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KIRIBATI 2023–2024 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY REPORT



KIRIBATI 2023–2024 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY REPORT



Report prepared by the
Kiribati National Statistics Office (KNSO) and The Pacific Community (SPC)

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Noumea, New Caledonia

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ABBREVIATIONS

AUD	Australian dollar
CAPI	Computer assisted personal interview
CI	95% confidence interval
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
CPI	Consumer price index
GDP	Gross domestic product
HH	Household
HIES	Household income and expenditure survey
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
KCAL	Kilocalories
KNSO	Kiribati National Statistics Office
NA	National accounts
NEC	Not elsewhere classified
NEET	Youth not in employment, education or training
NGO	Non-government organisations
PACCOI	Pacific classification of income
PHC	Population and housing census
PICTs	Pacific Island countries and territories
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RSE	Relative sampling error
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPC	Pacific Community
TA	Technical assistance
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the report showing the results from the Kiribati 2023–2024 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) data collection which is the fourth to be carried out in Kiribati. The third HIES was carried out in 2019–2020, which is about 14 years after the 2nd HIES in 2006 and 1st in 1996. It is crucial that HIES data is collected regularly, usually 5 yearly, in order to effectively monitor and evaluate household living patterns and economic conditions of Kiribati.

The main objective of the 2023–2024 HIES is to gather detailed data on household income and expenditure patterns, allowing for the assessment of living standards, poverty levels, and the impact of economic and social policies. Other information collected include: food consumption, natural disaster and climate change, labour force, and health data amongst others. Such information is crucial for understanding the country's economic well-being and informing policy decision that are needed for the Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) and the Kiribati 20-year Vision (KY-20).

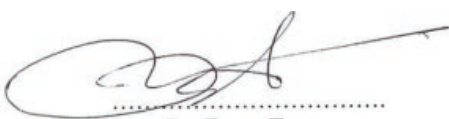
Within the National Statistics Office (NSO), the results are being used to update the base period and weighting system for the Consumer Price Index (CPI), to supplement the data available for use in compiling official estimates of various components in the System of National Accounts, and gathering information on poverty lines and incidence of poverty in Kiribati. It is hoped that this publication will also provide valuable information for planners, policy makers and the general public.

Conducting a survey of this complexity posed immense challenges for the NSO, and I am grateful for the leadership of the Republic Statistician and the team who participated in this survey for their tireless efforts in ensuring the quality of data collected.

I wish to acknowledge the valuable contributions made by our development partners such as the World Bank through the Pacstat project for funding this important survey. I would also like to thank our other development partners such as the Pacific Community (SPC) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) for their support through technical assistance.

Last but not least, I would like to extend our appreciation to the Resident Advisor and the Technical Staff who have assisted and supported this survey. Let me also thank the households who have all participated and contributed to this survey, without their full cooperation, the 2023–2024 HIES would not have been successful.

Kam bati n rabwa



Hon. Dr. Teuea Toatu

Vice President & Minister for Finance and Economic Development

1. INTRODUCTION

Kiribati's 2023–2024 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) collected a wealth of information on household expenditure, income, own-account production and consumption. It also collected information on sectoral and thematic areas such as gender, education, health, labour, primary activities, transport, information and communication, and cash transfers and remittances. The data produced via the Kiribati 2023–2024 HIES 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 Kiribati.

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 12-month period, from June 2023 to May 2024. The survey was implemented over one-year to capture seasonal fluctuations in income, expenditure, consumption, and production patterns.

This is the fourth HIES to be conducted in Kiribati, with the previous surveys being undertaken in 2019, 2006 and 1996.

1.1. Context

Kiribati is an island nation located in the north Pacific Ocean, comprising 32 atolls and reef islands and one raised coral island (Banaba) dispersed over 3.5 million square kilometres

of ocean. It lies north of Tuvalu, Tokelau, the Cook Islands and French Polynesia, east of Nauru, south of Hawaii and west of South America. Kiribati is made of 5 administrative island groups: South-Tarawa, Northern group, Central group, Southern group and Line and Phoenix group. There are 2 urban areas: South-Tarawa and Kiritimati island (Line and Phoenix group).



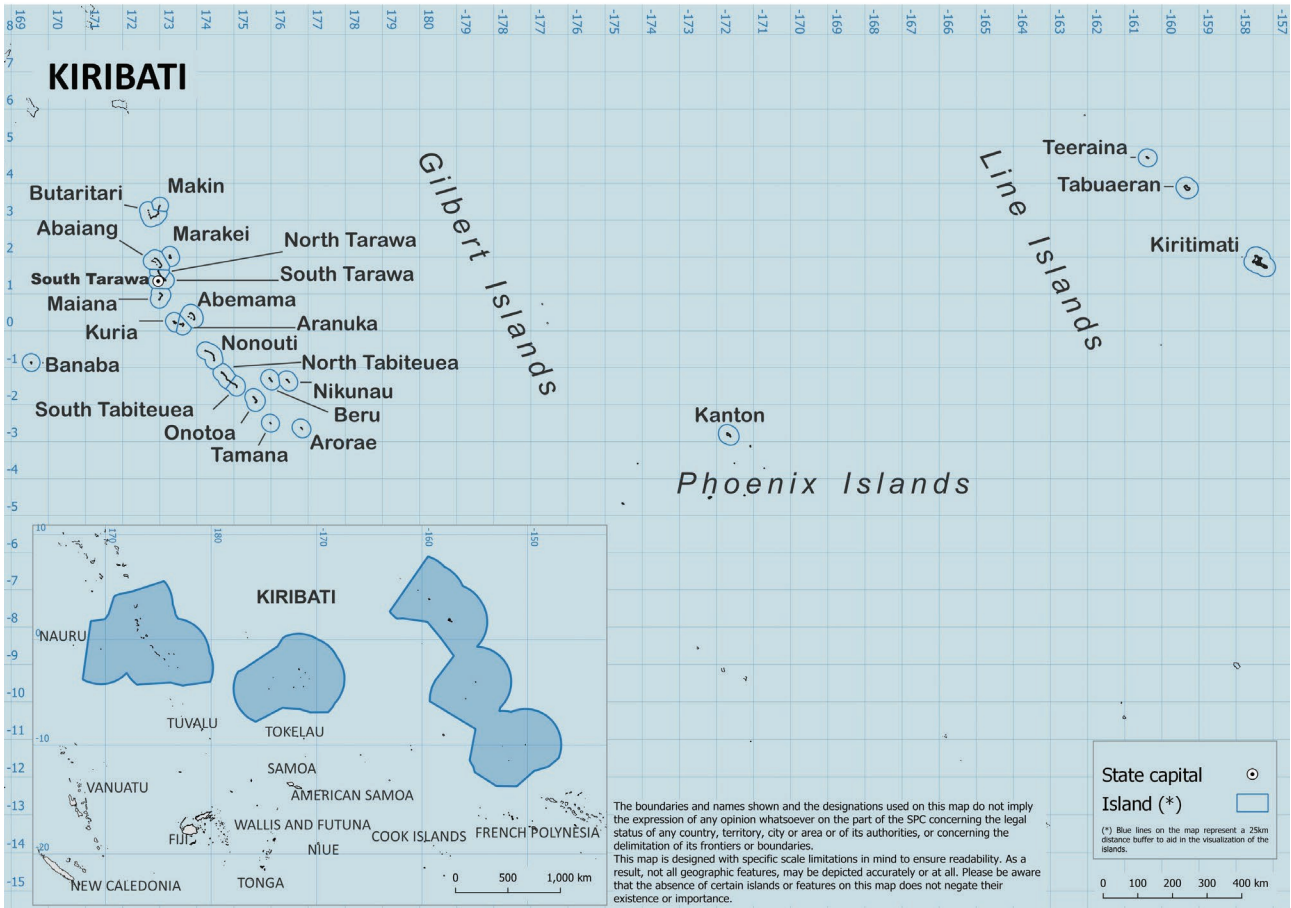


Figure 1. Map of Kiribati (© SPC)

1.2. Economy

The official currency used in Kiribati is the Australian dollar (AUD). The country is isolated and is hence dependent on imports such as food and fuel. The country is also vulnerable to climate change, notably to rising sea as well as extreme weather events.

1.3. Population

Based on the 2020 Population and Housing Census figures, Kiribati had a total of 20,354 occupied households (private households) and a population of 119,438 persons. It results an average household size of 5.9. Regarding the administrative structure, Kiribati is divided into 5 island groups. Based on the census definition, urban area in Kiribati is made of South Tarawa, Betio and Kiritimati island.

Table 1. Total population as per the 2020 Population and Housing Census

Strata	Households	Persons
South Tarawa	9,444	63,072
Northern	3,939	20,735
Central	1,717	6,344
Southern	3,327	15,994
Line Is. & Phoenix	1,927	11,293
Urban	10,652	70,441
Rural	9,702	48,997
National	20,354	119,438

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey scope of the 2023–2024 HIES was all occupied private dwellings listed from the 2023 household listing conducted by Kiribati National Statistics Office (KNSO). The listing was intended to update the boundaries of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs; i.e., enumeration areas) with the location of occupied dwellings for survey purposes. There were no islands or PSUs excluded from the random selection in the sample design of the 2023–2024 Kiribati HIES.

The sample was designed to produce robust estimates on household expenditure and income patterns at the island group levels, urban and rural areas and national level. The sample size was computed using the performance of the previous 2019 HIES at the island group level. A two-stage, stratified sampling approach was adopted where:

- Enumeration areas were the PSUs and randomly selected with probability proportional to their size in the first stage.
- Households were randomly selected using simple random sampling within each selected PSU.

Table 2. Sample size – initial plan

Strata	# PSU (EA)	Cluster size (sample list A)	Replacement (Sample list B)	Expected total sample size	Total sample size to select
South Tarawa	51	12	6	612	918
Northern	40	12	6	480	720
Central	25	12	6	300	450
Southern	40	12	6	480	720
Line Is. & Phoenix	34	12	6	408	612
National	190	-	-	2,280	3,420

A total of 190 PSUs were selected, with a cluster size of 12 households (list A to interview in priority). The expected sample size was then 2,280 complete interviews.

To achieve this objective, the sample size was increased by an additional 6 households (list B in case of replacement) within each selected PSU to address non-response. The main reason for non-response was the absence or the unavailability of the household members at the time of the interview.

Table 3. Sample size achieved

Strata	# PSU (EA)	# valid interviews	Average cluster size (HHs per PSU)	# valid interviews		# failed interviewed	# HHs contacted	Response rate ¹	Completion rate
				List A	List B				
South Tarawa	51	632	12.4	503	129	103	735	68%	103%
Northern	40	520	13.0	395	125	88	608	65%	108%
Central	25	316	12.6	245	71	53	369	66%	105%
Southern	40	506	12.6	393	113	79	585	67%	105%
Line Is. & Phoenix	34	444	13.0	363	81	35	479	76%	109%
National	190	2,418	12.7	1,899	519	358	2,776	68%	106%

¹ Before replacement procedure (list A only).

Overall, 2,418 interviews were successfully completed, which is more than was expected. This high completion rate (106%) is due to the following factors:

- Replacement procedure: that allowed interviewers to replace non-responding households with households selected in list B.

- Change of instructions during field work: KNSO did change the procedure and halfway through field work, field teams were instructed to increase cluster size by including replacements.

This resulted in a higher final cluster size (12.7 households compared to the 12 that were expected).

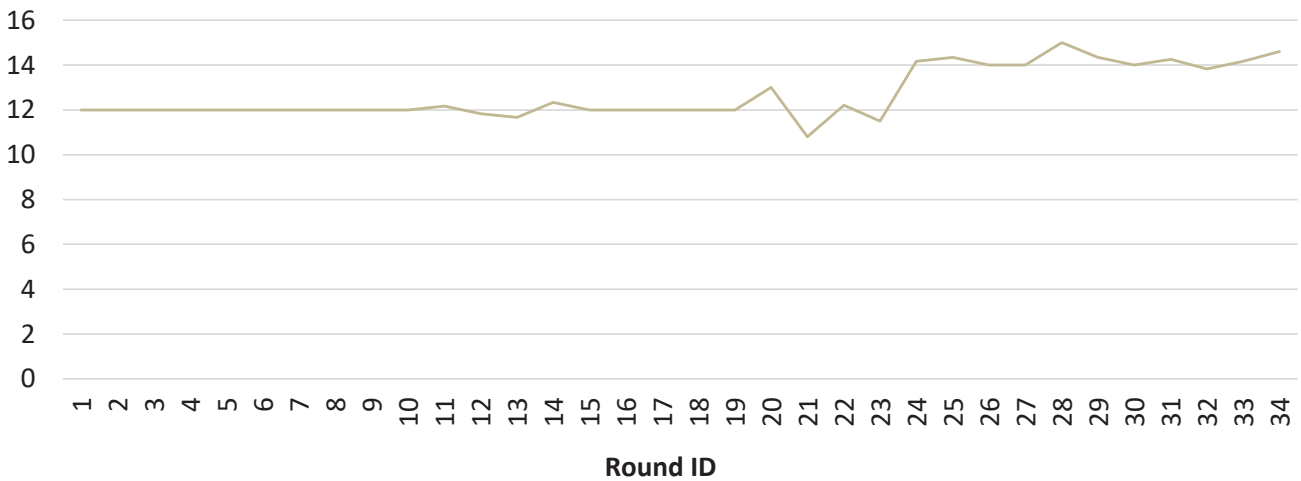


Figure 2. Cluster size by survey round

From round 24, field work instructions changed and fieldworkers were instructed to increase the cluster size by adding the replacement households to the selected households. From round 24 to round 34, the average cluster size was 14.2.

The fieldwork started in June 2023 and ended in June 2024. During this 12-month period, 34 rounds were completed. A survey round is a 10-day period during which a team was in charge of the completion of one PSU (initially 12 households). The sample within each island group was spread across the 12-month period to account for seasonality of events.



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Table 4. Number of interviews completed by round and island groups

Round ID	Started	Ended	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Total
1	05/06/23	14/06/23	60	-	-	-	12	72
2	15/06/23	25/06/23	60	-	-	-	12	72
3	26/06/23	05/07/23	36	-	12	12	12	72
4	06/07/23	16/07/23	24	12	12	12	12	72
5	24/07/23	02/08/23	-	12	12	12	12	48
6	03/08/23	13/08/23	24	12	12	12	12	72
7	14/08/23	23/08/23	24	12	-	12	-	48
8	24/08/23	03/09/23	24	-	-	-	12	36
9	04/09/23	13/09/23	36	12	-	-	12	60
10	14/09/23	24/09/23	12	12	12	24	12	72
11	25/09/23	04/10/23	12	13	12	24	12	73
12	05/10/23	15/10/23	12	11	24	12	12	71
13	16/10/23	25/10/23	24	12	10	12	12	70
14	26/10/23	05/11/23	24	12	14	12	12	74
15	06/11/23	15/11/23	12	12	12	12	12	60
16	16/11/23	26/11/23	12	12	12	24	12	72
17	27/11/23	06/12/23	12	12	12	24	12	72
18	07/12/23	17/12/23	12	12	12	24	12	72
19	04/01/24	14/01/24	12	12	12	24	12	72
20	15/01/24	24/01/24	24	12	-	24	12	78
21	25/01/24	04/02/24	12	12	-	24	12	54
22	05/02/24	14/02/24	12	13	12	12	12	61
23	15/02/24	25/02/24	12	21	12	12	12	69
24	26/02/24	06/03/24	14	28	14	14	15	85
25	07/03/24	17/03/24	14	28	15	14	15	86
26	18/03/24	27/03/24	14	28	13	14	15	84
27	28/03/24	07/04/24	14	27	14	14	15	84
28	08/04/24	17/04/24	-	31	14	-	15	60
29	18/04/24	28/04/24	28	29	-	14	15	86
30	29/04/24	08/05/24	28	27	-	14	15	84
31	09/05/24	19/05/24	-	28	-	14	15	57
32	20/05/24	29/05/24	-	28	14	26	15	83
33	30/05/24	09/06/24	14	14	14	28	15	85
34	10/06/24	19/06/24	14	14	14	30	30	102
TOTAL			632	520	316	506	444	2418

The fieldwork was carried out by a total of 6 teams, and each team consisted of 2 interviewers and 1 supervisor. Each interviewer was responsible for 6 interviews per round (from initial plan). This workload increased up to 8 or 9 after round 24.

The questionnaire was administered through face-to-face interviews, with data entry conducted using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) software. The questionnaire was divided into 2 main sections made up of the following modules:

- Individual sections:
 - Demographic characteristics
 - Education
 - Health (including functional difficulties)
 - Communication
 - Alcohol, tobacco and kava
 - Other individual expenses
 - Labour force
 - Food away from home (FAFH)
 - Remittances
 - Social protection
 - Migrant workers
- Household level modules:
 - Food recall
 - Non-food recall
 - Partaker
 - Dwelling characteristics
 - Assets
 - Home maintenance
 - Vehicles
 - International trips
 - Domestic trips
 - Household services
 - Financial support
 - Other household expenditure
 - Ceremonies
 - Food insecurity

- Fisheries
- Livestock
- Agriculture
- Handicraft and home-processed food
- Deprivation
- Natural disasters & climate change impacts

Sampling weights were calculated using the following two steps:

1. First set of weights: directly computed using the inverse of the probability of selection of each single household that completed the questionnaire.
2. Final set of weights: calibration of the first set of weights to adjust the weights using:
 - Variables that are common to survey and census and to address survey non-response.
 - Population growth from the 2020 census.

Variables used for the adjustments are:

- Age and sex of the population;
- Level of education of the household head.

3. REPORT STRUCTURE AND DEFINITIONS

3.1. Report structure

This report provides definitions to assist its interpretation, then a brief summary of the 2023–2024 HIES, which is followed by presentation of the results of the analysis of the survey in relation to:

- Population and household profile;
- Household expenditure;
- Household income;
- Inequalities.

The analysis aims to present the main findings on household income and expenditure along with some demographic results. This report also includes a series of statistical tables and appendices.

This report presents information, such as household income and expenditure, by geographic region, urban and rural, as well as national level and it provides an overview of Kiribati's population as well as its structure. All income and expenditure estimates are reported in local currency unit (AUD). Through the application of sampling weights, all reported results are extrapolated to be representative of the total population.

3.2. Definitions

Scope

As stated in the Survey Methodology section, this report encompasses all private households and aims to analyse the results both nationally, by island group and urban and rural areas.

Private household

A private household refers to a group of people who live together and pool their money and cook and eat together.

Household members

Household members refer to the list of people who are attached to the private household, economically depend on it with intention to stay or intention to return if they are away (students, migrant workers etc.).

Sex ratio

Ratio of males to females.

Dependency ratio

Ratio of dependent (i.e., persons who are not in the economically active age range, including persons aged less than 15 and persons aged 65 years and older) to the economically active population (i.e., persons aged 15–64 years). A high dependency ratio means those of working age, and the overall economy, face a greater burden in supporting the economically inactive population.

Rents

Rents refers to the amount actually paid by renting households, or the estimated amount (i.e., imputed) that a household would pay in rents for households that live in a dwelling that they own (i.e., owner occupied dwelling), or for those that live in the dwelling without rental payment (i.e., provided for free by an employer, family member, or friend).

Intermediate expenditure

Intermediate expenditure are all expenditures associated with any production activity of the household (e.g., households purchasing pig food for raising and selling their pigs) but

not those associated with final consumption expenditure.

Business investment

Consumption of vehicle that are used for business purposes are classified as household business investment.

Expenditure and consumption

Consumption is estimated for food, durables and rents, and expenditure is used as a proxy for other items.

Cash consumption

Refers to consumption incurred through cash-based transaction where a good/service is acquired in exchange for money.

Home production consumption

This is the value of a primary product which is home-produced (e.g., livestock, crop, fish...) for household consumption.

Imputed rents

Refers to the value of housing for households who are not renting their main dwelling. Imputed rents were reported net of maintenance costs in the consumption aggregates but gross in the income aggregates.

COICOP

Consumption expenditure follows the United Nations Statistical Division's Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP). The COICOP Classification consists of 12 divisions.

PACCOI

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 and 5) Imputed rents.

Gifts received

This makes reference to the value of gifts that are received by the household for consumption by the household.

Barter

Barter represents a way of acquisition of food items consumed by the household. Food items can be purchased, home produced, received as a gift or bartered. It refers to any food items obtained through exchange of other goods or services (e.g., copra exchanged for rice).

Remittances

Refers to cash income received from a non-household member as a financial support to the household.

Food away from home

Food acquired and consumed away from home. Food away from home is unspecified, as only the actual amount spent (if purchased) or estimated (if gifted) is reported.

Income

Household income is made of cash income, home production, gift received, bartered, and imputed rents. The income aggregates reported herein are all net of intermediate expenditure unless otherwise specified. This means intermediate expenditure are deducted from the income reported by households.

Household investment

Refers to the cost of housing: construction, extension or major renovation work. It includes mortgages as well.

4. POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

This section provides a brief profile of the population – the persons and households – of Kiribati. The HIES is not a demographic survey, however it collected interesting information on the economic activities of the population, which are presented below.

4.1. Household characteristics

Table 5. Household population, by region

	# Private HHs	Pop.	Av. HH size
South Tarawa	9,821	66,699	6.8
Northern	4,045	22,051	5.5
Central	1,927	9,058	4.7
Southern	3,375	17,340	5.1
Line Is. & Phoenix	1,994	11,312	5.7
Urban	11,126	74,428	6.7
Rural	10,036	52,032	5.2
National	21,162	126,460	6.0

As per the 2023–2024 HIES, Kiribati had 21,162 households and a total household

population of 126,460 persons. This household population includes all household members listed in the roster according to the definition. Overall, 59% of the population lives in an urban area.

Table 6. Demographic characteristics of the household population

	Sex ratio	Dependency ratio	% of the adult pop. (15+) who are married or de facto	Median age
South Tarawa	0.95	0.57	62.5	32
Northern	0.99	0.67	65.8	33
Central	1.00	0.64	69.4	35
Southern	1.00	0.63	64.5	35
Line Is. & Phoenix	1.01	0.70	68.7	34
Urban	0.96	0.58	63.0	32
Rural	1.00	0.66	66.3	34
Total	0.98	0.61	64.3	33

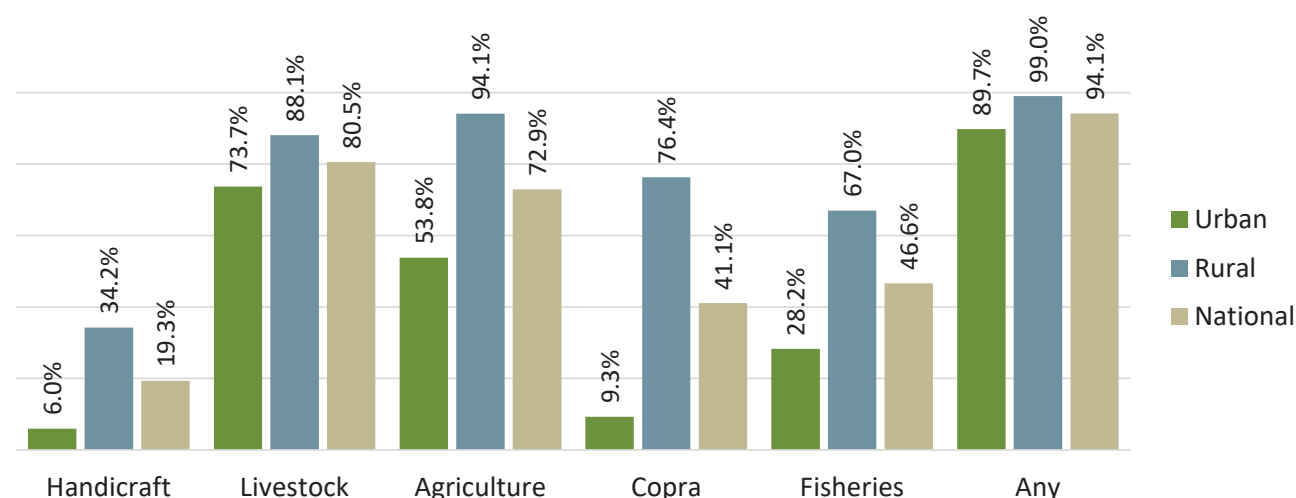


Figure 3. Households participating in primary activities, by urban rural area and activities

Nationally, 94% of households participated in any primary activities, including fishing, livestock, agriculture, handicraft, horticulture and hunting. Rural areas were more likely to participate in such activities and more particularly in agriculture, fishing and

livestock. Around 94% of rural households were participating in agricultural activities, including the production of vegetables, root crops and fruit, against 53% in urban area (**Figure 3**).

Table 7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators

SDG	Indicator	Urban	Rural	Total
2.1.2	% of population in severe or moderate food insecurity	-	-	44%
3.8.2	Catastrophic health spending (>10% of total expenditure)	0%	0%	0%
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth in formal & non formal education (6–13 years old)	97%	98%	98%
5.5.2	Women in managerial positions (15+)	53%	39%	48%
5.b.1	Mobile phone ownership (10+)	50%	40%	46%
6.1.1	Population using an improved drinking water source	95%	81%	88%
6.2.1	Population using safely managed sanitation services	46%	43%	45%
7.1.1	Population with electricity	87%	95%	91%
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment (15+)	55%	65%	58%
8.5.2	Unemployment rate (15+)	3%	3%	3%
8.6.1	NEET (15–24)	33%	44%	37%
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a % of total employment (15+)	12%	16%	13%
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50% of median income	13%	12%	12%
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet (10+)	60%	44%	54%



5. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

This section provides a summary of the main components of household consumption in Kiribati. The first subsection highlights the total household consumption by region and source of acquisition. The next subsection is an analysis of household expenditure by COICOP Division and region, followed by a report on expenditure by COICOP Division and source of acquisition. The last subsection covers expenditure by COICOP Class.

Household expenditure is made up of many different categories and types of expenditure. Expenditure categories are divided into 5 groups: 1) consumption expenditure (COICOP divisions 1 to 12); 2) non-consumption cash transfers (cash support given away to another household or Church, community; 3) household investment (housing construction or extension); 4) intermediate expenditure for household primary activities or business (fuel for fishing, livestock feed...); 5) business investment: consumption of assets for household primary activities or business purposes (boat for fishing).

Food, food away from home, alcohol, kava and tobacco were collected using a consumption approach. For assets and durables, the use value was estimated using depreciation factor. All rents and imputed rents were estimated using dwelling characteristics.

Average annual household consumption and per capita consumption aggregates are also included in this analysis for more comparability. There is a multitude of opportunity for more in-depth analysis and thematic studies.

5.1. Total annual household consumption by COICOP Division, source and region

Total annual household consumption amounted to AUD 477,224,000 in 2023–2024 (**Table 8**). The main source of consumption came from cash expenditure (71%), followed by gift received (13%), home production (8%), imputed rents (6%) and barter (3%). Some assets such as vehicle in transport, cell phone in communication and other recreational ones, were consumed without any information of their source (unknown).

Table 8. Total annual household consumption, by COICOP Division and source ('000 AUD)

	Cash	Gift received	Home production	Barter	Imputed rents (net)	Unknown	Total
01-Food & non alcoholic beverages	120,013	17,976	36,543	5,233			179,765
02-Alcohol & tobacco	44,103	8,768	109	7,795			60,775
03-Clothing	10,898	1,140					12,038
04-Housing	18,887	577			28,898		48,362
05-Furnishing & equipment	13,800	1,656					15,456
06-Health	302	19					321
07-Transport	18,973	216				2,244	21,433
08-Communication	13,628	340				2,848	16,816
09-Recreation sport & culture	8,300	544				1,676	10,520

	Cash	Gift received	Home production	Barter	Imputed rents (net)	Unknown	Total
10-Education	3,159	629					3,788
11-Accommodation & food away from home	34,918	22,212		8			57,138
12-Miscellaneous goods & services	25,663	210					25,873
Non consumption – one way cash transfers	11,744						11,744
HH investment – housing	4,331						4,331
HH business intermediate expenditure	7,821						7,821
HH business investment	293					749	1,043
Total	336,833	54,287	36,652	13,028	28,898	7,517	477,224

Consumption expenditure (COICOP Divisions 1 to 12) accounted for 95% of the total household expenditure.

Table 9. Total annual household consumption, by COICOP Division and region ('000 AUD)

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
01-Food & non alcoholic beverages	92,346	31,526	11,002	22,654	22,237	107,408	72,357	179,765
02-Alcohol & tobacco	28,584	11,530	5,375	8,656	6,630	32,874	27,901	60,775
03-Clothing	6,638	1,843	811	1,484	1,262	7,528	4,509	12,038
04-Housing	28,077	6,366	4,029	5,047	4,842	31,719	16,643	48,362
05-Furnishing & equipment	8,208	2,533	1,170	1,968	1,577	9,464	5,992	15,456
06-Health	228	39	6	26	23	242	79	321
07-Transport	13,448	2,673	1,325	2,478	1,509	14,520	6,913	21,433
08-Communication	10,664	2,264	1,062	1,759	1,066	11,391	5,425	16,816
09-Recreation sport & culture	6,878	1,414	558	1,017	653	7,449	3,071	10,520
10-Education	2,692	328	329	329	110	2,773	1,016	3,788
11-Accommodation & food away from home	36,232	8,079	3,284	4,279	5,264	39,946	17,192	57,138
12-Miscellaneous goods & services	14,646	3,516	1,809	3,540	2,363	16,430	9,444	25,873
Non consumption – one way cash transfers	6,107	1,667	855	1,547	1,567	7,311	4,433	11,744
HH investment – housing	3,276	421	126	160	347	3,583	748	4,331
HH business intermediate expenditure	5,553	732	201	833	502	6,006	1,815	7,821
HH business investment	617	152	21	107	145	761	282	1,043
Total	264,194	75,083	31,963	55,884	50,097	299,405	177,820	477,224

The main difference between urban and rural settings in terms of consumption patterns lay in food and beverages (COICOP Division 1 and 2). Urban households dedicated a lower proportion of their budget (47% compared to 57% in rural, **Table 9**), but a higher proportion

on food away from home (13% compared to 10% in rural).

Table 10. Total annual household consumption, by source and region ('000 AUD)

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
Cash	205,936	45,244	20,735	32,606	32,313	231,424	105,410	336,834
Gift received	28,478	10,801	3,564	6,006	5,439	32,183	22,105	54,288
Home production	9,547	10,452	2,652	7,230	6,770	13,088	23,564	36,652
Barter	59	3,793	1,458	5,468	2,259	324	12,712	13,036
Imputed rents (net)	15,614	3,809	3,052	3,695	2,729	17,374	11,524	28,898
Unknown	4,560	985	503	881	588	5,010	2,507	7,517
Total	264,194	75,084	31,962	55,886	50,098	299,404	177,820	477,224

Almost 80% of the total consumption was sourced from cash in urban area, while home production and barter are more frequent in rural settings (**Table 10**). After cash expenditure, the main source of consumption was gift received (respectively 71% and 11% of total consumption) which is common in both urban and rural areas (11% and 12%, respectively).

5.2. Average annual household consumption, by COICOP Division, source and region

On average, households in Kiribati consumed AUD 22,550 per year in 2023–2024 (**Table 11**). Almost AUD 8,500 was dedicated to food and non-alcoholic beverages. Out of this total, AUD 15,920 were sourced from cash.

Table 11. Average annual household consumption, by COICOP Division and source (AUD)

	Cash	Gift received	Home production	Barter	Imputed rents (net)	Unknown	Total
01-Food & non alcoholic beverages	5,670	850	1,730	250			8,490
02-Alcohol & tobacco	2,080	410	10	370			2,870
03-Clothing	510	50					570
04-Housing	890	30			1,370		2,290
05-Furnishing & equipment	650	80					730
06-Health	10	10					20
07-Transport	900	10				110	1,010
08-Communication	640	20				130	790
09-Recreation sport & culture	390	30				80	500
10-Education	150	30					180
11-Accommodation & food away from home	1,650	1,050		1			2,700
12-Miscellaneous goods & services	1,210	10					1,220
Non consumption – one way cash transfers	550						550
HH investment – housing	200						200
HH business intermediate expenditure	370						370
HH business investment	10					40	50
Total	15,920	2,570	1,730	620	1,370	360	22,550

On average households' consumption was 50% higher in urban area reaching AUD 26,910 per year (**Table 12**). In urban areas, the level of consumption was almost 5 times

higher for housing investment and more than double for recreational items, education and food away from home.

Table 12. Average annual household consumption, by COICOP Division and region (AUD)

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
01-Food & non alcoholic beverages	9,400	7,790	5,710	6,710	11,150	9,650	7,210	8,490
02-Alcohol & tobacco	2,910	2,850	2,790	2,560	3,330	2,950	2,780	2,870
03-Clothing	680	460	420	440	630	680	450	570
04-Housing	2,860	1,570	2,090	1,500	2,430	2,850	1,660	2,290
05-Furnishing & equipment	840	630	610	580	790	850	600	730
06-Health	20	10	0	10	10	20	10	20
07-Transport	1,370	660	690	730	760	1,310	690	1,010
08-Communication	1,090	560	550	520	530	1,020	540	790
09-Recreation sport & culture	700	350	290	300	330	670	310	500
10-Education	270	80	170	100	60	250	100	180
11-Accommodation & food away from home	3,690	2,000	1,700	1,270	2,640	3,590	1,710	2,700
12-Miscellaneous goods & services	1,490	870	940	1,050	1,190	1,480	940	1,220
Non consumption – one way cash transfers	620	410	440	460	790	660	440	550
HH investment – housing	330	100	70	50	170	320	70	200
HH business intermediate expenditure	570	180	100	250	250	540	180	370
HH business investment	60	40	10	30	70	70	30	50
Total	26,900	18,560	16,590	16,560	25,120	26,910	17,720	22,550

Looking at consumption by source, cash was two times higher in urban areas (**Table 13**), but rural households show a higher value for

home production and barter (which is very low in urban settings).

Table 13. Average annual household consumption, by source and region (AUD)

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
Cash	20,970	11,190	10,760	9,660	16,210	20,800	10,500	15,920
Gift received	2,900	2,670	1,850	1,780	2,730	2,890	2,200	2,570
Home production	970	2,580	1,380	2,140	3,400	1,180	2,350	1,730
Barter	10	940	760	1,620	1,130	30	1,270	620
Imputed rents (net)	1,590	940	1,580	1,090	1,370	1,560	1,150	1,370
Unknown	460	240	260	260	290	450	250	360
Total	26,900	18,560	16,590	16,560	25,120	26,910	17,720	22,550

5.3. Average per capita annual consumption, by COICOP Division, source and region

On average, one individual in Kiribati consumed the equivalent of AUD 3,770 per year (**Table 14**).

Table 14. Average per capita annual consumption, by COICOP Division and source (AUD)

	Cash	Gift received	Home production	Barter	Imputed rents (net)	Unknown	Total
01-Food & non alcoholic beverages	950	140	290	40			1,420
02-Alcohol & tobacco	350	70	1	60			480
03-Clothing	90	10					100
04-Housing	150	5			230		380
05-Furnishing & equipment	110	10					120
06-Health	2	1					0
07-Transport	150	2				20	170
08-Communication	110	3				20	130
09-Recreation sport & culture	70	4				10	80
10-Education	20	5					30
11-Accommodation & food away from home	280	180		1			450
12-Miscellaneous goods & services	200	2					200
Non consumption – one way cash transfers	90						90
HH investment – housing	30						30
HH business intermediate expenditure	60						60
HH business investment	2					10	10
Total	2,660	430	290	100	230	60	3,770



On a per capita base, the gap between both areas decreased. The level of consumption was 18% higher in urban areas. For each division,

the level of consumption was higher for urban households, except for COICOP Division 2 (alcohol, tobacco and kava, **Table 15**).

Table 15. Average per capita annual consumption, by COICOP Division and region (AUD)

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
01-Food & non alcoholic beverages	1,380	1,430	1,210	1,310	1,970	1,440	1,390	1,420
02-Alcohol & tobacco	430	520	590	500	590	440	540	480
03-Clothing	100	80	90	90	110	100	90	100
04-Housing	420	290	440	290	430	430	320	380
05-Furnishing & equipment	120	110	130	110	140	130	120	120
06-Health	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	3
07-Transport	200	120	150	140	130	190	130	170
08-Communication	160	100	120	100	90	150	100	130
09-Recreation sport & culture	100	60	60	60	60	100	60	80
10-Education	40	10	40	20	10	40	20	30
11-Accommodation & food away from home	540	370	360	250	470	540	330	450
12-Miscellaneous goods & services	220	160	200	200	210	220	180	200
Non consumption – one way cash transfers	90	80	90	90	140	100	90	90
HH investment – housing	50	20	10	10	30	50	10	30
HH business intermediate expenditure	80	30	20	50	40	80	30	60
HH business investment	10	10	2	10	10	10	10	10
Total	3,960	3,410	3,530	3,220	4,430	4,020	3,420	3,770

With a high level of home production, the average individual consumption was highest

in the Line and Phoenix group (AUD 4,430 per year, **Table 16**).

Table 16. Average per capita annual consumption, by source and region (AUD)

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
Cash	3,090	2,050	2,290	1,880	2,860	3,110	2,030	2,660
Gift received	430	490	390	350	480	430	420	430
Home production	140	470	290	420	600	180	450	290
Barter	0	170	160	320	200	0	240	100
Imputed rents (net)	230	170	340	210	240	230	220	230
Unknown	70	40	60	50	50	70	50	60
Total	3,960	3,410	3,530	3,220	4,430	4,020	3,420	3,770

5.4. Structure of final household consumption by COICOP Division and region

By filtering only on final household consumption (COICOP Divisions 1 to 12), food and non-alcoholic beverages (COICOP Division 1) was the main COICOP Division across all regions. In South Tarawa and consequently in urban settings, food away from home is the second main division, whereas in all other regions it was COICOP Division 2.

Looking at COICOP Division 2, households dedicated a larger share of their budget to kava and tobacco, than alcohol. In rural areas, kava is very popular as households dedicated more than 10% of their budget, while alcohol is not (less than 1%).

At the national level, and similarly in urban and rural settings, all food, drinks and tobacco (COICOP Divisions 1,2 and 11) covered two-thirds of final household consumption. The remaining 33% was made up of housing (COICOP Division 4) and all the rest of the COICOP Divisions (equal or lower than 5%).

Table 17. Share of total consumption expenditure, by COICOP Divisions and region (%)

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
01-Food & non alcoholic beverages	37.1%	43.7%	35.8%	42.6%	46.8%	38.1%	42.4%	39.7%
02-Alcohol & tobacco	11.5%	16.0%	17.5%	16.3%	13.9%	11.7%	16.4%	13.4%
03-Clothing	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%
04-Housing	11.3%	8.8%	13.1%	9.5%	10.2%	11.3%	9.8%	10.7%
05-Furnishing & equipment	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%	3.7%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%
06-Health	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
07-Transport	5.4%	3.7%	4.3%	4.7%	3.2%	5.2%	4.1%	4.7%
08-Communication	4.3%	3.1%	3.5%	3.3%	2.2%	4.0%	3.2%	3.7%
09-Recreation sport & culture	2.8%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	1.4%	2.6%	1.8%	2.3%
10-Education	1.1%	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%
11-Accommodation & food away from home	14.6%	11.2%	10.7%	8.0%	11.1%	14.2%	10.1%	12.6%
12-Miscellaneous goods & services	5.9%	4.9%	5.9%	6.6%	5.0%	5.8%	5.5%	5.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

5.5. Household consumption, by region and COICOP Class

Table 16 shows household consumption at a more detailed level, which is by COICOP Class. Please refer to **Appendix 1** for more information on relative sampling errors and the reliability of aggregates at COICOP Class level.

Table 18. Total annual household consumption, by COICOP Class and region ('000 AUD) and proportion of households who consumed (%)

COICOP Class / label		Urban		Rural		Total	
		Amount (AUD)	HHs	Amount (AUD)	HHs	Amount (AUD)	HHs
111	Bread and cereals	22,356	100%	15,694	100%	38,050	100%
112	Meat	12,040	81%	5,276	63%	17,316	72%
113	Fish and sea food	25,130	99%	19,010	99%	44,140	99%
114	Milk, cheese and eggs	4,652	63%	1,675	34%	6,327	49%
115	Oils and fats	2,421	93%	1,499	80%	3,920	87%
116	Fruit	8,621	81%	6,890	87%	15,511	84%
117	Vegetables	6,867	82%	4,439	63%	11,306	73%
118	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	8,912	99%	6,956	97%	15,868	98%
119	Food products NEC	9,597	100%	4,332	98%	13,929	99%
121	Coffee, tea and cocoa	2,114	84%	1,225	75%	3,339	79%
122	Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	4,698	67%	5,361	53%	10,059	60%
211	Spirits	336	2%	195	1%	531	1%
212	Wine	290	3%	13	0%	302	2%
213	Beer	6,365	33%	1,233	9%	7,599	22%
221	Tobacco	10,176	83%	8,944	85%	19,120	84%
231	Narcotics	15,707	63%	17,516	71%	33,223	67%
311	Clothing materials	282	21%	190	17%	472	19%
312	Garments	5,789	95%	3,572	90%	9,360	93%
313	Other clothing item	0	1%	0	1%	0	1%
314	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	364	21%	230	39%	594	29%
321	Shoes and other footwear	1,094	67%	517	47%	1,611	57%
411	Actual rentals paid by tenants	2,000	8%	140	1%	2,140	5%
421	Imputed rentals of owner occupiers	17,374	92%	11,524	99%	28,898	95%
431	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	41	1%	23	1%	64	1%
432	Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	886	18%	664	17%	1,550	18%
441	Water supply	254	6%	6	0%	260	3%
442	Garbage disposal	203	51%	49	30%	251	41%
451	Electricity	4,268	73%	134	4%	4,402	41%
452	Gas	5,123	62%	3,506	63%	8,629	62%
453	Liquid fuels	1,459	54%	591	32%	2,050	44%
454	Wood & husks	111	7%	7	0%	117	4%
511	Furniture and furnishings,	245	97%	123	96%	367	96%
512	Carpets and other floor coverings	20	84%	19	94%	40	89%
521	Household textiles	596	35%	259	19%	855	27%
531	Major household appliances whether electric or not	1,523	99%	698	90%	2,221	94%

COICOP Class / label		Urban		Rural		Total	
		Amount (AUD)	HHs	Amount (AUD)	HHs	Amount (AUD)	HHs
532	Small electric household appliance	375	80%	730	72%	1,106	77%
540	Glassware, tableware and household utensils	327	13%	242	9%	569	11%
551	Major tools and equipment	136	25%	61	20%	196	22%
552	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	314	20%	226	16%	540	18%
561	Non durable household goods	5,776	94%	3,512	83%	9,288	88%
562	Domestic services and household services	152	8%	122	13%	274	11%
611	Pharmaceutical products	87	17%	28	3%	114	10%
613	Therapeutic appliances and equipment	4	1%	0	0%	4	1%
621	Medical services	14	3%	1	0%	15	2%
623	Paramedical services	137	29%	51	10%	188	20%
711	Motor cars	1,517	19%	86	1%	1,603	11%
712	Motor cycles	503	33%	805	65%	1,307	48%
713	Bicycles	20	10%	54	29%	74	19%
715	Other vehicle	1	1%	8	1%	10	1%
721	Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	717	30%	637	47%	1,354	38%
722	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	3,890	47%	1,963	63%	5,853	55%
723	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	231	19%	76	22%	307	20%
724	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	988	24%	483	44%	1,471	33%
732	Passenger transport by road	4,835	74%	817	13%	5,652	45%
733	Passenger transport by air	1,524	7%	1,537	13%	3,062	10%
734	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	295	6%	446	12%	741	9%
811	Postal services	789	1%	533	2%	1,323	2%
820	Telephone and telefax equipment	2,643	91%	1,369	84%	4,013	88%
830	Telephone and telefax services	7,958	89%	3,522	81%	11,480	85%
911	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	1,024	53%	185	33%	1,209	43%
913	Information processing equipment	1,021	37%	232	14%	1,253	26%
921	Major durables for outdoor recreation	373	2%	254	8%	627	5%
923	Fuel and maintenance for leisure boat	565	2%	157	3%	722	2%
931	Games, toys and hobbies	245	20%	92	12%	337	16%
934	Pets	321	6%	139	2%	460	4%
935	Other recreational items	11	5%	3	2%	13	3%
941	Recreational and sporting services	425	9%	606	12%	1,031	10%
942	Cultural services	1,594	45%	523	31%	2,117	38%
943	Gambling	960	18%	437	3%	1,397	11%
951	Books	245	62%	86	26%	331	45%

COICOP Class / label		Urban		Rural		Total	
		Amount (AUD)	HHs	Amount (AUD)	HHs	Amount (AUD)	HHs
952	Newspapers, Magazines And Periodicals	20	3%	4	0%	24	2%
954	Stationery and drawing materials	645	80%	353	67%	998	74%
967	Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	0	1%	0	0%	0	1%
1010	Pre-primary and primary education	1,619	56%	526	19%	2,145	39%
1050	Education not definable by level	1,153	73%	490	66%	1,643	70%
1111	Food away from home	39,881	95%	17,111	85%	56,992	90%
1120	Accommodation	65	1%	81	1%	146	1%
1211	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	72	10%	5	1%	77	5%
1213	Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	11,244	99%	6,241	97%	17,485	98%
1232	Other personal effects	160	36%	95	29%	256	33%
1251	Life insurance	267	4%	91	1%	357	3%
1252	Home insurance	3	1%	0	0%	3	1%
1253	Insurance connected with health	5	1%	1	1%	5	1%
1254	Vehicle insurance	4	1%	3	1%	6	1%
1255	Other Insurance	14	1%	0	0%	14	1%
1270	Other services NEC	4,662	90%	3,008	83%	7,670	87%
1911	Financial support	7,205	93%	4,259	93%	11,464	93%
1921	Taxes & fines	107	8%	174	29%	281	18%
2011	HH investment – housing	3,583	23%	748	29%	4,331	26%
2111	Int_exp Fishing	449	3%	45	1%	494	2%
2112	Int_exp Fishing	131	8%	216	13%	346	10%
2113	Int_exp Fishing	993	1%	38	0%	1,031	1%
2114	Int_exp Fishing	1,766	1%	512	1%	2,278	1%
2115	Int_exp Fishing	100	1%	23	1%	123	1%
2121	Int_exp Agriculture	48	6%	4	2%	51	4%
2122	Int_exp Agriculture	45	1%	2	0%	47	1%
2123	Int_exp Agriculture	0	0%	0	1%	0	1%
2131	Int_exp Livestocks	1,096	51%	623	35%	1,718	43%
2132	Int_exp Livestocks	59	3%	21	1%	80	2%
2133	Int_exp Livestocks	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%
2141	Int_exp Handicraft	65	2%	10	0%	76	1%
2151	Int_exp Other business	956	3%	109	2%	1,065	2%
2152	Int_exp Other business	287	2%	41	2%	328	2%
2153	Int_exp Other business	11	0%	171	0%	182	0%
2211	HH business asset – land vehicle	109	1%	22	0%	131	0%
2212	HH business asset – land vehicle	352	1%	30	0%	382	1%

COICOP Class / label		Urban		Rural		Total	
		Amount (AUD)	HHs	Amount (AUD)	HHs	Amount (AUD)	HHs
2213	HH business asset – land vehicle	28	1%	24	1%	52	1%
2214	HH business asset – land vehicle	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%
2215	HH business asset – land vehicle	0	0%	9	1%	9	1%
2221	HH business asset – boat	111	1%	72	1%	183	1%
2222	HH business asset – boat	80	0%	105	1%	185	1%
2223	HH business asset – boat	81	1%	18	1%	99	1%



6. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

6.1. Total annual household income by PACCOI Division, source and region

Total annual household income amounted up to AUD 557,193,000 at the national level. More than two-third came from work (mainly wages and salaries). Gifts and remittances

and transfer income (pensions), respectively accounting for 13% and 11%, are the main income sources after employment. Other sources of income such as imputed rents (gross), property income and barter accounted for less than 5% of the total.

Table 19. Total annual household income, by PACCOI Division and source ('000 AUD)

	Cash income	Gift received	Home production	Barter	Imputed rents (gross)	Intermediate expenditure	Total
Income from work	338,652		36,652	-	-	-	375,303
Property income	8,004	-	-	-	-	-	8,004
Transfer income	63,254	-	-	-	-	-	63,254
Gift & remittances	20,712	54,288	-	-	-	-	75,000
Imputed rents	-	-	-	-	30,416	-	30,416
Intermediate expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-7,821	-7,821
Barter income	-	-	-	13,036	-	-	13,036
Total	430,622	54,288	36,652	13,036	30,416	-7,821	557,193

In both urban and rural areas, income is largely dominated by employment (income from work), which includes wages and salaries, income from businesses and all activities related to household production from primary activities (such as fisheries,

livestock, agriculture and handicraft). The structure of income from work varies across both areas. Urban pattern is mainly made of wages and non-primary business income, whereas rural households generate more income from the sale of copra or fish.

Table 20. Total annual household income, by PACCOI Division and region ('000 AUD)

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
Income from work	195,821	63,314	27,183	51,360	37,626	221,209	154,095	375,303
Property income	5,595	1,323	361	528	197	5,756	2,248	8,004
Transfer income	33,395	11,720	4,321	8,993	4,824	36,732	26,521	63,254
Gift & remittances	41,509	14,576	4,650	7,921	6,344	45,824	29,177	75,000
Imputed rents	16,430	4,086	3,092	3,951	2,856	18,274	12,142	30,416
Intermediate expenditure	-5,553	-732	-201	-833	-502	-6,006	-1,815	-7,821
Barter income	59	3,793	1,458	5,468	2,259	324	12,712	13,036
Total	287,258	98,079	40,863	77,389	53,604	322,113	235,080	557,193

Urban household income was more than 80% cash oriented (70% in rural). Similarly to the consumption patterns, home production

and barter were more prominent in the rural income distribution (15% of total income in rural and 4% in urban (**Table 21**)).

Table 21. Total annual household income, by source and region ('000 AUD)

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
Cash income	238,296	69,679	30,299	55,566	36,782	264,249	166,373	430,622
Gift received	28,478	10,801	3,564	6,006	5,439	32,183	22,105	54,288
Home produced	9,547	10,452	2,652	7,230	6,770	13,088	23,564	36,652
Bartered	59	3,793	1,458	5,468	2,259	324	12,712	13,036
Imputed rents	16,430	4,086	3,092	3,951	2,856	18,274	12,142	30,416
Intermediate expenditure	-5,553	-732	-201	-833	-502	-6,006	-1,815	-7,821
Total	287,258	98,079	40,863	77,389	53,604	322,113	235,080	557,193

6.2. Average annual household income by PACCOI Division, source and region

cash, gifts received were the main income source, followed by both home production and imputed rents (almost the same level).

On average, households in Kiribati made AUD 26,330 as annual income (**Table 22**). After

Table 22. Average annual household income, by PACCOI Division and source (AUD)

	Cash income	Gift received	Home production	Barter	Imputed rents (gross)	Intermediate expenditure	Total
Income from work	16,000	-	1,730	-	-	-	17,730
Property income	380	-	-	-	-	-	380
Transfer income	2,990	-	-	-	-	-	2,990
Gift & remittances	980	2,570	-	-	-	-	3,540
Imputed rents	-	-	-	-	1,440	-	1,440
Intermediate expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-370	-370
Barter income	-	-	-	620	-	-	620
Total	20,350	2,570	1,730	620	1,440	-370	26,330

Table 23. Average annual household income, by PACCOI Division and region (AUD)

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
Income from work	19,940	15,650	14,110	15,220	18,870	19,880	15,360	17,730
Property income	570	330	190	160	100	520	220	380
Transfer income	3,400	2,900	2,240	2,660	2,420	3,300	2,640	2,990
Gift & remittances	4,230	3,600	2,410	2,350	3,180	4,120	2,910	3,540
Imputed rents	1,670	1,010	1,600	1,170	1,430	1,640	1,210	1,440

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
Intermediate expenditure	-570	-180	-100	-250	-250	-540	-180	-370
Barter income	10	940	760	1,620	1,130	30	1,270	620
Total	29,250	24,250	21,210	22,930	26,880	28,950	23,430	26,330

84% of the households in South Tarawa benefited from wages and salaries, 59% in Line and Phoenix group and only 40% to 47% in other island groups (**Table 24**). This explains the importance of cash income in urban Kiribati. Gift received was the second main income source, they were mainly made up of in-kind gift (food items), which is a common practice in both areas (98% of the households

received in-kind gift in urban and rural). The value of those gift was higher in urban area. In the same income category, two third of the households in Kiribati reported remittances received. Urban households were more likely to receive remittances (71% and 63% in rural), and for the one who received, they received more (AUD 1,720 annual in urban and AUD 1,120 annual in rural).

Table 24. Average annual household income, by source and region (AUD)

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
Cash income	24,260	17,230	15,720	16,460	18,450	23,750	16,580	20,350
Gift received	2,900	2,670	1,850	1,780	2,730	2,890	2,200	2,570
Home produced	970	2,580	1,380	2,140	3,400	1,180	2,350	1,730
Bartered	10	940	760	1,620	1,130	30	1,270	620
Imputed rents	1,670	1,010	1,600	1,170	1,430	1,640	1,210	1,440
Intermediate expenditure	-570	-180	-100	-250	-250	-540	-180	-370
Total	29,250	24,250	21,210	22,930	26,880	28,950	23,430	26,330

6.3. Average per capita annual income by PACCOI Division, source and region

Annual per capita income was AUD 4,410.

Table 25. Average per capita annual income, by PACCOI Division and source (AUD)

	Cash income	Gift received	Home production	Barter	Imputed rents (gross)	Intermediate expenditure	Total
Income from work	2,680	-	290	-	-	-	2,970
Property income	60	-	-	-	-	-	60
Transfer income	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Gift & remittances	160	430	-	-	-	-	590
Imputed rents	-	-	-	-	240	-	240
Intermediate expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-60	-60
Barter income	-	-	-	100	-	-	100
Total	3,410	430	290	100	240	-60	4,410

Total annual per capita income show a higher income level in rural Kiribati (**Table 26**). The household size effect reported a per capita income higher in rural settings (AUD 4,520 annually and AUD 4,330 in urban).

Table 26. Average per capita annual income, by PACCOI Division and region (AUD)

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
Income from work	2,940	2,870	3,000	2,960	3,330	2,970	2,960	2,970
Property income	80	60	40	30	20	80	40	60
Transfer income	500	530	480	520	430	490	510	500
Gift & remittances	620	660	510	460	560	620	560	590
Imputed rents	250	190	340	230	250	250	230	240
Intermediate expenditure	-80	-30	-20	-50	-40	-80	-30	-60
Barter income	0	170	160	320	200	0	240	100
Total	4,310	4,450	4,510	4,460	4,740	4,330	4,520	4,410

Table 27. Average per capita annual income, by source and region (AUD)

	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix	Urban	Rural	Total
Cash income	3,570	3,160	3,350	3,200	3,250	3,550	3,200	3,410
Gift received	430	490	390	350	480	430	420	430
Home produced	140	470	290	420	600	180	450	290
Bartered	0	170	160	320	200	0	240	100
Imputed rents	250	190	340	230	250	250	230	240
Intermediate expenditure	-80	-30	-20	-50	-40	-80	-30	-60
Total	4,310	4,450	4,510	4,460	4,740	4,330	4,520	4,410

6.4. Average per capita annual income by PACCOI Division, source and region

Table 28 shows household income at a more detailed level, which is by PACCOI Class. Please refer to **Appendix 1** for more information on relative sampling errors and the reliability of aggregates at PACCOI Class level.

Table 28. Total annual household income and proportion of households who consumed, by PACCOI Class and region ('000 AUD and %)

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Amount ('000 AUD)	% HHs	Amount ('000 AUD)	% HHs	Amount ('000 AUD)	% HHs
Employee benefit – in country	122,312	79%	35,122	41%	157,434	61%
Employee benefit – migrant workers	8,501	13%	3,445	5%	11,946	10%
Profits or dividend distribution from business	64,415	48%	40,519	45%	104,933	47%
Sale of agricultural items – vegetables	1,808	6%	720	4%	2,528	5%
Sale of agricultural items – crops	3	0%	42	1%	45	0%
Sale of agricultural items – fruit	666	7%	6,924	60%	7,590	32%
Sale of agricultural items – copra	3,591	6%	32,151	59%	35,743	32%
Home production consumed – vegetables	1,712	25%	1,505	32%	3,217	28%
Home production consumed – crops	22	1%	1,057	8%	1,079	4%
Home production consumed – fruit	3,871	45%	5,337	79%	9,208	61%
Home production consumed – home brew	1,758	10%	4,203	20%	5,960	15%
Sale of fish & seafood – fish	3,962	4%	4,801	10%	8,763	6%
Sale of fish & seafood – seafood	1,060	1%	2,141	3%	3,201	2%
Home production consumed – fish	4,309	23%	7,269	61%	11,578	41%
Home production consumed – seafood	1,219	11%	3,869	36%	5,088	23%
Sale of livestock – animal	854	6%	1,353	12%	2,207	9%
Sale of livestock – animal products	28	1%	23	2%	51	1%
Handicraft activities – sale of handicrafts	1,118	3%	3,613	17%	4,732	10%
Property income – house rentals	935	3%	121	1%	1,056	2%
Property income – land lease	4,821	34%	2,127	32%	6,949	33%
Transfer income	36,732	96%	26,521	98%	63,254	97%
Cash remittances – overseas	6,656	60%	4,237	57%	10,892	58%
Cash remittances – in country	6,985	32%	2,835	17%	9,820	25%
Gift in kind received	32,183	99%	22,105	98%	54,288	99%
Imputed rents – free housing	1,632	8%	1,833	13%	3,464	10%
Imputed rents – owners	16,642	84%	10,309	86%	26,952	85%
Intermediate expenditure – agriculture	-93	7%	-6	2%	-98	5%
Intermediate expenditure – fishing	-3,439	10%	-833	14%	-4,273	12%
Intermediate expenditure – livestock	-1,155	52%	-645	36%	-1,800	44%
Intermediate expenditure – handicraft	-65	2%	-10	0%	-76	1%
Intermediate expenditure – other	-1,254	3%	-321	2%	-1,575	2%
Barter income	324	3%	12,712	65%	13,036	32%

7. FOOD CONSUMPTION

Food consumption patterns reported from the HIES need to be treated and interpreted with caution. The survey was not designed to conduct in-depth analysis of food

consumption patterns. Food consumption did not include only food items, but alcohol, kava, tobacco, as well as food away from home (COICOP Division 1, 2 and COICOP group 111).

7.1. Food consumption by food groups

Table 29. Per capita food consumption statistics, by food group (AUD)

	Average edible quantity (g/capita/day)	Average food consumption in monetary value (\$/capita/day)	Average dietary energy consumption (kcal/capita/day)
Cereals and their products	334.1	0.7	1114.4
Roots, tubers, plantains and their products	9.0	0.1	9.2
Pulses, seeds and nuts and their products	32.7	0.1	119.5
Milk and milk products	7.8	0.1	26.8
Eggs and their products	1.6	0.0	2.1
Fish, shellfish and their products	158.5	1.0	202.5
Meat and meat products	35.5	0.4	75.9
Tobacco/Kava and narcotic	156.3	1.1	0.0
Vegetables and their products	52.6	0.2	19.2
Fruits and their products	51.4	0.3	47.1
Fats and oils	11.7	0.1	102.9
Sweets and sugars	122.7	0.4	482.7
Spices and condiments	19.2	0.1	9.3
Beverages	130.1	0.4	61.7
Foods for particular nutritional uses	1.2	0.0	6.2
Food additives	0.1	0.0	0.1
Composite dishes	6.0	0.1	9.5
Savoury snacks	9.6	0.1	42.3
Miscellaneous & meals consumed away	505.8	1.2	526.2
Total	1,646.1	6.3	2,857.6

7.2. Disparities in dietary energy consumption

On average, individuals consume 2,820 kcal per day. There were some regional disparities in the dietary energy consumption. Average

dietary energy consumption was similar in urban and rural areas, but at the island group level, Line and Phoenix group show a higher level compared to other island groups. Consumption quintile and education level of the household head were positively correlated

to the amount of calories consumed. Wealthiest households and those with a high level of education of the household head could access more quantity and diversity of

food items. Household size show the opposite as there were less calories available in large households.

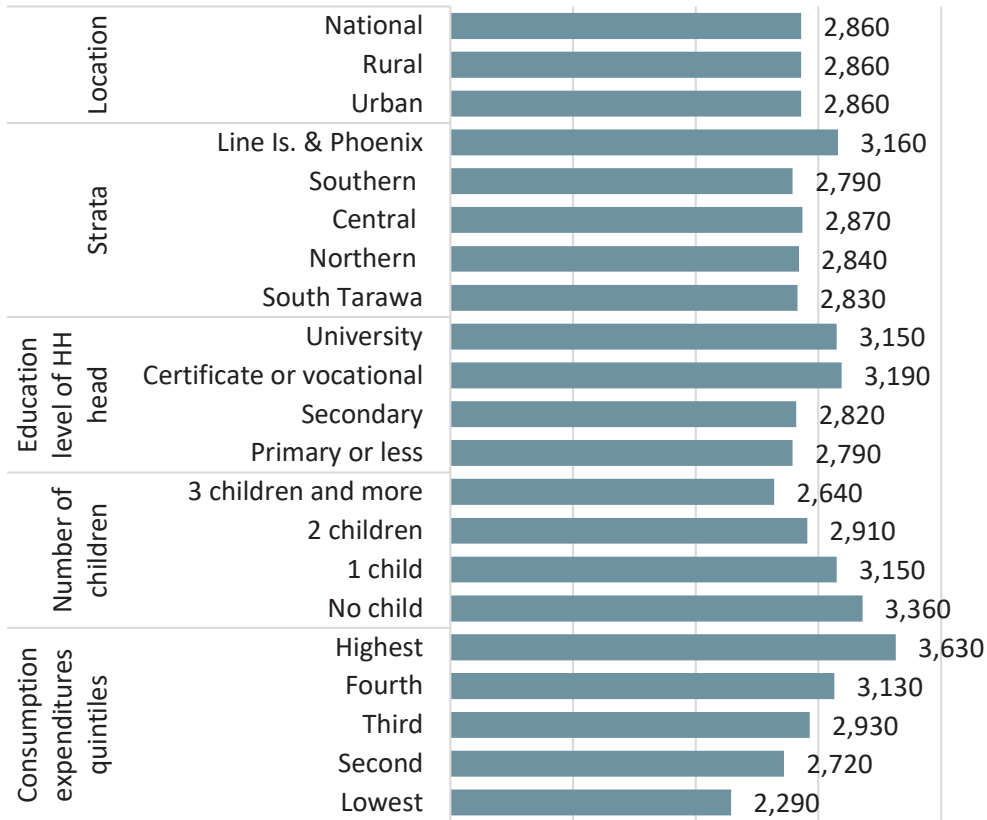


Figure 4. Average dietary energy consumption by region and socioeconomic characteristics (kcal/capita/day)

Calories could be sourced from food items that are purchased, home produced, bartered or gifted and consumed at home, or consumed away from home. At the national

level, 66% of dietary energy consumption came from cash purchases consumed at home, 9% from items that were home produced, 18% from food away from home



and the remaining 7% from gifts and barter. This pattern varies according to the region of residence, as urban households are more

dependant on cash purchases and food away from home than the rural ones, who source more food from home production.

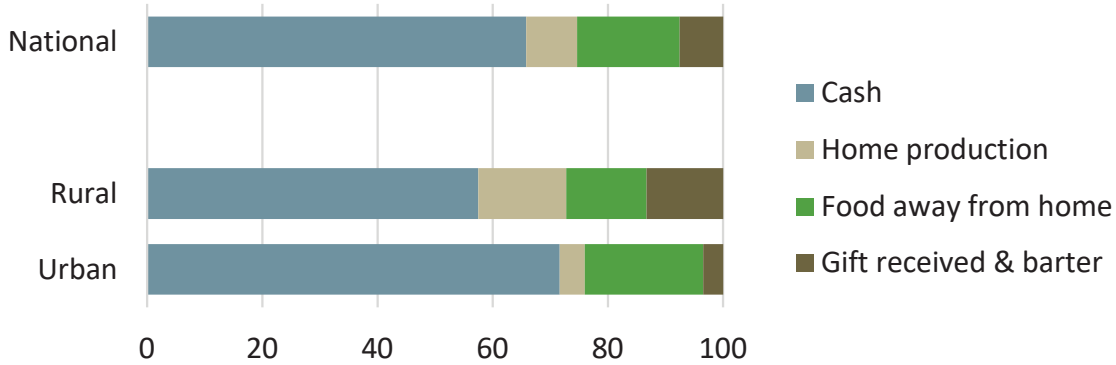


Figure 5. Shares of food consumption (in dietary energy) by food sources and region (%)

It cost AUD 2,4 to obtain 1,000 kcal, but this average hide some disparities as not all households enjoy the same quality or diversity of food in their diet. The higher the cost of 1,000 kcal, the higher the diversity or the nutritious quality of the food consumed. As demonstrated in **Figure 6**, wealthy households would spend more than twice as

much to get 1,000 kcal than the least wealthy. Similarly, household size and education level of the household head impacted this cost. In terms of geographical breakdown, Line and Phoenix show a much more expensive cost of 1,000 kcal and the cost of getting 1,000 kcal is 8% higher in urban Kiribati.

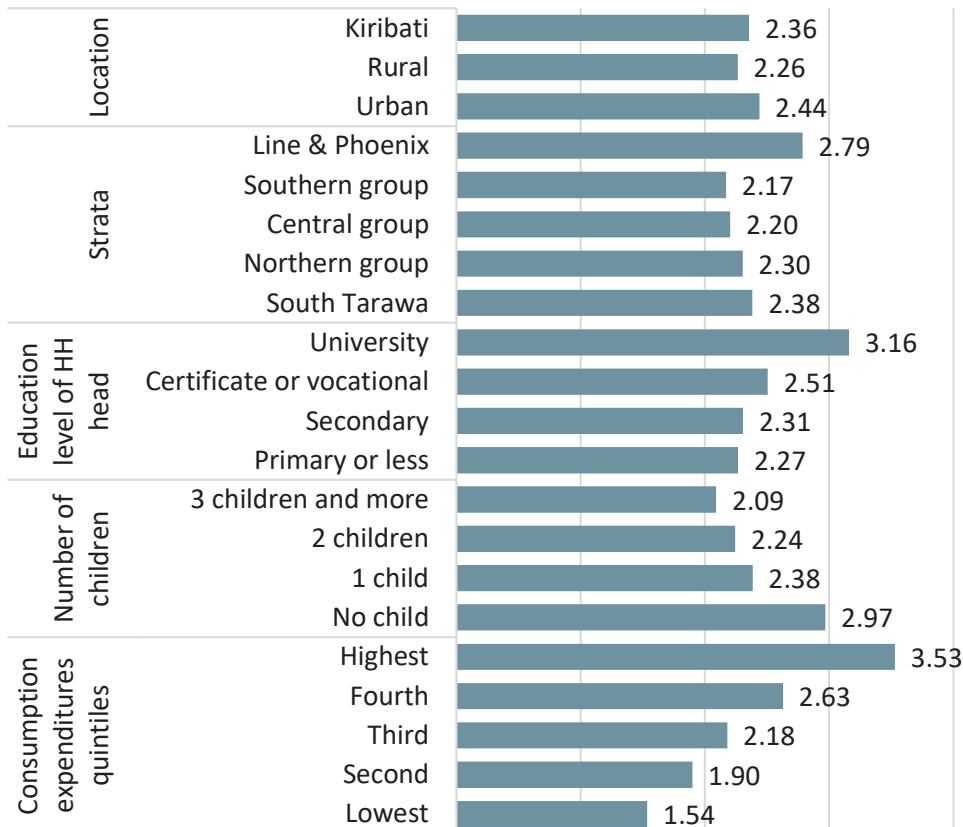


Figure 6. Average cost of 1,000 kcal by region and socio-economic characteristics (AUD)

7.3. Diversity of the diet

The i-Kiribati diet is not diversified as 20 food items contribute to 90% of total dietary energy consumption (over 176 food items consumed), and the main three contribute to 50%.

Table 30. Top 20 food items with highest contribution to dietary energy consumption (%)

	Food item	%	Cumul %
1	Rice, not further specified	31.0%	31.0%
2	Sugar, not further specified	13.7%	44.7%
3	Lunch away from home	8.8%	53.5%
4	Coconut, brown	4.0%	57.5%
5	Oil, not further specified	3.3%	60.8%
6	Flour, not further specified	3.3%	64.1%
7	Fish, reef, not further specified	3.0%	67.1%
8	Prepared foods unspecified	2.8%	69.9%
9	Diner away from home	2.8%	72.7%
10	Bread, loaf, not further specified	2.3%	75.0%
11	Noodles, not further specified	2.2%	77.3%
12	Breakfast away from home	2.1%	79.3%
13	Doughnut, not further specified	1.9%	81.2%
14	Fish, pelagic/ocean, not further specified	1.8%	83.0%
15	Coconut toddy, fresh	1.3%	84.3%
16	Snacks away from home	1.3%	85.6%
17	Crackers, not further specified	1.3%	86.9%
18	Breadfruit	1.3%	88.1%
19	Beef, canned, corned	1.1%	89.2%
20	Chicken, not further specified	1.0%	90.2%

7.4. Quality of the diet

Overall, two third of composition of the dietary energy consumption is from food items to avoid or limit (such as processed cereals, meat with high fat contents or ultra processed food, etc.). Rural households had a healthier diet with a larger contribution of food to choose (18%). Unclassified food category is made of items for which the composition is not known such as: prepared meals, or food consumed away from home.

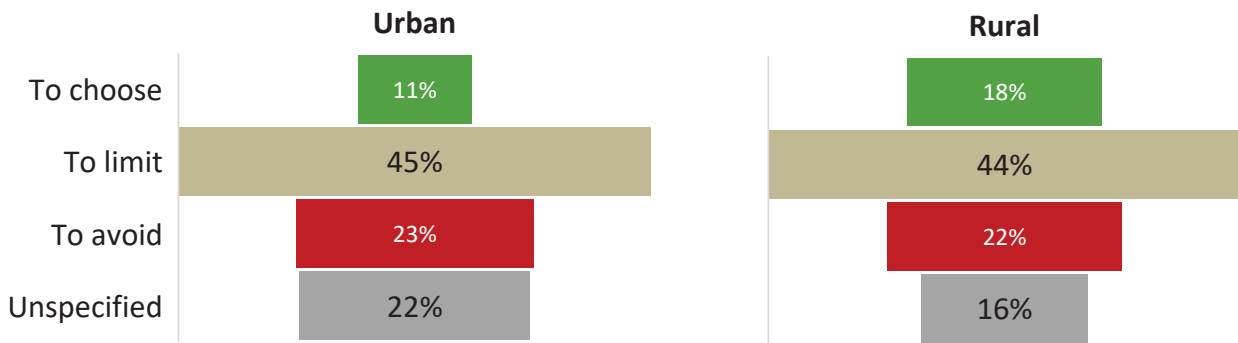


Figure 7. Food consumption by food category and region (% of total dietary energy consumption)

In terms of macronutrient composition of the diet, at national level, proteins, fats and carbohydrates respectively contributed to 13%, 20% and 67% to the dietary energy consumption, which are in the ranges of WHO recommendations as demonstrated in **Figure 8**.

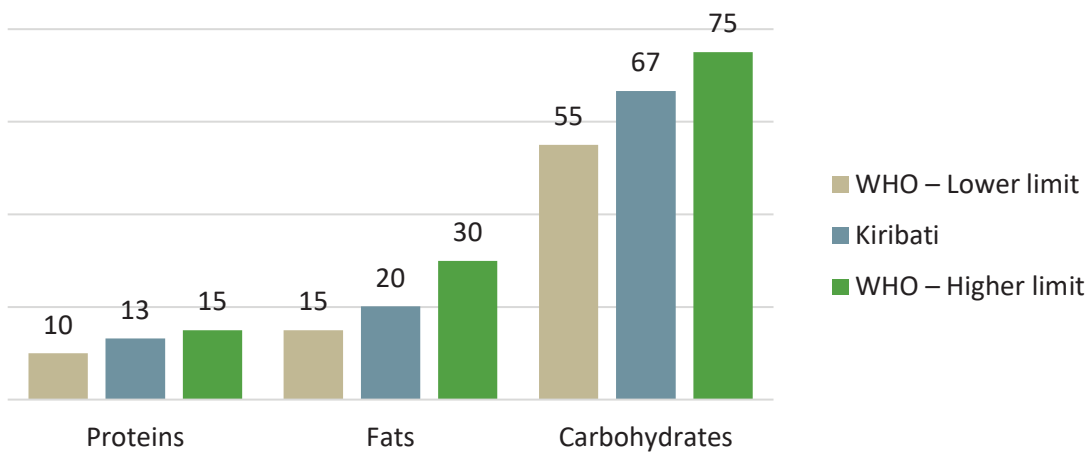


Figure 8. WHO recommendations for macronutrients contribution to the dietary energy consumption (%)

According to WHO recommendations, the quality of the diet in Kiribati could be improved by:

- Reducing sugar consumption: total consumption of sugar amounted 17% of the total dietary consumption (sugar and all sugar-based products), and WHO recommended less than 10%.
- Increasing fruit and vegetable consumption: total consumption of fruit and vegetables (100 grams per capita per day) was inadequate compared to WHO requirements for healthy diet (400 grams).

8. INEQUALITY

This section presents some of the results surrounding consumption and income inequality in Kiribati. The Lorenz curve and Gini coefficient are used to measure inequality on various distributions. The Gini coefficient measures the inequality of income and/or expenditure 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 defined mathematically based on the Lorenz curve, which graphically represents the proportion of total income or expenditure that is cumulatively earned throughout the population percentiles. Population percentile by income is presented on the horizontal axis and cumulative income on the vertical axis.

Income distribution show more inequality compared to the consumption one. In both distributions, inequalities are similar by comparing urban and rural areas.

Table 31. Gini coefficient and precision by region

	Income			Consumption		
	Gini	CI-	CI+	Gini	CI-	CI+
National	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.26	0.25	0.28
Urban	0.34	0.32	0.36	0.26	0.24	0.26
Rural	0.33	0.32	0.35	0.25	0.24	0.26

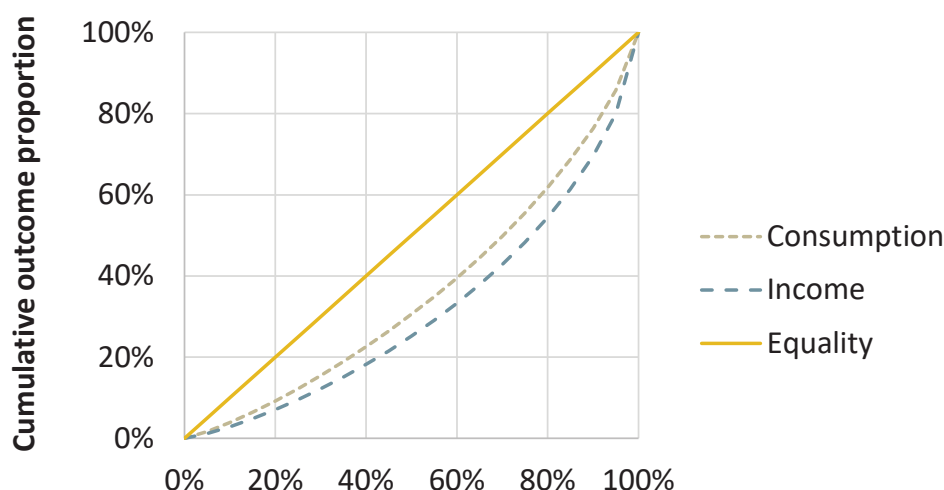


Figure 9. Lorenz curve for consumption and income distributions

9. APPENDIX 1: SAMPLING ERRORS

9.1. Relative Sampling Errors for consumption aggregate

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; it should be noted, however, 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 thresholds below can be used to help with interpretation of the RSEs and to guide the robustness of each aggregated income and expenditure estimate.

Table 32. Data quality threshold

From	To	
0.0%	4.9%	Reliable estimate
5.0%	14.9%	Somewhat reliable estimate (use with caution)
15.0%	24.9%	Somewhat unreliable (use with caution)
25.0%	100.0%	Unreliable estimate (not recommended to use)

Table 33. Relative Sampling Error of per capita total annual consumption

National	Urban	Rural	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix
1.7%	2.5%	1.9%	2.8%	3.5%	3.9%	2.9%	3.8%

Table 34. Relative Sampling Error of per capita annual consumption, by region and COICOP Division

COICOP Division		National	Urban	Rural	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix
1	Food & non alcoholic beverages	1.9%	3.0%	2.1%	3.3%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	4.1%
2	Alcohol & tobacco	3.0%	4.9%	3.5%	5.6%	6.2%	6.6%	6.1%	6.1%
3	Clothing	2.7%	4.1%	3.3%	4.5%	6.4%	5.9%	5.6%	6.1%
4	Housing	2.1%	2.9%	2.6%	3.3%	4.8%	5.1%	4.1%	4.7%
5	Furnishing & equipment	2.9%	4.3%	3.6%	4.9%	5.5%	9.9%	5.7%	6.7%
6	Health	9.7%	11.3%	18.4%	12.1%	22.1%	37.1%	39.8%	27.3%
7	Transport	4.2%	6.2%	4.4%	6.7%	8.6%	8.9%	6.6%	11.1%
8	Communication	4.5%	5.7%	7.5%	6.1%	12.8%	21.9%	5.9%	4.8%
9	Recreation sport & culture	5.5%	7.7%	6.7%	8.4%	10.1%	14.8%	11.7%	13.6%
10	Education	9.9%	10.3%	20.4%	10.7%	16.2%	43.2%	9.4%	8.8%
11	Accommodation & food away from home	2.8%	3.6%	4.5%	4.0%	7.6%	9.0%	7.4%	6.6%
12	Miscellaneous goods & services	2.8%	4.1%	3.3%	4.6%	4.7%	7.6%	6.0%	5.6%
19	Non consumption expenditure – one way transfer	5.2%	8.1%	5.6%	9.5%	10.0%	12.1%	8.8%	10.3%
20	HH investment – housing	14.2%	16.8%	24.3%	17.0%	33.6%	65.0%	30.0%	56.8%
21	HH business – intermediate expenditure	14.4%	19.8%	12.9%	21.8%	13.6%	15.9%	28.7%	21.1%
22	HH business – asset	24.8%	35.7%	25.7%	42.9%	32.5%	51.2%	49.2%	43.4%

Table 35. Relative Sampling Error of per capita annual consumption, by region and COICOP Group

COICOP Group		National	Urban	Rural	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix
11	Food	1.9%	3.0%	2.2%	3.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.3%	4.4%
12	Non-alcoholic beverages	4.2%	5.9%	6.0%	6.9%	10.5%	11.3%	9.9%	8.8%
21	Alcoholic Beverages	10.0%	11.7%	15.9%	13.3%	24.9%	30.6%	28.5%	23.6%
22	Tobacco	2.8%	4.7%	3.3%	5.6%	5.1%	8.6%	5.9%	4.6%
23	Narcotics	3.5%	6.0%	4.3%	6.6%	7.8%	7.5%	7.5%	9.2%
31	Clothing	2.7%	4.1%	3.4%	4.6%	6.6%	6.1%	5.6%	6.5%
32	Footwear	4.1%	5.7%	5.0%	6.5%	9.0%	9.7%	8.6%	7.2%
41	Actual rentals for Housing	16.5%	17.7%	33.0%	28.5%	75.0%	64.3%	42.7%	20.0%
42	Imputed rentals for Housing	2.4%	3.5%	3.2%	3.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.3%	6.5%
43	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	10.4%	16.1%	11.5%	17.4%	16.1%	27.0%	20.0%	32.3%
44	Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	16.5%	19.1%	11.7%	20.5%	30.4%	14.2%	17.8%	24.5%
45	Electricity, gas and other fuels	3.6%	4.8%	4.6%	5.2%	7.2%	8.7%	8.0%	7.4%
51	Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings	5.5%	8.9%	3.8%	9.9%	6.6%	6.1%	6.8%	8.5%
52	Household textiles	6.3%	8.0%	10.3%	8.7%	14.8%	23.6%	16.8%	12.8%
53	Household appliances	4.0%	5.4%	6.0%	5.9%	7.6%	9.5%	14.9%	10.1%
54	Glassware, tableware and household utensils	10.0%	11.5%	15.8%	13.3%	24.8%	29.2%	27.3%	19.9%
55	Tools and equipment for house and garden	9.6%	12.6%	14.7%	13.7%	23.9%	36.6%	22.9%	19.0%
56	Goods and services for routine household maintenance	3.2%	4.9%	3.6%	5.6%	5.2%	11.1%	5.3%	7.2%
61	Medical products, appliances and equipment	18.8%	21.7%	37.4%	22.7%	32.0%	83.8%	62.9%	58.5%
62	Outpatient services	9.5%	11.3%	17.5%	12.1%	24.2%	41.0%	31.0%	23.3%
71	Purchase of vehicles	7.5%	11.5%	4.8%	12.6%	8.6%	7.3%	9.2%	10.7%
72	Operation of personal transport equipment	5.3%	8.5%	4.6%	9.4%	8.9%	9.2%	7.5%	8.3%
73	Transport services	5.2%	6.5%	8.5%	6.7%	15.9%	19.4%	11.0%	22.2%
81	Postal services	35.4%	59.2%	42.6%	59.2%	53.1%	95.0%	42.8%	98.5%
82	Telephone and telefax equipment	2.6%	3.9%	2.9%	4.2%	5.0%	6.5%	4.7%	4.6%
83	Telephone and telefax services	3.2%	4.6%	4.1%	4.9%	7.7%	9.7%	5.7%	5.5%
91	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	6.1%	7.5%	8.6%	8.2%	11.5%	19.1%	14.6%	13.3%
92	Other major durables for recreation and culture	29.5%	47.0%	26.1%	52.6%	44.3%	71.7%	32.5%	51.8%
93	Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	10.9%	14.4%	15.4%	15.7%	25.0%	24.4%	35.5%	25.8%

COICOP Group		National	Urban	Rural	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix
94	Recreational and cultural services	6.8%	9.2%	9.9%	9.7%	13.9%	30.4%	16.0%	20.1%
95	Newspapers, books and stationery	2.8%	4.0%	3.5%	4.4%	5.9%	9.6%	4.7%	6.2%
96	Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	98.1%	98.1%	-	-	-	-	-	98.1%
101	Pre-primary and primary education	14.7%	14.2%	31.7%	14.5%	30.8%	51.5%	18.5%	13.8%
105	Education not definable by level	8.4%	12.7%	6.7%	13.3%	11.8%	17.8%	6.9%	9.8%
111	Food away from home	2.8%	3.7%	4.5%	4.0%	7.6%	9.0%	7.6%	6.6%
112	Accommodation	41.4%	43.8%	55.5%	42.2%	65.1%	89.5%	75.9%	97.5%
121	Personal care	2.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.5%	4.9%	8.5%	4.7%	6.0%
123	Personal effects NEC	5.8%	8.5%	7.7%	9.1%	13.6%	15.3%	11.8%	18.3%
125	Insurance	19.1%	22.3%	35.8%	33.0%	45.5%	77.0%	77.3%	25.7%
127	Other services NEC	6.8%	10.8%	7.1%	11.3%	9.8%	14.8%	12.2%	10.1%
191	financial support	5.1%	7.8%	5.7%	9.2%	10.2%	12.4%	8.9%	10.3%
192	Taxes & fines	30.3%	63.0%	23.0%	66.9%	26.8%	14.8%	37.0%	23.0%
201	HH investment – housing	14.2%	16.8%	24.3%	17.0%	33.6%	65.0%	30.0%	56.8%
211	Intermediate expenditure – fishing	25.7%	34.7%	26.9%	38.2%	25.9%	46.1%	52.3%	32.3%
212	Intermediate expenditure – agriculture	22.3%	23.9%	34.0%	34.3%	55.8%	58.7%	48.0%	30.4%
213	Intermediate expenditure – livestock	6.8%	10.7%	5.5%	11.1%	7.1%	12.8%	11.1%	21.3%
214	Intermediate expenditure – handicraft	29.3%	32.9%	60.2%	33.8%	98.6%	-	66.5%	68.7%
215	Intermediate expenditure – other	38.9%	48.2%	31.3%	55.1%	50.2%	59.5%	49.8%	30.5%
221	HH business asset – land vehicle	30.3%	37.4%	33.3%	49.2%	53.6%	59.5%	55.1%	44.0%
222	HH business asset – boat	24.8%	39.2%	31.1%	39.5%	40.1%	82.9%	48.8%	52.0%

Table 36. Relative Sampling Error of per capita annual consumption, by region and COICOP Class

COICOP Class		National	Urban	Rural	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix
111	Bread and cereals	1.8%	2.8%	2.0%	3.2%	3.5%	4.4%	3.1%	4.2%
112	Meat	3.6%	4.8%	5.2%	5.2%	8.5%	9.8%	7.8%	10.4%
113	Fish and sea food	2.3%	3.4%	3.1%	3.9%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	4.3%
114	Milk, cheese and eggs	4.8%	6.2%	6.8%	6.9%	11.7%	13.7%	10.1%	12.4%
115	Oils and fats	2.8%	4.2%	3.2%	4.7%	5.8%	6.4%	5.2%	7.5%
116	Fruit	4.5%	7.0%	5.5%	8.3%	10.4%	11.4%	7.4%	6.4%
117	Vegetables	4.4%	6.2%	6.1%	7.4%	9.4%	13.0%	10.4%	7.0%
118	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	2.1%	3.6%	2.3%	3.9%	3.9%	4.4%	4.0%	6.7%
119	Food products NEC	4.3%	6.0%	4.9%	6.8%	7.8%	9.2%	9.0%	7.7%
121	Coffee, tea and cocoa	3.4%	5.1%	3.8%	5.7%	6.2%	8.4%	7.1%	6.0%
122	Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	5.3%	7.5%	7.5%	9.1%	12.9%	16.6%	12.2%	10.2%

COICOP Class		National	Urban	Rural	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix
211	Spirits	30.5%	41.4%	29.9%	57.5%	50.7%	67.8%	41.2%	56.7%
212	Wine	31.0%	32.0%	55.8%	34.9%	68.2%		75.0%	69.9%
213	Beer	10.2%	11.8%	17.0%	13.5%	27.1%	29.5%	31.5%	18.3%
221	Tobacco	2.8%	4.7%	3.3%	5.6%	5.1%	8.6%	5.9%	4.6%
231	Narcotics	3.5%	6.0%	4.3%	6.6%	7.8%	7.5%	7.5%	9.2%
311	Clothing materials	8.1%	12.0%	10.7%	14.3%	21.7%	19.7%	19.3%	11.0%
312	Garments	2.8%	4.2%	3.5%	4.7%	6.5%	6.9%	5.7%	6.7%
313	Other clothing item	83.9%	97.8%	98.2%	-	-	-	98.2%	97.8%
314	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	8.9%	14.2%	10.6%	15.0%	26.2%	17.0%	13.0%	25.3%
321	Shoes and other footwear	4.1%	5.7%	5.0%	6.5%	9.0%	9.7%	8.6%	7.2%
411	Actual rentals paid by tenants	16.5%	17.7%	33.0%	28.5%	75.0%	64.3%	42.7%	20.0%
421	Imputed rentals of owner occupiers	2.4%	3.5%	3.2%	3.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.3%	6.5%
431	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	53.1%	62.7%	97.6%	99.2%	97.5%	-	-	61.3%
432	Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	10.7%	16.8%	11.7%	17.8%	16.5%	27.0%	20.0%	35.5%
441	Water supply	32.0%	32.9%	49.9%	36.7%		95.7%	53.1%	28.9%
442	Garbage disposal	7.0%	8.4%	11.9%	8.6%	30.4%	14.5%	16.4%	36.4%
451	Electricity	7.0%	7.1%	35.6%	7.8%	36.4%	73.3%		11.5%
452	Gas	4.3%	6.8%	4.9%	7.4%	7.5%	9.3%	9.1%	10.5%
453	Liquid fuels	4.7%	6.1%	7.4%	6.8%	10.9%	16.9%	10.8%	11.9%
454	Wood & husks	23.4%	24.2%	81.5%	25.5%	95.5%		97.9%	65.7%
511	Furniture and furnishings,	6.0%	9.4%	4.2%	10.4%	7.1%	6.4%	7.6%	9.5%
512	Carpets and other floor coverings	4.1%	7.0%	4.6%	8.2%	9.2%	8.7%	6.1%	9.1%
521	Household textiles	6.3%	8.0%	10.3%	8.7%	14.8%	23.6%	16.8%	12.8%
531	Major household appliances whether electric or not	5.3%	6.0%	9.9%	6.6%	15.4%	16.1%	17.6%	11.8%
532	Small electric household appliance	4.9%	6.1%	6.3%	6.9%	7.7%	12.8%	16.4%	7.8%
540	Glassware, tableware and household utensils	10.0%	11.5%	15.8%	13.3%	24.8%	29.2%	27.3%	19.9%
551	Major tools and equipment	7.4%	10.1%	10.1%	10.8%	17.7%	18.7%	14.2%	13.6%
552	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	13.1%	18.4%	18.6%	20.1%	32.9%	46.2%	27.5%	23.8%
561	Non durable household goods	3.1%	4.8%	3.5%	5.5%	4.6%	11.2%	5.3%	7.2%
562	Domestic services and household services	17.2%	29.6%	20.1%	29.7%	26.8%	31.2%	38.3%	69.5%
611	Pharmaceutical products	19.5%	22.8%	37.4%	23.9%	32.0%	83.8%	62.9%	58.5%
613	Therapeutic appliances and equipment	87.0%	86.9%	-	86.9%	-	-	-	-
621	Medical services	30.0%	32.7%	52.1%	32.7%	41.7%	94.8%	-	98.5%
623	Paramedical services	10.1%	12.3%	17.8%	13.3%	24.5%	44.9%	31.0%	23.3%
711	Motor cars	14.1%	14.8%	45.0%	15.5%	55.0%	69.1%	93.8%	32.7%

COICOP Class		National	Urban	Rural	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix
712	Motor cycles	3.2%	6.7%	3.6%	8.3%	7.1%	7.1%	5.6%	6.0%
713	Bicycles	6.0%	14.0%	6.6%	16.7%	14.5%	16.8%	8.2%	15.1%
715	Other vehicle	51.4%	99.1%	60.1%	99.1%	-	74.7%	98.1%	-
721	Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	5.6%	10.2%	5.5%	11.5%	10.3%	13.5%	7.1%	11.8%
722	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	6.6%	10.5%	4.7%	11.3%	9.5%	9.2%	7.2%	6.4%
723	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	11.5%	15.4%	10.2%	16.5%	12.9%	27.1%	18.4%	40.2%
724	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	11.2%	15.1%	16.7%	16.7%	30.2%	23.0%	30.8%	25.9%
732	Passenger transport by road	5.4%	5.9%	13.0%	6.0%	21.8%	29.4%	22.4%	20.8%
733	Passenger transport by air	10.8%	19.4%	12.0%	21.1%	27.0%	22.3%	13.6%	47.0%
734	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	12.6%	22.4%	15.1%	22.4%	14.1%	43.7%	69.2%	72.6%
811	Postal services	35.4%	59.2%	42.6%	59.2%	53.1%	95.0%	42.8%	98.5%
820	Telephone and telefax equipment	2.6%	3.9%	2.9%	4.2%	5.0%	6.5%	4.7%	4.6%
830	Telephone and telefax services	3.2%	4.6%	4.1%	4.9%	7.7%	9.7%	5.7%	5.5%
911	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	7.6%	8.9%	10.5%	9.9%	15.9%	16.8%	17.6%	18.3%
913	Information processing equipment	8.4%	10.5%	12.0%	11.3%	15.2%	28.7%	17.8%	13.4%
921	Major durables for outdoor recreation	19.5%	28.7%	26.6%	31.9%	44.6%	82.9%	33.2%	65.4%
923	Fuel and maintenance for leisure boat	47.0%	67.2%	28.0%	71.0%	45.0%	56.7%	38.2%	53.8%
931	Games, toys and hobbies	13.6%	17.8%	20.5%	21.9%	36.0%	26.7%	32.2%	21.8%
934	Pets	15.1%	19.9%	21.1%	20.2%	34.7%	32.0%	46.1%	97.4%
935	Other recreational items	27.3%	33.9%	30.2%	37.8%	36.9%	96.6%	45.2%	60.7%
941	Recreational and sporting services	14.4%	29.2%	16.1%	29.2%	24.5%	31.5%	25.5%	74.4%
942	Cultural services	7.4%	9.8%	7.7%	10.7%	13.1%	14.0%	12.7%	17.5%
943	Gambling	14.5%	17.7%	25.1%	18.2%	34.5%	81.7%	33.8%	50.7%
951	Books	5.0%	6.2%	8.4%	6.9%	14.6%	23.7%	10.3%	12.2%
952	Newspapers, Magazines	26.1%	29.2%	55.3%	29.2%	62.2%	70.0%	-	-
954	Stationery and drawing materials	2.7%	4.0%	3.1%	4.5%	5.1%	8.5%	4.3%	5.3%
967	Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	98.1%	98.1%	-	-	-	-	-	98.1%
1010	Pre-primary and primary education	14.7%	14.2%	31.7%	14.5%	30.8%	51.5%	18.5%	13.8%
1050	Education not definable by level	8.4%	12.7%	6.7%	13.3%	11.8%	17.8%	6.9%	9.8%
1111	Food away from home	2.8%	3.7%	4.5%	4.0%	7.6%	9.0%	7.6%	6.6%
1120	Accommodation	41.4%	43.8%	55.5%	42.2%	65.1%	89.5%	75.9%	97.5%
1211	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	17.5%	18.4%	40.0%	21.2%	53.9%	65.9%	81.8%	32.3%

COICOP Class		National	Urban	Rural	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix
1213	Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	2.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.5%	4.9%	8.5%	4.7%	6.0%
1232	Other personal effects	5.8%	8.5%	7.7%	9.1%	13.6%	15.3%	11.8%	18.3%
1251	Life insurance	20.1%	24.1%	36.3%	36.2%	45.5%	77.1%	79.9%	27.2%
1252	Home insurance	84.4%	84.3%	-	-	-	-	-	84.5%
1253	Insurance connected with health	91.1%	99.4%	96.5%	99.4%	-	-	-	96.6%
1254	Vehicle insurance	69.4%	99.3%	95.9%	99.3%	-	98.4%	97.7%	-
1255	Other Insurance	67.6%	67.6%	-	71.8%	-	-	-	97.0%
1270	Other services NEC	6.8%	10.8%	7.1%	11.3%	9.8%	14.8%	12.2%	10.1%
1911	Financial support	5.1%	7.8%	5.7%	9.2%	10.2%	12.4%	8.9%	10.3%
1921	Taxes & fines	30.3%	63.0%	23.0%	66.9%	26.8%	14.8%	37.0%	23.0%
2011	HH investment – housing	14.2%	16.8%	24.3%	17.0%	33.6%	65.0%	30.0%	56.8%
2111	Intermediate expenditure – fishing	26.2%	30.6%	39.3%	36.7%	63.1%	57.6%	57.9%	51.6%
2112	Intermediate expenditure – fishing	21.2%	37.4%	25.7%	52.4%	35.5%	27.2%	55.5%	29.1%
2113	Intermediate expenditure – fishing	54.5%	60.5%	65.4%	68.5%	68.0%	96.3%	97.4%	48.7%
2114	Intermediate expenditure – fishing	39.8%	54.6%	44.7%	55.2%	40.3%	96.3%	69.6%	43.1%
2115	Intermediate expenditure – fishing	48.8%	64.7%	31.6%	69.6%	41.8%	78.5%	51.2%	70.7%
2121	Intermediate expenditure – agriculture	23.8%	25.9%	34.4%	26.6%	55.8%	51.5%	48.0%	63.7%
2122	Intermediate expenditure – agriculture	38.8%	40.5%	79.9%	93.1%	-	-	-	25.8%
2123	Intermediate expenditure – agriculture	99.1%	-	99.0%	-	-	98.8%	-	-
2131	Intermediate expenditure – livestock	6.8%	10.6%	5.6%	11.1%	7.1%	13.3%	11.4%	21.8%
2132	Intermediate expenditure – livestock	29.7%	40.1%	29.7%	43.7%	45.4%	54.0%	53.2%	41.5%
2133	Intermediate expenditure – livestock	71.3%	-	71.3%	-	-	-	71.4%	-
2141	Intermediate expenditure – handicraft	29.3%	32.9%	60.2%	33.8%	98.6%	-	66.5%	68.7%
2151	Intermediate expenditure – other	48.5%	55.3%	37.1%	60.9%	59.2%	49.5%	54.8%	44.3%
2152	Intermediate expenditure – other	32.3%	40.1%	36.6%	51.0%	55.6%	73.6%	36.3%	34.0%
2153	Intermediate expenditure – other	64.4%	97.2%	69.7%	-	-	-	69.5%	97.4%
2211	HH business asset – land vehicle	33.1%	37.4%	69.7%	69.8%	69.8%	-	-	44.1%
2212	HH business asset – land vehicle	45.6%	50.5%	71.0%	58.5%	-	83.1%	98.1%	64.4%
2213	HH business asset – land vehicle	30.9%	59.2%	27.0%	81.5%	41.0%	73.3%	42.4%	43.6%
2214	HH business asset – land vehicle	97.6%	-	97.7%	-	-	-	97.8%	-
2215	HH business asset – land vehicle	61.7%	-	61.7%	-	-	97.7%	78.8%	-
2221	HH business asset – boat	30.2%	46.0%	37.3%	46.5%	54.4%	-	51.3%	97.1%
2222	HH business asset – boat	39.6%	75.0%	44.1%	75.0%	52.4%	96.3%	84.8%	-
2223	HH business asset – boat	43.5%	55.7%	58.1%	56.6%	67.8%	64.4%	46.5%	51.8%

9.2. Relative Sampling Errors for income aggregates

Table 37. Relative Sampling Error of per capita total annual income

National	Urban	Rural	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix
2.3%	3.7%	2.7%	4.1%	4.3%	6.2%	5.1%	4.2%

Table 38. Relative Sampling Error of per capita annual income, by region and PACCOI Class

	PACCOI Class	National	Urban	Rural	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix
11	Employee benefits	4.3%	5.1%	7.2%	5.7%	12.2%	15.0%	11.6%	10.4%
12	Profits or dividend distribution from business income	7.0%	10.3%	9.0%	11.2%	13.7%	19.0%	16.0%	17.7%
13	Sale of agricultural items	5.3%	18.5%	5.3%	29.8%	11.5%	12.7%	7.2%	11.3%
14	Home production consumed of agricultural items	4.4%	9.1%	4.7%	12.2%	7.5%	7.3%	8.0%	7.3%
15	Sale of fish & seafood items	16.1%	33.8%	17.2%	40.1%	26.6%	28.1%	25.3%	27.7%
16	Home production consumed – fish & seafood	4.3%	9.2%	4.7%	11.9%	8.0%	10.4%	8.5%	7.8%
17	Sale of livestock, animal products & aquaculture	11.2%	21.6%	13.0%	29.0%	17.3%	33.6%	22.6%	24.8%
18	Handicraft activities – sale of handicraft items	15.0%	55.3%	10.8%	58.6%	13.3%	40.4%	20.5%	26.5%
21	Property income – house rentals	36.4%	39.9%	35.6%	41.4%	46.8%	66.4%	98.3%	54.2%
22	Property income – land lease	10.9%	16.3%	9.8%	16.7%	13.3%	30.6%	13.5%	20.6%
31	Transfer income	2.9%	4.9%	2.9%	5.2%	5.2%	5.8%	4.5%	7.7%
51	Cash remittances	5.5%	7.9%	6.9%	8.3%	11.1%	17.5%	9.2%	9.2%
52	Gift in kind received	3.4%	5.1%	4.4%	5.8%	7.2%	10.4%	6.8%	6.9%
61	Imputed rents – free housing	11.7%	17.9%	15.4%	21.2%	16.6%	30.7%	17.9%	17.1%
62	Imputed rents – free owners	2.6%	3.8%	3.5%	4.0%	6.1%	8.1%	5.7%	7.2%
71	Intermediate expenditure – agriculture	-22.3%	-23.9%	-34.0%	-34.3%	-55.8%	-58.7%	-48.0%	-30.4%
72	Intermediate expenditure – fishing	-25.7%	-34.7%	-26.9%	-38.2%	-25.9%	-46.1%	-52.3%	-32.3%
73	Intermediate expenditure – livestock	-6.8%	-10.7%	-5.5%	-11.1%	-7.1%	-12.8%	-11.1%	-21.3%
74	Intermediate expenditure – handicraft	-29.3%	-32.9%	-60.2%	-33.8%	-98.6%	-	-66.5%	-68.7%
75	Intermediate expenditure – other	-38.9%	-48.2%	-31.3%	-55.1%	-50.2%	-59.5%	-49.8%	-30.5%
81	Barter income	6.7%	22.2%	6.5%	68.0%	18.4%	12.2%	7.7%	14.9%

Table 39. *Relative Sampling Error of per capita annual income, by region and PACCOI Division*

PACCOI Division		National	Urban	Rural	South Tarawa	Northern	Central	Southern	Line Is. & Phoenix
1	Income from work	3.1%	4.7%	3.9%	5.3%	6.1%	9.5%	7.1%	5.6%
2	Property income	10.6%	15.0%	9.7%	15.4%	13.1%	29.5%	13.5%	20.3%
3	Transfer income	2.9%	4.9%	2.9%	5.2%	5.2%	5.8%	4.5%	7.7%
5	Gift & remittances	3.0%	4.3%	4.1%	4.7%	6.8%	9.5%	5.9%	6.1%
6	Imputed rents	2.3%	3.5%	3.0%	3.7%	5.5%	5.7%	4.9%	6.2%
7	Intermediate expenditure	-14.4%	-19.8%	-12.9%	-21.8%	-13.6%	-15.9%	-28.7%	-21.1%
8	Barter income	6.7%	22.2%	6.5%	68.0%	18.4%	12.2%	7.7%	14.9%

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