Tokelau HIES

TOKELAU

2015/16 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY (HIES)

TABULATION AND SUMMARY REPORT



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Tokelau National Statistics Office

Mr Kele Lui

National Statistician

Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government of Tokelau

Tokelau Apia Liaison Office

PO Box 3298

Apia, SAMOA

Phone: +685 20822

Web: http://www.tokelaunso.tk/

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Design: Gaelle Le Gall

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FOREWORD



This report provides detailed results from the first-ever Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) in Tokelau. It represents a milestone for the Tokelau National Statistics Office (TNSO), as conducting such a survey has been one of the major objectives since its inception.

Indeed this is part of a commitment made by Tokelau in subscribing to the Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS), Phase II. Some of the key objectives are "for Pacific Island Countries and Territories… undertaking statistical collections… with timely analysis and dissemination of results to national and regional level users". The HIES is one agreed core set of such statistics.

The Pacific Community (SPC) in Noumea has provided much practical assistance, as its HIES team has done in a variety of Pacific countries. These experts have tailored the survey to Tokelau's specific needs. Information was collected from the individual nuku (villages); the results are presented with high statistical confidence for Tokelau as a nation.

From a survey sample of about half of all the households (HH) in Fakaofo, Nukunonu and Atafu, we obtained valuable financial information. We now know that about NZ$7.0 million circulates within Tokelau, in terms of both HH income and HH expenditure. We found out how much the average HH earns and spends, and what items they spend their money on. We calculated what Tokelau produces in terms of subsistence agriculture and fishery. We now know about a degree of financial inequality between Tokelau HHs.

The HIES results also provide the opportunity to update and improve calculating the Tokelau quarterly Consumer Price Index (CPI, since 2012); determine the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which has not been done since the early 1990s, and establish the first-ever official poverty index.

The average Tokelauan may see little direct, practical significance in such statistical values. Yet they are extremely important for knowing where Tokelau as a nation stands in the international development spectrum. The HIES, and the report that has now arisen from it, fills in many important gaps in our knowledge. It also helps meet our international statistical obligations.

I encourage every decision-maker to study the report and develop policies that are suitable to Tokelauan HHs. It is the finances of those HHs, and spending patterns based thereon, that are described here in more detail than ever before.

May this work help Tokelau along its development trajectory; and by doing so, may it contribute to the Quality of Life for all Tokelauans.

Aliki Faipule Afega Gaualofa

Ulu o Tokelau

Minister for Statistics

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The Tokelau Government established its Statistics Office in 2009 and legally formalised its existence through the Statistics Rules; these were endorsed by General Fono in 2013. The important five-yearly Census had previously overshadowed most statistics activities, but a HH Income and Expenditures Survey (HIES) has always been a high priority. It is very satisfying to see that this ambitious project has come to an excellent end. HIES and Census have some common ground, such as providing age distributions of Tokelauans. Yet the detailed sampling over the period of twelve weeks within one year provides in-depth knowledge of HH financial behaviour, that a census could never hope to cover in one day.

Many people have contributed to the success of this survey. Without the services of the HIES team at the Pacific Community, Statistics for Development Division (SDD) in Noumea, New Caledonia, this survey would not have existed in its Pacific form. Thanks are due to previous SDD Director Gerald Haberkorn for his initial support; and particularly to the HIES team members Bertrand Buffière, Michael Sharp and Pierre Wong. Their expertise helped develop the questionnaire, they withstood the lengthy boat trip to Tokelau to provide training for the local enumerators, and assisted with the preliminary analysis of the first two quarterly rounds. They are also responsible for the analysis and interpretation of final data, as well as for the bulk of the contents of this analytical report.

Thanks go out to the enumerators in the villages, who contributed to the training sessions, interviewing, diary data collection, and data uploading in their own inimitable ways. Tokelau is very remote and our communication has not always been easy – we got there in the end albeit not all of us together. Mete Kele, Mesepa Tuisane (both: Fakaofo), Aleki Manuele, Loimata Leo (both: Nukunonu), Selepa Kalolo, Nani Taupau, and Reupena Sale (Atafu) managed to collect their data on which this report is based. For that we are thankful.

Statistics New Zealand is also gratefully acknowledged for its staff secondments to the Tokelau. The first secondee, Charlie Russell, did a lot of groundwork in developing the TNSO, including HIES explorations. His successor, Dr Jaap ("iapi") Jasperse helped make it happen as the HIES manager in the Apia office, and contributed to the reporting.

Most of all we thank the members of the 119 HHs in Tokelau who have been willing to share with us in most intimate detail their collective behaviour in terms of financial comings and goings. Without their cooperation there would not have been a survey to report on, as we do on the following pages.

Fakafetai lahi lele

Kele Lui

National Statistician

ACRONYMS AND THEIR MEANING

BMI	Body mass index
COICOP	Classification of individual consumption according to purpose
CPI	Consumer price index
CSPro	Census and survey processing program
GDP	Gross domestic product
HH	Household
HIES	Household income and expenditure survey
ISCO	International standard classification of occupations
ISIC	International of all economic activities
NA	National accounts
NEC	Not elsewhere classified
NGO	Non-government organisations
NSO	National statistical office
NZ$	New Zealand Dollar
OA	Own account
OO	Owner occupied
PACCOI	Pacific classification of income
PAPI	Paper-based personal interview
PHC	Population and housing census
PPS	Probability proportional to size
PSU	Primary sampling unit
RSE	Relative sampling errors
SPC	Pacific Community
SDG	Sustainable development goals
TA	Technical assistance
TNSO	Tokelau national statistics office
UN	United Nations

KEY RESULTS TABLE

POPULATION (PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS)

Population (persons and HHs)	
Resident population (2015)	1,159
Number of HHs (2015)	251
Average HH size	4.6
Median age	25

EXPENDITURE

Expenditure type	National (NZ$)	Percentage
Cash expenditure	5,693,900	80.6%
Home production (subsistence, gross)	547,800	7.7%
Imputed rents	708,500	10.0%
Income in-kind from employer	112,110	1.6%
Total expenditure	**7,062,400**	**100%**

Expenditure category	National (NZ$)	Percentage
Final consumption	6,248,400	88.4%
Donations and taxes	706,400	10.0%
Investment	107,400	1.5%

HH expenditure	Average (NZ$)	Median (NZ$)
Average annual HH expenditure - cash	22,680	21,200
Average annual HH expenditure - total	28,140	26,900

Per capita expenditure	Average (NZ$)	Median (NZ$)
Average annual per capita expenditure - cash	4,900	4,100
Average annual HH expenditure - total	6,090	5,000

INCOME

Income type	National (NZ$)	Percentage
Cash income	5,857,700	82.9%
Income in-kind from employer	112,100	1.6%
Home production (subsistence, net)	203,100	2.9%
Home-produced gifts received	185,400	2.6%
Imputed rents	708,500	10.0%
Total income	**7,066,700**	**100.0%**

Income category	National (NZ$)	Percentage
Income from employment	5,455,600	77.2%
Income from property	42,800	0.6%
Income from transfers	495,300	7.0%
Casual receipts	1,720	0.0%
Income from gifts	362,600	5.1%
Imputed rents	708,500	10.0%

HH income	Average (NZ$)	Median (NZ$)
Average annual HH income - cash	23,340	21,000
Average annual HH income - total	28,150	24,400

Per capita expenditure	Average (NZ$)	Median (NZ$)
Average annual per capita income - cash	5,050	4,400
Average annual HH income - total	6,100	5,400

HIES: OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES

The Tokelau 2015/16 Households Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) was implemented over a ten-month period from May 2015 to February 2016. This report is the first generated output of the HIES and it includes information on the survey, interpretation and analysis of the data, and an appendix of key expenditure and income tables.

The 2015/16 HIES, implemented by the Tokelau National Statistics Office, adopted the regionally standardized HIES methodology that was developed by the Pacific Community (SPC).

The main objective of the HIES was to collect information on HH income and expenditure information to:

1. contribute to the revision of consumer price indices (CPI);
2. contribute to the compilation of national accounts; and
3. provide information on the incidence of poverty in Tokelau.

In total, 120 households (HH) were randomly selected to participate in the survey, and the response rate was 99% (i.e., 119 HHs responded). This response rate allows for statistically significant analysis at the national level.

The results are summarized in three chapters, which cover expenditure analysis (Section 4), income analysis (Section 5), and population profile and HH characteristics (Section 6).

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Total annual HH expenditure was estimated to be NZ$7.0 million. Of this expenditure, 88.4% is consumption expenditure (expenditure-related to goods and services that are consumed by HHs), 10.0% non-consumption expenditure (cash transfers), and 1.5% investment expenditure (improvement of dwelling and purchase of plants).

In terms of expenditure type, 80.6% of total expenditure is cash based, 7.7% is subsistence (the gross value of home-produced and consumed goods), 10% imputed rents (the estimated value of the services that an owner-occupied dwelling delivers the HH), and 1.6% is income in kind from employer (all goods and services provided by the employer to the HHs in addition to the wages).

Consumption expenditure — the main expenditure category — is mainly dedicated to “Food and non-alcoholic beverages” (37.7%), “Housing” (19.8%, mainly due to imputed rents), and “Alcohol and tobacco” (12.1%).

Nationally, “Food and non-alcoholic beverages” expenditure is allocated to fresh fish (15.7% of the “Food and non-alcoholic beverages”), chicken meat (10.0%), rice (7.5%), fruit (6.0%) and other, although 98.8% of the value of the fish consumed (100% of sea food items) and 87.8% of the value of fruit consumed are home-produced. Therefore, in terms of cash expenditure, the main cash expenditure on “Food and non-alcoholic beverages” by COICOP division is on chicken meat (13.1% of the cash expenditure on “Food and non-alcoholic beverages”) and rice (9.8%).

In terms of housing and utilities, the majority (57.2%) of expenditure is imputed rent.

Expenditure is not evenly distributed among HHs, with the top 25% of the population accounting for almost 45% of the total expenditure. A national expenditure Gini Coefficient of 0.28 was calculated, indicating relatively unequal distribution of expenditure among Tokelau's HHs.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

From the 2015/16 HIES, Tokelau's total annual HH income was estimated to be NZ$7.0 million. Income from employment (wages and salaries, cash income from primary activities, business income and home production) accounts for 77.2% of total HH income, followed by imputed rents (10%). Income from transfers (including remittances, social benefits, pension and scholarships) accounts for 7.0% and gifts (in kind and remittances) for 5.1%. Income from capital and other casual income (sale of assets) make up the remaining 1%.

In terms of income type, 82.9% of total HH income is cash income, followed by imputed rents (10%), net home production (2.9%), in-kind receipts (2.6%) and in-kind income from employer (1.6%).

Income from employment consists mainly of wages and salaries (93.2%) followed by the net home production consumed (3.7%). Subsistence activities that are market-oriented (e.g., agriculture, fishing, livestock and handicrafts) and non-subsistence businesses account respectively for 1.7% and 1.3%.

In terms of cash income, wages and salaries account for the greatest proportion (84.9%) of income, followed by social security (3.5%), remittances (3.0%), and scholarships (2.7%).

The distribution of income amongst the population demonstrates income inequality, with the poorest 50% of the population in Tokelau accounting for only 28% of the total HH income. A national income Gini Coefficient of 0.31 was calculated, indicating relatively unequal distribution of income among HHs in Tokelau.

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

From the 2015/16 HIES, Tokelau's resident population is estimated to be 1,159 people and the total number of HHs is 251. The population consisted of 572 males (49%) and 587 females (51%), resulting in a sex ratio of 0.97. An average HH size of 4.6 people was estimated and the median age of the population is 25 years old.

Approximately 40% of Tokelau's population is less than 20 years of age, and the national age dependency ratio is 62. Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 or older than 64) to the working-age population (those aged 15-64). Data are presented as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This report is the first official generated output from the Tokelau 2015/16 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The objective of the report is to present the main statistical tables, focusing on household (HH) income and expenditure, and to provide a summary of the survey results.

The report provides an overview of the 2015/16 HIES (Section 2) and the economic context of Tokelau (Section 3) and a series of chapters reporting the statistical tables, with a brief synopsis that summarises the tables and highlights main areas for policy formation. The chapters include:

- Section 4: HH expenditure
- Section 5: HH income
- Section 6: Population profile and dwelling characteristics

In addition to these chapters, a number of appendices complement the body of the report.

Appendix 1 provides a detailed description of the expenditure and income classifications and some technical notes and definitions to assist with understanding and interpretation of the main statistical tables in this report. A brief summary of the sampling strategy is provided below. A detailed HIES methodological report has been produced concurrently with this report to give more detail about survey procedures and instruments, classifications, definitions, data processing and quality.

Appendix 2 presents the error measurements (relative standard errors), which are provided to assist the reader to understand the statistical significance of the results presented herein. A brief discussion on non-sampling errors is also provided in Section 2.

Appendix 3 presents additional relevant tables that are not covered in the main report.

It is important to note this report is not the sole output from the HIES as the data have many applications: for example in the rebasing of CPI and national accounts, and in thematic research to guide policy formation. To facilitate additional use of the HIES data, an anonymised data set has been prepared and is available by request from Tokelau's National Statistics Office (TNSO).

The methodological report is available. It contains detailed information on sample strategy, field operation plan, data processing and imputed rents estimation.

SECTION 2: SURVEY OVERVIEW

The 2015/16 Tokelau HIES is the first of its kind. Tokelau conducted a population count in 2013, which updated the 2011 Population and Housing Census (PHC). Previous to this, Tokelau conducted PHC in 2006, 2001, 1996, and 1991 (population records go back to 1900).

This section provides a brief overview of the survey objectives, its scope and coverage, sampling design, questionnaire, survey procedure, sampling weights, field staff and management, data processing and error measurements. The methodological report provides more detail on these areas, however below is a brief summary to aid interpretation of the results in this report.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

HIES collects a wealth of information on HH income and expenditure, such as source of income by industry, HH expenditure on goods and services, and income and expenditure associated with subsistence production and consumption. In addition to this, HIES collects information on sectoral and thematic areas, such as education, health, labour force, primary activities, transport, information and communication, transfers and remittances, food expenditure (as a proxy for HH food consumption and nutrition analysis), and gender.

The Pacific Islands regionally standardized HIES instruments and procedures were adopted by the Government of Tokelau for the 2015/16 Tokelau HIES. These standards were designed to feed high-quality data to HIES data end users for:

1. deriving expenditure weights and other useful data for the revision of the consumer price index;
2. supplementing the data available for use in compiling official estimates of various components in the System of National Accounts;
3. supplementing the data available for production of the balance of payments; and
4. gathering information on poverty lines and the incidence of poverty in Tokelau.

The data allow for the production of useful indicators and information on the sectors covered in the survey, including providing data to inform indicators under the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This report, the above listed outputs, and any thematic analyses of HIES data, collectively provide information to assist with social and economic planning and policy formation.

SURVEY SCOPE AND COVERAGE

The scope of the 2015/16 Tokelau HIES is all occupied HHs in Tokelau. HHs are the sampling unit, defined as a group of people (related or not) who pool their money, cook and eat together. It is not the physical structure (dwelling) in which people live. The HH must have been living in Tokelau for a period of six months, or have had the intention to live in Tokelau for a period of twelve months in order to be included in the survey.

HH members covered in the survey include:

- usual residents currently living in the HH;
- usual residents who are temporarily away (e.g., for work or a holiday);
- usual residents who are away for an extended period, but are financially dependent on, or supporting, the HH (e.g., students living in school dormitories outside Tokelau, or a provider working overseas who hasn't formed or joined another HH in the host country) and plan to return;
- persons who frequently come and go from the HH, but consider the HH being interviewed as their main place of stay;
- any person who lives with the HH and is employed (paid or in-kind) as a domestic worker and who shares accommodation and eats with the host HH; and
- visitors currently living with the HH for a period of six months or more.

In addition to the current HH members, members who met the above criteria, but had left the HH within the last twelve months (e.g., passed away or moved into another HH) are covered and their income and expenditure for the period of their stay included.

HHs outside of Tokelau (e.g., in Samoa or New Zealand) and commercial, government or Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in Tokelau are outside the scope of this HIES.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The 2015/16 Tokelau HIES adopted the standardized HIES methodology and survey instruments for the Pacific Islands region. This approach, developed by the Pacific Community (SPC), has resulted in proven survey forms being used for data collection. It involves collection of data over an approximate twelve-month period to account for seasonal changes in income and expenditure patterns, and to keep the field team to a smaller and more qualified group. Their implementation had the objective of high data quality.

The 2015/16 Tokelau HIES sampling approach was designed to generate reliable results at the national level. That is, the survey was not designed to produce reliable results at any lower level, such as for the three individual atolls. The reason for this is partly budgetary constraint, but also because the HIES will serve its primary objectives with a sample size that will provide reliable national aggregates.

The sampling frame used for the random selection of HHs was from December 2013, i.e. the HH listing updated in the 2013 Population Count.

The 2015/16 Tokelau HIES had a quota of 120 HHs. The sample covered all three populated atolls in Tokelau (Fakaofo, Nukunonu and Atafu) and the sample was evenly allocated between the three atoll clusters (i.e., 40 HHs per atoll surveyed over a ten-month period). The HHs within each cluster were randomly selected using a single-stage selection process.

In addition to the 120 selected HHs, 60 HHs (20 per cluster) were randomly selected as replacement HHs to ensure that the desired sample was met. The replacement HHs were only approached for interview in the case that one of the primarily selected HHs could not be interviewed[1].

SURVEY PROCEDURE

The 2015/16 Tokelau HIES collections were conducted from May 2015 to February 2016. Collections were staged in four rounds[2] over the ten-month collection period, with the objective to capture seasonal fluctuations in income and expenditure patterns throughout the year.

A round is a three-week period that allows for 30 HHs to be interviewed (10 HHs on each atoll) throughout Tokelau. During a round, each HH is interviewed every other day over a two-week period (seven visits in total) to collect population and HH characteristics, and income and expenditure information, while the HH concurrently completes a two-week HH diary. The diary collects information on HH purchases of goods and services, and on the primary production of goods, every day for two weeks. Data entry is conducted during the round, which provides opportunities for the field workers to make corrections when the data entry system generated error messages due to inconsistencies in the data – this is a component of the regionally standardised Pacific HIES methodology, which aims to produce high-quality data.

The final response rate was 99% (i.e., 119 out of 120 HHs fully responded), which amounts to 47% of all HHs in Tokelau (251 as at December 2013).

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Four modules are completed by paper-based personal interview, including:

1. Demographic information – characteristics of HH members, including activity and education profile;
2. HH characteristics and expenditure;

[1] *Replacement HHs are interviewed when the primarily selected HH: refuses to participate; is vacant; not available during the period of interview; its head cannot be contacted; or is away during the time of interview.*

[2] *May 2015, August 2015, November 2015 and February 2016.*

3. Individual expenditure;
4. Individual and HH income.

Depending on the information being collected, a recall period (ranging from the last seven days to the last two months) is applied to various sections of the questionnaire.

The forms were completed by face-to-face interview, usually with the HH head providing most of the information, with other HH members interviewed when necessary. The interviews took place over a two-week period such that the HH diary, which is completed by the HH on a daily basis for two weeks, can be monitored while the module interviews take place.

The HH diary collects information on the HH's daily expenditure on goods and services; and the harvest, capture, collection or slaughter of primary produce (fruit, vegetables and animals) by intended purpose (home consumption, sale or to give away).

The income and expenditure data from the modules and the diary are concatenated (ensuring that double counting does not occur), annualised, and extrapolated to form the income and expenditure aggregates presented herein.

RESPONSE RATE AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

The following table presents the response rate by atolls:

Table 1: Survey response rate, by atoll

		Number of HHs			Interviewed HHs			Replacement rate	Response rate
		Listed (2013)	HIES Selected set A	HIES replacement set B	Set A	Set B	Total		
1	Atafu	91	40	20	28	11	39	28%	97%
2	Fakaofo	86	40	20	33	7	40	17%	100%
3	Nukunonu	74	40	20	31	9	40	22%	100%
Tokelau		**251**	**120**	**60**	**92**	**27**	**119**	**23%**	**99%**

Forty HHs per atoll were targeted and in order to proceed 60 HHs were selected. Set A contains 40 HHs to contact in priority, if for any reasons some did not collaborate the 20 HHs in set B were used as replacement.

Only one questionnaire was not validated in Atafu, where also the highest cases of replacements occurred (absence and refusals were the main reasons for replacement).

The sampling weights[3] were derived as the inverse of the sampling fractions (using a sample size of 119) for each atoll. This results in a final HH count of 251, matching that of the 2013 updated HH listing. The sampling weight for Fakaofo was 2.15 (meaning that every HH sampled in Fakaofo represented 2.15 HHs), for Nukunonu the sampling weight was 1.90 and for Atafu, it was 2.28.

FIELD STAFF AND MANAGEMENT

Two field workers per atoll (6 in total) were recruited and trained to conduct the collections and entry operations. There was one instance in round 3 where a field worker was replaced due to conflicting employment opportunities; round 4 interviews in Atafu and in Fakaofo were conducted by a single, experienced field worker.

Tokelau NSO managed the 2015/16 HIES, with training and technical support provided by SPC. The field operations were managed from Apia, Samoa, which added additional logistical complexities. The field staff were trained on survey procedures, questionnaire completion and data entry in advance of the first enumeration round and the HIES Manager provided a refresher training in November 2015.

Two interim data reviews were conducted by SPC to provide feedback to the HIES Manager on areas where

[3] *Sampling weights are allocated to each HH (and person) to reinstate the sampling unit to make it representative of its proportional value in the overall population. Sampling weights are applied to each HH so that the results can be extrapolated to represent the entire population.*

inconsistencies or errors were detected and where amendments could be made to improve the quality, accuracy and consistency of the data. The reviews were provided after round 1 in June 2015 and after round 2 in October 2015.

DATA PROCESSING

The survey procedure and enumeration team structure allow for in-round data entry, which gives the field staff the opportunity to correct the data by manual review and by using the entry system-generated error messages. This process was designed to improve data quality.

The data entry system used system-controlled entry, interactive coding and validity and consistency checks. Despite the validity and consistency checks put in place, the data still required cleaning. The cleaning was a two-stage process, which included manual cleaning while referencing the questionnaire, whereas the second stage involved computer-assisted code verification and, in some cases, imputation.

Once the data were clean, verified and consistent, they were recoded to form a final aggregated database, consisting of:

1. Person level record – characteristics of every HH member, including activity and education profile;
2. HH level record – characteristics of the dwelling and access to services;
3. Final aggregated income – all HH income streams, by category and type;
4. Final aggregated expenditure – all HH expenditure items, by category and type.

ERROR MEASUREMENTS

Relative sampling errors for the aggregated income and expenditure data are presented in Appendix 2. Non-sampling errors cannot be readily measured, however it is worth noting the issues associated with non-sampling errors, including:

- both respondents and interviewers may not entirely understand the information required from the survey, which can result in misinterpretation of the question being asked and the incorrect response;
- enumerator and respondent fatigue, resulting in underreporting, especially in the HH diary;
- unwillingness to fully disclose information, especially in a small-island context where everybody knows everybody, such as income and expenditure on some items (e.g., alcohol, tobacco, and cash donations);
- the questionnaire being in English, which could be a second language for both the interviewers and respondents, and the need to complete a written diary, which may be challenging for illiterate or non-native English speakers; and
- the exclusion of persons who are living abroad but remain dependent on the HH (e.g., students living in school dormitories) or are working to support the HH (e.g., seamen living on a ship), but who have not formed another HH outside of Tokelau.

SECTION 3: ECONOMIC CONTEXT

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND LANGUAGE

Tokelau consists of three small coral atolls that lie between latitudes 8 and 10 degrees South and 171 and 173 degrees West. Atafu, the most northern atoll has a surface area of 3.5 km2; Nukunonu, the central atoll is 4.7km^2 and Fakaofo, in the south is 4km^2; the atolls are 3–5 metres above sea level. From Atafu to Fakaofo, Tokelau extends for less than 200km. Its total Exclusive Economic Zone is about 300,000km^2.

Each atoll rim has one village on a single motu (island). Overcrowded Fakaofo has spread to a second motu with a satellite village, Fenuafala, where the schools, hospital and satellite and solar services are based.

Tokelau's resident population is 1,369 (October 2011 Tokelau Census) in 246 HHs, with relatively large dependent groups (the very young and the old). Young people and those with young children tend to emigrate to pursue better employment and education opportunities overseas. In the 2013 New Zealand Census, 7,173 people indicating full or partial Tokelauan descent lived there (with 74% born in New Zealand).

Archaeological evidence suggests that settlement of Tokelau began around 1,000 years ago. Most traditions can be traced back through oral history to the past few hundred years.

European contact with Tokelau was first reported in 1765. From the 1840s, more exploration occurred as did settlement by Europeans, who introduced new foods and materials. Establishment of Christianity created major societal change. Atafu saw the establishment of a protestant congregational church (Ekalehia Fakalapotopotoga Kelihiano Tokelau, EFKT) and Nukunonu of a Catholic church; in Fakaofo both faiths are represented.

Tokelau is a Polynesian language, with many similarities to Samoan. Indeed the first missionaries taught from the Bible in Samoan, which is why most Tokelauans are fluent in both languages as well as in English. A Tokelau translation of the New Testament became available in 2009, whereas publication of the Old Testament is pending. Christianity remains a very strong driver in Tokelau, whose motto is "Tokelau mo te Atua" *(Tokelau for God)*.

GOVERNING AND POLITICAL ARRANGEMENTS

Tokelau became a British protectorate in the 19th century and in 1926 was placed under the administration of New Zealand. Tokelau formally became part of New Zealand in 1949 and its status as a non-self-governing territory of New Zealand was confirmed in 1962. It was then listed in the schedule of territories under the supervision of the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Referendums in 2006 and 2007 for Tokelau to achieve self-determination in free association with New Zealand failed to reach the two-thirds majority required for change.

Tokelauans are citizens of New Zealand and hold New Zealand passports. The governments of Tokelau and New Zealand outlined the principles of their relationship in the Joint Statement of the Principles of Partnerships in 2003; they endorsed the Joint Commitment for Development, which is based on the Tokelau National Strategic Development Plan 2010-2015.

The Administrator of Tokelau, who is a New Zealand Government official, is responsible for the executive government of Tokelau. The exercise of this power is subject to the control of the New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade who holds the final say in major decisions where the New Zealand Government is responsible for Tokelau - such as the approval of the annual budget presented to General Fono (National Assembly): this is of the order of NZ$35.0 million (budget 2016/17).

Nuku-based and national government

Administrative and legislative powers of the Administrator of Tokelau are formally delegated to the three

Taupulega (Village Council of Elders) of Tokelau as the highest authority. Authority for national issues is re-delegated to the General Fono to deal with issues beyond those properly undertaken by each village alone. Consistent with this power structure is a devolution of most public service delivery to the villages. In each village a General Manager along with other staff members, including teachers and medical staff, support each Taupulega in their government functions. National-level administration is primarily done by the national public service, most of which is based in Apia.

The General Fono consists of the Faipule (village leader) and Pulenuku (village mayor) of each village along with one delegate for every 100 inhabitants of that village, based on the latest available population count rounded to the nearest 100 inhabitants. There are currently 20 members. Eight ministerial portfolios are held by the six members of the Council for the Ongoing Government for a period of three years.

The Council carries out executive business when the General Fono is not in session, and is required to report back to the General Fono. Council members include the three Faipule and one General Fono delegate from each village who is designated by the Taupulega. The Council is chaired by the Ulu o Tokelau (titular head) whose term is for one year and, on a rotating basis, is the Faipule from Atafu, Nukunonu or Fakaofo.

ECONOMY

No Gross Domestic Product is known for Tokelau. The latest estimate is from 1993, but the outcome of the present HIES should provide missing information to prepare an up-to-date estimate (the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC) is currently working on this).

Tokelau has a subsistence economy in which sharing (inati) plays an important role. The inhabitants are dependent on local natural resources, particularly fishing in the lagoon and deep sea, growing coconuts and breadfruit, and feeding pigs. The coral atolls provide a potentially sustainable subsistence lifestyle within a fragile environment. But most foodstuff are imported from Samoa.

The Tokelauan economy is dependent on two major financial resources: Aid from New Zealand and income from the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) through it share from the Forum Fisheries Agency.

The currency for Tokelau is the New Zealand dollar (NZ$). A small amount of income (NZ$170,000 in 2015/16) is generated from sales of stamps and commemorative coins.

New Zealand budgetary grant

Tokelau receives New Zealand assistance to the tune of 35 million in the triennium 2015/16 to 2018/19. This does not include the one-off funding of the ferry Mataliki which was launched in February 2016, at a cost of NZ$12.5 million, nor NZ$5.0 million for special projects in that triennium. NZAid comes in through MFAT for historic reasons (a cause for some local resentment, given that Tokelau is part of New Zealand not “foreign”).

Tokelau International Trust Fund

To provide inter-generational financial security for Tokelauans and in preparation for their eventual self-determination, a trust fund was established by Deed in 2004. The balance stood at NZ$78.5 million at 30 June 2014 and is projected to be NZ$85.6 in the 2016/17 budget. Both the Administrator of Tokelau and the Ulu o Tokelau are trustees of the fund.

Fisheries licences and EEZ fees

The Trust fund has been further expanded by income from fisheries revenue. This is derived from licence fees and access charges applied to the mainly purse seine fishery that operates in the Tokelau EEZ. Tokelau participates in the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) with the United States under the United States Tuna Treaty (USTT). Tokelau recently played a role in renegotiating an interim extension with the United States in 2016 after the US reduced the number of days it initially committed to purchasing. Actual income in 2014/15 was NZ$8.4 million, in 2015/16 it is estimated to be NZ$24.8 million, and is budgeted at NZ$14.0 million per annum thereafter. Fees are negotiated by the Forum Fisheries Agency based in Honiara, Solomon Islands, on the basis of relative size of the EEZ of its members.

Duties and income tax

There is a general Government duty (c.f. Goods and Services Tax, GST) of 8% on all goods. There is an additional "sin tax" of 172% on small beer bottles (330 ml), 142% on large bottles (750 ml), 146% on spirits and 195% on tobacco (July 2015 values). Cigarettes tax is proposed to increase to 300% as part of a Pacific-wide initiative to reduce smoking hence non-communicable diseases. Tax on beer is proposed to increase to 200% and on other alcoholic drinks to 250% as of 1 January 2017. These taxes will subsidise flour, rice, fresh fruit and vegetables, and cooking oil - which will then be exempt from any duty.

Duty on tobacco, liquor and general goods generates an income of approx. NZ$1.1 million in 2015/16. Income tax, as a Community Service Levy, brings in NZ$1.0 million in 2015/16. There is a progressive CSL rate of 5% for annual income under NZ$3,000 to 25% for the fraction over NZ$25,000 per annum.

Tokelau has no banks: all financial transactions take place through the finance offices in Apia (head office) and in each nuku.

Significant projects

In recent years, significant building has taken place in Tokelau, both in terms of the housing of families and public structures, seawalls and churches in particular. Major projects were the renovation of the Catholic Church in Nukunonu, ready to celebrate 150 years of Catholic faith there (in June 2015) and a complete renewal of a Protestant church in Fakaofo.

The already-mentioned "Ship to Shore" project will involve rehabilitation of the wharves on Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofo over 2016/17 to 2018/19.

Freshwater provision projects have taken place with the assistance of SPREP and SPC, in projects known as PACC+ and PCRAFI in particular. Since its active participation in the SIDS conference in Apia in September 2014, Tokelau has been an active 'warrior' in addressing climate change, and various well-funded projects are expected to take off in the near future.

As a territory of New Zealand, Tokelau cannot usually draw on foreign aid schemes such as available through the Asian Development Bank. Relatively small contributions for specific projects have been received from AusAID, SPC, SPREP, UNDP, WHO.

Trade

Other than the stamps and coins (see above), there is no export of any significance from Tokelau. Some small-scale fish catches are sent to family in Samoa, and some solid waste is exported to Apia for disposal under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Samoan Government.

Practically all food and other goods are imported from Samoa and sold on-atoll through the co-operative stores (food and drink, personal hygiene and home maintenance items) and the bulk stores (building materials and fuel). There is only one of each such store per atoll. Some parallel/ direct imports by individuals also take place.

A study of 2014 imports showed the total imports by all stores amounted to NZ$5.3 million (including tax, transport and mark-up), of which was NZ$2.0 million for food and non-alcoholic drinks and NZ$1.4 million for alcoholic drinks and tobacco.

SERVICES

Transport, shipping and market access

Tokelau currently has no air transportation, and the only means of transport is by sea from Samoa, at 500 km distance Tokelau's closest neighbour.

There is a regular, approximately fortnightly boat service between Apia Harbour and Tokelau. The trip is a minimum of 24 hours' sailing to the nearest atoll, and 4-6 hours between atolls during calm weather.

A purpose-made ferry, Mataliki, was taken in commission in 2016. It can take up to 60 passengers internationally, and up to 120 between the three nuku. Only a small volume of cargo can be taken; additional runs are chartered from the Samoa Shipping Corporation for cargo and fuel. This separate service also reduces the risk to passengers.

There are no harbours in Tokelau so high-sea vessels cannot land but drift just outside the fringe reef. Passengers and cargo are offloaded to barges that can pass an opening blasted into the reef. It remains a relatively unsafe means of transport, especially under high-swell conditions.

Information and communication technology

Each of the three atolls has its own satellite link that caters for international telephone calls and internet via a connection to Auckland, New Zealand. Management is in the hands of the government-owned company Teletok. Most individual HHs have landlines. Some have also modems or routers; Wi-Fi networks tend to be shared among HHs. Individual uses can register on the network and pre-pay access. While all elements for internet use are present, in reality access is intermittent and can be very slow especially when many users are present. There are no underwater cable connections yet – not even between atolls – but discussions to that effect are underway.

Electricity

Each of the three atolls now has a significant solar panel array that caters for almost all local electric power requirements. Tokelau was said to be the first country in the world to have gone 100% solar, in 2013. Diesel usage, previously needed for power generators, is said to have dropped by 90%. Some power generation using diesel remains necessary as backup and in prolonged cloudy spells. The initial investment was NZ$7.5 million by New Zealand plus NZ$1.0 million by Tokelau governments. Maintenance costs can be significant in the demanding climate conditions of high temperature, high humidity and high salinity: the Energy department budgets NZ$89,000 from a total of NZ$0.5 million in 2016/17 for it.

Mobile phone network

To date (June 2016) this are no mobile phone networks in Tokelau, but are in an advanced stage of preparation.

Education

Each of the three villages has its own schools, which cater for primary and secondary level, and first-year University through a satellite link with University of the South Pacific in Suva, Fiji. All local education is free of charge for families. Higher education is usually taken offshore: in Samoa, Fiji, Vanuatu, New Zealand or Australia for which government scholarships are available. Recipients are expected to work in Tokelau for at least two years upon completion of study.

Health

Each village also has its own hospital, normally with a General Practitioner and several nurses. Treatment and stays in the hospitals carry no charge for Tokelauans. For serious medical attention there is a Patient Referral Scheme that caters for treatment in Apia hospital in Samoa, or Wellington Hospital in New Zealand.

As in other Pacific countries, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are a serious problem: in 2015, 23% of adults was overweight and 67% obese according to their Body Mass Index (BMI). Smoking rates and alcohol consumption are quite high and incidences of Diabetes on the increase.

Cooperative and bulk stores

Each atoll has effectively only a single village, with a single co-operative store for food and HH materials, plus a bulk store for building materials and fuel. Both the co-operative stores and the bulk stores are owned by the Taupulega, and run by public servants: there is practically no free market competition on the islands.

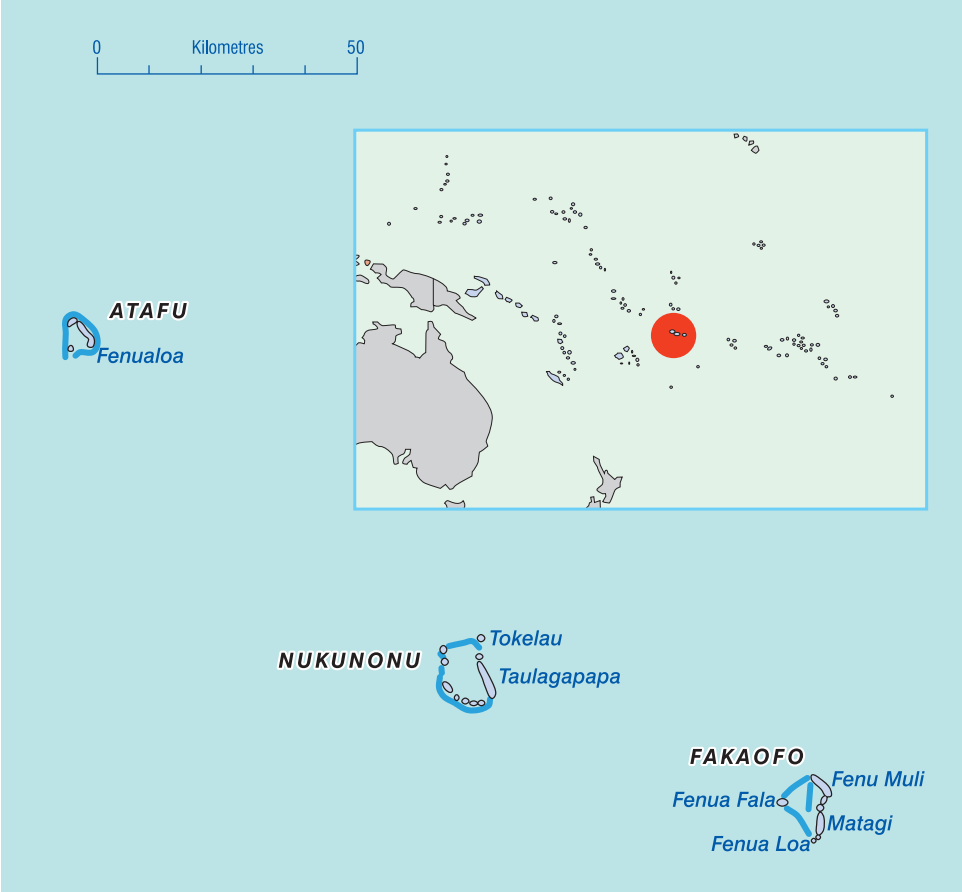
CULTURE

Tokelau has a Polynesian culture which is similar to Samoan and Tuvaluan yet distinct as evidenced by its language, arts and crafts including song and dance. Tokelau maintains strong social cohesion, active traditions and a strong communal culture within and among nuku, which place considerable emphasis on collective effort and reward.

The annual inauguration of the next Ulu o Tokelau (by rotation, see above) provides a major opportunity for the three nuku to practise and display their cultural dances – usually dressed in the colours blue (Atafu), green

(Nukunonu) and red (Fakaofo). Within each village, there are annual competitions in Kilikiti (Pacific cricket) and smaller scale competitions, often around a theme. For example, world food day may be the occasion for producing delicatessen from local ingredients.

MAP





At the inauguration of the 2016 Ulu o Tokelau, Afega Gaualofa (2nd from right) next to Mrs Kilita Gaualofa.

©: Jaap ('iapi') Jasperse

Far left: Reverend Mose Kelesoma and Mrs Luti Kelesoma. Acting Administrator of Tokelau Linda Te Puni on the far right; members of the Nukunonu team in front.

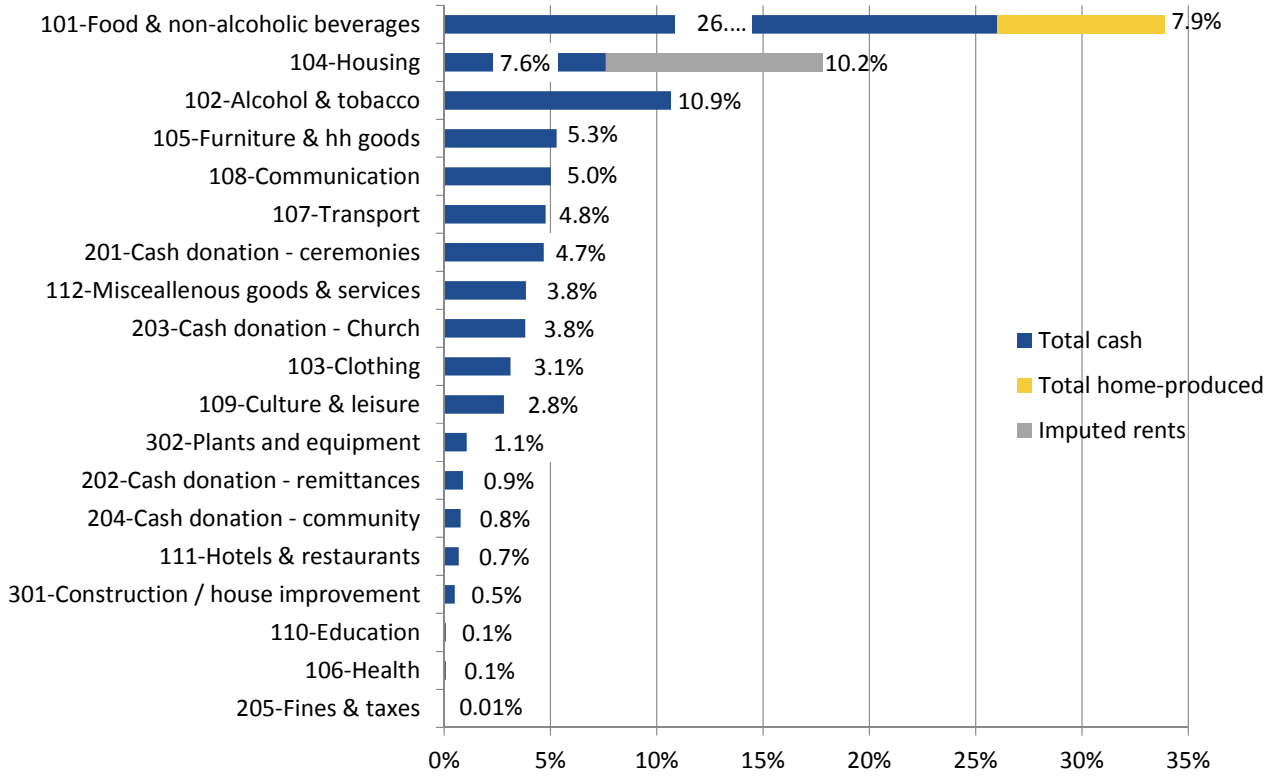
SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

In this section, we provide a summary of the main components of HH expenditure in Tokelau. The first subsection highlights some of the important facts relating to HH expenditure that might otherwise be lost in the tabulations, shown in the second subsection. The tabulations provide a set of agreed regionally standardised expenditure tables.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

Tokelau HHs spend on average NZ$28,140 a year. This amount is made of 80.6% cash expenditure and 19.4% non-cash expenditure (10.0% imputed rents, 7.8% home production and 1.6% income in kind). "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" is the main domain of expenditure (33.9% of the total budget) followed by "Housing" (17.8%) mainly due to imputed rents (10.0% of the total budget). Almost a quarter of the value of the food consumed is home-produced (23.2%), and overall, home production accounts for 7.9% of the total budget. Those two broad domains of expenditure account for 51.7% of the total budget, leaving only 48.3% to cover all other HH expenses. These included mainly "Alcohol and Tobacco" (10.9%), "Furniture and HH goods" (5.3%), "Communication" (5.0%), "Transport" (4.8%), "Cash donation to ceremonies" (4.7%). All other domains of expenditure account for less than 4% of the total budget. (Figure 1)

Figure 1: Expenditure categories (% of the total budget)[4]



HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE TABLES

"Food and non-alcoholic beverages" is dominated by fish (15.7% of this category) which is 98% home-produced and followed by chicken (10%) which is 99% bought. Nationally 69% of the HHs consumed fish (and 68% of the HHs go fishing) and 61.5% consumed chicken. The third main food item is rice (7.5% of the total food and non-alcoholic beverages budget) that is consumed by 68.1% of the HHs, followed by fruit (6%) that is consumed

[4] *The first digit of the expenditure category represents the expenditure category code (1: final consumption expenditure, 2: donation and taxes and 3: investment expenditure). The last 2 digits are related to the COICOP division: for category 1 (101 to 112) sub categories for category 2 (201 to 205) and aggregated sub categories for investment (301: construction and improvement of the dwelling, 302: equipment). Further details on the classification are available in appendix 1.*

by 63% of the HHs and 87.8% home-produced (the main fruit consumed comprises breadfruit, coconuts and bananas). Together those four food items account for almost 40% of the "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" budget. Other food items account for less than 5% of the food budget (Table 2).

In terms of cash expenditure on "Food and alcoholic beverages" HHs in Tokelau spend on average NZ$940 a year on chicken, NZ$700 on rice, NZ$440 on diary milk and also on sheep meat; NZ$430 on tinned meats, NZ$360 on sugar and also on tinned fish (fresh fish and fruit are mostly home-produced).

Table 2: "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" expenditure details (top 12)

						% HHs		
		Total	% Home-produced	% Total Food budget	% Total budget	Cash purchase	Home produce	Consumed
		NZ$	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	Fish (fresh or frozen)	370,400	98.8%	15.7%	5.2%	8.0%	68.1%	69.0%
2	Chicken meat (fresh or frozen)	236,000	0.3%	10.0%	3.3%	61.5%	0.7%	61.5%
3	Rice	176,000	0.0%	7.5%	2.5%	68.1%	0.0%	68.1%
4	Fruit	141,800	87.8%	6.0%	2.0%	11.7%	58.8%	63.0%
5	Dairy milk	111,400	0.0%	4.7%	1.6%	62.6%	0.0%	62.6%
6	Sheep meat (fresh or frozen)	110,700	0.0%	4.7%	1.6%	24.7%	0.0%	24.7%
7	Tinned meat	108,500	0.0%	4.6%	1.5%	50.1%	0.0%	50.1%
8	Sugar	91,000	0.0%	3.9%	1.3%	64.6%	0.0%	64.6%
9	Tinned fish	90,700	0.0%	3.9%	1.3%	54.4%	0.0%	54.4%
10	Tinned sausages	67,300	0.0%	2.9%	1.0%	37.2%	0.0%	37.2%
11	Flour	65,900	0.0%	2.8%	0.9%	41.4%	0.0%	41.4%
12	Pasta Products	58,800	0.0%	2.5%	0.8%	51.3%	0.0%	51.3%
Total Food and non-alcoholic beverages		**2,355,700**	**23.2%**	**100%**	**29.9%**	**100%**	**75.3%**	**100%**

"Housing" is highly dominated by imputed rents (57.3% of this category), which refers to the estimated value of the rent of the house (if the owner were to have rented it out). In Tokelau 85% of the HHs own outright the house they live in and 14% live in the house for free (provided by employer or family). Tenant HHs are very rare thus most of the HHs declared "Imputed rents" (except the HHs who are provided by a house from their employer who declared an income in kind). Aside from "Imputed rents", the "Housing" category comprises utilities expenditure: electricity charge (96.6% of the HHs who spend on average NZ$1,110 a year), liquid fuel (76.1% of the HHs who spend on average NZ$720 annually). In Tokelau the preferred main cooking facility is the gas stove and 46.4% of the HHs bought butane.

Table 3: "Housing" expenditure details

	Expenditure			% total housing expenditure	% Total budget	% HHs consumed
	Cash purchase	Estimated	Total			
	NZ$	NZ$	NZ$	%	%	%
Imputed rents	0	708,500	708,500	57.3%	10.0%	94.9%
Electricity charges	270,100	0	270,100	21.8%	3.8%	96.6%
Liquid fuels (domestic use)	138,200	0	138,200	11.2%	2.0%	76.1%
Maintenance of the dwelling	68,300	0	68,300	5.5%	1.0%	33.2%
Liquefied hydrocarbons (butane, propane)	49,800	0	49,800	4.0%	0.7%	46.4%
Total Housing	**528,800**	**708,500**	**1,237,300**	**100.0%**	**17.5%**	**100.0%**

Apart from "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" and "Housing", "Alcohol and Tobacco" represents an important domain: cigarettes and beer account respectively for 7.0% and 2.7% of the total budget. In Tokelau 70.8% of the HHs purchase cigarettes and almost half spend on beer. From the "Furnishing and HH goods" category the

cleaning and maintenance products show the highest amount in terms of total expenditure (more than 80% of the HHs concerned) followed by the "Major kitchen appliances" (more than of the HHs 25% bought a new stove, freezer or microwave). Looking at other items, all together the cash donations (remittances to another HH, donation to Church, community and school) account for almost 10% of the total budget that balanced the value of the "Alcohol and tobacco" section.

Overall, the imputed rents largely dominate the total HH's budget, followed by cigarettes. In terms of cash expenditure, cigarettes are the main item HHs spent on in Tokelau, three times higher than rice (Table 4 and 5).

Table 4: Top 12 of the main total expenditure items[5]

		Annual total expenditure	% Total budget	% HHs consumed
		NZ$	%	%
1	Imputed rents	708,500	10.0%	94.9%
2	Cigarettes	497,100	7.0%	70.8%
3	Cash donation to another HH	424,200	6.0%	94.2%
4	Fish (fresh or frozen)	370,400	5.2%	69.0%
5	Telephone and telefax services	341,700	4.8%	95.6%
6	Electricity charges	270,100	3.8%	96.6%
7	Chicken meat (fresh or frozen)	236,000	3.3%	61.5%
8	Cash contributions to cultural event	227,700	3.2%	89.3%
9	Beer	189,300	2.7%	48.6%
10	Rice	176,000	2.5%	68.1%
11	Cleaning and maintenance products (e.g. soaps)	144,800	2.1%	81.3%
12	Fruit	141,800	2.0%	63.0%

Table 5: Top 12 of the main cash expenditure items

		Annual cash expenditure	% Cash budget	% HHs purchased
		NZ$	%	%
1	Cigarettes	497,100	8.7%	70.8%
2	Cash donation to another HH	424,200	7.5%	94.2%
3	Telephone services	341,700	6.0%	95.6%
4	Electricity charges	270,100	4.7%	96.6%
5	Chicken meat (fresh or frozen)	235,300	4.1%	61.5%
6	Cash contributions to cultural event	227,700	4.0%	89.3%
7	Beer	189,300	3.3%	48.6%
8	Rice	176,000	3.1%	68.1%
9	Cleaning and maintenance products (e.g. soaps)	144,800	2.5%	81.3%
10	Liquid fuels	138,200	2.4%	76.1%
11	Fuels (transport)	118,000	2.1%	64.0%
12	Dairy milk	111,400	2.0%	62.6%

[5] *Income codes refer to the Pacific Classification of Income, the first digit is related to the aggregated level (1: income from employment, 2: property, 3: transfer, 4: casual income, 5: gifts and remittances, 6: imputed rents), see appendix 1 for further details on the Pacific Classification of Income.*

Table 6: Annual total HH expenditure (NZ$)

	Cash	Income-related	In kind receipts		Imputed rents	Income in kind consumed	Total expenditure
			In kind receipts	Home-produced			
Consumption expenditure							
101-Food & non-alcoholic beverages	1,787,900	362,400	20,000	185,400	0	0	2,355,700
102-Alcohol & tobacco	742,300	0	12,600	0	0	0	755,000
103-Clothing	216,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	217,000
104-Housing	525,700	0	3,100	0	708,500	0	1,237,300
105-Furniture & HH goods	365,800	0	2,000	0	0	0	367,800
106-Health	3,300	0	2,200	0	0	0	5,400
107-Transport	324,700	0	7,600	0	0	0	332,300
108-Communication	348,500	0	0	0	0	0	348,500
109-Culture & leisure	195,800	0	0	0	0	0	195,800
110-Education	4,800	0	1,300	0	0	0	6,100
111-Hotels & restaurants	46,800	0	1,300	0	0	0	48,100
112-Miscellaneous goods & services	252,400	0	14,900	0	0	112,100	379,400
Total consumption expenditure	**4,814,100**	**362,400**	**66,000**	**185,400**	**708,500**	**112,100**	**6,248,400**
Non-consumption expenditure							
201-Cash donation - ceremonies	325,300	0	0	0	0	0	325,300
202-Cash donation - remittances	61,800	0	0	0	0	0	61,800
203-Cash donation - Church	264,800	0	0	0	0	0	264,800
204-Cash donation - community	53,500	0	0	0	0	0	53,500
205-Fines & taxes	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Total non-consumption expenditure	**706,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**706,400**
Investment							
301-Construction / house improvement	34,000	0	0	0	0	0	34,000
302-Plants and equipment	73,400	0	0	0	0	0	73,400
Total investment	**107,400**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**107,400**
Total expenditure	**5,628,100**	**362,400**	**66,000**	**185,400**	**708,500**	**112,100**	**7,062,400**

Table 7: Annual average HH expenditure (NZ$)

	Cash	Income-related	In kind receipts		Imputed rents	Income in kind consumed	Total expenditure
			In kind receipts	Home-produced			
Consumption expenditure							
101-Food & non-alcoholic beverages	7,120	1,440	80	740	0	0	9,390
102-Alcohol & tobacco	2,960	0	50	0	0	0	3,010
103-Clothing	860	0	0	0	0	0	860
104-Housing	2,090	0	10	0	2,820	0	4,930
105-Furniture & HH goods	1,460	0	10	0	0	0	1,470
106-Health	10	0	10	0	0	0	20
107-Transport	1,290	0	30	0	0	0	1,320
108-Communication	1,390	0	0	0	0	0	1,390
109-Culture & leisure	780	0	0	0	0	0	780
110-Education	20	0	10	0	0	0	20
111-Hotels & restaurants	190	0	10	0	0	0	190
112-Miscellaneous goods & services	1,010	0	60	0	0	450	1,510
Total consumption expenditure	**19,180**	**1,440**	**260**	**740**	**2,820**	**450**	**24,890**
Non-consumption expenditure							
201-Cash donation - ceremonies	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	1,300
202-Cash donation - remittances	250	0	0	0	0	0	250
203-Cash donation - Church	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	1,050
204-Cash donation - community	210	0	0	0	0	0	210
205-Fines & taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total non-consumption expenditure	**2,810**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,810**
Investment							
301-Construction / house improvement	140	0	0	0	0	0	140
302-Plants and equipment	290	0	0	0	0	0	290
Total investment	**430**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**430**
Total expenditure	**22,420**	**1,440**	**260**	**740**	**2,820**	**450**	**28,140**

Table 8: Annual per capita expenditure (NZ$)

	Cash	Income-related	In kind receipts		Imputed rents	Income in kind consumed	Total expenditure
			In kind receipts	Home-produced			
Consumption expenditure							
101-Food & non-alcoholic beverages	1,540	310	20	160	0	0	2,030
102-Alcohol & tobacco	640	0	10	0	0	0	650
103-Clothing	190	0	0	0	0	0	190
104-Housing	450	0	0	0	610	0	1,070
105-Furniture & HH goods	320	0	0	0	0	0	320
106-Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107-Transport	280	0	10	0	0	0	290
108-Communication	300	0	0	0	0	0	300
109-Culture & leisure	170	0	0	0	0	0	170
110-Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
111-Hotels & restaurants	40	0	0	0	0	0	40
112-Miscellaneous goods & services	220	0	10	0	0	100	330
Total consumption expenditure	**4,150**	**310**	**60**	**160**	**610**	**100**	**5,390**
Non-consumption expenditure							
201-Cash donation - ceremonies	280	0	0	0	0	0	280
202-Cash donation - remittances	50	0	0	0	0	0	50
203-Cash donation - church	230	0	0	0	0	0	230
204-Cash donation - community	50	0	0	0	0	0	50
205-Fines & taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total non-consumption expenditure	**610**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**610**
Investment							
301-Construction / house improvement	30	0	0	0	0	0	30
302-Plants and equipment	60	0	0	0	0	0	60
Total investment	**90**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**90**
Total expenditure	**4,860**	**310**	**60**	**160**	**610**	**100**	**6,090**

Table 9: Distribution of HH expenditure within main category and type (%)

	Cash	Income-related	In kind receipts		Imputed rents	Income in kind consumed	Total expenditure
			In kind receipts	Home-produced			
Consumption expenditure							
101-Food & non-alcoholic beverages	28.6%	5.8%	0.3%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.7%
102-Alcohol & tobacco	11.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%
103-Clothing	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
104-Housing	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	19.8%
105-Furniture & HH goods	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
106-Health	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
107-Transport	5.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
108-Communication	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
109-Culture & leisure	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
110-Education	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
111-Hotels & restaurants	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
112-Miscellaneous goods & services	4.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	6.1%
Total consumption expenditure	**77.0%**	**5.8%**	**1.1%**	**3.0%**	**11.3%**	**1.8%**	**100.0%**
Non-consumption expenditure							
201-Cash donation - ceremonies	46.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	46.1%
202-Cash donation - remittances	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%
203-Cash donation - church	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%
204-Cash donation - community	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
205-Fines & taxes	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total non-consumption expenditure	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**
Investment							
301-Construction / house improvement	31.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.7%
302-Plants and equipment	68.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	68.3%
Total investment	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 10: Distribution of HH expenditure within total expenditure (%)

	Cash	Income-related	In kind receipts		Imputed rents	Income in kind consumed	Total expenditure
			In kind receipts	Home-produced			
Consumption expenditure							
101-Food & non-alcoholic beverages	25.3%	5.1%	0.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	33.4%
102-Alcohol & tobacco	10.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%
103-Clothing	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
104-Housing	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	17.5%
105-Furniture & HH goods	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%
106-Health	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
107-Transport	4.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%
108-Communication	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%
109-Culture & leisure	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
110-Education	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
111-Hotels & restaurants	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
112-Miscellaneous goods & services	3.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	5.4%
Total consumption expenditure	**68.2%**	**5.1%**	**0.9%**	**2.6%**	**10.0%**	**1.6%**	**88.5%**
Non-consumption expenditure							
201-Cash donation - ceremonies	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%
202-Cash donation - remittances	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
203-Cash donation - church	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
204-Cash donation - community	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
205-Fines & taxes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total non-consumption expenditure	**10.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**10.0%**
Investment							
301-Construction / house improvement	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
302-Plants and equipment	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Total investment	**1.5%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**1.5%**
Total expenditure	**79.7%**	**5.1%**	**0.9%**	**2.6%**	**10.0%**	**1.6%**	**100.0%**

Table 11: Proportion of HHs reporting expenditure by category and type (%)

	Cash	Income-related	In kind receipts		Imputed rents	Income in kind consumed
			In kind receipts	Home-produced		
Consumption expenditure						
101-Food & non-alcoholic beverages	99.9%	70.8%	4.7%	47.4%	0.0%	0.0%
102-Alcohol & tobacco	80.3%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
103-Clothing	67.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
104-Housing	98.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	94.9%	0.0%
105-Furniture & HH goods	93.6%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
106-Health	16.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
107-Transport	81.1%	0.0%	16.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
108-Communication	95.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
109-Culture & leisure	53.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
110-Education	12.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
111-Hotels & restaurants	19.3%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
112-Miscellaneous goods & services	92.6%	0.0%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%
Non-consumption expenditure						
201-Cash donation - ceremonies	94.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
202-Cash donation - remittances	39.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
203-Cash donation - church	90.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
204-Cash donation - community	52.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
205-Fines & taxes	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Investment						
301-Construction / house improvement	19.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
302-Plants and equipment	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

SECTION 5: HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In this section, we provide a summary of the main components of HH income in Tokelau. The first subsection highlights some of the important facts relating to HH income that might otherwise be lost in the tabulations, shown in the second subsection. The tabulations provide a set of agreed regionally standardised income tables.

HH INCOME SUMMARY

Figure 2: Composition of total HH income, by income category (%)

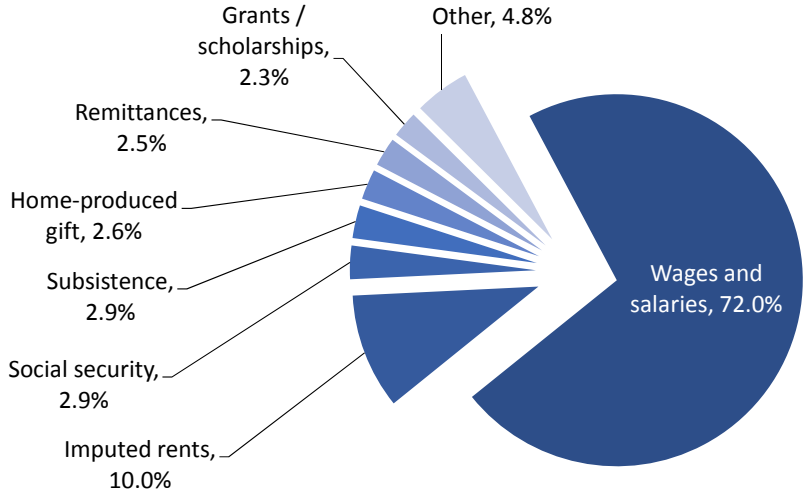


Figure 3: Composition of total HH income, by income type (NZ$)

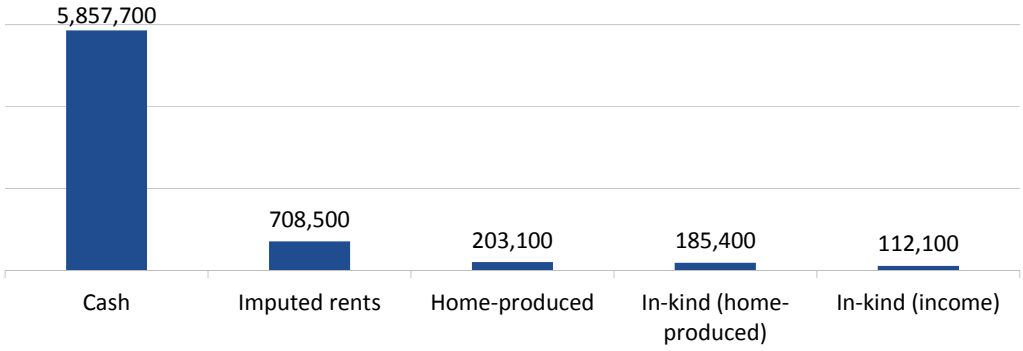
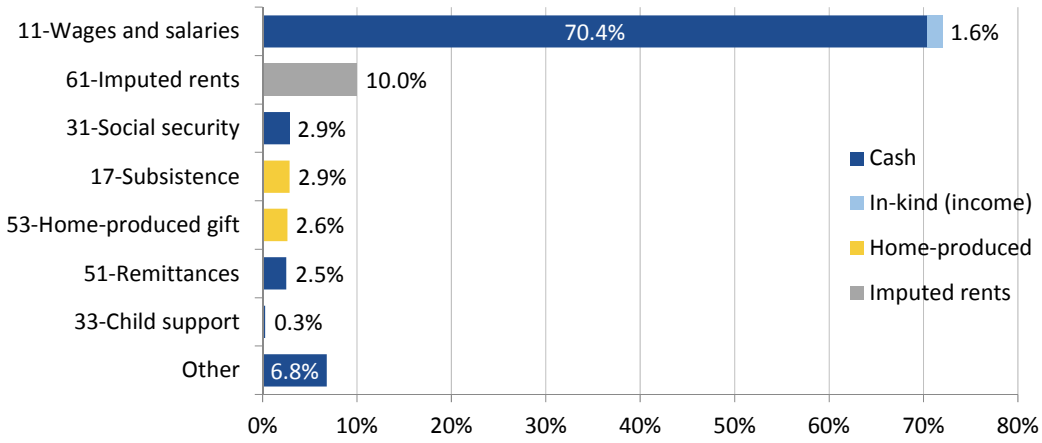


Figure 4: Composition of HH income, by income category and type (%)



HOUSEHOLD INCOME TABLES

Table 12: Total annual HH income, by income category and type (NZ$)

	Cash	In-kind (income)	Home-produced	In-kind (home-produced)	Imputed rents	Total income
Employment income						
11-Wages and salaries	4,974,200	112,100	0	0	0	5,086,300
12-Business	73,400	0	0	0	0	73,400
13-Agriculture	3,900	0	0	0	0	3,900
14-Fisheries	5,200	0	0	0	0	5,200
15-Livestock	12,900	0	0	0	0	12,900
16-Handicrafts	70,800	0	0	0	0	70,800
17-Subsistence	0	0	203,100	0	0	203,100
Total employment income	**5,140,400**	**112,100**	**203,100**	**0**	**0**	**5,455,600**
Property income						
21-Home rental	28,900	0	0	0	0	28,900
22-Land lease	12,600	0	0	0	0	12,600
23-Interest	1,300	0	0	0	0	1,300
Total property income	**42,800**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**42,800**
Transfer income						
31-Social security	205,600	0	0	0	0	205,600
32-Superannuation	81,000	0	0	0	0	81,000
33-Child support	19,200	0	0	0	0	19,200
35-Grants / scholarships	161,300	0	0	0	0	161,300
39-Other transfers	28,200	0	0	0	0	28,200
Total transfer income	**495,300**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**495,300**
Casual receipts						
42-Sale of motor vehicle	1,720	0	0	0	0	1,720
Total casual receipts	**1,720**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,720**
Remittances and gifts						
51-Remittances	177,200	0	0	0	0	177,200
53-Home-produced gift	0	0	0	185,400	0	185,400
Total remittances and gifts	**177,200**	**0**	**0**	**185,400**	**0**	**362,600**
Imputed rents						
61-Imputed rents	0	0	0	0	708,500	708,500
Total imputed rents	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**708,500**	**708,500**
Total income	**5,857,700**	**112,100**	**203,100**	**185,400**	**708,500**	**7,066,700**

Table 13: Average annual HH income (NZ$)

	Cash	In-kind (income)	Home-produced	In-kind (home-produced)	Imputed rents	Total income
Employment income						
11-Wages and salaries	19,820	450	0	0	0	20,260
12-Business	290	0	0	0	0	290
13-Agriculture	20	0	0	0	0	20
14-Fisheries	20	0	0	0	0	20
15-Livestock	50	0	0	0	0	50
16-Handicrafts	280	0	0	0	0	280
17-Subsistence	0	0	810	0	0	810
Total employment income	**20,480**	**450**	**810**	**0**	**0**	**21,740**
Property income						
21-Home rental	120	0	0	0	0	120
22-Land lease	50	0	0	0	0	50
23-Interest	10	0	0	0	0	10
Total property income	**170**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**170**
Transfer income						
31-Social security	820	0	0	0	0	820
32-Superannuation	320	0	0	0	0	320
33-Child support	80	0	0	0	0	80
35-Grants / scholarships	640	0	0	0	0	640
39-Other transfers	110	0	0	0	0	110
Total transfer income	**1,970**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,970**
Casual receipts						
42-Sale of motor vehicle	10	0	0	0	0	10
Total casual receipts	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**
Remittances and gifts						
51-Remittances	710	0	0	0	0	710
53-Home-produced gift	0	0	0	740	0	740
Total remittances and gifts	**710**	**0**	**0**	**740**	**0**	**1,440**
Imputed rents						
61-Imputed rents	0	0	0	0	2,820	2,820
Total imputed rents	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,820**	**2,820**
Total income	**23,340**	**450**	**810**	**740**	**2,820**	**28,150**

Table 14: Average annual per capita income (NZ$)

	Cash	In-kind (income)	Home-produced	In-kind (home-produced)	Imputed rents	Total income
Employment income						
11-Wages and salaries	4,290	100	0	0	0	4,390
12-Business	60	0	0	0	0	60
13-Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-Livestock	10	0	0	0	0	10
16-Handicrafts	60	0	0	0	0	60
17-Subsistence	0	0	180	0	0	180
Total employment income	**4,440**	**100**	**180**	**0**	**0**	**4,710**
Property income						
21-Home rental	20	0	0	0	0	20
22-Land lease	10	0	0	0	0	10
23-Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total property income	**40**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40**
Transfer income						
31-Social security	180	0	0	0	0	180
32-Superannuation	70	0	0	0	0	70
33-Child support	20	0	0	0	0	20
35-Grants / scholarships	140	0	0	0	0	140
39-Other transfers	20	0	0	0	0	20
Total transfer income	**430**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**430**
Casual receipts						
42-Sale of motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	1,720
Total casual receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,720**
Remittances and gifts						
51-Remittances	150	0	0	0	0	150
53-Home-produced gift	0	0	0	160	0	160
Total remittances and gifts	**150**	**0**	**0**	**160**	**0**	**310**
Imputed rents						
61-Imputed rents	0	0	0	0	610	610
Total imputed rents	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**610**	**610**
Total income	**5,050**	**100**	**180**	**160**	**610**	**6,100**

Table 15: Distribution of HH income within main category and type (%)

	Cash	In-kind (income)	Home-produced	In-kind (home-produced)	Imputed rents	Total income
Employment income						
11-Wages and salaries	70.4%	1.6%	0%	0%	0%	72.0%
12-Business	1.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.0%
13-Agriculture	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%
14-Fisheries	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%
15-Livestock	0.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%
16-Handicrafts	1.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.0%
17-Subsistence	0%	0%	2.9%	0%	0%	2.9%
Total employment income	**72.7%**	**1.6%**	**2.9%**	**0%**	**0%**	**77.2%**
Property income						0.0%
21-Home rental	0.4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.4%
22-Land lease	0.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%
23-Interest	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%
Total property income	**0.6%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0.6%**
Transfer income	0.0%					0.0%
31-Social security	2.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2.9%
32-Superannuation	1.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.1%
33-Child support	0.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.3%
35-Grants / scholarships	2.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2.3%
39-Other transfers	0.4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.4%
Total transfer income	**7.0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**7.0%**
Casual receipts						0.0%
42-Sale of motor vehicle	0.02%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%
Total casual receipts	**0.02%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0.0%**
Remittances and gifts						0.0%
51-Remittances	2.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2.5%
53-Home-produced gift	0%	0%	0%	2.6%	0%	2.6%
Total remittances and gifts	**2.5%**	**0%**	**0%**	**2.6%**	**0%**	**5.1%**
Imputed rents						0.0%
61-Imputed rents	0%	0%	0%	0%	10.0%	10.0%
Total imputed rents	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**10.0%**	**10.0%**
Total income	**82.9%**	**1.6%**	**2.9%**	**2.6%**	**10.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 16: Distribution of HH income within total income (%)

	Cash	In-kind (income)	Home-produced	In-kind (home-produced)	Imputed rents	Total income
Employment income						
11-Wages and salaries	91.2%	2.1%	0%	0%	0%	93.2%
12-Business	1.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.3%
13-Agriculture	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%
14-Fisheries	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%
15-Livestock	0.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%
16-Handicrafts	1.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.3%
17-Subsistence	0%	0%	3.7%	0%	0%	3.7%
Total employment income	**94.2%**	**2.1%**	**3.7%**	**0%**	**0%**	**100.0%**
Property income						
21-Home rental	67.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67.5%
22-Land lease	29.4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29.4%
23-Interest	3.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.0%
Total property income	**100.0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**100.0%**
Transfer income						
31-Social security	41.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41.5%
32-Superannuation	16.4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16.4%
33-Child support	3.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.9%
35-Grants / scholarships	32.6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32.6%
39-Other transfers	5.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5.7%
Total transfer income	**100.0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**100.0%**
Casual receipts						
42-Sale of motor vehicle	100.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100.0%
Total casual receipts	**100.0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**100.0%**
Remittances and gifts						
51-Remittances	48.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48.9%
53-Home-produced gift	0%	0%	0%	51.1%	0%	51.1%
Total remittances and gifts	**48.9%**	**0%**	**0%**	**51.1%**	**0%**	**100.0%**
Imputed rents						
61-Imputed rents	0%	0%	0%	0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total imputed rents	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 17: Proportion of HHs reporting income category and type (%)

	Cash	In-kind (income)	Home-produced	In-kind (home-produced)	Imputed rents	Total income
Employment income						
11-Wages and salaries	96%	8%	0%	0%	0%	96%
12-Business	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
13-Agriculture	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
14-Fisheries	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%
15-Livestock	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%
16-Handicrafts	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%
17-Subsistence	0%	0%	71%	0%	0%	88%
Total employment income	**98%**	**8%**	**71%**	**0%**	**0%**	**99%**
Property income						
21-Home rental	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
22-Land lease	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
23-Interest	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Total property income	**7%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**7%**
Transfer income						
31-Social security	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
32-Superannuation	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%
33-Child support	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
35-Grants / scholarships	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
39-Other transfers	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Total transfer income	**48%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**48%**
Casual receipts						
42-Sale of motor vehicle	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Total casual receipts	**1%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**
Remittances and gifts						0.0%
51-Remittances	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%
53-Home-produced gift	0%	0%	0%	47%	0%	47%
Total remittances and gifts	**19%**	**0%**	**0%**	**47%**	**0%**	**61%**
Imputed rents						
61-Imputed rents	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total imputed rents	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**100%**	**100%**
Total income	**100%**	**8%**	**71%**	**47%**	**100%**	**100%**

SECTION 6: POPULATION PROFILE AND DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

In this section, we present selected characteristics of the population in Tokelau and the dwellings in which they live. Tokelau conducts five-yearly population and housing censuses (next scheduled for October 2016) and it is not the objective of HIES to present comprehensive demographic and dwelling information. Therefore, this section is intended to be brief, serving to compare the HIES results with previous census results so as to provide evidence for the robustness of the HIES data.

POPULATION PROFILE

Below we present the population structure, by gender and age group, HH size and other demographic information.

Table 18 compares the estimated number of HHs, persons and average HH size from HIES with those from the 2013 population count (de facto population). The HIES sample was drawn from the 2013 HH listing, which is why the HH figures match exactly. However it is a good sign that the population and average HH size estimates closely match those from the 2013 population count, as this validates the significance of the HIES results.

Table 18: HHs, population and average HH size comparison between HIES and population count

	2015/16 population count			2013 population count			% difference		
	HHs	Population	Average HH size	HHs	Population (usually present)	Average HH size	HHs	Population	Average HH size
Total	251	1159	4.6	251	1110	4.4	0%	4%	4%

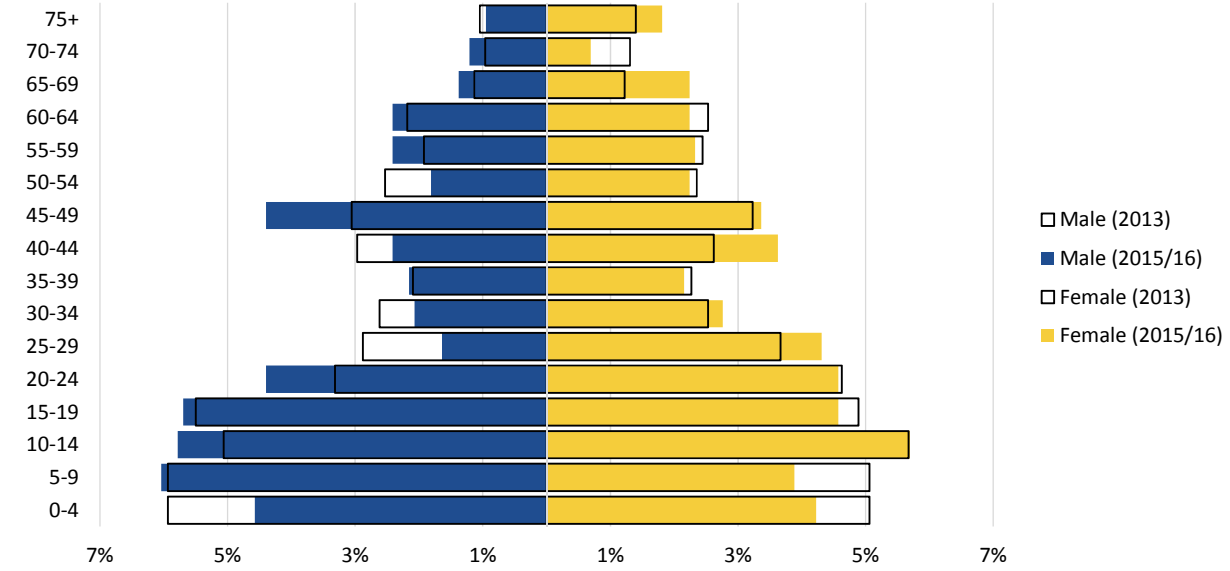
Similarly to total population estimates, comparison of the structure of the population in the 2015/16 HIES with the 2013 population count shows that the results are comparable (Table 19). That is, the median age, the sex ratio and the dependency ratio comparison of HIES and the 2013 population count are sufficiently similar to support the statement that the national aggregated HIES results are robust.

Table 19: Median age, sex and dependency ratio comparison between HIES and population count

	2015/16 HIES			2013 population count			% difference		
	Median age	Sex ratio	Dependency ratio	Median age	Sex ratio	Dependency ratio	Median age	Sex ratio	Dependency ratio
Total	25	0.97	0.63	24	0.98	0.60	4%	0%	5%

The comparison of the results presented in Tables 18 and 19 indicate that the HIES and applied sampling weights are appropriate, supporting the robustness of the HIES results at the national level. Lower level spatial disaggregation is, however, not recommended as the HIES sample was designed to only report aggregates at the Tokelau national level.

Figure 5: Population age structure comparison between HIES and population count, by sex



The comparison of the population age structure of the 2015/16 HIES and the 2013 population count again validates the national HIES estimates. Figure 5 demonstrates that the structure and age distribution of the population by gender is reasonably close to that of the 2013 population count[6].

Activity profile (aged 15+)

The main activity in the past seven days for the population aged 15 years and older, was paid employment in the public sector, with 65% of persons reporting this as their main activity. Following this, 12% of the population reported being a full time student and 11% were a homemaker. The remaining 11%, in order of magnitude, consisted of subsistence worker (3%), volunteer (2%), retiree (2%), physically or mentally challenged (2%), employee in the private sector (1%). Unpaid family workers, unpaid family helpers and people who did nothing collectively made up about one percent.

By gender, there was a greater proportion of males declaring their main activity to be an employee in the public sector than females: 78% and 54% of the population, respectively. A much greater proportion of the female population conducted homemaking activities (18% of females compared with 1% of males). The proportions of the remaining activities were fairly similar across genders.

Of the economically active population (those in the labour force), 89% worked for 30 or more hours per week, with the remainder working for less than 30 hours as their main activity per week. Females and males tended to work similar hours per week.

Around 75% of males who worked for less than 30 hours a week expressed their willingness to work more in this main activity, while only around 45% of females did.

In terms of secondary activity in the last seven days, home making activities accounted for 49% of activities (for the population aged 15 years and older). This was followed by subsistence (27%), voluntary work (11%) and student activities (6%).

Secondary activities by females mainly consisted of home maker (71%), voluntary work (10%), subsistence (9%) and student activities (5%). For males this consisted of subsistence activities (46%), home maker (24%), voluntary work (13%) and student activities (7%).

Almost half of the population undertook their secondary activities for less than ten hours per week and 90% for less than 30 hours per week. Around one-third of the population would be willing to work more in their secondary activity. Similar trends exist when disaggregated by gender.

Job search (aged 15+)

Two percent of the population actively looked for a job in the past seven days. Of the population that did not

[6] *The HIES provides only estimates of population structure as half of the HHs were interviewed, the census is the most accurate source of information for demographic profile.*

look for a job, the main reasons include: already have a job (58%), not wanting to work more (14%), engaged in student activities (12%) and having home duties (8%). Only two percent of the population did not search for a job as they believe that there is no work available or because they are waiting for a friend or family member to identify employment opportunities on their behalf.

Comparing this by gender, the main reason for not searching for a job is already having a full-time job, however a lower proportion of women (50%) than men (66%) reported this. The main difference between women and men is that a higher proportion of women did not look for work due to home duties and student obligations.

In the past seven days, 26% of males and 19% of females reported that they were willing and available to work or take on another job.

Education (aged 3+)

Almost the entire population has attended a formal education and the few who have not are either too young or are mentally or physically challenged.

Over one-third of people are currently attending an education institution and all are less than 35 years of age.

Of the population that have attended an educational institution, but are no longer attending, almost half left school as they had completed their desired level; 20% left for personal reasons, 11% had to help at home and 9% needed to find a job. Similar trends exist across genders, however a higher proportion of women left education due to personal reasons.

There's a fairly even spread of the population in terms of highest grade completed and a relatively even distribution by gender; 10% of the population completed year 6 or less, 39% completed year 11 or less, 64% completed year 13 or less; 16% of the population completed tertiary grades and 13% completed a trade certificate; 5% of the population did not complete any level.

Internet use (aged 10+)

Almost half of males and two-thirds of females used the internet in the past month. By age group, around 80 to 90% of the population aged 15 to 29 used the internet in the past month, while less than half of the population aged 50 and over used the internet. In the age range of 15 to 29, almost all females used the internet, while only 70% of males did.

Around half of the internet users primarily access the internet from home, one-third from work, 15% from school and 10% at another HH.

Alcohol use (aged 10+)

Forty one percent of the population reported consuming alcohol in the past seven days of interview. Around half of persons aged 20 to 65 reported consuming alcohol, with the highest consuming age range being from 35 to 39 years old, with 76% of people in this age group consuming alcohol.

A much higher proportion of males consume alcohol, with 54% of the male population reporting use of alcohol in comparison with 29% of women.

In the age range of 35 to 39, almost all (92%) males reported using alcohol in the seven days before interview. Around three-quarters of males aged 20 to 69 years old reported using alcohol in the previous seven days.

Almost two-thirds of females aged 30 to 40 years old reported consuming alcohol in the past seven days, 41% of females aged 20 to 69 years old reporting alcohol consumption over the same period.

Tobacco use (aged 10+)

Forty two percent of the population reported tobacco use in the past seven days of interview. More than half of persons aged 20 to 69 reported using tobacco, with the highest consuming age range being from 40 to 44 years old, with 75% of people in this age group smoking tobacco. Almost 60% of persons aged 20 to 59 years old reported using tobacco.

A similar proportion of males and females aged 10 years and over used tobacco, with 43% of males reporting using tobacco and 40% of females.

Around three-quarters of males aged 30 to 44 used tobacco, while 80% of females aged 40 to 49 used tobacco.

Half of the smoking population reported smoking from 20 to 79 cigarettes in the seven days prior to interview, with one-third smoking more than 100 cigarettes over this period; 5% of the smoking population consume more than 200 cigarettes per week and almost all of these persons are female.

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

This subsection presents HH characteristics, which are linked to HH expenditure. Given the objectives of HIES and the short time between HIES and census, this subsection is intentionally short and mainly focuses on dwelling characteristics that are relevant to HH expenditure.

In addition to those characteristics that are linked to expenditure, we report on HH participation in income-generating activities, such as agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

Expenditure-related characteristics

Every HH is connected to the electricity grid, however 18% have an alternative power source. This alternative source mainly consists of a private generator or a solar system, however there are some occurrences where HHs share a generator.

Almost all HHs use the electricity grid as their main source of lighting. Secondary sources consist mainly of battery lamps.

Fifty seven percent of HHs used gas for cooking, 35% used a kerosene stove and 6% used an electric range.

Ninety one percent of HHs had a landline, of which 96% are operational. Less than half of HHs (38%) have a wired internet connection (usually dial-up) and around one-third of HHs have access to a wired connection.

Eighty six percent of HHs are owner-occupied while 14% live rent free. In the sample, there was no occurrence of a rent-paying HH, which indicated that no HH rental market exists.

Income-related characteristics

A large proportion of HH participate in primary production related activities (Table 20).

Table 20: HH participation in primary activities

	HHs	Proportion
Agriculture	100	40%
Fishing	200	80%
Livestock	167	67%
Handicrafts	111	44%

POPULATION TABLES

Table 21: Relationship to HH head, by age group and sex

	Head	Spouse	Son/ daughter	Son/ daughter in-law	Parent Son/ daughter	Uncle/ aunt	Grandson/ daughter	Brother/ sister	Other relative	Non-relative	Total
0 to 4	-	-	44	-	-	-	38	-	20	-	102
5 to 9	-	-	68	2	-	-	33	2	9	-	115
10 to 14	-	-	96	2	-	-	20	2	12	-	133
15 to 19	2	-	95	-	-	-	7	5	10	-	119
20 to 24	4	2	75	2	-	-	2	4	12	2	105
25 to 29	9	8	34	-	-	-	-	11	4	2	69
30 to 34	21	10	10	2	-	-	-	5	6	2	56
35 to 39	19	13	10	2	-	-	-	4	2	-	50
40 to 44	35	23	2	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	69
45 to 49	43	34	-	-	2	2	-	6	2	-	90
50 to 54	25	13	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	47

	Head	Spouse	Son/ daughter	Son/ daughter in-law	Parent Son/ daughter	Uncle/ aunt	Grandson/ daughter	Brother/ sister	Other relative	Non-relative	Total
55 to 59	23	26	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	55
60 to 64	30	10	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	53
65 to 69	22	13	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	42
70 to 74	8	11	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	22
75+	9	-	-	-	18	4	-	2	-	-	32
Total	**251**	**162**	**438**	**15**	**54**	**10**	**100**	**44**	**79**	**6**	**1159**
Distribution (%)	***22%***	***14%***	***38%***	***1%***	***5%***	***1%***	***9%***	***4%***	***7%***	***1%***	***100%***
Male											
0 to 4	-	-	21	-	-	-	19	-	13	-	53
5 to 9	-	-	41	2	-	-	20	-	7	-	70
10 to 14	-	-	47	2	-	-	10	-	8	-	67
15 to 19	2		52	-	-	-	4	2	4	-	66
20 to 24	2	2	33	2	-	-	2	-	8	2	51
25 to 29	2	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	19
30 to 34	10	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	24
35 to 39	10	9	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	25
40 to 44	16	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	28
45 to 49	23	19	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	-	51
50 to 54	10	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
55 to 59	12	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	28
60 to 64	21	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	28
65 to 69	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
70 to 74	6	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	14
75+	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	11
Total males	**130**	**70**	**213**	**15**	**23**	**2**	**55**	**11**	**51**	**4**	**572**
Distribution males (%)	***23%***	***12%***	***37%***	***3%***	***4%***	***0%***	***10%***	***2%***	***9%***	***1%***	***100%***
Female											
0 to 4	-	-	24	-	-	-	19	-	7	-	49
5 to 9	-	-	27	-	-	-	13	2	2	-	45
10 to 14	-	-	49	-	-	-	10	2	4	-	66
15 to 19	-	-	42	-	-	-	2	2	6	-	53
20 to 24	2	-	43	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	53
25 to 29	7	6	22	-	-	-	-	11	2	2	50
30 to 34	11	8	6	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	32
35 to 39	9	4	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	25
40 to 44	19	16	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	42
45 to 49	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	39
50 to 54	15	6	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	26
55 to 59	11	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	27
60 to 64	9	10	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	26
65 to 69	8	10	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	26
70 to 74	2	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8
75+	6	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	-	-	21
Total females	**121**	**93**	**225**	**-**	**31**	**8**	**44**	**33**	**29**	**2**	**587**
Distribution females (%)	***21%***	***16%***	***38%***	***-***	***5%***	***1%***	***7%***	***6%***	***5%***	***0%***	***100%***
TOTAL	**251**	**163**	**438**	**15**	**54**	**10**	**99**	**44**	**80**	**6**	**1159**
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***22%***	***14%***	***38%***	***1%***	***5%***	***1%***	***9%***	***4%***	***7%***	***1%***	***100%***

Table 22: Birthplace, by age group and sex

	Tokelau: Atafu	Tokelau: Fakaofo	Tokelau: Nukunonu	Tuvalu	Samoa	New Zealand	Australia	Other Pacific island	Other	Total
0 to 4	21	21	17	-	22	11	10	-	-	102
5 to 9	14	9	20	-	31	15	20	5	2	115
10 to 14	9	13	28	-	19	33	23	7	2	133
15 to 19	19	22	13	4	4	29	20	4	2	119
20 to 24	19	36	11	2	18	12	-	4	2	105
25 to 29	16	30	6	2	4	4	2	4	-	69
30 to 34	12	15	15	2	8	-	-	4	-	56
35 to 39	12	6	11	-	12	6	-	2	-	50
40 to 44	23	11	15	-	4	8	-	6	2	69
45 to 49	32	25	13	8	7	4	-	-	-	90
50 to 54	21	6	12	-	4	-	-	4	-	47
55 to 59	18	19	8	-	9	-	-	2	-	55
60 to 64	19	21	9	-	2	-	-	2	-	53
65 to 69	9	7	13	-	9	-	-	2	2	42
70 to 74	-	7	4	2	6	-	-	4	-	22
75+	14	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Total	**257**	**260**	**202**	**20**	**158**	**123**	**75**	**52**	**12**	**1159**
Distribution (%)	***22%***	***22%***	***17%***	***2%***	***14%***	***11%***	***6%***	***4%***	***1%***	***100%***
Male										
0 to 4	14	11	11	-	9	4	4	-	-	53
5 to 9	7	6	17	-	19	6	11	2	2	70
10 to 14	4	7	19	-	6	23	9	-	-	67
15 to 19	9	13	9	2	4	14	11	2	-	66
20 to 24	9	13	4	2	13	11	-	-	-	51
25 to 29	9	-	4	-	2	2	-	2	-	19
30 to 34	-	6	12	2	4	-	-	-	-	24
35 to 39	5	4	2	-	8	4	-	2	-	25
40 to 44	9	4	4	-	2	6	-	2	-	28
45 to 49	14	17	11	2	4	2	-	-	-	51
50 to 54	5	2	8	-	4	-	-	2	-	21
55 to 59	11	6	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	28
60 to 64	9	9	6	-	2	-	-	2	-	28
65 to 69	2	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	2	16
70 to 74	-	2	2	2	4	-	-	4	-	14
75+	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Total males	**116**	**103**	**118**	**10**	**93**	**73**	**35**	**20**	**4**	**572**
Distribution males (%)	***20%***	***18%***	***21%***	***2%***	***16%***	***13%***	***6%***	***3%***	***1%***	***100%***
Female										
0 to 4	7	11	6	-	13	6	6	-	-	49
5 to 9	7	2	4	-	12	8	9	2	-	45
10 to 14	5	6	9	-	13	10	14	7	2	66
15 to 19	9	9	4	2	16	-	9	2	2	53
20 to 24	9	24	7	-	5	2	-	4	2	53
25 to 29	7	30	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	50
30 to 34	12	9	4	-	4	-	-	4	-	32
35 to 39	7	2	9	-	4	2	-	-	-	25
40 to 44	14	6	11	-	2	2	-	4	2	42
45 to 49	19	8	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	39
50 to 54	16	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	26
55 to 59	7	13	4	-	2	-	-	2	-	27
60 to 64	9	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
65 to 69	7	7	7	-	2	-	-	2	-	26

	Tokelau: Atafu	Tokelau: Fakaofo	Tokelau: Nukunonu	Tuvalu	Samoa	New Zealand	Australia	Other Pacific island	Other	Total
70 to 74	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	8
75+	7	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Total females	**141**	**157**	**84**	**10**	**65**	**50**	**40**	**32**	**8**	**587**
Distribution females (%)	***24%***	***27%***	***14%***	***2%***	***11%***	***9%***	***7%***	***5%***	***1%***	***100%***
TOTAL	**257**	**260**	**202**	**20**	**158**	**123**	**75**	**52**	**12**	**1159**
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***22%***	***22%***	***17%***	***2%***	***14%***	***11%***	***6%***	***4%***	***1%***	***100%***

Table 23: Citizenship, by age group and sex

	New Zealand	Samoa	Other	Total
0 to 4	91	6	4	102
5 to 9	101	8	6	115
10 to 14	117	8	8	133
15 to 19	97	2	19	119
20 to 24	89	9	6	105
25 to 29	59	4	7	69
30 to 34	40	8	8	56
35 to 39	40	6	4	50
40 to 44	63	2	4	69
45 to 49	75	7	8	90
50 to 54	43	2	2	47
55 to 59	53	2		55
60 to 64	51	2		53
65 to 69	34	2	6	42
70 to 74	15	2	6	22
75+	32			32
Total	**999**	**66**	**94**	**1159**
Distribution (%)	***86%***	***6%***	***8%***	***100%***
Male				
0 to 4	49	2	2	53
5 to 9	58	6	6	70
10 to 14	62	2	4	67
15 to 19	50	2	13	66
20 to 24	41	7	4	51
25 to 29	17	2	-	19
30 to 34	16	4	4	24
35 to 39	19	2	4	25
40 to 44	24	2	2	28
45 to 49	44	4	2	51
50 to 54	17	2	2	21
55 to 59	28	-	-	28
60 to 64	26	-	2	28
65 to 69	10	2	4	16
70 to 74	7	2	6	14
75+	11	-	-	11
Total males	**478**	**39**	**55**	**572**
Distribution males (%)	***84%***	***7%***	***10%***	***100%***

	New Zealand	Samoa	Other	Total
Female				
0 to 4	42	4	2	49
5 to 9	43	2	-	45
10 to 14	55	7	4	66
15 to 19	47	-	6	53
20 to 24	48	2	2	53
25 to 29	42	2	7	50
30 to 34	24	4	4	32
35 to 39	21	4	-	25
40 to 44	40	-	2	42
45 to 49	31	2	6	39
50 to 54	26	-	-	26
55 to 59	25	-	2	27
60 to 64	26	-	-	26
65 to 69	23	-	2	26
70 to 74	8	-	-	8
75+	21	-	-	21
Total females	**521**	**27**	**38**	**587**
Distribution females (%)	***89%***	***5%***	***6%***	***100%***
TOTAL	**999**	**66**	**93**	**1159**
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***86%***	***6%***	***8%***	***100%***

Table 24: Marital status, by age group and sex

	Never married	Legally married	Traditional	Consensual	Separated	Total
0 to 4	102	-	-	-	-	102
5 to 9	115	-	-	-	-	115
10 to 14	133	-	-	-	-	133
15 to 19	119	-	-	-	-	119
20 to 24	91	14	-	-	-	105
25 to 29	46	21	-	2	-	69
30 to 34	21	35	-	-	-	56
35 to 39	8	38	2	-	2	50
40 to 44	8	57	4	-	-	69
45 to 49	4	79	2	2	2	90
50 to 54	2	40	2	-	2	47
55 to 59	2	47	2	-	4	55
60 to 64	8	39	-	2	4	53
65 to 69	6	32	-	-	4	42
70 to 74	2	18	-	-	2	22
75+	4	13	-	-	15	32
Total	**671**	**433**	**13**	**7**	**36**	**1159**
Distribution %	***58%***	***37%***	***1%***	***1%***	***3%***	***100%***
Male						
0 to 4	53	-	-	-	-	53
5 to 9	70	-	-	-	-	70
10 to 14	67	-	-	-	-	67
15 to 19	66	-	-	-	-	66
20 to 24	45	7	-	-	-	51
25 to 29	15	4	-	-	-	19
30 to 34	8	16	-	-	-	24
35 to 39	4	21	-	-	-	25
40 to 44	2	24	2	-	-	28
45 to 49	2	45	-	2	2	51
50 to 54	-	18	2	-	-	21
55 to 59	2	22	-	-	4	28
60 to 64	4	22	-	2	-	28
65 to 69	2	12	-	-	2	16
70 to 74	-	14	-	-	-	14
75+	-	7	-	-	4	11
Total males	**339**	**212**	**4**	**4**	**12**	**572**
Distribution males (%)	***59%***	***37%***	***1%***	***1%***	***2%***	***100%***
Female						
0 to 4	49	-	-	-	-	49
5 to 9	45	-	-	-	-	45
10 to 14	66	-	-	-	-	66
15 to 19	53	-	-	-	-	53
20 to 24	46	7	-	-	-	53
25 to 29	31	17	-	2	-	50
30 to 34	13	19	-	-	-	32
35 to 39	4	17	2	-	2	25
40 to 44	7	33	2	-	-	42

	Never married	Legally married	Traditional	Consensual	Separated	Total
45 to 49	2	34	2	-	-	39
50 to 54	2	22	-	-	2	26
55 to 59	-	25	2	-	-	27
60 to 64	4	17	-	-	4	26
65 to 69	4	20	-	-	2	26
70 to 74	2	4	-	-	2	8
75+	4	6	-	-	11	21
Total females	**332**	**221**	**8**	**2**	**23**	**587**
Distribution females (%)	***57%***	***38%***	***1%***	***0%***	***4%***	***100%***
TOTAL	**671**	**433**	**12**	**6**	**35**	**1159**
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***58%***	***37%***	***1%***	***1%***	***3%***	***100%***



©: Jaap ('iapi') Jasperse

Mataliki (R), Fasefulu (L) & ship to shore transport in Fakaofo: ceremonial welcome of the new Ulu in February 2016

Table 25: Main activity, by age group and sex (aged 15+)

	Self employed	Employee - public	Employee - private	Subsistence	Unpaid family worker	Unpaid family helper	Volunteer worker	Full time student	Part time student	Home maker	Retired	None - did not work	Disabled	Total
15 to 19	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	73	4	9	-	2	-	119
20 to 24	-	64	-	-		2	2	25	2	9	-	-	-	105
25 to 29	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	69
30 to 34	2	42	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	56
35 to 39	-	41	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
40 to 44	-	59	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	2	69
45 to 49	-	71	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	14	-	-	-	90
50 to 54	-	38	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	47
55 to 59	-	41	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	55
60 to 64	-	36	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	53
65 to 69	-	22	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	7	2	-	2	42
70 to 74	-	17	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	22
75+	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13		2	32
Total	**2**	**529**	**9**	**21**	**2**	**4**	**13**	**101**	**6**	**86**	**17**	**4**	**13**	**809**
Distribution (%)	***0%***	***65%***	***1%***	***3%***	***0%***	***0%***	***2%***	***12%***	***1%***	***11%***	***2%***	***0%***	***2%***	***100%***
Male														
15 to 19	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	29	2	2	-	-	-	66
20 to 24	-	35	-	-	-	2	2	13	-	-	-	2	-	51
25 to 29	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
30 to 34	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
35 to 39	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
40 to 44	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
45 to 49	-	46	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	51
50 to 54	-	18	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
55 to 59	-	23	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
60 to 64	-	19	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	28
65 to 69	-	12		5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
70 to 74	-	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	14
75+	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	11
Total males	**-**	**297**	**4**	**14**	**-**	**2**	**4**	**41**	**2**	**7**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**382**
Distribution males (%)	***-***	***78%***	***1%***	***4%***	***-***	***1%***	***1%***	***11%***	***1%***	***2%***	***2%***	***1%***	***1%***	***100%***

	Self employed	Employee - public	Employee - private	Subsistence	Unpaid family worker	Unpaid family helper	Volunteer worker	Full time student	Part time student	Home maker	Retired	None - did not work	Disabled	Total
Female														
15 to 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	2	7	-	-	-	53
20 to 24	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	9	-	-	-	53
25 to 29	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	50
30 to 34	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	32
35 to 39	-	16	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
40 to 44	-	31	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	2	42
45 to 49	-	25	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	-	-	39
50 to 54	-	20	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	26
55 to 59	-	18	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	27
60 to 64	-	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	26
65 to 69	-	10	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	7	2	-	2	26
70 to 74	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8
75+	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	2	21
Total females	**2**	**232**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**61**	**4**	**79**	**11**	**2**	**11**	**428**
Distribution females (%)	***0%***	***54%***	***1%***	***2%***	***0%***	***0%***	***2%***	***14%***	***1%***	***18%***	***3%***	***0%***	***3%***	***100%***
TOTAL	***2***	***529***	***8***	***21***	***2***	***4***	***13***	***102***	***6***	***86***	***17***	***4***	***13***	***810***
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***0%***	***65%***	***1%***	***3%***	***0%***	***0%***	***2%***	***13%***	***1%***	***11%***	***2%***	***0%***	***2%***	***100%***

Table 26: Main activity work hours, by age group by sex (aged 15+)

	0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60+	Total
15 to 19	-	-	-	7	24	-	-	30
20 to 24	-	2	-	24	43	-	-	68
25 to 29	-		-	14	36	2	-	53
30 to 34	-	2	-	2	38	-	2	44
35 to 39	-	5	-	9	34	-	2	50
40 to 44	2	2	2	13	37	4	-	61
45 to 49	-	2	5	11	56	2	-	76
50 to 54	-	5	2	4	27	4	-	43
55 to 59	-	7	2	10	26	2	-	48
60 to 64	-	9	2	4	27	-	-	43
65 to 69	-	2	5	8	15	-	-	30
70 to 74	-	2	-	2	14	-	-	18
75+	4	2	-	6	2	-	-	15
Total	**7**	**41**	**18**	**115**	**380**	**16**	**4**	**580**
Distribution (%)	***1%***	***7%***	***3%***	***20%***	***66%***	***3%***	***1%***	***100%***
Male								
15 to 19	-	-	-	7	24	-	-	30
20 to 24	-	2	-	11	26	-	-	39
25 to 29	-	-	-	2	17	-	-	19
30 to 34	-	-	-	-	22	-	2	24
35 to 39	-	-	-	2	23	-	-	25
40 to 44	2	-	2	6	14	2	-	28
45 to 49	-	2	2	7	35	2	-	48
50 to 54	-	2	-	-	14	4	-	21
55 to 59	-	5	2	6	15	-	-	28
60 to 64	-	9	2	-	12	-	-	23
65 to 69	-	-	5	6	6	-	-	16
70 to 74	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	13
75+	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	7
Total males	**2**	**25**	**14**	**50**	**219**	**9**	**2**	**321**
Distribution males (%)	***1%***	***8%***	***4%***	***16%***	***68%***	***3%***	***1%***	***100%***
Female								
15 to 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20 to 24	-	-	-	13	16	-	-	29
25 to 29	-	-	-	12	19	2	-	34
30 to 34	-	2	-	2	16	-	-	20
35 to 39	-	5	-	7	12	-	2	25
40 to 44	-	2	-	6	22	2	-	33
45 to 49	-	-	2	4	21	-	-	27
50 to 54	-	2	2	4	13	-	-	22
55 to 59	-	2	-	4	12	2	-	20
60 to 64	-	-	-	4	15	-	-	19
65 to 69	-	2	-	2	10	-	-	14
70 to 74	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	6
75+	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	8
Total females	**4**	**16**	**5**	**65**	**161**	**6**	**2**	**259**
Distribution females (%)	***2%***	***6%***	***2%***	***25%***	***62%***	***2%***	***1%***	***100%***
TOTAL	***6***	***41***	***19***	***115***	***380***	***15***	***4***	***580***
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***1%***	***7%***	***3%***	***20%***	***66%***	***3%***	***1%***	***100%***

Table 27: Willingness to work more in main activity, by age group by sex (aged 15+)

	Yes	No	Total
15 to 19	-	-	-
20 to 24	2	-	2
25 to 29	-	-	-
30 to 34	2	-	2
35 to 39	2	2	5
40 to 44	2	5	7
45 to 49	7	-	7
50 to 54	5	2	7
55 to 59	7	2	9
60 to 64	7	4	11
65 to 69	2	5	7
70 to 74	2	-	2
75+	2	4	7
Total	**41**	**25**	**66**
Distribution (%)	***62%***	***38%***	***100%***
Male			
15 to 19	-	-	-
20 to 24	2	-	2
25 to 29	-	-	-
30 to 34	-	-	
35 to 39	-	-	
40 to 44	2	2	5
45 to 49	5	-	5
50 to 54	2	-	2
55 to 59	5	2	7
60 to 64	7	4	11
65 to 69	2	2	5
70 to 74	2	-	2
75+	2	-	2
Total males	**30**	**11**	**41**
Distribution males (%)	***73%***	***27%***	***100%***
Female			
15 to 19	-	-	-
20 to 24	-	-	
25 to 29	-	-	-
30 to 34	2	-	2
35 to 39	2	2	5
40 to 44	-	2	2
45 to 49	2	-	2
50 to 54	2	2	5
55 to 59	2	-	2
60 to 64	-	-	
65 to 69	-	2	2
70 to 74	-	-	
75+	-	4	4
Total females	**11**	**14**	**25**
Distribution females (%)	***44%***	***56%***	***100%***
TOTAL	***41***	***25***	***66***
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***62%***	***38%***	***100%***

Table 28: Secondary activity, by age group and sex (aged 15+)

	Self employed	Employee - public	Subsistence	Unpaid family worker	Unpaid family helper	Volunteer worker	Full time student	Part time student	Home maker	None - did not work	Disabled	Total
15 to 19	-	-	23	2	2	2	35	2	51	-	-	117
20 to 24	-	-	26	-	2	9	10	-	53	4	-	105
25 to 29	-	-	9	-	2	10	-	-	48	-	-	69
30 to 34	-	-	10	-	2	6	2	-	36	-	-	56
35 to 39	-	4	8	-	-	6	-	-	32	-	-	50
40 to 44	-	-	15	2	-	8	-	-	40	2	-	67
45 to 49	-	2	36	-	2	11	-	-	38	-	-	90
50 to 54	-	4	14	-	-	2	-	-	24	2	-	47
55 to 59	2	-	24	-	2	17	-	-	8	-	-	53
60 to 64	-	2	18	-	-	7	-	-	19	4	-	49
65 to 69	-	-	11	-	-	10	-	-	17	-	-	37
70 to 74	2	4	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	18
75+	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	2	17
Total	**4**	**19**	**207**	**4**	**13**	**89**	**47**	**2**	**376**	**13**	**2**	**775**
Distribution (%)	***1%***	***2%***	***27%***	***1%***	***2%***	***11%***	***6%***	***0%***	***49%***	***2%***	***0%***	***100%***
Male												
15 to 19	-	-	23	2	2	2	19	-	16	-	-	63
20 to 24	-	-	26	-	2	6	6	-	10	-	-	51
25 to 29	-	-	9	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	19
30 to 34	-	-	10	-	2	4	-	-	8	-	-	24
35 to 39	-	4	7	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	25
40 to 44	-	-	11	2	-	8	-	-	4	2	-	28
45 to 49	-	-	27	-	2	4	-	-	17	-	-	51
50 to 54	-	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	21
55 to 59	-	-	15	-	2	8	-	-	2	-	-	28
60 to 64	-	2	15	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	-	26
65 to 69	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	16
70 to 74	2	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
75+	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	7
Total males	**2**	**15**	**171**	**4**	**11**	**47**	**25**	**-**	**90**	**9**	**-**	**371**
Distribution males (%)	***1%***	***4%***	***46%***	***1%***	***3%***	***13%***	***7%***	***-***	***24%***	***2%***	***-***	***100%***

	Self employed	Employee - public	Subsistence	Unpaid family worker	Unpaid family helper	Volunteer worker	Full time student	Part time student	Home maker	None - did not work	Disabled	Total
Female												
15 to 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	35	-	-	53
20 to 24	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	42	4	-	53
25 to 29	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	41	-	-	50
30 to 34	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	28	-	-	32
35 to 39	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	22	-	-	25
40 to 44	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	40
45 to 49	-	2	9	-	-	7	-	-	21	-	-	39
50 to 54	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	22	-	-	26
55 to 59	2	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	25
60 to 64	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	17	-	-	23
65 to 69	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	11	-	-	21
70 to 74	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
75+	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	10
Total females	**2**	**4**	**36**	**-**	**2**	**42**	**22**	**2**	**287**	**4**	**2**	**404**
Distribution females (%)	***0%***	***1%***	***9%***	***-***	***0%***	***10%***	***5%***	***0%***	***71%***	***1%***	***0%***	***100%***
TOTAL	***4***	***19***	***207***	***-***	***13***	***89***	***47***	***-***	***377***	***13***	***-***	***775***
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***1%***	***2%***	***27%***	***-***	***2%***	***11%***	***6%***	***-***	***49%***	***2%***	***-***	***100%***

Table 29: Secondary activity work hours, by age group by sex (aged 15+)

	0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	Total
15 to 19	20	2	4	2	-	29
20 to 24	24	7	2	4	-	37
25 to 29	9	9	-	2	2	22
30 to 34	6	8	2	2	-	18
35 to 39	6	6	2	4	-	19
40 to 44	10	4	9	2	-	25
45 to 49	15	34	-	2	-	51
50 to 54	8	6	-	5	2	21
55 to 59	20	21	2	2	-	45
60 to 64	22	4	-	-	-	26
65 to 69	14	4	2	-	-	20
70 to 74	2	8	4	2	2	18
75+	2	-	2	-	-	4
Total	***157***	***115***	***30***	***25***	***7***	***334***
Distribution (%)	***47%***	***34%***	***9%***	***7%***	***2%***	***100%***
Male						
15 to 19	20	2	4	2	-	29
20 to 24	22	7	2	4	-	35
25 to 29	4	7	-	2	-	13
30 to 34	6	8	2	-	-	16
35 to 39	6	4	2	2	-	15
40 to 44	6	4	9	2	-	21
45 to 49	8	23	-	2	-	34
50 to 54	6	6	-	2	2	16
55 to 59	13	11	2	-	-	26
60 to 64	15	4	-	-	-	19
65 to 69	8	-	2	-	-	10
70 to 74	2	4	2	2	2	13
75+	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total males	***119***	***81***	***27***	***17***	***5***	***248***
Distribution males (%)	***48%***	***33%***	***11%***	***7%***	***2%***	***100%***
Female						
15 to 19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24	2	-	-	-	-	2
25 to 29	4	2	-	-	2	9
30 to 34	-	-	-	2	-	2
35 to 39	-	2	-	2	-	4
40 to 44	4	-	-	-	-	4
45 to 49	7	11	-	-	-	18
50 to 54	2	-	-	2	-	5
55 to 59	6	10	-	2	-	19
60 to 64	7	-	-	-	-	7
65 to 69	6	4	-	-	-	10
70 to 74	-	4	2	-	-	6
75+	-	-	2	-	-	2
Total females	***39***	***33***	***4***	***8***	***2***	***86***
Distribution females (%)	***45%***	***38%***	***5%***	***9%***	***2%***	***100%***
TOTAL	***158***	***114***	***31***	***25***	***7***	***334***
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***47%***	***34%***	***9%***	***7%***	***2%***	***100%***

Table 30: Willingness to work more in secondary activity, by age group and sex (aged 15+)

	Yes	No	Total
15 to 19	9	18	27
20 to 24	9	24	33
25 to 29	2	15	17
30 to 34	6	10	16
35 to 39	2	13	15
40 to 44	8	15	23
45 to 49	23	27	49
50 to 54	6	8	14
55 to 59	23	19	43
60 to 64	15	11	26
65 to 69	2	18	20
70 to 74	2	12	14
75+	4	-	4
Total	**112**	**191**	**302**
Distribution (%)	***37%***	***63%***	***100%***
Male			
15 to 19	9	18	27
20 to 24	9	22	31
25 to 29	2	9	11
30 to 34	6	10	16
35 to 39	2	11	13
40 to 44	6	13	19
45 to 49	19	13	32
50 to 54	6	6	12
55 to 59	13	13	26
60 to 64	11	8	19
65 to 69	-	10	10
70 to 74	-	8	8
75+	2	-	2
Total males	**85**	**142**	**226**
Distribution males (%)	***38%***	***63%***	***100%***
Female			
15 to 19	-	-	
20 to 24	-	2	2
25 to 29	-	6	6
30 to 34	-	-	
35 to 39	-	2	2
40 to 44	2	2	4
45 to 49	4	13	18
50 to 54	-	2	2
55 to 59	10	6	17
60 to 64	5	2	7
65 to 69	2	8	10
70 to 74	2	4	6
75+	2	-	2
Total females	**27**	**49**	**76**
Distribution females (%)	***36%***	***64%***	***100%***
TOTAL	***112***	***191***	***302***
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***37%***	***63%***	***100%***

Table 31: Actively looked for a job, by age group and sex (aged 15+)

	Yes	No	Total
15 to 19	4	115	119
20 to 24	-	105	105
25 to 29	2	67	69
30 to 34	2	54	56
35 to 39	-	50	50
40 to 44	2	67	69
45 to 49	5	85	90
50 to 54	-	47	47
55 to 59	-	55	55
60 to 64	-	53	53
65 to 69	-	42	42
70 to 74	2	20	22
75+	-	32	32
Total	**18**	**792**	**809**
Distribution (%)	***2%***	***98%***	***100%***
Male			
15 to 19	4	62	66
20 to 24	-	51	51
25 to 29	-	19	19
30 to 34	-	24	24
35 to 39	-	25	25
40 to 44	-	28	28
45 to 49	2	48	51
50 to 54	-	21	21
55 to 59	-	28	28
60 to 64	-	28	28
65 to 69	-	16	16
70 to 74	2	12	14
75+	-	11	11
Total males	**9**	**373**	**382**
Distribution males (%)	***2%***	***98%***	***100%***
Female			
15 to 19	-	53	53
20 to 24	-	53	53
25 to 29	2	48	50
30 to 34	2	30	32
35 to 39	-	25	25
40 to 44	2	40	42
45 to 49	2	37	39
50 to 54	-	26	26
55 to 59	-	27	27
60 to 64	-	26	26
65 to 69	-	26	26
70 to 74	-	8	8
75+	-	21	21
Total females	**9**	**419**	**428**
Distribution females (%)	***2%***	***98%***	***100%***
TOTAL	***18***	***792***	***810***
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***2%***	***98%***	***100%***

Table 32: Reason for not looking for a job, by age group and sex (aged 15+)

	Student	Already have a job	Don't want to work more	Disabled	Believe no work available	Waiting for family	Home duties	Other	Total
15 to 19	68	21	14	-	2	-	7	2	115
20 to 24	25	51	19	-	-	-	6	4	105
25 to 29	2	49	2	-	2	-	9	2	67
30 to 34	2	40	5	-	2	-	2	2	54
35 to 39	-	42	-	-	-	2	6	-	50
40 to 44	-	41	12	2	2	2	8	-	67
45 to 49	-	69	9	2	-	-	5	-	85
50 to 54	-	36	7	-	-	-	4	-	47
55 to 59	-	39	11	2	-	-	-	2	55
60 to 64	-	34	9	6	-	-	4	-	53
65 to 69	-	22	6	-	-	-	9	5	42
70 to 74	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	4	20
75+	-	7	4	11	-	-	2	8	32
Total	**98**	**456**	**108**	**24**	**9**	**5**	**62**	**30**	**792**
Distribution (%)	***12%***	***58%***	***14%***	***3%***	***1%***	***1%***	***8%***	***4%***	***100%***
Male									
15 to 19	27	21	12	-	-	-	-	2	62
20 to 24	10	26	9	-	-	-	2	4	51
25 to 29	-	17	-	-	2	-	-	-	19
30 to 34	-	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	24
35 to 39	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
40 to 44	-	16	9	-	-	-	2	-	28
45 to 49	-	44	5	-	-	-	-	-	48
50 to 54	-	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	21
55 to 59	-	23	2	-	-	-	-	2	28
60 to 64	-	15	7	4	-	-	2	-	28
65 to 69	-	12	2	-	-	-	2	-	16
70 to 74	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	2	12
75+	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	11
Total males	**37**	**245**	**61**	**4**	**2**	**-**	**8**	**14**	**373**
Distribution males (%)	***10%***	***66%***	***16%***	***1%***	***1%***	***-***	***2%***	***4%***	***100%***
Female									
15 to 19	42	-	2	-	2	-	7	-	53
20 to 24	15	25	9	-	-	-	4	-	53
25 to 29	2	32	2	-	-	-	9	2	48
30 to 34	2	19	2	-	2	-	2	2	30
35 to 39	-	17	-	-	-	2	6	-	25
40 to 44	-	24	2	2	2	2	7	-	40
45 to 49	-	25	5	2	-	-	5	-	37
50 to 54	-	17	5	-	-	-	4	-	26
55 to 59	-	16	9	2	-	-	-	-	27
60 to 64	-	19	2	2	-	-	2	-	26
65 to 69	-	10	4	-	-	-	7	5	26
70 to 74	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	8
75+	-	2	2	11	-	-	2	4	21
Total females	**61**	**211**	**47**	**20**	**7**	**5**	**54**	**16**	**419**
Distribution females (%)	***15%***	***50%***	***11%***	***5%***	***2%***	***1%***	**13%**	**4%**	**100%**
TOTAL	***98***	***456***	***108***	***24***	***9***	***5***	**62**	**30**	**792**
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***12%***	***58%***	***14%***	**3%**	**1%**	**1%**	**8%**	**4%**	**100%**

Table 33: Willing to work more, by age group and sex (aged 15+)

	Yes	No	Total
15 to 19	19	100	119
20 to 24	22	82	105
25 to 29	30	40	69
30 to 34	16	40	56
35 to 39	13	38	50
40 to 44	25	44	69
45 to 49	21	69	90
50 to 54	12	35	47
55 to 59	15	40	55
60 to 64	7	47	53
65 to 69	2	40	42
70 to 74	2	20	22
75+		32	32
Total	**184**	**626**	**809**
Distribution (%)	***23%***	***77%***	***100%***
Male			
15 to 19	15	51	66
20 to 24	10	42	51
25 to 29	12	7	19
30 to 34	8	16	24
35 to 39	4	21	25
40 to 44	12	15	28
45 to 49	12	38	51
50 to 54	6	15	21
55 to 59	15	13	28
60 to 64	2	26	28
65 to 69	2	15	16
70 to 74	2	12	14
75+	-	11	11
Total males	**101**	**281**	**382**
Distribution males (%)	***26%***	***74%***	***100%***
Female			
15 to 19	4	49	53
20 to 24	12	41	53
25 to 29	17	33	50
30 to 34	8	24	32
35 to 39	8	17	25
40 to 44	12	29	42
45 to 49	9	30	39
50 to 54	6	20	26
55 to 59	-	27	27
60 to 64	4	21	26
65 to 69	-	26	25
70 to 74	-	8	8
75+	-	21	21
Total females	**82**	**345**	**428**
Distribution males (%)	***19%***	***81%***	***100%***
TOTAL	***183***	***626***	***810***
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***23%***	***77%***	***100%***

Table 34: Has ever attended a formal education institution, by age group and sex (aged 3+)

	Yes	No	Total
0 to 4	38	4	42
5 to 9	113	2	115
10 to 14	133	-	133
15 to 19	119	-	119
20 to 24	105	-	105
25 to 29	69	-	69
30 to 34	56	-	56
35 to 39	50	-	50
40 to 44	69	-	69
45 to 49	90	-	90
50 to 54	47	-	47
55 to 59	55	-	55
60 to 64	53	-	53
65 to 69	42	-	42
70 to 74	22	-	22
75+	32	-	32
Total	**1094**	**6**	**1100**
Distribution (%)	***99%***	***1%***	***100%***
Male			
0 to 4	17	4	21
5 to 9	69	2	70
10 to 14	67	-	67
15 to 19	66	-	66
20 to 24	51	-	51
25 to 29	19	-	19
30 to 34	24	-	24
35 to 39	25	-	25
40 to 44	28	-	28
45 to 49	51	-	51
50 to 54	21	-	21
55 to 59	28	-	28
60 to 64	28	-	28
65 to 69	16	-	16
70 to 74	14	-	14
75+	11	-	11
Total males	**534**	**6**	**541**
Distribution males (%)	***99%***	***1%***	***100%***
Female			
0 to 4	21	-	21
5 to 9	45	-	45
10 to 14	66	-	66
15 to 19	53	-	53
20 to 24	53	-	53
25 to 29	50	-	50
30 to 34	32	-	32
35 to 39	25	-	25
40 to 44	42	-	42
45 to 49	39	-	39
50 to 54	26	-	26
55 to 59	27	-	27
60 to 64	26	-	26
65 to 69	26	-	26
70 to 74	8	-	8
Total females	559	-	559
Distribution females (%)	**100%**	**-**	**100%**
TOTAL	**1093**	**6**	**1100**
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***99%***	***1%***	***100%***

Table 35: Reason for never attending a formal education institution, by age group and sex (aged 3+)

	Too young	Medical/health	Total
Male			
0 to 4	4	-	4
5 to 9	-	2	2
Total males	**4**	**2**	**6**
Distribution males (%)	***67%***	***33%***	***100%***

Table 36: Currently attending a formal education institution, by age group and sex (aged 3+)

	Yes	No	Total
0 to 4	38		38
5 to 9	113		113
10 to 14	129	4	133
15 to 19	77	42	119
20 to 24	27	77	105
25 to 29	7	62	69
30 to 34	4	51	56
35 to 39		50	50
40 to 44		69	69
45 to 49		90	90
50 to 54		47	47
55 to 59		55	55
60 to 64		53	53
65 to 69		42	42
70 to 74		22	22
75+		32	32
Total	**396**	**697**	**1094**
Distribution (%)	***36%***	***64%***	***100%***
Male			
0 to 4	17	-	17
5 to 9	69	-	69
10 to 14	63	4	67
15 to 19	31	35	66
20 to 24	13	39	51
25 to 29	2	17	19
30 to 34	-	24	24
35 to 39	-	25	25
40 to 44	-	28	28
45 to 49	-	51	51
50 to 54	-	21	21
55 to 59	-	28	28
60 to 64	-	28	28
65 to 69	-	16	16
70 to 74	-	14	14
75+	-	11	11
Total males	**195**	**340**	**534**
Distribution males (%)	***37%***	***64%***	***100%***

	Yes	No	Total
Female	-	-	-
0 to 4	21	-	21
5 to 9	45	-	45
10 to 14	66	-	66
15 to 19	46	7	53
20 to 24	15	38	53
25 to 29	5	45	50
30 to 34	4	27	32
35 to 39	-	25	25
40 to 44	-	42	42
45 to 49	-	39	39
50 to 54	-	26	26
55 to 59	-	27	27
60 to 64	-	26	26
65 to 69	-	26	26
70 to 74	-	8	8
75+	-	21	21
Total females	**202**	**358**	**559**
Distribution males (%)	***36%***	***64%***	***100%***
TOTAL	**397**	**698**	**1093**
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***36%***	***64%***	***100%***

Table 37: Current level/grade being attended, by age group and sex (aged 3+)

	Preschool/ Kinderga	Y-1	Y-2	Y-3	Y-4	Y-5	Y-6	Y-7	Y-8	Y-9	Y-10	Y-11	Y-12 (USP)	Y-13 (USP)	Y-14 (USP)	Trade certificate	Bachelor's degree	Total
0 to 4	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
5 to 9	8	13	15	31	11	23	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
10 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	6	34	29	11	23	23	4	-	-	-	-	-	129
15 to 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	30	24	-	-	9	77
20 to 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	2	6	27
25 to 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	7
30 to 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Total	**44**	**15**	**15**	**31**	**11**	**29**	**47**	**29**	**11**	**23**	**23**	**19**	**30**	**37**	**11**	**4**	**20**	**396**
Distribution (%)	***11%***	***4%***	***4%***	***8%***	***3%***	***7%***	***12%***	***7%***	***3%***	***6%***	***6%***	***5%***	***8%***	***9%***	***3%***	***1%***	***5%***	***100%***
Male																		
0 to 4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
5 to 9	4	6	12	21	8	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
10 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	16	6	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
15 to 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17	2	-	-	2	31
20 to 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	4	13
25 to 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
30 to 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total males	**21**	**6**	**12**	**21**	**8**	**10**	**28**	**16**	**6**	**14**	**6**	**11**	**17**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**195**
Distibution males (%)	***11%***	***3%***	***6%***	***11%***	***4%***	***5%***	***14%***	***8%***	***3%***	***7%***	***3%***	***6%***	***9%***	***3%***	***1%***	***1%***	***5%***	***100%***
Female																		
0 to 4	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
5 to 9	4	7	2	11	2	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
10 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	13	4	9	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	66
15 to 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	22	-	-	6	46
20 to 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	2	15
25 to 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
30 to 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Total females	**23**	**9**	**2**	**11**	**2**	**18**	**19**	**13**	**4**	**9**	**17**	**8**	**13**	**30**	**9**	**2**	**11**	**202**
Distribution females (%)	***11%***	***4%***	***1%***	***5%***	***1%***	***9%***	***9%***	***6%***	***2%***	***4%***	***8%***	***4%***	***6%***	***15%***	***4%***	***1%***	***5%***	***100%***
TOTAL	**44**	**15**	**14**	**31**	**10**	**28**	**47**	**29**	**10**	**23**	**23**	**19**	**30**	**36**	**11**	**4**	**20**	**396**
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***11%***	***4%***	***4%***	***8%***	***3%***	***7%***	***12%***	***7%***	***3%***	***6%***	***6%***	***5%***	***8%***	***9%***	***3%***	***1%***	***5%***	***100%***

Table 38: Type of school being attended, by age group and sex (aged 3+)

	Government	Private	Total
0 to 4	38	-	38
5 to 9	113	-	113
10 to 14	123	6	129
15 to 19	73	4	77
20 to 24	23	4	27
25 to 29	7	-	7
30 to 34	-	4	4
Total	**377**	**20**	**396**
Distribution (%)	***95%***	***5%***	***100%***
Male			
0 to 4	17	-	17
5 to 9	69	-	69
10 to 14	61	2	63
15 to 19	31	-	31
20 to 24	8	4	13
25 to 29	2	-	2
30 to 34	-	-	-
Total male	**188**	**6**	**195**
Distribution males (%)	***96%***	***3%***	***100%***
Female			
0 to 4	21	-	21
5 to 9	45	-	45
10 to 14	62	4	66
15 to 19	42	4	46
20 to 24	15	-	15
25 to 29	5	-	5
30 to 34	-	4	4
Total female	**188**	**13**	**202**
Distribution females (%)	***93%***	***6%***	***100%***
TOTAL	**376**	**19**	**397**
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***95%***	***5%***	***100%***

At the inauguration of the 2016 Ulu o Tokelau, team Fakaofo.



©: Jaap ('iapi') Jasperse

Table 39: Reason for leaving school, by age group and sex (aged 3+)

	Completed desired schooling	Poor academic progress	Too expensive	Too far away	Had to find a job	Had to help at home	Personal reasons	Medical/ health issue	Other	Total
10 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
15 to 19	6	2	2	-	4	12	8	-	6	42
20 to 24	31	2	2	-	8	7	24	-	2	77
25 to 29	17	2	2	-	11	2	24	2	2	62
30 to 34	16	2	8	-	13	2	11	-	-	51
35 to 39	24	2	-	2	4	4	11	-	2	50
40 to 44	37	2	2	-	4	9	11	-	4	69
45 to 49	48	4	-	-	9	14	11	-	4	90
50 to 54	30	2	-	-	2	7	5	-	2	47
55 to 59	18	2	4	-	4	7	13	-	6	55
60 to 64	34	2	-	-	2	-	7	-	9	53
65 to 69	20	-	2	-	-	11	9	-	-	42
70 to 74	17	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	22
75+	23	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	32
Total	**320**	**23**	**23**	**2**	**63**	**78**	**142**	**4**	**42**	**697**
Distribution (%)	***46%***	***3%***	***3%***	***0%***	***9%***	***11%***	***20%***	***1%***	***6%***	***100%***
Male										
10 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
15 to 19	6	-	2	-	4	7	8	-	6	35
20 to 24	19	-	2	-	4	5	7	-	2	39
25 to 29	6	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	17
30 to 34	9	-	8	-	4	-	2	-	-	24
35 to 39	17	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	25
40 to 44	11	-	2	-	-	7	7	-	2	28
45 to 49	25	4	-	-	9	4	6	-	2	51
50 to 54	17	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	21
55 to 59	4	-	4	-	2	4	9	-	4	28
60 to 64	17	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	28
65 to 69	8	-	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	16
70 to 74	13	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	14
75+	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11
Total males	**159**	**6**	**21**	**-**	**37**	**33**	**54**	**2**	**27**	**340**
Distribution males (%)	***47%***	***2%***	***6%***	***-***	***11%***	***10%***	***16%***	***1%***	***8%***	***100%***

	Completed desired schooling	Poor academic progress	Too expensive	Too far away	Had to find a job	Had to help at home	Personal reasons	Medical/ health issue	Other	Total
Female										
10 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 19	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	7
20 to 24	12	2	-	-	4	2	17	-	-	38
25 to 29	11	2	2	-	5	2	19	2	2	45
30 to 34	7	2	-	-	8	2	9	-	-	27
35 to 39	8	2	-	2	2	2	9	-	-	25
40 to 44	26	2	-	-	4	2	5	-	2	42
45 to 49	23	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	2	39
50 to 54	13	2	-	-	-	4	5	-	2	26
55 to 59	14	2	-	-	2	2	4	-	2	27
60 to 64	17	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	26
65 to 69	12	-	-	-	-	9	5	-	-	26
70 to 74	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	8
75+	15	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	21
Total females	**161**	**17**	**2**	**2**	**26**	**44**	**88**	**2**	**15**	**358**
Distribution females (%)	***45%***	***5%***	***1%***	***1%***	***7%***	***12%***	***25%***	***1%***	***4%***	***100%***
TOTAL	**320**	**23**	**23**	**2**	**63**	**77**	**142**	**4**	**42**	**698**
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***46%***	***3%***	***3%***	***0%***	***9%***	***11%***	***20%***	***1%***	***6%***	***100%***

Table 40: Highest level/grade completed, by age group and sex (aged 3+)

	Preschool/ Kinderga	Y-3	Y-4	Y-5	Y-6	Y-7	Y-8	Y-9	Y-10	Y-11	Y-12 (USP)	Y-13 (USP)	Some uni	Trade cert	Bachelor's deg	Post-grad	Master's deg	Other	None completed	Total
10 to 14	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
15 to 19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	42
20 to 24	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	6	20	19	6	2	5	-	-	-	5	77
25 to 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	7	18	6	8	2	-	-	-	2	62
30 to 34	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	8	5	-	6	4	2	-	-	5	51
35 to 39	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4	10	7	6	8	7	2	2	-	-	50
40 to 44	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	8	4	6	13	7	10	9	2	2	-	2	69
45 to 49	7	-	2	5	-	-	-	2	11	7	9	9	4	19	10	2	2	-	-	90
50 to 54	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	4	2	-	2	4	13	11	-	-	-	5	47
55 to 59	4	-	2	2	-	-	6	8	11	2	-	2	-	8	-	2	-	4	2	55
60 to 64	-	-	2	2	-	2	20	7	-	2	2	2	2	9	2	2	-	-	-	53
65 to 69	2	2	2	-	2	-	7	-	-	4	10	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	7	42
70 to 74	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	22
75+	-	-	4	2	-	-	6	-	2	2	5	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	32
Total	**31**	**2**	**14**	**21**	**2**	**2**	**50**	**23**	**58**	**70**	**85**	**91**	**42**	**91**	**50**	**12**	**9**	**6**	**38**	**697**
Distribution (%)	***4%***	***0%***	***2%***	***3%***	***0%***	***0%***	***7%***	***3%***	***8%***	***10%***	***12%***	***13%***	***6%***	***13%***	***7%***	***2%***	***1%***	***1%***	***5%***	***100%***
Male																				
10 to 14	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
15 to 19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	35
20 to 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	11	9	4	2	2	-	-	-	5	39
25 to 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	5	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	17
30 to 34	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	2	24
35 to 39	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	8	4	2	2	-	-	25
40 to 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	9	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	28
45 to 49	2	-	2	5	-	-	-	2	2	4	7	7	-	10	8	2	-	-	-	51
50 to 54	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	6	5	-	-	-	2	21
55 to 59	2	-	2	2	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	28
60 to 64	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	7	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	28
65 to 69	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	16
70 to 74	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	14
75+	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11
Total males	**13**	**-**	**11**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**22**	**13**	**21**	**36**	**48**	**35**	**14**	**49**	**28**	**10**	**5**	**4**	**21**	**340**
Distribution males (%)	***4%***	***-***	***3%***	***3%***	***-***	***-***	***6%***	***4%***	***6%***	***11%***	***14%***	***10%***	***4%***	***14%***	***8%***	***3%***	***1%***	***1%***	***6%***	***100%***

	Preschool/ Kinderga	Y-3	Y-4	Y-5	Y-6	Y-7	Y-8	Y-9	Y-10	Y-11	Y-12 (USP)	Y-13 (USP)	Some uni	Trade cert	Bachelor's deg	Post-grad	Master's deg	Other	None completed	Total
Female																				
10 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
20 to 24	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	9	11	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	38
25 to 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	16	4	7	2	-	-	-	2	45
30 to 34	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	27
35 to 39	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	8	5	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	25
40 to 44	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	8	-	2	4	7	2	6	2	2	-	2	42
45 to 49	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	2	2	4	9	2	-	2	-	-	39
50 to 54	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	2	-	6	7	-	-	-	2	26
55 to 59	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	2	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	27
60 to 64	-	-	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	2	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	26
65 to 69	-	2	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	2	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	26
70 to 74	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
75+	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	21
Total females	**19**	**2**	**4**	**11**	**2**	**2**	**28**	**10**	**37**	**34**	**36**	**56**	**28**	**42**	**22**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**17**	**358**
Distribution females (%)	***5%***	***1%***	***1%***	***3%***	***1%***	***1%***	***8%***	***3%***	***10%***	***9%***	***10%***	***16%***	***8%***	***12%***	***6%***	***1%***	***1%***	***1%***	***5%***	***100%***
TOTAL	**32**	**2**	**15**	**21**	**2**	**2**	**50**	**23**	**58**	**70**	**84**	**91**	**42**	**91**	**50**	**12**	**9**	**6**	**38**	**698**
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***5%***	***0%***	***2%***	***3%***	***0%***	***0%***	***7%***	***3%***	***8%***	***10%***	***12%***	***13%***	***6%***	***13%***	***7%***	***2%***	***1%***	***1%***	***5%***	***100%***

Table 41: Has used the internet in the past month, by age group and sex (aged 10+)

	Yes	No	Total
10 to 14	44	90	133
15 to 19	99	20	119
20 to 24	93	12	105
25 to 29	59	10	69
30 to 34	38	18	56
35 to 39	38	12	50
40 to 44	42	27	69
45 to 49	53	37	90
50 to 54	22	25	47
55 to 59	11	44	55
60 to 64	8	45	53
65 to 69	7	35	42
70 to 74	2	20	22
75+	2	30	32
Total	**517**	**425**	**942**
Distribution (%)	***55%***	***45%***	***100%***
Male			
10 to 14	20	47	67
15 to 19	46	20	66
20 to 24	39	12	51
25 to 29	11	8	19
30 to 34	17	8	25
35 to 39	17	8	25
40 to 44	17	11	28
45 to 49	21	30	51
50 to 54	11	10	21
55 to 59	4	23	28
60 to 64	6	21	28
65 to 69	2	14	16
70 to 74	2	12	14
75+	2	9	11
Total males	**213**	**236**	**449**
Distribution males (%)	***47%***	***53%***	***100%***
Female			
10 to 14	23	43	66
15 to 19	53	-	53
20 to 24	53	-	53
25 to 29	48	2	50
30 to 34	24	8	32
35 to 39	21	4	25
40 to 44	25	17	42
45 to 49	32	7	39
50 to 54	11	15	26
55 to 59	6	21	27
60 to 64	2	24	26
65 to 69	5	21	26
70 to 74	-	8	8
75+	-	21	21
Total females	**304**	**190**	**493**
Distribution females (%)	***62%***	***39%***	***100%***
TOTAL	***517***	***426***	***942***
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***55%***	***45%***	***100%***

Table 42: Main source of accessing the internet in the past month, by age group and sex (aged 10+)

	Home	Work	Village council office	Place of education	Another HH	Total
10 to 14	24	-	-	15	4	44
15 to 19	40	8	4	38	8	99
20 to 24	43	20	2	17	11	93
25 to 29	29	15	2	2	11	59
30 to 34	15	15	-	2	6	38
35 to 39	15	17	-	2	4	38
40 to 44	22	18	-	2	-	42
45 to 49	28	20	-	-	5	53
50 to 54	5	17	-	-	-	22
55 to 59	-	8	-	-	2	11
60 to 64	6	2	-	-	-	8
65 to 69	7	-	-	-	-	7
70 to 74	2	-	-	-	-	2
75+	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total	**235**	**144**	**9**	**79**	**51**	**517**
Distribution (%)	***45%***	***28%***	***2%***	***15%***	***10%***	***100%***
Male						
10 to 14	10	-	-	11	-	20
15 to 19	15	8	2	11	8	46
20 to 24	18	9	-	6	6	39
25 to 29	9	2	-	-	-	11
30 to 34	4	7	-	-	4	14
35 to 39	4	11	-	-	2	17
40 to 44	13	4	-	-	-	17
45 to 49	13	8	-	-	-	21
50 to 54	-	11	-	-	-	11
55 to 59	-	4	-	-	-	4
60 to 64	6	-	-	-	-	6
65 to 69	2	-	-	-	-	2
70 to 74	2	-	-	-	-	2
75+	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total males	**96**	**67**	**2**	**29**	**20**	**213**
Distribution males (%)	***45%***	***31%***	***1%***	***14%***	***9%***	***100%***
Female						
10 to 14	15	-	-	4	4	23
15 to 19	25	-	2	26	-	53
20 to 24	25	11	2	11	4	53
25 to 29	20	13	2	2	11	48
30 to 34	11	8	-	2	2	24
35 to 39	11	6	-	2	2	21
40 to 44	9	14	-	2	-	25
45 to 49	15	13	-	-	5	32
50 to 54	5	6	-	-	-	11
55 to 59	-	4	-	-	2	6
60 to 64	-	2	-	-	-	2
65 to 69	5	-	-	-	-	5
70 to 74	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total females	**139**	**77**	**6**	**50**	**31**	**304**
Distribution females (%)	***46%***	***25%***	***2%***	***16%***	***10%***	***100%***
TOTAL	***235***	***144***	**8**	**79**	**51**	***517***
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***45%***	***28%***	***2%***	***15%***	***10%***	***100%***

Table 43: Second source of accessing the internet in the past month, by age group and sex (aged 10+)

	Home	Work	Village council office	Place of education	Another HH	Mobile device	No other source	Total
10 to 14	-	-	-	12	4	-	27	44
15 to 19	15	2	-	22	15	-	45	99
20 to 24	13	8	2	6	17	4	42	93
25 to 29	4	11	2	9	4	-	29	59
30 to 34	11	2	-	-	4	2	19	38
35 to 39	12	8	2	5	2	-	9	38
40 to 44	4	8	2	5	4	-	19	42
45 to 49	12	8	2	2	2	-	26	53
50 to 54	8	5	-	-	-	-	9	22
55 to 59	2	-	-	-	2	-	7	11
60 to 64	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	8
65 to 69	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	7
70 to 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
75+	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	**86**	**57**	**12**	**60**	**54**	**6**	**242**	**517**
Distribution (%)	***17%***	***11%***	***2%***	***12%***	***10%***	***1%***	***47%***	***100%***
Male								
10 to 14	-	-	-	6	2	-	13	20
15 to 19	8	-	-	6	4	-	27	46
20 to 24	2	2	2	2	-	4	27	39
25 to 29	-	4	-	4	-	-	2	11
30 to 34	2	-	-	-	2	-	10	14
35 to 39	8	4	2	2	-	-	-	17
40 to 44	-	4	2	-	2	-	9	17
45 to 49	4	4	2	2	-	-	8	21
50 to 54	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	11
55 to 59	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
60 to 64	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	6
65 to 69	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
70 to 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
75+	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total male	**36**	**20**	**10**	**23**	**10**	**4**	**110**	**213**
Distribution males (%)	***17%***	***9%***	***5%***	***11%***	***5%***	***2%***	***52%***	***100%***
Female								
10 to 14	-	-	-	6	2	-	15	23
15 to 19	7	2	-	15	11	-	18	53
20 to 24	11	6	-	4	17	-	15	53
25 to 29	4	6	2	4	4	-	27	48
30 to 34	8	2	-	-	2	2	9	24
35 to 39	4	4	-	2	2	-	9	21
40 to 44	4	4	-	5	2	-	10	25
45 to 49	8	4	-	-	2	-	17	32
50 to 54	2	5	-	-	-	-	4	11
55 to 59	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	6
60 to 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
65 to 69	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	5
70 to 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total female	**50**	**37**	**2**	**37**	**44**	**2**	**132**	**304**
Distribution females (%)	***16%***	***12%***	***1%***	***12%***	***14%***	***1%***	***43%***	***100%***
TOTAL	***86***	***57***	**12**	**60**	**54**	***6***	**242**	**517**
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***17%***	***11%***	***2%***	***12%***	***10%***	***1%***	***47%***	***100%***

Table 44: Third source of accessing the internet in the past month, by age group and sex (aged 10+)

	Village council office	Place of education	Another HH	Mobile device	No other source	Total
10 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 19	-	-	-	-	16	16
20 to 24	-	-	6	-	47	54
25 to 29	2	-	-	2	46	50
30 to 34	-	-	4	-	26	30
35 to 39	2	2	2	-	13	19
40 to 44	-	-	8	-	21	29
45 to 49	-	-	4	-	19	23
50 to 54	-	-	2	-	25	27
55 to 59	2	2	-	-	8	13
60 to 64	2	-	-	-	2	4
65 to 69	-	-	-	-	4	4
70 to 74	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	**8**	**4**	**28**	**2**	**233**	**275**
Distribution (%)	***3%***	***1%***	**10%**	**1%**	**85%**	***100%***
Male						
10 to 14	-	-	-	-	8	8
15 to 19	-	-	2	-	16	18
20 to 24	-	-	-	-	12	12
25 to 29	-	-	2	-	6	9
30 to 34	-	-	-	-	4	4
35 to 39	-	-	8	-	8	17
40 to 44	-	-	2	-	6	8
45 to 49	-	-	-	-	12	12
50 to 54	2	-	-	-	4	6
55 to 59	-	-	-	-	2	2
60 to 64	-	-	-	-	4	4
65 to 69	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 to 74	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total male	**2**	**-**	**15**	**-**	**87**	**104**
Distribution males (%)	***2%***	**-**	**14%**	**-**	**84%**	***100%***
Female						
10 to 14	-	-	-	-	9	9
15 to 19	-	-	4	-	31	35
20 to 24	2	-	-	2	34	38
25 to 29	-	-	2	-	19	22
30 to 34	2	2	2	-	8	15
35 to 39	-	-	-	-	13	13
40 to 44	-	-	2	-	13	15
45 to 49	-	-	2	-	13	15
50 to 54	-	2	-	-	4	7
55 to 59	2	-	-	-	-	2
60 to 64	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 to 69	-	-	-	-	2	2
70 to 74	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total female	**6**	**4**	**13**	**2**	**146**	**171**
Distribution males (%)	***4%***	***2%***	**8%**	**1%**	**85%**	***100%***
TOTAL	***8***	***4***	**28**	**2**	**233**	***275***
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***3%***	***1%***	**10%**	**1%**	**85%**	***100%***

Table 45: Alcohol consumption in the last 7 days, by age group and sex (aged 10+)

	Yes	No	Total
10 to 14	6	128	133
15 to 19	16	102	119
20 to 24	60	44	105
25 to 29	33	36	69
30 to 34	38	18	56
35 to 39	38	12	50
40 to 44	37	32	69
45 to 49	54	36	90
50 to 54	23	24	47
55 to 59	26	29	55
60 to 64	30	23	53
65 to 69	18	24	42
70 to 74	2	20	22
75+	6	26	32
Total	**388**	**554**	**942**
Distribution (%)	***41%***	***59%***	***100%***
Male			
10 to 14	6	62	67
15 to 19	14	52	66
20 to 24	37	15	51
25 to 29	11	8	19
30 to 34	20	4	24
35 to 39	23	2	25
40 to 44	21	7	28
45 to 49	36	15	51
50 to 54	15	6	21
55 to 59	19	9	28
60 to 64	21	6	28
65 to 69	12	4	16
70 to 74	2	12	14
75+	6	5	11
Total males	**243**	**206**	**449**
Distribution males (%)	***54%***	***46%***	***100%***
Female			
10 to 14	-	66	66
15 to 19	2	51	53
20 to 24	23	30	53
25 to 29	22	28	50
30 to 34	18	14	32
35 to 39	15	10	25
40 to 44	17	25	42
45 to 49	18	21	39
50 to 54	9	18	26
55 to 59	7	20	27
60 to 64	9	17	26
65 to 69	6	20	26
70 to 74	-	8	8
75+	-	21	21
Total females	**145**	**348**	**493**
Distribution females (%)	***29%***	***71%***	***100%***
TOTAL	***388***	***554***	***942***
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***41%***	***59%***	***100%***

Table 46: Smoke electronic cigarettes in the last 7 days, by age group (aged 10+)

	Yes	No	Total
10 to 14	-	133	133
15 to 19	-	119	119
20 to 24	2	102	105
25 to 29	2	67	69
30 to 34	-	56	56
35 to 39	-	50	50
40 to 44	-	69	69
45 to 49	-	90	90
50 to 54	-	47	47
55 to 59	-	55	55
60 to 64	-	53	53
65 to 69	-	42	42
70 to 74	-	22	22
75+	-	32	32
Total	**4**	**938**	**942**
Distribution (%)	***0%***	***100%***	***100%***

Table 47: Smoked tobacco in the last 7 days, by age group and sex (aged 10+)

	Yes	No	Total
10 to 14	6	128	133
15 to 19	23	96	119
20 to 24	51	53	105
25 to 29	43	26	69
30 to 34	35	21	56
35 to 39	30	20	50
40 to 44	52	18	69
45 to 49	60	30	90
50 to 54	24	23	47
55 to 59	25	30	55
60 to 64	13	41	53
65 to 69	11	31	42
70 to 74	7	16	22
75+	15	17	32
Total	**393**	**550**	**942**
Distribution (%)	***42%***	***58%***	***100%***
Male			
10 to 14	6	62	67
15 to 19	16	49	66
20 to 24	27	24	51
25 to 29	9	10	19
30 to 34	18	6	24
35 to 39	17	8	25
40 to 44	19	9	28
45 to 49	29	22	51
50 to 54	11	10	21
55 to 59	15	13	28
60 to 64	10	17	28
65 to 69	6	11	16
70 to 74	7	8	14
75+	7	4	11
Total males	**195**	**254**	**449**
Distribution males (%)	***43%***	***57%***	***100%***
Female			
10 to 14	-	66	66
15 to 19	6	47	53
20 to 24	24	29	53
25 to 29	34	16	50
30 to 34	17	15	32
35 to 39	13	12	25
40 to 44	33	9	42
45 to 49	31	8	39
50 to 54	13	13	26
55 to 59	10	17	27
60 to 64	2	23	26
65 to 69	5	21	26
70 to 74	-	8	8
75+	9	13	21
Total females	**198**	**295**	**493**
Distribution females (%)	***40%***	***60%***	***100%***
TOTAL	***393***	***549***	***942***
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***42%***	***58%***	***100%***

Table 48: Number of cigarettes smoked in the last 7 days, by age group (aged 10+)

	Number of cigarettes smoked										
	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	100-119	120-139	140-159	160-179	200+	Total
10 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
15 to 19	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	4	10	-	23
20 to 24	2	16	5	2	6	4	-	-	2	13	51
25 to 29	2	5	13	5	6	4	-	4	-	4	43
30 to 34	6	5	7	4	2	-	8	4	-	-	35
35 to 39	2	-	7	7	-	8	6	-	-	-	30
40 to 44	10	5	12	8	2	2	6	2	2	2	52
45 to 49	10	11	14	6	2	2	6	6	-	2	60
50 to 54	-	7	-	9	-	4	2	2	-	-	24
55 to 59	-	2	6	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	25
60 to 64	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	13
65 to 69	2	2	4	2		-	-	-	-	-	11
70 to 74	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
75+	2	7	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	15
Total	**37**	**62**	**85**	**54**	**28**	**33**	**30**	**23**	**19**	**21**	**393**
Distribution (%)	***9%***	***16%***	***22%***	***14%***	***7%***	***8%***	***8%***	***6%***	***5%***	***5%***	***100%***
Male											
10 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
15 to 19	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	16
20 to 24	2	12	2	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	27
25 to 29	2	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
30 to 34	-	2	2	4	2	-	8	-	-	-	18
35 to 39	-	-	-	7	-	4	6	-	-	-	17
40 to 44	8	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	19
45 to 49	10	7	-	2	-	2	2	6	-	-	29
50 to 54	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	-	11
55 to 59	-	-	2	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	15
60 to 64	-	-	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	10
65 to 69	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
70 to 74	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
75+	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total males	**24**	**28**	**26**	**31**	**17**	**21**	**20**	**10**	**15**	**2**	**195**
Distribution males (%)	***12%***	***14%***	***13%***	***16%***	***9%***	***11%***	***10%***	***5%***	***8%***	***1%***	***100%***
Female											
10 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 19	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6
20 to 24	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	13	24
25 to 29	-	5	8	2	6	4	-	4	-	4	34
30 to 34	6	2	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	17
35 to 39	2	-	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	13
40 to 44	2	2	12	8	2	-	4	-	2	-	33
45 to 49	-	5	14	4	2	-	4	-	-	2	31
50 to 54	-	4	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	13
55 to 59	-	2	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	10
60 to 64	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
65 to 69	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
70 to 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total females	**13**	**35**	**58**	**23**	**11**	**12**	**10**	**13**	**4**	**19**	**198**
Distribution females (%)	***7%***	***18%***	***29%***	***12%***	***6%***	***6%***	***5%***	***7%***	***2%***	***10%***	***100%***
TOTAL	**37**	**63**	**84**	**54**	**28**	**33**	**30**	**23**	**19**	**21**	**393**
DISTRIBUTION (%)	***9%***	***16%***	***21%***	***14%***	***7%***	***8%***	***8%***	***6%***	***5%***	***5%***	***100%***

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS TABLES

Table 49: Dwelling characteristics

Type of living quarters	HHs	Proportion
One family detached from any other house	231	92%
One family house attached to one or more	13	5%
Building with 2 or more HH sharing a kit	6	2%
Building attach to a business / other no	2	1%
Total	**251**	**100%**

Type of roof	HHs	Proportion
Concrete	28	11%
Corrugated iron	223	89%
Total	**251**	**100%**

Type of living quarters	HHs	Proportion
One family detached from any other house	231	92%
One family house attached to one or more	13	5%
Building with 2 or more HH sharing a kit	6	2%
Building attach to a business / other no	2	1%
Total	**251**	**100%**

Type of wall	HHs	Proportion
Concrete	172	69%
Corrugated iron	6	2%
Wood	70	28%
Thatched / traditional	4	2%
Total	**251**	**100%**

Type of floor	HHs	Proportion
Concrete	222	88%
Corrugated iron	10	4%
Wood	14	6%
Thatched / Traditional	2	1%
Other (note)	2	1%
Total	**251**	**100%**

Frequency of rooms	HHs	Proportion
2 rooms	24	10%
3 rooms	87	35%
4 rooms	70	28%
5 rooms	29	12%
6 rooms	18	7%
7 rooms	4	2%
8 rooms	8	3%
9 rooms	7	3%
11 rooms	2	1%
12 rooms	2	1%
Total	251	100%
Total	**251**	**100%**

Location of cooking area	HHs	Proportion
Yes, inside & outside the house	135	54%
Yes, inside only	97	39%
Yes, outside only	17	7%
No, designated cooking area	2	1%
Total	**251**	**100%**

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS TABLES

Utilities

Table 50: Utilities

Connected to power grid	HHs	Proportion
Yes	251	100%
Total	**251**	**100%**

Access to an alternative power source	HHs	Proportion
Yes	45	18%
No	206	82%
Total	**251**	**100%**

Type of alternative power source	HHs	Proportion
Private generator	23	51%
Shared generator	4	9%
Solar PV system	18	40%
Total	**45**	**100%**

Table 50: Utilities *(cont')*

Source of power for lighting	HHs		Proportion	
	Main	Secondary	Main	Secondary
Public utility	244	4	97%	2%
Private generator	4	23	2%	9%
Private solar panel	2	4	1%	2%
Kerosene lamp	-	29	0%	12%
Battery lamp	-	141	0%	56%
Other (note)	-	7	0%	3%
None	-	41	0%	16%
Total	**251**	**251**	**100%**	**100%**

Cooking facility	HHs		Proportion	
	Main	Secondary	Main	Secondary
Electric range	16	39	6%	16%
Gas stove	142	23	57%	9%
Kerosene stove	87	81	35%	32%
Open fire / Galafu	4	72	2%	29%
Other (note)	2	2	1%	1%
Portable electric stove	-	8	0%	3%
Microwave	-	4	0%	2%
None	-	22	0%	9%
Total	**251**	**251**	**100%**	**100%**

Source of drinking water	HHs		Proportion	
	Main	Secondary	Main	Secondary
Community water supply	20	30	8%	12%
Private HH tank	215	9	86%	4%
Water tank shared with other HHs	11	37	4%	15%
Bottled water	2	14	1%	6%
Other (note)	2		1%	0%
None	-	161	0%	64%
Total	**251**	**251**	**100%**	**100%**

Source of cooking water	HHs		Proportion	
	Main	Secondary	Main	Secondary
Community water supply	20	34	8%	14%
Private HH tank	222	9	88%	4%
Water tank shared with other HHs	6	44	2%	18%
None	2	163	1%	65%
Total	**251**	**251**	**100%**	**100%**

Source of washing water	HHs		Proportion	
	Main	Secondary	Main	Secondary
Community water supply	22	38	9%	15%
Private HH tank	224	9	89%	4%
Water tank shared with other HHs	4	38	2%	15%
None	-	165	0%	66%
Total	**251**	**251**	**100%**	**100%**

Communication

Table 51: Communication

Landline telephone	HHs		Proportion	
	Access	Operational	Access	Operational
Yes	228	220	91%	96%
No	23	8	9%	4%
Total	**251**	**228**	**100%**	**100%**

Wired internet connection	HHs		Proportion	
Yes	87	38%	2%	15%
No	141	62%	0%	66%
Total	**228**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Type of internet connection	HHs		Proportion	
Dial-up	65	75%	2%	15%
Homenet	22	25%	0%	66%
Total	**87**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Access to a wireless internet connection	HHs		Proportion	
Yes	87	35%	2%	15%
No	164	65%	0%	66%
Total	**251**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Tenure

Table 52: Tenure

Type of tenure	HHs		Proportion	
Living rent free by employer	15	6%	2%	15%
Living rent free by others	21	8%		
Own the house w/o a mortgage	216	86%	0%	66%
Total	**251**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Pay rent of another HH	HHs		Proportion	
No	249	99%	2%	15%
Yes	2	1%	0%	66%
Total	**251**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Income related

Table 53: Other income-related

Own another house that is rented for income	HHs	Proportion
Yes, within Tokelau	10	4%
Yes, overseas	29	12%
No	211	84%
Total	**251**	**100%**

Participate in primary activities	HHs	Proportion
Agriculture	100	40%
Fishing	200	80%
Livestock	167	67%
Handicrafts	111	44%

APPENDIX 1: DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

EXPENDITURE

This section provides information on the formation of the expenditure categories and their hierarchal structure, including the adoption of the classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) for classifying HH consumption expenditure, and definitions of expenditure types.

Formation of the expenditure categories

In order to best classify the expenditure data to provide the most meaningful and easily interpretable results to readers, the format of the expenditure categories was based on Resolution 1 from the Seventeenth International Conference of Labor Statisticians. This resolution proposes the following breakdown for classifying expenditures, which is how the HH expenditure aggregates are presented in the report:

1. Consumption expenditure:
    a. HH consumption expenditure: the value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by a HH through direct monetary purchases, own-account production, barter or as income in-kind for the satisfaction of the needs and wants of its members.
    b. other consumption expenditure: the value of consumer goods and services acquired or used by the HH through transfers from the government, non-profit institutions or other HHs.
2. Non-consumption expenditure: expenditures incurred by a HH as transfers made to the government, non-profit institutions and other HHs, without acquiring any goods or services in return for the satisfaction of the needs of its members.
3. Investment: covers expense items incurred by HH members for financial security or accumulation of significant assets, such as a house (including improvements of the house) and machinery.

A description of each of the above expenditure categories is provided below.

Consumption expenditure

For tabulation purposes, the report separates consumption expenditure into 12 divisions conforming to COICOP guidelines. This results in the formation of, and categorisation of all expenditure items into, the following 12 divisions (and their hierarchal sub-sets):

1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages
2. Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
3. Clothing and footwear
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
5. Furnishings, HH equipment and routine HH maintenance
6. Health
7. Transport
8. Communication
9. Recreation and culture
10. Education
11. Restaurants and hotels
12. Miscellaneous goods and services

Following the COICOP hierarchy, all consumption expenditures are categorised following the below structure:

1. Category (1 to 12 above)
   1.1. Group
      1.1.1. Class
         1.1.1.1. Sub-class
            1.1.1.1.1. Commodity

Non-consumption expenditure

The non-consumption expenditure category is divided into sub-categories of importance to the Pacific region. The five main subcategories include:

1. Cash donations to ceremonies and special events (e.g., weddings, funerals, birthdays)
2. Cash donations to HHs
3. Cash donations to church
4. Cash donation to other (e.g., school, association, community)
5. Taxes and fines

The above sub-categories within the non-consumption expenditure category, as mentioned above, are HH expenditures that are not associated with the acquisition of a good or a service. With exception of taxes and fines, non-consumption expenditure is mostly associated with charity or support provided to other HHs, religious or community organisations.

Investment expenditure

The investment expenditure category is divided into sub-categories of irregular, asset accumulation associated expenditure, including:

1. Land purchase
2. House purchase and/or major alteration of dwelling
3. Purchase of plant of equipment (incl. boats)
4. Amortisation of a mortgage (loan repayments)

These expenditure sub-categories are irregular and are treated differently to consumption expenditure in the system of national accounts, even though the expenditure was incurred in exchange for a good or service.

Formation of the expenditure types

To add further value to the data set and expenditure analysis, HH expenditure is also categorised by expenditure type. Five expenditure types have been used, which include:

1. Cash purchases – goods and services that were paid for with cash (or equivalent, such as EFTPOS) and consumed by the HH being interviewed
2. Home production (subsistence) – the gross value of goods that were home-produced and consumed by the HH being interviewed (this is the opportunity cost of consuming the home-produced and consumed goods), otherwise known as subsistence value
3. Cash gifts – goods and services that were cash-purchased (or equivalent) and gifted to another HH
4. Home-produced gifts – goods that were home-produced and gifted to another HH
5. Imputed rents – the estimated value of the services that an owner-occupied dwelling delivers the HH (as reported by the HH, but with some adjustments where deemed necessary)
6. In-kind – the value of in-kind income that is provided by the employer (and therefore, consumed by the HH and, as such, also reported as expenditure to balance this income and expenditure type)

INCOME

This section provides information on the formation of the income categories and their hierarchal structure, including the adoption of the Pacific classification of income (PACCOI) for classifying HH income, and definitions of income types.

Formation of the income categories

As with expenditure, the main consideration to the categorisation of different HH income sources was to present the data in a logical and easily interpretable structure. As such, six income categories have been used, which are set out below.

Employment income

Includes monetary or in-kind receipts in return for participation in economic activities in an employment-related capacity. This income category consists of three general components, as follows:

1. Employee benefits – mainly comprises of cash-based wages and salaries for time worked plus any bonuses, gratuities, commissions, tips or directors feed, and it also includes in-kind (non-cash) income, such as goods and services provided as employee benefits.
2. Self-employment – is income as a result of self-employment activities, such as dividends paid to HHs for their ownership in a business (but excluding shareholder dividends from enterprises for which they are not responsible for day-to-day management of), net income from the sale of primary produce (agriculture, fisheries, livestock, handicrafts), and the estimated net value of own-account subsistence production that is consumed by the HH.
3. Subsistence – note that the net estimated value of home-produced and consumed goods are classified as employment income, despite no cash being exchanged.

Property income

Is defined as receipts that arise from the ownership of assets that are provided to others to use. These are returns, usually monetary, from financial assets (interests and dividends not included in 1b), from non-financial assets (e.g., housing rents) and from royalties (return for services of patented or copyright material). Interest receipts are payments received from accounts with banks, building societies, credit unions and other financial institutions, certificates of deposit, government bonds or loans, securities, debentures and loans to non-HH members. Dividends are receipts from investment in an enterprise in which the investor does not work. Pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from voluntary private insurance schemes are also included. Rents are payments received for the use of both unproduced assets (i.e., natural resources), such as land, and for produced assets, such as houses. Rents should be recorded net of expenses (i.e., they should be recorded and collected separately from other consumption expenditures, so they can be treated as both income and expenditure). Royalties are receipts from writings and rights to make use of inventions (i.e. patented or copyrighted materials).

Transfer income

Are receipts for which the recipient does not give anything to the donor directly in return? Transfers can consist of cash, goods or services. The components of transfer income, and their description, are:

1. Social security – allowances generated from government-sponsored social insurance schemes, such as unemployment and disability benefits.
2. Superannuation / pension – employer-sponsored social insurance schemes, including retirement benefits, education allowances and medical benefits.
3. Child support – allowances generated from government-sponsored child support schemes, including one-off payments (e.g., baby bonus) and ongoing government (or other) child support assistance, including child-care support. It also included payments from a previous spouse to assist with living expenses of children.
4. Alimony – support paid to a previous spouse (spousal maintenance) during marriage separation or upon divorce.
5. Grants, scholarships and other grants – cash paid to the HH to support, for example, HH living, investment, health, travel or education. This is only reported if the cash is paid to the HH, not directly to the institution (e.g., government pays directly to the school).
6. Other transfer income – refers to transfer income not elsewhere classified (NEC).

Casual income

HH income covers all receipts received by the HH (or individual HH members) at annual, or more frequent, intervals. It can include income from the sale of property or major assets (e.g., vehicles), inheritance, gambling winnings, or any receipts NEC.

Gifts and remittances

In the Pacific, many gifts (cash, cash purchased goods or home-produced goods) are received by HHs, whether from another HHs (inside or outside of Tokelau) or from community groups. This is an important income source and, as such, has its own income category. Cash remittances are classified as being for: church gift; traditional ceremony; funeral; birthday or wedding; living support; undifferentiated or other. Cash purchased gifts are categorised by COICOP division, while home-produced gifts are classified by industry and specific-product.

Imputed rents

Is the income derived from the consumption services that an owner-occupied (or live for free) dwelling delivers to the HH. These services consist of the net estimated value of housing services and the value of services from access to HH durables. In other words, imputed rents are the estimated net rental amount that a Tokelauan HH estimates that it would receive if the dwelling was rented on the commercial market (with some adjustment for improbably estimates, where possible). These services fall under the general production boundary of the system of national accounts.

Formation of the income types

To add further value to the analysis, the questionnaire was structured in such a way that allows differentiation between income types, or how the income was realised by the HH. The income types that we differentiate by, include:

1. Cash income
2. Subsistence income
3. Home-produced gifts
4. Imputed rents
5. In-kind income

Further explanations for each are provided below.

Cash income

Cash income accounts for most of the income that HHs receive because the majority of HH income is sourced from wages and salaries. All receipts from wages and salaries, business, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, handicrafts, property, transfer and casual income are cash-type income sources.

Subsistence income

Subsistence income only covers the net value of home-produced and consumed goods. If the HH sells the home produce it is categorized as a cash income because cash was generated from the sale.

Home-produced gifts

Any home-produced (e.g., agricultural, fisheries and livestock harvests) and gifted items are reported as both income and expenditure. On the income and expenditure side, both are reported as gross values as the income derived from home-produced goods received for free is valued at the market equivalent (i.e., if the goods were purchased), while the expenditure is valued as the opportunity cost of selling (e.g., the expense of gifting is the income lost from not selling that good at market prices).

It should be noted that cash-purchased gifts are not reported in the income aggregates, only the expenditure categories. This is to avoid double counting of income. The value of cash-purchased gifts is collected and included in the HIES data set, however the methodology for understanding the income category from which the cash purchase was made is too complex (e.g., to avoid double counting, we would need to deduct each cash income category by the value of the cash purchased gifts from the cash income category that financed the purchase of that gift – the current collection methodology does not allow this and this is not considered to be a significant issue).

Imputed rents

Imputed rents, treated as both income (e.g., the gross value of the services delivered to the Tokelauan HH) and expenditure (e.g., the opportunity cost of not selling those services, or the cost of consuming those services)

are non-cash income and expenditure items, but they're important to include to ensure that the value of these services are reported (and used in national account estimates) and to ensure that the income and expenditure of Tokelauan HHs is comparable to that of renting HHs.

In-kind income

In-kind income is the estimated value of non-monetary employee benefits, such as, food, transport, communication, health and education. In-kind income is reported as both income and expenditure. The income is the value of the goods and services that are provided by the employer and the expenditure is associated with the consumption of these goods and services.

STANDARD CLASSIFICATIONS

The Pacific regional standardised HIES methodology adopts the following standardised classifications.

Consumption expenditure

Consumption expenditure is classified using the Pacific classification of individual consumption according to purpose (Pac-COICOP), which is based on the international COICOP classification system that was developed by the United Nations Statistics Division. The Pac-COICOP hierarchal structure is the same, but at lower levels (sub-class and commodity), it includes goods and services that are commonly consumed (and in some cases, uniquely) in the Pacific region. At commodity level the COICOP codes were specifically tailored to Tokelau from the list of Samoa where most goods are imported from.

Income classification

Income is classified using the regionally standardised Pacific classification of income (PACCOI), which was designed by SPC in consideration of Pacific income sources. The income categories follow the main PACCOI divisions, which are further disaggregated following the following structure:

1. Category (6 in total)
    1.1. Group
        1.1.1. Class
            1.1.1.1. Sub-class

Industry classification

All productive activities are classified according to the international standard industrial classification (ISIC). It is important to note that the level of disaggregation is limited given: HIES is a survey; limited opportunity and need to build field worker capacity to collect detailed industry information; and HH participation in industries in the Pacific – particularly, those related to primary production – are often informal and mixed. Due to the sample size and limited capacity of the enumerators and, despite numerous efforts to recode the data set, disaggregation beyond ISIC group (3-digits) is not recommended.

Occupation classification

The international standard classification of occupations (ISCO) that was developed at the Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statistical (ICLS) at International Labour Office (ILO) is applied to classify occupations in HIES. Similar disaggregation issues exist with those of ISIC and it is on this bases that HIES data only be disaggregated by sub-major groups (2-digits).

CSPro HIES database

The data entry system, the dictionary and HIES database were designed using CSPro. Although there are some coding differences between countries, the database structure is regionally standardised, which allows for cross-country comparisons.

DEFINITIONS

This section provides information on the definitions and terms used within the report to assist with interpretation.

Equivalised cash income

Equivalised cash income is the HHs total cash income adjusted by an equivalence scale to facilitate comparison of income levels between HHs of differing size and composition.

Equivalised total HH cash income is derived by calculating an equivalence factor according to the 'modified OECD' equivalence scale, and then dividing income by the factor. The equivalence factor is built up by allocating points to each person in a HH (1 point to the first adult, 0.5 points to each additional person who is 15 years and over, and 0.3 to each child under the age of 15) and then summing the equivalence points of all HH members.

Equivalised total HH income can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised HH. For a lone person HH it is equal to HH income. For a HH comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the HH income that would be needed by a lone person HH to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing.

Household head

The HH head is nominated by the HH members and, with exception of the HH head having to be an adult, there are no criteria for selection of the HH head. That is, the HH head is not necessarily the main income earner or the person responsible for management of HH finances. In the Pacific, the oldest person or the man who own the HH if often, due to cultural reasons, selected as being the HH head. Considering this, the use of HH head as a variable to determine differences in income or expenditure by, for example, age or gender of HH head, doesn't make a lot of sense due to the lose criteria of nominating the HH head.

Despite this, some tabulations are provided that look at variation in income and expenditure by characteristics of the HH head. HH composition is often a more useful classification to use when comparing income and expenditure of different HH structures.

Gross and net income

All employment income figures are reported as net. Property, transfer, casual, gifts and remittances, and imputed rents are reported as gross, although is it assumed that there are few transaction costs associated with these income sources (perhaps with exception of property and imputer rents income), so the gross figures are assumed to closely resemble the net figures.

Subsistence

Subsistence income and expenditure refers to the value of home-produced goods that are consumed by the HH. Subsistence income is reported as net, as the income realised by consuming these goods is net of their cost of production, while the expenditure is reported as gross because of the opportunity cost of consuming the good rather than selling it.

Average household and per capita

Unless otherwise specified, averages are calculated as the numerator divided by the total number of HHs or persons respectively.

Attempts have been made to report the total number of HHs or persons reporting an item.

Quartile

A quartile represents one-quarter of the population (HHs) grouped by their equivalised cash income. Quartile 1 represents 25% of the HHs with the lowest equivalised cash income, while quartile 4 represents 25% of the HHs with the highest equivalised cash income. Cash income was used as is eliminates any bias that may be caused by using cash expenditure whereby renting HHs would have a disproportionally higher cash expenditure on housing than owner-occupied HHs.

APPENDIX 2: SAMPLING ERRORS

The table below presents the relative sampling errors (RSE) for the aggregated income and expenditure data. It is beyond the scope of the paper to present sampling errors for finer disaggregation, especially in consideration of the objective of HIES and given that the sampling strategy that was developed to serve those objectives.

As a general guide, the below thresholds can be used to help with interpretation of the RSEs and to guide the robustness of each aggregated income and expenditure item.

Table 54: Data quality thresholds

Per Capita	% HHs	Average	Standard error	Relative standard error	[95% interval}	
	%	NZD	NZD	%	NZD	
Total expenditure	100%	6,090	310	5%	5,480	6,700
Consumption expenditure	100%	5,390	270	5%	4,850	5,920
Non consumption expenditure	96%	610	60	10%	480	740
Investment expenditure	8%	100	30	30%	30	170
Food expenditure	100%	2,030	130	6%	1,780	2,280
Alcohol and tobacco expenditure	80%	650	60	9%	540	760
Clothing expenditure	67%	190	40	21%	110	260
Housing expenditure	98%	1,100	70	6%	970	1,220
Furniture expenditure	94%	330	40	12%	260	410
Healh expenditure	16%	5	2	40%	0	9
Transport expenditure	81%	290	50	17%	190	380
Communication expenditure	96%	300	40	13%	210	390
Culture and leisure expenditure	53%	170	50	29%	120	320
Education expenditure	13%	10	0	0%	0	10
Hotel and restaurants expenditure	19%	40	10	25%	20	70
Miscellaneous goods and services exp	93%	330	20	6%	190	270
Home production	71%	470	70	15%	330	610
Cash expenditure	100%	4,910	70	1%	330	610
Total income	100%	6,150	360	6%	5,440	6,870
Cash income	100%	5,090	320	6%	4,460	5,720
Wages and salaries	96%	4,390	310	7%	3,770	5,010
Income from property	7%	40	20	50%	0	70
Transfer income	48%	430	90	21%	240	620
Remittances and gifts	61%	370	80	22%	210	530

APPENDIX 3: ADDITIONAL TABLES

DETAIL OF AGGREGATED EXPENDITURE

Table 55: Breakdown of expenditure at the COICOP class level (total spent and numbers of reported HHs)

				Cash expenditure		Home production		Imputed rents		Income in kind		Total consumed	
				Total (NZD)	# HHs	Total (NZD)	# HHs	Total (NZD)	# HHs	Total (NZD)	# HHs	Total	# HHs
1	**Food & non-alcoholic beverages**			**1,807,900**	**251**	**547,760**	**189**					**2,355,660**	**251**
	11	*Food*		*1,684,780*	*251*	*547,760*	*189*					*2,232,540*	*251*
		111	Bread & cereals	420,920	236							420,920	236
		112	Meat	566,550	221	6,330	4					572,880	221
		113	Fish & sea food	95,150	145	402,730	171					497,880	218
		114	Milk, cheese & eggs	188,160	202							188,160	202
		115	Oils & fats	85,310	167	1,070	15					86,380	171
		116	Fruit	34,820	62	124,460	148					159,280	167
		117	Vegetables	78,330	139	13,170	45					91,500	160
		118	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate & confectionery	130,270	188							130,270	188
		119	Food products nec	85,280	176							85,280	176
	12	*Non- alcoholic beverages*		*123,120*	*190*							*123,120*	*190*
		121	Coffee, tea & cocoa	71,450	132							71,450	132
		122	Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit & vegetable juices	51,670	130							51,670	130
2	**Alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics**			**754,960**	**206**							**754,960**	**206**
	21	*Alcoholic Beverages*		*252,190*	*142*							*252,190*	*142*
		211	Spirits	58,810	54							58,810	54
		212	Wine	4,120	7							4,120	7
		213	Beer	189,260	122							189,260	122
	22	*Tobacco*		*502,760*	*178*							*502,760*	*178*
		221	Tobacco	502,760	178							502,760	178
3	**Clothing & footwear**			**217,010**	**170**							**217,010**	**170**
	31	*Clothing*		*190,350*	*143*							*190,350*	*143*
		311	Clothing materials	17,350	31							17,350	31
		312	Garments	170,110	136							170,110	136
		313	Other articles of clothing & clothing accessories	2,890	15							2,890	15
	32	*Footwear*		*26,670*	*106*							*26,670*	*106*
		321	Shoes & other footwear	26,670	106							26,670	106
4	**Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels**			**528,840**	**246**			**708,460**	**238**			**1,237,310**	**251**
	42	*Imputed rentals for Housing*						*708,460*	*238*			*708,460*	*238*
		421	Imputed rentals of owner occupiers					638,660	216			638,660	216
		422	Other imputed rentals					69,800	22			69,800	22
	43	*Maintenance & repair of the dwelling*		*68,290*	*112*							*68,290*	*112*
		431	Materials for the maintenance & repair of the dwelling	66,440	112							99,200	112
		432	Services for the maintenance & repair of the dwelling	1,850	2							1,850	2
	45	*Electricity, gas & other fuels*		*460,550*	*247*							*460,550*	*247*
		451	Electricity	270,110	243							270,110	243
		452	Gas	49,790	117							49,790	117
		453	Liquid fuels	138,240	191							138,240	191
		454	Solid fuels	440	2							440	2
		455	Heat energy	1,960	6							1,960	6

			Cash expenditure		Home production		Imputed rents		Income in kind		Total consumed	
5	**Furnishings, hhs equipment & routine HH maintenance**		**367,800**	**235**							**367,800**	**235**
	51	*Furniture & furnishings, carpets & other floor coverings*	*47,740*	*82*							*47,740*	*82*
		511 Furniture & furnishings,	38,600	68							38,600	68
		512 Carpets & other floor coverings	9,140	27							9,140	27
	52	*HH textiles*	*29,300*	*103*							*29,300*	*103*
		521 HH textiles	29,300	103							29,300	103
	53	*HH applicances*	*91,560*	*93*							*91,560*	*93*
		531 Major hh appliances whether electric or not	85,820	77							85,820	77
		532 Small electric hh appliance	5,730	39							5,730	39
	54	*Glassware, tableware & hh utensils*	*550*	*6*							*550*	*6*
		540 Glassware, tableware & hh utensils	550	6							550	6
	55	*Tools & equipment for house & garden*	*26,540*	*91*							*26,540*	*91*
		551 Major tools & equipment	8,060	16							8,060	16
		552 Small tools & miscella-neous accessories	18,490	86							18,490	86
	56	*Goods & services for routine hh maintenance*	*172,110*	*218*							*172,110*	*218*
		561 Non durable hh goods	167,570	214							167,570	214
		562 Domestic services & hosehold services	4,540	7							4,540	7
6	**Health**		**5,440**	**40**							**5,440**	**40**
	61	*Medical products, appliances & equipment*	*800*	*27*							*800*	*27*
		611 Pharmaceutical products	800	27							800	27
	62	*Outpatient services*	*4,590*	*18*							*4,590*	*18*
		621 Medical services	870	7							870	7
		622 Dental services	3,190	9							3,190	9
		623 Paramedical serviecs	530	4							530	4
	63	*Hospital services*	*50*	*2*							*50*	*2*
		630 Hospital services	50	2							50	2
7	**Transport**		**332,330**	**205**							**332,330**	**205**
	71	*Purchase of vehicles*	*44,030*	*17*							*44,030*	*17*
		711 Motor cars	32,620	2							32,620	2
		712 Motor cycles	4,630	2							4,630	2
		713 Bicycles	6,790	13							6,790	13
	72	*Operation of personal transport equipment*	*133,100*	*167*							*133,100*	*167*
		721 Spare parts & accessories for personal transport	1,300	17							1,300	17
		722 Fuels & lubricants for personal transport	118,160	161							118,160	161
		723 Maintenance & repair of personal transport	2,240	9							2,240	9
		724 Other services in respect of personal transport	11,400	28							11,400	28
	73	*Transport services*	*155,200*	*159*							*155,200*	*159*
		732 Passenger transport by road	2,860	21							2,860	21
		733 Passenger transport by air	84,880	43							84,880	43
		734 Passenger transport by sea & inl& waterway	18,480	90							18,480	90
		736 Other purchased transport services	48,980	118							48,980	118

			Cash expenditure		Home production		Imputed rents		Income in kind		Total consumed	
8	**Communication**		**348,530**	**240**							**348,530**	**240**
	82	*Telephone & telefax equipment*	*6,840*	*31*							*6,840*	*31*
		820 Telephone & telefax equipment	6,840	31							6,840	31
	83	*Telephone & telefax services*	*341,690*	*240*							*341,690*	*240*
		830 Telephone & telefax services	341,690	240							341,690	240
9	**Recreation & culture**		**195,850**	**132**							**195,850**	**132**
	91	*Audio-visual, photographic & information processing equipment*	*109,080*	*100*							*109,080*	*100*
		911 Equipment for the reception, recording of sound & pictures	37,020	57							37,020	57
		912 Photographic equipment & optical instrument	2,630	6							2,630	6
		913 Inormation processing equipment	68,420	61							68,420	61
		914 Recording media	1,010	13							1,010	13
	92	*Other major durables for recreation & culture*	*36,580*	*11*							*36,580*	*11*
		921 Major durables for outdoor recreation	36,580	11							36,580	11
	93	*Other recreational items & equipment, gardens & Pets*	*8,350*	*16*							*8,350*	*16*
		931 Games, toys & hobbies	2,530	7							2,530	7
		932 Equipment for sport, camping & open air recreation	5,830	12							5,830	12
	94	*Recreational & cultural services*	*36,410*	*18*							*36,410*	*18*
		942 Cultural services	36,410	18							36,410	18
	95	*Newspapers, books & stationery*	*5,420*	*68*							*5,420*	*68*
		951 Books	3,470	40							3,470	40
		954 Stationery & drawing materials	1,950	36							1,950	36
10	**Education**		**6,070**	**32**							**6,070**	**32**
	101	*Pre-primary & primary education*	*70*	*26*							*70*	*26*
		1010 Pre- primary & primary education	70	26							70	26
	102	*Secondary education*	*3,200*	*17*							*3,200*	*17*
		1020 Secondary education	3,200	17							3,200	17
	104	*Tertiary education*	*2,800*	*2*							*2,800*	*2*
		1040 Tertiary education	2,800	2							2,800	2
11	**Restaurants & hotelsFood**		**48,120**	**51**							**48,120**	**51**
	111	*Catering servicesBread & cereals*	*12,780*	*32*							*12,780*	*32*
		1111 Restaurants, cafes & the like	12,780	32							12,780	32
	112	*Accomodation servicesMeat*	*35,340*	*43*							*35,340*	*43*
		1120 Accommodation services	35,340	43							35,340	43
12	**Miscellaneous goods & servicesNon-alcoholic beverages**		**267,320**	**234**							**267,320**	**234**
	121	*Personal careCoffee, tea & cocoa*	*202,630*	*224*							*202,630*	*224*
		1211 Hairdressing salons & personal grooming establishments	3,180	13							3,180	13
		1213 Other appliances, articles & products for personal care	199,440	224							199,440	224
	123	*Personal effects nec*	*13,450*	*28*							*13,450*	*28*
		1231 Jewellery, clocks & watches	12,480	15							12,480	15
		1232 Other personal effects	970	13							970	13

				Cash expenditure		Home production		Imputed rents		Income in kind		Total consumed	
	125	*Insurance*		20,640	*10*							*20,640*	*10*
		1251	Life Insurance	7,320	8							7,320	8
		1252	Insurance connected with the dwelling	9,250	2							9,250	2
		1253	Insurance connected with health	4,070	2							4,070	2
	126	*Financial services nec*		*6,530*	*50*							*6,530*	*50*
		1262	Other financial services nec	6,530	50							6,530	50
	127	*Other Services nec*		*24,070*	*89*							*24,070*	*89*
		1270	Other services nec	24,070	89							24,070	89
In kind income				**24,070**	**89**							**24,070**	**89**
		9081	In kind income							112,110	20	112,110	20
	Total final consumption expenditure									**112,110**	**20**	**112,110**	**20**
90	**Non consumption expenditure**			**4,880,170**	**251**	**547,760**	**189**	**708,460**	**238**	**112,110**	**20**	**6,248,500**	**251**
	901	*Donation and taxes*		706,590	243							706,590	243
		9011001	Cash donation to other HHs	424,230	237							424,230	237
		9011003	Cash donation to Church	227,690	224							227,690	224
		9011006	Cash donation to schools	53,540	131							53,540	131
		9011007	Taxes and fines	1,140	9							1,140	9
	902	*Investment*		*107,460*	*70*							*107,460*	*70*
		9021	Construction, improvement of the dwelling	34,030	56							34,030	56
		9022	Equipment, plants	73,440	20							73,440	20
	Total non consumption expenditure			**814,050**	**243**							**814,050**	**243**
Total HH expenditure				**5,694,220**	**251**	**547,760**	**189**	**708,460**	**238**	**112,110**	**20**	**7,062,550**	**251**



World food day in Atafu, 2015.

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QUESTIONNAIRE SECTION 2.14: ELECTRICAL GOODS' POWER CONSUMPTION

With the objective of getting an idea of HH power consumption, an extra "Power" module was developed. It sought to find out what electrical appliances were used in Tokelau HHs, and what the total power consumption would be. The SPC "standard" HIES already includes questions on presence or absence of appliances; additional questions sought to establish the age of the appliances, power rating (in Watts, W) and estimated number of hours used per week. This was in part based on the very detailed Funafuti 2014 HH Energy Survey in Tuvalu.

Presence/absence data for appliances in 117 HHs are listed overleaf. Questionnaire returns in the power use module were very low, to the extent that no aggregate analysis was possible. While the presence (and mostly age) of 1,800 items were recorded, for only 540 items was a power rating given.

The values returned often had low credibility as shown in Table 56 below. Realistic power rating ranges – possibly because of ease of access of labels – were only recorded for fridge-freezers (100-800 W), toasters (750-2,200 W), and washing machines (350-1,150 W).

Table 56: Recorded power ratings of some HH appliances and more likely value item

	Recorded value in watts (W)	Likely value (W)
Electric stove	2-650 W	1,000-2,000 W (small), 5,000 W (large)
Laptop computers	3,000-4,000 W	40-150 W
Sewing machine	75-100 W	800-900 W
TV (digital)	36-680 W	250-850 W
Video/dvd player	15-6,000 W	250 W
Water tank pump	240-2,880 W	600-800 W

Only the interviewers in Fakaofo had made a credible effort in collecting HH power use data.

Multiplying all available ratings with the number of hours used per week gave a "raw" power use of 7,415 kWh per week by the 40 sampled HHs combined, suggesting an annual power consumption of 829 megawatt hour (1 MWh = 1,000 kWh) per annum by all Fakaofo HHs. In this figure, fridge/freezers have been taken to run 24 hours per day, however. In reality they should be drawing electricity only part of that time, depending on the efficiency of the appliance and the habits of the user. A "raw" weekly power consumption of 4,481 kWh, but operating one-third of the time, suggests fridge/freezers would be use 1,494 kWh per week, giving a total HH use of 495 MWh per annum (Table 57).

Table 57: "Raw" power use by appliances based on recorded values

	Sample 40 HHs Fakaofo per week (kWh)	Total 86 FF HHs per week (kWh)	Total per annum (MWh)
All appliances ("raw")	7,415	15,942	829
Fridge-freezers only (24 h)	4,481	9,634	501
Fridge-freezers (one-third)	1,494	3,212	167
All appliances (adjusted)	4,428	9,520	495

According to Robin Pene, Tokelau Director of Energy, the total power production of Fakaofo (HHs and public service) is of the order of 500 MWh per annum. Our HIES result suggests that HHs in Fakaofo account for all power use on the atoll, so cannot be correct. Nevertheless this is in the right order of magnitude, despite the crude way of measurement.

Non-compliance with questionnaire completion, or unrealistic results, may have been because understanding the power use by equipment requires specialist knowledge of how much appliances normally consume. It might have been better to record power use for high energy-appliances only, so accurate data for all three atolls could have been obtained.

Table 58: Appliances present in 117 Tokelau HHs

Appliance	Number Present	Percentage
ADSL connector / modem	18	15%
Air conditioning unit: split type (with evaporator and condenser)	2	2%
Air conditioning unit: window type	3	3%
Battery charger	29	25%
Cash power meter installed	115	98%
Ceiling / hanging lights (incandescent / fluorescent / LED)	101	86%
Clothes dryer	8	7%
Clothing iron	85	73%
Cordless phone	30	26%
Desktop computer	4	3%
Dishwasher	2	2%
Electric clock	4	3%
Electric drill	24	21%
Electric fan	87	74%
Electric frying pan	76	65%
Electric hair clippers	25	21%
Electric jug / kettle	97	83%
Electric welder	2	2%
Floor lamps (incandescent / fluorescent / LED)	4	3%
Free-standing grill or griddle	11	9%
Freezer: gas / electric	96	82%
Game console (PlayStation, Nintendo, Xbox, PSP, DS, etc.)	21	18%
Hair drier or straightener	29	25%
Inkjet printer	3	3%
Laptop computer	65	56%
Laserprinter	2	2%
Microwave oven	41	35%
Mixer / blender	21	18%
None	3	3%
On public grid	108	92%
Other appliance (specify):	3	3%
Other electrical ent. (specify):	3	3%
Other major appliance (specify):	2	2%
Other power source (specify):	4	3%
Private generator	16	14%
Radio	41	35%
Refrigerator: gas / electric	80	68%
Removable hard drive	30	26%
Separate LCD monitor (flat screen)	14	12%
Sewing machine	26	22%
Shared generator	4	3%
Stereo system	27	23%
Stove: gas / electric	49	42%
Tablet / Smart phone / I-pad	31	26%
Televison (TV)	52	44%
Toaster	72	62%
Vacuum cleaner	7	6%
Video / DVD player	35	30%
Video camera	18	15%
Wall lamps (Incandescent / fluorescent / LED)	1	1%
Washing machine	101	86%
Water heater (electric, gas or solar)	4	3%
Water tank pump	70	60%
Grand Total	**1806**	

APPENDIX 4: RESOURCES

SURVEY DOCUMENTATION

http://www.tokelau.org.nz/Tokelau+Government/Government+Departments/Office+of+the+Council+-for+the+Ongoing+Government+OCOG/Tokelau+National+Statistics+Office/HIES.html

For more information, contact:

Tokelau National Statistics Office

Mr Kele Lui

National Statistician

Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government of Tokelau

Tokelau Apia Liaison Office

PO Box 3298

Apia, SAMOA

Phone: +685 20822

Web: http://www.tokelaunso.tk/

Pacific Community

Ms Ofa Ketuu

Director

Statistics for Development Division

Pacific Community

BP D5, 98848 Noumea Cedex

NEW CALEDONIA

Phone: +687 262000

Web: http://sdd.spc.int/en/; http://prism.spc.int/; http://www.spc.int/nmdi/