Surveys and Analysis (see paragraph 27)
  - b. Coastal Population Mapping (see paragraph 29)
  - c. PopGIS Table Joining Service (TJS) Plugin for QGIS (see paragraph 22)
  - d. User Focus Survey (see paragraph 36)
  - e. PopGIS 3 (see paragraph 23)
51. In the near future, SDD plans to release the following through the SDD Innovations website:
  - a. Open data portal – this post will provide insight into developments of the open data portal, test sites and others.
  - b. Census/Survey methodologies – SDD plans to set up a methodologies portal that will include background material, training manuals, technology guides, tabulation plans, sampling strategies and more to provide a useful resource that helps PICTs prepare for and undertake a collection as well as providing transparency to development partners. The initial idea is to have an annotated timeline for each collection where each milestone is marked and contains links to relevant material. For example, census planning starts 18–24 months prior to the census night, household listing 12 months prior, final map production 3 months prior. Each of these stages will, therefore, contain documentation and resources.

## LIVE CHAT

52. LiveChat has been set up on all SDD websites to provide better user engagement. This has been very successful, with 84 users assisted via the chat interface in five months (June–October) and 70 helpdesk tickets generated for more complex requests. In the past, SDD received possibly three or four email requests or comments a month. So, LiveChat has significantly increased engagement with users of SDD websites.

53. LiveChat caters to those who are comfortable with ‘chatting’ and willing to engage with this type of medium. For those who prefer to use email, there is still a contact form that can be used, although this still integrates with the LiveChat ticketing system.

## **SOCIAL MEDIA**

54. SDD has steadily increased its use of social media in the last few years, with a significant increase in the last 6–12 months posting meeting and conference activities, interesting statistics and infographics.
55. Roughly 25% of respondents in the SDD user focus survey indicated they would like notifications via social media, with 9% currently following SDD on Twitter.
56. SPC is merging all divisional social media accounts into the main SPC Twitter and Facebook accounts, which provides a more united SPC social media influence and access to a wider range of followers. The SDD Twitter account has roughly 1600 followers whereas the SPC Twitter account has almost 12,000. The estimated reach of each SPC Tweet is up to 120,000 people.
57. SDD has not used Facebook in the past, but will be posting to both its Twitter and Facebook accounts in the future. LinkedIn is not currently used although this means of publicising Pacific statistics will also be explored.

## **MAIN CHALLENGES FACED**

58. Poor data quality and delays in releasing results make it hard to produce reliable, timely outputs.
59. Documentation of surveys is still not embedded in the survey process and tends to be an after-thought.
60. Microdata access is complex, and few countries are releasing datasets through the Pacific Data Library.
61. Websites, products and services are not well publicised, resulting in reduced audience coverage.

## **MOVING FORWARD**

62. SDD will improve access to Pacific statistics and the status of NSOs through a more user-friendly, transparent, regional website and data portal.
63. A follow-up user focus survey will be conducted in 12–24 months to make sure user feedback is being taken into account.
64. The SDD open data portal will be based on standards, and will be robust, secure, well documented and allow for machine-to-machine exchange of data through an API.
65. SDD will provide a release calendar, indicating the frequency of updates for various indicators. When updates occur, these will be communicated through social media or an opt-in mailing list.
66. In order to achieve (62), SDD needs buy-in and commitment from all NSOs and members of national statistics systems.
67. Countries should continue to improve quality and timeliness of collections. Adopting technologies such as tablets, GPS and satellite imagery has contributed significantly in this regard in recent years.
68. Census and survey documentation needs to be built into all collection plans, including the release of the resulting microdata. This will enable access to good metadata, improve development outcomes through better evidence-based decision-making, and reduce burdens on NSOs.

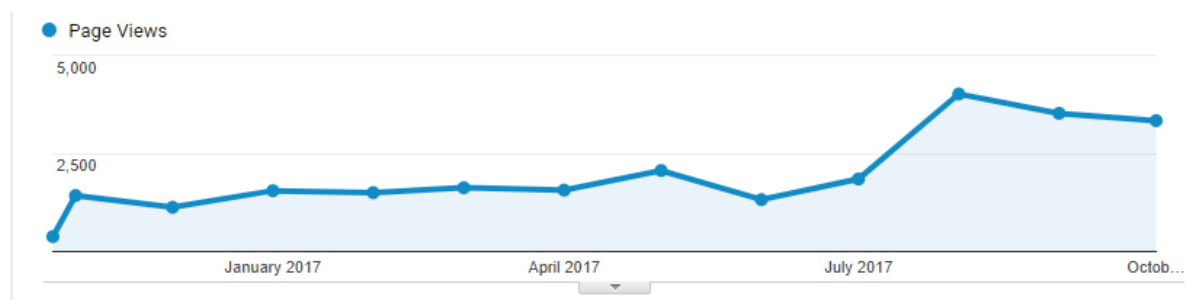
69. There needs to be better publicity of products and services provided by SDD. More maps, infographics, and reports should be published online and widely publicised via social media and email.
70. SDD will collaborate with development partners to ensure a streamlined approach to dissemination of statistical indicators and datasets in the Pacific.

#### KEY DISCUSSION POINTS

71. HOPS is invited to comment on:
  - the reported progress in dissemination activities since HOPS 2013, and
  - the list of activities for the future.

## Appendix A. PRISM Usage Statistics

**Chart A-1: PRISM Visits between 26 October 2016 and 27 October 2017**



**Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania**

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	12,827 % of Total: 0.56% (2,279,931)	12,827 % of Total: 0.56% (2,279,931)
Fiji	3,992	31.12%
Australia	2,550	19.88%
Solomon Islands	1,398	10.90%
New Zealand	1,055	8.22%
Tonga	1,045	8.15%
New Caledonia	1,030	8.03%
Papua New Guinea	577	4.50%
Vanuatu	318	2.48%
Micronesia	197	1.54%
Samoa	192	1.50%

**Table A-2: Visits by region**

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	25,563 % of Total: 1.12% (2,279,931)	25,563 % of Total: 1.12% (2,279,931)	
1.  Oceania	12,826	50.17%	
2.  Europe	4,229	16.54%	
3.  Asia	4,020	15.73%	
4.  Americas	3,936	15.40%	
5.  Africa	363	1.42%	
6.  (not set)	189	0.74%	

## Appendix B. Prism Website Upgrades

PICT	CMS	Website
<b>Melanesia</b>		
Fiji	Joomla 3.6.2	<a href="http://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/">http://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/</a>
New Caledonia	No	<a href="http://www.isee.nc">www.isee.nc</a>
Papua New Guinea	Joomla 3.6.2	<a href="https://www.nso.gov.pg/">https://www.nso.gov.pg/</a>
Solomon Islands	Joomla 3.6.5	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.sb/">http://www.statistics.gov.sb/</a>
Vanuatu	Joomla 3.3.1	<a href="http://www.vnso.gov.vu">www.vnso.gov.vu</a>
<b>Micronesia</b>		
FSM	WordPress 4.8.2	<a href="http://www.fsmstats.fm">www.fsmstats.fm</a>
Guam	No	<a href="http://www.bsp.guam.gov">www.bsp.guam.gov</a>
Kiribati	Joomla 3.6	<a href="http://www.mfed.gov.ki/statistics">http://www.mfed.gov.ki/statistics</a>
Northern Marianas	WordPress 4.8.2	<a href="http://www.commerce.gov.mp/divisions/central-statistics">www.commerce.gov.mp/divisions/central-statistics</a>
Marshall Islands	Joomla 3.6.5	<a href="http://rmi.prism.spc.int/">http://rmi.prism.spc.int/</a>
Nauru	Joomla 3.7.4	<a href="http://nauru.prism.spc.int/">http://nauru.prism.spc.int/</a>
Palau	No	<a href="http://palaugov.org/executive-branch/ministries/finance/budgetandplanning/">http://palaugov.org/executive-branch/ministries/finance/budgetandplanning/</a>
<b>Polynesia</b>		
American Samoa	Joomla 3.6.5	<a href="http://americansamoa.prism.spc.int">http://americansamoa.prism.spc.int</a>
Cook Islands	Joomla 3.5.1	<a href="http://www.mfem.gov.ck/statistics">www.mfem.gov.ck/statistics</a>
French Polynesia	No	<a href="http://www.ispf.pf">www.ispf.pf</a>
Niue	Joomla 3.6.5	<a href="http://niue.prism.spc.int/">http://niue.prism.spc.int/</a>
Samoa	Joomla 3.6.5	<a href="http://www.sbs.gov.ws">www.sbs.gov.ws</a>
Tokelau	No	<a href="http://www.tokelaunso.tk">www.tokelaunso.tk</a>
Tonga	Joomla 3.6.5	<a href="http://tonga.prism.spc.int/">http://tonga.prism.spc.int/</a>
Tuvalu	Joomla 3.6.5	<a href="http://tuvalu.prism.spc.int/">http://tuvalu.prism.spc.int/</a>
Wallis and Futuna	Joomla 3.6.5	<a href="http://www.statistique.wf/">http://www.statistique.wf/</a>

## Appendix C. National Minimum Development Indicators Usage Statistics

**Chart D-1: NMDI visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017**



**Table D-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania**

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	2,336 % of Total: 0.10% (2,271,203)	2,336 % of Total: 0.10% (2,271,203)
Fiji	631	27.01%
Australia	575	24.61%
New Zealand	333	14.26%
New Caledonia	308	13.18%
Vanuatu	199	8.52%
Samoa	73	3.12%
Solomon Islands	65	2.78%
Micronesia	27	1.16%
Guam	24	1.03%
Papua New Guinea	21	0.90%

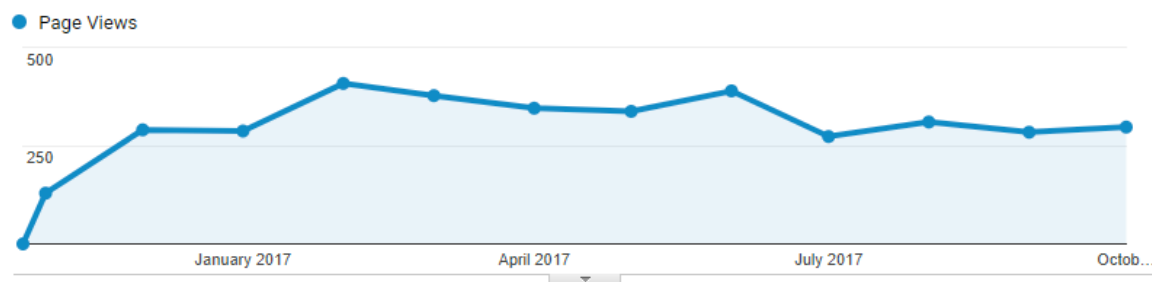
**Table D-2: Visits by region**

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	3,227 % of Total: 0.14% (2,271,203)	3,227 % of Total: 0.14% (2,271,203)	
1.  Oceania	2,337	72.42%	
2.  Asia	388	12.02%	
3.  Europe	276	8.55%	
4.  Americas	201	6.23%	
5.  Africa	19	0.59%	
6.  (not set)	6	0.19%	



## Appendix D. Statistics for Development Division Usage Statistics

**Chart A-1: Visits between 05 September 2016 and 25 October 2017**



**Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania**

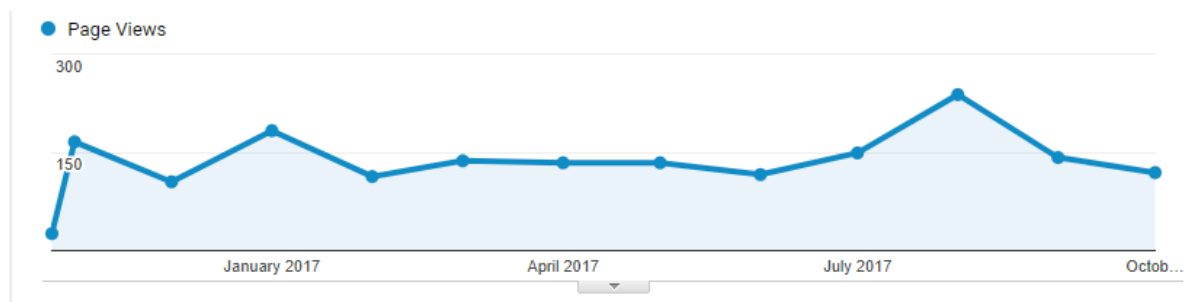
Country	Page Views	Page Views
	2,367 % of Total: 0.10% (2,271,203)	2,367 % of Total: 0.10% (2,271,203)
Fiji	644	27.21%
New Caledonia	536	22.64%
Australia	514	21.72%
New Zealand	243	10.27%
Vanuatu	104	4.39%
Solomon Islands	66	2.79%
Samoa	45	1.90%
Papua New Guinea	42	1.77%
Micronesia	39	1.65%
Tonga	32	1.35%

**Table A-2: Visits by cregion**

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	3,659 % of Total: 0.16% (2,271,203)	3,659 % of Total: 0.16% (2,271,203)	
1.  Oceania	2,366	64.66%	
2.  Asia	478	13.06%	
3.  Americas	392	10.71%	
4.  Europe	357	9.76%	
5.  Africa	41	1.12%	
6.  (not set)	25	0.68%	

## Appendix E. Pacific Data Library Usage Statistics

**Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017**



**Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania**

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	855 % of Total: 0.04% (2,271,203)	855 % of Total: 0.04% (2,271,203)
Australia	280	32.75%
New Caledonia	179	20.94%
Fiji	149	17.43%
Vanuatu	90	10.53%
New Zealand	83	9.71%
Solomon Islands	20	2.34%
Samoa	16	1.87%
Micronesia	12	1.40%
Tonga	12	1.40%
Cook Islands	3	0.35%

**Table A-2: Visits by region**

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	1,741 % of Total: 0.08% (2,271,203)	1,741 % of Total: 0.08% (2,271,203)	
1. Oceania	858	49.28%	
2. Americas	519	29.81%	
3. Asia	181	10.40%	
4. Europe	125	7.18%	
5. (not set)	42	2.41%	
6. Africa	16	0.92%	

## Appendix F. POPGIS Usage Statistics – Cook Islands

**Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017**



**Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania**

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	136 % of Total: 0.01% (2,641,215)	136 % of Total: 0.01% (2,641,215)
New Caledonia	74	54.41%
Australia	18	13.24%
Fiji	18	13.24%
Cook Islands	9	6.62%
New Zealand	9	6.62%
Samoa	7	5.15%
Guam	1	0.74%

**Table A-2: Visits by region**

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	306 % of Total: 0.01% (2,641,215)	306 % of Total: 0.01% (2,641,215)	
1. Oceania	137	44.77%	
2. Americas	112	36.60%	
3. (not set)	26	8.50%	
4. Asia	17	5.56%	
5. Europe	13	4.25%	
6. Africa	1	0.33%	

## Appendix G – POPGIS Usage Statistics – Fiji

Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017

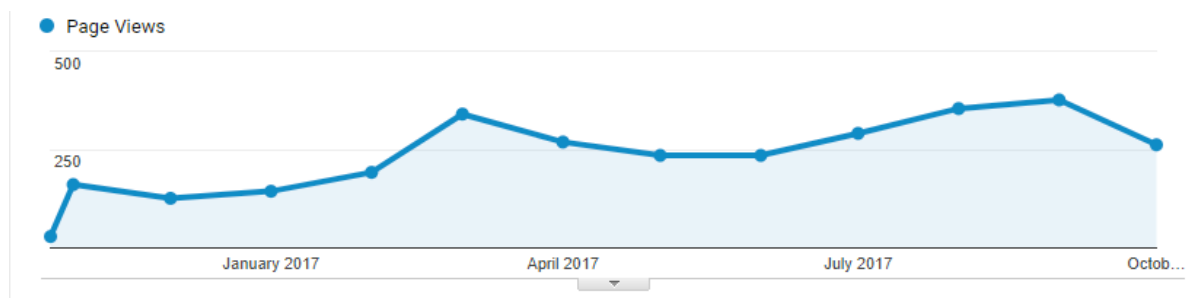


Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	2,391 % of Total: 0.11% (2,271,203)	2,391 % of Total: 0.11% (2,271,203)
Fiji	1,538	64.32%
Australia	528	22.08%
New Zealand	155	6.48%
New Caledonia	101	4.22%
Papua New Guinea	24	1.00%
Vanuatu	15	0.63%
Solomon Islands	14	0.59%
Micronesia	8	0.33%
Tonga	3	0.13%
Samoa	3	0.13%

Table A-2: Visits by region

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	3,041 % of Total: 0.13% (2,271,203)	3,041 % of Total: 0.13% (2,271,203)	
1.  Oceania	2,393	78.69%	
2.  Americas	271	8.91%	
3.  Europe	188	6.18%	
4.  Asia	170	5.59%	
5.  (not set)	14	0.46%	
6.  Africa	5	0.16%	

## Appendix H. POPGIS Usage Statistics – Federated States of Micronesia

Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017

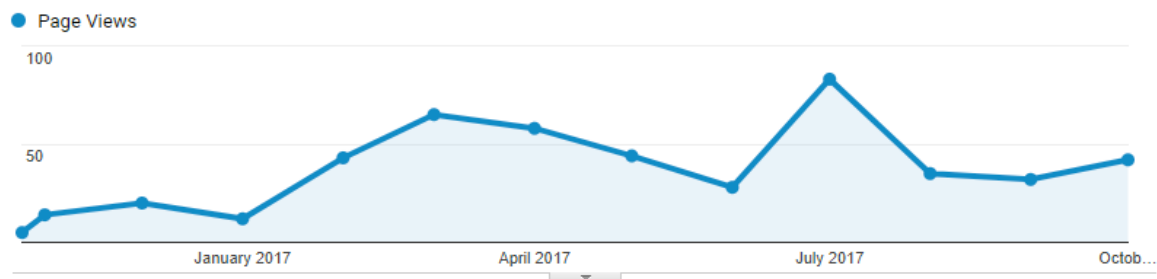


Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	309 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)	309 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)
New Caledonia	90	29.13%
Micronesia	85	27.51%
Australia	65	21.04%
New Zealand	38	12.30%
Fiji	28	9.06%
Guam	3	0.97%

Table A-2: Visits by region

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	495 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	495 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	
1. Oceania	309	62.42%	
2. Americas	146	29.49%	
3. Asia	22	4.44%	
4. Europe	12	2.42%	
5. (not set)	6	1.21%	

## Appendix I. POPGIS Usage Statistics – Kiribati

**Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017.**



**Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania**

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	226 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)	226 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)
New Caledonia	85	37.61%
Australia	73	32.30%
Fiji	39	17.26%
New Zealand	15	6.64%
Kiribati	13	5.75%
Papua New Guinea	1	0.44%

**Table A-2: Visits by region**

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	411 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	411 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	
1. Oceania	226	54.99%	
2. Americas	146	35.52%	
3. (not set)	14	3.41%	
4. Asia	13	3.16%	
5. Europe	12	2.92%	



## Appendix J. POPGIS Usage Statistics – Marshall Islands

Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017



Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	212 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)	212 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)
New Caledonia	120	56.60%
Australia	65	30.66%
Fiji	12	5.66%
Marshall Islands	12	5.66%
New Zealand	3	1.42%

Table A-2: Visits by region

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	341 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	341 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	
1.  Oceania	212	62.17%	
2.  Americas	109	31.96%	
3.  Europe	9	2.64%	
4.  Asia	6	1.76%	
5.  (not set)	5	1.47%	

## Appendix K. POPGIS Usage Statistics – Nauru

**Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017**



**Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania**

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	301 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)	301 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)
New Caledonia	207	68.77%
Fiji	38	12.62%
Australia	31	10.30%
Nauru	16	5.32%
New Zealand	6	1.99%
Kiribati	1	0.33%
Papua New Guinea	1	0.33%
Samoa	1	0.33%

**Table A-2: Visits by region**

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	497 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	497 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	
1. Oceania	302	60.76%	
2. Americas	127	25.55%	
3. Europe	34	6.84%	
4. Asia	20	4.02%	
5. (not set)	14	2.82%	

## Appendix L. POPGIS Usage Statistics – New Caledonia

Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017

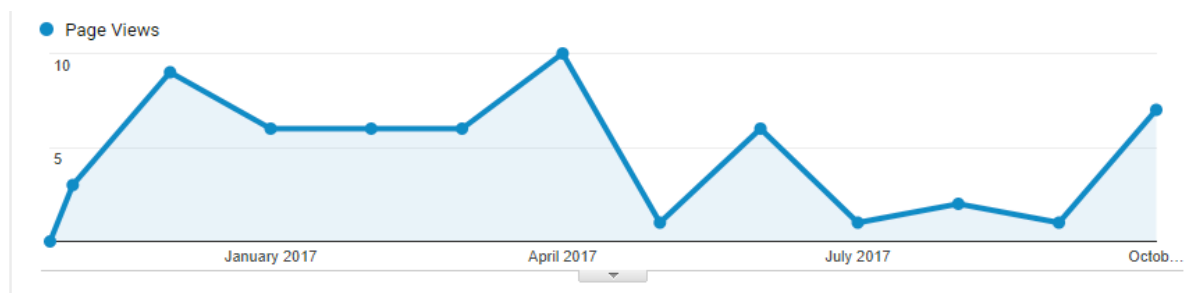


Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania

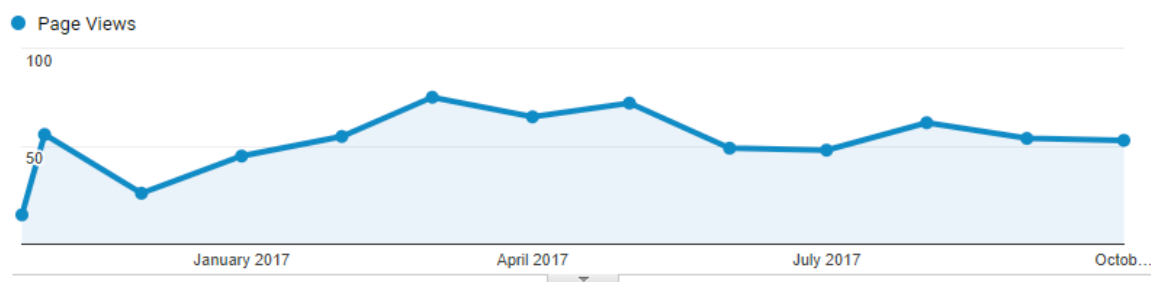
Country	Page Views	Page Views
	59 % of Total: 0.00% (2,271,203)	59 % of Total: 0.00% (2,271,203)
New Caledonia	37	62.71%
Fiji	13	22.03%
Australia	7	11.86%
New Zealand	2	3.39%

Table A-2: Visits by region

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	223 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)	223 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)	
1.  Americas	118	52.91%	
2.  Oceania	59	26.46%	
3.  Asia	29	13.00%	
4.  Europe	14	6.28%	
5.  (not set)	3	1.35%	

## Appendix M. POPGIS Usage Statistics – Pacific

**Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017**



**Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania**

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	397 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	397 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)
New Caledonia	108	27.20%
Australia	94	23.68%
Fiji	79	19.90%
New Zealand	60	15.11%
Micronesia	16	4.03%
Papua New Guinea	13	3.27%
Vanuatu	10	2.52%
Solomon Islands	5	1.26%
Tonga	5	1.26%
Northern Mariana Islands	3	0.76%

**Table A-2: Visits by region**

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	673 % of Total: 0.03% (2,271,203)	673 % of Total: 0.03% (2,271,203)	
1.  Oceania	397	58.99%	
2.  Americas	162	24.07%	
3.  Europe	65	9.66%	
4.  Asia	38	5.65%	
5.  (not set)	6	0.89%	
6.  Africa	5	0.74%	

## Appendix N. POPGIS Usage Statistics – Palau

**Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017**



**Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania**

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	160 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)	160 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)
New Caledonia	119	74.38%
Fiji	19	11.88%
Australia	15	9.38%
Samoa	3	1.88%
Vanuatu	2	1.25%
Micronesia	1	0.62%
New Zealand	1	0.62%

**Table A-2: Visits by region**

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	325 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)	325 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)	
1. Oceania	161	49.54%	
2. Americas	125	38.46%	
3. Europe	25	7.69%	
4. Asia	7	2.15%	
5. (not set)	7	2.15%	

## Appendix O. POPGIS Usage Statistics – Solomon Islands

Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017

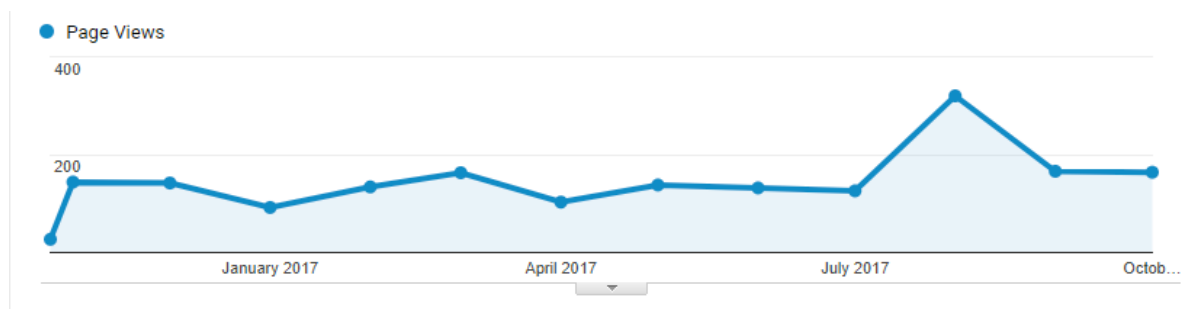


Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	1,355 % of Total: 0.06% (2,271,203)	1,355 % of Total: 0.06% (2,271,203)
Fiji	620	45.76%
Solomon Islands	370	27.31%
Australia	184	13.58%
New Caledonia	126	9.30%
New Zealand	41	3.03%
Samoa	6	0.44%
Papua New Guinea	5	0.37%
Vanuatu	2	0.15%
Micronesia	1	0.07%

Table A-2: Visits by region

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	1,850 % of Total: 0.08% (2,271,203)	1,850 % of Total: 0.08% (2,271,203)	
1.  Oceania	1,356	73.30%	
2.  Americas	235	12.70%	
3.  Europe	131	7.08%	
4.  Asia	97	5.24%	
5.  Africa	17	0.92%	
6.  (not set)	14	0.76%	



## Appendix P – POPGIS Usage Statistics – Tonga

**Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017**



**Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania**

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	318 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)	318 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)
New Caledonia	155	48.74%
Australia	67	21.07%
Fiji	53	16.67%
New Zealand	24	7.55%
Tonga	12	3.77%
Samoa	5	1.57%
Vanuatu	2	0.63%

**Table A-2: Visits by region**

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	512 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	512 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	
1. Oceania	318	62.11%	
2. Americas	159	31.05%	
3. Asia	16	3.12%	
4. (not set)	12	2.34%	
5. Europe	7	1.37%	

## Appendix Q. POPGIS Usage Statistics – Tuvalu

**Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017**



**Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania**

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	200 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)	200 % of Total: 0.01% (2,271,203)
New Caledonia	66	33.00%
Australia	58	29.00%
Fiji	38	19.00%
New Zealand	36	18.00%
American Samoa	1	0.50%
Kiribati	1	0.50%

**Table A-2: Visits by region**

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	519 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	519 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	
1.  Oceania	200	38.54%	
2.  Americas	164	31.60%	
3.  Europe	71	13.68%	
4.  Asia	69	13.29%	
5.  (not set)	14	2.70%	
6.  Africa	1	0.19%	

## Appendix R. POPGIS Usage Statistics – Vanuatu

Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017

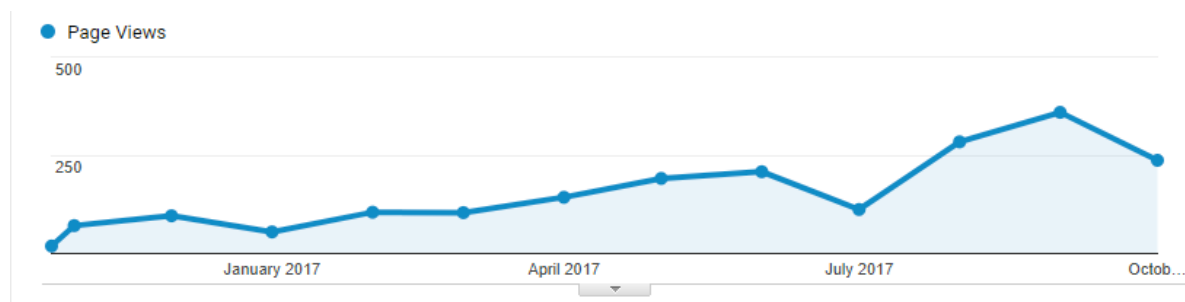


Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	1,628 % of Total: 0.07% (2,271,203)	1,628 % of Total: 0.07% (2,271,203)
Vanuatu	1,102	67.69%
Australia	242	14.86%
New Caledonia	139	8.54%
Fiji	95	5.84%
New Zealand	46	2.83%
Micronesia	2	0.12%
Papua New Guinea	1	0.06%
Solomon Islands	1	0.06%

Table A-2: Visits by region

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	2,047 % of Total: 0.09% (2,271,203)	2,047 % of Total: 0.09% (2,271,203)	
1.  Oceania	1,629	79.58%	
2.  Americas	149	7.28%	
3.  Europe	142	6.94%	
4.  Asia	71	3.47%	
5.  (not set)	56	2.74%	

## Appendix S. POPGIS Usage Statistics – Wallis and Futuna

Chart A-1: Visits between 25 October 2016 and 26 October 2017

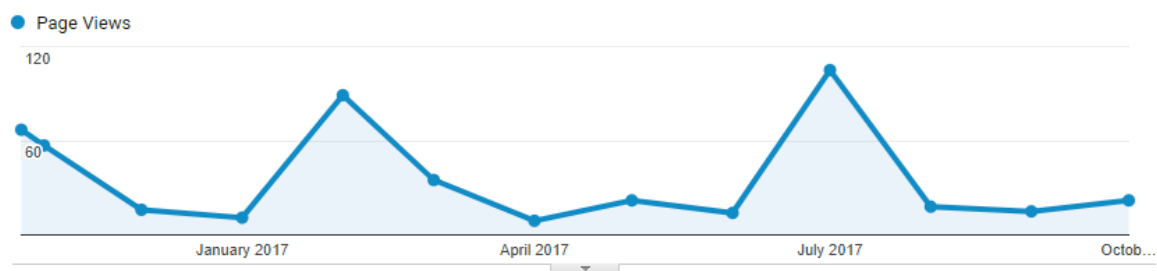


Table A-1: Number of visits by location within Oceania

Country	Page Views	Page Views
	377 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	377 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)
New Caledonia	324	85.94%
Australia	44	11.67%
Fiji	5	1.33%
New Zealand	3	0.80%
Vanuatu	1	0.27%

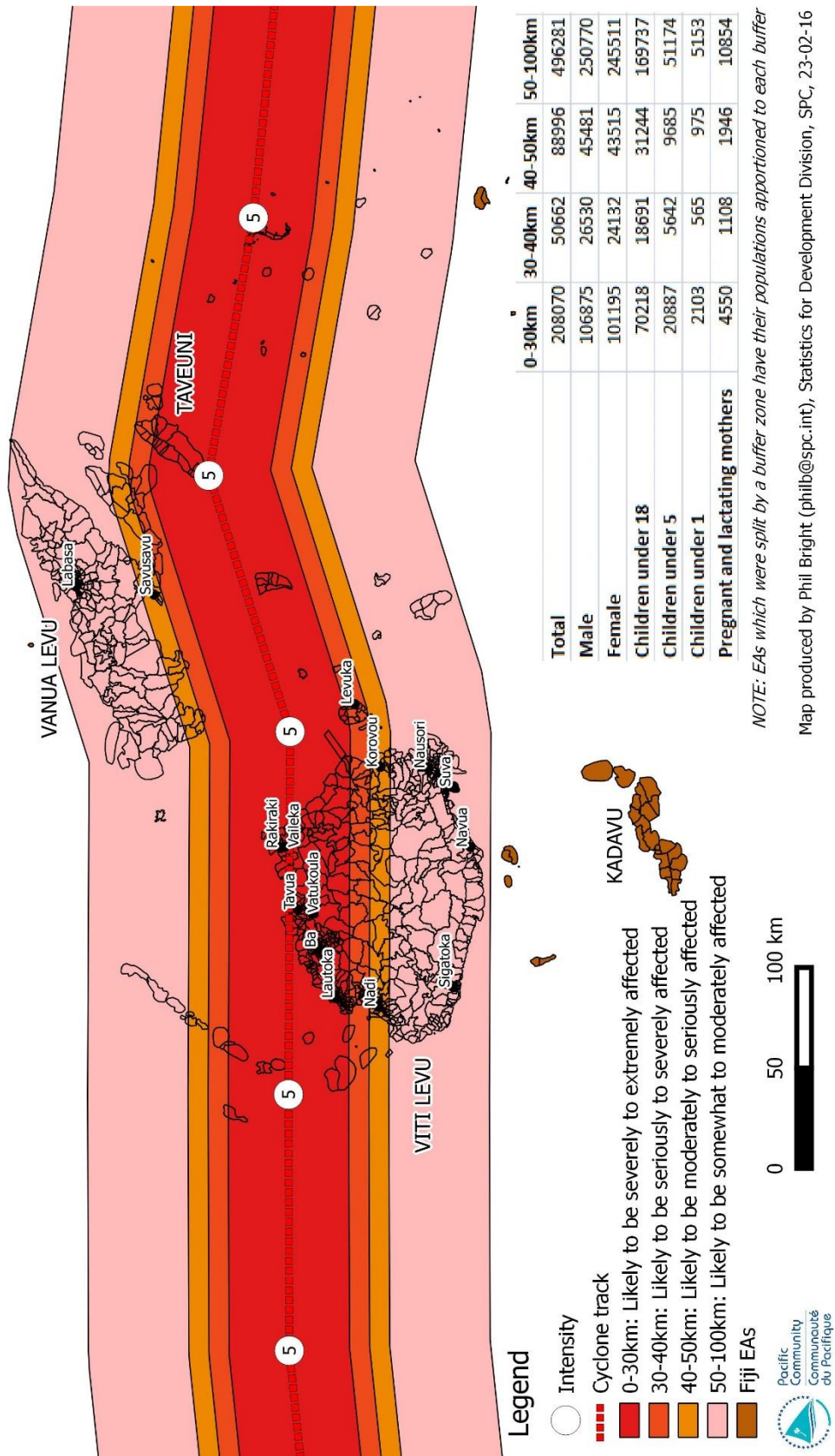
Table A-2: Visits by region

Continent	Page Views	Page Views	contribution to total: Page Views
	522 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	522 % of Total: 0.02% (2,271,203)	
1.  Oceania	377	72.22%	
2.  Americas	106	20.31%	
3.  (not set)	21	4.02%	
4.  Europe	16	3.07%	
5.  Africa	2	0.38%	

## Appendix T. Cyclone Winston Impact Map

### CYCLONE WINSTON POTENTIAL IMPACTED POPULATION - 23/02/16

**NOTE : Population figures projected to 2015 using age distribution from 2007  
Population and Housing Census then prorated to match total projected population**



## Appendix U (1). PopGIS Most Viewed Indicators

Country	MOST VIEWED INDICATORS 01/01/17 TO 03/11/17					Total Counts	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Map views	Data downloads
Cook	School Level - EMIS 2016	School Status - EMIS 2016	Total Population	Number of females 79+	Total Female Population	181	12
	34 0	14 0	19 5	6 0	5 0		
Fiji	Total Population - 2007	Total Pop 2015 projections	Localities	Ethnicity - Total Fijian	Total Evacuation Centre	2573	268
	217 41	91 22	52 10	41 25	38 5		
FSM	School Type - VEMIS 2015	Sex - Total Population - 2010	Sex - Female - 2010	Number of HH - 2010	School - Enrolment - VEMIS 2015	361	36
	38 1	54 19	19 0	23 6	13 0		
Kiribati	School Type - KEMIS 2015	Total Population - 2010	Proportion of HH using kerosene - 2010	Total Enrolment by island - KEMIS 2014	Total Number of HH - 2010	244	30
	50 1	36 10	7 0	7 0	13 2		
RMI	Total Resident pop - 2011	School Authority - MIEMIS 2016	Total Population - 2011	Proportion of total never married (12+) - 2011	%using pub piped water inside dwelling - 2011	324	10
	36 3	11 0	21 2	8 0	4 0		
Nauru	Total Population - 2011	Female Population - 2011	Proportion of female born in Nauru - 2011	Total Pop mainly speaking other - 2011	School Type - EMIS 2016	340	24
	66 22	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0		
New Caledonia	Number of exploitation - 2012	Part des exploitations sur foncier coutumier	Population agricole familiale	Part des exploitations sur foncier privé	Marchande et professionnelle	20	0
	4 0	4 0	2 0	1 0	1 0		

## Appendix U (2). PopGIS Most Viewed Indicators

Country	MOST VIEWED INDICATORS 01/01/17 TO 03/11/17					Total Counts	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Map views	Data downloads
Palau	Total Population - 2015	Number of HH - 2015	School Type - EMIS 2016	Ethnicity - Proportion of total Other - 2015	Total Population more than 5 years - 2015	789	17
	89	31	12	8	7		
Solomon Islands	Total Population - 2009	Level complete - Total some college or above (25+) - 2009	Total Population - (25+) - 2009	School Type - SIEMIS	Ethnicity - Total Polynesian - 2009	1037	266
	144	96	93	27	13		
Tonga	Total Population - 2011	School Level - TEMIS 2016	Number of total students - TEMIS 2012	Total 10 - 14 years old - 2011	Male 5 - 9 years old - 2011	430	18
	52	37	22	6	6		
Tuvalu	Total resident Pop - 2012	Ethnicity - Total Tuvaluan - 2012	Total Population - 2012	School Type - TEMIS 2014	Number of HH	429	26
	70	30	19	14	18		
Vanuatu	Total Population - 2009	Ethnicity - Total Euro/Aust/NZ - 2009	Religion - Total Catholic - 2009	% HH using protected well for drinking water - 2009	Religion - Total Anglican - 2009	2087	533
	493	28	23	23	22		
Wallis et Futuna	Total Population - 2013	Access to internet	School Level - 2016	Number of students by school	School Type	188	13
	16	10	9	6	6		



## Appendix V. Example of infographics poster



# PALAU WORLD HEALTH DAY

## BODY MASS INDEX<sup>1</sup> (BMI) - ADULTS (AGED 15+)

BMI normal range  
18.50 to 24.99

**27.58**

Average  
ADULTS



Average  
WOMEN

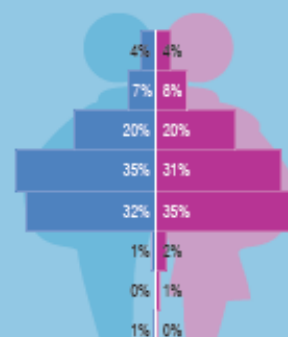


Average  
MEN

## ADULT POPULATION BY BMI AND SEX

BMI categories (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

- Obese class 3 ( $\geq 40.00$ )
- Obese class 2 (35.00 to 39.99)
- Obese class 1 (30.00 to 34.99)
- Overweight (25.00 to 29.99)
- Normal range (18.50 to 24.99)
- Mild thinness (BMI = 17.00 to 18.49)
- Moderate thinness (BMI = 16.00 to 16.99)
- Severe thinness (BMI  $< 16$ )



## CONSUMPTION

**2.2%**

(\$332 per household per year)  
of the total household  
spending is on health<sup>2</sup>

**23%**

(\$790 per household per year)  
of household food expenditure is on  
rice (9%), takeaway (7%), soft drink  
(4%) and corned beef/spam (3%)

**4.9%**

(\$724 per household per year)  
of the total household budget is  
on tobacco (3.0%), betel nut (1.0%)  
and alcohol (0.9%)

THE MORE  
OVERWEIGHT  
A PERSON, THE MORE  
LIKELY THEY HAVE  
AN ONGOING HEALTH  
PROBLEM

## PROPORTION OF PEOPLE IN EACH BMI CATEGORY THAT HAVE AN ONGOING HEALTH PROBLEM<sup>3</sup>

### ADULT POPULATION (AGED 15+)



UNDERWEIGHT



NORMAL



PRE-OBESE



OBESE CLASS 1



OBESE CLASS 2



OBESE CLASS 3

## ONGOING HEALTH PROBLEM

**1 in 5 ADULTS**  
reported having an  
ongoing health problem



18%



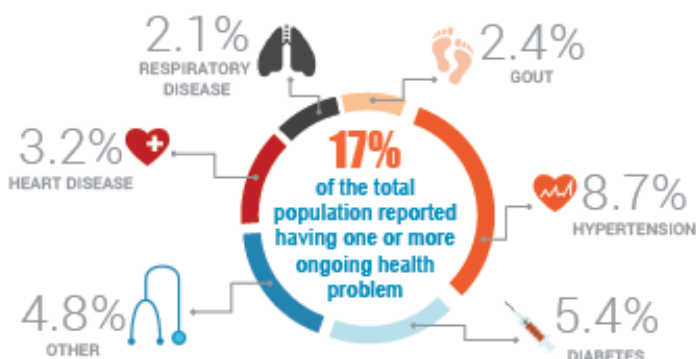
23%



81%  
take  
medicine



87%  
consult  
a doctor



The figures presented in this poster are derived from Palau's 2014 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) where a total of 869 households, 15 percent of households, were interviewed over a 12-month period. The figures are representative of the whole population. The information collected in HIES are self reported, including those related to health. Considering this and errors associated with surveys, the results potentially differ from those of other surveys, including national health statistics (NHS). NHS, especially where they are derived from health-specific collections, should be observed in the case that they differ from those presented herein.

<sup>1</sup> BMI takes the height and weight of an individual and categorises that person as underweight ( $< 18.50$ ), normal weight (18.50 to 24.99), overweight (25.00 to 29.99), or obese ( $\geq 30.00$ ).

<sup>2</sup> Government health expenditure in 2013 to 2014 financial year was USD 8.8 million.

<sup>3</sup> This omits obesity as a health problem due to the collinearity between BMI and obesity.



## Appendix W. Example of factsheet

# HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS SOLOMON ISLANDS



## INTRODUCTION

This brief summarises the results of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) that was implemented in Solomon Islands from October 2012 to October 2013. Information on household (HH) income and expenditure patterns is presented at the national level, and then disaggregated by rural and urban, with the objective of providing socioeconomic information to assist with planning and policy development.

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- Nationally, average annual HH income is \$57,400<sup>1</sup> (median: \$33,100). In rural and urban areas, average HH income is \$45,100 (median: \$29,900) and \$114,800 (median: \$58,800), respectively. There is a large amount of income inequality within and between urban and rural areas of Solomon Islands.
- One-third of rural HH income is derived from subsistence<sup>2</sup>, while almost all urban HH income is cash-based.
- One-quarter of total urban HH expenditure is on: rice, noodles, bread, biscuits, chicken wings, sugar, beer, tobacco and betel nut.
- More than half of the value of rural HH food consumption is derived from subsistence.

Table 1: Population and median HH income and expenditure by area

	National	Rural	Urban
Population			
Persons	615,804	501,353	114,451
Households	108,041	89,026	19,015
Household income (SBD)			
Median annual HH income <sup>4</sup>	\$33,100	\$29,900	\$58,800
Median annual HH cash income <sup>5</sup>	\$16,400	\$12,600	\$52,000
Household expenditure (SBD)			
Median annual HH expenditure <sup>4</sup>	\$39,500	\$35,800	\$73,200
Median annual HH cash expenditure <sup>5</sup>	\$23,700	\$18,900	\$68,900

<sup>1</sup> All currencies reported in SBD (7.78 SBD/USD on 17 February 2015).

<sup>2</sup> Subsistence income is derived from the value of home-produced and consumed goods.

<sup>3</sup> Median income and expenditure (Table 1) is reported to give an indication of expenditure distribution, compared to average (Table 2).

<sup>4</sup> Excluding imputed rents.

<sup>5</sup> Excluding imputed rents, subsistence and in-kind income.

## AVERAGE HH INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Table 2: Average annual HH income and expenditure (SBD) by type

Average annual	National	Rural	Urban
Household income	\$57,400	\$45,100	\$114,800
Cash	\$43,300	\$28,800	\$111,000
Subsistence	\$14,100	\$16,300	\$3,800
Household expenditure	\$54,000	\$44,300	\$99,000
Cash	\$39,800	\$27,900	\$95,600
Subsistence	\$14,100	\$16,400	\$3,400

Wages and salaries, and business income, account for more than half of national HH income. Over one-third of national HH

income is generated from primary activities (subsistence and sale of produce) and almost all HHs generate some income from primary activities (subsistence consumption). Half of national HH expenditure is dedicated to food, 11% to transportation and 10% to alcohol, tobacco and betel nut.

Over half of rural HH income is generated from primary activities and over one-third from wages and salaries and business income. 59% of rural HH expenditure is on food (of this, 60% is generated from subsistence consumption), 9% is on transportation and 9% is on alcohol, tobacco and betel nut.

80% of urban HH income is sourced from wages and salaries (incl. business income) and 8% from property income (rentals).

## POLICY GOALS

It is beyond the scope of this brief to present detailed policy implications, however the following goals are recommended based on HIES results:<sup>6</sup>

1. Food security and nutrition: promote sustainable primary industry development, along with natural resource management and efficient marketing infrastructure, to facilitate rural-to-urban trade. The objective of this policy goal is to increase domestic productivity, to improve rural income and to reduce the incidence and economic burden of non-communicable diseases.

2. Health: increase access to improved drinking water and sanitary facilities and educate HHs about the nutritional benefits of consuming locally produced fruit, vegetables and seafood, and about the adverse health outcomes of betel nut, alcohol and tobacco use. The objective of this policy goal is to reduce the incidence and economic burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to boost demand for local produce.

3. Rural development: boost agricultural and fisheries production and develop marketing infrastructure to improve market access and rural-to-urban trade efficiency. The objective of this policy is to sustain rural cash income and employment, to substitute imports and provide urban HHs with an affordable and nutritious consumption base.

4. Disaster preparedness: implement disaster risk management strategies and preparedness initiatives to reduce disaster risk of, among other things, loss of life, shelter, food and income for subsistent-dependent Solomon Island HHs.

<sup>6</sup> The policy goals correspond with the objectives of the National Development Strategy (2011 to 2020) and the United Nation Sustainable Development Goals.

## Further information and reading

This fact sheet was produced by SPC's Statistics for Development Division.

Solomon Islands HIES analytical reports:

<http://www.spc.int/prism/reports>

Regional development indicators:

<http://www.spc.int/nmdi>