A REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE

# CENSUS OF THE POPULATION OF TUVALU 1979

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Government of Tuvalu

Funafuti

Tuvalu

1980

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many Government officials, supervisors, enumerators, clerks, typists, surveyors, co-authors, consultants, and others assisted, directly and indirectly, in the organisation and conduct of the census, the hand-processing of the data, and the compilation of the report. It is impossible to acknowledge such people by name, but thanks are due to all of them for their interest and hard work. However, particular thanks are due to Mr Eric Bailey, Census Commissioner of Kiribati, for helping to guide the Tuvalu census operations from there, and to Mr Nico Wit, a student of geography, for long hours of assistance in the processing of the data and the preparation of the tabulations. Drs Ko Groenewegen, of the South Pacific Commission, gave much valuable advice and assistance. His comments on the demographic analysis, and the earlier advice on this given by Dr John Blacker, of the Centre for Population Studies in London, were much appreciated.

This report might not have been produced without the efficient work and perseverence of Dr Sheila Macrae, who not only wrote most of the chapters in the limited time available, but who was also influential in the completion of the tabulations and in the co-ordination of the production of other than demographic chapters. Tuvalu appreciates her work and that of the other authors: Dr Richard Bedford and Mr Douglas Munro of the University of Canterbury, New Zealand; Mr Nico Wit of the University of Groningen, Netherlands; Dr Geoffrey Bertram of Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand; and Drs Keith and Anne Chambers of the University of Auckland, New Zealand, who have spent much precious time on their analyses, often without remuneration. Thanks are also due to the Population Institute of the East-West Center, Honolulu, which performed the computer analysis for the 'own-children' technique described in Chapter 5. Finally, grateful thanks are extended to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, whose financial support made this census possible.

April 1980

## SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS

Census Date

Population:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| De facto indigenous | 7271) | 7349 |
| De facto non-indigenous | 78) | |
| De jure total (approx.) | 8652 | |
| Sex composition (de facto population) | 87 males per 100 females | |
| Age structure | 33.5% of the population aged under 15 years | |

Fertility:

| | |
|---|---|
| Crude birth rate | 23.7 per 1000 total population |
| Total fertility rate | 2.8 per woman |

Mortality:

| | |
|---|---|
| Crude death rate | 15.0 per 1000 total population |
| Infant mortality rate | 42 per 1000 live births |
| Expectation of life at birth | males : 57 years<br>females: 60 years |

Rate of natural increase: 0.87% p.a.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure I  Map of Tuvalu in the South Pacific

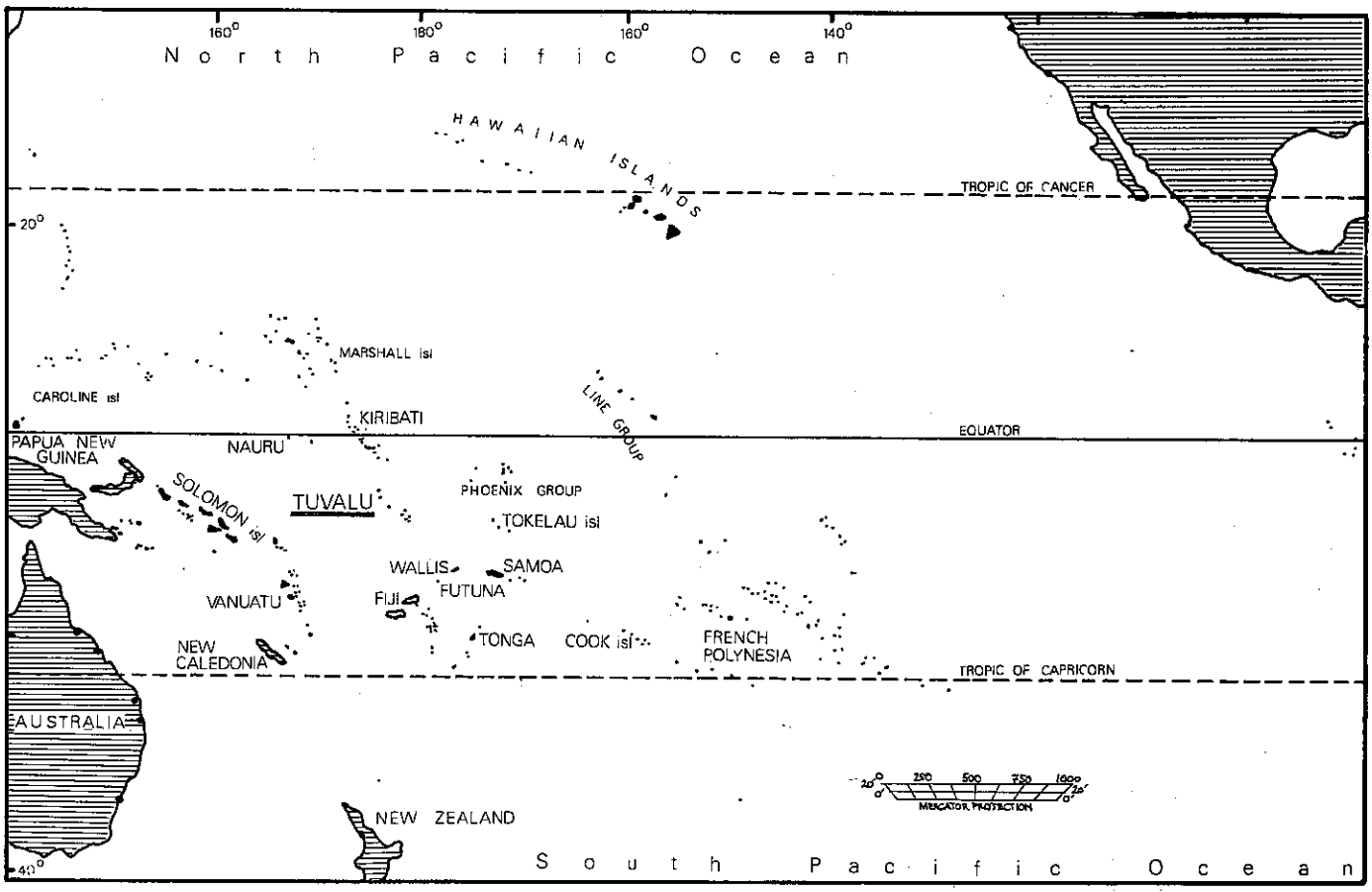
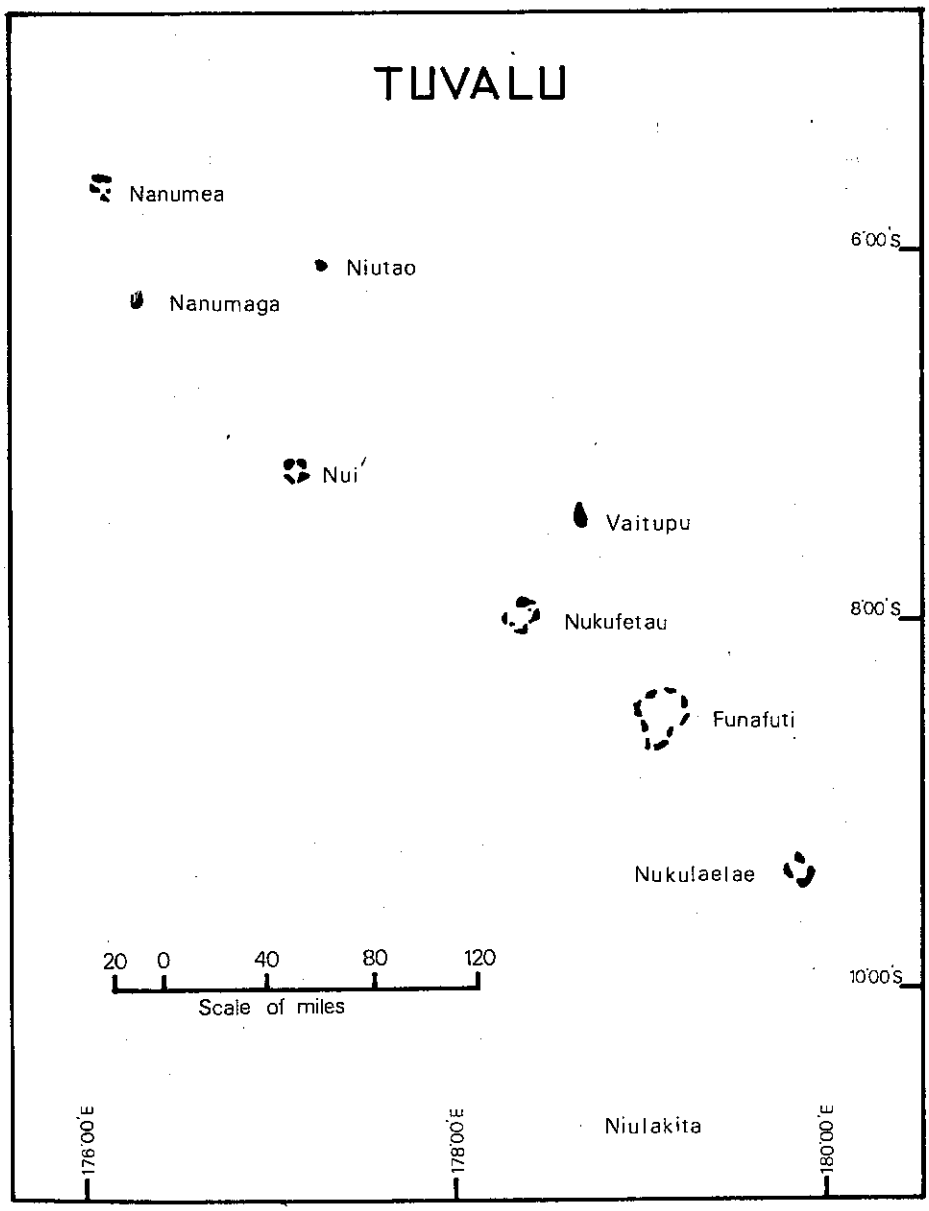


Figure II  Map of the islands of Tuvalu



## INTRODUCTION

Tuvalu* comprises nine islands and is situated in the south-west Pacific between 5 and 11 degrees South and 176 and 180 degrees West. The islands have a total land area of approximately 10 square miles (26 square kilometres) and are scattered over about 0.5 million square miles (1.3 million square kilometres) of the Pacific Ocean, forming a chain running in a north-west to south-east direction some 360 miles (579 kilometres) in length. Tuvalu is remote, isolated from larger centres of civilisation: Funafuti, the capital, being some 650 miles (1,046 kilometres) from Suva and 2,500 miles (4,022 kilometres) from Sydney.

The islands are low-lying atolls, never rising more than 15 feet (4.6 metres) above sea level. They are composed of coral reefs built on the outer arc of the ridges formed by pressure from the Central Pacific landmass against the ancient Australian landmass. In five of the islands the reefs enclose sizeable lagoons, but the remaining islands are comprised only of pinnacles of land rising abruptly from the ocean bed. Only at Funafuti and Nukufetau can ships enter the lagoons: elsewhere there are no anchorages in all but the calmest weather.

The climate is tropical without any marked wet and dry or hot and cold seasons. Rainfall averages 146 inches (3,708 mm) annually and the mean temperature is 29°C (86°F), but the heat is moderated by trade winds which blow from the east for much of the year. Though Tuvalu is situated to the north of the recognised hurricane belt, the islands have been struck twice in modern times by severe cyclones - one in 1894 and another more severe, in 1972 when hurricane "Bebe" devastated most of Funafuti's houses and coconut trees.

The total number of Tuvaluans is now about 10,000. Of these, 7,100 are living in Tuvalu itself, while about 1,600 are residents of the country of Kiribati (the former Gilbert Islands) and the Republic of Nauru. Another 350 Tuvaluans are overseas, either working on foreign ships or attending educational institutes**. Major communities of people of Tuvaluan origin can be found throughout the Pacific.

Tuvalu has a predominantly subsistence economy. The majority of the economically active population is engaged in village agriculture, fishing or household pursuits. Cash, however, is becoming an increasingly important adjunct to the village economy, mainly as a result of remittances from relatives employed overseas or in Funafuti. With the growth in cash incomes, the Tuvaluan economy has become increasingly dependent on imports. There is a growing tendency for imports to replace some local products: flour, rice, tinned meat and fish, sugar, tea and coffee are becoming increasingly important elements of diet. Almost all imported and local products are sold through the Tuvalu Cooperative Wholesale Society and its retail outlet, the Fusi. On Funafuti, however, a number of privately-owned stores are being established.

The atoll environment imposes special ecological constraints to crop production. The soil is generally infertile. Moreover, the combination of low moisture-retaining capacity in the rooting medium, periodic drought, and relatively high levels of evapotranspiration maintained by constant winds further restrict the range of crops that can be grown. Another important constraint is the effect on these narrow islands of salt spray and the high concentration of salt carried by the wind.

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* The name of the former Ellice Islands. The traditional name "Tuvalu" was readopted after the Ellice Islands separated from the Gilbert Islands on 1st October, 1975.

** Based on the 1979 Census.

The people are of Polynesian race and have close ties with the Samoans and Tokelauans. The main languages and Tuvaluan and English. Virtually all the people are Christian and religion is a powerful factor in everyday life for the large majority. Tradition speaks of Samoa as the Tuvaluans' original home, and it is probable that the islands were settled accidentally by parties drifting westwards with the prevailing wind from the larger Polynesian islands in the central Pacific.

It is thought that the first European sightings of Tuvalu took place when the Spanish navigator Mendana sighted the islands of Nui in 1568 and Niulakita in 1595. No further contact was made until the second half of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The first European settlers in Tuvalu were missionaries from the London Missionary Society who arrived in 1865. They installed Samoan pastors on the islands, and the islanders soon embraced the new faith. Since then the Protestant Church has had a strong and continuing influence on life in the islands.

Between 1850 and 1875 'blackbirders' - kidnappers of native labour - raided many of the islands in the Gilbert and Ellice groups carrying away islanders to the South American guano mines and coffee plantations and to Fiji, Tahiti, Hawaii and Queensland, Australia. During this time the population of Tuvalu (then the Ellice Islands) was considerably reduced. To help suppress such abuses and maintain order in the islands raided by the 'blackbirders', Britain established the High Commission for the Western Pacific in 1877 with jurisdication over all British subjects. In 1892 after the wishes of the inhabitants had first been ascertained, the Ellice Islands, along with the Gilberts, were proclaimed a British Protectorate, and in 1916, at the request of the local government, Britain annexed the Protectorate as the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

The Polynesian people of the former Ellice Islands differ culturally, socially, linguistically and politically from the Micronesian inhabitants of the Gilbert Islands. In the 1970s these differences were reflected in a desire of the Ellice Islanders to separate from the Gilberts and make their own way to independence. In 1973 a Commissioner was appointed to examine the problem and on the basis of his report and recommendations, the British Government concluded that a separation should take place provided that a referendum showed the majority of Ellice Islanders to be in favour. In a referendum held from August to September 1974, an overwhelming majority - 3,799 against 293 - voted for separation. The Government of Gilbert and Ellice Islands subsequently confirmed that the wishes of the majority of the Ellice Islanders would be respected and on 1st October 1975 the Ellice Islands were established legally as a separate colony called Tuvalu. Formal administrative separation was implemented on 1st January 1976.

On 1st October, 1978, Tuvalu became a fully-independent state. Under the new Constitution the Queen is the Head of State, represented in Tuvalu by a Tuvaluan Governor-General. The House of Parliament consists of twelve members who are elected by the people on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The normal life of Parliament is four years. The Cabinet consists of a Prime Minister, appointed by the members of Parliament and up to four other Ministers.

CHAPTER 1

# HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

*Doug Munro and*
*Richard Bedford*

## Introduction

The history of population change in the nine small coral atolls and reef islands comprising Tuvalu (formerly the Ellice Islands in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony) has been the subject of some debate in the academic literature (see, especially, Newton, 1967 and Bedford et al., 1980), However no comprehensive assessment of the numerous counts and estimates of resident numbers during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has been published in an official census document. It is therefore appropriate to commence the first report of an enumeration in the independent nation of Tuvalu with a survey of population trends.

Our discussion falls into four parts. The first reviews speculations on the origins of the Tuvaluans and their population numbers before the arrival of missionaries in the 1860s. The second section explains an increase in population during the first thirty-five years of protracted contact with Europeans. Information on resident numbers over the period 1865 to 1900 has been obtained from reports and diaries of missionaries associated with the London Missionary Society (LMS) as well as from writings of naval officers and other visitors to the group in the nineteenth century. A note on these sources can be found in the bibliography of this report. The third section analyses trends between 1900 and 1931 as these were revealed in statistics collected by administration officers working in the Ellice Islands District of the former Colony. The course of population change from the time of a comprehensive census in 1931 until the last official enumeration in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony in 1973 is examined in the final section. A summary of the more important estimates and enumerations in Tuvalu since the mid-1860s is contained in Table 1.1.

## The Pre-Missionary Population

The origins of the Tuvaluans lie in Polynesia, and there is no archaeological or linguistic evidence to suggest pre-Polynesian settlement in this part of the central Pacific. Both legends and language indicate a predominantly Samoan heritage, with significant Tonga and I-Kiribati (Gilbertese) influence in the northern islands. According to most of the early LMS missionaries there was almost universal acknowledgement among Tuvaluans of a traditional home in Samoa (Murray, 1876; Powell, 1871, SSJ 160; Turner, 1884). The Reverend J.E. Newell was not so convinced and recognised that the almost exclusive use of Samoans as resident pastors, and the visiting missionaries' reliance on them as interpreters and informants, led to an 'inevitable bias in favour of the Samoan ... origin' (Newell, 1895).

More recently, Bayard (1976, 50) has questioned the roles played by both Samoans and Tongans in the peopling of Tuvalu, and suggested that East Uvea was 'the major contributor'. This hypothesis has yet to be substantiated but it can be noted that East Uvea does not feature in any of the recorded narratives concerned with Tuvalu's legendary history (Newell, 1895; Hedley, 1896; Sollas, 1897; Kennedy, 1931; Roberts, 1958). Whatever the voyaging possibilities, and there is a suggestion that the probability of canoe travel between Tonga and Tuvalu would have been low (Levison, Ward and Webb, 1973), linguistic evidence from northern islands such as Nanumea points to strong Tongan connections (Chambers et al., 1978). On another island in the north, Nui, there was a fusing of two races, Samoan ancestors and settlers from Kiribati, which generated a unique cultural heritage and bilingual community.

## Initial Settlement

Legendary and genealogical evidence suggests that the islands were settled between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries. Chambers et al. (1978) note that if 25 years are allowed for each generation, then the traditional account for the founding of Nanumea by a Tongan would put this event at around the year AD 1325. This is a much earlier estimate for settlement date than some others based on genealogical evidence; Kennedy (1931) calculated an early sixteenth century origin for Vaitupu's population, and Roberts (1958) considered it likely that the first settlement of Vaitupu and Funafuti took place simultaneously. Nukulaelae, by contrast, is believed to have been settled either from Funafuti or Vaitupu as recently as 1740 (Chambers, 1975; Roberts, 1958). These dates remain highly speculative howerer, especially as archaeological work throughout the Pacific is pushing back the accepted time depth for settlement on many islands. Tonga and Samoa are now believed to have been settled as early as 1200 and 600 BC respectively (Chambers et al., 1978), and Bayard (1976) postulates 'very tentatively' that the settlement of Tuvalu occurred between 300 and 500 AD, at least 800 years before the earliest date suggested by genealogy reconstruction.

Table 1.1 Selected Population Estimates and Enumerations, 1866-1973

| Island | 1866[a] | 1876[b] | 1887[c] | 1895[d] | 1901[e] | 1911[f] | 1922[g] | 1931[h] | 1947[i] | 1963[j] | 1968[k] | 1973[l] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nanumea | 6-700 | 441 | 624 | 748 | 725 | 655 | 670 | 770 | 746 | 1051 | 1076 | 977 |
| Nanumaga | 3-400 | 235 | 315 | 381 | 438 | 322 | 407 | 424 | 524 | 544 | 585 | 587 |
| Niutao | 700 | 460 | 539 | 606 | 678 | 589 | 565 | 645 | 644 | 797 | 796 | 907 |
| Nui | 200 | 233 | 359 | 368 | 429 | 306 | 344 | 410 | 490 | 528 | 569 | 569 |
| Vaitupu | 400 | 441 | 481 | 491 | 594 | 493 | 529 | 720 | 728 | 823 | 876 | 948 |
| Nukufetau | 220 | 440 | 252 | 274 | 280 | 311 | 274 | 394 | 524 | 655 | 646 | 620 |
| Funafuti | 100 | 146 | 210 | 224 | 257 | 228 | 218 | 413 | 528 | 687 | 826 | 871 |
| Nukulaelae | 92 | 101 | 172 | 130 | 142 | 176 | 195 | 178 | 282 | 317 | 354 | 343 |
| Niulakita | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | ? | 40 | 21 | 42 | 54 | 65 |
| Tuvalu | 26-2812 | 2497 | 2952 | 3226 | 3543 | 3084 | 3202 | 3994 | 4487 | 5444 | 5782 | 5887 |

Sources:
*a*. Murray (1866), SSJ 157.
*b*. Turner (1876), SSJ 168.
*c*. Marriott (1887), SSJ 185.
*d*. Swayne to Berkeley (23 November 1895) WPHC 4 - 395/1895.
*e*. Tupper (1901), HMS Pylades, RNAS 45.
*f*. Empire Census (1911) encl. in Quayle-Dickson to May, 18 December 1911, WPHC 4 - 235/1911
*g*. Island reports (1921/22) WPHC 4 - 3510/1922. Indigenous population only.
*h*. Census 1931; encl. in Grimble to Fletcher, 23 May 1932, WPHC 4 - 1122/1932
*i*. Census 1947; Pusinelli (1947). Total population.
*j*. Census 1963; McArthur and McCaig (1964). Total population.
*k*. Census 1968; Zwart and Groenewegen (1970). Total population.
*l*. Census 1973; Groenewegen and Bailey (1975). Total population.

While dating remains problematic, the main outlines of settlement history seem clear enough. Chambers et al. (1978, 38-39) summed up the situation well when they wrote:

Over the course of centuries there were many groups of settlers who came to the islands. Most were probably from Tonga and Samoa, though Gilbertese raiders harried some islands and were successful in invading Nui; and there may have been sporadic contact with the Tokelaus to the east and Rotuma to the south.

## Aspects of Environment

The coral islands of Tuvalu are small even by 'low' island standards; none exceeds five square kilometres in size, the maximum elevation is around six metres and the tiny atoll and reef island ecosystems have quite limited potentials for supporting human populations. Fresh water supplies are restricted to shallow sub-surface lenses and the soils are on the margins of fertility. The range of plant species which can survive in such a habitat is severely restricted, even though drought is not a problem in Tuvalu that it is in parts of Kiribati to the north. The basic crops of many other parts of the Pacific were not initially available to the first settlers and it is probable that pandanus (Pandanus pulposus) assumed a fundamental dietary role while coconuts and other introduced plants were gradually becoming established. The only root crops grown in the group were taro and pulaka, both coarse tubers grown in specially constructed pits which reach down to the fresh water lenses. Breadfruit and bananas, staples in the contemporary diet, did not reach some islands until introduced by missionaries in the 1870s.

So fine was the balance between population and resources that the Tuvaluans pursued a deliberate policy of population control until this was effectively banned by missionaries. Both 'foeticide' and infanticide were practised and according to the missionary Murray (1876), in 1865: 'They were genuine Malthusians. They feared that unless the population was kept down they would not have sufficient food'. A few years later another missionary noted that fear of starvation led the people of Vaitupu 'to make a rule that only two children should be reared in family. The life of a third might be redeemed. Not so the next that might be born' (Gill, 1872, ML B1444; Turner, 1876 SSJ 169; Kennedy, 1931).

## A Persistent Myth

In the light of these considerations it is most unlikely that Tuvalu could ever have supported the 20,000 claimed for the pre-missionary population in official publications throughout the twentieth century. A variation of this myth was revived as late as 1977 in the Factsheet Tuvalu where it was argued:

> Between 1850 and 1875 Tuvalu (then the Ellice Islands) was raided by 'blackbirders' for labour to work in South America, Fiji, Hawaii, Tahiti and Queensland, and during this time the population was reduced from about 20,000 to less than 3,000.

It is worth noting that a population of 20,000 translates into a crude density of 784 persons per square kilometre which is almost three times the present average density when the population is heavily dependent on imported food supplies. Newton (1967) has effectively demonstrated the absurdity of the 20,000 estimate. Simply by collating the first sets of missionary estimates for 1865 and 1866, and deducting the numbers of Tuvaluans known to have been taken by Peruvian kidnappers in 1863, he calculated that the population of these islands around 1860 amounted to only 'about 3,000 - the figure to which it was imagined to have been reduced' (Newton, 1967).

While Newton's 1860 estimate of around 3,000 is much more realistic than the long-accepted 20,000, it is difficult to accept his suggestion that the pre-missionary population 'was probably stable at about 3000' (Newton,

Table 1.2 Population Estimates, 1865-1911

| Year | Nanumea | Nanumaga | Niutao | Nui | Vaitupu | Nukufetau | Funafuti | Nukulaelae | Tuvalu | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | | | | 300 | | 250 | 100 | 100 | | Murray (1865), SSJ |
| 1866 | 6-700 | 3-400 | 700 | 300 | +400 | 220 | 100 | 92 | | Murray (1866), SSJ 157 |
| 1867 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 200 | 384 | | | | | Friend, March 1868 |
| 1870 | 5-600 | | c460 | 212 | 376 | 202 | 116 | 90 | | Whitmee (1871) |
| 1871 | | | | 235 | 408 | 204 | 130 | 90 | | Vivian (1871), SSJ 159 |
| 1872 | | 200 | 417 | 253 | 408 | 203 | 125 | 92 | | Gill (1872), ML B1444 |
| 1873 | | 200 | 442 | 210 | 408 | 230 | 135 | 85 | | Davies (1873), SSL 34/2/D |
| 1874 | | | | | | 260 | 130 | | | Dupois (1874), HMS Rosario |
| 1876 | 441 | 235 | 460 | 233 | 441 | 440 | 146 | 101 | 2497 | Turner (1876), SSJ 168 |
| 1878 | 473 | 226 | | 250 | 423 | 228 | 152 | 104 | | Turner (1878), SSJ 173 |
| 1879 | 442 | 234 | 500 | 263 | 475 | | | | | Powell (1879), SSJ 175 |
| 1881 | 534 | 252 | 520 | 288 | 446 | 254 | 180 | 156 | 2630 | Phillips (1881), SSJ 178 |
| 1883 | 560 | 270 | 528 | 313 | 448 | 263 | 175 | 130 | 2687 | Marriott (1883), SSJ 180 |
| 1884 | 568 | 300 | 539 | 346 | 463 | 267 | 190 | 142 | 2815 | Phillips (1884), SSJ 181 |
| 1885 | 595 | 302 | 557 | 336 | 463 | 279 | 208 | 162 | 2902 | Newell (1885), SSJ 182 |
| 1887 | 624 | 315 | 539 | 359 | 481 | 252 | 210 | 172 | 2952 | Marriott (1887), SSJ 185 |
| 1892 | 692 | 373 | 667 | 387 | 462 | 266 | 231 | 118 | 3196 | Goward (1892), SSR 2/142 |
| 1892 | 690 | 373 | 615 | 387 | 456 | 270 | 231 | 95 | 3117 | Davis (1892), HMS Royalist |
| 1895 | 748 | 381 | 606 | 368 | 491 | 274 | 224 | 130 | 3226 | Swayne (1895), WPHC 4-395/1895 |
| 1895 | 736 | | 605 | 398 | 521 | 252 | 233 | | | Marriott (1895), SSJ 189 |
| 1896 | 700 | 381 | 611 | 416 | 500 | 274 | 227 | 136 | 3245 | Tax figures, WPHC 4-79/1896 |
| 1898 | 711 | | | | 525 | 290 | 250 | | c3400 | Marriott (1898), SSJ 181 |
| 1901 | 725 | 438 | 678 | 429 | 594 | 280 | 257 | 142 | 3543 | Tupper (1901), HMS Pylades, RNAS |
| 1909 | 727 | 293 | 623 | 342 | 440 | 319 | 205 | 179 | 3128 | Mahaffy (1909), WPHC 4-44/1910 |
| 1911 | 655 | 322 | 589 | 306 | 493 | 311 | 228 | 176 | 3080 | Empire Census (1911), WPHC 4-44/1910 |

1967). Documentary evidence for the period before 1865 is very sketchy, but mention is made of inter-group warfare, mishaps at sea while on fishing trips or inter-island canoe voyages, and the transmission of infectious diseases to small populations with no immunity by Tuvaluans visiting kin on neighbouring islands. Numbers of residents on the small islands probably fluctuated quite markedly over time in response to these sorts of processes.

## An Expanding Population, 1865-1900

During the 1860s, missionaries associated with LMS began to make regular voyages to Tuvalu, and from 1870 the group was visited on an annual basis. A considerable number of population estimates and counts were made over the last 35 years of the nineteenth century, and most of those at our disposal are included in Table 1.2. The interesting feature of these figures is the general, if differential increase in numbers of residents on the eight permanently inhabited islands during a period when most Pacific Island populations were believed to be experiencing rapid decline. During the late nineteenth century in Tuvalu, the most significant demographic trends were rising levels of fertility and declining mortality - trends which were to become common in other Polynesian populations fifty years later in the 1920s and 1930s.

A number of writers have commented on the speed with which Samoan pastors were able to transform aspects of Tuvalu social organisation and behaviour (Kennedy, 1931; Brady, 1975; Macdonald, 1971; Munro, 1979). Kennedy (1931), for example, has stated that by the early twentieth century a great number of ceremonies associated with ancient rites and customs, games, courtship, marriage, birth, adult initiation, and death had been abandoned. Brady (1975) believes that long-term compatibility with Samoan culture contributed significantly to acceptance of Samoan missionaries, and thereby to rapid acceptance of Christianity. The Samoan pastors demanded, and were eventually given, respect, authority and badges of rank previously accorded to high-ranking chiefs and, from this position of strength in the political system, they made every effort to remove all that pertained to the '<u>poo uliuli</u>' or 'days of darkness'.

The resident Samoan pastors and their itinerant European superiors acted quickly to abolish some traditional constraints on population growth. Infanticide and abortion were banned and, although the mission ruling was not always adhered to, both were practised on a much reduced scale from the 1870s. As well as having an impact on birth rates, mission policies also influenced mortality levels. On the one hand Samoan pastors were successful in putting a stop to inter-group warfare and the socially sanctioned killing of trouble-makers (Turner, 1876, SSJ 168; Chambers, 1975). Deaths resulting from misadventure at sea declined as Tuvaluans came to rely on the visiting mission and trading vessels for inter-island travel.

The net demographic effect of mission influence in Tuvalu was steady growth in population between 1870 and 1900. Numbers rose by more than 40% over the last 25 years of the century - from just under 2,500 in 1876 to just over 3,500 in 1901 (Table 1.2). There were considerable fluctuations in the totals resident on particular islands in different years, and many of these can be accounted for by inter-island visiting which was then, and still is, an important feature of Tuvaluan life. Two examples from early in the period under discussion demonstrate the problem of comparing figures cited for specific islands. In 1866 Murray (SSJ 157) stated that his population estimate (300) for Nui included 'a full 100' from other islands who were either temporary or permanent residents. Whitmee (1871) noted that 30 or 40 visitors from Niutao were not included in his estimate of 376 for Vaitupu's population in 1870. Obviously there is a mixture of de jure as well as de facto populations in the record summarised in Table 1.2. For this reason, and because the numbers involved are so small, we have not attempted any analysis of population change for individual islands.

Changes initiated in Tuvaluan society by resident Samoan and itinerant European missionaries had the most significant impact on population trends in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Other factors, such as the low incidence of labour recruiting after 1863 and the limited evidence of epidemic disease mortality, are also important in the context of Tuvaluan population growth at this time. These two processes are considered in turn.

## Overseas Labour Migration

Raids by Peruvian slavers in 1863 initiated overseas labour migration among the Tuvaluans. The ships called at most islands in the group, but only Nukulaelae and Funafuti lost significant proportions of their residents to the Peruvians. At Nukulaelae, about 200 from an estimated population of 300 were enticed on board two vessels, with the promise of being taken to a nearby island for six months where they would make coconut oil and learn Christianity before being returned home with good payment and mission teachers (Murray, 1876). At Funafuti about 180 adults from a total population of about 300 were similarly inveigled aboard (Murray, 1876). The demographic effects of this forced migration were profound; Nukulaelae and Funafuti both lost over 60% of their residents in a single year. When Whitmee visited Nukulaelae in 1870 he found that two-thirds of the adult population were women and children (Whitmee, 1871). At Funafuti in the following year Powell (1871, SSJ 160) observed that women greatly outnumbered men, and children slightly outnumbered the women.

Population recovery appears to have been fairly rapid, however. Although there were only 22 adult males on Funafuti in 1873 (Davies, 1873, SSL 34/2/D), by 1883 there was an 'enormous' number of children (Le Hunte, 1883, HMS Espiegle, WPHC 4-159/1883), and in 1893 the population numbered 230, only 70 less than the 300 estimated to be on the island before the Peruvian raid (Goward, 1892, SSR 2/142). In this regard, Hedley (1896) notes that following this forced migration in 1863, Funafuti 'received an immigrant population from various sources. Colonists from Samoa, the Tokelaus, Manihiki, and other of the Ellices settled in the depopulated village'. On Nukulaelae replacement was somewhat slower because the island was less accessible to prospective immigrants due to the vagaries of shipping. The total population in 1892 was stated to be around 100 - about one-third of the pre-Peruvian estimate (Table 1.2).

Following this episode, labour migration from Tuvalu was limited in scope until the early twentieth century. The Samoan pastors were strongly opposed to labour migration and this, coupled with small resident populations, made islands in this group an unpromising recruiting field compared with some in Kiribati to the north (Bedford and Macdonald, 1980). Between 1870 and 1900 recruiting vessels flying many flags called at Tuvalu but only around 100 people were signed on for work in Fiji, Hawaii, Samoa, possibly Tahiti, and in the mid-1890s, Australia. Usually the vessels involved called at islands in Tuvalu en route to Kiribati where the real business of recruiting was undertaken. As the numbers of Tuvaluan recruits indicates, this group of small atolls and reef islands was hardly the happy hunting ground of 'blackbirders' which tradition holds was the case. The claim, perpetuated in annual reports published by the Colonial Office throughout the twentieth century, that thousands of Tuvaluans were kidnapped for work overseas, cannot be substantiated from the quite detailed mission records in the nineteenth century. Labour migration was not an 'evil' which, in association with measles, reduced the race 'from over 20,000 souls to under 3,000' (Colonial Office, 1935, 4). Except for the impact of the Peruvian raids on Funauuti and Nukulaelae, overseas labour migration was not an important variable affecting the course of population change before 1900.

### Disease Mortality

There is also little evidence in the mission record of Tuvaluan population change from the mid-1860s of excessive mortality due to the introduction of diseases such as measles - a cause of extensive population decline in this island group according to successive Colony annual reports (see, for example, Colonial Office, 1935). There are no reports of devastating measles epidemics in Tuvalu like the one in Fiji in 1875 which is believed to have reduced the population by around 20 (McArthur, 1967). Disease mortality is mentioned in the missionaries' journals, but the numbers involved are small. Thus an epidemic of dysentery at Nukulaelae and Funafuti in 1874 is reported to have claimed only one life (Turner, 1874, SSJ 165), while at Niutao ten years later an influenza epidemic resulted in four deaths (Newell, 1885, SSJ 185). A more serious outbreak of whooping cough accompanied a visit of the LMS mission ship John Williams to Nui and Nanumaga in 1894 - the total number of deaths in this case was nine (Swayne to Thurston, 17 January 1895, WPHC 4-42/1895). Given that the combined population of these two islands was around 750 (Table 1.2), it is evident that whooping cough did not lead to a substantial reduction in numbers.

The most serious incidence of disease-induced mortality for which we have documentary evidence was associated with an outbreak of dysentery on Niutao in 1884 following the return of a group who had been visiting kin on Nanumaga. The resident Samoan pastor tried to isolate the returnees from the rest of the community but no one would consent to this and the disease spread killing 41 people (Newell, 1885, SSJ 185). Strong customary links between groups on different islands generated considerable inter-island visiting (or malanga), and no doubt fostered the dissemination of contagious diseases. However, mortality caused by outbreaks of sickness did not decimate island populations - if this had been the case the resident Samoan pastors should have advised their itinerant European supervisors who, in turn, should have reported the events in their tour diaries.

### The Situation Around 1900

While the available statistics on island populations in the latter half of the nineteenth century reveal considerable fluctuations in numbers, the trend for the group as a whole is one of steady growth (Table 1.2). In 1905, when the Reverend S.H. Davies visited Tuvalu for the first time in three decades, he was struck by the fact that the population had 'increased and in some cases doubled in the past 32 years' (Davies to Thompson, 29 November 1905, SSL 49). He observed that there was 'a more varied and larger food supply', and much of the credit for this goes to the LMS missionaries and pastors for introducing new edible plant species. However the increasing population was also a matter of some concern to missionaries and colonial administrators alike, especially as it inflated 'an already present overall land hunger' (Brady, 1974, 130). As early as the 1890s resettlement was being suggested as a solution to what was perceived as an impending overpopulation problem on some islands (Marriott, 1898, SSJ 192; Campbell to O'Brien, 25 May 1901, WPHC 4-102/1901). Radically changed demographic circumstances in the early twentieth century led to a shift in concern away from excessive growth to uncharacteristic decline, however. The two processes erroneously believed to have reduced Tuvalu's population substantially in the late nineteenth century - labour migration and disease mortality - assumed much greater significance in the history of population change after 1900.

## Decline and Recovery, 1900-1931

Between 1901 and 1911 there was a sharp decline in numbers resident in Tuvalu (Table 1.2). At the time of the 1911 Empire Census, the total

enumerated in the group was 3084 - almost 500 less than the number recorded by Tupper in 1901. While Tupper's figures may be somewhat high (his total is 300 above the figure cited in the island tax records for 1896), there is no doubt that numbers fell in the first decade of the twentieth century. The record of births and deaths for the period 1903 to 1933 indicates that there were more deaths in most years, until after 1913 when natural increase once again became the norm (Table 1.3). Accompanying, and contributing to, rising mortality levels in the early twentieth century was extensive circulation of labour between Tuvalu and Ocean Island, the site of a phosphate extraction industry from 1900. The Protectorate government favoured labour migration and there was no shortage of recruits willing to leave their islands for a year or two on contract. With the introduction of policies which fostered migration and attempted to combat morbidity and mortality, the colonial government superseded the LMS as the primary force for change in population numbers and structure.

## Labour Circulation

The first Tuvaluans went to Ocean Island in 1900, and over the subsequent decade the numbers employed in phosphate mining in any given year ranged from between 60 to 120 (Chambers, 1975). The period of employment under contract was generally for two years, and the great majority of migrants were young men. On completion of their contracts migrants were returned to Tuvalu and a new batch of recruits was sought for work on Ocean Island. In 1906, for example, the S.S. Inger took 42 young men from Vaitupu and returned an indisclosed number to Nanumea (Newell, 1906, SSL 49).

Circular migration between Tuvalu and Ocean Island had two immediate effects in the communities of origin. On the one hand a spate of church building in the early years of the twentieth century was a function of the cash earned by migrant labour (Newell, 1905, SSL 49; Chambers, 1975; Koch, 1978). On the other, Tuvaluans returning from a period of work on Ocean Island brought back a variety of infectious diseases which contributed significantly to the decline in population between 1900 and 1913. Dysentery was a major cause of mortality over this period, especially 'a severe epidemic ... which extended throughout the group ... during 1907 and 1908' (Smith-Rewse, 1912, WPHC 4-1442/1914). Nanumea, a recruiting base for Ocean Island, was particularly hard hit, and the deaths reported for these two years total 57 and 81 respectively.

In the 'island reports' submitted annually by District Officers little information is given on labour circulation between Tuvalu and Ocean Island. Figures for numbers of absentees from the different islands are available for various years from 1916, and these indicate that at least 250 people were living outside their islands of usual residence each year. In some years (e.g. 1922 and 1933) the total exceeded 600. While many of these people would have been visiting other islands in Tuvalu, a significant proportion were probably absent working on Ocean Island. It is difficult to offer firm evidence for this assertion on the basis of data contained in the annual 'island reports'. However, for the year 1932-33 it can be established that of 611 Tuvaluans stated to be absent from their islands of usual residence, 277 were registered as visitors elsewhere in the group; the other 334 people were living in other places (Island reports, 1932-33, WPHC 4-676/1934).

## Mortality and Medical Services

Throughout the first decade of the twentieth century, there was a tendency for deaths to exceed births each year - a situation which led some government officials to view the Tuvaluans' demographic future with considerable pessimism. In 1909, for example, Arthur Mahaffy, then Resident

Table 1.3 The Balance of Births over Deaths, 1903-1933

| Island | 1903 | 1905 | 1907 | 1909 | 1912 | 1913-1914 | 1915-1916 | 1917-1918 | 1920-1921 | 1922-1923 | 1927-1928 | 1930-1931 | 1932-1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nanumea | + 3 | - 6 | -27 | +17 | - 3 | -12 | +15 | +13 | + 7 | +10 | + 1 | +18 | +16 |
| Nanumaga | - 9 | -10 | -15 | + 5 | - 7 | 0 | + 9 | +25 | + 4 | + 2 | + 2 | + 6 | +10 |
| Niutao | + 7 | -13 | -32 | + 7 | - 1 | -16 | + 1 | +17 | + 6 | +21 | +10 | + 3 | +16 |
| Nui | -13 | -11 | -20 | 0 | - 2 | + 8 | - 1 | 0 | +10 | -10 | - 1 | - 1 | + 1 |
| Vaitupu | -12 | -11 | -36 | + 8 | - 6 | +17 | +14 | +11 | +19 | +10 | +15 | +19 | - 4 |
| Nukufetau | ? | + 2 | + 3 | +11 | - 5 | + 4 | 0 | + 3 | +12 | + 9 | +12 | + 2 | + 6 |
| Funafuti | 0 | - 3 | -24 | + 3 | + 3 | 0 | + 4 | + 6 | + 2 | + 4 | +10 | +12 | +10 |
| Nukulaelae | + 6 | - 1 | + 3 | + 1 | + 7 | + 5 | ? | + 4 | 0 | + 2 | + 4 | +11 | 0 |
| Niulakita | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tuvalu | (-18) | -53 | -148 | +52 | -14 | + 6 | (+42) | (+75) | +60 | +48 | +53 | +70 | +55 |

Sources: 1903-1912 Annual Report for the Ellice Islands for the year 1912, WPHC 4-1442/1914.
1913-14, Island reports, WPHC 4-2952/1914 and 581/1915.
1915-16, Island reports, WPHC 4-3091/1916 and 318/1917.
1917-18, Island reports, WPHC 4-503/1919.
1920-21, Island reports, WPHC 4-651/1922.
1922-23, Island reports, WPHC 4-1141/1924.
1927-28, Island reports, WPHC 4-1917/1930.
1930-31, Island reports, WPHC 4-1406/1932.
1932-33, Island reports, WPHC 4-676/1934.

Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, speculated that the period of population decline would lead to the decadence of the race (Mahaffy, 1909, CO 225/86). Of particular concern in this regard was the incidence of infant mortality - as Smith-Rewse (1912, WPHC 4-1442/1914) pointed out 'the proportion of deaths every year of very young children to the total number born is very high'. Few figures are available to test this assertion, but during the last six months of 1912 on Nanumea, for example, Smith-Rewse reported that 'out of a total of 19 deaths 7 were children less than one year of age' (Smith-Rewse, 1912, WPHC 4-1442/1914).

In the light of this concern with population decline, it is hardly surprising that provision of medical treatment and improvements in hygiene in the villages assumed high priority in the policies of District Administration officials. Annual reports for Tuvalu contain lengthy reviews of the health and wellbeing of the people and some statistics on the causes of death. The most prevalent disease was seen to be consumption in its various forms (later identified as tuberculosis) and it was generally accepted that it 'can be placed in the front rank as a cause of death among these people' (Smith-Rewse, 1912, WPHC 4-1442/1914). Although every island had its local hospital, and a larger District hospital was nearing completion in Funafuti in 1912, it was not until patients severely affected by the disease were kept isolated from the general population that the incidence of 'consumption' began to decline.

'Island reports' for the years between 1903 and 1933 indicate that the period of population decline was short-lived. By 1909 births again were exceeding deaths for Tuvalu as a whole, although there were marked fluctuations in the level of natural increase at the island level. The fluctuations were not only due to differences in disease mortality and variable sanitary conditions in villages. Birth rates also varied markedly from year to year, in large measure in response to the incidence of absenteeism among young men. The impact of labour migration on fertility levels in small populations was not overlooked by administration officials: in the late 1910s restrictions were placed on recruiting from certain islands in Tuvalu in order to promote higher birth rates (Smith-Rewse, 1912, WPHC 4-1442/1914).

From 1913 the statistics contained in island reports indicate that the population of Tuvalu was increasing. Although there is some variation in the size of the indigenous population in certain years depending on the source (for example island reports for the year 1920-21 give a total of 3,250 Tuvaluans while a census in 1921 indicates that there were 3,429 resident in the group), it seems that numbers never fell below 3,000. By 1931, when a detailed census was carried out in the Colony, the indigenous population had reached 3933 - the highest number of resident Tuvaluans ever recorded to that date. 'Decadence of the race', which had given Mahaffy so much cause for alarm in 1909, had been well and truly arrested by this stage. The major concern with demographic trends in the early 1930s was increasing population densities on the small islands. Impending overpopulation rather than depopulation was perceived to be the critical issue.

## Continued Growth, 1931-1973

The history of population change in Tuvalu since 1931 is reasonably well documented in official censuses (Pusinelli, 1947; McArthur and McCaig, 1963; Zwart and Groenewegen, 1968; Groenewegen and Bailey, 1973) and academic research reports and publications (Bedford, 1967; Brady, 1970 and 1978; Chambers, 1975; Koch, 1978; Macdonald 1971; Veltman, 1979; White, 1965; Wilson, 1979). Space limitations prevent a detailed review of demographic developments here, and we confine our remarks to two issues: the role of migration to other parts of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony as a regulator of population growth in Tuvalu, and the pattern of change in resident numbers on the different islands between censuses over the period 1931 to 1973.

## Migration for Employment

In 1931, 96% of all Tuvaluans enumerated in the former Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony were resident in their home island group (Table 1.4). At the time of this census very small numbers were living on Ocean Island, or elsewhere in Kiribati. Much larger numbers were absent from Tuvalu in other years around this time, but it is true to say that before the Second World War comparatively few Tuvaluans had migrated to other parts of the former Colony with the objective of staying there for periods of more than two or three years.

Table 1.4 Population Distribution, 'Polynesians' 1931-1973[1]

| Place of Enumeration | Census 1931 | | 1947 | | 1963 | | 1968 | | 1973 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Tuvalu | 3917 | 95.8 | 4403 | 86.9 | 5021 | 74.2 | 5532 | 74.1 | 5652 | 73.5 |
| Kiribati | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tarawa | 4 | 0.1 | 100 | 2.0 | 714 | 10.6 | 1054 | 14.1 | 1064 | 13.8 |
| Other Islands | 20 | 0.5 | 69 | 1.4 | 182 | 2.7 | 182 | 2.5 | 151 | 2.0 |
| Total Kiribati | 24 | 0.6 | 169 | 3.4 | 896 | 13.3 | 1236 | 16.6 | 1215 | 15.8 |
| Ocean Island | 52 | 1.3 | 441 | 8.7 | 727 | 10.7 | 600 | 8.0 | 632 | 8.2 |
| Line Island | - | - | 5 | 0.1 | 44 | 0.7 | 44 | 0.6 | 53 | 0.7 |
| Phoenix Island | 30 | 0.7 | 16 | 0.3 | 34 | 0.5 | - | - | - | - |
| Ships | 66 | 1.6 | 32 | 0.6 | 41 | 0.6 | 53 | 0.7 | 142 | 1.8 |
| Total | 4089 | 100.0 | 5066 | 100.0 | 6763 | 100.0 | 7465 | 100.0 | 7694 | 100.0 |

1. In all censuses except the one in 1931 the term 'Polynesian' is used to cover people from Tuvalu as well as other islands in the eastern Pacific. Very few Polynesians born outside the former Gilbert and Ellice Islands were enumerated in these censuses however. The term Polynesian can be regarded as being virtually synonymous with Tuvaluan in this case.

Sources: See Table 1.1

As in other parts of the Pacific, the Second World War marks a watershed in the history of socio-economic change in Tuvalu. The hostilities did not have a lasting impact, but the decision by Britain to develop South Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands as the commercial, administrative and major service centre for the Colony had a very profound effect on the course of demographic change in Tuvalu. From the mid-1940s increasing numbers of Tuvaluans moved north to Tarawa to take up offered jobs or to seek wage employment in the evolving urban centre. In 1947, 100 Polynesians (virtually all Tuvaluans) were enumerated on Tarawa compared with 4 in 1931. Sixteen years later, in 1963, over 700 were in residence on this island - almost 11% of the total Polynesian population in the Colony at that time.

In addition to this intensifying drift to the only real town in the area, more Tuvaluans were taking up employment on Ocean Island. In 1947 over 400 were enumerated on the island and in 1963 the total exceeded 700. Many of the workers by this time were long-term employees of the British Phosphate Commission - circulation of labour on contract still took place,

but there was also a 'resident' Tuvaluan population on Ocean Island by the early 1960s. Other sources of wage employment for much smaller numbers were the commercial plantations on Fanning and Washington Islands, and the schools and hospitals scattered through the Gilbert group. One result of this migration away from the densely population small islands of Tuvalu, was that just over one quarter of all Polynesians in 1963 were resident elsewhere in the Colony.

The proportion of Polynesians living outside Tuvalu did not change much between 1963 and 1973, although the relative importance of Tarawa as a destination increased somewhat (Table 1.4). At the time of the censuses in 1968 and 1973 over 1,000 Polynesians were living on Tarawa in comparison with around 5,500 in Tuvalu. Obviously migration to the urban area on this island, as well as to the site of the phosphate mine on Ocean Island, had a profound impact on the course of demographic change in Tuvalu between 1931 and 1973. Other factors such as rising fertility levels, declining mortality, and overseas resettlement of Vaitupuans in Fiji were also important, but the history of population growth over this period can only be understood in the context of internal migration.

## Population Distribution and Growth

Within Tuvalu, the pattern of population distribution changed little between 1931 and 1973 (Table 1.5). There were minor fluctuations between censuses, but even Funafuti, the centre of administration, commerce and transportation in Tuvalu, only increased its share of the group's total by 4.5% during the 42 years.

Table 1.5 Population Distribution and Growth, 1931-1973

| Island | Population Distribution[1] | | | | | Population Growth[2] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1947 | 1963 | 1968 | 1973 | 1931-1947 | 1947-1963 | 1963-1968 | 1968-1973 |
| Nanumea | 19.3 | 16.6 | 19.3 | 18.6 | 16.6 | -0.2 | 2.2 | 0.5 | -1.9 |
| Nanumaga | 10.6 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 | * |
| Niutao | 16.1 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 13.8 | 15.4 | * | 1.3 | * | 2.7 |
| Nui | 10.3 | 10.9 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.5 | * |
| Vaitupu | 18.0 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 16.1 | * | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Nukufetau | 9.9 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | -0.3 | -0.8 |
| Funafuti | 10.3 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| Nukulaelae | 4.5 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 2.2 | -0.7 |
| Niulakita | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Tuvalu | 3994 | 4487 | 5444 | 5782 | 5887 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 |

1. Percentage of total in Tuvalu resident on each island. The relevant island totals are given in Table 1.1.

2. Average annual rate of population growth in the intercensal period.
   * population change less than 0.1% per annum.
   ** numbers too small for calculation of growth rate.

Sources: Data contained in Table 1.1; Veltman, 1979.

While the distribution pattern remained remarkably constant, average annual rates of population growth between intercensal periods were quite variable (Table 1.5). Depending largely on the extent of migration to Tarawa and Ocean Island, growth was either relatively slow by Pacific standards (i.e. less than 2.0% per annum), or there was an absolute, if short-term, decline in numbers of residents. For the group as a whole, rates never averaged out at more than 1.2% per annum; a considerably lower growth rate than for Polynesians within the former Colony as a whole (Veltman, 1979).

During the most recent intercensal period (1973 to 1978) the situation has been totally transformed by the Tuvaluans' decision to become an independent nation. Thousands of Tuvaluans have left their jobs and homes in Tarawa, Ocean Island and other parts of Kiribati, in order to take up residence in their new country. This represents the beginning of a new phase in the population history of Tuvalu; a phase which is the subject of considerable analysis in subsequent chapters in this volume.

CHAPTER 2

# GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION SINCE 1973

*Sheila Macrae*

## Introduction

The Separation in 1975 of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony into two groups of islands later to become the independent nations of Kiribati and Tuvalu was a unique event in the Colony's history. It occasioned a large movement of Ellice Islanders back to Tuvalu and a much smaller migration of Gilbertese from Tuvalu to Kiribati. Such constitutional and migratory changes will occur only once in the history of the islands. The period since the 1973 Census has therefore been studied separately from earlier inter-censal periods, as comparison is considered inappropriate. Likewise, it will be difficult to compare this inter-censal period with other periods in the future.

## Rate of Growth

The total number of persons of all ethnic components enumerated in Tuvalu on 27th May 1979 was 7349. This compares with 5887 persons enumerated on 8th December 1973 in the same islands (then the Ellice Islands). This increase of 1462 persons (24.83%) represents an overall growth rate between the two censuses of 4.06% per annum. Such a high growth rate reflects the extensive in-migration into Tuvalu and masks the effect of any excess of births and deaths. Records of movement in and out of Tuvalu in the period (the movement being mostly within the Colony) are extremely limited, but an attempt was made to exclude the effects of this movement in the determination of an inter-censal growth rate applicable to Tuvalu. This was done by the construction of an approximate de jure population from the numbers of persons in the two censuses enumerated in the whole of the Colony and in Nauru and including other temporarily overseas whose home island* was one of the islands of Tuvalu. This gave 8751 persons in 1973 and 9457 persons in 1979 who considered their home island to be in Tuvalu, indicating an inter-censal growth rate for both sexes combined of 1.42% per annum (see previous chapter), and the difference between this growth rate of the 'home islanders' and that of the de facto total population of Tuvalu clearly demonstrates the extent and nature of the movement of Tuvaluans in the inter-censal period (discussed in detail in Chapter 7). Further confirmation is obtained from the application of the current rate of natural increase** of 0.87% per annum to the de facto indigenous population of the Ellice Islands in 1973. With no migration, the population of 5868 in 1973 would have increased only to 6153 persons in 1979, whereas the enumerated population was 7271.

This overall growth rate of 1.42% per annum is therefore the most reliable that can be estimated for the period since the 1973 Census. The

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* Note: 'home island' is not the same as 'ethnic origin' (see Chapter 7).

** This is defined as the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate and derived from 1979 census data (see Chapters 5 and 6). It would have been more correct to apply the inter-censal average rate of natural increase, but this could be calculated neither directly from the registers of births and deaths since these were incomplete nor from the 1973 and 1979 census data because of their non-comparability.

proportion of this which is due to natural increase cannot be ascertained, but it has been assumed to be of the order of the rate of natural increase extant at the time of the 1979 Census (0.87% per annum). The difference between the sexes (1.06% per annum for males and 0.68% per annum for females) may account for much of the difference in the growth rates of male and female 'home islanders'.

Table 2.1 Persons in 1973 and 1979 who gave their Home Island as being in Tuvalu

| | 1973 | | | 1979 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Enumerated in: | | | | | | |
| GEIC | 3774 | 4107 | 7881 | 3951 | 4296 | 8247 |
| Nauru | 361 | 258 | 619* | 438 | 276 | 714 |
| Others overseas | 239** | 12** | 251* | 475 | 184 | 659 |
| Less: those enumerated in Kiribati 1978 and Tuvalu 1979 | | | - | - 78 | - 85 | -163 |
| TOTAL | 4374 | 4377 | 8751 | 4786 | 4671 | 9457 |

Average annual growth rate in inter-censal period of 5.47 years:

| | |
|---|---|
| M | 1.65% |
| F | 1.19% |
| T | 1.42% |

* Data on Ellice Islanders obtained indirectly from records of the Nauru Phosphate Commission and from GEIC Government records.

** Sex ratio obtained from Veltman (1979).

## Distribution

### Distribution by Island

The distribution of the population enumerated in 1979 on the islands of Tuvalu is shown in Basic Table 1, and some of the data are abstracted into Table 2.2 for comparison with those from the 1973 Census. It can be seen that even with an overall increase in the total de facto population of Tuvalu, only two of the islands - Vaitupu and Funafuti - have experienced a substantial increase in the size of their populations, while two others - Nanumea and Niutao - have experienced a decrease in numbers. The increase in numbers on Funafuti represents an average increase of 16.3% per annum - four times the overall rate of increase of the total de facto population of Tuvalu. The percentage distribution of the total population between the islands indicates that even with an absolute increase in numbers on some islands, the size of most islands' populations relative to the others has fallen slightly. This is mainly due to the fact that 28.9% of the total population in 1979 live on Funafuti whereas in 1973 only 14.8% did so. Generally, the island sex ratios altered little between the censuses, with most islands experiencing a slight fall. The rise in the ratio in Funafuti probably reflects patterns of migration to this 'urban' centre (discussed in Chapters 7 and 9). The population density on Funafuti has increased almost 2½-fold in the inter-censal period to a level of three persons per acre, which is more than twice that of the second most densely populated island, Niutao. The population density of Vaitupu has increased by approximately one-half, but it is still at less than one person per acre, as on all other islands.

## Distribution by Ethnic Origin

A comparison of the distribution of the population by ethnic origin in 1973 and in 1979 could not be made because of the problems concerning the reclassification of ethnicity between the two censuses. For 1979, it can be seen from Basic Table 1 that Pacific Islanders other than Tuvaluans (Micronesians, Melanesians, etc.) were enumerated on all the islands of Tuvalu, but were mostly to be found on Funafuti. The non-Pacific islanders (mostly Europeans) were concentrated even more heavily on Funafuti, with all but three of those not there being on Vaitupu. These two groups of non-Tuvaluans together only represent 3.1% of the total population (although 6.7% of Funafuti) and therefore their presence is of little consequence in the ethnic composition of Tuvalu.

Table 2.2 Total De Facto Population by Island in 1973 and 1979

| Island | Census | No. of Persons | % of Total | Sex Ratio* | No. per Acre | Increase in Number 1973-79 | Average Annual Increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nanumea | 1973 | 977 | 16.6 | 87 | 1.02 | -133 | -2.7% |
| | 1979 | 844 | 11.5 | 83 | 0.88 | | |
| Nanumaga | 1973 | 587 | 10.0 | 79 | 0.85 | 18 | 0.6% |
| | 1979 | 605 | 8.2 | 76 | 0.88 | | |
| Niutao | 1973 | 907 | 15.4 | 81 | 1.45 | - 41 | -0.9% |
| | 1979 | 866 | 11.8 | 74 | 1.39 | | |
| Nui | 1973 | 569 | 9.7 | 91 | 0.81 | 34 | 1.1% |
| | 1979 | 603 | 8.2 | 91 | 0.86 | | |
| Vaitupu | 1973 | 948 | 16.1 | 84 | 0.68 | 325 | 5.4% |
| | 1979 | 1273 | 17.3 | 80 | 0.92 | | |
| Nukufetau | 1973 | 620 | 10.5 | 81 | 0.84 | 6 | 0.2% |
| | 1979 | 626 | 8.5 | 72 | 0.85 | | |
| Funafuti | 1973 | 871 | 14.8 | 101 | 1.26 | 1249 | 16.3% |
| | 1979 | 2120 | 28.9 | 110 | 3.08 | | |
| Nukulaelae | 1973 | 343 | 5.8 | 79 | 0.76 | 4 | 0.2% |
| | 1979 | 347 | 4.7 | 86 | 0.77 | | |
| Niulakita | 1973 | 65 | 1.1 | 124** | 0.63 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1979 | 65 | 0.9 | 150** | 0.63 | | |
| TOTAL | 1973 | 5887 | 100 | 86 | 0.93 | 1462 | 4.1% |
| | 1979 | 7349 | 100 | 88 | 1.16 | | |

* Males per 100 females.

** Based on very small numbers.

CHAPTER 3

## SEX AND AGE

*Sheila Macrae*

### Census Questions

Enumerators were required to note the sex of the respondent and to select an individual 'Male' or 'Female' card accordingly. It is considered that any errors in such a process, e.g. concerning the sex of young children, were negligible. On the individual census cards, question D required the enumerators to record the date of birth, giving day, month and year, where possible. Where such information was supported by documentary evidence (such as birth cards (see below), birth certificates, bible inscriptions, baptismal records, etc.) this was noted. The enumerators were instructed to give special attention to this question and to help the respondents in the estimation of their ages, if necessary by reference to a historical calendar or to documents available for other family members.

In the processing of the data, dates of birth were first translated into ages by subtracting the month and year of birth from the month and year of the census*, distributing appropriately those for whom month of birth was not given. The de facto population was then tabulated by sex and single years of age (see Basic Table 3).

### Birth Cards

As in the 1973 Census, birth cards - prepared from the registration records kept (albeit incompletely) in the islands since the beginning of the century - were distributed prior to the census, in an effort to reduce the errors caused by age mis-statements. Of a total of 8459 cards recorded (though not by age) as having been prepared and distributed, the duplicates of 8066 (95%) were returned to the census office for checking. From these it was learned that, of the people for whom cards had been written and returned, 19% had since died and 19% either moved from their island of birth and could not be located in the time available or were simply unknown. The remaining 62% were known to have been given to the individuals concerned, who constituted 63% of the total de facto indigenous population**. The percentage of the population for whom the existence of any form of documentary evidence of birth (birth cards, bible records, baptismal certificates, etc.) was noted on the census forms was 66%. (Of course, in addition, many people living had not had their births registered, so could not be issued with birth cards.)

Analysis of the distribution of birth cards** by age group of recipient (only possible for both sexes combined) shows (see Table 3.1) an extremely low percentage for the youngest age group and variable, but high, percentages for most other age groups except the oldest. The lower percentages at the

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* Initially this computation was done incorrectly, with just the year of birth being subtracted from the year of the census, and taking no account of the fact that the census was in May. All ages had to be checked and, if necessary, re-coded.

** It is assumed that the non-returned birth cards were, in the main, those for dead or unknown persons, and that only a small proportion had been distributed. The percentages shown in Table 3.1 are therefore probably slightly lower absolutely than is correct but are assumed to be correct relative to each other.

younger ages indicate perhaps that the registration of births has not been maintained as well in recent years as it had been further in the past. It may also indicate that many very young children had moved from their island of birth and could not be traced within the time available, but it is more likely that there are more cards distributed to adults as they are better known in a community and therefore easier to find. (Analysis of the distribution of birth cards by island was not possible.)

Table 3.1 Percentage of the De Facto Indigenous Population by Five Year Age Groups to Whom Birth Cards Were Distributed

| Age Group[1] | No. of Birth Cards Distributed | Total Persons[2] | % of Persons with Birth Cards |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1- 4[3] | 99 | 590 | 17 |
| 5- 9 | 361 | 699 | 52 |
| 10-14 | 616 | 968 | 64 |
| 15-19 | 820 | 1021 | 80 |
| 20-24 | 543 | 712 | 76 |
| 25-29 | 413 | 582 | 71 |
| 30-34 | 285 | 412 | 69 |
| 35-39 | 226 | 324 | 70 |
| 40-44 | 267 | 345 | 77 |
| 45-49 | 244 | 328 | 74 |
| 50-54 | 244 | 330 | 74 |
| 55-59 | 176 | 308 | 57 |
| 60-64 | 149 | 218 | 68 |
| 65-69 | 89 | 147 | 61 |
| 70-74 | 74 | 98 | 76 |
| 75+ | 29 | 127 | 23 |
| Total | 4635 | 7271[4] | 63 |

1. These refer to years of birth 1975-78, 1970-74, 1965-69, etc. and are not the strictly accurate age groups at the time of the census.
2. These are the total numbers of people born in the corresponding years 1975-78, 1970-74, 1965-69, etc. and do not match the age groups corrected for the date of the census.
3. There were no records available for children born in 1979.
4. Including 62 children aged 0.

The birth cards themselves also introduced an element of error into the age recording at the census, since errors of transcription from the registers or in the registers themselves must inevitably have occurred to a certain extent. However, this disadvantage of the scheme was much outweighed by the advantages which accrued not only because 63% of the indigenous population had birth cards distributed to them (and 66% had their ages supported by some documentary evidence) but also because these documents aided the estimation of the ages of other family members. As a consequence, the age reporting errors (see below) are small and it is therefore considered that the effort involved in the writing and distribution of birth cards and the checking of other documents was probably justified. It will not have to be repeated at the next census, since each recipient retained one copy of his/her card. The birth certificates now issued at the time of registration of a birth should provide the necessary documentary evidence of date of birth of those children born after 1978.

## Accuracy of Age Reporting

The issue of birth cards prior to the census, as described above, was considered potentially beneficial because, in common with many Pacific Islanders, many people in Tuvalu do not know their age or their date of birth. Therefore, in the absence of documentary evidence, it is necessary to estimate ages and dates of birth by indirect means (such as by reference to a historical calendar - this was also used in the Tuvalu census). Such estimates are clearly subject to substantial errors, due both to lack of knowledge of age and also to preferences for certain ages or years of birth. This type of 'digital preference' can cause 'heaping' of the population at certain ages, and its prevalence may be regarded as a rough measure of the reliability of the recorded age distribution.

The extent of such digital preference may be estimated by means of Myers 'blended' index (Myers, 1940). The indices for each digit in the age range being investigated (usually 13-62 years to exclude the influence of age mis-statements in the youngest two age groups and in the oldest population) is weighted so that in the absence of any digit preference it is 10%. Preference for a particular digit raises this percentage and avoidance lowers it. The summary index gives an indication of the overall level of digit preference, and it can be seen from Table 3.2 that this index is, for a developing country, low for both sexes. Thus the systematic errors due to digit preference are few. Studying the percentages for each digit shows that there was a very slight preference amongst males and females for ages with end-digits 0, 6 and 9 (and a slight avoidance of end-digits 1 and 2). These deviations are really quite minor compared with some age heaping errors that have been found in other censuses but nonetheless warrant a few comments.

Table 3.2 Preference for Each Unit Digit of Age Shown by Males and Females in the Indigenous Population*

Myers 'Blended' Index

| Unit Digit | Percentage Distribution | |
|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females |
| 0 | 10.8 | 11.0 |
| 1 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| 2 | 8.6 | 9.3 |
| 3 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| 4 | 9.1 | 9.2 |
| 5 | 9.1 | 9.7 |
| 6 | 10.7 | 11.0 |
| 7 | 10.6 | 9.7 |
| 8 | 9.9 | 10.8 |
| 9 | 12.8 | 11.0 |
| Myers 'Blended' Index | 4.9 | 3.4 |

* Based on age range 13-62.

Percentage of population with ages ending in digits 0-4 and 5-9:

| Age Groups ending in: | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|
| 0-4 | 47.0% | 47.8% |
| 5-9 | 53.0% | 52.2% |
| Discrepancy from 50% | 3.0% | 2.2% |

Since respondents were asked for date of birth rather than age, Myers index was also calculated for ages derived from the annual birth cohorts (obtained by subtraction of years of birth from the year of the census taking no account of the month of the census). Preference was again found for ages with end-digits 0 and 9, but also for end-digit 7 rather than 6. These refer to years of birth ending in digits 9, 0 and 2, respectively. These preferences were found in the 1978 Census of Kiribati and some of them have been found in earlier censuses of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and elsewhere in the Pacific region. However, there is no real explanation for any of them in Tuvalu, although it is common to have births (or ages) referred to the nearest year ending in 0. No single year was especially singled out as the year of birth for an exceptional number of people. An error in age reporting found in previous GEIC censuses was the avoidance of ages or birth years consisting of two identical digits (e.g. age 22, 33 or year of birth 1922, 1933), but no such reporting errors were found in the 1979 Census.

Hence, the evidence indicates that only a small degree of preference (or avoidance) was shown for any unit digit of age in the 1979 Census. This degree of accuracy is, however, little better than that found in the 1968 Census, when birth cards were not employed. Since the accuracy of age reporting in the 1973 Census was greater, with virtually no digit preferences, and since birth cards were employed in that census, it is considered that these cards are of most value when supported by good field work and are not intrinsically valuable by themselves. It is anticipated that the birth cards retained by recipients will be used in future censuses.

The age distribution of the de facto* indigenous population by sex and single years of age is shown in a so-called age-sex pyramid in Figure 3.1. (The dots on the graph represent the graduated de jure* population figures - see below.)

## Population by Five Year Age Group

Age distributions are mostly studied by conventional five year age groups. These have the advantage of both smoothing minor fluctuations by aggregation and also collating the data into a more easily interpreted and manageable format. (Their disadvantage is that the conventional age groups may not be the optimum groupings for the country concerned; they are not for Tuvalu where the age group 0-4 deviates negatively and the age group 5-9 positively from 50% - see Table 3.2.) The percentage age distributions by five year age groups for the indigenous de facto and de jure populations are shown in Table 3.3 and graphically in Figure 3.2.

The main features of the age-sex distribution of the population of Tuvalu are:

a) the moderately large proportion of children (33% of the population - de facto and de jure - is aged under 15) which is typical of but lower than in many developing countries and is related to fertility levels (see Chapter 5). Associated with this is the low proportion of old people;

b) an 'indentation' in the pyramid for children under 10 years due to a reduction in fertility, probably as a result of the family planning programme (see Chapter 5);

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* The 'de facto' population is those people enumerated in Tuvalu and the 'de jure' population includes temporary absentees, such as mine-workers in Nauru and Banaba, seamen, students, etc.

Figure 3.1

The De Facto Indigenous Population of Tuvalu
by Sex and Single Years of Age
(dots represent graduated de jure population)

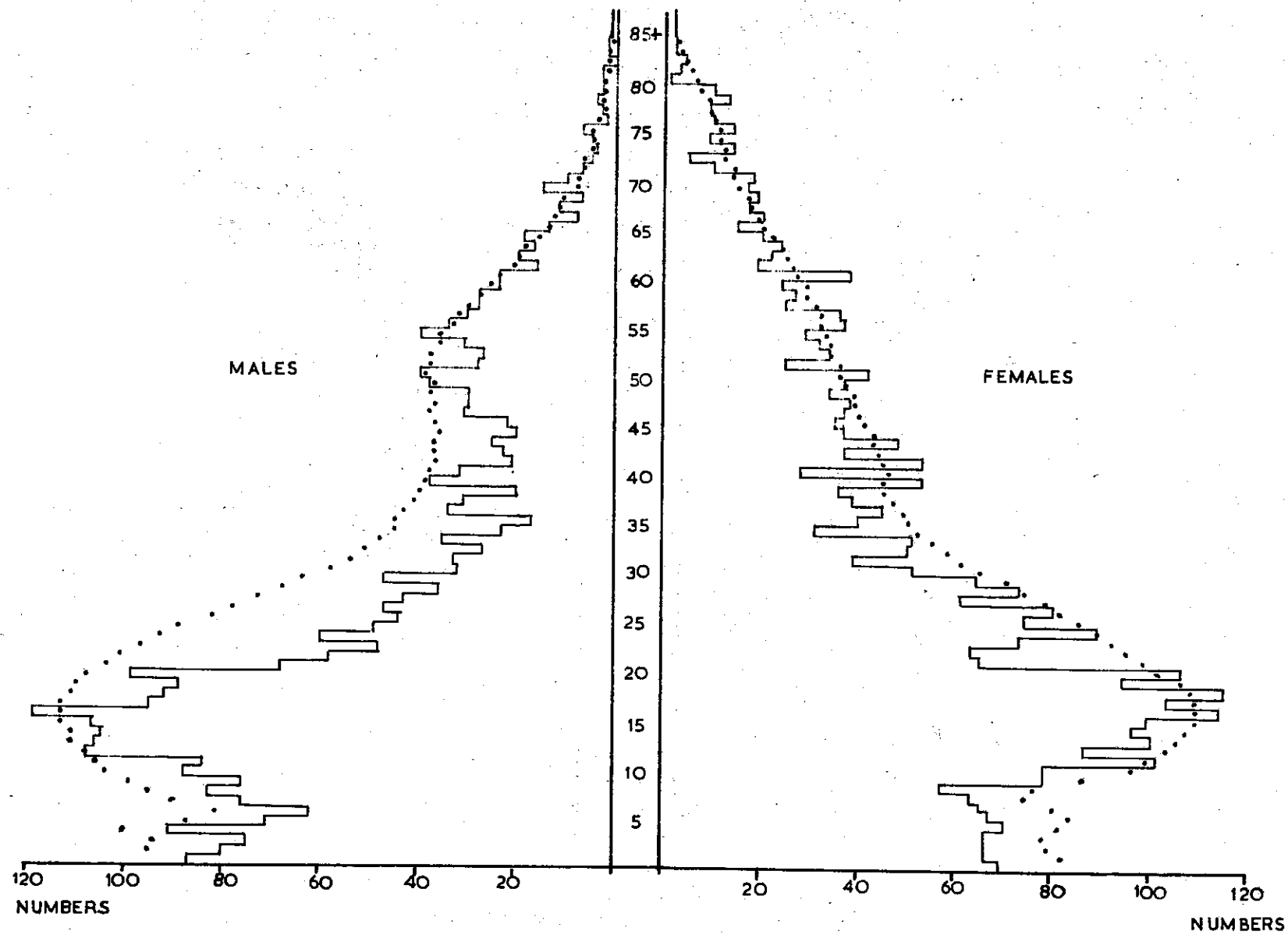


Figure 3.2

The De Facto and De Jure Indigenous Population of Tuvalu by Sex and Five Year Age Groups

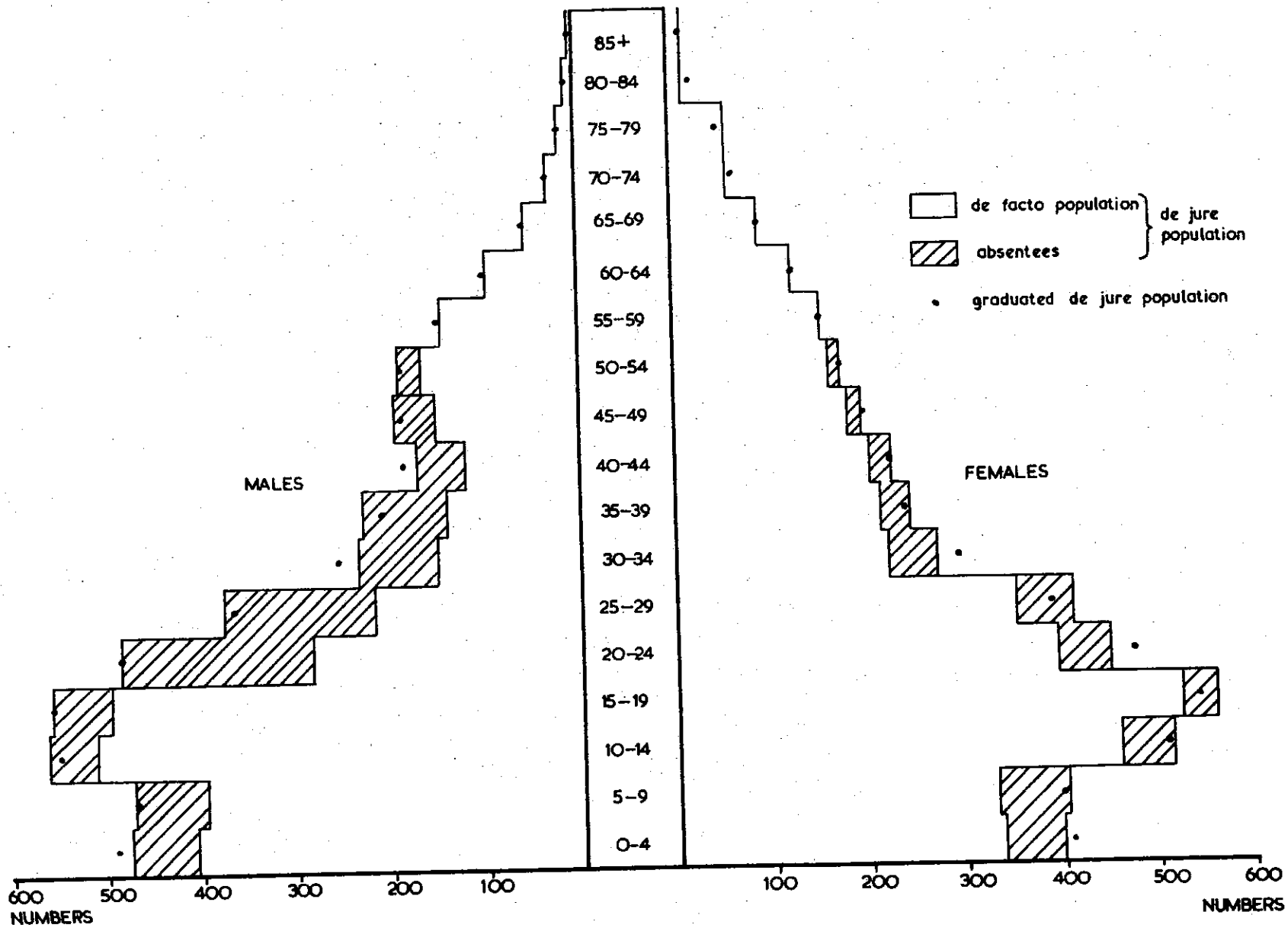
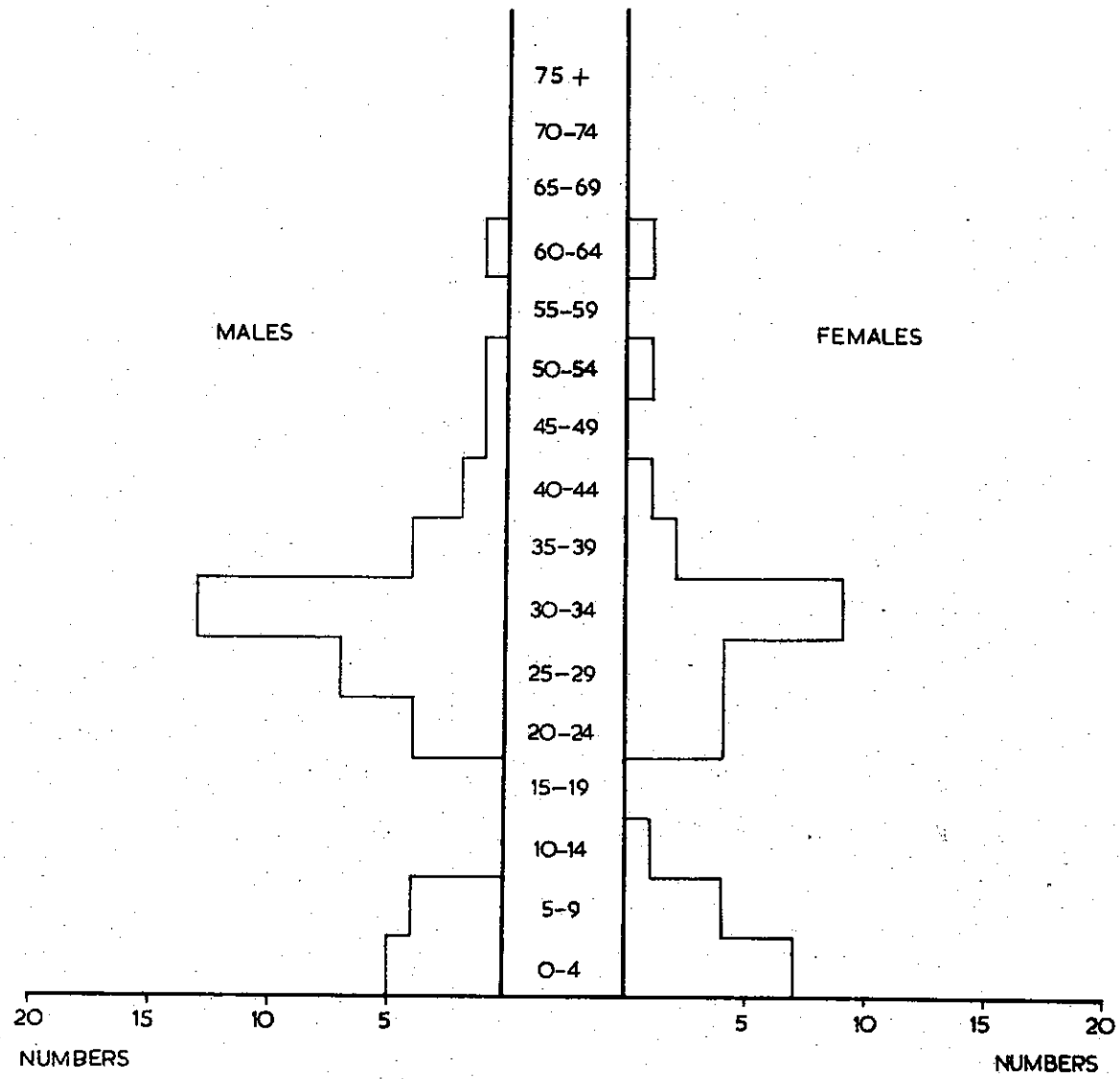


Figure 3.3 The Non-Indigenous Population of Tuvalu by Sex and Five Year Age Groups



c) a particularly large cohort aged 15-19 (especially for females) possibly because of a genuine high level of births or because of an upward transfer of some children really aged 10-14;

d) an overall excess of females in the de facto population at all adult ages due mainly to the absenteeism of males, e.g. in Nauru and Banaba, since the sexes are more balances in the de jure population;

e) an indentation starting at ages 30-34, more accentuated than in the 1973 Census, which may just be the result of a drought or epidemic reducing the number of survivors, or may be the effect of the war reducing the number of potential fathers and hence the number of births (Census Report, 1947) - conversely, there may be a genuine increase in births from 1948-49;

f) a small cohort of males aged 40-44 (this was also small in 1973 as the age group 35-39, and in 1968 as the age group 30-34). No satisfactory explanation for this could be found.

Table 3.3 Percentage Age Distributions in Five Year Age Groups of the De Facto and De Jure Indigenous Populations

| Age Group | De Facto | | De Jure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 0- 4 | 11.9 | 8.7 | 11.0 | 9.2 |
| 5- 9 | 11.6 | 8.5 | 11.0 | 9.3 |
| 10-14 | 15.0 | 11.9 | 13.0 | 11.9 |
| 15-19 | 14.6 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 12.9 |
| 20-24 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 10.3 |
| 25-29 | 6.4 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 9.4 |
| 30-34 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.2 |
| 35-39 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| 40-44 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 5.2 |
| 45-49 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| 50-54 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| 55-59 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| 60-64 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| 65-69 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| 70-74 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| 75+ | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.8 |

Other minor irregularities in the age-sex pyramid are probably due to a combination of some age reporting errors and the small numbers involved.

The age-sex pyramid for the non-indigenous population (which forms only 1.1% of the total de facto population of Tuvalu), shown in Figure 3.3 demonstrates very clearly the socio-economic factors which govern the ages of this group in Tuvalu. This population is comprised mainly of Europeans who are in Tuvalu for a short period only. Several men come alone to work, hence the excess of males, and the women are mostly wives aged 20-35 who have young children with them, with any older children being away at school.

## Graduation of the Age Distribution

In view of the defects, small though they are, in age reporting described above, it was decided to graduate the age-sex distribution. The technique used is described in Appendix B and the graduated de jure indigenous population be sex and single years of age shown in Table 3.4, and by the dots on Figure 3.1. The de jure population was selected for graduation as it is more 'balanced' and less affected by age-specific

migration than the de facto population, which can be derived from this by proportional adjustment if necessary. It should be noted that although the graduation of the age distribution provides a more plausible pattern of age structure, it may also have obscured some genuine irregularities in the data. Furthermore, the choice of the technique applied incurred subjective judgement; other techniques which might have given just as plausible but rather different results might have been adopted.

Table 3.4 Graduated De Jure Indigenous Population by Sex and Single Years of Age

| Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 114 | 91 | 35 | 45 | 50 | 70 | 8 | 14 |
| 1 | 95 | 82 | 36 | 43 | 49 | 71 | 7 | 14 |
| 2 | 94 | 79 | 37 | 41 | 47 | 72 | 7 | 12 |
| 3 | 100 | 78 | 38 | 40 | 45 | 73 | 5 | 12 |
| 4 | 87 | 81 | 39 | 39 | 45 | 74 | 5 | 11 |
| *0-4* | *490* | *411* | *35-39* | *208* | *236* | *70-74* | *32* | *63* |
| 5 | 81 | 83 | 40 | 38 | 46 | 75 | 5 | 11 |
| 6 | 90 | 80 | 41 | 37 | 45 | 76 | 4 | 10 |
| 7 | 95 | 74 | 42 | 37 | 44 | 77 | 3 | 9 |
| 8 | 99 | 75 | 43 | 37 | 43 | 78 | 3 | 9 |
| 9 | 104 | 86 | 44 | 36 | 43 | 79 | 3 | 7 |
| *5-9* | *469* | *399* | *40-44* | *185* | *221* | *75-79* | *18* | *46* |
| 10 | 106 | 96 | 45 | 37 | 41 | 80 | 3 | 6 |
| 11 | 108 | 99 | 46 | 38 | 40 | 81 | 2 | 5 |
| 12 | 111 | 103 | 47 | 37 | 39 | 82 | 2 | 4 |
| 13 | 111 | 105 | 48 | 38 | 39 | 83 | 2 | 3 |
| 14 | 113 | 107 | 49 | 37 | 37 | 84 | 1 | 2 |
| *10-14* | *549* | *510* | *45-49* | *187* | *196* | *80-84* | *10* | *20* |
| 15 | 113 | 109 | 50 | 39 | 36 | 85 | 1 | 2 |
| 16 | 113 | 109 | 51 | 38 | 36 | 86 | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | 111 | 109 | 52 | 38 | 34 | 87 | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | 110 | 108 | 53 | 36 | 34 | 88 | 1 | 1 |
| 19 | 108 | 106 | 54 | 36 | 33 | 89 | - | - |
| *15-19* | *555* | *541* | *50-54* | *187* | *173* | *85-89* | *4* | *5* |
| 20 | 104 | 101 | 55 | 33 | 32 | 90 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | 101 | 98 | 56 | 32 | 32 | 91 | - | 1 |
| 22 | 97 | 95 | 57 | 30 | 31 | 92 | - | 1 |
| 23 | 93 | 92 | 58 | 28 | 29 | 93 | - | 1 |
| 24 | 89 | 89 | 59 | 26 | 29 | 94 | - | - |
| *20-24* | *484* | *475* | *55-59* | *149* | *153* | *90-94* | *1* | *4* |
| 25 | 82 | 85 | 60 | 24 | 27 | 95 | - | 1 |
| 26 | 78 | 81 | 61 | 21 | 26 | 96 | - | - |
| 27 | 73 | 78 | 62 | 20 | 25 | 97 | - | - |
| 28 | 68 | 74 | 63 | 19 | 24 | 98 | - | - |
| 29 | 64 | 70 | 64 | 16 | 22 | 99 | - | - |
| *25-29* | *365* | *388* | *60-64* | *100* | *124* | *95-99* | - | *1* |
| 30 | 58 | 65 | 65 | 14 | 20 | | | |
| 31 | 54 | 61 | 66 | 13 | 19 | | | |
| 32 | 51 | 58 | 67 | 12 | 17 | | | |
| 33 | 48 | 55 | 68 | 11 | 17 | | | |
| 34 | 45 | 52 | 69 | 8 | 15 | Total | 4307 | 4345 |
| *30-34* | *256* | *291* | *65-69* | *58* | *88* | | | |

## Sex Ratios

As in the 1968 and 1973 Censuses of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the total de facto indigenous population enumerated in the 1979 Census of Tuvalu contained considerably fewer males than females; in fact there were only 87 males to every 100 females, or, in other words, 467 males per 1000 total population. If the absentee population is included, the balance is redressed with 99 males per 100 females (498 males per 1000 total population). For the extremely small non-indigenous population (78 persons), the overall sex ratio is 564 per 1000; this excess of males again reflecting the fact that it is primarily economic reasons that determine the sex composition of this community.

### Sex Ratio at Birth

The world-wide sex ratio at birth is (with some exceptions in Africa) very close to 105 males per 100 females, i.e. 512 males per thousand total live births. An attempt was made to ascertain the sex ratio at birth from census data by asking each woman (Questions DD and FF) the date of birth and sex of her last-born child (whether or not it had survived). The numbers of children enumerated aged 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 were also 'reverse-survived' (see Chapter 5) to obtain the number of births in each of the five years preceding the census (see Table 3.5)*. The sex ratios at birth are seen to be high and to fluctuate between both years and sources of data, although the values for the year preceding the Census compare well with each other. Many of these fluctuations are probably due to the small numbers involved. The registration data for the period 1898-1967 give an overall sex ratio at birth of 519 (as do the unpublished registration data for 1968-73). These figures are not significantly different** from the average value of 512 and certainly do not indicate a high sex ratio at birth as is found in parts of Melanesia and Polynesia. Since no firm conclusions can be drawn concerning the correct value for the sex ratio at birth in Tuvalu, in all calculations it was taken as 512 per 1000.

### Sex Ratios by Five Year Age Groups

Table 3.6 gives the sex ratios (as males per 1000 population) for both the de facto and de jure indigenous population. The composition of a population is determined by the sex ratios at birth in successive cohorts and by sex-specific losses by death and losses or gains by migration. There is usually an excess of males in the youngest cohorts due to the greater number born. Over time this changes into an excess of females, which increases with age because more men than women die at each age. With some fluctuations, this pattern is seen to exist in both populations. For the age groups 15-54 the number of males per 1000 population in each five year age group is considerably higher in the de jure population, where the overall sex ratio for all ages is very close to half. These findings are to be expected since the absentees from the de facto population are mainly men.

### Sex Ratios by Island

Sex ratios by broad age group by island are shown in Table 3.7 for the de facto indigenous population. Most islands in the Tuvalu group show an

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* These sex ratios could not be compared with those derived from registration data as the latter were not available.

** At the 5% level of significance.

excess of females over all ages in the communities, although the very small numbers on some island increase the effect of chance factors. In addition, the normal excess of male over female births is reflected in the sex ratios of children aged 0-14 which show an excess of boys on most islands. In the age group 15-49, however, there is an excess of females on almost all islands, other than on those islands to which men (mostly) migrate for work (with the exception of Banaba, surprisingly). Most of these low sex ratios in this age group are therefore a result of the migration for work overseas by some of the men; the sex ratios of a de jure population would obviously be more balanced. These ratios should however be interpreted with caution because of the extremely small numbers involved (particularly on Nukulaelae, Niulakita and Banaba).

Table 3.5 Comparison of the Sex Ratios of the Number of 'Reverse-survived' Enumerated Children Aged 0-4, and of Births Reported as Last-born Children During the Five Years Preceding the Census

| Number of Years Prior to Census | Reverse-survived Enumerated Children | | Reported Births | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F |
| 0 | 90 | 71 | 93 | 74 |
| | *SR = 559 | | SR = 557 | |
| 1 | 85 | 69 | 84 | 61 |
| | SR = 552 | | SR = 579 | |
| 2 | 81 | 70 | 71 | 52 |
| | SR = 536 | | SR = 577 | |
| 3 | 99 | 70 | 56 | 45 |
| | SR = 586 | | SR = 554 | |
| 4 | 77 | 75 | 36 | 31 |
| | SR = 507 | | SR = 537 | |
| Total | 432 | 355 | 340 | 263 |
| | SR = 549 | | SR = 564 | |

* SR = sex ratio

Table 3.6 Number of Males per 1000 Population in Each Five Year Age Group for the De Facto and De Jure Indigenous Population

| Age Group | De Facto | De Jure |
|---|---|---|
| 0- 4 | 545 | 543 |
| 5- 9 | 545 | 539 |
| 10-14 | 525 | 522 |
| 15-19 | 485 | 497 |
| 20-24 | 417 | 518 |
| 25-29 | 381 | 477 |
| 30-34 | 403 | 462 |
| 35-39 | 397 | 488 |
| 40-44 | 373 | 430 |
| 45-49 | 455 | 500 |
| 50-54 | 506 | 522 |
| 55-59 | 491 | 492 |
| 60-64 | 438 | 442 |
| 65-69 | 389 | 395 |
| 70-74 | 356 | 356 |
| 75+ | 304 | 304 |
| All Ages | 467 | 498 |

Table 3.7 Sex Ratios (Males per 1000 Population) by Broad Age Groups by Island for the De Facto Indigenous Population

| Island | Age Groups | | | All Ages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-14 | 15-49 | 50+ | |
| Nanumea | 576 | 371 | 435 | 453 |
| Nanumaga | 496 | 373 | 431 | 430 |
| Niutao | 541 | 347 | 404 | 426 |
| Nui | 580 | 415 | 439 | 474 |
| Vaitupu | 489 | 412 | 412 | 443 |
| Nukufetau | 512 | 344 | 445 | 419 |
| Funafuti | 552 | 511 | 521 | 524 |
| Nukulaelae | 611 | 389 | 406 | 461 |
| Niulakita | 607 | 625 | 400 | 600 |
| Tuvalu | 537 | 427 | 445 | 467 |
| (Nauru | 469 | 683 | 720 | 608) |
| (Banaba* | 605 | 470 | 560 | 531) |

* Ages as at December 12th, 1978.

Comments on Census Questions

As stated in the introduction, the determination of the sex of a respondent usually presents no difficulty to the enumerator, and in this census he selected an individual card accordingly. As regards the age of a respondent, 'date of birth' rather than 'present age' was asked, as recommended in the 1968 Census and as asked in the 1973 Census. As discussed above, the procedure used to determine date of birth as accurately as possible did result in little age misreporting. It is recommended that 'date of birth' continue to be used in future censuses, but account must be taken of the date of the census in translation of this into age.

CHAPTER 4

# MARITAL STATUS

*Sheila Macrae*

## Census Question

The enumerators were instructed to ask the respondents (Question I) whether they had never been married or were currently married, widowed or divorced. Persons living together as man and wife were regarded as married, whether or not they had undergone any religious, civil or traditional ceremony; divorced people included those separated from their partners by informal agreement; widowhood covered all persons who had lost a partner through death of that partner and who had not remarried. Information on whether or not this was a respondent's first marriage was not obtained. For the purpose of this study, all persons under 15 years of age were regarded as never having been married, so the analyses in this chapter refer in all cases only to persons of this age and older.

## Total Population

In the indigenous de facto population aged over 15 at the time of the census*, there were 960 single males and 1139 single females; 1100 married males and 1249 married females; and 80 males and 424 females whose last marriage had been terminated by death or separation. In a population where marriage is monogamous (as it is in Tuvalu) and where there is no migration, the number of married males should equal the number of married females. The fact that they do not is a reflection mainly of the nature of the migration out of Tuvalu for employment. If the people working in Nauru are included, the numbers of married males rises to 1297 and of married females to 1370 thus halving the discrepancy. (The marital status of Tuvaluans in Banaba, and of the absentee seamen and male trainees overseas is not known.)

## Never Married Population

The proportions of the indigenous population who had never married by the time of the census can be seen in Table 4.1. As would be expected, the proportions never married are very high among young persons and decrease with increasing age. Only a very few persons are married in the age group 15-19.

Table 4.1 The Percentage of Never Married Males and Females of Each Age Group in the De Facto Indigenous Population

| Age Group | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 99.8 | 96.8 |
| 20-24 | 85.5 | 66.6 |
| 25-29 | 50.5 | 39.6 |
| 30-34 | 30.1 | 22.0 |
| 35-39 | 15.7 | 19.8 |
| 40-44 | 6.9 | 16.4 |
| 45-59 | 1.9 | 11.9 |
| 60-74 | 2.1 | 8.5 |
| 75+ | 0 | 5.7 |
| All Ages 15+ | 44.9 | 40.5 |

* Strictly aged over 14 years and 5 months since the 'unadjusted' ages were used in this analysis. However, all persons aged 15 had never been married.

The proportion of males who have never married is higher than that of females at ages under 35 years; thereafter the pattern is reversed, but the very small numbers at these higher ages makes interpretation difficult. The percentages never married for all ages over 15 years (45% of males and 41% of females) are quite high and there is also, surprisingly, little difference between the sexes. They can also be compared with percentages found in the 1973 Census. Of the Polynesians aged over 15 years living in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1973, 38% of males and 34% of females had never been married. (For Polynesians in only the Ellice Islands, these percentages were 35% and 34% respectively.) Although these results may indicate a real fall in the proportions married in the inter-censal period, they may also be due merely to non-comparability of the two populations or to different interpretations of the question at the two censuses; they should therefore be interpreted with caution particularly since they are based on very small numbers.

The age at first marriage was not asked in the census, but can be calculated indirectly (Hajnal, 1953) from proportions single in five year age groups to the end of the reproductive period. The age at first marriage, known as the 'singulate mean age at marriage' so calculated for the indigenous population of Tuvalu was 29.0 years for males and 24.5 years for females*. The value for females is only very slightly higher than that of 24.2 years found for Polynesians in GEIC in 1973 although the value for males is considerably higher (27.4 years in 1973). As with the proportions single, this may indicate a rise in the mean age at marriage in the inter-censal period (which, however small, would contribute to a lowering of the level of fertility) or may merely be due to differences in the populations under study; little should therefore be concluded from this comparison (although the mean age at marriage for Polynesian females has risen from 22.0 years in 1963 - Veltman, 1979). These values found in Tuvalu are of the order of those found elsewhere in the Pacific region (e.g. in Niue, Tonga, Fiji). An inter-island comparison of the singulate mean age at marriage was not made because of the extremely small numbers involved which meant that chance factors considerably reduced the value of any results.

## Married Population

The proportion of single persons in each age group in the reproductive age range generally decreases with age, and the proportion of married persons consequently increases over the same age range. However, after that range the relative numbers of married people begins falling too, because death takes a higher toll and leaves more and more people without partners with increasing age. The age group at which an upward trend in proportions married changes into a downward trend varies between males and females. In Tuvalu the peak is found in age group 50-54 for males and less clearly for females in the age group 45-49 (ignoring fluctuations). The difference is mainly related to the custom of men marrying women younger than themselves. The proportions of currently married males and females in each five year age group (see Table 4.2) demonstrate the above patterns. (The proportions of persons ever-married are found from Table 4.1.) It can also be seen that for ages above 35 years, the proportions of males married are higher in each age group than the proportion of females married, which may reflect the fact that in Tuvalu it is easier for a man to remarry merely because there are more women than men in most of these age groups. Data on whether or not the current marriage was the respondent's first were not collected at this census.

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* Using corrected ages and including Tuvaluans enumerated in Nauru.

Table 4.2 Percentage of Currently Married Males and Females of Each Age Group in the Indigenous Population

| Age Group | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 0.2 | 3.2 |
| 20-24 | 14.2 | 31.9 |
| 25-29 | 48.6 | 55.2 |
| 30-34 | 68.1 | 70.7 |
| 35-39 | 81.1 | 68.5 |
| 40-44 | 89.3 | 69.2 |
| 45-49 | 93.6 | 69.5 |
| 50-54 | 96.4 | 61.0 |
| 55-59 | 89.7 | 68.0 |
| 60-64 | 87.5 | 43.2 |
| 65-69 | 86.0 | 38.9 |
| 70-74 | 68.4 | 13.3 |
| 75+ | 62.5 | 20.7 |
| All Ages 15+ | 51.4 | 44.4 |

## Widowed Population

Since mortality of males is higher than that of females at each age (see Chapter 6), the proportions of females widowed is likely to be higher at all ages than the proportion of males widowed. Remarriage may also have lowered these proportions for males. The proportions of ever-married persons now widowed calculated from Basic Table 8 indicated that this was true for Tuvalu but the very small numbers involved precluded the drawing of firm conclusions. However, at the time of the census, amongst all ages of the ever-married population (chosen to avoid the distorting effects of those people who had never lived with a partner and therefore could not be at risk of being widowed), 4.7% of males and 18.5% of females were widowed - i.e. almost four times as many females as males were widowed. These percentages are similar to those found for Polynesian males (4.5%) and females (19.6%) living in GEIC in 1973.

## Divorced Population

The number of divorced persons in Tuvalu is even smaller than the number widowed. Over the whole age range, only about 2.1% of ever-married males and 6.8% of females were currently divorced at the time of the census. Because of the small numbers involved, no detailed study was made of the proportions of persons divorced by five year age group. However, it appeared that for most age groups the proportions of males divorced is lower than that of females. Divorce/separation can be arranged by mutual agreement and there is no social stigma attached to remarriage which may be easier for men than for women (see above). Hence, the percentage of divorcees in each age group of ever-married persons could be approximately constant for all age groups, although the percentage of persons who had ever been divorced would increase with each group. Remarriage would, however, become more difficult at older ages, especially as divorcees would meet 'competition' from widowed persons.

## Conclusion

The main reason for enquiring into a respondent's marital status at a census is because marriage patterns are important determinants of fertility. The numbers of persons who marry, or who do not, the ages at which men and women first marry, and the frequency of both widowhood and divorce all have

an effect on the number of children born. The information derived supports that on fertility patterns discussed in Chapter 5 and gives an indication of the trends in marriage patterns, particularly in the mean age at marriage. However, although data were available, the tabulations required to study fertility by marital status could not be prepared in the time available. It is suggested that such tabulations are included in the processing of the data from the next census in Tuvalu. Data on rates of remarriage or of illegitimacy are probably better collected in separate surveys because of the sensitivity and complexity of the questions required, and because of the small numbers involved.

CHAPTER 5

# FERTILITY

*Sheila Macrae*

## Introduction

Information on the number of births in a year, the ages of the mothers and their total number of previous children is theoretically collected continuously in the vital registration system, which has been extant in Tuvalu for eighty years. However, because of the inadequacy of the registration data on births, they cannot be used to provide reliable statistics on current fertility rates. These are therefore required from the census data, since they are essential for population projections. The census provides three different sources of information on fertility in Tuvalu from questions asked to females only:

a) the data on 'lifetime' fertility obtained from the questions on numbers of children born alive (Question AA), with additional data from the questions on the date of birth of the first-born child (Question CC) and the age of the mother at the birth of the first child (Question GG);

b) the data on 'current' fertility obtained from the question on the date of the last live birth (Question DD);

c) the data on the distribution of the female population by age (Question D). The enumerators were required to ask Questions AA - GG to all women, but only the responses from those aged 15 and over have been analysed, and these will be studied for the three sources separately.

## Lifetime Fertility

### Age of Mother at First Birth

Basic Table 12, derived from Questions D and GG, classifies women according to their present age (in five year age groups) and the age at which they bore their first child. The percentages of women in each age group who bore their first child before specified ages can be derived from these data and are shown in Table 5.1. It can be seen that almost one-third of all indigenous women attain motherhood before the age of 20, four-fifths by the age of 25 and 96% by the age of 30. These relative figures are similar to, though marginally higher than, those found for the Polynesians in both only the Ellice Islands and in the whole of GEIC in 1973. Of all women over the age of 15, 62% are mothers, and by the end of child-bearing, 93% of all women can expect to become mothers at current rates (calculated from proportions of women aged 45-49 who are mothers). It would be expected, if the pattern had remained constant over the years, for there to be no deviations of the proportions in each age group from the proportion of women of all ages who had had their first child before each specified age. However, the results are erratic and, although some of this variation may be genuine and reflect differential mortality or women or socio-economic conditions (e.g. the effects of the Second World War), it is probably mostly caused by memory errors, age mis-statements, the small numbers involved, and/or errors relating to the nature of the questions. Question GG was completed by the enumerator subtracting the date of birth of the woman (Question D) from the date of birth of the first child (Question CC). However, it is possible that, particularly for older women, the date of birth of the oldest <u>living</u> child may have been used to estimate the mother's age at first birth. This possibility is indicated by the

values of the mean age of mothers at the birth of their first child derived from the frequency distribution, although the error does not appear to be too great. While the mean age for all ages of women is 22.0 years, that for women aged 20-54 is 21.8 years and that for women aged over 55 is 22.7 years. This result may appear to be too low considering that the singulate mean age at marriage of women (see Chapter 4) was found to be 24.5 years. However, the indices are calculated differently and are not directly comparable, the mean age at first birth being the less reliable of the two; it should therefore be regarded with some scepticism.

Table 5.1 Percentages of Women in Each Age Group who had Borne Their First Child Before the Age Specified Indigenous Population

| Age Group of Women | First Birth Before Age 20 % | 25 % | 30 % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20-24 | 44 | - | - |
| 25-29 | 28 | 88 | - |
| 30-34 | 30 | 85 | 97 |
| 35-39 | 34 | 81 | 94 |
| 40-44 | 30 | 79 | 92 |
| 45-49 | 30 | 78 | 94 |
| 50-59 | 22 | 69 | 92 |
| 60+ | 35 | 77 | 92 |
| All Ages | 32 | 82 | 96 |
| Polynesians in GEIC 1973 | 29 | 79 | 95 |
| Polynesians in Ellice Islands 1973 | 28 | 79 | 95 |

## Percentages of Childless Women

Table 5.2 shows the percentages of all indigenous women over the age of 15 who had not given birth to a child before the date of the census. Studying the figures by age group, it can be seen that, as expected, the percentages are high for the young age groups and decrease through the reproductive age range and then rise slightly (and erratically) at higher ages. The higher proportions at older ages may be due to infertility, previously lower mortality for women who bore no children, or to memory errors. The small numbers involved precluded a comparison of the percentages of women childless in Funafuti with those childless in the outer islands. Had the tabulations been available to study the percentages childless by the education of the woman or her marital status, the conclusions would also have been limited by the small numbers involved.

## Mean Number of Children Born per Woman

Table 5.3 gives the average number of children born alive (i.e. excluding stillbirths) to women in each five year age group. The values derived from the 1979 Census of Tuvalu are compared with those derived from 1973 Census data for Polynesians living in both the Ellice Islands only and also in the whole of GEIC in 1973 and 1968, and populations enumerated in recent censuses of Kiribati, Fiji and Niue. It should be noted that these averages refer to the number of women in each age group regardless of marital status. For ages 20 to 45, it can be seen that the mean number of children per woman is lower in Tuvalu in 1979 than in all other countries shown. It can also be seen that the mean parity of Polynesian women of

Table 5.2 Percentages of Women in Each Age Group who have Borne No Children
Indigenous Population

| Age Group | Percentage Childless % |
|---|---|
| 15-19 | 96 |
| 20-24 | 64 |
| 25-29 | 32 |
| 30-34 | 19 |
| 35-39 | 15 |
| 40-44 | 8 |
| 45-49 | 7 |
| 50-54 | 9 |
| 55-59 | 12 |
| 60+ | 14 |
| All Ages 15+ | 38 |

Table 5.3 Mean Number of Children Ever Born Alive Per Woman by Age Group of Women
Tuvalu and Other Pacific Islands

| Age Group of Women | Tuvalu[1] 1979 | Ellice Islands[2] 1973 | GEIC[2] 1973 | GEIC[2] 1968 | Kiribati[3] 1978 | Fiji[4] 1976 | Niue[5] 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.18 |
| 20-24 | 0.48 | 0.70 | 0.67 | 0.80 | 1.03 | 0.86 | 1.35 |
| 25-29 | 1.44 | 1.77 | 1.88 | 2.41 | 2.30 | 2.11 | 3.26 |
| 30-34 | 2.50 | 2.79 | 3.02 | 3.77 | 3.58 | 3.35 | 3.96 |
| 35-39 | 3.52 | 4.15 | 4.28 | 5.32 | 4.99 | 4.41 | 5.91 |
| 40-44 | 4.53 | 5.49 | 5.61 | 5.66 | 5.58 | 5.11 | 6.01 |
| 45-49 | 5.61 | 6.09 | 5.89 | 5.72 | 6.25 | 5.63 | 6.96 |
| 50-54 | 5.78 | 5.67 | 5.59 | 5.09 | 6.11 | 5.53 | 7.56 |
| 55-59 | 5.40 | 5.11 | 5.18 | 5.16 | 5.78 | 5.55 | 5.73 |
| 60-64 | 5.06 | 4.90 | 4.88 | 4.99 | 5.30 | ) | ) |
| 65-69 | 5.35 | 4.73 | 4.82 | 5.18 | 5.31 | ) 5.56 | ) 4.57 |
| 70-74 | 5.46 | 5.85 | 5.73 | 5.32 | 4.65 | ) | ) |
| 75+ | 5.34 | 5.40 | 5.44 | 5.85 | 4.56 | ) | ) |

1. Indigenous population - i.e. Polynesians with few Melanesians and Micronesians.
2. Polynesians only (GEIC Census report, 1973; GEIC Census report, 1968).
3. Indigenous population - i.e. Micronesians with few Polynesians (Kiribati Census report, 1978).
4. Fijians only - i.e. Melanesians (Fiji, Census office, 1977).
5. Indigenous only - i.e. Polynesians (Niue, Department of Justice, 1976).

reproductive age (i.e. 15-49) appears generally to have decreased in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and in Tuvalu alone since 1968. These findings may be related to the efforts of the family planning programme (see below) but should be interpreted with caution both because the populations between 1968/73 and 1979 are not strictly comparable, and also because of the random fluctuations caused by the small numbers involved*. For the latter reason comparison of the mean parities of women in the 'urban' island of Funafuti with those of women on the other islands gave erratic results from which no definite conclusions could be drawn.

If the information on lifetime fertility had been fully and accurately reported, the mean number of children borne by women aged 50 and over could be taken as a close approximation of the total fertility rate. However, the mean number of children per woman (her 'average parity') rises with age to a maximum in the age group 45-49 (50-54 in Tuvalu and Niue) and decreases thereafter. This could be due to: the selective survival of women who had borne few children; a tendency on the part of the older women to omit some of their offspring when stating the numbers of children they had borne; or the general level of fertility having been lower when the women concerned were of reproductive age. Whatever the relative contribution of these three factors, it is clear that the reported completed family size of women aged 50 and over cannot be accepted as an index of the current level of fertility. In view of these considerations, estimates of the general level of fertility have therefore been based primarily on the mean number of births to women aged under 35 years. Since these women have not yet completed their child-bearing, an estimate of the total fertility rate must comprise an element representing the additional children still to be born. This element is calculated using the information on the shape of the age-specific fertiltiy distribution obtained from the data on current fertility and described below.

### Child/Woman Ratios

The child/woman ratio is calculated as the number of children of both sexes aged 0 to 4 years (i.e. under 5 years) divided by the number of women in the reproductive age range, usually taken for this purpose as 15-44 years. These are the women mainly responsible for the births of the children aged 0-4 and so the ratio can be used as an approximate index of the current level of fertility in a population. However, although the ratio is simple and is especially useful where the registration of births is inadequate, it suffers from the drawback that it is also affected by various factors. The most important of these is mortality, in that the children aged 0-4 at a census are the survivors of births in the last five years. The index is also affected by age mis-statements and by migration. It is therefore of use mainly as a comparative index rather than as an indicator of absolute levels of fertility. Within these limitations, the child/woman ratios for the indigenous women of the islands of Tuvalu in 1979 and for the Polynesian women of the Ellice Islands in 1973, 1968 and 1963 can be compared (see Table 5.4). Although these two groups are not strictly comparable, and although the figures fluctuate due to the very small numbers involved, it seems reasonable to deduce that there has generally been a fall in the ratio over the period studied, the greatest fall being in the 1968-73 inter-censal period. This probably indicates a fall in fertility (assuming no rise in mortality - see Chapter 6) over the same period (discussed below). Within the years, there is little inter-island variation in the child/woman ratios.

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* In addition, the parities for 1979 may be slightly too low as a result of possible under-reporting of children ever born (see comments below and in Chapter 6).

Table 5.4 Number of Children Reported as Aged Less than 5 Years per 100 Women Aged 15-44 Years on Each Island

| Island | Child/Woman Ratio | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1979[1] | 1973[2] | 1968[2] | 1963[2] |
| Nanumea | 42 | 39 | 79 | 87 |
| Nanumaga | 55 | 51 | 83 | 73 |
| Niutao | 43 | 52 | 77 | 86 |
| Nui | 41 | 61 | 77 | 91 |
| Vaitupu | 32* | 42 | 64 | 83 |
| Nukufetau | 33 | 49 | 69 | 78 |
| Funafuti | 38 | 50 | 57 | 86** |
| Nukulaelae | 26** | 37** | 79** | 78** |
| Niulakita | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Tuvalu | 39 | 48 | 73 | 84 |

1. Indigenous population - i.e. Polynesians with few Melanesians.

2. Polynesians only.

* Students at the secondary school have inflated the number of women aged 15-44 used in this ratio.

** Based on fewer than 100 women aged 15-44.

*** Numbers involved are too small to permit calculation of ratios.

## Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates

### Current Fertility

(i) Reported

In the processing of the data on the most recent live birth (Question DD), the women who had borne their last child in the 12 months preceding the Census were tabulated by the age group of the mother. Table 5.5 shows the age-specific fertility rates so derived in comparison with those from the 1973 Census data for Polynesians living in the Ellice Islands only and in the whole of GEIC, and for the total indigenous population of GEIC, and from recent census data for the indigenous population of Kiribati. It can be seen that the mode of the reported fertility distribution of the women in Tuvalu in 1979 is in the 25-29 age group and the mean is 27.7 years. The total fertility rate obtained from five times the sum of these age-specific rates is 2.57 which is very low but similar to that reported for Polynesians in 1973. It is considerably lower than the total fertility rate for Kiribati and for GEIC in 1973 (the latter being predominantly of Micronesians). When these reported 'current' fertility rates were cumulated and compared with the corresponding values of average parity obtained from the data on 'lifetime' fertility, it seemed that the births occurring during the 12 months preceding the Census had been under-reported relative to the parity results by approximately 5%. (Reasons for this shortfall can be found in Appendix B.)

(ii) Adjusted

Details of the above methodology and of other techniques for the estimation of fertility which were applied to the Tuvalu data can be found in Appendix B. These techniques utilise different aspects of the data collected in the Census - either from direct questions or from information on the age distribution - to determine age-specific fertility rates and

total fertility rates. From these, and inevitably incurring an element of subjective judgement in the process, age-specific fertility rates which are thought most closely to represent the pattern and level of fertility in Tuvalu at the time of the census are selected. They are shown in Table 5.6. They give a total fertility rate of 2.8 births per woman which, assuming a sex ratio at birth of 105 males per 100 females, implies a gross reproduction rate of 1.37.

Table 5.5 Reported Age-Specific Fertility Rates: Tuvalu and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony

| Age Group of Women | Tuvalu[1] 1979 | Ellice Islands[2] 1973 | GEIC[2] 1973 | GEIC[3] 1973 | Kiribati[4] 1978 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | .0171 | .0268 | .0270 | .0655 | .0610 |
| 20-24 | .1465 | .1530 | .1425 | .2270 | .2126 |
| 25-29 | .1800 | .1368 | .1521 | .2220 | .2077 |
| 30-34 | .1081 | .0732 | .0877 | .1723 | .1901 |
| 35-39 | .0516 | .0778 | .0733 | .1230 | .1350 |
| 40-44 | .0050 | .0201 | .0258 | .0506 | .0546 |
| 45-49 | .0055 | 0 | 0 | .0082 | .0116 |
| Total(x5) | 2.5690 | 2.4385 | 2.5420 | 4.3430 | 4.3625 |
| $\bar{m}$ | 27.66 | 27.85 | 28.13 | 28.91 | 28.93 |

1. Indigenous population - i.e. Polynesians with few Micronesians.
2. Polynesians only (GEIC Census report, 1973).
3. Indigenous population - i.e. Micronesians and Polynesians (GEIC Census report, 1973).
4. Indigenous population - i.e. Micronesians with few Polynesians (Kiribati Census report, 1978).

Table 5.6 Adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rates

| Age Group of Women | Age-Specific Fertility Rates |
|---|---|
| 15-19 | .0268 |
| 20-24 | .1389 |
| 25-29 | .1594 |
| 30-34 | .1438 |
| 35-39 | .0681 |
| 40-44 | .0217 |
| 45-49 | .0013 |
| Total Fertility Rate | 2.8 |

Analysis of the births occurring in the last 12 months by birth order can also provide information on the structure and pattern of fertility. However, this analysis was not possible for Tuvalu both because the requisite tabulation was not available and also because of the small numbers involved. Likewise, studies of reported age-specific fertility rates by differentials such as education and urban-rural areas or island groupings were not possible.

## Changes in Fertility Over Time

### (i) Census results

As well as deriving values of the current pattern and level of fertility, the technique known as the 'own-children' technique (Lee-Jay Cho, 1973) also derived age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates for each of the single years and for the three five-year periods of the fifteen years preceding the census. The results for single years were discounted as they were based on such small numbers, but the total fertility rates for the three five-year periods preceding the census (approximately 1965-69, 1970-74 and 1975-79) were 5.0, 3.3 and 2.8 respectively. These figures match quite well those calculated by Veltman (1979) who found total fertility rates for the Polynesians in GEIC in the 1964-68 and 1969-73 inter-censal periods of 5.6 and 3.3 respectively, and a rate of 3.2 in 1973. The decline in the total fertility rate also confirms the general results found from the comparisons of average parity and child/woman ratios, and since it is based on data from only one census, it is not affected by problems of incomparability of two populations under study as are the other results.

### (ii) Family planning programme

A small programme began in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1965, but achieved little success. As a result of the so-called 'Mooring Report' (1968) of a socio-economic survey of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1967, the Government, in its first Development Plan (1970) stated that 'the first priority in the first year of the Plan period (1970-72) is to devise and implement the first stage of a major programme for the control and reduction of the rate of population growth. Without this, any efforts to develop the territory will be doomed to failure'.

The family planning campaign had, in fact, begun in earnest in 1968 and by the beginning of the Plan period had achieved a considerable degree of success, which was maintained until 1973. In the period 1969-73, Sato (1974) estimated that 3000 births had been averted in GEIC. At that time, according to the annual medical records and reports (GEIC, 1974-76) between one-quarter and one-third of all women aged 15-49 were using some method of contraception, whereas in 1979, it appears that only one-fifth of the women of reproductive age in Tuvalu were doing so (Tuvalu, Ann. Med. Report, 1979). These figures are approximate, but perhaps give an indication that the initial impetus of the campaign has been lost, as anticipated by Cleland (1973).

It is clear from Table 5.5 that the total fertility rates of the Micronesians are much higher than those of the Polynesians in recent years and have dominated the combined rate for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony as a whole, since the Micronesians constituted 82% of the indigenous population in 1973. It was on the basis of the total fertility rate for the whole of the Colony that the family planning campaign was initiated with such vigour. Although the total fertility rate in Tuvalu has reached a remarkably low level for a developing country and is in fact at little more than replacement level, there will continue to be increasing pressure on land resources even if the total fertility rate remains at its present level because of the increasing size of the reproductive cohort. Even a small growth rate increases population densitites and hence reduces per capita land resources (Chambers, 1975).

In theory, a copy of each family planning client's record card has, since Separation, been sent to Funafuti for analysis. From a total of 316 record cards from all island clinics except Niulakita covering different time periods and with varying and unknown completeness of coverage a rough assessment of the ages of the women accepting contraception was made. It is important to know these ages since, if the young women are deferring or reducing the number of their births, there will be a greater effect on fertility than if it is merely the older women at the end of their child-bearing who are accepting contraception. For Tuvalu as a whole, two-thirds

of acceptors were aged under 30 years, though very few of these were aged under 20 years. The highest percentage of acceptors in any one age group was 30% in the 25-29 age group, and 22% of all women aged 20-24 and 27% of all women aged 30-34 had accepted family planning services (though were not necessarily still contracepting at the time of the census). Although the numbers are very small, they give an indication that, for all age groups of the reproductive period, the percentages of women accepting contraception are higher amongst women in Funafuti than on the other islands combined, with e.g. 45% of women aged 25-29 being acceptors in Funafuti and only 22% in the outer islands. This difference is not unexpected and is found in many other countries, and can usually be related to the effect of 'urbanisation'.

(iii) Vital registration of births

Indirect techniques, such as that described above for the estimation of fertility levels each year in a period of fifteen years prior to the census, would not be necessary if the system for the registration of births in Tuvalu was adequate. That it is not, despite having been in existence for eighty years, is a deficiency that could be easily remedied at the technical level. The registers and personnel already exist and little extra effort is required to ensure that the details of all births are fully registered. The details of the births registered since 1973 and whose record books are now in the archives were recorded by the census office staff. However, due to severe disruption to shipping schedules, misunderstandings etc., details of the births in the current registers (which go back varying lengths of time) were sent to Funafuti from only one of the islands. Hence, comparison of available vital registration data with census data* was not possible.

## Crude Birth Rate

With an annual estimate of the total population obtained e.g. from census data, it should be possible to obtain a value of the crude birth rate from the annual number of births registered. However, with such incomplete vital registration data, this could not be done. Estimates of the crude birth rate could be made from the reverse-survived number of births and from the age-specific fertility rates derived from the inter-censal parity change. Using an average inter-censal population adjusted, as far as possible, for migration, the values were found to be 22.3 and 23.3 per 1000, respectively. These are average values for the inter-censal period and are vulnerable to the choice of inter-censal population used in the denominator; in the circumstances of Tuvalu, it is very difficult to determine this accurately. Because of this, and also because of problems inherent in the techniques used, these estimates of the crude birth rate derived for the inter-censal period are of limited value. The current crude birth rate is best obtained by applying the adjusted age-specific fertility rates (see above) to the numbers of women in the reproductive age groups in the graduated de jure age distribution; for both sexes combined a value of 23.7 per 1000 is obtained (24.4 per 1000 for males and 23.0 per 1000 for females), and this is the value used in the derivation of the natural rate of increase. This value is slightly higher than those calculated for the inter-censal period not only for the reasons of possible errors in the latter values described above, but also because (although total fertility rates have fallen) the actual number of annual births has increased due solely to the fact that the cohorts of women in the reproductive age range have increased in size.

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* By the 'reverse-survival' technique, or by the Brass technique (1979) which allows for changing mortality.

## Comment on Census Questions

Question GG (age of mother at birth of first child), whether asked of the women directly or derived from Question D (date of birth of mother) and Question CC (date of birth of first child), has limited value because of the problem of age-related memory errors. For this reason, tabulations on birth intervals were not even prepared, although their requirement had been assumed from their inclusion in the 1973 census tabulations. It is suggested that the value of these questions is considered closely before their inclusion in future censuses; the omission of Questions CC and GG would result in little loss and probably considerable gain from the reduction in the total number of fertility questions and hence, hopefully, a better response to each. The question on whether or not the mother is in the same household (Question G), though not directly a fertility question as such, is required for fertility analysis as long as the 'own-children' technique is utilised. In the tabulation for this technique, provision should be made for the numbers of dead mothers; this was overlooked in this census. The questions concerning the number of children ever born (Question AA), the number of these alive on census night (Question BB), and the date of the last live birth (Question DD) are essential for the analysis of fertility and should undoubtedly be retained in future census schedules.

## Summary

A total fertility rate of 2.8, and a related crude birth rate of 23.7 per 1000, is very low for a developing country. As well as being to the benefit of the health of the mothers and the family in general, it is also to the advantage of Tuvalu for it to remain at this level, since land resources, welfare services, education and employment opportunities, etc., are all limited and could not sustain a rapidly growing population. Even if these fertility rates remain constant, the actual number of births in the immediate future will rise because of the increasing size of the reproductive cohort. The number of annual births, and hence the extent of the increased demand on relevant services, could be monitored closely if the vital registration system were improved.

CHAPTER 6

# MORTALITY

*Sheila Macrae*

## Introduction

In the more developed parts of the world, information on mortality is collected regularly through the vital registration system, through hospital records, etc., but in most countries in the developing world, these systems are still inadequate. Tuvalu is exceptional in that registration of deaths, as of births, has existed in the islands since the beginning of the century. However, both the coverage and the information collected are incomplete and the system therefore does not provide adequate statistics from which national death rates can be obtained. Likewise, although hospital records on mortality exist for recent years, they are incomplete and are also not representative of the whole population. Hence, it is necessary to include in a census, questions on mortality from which information on mortality rates may be obtained indirectly. Such information is of considerable importance since it forms the basis of all population projections and estimates until the next census. In this chapter, the standard indices of mortality are estimated for the indigenous population of Tuvalu. (The mortality of the very small non-indigenous population (78 persons) is of little consequence in the pattern of overall growth in Tuvalu, and so will be excluded from these studies.)

Indices relating to infant and child mortality are derived separately from those relating to adult mortality, as they are obtained from different census questions and by techniques of varying degrees of reliability and robustness. It is also important for planning purposes, especially for the planning of health care services, to have information on the levels of infant and child mortality. The two sets of information are finally combined to give an overall picture of mortality in Tuvalu in the form of model life tables for the whole population.

## Infant and Child Mortality

Two sources of information are of use for estimates of infant and child mortality:

a) The data obtained in Questions AA and BB wherein each woman was required to state the total number of children she had borne during her lifetime and the number of these still alive at census night;

b) The data obtained in Questions DD, EE and FF in which each woman was asked to report on the date of birth, survival and sex of her most recent child.

Only the first data source will be studied in detail.

Table 6.1 shows for women in each five year age group the proportion of the children born to them who had died by the time of the census. These proportions are compared with those derived from 1973 Census data for Polynesians living in both the Ellice Islands only and in the whole of GEIC, the total GEIC population enumerated in 1973 and populations enumerated in recent censuses of Kiribati and Fiji. Although these proportions can be used for rough comparative purposes as they give an indication of the relative levels of mortality, they are influenced by several factors, e.g. fertility, and subject to various biases, e.g. memory errors. Analytical techniques have been devised to take account of these and to convert the probabilities of children dying by age group of mother into life table

probabilities of dying by age x. These techniques (described in Appendix B) are used mainly to obtain the best estimate of the probability of dying in the first two years of life.

Table 6.1 Proportions of All Children Born who have Died, by Age Group of Women Tuvalu and Other Pacific Islands

| Age Group of Women | Tuvalu[1] 1979 | Ellice Islands[2] 1973 | GEIC[2] 1973 | GEIC[3] 1973 | Kiribati[4] 1978 | Fiji[5] 1976 | Niue[6] 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | .042 | .154 | .105 | .114 | .102 | .051 | .105 |
| 20-24 | .053 | .101 | .098 | .108 | .110 | .046 | .048 |
| 25-29 | .063 | .095 | .101 | .123 | .135 | .046 | .044 |
| 30-34 | .078 | .127 | .136 | .156 | .142 | .053 | .046 |
| 35-39 | .104 | .163 | .159 | .191 | .170 | .063 | .085 |
| 40-44 | .122 | .220 | .206 | .227 | .194 | .080 | .074 |
| 45-49 | .165 | .222 | .214 | .253 | .233 | .104 | .138 |
| 50-54 | .196 | .295 | .294 | .326 | .263 | .125 | .151 |
| 55-59 | .299 | .333 | .318 | .357 | .312 | .153 | .253 |
| 60+ | .322 | .361 | .360 | .400 | .360 | .212 | - |

1. Indigenous population - i.e. Polynesians with few Micronesians.
2. Polynesians only (GEIC Census report, 1973).
3. Indigenous population - i.e. Polynesians and Micronesians (GEIC Census report, 1973).
4. Indigenous population - i.e. Micronesians with few Polynesians (Kiribati Census report, 1978).
5. Fijians only - i.e. Melanesians (Fiji, Census office, 1977).
6. Indigenous only - i.e. Polynesians (Niue, Department of Justice, 1976).

The figure finally derived for this value was 60 - i.e. out of 1000 children born alive in Tuvalu, 60 die in the first two years of life, leaving 940 to survive to their second birthday ($l_2$ in life table notation). This figure represents the survivorship of both sexes together, and can be separated into $l_2$ values of 934 for males and 947 for females. These values are of the order of those found in several other Pacific Islands, e.g. Niue (1976): $l_2$ males = 953, $l_2$ females = 961; Fiji (1976): $l_2$ males = 948; $l_2$ females = 960. However, they are considerably higher than the values of $l_2$ found for Polynesians in the Ellice Islands alone and in the whole of GEIC in 1973 (892 and 887 for both sexes combined, respectively). Childhood mortality of Polynesians in GEIC did not change between the censuses of 1963 and 1968, with the number of children surviving to their second birthday being only 844 per 1000 live births. The reduction in the level of mortality began in the 1968-73 inter-censal period for both the Polynesians and Micronesians of GEIC and has continued for the Polynesians but not for the Micronesians in the 1973-79 inter-censal period.

The medical personnel consider that the fall in childhood mortality in Tuvalu since 1973 is the result of several factors:

the transfer, on Separation, of the administrative centre from Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands to Funafuti, enabling closer contact with, and improved services to, the outer islands of Tuvalu;

improved health services and health education programmes as a result of higher calibre nurses being stationed on the outer islands;

improved maternal and child health services (especially regarding vaccination and the BCG programme);

a successful campaign against filariasis; and

improved water supplies and sanitation (though these are to be improved further according to the Second Development Plan - in press).

In addition, standards of nutrition are generally adequate, though probably lower on the 'urbanised' island of Funafuti than on the outer islands of Tuvalu.

It is unfortunate that both the vital registration system and the hospital statistics are inadequate to monitor the annual fall in childhood mortality levels (and no detailed statistics are available on causes of death), since it is thought that, despite the improvements listed above, the fall in childhood mortality has probably not been as extensive in the last inter-censal period as the figures indicate. Reasons for regarding the level determined from the 1979 census data as a minimum value are discussed in Appendix B.

The values of $l_2$ derived for each sex separately from the 1979 data are subsequently used as the basis for the selection of the model life tables for Tuvalu (see below), from which are derived infant mortality rates of 47 deaths in the first year of life per 1000 live births for males, 37 for females, and 42 for both sexes combined. These, of course, reflect the level of childhood mortality discussed above, and should also be regarded as minimum values.

An attempt was made to study childhood mortality by rural-urban differentials. Funafuti, though in itself hardly 'urbanised', is the capital island of Tuvalu and as such is the island to which people migrate to work (see Chapters 7 and 9). It is the most densely populated of all the islands (with consequently greater demands on water supplies, sanitation facilities, and other services) and there is greater dependence on imported foods and a cash economy than on the other outer islands. These factors have been shown elsewhere in the developing world to contribute to a higher level of childhood mortality in such 'urban' areas than in the rural areas. The levels of childhood mortality in Funafuti were derived and compared with those for all the outer islands combined. The results gave an indication that there may indeed be higher childhood mortality in Funafuti. However, the small numbers involved meant that the results had to be treated with caution and no definitive conclusions drawn.

Further inter-island comparisons of levels of childhood mortality and studies of sex-specific mortality of last-born children could not be carried out because of the large random variations caused by the extremely small numbers involved.

## Adult Mortality

The principal sources of information on adult mortality are the data obtained in Questions E and H wherein all persons were required to state whether or not their mothers and fathers were still alive. Table 6.2 shows the percentage of persons in each age group (including those enumerated on Nauru) with fathers alive and with mothers alive, by the sex of the respondent. With only one or two exceptions, particularly in the highest age groups, the sequences of percentages are gratifyingly smooth considering the small numbers involved, and it can be seen that the percentages of persons with surviving parents fall rapidly with increasing age, as is to be expected. The percentages of adult males with father/mother alive are

generally higher than the corresponding percentages of females (as has been found in some other census data), and this is probably because adult males tend to exaggerate their own ages. The data from females respondents is therefore usually regarded as more reliable. The system of adoption and fostering in Tuvalu may also have caused some persons difficulty in identifying their true parents and they may have instead reported on the survival of foster parents. Such a tendency would not necessarily bias the results except in those instances where the process of adoption had taken place only because of the death of the true parent or where the adopted child did not know his true parent(s) had died. However, these instances are regarded as of negligible consequence in Tuvalu, and they affect mainly the two youngest groups of respondents of which the age group 0-4 is anyway excluded from the calculation.

Table 6.2 Percentage of Persons* in Each Age Group With Father Alive and Mother Alive by Sex of Respondent

| Age Group of Respondent | Father Alive | | Mother Alive | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 0- 4 | 98.7 | 97.9 | 99.6 | 99.7 |
| 5- 9 | 96.4 | 97.7 | 98.0 | 98.4 |
| 10-14 | 92.9 | 93.4 | 95.3 | 96.4 |
| 15-19 | 85.7 | 85.0 | 94.2 | 92.9 |
| 20-24 | 79.1 | 79.7 | 90.8 | 87.8 |
| 25-29 | 71.3 | 72.3 | 82.6 | 82.4 |
| 30-34 | 68.1 | 57.2 | 73.5 | 71.2 |
| 35-39 | 46.5 | 44.9 | 64.9 | 62.6 |
| 40-44 | 34.2 | 31.4 | 50.6 | 55.5 |
| 45-49 | 20.1 | 16.1 | 38.0 | 41.4 |
| 50-54 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 31.7 | 24.7 |
| 55-59 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 15.9 | 16.7 |
| 60-64 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 6.4 |
| 65-69 | 0 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 0 |
| 70-74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 75+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* Including Tuvaluans enumerated on Nauru.

Using techniques described in Appendix B, these proportions of persons with surviving parents may be converted into life table survivorship probabilities - i.e. probabilities of surviving from a base age B (rather than from birth) to various older ages. These probabilities thus provide the basis for the construction of a life table for the population over the age of B. In the present instance, B was taken as 32.5 years for males and 25 years for females. The results for males, based on the survival of fathers and those for females, based on the survival of mothers, are shown in Table 6.3. In each case the estimates derived from the data from male and female respondents have been shown separately; the probabilities of survival based on the data from male respondents tend to be slightly higher than corresponding values based on female respondents. These discrepancies, together with other less obvious distortions in the data, necessitate the graduation of the results before final figures can be accepted. Even then, the results are difficult to interpret meaningfully and can be regarded mainly as prerequisites for the determination of the more conventional life tables for the whole population (see below). They cannot be compared with the 1973 Census, since questions for the derivation of adult mortality levels were not included in the 1973 Census schedule. It was also not feasible to study adult mortality by 'rural-urban' differentials because of the small numbers involved, and also because inter-island migration would bias the results (since parents of respondents are not necessarily resident in the same area as the respondents themselves).

Table 6.3 Probabilities of Survival of Males and Females from Orphanhood of Respondents, by Sex

| Age x | MALES Probability of surviving from age 32.5 to age x | | FEMALES Probability of surviving from age 25 to age x | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male Respondents | Female Respondents | Male Respondents | Female Respondents |
| 25 | - | - | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 30 | - | - | - | - |
| 32.5 | 1.000 | 1.000 | - | - |
| 35 | - | - | .969 | .976 |
| 40 | - | - | .950 | .953 |
| 45 | .942 | .950 | .935 | .918 |
| 50 | .886 | .884 | .895 | .869 |
| 55 | .816 | .817 | .814 | .809 |
| 60 | .736 | .745 | .726 | .702 |
| 65 | .685 | .590 | .626 | .614 |
| 70 | .445 | .438 | .476 | .521 |
| 75 | .290 | .256 | .353 | .342 |
| 80 | .104 | .056 | .211 | .193 |

Comment on Census Questions

Infant and Child Mortality

(i) Question AA merely asked all women to report the number of children ever born alive and Question BB, the number of those alive on census night. However, there is an indication from the results on childhood mortality that the numbers of children ever born were under-reported in this census. It is thought that some children (presumably those live-born and now dead) were forgotten by the women who, in the main, reported only on their surviving children. The enumerators perhaps had had inadequate training on this point and so did not fully check the respondents' answers. To minimise the effect of such memory errors, it had long been recommended (and widely practised elsewhere) that these two questions instead be asked as the following three:

a) How many children has this woman borne who are now living with her?

b) How many children has she borne who are now living elsewhere?

c) How many children has she borne who have died?

However, inexplicably, this format of questions seems to have produced poorer results in a few Pacific censuses and it is therefore suggested that preparations for the next census start in enough time to allow the pre-testing of both formats, so that the one which produces the better results can be used in the census proper.

(ii) Sex-specific mortality rates could not be derived from the data collected in Questions DD, EE and FF because of the random variations in the very small numbers involved. This problem will always be present in a population the size of that of Tuvalu. Question DD is, however, required for the analysis of fertility and should therefore be retained. Question FF provides additional information on the sex of children born and is also useful, as is Question EE, as an 'aide memoire' to enumerators and

respondents for information on the last-born child. Nevertheless, the benefits gained from these last two questions should be carefully weighed against the disadvantages of two extra questions when preparing the next census schedule for Tuvalu.

### Adult Mortality

The main disadvantage of asking all respondents about the survivorship of their parents is that a woman who has, say, five surviving children, will be represented five times whereas a childless woman will not be represented at all. In an effort to overcome part of this bias, a technique has been developed which relies on the responses from eldest surviving children only. It was with this in mind that Question F was included in the census schedule, but the technique has not yet been adequately proven elsewhere to warrant its application to the Tuvalu data. However, the data are tabulated for future use. It is recommended for the next census that, if this technique has by then been proven viable, Question F be retained. An additional question as to whether or not the respondent is his father's eldest surviving child is then required.

## Model Life Tables

A model life table is synthesised from cross-sectional data collected at one point in time (i.e. at the census), and then the mortality rates are treated as if they were the successive proportions dying in the hypothetical group, or cohort, of males (or females). Before the advent of techniques for the estimation of adult mortality, model life tables were constructed on the basis of information on the value of $l_2$ alone. Now they can be constructed using the information on both childhood and adult mortality derived in the preceding sections (and employing the methodology described in Appendix B). Such model life tables therefore both link these estimates and also graduate the irregularities in the adult mortality figures. They are shown in reduced form in Tables 6.4a and 6.4b and may be regarded as the best estimates available of the general level of mortality in Tuvalu in the few years preceding the 1979 Census. It can be seen that expectation of life is higher at all ages for females than for males, as is generally found. Likewise, the expectation of life at age 1 is higher than at birth, since the risks of dying are highest in the first year of life and once a child has managed to survive that year its prospects improve as the risks decrease. The values for the expectation of life at birth (57 years for males and 60 years for females) are higher than that of 54 years for both sexes combined of the Polynesians enumerated in GEIC in 1973 (Veltman, 1979), as would be expected from the inter-censal decrease in the level of childhood mortality*. The parameters of the life tables (see Appendix B) indicate that adult mortality has fallen less rapidly than has childhood mortality (the latter being a minimum value - see above). Tuvaluans currently enjoy a higher expectation of life at birth than do their ex-compatriots of the former GEIC who are now in Kiribati ($e_o$ = 50 years for males, 54 years for females). These levels of expectation of life at birth are close to but lower than those for several other Pacific Islanders (e.g. Fijians (1976): $e_o$ = 61 years for males, 64 years for females; Niue Islanders (1976): $e_o$ = 64 years for each sex).

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* It was not possible to verify the above findings on mortality using data on the age distributions in the two censuses 1973 and 1979 and applying a technique known as the 'inter-censal survival technique' (Brass, 1976) due to various factors: possible under-enumeration in 1973; extensive in-migration of Polynesians in the inter-censal period; re-classification of professed ethnicity between censuses; age mis-reporting; and the fact that the inter-censal period was approximately five and a half years.

Table 6.4 Abridged Model Life Tables for the Indigenous Population

| Age x | Life Table Survivors $l_x$ | Life Table Population $L_x$ | Probability of Dying $q_x$ | Age-specific Mortality Rate $m_x$ | Expectation of Life $e_x$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) MALES | | | | | |
| 0 | 1000 | 969 | .047 | .048 | 56.9 |
| 1 | 953 | 3736 | .041 | .010 | 58.7 |
| 5 | 915 | 4546 | .011 | .002 | 57.1 |
| 10 | 904 | 4500 | .009 | .002 | 52.7 |
| 15 | 896 | 4445 | .016 | .003 | 48.2 |
| 20 | 882 | 4361 | .022 | .005 | 43.9 |
| 25 | 863 | 4260 | .024 | .005 | 39.9 |
| 30 | 842 | 4152 | .027 | .005 | 35.8 |
| 35 | 819 | 4031 | .032 | .006 | 31.7 |
| 40 | 793 | 3888 | .040 | .008 | 27.6 |
| 45 | 762 | 3709 | .053 | .011 | 23.7 |
| 50 | 722 | 3474 | .075 | .016 | 19.9 |
| 55 | 668 | 3160 | .108 | .023 | 16.3 |
| 60 | 596 | 2733 | .166 | .036 | 12.9 |
| 65 | 497 | 2176 | .249 | .057 | 10.0 |
| 70 | 373 | 1506 | .387 | .096 | 7.5 |
| 75 | 229 | 834 | .543 | .149 | 5.6 |
| 80 | 105 | 344 | .686 | .209 | 4.3 |
| 85 | 33 | 97 | .824 | .280 | 3.3 |
| 90 | 6 | 12 | 1.000 | .500 | 2.0 |
| b) FEMALES | | | | | |
| 0 | 1000 | 975 | .037 | .038 | 60.1 |
| 1 | 963 | 3788 | .033 | .008 | 61.4 |
| 5 | 931 | 4636 | .009 | .002 | 59.4 |
| 10 | 923 | 4598 | .007 | .001 | 54.9 |
| 15 | 916 | 4553 | .012 | .003 | 50.3 |
| 20 | 905 | 4485 | .018 | .004 | 45.9 |
| 25 | 889 | 4401 | .020 | .004 | 41.7 |
| 30 | 872 | 4311 | .022 | .004 | 37.5 |
| 35 | 853 | 4209 | .026 | .005 | 33.2 |
| 40 | 831 | 4087 | .032 | .007 | 29.0 |
| 45 | 804 | 3933 | .043 | .009 | 24.9 |
| 50 | 769 | 3726 | .062 | .013 | 20.9 |
| 55 | 721 | 3442 | .091 | .019 | 17.2 |
| 60 | 656 | 3042 | .144 | .031 | 13.6 |
| 65 | 561 | 2494 | .222 | .050 | 10.5 |
| 70 | 436 | 1790 | .359 | .088 | 7.8 |
| 75 | 280 | 1033 | .523 | .142 | 5.8 |
| 80 | 134 | 442 | .676 | .204 | 4.4 |
| 85 | 43 | 128 | .820 | .278 | 3.3 |
| 90 | 8 | 16 | 1.000 | .500 | 2.0 |

## Crude Death Rate

It was hoped to combine data from the census with those from the vital registration of deaths (even though the latter has an unknown completeness of coverage) to assess average inter-censal levels of mortality by the 'death distribution technique' (Brass, 1976). However, the unavailability in Funafuti of much of the recent vital registration data from the outer islands and the extensive in-migration of Polynesians in the inter-censal period precluded this approach. The current crude death rate was therefore obtained by applying the age-specific mortality rates derived from the Tuvalu model life tables described above to the graduated de jure population; the crude death rate so calculated is 15.0 deaths per 1000 total population per annum (13.8 per 1000 for males and 16.2 per 1000 for females).

## Summary

The fall in childhood mortality in the last inter-censal period is encouraging and is considerable, but there is an element of doubt as to whether it has been quite as extensive as the figures indicate. It is possible that some data errors have caused the mortality to be slightly lower than in reality, so that the current level of childhood mortality should be regarded as a minimum value. Combination of this with the values of adult mortality therefore gives the most favourable model life tables for Tuvaluans but which can nevertheless be considered to be the most representative of the mortality currently prevailing in Tuvalu. Changes in mortality levels can be easily and inexpensively monitored by an adequate system for the registration of deaths. The infrastructure already exists on each island and it is suggested that efforts be made to re-establish a system which has complete coverage and which then is a valuable source of information on mortality in Tuvalu.

CHAPTER 7

# MIGRATION

*Nico Wit*

## Introduction

The geographical or spatial mobility of a population is of direct interest because of its effects upon the distribution of the population and because of its interaction with demographic, social and economic factors. This study of migration takes place against the background of large and unprecedented population movements caused by three major events: the Separation of the Ellice Islands from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony; the change of the Ellice Islands into the independent country of Tuvalu (and the development of its capital Funafuti) and finally the termination of the mining activities in Banaba (which was at an advanced stage when the census of Tuvalu took place). In order to evaluate these and other movements a number of questions were included in the census questionnaire. The enumerators were instructed to record for each person his or her home island or country (Question N). With the data obtained, it was possible to define the areas of origin of the immigrant population and to describe the lifetime migration*. For the persons of 15 years and over the island of residence and the duration of this residence were recorded as well. Moreover this part of the population was asked to mention any other place where they had lived for longer than 12 months (Questions Q and R). Tuvaluans enumerated in Nauru were asked the same questions and the data are appended to the relevant Basic Tables.

## Country of Origin

About 97% of the enumerated population mentioned one of the islands of Tuvalu as their home island. For people who did not belong to Tuvalu by birth**, the enumerators had to record the home country instead of home island. The results of this question are shown in Basic Table 5 where the population is classified by country of origin by five year age groups and sex. In the total population there were 97 males and 133 females who had their origin outside Tuvalu, while the figures for the Pacific countries only are 53 and 99. The low ratio of males to females is mostly caused by the unbalanced sex composition of the immigrants from Kiribati, since a number of Tuvaluan men brought their Gilbertese wives with them when they returned to Tuvalu. The developments set in motion after Separation and Independence brought with them a sharp increase in the number of non-indigenous persons (mostly Europeans). There were 20 non-indigenous persons enumerated in the Ellice Islands in 1973, compared with a total of 78 in Tuvalu in 1979. The non-availability of the original 1973 census data for the Ellice Islands separately concerning country of origin precluded further comparisons, except for the people with home island in Kiribati (see paragraph 'External Migration').

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* Lifetime migration in fact only applies to data based on place of birth questions. However, in this chapter the term refers to information derived from the question on home island.

** There are indications that this criterion of birth has not always been followed. For some Tuvaluans who were born overseas a home island instead of home country was recorded.

## Home Island

In this census the home island was taken as an indication of an individual's geographical origin. The 1968 Census defined the concept of home island as 'The island which each person regards as his true home, even if it is different from the island where he was born.'. This description needs a few comments. For the majority of the persons enumerated, the home island is the island where they have been born and which they regard as their real home. However for a growing number of Tuvaluans the island which they mentioned to the enumerators as their home island had lost much of its importance, illustrated by the fact that some of them had never even lived there. As a consequence, the value of the home island as a point of origin for migration has diminished. A number of movements between home island and island of enumeration shown in Table 7.1 below actually never took place. Since this number is still small it can be ignored, but in fact the figures for in- and out-migration should be corrected downwards. A possible alternative would have been the use of the island of birth, although this concept has some disadvantages as well. Sometimes mothers return to their parental home or travel to a distant hospital for childbirth, or children have been born in, for example, Banaba because the father worked there on a short contract at the time of birth. In both cases the island of birth tells little about the person's own movements (see 'Comments on Census Questions').

## Lifetime Migration

In Basic Table 17 the home islands of the indigenous population are classified by five year age groups and sex for the whole of Tuvalu and for Funafuti and the combined other islands separately. The Tuvaluans in Nauru are also tabulated. Tables 7.1 and 7.2 were partly derived from unpublished tabulations. In Table 7.1 the inward and outward movements and the balance between the two are shown for every island. A brief explanation of Table 7.1a and b is required:

Table 7.1a:

| | |
|---|---|
| Column 1: | Out-migration. Persons who have the island in the corresponding row as home island, but who are enumerated on another island of Tuvalu. |
| Column 2: | In-migration. Persons who are enumerated on that island, but who have a different island of Tuvalu as home island. |
| Column 3: | Net migration. Column (2) minus Column (1). A negative sign means that the island lost more people than it gained by migration. |

Table 7.1b:

| | |
|---|---|
| Columns 1, 2, 3: | The in-, and out- net migration figures are shown as a percentage of the population enumerated in the census on the island (considering again only people with a home island in Tuvalu). |

However it should be kept in mind that the figures do not indicate the total volume of population movements between the island; they measure only the net effect of migration which has taken place during the lifetime of the surviving population. All the islands except Funafuti show considerable numbers of out-migrants, but the differences between these islands are remarkable, even when account is taken of the varying size of the populations on the islands by working with the relative figures of Table 7.1b. Measured in both ways, Nanumea has lost most people, followed by Niutao, Nukufetau, Nanumaga and Vaitupu, while Nukulaelae and Nui show a much lower out-migration. Only Vaitupa counted a surplus of in-migrants over out-migrants. This can probably be explained by the presence of the Secondary School and a greater number of occupation opportunities than in the other so called 'outer islands' (see Chapters 8 and 9). The net migration figures show a large gain for Funafuti. The island experienced a net inflow of people about equal in number to the whole population of Vaitupu. The in-migrants form 67% of the total (Tuvaluan) population in Funafuti. With this percentage the position of Funafuti is comparable with that of Tarawa in 1973, where 72% of the resident population of 15 years and over had a home island different from Tarawa (Veltman, 1979). The patterns of net migration figures for the other islands are largely determined by the respective size of their out-migration.

Table 7.1a: The Lifetime Migration of the Tuvaluans; Absolute Numbers[1]

| Island of Origin | (1) M | (1) F | (1) T | (2) M | (2) F | (2) T | (3) M | (3) F | (3) T |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nanumea | 275 | 271 | 546 | 27 | 39 | 66 | -248 | -232 | - 480 |
| Nanumaga | 150 | 156 | 306 | 24 | 28 | 52 | -126 | -128 | - 254 |
| Niutao | 245 | 191 | 436 | 21 | 40 | 61 | -224 | -151 | - 375 |
| Nui | 77 | 72 | 149 | 34 | 28 | 62 | - 43 | - 44 | - 87 |
| Vaitupu | 109 | 127 | 236 | 206 | 268 | 474 | + 97 | +141 | + 238 |
| Nukufetau | 191 | 177 | 368 | 22 | 31 | 53 | -169 | -146 | - 315 |
| Funafuti | 25 | 32 | 57 | 723 | 592 | 1315 | +698 | +560 | +1258 |
| Nukulaelae | 47 | 49 | 96 | 23 | 24 | 47 | - 24 | - 25 | - 49 |
| Niulakita | - | - | - | 39 | 25 | 64 | + 39 | + 25 | + 64 |
| TOTAL | 1119 | 1075 | 2194 | 1119 | 1075 | 2194 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 7.1b: The Lifetime Migration of the Tuvaluans; Relative Numbers[1]

| Island of Origin | (1) M | (1) F | (1) T | (2) M | (2) F | (2) T | (3) M | (3) F | (3) T |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nanumea | 72% | 59% | 65% | 7% | 9% | 8% | - 65% | - 50% | - 57% |
| Nanumaga | 58 | 46 | 51 | 9 | 8 | 9 | - 49 | - 38 | - 42 |
| Niutao | 67 | 39 | 51 | 6 | 8 | 7 | - 61 | - 31 | - 44 |
| Nui | 28 | 24 | 26 | 12 | 9 | 11 | - 16 | - 15 | - 15 |
| Vaitupu | 20 | 20 | 20 | 37 | 39 | 38 | + 17 | + 19 | + 18 |
| Nukufetau | 72 | 50 | 60 | 8 | 9 | 9 | - 64 | - 41 | - 51 |
| Funafuti | 2 | 3 | 3 | 70 | 63 | 67 | + 68 | + 60 | + 64 |
| Nukulaelae | 29 | 27 | 28 | 14 | 13 | 14 | - 15 | - 14 | - 14 |
| Niulakita | - | - | | 100 | 100 | 100 | +100 | +100 | +100 |
| TOTAL | 50 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 40 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

1. See explanation in the text.

## Sex and Age Selectivity

Although the total numbers of male and female migrants are almost the same (respectively 1119 and 1075), the sex ratios for the migrant and non-migrant population components differ considerably (see Table 7.2). The higher value for the migrants, 104 against 82, implies that males have been more involved in migration than females. The out-migration considered separately shows that males outnumber females only in the out-migrant population from Niutao (245 against 191, see Table 7.1). A closer examination of the main directions of the out-migrants shows that the sex ratio for the migrants is only an average. The value for the migrant population in Funafuti is 122, while the sex ratio for the migrants enumerated in the other islands of Tuvalu is only 82. The even more pronounced difference between the figures for the age group of 15 years and over in the two migrant populations is an indication that the concentration of employment opportunities in Funafuti is one of the main reasons behind this inequality. The very high sex ratio of the migrant population aged 0 to 14 years of age in Funafuti is less exceptional if compared with the value for this age group in the whole country. The migration directed to the other islands of Tuvalu seems not to be sex selective as the male - female ratios for the migrants and the non-migrants are almost the same. However this similarity is not duplicated in each of the age components separately. The diverging sex ratio for the youngest migrants in the other islands is probably due to the surprisingly low sex ratio of students at the Secondary School in Vaitupu (see Chapter 8). A comparison of the sex ratios of Table 7.2 with those of the immigrant Tuvaluans in Nauru makes it clear that the sex and age selectivity of the 'work migration' towards Nauru is of quite a different order of magnitude. The sex ratios of the total population and the population of 15 years and over are respectively 159 and 226.

Table 7.2 The Sex Ratios[1] of the Migrant and Non-Migrant and Total Population in Funafuti, Other Islands Combined and Tuvalu, by Total Population and Age Groups 0 to 14 Years and 15 Years and Over[2]

| Population Component | Population 0-14 | Population 15+ | Population all ages |
|---|---|---|---|
| Migrants in Funafuti | 132 | 119 | 122 |
| Migrants in Other Islands | 99 | 73 | 82 |
| Migrants in Tuvalu | 115 | 99 | 104 |
| Non-Migrants in Funafuti | 110 | 86 | 93 |
| Non-Migrants in Other Islands | 120 | 66 | 81 |
| Non-Migrants in Tuvalu | 118 | 68 | 82 |
| Total Population in Funafuti | 123 | 107 | 111 |
| Total Population in Other Islands | 116 | 67 | 81 |
| Total Population in Tuvalu | 117 | 77 | 88 |

1. Defined as the number of males per 100 females

2. Including only people with a home island within Tuvalu

## Island of Enumeration and Island of Residence

The population movements described above were deduced from differences between reported home island and place of enumeration. However this includes movements for brief visits, which may unduly inflate the migration figures. To overcome this, an additional question has been asked only to the indigenous population of 15 years and over. Although theoretically

more sound, the use of island of residence is not without difficulties. The major problem is the one of definition. The description given in the enumerator's manual reading 'The island where a person actually lives for most of the time and has firmly established a home for himself and his family' gave several problems during the enumeration and the processing of the data. An evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages of the use of island of residence is given at the end of this chapter. The results of the question are shown in Basic Table 18, which gives a cross-classification by sex of the home island and the island of residence. After a comparison between Basic Tables 18 and 17 and some other unpublished tables, it became clear that only about 1% of the population was not enumerated on its island of residence. In Funafuti there were 32 males and 25 females enumerated who were non-residents. Most of them, 25 males and 23 females, were actually residents of one of the other islands of Tuvalu, while the others were living outside the country. One person was enumerated in Niulakita but resident elsewhere. As a consequence the use of island of residence instead of island of enumeration would reduce the in-migration figures for the population of 15 years and over of Funafuti by 25 males and 23 females, which is a decrease of 3.5% and 3.9% respectively.

## Lifetime migration and its direction

The share of the population component of 15 years and over in the movements of the total population has been discussed above. Basic Table 18 gives more details about the direction of the migration in this group of the population. The figures in one column can be read as numbers of out-migrants, with the island at the head of the column as island of origin and the islands in the various rows as islands of in-migration. Compared with the figures for Funafuti and Vaitupu, the migration streams between the other islands are of very modest size. Only the three northernmost islands of Nanumea, Nanumaga and Niutao experienced out-migrations of more than 10 persons directed towards a number of islands other than Funafuti and Vaitupu. Of the migration of the population of 15 years and over, 61.5% was directed towards Funafuti and another 20.4% towards Vaitupu. The remaining 18.1% had as destination one of the other islands*.

With the exception of Niutao, and to a lesser extent Nui, this distribution was duplicated by each of the islands separately (excluding Funafuti and Vaitupu). Of the migrants from Niutao, only one half of the males and one-third of the females had Funafuti as destination, partly because of migration towards Niulakita, the plantation island owned by the people of Niutao. Because of the small number of out-migrants from the Gilbertese-speaking island of Nui, the low share of females migrating towards Funafuti must be interpreted with caution.

## Lifetime Migration: An Evaluation

Basic Tables 17 and 18 form a useful basis for a general description of migration as it occurred in the past. However for a proper understanding a number of inadequacies need to be mentioned. One of the main problems connected with the use of home island statistics for migration analysis is that the timing of the migration is unknown. The category 'migrants' includes those who came to their island of residence or enumeration only a few weeks before the census as well as those who came many years earlier. This problem has been partly overcome by the question

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* These percentages and the absolute figures on which they are based only measure the net effect of migration which has taken place during the course of the lifetime of the surviving population.

on 'Duration of Residence' (see below). An essential shortcoming is the lack of knowledge about the last place of residence of the migrant. It is possible that a person lived in other places after he left his home island and before he was enumerated in, or became a resident of, a certain island. In practical terms this means that the in-migrants in Table 7.1 do not necessarily come directly from their home island. On the contrary, probably a considerable number of them were residents of a place outside Tuvalu, mainly the Gilbert Islands (see paragraph 'External Migration'). The question about 'Migration Experience' has not adequately filled this gap (see below).

## Duration of Residence

Basic Table 19 gives a cross-classification of home island by island of residence and length of such residence for males and females of 15 years and over. The options for island of residence within Tuvalu are either 'Home Island', 'Funafuti' or 'Other Tuvalu islands'. The latter includes those people who are resident neither on their home island nor on Funafuti. The people with residence outside Tuvalu are listed as residents of Nauru, Overseas and Banaba. These (nine) people are not included in the overall total of Tuvalu. In interpreting data of this type, it is important to keep in mind that the figures shown in Basic Table 19 consist of migrants who survived and stayed since their arrival time in the place of residence till census time. As early arrivals in these places have been subjected to more years of exposure to mortality and re-departure (UN, Manual VI) than recent ones the figures of migrants with a longer stay in their place of residence understate the actual number of migrants at the time of movement. Despite this it can safely be concluded that the percentages for Funafuti shown in Table 7.3 highlight the very recent in-migration into Funafuti.

About 90% of the in-migrants resident on Funafuti during the census arrived in 1974 or later. Probably a great share of the in-migrants in the time period May 1974 - May 1977 were repatriates who came directly from the Gilbert Islands (mainly Tarawa) just before and after Separation, while it can be assumed that the majority of the in-migrants in the two years preceding the census had their home islands as last place of residence*.

Table 7.3 Percentage Distribution of Migration Streams of Males and Females by Duration of Residence for In-Migrants of Funafuti, 'Other Tuvalu Islands' and Residents on Their Home Islands[1]

| Duration of Residence in Years | Period of Arrival | Funafuti | | Other Tuvalu Islands | | Home Island | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0- 2 | May 1977 - May 1979 | 55.8% | 58.3% | 40.8% | 37.5% | 19.0% | 14.9% |
| 3- 5 | May 1974 - May 1977 | 36.4 | 29.0 | 23.6 | 19.7 | 15.6 | 14.2 |
| 6-10 | May 1969 - May 1974 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 10.3 | 11.7 | 9.2 |
| 11+ | before May 1969 | 3.6 | 6.5 | 21.5 | 22.5 | 30.7 | 26.3 |
| life | 1964 and earlier | 0.4 | 1.2 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 23.0 | 35.4 |
| Total | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

1. Only persons of 15 years and over with home island within Tuvalu are included.

* Source: Government officials in Funafuti.

The figures for the combined other Tuvalu islands show a rather different pattern. The emphasis on the last five years is less pronounced and the number of long-term migrants is much higher. The percentages of migrants who spent their whole life on their island of residence are a good illustration of the reduced value of the home island as a reference point of migration. Ten residents of Funafuti and 58 residents of all other islands apparently have never been on their home island.

Basic Table 19 also shows the high mobility of the Tuvaluans in another way. People who are resident of their home islands are non-migrants according to the definition of lifetime migration. However, Table 7.3 indicates that only 23% of the males and 35.4% of the females have been resident on their home island for their whole life. The other 77% of the males and 64.6% of the females who have migration experience, but are resident on their home island now, can be described as return-migrants. An important part of the population component with duration of residence of less than five years is probably formed by the return-migrants from the Gilberts. Apart from the exceptional movements of the last few years, a rather steady exchange of (especially male) out-migrants and return-migrants has probably been taking place on the islands for a long time. The percentages are more evenly distributed than the ones for Funafuti and all other islands. Part of these migrations will have been directed to the 'traditional' work islands of Banaba and Nauru (see below).

The figures for Nauru, where 70% of the male and 54% of the female Tuvaluan residents of 15 years and over arrived in the last five years, form an illustration of the high turnover rates.

## Migration Experience

The data on 'Duration of Residence' revealed a high mobility of the Tuvaluans enumerated in different parts of Tuvalu and in Nauru. In Basic Table 20 a cross-classification was given for males and females of the home islands and the 'principal work-migration islands' on which there was continuous residence for a period of more than 12 months. The census question was directed to migration to certain areas outside Tuvalu rather more than to the islands of Tuvalu itself. The design of the question was such that experience of residency on these islands was incompletely recorded. In the case that the island of usual residence was one of the islands of Tuvalu, but not Funafuti, the option on the card 'Other Tuvalu Island' was used to record this island of residence. This left no space available to note possible migration experiences within the country, except for those on Funafuti. This, combined with the fact that unfortunately a number of options in Basic Table 20 were aggregated, prevents a full description of the migration experience of the Tuvaluans*. One possible way of looking at the figures of Basic Table 20 is by comparing the total numbers of islands on which the males and females have been resident. Table 7.4 gives the percentage distribution of the different frequencies.

Apparently the males have left their home island with greater frequency than the females. About one-third of the males and one-fifth of the females have lived on at least two other islands. It is important

* It must be seen as one of the disadvantages of a hand-sorting of census data that the ways in which existing data can be combined and analysed are very limited unless considerably more time is available than was the case in Tuvalu. Computer analyses with the same data could reveal much more information (Wit, 1980, in press).

to note that these figures combine the migration experience of persons of different ages and as a consequence, different lengths of periods in which this experience could be built up.

Table 7.4 The Total Population of 15 Years and Over and the Number of Islands on Which They Have Lived[1]

| | M | F | M | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| None[2] | 447 | 903 | 21.4% | 33.4% |
| 1[2] | 944 | 1212 | 45.1% | 44.6% |
| 2 | 176 | 438 | 22.6% | 16.0% |
| 3 | 192 | 138 | 9.2% | 5.1% |
| 4+ | 39 | 28 | 1.9% | 1.0% |
| Total | 2098 | 2719 | 100.0% | 100.0% |

1. Only includes people with home island within Tuvalu.
2. Persons with home island Funafuti and experience 'Funafuti only' are included in experience 'none'.

## External Migration

It has been mentioned above that many of the Tuvaluans who were enumerated as in-migrants of an island of Tuvalu had not their home island, but other locations, often outside Tuvalu, as last place of residence. This also applies to many of the persons enumerated on their home islands. The questions on 'Duration of Residence' and 'Migration Experience' did not give satisfactory information about the movements of these Tuvaluans. In Table 7.5 an estimate has been made of the external migration of the Tuvaluans and its implications for the interpretation of the lifetime migration figures discussed above.

Because of the assumptions on which this estimate was based, the results presented in Table 7.5 should be used with some caution. The figure of 1228 gives an indication of the order of magnitude of the net migration of Tuvaluans between Kiribati (i.e. the Gilbert Islands) and Tuvalu (i.e. the Ellice Islands). This number covers both the repatriation from Tarawa in 1975 and 1976 and the return of Tuvaluans from Banaba. The migration of Gilbertese back to their home islands was of very limited size. The large return-migration of Tuvaluans was only counteracted by a small net out-migration of seamen and students and of workers (and their families) towards Nauru.

The consequences of the net in-migration for the numbers of people with the same home island are shown in Table 7.6. The figures in this table refer to groups of people for whom the same home island was recorded during the census, but obviously only some of them were actually living on their home island. The size of the net in-migration fluctuates considerably, mainly depending on the number of people outside the country in 1973 and the proportion of them who returned during the last five years. Based on their destination in Tuvalu, we can distinguish at least three categories within the population of return-migrants. The first is formed by those who resettled in their home island. The second consists of persons who settled on Funafuti or Vaitupa, many of them civil servants who were repatriated from Tarawa to the new capital and Tuvaluan students who were transferred from secondary schools in the Gilberts to Motufoua School on Vaitupu. The third category is made up of the people who moved to Funafuti, and Vaitupu to a lesser extent, after a period of

residence on their home islands. Together these categories may explain why the population enumerated on the 'outer islands' remained fairly constant on the whole (see Chapter 2), despite the large and recent growth of the population in Funafuti.

Table 7.5 External Migration of Tuvaluans and I-Kiribati[1] Between Tuvalu and Kiribati, Nauru and Overseas, in the Period December 1973 to May 1979

| Tuvaluans Located in[2] | Resident in 1973 | Projected in 1979[3] | Enumerated in 1979[4] | Net External Migration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tarawa | 1227 | 1287 | ) 654 | ) - 862 |
| Other Kiribati | 218 | 229 | ) | ) |
| Banaba | 652 | 684 | 318 | - 366 |
| Total Kiribati | 2097 | 2200 | 972 | -1228 |
| Nauru | 619 | 649 | 714 | + 65 |
| Overseas | 251 | 263 | 341 | + 78 |
| Total | 2967 | 3112 | 2027 | -1058 |
| I-Kiribati located in Tuvalu | 157 | 165 | 105 | - 60 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net return of Tuvaluans | : | 1058 |
| Net out-migration of I-Kiribati | : | 60 |
| Net-in-migration for Tuvalu | : | 998 |

1. Including persons with home island respectively in Tuvalu and Kiribati.
2. The figures represent enumerated populations, except for Kiribati in 1973 where they refer to the number of residents.
3. The projections are based on the rate of natural increase at the time of the 1979 Census (see Chapter 2).
4. Figures for Kiribati are corrected for Tuvaluans who were enumerated both in the 1978 Census of Kiribati and the 1979 Census of Tuvalu. The figures for Nauru and Overseas are taken from Chapter 2.

Table 7.6 The Number of Tuvaluans of Each Home Island Living in Tuvalu in 1973 and 1979[1]: an Estimation of External Migration Effects

| Home Island | Resident in 1973 | Projected in 1979[2] | Enumerated in 1979 | Net External Migration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nanumea | 1088 | 1141 | 1316 | +175 |
| Nanumaga | 539 | 565 | 855 | +290 |
| Niutao | 1003 | 1052 | 1226 | +174 |
| Nui | 570 | 598 | 667 | + 69 |
| Vaitupu | 870 | 913 | 1008 | + 95 |
| Nukufetau | 711 | 746 | 931 | +185 |
| Funafuti | 639 | 670 | 716 | + 46 |
| Nukulaelae | 358 | 376 | 393 | + 17 |

1. The figures for resident and enumerated populations can be compared without much distortion.
2. The projections are based on the rate of natural increase at the time of the 1979 census (see Chapter 2).

## Comments on Census Questions

In this census the home island was taken as an indication of the individual's place of origin. However, as an increasing number of people have never been on their home island, the value of this concept for the purpose of migration analysis has been reduced. Because of its importance from social and economic viewpoints the question about home island is still justified, but it is recommended that a question on place of birth be included as well in future censuses for all the persons enumerated.

To separate brief visits from 'real' migrations a question about 'Island of Residence' was included for the population of 15 years and over. The rather ambiguous definition of this concept in the enumerator's manual and a not very clear design of the card resulted in mixing up 'migration experience' and 'residence now' and caused many problems during the enumeration and the processing of the data. As only about 1% of that age group of the population was found resident on an island different from their island of enumeration, it seems that all the efforts have been of very limited value. However as the knowledge of island of residence is important in relation to other questions on migration (see below), a question on this would be a useful addition.

In the 1973 Census of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands a question was introduced about the island of residence during the previous (1968) census. In the 1979 Census this question was replaced by two others, in which a person was asked to mention his 'Duration of Residence' and the islands he had lived on for more than 12 months. Although the relevance of migration for a country with a mobile population was acknowledged by a series of questions in the 1979 Census, this combination did not give optimal results after analyses. It is therefore recommended that the question on 'Duration of Residence' be combined with a question about the last place of residence.

It is recognised that a census is not a survey and that the number of questions on the census form has to be restricted. Nevertheless it is suggested that, if future needs of Tuvalu would make migration, for example, to Nauru and Funafuti, a priority census topic, an open-ended question could be added asking a person to write down all the places where he had lived for more than a certain minimum period during the last 'x' number of years. If this question is included, it is important that the relevant dates be recorded as well.

Finally, it is recommended that at least the questions on home island and present and last place of residence be asked to the population of all ages.

## Summary

Repatriation, mainly from the Gilbert Islands of Tarawa and Banaba, during the last five years caused an estimated net return of about 1200 Tuvaluans. Many of these people did not resettle on their home islands but became residents of the islands of Funafuti and, to a lesser extent, Vaitupu. In addition, considerable numbers of Tuvaluans left their home islands in recent years to migrate to Funafuti and Vaitupu. These movements, combined with migration of minor importance in earlier periods, resulted in the fact that almost one-third of the population was not enumerated on their home island; Funafuti alone counted 60% of this group. A quarter of these migrants had Nanumea as their home island, while another 50% originated from the three islands of Niutao, Nukufetau and Nanumaga. In the migration towards Funafuti the male (young) working population was strongly over-represented. On the whole males were more involved in the migration within Tuvalu, but the sex ratios were not as unbalanced as for the migration towards Nauru and Overseas. The high mobility of the Tuvaluan population was illustrated by the fact that only

23% of the males and 35% of the females of 15 years and over had been resident on their home island only. Of the same age group one-third of the male and one-fifth of the female population had lived during their lifetime on at least two other islands, mainly Funafuti, Tarawa, Banaba and Nauru.

CHAPTER 8

# SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

*Nico Wit*

## Section 1: Religion

### Introduction

A question on religion was included in the questionnaire, but in the Census Ordinance the statement of religious belief was optional. The enumerators were instructed to record 'refused' in case anyone was not prepared to reveal his religion. In fact, this happened only once. The persons who claimed not to belong to any religion and not to have any religious beliefs were recorded as 'no religion'. For children the enumerators recorded the religion named by the parents and guardians.

A breakdown of the religion of the population of Tuvalu is given in Basic Table 9 for male and female adults and children, by island of enumeration.

### Religious Denominations

The vast majority of both the male and female (indigenous) population were adherents of the Tuvalu Church (the former Ellice Islands Protestant Church). In 1973 and 1979 only about 3% of the people enumerated in Tuvalu (i.e. the Ellice Islands) were recorded as belonging to another religion. However, the distribution within the group of other religions has changed since the census enumeration of 1973. The number of Roman Catholics has decreased from a total of 41 to 18 persons, while the Gilbert Islands Protestant Church has no longer representatives in Tuvalu. On the other hand the Baha'i communities showed a remarkable growth. For the first time a number of Jehovah's Witnesses have been recorded in Tuvalu. The position of the Seventh Day Adventists, the second largest religion in Tuvalu, remained the same. The changes mentioned above may be partly caused by external migration, especially between Kiribati and Tuvalu.

The proportion of children in the different religious groups did not show major deviations from the proportion in the total population. In general the ratio between the age groups 0 to 14 and 15 years and over was slightly lower among the adherents of the small religions than among those who belong to the Tuvalu Church.

#### Distribution by Island

The percentage of adherents of the Tuvalu Church varied from (almost) 100% in Nanumaga, Nukulaelae and Niulakita to 96% and 94% on Nanumea and Funafuti. On Funafuti, where the religious diversification is the largest, there are new communities of Jehovah's Witnesses and Roman Catholics. New Baha'i communities are found on Vaitupa and Nukufetau, while the already existing communities on Nanumea and Funafuti have grown substantially. Of the Roman Catholics enumerated on Nanumea, Nui and Niulakita in 1973, only a small number on Nui remained.

When comparing the figures of 1973 and 1979 other small differences are noted. The deviations may be explained through conversion to another religion, but the migration of persons and families of certain denominations is probably also a major cause.

## Section 2: Education

### Introduction

The enumerators were instructed to ask the respondents whether they were attending school or university (Question K). For all persons, the enumerators also recorded the class they were attending during the census or, if they had already left school, the highest class they ever reached. The answers given to these questions have been tabulated in Basic Tables 6 and 7.

### School Attendance

Of the indigenous persons enumerated in Tuvalu in 1979, 823 males and 751 females were attending school. These numbers are lower than in 1973, when 864 males and 807 females attended primary or secondary school in the Ellice Islands. This decrease might be surprising against the background of rapid population growth during the last five years. Its major cause is an essential change in the age structure of the population. The share of the total population in the most relevant age group, that of 5 to 14 years old, dropped from 30.2% in 1973 to 23.3% in 1979 (see Chapter 3). More details of school attendance are shown in Table 8.1, where a breakdown is given of school children according to age and sex for 1973 and 1979.

Table 8.1 The Number of Indigenous Males and Females Attending School per 100 in Each Age or Age Group Enumerated in Tuvalu (i.e. the Ellice Islands) in 1973 and 1979

| | 1973 | | 1979 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | M | F | M | F |
| 0-4 | 6 | 6 | - | - |
| 5 | 42 | 30 | 10 | 17 |
| 6 | 64 | 59 | 95 | 95 |
| 7 | 86 | 92 | 96 | 95 |
| 8 | 99 | 95 | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 97 |
| 5-9 | 78 | 75 | 84 | 81 |
| 10 | 98 | 96 | 98 | 100 |
| 11 | 97 | 94 | 97 | 100 |
| 12 | 93 | 97 | 93 | 97 |
| 13 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 92 |
| 14 | 87 | 81 | 60 | 71 |
| 10-14 | 93 | 93 | 88 | 92 |
| 15 | 62 | 60 | 13 | 33 |
| 16 | 30 | 19 | 5 | 11 |
| 17 | 12 | 2 | 13 | 9 |
| 18 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| 19 | 2 | - | 5 | 4 |
| 15-19 | 24 | 19 | 9 | 12 |
| 20+ | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 32 | 26 | 24 | 20 |

The data will be slightly affected by misreporting of ages, but in general a clear picture emerges. At the age of six, 95% of the children attend school and this proportion remains at about this level till the age of 13, at some ages even reaching 100%. It starts to drop at the age of 14, and the decline becomes very marked for children 15 years old. The fact that school attendance is compulsory for children of 14 years of age makes it rather surprising that, according to the 1979 Census results, about 40% of the males and 30% of the females of that age have already left school. Up to the age of 13 there are no important differences between the two sexes, except that the girls seem to start their primary school at a lower age. However in the age group 14 to 16 the proportions of females are much higher, while the reverse is true to a lesser extent for the ages 17 to 19. Apparently the reason behind this must be looked for in the sex composition of children undergoing secondary education (see below).

A comparison of the figures of 1979 with those of 1973 shows some noteworthy differences. In 1973 the children seemed to go to school at a lower age*, but the increase in the proportion was slower; it reached the level of 95% and more only at the age of 8. The attendance rates in the age group 6 to 13 were slightly lower during the 1973 Census. Important inequalities found in the higher age groups will be discussed below.

## Primary and Secondary School Attendance

Breakdowns of the school attendance of males and females of 5 to 19 years of age by educational level are given in Tables 8.2 and 8.3 for 1973 and 1979.

Table 8.2 The Number of Indigenous Males and Females Attending and Not Attending Primary or Secondary School per 100 Enumerated in Each Age Group in the Ellice Islands in 1973

| CLASS | | 5-9 | | 10-14 | | 15-19 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Primary | *1-2* | *55* | *45* | *3* | *3* | - | - |
| | *3-5* | *23* | *30* | *41* | *41* | *3* | *1* |
| | 1-5 | 78 | 75 | 44 | 44 | 3 | 1 |
| | 6-7 | - | - | 32 | 35 | 4 | 3 |
| | 8-9 | - | - | 16 | 15 | 9 | 10 |
| Total Primary | | 78 | 75 | 92 | 94 | 16 | 14 |
| Total Secondary[1] | | - | - | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| Total not Attending | | 22 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 76 | 81 |
| General Total | | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

*1.* Including only Form I-IV; the upper forms could not be attended in the Ellice Islands

* Some caution is needed here as, according to the instructions of the enumerator's manual of 1973, children under 6 years of age were not expected to attend school. The policy in Tuvalu in 1979 was to admit children of six or almost six ('five-plus') years old.

Table 8.3 The Number of Indigenous Males and Females Attending and Not Attending Primary or Secondary School per 100 Enumerated in Each Age Group in Tuvalu in 1979

| CLASS | | 5-9 | | 10-14 | | 15-19 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Primary | *1-3* | *45* | *44* | *1* | - | - | - |
| | *4-5* | *34* | *33* | *12* | *13* | - | - |
| | 1-5 | 78 | 77 | 13 | 13 | - | - |
| | 6-7 | 5 | 4 | 35 | 30 | - | - |
| | 8-9 | - | - | 25 | 24 | 3 | 3 |
| Total Primary | | 84 | 81 | 73 | 67 | 3 | 3 |
| Total Secondary | | - | - | 15 | 24 | 6 | 9 |
| Total not Attending | | 16 | 19 | 13 | 8 | 91 | 88 |
| General Total[1] | | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

*1.* Sometimes the figures do not add up to exactly 100% because of rounding of errors.

## Primary School

Both tables show a rather different pattern of attendance rates for the three age groups. Being slightly higher for the youngest children, they are noticeably lower for the other age groups in 1979. A probable conclusion could be that the children leave primary education earlier in 1979 than in 1973. For the ages 10 to 14 this decrease has been accompanied by a higher proportion of children in secondary education.

A comparison of age distribution over the different classes seems to confirm these findings, as it suggests that nowadays the children move faster through their primary education: children of the same age group have reached higher classes in 1979 than in 1973. However there are strong indications that this development is caused to an uncertain extent by inaccurate data. For every primary class there are minimum age levels*, which makes it rather suspicious that many children in ages 5 to 9 attend Classes 4 and 5 and that some of them even have reached Class 6 or 7. A closer examination of the classes attended by the children of 10 to 14 years of age revealed similar cases (see Basic Table 6). The causes behind this are not clear but, possible sources of error are either the answers given by responsents or the coding of these answers by the enumerators. According to Chapter 3, the possibility of incorrect ages of the children at school is not a very likely one.

* Source: Education Division, Ministry of Social Services. Children in Class 1 should be at least six or almost six years old at the beginning of the school year. For every class higher this age limit increases by one year.

## Secondary School

A description of developments in attendance at secondary schools must include those Tuvaluans who attend secondary schools outside Tuvalu. Before Separation, many children from the Ellice Islands were enrolled in schools in the Gilberts, mainly in Tarawa, while presently the major flow is towards Fiji. The figures in Table 8.4, in which these outside students are shown as well, confirm the earlier finding that more children attained secondary education in 1979 than at the time of the previous census*.

Table 8.4 The Number of Indigenous Males and Females Attending Secondary Schools in Tuvalu and Some Other Places per 100 Enumerated in Each Age Group in 1973 and 1979

| Age | Sex | 1973 G.E.I.C. Form I-IV | 1973 G.E.I.C. Form V-VI | 1979 Tuvalu Form I-IV | 1979 Tuvalu Form V-VI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10-14 | M | 6 | - | 15 | - |
| | F | 4 | - | 26 | - |
| 15-19 | M | 13 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| | F | 10 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| 10-19 | M | 9 | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| | F | 7 | 1 | 16 | 3 |

The table also shows that the mean age of the students within Forms I to IV has dropped markedly, while the majority of the students in the age group 15 to 19 are now attending the upper forms. The attendance rates for males and females show quite a different development. Since 1973 the sex ratio for the lower forms has changed fundamentally in favour of females. However, the fact that this change did not take place in Forms V and VI must lead to the conclusion that girls are more likely to terminate their secondary education after Form IV.

## Differences between the Islands

A description of the secondary school students by island of origin is not possible as their home islands were not inlcuded in the basic tables on education. The very small numbers must restrict the discussion of inter-island differences to a few general comments. The total attendance rates of the age groups 5 to 9, 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 years old show some fluctuations, probably caused by varying levels of school attendance at the age of 5 and 14; a feature for which the reasons are not exactly clear. The age distribution over Classes 1 to 5 and 6 to 9 shows also some variation, which may be due to differences in the school situation on the islands, but it is likely that the inaccuracy of the data will also be of influence.

* For 1973, the percentages have been derived by dividing the total number of Ellice students in the Colony by the Polynesian population enumerated in the G.E.I.C. Figures for 1979 have been taken from Basic Table 6 and from Government and Church records which include most of the students in Fiji.

## Educational Attainment of the Population of 15 Years and Over

Primary education has a long history in Tuvalu, which may account for the high educational level of both the male and female populations. According to Table 8.5, in which a breakdown of the educational level is given for selected age groups, almost 100% of the indigenous population of 15 years and over, even people in the oldest age group, has had at least some years of primary education, while the majority has reached Classes 6 to 9.

Table 8.5 The Number of Indigenous Males and Females by Educational Level per 100 Enumerated in Tuvalu in the Same Age Group in 1979

| Age | Sex | No Education | Class 1-5 | Class 6-9 | Form I-II | Form III-VI | Post-Secondary | Total[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | M | - | 4 | 83 | 4 | 9 | - | 100 |
| | F | 1 | 2 | 83 | 5 | 9 | - | 100 |
| 20-24 | M | - | 7 | 69 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 100 |
| | F | 2 | 9 | 73 | 4 | 13 | - | 100 |
| 25-34 | M | - | 16 | 62 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 100 |
| | F | - | 13 | 75 | 2 | 9 | - | 100 |
| 35-44 | M | - | 19 | 66 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 100 |
| | F | - | 19 | 80 | - | 1 | - | 100 |
| 45-54 | M | - | 30 | 68 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| | F | - | 28 | 72 | - | - | - | 100 |
| 55+ | M | 1 | 32 | 67 | 1 | 1 | - | 100 |
| | F | 2 | 43 | 55 | - | - | - | 100 |
| TOTAL | M | - | 18 | 70 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 100 |
| | F | 1 | 19 | 73 | 2 | 6 | - | 100 |

1. Sometimes the figures do not add up to exactly 100 because of rounding of errors.

The proportion of males and females with five years or less of education shows a steady decline from the highest to the lower age groups, while during the period since the last World War, the number of people with some form of secondary education increased markedly, from almost nil to about 20 out of every 100 people enumerated of 20 to 24 years of age. The proportions in the age group 15 to 19 seem to imply a recent change in this trend but this is caused by a number of students who are still attending secondary school (see Table 8.1). During the rise in the educational level of the population males always have been ahead of females, the difference being mainly of importance where it concerned the secondary education. A small number of people, nearly all males, have obtained a degree or diploma by studies in universities and other institutes overseas*.

* This number is likely to grow, according to government and church records of students who attain post-secondary education.

### Differences between the Islands

The educational level of the population of the islands is only partly a reflection of their school situation and school attendance in the past. Most of the islands have been affected by migration on a considerable scale and as a consequence many people do not live on the islands where they had their education. This is especially true for males and females who have some kind of secondary education. More than 50% of the indigenous population of 15 years and over who have attained Forms I and II were enumerated in Funafuti, while this percentage was about 60% for the people with at least Form III. These figures are not really surprising when we take account of the distribution of employment opportunities in Tuvalu.

### Comments on Census Questions

The two questions which were asked by the enumerators seem to be sufficient to derive a series of basic statistics about the educational situation in the country. However it is clear that apparently considerable numbers of children have been wrongly classified. In order to improve the reliability of answers and coding it is recommended that a thorough check is made with the age of the respondent while the enumerators are still in the field. As this census was held in May, in the middle of the school year, the description 'highest class completed' could cause confusion for those still attending. It is recommended that when the census date is not between two school years the 'highest class completed' be supplemented by 'class attended now' for the children still at school.

### Summary

About 95% of the children between the ages of 6 and 13 were attending school, while the percentages for those of 14 years old were markedly lower in spite of the fact that school attendance is compulsory at this age. The most surprising finding for secondary education was the much higher attendance rates for females than for males in Forms I to IV. The majority of the population had 6 or more years of primary school while the increasing numbers of secondary school leavers indicate a further rise in the educational level of the population.

## Section 3: Ethnic Components

### Introduction

The ethnic origin of all persons enumerated in the census has been recorded (Question M). A comparison of the distribution of the population by ethnic origin in 1973 and 1979 could not be made because of problems concerning the reclassification of ethnicity between the two censuses (see Chapter 2). In Basic Table 4 a breakdown is given of the ethnic components by sex and five-year age groups for the population of all the islands of Tuvalu.

### Ethnic Origin of the Population

In 1979, 645 persons (8.8% of the total population) were enumerated who were of non- or partly non-Tuvaluan origin. The close historical ties between Tuvalu and Kiribati are illustrated by the fact that more than 50% of these persons had parents of 'Tuvaluan/I-Kiribati' origin. A very high proportion of the male component especially was below 15 years of age. The ethnic component with I-Kiribati or partly I-Kiribati (not Tuvaluan)

parents mostly consisted of females in the age groups 20 to 39. Presumably the majority of these women were married to Tuvaluan men living in the Gilberts who brought them to Tuvalu after Separation. The age and sex structure of the population with 'Tuvaluan/Other' origin closely resembled that of the total population, while the small number of people originating from other countries in the Pacific were mainly of the young working age group (age 20 to 34). Finally, 12% of the non- and partly non-Tuvaluan population was of 'Non-Pacific', mainly 'European', origin. The high proportion of young children and people in the age group 25 to 39 reflects the high frequency of young families in this population group.

## Distribution on the Islands

People of non- or partly non-Tuvaluan origin were enumerated on all the islands of Tuvalu, but their numbers varied considerably. As could be expected, a great share of them was enumerated on Funafuti, where they made up 12% of the total population. About 75% on the average of the ethnic components 'Tuvaluan/Other', 'Other Pacific' and 'European' lived on the main island, which could be seen as an indication of their strong ties with capital-bound activities.

On the island of Nui 19% of the population was of 'I-Kiribati' or 'Tuvaluan/I-Kiribati' origin. This very high proportion can probably be explained by the historical, special relationship between the population of Nui and Kiribati originating from the settlement of a number of Gilbertese people on the island. The Gilbertese language is still widely used on Nui. With the exception of Vaitupu, the non- and partly non-Tuvaluan ethnic components form only very limited proportions of the populations of the remaining islands.

CHAPTER 9

# ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

*Geoffrey Bertram*

## Labour Force and Employment

The 1979 Census recorded 5,421 indigenous Tuvaluans aged 15 years or over, of whom 478 were normally resident outside Tuvalu (mostly on Nauru) and 4,943 were normally resident in Tuvalu. In addition to this de jure labour force reported in the Census, separate enquiries have establsihed that there were 255 male Tuvaluans employed overseas as seamen in May 1979, giving a total of 5,676 Tuvaluans of working age* (here defined as fifteen and over). The distribution of these people of working age among various categories of activity is given in Basic Table 28.

Table 9.1 provides a breakdown of this de jure labour force among four general categories of activity. Village life and home duties emerge as the dominant activity, occupying 44% of males and 76% of females of working age. Cash employment in Tuvalu accounts for 25% of males and 8 of females, and cash employment outside Tuvalu accounts for 21% of males and 1% of females recorded in the table.

Table 9.1 De Jure Indigenous Population 15 Years and Over, by Type of Activity

| | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Village life and home duties | 1,200 | 44.2 | 2,256 | 76.2 | 3,456 | 60.9 |
| Cash employment in Tuvalu | 671 | 24.7 | 231 | 7.8 | 902 | 15.9 |
| Cash employment outside Tuvalu | 570[1] | 21.0 | 21 | 0.7 | 591 | 10.4 |
| Other[2] | 274 | 10.1 | 453 | 15.3 | 727 | 12.8 |
| TOTAL | 2,715[1] | 100.0 | 2,961 | 100.0 | 5,676 | 100.0 |

1. Including 255 seamen employed overseas but not included in census.
2. Including unemployed, and those engaged in home duties outside Tuvalu.

* This figure is a minimum for the de jure indigenous labour force, since it excludes most of the Tuvaluans living in Fiji, Samoa, Australia, New Zealand and Kiribati; only those who were in Tuvalu at Census time were recorded. At the time of the 1973 Census an attempt was made to locate all Ellice Islanders living outside the GEIC and Nauru; the result was 514 individuals (of all age groups) of whom 153 were in Kioa (Fiji) and 129 were in Samoa (Census 1973, Provisional report).

In general terms, thus, the male population of working age comprised 44% village workers, 46% cash workers, and 10% dependents and unemployed. The female population of working age comprised 76% village workers, 9% cash workers, and 15% dependents and unemployed. If those Tuvaluans employed overseas but omitted from Table 9.1 were taken into account, the proportion in cash employment would be raised somewhat.

In interpreting these data, it needs to be borne in mind that the village economy and the cash economy are by no means separate entities. Movement between the two is easy in Tuvalu, and the village economy itself includes an important cash-earning component in the production of copra from family lands. As is discussed below, the division of labour in the Tuvalu economy takes the form of specialisation within the family, rather than specialisation by families as economic units.

The economic activities of indigenous residents of Tuvalu are analysed in Table 9.2, which compares the results of the 1979 Census with those of the 1973 Census. In this table, 'home duties' has been included with 'not economically active' in order to achieve comparability with the 1973 Census tables, in which these two categories cannot be separated*.

Table 9.2 Resident Indigenous Population aged 15 Years and Over, by Activity: 1973 and 1979.

| | | 1973 | 1979 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Active in village life | M | 936 | 1,197 | + 261 |
| | F | 1,376 | 1,749 | + 373 |
| | T | 2,312 | 2,946 | + 634 |
| Employed in Cash Economy | M | 368 | 671 | + 303 |
| | F | 73 | 231 | + 158 |
| | T | 441 | 902 | + 461 |
| Unemployed | M | 8 | 84 | + 76 |
| | F | - | 78 | + 78 |
| | T | 8 | 162 | + 154 |
| Total economically active or seeking work (excluding those in home duties) | M | 1,312 | 1,952 | + 640 |
| | F | 1,449 | 2,058 | + 609 |
| | T | 2,761 | 4,010 | +1,249 |
| In home duties and those not economically active | M | 212 | 181 | - 31 |
| | F | 578 | 752 | + 174 |
| | T | 790 | 933 | + 143 |
| Total resident indigenous population aged 15 years and over | M | 1,524 | 2,133 | + 609 |
| | F | 2,027 | 2,810 | + 783 |
| | T | 3,551 | 4,943 | +1,392 |

Between 1973 and 1979 the resident population aged fifteen and over increased by 1,392. Of this total increase 634 (46%) were absorbed into productive activity in the village sector, 461 (33%) were absorbed into cash employment, 154 (11%) were added to the unemployed, and 143 (10%) were in home duties or dependents. Thus although the share of the village sector

* As is noted below, the figures are affected by a tendency of women of Funafuti to switch from 'village life' to 'home duties' in describing their occupations in 1973 and 1979 respectively. It is not clear whether this corresponds to any actual change in their occupational status.

in total employment fell from 65% to 60%, this sector remained the leading employer of new recruits to the labour force; and the inclusion of 'home duties' along with 'active in village life' would strengthen this conclusion. Meanwhile employment in the cash economy within Tuvalu roughly doubled between 1973 and 1979, absorbing about one-third of the net additions to the labour force over the period.

Unemployment (that is, people seeking access to work in the cash economy) was the third largest 'absorber' of additions to the labour force, although in practice many of the 'unemployed' would have remained active in the village sector while seeking cash work.

The rising proportion of the resident labour force employed in the cash economy represents an acceleration of a trend evident since the Second World War. The 1947 Census reported 141 males and 12 females in cash employment - about 6% of the population aged 15 and over. By 1973 there were 368 males and 73 females - or 12.4%; and by 1979 this had risen to 671 males and 231 females - 18.2%. Most of this increase was made possible by the rapid expansion of the Government sector in the period leading up to independence of Tuvalu from the former Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. Outside the Government, few activities in Tuvalu's economy are organised on a cash-wage basis and there is no apparent tendency for these to increase (see below).

Rates of female participation in the cash economy remain low, despite a considerable increase from 3.6% in 1973 to 8.2% in 1979.

Table 9.3, also based upon Basic Table 23, shows how the expansion of employment in the cash economy has been distributed among the islands of Tuvalu between 1973 and 1979. During the five years, an additional 461 cash-earning jobs were established, of which 458 were in Funafuti and Vaitupu. The net increase in cash employment in the other seven islands taken together was 3. Among males, actual cash employment outside Funafuti and Vaitupu fell by five, while for females it increased by eight. The general conclusion is that the expansion of cash employment was confined entirely to the two islands of Funafuti and Vaitupu, with the cash sector stagnant on all other islands. The result was that economic activity of this kind was progressively concentrated. In 1973, 70% of total cash employment was in Funafuti and Vaitupu, while by 1979 this had risen to 85%.

By the same token, the importance of the village economy on islands other than Funafuti and Vaitupu was considerably increased. Table 9.4 shows the numbers of people 'active in village life' by island in 1973 and 1979. An additional 261 males and 373 females were recorded in 1979 as compared with 1973, and of the 261 increase in male activity in the sector, 142 (over half) was in islands other than Funafuti and Vaitupu. It is striking that alongside the rapid expansion of cash employment in Funafuti there took place also a rapid expansion in the number of males reported active in village life on that island - sufficient in fact to raise the proportion of the Funafuti male labour force engaged in this sector from 13% in 1973 to 20% in 1979. Probably a considerable number of these would have been operating on the fringes of the growing cash economy, or waiting to be recruited into the cash sector.

The Funafuti figures for female participation in village life reflect a sharp increase in the number of women describing themselves as engaged in 'home duties'. The distinction between this and 'active in village life' is not at all clear, and comparison of the 1973 and 1979 results strongly suggests that many women on Funafuti who in 1973 described themselves in the latter category, switched to the former in 1979; this accounts for the decline in the number of females in the Funafuti village sector in Table 9.4.

Table 9.3 Resident Indigenous Population aged 15 Years and Over, Employed in the Cash Economy, by Island, 1973 and 1979

| Island | 1973 | 1979 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| a) MALES | | | |
| Nanumea | 21 | 26 | + 5 |
| Nanumaga | 11 | 9 | - 2 |
| Niutao | 24 | 14 | - 10 |
| Nui | 16 | 16 | 0 |
| Vaitupu | 21 | 88 | + 67 |
| Nukufetau | 19 | 18 | - 1 |
| Funafuti | 246 | 487 | +241 |
| Nukulaelae | 8 | 11 | + 3 |
| Niulakita | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Total males | 368 | 671 | +303 |
| b) FEMALES | | | |
| Nanumea | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Nanumaga | 4 | 6 | + 2 |
| Niutao | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Nui | 4 | 6 | + 2 |
| Vaitupu | 12 | 28 | + 16 |
| Nukufetau | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Funafuti | 28 | 162 | +134 |
| Nukulaelae | 4 | 7 | + 3 |
| Niulakita | 0 | 1 | + 1 |
| Total females | 73 | 231 | +158 |
| c) TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE | | | |
| Nanumea | 29 | 34 | + 5 |
| Nanumaga | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Niutao | 31 | 21 | - 10 |
| Nui | 20 | 22 | + 2 |
| Vaitupu | 33 | 116 | + 83 |
| Nukufetau | 25 | 24 | - 1 |
| Funafuti | 274 | 649 | +375 |
| Nukulaelae | 12 | 18 | + 6 |
| Niulakita | 2 | 3 | + 1 |
| TOTAL | 441 | 902 | +461 |

Table 9.4 Resident Indigenous Population aged 15 Years and Over, 'Active in Village Life', by Islands, 1973 and 1979[1]

| Island | 1973 | 1979 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| a) MALES | | | |
| Nanumea | 170 | 189 | + 19 |
| Nanumaga | 107 | 138 | + 31 |
| Niutao | 148 | 177 | + 29 |
| Nui | 114 | 151 | + 37 |
| Vaitupu | 164 | 175 | + 11 |
| Nukufetau | 115 | 114 | - 1 |
| Funafuti | 41 | 149 | +108 |
| Nukulaelae | 63 | 85 | + 22 |
| Niulakita | 14 | 19 | + 5 |
| Total males | 936 | 1,197 | +261 |
| b) FEMALES | | | |
| Nanumea | 140 | 292 | +152 |
| Nanumaga | 178 | 200 | + 22 |
| Niutao | 250 | 305 | + 55 |
| Nui | 167 | 220 | + 53 |
| Vaitupu | 228 | 289 | + 61 |
| Nukufetau | 173 | 244 | + 71 |
| Funafuti | 176 | 63 | -113 |
| Nukulaelae | 62 | 122 | + 60 |
| Niulakita | 2 | 14 | + 12 |
| Total females | 1,376 | 1,749 | +373 |
| c) TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES | | | |
| Nanumea | 310 | 481 | +171 |
| Nanumaga | 285 | 338 | + 53 |
| Niutao | 398 | 482 | + 84 |
| Nui | 281 | 371 | + 90 |
| Vaitupu | 392 | 464 | + 72 |
| Nukufetau | 288 | 358 | + 70 |
| Funafuti | 217 | 212 | - 5 |
| Nukulaelae | 125 | 207 | + 82 |
| Niulakita | 16 | 33 | + 17 |
| TOTAL | 2,312 | 2,946 | +634 |

1. 'Home duties' excluded.

Basic Table 24 provides information on the relationship between age and type of activity, for Funafuti and the rest of Tuvalu. Table 9.5 presents some percentages calculated from this data, which bring out four features of the employment situation in Tuvalu:

a) The relatively younger composition of the labour force in Funafuti compared with the rest: 76% of males and females aged 15 and over on Funafuti are between the ages of 15 and 44, compared with 62% of males and 67% of females on the other islands. This presumably reflects the impact of in-migration to Funafuti of people in their twenties and thirties seeking employment in the cash economy.

b) The greater weight of younger age groups in cash employment in Funafuti as compared to the rest: 64% of males and 85% of females employed in this sector in Funafuti were under 35, compared with 45% of males and 77% of females elsewhere. This presumably reflects the recent rapid growth of this sector in Funafuti, in contrast to its relatively stagnant character on the outer islands. The age composition of cash employment for females is very much more youth-dominated than that for males both in Funafuti and elsewhere, due probably to different career structures (as women marry and move from cash employment to home duties).

Table 9.5 Age Composition of Indigenous Population Involved in Selected Activities, 1979

| Age Group | Percentage Share of Persons in Activities Shown | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Pop. aged 15 and over | | Employed in Cash Economy | | Active in Village Sector[1] | | Unemployed | |
| | Funafuti | Other | Funafuti | Other | Funafuti | Other | Funafuti | Other |
| a) MALES | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 17 | 43 | 40 | 31 | 18 |
| 25-34 | 24 | 14 | 27 | 28 | 13 | 12 | 44 | 36 |
| 35-44 | 14 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 18 |
| 45-54 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 20 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 20 |
| 55+ | 12 | 22 | 6 | 6 | 22 | 23 | 7 | 8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| b) FEMALES | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 36 | 32 | 47 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 42 | 91 |
| 25-34 | 26 | 20 | 38 | 43 | 21 | 22 | 28 | 9 |
| 35-44 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | - |
| 45-54 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 14 | 12 | - |
| 55+ | 11 | 21 | - | 4 | 14 | 18 | 3 | - |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

1. Including 'home duties'.

c) The dominant role of young (under 25) and old (55 and over) males in the village sector labour force: 65% of male workers in this sector in Funafuti, and 63% on the other islands, were in these age categories. The pattern is much less marked for females. The pattern is consistent with a male career cycle beginning in village life, moving into

cash employment in Tuvalu or overseas during the main earning years (between mid-twenties and late forties) and then returning to village life.

d) The predominance of younger age groups among the unemployed, except for a bulge among males aged 45-54. The former pattern is to be expected as young persons seek recruitment into cash employment; the middle-aged bulge may consist of returning migrant workers. The numbers involved, however, are too small to enable firm conclusions to be drawn; and the unemployment data themselves have to be interpreted with caution.

More detail on the composition of employment in the cash economy is provided in Basic Tables 25, 26 and 27. Basic Table 26 shows cash employment by age group and industry for the 902 indigenous persons employed (see Table 9.1 above) and 34 persons of non-Pacific origin. For both groups, the bulk of cash employment is in services and construction. Sixty-four percent of total cash employment is in the sectors 'utilities', 'commerce', 'transport', 'companies' and 'community services'. A further 25% is in construction. Directly productive activities (agriculture, fishing, mining and manufacturing) account for no more than 11% altogether, of which 6% are in the printing industry, 3% in agricultural services, and 2% in fishing. The dominance of tertiary activities is greatest in the outer islands (75% in utilities, commerce, transport, companies, administration and services compared with 63% in Funafuti).

This employment structure is summarised in Table 9.6. The striking feature of these figures, borne out by the detailed information in Basic Table 23, is that none of the major market-oriented activities of the Tuvalu economy (copra production, fishing, handicrafts production) is a major provider of cash employment. All these activities remain organised on non-capitalist lines within the village economy. The individual private entrepreneur and the private firm remain rarities in Tuvalu, with the great bulk of cash employment being provided by the Government and the cooperative sectors. Only in construction, and to a limited extent in fishing, are there any signs of private employers emerging; in the former case, the government and non-Tuvaluan firms still account for most of the employment offered.

The virtual absence of private entrepreneurs is evident from Basic Table 23, which lists only three locally-resident indigenous employers, all of them on Funafuti. In addition there were ten persons self-employed (six of them female), also all on Funafuti. The 1973 Census recorded one female employer (on Niutao) and three self-employed (one female on Nui; one female and one male on Nukufetau)*. These figures are all too small to have much significance. If any trend is indicated, it is the disappearance of individual enterprises outside Funafuti, accompanied by their very limited appearance in the Funafuti economy (mainly as cinema operators and storekeepers) with a very small group of employers in fishing and construction.

Of the 936 jobs covered by Basic Table 25, those in printing, electricity, communications, administration, sanitation, education, health and libraries can all be attributed to Government - a total of 403. In addition the Government is the main employer in agricultural services (25 jobs), hotels and bars (13 jobs), water transport (31 jobs) and banks (7 jobs)** which would bring Government employment up to over half the total, without

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* 1973 Census, Table 23, pp. 139-140.

** Strictly speaking, there are no banks in Tuvalu; these workers would have been either working as Treasury cashiers in the Government (possibly three persons) or cashiers elsewhere, possibly in cooperative stores. Hence the inclusion of this group as 'mainly employed by Government' may not be justified.

counting Government construction. There is no doubt, thus, that Government is the country's dominant employer. Cooperative enterprises account for most of the wholesale and retail trade employment (87 jobs) and land transport (14 jobs), that is for possibly 10% of total employment, together with some of the employment in construction. These figures are only rough estimates; the census did not include any question identifying employers. Other independent sources, however, indicate similar orders of magnitude. A set of estimates constructed for 1976 (Knapman et al., 1976) showed the Government and the Philatelic Bureau employing 330 persons, the cooperative societies 83, and two private construction companies (the larger one owned by a non-Tuvaluan) 65 between them. The 1979 Civil List showed 285 established employees of Government (compared with 214 in 1976). Adding non-established staff and the employees of the Philatelic Bureau would again result in a figure somewhat over 400.

Table 9.6 Employment in the Cash Economy, by Sector, 1979

| Sector | Resident Indigenous Population | | | Non-Pacific Islanders | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Funafuti | Other Tuvalu | Total Indigenous | | |
| a) NUMBERS EMPLOYED | | | | | |
| Agriculture and fishing | 9 | 29 | 38 | 4 | 42 |
| Mining[1] | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 62 | - | 62 | - | 62 |
| Utilities | 13 | 1 | 14 | - | 14 |
| Construction | 191 | 33 | 224 | 5 | 229 |
| Commerce | 65 | 33 | 98 | 2 | 100 |
| Transport | 89 | 18 | 107 | 4 | 111 |
| Companies (banking etc.) | 11 | - | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Government administration | 115 | 62 | 177 | 5 | 182 |
| Community services (health, education, missions, etc.) | 70 | 63 | 133 | 11 | 144 |
| Personal services | 23 | 14 | 37 | - | 37 |
| Unspecified | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 649 | 253 | 902 | 34 | 936 |
| b) PERCENTAGES | | | | | |
| Agriculture and fishing | 1.4 | 11.5 | 4.2 | 11.8 | 4.5 |
| Mining[1] | 0.2 | - | 0.1 | - | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 9.6 | - | 6.9 | - | 6.6 |
| Utilities | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | - | 1.5 |
| Construction | 29.4 | 13.0 | 24.8 | 14.7 | 24.5 |
| Commerce | 10.0 | 13.0 | 10.9 | 5.9 | 10.7 |
| Transport | 13.7 | 7.1 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| Companies (banking etc.) | 1.7 | - | 1.2 | 5.9 | 1.4 |
| Government administration | 17.7 | 24.5 | 19.6 | 14.7 | 19.4 |
| Community services | 10.8 | 24.9 | 14.7 | 32.4 | 15.4 |
| Personal services | 3.5 | 5.5 | 4.1 | - | 4.0 |
| Unspecified | - | - | - | 2.9 | 0.1 |
| Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

1. One phosphate miner, almost certainly employed on Banaba or Nauru, has been recorded as a Funafuti resident in the Census. There is no phosphate mining in Funafuti.

Basic Tables 26 and 27 provide detailed information on the occupational composition of the population employed in the cash economy. These figures are summarised in Table 9.7 which brings out the wide occupational spread of the indigenous population and the specialised role played by foreigners in the labour force.

Table 9.7 Occupational Classification of Residents Employed in the Cash Economy

*(percentages in brackets)*

| Occupational Category | Indigenous Population | | | | | | Non-Pacific Islanders | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Funafuti | | Other Tuvalu | | Total Tuvalu | | | | | |
| Professional-technical | 86 | (13) | 76 | (30) | 162 | (18) | 22 | (65) | 184 | (20) |
| Administrative-managerial | 19 | (3) | 5 | (2) | 24 | (3) | 2 | (6) | 26 | (3) |
| Clerical and related | 142 | (22) | 30 | (12) | 172 | (19) | 1 | (3) | 173 | (18) |
| Sales workers | 44 | (7) | 33 | (13) | 77 | (9) | 2 | (6) | 79 | (8) |
| Service workers | 61 | (9) | 24 | (10) | 85 | (9) | - | | 85 | (9) |
| Agriculture & fishing | 6 | (1) | 24 | (10) | 30 | (3) | 4 | (12) | 34 | (4) |
| Production workers | 291 | (45) | 61 | (24) | 352 | (39) | 3 | (9) | 355 | (38) |
| Totals | 649 | (100) | 253 | (100) | 902 | (100) | 34 | (100) | 936 | (100) |

Of the 34 non-Pacific islanders employed, 27 (over three-quarters) were in skilled white-collar jobs*. Most of these were in the 'professional and technical' category, including four engineers, seven teachers, two electrical technicians and two ministers of religion. Indigenous Tuvaluans occupy positions throughout the occupational scale, outnumbering or equalling foreigners in all except four of the 61 occupations shown in Basic Table 26. (The four professions in which foreigners predominate are civil engineers, accountants, economists and ministers of religion.)

## Unemployment

It has already been seen (Table 9.2 above) that the number of persons reported unemployed in Tuvalu rose from eight in the 1973 Census to 162 in the 1979 Census. Table 9.8, derived from Basic Table 24, shows that of these 162 persons unemployed in 1979, 112 (69%) were aged between 15 and 35, indicating that 'unemployment' is most prevalent among the younger sections of the labour force. Coupled with the evidence of rapid expansion of cash employment in Funafuti and Vaitupu, this tends to indicate that unemployment has emerged in Tuvalu as a result of an excess of new would-be recruits seeking positions in cash employment, rather than as the result of any laying-off of persons previously employed within the local economy.

Of the 162 reported unemployed, 126 (78%) were classed as experienced and 36 (22%) were inexperienced.

* Of the four foreigners shown in 'Agriculture and fishing', three were agricultural extension officers provided by the British Government.

These unemployment figures have to be treated with caution. They are derived from census Question S which required respondents to select only one of a set of 12 economic activities, not all of which were mutually exclusive. Enumerators reported considerable difficulty in obtaining clear responses to this question, and problems at the final coding stage were considerable (which suggests that field coding by enumerators on the spot may also have been shaky). Only 100 persons were unambiguously recorded as 'seeking work' on the census questionnaires. Another 40 persons gave two responses rather than one, with 'seeking work' as one of these.

Table 9.8 Reported Unemployed, Indigenous, by Age Group

| Age Group | Funafuti | | Other Islands | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| a) WITH PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 19 |
| 25-34 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 1 | 32 | 19 |
| 35-44 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| 45-54 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| 55+ | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| Total | 33 | 52 | 35 | 6 | 68 | 58 |
| b) WITHOUT PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 19 |
| 25-34 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 35-44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45-54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 12 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 16 | 20 |

At the coding stage many of the unambiguous responses as well as many ambiguous responses were rejected as inaccurate, while a considerable number of other persons who had not reported themselves as 'seeking work' were so coded. The margin of error in the figures is therefore very wide, and the meaning of 'unemployment' as recorded by the 1979 Census is not at all clear.

In practice, the census questionnaire had a built-in bias towards recording as unemployed those persons who reported previous experience in cash employment but did not report themselves currently employed in the cash economy. The category of 'experienced unemployed' thus includes a considerable number of persons who reported themselves 'active in village life' but who also gave information on previous experience in cash employment.

On the other hand, the questionnaire tended to exclude from 'unemployed' status those persons who declared themselves to be 'seeking work' but who reported no previous employment experience.

Summing up, the figures on 'unemployment' in the 1979 Census should be interpreted more as a rough guide to the numbers and background of persons readily available for recruitment into cash employment, rather than as an indicator of economic inactivity. The majority of those reported as unemployed were almost certainly active to some extent in village productive activity, and would have been supported from the resources of their

families. The built-in bias of the questionnaire contributes to the preponderance of 'experienced' persons among the unemployed.

More detail on the previous occupations of the 126 'experienced unemployed' are provided in Basic Table 27B. Of 58 females included therein, 20 had been nurses, 12 sales workers, 7 cooks or domestic servants, and 5 typists. Of the 68 males, 51 had previously been 'production workers' (mainly construction workers, seamen and drivers) and only 10 had experience in 'professional and technical' occupations. The Census does not, therefore, indicate any large-scale open unemployment of highly-qualified Tuvaluans, despite the influx of former civil servants from Kiribati following independence.

## The Village Economy

In an earlier section it was indicated that of 4,943 resident indigenous Tuvaluans aged 15 years and over, 902 were employed in the cash economy and 162 were 'unemployed' and seeking jobs in the cash economy. The remaining 3,879 were living in the village economy: 3,456 of them active in 'home duties' and village production, and 423 as dependents. The distribution of these people among the various categories identified in the Census is shown in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Resident Indigenous Population aged 15 and Over in the Village Sector, by Economic Category

| Category | Males | Females | Total | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Active in village life | 1,197 | 1,749 | 2,946 | 75.9 |
| Home duties | 3 | 507 | 510 | 13.1 |
| Visitors | 16 | 3 | 19 | 0.5 |
| Retired | 55 | 116 | 171 | 4.4 |
| Disabled | 11 | 12 | 23 | 0.6 |
| Inmates | 15 | 12 | 27 | 0.7 |
| Students | 66 | 100 | 166 | 4.3 |
| Resting | 15 | 2 | 17 | 0.4 |
| Total | 1,378 | 2,501 | 3,879 | 100.0 |

The classification of individuals, however, is not the most fruitful way of analysing the village economy, since the basic economic unit in that economy is not the individual but the household, in which all members will normally play some part in the productive activity of the collective enterprise. Thus many persons recorded as 'resting', 'retired', 'students' and so on will be intermittently active in the village economy, as will most of the 'unemployed' and those 'active in the cash economy'.

The key characteristic of Tuvaluan households, as revealed in Basic Tables 31 and 34, is non-specialisation. Participation in the cash economy by individuals, which accounts for only a minority of the adult labour force, is found in all but 61 of the 1,079 households in Tuvalu. That is to say, no fewer than 94% of households have at least one adult member in receipt of cash income from wages or own business. Only 6% of households have no resident member earning cash income, and many of these receive remitted cash from members working overseas. Thus hardly any households are confined entirely to the traditional village economy; most straddle the divide between traditional and cash economies.

A note of warning is in order concerning the figures in Basic Table 31, however. Assuming that all households are separate from each other (so that there is no double-counting of individuals in Basic Table 31), the household results indicate that a minimum of 2,794 individuals were 'in receipt of cash income from wages or their own business'. This figure should be compared with the 902 persons reported as 'employed in the cash economy' in Basic Table 23. It is clear that a great deal of the cash-earning activity reported in Basic Table 31 was of a casual nature, with only a minority of the cash-earning adults recorded there having recorded cash employment as their main activity on the individual census forms.

This integration of cash and village sectors is reinforced by the fact that households also sell part of their production from family lands and fishing for cash. Table 9.10 shows the diversity of sources of cash income for households in Tuvalu, and the very small number for which the census recorded no cash income. Because of erroneous instructions given to enumerators in the 1979 Census, the figures in Table 9.10 understate the number of households actually obtaining cash from the sale of produce. (Enumerators were instructed not to record sales of copra, the main cash crop, as 'sales of produce'; the consequent omission of a major source of cash was only partially remedied at a later stage by coding as produce-sellers all households which reported members active in copra-gathering during census week. Most of the 23 households for which no cash income was recorded probably make some sales of produce in fact.)

Table 9.10 Sources of Cash Income of Indigenous Households, by Island

| Island | Number of Households Reporting Cash Income From: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Remittances Only | Local Cash Employment only[1] | Sale of Produce only | Two or more Sources | No. Source of Cash | Totals |
| Nanumea | 4 | 0 | 38 | 95 | 3 | 140 |
| Nanumaga | 1 | 2 | 28 | 70 | 2 | 103 |
| Niutao | 6 | 2 | 31 | 89 | 3 | 131 |
| Nui | 6 | 5 | 14 | 61 | 1 | 87 |
| Vaitupu | 5 | 20 | 25 | 115 | 3 | 168 |
| Nukufetau | 10 | 2 | 15 | 77 | 3 | 107 |
| Funafuti | 7 | 159 | 3 | 107 | 8 | 284 |
| Nukulaelae | 2 | 1 | 3 | 44 | 0 | 50 |
| Niulakita | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Totals | 41 | 193 | 161 | 661 | 23 | 1,079 |

1. Wages, pensions and earnings from business activities.

61% of Tuvaluan households in 1979 reported two or more sources of cash income. If Funafuti, with its 159 specialised wage-and-profit-earning households, is excluded, this proportion rises to 63%. Households, in other words, usually obtain cash from a variety of sources, reflecting the allocation of their members' time among village production for sale, local wage employment, and employment overseas. Only a minority of households are dependent on a single source of cash, and most of these could probably obtain access to more sources of cash if they so desired.

An important implication of the relatively unspecialised character of cash-earning activities of households is the flexibility of the village sector, which enables it to adjust to changing opportunities by reallocating the labour power available to households. Most households have the capacity to allocate members to any of the three sources of cash income as appropriate, or alternatively to absorb them into non-cash-oriented subsistence production activity. As was pointed out earlier, the ability of the non-cash economy to absorb more labour was clearly demonstrated between 1973 and 1979, when 1,392 persons were added to the resident population aged 15 years and over. Only 615 of these additions to the working-age population obtained cash employment or became 'unemployed'; the remaining 777 were absorbed into the non-cash village economy, and it is probably the case that many of the reported 'unemployed' were in fact also active in non-cash production while seeking cash employment.

The household questionnaire sought information on the participation of household members in 17 'traditional activities', and figures based upon responses to this question are in Basic Tables 32 and 33. In Table 9.11 are figures showing the percentages of households active in various traditional activities, broken down by size of household. Seven activities were undertaken by 75% or more of Tuvalu households: livestock-rearing (95%), firewood-gathering (91%), reef-fishing (81%), seafood-collecting (88%), mat-making (78%), pulaka (taro) cultivation (77%) and ocean fishing (77%). Of the seventeen activities, only house-building was undertaken by less than half of all households.

Table 9.11 Percentage of Resident Indigenous Households Engaged in Selected Traditional Activities, by Size of Household

| | Size of Household | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5-6 | 7-8 | 9-10 | 11+ | All H/holds |
| No. of H/holds | 88 | 229 | 285 | 242 | 122 | 113 | 1,079 |
| Fishing: | | | | | | | |
| Ocean | 47 | 66 | 79 | 89 | 87 | 85 | 77 |
| Lagoon | 60 | 59 | 68 | 76 | 68 | 81 | 69 |
| Reef | 65 | 73 | 84 | 83 | 87 | 87 | 81 |
| Collecting | 58 | 72 | 78 | 84 | 80 | 85 | 78 |
| Lands: | | | | | | | |
| Toddy | 43 | 59 | 74 | 82 | 89 | 85 | 73 |
| Pulaka | 55 | 76 | 78 | 82 | 82 | 73 | 77 |
| Copra | 50 | 65 | 68 | 70 | 70 | 54 | 65 |
| Livestock | 76 | 92 | 97 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 95 |
| House: | | | | | | | |
| Toddy Syrup | 45 | 60 | 73 | 82 | 83 | 81 | 72 |
| Fish Smoking | 34 | 53 | 58 | 64 | 64 | 59 | 57 |
| Firewood gathering | 73 | 90 | 91 | 95 | 93 | 95 | 91 |
| Handicrafts: | | | | | | | |
| Mats | 43 | 78 | 79 | 87 | 85 | 79 | 78 |
| Blankets | 31 | 56 | 55 | 63 | 59 | 58 | 56 |
| String | 32 | 43 | 47 | 61 | 61 | 55 | 51 |
| Thatch | 45 | 67 | 67 | 72 | 68 | 59 | 66 |
| Housebuilding | 20 | 30 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 32 | 27 |
| No Traditional Activity: | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

There is, however, a clear relationship between the size of households and number of traditional activities undertaken by household members. Not

surprisingly, the smallest households display the lowest participation rate in all the activities listed, reflecting the fact that their limited labour resources force them to specialise in relatively few activities. Participation rates rise with size of household up to the 7-10 member range, and then fall off for larger households - suggesting that beyond about nine members per household, there is an increasing tendency for household members to be allocated to cash employment rather than traditional activities, giving the household an income which reduces somewhat the need for traditional activities.

Table 9.11 confirms also the point made earlier, that specialisation in the Tuvalu economy occurs within households, rather than among households. The typical household has members active over a wide range of activities. Less than one percent of households reported no participation in traditional activity; all except one of these were households of four persons or less - that is, households which would have had only one or two active adult members.

The pattern of participation in traditional activities by island is shown in Table 9.12.

Table 9.12 Percentages of Resident Indigenous Households Engaged in Selected Traditional Activities, by Island

| Island | Nanumea | Nanumaga | Niutao | Nui | Vaitupu | Nukufetau | Funafuti | Nukulaelae | Niulakita | Tuvalu |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fishing: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ocean | 79 | 81 | 70 | 85 | 71 | 79 | 77 | 90 | 67 | 77 |
| Lagoon | 90 | 46 | 0 | 87 | 79 | 84 | 79 | 90 | 0 | 69 |
| Reef | 89 | 95 | 55 | 95 | 90 | 84 | 70 | 90 | 78 | 81 |
| Collecting | 86 | 95 | 82 | 92 | 73 | 79 | 60 | 92 | 78 | 78 |
| Lands: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toddy | 78 | 83 | 70 | 87 | 71 | 79 | 61 | 90 | 67 | 73 |
| Pulaka | 90 | 97 | 90 | 91 | 91 | 94 | 36 | 92 | 0 | 77 |
| Copra | 94 | 95 | 92 | 89 | 82 | 79 | 0 | 90 | 78 | 65 |
| Livestock | 99 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 95 | 95 | 89 | 98 | 78 | 95 |
| House: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toddy syrup | 77 | 82 | 72 | 87 | 74 | 82 | 52 | 94 | 78 | 72 |
| Fish salting | 86 | 89 | 43 | 43 | 49 | 82 | 32 | 96 | 11 | 57 |
| Firewood gathering | 99 | 96 | 96 | 99 | 94 | 93 | 76 | 98 | 78 | 91 |
| Handicrafts: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mats | 95 | 95 | 84 | 92 | 91 | 74 | 48 | 94 | 78 | 78 |
| Baskets | 91 | 93 | 51 | 30 | 76 | 31 | 29 | 84 | 33 | 56 |
| String | 71 | 84 | 47 | 66 | 61 | 51 | 12 | 90 | 78 | 51 |
| Thatch | 95 | 95 | 75 | 92 | 91 | 63 | 9 | 94 | 78 | 66 |
| Building | 60 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 60 | 36 | 20 | 14 | 0 | 27 |
| No Traditional Activity: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 1 |

Several of the most striking differences to emerge are related directly to particular features of individual islands; thus for example Niutao and Niulakita, which have no lagoons, recorded no lagoon fishing; Niulakita, inhabited on a short-term basis by temporary copra workers from Niutao, recorded no pulaka production (pulaka takes seven years or more to mature); and Funafuti, still showing the after-effects of the 1972 hurricane, recorded no activity whatever in copra gathering. Funafuti stands out also for the fact that only about one-third of households reported members active

in the production of the staple crop, pulaka, and this island had the lowest overall rates of participation in seafood collecting, toddy production and syrup-making, fish-salting, mat-making, basket, string and thatch-making. Apart from toddy (affected, in common with copra, by the 1972 hurricane) these low figures for Funafuti provide an indicator of the replacement of traditional consumption patterns by imported ones, in matters ranging from roofing materials to staple diet.

Possibly the most striking contrast among islands is in the column for house-building. Very high levels of construction activity are shown for Nanumea and Vaitupu, in both of which 60% of households had members active in this field. Apart from Nukufetau (36%) all other islands recorded 20% or less. In Funafuti this may reflect the displacement of traditional modes of construction by the commercially-organised construction companies.

Included on the household questionnaire form was a question concerning ownership of ten selected items loosely described as 'capital goods': radios, guitars, cameras, motorcycles, bicycles, outboard motors, canoes, fishing nets, sewing machines and refrigerators. Eight of these are manufactured goods which would have to have been acquired by cash purchase of imported items. The other two (canoes and fishing nets) are locally-produced, mainly in the non-cash sector of the economy. Basic Tables 35, 36 and 37 present data based upon responses to this question.

In interpreting these figures, some caution is in order. To a certain extent, they serve as indicators of the degree to which households have had access to spare cash and have used it to invest in capital goods or consumer durables. Other major uses of discretionary cash income, such as overseas travel, education, social drinking, and consumption of imported foodstuffs, were not touched upon by the Census.

Of the ten goods, five are consumer durables rather than capital goods: radio, guitar, camera, motorcycle and refrigerator. Although there may be cases where these items perform productive functions in the local economy (such as the manufacture of ice-cream for a neighbourhood or the use of motorcycles for transport purposes), for the most part they can be regarded as straightforward incentive goods, for the purpose of acquiring which households will have to obtain cash from some source or other.

The remaining five goods are more strictly capital goods, the possession of which contributes directly to household productivity. Bicycles are capable of fulfilling a variety of transport roles in island conditions; sewing machines provide the means for easy domestic manufacture of clothing and furnishings; and the other three items relate to the capitalisation of fishing. Not all of these capital goods represent cash purchases by households; both canoes and nets may be manufactured by the household itself, or obtained by non-cash exchange.

Table 9.13 shows the overall average level of ownership of the ten goods, by island, while Table 9.14 shows the percentage of households possessing one or more of each item. It is noteworthy that of the five 'consumer durable' items, only radios are owned by a large proportion of households - 62% - while the other four are found in only between 10% and 20% of households. This suggests that a good deal of scope remains for these items to function as 'incentive goods' for which cash will be sought.

Of the five 'capital goods', in contrast, only one (power boats/ outboard motors) occurs in less than 40% of households. Fishing nets are owned by 41% of households, bicycles by 46%, canoes by 58% and sewing machines by 71%. Adding in items awaiting repair would raise all of these proportions.

Expensive foreign-produced items, which include all except two of the goods listed here, are often brought back to Tuvalu by returning migrant workers. Tuvaluan households in Nauru and other overseas locations are commonly overseas extensions of households in Tuvalu, and will in many cases

be building up stocks of such goods for future transfer back to add to the possessions of the Tuvalu household. The figures for Nauru-resident Tuvaluans in Table 9.13 bear out such a pattern, with significantly higher rates of ownership of the eight foreign-made items than is recorded for households within Tuvalu.

Table 9.13 Average Levels of Ownership by Island, per Household (Only Goods in Working Order)

| Island | Nanumea | Nanumaga | Niutao | Nui | Vaitupu | Nukufetau | Funafuti | Nukulaelae | Niulakita | Nauru |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Radio | 0.60 | 0.42 | 0.50 | 0.66 | 0.93 | 0.84 | 1.12 | 1.00 | 0.11 | 1.19 |
| Guitar | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.09 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 0.16 |
| Camera | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.18 | 0.07 | 0.40 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.48 |
| Motorbicycle | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.43 |
| Bicycle | 0.66 | 0.89 | 0.91 | 0.53 | 0.83 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 0.69 |
| Power Boat | 0.15 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.32 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.46 |
| Canoe | 1.24 | 0.80 | 0.89 | 0.95 | 0.65 | 1.05 | 0.47 | 1.92 | 0.00 | 0.25 |
| Fishing Net | 1.01 | 0.29 | 0.22 | 0.44 | 0.70 | 0.69 | 0.59 | 0.96 | 0.22 | 0.40 |
| Sewing Machine | 0.89 | 0.91 | 0.92 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 0.74 | 0.85 | 0.64 | 0.44 | 0.87 |
| Refrigerator/ freezer | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.43 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 1.03 |

Table 9.14 Percentage of Households Owning Items in Working Condition, 1979

| Island | Nanumea | Nanumaga | Niutao | Nui | Vaitupu | Nukufetau | Funafuti | Nukulaelae | Niulakita | Tuvalu |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Radio | 51 | 39 | 46 | 56 | 73 | 61 | 80 | 72 | 11 | 62 |
| Guitar | 16 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 32 | 0 | 18 |
| Camera | 9 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 34 | 10 | 0 | 14 |
| Motorcycle | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Bicycle | 54 | 76 | 76 | 41 | 64 | 21 | 21 | 36 | 0 | 46 |
| Power Boat | 14 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 14 | 27 | 10 | 0 | 12 |
| Canoe | 74 | 59 | 63 | 64 | 49 | 76 | 41 | 84 | 0 | 58 |
| Fishing Net | 54 | 25 | 18 | 33 | 46 | 41 | 43 | 54 | 22 | 41 |
| Sewing Machine | 72 | 72 | 77 | 77 | 66 | 63 | 71 | 54 | 56 | 71 |
| Refrigerator/ freezer | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 35 | 8 | 0 | 13 |

As expected, Funafuti shows generally high rates of ownership of imported durable goods - notably radios, cameras, motorcycles and refrigerators. The fact that only one-fifth of Funafuti households owned bicycles while nearly one-third owned motorcycles points out a dramatic contrast between the transport sector in Funafuti and the other islands. Funafuti has also the highest level of mechanisation of the fishing sector, if figures on outboard motors are any indication. (The three northern islands Nanumaga, Niutao and Nui reported only three such motors altogether.) Correspondingly, Funafuti displays the lowest rate of ownership of canoes (the main item of equipment for traditional fishing in ocean or lagoon).

The very widespread ownership by Tuvaluan households of goods characteristic of the 'modern' economy once again reflects the close overlap between the cash economy and the traditional village system, and the integrated nature of household participation in both.

## Some Comments on the Census Questionnaire

The sections of the 1979 Tuvalu census forms concerning economic characteristics are the right-hand side of the individual questionnaire, and the bottom half of the household card (see sample Questionnaire Forms at end of Chapter 14). In several respects the design of these questions proved unsatisfactory in practice, and before proceeding to discuss the economic data from the Basic Tables it is worth drawing attention to a few of the main difficulties which had to be overcome in preparing these tables.

The two most important difficulties were the pre-coded design of some questions, and the ambiguous or unclear wording of several. The questions on place of normal residence and economic activity were printed in pre-coded form, with enumerators required to carry out coding in the field as the questions were being answered. Unfortunately these questions had not been sufficiently clearly designed for field coding to be straight-forward. As a result, some of the information offered by respondents will have been suppressed or distorted. Of most concern here is the section on 'activity this week' (Question S) which required the enumerator to record only one out of 12 choices which were not mutually exclusive, and not all of which had clear meanings (this is particularly evident, for example, in the distinction between 'village life' and 'home duties' in the case of female respondents, and in the case of category 12 'seeking work').

The subsequent sections T - X, on occupation, industry and training, were unfortunately made subordinate to Section S, with enumerators instructed to collect information on occupation, training and experience <u>only</u> from those respondents reporting themselves as having been active in the cash economy during census week (categories 9 - 12 in Section S). Information on these matters is therefore incomplete, since any person who possessed experience and/or training, but who was not active in the cash economy during the week of the census, was not asked for answers to Sections T - X. As a result, the census fails to provide full data on the pool of skills and experience possessed by the population of Tuvalu, and its usefulness for manpower planning is thereby impaired.

These problems could be avoided in future censuses either by asking an open-ended question on usual occupation, employment experience and qualifications, or by using a more tightly-precoded question on 'activity this week', or both.

Turning to the household sheet, some problems of questionnaire design are again evident. Failure to distinguish between power boats and outboard motors results in a gap in the data on the capitalisation of the fishing sector. (The figures in Basic Tables 35-37 for 'power boats' are in fact numbers of outboard motors.)

In the section on 'cash input' it was possible to obtain clear information on the number of household members contributing cash from wages, own businesses, and pensions; but the information on income from sales of produce is of low quality. Production of produce for sale is a collective as much as an individual undertaking, and it was not appropriate to ask, as the census did, how many individuals were involved in this activity. This difficulty was aggravated by an erroneous instruction to enumerators to exclude information on copra sales.

CHAPTER 10

# DISTRIBUTION OF LANDS

*Anne and Keith Chambers*

## Introduction

The Tuvalu system of private land tenure distinguishes between holdings to which a single individual has the rights of occupancy and use (vaevae or divided tenure) and those to which two or more persons share these rights (kaitasi, shared or joint tenure). Official land registers kept on each island record the name of each land parcel, its approximate size and quality, its legal tenure status and its primary owner or owners. Since individual island Land Codes stipulate that owners must make adequate, customary provision for their children in terms of land inheritance, most parcels legally registered as belonging to a single person become shared land within a generation unless the owner dies without more than one natural or adopted child. Similarly, land willed to individuals usually comes to be owned by a group of descendants in time. When this group decides legally to redivide its joint estate, the parcels are registered as individually owned again and the cycle is set up to repeat itself. Most individuals have rights in a number of parcels, each relatively small in size, which tend to be scattered over the island or atoll, thus giving access to the fullest possible spectrum of resources.

The shared nature of land rights in Tuvalu, together with extensive inter-marriage between individuals from different home islands, results in complex patterns of distribution for land rights. As this chapter will describe, Tuvaluans commonly have rights to land on other islands as well as on their home island; a few also claim land rights outside Tuvalu itself.

## The Census Data on Land Distribution

The data analysed here were obtained by asking each person 15 years of age or older where he or she owned (or expected to own) lands. Respondents were first asked to state whether or not land was owned on their home island, and were then asked to list the names of all other places where they claimed land rights. This information was tabulated separately for each Tuvalu island (except Niulakita), for Kiribati and for a composite category termed 'outside'. Two tables were then produced: Basic Table 21 lists the number of places where land is claimed by each Tuvalu home island population, by Kiribati citizens and by resident indigenous outsiders; Basic Table 22 enumerates the land claims for each location by the home islands of the claimants.

The information available from these sources relates specifically to land claims. There is no way of ascertaining whether a person's claim to land on another island would be recognised by his or her kin there or whether it could be realised by the individual and/or his descendants. There is also no information provided on the relative sizes of the land parcels claimed, the extent to which the claims involve divided or shared tenure, or the productivity of the land involved. Thus it is not possible to generalise from these data about the amount of land available to each home island population, the extent to which a home island group is land-poor or land-wealthy, or the demands that potentially may be made on the resources base of a given land.

Despite these limitations, the census information can be used to answer a number of significant questions. These include:

- Do all Tuvaluans claim land rights on their home islands?
- Do patterns of land claims away from home island vary greatly

for males and females?

- Are there any marked differences in the extent to which home island populations claim land elsewhere in Tuvalu?
- Where do the external land claims tend to be located for each home island population?

The remainder of this chapter will examine some answers to these questions. It will also describe some of the social, historical and demographic characteristics that are likely to have precipitated the contemporary differences that exist in land claim distribution.

## Home Island Land Claims

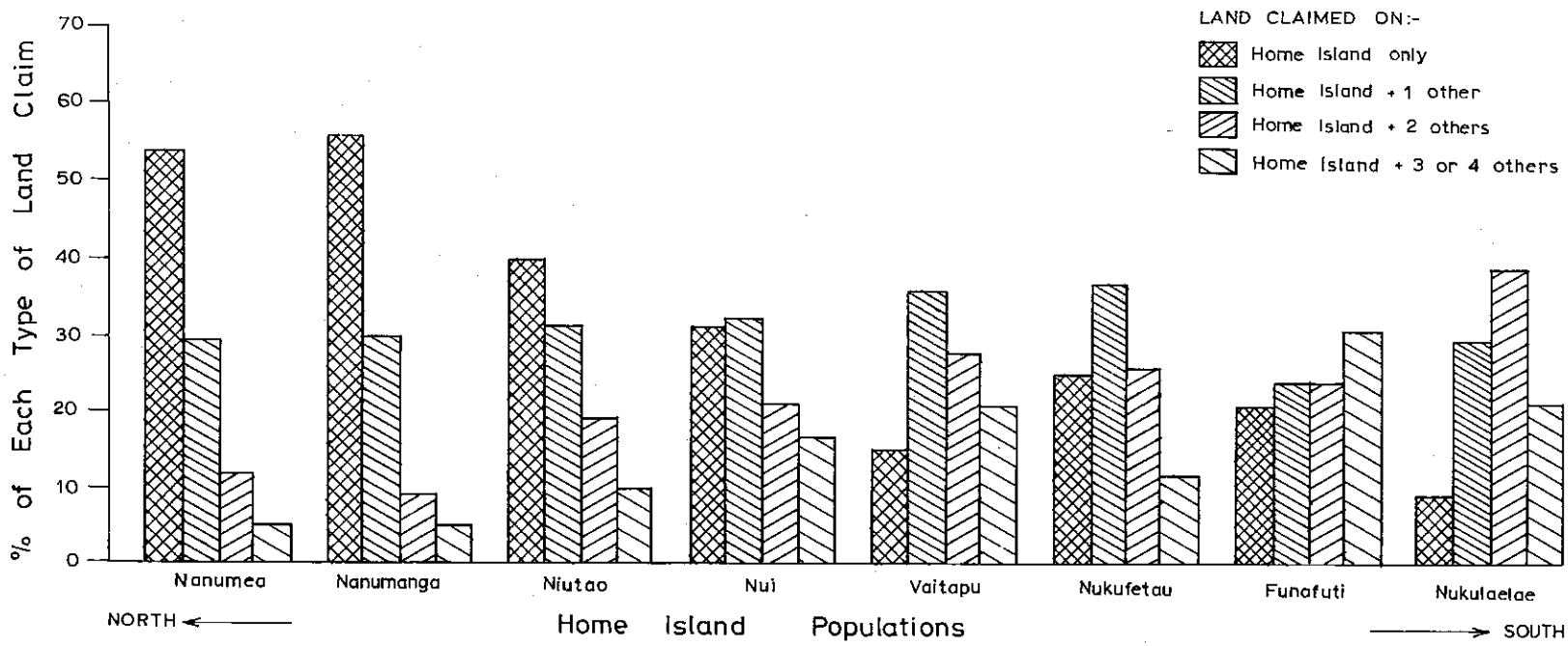
All those queried claimed land rights on their home island (see Table 10.1). These land rights are likely to be one of the most important definitive characteristics on which home island membership is based. They may also involve the claims that are the most secure and/or the parcels that are the most extensive and productive.

Table 10.1 Percentage of Each Sex of Each Home Island Population (aged 15 years and over) Claiming Land at Home and Abroad[1]

| Home Island | | Number of Islands Where Land is Claimed: None | Home Isl. Only | Home Isl. + 1 | Home Isl. + 2 | Home Isl. + 3 | Home Isl. + 4 | Home Isl.+ 5 or More | Individuals Claiming Island as Home | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nanumea | M | - | 52 | 30 | 12 | 5 | 1 | - | M | 403 |
| | F | - | 55 | 28 | 10 | 4 | 2 | - | F | 510 |
| Nanumaga | M | - | 58 | 25 | 10 | 8 | 1 | - | M | 226 |
| | F | - | 55 | 33 | 8 | 2 | 2 | - | F | 314 |
| Niutao | M | - | 42 | 30 | 16 | 10 | 2 | - | M | 367 |
| | F | - | 38 | 32 | 22 | 6 | 2 | - | F | 452 |
| Nui | M | - | 30 | 32 | 19 | 13 | 7 | - | M | 193 |
| | F | - | 33 | 32 | 22 | 10 | 3 | - | F | 256 |
| Vaitupu | M | - | 15 | 38 | 26 | 16 | 4 | - | M | 292 |
| | F | - | 12 | 34 | 29 | 18 | 5 | - | F | 401 |
| Nukufetau | M | - | 25 | 37 | 26 | 11 | 1 | - | M | 271 |
| | F | - | 24 | 37 | 26 | 11 | 2 | - | F | 358 |
| Funafuti | M | - | 18 | 22 | 24 | 17 | 19 | - | M | 229 |
| | F | - | 23 | 25 | 23 | 15 | 14 | - | F | 272 |
| Nukulaelae | M | - | 11 | 29 | 35 | 19 | 5 | - | M | 116 |
| | F | - | 7 | 30 | 42 | 18 | 5 | - | F | 156 |
| Kiribati | M | - | 44 | 44 | 6 | - | 6 | - | M | 18 |
| | F | - | 41 | 32 | 18 | 8 | 1 | - | F | 73 |
| Outside | M | - | 68 | 16 | 16 | - | - | - | M | 25 |
| | F | - | 70 | 25 | - | - | 5 | - | F | 20 |
| Mean Percentage | M | - | 35 | 31 | 19 | 11 | 5 | - | M | 2140 |
| | F | - | 34 | 32 | 21 | 10 | 4 | - | F | 2812 |

1. Figures may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Figure 10.1 North/South Differences in Tuvalu Land Claims



## Patterns of Land Claims for Males and Females

No patterned variation is found in the distribution of land claims of males and females. Table 10.1 shows that the percentage of each sex claiming land only at home, as well as the figures for claims on one or more additional islands, is reasonably similar for each home island population. Within Tuvalu, male-female differences within each home community rarely exceed 5%; the highest percentage difference is 8%. In addition, there seems to be random variation between different islands on whether more males or females own land only at home or at a number of locations abroad. This probably results from the right that descendants of both sexes have to share in a parental estate. Any favouring of males probably involves the size or productivity of parcels allotted, not the fact of a land claim itself.

## North/South Differences in Tuvalu Land Claims

A striking difference exists in the distribution of land claims between the northern Tuvalu islands and those in the south (see Figure 10.1). In Nanumea and Nanumaga, over half of each island's home population claims land only at home. Niutao's percentage (40%) is similarly high. By contrast, in Vaitupu and Nukulaelae this proportion is as low as 15% and 9% respectively, while in Nukufetau, Funafuti and Nui it is between 21% and 31%. Thus in the north, by and large, it is common for individuals to claim land only at home. In the south, additional land claims abroad are the rule and there are a greater number of persons who claim land on one other island than there are those who do so exclusively at home.

Several factors seem to be causally important as explanations for these differences. These include the size of various home island populations and the resulting impetus to marriage with outsiders, the land available and the density of claims to it, and variations in proximity of the different Tuvalu islands. Before discussing the impact of each of these factors, it must be stressed that none of them can adequately serve as the single explanation. Taken in combination, however, they do much to clarify these differences. Further research on this specific topic could undoubtedly illuminate the influence of these variables and might well add some additional ones.

Marriage between people from different islands usually allows their descendants to claim land on the home island of each parent. Given Tuvalu's relatively strict incest prohibitions, islands with smaller populations are thus likely to show a greater frequency of intermarriage with outsiders and of claims to land abroad. Funafuti and Nukulaelae, both decimated by slave traders in the nineteenth century, still have low populations (see Table 10.2). And on both islands, those claiming the island as home also show a high proportion of land claims abroad. Nanumea and, to a lesser extent, Niutao also conform to the pattern, with high populations and low rates of land claims abroad. Nukufetau and Vaitupu, however, have high rates of outside land claims and moderately large populations and here other explanations must be sought. Similarly, other variables are probably more important for Nui and Nanumaga, islands with low populations but having high and medium levels respectively of exclusive home island claims. A diachronic perspective is clearly needed, since land claims are built up over several generations. Unfortunately, this is not available, since this is the first Tuvalu census to include questions on these topics.

A second determining factor seems likely to be the land area available and the density of claims to it. It seems reasonable to expect that a greater density of claims on an island (i.e. 'land hunger', in a general sense) will increase the tendency for the island's home population to attempt to broaden its potential resource base by increasing its land claims elsewhere. Table 10.2 provides two sets of relevant figures: the

number of claimants per acre (column 6) and the percent of all land claims made by non-home islanders (column 11). Without diachronic data it is impossible to understand how the contemporary situation developed or to know whether current patterns are relatively new or are stable over the recent past. The exceptionally high density of claimants per acre of Niutao does not correlate with a markedly high level of land claims on other islands, though Niutao's rate is higher for this than those of the other northern islands. It may be that Niutao's large population has reduced the need for marriage to outsiders and thus the community has not developed a substantial basis for land claims abroad. In any case, the figures for the other islands do not show any neat correlation in regard to density of land claims either. However, this lack of correspondence may result from a too-narrow and too land-oriented method of calculating the resource base rather than an incorrect hypothesis. Clearly, attitudes to outside land claims have much to do with islanders' perceptions of the adequacy of their resources and it is likely that marine resources, access to cash and cultural assets all are taken into account as well as land acreage.

Table 10.2 Number and Type of Land Claims on Islands in and Outside Tuvalu

| Island | Area (Acres) | People over 15 claiming land on each island | | | Claimants per acre | People over 15 claiming island as home island | | | No. of claims by non-home islanders | Non-home islanders' claims as percent of total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M | F | T | | M | F | T | | |
| Nanumea | 956 | 683 | 829 | 1512 | 1.58 | 403 | 510 | 913 | 599 | 39.6% |
| Nanumaga | 687 | 461 | 608 | 1069 | 1.55 | 226 | 314 | 540 | 529 | 49.5% |
| Niutao | 625 | 786 | 997 | 1783 | 2.85 | 367 | 452 | 819 | 964 | 54.1% |
| Nui | 699 | 541 | 693 | 1234 | 1.76 | 193 | 256 | 449 | 785 | 63.6% |
| Vaitupu | 1385 | 818 | 1018 | 1836 | 1.33 | 292 | 401 | 693 | 1143 | 62.3% |
| Nukufetau | 738 | 513 | 659 | 1172 | 1.59 | 271 | 358 | 629 | 543 | 46.3% |
| Funafuti | 689 | 429 | 557 | 986 | 1.43 | 229 | 272 | 501 | 485 | 49.2% |
| Nukulaelae | 449 | 210 | 286 | 496 | 1.10 | 116 | 156 | 272 | 224 | 45.2% |
| Kiribati | - | 148 | 292 | 440 | - | 18 | 73 | 91 | 349 | - |
| Outside | - | 115 | 147 | 262 | - | 25 | 20 | 45 | 217 | - |

Finally, geographic proximity would seem to be important in patterning land claims. Persons living on islands near the centre of the Tuvalu chain are likely to be in closer contact with those in other communities, having a greater chance to become familiar with marriageable outsiders, to form adoptive bonds, to maintain close relationships with family members on other islands, and also actively to maintain their claims to non-home island land directly or indirectly. Figures in Table 10.2 bear out this hypothesis (column 11). Regardless of other factors. the proportion of land claims by outsiders is markedly higher in the central islands (Nui, Vaitupu and to a lesser extent Niutao) while the two most remote islands (Nanumea and Nukulaelae) have the lowest proportion. Data in Basic Table 22 also show a similar geographic bias in regard to the clustering of islander land claims on adjacent or nearby islands. For example:

Nanumagans tend most often to claim land on Nanumea and Niutao.

Nuians tend most often to claim land on Vaitupu and Niutao.

Vaitupuans tend most often to claim land on Nukufetau and Funafuti.

Nukulaelae people tend most often to claim land on Funafuti and Nukufetau.

Nanumean and Niutaoan claim patterns (favouring Niutao and Funafuti, and Vaitupu and Nanumea respectively) are exceptions that may best be explained by patterns of alliance dating to the nineteenth century or before.

## Comment on Census Questions

As described above, the data analysed here were derived from two relatively straightforward questions (cf. Individual Sheet Questions O and P) asked of adult respondents about where they claimed land rights. These two questions seem to have been useful in providing comprehensive information on a fundamental aspect of Tuvalu society: the interlocking nature of land claims within Tuvalu. To our knowledge, this has not yet been investigated by either the administration or academic researchers. Though the potential usefulness and practical application of these data is limited by the fact that they relate only to claims, clear regional and inter-island differences do show up and this evidence of variation within Tuvalu is valuable. Whether these differences represent firm trends that will persist over time is an interesting question that can only be answered if the two queries are repeated in future censuses. Although further information on the ability of respondents to realise their claims, as well as on the actual frequency with which they do so, would of course be desirable, the census would not seem to provide the proper context for seeking this information. Thus we recommend that Questions O and P be retained in their present form in at least the next census.

## Conclusion

In so far as land claims are based on the most important Tuvalu social relationships (shared kinship and descent), the interlocking nature of the nation's land claims can be appreciated as one of the forces strengthening national unity. Though there is close personal identification and loyalty between an individual and his or her home island community, the existence of land claims in other places (and thus corresponding social relationships there) can serve as a moderating influence against excessive insularity.

CHAPTER 11

# HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

*Anne and Keith Chambers*

## Introduction

Nuclear family relationships, those between persons related as parents and children, are important in household composition in Tuvalu. However, in keeping with the cultural emphasis on extended kinship ties, private households often contain more than a single family unit. These extended family households sometimes include grandparents or other elderly kin, since the traditional obligation to care for these people is taken seriously. They may also include several other related individuals or clusters of relatives. Complex household arrangements are particularly common (and necessary) when an economically important family member, such as the husband/father, is absent overseas. While most persons associate themselves as primary members of one particular household, they may reside elsewhere from time to time in response to life crisis celebrations, work projects, household tensions or personal needs for variety. Movement of personnel among Tuvalu households is one of the basic features of island life.

## The Census Data on Household Composition

In the course of the census, all occupied households in Tuvalu were enumerated and their memberships were ascertained, with the total number of members being tallied on the household sheet (bottom right). Households were distinguished as 'private' or 'collective' on the basis of the relationships among their members, private households being characterized by personal relationships and collective households (school dormitories, hospital wards, the hotel and jail) by institutional ones. The information on the family units within private households was obtained by asking the relationship of each individual to the head of the household in which he or she resided (Question C on the individual sheet). The number of family units within each household was later computed by the enumerator. The procedure used was apparently identical to that described in the 1968 Census, where the youngest family unit consisting of parents and children in the household was taken as the starting point. Additional family units were then identified and the total number of these was entered on the household schedule (bottom right). The data were tabulated to provide information on the number of private and collective households on each island, the number of members they included, and the number of family units they contained.

These procedures are relatively straightforward and are essentially identical with those used in previous censuses in Tuvalu. They thus seem capable of providing basic information comparable with that obtained in the past. Nonetheless, there are several methodological problems which could make this information difficult or impossible to interpret in any meaningful manner, especially when diachronic comparisons are involved. The most serious problem area concerns the use of the category 'family unit', which has no standard meaning or fixed social relevance. It can refer to a single individual or to an entire nuclear family, depending on the context. Other problems of interpretation stem from some characteristics of Tuvalu culture: the use of a generational kinship terminology (explained below) and the practice of fostering children without going through official adoption formalities.

The ostensible goal behind assessing household composition in terms of the number of family units households contained would seem to be to ascertain whether people live in nuclear or extended family contexts. One

assumption implicit in the single- versus multiple-family unit distinction is that multiple-family unit households show evidence of greater extended family cohesion, since people live intimately and pool resources with kin outside their own nuclear families. Another assumption is that data about the prevalence of single- or multiple-family unit residence indicates something definitive about social relationships in Tuvalu. Unfortunately, because the term 'family unit' is not applied in a standard manner to a fixed group of people characterized by similar relationships, but is instead defined by context, it is impossible to draw any practical, socially relevant conclusions from the data available. The category of single-family unit households, for example, includes large nuclear families, a single parent and child, as well as individuals who live alone. There is an even greater range of variation possible in the relationships involved in multiple-family unit households.

The generational kinship terminology of Tuvalu applies many of the same terms to persons related in a collateral way (for example, as cousin, uncle) as to those in lineal relationships. For example, one's own children and those of one's siblings are all termed tama (child); one's own parents and their siblings as maatua (mother), tamana (father) or maatua (parents); one's grandparents and their siblings tupuna (grandparent). Individuals can of course distinguish lexically between these relatives if asked to do so, specifying the exact relationship (such as taina o toku tamana, 'brother of my father'), but in daily practice, general kin terms based on generational relationships are sufficient. Since the distinction between lineal kin relationships and collateral ones is used in assessing the family unit structure of Tuvalu households, this point is crucial to the interpretation of the results, particularly to the analysis of change in household composition over time. If the family unit composition of households has been found to differ between the 1973 and 1979 censuses, for example, this could imply either that real social change has occurred or simply that there have been changes over time in the way that data has been collected or processed. This problem is not unique to the Tuvalu census, of course, but its potential effects should be borne in mind by anyone making use of the household composition information.

Classification of intra-household relationships involving fostered children are problematic for similar reasons. Children may live with adults other than their parents for a variety of reasons, often without formal adoption or the intent to proceed with adoption in the future. Usually there is a close kin tie binding the child to some adult member of the household, though this tie may not be with the household head. The interpretive problems potentially caused by differences in classifying fostered children are clearly of less importance than those stemming from the use of generational kin terms and the issue is raised here mainly to illustrate that the classification of intra-household relationships for census purposes is not the straightforward matter it is often assumed to be.

## Distribution of Collective and Private Households in Tuvalu, 1963-1979

Table 11.1 lists the number of each type of household on all Tuvalu islands for the 16-year period, 1963-1979. In the last decade, there has been an increase both in the gross numbers of households in Tuvalu and in the relative numbers of collective households (from 0.4% of the total in 1968 to 1.2% of the total in 1979*). The increase in collective house-

* The 1973 figures for collective households on Nanumea, Niutao, Nui and Nukufetau are of questionable accuracy, almost certainly having resulted from the mis-classification of functionally private households in the hospital compound as single collective households.

holds can be seen as stemming from the growth of educational and medical institutions on Funafuti and Vaitupu.

Table 11.1 Private (P) and Collective (C) Households in Tuvalu 1963-1979

| Island | 1963[1] No. Households | | | 1968 No. Households | | | 1973 No. Households | | | 1979 No. Households | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P | C | T | P | C | T | P | C | T | P | C | T |
| Nanumea | * | * | 135 | 143 | - | 143 | 146 | 1 | 147 | 140 | - | 140 |
| Nanumaga | * | * | 86 | 80 | - | 80 | 96 | - | 96 | 103 | - | 103 |
| Niutao | * | * | 111 | 109 | - | 109 | 122 | 1 | 123 | 131 | - | 131 |
| Nui | * | * | 72 | 79 | - | 79 | 85 | 1 | 86 | 87 | - | 87 |
| Vaitupu | * | * | 105 | 117 | 2 | 119 | 128 | 5 | 133 | 175 | 8 | 183 |
| Nukufetau | * | * | 86 | 99 | - | 99 | 96 | 1 | 97 | 107 | - | 107 |
| Funafuti | * | * | 100 | 115 | 1 | 116 | 138 | 2 | 140 | 301 | 5 | 306 |
| Nukulaelae | * | * | 48 | 51 | - | 51 | 47 | - | 47 | 50 | - | 50 |
| Niulakita | * | * | 8 | 9 | - | 9 | 10 | - | 10 | 9 | - | 9 |
| Total | * | * | 751 | 802 | 3 | 805 | 868 | 11 | 879 | 1103 | 13 | 1116 |

1. Separate numbers for private and collective households were not available.

## Size of Private Households

Average size of indigenous private households in Tuvalu as a whole is 6.4 persons, but only on Niutao does the island mean closely approximate this figure. Households on Nanumea, Nanumaga, Vaitupu and Nukufetau are smaller on average (with about 6 persons each) while on Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Nui they are larger (with about 7 persons each). By and large, islands with smaller than average mean household sizes tend to have more of the smallest households (those with 1 to 4 persons) and, with the exception of Nanumea, fewer of the largest (those numbering 12 or more persons) than is the average for the nation (see Table 11.2).

The factors that determine household size are complex and tend to be idiosyncratic. Personal preferences, demographic differences between families, the numbers of people temporarily absent overseas and housing availability are clearly all relevant. Thus it is not possible to explain the variation in household size that exists within Tuvalu using the data at hand. However, Funafuti's socio-economic attractions (its 'bright lights', employment opportunities and government services), coupled with the difficulty of obtaining housing there, could logically have been expected to result in that island having the most people per houshold on average in the group, as in fact it does.

## Family Unit Composition of Households

Table 11.3 outlines the frequency with which indigenous private households in eight Tuvalu communities (data from Niulakita was not tabulated) were composed of a single family unit or of several family units in 1979. It also shows the percentage of each community's population included in each family unit category. Only indigenous households are included, in order to make the data comparable among all islands.

Table 11.2 Size of Indigenous Private Households[1]

| Island | Percentage of Island Population Living in Private Indigenous Households Numbering: 1-4 Persons | 5-7 Persons | 8-11 Persons | 12 or more Persons | Number of Residents in Private Indigenous Households[2] | Mean Household Size (persons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nanumea | 18 | 31 | 34 | 16 | 844 | 6.0 |
| Nanumaga | 16 | 47 | 31 | 6 | 605 | 5.9 |
| Niutao | 12 | 40 | 33 | 15 | 866 | 6.6 |
| Nui | 11 | 25 | 52 | 11 | 603 | 6.9 |
| Vaitupu | 17 | 39 | 35 | 9 | 993 | 5.9 |
| Nukufetau | 15 | 39 | 39 | 6 | 626 | 5.9 |
| Funafuti | 11 | 29 | 36 | 24 | 2000 | 7.0 |
| Nukulaelae | 10 | 31 | 47 | 12 | 347 | 6.9 |
| All Tuvalu[3] | 14 | 35 | 37 | 15 | 6884 | 6.4 |

1. Column totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.
2. Non-indigenous persons in indigenous households included: Nanumaga 1, Nui 2, Funafuti 4.
3. Except Niulakita.

Table 11.3 The Composition of Indigenous Private Households, 1979.

| Island | Private Indigenous Households with Family Units Numbering: ONE | | TWO | | THREE | | FOUR | | All Priv. Indigenous H/holds | | Total No. of H/holds | Total No. of Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % of HH | % of pop. | % of HH | % of pop. | % of HH | % of pop. | % of HH | % of pop | % of HH | % of pop. | | |
| Nanumea | 41 | 23 | 34 | 36 | 19 | 32 | 5 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 140 | 844 |
| Nanumaga | 45 | 38 | 43 | 45 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 103 | 605 |
| Niutao | 36 | 26 | 34 | 35 | 24 | 31 | 6 | 8 | 100 | 100 | 131 | 866 |
| Nui | 36 | 20 | 38 | 42 | 21 | 28 | 6 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 87 | 603 |
| Vaitupu | 40[1] | 23 | 33 | 28 | 16 | 19 | 6 | 9 | 95 | 79 | 168 | 993 |
| Nukufetau | 50 | 38 | 42 | 51 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 100 | 107 | 626 |
| Funafuti | 60[2] | 46 | 29[3] | 33 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 98 | 97 | 284 | 2000 |
| Nukulaelae | 44 | 33 | 38 | 42 | 14 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 347 |
| Niulakita | 56 | 51 | 33 | 32 | 11 | 18 | - | - | 100 | 100 | 9 | 65 |
| All Tuvalu | 46 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 14 | 19 | 4 | 8 | 99 | 95 | 1079 | 6949 |

1. Island population also includes 7 non-indigenous households of 17 non-indigenous persons.
2. Island population also includes 15 non-indigenous households of 37 non-indigenous persons.
3. Island population also includes 2 non-indigenous households of 6 non-indigenous persons.

An additional 18 non-indigenous persons were enumerated: 11 in the hotel in Funafuti and 7 in indigenous households on islands as follows: Nanumaga 1, Nui 2, Funafuti 4.

Excluding those on Funafuti for the moment, between 36% and 50% of all indigenous Tuvalu households include only a single family unit. Niutao, Nui, Nanumea and Vaitupu show a greater frequency of multiple family unit households than do the other islands. The lack of standardisation in the numbers of people housed in households of the varying family unit-types on different islands warns against using these figures to make further inferences about practical living conditions in the various communities.

In the 16-year period encompassed by Tuvalu's last four censuses, it would appear that there has been a decline in households composed of a single family unit (see Table 11.4). There also seems to have been a commensurate increase in the frequency of households composed of two or more family units. This is generally true of all nine communities*. These trends have neither been uni-directional nor fully consistent between islands over this period. In view of the methodological and interpretive uncertainties discussed above, it is not worthwhile to speculate further about the possible social implications of these figures.

Table 11.4 Changes in the Composition of Indigenous Private Households, 1963-1979[1]

| Island | Percentage of Indigenous Private Households Having Family Units Numbering: | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ONE | | | | TWO | | | | THREE OR MORE | | | |
| | 1963 | 1968 | 1973 | 1979 | 1963 | 1968 | 1973 | 1979 | 1963 | 1968 | 1973 | 1979 |
| Nanumea | 64 | 73 | 74 | 41 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 34 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 24 |
| Nanumaga | 64 | 59 | 59 | 45 | 27 | 24 | 31 | 43 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 13 |
| Niutao | 51 | 65 | 54 | 36 | 39 | 29 | 37 | 34 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 30 |
| Nui | 68 | 70 | 58 | 36 | 26 | 24 | 34 | 38 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 27 |
| Vaitupu | 58 | 60 | 64 | 43 | 26 | 29 | 30 | 35 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 24 |
| Nukufetau | 64 | 79 | 85 | 50 | 32 | 19 | 14 | 42 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Funafuti | 72 | 84 | 75 | 61 | 21 | 15 | 22 | 29 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 10 |
| Nukulaelae | 65 | 72 | 36 | 44 | 27 | 22 | 55 | 38 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 18 |
| Niulakita | 88 | 100 | 70 | 56 | 13 | - | 30 | 33 | - | - | - | 11 |
| Mean - All Tuvalu[2] | 71 | 75 | 66 | 47 | 22 | 20 | 28 | 35 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 18 |

1. Figures rounded to nearest percent. Also note that slight differences in the data base do exist for different census years. In 1963 and 1968, data is for private households headed by a Polynesian, thus omitting a few indigenous households on each island (cf. Tables 14). In 1973, tabulations were made for all private households without regard to ethnicity. In 1979, tabulations separated indigenous from non-indigenous households.

2. In 1963 and 1968, the mean figure includes Polynesian-headed households on Banaba and Tarawa as well as in Tuvalu. In 1973 and 1979, it is for Tuvalu only.

* Households with two family units in Niutao show a slight decrease but this is fully compensated for by the rise in three-or-more family unit households on that island.

## Some Factors Likely to be Involved in Changes in Household Composition

Household composition is a basic facet of socio-economic life, intimately responsive to changes in population size, fertility, overseas employment opportunities, home island residence patterns, cultural values and many other factors. In so far as the necessary detailed analysis of the primary data on individuals' relationships to their household heads for all the census years involved is impossible, it is also not possible accurately to pinpoint the reasons for the apparent changes recorded. The complexity of the issues involved is highlighted, however, by a comparison* of Tables 11.4 and 11.5, which show that while the frequency of multiple family unit households has increased since 1963, the households themselves tend to house fewer people each. Smaller household size is partially due to a decrease in fertility, a change that results in fewer children per parent. The logical expectation that the more complexly structured households (i.e. more often involving greater number of family units) would be the more populous households is not found.

Table 11.5 Number of Private Households and Their Size by Island and Census Year

| Island | 1963 | | 1968 | | 1973 | | | 1979 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean | No. HH | Per-sons | Mean | No. HH | Per-sons | Mean | No. HH | Per-sons | Mean |
| Nanumea | 7.2 | 143 | 1076 | 7.5 | 146 | 930 | 6.4 | 140 | 844 | 6.0 |
| Nanumaga | 6.4 | 80 | 585 | 7.3 | 96 | 587 | 6.1 | 103 | 605 | 5.9 |
| Niutao | 7.2 | 109 | 796 | 7.3 | 122 | 891 | 7.3 | 131 | 866 | 6.6 |
| Nui | 7.0 | 79 | 569 | 7.2 | 85 | 544 | 6.4 | 87 | 603 | 6.9 |
| Vaitupu | 7.3 | 117 | 826 | 7.1 | 128 | 867 | 6.8 | 175[1] | 1010[1] | 5.8 |
| Nukufetau | 7.7 | 99 | 646 | 6.5 | 96 | 618 | 6.4 | 107 | 626 | 5.9 |
| Funafuti | 6.8 | 115 | 787 | 6.8 | 138 | 850 | 6.2 | 301[1] | 2043[1] | 6.8 |
| Nukulaelae | 6.6 | 51 | 354 | 6.9 | 47 | 343 | 7.3 | 50 | 347 | 6.9 |
| Niulakita | 5.3 | 9 | 54 | 6.0 | 10 | 65 | 6.5 | 9 | 65 | 7.2 |
| Tuvalu Total | - | 802 | 5693 | 7.1 | 868 | 5695 | 6.5 | 1103 | 7009 | 6.4 |

1. Figures for Vaitupu and Funafuti differ slightly from those presented in Table 11.2 because the tabulations here include all private households, not just the indigenous ones.

## Comment on Census Questions

Collecting data on the numbers of persons residing in island households, their private or collective natures, the numbers of households within each island community and the relationships among household members is clearly a standard part of censuses, provides useful basic information, and

* In making this comparison, it should be borne in mind that Table 11.4 includes only the indigenous population while Table 11.5 is necessarily based on Tuvalu-wide figures, with no account taken of ethnicity. Fully comparable data were unfortunately not available.

should be continued in the future. This should be done by continuing to distinguish between private and collective households on the household sheet (top right) and also by totalling there the number of household residents (bottom right). Information on the social relationships among household members can best be obtained as at present by asking individuals to state their relationship to the head of the household (Question C on Individual Sheet) since this is the accepted focus for assessing intra-household relationships. In view of Tuvalu's generational kinship terminology, enumerators should be given uniform and careful instructions on the precision with which these relationships need to be stated for census purposes (cf. discussion above on generational kin terms and fosterage). The precision required must derive from prior consideration of the type of data required from the census and the important dimensions of Tuvalu social relationships. The instructions to enumerators should be published so that they are available to anyone wishing to analyse the data. This precaution will help to ensure that comparisons of household composition through time are being made accurately, on truly comparable data.

For reasons detailed above, continuing to tabulate the number of family units in Tuvalu households seems inadvisable. Nonetheless, information on the social composition of island households is clearly vital. We would suggest that data derived from asking individuals their relationship to their household head be tabulated to provide information on the structural types of nuclear and extended family households, since these are socially relevant types of variation and can be analysed meaningfully. To do this, working definitions of nuclear and extended family households would have to be devised (and later published). The significant patterns of variation within each type of household can then be selected (as in Chambers, 1975, p.11, for example). The use of such a system allows nuclear family households composed of parents and children to be distinguished from those including a solo parent and child(ren) and from those consisting of a single individual. Similarly, extended family households with three or four generations could de distinguished from those structured by sibling relationships (for example, two brothers, their respective wives and children) and from those including a nuclear family plus various assortments of additional relatives. These distinctions can provide useful information about the social structure of Tuvalu households and, with diachronic comparison, about changes in social relationships through time. Assessing and tabulating household composition in this manner should probably be done by the census coordinator or an outside consultant, rather than by the enumerator.

CHAPTER 12

# CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLINGS

*Anne and Keith Chambers*

## Introduction

This chapter analyses information drawn from Basic Tables 40, 41 and 42, all of which are concerned with various aspects of the characteristics of Tuvalu dwellings. This is the first time that extensive data on this topic have been collected in Tuvalu. A comprehensive range of house attributes was surveyed, including their design, the basis on which they were occupied, the number of their inhabitants, the living area available to their residents and the sanitation, water, cooking and lighting services available in them. The results are discussed below under four separate headings.

## Residential Density

Table 12.1 presents comparative information on the average areas of living/sleeping floor space available per adult in private indigenous households on eight Tuvalu islands*. The majority of the Tuvalu population, in the outer islands as well as in Funafuti, is shown to live in relatively uncrowded conditions, with more than 60 sq. ft. of living/sleeping space per adult. The most crowded conditions exist on Niutao (where 14% of adults have less than 40 sq. ft. available to them) and on Funafuti (where 11% are in this condition). It is noteworhty, however, that only on Niutao is there a consistent trend to denser living conditions and even here considerable numbers of people live in relatively spacious circumstances. At the other extreme, Nukufetau and Nui stand out as having a very small proportion of their adult population living in less than 60 sq. ft. each. Houses of non-traditional design do not tend to correlate with any particular residential density per adult.

## Occupancy Status of Private Households in Tuvalu

The majority of private houses in Tuvalu are owned by their occupants. Most houses are located on land belonging to the house owners, while some have been built on land belonging to someone outside the households. Houses may also be 'borrowed' (defined as belonging to a non-occupant but used without payment) or rented. Census enumerators used these four categories of 'occupancy status' to define the basis on which houses were occupied.

As can be seen in Table 12.2, there is extensive variation between islands in regard to the occupancy status of houses. Nukulaelae and Niutao stand out as communities in which particularly high proportions of houses (78% and 71% respectively) are sited on land owned by a household member. This same tendency is also seen on Nukufetau, though it is less marked there. By contrast, on Nanumaga and, to a lesser extent, on Nui the majority of houses are occupier-owned but constructed on someone else's

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* Data from Niulakita were inaccurate and thus were not tabulated. With this exception, the figures are considered to be relatively accurate. Census supervisors on each island used a measuring tape and recorded the dimensions of houses to the nearest half foot.

land. Approximately equal numbers of occupier-owned Nanumean and Vaitupuan households are located on own and others' land. Residence in a borrowed house is the norm on Niulakita and is also more common in Vaitupu and Funafuti than it is in the other outer islands. Funafuti is the only island where large numbers of houses are rented by their occupants.

Table 12.1 Living/Sleeping Floor Space per Adult in Private Indigenous Traditional Design (TD) and Non-Traditional Design (NTD) Households

| Island | Percentage of Island Population with Living/Sleeping Floor Space per Adult of: | | | | | | | | | | | | No. of Indig. Persons[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | <40 sq. ft. | | | 40-59 sq. ft. | | | 60-99 sq. ft. | | | 100+ sq. ft. | | | |
| | TD | NTD | T | TD | NTD | T | TD | NTD | T | TD | NTD | T | |
| Nanumea | 2 | 2 | 4 | 29 | 1 | 30 | 38 | 1 | 39 | 25 | 3 | 28 | 844 |
| Nanumaga | 4 | - | 4 | 21 | 1 | 22 | 49 | 1 | 50 | 22 | 2 | 24 | 604 |
| Niutao | 14 | - | 14 | 24 | - | 24 | 37 | 1 | 38 | 25 | - | 25 | 866 |
| Nui | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 9 | 41 | 11 | 52 | 34 | 5 | 39 | 601 |
| Vaitupu | 5 | - | 5 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 20 | 11 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 51 | 993 |
| Nukufetau | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 45 | 3 | 48 | 46 | 4 | 50 | 626 |
| Funafuti | 2 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 16 | 18 | 1 | 33 | 34 | 1 | 37 | 38 | 1996 |
| Nukulaelae | 7 | - | 7 | 17 | - | 17 | 35 | 8 | 43 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 347 |
| Tuvalu Mean[2] | 4 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 26 | 13 | 39 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 6877 |

1. Columns may not equal 100% due to rounding.
2. Niulakita is excluded.
3. 7 non-indigenous persons in indigenous households are excluded (Nanumaga 1; Nui 2; Funafuti 4).

Table 12.2 Occupancy of Private Houses of Indigenous People[1]

| Island | Percentage of Private Houses (Indigenous) Where: | | | | Number of Private Households (Indigenous) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Own House is on Own Land | Own House is on Other's Land | House is Borrowed | House is Rented | |
| Nanumea | 50 | 44 | 4 | 1 | 140 |
| Nanumaga | 11 | 84 | 2 | 3 | 103 |
| Niutao | 71 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 131 |
| Nui | 32 | 59 | 1 | 8 | 87 |
| Vaitupu | 44 | 40 | 12 | 4 | 168 |
| Nukufetau | 56 | 39 | 1 | 4 | 107 |
| Funafuti | 39 | 15 | 11 | 34 | 284 |
| Nukulaelae | 78 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 50 |
| Niulakita | - | - | 78 | 22 | 9 |
| Tuvalu Mean | 45 | 36 | 7 | 12 | 1079 |

1. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

These differences seem to stem from the particular social histories of each island community. Mission-inspired layout of villages in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was based on the division of communities into two or more geographical groupings, with the symmetrical location of these in relation to the church buildings, and involved the construction of individual houses in parallel rows to a standard pattern. In these new 'planned' villages assignment to living sites did not always coincide with traditional land ownership patterns, so that a substantial part of the population lived on land which was owned by another person or group. There has been a tendency back to residence on owned land within some villages over the years and this has probably resulted in the marked differences seen between islands: where the 'planned' village layouts remain most intact (and particularly where these involved residence on non-owned land), the greatest discrepancy between house and land ownership is found. The development of Funafuti as the capital of the group and the widespread house rebuilding programme instituted after the devastation of the island by Hurricane Bebe in 1972 are probably responsible for the higher frequency of rented houses there. The opportunity to relocate during this building period in Funafuti probably explains the infrequency with which owner-occupied houses are located on someone else's land there. Most houses on Niulakita, populated on a rotating basis by Nuitao people, predictably are borrowed.

## Distribution of Traditional and Non-Traditional House Designs

The islands of Tuvalu can be divided into three groups on the basis of the frequency with which traditional house designs predominate in each community (see Table 12.3). In the northern islands, Nanumea, Nanumaga and Niutao, as well as in Nukufetau, villages are overwhelmingly composed of 'traditional styles' houses, defined as those built so that air can pass freely through them rather than with the solid walls that characterise the non-traditional category of house design. Most of these traditional houses have coral pebble floors and thatched roofs, with sides made either of adjustable, woven screens (pola) or coconut midribs (lafo). Traditional styled houses on these four islands comprise from 94% to 99% of all houses. In a second cluster, consisting of Nukulaelae, Niulakita and Nui, between 76% and 80% of the houses are of a traditional style. Finally there are Vaitupu and Funafuti, with only 62% and 7% respectively of their houses styled traditionally. The reasons for the greater prevalence of non-traditional style houses on Nui is unknown to the authors. On Vaitupu and Funafuti, however, governmental housing schemes have clearly been responsible for the larger numbers of non-traditional houses there.

Table 12.3 Distribution of Traditional and Non-Traditional House Design in Tuvalu

| Island | Percentage of Households (private indigenous) on each island | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Traditional | Non-Traditional | Total Number |
| Nanumea | 94 | 6 | 140 |
| Nanumaga | 96 | 4 | 103 |
| Niutao | 99 | 1 | 131 |
| Nui | 80 | 20 | 87 |
| Vaitupu | 62 | 38 | 168 |
| Nukufetau | 94 | 6 | 107 |
| Funafuti | 7 | 93 | 284 |
| Nukulaelae | 76 | 24 | 50 |
| Niulakita | 78 | 22 | 9 |
| Total | 65 | 35 | 1079 |

As Table 12.4 shows, in Tuvalu there is no firm correlation between the style of a house and the ownership of the land on which the house is sited or ownership only of the house itself. On all islands some non-traditional houses are located on land owned by someone else. Although in most islands people do seem to prefer to site these houses on land that they also own themselves, this tendency is reversed on Nui. On Nukufetau and Vaitupu the frequency with which non-traditional houses are located on self- and other-owned land is identical. The style of 'borrowed' houses is highly variable, although in both Funafuti and Vaitupu these tend to be of a non-traditional design and may be occupied mainly by government employees. Rented houses in outer islands generally are of traditional design. In Funafuti, the opposite prevails, with most rented houses being non-traditional in style. The census data also indicate that while metal is very seldom used to roof traditional-style houses, thatch is a fairly common roofing material for houses built in a non-traditional design.

Table 12.4 Relationship Between House Design and Ownership Status[1]

| Island | Ownership Status: as Percentage of Households (private indigenous) on Each Island | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total No. of Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Own House on Own Land | | | | Own House on Other's Land | | | | House Borrowed | | | | House Rented | | | | |
| | Trad. | | Non-Trad. | | Trad. | | Non-Trad. | | Trad. | | Non-Trad. | | Trad. | | Non-Trad. | | |
| | T[2] | M[2] | T | M | T | M | T | M | T | M | T | M | T | M | T | M | |
| Nanumea | 48 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 44 | 0 | 0 | * | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140 |
| Nanumaga | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 83 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 103 |
| Niutao | 70 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 131 |
| Nui | 29 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 48 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 87 |
| Vaitupu | 30 | * | 4 | 10 | 26 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 3 | * | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 168 |
| Nukufetau | 54 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 107 |
| Funafuti | 2 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 1 | * | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 284 |
| Nukulaelae | 58 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 50 |
| Niulakita | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Tuvalu - wide mean | 31 | * | 2 | 12 | 29 | * | 3 | 4 | 2 | * | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | * | 10 | 1079 |

1. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding

2. Roof: T = Thatch M = Metal

* less than 1%

## Services Available to Private Houses

Basic Table 42 (not abstracted here) correlates the services that are available to private indigenous households on the various Tuvalu islands with their occupancy status: whether the houses are owner-occupied, borrowed or rented. It is apparent that occupancy status has little relationship to the services available. Important variation in services does show up when the various island communities are contrasted, however, and can be partially related to ecological, economic and cultural differences between the islands. Another source of variation is that dependent on differential services to outer island and capital island residents, and to government employees of different grades of employment. Information is analysed here for four types of services: sanitation, drinking water, cooking and lighting.

## Sanitation

Nearly half of Tuvalu's households report having no access to any sanitary facilities, whether a flush toilet, water-seal toilet or reef latrine. However, island communities differ considerably in terms of the type and availability of their sanitary facilities and only on Niutao does virtually the whole population lack some type of toilet facility. (It should also be noted that about two-thirds of Vaitupu, Nukufetau and Nukulaelae households show a similar deficiency.) Nanumea stands out as the only Tuvalu island relying mainly on reef latrines (93% of all private households there have access to one) though use of them is also fairly common on Nui (47%). Water seal toilets are found on all islands except Niulakita, but their use is dominant only on Nanumaga (where 87% of households have access to one), though about a third of households on Nukufetau, Funafuti and Nukulaelae also use them. Due to the possibility of contamination of the ground water supply with sewage it is fortunate that most of the islands reporting heavy use of water seal toilets also report that wells do not provide the source of drinking water. The exception to this pattern is Nukufetau, which depends both on water-seal toilets and on wells for drinking water. Flush toilets are common only in Funafuti (and are most frequent there in rented houses), though a few exist on Nanumea and Vaitupu and there is one each on Nukufetau and Nukulaelae.

## Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water available in Tuvalu include private rainwater storage tanks, deliveries by tanker truck, running water from a household tap (confusingly termed 'cistern' in Basic Table 42), communal cisterns and wells. On all outer islands the most important source of drinking water is communal cisterns from which household members carry water home by the bucket. These cisterns depend on run-off from large public buildings with metal roofs (such as churches, meeting halls, and schools) and are usually centrally located within each village. Water allocations are controlled, with cisterns open regularly for limited periods of time. Many outer island households rely on other sources of drinking water as well. In the northern islands of Nanumea, Niutao, Nui and Vaitupu (though interestingly not on Nanumage, according to census data) wells are in common use. This is not the practice in the far south, perhaps because of greater and more dependable rainfall there. A small number of households on all islands have running water within the household. Presumably these are mainly pastors' and senior public employees' houses. More modest types of private rainwater storage, probably 44 gallon drums or other small water tanks, predominate on Nanumea and Nanumaga (where slightly more than a third of houses have access to them) and on Funafuti (where the frequency is double that). Periodic shortages of rainfall, common in the northern islands, probably increase the need for these supplementary sources of drinking water. Predictably, deliveries of drinking water by tanker truck occur only in Funafuti, where 38% of houses are thus serviced when necessary because of lack of rainfall.

## Cooking

Nearly all Tuvalu households appear to use firewood for cooking fuel. One hundred percent frequency is found on all outer islands except Nukulaelae but this drops to 94% for the group as a whole, presumably because of the inclusion of government houses on Funafuti and Vaitupu. (Even on Funafuti, 80% of private indigenous households have access to firewood.) The use of electricity and gas for cooking is negligible (only 1% of all households) and is only available in Funafuti (electricity and gas) and Vaitupu (gas). On the outer islands, households supplement their firewood by using 'oil stoves' (actually gravity feed kerosene stoves)

and primuses (pump-pressurized kerosene stoves). Overall, oil stoves are the most common in Tuvalu (31% of households) but on a few islands (Nanumea, Nanumaga and Nui) primuses predominate. There is wide variation in household access to both types of supplementary kerosene stoves, from a high of 91% on Nanumaga to a low of 31% on Niutao. However, it is impossible to know to what extent ownership of both types of stove by a single household serves to reduce the actual access frequencies within each community. This problem could be avoided in future by tabulating only the most modern type of each service used by each household.

### Lighting

Electricity is used to light private households only on Vaitupu and Funafuti, and altogether only 7% of households in Tuvalu are lit by this means. By contrast, hurricane lamps are in practically universal use (83% of all Tuvalu households have access to them, with the percentage increasing for outer islands). Tuvalu households also use pressure kerosene lamps (66% overall) and bottle lamps* (13% overall) as lighting supplements. In general, islands that use bottle lamps extensively report fewer pressure lamps available. Nanumea is the only island making substantial use of bottle lamps, although on Nui they are also more common than on average. Bottle lamp usage is negligible on Nanumaga, Vaitupu, Funafuti and Niulakita. Households on Nanumaga, Nui and Nukulaelae have particularly extensive access to pressure lamps.

## Comment on Census Questions

A significant part of the information required on the household sheet of the census concerned housing characteristics. Enumerators and respondents alike needed to devote a substantial amount of thought and effort to completing this section accurately. In view of this, it is necessary to consider whether this innovative section should be included in future censuses.

Arguing positively for this section's inclusion is the fact that these data provide useful indexes of the rate of 'westernization' in Tuvalu, of different levels of amenities existing in the capital and outer islands, of differences that exist in life styles and presumably preferences in different communities. A survey of characteristics such as house style, building materials, occupancy status and level of services is most useful when it is done for the complete population on a standardized basis, as was done in the census.

On the other hand, it is true that although the data collected do point out some interesting intra-Tuvalu differences, they offer no possibility in themselves of fully explaining the reasons for these differences. Explanations for the variations between islands must take account of a variety of complex social, demographic, historical, economic and environmental factors and will require more intensive documentation than that provided by the census data alone. This limits the practical uses to which the information can be put and at the same time raises doubts about whether the purely descriptive results obtained are worth taking a chance that enumerator and respondent accuracy could be diminished by a larger volume of questions.

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* 'Bottle lamps' are home-made lamps consisting of a glass jar with a cloth wick suspended in a small amount of kerosene.

Our appraisal is that if that data on housing characteristics prove useful to government during the intercensal period, or if policy changes based on these data are anticipated, thought should be given to including a housing section on the next census as well. Otherwise, the housing questions could perhaps be repeated each decade for general comparative purposes.

CHAPTER 13

# POPULATION PROJECTIONS

*Sheila Macrae*

## Introduction

Population projections by sex and age are required for use in development planning, especially in the fields of health, education and employment. They have to be based on assumptions concerning future trends in fertility, mortality and migration and these, in turn, have to be related to past trends. Any projection is only as good as the assumptions on which it is based. The assumptions below are made at a certain point in time on the basis of available statistical and other evidence, but they still contain a large arbitrary element. The limitations of these projections must therefore be appreciated. While there is no guarantee that the actual course of population growth will fall within the range covered, every effort has been made to relate the assumptions on which they are based to the most probable course of events.

## Assumptions Underlying Population Projections

Migration: in all projections, it has been assumed that there will be no large-scale migration.

Fertility: two alternative assumptions have been made:-

a) that the level and pattern of fertility will remain the same as that found in the 1979 Census (i.e. total fertility rate of 2.8 and age-specific fertility rates as shown in Table 5.6);

b) that the level of fertility will rise from that found in the 1979 Census to a total fertility rate of 3.5 by the end of the century. It is considered unlikely that the fertility level will fall from what is already a low level for a developing country, but, if interest in family planning is not maintained, it is possible that it could rise.

Mortality: two alternative assumptions have been made:-

a) that the level of mortality will remain the same as that found in the 1979 Census (i.e. expectation of life at birth of 57 years for males and 60 years for females);

b) that the level of mortality will fall at a moderate rate approximately equivalent to an annual increase of one-third of a year in the life expectancy at birth, and that the present differences between the levels of childhood and adult mortality will gradually decrease.

Based on these assumptions, four sets of projections have been prepared:

| Projection | Fertility | Mortality | Migration |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | constant | constant | zero |
| 2 | constant | declining | zero |
| 3 | increasing | constant | zero |
| 4 | increasing | declining | zero |

Further details of these assumptions and of the 'component method' (United Nations, 1965) used to derive the projections can be found in Appendix B.

The projections are for the de jure population* and refer to the end of each calendar year, mainly to facilitate comparison with Kiribati. They are at five year intervals** and by five year age groups***. The projections are given in Tables 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4 and graphed in Figure 13.1. No one projection can be singled out as being more plausible than the others, as this invests an unwarranted authority in that projection above the others. It can be seen that the lowest projection is that based on the assumption that the levels of fertility and mortality currently prevailing in Tuvalu remain constant. However, this projection differs from the highest projection by a mere 152 persons in 1988. For the purposes of short-term planning, it is therefore of little consequence which projection is utilised. For longer-term planning even the lowest projection indicates that the de jure population of Tuvalu will have increased by one-third to approximately 11,500 by the year 2000. The Government of Tuvalu will therefore have to provide increased facilities in health, education, employment, transportation, etc., merely to provide the increased population with the level of services enjoyed by the present community.

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* The de jure population was used in the projections as it is a more 'balanced' population being unaffected by temporary migration. The de facto population can be derived from these figures by deducting the number of persons in each age group equivalent to the proportion of absentees in that age group at the time of the Census (see Basic Table 3) on the basis that these proportions remain constant over time.

** For projections for single calendar years, it is adequate with these small numbers to interpolate linearly between the five year age groups in successive five year periods (e.g. if the number of males aged 20-24 is required for the year 1980, the number aged 20-24 in 1978 is subtracted from the number in the same age group in 1983 and two-fifths of the difference added to the number aged 20-24 in 1978).

*** Interpolation into single years of age (required mainly for the young age groups) can be done using quadratic multipliers, as in the graduation of the age distribution (Carrier and Hobcraft, 1971). Alternatively, a simple, but very approximate, graphical method can be used. The number of people in each five year age group is calculated as a percentage of the total population (either for each sex separately or combined). These percentages are then cumulated to give percentages of persons aged under 5 years, under 10 years, etc., and plotted for the age range required and a curve drawn through or near these points. The cumulated percentages under the intermediate single years of age can then be obtained by reading the graph at the appropriate intervals. The uncumulated percentages and hence the numbers at each single year of age can then be derived.

Table 13.1

Population Projection No. 1
Constant Fertility, Constant Mortality, No Migration

| Age Group | 1978 Males | 1978 Females | 1983 Males | 1983 Females | 1988 Males | 1988 Females | 1993 Males | 1993 Females | 1998 Males | 1998 Females | 2003 Males | 2003 Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0–4 | 488 | 409 | 536 | 517 | 601 | 581 | 617 | 595 | 592 | 572 | 576 | 555 |
| 5–9 | 467 | 398 | 472 | 398 | 518 | 503 | 581 | 566 | 597 | 579 | 572 | 556 |
| 10–14 | 547 | 508 | 462 | 395 | 467 | 395 | 513 | 499 | 575 | 561 | 590 | 575 |
| 15–19 | 553 | 539 | 540 | 503 | 457 | 391 | 461 | 391 | 507 | 495 | 568 | 556 |
| 20–24 | 482 | 473 | 543 | 531 | 530 | 495 | 448 | 385 | 452 | 385 | 497 | 487 |
| 25–29 | 364 | 387 | 471 | 464 | 530 | 521 | 518 | 486 | 438 | 378 | 442 | 378 |
| 30–34 | 255 | 290 | 355 | 379 | 459 | 455 | 517 | 510 | 505 | 476 | 427 | 370 |
| 35–39 | 207 | 235 | 248 | 283 | 344 | 370 | 446 | 444 | 502 | 498 | 490 | 465 |
| 40–44 | 184 | 220 | 200 | 228 | 239 | 275 | 332 | 359 | 430 | 431 | 484 | 484 |
| 45–49 | 186 | 195 | 176 | 212 | 190 | 220 | 228 | 265 | 317 | 346 | 410 | 415 |
| 50–54 | 186 | 172 | 174 | 185 | 164 | 201 | 178 | 208 | 213 | 251 | 297 | 328 |
| 55–59 | 149 | 152 | 169 | 159 | 158 | 171 | 150 | 185 | 162 | 192 | 194 | 232 |
| 60–64 | 100 | 124 | 129 | 134 | 146 | 140 | 137 | 151 | 129 | 164 | 140 | 170 |
| 65–69 | 58 | 88 | 80 | 102 | 103 | 110 | 116 | 115 | 109 | 124 | 103 | 134 |
| 70–74 | 32 | 63 | 40 | 63 | 55 | 73 | 71 | 79 | 81 | 83 | 75 | 89 |
| 75–79 | 18 | 46 | 18 | 36 | 22 | 36 | 31 | 42 | 39 | 46 | 45 | 48 |
| 80–84 | 10 | 20 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 16 | 13 | 18 | 16 | 20 |
| 85+ | 5 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 4291 | 4329 | 4623 | 4615 | 4992 | 4959 | 5355 | 5301 | 5664 | 5604 | 5930 | 5867 |
| Both Sexes | 8620 | | 9238 | | 9951 | | 10656 | | 11268 | | 11797 | |
| Average Annual Growth Rate | | 1.38% | | 1.49% | | 1.37% | | 1.12% | | 0.92% | | |

Table 13.2

Population Projection No. 2
Constant Fertility, Declining Mortality, No Migration

| Age Group | 1978 Males | 1978 Females | 1983 Males | 1983 Females | 1988 Males | 1988 Females | 1993 Males | 1993 Females | 1998 Males | 1998 Females | 2003 Males | 2003 Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-4 | 488 | 409 | 539 | 518 | 609 | 585 | 628 | 604 | 608 | 585 | 595 | 571 |
| 5-9 | 467 | 398 | 473 | 399 | 524 | 506 | 593 | 572 | 613 | 592 | 595 | 574 |
| 10-14 | 547 | 508 | 463 | 395 | 469 | 396 | 520 | 503 | 589 | 569 | 609 | 589 |
| 15-19 | 553 | 539 | 541 | 503 | 458 | 392 | 465 | 393 | 515 | 499 | 584 | 565 |
| 20-24 | 482 | 473 | 543 | 531 | 532 | 497 | 451 | 387 | 458 | 388 | 509 | 494 |
| 25-29 | 364 | 387 | 472 | 465 | 532 | 523 | 523 | 489 | 444 | 382 | 452 | 384 |
| 30-34 | 255 | 290 | 355 | 379 | 462 | 456 | 522 | 514 | 514 | 482 | 437 | 376 |
| 35-39 | 207 | 235 | 248 | 283 | 347 | 372 | 451 | 448 | 511 | 505 | 504 | 475 |
| 40-44 | 184 | 220 | 200 | 228 | 241 | 276 | 337 | 363 | 440 | 438 | 499 | 496 |
| 45-49 | 186 | 195 | 176 | 212 | 192 | 221 | 232 | 268 | 326 | 353 | 427 | 427 |
| 50-54 | 186 | 172 | 170 | 185 | 167 | 202 | 183 | 212 | 222 | 258 | 313 | 341 |
| 55-59 | 149 | 152 | 170 | 159 | 157 | 173 | 155 | 190 | 171 | 200 | 208 | 245 |
| 60-64 | 100 | 124 | 130 | 135 | 150 | 143 | 140 | 156 | 139 | 173 | 155 | 184 |
| 65-69 | 58 | 88 | 80 | 102 | 106 | 113 | 124 | 121 | 118 | 134 | 119 | 151 |
| 70-74 | 32 | 63 | 41 | 64 | 58 | 75 | 78 | 85 | 93 | 93 | 90 | 105 |
| 75-79 | 18 | 46 | 18 | 37 | 23 | 38 | 34 | 46 | 47 | 54 | 58 | 61 |
| 80-84 | 10 | 20 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 16 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 22 | 22 | 26 |
| 85+ | 5 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 4291 | 4329 | 4630 | 4621 | 5037 | 4990 | 5448 | 5373 | 5827 | 5733 | 6181 | 6071 |
| Both Sexes | 8620 | | 9251 | | 10027 | | 10821 | | 11560 | | 12252 | |
| Average Annual Growth Rate | | 1.41% | | 1.61% | | 1.49% | | 1.36% | | 1.16% | | |

Table 13.3

Population Projection No. 3
Increasing Fertility, Constant Mortality, No Migration

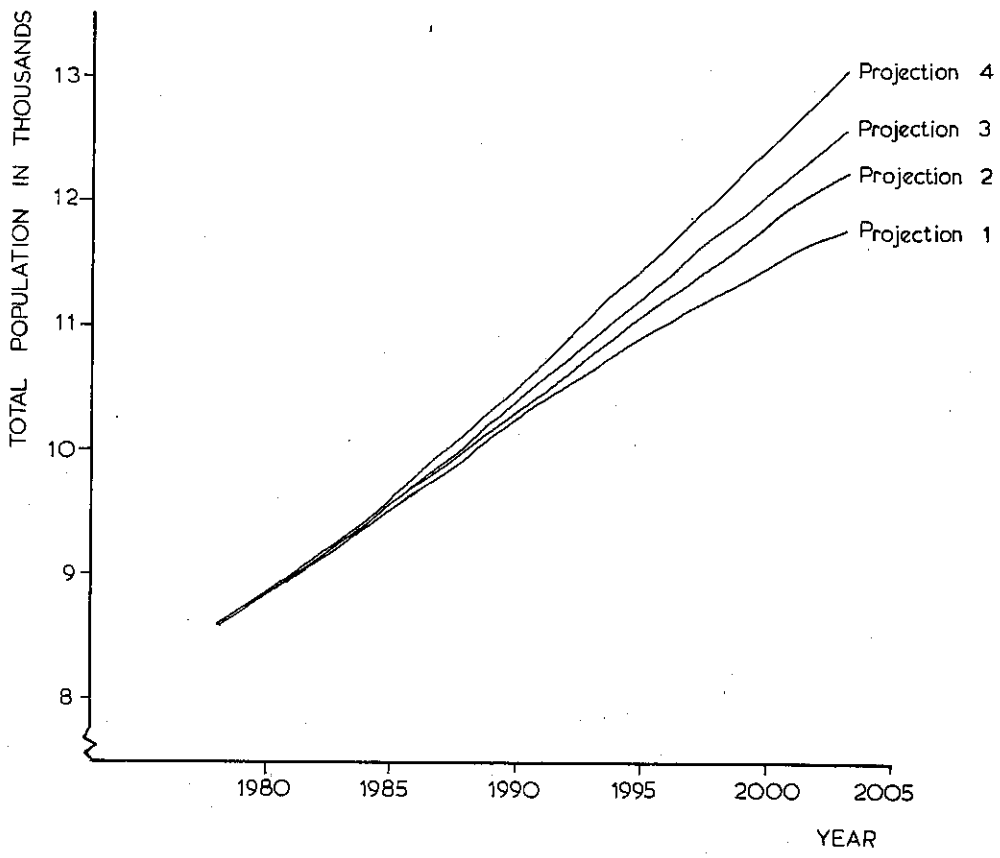
| Age Group | 1978 Males | 1978 Females | 1983 Males | 1983 Females | 1988 Males | 1988 Females | 1993 Males | 1993 Females | 1998 Males | 1998 Females | 2003 Males | 2003 Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-4 | 488 | 409 | 554 | 534 | 658 | 635 | 702 | 678 | 699 | 675 | 726 | 700 |
| 5-9 | 467 | 398 | 472 | 398 | 536 | 520 | 636 | 617 | 678 | 660 | 676 | 657 |
| 10-14 | 547 | 508 | 462 | 395 | 467 | 395 | 530 | 516 | 629 | 612 | 671 | 655 |
| 15-19 | 553 | 539 | 540 | 503 | 457 | 391 | 461 | 391 | 524 | 511 | 622 | 606 |
| 20-24 | 482 | 473 | 543 | 531 | 530 | 495 | 448 | 385 | 452 | 385 | 514 | 503 |
| 25-29 | 364 | 387 | 471 | 464 | 530 | 521 | 518 | 486 | 438 | 378 | 442 | 378 |
| 30-34 | 255 | 290 | 355 | 379 | 459 | 455 | 517 | 510 | 505 | 476 | 427 | 370 |
| 35-39 | 207 | 235 | 248 | 283 | 344 | 370 | 446 | 444 | 502 | 498 | 490 | 465 |
| 40-44 | 184 | 220 | 200 | 228 | 239 | 275 | 332 | 359 | 430 | 431 | 484 | 484 |
| 45-49 | 186 | 195 | 176 | 212 | 190 | 220 | 228 | 265 | 317 | 346 | 410 | 415 |
| 50-54 | 186 | 172 | 174 | 185 | 164 | 201 | 178 | 208 | 213 | 251 | 297 | 328 |
| 55-59 | 149 | 152 | 169 | 159 | 158 | 171 | 150 | 185 | 162 | 192 | 194 | 232 |
| 60-64 | 100 | 124 | 129 | 134 | 146 | 140 | 137 | 151 | 129 | 164 | 140 | 170 |
| 65-69 | 58 | 88 | 80 | 102 | 103 | 110 | 116 | 115 | 109 | 124 | 103 | 134 |
| 70-74 | 32 | 63 | 40 | 63 | 55 | 73 | 71 | 79 | 81 | 83 | 75 | 89 |
| 75-79 | 18 | 46 | 18 | 36 | 27 | 36 | 31 | 42 | 39 | 46 | 45 | 48 |
| 80-84 | 10 | 20 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 16 | 13 | 18 | 16 | 20 |
| 85+ | 5 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 4291 | 4329 | 4641 | 4632 | 5072 | 5030 | 5512 | 5452 | 5923 | 5855 | 6336 | 6259 |
| Both Sexes | 8620 | | 9273 | | 10102 | | 10964 | | 11778 | | 12595 | |
| Average Annual Growth Rate | | 1.46% | | 1.71% | | 1.64% | | 1.43% | | 1.34% | | |

Table 13.4

Population Projection No. 4
Increasing Fertility, Declining Mortality, No Migration

| Age Group | 1978 Males | 1978 Females | 1983 Males | 1983 Females | 1988 Males | 1988 Females | 1993 Males | 1993 Females | 1998 Males | 1998 Females | 2003 Males | 2003 Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-4 | 488 | 409 | 557 | 536 | 665 | 640 | 715 | 687 | 718 | 689 | 750 | 720 |
| 5-9 | 467 | 398 | 473 | 399 | 541 | 523 | 647 | 626 | 698 | 673 | 702 | 676 |
| 10-14 | 547 | 508 | 463 | 395 | 469 | 396 | 537 | 520 | 643 | 622 | 693 | 670 |
| 15-19 | 553 | 539 | 541 | 503 | 458 | 392 | 465 | 393 | 533 | 516 | 638 | 618 |
| 20-24 | 482 | 473 | 543 | 531 | 532 | 497 | 451 | 387 | 458 | 388 | 526 | 511 |
| 25-29 | 364 | 387 | 472 | 465 | 532 | 523 | 523 | 489 | 444 | 382 | 452 | 384 |
| 30-34 | 255 | 290 | 355 | 379 | 462 | 456 | 522 | 514 | 514 | 482 | 437 | 376 |
| 35-39 | 207 | 235 | 248 | 283 | 347 | 372 | 451 | 448 | 511 | 505 | 504 | 475 |
| 40-44 | 184 | 220 | 200 | 228 | 241 | 276 | 337 | 363 | 440 | 438 | 499 | 496 |
| 45-49 | 186 | 195 | 176 | 212 | 192 | 221 | 232 | 268 | 326 | 353 | 427 | 427 |
| 50-54 | 186 | 172 | 170 | 185 | 167 | 202 | 183 | 212 | 222 | 258 | 313 | 341 |
| 55-59 | 149 | 152 | 170 | 159 | 157 | 173 | 155 | 190 | 171 | 200 | 208 | 245 |
| 60-64 | 100 | 124 | 130 | 135 | 150 | 143 | 140 | 156 | 139 | 173 | 155 | 184 |
| 65-69 | 58 | 88 | 80 | 102 | 106 | 113 | 124 | 121 | 118 | 134 | 119 | 151 |
| 70-74 | 32 | 63 | 41 | 64 | 58 | 75 | 78 | 85 | 93 | 93 | 90 | 105 |
| 75-79 | 18 | 46 | 18 | 37 | 23 | 38 | 34 | 46 | 47 | 54 | 58 | 61 |
| 80-84 | 10 | 20 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 16 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 22 | 22 | 26 |
| 85+ | 5 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 4291 | 4329 | 4648 | 4639 | 5110 | 5062 | 5606 | 5527 | 6094 | 5988 | 6598 | 6473 |
| Both Sexes | 8620 | | 9287 | | 10172 | | 11133 | | 12082 | | 13071 | |
| Average Annual Growth Rate | | 1.49% | | 1.82% | | 1.81% | | 1.64% | | 1.57% | | |

Figure 13.1 Projections of Future Population Growth Based on Different Assumptions Regarding Fertility, Mortality and Migration



CHAPTER 14

# ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

*Simeona Iosia and*
*Eric Bailey*

## Method and Organisation

### Introduction

The last three censuses in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony were at five yearly intervals. Some doubts were expressed about the need for such frequent censuses and it was felt that there could be a reversion to a ten year interval. However, two events caused a change of mind: one was the Separation of the Colony into the two - now independent - countries of Tuvalu and Kiribati, which was accompanied by a substantial movement of population between Kiribati and Tuvalu as well as internal migration of population within Tuvalu, particularly into Funafuti from other islands. The hurricane in 1972 had demolished many houses, particularly on Funafuti, which were subsequently rebuilt. This radical change in the housing situation determined that for the first time a housing census should be a part of the operation.

The Census was taken as at midnight on 27/28th May 1979, approximately five and a half years after the 1973 Census. It was a de facto census of all the people in Tuvalu on census night, including the people on ships in territorial waters. With the permission of the Republic of Nauru, an enumeration of all Tuvaluans on Nauru was made at the same time. This had been the practice in 1963 and 1968, but was omitted in 1973 because a Nauru National Census was expected, although in fact it did not take place at the time planned.

### The Questionnaire

The Tuvalu Government invited Mr Eric Bailey, Census Commissioner for Kiribati, and Drs Ko Groenewegen, South Pacific Commission Demographer, to advise on the 1979 Population and Housing Census, and these advisers visited Funafuti between 19th October and 2nd November 1978. In accordance with their recommendations, the Government agreed that the questionnaires, manuals etc. used for the Kiribati Census of 1978 would be appropriate, with some minor modifications, for the Census of Tuvalu.

Most questions in the population census were the same as those asked in 1973, but some additional ones were included. More information was obtained on migration to work centres, a question was asked on land ownership and there was a further demographic question on the vital status of fathers and mothers. The questionnaire given to households aimed to give a broad picture of their involvement in the subsistence and cash economies.

The questionnaire form utilised was selected on the basis of pilot testing in Kiribati, was suitable for hand-sorting and was approved by the Government of Tuvalu.

### Supervisors

One supervisor was recruited from each island, with the exception of Niulakita, the least populated island, which was supervised and enumerated by the supervisor and enumerator from Nukulaelae. In general,

supervisors were drawn from the ranks of the retired and unemployed; four of them had served in a similar capacity in the 1973 Census. In an endeavour to overcome the variation in education and experience the supervisors were assembled on Funafuti for a five-week training course commencing on 23rd April 1979. For the first three weeks, they were trained as enumerators and then in their role as census supervisors. This was combined with considerable practice in actual enumeration. For the last two weeks of the course they were trained together with the enumerators. The training comprised approximately 75 hours of instruction and practice for supervisors and 50 hours for enumerators.

### Birth Cards

Eight clerks were employed in November 1978 to copy out all the births registered since 1889, the registers for most islands covering the whole period with few gaps. This operation had been tested and utilised in 1973 and had provided about one third of the population with the equivalent of a birth certificate. To maintain the greatly improved quality of age reporting thus achieved, the process was repeated, but on this occasion the birth cards were written in duplicate to avoid the necessity of undertaking full extraction in future censuses. These cards were pre-sorted by the clerks before sending to other islands for re-distirbution; any people known to be dead were eliminated and the cards of those people known to be residing on other islands were re-allocated. In 1979 a review of the records of distribution and of enumerators' notes of seeing documentary evidence of birth supported an estimate that 66% of the population were able to produce documentary evidence in which birth cards played a predominant role.

### House Numbers

An innovation for 1979 was the numbering of houses. Small aluminium plates were used, each embossed with the words 'Census 1978'* and a five-figure number. They were allocated in blocks to islands and nailed to the principal structure of each household by the supervisors, who measured the superficial floor area of the living/sleeping house or houses at the same time. The plates were therefore unique for each household and provided an additional safeguard against missed houses. The procedure also facilitated the creation of enumeration areas. Supervisors numbered 1324 houses and enumerators added some further houses. Some of the additional numbers were not for houses missed by the supervisors, but for a group of houses classified as one household. Thus there were more numbered houses than households. This numbering was of great value not only in the field, but also during the subsequent processing of the cards and in back reference of queries to the islands. Each questionnaire bore the household number so that throughout processing each card could be immediately identified both geographically and in relation to other members of the household.

### Listing Pads

A vital element in this identification was the introduction of 'listing pads'. In the 1973 Census the enumerators had been given rough listing pads on which to jot down details of larger families before

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* The number plates were left over from the Kiribati 1978 Census.

attempting to enumerate them. These pads proved so valuable during the check and edit that in 1979 the practice was formalised and in addition to his Record Book, every enumerator had a listing pad on which each person was listed by name, sex, relationship to the head of household and date of birth. These lists were in constant use throughout the processing period and provided independent evidence of the enumerators' intentions when information on the questionnaire was unclear. Once the sorting process had begun and the households had been broken up so that sorting could proceed by sex and age group, the listing pad remained as a record of household composition.

### Publicity

During the lead-up period to the Census, news items were published and broadcast from time to time so that it is probable that most people were aware that the Census was in preparation. Special attention was given to informing people of the purpose of the birth cards at the time that these were being distributed, and a few weeks before Census Day the volume of news and interviews was increased with a small attempt at producing posters and pamphlets. The main explanations, however, were given by the supervisors, who explained the purpose of the operation at the time when they were nailing the numbers on to the houses and measuring them.

### Enumeration

The Census Commissioner was responsible for the recruitment of 22 enumerators, principally secondary school leavers. Teachers were originally recruited to work as enumerators, but their appointment was turned down because of shipping problems. Enumerators began their first rounds on 14th May 1979 and continued for 11 days, recording full details of all people who had slept in the house on the night before the visit. On 28th May they began the round of second visits to each house to reconcile the information that had been collected previously from the people who had actually slept in the house on Census Night, eliminating those who had died or gone away and adding the newly born and new arrivals. This second visit was to be completed in two days before people forgot exactly who slept in the house on Census Night.

While it was not possible to make a comprehensive cross-check to see if people cancelled on the second visit had been enumerated elsewhere, an effort was made where details of the probable destination were sufficiently precise. Even in these cases, however, there was no assurance that the person was not still in transit on Census Night or had decided to go elsewhere.

At the conclusion of the second round, the supervisors made a check on all questionnaires, and enumerators were not discharged from their duties until this was completed. Where necessary, enumerators were required to return to their areas to obtain missing information or to correct anomalies. On completion of the check, island totals for males and females were telegraphed to Census headquarters. The first raw results were published on 20th July 1979.

### Post Enumeration Survey

In order to obtain information on the completeness of enumeration of households and people in households a Post Enumeration Survey (P.E.S.) was carried out. The Island Executive Officers were appointed as P.E.S. enumerators, which meant an extra task for them apart from their normal duties. According to the size of the population, one or two enumeration

areas were randomly selected on every island, the total number being 13 out of the 23 enumeration areas in Tuvalu. However the report of the survey in Nukulaelae never arrived in the Census Office and was subsequently left out of the analysis. The households surveyed numbered 709, i.e. 52% of all households in Tuvalu.

In the enumeration areas included in the P.E.S., one in every four households was surveyed in detail to allow a check of the completeness of persons in households as reported in the Census enumeration. No households and only three persons, all in Funafuti, were found who were not enumerated in the Census enumeration. It was possible to organise a more extensive reconciliation in which, apart from those found in the P.E.S., some other persons were discovered who had been missed or enumerated twice in the census. Because of the very small scale of the Census operation nearly all of the missed persons could be enumerated at a later stage.

The very low proportion of not reported persons in the census, combined with the fact that there were actually more people missed by the P.E.S. itself than by the Census, may have made the Post Enumeration Survey a rather superfluous exercise.

## Processing

All the questionnaires and materials from outer islands were collected by the Census Commissioner during his tour to all the islands on 10th June 1979 to check and solve any problems faced by the supervisors and enumerators in the field before the materials were taken to Census headquarters for checking and processing.

The Census headquarters staff at this stage consisted of the Census Commissioner, one processing supervisor, one clerk and eight process clerks, varying from time to time through temporary recruitment to meet particular pressures of work. A series of instruction sheets laid down procedures for four check-and-edit routines to be applied to every questionnaire and for the subsequent sorting procedures. At the conclusion of the checking of each island, every questionnaire was verified by a supervisor. The check and edit began in late June 1979 and verification was completed on 28th September 1979.

The mechanical development of census tabulation for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands was begun in 1963 by I.B.M. Canberra. In 1968 computer processing was undertaken in Honolulu by the Social Science Research Institute of the University of Hawaii and in 1973 by the Geography Department of the University of Canterbury. Hand-sorting for the 1979 Census was introduced primarily because the previous census reports had not been available until more than two years after the census had been taken. While the delays were not specifically attributable to the use of computers, it was believed that by keeping the whole process under local control a more speedy publication could be obtained. There was always a danger of loss or damage to the original questionnaires when transferred to a distant country and although that could be overcome by sending code sheets only, that process would also take time and introduce a new source of error. It was also advantageous that the inevitable problems of data clarification and interpretation could be dealt with as they arose and where the answers were most readily available without the uncertainties of long-distance communication. Hand-sorting gives flexibility in tabulation format, permitting modification to be made after examination of the data, in consultation with those who will make use of it. An important bonus for small countries such as Tuvalu is that hand-sorting is labour-intensive and a large proportion of the money spent is retained in the country.

The system devised was based on sorting the actual questionnaires. This meant that the sorters were working from the answers recorded by

the enumerators and errors which might be introduced by card-punching or coding were eliminated. The only coding undertaken was for 'occupation' and 'industry' and for conversion of date of birth to years of age. This was the first step and at this point a master card was produced by sex and single years of age for each village. Every stage in the sorting process was compared with the master card to eliminate quantitative errors as the sorting proceeded. Qualitative errors were detected by comparison of tables covering the same basic information, when available, and were corrected by back-reference to the original questionnaires. Full verification, other than spot-checks, proved to be too time-consuming to be practical.

Sorting was divided into four 'banks', the first for all persons and based principally on five-year age groups re-sorted by various characteristics. 'Bank 2' was for all persons aged 15 years and over and was based mainly on Home Island and Island of Usual Residence. 'Bank 3' was for the fertility questions for females only and 'Bank 4' for those active in the cash economy, analysing occupation and industry.

'Village by Sex' was the sorting unit and sex had been pre-separated by the use of green questionnaires for males and white for females. The cards themselves had to be small enough for sorting, sufficiently strong to stand up to continuous handling, and flexible in order to facilitate 'fanning' for counting. At the same time it was necessary to include card identification and 25 questions in English/Tuvaluan. The final result was Long Grain SRA 2 card cut to 5.75 inches by 9.5 inches.

The 'sorting bank' was a vertical set of pigeon holes each 6 inches wide, 2 inches high and 8 inches deep, built with 22 shelves and 32 columns. Sorting was guided by interchangeable classification boards on the top and sides, and adjacent shelves were painted in contrasting colours to prevent mis-sorting. However, the sorting staff found the 18 foot long 'Bank' tiring to use and, once they had absorbed the system, devised a method of sorting on the table - securing classification by cross-stacking - which was quicker and, with extra care, as accurate. If hand processing was used again, it would probably not be considered necessary to construct such 'sorting banks'.

The household questionnaire was pink and slightly larger (6.5 inches by 11 inches) and was table-sorted from the beginning. Every card had been hole-punched in the top left-hand corner and the enumerators were supplied with filing tags so that each household sheet and its associated male and female individual sheets were kept together. This household 'pad' was then kept in a polythene bag 9 inches by 14 inches and identified by a yellow stick-on label on which the house number was written.

Hand-sorting began in mid-August and was completed for all questions except occupation and industry and the household economic questions by the end of November 1979. Sorting of the economic questions was delayed because of the late delivery of instructions for Bank 4 from Kiribati. Other tabulations were developed from the recording sheets which the sorting procedures produced. All sorting for individual questionnaires was completed in February 1980 and for household questionnaires in March 1980.

## The Report

The demographer Dr Sheila Macrae arrived in Tuvalu on 1st August 1979 for one week's discussions with Government officials on aspects of the census operation before proceeding to Kiribati for a five months' consultancy to analyse the Kiribati census data. She returned to Tuvalu on 11th January 1980, directed the completion of the tabulations and undertook the analysis and writing of all the demographic chapters of the report.

## Printing

Because of the lack of printing facilities in Tuvalu, the printing of most census materials was undertaken by the Kiribati printery. The rigid census timetable was never disrupted by lack of the necessary forms for training, enumeration and processing and the full co-operation of the printing staff was an important element in the success of the census operation.

## Finance

The Census was financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which allocated A$33,531.31 (US$39,060.03) to the local costs of the project and an additional sum for the consultancy of the demographer. The Government of Tuvalu supplied from its own resources the funding of the Census Commissioner. Of the UNFPA funds, 23.5% (A$7,860.00) was spent on the wages of local personnel; 29% (A$9,732.56) was paid out for local and consultancy travelling and subsistence allowances, and the remaining 47.5% (A$15,938.75) was expended on materials and services, with a predominant proportion external to Tuvalu.

## HISTORICAL CALENDAR

| DATE | AGE IN 1979 | COLONY OR ISLAND | EVENT |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1888 | 91 | Nanumaga | First church building constructed by Pastor Asotasi of Samoa. |
| 1890 | 89 | Nui | Church completed and opened by Pastor Kirisome of Samoa. |
| 1891 | 88 | Nui | Bad flood. |
| 1892 | 87 | Colony | Captain Davis of H.M.S. Royalist proclaimed islands a British Protectorate. |
| 1896 | 83 | Funafuti | 1st expedition, and drilling in coral to prove Darwin's Theory. |
| 1898 | 81 | Funafuti | 3rd expedition to prove Darwin's Theory. |
| 1899 | 80 | Funafuti | 4th expedition to prove Darwin's Theory. |
| 1900 | 79 | Colony | Ocean Island included in Protectorate. |
| | | Nui | Samoan Pastor Kirisome retired and Pastor Saura of Samoa elected. |
| 1901 | 78 | | |
| 1902 | 77 | | |
| 1903 | 76 | Nui | Samoan Pastor Saura retired and Pastor Uele elected. |
| 1904 | 75 | | |
| 1905 | 74 | | |
| 1906 | 73 | Funafuti | First Mission boarding school for boys. Samoan Pastor Faraimo arrived and Pastor Uele retired. |
| 1907 | 72 | | |
| 1908 | 71 | Funafuti | First Mission boarding school for girls - later transferred to Samoa. |
| 1909 | 70 | | |
| 1910 | 69 | | |
| 1911 | 68 | | |
| 1912 | 67 | | |
| 1913 | 66 | | |
| 1914 | 65 | Colony | First World War broke out in Europe. Westerly gales throughout year and salt spray killed many coconut palms. |
| 1915 | 64 | Nukulaelae | Hurricane hit island and all houses but four damaged. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 | 63 | Colony | Establishment of Colony. |
| 1917 | 62 | Colony | Police force set up. |
| 1918 | 61 | Colony | First World War ended. |
| 1919 | 60 | | |
| 1920 | 59 | Nui | Second Church built with permanent materials. |
| 1921 | 58 | | |
| 1922 | 57 | Nukulaelae | American cargo ship Eurato wrecked on western side of island. |
| | | Colony | Grimble appointed Land Commissioner. |
| 1923 | 56 | | |
| 1924 | 55 | Vaitupu | First boarding school on Ellice Islands erected by Mr Kennedy. |
| | | Nanumaga | Ship Tianeti wrecked on eastern side of island. |
| 1925 | 54 | Nui | Samoan Pastor Faraimo died.and Pastor Saura retired. |
| 1926 | 53 | | |
| 1927 | 52 | | |
| 1928 | 51 | Nukulaelae | American vessel Stealer Maker wrecked on eastern side of island and population built their first church on the islet of Fagaua. |
| 1929 | 50 | | |
| 1930 | 49 | | |
| 1931 | 48 | Ellice | First book translated into Ellice language, Culture of Vaitupu by D.G. Kennedy. |
| | | Colony | Population census. |
| | | Colony | John Williams V put into commission. |
| 1932 | 47 | | |
| 1933 | 46 | | |
| 1934 | 45 | Vaitupu | Reef blasting for boat passages. |
| | | Colony | Large proportion of population first vaccinated against small pox. |
| | | Colony | Bad drought in southern Gilberts and Ellice. |
| | | Banaba | Hospital built on Ocean Island by British Phosphate Co. |
| | | Funafuti | Concrete house built for District Commissioner. |
| 1935 | 44 | Colony | King George V Silver Jubilee. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1936 | 43 | Colony | King George V died. King Edward VIII abdicated. |
| | | Colony | Visit of Governor from Fiji. |
| | | Colony | Measles epidemic affecting half the population. |
| | | Ellice | Recruiting for Ocean Island resumed after some years. |
| 1937 | 42 | Nanumea | Reef blasting for boat passage. |
| | | Colony | Coronation of George VI and Elizabeth celebrated. |
| | | Ellice | Land Commission sat at Vaitupu and Niutao. |
| 1938 | 41 | | |
| 1939 | 40 | Colony | War broke out in Europe. |
| | | Colony | Rutu Sowani Puamau M.B.E., first local medical officer, died. |
| 1940 | 39 | Colony | New Zealand coast watchers posted. |
| 1941 | 38 | Colony | First raids on Colony by Japanese in December. |
| 1942 | 37 | Ellice | British Administration set up in Ellice. |
| | | Colony | New Zealand coastwatchers rounded up by Japanese. |
| 1943 | 36 | Nukufetau | U.S. Forces occupied the island and established airfield in March. First bombing of island by Japanese in April. |
| | | Nanumea | U.S. Forces occupied island and established airfield in May. |
| | | Tarawa and Ellice | Battle of Tarawa in November; Administration moved back to Tarawa from Ellice. |
| 1944 | 35 | Funafuti | Gaol closed. |
| | | Colony | U.S. Troops in occupation. |
| | | Nui | Pastor Saua of Samoa retired. |
| | | Colony | G.E.I.C. Labour force formed. |
| 1945 | 34 | Colony | Labour corps joined in Solomon battles. |
| | | Colony | U.S. Troops in occupation. |
| | | Ocean | Gilbertese labour executed and Japanese on Ocean Island, previously by-passed, surrendered to Australian forces. |
| | | Colony | Japanese surrender. |
| | | Nui | Ellice pastor Founuku Tipelu arrived. |
| | | Abemama | King George V School re-opened |
| | | Ocean | Banabans taken to Rabi in Fiji group. |
| 1946 | 33 | Vaitupu | Influenza and measles epidemics. |
| | | Colony | Last U.S. Troops withdrawn. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1947 | 32 | Colony | Census of population |
| | | Niutao | Lake Land Commission sat in October. |
| 1948 | 31 | Nanumaga | Lake Land Commission sat from June until August. |
| | | Nukulaelae | Lake Land Commission sat in December. |
| | | Colony | John Williams V withdrawn. |
| 1949 | 30 | Colony | John Williams VI put into service. |
| | | Ocean | Murder of civil engineer and his wife. |
| 1950 | 29 | Colony | Copra Board established. |
| | | Nui | Co-operative established in August. |
| | | Nanumea | The Margaret ran on a reef in September. |
| 1951 | 28 | Nukufetau | The R.C.S. Nei Nimanoa wrecked after one year's service. |
| 1952 | 27 | Colony | George VI died and Elizabeth proclaimed Queen. |
| | | Funafuti | Bad outbreak of influenza. |
| | | Vaitupu | Bad outbreak of influenza. |
| | | Nanumaga | Westerly gales with big waves which reached pulaka pit gardens. |
| | | Nui | Island primary school established. |
| 1953 | 26 | Colony | King George V School moved from Abemama to Tarawa. |
| | | Vaitupu | Elisefou School amalgamated with K.G.V. |
| 1954 | 25 | | |
| 1955 | 24 | | |
| 1956 | 23 | | |
| 1957 | 22 | Colony | Medical campaign and mass treatment of yaws. |
| 1958 | 21 | Colony | Hospital moved from Abaokoro to Bikenibeu. |
| 1959 | 20 | Colony | Visit of Duke of Edinburgh. |
| 1960 | 19 | Colony | Elaine Bernacchi School for girls opened at Tarawa. |
| | | Tarawa | Teacher Training College established. |
| 1961 | 18 | Colony | 1st South Pacific Games at Suva. Colony representative sent. |
| 1962 | 17 | Nui | Royal Engineer blasting party arrived. |
| 1963 | 16 | Colony | Census of population. |
| | | Colony | Establishment of Advisory Council. |
| | | Tarawa | House of Representatives opened. |
| | | Nui | First visit of Resident Commissioner, V.J. Anderson. |
| | | Funafuti | Airfield and hotel constructed. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1964 | 15 | Colony | Fiji Airways starts regular Air Service to Funafuti and Bonriki. |
| 1965 | 14 | Nanumaga | Construction of first maneapa in permanent materials. |
| | | Nukulaelae | Party of 15 Americans visited the islands for survey work. |
| 1966 | 13 | Colony | Change to decimal currency. |
| | | Nanumea | Sisters Joans and Uraula began school at Nanumea. |
| 1967 | 12 | Colony | Establishment of House of Representatives. Elections for first fully elected Local Council under 1966 Local Government Ordinance. |
| | | Nukulaelae | Population of the island built new maneapa. |
| 1968 | 11 | Colony | Drought year. |
| | | Colony | Census of population. |
| | | Nui | Local Government established and Council Office built with permanent materials. |
| 1969 | 10 | Nui | Classroom of two blocks built with permanent materials. |
| | | Colony | Mr V.J. Anderson, Resident Commissioner, retired. |
| 1970 | 9 | Colony | Arrival of new Resident Commissioner, Sir John Field. |
| | | Vaitupu | Sir John Field re-named Motufoua girls' school as Lady Field School. |
| | | Funafuti | Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. |
| | | Nui | New maneapa built with permanent materials. |
| 1971 | 8 | Colony | Hon. Reuben Uatioa M.B.E. elected Leader of Government Business. South Pacific Games attended by Colony athletes. |
| 1972 | 7 | Funafuti | Hurricane Bebe. |
| 1973 | 6 | Nanumaga | Council classroom built in permanent materials. |
| | | Nui | Extension of two classroom blocks built. |
| | | Nui | Police Department resumed. |

# HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

TUVALU ISLANDS CENSUS 1979 LAUGA TINO

HOUSEHOLD SHEET
PEPA MOTE FALE

DATES
1st Visit/Lauga muamua _____
2nd Visit/Lauga ite lua _____
Enumerator _____

CONFIDENTIAL/TAPU MA FAKAASI
Island/Fenua _____
Village/Fakai _____
E.A.No _____ House No _____
Head of Household
Matai ote kaiga _____

Private Io Ia Loa | Collective/Tino Tokouke

HOUSING CENSUS LAUGA FALE

| STATUS/TULAGA FALE | ROOF/TUAFALE | WALLS/PUI | FLOOR/FOLA |
|---|---|---|---|
| Own House & Land/Fale iona manafa '1' | Thatch P/Lau.. '1' | Screen/Pola. '1' | Stones/Fatu.. '1' |
| Own House/Fale Seioia Manafa..... '2' | Thatch C/Pola. '2' | Midribs/Lafo '2' | Midribs/Paa.. '2' |
| Borrowed/Ke Fakaoga Faaka..... '3' | Metal/Kaapa... '3' | Masonite.... '3' | Wood/Laupapa. '3' |
| Rented/Fale Tongi..... '4' | Plastic/Nailon '4' | Cement Block '4' | Cement/Sameni '4' |

KITCHEN: FALEKUKA: Traditional Tuvalu | European Palagi

BATHROOM: FALEKOUKOU: Traditional Tuvalu | European Palagi

SERVICES/ANA MEA

TOILET: FALETIKO: Flush Septic Tank/Tani o Faletiko | Water Seal Faletiko i uta ite Fenua | Reef Latrine Faletiko kola i Tai | None Seai

WATER: TE VAI: Rain Storage Te Vaisameni Vaiua | Tanker Delivered Vai e Utu | Communal Tap Tepu Fakatasi | Cistern Vai Sameni | Well Vai Keli | Te leva i Munite Vaiua | Ogo

COOKING: MEA KAI KUKA: Traditional Mafai e isi | Primus Pulaimesi | Oil Stove Sitovu | Electricity Te Sitovu Iti | Gas Keesi

LIGHTING: TE MOLI: Bottle Lamp Moli Fagu | Hurricane Lamps Moli Matagi | Pressure Lamps Te Kasa | Electricity Te Iti

| TRADITIONAL LIFE NOFONOFOGA FAKA TATOU | Total/Aofaki | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Persons Active In. Aofaki e mafai o galue..... | Men Tagata | Women Fafine |
| FISHING/FAIKA | | |
| Ocean/Te Moana..... | | |
| Lagoon/Te Namo..... | | |
| Reef/Kaautua..... | | |
| Collection/Te Papa..... | | |
| Lands/Tokilakau | | |
| Toddy/Te Kaleve..... | | |
| Vaipulaka/Pulaka io Taro.... | | |
| Copra/Te Popo..... | | |
| Pigs/Puaka..... | | |
| Chicken/Moa..... | | |
| House/Galuega ite Fale..... | | |
| Toddy/Te Kaleve..... | | |
| Dry Salting Fish/Ika Masina. | | |
| Collect Firewood/Fafie..... | | |
| Handicraft/Mea Taulima | | |
| Mats/Papa, Takafi..... | | |
| Basket/Ato..... | | |
| Thatch/Lau..... | | |
| String/Kolokolo..... | | |
| House Building/Faite Fale... | | |

| CAPITAL GOODS AU MEA TOTINO How Many Used in House E fia mea e Fakaoga ite Fale | In Use Fakaoga | Broken Masei |
|---|---|---|
| Radio/Letio..... | | |
| Guitar/Kitala..... | | |
| Camera/Mea Peiata..... | | |
| Motor Cycle/Pasika iti..... | | |
| Bicycle/Pasika..... | | |
| Power Boat/Moto..... | | |
| Canoe/Vaka..... | | |
| Fish Net/Tili..... | | |
| Sewing Machine/Masini suisui | | |
| Frig. Freezer/Aisa..... | | |

| CASH INPUT TUPE MAUA How Many Contribute Cash Aofai e Mausamai ei Tupe | Total/Aofaki Men Tagata | Women Fafine |
|---|---|---|
| Wages/Peofuga..... | | |
| Own Business/Tau Pisinisi... | | |
| Pension/Tupe Mealofa..... | | |
| Produce etc/Pakaukau io Niisi | | |

| Remittances | Where from Mai Ifea | Regular Maua Masani | Occasional Maua Vaitaimi |
|---|---|---|---|
| Telmo | | | |
| Mai Ia | | | |

| Persons in This Household Te Aofaki o Tino ite Fale nei | | 1973-79 | At School/Ekoga | 1925-73 Se Akoga | Before/Maimua 1925 | Total/Aofaki | | Family Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males Tagata | | | | | | | |
| | Females Fafine | | | | | | | |

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE - MALES

TUVALU IS. CENSUS 1979

MALE SHEET
PEPA MO TAGATA A

| E.A. | HOUSE | PERSON |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

Present 2nd Visit Z
Lauga Fakalua

Name
Igoa _____ B

Relationship
To Head/Matai _____ C

FOR ALL PERSONS TINO KATOA

| DATE OF BIRTH ASO FANAU | Day Aso | Month Masina | Year Tausaga |
|---|---|---|---|
| | --- | ------ | ------- |

D

REAL MOTHER ALIVE? MATUA TONU OLA? Alive Ola / Dead Mate E

Mother's Eldest Child? Tamaliki Matua? Yes Ao / No Ikai F

Mother in House - Write Her Person No./E Nofo te Matua ite Fale - Tusi tona Napa [ ] G

REAL FATHER ALIVE? TAMANA TONU E OLA? Alive Ola / Dead Mate H

MARITAL STATUS NOFOGA TAULUAVAGA I
Never Married/Siki Avaga.....'1'
Married/Avaga.....'2'
Widowed/Avaga ko Mate.....'3'
Divorced/Mavae.....'4'

RELIGION LOTU J
Tuvaluan Church/Lotu Tuvalu...'1'
7th Day Adventist/Asofitu.....'2'
Bahai/Bahai.....'3'
Jehovahs Witness/Lotu Molimau.'4'
Other/Niisi Lotu Aka.....'5'
_____'6'
Refused/Se Talia.....'7'

EDUCATION AKOAKOGA
Still Attending/Akoga.....'1' K
Not Attending/Se Akoga.....'2'

Highest Class Completed
Vasega Maluga ne Palele [ ] L

ETHNIC ORIGIN ATUFENUA TOU M
Tuvaluan.....'1'
Tuv-Gil/Tuv-Kilipati.....'2'
Tuv-Other/Tuv-Niisi Aka.....'3'
Gilbertese/Kilipati io Niisi..'4'
European/Palagi.....'5'
Other/Tino Fakatea...
_____

HOME ISLAND OR COUNTRY FENUA N
_____

ONLY PERSONS BORN 1963 OR BEFORE
TINO NE FANAU 1963 IO ME MAIMUA

WHERE OWNS LANDS I FEA OU MANAFA O
Home Is/Tou Fenua: Yes Ao / No Ikai
1 _____ 3 _____ P
2 _____ 4 _____

ISLAND OF RESIDENCE FENUA NE NOFO KOE IEI Q
OVER 12 MONTHS Years Lived Tusi Tausaga
Circle Residence Now R
Funafuti → [ ]
Banaba → [ ]
Nauru → [ ]
Tarawa → [ ]
Gilbert Is. → [ ]
Overseas → [ ]
Other Tuvalu Island → [ ]
_____ → [ ]

ACTIVITY THIS WEEK
GALUEGA ITE VAIASO NEI S
Village Life/Olaga ite Fakai...'1'
Home Duties/Galuega ite Fale...'2'
Visitors/Maloo.....'3'
Too Old/Toeaina. .....'4'
Disabled/Se katoatoa.....'5'
Inmate/(Prisoner etc)/Polonga..'6'
Student/Tamaliki Akoga.....'7'
Resting/Tatelekaga.....'8'
CASH WORKERS/GALUE KI TUPE
Employer/Tino Fakagalue.....'9'
Employee/Tino Galue.....'10'
Works Alone/Galue Tokotasi....'11'
Seeking Work/Salasala Galuega.'12'

OCCUPATION & INDUSTRY
NGALUEGA MO NGALUE IFEA

Years Tausaga

a. Now Oc. _____ T
Nei Ind. _____ [ ]

b. Other Oc. _____ U
Niisi Ind. _____ [ ]

c. Other Oc. _____ V
Niisi Ind. _____ [ ]

TRAINING FAKAAKOAKO W
_____
_____ X

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE - FEMALES (side a)

TUVALU IS. CENSUS 1979

FEMALE SHEET
Pepa Mo Fafine

| E.A. | HOUSE | PERSON |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

A

Present 2nd Visit
Lauga Fakalua ◯ Z

Name
Igoa _____ B

Relationship
To Head/Matai _____ C

FOR ALL PERSONS TINO KATOA

| DATE OF BIRTH ASO FANAU | Day Aso | Month Masina | Year Tausaga |
|---|---|---|---|
| | --- | ------ | ------- |

D

REAL MOTHER ALIVE? MATUA TONU OLA? [Alive Ola] [Dead Mate] E

Mother's Eldest Child? Tamaliki Matua? [Yes Ao] [No Ikai] F

Mother in House - Write Her Person No./E Nofo te Matua ite Fale - Tusi tona Napa [ ] G

REAL FATHER ALIVE? TAMANA TONU E OLA? [Alive Ola] [Dead Mate] H

MARITAL STATUS NOFOGA TAULUAVAGA I
Never Married/Siki Avaga.....'1'
Married/Avaga.....'2'
Widowed/Avaga ko Mate.....'3'
Divorced/Mavae.....'4'

RELIGION LOTU J
Tuvaluan Church/Lotu Tuvalu...'1'
7th Day Adventist/Asofitu.....'2'
Bahai/Bahai.....'3'
Jehovahs Witness/Lotu Molimau.'4'
Other/Niisi Lotu Aka.....'5'
_____'6'
Refused/Se Talia.....'7'

EDUCATION AKOAKOGA K
Still Attending/Akoga.....'1'
Not Attending/Se Akoga.....'2'

Highest Class Completed Vasega Maluga ne Palele [ ] L

ETHNIC ORIGIN ATUFENUA TOU M
Tuvaluan.....'1'
Tuv-Gil/Tuv-Kilipati.....'2'
Tuv-Other/Tuv-Niisi Aka.....'3'
Gilbertese/Kilipati io Niisi..'4'
European/Palagi.....'5'
Other/Tino Fakatea...
_____

HOME ISLAND OR COUNTRY FENUA N
_____

ONLY PERSONS BORN 1963 OR BEFORE
TINO NE FANAU 1963 IO ME MAIMUA

WHERE OWNS LANDS I FEA OU MANAFA O
Home Is/Tou Fenua [Yes Ao] [No Ikai]
1 _____ 3 _____ P
2 _____ 4 _____

ISLAND OF RESIDENCE FENUA NE NOFO KOE IEI Q
OVER 12 MONTHS Years Lived Tusi Tausaga
Circle Residence Now
Funafuti----------> [ ] [ ]
Banaba----------> [ ] [ ]
Nauru----------> [ ] R
Tarawa----------> [ ] [ ]
Gilbert Is.----------> [ ] [ ]
Overseas----------> [ ]
Other Tuvalu Island
----------> [ ]

ACTIVITY THIS WEEK
GALUEGA ITE VAIASO NEI
Village Life/Olaga ite Fakai...'1'
Home Duties/Galuega ite Fale...'2'
Visitors/Maloo.....'3'
Too Old/Toeaina. .....'4'
Disabled/Se katoatoa.....'5'
Inmate/(Prisoner etc)/Polonga..'6'
Student/Tamaliki Akoga.....'7'
Resting/Tatelekaga.....'8'
CASH WORKERS/GALUE KI TUPE S
Employer/Tino Fakagalue.....'9'
Employee/Tino Galue.....'10'
Works Alone/Galue Tokotasi....'11'
Seeking Work/Salasala Galuega.'12'

OCCUPATION & INDUSTRY
NGALUEGA MO NGALUE IFEA

| | | Years Tausaga |
|---|---|---|
| a. | Now Oc. _____ | T |
| | Nei Ind. _____ | U |
| b. | Other Oc. _____ | |
| | Niisi Ind. _____ | V |
| c. | Other Oc. _____ | |
| | Niisi Ind. _____ | W |

TRAINING FAKAAKOAKO
_____
_____ X

FEMALES P.T.O. - MO FAFINE FULI SUA FEITUA -------Y

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE - FEMALES (side b)

TO BE ANSWERED BY ALL FEMALES
KE TALIGINA NE FAFINE KATOA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Children EVER BORN ALIVE..... Te Aofaki o Tamaliki ne FANAU OLA MAI..... | | AA |
| Number of These ALIVE ON CENSUS NIGHT Te Aofaki o Latou Konei koi OLA ITE PO OTE LAUGA | | BB |

| FIRST CHILD'S TAMA MUAMUA Date of Birth Aso Fanau | Day Aso | Month Masina | Year Tausaga | CC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ___ | _____ | _____ | |

| LAST CHILD'S TAMA FAKAOTI Date of Birth Aso Fanau | Day Aso | Month Masina | Year Tausaga | DD |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ___ | _____ | _____ | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Now Alive or Dead? E Ola Me Mate Nai? | Alive Ola | Dead Mate | | EE |
| Last Child Is Tama Fakaoti | | Male Tagata | Female Fafine | FF |

| | |
|---|---|
| Age of Mother at Birth of First Child Tausaga ote Matua I Taimi Ne Fanau Iei Te Tama Muamua _____ Years | GG |

APPENDIX A

## TERMINOLOGY

For the benefit of readers unfamiliar with demographic and other terminology, the indices of fertility and mortality discussed in this report may be defined as follows:

the crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR) are the annual number of births and deaths, respectively, divided by the average or mid-year population, and generally expressed per thousand;

the rate of natural increase (r) is the difference between the crude birth and death rates, and generally expressed as a percentage;

the age-specific fertility rate is the annual number of children borne by women of a specified age or age group, divided by the average number of women of that age or age group;

the age-specific mortality rate is the annual number of deaths of persons of a specified age or age group, divided by the average number of living persons of that age or age group;

the infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of children dying in the first year of life out of 1000 born alive;

the life table survivors at age x (denoted by $l_x$ in standard notation) is the number of persons surviving to age x out of 1000 live births;

the expectation of life at age x (denoted by $e_x$) is the average number of additional years a person age x can expect to live;

the total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children borne alive by a woman who lives to the end of her reproductive life - i.e. to the age of 50;

the gross reproduction rate (GRR) is the average number of female children borne alive by a woman living to the age of 50.

In Chapter 10 the anthropological term 'diachronic' can be defined as follows:

diachronic - involving the dimension of time. For example, a study which looks at the changes that have occurred over a period of time.

# ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY

## Introduction

This is not the forum for an elaborate treatise on the demographic techniques used in the analysis of the census data. All techniques applied are published elsewhere; hence only a brief outline of each will be given and only the aspects which are specific to the Tuvalu data will be described in detail.

## Graduation of the Age Distribution

After some consideration, it was decided (since the reporting errors were not extensive and since the numbers involved were so small) to graduate the reported age distribution of the de jure indigenous males and females using only a simple formula recommended by the United Nations (1956) which takes a weighted average of the reported number in one five year age group and of the two age groups above and below it. The formula is:

$$S_a = 1/16(-S_{-2} + 4S_{-1} + 10S + 4S_1 - S_2)$$

where: $S_a$ = adjusted number of persons in the central five year age group, S

$S_{-1}, S_1$ = adjacent age groups

$S_{-2}, S_2$ = next adjacent age groups

For the two youngest and two oldest age groups, this formula was applied to the reported ages in single years (the numbers in the oldest ages being so small as to make graduation somewhat superfluous); the numbers aged 1 were derived from an average of three age groups and those aged 0 from information on expected births based on the mortality patterns.

Interpolation into single years of age was effected principally by means of quadratic multipliers - i.e. by the fitting of a quadratic curve to three neighbouring quinquennial age groups (Carrier and Hobcraft, 1971). The graduated de jure indigenous population by sex and single years of age is shown in Table 3.4.

## Estimates of Fertility

### A Comparison of Cumulated Current Fertility with Average Parity - the Brass 'P/F Ratio Technique'

The theory underlying this well-known technique (Brass et al, 1968) may be summarised briefly as follows: if the level and pattern of fertility in a population have remained constant, and if the information on both current fertility (i.e. births in the last 12 months) and children ever born are accurately reported, the two curves should coincide closely. In practice, however, large relative discrepancies are often found, particularly for the younger age groups of women. Since the reports on children ever born by women in these age groups are generally thought to be reasonably reliable, and since most of the children must have been born in the recent past, the principal cause of the discrepancy would appear to be the under-reporting (rarely over-reporting) of the current births. If it can be further assumed that this mis-reporting of current births is not correlated with the age of the women, the proportionate discrepancies

found for the younger women may be used as correction factors to be applied to the current fertility rates at all ages in the child-bearing range. The application of the technique to Tuvalu data gave results shown in Table B.1.

Table B.1 Comparison of Cumulated Current Fertility with Average Parity and Derived Adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rates (asfr)

| Age Group of Women | Cumulated Current Fertility F | Average Parity P | P/F | Adjusted asfr |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | .0226 | .0457 | 2.0021 | .0180 |
| 20-24 | .4802 | .4798 | .9992 | .1542 |
| 25-29 | 1.3510 | 1.4432 | 1.0682 | .1895 |
| 30-34 | 2.0574 | 2.5000 | 1.2151 | .1138 |
| 35-39 | 2.4280 | 3.5164 | 1.4483 | .0543 |
| 40-44 | 2.5346 | 4.5320 | 1.7881 | .0053 |
| 45-49 | 2.5670 | 5.6077 | 2.1845 | .0058 |
| | | Total Fertility Rate | | 2.7045 |

The P/F ratio is seen to be almost unity for the age-group 20-24, indicating that, for this age group at least, there was no under-reporting of the current births relative to the reported parities. For the age-group 25-29, there is indication of some under-reporting of current births relative to those reported as ever born, and this increases with each subsequent age group. (The P/F ratio for the age-group 15-19 can be disregarded because of the exceptionally small numbers on which it is based.)

Such a shortfall, albeit small for the younger age groups of women, can occur for a variety of reasons. Some of these (such as date of last live birth not stated or age of mother not stated) which have occurred in other censuses were not evident in the Tuvalu census. However, it is possible that, in common with censuses elsewhere, some enumerators tended to derive the date of the woman's last live birth from the age of the youngest child found to be living with her at the time of the census. Thus if a woman had borne a child during the preceding 12 months which had died, it might have been omitted. The question on date of last live birth allowed no information to be collected on women bearing more than one child during the preceding 12 months, or on women who had borne a child and themselves died during that period. Time reference errors, short-term fluctuations in fertility such that the birth rate in the year preceding the census was below average, or random variation due to the small numbers involved also all contribute to the shortfall.

The main problem with the technique is therefore to decide upon the size of the correction factor to be adopted. If Brass' original suggestion that the P/F ratio for the 20-24 age group be adopted as the correction factor were followed, no correction to the f values would be required. However, since the numbers in each age group are small, and since there is a query over the possible under-reporting of children ever-born (see Fertility and Mortality Chapters) so that the derived parity levels are too low, it was decided to adjust the reported age-specific fertility rates by a weighted average of the P/F ratios for the age groups 20-24 and 25-29. Application of this ratio (1.0527) gave

the adjusted age-specific fertility rates shown in Table B.1 and a total fertility rate of 2.7. If fertility has been falling in the decade or so preceding the census (as seems likely), the raising of the current fertility levels (F) by a factor dependent on higher past fertility levels (P) results in an over-adjustment upwards of each age-specific fertility rate and hence a falsely inflated value for the total fertility rate. This effect may be counter-acted by the possible error in reporting of children ever born but should be borne in mind when assessing the value of the total fertility rate derived by this technique.

## Comparison of the Age Distribution with that of Stable Population Models

In the stable population, the rate of growth and the age and sex composition are determined solely by a set of age-specific birth rates and a set of age-specific death rates. The simplest case is the stationary population in which there is neither increase nor decrease - i.e. the rate of increase, r, is zero. If the population is not stable, the effect of fertility must be taken into account separately. The age structure of the stationary population has to be revised to include the net effect of fertility and mortality as represented by r. Since it is now realised that mortality is of less importance than fertility in determining r, knowledge of the level of fertility is used to construct the stable population after determination of r.

The main problem in this technique is to determine r, the intrinsic rate of increase, and this was done utilising Coale's method (1957), in which it is related to the net reproduction rate through the formula $NRR = e^{r\bar{a}}$, where $\bar{a}$ is the mean length of generation, i.e. the average interval of years between mothers' and daughters' ages.

The effect of the rate of increase, r, on each age interval of the stationary population is $e^{-ra}$;

where: r - rate of natural increase in the stable population, remaining perpetually fixed

a - midpoint of each age interval

The effect of this rate of growth is calculated by multiplying each age group in the stationary population by the corresponding value of $e^{-ra}$ to give the figures for the stable population at each age; these are then recalculated as a distribution of some round number and cumulated to give proportions aged under each successive five year age interval. Since the construction of this stable population was based on specified levels of fertility and mortality, if the mortality level used is that of the model life table of Tuvalu females, comparison of this stable population with the cumulated age distribution of females will give an indication of the level of fertility in the Tuvalu population.

Three models were constructed, all with the same mortality and with assumed total fertility rates of 2.5, 3.0 and 4.0. The derived total fertility rates are shown in Table B.2. It can be seen that the estimates based on the three youngest age groups are of the order of those derived from data on current and lifetime fertility whereas all other estimates are higher. To assess these results, the different sources of bias to which the 'stable population' estimates were subjected - age misreporting, non-stability of mortality and fertility, and distortion of the age distribution by migration - need to be considered.

Age reporting errors are not thought to have been so substantial as to have greatly affected the results from this technique. However, it is probable that fertility levels have fallen slightly and mortality levels fallen considerably in the last inter-censal period. There has also been immigration into Tuvalu on a large scale. These factors together reduce the validity of the results, which serve merely as general confirmation of the level of other fertility estimates.

Table B.2 Cumulated Percentage Age Distributions of Stable Population Models with Total Fertility Rates of 2.5, 3.0, 4.0, compared with that of Tuvalu Indigenous Females[1]

| Age | Cumulated Percentage Age Distributions: Stable Population Models TFR 2.5 | TFR 3.0 | TFR 4.0 | Tuvalu | Implied TFR Tuvalu |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 8.6 | 10.4 | 13.7 | 9.3 | 2.69 |
| 10 | 16.8 | 20.1 | 25.7 | 18.5 | 2.76 |
| 15 | 24.9 | 29.3 | 36.5 | 30.4 | 3.16 |
| 20 | 32.7 | 37.9 | 46.2 | 43.2 | 3.63 |
| 25 | 40.4 | 46.1 | 54.9 | 53.2 | 4.24 |
| 30 | 47.9 | 53.8 | 62.7 | 62.6 | 4.00 |
| 35 | 55.1 | 60.9 | 69.5 | 68.8 | 3.92 |
| 40 | 62.0 | 67.6 | 75.6 | 74.3 | 3.84 |

1. Including those enumerated on Nauru.

## Stable Populations and Child/Woman Ratios

This technique, developed by Rele (1967), uses a series of stable populations of fixed gross reproduction rates (GRR) to determine the relationship between the GRR and the child/woman ratio. Since this was found to be approximately linear for a fixed level of mortality, linear regression equations could be determined for each level of $e_o$ and each child/woman ratio. Applying the coefficients of these equations to the child/woman ratios from the graduated age distribution of the de jure indigenous population (using level $e_o = 60$) gave GRRs (and hence TFRs) of:

| C/W ratio | $\frac{C(0-4)}{W(15-44)}$ | $\frac{C(0-4)}{W(15-49)}$ | $\frac{C(5-9)}{W(20-49)}$ | $\frac{C(5-9)}{W(20-54)}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRR | 1.3242 | 1.3872 | 1.5604 | 1.6001 |
| TFR | 2.7146 | 2.8438 | 3.1988 | 3.2802 |

The results are encouragingly consistent; those based on children aged 0-4 match each other particularly closely, as do those based on children aged 5-9. The results based on children aged 0-4 years are generally to be preferred since they refer to the more recent past than do the results based on children aged 5-9. However, again, all results are similar to those found by other techniques.

## Inter-censal Parity Change

The technique described in a mimeo by Trussell and Menkin (1978) is an adaptation of the one originally proposed by Arretx (1973). If information about children ever born is available from two censuses approximately five years apart, then the change in the number of children ever born by a particular age group of women reflects their inter-censal fertility, and it is possible to estimate an inter-censal age-specific fertility schedule. The data required are merely the children ever born by age group of mother and the number of women aged 15-49 at each of two

censuses approximately five years apart, in the case of Tuvalu in 1973 and 1979.

With no age misreporting, the women aged, e.g. 25-29 in May 1979 can be approximately regarded as the survivors of the women aged 20-24 in December 1973. The change in average parity between 1973 and 1979 indicates the inter-censal fertility of the women. Therefore, the first step in the method is to calculate a synthetic inter-censal parity distribution, by progressively summing the parity changes from one census to the next for each cohort of women. From this, a cumulated fertility schedule is derived by applying suitable weights, estimated from model fertility schedules, to adjacent parity values in order to calculate cumulated fertility to the boundary age between the two age groups. The weights are calculated using information on the inter-censal age pattern of fertility available from the synthetic parity distribution. From the cumulated fertility at exact ages, the inter-censal age-specific fertility rates are obtained by differencing and dividing by five. These can then be summed to give the inter-censal total fertility rate, found to be 2.65. The steps of the procedure are shown in Table B.3. The non-comparability of the two populations in 1973 and 1979 and the fact that the inter-censal interval was not exactly five years need to be borne in mind when interpreting the results. Nevertheless, the derived total fertility rate for the inter-censal period is of the order of those found by other techniques.

Table B.3 Fertility Estimation from Inter-Censal Parity Change; Data from 1973 Census of GEIC and 1979 Census of Tuvalu

| Age Group of Women | 1973[1] Mean Parities | 1979[2] Mean Parities | Synthetic Parities | $\frac{{}_5P_{i-5}}{{}_5P_i}$ | $w_i$ | F | f |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | .0428 | .0457 | .0457 | .0947 | .724 | .1664 | .0333 |
| 20-24 | .6667 | .4798 | .4827 | .3809 | .497 | .8776 | .1422 |
| 25-29 | 1.8783 | 1.4514 | 1.2674 | .6709 | .470 | 1.5968 | .1438 |
| 30-34 | 3.0219 | 2.5000 | 1.8891 | .7925 | .420 | 2.1761 | .1159 |
| 35-39 | 4.2845 | 3.5164 | 2.3836 | .8983 | .258 | 2.5839 | .0816 |
| 40-44 | 5.6134 | 4.5545 | 2.6536 | 1.0022 | .123 | 2.6486 | .0129 |
| 45-49 | 5.8901 | 5.6077 | 2.6479 | - | -.042 | 2.6477 | - |
| | | | | | TFR (Total x 5) = 2.6485 | | |

1. Polynesians in GEIC

2. Indigenous women

## The 'Own-Children' Technique

This technique, developed by Lee-Jay Cho (1973), derives age-specific fertility rates for a ten or fifteen year period prior to a census. It requires no special census question, but does require computer analysis of the tabulations of children under age 15 by age of mother, both ages being required in single years. Age of mother can only be determined for those mothers who are enumerated in the same household as their children. In principle, the method is quite simple and consists of three stages: the children classified by age and age of mother are 'reverse survived' to estimate the number of births by age of mother in each year preceding the census; likewise, the mothers are 'reverse survived' back to the birth of

each child to derive the numbers of women at each single year of age for each year preceding the census; finally, the births are divided by the mean numbers of women at each single year of age for each year preceding the census to obtain age-specific fertility rates. Although this method is straightforward in principle, there are several problems inherent in its implementation, succinctly discussed by Feeney (1975). The limitations to the method, in addition to it requiring a considerable volume of calculation, are its sensitivity to census under-counting and age misreporting. Outweighing these disadvantages, are the benefits: it provides age-specific fertility rates by single years of age for each of fifteen years prior to the census based on the data from only one census; the population need not be closed to migration; and the method is relatively insensitive to recall errors.

The data on which the method is based are tabulated in Basic Table 16. Three other additional pieces of information are required for the analysis:

a) the mortality of children and women in the recent past. Although mortality is thought to have changed in the period immediately preceding the census, the model life tables derived for Tuvalu in 1979 were used to represent the mortality levels (Retherford et al, 1980);

b) proportions of children not living with their mothers (see Basic Table 16). Of the children aged under five years, 17.6% of them were not living in the same households as their mothers. These proportions increase comparably with age for both sexes and only 4.4% of children aged under one year were not living in the same household as their mothers, whereas a quarter of all children aged 4 were not. These figures both reflect and mask some of the adoption customs in Tuvalu;

c) an estimate of the degree of under-enumeration of children and/or women. This was taken as zero in this instance, as the percentage was not known, but thought to be very low. Since both the children and the women are subject to census under-enumeration, any adjustment factor, when the undercount of children is only slightly greater than that of women, will have little effect on the estimated fertility rate.

The age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates for the five year periods preceding the census are shown in Table B.4. The rates for single years were not studied in detail as they were based on too few cases to be meaningful. There is seen to be a decline in fertility over the period studied, the greater fall being in the period between 10-14 and 5-9 years prior to the 1979 census (i.e. approximately in the years between 1965-69 and 1970-74). Considering the age-pattern of the decline, it is seen that the percentage declines in the age-specific fertility rates are highest at older ages, as could be expected. The mode of the distributions is in the age group 25-29 years throughout, as was found for the reported distribution.

## Summary of Fertility Estimations

The values for the total fertility rate derived by the different techniques outlined above are summarised in Table B.5 and those of the age-specific rates graphed in Figure B.1. In the determination of a single value for the total fertility rate and of the pattern of the fertility distribution, some subjective judgement was necessarily involved. With consideration for the strengths and weaknesses of all methods employed, it was finally decided to select a value of 2.8 for the total fertility rate, and to adopt the distribution based on the results from the 'own-children' technique for the five-year period

Figure B.1 Age-Specific Fertility Distributions Derived from Different Techniques

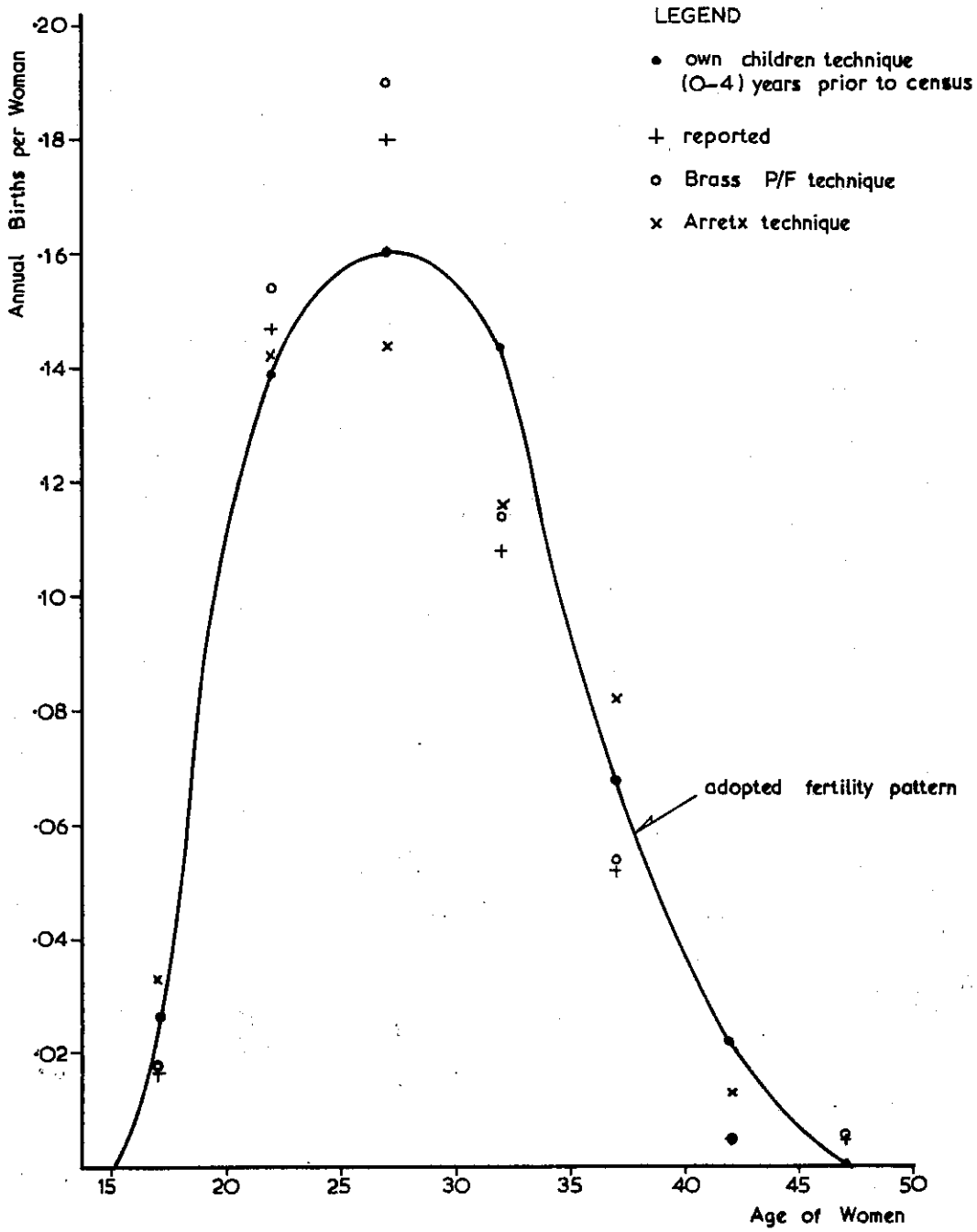

Table B.4 Summary Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates for the 15 Year Period Prior to the Census in 1979 as Derived by the 'Own-Children' Technique

| Age Group of Women | Years Prior to the Census 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | .0269 | .0466 | .0440 |
| 20-24 | .1391 | .1901 | .2128 |
| 25-29 | .1597 | .1754 | .2583 |
| 30-34 | .1440 | .1286 | .2252 |
| 35-39 | .0682 | .0765 | .1725 |
| 40-44 | .0217 | .0407 | .0762 |
| 45-49 | .0013 | .0049 | .0083 |
| TFR | 2.8047 | 3.3138 | 4.9873 |

Table B.5 Total Fertility Rates Determined from All Techniques Used

| Technique | Total Fertility Rate |
|---|---|
| Brass P/F ratio | 2.70 |
| Age Distribution | 2.69 - 4.24 |
| Rele: Child/Woman Ratio | 2.72 - 3.28 |
| Inter-censal Parity Change | 2.65 |
| 'Own-Children' technique | 2.81 (0-4 years prior to census) |
| Reported | 2.6 |

immediately preceding the census for the age-specific fertility distribution (see Table 5.6). These were considered best to represent the level and pattern of fertility in Tuvalu and were the values used in the population projections.

## Estimates of Mortality

### Infant and Child Mortality

All techniques convert the proportions of children dying by age group of mother into life table probabilities of dying by a specified age. The mortality in the first two years of life has been adopted rather than the more conventional index of infant mortality (i.e. deaths in the first year of life) for the reasons given by Brass (1968): 'It is derived from the retrospective reports of children dead to the age group of mothers (20-24) whose experience is most recent and reliable (numbers of mothers aged 15-19 are too small); the relationship to deaths at later ages is more consistent from population to population for mortality under two years than under one; the proportions surviving to age two is a good guide for the selection of age distributions in stable population models'.

(i) Brass' technique

Brass (1968, 1976) provides a table of multipliers from which an appropriate factor may be selected for converting the proportions of children dying by conventional five year age group of mother into the corresponding life table mortality rates. The selection of this factor is based on the ratio $P_2/P_3$ (the ratio of mean children born per woman aged 20-24 to those born per woman aged 25-29). With the Tuvalu data, use was therefore made primarily of the data for women aged 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34. To minimise the effects of age misreporting and to reduce errors caused by small numbers, a 'graduated' estimate of the $l_2$ value was obtained from the estimates of $l_2$, $l_3$ and $l_5$ shown in Table B.6 using Brass logit* system and the General Standard Life Table.** This process of graduation gave a value of $l_2$ of 938 - only two points different from that of 940 derived from the 20-24 age group only, thereby confirming the consistency of the results. Because the small numbers involved were subject to large sampling variability, the technique was also applied to the data grouped in ten-year age groups of women (15-24 and 25-34). Estimates of $q_2$ and $q_5$ were obtained using $P_1/P_2$ as the fertility location parameter and appropriate multiplying factors (Brass et al., 1968). The results are also shown in Table B.6 and it can be seen that they are only slightly different from those obtained from the conventional five year age groupings. (Inclusion of the women enumerated on Nauru made little difference to these results.)

Table B.6 Mortality Estimates from Proportions of Children Dying by Age Group of Mother Brass' Technique

| Age Group of Mother | Proportion of Children Dying, $D_i$ | Conversion Factor $K_i$ | Life Table Age x | Estimated Proportion Dying between Birth and Age x $q_x = K_i D_i$ | Estimated Life Table Survivors at Age x per 1000 | Graduated $l_2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | .0417 | 1.280 | 1 | .0534 | 947 | |
| 20-24 | .0523 | 1.138 | 2 | .0599 | 940 | 938 |
| 25-29 | .0630 | 1.059 | 3 | .0667 | 933 | |
| 30-34 | .0775 | 1.049 | 5 | .0813 | 919 | |
| | | $P_2/P_3$ = | .333 | | | |
| 15-24 | .0514 | 1.102 | 2 | .0566 | 943 | 941 |
| 25-34 | .0706 | 1.063 | 5 | .0750 | 925 | |
| | | $P_1/P_2$ = | .0952 | | | |

*The logit is defined as $\frac{1}{2}\log_e(\frac{1-p}{p})$, where p is the proportion concerned.

**The General Standard Life Table was used rather than the African Standard Life Table, in keeping with the practice employed in other Pacific Islands, as the former has been shown to reflect the mortality patterns in the Pacific better than the latter.

(ii) Sullivan's technique

Sullivan (1972) described the relationship between $P_2/P_3$, the proportions of children dying, and the life table mortality rates by a series of regression equations. Different equations are available for each of the four 'families' of model life tables of the Regional Sets of Coale and Demeny (1966). Since the underlying pattern of mortality in Tuvalu was not known, only the equations for the West model life tables were applied to the data. The value of $l_2$ so obtained was 941, from which was derived a 'graduated' $l_2$ of 937 using the appropriate West model life table (level 19.5) as the standard, rather than the General Standard as in the Brass technique.

(iii) Trussell's technique

Trussell (1975) calculated a new series of regression coefficients to construct a more complex equation for the derivation of the multiplying factor to be applied to the proportions of children dead. Application of this method to the Tuvalu data gave a value of $l_2$ of 942, and a value of $l_2$ graduated with the General Standard of 939. These estimates differ only slightly from those obtained from Sullivan's original equations. When data errors are at all appreciable, they swamp the differences due to the choice of technique.

(iv) Feeney's technique

This method (Feeney, 1976) does not depend on there having been constant mortality in the years preceding the census, but attempts to quantify any changes in mortality which may have occurred, as deduced from the proportions of children surviving by age group of mother. Feeney produced one equation for each age group of women to calculate infant mortality rates at various times preceding the census, for specified values of M (the mean age of child-bearing) and Q (the proportion of children dead to women in that age group). These equations only detect overall linear trends of mortality and are not sensitive to small fluctuations in mortality. Feeney based his calculations on the logit system and the General Standard life table and so it was possible, to facilitate comparison with results from other techniques, to convert the infant mortality rates into proportions dying by age two, ($q_2$). The results of the technique are shown in Table B.7, and are compared with the values for Polynesians enumerated in the Ellice Islands in 1973 and the whole of GEIC in 1973 and 1968.

(v) Conclusions on infant and child mortality

The values of $l_2$ obtained from all techniques are gratifyingly close to each other and the average value was therefore derived from the Brass, Sullivan (West) and Trussell results with and without graduation. (The results from the Feeney method were omitted since they were average values over a time period.) The overall value of $l_2$ so derived was 940 for both sexes combined. To obtain separate rates for males and females, a separation factor is required. Following the practice employed in other censuses in the Pacific, the appropriate West Model Life Table (Coale and Demeny, 1966, ibid) was selected on the basis of this $l_2$ value (West level 19.42) and $l_2$ values of 934 for males and 947 for females were obtained. These were the values used in the calculations of the model life tables - see below.

However, there is an element of doubt as to how closely these values of $l_2$ represent reality. There is a possibility that there has been under-reporting of children ever born (on which information all these techniques are based) which would result in the derived childhood mortality levels being too favourable (i.e. too low). There is no way of estimating the extent of any such under-reporting, but there is some evidence from the answers to other census questions to support this possibility:-

a) Of the 167 children reported as having been born in the year preceding the census, 12(i.e. 7.2%) were reported as having died. This percentage is approximately equal to two-thirds of the infant mortality rate (hence, 108 per 1000), whereas the infant mortality rate derived from the Tuvalu model life tables (see below) is only 42 per 1000. Although the small number of reported deaths precludesfirm conclusions, there is certainly some indication that the infant mortality rate of the model life tables is a minimum value, as in other censuses the value derived from the reported deaths has generally been found to be lower than that derived from model life tables due to the under-reporting of the former;

b) If the 156 children enumerated as aged 0 (themselves no doubt subject to some under-reporting) are 'reverse-survived' using sex-specific mortality rates from the Tuvalu model life tables (see below), they are found to be the survivors of a cohort of 161 births occurring in the year preceding the census. Comparison with the 167 births reported as having occurred in the same year shows there to be fewer 'reverse-survived' births than reported births, contrary to the usual findings in other censuses due to the under-reporting of births. It seems that the survivorship ratios used are too favourable and that the survivors are really from a larger cohort of births which has experienced heavier mortality than is indicated by the mortality rates used.

Table B.7 Estimation of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) n Years Prior to the Census (YPC) and Derivation of the Proportions Dying by Age 2

Feeney's Technique

| | Age Group of Women | Infant Mortality Rate | Years Prior to Census | Numbers per 1000 Dying by Age 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 Tuvaluans | 20-24 | 45 | 1.7 | 60 |
| | 25-29 | 45 | 3.4 | 60 |
| | 30-34 | 50 | 5.4 | 66 |
| | 35-39 | 61 | 7.8 | 81 |
| 1973 Polynesians in the Ellice Islands | 20-24 | 84 | 2.2 | |
| | 25-29 | 67 | 4.0 | |
| | 30-34 | 81 | 6.1 | |
| | 35-39 | 98 | 8.6 | |
| 1973 Polynesians in GEIC | 20-24 | 83 | 2.0 | |
| | 25-29 | 72 | 3.8 | |
| | 30-34 | 89 | 5.9 | |
| | 35-39 | 96 | 8.4 | |
| 1968 Polynesians in GEIC | 20-24 | 116 | 2.0 | |
| | 25-29 | 89 | 3.8 | |
| | 30-34 | 94 | 5.9 | |
| | 35-39 | 115 | 8.4 | |

Childhood mortality of Polynesians fell by approximately a quarter in the 1968-73 inter-censal period (Veltman, 1979, ibid) but by approximately a half in the 1973-79 inter-censal period. In addition, in the model life tables for Tuvalu, the values of beta are quite high, confirming that the childhood mortality is low compared with adult mortality.

Hence, from available data, there is evidence that the derived childhood mortality levels may indeed be slightly too favourable. However, the extent of this and of any under-reporting of children ever born cannot be quantified, since there are no reliable registration data available from which to calculate childhood mortality rates directly. It can only be borne in mind that the level of childhood mortality derived by indirect techniques is a minimum value.

## Adult Mortality

Several techniques are now available - all with their limitations - for the estimation of adult mortality. However, the questions asked in the census were those required for only one of these techniques, the so-called 'Orphanhood Technique' (Brass and Hill, 1973). In this, estimates of adult mortality are derived from proportions of persons with surviving parents, tabulated by age group of respondents, in a manner analogous to the estimation of infant and child mortality from proportions of children dying and surviving tabulated by age group of mother. Again, the principal information required relates to the shape of the fertility distribution which determines the age of parents at the time of birth of their children. Given this information, and considering female mortality, the following relationship has been derived:

$$\frac{l_{25+N}}{l_{25}} = W_N \cdot {}_5P_{N-5} + (1-W_N) \cdot {}_5P_N$$

where: ${}_5P_{N-5}$, ${}_5P_N$ are the proportions of respondents with mothers alive in the lower and upper age groups of the pair of adjacent five year age groups, respectively, surrounding the midpoint N

$l_{25}, l_{25+N}$ are life table survivors at ages 25 and 25+N (25 is taken as the base age, close to the mean age of mothers at the birth of their children)

$W_N$ are weights whose values are selected from tables on the basis of the mean age M of mothers at the birth of their children

M is usually calculated directly from the distribution of women during the 12 months preceding the census, by age group, obtained from the data on the date of the most recent live birth. This method of calculation was used for the Tuvalu data, and the M so obtained was 26.31 years. The corresponding values of $W_N$ were calculated by linear interpolation in the 'Brass-Hill' table. The derivation of $l_{25+N}/l_{25}$ is shown in Table B.8.

In principle, the estimation of male adult mortality from survivorship of fathers proceeds in exactly the same manner as for mothers, but there are additional difficulties related to the fact that specific fertility distributions of males are less well-known than for females and have a higher spread of ages. However, a table of weighting factors, comparable to that used for females, has been constructed, but with one slight modification to allow for the fact that the father of a child is known to be alive at its conception but not necessarily at its birth. Again the main problem is the estimation of M, the mean age of fathers at the birth of their children. In the case of Tuvalu, it was found by adding the difference between the singulate mean age at marriage of males* (28.97 years) and females* (24.54 years) to the M for females, giving an M for males of 30.74 years.

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*Including those enumerated in Nauru and adjusting the ages in Basic Table 8.

Table B.8 Estimation of $l_{B+N}/l_B$ for Females from Proportions of Respondents with Mothers Alive

| Age Group of Respondent | Proportions with Mother Alive | | N | $W_N$ (M = 26.31) | B+N | $l_{25+N}/l_{25}$ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male Respondent | Female Respondent | | | | Male Respondent | Female Respondent |
| 5–9 | .9797 | .9843 | | | | | |
| | | | 10 | .608 | 35 | .9694 | .9762 |
| 10–14 | .9534 | .9637 | | | | | |
| | | | 15 | .697 | 40 | .9500 | .9531 |
| 15–19 | .9423 | .9286 | | | | | |
| | | | 20 | .781 | 45 | .9348 | .9175 |
| 20–24 | .9080 | .8780 | | | | | |
| | | | 25 | .841 | 50 | .8949 | .8693 |
| 25–29 | .8255 | .8235 | | | | | |
| | | | 30 | .872 | 55 | .8140 | .8092 |
| 30–34 | .7353 | .7121 | | | | | |
| | | | 35 | .888 | 60 | .7257 | .7024 |
| 35–39 | .6493 | .6256 | | | | | |
| | | | 40 | .840 | 65 | .6264 | .6142 |
| 40–44 | .5063 | .5545 | | | | | |
| | | | 45 | .763 | 70 | .4763 | .5212 |
| 45–49 | .3799 | .4140 | | | | | |
| | | | 50 | .571 | 75 | .3528 | .3424 |
| 50–54 | .3167 | .2470 | | | | | |
| | | | 55 | .328 | 80 | .2105 | .1930 |
| 55–59 | .1586 | .1667 | | | | | |
| | | | 60 | .105 | 85 | .0627 | .0748 |
| 60–64 | .0515 | .0640 | | | | | |

This is lower than that obtained in many other countries but is comparable to that of 29.0 years in Niue (1976). The calculations are shown in Table B.9. These survivorship ratios from specified base ages are then used in the derivation of model life tables for each sex.

## The Construction of the Model Life Tables

Having derived estimates of $l_2$ from the data on proportions of children dying and surviving and of $l_{B+N}/l_B$ from the proportions of surviving parents, the next stage was to link them together by means of a model life table. For this purpose, Brass' two-parameter model life table system was used (Brass, 1971). In this system, the first parameter, alpha, determines the general level of mortality, while the second parameter, beta, determines the relationship between adult and child mortality - i.e. the 'steepness' with which the mortality rates increase with age. Given the values of these parameters, the whole model life table can be generated by means of the expression

$$Y_{(x)} = \alpha + \beta Y_{S(x)}$$

where: $Y_{(x)}$ is the logit of the life table survivors in the model to be constructed,

$Y_{S(x)}$ is the corresponding logit in a 'standard' life table.

Any suitable life table may be adopted as the standard, and in the case of Tuvalu, Brass' General Standard life table was so used. Having determined $l_2$, alpha is readily obtained for any given value of beta, since $\alpha = Y_{(2)} - \beta Y_{S(2)}$. The central value of beta is one, so for a range of values of beta between 0.7 and 1.3, the possible values of alpha are shown in Table B.10.

Table B.9 Estimation of $l_{B+N+2.5}/l_B$ for Males from Proportions of Respondents with Fathers Alive

| Age Group of Respondent | Proportions with Father Alive | | N | $W_N$ (M = 30.74 B = 32.5 ) | B+N +2.5 | $l_{35+N}/l_{32.5}$ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male Respondent | Female Respondent | | | | Male Respondent | Female Respondent |
| 5–9 | .9640 | .9765 | | | | | |
| | | | 10 | .371 | 45 | .9421 | .9495 |
| 10–14 | .9292 | .9335 | | | | | |
| | | | 15 | .405 | 50 | .8862 | .8836 |
| 15–19 | .8569 | .8496 | | | | | |
| | | | 20 | .375 | 55 | .8160 | .8165 |
| 20–24 | .7914 | .7967 | | | | | |
| | | | 25 | .298 | 60 | .7362 | .7450 |
| 25–29 | .7127 | .7231 | | | | | |
| | | | 30 | .120 | 65 | .6852 | .5901 |
| 30–34 | .6814 | .5720 | | | | | |
| | | | 35 | –.090 | 70 | .4450 | .4383 |
| 35–39 | .4645 | .4493 | | | | | |
| | | | 40 | –.425 | 75 | .2897 | .2559 |
| 40–44 | .3418 | .3136 | | | | | |
| | | | 45 | –.691 | 80 | .1039 | .0561 |
| 45–49 | .2011 | .1613 | | | | | |
| | | | 50 | –.809 | 85 | (–.0722) | (–.0216) |
| 50–54 | .0500 | .0602 | | | | | |
| | | | 55 | –.782 | 90 | .0839 | .0005 |
| 55–59 | .0690 | .0267 | | | | | |

The idea, therefore, was to construct models with these values of alpha and beta and to find, more or less by trial and error, which gave the best fit to the estimates of adult mortality described in the preceding section. The technique involved the estimation of beta, not directly from the values of $l_{B+N}/l_B$, but from those of the expectation of life ($e_x$). The calculation of $e_x$ involves a built-in system of cumulation which has the additional merit of reducing the effects of age-misreporting.

Applying the procedure for females, the series of estimates $l_{B+N}/l_B$ (see Table B.8) enable the abridged life table for females aged B and over to be constructed. If the radix of the life table is situated at age B rather than at birth, the life table survivors, life table population and expectation of life at higher ages are readily obtained. These estimates of $e_x$ are then compared with the corresponding values obtained from the models, and beta estimated by linear interpolation between the models. The steps of the procedure are shown in Table B.11.

The selection of the final value of beta from the range shown in the table was necessarily somewhat subjective, and two main considerations were borne in mind:

a) The estimates based on the expectations of life at ages 25 and 60+ were almost certainly subject to bias - the former on account of the understatement of dead mothers by young children (probably because of the adoption of young children of dead mothers by other women who are then regarded as the true mothers), the latter on account of the systematic over-statement of age among old people, and also in Tuvalu, the particularly small numbers involved on which the proportions were based;

b) Estimates based on female respondents are generally to be preferred to those based on males, since there tends to be less systematic one-way bias in the misreporting of female ages as against male.

With these considerations in mind, a final value of beta for females was taken as 1.21.

Table B.10 Range of Values of Alpha for Males and Females $l_2$ fixed at 934 for Males and 947 for Females; Beta varying from 0.7 to 1.3; Brass General Standard

| Beta | Alpha | |
|---|---|---|
| | Males $l_2 = 934$ | Females $l_2 = 947$ |
| 0.7 | -.8243 | -.9409 |
| 0.8 | -.7527 | -.8693 |
| 0.9 | -.6812 | -.7979 |
| 1.0 | -.6097 | -.7263 |
| 1.1 | -.5382 | -.6548 |
| 1.2 | -.4667 | -.5833 |
| 1.3 | -.3951 | -.5117 |

Table B.11 Estimation of Beta for Females by Comparison of ex Values derived from Survival of Mothers with Values from Brass Models

| Age x | Estimates from Survival of Mothers | | Brass Models | | | Estimated Beta | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male Respondent $e_x$ | Female Respondent $e_x$ | $\beta=1.1$ $e_x$ | $\beta=1.2$ $e_x$ | $\beta=1.3$ $e_x$ | Male Respondent $\beta$ | Female Respondent $\beta$ |
| 35 | 33.53 | 33.03 | 35.33 | 33.42 | 31.64 | 1.19 | 1.22 |
| 40 | 29.17 | 28.76 | 31.04 | 29.22 | 27.53 | 1.20 | 1.23 |
| 45 | 24.60 | 24.78 | 26.82 | 25.09 | 23.51 | 1.23 | 1.22 |
| 50 | 20.59 | 21.02 | 22.71 | 21.10 | 19.63 | 1.23 | 1.21 |
| 55 | 17.38 | 17.39 | 18.78 | 17.31 | 15.99 | 1.20 | 1.19 |
| 60 | 14.19 | 14.66 | 15.06 | 13.76 | 12.61 | 1.17 | 1.13 |
| 65 | 11.05 | 11.41 | 11.71 | 10.62 | 9.68 | 1.16 | 1.13 |

For males, such an estimation of beta was unsatisfactory and it was necessary to rely on Brass' 'trial and error' method (Brass and Hill, 1973, ibid.) using data from female respondents of a limited age range, for the reasons given above. A value for $l_{32.5}$ was obtained from the appropriate West model life table having an $l_2$ value of 934 (i.e. West level 19.42). Division of this into the series of $l_{32.5+2.5+N}/l_{32.5}$ values gave $l_{35+N}$ values and hence their logits. Averaging of these gave a logit value which could be inserted in the equation:

$$\beta = Y_x - Y_2/Y(s)_x - Y(s)_2$$

where the standard values of logits are derived from the General Standard life table. The derived value of beta is then used to obtain a value of alpha from the equation: $Y_2 = \alpha + \beta Y(s)_2$ and these two parameters are then used in a similar equation to obtain $Y_{32.5}$ and hence a new value for $l_{32.5}$. The whole procedure is repeated to give a second estimate of beta, and continued until a constant value of beta is found. In practice, the third estimate was found to be satisfactory. The method is illustrated in Table B.12, and the final value of beta was taken as 1.22. The high values of beta for both males and females reflect the fact that child mortality has declined at a faster rate than has adult mortality, since beta determines the relationship between adult and child mortality.

Table B.12 Estimation of Beta for Females by Brass' "Trial and Error" Method (Female Respondents only; $l_2$ = .9338)

| $l_{32.5}$ | N+35 | $l_{N+35}/l_{32.5}$ | $l_{N+35}$ | $Y_{N+35}$ | Mean $Y_{N+35}$ | Estimate of beta |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .8726 | 55 | .8165 | .7125 | -.4538 | | |
| | 60 | .7450 | .6501 | -.3097 | | |
| | 65 | .5901 | .5149 | -.0298 | .0139 | 1.1744 |
| | 70 | .4383 | .3825 | .2395 | | |
| | 75 | .2559 | .2233 | .6233 | | |
| .8362 | 55 | .8165 | .6827 | -.3831 | | |
| | 60 | .7450 | .6230 | -.2512 | | |
| | 65 | .5901 | .4934 | .0132 | .0606 | 1.2154 |
| | 70 | .4383 | .3665 | .2736 | | |
| | 75 | .2559 | .2140 | .6505 | | |
| .8312 | 55 | .8165 | .6787 | -.3739 | | |
| | 60 | .7450 | .6193 | -.2433 | | |
| | 65 | .5901 | .4905 | .0190 | .0669 | 1.2210 |
| | 70 | .4383 | .3643 | .2784 | | |
| | 75 | .2559 | .2127 | .6544 | | |

$$\beta = Y_x - Y_2/Y(s)_x - Y(s)_2$$

$$Y_2 = \alpha + \beta Y(s)_2$$

$$Y_{32.5} = \alpha + \beta Y(s)_{32.5}$$

The derived model life table equations were therefore:

Males $Y_x = -.4508 + 1.22Y(s)_x$

Females $Y_x = -.5761 + 1.21Y(s)_x$

These equations were then used to generate the life tables shown in Tables 6.4a and 6.4b.

Construction of Population Projections

The standard method of population projection is by components (United Nations, 1956). This method involves the specification of the population elements by sex and age intervals and the separate projections of each component of population change (i.e. fertility, mortality and migration). The first step in projecting is to select a base population year. Although the census was on May 27th 1979 and thus nearer to the middle of the year than to the end of it, it was decided to take the projections as from December 31st 1978 to facilitate comparison with Kiribati. The graduated de jure population was back-projected to December 31st 1978; this actually involved a loss of only 16 males and 16 females and a pro rata adjustment to this effect was made.

The projections of the population and its composition from the base year are then calculated year by year for five year intervals, based on various assumptions concerning migration, fertility and mortality. For migration, it was assumed that there would be no large-scale migration in or out of Tuvalu, so all projections assume that migration rates are zero. In the projections based on the assumption of increasing fertility, the total fertility rate was made to rise linearly from 2.8 in 1979 to 3.5 in the period 1998-2003. The United Nations 'broad peak' low fertility model (United Nations, 1963) was adopted to represent the shape of the age-specific fertility distribution in the period 1998-2003. The fertility rate in each age group was assumed to increase linearly to this final value as shown in Table B.13. As regards mortality, the projections in which it is taken as having declined all assume a modest and steady fall such that the expectation of life at birth increases by about one-third of a year annually. Brass' model life table system was used to represent the decline in mortality. The male and female model life tables constructed as described earlier in this appendix for the indigenous population of Tuvalu served as the standard and the mortality decrease was represented by changes in alpha of -0.05 per five years. With the decline in the level of mortality, the present differences between the levels of childhood and adult mortality are assumed to decrease - represented in the projections by a linear decline in the values of beta 1.22 for males and 1.21 for females in 1979 to 1.14 and 1.13 for males and females, respectively, in the period 1998-2003. The scheme for the mortality decline is shown in Table B.14, which includes the values for the proportions surviving to age two ($l_2$) and for the expectations of life at birth ($e_o$), which are derived from the life tables based on this series of parameters.

$P_x$ survival ratios derived from the specific life table by sex and age are applied to the population at the beginning of a projection period to obtain the surviving population at the end of the five year period. The fertility component is then introduced; projected age-specific fertility rates are applied to the average number of women in each of the child-bearing ages 15-49 to obtain the number of births in the year, which are then subject to specific survival rates. This process is repeated for each quinquennium of the projection period. The four sets of population projections are shown in Tables 13.1, 13.2, 13.3 and 13.4.

Table B.13 Assumed Increase in Age-Specific Fertility Rates 1978-2003

| Age Group | 1978-83 | 1983-88 | 1988-93 | 1993-98 | 1998-2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | .0284 | .0316 | .0349 | .0381 | .0413 |
| 20-24 | .1471 | .1635 | .1800 | .1964 | .2128 |
| 25-29 | .1656 | .1779 | .1902 | .2026 | .2149 |
| 30-34 | .1428 | .1409 | .1390 | .1370 | .1351 |
| 35-39 | .0683 | .0687 | .0692 | .0696 | .0700 |
| 40-44 | .0219 | .0224 | .0229 | .0233 | .0238 |
| 45-49 | .0014 | .0016 | .0017 | .0019 | .0021 |
| TOTAL (x5) | 2.88 | 3.03 | 3.19 | 3.34 | 3.50 |

Table B.14 Scheme of Mortality Decline Used in Population Projections 1978-2003

| Parameter | 1978-83 | | 1983-88 | | 1988-93 | | 1993-98 | | 1998-2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| alpha | -.50 | -.60 | -.55 | -.65 | -.60 | -.70 | -.65 | -.75 | -.70 | -.80 |
| beta | 1.22 | 1.21 | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1.18 | 1.17 | 1.16 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.13 |
| $l_2$ | 940 | 949 | 944 | 953 | 947 | 956 | 951 | 959 | 954 | 961 |
| $e_o$ | 58.2 | 60.7 | 59.5 | 61.9 | 60.8 | 63.2 | 62.1 | 64.4 | 63.3 | 65.6 |

## THE ENUMERATOR'S MANUAL

The concepts embodied in the tables depend for their validity upon the degree to which each individual enumerator had grasped the definitions and intentions which underlie the census questions, and upon the uniformity with which these definitions were conveyed to the enumerators in their training by the Census Commissioner.

Each enumerator received copies of the Enumerator's Manual in Tuvaluan. In the 1973 Report the opinion was expressed that the Manual used in that census should have been shorter and more imperative. Although the range of instructions for the expanded questionnaire was greater in the 1979 Census, a substantial reduction was achieved. Training was based on the Manual, and much of the material omitted was included in the Training Manual, which reproduced the Enumerator's Manual between paragraphs to be read out or explained by the trainer, with notes on practical work.

The Enumerator's Manual began by explaining the importance of the enumerator's role, what the census was and why it was taken. Injunctions on confidentiality followed, with instructions on how to set about the work, the routines to be followed and the persons to be enumerated. The summary of the manual which follows sets out in full only those parts which are relevant to the interpretation or evaluation of the published tables, or which relate to new questions.

### Numbering of Houses

One objection to the numbering of houses was that it would encourage enumerators to follow the numbers and not look for other houses. On balance it was felt that this possibility was outweighed by the advantages, but the Manual explained the duty of the enumerator:

16. Your Supervisor has already numbered and measured the houses and it may be convenient to follow his numbers. But remember that he may have missed some houses. It is <u>your</u> responsibility to seek out every house where people sleep whether they have been numbered before or not.

### The Household

This was followed by the definition of a "household", which has been unchanged since 1963:

17. The word Household is very important and it has a special meaning in this census which you must know:

A 'Household' is a group of persons, whether related or not, living in a house, a group of houses or part of a house, who usually eat food prepared for them in the same kitchen.

18. We call this a 'Private' household and this is the pattern of living which most enumerators will find throughout their area, but there are exceptions and we call these 'Collective' households. A collective household is where people are unrelated as in a hospital, prison or a boarding school.

19. But remember that staff housing, workers' quarters or other separate houses which are part of a collective institution, but are occupied on a private household basis by doctors, nurses, warders, caretakers or teachers, are to be treated as 'Private' households.

20. Sometimes a group of people, such a choir, is staying in a maneapa and for these people the maneapa is a 'Collective' household. But in some maneapas people live with their families just because they are staying there for some reason and such a family group will be treated as a 'Private' household occupying a part of a building.

## Completing the Questionnaires

As will be appreciated from examination of the questionnaires, most of the questions were multiple-choice and provided a code number to be circled. But the enumerator was also required to underline the appropriate characteristic so that careless circling was likely to be avoided. Generally enumerators complied fully with the instructions and in the few cases of confusion most problems could be resolved from the internal evidence of the household.

Emphasis was placed upon an intelligent approach to the work:

28(iv) Remember that you are not just writing down answers without thinking. You must use your judgement at every step to make sure that what is told to you is sensible. If you have written a girl's name and are told the child is a 'son' or 'male', ask about it - perhaps you have not heard the name correctly or they are talking about a different person. Never jump to conclusions: do not write "daughter" without asking to get the true information.

Relationships should be consistent with ages: a woman born in 1933 is unlikely to have a daughter born in 1943, nor a woman born in 1915 to have a son born in 1970, but it could be an adopted son or a step-son.

THINK OF YOUR ENUMERATION AS BEING CARRIED OUT IN TWO STAGES: FIRST FINDING THE ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION AND SECONDLY CHECKING THE PROBABILITY OF THE ANSWER.

Enumerators were required to write a few words of explanation for confusing or improbable replies:

28(v) If something is unusual it is not necessarily untrue. Therefore to save your Supervisor and Census Headquarters from wasting time you should write an explanation on the side or back of the sheet. For example if there are two children born in the same year and they are "twins" then write 'twins' on each sheet and near the mother's "Fertility Block" if they are only children. It is not impossible for a woman to give birth at 10 years of age or if over 50, but if she does so she will remember it and you should write "aged 10 confirmed". Similarly make a note if married people are described as 'attending school', if there is some unusual ethnic origin in a family or an aged inactive couple appear to be living alone not on their own island. Anything unusual which you have asked questions about and satisfied yourself that it is true should have a note of explanation and the checkers will know it is not a mistake.

## Vacant Houses

The method of dealing with "Vacant" houses was laid down:

28(vii) You may mark a house which is clearly a sleeping house as 'VACANT' only if the neighbours are able to inform you with certainty

that the owners of the house are living somewhere else. But on the First Visit you will write the word "VACANT" in pencil because there may be someone living there when you make your Second Visit.

(viii) If a house appears to be occupied, but there is nobody there when you call - perhaps they are all away at work or attending a celebration - you much call back at some time when the people are likely to be there. Often the neighbours can tell you this - perhaps the people come back every day from the maneapa to feed the pigs - and if so you can leave a message with them to arrange a meeting. If you have called more than three times at such a house and still found nobody on your Second Round you must inform your Supervisor.

The Listing Pad

Then followed instructions for the use of the "Listing Pad":

30. Take out your Listing Pad -

(a) Write the house Number in the first column.

(b) List by Name, Relationship to the Head and Sex all the people who slept in the House the previous night, starting with the Head, then his wife and then her children. But if the children are married put the name of the husband or wife next to them and list the grandchildren before going on to the next child of the Head or his wife. Then put other relatives like the father or mother of the Head or his wife and other relatives and finally visitors.

(c) Have a look round and see if there are any elderly people sitting in or near the house, whether there are young children asleep or babies being nursed by their mothers and make sure that all those are included on your list.

(d) Give each name on the list a "Person Number" in the order explained above in (b).

(e) Now in the next column make sure you have written the relationship to the Head correctly. Distinguish between real 'son' and 'daughter' and 'adopted son' or 'adopted daughter'. Also distinguish step-children, that is children by a previous wife, or husband: for example if Taake is the Head and Maalis his wife, write "Sioni-son of Taake only" or "Lote-daughter of Maalia only". It is also helpful with third generation children to note the name and 'person number' of the mother as well: for example write 'grandson', son of Lote No. 4".

(f) Now ask if they have any Birth Certificates, Record of Birth cards, Baptismal Certificates or a Family Bible with dates of birth written in it. Have these produced and enter these dates next to the persons to whom they relate and make a mark alongside in the column headed "Record Seen" to indicate that

you have seen a written document giving that date of birth. Now you have to fill in dates of birth for all the other persons you have listed.

Date of Birth

Instructions were given on estimating "date of birth" when there was no documentary evidence:

31. This is the most important single question in the Census. Many people do not remember their date of birth, but it is not difficult to find it out if you use common sense. These are the sort of things which can help you:-

(a) start from the fixed dates in the household which you have obtained from a Document and relate the others to those;

(b) if you have no fixed date in the household remember that nearby households are often occupied by relatives and by checking back you may perhaps find the date of birth of an older or younger brother or sister or a son to give a reference date for the new household;

(c) a wife may remember that when she first went to school her husband was in the top class - 6 to 8 years older than her; or a sister may remember that her brother was beginning to ride their father's motor-cycle (16-17) when she became "tamafine" (11-12) - 4 or 5 years older than her; a woman may remember that she left school in class 8 (14) to get married and her eldest child was born the next year - the child about 15 years younger than her;

(d) you have an Historical Calendar to help you to assess ages. This presents a fairly good record of events which people may remember and associate with either their own births or the births of their children. If a young man does not know his age, look at him and you may form an impression that he is about twenty years old. You look in your calendar and see that the Duke of Edinburgh visited the country in 1959. Ask if he was already born then. The parents may help by saying "He was able to walk when the Duke of Edinburgh came" and so you know he was about one year old when the Duke came and his date of birth can be safely put down as 1958;

(e) the age in years in 1978 is written alongside the date in the Historical Calendar so that if somebody tells you his age in years you can quickly and accurately convert it to "Date of Birth". There is no need to worry about days and months: if you are told an exact date write it down, but otherwise the Year is sufficient, except for children born from 1970 to 1978 - for these you should try to get the month of birth;

(f) some people have fixed ideas about their ages which are not correct. Old people especially tend to exaggerate their age. If the appearance of a person does not seem to fit the age or date of birth you are given, ask a few questions or use your Historical Calendar to get a correct assessment. As people get older they come to believe that they remember events, when what they really remember is being told about them. Use other methods to check very old people's statements;

(g) when you have put down an age for each person in the household, have a look at them and how they are related to each other and see if they seem to make sense. If you have got a person with an age only 18 years younger than his real grandmother, either the child is too old or the grandmother too young. The gaps between children are often helpful - when there are many children of the same mother they are likely to be close together, but remember that there may be children in between who have died;

(h) YOU MUST WRITE A DATE OF BIRTH FOR EVERY PERSON YOU ENUMERATE and you must use all the evidence available to make the dates as accurate as possible.

When the enumerator had satisfied himself that nobody who slept in the house the night before was missing from his listing pad, and that the relationships and ages made sense, he entered this information on to individual sheets, green for males and white for females. Instructions followed for the completion of the questionnaires. The sheet was designed so that the left-hand side (Questions "A" to "N") was completed for all people, the right-hand side (Questions "M" to "X") for those born in 1963 or earlier (15 years of age and over), and the questions on the back of the green sheets (Questions "AA" to "FF") for all females.

Vital Status of Mother and Father

This was a new question needed for the assessment of adult mortality.

40. "E" to "H" - REAL MOTHER AND FATHER of This Person

"E" If the person's "REAL" mother is alive anywhere in the world make a circle round the square [Alive Ola] - if dead circle [Dead Mate]

"F" If the person is the first child born to his mother make a circle round the square [Yes Ao] - if the person is not the first child circle [No Ikai]

"G" If the person's REAL Mother is living in this household, write in the empty square the Person Number of the Mother which you have just written at the top right-hand corner of her Individual Sheet. If she is not in the household then write "0".

"H" If the person's "REAL" father is alive anywhere in the world make a circle round the square

| Alive Ola | - if dead circle | Dead Mate |
|---|---|---|

If the person does not know whether the Real mother or Real father is alive or dead, then write "NOT KNOWN" across both squares at "E" or "H".

During the edit, the mother's year of birth was written alongside the person number for mothers present in the household before the household pad was separated for sorting.

## Marital Status

For the completion of the question on "marital status" the enumerator was given this definition of a 'married' person:

41. For the purposes of the Census it does not matter whether people have been married legally or even if they are too young to be married legally. If the community accepts a man and woman living together as "married" then record them as "married".

Persons whose husband or wife has died - "Widowed", or who have been divorced - "Divorced", should only be so recorded if they have not married again.

## Religion

"Religion" was a voluntary question and provision was made to note those who did not wish to reply. Only one person was recorded as "refused or not stated".

## Education

The Ministry of Education collects adequate data relating to children attending school. However, as those concerned with training, manpower and other aspects of policy wished to know the educational resources of the population, it was easier to collect information for all persons, whether attending or not, than to require the enumerator to select only those who had left school. A code sheet for highest educational level reached was used by each enumerator to avoid confusion over the many changes in class nomenclature which had been made during the lifetimes of the respondents.

## Ethnic Origin

The instructions for ethnic origin were much the same as in 1973, with now the Gilbertese being known as I-Kiribati and Ellice Islanders as Tuvaluans.

## "M" - Ethnic Origin

If the five printed descriptions do not apply then write a description of the person on the line at "Other". Ask the question and accept what people tell you.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "Tuvaluan" | ..."1" | Means that the person is Tuvaluan on both his father's and mother's side. |
| "Tuv - Kir" | ..."2" | Means that he is Tuvaluan from either the father or mother and I-Kiribati from the other side. |
| "Tuv - Other" | ..."3" | Means that he is Tuvaluan from either the father or mother and has some other origin from the other side which is not Tuvaluan. |
| "I-Kiribati" | ..."4" | Means those who have both mother and father of I-Kiribati origin or either the father or the mother I-Kiribati and some other origin from the other side which is not Tuvalu. |
| "European" | ..."5" | Means those who originate from Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the U.S.A., South America, Russia and Israel. |
| "Other" | | Here you write the description "Fijian" "Chinese", "Japanese", "Indian", "Maori" etc for all people who do not fit one of the types listed above. |

## Home Island

'Home Island' or 'Country' was defined:

45. "N" HOME ISLAND or COUNTRY

For all people who belong to Tuvalu by birth write their "home island", that is "Nanumea", "Nukulaelae" etc. For those who do not belong to Tuvalu by birth write their "home country", that is "England", "Fiji", "Kiribati", "USA", "Hong Kong" etc.

"Home Island" is a well - understood concept to Tuvaluans and normally means the island of the father, where most land may be expected to be inherited. Although it is true that with nearly one third of the population now resident on Funafuti, some persons have not lived for any length of time on their home island and some may not even have visited it, it was still considered to be more meaningful to record the island to which they felt they owed some allegiance as the "home island", rather than the actual "place of birth". Many people for example, are born on Banaba or Nauru with which they have no traditional link and where they live for only a limited period.

## Land Ownership

In urban areas, the incidence of marriage between couples from different islands is greater than in non-urban areas. As a consequence, many of these people describe themselves as belonging to more than one island, and for this reason, it was decided that a question should be asked on land inheritance. A further motivation was the attention drawn in the Rural Socio-Economic Surveys of the Victoria University of Wellington, carried out between 1971 and 1974, to the problems of effective land improvement in outer islands when so many joint owners of undivided land were permanently absent.

47. "O" and "P" - WHERE THE PERSON OWNS LANDS

The expression "Owns Lands" includes all land holdings whether divided or not or registered or not, and also includes the "expectation" of inheriting land.

"O" Ask if the person has land on his Home Island, if he has then circle the square [Yes / Ao] - if he has no land or expectation of inheritance on his Home Island circle [No / Ikai]

"P" Ask if he has lands on any other islands and if so then write the names of those islands in order of importance on the lines "1" to "4". If he claims land holdings on more than four other islands just write the word "More" near the letter "P", but do not worry about which islands or how many more there may be.

Islands of Residence

In 1973 a question was asked on "usual residence now" and "usual residence at the time of the previous census in 1968" to give a better picture of migration patterns. In 1968 contract recruitment for the Line Islands ceased; in 1979 the phosphate operation on Banaba closed down and recruitment has now stopped. It has long been acceptable for Tuvaluans to work away from home for limited periods to obtain cash for specific purposes. From 1980, short-term overseas employment of this type is only available in Nauru, and it was considered that more information should be gathered on this aspect of migration to work-islands. To this end the enquiry into places of previous residence was widened to include all work-migration targets - Tarawa, Banaba, Nauru, Line Islands, Kiribati and Overseas. The original intention was to record the number of years spent on each.

48. "Q" and "R" - ISLANDS OF RESIDENCE

"Island of Residence" means where a person actually lives for most of the time and has firmly established a home for himself and his family.

"Q" First circle the person's "Island of Residence" at the time of the Census. If it is not one of the six places named then write the name of the Island under the words "Other Gilbert Island". The circle is to be made around the outside of the square relating to that particular "Island of Residence" and inside the square you will write the number of years that it has been his island of residence. If less than one complete year write "0".

"R" Now ask whether the person has lived on any other place listed for Longer than twelve month Make a cross "X" inside the square which belong to any of the places which he names. You cannot write the name of another Tuvalu Island if you have already written on the bottom line his "Island of Residence Now".

This question produced more misunderstandings than any other. There was difficulty in grasping the distinction between 'place of enumeration', 'home island' and 'place of usual residence'. The fact that the question provided for the recording of only one "Other Tuvalu Island" (when people frequently reported residence on several), created confusion. A good deal of editing was necessary and although the broad picture of migration which has emerged from this question is no doubt valid, local deviations should be regarded with caution and some thought will be needed in this area at the next census (see Migration Chapter).

Activity

The instructions for this section are set out in full:

49. "S" to "X" - ACTIVITY THIS WEEK

This question is about the normal way of life of the person and is related to the week when you undertake your enumeration. Conditions, however, which are purely temporary should be disregarded. For instance a person who is in regular employment but happens to be on leave or sick at the time of the census will be recorded as "employment"; a person who has broken his leg will not be recorded as "Disabled" because undoubtedly he will resume his normal life when his bone has set.

"S" You have first to decide to which of the twelve types of activity the person belongs, underline it and make a circle round the number. For the purposes of the census the Types of Activity have these meanings:

"Village Life" - Every person who regularly engages in the normal daily activities of Tuvaluan traditional life is to be regarded as living a "village life" unless a major part of his day is spent in some other way. For instance most Island Council employees on outer islands engage in the normal activities of fishing, toddy cutting and, if it is their own island, babai cultivation: but a major part of their day is spent working for the Island Council so they will be listed as "employed".

"Home Duties Only" - All women are to be regarded as engaged in Village Life if they do not belong clearly to another type of activity. They will only be listed as "Home Duties" if for some reason they are obliged to confine themselves to purely household duties such as cooking, washing, cleaning and sewing and take no part in tending lands, fishing, making mats, thatch etc.

"Visitor" - These will generally be people who are difficult to place elsewhere because their visit is too short for them to become integrated into the household and too long for them to be regarded as active in some other way.

"Too Old" - These are the people who are no longer able to make any significant contribution to the productive life of the household and are dependent upon the more active members.

"Disabled" - These are people who have a permanent or long-lasting physical or mental handicap which prevents them from making any significant contribution to the household. They are dependants of the active members.

"Inmate" - In the Tuvalu these are persons serving prison sentences, persons in the Funafuti mental ward and long-stay patients in hospital. That is to say that a man who is still in receipt of full wages in respect of his employment while in hospital will be marked as "employed" and not as an "inmate".

"Student" - These are the people recorded under 'Education' as 'still attending full-time education'.

"Resting" - These are these people who do not appear to be making any significant contribution to the household although there does not appear to be any reason why they should not.

CASH WORKERS: The remaining four types '9' to '12' are those who are normally actively engaged in the cash economy in one of these ways:

"Employer" - Is someone who uses his own money to pay people who work for him regularly. If for instance he has a store and pays somebody to serve in it he is an employer, even if he also serves there himself and pays only one person wages. A man is not an employer, just because he is a Manager or has an important job-if he pays his workers with public money or somebody else's money he is an employee himself.

"Employee" - Is the most common type of worker for cash and he receives a regular wage in return for working a set number of hours daily or undertaking some regular task for the same employer, whether a private person, the Government, the Co-operative, a Mission, a Public Corporation or a foreign company.

"Works Alone" - Is someone who has his own business or workshop in which he works himself. He may have help from a member of the family, but he does not pay anybody regularly to help him in his work. Such a person in Tuvalu goes fishing to catch fish for selling to people outside his family, has a small shop, mends motor-cycles and bicycles, runs cinema shows or bakes bread every day. Do not include people who cut copra, that is part of "Village Life".

"Looking for Work" - Is a person who is not working in the week before the census, but is actually doing something in order to get work, whether he has ever had a job before or not.

Emphasis was placed during training upon the distinction between 'village life' and 'home duties' which caused difficulty in 1973 and, on the whole, the distinction appears to have been more clearly understood in 1979. Where there was misunderstanding, reference to the traditional activities recorded on the Household Sheet often permitted a correction to be made with certitude.

It was also explained during training that as only one activity could be marked, employment in the cash economy was to be given priority over any other and this appeared to be generally well understood.

The unemployed - "Looking for Work" - appeared to be answered as satisfactorily as can be expected in a work context where subsistence living is a major feature of life and employment is a desired, but not essential condition for living. It is true that the figures probably do not sufficiently reflect this desire, but it is difficult to find a definition which would give better results. A possible alternative would be to record all those who had worked previously and were not above retirement age or disabled, but this, too, has unrealistic elements.

Occupation

The remaining activity questions related only to the employed or previously employed and emphasis was on obtaining sufficient information to enable coding at Census Headquarters to be meaningful:

"T" OCCUPATION

> Here you write the sort of work the person does, such as "builders", "doctor", "housegirl", "retail store manager". Try to avoid descriptions like "office worker" or "clerk": try to get more information and write "accounts clerk", "typist", "Court clerk", "office cleaner". Similarly do not write "mechanic", write "motor mechanic", "ships greaser", "motor-cycle mechanic", "welder" etc.
>
> If you have marked the person in Type "12" "Looking for Work" you will complete Question "T" and those which follow in respect of the work which he did before: not the work which he may hope to get.
>
> If a person "Looking for Work" has never been employed before write at "T" the word "None". Only for such people it is permissible to write inside brackets the work they are looking for e.g. "NONE (Radio Operator)".

You do not answer any more Questions for these persons who have never worked before.

The number of years worked in that occupation was next recorded, less than 12 months being written as "0". It was hoped that this measure of "experience", combined with information regarding "training", would produce a picture of the level of competence of the work-force in the absence of formal apprenticeships and trade testing. It did not, however, prove possible to devise a formula which could be applied to more than a small number of occupations and it remains to be seen whether the information in the form in which it was collected, proves useful to those who asked for it.

"V" and "W" TRAINING for Such Work

> These questions also relate to the sort of work you have described as his "Occupation". "Training" means a full-time course of instruction lasting not less than three months. It does not mean training "on the job" unless by a formal agreement as for instance "Cadets" on our own ships, or "Apprentices" trained by the Phosphate Companies, or "Nurses" trained at Bikenibeu or Fiji.

"V" You are required to circle one of the three squares indicating that the person has had no Training - "None" in the work which he is now doing; or he has had a training

course of three months or more locally e.g. Central Hospital, M.T.S., or he has had training of three months or more overseas - "Overseas" e.g. Derrick Institute, Torquay Admin. Course in U.K., Teacher Training in England, Australia, etc.

If the person has had training both locally and overseas both square should be circled.

"W" In the square write the number of months or years that the training lasted. If there has been more than one course of training and all relate to the present occupation they should be added together and the round total written in the square.

Industry

The enumerator was required simply to write the number of the employer or place where the work was performed:

"X" INDUSTRY

Here you write a description of the place where the man does his work. If you have written that occupation as "driver", here under "INDUSTRY" you will write "Private Bus", "Island Council Tractor", "Ambulance", "Water Bowser", or for "Steward" you might write "Vaiaku Langi Hotel", "Nivanga", "Overseas Ships", "Private Cafe", for "Cashier" you might write "Treasury", "Federation", "Public Utilities Board", "Island Council".

Female Fertility

52.A. FEMALE FERTILITY BLOCK

"AA" CHILDREN EVER BORN ALIVE

The number to be written in the square is all those children to whom this woman has given birth alive in her whole life, whether they are living with her in this household or not, whether they are still alive or not, or whether they are children from her present husband or not, or whether she is divorced, widowed or never married. It does not include adopted or any other children in her household or her husband's children by another wife.

A child is regarded as having been born "alive" if, when it is outside the body of the mother, the child breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, or definite movement, whether the umbilical cord has been cut or not. Every child so born must be included in this total. Pay attention to wide gaps between children in an otherwise regular pattern. A child that died early may have been overlooked, but it could equally well have been a miscarriage or perhaps the husband was away working.

If the woman never had a child born alive write "0" in the square and draw a diagonal line through the rest of the Fertility Block. You can do this without asking questions for very young girls, but do not jump to the conclusion that because a girl is not married or is young

in years, or because you have not listed a son or daughter as present in the household, that she has never had a child. Some girls have children at a very young age: 211 women in the last census stated that they had a child before they were fifteen years of age, a few as young as 11 or 12. Ask the question in a way which will not give offence.

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE GIVEN BIRTH TO AT LEAST ONE CHILD CONTINUE WITH THE QUESTIONS IN THIS BLOCK.

"BB" CHILDREN ALIVE ON CENSUS NIGHT

Write the number of those natural children recorded in Question "AA" who are still alive. It does not matter how old they are or where they are living; if they are alive they are to be included in this square.

"CC" and "DD" FIRST AND LAST CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH

At "CC" you write the date of birth of the first child ever born to the woman alive and at "DD" you write the date of birth of the last child ever born to her alive. If there is only one child these dates will of course be the same, but they must both be completed or you can write "as above", but do not leave it blank. The dates will also be the same if there are two children and they happen to be "twins". If they are, just write the word "twins" alongside so that the checkers know that you did not make a mistake in writing the same date twice.

"EE" and "FF" LAST CHILD'S SEX AND IF ALIVE

This question relates to the last child born of which you have put the date of birth in at "DD". Make circles round the squares either

| Dead<br>Mate | or | Alive<br>Ola |
|---|---|---|

and round either

| Male<br>Tangata | or | Female<br>Fafine |
|---|---|---|

whichever are correct. If there is only one child then the First Child is also the Last Child and you must fill in "EE" and "FF" for that child.

"GG" AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD

You do not have to ask this question, you simply subtract the year of birth of the mother which you have written at "D" on the front of the Sheet from the year of birth of the First Child which you have written at "CC".

Write this figure in the square and think whether it makes good sense. If the figure is less than 14 or more than 40 you must ask the woman whether she was very young or rather old when she had her first child. This she will remember and you may have written the ages correctly. If the age of the mother is impossible, for example 5 years or 60 years, do not make changes without asking further questions: you must find out whether it is the date of birth of the mother or that of the child which is wrong and by how many years it is wrong. It does not help the Census to have information which makes sense unless it is also TRUE.

## The Household Sheet

The manual continued with instructions for completion of the 'Household Sheet'. Enumerators were not required to fill in the living/sleeping area of the house as this measurement had been taken at the time of numbering by the Supervisors. They were supplied with tape-measures and measurements were taken to the nearest half-foot. In traditional houses, the area enclosed by the supporting uprights was measured and in non-traditional houses allowance was made for the thickness of the walls by taking the measurements outside, but slightly in from the ends of the structure. These measurements were recorded on a House Numbering and Measurement Pad on which the house number, the name of the occupier and the measurements were recorded. In practice these were not transferred to the Household Sheets because it was found more convenient to write the number of occupants on the Measurement Pad and work from there.

### House Status and Structure

(a) Status: Underline and make a circle round the number which applies. No."1" is for houses which are owned by the occupier and are built on land to which the occupier has some rights. No. "2" is for houses owned by the occupier, but are built on land which belongs to somebody else. No. "3" is for people who are living in a house which does not belong to them, but for which they make no payment. No. "4" is for people who are living in a house for which they make a regular payment of money as rent.

(b) Roof: Underline and circle the number of the material which provides the main covering for the roof. If a large part of the house has a different sort of roofing, both may be circled. If you circle No. "4" other, write a description underneath.

(c) Walls: Underline and circle the number of the material which is used for walls, if there are any.

(d) Floor: Underline and circle the number of the material of which most of the floor is made. If half the house has one sort of floor and the other half something different, circle both.

### Kitchen and Bathroom

The enumerator was required to indicate only whether the kitchen and bathroom were of traditional or non-traditional type or write "None". The information thus collected did not appear to be very informative and is not published.

### Services

60. In each of the four types of service you make a circle round the best type of facility available to the household:

Toilets: Only circle one of the squares.

Water: Houses may have both rain-water catchment from the roof into a tank and also water delivered by tanker - as on Funafuti. Make a circle round both squares. Similarly houses may get some water from community stand-pipes or taps and also use wells. "Own Tap" means that there is running water provided to each house, as on Christmas Island.

If you put a circle round "Well/Vaikeli" write the time in minutes which it takes a person to walk from the well to the house (one way only) both when there are normal rains and - if the well is one which dries up or becomes salty in time of drought - when they have to go to a good well further away. If the well is within 5 minutes of the house, write "0".

Cooking: Make a circle round as <u>many types</u> of cooking as are in <u>regular</u> use in the house.

Lighting: Make a circle round the <u>best type</u> of lighting in <u>regular</u> use.

That part of the question which was designed to reveal whether there was a water problem in drought conditions, by recording the distance from the house to the well, failed to produce any significant data and is not published.

### Economic Activity

The remaining questions on the Household Sheet were designed to monitor each household's involvement in the subsistence and cash sectors of the economy.

### Traditional Life

61. The purpose of this question is to record from census to census any change in the way of living of the people in the Tuvalu Islands by finding out how many persons in each household still engage in activities which traditionally continue daily in an ordinary village.

62. You are required to underline the activity if it is carried on fairly regularly in the household at all and to write in the columns the number of persons, males and females separately, who engage in that particular activity.

63. Be careful to write clearly in the correct space. At the top of each column under the words 'Total/Aofaki' enter the number of persons who engage in one or more of the activities which you have marked.

64. Do not make marks where nobody engages in a particular activity, but if nobody at all in the household engages in any of the listed activities then write "N O N E" across the whole section in big letters.

The range of activities was divided into four broad categories: "Fishing", "Lands", "Home", and "Handcraft". These categories were derived from those which occupied the most time in a normal traditional island life, according to the findings of the Rural Socio-Economic Surveys of the Victoria University of Wellington. It was anticipated that the question would reveal in general terms the degree to which these activities continue to play a significant part in family life. A further question was incorporated in an attempt to establish the number of persons of each sex engaged in each activity.

## Capital Goods

65. The purpose of this question is to find out how many families are buying and owning things which cost a lot of money, most imported from overseas, although this does not exactly apply to canoes and fish nets which are included for comparison.

66. If there is such an article in use in the household at the time of your visit, underline the name of the item and put the number of such items in good order and actually available for use. The second column is for items which are temporarily out of use, but are expected to be in use again within a month or two. Do not list items which cannot be repaired.

## Cash Input

The final question was designed to examine the main sources of cash income for each household:

67. This is the last question which you have to ask in the household and is the one which people may feel doubtful about giving you good information. You must explain that you are not asking "how much" money comes into the house, but only where it comes from. There is no question of taxes or anything of that sort. Nobody will know to whom the information refers, it will just be put into a table of figures. But it is important for the government to know how households provide themselves with the cash which nearly every household needs in these days to supplement its traditional subsistence way of life.

68. Fill in the information in this way:

Wages/Peofunga: This is money received by those who have a paid job on any sort of regular basis, whether full-time or part-time. Write the number of men and women in the household separately who receive wages.

Own Business/Tau Pisinisi Totino: Here you write the number of men and women who bring money into the household by some form of sale or service of their own such as running a trade store, a bus, a cinema, making furniture or repairing motorcycles etc.

Pension/Penitini: Here you enter the number of persons who draw a regular monthly pension in respect of their former employment and pay at least part of it into the household.

Produce etc./Pisinisi Foliki: This is for any other sort of income and you must write on the line what it is and in the column the number of persons who are engaged in producing that income. "Produce" relates to anything which people grow on their own lands or make with their own work such as copra, fish, chickens, mats, baskets, selling cooked food or bread or doughnuts or tufanga in a manner which does not amount to a fixed business. You can also include in this space things like income from leases of land.

Remittances/Telemo: On the lines provided you write where the money comes from: 'Overseas Seaman', 'Nauru', 'Banaba', 'Australia'. Then alongside you indicate with a circle whether the remittances come "Regularly/Taimi Katoa", every month or four times a year etc. or whether they are "Occasional/Seasea Loa", now and again at odd times or when asked for: but only include those which are of some importance in helping the household.

Instructions for completing the routines, making last checks and asking the people in the household to make a particular effort to remember who slept in the house on Census Night rounded off the first enumeration. Instructions for the second enumeration were as follows:

## The Second Enumeration

76. The Second Visit which you make to every household in your Enumeration Area is to be made as soon as possible after Census Night, before people forget exactly who was sleeping in the house that night. Your purpose is to record the exact state of each Household at mid-night on 27/28th May: that all the people whom you wrote down on your First Visit were in fact still sleeping there and that the details which you recorded for them are still correct; to record also the newly born and fresh arrivals.

77. Therefore you should start early on Census Day. Follow the same route as you did on your first enumeration. Go to the first House in your E.A. and check the number on the house to make sure. Take out your Record Book and enter the Date of the Second Visit on the correct line for this Household. Take out the sheets for that Household, enter the date on the Household Sheet and then sit down with the Head of the Household or some other responsible adult who belongs there.

### Checking the Household

78. Now turn to the first Individual Sheet, read out the name and ask if that person actually slept in the house the previous night - Census Night. If he did sleep there make a "tick" in the circle at the top of the Sheet, "Z".

79. If a person did not sleep in the household draw two diagonal lines right across the sheet and write the reason for cancellation: "Died 18.5.79", "Gone to Hospital", "Lost at Sea" etc. If the person has gone away to another house make a careful note of where he has gone with as many details as possible, especially the name of the person in whose house he is said to be living. Leave his cancelled sheet attached to the Household so that this can be cross-checked at Census Headquarters or by your Supervisor.

80. Only if the person is said to have gone to another house in your own E.A. you need not cancel his sheet. Transfer it to the plastic bag for the other house where he is said to have gone and make a

note against his name on your Listing Pad of what you have done. When you get to the other house you must ask about that person and if it is confirmed that he slept there on Census Night, add him to that household. If he was not there then you must make enquires about where he has gone and if necessary 'Cancel' in the manner explained above.

81. But remember that if a person was only temporarily away during the night, if for instance he was out fishing or on night work AND DID NOT SLEEP IN ANY OTHER HOUSE WHERE HE WAS ENUMERATED he may remain in this Household. Do not cancel anybody who died after Census Night.

New Arrivals

82. When you have gone through every Individual Sheet in this way you will enquire carefully whether any other persons slept in the house on Census Night: whether perhaps new baby has been born or a child adopted or returned from a visit to a relative since your last visit, or some new visitor is there or perhaps someone who was forgotten on the First Visit. If there are any such persons, you must make out fresh Individual Sheets for them complete in all Sections. Do not, however, include a baby born after Census Night.

Other Changes

83. A new birth in the household or the death of a woman's "last born child" before Census Night will make it necessary to alter the information in the Fertility Block of the mother. A death may alter the Marital Status of the husband or wife from "married" to "widowed". Some other member of the household may now be in regular work.

84. You must ask about these things and make the necessary changes. But if the "Head" has died or gone away do not look for a new "head" and start changing all the relationships. The pattern of inter-relationship is still correct even if he is no longer there.

85. Now is the time for a final check, so turn back through the sheets one by one making sure for the last time that there are no blanks where there should be answers. All the time have this question in your own mind: "DOES THIS INFORMATION ALL FIT TOGETHER IN A REASONABLE WAY?"

The manual concluded with instructions for completing the Record Book, checking 'vacant' houses, searching for unenumerated households and assisting the Supervisor in his final check of all questionnaires.

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SSI South Sea Journals, London Missionary Society

SSL South Sea Letters, London Missionary Society

SSR South Sea Records, London Missionary Society

The abovementioned refer to the most important source of population estimates for the period before 1900, i.e. the journals of personnel associated with the London Missionary Society. They are identified in the text by surname of missionary, year, and journal number. The LMS journals are housed in the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, but we sighted them on microfilm in the Mitchell Library, Sydney, and in the National Library of Australia, Canberra. Most of those referred to in Chapter 1 are to be found in the South Sea Journals (SSJ) series. Some, however, have been misplaced among the South Sea Records (SSR) and the South Sea Letters (SSL). We refer to the actual location of the journal by these labels in the text.

Miscellaneous documents sighted in the Mitchell Library, Sydney, are referenced by catalogue number and the prefix 'ML'.

In addition to these sources three manuscript and printed series are mentioned in the tables and text of Chapter 1. These are:

CO 225 - Colonial Office, Original Correspondence, Western Pacific (consulted on microfilm).

RNAS - Royal Navy Australia Station (held in the National Archives of New Zealand).

WPHC 4 - Records of the Western Pacific High Commission, Series 4, Inwards Correspondence, General (consulted on microfilm at the former Western Pacific Archives in Suva, now housed in London, and the National Library of Australia. These contain the 'island reports' not otherwise referenced).

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## COMMENT ON BASIC TABLES

In an early stage of the hand-processing, the translation of date of birth into year of age was done simply by subtracting the year of birth from the year of the census without taking into account of the fact that the Census was in May. This method was of little consequence in the tables which referred to all ages or to ages only over 15 years. (These latter tables therefore, in fact, refer to people aged over 14 years and five months rather than over exactly 15 years.) Each table so produced is marked with an asterisk (*), with a footnote reminding the reader that the ages are unadjusted. However, for the demographic analysis, this method of coding of ages was considered unsatisfactory and all the relevant tabulations were re-done with the now correctly coded ages. Similarly the tabulations by single year of age refer to the same corrected ages (Tables 2, 3, 6). It is to be regretted that the coded ages used vary between the two groups of tables but in the circumstances of hand-processing, this was unavoidable.

## LIST OF BASIC TABLES

Fertility and Mortality (cont'd)

Economic Activity (cont'd) Page



Household Characteristics

Household Characteristics (cont'd) Page

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION BY ISLAND OF ENUMERATION, ETHNIC ORIGIN AND SEX, ALSO SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY BY ISLAND

| Island | Occupied Households | Tuvaluan (Polynesian) | | | Other Pacific (Micronesian etc.) | | | Non-Pacific (European etc.) | | | Total Population | | | Percentage of Total Population | Area in Acres | Number of Persons[b] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | | | Per Acre | Per Sq. Km | Per Sq. Mile |
| Nanumea | 140 | 381 | 457 | 838 | 1 | 5 | 6 | - | - | - | 382 | 462 | 844 | 11.5 | 956 | 0.883 | 218 | 565 |
| Nanumaga | 103 | 260 | 342 | 602 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 261 | 344 | 605 | 8.2 | 687 | 0.881 | 218 | 564 |
| Niutao | 131 | 365 | 486 | 851 | 4 | 11 | 15 | - | - | - | 369 | 497 | 866 | 11.8 | 625 | 1.386 | 342 | 887 |
| Nui | 87 | 279 | 301 | 580 | 6 | 15 | 21 | 2 | - | 2 | 287 | 316 | 603 | 8.2 | 699 | 0.863 | 213 | 552 |
| Vaitupu | 183 | 554 | 692 | 1246 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 565 | 708 | 1273 | 17.3 | 1385 | 0.919 | 227 | 588 |
| Nukufetau | 107 | 261 | 355 | 616 | 1 | 9 | 10 | - | - | - | 262 | 364 | 626 | 8.5 | 738 | 0.848 | 210 | 543 |
| Funafuti | 306 | 1041 | 937 | 1978 | 39 | 45 | 84 | 32 | 26 | 58 | 1112 | 1008 | 2120 | 28.9 | 689 | 3.077 | 760 | 1969 |
| Nukulaelae | 50 | 160 | 184 | 344 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 160 | 187 | 347 | 4.7 | 449 | 0.773 | 191 | 495 |
| Niulakita | 9 | 39 | 25 | 64 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 39 | 26 | 65 | 0.9 | 104 | 0.625 | 154 | 400 |
| TUVALU TOTAL ENUMERATED IN CENSUS | 1116 | 3340 | 3779 | 7119 | 53 | 99 | 152 | 44 | 34 | 78 | 3437 | 3912 | 7349 | 100.0 | 6332 | 1.161 | 287 | 743 |
| Nauru | 134 | 438 | 276 | 714 | 1 | 7 | 8 | - | - | - | 439 | 283 | 722 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overseas[a] | - | 475 | 184 | 659 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 475 | 184 | 659 | - | - | - | - | - |
| De Jure TOTAL (approx.) | 1250 | 4253 | 4239 | 8492 | 54 | 106 | 160 | 44 | 34 | 78 | 4351 | 4379 | 8730 | - | - | - | - | - |

*(a) These persons were not enumerated and are derived from the records of seamen serving in foreign ships (255 males), students (45 males and 30 females), Tuvaluans in Banaba derived from 1978 Kiribati Census data (169 males and 149 females) and other Tuvaluans (6 males and 5 females) known to be temporarily out of the country on census night. It is not comprehensive and does not include those Tuvaluans in other Pacific territories who appear to have settled there on a permanent basis.*

*(b) Conversion: acres x 247.1 = sq. kms x 2.59 = sq. miles*

TABLE 2

INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY VILLAGE OF ENUMERATION AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY ISLAND OF ENUMERATION BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE 0-19 AND FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS

| | AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75+ | 0-14 | 15+ | TOTAL |
| NANUMEA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hauma | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 45 | 71 | 116 |
| F | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 21 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 37 | 109 | 146 |
| T | 6 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 23 | 26 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 82 | 180 | 262 |
| Haumaefa and Matagi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 27 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 58 | 73 | 131 |
| F | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 13 | 10 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 42 | 113 | 155 |
| T | 6 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 34 | 29 | 37 | 33 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 100 | 186 | 286 |
| Lolua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 14 | 20 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 56 | 69 | 125 |
| F | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 24 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 38 | 111 | 149 |
| T | 6 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 31 | 28 | 35 | 37 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 94 | 180 | 274 |
| Lakena | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| F | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| T | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 20 | 22 |
| TOTAL NANUMEA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 9 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 46 | 47 | 67 | 49 | 26 | 21 | 13 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 23 | 24 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 160 | 222 | 382 |
| F | 9 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 43 | 36 | 39 | 56 | 46 | 34 | 33 | 23 | 21 | 26 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 118 | 344 | 462 |
| T | 18 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 25 | 16 | 27 | 15 | 27 | 21 | 23 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 89 | 83 | 106 | 105 | 72 | 55 | 46 | 30 | 34 | 38 | 42 | 45 | 31 | 24 | 18 | 26 | 278 | 566 | 844 |
| NANUMAGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tokelau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 15 | 26 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 58 | 64 | 122 |
| F | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 21 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 61 | 107 | 168 |
| T | 6 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 38 | 33 | 48 | 32 | 23 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 20 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 119 | 171 | 290 |
| Tonga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 15 | 25 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 57 | 81 | 138 |
| F | 8 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 56 | 120 | 176 |
| T | 11 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 42 | 30 | 41 | 40 | 22 | 22 | 9 | 26 | 7 | 21 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 113 | 201 | 314 |
| TOTAL NANUMAGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *M | 6 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 34 | 30 | 51 | 33 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 19 | 14 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 115 | 145 | 260 |
| F | 11 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 46 | 33 | 38 | 39 | 29 | 25 | 15 | 22 | 15 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 117 | 227 | 344 |
| T | 17 | 14 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 17 | 8 | 19 | 24 | 19 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 80 | 63 | 89 | 72 | 45 | 34 | 22 | 31 | 20 | 39 | 31 | 31 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 232 | 372 | 604 |

* *also 1 non-indigenous male aged 31*

TABLE 2

INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY VILLAGE OF ENUMERATION AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY ISLAND OF ENUMERATION BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE 0-19 AND FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS

| | AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75+ | 0-14 | 15+ | TOTAL |
| NIUTAO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kulia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 7 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 31 | 36 | 28 | 19 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 102 | 124 | 226 |
| F | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 30 | 26 | 31 | 32 | 36 | 25 | 18 | 23 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 87 | 216 | 303 |
| T | 14 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 65 | 57 | 67 | 60 | 55 | 29 | 24 | 28 | 23 | 20 | 26 | 25 | 21 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 189 | 340 | 529 |
| Teava | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 23 | 14 | 26 | 20 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 63 | 80 | 143 |
| F | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 23 | 18 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 53 | 141 | 194 |
| T | 6 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 38 | 33 | 45 | 43 | 26 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 11 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 116 | 221 | 337 |
| TOTAL NIUTAO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 11 | 7 | 8 | 21 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 58 | 45 | 62 | 48 | 27 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 165 | 204 | 369 |
| F | 9 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 45 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 54 | 45 | 31 | 33 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 24 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 17 | 140 | 357 | 497 |
| T | 20 | 17 | 19 | 29 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 15 | 23 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 19 | 13 | 103 | 90 | 112 | 103 | 81 | 52 | 44 | 44 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 42 | 34 | 20 | 11 | 19 | 305 | 561 | 866 |
| NUI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tekaiga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 24 | 21 | 13 | 23 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 33 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 58 | 98 | 156 |
| F | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 19 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 26 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 47 | 125 | 172 |
| T | 7 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 37 | 40 | 28 | 41 | 30 | 39 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 105 | 223 | 328 |
| Maeao | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 20 | 22 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 58 | 71 | 129 |
| F | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 22 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 37 | 107 | 144 |
| T | 2 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 28 | 30 | 37 | 40 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 95 | 178 | 273 |
| TOTAL NUI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 40 | 41 | 35 | 41 | 21 | 19 | 8 | 15 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 116 | 169 | 285 |
| F | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 25 | 29 | 30 | 40 | 29 | 39 | 15 | 15 | 22 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 84 | 232 | 316 |
| T | 9 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 18 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 12 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 65 | 70 | 65 | 81 | 50 | 58 | 23 | 30 | 28 | 24 | 26 | 21 | 24 | 14 | 9 | 13 | 200 | 401 | 601 |
| VAITUPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 27 | 21 | 23 | 35 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 71 | 111 | 182 |
| F | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 29 | 25 | 22 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 48 | 154 | 202 |
| T | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 43 | 38 | 38 | 64 | 39 | 34 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 21 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 119 | 265 | 384 |

TABLE 2

INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY VILLAGE OF ENUMERATION AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY ISLAND OF ENUMERATION BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE 0-19 AND FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS

| | AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75+ | 0-14 | 15+ | TOTAL |
| VAITUPU (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tumaseu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 50 | 88 | 138 |
| F | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 21 | 18 | 24 | 21 | 15 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 53 | 130 | 183 |
| T | 6 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 33 | 36 | 34 | 42 | 32 | 25 | 13 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 103 | 218 | 321 |
| Motufoua and Elisefou | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 30 | 16 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 79 | 34 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 53 | 142 |
| F | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 36 | 32 | 26 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 117 | 48 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 125 | 75 | 200 |
| T | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 38 | 66 | 48 | 40 | 25 | 15 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 196 | 82 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 214 | 128 | 342 |
| Muli and Alae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 61 | 94 |
| F | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 19 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 87 | 115 |
| T | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 24 | 23 | 31 | 20 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 61 | 148 | 209 |
| TOTAL VAITUPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 14 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 28 | 37 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 59 | 55 | 129 | 99 | 32 | 34 | 21 | 16 | 15 | 21 | 25 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 243 | 313 | 556 |
| F | 7 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 44 | 42 | 34 | 26 | 32 | 23 | 23 | 16 | 40 | 52 | 162 | 120 | 59 | 52 | 24 | 32 | 22 | 30 | 20 | 26 | 27 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 254 | 446 | 700 |
| T | 21 | 21 | 22 | 17 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 25 | 19 | 22 | 30 | 55 | 81 | 66 | 59 | 53 | 50 | 42 | 40 | 34 | 99 | 107 | 291 | 219 | 91 | 86 | 45 | 48 | 37 | 51 | 45 | 43 | 42 | 22 | 9 | 21 | 497 | 759 | 1256 |
| VAITUPU NON-INDIGENOUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| F | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| T | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 12 | 19 |
| NUKUFETAU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tianamo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 21 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 52 | 80 | 132 |
| F | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 16 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 54 | 129 | 183 |
| T | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 34 | 35 | 37 | 35 | 36 | 26 | 11 | 20 | 16 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 106 | 209 | 315 |
| Savave | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 25 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 56 | 74 | 130 |
| F | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 27 | 30 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 49 | 132 | 181 |
| T | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 27 | 35 | 43 | 47 | 21 | 19 | 13 | 18 | 20 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 105 | 206 | 311 |
| TOTAL NUKUFETAU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 6 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 36 | 39 | 33 | 32 | 19 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 108 | 154 | 262 |
| F | 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 25 | 31 | 47 | 50 | 38 | 30 | 17 | 29 | 22 | 14 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 103 | 261 | 364 |
| T | 11 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 21 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 19 | 10 | 13 | 26 | 14 | 61 | 70 | 80 | 82 | 57 | 45 | 24 | 38 | 36 | 23 | 36 | 23 | 21 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 211 | 415 | 626 |

TABLE 2

INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY VILLAGE OF ENUMERATION AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY ISLAND OF ENUMERATION BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE 0-19 AND FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | AGE 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75+ | 0-14 | 15+ | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FUNAFUTI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Vaiaku** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 16 | 35 | 28 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | - | 51 | 156 | 207 |
| F | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 9 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 36 | 104 | 140 |
| T | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 26 | 36 | 25 | 54 | 47 | 31 | 28 | 33 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 87 | 260 | 347 |
| **Alapi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 16 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 46 | 34 | 40 | 62 | 49 | 39 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 120 | 274 | 394 |
| F | 7 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 36 | 47 | 29 | 65 | 53 | 41 | 24 | 15 | 27 | 25 | 22 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 112 | 313 | 425 |
| T | 23 | 17 | 11 | 21 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 10 | 22 | 9 | 19 | 9 | 20 | 12 | 25 | 19 | 25 | 27 | 31 | 82 | 81 | 69 | 127 | 102 | 80 | 42 | 31 | 42 | 46 | 38 | 30 | 17 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 232 | 587 | 819 |
| **Senala** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 22 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 21 | 13 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 46 | 118 | 164 |
| F | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 20 | 18 | 26 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 33 | 120 | 153 |
| T | 8 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 37 | 20 | 22 | 44 | 39 | 39 | 30 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 79 | 238 | 317 |
| **Fakaifou** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 13 | 28 | 39 | 30 | 43 | 27 | 26 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 97 | 179 | 276 |
| F | 4 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 25 | 18 | 27 | 31 | 32 | 27 | 20 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 7 | - | 3 | - | 3 | 70 | 168 | 238 |
| T | 10 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 53 | 57 | 57 | 74 | 59 | 53 | 35 | 31 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 167 | 347 | 514 |
| **Vao and Motu** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 34 | 39 |
| F | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 18 | 26 |
| T | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 52 | 65 |
| **TOTAL FUNAFUTI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 34 | 18 | 20 | 27 | 13 | 19 | 19 | 25 | 15 | 27 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 29 | 34 | 39 | 28 | 40 | 112 | 105 | 102 | 170 | 130 | 100 | 74 | 62 | 46 | 45 | 52 | 36 | 19 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 319 | 761 | 1080 |
| F | 17 | 24 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 19 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 25 | 29 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 95 | 89 | 75 | 138 | 127 | 111 | 69 | 49 | 58 | 48 | 42 | 34 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 13 | 259 | 723 | 982 |
| T | 51 | 42 | 37 | 46 | 31 | 37 | 39 | 46 | 32 | 40 | 39 | 41 | 30 | 34 | 33 | 54 | 63 | 65 | 56 | 70 | 207 | 194 | 177 | 308 | 257 | 211 | 143 | 111 | 104 | 93 | 94 | 70 | 38 | 26 | 10 | 19 | 578 | 1484 | 2062 |
| **FUNAFUTI NON-INDIGENOUS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - | 4 | 28 | 32 |
| F | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - | - | - | 10 | 16 | 26 |
| T | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 1 | - | 7 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 14 | 44 | 58 |

TABLE 2

INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY VILLAGE OF ENUMERATION AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY ISLAND OF ENUMERATION BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE 0-19 AND FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS

| | AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75+ | 0-14 | 15+ | TOTAL |
| NUKULAELAE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fagaua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 25 | 29 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 66 | 94 | 160 |
| F | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 26 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 42 | 145 | 187 |
| T | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 25 | 37 | 46 | 44 | 19 | 23 | 22 | 17 | 27 | 23 | 12 | 17 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 108 | 239 | 347 |
| NIULAKITA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 22 | 39 |
| F | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 15 | 26 |
| T | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 37 | 65 |
| TOTAL TUVALU INDIGENOUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 87 | 80 | 75 | 91 | 71 | 62 | 76 | 83 | 76 | 98 | 84 | 108 | 106 | 105 | 107 | 119 | 95 | 92 | 89 | 99 | 404 | 395 | 510 | 494 | 283 | 217 | 150 | 140 | 121 | 151 | 166 | 144 | 96 | 56 | 31 | 35 | 1309 | 2084 | 3393 |
| F | 69 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 70 | 67 | 65 | 63 | 57 | 78 | 78 | 101 | 86 | 100 | 96 | 99 | 114 | 103 | 115 | 94 | 337 | 330 | 461 | 525 | 396 | 352 | 222 | 213 | 203 | 181 | 162 | 149 | 123 | 88 | 50 | 80 | 1128 | 2750 | 3878 |
| T | 156 | 146 | 141 | 157 | 141 | 129 | 141 | 146 | 133 | 176 | 162 | 209 | 192 | 205 | 203 | 218 | 209 | 195 | 204 | 193 | 741 | 725 | 971 | 1019 | 679 | 569 | 372 | 353 | 324 | 332 | 328 | 293 | 219 | 144 | 87 | 115 | 2437 | 4834 | 7271 |
| TOTAL TUVALU NON-INDIGENOUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 4 | – | – | 4 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 9 | 35 | ~~44~~ 43 |
| F | 1 | – | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 4 | 1 | – | 4 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 12 | 22 | 34 |
| T | 1 | 1 | – | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 8 | 1 | – | 8 | 11 | ~~22~~ 21 | 6 | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 21 | 57 | ~~78~~ 77 |
| DE FACTO TOTAL TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 87 | 81 | 75 | 92 | 74 | 62 | 79 | 83 | 77 | 98 | 84 | 108 | 106 | 105 | 107 | 119 | 95 | 92 | 89 | 99 | 409 | 399 | 510 | 494 | 287 | 224 | 163 | 144 | 123 | 151 | 168 | 145 | 97 | 56 | 32 | 35 | 1318 | 2119 | 3437 |
| F | 70 | 66 | 66 | 69 | 73 | 69 | 66 | 63 | 57 | 79 | 78 | 101 | 86 | 101 | 96 | 99 | 114 | 103 | 115 | 94 | 344 | 334 | 462 | 525 | 400 | 356 | 231 | 215 | 204 | 181 | 163 | 149 | 124 | 88 | 56 | 80 | 1140 | 2772 | 3912 |
| T | 157 | 147 | 141 | 161 | 147 | 131 | 145 | 146 | 134 | 177 | 162 | 209 | 192 | 206 | 203 | 218 | 209 | 195 | 204 | 193 | 753 | 733 | 972 | 1019 | 687 | 580 | 394 | 359 | 327 | 332 | 331 | 294 | 221 | 144 | 88 | 115 | 2458 | 4891 | 7349 |
| NAURU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 12 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 45 | 49 | 27 | 9 | 43 | 58 | 54 | 71 | 37 | 28 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 318 | 439 |
| F | 12 | 15 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 49 | 53 | 35 | 7 | 22 | 39 | 35 | 14 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 137 | 146 | 283 |
| T | 24 | 24 | 14 | 22 | 10 | 27 | 17 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 94 | 102 | 62 | 16 | 65 | 97 | 89 | 85 | 54 | 33 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 258 | 464 | 722 |

TABLE 3

TOTAL INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY SEX AND SINGLE YEARS OF AGE

| Age | M | F | T | Age | M | F | T | Age | M | F | T | Age | M | F | T | Age | M | F | T |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 87 | 69 | 156 | 20 | 68 | 106 | 174 | 40 | 32 | 28 | 60 | 60 | 24 | 38 | 62 | 80 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 1 | 80 | 66 | 146 | 21 | 58 | 65 | 123 | 41 | 21 | 53 | 74 | 61 | 16 | 19 | 35 | 81 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 2 | 75 | 66 | 141 | 22 | 48 | 63 | 111 | 42 | 23 | 37 | 60 | 62 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 82 | - | 4 | 4 |
| 3 | 91 | 66 | 157 | 23 | 60 | 73 | 133 | 43 | 25 | 48 | 73 | 63 | 17 | 24 | 41 | 83 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 4 | 71 | 70 | 141 | 24 | 49 | 89 | 138 | 44 | 20 | 37 | 57 | 64 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 84 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 5 | 62 | 67 | 129 | 25 | 44 | 74 | 118 | 45 | 22 | 35 | 57 | 65 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 85 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 6 | 76 | 65 | 141 | 26 | 47 | 80 | 127 | 46 | 31 | 37 | 68 | 66 | 8 | 20 | 28 | 86 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 7 | 83 | 63 | 146 | 27 | 43 | 61 | 104 | 47 | 30 | 38 | 68 | 67 | 12 | 17 | 29 | 87 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 8 | 76 | 57 | 133 | 28 | 36 | 73 | 109 | 48 | 30 | 34 | 64 | 68 | 7 | 19 | 26 | 88 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 9 | 98 | 78 | 176 | 29 | 47 | 64 | 111 | 49 | 38 | 37 | 75 | 69 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 89 | - | - | - |
| 10 | 84 | 78 | 162 | 30 | 32 | 51 | 83 | 50 | 40 | 42 | 82 | 70 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 90 | - | - | - |
| 11 | 108 | 101 | 209 | 31 | 33 | 39 | 72 | 51 | 28 | 25 | 53 | 71 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 91 | - | - | - |
| 12 | 106 | 86 | 192 | 32 | 27 | 50 | 77 | 52 | 27 | 34 | 61 | 72 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 92 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | 105 | 100 | 205 | 33 | 35 | 51 | 86 | 53 | 31 | 32 | 63 | 73 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 93 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 107 | 96 | 203 | 34 | 23 | 31 | 54 | 54 | 40 | 29 | 69 | 74 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 94 | - | - | - |
| 15 | 119 | 99 | 218 | 35 | 17 | 40 | 57 | 55 | 34 | 37 | 71 | 75 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 95 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | 95 | 114 | 209 | 36 | 34 | 45 | 79 | 56 | 30 | 36 | 66 | 76 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 96 | - | - | - |
| 17 | 92 | 103 | 195 | 37 | 31 | 39 | 70 | 57 | 28 | 25 | 53 | 77 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 97 | - | - | - |
| 18 | 89 | 115 | 204 | 38 | 20 | 36 | 56 | 58 | 28 | 27 | 55 | 78 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 98 | - | - | - |
| 19 | 99 | 94 | 193 | 39 | 38 | 53 | 91 | 59 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 79 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 99 | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1 | - | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 3393 | 3878 | 7271 |

TABLE 4

THE ETHNIC ORIGINS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY ISLAND OF ENUMERATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX

| Ethnic Groups | Five Year Age Groups and Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0–4 | | 5–9 | | 10–14 | | 15–19 | | 20–24 | | 25–29 | | 30–34 | | 35–39 | | 40–44 | | 45–49 | | 50–54 | | 55–59 | | 60–64 | | 65–69 | | 70–74 | | 75+ | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| **NANUMEA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuvaluan | 41 | 37 | 37 | 31 | 64 | 44 | 50 | 51 | 32 | 42 | 20 | 36 | 14 | 35 | 5 | 22 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 26 | 19 | 17 | 29 | 20 | 12 | 20 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 20 | 370 | 448 | 818 |
| Tuvalu/Kiribati | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 5 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| Tuvalu/Other | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| Kiribati/Other | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| All Components | 42 | 39 | 39 | 33 | 69 | 44 | 52 | 54 | 32 | 44 | 20 | 36 | 15 | 35 | 5 | 24 | 13 | 20 | 12 | 27 | 19 | 17 | 29 | 20 | 12 | 21 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 20 | 382 | 462 | 844 |
| **NANUMAGA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuvaluan | 28 | 39 | 30 | 32 | 45 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 18 | 29 | 9 | 31 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 17 | 16 | 20 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 253 | 336 | 589 |
| Tuvalu/Kiribati | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Tuvalu/Other | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Kiribati/Other | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Other Pacific | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| European | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| All Components | 29 | 40 | 32 | 33 | 46 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 19 | 30 | 9 | 31 | 8 | 16 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 261 | 344 | 605 |
| **NIUTAO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuvaluan | 49 | 42 | 37 | 39 | 64 | 49 | 49 | 58 | 28 | 43 | 7 | 45 | 11 | 28 | 11 | 28 | 10 | 26 | 19 | 15 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 16 | 355 | 470 | 825 |
| Tuvalu/Kiribati | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| Tuvalu/Other | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 6 |
| Kiribati/Other | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| All Components | 50 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 68 | 49 | 51 | 61 | 28 | 49 | 8 | 49 | 11 | 31 | 11 | 30 | 11 | 26 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 13 | 5 | 19 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 17 | 369 | 497 | 866 |
| **NUI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuvaluan | 28 | 16 | 37 | 25 | 32 | 25 | 29 | 37 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 25 | 7 | 18 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 228 | 249 | 477 |
| Tuvalu/Kiribati | 4 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 49 | 47 | 96 |
| Tuvalu/Other | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Kiribati/Other | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 5 | 14 | 19 |
| Other Pacific | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| European | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| All Components | 33 | 21 | 46 | 26 | 38 | 28 | 37 | 45 | 25 | 28 | 17 | 37 | 9 | 21 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 22 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 287 | 316 | 603 |

* *ages unadjusted*

TABLE 4

THE ETHNIC ORIGINS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY ISLAND OF ENUMERATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX

| Ethnic Groups | Five Year Age Groups and Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0–4 | | 5–9 | | 10–14 | | 15–19 | | 20–24 | | 25–29 | | 30–34 | | 35–39 | | 40–44 | | 45–49 | | 50–54 | | 55–59 | | 60–64 | | 65–69 | | 70–74 | | 75+ | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| VAITUPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuvaluan | 46 | 27 | 52 | 43 | 119 | 145 | 91 | 118 | 41 | 57 | 32 | 47 | 25 | 27 | 16 | 28 | 15 | 21 | 15 | 31 | 27 | 21 | 17 | 23 | 11 | 24 | 11 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 528 | 642 | 1170 |
| Tuvalu/Kiribati | 4 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | – | 5 | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 21 | 37 | 58 |
| Tuvalu/Other | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 6 | 13 | 19 |
| Kiribati/Other | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| European | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| All Components | 51 | 36 | 57 | 51 | 127 | 152 | 98 | 125 | 41 | 65 | 35 | 52 | 27 | 33 | 18 | 29 | 15 | 22 | 16 | 32 | 28 | 22 | 17 | 26 | 13 | 27 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 565 | 708 | 1273 |
| NUKUFETAU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuvaluan | 29 | 15 | 36 | 29 | 34 | 42 | 32 | 53 | 20 | 31 | 15 | 31 | 7 | 19 | 6 | 22 | 15 | 24 | 9 | 15 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 253 | 337 | 590 |
| Tuvalu/Kiribati | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 18 | 26 |
| Tuvalu/Other | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| Kiribati/Other | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Other Pacific | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| All Components | 32 | 21 | 37 | 31 | 35 | 43 | 34 | 55 | 20 | 34 | 16 | 34 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 23 | 15 | 26 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 262 | 364 | 626 |
| FUNAFUTI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuvaluan | 84 | 70 | 86 | 75 | 96 | 68 | 142 | 123 | 119 | 114 | 93 | 99 | 73 | 61 | 59 | 41 | 45 | 56 | 40 | 48 | 43 | 44 | 40 | 31 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 968 | 874 | 1842 |
| Tuvalu/Kiribati | 15 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | 45 | 95 |
| Tuvalu/Other | 4 | 5 | – | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | 3 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 30 | 30 | 60 |
| Kiribati/Other | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 11 | 24 | 35 |
| Other Pacific | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 21 | 9 | 30 |
| European | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 31 | 26 | 57 |
| Other Non Pacific | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| All Components | 108 | 88 | 96 | 97 | 109 | 75 | 153 | 131 | 141 | 131 | 108 | 113 | 94 | 83 | 64 | 48 | 50 | 60 | 45 | 50 | 49 | 47 | 44 | 34 | 20 | 21 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 1112 | 1008 | 2120 |
| NUKULAELAE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuvaluan | 10 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 25 | 18 | 23 | 23 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 157 | 178 | 335 |
| Tuvalu/Kiribati | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Tuvalu/Other | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Kiribati/Other | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| All Components | 10 | 10 | 23 | 13 | 26 | 19 | 23 | 24 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 19 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 160 | 187 | 347 |

TABLE 4

THE ETHNIC ORIGINS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY ISLAND OF ENUMERATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX

| Ethnic Groups | Five Year Age Groups and Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-4 | | 5-9 | | 10-14 | | 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-29 | | 30-34 | | 35-39 | | 40-44 | | 45-49 | | 50-54 | | 55-59 | | 60-64 | | 65-69 | | 70-74 | | 75+ | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| NIULAKITA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuvaluan | 5 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | 5 | 3 | 5 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37 | 21 | 58 |
| Tuvalu/Kiribati | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Kiribati/Other | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| All Components | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | - | 5 | 3 | 5 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 39 | 26 | 65 |
| TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuvaluan | 320 | 259 | 345 | 286 | 481 | 428 | 455 | 500 | 288 | 351 | 204 | 330 | 151 | 218 | 120 | 180 | 123 | 204 | 130 | 173 | 160 | 153 | 150 | 143 | 92 | 111 | 55 | 85 | 37 | 59 | 38 | 75 | 3149 | 3555 | 6704 |
| Tuvalu/Kiribati | 29 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 16 | 25 | 23 | 14 | 24 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 160 | 179 | 339 |
| Tuvalu/Other | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 41 | 59 | 100 |
| Kiribati/Other | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 16 | - | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 5 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 22 | 71 | 93 |
| Other Pacific | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 21 | 14 | 35 |
| European | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 43 | 34 | 77 |
| Asian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Non Pacific | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Not Stated | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| All Components | 360 | 302 | 382 | 326 | 520 | 450 | 488 | 533 | 319 | 398 | 226 | 368 | 178 | 255 | 133 | 200 | 133 | 215 | 141 | 187 | 168 | 165 | 156 | 153 | 97 | 123 | 57 | 90 | 39 | 60 | 40 | 87 | 3437 | 3912 | 7349 |

TABLE 5

TOTAL POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS* BY SEX

| Country of Origin | Age Groups by Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0–4 | | 5–9 | | 10–14 | | 15–19 | | 20–24 | | 25–29 | | 30–34 | | 35–39 | | 40–44 | | 45–49 | | 50–54 | | 55–59 | | 60–64 | | 65–59 | | 70–74 | | 75+ | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Tuvalu | 353 | 291 | 375 | 319 | 515 | 447 | 485 | 530 | 304 | 381 | 212 | 354 | 157 | 224 | 126 | 188 | 128 | 207 | 140 | 181 | 164 | 163 | 155 | 147 | 93 | 116 | 56 | 86 | 38 | 60 | 39 | 85 | 3340 | 3778 |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kiribati | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 18 | – | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 5 | – | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 27 | 78 |
| New Hebrides | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| West Samoa | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 8 |
| Nauru | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Solomons | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fiji | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 4 |
| Other Pacific | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 8 |
| United Kingdom and Ireland | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 | 16 |
| Australia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 7 | 10 |
| New Zealand | 3 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 4 |
| India | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| British Commonwealth | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| United States | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other Europe and America | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 |
| China | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| All Others | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 360 | 302 | 382 | 326 | 520 | 450 | 488 | 533 | 319 | 398 | 226 | 368 | 178 | 255 | 133 | 200 | 133 | 215 | 141 | 187 | 168 | 165 | 156 | 153 | 97 | 123 | 57 | 90 | 39 | 60 | 40 | 87 | 3437 | 3912 |

TABLE 6

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF TUVALU CLASSIFIED BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE AND FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS BY SEX
SHOWING THE HIGHEST CLASS COMPLETED AT SCHOOL OR COLLEGE SEPARATELY FOR THOSE ATTENDING AND THOSE NOT ATTENDING

| TUVALU Age | Sex | Never Attended | Highest Level Completed: Primary Class 1-3 At School | Primary Class 1-3 Left School | Primary Class 4-5 At School | Primary Class 4-5 Left School | Primary Class 6-7 At School | Primary Class 6-7 Left School | Primary Class 8-9 At School | Primary Class 8-9 Left School | Secondary Form 1-2 At School | Secondary Form 1-2 Left School | Secondary Form 3-4 At School | Secondary Form 3-4 Left School | Secondary Form 5-6 At School | Secondary Form 5-6 Left School | University For 2 Years At College | University For 2 Years Left College | University Degree or Diploma | Totals: At School | Totals: Left School | Totals: Never Attended | Total In Age Group |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-4 | M | 404 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 404 | 404 |
| | F | 337 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 337 | 337 |
| 5 | M | 56 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 56 | 62 |
| | F | 56 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | 56 | 67 |
| 6 | M | 2 | 66 | 2 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 72 | 2 | 2 | 76 |
| | F | 2 | 58 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 | 1 | 2 | 65 |
| 7 | M | 3 | 62 | - | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80 | - | 3 | 83 |
| | F | 1 | 48 | 2 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | 2 | 1 | 63 |
| 8 | M | - | 30 | - | 44 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 76 | - | - | 76 |
| | F | - | 21 | - | 36 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | - | - | 57 |
| 9 | M | - | 11 | - | 68 | - | 18 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 98 | - | - | 98 |
| | F | 2 | 7 | - | 56 | - | 12 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 76 | - | 2 | 78 |
| 5-9 | M | 61 | 175 | 2 | 136 | - | 19 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 332 | 2 | 61 | 395 |
| | F | 61 | 145 | 3 | 108 | - | 12 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 266 | 3 | 61 | 330 |
| 10 | M | - | 1 | - | 32 | 2 | 47 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 82 | 2 | - | 84 |
| | F | - | - | - | 35 | - | 42 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 78 | - | - | 78 |
| 11 | M | 2 | 1 | - | 18 | - | 67 | 1 | 3 | - | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 105 | 1 | 2 | 108 |
| | F | - | - | - | 19 | - | 58 | - | 5 | - | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 101 | - | - | 101 |
| 12 | M | - | 2 | - | 12 | 2 | 29 | 4 | 27 | 1 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 99 | 7 | - | 106 |
| | F | 1 | - | - | 6 | - | 26 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 36 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 83 | 2 | 1 | 86 |
| 13 | M | 2 | - | - | 4 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 54 | 3 | 9 | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 98 | 5 | 2 | 105 |
| | F | - | - | - | 1 | - | 9 | 4 | 50 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 92 | 8 | - | 100 |
| 14 | M | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 42 | 26 | - | 3 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 64 | 43 | - | 107 |
| | F | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 37 | 23 | 5 | - | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 68 | 27 | 1 | 96 |
| 10-14 | M | 4 | 4 | - | 67 | 7 | 177 | 18 | 127 | 30 | 55 | 3 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 448 | 58 | 4 | 510 |
| | F | 2 | - | - | 61 | 1 | 140 | 8 | 108 | 26 | 80 | 2 | 33 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 422 | 37 | 2 | 461 |
| 15 | M | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 82 | - | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 15 | 103 | 1 | 119 |
| | F | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 50 | - | 4 | 17 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 33 | 65 | 1 | 99 |
| 16 | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 2 | 64 | - | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 90 | - | 95 |
| | F | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 14 | 2 | 77 | - | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | 13 | 100 | 1 | 114 |
| 17 | M | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 11 | 2 | 56 | - | - | 1 | 8 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 12 | 79 | 1 | 92 |
| | F | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 7 | 1 | 70 | - | 5 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | 9 | 94 | - | 103 |
| 18 | M | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 21 | - | 45 | - | 1 | - | 7 | 6 | 4 | - | - | - | 6 | 83 | - | 89 |
| | F | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 19 | - | 73 | - | 4 | - | 9 | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | 4 | 111 | - | 115 |
| 19 | M | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | 26 | - | 37 | - | 7 | - | 11 | 5 | 6 | - | - | - | 5 | 94 | - | 99 |
| | F | 2 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 19 | - | 46 | - | 7 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 4 | 88 | 2 | 94 |
| 15-19 | M | 2 | - | 1 | - | 17 | 2 | 92 | 11 | 284 | - | 16 | 7 | 29 | 23 | 10 | - | - | - | 43 | 449 | 2 | 494 |
| | F | 4 | - | 2 | - | 9 | 2 | 69 | 14 | 316 | - | 22 | 24 | 28 | 23 | 12 | - | - | - | 63 | 458 | 4 | 525 |

TABLE 6

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF TUVALU CLASSIFIED BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE AND FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS BY SEX – SHOWING THE HIGHEST CLASS COMPLETED AT SCHOOL OR COLLEGE SEPARATELY FOR THOSE ATTENDING AND THOSE NOT ATTENDING

| TUVALU Age | Sex | Never Attended | Highest Level Completed: Primary Class 1-3 At School | Primary Class 1-3 Left School | Primary Class 4-5 At School | Primary Class 4-5 Left School | Primary Class 6-7 At School | Primary Class 6-7 Left School | Primary Class 8-9 At School | Primary Class 8-9 Left School | Secondary Form 1-2 At School | Secondary Form 1-2 Left School | Secondary Form 3-4 At School | Secondary Form 3-4 Left School | Secondary Form 5-6 At School | Secondary Form 5-6 Left School | University For 2 Years At College | University For 2 Years Left College | University Degree or Diploma | Totals At School | Totals Left School | Totals Never Attended | Total In Age Group |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20–24 | M | – | – | 3 | – | 18 | – | 96 | – | 98 | – | 18 | – | 21 | – | 26 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 283 | – | 283 |
| | F | 6 | – | 7 | – | 28 | – | 135 | – | 153 | – | 13 | – | 30 | – | 23 | – | – | 1 | – | 390 | 6 | 396 |
| 25–29 | M | 1 | – | 4 | – | 29 | – | 74 | – | 59 | – | 10 | – | 20 | – | 16 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 216 | 1 | 217 |
| | F | 2 | – | 14 | – | 29 | – | 161 | – | 102 | – | 8 | – | 25 | – | 11 | – | – | – | – | 350 | 2 | 352 |
| 30–34 | M | – | – | 6 | – | 19 | – | 61 | – | 34 | – | 10 | – | 6 | – | 8 | – | 2 | 4 | – | 150 | – | 150 |
| | F | – | – | 8 | – | 25 | – | 124 | – | 43 | – | 5 | – | 7 | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | 222 | – | 222 |
| 35–39 | M | – | – | 6 | – | 20 | – | 55 | – | 35 | – | 7 | – | 9 | – | 7 | – | – | 1 | – | 140 | – | 140 |
| | F | – | – | 7 | – | 33 | – | 135 | – | 34 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 213 | – | 213 |
| 40–44 | M | 1 | – | 4 | – | 20 | – | 65 | – | 16 | – | 5 | – | 3 | – | 5 | – | – | 2 | – | 120 | 1 | 121 |
| | F | 1 | – | 15 | – | 26 | – | 141 | – | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 202 | 1 | 203 |
| 45–49 | M | – | – | 8 | – | 23 | – | 103 | – | 13 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | 151 | – | 151 |
| | F | 1 | – | 21 | – | 29 | – | 118 | – | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 180 | 1 | 181 |
| 50–54 | M | – | – | 17 | – | 46 | – | 85 | – | 13 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 166 | – | 166 |
| | F | – | – | 12 | – | 35 | – | 104 | – | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 162 | – | 162 |
| 55–59 | M | – | – | 10 | – | 30 | – | 84 | – | 19 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 144 | – | 144 |
| | F | – | – | 16 | – | 33 | – | 89 | – | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 149 | – | 149 |
| 60–64 | M | 1 | – | 9 | – | 17 | – | 60 | – | 8 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 95 | 1 | 96 |
| | F | 2 | – | 21 | – | 30 | – | 65 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 121 | 2 | 123 |
| 65+ | M | 1 | – | 20 | – | 29 | – | 64 | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 121 | 1 | 122 |
| | F | 9 | – | 36 | – | 76 | – | 95 | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 215 | 9 | 224 |
| 20+ TOTAL | M | 4 | – | 87 | – | 251 | – | 747 | – | 302 | – | 55 | – | 60 | – | 65 | – | 7 | 12 | – | 1586 | 4 | 3393 0+ |
| | F | 21 | – | 157 | – | 344 | – | 1167 | – | 399 | – | 27 | – | 64 | – | 45 | – | – | 1 | – | 2204 | 21 | 3878 |
| 15-19 | | 2<br>4 | | 1<br>2 | | 17<br>9 | 2<br>2 | 92<br>69 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 43<br>63 | 2<br>4 | |
| 15-4 | | 6<br>25 | | 88<br>159 | | 268<br>353 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2084<br>2750 |
| 15-24 | | 2<br>10 | | 4<br>9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 777<br>921 |
| 25+ | | 4<br>15 | | 84<br>150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1307<br>1829 |

TABLE 7

THE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION OVER 5 YEARS OF AGE ON EACH ISLAND SHOWING BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX THOSE ATTENDING AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL OR COLLEGE

| Island and Educational Level | ATTENDING Years of Age 5–9 | | 10–14 | | 15–19 | | 20+ | | Total Attending | | NOT ATTENDING Years of Age 5–9 | | 10–14 | | 15–19 | | 20–24 | | 25–34 | | 35–44 | | 45–54 | | 55+ | | Total Not Attending | | TOTAL POPULATION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| **NANUMEA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 12 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 15 | 21 |
| Up to Class 5 | 40 | 22 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 42 | 24 | – | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 6 | 24 | 22 | 33 | 43 | 73 | 93 | 161 | 135 | 185 | 320 |
| Classes 6 to 9 | 3 | 2 | 47 | 33 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 51 | 37 | – | – | 12 | 3 | 36 | 45 | 15 | 32 | 15 | 48 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 115 | 171 | 166 | 208 | 374 |
| Secondary I–II | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 12 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| Secondary III–VI | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 17 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 25 |
| TOTAL | 43 | 24 | 49 | 35 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 93 | 61 | 4 | 12 | 18 | 4 | 48 | 54 | 26 | 46 | 34 | 67 | 20 | 44 | 35 | 45 | 58 | 86 | 243 | 358 | 336 | 419 | 755 |
| **NANUMAGA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Up to Class 5 | 25 | 31 | 6 | 8 | – | – | – | – | 31 | 39 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 25 | 56 | 64 | 120 |
| Classes 6 to 9 | 1 | – | 39 | 30 | – | 2 | – | – | 40 | 32 | – | – | 5 | – | 33 | 30 | 15 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 8 | 34 | 24 | 33 | 24 | 34 | 121 | 185 | 161 | 217 | 378 |
| Secondary I–II | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Secondary III–VI | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| TOTAL | 26 | 31 | 45 | 38 | – | 2 | – | – | 71 | 71 | 4 | 2 | 6 | – | 33 | 37 | 16 | 29 | 16 | 40 | 14 | 37 | 33 | 37 | 33 | 45 | 154 | 227 | 226 | 298 | 524 |
| **NIUTAO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 10 | – | 5 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 19 | 27 |
| Up to Class 5 | 33 | 32 | 11 | 9 | – | – | – | – | 44 | 41 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 25 | 44 | 61 | 88 | 102 | 190 |
| Classes 6 to 9 | 4 | 3 | 51 | 36 | 9 | 11 | – | – | 64 | 50 | – | – | – | – | 32 | 33 | 22 | 46 | 10 | 61 | 13 | 46 | 24 | 31 | 39 | 52 | 140 | 269 | 204 | 319 | 523 |
| Secondary I–II | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Secondary III–VI | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| TOTAL | 37 | 35 | 62 | 45 | 9 | 11 | – | – | 108 | 91 | 8 | 10 | – | 5 | 39 | 44 | 27 | 54 | 20 | 76 | 24 | 54 | 38 | 39 | 47 | 79 | 203 | 361 | 311 | 452 | 763 |
| **NUI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Up to Class 5 | 30 | 21 | 6 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 36 | 28 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 17 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 22 | 27 | 51 | 68 | 87 | 96 | 183 |
| Classes 6 to 9 | 3 | 2 | 27 | 21 | – | – | – | – | 30 | 23 | – | – | – | – | 35 | 37 | 18 | 26 | 15 | 34 | 12 | 28 | 11 | 19 | 18 | 14 | 109 | 158 | 139 | 181 | 320 |
| Secondary I–II | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Secondary III–VI | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 33 | 23 | 33 | 28 | – | – | – | – | 66 | 51 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 41 | 40 | 21 | 29 | 27 | 54 | 21 | 37 | 19 | 31 | 40 | 41 | 179 | 237 | 245 | 291 | 536 |

TABLE 7

THE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION OVER 5 YEARS OF AGE ON EACH ISLAND SHOWING BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX THOSE ATTENDING AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL OR COLLEGE

| Island and Educational Level | ATTENDING Years of Age 5-9 | | 10-14 | | 15-19 | | 20+ | | Total Attending | | NOT ATTENDING Years of Age 5-9 | | 10-14 | | 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55+ | | Total Not Attending | | TOTAL POPULATION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| VAITUPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| Up to Class 5 | 44 | 45 | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 50 | 51 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 35 | 54 | 13 | 104 | 144 | 248 |
| Classes 6 to 9 | 3 | 1 | 45 | 40 | 1 | - | - | - | 49 | 41 | - | - | 5 | 2 | 51 | 65 | 19 | 45 | 32 | 48 | 20 | 40 | 30 | 32 | 38 | 48 | 195 | 280 | 244 | 321 | 565 |
| Secondary I-II | - | - | 55 | 80 | - | - | - | - | 55 | 80 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 10 | 10 | 65 | 90 | 155 |
| Secondary III-VI | - | - | 18 | 33 | 30 | 46 | - | - | 48 | 79 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 12 | 70 | 91 | 161 |
| University Studies | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Degree or Diploma | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| TOTAL | 47 | 46 | 124 | 159 | 31 | 46 | - | - | 202 | 251 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 68 | 74 | 32 | 59 | 55 | 76 | 31 | 54 | 46 | 50 | 50 | 87 | 295 | 409 | 497 | 660 | 1157 |
| NUKUFETAU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Up to Class 5 | 33 | 27 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 36 | 29 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 36 | 38 | 72 | 67 | 139 |
| Classes 6 to 9 | 1 | - | 22 | 36 | - | - | - | - | 23 | 36 | - | - | 7 | 9 | 31 | 46 | 14 | 32 | 14 | 42 | 13 | 40 | 15 | 25 | 21 | 26 | 115 | 220 | 138 | 256 | 394 |
| Secondary I-II | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Secondary III-VI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Degree or Diploma | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| TOTAL | 34 | 27 | 25 | 38 | - | - | - | - | 59 | 65 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 32 | 50 | 19 | 38 | 22 | 47 | 23 | 51 | 28 | 31 | 30 | 44 | 167 | 274 | 226 | 339 | 565 |
| FUNAFUTI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 53 |
| Up to Class 5 | 76 | 61 | 23 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 99 | 73 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 5 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 23 | 55 | 64 | 154 | 137 | 291 |
| Classes 6 to 9 | 6 | 5 | 62 | 47 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 70 | 53 | - | - | 13 | 13 | 139 | 103 | 81 | 74 | 115 | 131 | 80 | 92 | 79 | 75 | 68 | 56 | 575 | 544 | 645 | 597 | 1242 |
| Secondary I-II | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 37 | 28 | 37 | 28 | 65 |
| Secondary III-VI | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 18 | 23 | 28 | 36 | 33 | 35 | 13 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 93 | 96 | 93 | 97 | 190 |
| University Studies | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| Degree or Diploma | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 82 | 66 | 85 | 59 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 169 | 127 | 23 | 23 | 17 | 16 | 168 | 136 | 130 | 127 | 174 | 180 | 108 | 107 | 97 | 90 | 82 | 81 | 799 | 760 | 968 | 887 | 1855 |
| NUKULAELAE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Up to Class 5 | 23 | 11 | 12 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 35 | 23 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 41 | 28 | 69 |
| Classes 6 to 9 | - | - | 11 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 5 | - | - | 4 | - | 15 | 25 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 30 | 13 | 25 | 17 | 15 | 18 | 31 | 85 | 136 | 96 | 141 | 237 |
| Secondary I-II | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Secondary III-VI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 23 | 11 | 23 | 17 | - | - | - | - | 46 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 6 | - | 18 | 26 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 31 | 17 | 27 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 32 | 102 | 146 | 148 | 174 | 322 |

TABLE 7

THE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION OVER 5 YEARS OF AGE ON EACH ISLAND SHOWING BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX THOSE ATTENDING AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL OR COLLEGE

| Island and Educational Level | ATTENDING Years of Age 5-9 | | 10-14 | | 15-19 | | 20+ | | Total Attending | | NOT ATTENDING Years of Age 5-9 | | 10-14 | | 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55+ | | Total Not Attending | | TOTAL POPULATION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| NIULAKITA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Up to Class 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Classes 6 to 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 32 |
| Secondary I-II | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Secondary III-VI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| TOTAL | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 15 | 32 | 21 | 53 |
| TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 61 | 61 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 11 | 71 | 88 | 71 | 88 | 159 |
| Up to Class 5 | 311 | 253 | 71 | 61 | - | - | - | - | 382 | 314 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 21 | 35 | 58 | 76 | 50 | 81 | 94 | 97 | 115 | 212 | 365 | 516 | 747 | 830 | 1577 |
| Classes 6 to 9 | 21 | 13 | 304 | 248 | 13 | 16 | - | - | 338 | 277 | - | - | 48 | 34 | 376 | 385 | 194 | 288 | 228 | 430 | 171 | 330 | 214 | 245 | 242 | 273 | 1473 | 1985 | 1811 | 2262 | 4073 |
| Secondary I-II | - | - | 55 | 80 | - | - | - | - | 55 | 80 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 16 | 22 | 18 | 13 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 73 | 51 | 128 | 131 | 259 |
| Secondary III-VI | - | - | 18 | 33 | 30 | 47 | - | - | 48 | 80 | - | - | - | - | 39 | 40 | 47 | 53 | 50 | 53 | 24 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 164 | 149 | 212 | 229 | 441 |
| University Studies | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | 7 |
| Degree or Diploma | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 12 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 332 | 266 | 448 | 422 | 43 | 63 | - | - | 823 | 751 | 63 | 64 | 62 | 39 | 451 | 462 | 283 | 396 | 367 | 574 | 261 | 416 | 317 | 343 | 361 | 496 | 2165 | 2790 | 2988 | 3541 | 6529 |

TABLE 8

THE MARITAL STATUS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE 15-29 AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS* BY SEX

| Marital Status | Sex | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 15-19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 20-24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75+ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never Married | M | 356 | 377 | 520 | 95 | 111 | 98 | 94 | 89 | 487 | 89 | 54 | 47 | 42 | 39 | 271 | 28 | 13 | 28 | 17 | 24 | 110 | 50 | 20 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 2213 |
| | F | 296 | 322 | 448 | 102 | 97 | 116 | 97 | 104 | 516 | 74 | 63 | 53 | 38 | 35 | 263 | 38 | 38 | 26 | 22 | 20 | 144 | 54 | 39 | 35 | 23 | 23 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 2205 |
| Married | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 26 | 45 | 18 | 20 | 27 | 22 | 19 | 106 | 113 | 103 | 117 | 132 | 160 | 139 | 84 | 49 | 26 | 25 | 1100 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 33 | 36 | 126 | 40 | 36 | 44 | 39 | 42 | 201 | 174 | 135 | 148 | 130 | 100 | 104 | 53 | 35 | 8 | 18 | 1249 |
| Widowed | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 55 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 10 | 19 | 20 | 28 | 29 | 50 | 42 | 47 | 61 | 310 |
| Divorced | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 114 |
| TOTAL | M | 356 | 377 | 520 | 95 | 111 | 98 | 94 | 90 | 488 | 91 | 58 | 54 | 48 | 66 | 317 | 47 | 34 | 55 | 39 | 43 | 218 | 166 | 127 | 131 | 141 | 166 | 155 | 96 | 57 | 38 | 40 | 3393 |
| | F | 296 | 322 | 448 | 102 | 97 | 116 | 101 | 117 | 533 | 95 | 82 | 72 | 72 | 74 | 395 | 84 | 80 | 72 | 63 | 65 | 364 | 246 | 197 | 214 | 187 | 164 | 153 | 122 | 90 | 60 | 87 | 3878 |
| NAURU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never Married | M | 41 | 48 | 30 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 36 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 35 | 30 | 7 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 236 |
| | F | 46 | 49 | 39 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 160 |
| Married | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 32 | 61 | 40 | 25 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 197 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 32 | 37 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 121 |
| Widowed | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Divorced | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | M | 41 | 48 | 30 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 38 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 55 | 62 | 68 | 40 | 29 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 439 |
| | F | 46 | 49 | 39 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 41 | 39 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 283 |

* *ages unadjusted*

TABLE 9

THE RELIGION OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION BY ISLAND OF ENUMERATION BY SEX, GROUPED BY AGE INTO THOSE UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE*

| ISLANDS | | TUVALU CHURCH | | SDA | | BAHAI | | JEHOVAHS WITNESS | | CATHOLIC | | OTHERS | | NONE | | REFUSED or N.S. | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| Nanumea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0–14 | 145 | 108 | – | – | 5 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 150 | 116 | 266 |
| | 15+ | 223 | 333 | – | – | 9 | 12 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 232 | 346 | 578 |
| | Total | 368 | 441 | – | – | 14 | 20 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 382 | 462 | 844 |
| Nanumaga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0–14 | 107 | 109 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 107 | 109 | 216 |
| | 15+ | 152 | 235 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 153 | 235 | 388 |
| | Total | 259 | 344 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 260 | 344 | 604 |
| Niutao | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0–14 | 155 | 129 | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 160 | 131 | 291 |
| | 15+ | 204 | 356 | 5 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 209 | 366 | 575 |
| | Total | 359 | 485 | 10 | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 369 | 497 | 866 |
| Nui | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0–14 | 114 | 75 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 115 | 75 | 190 |
| | 15+ | 168 | 236 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 170 | 241 | 411 |
| | Total | 282 | 311 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 285 | 316 | 601 |
| Vaitupu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0–14 | 228 | 233 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 232 | 237 | 469 |
| | 15+ | 315 | 454 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 324 | 463 | 787 |
| | Total | 543 | 687 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 8 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 556 | 700 | 1256 |
| Nukufetau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0–14 | 104 | 93 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 104 | 95 | 199 |
| | 15+ | 152 | 267 | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 158 | 269 | 427 |
| | Total | 256 | 360 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 262 | 364 | 626 |
| Funafuti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0–14 | 296 | 233 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 309 | 250 | 559 |
| | 15+ | 720 | 693 | 26 | 22 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 771 | 732 | 1503 |
| | Total | 1016 | 926 | 32 | 30 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1080 | 982 | 2062 |
| Nukulaelae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0–14 | 59 | 42 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 59 | 42 | 101 |
| | 15+ | 100 | 145 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 101 | 145 | 246 |
| | Total | 159 | 187 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 160 | 187 | 347 |
| Niulakita | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0–14 | 17 | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 11 | 28 |
| | 15+ | 22 | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 22 | 15 | 37 |
| | Total | 39 | 26 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 39 | 26 | 65 |
| TUVALU TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0–14 | 1225 | 1033 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1253 | 1066 | 2319 |
| | 15+ | 2056 | 2734 | 38 | 36 | 25 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2140 | 2812 | 4952 |
| | Total | 3281 | 3767 | 52 | 49 | 33 | 42 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 3393 | 3878 | 7271 |

*ages unadjusted

TABLE 10

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE TOTAL OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ALIVE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRESENT AGE OF THE WOMEN

| | Age Group of Women | Number of Women to whom children have been born to the number of:- 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15+ | N.S | Total Number of Women | Children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FUNAFUTI | 15-19 | 131 | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 138 | 8 |
| | 20-24 | 79 | 39 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 127 | 57 |
| | 25-29 | 35 | 29 | 25 | 11 | 8 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 111 | 154 |
| | 30-34 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 69 | 163 |
| | 35-39 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 | 181 |
| | 40-44 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 58 | 261 |
| | 45-49 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 48 | 278 |
| | 50-54 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 42 | 244 |
| | 55-59 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 34 | 165 |
| | 60-64 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 19 | 88 |
| | 65-69 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 12 | 58 |
| | 70-74 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1* | - | 3 | 26 |
| | 75+ | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 71 |
| | TOTAL | 296 | 101 | 63 | 57 | 46 | 44 | 27 | 23 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 723 | 1754 |
| TUVALU EXCLUDING FUNAFUTI | 15-19 | 374 | 11 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 387 | 16 |
| | 20-24 | 174 | 67 | 18 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 269 | 133 |
| | 25-29 | 78 | 56 | 56 | 30 | 14 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 241 | 354 |
| | 30-34 | 28 | 19 | 28 | 33 | 22 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 153 | 392 |
| | 35-39 | 27 | 20 | 23 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 164 | 568 |
| | 40-44 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 26 | 9 | 21 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 145 | 659 |
| | 45-49 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 133 | 737 |
| | 50-54 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 120 | 693 |
| | 55-59 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | 115 | 640 |
| | 60-64 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 104 | 534 |
| | 65-69 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 76 | 413 |
| | 70-74 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 53 | 280 |
| | 75+ | 12 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 67 | 356 |
| | TOTAL | 760 | 254 | 190 | 149 | 130 | 85 | 105 | 86 | 91 | 76 | 46 | 28 | 17 | 7 | 3 | - | - | 2027 | 5775 |

* *15 children*

TABLE 10

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE TOTAL OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ALIVE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRESENT AGE OF THE WOMEN

| | Age Group of Women | Number of Women to whom children have been born to the number of:- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15+ | N.S | Women | Children |
| TUVALU | 15-19 | 505 | 17 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 525 | 24 |
| | 20-24 | 253 | 106 | 27 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 396 | 190 |
| | 25-29 | 113 | 85 | 81 | 41 | 22 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 352 | 508 |
| | 30-34 | 43 | 28 | 36 | 51 | 34 | 19 | 7 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 222 | 555 |
| | 35-39 | 33 | 25 | 28 | 23 | 24 | 30 | 22 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 213 | 749 |
| | 40-44 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 34 | 14 | 31 | 25 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 203 | 920 |
| | 45-49 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 181 | 1015 |
| | 50-54 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 162 | 937 |
| | 55-59 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | 149 | 805 |
| | 60-64 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 123 | 622 |
| | 65-69 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 88 | 471 |
| | 70-74 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1* | - | 56 | 306 |
| | 75+ | 15 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 80 | 427 |
| | TOTAL | 1056 | 355 | 253 | 206 | 176 | 129 | 132 | 109 | 106 | 95 | 62 | 35 | 22 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2750 | 7529 |

TABLE 11

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOW ALIVE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRESENT AGE OF THE WOMEN

| | Age Group of Women | Number of Women with Living Children to the Number of:- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15+ | N.S | Women | Children |
| FUNAFUTI | 15-19 | 132 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 138 | 7 |
| | 20-24 | 81 | 40 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 127 | 52 |
| | 25-29 | 37 | 28 | 24 | 16 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 111 | 144 |
| | 30-34 | 15 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 69 | 153 |
| | 35-39 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 | 168 |
| | 40-44 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 58 | 243 |
| | 45-49 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 48 | 237 |
| | 50-54 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42 | 210 |
| | 55-59 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 34 | 134 |
| | 60-64 | 4 | - | 3 | - | 3 | 6 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 71 |
| | 65-69 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 46 |
| | 70-74 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 22 |
| | 75+ | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 52 |
| | TOTAL | 303 | 103 | 75 | 57 | 46 | 45 | 30 | 20 | 18 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 723 | 1539 |
| TUVALU EXCLUDING FUNAFUTI | 15-19 | 374 | 11 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 387 | 16 |
| | 20-24 | 174 | 70 | 17 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 269 | 128 |
| | 25-29 | 80 | 57 | 58 | 33 | 8 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 241 | 332 |
| | 30-34 | 29 | 23 | 31 | 35 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 153 | 359 |
| | 35-39 | 28 | 25 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 164 | 503 |
| | 40-44 | 11 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 15 | 21 | 14 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 145 | 565 |
| | 45-49 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 10 | 18 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 133 | 611 |
| | 50-54 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 120 | 543 |
| | 55-59 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 115 | 487 |
| | 60-64 | 20 | 16 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 104 | 371 |
| | 65-69 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 76 | 274 |
| | 70-74 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 53 | 182 |
| | 75+ | 19 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67 | 221 |
| | TOTAL | 795 | 278 | 206 | 189 | 140 | 123 | 109 | 80 | 58 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2027 | 4592 |
| TUVALU | 15-19 | 506 | 16 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 525 | 23 |
| | 20-24 | 255 | 110 | 23 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 396 | 180 |
| | 25-29 | 117 | 85 | 82 | 49 | 13 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 352 | 476 |
| | 30-34 | 44 | 32 | 45 | 49 | 29 | 15 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 222 | 512 |
| | 35-39 | 34 | 31 | 26 | 31 | 22 | 36 | 14 | 11 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 213 | 671 |
| | 40-44 | 18 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 31 | 20 | 33 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 203 | 808 |
| | 45-49 | 19 | 14 | 19 | 15 | 26 | 12 | 20 | 21 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 181 | 848 |
| | 50-54 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 162 | 753 |
| | 55-59 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 149 | 621 |
| | 60-64 | 24 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 123 | 442 |
| | 65-69 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 88 | 320 |
| | 70-74 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 56 | 204 |
| | 75+ | 22 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 7 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80 | 273 |
| | TOTAL | 1098 | 381 | 281 | 246 | 186 | 168 | 139 | 100 | 76 | 37 | 22 | 11 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2750 | 6131 |

TABLE 12

THE INDIGENOUS MOTHERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR PRESENT AGE AND THEIR AGE AT BIRTH OF THEIR FIRST CHILD

| Present Age of Women | Age at Birth of First Child | | | | | | | | Total Mothers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 15 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45+ | |
| 15-19 | 1 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| 20-24 | - | 63 | 89 | - | - | - | - | - | 152 |
| 25-29 | - | 66 | 144 | 29 | - | - | - | - | 239 |
| 30-34 | 2 | 51 | 99 | 22 | 5 | - | - | - | 179 |
| 35-39 | 1 | 60 | 85 | 24 | 7 | 3 | - | - | 180 |
| 40-44 | 1 | 55 | 91 | 24 | 13 | 2 | - | - | 186 |
| 45-49 | - | 51 | 80 | 27 | 8 | 2 | - | - | 168 |
| 50-54 | - | 30 | 83 | 27 | 8 | - | - | - | 148 |
| 55-59 | 1 | 30 | 48 | 37 | 10 | 4 | 1 | - | 131 |
| 60-64 | 1 | 27 | 49 | 17 | 10 | 4 | - | - | 108 |
| 65-69 | - | 33 | 31 | 8 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 76 |
| 70-74 | - | 22 | 19 | 8 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 51 |
| 75+ | - | 22 | 27 | 13 | 3 | - | - | - | 65 |
| TOTAL | 7 | 529 | 845 | 236 | 68 | 16 | 2 | - | 1703 |

TABLE 13

THE INDIGENOUS WOMEN AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO ATTAINED MOTHERHOOD BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS SHOWING THE SEX AND THE NUMBER OF YEARS SINCE THE BIRTH OF THE LAST-BORN CHILD

| Number of Years since Last Birth | Sex of Child | Present Age of Women 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75+ | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | M | 4 | 31 | 39 | 11 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 93 |
| | F | 5 | 27 | 24 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 74 |
| 1 | M | 4 | 25 | 26 | 16 | 7 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 84 |
| | F | 2 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 61 |
| 2 | M | 4 | 14 | 27 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 71 |
| | F | 1 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 10 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52 |
| 3 | M | - | 7 | 20 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56 |
| | F | - | 6 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45 |
| 4 | M | - | 4 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| | F | - | - | 10 | 6 | 8 | 6 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 31 |
| 5 | M | - | 4 | 8 | 4 | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| | F | - | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| 6 | M | - | - | 10 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32 |
| | F | - | - | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| 7 | M | - | - | 4 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 29 |
| | F | - | - | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 8 | M | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 |
| | F | - | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| 9 | M | - | - | 3 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 37 |
| | F | - | - | 1 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 32 |
| 10-14 | M | - | - | 1 | 10 | 18 | 33 | 44 | 30 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 146 |
| | F | - | - | - | 5 | 21 | 31 | 27 | 28 | 8 | 1 | - | - | - | 121 |
| 15-19 | M | - | - | - | - | 5 | 8 | 16 | 23 | 30 | 5 | - | - | - | 87 |
| | F | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 22 | 29 | 5 | - | - | - | 90 |
| 20-29 | M | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 9 | 11 | 26 | 34 | 18 | 1 | - | 101 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 8 | 6 | 19 | 17 | 38 | 13 | 5 | - | 107 |
| 30+ | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 13 | 25 | 18 | 34 | 96 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 12 | 20 | 27 | 31 | 98 |
| N.S | | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| TOTAL | | 20 | 152 | 239 | 179 | 180 | 186 | 168 | 148 | 131 | 108 | 76 | 51 | 65 | 1703 |

TABLE 14

THE INDIGENOUS WOMEN AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO ATTAINED MOTHERHOOD AND WHOSE LAST BORN CHILD IS STILL ALIVE BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS SHOWING THE SEX AND NUMBER OF YEARS SINCE THE BIRTH OF THAT CHILD

| Number of Years since Last Birth | Sex of Child | Present Age of Women | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75+ | |
| 0 | M | 3 | 28 | 37 | 10 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 86 |
| | F | 5 | 26 | 22 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 69 |
| 1 | M | 4 | 19 | 25 | 15 | 7 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 75 |
| | F | 2 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59 |
| 2 | M | 4 | 11 | 26 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 65 |
| | F | 1 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 51 |
| 3 | M | - | 7 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 53 |
| | F | - | 4 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43 |
| 4 | M | - | 4 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 |
| | F | - | - | 10 | 6 | 7 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29 |
| 5 | M | - | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| | F | - | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| 6 | M | - | - | 10 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 |
| | F | - | - | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| 7 | M | - | - | 4 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 28 |
| | F | - | - | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| 8 | M | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 |
| | F | - | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| 9 | M | - | - | 2 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| | F | - | - | 1 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 29 |
| 10-14 | M | - | - | 1 | 10 | 17 | 30 | 40 | 27 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 134 |
| | F | - | - | - | 5 | 21 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | 111 |
| 15-19 | M | - | - | - | - | 4 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 22 | 5 | - | - | - | 71 |
| | F | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 18 | 26 | 5 | - | - | - | 79 |
| 20-29 | M | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 7 | 11 | 22 | 25 | 13 | 1 | - | 81 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 8 | 5 | 17 | 15 | 29 | 11 | 5 | - | 91 |
| 30+ | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 13 | 27 | 68 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 7 | 19 | 23 | 21 | 77 |
| N.S | | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| TOTAL | | 19 | 136 | 228 | 171 | 172 | 170 | 149 | 131 | 110 | 79 | 60 | 42 | 48 | 1515 |

TABLE 15A

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION* BY SEX, AGE GROUP AND SURVIVAL OF MOTHER
SHOWING FIRST CHILDREN AND OTHER CHILDREN SEPARATELY

| | Age Group | Male Respondents Total | Male Respondents Mother Alive | Male Respondents Mother Dead | Female Respondents Total | Female Respondents Mother Alive | Female Respondents Mother Dead |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELDEST SURVIVING CHILDREN ONLY | 0–4 | 159 | 159 | – | 114 | 114 | – |
| | 5–9 | 129 | 128 | 1 | 121 | 120 | 1 |
| | 10–14 | 103 | 97 | 6 | 94 | 91 | 3 |
| | 15–19 | 88 | 81 | 7 | 85 | 80 | 5 |
| | 20–24 | 56 | 53 | 3 | 97 | 88 | 9 |
| | 25–29 | 66 | 58 | 8 | 91 | 78 | 13 |
| | 30–34 | 60 | 48 | 12 | 66 | 51 | 15 |
| | 35–39 | 51 | 35 | 16 | 59 | 35 | 24 |
| | 40–44 | 46 | 22 | 24 | 46 | 33 | 13 |
| | 45–49 | 48 | 23 | 25 | 32 | 17 | 15 |
| | 50–54 | 50 | 18 | 32 | 34 | 11 | 23 |
| | 55–59 | 42 | 11 | 31 | 44 | 11 | 33 |
| | 60–64 | 30 | – | 30 | 39 | 5 | 34 |
| | 65–69 | 19 | 1 | 18 | 26 | – | 26 |
| | 70–74 | 11 | – | 11 | 16 | – | 16 |
| | 75+ | 16 | – | 16 | 23 | – | 23 |
| | TOTAL | 974 | 734 | 240 | 987 | 734 | 253 |
| YOUNGER SURVIVING CHILDREN ONLY | 0–4 | 290 | 288 | 2 | 272 | 271 | 1 |
| | 5–9 | 315 | 307 | 8 | 262 | 257 | 5 |
| | 10–14 | 434 | 415 | 19 | 402 | 387 | 15 |
| | 15–19 | 415 | 393 | 22 | 447 | 414 | 33 |
| | 20–24 | 270 | 243 | 27 | 321 | 279 | 42 |
| | 25–29 | 209 | 169 | 40 | 300 | 244 | 56 |
| | 30–34 | 144 | 102 | 42 | 191 | 132 | 59 |
| | 35–39 | 160 | 102 | 58 | 168 | 107 | 61 |
| | 40–44 | 112 | 58 | 54 | 174 | 89 | 85 |
| | 45–49 | 131 | 45 | 86 | 154 | 60 | 94 |
| | 50–54 | 130 | 39 | 91 | 132 | 30 | 102 |
| | 55–59 | 103 | 12 | 91 | 106 | 14 | 92 |
| | 60–64 | 67 | 5 | 62 | 86 | 3 | 83 |
| | 65–69 | 39 | 1 | 38 | 62 | – | 62 |
| | 70–74 | 20 | – | 20 | 40 | – | 40 |
| | 75+ | 19 | – | 19 | 57 | – | 57 |
| | TOTAL | 2858 | 2179 | 679 | 3174 | 2287 | 887 |

* *includes Tuvaluans in Nauru*

TABLE 15A

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION* BY SEX, AGE GROUP AND SURVIVAL OF MOTHER
SHOWING FIRST CHILDREN AND OTHER CHILDREN SEPARATELY

| | Age Group | Male Respondents Total | Male Respondents Mother Alive | Male Respondents Mother Dead | Female Respondents Total | Female Respondents Mother Alive | Female Respondents Mother Dead |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION | 0-4 | 449 | 447 | 2 | 386 | 385 | 1 |
| | 5-9 | 444 | 435 | 9 | 383 | 377 | 6 |
| | 10-14 | 537 | 512 | 25 | 496 | 478 | 18 |
| | 15-19 | 503 | 474 | 29 | 532 | 494 | 38 |
| | 20-24 | 326 | 296 | 30 | 418 | 367 | 51 |
| | 25-29 | 275 | 227 | 48 | 391 | 322 | 69 |
| | 30-34 | 204 | 150 | 54 | 257 | 183 | 74 |
| | 35-39 | 211 | 137 | 74 | 227 | 142 | 85 |
| | 40-44 | 158 | 80 | 78 | 220 | 122 | 98 |
| | 45-49 | 179 | 68 | 111 | 186 | 77 | 109 |
| | 50-54 | 180 | 57 | 123 | 166 | 41 | 125 |
| | 55-59 | 145 | 23 | 122 | 150 | 25 | 125 |
| | 60-64 | 97 | 5 | 92 | 125 | 8 | 117 |
| | 65-69 | 58 | 2 | 56 | 88 | - | 88 |
| | 70-74 | 31 | - | 31 | 56 | - | 56 |
| | 75+ | 35 | - | 35 | 80 | - | 80 |
| | TOTAL | 3832 | 2913 | 919 | 4161 | 3021 | 1140 |

TABLE 15B

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION* BY SEX, AGE GROUP AND SURVIVAL OF FATHER

| | Age Child | Male Respondents Total | Male Respondents Father Alive | Male Respondents Father Dead | Female Respondents Total | Female Respondents Father Alive | Female Respondents Father Dead |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION | 0-4 | 449 | 443 | 6 | 386 | 378 | 8 |
| | 5-9 | 444 | 428 | 16 | 383 | 374 | 9 |
| | 10-14 | 537 | 499 | 38 | 496 | 463 | 33 |
| | 15-19 | 503 | 431 | 72 | 532 | 452 | 80 |
| | 20-24 | 326 | 258 | 68 | 418 | 333 | 85 |
| | 25-29 | 275 | 196 | 79 | 391** | 282 | 108 |
| | 30-34 | 204 | 139 | 65 | 257 | 147 | 110 |
| | 35-39 | 211 | 98 | 113 | 227 | 102 | 125 |
| | 40-44 | 158 | 54 | 104 | 220 | 69 | 151 |
| | 45-49 | 179 | 36 | 143 | 186 | 30 | 156 |
| | 50-54 | 180 | 9 | 171 | 166 | 10 | 156 |
| | 55-59 | 145 | 10 | 135 | 150 | 4 | 146 |
| | 60-64 | 97 | 2 | 95 | 125 | 3 | 122 |
| | 65-69 | 58 | - | 58 | 88 | 1 | 87 |
| | 70-74 | 31 | - | 31 | 56 | - | 56 |
| | 75+ | 35 | - | 35 | 80 | - | 80 |
| | TOTAL | 3832 | 2603 | 1229 | 4161 | 2648 | 1512 |

* *includes Tuvaluans in Nauru*

* *includes one 'status not stated'*

TABLE 16

THE INDIGENOUS CHILDREN* AGED 0-14 BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE WHOSE MOTHER WAS IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD, SHOWING THE AGE OF THE MOTHER IN 1979

| Mothers' Age | CHILDREN'S AGES 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | Total Number of Mothers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 16 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 17 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| 18 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| 19 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 |
| 20 | 4 | 4 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 |
| 21 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 |
| 22 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 27 |
| 23 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 39 |
| 24 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 58 |
| 25 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 68 |
| 26 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 74 |
| 27 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 73 |
| 28 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 79 |
| 29 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 93 |
| 30 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | 113 |
| 31 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 94 |
| 32 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 95 |
| 33 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 94 |
| 34 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 75 |
| 35 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 83 |
| 36 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 69 |
| 37 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 63 |
| 38 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 62 |
| 39 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 50 |
| CHILD'S MOTHER NOT IN HOUSEHOLD | 8 | 35 | 29 | 37 | 38 | 33 | 45 | 43 | 39 | 48 | 39 | 98 | 112 | 105 | 88 | 797 |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN | 180 | 170 | 155 | 179 | 151 | 156 | 158 | 168 | 151 | 194 | 179 | 221 | 204 | 218 | 211 | 2695 |

| Mothers' Age | CHILDREN'S AGES 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | Total Number of Mothers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 70 |
| 41 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 71 |
| 42 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 50 |
| 43 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 47 |
| 44 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 44 |
| 45 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 41 |
| 46 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 41 |
| 47 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 36 |
| 48 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 27 |
| 49 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 22 |
| 50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 20 |
| 51 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 19 |
| 52 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| 53 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| 54 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 3 | 7 |
| 55 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 56 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 57 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 58 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| 59 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 60 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| 61 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 62 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 63 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 64 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 65+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

* *includes Tuvaluans in Nauru*

TABLE 17

THE HOME ISLANDS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX AND TABULATED BY SELECTED ISLANDS AND GROUPS

ENUMERATED IN FUNAFUTI

| Age | HOME ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nanumea | | | Nanumaga | | | Niutao | | | Nui | | | Vaitupu | | | Nukufetau | | | Funafuti | | | Nukulaelae | | | Kiribati | | | Outside | | | | | |
| | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P |
| 0-4 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 38 | 33 | 71 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 105 | 83 | 188 |
| 5-9 | 19 | 11 | 30 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 25 | 31 | 56 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 95 | 94 | 189 |
| 10-14 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 39 | 29 | 68 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 109 | 73 | 182 |
| 15-19 | 34 | 26 | 60 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 30 | 16 | 46 | 33 | 46 | 79 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 153 | 131 | 284 |
| 20-24 | 35 | 22 | 57 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 9 | 17 | 26 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 67 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 139 | 129 | 268 |
| 25-29 | 14 | 19 | 33 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 34 | 41 | 75 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 103 | 111 | 214 |
| 30-34 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 84 | 76 | 160 |
| 35-39 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 46 | 106 |
| 40-44 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 26 | 38 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | 48 | 59 | 107 |
| 45-49 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 31 | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 45 | 50 | 95 |
| 50-54 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 3 | – | 3 | 19 | 15 | 34 | – | 3 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 47 | 46 | 93 |
| 55-59 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 43 | 34 | 77 |
| 60-64 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 7 | 12 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 19 | 20 | 39 |
| 65-69 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 12 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 14 | 13 | 27 |
| 70-74 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| 75+ | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | 8 | 14 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| TOTAL | 195 | 167 | 362 | 103 | 83 | 186 | 116 | 68 | 184 | 44 | 29 | 73 | 101 | 101 | 202 | 133 | 115 | 248 | 317 | 342 | 659 | 31 | 29 | 60 | 11 | 29 | 40 | 29 | 19 | 48 | 1080 | 982 | 2062 |

** ages unadjusted*

TABLE 17

THE HOME ISLANDS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX AND TABULATED BY SELECTED ISLANDS AND GROUPS

ENUMERATED IN OTHER TUVALU ISLANDS

| Age | HOME ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nanumea | | | Nanumaga | | | Niutao | | | Nui | | | Vaitupu | | | Nukufetau | | | Funafuti | | | Nukulaelae | | | Kiribati | | | Outside | | | | | |
| | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P |
| 0-4 | 46 | 37 | 83 | 28 | 40 | 68 | 56 | 54 | 110 | 36 | 22 | 58 | 35 | 25 | 60 | 41 | 22 | 63 | - | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 19 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 251 | 213 | 464 |
| 5-9 | 45 | 36 | 81 | 34 | 38 | 72 | 54 | 43 | 97 | 41 | 20 | 61 | 45 | 43 | 88 | 39 | 32 | 71 | 2 | - | 2 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 3 | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 282 | 228 | 510 |
| 10-14 | 80 | 71 | 151 | 58 | 56 | 114 | 83 | 67 | 150 | 42 | 39 | 81 | 62 | 56 | 118 | 45 | 53 | 98 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 29 | 24 | 53 | 3 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 411 | 375 | 786 |
| 15-19 | 71 | 67 | 138 | 44 | 45 | 89 | 65 | 72 | 137 | 41 | 53 | 94 | 49 | 70 | 119 | 39 | 58 | 97 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 23 | 23 | 46 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | 335 | 402 | 737 |
| 20-24 | 37 | 50 | 87 | 16 | 29 | 45 | 42 | 53 | 95 | 21 | 25 | 46 | 29 | 47 | 76 | 22 | 39 | 61 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 22 | - | 7 | 7 | - | 1 | 1 | 178 | 266 | 444 |
| 25-29 | 19 | 38 | 57 | 12 | 34 | 46 | 14 | 60 | 74 | 16 | 29 | 45 | 25 | 37 | 62 | 18 | 36 | 54 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 6 | - | - | - | 115 | 253 | 368 |
| 30-34 | 17 | 38 | 55 | 7 | 22 | 29 | 19 | 28 | 47 | 7 | 21 | 28 | 18 | 23 | 41 | 8 | 19 | 27 | - | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 9 | - | - | - | 82 | 170 | 252 |
| 35-39 | 6 | 23 | 29 | 7 | 17 | 24 | 16 | 36 | 52 | 13 | 18 | 31 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 6 | 24 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 13 | - | 6 | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | 67 | 151 | 218 |
| 40-44 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 13 | 27 | 40 | 9 | 21 | 30 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 16 | 28 | 44 | 5 | - | 5 | 6 | 22 | 28 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | 83 | 155 | 238 |
| 45-49 | 14 | 27 | 41 | 14 | 20 | 34 | 23 | 18 | 41 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 14 | 25 | 39 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | 96 | 137 | 233 |
| 50-54 | 20 | 21 | 41 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 27 | 22 | 49 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 21 | 17 | 38 | - | - | - | 8 | 7 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 119 | 118 | 237 |
| 55-59 | 27 | 21 | 48 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 25 | 27 | 52 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 14 | 8 | 22 | - | - | - | 6 | 9 | 15 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 112 | 119 | 231 |
| 60-64 | 15 | 21 | 36 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 9 | 17 | 26 | 10 | 9 | 19 | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 | - | - | - | 77 | 102 | 179 |
| 65-69 | 7 | 18 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 17 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 4 | 11 | 15 | - | - | - | 5 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | 43 | 77 | 120 |
| 70-74 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 11 | - | - | - | 3 | 7 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | 56 | 86 |
| 75+ | 12 | 21 | 33 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 16 | 20 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 5 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | 32 | 74 | 106 |
| TOTAL | 433 | 521 | 954 | 282 | 387 | 669 | 473 | 569 | 1042 | 278 | 316 | 594 | 356 | 450 | 806 | 297 | 386 | 683 | 25 | 32 | 57 | 153 | 180 | 333 | 16 | 49 | 65 | - | 6 | 6 | 2313 | 2896 | 5209 |

TABLE 17

THE HOME ISLANDS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX AND TABULATED BY SELECTED ISLANDS AND GROUPS

ENUMERATED IN NAURU

| Age | HOME ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nanumea | | | Nanumaga | | | Niutao | | | Nui | | | Vaitupu | | | Nukufetau | | | Funafuti | | | Nukulaelae | | | Kiribati | | | Outside | | | | | |
| | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P |
| 0-4 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | 46 | 87 |
| 5-9 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48 | 49 | 97 |
| 10-14 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | 39 | 69 |
| 15-19 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| 20-24 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38 | 15 | 53 |
| 25-29 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 55 | 41 | 96 |
| 30-34 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 62 | 39 | 101 |
| 35-39 | 11 | - | 11 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 68 | 16 | 84 |
| 40-44 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | - | 3 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 7 | - | 7 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | 13 | 53 |
| 45-49 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 3 | - | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 29 | 9 | 38 |
| 50-54 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| 55-59 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 60-64 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 65-69 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| 70-74 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 75+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 80 | 41 | 121 | 45 | 37 | 82 | 73 | 36 | 109 | 39 | 19 | 58 | 71 | 55 | 126 | 54 | 35 | 89 | 55 | 39 | 94 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 1 | 4 | 5 | - | 3 | 3 | 439 | 283 | 722 |

TABLE 17

THE HOME ISLANDS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX AND TABULATED BY SELECTED ISLANDS AND GROUPS

ENUMERATED IN TUVALU

| Age | HOME ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nanumea | | | Nanumaga | | | Niutao | | | Nui | | | Vaitupu | | | Nukufetau | | | Funafuti | | | Nukulaelae | | | Kiribati | | | Overseas | | | Total | | |
| | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P |
| 0–4 | 68 | 47 | 115 | 37 | 51 | 88 | 63 | 61 | 124 | 39 | 23 | 62 | 42 | 33 | 75 | 51 | 31 | 82 | 38 | 34 | 72 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 356 | 296 | 652 |
| 5–9 | 64 | 47 | 111 | 52 | 47 | 99 | 63 | 52 | 115 | 44 | 25 | 69 | 52 | 56 | 108 | 50 | 45 | 95 | 27 | 31 | 58 | 22 | 15 | 37 | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 377 | 322 | 699 |
| 10–14 | 93 | 84 | 177 | 70 | 58 | 128 | 96 | 72 | 168 | 46 | 41 | 87 | 71 | 61 | 132 | 58 | 67 | 125 | 48 | 37 | 85 | 32 | 27 | 59 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | 520 | 448 | 968 |
| 15–19 | 105 | 93 | 198 | 55 | 59 | 114 | 81 | 77 | 158 | 50 | 58 | 108 | 64 | 86 | 150 | 69 | 74 | 143 | 35 | 57 | 92 | 26 | 26 | 52 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 488 | 533 | 1021 |
| 20–24 | 72 | 72 | 144 | 28 | 37 | 65 | 51 | 70 | 121 | 26 | 30 | 56 | 46 | 58 | 104 | 36 | 57 | 93 | 35 | 36 | 71 | 10 | 21 | 31 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 317 | 395 | 712 |
| 25–29 | 33 | 57 | 90 | 22 | 47 | 69 | 26 | 67 | 93 | 19 | 33 | 52 | 37 | 46 | 83 | 30 | 47 | 77 | 35 | 43 | 78 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 218 | 364 | 582 |
| 30–34 | 25 | 49 | 74 | 20 | 29 | 49 | 28 | 34 | 62 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 23 | 32 | 55 | 17 | 27 | 44 | 25 | 23 | 48 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 2 | 18 | 20 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 166 | 246 | 412 |
| 35–39 | 21 | 30 | 51 | 11 | 21 | 32 | 25 | 38 | 63 | 15 | 19 | 34 | 18 | 22 | 40 | 18 | 32 | 50 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 9 | 10 | 19 | – | 7 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 127 | 197 | 324 |
| 40–44 | 19 | 27 | 46 | 11 | 26 | 37 | 22 | 28 | 50 | 10 | 21 | 31 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 24 | 36 | 60 | 17 | 26 | 43 | 9 | 23 | 32 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 2 | – | 2 | 131 | 214 | 345 |
| 45–49 | 25 | 37 | 62 | 17 | 22 | 39 | 24 | 21 | 45 | 8 | 14 | 22 | 19 | 31 | 50 | 17 | 25 | 42 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 1 | 5 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 141 | 187 | 328 |
| 50–54 | 24 | 31 | 55 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 36 | 26 | 62 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 24 | 34 | 58 | 24 | 17 | 41 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 8 | 10 | 18 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 166 | 164 | 330 |
| 55–59 | 33 | 30 | 63 | 20 | 21 | 41 | 31 | 28 | 59 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 9 | 10 | 19 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 4 | 4 | 155 | 153 | 308 |
| 60–64 | 19 | 28 | 47 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 24 | 19 | 43 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 19 | 29 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 8 | – | 1 | 1 | 96 | 122 | 218 |
| 65–69 | 9 | 20 | 29 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 5 | – | – | – | 57 | 90 | 147 |
| 70–74 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 38 | 60 | 98 |
| 75+ | 13 | 22 | 35 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 21 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 40 | 87 | 127 |
| TOTAL | 628 | 688 | 1316 | 385 | 470 | 855 | 589 | 637 | 1226 | 322 | 345 | 667 | 457 | 551 | 1008 | 430 | 501 | 931 | 342 | 374 | 716 | 184 | 209 | 393 | 27 | 78 | 105 | 29 | 25 | 54 | 3393 | 3878 | 7271 |

TABLE 18

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS* AND OVER BY HOME ISLAND AND SEX
SHOWING THE ISLAND ON WHICH THEY WERE USUALLY RESIDENT IN 1979

| Island of Usual Residence 1979 | HOME ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nanumea | | | Nanumaga | | | Niutao | | | Nui | | | Vaitupu | | | Nukufetau | | | Funafuti | | | Nukulaelae | | | Kiribati | | | Outside | | | Total | | |
| | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P |
| Nanumea | 216 | 314 | 530 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 10 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | – | – | – | 237 | 350 | 587 |
| Nanumaga | 7 | 8 | 15 | 137 | 211 | 348 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 156 | 238 | 394 |
| Niutao | 2 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 201 | 324 | 525 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 8 | – | 3 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 12 | – | – | – | 214 | 369 | 583 |
| Nui | 7 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 142 | 207 | 349 | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 19 | – | 1 | 1 | 172 | 243 | 415 |
| Vaitupu | 30 | 34 | 64 | 16 | 24 | 40 | 30 | 39 | 69 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 214 | 306 | 520 | 19 | 25 | 44 | 4 | 15 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 10 | – | – | – | 331 | 468 | 799 |
| Nukufetau | 4 | 10 | 14 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 144 | 241 | 385 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | – | 2 | 2 | 160 | 275 | 435 |
| Funafuti | 135 | 129 | 264 | 62 | 57 | 119 | 80 | 43 | 123 | 32 | 20 | 52 | 71 | 69 | 140 | 96 | 76 | 172 | 215 | 248 | 463 | 19 | 23 | 42 | 8 | 27 | 35 | 21 | 15 | 36 | 739 | 707 | 1446 |
| Nukulaelae | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 88 | 120 | 208 | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | 103 | 145 | 248 |
| Niulakita | – | – | – | – | – | – | 19 | 9 | 28 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 21 | 15 | 36 |
| Kiribati | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Outside | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 403 | 510 | 913 | 226 | 314 | 540 | 367 | 452 | 819 | 193 | 256 | 449 | 292 | 401 | 693 | 271 | 358 | 629 | 229 | 272 | 501 | 116 | 156 | 272 | 18 | 73 | 91 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 2140 | 2812 | 4952 |
| Nauru | 58 | 23 | 81 | 32 | 19 | 51 | 59 | 19 | 78 | 30 | 11 | 41 | 47 | 24 | 71 | 46 | 19 | 65 | 34 | 22 | 56 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 5 | – | 3 | 3 | 320 | 149 | 469 |
| GENERAL TOTAL | 461 | 533 | 994 | 258 | 333 | 591 | 426 | 471 | 897 | 223 | 267 | 490 | 339 | 425 | 764 | 317 | 377 | 694 | 263 | 294 | 557 | 129 | 161 | 290 | 19 | 77 | 96 | 25 | 23 | 48 | 2460 | 2961 | 5421 |

* *ages unadjusted*

TABLE 19

INDIGENOUS POPULATION 15 YEARS* AND OVER ENUMERATED IN TUVALU BY HOME ISLANDS BY PRINCIPAL WORK MIGRATION ISLANDS ON WHICH THEY ARE RESIDENT NOW BY LENGTH OF SUCH RESIDENCE BY SEX

| Island of Residence Now | Years of Continuous Residence | HOME ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Nanumea | | Nanumaga | | Niutao | | Nui | | Vaitupu | | Nukufetau | | Funafuti | | Nukulaelae | | Kiribati | | Outside | | | | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| HOME ISLANDS | 0-2 | 54 | 52 | 21 | 24 | 46 | 51 | 15 | 25 | 30 | 31 | 41 | 58 | 44 | 45 | 9 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 260 | 294 | 554 |
| | 3-5 | 35 | 36 | 19 | 33 | 27 | 40 | 22 | 9 | 36 | 51 | 23 | 43 | 43 | 57 | 7 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 214 | 279 | 493 |
| | 6-10 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 30 | 21 | 26 | 27 | 31 | 21 | 26 | 17 | 20 | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 162 | 181 | 343 |
| | 11+ | 61 | 90 | 29 | 46 | 56 | 68 | 49 | 47 | 67 | 101 | 36 | 53 | 63 | 68 | 47 | 46 | - | - | - | - | 408 | 519 | 927 |
| | Life | 41 | 114 | 48 | 85 | 47 | 135 | 35 | 100 | 54 | 92 | 23 | 61 | 48 | 58 | 17 | 53 | - | - | - | - | 313 | 698 | 1011 |
| | HOME ISLANDS TOTAL | 216 | 314 | 137 | 211 | 201 | 324 | 142 | 207 | 214 | 306 | 144 | 241 | 215 | 248 | 88 | 120 | - | - | - | - | 1357 | 1971 | 3328 |
| FUNAFUTI | 0-2 | 73 | 76 | 35 | 43 | 48 | 26 | 21 | 10 | 41 | 30 | 52 | 46 | - | - | 6 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 297 | 253 | 550 |
| | 3-5 | 53 | 38 | 26 | 11 | 27 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 22 | 22 | 36 | 23 | - | - | 9 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 185 | 141 | 326 |
| | 6-10 | 6 | 8 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | 19 | 24 | 43 |
| | 11+ | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | 2 | - | 5 | 10 | 2 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 5 | - | 4 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 35 | 54 |
| | Life | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| | FUNAFUTI TOTAL | 135 | 129 | 62 | 57 | 80 | 43 | 32 | 20 | 71 | 69 | 96 | 76 | - | - | 19 | 23 | 8 | 27 | 21 | 15 | 524 | 459 | 983 |
| NAURU | 0-2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | 3-5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | 6-10 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | 11+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Life | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | NAURU TOTAL | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| OTHER TUVALU | 0-2 | 16 | 25 | 11 | 14 | 36 | 34 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 13 | - | 1 | 103 | 137 | 240 |
| | 3-5 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 5 | - | 5 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | - | 8 | - | 1 | 57 | 74 | 131 |
| | 6-10 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | - | 4 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | - | 1 | 14 | 38 | 52 |
| | 11+ | 8 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 22 | 20 | 7 | 9 | - | 8 | 8 | 6 | - | 5 | - | 3 | 6 | 17 | - | 1 | 58 | 93 | 151 |
| | Life | 6 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 9 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 20 | 38 | 58 |
| | OTHER TUVALU TOTAL | 52 | 67 | 27 | 46 | 84 | 84 | 18 | 29 | 7 | 26 | 31 | 41 | 14 | 24 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 46 | - | 4 | 252 | 380 | 632 |

* *ages unadjusted*

TABLE 19

INDIGENOUS POPULATION 15 YEARS* AND OVER ENUMERATED IN TUVALU BY HOME ISLANDS BY PRINCIPAL WORK MIGRATION ISLANDS ON WHICH THEY ARE RESIDENT NOW BY LENGTH OF SUCH RESIDENCE BY SEX

| Island of Residence Now | Years of Continuous Residence | HOME ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Nanumea | | Nanumaga | | Niutao | | Nui | | Vaitupu | | Nukufetau | | Funafuti | | Nukulaelae | | Kiribati | | Outside | | | | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| OVERSEAS | 0-2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 3-5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 6-10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 11+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Life | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| | OVERSEAS TOTAL | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| KIRIBATI | 0-2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | 3-5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 6-10 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | 11+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Life | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | KIRIBATI TOTAL | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| TUVALU | 0-2 | 143 | 153 | 67 | 81 | 131 | 111 | 45 | 45 | 76 | 70 | 102 | 118 | 53 | 56 | 19 | 26 | 9 | 18 | 17 | 6 | 662 | 684 | 1346 |
| | 3-5 | 106 | 85 | 51 | 52 | 70 | 70 | 32 | 20 | 58 | 78 | 69 | 79 | 45 | 63 | 21 | 18 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 6 | 457 | 494 | 951 |
| | 6-10 | 35 | 41 | 22 | 30 | 31 | 39 | 21 | 34 | 30 | 35 | 28 | 31 | 19 | 22 | 10 | 5 | - | 6 | - | 1 | 196 | 244 | 440 |
| | 11+ | 72 | 107 | 37 | 60 | 82 | 88 | 58 | 56 | 72 | 119 | 46 | 64 | 63 | 73 | 48 | 54 | 6 | 21 | 2 | 6 | 486 | 648 | 1134 |
| | Life | 47 | 124 | 49 | 91 | 53 | 144 | 37 | 101 | 56 | 99 | 26 | 66 | 49 | 58 | 18 | 53 | - | 5 | 4 | 1 | 339 | 742 | 1081 |
| | TUVALU TOTAL | 403 | 510 | 226 | 314 | 367 | 452 | 193 | 256 | 292 | 401 | 271 | 358 | 229 | 272 | 116 | 156 | 18 | 73 | 25 | 20 | 2140 | 2812 | 4952 |

TABLE 20

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS* AND OVER BY SEX LISTED BY THEIR HOME ISLANDS SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL WORK-MIGRATION ISLANDS ON WHICH THERE WAS CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE FOR 12 MONTHS OR MORE

ENUMERATED IN TUVALU

| Islands of Residence Exceeding 12 Months | Sex | HOME ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Nanumea | | Nanumaga | | Niutao | | Nui | | Vaitupu | | Nukufetau | | Funafuti | | Nukulaelae | | Kiribati | | Overseas | | | | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| None | | 59 | 139 | 59 | 107 | 84 | 182 | 51 | 113 | 63 | 112 | 34 | 87 | 7 | - | 19 | 56 | - | 5 | - | 1 | 376 | 802 | 1178 |
| Funafuti Only | | 126 | 148 | 42 | 64 | 71 | 78 | 34 | 30 | 47 | 86 | 96 | 122 | 71 | 107 | 20 | 32 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 515 | 672 | 1187 |
| Banaba Only | | 30 | 39 | 18 | 25 | 58 | 46 | 14 | 31 | 42 | 47 | 25 | 51 | - | 2 | 7 | 5 | - | 4 | - | - | 194 | 250 | 444 |
| Nauru Only | | 32 | 34 | 21 | 17 | 31 | 35 | 16 | 14 | 26 | 14 | 22 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 151 | 138 | 289 |
| Tarawa Only | | 38 | 36 | 11 | 33 | 14 | 43 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 57 | 12 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 26 | - | 1 | 153 | 274 | 427 |
| Overseas Only | | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | 17 | 22 | 39 |
| Funafuti and Banaba | | 12 | 26 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 29 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | 66 | 103 | 169 |
| Funafuti and Nauru | | 7 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 51 | 34 | 85 |
| Funafuti and Tarawa | | 37 | 41 | 23 | 27 | 37 | 26 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 21 | 31 | 18 | 31 | 40 | 12 | 20 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 210 | 221 | 431 |
| Funafuti and Overseas | | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 22 | 15 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 18 | 7 | 62 | 39 | 101 |
| Banaba and Nauru | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 30 | 10 | 40 |
| Banaba and Tarawa | | 7 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | 30 | 39 | 69 |
| Banaba and Overseas | | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Nauru and Tarawa | | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 17 | 10 | 27 |
| Nauru and Overseas | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Tarawa and Overseas | | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 25 | 10 | 35 |
| 3 Includes Funafuti | | 32 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 49 | 46 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 9 | - | 3 | 180 | 134 | 314 |
| 3 Excludes Funafuti | | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | 13 | 20 | 33 |
| More Than Three | | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 5 | - | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 40 | 29 | 69 |
| TOTAL | | 403 | 510 | 226 | 314 | 367 | 452 | 193 | 256 | 292 | 401 | 271 | 358 | 229 | 272 | 116 | 156 | 18 | 73 | 25 | 20 | 2140 | 2812 | 4952 |

* *ages unadjusted*

TABLE 20

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS* AND OVER BY SEX LISTED BY THEIR HOME ISLANDS SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL WORK-MIGRATION ISLANDS ON WHICH THERE WAS CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE FOR 12 MONTHS OR MORE

ENUMERATED IN NAURU

| Islands of Residence Exceeding 12 Months | Sex | HOME ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Nanumea | | Nanumaga | | Niutao | | Nui | | Vaitupu | | Nukufetau | | Funafuti | | Nukulaelae | | Kiribati | | Overseas | | | | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| None | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Funafuti Only | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Banaba Only | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nauru Only | | 39 | 20 | 27 | 18 | 49 | 14 | 25 | 11 | 40 | 20 | 37 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 227 | 111 | 338 |
| Tarawa Only | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overseas Only | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Funafuti and Banaba | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Funafuti and Nauru | | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 21 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | 14 | 44 |
| Funafuti and Tarawa | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Funafuti and Overseas | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Banaba and Nauru | | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Banaba and Tarawa | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Banaba and Overseas | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nauru and Tarawa | | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 16 | 7 | 23 |
| Nauru and Overseas | | 2 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Tarawa and Overseas | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 Includes Funafuti | | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 8 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| 3 Excludes Funafuti | | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| More Than Three | | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| TOTAL | | 58 | 23 | 32 | 19 | 59 | 19 | 30 | 11 | 47 | 24 | 46 | 19 | 34 | 22 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 4 | - | 3 | 320 | 149 | 469 |

TABLE 21

THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER BY HOME ISLAND SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ISLANDS ON WHICH EACH CLAIMS OR EXPECTS TO HAVE RIGHTS TO LAND** BY SEX

| NUMBER OF ISLANDS WHERE LAND IS CLAIMED | SEX | HOME ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NANUMEA | NANUMAGA | NIUTAO | NUI | VAITUPU | NUKUFETAU | FUNAFUTI | NUKULAELAE | KIRIBATI | OUTSIDE | |
| NONE | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HOME ISLAND ONLY | M | 209 | 131 | 154 | 57 | 44 | 69 | 42 | 13 | 8 | 17 | 744 |
| | F | 282 | 172 | 170 | 84 | 57 | 87 | 62 | 11 | 30 | 14 | 969 |
| | P | 491 | 303 | 324 | 141 | 101 | 156 | 104 | 24 | 38 | 31 | 1713 |
| HOME ISLAND AND ONE OTHER | M | 119 | 57 | 109 | 62 | 111 | 99 | 50 | 34 | 8 | 4 | 653 |
| | F | 144 | 105 | 144 | 82 | 138 | 133 | 68 | 47 | 23 | 5 | 889 |
| | P | 263 | 162 | 253 | 144 | 249 | 232 | 118 | 81 | 31 | 9 | 1542 |
| HOME ISLAND AND TWO OTHERS | M | 49 | 22 | 59 | 36 | 77 | 70 | 56 | 41 | 1 | 4 | 415 |
| | F | 53 | 25 | 99 | 56 | 115 | 92 | 63 | 65 | 13 | - | 581 |
| | P | 102 | 47 | 158 | 92 | 192 | 162 | 119 | 106 | 14 | 4 | 996 |
| HOME ISLAND AND THREE OTHERS | M | 20 | 13 | 36 | 25 | 48 | 30 | 38 | 22 | - | - | 232 |
| | F | 22 | 7 | 28 | 26 | 73 | 39 | 42 | 26 | 6 | - | 269 |
| | P | 42 | 20 | 64 | 51 | 121 | 69 | 80 | 48 | 6 | - | 501 |
| HOME ISLAND AND FOUR OTHERS | M | 6 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 3 | 43 | 6 | 1 | - | 96 |
| | F | 9 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 37 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 104 |
| | P | 15 | 8 | 20 | 21 | 30 | 10 | 80 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 200 |
| HOME ISLAND AND FIVE MORE | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | M | 403 | 226 | 367 | 193 | 292 | 271 | 229 | 116 | 18 | 25 | 2140 |
| | F | 510 | 314 | 452 | 256 | 401 | 358 | 272 | 156 | 73 | 20 | 2812 |
| | P | 913 | 540 | 819 | 449 | 693 | 629 | 501 | 272 | 91 | 45 | 4952 |

* *ages unadjusted*

** *'Rights to Land' in this Census enquiry does not imply registration or any attempt or intention to establish a claim. The 'rights' referred to are those which any person would expect to enjoy at some time under the normal operation of traditional land holding and inheritance.*

TABLE 22

THE NUMBER OF LAND CLAIMS ON EACH ISLAND CLASSIFIED BY THE HOME ISLAND AND SEX OF CLAIMANTS AGED 15 YEARS* AND OVER

| ISLAND WHERE LAND IS OWNED | SEX | HOME ISLANDS OF CLAIMANTS | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NANUMEA | NANUMAGA | NIUTAO | NUI | VAITUPU | NUKUFETAU | FUNAFUTI | NUKULAELAE | KIRIBATI | OUTSIDE | |
| NANUMEA | M | 403 | 34 | 74 | 30 | 31 | 42 | 64 | 3 | – | 2 | 683 |
| | F | 510 | 58 | 75 | 30 | 41 | 42 | 70 | – | 1 | 2 | 829 |
| NANUMAGA | M | 72 | 226 | 79 | 19 | 32 | 21 | 8 | 4 | – | – | 461 |
| | F | 79 | 314 | 106 | 29 | 42 | 25 | 1 | 8 | 4 | – | 608 |
| NIUTAO | M | 82 | 51 | 367 | 51 | 135 | 26 | 50 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 786 |
| | F | 90 | 72 | 452 | 55 | 178 | 31 | 64 | 46 | 9 | – | 997 |
| NUI | M | 49 | 26 | 71 | 193 | 97 | 28 | 61 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 541 |
| | F | 67 | 26 | 99 | 256 | 144 | 30 | 59 | 11 | – | 1 | 693 |
| VAITUPU | M | 40 | 17 | 76 | 70 | 292 | 137 | 124 | 61 | – | 1 | 818 |
| | F | 40 | 21 | 84 | 69 | 401 | 192 | 137 | 72 | 1 | 1 | 1018 |
| NUKUFETAU | M | 16 | 8 | 16 | 9 | 77 | 271 | 81 | 33 | – | 2 | 513 |
| | F | 21 | 12 | 23 | 10 | 122 | 358 | 74 | 38 | – | 1 | 659 |
| FUNAFUTI | M | 1 | 4 | 21 | 4 | 56 | 44 | 229 | 69 | – | 1 | 429 |
| | F | 13 | 3 | 19 | 6 | 82 | 64 | 272 | 94 | – | 4 | 557 |
| NUKULAELAE | M | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 30 | 37 | 116 | – | 1 | 210 |
| | F | 4 | – | 3 | 2 | 24 | 45 | 52 | 156 | – | – | 286 |
| KIRIBATI | M | 15 | 7 | 15 | 66 | 4 | 12 | 5 | – | 24 | – | 148 |
| | F | 16 | 2 | 28 | 81 | 6 | 27 | 4 | 2 | 126 | – | 292 |
| OUTSIDE | M | 21 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 18 | 7 | 1 | 26 | 115 |
| | F | 21 | 2 | 34 | 22 | 20 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 20 | 147 |
| TOTAL | M | 702 | 381 | 738 | 454 | 749 | 612 | 677 | 322 | 32 | 37 | 4704 |
| | F | 861 | 510 | 923 | 560 | 1060 | 818 | 742 | 439 | 144 | 29 | 6086 |
| | P | 1563 | 891 | 1661 | 1014 | 1809 | 1430 | 1419 | 761 | 176 | 66 | 10790 |

* *ages unadjusted*

TABLE 23

THE TYPE OF ACTIVITY IN WHICH EACH PERSON 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION IS MAINLY ENGAGED CLASSIFIED BY THE ISLAND OF USUAL RESIDENCE AND SEX

| | | Active Outside Cash Economy | | | Active in Cash Economy | | | | | | Dependents | | | | | | | Total Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Looking for Work | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sex | Village Life | Home Duties | Total | Employer | Employee | Own Business | Experi-enced | Never Worked | Total | Visitors | Old Age | Disabled | Inmate | Student | Resting | Total | |
| Nanumea | M | 189 | - | 189 | - | 26 | - | 5 | 1 | 32 | 2 | 8 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 237 |
| | F | 292 | 12 | 304 | - | 8 | - | 1 | 1 | 10 | - | 33 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 36 | 350 |
| | P | 481 | 12 | 493 | - | 34 | - | 6 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 41 | - | 2 | 6 | 1 | 52 | 587 |
| Nanumaga | M | 138 | 2 | 140 | - | 9 | - | - | - | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 7 | 156 |
| | F | 200 | 8 | 208 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 6 | - | 12 | 1 | - | 10 | 1 | 24 | 238 |
| | P | 338 | 10 | 348 | - | 15 | - | - | - | 15 | - | 13 | 2 | - | 14 | 2 | 31 | 394 |
| Niutao | M | 177 | - | 177 | - | 14 | - | 2 | - | 16 | 3 | 4 | 3 | - | 11 | - | 21 | 214 |
| | F | 305 | 14 | 319 | - | 7 | - | - | 1 | 8 | - | 21 | 2 | 1 | 18 | - | 42 | 369 |
| | P | 482 | 14 | 496 | - | 21 | - | 2 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 1 | 29 | - | 63 | 583 |
| Nui | M | 151 | - | 151 | - | 16 | - | - | - | 16 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 172 |
| | F | 220 | 5 | 225 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 6 | - | 4 | 1 | - | 7 | - | 12 | 243 |
| | P | 371 | 5 | 376 | - | 22 | - | - | - | 22 | - | 9 | 1 | - | 7 | - | 17 | 415 |
| Vaitupu | M | 175 | - | 175 | - | 88 | - | 4 | 3 | 95 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 39 | 2 | 61 | 331 |
| | F | 289 | 64 | 353 | - | 28 | - | 5 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 61 | - | 80 | 468 |
| | P | 464 | 64 | 528 | - | 116 | - | 9 | 5 | 130 | 6 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 100 | 2 | 141 | 799 |
| Nukufetau | M | 114 | - | 114 | - | 18 | - | 24 | - | 42 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 160 |
| | F | 244 | 11 | 255 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | 11 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 14 | 275 |
| | P | 358 | 11 | 369 | - | 24 | - | 24 | - | 48 | 2 | 14 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 18 | 435 |
| Funafuti | M | 149 | 1 | 150 | 3 | 480 | 4 | 32 | 12 | 531 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 58 | 739 |
| | F | 63 | 386 | 449 | - | 156 | 6 | 52 | 15 | 229 | - | 16 | 4 | 7 | 2 | - | 29 | 707 |
| | P | 212 | 387 | 599 | 3 | 636 | 10 | 84 | 27 | 760 | 6 | 35 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 11 | 87 | 1446 |
| Nukulaelae | M | 85 | - | 85 | - | 11 | - | 1 | - | 12 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 6 | 103 |
| | F | 122 | 7 | 129 | - | 7 | - | - | 1 | 8 | - | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | 8 | 145 |
| | P | 207 | 7 | 214 | - | 18 | - | 1 | 1 | 20 | - | 9 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 14 | 248 |
| Niulakita | M | 19 | - | 19 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| | F | 14 | - | 14 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| | P | 33 | - | 33 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| Kiribati | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | P | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Outside | M | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5 |
| | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| | P | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 7 |
| TOTAL | M | 1197 | 3 | 1200 | 4 | 666 | 4 | 68 | 16 | 758 | 20 | 55 | 11 | 15 | 66 | 15 | 182 | 2140 |
| | F | 1749 | 507 | 2256 | - | 225 | 6 | 58 | 20 | 309 | 5 | 116 | 12 | 12 | 100 | 2 | 247 | 2812 |
| | P | 2946 | 510 | 3456 | 4 | 891 | 10 | 126 | 36 | 1067 | 25 | 171 | 23 | 27 | 166 | 17 | 429 | 4952 |
| Nauru | M | - | - | - | - | 312 | - | - | - | 312 | 1 | - | - | - | 7 | - | 8 | 320 |
| | F | - | 117 | 117 | - | 21 | - | - | - | 21 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 7 | - | 11 | 149 |
| | P | - | 117 | 117 | - | 333 | - | - | - | 333 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 14 | - | 19 | 469 |

* *ages unadjusted*

TABLE 24

THE TYPE OF ACTIVITY IN WHICH EACH PERSON 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION IS MAINLY ENGAGED BY SELECTED AREAS IN CONJUNCTION WITH SEX AND 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS*

FUNAFUTI ISLAND

| Age Groups | ACTIVE OUTSIDE CASH ECONOMY | | | | | | ACTIVE IN CASH ECONOMY | | | | | | | | | | | | DEPENDENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Village Life | | Home Duties | | Total Subsistence | | Employer | | Employee | | Own Business | | Looking for Work Experienced | | Never Worked | | Total Cash Economy | | Visitor | | Old Age | | Disabled | | Inmate | | Student | | Resting | | Total Dependents | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| 15-19 | 50 | 19 | - | 65 | 50 | 84 | - | - | 79 | 27 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 88 | 43 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 5 | - | 15 | 4 | 153 | 131 | 284 |
| 20-24 | 17 | 6 | - | 56 | 17 | 62 | - | - | 104 | 50 | - | - | 2 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 109 | 62 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 4 | - | 13 | 5 | 139 | 129 | 268 |
| 25-29 | 12 | 11 | - | 45 | 12 | 56 | - | - | 73 | 39 | - | - | 12 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 86 | 50 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | 5 | 5 | 103 | 111 | 214 |
| 30-34 | 9 | 2 | - | 41 | 9 | 43 | - | - | 59 | 23 | 2 | - | 6 | 8 | 1 | - | 68 | 31 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 7 | 2 | 84 | 76 | 160 |
| 35-39 | 6 | 5 | - | 26 | 6 | 31 | - | - | 48 | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | - | 49 | 15 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 60 | 46 | 106 |
| 40-44 | 7 | 8 | - | 37 | 7 | 45 | 1 | - | 39 | 5 | 1 | 3 | - | 5 | - | - | 41 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 48 | 59 | 107 |
| 45-49 | 10 | 7 | - | 33 | 10 | 40 | 1 | - | 31 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 5 | - | - | 34 | 7 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 45 | 50 | 95 |
| 50-54 | 12 | 2 | - | 36 | 12 | 38 | 2 | - | 24 | 2 | - | 2 | 6 | 3 | - | - | 32 | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 47 | 46 | 93 |
| 55-59 | 13 | 3 | - | 28 | 13 | 31 | - | - | 23 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 26 | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 43 | 34 | 77 |
| 60-64 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 18 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 19 | 20 | 39 |
| 65-69 | 6 | 2 | - | 6 | 6 | 8 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 14 | 13 | 27 |
| 70+ | 5 | 1 | - | 6 | 5 | 7 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 9 | 10 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 | 16 | 17 | 33 |
| TOTAL | 157 | 67 | 1 | 396 | 158 | 463 | 4 | - | 488 | 157 | 4 | 6 | 33 | 52 | 12 | 15 | 541 | 230 | 18 | 5 | 19 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 12 | - | 72 | 39 | 771 | 732 | 1503 |

unemp.

* *ages unadjusted*

TABLE 24

THE TYPE OF ACTIVITY IN WHICH EACH PERSON 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION IS MAINLY ENGAGED BY SELECTED AREAS IN CONJUNCTION WITH SEX AND 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS*

OTHER TUVALU ISLANDS

| Age Groups | ACTIVE OUTSIDE CASH ECONOMY | | | | | | ACTIVE IN CASH ECONOMY | | | | | | | | | | | | DEPENDENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Village Life | | Home Duties | | Total Subsistence | | Employer | | Employee | | Own Business | | Looking for Work Experienced | | Never Worked | | Total Cash Economy | | Visitor | | Old Age | | Disabled | | Inmate | | Student | | Resting | | Total Dependents | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| 15-19 | 266 | 289 | – | 8 | 266 | 297 | – | – | 9 | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 9 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 57 | 95 | – | – | 58 | 96 | 335 | 402 | 737 |
| 20-24 | 148 | 232 | – | 6 | 148 | 238 | – | – | 21 | 19 | – | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 24 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | 4 | 4 | 178 | 266 | 444 |
| 25-29 | 75 | 217 | – | 14 | 75 | 231 | – | – | 30 | 22 | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | 39 | 22 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 115 | 253 | 368 |
| 30-34 | 56 | 156 | – | 6 | 56 | 162 | – | – | 20 | 7 | – | – | 5 | 1 | – | – | 25 | 8 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 82 | 170 | 252 |
| 35-39 | 40 | 134 | – | 9 | 40 | 143 | – | – | 23 | 7 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | 27 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 67 | 151 | 218 |
| 40-44 | 51 | 150 | – | 1 | 51 | 151 | – | – | 28 | 3 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | 31 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 83 | 155 | 238 |
| 45-49 | 76 | 129 | – | 7 | 76 | 136 | – | – | 17 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 96 | 137 | 233 |
| 50-54 | 93 | 109 | – | 4 | 93 | 113 | – | – | 19 | 3 | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | 25 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 119 | 118 | 237 |
| 55-59 | 99 | 112 | – | 2 | 99 | 114 | – | – | 7 | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 9 | 2 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 112 | 119 | 231 |
| 60-64 | 67 | 79 | – | 15 | 67 | 94 | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | 4 | 7 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 7 | 77 | 102 | 179 |
| 65-69 | 35 | 50 | 1 | 18 | 36 | 68 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 6 | 9 | 43 | 77 | 120 |
| 70+ | 34 | 25 | 1 | 21 | 35 | 46 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 27 | 84 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 27 | 84 | 62 | 130 | 192 |
| TOTAL | 1040 | 1682 | 2 | 111 | 1042 | 1793 | – | – | 178 | 68 | – | – | 35 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 217 | 79 | 2 | – | 36 | 100 | 8 | 8 | 1 | – | 60 | 98 | 3 | 2 | 110 | 208 | 1369 | 2080 | 3449 |

TABLE 24

THE TYPE OF ACTIVITY IN WHICH EACH PERSON 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION IS MAINLY ENGAGED BY SELECTED AREAS IN CONJUNCTION WITH SEX AND 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS*

TOTAL TUVALU

| Age Groups | ACTIVE OUTSIDE CASH ECONOMY | | | | | | ACTIVE IN CASH ECONOMY | | | | | | | | | | | | DEPENDENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Village Life | | Home Duties | | Total Subsistence | | Employer | | Employee | | Own Business | | Looking for Work Experienced | | Never Worked | | Total Cash Economy | | Visitor | | Old Age | | Disabled | | Inmate | | Student | | Resting | | Total Dependents | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| 15–19 | 316 | 308 | – | 73 | 316 | 381 | – | – | 88 | 31 | – | – | 2 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 99 | 52 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 63 | 97 | 5 | – | 73 | 100 | 488 | 533 | 1021 |
| 20–24 | 166 | 238 | – | 62 | 171 | 300 | – | – | 125 | 69 | – | – | 4 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 129 | 86 | 4 | 3 | – | – | – | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | – | 17 | 9 | 317 | 395 | 712 |
| 25–29 | 87 | 228 | – | 59 | 88 | 287 | – | – | 103 | 61 | – | – | 21 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 124 | 72 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | 2 | – | 6 | 5 | 218 | 364 | 582 |
| 30–34 | 65 | 158 | – | 47 | 59 | 205 | – | – | 79 | 30 | 2 | – | 11 | 9 | 1 | – | 99 | 39 | 5 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 8 | 2 | 166 | 246 | 412 |
| 35–39 | 46 | 139 | – | 35 | 48 | 174 | – | – | 71 | 16 | – | 1 | 5 | 5 | – | – | 74 | 22 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 | 127 | 197 | 324 |
| 40–44 | 58 | 158 | – | 38 | 58 | 196 | 1 | – | 67 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | – | – | 72 | 16 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 131 | 214 | 345 |
| 45–49 | 86 | 138 | – | 40 | 85 | 176 | 1 | – | 48 | 2 | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | 54 | 7 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 141 | 187 | 328 |
| 50–54 | 104 | 109 | – | 40 | 104 | 151 | 2 | – | 43 | 5 | – | 2 | 13 | 5 | – | – | 58 | 10 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 166 | 164 | 330 |
| 55–59 | 112 | 115 | – | 30 | 112 | 145 | – | – | 30 | 2 | – | – | 5 | 2 | – | – | 35 | 4 | 3 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 155 | 153 | 308 |
| 60–64 | 77 | 80 | 1 | 32 | 77 | 112 | – | – | 7 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 9 | 1 | 1 | – | 8 | 9 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 9 | 96 | 122 | 218 |
| 65–69 | 41 | 52 | 1 | 24 | 42 | 76 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | 9 | 12 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 11 | 14 | 57 | 90 | 147 |
| 70+ | 39 | 26 | 1 | 27 | 40 | 53 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 36 | 94 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 37 | 94 | 78 | 147 | 225 |
| TOTAL | 1197 | 1749 | 3 | 507 | 1200 | 2256 | 4 | – | 666 | 225 | 4 | 6 | 68 | 58 | 16 | 20 | 758 | 309 | 20 | 5 | 55 | 116 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 66 | 100 | 15 | 2 | 182 | 247 | 2140 | 2812 | 4952 |

TABLE 25A

THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH INDIGENOUS PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ARE EMPLOYED BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS*
AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Industry | | AGE GROUPS 15–19 M | 15–19 F | 20–24 M | 20–24 F | 25–29 M | 25–29 F | 30–34 M | 30–34 F | 35–39 M | 35–39 F | 40–49 M | 40–49 F | 50–59 M | 50–59 F | 60+ M | 60+ F | TOTAL M | TOTAL F | TOTAL P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1. Employment on FUNAFUTI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | – Farming | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Services | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Fishing | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | – | 9 |
| | – Mining | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Manufacture | – Food | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| | – Clothes | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Furniture | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Printing | 5 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 20 | 35 | 55 |
| | – Boatyard | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 |
| Utilities | – Electricity | 6 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | – | 13 |
| | – Water | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Construction | | 40 | – | 43 | – | 34 | – | 19 | – | 10 | – | 24 | – | 19 | – | 2 | – | 191 | – | 191 |
| Commerce | – Wholesale | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 14 | 16 | 30 |
| | – Retail | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| | – Hotels, Bars, etc | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| Transport | – Land | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| | – Water | 1 | – | 7 | – | 4 | – | 6 | – | 6 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 27 | – | 27 |
| | – Air | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | – Services | 3 | – | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 18 | 3 | 21 |
| | – Communications | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | 11 | – | 7 | – | – | – | 27 | 2 | 29 |
| Companies | – Banks | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| | – Other | – | – | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Community Services | – Administration | 18 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 11 | – | 8 | – | 6 | – | 2 | – | 81 | 34 | 115 |
| | – Sanitation | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Education | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| | – Health | – | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | – | – | 13 | 23 | 36 |
| | – Missions | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| | – Entertainment | – | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| | – Libraries | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | – Repairs Services | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | – Personal Services | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| Not Stated | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | | 79 | 27 | 102 | 50 | 73 | 39 | 58 | 23 | 47 | 9 | 73 | 10 | 47 | 4 | 8 | – | 487 | 162 | 649 |

*ages unadjusted*

TABLE 25A

THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH INDIGENOUS PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ARE EMPLOYED BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Industry | | AGE GROUPS 15–19 M | 15–19 F | 20–24 M | 20–24 F | 25–29 M | 25–29 F | 30–34 M | 30–34 F | 35–39 M | 35–39 F | 40–49 M | 40–49 F | 50–59 M | 50–59 F | 60+ M | 60+ F | TOTAL M | TOTAL F | TOTAL P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2. Employment on OTHER TUVALU ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | – Farming | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Services | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 22 | 2 | 24 |
| | – Fishing | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 |
| | – Mining | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manufacture | – Food | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Clothes | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Furniture | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Printing | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Boatyard | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Utilities | – Electricity | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | – Water | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Construction | | – | – | 3 | – | 7 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 8 | – | 10 | – | 1 | – | 33 | – | 33 |
| Commerce | – Wholesale | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| | – Retail | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 4 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – | 19 | 11 | 30 |
| | – Hotels, Bars, etc | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Transport | – Land | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| | – Water | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| | – Air | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Services | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| | – Communications | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | – | 10 |
| Companies | – Banks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Other | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Community Services | – Administration | 3 | – | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 14 | – | 6 | 1 | 2 | – | 50 | 12 | 62 |
| | – Sanitation | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | – Education | – | – | 2 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 16 | 21 | 37 |
| | – Health | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| | – Missions | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| | – Entertainment | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | – Libraries | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Repair Services | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| | – Personal Services | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Not Stated | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | | 9 | 4 | 22 | 19 | 30 | 22 | 23 | 7 | 24 | 8 | 45 | 3 | 27 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 184 | 69 | 253 |

TABLE 25A

THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH INDIGENOUS PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ARE EMPLOYED BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Industry | | AGE GROUPS 15–19 M | 15–19 F | 20–24 M | 20–24 F | 25–29 M | 25–29 F | 30–34 M | 30–34 F | 35–39 M | 35–39 F | 40–49 M | 40–49 F | 50–59 M | 50–59 F | 60+ M | 60+ F | TOTAL M | TOTAL F | TOTAL P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Indigenous in Employment – TOTAL FOR TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | – Farming | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Services | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 22 | 2 | 24 |
| | – Fishing | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | – | 14 |
| | – Mining | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Manufacture | – Food | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| | – Clothes | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Furniture | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | – Printing | 5 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 20 | 35 | 55 |
| | – Boatyard | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 |
| Utilities | – Electricity | 6 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | – | 14 |
| | – Water | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Construction | | 40 | – | 46 | – | 41 | – | 22 | – | 11 | – | 32 | – | 29 | – | 3 | – | 224 | – | 224 |
| Commerce | – Wholesale | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 14 | 19 | 33 |
| | – Retail | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | – | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | – | 34 | 18 | 52 |
| | – Hotels, Bars, etc | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| Transport | – Land | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | – | 4 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| | – Water | 1 | – | 7 | – | 5 | – | 8 | – | 6 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 30 | – | 30 |
| | – Air | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | – Services | 3 | – | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 20 | 3 | 23 |
| | – Communications | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | 7 | – | 3 | 1 | 3 | – | 13 | – | 7 | – | – | – | 37 | 2 | 39 |
| Companies | – Banks | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| | – Other | – | – | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Community Services | – Administration | 21 | 4 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 21 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 22 | – | 12 | 1 | 4 | – | 131 | 46 | 177 |
| | – Sanitation | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| | – Education | – | – | 2 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 20 | 27 | 47 |
| | – Health | – | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 | – | – | 22 | 33 | 55 |
| | – Missions | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| | – Entertainment | – | – | 4 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| | – Libraries | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| | – Repair Services | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| | – Personal Services | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | – | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 20 | 17 | 37 |
| Not Stated | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | | 88 | 31 | 124 | 69 | 103 | 61 | 81 | 30 | 71 | 17 | 118 | 13 | 74 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 671 | 231 | 902 |

TABLE 25A

THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH INDIGENOUS PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ARE EMPLOYED BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Industry | | AGE GROUPS 15-19 M | 15-19 F | 20-24 M | 20-24 F | 25-29 M | 25-29 F | 30-34 M | 30-34 F | 35-39 M | 35-39 F | 40-49 M | 40-49 F | 50-59 M | 50-59 F | 60+ M | 60+ F | TOTAL M | TOTAL F | TOTAL P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 4. Persons of Non-Pacific Origin in Employment - TOTAL FOR TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | - Farming | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| | - Services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | - Fishing | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Mining | - Phosphate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Utilities | - Electricity | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Commerce | - Wholesale | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| | - Retail | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - Hotels and Bars | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transport | - Land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - Water | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | - Air | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - Services | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| | - Communications | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Companies | - Banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | - Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Community Services | - Administration | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| | - Education | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| | - Health | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - Missions | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| | - Libraries | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | - Personal Services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Not Stated | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| TOTAL | | - | - | 2 | - | 8 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 30 | 4 | 34 |

TABLE 25A

THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH INDIGENOUS PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ARE EMPLOYED BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS*
AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Industry | | AGE GROUPS 15-19 M | 15-19 F | 20-24 M | 20-24 F | 25-29 M | 25-29 F | 30-34 M | 30-34 F | 35-39 M | 35-39 F | 40-49 M | 40-49 F | 50-59 M | 50-59 F | 60+ M | 60+ F | TOTAL M | TOTAL F | TOTAL P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 5. All Persons in Employment - TOTAL FOR TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | - Farming | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| | - Services | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| | - Fishing | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | - | 15 |
| Mining | - Phosphate | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Manufacture | - Food | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| | - Clothes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - Furniture | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - Printing | 5 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 35 | 55 |
| | - Boatyard | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Utilities | - Electricity | 6 | - | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | - | 14 |
| | - Water | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | | 40 | - | 47 | - | 41 | - | 26 | - | 11 | - | 32 | - | 29 | - | 3 | - | 229 | - | 229 |
| Commerce | - Wholesale | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 16 | 19 | 35 |
| | - Retail | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | - | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | - | 34 | 18 | 52 |
| | - Hotels and Bars | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| Transport | - Land | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| | - Water | 1 | - | 7 | - | 5 | - | 8 | - | 7 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 31 | - | 31 |
| | - Air | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | - Services | 3 | - | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 22 | 3 | 25 |
| | - Communications | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 7 | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | - | 13 | - | 7 | - | - | - | 38 | 2 | 40 |
| Companies | - Banks | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| | - Other | - | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Community Services | - Administration | 21 | 4 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 22 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 23 | - | 12 | 1 | 4 | - | 136 | 46 | 182 |
| | - Sanitation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | - Education | - | - | 2 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 24 | 30 | 54 |
| | - Health | - | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 | - | - | 22 | 33 | 55 |
| | - Missions | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| | - Entertainment | - | - | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| | - Libraries | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| | - Repair Services | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| | - Personal Services | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | - | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 20 | 17 | 37 |
| Not Stated | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 88 | 31 | 126 | 69 | 111 | 63 | 90 | 31 | 77 | 18 | 120 | 13 | 76 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 701 | 235 | 936 |

TABLE 25B

THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH INDIGENOUS PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ARE UNEMPLOYED BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Industry | AGE GROUPS 15–19 M | 15–19 F | 20–24 M | 20–24 F | 25–29 M | 25–29 F | 30–34 M | 30–34 F | 35–39 M | 35–39 F | 40–49 M | 40–49 F | 50–59 M | 50–59 F | 60+ M | 60+ F | TOTAL M | TOTAL F | TOTAL P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Previously Employed Indigenous Persons Seeking Work (unemployed) – TOTAL FOR TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Mining** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Funafuti | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 |
| Other Tuvalu Islands | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | 8 | – | 1 | – | 18 | – | 18 |
| **Manufacture** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Printing – Funafuti | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Boatyard – Funafuti | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| – Other Tuvalu Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Utilities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity – Funafuti | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| **Construction** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Commerce** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale – Other Tuvalu Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Retail – Funafuti | – | 2 | – | 6 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | 13 |
| – Other Tuvalu Islands | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Bars and Hotels – Funafuti | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| **Transport** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land – Funafuti | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Water – Funafuti | – | – | 2 | – | 8 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 | – | 15 |
| – Other Tuvalu Islands | – | – | 2 | – | 7 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | – | 13 |
| Services – Funafuti | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| – Other Tuvalu Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Communication – Funafuti | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| – Other Tuvalu Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| **Community Services** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Administrations – Funafuti | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| – Other Tuvalu Islands | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Education – Funafuti | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| – Other Tuvalu Islands | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Health – Funafuti | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 5 | – | 2 | – | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | 1 | 20 | 21 |
| – Other Tuvalu Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Missions – Funafuti | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| – Other Tuvalu Islands | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Personal Services – Funafuti | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| – Other Tuvalu Islands | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| Not Stated – Funafuti | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 2 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 1 | – | 68 | 58 | 126 |

* *ages unadjusted*

TABLE 26

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT IN TUVALU SHOWING THEIR ISLANDS OF USUAL RESIDENCE - INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS DISTINGUISHED

| Occupations | ISLAND OF USUAL RESIDENCE | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nanumea | Nanumaga | Niutao | Nui | Vaitupu | Nukufetau | Funafuti | Nukulaelae | Niulakita | |
| Professional and Technical | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meteorological Staff | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 9 | - | 1 | 12 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Civil Engineers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Electrical Engineers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mechanical Engineers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | 5 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Surveyors | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | 6 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Draughtsmen | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Electrical Technicians | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 3 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Mech & Aero Technicians | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ships Officers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Ships Engineers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Agricultural Officers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Doctor | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Medical Assistants | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 5 |
| Dentists | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* *ages unadjusted*

TABLE 26

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT IN TUVALU SHOWING THEIR ISLANDS OF USUAL RESIDENCE - INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS DISTINGUISHED

| Occupations | ISLAND OF USUAL RESIDENCE | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nanumea | Nanumaga | Niutao | Nui | Vaitupu | Nukufetau | Funafuti | Nukulaelae | Niulakita | |
| Veterinarian | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pharmarcists | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trained Nurses | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 19 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Health Workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | - | 17 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Economists | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Accountants | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Teachers Higher | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Teachers Primary | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | - | 38 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Education Administrations | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 6 |
| Minister of Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Religious Workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 8 | - | - | 10 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Journalists | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | 5 |
| Librarians | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Social Workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 4 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Personnel Officer | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE 26

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT IN TUVALU SHOWING THEIR ISLANDS OF USUAL RESIDENCE - INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS DISTINGUISHED

| Occupations | ISLAND OF USUAL RESIDENCE | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nanumea | Nanumaga | Niutao | Nui | Vaitupu | Nukufetau | Funafuti | Nukulaelae | Niulakita | |
| **Administration and Managerial** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legislators | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | - | 12 |
| Administrators | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | - | 12 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Managers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Clerical and Related** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Officers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 1 | - | 25 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Typists | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | 1 | - | 9 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cashiers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | - | - | 23 |
| Postmaster & FSO's | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Bus Conductors | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Postal Clerks | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | - | - | 16 |
| Radio Operators | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| Clerks | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 73 | 1 | - | 77 |
| Travel Clerks | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Sales Workers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | - | 17 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Working Owners | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Supervisors | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE 26

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT IN TUVALU SHOWING THEIR ISLANDS OF USUAL RESIDENCE - INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS DISTINGUISHED

| Occupations | ISLAND OF USUAL RESIDENCE | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nanumea | Nanumaga | Niutao | Nui | Vaitupu | Nukufetau | Funafuti | Nukulaelae | Niulakita | Total |
| Sales Workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 29 | 2 | - | 55 |
| Service Workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | - | - | 14 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cooks & Stewards | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 9 | - | - | 13 |
| House Workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | - | 19 | - | - | 25 |
| Policemen | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 1 | - | 25 |
| Warders, Watchmen | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 8 |
| Agriculture and Fishing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Workers/Officers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Fishermen | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | - | - | 11 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Production Workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foremen | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | 5 | 1 | - | 11 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Bakers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dressmakers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Woodworkers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Motor Mechanic | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Electrician | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 3 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cinema Operators | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 4 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |

TABLE 26

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT IN TUVALU SHOWING THEIR ISLANDS OF USUAL RESIDENCE - INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS DISTINGUISHED

| Occupations | ISLAND OF USUAL RESIDENCE | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nanumea | Nanumaga | Niutao | Nui | Vaitupu | Nukufetau | Funafuti | Nukulaelae | Niulakita | |
| Plumbers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | 6 |
| Printers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Builders & Carpenters | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 79 | - | - | 96 |
| Engine Operators | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Seamen | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 15 | - | - | 18 |
| Greasers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Drivers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 11 | - | - | 15 |
| Labourers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 2 | - | - | 1 | 23 | - | 162 | 1 | - | 189 |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Not Stated | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| TOTAL Indigenous | 34 | 15 | 21 | 22 | 116 | 24 | 649 | 18 | 3 | 902 |
| TOTAL Non-Indigenous | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 24 | - | - | 34 |
| ALL PERSONS | 34 | 15 | 21 | 22 | 126 | 24 | 673 | 18 | 3 | 936 |

TABLE 27A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT SHOWN BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS*
AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Occupations | AGE GROUPS 15–19 | | 20–24 | | 25–29 | | 30–34 | | 35–39 | | 40–49 | | 50–59 | | 60+ | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| **1. Indigenous in Employment on FUNAFUTI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Professional and Technical** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meteorological Staff | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Civil Engineers | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Electrical Engineers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Mechanical Engineers | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 |
| Surveyors | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | – | 6 |
| Draughtsmen | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Electrical Technicians | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Mech and Aero Technicians | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ships Officers | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| Ships Engineers | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Agricultural Officers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Doctors | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Medical Assistants | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Dentists | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Pharmacists | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Trained Nurses | – | – | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 8 |
| Health Workers | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Accountants | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Magistrates | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Teachers Higher | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Teachers Primary | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Educational Administration | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Ministers of Religion | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Religions Workers | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Journalists | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Librarians | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Social Workers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Personnel Officers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Translators | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Administration and Managerial** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legislators | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Administrators | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Managers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Clerical and Related** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Officers | 1 | – | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Typists | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 5 |
| Cashiers | – | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| Postmasters and FSO's | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| Bus Conductor | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Postal Clerks | 6 | – | 4 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Radio Operators | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 8 | – | 8 |
| Clerks | 2 | 13 | 10 | 22 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 22 | 51 | 73 |

* *ages unadjusted*

TABLE 27A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT SHOWN BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Occupations | AGE GROUPS 15–19 | | 20–24 | | 25–29 | | 30–34 | | 35–39 | | 40–49 | | 50–59 | | 60+ | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| Travel Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sales Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Working Owners | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| Supervisors | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Sales Workers | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | – | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 8 | 21 | 29 |
| Service Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | – | – | – | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Cooks and Stewards | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| House Workers | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 3 | 16 | 19 |
| Laundress | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Policemen | – | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | – | 5 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Warders and Watchmen | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| Agriculture and Fishing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farmers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Agricultural Workers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tractors Drivers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fishermen | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | – | 6 |
| Production Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foremen | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 |
| Bakers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dressmakers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Woodworkers | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Refrigeration Mechanics | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Motor Mechanics | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Boat Mechanics | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Electricians | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Cinema Operators | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Plumbers | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| Printers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Painters | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Builders and Carpenters | 12 | – | 18 | – | 16 | – | 9 | – | 5 | – | 11 | – | 7 | – | 1 | – | 79 | – | 79 |
| Engine Operators | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Dockers and Handlers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Seamen | 1 | – | 7 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 | – | 15 |
| Greasers | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Drivers | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 11 | – | 11 |
| Labourers | 52 | – | 38 | – | 20 | – | 17 | – | 10 | – | 16 | – | 7 | – | 2 | – | 162 | – | 162 |
| Not Stated | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 79 | 27 | 102 | 50 | 73 | 39 | 58 | 23 | 47 | 9 | 73 | 10 | 47 | 4 | 8 | – | 487 | 162 | 649 |

TABLE 27A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT SHOWN BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Occupations | AGE GROUPS 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-29 | | 30-34 | | 35-39 | | 40-49 | | 50-59 | | 60+ | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| **2. Indigenous in Employment on OTHER TUVALU ISLANDS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Professional and Technical** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meteorological Staff | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Mechnical Engineers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Surveyors | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electrical Technicians | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Agricultural Officers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Medical Assistants | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Trained Nurses | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 11 | 11 |
| Health Workers | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Magistrates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Teachers Higher | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Teachers Primary | - | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 | - | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 8 | 22 | 30 |
| Education Administration | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Ministers of Religion | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Religious Workers | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Photographer | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Social Workers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Administration and Managerial** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legislators | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Administrators | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Clerical and Related** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Officers | 1 | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 13 | - | 13 |
| Typists | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Cashiers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Postal Clerks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Radio Operators | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | 9 |
| Clerks | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| **Sales Workers** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Working Owners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Supervisors | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sales Workers | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| **Services Workers** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cooks and Stewards | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| House Workers | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 6 |
| Policemen | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| Warders and Watchmen | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 4 |

TABLE 27A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT SHOWN BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS*
AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Occupations | AGE GROUPS 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-29 | | 30-34 | | 35-39 | | 40-49 | | 50-59 | | 60+ | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| **Agriculture and Fishing** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farmers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Agricultural Workers | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 18 | 1 | 19 |
| Tractor Drivers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fishermen | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 |
| **Production Workers** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foremen | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | – | 6 |
| Bakers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dressmakers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Motor Mechanics | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Electricians | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Cinema Operators | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Plumbers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Painters | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Builders and Capenters | – | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | 17 | – | 17 |
| Engine Operators | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dockers and Handlers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Seamen | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Greasers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Drivers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| Labourers | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | 6 | – | 9 | – | – | – | 27 | – | 27 |
| TOTAL | 9 | 4 | 22 | 19 | 30 | 22 | 23 | 7 | 24 | 8 | 45 | 3 | 27 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 184 | 69 | 253 |

TABLE 27A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT SHOWN BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Occupations | AGE GROUPS 15–19 | | 20–24 | | 25–29 | | 30–34 | | 35–39 | | 40–49 | | 50–59 | | 60+ | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| **3. Indigenous in Employment – TOTAL FOR TUVALU** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Professional and Technical** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meteorological Staff | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 8 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Civil Engineers | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Electrical Engineers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Mechanical Engineers | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 |
| Surveyors | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | – | 6 |
| Draughtsmen | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Electrical Technicians | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Ships Officers | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| Ships Engineers | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Agricultural Officers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Doctors | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Medical Assistants | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Dentists | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Pharmacists | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Trained Nurses | – | – | – | 2 | – | 6 | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 19 | 19 |
| Health Workers | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Accountants | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Magistrates | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Teachers Higher | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Teachers Primary | – | – | 2 | 5 | 4 | 13 | – | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 10 | 28 | 38 |
| Education Administration | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Ministers of Religion | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Religious Workers | 1 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Journalists | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Photographer | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Librarians | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Social Workers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Personnel Officers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Administration and Managerial** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legislators | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 4 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Administrators | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Managers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Clerical and Related** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Officers | 2 | – | 6 | – | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| Typists | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 9 |
| Cashiers | – | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| Postmasters and FSO's | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| Bus Conductors | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Postal Clerks | 6 | – | 4 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 15 | 1 | 16 |

TABLE 27A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT SHOWN BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Occupations | AGE GROUPS 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-29 | | 30-34 | | 35-39 | | 40-49 | | 50-59 | | 60+ | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| Radio Operators | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 17 | - | 17 |
| Clerks | 3 | 13 | 10 | 22 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 24 | 53 | 77 |
| Travel Clerks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sales Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Working Owners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Supervisors | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Sales Workers | 2 | 5 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 21 | 34 | 55 |
| Service Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Cooks and Stewards | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| House Workers | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 22 | 25 |
| Laundress | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Policemen | - | 1 | 2 | - | 4 | - | 9 | - | 7 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 1 | 25 |
| Warders and Watchmen | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Agriculture and Fishing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farmers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Agricultural Workers | 5 | 1 | 6 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 18 | 1 | 19 |
| Tractor Drivers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fishermen | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | 11 |
| Production Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foremen | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 5 | - | - | - | 11 | - | 11 |
| Bakers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dressmakers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Woodworkers | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Refrigeration Mechanics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Motor Mechanics | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Boat Mechanics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electricians | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Cinema Operators | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Plumbers | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| Printers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Painters | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Builders and Carpenters | 12 | - | 21 | - | 19 | - | 12 | - | 6 | - | 14 | - | 11 | - | 2 | - | 96 | - | 96 |
| Engine Operators | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Dockers and Handlers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Seamen | 1 | - | 7 | - | 3 | - | 4 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | - | 18 |
| Greasers | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Drivers | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 15 | - | 15 |
| Labourers | 53 | - | 38 | - | 26 | - | 19 | - | 13 | - | 22 | - | 16 | - | 2 | - | 189 | - | 189 |
| Not Stated | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 88 | 31 | 124 | 69 | 103 | 61 | 81 | 30 | 71 | 17 | 118 | 13 | 74 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 671 | 231 | 902 |

TABLE 27A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT SHOWN BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Occupations | AGE GROUPS 15–19 | | 20–24 | | 25–29 | | 30–34 | | 35–39 | | 40–49 | | 50–59 | | 60+ | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| **4. Persons of Non-Pacific Origin in Employment – TOTAL FOR TUVALU** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and Technical | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meteorological Staff | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Civil Engineers | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| Electrical Engineers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mechanical Engineers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Surveyors | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Electrical Technicians | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Mech and Aero Technician | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Air Pilots | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ships Officers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Ships Engineers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Agricultural Officers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Doctors | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dentists | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Veterinarian | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Pharmacists | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Trained Nurses | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Health Workers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Economists | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Accountants | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Judge | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Teachers Higher | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Teachers Primary | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Education Administration | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ministers of Religion | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Social Workers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Librarians | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Administration and Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Administrators | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Managers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Clerical and Related | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Officers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Typists | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Radio Operators | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Sales Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Working Owners | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Supervisors | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

TABLE 27A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT SHOWN BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Occupations | AGE GROUPS 15–19 | | 20–24 | | 25–29 | | 30–34 | | 35–39 | | 40–49 | | 50–59 | | 60+ | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| Service Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cooks and Stewards | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Agriculture and Fishing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fishermen | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Agricultural Instructors | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Production Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foremen | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Woodworkers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Motor Mechanics | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Electricians | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Plumbers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Carpenters and Builders | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Not Stated | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| TOTAL | – | – | 2 | – | 8 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 30 | 4 | 34 |

TABLE 27A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT SHOWN BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Occupations | AGE GROUPS 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-29 | | 30-34 | | 35-39 | | 40-49 | | 50-59 | | 60+ | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| **5. All Persons in Tuvalu in Employment - TOTAL FOR TUVALU** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Professional and Technical** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meteorologists | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Civil Engineers | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Electrical Engineers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Mechanical Engineers | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Surveyors | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| Draughtsmen | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Electrical Technicians | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Mech and Aero Technician | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Air Pilots | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ships Officers | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Ships Engineers | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Agricultural Officers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Doctors | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Medical Assistant | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Dentists | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Veterinarian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pharmacists | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Trained Nurses | - | - | - | 2 | - | 6 | - | 2 | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 19 | 19 |
| Health Workers | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Economists | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Accountants | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Jurists | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Teachers Higher | - | - | - | - | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Teachers Primary | - | - | 2 | 5 | 4 | 13 | - | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 10 | 28 | 38 |
| Education Administration | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Ministers of Religion | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Religious Workers | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Journalists | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Photographers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Librarians | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Social Workers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Personnel Officers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Translators | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Administration and Managerial** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legislators | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Administrators | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Managers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Clerical and Related** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Officers | 2 | - | 6 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| Typists | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 9 |
| Cashiers | - | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| Postmasters and FSO's | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |

TABLE 27A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT SHOWN BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX IN ETHNIC GROUPS BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Occupations | AGE GROUPS 15–19 | | 20–24 | | 25–29 | | 30–34 | | 35–39 | | 40–49 | | 50–59 | | 60+ | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| Bus Conductors | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Postal Clerks | 6 | – | 4 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Radio Operators | – | – | 1 | – | 6 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 6 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 18 | – | 18 |
| Clerks | 3 | 13 | 10 | 22 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 24 | 53 | 77 |
| Travel Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sales Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Working Owners | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| Supervisors | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Sales Workers | 2 | 5 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 21 | 34 | 55 |
| Service Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | – | – | – | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Cooks and Stewards | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| House Workers | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 3 | 22 | 25 |
| Laundress | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Policemen | – | 1 | 2 | – | 4 | – | 9 | – | 7 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 24 | 1 | 25 |
| Warders and Watchmen | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Agriculture and Fishing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farmers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Agriculture Workers | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 21 | 1 | 22 |
| Tractor Drivers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fishermen | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | – | 12 |
| Production Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foremen | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 5 | – | – | – | 12 | – | 12 |
| Bakers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dressmakers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Woodworkers | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Refrigeration Mechanics | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Motor Mechanics | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Boat Mechanics | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Electricians | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| Cinema Operators | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| Plumbers | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | – | 6 |
| Printers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Painters | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Builders and Carpenters | 12 | – | 22 | – | 18 | – | 12 | – | 6 | – | 14 | – | 11 | – | 2 | – | 97 | – | 97 |
| Engine Operators | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Dockers and Handlers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Seamen | 1 | – | 7 | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 18 | – | 18 |
| Greasers | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Drivers | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | – | 4 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 15 | – | 15 |
| Labourers | 53 | – | 38 | – | 26 | – | 19 | – | 13 | – | 22 | – | 16 | – | 2 | – | 189 | – | 189 |
| Not Stated | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| TOTAL | 88 | 31 | 126 | 69 | 111 | 63 | 90 | 31 | 77 | 18 | 120 | 13 | 76 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 701 | 235 | 936 |

TABLE 27B

THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH INDIGENOUS PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER SEEKING WORK WERE EMPLOYED BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Previous Occupation | | AGE GROUPS 15-19 M | 15-19 F | 20-24 M | 20-24 F | 25-29 M | 25-29 F | 30-34 M | 30-34 F | 35-39 M | 35-39 F | 40-49 M | 40-49 F | 50-59 M | 50-59 F | 60+ M | 60+ F | TOTAL M | TOTAL F | TOTAL P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Previously Employed Indigenous Persons who are Seeking Work (Unemployed) - TOTAL FOR TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Professional and Technical** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electrical Engineers | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Mechanical Engineers | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Ships Officers | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Ships Engineers | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Agricultural Officers | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Doctors | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Trained Nurses | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 5 | - | 2 | - | 5 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 20 | 20 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Teachers Primary | - Funafuti | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Religious Workers | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| **Clerical and Related** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Officer | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Typists | - Funafuti | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Cashiers | - Funafuti | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Postmaster and FSO's | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Radio Operators | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Clerks | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Postal Clerks | - Funafuti | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Travel Clerks | - Funafuti | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Sales Workers** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Working Owners | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sales Workers | - Funafuti | - | 2 | - | 5 | - | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 12 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **Service Workers** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooks and Stewards | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| House Workers | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Policemen | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Warders and Watchmen | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Agriculture and Fisheries** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Workers | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

** ages unadjusted*

TABLE 27B

THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH INDIGENOUS PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER SEEKING WORK WERE EMPLOYED BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS* AND SEX BY SELECTED AREAS OF USUAL RESIDENCE

| Previous Occupation | | AGE GROUPS 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-29 | | 30-34 | | 35-39 | | 40-49 | | 50-59 | | 60+ | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| Production Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foremen | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Woodworkers | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Motor Mechanics | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Builders and Carpenters | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Seamen | - Funafuti | - | - | 2 | - | 8 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | - | 15 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 11 | - | 11 |
| Greasers | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Drivers | - Funafuti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 11 | - | 11 |
| Labourers | - Funafuti | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| | - Other Tuvalu Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Not Stated | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | | 2 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 1 | - | 68 | 58 | 126 |

TABLE 28A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS MALES 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT OR SEEKING WORK (UNEMPLOYED) BY THE NUMBER OF YEARS EMPLOYED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LENGTH AND LOCATION OF TRAINING** RECEIVED FOR THE PRESENT OR MOST RECENT OCCUPATION

INDIGENOUS MALES

| Occupation | 0-2 Years | | | | | | | | 3-5 Years | | | | | | | | 6-10 Years | | | | | | | | 11 or More Years | | | | | | | | Tot. | Tot. | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trg | Tuvalu | | Tuvalu and Over-seas | | Over-seas | | Trg | Trg | Tuvalu | | Tuvalu and Over-seas | | Over-seas | | Trg | Trg | Tuvalu | | Tuvalu and Over-seas | | Over-seas | | Trg | Trg | Tuvalu | | Tuvalu and Over-seas | | Over-seas | | Trg | Nil | Trnd | |
| | Nil | S | L | S | L | S | L | N.S | Nil | S | L | S | L | S | L | N.S | Nil | S | L | S | L | S | L | N.S | Nil | S | L | S | L | S | L | N.S | | | |
| **Professional and Technical** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meteorological Staff | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Civil Engineer | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Electrical Engineers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Mechanical Engineers | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Surveyor | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Draughtsmen | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Electrical Technicians | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ships Officers | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Ships Engineers | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Agricultural Officer | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Doctors | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| Medical Assistants | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Dentists | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Pharmacists | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Trained Nurses | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Health Workers | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Accountants | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Teachers Higher | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Teachers Primary | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Education Administration | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Ministers of Religion | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Religious Workers | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Journalists | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Librarians | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Social Workers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Personnel Officers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Administration and Managerial** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legislators | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Administrators | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Managers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Clerical** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Officers | 11 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| Typists | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cashiers | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Postmaster and FSO's | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Bus Conductors | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Postal Clerks | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Radio Operators | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Clerks | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 3 | 24 |
| Travel Clerks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* *ages unadjusted*

** *S = short = under 1 year; L = long = 1 year and over*

TABLE 28A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS MALES 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT OR SEEKING WORK (UNEMPLOYED) BY THE NUMBER OF YEARS EMPLOYED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LENGTH AND LOCATION OF TRAINING** RECEIVED FOR THE PRESENT OR MOST RECENT OCCUPATION

INDIGENOUS MALES

| Occupation | 0-2 Years | | | | | | | | 3-5 Years | | | | | | | | 6-10 Years | | | | | | | | 11 or More Years | | | | | | | | Tot. | Tot. | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trg | Tuvalu | | Tuvalu and Over-seas | | Over-seas | | Trg | Trg | Tuvalu | | Tuvalu and Over-seas | | Over-seas | | Trg | Trg | Tuvalu | | Tuvalu and Over-seas | | Over-seas | | Trg | Trg | Tuvalu | | Tuvalu and Over-seas | | Over-seas | | Trg | Nil | Trnd | |
| | Nil | S | L | S | L | S | L | N.S | Nil | S | L | S | L | S | L | N.S | Nil | S | L | S | L | S | L | N.S | Nil | S | L | S | L | S | L | N.S | | | |
| Sales Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Working Owners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Supervisors | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Sales Workers | 8 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 1 | 22 |
| Service Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Cooks and Stewards | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| House Workers | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Policemen | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 16 | 25 |
| Warders and Watchmen | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Agriculture and Fishing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farmers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Agricultural Workers | 12 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| Tractor Drivers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fishermen | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| Production Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foremen | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Bakers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dressmakers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Woodworkers | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Motor Mechanics | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Boat Mechanics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electricians | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Cinema Operators | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Plumbers | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Printers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Painters | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Builders and Carpenters | 63 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 17 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 89 | 9 | 98 |
| Engine Operators | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Dockers and Cranemen | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Seamen | 13 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 8 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| Greasers | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Drivers | 10 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 3 | 26 |
| Labourers | 153 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 192 | 4 | 196 |
| Not Stated | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 371 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 3 | - | 25 | - | 113 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 15 | - | 37 | 6 | 16 | - | 1 | 1 | 10 | - | 47 | 9 | 15 | - | 3 | 1 | 8 | - | 568 | 171 | 739 |

TABLE 28B

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS FEMALES 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT OR SEEKING WORK (UNEMPLOYED) BY THE NUMBER OF YEARS EMPLOYED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LENGTH AND LOCATION OF TRAINING** RECEIVED FOR THE PRESENT OR MOST RECENT OCCUPATION

INDIGENOUS FEMALES

| Occupations | 0-2 Years | | | | | | | | 3-5 Years | | | | | | | | 6-10 Years | | | | | | | | 11 or More Years | | | | | | | | Tot. | Tot. | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trg | Tuvalu | | Tuvalu and Overseas | | Overseas | | Trg | Trg | Tuvalu | | Tuvalu and Overseas | | Overseas | | Trg | Trg | Tuvalu | | Tuvalu and Overseas | | Overseas | | Trg | Trg | Tuvalu | | Tuvalu and Overseas | | Overseas | | Trg | Nil | Trnd | |
| | Nil | S | L | S | L | S | L | N.S | Nil | S | L | S | L | S | L | N.S | Nil | S | L | S | L | S | L | N.S | Nil | S | L | S | L | S | L | N.S | | | |
| **Professional and Technical** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meteorological Staff | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Agricultural Officers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Doctors | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Medical Assistants | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Dentists | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Trained Nurses | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 8 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 18 | 22 | 40 |
| Health Workers | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Teachers Higher | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Teachers Primary | 4 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 27 | 31 |
| Education Administration | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Religious Workers | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Journalists | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Librarians | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Social Workers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| **Administration and Managerial** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legislators | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Administrators | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **Clerical** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Officer | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Typists | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Cashiers | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | - | 15 |
| Postmasters | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Bus Conductors | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Postal Clerks | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Radio Operators | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Clerks | 48 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52 | 2 | 54 |
| Travel Clerks | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| **Sales Workers** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Working Owners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Sales Supervisors | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Sales Workers | 36 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 46 | 1 | 47 |
| **Service Workers** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| Cooks and Stewards | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| House Workers | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 1 | 26 |
| Laundress | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Policemen | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Warders and Watchmen | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |

* *ages unadjusted*

** *S = short = under 1 year; L = long = 1 year or more*

TABLE 28B

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS FEMALES 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT OR SEEKING WORK (UNEMPLOYED) BY THE NUMBER OF YEARS EMPLOYED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LENGTH AND LOCATION OF TRAINING** RECEIVED FOR THE PRESENT OR MOST RECENT OCCUPATION

INDIGENOUS FEMALES

| Occupation | 0-2 Years | | | | | | | | 3-5 Years | | | | | | | | 6-10 Years | | | | | | | | 11 or More Years | | | | | | | | Tot. Nil | Tot. Trnd | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trg Nil | Tuvalu S | Tuvalu L | Tuvalu and Over-seas S | Tuvalu and Over-seas L | Over-seas S | Over-seas L | Trg N.S | Trg Nil | Tuvalu S | Tuvalu L | Tuvalu and Over-seas S | Tuvalu and Over-seas L | Over-seas S | Over-seas L | Trg N.S | Trg Nil | Tuvalu S | Tuvalu L | Tuvalu and Over-seas S | Tuvalu and Over-seas L | Over-seas S | Over-seas L | Trg N.S | Trg Nil | Tuvalu S | Tuvalu L | Tuvalu and Over-seas S | Tuvalu and Over-seas L | Over-seas S | Over-seas L | Trg N.S | | | |
| Agriculture and Fisheries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Workers | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Production Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dressmakers | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Cinema Operators | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Labourers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Not Stated | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 147 | 6 | 13 | - | - | 2 | 5 | - | 52 | 1 | 8 | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | 13 | - | 11 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 5 | 2 | 12 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 217 | 72 | 289 |

TABLE 29A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT OR IF SEEKING WORK WHERE MOST RECENTLY EMPLOYED SHOWN BY SEX AND THE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL WHICH THEY ATTAINED

| Occupations | NONE | | PRIMARY | | | | SECONDARY | | | | UNIVERSITIES | | | | NOT STATED | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | CLASS 1-5 | | CLASS 6-9 | | FORMS I-IV | | FORMS V-VI | | 2 YEARS PLUS | | DIPLOMA DEGREE | | | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| **Professional and Technical** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meteorological Staff | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Civil Engineers | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Electrical Engineers | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Mechanical Engineers | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| Surveyors | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| Draughtsmen | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Electrical Technicians | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Ships Officers | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Ships Engineers | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Agricultural Officers | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Doctors | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Medical Assistants | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Dentists | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Pharmacists | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Trained Nurses | - | - | - | 3 | - | 25 | - | 11 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | 40 |
| Health Workers | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | 5 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Accountants | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Teachers Higher | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Teachers Primary | - | - | - | - | 3 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 31 | 43 |
| Education Administrators | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Ministers of Religion | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Workers of Religious | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| Journalists | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Librarians | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Social Workers | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Personnel Officers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Administration and Managerial** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legislators | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Administrators | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Managers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Clerical and Related Workers** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Executive Officers | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | 7 | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 2 | 26 |
| Typists | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 15 |
| Cashier | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | 11 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 15 | 24 |
| Postmaster and FSO's | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Bus Conductors | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Postal Workers | - | - | - | - | 7 | 1 | 7 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 1 | 17 |
| Radio Operators | - | - | 1 | - | 12 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 3 | 23 |
| Clerks | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | 21 | 9 | 23 | 8 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 54 | 78 |
| Travel Clerks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **Sales Workers** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | - | - | 2 | - | 12 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Working Owners | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Supervisors | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Sales Workers | - | - | 1 | 1 | 14 | 36 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 47 | 69 |

** ages unadjusted*

TABLE 29A

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT OR IF SEEKING WORK WHERE MOST RECENTLY EMPLOYED SHOWN BY SEX AND THE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL WHICH THEY ATTAINED

| Occupations | NONE | | PRIMARY | | | | SECONDARY | | | | UNIVERSITIES | | | | NOT STATED | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | CLASS 1-5 | | CLASS 6-9 | | FORMS I-IV | | FORMS V-VI | | 2 YEARS PLUS | | DIPLOMA DEGREE | | | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| Service Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | - | - | 3 | - | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Cooks and Stewards | - | - | 2 | - | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| House Workers | - | - | - | - | 3 | 25 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 26 | 29 |
| Laundress | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Policemen | - | - | 2 | - | 15 | - | 7 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 1 | 26 |
| Warders and Watchmen | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Agriculture and Fishing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Workers | - | - | 1 | - | 10 | - | 3 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 1 | 19 |
| Fishermen | - | - | 3 | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 11 | - | 11 |
| Production Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foremen | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | 13 |
| Bakers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dressmakers | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Woodworkers | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Motor Mechanics | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Electricians | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Cinema Operators | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Plumbers | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| Builders and Carpenters | - | - | 11 | - | 83 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 98 | - | 98 |
| Engine Operators | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Seamen | - | - | 1 | - | 31 | - | 11 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | - | 44 |
| Greasers | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Drivers | - | - | 9 | - | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | - | 26 |
| Labourers | 1 | - | 21 | - | 164 | - | 8 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 196 | - | 196 |
| Not Stated | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 64 | 5 | 490 | 158 | 95 | 85 | 65 | 40 | - | - | 24 | - | - | - | 739 | 289 | 1028 |

TABLE 29B

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE NON-INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS* OF AGE AND OVER IN EMPLOYMENT OR IF SEEKING WORK WHERE MOST RECENTLY EMPLOYED SHOWN BY SEX AND THE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL WHICH THEY ATTAINED

| Occupations | NONE | | PRIMARY | | | | SECONDARY | | | | UNIVERSITIES | | | | NOT STATED | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | CLASS 1-5 | | CLASS 6-9 | | FORMS I-IV | | FORMS V-VI | | 2 YEARS PLUS | | DIPLOMA DEGREE | | | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | P |
| Professional and Technical | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meteorological Staff | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Civil Engineers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Electrical Technician | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Ships Officers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Economists | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Accountant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Teachers Higher | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Minister of Religion | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Librarian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Social Workers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Administration and Managerial | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Administrators | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Sales Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Agriculture and Fisheries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Officers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Fishermen | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Production Workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foremen | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Cinema Operators | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Labourers | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Not Stated | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| TOTAL | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 16 | - | - | - | 30 | 4 | 34 |

* *ages unadjusted*

TABLE 30

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS (LISTED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH HOUSEHOLD) RECEIVING CASH INCOME FROM THE SOURCE DESCRIBED SHOWING WHETHER THE INCOME IS EARNED BY MEN OR WOMEN

| Island by size of Household | Total Households | WAGES | | | OWN BUSINESS | | | PENSION | SALES OF PRODUCE | | | REMITTANCE | | No Reported Cash Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Men Only | Women Only | Men and Women | Men Only | Women Only | Men and Women | Men and Women | Men Only | Women Only | Men and Women | Regular | Occasional | |
| Nanumea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| persons 1-2 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 3-4 | 37 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 16 | 5 | - |
| 5-6 | 29 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 23 | 10 | 8 | 1 |
| 7-8 | 27 | 5 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 24 | 15 | 4 | 1 |
| 9-10 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 8 | 4 | 5 | - |
| 11-14 | 13 | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 13 | 8 | 3 | - |
| 15+ | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 140 | 24 | 7 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 15 | 12 | 104 | 61 | 28 | 3 |
| Nanumaga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| persons 1-2 | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 3-4 | 23 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 22 | 2 | 14 | - |
| 5-6 | 38 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | 6 | 17 | 1 |
| 7-8 | 20 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 7 | 7 | - |
| 9-10 | 12 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 2 | 5 | - |
| 11-14 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - |
| 15+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 103 | 9 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 94 | 19 | 47 | 2 |
| Niutao | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| persons 1-2 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| 3-4 | 26 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 13 | 3 |
| 5-6 | 40 | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 33 | 5 | 20 | - |
| 7-8 | 31 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 26 | 6 | 20 | - |
| 9-10 | 16 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 7 | - |
| 11-14 | 9 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 6 | 2 | 4 | - |
| 15+ | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - |
| TOTAL | 131 | 15 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 12 | 91 | 21 | 66 | 3 |

TABLE 30

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS (LISTED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH HOUSEHOLD) RECEIVING CASH INCOME FROM THE SOURCE DESCRIBED SHOWING WHETHER THE INCOME IS EARNED BY MEN OR WOMEN

| Island by size of Household | Total Households | WAGES | | | OWN BUSINESS | | | PENSION | SALES OF PRODUCE | | | REMITTANCE | | No Reported Cash Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Men Only | Women Only | Men and Women | Men Only | Women Only | Men and Women | Men and Women | Men Only | Women Only | Men and Women | Regular | Occasional | |
| Nui | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| persons 1-2 | 7 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 |
| 3-4 | 16 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 8 | - | 2 | - |
| 5-6 | 16 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | 10 | 1 | 5 | - |
| 7-8 | 22 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 8 | - |
| 9-10 | 14 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 9 | - |
| 11-14 | 11 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | 8 | 3 | 6 | - |
| 15+ | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 87 | 14 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 23 | 5 | 48 | 19 | 31 | 1 |
| Vaitupu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| persons 1-2 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | - |
| 3-4 | 43 | 15 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 28 | 8 | 11 | - |
| 5-6 | 47 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 32 | 10 | 14 | 2 |
| 7-8 | 33 | 13 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 8 | - | 24 | 14 | 11 | - |
| 9-10 | 17 | 6 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 4 | - |
| 11-14 | 12 | 5 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| 15+ | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 168 | 66 | 10 | 14 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 22 | 7 | 112 | 42 | 49 | 3 |
| Nukufetau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| persons 1-2 | 9 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 3-4 | 23 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 7 | - |
| 5-6 | 33 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 25 | 15 | 13 | - |
| 7-8 | 28 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 15 | 7 | - |
| 9-10 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 4 | - |
| 11-14 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - |
| 15+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 107 | 13 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 7 | 6 | 71 | 52 | 35 | 4 |

TABLE 30

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS (LISTED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH HOUSEHOLD) RECEIVING CASH INCOME FROM THE SOURCE DESCRIBED SHOWING WHETHER THE INCOME IS EARNED BY MEN OR WOMEN

| Island by size of Household | Total Households | WAGES | | | OWN BUSINESS | | | PENSION | SALES OF PRODUCE | | | REMITTANCE | | No Reported Cash Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Men Only | Women Only | Men and Women | Men Only | Women Only | Men and Women | Men and Women | Men Only | Women Only | Men and Women | Regular | Occasional | |
| Funafuti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| persons 1-2 | 23 | 15 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 3-4 | 50 | 28 | 5 | 11 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| 5-6 | 72 | 38 | 5 | 20 | 6 | 5 | - | 6 | 1 | 3 | - | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| 7-8 | 59 | 32 | 1 | 23 | - | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| 9-10 | 31 | 17 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 5 | - |
| 11-14 | 39 | 17 | 3 | 19 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 8 | - |
| 15+ | 10 | 4 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 284 | 151 | 17 | 91 | 9 | 10 | - | 20 | 13 | 16 | 4 | 31 | 37 | 8 |
| Nukulaelae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| persons 1-2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 3-4 | 10 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 | - |
| 5-6 | 9 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 8 | 3 | 3 | - |
| 7-8 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 12 | 11 | 8 | - |
| 9-10 | 8 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 5 | 1 | - |
| 11-14 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 15+ | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 50 | 8 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 9 | 2 | 33 | 28 | 16 | - |
| Niulakita | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| persons 1-2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3-4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-6 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7-8 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9-10 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 11-14 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 9 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | - |

TABLE 30

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS (LISTED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH HOUSEHOLD) RECEIVING CASH INCOME FROM THE SOURCE DESCRIBED SHOWING WHETHER THE INCOME IS EARNED BY MEN OR WOMEN

| Island by size of Household | Total Households | WAGES | | | OWN BUSINESS | | | PENSION | SALES OF PRODUCE | | | REMITTANCE | | No Reported Cash Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Men Only | Women Only | Men and Women | Men Only | Women Only | Men and Women | Men and Women | Men Only | Women Only | Men and Women | Regular | Occasional | |
| Tuvalu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| persons 1–2 | 88 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 16 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 9 |
| 3–4 | 229 | 61 | 12 | 12 | – | – | – | 4 | 17 | 25 | 114 | 56 | 60 | 5 |
| 5–6 | 285 | 78 | 16 | 24 | 8 | 5 | – | 10 | 18 | 10 | 167 | 54 | 82 | 8 |
| 7–8 | 242 | 63 | 17 | 25 | 1 | 2 | – | 8 | 31 | 6 | 141 | 86 | 73 | 2 |
| 9–10 | 122 | 36 | 7 | 20 | 2 | 2 | – | 3 | 18 | 8 | 67 | 33 | 41 | – |
| 11–14 | 92 | 25 | 7 | 21 | – | – | – | 6 | 9 | 2 | 42 | 22 | 30 | 1 |
| 15+ | 21 | 9 | – | 6 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 7 | – |
| TOTAL TUVALU | 1079 | 297 | 63 | 109 | 12 | 10 | – | 36 | 111 | 61 | 557 | 272 | 309 | 25 |

TABLE 31

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE NUMBER OF SUCH PERSONS WHO ARE ADULTS, SHOWING HOW MANY OF THOSE ADULTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF CASH INCOME FROM WAGES OR THEIR OWN BUSINESS

NANUMEA

| Adults and Cash Earner in Household | Total Number of Persons in the Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| One Adult | 10 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| No Earner | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| One Earner | 9 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| Two Adults | - | 6 | 11 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Two Earners | - | 5 | 9 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 |
| Three Adults | - | - | 6 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 |
| No Earner | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| One Earner | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 4 | 9 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| Four Adults | - | - | - | 5 | 8 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| 5-6 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 |
| 7-10 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | - | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 23 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 18 |
| 11+ Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | 10 | 9 | 18 | 19 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 3 | - | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 140 |
| No Earner | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| One Earner | 9 | 3 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| Two Earners | - | 5 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 27 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 4 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 29 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 3 | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 43 |

TABLE 31

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE NUMBER OF SUCH PERSONS WHO ARE ADULTS, SHOWING HOW MANY OF THOSE ADULTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF CASH INCOME FROM WAGES OR THEIR OWN BUSINESS

NANUMAGA

| Adults and Cash Earner in Household | Total Number of Persons in the Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| One Adult | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Two Adults | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 |
| No Earner | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| One Earner | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Two Earners | - | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| Three Adults | - | - | 2 | 7 | 8 | 5 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 2 | 7 | 8 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| Four Adults | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| 5-6 Adults | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 7-10 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 11+ Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | 2 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 20 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 103 |
| No Earner | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| One Earner | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Two Earners | - | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 2 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 |

TABLE 31

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE NUMBER OF SUCH PERSONS WHO ARE ADULTS, SHOWING HOW MANY OF THOSE ADULTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF CASH INCOME FROM WAGES OR THEIR OWN BUSINESS

NIUTAO

| Adults and Cash Earner in Household | Total Number of Persons in the Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| One Adult | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Two Adults | - | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 |
| No Earner | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | - | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Two Earners | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Three Adults | - | - | 6 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 |
| No Earner | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| One Earner | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Two Earners | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| Four Adults | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| 5-6 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 7-10 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 14 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 4 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 11+ Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | 2 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 131 |
| No Earner | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| One Earner | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| Two Earners | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 2 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 11 |

TABLE 31

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE NUMBER OF SUCH PERSONS WHO ARE ADULTS, SHOWING HOW MANY OF THOSE ADULTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF CASH INCOME FROM WAGES OR THEIR OWN BUSINESS

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| Adults and Cash Earner in Household | Total Number of Persons in the Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| One Adult | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| No Earner | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Two Adults | - | 5 | 4 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| No Earner | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| One Earner | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Two Earners | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Three Adults | - | - | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| No Earner | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Two Earners | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Four Adults | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 5-6 Adults | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 7-10 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 11+ Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | 1 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 87 |
| No Earner | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| One Earner | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| Two Earners | - | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 17 |

TABLE 31

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE NUMBER OF SUCH PERSONS WHO ARE ADULTS, SHOWING HOW MANY OF THOSE ADULTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF CASH INCOME FROM WAGES OR THEIR OWN BUSINESS

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| Adults and Cash Earner in Household | Total Number of Persons in the Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| One Adult | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| No Earner | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Two Adults | - | 8 | 12 | 4 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | - | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| Two Earners | - | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| Three Adults | - | - | 9 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37 |
| No Earner | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| One Earner | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Two Earners | - | - | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| Four Adults | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | 1 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 5-6 Adults | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 5 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| 7-10 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 25 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 11+ Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | 4 | 11 | 21 | 22 | 29 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 168 |
| No Earner | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| One Earner | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 49 |
| Two Earners | - | 4 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 53 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 3 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 5 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |

TABLE 31

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE NUMBER OF SUCH PERSONS WHO ARE ADULTS, SHOWING HOW MANY OF THOSE ADULTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF CASH INCOME FROM WAGES OR THEIR OWN BUSINESS

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| Adults and Cash Earner in Household | Total Number of Persons in the Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| One Adult | 5 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| No Earner | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| One Earner | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Two Adults | - | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| No Earner | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| One Earner | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Two Earners | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Three Adults | - | - | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| One Earner | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Two Earners | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Four Adults | - | - | - | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| 5-6 Adults | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 7-10 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 11+ Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | 5 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 7 | 4 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 107 |
| No Earner | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| One Earner | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | - | 5 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| Two Earners | - | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |

TABLE 31

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE NUMBER OF SUCH PERSONS WHO ARE ADULTS, SHOWING HOW MANY OF THOSE ADULTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF CASH INCOME FROM WAGES OR THEIR OWN BUSINESS

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| Adults and Cash Earner in Household | Total Number of Persons in the Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| One Adult | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| No Earner | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| One Earner | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Two Adults | - | 12 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| No Earner | - | 4 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| One Earner | - | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| Two Earners | - | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| Three Adults | - | - | 8 | 14 | 15 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| One Earner | - | - | 2 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| Two Earners | - | - | 3 | 5 | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Four Adults | - | - | - | 11 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 5-6 Adults | - | - | - | - | 4 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 73 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 7-10 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 53 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 15 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| 11+ Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 18 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | 11 | 12 | 18 | 32 | 38 | 34 | 27 | 32 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | 284 |
| No Earner | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 14 |
| One Earner | 9 | 4 | 5 | 16 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 74 |
| Two Earners | - | 4 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 88 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 49 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 30 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 29 |

TABLE 31

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE NUMBER OF SUCH PERSONS WHO ARE ADULTS, SHOWING HOW MANY OF THOSE ADULTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF CASH INCOME FROM WAGES OR THEIR OWN BUSINESS

NUKULAELAE

| Adults and Cash Earner in Household | Total Number of Persons in the Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| One Adult | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| No Earner | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Adults | - | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Two Earners | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Three Adults | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Two Earners | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Four Adults | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5-6 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 7-10 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 11+ Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | 1 | - | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 50 |
| No Earner | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| One Earner | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Two Earners | - | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |

TABLE 31

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE NUMBER OF SUCH PERSONS WHO ARE ADULTS, SHOWING HOW MANY OF THOSE ADULTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF CASH INCOME FROM WAGES OR THEIR OWN BUSINESS

NIULAKITA

| Adults and Cash Earner in Household | Total Number of Persons in the Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| One Adult | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Adults | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Adults | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Four Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 5-6 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7-10 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11+ Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |

TABLE 31

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE NUMBER OF SUCH PERSONS WHO ARE ADULTS, SHOWING HOW MANY OF THOSE ADULTS ARE IN RECEIPT OF CASH INCOME FROM WAGES OR THEIR OWN BUSINESS

TUVALU

| Adults and Cash Earner in Household | Total Number of Persons in the Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| One Adult | 36 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 51 |
| No Earner | 7 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| One Earner | 29 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 |
| Two Adults | - | 43 | 53 | 35 | 28 | 10 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 177 |
| No Earner | - | 9 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| One Earner | - | 16 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 58 |
| Two Earners | - | 18 | 32 | 21 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 98 |
| Three Adults | - | - | 43 | 64 | 60 | 21 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 206 |
| No Earner | - | - | 5 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| One Earner | - | - | 9 | 12 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45 |
| Two Earners | - | - | 13 | 15 | 19 | 3 | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 16 | 32 | 24 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 92 |
| Four Adults | - | - | - | 29 | 47 | 49 | 31 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 187 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | 5 | 11 | 14 | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | 9 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | 9 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 63 |
| 5-6 Adults | - | - | - | - | 14 | 55 | 66 | 79 | 25 | 23 | 11 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 277 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | 3 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 14 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 47 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | 5 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | 2 | 14 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | 4 | 15 | 22 | 22 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 82 |
| 7-10 Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 25 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 155 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 32 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 26 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 60 |
| 11+ Adults | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 26 |
| No Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| One Earner | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Two Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Three Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 7 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | 36 | 52 | 98 | 131 | 150 | 135 | 114 | 128 | 67 | 55 | 39 | 24 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1079 |
| No Earner | 7 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 61 |
| One Earner | 29 | 23 | 27 | 31 | 33 | 26 | 22 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 7 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 231 |
| Two Earners | - | 18 | 45 | 41 | 45 | 33 | 27 | 23 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 260 |
| Three Earners | - | - | 16 | 41 | 40 | 32 | 22 | 25 | 16 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 223 |
| Four Earners | - | - | - | 9 | 21 | 25 | 17 | 27 | 18 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 146 |
| Five+ Earners | - | - | - | - | 4 | 15 | 23 | 30 | 11 | 21 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 158 |

TABLE 32

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH ONE OR MORE PERSONS ARE ENGAGED IN SELECTED TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY ISLAND

| Person in Households | Total Households | FISHING | | | | LANDS | | | | HOUSE | | | HANDICRAFT | | | | | NONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ocean | Lagoon | Reef Net | Collecting | Toddy | Pulaka | Copra | Chickens and Pigs | Toddy Syrup | Dry-salting Fish | Firewood Collecting | Mats | Baskets etc | String | Thatch | House Building | |
| NANUMEA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Person | 10 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | - |
| 2 Persons | 9 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 4 | - |
| 3 Persons | 18 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 18 | 9 | - |
| 4 Persons | 19 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 12 | 19 | 11 | - |
| 5 Persons | 13 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 10 | - |
| 6 Persons | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 16 | 12 | - |
| 7-8 Persons | 27 | 23 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 20 | 27 | 14 | - |
| 9-10 Persons | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 | - |
| 11+ Persons | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 17 | 11 | - |
| ALL HOUSEHOLDS | 140 | 110 | 126 | 124 | 120 | 109 | 126 | 132 | 139 | 108 | 121 | 138 | 133 | 127 | 99 | 133 | 84 | - |
| NANUMAGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Person | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 2 Persons | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | - | - |
| 3 Persons | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 1 | - |
| 4 Persons | 16 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 15 | - | - |
| 5 Persons | 20 | 15 | 8 | 18 | 19 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 19 | - | - |
| 6 Persons | 18 | 15 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 1 | - |
| 7-8 Persons | 20 | 18 | 11 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 20 | - | - |
| 9-10 Persons | 12 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | - | - |
| 11+ Persons | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| ALL HOUSEHOLDS | 103 | 83 | 47 | 98 | 98 | 85 | 100 | 98 | 103 | 84 | 92 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 86 | 98 | 2 | - |
| NIUTAO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Person | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 2 Persons | 4 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| 3 Persons | 12 | 7 | - | 4 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 10 | - | - |
| 4 Persons | 14 | 9 | - | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 1 | - |
| 5 Persons | 18 | 12 | - | 10 | 14 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 13 | - | - |
| 6 Persons | 22 | 14 | - | 11 | 18 | 17 | 21 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 9 | 22 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 13 | - | - |
| 7-8 Persons | 31 | 29 | - | 19 | 29 | 24 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 24 | 12 | 29 | 30 | 18 | 19 | 27 | - | - |
| 9-10 Persons | 16 | 12 | - | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 13 | - | - |
| 11+ Persons | 12 | 7 | - | 7 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 1 | - |
| ALL HOUSEHOLDS | 131 | 92 | - | 72 | 108 | 92 | 118 | 120 | 129 | 94 | 56 | 126 | 110 | 67 | 62 | 98 | 2 | - |

TABLE 32

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH ONE OR MORE PERSONS ARE ENGAGED IN SELECTED TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY ISLAND

| Person in Households | Total Households | FISHING | | | | LANDS | | | | HOUSE | | | HANDICRAFT | | | | | NONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ocean | Lagoon | Reef Net | Collecting | Toddy | Pulaka | Copra | Chickens and Pigs | Toddy Syrup | Dry-salting Fish | Firewood Collecting | Mats | Baskets etc | String | Thatch | House Building | |
| NUI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Person | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| 2 Persons | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – |
| 3 Persons | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 7 | – | – |
| 4 Persons | 9 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 7 | – | – |
| 5 Persons | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 7 | – | – |
| 6 Persons | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 8 | – | – |
| 7–8 Persons | 22 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 11 | 22 | 22 | 10 | 16 | 22 | – | – |
| 9–10 Persons | 14 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 10 | 14 | – | – |
| 11+ Persons | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 12 | – | – |
| ALL HOUSEHOLDS | 87 | 74 | 76 | 83 | 80 | 76 | 79 | 77 | 85 | 76 | 37 | 86 | 80 | 26 | 57 | 80 | – | – |
| VAITUPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Person | 4 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| 2 Persons | 11 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7 | – |
| 3 Persons | 21 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 15 | 8 | 21 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 12 | – |
| 4 Persons | 22 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 17 | 22 | 13 | 12 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 11 | 21 | 13 | – |
| 5 Persons | 29 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 19 | 22 | 25 | 21 | 28 | 23 | 13 | 28 | 27 | 22 | 17 | 27 | 15 | – |
| 6 Persons | 18 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 9 | 17 | 10 | – |
| 7–8 Persons | 33 | 27 | 31 | 32 | 28 | 26 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 28 | 22 | 32 | 33 | 26 | 27 | 33 | 26 | – |
| 9–10 Persons | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 9 | – |
| 11+ Persons | 13 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 8 | – |
| ALL HOUSEHOLDS | 168 | 119 | 132 | 151 | 123 | 119 | 153 | 138 | 159 | 125 | 83 | 158 | 153 | 127 | 102 | 153 | 100 | 1 |
| NUKUFETAU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Person | 5 | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | – | – |
| 2 Persons | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| 3 Persons | 10 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 6 | – | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 Persons | 13 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| 5 Persons | 20 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 4 | – |
| 6 Persons | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 7 | – |
| 7–8 Persons | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 23 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 23 | 14 | 19 | 22 | 16 | – |
| 9–10 Persons | 11 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | – |
| 11+ Persons | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – |
| ALL HOUSEHOLDS | 107 | 85 | 90 | 90 | 85 | 84 | 100 | 84 | 102 | 88 | 88 | 99 | 79 | 33 | 55 | 67 | 39 | 2 |

TABLE 32

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH ONE OR MORE PERSONS ARE ENGAGED IN SELECTED TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY ISLAND

| Person in Households | Total Households | FISHING | | | | LANDS | | | | HOUSE | | | HANDICRAFT | | | | | NONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ocean | Lagoon | Reef Net | Collecting | Toddy | Pulaka | Copra | Chickens and Pigs | Toddy Syrup | Dry-salting Fish | Firewood Collecting | Mats | Baskets etc | String | Thatch | House Building | |
| FUNAFUTI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Person | 11 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 2 | - | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 2 Persons | 12 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 2 | - | 8 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 Persons | 18 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 5 | - | 16 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| 4 Persons | 32 | 23 | 22 | 24 | 21 | 16 | 9 | - | 26 | 12 | 8 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 7 | - |
| 5 Persons | 38 | 27 | 32 | 27 | 23 | 23 | 10 | - | 35 | 21 | 12 | 29 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 7 | - |
| 6 Persons | 34 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 16 | 20 | 12 | - | 30 | 17 | 10 | 21 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 7-8 Persons | 59 | 53 | 51 | 39 | 37 | 40 | 28 | - | 57 | 36 | 23 | 50 | 34 | 21 | 9 | 3 | 7 | - |
| 9-10 Persons | 31 | 25 | 19 | 20 | 15 | 25 | 15 | - | 29 | 19 | 10 | 24 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 9 | - |
| 11+ Persons | 49 | 42 | 46 | 41 | 35 | 36 | 20 | - | 48 | 30 | 19 | 44 | 27 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 14 | - |
| ALL HOUSEHOLDS | 284 | 218 | 224 | 199 | 170 | 172 | 103 | - | 253 | 148 | 91 | 216 | 137 | 81 | 33 | 26 | 56 | 4 |
| NUKULAELAE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Person | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 Persons | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 Persons | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | - | - |
| 4 Persons | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | - |
| 5 Persons | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | - | - |
| 6 Persons | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | - |
| 7-8 Persons | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 1 | - |
| 9-10 Persons | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 1 | - |
| 11+ Persons | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - |
| ALL HOUSEHOLDS | 50 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 49 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 47 | 42 | 45 | 47 | 7 | - |
| NIULAKITA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Person | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 Persons | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 3 Persons | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 Persons | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 5 Persons | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 Persons | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 7-8 Persons | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| 9-10 Persons | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 11+ Persons | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| ALL HOUSEHOLDS | 9 | 6 | - | 7 | 7 | 6 | - | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 7 | - | 2 |

TABLE 32

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH ONE OR MORE PERSONS ARE ENGAGED IN SELECTED TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY ISLAND

| Person in Households | Total Households | FISHING | | | | LANDS | | | | HOUSE | | | HANDICRAFT | | | | | NONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ocean | Lagoon | Reef Net | Collecting | Toddy | Pulaka | Copra | Chickens and Pigs | Toddy Syrup | Dry-salting Fish | Firewood Collecting | Mats | Baskets etc | String | Thatch | House Building | |
| TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Person | 36 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 10 | 20 | 17 | 23 | 12 | 11 | 21 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 2 |
| 2 Persons | 52 | 26 | 33 | 37 | 32 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 44 | 28 | 19 | 43 | 27 | 19 | 16 | 28 | 14 | 2 |
| 3 Persons | 98 | 57 | 55 | 64 | 71 | 53 | 78 | 67 | 91 | 60 | 52 | 92 | 81 | 53 | 41 | 70 | 31 | 2 |
| 4 Persons | 131 | 93 | 81 | 103 | 95 | 83 | 95 | 82 | 120 | 77 | 70 | 114 | 98 | 75 | 58 | 84 | 37 | 2 |
| 5 Persons | 150 | 113 | 104 | 124 | 118 | 107 | 114 | 98 | 146 | 107 | 84 | 137 | 118 | 87 | 74 | 101 | 36 | – |
| 6 Persons | 135 | 111 | 89 | 115 | 105 | 103 | 108 | 95 | 131 | 102 | 80 | 121 | 106 | 71 | 61 | 89 | 35 | 1 |
| 7–8 Persons | 242 | 215 | 183 | 202 | 204 | 199 | 199 | 169 | 240 | 199 | 156 | 230 | 210 | 152 | 148 | 175 | 64 | – |
| 9–10 Persons | 122 | 106 | 83 | 106 | 97 | 109 | 100 | 85 | 119 | 101 | 78 | 113 | 104 | 72 | 74 | 83 | 33 | – |
| 11+ Persons | 113 | 96 | 92 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 83 | 61 | 112 | 91 | 67 | 107 | 89 | 65 | 62 | 67 | 36 | – |
| ALL HOUSEHOLDS | 1079 | 832 | 740 | 869 | 837 | 788 | 825 | 701 | 1026 | 777 | 617 | 978 | 844 | 602 | 546 | 709 | 290 | 9 |

TABLE 33

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY ISLAND BY THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF SELECTED TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ARE REGULARLY INVOLVED

| Island and Households Participating | Total Households | Fishing Lands House Handicraft | Fishing Lands House | Fishing Lands Handicraft | Fishing House Handicraft | Lands House Handicraft | Fishing Lands | Fishing House | Fishing Handicraft | Lands House | Lands Handicraft | House Handicraft | Fishing only | Lands only | House only | Handicraft only | NONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NANUMEA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men only | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Women only | 11 | 6 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Men and Women | 123 | 118 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 140 | 130 | 1 | - | - | 7 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NANUMAGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men only | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Women only | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Men and Women | 95 | 93 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 103 | 98 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NIUTAO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men only | 4 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Women only | 11 | 4 | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Men and Women | 116 | 92 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 9 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 131 | 96 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 15 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| NUI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men only | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Women only | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Men and Women | 82 | 76 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 87 | 78 | 1 | 4 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| VAITUPU | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Men only | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Women only | 10 | 7 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Men and Women | 152 | 149 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 168 | 159 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |

TABLE 33

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY ISLAND BY THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF SELECTED TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ARE REGULARLY INVOLVED

| Island and Households Participating | Total Households | Fishing Lands House Handicraft | Fishing Lands House | Fishing Lands Handicraft | Fishing House Handicraft | Lands House Handicraft | Fishing Lands | Fishing House | Fishing Handicraft | Lands House | Lands Handicraft | House Handicraft | Fishing only | Lands only | House only | Handicraft only | NONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NUKUFETAU | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Men only | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Women only | 15 | 7 | 1 | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Men and Women | 88 | 71 | 13 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 107 | 79 | 13 | – | – | 7 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| FUNAFUTI | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Men only | 12 | 2 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Women only | 8 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Men and Women | 260 | 133 | 81 | 11 | 3 | – | 14 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | – | 6 | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| TOTAL | 284 | 136 | 86 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | – | 9 | 2 | – | 1 | 4 |
| NUKULAELAE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men only | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Women only | 3 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Men and Women | 47 | 46 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 50 | 46 | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| NIULAKITA | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Men only | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Women only | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Men and Women | 7 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 9 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| TUVALU | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Men only | 33 | 14 | 11 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Women only | 67 | 30 | 3 | 1 | – | 23 | – | – | 2 | 3 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Men and Women | 970 | 785 | 106 | 17 | 4 | 19 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | – | 6 | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| TOTAL | 1079 | 829 | 120 | 20 | 4 | 42 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 7 | – | 10 | 4 | – | 2 | 9 |

TABLE 34

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF TRADITIONAL ACTIVITY AND BY SOURCE OF CASH INCOME, BY ISLAND

| Island by Source of Income | Total Households | Fishing Lands House Handi-craft | Fishing Lands House | Fishing Lands Handi-craft | Fishing House Handi-craft | Lands House Handi-craft | Fishing Lands | Fishing House | Fishing Handi-craft | Lands House | Lands Handi-craft | House Handi-craft | Fishing only | Lands only | House only | Handi-craft only | NONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NANUMEA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 38 | 35 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Remittance only | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wages and other | 32 | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business and other Not Wages | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittance | 62 | 58 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Cash Income | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 140 | 130 | 1 | - | - | 7 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NANUMAGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 28 | 26 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Remittance only | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wages and other | 13 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittance | 57 | 56 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Cash Income | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 103 | 98 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NIUTAO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 31 | 19 | 4 | 1 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Remittance only | 6 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wages and other | 20 | 17 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittance | 69 | 54 | 7 | 1 | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Cash Income | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 131 | 96 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 15 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |

TABLE 34

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF TRADITIONAL ACTIVITY AND BY SOURCE OF CASH INCOME, BY ISLAND

| Island by Source of Income | Total Households | Fishing Lands House Handi-craft | Fishing Lands House | Fishing Lands Handi-craft | Fishing House Handi-craft | Lands House Handi-craft | Fishing Lands | Fishing House | Fishing Handi-craft | Lands House | Lands Handi-craft | House Handi-craft | Fishing only | Lands only | House only | Handi-craft only | NONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NUI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 5 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 14 | 12 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Remittance only | 6 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wages and other | 14 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittance | 47 | 44 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Cash Income | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 87 | 78 | 1 | 4 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| VAITUPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 19 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 25 | 23 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Remittance only | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Wages and other | 71 | 68 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittance | 44 | 44 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Cash Income | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 168 | 159 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| NUKUFETAU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 15 | 12 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Remittance only | 10 | 3 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wages and other | 18 | 13 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittance | 59 | 50 | 8 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Cash Income | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 107 | 79 | 15 | - | - | 7 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |

TABLE 34

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF TRADITIONAL ACTIVITY AND BY SOURCE OF CASH INCOME, BY ISLAND

| Island by Source of Income | Total Households | Fishing Lands House Handi-craft | Fishing Lands House | Fishing Lands Handi-craft | Fishing House Handi-craft | Lands House Handi-craft | Fishing Lands | Fishing House | Fishing Handi-craft | Lands House | Lands Handi-craft | House Handi-craft | Fishing only | Lands only | House only | Handi-craft only | NONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FUNAFUTI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 155 | 64 | 51 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | 8 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Business only | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Remittance only | 7 | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Wages and other | 104 | 59 | 28 | 3 | 1 | - | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittance | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Cash Income | 8 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| TOTAL | 284 | 136 | 86 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | - | 9 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 |
| NUKULAELAE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Remittance only | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Wages and other | 13 | 12 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittance | 31 | 29 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Cash Income | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 50 | 46 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| NIULAKITA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Remittance only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wages and other | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittance | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Cash Income | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 9 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |

TABLE 34

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF TRADITIONAL ACTIVITY AND BY SOURCE OF CASH INCOME, BY ISLAND

| Island by Source of Income | Total Households | Fishing Lands House Handi-craft | Fishing Lands House | Fishing Lands Handi-craft | Fishing House Handi-craft | Lands House Handi-craft | Fishing Lands | Fishing House | Fishing Handi-craft | Lands House | Lands Handi-craft | House Handi-craft | Fishing only | Lands only | House only | Handi-craft only | NONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 187 | 89 | 51 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | - | 8 | 3 | - | 1 | 4 |
| Business only | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 161 | 137 | 11 | 1 | - | 10 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Remittance only | 41 | 17 | 5 | 2 | - | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Wages and other | 287 | 230 | 35 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Business and other Not Wages | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittance | 373 | 337 | 16 | 4 | - | 15 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Cash Income | 23 | 13 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 1079 | 829 | 120 | 20 | 4 | 42 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 7 | - | 10 | 4 | - | 2 | 9 |

TABLE 35

THE NUMBER OF CAPITAL GOODS DESCRIBED AS 'IN USE' OR 'NOT USED' (AWAITING REPAIRS) IN INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY ISLAND

| ISLANDS | TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | RADIO | | GUITAR and UKULELE | | CAMERA | | MOTORCYCLE | | BICYCLE | | POWER BOAT | | CANOE | | FISHING NET | | SEWING MACHINE | | FREEZER | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | IN USE | NOT USED | IN USE | NOT USED | IN USE | NOT USED | IN USE | NOT USED | IN USE | NOT USED | IN USE | NOT USED | IN USE | NOT USED | IN USE | NOT USED | IN USE | NOT USED | IN USE | NOT USED |
| Nanumea | 140 | 84 | 23 | 28 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 92 | 16 | 21 | 7 | 174 | 9 | 141 | 10 | 124 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| Nanumaga | 103 | 43 | 18 | 17 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 92 | 9 | 1 | – | 82 | 7 | 30 | 7 | 94 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Niutao | 131 | 65 | 30 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 119 | 17 | – | – | 116 | 7 | 29 | 10 | 120 | 14 | 4 | – |
| Nui | 87 | 57 | 24 | 8 | – | 5 | – | 3 | – | 46 | 34 | 2 | 2 | 83 | 14 | 38 | 7 | 73 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Vaitupu | 168 | 156 | 93 | 40 | 10 | 30 | 9 | 37 | 11 | 139 | 49 | 13 | – | 109 | 23 | 118 | 32 | 141 | 9 | 11 | 6 |
| Nukufetau | 107 | 90 | 40 | 24 | 6 | 8 | 3 | – | 1 | 26 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 112 | 46 | 74 | 20 | 79 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| Funafuti | 284 | 319 | 133 | 67 | 14 | 115 | 15 | 88 | 45 | 63 | 33 | 90 | 24 | 134 | 16 | 167 | 18 | 242 | 15 | 122 | 11 |
| Nukulaelae | 50 | 50 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 6 | – | – | – | 19 | – | 5 | – | 96 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 32 | 4 | 4 | – |
| Niulakita | 9 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 4 | 1 | – | – |
| TOTAL TUVALU | 1079 | 865 | 363 | 222 | 44 | 184 | 32 | 140 | 61 | 596 | 161 | 147 | 36 | 906 | 123 | 647 | 105 | 909 | 75 | 158 | 29 |

TABLE 36

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY ISLAND CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF THE ELEVEN SELECTED CAPITAL GOODS WHICH THE HOUSEHOLD POSSESSES

| | | RADIO, GUITAR or UKULELE, CAMERA, CAR or GOODS VEHICLE, MOTORCYCLE, BICYCLE, POWER BOAT, CANOE, FISHING NET, SEWING MACHINE, REFRIGRATOR or FREEZER | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS | ALL LISTED | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | NONE |
| Nanumea | 140 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 10 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 22 | 12 | 6 |
| Nanumaga | 103 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 12 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 11 | 4 |
| Niutao | 131 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 13 | 31 | 36 | 25 | 16 | 5 |
| Nui | 87 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 8 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 5 |
| Vaitupu | 168 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 28 | 33 | 41 | 16 | 15 | 6 |
| Nukufetau | 107 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 12 | 29 | 22 | 17 | 4 |
| Funafuti | 284 | - | 1 | 2 | 15 | 18 | 41 | 43 | 50 | 41 | 36 | 25 | 12 |
| Nukulaelae | 50 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| Niulakita | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| TOTAL TUVALU | 1079 | | 1 | 4 | 19 | 36 | 94 | 149 | 212 | 230 | 169 | 117 | 48 |

TABLE 37

THE NUMBER OF CAPITAL GOODS BY TYPE OF ITEMS AND SOURCE OF INCOME OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY ISLAND

| Islands By Source of Income | Total Households | Radio | Guitar and Ukulele | Camera | Motorcycle | Bicycle | Power Boat | Canoe | Fishing Net | Sewing Machine | Frig. or Freezer |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NANUMEA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 38 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 9 | 40 | 35 | 37 | - |
| Remittance only | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Wages and other | 32 | 35 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 33 | 8 | 40 | 53 | 33 | 8 |
| Business and other Not Wages | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 62 | 49 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 51 | 11 | 94 | 60 | 57 | 4 |
| No Cash Income | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - |
| TOTAL | 140 | 107 | 31 | 14 | 11 | 108 | 28 | 183 | 151 | 133 | 15 |
| NANUMAGA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 2 | - | 1 | 11 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 28 | 12 | 7 | - | - | 26 | - | 23 | 8 | 23 | 1 |
| Remittance | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Wages and other | 13 | 8 | 1 | 2 | - | 13 | - | 12 | 6 | 14 | 1 |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 57 | 39 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 60 | 1 | 52 | 22 | 58 | 1 |
| No Cash Income | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| TOTAL | 103 | 61 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 101 | 1 | 89 | 37 | 100 | 3 |
| NIUTAO | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 31 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 27 | - | 24 | 19 | 27 | 2 |
| Remittance | 6 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 8 | - | 4 | 4 | 6 | - |
| Wages and other | 20 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 23 | - | 21 | 6 | 23 | - |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 69 | 56 | 10 | 2 | - | 76 | - | 72 | 9 | 72 | 2 |
| No Cash Income | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - |
| TOTAL | 131 | 95 | 23 | 5 | 3 | 136 | - | 123 | 39 | 134 | 4 |

TABLE 37

THE NUMBER OF CAPITAL GOODS BY TYPE OF ITEMS AND SOURCE OF INCOME OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY ISLAND

| Islands By Source of Income | Total Households | Radio | Guitar and Ukulele | Camera | Motorcycle | Bicycle | Power Boat | Canoe | Fishing Net | Sewing Machine | Frig. or Freezer |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NUI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 5 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 6 | - | 2 | 3 | 4 | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 14 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 11 | - | 11 | 7 | 14 | - |
| Remittance only | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 6 | 2 | 5 | - |
| Wages and other | 14 | 22 | 4 | 3 | - | 12 | - | 16 | 10 | 13 | 2 |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 47 | 45 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 47 | 4 | 62 | 23 | 44 | 1 |
| No Cash Income | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 87 | 81 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 80 | 4 | 97 | 45 | 81 | 3 |
| VAITUPU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 19 | 26 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 13 | 4 |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 25 | 28 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 28 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 23 | - |
| Remittance only | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Wages and other | 71 | 115 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 86 | 10 | 62 | 76 | 68 | 11 |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 44 | 70 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 51 | 1 | 27 | 30 | 39 | 2 |
| No Cash Income | 3 | 4 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | - |
| TOTAL | 168 | 249 | 50 | 39 | 48 | 188 | 13 | 132 | 150 | 150 | 17 |
| NUKUFETAU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Produce only | 15 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 23 | 13 | 11 | 3 |
| Remittance only | 10 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Wages and other | 18 | 30 | 6 | 4 | - | 8 | 4 | 31 | 20 | 15 | 2 |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 59 | 69 | 17 | 5 | - | 14 | 10 | 91 | 54 | 54 | 1 |
| No Cash Income | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - |
| TOTAL | 107 | 130 | 30 | 11 | 1 | 29 | 18 | 158 | 94 | 88 | 8 |

TABLE 37

THE NUMBER OF CAPITAL GOODS BY TYPE OF ITEMS AND SOURCE OF INCOME OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY ISLAND

| Islands By Source of Income | Total Households | Radio | Guitar and Ukulele | Camera | Motorcycle | Bicycle | Power Boat | Canoe | Fishing Net | Sewing Machine | Frig. or Freezer |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FUNAFUTI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 155 | 212 | 41 | 64 | 56 | 34 | 42 | 74 | 84 | 128 | 61 |
| Business only | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Pension only | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Produce only | 3 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - |
| Remittance only | 7 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Wages and other | 104 | 214 | 35 | 61 | 71 | 53 | 62 | 67 | 92 | 112 | 67 |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 3 | 6 | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| No Cash Income | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 284 | 452 | 81 | 130 | 133 | 96 | 114 | 150 | 185 | 257 | 133 |
| NUKULAELAE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 3 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Remittance only | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Wages and other | 13 | 10 | 9 | 3 | - | 8 | 2 | 38 | 23 | 9 | 1 |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 31 | 37 | 12 | 2 | - | 10 | 2 | 53 | 23 | 23 | 2 |
| No Cash Income | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 50 | 52 | 23 | 6 | - | 19 | 5 | 97 | 49 | 36 | 4 |
| NIULAKITA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Remittance only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wages and other | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Business and other Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No Cash Income | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | - |

TABLE 37

THE NUMBER OF CAPITAL GOODS BY TYPE OF ITEMS AND SOURCE OF INCOME OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY ISLAND

| Islands By Source of Income | Total Households | Radio | Guitar and Ukulele | Camera | Motorcycle | Bicycle | Power Boat | Canoe | Fishing Net | Sewing Machine | Frig. or Freezer |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 187 | 246 | 50 | 74 | 68 | 65 | 44 | 100 | 110 | 151 | 66 |
| Business only | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Pension only | 4 | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Produce only | 161 | 108 | 30 | 5 | 10 | 121 | 17 | 148 | 107 | 142 | 6 |
| Remittance only | 41 | 30 | 4 | - | 1 | 15 | 2 | 26 | 15 | 26 | 6 |
| Wages and other | 287 | 450 | 95 | 105 | 101 | 236 | 86 | 287 | 286 | 289 | 92 |
| Business and other Not Wages | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 373 | 371 | 84 | 28 | 16 | 313 | 30 | 451 | 224 | 348 | 14 |
| No Cash Income | 23 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 24 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 1079 | 1228 | 266 | 216 | 201 | 757 | 183 | 1029 | 752 | 984 | 187 |

TABLE 38

THE NUMBER OF MODERN TYPES OF SERVICES IN INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THEIR OWN HOUSES BY THE SOURCE OF CASH INCOME

| Island by Source of Income | Total Households | SANITATION | | | | WATER | | | COOKING | | | | LIGHTING | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | European Kitchen | Bathroom | Flush Septic Tank | Water Seal | Rain Storage | Tanker Delivered | Cistern | Primus | Oil Stove | Electricity Stove | Gas Stove | Hurricane Lamp | Pressure Lamp | Electricity |
| NANUMEA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 36 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 12 | - | 1 | 15 | 7 | - | - | 36 | 14 | - |
| Remittance only | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - |
| Wages and other | 29 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 11 | - | 1 | 16 | 12 | - | - | 29 | 23 | - |
| Business and other / Not Wages | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 60 | - | - | - | 1 | 21 | - | - | 22 | 14 | - | - | 56 | 19 | - |
| No Cash Income | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 132 | - | - | 3 | 3 | 47 | - | 2 | 56 | 35 | - | - | 128 | 58 | - |
| NANUMAGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 27 | - | - | - | 22 | 12 | - | - | 16 | 4 | - | - | 27 | 22 | - |
| Remittance only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wages and other | 12 | - | - | - | 11 | 5 | - | - | 8 | 3 | - | - | 11 | 11 | - |
| Business and other / Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 57 | - | - | - | 50 | 16 | - | - | 36 | 21 | - | - | 57 | 42 | - |
| No Cash Income | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 98 | - | - | - | 85 | 34 | - | - | 61 | 29 | - | - | 97 | 76 | - |
| NIUTAO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 31 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 29 | 18 | - |
| Remittance only | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | 6 | 2 | - |
| Wages and other | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | - | - | 16 | 14 | - |
| Business and other / Not Wages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 66 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 10 | 9 | - | - | 62 | 36 | - |
| No Cash Income | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 124 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 19 | 17 | - | - | 116 | 70 | - |

TABLE 38

THE NUMBER OF MODERN TYPES OF SERVICES IN INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THEIR OWN HOUSES BY THE SOURCE OF CASH INCOME

| Island by Source of Income | Total Households | SANITATION | | | | WATER | | | COOKING | | | | LIGHTING | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | European Kitchen | Bathroom | Flush Septic Tank | Water Seal | Rain Storage | Tanker Delivered | Cistern | Primus | Oil Stove | Electricity Stove | Gas Stove | Hurricane Lamp | Pressure Lamp | Electricity |
| NUI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce only | 13 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | 10 | 7 | - |
| Remittance only | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 3 | 3 | - |
| Wages and other Business and other) | 12 | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | 1 | 6 | 4 | - | - | 10 | 10 | - |
| Not Wages ) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension) and Remittances ) | 47 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 21 | 9 | - | - | 38 | 40 | - |
| No Cash Income | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 79 | - | - | - | 14 | - | - | 1 | 33 | 16 | - | - | 62 | 60 | - |
| VAITUPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 4 | 3 | 5 | - | - | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Produce only | 23 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | - | - | 13 | 8 | - | - | 23 | 18 | - |
| Remittance only | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - |
| Wages and other Business and other) | 56 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 8 | - | 1 | 25 | 34 | - | - | 49 | 52 | 3 |
| Not Wages ) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension) and Remittances ) | 44 | 2 | 2 | - | 6 | 1 | - | - | 16 | 14 | - | - | 44 | 34 | - |
| No Cash Income | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 141 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 16 | - | 5 | 58 | 62 | - | - | 132 | 117 | 4 |
| NUKUFETAU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Produce only | 15 | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | 12 | 7 | - |
| Remittance only | 10 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 9 | 3 | - |
| Wages and other Business and other) | 14 | - | - | - | 8 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 9 | - | - | 12 | 11 | - |
| Not Wages ) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Produce, Pension) and Remittances ) | 59 | - | - | - | 16 | 1 | - | - | 7 | 33 | - | - | 51 | 32 | - |
| No Cash Income | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 102 | - | - | - | 36 | 3 | - | - | 15 | 53 | - | - | 86 | 54 | - |

TABLE 38

THE NUMBER OF MODERN TYPES OF SERVICES IN INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN THEIR OWN HOUSES BY THE SOURCE OF CASH INCOME

| Island by Source of Income | Total Households | SANITATION | | | | WATER | | | COOKING | | | | LIGHTING | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | European Kitchen | Bathroom | Flush Septic Tank | Water Seal | Rain Storage | Tanker Delivered | Cistern | Primus | Oil Stove | Electricity Stove | Gas Stove | Hurricane Lamp | Pressure Lamp | Electricity |
| FUNAFUTI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 73 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 40 | 46 | 20 | 9 | 21 | 40 | - | 1 | 51 | 56 | 4 |
| Business only | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Pension only | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Produce only | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - |
| Remittance only | 5 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 5 | 1 | - |
| Wages and other Business and other Not Wages | 67 | 12 | 14 | 17 | 35 | 40 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 44 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 46 | 18 |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| No Cash Income | 7 | - | - | - | 6 | 5 | - | - | 4 | 2 | - | - | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 158 | 22 | 23 | 27 | 85 | 100 | 35 | 23 | 40 | 91 | 1 | 2 | 108 | 111 | 23 |
| NUKULAELAE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business only | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pension only | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Produce only | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Remittance only | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Wages and other Business and other Not Wages | 11 | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 6 | - | - | 11 | 10 | - |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 29 | - | - | - | 7 | 1 | - | - | 10 | 10 | - | - | 29 | 28 | - |
| No Cash Income | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 44 | 1 | - | - | 14 | 3 | - | - | 17 | 17 | - | - | 44 | 42 | - |
| TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages only | 87 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 41 | 48 | 20 | 13 | 25 | 46 | - | 1 | 63 | 67 | 5 |
| Business only | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Pension only | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 4 | 3 | - |
| Produce only | 149 | - | - | 2 | 36 | 32 | - | 1 | 51 | 30 | - | - | 141 | 89 | - |
| Remittance only | 35 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 6 | - | - | 8 | 10 | - | - | 31 | 12 | - |
| Wages and other Business and other Not Wages | 219 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 81 | 67 | 14 | 16 | 83 | 116 | 1 | 1 | 177 | 177 | 21 |
| Produce, Pension and Remittances | 363 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 83 | 41 | - | 2 | 122 | 110 | - | - | 338 | 232 | - |
| No Cash Income | 18 | - | - | - | 10 | 6 | - | - | 7 | 4 | - | - | 16 | 5 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 878 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 259 | 203 | 35 | 32 | 299 | 320 | 1 | 2 | 773 | 588 | 27 |

TABLE 39

THE HOUSEHOLDS LISTED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH HOUSEHOLD, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FAMILY UNITS AND TOTAL PERSONS

| ISLAND OF ENUMERATION | NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH FAMILY UNITS NUMBERING | | | | | | | | COLLECTIVE HOUSEHOLDS | | ALL HOUSEHOLDS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ONE | | TWO | | THREE | | FOUR | | | | | |
| | HOUSE HOLDS | PER-SONS | HOUSE HOLDS | PER-SONS | HOUSE HOLDS | PER-SONS | HOUSE HOLDS | PER-SONS | HOUSE HOLDS | PER-SONS | HOUSE HOLDS | PER-SONS |
| NANUMEA | 58 | 194 | 48 | 303 | 27 | 266 | 7 | 81 | - | - | 140 | 844 |
| NANUMAGA | 46 | 228 | 44 | 271 | 9 | 66 | 4 | 40 | - | - | 103 | 605 |
| NIUTAO | 47 | 225 | 44 | 300 | 32 | 269 | 8 | 72 | - | - | 131 | 866 |
| NUI | 31 | 122 | 33 | 256 | 18 | 166 | 5 | 59 | - | - | 87 | 603 |
| VAITUPU | 77[a] | 306 | 58 | 350 | 29 | 241 | 11 | 113 | 8[e] | 263 | 183 | 1273 |
| NUKUFETAU | 53 | 236 | 45 | 321 | 6 | 53 | 3 | 16 | - | - | 107 | 626 |
| FUNAFUTI | 188[b] | 984 | 85[c] | 686 | 19 | 232 | 9 | 141 | 5[d] | 77 | 306 | 2120 |
| NUKULAELAE | 22 | 115 | 19 | 147 | 7 | 54 | 2 | 31 | - | - | 50 | 347 |
| NIULAKITA | 5 | 33 | 3 | 21 | 1 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 65 |
| TOTAL | 527 | 2443 | 379 | 2655 | 148 | 1358 | 49 | 553 | 13 | 340 | 1116 | 7349 |

(a) includes 7 households of 17 non-indigenous persons

(b) includes 15 households of 37 non-indigenous persons

(c) includes 2 households of 6 non-indigenous persons

(d) includes 11 non-indigenous enumerated in the hotel

The remaining 7 non-indigenous persons were living in indigenous households (1 on Nanumaga, 2 on Nui, 4 on Funafuti)

(e) all dormitories of Motufoua School

TABLE 40

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN HOUSES OF TRADITIONAL AND OTHER NON-TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS AND THE AREA OF LIVING/SLEEPING FLOOR-SPACE AVAILABLE TO EACH ADULT

| Persons In Households | Area Per Adult in Square Feet: Under 15 | | 15-24 | | 25-39 | | 40-59 | | 60-99 | | 100+ | | Total Households | Total Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | | |
| **NANUMEA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | 9 | 18 |
| 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 15 | 1 | 18 | 54 |
| 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 13 | - | 19 | 76 |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | - | 5 | 1 | 13 | 65 |
| 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 9 | 1 | 4 | - | 16 | 96 |
| 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 9 | - | 3 | - | 14 | 98 |
| 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 7 | - | - | 1 | 13 | 104 |
| 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 18 |
| 10-11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | 6 | - | - | 1 | 16 | 167 |
| 12-15 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 10 | 138 |
| 16+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HOUSEHOLDS | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 59 | 5 | 140 | |
| PERSONS | - | - | - | - | 17 | 15 | 242 | 8 | 320 | 6 | 209 | 27 | | 844 |
| **NANUMAGA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 | 10 |
| 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | 7 | 21 |
| 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 12 | 1 | 16 | 64 |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | 8 | - | 20 | 100 |
| 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 108 |
| 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 8 | - | - | - | 10 | 70 |
| 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 10 | 80 |
| 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 9 | 81 |
| 10-11 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 30 |
| 12-15 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 38 |
| 16+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HOUSEHOLDS | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 14 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 36 | 2 | 103 | |
| PERSONS | - | - | - | - | 24 | - | 126 | 9 | 296 | 6 | 133 | 10 | | 604 |

TABLE 40

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN HOUSES OF TRADITIONAL AND OTHER NON-TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS AND THE AREA OF LIVING/SLEEPING FLOOR-SPACE AVAILABLE TO EACH ADULT

| Persons In Households | Area Per Adult in Square Feet: Under 15 | | 15-24 | | 25-39 | | 40-59 | | 60-99 | | 100+ | | Total Households | Total Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | | |
| **NIUTAO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 11 | - | 12 | 36 |
| 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 11 | - | 14 | 56 |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 12 | - | 18 | 90 |
| 6 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 11 | - | 6 | - | 22 | 132 |
| 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 15 | 1 | - | - | 18 | 126 |
| 8 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 10 | - | - | - | 13 | 104 |
| 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 7 | 63 |
| 10-11 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 8 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 12 | 123 |
| 12-15 | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 7 | 92 |
| 16+ | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 34 |
| HOUSEHOLDS | - | - | 3 | - | 8 | - | 23 | - | 48 | 1 | 48 | - | 131 | |
| PERSONS | - | - | 37 | - | 80 | - | 207 | - | 318 | 7 | 217 | - | | 866 |
| **NUI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 | 12 |
| 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 7 | 21 |
| 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 3 | 9 | 36 |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 40 |
| 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 6 | - | 8 | 48 |
| 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 6 | - | 9 | 63 |
| 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 104 |
| 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 54 |
| 10-11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 4 | 1 | - | 15 | 157 |
| 12-15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 5 | 65 |
| 16+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HOUSEHOLDS | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 27 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 87 | |
| PERSONS | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 31 | 249 | 64 | 203 | 31 | | 601 |

TABLE 40

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN HOUSES OF TRADITIONAL AND OTHER NON-TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS AND THE AREA OF LIVING/SLEEPING FLOOR-SPACE AVAILABLE TO EACH ADULT

| Persons In Households | Area Per Adult in Square Feet: Under 15 Trad | Under 15 Other | 15-24 Trad | 15-24 Other | 25-39 Trad | 25-39 Other | 40-59 Trad | 40-59 Other | 60-99 Trad | 60-99 Other | 100+ Trad | 100+ Other | Total Households | Total Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VAITUPU** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | 4 |
| 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | 5 | 11 | 22 |
| 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 10 | 8 | 21 | 63 |
| 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 22 | 88 |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 29 | 145 |
| 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 9 | 6 | 18 | 108 |
| 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 126 |
| 8 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 120 |
| 9 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 99 |
| 10-11 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 12 | 126 |
| 12-15 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 7 | 92 |
| 16+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HOUSEHOLDS | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | 12 | 3 | 30 | 13 | 56 | 48 | 168 | |
| PERSONS | - | - | 9 | - | 42 | - | 108 | 21 | 194 | 111 | 265 | 243 | | 993 |
| **NUKUFETAU** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 9 | - | 10 | 30 |
| 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | 13 | 52 |
| 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 17 | 2 | 20 | 100 |
| 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 11 | 1 | 13 | 78 |
| 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 6 | - | 10 | 70 |
| 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 2 | - | - | 18 | 144 |
| 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | 7 | 63 |
| 10-11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 40 |
| 12-15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | 36 |
| 16+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HOUSEHOLDS | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 34 | 2 | 65 | 4 | 107 | |
| PERSONS | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | - | 284 | 16 | 285 | 26 | | 626 |

TABLE 40

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN HOUSES OF TRADITIONAL AND OTHER NON-TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS AND THE AREA OF LIVING/SLEEPING FLOOR-SPACE AVAILABLE TO EACH ADULT

| Persons In Households | Area Per Adult in Square Feet: Under 15 | | 15–24 | | 25–39 | | 40–59 | | 60–99 | | 100+ | | Total Households | Total Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | Trad | Other | | |
| **FUNAFUTI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 10 | 12 | 24 |
| 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 15 | 18 | 54 |
| 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 32 | 128 |
| 5 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 14 | – | 19 | 38 | 190 |
| 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 12 | – | 20 | 34 | 204 |
| 7 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | 11 | – | 12 | 27 | 189 |
| 8 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 5 | 1 | 8 | – | 15 | 32 | 256 |
| 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 8 | – | 6 | 18 | 162 |
| 10–11 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | 12 | – | 5 | 28 | 295 |
| 12–15 | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | 10 | – | 7 | – | 2 | 26 | 342 |
| 16+ | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | – | 2 | 8 | 141 |
| HOUSEHOLDS | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 82 | 4 | 137 | 284 | |
| PERSONS | 10 | – | 8 | 8 | 13 | 165 | 39 | 313 | 28 | 661 | 9 | 742 | | 1996 |
| **NUKULAELAE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 15 |
| 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 20 |
| 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 20 |
| 6 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 30 |
| 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 56 |
| 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 88 |
| 9 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 5 | 45 |
| 10–11 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 3 | 30 |
| 12–15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 42 |
| 16+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| HOUSEHOLDS | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 6 | – | 15 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 50 | |
| PERSONS | – | – | 9 | – | 16 | – | 60 | – | 122 | 29 | 69 | 42 | | 347 |

TABLE 40

THE NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN HOUSES OF TRADITIONAL AND OTHER NON-TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS AND THE AREA OF LIVING/SLEEPING FLOOR-SPACE AVAILABLE TO EACH ADULT

| Persons In Households | Area Per Adult in Square Feet: Under 15 Trad | Under 15 Other | 15–24 Trad | 15–24 Other | 25–39 Trad | 25–39 Other | 40–59 Trad | 40–59 Other | 60–99 Trad | 60–99 Other | 100+ Trad | 100+ Other | Total Households | Total Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | TUVALU | | | | | | | |
| 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 25 | 11 | 36 | 36 |
| 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 31 | 15 | 51 | 102 |
| 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 5 | 1 | 62 | 27 | 98 | 294 |
| 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 69 | 32 | 130 | 520 |
| 5 | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 | 1 | 28 | 16 | 57 | 38 | 150 | 750 |
| 6 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 39 | 15 | 38 | 29 | 134 | 804 |
| 7 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 7 | 3 | 46 | 16 | 24 | 17 | 114 | 798 |
| 8 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 13 | 6 | 55 | 15 | 10 | 21 | 125 | 1000 |
| 9 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 12 | 5 | 25 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 65 | 585 |
| 10–11 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 22 | 8 | 25 | 19 | 3 | 7 | 93 | 968 |
| 12–15 | – | – | 3 | – | 5 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 64 | 845 |
| 16+ | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 175 |
| HOUSEHOLDS | 1 | – | 6 | 1 | 21 | 15 | 88 | 39 | 254 | 111 | 323 | 211 | 1070 | |
| PERSONS | 10 | – | 63 | 8 | 192 | 180 | 820 | 382 | 1811 | 900 | 1390 | 1121 | | 6877* |

* *The total population of 6877 represents the indigenous population who were enumerated in private households (with the exception of Niulakita for which no data for floor-space were available).*

TABLE 41

HOUSES OCCUPIED BY INDIGENOUS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS ON EACH ISLAND
BY DESIGN AND MATERIALS* IN CONJUNCTION WITH OCCUPANCY STATUS

| ROOFS:- WALLS:- FLOORS:- | TRADITIONAL DESIGNS | | | | | | | | | | NON TRADITIONAL DESIGNS | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | THATCH | | | | | | METAL | | TOTAL TRADITIONAL | | THATCH | | METAL | | | TOTAL NON TRADITIONAL | | TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSES |
| | SCREEN - Pola | | | MID-RIBS - Lafo | | | Screen or Mid-ribs | | | | Hardboard/Cement | | Hardboard/Cement | | | | | |
| | Coral | Wood | Cement | Coral | Wood | Cement | Coral/Wood | Cement | Thatch | Metal | Coral/Wood | Cement | Coral/Wood | Cement | Cement | Thatch | Metal | |
| NANUMEA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own house and land | 21 | - | - | 40 | - | 6 | - | - | 67 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | 70 |
| Own house not land | 12 | - | 1 | 43 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 61 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 62 |
| Borrowed | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Rented | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| TOTAL | 34 | - | 1 | 86 | 1 | 10 | - | - | 132 | - | - | 2 | - | 6 | - | 2 | 6 | 140 |
| NANUMAGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own house and land | 8 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 11 |
| Own house not land | 53 | - | 7 | 18 | - | 8 | - | - | 86 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 87 |
| Borrowed | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Rented | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 62 | - | 7 | 21 | - | 9 | - | - | 99 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 103 |
| NIUTAO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own house and land | 86 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 92 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 93 |
| Own house not land | 26 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 |
| Borrowed | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Rented | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| TOTAL | 113 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 130 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 131 |
| NUI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own house and land | 11 | - | - | 14 | - | - | - | - | 25 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 28 |
| Own house not land | 14 | - | - | 28 | - | - | - | - | 42 | - | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | 9 | - | 51 |
| Borrowed | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Rented | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 27 | - | - | 43 | - | - | - | - | 70 | - | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 14 | 3 | 87 |
| VAITUPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own house and land | 29 | 2 | - | 12 | 7 | - | 1 | - | 50 | 1 | 6 | - | - | 11 | 6 | 6 | 17 | 74 |
| Own house not land | 4 | 2 | - | 31 | 1 | 5 | - | - | 43 | - | 8 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 67 |
| Borrowed | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | - | 5 | - | 9 | 5 | 20 |
| Rented | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 34 | 4 | - | 49 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 101 | 3 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 10 | 35 | 29 | 168 |

* *Houses of 'Traditional Design' are constructed without walls or with walls made from upright rods cut from ribs of coconut palm fronds with gaps between each rib: houses listed as of 'Non-Traditional Design' have solid walls through which air cannot pass freely.*

TABLE 41

HOUSES OCCUPIED BY INDIGENOUS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS ON EACH ISLAND
BY DESIGN AND MATERIALS* IN CONJUNCTION WITH OCCUPANCY STATUS

| | TRADITIONAL DESIGNS | | | | | | | | | | NON TRADITIONAL DESIGNS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROOFS:- | THATCH | | | | | | METAL | | TOTAL TRADITIONAL | | THATCH | | METAL | | | TOTAL NON TRADITIONAL | | TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSES |
| WALLS:- | SCREEN - Pola | | | MID-RIBS - Lafo | | | Screen or Mid-ribs | | | | Hardboard/Cement | | Hardboard/Cement | | | | | |
| FLOORS:- | Coral | Wood | Cement | Coral | Wood | Cement | Coral/Wood | Cement | Thatch | Metal | Coral/Wood | Cement | Coral/Wood | Cement | Cement | Thatch | Metal | |
| NUKUFETAU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own house and land | 7 | 1 | 1 | 38 | - | 11 | - | - | 58 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 60 |
| Own house not land | 2 | - | 1 | 31 | - | 6 | - | - | 40 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 42 |
| Borrowed | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Rented | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 10 | 1 | 3 | 70 | - | 17 | - | - | 101 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 107 |
| FUNAFUTI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own house and land | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 7 | 3 | 5 | - | - | 71 | 29 | 5 | 100 | 115 |
| Own house not land | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | 36 | 2 | - | 38 | 43 |
| Borrowed | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 23 | 28 |
| Rented | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54 | 44 | - | 98 | 98 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | - | 1 | 7 | - | 12 | 7 | 6 | - | 1 | 169 | 89 | 6 | 259 | 284 |
| NUKULAELAE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own house and land | 3 | - | 1 | 12 | - | 13 | - | - | 29 | - | 1 | 6 | - | 3 | - | 7 | 3 | 39 |
| Own house not land | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Borrowed | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Rented | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 4 | - | 1 | 18 | - | 15 | - | - | 38 | - | 1 | 6 | - | 4 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 50 |
| NIULAKITA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own house and land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Own house not land | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Borrowed | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Rented | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 9 |
| TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own house and land | 166 | 9 | 2 | 122 | 7 | 31 | 4 | - | 337 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 90 | 35 | 22 | 127 | 490 |
| Own house not land | 111 | 4 | 10 | 159 | 2 | 25 | 2 | - | 311 | 2 | 15 | 16 | 2 | 38 | 4 | 31 | 44 | 388 |
| Borrowed | 9 | - | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 32 | 71 |
| Rented | 5 | - | 1 | 9 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 20 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 59 | 47 | 2 | 108 | 130 |
| TOTAL | 291 | 13 | 15 | 299 | 13 | 59 | 9 | 1 | 690 | 10 | 38 | 30 | 7 | 202 | 102 | 68 | 311 | 1079 |

TABLE 42

SERVICES AVAILABLE TO PRIVATE INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS ON EACH ISLAND IN CONJUNCTION WITH OCCUPANCY STATUS

| | SANITATION | | | | DRINKING WATER SUPPLY | | | | | COOKING | | | | | LIGHTING | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Flush W.C | Water Seal | Reef Latrine | None | Rain Storage | Tanker Delivered | Cistern | Communal Tap | Well | Elec-tricity | Gas | Oil Stove | Primus | Fire Wood | Elec-tricity | Hurricane Lamp | Pressure Lamp | Bottle Lamp | Occupied Houses |
| NANUMEA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own House | 3 | 3 | 125 | 1 | 47 | – | 2 | 131 | 130 | – | – | 35 | 56 | 132 | – | 128 | 58 | 60 | 132 |
| Borrowed | 2 | – | 4 | – | 4 | – | 1 | 4 | 6 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 6 | – | 5 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Rented | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 5 | 3 | 130 | 2 | 52 | – | 3 | 136 | 138 | – | – | 37 | 58 | 140 | – | 135 | 64 | 62 | 140 |
| NANUMAGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own House | – | 85 | – | 12 | 34 | – | – | 98 | – | – | – | 29 | 61 | 98 | – | 97 | 76 | 2 | 98 |
| Borrowed | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 2 |
| Rented | – | 3 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | | 2 | 3 | – | 3 | 2 | – | 3 |
| TOTAL | – | 90 | – | 12 | 39 | – | 1 | 102 | – | – | – | 30 | 64 | 103 | – | 102 | 79 | 2 | 103 |
| NIUTAO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own House | – | 3 | – | 122 | – | – | 1 | 124 | 122 | – | – | 17 | 19 | 124 | – | 116 | 70 | 14 | 124 |
| Borrowed | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | 3 | 2 | – | 3 |
| Rented | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| TOTAL | – | 3 | – | 129 | – | – | 2 | 130 | 129 | – | – | 19 | 21 | 131 | – | 122 | 75 | 15 | 131 |
| NUI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own House | – | 14 | 33 | 30 | – | – | 1 | 78 | 76 | – | – | 16 | 33 | 79 | – | 62 | 60 | 23 | 79 |
| Borrowed | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Rented | – | – | 7 | – | 1 | – | – | 6 | 3 | – | – | 2 | 4 | 7 | – | 6 | 7 | – | 7 |
| TOTAL | – | 14 | 41 | 30 | 2 | – | 1 | 84 | 79 | – | – | 19 | 37 | 87 | – | 69 | 68 | 23 | 87 |
| VAITUPU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own House | 4 | 19 | 1 | 118 | 16 | – | 5 | 117 | 106 | – | – | 62 | 58 | 140 | 4 | 132 | 117 | 4 | 141 |
| Borrowed | – | 2 | 1 | 18 | – | – | 2 | 18 | 11 | – | – | 10 | 10 | 20 | – | 20 | 16 | – | 20 |
| Rented | 2 | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | 4 | 5 | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | – | 7 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 21 | 2 | 139 | 17 | – | 7 | 139 | 122 | – | 1 | 77 | 69 | 166 | 7 | 157 | 139 | 4 | 168 |

TABLE 42

SERVICES AVAILABLE TO PRIVATE INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS ON EACH ISLAND IN CONJUNCTION WITH OCCUPANCY STATUS

| | SANITATION | | | | DRINKING WATER SUPPLY | | | | | COOKING | | | | | LIGHTING | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Flush W.C | Water Seal | Reef Latrine | None | Rain Storage | Tanker Delivered | Cistern | Communal Tap | Well | Elec-tricity | Gas | Oil Stove | Primus | Fire Wood | Elec-tricity | Hurricane Lamp | Pressure Lamp | Bottle Lamp | Occupied Houses |
| NUKUFETAU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own House | - | 36 | - | 67 | 3 | - | - | 103 | 59 | - | - | 53 | 15 | 103 | - | 86 | 54 | 17 | 102 |
| Borrowed | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Rented | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 37 | - | 69 | 3 | - | 1 | 106 | 62 | - | - | 57 | 16 | 106 | - | 89 | 59 | 18 | 107 |
| FUNAFUTI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own House | 27 | 85 | - | 46 | 100 | 35 | 23 | 11 | - | 1 | 2 | 91 | 40 | 129 | 23 | 108 | 111 | 6 | 158 |
| Borrowed | 7 | 11 | - | 10 | 13 | 14 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 26 | 5 | 12 | 18 | - | 28 |
| Rented | 62 | 15 | - | 21 | 79 | 60 | 6 | 3 | - | 2 | 7 | 84 | 3 | 72 | 45 | 45 | 50 | 1 | 98 |
| TOTAL | 96 | 111 | - | 77 | 192 | 109 | 32 | 16 | - | 4 | 11 | 190 | 49 | 227 | 73 | 165 | 179 | 7 | 284 |
| NUKULAELAE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own House | - | 14 | 1 | 30 | 3 | - | - | 44 | - | - | - | 17 | 17 | 44 | - | 44 | 42 | 4 | 44 |
| Borrowed | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Rented | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 15 | 1 | 33 | 4 | - | 1 | 48 | - | - | - | 19 | 19 | 49 | - | 48 | 46 | 6 | 50 |
| NIULAKITA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own House | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Borrowed | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 7 | - | 10 | 4 | - | 7 |
| Rented | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 |
| TOTAL | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | 2 | 7 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 9 | - | 12 | 5 | - | 9 |
| TUVALU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own House | 34 | 259 | 160 | 426 | 203 | 35 | 32 | 706 | 493 | 1 | 2 | 320 | 299 | 849 | 27 | 773 | 588 | 130 | 878 |
| Borrowed | 11 | 15 | 6 | 41 | 21 | 14 | 10 | 35 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 31 | 22 | 67 | 5 | 55 | 49 | 2 | 71 |
| Rented | 64 | 20 | 8 | 33 | 85 | 60 | 8 | 27 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 99 | 14 | 102 | 48 | 71 | 77 | 5 | 130 |
| TOTAL | 109 | 294 | 174 | 500 | 309 | 109 | 50 | 768 | 530 | 4 | 12 | 450 | 335 | 1018 | 80 | 899 | 714 | 137 | 1079 |