

Samoa

Population and Housing Census Report 2006

Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Apia

July 2008

CONTACTS

P.O. BOX II51	APIA,SAMOA
TELEPHONE:	(685) 24384/21373
FASCIMILE:	(685) 24675
WEBSITE:	www.spc.int/prism/country/ws/stats
LOCATION:	Floor 1, Fiame Mataafa Faumuina Mulino II Building, Matagalalua, APIA.



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

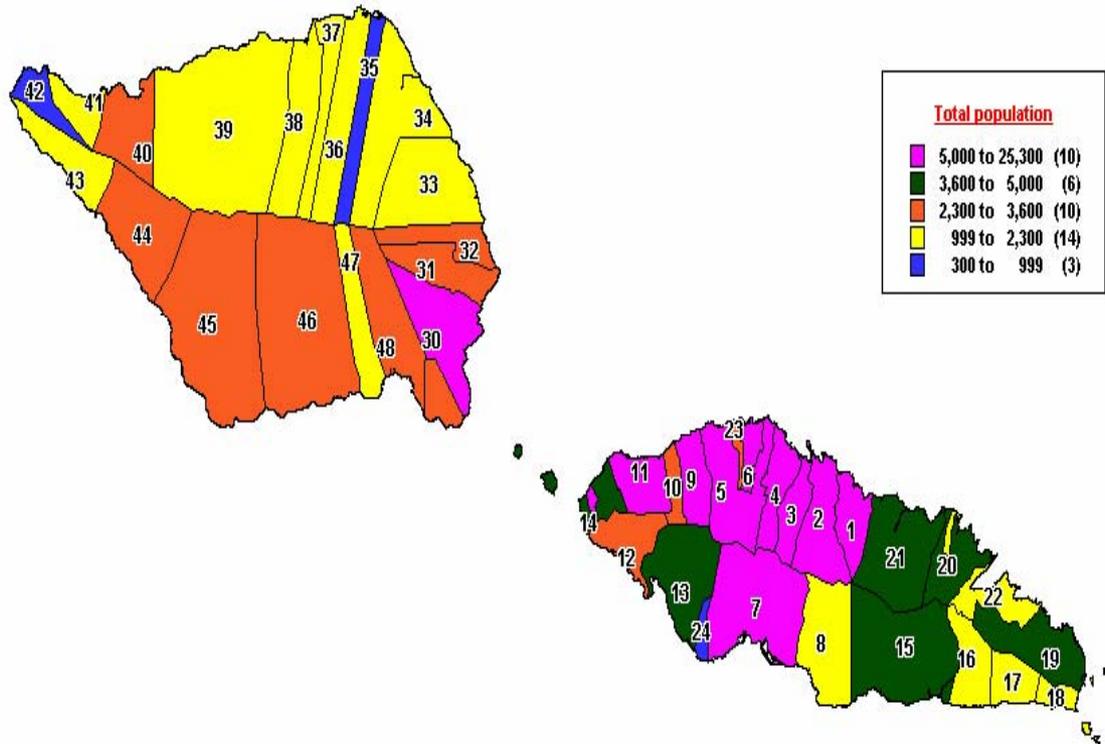


Australian Government

AusAID

MAP OF SAMOA

Total population by Faipule districts, 2006



- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Vaimauga East(7359) | 11. Aana Alofi III (5401) | 21. Anoamaa West (4806) | 36. Gagaemauga III (1767) | 46. Palauli le Falefa (3481) |
| 2. Vaimauga West(25294) | 12. Falelatai/Samatau (3109) | 22. Vaa o Fonoti (1624) | 37. Gagaifomauga I (1499) | 47. Satupaitea (1799) |
| 3. Faleata East(12414) | 13. Lefaga/Faleaseela (3688) | 23. Leauvaa (3041) | 38. Gagaifomauga II (1997) | 48. Palauli East (2334) |
| 4. Faleata West (16587) | 14. Aiga i le Tai(4857) | 24. Salamumu (370) | 39. Gagaifomauga III (1346) | |
| 5. Sagaga le Falefa (10130) | 15. Falealili (4607) | 30. Faasaleleaga I (6093) | 40. Vaisigano East (2331) | |
| 6. Sagaga le Usoga (5033) | 16. Lotofaga (1865) | 31. Faasaleleaga II (2983) | 41. Vaisigano West (1491) | |
| 7. Safata (6071) | 17. Lepa (1429) | 32. Faasaleleaga III (2767) | 42. Falealupo (943) | |
| 8. Siumu (2224) | 18. Aleipata Itupa i Luga (1319) | 33. Faasaleleaga IV (1561) | 43. Alataua West (1713) | |
| 9. Aana Alofi I (5480) | 19. Aleipata Itupa i Lalo (3604) | 34. Gagaemauga I (1730) | 44. Salega (3461) | |
| 10. Aana Alofi II (3091) | 20. Anoamaa East(4196) | 35. Gagaemauga II (579) | 45. Palauli West (3267) | |

PREFACE & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Samoa 2006 Population and Housing Census was taken on 6th November 2006. It counted every person in the country on that night and collected a wide range of social, economic and demographic information about each individual and their housing. The information from this census can be compared with those collected from the previous censuses to provide a picture of how the Samoa population trends have been changing.

This report is the third and last of a series of report planned to be produced out of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. The report contains a selection of tables from the census and a short summary of some of the main findings. Efforts to customize the questionnaire to gauge for the increasing demand of stakeholders for information from the census resulted to the inclusion of nineteen additional questions. Again, 1,300 teachers and school inspectors of both government and mission schools were used as enumerators and fieldwork supervisors.

I would like to acknowledge with many thanks the invaluable continuous financial support by the government of Australia through AusAID for both 2001 and 2006 censuses. Also, I would like to thank the government of Samoa for providing almost half of the census total budget. Special thanks to the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture for making available again, the services of school inspectors and teachers who worked as supervisors and enumerators during the data collection part of the census. Many thanks go to all the Government Ministries and Corporations for making available your respective organization vehicles for the supervision work of the census. To the Steering Committee of the census, thank you for your advice and support.

I would also like to record my appreciation of the technical support in data processing provided by Miss Leilua Taulealo, Data Processing Officer of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Special thanks go to Mr James Atherton, a local GIS Specialist, for offering continuously his support to the census mapping work on a voluntary basis. I record my appreciation to the Assistant Chief Executive Officer (ACEO) of the Census and Survey division and her staffs for a job well done. To the Samoan and Non-Samoan population who spared their time to answer the census questions, my warmest appreciation and thanks to you for your cooperation and support. To the Chief Executive Officer and staffs of the Ministry of Finance, thank you so much for the support rendered during the time of the 2006 census of population and housing.

Last but not the least, I record and acknowledge with many thanks the great work and dedication of my staff to the preparation and taking of the census. Without your diligent support in all phases of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, we would have never achieved our set targets as planned.

Soifua,



Muagututi'a Sefuiva Reupena.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

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FINAL CENSUS REPORT WRITERS

Division of Population & Housing Census/Household Surveys

Malaefono Tauā.Faafeū-Taaloga (ACEO)

Taiaopo Faumuina (Principal Statistician)

Vaeila Umaga (Senior Statistician)

Leemo Tanuvasa (Statistical Officer)

Lewis Sinclair (Statistical Officer)

Iosefa Lualua (GIS Officer)

Folavale Sooamalii (Statistical Investigator)

Talaimalo Simanu (Statistical Investigator)

Victoria Taituuga (Statistical Investigator)

Billy Wilson (Statistical Investigator)

THEMATIC MAPS

Division of Population & Housing Census/Household Surveys

James Atherton (Volunteer - GIS Advisor)

Taiaopo Faumuinā (Principal Statistician)

Iosefa Lualua (GIS Officer)

FINAL CENSUS TABULATION

Division of Data Processing and IT services

Elisapeta Pāsā (Computer Programmer)

Leilua Taulealo (SPC Technical Data Advisor)

TECHNICAL CENSUS ADVISORS

Malaefono Tauā.Faafeū-Taaloga (ACEO)

Muagututi'a Sefuiva Reupena (GS)

SUMMARY OF POPULATION INDICATORS

Total population (6 th November 2006)	180,741
Male	93,677
Female	87,064
Population 0-14 (%)	39
Pensioners 65+ (%)	5
Urban population (%)	21
Median age	20.5
Sex ratio at birth	107
Crude birth rate/1000	27.3
Crude death rate/1000	4.0
Total fertility rate/1000	4.2
Teenage Fertility rate/1000	28.6
Infant mortality rate (total)/1000	20.4
Male Average life expectancy at birth/years	71.5
Female Average life expectancy at birth/years	74.2
Samoa literacy rate 15-24 (male)	89%
Samoa literacy rate 15-24 (female)	92%
English literacy rate 15-24 (male)	71%
English literacy rate 15-24 (female)	81%
Unemployment rate population 15+	1%
Labour force participation rate 15+	50%
Special needs population	1%
Percentage of households with computers	9.7
Percentage of households with cell-phones	47.5
Percentage of households with radio	89.1

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I INTRODUCTION

The Census of Population and Housing is the most important source of statistical information for planning and policy making purposes. It provides a complete coverage of the total population and it entails a great deal of information relating to social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population. In the 2006 census, an attempt has been made to include more questions on mortality analysis, disability, income and employment, education, household status and to extend most of data analysis down to the regional levels in addition to national information.

The 2006 census counted all persons who were present in Samoa on census night and excluding all Samoans living and residing overseas.

The 2006 census was fully operated by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics at all stages. Two publications of the 2006 census have already been released within one year of enumeration. The Village Directory was released in March 2007 and a Special Tabulation Report was released in December 2007.

This Report of the Population and Housing Census 2006 is the 3rd release launched on the 24th of July 2008 as a special document to celebrate the independence status of the office as the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS).

This report will also be made available on the website and the public and users are advised to contact the SBS for any information available from the census data for use.



II TAKING OF THE POULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS2006

a. The Statistics Act 1971

Under the Statistics Act 1971, the Statistics Department (SBS) is required to conduct the census of population and housing every five years to meet essential data needs as required by the responsible Minister. The previous census was conducted on the 5th of November 2001 and the latest was on the 6th of November 2006.

b. Preparation

As usual the census preparation starts a year before the census date. The project document was prepared by the SBS and submitted to the Division of AID under MOF for seeking financial support. The Australian government via AusAID for the second time offered their financial support as well as the Government of Samoa.

The Census and Surveys division then prepared a detailed Work plan with timing and duration of each activity, costs and expected outputs. This Work plan was consistently followed and monitored with adjustments along the way to ensure the outputs were achieved as planned.

c. Mapping and GIS

Fieldwork to update a total of 848 census enumeration maps and listing of households started in July 2005. This was a huge and time consuming undertaking as it involved the complete listing of more than 23,000 households in the country. It also involved the identification and drawing of household buildings on census enumerations maps for each village. Given the shortage of statistical staffs, the mapping and listing fieldwork took about 10 months to complete.

By September 2006, all maps and household lists were completed and ready for the census enumeration in November 2006.

d. Questionnaire

As the Assistant Chief Executive Officer of Census and Surveys, I was fully in charge of designing the 2006 Population and Housing Questionnaire and the Manual of Instructions & Enumerators Codebook. These documents were all written and designed from January to June 2006. The useful critiques and feedbacks provided by the Census and Surveys statistical officers during our internal consultations enriched the contents of these documents. We also worked very closely with the Manager of the Data processing unit while designing the documents in order to meet all the requirements and needs of data inputting, edits and tabulations.

The Steering Committee was established in June 2006 and included representatives from the Ministry of Education Sports and Culture, Ministry of Women Community and Social Developments, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance mainly the AID Division and a representative from the Special Needs community. The Committee helped to recommend questions to include or omit in the census and also assisted in the census public consultations.

The consistency of census questions with previous censuses and the social and demographic definitions used was always kept in mind. For international comparison, the International Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1988) and International Classification of Industries (ISIC 1990) were also used as core codes for occupation and industry definitions respectively.

One major consultation workshop was conducted at the Tooa Salamasina Hall in June 2006 for the users and stakeholder to critique the draft questionnaire before it was finalised by the Steering Committee for printing.

e. Field Organization

The census enumeration was mostly carried out by Primary school teachers and government employees who were able to enumerate in areas where teachers were not available. The supervisors comprised mainly of School

inspectors and School principals. A total of 1,250 enumerators were employed and 50 people were appointed as supervisors making a total of 1,300 census enumerators.

The SBS staffs were divided into 6 teams of 5, 2 teams were based in Savaii before and after the census date and 4 teams were distributed around Upolu. The 6 teams played the overall coordination role mainly monitoring and checking fieldwork problems. An extra team was also located in the Office full-time to deal with problems coming into the office from the field.

f. Training

We conducted the technical training for the SBS in July 2006 for two weeks. The training involved detailed discussions of the importance of each question asked in the census, the codes needed, and, how to conduct face-to-face interviews with the public.

The training was followed by the pilot test of the census questionnaire which was conducted at the village of Levi Saleimoa in North West Upolu. The objectives of the pilot test were: to test the validity of census questions and numeric codes, to test the design and format of the questionnaire for enumeration and data entry, and, to test the validity of definitions & terms used. The pilot test was also important for the statistical staffs to gain practical experience and skill in asking the census questions both in Samoan and English languages.

The trainings for teacher enumerators and supervisors were conducted for four consecutive weeks from September 4th to October 2nd 2006. The trainings were held after school hours except for the first two school holiday weeks. Other trainings were held at the main office for non-teachers and those who were not available at the teacher's trainings. The Supervisors training was conducted on the 13th of October at the Ministry of Education's conference room at Malifa.

Given the difficulty of transportation to train all teacher enumerators and supervisors, the final training and distribution of census materials was organized for one day each for Upolu and Savaii islands.

The Upolu training was conducted at the Maota o Tupulaga at Mulinuu on the 23rd of October and followed by the Savaii training on the 25th at the Evaeva Hall at Salelologa. These last two occasions with the enumerators were the most memorable as hundreds of enumerators including supervisors gathered together in one place (292 in Savaii and 991 in Upolu) to discuss their census questionnaires with the statistical staffs and shared experiences and skills with other fellow enumerators.

The great support by the Ministry of Education Sports and Culture in selecting and organizing teachers and school venues for trainings facilitated the efficient running of the training sessions. The villages and schools also provided free refreshments for the trainings.

In order to minimize errors in census definitions and concepts, only 2 technical training teams were formed to train all the census enumerators and supervisors. Myself as the ACEO of Census & Surveys and the Acting Government Statistician headed the two teams. Team one included Vaeila Umaga (Senior Statistician), Talaimalo Simanu (Statistical Investigator) and Ataata Salanoa (Statistical Investigator). Team two included Taiaopo Faumuina (Principal Statistician of Census & Surveys), Sefo Taulealo (Principal Statistician of Demography and Social Statistics) and Folavale Soomalii (Statistical Investigator).

The 2 teams were allocated to train an average of 30 enumerators per team per day for about three hours a day. It was a very tiring process for both teams as daily traveling around Upolu and Savaii were time-consuming. But a good sense of teamwork was shown and the cooperation and enthusiasm of teachers was very encouraging.

g. Fieldwork

The enumerators were given an average of 20-30 households to enumerate. Preliminary enumeration started 7 days prior to census date in order to give enumerators sufficient time to identify, list and enumerate their allocated households.

For this census, a special arrangement was made with Government vehicles to assist in the supervisors work in the enumeration week and only to work after normal working hours. The Statistics offered to pay all fuel costs

and allowances for the drivers. The response was very positive from the government ministries and corporations and below is the list of ministries and corporations, which generously offered their vehicles for the census enumeration. Supervisors' personal vehicles were hired to make up for the shortage of government vehicles. The availability of vehicles ensured that the supervisors were able to reach and identify all areas covered under his/her supervision. Below is the list of supervisors and the ministries that offered vehicles for the supervision of the population census.

Vehicle Allocation from Ministries 2006

Faipule Districts	Supervisors (MESC)	Transport vehicle
Vaimauga West	1. Malama Taaloga	Hire
	2. Lofipo Faletolu	MJCA
	3. Fanaea Feleisa	MPSC
Faleata East	4. Sala Manase	MWCSD
Vaimaug East	5. Lavea Feilo	MWCSD
Faleata West	6. Taimalie Talaumi	MWTI
	7. Ray Tuilaepa	MESC
Sagaga Le Falefa	8. Vaigafa Levi	ACB
	9. Kovi Fonoti	MPMC
Sagaga Le Usoga	10. Faalafi Faalafi	MESC
Aana Alofi 1 & 2	11. Uataileuo Nomeneta	MWTI
Aana Alofi 3	12. Fiu Alanepi	SPA
Safata	13. Maiava Asafo	OEC
Siumu	14. Toomaga M Osa	SLC
Falelatai & Samatau	15. Valavala Schwalger	Audit
Lefaga & Faleseela	16. Lemalu Siomia	MCIT
Aiga i le Tai	17. Sau Filoi	Hire of boat
Falealili	18. Ausega Meleisea	Hire
Lotofaga & Lepa	19. Faasii I Faasii	MOF
Aleipata Itupa i luga/ lalo	20. Levave P Ioane	Hire
Anoamaa East	21. Tupito Tusani	MOR
Anoamaa West	22. Misa Lene	Hire
Vaa O Fonoti	23. Seti Tina	Hire
Faasaleleaga 1	24. Notoa Tipasa	Hire
Faasaleleaga 2	25. Lio Foleni	Hire
Faasaleleaga 3 & 4	26. Iakopo Eteuati	Hire
Gagaemauga 1 & 2	27. Asomuamua Satuala	Hire
Gagaemauga 3 and Gagaifomauga 1	28. Natoe Ieti	Hire
Gagaifomauga 2 & 3	29. Manuta Uelese	SWA
Vaisigano East & West	30. Aliimau Tovia	MFFA
Falealupo & Alataua West	31. Ioane Tuuau	MFFA
Salega	32. Fotu Sakiasi	EPC
Palauli West	33. Matapula Tovi	EPC
Paleuli Falefa	34. Lema Vaituulima	Hire
Sataupaitea & Palauli East	35. Togisia Iupeli Ketu	SWA

On census night, November 6th 2006, the enumerators were instructed to visit their households again for the last time to note down any significant changes such as names, births, deaths and migration that may have taken place before the census moment. The office teams traveled all around Upolu and Savaii islands to offer assistance to enumerators wherever possible and to enumerate missing families when found.

h. Publicity

.A special census promotion advertisement was aired every night for about one month prior to the census date on Samoa's Broadcasting Services TV One. Television news on TV3 and radio announcements in radio stations

were all used to promote public awareness of the importance of census taking. These activities played significant roles in the success of the 2006 census.

i. Data processing

The departure of the Computer Programmer Ms Leilua Taulealo towards the end of 2005 for a position at SPC Noumea was a setback to the preparation of the 2006 data processing program. However, her replacement by Elisapeta Pasa-Anesone in March 2006 who was a previous employee of the SBS with technical computing skills and a graduate in Population Studies was very encouraging.

While the new Computer programmer was getting familiar with the new CSPro software, the SBS requested Ms Taulealo again as the SPC CSPro programmer in May 2006 for a staff training in the use of CSPro3.0 software for two weeks. The Data processing unit used this opportunity to share experiences and knowledge on data programming especially the making of the 2006 Census data program with Ms Taulealo.

By August 2006, the Computer unit was ready to test their first Census computer program using the data results from the census pilot test. More testing were done using the real results from the census enumeration by November 2006.

As the usual procedure, the coding process comes before the final data entry. Due to a lot of new census questions and some were open-answered questions the development of new codes took longer than expected to finalize. The actual coding began in March 26th 2007. After the first two weeks of coding that involved all the coders and keypunch operators, the latter started data entry. Ten statistical staffs concentrated on coding while seven worked full-time on census data entry.

The coding process ended on the 21st of September 2007 while data entry and data editing was completed at the end of October 2007.

In order to prepare the **Special Tabulation Report** based on the 2006 census data, it was planned that all the staffs of the Census/Survey and Computing division would be involved in the making of this Tabulation report.

Being the ACEO of Census/Surveys, I conducted a three weeks computer training for the Census/Surveys/Computing staffs on November 5th to the 23rd 2007. The training aimed mainly at the application of CSPro3.2 in producing and formatting tables from the 2006 census data.

This was the first time ever we have conducted this type of technical training using real census data. It was challenging but most importantly the staffs enjoyed learning and sharing their computing knowledge and presentation skills with their work colleagues.

At the end of three weeks, the staffs came up with their Tabulation document, which was launched to the public on the 7th of December 2007, as the “Tabulation Report Population and Housing Census 2006”. This was the **second publication** published and disseminated by the department based on the 2006 census data.

j. Reports

The census was processed in-house as planned. Data entry and editing were completed within the first ten months after census enumeration. The “Village directory” was released 2 months after the census enumeration and the “Special tabulation report” was released one year after the enumeration.

In comparison to the previous census in 2001, the implementation of activities in 2006 took a lot more time than expected. This was mainly due to the addition of new questions to meet the data gaps of the MDG 2015 indicators, resulting in more time needed to code the new questions. In addition, several families were identified as “call backs” during the enumeration especially in the urban areas, hence the office took another 4 weeks after the enumeration period to revisit and re-enumerate these households. The call backs referred to households which were not available at the time of the enumeration.

This census report follows closely the format used in previous censuses with addition of new information not covered in previous censuses.

k. Technical Assistance

The SBS strongly promotes and encourages the utilization of local expertise in the area of statistical analysis whenever it is available. Though we work in partnership with many other statistical organizations, it is our main goal that we use every opportunity to put into practice our academic knowledge and experience to perfect and improve our statistical human resources. We believe that local expertise is the best at explaining and analyzing their own situations and issues because they are living and experiencing that life. We of course appreciated the advice we get from our outside statistical partners from time to time.

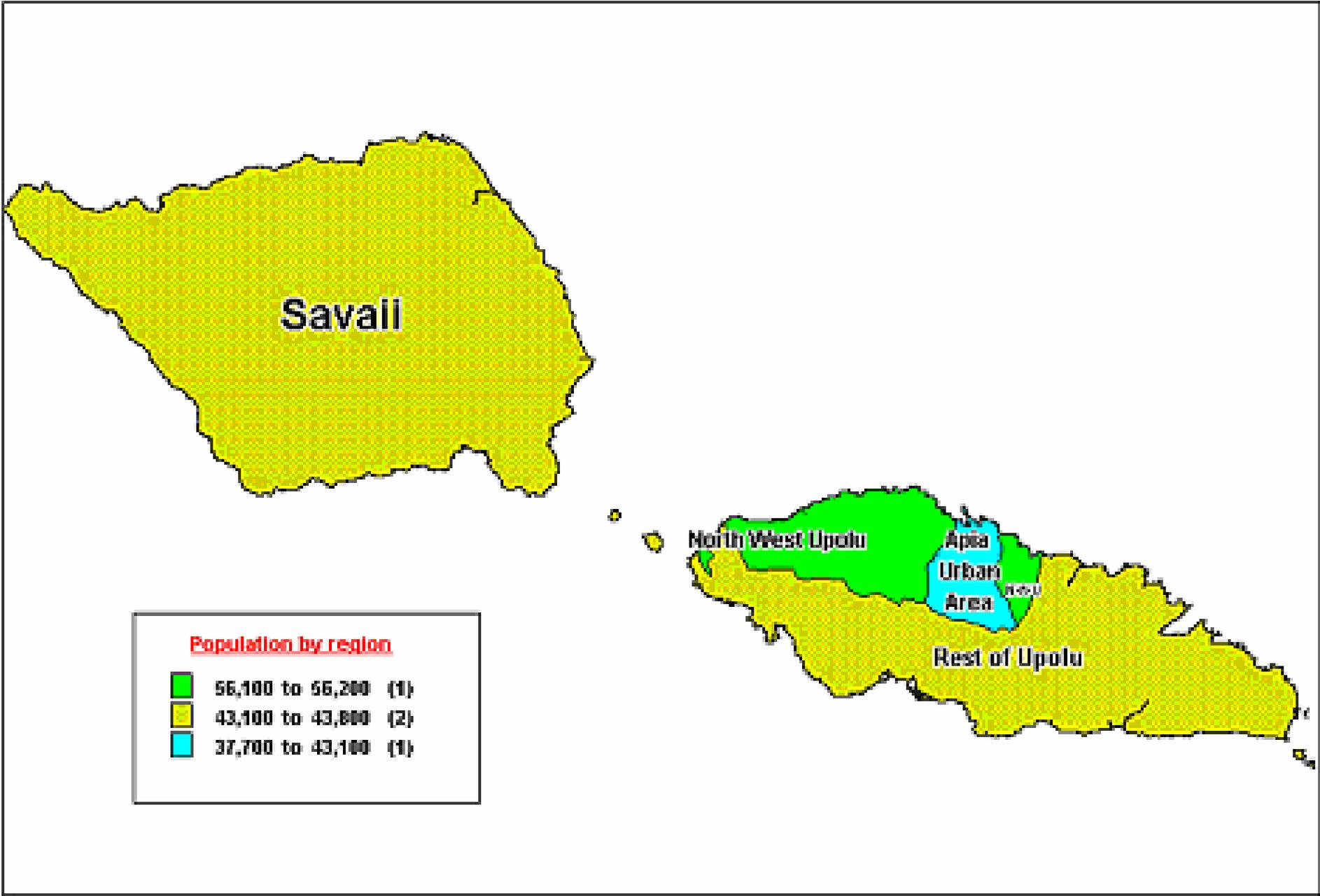
Apart from the technical assistance in terms of data processing provided by SPC in New Caledonia during our data entry and edits, this report analysis was **fully made in-house** like in the 2001 census.

We must acknowledge that although AusAID plays a major financial role in this population census and as well as the 2001 census, we are very grateful that AusAID has given the SBS the full responsibility of writing and analysis of this census report.



ANALYTICAL
REPORT

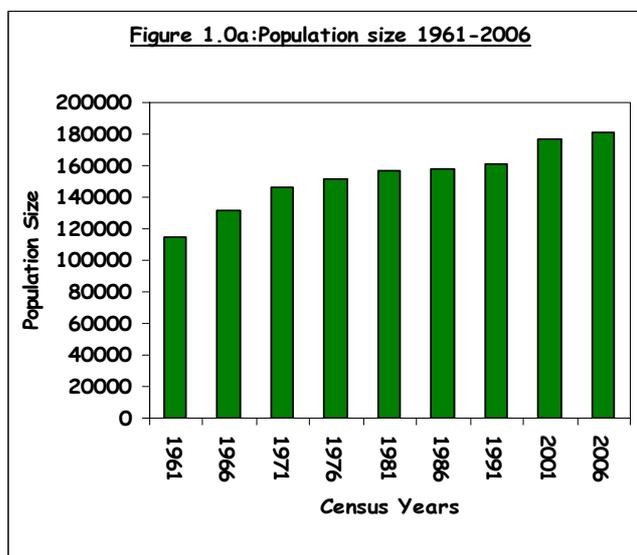
POPULATION
AND HOUSING
CENSUS 2006



1 Population size and growth

1.0 Population size

The total number of persons enumerated in Samoa on the 6th of November 2006 was 180,741 persons. This is an increase of 3.0 percent or an addition of 4,031 persons when compared to the Population Census in 2001 with only 176,710 persons.



The 2006 census comprised 52 percent Males and 48 percent Females. This sex distribution is normal for Samoa. Similar sex distributions have also been recorded in the last 3 decennial censuses: 1981, 1991 and 2001.

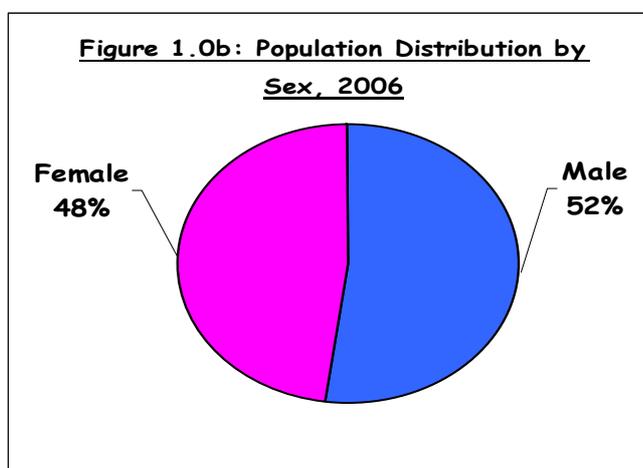
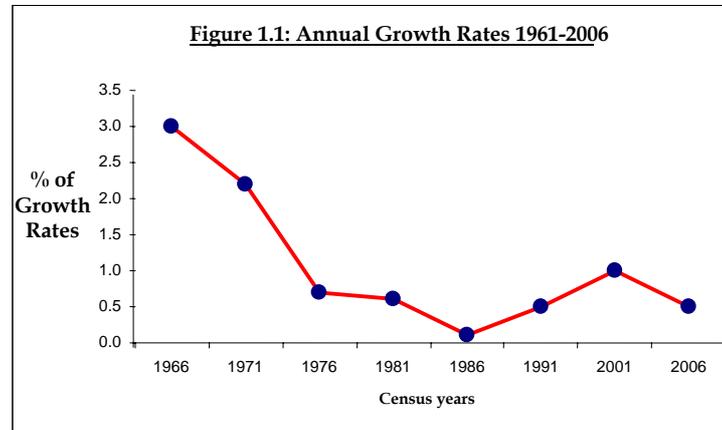


Table 1.0: Total population by sex, 1981-2006

Census Years	Male	Percent (%)	Female	Percent (%)	Total Population
2006	93677	51.8	87064	48.2	180741
2001	92050	52.1	84660	47.9	176710
1991	84601	52.5	76697	47.5	161298
1981	81027	51.8	75322	48.2	156349

1.1 Population growth

The population of Samoa experiences growth every year. In the last 45 years, the population growth was relatively minimal when compared to the growth in other countries. The highest population growth was reflected in the 1960s with 3 percent per annum. In the 1970s to the early 1990s, the population growth started to decline from 2 per cent to 0.1 per cent per annum. Three major events can control population growth in any country: births, deaths and migration.



Since Samoa's Independence in 1962, the outflow of overseas migration plays a major role in reducing the population growth in the country. Despite the large number of about 5,000 newborns every year, the volume of emigration mainly to New Zealand, Australia, United States, American Samoa and other countries cancelled the addition of newborns and immigrants to the population. The New Zealand migration quota scheme that began in the 1980s allowing about 1,100 Samoans to have permanent residency in New Zealand enhanced the volume of emigration.

Over the last decade, mainly between the 1991 census and 2001 census, an interesting trend in the population growth emerged as shown in Figure 1.1. Instead of a declining population growth as it was between the census years 1966 to 1986, an increasing trend in the population growth rate began to surface from 0.5 in 1991 percent to 1.0 percent in 2001 per annum.

However, a declining trend in the total growth rates after the 2001 census was again noticed as shown in the graph above. It shows the continuing outflow of Samoan to overseas countries.

Emigration has led to the loss of good people in the labour force. But it was also realized as a reliable and faster source of income via remittances for many families in Samoa and a major factor that helped to reduce the high population growth due to high fertility. The negative impact of migration is yet to be seen in Samoa as already occurring in other countries like Cook Islands, Tokelau and Niue.

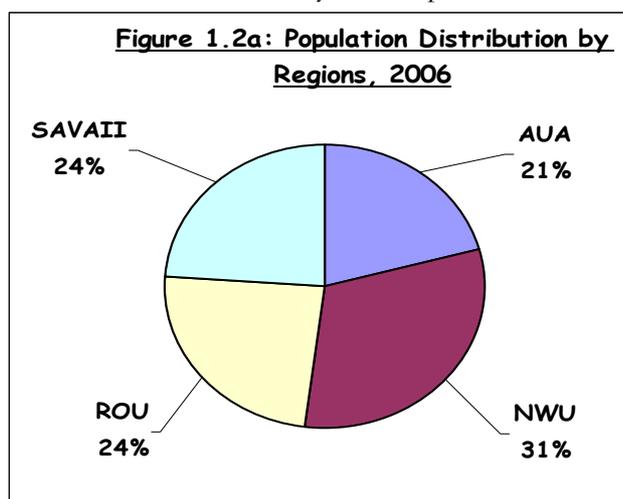
Table 1.1: Annual population growth rates 1961-2006

Census years	Total population	Period	Annual growth rates (%)
1961	114427	-	-
1966	131377	1961-1966	3.0
1971	146647	1966-1971	2.2
1976	151983	1971-1976	0.7
1981	156349	1976-1981	0.6
1986	157408	1981-1986	0.1
1991	161298	1986-1991	0.5
2001	176710	1991-2001	1.0
2006	180741	2001-2006	0.5

1.2 Population distribution and regional growth

The Samoan population is divided into 4 major statistical regions: **Apia Urban Area (AUA)**, **North West Upolu (NWU)**, **Rest of Upolu (including Manono and Apolima Islands)** and **Savaii** as shown before on the map.

AUA represents the urban area while the other three regions made up the rural population of Samoa. While the issue of extending the urban boundaries has been informally discussed with MNRE, the SBS still maintained its political urban and rural boundaries mainly for comparative census analysis.



The 2006 census shows that AUA constituted close to one-quarter of the Samoan population while a little over three-quarters made up the rural regions. For the second time in census-takings, the region of NWU shows the largest or the most populated region in Samoa. Savaii was always the largest region in censuses prior 2001. This is an interesting change in census history and will most likely continue in the future.

Regional distribution shows that NWU gained the most number of people in 2006 by almost 2 percent, ROU has gained 1 percent while Savaii and AUA have reduced their populations by 0.1 and 1 percent respectively when compared to the 2001 census.

Table 1.2: Population size, distribution and growth 1981-2006

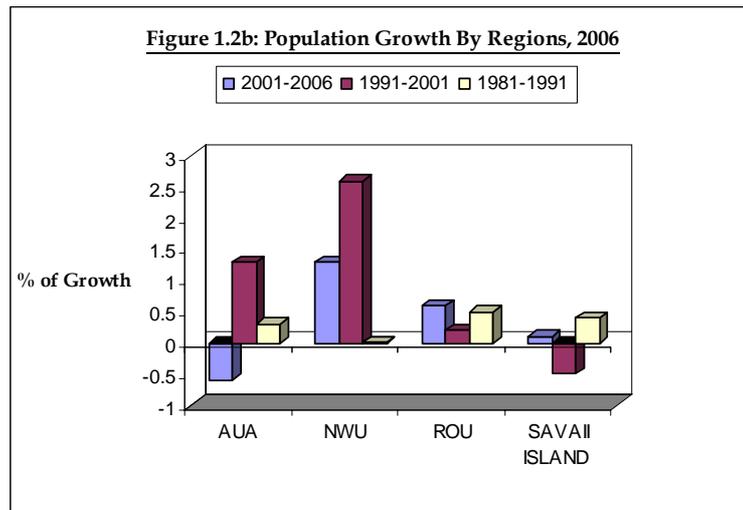
Census years	AUA	NWU	ROU	UPOLU ISLAND	SAVAII ISLAND	SAMOA
2006	37708	56122	43769	137599	43142	180741
2001	38836	52576	42474	133886	42824	176710
1991	34126	40409	41713	116248	45050	161298
1981	33170	40360	39669	113199	43150	156349

Population distribution by regions (%) 1981- 2006						
2006	20.9	31.1	24.2	76.1	23.9	180741
2001	22.1	29.8	23.7	75.9	24	176710
1991	21.2	25.1	25.9	72.1	27.9	161298
1981	21.2	25.8	25.4	72.4	27.6	156349

Population Growth Rate By Region (%) 1981- 2006						
2001-2006	-0.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5
1991-2001	1.3	2.6	0.2	1.4	-0.5	0.9
1981-1991	0.3	0.01	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3

Between the 2001 and 2006 censuses, NWU had the highest population growth of 1.3 percent which is double the growth in ROU while AUA has for the first time a negative or declining growth of -0.6 percent per annum.

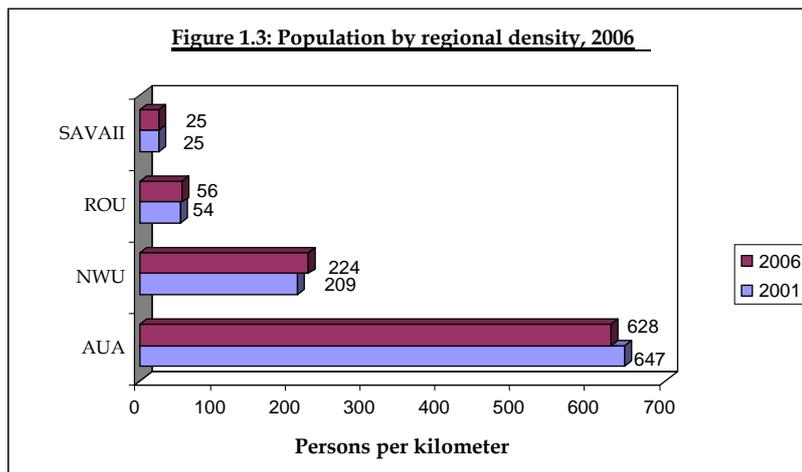
It is interesting to note that in the last 25 years, NWU had the least population growth rate compared to the other regions but since 2001 it has the highest growth rates. One obvious reason is the increasing movement to Vaitele, Vailele and other surrounding villages caused by the sale of government lands in those areas.



1.3 Population density

The Samoan population has always been concentrated or densely populated in the AUA and NWU in previous censuses. In the 2006 census, these two regions continued to show high population densities as shown in Table 1.3.

The continuous centralization of social and economic services such as schools, health facilities, shopping centers and employment opportunities pertaining to the government and the private sectors in the urban areas, encouraged more rural residents to move towards the urban causing higher population densities in these regions. The efficient transportation systems also made the population to move more freely and change residency more easily than it used to be.



As shown in Table 1.3, the number of persons per square kilometer of land (Figure 1.3) has increased by 7 percent in NWU while the density in AUA has reduced by 3 percent. Like any other country, the urban area still has the highest population density than all the other regions.

This calls for continuous improvement in socio-economic services such as roads and transportation, electricity, water supply, commercial services, education, health and waste disposal, in AUA and NWU where density are highest in Samoa. Cash employment is a necessity in these regions as most have left their lands in the rural villages

where they used to depend on subsistence living, but now depended on paid work to meet the needs of urban lifestyles.

Table 1.3: Population density by kilometers of coastline and lands, 1981-2006

<u>Coastline in kilometers and square kilometers of lands by regions</u>						
	AUA	NWU	ROU	Upolu Is	SAVAII	SAMOA
Coastline in kilometers	10	37	147	194	189	383
Area in square kilometers	60	251	780	1091	1694	2785
<u>Persons per kilometers of coastline</u>						
1981	3317	1091	270	584	228	480
1991	3413	1092	284	599	238	421
2001	3884	1421	289	690	227	461
2006	3771	1517	298	709	228	472
<u>Persons per square kilometer of land</u>						
1981	553	161	51	104	25	56
1991	569	161	53	106	27	58
2001	647	209	54	123	25	63
2006	628	224	56	126	25	65

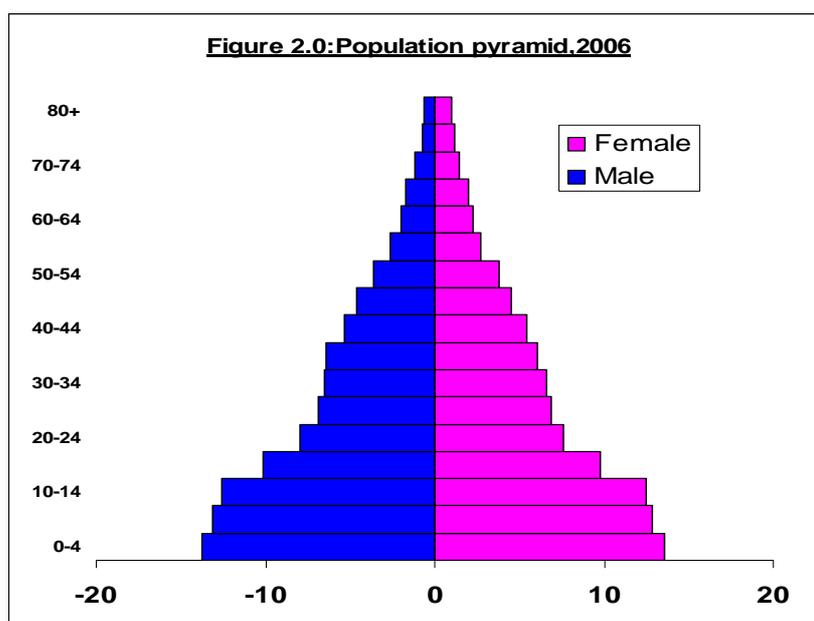
2

Demographic characteristics

2.0 Age and sex distribution

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of population composing the population structure or composition. Not all populations have the same age and sex structure. Some populations are relatively young while some are relatively old due to different proportions of young and aged population.

The population pyramid is a tool to show the age-sex structure of the population. The population structure is the result of births, deaths and migration in past years. In the case of Samoa, the population pyramid in 2006 (Figure 2.0) has a broad base indicating the large number of younger ages as a result of high birth rates.



The broad base pyramid implies the population will continue to grow in the future even if birth rates drop. This is because the large number of younger persons today will eventually enter the reproductive age group in the next ten or more years and this will continue to increase fertility. It is only when the fertility in the future drops substantially and remains constant for a number of years that the broad based pyramid will eventually become narrowed at the base.

Narrowing at the top of the pyramid reflects mortality as population aged. It is interesting to note that when one examines the age compositions, it shows that while males largely dominated the younger age groups from birth, when it comes to age 50 and over, females began to dominate the male population up to the oldest age. This pattern is not new in the population of Samoa. While it is a biological factor that females lived longer than males, the impact of emigration with more males than females may also be another factor contributing to the reverse pattern of sex ratios at older ages.

The population percentage distribution as shown in Table 2.0 shows that the Samoan population in previous censuses also had similar population structures with the slight reduction in age below 5 years and a slight increase in ages above 50 years since 1981.

**Table 2.0: Population percentage distribution by 5 year age-groups and sex
1981, 1991, 2001, and 2006**

Age-group	1981		1991		2001		2006	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	14.9	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.6	13.8	13.6
5-9	14.8	14.4	13.2	13.0	14.1	14.0	13.2	12.9
10-14	15.4	14.7	13.1	13.0	11.9	11.9	12.6	12.5
15-19	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.7
20-24	9.7	9.5	10.3	9.0	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.6
25-29	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.9
30-34	4.2	4.6	6.1	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.6
35-39	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.1
40-44	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.9	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.4
45-49	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.5
50-54	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.8
55-59	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7
60-64	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2
65-69	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9
70-74	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4
75-79	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.1
80+	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0

2.1 Median age

One way of determining the age-composition of a population is to look at its median age. **The Median age indicates the age at which half of the population is older and half is younger.**

In general, older populations have median ages of above 30 years especially in developed countries like Japan or Switzerland where aging population is proportionally large. Developing countries like Samoa and many other Pacific Islands have very young populations due to the large proportion of children under the age of 15 years.

Table 2.1 shows the Median age for the total population of Samoa and the differences among the four regions. It shows that Savaii has the youngest population with 19.4 years while AUA has the oldest population with 22.2 years relative to the other regions.

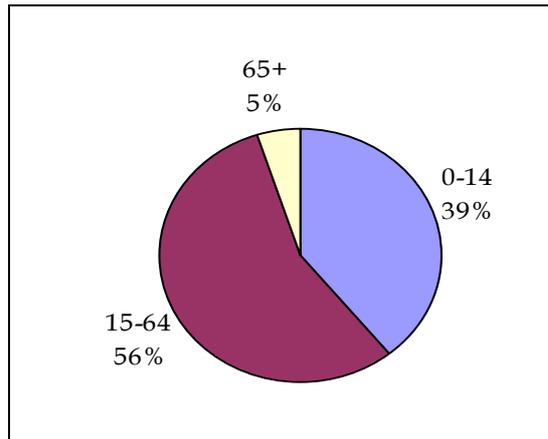
Table 2.1 : Population median age by regions, 2006

	<u>Median age</u>
SAMOA	20.5
AUA	22.2
NWU	20.5
ROU	20.0
SAVAII	19.4

2.2 Dependency ratios

The 2006 census reflected that close to half of the total population composed of young people aged less than 15 years, and only 5 percent consisted pensioners 65 years and over. The age-groups 0-14 and 65+ are usually referred to as the **“dependent age-groups”** while the age-group 15-64, is known as the **“working age-group”** or the **“economically productive age-group”** that normally supported the dependent age-groups.

Figure 2.2a: Population by major age groups, 2006



The Dependency ratio is a useful indicator that reflects the ratio of Child dependents, Old-age dependents, and Total dependents to those in the Working ages 15-64 years in a population. The Total dependency ratio is usually written as “Age dependency ratio”.

This Dependency ratio measures the dependency burden of the population – the higher the ratio the greater the expenditure and related support, which means less saving and the more burden on the working age population.

Figure 2.2b illustrates that by regions, the Age dependency ratio is highest in the region of Savaii and smallest in the region of AUA relative to other regions. This means that AUA has the least proportion of younger children and older people depending on the working population for survival than those living in the rural regions. A similar pattern was also shown for the Child dependency ratios and the Old-age dependency ratios. It reflects that the working age population in the rural areas spent more on supporting their dependents and as a result saved less income than people living in the urban areas.

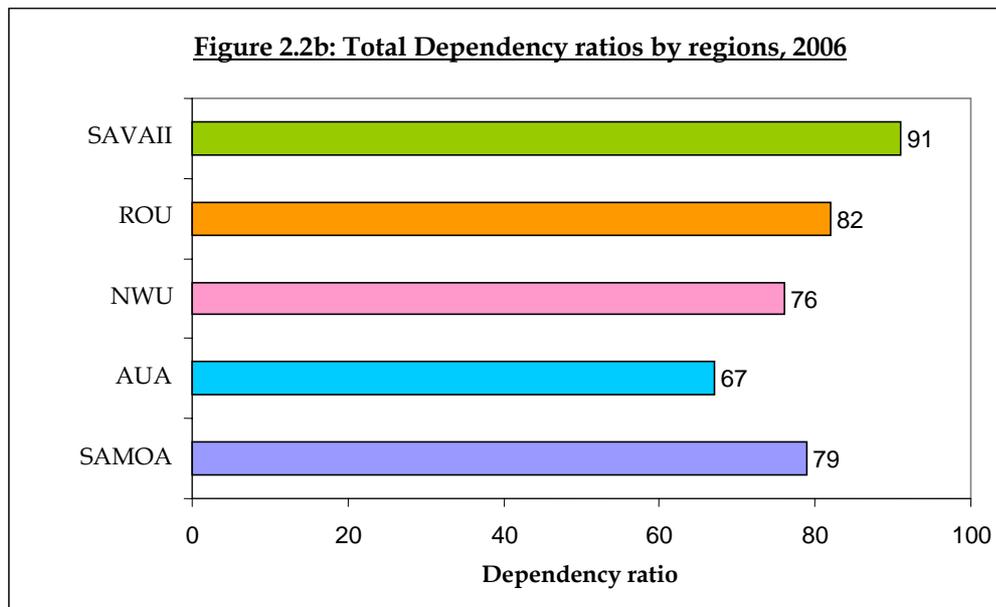


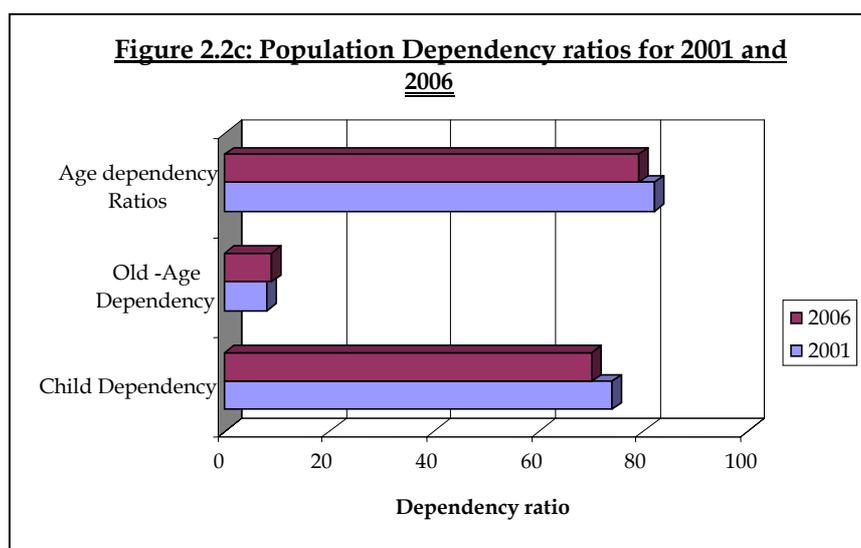
Table 2.2a: Total child and old-age dependency ratios by regions, 2006

Region	Total Population	0-14 (i)	15-64 (ii)	65+ (iii)	Not Stated	Child Dependency ratio [(i)/(ii)*100]	Old-Age Dependency ratio [(iii) / (ii) * 100]	Age Dependency ratio [(i)+(iii)] / (ii)*100]
SAMOA	180741	70937	100999	8747	58	70	9	79
AUA	37708	13398	22589	1708	13	59	8	67
NWU	56122	21993	31810	2307	12	69	7	76
ROU	43769	17562	23986	2217	4	73	13	82
SAVAII	43142	17984	22614	2515	29	80	14	91

In comparison to the last 3 censuses in 1981, 1991 and 2001, Table 2.2b shows that the Child dependency ratios for Samoa has declined between 1981 and 2006 while the Old-age dependency ratios increases consecutively due to the increase in the old-age group. This calls for the increase in the pension welfare for people aged 65 and over.

Table 2.2b: Population dependency ratios, 1981,1991, 2001and 2006

Census Year	Child Dependency	Old -Age Dependency	Age dependency ratios
1981	85	6	91
1991	73	7	80
2001	74	8	82
2006	70	9	79



2.3 Sex ratio

The balance of males and females is important in any population. **The Sex ratio expresses the number of males for every 100 females. If the ratio is less than 100 it means that the number of females has outnumbered the number of males.**

The sex ratios usually vary at different ages due to the effects of sex ratio at birth, mortality differentials and age-sex selective emigration. Generally, sex ratios ranged from 100 to 105 with the sex ratio at birth to be higher for males than female births.

Samoa has a unique pattern of sex ratios that are much higher than the normal world ratio of 105 (Table 2.3). The Total sex ratio for Samoa in the 2006 census is again very high with 108 while the sex ratio at birth was estimated as 107.

Figure 2.3 illustrates the differences in sex ratios in 2006 by regions where the ROU region has the highest sex ratio at birth of 112 and also has the highest total sex ratio of 111. AUA shows slight disparity on sex ratios at birth and for the total population and has the lowest when compared to other regions. These sex ratios indicated that there is always more males than females in Samoa.

There is no definite explanation for the high sex ratios in Samoa. The implications on development would mean that males would normally outnumber females in schools, labour force, employment, socio-economic developments, and in most sectors. Hence, gender issues should be carefully considered, given the normal high sex ratios in the country.

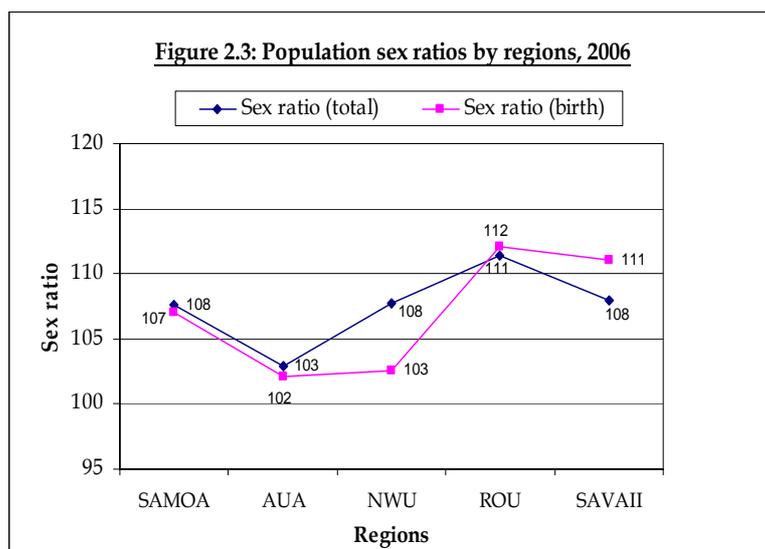


Table 2.3: Population 2006 and sex ratios 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2006

	Total	Male	Female	SR 2006	SR 2001	SR 1991	SR 1981
Age-group	180741	93677	87064	108	109	110	108
< 1	5322	2748	2574	107	112	115	112
1-4	19415	10145	9270	109	109	107	112
5-9	23547	12321	11226	110	110	112	110
10-14	22653	11810	10843	109	109	111	112
15-19	17945	9457	8488	111	117	119	109
20-24	14057	7456	6601	113	112	125	110
25-29	12494	6478	6016	108	110	114	106
30-34	11870	6146	5724	107	115	108	99
35-39	11319	6017	5302	113	107	103	97
40-44	9724	5029	4695	107	109	101	99
45-49	8249	4307	3942	109	107	100	99
50-54	6711	3423	3288	104	100	100	102
55-59	4819	2485	2334	106	101	105	112
60-64	3811	1868	1943	96	101	100	103
65-69	3270	1575	1695	93	95	106	101
70-74	2346	1109	1237	90	84	93	95
75+	3131	1256	1875	67	76	79	72
Not Stated	58	47	11

3

Social characteristics

3.0 Marital Status

Marriage is the basis of reproductive pattern in any population and is closely connected to social and economic aspects of a population. The population by Marital status in 2006 showed that close to two-third (62%) of the population were reported Single or Never married and one-third were reported being Married or Living with a partner.

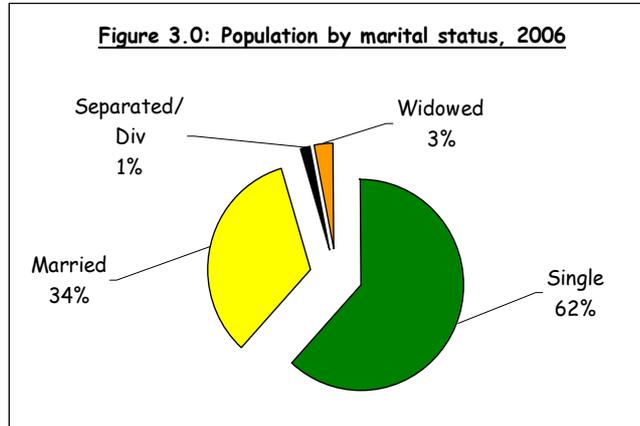


Table 3.0: Percentage distribution of population by marital status, sex and region, 2006

Region by sex	Total	Marital status			
		Single	Married	Separated/Div	Widowed
SAMOA	100	62	34	1	3
Male	100	66	32	1	1
Female	100	57	36	2	5
Apia Urban Area	100	61	35	1	3
Male	100	64	34	1	1
Female	100	57	36	2	5
North West Upolu	100	61	35	1	3
Male	100	65	33	1	1
Female	100	57	36	2	5
Rest of Upolu	100	62	33	2	3
Male	100	67	31	1	1
Female	100	57	36	2	5
Savaii	100	62	33	1	3
Male	100	66	31	1	2
Female	100	57	35	2	5

(Note: Percentage(%) may not add up to 100 due to Not stated cases)

3.1 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMA M)

Marriage formation can be determined by the age people usually get married. In terms of fertility, the younger the age at marriage, the greater the chance of having more children. The **SMAM** is an indirect method used to estimate the mean number of years lived by single males or females before they get married for the first time.

Table 3.1 shows that in the 2006 census, the SMAM for the Samoan male is 29 years relative to Samoan female with 24 years indicating that males have few more years remaining single than females before marriage. Hence, females marry earlier than males and it is interesting to see that all the four regions followed the same SMAM pattern. This confirms the fact that most Samoan men married late and also several years older than their spouses.

If we assume that males and females on average would live about 70 years then it means that they would have about 40 years of married life.

Table 3.1: Singulate mean age at marriage by regions, 2006

Regions	Males	Females
SAMOA	29	24
AUA	29	26
NWU	29	24
ROU	30	24
SAVAII	30	24

3.2 Median age at first marriage

Another important method of analysing marriages is determining the Median age at first marriage or the age at which half of the population ever married reached. Table 3.2 shows the estimated median ages at first marriage for Samoa and the four regions. It shows that for the married population in Samoa half or 50 percent of married females have reached 23 years of age and half of married males have reached 27 years old. It again shows that males are older than females at marriage. This pattern is the same for all regions showing and confirming that females married younger than males especially in Savaii.

Table 3.2: Median age at first marriage by regions, 2006

Regions	Males	Females
SAMOA	27	23
AUA	27	24
NWU	27	23
ROU	28	23
SAVAII	28	22

3.3 Religion

Religion is a major part of Samoa's social life and customs. The population is predominantly Christian as shown by the many Christian denominations people chose to attend in 2006. Given the increasing number of new churches every year the 2006 Census expanded the list of different churches to be included in the census.

The results for 2006 is shown in Table 3.3a which reveals that the Congregational Christian Church or EFKS constituted the highest proportion of members in the total population 5 years and over comprising 34 percent, followed by Catholics with 20 percent and then Methodist with 14 percent.

A comparison of the major churches mainly those recorded in the 2001 census to the 2006 census revealed an interesting trend of changes in the proportion of members in major churches. Table 3.3b shows that the churches which have slightly lost their members in the census 2006 were EFKS and Methodist. This is relative to the increases in the Catholic churches, LDS, AOG, and the SDS churches.

Table 3.3a: Population 5+ by denominations, 2006

Denominations	Total	Percentage%
Congregational Christian Church (EFKS)	52664	33.8
Catholic	30499	19.6
Methodist	22384	14.3
Later Day Saints	20788	13.3
Assembly Of God	10840	6.9
Seven Day Adventists	5482	3.5
Worship Centre	1914	1.2
Jehovah's Witnesses	1247	0.8
Full Gospel	792	0.5
Christian Community	721	0.5
Bahai	658	0.4
CCCJ Samoa	657	0.4
Voice of Christ	603	0.4
Church of Nazarene	574	0.4
Aoga Tusi Paia	513	0.3
Pentecost	441	0.3
Baptist	379	0.2
Peace Chapel	313	0.2
Samoa Evagelism	285	0.2
Protestants	276	0.2
Anglican Church	200	0.1
Elim Church	110	0.1
Christian Fellowship	109	0.1
Others	433	0.3
Not stated	3122	2.0
Total	156004	100.0

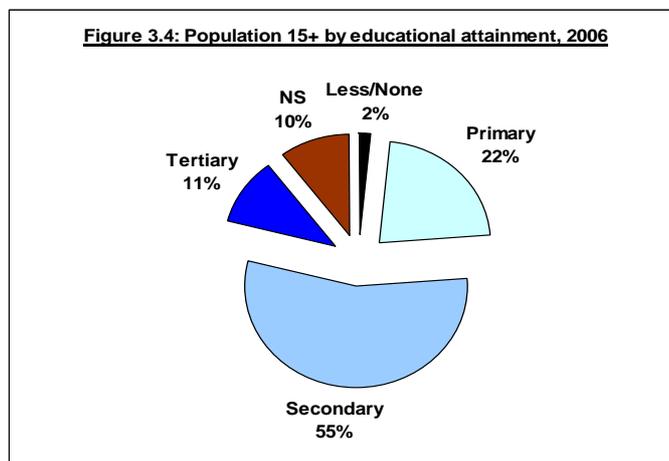
Table 3.3b: Population 5+ by major denominations 2001 and 2006

Denominations	Census 2006	%	Census 2001	%	Difference in 2006	Percent change (%) in 2006
EFKS	52664	33.8	52787	35.0	-123	-0.2
Catholic	30499	19.6	29726	19.7	+773	+2.5
Methodist	22384	14.3	22572	15.0	-188	-0.8
Later Day Saints	20788	13.3	18822	12.5	+1966	+9.5
Assembly o God	10840	6.9	9898	6.6	+942	+8.7
Seven Day Adventists	5482	3.5	5232	3.5	+250	+4.6
Others	10225	6.6	11453	7.6	-1228	-12.0
Not stated	3122	2.0	192	0.1		
Total	156,004	100	150,682	100		

3.4 Educational attainment

Educational attainment is the highest level or grade completed by an individual in a regular school system of the country. For the total population, this indicator permits the comparison of the present education of the adult population to determine requirements for future development of an anticipated workforce.

Figure 3.4 reveals that in 2006, the majority of the Samoan population consisting 55 percent had completed education at secondary level with 11 percent completing at tertiary level. It also shows that only 2 percent of the total population had never been to school which is very low.



3.5 School Attendance

The Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture (MESC) has a policy of **Compulsory education at primary education**. MESC provides free stationary and teachers to all government or public schools. However, parents are expected to pay and raise other funds set by school committees for maintenance of school buildings and operating of other school activities like sports, culture day, field trips, and, others. Private schools and Church schools also provided education at all levels but usually more expensive than public schools.

Figure 3.5 shows that in the 2006 census, the ratio of school attendance dropped by 5 percent in the number of young children aged 5-9 compared to the 2001 census, while the ratio of school attendance for persons aged 15-19 has gone up by 2 percent.

A drop in the proportion of children in early primary is a major concern and it implies that the policy for compulsory education is not yet been put into action effectively. This finding coincides with the increasing number of young children selling all sorts of merchandise in the streets of Apia during school hours. It is an issue that needs to be addressed immediately by MESC and other appropriate authorities because Samoa needs sound and well-educated people to lead, guide, and, sustain all socio-economic developments made today for future generations.

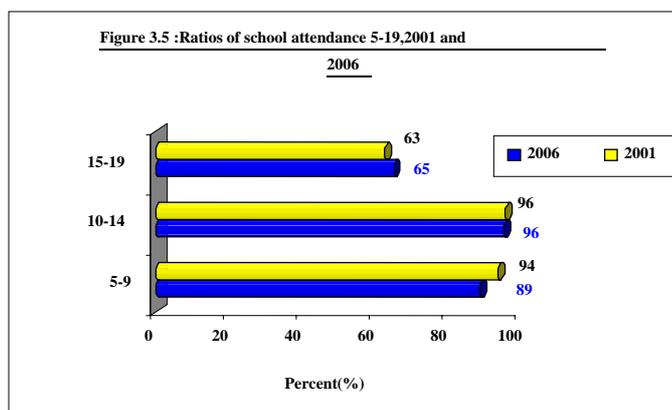
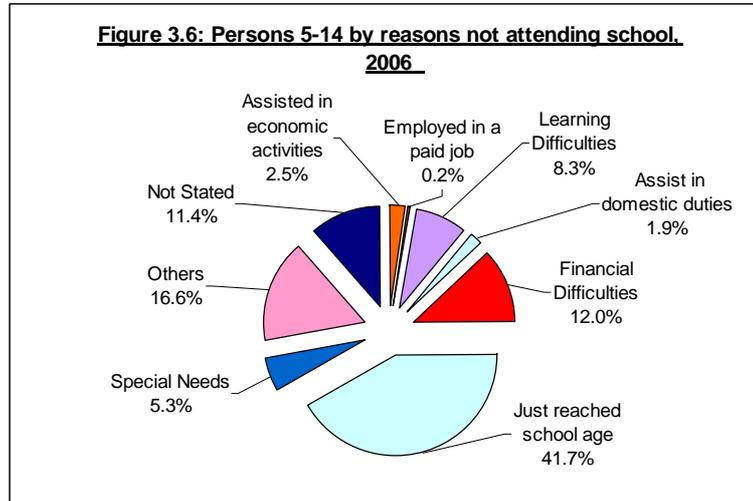


Table 3.5: Ratios of pupils attending school by age-group and sex, 2006

Age-group	Census 2001			Census 2006		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
5-9	93	94	94	88	90	89
10-14	95	98	96	95	97	96
15-19	60	67	63	60	71	65
5-19	84	88	86	82	87	85

3.6 Reasons for not attending school for persons aged 5-14*

When persons aged 5-14 were asked why they were not attending school at the time of the census, 12 percent identified financial difficulties as the main reason, 8 percent reported they had difficulties in learning school lessons, while, 3 and 2 percent were already engaged in economic and domestic activities respectively. (It is to be noted that 42 percent were mostly young children who just had their 5th or 6th birthday at the time of the census and would enter school in the following year as parents think they were too young to start primary education at the time).



** Note that any sub-topic with * means it's a new information collected in the census 2006 only.*

3.7 Population 15-19 not attending school

Table 3.5 as shown above also noted that 35 percent of young adults aged 15-19 were not at school at the time of the 2006 census which totalled at 6,094 persons. When compared to 2001, this rate has dropped by 2 percent which is encouraging.

Figure 3.7 shows that of this 6,094 persons, 19 percent already worked in paid jobs, 34 percent were assisting in economic activities like subsistence production or business ventures while the majority consisting of 43 percent were engaged in housework such as caring for the young and the elderly.

The data by single ages 15-19 in Table 3.7 shows that the older age group 18-19 had higher proportions of those working in paid jobs and earning their own salary/wages than younger persons aged 15-17. It reflects the fact that those staying longer in schools have better job opportunities than persons who dropped out of school at a younger age.

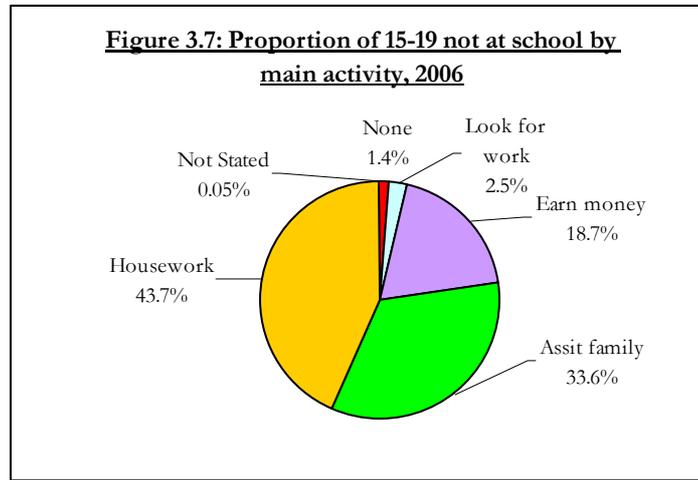


Table 3.7: Population not attending school 15-19 by main activity and sex, 2006

Age	Total	Paid work	Economic activities	Look for work	None	Domestic work/Housework	Not Stated
Total	6094	1140	2048	154	88	2661	3
15	526	35	204	8	12	265	2
16	893	87	339	7	33	426	1
17	1147	180	408	19	14	526	0
18	1591	333	536	49	10	663	0
19	1937	505	561	71	19	781	0

3.8 Literacy of persons 15-24*

Data on literacy provides a measure of progress in educational development and it is very useful for planning and policies related to adult literacy. The literacy rate of 15-24 is one of the indicators in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to achieve universal primary education in the country by 2015.

In the census 2006, a literate person was defined as someone who can read and write with understanding a short simple statement of his/her everyday life. Both the Samoan and English languages were asked to determine the rate of literacy of persons 15-24 in the two languages.

The Samoan language (Gagana Samoa) is the mother tongue but Samoans are also taught well in English once they enter Grade 4 at Primary school level. The English language is a compulsory subject in all secondary and tertiary education as it is the main tool of communication with people other than Samoans.

Figure 3.8a and Tables 3.8a & 3.8b show the proportions of persons 15-24 who can read in Samoan and the English languages. It is evident from the data that there is a disparity of reading ability in both languages, where the Samoan language had on average a reading literacy rate of 90 percent compared to only 76 literacy reading rate in the English language.

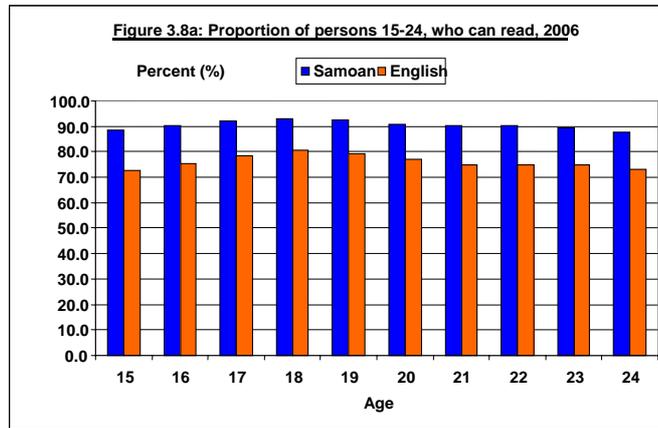


Table 3.8a: Persons 15-24 who can read in Samoan, 2006

Age	Total	Yes	No	NS	Yes (%)
Age	32002	28982	341	2679	90.6
15	3931	3487	39	405	88.7
16	3907	3526	67	314	90.2
17	3469	3193	37	239	92.0
18	3442	3193	26	223	92.8
19	3196	2957	31	208	92.5
20	3001	2728	32	241	90.9
21	2920	2642	26	252	90.5
22	2820	2546	27	247	90.3
23	2680	2402	29	249	89.6
24	2636	2308	27	301	87.6

Table 3.8b: Persons 15-24 who can read in English, 2006

Age	Total	Yes	No	NS	Yes (%)
Age	32002	24389	2690	4923	76.2
15	3931	2849	355	727	72.5
16	3907	2943	358	606	75.3
17	3469	2722	276	471	78.5
18	3442	2777	249	416	80.7
19	3196	2541	251	404	79.5
20	3001	2308	246	447	76.9
21	2920	2193	241	486	75.1
22	2820	2118	259	443	75.1
23	2680	2010	240	430	75.0
24	2636	1928	215	493	73.1

In terms of writing literacy, Figure 3.8b indicates again that the literacy rate for writing in the Samoan language was 90 compared to the writing literacy rate of 76 in the English language. The data are shown in Tables 3.8c and 3.8d.

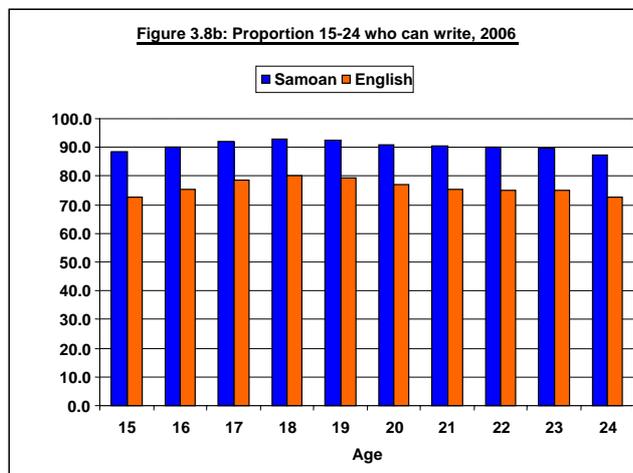


Table 3.8c: Persons 15-24 who can write in Samoan, 2006

	Total	Yes	No	Not stated	Yes (%)
Total	32002	28961	355	2686	90.5
15	3931	3486	38	407	88.7
16	3907	3527	66	314	90.3
17	3469	3191	39	239	92.0
18	3442	3192	26	224	92.7
19	3196	2954	32	210	92.4
20	3001	2726	33	242	90.8
21	2920	2640	28	252	90.4
22	2820	2543	29	248	90.2
23	2680	2400	32	248	89.6
24	2636	2302	32	302	87.3

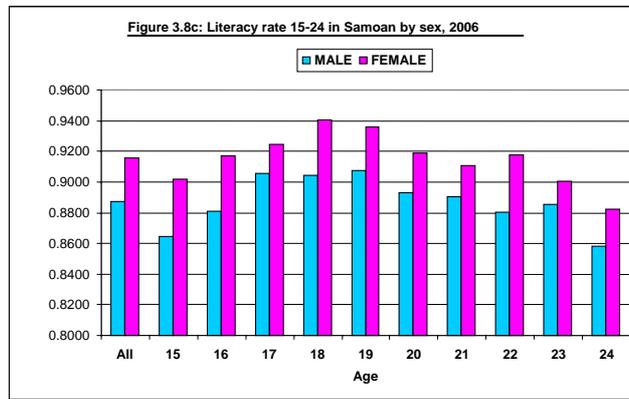
Table 3.8d: Persons 15-24 who can write in English, 2006

	Total	Yes	No	Not stated	Yes (%)
Total	32002	24362	2706	4934	76.1
15	3931	2854	345	732	72.6
16	3907	2948	349	610	75.5
17	3469	2719	280	470	78.4
18	3442	2762	263	417	80.2
19	3196	2532	263	401	79.2
20	3001	2311	243	447	77.0
21	2920	2196	237	487	75.2
22	2820	2114	262	444	75.0
23	2680	2009	241	430	75.0
24	2636	1917	223	496	72.7

Statistically, the rate of literacy can only be measured when someone can read and write with understanding, a short simple statement of his/her everyday life. Hence a complete literacy rate must include reading, writing and understanding of what one reads and writes.

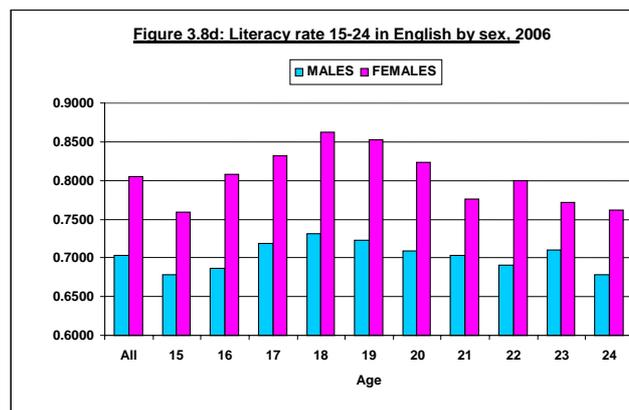
Figure 3.8c shows the **Overall literacy rates** by sex in the Samoan language. It shows that females 15-24 have higher literacy rates than males at all ages in the Samoan language. On average, females achieved a literacy rate of around 92 versus 89 for males in 2006.

The results indicated that literacy is very high in Samoa for persons 15-24, which is significant for future developments. In reality, Samoans learn to read and write not only from formal education but also from informal education. For instance, the churches also played a substantial role in teaching young children to read and write using their biblical literatures. This practice not only strengthened and supported formal education but it also helped young people who have dropped out of school to learn reading and writing in their own time. In addition, the Samoan tradition of having family prayer time in the evenings before meals which included reading the Holy Bible and singing Hymns also helped to encourage young people to read like adults. Sunday schools, Church Choirs, Youth programs and many community groups all encourage reading and writing in their activities. In particular, parents and family members also contributed a lot in teaching their own children to read and write. Hence the high literacy in the Samoan language is not news.



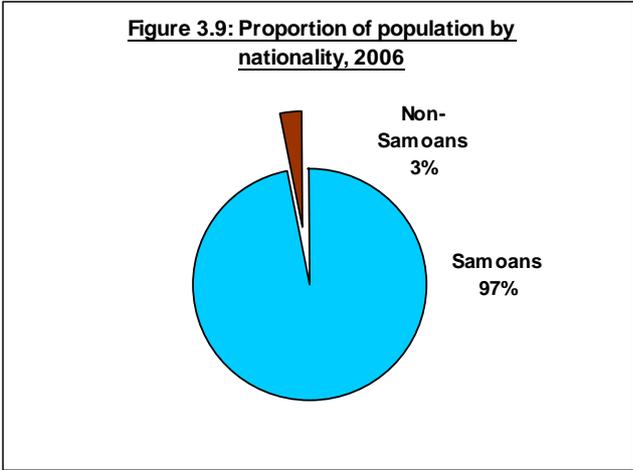
The literacy rates in the English language were moderately lower than the rates in the mother tongue which was expected given that it was only a second language. Still the rates in 2006 were quite high with 81 for females' versus 71 for males as shown in Figure 3.8d.

If English was encouraged at home, the rates would have been much more comparable with the Samoan language. The presence of television, radio, DVDs, internet and other media tools at home where English programs are easily available for all ages meant that Samoans will continue to learn English as a major part of their lives in the future.



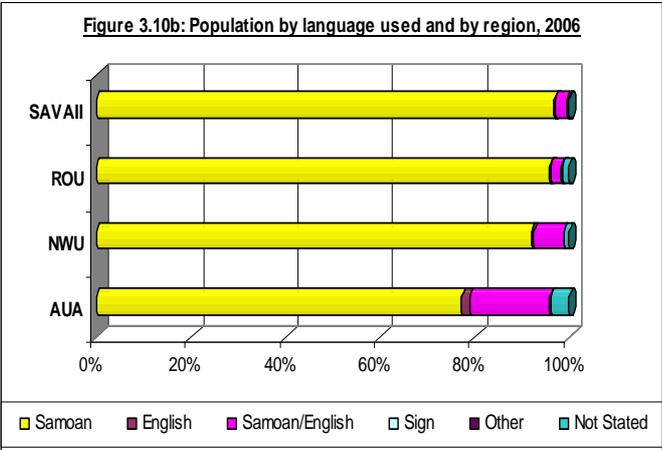
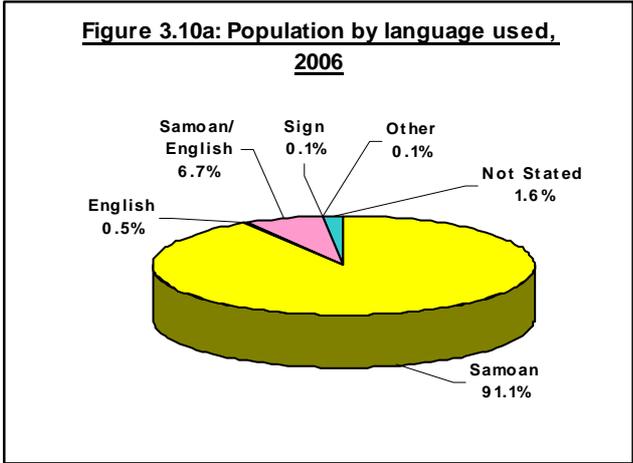
3.9 Nationality/Ethnicity

The 2006 census also identified Samoans and non-Samoans who were present at the time of the census. The result shows that out of the total population of 180741, 97 percent (175,839) were reported as Samoans compared to only 3 percent (4,902) of Non-Samoans. It means that developments at all phases have been managed and operated by Samoans though external assistances have always been welcomed mainly in financial and technical areas that are of limited in Samoa. Though many Samoans have left their homelands for overseas opportunities, the population of Samoans is still growing and it will continue to produce many more generations to come.



3.10 Language*

Language is an important part of an ethnic group’s cultural identity. It is embedded with the values, beliefs and norms of the groups who use it. Figure 3.10a shows that 91 percent of the population used the **Samoan language** as the means of communication at home with only 1 percent using English and 7 percent using both. When the data was shown by region, Figure 3.10b reveals that the English language was highest in the urban AUA than in the rural regions.



3.11 Matai Titles*

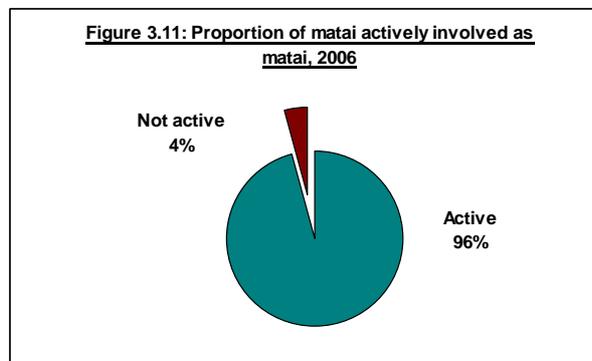
Each Samoan family has its own matai titles which are their identity in the village and the country as a whole. A matai title can only be bestowed to someone chosen by the family as their matai. A matai is a leader in the extended family and he/she represents the interests of his/her family to the village council and other gatherings. The matai title is strongly tied to the family lands and the place where it was originated.

Table 3.11 shows that of the total population in 2006, only 9 percent have been reported as Matai in their households. Around 80 percent of Matai were males and the rest were females. In the past, only Matai were eligible to vote in the election of parliamentarians. Also all members of the parliament were Matai except for two seats which allowed part-Samoans to vote in as non-Matai. Today, all persons 21 and over including matai were eligible to vote but still only matai can become members of the parliament. This reflects the great emphasis Samoa puts on its traditional matai system known as **faa-matai**.

The proportion of women becoming matai is an interesting trend to watch out in the future. Of the 48 members of parliament at the moment, there are 4 women and 3 of them are ministers out of 13 ministers in total.

Matai status	Total	(%)	Male	(%)	Female	(%)
Yes	15783	8.7	12589	79.8	3194	20.2
No	163041	90.2	80052	49.1	82989	50.9
Not stated	1917	1.1	1036	54.0	881	46.0
Total	180741	100.0	93677	51.8	87064	48.2

Figure 3.11 shows that of all the matai, 96 percent reported that they were actively involved in village activities using their matai titles while 4 percent were only holding matai titles without involvement in village activities. This usually occurred when the person lives in a different village where the title is not used or he/she is holding more than one matai titles.



3.12 Special Needs

A total of 2,096 persons constituting 1 percent of the total population were reported as having special needs. ***A person with special needs was defined as anyone with a condition causing great harm to one's life and making it difficult to live life as any other normal human being.***

For instances, a person with only 4 fingers or 3 toes who is not confined to any difficulty but lives a happy normal life will not be considered as someone with special needs. Similarly persons who are short-sighted but have access to reading classes and not confined to any other difficulties would not be considered as people with special needs.

Figure 3.12 shows that of the total persons with special needs, close to one-quarter were physically disabled with 21 percent suffering from behavioural/emotional problems and 7 percent as mentally ill. The National hospital no longer has a ward to hold behavioural/mentally ill persons hence the increase in town of these special needs people of which the community needs to protect and lend a kind hand when in need.

Families and Special needs organizations played a significant role in caring and looking after people with disabilities such as Loto Taumafai, Fia Malamalama and Nuanua ole Alofa.

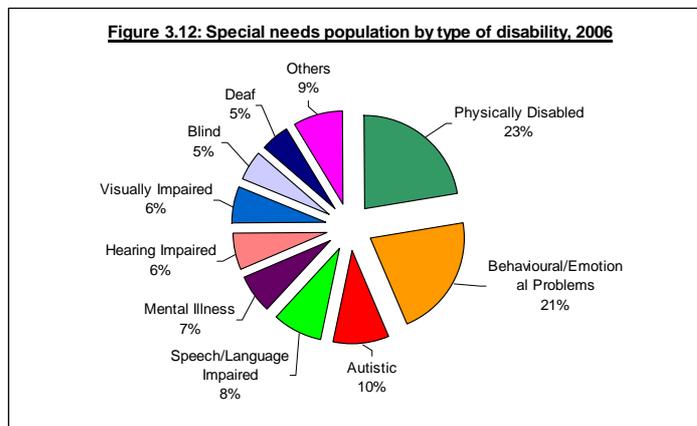


Table 3.12 shows that the different types of disabilities are about equally shared by males and females hence requires help for everyone involved.

Table 3.12: Special needs population by type of disability and sex, 2006

Type of Disability	Total	Male	Female
Total	2096	1155	941
Physically Disabled	471	275	196
Behavioral/Emotional Problems	442	231	211
Autistic	200	108	92
Speech/Language Impaired	178	92	86
Mental Illness	141	74	67
Hearing Impaired	133	79	54
Visually Impaired	133	64	69
Blind	112	53	59
Deaf	103	67	36
Others	183	112	71

4

Economic characteristics

4.0 Definitions

The Economic characteristics of the population used the same classifications used in the 2001 census for comparative purposes and the **reference period** in 2006 was 7 days prior to the census date.

The total population 15+ was categorised into two major divisions of the working age-group. One was the **Economically active population** and the other was the **Not economically active** population.

The **Economically active** population consisted of all persons aged 15 years and over who were **employed** and **unemployed** during the reference period.

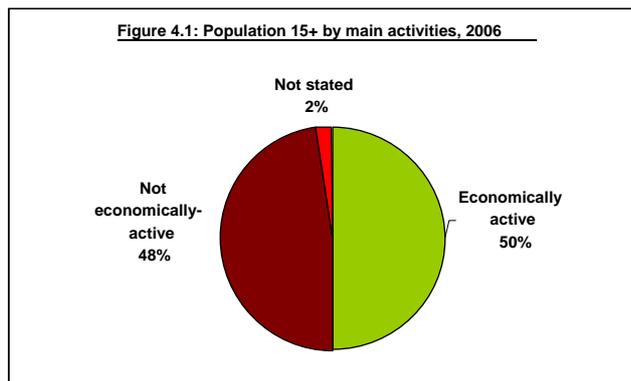
The **Employed** comprised all persons working in paid jobs, persons working to earn their own income, and, all persons working in activities such as farming, planting, fishing and handicrafts for family consumption, or, for sale during the reference period.

The **Unemployed** included all persons who were **actively looking for a job** either for the first time or otherwise during the reference period. In order for someone to be categorised as unemployed, the person must have written a job application to a company/office during the reference period, or waiting for a job interview, or, seeking jobs in the newspapers or do anything relating to job seeking during that reference period. If none of these was happening during the reference period, then it was not recorded as unemployment but something else.

In the **Economically inactive or Not Active** population, this group comprised all persons attending school or mostly taking school courses during the reference period, persons involved in housework and caring, and, all persons who were not doing any work due to disability, old-age, or any other reasons.

4.1 Main economic activities for persons 15+

Table 4.1 shows all data related to persons 15+ and the type of activities they were involved in the reference period. As shown in Figure 4.1, 50 percent of the population was reported as economically active compared to 48 percent reported as not economically active in 2006. (It is to be noted that a substantial number comprising 2 percent did not state their status of the type of activity they were involved and this might have caused the active and not active rates to be lower by one percent each than those reported in the 2001 census).



The main activities by sex show that 32 percent of females were actively involved in economic activities while the majority comprising 65 percent were mainly involved in non-economic activities as shown in Table 4.1. The males on the other hand showed quite the contrary with 68 percent active and 35 not active.

This is not surprising when one looks at the traditional Samoan household where men deal mostly with heavy work outside the house like farming, planting, fishing and income earning activities while women involved mainly in lighter work in the house like housework, caring, cleaning and cooking.

Table 4.1: Persons 15+ by main activities and sex, 2006

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	Total	Male	Percent %	Female	Percent (%)
Paid Job	28179	17714	63	10465	37
Subsistence for sale	1219	749	61	470	39
Subsistence for family use	15652	10324	66	5328	34
Subsistence for sale & family use	8878	7691	87	1187	13
Look for work - employed between 2005-2006	46	31	67	15	33
Look for work - employed before 2005	199	138	69	61	31
Look for work - never employed before	462	249	54	213	46
Total	54635	36896	68	17739	32
NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE					
Attending School	13358	6617	50	6741	50
Unable to work - old/disability	5315	2367	45	2948	55
Domestic work/Housework	34042	9444	28	24598	72
Total	52715	18428	35	34287	65
Not Stated	2454	1329	54	1125	46
All	109804	56653	52	53151	48

4.2 Labour force participation rate (LFR)

By definition, the LFR is the ratio of the economically active population to the number of the total population. A more refined and useful LFR is the ratio of the economically active population to the number of persons 15+ instead of the total population. The refined LFR for Samoa in 2006 was estimated at 50 percent which was the same as it was in 2001.

Of the total economically active population of 54,635, Figure 4.2a shows that more than 50 percent worked in paid jobs and another 16 percent were working to earn money and at the same time providing for the family. About one-third of this group (29%) was mainly working to provide for the family.

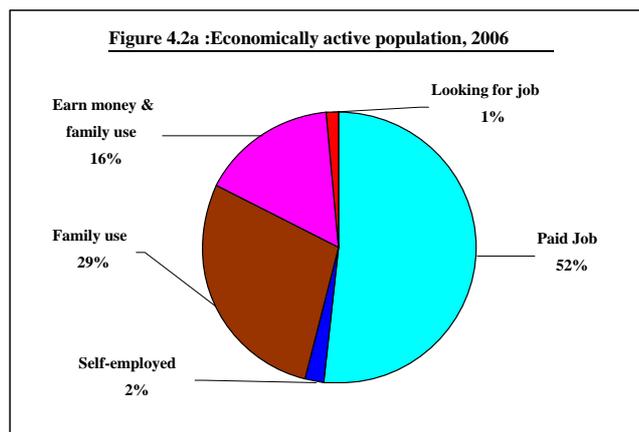


Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2b show some interesting trends in the proportions of activities in the economically active population reported in the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

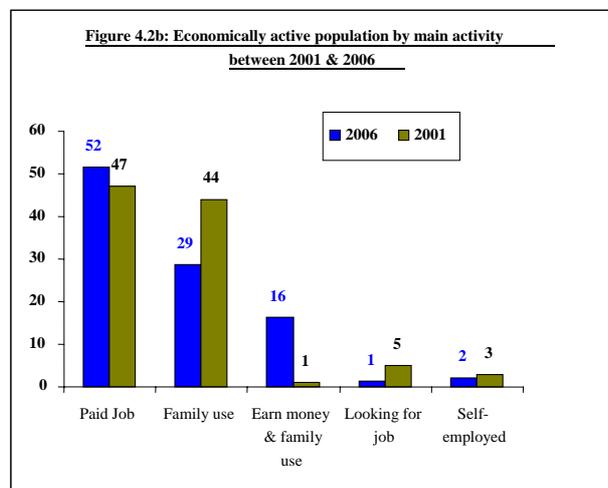
Table 4.2a: Economically active population, 2006 & 2001

Economically Active	2006		2001	
	Total	%	Total	%
Paid Job	28179	51.6	24468	46.2
Self-employed	1219	2.2	1831	3.5
Family use	15652	28.6	23408	44.2
Earn money & family use	8878	16.2	612	1.2
Looking for job	707	1.3	2620	5.0
Total	54,635	100	52,945	100

As shown, the proportion of people working in paid jobs has increased by 5 percent in 2006 compared to 2001, and, while the proportion of those working for family use was decreased by about 15 percent this was supplemented by the same increase in the proportion of people working for both family use and to earn money. It is also interesting to note that the rate of unemployment has dropped from 5 percent in 2001 to 1 percent in 2006.

These changes reflected not only the increase in the number of people working for money but also reflected an increase in the number of job opportunities available for paid employment since the last census in 2001.

It is worth noting that the South Pacific Games in August 2007 had created many job opportunities in previous years as Samoa was gearing up for the games including the re-construction of the Apia Park Stadium, Sports Complex at Faleata, roads and infrastructure constructions from Faleolo Airport to the urban area, transportation and communications, restaurants and hotels and many other services which in one way or another created a big boost in the economy and employment opportunities between the census years 2001 and 2006.



In terms of the LFR by age and sex in Table 4.2b, it reveals relatively higher proportions of males than females at all ages as indicated by the gap between the rates in Figure 4.2c. The most active age groups were ages 20 to 59 for both sex. As both sex approached 60 years of age, the LFR started to decline faster more so for males than for females, and, then both sex became less and less active when they reached 70 years and over.

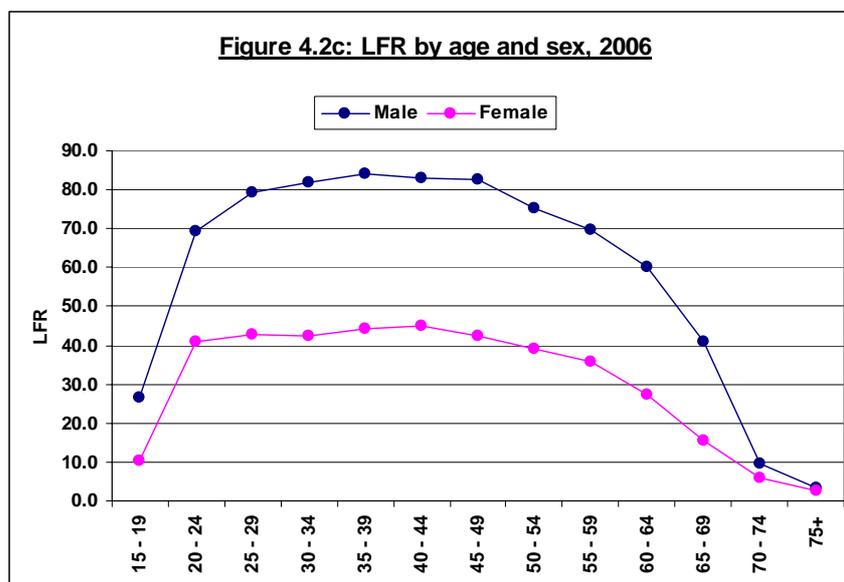


Table 4.2b: LFR by age and sex, 2006

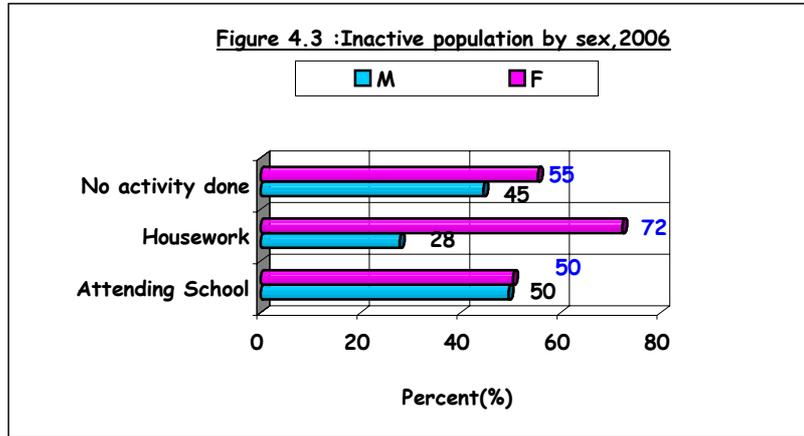
Age	Male	Female
15 - 19	26.6	10.2
20 - 24	69.3	40.8
25 - 29	79.5	42.7
30 - 34	81.9	42.4
35 - 39	84.1	44.3
40 - 44	82.8	45.2
45 - 49	82.5	42.5
50 - 54	75.1	39.1
55 - 59	69.9	35.8
60 - 64	60.1	27.1
65 - 69	40.8	15.5
70 - 74	9.5	6.1
75+	3.4	2.6

4.3 The Non-economic or Inactive population

The percentage distribution of the Non-economic population in Table 4.1 also shows that of the total of 52,715, about 65 percent were involved in Housework, 10 percent were not doing any work at all while 25 percent were at school.

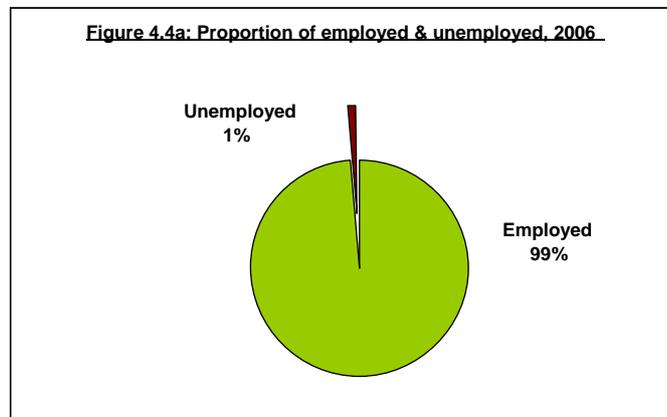
The sex distribution revealed that females continue to dominate housework with 72 percent compared to only 28 percent of men as shown in Figure 4.3. This was the same pattern in the census 2001 and all other previous censuses indicating that gender roles will continue from generation to generation. While women have all the abilities and potential to pursue any career path as men, it is also natural that women tended to focus more on their children and family than men, causing most women to stay home and cared for their children and the elderly, and let their husbands and brothers be responsible for income earning in the family.

Samoan women enjoy the freedom of equal opportunities in most aspects of socio-economic developments even in their own families and villages of origin. However, women who chose to stay home played significant roles in supporting the working population by caring for the young and the elderly, monitoring the children's education, keeping their home comfortable and safe and ensuring that everyone's been fed well. It is hard work, but it's worth the effort when children grow up in a safe and healthy environment and the family is happy and well maintained.

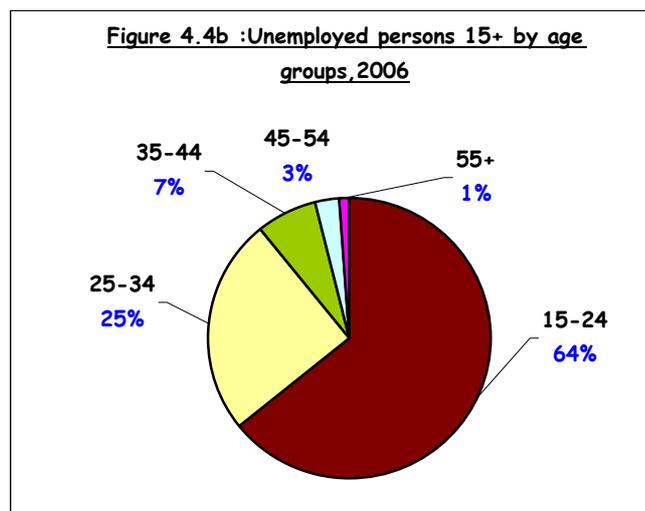


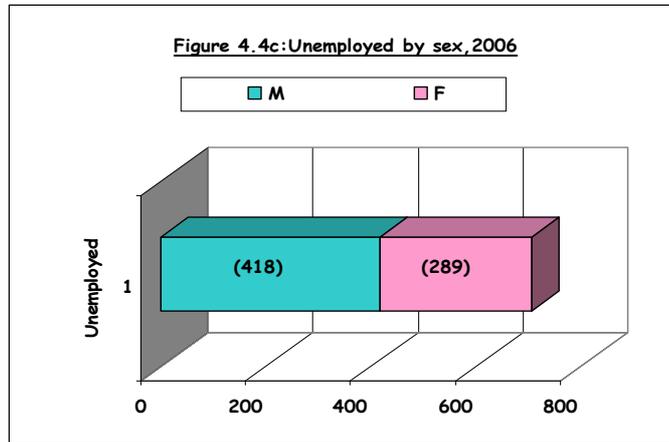
4.4 Economically active by employment

Of the Economically active population 15 years and over, 99 percent were Employed versus only one percent reported as Unemployed or people seeking jobs during the reference period.



For the Unemployed persons 15+, 89 percent comprised young adults aged 15 to 34 and 11 percent were in the older age group. The sex distribution in Figure 4.4c shows that 59 percent of total Unemployed were males and 41 percent were females indicating that males would be most likely to seek employment than females.



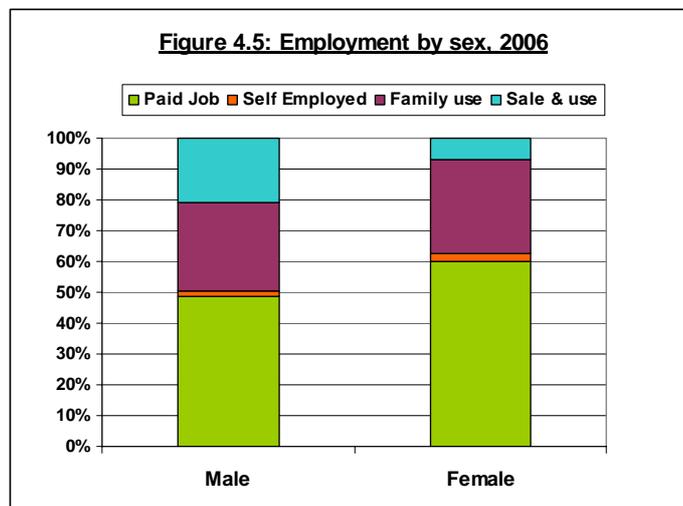


Given the limited formal employment opportunities compared to the volume of school leavers each year, most would fall back into subsistence living for survival especially young people who were not successful in their final year exams. This reminds us of the significance of subsistence living that Samoa depends on for life. It is encouraging that the Ministry of Agriculture keeps on promoting the agriculture sector especially food production so that most of these young people can make the best of their education to make a living in their own backyard.

It also implies the need to strengthen polytechnic and vocational educational at secondary schools and tertiary level so others can find their own way of living utilizing the learned trades from schools.

4.5 Employment by sex

Figure 4.5 shows the types of employment males and females were engaged in 2006. It reveals that 60 percent of employed females worked in paid jobs compared to 49 percent of males and it is also interesting to note that only 7 percent of females worked for family use and sale compared to 21 percent of males.



4.6 Employment by Occupation

Occupation refers to the types of work performed by the Employed persons during the reference period. Figure 4.6 reveals that of the total employed, the highest proportion of employment comprising 32 percent were persons involved in agriculture work, followed by the service workers with 15 percent, and, 14 percent were persons who made and manufacture their own items at home for sale. These 3 occupations constituted about 61 percent of the employed population. The other 39 percent were distributed in other occupations. The highest paid occupations namely Managers and Professionals constituted only 11 percent of the total employed.

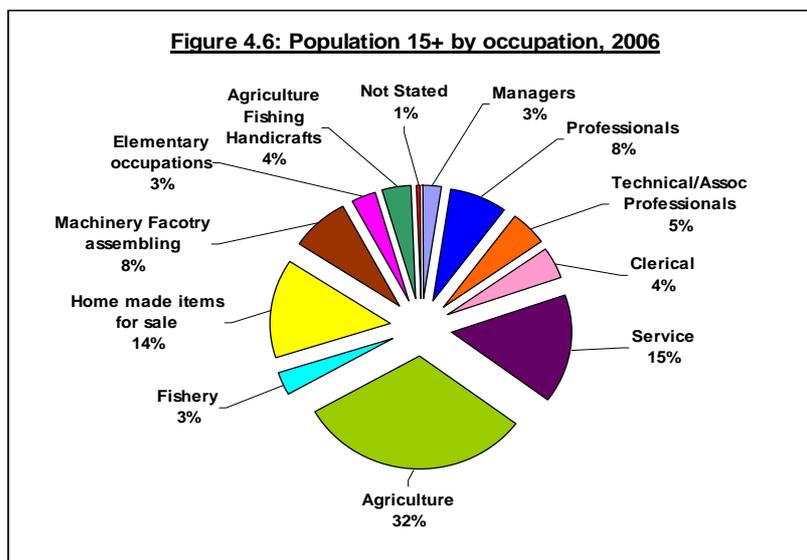


Table 4.6 shows that the top 3 occupations for females were Home manufacturing for sale (27%), Service (21%) and Professionals (12%) which constituted 60 percent in total. For males the top 3 occupations were Agriculture (43%), Service (13%) and Formal manufacturing with 9 percent constituting 65 percent in total. In the highest paid jobs (Managers & Professionals) 14 percent of females were in those categories in 2006 compared to only 9 percent of men.

Table 4.6: Employed by occupation and sex, 2006

Types of Occupation	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Managers	1387	3	971	3	416	2
Professionals	4221	8	2113	6	2108	12
Technical/Associates Professionals	2672	5	1744	5	928	5
Clerical	2410	4	943	3	1467	8
Service	8341	15	4739	13	3602	21
Agriculture	16865	31	15570	43	1295	7
Fishery	1832	3	1696	5	136	1
Home manufacturing for sale	7707	14	3014	8	4693	27
Manufacturing/Factory assembling	4351	8	3212	9	1139	7
Elementary occupations	1672	3	972	3	700	4
Agriculture Fishing Handicrafts	2146	4	1276	3	870	5
Not Stated	324	1	228	1	96	1
Total	53928	100	36478	100	17450	100

4.7 Employment by Industry

Employment by type of Industry shows that the top three Industries where persons 15+ were employed were Agriculture (32%), Home manufacturing for sale (10%) and Wholesale and trade with 7 percent constituting 49 percent in total. The rest were distributed in many other industries as shown in Figure 4.7.

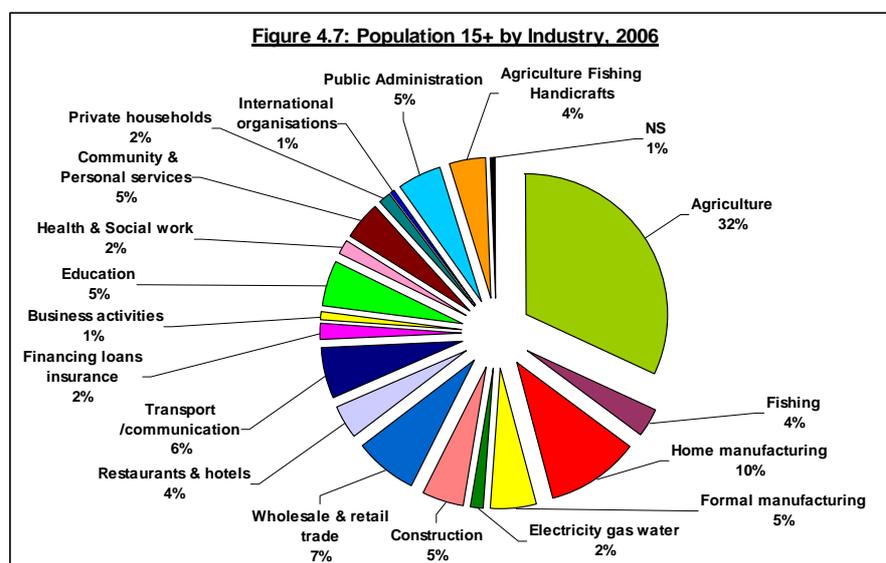


Table 4.7 shows that the top 3 industries females worked in 2006 were Home manufacturing (27%), Wholesale & trade (10%), and, Education (10%) constituting 47 percent in total. In contrast to males, 43 percent worked in Agriculture, 8 percent in Transportation & communication and 7 percent worked in Construction of buildings and structures constituting 58 percent in total.

The different industries men and women chose to work clearly reflects not only the different skills and abilities pertaining to different sex but it also reflects the different areas of interests each sex chose for work.

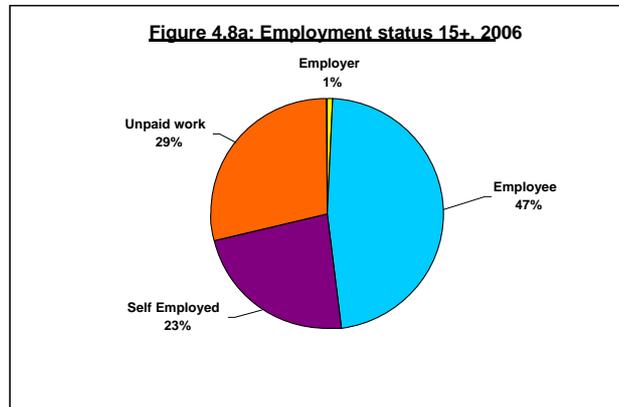
Table 4.7: Population 15+ by industry and sex, 2006

Types of Industry	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Agriculture	17196	32	15815	43	1381	8
Fishing	1903	4	1743	5	160	1
Informal or Home made manufacturing	5658	10	1011	3	4647	27
Formal Manufacturing Mining Quarrying	2742	5	1400	4	1342	8
Electricity gas water	872	2	761	2	111	1
Construction of buildings & structures	2476	5	2404	7	72	0
Wholesale & retail trade	3947	7	2193	6	1754	10
Restaurants & hotels	2018	4	1060	3	958	5
Transport storage & communication	3255	6	2775	8	480	3
Financing loans insurance	967	2	395	1	572	3
Real state renting and business activities	472	1	303	1	169	1
Education	2842	5	1040	3	1802	10
Health & Social work	833	2	313	1	520	3
Other Community & Personal services	2437	5	1462	4	975	6
Private households hiring employees	811	2	276	1	535	3
International organizations	279	1	134	0	145	1
Public Administration	2706	5	1847	5	859	5
Agriculture Fishing Handicrafts	2148	4	1277	4	871	5
NS	366	1	269	1	97	1
Total	53928	100	36478	100	17450	100

4.8 Employment status

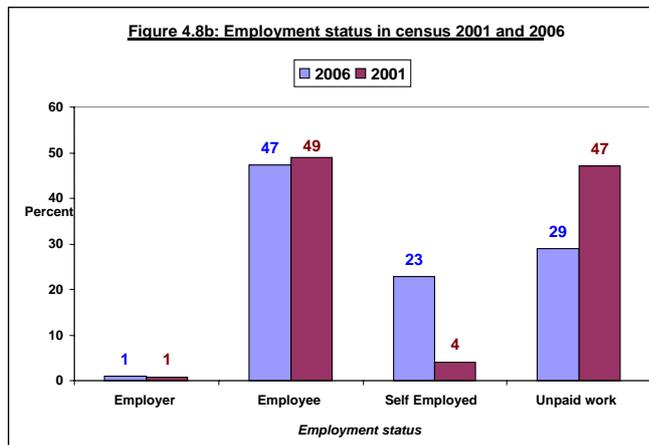
Figure 4.8a shows the working population by their status of employment whether they worked for paid or unpaid work in 2006. The data reflected that close to 50 percent did work for paid work, 23 percent were working to earn their own income and 29 percent were involved in unpaid work such as assisting in family plantation, farming, fishing, crafting, weaving, carpentry, or even assisted in the family business without any form of regular pay.

(It is important to note that the category Employees included 96 percent of workers paid by regular salaries and 4 percent of workers paid by irregular donations such as church ministers, missionaries, traditional healers, etc).



In comparison to the census 2001, a very significant change has been noted in the status of employment as shown in Figure 4.8b. Though the proportion of Employees has decreased by 2 percent, the Self-employed category has substantially increased by 19 percent leading to an 18 percent fall in Unpaid work in 2006.

This is a very interesting trend indicating that Samoan people have eventually diverted their efforts from unpaid activities into money making activities. This is quite true with the increasing number of people selling their farm produce in town and in the rural areas, fish catches, handicrafts mainly tapa and lei-printing, home-made food like taro and banana chips, and, a variety of shop items that are merchandised by street sellers. With limited formal employment, this is the only way that will help many families in Samoa to increase their income to meet the never-ending increases in the cost of living.



4.9 Employees by salary and wages

Table 4.9 shows the employees by their levels of salaries and wages and it excluded employees paid by donations because they are not included in the tax system by government. The results revealed that more than two-third of employees which is 67 percent for males and 64 percent of females received salaries which were in the free tax range.

It is interesting to note that both males and females equally shared the proportion of higher salaries and wages and only about 3 percent of the total employees had salaries of \$40,000 and more.

In comparison to the census 2001, it was noted that about 12 percent of males and also 12 percent of females were in the salary range of \$15,000 and over. In the 2006 census, the proportion of males in the same salary range has gone up to 18 percent and females to a high 21 percent.

This actually reflected the salary increase of 42 percent across all government employees implemented for 3 years in different proportions from July 2005 – July 2007, and, this has greatly benefited all government employees after several years of withholding salary increments. The tax free salary range was also extended to \$12,000 from \$10,000 as of January^{1st} 2007.

Table 4.9: Employees by salary/wages per annum and government tax rates, 2006

Salary per annum	Tax rates**	Total		Male		Female	
		24387	%	15294	%	9093	%
\$0-\$12000	(NIL)	15994	65.6	10200	66.7	5794	63.7
\$12001-\$15000	10%	1636	6.7	1046	6.8	590	6.5
\$15001-\$20000	20%	1887	7.7	1083	7.1	804	8.8
\$20001-\$40000	27%	2143	8.8	1227	8.0	916	10.1
\$40000+	27%	659	2.7	438	2.9	221	2.4
Not stated		2068	8.5	1300	8.5	768	8.4

****Source: Ministry of Revenue 2007**

4.10 Paid workers by sector of employment

Paid workers included all employers, employees and all workers paid by donations. Of a total of 38,297 persons, Figure 4.10 shows that the highest proportion comprising 42 percent were employed in the Private sector, 27 percent were employed by their own Family business and 20 percent were working in the Government ministries and corporations.

The large contribution by Family business mainly small ventures is a very positive sign that will utilize the skills of young school leavers who would have little or no chance of getting highly paid jobs in the formal employment sector due to low qualifications. The Churches also contributed by employing the other 6 percent of workers.

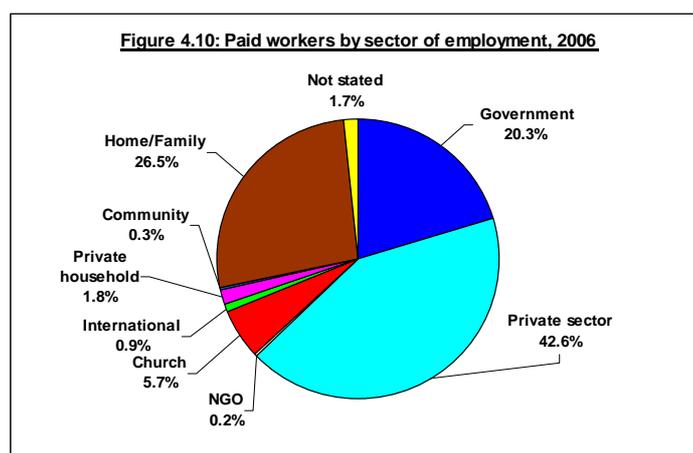


Table 4.10: All paid workers by sector of employment, 2006

	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	38297	100	26173	100	12124	100
Government	7769	<i>20.3</i>	4529	<i>17.3</i>	3240	<i>26.7</i>
Private sector	16309	<i>42.6</i>	10877	<i>41.6</i>	5432	<i>44.8</i>
NGO	80	<i>0.2</i>	35	<i>0.1</i>	45	<i>0.4</i>
Church	2178	<i>5.7</i>	1215	<i>4.6</i>	963	<i>7.9</i>
International	345	<i>0.9</i>	186	<i>0.7</i>	159	<i>1.3</i>
Private household	679	<i>1.8</i>	305	<i>1.2</i>	374	<i>3.1</i>
Community	127	<i>0.3</i>	42	<i>0.2</i>	85	<i>0.7</i>
Home/Family	10153	<i>26.5</i>	8513	<i>32.5</i>	1640	<i>13.5</i>
Not stated	657	<i>1.7</i>	471	<i>1.8</i>	186	<i>1.5</i>

Fertility is an important factor of human reproduction. It refers to the actual reproductive performance of a population or the number of live births occurring in a population. Measurement of fertility is complicated by the fact that both the father and mother are involved in reproduction and the father or mother may not necessarily be in a stable sexual relationship. Other factors such as separation, divorce, widowhood, infertility and socio-economic characteristics also complicated the measurements of the reproductive performance of a population.

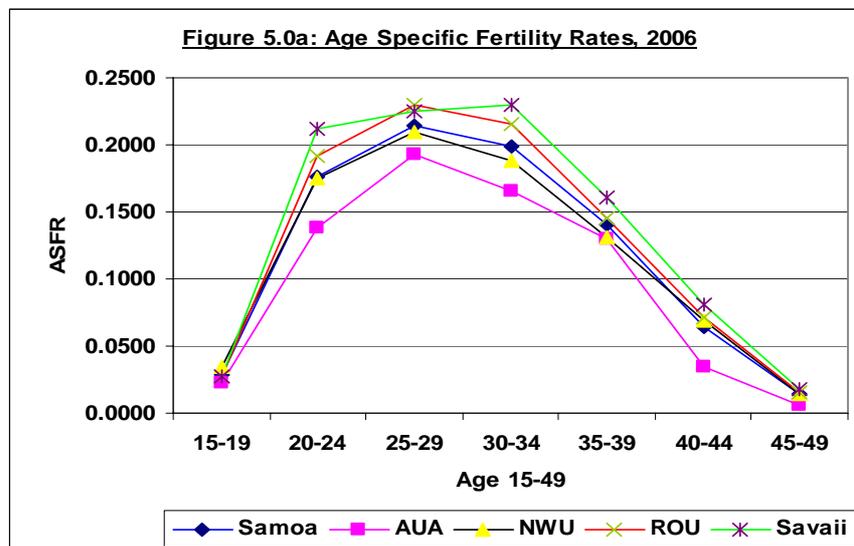
Given such problems there are several ways of measuring and determining the patterns and levels of fertility in a population of which limitations maybe expected more in some measures than others. Some of the most common methods have been applied to the Samoan census 2006 to get a better understanding of the fertility performance of the population at the time.

I Current Fertility

5.0 The Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR)

The ASFR are estimated as the number of births to women aged 15-49 by specific age groups. It is a useful measure to observe the “age-pattern” of fertility between different populations and the “change of fertility overtime”.

The set of ASFR in 2006 were collected from the census questions specifically asked to women aged 15-49 on the number of children they had ever given birth to 12 months preceding the census date. The data derived the number of births per specific age-groups of women and the results are shown in Figure 5.0a and Table 5.0a.



The ASFR rates are normally lowest at the youngest and oldest age-groups of women. Regional ASFR in 2006 showed that except for Savaii region, the urban AUA region and others had childbearing peaked at ages 25-29 then started to decline faster as women get older. Women in the urban region (AUA) also had the lowest fertility levels at all ages while women in Savaii experienced the highest fertility levels in 2006. The very low fertility at age 20-24 and 40+ for AUA might be caused by age-misreporting.

Table 5.0a: Age-specific fertility rates by regions, 2006

Age-groups	SAMOA	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
15-19	0.02863	0.02304	0.03455	0.02743	0.02723
20-24	0.17664	0.13820	0.17540	0.19145	0.21237
25-29	0.21376	0.19341	0.20969	0.23015	0.22514
30-34	0.19864	0.16588	0.18753	0.21595	0.22926
35-39	0.14070	0.12985	0.13043	0.14575	0.16113
40-44	0.06454	0.03491	0.06909	0.07124	0.08063
45-49	0.01370	0.00568	0.01472	0.01584	0.01773
TOTAL	0.8366	0.6910	0.8214	0.8978	0.9535

Data of ASFR from previous censuses as shown in Figure 5.0b revealed that the overall pattern of ASFR in 2006 were very similar to the ASFR in 2001, 1991 and 1981 censuses. The four censuses indicated that for over 20 years, Samoan women continued to peak childbearing at ages 25-29 and then rapidly declined at the older ages. With continuing changes in lifestyles and socio-economic opportunities, it is anticipated that younger women will continue have fewer children as years go on.

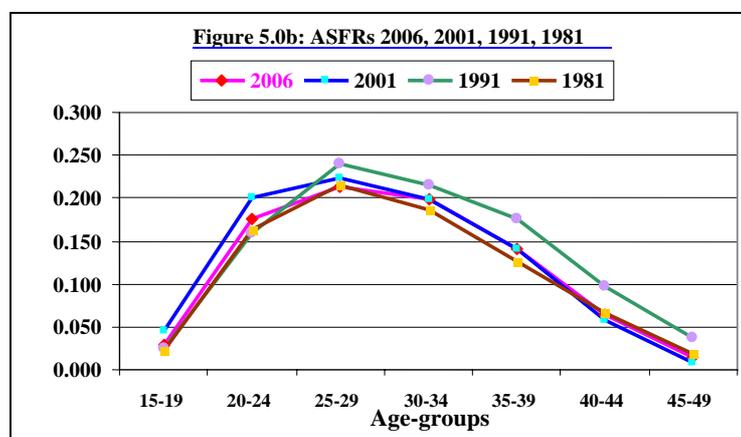


Table 5.0b: Age specific fertility rates, 2006, 2001, 1991, 1981

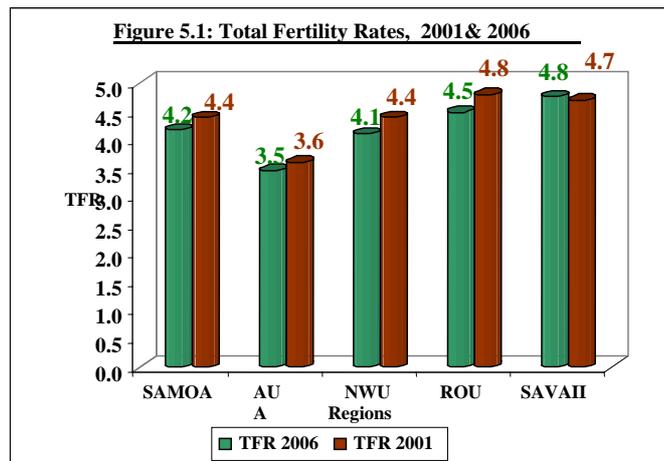
Age-groups	Census years			
	2006	2001	1991	1981
15-19	0.029	0.045	0.025	0.023
20-24	0.177	0.202	0.159	0.163
25-29	0.214	0.224	0.241	0.216
30-34	0.199	0.198	0.216	0.185
35-39	0.141	0.141	0.175	0.127
40-44	0.065	0.057	0.098	0.066
45-49	0.014	0.007	0.038	0.018

5.1 Total fertility rates (TFR)

The TFR determines the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or a group of women) during her childbearing years assuming that she would live through this period 15-49 without dying.

The TFR is simply the summation of ASFR and multiply by the interval of that age group which is usually 5. It is a single number that is easier and more convenient to explain fertility than a set of ASFR. In 2006, the

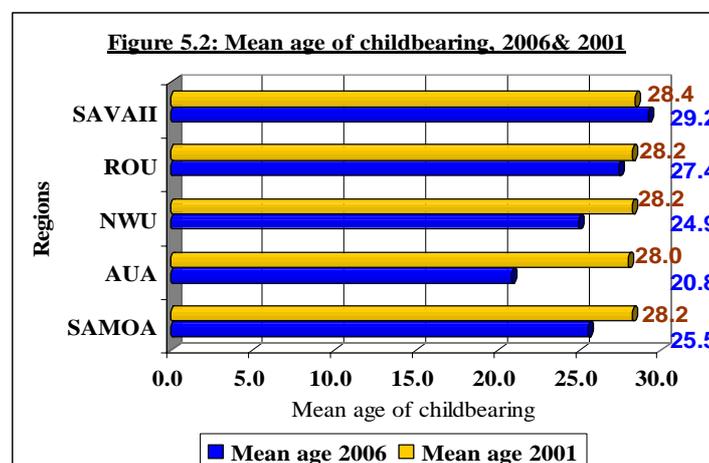
TFR for the Samoan women as shown in Figure 5.1 was estimated at 4.2 children per woman compared to 4.4 in 2001. It means that the TFR has not changed much within the last 5 years. It also shows that urban females had fewer children (3.5) than women in the rural regions (4.5) as it was also noted in the 2001 census.



5.2 Mean age at childbearing (MAC)

The Mean age of childbearing measures the average age at which most women experienced childbearing. It helps us to understand how early/late women started having children.

In 2001, the MAC of childbearing for Samoan women was estimated at 28.2 years of age. In 2006, the MAC dropped to 25.5 years old. This was largely due to the decreasing MAC in the urban region from 28.0 to 25.5 years, and, NWU from 28.2 to 24.9 years. Savaii was also reduced at a minimum rate. A drop in MAC is an indication that fertility began earlier in 2006 than it was 5 years ago and it can lead to increasing fertility because of longer exposure to the childbearing age.

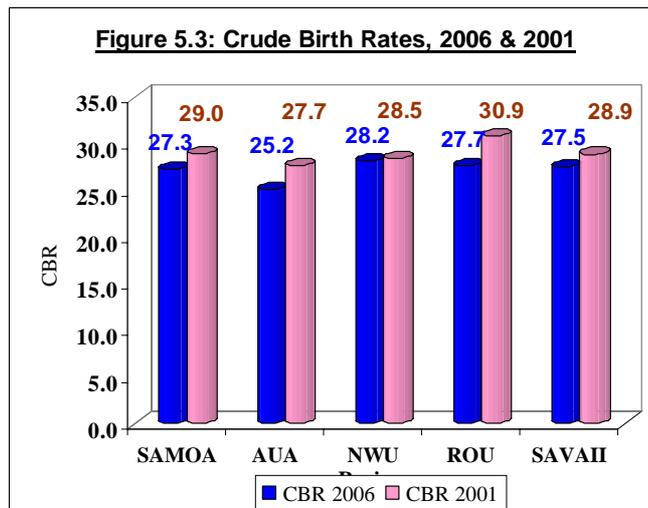


5.3 Crude birth rates (CBR)

The CBR refers to the ratio of births occurred during a year to the total mid-year population and it is usually expressed per 1000 population.

The CBR is a crude measure as it refers to the total population and not necessarily women exposed to childbearing. In the absence of ASFR and TFR, the CBR becomes quite useful. The CBR is widely used to indicate the overall effect of fertility upon the growth of a population in a year.

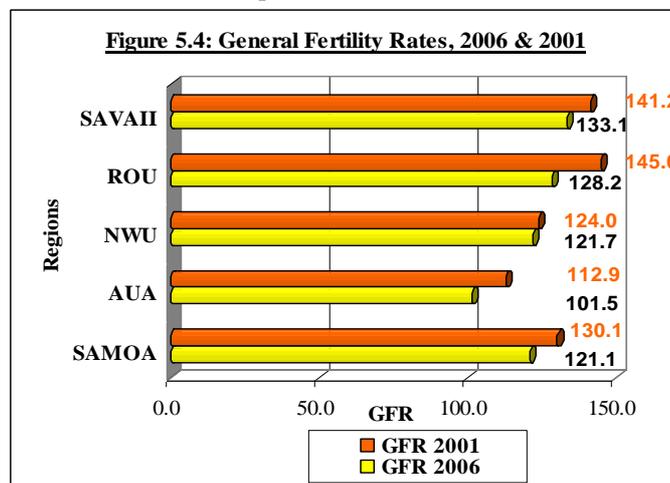
The 2006 CBR was calculated by dividing the total number of births occurring in the 12 months preceding the census date by the total population and multiplying by 1000. The estimated CBR was 27.3/1000 persons which was not far from 29/1000 in 2001 and it was lowest in the urban compared to the rural regions.



5.4 General fertility rates (GFR)

The GFR measures the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the childbearing years (15-49).

The GFR is similar to the CBR except that the births referred only to women in childbearing ages not the total population. Hence the GFR is closer to the population at risk (childbearing women 15-49) than the CBR and it provides a more refined fertility rate. Figure 5.4 shows that the GFR for Samoa had been reduced from 130/1000 to 121/1000 between 2001 and 2006 respectively. All regions experienced reduced GFR in 2006 in which AUA and ROU regions seemed to have experienced the most declined GFR.

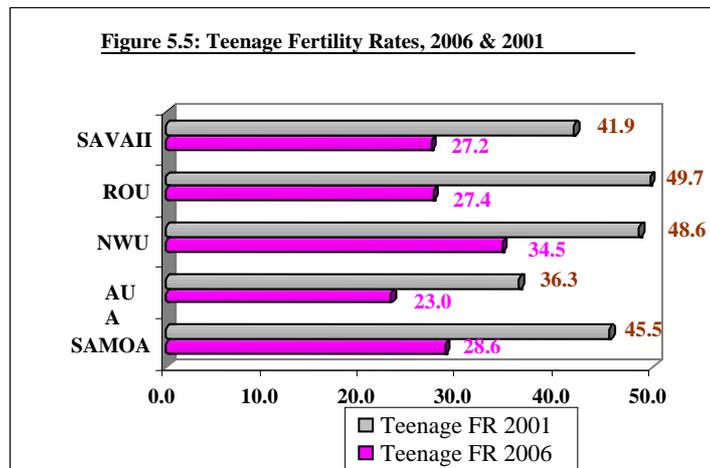


5.5 Teenage fertility rate (Teenage FR)

Teenage pregnancy is a situation where a female age nineteen and less conceives despite her marital status. The Teenage Fertility Rate is the ASFR of the age group 15-19 multiply by 1000 to express it per 1000 females.

Figure 5.5 shows a very interesting reduced trend of teenage fertility within the last 5 years. The Teenage FR in 2006 came down to 28.6/1000 compared to 45.5/1000 in 2001. If we assumed that teenage pregnancy was not under-reported, then this would be a remarkable decline of over 40 percent between 2001 and 2006. It's an indication that teenagers have deferred childbearing to older ages.

If fertility continues to decline at ages below 25, then, this would certainly lead to changes in marriage-patterns and reproductive behaviours in the near future. In general, women’s socio-economic characteristics greatly influence their decision about childbearing as it will be shown below in the analysis of fertility differentials.



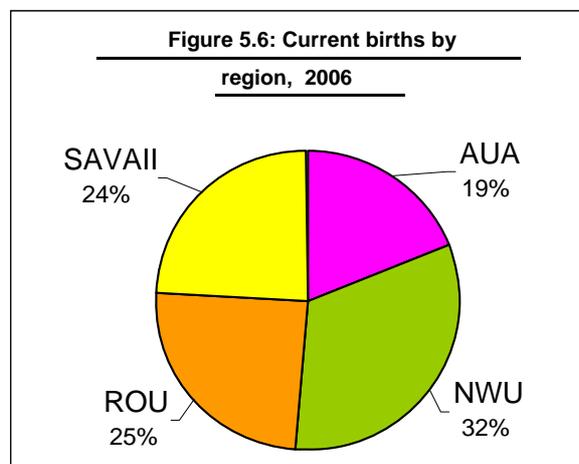
Fertility differentials

The current fertility measures discussed above (ASFR, TFR, CBR, GFR, and Teenage Fertility Rate) helped us to understand the current levels and patterns of fertility pertaining in the population of Samoa. To show light on the **causes** of fertility or reproductive behaviour, the study of fertility differences between women’s specific socio-economic groups can help us to understand the changes which have taken place and what fertility situations would be more likely to take place in the future.

5.6 Fertility by region

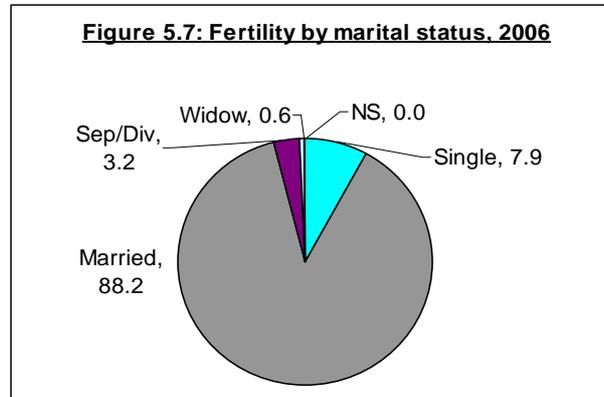
Table 5.6 shows all the current fertility differential indicators. Of the 40,769 females 15-49 in the 2006 census, only 12 percent gave birth in the 12 months preceding the census.

Figure 5.6 shows that a total of 19 percent of births were borne by urban women and the rest were births by rural women. It reflects that women living in the rural regions needed much more maternal health services, pre-natal services, anti-natal and post-natal services than women living in the urban region. Hence, family planning, child immunization programs and all related services needs to focus more in the rural regions where the fertility performance is the highest in Samoa. The TFR by regions have been estimated above in 5.1.



5.7 Fertility by marital status

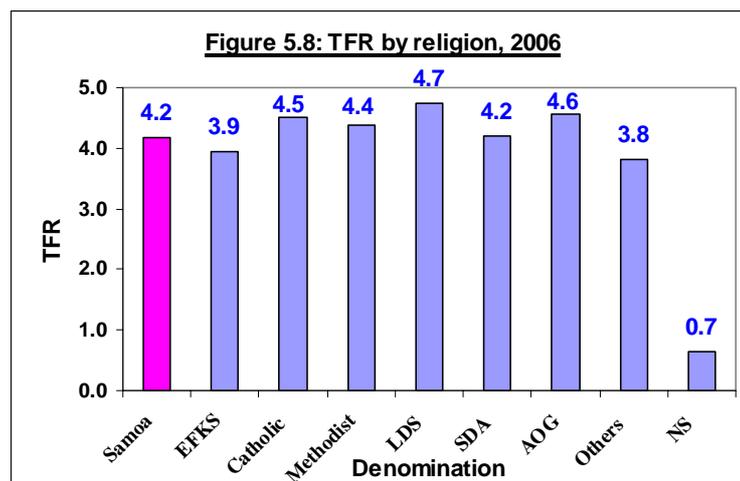
Fertility by marital status shows that married women dominated total births with 88 percent of recent births (Figure 5.7). It is interesting to note that single women had more births (8%) than women who were reported separated or divorced from their husbands (3%). Women with deceased husbands also had their share of current births (0.6).



When the TFR were estimated, married women again had the highest number of 7.2 children per woman as shown in Table 5.6. Although single women had more births than women who were married before but got separated, divorced or widow at time of the census, the TFR reflected that the latter groups of women had very high TFR of 6.1 and 4.0 respectively, compared to only 0.9 children per single mother. It implies that women already had four or more children before they became separated, divorced or widow.

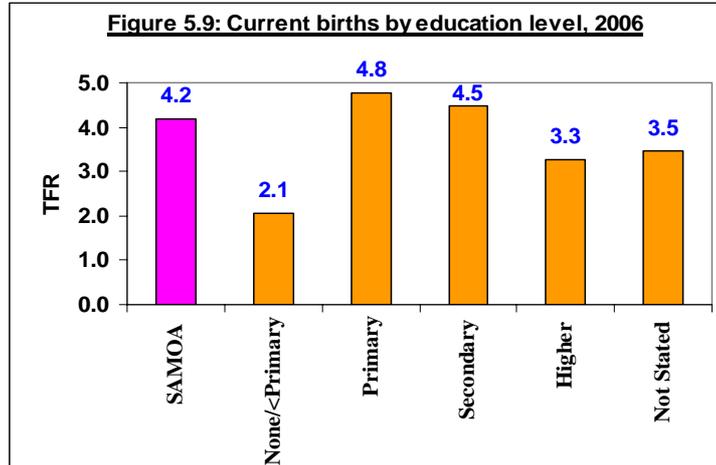
5.8 Fertility by religion

The different denominations where women attended showed that women attending LDS had the most number of children (4.7) per woman. This was followed closely by AOG with 4.6 and then Catholics with 4.5 children per woman. Women attending EFKS had the least number of children (3.9). Church beliefs and practices may have influenced parents' decisions and practices of family planning and contraceptives.



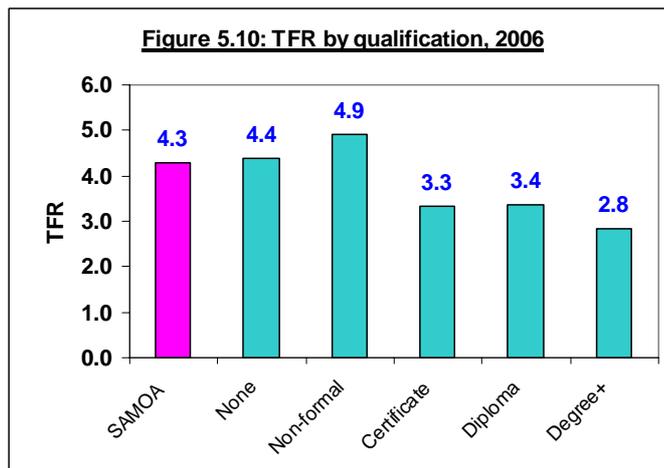
5.9 Fertility by education level

Fertility by educational level shows that women who completed their education at the primary level had the most number of children (4.8) while women with higher education had fewer children (3.3). It is interesting to note that women who had no education or less than primary education had the least number of children. (The inclusion of women with disabilities in this group may have caused this low rate). Nonetheless, it is confirmed that higher education influences fertility because females will tend to spend more time in education than at home. Higher education especially university level will also expose women to more quality reproductive health education that will help them to make better family choices than lower educational levels.



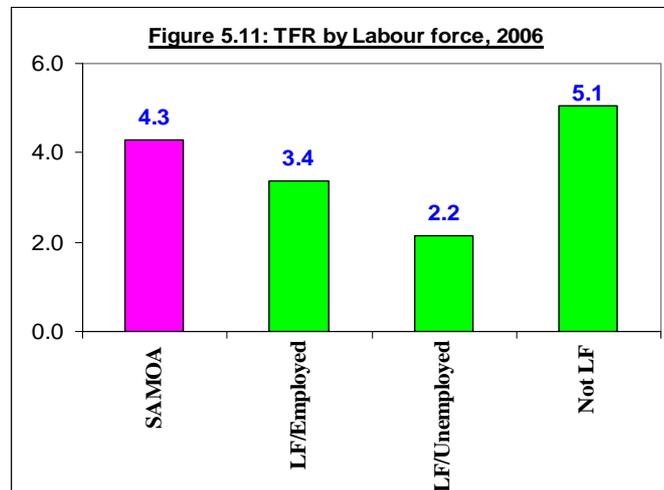
5.10 Fertility by academic qualification

Women with the highest qualification like a university degree or higher had the least number of children (2.8) as shown in Figure 5.10 whereas women who obtained only certificates from informal trainings like community project trainings had the most number of children (4.9). Hence, we can say that women seeking higher qualifications were most likely to have fewer children than those with informal or no qualification.



5.11 Fertility by participation in the labour force (LF)

The TFR by LF participation shows that women who were not in the LF had the highest TFR (5.1) than women participating in the LF as shown in Figure 5.11. It means that working mothers and those heavily involved in economic activities tended to have fewer children than mothers engaged in domestic work home and non-economic activities.



In short, the current fertility rates were highest in:

- ***Women living in the rural regions;***
- ***Married women and women in de facto relationships;***
- ***Women attending the LDS church;***
- ***Women who attained only primary level education;***
- ***Women with non-formal qualification; and,***
- ***Women not in the Labour Force.***

Table 5.6: Current fertility differentials of women 15-49, 2006

Socio-economic Characteristics	Number of women	Number of births	TFR per woman
<u>Regions</u>			
SAMOA	40768	4935	4.2
AUA	9362	950	3.5
NWU	13019	1584	4.1
ROU	9471	1214	4.5
Savaii	8916	1187	4.8
<u>Marital status</u>			
Total	40769	4935	
Single	15284	391	0.9
Married	23567	4355	7.2
Sep/Divorce	1349	158	6.1
Widow	464	29	4.0
Not stated	105	2	0.8
<u>Religion</u>			
Total	40747	4934	
EFKS	13518	1533	3.9
Catholic	7954	1036	4.5
Methodist	5751	729	4.4
Latter Day Saints	5369	735	4.7
Seventh Day Adventists	1479	182	4.2
Assembly of God	2903	393	4.6
Others	2807	306	3.8
Not stated	966	20	0.7
<u>Education</u>			
Total	40769	4935	
None/<Primary	562	30	2.1
Primary	4425	536	4.8
Secondary	27360	3474	4.5
Higher	4725	513	3.3
Not Stated	3697	382	3.5
<u>Academic qualification</u>			
Total	39889	4929	
None	36225	4509	4.4
Non-formal cert	248	38	4.9
Certificate	1226	124	3.3
Diploma	1389	172	3.4
Degree & higher	801	86	2.9
<u>Labour force participation</u>			
Total	39918	4935	
<u>Labour Force</u>	<u>14705</u>	<u>1582</u>	<u>2.8</u>
<i>Employed</i>	14417	1557	3.4
<i>Unemployed</i>	288	25	2.2
<u>Not in the Labour force</u>	<u>25213</u>	<u>3353</u>	<u>5.1</u>

Note that the difference in Total number of women is due to Not stated cases

II Completed Fertility

One way of assessing the trends and changes of fertility overtime is by looking at the fertility of women 15-49 over a long period of time and their achieved fertility from time to time. We can do this by looking at the mean number of children ever born to women 15-49 over many census years where data was available.

5.12 The Mean number of children ever born (MCEB) 1971-2006

Table 5.12a shows all the MCEB to women 15-49 years of age from the censuses 1971-2006. It must be mentioned that the data could be limited due to the fact that older women tended to under-report their MCEB, and, international migration may have caused more women with many/less children to migrate than those reported in the census years included in this analysis.

Table 5.12a: Mean number of children ever born(MCEB) to women 15-49, 1971 -2006

Census year	Age-group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1971 ^a	0.1	1.1	3.2	5.0	6.2	6.7	6.8
1976 ^a	0.1	0.9	2.7	4.5	5.9	6.7	6.7
1981 ^a	0.1	0.7	2.1	3.8	5.2	6.3	6.6
1986 ^b	0.1	0.8	2.2	3.0	4.4	5.0	5.2
1991 ^b	0.1	0.5	1.6	2.8	4.0	4.6	5.3
2001 ^c	0.1	0.7	1.8	2.9	3.9	4.6	5.0
2006	0.1	0.7	1.8	2.8	3.5	4.1	4.4

^a Census of Population and Housing 1981
^b Census of Population and Housing 1991
^c Census of Population and Housing 2001

Table 5.12a also shows the changes of MCEB from time to time and it is quite apparent that there has been a significant reduction between 1971 and 2006 in the levels of achieved fertility for all ages, except for the youngest age 15-19.

For instances, women aged 40-44 in 1971 had an average of 6.7 children but this was reduced to 4.6 in 1991 and then 4.1 in 2006. Women aged 25-29 in 1971 had on average 3.2 children verses 2.1 in 1981 and 1.8 in 2006. This shift of MCEB reflected a significant decline of the number of births at different age-groups over a spread of 35 years.

Table 5.12b: Data of all women 15-49 with or without children, 2006

	All women 15-49	Women not stated	Women with children	Women no children
	40768	1189	23761	15816
Age-group				
15-19	8488	133	385	7970
20-24	6601	209	2640	3752
25-29	6016	186	4170	1659
30-34	5724	182	4641	901
35-39	5302	159	4478	665
40-44	4695	149	4057	489
45-49	3942	171	3390	380
Total percent (%)	100	2.9	58.3	38.8

5.13 Completed fertility of women 45-49

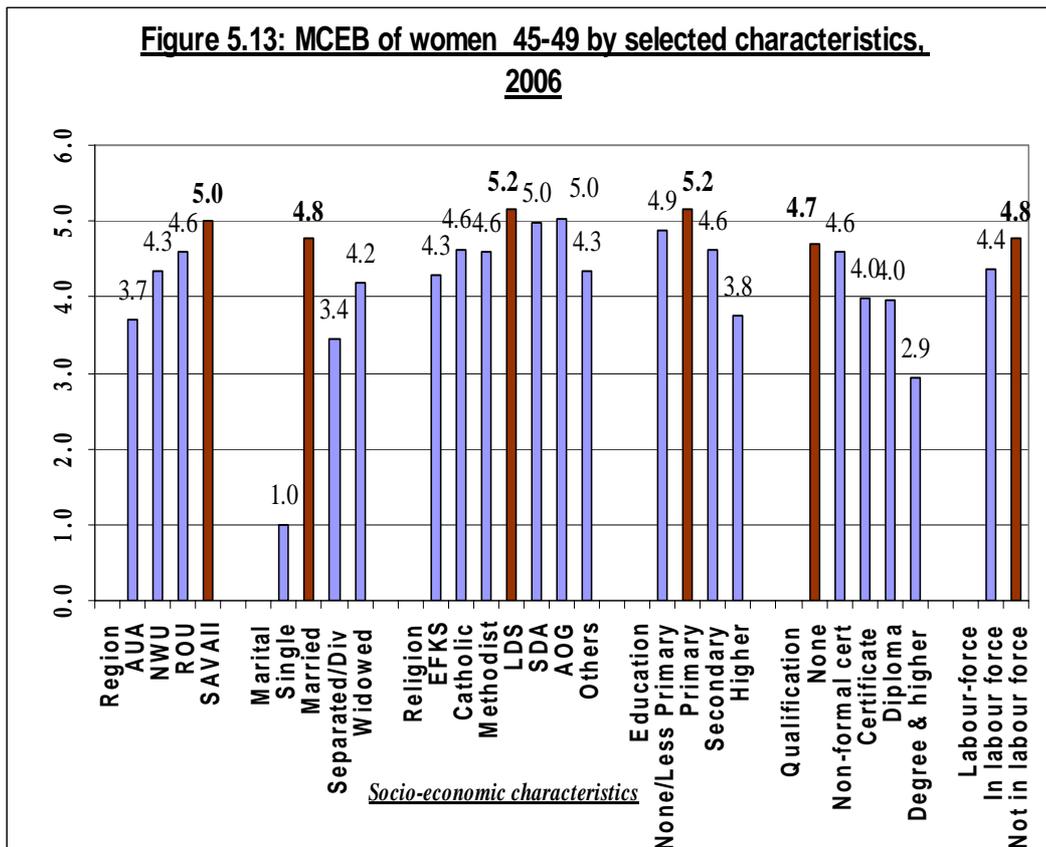
In this analysis, completed fertility refers to the oldest group of women aged 45-49 years because most have either completed their fertility or near the end of their childbearing years. **The fertility differential of this oldest reproductive age-group helps us to understand the characteristics of those who have reached their achieved fertility.**

In the census 2006, 10 percent of all women (15-49) were in the age-group 45-49. Table 5.12b above shows that 10 percent of this age-group **45-49** never had children in their lifetime or were childless.

As shown also in Table 5.12b, women 45-49 in 2006 ended their fertility with 4.4 children which is about two children less (6.8) than women had in 1971 or 35 years ago of the same age. This big change implies that there is a substantial decline in the number of women today having more than 4 children at the end of their childbearing.

Figure 5.13 and Table 5.13 show the MCEB of women 45-49 by their socio-economic characteristics which summarizes as followed:

- ⊗ *By region, women residing in Savaii ended fertility with 5.0 children versus 3.7 by women living in the urban AUA;*
- ⊗ *Married women ended fertility with 4.8 children compared to only 1 child by single mothers;*
- ⊗ *By church, LDS women ended fertility with 5.2 children compared to 4.3 of women attending EFKS and other churches;*
- ⊗ *Women with post-secondary and higher education completed fertility with 3.8 children compared to more than 4 by lower educated women;*
- ⊗ *The highest qualified women ended fertility with 2.9 children compared to more than 4 to lower qualified women, and, lastly;*
- ⊗ *Women not in the labour-force completed their fertility with 4.8 children compared to 4.4 by women participating in the labour force.*



**Table 5.13: Children ever born to women 45-49 by
selected characteristics, 2006**

Socio-economic characteristics	MCEB	Total births	Women 45-49
	Total	17422	3942
<u>Region</u>			
AUA	<i>3.7</i>	3266	881
NWU	<i>4.3</i>	5018	1155
ROU	<i>4.6</i>	4348	947
SAVAII	<i>5.0</i>	4790	959
<u>Marital</u>			
Single	<i>1.0</i>	276	277
Married	<i>4.8</i>	15751	3294
Separated/Div	<i>3.4</i>	667	194
Widowed	<i>4.2</i>	696	166
<u>Religion</u>			
EFKS	<i>4.3</i>	5772	1344
Catholic	<i>4.6</i>	3522	763
Methodist	<i>4.6</i>	2466	536
LDS	<i>5.2</i>	2553	494
SDA	<i>5.0</i>	711	143
AOG	<i>5.0</i>	1310	261
Others	<i>4.3</i>	1070	246
<u>Education</u>			
None/Less Primary	<i>4.9</i>	522	107
Primary	<i>5.2</i>	3965	769
Secondary	<i>4.6</i>	9588	2075
Higher	<i>3.8</i>	1741	463
<u>Qualification</u>			
None	<i>4.7</i>	15683	3339
Non-formal cert	<i>4.6</i>	138	30
Certificate	<i>4.0</i>	699	175
Diploma	<i>4.0</i>	613	155
Degree & higher	<i>2.9</i>	284	97
<u>Labour-force</u>			
In labour force	<i>4.4</i>	7310	1677
Not in labour force	<i>4.8</i>	10112	2120

It is interesting to say that fertility differentials of women with completed fertility reflected a very similar pattern with women who had births 12 months preceding the 2006 census. It does confirm that the socio-economic characteristics played a significant role in the attitudes, knowledge, behaviour and practices of fertility by Samoan women irrespective of age.

This chapter focuses on the effect of mortality on the population of Samoa. **Mortality is the effect of deaths on a population.** While newborn babies naturally increase the size of human populations, deaths and out-migration largely reduced the total population size. The rate mortality occurs is greatly influenced by the socio-economic status of the community especially the standard of health and services available to prevent and cure different types of diseases and illnesses the population is exposed. Today the impact of terrorism, civil war, hunger and natural disasters seemed to have a bigger impact on the rate of mortality in many other parts of the world. Though Samoa also had its' share of natural disasters and diseases, it has come a long way in achieving the improved standard of health and the rate of mortality the population lives today.

6.0 The Average life expectancy

The Average life expectancy at birth indicates the average number of additional years a person would live if current mortality trends were to continue.

The biggest problem in determining the true effect of mortality on the Samoan population is the limited deaths data available by sex and age at the national and village levels to produce reliable measurements of mortality rates. Deaths data from the national TTM hospital covered only deaths that occurred or reported to the hospital. Likewise the registration of deaths is yet to materialize as a legally-bind process for all families to register all deaths before or after burial. Without the latter, statisticians will continue to apply all sorts of direct/indirect and different demographic techniques in order to come up with death estimates for Samoa.

The most basic mortality indicators needed are the Crude death rate, Infant mortality rate and the Life expectancy at birth. At the moment, the Bureau of Statistics (BS) uses surveys to provide direct and indirect estimates of mortality. In the previous census 2001, the data on Children ever born and Children survived reported by mothers 15-49 were used to produce indirect mortality rates by applying the standard UN methods in the Mortpak software.

In the census 2006, the SBS for the first time ever collected information of deaths by age and sex at the national level in order to produce the much needed mortality indicators. This is the direct and most preferred method of estimating mortality rates provided that the information is fully complete. Indirect methods were also made possible from the 2006 census questionnaire for comparative analysis in order to come up with the best estimates.

The following table shows the final Average life expectancies at birth for the population of Samoa in the census 2006 and rates from previous surveys have also been included for comparison. (Refer to Life tables and Child mortality 6.0c, 6.0d, 6.0e, 6.0f, 6.0g, 6.0h for data sources).

	1998 (DHS)	2001 (census)	2006 (census)
Total	68.4	72.8	73.2
Male	65.4	71.8	71.5
Female	71.9	73.8	74.2

Table 6.0a shows that since 1998, there was positive progress in the life expectancies at birth for the Total population, Females and also Males though the latter remained around 72 years in the last 5 years. The three separate time periods (1998, 2001, & 2006) confirmed that females lived longer than males in Samoa. This is the usual pattern in most developed and developing countries including Samoa.

A comparison of Samoa's Average life expectancies at birth in 2006 to other Pacific Island nations as shown in Table 6.0b indicated that Samoans have been enjoying longer life-spans than most of their Pacific brothers and sisters.

Table 6.0b: Mortality Indicators of the Pacific Islands 2005 and Samoa 2006				
	e₀	e₀	IMR	CDR
	Male	Female	per 1000	per 1000
SAMOA	71.5	74.2	20.4	4.0
Pacific Islands 2005**	e₀	e₀	IMR	CDR
	Male	Female	per 1000	per 1000
American Samoa	69.0	76.0	8.5	3.9
Cook Islands	68.0	74.3	21.0	6.7
Fed States of Micronesia	66.6	67.5	40.0	6.4
Fiji Islands	64.5	68.7	22.0	5.3
Guam	74.5	80.8	9.0	4.2
Kiribati	61.2	66.9	44.0	6.9
Marshall Islands	65.7	69.4	37.0	4.9
Nauru	52.5	58.2	42.3	9.6
Niue	68.8	71.2	29.4	7.8
CNMI	72.5	77.8	5.0	2.1
Nouvelle-Calédonie	69.9	77.6	6.9	5.2
Palau	65.5	71.9	17.0	7.0
Papua New Guinea	53.7	54.8	64.0	12.0
Polynésie française	69.2	74.1	6.9	4.6
Solomon Islands	60.6	61.6	66.0	9.0
Tokelau	68.4	71.3	33.0	7.0
Tonga	69.8	71.8	12.0	6.0
Tuvalu	61.7	65.1	35.0	10.2
Vanuatu	65.6	69.0	27.0	6.0
Wallis et Futuna	70.2	74.3	7.4	5.9

****Source: (SPC 2005 Pocket Statistical Summary)**

From experience, one can reflect on a number of substantial socio-economic developments at the national and community level that contributed significantly to the sustainability and continuous improvement of the health of the Samoan people both males and females.

The Health sector in particular had undergone a lot of good reforms in terms of their services in the last decade which included the refurbishment of the TTM hospital, establishment of the National Kidney Foundation of Samoa, launching of the Heart Foundation and especially the establishment of the Oceania University of Medicine to supplement the supply of medical doctors (Health Sector Plan 2008-2018, p16).

The Ministry of Health has also been very proactive in promoting anti-smoking campaigns on television and radio programs and through school sports which led to the recent introduction of the Anti-Smoking Bill in parliament to ban smoking in all public places including transports and offices. The Walk for life campaigns also encouraged the public and communities to healthy living by exercising and eating wisely to prevent non-communicable diseases especially diabetes, kidney failures and hypertension. Health consultations have been provided freely for diabetes and hypertension patients. In specific, all people reaching age 65 and over have been enjoying free medical consultations at the national hospitals/clinics, free prescriptions and treatments and also travel for free on public buses and ships between islands. This plays a significant role in enhancing good health of the elderly population and preventing most from immature deaths.

On another note, Samoan women in particular have benefited greatly from the growing socio-economic developments. The Ministry of Women, Community and Social Developments together with Non-governmental organizations (NGO) have been very passionate in addressing women’s issues in the communities especially health issues where they promoted healthy villages and healthy families and violence against women and children. The ministry also plays a major role in spearheading community development projects for women in the villages including traditional weaving, carving, sewing, gardening and small-scale income generating schemes to alleviate poverty in the families.

The government is also very supportive of these community initiatives. In recognition of women’s contribution to the economy, the Government of Samoa granted a special public holiday every second Sunday of the month of May known as “Mothers Day” to celebrate and acknowledge females significant contribution to families, villages, churches and the country as a whole.

Though males played the decision roles as matai in the families, it is women that keep the family going on daily basis, it is women that budget their income, and, it is women that look after the health of the family especially the young and the old. In fact when anything goes wrong in a Samoan family, people normally enquires the whereabouts of the wife or mother when such things happen, not because they are females but because a wife or mother are the ones mostly in control of family welfare and activities of everyday life. In all phases of developments both academia and not, women seemed to have done quite well in Samoa. It is not surprising then that Samoan women continued to enjoy living longer than their male partners.

6.1 The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The IMR indicates the number of deaths to infants below the age one in a given year per 1,000 live births in that year.

Mortality is normally very high at birth and in the first year of human life especially in areas with poor conditions of environmental sanitation and low level of standard of living. The IMR is computed from the ratio of deaths of live-born children who have not yet reached their first birthday for a calendar year to the number of live births during the same year.

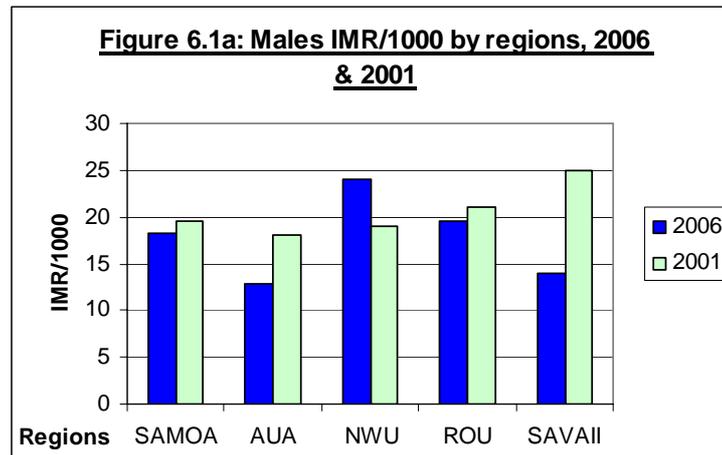
For the Samoan analysis, the source data used were derived from the total number of children ever born to women aged 15-49 and the number of live births in the 12 months preceding the 2006 census. It is the normal practice to compute separate indicators for male and female population because of the different risks each sex is exposed to at birth.

Table 6.1: The Infant Mortality Rates, 2006 & 2001

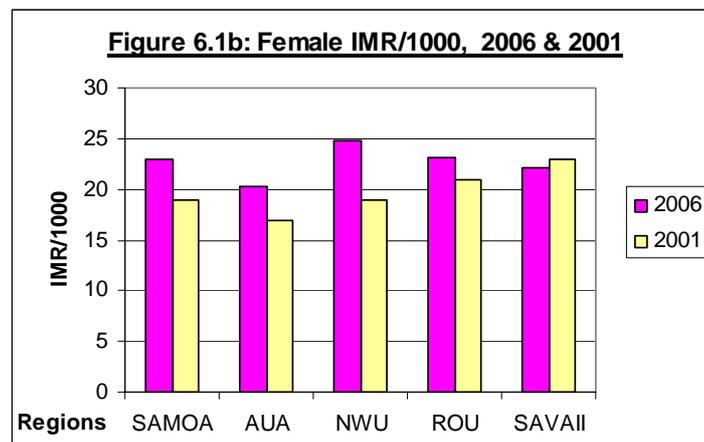
	2006			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SAMOA	18.2	22.9	20.4	19.5	19.0	19.3
AUA	12.9	20.2	16.3	18.0	17.0	17.5
NWU	24.0	24.8	24.4	19.0	19.0	19.0
ROU	19.5	23.1	21.2	21.0	21.0	21.0
SAVAII	13.9	22.1	17.8	25.0	23.0	24.0

The overall IMR for 2006 is 20/1000 which is 5 percent higher than the census year 2001 which was estimated at about 19/1000.

It was also surprising to see the reverse IMR levels for males and females in 2006 whereby the overall males IMR seemed to have decreased from 19.5 to 18.2 between 2001 and 2006 relative to the increase for females IMR from 19.0 to 22.9 of the same time-periods.



For males IMR in 2006, the most notable reductions were noted for the regions of Savaii and urban AUA while NWU has increased by 26 percent. For females, the IMR have increased for all regions except for Savaii while NWU had the highest increase of 30 percent.



The increasing IMR for females in 2006 is a major health concern. It reflects that maternal health services have not been able to sustain a downward trend of infants mortality since 2001. The de-establishment of Mothers Komiti in the villages whereby nurses used to visit the babies in the villages to weigh and follow-up their immunization programs may have contributed to this upward trend again. Many other factors like inappropriate child caring, unhealthy lifestyle and limited income may also contributed to this upward infant mortality trend.

Nevertheless, when the situation of Samoa's IMR is compared to other Pacific Islands above, it still reflects that Samoa has been performing better than most countries in the Pacific but we still have a long way to arrive at a much safer situation for newborn babies and young children in the future.

6.2 The Crude Death Rate (CDR)*

The CDR is the number of deaths in a given year per 1000 population as shown in Table 6.2a for the census year 2006.

Table 6.2a: Total number of deaths 2006

	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	93677	87064	180741
Number of deaths	401	327	728
Crude Death Rate/1000	4.3	3.8	4.0

(Note: Deaths included infant deaths reported by mothers 15-49 years old)

The CDR is the most basic form of mortality indicators. The 2006 deaths data were collected from all households by age and sex (Table 6.2b) and also the causes of deaths. The deaths were collected for two years that is 24 months preceding the census 2006 for comparative purposes.

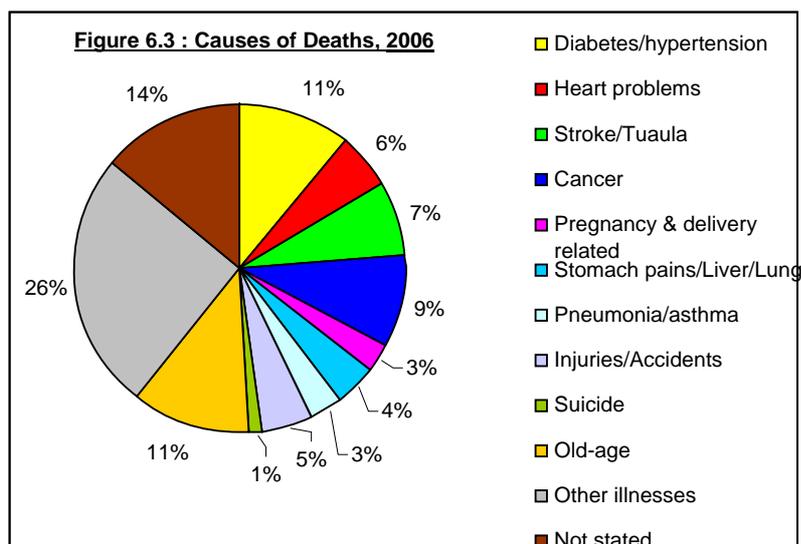
The CDR for 2006 was computed only from deaths 12 months preceding the census. To provide a more accurate number of infant deaths, infant deaths (90) reported by mothers 15-49 were used instead of the number collected (68) separately from the household members. Hence the causes of deaths were unknown for former infant deaths because mothers 15-49 were not asked to specify the causes of deaths in their last births. The total deaths from the households were 706 in contrast to 728 when 90 infant deaths reported by women 15-49 were used in the computations and all other mortality indicators.

The **CDR** computed from the 2006 was **4 per 1000** with males having higher mortality of 4.3/1000 compared to 3.8/1000 for total female deaths. Like other vital events, the impact of deaths is affected by many socio-economic factors but especially the *age-composition* of the population.

Populations with high proportion of young people like Samoa and most Pacific islands usually have lower CDR than populations with higher proportions of old people like Sweden. Older populations normally experienced higher death rates than younger populations due to high adult mortality. Though, in some cases, it is a combination of high infant mortality rates and high adult mortality that causes high crude death rates of the total population.

6.3 The causes of deaths*

The effect of mortality can also be determined by the causes of deaths in the population. For Samoa, the causes of death were not based on strict medical definitions but on what the families reported of what they knew best of the deceased before death. The following data was extracted for only the year 2006 from January - November 6, 2006. It was only for the purpose of indicating the most common diseases or illnesses causing death in the population. It must be noted that a lot of causes were listed but these were combined into fewer major causes for easier analysis as shown in Figure 6.3 and the rest will be shown in the tabulations.



The most important message from this graph is it clearly reflects that most deaths were due to non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, heart problems, stroke and others. The impact of injuries, accidents and suicide also raised concerns.

Given the young population of Samoa, there is greater chance that non-communicable diseases can be prevented if health campaigns continue to get their health messages across the vulnerable youthful population in order to avoid illnesses at older ages.

Just recently the health message read as “Aua ete o’o i ai” by the National Kidney Foundation on television was very encouraging. The message literally means “Don’t get yourself there” or “Avoid yourself from kidney problems” meaning you need to prevent yourself from kidney problems via occasional medical check-ups, healthy lifestyle and healthy eating.

Similarly the health message “E te oti i le tapaa” or “Smoke kills” is another powerful health message that young children and youths see and learn from the television. These are the kind of messages people need to hear and see all the time to remind them to make better health choices and to enjoy living longer and healthier life with their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

• **Table 6.2b: Population by sex and age and deaths data, 2006**

• Total population by sex				• Deaths data by age and sex				• Age-specific c	
•	• Total	• Male	• Female	•	• Total	• Male	• Female	•	• Total
• Age	• 180741	• 93677	• 87064	• Age	• 728	• 401	• 327	• Age	• 4.0279
• 0	• 5322	• 2748	• 2574	• 0	• 90	• 42	• 48	• 0	•
• 1-4	• 19415	• 10145	• 9270	• 1-4	• 22	• 12	• 10	• 1-4	• 1.1331
• 5-9	• 23547	• 12321	• 11226	• 5-9	• 15	• 10	• 5	• 5-9	• 0.6370
• 10-14	• 22653	• 11810	• 10843	• 10-14	• 3	• 2	• 1	• 10-14	• 0.1324
• 15-19	• 17945	• 9457	• 8488	• 15-19	• 8	• 4	• 4	• 15-19	• 0.4458
• 20-24	• 14057	• 7456	• 6601	• 20-24	• 11	• 6	• 5	• 20-24	• 0.7825
• 25-29	• 12494	• 6478	• 6016	• 25-29	• 8	• 4	• 4	• 25-29	• 0.6403
• 30-34	• 11870	• 6146	• 5724	• 30-34	• 10	• 7	• 3	• 30-34	• 0.8425
• 35-39	• 11319	• 6017	• 5302	• 35-39	• 15	• 7	• 8	• 35-39	• 1.3252
• 40-44	• 9724	• 5029	• 4695	• 40-44	• 20	• 12	• 8	• 40-44	• 2.0568
• 45-49	• 8249	• 4307	• 3942	• 45-49	• 35	• 19	• 16	• 45-49	• 4.2429
• 50-54	• 6711	• 3423	• 3288	• 50-54	• 48	• 30	• 18	• 50-54	• 7.1524
• 55-59	• 4819	• 2485	• 2334	• 55-59	• 45	• 31	• 14	• 55-59	• 9.3380
• 60-64	• 3811	• 1868	• 1943	• 60-64	• 56	• 34	• 22	• 60-64	• 14.6943
• 65-69	• 3270	• 1575	• 1695	• 65-69	• 69	• 33	• 36	• 65-69	• 21.1009
• 70-74	• 2346	• 1109	• 1237	• 70-74	• 71	• 40	• 31	• 70-74	• 30.2643
• 75-79	• 1688	• 695	• 993	• 75-79	• 81	• 45	• 36	• 75-79	• 47.9858
• 80-84	• 1013	• 416	• 597	• 80-84	• 75	• 44	• 31	• 80-84	• 74.0375
• 85+	• 430	• 145	• 285	• 85+	• 46	• 19	• 27	• 85+	• 106.9767
• ns	• 58	• 47	• 11	• 80+	• 121	• 63	• 58	•	•

<u>Notes for all Life tables:</u>
i. nM_x data were based on deaths data collected in the 2006 census by age & sex as shown in Table 6.2b
ii. Deaths data at age less than one (0) were derived from Child survival data reported by women 15-49 in the 2006 census
iii. Rates for ${}_5p_0$ were derived from the data of Children ever born in the 2006 census by the application of Trussel variant method and West model in Manual X
iv. Formulae for life tables are shown below:

${}_nM_x$ = age-specific-death rates

${}_nq_x$ = probability of dying between age x and age $x + n$; x = age, n = length of interval

${}_np_x$ = probability of surviving between age x and age $x + n$

l_x = number of survivors at beginning of age interval

${}_nd_x$ = number of deaths during age interval

${}_nL_x$ = number of years lived between age x and age $x + n$

T_x = total number of years lived after exact age x

e_x = life expectancy or average number of years remaining at beginning of age interval.

$${}_nq_x = \frac{2n \times {}_nM_x}{2 + n \times {}_nM_x}$$

$${}_np_x = 1 - {}_nq_x$$

$${}_nL_x = \frac{n}{2}(l_x + l_{x+n})$$

$${}_nd_x = l_x \times {}_nq_x$$

$$l_{\infty} = l_{\infty} + \log l_{\infty}$$

$$L_0 = 0.3l_0 + 0.7l_1$$

$${}_4L_1 = \frac{4}{2}(l_1 + l_5)$$

$$l_{x+n} = l_x \times {}_np_x$$

$$l_{x+n} = l_x - {}_nd_x$$

Table 6.0c: Male life table 2006

Age	n	nMx /1000	nqx	npx	lx	ndx	nLx	Tx	ex
0	1	18.2000	0.01804	0.98352	100000	1804	98846	7147335	71.5
1	4	1.1828	0.00472	0.99528	98352	464	392433	7048488	71.7
5	5	0.8116	0.00405	0.97552	97888	396	483449	6656055	68.0
10	5	0.1693	0.00085	0.99915	95492	81	477256	6172607	64.6
15	5	0.4230	0.00211	0.99789	95411	202	476550	5695350	59.7
20	5	0.8047	0.00402	0.99598	95209	382	475091	5218800	54.8
25	5	0.6175	0.00308	0.99692	94827	292	473404	4743709	50.0
30	5	1.1390	0.00568	0.99432	94535	537	471331	4270305	45.2
35	5	1.1634	0.00580	0.99420	93998	545	468626	3798974	40.4
40	5	2.3862	0.01186	0.98814	93453	1108	464492	3330348	35.6
45	5	4.4114	0.02182	0.97818	92344	2015	456685	2865855	31.0
50	5	8.7642	0.04288	0.95712	90330	3873	441965	2409170	26.7
55	5	12.4748	0.06049	0.93951	86456	5230	419207	1967206	22.8
60	5	18.2013	0.08705	0.91295	81227	7070	388457	1547999	19.1
65	5	20.9524	0.09955	0.90045	74156	7382	352326	1159541	15.6
70	5	36.0685	0.16543	0.83457	66774	11046	306255	807215	12.1
75	5	64.7482	0.27864	0.72136	55728	15528	239820	500960	9.0
80	5	105.7692	0.41825	0.58175	40200	16814	158966	261140	6.5
85	infinity	131.0345	1.00000	0.00000	23386	23386	102174	102174	4.4

Table 6.0d: Female life table 2006

Age	n	nMx /1000	nqx	npx	lx	ndx	nLx	Tx	ex
0	1	22.9000	0.02264	0.97977	100000	2264	98584	7418152	74.2
1	4	1.0787	0.00431	0.99569	97977	422	391022	7319568	74.7
5	5	0.4454	0.00222	0.96764	97555	217	479884	6928546	71.0
10	5	0.0922	0.00046	0.99954	94398	44	471883	6448662	68.3
15	5	0.4713	0.00235	0.99765	94355	222	471219	5976779	63.3
20	5	0.7575	0.00378	0.99622	94133	356	469774	5505560	58.5
25	5	0.6649	0.00332	0.99668	93777	311	468106	5035786	53.7
30	5	0.5241	0.00262	0.99738	93466	245	466717	4567680	48.9
35	5	1.5089	0.00752	0.99248	93221	701	464354	4100963	44.0
40	5	1.7039	0.00848	0.99152	92520	785	460640	3636610	39.3
45	5	4.0589	0.02009	0.97991	91735	1843	454070	3175970	34.6
50	5	5.4745	0.02700	0.97300	89892	2427	443394	2721900	30.3
55	5	5.9983	0.02955	0.97045	87465	2584	430865	2278506	26.1
60	5	11.3227	0.05506	0.94494	84881	4673	412721	1847641	21.8
65	5	21.2389	0.10084	0.89916	80208	8088	380818	1434920	17.9
70	5	25.0606	0.11792	0.88208	72119	8504	339337	1054103	14.6
75	5	36.2538	0.16620	0.83380	63615	10573	291644	714766	11.2
80	5	51.9263	0.22980	0.77020	53042	12189	234738	423121	8.0
85	infinity	94.7368	1.00000	0.00000	40853	40853	188383	188383	4.6

Table 6.0e: Total population life table 2006

Age	n	nMx /1000	nqx	npq	lx	ndx	nLx	Tx	ex
0	1	20.4000	0.02019	0.98172	100000	2019	98720	7324021	73.2
1	4	1.1331	0.00452	0.99548	98172	444	391756	7225301	73.6
5	5	0.6370	0.00318	0.97772	97728	311	483196	6833545	69.9
10	5	0.1324	0.00066	0.99934	95550	63	477594	6350349	66.5
15	5	0.4458	0.00223	0.99777	95487	213	476904	5872755	61.5
20	5	0.7825	0.00391	0.99609	95275	372	475443	5395851	56.6
25	5	0.6403	0.00320	0.99680	94902	303	473754	4920409	51.8
30	5	0.8425	0.00420	0.99580	94599	398	472002	4446654	47.0
35	5	1.3252	0.00660	0.99340	94201	622	469452	3974653	42.2
40	5	2.0568	0.01023	0.98977	93579	957	465503	3505201	37.5
45	5	4.2429	0.02099	0.97901	92622	1944	458249	3039697	32.8
50	5	7.1524	0.03513	0.96487	90678	3186	445423	2581449	28.5
55	5	9.3380	0.04563	0.95437	87492	3992	427479	2136025	24.4
60	5	14.6943	0.07087	0.92913	83500	5917	402706	1708546	20.5
65	5	21.1009	0.10022	0.89978	77582	7775	368474	1305840	16.8
70	5	30.2643	0.14068	0.85932	69807	9820	324486	937365	13.4
75	5	47.9858	0.21423	0.78577	59987	12851	267808	612880	10.2
80	5	74.0375	0.31237	0.68763	47136	14724	198870	345072	7.3
85	<i>infinity</i>	106.9767	1.00000	0.00000	32412	32412	146202	146202	4.5

Internal migration especially migration from the rural to the urban areas has long been observed in Samoa. The continuous concentration of social and economic developments in AUA and surrounding NWU areas further attracted more movements towards the urban area.

Table 7.0 shows the internal migration rates of all faipule (political) districts in Samoa which were derived from the data on place of usual residence in 2006 relative to the place of birth or origin.

Table 7.0: Internal migration rates by political districts, 2006					
Political districts	Population 2006	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net-migrants	Migration rate (%)
AUA					
Vaimauga West	25294	8253	4634	3619	14.3
Faleata East	12414	5352	2044	3308	26.6
NWU					
Vaimauga East	7359	2404	926	1478	20.1
Faleata West	16587	7978	1571	6407	38.6
Sagaga Le Falefa	10130	3545	1679	1866	18.4
Sagaga Le Usoga	5033	1094	1015	79	1.6
Aana Alofi I	5480	950	1037	-87	-1.6
Aana Alofi II	3091	770	806	-36	-1.2
Aana Alofi III	5401	1130	1230	-100	-1.9
Gagaemauga 1 (part)	3041	568	567	1	0.0
ROU					
Safata	6071	1242	1519	-277	-4.6
Siumu	2224	546	489	57	2.6
Falelatai & Samatau	3109	740	1031	-291	-9.4
Lefaga & Faleaseela	3688	815	1009	-194	-5.3
Aiga i le Tai	4857	1147	1269	-122	-2.5
Falealili	4607	905	1568	-663	-14.4
Lotofaga	1865	415	516	-101	-5.4
Lepa	1429	194	590	-396	-27.7
Aleipata Itupa i Luga	1319	254	465	-211	-16.0
Aleipata Itupa i Lalo	3604	787	918	-131	-3.6
Anoamaa East	4196	928	1043	-115	-2.7
Anoamaa West	4806	944	1038	-94	-2.0
Vaa o Fonoti	1624	372	684	-312	-19.2
Gagaemauga 2 (part)	370	92	170	-78	-21.1
SAVAII					
Faasaleleaga I	6093	1181	1589	-408	-6.7
Faasaleleaga II	2983	845	1336	-491	-16.5
Faasaleleaga III	2767	556	931	-375	-13.6
Faasaleleaga IV	1561	499	631	-132	-8.5
Gagaemauga 1 (part)	1730	365	579	-214	-12.4
Gagaemauga 2 (part)	579	169	278	-109	-18.8
Gagaemauga III	1767	508	977	-469	-26.5
Gagaifomauga I	1499	317	1015	-698	-46.6
Gagaifomauga II	1997	498	1244	-746	-37.4
Gagaifomauga III	1346	332	704	-372	-27.6
Vaisigano East	2331	568	1063	-495	-21.2
Vaisigano West	1491	308	884	-576	-38.6
Falealupo	943	163	497	-334	-35.4
Alataua Sisifo	1713	430	869	-439	-25.6
Salega	3461	700	1499	-799	-23.1
Palauli West	3267	669	1331	-662	-20.3
Palauli Le Falefa	3481	734	1237	-503	-14.4
Satupaitea	1799	463	762	-299	-16.6
Palauli Sasae	2334	525	1032	-507	-21.7
OVERSEAS		934	5091	-4157	
Not stated			822		
Total	180741	52189	52189		

8 Housing/Building details & Household items & services status

Definitions

There were four types of households in which information was collected from the Census 2006.

A household was defined as a group of persons who lived together, eat and sleep in the same house or houses. The persons living in a household may be related or unrelated. A household has a head figure that is in charge of the household chores and household activities. In Samoa, most household heads were either the matai or the eldest person in the household.

A single person living alone and looking after himself/herself was also counted as a single household.

For **Housing details**, information was restricted to **private households** hence **excluded institutional households**. The four types of households recorded in the 2006 census were:

i. Private household living in one or more houses

This household is a normal family where people are related like parents and children and siblings but also have unrelated persons living with them like friends and visitors; they have one or more buildings of their own for shelter; and; they use one kitchen to cook and share their meals everyday as a family;

ii. Private household living in a shared building like rented house or flat

This household is the same as number (i) except that the household lives in a *shared building like a flat or rented house but still lives as a private household*. For instance, in a shared building like flats, it may have one or more private households renting there;

iii. Institutional household

This is a household of **unrelated persons** living together for a **specific purpose** such as boarding schools, hospitals, old age places, hotels, beach fales, resorts, and, prisons. There is no household head and normal household chores are not done in these places; and;

iv. Non-inhabitable household

This household refers to buildings which were not designed for living but for other purposes like big stores, market places, night clubs, churches and others where people were present during the census night for a specific reason. Usually it is the night watch men or security guards or people working night shifts that are present in these places on census night.

The chapter on Housing will cover two broad areas:

I) Housing/Building details

II) Household items and services status

I Housing/Building details

The Housing census results in 2006 showed that the total number of Private households enumerated in the census was **23,813** which is an increase of 3 percent when compared to 23,059 households in the census 2001.

Of the total households in 2006, a total of **46,048** buildings were counted as either owned or rented by the private households.

8.0 Type of buildings

Figure 8.0 shows the proportions of different types of buildings reported in the 2006 census. The data reveals that more than two-third of buildings in Samoa are of European type of housing. The impact of cyclones had a great impact on the type of houses people built today and this has led to the decrease in the number of Samoan type of houses.

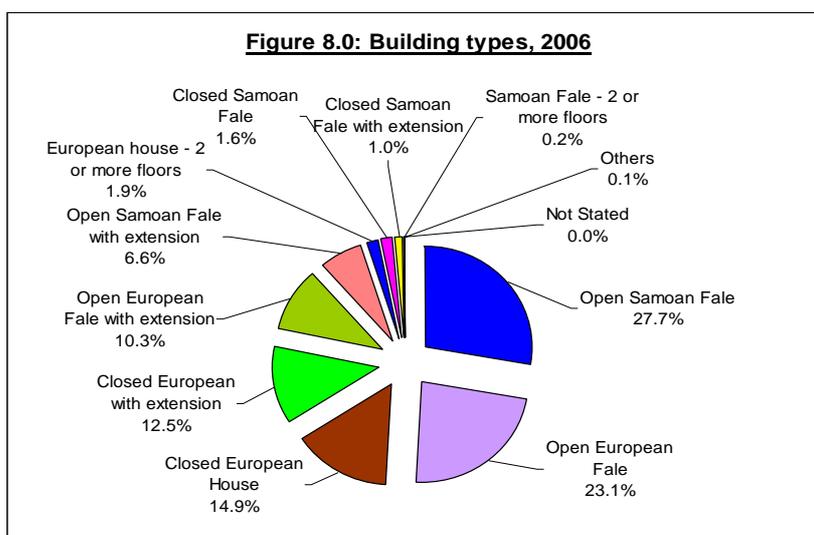


Table 8.0 shows the total types of buildings by major regions in Samoa.

Table 8.0: Type of building by regions, 2006

Type of building	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAIL
Open Samoan Fale	12770	1032	3945	4025	3768
Open European Fale	10658	925	2708	3058	3967
Closed European House	6883	1915	2160	1229	1579
Closed European with extension	5754	1868	1916	1100	870
Open European Fale with extension	4727	696	1436	1229	1366
Open Samoan Fale with extension	3022	483	1103	692	744
European house - 2 or more floors	879	507	228	69	75
Closed Samoan Fale	753	184	273	137	159
Closed Samoan Fale with extension	482	154	175	67	86
Samoan Fale - 2 or more floors	75	18	20	11	26
Others	33	4	18	2	9
Not Stated	12	0	5	0	7
Total	46048	7786	13987	11619	12656

8.1 Occupancy status of buildings

Figure 8.1 below shows that 84 percent of all buildings were occupied by households for living on census night while 7 percent of buildings only get occupied when guests visited the family from time to time. About 9 percent

were reported vacant as some members of the households using these houses were traveling during the enumeration period.

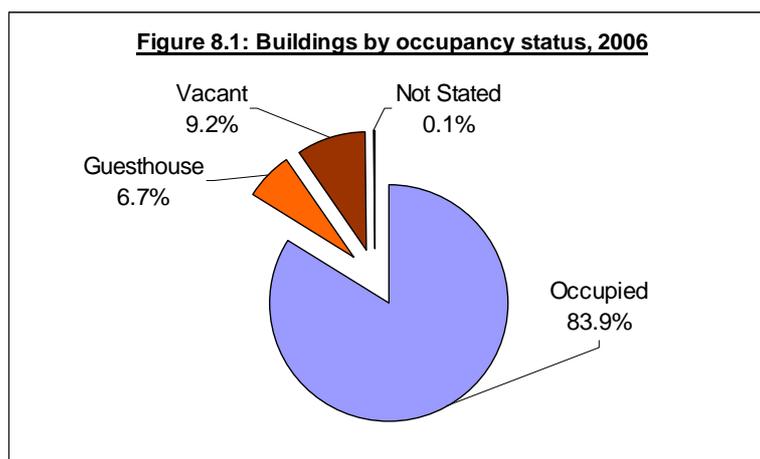


Table 8.1: Type of building by occupancy status, 2006

Type of building	Occupancy status of building				
	Total	Occupied	Guesthouse	Vacant	Not Stated
Open Samoan Fale	12770	9983	830	1941	16
Open Samoan Fale with extension	3022	2695	166	159	2
Closed Samoan Fale	753	624	47	81	1
Closed Samoan Fale with extension	482	433	21	26	2
Open European Fale	10658	8077	1422	1144	15
Open European Fale with extension	4727	4301	224	196	6
Closed European House	6883	6138	261	477	7
Closed European with extension	5754	5479	104	164	7
European house - 2 or more floors	879	808	21	50	0
Samoan Fale - 2 or more floors	75	63	3	7	2
Others	33	28	0	5	0
Not Stated	12	4	0	0	8
Total	46048	38633	3099	4250	66

8.2 Main materials of floor

About 65 percent of buildings had concrete floors, 25 percent wood and 10 percent used stones as shown in Figure 8.2.

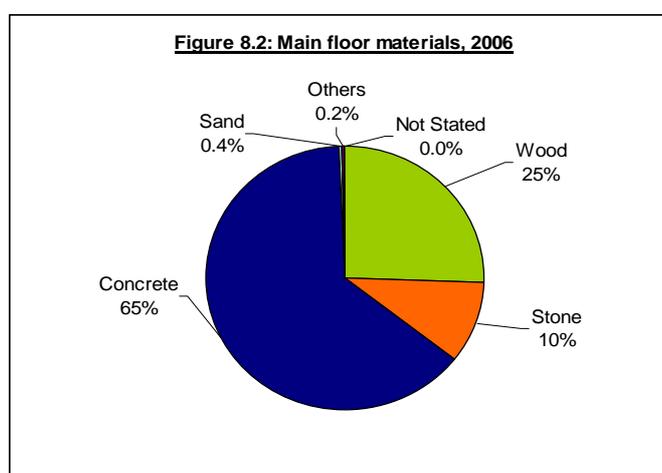


Table 8.2: Type of buildings by main materials of floor, 2006

Type of building	Main material of Floor						
	Total	Wood	Stone	Concrete	Sand	Others	NS
Open Samoan Fale	12770	6538	2983	3138	80	30	1
Open European Fale	10658	1830	1008	7755	57	6	2
Closed European House	6883	656	0	6212	0	15	0
Closed European with extension	5754	402	0	5342	0	10	0
Open European Fale with extension	4727	653	170	3884	13	4	3
Open Samoan Fale with extension	3022	1080	398	1514	22	8	0
European house - 2 or more floors	879	88	0	782	0	8	1
Closed Samoan Fale	753	293	82	366	11	1	0
Closed Samoan Fale with extension	482	145	29	303	5	0	0
Samoan Fale - 2 or more floors	75	26	8	39	2	0	0
Others	33	12	8	12	1	0	0
Not Stated	12	3	0	1	0	0	8
Total	46048	11726	4686	29348	191	82	15

8.3 Main materials of outer walls

Figure 8.3 shows that about two-third of buildings had open-walls, 21 percent had wooden walls and 20 percent had brick & concrete walls.

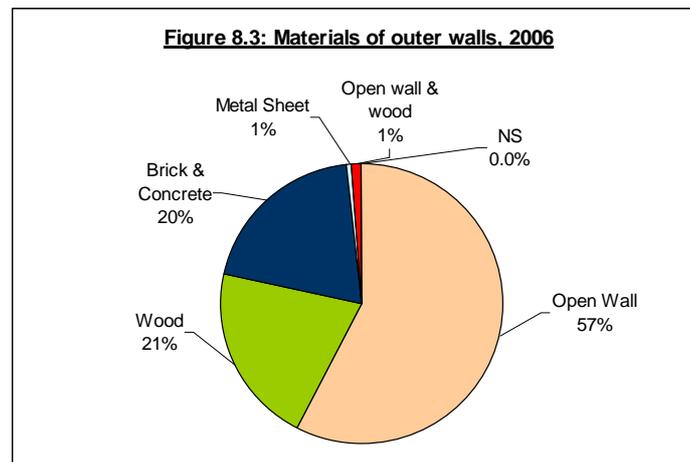


Table 8.3: Type of building by material of outer walls, 2006

Type of building	Main material of outer wall						
	Total	Open Wall	Wood	Brick & Concrete	Metal Sheet	Open wall & wood	NS
Open Samoan Fale	12770	12770	0	0	0	0	0
Open European Fale	10658	10658	0	0	0	0	0
Closed European House	6883	0	3138	3619	103	18	5
Closed European with extension	5754	0	2157	3535	43	18	1
Open European Fale with extension	4727	1556	1822	1019	61	267	2
Open Samoan Fale with extension	3022	1513	1101	174	28	205	1
European house - 2 or more floors	879	0	273	596	7	2	1
Closed Samoan Fale	753	0	645	85	13	10	0
Closed Samoan Fale with extension	482	0	394	78	8	2	0
Samoan Fale - 2 or more floors	75	0	60	13	0	0	2
Others	33	18	7	6	1	1	0
Not Stated	12	4	0	0	0	0	8
Total	46048	26519	9597	9125	264	523	20

8.4 Main materials of roof

Of the total buildings, 78 percent had metal sheet roofs, 18 percent were made of thatch while 4 percent had both thatch and metal sheets on the roofs as shown in Figure 8.4.

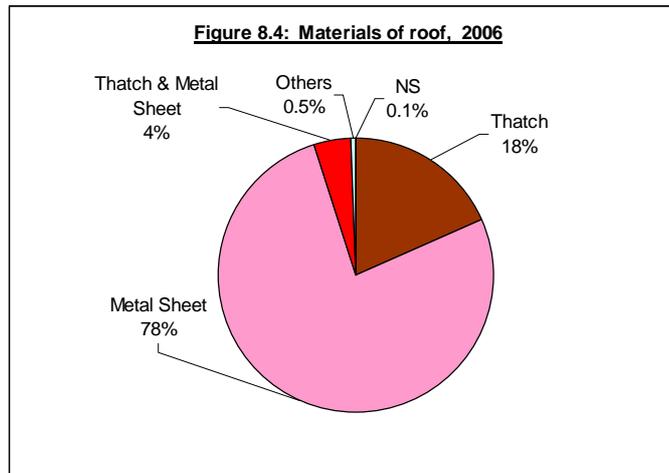


Table 8.4: Type of building by main materials of roof, 2006

Type of building	Total	Main material of roof				Others	NS
		Thatched	Metal Sheet	Thatched & Metal Sheet			
Open Samoan Fale	12770	7603	3882	1198	83	4	
Open European Fale	10658	0	10623	0	33	2	
Closed European House	6883	0	6848	0	31	4	
Closed European with extension	5754	0	5731	0	22	1	
Open European Fale with extension	4727	0	4705	0	19	3	
Open Samoan Fale with extension	3022	597	1724	683	16	2	
European house - 2 or more floors	879	0	872	0	4	3	
Closed Samoan Fale	753	176	470	102	5	0	
Closed Samoan Fale with extension	482	30	387	60	5	0	
Samoan Fale - 2 or more floors	75	16	48	9	2	0	
Others	33	12	17	2	2	0	
Not Stated	12	0	4	0	0	8	
Total	46048	8434	35311	2054	222	27	

II Household items & services status

8.5 Ownership of selected household-items

Table 8.5 shows household items by status of ownership in all regions. The highlighted fields indicated the numbers and proportions of households owning good working items and services in the census 2006.

Table 8.5: Households by selected household items, 2006

Ownership and status of item	Total		AUA		Region NWU		ROU		SAVAII	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<u>Land telephone line</u>										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	10199	42.8	2881	55.6	3177	41.9	1902	34.9	2239	39.9
Yes but not operating	479	2.0	107	2.1	120	1.6	154	2.8	98	1.7
No	13084	54.9	2185	42.2	4267	56.3	3373	62.0	3259	58.1
Not Stated	51	0.2	10	0.2	17	0.2	14	0.3	10	0.2
<u>Computer</u>										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	2299	9.7	1182	22.8	746	9.8	202	3.7	169	3.0
Yes but not operating	173	0.7	58	1.1	57	0.8	36	0.7	22	0.4
No	21254	89.3	3936	75.9	6746	89.0	5179	95.1	5393	96.2
Not Stated	87	0.4	7	0.1	32	0.4	26	0.5	22	0.4
<u>Internet</u>										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	1092	4.6	648	12.5	326	4.3	68	1.2	50	0.9
Yes but not operating	77	0.3	31	0.6	25	0.3	13	0.2	8	0.1
No	22556	94.7	4490	86.6	7190	94.8	5345	98.2	5531	98.7
Not Stated	88		14	0.3	40	0.5	17	0.3	17	0.3
<u>Cellular phone</u>										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	11375	47.8	4248	82.0	4741	62.5	1314	24.1	1072	19.1
Yes but not operating	203	0.9	47	0.9	68	0.9	55	1.0	33	0.6
No	12127	50.9	874	16.9	2722	35.9	4052	74.4	4479	79.9
Not Stated	108	0.5	14	0.3	50	0.7	22	0.4	22	0.4
<u>Home zone phone</u>										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	1612	6.8	300	5.8	427	5.6	323	5.9	562	10.0
Yes but not operating	74	0.3	13	0.3	21	0.3	20	0.4	20	0.4
No	21948	92.2	4837	93.3	7061	93.1	5056	92.9	4994	89.1
Not Stated	179	0.8	33	0.6	72	0.9	44	0.8	30	0.5
<u>Refrigerator</u>										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	14097	59.2	3886	75.0	4619	60.9	3080	56.6	2512	44.8
Yes but not operating	348	1.5	53	1.0	74	1.0	116	2.1	105	1.9
No	9245	38.8	1220	23.5	2838	37.4	2224	40.9	2963	52.9
Not Stated	123	0.5	24	0.5	50	0.7	23	0.4	26	0.5
<u>Radio</u>										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	21219	89.1	4799	92.6	6825	90.0	4747	87.2	4848	86.5
Yes but not operating	175	0.7	27	0.5	42	0.6	59	1.1	47	0.8
No	2305	9.7	336	6.5	674	8.9	612	11.2	683	12.2
Not Stated	114	0.5	21	0.4	40	0.5	25	0.5	28	0.5
<u>Television</u>										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	14741	61.9	3844	74.2	4837	63.8	3028	55.6	3032	54.1
Yes but not operating	339	1.4	46	0.9	54	0.7	94	1.7	145	2.6
No	8574	36.0	1276	24.6	2609	34.4	2286	42.0	2403	42.9
Not Stated	159	0.7	17	0.3	81	1.1	35	0.6	26	0.5
<u>Play station/Xbox game</u>										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	2878	12.1	1165	22.5	939	12.4	392	7.2	382	6.8
Yes but not operating	127	0.5	52	1.0	29	0.4	27	0.5	19	0.3
No	20504	86.1	3890	75.1	6515	85.9	4962	91.2	5137	91.6
Not Stated	304	1.3	76	1.5	98	1.3	62	1.1	68	1.2

8.6 Land ownership/tenure

Of the total households enumerated in 2006, 65 percent in total reported living on customary lands, 25 percent had owned freehold lands and the rest were living on other types of land tenure as shown in Figure 8.6a. The land tenure reflected the strong subsistence economy Samoa is accustomed to as a major part of their cultural heritage and traditional living.

When the 2006 data was disaggregated by the **four major regions**, a substantial difference of the proportions of the types of land ownership was shown as depicted in Figure 8.6b. It shows that only 24 percent of AUA lived on customary lands, 54 percent in NWU, 90 percent in ROU and the highest proportion was Savaii with 93 percent of households living on customary lands.

A further breakdown of the **customary** land ownership by the **48 political districts** as shown by Figure 8.6c on the map revealed that 34 out of 48 political districts had more than **80 percent** of households still living on customary lands in the census 2006.

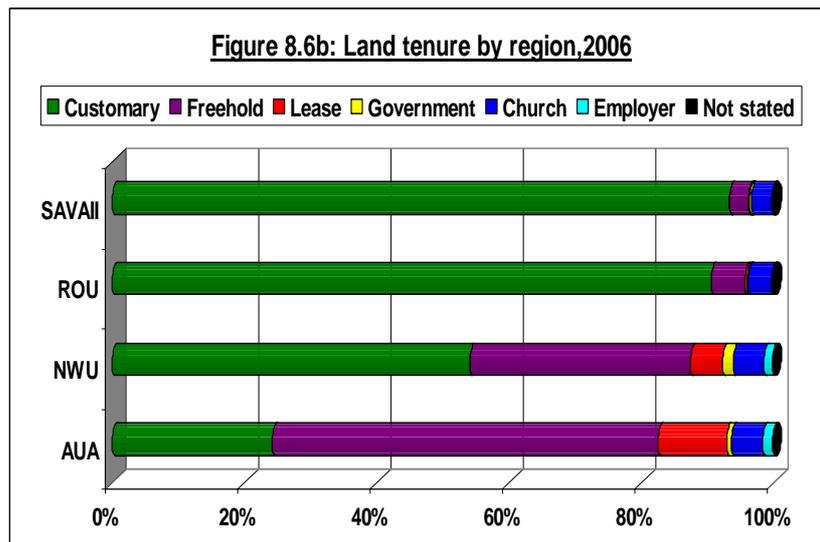
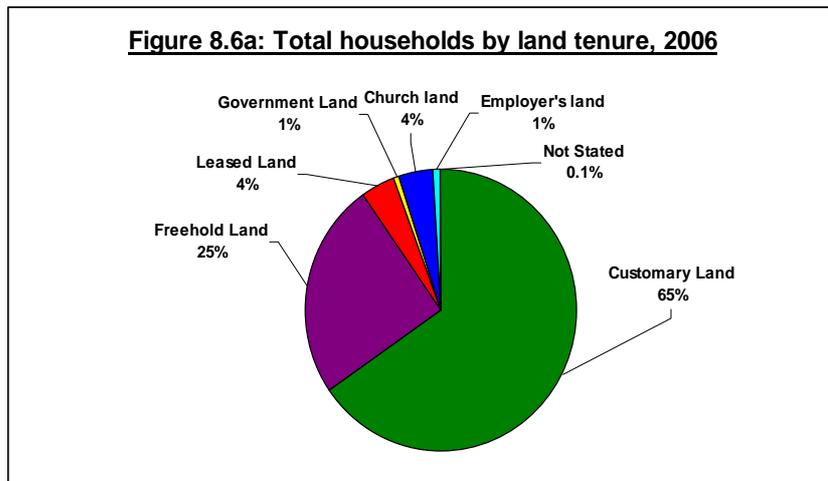
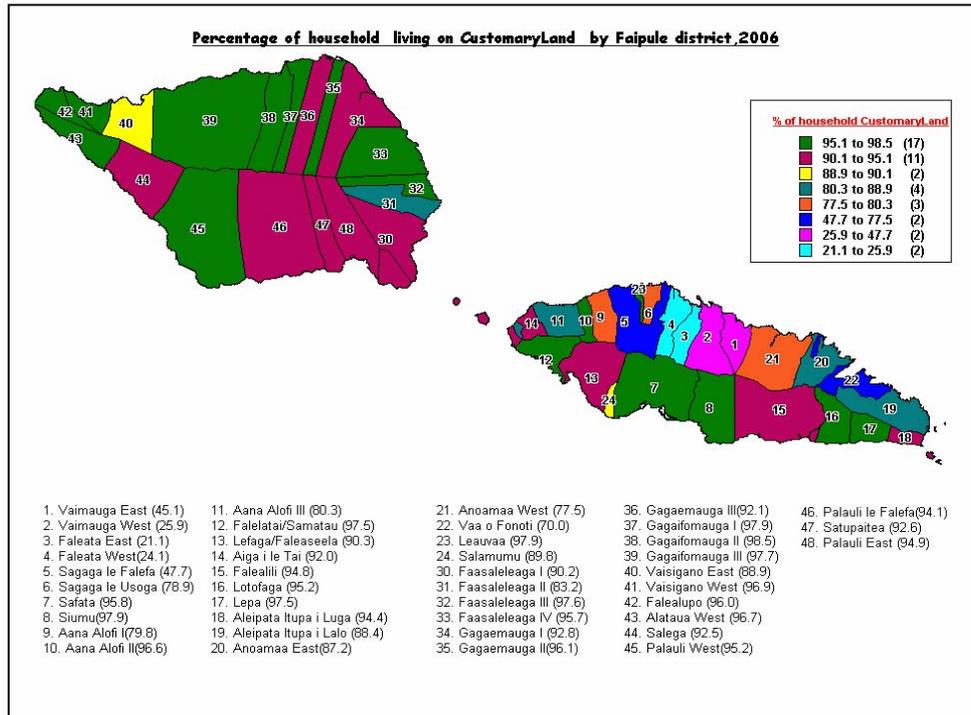


Figure 8.6c



8.7 Main source of water supply

Figure 8.7a shows that more than 80 percent of all regions have had access to tap water with Savaii having the highest proportion of households (10%) still depending on rainwater as a source of water supply. **It is important to note that the data did not cover whether the water supply was reliable in all villages of Samoa.** The on-going new water project may help to improve water supply especially to families without tap water before the next census in 2011.

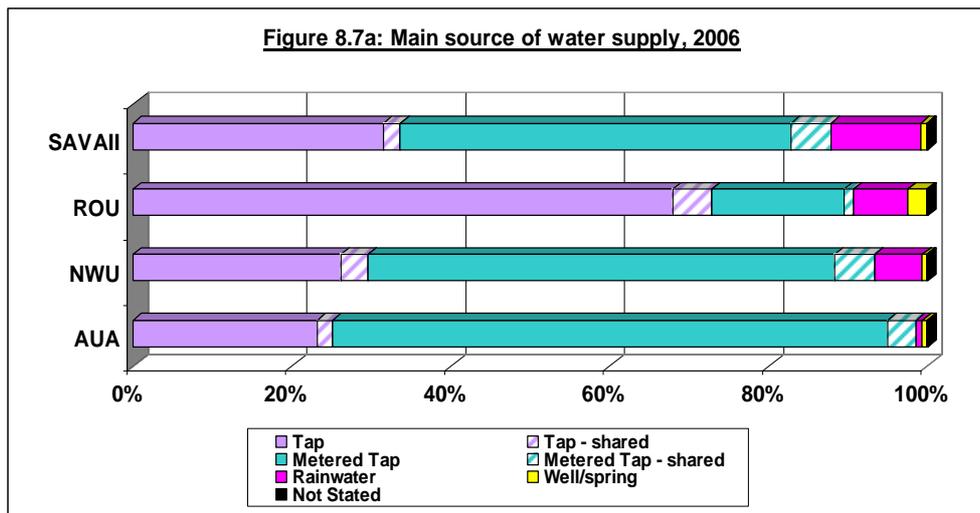
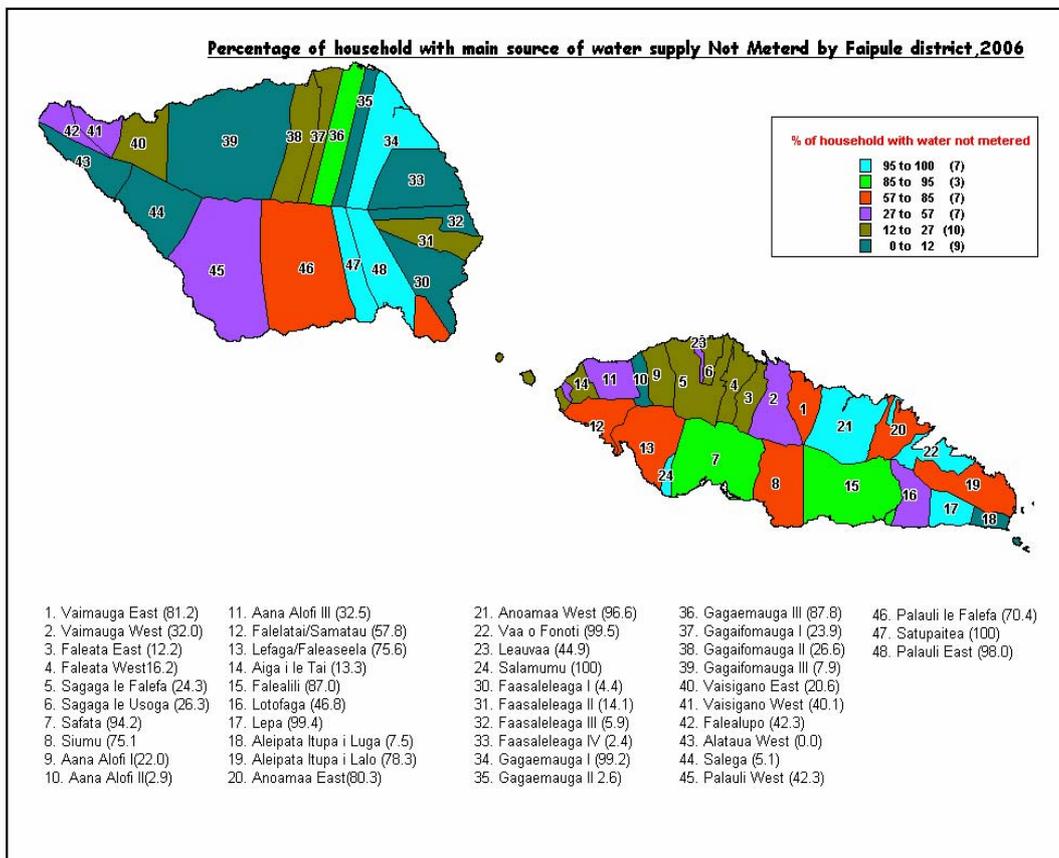


Table 8.7: Households by main source of water supply and region, 2006

Main source of water supply	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Tap	8636	1197	1977	3697	1765
Tap - shared	756	104	265	266	121
Metered Tap	11734	3621	4452	908	2753
Metered Tap - shared	926	187	386	67	286
Rainwater	1505	42	454	372	637
Well/spring	240	31	40	131	38
Not Stated	16	1	7	2	6

By **political districts**, the map in Figure 8.7b shows the percentage of households in each of the 48 districts that have not had access to metered water. **Metered water is purified and is considered cleaner than the normal tap water.** The map shows that there is still a large proportion of the population without metered water or cleaner water. For instance, 7 districts had 95-100 percent of their households not having metered water while only 9 districts out of the total 48 districts had less than 12 percent of their households not having access to metered water or 88 percent already had metered water.

Figure 8.7b



8.8 Source of drinking water

The data shows that 48 percent of the population had been drinking from metered water which is purified water and another 5 percent purchased purified water for drinking (Figure 8.8). Tap water is normally clean for cooking but needs boiling especially during the rainy season for drinking.

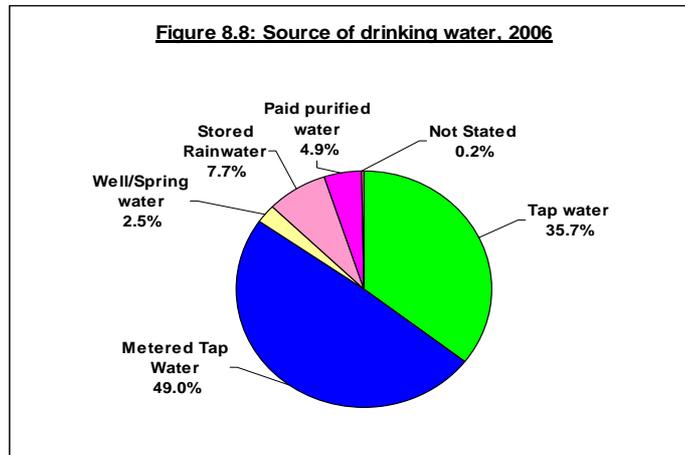


Table 8.8: Households by main source of drinking water and region, 2006

Main source of Drinking water	Total	Region			
		AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAIL
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Tap water	8490	1043	1937	3715	1795
Metered Tap Water	11680	3329	4506	944	2901
Well/Spring water	599	187	142	244	26
Stored Rainwater	1839	63	536	408	832
Paid purified water	1160	556	447	115	42
Not Stated	45	5	13	17	10

8.9 Source of lighting

About 97 percent of Samoa had access to electrical power supply with only a small proportion that still used benzene and kerosene for their lighting in 2006 (Figure 8.9). **It should be noted that the data did not cover whether this electrical supply was consistently available all the time in all the villages.**

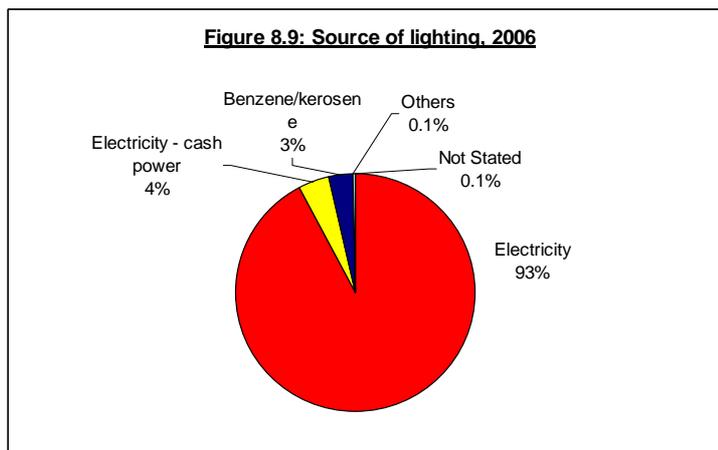


Table 8.9: Households by main source of lighting and region, 2006

Main source of lighting	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAIL
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Electricity	21968	4793	6943	5014	5218
Electricity - cash power	981	315	349	146	171
Benzene/kerosene	825	74	265	279	207
Others	21	1	16	1	3
Not Stated	18	0	8	3	7

8.10 Main source of cooking fuel

If all households using wood in full or partially are to be added together then it will be reflected that 81 percent of all households were using firewood for cooking fuel in 2006 (Figure 8.10). The increasing costs of fuel and electricity will pressure more families to exploit forestry for firewood hence the need for appropriate authorities to monitor the impact of such exploitations on the environment and forestry.

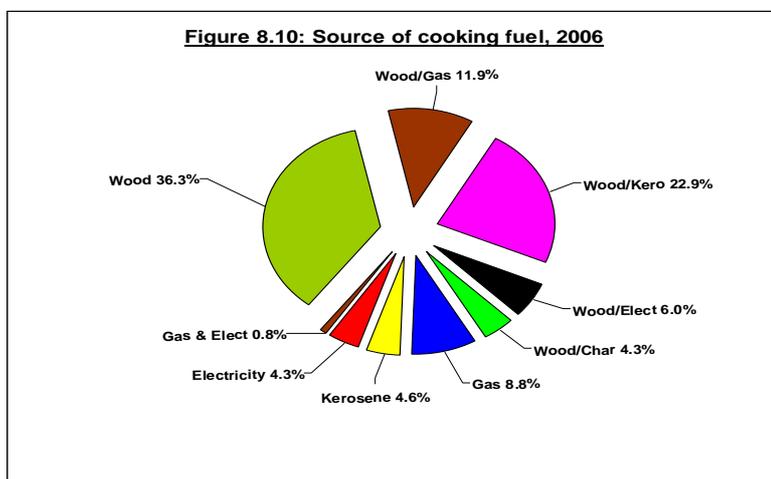


Table 8.10: Households by main source of cooking fuel and region, 2006

Source of cooking fuel	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAIL
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Wood	8651	596	2452	2565	3038
Gas	2100	1111	685	197	107
Kerosene	1096	537	370	128	61
Electricity	1033	549	332	68	84
Gas & Electricity	194	52	89	29	24
Wood/Gas	2823	683	1047	692	401
Wood/Kerosene	5447	1347	1970	1148	982
Wood/Electricity	1434	235	377	335	487
Wood/Charcoal	1035	73	259	281	422

8.11 Means of waste disposal

Figure 8.11 reflects that 60 percent of the population had fully utilized the public rubbish services to dispose rubbish while 31 percent either buried or burned rubbish in their own backyard. Disposal of waste in the bush, sea, and, even at home, reflected a greater need for authorities concerned to extend their services to the wider public not only for environmental safety but also for the protection of the ozone.

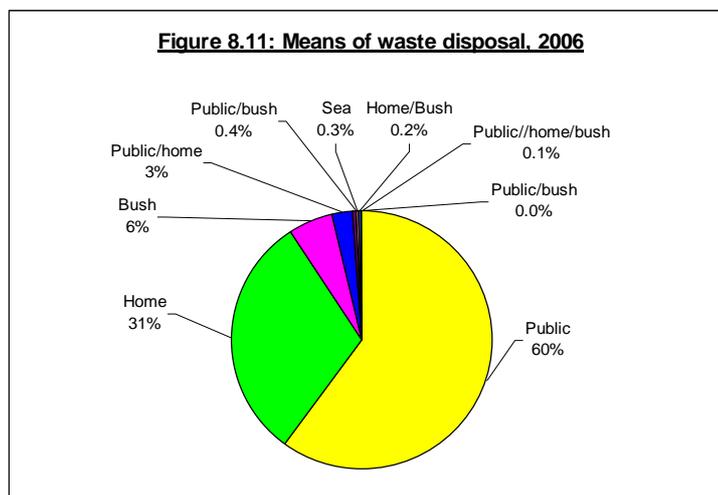
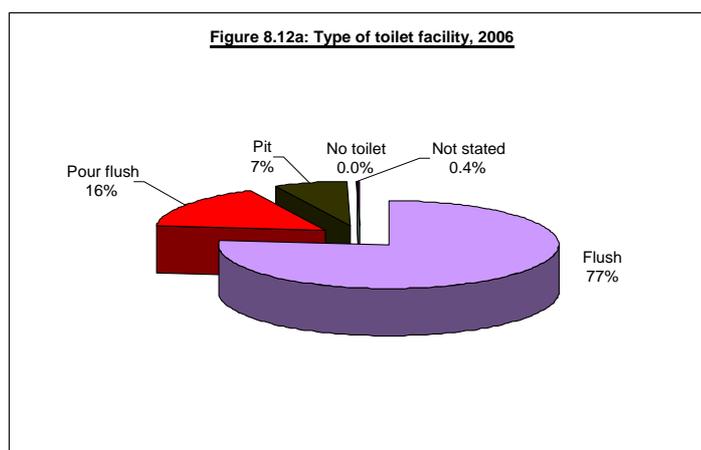


Table 8.11: Households by means of waste disposal, 2006

Waste disposal	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAIL
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Public Rubbish Trucks	14304	4140	4023	3102	3039
Public/Burned & buried at home	605	98	129	137	241
Burned & buried at home	7301	752	2878	1825	1846
Disposed at sea	81	7	26	34	14
Disposed at bush	1359	167	494	315	383
Burned & buried at home/bush	43	5	3	3	32
Public/Burned & buried at home/bush	20	1	2	1	16
Public/Burned & buried at home/sea	9	0	1	1	7
Public/bush	91	13	25	25	28

8.12 Type of toilet facility

Around 23 percent of the total households did not have flush toilets in 2006 (Figure 8.12a). One of the main reasons was the lack of reliable water supply for flush toilets. The Public health authorities need to consistently advise the public of the health risks involved in using non-flush toilets at home especially pit toilets which have open disposal sanitation.



When the data was compared to the 2001 census, a major improvement had been noted as shown in Figure 8.12b. It shows a 15 percentage increase in the proportion of households using flush toilets in 2006 causing a drop in the proportions of households using non-flush facilities in 2006.

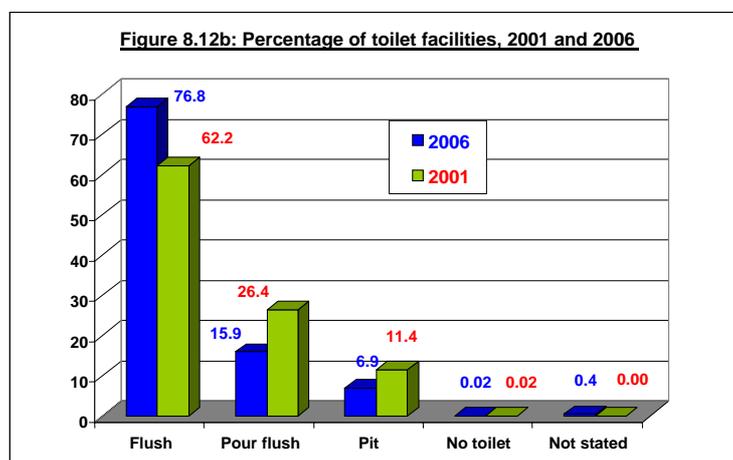


Table 8.12: Households by type of toilet facility and region, 2006, 2001

Toilet facility	Total	Census 2006			Census 2001
		AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAIL
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Flush	17382	4472	5450	3624	3836
Flush shared	903	218	287	149	249
Pour flush	3347	295	1063	1081	908
Pou flush shared	440	56	129	146	109
Pit	1537	119	571	395	452
Pit shared	109	10	53	14	32
No toilet	5	0	2	0	3
Not Stated	90	13	26	34	17

8.13 Main sources of income

Table 8.13 shows all sources of income the households depended on for living in 2006.

Table 8.13: All sources of income, 2006

Sources of income	Total	%
Salary/wages	4246	17.8
Salary & Remittances	3027	12.7
Plantation & Remittances	1987	8.3
Remittances	1534	6.4
Plantation/farm	1247	5.2
Salary, Plantation & Remittances	1048	4.4
Farming & Salary	885	3.7
Salary, Pension & Remittances	861	3.6
Salary & Business	741	3.1
Pension & Remittances	685	2.9
Salary & Pension	605	2.5
Plantation, Pension & Remittances	502	2.1
Business	485	2.0
Plantation, Fishing & Remittances	464	1.9
Salary, Business & Remittances	387	1.6
Plantation & Fishing	372	1.6
Business & Remittances	356	1.5
Old-age pension	240	1.0
Others	3867	16.2
Not Stated	274	1.2
Total	23813	100.0

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