

A vertical collage of images showing Nauru people, including children and adults, in various settings. The collage is partially obscured by the title bars.

2002 Nauru Census Main Report

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Demographic Profile of the Republic of Nauru, 1992 - 2002

NAURU



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY

Demography/Population Programme

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NAURU BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2002 Nauru Census Main Report

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**Demographic Profile of the Republic of Nauru,
1992-2002**

NAURU

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PART 1

REPUBLIC OF NAURU

NAURU BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

2002 Nauru Census Main Report



This report was prepared by Mr Ipia Gadabu, Acting Assistant Government Statistician, with the assistance of Mr Arthur Jorari, Population Specialist, and Dr Gerald Haberkorn, Demographer, both from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) in Noumea, and Mr Andreas Demmke, consultant to SPC. SPC wishes to acknowledge the very generous financial assistance provided by the Australian Government through AusAID, in the form of its ongoing contribution to SPC programme activities. SPC also appreciates receipt of two special grants to its Demography/Population Programme, to provide technical assistance supporting Nauru census activities; these grants facilitated technical advisory and training missions of SPC staff to Nauru, two professional attachments to SPC of the Nauru Acting Assistant Government Statistician, and the recruitment of a consultant to assist with the Nauru demographic analysis and report.

PREFACE

I wish to thank everyone involved in the census for their much valued and tireless efforts in this important undertaking. Firstly the people of Nauru for their support and cooperation, in lending their time and patience to have their say for the potential benefits of being able to plan ahead for themselves as well as their children. The inherent belief by any person in a position of caring about someone or some people is the single most important drive in the success of this census. In this period of hardship the resilience shown by the people of Nauru should be commended, and hopefully this analysis, and any future studies based upon its results, will do them justice.

I wish to acknowledge the Australian Government's aid agency, AusAID, for generously providing the funding for this census. Without their ready support the census would likely have not taken place at this opportune time. The collaboration between SPC and AusAID is respectively acknowledged. I further acknowledge SPC's expert role in paving the way towards the conclusion of this report. The Bureau of Statistics fully acknowledges that the technical expertise provided and the continuous assistance received have been extremely valuable.

I wish to thank the staff of the SPC Demography/Population Programme in Noumea: its former demographer, Dr Christine McMurray, for her important and valuable role and support in getting everything in motion up to the end of enumeration prior to her departing office, and also its current demographer, Dr Gerald Haberkorn (with whom, along with Mr Andreas Demmke, SPC's former population specialist, I had the pleasure of working in the production of the Nauru population profile, based on the 1992 census), for his continued drive in pushing for a final product. In mentioning Mr Demmke, I wish to further acknowledge his expert assistance in providing the demographic analysis embodied in this report. His work is the culmination of a complete report never previously achieved.

I am also very thankful for the assistance of SPC's population specialist, Mr Arthur Jorari, who became the primary link in the transition from the former to the current demographer, and who provided continued assistance and skills transfer throughout the entire census process. Without his expertise and input, the final aim for Census 2002 would still be long in the making.

In closing, I wish to thank the census staff for the teamwork shown throughout the enumeration and their dedication – without it, the exercise would not have been as successful. And lastly my staff in the Bureau of Statistics, who have managed to overcome numerous obstacles and personal hardships during the census undertaking, of which I am deeply humbled.

Iyia Gadabu

Acting Assistant Government Statistician

1. INTRODUCTION

'Many changes had occurred in Nauru since the heydays of the phosphate industry. The 1980s had been a period of strong economic growth, and the population of Nauru had experienced prosperity that was well documented (Nauru at that time enjoyed one of the highest incomes per capita in the world).'

Nauru National Population Census, April 1992

On 23 September 2002, the fourth local national population census was held amidst the increasing hardship and difficulties of the people of Nauru. Unlike in 1992, this census was funded by the aid branch of the Australian Government, AusAID, under a memorandum of understanding with SPC in Noumea.

It was decided from the high annual growth rate in 1992 that a population census may be necessary to assess the visibly growing population during 1997; however, attempts to hold a national census at that time did not reach high-priority status. In 2001 it became evident that a socio-economic reassessment of Nauru's position in view of the noticeable economic shift should be placed in high priority.

The need for a national census became obvious to the Census Office (Bureau of Statistics) during 1997 when a memo was submitted to government officials proposing the need for a national census in an attempt to update old socio-economic figures. The then Acting Director of the Bureau of Statistics and his predecessor shared a similar view: that the 'heydays' and 'prosperity' were nearing their end. This may not have been apparent, as it took until almost mid-2001 for the current Acting Government Statistician to receive instructions to prepare planning for a national census targeted for 2002.

It has been repeatedly said that for adequate planning at the national level, information about the characteristics of the society is required. With such information, potential impacts can be forecast and policies can be designed for the improvement and benefit of society. Without it, the people, national planners and leaders will inevitably face uncertainties.

The 1992 census hinted at the shift in distribution and socio-economic situation of the people due to the steadily falling economy that resulted from the depletion of phosphate resources after 1990.

This analysis is based upon the census that took place on 23 September 2002. It aims to give detailed information about the characteristics and living conditions of the people of Nauru and will form the basis of socio-economic strategies for planning and policy-making for effective development concerning the continued future of Nauru.

1.1 Administrative framework

The Census Office

The Bureau of Statistics was established in 1994. Under the Bureau of Statistics Act 1994, the Bureau was authorised to perform the functions surrounding censuses and survey-type undertakings. For the 2002 census, the Bureau was also known as the Census Office.

With former census activities undertaken by the Department of Island Economic Development (IED; formerly Island Development and Industry), the 2002 census was the first census run by the Bureau of Statistics and its current staff. It was a privileged learning experience for all.

Staffing and recruitment

The recruitment of external personnel was somewhat restricted due to time and financial constraints. To address this issue, the Census Office invited any staff from the public service who had past census experience to apply. Recruits were mainly from the public service and teachers. Overall, 15 supervisors and 60 enumerators were hired.

The area requiring the most staff resources was 'Location', which contained 103 housing blocks. Each block contained eight units or flats, with each of these enumerated as one household unless otherwise stated by the occupants. As well as these 103 blocks there were just under 20 ruins, bringing the total to over 600 habitable houses. The added problem of people speaking different languages housed randomly throughout Location meant recruiting enumerators who could speak various languages.

Census laws and regulations

The census was conducted under the Census Act 1976, according to the provisions set by the minister responsible. The act provides for the legal taking of censuses and provides the Census Office with the authority to ask questions of the residents of Nauru. The act also gives the minister the power to make appropriate regulations relating to the census.

1.2 Mapping and listing operations

Mapping and listing were part of the preparations completed before the enumeration phase on 23 September. Two Census Office staff did preliminary household listings and mapping over a period of two weeks during early 2001, and then again during February 2002 due to a housing construction scheme that had been undertaken jointly by the Taiwan and Nauruan governments, and repatriation of housing formerly occupied by foreign workers. Mapping and listing operations proved very time-consuming in Location due to communication problems with the many different ethnic communities residing in the area. At the same time, the most recent maps (1992) were acquired from the Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation (NRC) and updated.

Mapping

The Office of Lands and Survey was the obvious first choice to provide maps. Unfortunately the size and scale of their maps made it impossible to create copies with existing copy machines on the island. This led to the second option of approaching NRC, who provided their most recent maps using some of the latest technology available. Throughout the census preparation and up until the day before enumeration, NRC provided the necessary expertise with census maps and production, incorporating rough locations of new houses.

Each district was divided into four or five enumeration areas (EAs), depending on the number of houses. Each enumerator was required to enumerate 10–14 houses. The recruitment of specific staff for Location meant further improvising because of the language barriers mentioned earlier, which required good and constant communication between each enumerator and his/her supervisor. Realising the challenges and time involved in maintaining such ongoing coordination and communication, it was decided to place a second supervisor in this area. The SPC demographer, Dr Chris McMurray, volunteered to assist in Location.

By enumeration day, all enumerators were provided with a map of their respective areas, with demarcations incorporating any changes they themselves had previously made. Each supervisor was provided with copies of the enumerator maps of the area they were supervising.

Household listing

As mentioned above, preliminary household listings were completed during the preparation stages. These listings were compared to the maps for credibility. Updating at a later time meant only minor changes were necessary during the first visit by the enumerators on 22 September. On each occasion, it took census staff around two weeks to complete these tasks. The actual process of allocating EAs within districts, and then listing the respective household heads, was important to prevent double-counting – of which, incidentally, no cases were reported.

The questionnaire

The questionnaire was based on the Pacific Islands Model Population and Housing Census Form and the 1992 census, and comprised two parts: a set of household questions, asked only of the head of household, and an individual questionnaire, administered to each household member. Unlike the previous census, which consisted of a separate household form plus two separate individual forms for Nauruans and non-Nauruans, the 2002 questionnaire consisted of only one form separated into different parts and sections. Instructions (and skips) were designed in such a way as to easily guide individuals through all relevant questions. As with the previous census form, the questionnaire was divided into thematic sections targeting specific characteristics.

The questionnaire cover recorded various identifiers: district name, enumeration area, house number, number of households (family units) residing, total number of residents, gender, and whether siblings of the head of the house were also recorded. The second page, representing a summary page, listed every individual residing within the house. This list was taken by the enumerator on the first visit, on the eve of census night.

The first part of the census questionnaire focused on housing-related questions. It was administered only once in each household, with questions usually asked of the household head. The household form asked the same range of questions as those covered in the 1992 census, relating to type of housing, structure of outer walls, water supply sources and storage, toilet and cooking facilities, lighting, construction materials and subsistence-type activities.

The second part of the census questionnaire focused on individual questions covering all household members. This section was based on the 1992 questions, with notable differences being the exclusion of income-level questions and the expansion of fertility and mortality questions. As in 1992, a problem emerged during questionnaire design regarding the question of who or what should determine a 'Nauruan'. Unlike the 1992 census, where the emphasis was on blood ties, the issue of naturalisation and citizenship through the sale of passports seriously complicated matters in 2002. To resolve this issue, it was decided to apply two filtering processes: Stage 1 identified persons with tribal heritage through manual editing, and Stage 2 identified persons of Nauruan nationality and citizenship through designed skips in the questionnaire that were incorporated in the data-processing programming.

1.3 Publicity and training

Publicity

Publicity played an important role in the census operation. In order for any census to be successful, widespread publicity has to be achieved. The aim of every publicity campaign of this nature is twofold: to raise public awareness, and to educate. On an island as small as Nauru, such a campaign was organised with relative ease.

The Census Office decided to rely on three means of communication, which were also used for the 1992 census. The first was to publish a teachers' manual containing the most basic information about the census, its application and its importance to planners and governments. This manual was a modified version of the 1992 teachers' manual. The purpose was to incorporate census awareness into the school curriculum. The second means of communication was using radio and television to broadcast the message. The third was through the local medium known as the 'coconut wireless' or word of mouth, and depended entirely on the success of the former two and on census staff. Publicity was done during the training, with a crew from Nauru Television sent to cover two days of the training. On these two occasions selected participants of the census-training workshop were interviewed, and a prepared speech was given by the Acting Assistant Government Statistician describing the importance of the census and the benefits to the people in terms of future planning.

Unfortunately it was not possible to achieve the same scale of publicity enjoyed during the 1992 census. Although enumerators reported that none of the houses enumerated was ignorant that a census was being conducted, the fact remains that messages conveyed over the radio and television did not reach everybody as expected. It was found that households located in

the northern part of the island did not receive radio or television transmission due to poor infrastructure. This situation contributed to some tension and hostilities during the enumeration phase, as well as disinterest and in some cases the temporary disappearance of entire listed households. Despite these obstacles, overall non-response was very low.

Training

Training of census supervisors and enumerators was conducted jointly with the assistance of the former SPC demographer, Dr McMurray. The training took approximately two weeks (including listing and training of additional enumerator assistants) to ensure all aspects were adequately covered. The sessions comprised three days of lectures, one half-day of field testing the questionnaire, five days of listing and two extra days of training enumerator assistants due to late staff withdrawals. Sundays were days off. Due to the length of the questionnaire, the group was pressed to cover everything adequately.

The same training manual was provided for each recruit and the questions were addressed one by one, followed by thorough discussions of the topics covered. With everyone exposed to the same training, supervisors were selected for their demonstrated initiative and their general understanding of the questionnaire, as well as for previous census experience.

Census

Census night was Monday 23 September 2002. The first stage of enumeration began the day before. This was known as the *first visit*, where enumerators visited each house within their allocated EA and listed every individual living within the house. The first visit also allowed enumerators to make changes to existing maps and household lists if required. Any changes to the maps were handed to NRC, who made the necessary alterations. The Census Office and the respective supervisor updated their own lists where necessary.

During enumeration, each enumerator kept track of enumerated households using their maps and household listing, or field control sheets. Each supervisor was provided with a control sheet identical to the field control sheets, and maps that he/she was required to check for consistency. Once they completed work in their respective EA, the enumerators were required to hand in all forms to their supervisor, who subsequently checked for completeness and quality of the information provided, returning any unsatisfactory form(s) to the enumerator for re-enumeration. All these operations were coordinated by the Acting Government Statistician, who visited each supervisor during the field operations.

Once all forms had been quality-checked by the respective supervisors, they were submitted to the Census Office together with field control sheets and a summarised control sheet. The control sheets were collected and entered into a computer, and a provisional count of the population was made.

1.4 Data processing

Data processing covers coding of questionnaires, data entry, data edits and tabulation of results.

Coding, data entry and editing

Coding took longer than expected when the Census Office found that more quality-control checks were required before coding could take place and that a large number of forms still required attention. While these quality-control checks were supposed to have been done by the supervisors in the field, the Census Office decided to review all census forms before commencing the coding. This process took approximately three months, before actual data processing could begin.

The amount of additional time required to recheck the quality of every census form meant that data processing fell behind schedule. The Census Office had to improvise, with a little pressure from external stakeholders, and coding, in conjunction with data entry, began after recruiting two additional data entry personnel. All four Census Office staff became actively involved with coding, with one staff member alternating between coding and data entry, depending on which process was dropping behind schedule. In the end, the whole process took almost two months to complete.

Prior to commencing data entry, the Census Office had to familiarise itself with the data entry processing system. For this purpose, SPC's Demography/Population Programme was invited to lend assistance. Two office staff were appointed to work with Mr Arthur Jorari, SPC Population Specialist, who began by revising their skills for the data processing software that had been introduced by Dr McMurray. This training attachment took two weeks to complete. Data entry was undertaken using the 2.3 version of the US Census Bureau's census and surveying processing software, or CSPro2.3. This version was later updated to CSPro2.4, and all data were transferred accordingly.

Technical assistance for data editing was provided by Mr Jorari over a two-week period. While most edits were completed during this period, it was discovered that some batches of questionnaires had not been entered during the initial data capturing. Therefore, batch-edit application had to be regenerated. This process was frequently interrupted by power outages prevailing at the time, which delayed data processing considerably and also required much longer periods of technical support to the two Nauru data processing staff via phone or email (when available).

Tabulation

The advantage of using CPro was that the same package used for data entry and edits could also be used for producing different types of tabulations, including complex cross-tabulations, and that former problems associated with using separate software packages to perform different tasks were eliminated. Tables were created using CPro2.4 during a short-term professional attachment by the Acting Assistant Government Statistician in Noumea, in collaboration with colleagues from SPC's Demography/Population Programme.

2. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Nauru is a coral island located in the central Pacific, 60 km south of the equator. It belongs to the region of Micronesia and its nearest neighbour is Banaba (Ocean Island) in the Republic of Kiribati, 330 km to the east. Nauru is bordered to the south-west by the Solomon Islands and to the north and north-west by the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia. Its total land area is 21.1 square km. Nauru is 6 km in length (from the north-east to the south-west) and 4 km in width (from the north-west to the south-east), and its circumference measures 19 km.

Nauru's population and environment are largely, if not entirely, affected by its phosphate deposits. The country consists of one main island, divided into 14 small districts of various sizes and varying numbers of inhabitants. Due to phosphate mining, at least three-quarters of the island is deemed uninhabitable and unsuitable for any kind of livelihood. In general, the distribution of the population is effected by the situation of businesses and commerce. Therefore, most people are distributed along the southern part of the island because of its accessibility to shopping centres and employment bodies. The two main employers are situated in the southern parts of Nauru: the Nauru Phosphate Corporation and the public service sector. The Nauru Phosphate Corporation's main office is based in the district of Aiwo, which explains the Location settlement being located in Denigomodu, the neighbouring district of Aiwo.

2.1 Size

The population size of Nauru, like that of all countries, holds a very important position in the consideration of policies. Like most islands of Micronesia, land will always play a key role in policy development for both social and economic matters. In Nauru's case, the mining industry has played a major part in rendering approximately three-quarters of the 21 square km of land mass uninhabitable. Current policies surrounding the rehabilitation of this wasteland have not yet been realised despite the establishment of NRC in 1999.

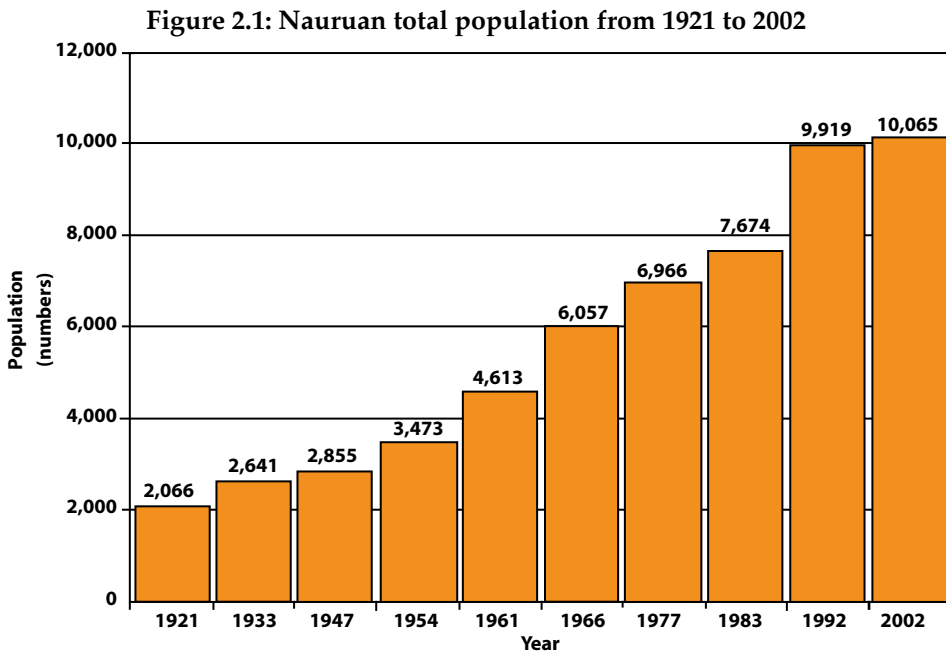
The impact of this issue is becoming evident with the increasing number of land disputes being registered in court each year. A number of causes may be responsible for this, but one important indication is the increase in crude population density. The absence of accurate estimates of land use and availability of land has meant that total land mass has been consistently used in calculating crude population density. When the current population is divided by what arable land is still available to be inhabited, the population density should realistically be higher. Therefore, coupling the latest in land use figures and population figures is important in portraying a more accurate account of some aspects of the living conditions in Nauru.

The total population of the Republic of Nauru as enumerated on 23 September 2002 stands at 10,065 people: 5,136 males and 4,929 females. As the 2002 census was a *de facto* count, this number includes all persons present on census night in Nauru. It is made up of 9,872 permanent

residents and 193 short-term visitors, tourists and temporary contract workers (non-residents). It excludes residents away from Nauru at the time of the census (even if they intended to be away only for a short time). The Nauru resident population in 2002 consists of 7,572 indigenous Nauruans and 2,300 non-Nauruans, mainly I-Kiribati, Tuvaluan and Chinese (Figure 2.3).

2.2 Growth

The population count reflects an increase of only 146 people from the 1992 census (which counted the total population as 9,919). Figure 2.1 illustrates Nauru’s population growth from 1921 to 2002, highlighting two distinct developments: a continuous increase from the 1920s, reaching almost 10,000 people in 1992, and population growth almost coming to a standstill since the early 1990s, as reflected in the net increase of just 146 people over 10 years.



This modest net increase of 146 residents between 1992 and 2002 translates into an annual overall population growth rate of just 0.14% – by far the lowest rate since the first census was taken in Nauru in 1921. The Nauruan population component, in contrast, increased at a slightly higher rate of 1%, with 7,572 residents claiming to be Nauruans compared to 6,831 people in 1992.

This modest rate of annual growth represents a serious change from the high population growth experienced during the 1950s and 1960s, with even the 1980s witnessing annual growth well in excess of 3%. To what extent this recent turnaround has been shaped by changes in fertility, mortality and migration is the subject of a more detailed demographic analysis, presented in Part 2 of this report.

Figure 2.2 and Table 2.1 further illustrate the size of the population since 1921. It is evident that since 1951, after Nauru recovered from World War II and celebrated its second Angam Day, the population continuously increased over the years.

Figure 2.2: Cumulative population growth 1921–2002

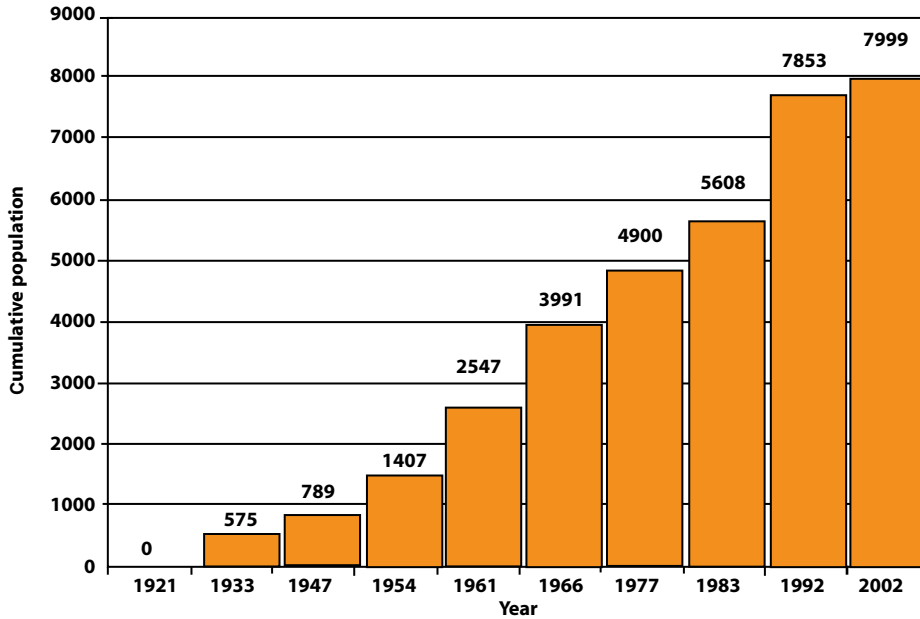


Table 2.1: Population growth during the intercensal periods

Intercensal period	Interval (years)	Pop. at T1 (P1)	Pop. at T2 (P2)	Population growth			Doubling time (years)
				Absolute	Relative (%)	Annual (r) (%)	
1921–1933	12.33	2,066	2,641	575	27.8	2.26	31
1933–1947	14.00	2,641	2,855	214	8.1	0.58	121
1947–1954	7.00	2,855	3,473	618	21.6	3.09	23
1954–1961	7.00	3,473	4,613	1,140	32.8	4.69	15
1961–1966	5.00	4,613	6,057	1,444	31.3	6.26	11
1966–1977	10.56	6,057	6,966	909	15.0	1.42	49
1977–1983	6.30	6,966	7,674	708	10.2	1.61	43
1983–1992	8.93	7,674	9,919	2,245	29.3	3.28	21
1992–2002	10.43	9,919	10,065	146	1.5	0.14	496

2.3 Density and distribution

The modest overall population growth led to a small increase in Nauru’s population density between 1992 and 2002, from 472 to 479 people per square kilometre.

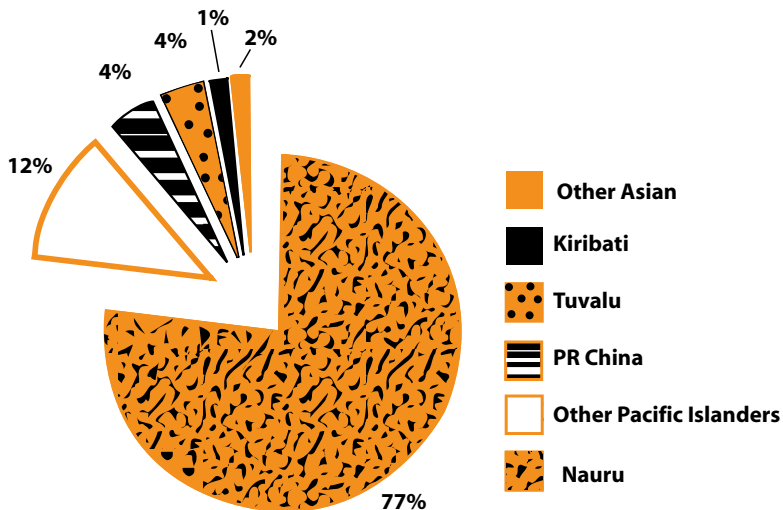
While population distribution varies somewhat between districts, showing some signs of inter-district mobility, there have been few marked changes in overall population distribution between 1992 and 2002; this suggests that people largely live in the same areas they occupied in 1992. The most noticeable changes have occurred in Aiwo, Anibare and Nibok (Table 2.2). Aiwo’s population has increased by some 20%, which is largely the result of many indigenous landowners returning there to establish residence following the repatriation of settlement areas formerly designated to the mining corporation’s expatriate staff. The remote community of Anibare shows a 40% population increase, from 165 to 232 residents. Nibok, on the other hand, lost just under 20% of its population during the same period.

The area known as Location, which provides housing for mining company and government expatriate workers, represents almost 24% of the total population in 2002 – a similar proportion to 1992. And as in 1992, Meneng still represents the largest Nauruan community on the island, comprising 13% of Nauru’s resident population – a slight decrease from its 14% 10 years earlier.

Table 2.2: Population by district in 1992 and 2002

District	1992		2002	
	Total	Proportion of total population (%)	Total	Proportion of total population (%)
Yaren	672	6.8	632	6.3
Boe	750	7.6	731	7.3
Aiwo	874	8.8	1,051	10.4
Buada	661	6.7	673	6.7
Denig	325	3.3	292	2.9
Nibok	577	5.8	479	4.8
Uaboe	447	4.5	386	3.8
Baitsi	450	4.5	443	4.4
Ewa	355	3.6	397	3.9
Anetan	427	4.3	498	4.9
Anabar	320	3.2	378	3.8
Ijuw	206	2.1	169	1.7
Anibare	165	1.7	232	2.3
Meneng	1,389	14.0	1,323	13.1
Location	2,301	23.2	2,381	23.7
Total	9,919	100.0	10,065	100.0

Figure 2.3: Resident population by nationality, 2002



2.4 Age and sex

The resident population in 2002 consists of 5,040 males and 4,832 females. A higher presence of males (+208) than females translates into a sex ratio of 104, which means there are 104 males for every 100 females. The sex ratio for the Nauruan population in 2002 stands at 101, with about equal numbers of males (3,807) and females (3,765). The non-Nauruan population, in contrast, comprises more males (1,233) than females (1,067), reflected in a sex ratio of 116 (Table 2.3).

Because the proportion of the population aged 0–14 has decreased since 1992 and the proportion of the working-age population (15–59) has increased (Table 2.4), the median age of Nauru’s resident population has increased by 1.6 years since 1992, from 19.1 to 20.7 years. This means that half of the resident population is younger and half is older than 20.7 years.

The median age of the Nauruan population was and still is much lower than that of the non-Nauruan population. The difference is almost 14 years. The Nauruan median age increased from 15.9 to 18.5 years, and the median age of the non-Nauruan population increased from 29.6 to 32.2 years during the intercensal period 1992–2002.

Table 2.3: Population by median age, dependency and sex ratio, 1992 and 2002

	Population size		Median age		Dependency ratio		Sex ratio	
	1992	2002	1992	2002	1992	2002	1992	2002
Total population	9,919	10,065	19.4	20.7	82.7	69.8	105	104
Resident population	9,600	9,872	19.1	20.7	84.1	69.7	106	104
Nauruans	6,831	7,572	15.9	18.5	103.2	77.8	102	101
Non-Nauruans	2,769	2,300	29.6	32.2	49.3	47.5	115	116

The difference in the median age of the different population groups is the result of their different population structures. While more than 40% of the Nauruan population is younger than 15 years, this percentage is only 28% in the non-Nauruan population. While only 56% of the Nauruan population is in the working ages 15–59, this percentage is almost 68% in the non-Nauruan population. The percentage of the population older than 60 years is, with just over 2% of the Nauruan population, very low, and it is not much higher (3.9%) for the non-Nauruan population.

A common way to describe a population’s age structure is via the so-called dependency ratio, which compares the economically dependent component of a country’s population to its productive component. This is conventionally expressed as the ratio of the young (0–14) plus the old (60+), to the population of working age (15–59). The dependency ratio of Nauru’s resident population is 70: this means that for every 100 people of working age, there are 70

people of dependent age (Table 2.3). This dependency ratio has decreased since the 1992 census, when it was 84:1.

The dependency ratio of the Nauruan population decreased from 103 in 1992 to 78 in 2002, while the dependency ratio of the non-Nauruan population remained just under 50.

Table 2.4: Population by broad age groups (percentage distribution), 1992 and 2002

	0–14		15–59		60+	
	1992	2002	1992	2002	1992	2002
Total population	42.5	38.5	54.7	58.9	2.8	2.6
Resident population	42.9	38.5	54.3	58.9	2.8	2.6
Nauruans	48.1	41.6	49.2	56.2	2.7	2.2
Non-Nauruans	30.2	28.3	67.0	67.8	2.8	3.9

A population pyramid (Figures 2.4–2.6) shows the number of males and females in five-year age groups, starting with the youngest age group at the bottom and increasing with age towards the top of the pyramid. The number of males is depicted on the left side of the pyramid and the number of females on the right.

A distinctive feature of the Nauru resident population pyramid is the smaller base featuring the youngest age group (0–4 years) compared to 5–9-year-olds. Such a pattern is usually indicative of a recent decline in fertility, as will be shown in the detailed demographic analysis in Part 2. The age structure of the non-Nauruan population is distinctively different from the Nauruan population, featuring a much smaller proportion of children and 15–29-year-olds and highlighting the predominance of people of prime working age.

Figure 2.4: Population pyramid, total population, 2002

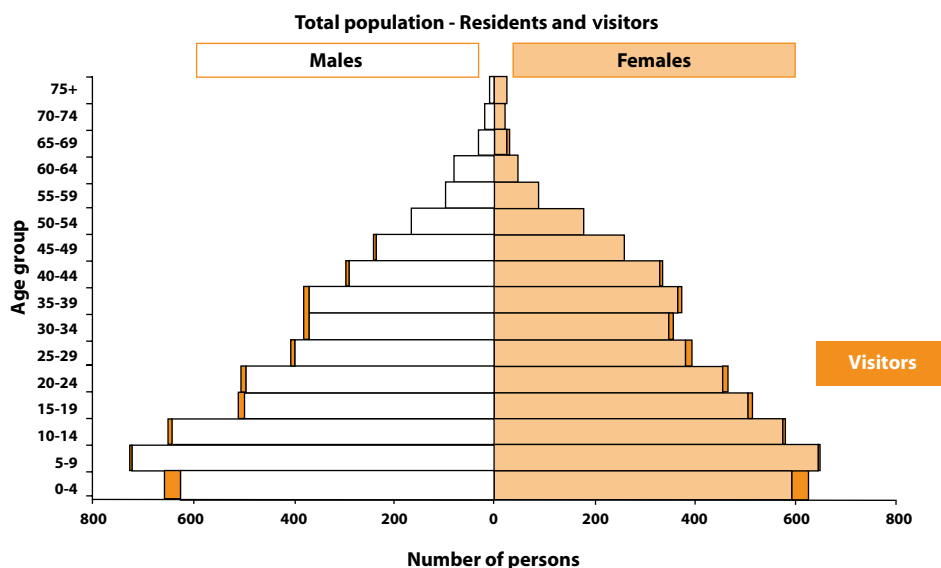


Figure 2.5: Population pyramid, Nauruan population, 2002

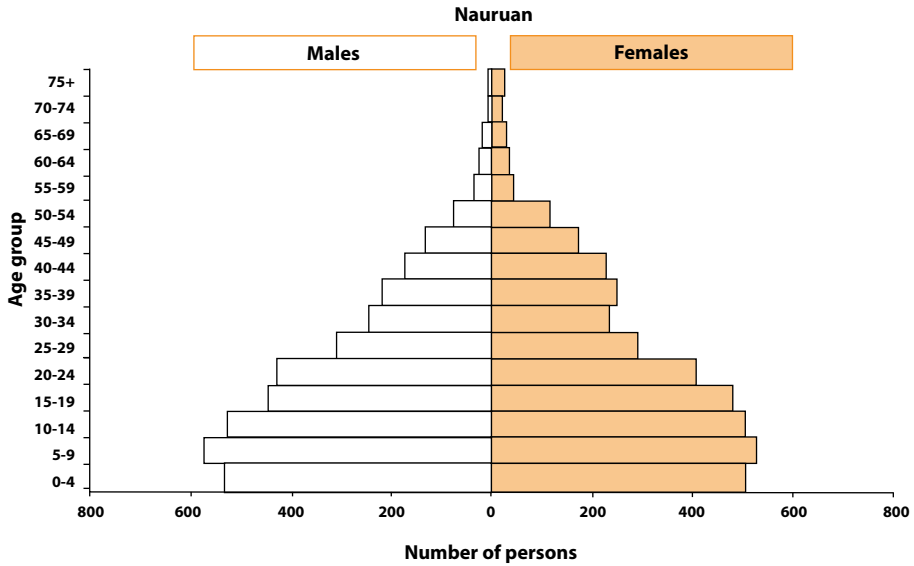
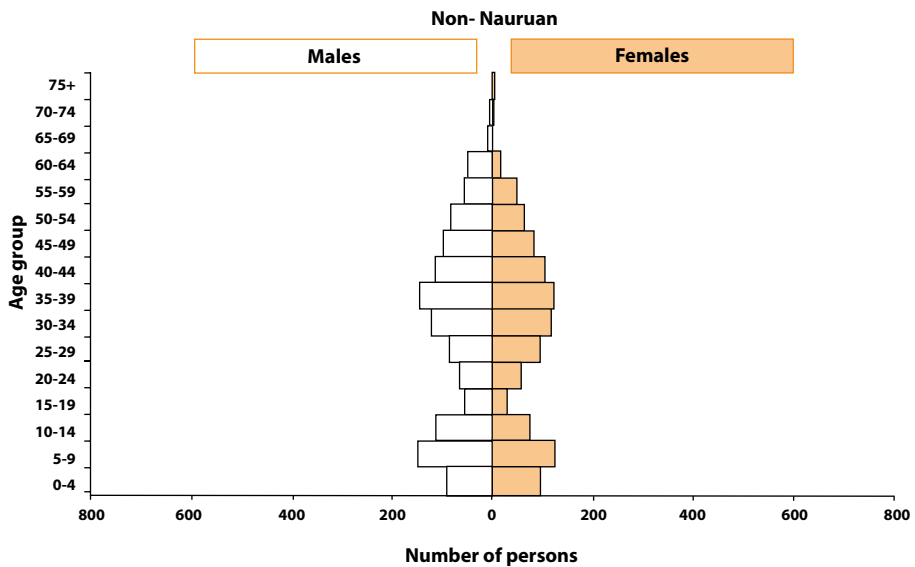


Figure 2.6: Population pyramid, non-Nauruan population, 2002



2.5 Marital status

At the time of the 2002 census, 52% of Nauruans 15 years and older were either married (48%) or living in a *de facto* relationship (4%), with these proportions applying near equally to men and women (Table 2.5). A more pronounced contrast between males and females, however, appears across all other marital status categories:

- A slightly higher proportion of men (41.9%) than women (37.9%) appears in the *never married* category.
- Although divorce/separation affects less than 3% of Nauruans aged 15 years and older, there are more divorced/separated women (N=78) than men (N=49).
- An even more pronounced gender imbalance emerges amongst widows and widowers, with women (N=144) outnumbering men (N=50) at a ratio of 3:1 – the result of both higher life expectancy for women and a greater propensity for widowers than widows to remarry.

Table 2.5: Nauruan population 15 years and over by marital status and sex

Marital status	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	4,460		2,191		2,269	
Never married	1,779	39.9	918	41.9	861	37.9
Now married	2,155	48.3	1,078	49.2	1,077	47.5
De facto	183	4.1	87	4.0	96	4.2
Now divorced	42	0.9	17	0.8	25	1.1
Now separated	85	1.9	32	1.5	53	2.3
Now widowed	194	4.3	50	2.3	144	6.3
<i>Not stated</i>	22	0.5	9	0.4	13	0.6

2.6 Religion

A question on religion was included in the 2002 census questionnaire. While it was asked of all respondents, answering this question was not compulsory. Some care with interpretation is advisable, as the recorded religion of a respondent is the religion stated by the head of the household during the census interview, which may not be the same as the church/sect that each and every household member usually attends. That is, heads of households often report *all* household members as belonging to the church/sect he or she belongs to him- or herself.

Forty-five per cent of the Nauruan population report that they are members of the Nauru Congregational Church, with followers of the Roman Catholic faith and members of the Nauru Independent Church accounting for a further 35.6% and 13.5% respectively (Table 2.6). Only 11 Nauruans claim not to follow any religion (0.1% of the population), compared to 18% of non-Nauruan residents, of which the vast majority (42.6%) claim to adhere to other religions or to the Roman Catholic faith (25.8%).

Table 2.6: Population by religion and citizenship

Religion	Total		Nauru citizen		Other citizen*	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	10,063	100.0	7,572	100.0	2,491	100.0
Nauru Congregational	3,563	35.4	3,406	45.0	157	6.3
Roman Catholic	3,342	33.2	2,699	35.6	643	25.8
Nauru Independent	1,049	10.4	1,019	13.5	30	1.2
Other	1,417	14.1	355	4.7	1,062	42.6
No religion	456	4.5	11	0.1	445	17.9
<i>Not stated</i>	238	2.4	82	1.1	156	6.3

* Excludes those with citizenship 'not stated'.

3. EDUCATION

The 1992 and 2002 censuses collected detailed information on education characteristics of members of the population aged five years and over; they also collected detailed information on the labour force participation and economic activity of the population 16 years and older. Both education and economic activity questions were asked only of the indigenous Nauruan population.

Census questions on education focused on current school attendance, the highest level of formal education attained, qualifications achieved and languages spoken. Overall, the 2002 census questionnaire contained 15 questions on education and two questions on language spoken, directly comparable to the 1992 census questions on education. The focus of this section is on describing school attendance, highest level of educational attainment achieved, highest qualifications obtained, age of leaving formal education and main languages spoken. The Nauru 2002 Census Tabulation report contains additional information on training courses attended; field of study at university, college or vocational institution; time period between completing education and starting first paid work; and whether or not a respondent had sponsorship for overseas studies.

3.1 School attendance

Table 3.1 describes the level of school attendance in primary and secondary schools at the time of the 2002 census. It shows that about one-third of Nauruans are still at school, either full-time or part-time, while almost two-thirds (64%) have left school. Just over 1% of the population (N=87) claims never to have been to school.

Table 3.1: School attendance of the Nauruan population five years and over, 2002

School attendance	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	6,553	100.0	3,280	100.0	3,273	100.0
Yes, full-time	2,146	32.7	1,094	33.4	1,052	32.1
Yes, part-time	26	0.4	14	0.4	12	0.4
Left school	4,194	64.0	2,080	63.4	2,114	64.6
Never been to	87	1.3	47	1.4	40	1.2
<i>Not stated/not applicable</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>1.7</i>

Note: This question was administered only to the Nauruan population.

The vast majority of Nauruans currently attending school attend government primary (43%) and secondary (18%) schools, with non-government primary (13.7%) and secondary (6.4%) schools catering for a further a 20% (Table 3.2). Pre-schools account for 17% of school attendance.

Table 3.2: Full- and part-time school attendance by type of institution

Type of education institution	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2,172	100.0	1,108	100.0	1,064	100.0
Pre-school	379	17.4	189	17.1	190	17.9
Primary, government	932	42.9	484	43.7	448	42.1
Primary, non-government	297	13.7	167	15.1	130	12.2
Secondary, government	397	18.3	189	17.1	208	19.5
Secondary, non-government	140	6.4	64	5.8	76	7.1
Tertiary	6	0.3	3	0.3	3	0.3
Other institution	17	0.8	10	0.9	7	0.7
<i>Not stated/not applicable</i>	4	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2

While attendance numbers *per se* provide useful information, from a planning and policy perspective *attendance ratios* represent more important information, as they capture the proportion of the population of a specific age group – primary school or secondary school age, for example – that is actually attending school. The school attendance ratios for the Nauruan population aged 5–19, males and females, attending primary and secondary schools at the time of the 2002 census are provided in Table 3.3. Primary school age in Nauru is 5–9 and secondary school age is 10–19.

Table 3.3: School attendance ratios of 5–19-year-old Nauruan population, by age and sex

Type of school	Population 5–19			Attending school			School attendance ratio (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total (5–19)	3,001	1,530	1,471	1,766	904	862	58.8	59.1	58.6
Primary (5–9)	1,079	567	512	651	352	299	60.3	62.1	58.4
Secondary (10–19)	1,922	963	959	1115	552	563	58.0	57.3	58.7

Current attendance ratios at both primary and secondary age are a low 59%, with primary age attendance only slightly higher than the attendance ratio of children aged 10–19. Slightly more young boys (62%) than girls (58%) attend school, with a reverse pattern emerging amongst older children and teenagers. Considering the relative smallness of the island, and with communication and transport difficulties hampering accessibility in most Pacific Island countries, access alone

cannot explain these extremely low attendance ratios. Given the importance of education and training to all facets of social and economic development, these very low attendance ratios should cause some alarm amongst parents and policy-makers. If left unattended, they do not augur well for Nauru's future.

Representing these figures in a different way, one can focus more specifically on the primary age group (5–11) and an older age-cohort (12–29) to allow for a comparison with 1992 census data¹ and an assessment of primary and secondary school attendance over time. This highlights two important features and trends (Table 3.4):

- current primary enrolment stands at 69.7%, with slightly more boys (71.3%) than girls (67.8%) in attendance, whereas only one in four Nauruans aged 12–29 is attending a secondary institution; and
- enrolment ratios have declined over the past 10 years, most noticeably at primary school level (from 75.3% to 69.7%).

Table 3.4: Nauruan population attending primary and secondary schools, by age and sex, 1992 and 2002

Age groups	1992			2002			Change (in %)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Now attending	1,775	897	878	1,766	904	862			
5–11 (%)	75.3	76.3	74.4	69.7	71.3	67.8	-5.6	-5.0	-6.6
12–29 (%)	27.5	26.6	28.4	25.1	23.2	27.0	-2.4	-3.4	-1.4

3.2 Highest level of educational attainment

Table 3.5 summarises the highest level of educational attainment achieved by the Nauruan population over five years of age who have left school. Highest level of educational attainment is defined as the highest formal educational level completed (primary school, secondary school or university/college) at the time of the 2002 census. All post-secondary qualifications at certificate, diploma or degree level have been recorded as 'tertiary'. Respondents were recorded only once: someone with a university diploma is recorded as having 'tertiary' level education despite the fact that he/she has also completed a full six years of secondary education.

¹ It would have been preferable to have a more appropriate age breakdown, such as 12–19 (and 20–29), as few 20–29-year-olds would be attending secondary school, but the format of the 1992 census data does not allow for such a disaggregation. Including a large number of Nauruans (N=1,152) aged 20–29 in the denominator, with only a small number attending secondary school (represented in the numerator), explains the low 12–29 school attendance ratios.

Table 3.5: Highest level of education completed*

Highest education level	Total		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	4,194	100.0	2,080	100.0	2,114	100.0	98
Primary 1	13	0.3	8	0.4	5	0.2	160
Primary 2	20	0.5	12	0.6	8	0.4	150
Primary 3	9	0.2	7	0.3	2	0.1	350
Primary 4	26	0.6	19	0.9	7	0.3	271
Primary 5	33	0.8	21	1.0	12	0.6	175
Primary 6	105	2.5	63	3.0	42	2.0	150
Secondary 1	190	4.5	102	4.9	88	4.2	116
Secondary 2	323	7.7	168	8.1	155	7.3	108
Secondary 3	572	13.6	272	13.1	300	14.2	91
Secondary 4	1,498	35.7	709	34.1	789	37.3	90
Secondary 5	783	18.7	385	18.5	398	18.8	97
Secondary 6	347	8.3	158	7.6	189	8.9	84
Tertiary	136	3.2	72	3.5	64	3.0	113
<i>Not stated/ not applicable</i>	139	3.3	84	4.0	55	2.6	153

* Refers to Nauruans over five years of age who have left school.

Table 3.5 highlights that 92% of Nauruans who have left school have progressed past primary education and attended some years of secondary education. Just over one-third (35.7%) completed 4th-year secondary school, with a further 30% completing Year 5 (18.7%) or Year 6 (8.3%) or achieving some tertiary education (3.2%). The table also highlights that girls remain in school longer than boys, as evident from the low sex ratios in secondary years 3–6, which, depending on level, vary between 84 and 97 boys per 100 girls. This information also shows that one in three Nauruans (30.7%) did not move past 3rd-year secondary education – which, alongside the low enrolment ratios referred to above, ought to call for some attention amongst Nauru’s policy-makers.

3.3 Highest level of formal qualifications achieved

Table 3.6 provides a brief summary of formal qualifications achieved by Nauruans who have left school. The vast majority (54.7%) list Secondary Certificate as their highest formal qualification, with a slightly higher proportion of females (56.6%) achieving this distinction than males (52.9%), and a further 8.8% matriculating.

Eighty-seven Nauruans, or 2.1% of all adult Nauruans, achieved some tertiary qualifications: 60 of those were at diploma/certificate level, 19 were at degree level, and eight achieved a postgraduate degree, with males (N=52) outnumbering females (N=35) at this level of qualification.

Table 3.6: Highest level of formal qualifications achieved

Highest qualification	Total		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	4,194	100	2,080	100	2,114	100	98
Secondary Certificate	2,296	54.7	1,101	52.9	1,195	56.5	92
Matriculation Certificate	369	8.8	167	8.0	202	9.6	83
Diploma/certificate	60	1.4	37	1.8	23	1.1	161
Degree (undergraduate)	19	0.5	12	0.6	7	0.3	171
Postgraduate degree	8	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.2	60
Other	9	0.2	4	0.2	5	0.2	80
None	1,329	31.7	694	33.4	635	30.0	109
<i>Not stated/ not applicable</i>	104	2.5	62	3.0	42	2.0	148

This table also shows that one in three Nauruans (31.7%) have no formal qualifications; while this does not mean they have not undertaken any formal education or training, it highlights the fact that they have not completed whatever they started, as is illustrated in the case of those who left secondary education before achieving their secondary certificate².

3.4 Age of school leavers

Low school attendance ratios and levels of educational attainment are not recent developments – as indicated in Table 3.7, which shows that one in three adult Nauruans left school before turning 16, with another 39% leaving at age 16. This corresponds with completing 4th-year secondary education (and achieving the Secondary Certificate). The high sex ratios for ages 12–14 suggest that amongst Nauruans who have left school, more boys than girls left school early, whereas the low sex ratios in the 15–18 age group suggest more teenage girls than boys left school at those ages – patterns that differ from current attendance ratios (Table 3.3). Further

² This does not include people who started a university course or an apprenticeship but did not complete it. Those who would have, for example, reported ‘tertiary education’ as their highest level of education achieved (Table 3.5) but did not achieve specific tertiary qualifications (136 - 87 = 49) are not included here, as they would have had to achieve a Matriculation Certificate in order to get to university.

attention should be given by policy-makers to the current prevalent trends showing youths leaving school before the age of 16 contrary to existing laws – not to mention the impact this has on the job market and crime, amongst other social concerns.

Table 3.7: Age of school leavers

Age left school	Total		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	4,194	100.0	2,080	100.0	2,114	100.0	98
12 years or younger	226	5.4	138	6.6	88	4.2	157
13 years	197	4.7	105	5.0	92	4.4	114
14 years	304	7.2	159	7.6	145	6.9	110
15 years	654	15.6	301	14.5	353	16.7	85
16 years	1,653	39.4	791	38.0	862	40.8	92
17 years	591	14.1	293	14.1	298	14.1	98
18 years	234	5.6	104	5.0	130	6.1	80
19 years	51	1.2	27	1.3	24	1.1	113
20 years	19	0.5	9	0.4	10	0.5	90
21 years or older	52	1.2	27	1.3	25	1.2	108
Not stated/ not applicable	213	5.1	126	6.1	87	4.1	145
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.5 Main language spoken

With this question asked only of the indigenous Nauruan population over five years of age, it is not surprising that Nauruan emerges as the main language spoken in general (98%) and spoken at home (96%), as shown in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Main language spoken at home*

Main language spoken at home	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	6,170	100.0	3,088	100.0	3,082	100.0
Nauruan	5,912	95.8	2,962	95.9	2,950	95.7
English	50	0.8	20	0.6	30	1.0
Other	75	1.2	43	1.4	32	1.0
Not stated	133	2.2	63	2.0	70	2.3

* Refers to Nauruan population over five years of age.

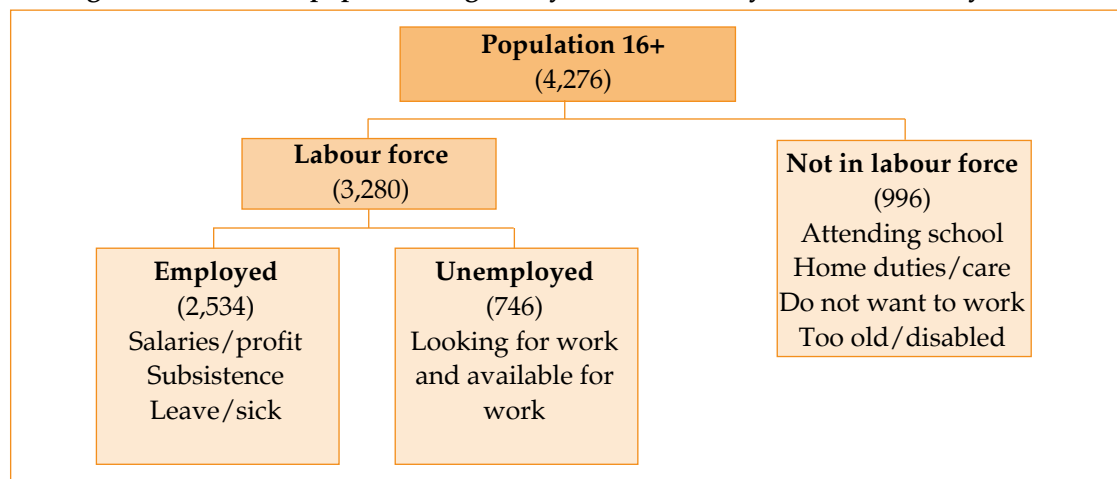
4. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

This section describes the economic activity of the Nauruan population. The last two censuses included questions on the basic economic characteristics of respondents aged 16 and over. A question on current activity was followed by some more detailed questions concerning type of activity, occupation, type of employer, hours of work and source of income. These additional questions were asked only of persons in the money-earning labour force. Economic activity questions in the 2002 census³ were not directly comparable to the 1992 census questions: although the recent census adopted most of the questions (including the economic activity questions) from the 1992 census, the minimum age of entry into the labour force was different. The 1992 minimum age was set at 14 years while the 2002 age was set at 16 years.

4.1 Labour force

In 2002, Nauru's labour force comprised 3,280 out of 4,276 residents 16 years of age or older, of whom 2,534 persons were employed and 746 were unemployed. This represents a labour force participation rate of 77%. The category 'employed' refers to all persons who had a paid job, persons working to earn money and persons working in activities such as farming, planting, fishing and handicrafts for family consumption or for sale during the seven days prior to the census. All residents not undertaking such activities but who were actively looking for a job, either for the first time or otherwise, are defined as 'unemployed'. And everyone 16 years and older who attended school or training courses during the reference period, was engaged in

Figure 4.1: Nauruan population aged 16 years and over by economic activity status*



* Includes 'not stated' cases.

3 Questions on income bracket and salary/wage earnings were omitted, and anticipated to be addressed in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) in 2004.

housework and caring, or was not engaged in any work (but also did not actively look for work) is referred to as 'not in labour force' (Figure 4.1).

Table 4.1 shows a higher presence of men (1,789) than women (1,491) in the Nauru labour force, yielding labour force participation rates of 85% and 68% respectively. Analogously, more than twice as many women (686) than men (310) are not in the labour force. In terms of age differentials, just over 50% of the labour force (1,685) is under 30 years of age, with the age-cohort 20–24, amongst both men and women, accounting for the biggest age group.

Table 4.1: Nauruan population 16 years and over by age, sex and labour force status, 2002

Age group	Total population 16+			Labour force			Not in labour force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4,276	2,099	2,177	3,280	1,789	1,491	996	310	686
16–19	724	349	375	491	261	230	233	88	145
20–24	818	425	393	687	392	295	131	33	98
25–29	588	308	280	507	288	219	81	20	61
30–34	470	245	225	396	231	165	74	14	60
35–39	460	221	239	397	209	188	63	12	51
40–44	394	175	219	331	159	172	63	16	47
45–49	302	136	166	237	118	119	65	18	17
50–54	190	80	110	131	65	66	59	15	44
55–59	76	39	37	48	28	20	28	11	17
60–64	59	29	30	21	15	6	38	14	24
65+	103	44	59	18	14	4	85	30	55
<i>Not stated</i>	92	48	44	16	9	7	76	39	37

Table 4.2 summarises labour force participation by age and sex, pointing to:

- the highest labour force participation rates of 80% and more in the 20–44 age groups;
- considerable gender differentials (males showing rates of 90% and more, compared to values of 70% amongst women); and
- declining labour force participation rates with age.

Table 4.2: Nauruan labour force participation rates by age and sex, 2002

Age group	Labour force participation rates		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	76.7	85.2	68.5
16–19	67.8	74.8	61.3
20–24	84.0	92.2	75.1
25–29	86.2	93.5	78.2
30–34	84.3	94.3	73.3
35–39	86.3	94.6	78.7
40–44	84.0	90.9	78.5
45–49	78.5	86.8	71.7
50–54	68.9	81.3	60.0
55–59	63.2	71.8	54.1
60–64	35.6	51.7	20.0
65+	17.5	31.8	6.8
<i>Not stated</i>	17.4	18.8	15.9

4.2 Economic activity

Of the 3,280 Nauru residents in the labour force, 2,534 are economically active (77%), either working in paid employment (or for profit), engaged in subsistence activities or temporarily not at work due to illness or being on leave (Figure 4.1). On the other hand, 746 Nauruans in the labour force are not working and are actively looking for work, and thus are considered unemployed (23%).

Of the 2,534 economically active people, a total of 2,481 provided information on their current work status, which is summarised in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Nauruan population 16 years and over by sex and work type, 2002

Type of work	Total		Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	2,481	100.0	1,465	100.0	1,016	100.0
Traditional work only	47	1.9	27	1.8	20	2.0
Paid regular work only	2,081	83.9	1209	82.5	872	85.8
Other type of work only	49	2.0	18	1.2	31	3.1
Combination	291	11.7	204	13.9	87	8.6
<i>Not stated</i>	11	0.4	6	0.4	5	0.5
<i>Not applicable</i>	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1

Over 80% reported that they are engaged in 'regular work', that is, working for salaries or wages in a formal setting, with another 12% engaged in a combination of activities, including some formal and informal sector work. Only 47 Nauruans, or 2% of the economically active population, are engaged in traditional work such as agriculture and fishing activities (Table 4.5). No noticeable differences emerge between male and female activities, apart from a slightly higher percentage of women (85.8%) engaged in paid formal employment than men (82.5%).

More pronounced gender differentials do emerge in employment status, with more women reporting to be actively looking for work (441) than men (305), translating to unemployment rates of 29.6% and 17% respectively (Table 4.4).⁴ Considerable contrasts in unemployment rates also emerge across age groups, with, not surprisingly, teenagers (57.6%) and young adults (23.9%) affected most.

Table 4.4: Unemployment by age and sex, 2002

Age group	Total labour force			Unemployed			Unemployment rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,280	1,789	1,491	746	305	441	22.7	17.0	29.6
16–19	491	261	230	284	132	152	57.8	50.6	66.1
20–24	687	392	295	164	74	90	23.9	18.9	30.5
25–29	507	288	219	89	27	62	17.6	9.4	28.3
30–34	396	231	165	49	14	35	12.4	6.1	21.2
35–39	397	209	188	54	22	32	13.6	10.5	17.0
40–44	331	159	172	44	12	32	13.3	7.5	18.6
45–49	237	118	119	41	14	27	17.3	11.9	22.7
50–54	131	65	66	10	3	7	7.6	4.6	10.6
55+	87	57	30	8	5	3	9.2	8.8	10.0
<i>Not stated</i>	16	9	7	3	2	1			

⁴ Out of the 746 people unemployed, 735 were available for work.

As highlighted in Table 4.3, only 47 Nauruans, or just under 2% of all economically active Nauruans, are engaged in 'traditional work' (agriculture or fishing), either for known consumption or for sale. Amongst these activities, fishing plays a more prominent role than agriculture, with the latter attracting only 12 out of 2,481 working Nauruans (Table 4.5).

Numerous factors have to be considered when interpreting Table 4.5. In general the level of traditional work individually reported is considered to be misrepresented. This can be considered in the case of bird hunting (noddying), which is off-season and considered illegal during September–December each year. Other factors may involve the weather and its effect on sea conditions. Household figures show higher instances of traditional activities – specifically fishing and agriculture (see Appendix Tables 22, 23 and 24) – where the question is not specifically referring to any particular period of time. Based on prevailing assumptions, households with extended family orientations are generally involved as one unit in subsistence activities. Most households (family units) on Nauru are considered to exist in an extended family situation. One way of trying to capture the level of subsistence activity of households is to derive a base figure for further study from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) in 2004.

Table 4.5: Economically active Nauruans engaged in 'traditional work', 2002

Activity description	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	47	100.0	27	100.0	20	100.0
Fishing	28	59.6	23	85.2	5	25.0
Diving	1	2.1	1	3.7	0	0.0
Gardening/ agriculture	12	25.5	1	3.7	11	55.0
Arts and craft	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Noddying	1	2.1	1	3.7	0	0.0
Other	2	4.3	0	0.0	2	10.0
<i>Not stated</i>	3	6.4	1	3.7	2	10.0

Table 4.6 highlights that of the 996 Nauruans classified as not being in the labour force, most were engaged in housework (245) or were recorded as not wanting to work (203), with a large proportion (27.6%) not providing any information about not participating in the labour force.

Table 4.6: Nauruan population 16 years and older not in the labour force, 2002

Reason for not working	Total		Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	996	100.0	310	100.0	686	100.0
Student/at school	98	9.8	43	13.9	55	8.0
Retired/Too old	142	14.3	50	16.1	92	13.4
Disabled	33	3.3	16	5.2	17	2.5
Do not want to work	203	20.4	36	11.6	167	24.3
Housework	245	24.6	46	14.8	199	29.0
<i>Not stated/not applicable</i>	275	27.6	119	38.4	156	22.7

4.3 Occupations

Of the 2,481 Nauruans engaged in paid employment, the vast majority and near equal numbers work as clerks, unskilled sales and service workers or service workers or in crafts and trades, with only 15% engaged in professional and technical occupations (Table 4.7). Comparison by sex shows that females are dominant in clerical and professional occupations while men dominate occupations related to crafts and trades and plant and machine operation, with few notable gender differentials emerging across other occupation categories.

Table 4.7: Nauruans in paid employment by occupation and sex, 2002

Occupation	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2,481	100.0	1,453	100.0	1,028	100.0
Legislators, senior officials	61	2.5	51	3.5	10	1.0
Professionals	203	8.2	57	3.9	146	14.2
Technicians	180	7.2	119	8.2	61	5.9
Clerks	486	19.5	104	7.1	382	37.1
Service workers	418	16.8	256	17.6	162	15.7
Agriculture and fishery	18	0.7	15	1.0	3	0.3
Crafts and trades	413	16.6	384	26.4	29	2.8
Plant and machine operators	174	7.0	160	11.0	14	1.4
Unskilled sales and service	437	17.6	273	18.8	164	15.9
<i>Not stated</i>	91	3.7	34	2.3	57	5.5

4.4 Hours worked

Two out of every three working Nauruans worked more than 25 hours per week in their jobs during the seven days prior to the census, with just under 20% (17.2%) claiming to have worked less than 10 hours. No notable contrast emerges between men and women (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Nauruans in paid employment by hours of work and sex, 2002

Hours of regular work	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2,481	100.0	1,453	100.0	1,028	100.0
Less than one hour	13	0.5	7	0.5	6	0.6
1–5 hours	77	3.1	45	3.1	32	3.1
6–10 hours	337	13.6	207	14.2	130	12.6
11–15 hours	19	0.8	13	0.9	6	0.6
16–20 hours	26	1.0	11	0.8	15	1.5
21–25 hours	144	5.8	75	5.2	69	6.7
26–30 hours	323	13.0	198	13.6	125	12.1
30–35 hours	576	23.2	325	22.3	251	24.4
36 hours or more	735	29.6	457	31.4	278	27.0
<i>Not stated</i>	231	9.3	115	7.9	116	11.3

4.5 Other sources of income

Just under half of all Nauruans (1,118) engaged in regular paid employment claim to have access to income sources other than their wages or salaries, with income from land rent and *ronwan*⁵ accounting for 90% of this income (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Supplementary income sources of Nauruans in regular paid employment, by income type and sex, 2002

Description of other income	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1,118	100.0	626	100.0	492	100.0
Pension	21	1.9	10	1.6	11	2.2
Compensation	4	0.4	4	0.6	0	0.0
Interest (bank)	9	0.8	6	1.0	3	0.6
Rent	501	44.8	290	46.3	211	42.9
<i>Ronwan</i>	524	46.9	290	46.3	234	47.6
Second job	16	1.4	9	1.4	7	1.4
Investments	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Royalties	18	1.6	8	1.3	10	2.0
Other	11	1.0	2	0.3	9	1.8
<i>Not stated</i>	13	1.2	7	1.1	6	1.2

5 *Ronwan* is the Republic of Nauru landowners' trust fund, set up from the sale of phosphate.

5. HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Households

The 2002 census enumerates a total of 1,677 households in Nauru, living in 1,652 private dwellings, with 24 families sharing accommodation (listed as 'Not applicable' in Table 5.1) and one non-private dwelling (institution).

Table 5.1: Distribution of households and dwellings by building type

Type of building	Frequency	
	Number	%
Total	1,677	100.0
Permanent single	828	49.4
Permanent multiple	174	10.4
Apartment	578	34.5
Attached to shop	23	1.4
Lodging house	3	0.2
Traditional	5	0.3
Improvised	26	1.6
Other	15	0.9
Institution	1	0.1
<i>Not applicable</i>	24	1.4

Residents of non-private dwellings in Nauru were not covered in the census, as many of these residents were visitors. Staff working in these non-private dwellings were enumerated at their usual places of residence.

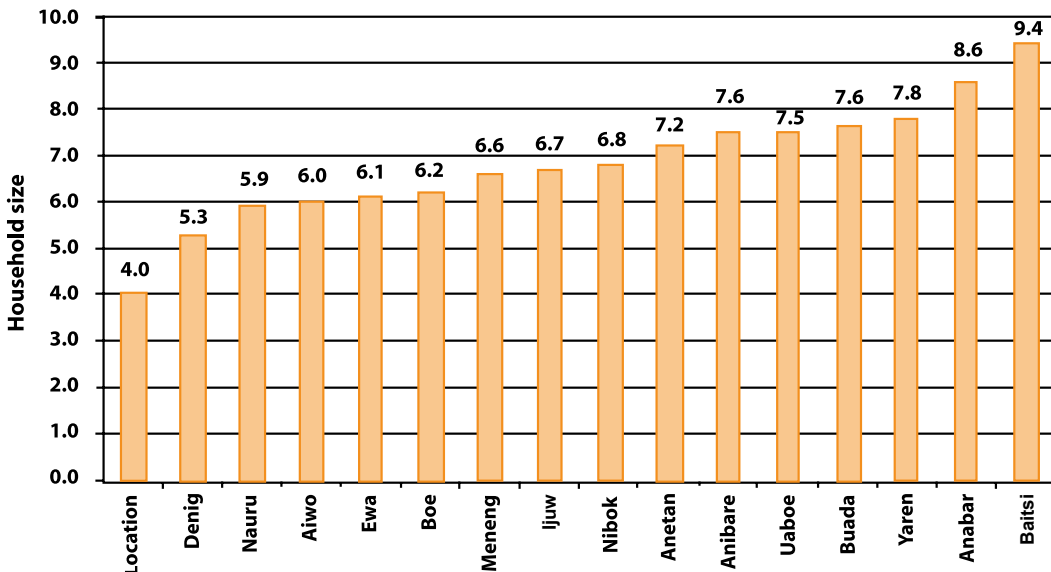
5.1.1 Household size

Table 5.2 presents a summary of the resident population, number of households and average household size by district, with the latter averaging about six persons per private dwelling. The lowest average household size is noted in Location (four persons), while the highest is found in Baitsi with about nine persons. Location has the highest concentration of both population and households, and the lowest household size. This is because most residents in this district are foreign nationals living and working in Nauru.

Table 5.2: Average household size by district, Nauru, 2002

District	Resident population		Households		Household size
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	9,872	100.0	1,676	100.0	5.9
Yaren	625	6.3	80	4.8	7.8
Boe	728	7.4	117	7.0	6.2
Aiwo	1,042	10.6	175	10.4	6.0
Buada	673	6.8	89	5.3	7.6
Denig	283	2.9	53	3.2	5.3
Nibok	479	4.9	70	4.2	6.8
Uaboe	385	3.9	51	3.0	7.5
Baitsi	443	4.5	47	2.8	9.4
Ewa	394	4.0	65	3.9	6.1
Anetan	497	5.0	69	4.1	7.2
Anabar	378	3.8	44	2.6	8.6
Ijuw	168	1.7	25	1.5	6.7
Anibare	231	2.3	31	1.8	7.5
Meneng	1,316	13.3	199	11.9	6.6
Location	2,230	22.6	561	33.5	4.0

Figure 5.1: Average household size by district



The districts of Meneng and Aiwo are also heavily populated, but the average household size is about the same as the national average of six persons per household. Figure 5.1 shows the distribution of average household size by district.

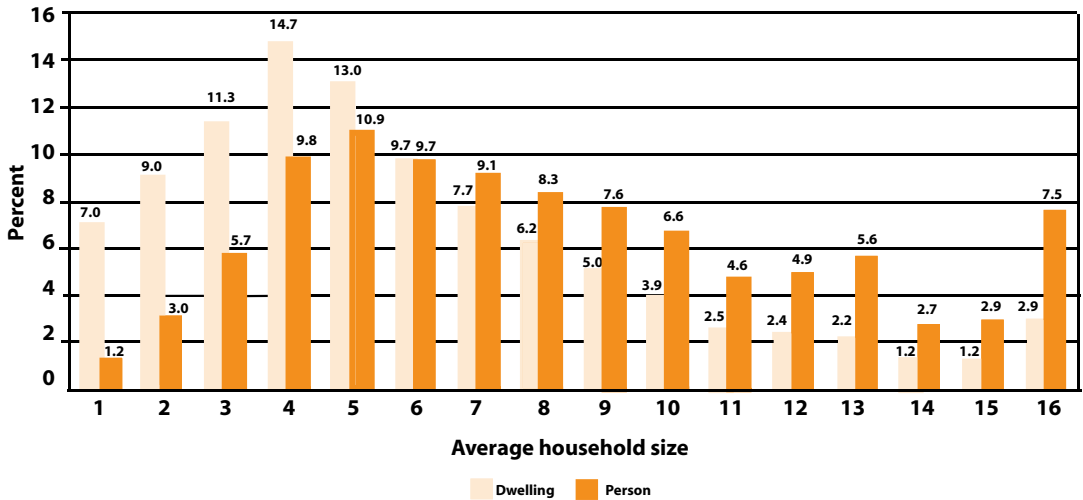
Table 5.3 and Figure 5.2 provide another look at variations in household size in Nauru, highlighting amongst other features that:

- 4.2% of the population lives in households comprising 1–2 people, which make up 16% of Nauru households; whereas
- at the other extreme, 10.4% of the population lives in households with 15 or more members, which make up 4.1% of all households.

Table 5.3: Private dwellings by household size, and number of person per dwelling

Household size	Private dwellings		Persons per dwelling	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1,652	100.0	9,872	100.0
1	116	7.0	116	1.2
2	148	9.0	296	3.0
3	187	11.3	561	5.7
4	243	14.7	972	9.8
5	215	13.0	1,075	10.9
6	160	9.7	960	9.7
7	128	7.7	896	9.1
8	103	6.2	824	8.3
9	83	5.0	747	7.6
10	65	3.9	650	6.6
11	41	2.5	451	4.6
12	40	2.4	480	4.9
13	37	2.2	555	5.6
14	19	1.2	266	2.7
15	19	1.2	285	2.9
16+	48	2.9	738	7.5

Figure 5.2: Distribution of private dwellings and persons by average household size



5.1.2 Household composition

Of Nauru’s resident population of 9,872, the census identified 1,634 residents as heads of households⁶. While most households are headed by men (73%), a sizeable number (N=441 or 27%) are headed by women (Table 5.4).

Of all household members, 68% comprise husbands and wives and their children (and adopted children). The fact that 11% of household members represent grandchildren of the household head, with the remaining 21% of household members comprising in-laws and other relatives, shows the continued importance of the extended family and extended support network in Nauru.

6 Considering that the census listed 1,652 private dwellings, it appears that in 18 of these the head of the household was either absent during the census enumeration or not identified as such.

Table 5.4: Resident population by relationship to head of household

Relationship to head	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	9,872	100.0	5,040	100.0	4,832	100.0
Head	1,634	16.6	1,193	23.7	441	9.1
Wife/husband	1,158	11.7	187	3.7	971	20.1
Son/daughter	3,699	37.5	1,910	37.9	1,789	37.0
Adopted son/daughter	240	2.4	127	2.5	113	2.3
Son-in-law/ daughter-in-law	332	3.4	194	3.8	138	2.9
Grandson/ granddaughter	1,076	10.9	537	10.7	539	11.2
Brother/sister	328	3.3	161	3.2	167	3.5
Brother-in-law/ sister-in-law	166	1.7	91	1.8	75	1.6
Father/mother	30	0.3	8	0.2	22	0.5
Father-in-law/ mother-in-law	24	0.2	7	0.1	17	0.4
Other relative	892	9.0	469	9.3	423	8.8
Not related	289	2.9	153	3.0	136	2.8
<i>Not stated</i>	4	0.0	3	0.1	1	0.0

5.1.3 Household economic characteristics

The 2002 census also collected information on household economic activities. Unlike the individual economic activity questions discussed in Chapter 4, questions on household economic activity were (i) administered to all private households, Nauruan and non-Nauruan, and (ii) did not refer to any specific reference period. This means the results can be interpreted as either 'current' or 'usual' activity. The census asked five 'traditional activity' questions covering gardening, crops for sale, types or names of crops sold, and fishing for own use and sales, and also included a question on livestock ownership⁷. Results are summarised in Table 5.5, which highlights the omnipresence of fishing in Nauru, with one in two households engaged in such activity. Household food gardening or subsistence activities play a less prominent role, involving only one in five households (17%).

⁷ These questions were also asked in the 1992 census, and readers interested in comparisons between 1992 and 2002 are advised to contact the Nauru Statistics Bureau for assistance.

Table 5.5: Household economic activities

Activity	Households engaged in activity		
	No. of HH	Yes	No
Kitchen gardening	1,652	285	1,367
Selling crops	285	26	259
Fishing	1,652	810	842
Selling fish	810	17	793

Activities are clearly household- or family-oriented, with only a small number claiming to sell some of their produce. Pumpkin and pawpaw are the most common produce sold.

As with gardening activities, only a small proportion of Nauru households are engaged in raising livestock (Table 5.6). Of those who do raise animals, either for their own consumption or for sale, most raise pigs.

Table 5.6: Households raising livestock

Livestock	Households	Number of livestock raised			
		None	1–9	10–19	20+
Pigs	1,652	1,382	222	38	10
Chickens	1,652	1,508	66	45	33
Ducks	1,652	1,599	43	5	5
Other	1,652	1,632	17	2	1

5.2 Housing characteristics

The appendix provides a comprehensive set of tables describing Nauru’s housing infrastructure and amenities, including access to water supply and sanitation. Here are some of the main features.

Age of dwelling

Table A2 highlights that most private dwellings in Nauru were constructed over 20 years ago. Only two out of every 100 were constructed in the last two years, with one in 10 constructed over the past 10 years.

Home ownership

Of all private dwellings, 59.7% (N=987) are owned outright, with a further 25%, or 411 dwelling units, provided by employers. These include 128 government dwelling units (Table A3).

Construction material (outer walls)

Most private dwellings (63%) are constructed of concrete, with a further 24% made of wood and timber, and only 4% made of tin or iron (Table A1). The remaining houses are built of other materials.

Bedrooms

Most of Nauru's 1,652 private dwellings (N=721) follow a standard three-bedroom layout (44%), with four-bedroom facilities (N=388), two-bedroom houses (N=229) and one-bedroom units (N=173) accounting for a further 23%, 14% and 10% respectively (Table A4).

Amenities

Appendix tables A5 to A12 inform on various amenities, such as the number of kitchens, other rooms and bathrooms, the main source of lighting and the principal fuel used for cooking. Electricity appears as the dominant source of lighting (99%) and cooking (96%), with government-provided electricity meeting the power requirements of 85% of all private dwellings in Nauru.

Water supply

Of the 1,652 private dwellings, 1,403 (85%) have access to drinking water (A13), with dispatches from the desalination plant operated by the government providing the main source of drinking water for 81% of private dwellings (A14). The remaining dwellings use rainwater (14%), wells or other means. Table A15 provides information on water storage tank capacity, and Table A17 summarises household access to water during 'dry' periods.

Household sanitation (toilet facilities)

Most private dwellings (83%) have access to modern indoor toilet facilities (tank-flush), with a further 12% having access to external tank or pour-flush facilities (A18). Only 2% (N=28) of private dwellings claim not to have access to a toilet facility.

Household items

Table A21 provides a comprehensive stocktake of household items, with more than 80% of households having at least one ceiling fan, television or refrigerator. About half of all households own a motorbike (45%) and 37% own a car, with Land Rovers (21%) and minivans/trucks (18%) providing other forms of popular household transport. Only 6% of households claim to have access to a private telephone.

APPENDIX TABLES TO CENSUS REPORT

Appendix Table A1: Number of buildings by type and material of outer walls

Type of building	Total	Concrete	Wood	Tin/iron	Other	ns
Total	1,652	1,032	397	72	135	16
Permanent single	828	373	374	34	104	3
Permanent multiple	174	91	43	26	10	4
Apartments	578	550	18	3	7	0
Attached to shop	23	16	4	0	3	0
Lodging house	3	0	1	2	0	0
Traditional	5	0	3	1	1	0
Improvised	26	2	13	5	5	1
Other	15	0	1	1	5	8

Appendix Table A2: Number of buildings by type and years since construction

Type of building	Total	Number of years since construction						ns
		< 2	2-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	50+	
Total	1,652	32	72	91	169	851	415	22
Permanent single	828	24	48	69	127	364	185	11
Permanent multiple	174	1	12	10	22	80	47	2
Apartments	578	1	1	2	10	388	176	0
Attached to shop	23	2	3	4	2	6	5	1
Lodging house	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Traditional	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Improvised	26	3	2	2	6	12	1	0
Other	15	0	3	1	1	1	1	8

Appendix Table A3: Number of buildings by type and tenure

Tenure status	Total	Permanent single	Permanent multiple	Apartments	Attached to shop	Lodging house	Trad.	Improv.	Other
Total	1,652	828	174	578	23	3	5	26	15
Own	987	734	156	44	18	3	5	22	5
Rent privately	54	6	1	45	1	0	0	1	0
Rent from housing authority	9	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Employer's house	283	33	10	238	0	0	0	0	2
Government house	128	24	1	101	2	0	0	0	0
Squatters	8	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	0
Occupy in other way	59	14	5	38	2	0	0	0	0
Other	105	7	0	98	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	19	3	0	7	0	0	0	1	8

Appendix Table A4: Number of buildings by type and number of bedrooms

Type of building	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5+	ns
Total	1,652	23	173	229	721	388	93	25
Permanent single	828	7	86	140	229	311	49	6
Permanent multiple	174	0	11	17	43	63	39	1
Apartments	578	8	54	61	441	5	1	8
Attached to shop	23	1	7	5	5	5	0	0
Lodging house	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Traditional	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	1
Improvised	26	3	11	2	1	4	4	1
Other	15	2	2	3	0	0	0	8

Appendix Table A5: Number of buildings by type and number of 'dining rooms'

Type of building	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5+	ns
Total	1,652	371	1,011	15	0	1	0	254
Permanent single	828	129	514	3	0	1	0	181
Permanent multiple	174	37	96	9	0	0	0	32
Apartments	578	174	384	3	0	0	0	17
Attached to shop	23	10	8	0	0	0	0	5
Lodging house	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Traditional	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
Improvised	26	16	4	0	0	0	0	6
Other	15	3	1	0	0	0	0	11

Appendix Table A6: Number of buildings by type and number of kitchens

Type of building	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5+	ns
Total	1,652	86	1,479	23	2	0	0	62
Permanent single	828	24	766	4	0	0	0	34
Permanent multiple	174	7	143	18	1	0	0	5
Apartments	578	46	523	1	1	0	0	7
Attached to shop	23	3	19	0	0	0	0	1
Lodging house	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Traditional	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Improvised	26	2	21	0	0	0	0	3
Other	15	3	2	0	0	0	0	10

Appendix Table A7: Number of buildings by type and number of 'other rooms'

Type of building	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5+	ns
Total	1,652	681	736	21	7	0	0	207
Permanent single	828	203	471	11	5	0	0	138
Permanent multiple	174	50	85	3	0	0	0	36
Apartments	578	411	155	3	2	0	0	7
Attached to shop	23	5	13	0	0	0	0	5
Lodging house	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traditional	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	2
Improvised	26	8	6	4	0	0	0	8
Other	15	1	3	0	0	0	0	11

Appendix Table A8: Distribution of dwellings by status of 'bathroom share'

Type of building	Total	Yes	No	Not stated
Total	1,652	286	1,343	23
Permanent single	828	79	743	6
Permanent multiple	174	118	56	0
Apartments	578	64	511	3
Attached to shop	23	8	13	2
Lodging house	3	2	1	0
Traditional	5	1	2	2
Improvised	26	11	13	2
Other	15	3	4	8

Appendix Table A9: Distribution of dwellings by status of 'kitchen share'

Type of building	Total	Yes	No	Not stated
Total	1,652	225	1,378	49
Permanent single	828	59	763	6
Permanent multiple	174	112	62	0
Apartments	578	37	510	31
Attached to shop	23	6	16	1
Lodging house	3	0	3	0
Traditional	5	0	4	1
Improvised	26	9	15	2
Other	15	2	5	8

Appendix Table A10: Distribution of dwellings by source of lighting

Type of building	Total	Electricity	Gas	Kerosene	Other	Not stated
Total	1,652	1,634	1	0	3	14
Permanent single	828	823	1	0	2	2
Permanent multiple	174	174	0	0	0	0
Apartments	578	575	0	0	0	3
Attached to shop	23	23	0	0	0	0
Lodging house	3	3	0	0	0	0
Traditional	5	5	0	0	0	0
Improvised	26	25	0	0	0	1
Other	15	6	0	0	1	8

Appendix Table A11: Distribution of dwellings by source of main fuel for cooking

Type of building	Total	Electricity	Gas	Kerosene	Wood/ open fire	Other	Not stated
Total	1,652	1,588	11	32	3	6	12
Permanent single	828	796	8	17	2	4	1
Permanent multiple	174	172	1	1	0	0	0
Apartments	578	561	2	12	0	1	2
Attached to shop	23	23	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging house	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Traditional	5	4	0	1	0	0	0
Improvised	26	23	0	1	1	0	1
Other	15	6	0	0	0	1	8

Appendix Table A12: Distribution of dwellings by source of electricity supply

Type of building	Total	Government	Own generator	Solar	No electricity	Other source	Not stated
Total	1,652	1,402	13	2	4	218	13
Permanent single	828	797	4	1	4	21	1
Permanent multiple	174	161	9	0	0	4	0
Apartments	578	386	0	1	0	188	3
Attached to shop	23	21	0	0	0	2	0
Lodging house	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Traditional	5	4	0	0	0	1	0
Improvised	26	24	0	0	0	1	1
Other	15	6	0	0	0	1	8

Appendix Table A13: Distribution of dwellings by status of accessibility to drinking water

Type of building	Total	Yes	No	Not stated
Total	1,652	1,403	234	15
Permanent single	828	669	157	2
Permanent multiple	174	141	32	1
Apartments	578	551	25	2
Attached to shop	23	16	6	1
Lodging house	3	2	1	0
Traditional	5	3	2	0
Improvised	26	14	11	1
Other	15	7	0	8

Appendix Table A14: Distribution of dwellings by main source of drinking water

Type of building	Total	Dispatch/ desa. plant	Well/ ground	Rain	Other	Not stated
Total	1,652	1,340	10	236	43	23
Permanent single	828	651	5	137	31	4
Permanent multiple	174	122	0	44	5	3
Apartments	578	520	4	46	3	5
Attached to shop	23	16	1	4	2	0
Lodging house	3	2	0	0	1	0
Traditional	5	4	0	1	0	0
Improvised	26	19	0	3	1	3
Other	15	6	0	1	0	8

Appendix Table A15: Distribution of dwellings by main water supply source

Type of building	Total	Cistern (tank) – gallons				Well brackish	Other source	Not stated
		< 3,000	3,000–5,000	5,000–10,000	10,000+			
Total	1,652	240	544	321	290	40	186	31
Permanent single	828	60	205	247	211	25	65	15
Permanent multiple	174	13	43	46	56	12	4	0
Apartments	578	155	287	16	9	1	106	4
Attached to shop	23	5	2	7	3	1	4	1
Lodging house	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Traditional	5	1	3	0	0	0	1	0
Improvised	26	5	2	2	9	1	4	3
Other	15	0	2	2	2	0	1	8

Appendix Table A16: Distribution of dwellings with status of water share during ‘dry’ periods

Type of building	Total	Yes	No	Not stated
Total	1,652	625	999	28
Permanent single	828	280	537	11
Permanent multiple	174	114	60	0
Apartments	578	197	376	5
Attached to shop	23	10	11	2
Lodging house	3	1	2	0
Traditional	5	1	4	0
Improvised	26	16	8	2
Other	15	6	1	8

Appendix Table A17: Distribution of dwellings with water availability during ‘dry’ periods

Type of building	Total	Never	Sometimes	Frequently	Not stated
Total	1,652	302	952	367	31
Permanent single	828	203	438	174	13
Permanent multiple	174	62	60	51	1
Apartments	578	21	428	125	4
Attached to shop	23	8	14	1	0
Lodging house	3	3	0	0	0
Traditional	5	0	4	0	1
Improvised	26	3	6	14	3
Other	15	2	2	2	9

Appendix Table A18: Distribution of dwellings by toilet facilities

Type of building	Total	Tank-flush inside	Tank-flush outside	Tank-flush share	Pour-flush inside	Pour-flush outside	Pour-flush share	None	Not stated
Total	1,652	1,378	41	87	74	4	16	28	24
Permanent single	828	694	22	28	56	2	6	15	5
Permanent multiple	174	136	6	16	5	0	10	1	0
Apartments	578	522	7	27	12	0	0	0	10
Attached to shop	23	17	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Lodging house	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Traditional	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Improvised	26	5	1	11	1	2	0	5	1
Other	15	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	8

Appendix Table A19: Distribution of dwellings by toilet water

Type of building	Total	Fresh	Brackish	Well	Other	Not stated
Total	1,652	517	755	34	284	62
Permanent single	828	355	386	27	36	24
Permanent multiple	174	40	119	3	8	4
Apartments	578	107	218	3	238	12
Attached to shop	23	6	12	0	2	3
Lodging house	3	1	1	0	0	1
Traditional	5	1	1	0	0	3
Improvised	26	5	14	1	0	6
Other	15	2	4	0	0	9

Appendix Table A20: Distribution of dwellings by toilet flush

Type of building	Total	Sewerage	Septic	Other	Not stated
Total	1,652	649	905	26	72
Permanent single	828	118	662	19	29
Permanent multiple	174	11	158	4	1
Apartments	578	519	40	0	19
Attached to shop	23	1	18	1	3
Lodging house	3	0	2	0	1
Traditional	5	0	2	0	3
Improvised	26	0	17	2	7
Other	15	0	6	0	9

Appendix Table A21: Distribution of dwellings by number of household items owned

Household item	Number of items per household									
	Total	None	At least 1	At least 1 (%)	1	2	3	4	5+	ns
Ceiling/floor fan	1,652	142	1,510	91.4	291	316	235	6	1	19
Television	1,652	204	1,448	87.7	957	300	108	2	1	17
Refrigerator	1,652	344	1,308	79.2	1,141	116	24	0	0	20
Videotape recorder	1,652	380	1,272	77.0	934	220	60	13	10	20
Air-conditioning unit	1,652	743	909	55.0	547	214	77	8	8	17
Deep freezer	1,652	758	894	54.1	810	54	4	0	0	19
Radio	1,652	793	859	52.0	658	130	41	0	1	16
Motorbike	1,652	906	746	45.2	503	146	54	0	0	16
Motor car	1,652	1,047	605	36.6	472	86	21	0	0	17
Garbage collection	1,652	1,053	599	36.3	457	98	18	0	0	16
Garage	1,652	1,227	425	25.7	374	31	2	4	0	23
Bicycle	1,652	1,277	375	22.7	251	67	24	0	0	26
Land Rover	1,652	1,299	353	21.4	274	44	15	2	5	20
Truck/van/minibus	1,652	1,351	301	18.2	251	29	1	39	16	28
Microwave oven	1,652	1,368	284	17.2	248	7	2	21	11	26
Other hot-water system	1,652	1,489	163	9.9	131	15	1	9	2	19
Traditional canoe	1,652	1,496	156	9.4	131	6	2	0	0	18
Motor boat – aluminium	1,652	1,502	150	9.1	118	11	2	22	23	26
Telephone	1,652	1,553	99	6.0	67	7	7	220	370	78
Solar hot-water system	1,652	1,554	98	5.9	70	1	5	2	2	18
Outboard motor	1,652	1,559	93	5.6	71	3	3	0	0	16
Other items	1,652	1,589	63	3.8	35	11	0	3	3	20
Motor boat – fibreglass	1,652	1,610	42	2.5	24	0	1	0	0	18
Motor boat – wood	1,652	1,636	16	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	17

Appendix Table A22: Nauruan households by district and kitchen gardening

District	Total	Yes	No	Not stated
Total	1,048	234	791	23
Yaren	77	20	57	0
Boe	111	8	94	9
Aiwo	140	30	109	1
Buada	86	15	66	5
Denig	41	11	29	1
Nibok	66	11	55	0
Uaboe	50	13	37	0
Baitsi	47	9	38	0
Ewa	56	24	32	0
Anetan	58	13	45	0
Anabar	39	13	25	1
Ijuw	21	2	19	0
Anibare	31	10	20	1
Meneng	180	54	122	4
Location	45	1	43	1

Appendix Table A23: Nauruan households involved in selling crops

District	Total	Yes	No	Not stated
Total	1,048	19	1,000	29
Yaren	77	1	76	0
Boe	111	0	100	11
Aiwo	140	2	137	1
Buada	86	0	81	5
Denig	41	4	36	1
Nibok	66	3	63	0
Uaboe	50	1	48	1
Baitsi	47	0	47	0
Ewa	56	1	54	1
Anetan	58	1	57	0
Anabar	39	0	39	0
Ijuw	21	0	21	0
Anibare	31	0	30	1
Meneng	180	6	167	7
Location	45	0	44	1

Appendix Table A24: Nauruan households involved in fishing

District	Total	Yes, own use	Yes, sell	No	Not stated
Total	1,048	560	4	403	81
Yaren	77	38	0	38	1
Boe	111	59	1	41	10
Aiwo	140	73	1	49	17
Buada	86	38	0	43	5
Denig	41	28	0	11	2
Nibok	66	39	0	23	4
Uaboe	50	33	0	17	0
Baitsi	47	35	0	12	0
Ewa	56	36	0	20	0
Anetan	58	45	0	8	5
Anabar	39	27	0	8	4
Ijuw	21	10	0	7	4
Anibare	31	14	0	9	8
Meneng	180	77	1	82	20
Location	45	8	1	35	1

