Nauru

Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)

2012/2013

Main analytical report

(April 2014)





Bureau of Statistics, Department of Finance
Republic of Nauru

Foreword

The Nauru Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2012/2013 is the follow-up survey conducted for Nauru since the last HIES in 2006. This HIES 2012/2013 is distinctly different because field work was undertaken over a one-year period, and it was undertaken by the staff of the Bureau of Statistics with support from local recruits. The project was made possible through financial support provided by the Nauru Government and Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the operational cost, and AusAID for financing cost towards technical assistance.

The survey was conducted with two important outputs that needed to be executed and they were to update the existing dataset: firstly, to rebase the CPI basket from 2006 and secondly, to supplement available data in compiling estimates for national accounts. This information will be used to guide policy makers in framing socio-economic developmental policies and in initiating financial measures for improving the economic conditions of the people.

Firstly, to ensure the CPI is accurate and representative to the present-day spending patterns of the households, it is necessary to have reliable evidence about expenditure patterns of households in terms of food items and other goods and services. In this regard, expenditure not only means buying with cash but also consuming items that were home produced or acquired as gifts. The result of the HIES 2012/2013 will permit this transition effectively.

Secondly, with National Accounts, information about financial flows relating to private households is central in setting up the accounts and also the HIES 2012/2013 will provide important information on many of the National Accounts components.

Apart from the high-end users of the report it is also a valuable resource for the casual readers with general interest in financial situations on a household level in Nauru. The main table output centers around income and expenditure which is further broken down to finer details such as consumption for expenditures and information such as Food and Non- Alcohol Beverages, Alcohol Beverages and Tobacco, Clothing and Footwear which are some of the finer level details that are well presented in the report.

Although the HIES 2012/2013 is valuable in itself, it is also useful and complements previous surveys which were already carried out, such as the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2007 and HIES 2006, allowing for additional trend analysis.

The project management headed by the Director for Statistics Mr. Ipia Gadabu and the HIES Coordinator Mr. Ramrakha Detenamo, along with the Assistant Coordinator Mrs. Dira Ephraim, proved highly valuable for the successful completion of the survey. The dedicated efforts of the field staff deserve a special mention. They endured and overcame obstacles during the field work alongside a tight work schedule to capture the field data between rounds. The cooperation by the respondents needed to improve from the last HIES and significant effort and resources were initiated for media publicity prior to the field work. This worked well for this project which managed a higher response rate.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Bureau of Statistics for the successful implementation of this project and to the several individuals who in any other capacity contributed to the work.

We are grateful for the continued technical support from our main technical partner the Statistics for Development Division (SDD) of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). And

finally I would like to recognise the continued support of the Nauruan community who have volunteered their valuable time and contributed well to an important cause.

I hope the readers of this report have a productive and enlightening reading experience.



Martin Hunt
Acting Secretary for Finance

Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Nauru Bureau of Statistics I wish to thank and acknowledge the financial and technical support received from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs aid branch (formerly AusAID) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). I would also like to thank the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Statistics for Development Division (SPC-SDD) and New Zealand Statistics (NZStats) for the technical expertise and facilitation of technical attachment(s) of the HIES coordinator to produce the final report and the subsequent reports that will follow. I wish to thank all the staff at SPC-Statistic for Development Division and New Zealand Statistics who worked with the HIES project manager to enhance his skills capacity and help establish a new benchmark on the quality of reports for Nauru's HIESs. Thank you to the Government of Nauru for their support and commitment to the survey.

I extend a special thanks to the HIES team consisting of Mr Ramrakha Detenamo (HIES project manager), Lidira Ephraim (Assistant Coordinator), Trixi Thoma (Administration/Accounts), Sharalyn Timothy (Data operator/Quality Control), Lisa Boletawa (Supervisor), Maria Dongobir, June Star, Veramina Dagan, Pinano Deraudag, Livelma Amram (Interviewers), and the social stats team consisting of Lindsay Thoma and Arrora Deiye who provided the supporting role for this survey to the principal team.

I further wish to thank the government agencies, individuals and businesses such as Nauru Media Bureau, Ministry for health (NGH-Public health), members of parliaments, and Capelle & Partner during the publicity campaigns and advocacy of the survey, as well as the volunteers who presented the prizes during the raffle draws.

It is the deep ambition and vision of the Nauru Bureau of Statistics that the results of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2012/2013 will generate the highest level of interest from parliamentarians, government, national authorities and the public in view of the economic turmoils of the recent past few years which are very much still fresh in the memories of the residents of Nauru.

The findings of the HIES 2012/2013 will ensure the availability of socio-economic information required for policy and strategic planning development. The bureau looks forward to working with other national agencies and development partners in developing further outputs, such as sectoral reports, in the near future. This will make the HIES information, in context with the sectoral reports, more relevant to current policies and development of strategies within each sector. These outputs will provide a more coherent planning process, directly linked to Nauru's National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) and the bureau operational plans.

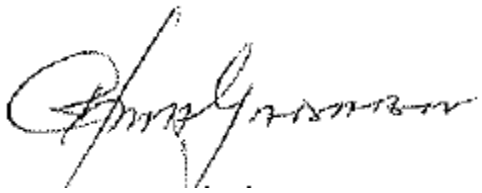
The final objectives of the HIES project was to enhance and strengthen national collection frameworks for National Accounts, Balance of Payments as well as producing a poverty report based on recent household incomes and expenditure levels captured from the survey.

The economic rebound since the last HIES in 2006, and most significantly since the arrival of the Australian Regional Processing Centre, is predicted to have a direct impact on prices in the future, having many implications on the cost of living in the country. Much consideration is required to ascertain how long the economy can maintain the current level of growth before returning back to normal, whatever assumptions or predictions of economic normalcy that will be. Certainly in the past 20 years since 1994, Nauru's economy has been anything but normal under the circumstances. Whether households can manage with these latest inflationary

patterns on a long-term basis remains to be seen and sound socio-economic policies and strategies should be developed by government in anticipation. This should coincide with the settling down of the economy.

Finally the Nauru Bureau of Statistics aims at achieving a well-informed and empowered society and public sector that will confidently plan the country's future.

Thank you to all the respondents who helped the interviewers complete their tasks by providing their responses and feedback.



Ipia Gadabu
Director of Statistics

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SECTION 1 – SURVEY OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This report is the first generated output from the 2012/2013 Nauru Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The report provides the following information:

1. A Survey Overview
    a. Background
    b. Objectives
2. Main Analysis
    a. Demographic Analysis
    b. Expenditure Analysis
    c. Income Analysis
    d. Other Analysis
3. Details on Sampling Error

A secondary report has been produced to address the main methodology issues associated with the survey, focusing on:

1. Key Concepts and Definitions
2. Survey Procedures
3. Non-Sampling Related Issues
4. Survey Materials Adopted
    a. Questionnaires
    b. Classification Codes

Aside from these two reports, additional outputs will be produced in the future to address other key survey objectives, as outlined in Section 1.3. These shorter specific reports will address key sectors covered in the HIES, and other key outputs produced from the survey will address economic statistics.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Nauru is made up of one small island around 15 km in circumference. Based on results from the 2011 Census, there were an estimated 10,084 persons residing in Nauru with 9,945 residing in private dwellings and 139 residing in special dwellings. The number of private dwellings in the 2011 Census tallied 1,647, with five non-private dwellings.

There are 14 official districts making up Nauru, which vary significantly both in geographical and population size. There is also a large housing complex based mainly in the District of Denigomodu (Denig), commonly known as “Location”, which houses many overseas residents, largely Chinese.

The Nauru Bureau of Statistics conducted their first HIES in 2006, with 515 households being selected in the survey, of which only 280 responded with sufficient data worthy of inclusion in the survey analysis (54%). A major contributing factor to the low response rate was the tough

economic conditions in the country at the time, which led to anti-government feelings for many Nauruans, and hence a reluctance to participate in a government run survey. Things have since improved significantly in Nauru, resulting in superior response rates for the HIES 2012/2013 (74%) which can be viewed in more detail in the non-sampling error section of the methodology report.

The Nauru HIES 2012/2013 was run adopting the newly developed standardised HIES methodology for the Pacific region. Nauru is the first Pacific Island country to adopt this methodology, although a number of countries have since adopted it, and will produce similar survey results/reports in the near future. The new approach, currently being developed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), has resulted in better survey forms being used for data collection, and involved collecting the data over a 12-month period to account for seasonal factors. This kept the field team to a smaller, better qualified group which will also see significant improvements in data quality. This is a significant change from the 2006 HIES where data collection took place over a two-week period only.

The Economic changes between HIES 2006 and HIES 2012/2013

During the HIES 2006 the economy was in deep recession. Most economic activity was at a standstill, as captured in that survey. During that time the reforming government took power and began the recovery process.

During successive years some fiscal budget surpluses were accumulated through small revenue streams and the mining industry revived, with an agreement signed with the Australian company Incitec Pivot Ltd (Pivotec) to restore the mining infrastructure for mining rights in 2006. Soon after, mining ownership returned to the republic, and at this time other activities were introduced such as the Offshore Processing Centre for Australian refugees, which offered job opportunities for Nauruan families.

Currently, the economy is still volatile and reform measures such as flat rate salaries for public servants is one example of an ongoing policy to help sustain moderate positive economic growth.

It is clear from the HIES 2012/2013 that economic activity is completely different from that shown in the HIES 2006, and continues to grow. Many regular goods and services that were unreliable in the past (e.g. power, fuel, wages, jobs, etc.) are now maintained. Regular ongoing schedules and services are now operational, and industries are competing for the workforce, which has driven down the unemployment rate by as much as 40 per cent based on Census 2006 (mini-census) and 2011.

Because the HIES 2012/2013 questionnaire was developed in 2011/2012, some of the activities today will not be reflected in the questionnaire. This will contribute to the non-sampling error.

1.3 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

A survey such as a HIES, collects a wealth of information on not just income and expenditure, but also households access and use of certain facilities and assets. It therefore has the potential to meet many objectives.

The standardised HIES being developed for the Pacific region, and being used by Nauru for the 2012/2013 survey, aims to produce typical key outputs that focus on the following objectives:

1. To obtain expenditure weights and other useful data for the revision of the consumer price index;
2. To supplement the data available for use in compiling official estimates of various components in the systems of national accounts;
3. To supplement the data available for production of the Balance of Payments;
4. To gather information on poverty lines and incidence of poverty throughout Nauru.

In addition, the survey outputs aim to produce useful indicators/information for a range of sectors covered in the survey. While the focus is on income/expenditure, households' access and use of certain facilities and assets are also analysed. Short sector-based reports will address topics of most importance to Pacific Island nations, such as:

Food security	Education	Gender
Fisheries	Labour Force	Home Production
Agriculture	Transport	Food in general
Health	IT/Communication	Ceremonies/Gift Giving

These outputs will provide basic data for social and economic planning and policy development.

SECTION 2 – DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the report aims to undertake some basic demographic analysis of the characteristics of persons who were part of the HIES 2012/2013 sample survey, and compare these with the results from the 2011 Census, conducted on 30 September 2011.

Although the characteristics of the population for the 2011 Census and the HIES 2012/2013 are not expected to be identical, it is hoped the rough distribution of the two populations will be similar, given the time difference between the two surveys (census date, and mid-point of HIES) was quite close — 18 months. Similarities in the population structure for the two surveys will support the HIES sample being representative of the Nauru population.

Having said this, as discussed in Section 1.2 – Background, a lot has happened in the short time since the 2011 Census, especially with the arrival of the Offshore Processing Centre for Australian refugees. This will have caused some population movement, possibly significant, with potentially more arrivals on Nauru due to a stronger economic situation, as well as the movement of persons within the island as local residents make the most of a booming rental market with the arrival of many ex-pat Australians.

Some of these issues are discussed more below.

2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.2.1 Estimated Population of Nauru at the time of the HIES

The first section of the analysis shows the population counts for the private dwelling population in terms of households and persons for each district of Nauru from the 2011 Census. Using projection data, these figures have been updated to estimate what the count of households and persons was estimated to be during the mid-point of the Nauru HIES 2012/2013 (31 May 2013).

As can be seen from this table, it is estimated the overall population for persons staying in private dwellings has grown from 9,945 to 10,293. This reflects an annual population increase of a little over two per cent per annum.

The projected number of private households was derived using the same household size as that witnessed in the 2011 Census which may not be totally accurate, but little other options were available.

TABLE 2.1: CENSUS POPULATION, 2011 AND ESTIMATED POPULATION AT MID-POINT OF HIES, 2012/2013

	2011 Census (PDs) *(Sept 30, 2011)* *(Population)*		2012/13 HIES (PDs) *(Mar 31, 2013)* *(Est Population)*	
District	Priv HHs	Persons	Priv HHs	Persons
Yaren	101	747	105	773
Boe	131	851	136	881
Aiwo	208	1220	215	1263
Buada	132	739	137	765
Denig	55	307	57	318
Nibok	70	484	72	501
Uaboe	39	318	40	329
Baitsi	68	513	70	531
Ewa	61	446	63	462
Anetan	90	587	93	608
Anabar	63	452	65	468
Ijuw	28	178	29	184
Anibare	34	226	35	234
Meneng	241	1380	249	1428
Location	326	1497	337	1549
TOTAL	1647	9945	1705	10293

2.2.2 Comparison in Population Structure; 2011 Census v HIES 2012/2013

The second component of analysis for this section compared the population structure witnessed during the 2011 Census with the population structure from the sample of households in the HIES 2012/2013.

Comparisons were done for the following:

1. Average household size for each district (Table 2.2)
2. Sex ratios for each district (Table 2.3)
3. General population structure via a population pyramid (Figures 2.1 and 2.2)
4. Country of Birth breakdown (Table 2.4)

As can be seen from Table 2.2, the average household size is higher in the HIES sample (6.5) compared with the census (6.0). This could be explained by the fact some Nauruan households have moved into shared accommodation with extended family/friends to free up dwellings and thus make the most of the booming rental market.

In Table 2.3, the significant differences in the sex ratios for each district are a little more puzzling to explain. This is also the case for the population pyramids showing the difference in the population structure between the census and the HIES sample. As stated earlier, whilst it is not expected that these comparisons should show very similar results, the magnitude of the differences is a little surprising. Some of the surprising results include:

- Sex Ratio in Yaren going from 95.0 in census to 135.6 in HIES (Table 2.3)
- Sex ratio in Anibare going from 93.2 in census to 154.5 in HIES (Table 2.3)
- Decline in proportion of females 0–4 between census and HIES (Figures 2.1 and 2.2)
- Increase in proportion of males 5–9 between census and HIES (Figures 2.1 and 2.2).

The last table, Table 2.4, shows the breakdown of Nauruan residents in the census and HIES by country of birth. It was thought that the Chinese population may be under-represented in the HIES, but this table shows a higher proportion of Chinese people in the HIES compared with the census. This can possibly be explained by the fact that many Chinese who had ties to Nauru are returning as a result of the economic boom being experienced on the island.

TABLE 2.2: COMPARISON OF AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY DISTRICT; CENSUS V HIES

	2011 Census (PDs) *(Sept 30, 2011)* *(Population)*			2012/13 HIES *(Mar 31,2013)* *(Sample)*	Percentage
District	Priv HHs	Persons	Ave HH size	Ave HH size	Change
Yaren	101	747	7.4	9.3	26.0
Boe	131	851	6.5	6.8	4.0
Aiwo	208	1220	5.9	6.1	4.6
Buada	132	739	5.6	5.5	-2.4
Denig	55	307	5.6	5.8	3.9
Nibok	70	484	6.9	7.7	11.9
Uaboe	39	318	8.2	7.5	-8.5
Baitsi	68	513	7.5	7.1	-6.0
Ewa	61	446	7.3	6.8	-6.4
Anetan	90	587	6.5	7.5	15.0
Anabar	63	452	7.2	7.2	0.5
Ijuw	28	178	6.4	5.8	-8.5
Anibare	34	226	6.6	6.2	-6.4
Meneng	241	1380	5.7	6.1	6.5
Location	326	1497	4.6	5.7	25.0
TOTAL	1647	9945	6.0	6.5	7.6

TABLE 2.3: COMPARISON OF SEX RATIOS BY DISTRICT; CENSUS V HIES

	2011 Census (PDs) *(Sept 30, 2011)* *(Population)*			2012/13 HIES *(Mar 31, 2013)* *(Sample)*		
District	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
Yaren	364	383	95.0	118	87	135.6
Boe	402	449	89.5	128	122	104.9
Aiwo	625	595	105.0	192	170	112.9
Buada	390	349	111.7	122	113	108.0
Denig	157	150	104.7	46	41	112.2
Nibok	247	237	104.2	69	78	88.5
Uaboe	170	148	114.9	55	42	131.0
Baitsi	254	259	98.1	74	75	98.7
Ewa	235	211	111.4	71	59	120.3
Anetan	301	286	105.2	110	100	110.0
Anabar	226	226	100.0	68	69	98.6
Ijuw	91	87	104.6	33	31	106.5
Anibare	109	117	93.2	34	22	154.5
Meneng	702	678	103.5	258	230	112.2
Location	758	739	102.6	190	183	103.8
TOTAL	5031	4914	102.4	1568	1422	110.3

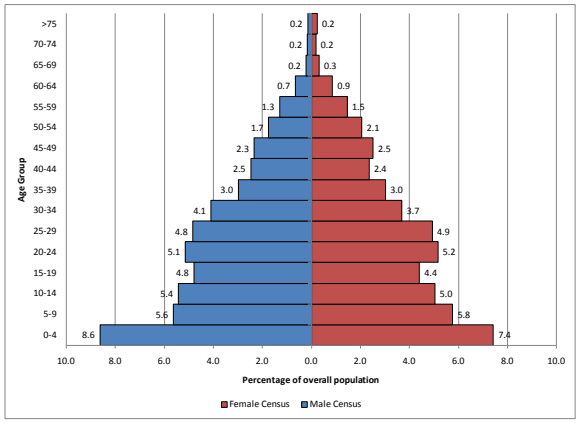


FIGURE 2.1: POPULATION PYRAMID – 2011 CENSUS

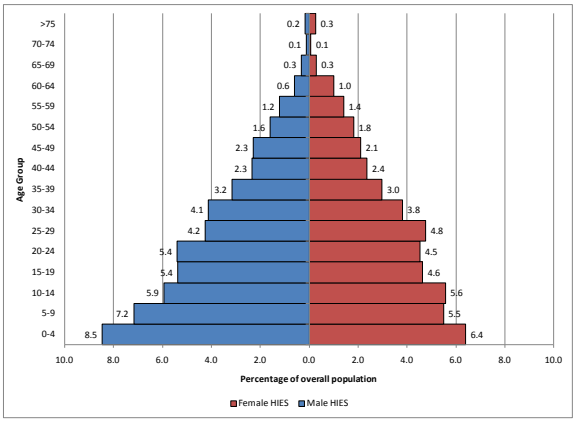


FIGURE 2.2: POPULATION PYRAMID – HIES 2012/2013

TABLE 2.4: COMPARISON OF COUNTRY OF BIRTH DISTRIBUTION; CENSUS V HIES

	Census *(Sept 30, 2011)*	HIES *(Mar 31, 2013)*
Country of Birth	% Persons	% Persons
Nauru	93.6%	90.8%
China	0.6%	1.4%
Kiribati	1.8%	2.0%
Tuvalu	0.3%	0.5%
Other	3.7%	5.4%

SECTION 3 – EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 Formation of Main Expenditure Categories

Section 3 of this report covers the analysis undertaken on the expenditure/disbursement information collected in the Nauru HIES 2012/2013.

A main consideration to the development of this chapter was how best to classify the data collected, to provide the most meaningful results to users. As such, the format was based on Resolution 1 from the Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. This resolution proposes the following breakdown for classifying expenditure:

1. Consumption Expenditure:
   1.1. Household Consumption Expenditure: The value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by a household through direct monetary purchases, own-account production, barter or as income in-kind for the satisfaction of the needs and wants of its members.
   1.2. Other Consumption Expenditure: The value of consumer goods and services acquired or used by the household through transfers from government, non-profit institutions or other households.
2. Non-Consumption Expenditure: Those expenditures incurred by a household as transfers made to government, non-profit institutions and other households, without acquiring any goods or services in return for the satisfaction of the needs of its members.

Other information that will also prove useful in completing the expenditure/disbursement composition of the household includes:

3. Investment: Covers expense items incurred by household members for financial security or accumulation of significant assets, such as a house.

3.1.2 Finer Level Categories for Main Expenditure Analysis

Consumption Expenditure
For tabulation purposes, the analysis will separate out Category 1, Consumption Expenditure, into subgroups conforming to the COICOP classification guidelines. This would result in the following 12 subgroups being formed in the tables for addressing consumption expenditure:

1. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages
2. Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics
3. Clothing and Footwear
4. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
5. Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
6. Health
7. Transport
8. Communication

9. Recreation and Culture
10. Education
11. Restaurants and Hotels
12. Miscellaneous Goods and Services

Non-Consumption Expenditure
For Category 2, Non-Consumption Expenditure, the analysis will further split this group to create subgroups of importance to Nauru. The seven main categories identified for Nauru include:

1. Special Events
2. Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)
3. Cash Donations to households (overseas)
4. Non-Cash Donations to households in Nauru
5. Donations to Church
6. Donations to Community/Village
7. Donations to School/Other

Special Events covers the household's contributions to weddings, funerals, birthdays, etc. The next five categories above refer more to acts of generosity on behalf of the household where they have provided assistance to the community in some form (another household, church, village, school, etc.).

Investment
For Category 3, Investment data were only collected under two categories which covered:

1. House construction
2. House major modifications

Although information was asked of households selected in the survey if they purchased a house, no cases arose during data collection.

3.1.3 Type of Expense

To add further value to the analysis, effort has been made throughout the survey to determine how that expenditure took place. Three main categories have been created to establish the manner in which the expenditure took place, which include:

1. Cash/In-kind purchases
2. Home production
3. In-kind receipts

Further explanations for each are provided below.

Cash/In-kind purchases
Cash/In-kind purchases represent any purchases made by the household for goods or services for which a payment was made by the household. The payment can be made in the form of a cash payment or payment in-kind (i.e. the household pays for the good or service with something other than cash). In the situation where a purchase is made in-kind, the household is required to estimate the value of the item/service they exchanged for their purchase.

Home production
Home production in the expenditure tables only covers the value of items which were home produced by the household and then consumed by that household. Any home production given away or sold by the household is not regarded as an expense. In the case of the selected household being given home produced items from another household, this will be included in the group In-kind receipts.

In-kind receipts
In-kind receipts covers non-cash gifts received by the household which in turn are consumed by that household. This may be a home produced item from another household or any other gift received by the selected household, from another household/organisation/business for which the selected household consumes.

3.2 EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS – MAIN TABLES AND GRAPHS

3.2.1: Distribution of Household Expenditure by Major Groups

As can be seen from Figure 3.1 below, most household expenditure/disbursements are associated with consumption expenditure (86.7%), which as detailed earlier, indicates items which the household consume themselves. This analysis includes cash/in-kind purchases as well as home production consumed and in-kind gifts received from outside the household. Non-consumption expenditure accounts for 12.7 per cent, followed by only a small amount on investment/savings (0.6%).

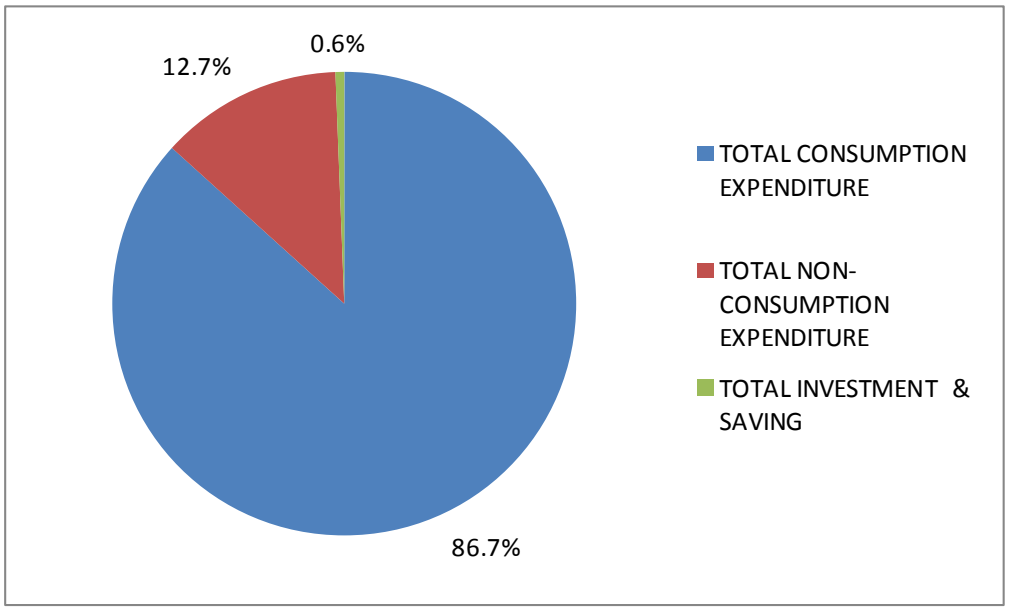


FIGURE 3.1: PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT BY MAJOR GROUP

For the Consumption Expenditure group it can be clearly seen in Figure 3.2 below that the majority of this expenditure is associated with Food and Non-alcoholic beverages (43.4%). Transport is the next most significant group (14.5%), with eight other groups registering contributions of between 3.6–7.8 per cent. Only the groups of Health and Education recorded extremely low contributions (both at 0.1%) due to the government's significant assistance in these areas.

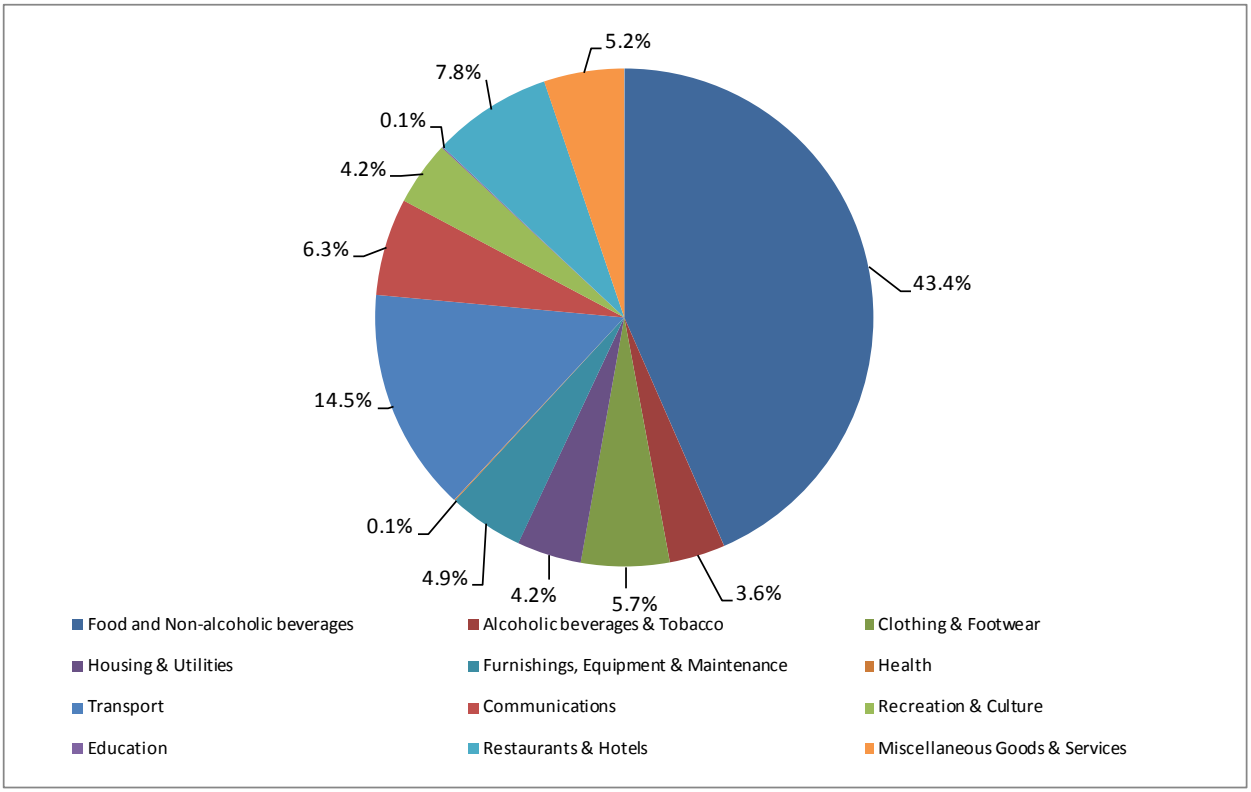


FIGURE 3.2: PERCENTAGE OF CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY BROAD CATEGORY

Figure 3.3 shows the breakdown of non-consumption expenditure by broad category group. As can be seen in this chart, Special Events make up nearly two-thirds of this expenditure group with 63.6 per cent. Four other groups also make significant contributions to this group, Donations to church (9.8%), Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru) (9.5%), Cash Donations to households (in Nauru) (8.5%) and Donations to school/other (7.7%).

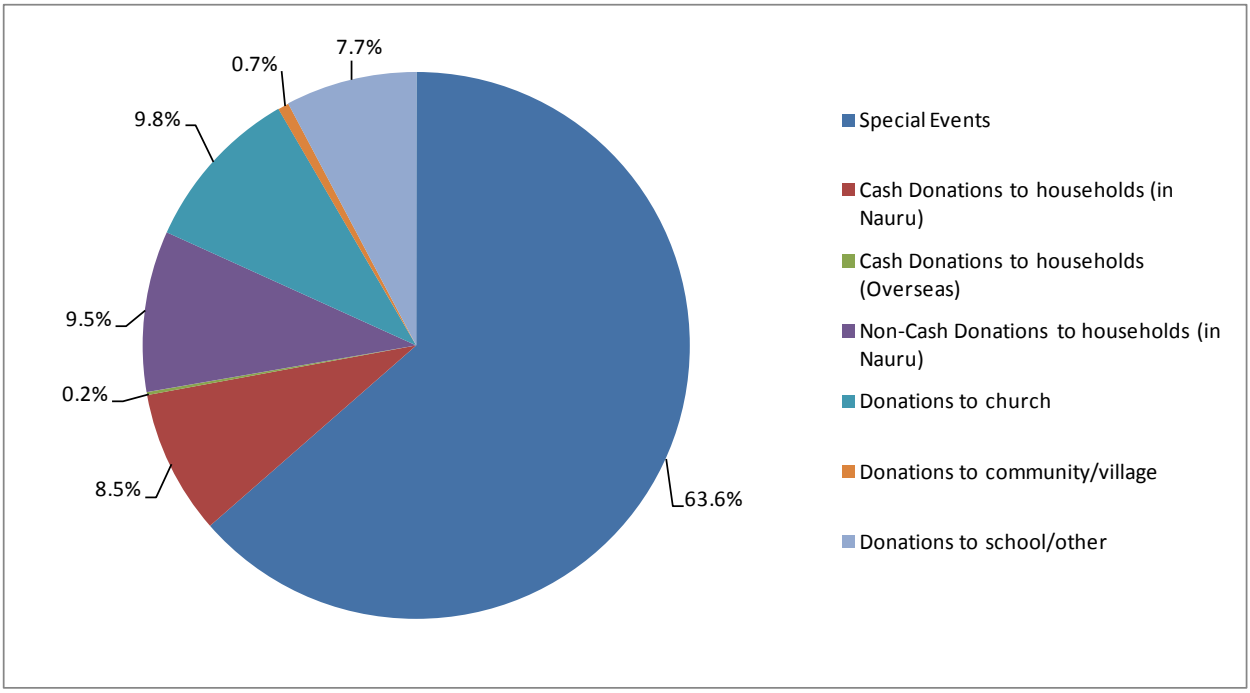


FIGURE 3.3: PERCENTAGE OF NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY BROAD CATEGORY

3.2.2: Annual Expenditure Amounts by Category and Type

The following three tables (Tables 3.1–3.3) show the actual dollar amounts spent by Nauruan households on each of the consumption expenditure categories, non-consumption expenditure categories as well as investment and savings. To provide additional information in these tables for consumption expenditure, a split has been made to distinguish if the expense was a Cash/In-kind Purchase, Home Production, or an In-kind receipt. The three tables provide the following amounts:

- Table 3.1: Total annual expenditure
- Table 3.2: Average annual household expenditure
- Table 3.3: Average annual per capita expenditure

for each broad category of expense, as well as expense type for consumption expenditure.

The same analysis is provided for each of these three tables for monthly and weekly expenditure in Appendix B.

Table 3.1 shows that Nauruan households consume a little over AUD 32.4m on goods and services in a given year, the vast majority of this being cash/in-kind purchases which account for AUD 30.1m (92.7%). The consumption of home produced goods accounts for an additional AUD 1.6m (4.9%) of the consumption expenditure, whilst in-kind receipts make up the remaining AUD 0.8m (2.4%).

The table also shows that Nauruan households pay just over AUD 4.7m on expenses they don't consume themselves; the majority of this being on special events such as weddings, funerals, birthdays, etc. (AUD 3.0m).

TABLE 3.1: TOTAL ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT TYPE				
	Household Consumption		Other Consumption	
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases	Home Production	In-kind receipts	TOTAL
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	12,079,816	1,576,838	433,443	14,090,097
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	1,155,467	..	17,718	1,173,186
Clothing & Footwear	1,860,777	..	367	1,861,144
Housing & Utilities	1,350,430	..	6,208	1,356,638
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenance	1,571,811	..	12,033	1,583,845
Health	21,389	..	..	21,389
Transport	4,705,311	..	2,023	4,707,334
Communications	2,046,427	..	..	2,046,427
Recreation & Culture	1,352,485	..	1,635	1,354,119
Education	26,364	..	..	26,364
Restaurants & Hotels	2,236,303	..	288,122	2,524,425
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	1,661,402	..	25,710	1,687,112
TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	30,067,982	1,576,838	787,259	32,432,079
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
Special Events	3,016,135	..	..	3,016,135
Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	404,480	..	..	404,480
Cash Donations to households (Overseas)	8,266	..	..	8,266
Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	450,971	..	..	450,971
Donations to church	466,512	..	..	466,512
Donations to community/village	31,243	..	..	31,243
Donations to school/other	367,364	..	..	367,364
TOTAL NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	4,744,971	..	..	4,744,971
INVESTMENT & SAVING	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
House construction	13,641	..	..	13,641
House - major modifications	215,456	..	..	215,456
TOTAL INVESTMENT & SAVING	229,097	..	..	229,097
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/DISBURSEMENTS	35,042,050	1,576,838	787,259	37,406,147

Converted to average annual household amounts, Table 3.2 shows that a typical household in Nauru will consume just over AUD 19k a year on goods and services. The Food and Non-alcoholic beverage group accounts for nearly AUD 8.3k a year for each household, with the Transport group being the next most significant group with nearly AUD 2.8k a year.

The equivalent expenditure on non-consumption per year for a typical household was estimated at nearly AUD 2.8k.

TABLE 3.2: AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT TYPE				
	Household Consumption		Other Consumption	
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases	Home Production	In-kind receipts	TOTAL
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	7,089	925	254	8,269
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	678	..	10	688
Clothing & Footwear	1,092	..	0	1,092
Housing & Utilities	793	..	4	796
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenance	922	..	7	929
Health	13	..	..	13
Transport	2,761	..	1	2,763
Communications	1,201	..	..	1,201
Recreation & Culture	794	..	1	795
Education	15	..	..	15
Restaurants & Hotels	1,312	..	169	1,481
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	975	..	15	990
TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	17,646	925	462	19,033
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
Special Events	1,770	..	..	1,770
Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	237	..	..	237
Cash Donations to households (Overseas)	5	..	..	5
Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	265	..	..	265
Donations to church	274	..	..	274
Donations to community/village	18	..	..	18
Donations to school/other	216	..	..	216
TOTAL NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	2,785	..	..	2,785
INVESTMENT & SAVING	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
House construction	8	..	..	8
House - major modifications	126	..	..	126
TOTAL INVESTMENT & SAVINGS	134	..	..	134
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/DISBURSEMENTS	20,565	925	462	21,952

Finally, when these figures are converted to per capita expenditure per year (Table 3.3), the average Nauruan person is consuming an estimated AUD 3,151 a year on goods and services. This amount equates to AUD 1,369 on Food and Non-alcoholic beverages, AUD 457 on Transport, AUD 245 on Restaurants and Hotels and AUD 199 on Communications for the main groups.

TABLE 3.3: AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT TYPE				
	Household Consumption		Other Consumption	
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases	Home Production	In-kind receipts	TOTAL
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	1,174	153	42	1,369
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	112	..	2	114
Clothing & Footwear	181	..	0	181
Housing & Utilities	131	..	1	132
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenance	153	..	1	154
Health	2	..	..	2
Transport	457	..	0	457
Communications	199	..	..	199
Recreation & Culture	131	..	0	132
Education	3	..	..	3
Restaurants & Hotels	217	..	28	245
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	161	..	2	164
TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	2,921	153	76	3,151
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
Special Events	293	..	..	293
Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	39	..	..	39
Cash Donations to households (Overseas)	1	..	..	1
Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	44	..	..	44
Donations to church	45	..	..	45
Donations to community/village	3	..	..	3
Donations to school/other	36	..	..	36
TOTAL NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	461	..	..	461
INVESTMENT & SAVING	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
House construction	1	..	..	1
House - major modifications	21	..	..	21
TOTAL INVESTMENT & SAVINGS	22	..	..	22
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/DISBURSEMENTS	3,404	153	76	3,634

3.2.3: Distribution of Consumption Expenditure by Detailed Category

The following section shows the percentage distribution of each detailed category's contribution to the 12 divisions listed in consumption expenditure. The total annual amount from that expense group is listed for each, along with the contribution of that group to consumption expenditure to assist with putting things into perspective.

Food and Beverage group
Total annual expenditure: AUD 14,090,097
Percentage contribution to consumption expenditure: 43.4%

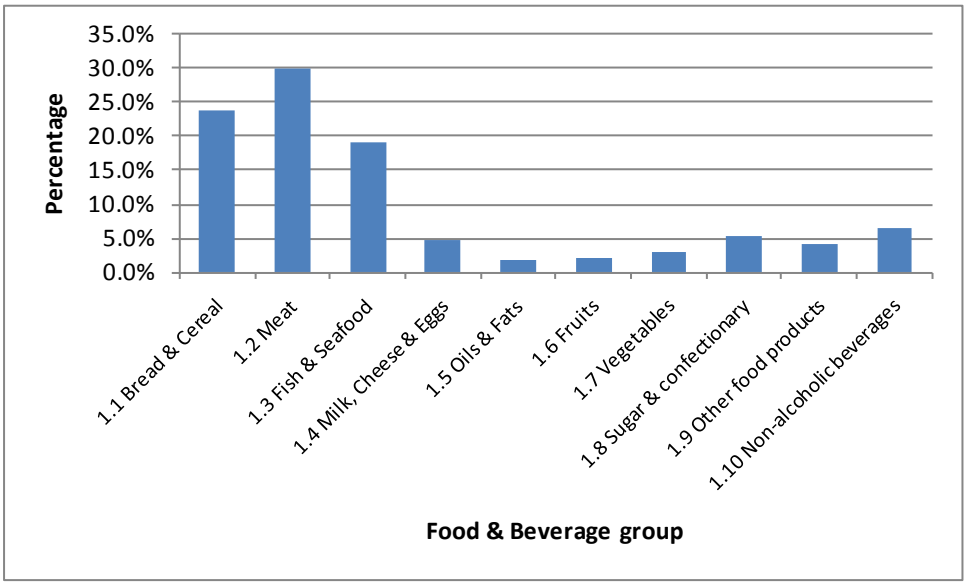


FIGURE 3.4: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE GROUP

Alcohol and Tobacco group
Total annual expenditure: AUD 1,173,186
Percentage contribution to consumption expenditure: 3.6%

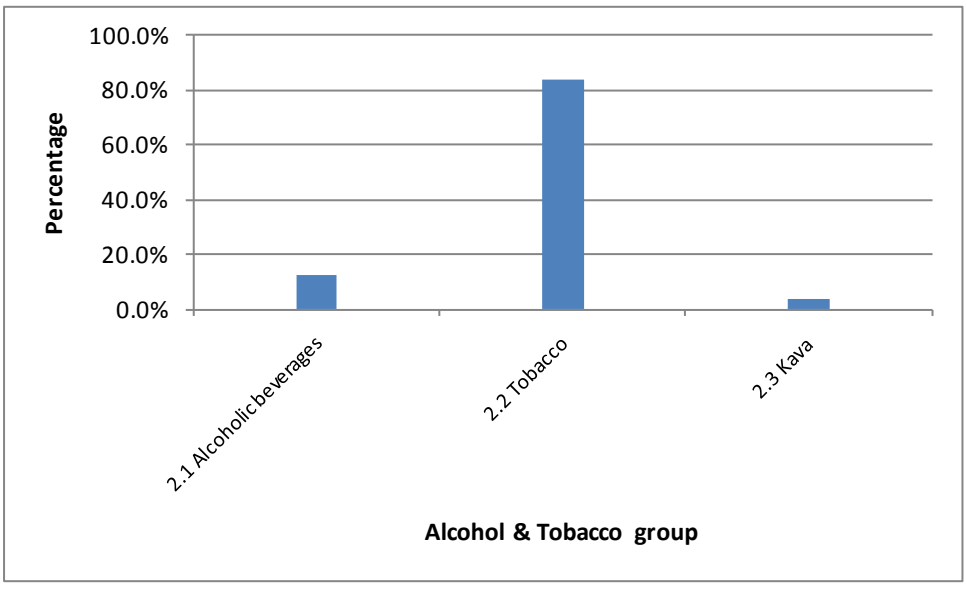


FIGURE 3.5: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO GROUP

Clothing and Footwear group
Total annual expenditure: AUD 1,861,144
Percentage contribution to consumption expenditure: 5.7%

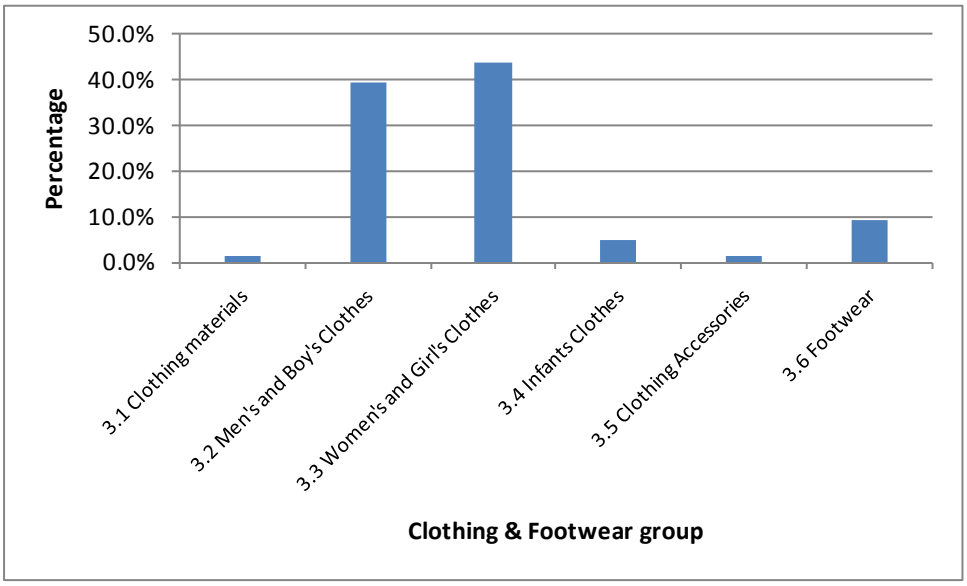


FIGURE 3.6: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR GROUP

Housing, Water, Electricity *and Other Fuels group*
Total annual expenditure: AUD 1,356,638
Percentage contribution to consumption expenditure: 4.2%

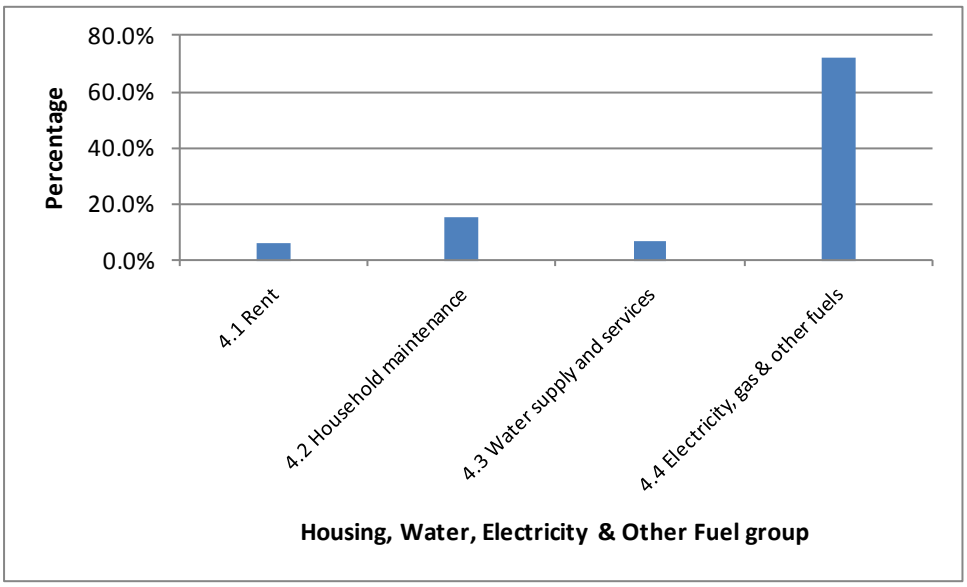


FIGURE 3.7: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER FUELS GROUP

Furnishings, Household Equipment and Maintenance group
Total annual expenditure: AUD 1,583,845
Percentage contribution to consumption expenditure: 4.9%

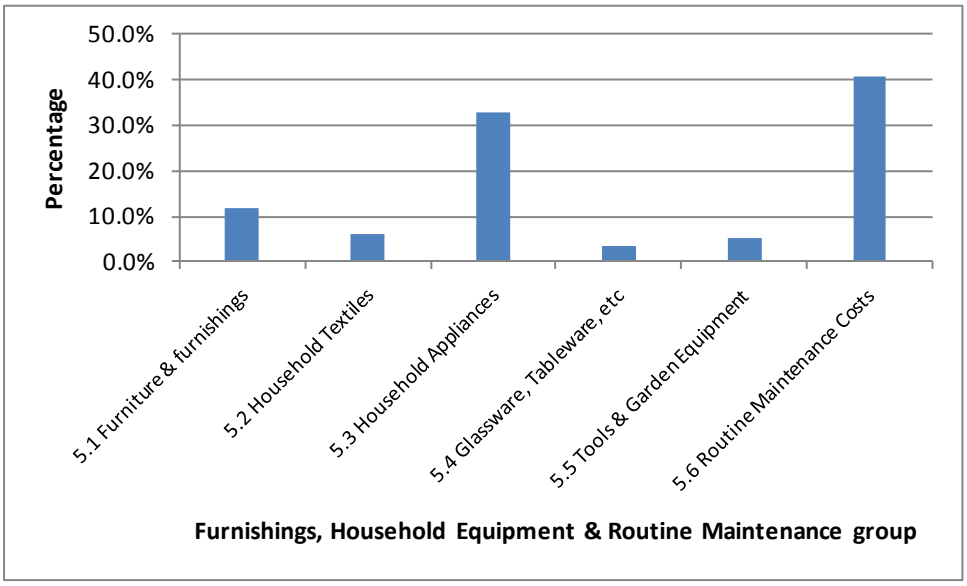


FIGURE 3.8: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE GROUP

Health group
Total annual expenditure: AUD 21,389
Percentage contribution to consumption expenditure: 0.1%

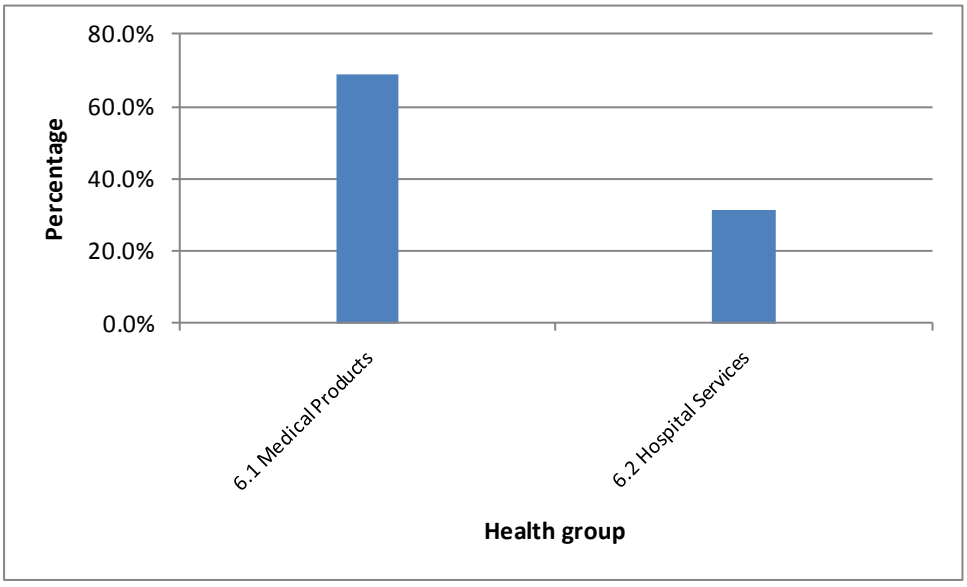


FIGURE 3.9: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF HEALTH GROUP

Transport group
Total annual expenditure: AUD 4,707,334
Percentage contribution to consumption expenditure: 14.5%

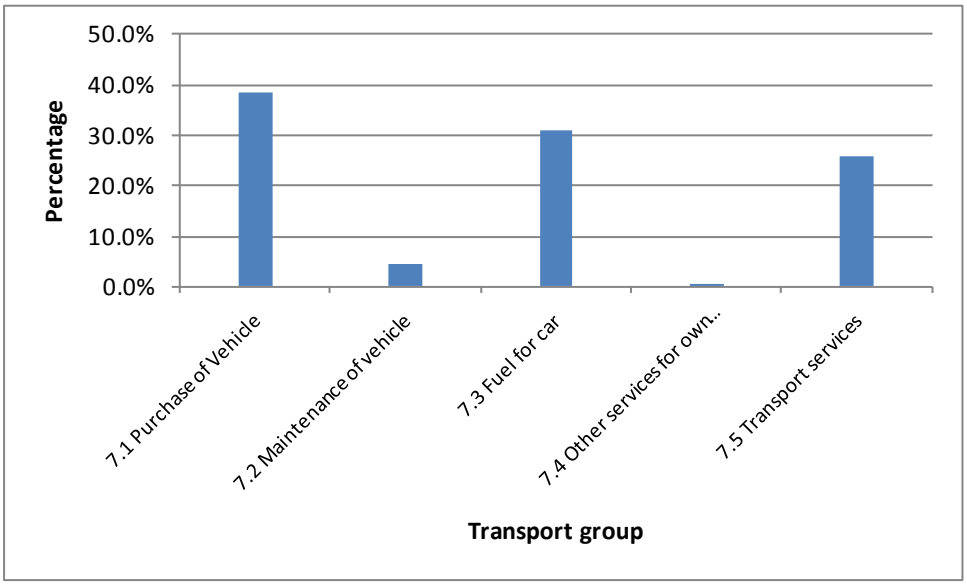


FIGURE 3.10: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF TRANSPORT GROUP

Communications group
Total annual expenditure: AUD 2,046,427
Percentage contribution to consumption expenditure: 6.3%

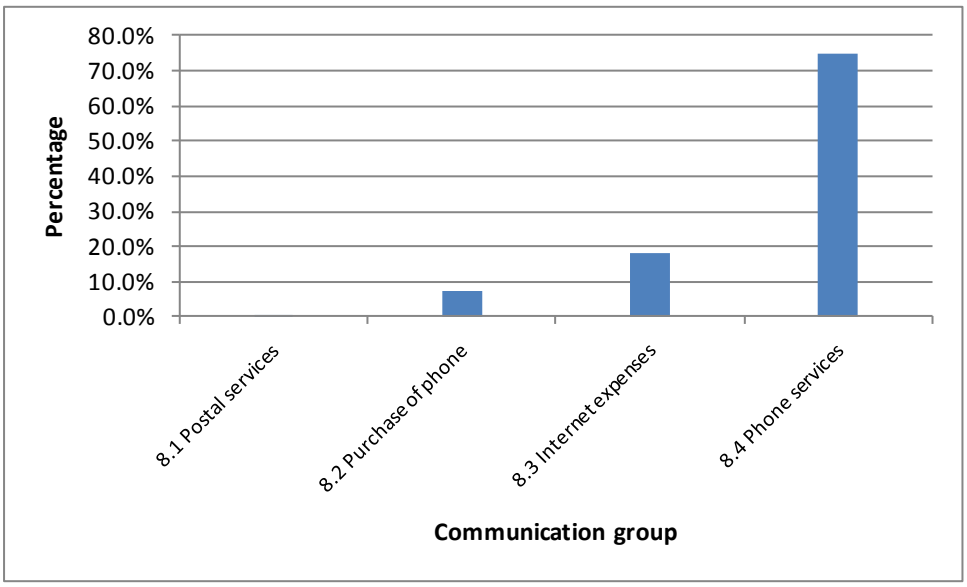


FIGURE 3.11: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

Recreation and Culture group
Total annual expenditure: AUD 1,354,119
Percentage contribution to consumption expenditure: 4.2%

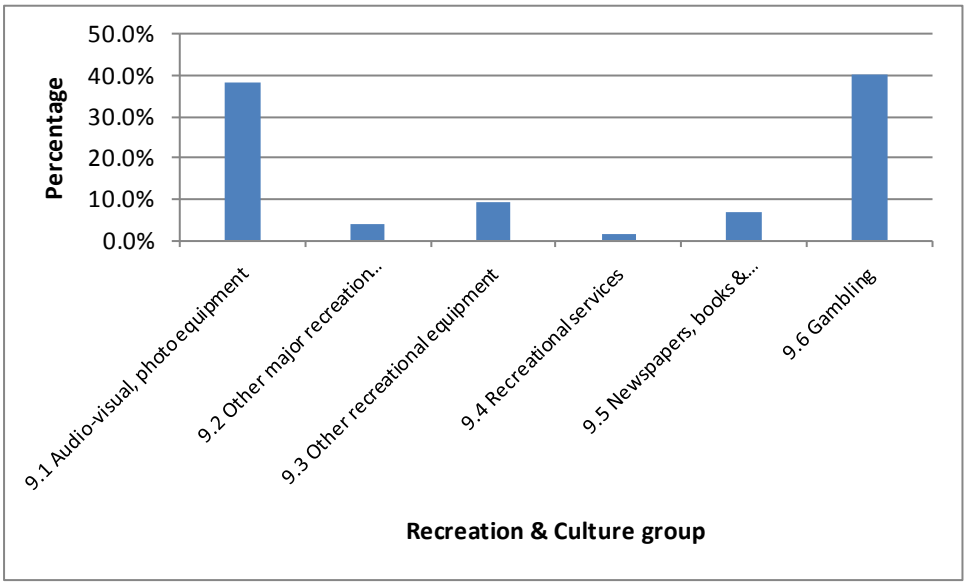


FIGURE 3.12: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF RECREATION AND CULTURE GROUP

Education group
otal annual expenditure: AUD 26,364
Percentage contribution to consumption expenditure: 0.1%

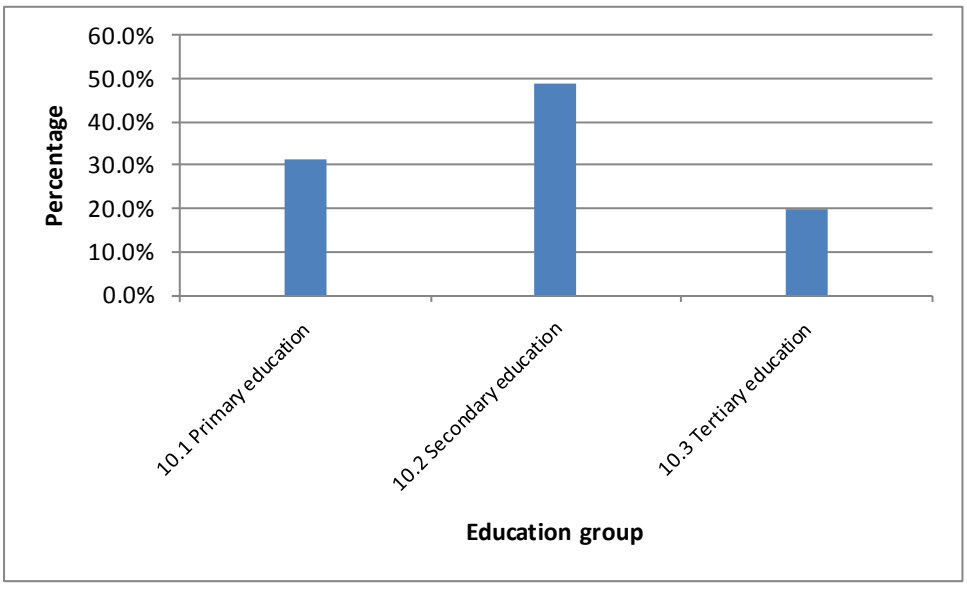


FIGURE 3.13: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF EDUCATION GROUP

Restaurants and Hotels group
Total annual expenditure: AUD 2,524,425
Percentage contribution to consumption expenditure: 7.8%

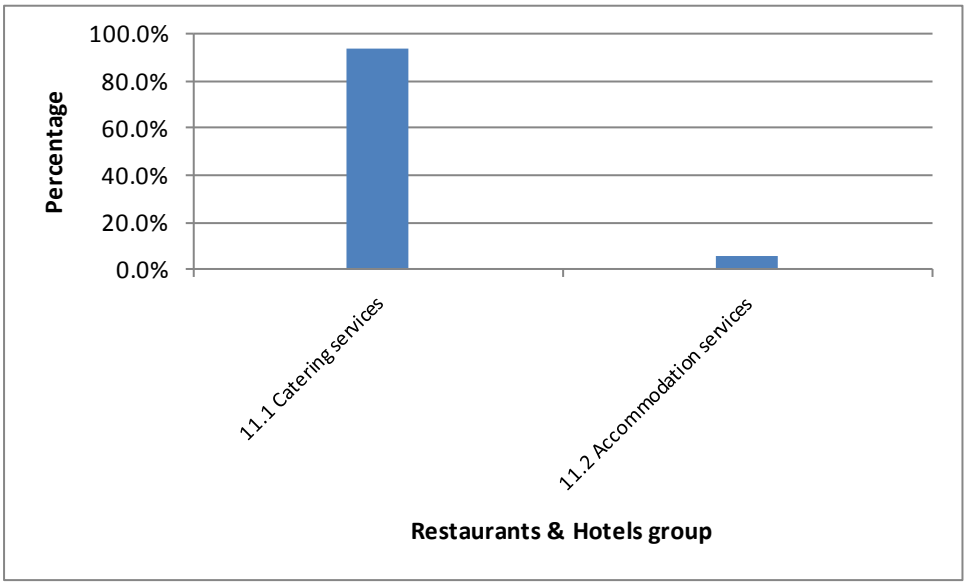


FIGURE 3.14: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS GROUP

Miscellaneous Goods and Services group
Total annual expenditure: AUD 1,687,112
Percentage contribution to consumption expenditure: 5.2%

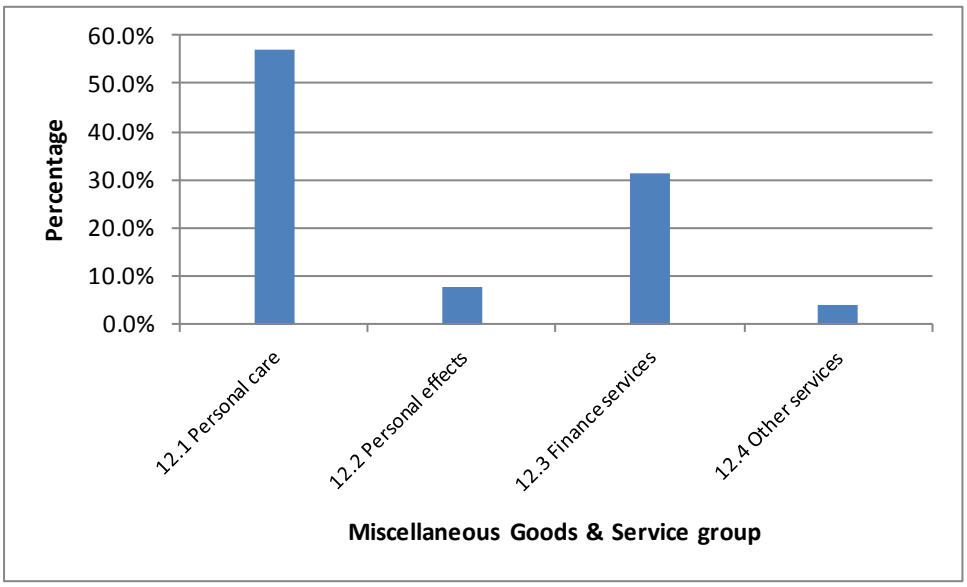


FIGURE 3.15: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES GROUP

3.2.4: Distribution of Household Expenditure by Category and Type

The following two tables (Tables 3.4 and 3.5) show the distribution of each expenditure category and expenditure type with respect to the total expenditure.

Table 3.4 shows the percentage contribution within each of the three broad groups; Consumption Expenditure, Non-consumption Expenditure and Investments and Saving. To interpret this table we can see that Food and Non-alcoholic beverages contribute 43.4 per cent to the total consumption expense; however, actual Cash/In-kind Purchases on Food and Non-alcoholic beverages only contribute to 37.2 per cent of total consumption expenditure.

TABLE 3.4: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE WITHIN GROUP BY CATEGORY AND TYPE

EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT TYPE				
	Household Consumption		Other Consumption	
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases	Home Production	In-kind receipts	TOTAL
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	37.2%	4.9%	1.3%	43.4%
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	3.6%	..	0.1%	3.6%
Clothing & Footwear	5.7%	..	0.0%	5.7%
Housing & Utilities	4.2%	..	0.0%	4.2%
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenance	4.8%	..	0.0%	4.9%
Health	0.1%	..	..	0.1%
Transport	14.5%	..	0.0%	14.5%
Communications	6.3%	..	..	6.3%
Recreation & Culture	4.2%	..	0.0%	4.2%
Education	0.1%	..	..	0.1%
Restaurants & Hotels	6.9%	..	0.9%	7.8%
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	5.1%	..	0.1%	5.2%
TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	92.7%	4.9%	2.4%	100.0%
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
Special Events	63.6%	..	..	63.6%
Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	8.5%	..	..	8.5%
Cash Donations to households (Overseas)	0.2%	..	..	0.2%
Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	9.5%	..	..	9.5%
Donations to church	9.8%	..	..	9.8%
Donations to community/village	0.7%	..	..	0.7%
Donations to school/other	7.7%	..	..	7.7%
TOTAL NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	100.0%	..	..	100.0%
INVESTMENT & SAVING	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
House construction	6.0%	..	..	6.0%
House - major modifications	94.0%	..	..	94.0%
TOTAL INVESTMENT & SAVINGS	100.0%	..	..	100.0%

Table 3.5 shows the percentage contribution to the overall total for the three broad groups combined. As the information is now expressed as percentages of the overall total, the figures are somewhat smaller than those presented in Table 3.4. For example, expenditure of Special Events may represent 63.6 per cent of Non-consumption Expenditure, as can be seen in Table 3.4, but as illustrated in Table 3.5, this expenditure only represents 8.1 per cent of all expenditures/disbursements.

TABLE 3.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE WITHIN TOTAL BY CATEGORY AND TYPE

EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT TYPE				
	Household Consumption		Other Consumption	
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases	Home Production	In-kind receipts	TOTAL
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	32.3%	4.2%	1.2%	37.7%
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	3.1%	..	0.0%	3.1%
Clothing & Footwear	5.0%	..	0.0%	5.0%
Housing & Utilities	3.6%	..	0.0%	3.6%
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenance	4.2%	..	0.0%	4.2%
Health	0.1%	..	..	0.1%
Transport	12.6%	..	0.0%	12.6%
Communications	5.5%	..	..	5.5%
Recreation & Culture	3.6%	..	0.0%	3.6%
Education	0.1%	..	..	0.1%
Restaurants & Hotels	6.0%	..	0.8%	6.7%
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	4.4%	..	0.1%	4.5%
TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	80.4%	4.2%	2.1%	86.7%
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
Special Events	8.1%	..	..	8.1%
Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	1.1%	..	..	1.1%
Cash Donations to households (Overseas)	0.0%	..	..	0.0%
Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	1.2%	..	..	1.2%
Donations to church	1.2%	..	..	1.2%
Donations to community/village	0.1%	..	..	0.1%
Donations to school/other	1.0%	..	..	1.0%
TOTAL NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	12.7%	..	..	12.7%
INVESTMENT & SAVING	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
House construction	0.0%	..	..	0.0%
House - major modifications	0.6%	..	..	0.6%
TOTAL INVESTMENT & SAVINGS	0.6%	..	..	0.6%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/DISBURSEMENTS	93.7%	4.2%	2.1%	100.0%

3.2.5: Percentage of Households with Certain Types of Expenditure

The final analysis presented in this section provides information on what proportion of households actually incurred each expenditure group and type. As would be expected, nearly all households surveyed reported some Cash/In-kind Purchase of Food and Non-alcoholic beverages (99.8%). The other key consumption expenditures which had high incidences of Cash/In-kind Purchases included Miscellaneous Goods and Services (97.8%), Furnishings, Equipment and Maintenance (96.1%), Communications (95.9%) and Clothing and Footwear (92.8%).

In the Non-consumption Expenditure categories the most prolific were Special Events (61.5%) and Donations to church (61.3%). It is surprising the proportion of households contributing to these categories was so similar given that overall contribution to Special Events was more than six times higher (see Table 3.1) suggesting these contributions by households were a lot higher than the church donations.

TABLE 3.6: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY AND TYPE

EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT TYPE			
	Household Consumption		Other Consumption
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases	Home Production	In-kind receipts
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	99.8%	58.7%	29.6%
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	49.6%	..	3.3%
Clothing & Footwear	92.8%	..	0.2%
Housing & Utilities	73.3%	..	1.1%
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenance	96.1%	..	1.7%
Health	5.9%	..	..
Transport	83.9%	..	0.2%
Communications	95.9%	..	..
Recreation & Culture	75.7%	..	0.9%
Education	2.2%	..	..
Restaurants & Hotels	83.7%	..	17.6%
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	97.8%	..	3.3%
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases		
Special Events	61.5%	..	..
Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	28.0%	..	..
Cash Donations to households (Overseas)	0.7%	..	..
Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	27.8%	..	..
Donations to church	61.3%	..	..
Donations to community/village	10.7%	..	..
Donations to school/other	31.3%	..	..
INVESTMENT & SAVING	Cash/In-kind Purchases		
House construction	0.4%	..	..
House - major modifications	4.6%	..	..

SECTION 4 – INCOME ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 Formation of Main Income Categories

Section 4 of this report covers the analysis undertaken on the income/other receipts information collected in the Nauru HIES 2012/2013.

As with expenditure, a main consideration to the development of this chapter was how best to classify the data collected to provide the most meaningful results to users. Once again, the format was based on Resolution 1 from the Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. This Resolution proposes the following breakdown for classifying income and other receipts:

1. Household Income: Consists of all receipts whether monetary or in-kind (goods and services) that are received by the household or by individual members of the household at annual or more frequent intervals, but excludes windfall gains and other such irregular and typically one-time receipts. Household income receipts are available for current consumption and do not reduce the net worth of the household through a reduction of its cash, the disposal of its financial or non-financial assets or an increase in its liabilities. Four main components of household income are defined here, which include:

    1.1 Income from Employment: Comprises receipts for participation in economic activities in a strictly employment related capacity. It consists of two components:

        1.1.1 Employment Income: Comprises direct wages and salaries for time worked and work done, cash bonuses and gratuities, commissions and tips, directors' fees, profit -sharing bonuses and other forms of profit-related pay, remuneration for time not worked as well as free or subsidized goods and services from an employer. It may include severance and termination pay as well as employers' social insurance contributions. These items should be reported separately, when included. Employee income may be received in cash (monetary) or in-kind as goods or services.

        1.1.2 Income from Self-Employment: Is defined as income received by individuals, over a given reference period, as a result of their involvement in self-employment jobs. In particular, income from self-employment concerns primarily owners of unincorporated enterprises who work in these enterprises. It excludes profits from capital investment of partners who do not work in these enterprises ("sleeping partners"), dividends and directors' fees paid to owners of incorporated enterprises. Income from self-employment includes the estimated value of goods and services produced for barter as well as goods produced for own consumption, less expenses.

    1.2 Property Income: Property income is defined as receipts that arise from the ownership of assets (return for use of assets) that are provided to others for their use. These are returns, usually monetary, from financial assets (interests, dividends), from non-financial assets (rents) and from royalties (return for services of patented or copyright material). Interest receipts are payments received from accounts with banks, building societies, credit unions and other financial institutions, certificates of deposit, government bonds/loans, securities, debentures and loans to non-household members.

Dividends are receipts from investment in an enterprise in which the investor does not work. Pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from voluntary private insurance schemes are also included. Rents are payments received for the use of both unproduced assets (i.e. natural resources), such as land, and for produced assets, such as houses. Rents should be recorded net of expenses. Royalties are receipts from writings, right to make use of inventions, etc. (i.e. patented or copyright materials).

1.3 Income from Household Production for Services of Own Consumption: Income from household production of services for own consumption consists of the net estimated value of housing services provided by owner-occupied dwellings, of unpaid domestic services and of services from household consumer durables. These are services that fall under the general production boundary of the system of national accounts. Because of measurement issues, owner-occupied dwellings may be the only part of this component that could be included for now. The operational definition of this component should be clearly described when estimates for it are presented or included in estimates of the total income of households. The net estimated values of housing services from owner-occupied dwellings should be presented separately from the estimates for other services. Estimates of the values of these services should be made in a consistent manner in producing household income and household expenditure statistics when these are to be analysed jointly.

1.4 Transfer Income: Transfers are receipts for which the recipient does not give anything to the donor in direct return for the receipts. Transfers can consist of cash (in the monetary sense), of goods or of services. Current transfers are those that usually recur regularly (relative to the reference period used for income), tend to be small and are also mostly available for use during the reference period. Regarded as income are all current transfers received in cash and as goods as follows:

(a) Social security pensions, insurance benefits and allowances generated from government sponsored social insurance schemes (compulsory/legal schemes) such as pensions (including military and overseas pensions), unemployment benefits, sickness benefits;

(b) Pensions and other insurance benefits from employer-sponsored social insurance schemes not covered by social security legislation (both funded and unfunded) such as education allowance, medical expenses;

(c) Social assistance benefits from governments (universal or means-tested) which provide the same benefits as social security schemes but which are not provided for under such schemes;

(d) Current transfers from non-profit institutions (e.g. charities, trade unions, religious bodies) in the form of regular gifts and financial support such as scholarships, union strike pay, union's sickness benefits, relief payments;

(e) Current transfers from other households in the form of family support payments (such as alimony, child and parental support), regular receipts from inheritances and trust funds, regular gifts, financial support or transfer in kind of goods.

Transfer of housing services between households should be considered as income for the recipient household. Although income includes current transfers received in the form of services from governments and non-profit institutions (social transfers in kind) and in the form of other services from households, the operational definition of income should exclude such transfers until methods exist for valuing them that are widely acceptable.

2. Irregular Gifts Received and Other Receipts: As stated above, household income covers all receipts which are received by the household or by individual members of the household at

annual or more frequent intervals. In the Pacific, many gifts are received by households, whether it is by other households or other community groups, on an ad-hoc irregular basis. For this reason, a section in the tabulations has been included to cover such receipts, due to their significance for a country like Nauru. Any other receipts the household may receive will also be covered in this section, and include things like "birth allowance", "funeral allowance", "sale of motor vehicle", "sale of other assets" and "inheritances".

NB: All these components will be addressed in the Income/Receipts analysis in this section, with the exception of 1.3 Income from Household Production for Services of Own Consumption. Only the estimated value of housing services provided by owner-occupied dwellings was collected in the survey, and the quality of this data is still under review.

4.1.2 Finer Level Categories for Main Income Analysis

Household Income
For household income, it is desirable to have the following three sub-categories remain:

1.1 Income from Employment
1.2 Property Income
1.4 Transfer Income

For each sub-category, finer level breakdowns for Nauru income analysis will be as follows:

1.1 Income from Employment: The main categories included here are:

1. Wage and Salary Income (current)
2. Wage and Salary Income (pending)
3. Income from own business (non-subsistence)
4. Subsistence Income (Fishing)
5. Subsistence Income (Agriculture)
6. Subsistence Income (Livestock)
7. Subsistence Income (Other)
8. Home Production Consumed

The second category above addresses pending salaries which the Government of Nauru owes individuals from employment in the past. During harder times a few years back, the Nauru Government was unable to pay its employees their full salary entitlement, but kept records of what was owed to each individual. Now the Nauru economy is flourishing again, the government is back-paying people who are owed money and this is referred to as pending salaries.

An effort has also been made to separate out the main subsistence activities into the four main groups identified — fisheries, agriculture, livestock and other (covers home processed food and handicrafts). Whilst it will be seen that not a great deal of money will be collected from these sectors, they still play a very significant role in the lives of Nauruans in terms of consuming what is collected/produced and gift sharing amongst household, especially in the fisheries sector.

1.2 Property Income: As discussed above, property income is income which arises from the ownership of assets. In Nauru, income from this source plays a significant role in the livelihood of Nauruans. For this reason this category has been split into the major types of property income which includes:

1. Home Rental
2. Royalties
3. Land Lease
4. Other Property Income

In the questionnaire on income (Module 4), land lease was actually collected under Other Property Income, whereas in the tabulations to follow, Other Property Income will be comprised of interest from financial institutions overseas, interest from money lending and dividends.

1.4 Transfer Income: As discussed above, transfer income covers receipts for which the recipient does not give anything to the donor in direct return for the receipts. Transfer income does not have a major impact on the roles of Nauruan people, but it has still been split into three categories, based on level of interest:

1. Regular cash gifts (from overseas)
2. Pensions (old age and disability)
3. Other Transfer income

Irregular Gifts Received
As stated above, this section addresses cash and gifts which are received by households, whether it is from another households or other community groups, on an ad-hoc irregular basis. The categories of most relevance to Nauru which are covered in this section are as follows:

1. Irregular Cash Gifts (inside Nauru)
2. Irregular Cash Gifts (overseas)
3. Ad-hoc Home Production Received
4. Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received
5. Other receipts

4.1.3 Type of income

To add further value to the analysis, effort has been made throughout the survey to determine how that income was received. Three main categories have been created to establish the manner in which the income was received, which include:

1. Cash income
2. In-kind income
3. Home production consumed

Further explanations for each are provided below.

Cash income
Cash income will account for most of the income households receive as it will account for the majority of wage and salary income, business income, and sales of home production. All receipts from property income and transfer income will also be classified as a cash income source.

In-kind income
In-kind income covers any income received by the household which was not in the form of cash. For wages and salary, this would entail the employer paying the household member, in full or partially, with a gift in-kind instead of cash. For the section in the tables addressing Irregular

Gifts Received and Other Receipts, the component Ad-hoc gifts received will also be categorised as a form of in-kind income.

Home production consumed
Home production income only covers the value of home production that the household produces themselves and then consumes. If the household sells the home produce it is categorised as a cash income, as cash was generated from the sale.

4.2 INCOME ANALYSIS – MAIN TABLES AND GRAPHS

4.2.1 Distribution of Household Income/Receipts by Major Groups

The following graph (Figure 4.1) shows the distribution of household income across each of the major groups collected in the survey. The analysis clearly shows that when it comes to regular receipts coming into the household, income from Wage and Salary is still the most important, accounting for over two-thirds of household income (67.3%). Pending salaries accounted for 14.4 per cent of this wage and salary income (10% of overall total).

The next major group contributing to household income was Property Income, accounting for 21.4 per cent of total household income, with the remaining four groups contributing less than four per cent each.

More details on the key contributors to some of these groups can be found later in this section.

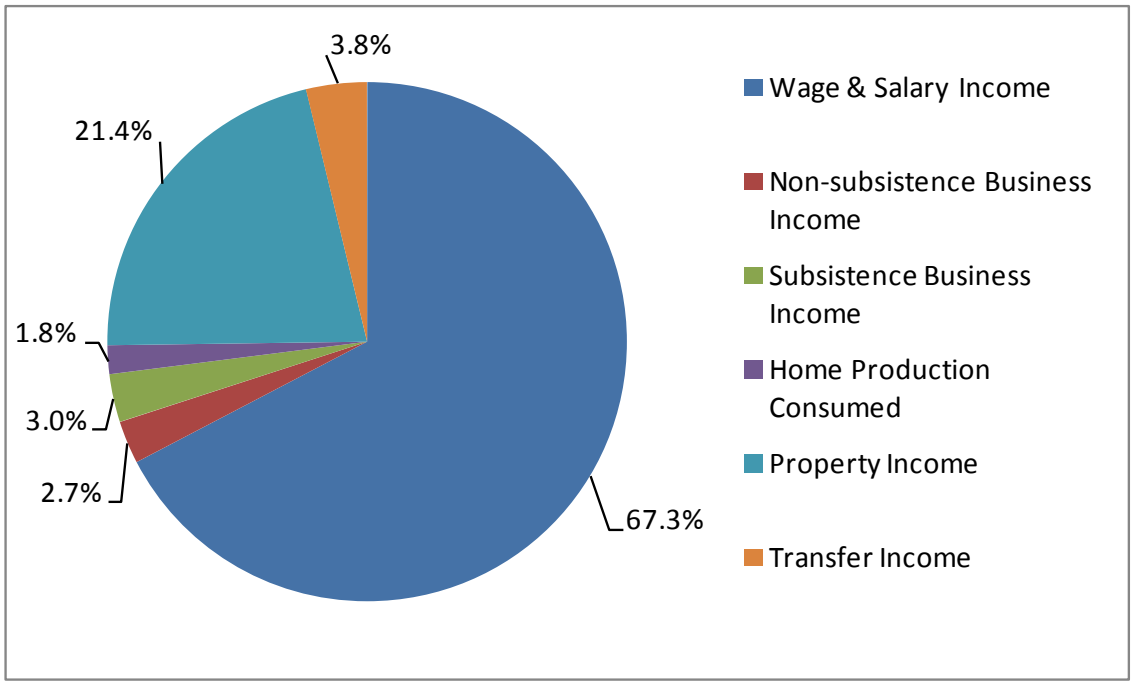


FIGURE 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY MAJOR GROUP

The next graph (Figure 4.2) shows similar analysis for the distribution of irregular gifts and other receipts by the major groups. As can be seen from this analysis Other Receipts make up just over 60 per cent of this group and cover receipts from birth and funeral allowances, sales of motor vehicles or other major assets, inheritances and any other casual income received over the last 12 months not recorded elsewhere. Further analysis of the data showed that the

majority of these receipts fell under the category Other Casual Income, and given that additional information was not sought as to what this involved, this category cannot be well explained.

The next two major groups for this category were:

- Ad-hoc Home Production Received (19.0%)
- Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received (17.1%)

This is not surprising as a large amount of gift giving takes place between households, covering both home production and items purchased from stores. A very common example of this in Nauru is when a person (or group of people) go out fishing and have a good catch. It is very common that they will keep enough for themselves and then share the remainder with extended family or friends. This was very apparent in the household diary which collected such cases.

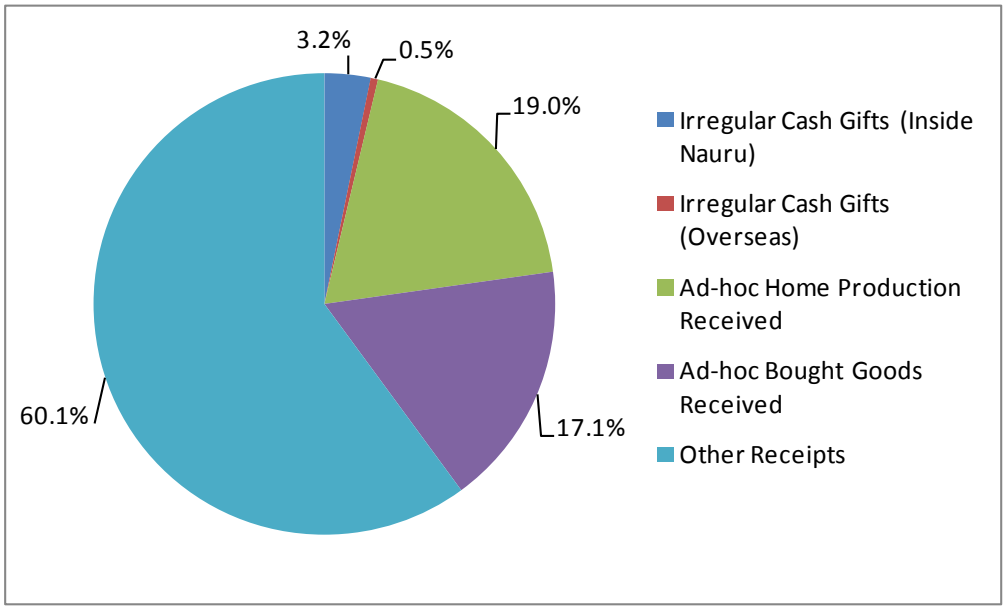


FIGURE 4.2: DISTRIBUTION OF IRREGULAR GIFTS AND OTHER RECEIPTS BY MAJOR GROUP

4.2.2: Annual Income Amounts by Category and Type

The following three tables (Tables 4.1–4.3) show the actual dollar amounts received by Nauruan households for both household income and other irregular gifts and receipts. To provide additional information in these tables these receipts have been split into three sections where appropriate, Cash Income, In-kind Income and Home Produce. The three tables provide the following amounts:

- Table 4.1: Total annual income/receipts
- Table 4.2: Average annual household income/receipts
- Table 4.3: Average annual per capita income/receipts

for each broad category of income, as well as income type.

The same analysis is provided for each of these three tables for Monthly and Weekly income/receipts in Appendix C.

Table 4.1 shows that Nauruan households had a total household income of just under AUD 37.7m for a given year, with the majority of this coming from employment income which accounted for nearly AUD 28.2m (74.8%). Property income was still significant at AUD 8.1m (21.4%)

The total amount of irregular gifts and other receipts was estimated at AUD 5.0m for the same period. This brought the total amount of income and receipts for Nauruan households to an estimated AUD 42.7m for the year.

TABLE 4.1: TOTAL ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

INCOME/RECEIPT TYPE				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Cash Income	In-kind Income	Home Produce	TOTAL
Employment Income				
Wage & Salary Income (current)	21,693,970	22,890	..	21,716,860
Wage & Salary Income (pending)	3,666,467	..	..	3,666,467
Income from non-subsistence business	1,003,788	..	..	1,003,788
Subsistence Income (Fishing)	487,665	..	..	487,665
Subsistence Income (Agriculture)	7,245	..	..	7,245
Subsistence Income (Livestock)	35,104	..	..	35,104
Subsistence Income (Other)	597,659	..	..	597,659
Home Production Consumed	..	..	677,536	677,536
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME	27,491,898	22,890	677,536	28,192,323
Property Income				
Home Rental	2,517,550	..	..	2,517,550
Royalties	3,485,721	..	..	3,485,721
Land Lease	1,198,001	..	..	1,198,001
Other Property Income	880,327	..	..	880,327
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	8,081,599	..	..	8,081,599
Transfer Income				
Regular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	79,558	..	..	79,558
Pensions (Old Age & Disability)	940,026	..	..	940,026
Other Transfer Income	403,998	..	..	403,998
TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME	1,423,581	..	..	1,423,581
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	36,997,078	22,890	677,536	37,697,504
IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	Cash Income	In-kind Income		
Irregular Cash Gifts (Inside Nauru)	159,985	..	..	159,985
Irregular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	26,006	..	..	26,006
Ad-hoc Home Production Received	..	945,540	..	945,540
Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received	..	852,392	..	852,392
Other Receipts	2,986,780	..	..	2,986,780
TOTAL IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	3,172,771	1,797,932	..	4,970,703
TOTAL INCOME AND RECEIPTS	40,169,849	1,820,821	677,536	42,668,207

Converted to average annual household amounts, Table 4.2 shows that a typical household in Nauru had a total household income of just over AUD 22.1k a year. The employment income component of this amount was AUD 16.5k of which wage and salary (both regular and pending) accounted for AUD 14.9k. The amount the consumption of home production contributed to this amount was estimated as AUD 398.

The next largest group of household income, Property Income was estimated at AUD 4.7k for the year per household, with royalties accounting for AUD 2.0k and home rental AUD 1.5k.

The equivalent amount from irregular gifts and other receipts per year for a typical household was estimated at just over AUD 2.9k.

TABLE 4.2: AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

INCOME/RECEIPT TYPE				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Cash Income	In-kind Income	Home Produce	TOTAL
Employment Income				
Wage & Salary Income (current)	12,731	13	..	12,745
Wage & Salary Income (pending)	2,152	..	..	2,152
Income from non-subsistence business	589	..	..	589
Subsistence Income (Fishing)	286	..	..	286
Subsistence Income (Agriculture)	4	..	..	4
Subsistence Income (Livestock)	21	..	..	21
Subsistence Income (Other)	351	..	..	351
Home Production Consumed	..	..	398	398
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME	16,134	13	398	16,545
Property Income				
Home Rental	1,477	..	..	1,477
Royalties	2,046	..	..	2,046
Land Lease	703	..	..	703
Other Property Income	517	..	..	517
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	4,743	..	..	4,743
Transfer Income				
Regular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	47	..	..	47
Pensions (Old Age & Disability)	552	..	..	552
Other Transfer Income	237	..	..	237
TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME	835	..	..	835
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	21,712	13	398	22,123
IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	Cash Income	In-kind Income		
Irregular Cash Gifts (Inside Nauru)	94	..	..	94
Irregular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	15	..	..	15
Ad-hoc Home Production Received	..	555	..	555
Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received	..	500	..	500
Other Receipts	1,753	..	..	1,753
TOTAL IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	1,862	1,055	..	2,917
TOTAL INCOME AND RECEIPTS	23,574	1,069	398	25,040

Finally, when these figures are converted to per capita household income per year (Table 4.3), the average Nauruan person has a household income estimated at AUD 3,662 a year of which employment income accounted for AUD 2,739.

The other key amounts from this table, when converted to per capita values, were home rental at AUD 245 per year, royalties at AUD 339 per year and land lease at AUD 116 per year.

TABLE 4.3: AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

INCOME/RECEIPT TYPE				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Cash Income	In-kind Income	Home Produce	TOTAL
Employment Income				
Wage & Salary Income (current)	2,108	2	..	2,110
Wage & Salary Income (pending)	356	..	..	356
Income from non-subsistence business	98	..	..	98
Subsistence Income (Fishing)	47	..	..	47
Subsistence Income (Agriculture)	1	..	..	1
Subsistence Income (Livestock)	3	..	..	3
Subsistence Income (Other)	58	..	..	58
Home Production Consumed	..	..	66	66
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME	2,671	2	66	2,739
Property Income				
Home Rental	245	..	..	245
Royalties	339	..	..	339
Land Lease	116	..	..	116
Other Property Income	86	..	..	86
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	785	..	..	785
Transfer Income				
Regular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	8	..	..	8
Pensions (Old Age & Disability)	91	..	..	91
Other Transfer Income	39	..	..	39
TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME	138	..	..	138
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	3,594	2	66	3,662
IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	Cash Income	In-kind Income		
Irregular Cash Gifts (Inside Nauru)	16	..	..	16
Irregular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	3	..	..	3
Ad-hoc Home Production Received	..	92	..	92
Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received	..	83	..	83
Other Receipts	290	..	..	290
TOTAL IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	308	175	..	483
TOTAL INCOME AND RECEIPTS	3,903	177	66	4,145

4.2.3: Distribution of Household Income by Detailed Category

The following section shows the percentage distribution of each detailed category's contribution to the three main types of household income:

1) Employment income
2) Property income
3) Transfer income

For employment income, further analysis is also supplied for subsistence income to show which sectors have the most significance.

The total annual amount from that household income group is listed for each, along with the contribution of that group to household income to assist with putting things in perspective. For the additional analysis on subsistence income, the contribution of this group to both employment income and total household income is provided.

Employment Income
Total annual employment income: AUD 28,192,323
Percentage contribution to household income: 74.8%

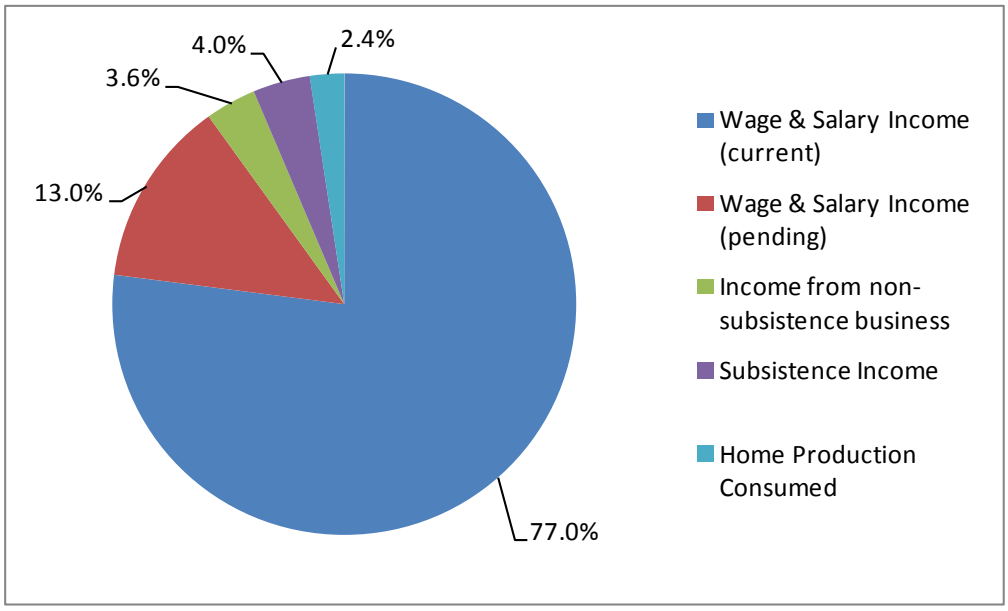


FIGURE 4.3: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF MAIN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT INCOME TO TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Subsistence Income
Total annual subsistence income: AUD 1,127,673
Percentage contribution to employment income: 4.0%
Percentage contribution to household income: 3.0%

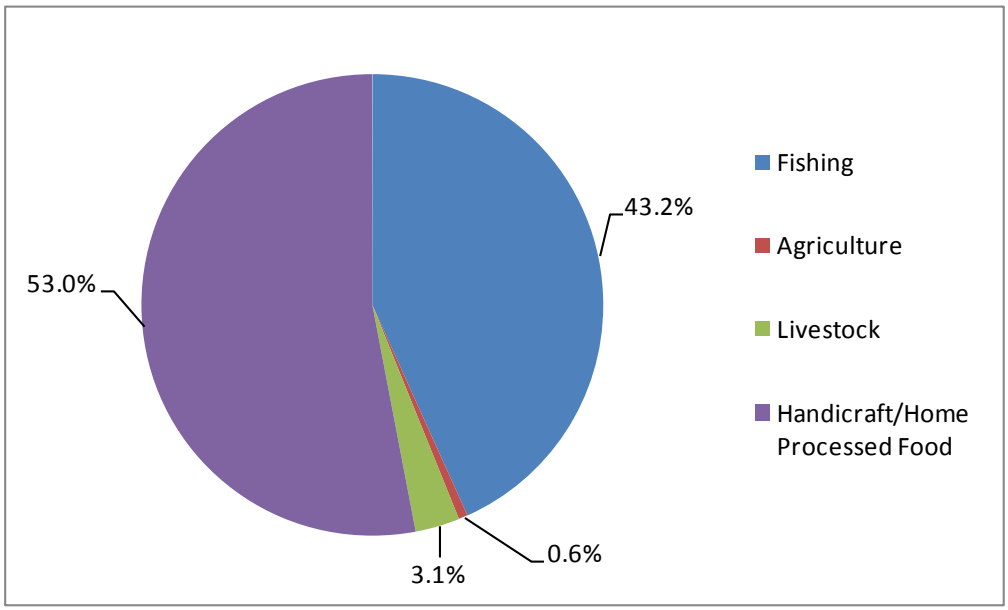


FIGURE 4.4: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF MAIN TYPES OF SUBSISTENCE INCOME TO TOTAL SUBSISTENCE INCOME

Property Income
Total annual property income: AUD 8,081,599
Percentage contribution to household income: 21.4%

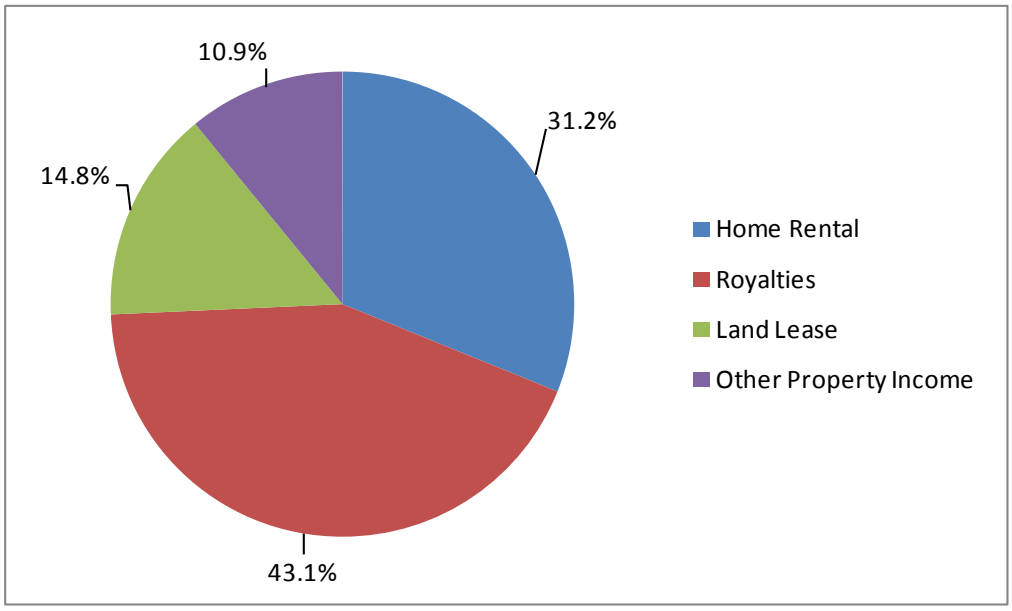


FIGURE 4.5: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF MAIN TYPES OF PROPERTY INCOME TO TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME

Transfer Income
Total annual transfer income: AUD 1,423,581
Percentage contribution to household income: 3.8%

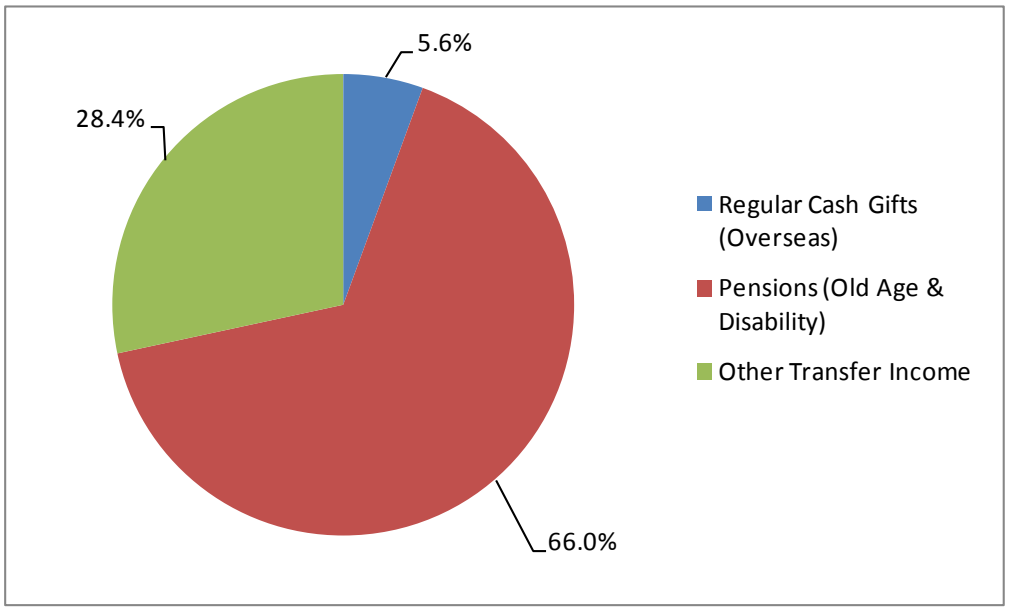


FIGURE 4.6: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF MAIN TYPES OF TRANSFER INCOME TO TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME

4.2.4: Distribution of Household Income by Category and Type

The following two tables (Tables 4.4 and 4.5) show the distribution of each income category and income type with respect to the total income.

Table 4.4 shows the percentage contribution within each of the main broad household income types; Employment Income, Property Income and Transfer Income, as well as the grouping for Irregular Gifts and Other Receipts. To interpret this table we can see that Wage and Salary Income (current) contributes 77.0 per cent to the total employment income; however, actual cash income from Wage and Salary Income (current) contributes 76.9 per cent with the other little bit coming from In-kind Income.

Another example from the group Irregular Gifts and Other Receipts shows that Cash Income accounts for 63.8 per cent of this group, whereas the other 36.2 per cent is from irregular receipts received from both home production gifts and other bought goods received for free.

TABLE 4.4: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME WITHIN GROUP BY CATEGORY AND TYPE

INCOME/RECEIPT TYPE				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Cash Income	In-kind Income	Home Produce	TOTAL
Employment Income				
Wage & Salary Income (current)	76.9%	0.1%	..	77.0%
Wage & Salary Income (pending)	13.0%	..	..	13.0%
Income from non-subsistence business	3.6%	..	..	3.6%
Subsistence Income (Fishing)	1.7%	..	..	1.7%
Subsistence Income (Agriculture)	0.0%	..	..	0.0%
Subsistence Income (Livestock)	0.1%	..	..	0.1%
Subsistence Income (Other)	2.1%	..	..	2.1%
Home Production Consumed	..	..	2.4%	2.4%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME	97.5%	0.1%	2.4%	100.0%
Property Income				
Home Rental	31.2%	..	..	31.2%
Royalties	43.1%	..	..	43.1%
Land Lease	14.8%	..	..	14.8%
Other Property Income	10.9%	..	..	10.9%
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	100.0%	..	..	100.0%
Transfer Income				
Regular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	5.6%	..	..	5.6%
Pensions (Old Age & Disability)	66.0%	..	..	66.0%
Other Transfer Income	28.4%	..	..	28.4%
TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME	100.0%	..	..	100.0%
IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	Cash Income	In-kind Income		
Irregular Cash Gifts (Inside Nauru)	3.2%	..	..	3.2%
Irregular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	0.5%	..	..	0.5%
Ad-hoc Home Production Received	..	19.0%	..	19.0%
Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received	..	17.1%	..	17.1%
Other Receipts	60.1%	..	..	60.1%
TOTAL IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	63.8%	36.2%	..	100.0%

The second table (Table 4.5) shows the percentage contribution to the overall total for the three household income groups and the group Irregular Gifts and Other Receipts combined.

As the information is now expressed as percentages of the overall total, the figures are somewhat smaller than those presented in Table 4.4. For example, income from Home Rental may represent 31.2 per cent of property income, as can be seen in Table 4.4, but as illustrated in Table 4.5, this income only represents 5.9 per cent of all income/receipts.

TABLE 4.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME WITHIN TOTAL BY CATEGORY AND TYPE

INCOME/RECEIPT TYPE				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Cash Income	In-kind Income	Home Produce	TOTAL
Employment Income				
Wage & Salary Income (current)	50.8%	0.1%	..	50.9%
Wage & Salary Income (pending)	8.6%	..	..	8.6%
Income from non-subsistence business	2.4%	..	..	2.4%
Subsistence Income (Fishing)	1.1%	..	..	1.1%
Subsistence Income (Agriculture)	0.0%	..	..	0.0%
Subsistence Income (Livestock)	0.1%	..	..	0.1%
Subsistence Income (Other)	1.4%	..	..	1.4%
Home Production Consumed	..	..	1.6%	1.6%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME	64.4%	0.1%	1.6%	66.1%
Property Income				
Home Rental	5.9%	..	..	5.9%
Royalties	8.2%	..	..	8.2%
Land Lease	2.8%	..	..	2.8%
Other Property Income	2.1%	..	..	2.1%
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	18.9%	..	..	18.9%
Transfer Income				
Regular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	0.2%	..	..	0.2%
Pensions (Old Age & Disability)	2.2%	..	..	2.2%
Other Transfer Income	0.9%	..	..	0.9%
TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME	3.3%	..	..	3.3%
IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	Cash Income	In-kind Income		
Irregular Cash Gifts (Inside Nauru)	0.4%	..	..	0.4%
Irregular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	0.1%	..	..	0.1%
Ad-hoc Home Production Received	..	2.2%	..	2.2%
Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received	..	2.0%	..	2.0%
Other Receipts	7.0%	..	..	7.0%
TOTAL IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	7.4%	4.2%	..	11.6%
TOTAL INCOME AND RECEIPTS	94.1%	4.3%	1.6%	100.0%

4.2.5: Percentage of Households with Certain Types of Income/Receipts

The analysis presented in Table 4.6 provides information on what proportion of households actually received each income/receipt group and type. As would be expected, the majority of households surveyed reported some cash income from a current wage and salary job (93.3%). It was also interesting to note from this analysis the large proportion of households that reported receiving a pending salary (71.3%).

The other key household incomes which had high incidences of receipts were Land Lease (45.9%), Royalties (42.4%) and Home Production Consumed (30.0%). From the Irregular Gifts and Other Receipts group, both Ad-hoc Home Production Received (52.6%) and Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received (36.3%) were prominent.

TABLE 4.6: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOME BY CATEGORY AND TYPE

INCOME/RECEIPT TYPE			
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Cash Income	In-kind Income	Home Produce
Employment Income			
Wage & Salary Income (current)	93.3%	0.4%	..
Wage & Salary Income (pending)	71.3%	..	..
Income from non-subsistence business	3.5%	..	..
Subsistence Income (Fishing)	8.0%	..	..
Subsistence Income (Agriculture)	0.9%	..	..
Subsistence Income (Livestock)	6.1%	..	..
Subsistence Income (Other)	8.9%	..	..
Home Production Consumed	..	..	30.0%
Property Income			
Home Rental	25.2%	..	..
Royalties	42.4%	..	..
Land Lease	45.9%	..	..
Other Property Income	9.1%	..	..
Transfer Income			
Regular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	0.9%	..	..
Pensions (Old Age & Disability)	17.2%	..	..
Other Transfer Income	6.5%	..	..
IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	Cash Income	In-kind Income	
Irregular Cash Gifts (Inside Nauru)	4.8%	..	..
Irregular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	2.4%	..	..
Ad-hoc Home Production Received	..	52.6%	..
Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received	..	36.3%	..
Other Receipts	48.5%	..	..

4.2.6: Percentage of Households by Main Source of Income

This analysis looks at the main source of household income with the following categories being adopted:

- Wage and Salary (regular): Standard wage & salary income generated by household members
- Wage and Salary (pending): Wage & salary income received as compensation for missed wages
- Own Business (non-subsistence): Income received as a result of own non-subsistence business
- Subsistence Income: Income received from subsistence activities (including consumption of own produce)
- Property income: Sum of all property income received by household members
- Transfer Income: Sum of all transfer income received by household members

As expected, regular wage and salary was the main form of household income for most households (75.8%). This was followed by property income, with an estimated 13.2 per cent. The remaining four categories all reported less than four per cent of households claiming that was their major source of household income.

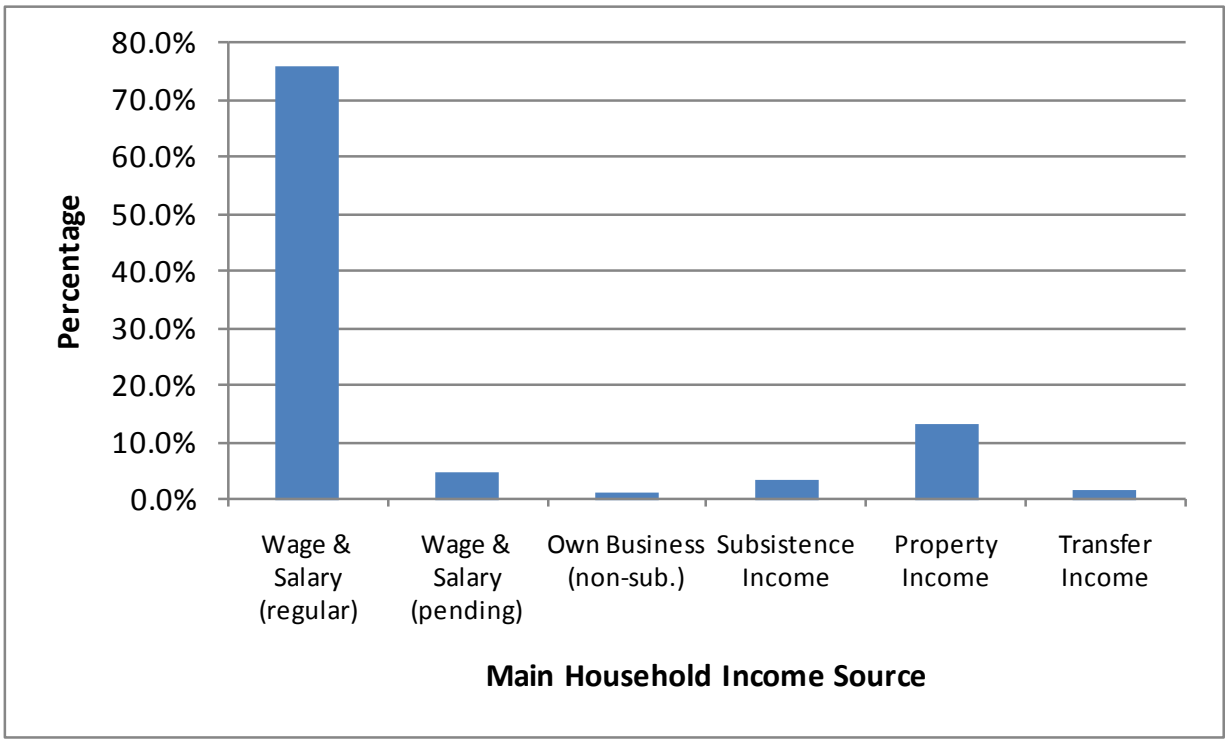


FIGURE 4.7: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

4.2.7: Distribution of Household Income by Income Decile

The last section of the income analysis shows the proportion of household income generated by each household income decile, where the deciles were derived using each household's total household income.

As can be seen from this analysis, the bottom decile of households only generates 1.7% of total household income across Nauru, whereas the top decile of households receive 30.0% of total household income, approximately 18 times as much.

If the population of households was to be split into two halves, those generating the most household income and those generating the least, the results would be as follows:

	Total Annual HH income	Per cent of total
Bottom 50% of households	8,823,745	23.4%
Top 50% of households	28,873,759	76.6%

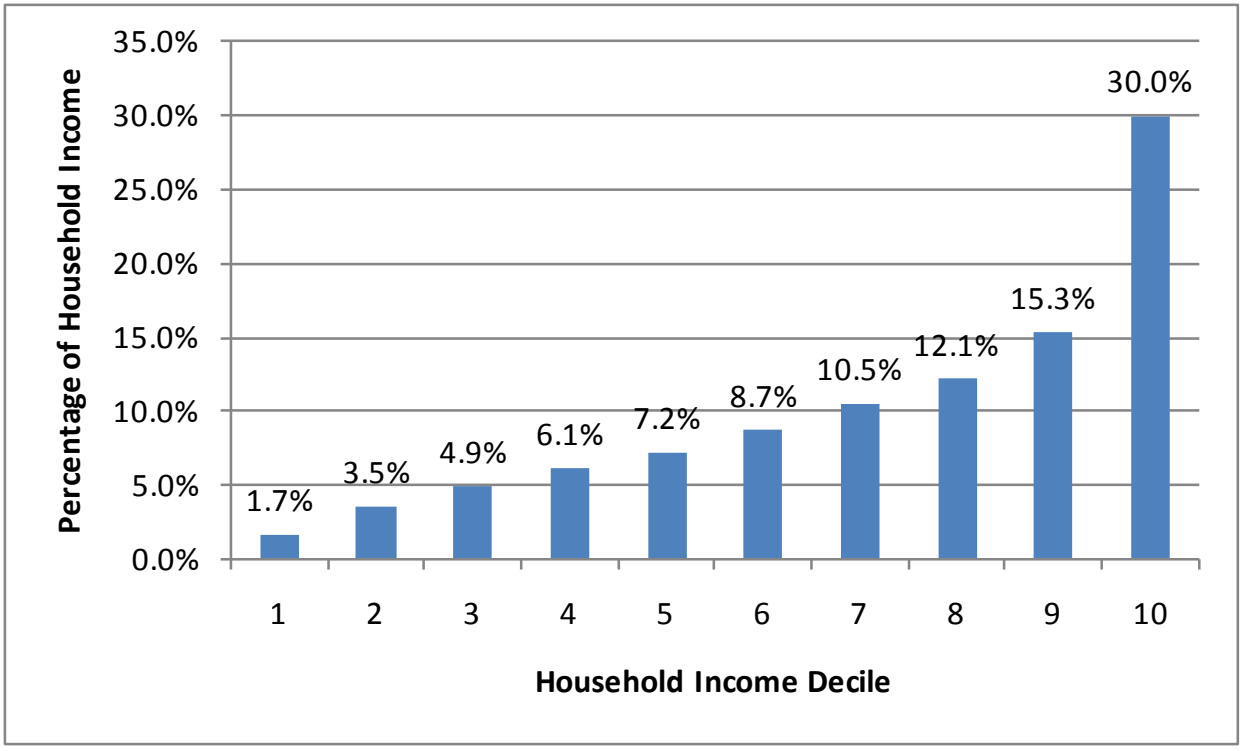


FIGURE 4.8: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH HOUSEHOLD INCOME DECILE TO TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

SECTION 5 – ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS

The tables below show the average annual expenditure and distribution of expenses by income quintile. As can be seen from this analysis the households in the higher income quintiles tend to spend a higher proportion of their money on transport as opposed to food and non-alcoholic beverages. Of some surprise was the peak in Recreation and Culture expenditure for the 4th quintile, but further investigation of the data showed that this was due to some significant gambling losses for this quintile group, whereas the 5th quintile group had an overall profit from gambling.

TABLE 5.1: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD ANNUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME QUINTILE

	Income Quintile					
Consumption Expenditure	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5,503	7,248	9,219	8,615	10,735	8,269
Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	519	692	619	708	901	688
Clothing and footwear	528	731	1,072	1,140	1,981	1,092
Housing and utilities	583	487	732	761	1,411	796
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenace	478	750	835	1,069	1,508	929
Health	15	12	4	8	24	13
Transport	1,198	1,466	2,160	3,280	5,672	2,763
Communications	777	806	1,024	1,471	1,918	1,201
Recreation & Culture	453	384	915	1,570	652	795
Education	3	10	36	11	18	15
Restaurants & Hotels	1,058	1,266	1,757	1,559	1,765	1,481
Miscellaneous Goods & Service	580	910	1,121	1,259	1,079	990
TOTAL	11,695	14,764	19,493	21,450	27,662	19,033

TABLE 5.2: DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY CASH HOUSEHOLD INCOME QUINTILE

	Income Quintile					
Consumption Expenditure	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	47.0%	49.1%	47.3%	40.2%	38.8%	43.4%
Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	4.4%	4.7%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.6%
Clothing and footwear	4.5%	5.0%	5.5%	5.3%	7.2%	5.7%
Housing and utilities	5.0%	3.3%	3.8%	3.5%	5.1%	4.2%
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenace	4.1%	5.1%	4.3%	5.0%	5.5%	4.9%
Health	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Transport	10.2%	9.9%	11.1%	15.3%	20.5%	14.5%
Communications	6.6%	5.5%	5.3%	6.9%	6.9%	6.3%
Recreation & Culture	3.9%	2.6%	4.7%	7.3%	2.4%	4.2%
Education	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Restaurants & Hotels	9.0%	8.6%	9.0%	7.3%	6.4%	7.8%
Miscellaneous Goods & Service	5.0%	6.2%	5.8%	5.9%	3.9%	5.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SECTION 6 – QUALITY OF RESULTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

As with any sample survey, results of the survey will be subject to error. These errors can be split into the two following categories:

- Sampling Error: The error associated with conducting a sample survey as opposed to enumerating the full population
- Non-sampling Error: All other errors associated with the survey results

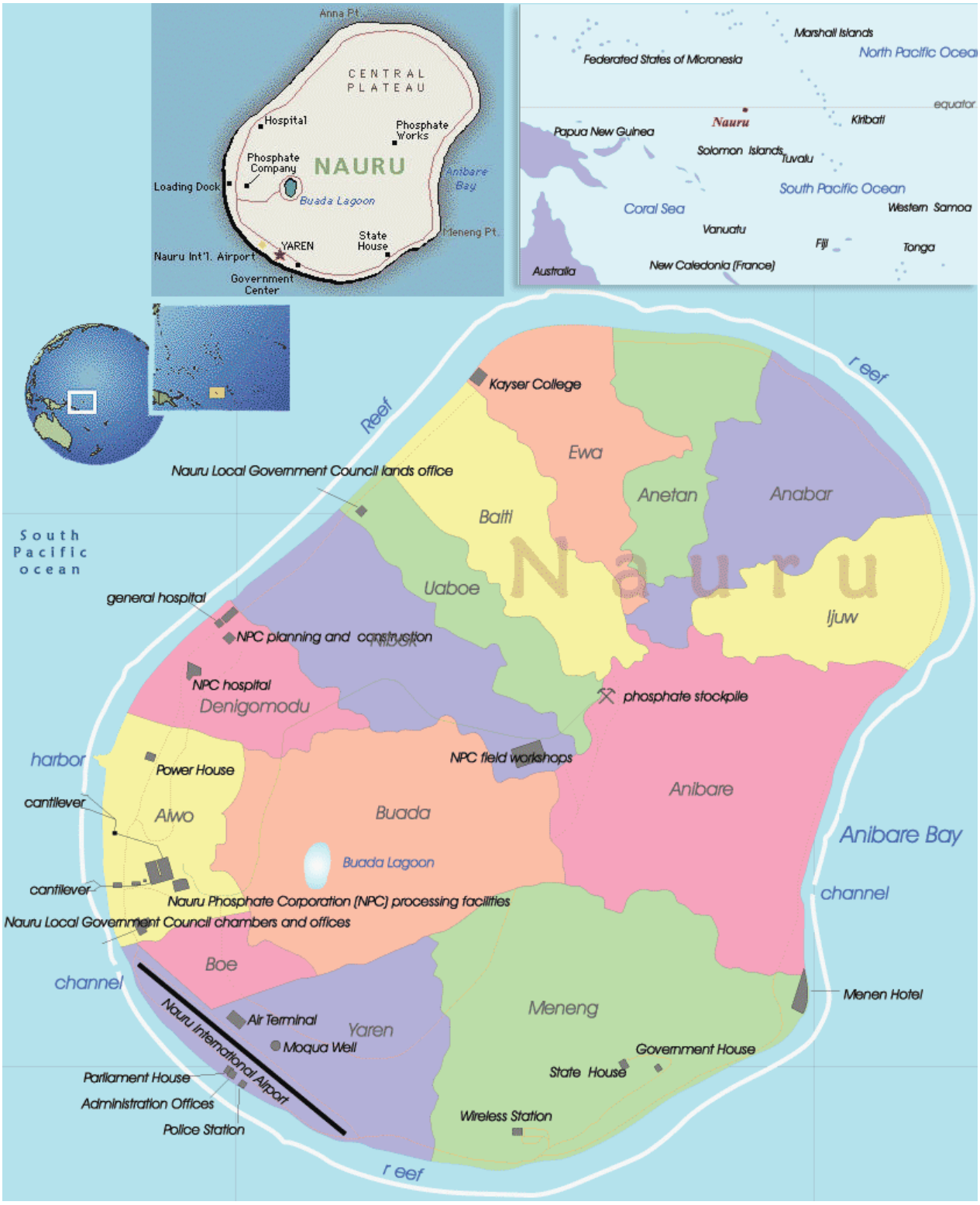
The Sampling Errors will be addressed at a later stage when the appropriate software becomes available and will be presented in this analytical report.

The Non-sampling Errors have been addressed in the methodology report.

6.2 SAMPLING ERROR

This will be provided at a later date when the appropriate software becomes available.

APPENDIX A – MAP OF NAURU



APPENDIX B – ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE TABLES

B.1: TOTAL MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT TYPE				
	Household Consumption		Other Consumption	
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases	Home Production	In-kind receipts	TOTAL
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	1,006,651	131,403	36,120	1,174,175
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	96,289	..	1,477	97,765
Clothing & Footwear	155,065	..	31	155,095
Housing & Utilities	112,536	..	517	113,053
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenance	130,984	..	1,003	131,987
Health	1,782	..	..	1,782
Transport	392,109	..	169	392,278
Communications	170,536	..	..	170,536
Recreation & Culture	112,707	..	136	112,843
Education	2,197	..	..	2,197
Restaurants & Hotels	186,359	..	24,010	210,369
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	138,450	..	2,142	140,593
TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	2,505,665	131,403	65,605	2,702,673
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
Special Events	251,345	..	..	251,345
Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	33,707	..	..	33,707
Cash Donations to households (Overseas)	689	..	..	689
Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	37,581	..	..	37,581
Donations to church	38,876	..	..	38,876
Donations to community/village	2,604	..	..	2,604
Donations to school/other	30,614	..	..	30,614
TOTAL NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	395,414	..	..	395,414
INVESTMENT & SAVING	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
House construction	1,137	..	..	1,137
House - major modifications	17,955	..	..	17,955
TOTAL INVESTMENT & SAVING	19,091	..	..	19,091
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/DISBURSEMENTS	2,920,171	131,403	65,605	3,117,179

B.2: AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT TYPE				
	Household Consumption		Other Consumption	
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases	Home Production	In-kind receipts	TOTAL
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	591	77	21	689
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	57	..	1	57
Clothing & Footwear	91	..	0	91
Housing & Utilities	66	..	0	66
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenance	77	..	1	77
Health	1	..	..	1
Transport	230	..	0	230
Communications	100	..	..	100
Recreation & Culture	66	..	0	66
Education	1	..	..	1
Restaurants & Hotels	109	..	14	123
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	81	..	1	83
TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	1,470	77	39	1,586
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
Special Events	148	..	..	148
Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	20	..	..	20
Cash Donations to households (Overseas)	0	..	..	0
Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	22	..	..	22
Donations to church	23	..	..	23
Donations to community/village	2	..	..	2
Donations to school/other	18	..	..	18
TOTAL NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	232	..	..	232
INVESTMENT & SAVING	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
House construction	1	..	..	1
House - major modifications	11	..	..	11
TOTAL INVESTMENT & SAVINGS	11	..	..	11
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/DISBURSEMENTS	1,714	77	39	1,829

B.3: AVERAGE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT TYPE				
	Household Consumption		Other Consumption	
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases	Home Production	In-kind receipts	TOTAL
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	98	13	4	114
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	9	..	0	9
Clothing & Footwear	15	..	0	15
Housing & Utilities	11	..	0	11
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenance	13	..	0	13
Health	0	..	..	0
Transport	38	..	0	38
Communications	17	..	..	17
Recreation & Culture	11	..	0	11
Education	0	..	..	0
Restaurants & Hotels	18	..	2	20
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	13	..	0	14
TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	243	13	6	263
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
Special Events	24	..	..	24
Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	3	..	..	3
Cash Donations to households (Overseas)	0	..	..	0
Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	4	..	..	4
Donations to church	4	..	..	4
Donations to community/village	0	..	..	0
Donations to school/other	3	..	..	3
TOTAL NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	38	..	..	38
INVESTMENT & SAVING	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
House construction	0	..	..	0
House - major modifications	2	..	..	2
TOTAL INVESTMENT & SAVINGS	2	..	..	2
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/DISBURSEMENTS	284	13	6	303

B.4: TOTAL WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT TYPE				
	Household Consumption		Other Consumption	
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases	Home Production	In-kind receipts	TOTAL
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	231,668	30,241	8,313	270,221
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	22,160	..	340	22,499
Clothing & Footwear	35,686	..	7	35,693
Housing & Utilities	25,899	..	119	26,018
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenance	30,144	..	231	30,375
Health	410	..	..	410
Transport	90,239	..	39	90,278
Communications	39,247	..	..	39,247
Recreation & Culture	25,938	..	31	25,969
Education	506	..	..	506
Restaurants & Hotels	42,888	..	5,526	48,414
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	31,862	..	493	32,356
TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	576,646	30,241	15,098	621,985
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
Special Events	57,844	..	..	57,844
Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	7,757	..	..	7,757
Cash Donations to households (Overseas)	159	..	..	159
Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	8,649	..	..	8,649
Donations to church	8,947	..	..	8,947
Donations to community/village	599	..	..	599
Donations to school/other	7,045	..	..	7,045
TOTAL NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	90,999	..	..	90,999
INVESTMENT & SAVING	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
House construction	262	..	..	262
House - major modifications	4,132	..	..	4,132
TOTAL INVESTMENT & SAVING	4,394	..	..	4,394
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/DISBURSEMENTS	672,039	30,241	15,098	717,378

B.5: AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT TYPE				
	Household Consumption		Other Consumption	
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases	Home Production	In-kind receipts	TOTAL
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	136	18	5	159
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	13	..	0	13
Clothing & Footwear	21	..	0	21
Housing & Utilities	15	..	0	15
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenance	18	..	0	18
Health	0	..	..	0
Transport	53	..	0	53
Communications	23	..	..	23
Recreation & Culture	15	..	0	15
Education	0	..	..	0
Restaurants & Hotels	25	..	3	28
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	19	..	0	19
TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	338	18	9	365
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
Special Events	34	..	..	34
Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	5	..	..	5
Cash Donations to households (Overseas)	0	..	..	0
Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	5	..	..	5
Donations to church	5	..	..	5
Donations to community/village	0	..	..	0
Donations to school/other	4	..	..	4
TOTAL NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	53	..	..	53
INVESTMENT & SAVING	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
House construction	0	..	..	0
House - major modifications	2	..	..	2
TOTAL INVESTMENT & SAVINGS	3	..	..	3
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/DISBURSEMENTS	394	18	9	421

B.6: AVERAGE WEEKLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENT TYPE				
	Household Consumption		Other Consumption	
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases	Home Production	In-kind receipts	TOTAL
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	23	3	1	26
Alcoholic beverages & Tobacco	2	..	0	2
Clothing & Footwear	3	..	0	3
Housing & Utilities	3	..	0	3
Furnishings, Equipment & Maintenance	3	..	0	3
Health	0	..	..	0
Transport	9	..	0	9
Communications	4	..	..	4
Recreation & Culture	3	..	0	3
Education	0	..	..	0
Restaurants & Hotels	4	..	1	5
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	3	..	0	3
TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	56	3	1	60
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
Special Events	6	..	..	6
Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	1	..	..	1
Cash Donations to households (Overseas)	0	..	..	0
Non-Cash Donations to households (in Nauru)	1	..	..	1
Donations to church	1	..	..	1
Donations to community/village	0	..	..	0
Donations to school/other	1	..	..	1
TOTAL NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	9	..	..	9
INVESTMENT & SAVING	Cash/In-kind Purchases			
House construction	0	..	..	0
House - major modifications	0	..	..	0
TOTAL INVESTMENT & SAVINGS	0	..	..	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/DISBURSEMENTS	65	3	1	70

APPENDIX C – ADDITIONAL INCOME TABLES

C.1: TOTAL MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

INCOME/RECEIPT TYPE				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Cash Income	In-kind Income	Home Produce	TOTAL
Employment Income				
Wage & Salary Income (current)	1,807,831	1,907	..	1,809,738
Wage & Salary Income (pending)	305,539	..	..	305,539
Income from non-subsistence business	83,649	..	..	83,649
Subsistence Income (Fishing)	40,639	..	..	40,639
Subsistence Income (Agriculture)	604	..	..	604
Subsistence Income (Livestock)	2,925	..	..	2,925
Subsistence Income (Other)	49,805	..	..	49,805
Home Production Consumed	..	..	56,461	56,461
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME	2,290,991	..	56,461	2,349,360
Property Income				
Home Rental	209,796	..	..	209,796
Royalties	290,477	..	..	290,477
Land Lease	99,833	..	..	99,833
Other Property Income	73,361	..	..	73,361
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	673,467	..	..	673,467
Transfer Income				
Regular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	6,630	..	..	6,630
Pensions (Old Age & Disability)	78,335	..	..	78,335
Other Transfer Income	33,666	..	..	33,666
TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME	118,632	..	..	118,632
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	3,083,090	1,907	56,461	3,141,459
IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	Cash Income	In-kind Income		
Irregular Cash Gifts (Inside Nauru)	13,332	..	..	13,332
Irregular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	2,167	..	..	2,167
Ad-hoc Home Production Received	..	78,795	..	78,795
Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received	..	71,033	..	71,033
Other Receipts	248,898	..	..	248,898
TOTAL IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	264,398	149,828	..	414,225
TOTAL INCOME AND RECEIPTS	3,347,487	151,735	56,461	3,555,684

C.2: AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

INCOME/RECEIPT TYPE				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Cash Income	In-kind Income	Home Produce	TOTAL
Employment Income				
Wage & Salary Income (current)	1,061	1	..	1,062
Wage & Salary Income (pending)	179	..	..	179
Income from non-subsistence business	49	..	..	49
Subsistence Income (Fishing)	24	..	..	24
Subsistence Income (Agriculture)	0	..	..	0
Subsistence Income (Livestock)	2	..	..	2
Subsistence Income (Other)	29	..	..	29
Home Production Consumed	..	..	33	33
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME	1,344	1	33	1,379
Property Income				
Home Rental	123	..	..	123
Royalties	170	..	..	170
Land Lease	59	..	..	59
Other Property Income	43	..	..	43
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	395	..	..	395
Transfer Income				
Regular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	4	..	..	4
Pensions (Old Age & Disability)	46	..	..	46
Other Transfer Income	20	..	..	20
TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME	70	..	..	70
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	1,809	1	33	1,844

IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	Cash Income	In-kind Income		
Irregular Cash Gifts (Inside Nauru)	8	..	..	8
Irregular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	1	..	..	1
Ad-hoc Home Production Received	..	46	..	46
Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received	..	42	..	42
Other Receipts	146	..	..	146
TOTAL IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	155	88	..	243
TOTAL INCOME AND RECEIPTS	1,964	89	33	2,087

C.3: AVERAGE PER CAPITA MONTHLY INCOME BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

INCOME/RECEIPT TYPE				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Cash Income	In-kind Income	Home Produce	TOTAL
Employment Income				
Wage & Salary Income (current)	176	0	..	176
Wage & Salary Income (pending)	30	..	..	30
Income from non-subsistence business	8	..	..	8
Subsistence Income (Fishing)	4	..	..	4
Subsistence Income (Agriculture)	0	..	..	0
Subsistence Income (Livestock)	0	..	..	0
Subsistence Income (Other)	5	..	..	5
Home Production Consumed	..	..	5	5
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME	223	0	5	228
Property Income				
Home Rental	20	..	..	20
Royalties	28	..	..	28
Land Lease	10	..	..	10
Other Property Income	7	..	..	7
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	65	..	..	65
Transfer Income				
Regular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	1	..	..	1
Pensions (Old Age & Disability)	8	..	..	8
Other Transfer Income	3	..	..	3
TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME	12	..	..	12
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	300	0	5	305
IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	Cash Income	In-kind Income		
Irregular Cash Gifts (Inside Nauru)	1	..	..	1
Irregular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	0	..	..	0
Ad-hoc Home Production Received	..	8	..	8
Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received	..	7	..	7
Other Receipts	24	..	..	24
TOTAL IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	26	15	..	40
TOTAL INCOME AND RECEIPTS	325	15	5	345

C.4: TOTAL WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

INCOME/RECEIPT TYPE				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Cash Income	In-kind Income	Home Produce	TOTAL
Employment Income				
Wage & Salary Income (current)	416,049	439	..	416,488
Wage & Salary Income (pending)	70,316	..	..	70,316
Income from non-subsistence business	19,251	..	..	19,251
Subsistence Income (Fishing)	9,352	..	..	9,352
Subsistence Income (Agriculture)	139	..	..	139
Subsistence Income (Livestock)	673	..	..	673
Subsistence Income (Other)	11,462	..	..	11,462
Home Production Consumed	..	..	12,994	12,994
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME	527,242	..	12,994	540,675
Property Income				
Home Rental	48,282	..	..	48,282
Royalties	66,849	..	..	66,849
Land Lease	22,975	..	..	22,975
Other Property Income	16,883	..	..	16,883
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	154,990	..	..	154,990
Transfer Income				
Regular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	1,526	..	..	1,526
Pensions (Old Age & Disability)	18,028	..	..	18,028
Other Transfer Income	7,748	..	..	7,748
TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME	27,302	..	..	27,302
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	709,533	439	12,994	722,966
IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	Cash Income	In-kind Income		
Irregular Cash Gifts (Inside Nauru)	3,068	..	..	3,068
Irregular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	499	..	..	499
Ad-hoc Home Production Received	..	18,134	..	18,134
Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received	..	16,347	..	16,347
Other Receipts	57,281	..	..	57,281
TOTAL IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	60,848	34,481	..	95,329
TOTAL INCOME AND RECEIPTS	770,381	34,920	12,994	818,294

C.5: AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

INCOME/RECEIPT TYPE				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Cash Income	In-kind Income	Home Produce	TOTAL
Employment Income				
Wage & Salary Income (current)	244	0	..	244
Wage & Salary Income (pending)	41	..	..	41
Income from non-subsistence business	11	..	..	11
Subsistence Income (Fishing)	5	..	..	5
Subsistence Income (Agriculture)	0	..	..	0
Subsistence Income (Livestock)	0	..	..	0
Subsistence Income (Other)	7	..	..	7
Home Production Consumed	..	..	8	8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME	309	0	8	317
Property Income				
Home Rental	28	..	..	28
Royalties	39	..	..	39
Land Lease	13	..	..	13
Other Property Income	10	..	..	10
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	91	..	..	91
Transfer Income				
Regular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	1	..	..	1
Pensions (Old Age & Disability)	11	..	..	11
Other Transfer Income	5	..	..	5
TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME	16	..	..	16
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	416	0	8	424
IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	Cash Income	In-kind Income		
Irregular Cash Gifts (Inside Nauru)	2	..	..	2
Irregular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	0	..	..	0
Ad-hoc Home Production Received	..	11	..	11
Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received	..	10	..	10
Other Receipts	34	..	..	34
TOTAL IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	36	20	..	56
TOTAL INCOME AND RECEIPTS	452	20	8	480

C.6: AVERAGE WEEKLY PER CAPITA INCOME BY CATEGORY AND TYPE (AUD)

INCOME/RECEIPT TYPE				
HOUSEHOLD INCOME	Cash Income	In-kind Income	Home Produce	TOTAL
Employment Income				
Wage & Salary Income (current)	40	0	..	40
Wage & Salary Income (pending)	7	..	..	7
Income from non-subsistence business	2	..	..	2
Subsistence Income (Fishing)	1	..	..	1
Subsistence Income (Agriculture)	0	..	..	0
Subsistence Income (Livestock)	0	..	..	0
Subsistence Income (Other)	1	..	..	1
Home Production Consumed	..	..	1	1
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME	51	0	1	53
Property Income				
Home Rental	5	..	..	5
Royalties	6	..	..	6
Land Lease	2	..	..	2
Other Property Income	2	..	..	2
TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME	15	..	..	15
Transfer Income				
Regular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	0	..	..	0
Pensions (Old Age & Disability)	2	..	..	2
Other Transfer Income	1	..	..	1
TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME	3	..	..	3
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	69	0	1	70
IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	Cash Income	In-kind Income		
Irregular Cash Gifts (Inside Nauru)	0	..	..	0
Irregular Cash Gifts (Overseas)	0	..	..	0
Ad-hoc Home Production Received	..	2	..	2
Ad-hoc Bought Goods Received	..	2	..	2
Other Receipts	6	..	..	6
TOTAL IRREGULAR GIFTS & OTHER RECEIPTS	6	3	..	9
TOTAL INCOME AND RECEIPTS	75	3	1	80