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# Tuvalu

*2022 Household Income and  
Expenditure Survey Report*

# Tuvalu

## *2022 Household Income and Expenditure Survey Report*

**Tuvalu Central Statistics Division**  
Government of Tuvalu

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Noumea, New Caledonia, 2024

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Lae Peleti, Acting Government Statistician

## ACRONYMS

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ADB	Australian Development Bank
AUD	Australian dollar
COICOP	Classification of individual consumption according to purpose
CI	95% Confidence Interval
CPI	Consumer price index
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
GDP	Gross domestic product
HH	Household
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISCO	International standard classification of occupations
ISIC	International standard industrial classification of all economic activities
NA	National accounts
NEC	Not elsewhere classified
NGO	Non-government organisations
NSO	National statistical office
OA	Own account
OO	Owner occupied
PACCOI	Pacific classification of income
PAPI	Paper-based personal interview
PHC	Population and housing census
PICTs	Pacific Island countries and territories
PPS	Probability proportional to size
PSU	Primary sampling unit
RSE	Relative sampling error
SE	Standard error
SPC	Pacific Community
SDG	Sustainable development goals
SWP	Seasonal Worker Programme (Australia)
TA	Technical assistance
UN	United Nations

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) collects a wealth of information on household expenditure, income, own-account production and consumption.

HIES also collects information on sectoral and thematic areas such as gender, education, health, labour, primary activities, transport, information and communication and cash transfers and remittances. The HIES data will be used to:

- derive expenditure weights for the revision of the Consumer Price Index (CPI);
- supplement the data available for use in compiling official estimates of various components in the System of National Accounts; and
- gather information on welfare and food security in Tuvalu.

The data will inform indicators under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and guide social and economic policy. The HIES was implemented over a 6-month period, from December 2022 to June 2023. The survey was implemented over such a long period to capture seasonal fluctuations in income, expenditure, consumption and production patterns.

The survey scope was all occupied private households in Tuvalu. The sampling approach consisted in the random selection of the appropriate number of households within both urban and rural areas. The sample was designed for the reporting of expenditure and income aggregates at national level and urban/rural level. The sample frame used was the 2021 Household Listing.

Fieldwork was carried out by a total of 14 teams consisting of 4 interviewers and 1 supervisor under the management of Tuvalu's CSD. The questionnaire was administered via face-to-face interviews with data entry using CAPI software. The questionnaire was divided into 26 main modules as follows:

- Household ID
- Demographic characteristics
- Education
- Health
- Functional difficulties
- Communication
- Alcohol
- Other individual expenses
- Labour force
- Fisheries
- Handicraft and home-processed food
- Dwelling characteristics
- Assets
- Home maintenance
- Vehicles
- International trips
- Domestic trips
- Household services
- Financial support
- Other household expenditure
- Ceremonies
- Remittances
- Food insecurity
- Financial inclusion
- Livestock and aquaculture
- Agriculture

Household food consumption was collected via 7-day food consumption recall. All transactions (food, non-food, home production and gifts) were collected through different recall sections during the same visit. The traditional 14-days diary is no longer recommended in the region.

For more detailed information regarding survey methodology (such as information on sample frame, weighting, data collection as well as data processing), the questionnaire and technical documents (e.g. classifications), please refer to the following documentation on the Pacific Data Hub – Microdata Library:

<https://microdata.pacificdata.org/index.php/catalog/828>

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Section provides a brief summary of the 2022 HIES, which is followed by a presentation of the results of the analysis of the 2022 HIES, in relation to:

- Population and household profile
- Household expenditure
- Household income
- Additional analysis

The analysis aims to present the patterns of household income, expenditure, consumption, production, and economic activity by population groups. This section also includes a series of statistical tables and appendices.

This Section presents information, such as household income and expenditure, by the following population groups:

- i. **Sex of main respondent:** the gender of the 'reference person', or the person identified by the respondent(s) to be the household head and the person listed first on the household listing.
- ii. **Age of main respondent:** the age group from which the 'reference person' belongs to. The 15–24 age group represents the youth population (UN definition).
- iii. **Household with person with disability:** Households that have at least one household member with a disability as defined by the Washington Group<sup>1</sup>.
- iv. **Household expenditure quintile:** Households ranked by their per capita expenditure (consumption expenditure and transfers are included while intermediate expenditure is excluded) and put into five groups with group 1 having the lowest expenditure and group 5 having the highest expenditure.
- v. **Economic activity status:** Economic activity status of the 'reference person' using the ILO definitions<sup>2</sup>. The 4 different statuses are:
  - a. Inactive (out of labour force + unemployed)
  - b. Low skills (ISCO major group 9)
  - c. Medium skills (ISCO major groups 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8)
  - d. High skills (ISCO major groups 1, 2 and 3)
- vi. **Urban-rural:** geographic domain for each of the two sampling domains of Tuvalu being urban (Funafuti) and rural (Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau and Nukulaelae)

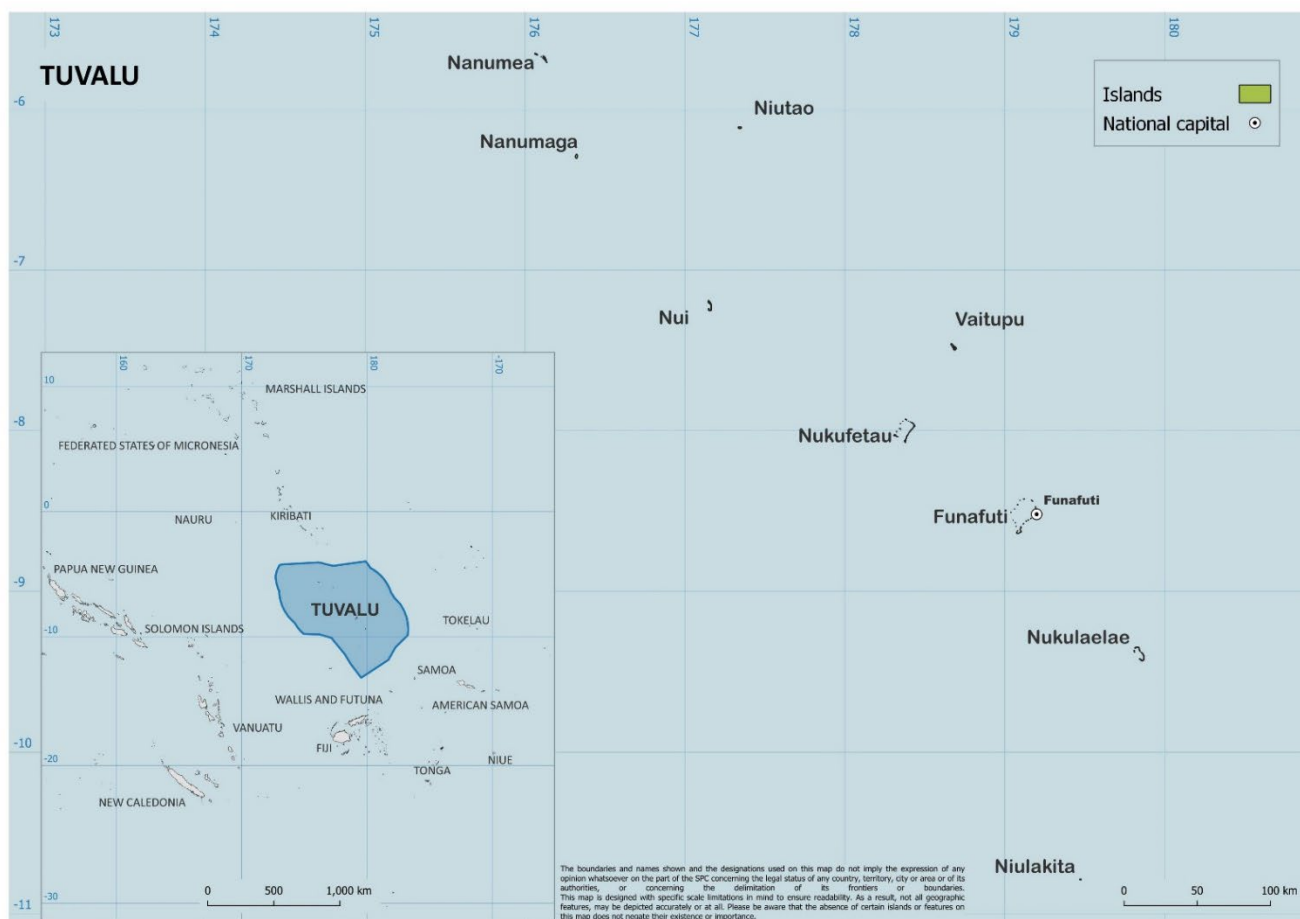
This summary provides an overview of Tuvalu's population, its structure and distribution and household expenditure and income. All income and expenditure estimates are reported in local currency unit (AUD), unless otherwise specified. Through the application of sampling weights, all reported results are extrapolated to be representative of the total population.

<sup>1</sup> See <https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/>

<sup>2</sup> See <https://ilostat ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/classification-occupation/>

## 1. Context

Tuvalu is a Polynesian island nation located midway between Hawai'i and Australia in the Pacific Ocean. The country consists of three reef islands and six atolls: Funafuti, Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae and Niulakita spread over a total land area of around 26 square kilometres. The main atoll, Funafuti, is the urban area of the country. Tuvalu is a parliamentary democracy and its Parliament has 16 members with elections held every four years. The members of Parliament elect the Prime Minister, who is the head of Government. Tuvalu is a Commonwealth realm and the King is represented by a Governor-General.



©: SPC

## 2. Economy

The official currency used in Tuvalu is the Australian dollar (AUD). The country is isolated and is hence dependent on imports such as fuel and food. The country is also vulnerable to climate change, notably to rising seas, which is a significant challenge to development.

## 3. Population

Based on the 2022 Population and Housing Census figures, Tuvalu has a total of 1,799 occupied private households with a de-jure population of 10,941 persons.

As per the 2022 HIES, the average household size is 6.1 persons and Tuvalu has a sex ratio of 107, meaning that there are 107 males for every 100 females. The median age of the population is 24 years old and 34% of the population is less than 15 years old. Tuvalu's dependency ratio is estimated to be 66, meaning that for every 100 working-age persons, there are 66 dependents.

The main activity in the past seven days for the population aged 15+ years was, *Household duties, chores*, with 48% of persons reporting this as their main activity. Following this, 35% reported undertaking employment-related activities, 8% were students, while another 1% reported working in primary activities.

Around 78% of households were participating in primary activities: 75% participated in livestock activities, 17% in fisheries, 16% in agriculture. Another 5% of households participated in handicraft and/or home-processed food production.

In 2022, Tuvalu undertook an innovative project called Long Form Census (LFC). This project was led by the Pacific Community (SPC) and the World Bank, and implemented by Tuvalu's Central Statistics Division. The Tuvalu LFC is an integrated Household Survey, combining questions from a Population and Housing Census (PHC) and a Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). All households were enumerated as a usual census activity and the HIES-selected households were asked to answer the additional HIES questionnaire.

#### 4. Household expenditure

Total annual household expenditure in Tuvalu is estimated to be approximately AUD 53 million (average of AUD 29,383 and a median of AUD 24,428). 87% of household expenditure is consumption expenditure, with the remaining 13% being classified as transfers.

In terms of consumption source, 74% is cash based (cash-purchased goods and services), 17% is rents (actual and imputed), 6% is gifts and 3% is own account production (home production for subsistence purposes).

Consumption expenditure is mainly dedicated to food and non-alcoholic beverages, which represents 34% of the total consumption expenditure. Housing accounts for 26% of total household expenditure, Restaurants and hotels account for another 7%. The lowest share of total household expenditure was on education and health which represented 0.2% and 0.02% respectively.

The distribution of household expenditure is not even and there's a degree of inequality — in terms of total household expenditure — among different population groups of Tuvalu. Around 53% of total household expenditure in Tuvalu is accounted for by 40% of the population.

©: UNDP



Table 1: Average annual household expenditure (AUD) by COICOP Division

	Food, beverage	Alcohol, tobacco, kava	Clothing, footwear	Housing, utilities	Furnishings, assets	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation, culture	Education	Restaurants, hotels	Miscellaneous	Transfers	Total
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	10,633	1,516	1,029	7,641	1,989	8	1,478	1,435	1,226	81	2,204	1,078	406	30,725
Female	7,965	1,573	605	7,195	1,469	0	805	1,097	555	29	1,289	844	177	23,604
<b>Age group</b>														
15–24 years	10,021	2,930	842	7,454	2,180	0	1,487	1,901	1,078	81	1,232	1,385	86	30,676
25–59 years	10,650	1,436	1,013	7,310	1,849	7	1,497	1,483	1,248	88	2,401	1,077	423	30,483
60+ years	8,925	1,643	807	8,142	1,969	5	1,000	1,074	755	31	1,225	909	242	26,730
<b>Disability status</b>														
With disability	7,513	1,275	751	8,941	3,056	3	1,709	1,073	1,739	0	764	1,143	129	28,097
Without disability	10,232	1,536	957	7,504	1,846	7	1,337	1,382	1,075	74	2,081	1,030	372	29,433
<b>Per capita expenditure quintile</b>														
Lowest	5,997	930	536	5,581	772	2	525	719	371	101	649	532	90	16,804
2	8,357	1,346	1,038	6,940	1,495	2	1,102	1,356	827	45	1,304	947	276	25,036
3	10,592	1,208	1,171	6,097	1,919	5	1,266	1,409	1,186	31	1,614	1,118	209	27,826
4	12,457	2,263	1,072	8,259	2,183	1	1,994	1,758	1,289	88	2,230	1,160	577	35,331
Highest	13,288	1,887	932	10,937	3,100	22	1,873	1,616	1,835	90	4,387	1,417	667	42,052
<b>Economic activity</b>														
Inactive	9,375	1,665	811	7,702	1,930	3	1,230	1,171	1,098	48	1,407	1,074	289	27,804
Skill level 1 (low)	9,273	711	613	6,417	1,896	0	782	1,255	813	0	1,461	1,087	284	24,592
Skill level 2 (medium)	10,828	1,704	1,108	7,634	1,733	5	1,245	1,705	1,090	62	2,926	964	310	31,314
Skill level 3 & 4 (high)	10,970	1,295	1,107	7,437	1,941	14	1,706	1,469	1,152	126	2,477	1,011	533	31,238
<b>Urban-Rural</b>														
Urban	12,057	1,363	977	8,363	2,213	9	1,775	1,639	1,198	125	2,730	1,227	418	34,095
Rural	7,825	1,723	916	6,593	1,505	4	843	1,050	983	7	1,197	802	297	23,745
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,130</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>7,557</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>29,383</b>

## 5. Household income

Total annual household income in Tuvalu is estimated to be approximately AUD 50 million (average of AUD 27,526 and a median of AUD 22,176). 73% of household income is cash-based, while 18% is coming from rents, 6% from gifts and 3% from the consumption of home production.

Income is mainly sourced from employment-related activities, such as salaries and income from the sale of primary produce. Employment-related activities account for 71% of gross household income.

The distribution of household income is not even and there's a certain degree of inequality — in terms of total household income — among different population groups of Tuvalu. 36% of household income in Tuvalu is accounted for by the population from the lowest expenditure quintiles (40% of the population).

*Table 2: Average annual household income (AUD) by COICOP Division*

	Employment income	Property income	Transfer income	Gifts, remittances	Imputed rent	Intermediate exp.	Total
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	21,770	729	612	2,149	5,041	-868	29,432
Female	13,379	271	284	1,406	4,636	-659	19,318
<b>Age group</b>							
15–24 years	17,087	57	77	1,668	3,798	-337	22,349
25–59 years	22,540	514	553	2,149	4,401	-904	29,253
60+ years	14,915	983	574	1,705	6,360	-686	23,852
<b>Disability status</b>							
With disability	15,191	2,132	627	1,303	7,868	-2,033	25,087
Without disability	20,382	585	547	2,036	4,853	-782	27,621
<b>Per capita expenditure quintile</b>							
Lowest	20,009	179	285	849	2,911	-576	23,657
2	19,753	686	328	1,254	4,570	-969	25,622
3	19,305	277	1,229	1,819	3,734	-1,115	25,249
4	22,809	1,451	407	2,197	5,910	-1,000	31,774
Highest	19,039	615	506	3,947	7,723	-483	31,346
<b>Economic activity</b>							
Inactive	12,275	987	417	1,856	5,853	-727	20,660
Skill level 1 (low)	19,577	86	253	1,777	3,951	-764	24,879
Skill level 2 (medium)	23,659	400	1,121	2,434	4,498	-1,050	31,062
Skill level 3 & 4 (high)	30,539	344	393	1,983	4,020	-842	36,438
<b>Urban-Rural</b>							
Urban	27,229	810	417	2,080	4,569	-572	34,533
Rural	11,764	442	709	1,924	5,439	-1,136	19,142
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,189</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>4,965</b>	<b>-829</b>	<b>27,526</b>

# POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

In this section we provide a brief profile of the population — the persons and households — of Tuvalu. We mainly focus on characteristics of the population that are related to income and expenditure. The HIES is not a demographic survey, however it collected interesting information on the economic activities of the population, which are presented below.

## 1. Population profile

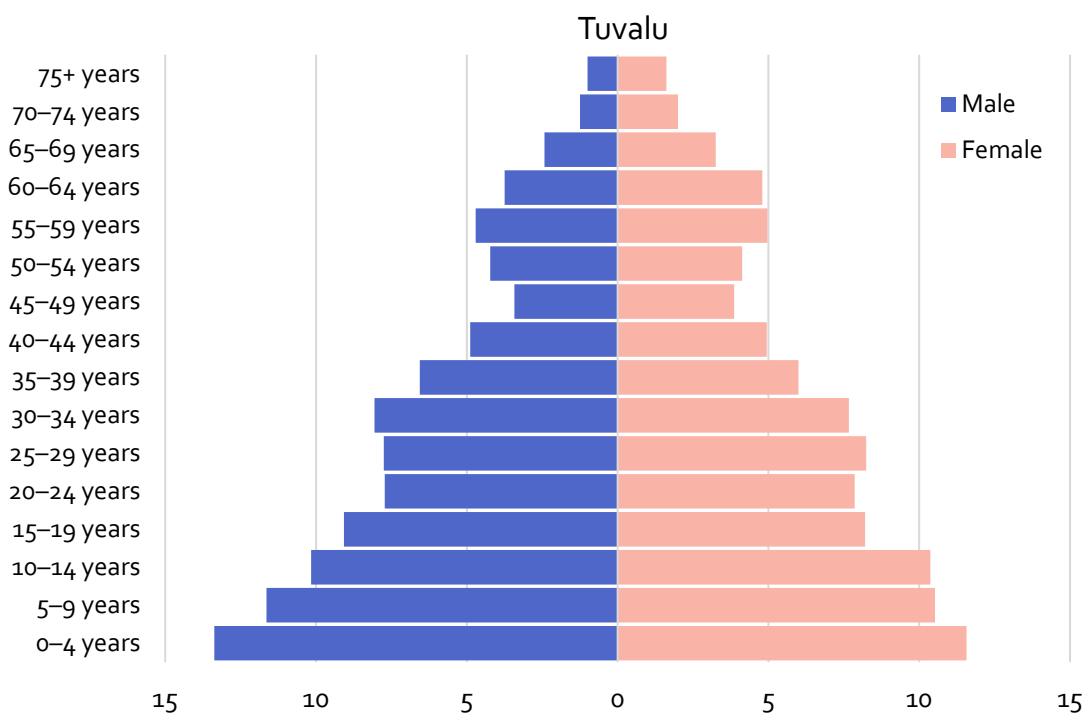
Table 3: 2022 estimated population of Tuvalu (persons), by strata, broad age group and sex

	Male					Female					Total				
	0–14 years	15–24 years	25–59 years	60+ years	Total	0–14 years	15–24 years	25–59 years	60+ years	Total	0–14 years	15–24 years	25–59 years	60+ years	Total
<b>Urban-Rural</b>															
Urban	1,235	602	1,405	248	3,490	1,027	539	1,324	325	3,215	2,262	1,141	2,729	573	6,705
Rural	738	340	817	224	2,119	679	305	768	288	2,040	1,417	645	1,585	512	4,159
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>5,609</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>5,255</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>10,864</b>

As per the 2022 census, Tuvalu had a population of 10,941 persons, with around 107 males for every 100 females. Around 62% of Tuvaluans live in Funafuti, with the remainder living in rural areas.

34% of the population of Tuvalu is aged 0–14, which is indicative of a fairly young population. 10% of the population is aged 60 years or more. The distribution of the population is presented in the below figures.

The below figure presents the shape of the population distribution in Tuvalu. The national age pyramid suggests that the country has a lot of families with children but with slight outmigration of younger adults starting at “35–40” age group. The outmigration is all the more obvious in rural area especially for individuals aged 20+ years.



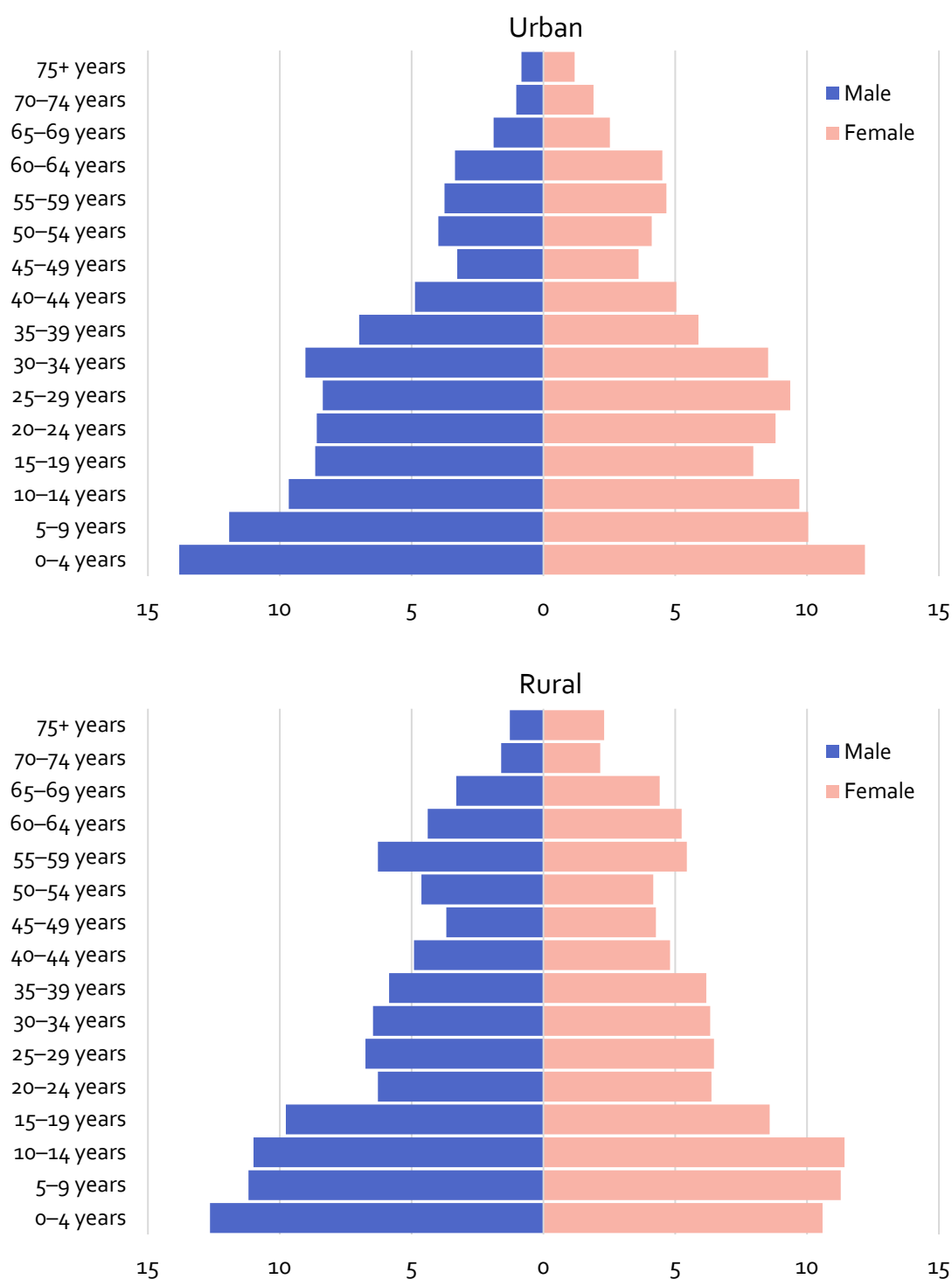


Figure 1: Distribution of the population by age, sex and urban/rural

## Demographic characteristics

The HIES collected information on the demographic characteristics of the population, which are summarised in the below table.

Table 4: Demographic characteristics of the population

	Sex ratio	Dependency	Ethnicity (Tuvaluan)	Marital status (married)	Median age	Average HH size
<b>Urban-Rural</b>						
Urban	1.09	62	99%	63%	24	6.9
Rural	1.04	71	99%	63%	25	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6.1</b>

The Sex Ratio — the ratio of males to females — shows us that there are 107 males for every 100 females in Tuvalu. The ratio is fairly similar in urban and rural areas.

The Dependency Ratio is the ratio of the dependent (persons who are not in the economically active age range; persons aged less than 15 and persons aged 65 years and older) to the economically active population (persons aged 15 to 64 years). A high Dependency Ratio means those of working age, and the overall economy, face a greater burden in supporting the youngest and the older individuals. In the case of Tuvalu, the national Dependency Ratio is 66, which means that there are 66 economically inactive persons for every 100 economically active persons. When we look at the age and sex structure of the population in Tuvalu, 34% of the population is aged 0–14 and that 6% is aged 65 and above.

The population of Tuvalu is almost entirely Tuvaluan.

63% of the population of Tuvalu aged 15+ years are married (legally or common law) and the rates are identical for urban and rural areas.

The median age in Tuvalu is 24 years old. This means that half of the population is aged 24 years or less and the other half is aged 24 or more.

The average household size from the 2022 HIES is 6 persons per household. Geographically, the average household size is very different across urban and rural areas with a lower average household size in rural area (5.1 against 6.9 in urban area).

### Education profile of persons aged 3 years and older

The HIES collected a wealth of information in relation to education, however the below summary is designed to be relevant to household income and expenditure. As such, this is not intended to be an in-depth education analysis, as the 2022 census report providing more accurate and detailed information will be available.

#### Ever attended school

Approximately 90% of Tuvaluans aged 3+ have ever attended school (Figure 2). Rates are almost similar across all population groups except at age group where older people were less likely to have attended school (96% for people aged 14–24 against 67% for those aged 60+ years). Additionally, people with disability are less likely to have ever attended school than those who do not have any disability (respectively 68% and 91%). We can also notice that “inactive” individuals aged 15+ (either in unemployment or outside labour force) have a slightly lower rate of ever school attendance than those in employment and more particularly than those working in higher skill employment.

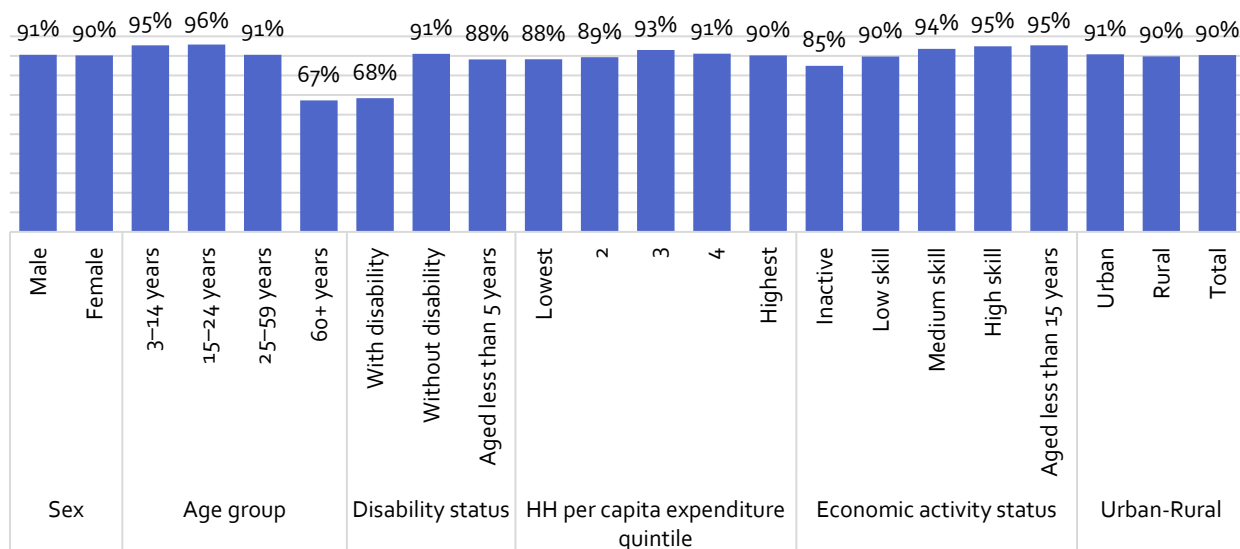


Figure 2: Percentage of the population aged 3+ who ever attended school

### Highest level of schooling completed

Around a third of the population aged 3+ in Tuvalu have completed secondary education (middle school/high school) as highest level of school (Figure 3). The proportion of individuals having no qualification (never attended school or completed Early Childhood Education at best) or having completed primary education as their highest level was higher among people from lower quintiles or among those occupying lower job skills. Individuals from urban atolls, females, without disability, from higher expenditure quintiles or higher skill jobs were more likely to complete tertiary education. For example, 8% of persons in quintile 1 have completed tertiary education compared to 21% of persons in quintile 5.

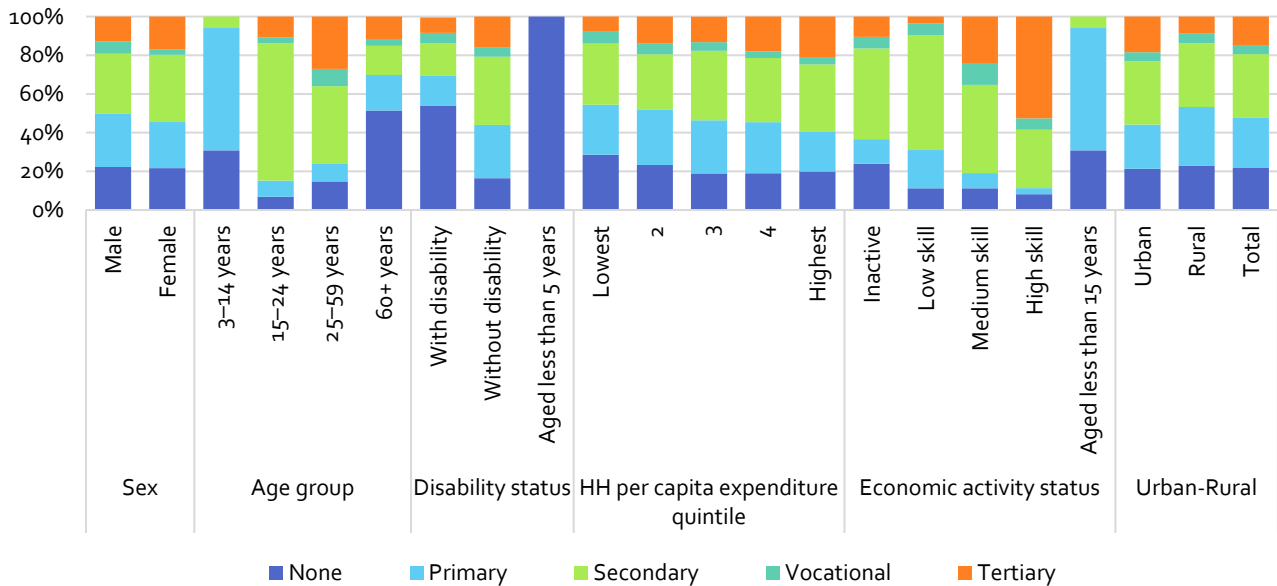


Figure 3: Distribution of population aged 3+ by highest level of education completed

### Currently attending school

Approximately 41% of Tuvaluans were currently attending school in 2022 (Figure 4). With fairly similar rates at urban and rural levels, gaps can be seen when looking at disaggregation at disability status: only 3% of people with disability were attending school against 38% for those without disability. By expenditure quintile, school attendance slightly decreased as expenditure quintile increased, with the lowest quintile being at 47% and the highest being at 35% of persons currently attending school. This can be explained by the fact that individuals belonging to the 5<sup>th</sup> quintile were older (see Figure 82) and hence, less likely to currently be attending school.

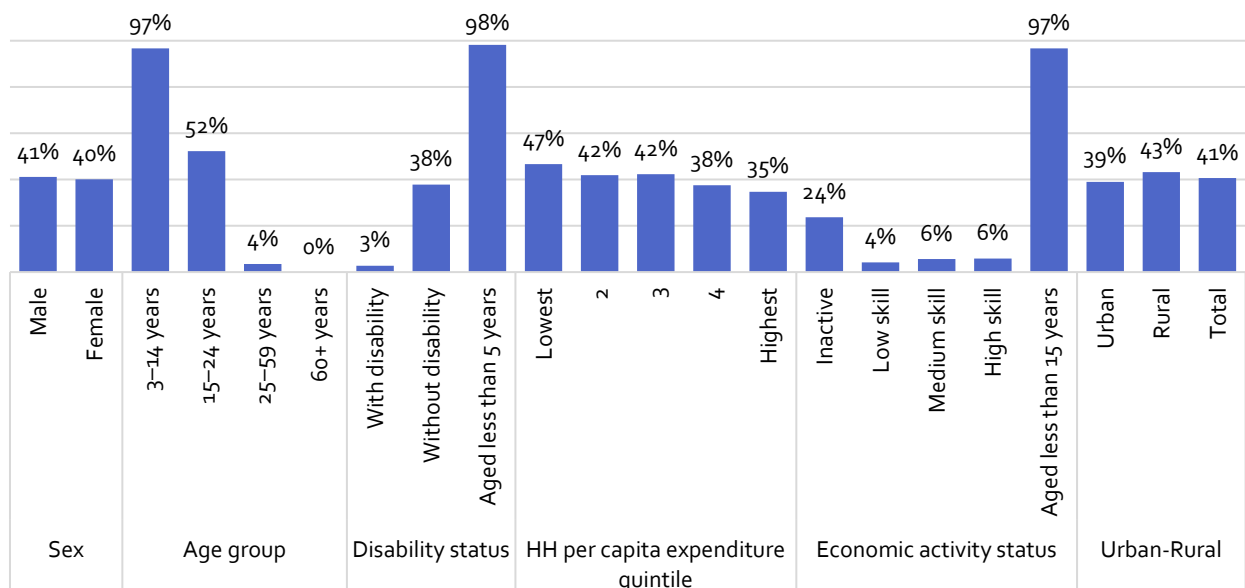


Figure 4: Percentage of the population aged 3+ currently attending school

### Education-related expenditure

Approximately 26% of people aged 3+ in Tuvalu paid education-related expenditure in 2022 (Figure 5), corresponding to 75% of people who were currently attending school that same year. It is obvious that individuals with disability were spending less on education than those without disability (respectively 0% and 26%), which is a function of the majority of the population with disabilities being older. We also know that less people with disability were currently attending school.

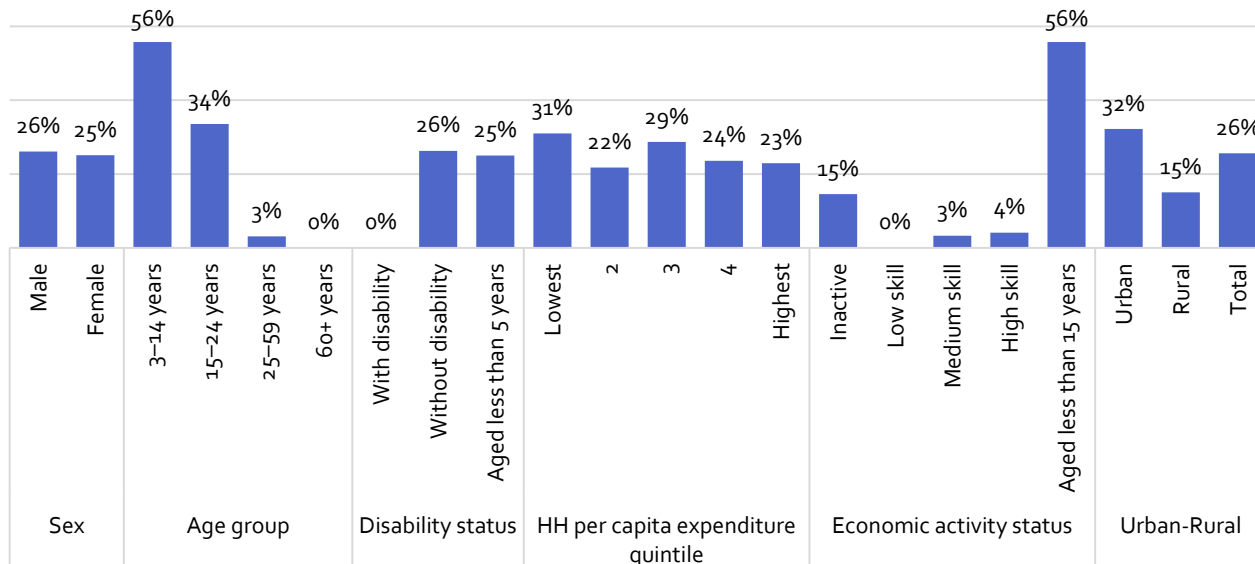


Figure 5: Percentage of the population aged 3+ that incurred education-related expenses

### Health

#### Ongoing chronic health problem (age 6+)

Around 15% of the total population reported having a chronic health issue<sup>3</sup>. 77% of these individuals reporting chronic illness took medication to treat their health issue(s) while around 42% of them were unable to undertake their usual activities (e.g., education, work) as a result of their chronic health issue. Individuals from higher expenditure quintiles were more likely to report having a chronic illness. This can be explained by the fact that almost a third of the population from the highest quintile is aged 60+.

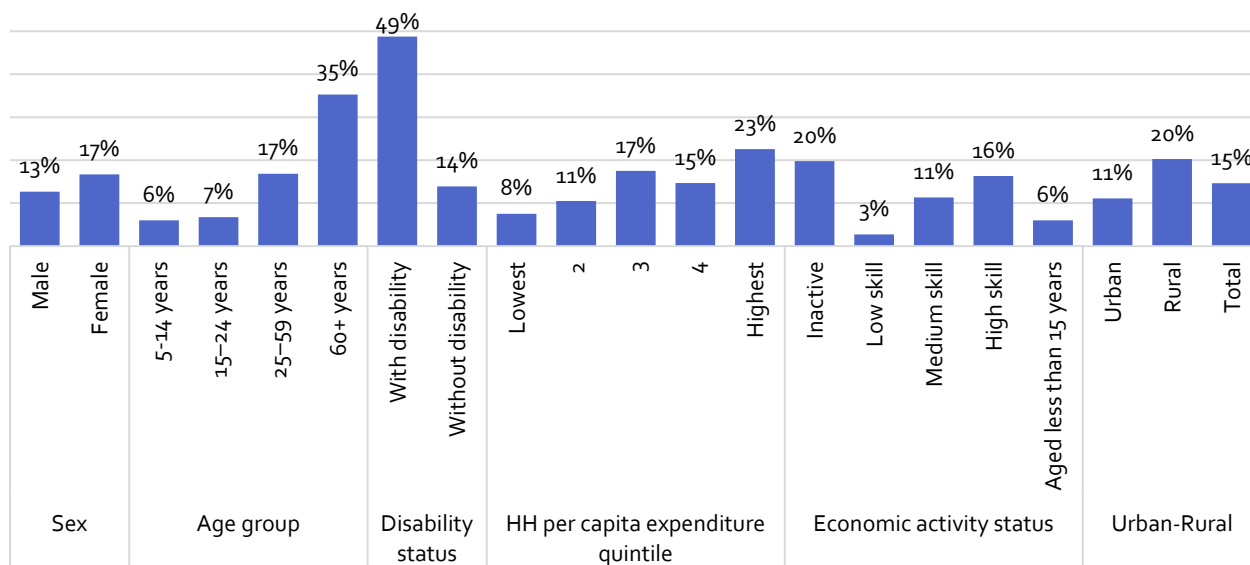


Figure 6: Percentage of the population aged 6+ with chronic health issues

<sup>3</sup> Cancer, Diabetes, Heart disease, Asthma, Liver disease, Kidney / renal disease, Hypertension, Gout, Obesity, Mental disorder, Stroke...etc.

### Other health problem

Around 22% of the population reported having another health problem<sup>4</sup> (Fig 7). The most commonly reported other illness was cold / flu (84% of those having another health problem). Around 3% of these individuals incurred a loss of earnings/income due to these illness conditions.

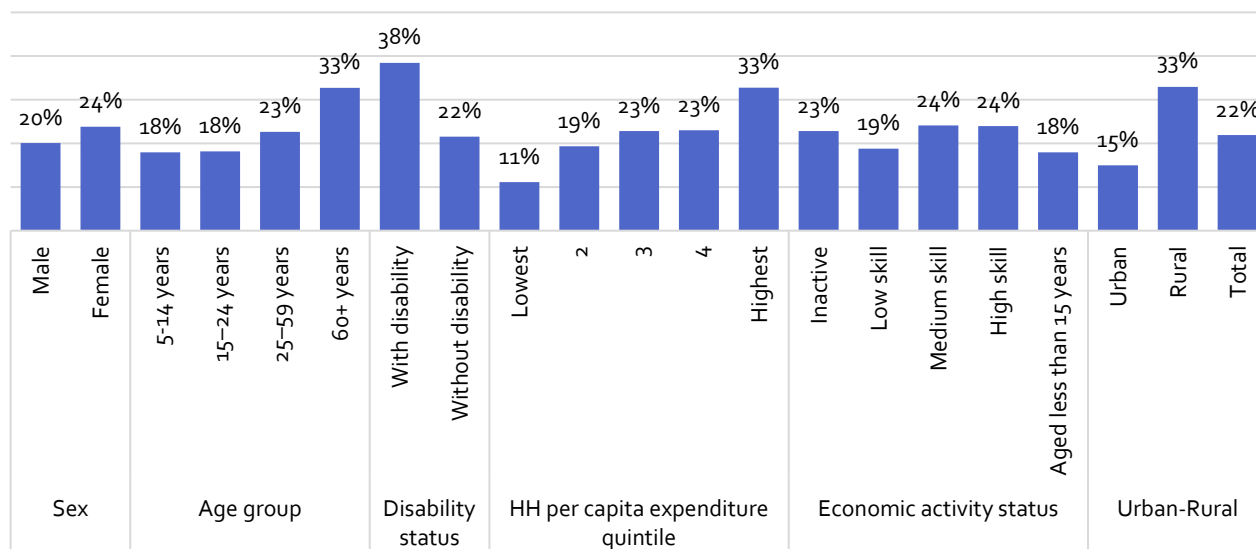


Figure 7: Percentage of the population aged 6+ with other types of health issues

### Body Mass Index (BMI) on adult population (age 18+)<sup>5</sup>

Two thirds of the Tuvaluan adult population (18+) was considered obese<sup>6</sup> as per the 2022 HIES data. 1% was categorized as Underweight, 10% as Normal and 23% as Overweight. Women, people from rural areas and those with disability were more likely to be obese.

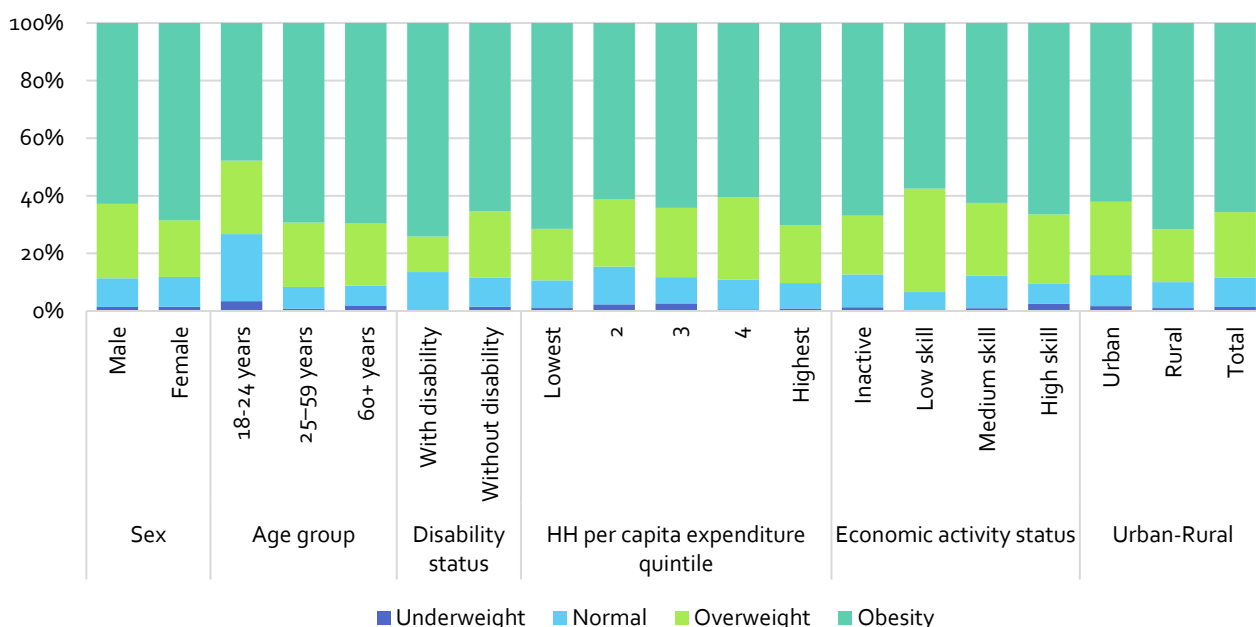


Figure 8: Distribution of the population aged 18+ by BMI categories

<sup>4</sup> Sick sores, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Headache, Stomach pain, Cold / flu, Conjunctivitis, Worm infestation, etc.

<sup>5</sup> The "Height" information of 126 individuals was imputed in order to clean obvious outliers (typos from interviewers for instance).

These outliers were fixed using the median value for the same age / sex category. For instance, a 67-year-old female respondent reported measuring 91cm was imputed to now measure 163cm

<sup>6</sup> Definition used is from the World Health Organization (WHO): <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/obesity-and-overweight>

### Health-related expenditure

Approximately 1% of the population incurred health-related expenditure. Older individuals and those from higher quintiles incurred more health expenditure.

No household has reported incurring more than 10% nor 25% of their total expenditure on health-related expenses (SDG 3.8.2).

### Functioning challenges (aged 5+)

Applying the Washington Group cut-off point for persons with disabilities<sup>7</sup>, the disability prevalence rate in Tuvalu for people aged 5 and above was almost 2%. Alternatively, 3.7% of households have at least one member with a disability.

All trends tended to be similar throughout all population groups except for persons belonging to the older age group and those being economically inactive (either unemployed or outside labour force).

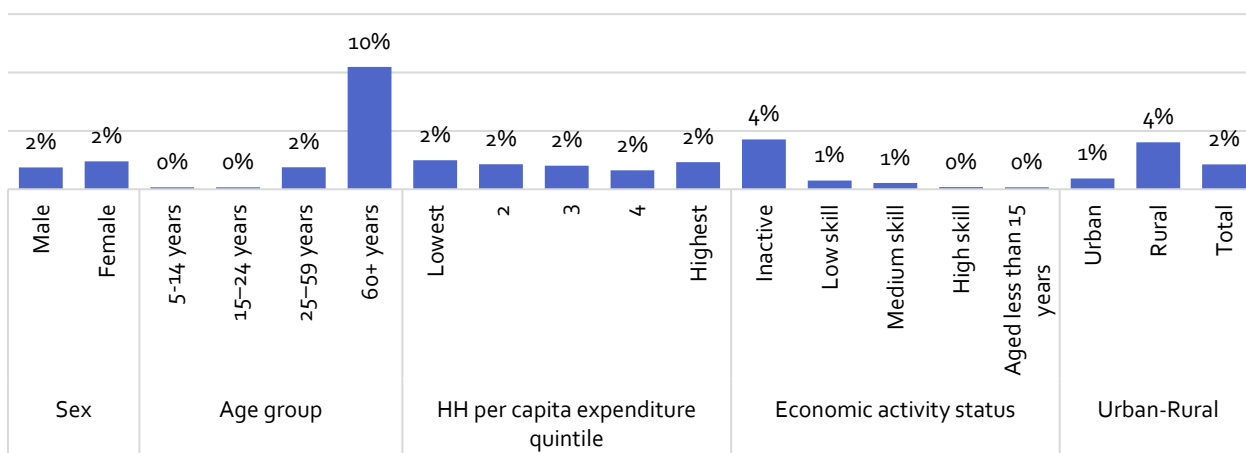


Figure 9: Disability prevalence rates

### Communication

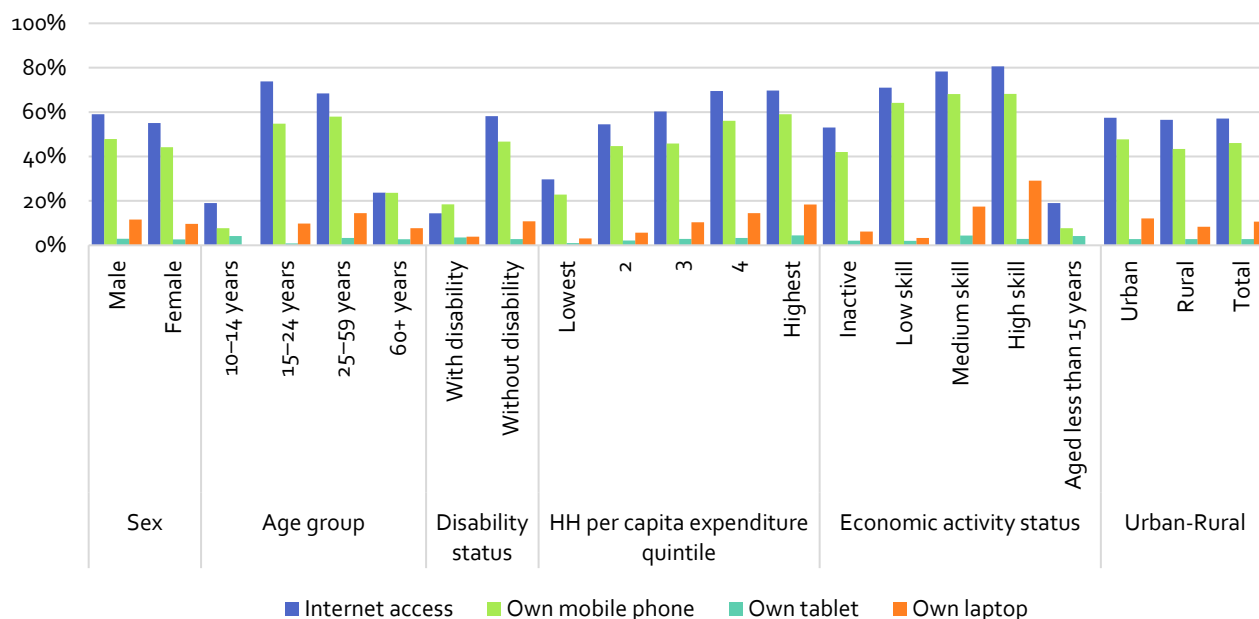


Figure 10: Percentage of the population aged 10+ having access to different communications services

<sup>7</sup> The applied cut-off point corresponds to international definition where a person is classified as 'with disability' where the respondent stated they have a 'lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do' in respect to at least one functional challenge in the domains of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care and communication.

### Access Internet

57% of Tuvaluans aged 10 years and over accessed the Internet in the last 30 days. The proportion of the population accessing the Internet was even in urban and rural areas but differed at expenditure quintile levels. 30% of individuals from quintile 1 accessed the Internet during the last 30 days against 70% for those in quintile 5. People without disability were more likely to access the Internet compared to people with disability (respectively 58% and 14%).

### Mobile phone use (age 10+)

Access to a mobile phone to make or receive calls was lower than that of the Internet but the patterns across population groups are similar. Around 37% of the population aged 10 and above used a mobile phone in the last month and the male-female rates are identical. 38% of people without disability used a mobile phone against 10% of people with disabilities. There is a slight positive relationship between economic activity and mobile phone use where 35% of inactive persons accessed a mobile phone in comparison to 54% of persons occupying high-skill employment.

### Communication device ownership (age 10+)

National rates of mobile phone, digital tablet and laptop ownership were respectively 46%, 3% and 11%. The above figure (Figure 10) shows the rates of communication device ownership by the statistical domains we are presenting herein. Across all three assets, there was an apparent trend of higher rates of ownership in urban areas, upper quintiles but also among individuals occupying higher skilled employment. It should be noted that around 37% of the population aged 10 and over used a mobile phone in the last month.

## Alcohol, tobacco, kava and sour toddy

### Alcohol consumption (persons aged 15+)

Nationally, 7% of the population aged 15 and above reported having consumed alcohol (beer, wine or spirits) in Tuvalu during the last 7 days. There was a common trend where males, people being younger and from urban area, people without disability or from higher expenditure quintiles were more likely to consume alcohol.

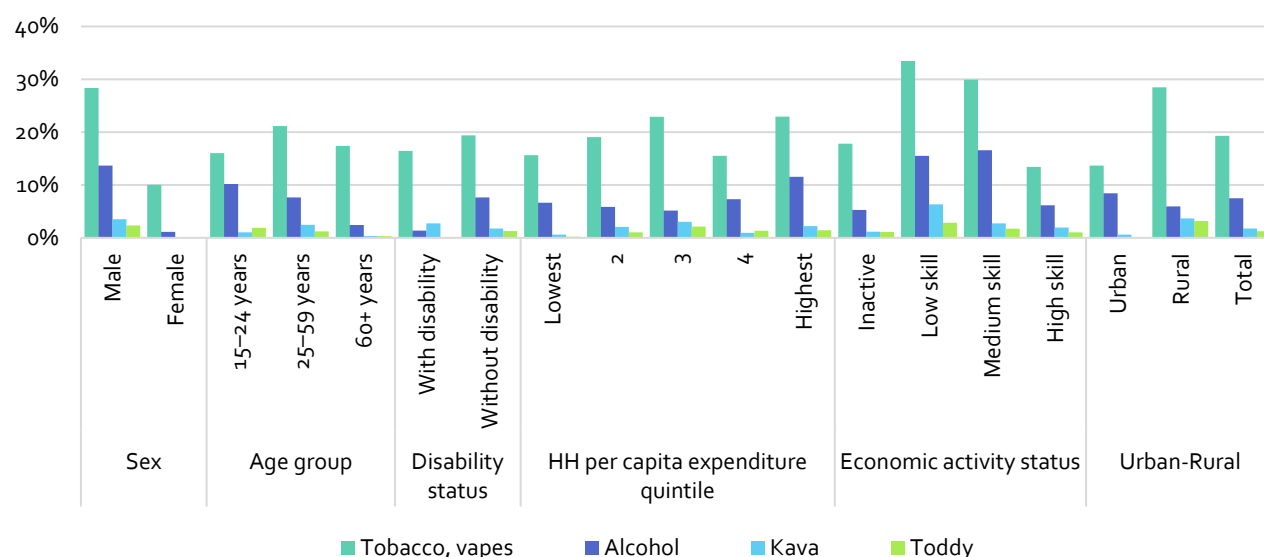


Figure 11: Consumption of alcohol, kava, sour toddy and tobacco in the last 7 days

### Kava consumption (aged 15+)

Consumption of kava was lower than that of alcohol with a national rate of 2% for people aged 15+. Similarly to alcohol consumption, that of kava was higher within the male population (4% for males against less than 1% for females). However, rural population consumed more kava than people from urban area.

### Sour toddy consumption (aged 15+)

Sour toddy consumption was really low in Tuvalu, only 1% of individuals aged 15+ reported having consumed that product.

### Tobacco use (age 15+)

19% of the population aged 15+ in Tuvalu reported having smoked (vaping, smoking or smokeless tobacco) in the last 7 days. Males, people without disability and those living in rural areas were more likely to smoke. Around 16% of youths aged 15–24 declared smoking and 16% of those having a disability.

### Activity profile (persons aged 15+ years)

This component intends to provide relevant information on income and expenditure in relation to economic activity. It is not intended to be a labour market analysis as presented in the earlier Section.

Overall, “Household chores” was the most prevalent main activity for Tuvaluans throughout all population groups making up to 48% of the population aged 15 and above. It is to be noted that respectively 57% and 54% of females and people living in rural areas reported doing “Household chores”.

The second highest activity was “Employment” which accounted for 35% of the population. It is interesting to note that the higher the quintile, the more people were likely to be part of this category. Moreover, this was the main economic activity among the male population (42% against 39% for “Household chores”).

8% of individuals aged 15+ reported being students as their main activity. This rate was the highest among younger individuals and in urban areas (respectively 31% and 10%).

Primary activities (agriculture, fisheries and livestock) accounted for 1% of the population aged 15+. Males and people from rural area were more likely to be involved in such activities.

Finally, 8% reported undertaking another activity like looking for a job, doing some voluntary work, being ill, retired or some other activity. 65% of individuals with a disability reported being in this category, mainly because of their age or because they were ill to undertake an economic activity.

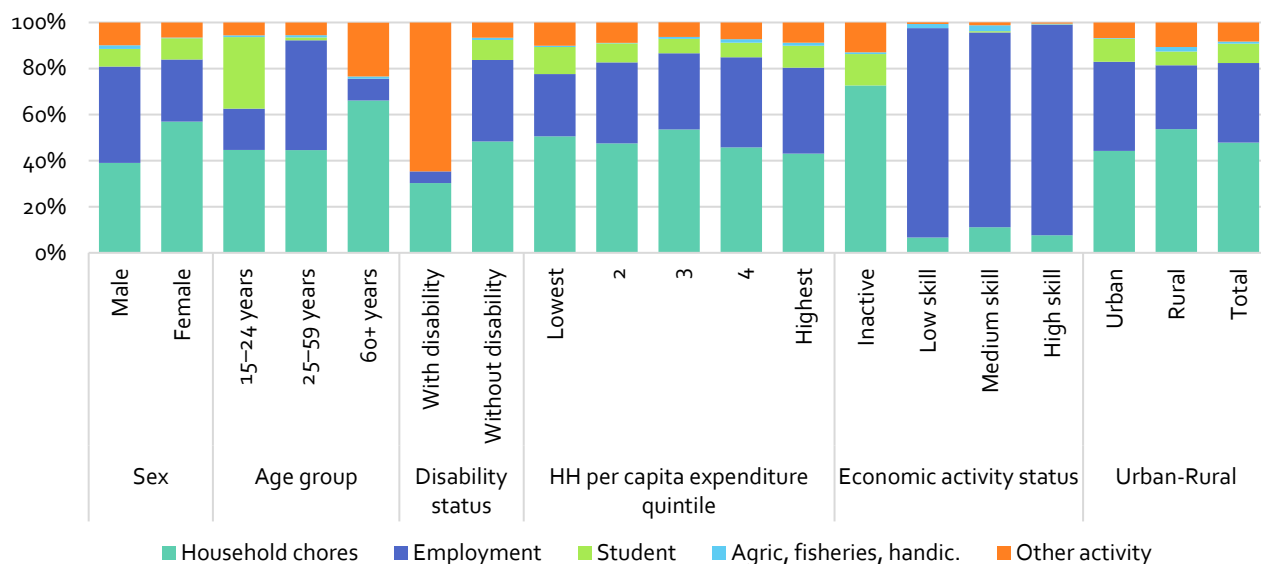


Figure 12: Distribution of main activity in the last 7-days

The few people having lower/medium/higher skilled employment who nonetheless reported “Household chores” as their main activity were those who occasionally sold their fishing/agriculture/livestock products even for just one hour during the week.

### Main primary activity

From 1% of people who were engaged in the economic activities in the primary sector, around 39% of individuals undertaking these activities were raising livestock. Livestock activities were exclusive to males and

rural population. Individuals occupying lower skilled employment reported the highest participation rates as well. Additionally, this was the main activity undertaken by youths (100% of them).

The second highest primary activity was fishing and/or gleaning seafood accounting for 34%. This activity was mainly undertaken by urban population and people from older age groups.

15% of those mainly involved in primary activities were engaged in agriculture (cropping). This activity was more undertaken by people living in the rural area.

Handicraft production accounted for 12% of all primary activities and was exclusive among the female population.

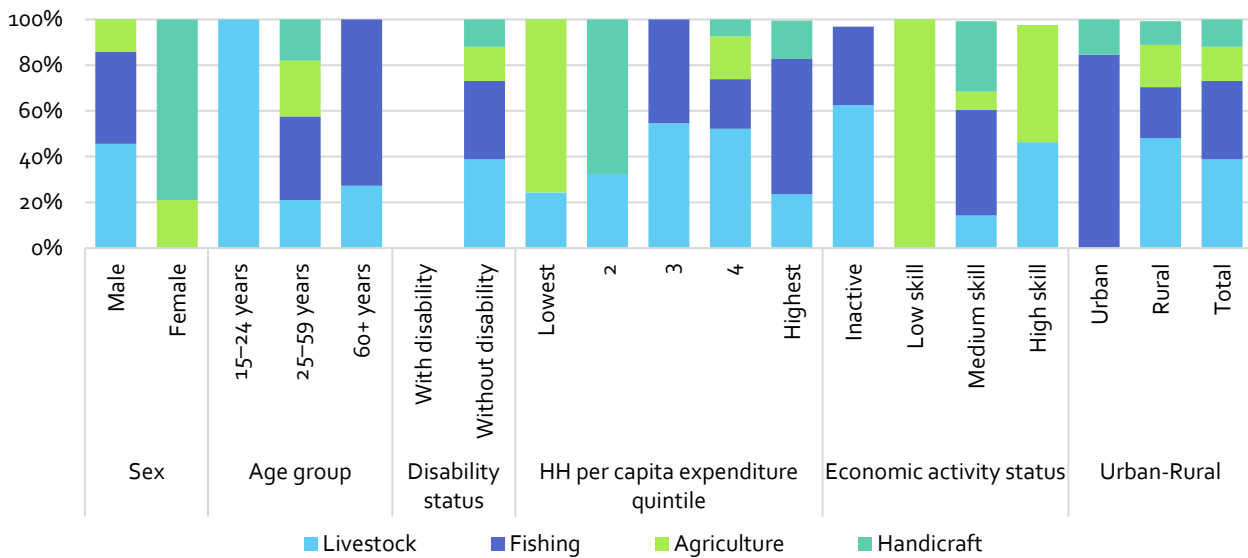


Figure 13: Distribution of the population aged 15+ mainly undertaking primary activities in the last 7 days

## 2. Household characteristics

### Dwelling characteristics

#### Dwelling tenure

Analysis will now shift from individuals to households. “Sex”, “Age group” and “Economic activity status” disaggregation will concern the head of the household (person responding to the questionnaire) while “Disability status” will be households which has or has not individuals with a disability – as per the Washington group definition. Around 19% of households in Tuvalu were headed by women.

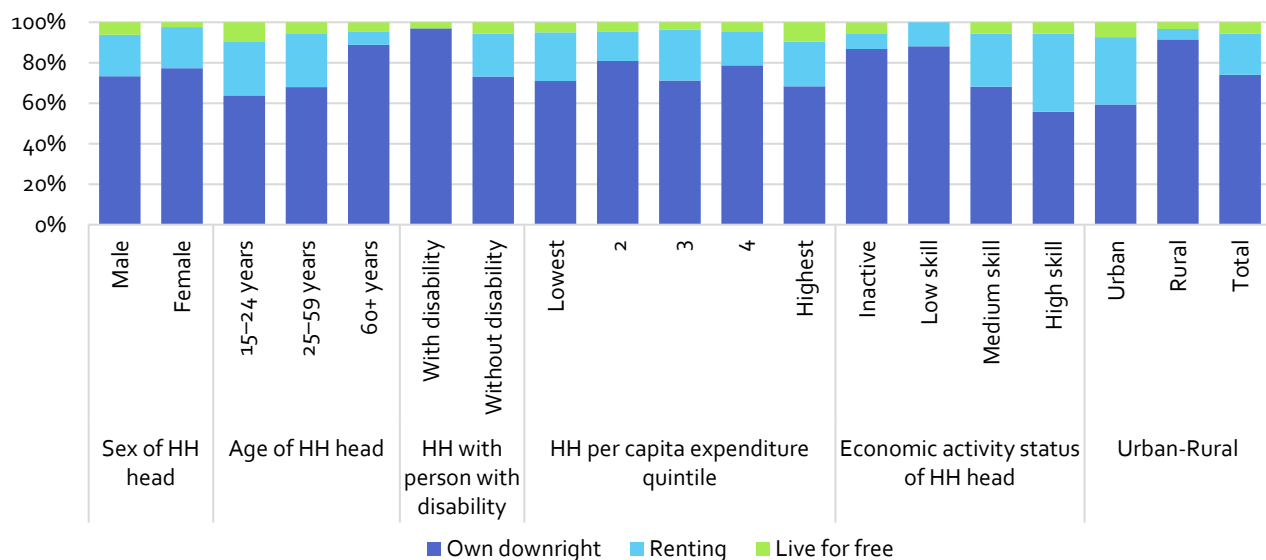


Figure 14: Tenure status of the dwelling in which the household resides

Figure 14 shows that a vast majority of Tuvaluan dwellings were owned outright (74%). 20% of them were renting while another 6% lived in a house provided for free (by either the employer or church).

Household members with a household head occupying higher skilled employment were more likely to be renting. Additionally, 3.7% of all households had people with disabilities, and these were more likely to be owned (97%) or provide free accommodation (3%).

*Main energy sources used*

Figure 15 below shows the different sources of energy that households were consuming for either lighting, cooking purposes or household appliances (there can be multiple sources per household). It is obvious that nationally, households rely more on electricity grid and LPG gas although different alternatives were used in rural areas such as wood, charcoal, kerosene and solar panels.

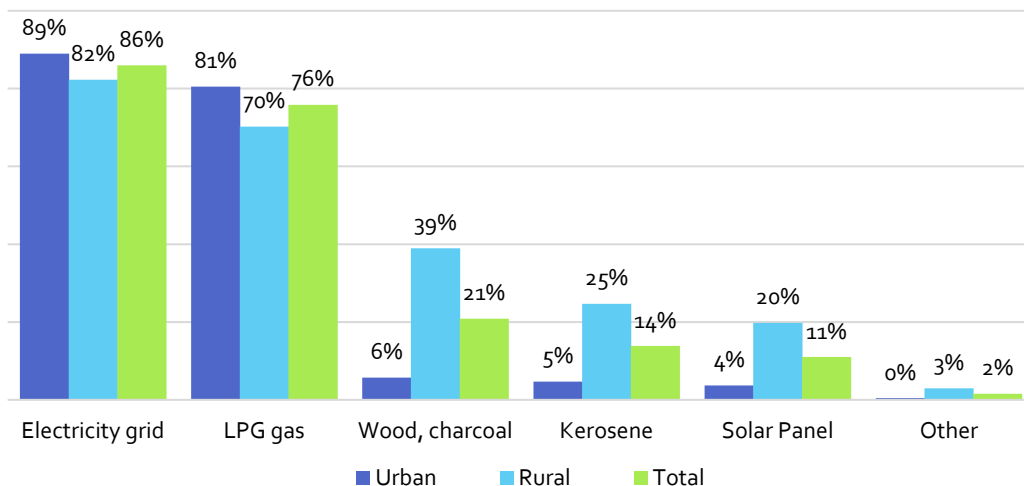


Figure 15: Main energy sources used

*Main source of lighting energy*

A vast majority of households were using electricity as their main source of lighting while a few others were also relying on LPG gas and solar panel.

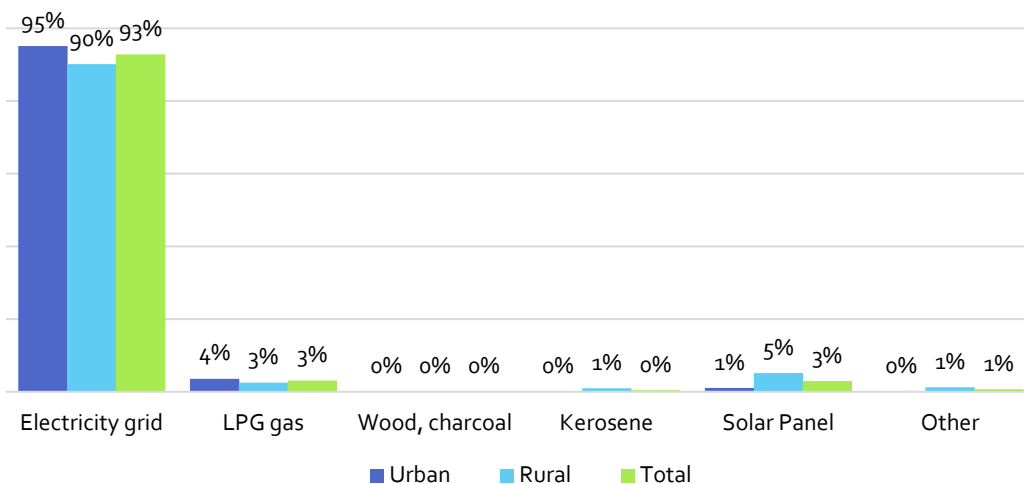


Figure 16: Main source of lighting energy

*Electrification (SDG 7.1.1)*

Access to electricity is universal in Tuvalu, as 96% of households had access to electricity. This ranges from 99% in urban area to 93% in rural areas. All households with people with disabilities had access to electricity.

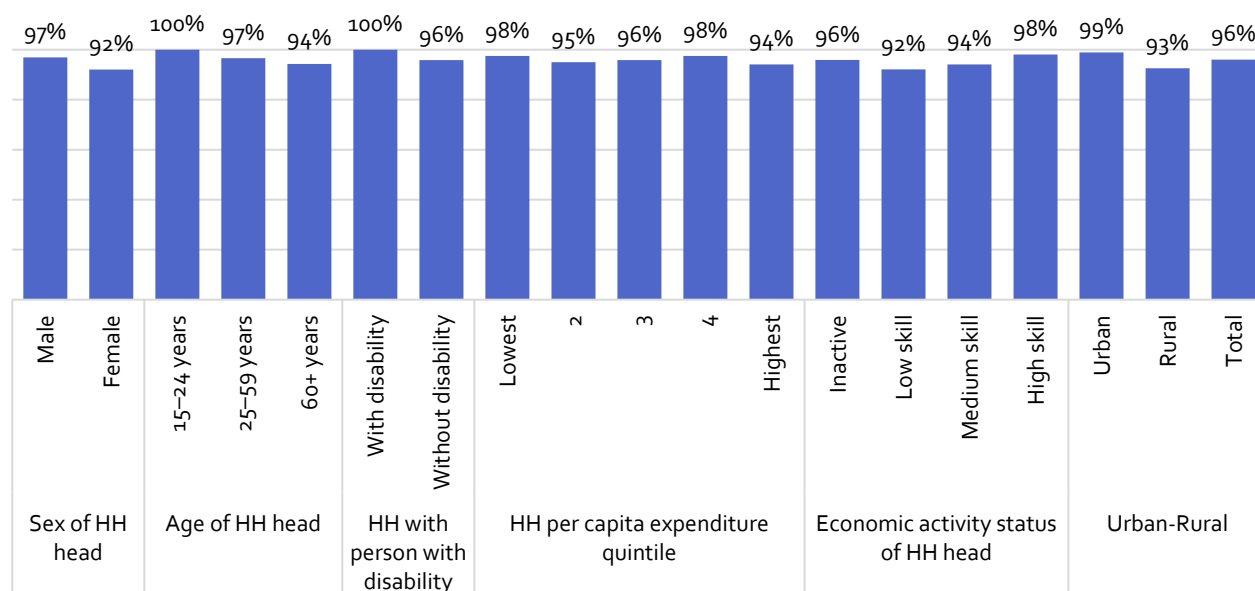


Figure 17: Percentage of households with access to electricity

Main source of cooking energy

Figure 18 below shows the different types of energy used for cooking by Tuvaluan households. Although electricity was the main source of lighting in Tuvalu, most of the households relied on LPG gas for cooking especially in urban areas (79% against 53% in rural areas).

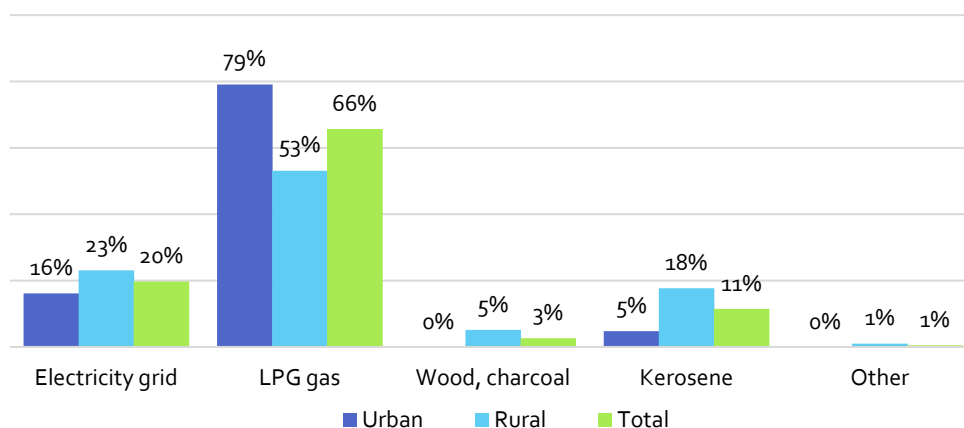


Figure 18: Main source of cooking energy

Access to an improved source of drinking water<sup>8</sup> (SDG 6.1.1)

Almost all households (99%) had access to an improved water source in Tuvalu. This rate ranges from 98% in urban areas to 100% in rural areas. 100% of households with people with disabilities had access to an improved water source. Households with a household head occupying lower skilled employment were more likely to access drinking water from an unimproved source (89%).

<sup>8</sup> Improved sources of drinking water included: Tap water, rainwater, tanker trucks, bottled water and water kiosk as per the WASH definition: <https://washdata.org/monitoring/drinking-water>.

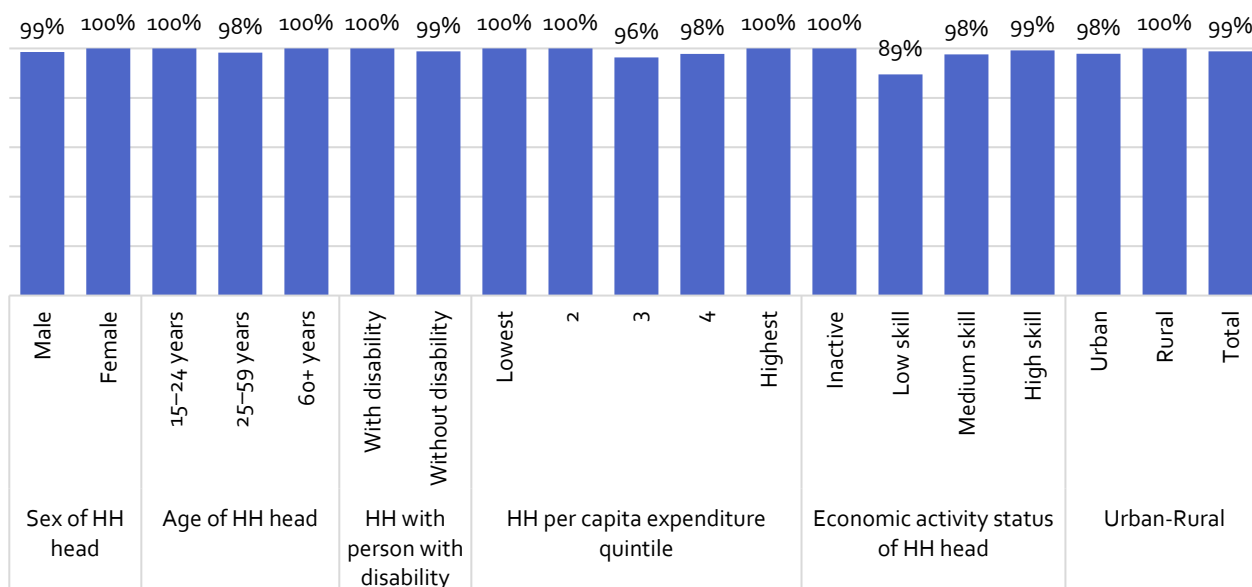


Figure 19: Percentage of households with access to an improved source of drinking water

Access to an improved sanitation facility<sup>9</sup> (SDG 6.2.1.a)

96% of households had access to an improved sanitation facility in Tuvalu. The trends are fairly similar across all population groups. It should also be noted that 100% of households having persons with disabilities had access to an improved sanitation facility.

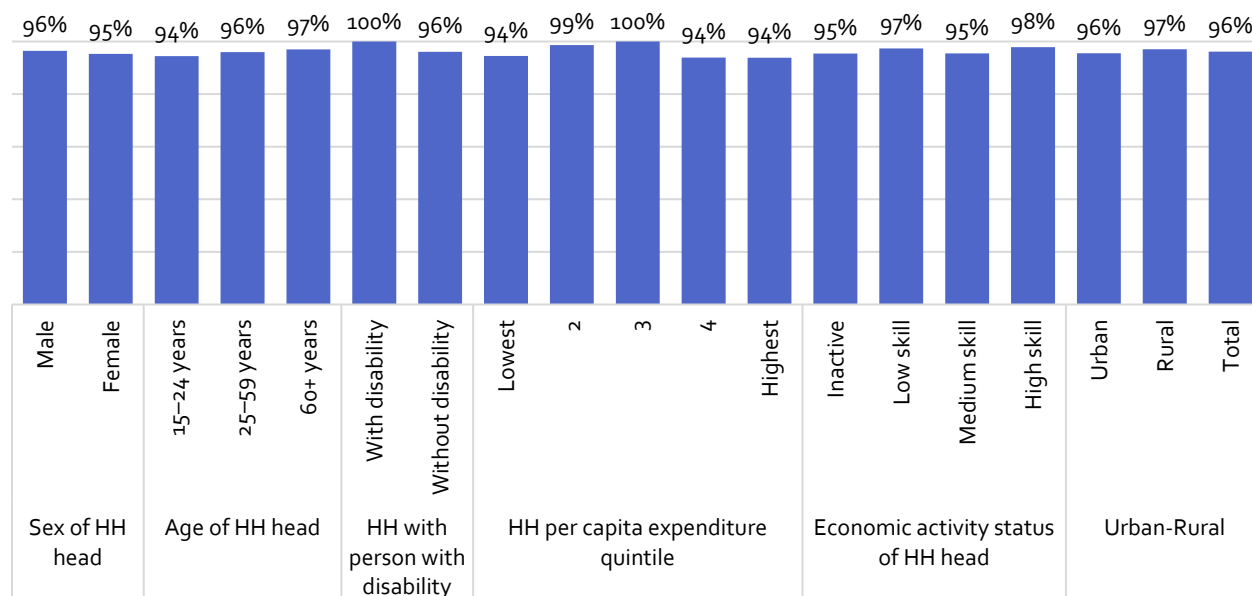


Figure 20: Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility

Expenditure-related household characteristics

Vehicle ownership

Around 91% of all private households in Tuvalu owned at least one vehicle (car, truck, motorbike, bicycle, boat) with motorbikes being the most owned vehicles.

Nationally, 89% of households owned a motorbike. This remained the main mode of transportation for all population groups ranging from 67% of ownership for households with people with disability to 95% for

<sup>9</sup> Improved sanitation facility includes unshared flush to septic tank, pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrines and composting toilets. It excludes shared toilets, flush-to-ocean toilets and open defecation as per the WASH definition: <https://washdata.org/monitoring/sanitation>

households the heads of which were occupying lower skilled employment. In rural areas, less than 1% of households owned a car (against 18% in urban areas) but 20% of them owned a boat (against 11% in urban areas). Households from higher quintiles were more likely to own a car and large trucks. "Other vehicles" refers to three-wheeled motorcycles, bicycles and carts.

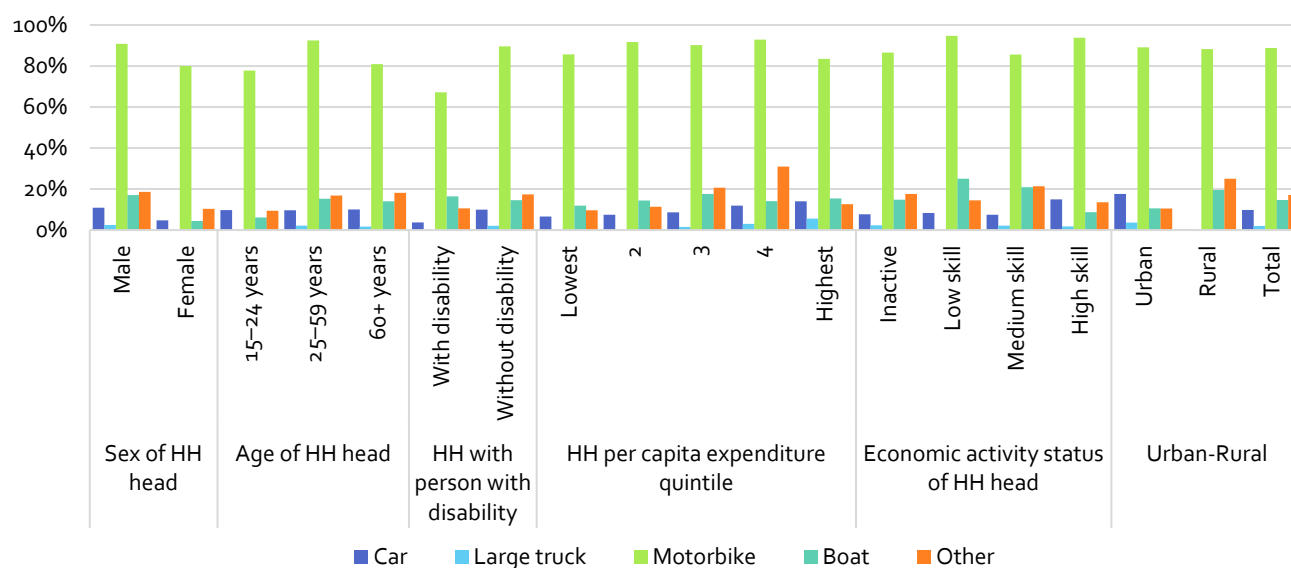


Figure 21: Vehicle ownership by type of vehicle<sup>10</sup>

#### Number of vehicles owned

A total of 4,087 vehicles were owned by Tuvaluan private households with 3,161 motorbikes, 290 boats and 201 cars.

Table 5: Number of vehicles owned by households

	Car	Large truck	Motorbike	Boat	Other
<b>Urban-Rural</b>					
Urban	199	59	1,885	115	136
Rural	3	0	1,276	175	239
<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>375</b>

#### Private travel

Respectively, 9% (5% urban and 14% rural) and 5% (7% urban and 3% rural) of households reported having undertaken a domestic and international trip in the last 12 months. The COVID-19 pandemic was ongoing during the HIES fieldwork (reference period for this module) and a strict lockdown was imposed in early 2022 (from January to March) where it was not allowed to travel within, to and from Tuvalu. The lockdown was then gradually eased from April to December 2022 and people were only allowed to travel for certain specific reasons (e.g., medical, education, work, ...). With this lockdown in place, private travel was impacted and this can be the reason why the percentage of households reporting such services is low.

There was a total of 98 international trips and 185 domestic trips. Households in rural areas reported more domestic trips while the contrary was witnessed for international trips.

Table 6: Number of private travel events reported as being undertaken by households

	International		Domestic	
	HHs consuming	Trips per annum	HHs consuming	Trips per annum
<b>Urban-Rural</b>				
Urban	65	70	49	66
Rural	28	28	113	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>185</b>

<sup>10</sup> Statistics presented in Figure 21 are based on multiple responses from a single household meaning total will not add to 100%.

*Financial support: proportion of households gifting*

Around one-third (34%) of private households provided financial support in the last 12 months (30% of urban households and 40% of rural households). 20% of households provided donations to family events and 15% to community support. 21% of rural households provided donations to church, compared to 9% of urban households.

*Table 7: Percentage of households providing different types of financial support*

	Another HH	Family event	Church donation	Community support	Community event	School event
<b>Urban-Rural</b>						
Urban	3%	19%	9%	13%	2%	1%
Rural	5%	23%	21%	17%	10%	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>

*Ceremonies and feasts: proportion of households gifting*

Around 47% of private households spent money during ceremonies and feasts that took place in Tuvalu during the last 12 months. Respectively, 31% and 22% of households spent money during Christmas/New Year’s Eve and Birthday ceremonies. Urban households were more likely to spend on weddings.

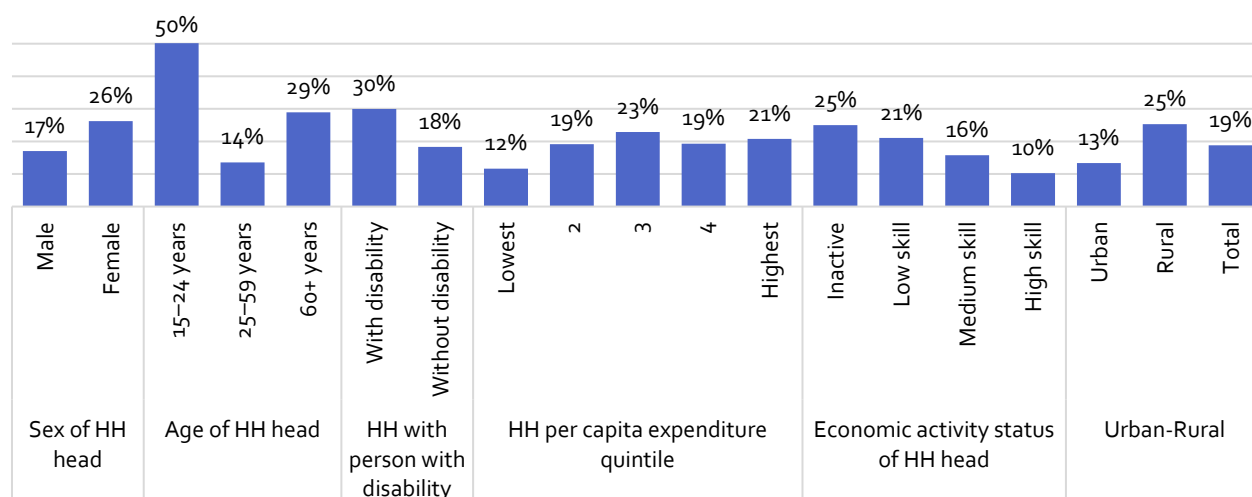
*Table 8: Percentage of households reporting expenses on ceremonies during the last 12 months*

	Wedding	Funerals	Birthday	Christmas, New Year’s Eve	Other ceremonies
<b>Urban-Rural</b>					
Urban	16%	17%	24%	31%	8%
Rural	4%	16%	19%	31%	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>8%</b>

*Income-related household characteristics*

*Remittances received*

19% of private households received cash remittances in Tuvalu during the last 12 months prior to the survey. Rural households, households with members with disabilities, female-headed households and households with younger household heads were more likely to receive cash remittances.



*Figure 22: Percentage of households receiving remittances in the last 12-months*

*Remittances origin*

The vast majority of remittances was coming from New Zealand and Funafuti with respective national rates of 47% and 31%. Households in rural areas and from lower quintiles highly depended on remittances from Funafuti. Households from urban areas and those with members with disabilities mostly received remittances from New Zealand.

Out of a total of 338 remittances (Table 9), 226 households received 1 remittance in the last 12 months while 11 households received up to 4 or more remittances.

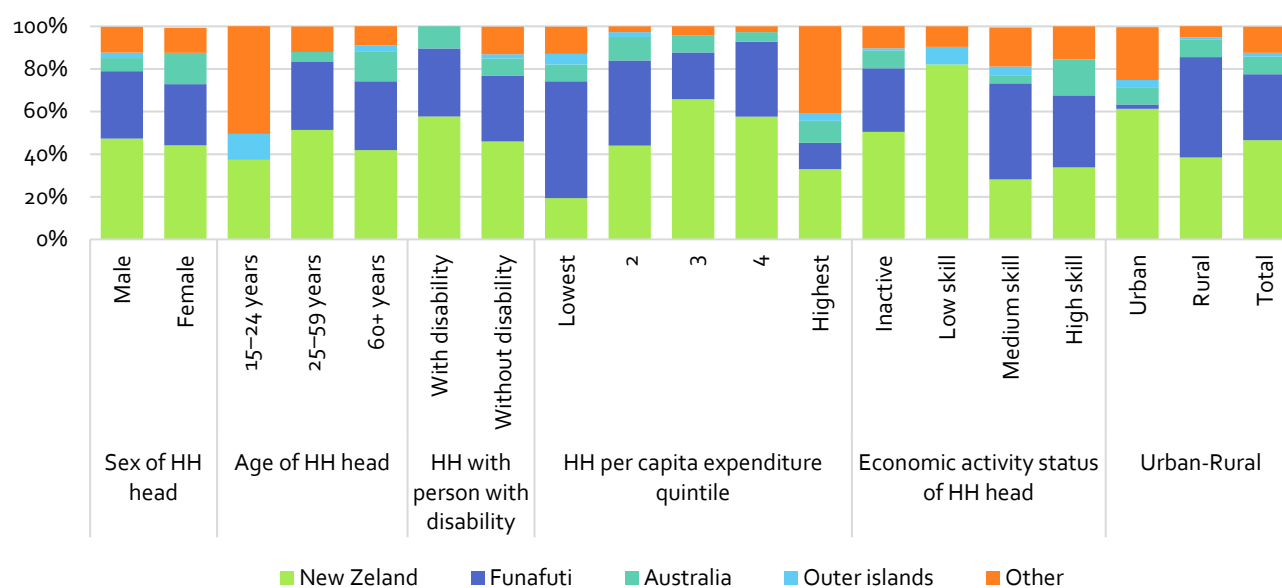


Figure 23: Origin of remittances

Table 9: Annual number of remittances received by households

	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	167	67	7	8	249
Female	58	25	3	3	89
<b>Age group</b>					
15-24 years	16	1	0	0	18
25-59 years	109	47	3	8	167
60+ years	100	44	6	3	153
<b>Disability status</b>					
With disability	17	0	3	0	20
Without disability	208	92	7	11	317
<b>Per capita expenditure quintile</b>					
Lowest	33	7	0	3	42
2	49	10	7	3	69
3	55	25	0	2	82
4	38	26	3	3	70
Highest	51	23	0	0	74
<b>Economic activity status</b>					
Inactive	134	57	6	11	208
Low skill	5	11	0	0	16
Medium skill	48	12	0	0	59
High skill	39	11	3	0	53
<b>Urban-Rural</b>					
Urban	88	42	0	0	131
Rural	137	49	10	11	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>338</b>

### Remittance senders

46% of all remittance senders were children sending money to their parents – this was all the more visible for household heads aged 60+, female-headed households and households with persons with disabilities.

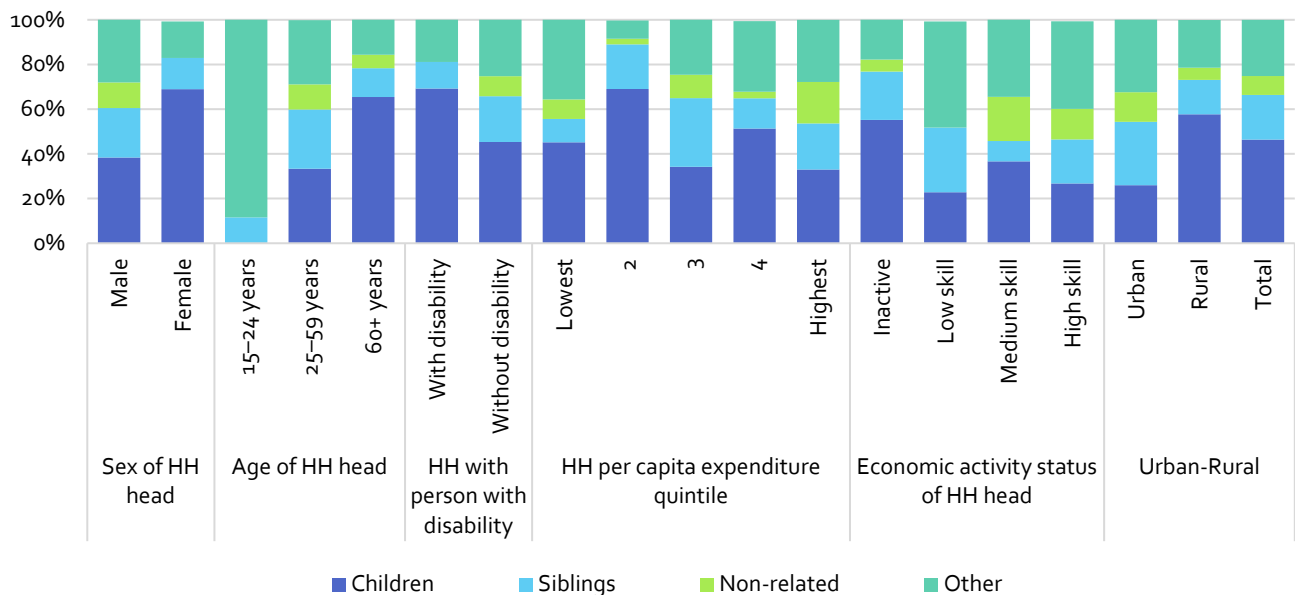


Figure 24: Relationship of sender of remittances to the household head

Livestock participation

In Tuvalu, around 78% of households were participating in primary activities (livestock, fisheries, agriculture and handicraft) including 75% on livestock. The highest participation rate of 94% was reached in rural areas while the lowest rate was recorded among households having a younger household head (56%). Households with members having a disability also highly relied on livestock activities (93%).

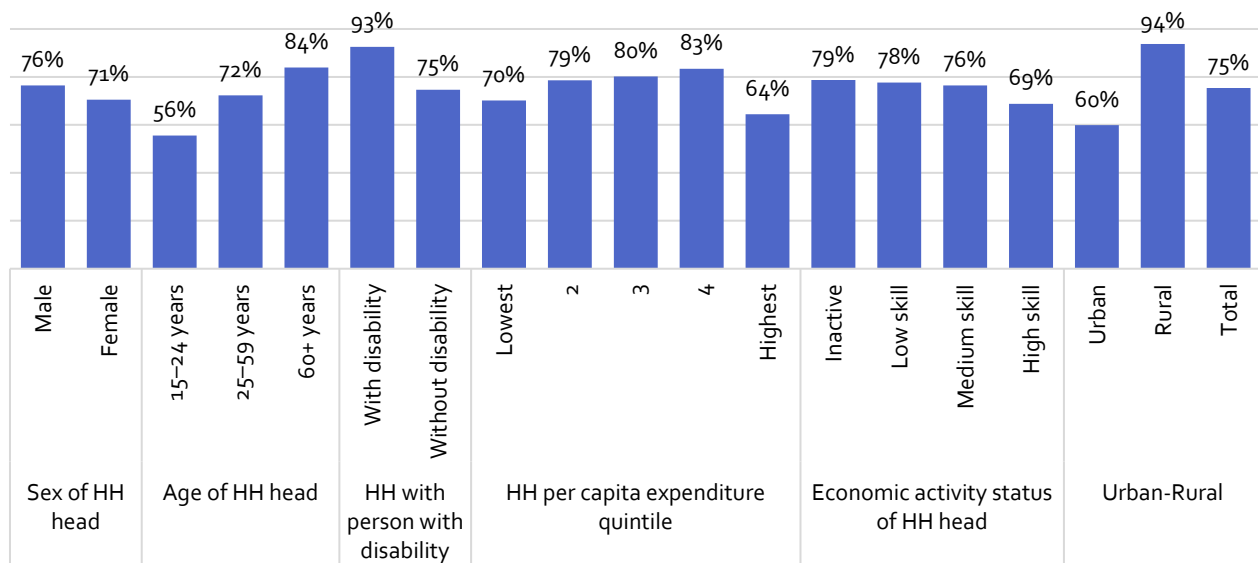


Figure 25: Household participation in livestock activities

Animals reared

Pigs were the most reared animals in Tuvalu. 96% of households engaged in livestock activities (or 72% of all private households) were raising pigs, ranging between 98% in Funafuti and 94% in rural areas.

Chickens were the second most reared animals with a rate reaching 46% nationally. 73% of households raising livestock were raising chickens in rural areas.

8% of households rearing animals raised ducks with a majority of them being located in rural areas (12% against 2% in Funafuti).

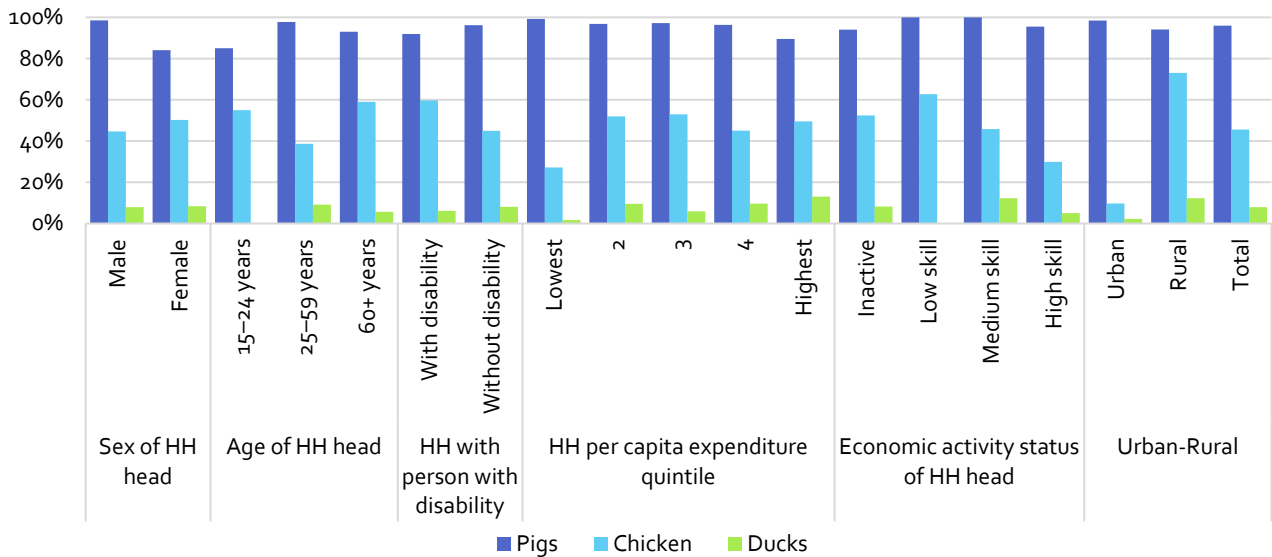


Figure 26: Percentage of total households rearing livestock

Purpose for raising livestock

Table 10 below clearly shows that Tuvaluan households rear animals for self-consumption and not for selling it. Around 2% of private households raising livestock sold their products with pigs being the most sold (2%).

Table 10: Percentage of livestock-participating households selling their products

	Pigs	Chicken	Ducks	Selling any
<b>Urban-Rural</b>				
Urban	2%	0%	0%	2%
Rural	1%	1%	1%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>

Agriculture participation

The percentage of households using a parcel of land to undertake agricultural activities ranged from 6% in Funafuti to 29% in rural areas with a national rate of 16%. Note that the questionnaire used a question on whether the household “has any pieces of land used for agricultural purposes”. Male-headed households, younger-headed households and those located in rural areas had the highest participation rates (Figure 27).

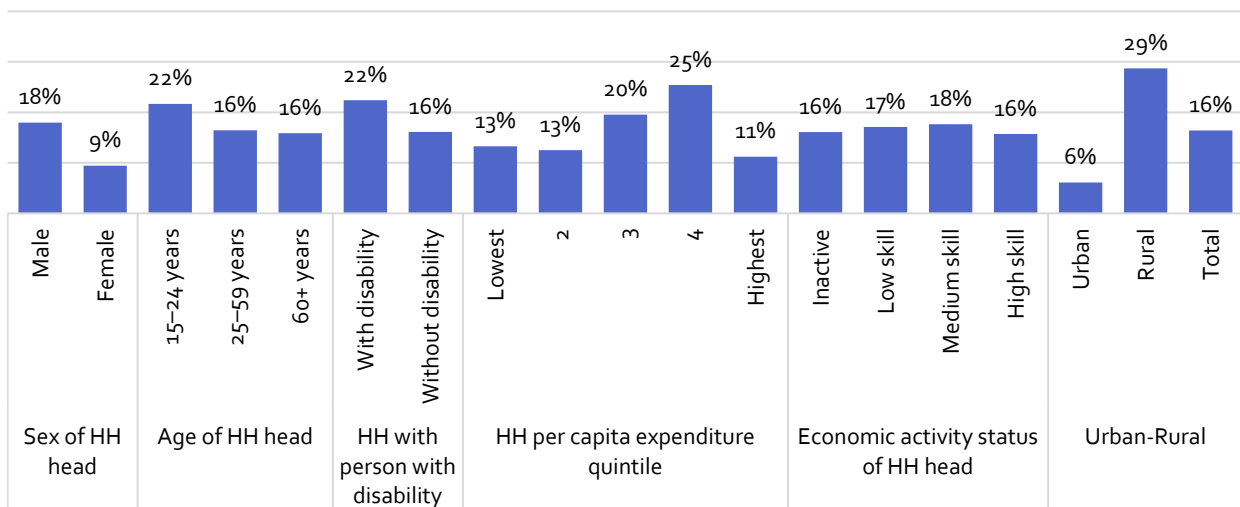


Figure 27: Household participation in agricultural activities

Agricultural land tenure

Figure 28 below is showing the tenure status of agricultural land. Almost the entirety of the parcels of land in Tuvalu were owned (87%) or used for free (12%).

Only a few parcels were on lease or used/paid in kind throughout Tuvalu (cumulatively reaching 2%).

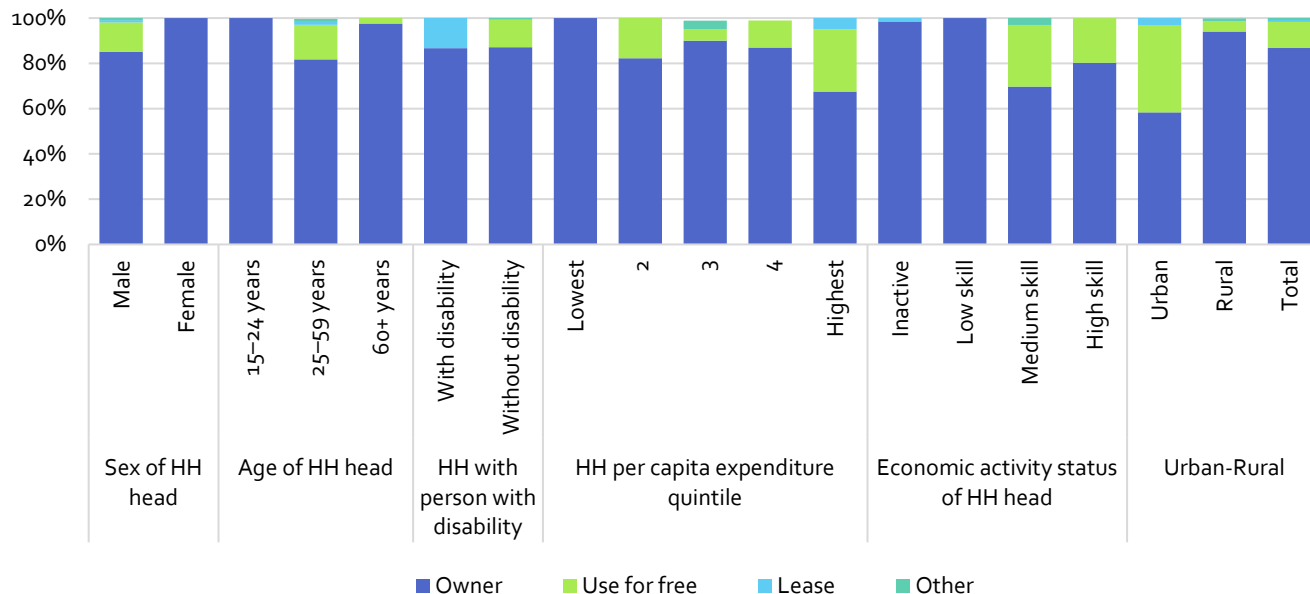


Figure 28: Tenure status of agricultural land

Participation in the production of vegetables

Around 32% of households participating in agricultural activities were harvesting vegetables during the last 30 days (representing 5% of all households) ranging from 74% in Funafuti to 21% in rural areas. Out of those harvesting households, 20% of them were selling their vegetables. 64% of female-headed households harvesting vegetables were selling their products against 16% for male-headed households.

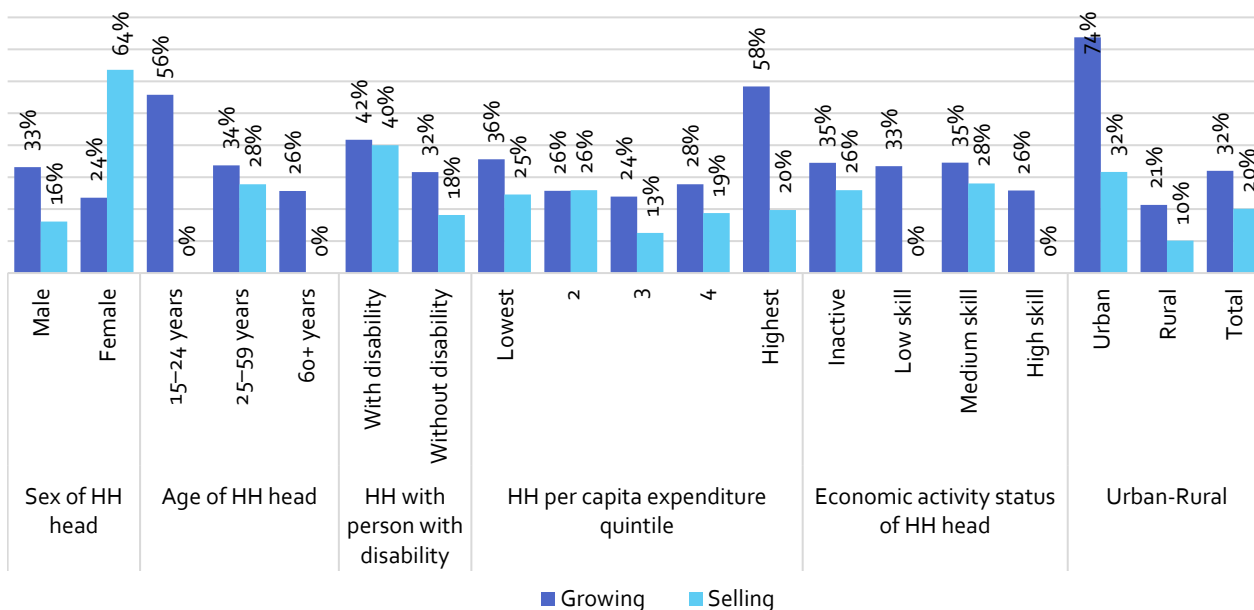


Figure 29: Percentage of households harvesting and selling vegetables

Vegetable products

The most commonly harvested vegetables in Tuvalu were cucumbers representing around 65% of all vegetables harvested during the last 30 days by households. All female-headed households were harvesting cucumbers. The next most commonly harvested vegetables were cabbage then capsicum.

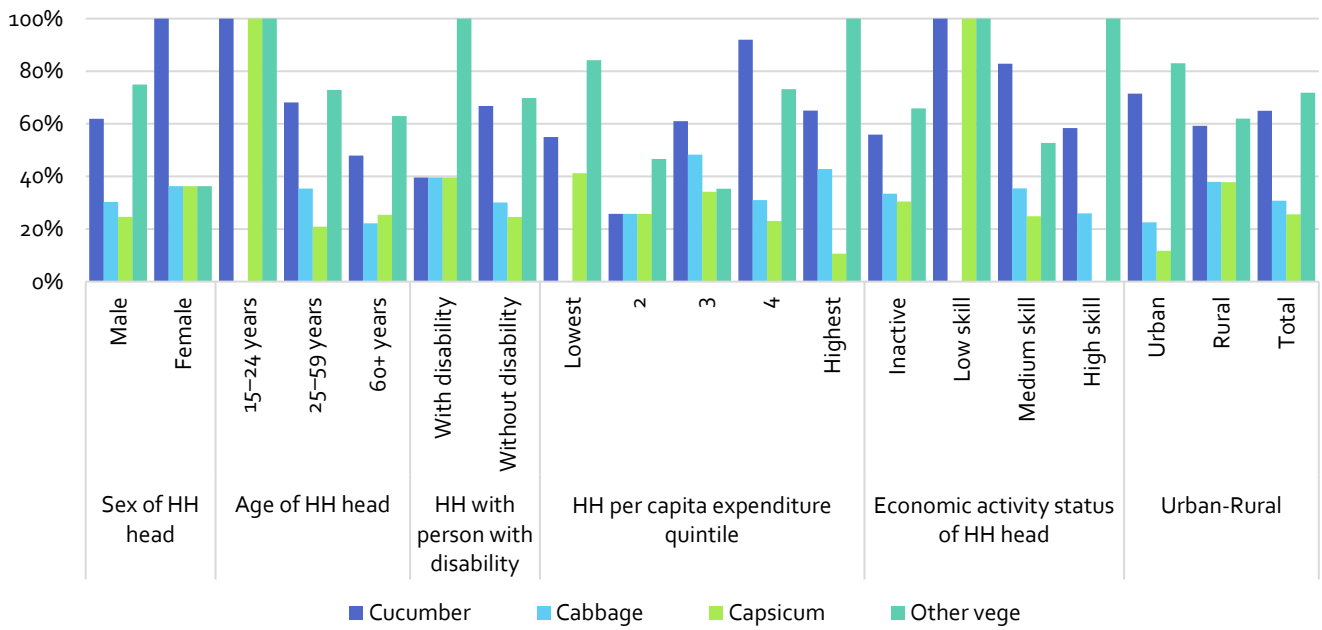


Figure 30: Main vegetables harvested during the last 30 days by households

Participation in the production of root crops

When it comes to root crops, 59% of agricultural households were harvesting such products (representing 10% of all private households) and 3% of those that harvested sold their tubers.

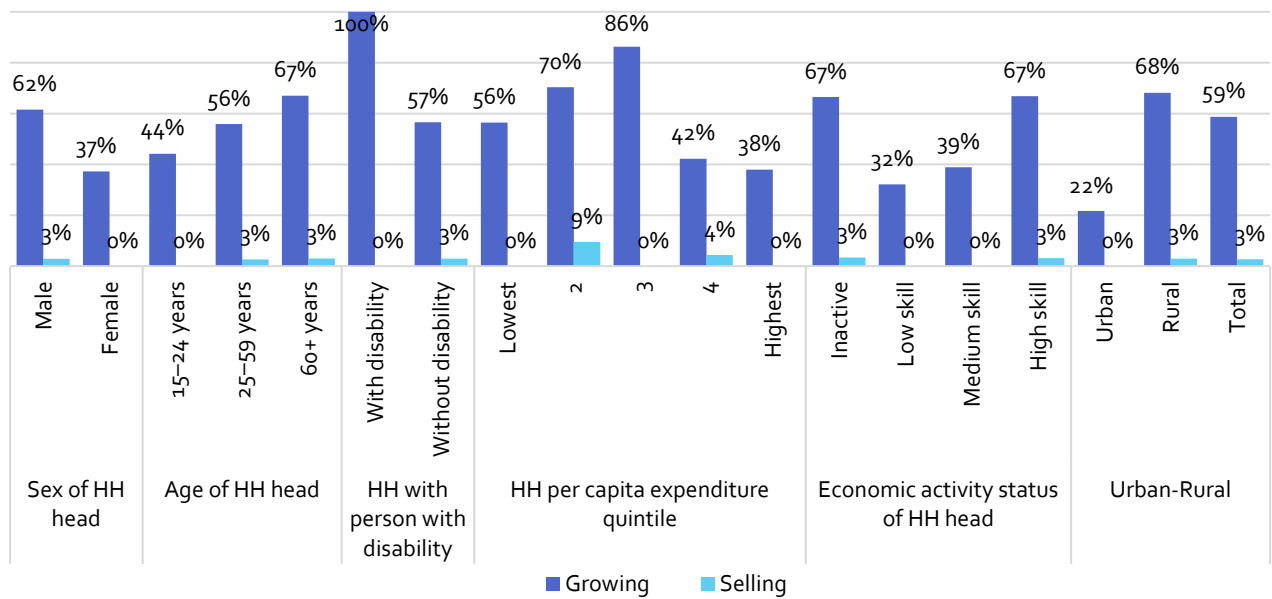


Figure 31: Percentage of households harvesting and selling vegetables in the last month

Root crop products

Tuvaluan households harvested a high diversity of tubers during a period of 30 days prior to the survey varying from swamp taro (59% households harvesting root crops), taro (45%), sweet potatoes (16%), and other root crops (13%) such as cassava, felo and laukatafa.

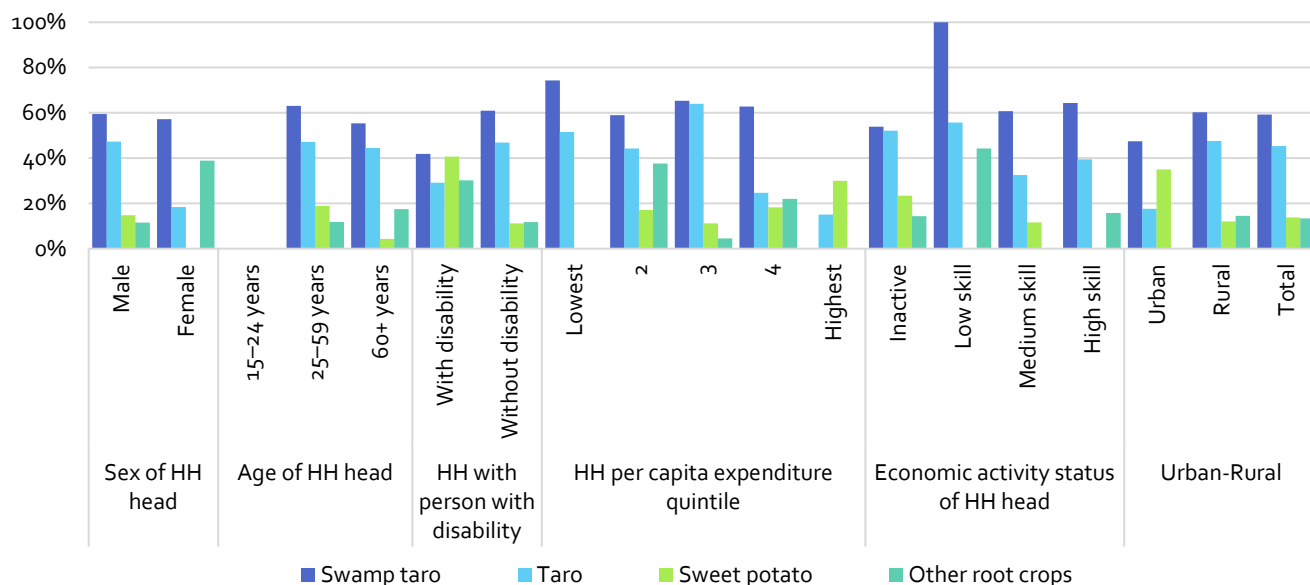


Figure 32: Main root crops harvested during the last 30 days by households

Participation in the production of fruit

Regarding the production of fruit in Tuvalu, 55% of households involved in agriculture harvested such products and 6% of those that harvested sold their fruits.

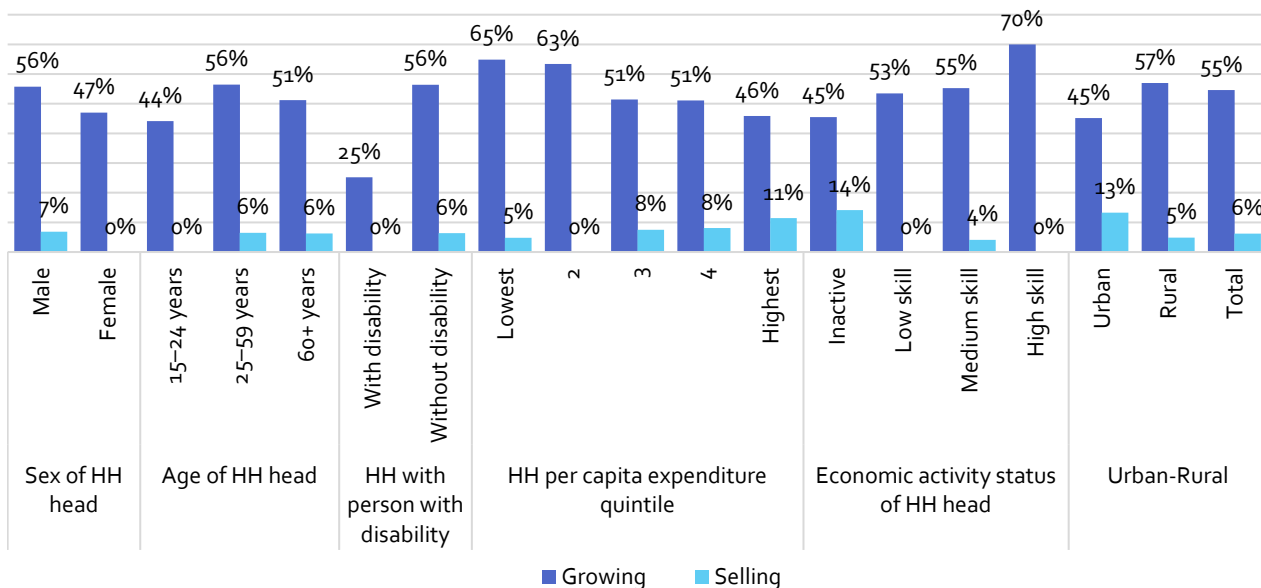


Figure 33: Household participation in the production of fruit in the last month

Fruit products

The main fruit harvested were bananas, pawpaw, and matured coconuts representing respectively 61%, 45% and 23% of households harvesting fruit). Bananas were more harvested in rural areas while pawpaw were more popular harvested fruit among households in urban areas.

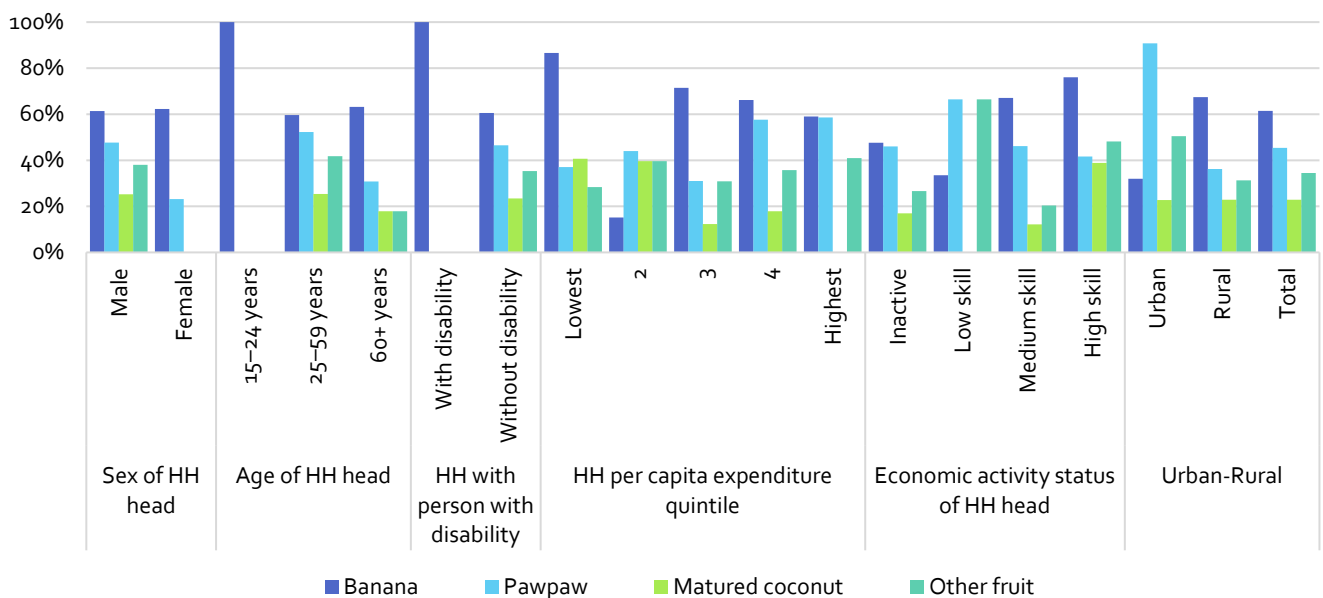


Figure 34: Main fruit harvested during the last 30 days by households

Fishing and seafood collecting participation

Nationally, 17% of private households were involved in fishing and seafood gathering activities during the last 7 days (while not being their main professional activity, which needs to be differentiated from the data from Figure 12). It is evident that rural households were more involved in fisheries activities than those in Funafuti (respectively 32% and 5%).

Alternatively, fishing activities were higher among households headed by ones with lower skills, youths and males.

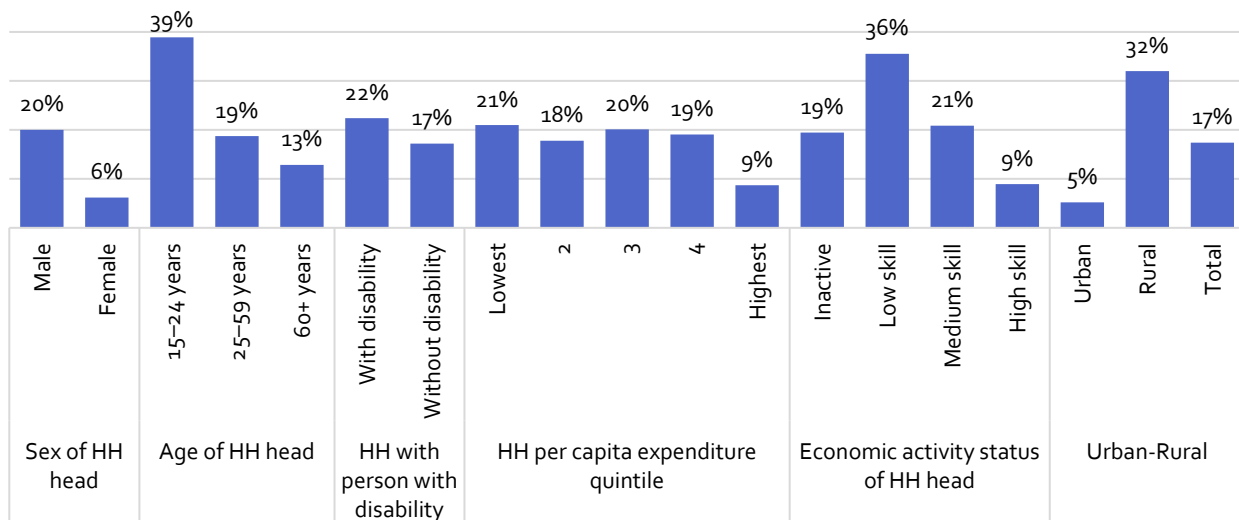


Figure 35: Percentage of households participating in fishing activities during the last 7 days

Fishing method (persons aged 15+ who were involved in fishing activities)

Net fishing was the most popular fishing method used in Tuvalu. This method was dominant among rural households, female-headed households, households with people with disabilities and those headed by youths. 33% of fishing households were fishing using a net. Rod fishing was the second most popular fishing method (22% of fishing households were using this method) with higher rates among households from lower quintiles. Handline fishing was the third most popular fishing method in Tuvalu and tended to be higher among urban households. Spearfishing was not performed by households with people with disabilities.

The “Other” category comprised gleaning, trawling, fish fence and others, and accounted for 22% of households.

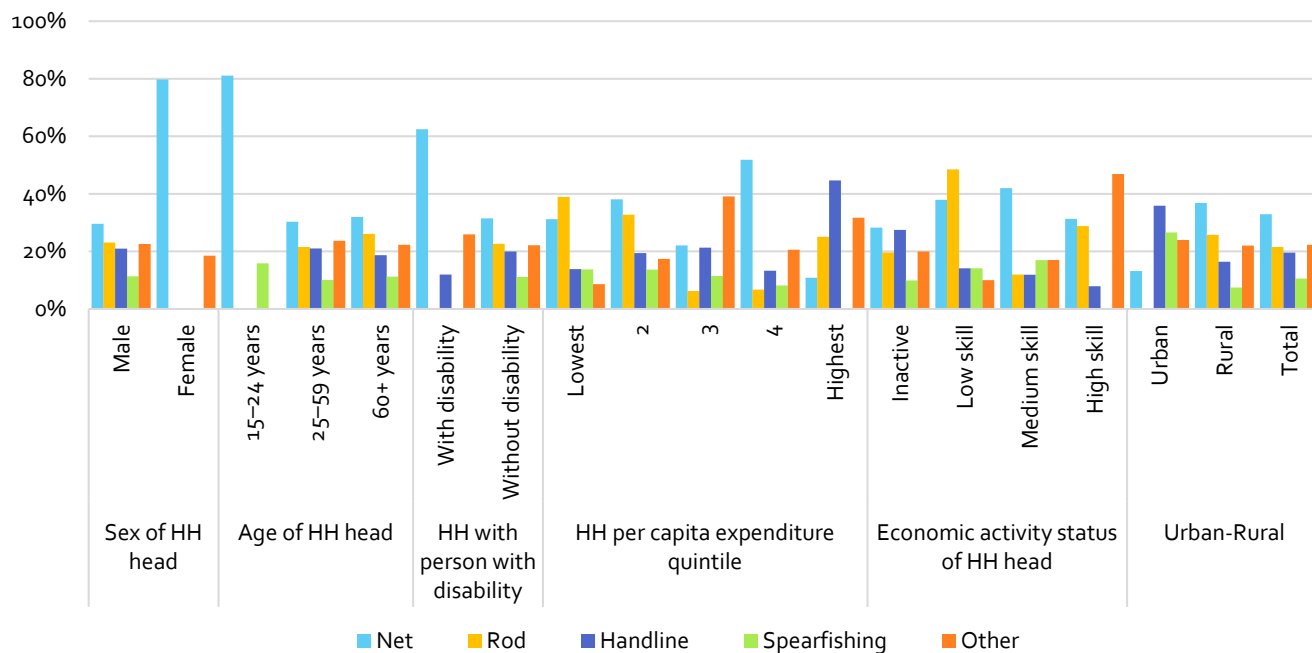


Figure 36: Percentage of households participating in fishing activities during the last 7 days, by type of fishing method

Fishing environment (based on fishing households)

36% of households that reported fishing during the last 7 days were fishing in the lagoon. Respectively 74% and 64% of households from quintile 5 and those from urban areas fished in the lagoon. Reef flats and outer reef were respectively the second and third most popular fishing environments in Tuvalu (29% and 22%). Around 17% of households reported fishing in open ocean.

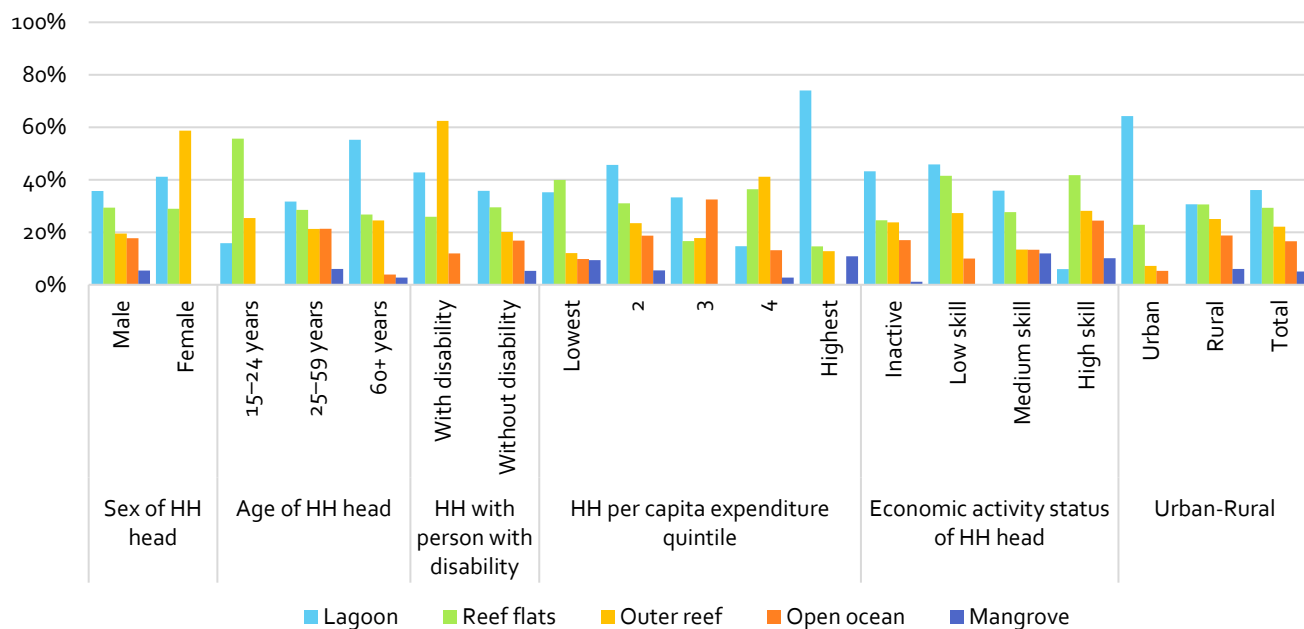


Figure 37: Percentage of households participating in fishing activities during the last 7 days, by fishing location

Main fish actually caught (based on fishing households)

Around 58% of households that fished during the last 7 days reported having caught reef fish. Households from lower quintiles and those with household heads occupying lower skilled employment were more likely to have caught reef fish. 37% of fishing households caught pelagic fish. It is interesting to note that only 2% of fishing households caught invertebrates.

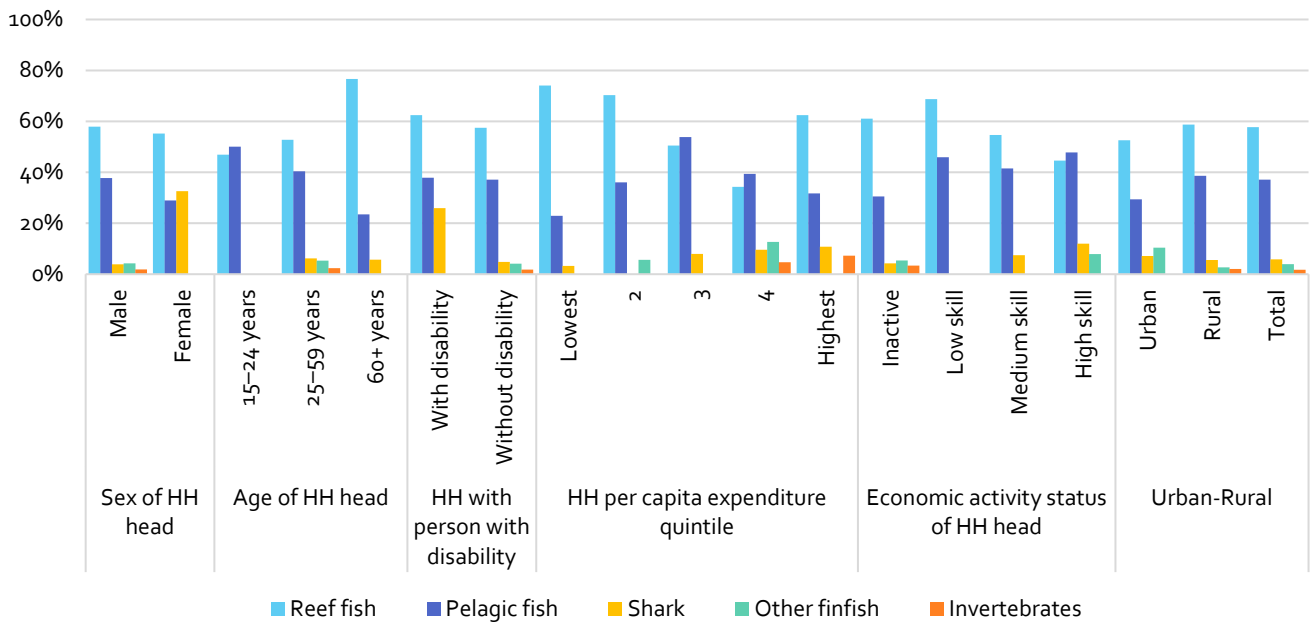


Figure 38: Percentage of households participating in fishing activities during the last 7 days, by type of fish caught

Purpose of fishing (based on fishing households)

Nationally, 23% of fishing households sold their products. Urban households and those with people with disabilities were more likely to sell their fish (respectively 45% and 38%). In comparison, 18% of rural households sold their fish.

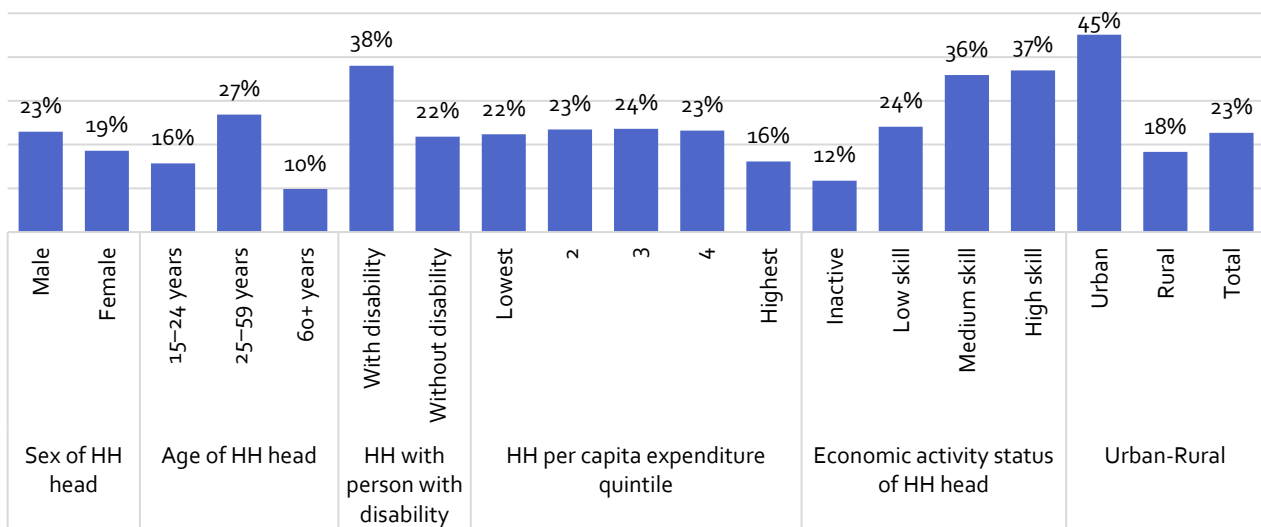


Figure 39: Percentage of fishing households that sold their fish during the last 7 days

Participation in the production of handicrafts

Handicraft production concerned 5% of private households in Tuvalu (this needs to be differentiated from the main professional activity data from Figure 12). Rural households and those with people with disabilities were more involved in handicraft activities if compared to other population groups.

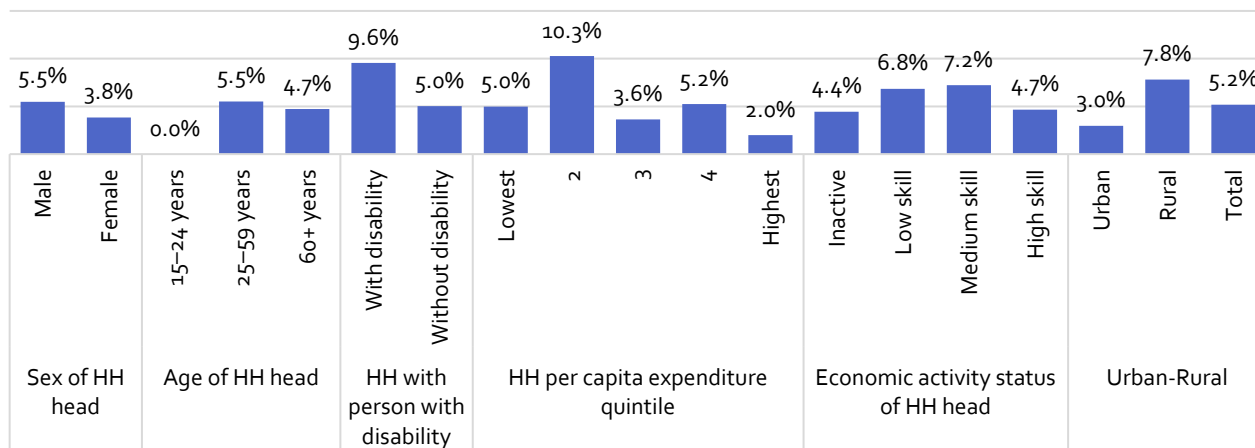


Figure 40: Percentage of households participating in the production of handicraft during the last 7 days

Handicraft products (based on households involved in handicraft)

The main types of handicraft activities that Tuvaluans were involved in were “mats making” and “food production”. They respectively represented 64% and 33% of households engaged in handicraft production. 100% of households with people with disabilities were involved in these two activities. Rural households were more involved in mats making while food preparation and jewellery making was more popular in Funafuti.

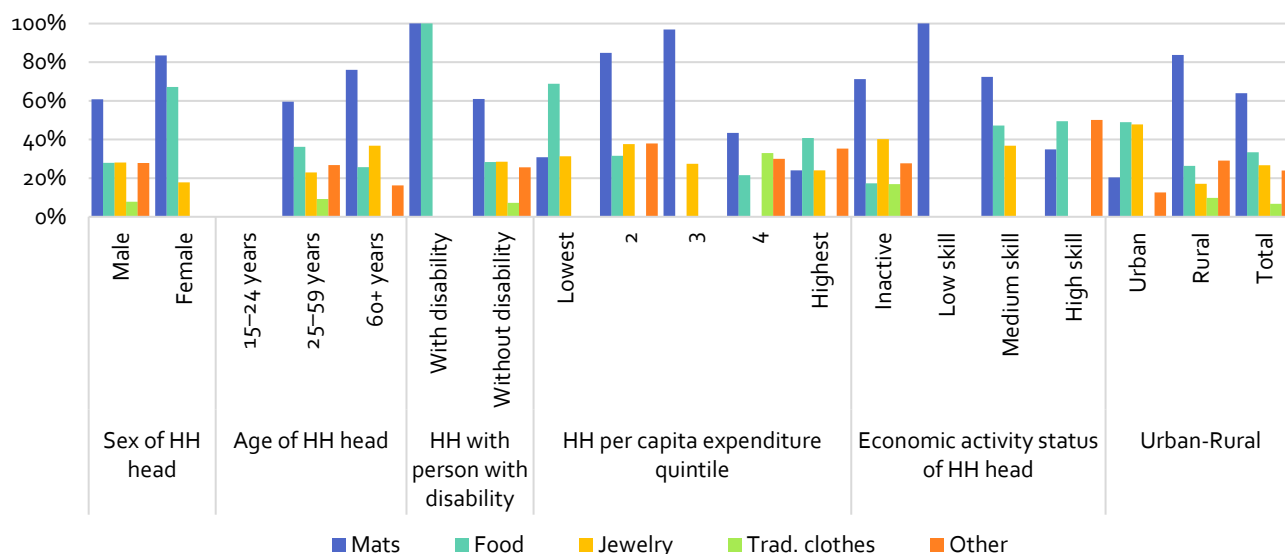


Figure 41: Percentage of households participating in the production of handicraft during the last 7 days, by type of handicraft

Handicraft purpose (based on households involved in handicraft)

It is obvious that handicraft production is much more meant to be sold in order to generate cash income whereas livestock, cropping and fisheries activities (which have lower selling rates) seem to be another means of providing food to households. Around 95% of households making handicraft were selling their products. That rate is ranging from 92% among rural households to 100% among urban ones.

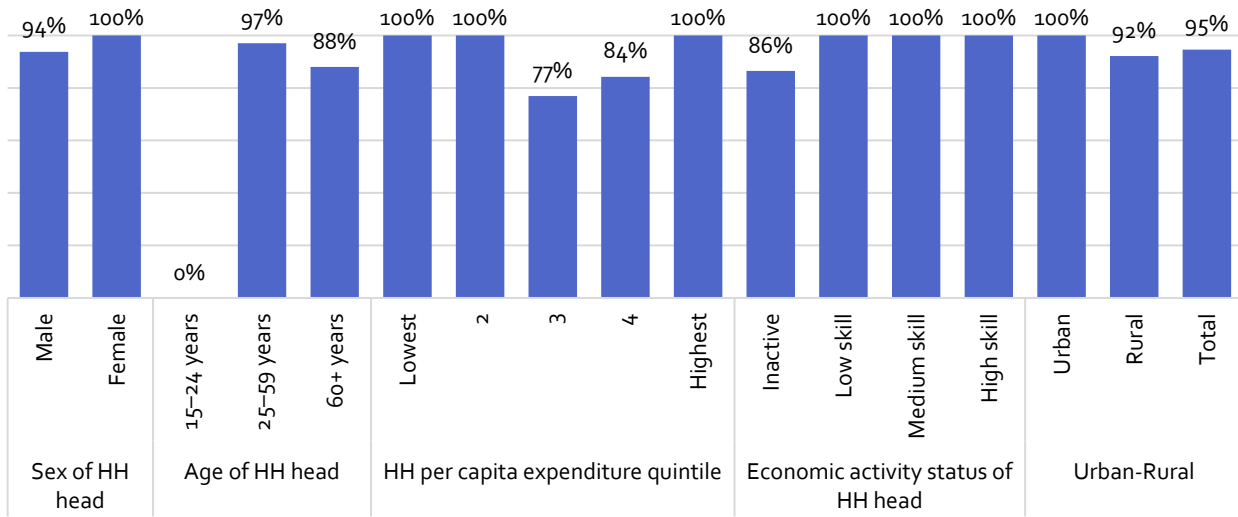


Figure 42: Percentage of households participating in the production of handicraft that sold their products during the last 7 days

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## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

This section provides a summary of the main components of household expenditure in Tuvalu. The first subsection highlights some of the important facts relating to the distribution of household expenditure. In the next section, what goods and services are consumed, and their sources are analysed. More details on the main household expenditure items are then provided like Food and beverage, Housing and utilities, Transportation and Alcohol, tobacco, kava and toddy.

This summary highlights the main elements of household expenditure and aims to present the main findings of the expenditure component of the HIES.

### 1. Total household expenditure

Total annual household expenditure amounted to AUD 52,860,100 in 2022 while the monthly household expenditure was AUD 4,405,000 (Figure 43). Almost three-quarters of household expenditure were cash-based (74%), with another 17% being Rents (imputed and actual). Gifts and home production represented respectively 6% and 3% of the total household expenditure.

Food expenditure represented a third of total expenditure (or 35% of consumption expenditure with transfers being excluded) and Housing and Restaurants, hotels were the second and third highest divisions households spent on in 2022.

*Table 11: Total annual household expenditure, by population group and expenditure source (AUD)*

	Cash	Home production	Gifts	Imputed rents	Total
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	33,457,809	1,244,359	2,795,678	7,360,492	44,858,339
Female	5,846,162	206,439	377,397	1,571,721	8,001,719
<b>Age group</b>					
15–24 years	882,251	37,788	47,587	136,718	1,104,345
25–59 years	28,755,123	1,042,848	2,386,650	5,431,004	37,615,625
60+ years	9,666,597	370,162	738,838	3,364,492	14,140,089
<b>Disability status</b>					
With disability	1,251,254	47,708	56,375	527,137	1,882,475
Without disability	38,052,717	1,403,090	3,116,700	8,405,076	50,977,583
<b>Per capita expenditure quintile</b>					
Lowest	4,505,881	240,081	283,267	1,053,850	6,083,080
2	6,729,000	242,709	396,076	1,645,293	9,013,078
3	7,803,443	308,366	513,068	1,336,706	9,961,583
4	9,599,043	399,243	652,192	2,139,338	12,789,816
Highest	10,666,605	260,398	1,328,472	2,757,027	15,012,502
<b>Economic activity status</b>					
Inactive	16,267,898	766,644	1,250,860	4,875,406	23,160,808
Low skill	1,374,652	106,149	87,912	300,281	1,868,994
Medium skill	8,840,721	332,858	855,748	1,682,078	11,711,405
High skill	12,820,701	245,146	978,556	2,074,449	16,118,852
<b>Urban-Rural</b>					
Urban	26,622,009	519,292	1,793,564	4,478,067	33,412,932
Rural	12,681,962	931,506	1,379,512	4,454,146	19,447,126
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,303,972</b>	<b>1,450,798</b>	<b>3,173,075</b>	<b>8,932,214</b>	<b>52,860,058</b>

Table 12: Total annual household expenditure, by population group and COICOP division (AUD)

	Food, beverage	Alcohol, tobacco, kava	Clothing, footwear	Housing, utilities	Furnishings, assets	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation, culture	Education	Restaurants, hotels	Miscellaneous	Transfers	Total
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	15,524,345	2,213,191	1,502,892	11,156,459	2,903,462	11,888	2,157,204	2,094,508	1,790,334	118,360	3,218,498	1,573,732	593,465	44,858,339
Female	2,700,302	533,407	204,977	2,439,198	498,013	44	272,993	371,763	188,186	9,811	436,860	286,089	60,076	8,001,719
<b>Age group</b>														
15–24 years	360,758	105,474	30,319	268,333	78,472	0	53,527	68,424	38,797	2,923	44,351	49,874	3,092	1,104,345
25–59 years	13,142,304	1,771,937	1,250,385	9,019,971	2,281,363	9,115	1,847,512	1,829,481	1,540,306	108,898	2,963,071	1,328,857	522,426	37,615,625
60+ years	4,721,585	869,187	427,166	4,307,354	1,041,641	2,817	529,158	568,366	399,417	16,349	647,935	481,090	128,023	14,140,089
<b>Disability status</b>														
With disability	503,355	85,412	50,316	599,058	204,769	179	114,532	71,896	116,526	0	51,207	76,561	8,664	1,882,475
Without disability	17,721,292	2,661,186	1,657,554	12,996,600	3,196,707	11,753	2,315,666	2,394,375	1,861,994	128,170	3,604,151	1,783,260	644,877	50,977,583
<b>Per capita expenditure quintile</b>														
Lowest	2,170,820	336,681	193,999	2,020,335	279,378	800	189,949	260,298	134,153	36,597	234,907	192,500	32,663	6,083,080
2	3,008,516	484,639	373,782	2,498,497	538,342	702	396,591	488,186	297,870	16,149	469,525	341,066	99,212	9,013,078
3	3,792,084	432,590	419,223	2,182,610	686,891	1,923	453,135	504,509	424,745	11,134	577,659	400,363	74,717	9,961,583
4	4,509,296	819,057	388,207	2,989,796	790,164	497	721,723	636,360	466,766	32,008	807,095	419,949	208,897	12,789,816
Highest	4,743,931	673,632	332,659	3,904,419	1,106,701	8,010	668,800	576,917	654,985	32,282	1,566,173	505,942	238,052	15,012,502
<b>Economic activity status</b>														
Inactive	7,809,572	1,387,113	675,709	6,415,576	1,607,601	2,744	1,024,409	975,098	915,048	39,992	1,171,816	895,048	241,080	23,160,808
Low skill	704,743	54,009	46,575	487,718	144,058	0	59,443	95,399	61,789	0	111,065	82,626	21,569	1,868,994
Medium skill	4,049,690	637,422	414,324	2,855,071	648,050	1,899	465,795	637,543	407,492	23,330	1,094,376	360,622	115,790	11,711,405
High skill	5,660,642	668,055	571,262	3,837,293	1,001,767	7,289	880,550	758,230	594,191	64,848	1,278,100	521,525	275,101	16,118,852
<b>Urban-Rural</b>														
Urban	11,815,627	1,335,426	957,715	8,195,989	2,168,957	8,774	1,739,834	1,606,297	1,173,626	122,472	2,675,216	1,202,873	410,127	33,412,932
Rural	6,409,020	1,411,172	750,155	5,399,669	1,232,519	3,158	690,363	859,974	804,894	5,698	980,141	656,948	243,414	19,447,126
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,224,647</b>	<b>2,746,598</b>	<b>1,707,870</b>	<b>13,595,658</b>	<b>3,401,476</b>	<b>11,932</b>	<b>2,430,197</b>	<b>2,466,271</b>	<b>1,978,520</b>	<b>128,170</b>	<b>3,655,358</b>	<b>1,859,821</b>	<b>653,541</b>	<b>52,860,058</b>

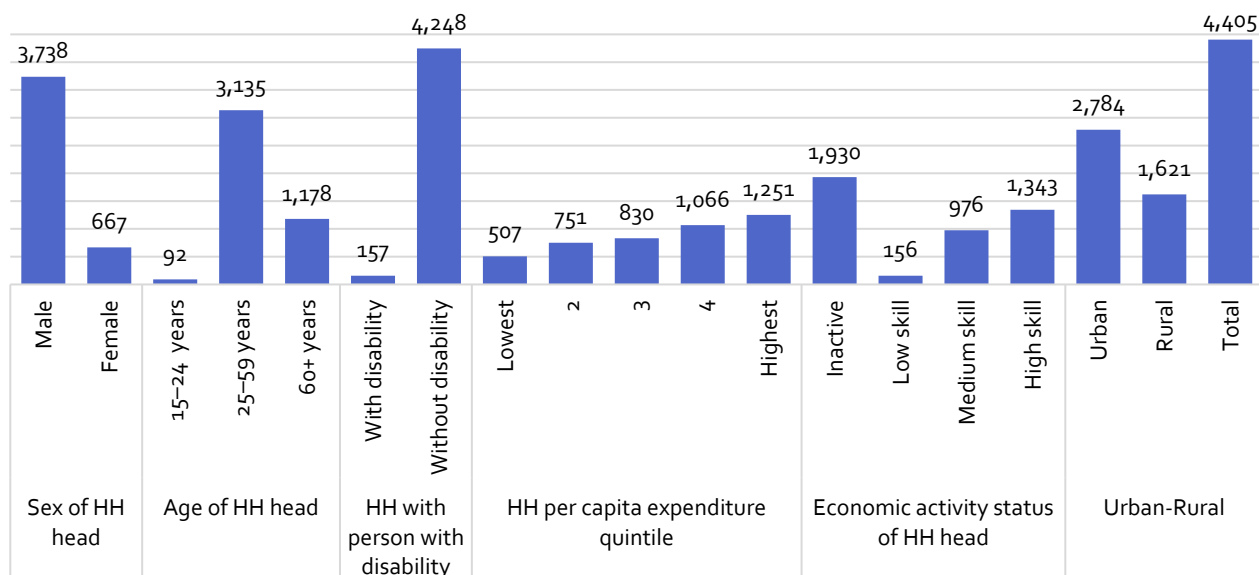


Figure 43: Total monthly household expenditure (million AUD) by population group

## 2. Average and median household expenditure

National average monthly household expenditure amounted to around AUD 2,449. This average was higher in urban than rural areas (AUD 2,841 and AUD 1,979 respectively). To give a better understanding of the expenditure distribution among households, the median expenditure — the expenditure of the 50<sup>th</sup> household percentile — is provided in this analysis. The monthly median household expenditure was AUD 2,036 (AUD 2,302 in urban and AUD 1,797 in rural).

Urban households, male-headed households and those with a head occupying higher skilled employment had higher average and median expenditure than respectively rural households, female-headed households and those with a head occupying low skilled employment.

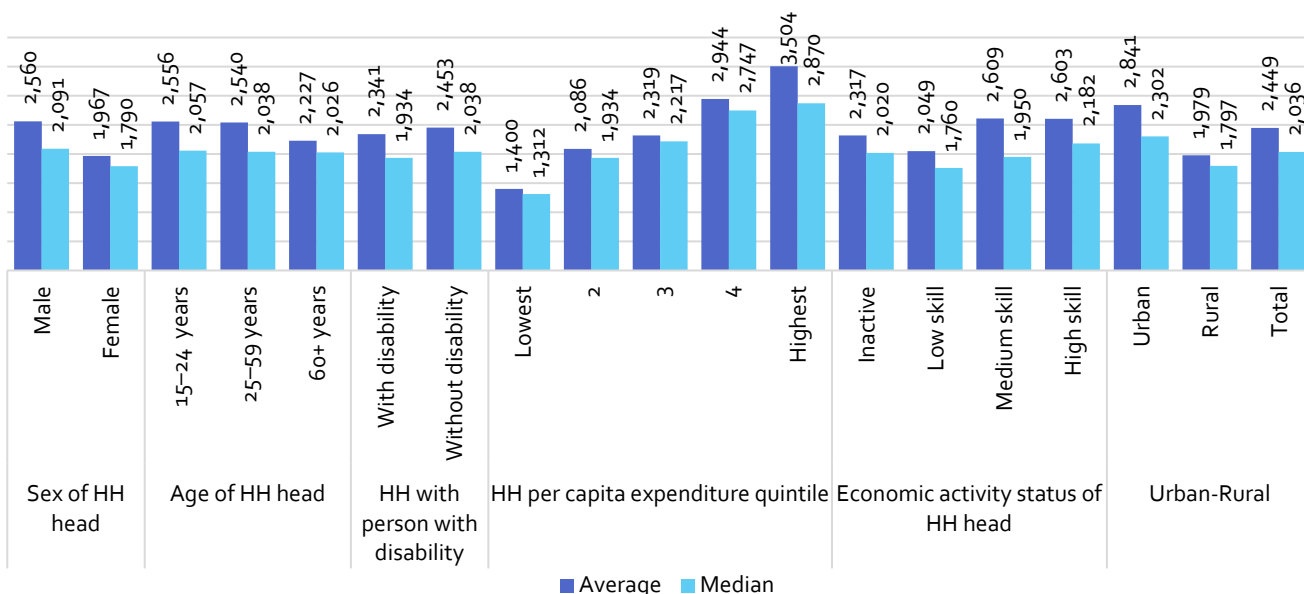


Figure 44: Average and median monthly household expenditure (AUD)

## 3. Composition of household expenditure

Household expenditure is made up of many different categories and types of expenditure.

Expenditure categories are divided into 3: 1) consumption expenditure, 2) non-consumption transfers, 3) non-consumption intermediate expenditure. For the sake of this analysis, expenditure tables exclude intermediate

expenditure (3<sup>rd</sup> category) but non-consumption transfers are included. The reason for this inclusion is because non-consumption expenditure transfers is usually a significant component of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) household cash exchange, including in Tuvalu. However, this category is not used for Consumer Price Index (CPI) rebasing or for poverty analysis. Non-consumption expenditure is a type of expense that the household incurs while there is no good or service in return for that expenditure (e.g.: donations to church, to another household).

Moreover, consumption expenditure follows the United Nations Statistical Division’s Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP). This COICOP classification consists of 12 divisions, shown in Table 12 above.

Finally, expenditure types consist of cash, home production, gifts and imputed rents.

- Cash expenditure refers to expenditure incurred through cash-based transaction where a good/service is acquired in exchange for money.
- Subsistence expenditure is the value of a primary product which is home-produced (e.g.: livestock, crop, fish...) for household consumption.
- Gift expenditure makes reference to the value of gifts that are received by the household for consumption by the household.
- Rents (whether actual or imputed) are the value of the services that the owner of the dwelling derive from living in their dwelling.

The majority of household expenditure was on “Food and non-alcoholic beverages” (Figure 45) which accounted for 34% of total household expenditure. The next highest expenditure was on “Housing, utilities” and “Restaurants, hotels”, respectively making up to 26% and 7% of total household expenditure. It is interesting to see the different patterns of consumption between disaggregation groups. For instance, it is clear that households having members with disabilities spent less on “Food and alcoholic beverages” than those having no members with disabilities (respectively 27% and 35%) and spent more on “Housing, utilities” and “Furnishing, assets” instead. Another interesting analysis is when looking at the quintile distribution of expenditure: wealthier households spent less on “Housing, utilities” (Quintile 1: 33%, Quintile 5: 26%) but spent more on “Restaurants, hotels” (Quintile 1: 4%, Quintile 5: 10%).

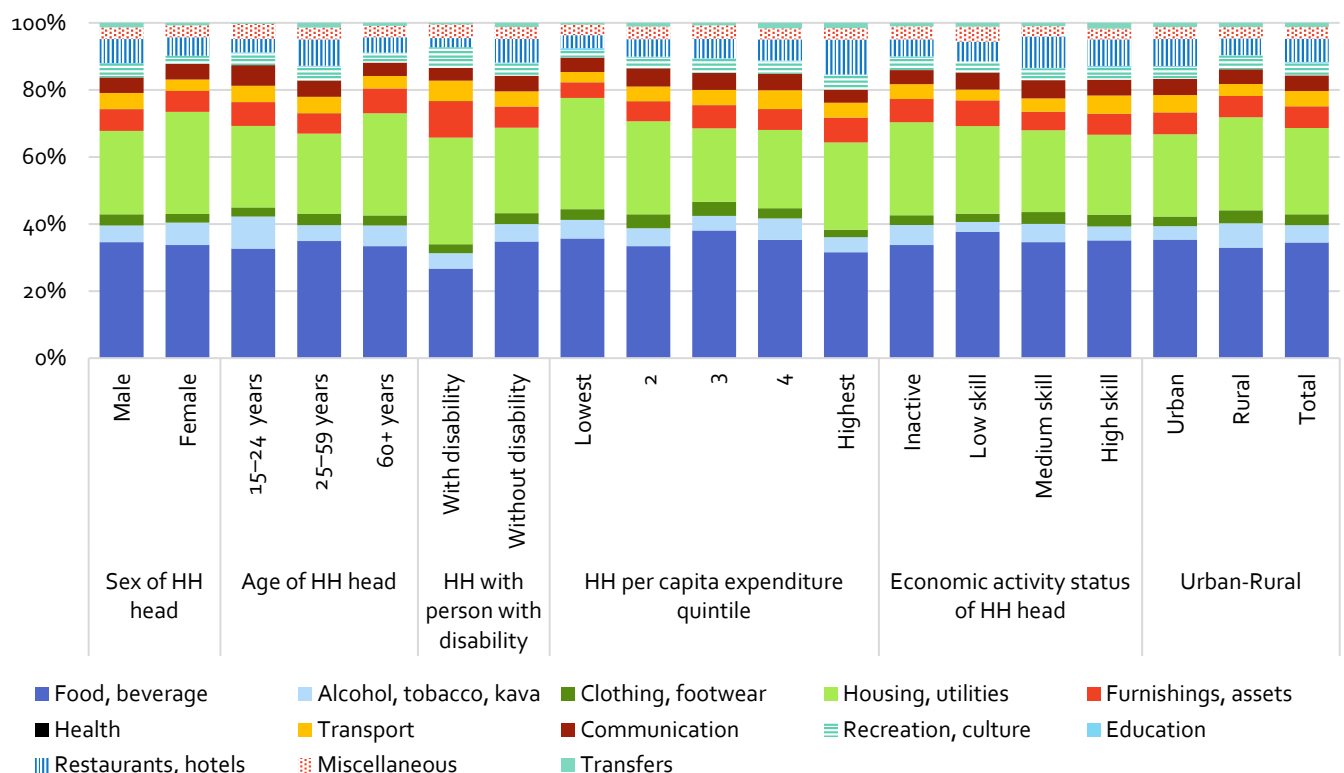


Figure 45: Composition of household expenditure, by COICOP Divisions 1 to 5 and cash transfers

It should also be noted that when disaggregating by netted income quintiles (net of intermediate expenditure which were deducted), the wealthier the households were, the lower were their share of expenditure on “Food, beverage” (COICOP division 1) or “Food, beverage and catering services” (COICOP division 1 and COICOP group 11.1). This aligns with Engel’s law saying that as income increases, the percentage spent on food decreases while the percentage spent on other items and services (such as recreation, household assets, etc) increases.

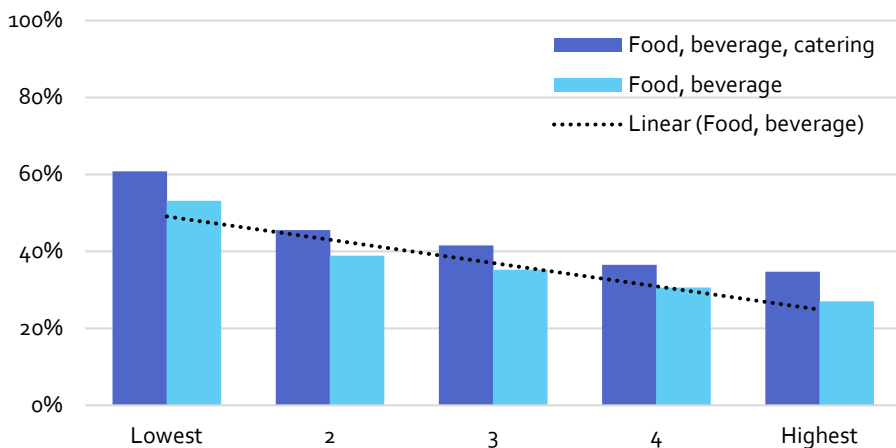


Figure 46: Share of household expenditure on food out of total household expenditure, by income quintiles

### Expenditure source

When looking at the distribution of expenditure by type, it seems evident that urban households were more relying on cash expenditure than rural households. To cope with this lack of cash expenditure, rural households, gifted and home produced more but more importantly, they spent more on rent than urban households. Households with household heads aged 15–24 dedicated 80% of their expenditure on cash against 68% for households with household heads aged 60 and over. Households with persons with disabilities spent more on Imputed rents and had less cash transactions than those with no member with disabilities.

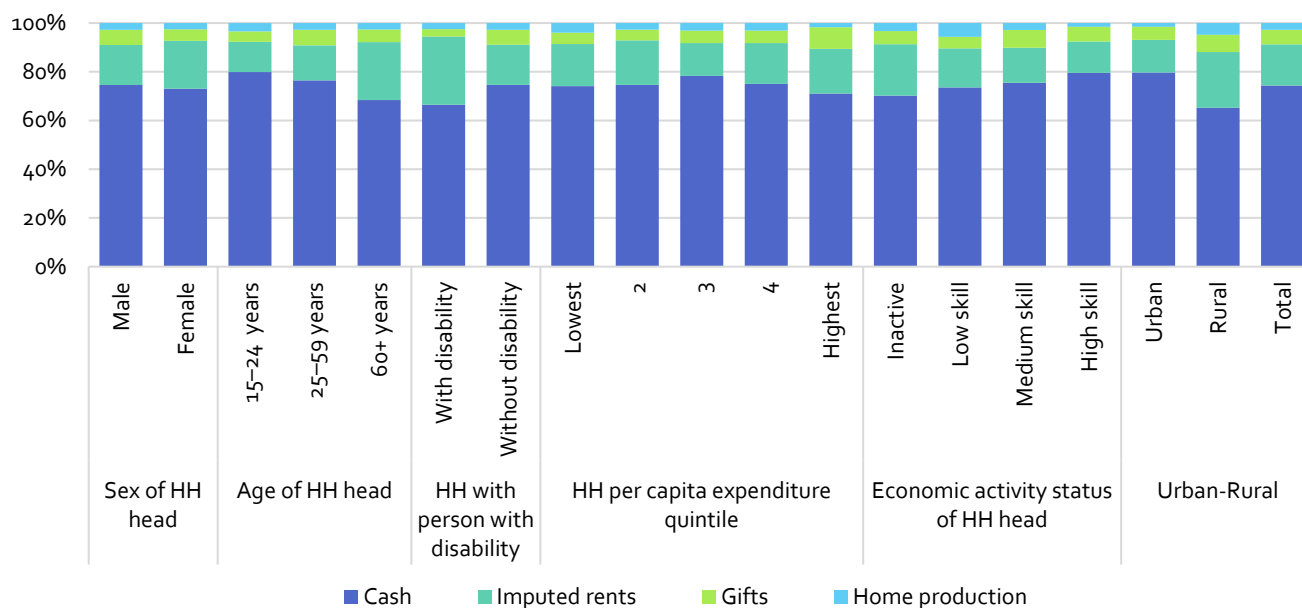


Figure 47: Composition of expenditure, by expenditure source

### Expenditure composition by category and source

The graphs below show the expenditure distribution by expenditure source and national, urban and rural disaggregation.

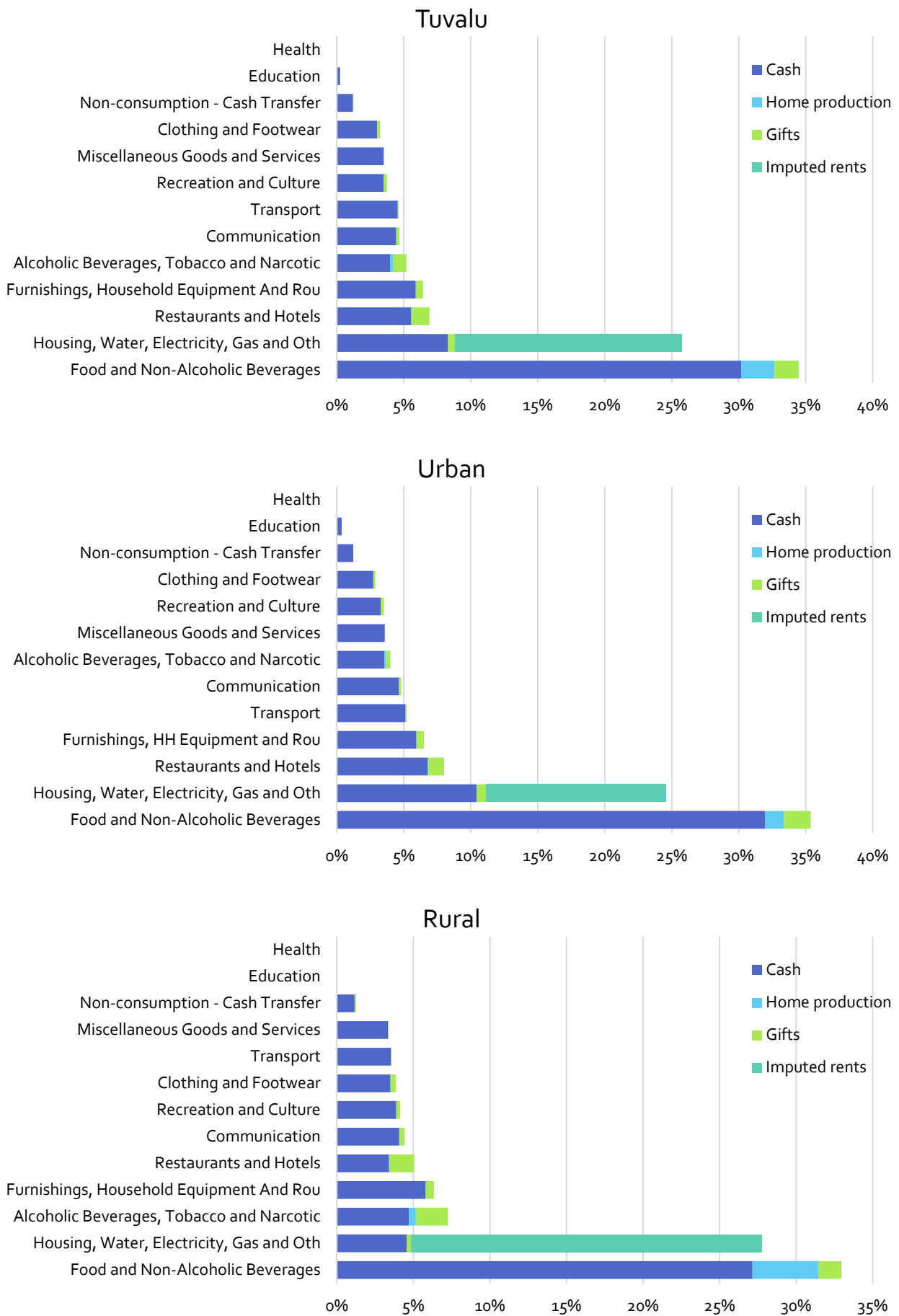


Figure 48: Percentage of total household expenditure, by COICOP divisions and composition of expenditure source

## 4. Main expenditure items

### Food and non-alcoholic beverages (COICOP division 1 and COICOP group 11.1)

#### Percentage of households reporting consumption of food

All households reported consumption of food, non-alcoholic beverages and catering services (COICOP division 1 and COICOP group 11.1).

#### Average and median expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages

The average monthly household expenditure on “Food, beverages” and “Catering services” was AUD 1,011 while the median was AUD 781, Figure 49.

Urban households, wealthier households, households with no member having a disability and male-headed households had higher expenditure on that category. Households from the lowest quintile and with members with disabilities recorded the lowest average and median expenditure.

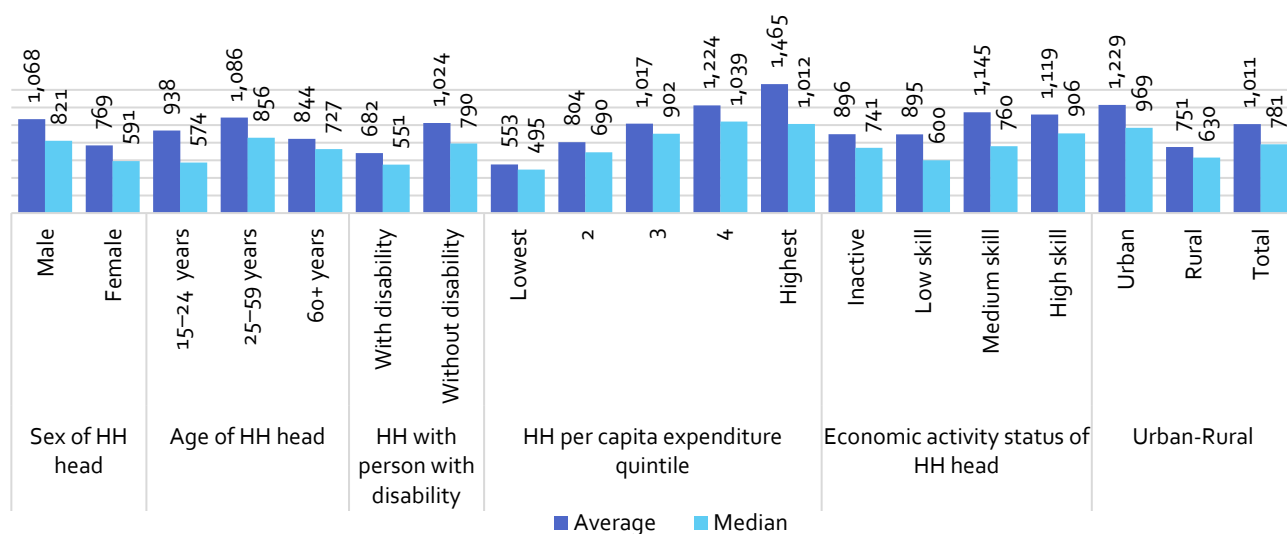


Figure 49: Average and median monthly household expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages

Looking at Figure 50, rural households had higher expenditure on Bread, cereals and Fish, seafood than urban households. Urban households had higher expenditure on Restaurants and Vegetables. Lower quintile households spent more on Bread, cereals, and Meat while higher quintile households spent more on Restaurants and Fruits.

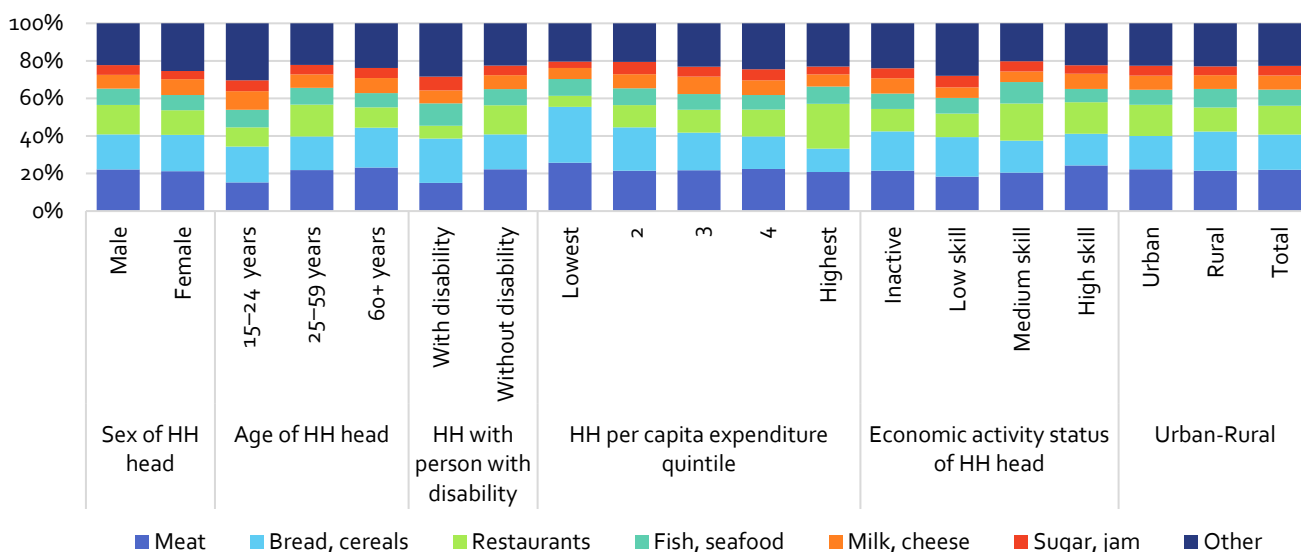


Figure 50: Composition of household expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages, by COICOP Class

Source of expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages

The graphs below show the food expenditure distribution by source of acquisition and national, urban and rural disaggregation.

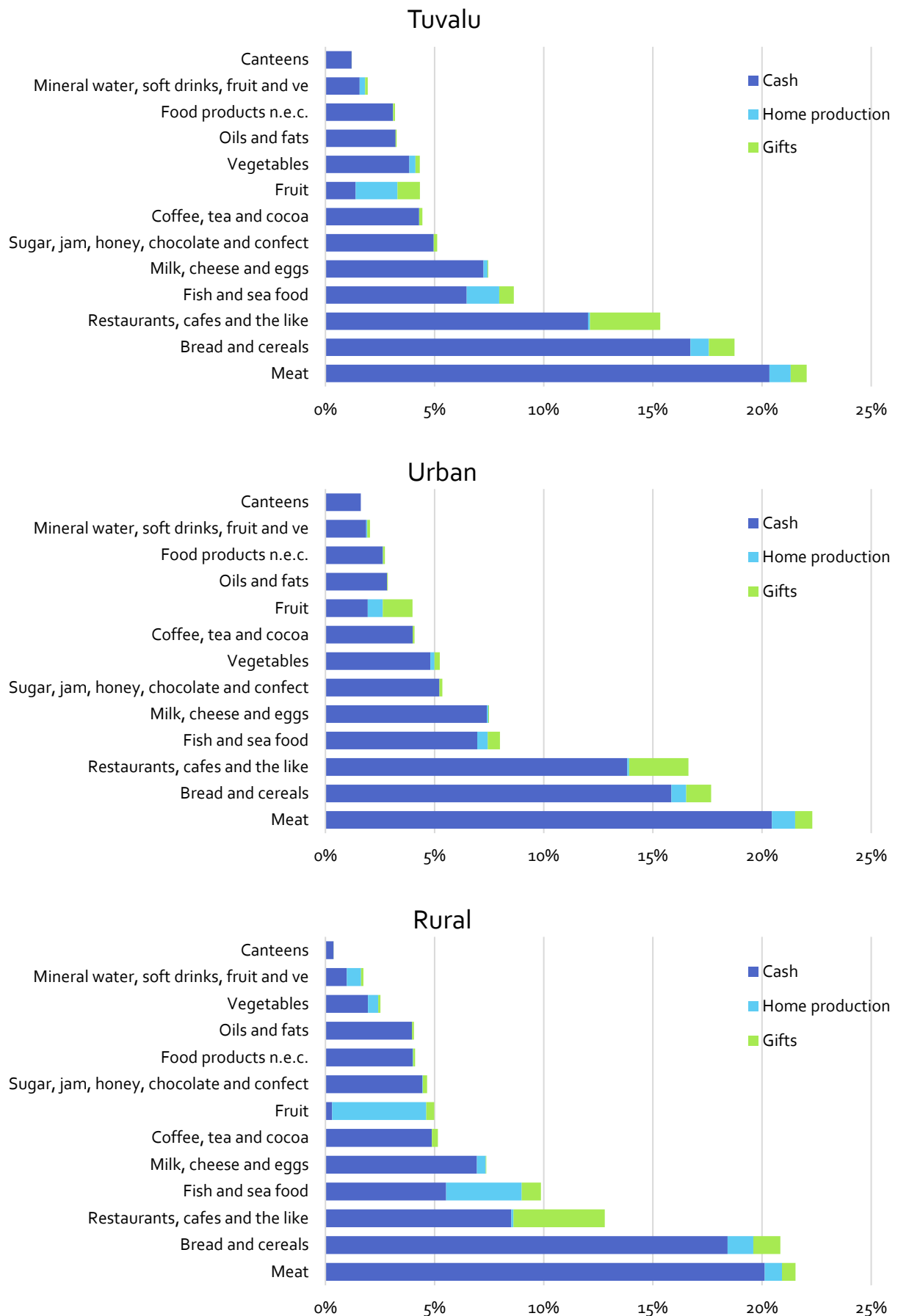


Figure 51: Composition of household food expenditure, by COICOP class and source

## Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (COICOP division 4)

### Percentage of households reporting consumption of housing, water, gas and other fuels

All households reported consumption of housing, water, gas and other fuels (COICOP division 4).

### Average and median expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels

The average monthly household expenditure on “Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels” was AUD 630 while the median was AUD 582. Urban households and households from higher expenditure quintiles were more likely to spend more on Housing.

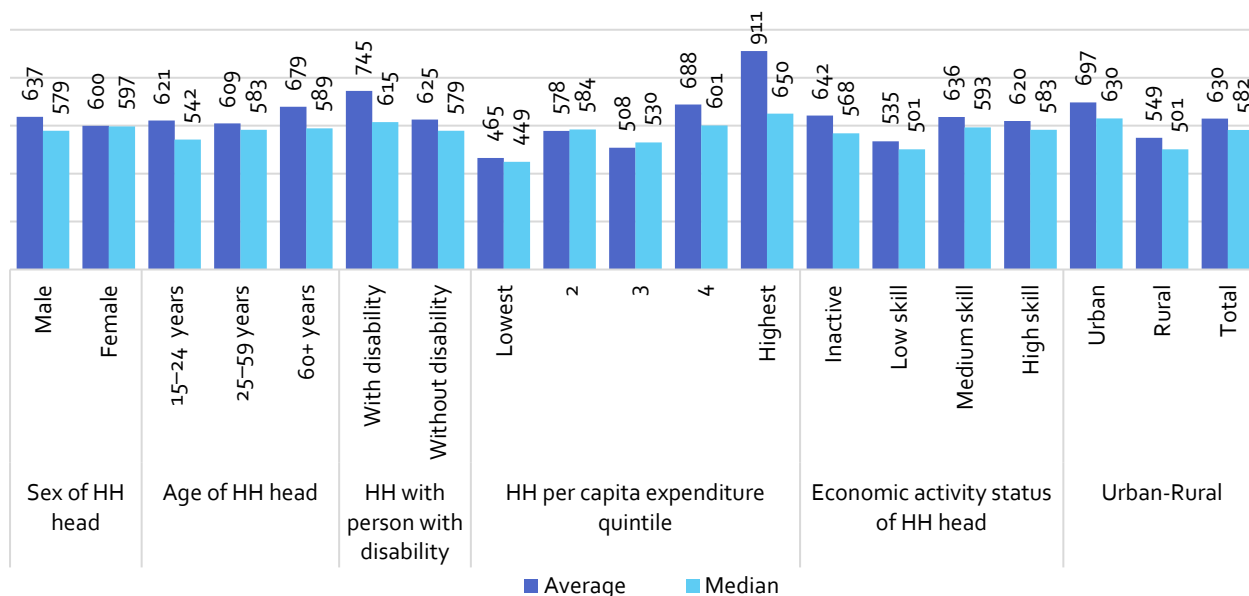


Figure 52: Average and median monthly household expenditure on housing, water and energy

### Composition of expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels

The composition of household expenditure on “Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels” was fairly harmonized across all population groups with Imputed rents being the highest share nationally. Additionally, urban households spent significantly higher amount on Actual rent and Electricity than rural households. The share of Electricity and Gas expenditure were higher among lower quintile households.

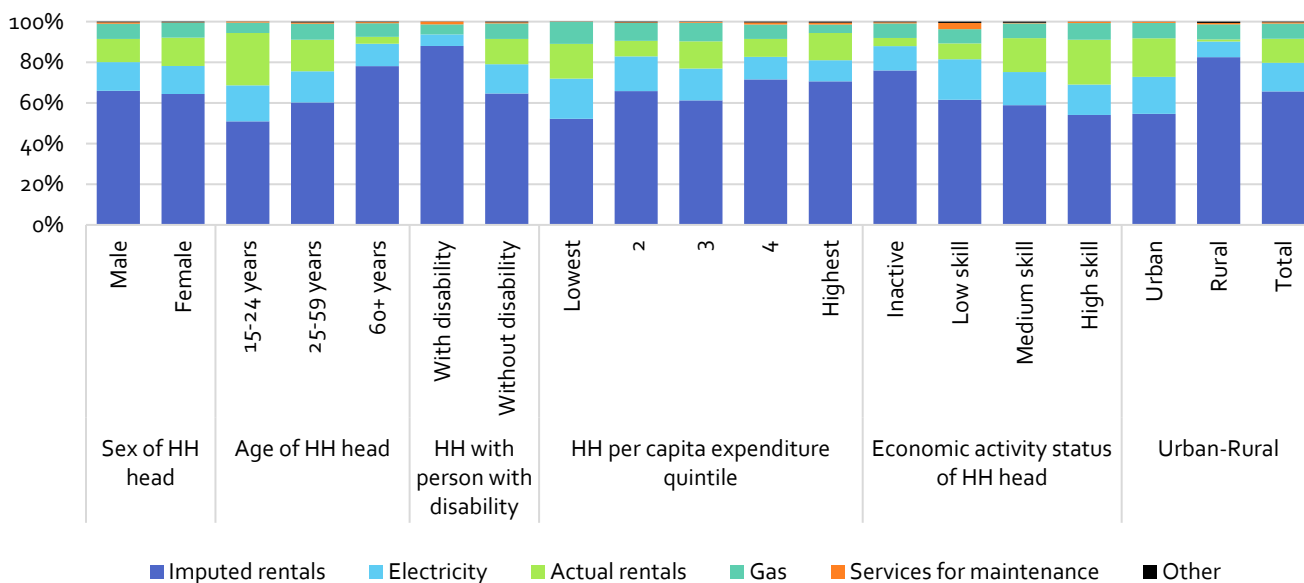


Figure 53: Composition of household expenditure on housing, water and energy, by COICOP Division 4

## Transport (COICOP division 7)

### Percentage of households reporting consumption of transportation goods and services

Around 91% of households reported having spent on transportation of goods and services (COICOP division 7), ranging from 73% for households with persons with disabilities to 96% among households where head of the household was economically active and with higher skills.

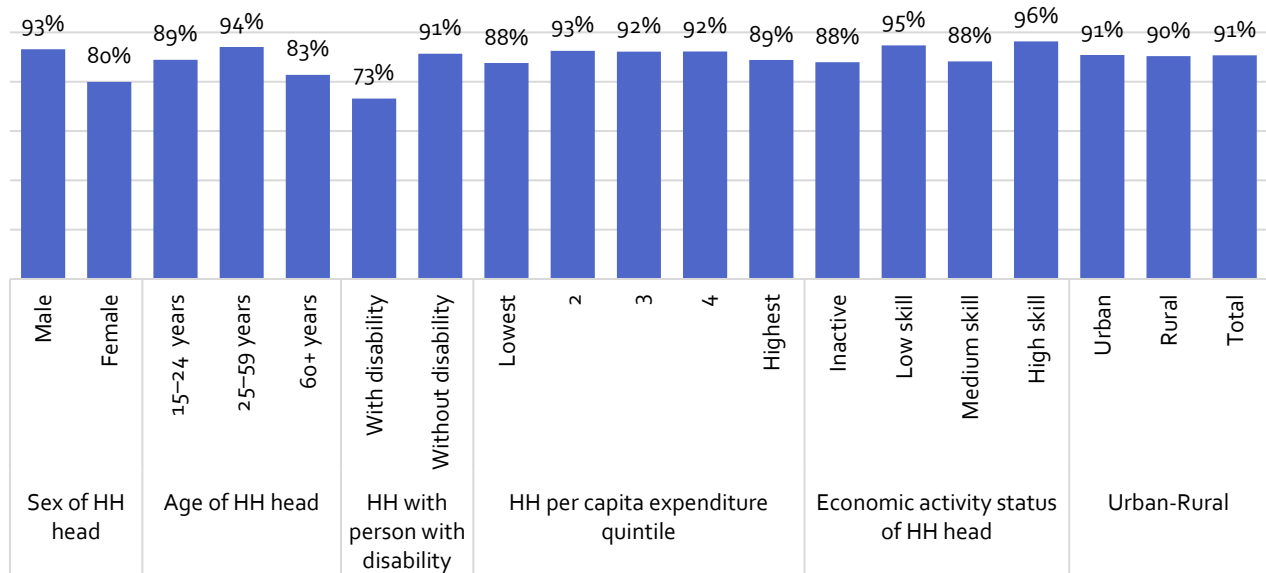


Figure 54: Percentage of households reporting expenditure on transportation (COICOP division 7)

### Average and median expenditure on transportation

The average monthly household expenditure on “Transportation” was AUD 113 while the median was AUD 46. Urban households, those with persons with disabilities and wealthier households were relatively spending more on transportation.

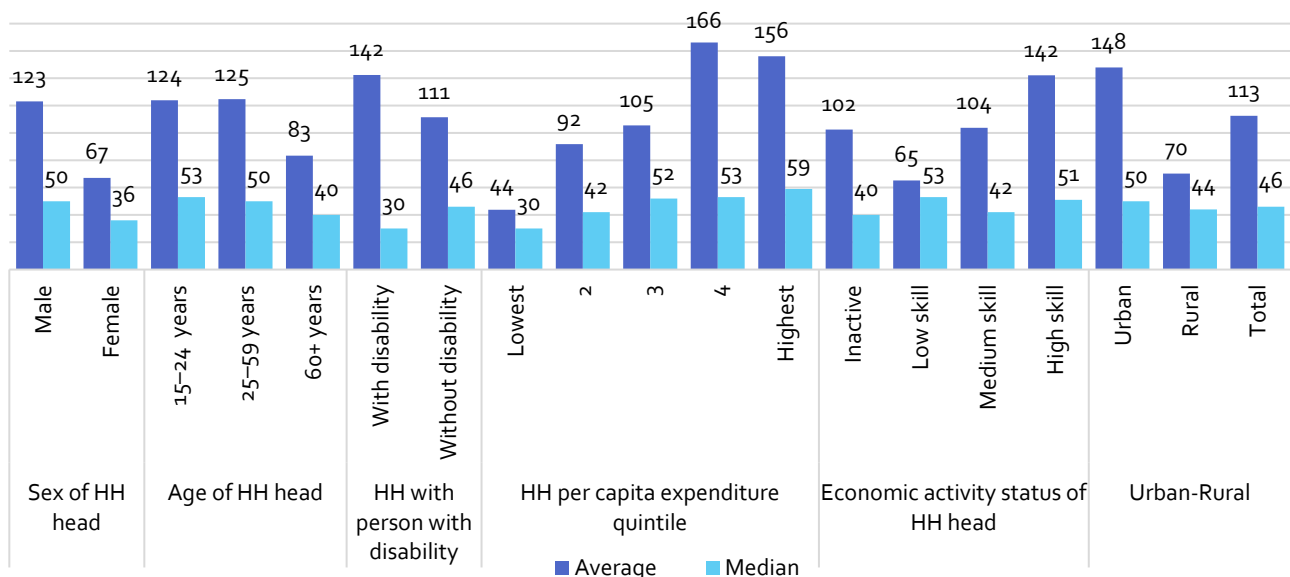


Figure 55: Average and median monthly household expenditure on transportation (COICOP division 7)

### Composition of expenditure on transportation

Different expenditure patterns erupt from Figure 56. Proportion of expenditure on Fuels was the highest nationally, followed by the purchase of motorcycles. During the COVID-19 pandemic, it is interesting to note that air transport expenditure was still representing the fourth highest category of transportation expenditure. This was all the more evident among higher quintile households and households with persons with disabilities where the share of which respectively represented 24% and 11%.

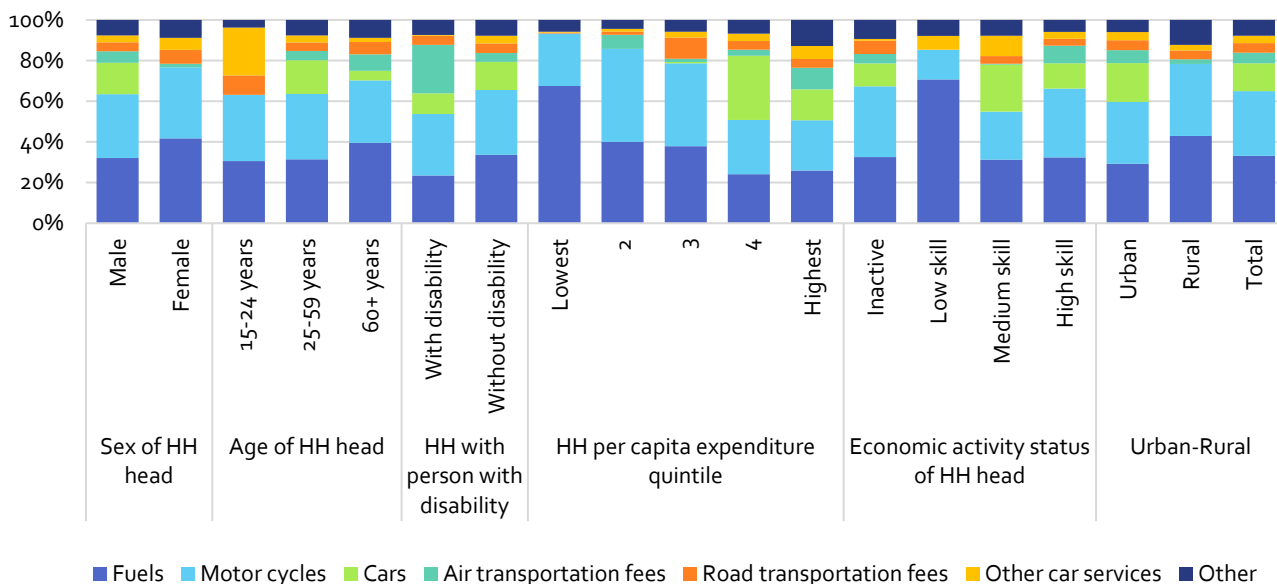


Figure 56 Composition of household expenditure on transportation, by COICOP Division 7

### Alcohol, tobacco, kava and toddy (COICOP division 2)

#### Percentage of households reporting consumption of alcohol, tobacco and kava

54% of households reported consumption expenditure on alcohol, tobacco and kava (COICOP division 2), with the highest share among households with a household head aged 15–24 (78%).

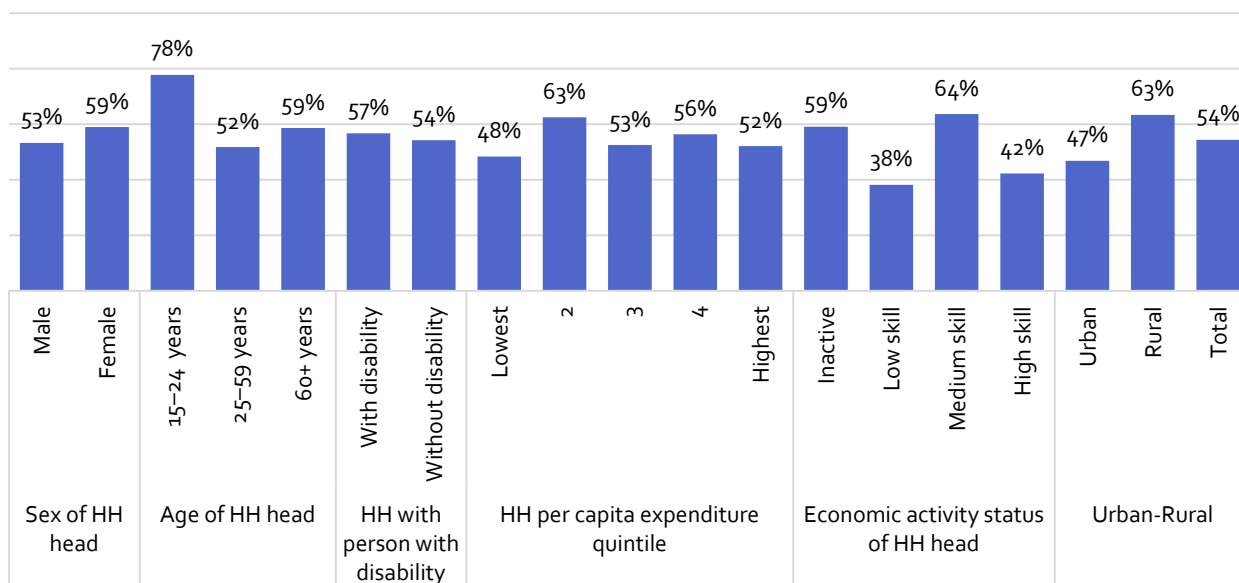


Figure 57: Percentage of households reporting expenditure on alcohol, tobacco and kava (COICOP division 2)

#### Average and median expenditure on alcohol, tobacco and kava

The average monthly household expenditure on COICOP division 2 was AUD 127 while the median was AUD 22. Households from rural areas and those with a household head aged 15–24 were likely to spend more on alcohol, tobacco and other narcotics.

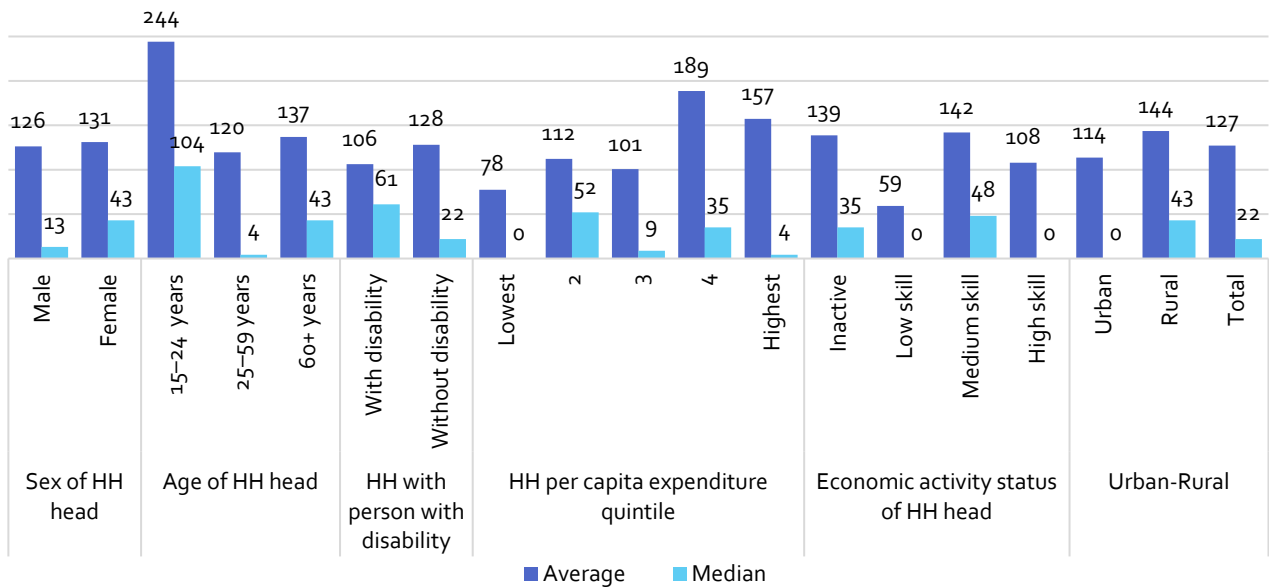


Figure 58: Average and median monthly household expenditure on alcohol, tobacco and kava (COICOP Division 2)

Composition of expenditure on alcohol, tobacco and kava

Beer represented 37% of COICOP Division 2 expenditure in Tuvalu and was equally consumed across all population groups with a notable exception in rural areas where households consumed more Spirits and Kava instead. Consumption of tobacco was higher among households with a household head occupying lower skilled employment and among households with persons with disabilities (respectively 61% and 51%).

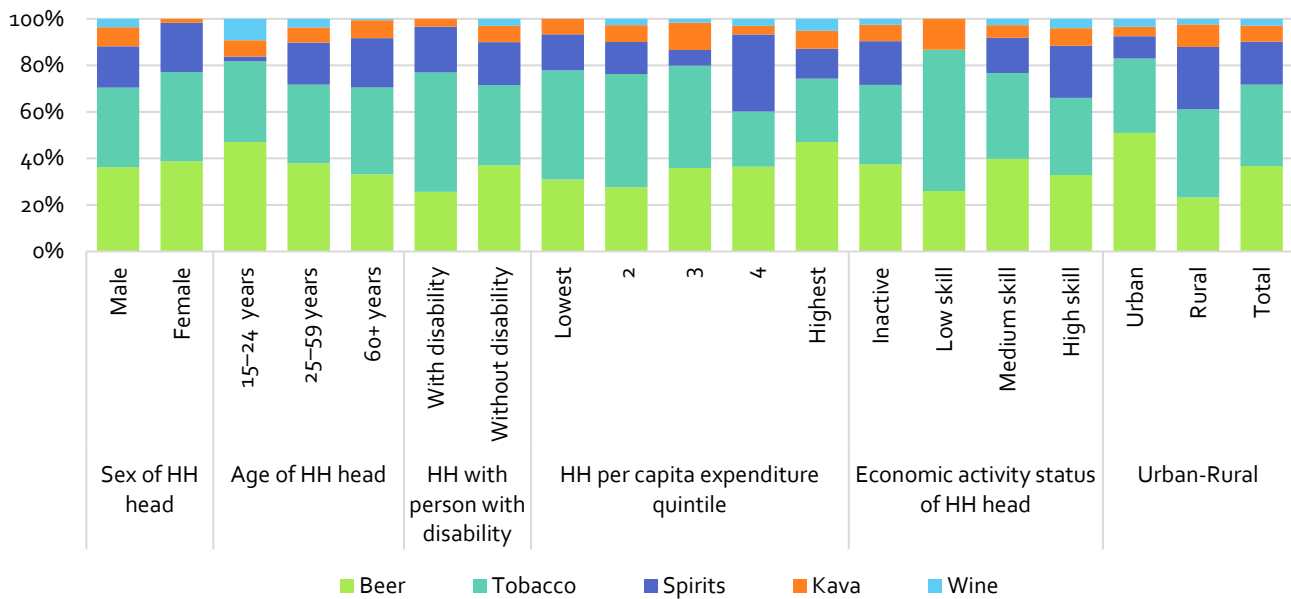


Figure 59: Composition of household expenditure on alcohol, tobacco and kava, by COICOP Division 2

# HOUSEHOLD INCOME

This section provides a summary of the main components of household income in Tuvalu. The first subsection highlights some of the important facts relating to the distribution of household income. Next section looks at income sources and the final section provides more details on the main household income sources: Employee benefits, Primary industry and Businesses.

This summary highlights the main elements of household income and aims to present the main findings of the income component of the HIES. There is a multitude of opportunity for more in-depth analysis and thematic studies.

The income aggregates reported herein are all net of intermediate expenditure unless stipulated. Intermediate expenditure are all expenditures associated with any production activity of the household (households purchasing pig food for raising and selling their pigs for instance).

## 1. Total household income

Total annual household income was AUD 49,519,800 – which makes a total monthly household income of AUD 4,126,600 (cf. Figure 60). Almost three-quarters of household income were sourced from Cash, 18% from Imputed rents, 6% from Gifts and 5% came from Home production. The annual intermediate expenditure, which were subtracted from the total household income, accounted for AUD 1,491,100.

Looking at Table 13, a vast majority of household income came from Employment income (71%) while the rest was split between Imputed rent (18%), Gifts, remittances (7%), Transfer income (2%) and Property income (2%).

Household income was lower than household expenditure which in general, should be equal or the other way around when dealing with HIES data. This can be the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the strict lockdown of 2022 (during the HIES reference period) that may have affected Tuvaluan employment (e.g., hotel/lodge workers, airport employees, food vendors, handicraft workers...), resulting in lower cash income generation. Additionally, the difference between expenditure and income (when excluding intermediate expenditure) falls under the 95% confidence interval as it is important to remind that survey data are subject to sampling errors (cf. Figure 85 on Relative Sampling Errors).

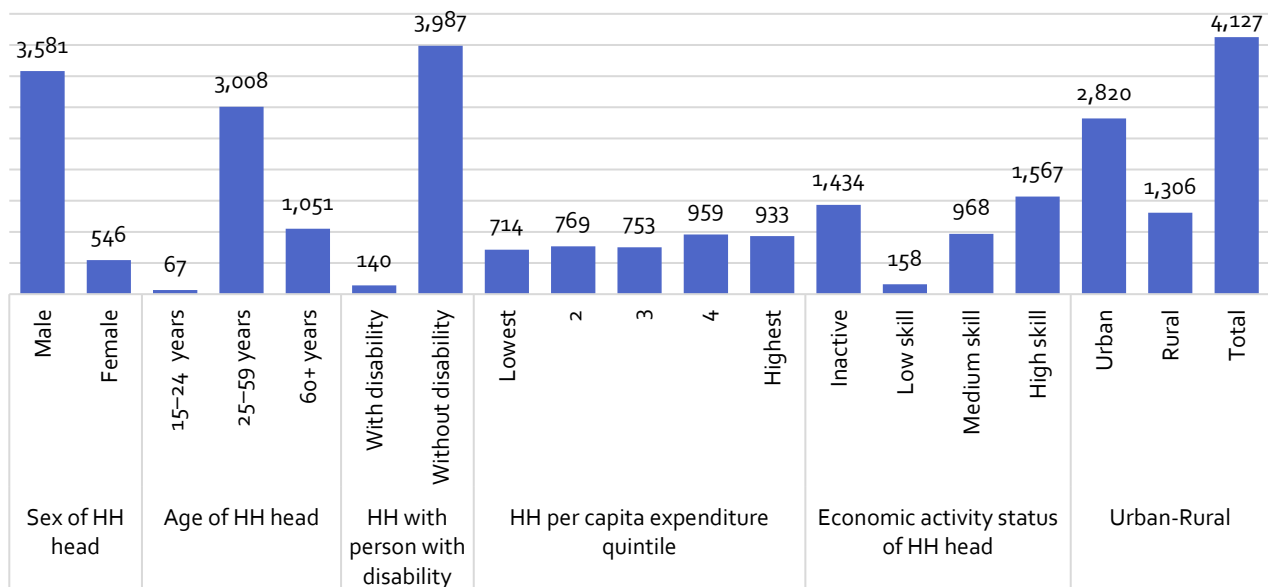


Figure 60: Total monthly household income (million AUD) by population group

Table 13: Total annual household income, by population group and income source

	Cash	Home production	Gifts	Imputed rents	Intermediate exp.	Total
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	32,838,371	1,244,359	2,795,678	7,360,492	-1,267,775	42,971,125
Female	4,616,394	206,439	377,397	1,571,721	-223,301	6,548,650
<b>Age group</b>						
15–24 years	594,615	37,788	47,587	136,718	-12,144	804,564
25–59 years	28,353,389	1,042,848	2,386,650	5,431,004	-1,116,136	36,097,755
60+ years	8,506,760	370,162	738,838	3,364,492	-362,795	12,617,457
<b>Disability status</b>						
With disability	1,185,819	47,708	56,375	527,137	-136,230	1,680,809
Without disability	36,268,946	1,403,090	3,116,700	8,405,076	-1,354,846	47,838,966
<b>Per capita expenditure quintile</b>						
Lowest	7,195,319	240,081	283,267	1,053,850	-208,575	8,563,942
2	7,288,767	242,709	396,076	1,645,293	-348,990	9,223,855
3	7,280,130	308,366	513,068	1,336,706	-399,063	9,039,206
4	8,673,397	399,243	652,192	2,139,338	-361,892	11,502,278
Highest	7,017,151	260,398	1,328,472	2,757,027	-172,554	11,190,494
<b>Economic activity status</b>						
Inactive	10,922,536	766,644	1,250,860	4,875,406	-605,666	17,209,780
Low skill	1,454,526	106,149	87,912	300,281	-58,072	1,890,795
Medium skill	9,139,246	332,858	855,748	1,682,078	-392,685	11,617,245
High skill	15,938,457	245,146	978,556	2,074,449	-434,653	18,801,956
<b>Urban-Rural</b>						
Urban	27,612,234	519,292	1,793,564	4,478,067	-560,484	33,842,673
Rural	9,842,531	931,506	1,379,512	4,454,146	-930,592	15,677,102
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,454,765</b>	<b>1,450,798</b>	<b>3,173,075</b>	<b>8,932,214</b>	<b>-1,491,076</b>	<b>49,519,775</b>



©: WideScenes Photography

**Table 14: Total annual household income by population group and PACCOI division**

	Employment income	Property income	Transfer income	Gifts, remittances	Imputed rents	Intermediate exp.	Total
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	31,783,743	1,064,026	892,824	3,137,815	7,360,492	-1,267,775	42,971,125
Female	4,535,583	91,861	96,159	476,626	1,571,721	-223,301	6,548,650
<b>Age group</b>							
15–24 years	615,143	2,035	2,760	60,052	136,718	-12,144	804,564
25–59 years	27,814,115	634,079	682,490	2,652,202	5,431,004	-1,116,136	36,097,755
60+ years	7,890,068	519,773	303,733	902,187	3,364,492	-362,795	12,617,457
<b>Disability status</b>							
With disability	1,017,772	142,836	41,985	87,309	527,137	-136,230	1,680,809
Without disability	35,301,554	1,013,051	946,998	3,527,132	8,405,076	-1,354,846	47,838,966
<b>Per capita expenditure quintile</b>							
Lowest	7,243,376	64,745	103,104	307,443	1,053,850	-208,575	8,563,942
2	7,111,068	247,016	118,104	451,364	1,645,293	-348,990	9,223,855
3	6,911,061	99,229	439,968	651,306	1,336,706	-399,063	9,039,206
4	8,256,993	525,350	147,278	795,211	2,139,338	-361,892	11,502,278
Highest	6,796,828	219,547	180,530	1,409,116	2,757,027	-172,554	11,190,494
<b>Economic activity status</b>							
Inactive	10,224,773	821,861	347,756	1,545,650	4,875,406	-605,666	17,209,780
Low skill	1,487,834	6,510	19,215	135,027	300,281	-58,072	1,890,795
Medium skill	8,848,486	149,770	419,276	910,321	1,682,078	-392,685	11,617,245
High skill	15,758,233	177,747	202,736	1,023,444	2,074,449	-434,653	18,801,956
<b>Urban-Rural</b>							
Urban	26,684,415	793,821	408,469	2,038,384	4,478,067	-560,484	33,842,673
Rural	9,634,911	362,067	580,514	1,576,057	4,454,146	-930,592	15,677,102
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,319,326</b>	<b>1,155,887</b>	<b>988,983</b>	<b>3,614,441</b>	<b>8,932,214</b>	<b>-1,491,076</b>	<b>49,519,775</b>

## 2. Average and median income

National average monthly household income amounted to around AUD 2,294. This average was significantly higher in urban than rural areas (AUD 2,878 in urban and AUD 1,595 in rural). To give a better understanding of the income distribution among households, the median income — the income of the 50<sup>th</sup> household percentile — is also provided in this analysis. The monthly median household income was AUD 1,848 (AUD 2,419 in urban and AUD 1,420 in rural).

Urban households, male-headed households, households with no persons with disabilities and those with a head economically active in high-skilled occupations had higher average and median income than respectively rural households, female-headed households, households with persons with disabilities and those with a head economically active in lower skilled occupations. As stated earlier, if we compare Figure 61 and Figure 44, we can notice that generally, average household expenditure was higher than average household income with the exception of urban households, households from lower quintiles and those with a head economically active in lower skilled occupations.

Rural households reported the lowest average household income were rural households (with AUD 1,595) along with female-headed households (with AUD 1,610) while the highest average income was recorded by households with a head economically active in higher skilled occupations (average: AUD 3,036). The more skilled the economic activity status of the household head the higher the average and median household

income were. This gives an idea there might be clear correlation between economic activity and income generated from it.

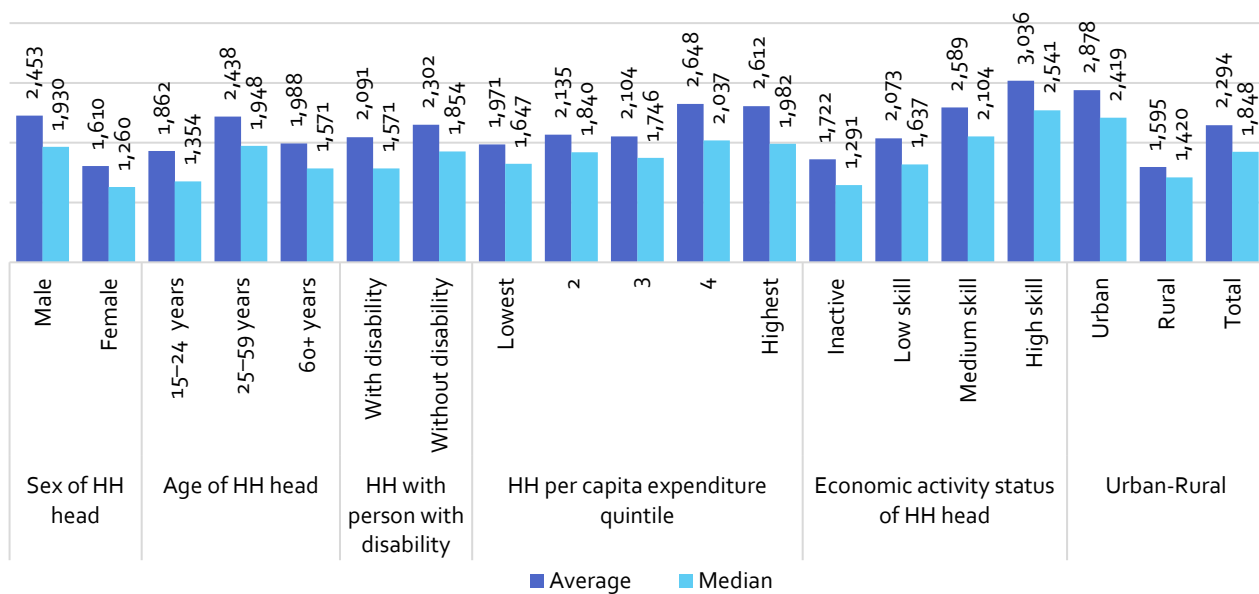


Figure 61: Average and median monthly household income

### 3. Composition of household income

The main consideration in categorising different household income sources, as with expenditure, was to present the data in a logical and easily interpretable structure. For this purpose, household income is classified using the Pacific Classification of Income (PACCOI).

Income categories are broadly made up of 5 PACCOI divisions: 1) Employment income; 2) Property income; 3) Transfer income; 4) Gifts and remittances income; 5) Imputed rents. These income categories are described as:

1. Employment income consists of employee-related income (e.g., wages, salaries, bonuses, overtime and in-kind employee income such as housing allowance, electricity, food and clothing).
2. Property income relates to the generation of income from assets owned by the household, which are categorised as home rental (receiving rent from dwellings that the household owns) or land lease (receiving payments for the use of a piece of land that the household owns) and other general capital income (interest on deposits or loans, dividend).
3. Transfer income refers to receipts through social security, pension, superannuation or provident funds, child support (alimony), grants or scholarships, insurance claims and other.
4. Gifts and remittances income refers to the receipt of cash gifts from domestic or foreign households and the receipt of items being home-produced.
5. Rents (actual or imputed) are the value of the services that the owner of the dwelling derive from living in their dwelling.

Income types have already been covered in the household expenditure section.

#### Income category

Employment income accounted for 71% of household income in Tuvalu, ranging from 58% to 78% of total household income in rural areas and Funafuti respectively. It is clear that this category of income was the main source among households from lower quintiles (83% in quintile 1 against 60% in quintile 5).

All other income categories were harmonised throughout all disaggregation groups with the exception of "Imputed rents" and "Gifts and remittances" the share of which was higher among households from higher

expenditure quintiles. For instance, gifts and remittances income represented 4% and 12% of total household income for households from quintile 1 and quintile 5 respectively.

When looking at PACCOI group income distribution (Figure 63), income from Employment benefits was the most significant (61%), followed by Imputed rent - owner (16%) and Primary activities (6.3%).

Income from Employee benefits ranged from 41% in rural areas to 71% in Funafuti and represented the highest share among households from the lowest quintile (75% of total income).

Share of total income from Primary activities ranged from 3% in Funafuti to 13% in rural areas. The share of income from Primary activities was higher among households with persons without disability.

Income from "Gifts received" respectively accounted for 3% and 12% of total income in households from quintile 1 and quintile 5.

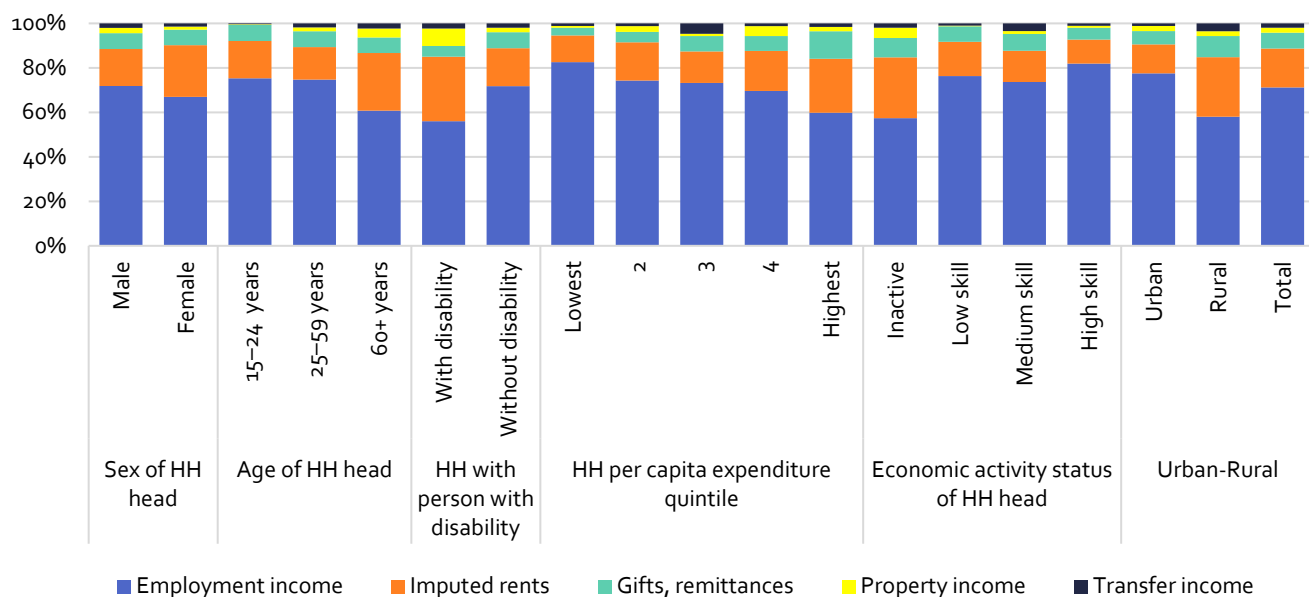


Figure 62: Composition of household income, by PACCOI Division

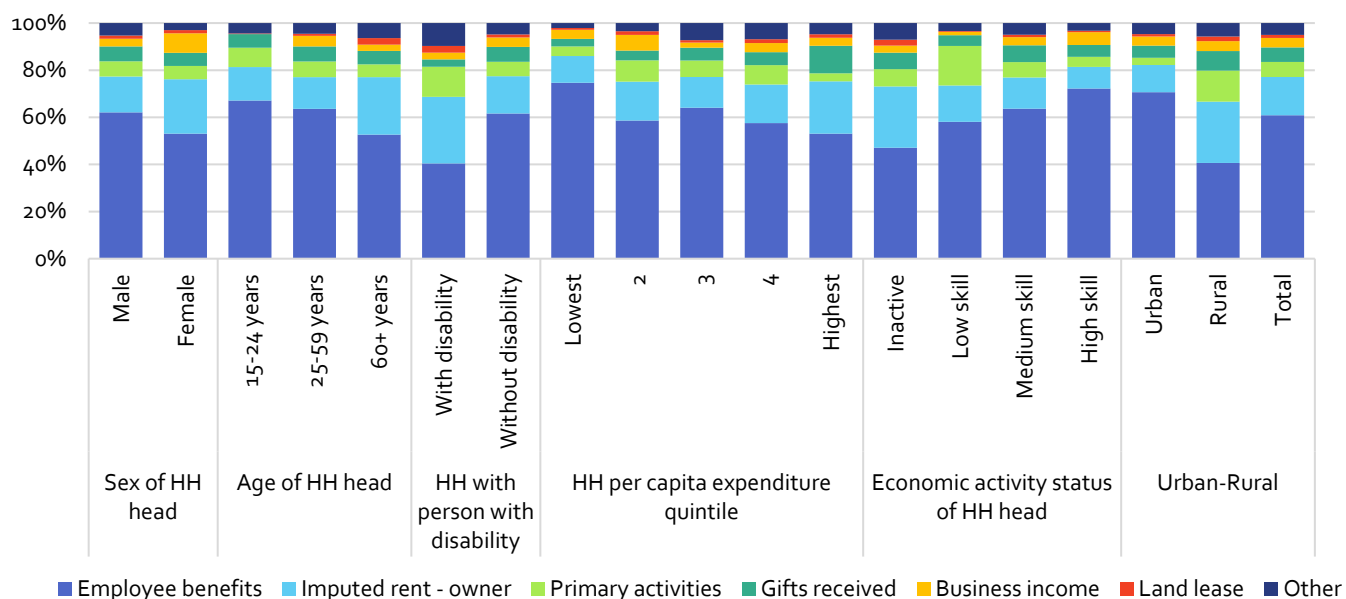


Figure 63: Composition of household income, by PACCOI Group

## Income type

Figure 64 below shows the share of total household income by PACCOI group and income type. Income from primary activities was both sourced from cash and home production.

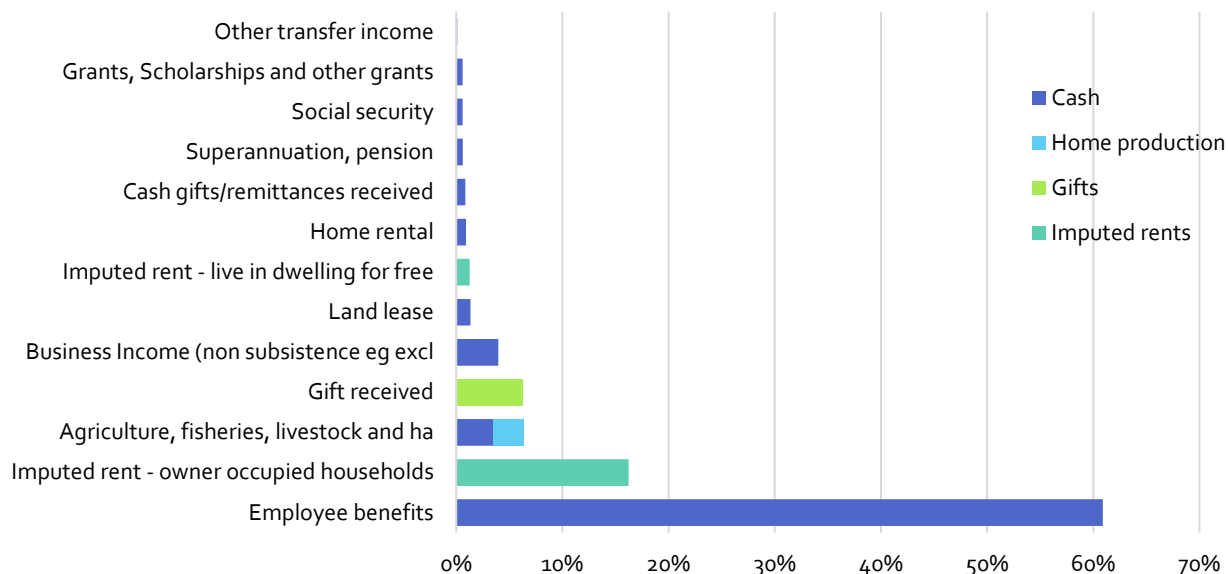


Figure 64: Percentage of total household income, by PACCOI Group and income source

## 4. Main income items

### Employee benefits

#### Percentage of households reporting income from employee benefits

Figure 65 shows that three-quarters of Tuvaluan households reported having received income from employee benefits (PACCOI group 11) including 89% in Funafuti and 61% in rural areas. As the quintiles increase, the percentage of households benefiting from such income decreases.

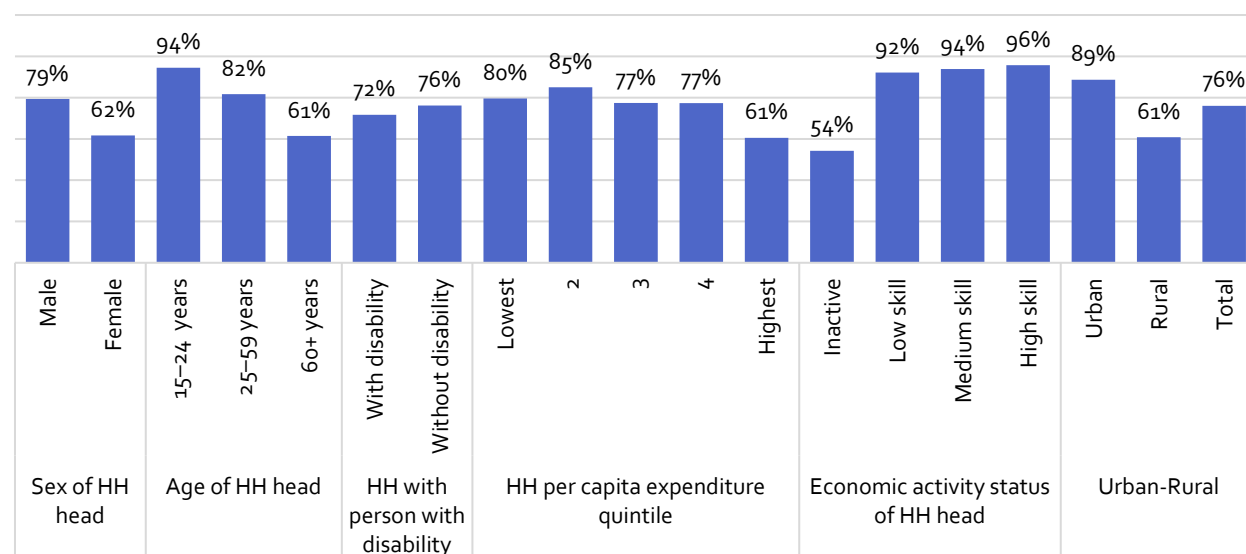


Figure 65: Percentage of household receiving income from employee benefits

#### Average and median income from employee benefits

The average monthly household income from employee benefits was AUD ,1439 while the median was AUD 1,014. There is a significant gap between the average monthly household income among urban households

(AUD 2,068) and rural households (AUD 686). This is mostly due to the fact that rural households relied on other income sources such as sales from Primary activities and Imputed rents.

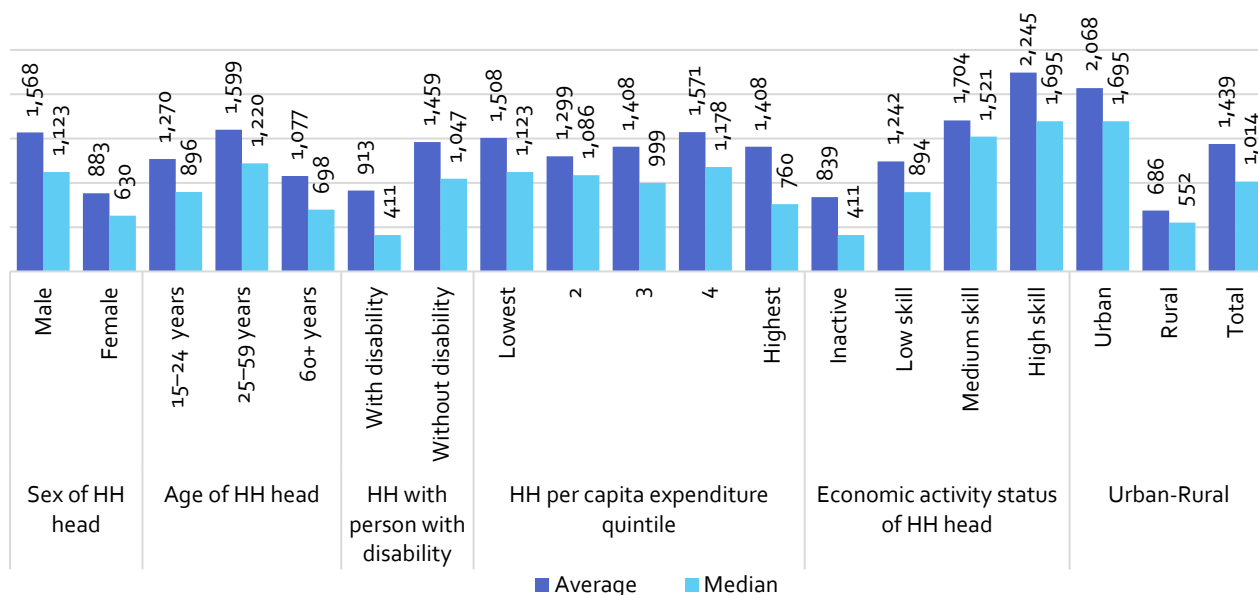


Figure 66: Average and median monthly household income from employee benefits

Composition of employee benefit income

The vast majority of employee benefit income was generated from “Cash wage from the main job” (90% nationally) then from “Other cash benefits” and “Cash wage from overseas job” (respectively 4% and 3%). Income from Overseas job was higher among rural households and those with a household head who were inactive. It is interesting to notice that 100% of “employee benefits” income among households with persons with disabilities was generated from “Cash wage from the main job”.

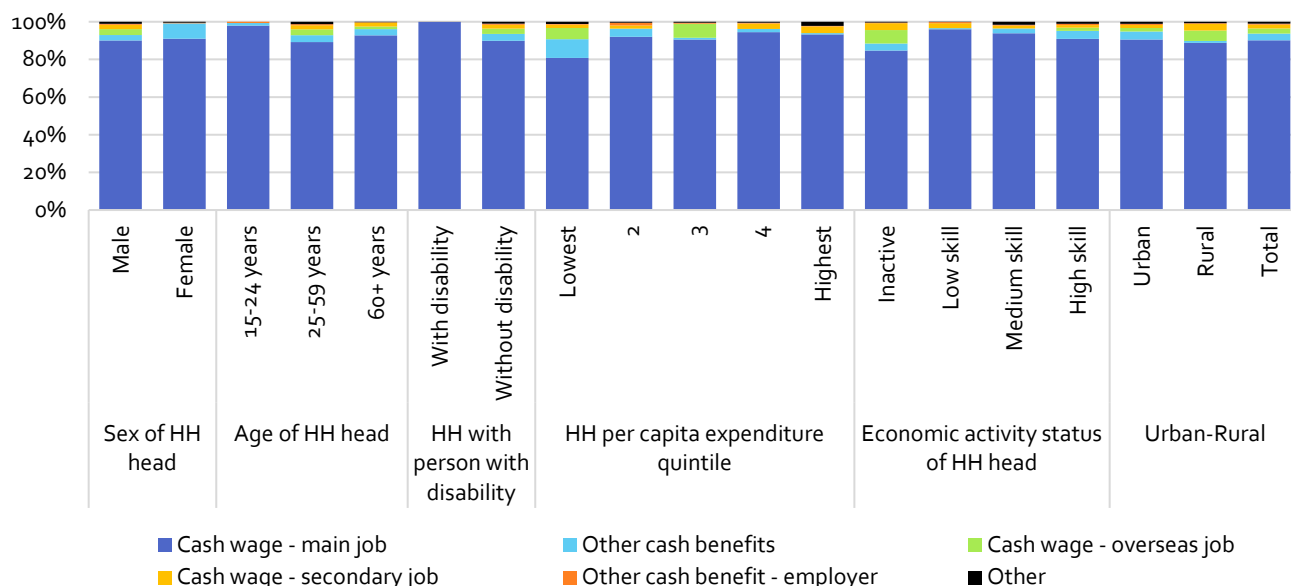


Figure 67: Composition of household income from employee benefits, by PACCOTI

Primary activities

Percentage of households reporting income from primary activities

Around 54% of households in Tuvalu reported receiving income from primary activities (PACCOTI group 13) with 49% of households in urban areas and 60% in rural areas. Households with persons with disabilities were more likely to receive income from primary activities involving agriculture, livestock, fishing and/or handcraft activities.

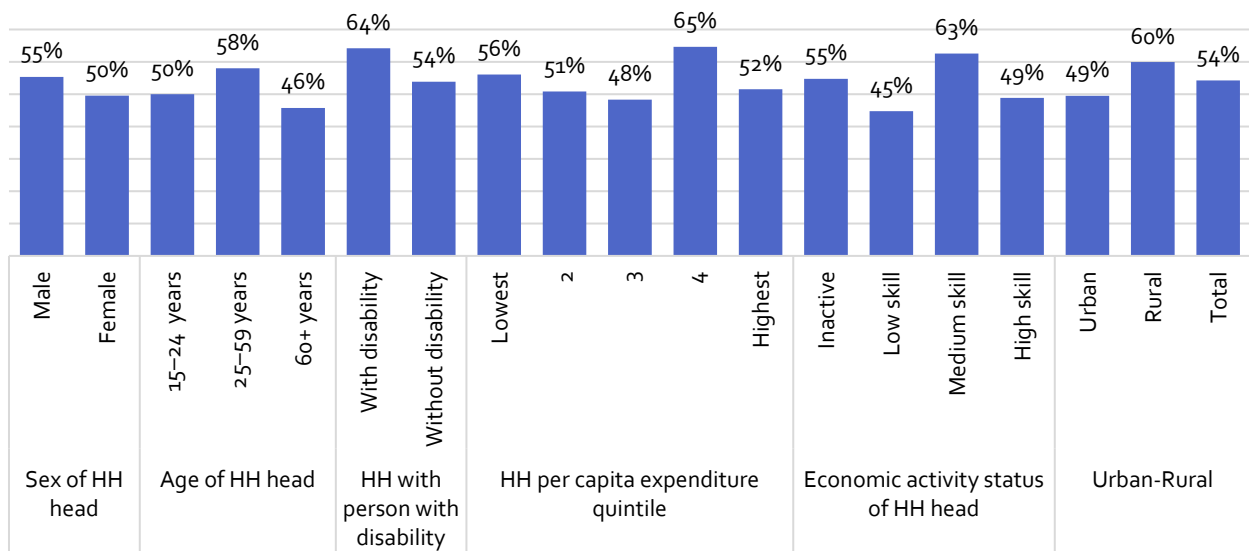


Figure 68: Percentage of household receiving income from primary activities

Average and median income from primary activities

The average monthly household income from primary activities was AUD 150 while the median was AUD 22. Contrarily to employee benefits, rural households were more likely to have higher average and median income from primary activities.

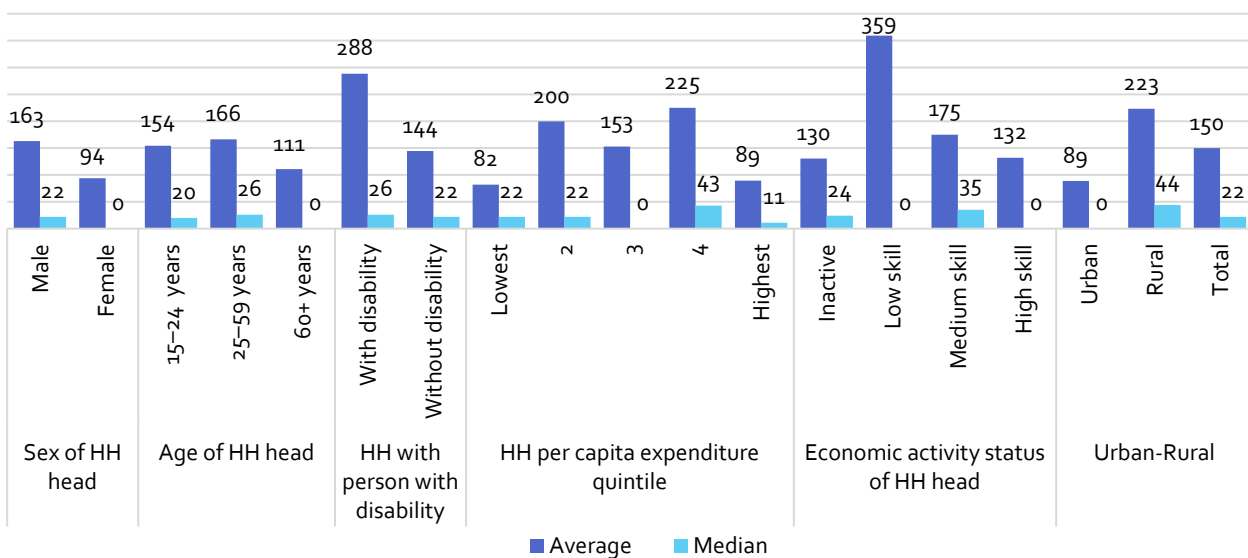


Figure 69: Average and median monthly household income from primary activities

Composition of primary activities income

Nationally, cash generated by selling fish/seafood was the highest source of income from primary activities (29%) especially among households with a household head aged 15–24 (43%) and those with persons with disabilities (62%). The second highest source of income for Tuvalu was “Agriculture - subsistence” (24%) the share of which was higher among female-headed households.

“Handicraft - cash” and “Fisheries - subsistence” came next with rates respectively reaching 23% and 10% nationally. Rural households greatly relied on fishing activities to generate cash income (37%) while urban households depended more on handicraft to generate cash income (31%).

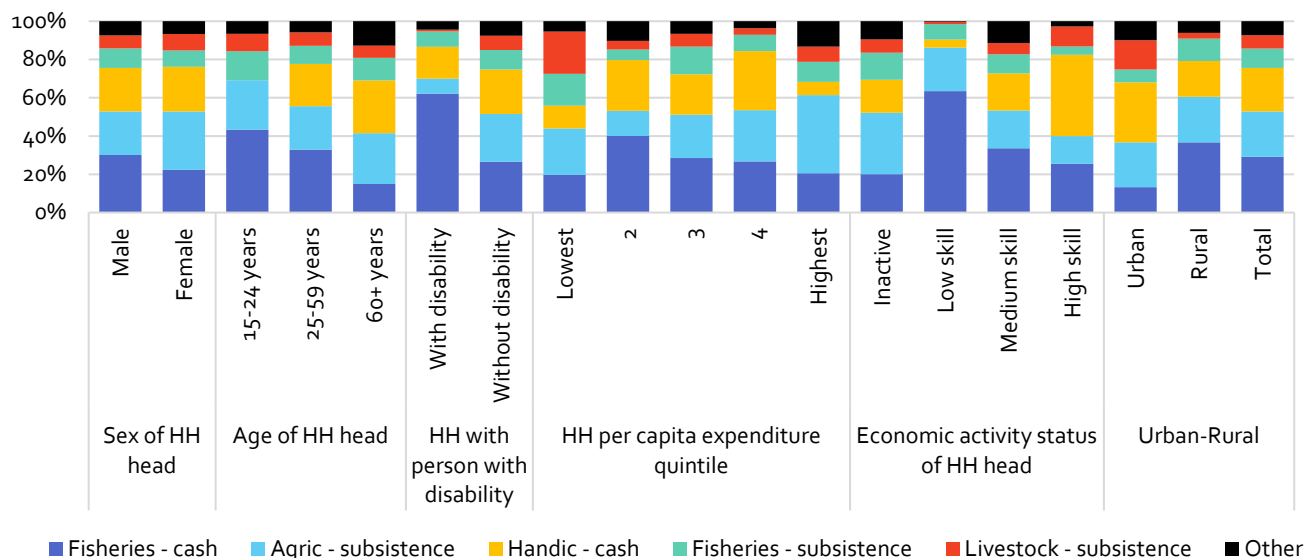


Figure 70: Composition of household income from primary activities, by PACCOI

Source of primary activity income

55% of national primary activity income was originating from cash transactions while home production represented the remaining 45%. The share of cash income was higher for households with persons with disabilities (79%), while that of home production was higher among households from the highest quintile (68%).

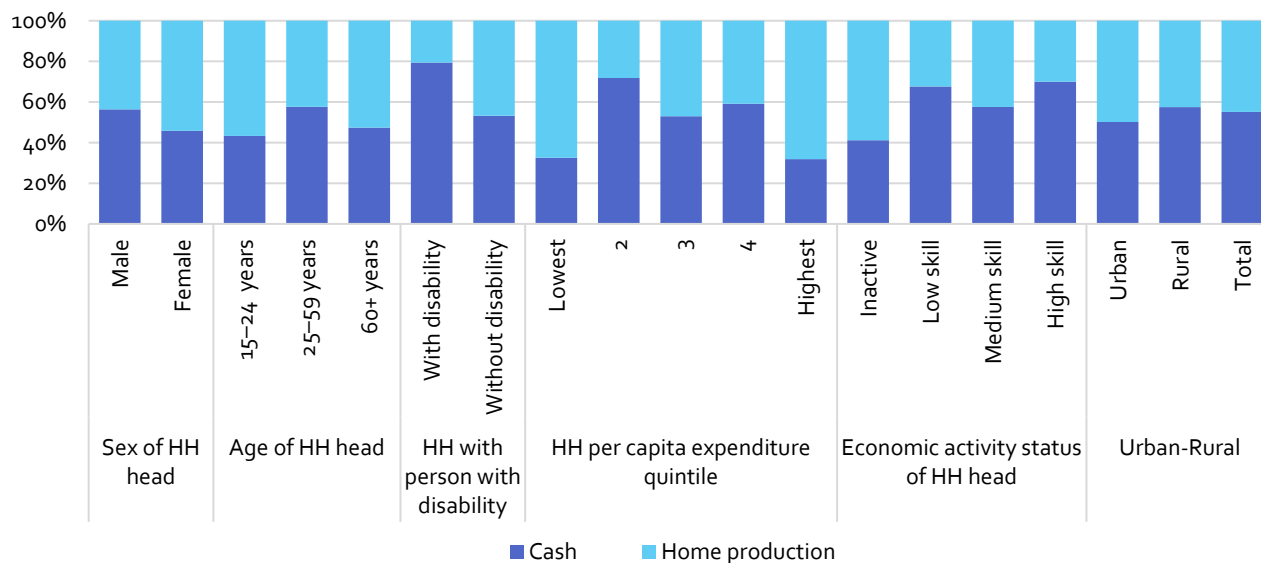


Figure 71: Source of primary income

Business income

Percentage of households reporting income from businesses

Around 11% of households in Tuvalu reported receiving income from businesses in 2022 ranging from 10% in Funafuti to 13% in rural areas. Households with a head occupying higher skilled occupations were more likely to receive income from businesses (18% against 7% for households with an inactive head of household).

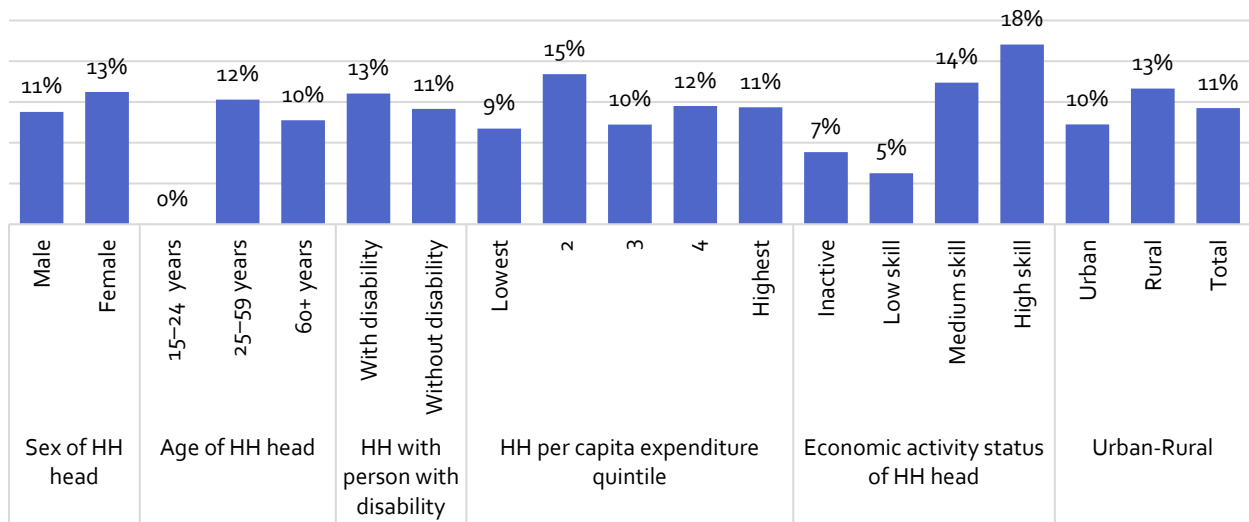


Figure 72: Percentage of household receiving income from businesses

Average and median income from businesses

Nationally, the average monthly household income from businesses was at AUD 94 while the median was at AUD 0. Income from businesses was higher among households with a household head working in higher skilled occupations, urban households and households headed by a female. The median at AUD 0 can be explained by the fact that only a few households reported generating income from businesses.

Business incomes were composed of profits and dividend and were exclusively cash-based.

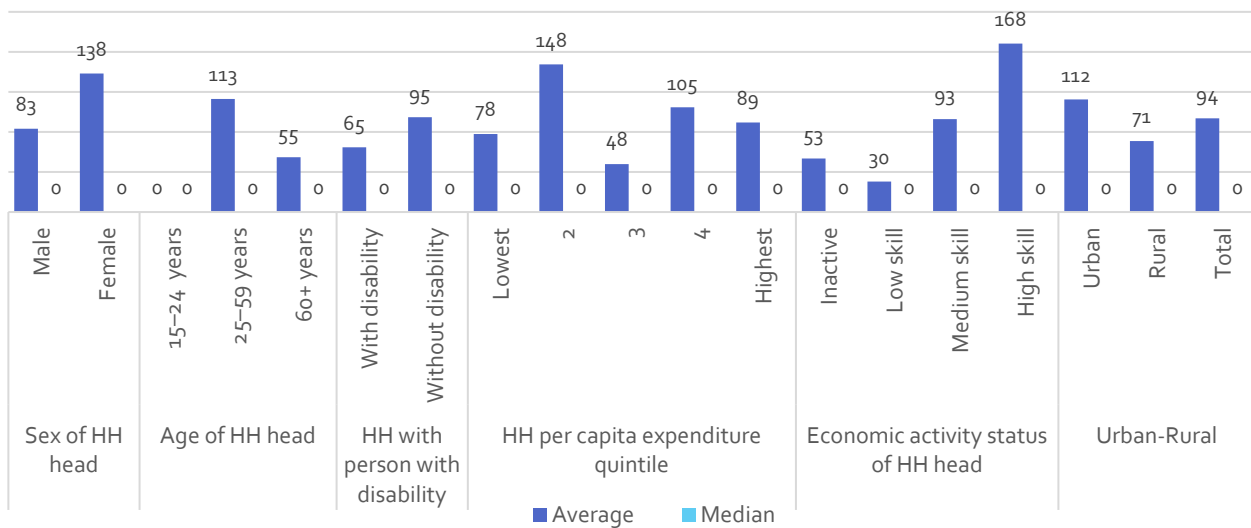


Figure 73: Average and median monthly household income from businesses

©: WideScenes Photography



## ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

This section compares some of the main results between the 2015 and the 2022 HIES. Later in the section, imputed rents, intermediate expenditure and population distribution by expenditure quintile from the 2022 HIES data will be examined.

### Comparing indicators from the 2015 and 2022 HIES

#### Households involved in primary activities between 2015 and 2022

Nationally, the participation rates in primary activities have drastically decreased in 2022 compared to the trends of 2015, with the exception of a relatively unchanged rate for livestock activities (83% in 2015 and 75% in 2022). It should be highlighted that the 2022 HIES was using a different questionnaire from the 2015 HIES which resulted in having different reference periods for these activities. The reference period for agricultural activities was 3 months in 2015 but 1 month in 2022. For fisheries activities, that period was 3 months in 2022 but only 7 days in 2022 while that of handicraft activities went from 3 months in 2015 to 1 month in 2022. Only the reference period of livestock activities remained fairly the same. This and the fact that Tuvalu was partially on a lockdown in 2022 should partially explain why the participation rates were lower in the 2022 HIES.

Table 15: Comparison of households involved in primary activities between

	2015–2016				2022			
	Agriculture	Fisheries	Livestock	Handicraft	Agriculture	Fisheries	Livestock	Handicraft
<b>Urban-Rural</b>								
Urban	16%	32%	70%	16%	6%	5%	60%	3%
Rural	81%	75%	95%	38%	29%	32%	94%	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>5%</b>

#### Comparison of source of expenditure between 2015 and 2022

If we compare the source of expenditure between the 2015 HIES and the one in 2022, we can notice that Cash expenditure represented a higher share in 2022 (74% against 65% in 2015) but the rest has reduced over time. Home production went from 10% to 3% while Gifts shifted from 10% to 6%. The share of imputed rents remained fairly the same between 2015 and 2022 (respectively 16% and 17%).

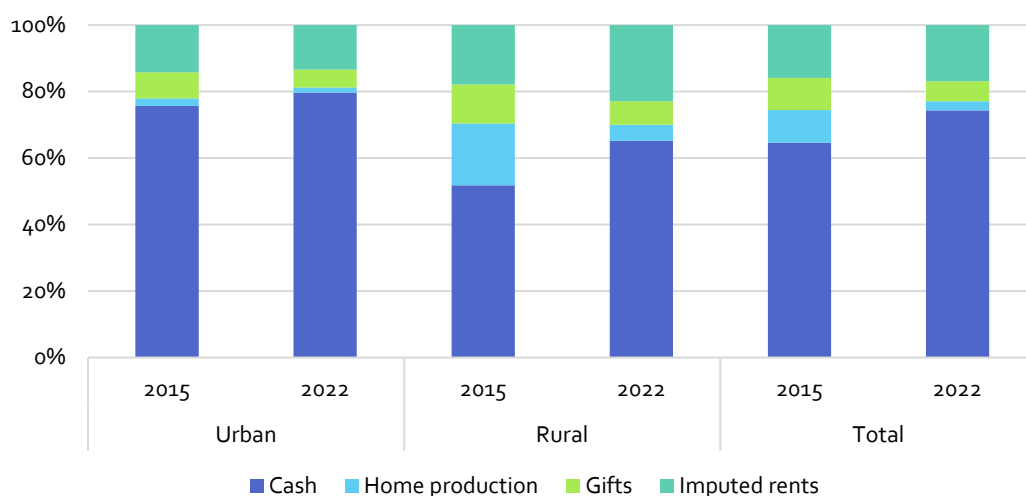


Figure 74: Comparison of source of expenditure between 2015 and 2022

#### Comparison of expenditure between 2015 and 2022 by COICOP division

Figure 75 below aims at comparing the distribution of expenditure by COICOP division as per the total household expenditure. In 2022, households spent more on “Housing, Water, Electricity” and “Restaurants and

hotels” and less on “Food and non-alcoholic beverages”, “Transportation” and “Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, narcotics”. The decline in “Transportation” expenses can potentially be explained by the COVID-19 situation.

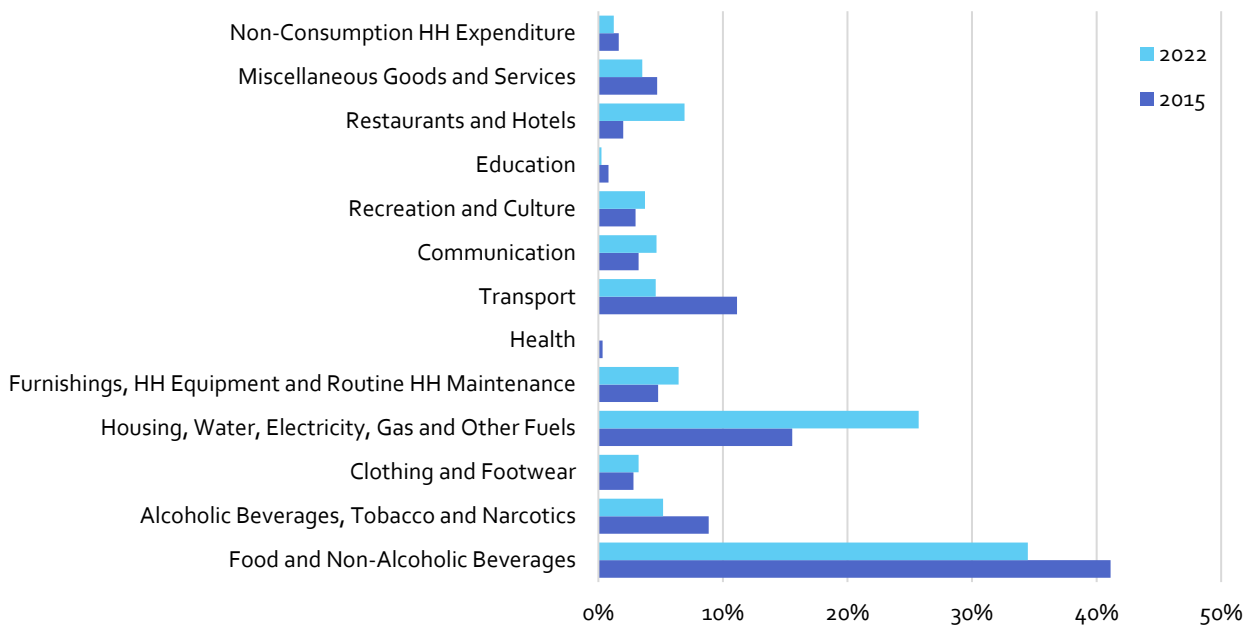


Figure 75: Comparison of expenditure between 2015 and 2022 by COICOP division

Comparison of food expenditure between 2015 and 2022 by COICOP class

There are different patterns between 2015 and 2022 in regard to food expenditure. As seen earlier, there was an increase of expenditure in “Restaurants, cafes and the like” (representing 3% to 15% of total food expenditure respectively in 2015 and 2022). This can partially be explained by the implementation of the new Food Away from Home module in the last HIES that is more extensively measuring food consumed in restaurants, snacks or more generally, away from home. Expenditure on “Meat”, “Bread and cereals”, “Fish” and “Fruit” decreased in 2022. Expenditure on other classes of food products remained fairly constant between 2015 and 2022.

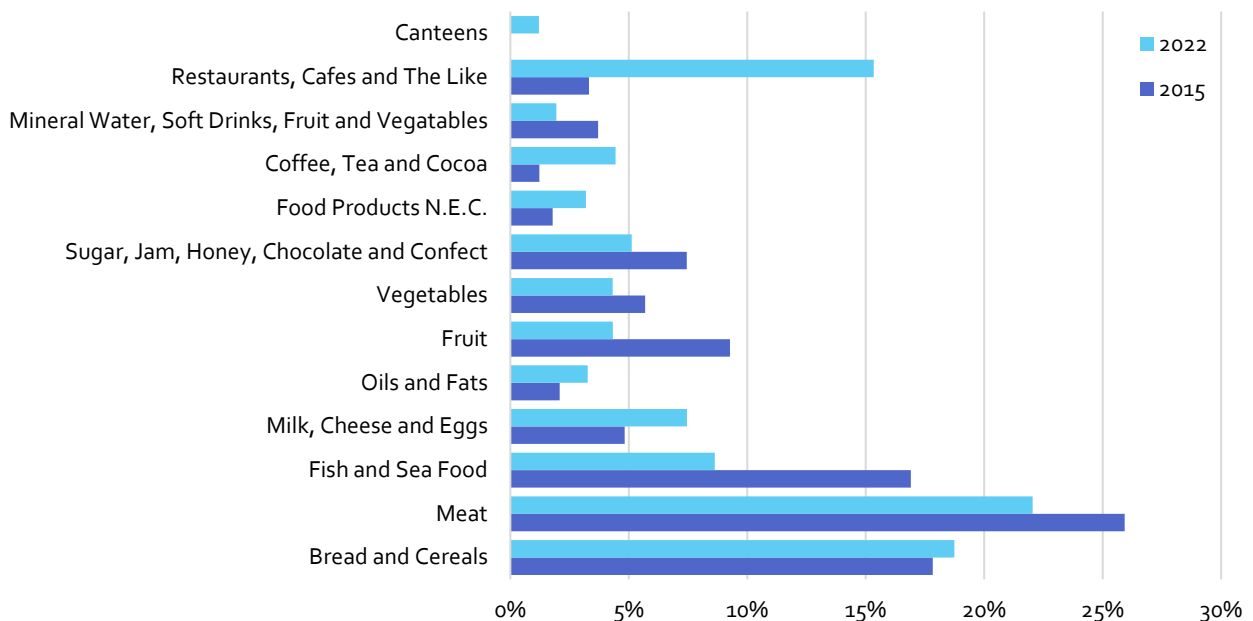
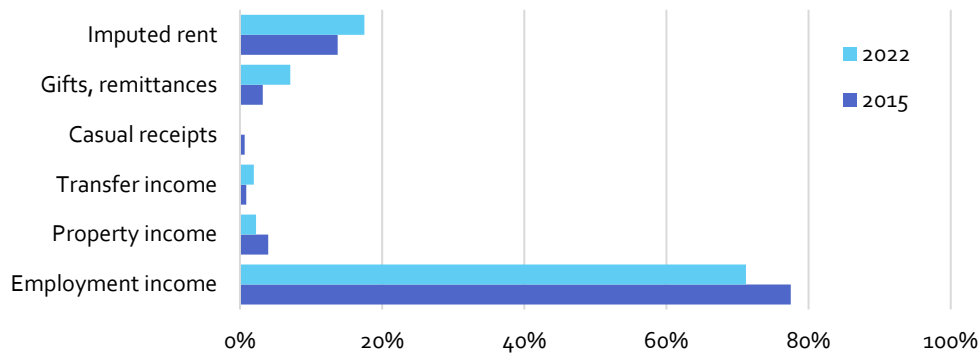


Figure 76: Comparison of food expenditure between 2015 and 2022 by COICOP class

*Comparison of income between 2015 and 2022 by PACCOI division*

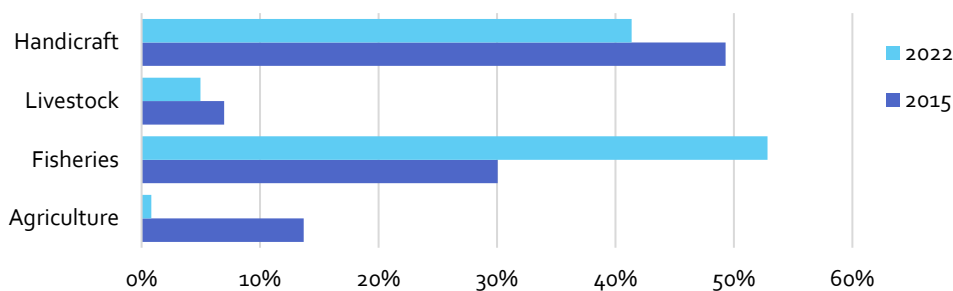
The below graph shows the distribution of income by PACCOI division between 2015 and 2022. The share of Employment and Property income decreased in 2022 while that of and Imputed rent and Gifts received increased.



*Figure 77: Comparison of income distribution between 2015 and 2022, by PACCOI division*

*Comparison of cash income from primary activities between 2015 and 2022*

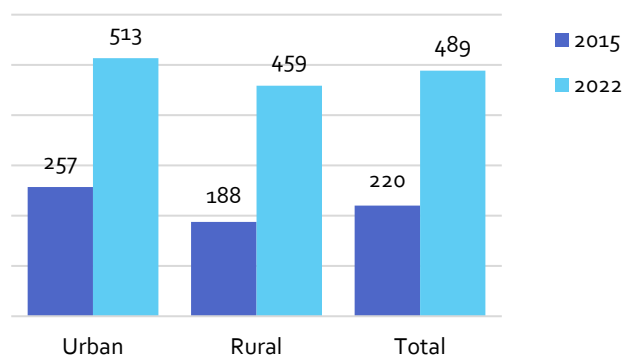
Overall, cash income from primary activities has decreased across all types of activities in 2022 with the exception of fisheries, the share of which was 53% in 2022 and 30% in 2015. The most notable drop was the share of agricultural activities which went from 14% in 2015 to 1% in the latest HIES.



*Figure 78: Comparison of cash income from primary activities between 2015 and 2022*

*Comparison of actual and imputed rents between 2015 and 2022*

The average actual and imputed rents have drastically increased between 2015–2022 across urban and rural areas. The most notable raise was in rural areas where the average rent went from AUD 188 in 2015 to AUD



459 in 2022.

*Figure 79: Comparison of actual and imputed monthly rents between 2015 and 2022*

*Imputed rents*

Nationally, rents (both Actual and Imputed rents) were estimated to be around AUD 489 per month per household as per the 2022 HIES. Imputed rents in Funafuti (AUD 513) were higher than in rural areas (AUD 459). Households from the highest quintile and those with persons with disabilities had the highest rent amount while households from the lowest quintile recorded the lowest average amount.

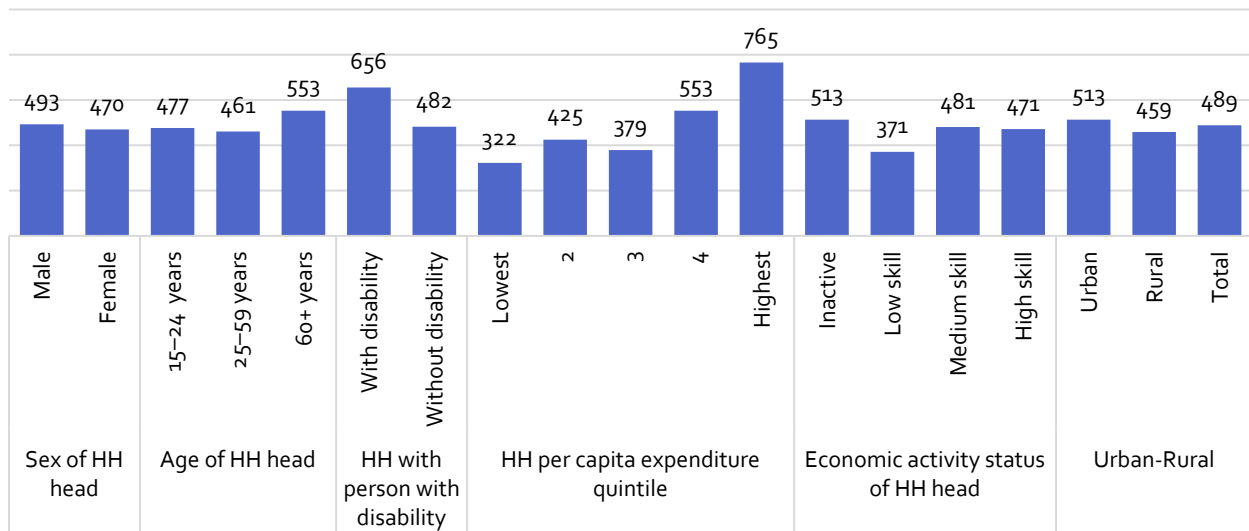


Figure 80: Average household monthly estimates of rents, by population group

### Intermediate expenditure

#### Percentage of households reporting intermediate expenditure

Intermediate expenditure was incurred by 68% of all private households in Tuvalu, with a higher percentage in rural areas and among households with a person having a disability.

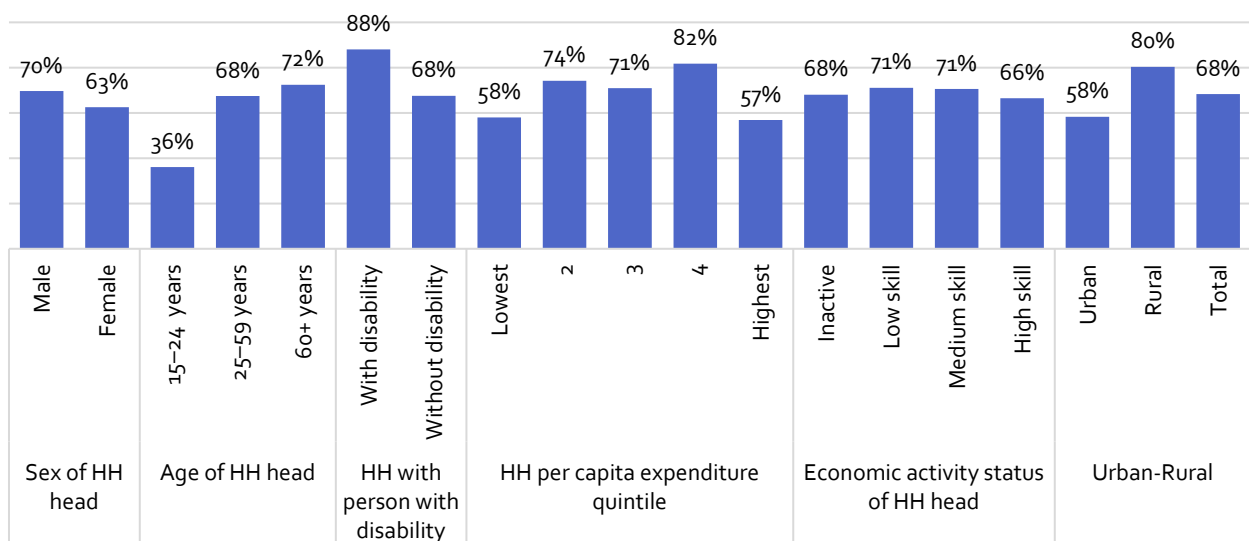


Figure 81: Percentage of households reporting incurring intermediate expenditure

#### Composition of intermediate expenditure

Non-consumption intermediate expenditures were the most important share of the intermediate expenditure. These are the expenditures associated with any activity involving production of the household like handicraft, fishing, livestock, farming-related expenditures. Table 16 shows the monthly intermediate expenditure on primary activities by commodity. Households spent the most on food for livestock.

Table 16: Total monthly intermediate expenditure on primary activities

	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Non-consumption expenditure - Fishing</b>			
Bait	1,726	4,444	6,170
Fishing gear	1,455	3,097	4,552
Ice	714	498	1,212
Fishing labour	2,346	844	3,190
Other temporary fishing item	176	2,219	2,395
Speargun	214	134	348
Fishing rods & reels	8	249	257
Wetsuits	144	49	193
Ammunition	217	516	732
Other fishing equipment	88	440	528
Fishing line and hooks	32	694	727
Diving equipment	87	240	327
Total fishing	7,207	13,425	20,631
<b>Non-consumption expenditure - Agriculture</b>			
Agriculture - seeds	7	16	23
Agriculture - labour	155	3	158
Agriculture - fertilizer	0	11	11
Agriculture - fencing	34	16	51
Agriculture - freight/cargo	206	33	239
Agriculture - soil preparation	19	3	22
Agriculture - tools	22	38	60
Other agricultural expenditure	491	125	615
Agriculture - rental of land	989	0	989
Total agriculture	1,922	246	2,168
<b>Non-consumption expenditure - Livestock</b>			
Livestock/aquaculture - feed	16,618	22,405	39,023
Livestock/aquaculture - veterinary	1,488	889	2,377
Livestock/aquaculture - fencing	6,682	2,120	8,802
Livestock/aquaculture - labour	1,982	1,923	3,904
Livestock/aquaculture - freight/cargo	1,202	797	1,999
Livestock/aquaculture - other	1,110	2,144	3,254
Total livestock	29,081	30,278	59,358
<b>Non-consumption expenditure - Handicraft</b>			
Materials for making handicraft	302	879	1,181
Labor for handicraft	220	547	767
Transport of handicraft items	342	0	342
Other handicraft materials	351	206	558
Ingredients for food sold	513	293	806
Packaging for food sold	176	318	494
Other expenses for food sold	0	1,407	1,407
Total handicraft	1,904	3,650	5,554
<b>Non-consumption expenditure - Other business</b>			
Business expenditure - purchase of vehicle	265	2,148	2,412
Business expenditure - fuel	1,419	3,298	4,717
Business expenditure - vehicle other fees	0	79	79
Taxi / passenger service business - fuel	183	315	497
Cargo transportation service business - purchase of vehicle	0	840	840
Cargo transportation service business - fuel	1,069	326	1,395
Cargo transportation service business - vehicle service	240	0	240
Cargo transportation service business - vehicle other fees	383	31	414
Fishing business expenditure - purchase vehicle	0	12,304	12,304
Fishing business expenditure - fuel	2,666	10,325	12,991
Fishing business expenditure - vehicle service	0	122	122
Fishing business expenditure - vehicle other fees	370	165	535
<b>Total other business</b>	<b>6,593</b>	<b>29,952</b>	<b>36,545</b>

## Population by quintile

A quintile represents one-fifth of the population (households) grouped by their total expenditure (including transfers but excluding intermediate expenditure). Quintile 1 (Q1) represents 20% of the households with the lowest expenditure, while quintile 5 (Q5) represents 20% of the households with the highest expenditure.

Referring to Figure 82, the national distribution of expenditure quintiles is even as they were constructed at a national level. But when looking at this distribution by population groups, it is clear that wealthier households from Quintile 5 were more likely to be found in urban areas (21%), households headed by persons aged 60+ years (30%) and those with a household head economically active in higher skilled occupations (27%). Conversely, more poorer households from Quintile 1 could be found in rural areas (18%), households with young household heads (21%) and those with a household head occupying a lower skilled employment (16%).

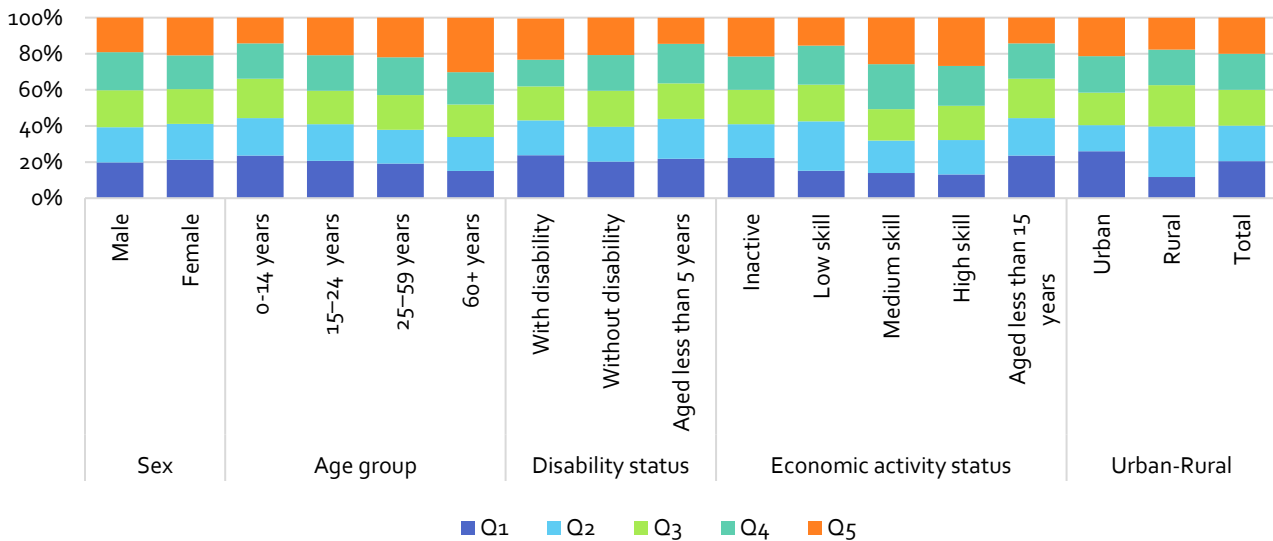


Figure 82: Distribution of population by national expenditure quintile

## Income inequality

Lorenz curve and Gini coefficient are used to measure income or expenditure inequality. The Gini coefficient measures the inequality of a distribution and determines the level of inequality by generating a coefficient with values ranging from 0 to 1; the higher the value, the more unequal the distribution is. A Gini coefficient of 0 illustrates perfect income equality while a ratio of 1 corresponds to a perfect inequality of income. The Gini coefficient is often defined mathematically based on the Lorenz curve which graphically represents the proportion of total income or expenditure that is cumulatively earned by population percentile. Population percentile by income is presented on the horizontal axis and cumulative income on the vertical axis.

Figure 83 shows that the bottom 20% of the population accounted for around 6% of total income, the bottom 50% of the population accounted for around 24% of total income while 80% of the total population accounted for around 56% of total income (or, in other words, 20% of the population accounted for 44% of total national income).

Figure 84 features Lorenz curve using expenditure (intermediate expenditure excluded) and shows slightly different patterns as the income distribution from Figure 83. The bottom 20% of the population accounted for around 9% of total expenditure while the bottom 50% of the population accounted for around 28% of expenditure. Finally, 80% of total population accounted for around 59% of total expenditure.

Table 17 illustrates the Gini coefficient for each of the population groups that were used throughout this report. The Gini coefficient was fairly similar throughout all groups with a few exceptions at “age group” and “economic activity status” level where there were more income inequalities (higher coefficient) among young people and less inequalities among people from quintile 5 (lower coefficient). The 95% confidence intervals are included for a better understanding and interpretation of the Gini coefficient.

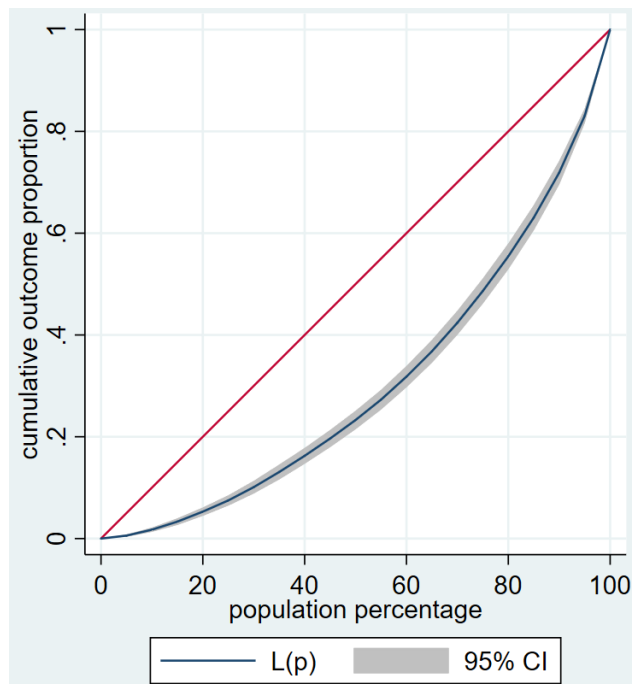


Figure 83: Lorenz curve using income distribution

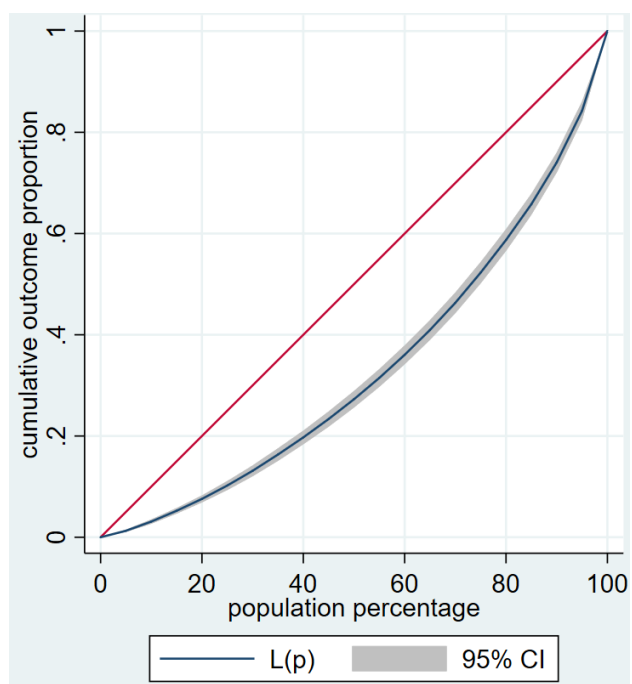


Figure 84: Lorenz curve using expenditure distribution

Table 17: Gini coefficient

	Income		Expenditure	
	Gini	Confidence intervals	Gini	Confidence intervals
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	0.39	[0.36, 0.42]	0.33	[0.30, 0.36]
Female	0.39	[0.31, 0.46]	0.35	[0.31, 0.40]
<b>Age group</b>				
15–24 years	0.47	[0.37, 0.56]	0.40	[0.19, 0.61]
25–59 years	0.39	[0.35, 0.42]	0.33	[0.30, 0.36]
60+ years	0.40	[0.33, 0.46]	0.34	[0.29, 0.39]
<b>Disability status</b>				
With disability	0.38	[0.25, 0.50]	0.43	[0.16, 0.70]
Without disability	0.39	[0.36, 0.42]	0.33	[0.31, 0.35]
<b>Per capita expenditure quintile</b>				
Lowest	0.35	[0.29, 0.42]	0.14	[0.11, 0.17]
2	0.31	[0.27, 0.36]	0.06	[0.05, 0.06]
3	0.33	[0.29, 0.38]	0.05	[0.05, 0.06]
4	0.33	[0.27, 0.39]	0.06	[0.05, 0.07]
Highest	0.29	[0.25, 0.34]	0.17	[0.12, 0.22]
<b>Economic activity status</b>				
Inactive	0.42	[0.37, 0.47]	0.35	[0.31, 0.39]
Low skill	0.44	[0.33, 0.55]	0.29	[0.18, 0.39]
Medium skill	0.33	[0.28, 0.36]	0.33	[0.29, 0.37]
High skill	0.34	[0.31, 0.38]	0.32	[0.27, 0.36]
<b>Urban-Rural</b>				
Urban	0.38	[0.35, 0.42]	0.36	[0.33, 0.40]
Rural	0.38	[0.35, 0.42]	0.29	[0.26, 0.31]
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>[0.36, 0.42]</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>[0.31, 0.36]</b>

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## APPENDIX 1: SAMPLING ERRORS

The tables in this section present the Relative Sampling Errors (RSEs) for the income and expenditure aggregates. It is beyond the scope of this report to present sampling errors at a finer level of disaggregation, however it should be noted that there is an increased degree of error with finer levels of disaggregation, especially where income and expenditure categories have few transactions and the sample is relatively small.

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

### Data quality thresholds.

Colour code legend				
RSE of	0.00%	to	4.99%	Reliable estimate
RSE of	5.00%	to	14.99%	Somewhat reliable estimate (use with some caution)
RSE of	15.00%	to	24.99%	Somewhat unreliable (use with caution)
RSE of	25.00%	to	100.00%	Unreliable estimate (do not use)

### 1. Relative sampling errors for expenditure aggregates

Table 18 presents the RSEs for the total expenditure aggregates, by COICOP Division and Urban–Rural disaggregation. According to the data quality thresholds presented above, it can be seen that total RSE is 3.1% (i.e., national household expenditure estimates are very reliable). Disaggregated by Urban–Rural, average annual household expenditure estimates reach 4.7% in urban areas and 3.7% in rural areas, making the strata disaggregated household expenditure estimates reliable.

Looking at the RSEs of household expenditure by COICOP Division, it can be seen that the estimates are reasonably reliable at a national level, however when disaggregated by Urban–Rural, they become slightly less reliable. RSEs of expenditure in commonly consumed items, such as those that fall into the categories of ‘Food and non-alcoholic beverages’, ‘Water, housing, electricity and gas’, ‘Communication’ and ‘Miscellaneous goods, services’ are reliable at national level but only ‘Food and non-alcoholic beverages’ are reasonable across urban/rural disaggregation. RSEs of expenditure for items that are not consumed by all households, such as ‘Health’, ‘Education’, and ‘Cash transfers’ are higher and the estimates should therefore be used with caution given the potential for being inaccurate.

Tables 19 and 20 present the RSEs for expenditure aggregates by COICOP Group and COICOP Class and Urban–Rural. It can be seen that national estimates by COICOP Group and COICOP Class are moderately reliable except for items and services that were not consumed by a lot of households (e.g., Medical services, Passenger transport by air...) although the potential for error greatly increases as expenditure estimates are disaggregated by COICOP Class. Geographical expenditure estimates by COICOP Group and Class (and hence Sub-class and COICOP) should generally be treated with caution given the RSE increase the more we disaggregate the estimates.

Table 18: Average household expenditure and RSE by COICOP Division

COICOP Division	NATIONAL		Urban		Rural	
	Mean	RSE	Mean	RSE	Mean	RSE
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1,956	3.3%	3,775	4.9%	3,462	3.8%
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco, Narcotics	280	8.4%	565	13.3%	363	10.7%
Clothing, Footwear	160	5.6%	324	8.0%	240	7.8%
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas...	1,785	4.7%	1,918	6.8%	1,356	6.3%
Furnishings, Household Equipment...	419	6.4%	404	9.8%	314	7.4%
Health	1	37.6%	35	50.8%	20	34.1%
Transport	268	7.5%	947	10.5%	847	10.2%
Communication	242	4.8%	349	6.5%	280	6.9%
Recreation And Culture	225	9.2%	217	13.3%	162	11.9%
Education	12	19.0%	170	19.8%	101	50.1%
Restaurants And Hotels	389	9.7%	1,448	11.4%	1,090	17.1%
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	204	4.9%	566	6.9%	459	6.9%
Non-consumption - cash transfers	68	16.6%	1,437	29.4%	1,422	13.3%
Non-consumption - intermediate expenditure	162	7.2%	361	11.6%	355	9.0%
<b>Total household expenditure</b>	<b>6,008</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>6,124</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>5,871</b>	<b>3.7%</b>

Table 19: Average household expenditure and RSE by COICOP Group

COICOP Group	NATIONAL		Urban		Rural	
	Mean	RSE	Mean	RSE	Mean	RSE
Food	1,792	3.2%	1,898	4.9%	1,664	3.7%
Non- alcoholic beverages	164	5.6%	165	8.5%	163	7.0%
Alcoholic Beverages	160	12.0%	150	17.1%	171	16.9%
Tobacco	102	6.8%	72	13.1%	138	7.4%
Narcotics	18	19.0%	6	42.0%	32	21.3%
Clothing	147	5.6%	133	7.8%	163	8.0%
Footwear	14	9.1%	12	14.6%	16	11.4%
Actual rentals for Housing	212	16.4%	376	16.9%	16	35.1%
Imputed rentals for Housing	1,205	6.1%	914	10.3%	1,554	7.3%
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	9	23.3%	9	34.5%	9	30.3%
Water supply and miscellaneous dwelling services	0	14.5%	0	50.4%	1	15.2%
Electricity, gas and other fuels	358	5.5%	430	7.7%	272	6.0%
Furniture and furnishings, carpets	11	18.8%	14	22.4%	8	34.3%
Household textiles	16	15.8%	15	20.7%	18	23.8%
Household appliances	144	9.1%	120	15.3%	173	10.7%
Glassware, tableware and household	6	29.4%	8	32.5%	3	65.4%
Tools and equipment for house and garden	28	47.3%	41	58.9%	12	24.1%
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	214	6.4%	229	9.1%	195	8.5%
Medical products, appliances and equipment	0	47.1%	0	60.9%	0	72.3%
Outpatient services	1	49.3%	1	65.3%	0	32.3%
Purchase of vehicles	117	14.4%	130	19.5%	101	20.9%
Operation of personal transport equipment	115	4.7%	120	7.1%	109	5.5%
Transport services	36	16.6%	46	21.7%	24	23.0%
Telephone and telefax equipment	81	6.4%	73	10.7%	90	7.4%
Telephone and telefax services	162	5.4%	192	6.8%	125	9.1%
AUD io-visual, photographic, information processing eq.	54	13.1%	66	18.0%	39	15.4%
Other major durables for recreation	62	25.3%	72	32.3%	50	40.9%
Recreational and cultural services	95	9.0%	84	13.6%	109	11.9%
Newspapers, books and stationery	14	6.5%	20	7.4%	6	10.9%
Pre- primary and primary education	12	19.1%	21	19.8%	1	58.7%
Education not definable by level	0	83.3%	0	0.0%	0	83.3%
Catering services	382	9.8%	416	11.5%	342	17.3%
Accommodation services	7	38.0%	11	44.5%	2	38.8%
Personal care	198	5.0%	209	6.9%	185	7.0%
Personal effects n.e.c	1	14.8%	1	25.6%	2	18.0%

Insurance	1	82.5%	0	0.0%	1	82.5%
Other services	4	22.7%	6	27.8%	2	20.5%
Non-consumption expenditure - cash donations	43	10.6%	40	17.8%	47	11.4%
Non-consumption expenditure - tax, fines	15	65.4%	22	81.0%	6	20.7%
Non-consumption expenditure - home investment	10	33.8%	3	47.1%	18	40.1%
Non-consumption - intermediate exp	162	7.2%	99	11.6%	236	9.0%

Table 20: Average household expenditure and RSE by COICOP Class

COICOP Class	NATIONAL		Urban		Rural	
	Mean	RSE	Mean	RSE	Mean	RSE
Bread and cereals	425	3.1%	434	4.7%	414	4.0%
Meat	508	4.6%	566	6.6%	437	5.8%
Fish and sea food	206	5.4%	190	8.2%	225	6.9%
Milk, cheese and eggs	183	5.3%	203	7.0%	159	8.3%
Oils and fats	77	5.7%	70	8.1%	86	7.9%
Fruit	111	10.0%	104	11.5%	119	16.5%
Vegetables	97	7.4%	136	8.8%	50	13.3%
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	104	6.5%	121	9.1%	84	8.4%
Food products n.e.c.	82	6.0%	75	10.3%	91	6.3%
Coffee, tea and cocoa	119	6.4%	112	10.3%	128	7.6%
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit	45	10.9%	53	13.6%	35	18.3%
Spirits	42	17.8%	17	29.0%	73	21.2%
Wine	9	24.8%	9	32.9%	8	37.7%
Beer	109	13.4%	124	17.5%	90	20.6%
Tobacco	102	6.8%	72	13.1%	138	7.4%
Yaqona; Kava; Sakau	18	19.0%	6	42.0%	32	21.3%
Clothing materials	2	20.9%	1	31.0%	3	26.6%
Garments	142	5.6%	130	7.8%	156	8.2%
Other articles of clothing	1	30.6%	1	36.5%	1	50.7%
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	2	18.1%	1	26.1%	3	22.9%
Shoes and other footwear	14	9.1%	12	14.6%	16	11.4%
Actual rentals paid by tenants	212	16.4%	376	16.9%	16	35.1%
Imputed rentals of owner occupiers	1,205	6.1%	914	10.3%	1,554	7.3%
Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	9	23.3%	9	34.5%	9	30.3%
Refuse collection	0	14.5%	0	50.4%	1	15.2%
Electricity	220	6.7%	296	8.6%	130	8.4%
Gas	127	5.3%	125	7.6%	129	7.4%
Liquid fuels	7	66.4%	9	87.8%	4	67.4%
Solid fuels	4	42.8%	0	0.0%	8	42.7%
Furniture and furnishings	10	21.2%	11	26.5%	8	34.9%
Carpets and other floor coverings	2	37.3%	3	38.5%	0	83.5%
Household textiles	16	15.8%	15	20.7%	18	23.8%
Major household appliances whether electric or not	130	9.8%	110	16.4%	155	11.7%
Small electric household appliance	14	10.6%	11	20.7%	18	10.6%
Glassware, tableware and household	6	29.4%	8	32.5%	3	65.4%
Major tools and equipment	23	58.0%	37	66.1%	6	42.9%
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	5	22.0%	5	39.9%	6	21.2%
Non durable household goods	211	6.4%	225	9.2%	195	8.5%
Domestic services and household services	2	60.2%	4	64.0%	0	83.4%
Pharmaceutical products	0	47.1%	0	60.9%	0	72.3%
Medical services	0	84.7%	1	86.7%	0	83.6%
Paramedical services	0	29.1%	0	48.3%	0	33.6%
Motor cars	25	41.4%	46	41.4%	0	0.0%
Motor cycles	89	13.6%	82	16.1%	96	21.9%
Bicycles	1	25.2%	1	43.1%	2	27.5%
Animal drawn cart etc	2	52.7%	0	52.2%	3	59.5%
Spare parts, accessories for personal transport equip.	8	15.2%	9	24.9%	7	11.0%

Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	97	4.5%	100	6.9%	94	5.3%
Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	3	27.0%	3	38.7%	2	29.8%
Other services related to personal transport equipment	7	28.9%	8	34.8%	5	51.1%
Passenger transport by road	15	28.0%	20	34.0%	7	43.9%
Passenger transport by air	12	31.6%	17	37.3%	5	51.4%
Passenger transport by sea and inland	10	20.4%	8	30.2%	12	27.5%
Telephone and telefax equipment	81	6.4%	73	10.7%	90	7.4%
Telephone and telefax services	162	5.4%	192	6.8%	125	9.1%
Equipment for reception, recording of sound, pictures	20	22.0%	28	28.6%	12	24.9%
Information processing equipment	33	14.4%	38	20.0%	27	18.7%
Major durables for outdoor recreation	35	35.6%	38	45.4%	32	57.3%
Maintenance and repair of other materials	27	25.2%	35	34.5%	18	26.1%
Recreational and sporting services	12	17.3%	18	20.2%	5	27.0%
Cultural services	56	9.5%	63	13.3%	47	13.0%
Games of chance	27	19.0%	2	62.4%	57	19.5%
Books	8	6.6%	12	7.6%	4	10.4%
Stationery and drawing materials	6	7.0%	8	7.6%	2	15.2%
Pre-primary and primary education	12	19.1%	21	19.8%	1	58.7%
Education not defined by level	0	83.3%	0	0.0%	0	83.3%
Restaurants, cafes and the like	363	10.3%	386	12.4%	335	17.6%
Canteens	20	7.1%	30	7.4%	7	17.8%
Accommodation services	7	38.0%	11	44.5%	2	38.8%
Hairdressing salons, personal grooming establishments	1	36.6%	1	46.3%	0	44.1%
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	197	5.0%	208	6.9%	185	7.1%
Other personal effects	1	14.8%	1	25.6%	2	18.0%
Insurance connected with the dwelling	0	83.4%	0	0.0%	0	83.5%
Insurance connected with health	1	83.3%	0	0.0%	1	83.3%
Insurance connected with transportation	0	59.3%	0	0.0%	0	59.4%
Other services n.e.c.	4	22.7%	6	27.8%	2	20.5%
Non-consumption expenditure - cash donations	43	10.6%	40	17.8%	47	11.4%
Non-consumption expenditure - tax, fines	15	65.4%	22	81.0%	6	20.7%
Non-consumption expenditure - home investment	10	33.8%	3	47.1%	18	40.1%
Non-consumption - intermediate exp	162	7.2%	99	11.6%	236	9.0%

## 2. Relative sampling errors for income aggregates

Table 21 presents the RSEs for the total income aggregates, by PACCOI Division and Urban–Rural disaggregation. According to the data quality thresholds presented above, it can be seen that total RSE is 3.3% (i.e., national household income estimates are reliable). Disaggregated by Urban–Rural, the error potential of average annual household income estimates reach 3.3% in urban areas and 4.2% in rural areas. This makes the strata disaggregation still reliable when looking at total household income estimates.

Looking at the RSEs of household income by PACCOI Division, it can be seen that the estimates should be used with caution at a national level, ranging from 4.1% to 18.3%, even reaching 24% when disaggregated by Urban–Rural. RSEs for common income items, such as those that fall into the categories of ‘Employment income’ and ‘Imputed rent’ are reasonable across all strata. RSEs of income for items that are not common income sources, such as ‘Property’ and ‘Transfer’ are higher and the estimates should therefore be used with caution given the potential for being inaccurate.

Tables 22 and 23 present the RSEs for income aggregates by PACCOI Group and PACCOI Class. It can be seen that national estimates by PACCOI Group and PACCOI Class should be used with caution. This is all the more the case when income estimates are disaggregated by PACCOI and Urban–Rural areas. Geographical expenditure estimates by PACCOI Group and Class should generally be treated with caution given the RSE increase the more we disaggregate the estimates.

**Table 21: Average household income and RSE by PACCOI Division**

PACCOI Division	NATIONAL		Urban		Rural	
	Mean	RSE	Mean	RSE	Mean	RSE
Employment income	3,608	4.1%	4,594	4.1%	2,434	5.7%
Property Income	138	18.3%	159	18.3%	113	15.4%
Transfer Income	100	16.5%	69	16.5%	137	24.0%
Gifts and remittances	452	8.3%	363	8.3%	558	11.6%
Imputed rent	1,209	6.1%	919	6.1%	1,554	7.3%
Intermediate	-162	-7.2%	-100	-7.2%	-236	-9.0%
<b>Total household income</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>6,004</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

**Table 22: Average household income and RSE by PACCOI Group**

PACCOI Group	NATIONAL		Urban		Rural	
	Mean	RSE	Mean	RSE	Mean	RSE
Employee benefits	3,035	4.7%	4,160	5.8%	1,695	6.6%
Business Income (non-subsistence)	218	19.5%	257	27.6%	172	23.0%
Agriculture, fisheries, livestock, handicraft	355	10.3%	177	20.3%	567	11.9%
Home rental	39	37.4%	63	42.2%	11	51.7%
Land lease	99	19.9%	95	35.0%	102	15.8%
Social security	42	13.4%	24	21.8%	64	16.7%
Superannuation, pension	29	19.0%	36	25.7%	20	23.4%
Grants, Scholarships and other grants	23	57.7%	9	83.5%	40	69.6%
Other transfer income	6	38.5%	0	35.0%	13	40.1%
Cash gifts/remittances received	53	14.5%	45	23.0%	61	18.2%
Gift received	400	9.1%	318	13.0%	497	12.7%
Imputed rent - owner occupied households	1,110	6.5%	788	11.5%	1,493	7.5%
Imputed rent - live in dwelling for free	99	23.6%	130	29.7%	61	35.2%
Intermediate expenditure - subsistence	-121	-7.3%	-88	-12.5%	-161	-8.6%
Intermediate expenditure - non-subsistence	-41	-17.4%	-12	-29.9%	-75	-19.9%

**Table 23: Average household income and RSE by PACCOI Class**

COICOP Class	NATIONAL		Urban		Rural	
	Mean	RSE	Mean	RSE	Mean	RSE
Cash income from employers	3,035	4.7%	4,160	5.8%	1,695	6.6%
Profits, dividend distribution from business income	218	19.5%	257	27.6%	172	23.0%
Cash from agricultural crops	1	32.6%	1	43.6%	1	48.6%
Subsistence from agricultural crops	93	11.4%	44	14.2%	151	14.4%
Cash from fisheries	101	27.1%	35	68.0%	180	29.5%
Subsistence from fisheries	41	11.9%	14	28.9%	73	12.9%
Cash from livestock & aquaculture	11	47.7%	7	57.8%	16	65.4%
Subsistence from livestock & aquaculture	20	13.1%	27.7	16.4%	12	20.0%
Cash from handicrafts	72	25.3%	39	45.8%	111	30.3%
Subsistence from handicrafts	15	18.8%	9	43.4%	22	18.8%
Home rental	39	37.4%	63	42.2%	11	51.7%
Land lease	99	19.9%	95	35.0%	102	15.8%
Social security	42	13.4%	24	21.8%	64	16.7%
Superannuation / Pension	29	19.0%	36.1	25.7%	20	23.4%
Grants, Scholarships and other grants	23	57.7%	9	83.5%	40	69.6%
Other transfer income	6	38.5%	0	35.0%	13	40.1%
Cash gifts/remittances received	53	14.5%	45	23.0%	61	18.2%
Gift received	400	9.1%	318	13.0%	497	12.7%
Imputed rent of owner-occupied households	1,110	6.5%	788	11.5%	1,493	7.5%
Imputed rent - live in dwelling for free	99	23.6%	130	29.7%	61	35.2%
Agriculture	-4	-73.6%	-6	-83.0%	-1	-33.0%
Fisheries	-23	-22.6%	-13	-50.0%	-35	-24.0%

Livestock	-88	-7.1%	-66	-11.3%	-115	-9.0%
Handicraft	-7	-25.1%	-4	-42.1%	-9	-31.1%
Professional vehicle	-41	-17.4%	-12	-29.9%	-75	-19.9%

When comparing the 95% confidence interval (CI) between annual per capita expenditure and that of income, we can see the lower bound of expenditure (5,645) and the higher bound of income (5,694) are overlapping. This shows that when considering the 95% confidence interval, the gap between expenditure and income is not significant.

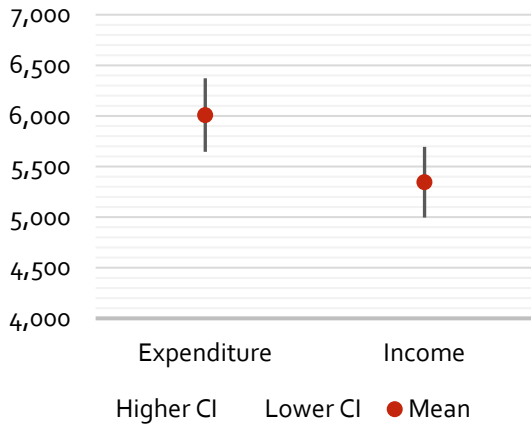


Figure 85: Comparing annual per capita expenditure and income using the 95% confidence intervals

## APPENDIX 2: EXPENDITURE TABLES

*Table 24: Average annual per capita expenditure by source of expenditure*

	Cash	Home production	Gifts received	Imputed rent	Total
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	3,614	134	302	795	4,846
Female	3,614	128	233	972	4,946
<b>Age group</b>					
15–24 years	4,430	190	239	686	5,545
25–59 years	3,722	135	309	703	4,869
60+ years	3,276	125	250	1,140	4,792
<b>Disability status</b>					
With disability	3,316	126	149	1,397	4,988
Without disability	3,625	134	297	801	4,856
<b>Per capita expenditure quintile</b>					
Lowest	1,519	81	95	355	2,051
2	2,544	92	150	622	3,408
3	3,708	147	244	635	4,733
4	5,001	208	340	1,115	6,663
Highest	8,603	210	1,071	2,224	12,108
<b>Economic activity status</b>					
Inactive	3,441	162	265	1,031	4,898
Low skill	2,781	215	178	608	3,781
Medium skill	3,682	139	356	701	4,878
High skill	3,943	75	301	638	4,957
<b>Urban-Rural</b>					
Urban	3,968	77	267	667	4,980
Rural	3,045	224	331	1,069	4,669
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>4,861</b>

Table 25: Average annual per capita expenditure by COICOP division

	Food, beverage	Alcohol, tobacco, kava	Clothing, footwear	Housing, utilities	Furnishings, assets	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation, culture	Education	Restaurants, hotels	Miscellaneous	Transfers	Total
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	1,677	239	162	1,205	314	1	233	226	193	13	348	170	64	4,846
Female	1,669	330	127	1,508	308	0	169	230	116	6	270	177	37	4,946
<b>Age group</b>														
15–24 years	1,811	530	152	1,347	394	0	269	344	195	15	223	250	16	5,545
25–59 years	1,701	229	162	1,168	295	1	239	237	199	14	384	172	68	4,869
60+ years	1,600	295	145	1,460	353	1	179	193	135	6	220	163	43	4,792
<b>Disability status</b>														
With disability	1,334	226	133	1,587	543	0	303	191	309	0	136	203	23	4,988
Without disability	1,688	254	158	1,238	305	1	221	228	177	12	343	170	61	4,856
<b>Per capita expenditure quintile</b>														
Lowest	732	114	65	681	94	0	64	88	45	12	79	65	11	2,051
2	1,138	183	141	945	204	0	150	185	113	6	178	129	38	3,408
3	1,802	206	199	1,037	326	1	215	240	202	5	274	190	36	4,733
4	2,349	427	202	1,558	412	0	376	332	243	17	420	219	109	6,663
Highest	3,826	543	268	3,149	893	6	539	465	528	26	1,263	408	192	12,108
<b>Economic activity status</b>														
Inactive	1,652	293	143	1,357	340	1	217	206	194	8	248	189	51	4,898
Low skill	1,426	109	94	987	291	0	120	193	125	0	225	167	44	3,781
Medium skill	1,687	265	173	1,189	270	1	194	266	170	10	456	150	48	4,878
High skill	1,741	205	176	1,180	308	2	271	233	183	20	393	160	85	4,957
<b>Urban-Rural</b>														
Urban	1,761	199	143	1,221	323	1	259	239	175	18	399	179	61	4,980
Rural	1,539	339	180	1,296	296	1	166	206	193	1	235	158	58	4,669
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4,861</b>

Table 26: Total annual household expenditure by COICOP class

	Sex of HH head		Age of HH head			HH with person with disability		HH per capita expenditure quintile					Economic activity status of HH head				Urban-Rural		
	Male	Female	15-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	With disability	Without disability	Lowest	2	3	4	Highest	Inactive	Low skill	Medium skill	High skill	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>																			
Bread and cereals	3,486,118	605,755	77,315	2,875,808	1,138,751	129,946	3,961,927	714,462	800,539	876,527	918,722	781,623	1,875,795	171,711	872,915	1,171,452	2,553,866	1,538,007	4,091,873
Meat	4,147,308	665,455	62,000	3,509,666	1,241,097	82,140	4,730,623	618,834	747,830	948,005	1,193,771	1,304,323	1,924,970	149,910	1,053,278	1,684,605	3,223,229	1,589,534	4,812,763
Fish and sea food	1,629,905	254,237	38,308	1,436,232	409,602	65,561	1,818,581	214,513	312,907	365,429	411,180	580,113	736,901	68,164	589,916	489,162	1,155,502	728,640	1,884,142
Milk, cheese and eggs	1,363,818	263,780	39,960	1,159,129	428,508	37,994	1,589,604	141,164	260,973	403,414	418,857	403,190	731,464	45,397	287,006	563,732	1,083,420	544,179	1,627,598
Oils and fats	597,656	114,775	13,696	510,959	187,776	18,773	693,658	78,549	115,271	157,454	196,095	165,062	304,132	20,613	149,953	237,733	413,154	299,277	712,431
Fruit	786,277	158,501	23,415	700,393	220,969	18,096	926,682	65,246	105,277	188,447	270,967	314,840	396,571	78,228	191,791	278,188	576,955	367,823	944,778
Vegetables	820,617	122,823	29,349	691,708	222,384	15,023	928,418	89,368	110,671	205,015	238,634	299,754	367,513	38,190	233,548	304,191	757,443	185,998	943,441
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionary	983,622	134,231	23,344	807,355	287,154	40,020	1,077,833	80,827	225,470	233,472	312,696	265,389	473,354	50,685	280,752	313,062	774,294	343,560	1,117,853
Food products n.e.c.	584,075	112,462	19,249	513,318	163,971	26,242	670,295	56,426	113,696	155,548	181,874	188,993	319,610	38,448	131,305	207,174	393,483	303,054	696,537
Coffee, tea and cocoa	814,226	155,703	18,328	668,183	283,419	58,465	911,464	71,392	160,501	181,390	227,530	329,116	492,221	22,564	188,334	266,810	589,551	380,378	969,929
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit juice	310,722	112,579	15,794	269,552	137,954	11,093	412,208	40,037	55,381	77,385	138,971	111,526	187,042	20,834	70,891	144,534	294,731	128,570	423,301
<b>Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, narcotics</b>																			
Spirits	393,227	113,088	2,185	319,859	184,272	16,780	489,535	52,173	66,537	29,294	271,403	86,907	260,871		96,264	149,180	128,274	378,040	506,315
Wine	79,795		9,713	64,985	5,097		79,795		13,338	7,210	24,672	34,575	35,029		17,623	27,142	45,661	34,134	79,795
Beer	801,891	206,694	49,618	671,082	287,885	21,872	986,713	104,129	133,755	155,350	298,668	316,684	521,010	14,025	253,977	219,574	680,555	328,031	1,008,586
Tobacco	756,914	204,688	36,590	599,976	325,036	43,883	917,719	157,915	236,015	190,003	193,962	183,706	472,055	32,823	235,083	221,640	427,017	534,584	961,602
Kava, sakau	181,364	8,937	7,368	116,035	66,898	2,877	187,425	22,465	34,994	50,733	30,352	51,758	98,148	7,160	34,475	50,517	53,919	136,382	190,301
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>																			
Clothing materials	12,817	3,647		12,212	4,252		16,464	1,854	851	4,943	3,667	5,148	7,611	754	3,976	4,124	7,255	9,209	16,464
Garments	1,366,236	175,057	27,487	1,126,821	386,984	42,334	1,498,959	182,526	339,617	384,636	346,435	288,078	605,261	43,940	374,449	517,642	866,488	674,805	1,541,293
Other articles of clothing	7,634	663	132	6,963	1,202		8,296	495	1,018	1,255	623	4,905	3,284		2,751	2,261	5,996	2,300	8,296
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	12,767	1,638	657	12,293	1,455		14,405	1,153	2,642	2,684	4,429	3,496	5,313	501	4,183	4,408	5,388	9,017	14,405
Shoes and other footwear	103,439	23,973	2,043	92,095	33,274	7,982	119,430	7,970	29,653	25,705	33,052	31,032	54,240	1,380	28,965	42,827	72,587	54,824	127,412
<b>Housing, water, electricity, gas</b>																			
Actual rentals paid by tenants	1,273,470	340,511	69,130	1,397,120	147,731		1,613,981	346,059	190,287	293,072	262,293	522,269	254,665	38,165	476,680	844,471	1,559,748	54,233	1,613,981
Imputed rentals of owner occupiers	7,360,492	1,571,721	136,718	5,431,004	3,364,492	527,137	8,405,076	1,053,850	1,645,293	1,336,706	2,139,338	2,757,027	4,875,406	300,281	1,682,078	2,074,449	4,478,067	4,454,146	8,932,214
Services for the maintenance and repair	78,558	3,043	1,109	57,649	22,843	7,840	73,760	747	7,240	7,804	28,934	36,875	33,877	15,258	7,801	24,664	44,084	37,516	81,600
Refuse collection	2,657	313	88	1,946	935	62	2,908	344	633	747	811	434	1,436	149	767	618	384	2,586	2,970
Electricity	1,571,689	334,436	47,500	1,385,087	473,538	33,907	1,872,217	399,594	425,822	341,756	333,110	405,843	768,850	97,190	464,536	575,548	1,488,230	417,895	1,906,125
Gas	835,358	181,636	13,788	714,359	288,848	30,112	986,882	218,437	220,900	199,195	213,372	165,091	460,686	33,796	206,958	315,555	616,225	400,770	1,016,995
Liquid fuels	21,319			21,319			21,319		1,924	1,795	8,348	9,251	9,820	1,489	10,010		9,251	12,067	21,319
Solid fuels	12,917	7,539		11,488	8,968		20,455	1,304	6,398	1,535	3,591	7,628	10,837	1,390	6,241	1,988		20,455	20,455
<b>Furnishings, household equipment</b>																			
Furniture and furnishings	79,729	6,270	1,924	61,873	22,201	504	85,494	7,628	15,276	18,891	9,078	35,126	39,588	1,186	11,638	33,587	60,488	25,510	85,998
Carpets and other floor coverings	18,231	994		16,351	2,874		19,225	2,602	1,160	1,734	3,666	10,062	4,152		1,160	13,913	18,728	497	19,225
Household textiles	116,638	10,715	2,267	109,772	15,314	594	126,759	3,652	17,648	26,855	28,641	50,557	47,971	7,490	36,908	34,984	71,479	55,874	127,353
Major household appliances	928,043	119,747	11,431	656,420	379,938	30,148	1,017,642	73,193	184,186	202,136	259,223	329,052	424,662	53,271	253,316	316,542	550,448	497,342	1,047,790

Small electric household appliance	96,339	12,582	2,111	77,551	29,258	14,646	94,275	10,958	19,307	25,999	22,359	30,298	54,896	4,350	20,887	28,788	54,000	54,921	108,921
Glassware, tableware, utensils	64,746	9,794	2,469	41,684	30,387		74,540	10,845	1,443	21,087	14,272	26,893	34,381	4,626	11,595	23,938	62,244	12,296	74,540
Major tools and equipment	148,718	24,749	4,127	156,387	12,953	112,799	60,669	164	16,479	11,467	16,320	129,038	126,513	699	20,350	25,906	158,136	15,331	173,467
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	38,384	1,419	82	31,204	8,516	247	39,556	1,162	5,452	8,613	8,573	16,003	18,462	1,846	6,357	13,138	22,735	17,068	39,803
Non durable household goods	1,392,764	311,743	53,845	1,125,323	525,340	45,831	1,658,677	169,174	277,074	370,108	412,410	475,741	856,977	70,590	284,759	492,182	1,151,590	552,917	1,704,508
Domestic services and household services	19,871		215	4,796	14,860		19,871		318		15,622	3,931			1,080	18,790	19,108	762	19,871
<b>Health</b>																			
Pharmaceutical products	3,155	44		1,221	1,979		3,199	27	240	1,429		1,504	1,097		893	1,208	1,943	1,256	3,199
Medical services	4,875			4,484	391		4,875	218	173			4,484	173		218	4,484	4,657	218	4,875
Paramedical services	3,858			3,411	447	179	3,678	555	290	494	497	2,022	1,474		787	1,597	2,174	1,684	3,858
<b>Transport</b>																			
Motor cars	332,234			307,323	24,911	11,625	320,609			2,761	227,535	101,938	114,962		107,728	109,543	332,234		332,234
Motor cycles	678,283	95,528	17,434	593,759	162,618	34,654	739,157	48,956	181,417	184,955	193,053	165,429	356,924	8,650	110,229	298,007	529,117	244,693	773,810
Bicycles	15,502	1,632	517	11,821	4,797		17,135	375	1,032	1,974	13,090	663	7,475		3,510	6,149	10,509	6,626	17,135
Animal drawn cart etc	6,777	4,093		6,599	4,271		10,870	1,046	2,061	2,223	1,448	4,093	6,968		707	3,194	2,991	7,879	10,870
Spare parts and accessories	59,536	5,040	1,428	49,133	14,015	1,603	62,973	2,362	6,507	8,779	18,541	28,386	23,179	1,781	13,921	25,694	39,779	24,796	64,576
Fuels and lubricants for personal vehicle	691,627	113,893	16,370	580,092	209,058	26,909	778,612	128,256	158,701	171,512	173,834	173,218	332,883	42,054	145,515	285,069	509,145	296,376	805,521
Maintenance and repair of personal vehicle	18,497			14,748	3,749	2,233	16,264	74	755	764	5,603	11,301	13,381	611	1,384	3,121	12,656	5,842	18,497
Other services in respect of personal vehicle	72,111	15,993	12,605	64,700	10,799	484	87,620	999	5,371	12,951	26,090	42,693	8,470	4,036	46,346	29,252	69,297	18,807	88,104
Passenger transport by road	95,533	18,760	5,104	77,045	32,144	5,092	109,201	764	6,480	47,334	30,785	28,930	66,728	23	17,732	29,809	84,369	29,924	114,293
Passenger transport by air	122,114	4,743		83,954	42,903	27,318	99,539		27,318	7,199	21,455	70,885	48,307		1,904	76,646	111,197	15,659	126,857
Passenger transport by sea	64,989	13,312	69	58,338	19,893	4,614	73,686	7,117	6,948	12,682	10,289	41,264	45,132	2,287	16,817	14,065	38,540	39,761	78,300
<b>Communication</b>																			
Telephone and telefax equipment	711,326	113,606	25,015	610,867	189,049	22,455	802,477	87,739	168,222	165,471	209,442	194,057	343,386	21,818	214,665	245,062	460,261	364,670	824,931
Telephone and telefax services	1,383,183	258,157	43,410	1,218,613	379,317	49,441	1,591,898	172,560	319,964	339,038	426,918	382,860	631,712	73,582	422,878	513,168	1,146,036	495,304	1,641,340
<b>Recreation and culture</b>																			
Equipment for the reception, recording of sound/picture	163,514	9,834	9,241	146,034	18,073	7,868	165,480	4,620	21,497	55,039	36,835	55,357	52,629	1,695	50,953	68,071	123,778	49,569	173,347
Information processing equipment	315,673	12,906	12,699	267,527	48,353	4,076	324,503	6,457	56,338	63,565	69,529	132,690	108,001	9,719	95,672	115,188	208,869	119,710	328,579
Major durables for outdoor recreation	271,725			256,823	14,902	54,416	217,310	2,940	11,931	44,363	57,320	155,172	211,466		2,940	57,320	135,834	135,891	271,725
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation	205,704			146,766	58,938		205,704	27,240	35,999	40,221	37,537	64,708	94,593	10,808	36,277	64,027	125,924	79,780	205,704
Recreational and sporting services	89,213	16,853	1,637	89,411	15,017	3,515	102,550	4,575	5,388	13,823	28,383	53,898	49,313	2,343	26,064	28,346	87,333	18,732	106,066
Cultural services	440,854	54,867	10,277	377,971	107,474	25,368	470,353	29,547	69,521	115,425	136,478	144,750	228,131	12,230	103,744	151,615	329,482	166,239	495,721
Games of chance	143,679	78,631	1,796	117,533	102,981	19,041	203,269	6,602	54,619	62,902	73,557	24,629	116,735	19,333	50,842	35,400	14,759	207,551	222,310
Books	94,963	8,820	1,837	83,064	18,883	1,333	102,451	31,236	25,374	16,576	16,251	14,346	31,714	3,425	23,670	44,975	87,133	16,650	103,784
Stationery and drawing materials	65,009	6,275	1,310	55,178	14,796	910	70,374	20,937	17,206	12,830	10,876	9,436	22,468	2,237	17,331	29,249	60,513	10,771	71,284
<b>Education</b>																			
Pre-primary and primary education	117,306	9,811	2,923	108,898	15,296	0	127,117	36,597	16,149	11,134	32,008	31,229	38,939		23,330	64,848	122,472	4,645	127,117
Education not defined by level	1,053			1,053		0	1,053					1,053	1,053					1,053	1,053
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>																			
Restaurants, cafes...	2,937,883	410,288	41,191	2,729,277	577,703	37,147	3,311,025	141,831	412,127	533,581	762,631	1,498,000	1,068,900	102,175	1,016,376	1,160,720	2,403,553	944,618	3,348,171
Canteens	243,167	19,160	3,160	203,532	55,635	8,034	254,293	88,602	54,036	41,861	43,947	33,881	74,146	8,890	72,001	107,289	234,306	28,022	262,327

Accommodation	37,447	7,412	30,262	14,597	6,026	38,833	4,473	3,361	2,216	516	34,291	28,770	5,999	10,090	37,357	7,502	44,859		
<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>																			
Hairdressing salons, grooming establishment	4,906	622	695	3,879	953	5,527	333	1,568	734	101	2,791	1,438	173	963	2,953	3,841	1,686	5,527	
Other appliances, articles and products	1,506,507	282,000	48,497	1,280,993	459,017	67,709	1,720,799	186,211	331,744	381,264	409,068	480,220	855,268	81,954	353,721	497,565	1,156,032	632,476	1,788,507
Other personal effects	11,310	1,145	33	8,894	3,528	12,455	231	2,612	3,204	4,470	1,938	4,439	245	1,904	5,868	4,890	7,565	12,455	
Insurance connected with the dwelling	9		9			9								9			9	9	
Insurance connected with health	5,291		5,291			5,291						5,291					5,291	5,291	
Insurance connected with transport	85		85			85		57		28				28	57		85	85	
Other services n.e.c.	45,624	2,323	648	29,707	17,592	3,562	44,385	5,725	5,085	9,861	6,282	20,993	28,613	253	3,998	15,082	38,110	9,836	47,946
<b>Non-consumption - Cash transfer</b>																			
Non-consumption expenditure - cash donation	416,504	29,469	2,401	348,373	95,199	6,469	439,504	29,985	79,335	60,282	164,216	112,154	198,896	20,508	78,506	148,063	282,098	163,875	445,973
Non-consumption expenditure - tax, fines	126,659	3,429	691	121,042	8,355	2,195	127,893	2,677	7,232	6,144	9,089	104,946	11,825	1,062	12,780	104,421	107,691	22,397	130,088
Non-consumption expenditure - home investment	50,302	27,178		53,011	24,468		77,480		12,644	8,291	35,593	20,951	30,360		24,504	22,616	20,337	57,143	77,480
<b>Non-consumption - Intermediate expenditure</b>																			
Non-consumption - Intermediate expenditure	1,267,775	223,301	12,144	1,116,136	362,795	136,230	1,354,846	208,575	348,990	399,063	361,892	172,554	605,666	58,072	392,685	434,653	560,484	930,592	1,491,076



Furniture and furnishings	20%	12%	39%	18%	19%	9%	19%	12%	22%	24%	16%	19%	21%	16%	19%	16%	22%	14%	19%
Carpets and other floor coverings	4%	1%	0%	4%	2%	0%	4%	3%	1%	2%	4%	6%	2%	0%	1%	8%	6%	0%	3%
Household textiles	24%	14%	31%	25%	15%	4%	22%	6%	19%	26%	22%	36%	22%	29%	22%	20%	27%	16%	22%
Major household appliances	43%	34%	23%	40%	45%	42%	41%	23%	35%	47%	49%	53%	38%	43%	51%	39%	36%	48%	41%
Small electric household appliance	49%	37%	53%	48%	45%	58%	47%	29%	43%	59%	59%	46%	43%	55%	49%	50%	44%	51%	47%
Glassware, tableware, utensils	5%	3%	13%	5%	3%	0%	5%	2%	2%	5%	6%	7%	3%	13%	3%	5%	6%	2%	4%
Major tools and equipment	7%	7%	19%	6%	7%	12%	7%	0%	4%	10%	8%	12%	6%	3%	7%	9%	8%	6%	7%
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	16%	8%	6%	15%	13%	4%	15%	4%	13%	16%	17%	20%	15%	10%	15%	13%	14%	15%	14%
Non durable household goods	69%	64%	64%	69%	67%	72%	68%	41%	65%	77%	77%	80%	71%	67%	71%	61%	67%	70%	68%
Domestic services and household services	1%	0%	4%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%	2%	0%	1%
<b>Health</b>																			
Pharmaceutical products	3%	1%	0%	3%	2%	0%	3%	1%	3%	3%	0%	6%	1%	0%	7%	2%	4%	1%	3%
Medical services	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Paramedical services	5%	0%	0%	5%	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%	4%	2%	9%	4%	0%	6%	2%	3%	4%	4%
<b>Transport</b>																			
Motor cars	3%	0%	0%	2%	2%	4%	2%	0%	0%	2%	6%	3%	2%	0%	2%	3%	4%	0%	2%
Motor cycles	18%	13%	23%	18%	14%	24%	17%	8%	21%	19%	20%	18%	17%	9%	12%	22%	19%	16%	17%
Bicycles	4%	3%	9%	4%	3%	0%	4%	2%	2%	4%	11%	1%	4%	0%	4%	4%	3%	5%	4%
Animal drawn cart etc	2%	2%	0%	2%	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	0%	1%	2%	1%	3%	2%
Spare parts and accessories	27%	19%	36%	26%	25%	21%	26%	11%	21%	34%	35%	28%	27%	33%	25%	24%	16%	37%	26%
Fuels and lubricants for personal vehicle	90%	78%	78%	91%	79%	63%	88%	86%	89%	88%	89%	85%	84%	95%	86%	94%	89%	86%	87%
Maintenance and repair of personal vehicle	6%	0%	0%	5%	4%	9%	4%	1%	1%	4%	6%	10%	5%	7%	5%	3%	4%	6%	5%
Other services in respect of personal vehicle	23%	22%	36%	22%	23%	16%	23%	7%	19%	27%	29%	31%	25%	22%	22%	19%	18%	28%	23%
Passenger transport by road	8%	7%	20%	8%	8%	22%	8%	2%	5%	7%	7%	21%	9%	3%	7%	8%	11%	5%	8%
Passenger transport by air	3%	1%	0%	3%	4%	14%	3%	0%	3%	1%	5%	6%	3%	0%	1%	5%	4%	1%	3%
Passenger transport by sea	11%	9%	6%	11%	11%	15%	11%	6%	8%	15%	10%	15%	12%	9%	12%	8%	7%	15%	11%
<b>Communication</b>																			
Telephone and telefax equipment	47%	37%	36%	47%	40%	36%	45%	29%	50%	47%	53%	45%	44%	54%	50%	42%	40%	51%	45%
Telephone and telefax services	76%	60%	78%	78%	61%	55%	74%	64%	78%	76%	81%	67%	66%	87%	78%	80%	81%	64%	73%
<b>Recreation and culture</b>																			
Equipment for the reception, recording of sound/picture	26%	12%	9%	27%	15%	11%	24%	15%	18%	31%	24%	26%	20%	32%	24%	26%	26%	19%	23%
Information processing equipment	16%	6%	13%	15%	12%	8%	14%	2%	11%	16%	16%	24%	11%	21%	20%	14%	14%	13%	14%
Major durables for outdoor recreation	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	4%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation	7%	0%	0%	7%	5%	0%	6%	5%	5%	6%	7%	8%	7%	12%	6%	4%	5%	7%	6%
Recreational and sporting services	18%	13%	28%	20%	11%	18%	17%	9%	10%	20%	19%	30%	17%	22%	19%	16%	21%	13%	17%
Cultural services	54%	41%	53%	52%	50%	39%	52%	26%	49%	59%	64%	59%	54%	51%	51%	47%	52%	51%	51%
Games of chance	5%	12%	9%	5%	8%	14%	6%	2%	7%	8%	10%	5%	7%	9%	6%	4%	1%	13%	6%
Books	61%	45%	56%	62%	50%	33%	59%	75%	64%	59%	51%	41%	49%	55%	61%	71%	77%	35%	58%

Stationery and drawing materials	55%	38%	44%	55%	46%	27%	53%	67%	56%	53%	45%	40%	43%	43%	56%	66%	74%	25%	52%
<b>Education</b>																			
Pre-primary and primary education	8%	5%	14%	9%	5%	0%	8%	11%	7%	4%	9%	7%	6%	0%	6%	14%	13%	1%	8%
Education not defined by level	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>																			
Restaurants, cafes...	50%	43%	53%	49%	47%	54%	48%	27%	49%	45%	54%	68%	50%	62%	53%	41%	51%	45%	48%
Canteens	51%	34%	31%	52%	39%	21%	49%	69%	48%	47%	45%	30%	38%	43%	52%	61%	71%	20%	48%
Accommodation	5%	3%	0%	5%	6%	18%	4%	2%	4%	2%	1%	14%	6%	0%	2%	6%	6%	4%	5%
<b>Miscellaneous goods and services</b>																			
Hairdressing salons, grooming establishment	3%	1%	16%	3%	1%	0%	3%	1%	3%	3%	1%	6%	1%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%
Other appliances, articles and products	75%	75%	81%	76%	74%	72%	76%	56%	67%	83%	81%	90%	76%	82%	78%	72%	73%	78%	75%
Other personal effects	13%	6%	6%	13%	11%	0%	12%	1%	12%	17%	14%	15%	10%	3%	14%	14%	9%	16%	12%
Insurance connected with the dwelling	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Insurance connected with health	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Insurance connected with transport	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Other services n.e.c.	18%	9%	31%	17%	14%	22%	16%	4%	14%	25%	17%	25%	17%	9%	20%	15%	14%	19%	17%
<b>Non-consumption - Cash transfer</b>																			
Non-consumption expenditure - cash donation	57%	48%	53%	58%	48%	37%	56%	55%	55%	49%	55%	62%	49%	59%	55%	64%	67%	40%	55%
Non-consumption expenditure - tax, fines	27%	25%	47%	24%	29%	40%	26%	14%	30%	26%	33%	28%	29%	34%	29%	18%	13%	42%	26%
Non-consumption expenditure - home investment	2%	4%	0%	3%	3%	0%	3%	0%	2%	4%	4%	3%	3%	0%	2%	3%	1%	4%	3%
<b>Non-consumption - Intermediate expenditure</b>																			
Non-consumption - Intermediate expenditure	70%	63%	36%	68%	72%	88%	68%	58%	74%	71%	82%	57%	68%	71%	71%	66%	58%	80%	68%

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## APPENDIX 3: INCOME TABLES

*Table 28: Average annual per capita income by source of income*

	Cash	Home production	Gifts received	Imputed rents	Interm. exp.	Total
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	3,547	134	302	795	-137	4,642
Female	2,853	128	233	972	-138	4,048
<b>Age group</b>						
15–24 years	2,985	190	239	686	-61	4,040
25–59 years	3,670	135	309	703	-144	4,673
60+ years	2,883	125	250	1,140	-123	4,276
<b>Disability status</b>						
With disability	3,142	126	149	1,397	-361	4,454
Without disability	3,455	134	297	801	-129	4,557
<b>Per capita expenditure quintile</b>						
Lowest	2,426	81	95	355	-70	2,887
2	2,756	92	150	622	-132	3,488
3	3,459	147	244	635	-190	4,295
4	4,519	208	340	1,115	-189	5,992
Highest	5,660	210	1,071	2,224	-139	9,025
<b>Economic activity status</b>						
Inactive	2,310	162	265	1,031	-128	3,640
Low skill	2,943	215	178	608	-117	3,825
Medium skill	3,806	139	356	701	-164	4,838
High skill	4,902	75	301	638	-134	5,783
<b>Urban-Rural</b>						
Urban	4,115	77	267	667	-84	5,044
Rural	2,363	224	331	1,069	-223	3,764
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>-137</b>	<b>4,554</b>

Table 29: Average annual per capita income by PACCOI division

	Employment income	Property income	Transfer income	Gifts, remittances	Imputed rent	Interm. exp.	Total
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	3,433	115	96	339	795	-137	4,642
Female	2,804	57	59	295	972	-138	4,048
<b>Age group</b>							
15–24 years	3,089	10	14	302	686	-61	4,040
25–59 years	3,601	82	88	343	703	-144	4,673
60+ years	2,674	176	103	306	1,140	-123	4,276
<b>Disability status</b>							
With disability	2,697	378	111	231	1,397	-361	4,454
Without disability	3,363	97	90	336	801	-129	4,557
<b>Per capita expenditure quintile</b>							
Lowest	2,442	22	35	104	355	-70	2,887
2	2,689	93	45	171	622	-132	3,488
3	3,284	47	209	309	635	-190	4,295
4	4,302	274	77	414	1,115	-189	5,992
Highest	5,482	177	146	1,136	2,224	-139	9,025
<b>Economic activity status</b>							
Inactive	2,162	174	74	327	1,031	-128	3,640
Low skill	3,010	13	39	273	608	-117	3,825
Medium skill	3,685	62	175	379	701	-164	4,838
High skill	4,847	55	62	315	638	-134	5,783
<b>Urban-Rural</b>							
Urban	3,977	118	61	304	667	-84	5,044
Rural	2,313	87	139	378	1,069	-223	3,764
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>-137</b>	<b>4,554</b>

Table 30: Total annual household income by PACCOI

	Sex of HH head		Age of HH head			HH with person with disability		HH per capita expenditure quintile					Economic activity status of HH head				Urban-Rural			
	Male	Female	15-24 years	25-59 years	60+ years	With disability	Without disability	Lowest	2	3	4	Highest	Inactive	Low skill	Medium skill	High skill	Urban	Rural	Total	
<b>Employee benefits</b>																				
Cash wage from current job	24,740,392	3,268,052	537,153	21,123,609	6,347,683	733,680	27,274,764	5,288,306	5,164,930	5,477,038	6,449,461	5,628,709	7,107,157	1,086,982	7,179,199	12,635,106	22,021,757	5,986,687	28,008,444	
Housing allowance - paid in cash by employer	153,433	8,835		152,128	10,141		162,269	31,434	12,907	12,423	27,481	78,025	16,907	400	78,798	66,164	139,035	23,234	162,269	
Other cash benefit from employer (bonus...)	808,255	293,250	7,816	871,466	222,224	13	1,101,492	652,233	239,220	57,788	115,698	36,566	308,294	7,142	193,205	592,865	1,028,425	73,081	1,101,505	
Cash wage from secondary job	631,512			487,246	144,266		631,512	116,767	98,013	2,237	196,592	217,902	300,337	29,400	118,104	183,671	391,880	239,632	631,512	
Cash wage from overseas job	842,295			748,446	93,850		842,295	394,053		448,242			604,219			238,076	470,117	372,178	842,295	
Other cash allowance paid by employer	137,202	9,417		139,378	7,241		146,619	45,900	16,711	18,169	9,667	56,172	16,079	1,716	46,128	82,695	121,258	25,361	146,619	
Other cash benefit from employer	160,451	12,100	3,484	155,755	13,312	403	172,148	20,112	79,071	32,788	26,795	13,785	33,958	6,603	31,945	100,045	147,157	25,394	172,551	
<b>Business Income</b>																				
Profits or dividend distribution from business	1,457,066	562,734		1,672,704	347,096	51,940	1,967,860	338,370	637,471	206,044	454,694	383,222	533,864	27,793	416,307	1,041,837	1,322,742	697,058	2,019,801	
<b>Primary activities</b>																				
Cash - crops	14,155	577		13,796	936	1,484	13,248	3,413	4,474	1,227	1,638	3,980	9,816		4,310	606	7,970	6,762	14,732	
Subsistence - crops	649,985	116,289	17,246	561,845	187,183	18,164	748,110	86,235	113,239	148,991	261,452	156,356	418,548	74,646	154,786	118,294	243,483	522,790	766,274	
Cash - fisheries	857,337	85,109	28,903	808,496	105,048	144,035	798,412	70,266	345,598	186,789	261,276	78,517	261,900	207,988	263,938	208,621	138,582	803,864	942,446	
Subsistence - fisheries	292,930	32,359	10,079	232,562	82,648	18,610	306,679	59,280	47,952	94,871	83,274	39,913	185,137	26,754	78,190	35,208	69,635	255,654	325,289	
Cash - livestock	88,608			54,939	33,669		88,608		41,236	21,296	12,915	13,161	41,513		31,338	15,757	48,827	39,780	88,608	
Subsistence - livestock	192,435	33,094	6,086	174,615	44,829	2,292	223,238	78,743	39,054	44,027	33,102	30,604	90,791	3,665	45,598	85,476	159,101	66,428	225,530	
Cash - handicraft	648,678	89,069		543,305	194,442	38,509	699,239	42,442	228,727	138,654	301,534	26,391	224,088	13,660	152,355	347,645	327,373	410,375	737,748	
Subsistence - handicraft	109,009	24,697	4,377	73,826	55,502	8,643	125,063	15,824	42,465	20,476	21,416	33,524	72,168	1,084	54,284	6,169	47,072	86,633	133,706	
<b>Home rental</b>																				
Property Income Home rental	469,097			306,805	162,292	91,058	378,038		97,488		326,759	44,849	379,055		26,379	63,662	434,057	35,040	469,097	
<b>Land lease</b>																				
Property Income Land lease	594,930	91,861	2,035	327,275	357,480	51,778	635,013	64,745	149,528	99,229	198,591	174,698	442,806	6,510	123,390	114,085	359,764	327,027	686,790	
<b>Social security</b>																				
Transfer Income Social security	246,536	63,017	324	87,487	221,743	37,970	271,583	59,465	79,499	55,684	46,311	68,595	223,066	10,959	36,452	39,076	118,746	190,807	309,553	
<b>Superannuation, pension</b>																				
Transfer Income Superannuation / Pension	291,292	27,063	2,436	281,909	34,009		318,354	33,200	38,131	127,779	56,634	62,610	92,806	8,257	150,518	66,774	228,800	89,554	318,354	
<b>Grants, scholarships</b>																				
Transfer Income Grants, Scholarships and	306,533			270,285	36,248		306,533	8,330		212,630	36,248	49,325			212,630	93,903	57,655	248,878	306,533	
<b>Other transfer income</b>																				
Other transfer income	48,463	6,080		42,809	11,733	4,015	50,528	2,109	473	43,874	8,086		31,884		19,676	2,983	3,268	51,275	54,542	
<b>Cash gifts, remittances received</b>																				
Cash Remittances received - from same island	7,259				7,259		7,259						7,259					7,259		7,259
Cash Remittances received - other island	58,976	7,633	347	29,378	36,883	1,492	65,117	15,366	11,871	10,225	13,854	15,291	44,756	347	12,773	8,733	11,236	55,372	66,608	
Cash remittances received from overseas	275,901	91,597	12,118	236,174	119,206	29,442	338,056	8,810	43,418	128,013	129,164	58,093	242,774	46,768	41,800	36,155	226,325	141,173	367,498	
<b>Gifts received</b>																				
Gift received - food	829,222	127,718	13,067	773,801	170,072	24,546	932,394	185,590	113,209	153,413	124,731	379,997	422,227	24,445	237,790	272,478	662,653	294,287	956,940	
Gift received - alcohol tobacco	490,638	24,985	8,080	358,171	149,372		515,623	12,515	62,472	77,215	177,941	185,480	303,906	199	138,730	72,789	108,158	407,465	515,623	

Gift received - clothing	89,966	25,200	1,374	79,611	34,180		115,165	4,457	21,968	32,798	15,824	40,119	52,442	694	43,268	18,761	46,562	68,603	115,165
Gift received - housing	249,232	37,232	14,962	246,466	25,036		286,465	28,973	12,201	92,058	51,031	102,201	23,577	44,601	67,688	150,599	231,071	55,394	286,465
Gift received - hh asset	271,841	16,455	689	182,463	105,144	3,426	284,870	22,649	32,625	22,642	83,830	126,550	76,208	215	91,435	120,439	184,242	104,054	288,296
Gift received - health	5,088			4,870	218		5,088	218				4,870			218	4,870	4,870	218	5,088
Gift received - transport	25,176			18,046	7,130		25,176		4,894	12,612	4,760	2,910	21,228		694	3,254	23,521	1,656	25,176
Gift received - communication	100,045	20,327	5,113	93,288	21,972		120,372	9,973	22,281	15,910	48,774	23,435	53,802	12,376	19,344	34,851	54,090	66,283	120,372
Gift received - entertainment	116,630	13,419		90,043	40,006	5,560	124,489	4,761	7,110	37,873	39,525	40,782	46,908	3,657	19,275	60,209	79,398	50,652	130,049
Gift received - education	378			378			378			378			378				378		378
Gift received - food away from home	607,860	94,369	4,130	532,187	165,912	22,843	679,386	14,076	116,428	67,058	85,486	419,181	246,879	1,390	217,304	236,656	392,840	309,389	702,229
Gift received - other	9,601	17,692	173	7,324	19,795		27,292	56	2,888	1,113	20,289	2,946	3,306	336	20,001	3,649	5,780	21,512	27,292
<b>Imputed rent</b>																			
Imputed rent - owner occupied household	6,718,649	1,565,265	115,972	5,004,715	3,163,228	514,529	7,769,386	996,532	1,585,636	1,231,117	1,944,605	2,526,024	4,636,134	300,281	1,589,443	1,758,056	3,964,760	4,319,154	8,283,914
Imputed rent - living in dwelling for free	641,843	6,456	20,746	426,289	201,264	12,609	635,691	57,318	59,657	105,588	194,733	231,003	239,272		92,635	316,393	513,307	134,992	648,299
<b>Intermediate expenditure</b>																			
Interm. agriculture	-25,266	-752		-25,468	-550	-21,741	-4,277	-462	-725	-672	-1,841	-22,318	-23,268	-451	-1,204	-1,095	-23,069	-2,949	-26,018
Interm. fisheries	-233,441	-14,134	-1,245	-201,722	-44,608	-13,919	-233,655	-62,774	-31,545	-69,622	-69,262	-14,371	-98,955	-4,755	-94,599	-49,264	-86,478	-161,097	-247,574
Interm. livestock	-595,641	-116,658	-4,603	-515,151	-192,545	-24,154	-688,145	-115,606	-148,110	-157,046	-196,771	-94,765	-304,128	-26,207	-138,156	-243,808	-348,969	-363,330	-712,299
Interm. handicraft	-50,133	-16,514		-44,229	-22,417	-12,708	-53,939	-21,863	-27,731	-1,369	-13,129	-2,555	-26,175	-3,355	-23,834	-13,283	-22,849	-43,798	-66,646
Non-subsistence exp	-363,295	-75,243	-6,297	-329,566	-102,675	-63,708	-374,830	-7,871	-140,880	-170,353	-80,889	-38,545	-153,140	-23,305	-134,892	-127,202	-79,119	-359,419	-438,538



Cash Remittances received - from same island	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cash Remittances received - other island	6%	8%	6%	4%	12%	12%	6%	7%	8%	7%	7%	3%	8%	3%	8%	3%	1%	13%	6%
Cash remittances received from overseas	12%	22%	42%	11%	21%	22%	14%	6%	14%	19%	15%	19%	20%	18%	9%	8%	13%	16%	14%
<b>Gifts received</b>																			
Gift received - food	34%	31%	36%	36%	27%	18%	34%	34%	26%	32%	30%	46%	32%	30%	28%	41%	39%	26%	33%
Gift received - alcohol tobacco	13%	7%	9%	12%	10%	0%	12%	11%	13%	10%	13%	10%	13%	5%	13%	9%	8%	15%	11%
Gift received - clothing	13%	16%	26%	12%	17%	0%	14%	6%	15%	18%	11%	18%	16%	3%	15%	11%	8%	21%	14%
Gift received - housing	5%	4%	4%	5%	4%	0%	5%	5%	2%	5%	4%	8%	3%	20%	6%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Gift received - hh asset	17%	11%	9%	15%	19%	7%	16%	9%	14%	16%	22%	18%	18%	4%	22%	10%	11%	21%	16%
Gift received - health	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gift received - transport	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	2%	0%	5%	3%	1%	2%	3%	0%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%
Gift received - communication	10%	9%	16%	11%	6%	0%	10%	4%	9%	7%	20%	6%	9%	32%	8%	7%	8%	11%	9%
Gift received - entertainment	10%	6%	0%	8%	12%	8%	9%	2%	11%	15%	10%	8%	10%	9%	7%	10%	6%	13%	9%
Gift received - education	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gift received - food away from home	15%	15%	9%	15%	15%	9%	15%	8%	14%	9%	16%	29%	15%	5%	14%	17%	15%	15%	15%
Gift received - other	8%	9%	6%	7%	9%	0%	8%	1%	12%	9%	6%	11%	7%	13%	12%	5%	6%	10%	8%
<b>Imputed rent</b>																			
Imputed rent - owner occupied household	73%	77%	64%	68%	89%	97%	73%	71%	81%	71%	79%	68%	87%	88%	68%	56%	59%	92%	74%
Imputed rent - living in dwelling for free	6%	2%	10%	6%	5%	3%	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%	10%	6%	0%	6%	6%	7%	3%	6%
<b>Intermediate expenditure</b>																			
Interm. agriculture	4%	3%	0%	4%	2%	11%	3%	1%	3%	3%	7%	3%	3%	12%	3%	4%	2%	5%	4%
Interm. fisheries	10%	4%	6%	10%	5%	22%	8%	10%	9%	10%	12%	3%	9%	20%	11%	5%	3%	16%	9%
Interm. livestock	63%	60%	36%	60%	71%	85%	62%	53%	70%	67%	72%	50%	64%	53%	63%	61%	54%	73%	63%
Interm. handicraft	3%	3%	0%	4%	3%	10%	3%	4%	5%	2%	5%	1%	3%	7%	5%	3%	2%	5%	3%
Non-subsistence exp	10%	4%	6%	10%	6%	13%	8%	3%	11%	11%	8%	9%	7%	13%	14%	6%	6%	12%	9%

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