



TUVALU POPULATION & HOUSING MINI-CENSUS 2017

PRELIMINARY REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the preliminary results of the Tuvalu Population and Housing Mini-Census 2017. The Census provides a snapshot of the country at the specified night of 12th November, 2017.

It is the first census to be held in Tuvalu within a 5 year period at most followed a 10 year time-frame since the country's independence in 1978, it is called a '**Mini-Census**' as it does not cover all of the usual process requiring of the censuses proceedings.

The report however is formulated purposely for key stakeholders, and in particular the Government of Tuvalu to access and uses at any time of the statistical outputs produced before the census reports is readily compiled and officially disseminating. The preliminary report focuses mainly on the **resident population**, and only a few on household data. This report displays the data using graphs to help users visualize and compare the data or different variables with previous data.

KEY INDICATORS

| | National | Funafuti | Outer Islands |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Total population by region of enumeration | 10,645 | 6,716 | 3,929 |
| Males | 5,486 | 3,517 | 1,969 |
| Females | 5,159 | 3,199 | 1,960 |
| Resident population by region of residence | 10,507 | 6,320 | 4,187 |
| Males | 5,403 | 3,307 | 2,096 |
| Females | 5,104 | 3,013 | 2,091 |
| Resident population by home islands and islands of usual residence | Same Island | Funafuti | Other Islands |
| Nanumea (1,603) | 475 | 1,069 | 59 |
| Nanumaga (1,229) | 444 | 722 | 63 |
| Niutao (1,402) | 541 | 780 | 81 |
| Nui (1,034) | 553 | 448 | 33 |
| Vaitupu (1,860) | 898 | 915 | 47 |
| Nukufetau (1,322) | 553 | 730 | 39 |
| Funafuti (1,340) | | 1,309 | 31 |
| Nukulaelae (568) | 283 | 253 | 32 |
| Niulakita (31) | 18 | 12 | 1 |
| Other (118) | | 82 | 36 |
| Resident population of Funafuti by home islands | | | |
| Nanumea | | 1,069 | |
| Nanumaga | | 722 | |
| Niutao | | 780 | |
| Nui | | 448 | |
| Vaitupu | | 915 | |
| Nukufetau | | 730 | |
| Funafuti | | 1,309 | |
| Nukulaelae | | 253 | |
| Niulakita | | 12 | |
| Others | | 82 | |
| Proportion of the resident population by region of residence (%) | 100 | 60.2 | 39.8 |
| Proportion of the resident population by region of enumeration (%) | 100 | 63.1 | 36.9 |
| Median age (years) of resident population by region of residence | 25.1 | | |
| Males | 24.4 | | |
| Females | 25.8 | | |
| Resident population composition by age groups and region of residence | | | |
| Population < 15 years old | 3,364 | 2,010 | 1,354 |
| Population 15-59 years old | 6,149 | 3,827 | 2,322 |
| Population 60+ years old | 994 | 483 | 511 |

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| | National | Funafuti | Outer Islands |
|---|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Resident population (%) by region of residence | | | |
| Population < 15 years old | 32.0 | 31.8 | 32.3 |
| Population 15-59 years old | 58.5 | 60.6 | 55.5 |
| Population 60+ years old | 9.5 | 7.6 | 12.2 |
| Sex ratio by region of residence | 105.9 | 109.8 | 100.2 |
| Dependency ratio by region of residence | 70.9 | 65.1 | 80.3 |
| Average annual growth rate (2012-2017) by region of residence | | | |
| Total population by region of enumeration (%) | -0.3 | 1.8 | -3.0 |
| Resident population by region of residence (%) | -0.3 | 3.0 | -4.3 |
| Population density (persons per sq km) | | | |
| Total population by region of enumeration | 416 | 2,399 | 172 |
| Resident population by region of residence | 410 | 2,257 | 184 |
| Resident population by religious denominations and region of residence | | | |
| Ekalesia Kelisiano Tuvalu | 9,023 | 5,108 | 3,915 |
| Seventh Day Adventist | 266 | 219 | 47 |
| Jehova's Witness | 155 | 128 | 27 |
| Bahai | 157 | 99 | 58 |
| Brethren | 296 | 238 | 58 |
| Assemblies of God | 155 | 138 | 17 |
| Catholic | 53 | 39 | 14 |
| Latter Day Saints | 92 | 84 | 8 |
| None | 26 | 25 | 1 |
| Refused | 14 | 13 | 1 |
| Other | 270 | 229 | 41 |
| Resident population by ethnic origin | | | |
| Tuvaluan | 10,193 | 6,146 | 4,047 |
| Tuvaluan/I-Kiribati | 166 | 80 | 86 |
| Tuvaluan/Other | 83 | 53 | 30 |
| Other | 65 | 41 | 24 |
| Number of households by region | 1,626 | 849 | 777 |
| Number of households by island | | | |
| Nanumea | 105 | | |
| Nanumaga | 93 | | |
| Niutao | 116 | | |
| Nui | 97 | | |
| Vaitupu | 187 | | |
| Nukufetau | 112 | | |
| Funafuti | 849 | | |
| Nukulaelae | 57 | | |
| Niulakita | 10 | | |

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| | National | Funafuti | Outer Islands |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Number of households in Funafuti by home island | | | |
| Nanumea | | 138 | |
| Nanumaga | | 83 | |
| Niutao | | 92 | |
| Nui | | 64 | |
| Vaitupu | | 115 | |
| Nukufetau | | 102 | |
| Funafuti | | 185 | |
| Nukulaelae | | 34 | |
| Niulakita | | 2 | |
| Others | | 34 | |
| Average household size | | | |
| Resident population | 6.5 | 7.4 | 5.4 |
| Resident population age 0-14 years old | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| Resident population age 15-59 years old | 3.8 | 4.5 | 3.0 |
| Resident population age 60+ years old | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Educational characteristics | | | |
| Gross enrolment ratio in Pre-school education (%) | 100.6 | 100.3 | 101.1 |
| Net enrolment ratio in Pre-school education (%) | 96.6 | 96.2 | 97.0 |
| Gross enrolment ratio in Primary education (%) | 100.9 | 100.7 | 101.1 |
| Net enrolment ratio in Primary education (%) | 96.6 | 96.7 | 96.4 |
| Gross enrolment ratio in Secondary education (%) | 97.4 | 97.2 | 97.6 |
| Net enrolment ratio in Secondary education (%) | 74.3 | 76.1 | 72.0 |
| Economic activities (15 years and older population) | | | |
| Labour force participation rate (%) | 49.3 | 54.8 | 40.9 |
| Male | 58.5 | 63.2 | 50.9 |
| Female | 39.7 | 45.6 | 31.3 |
| Employment population ratio (%) | 32.7 | 38.8 | 23.4 |
| Male | 40.0 | 46.4 | 29.6 |
| Female | 25.2 | 30.6 | 17.5 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 28.5 | 25.5 | 34.5 |
| Male | 27.2 | 23.3 | 34.9 |
| Female | 30.4 | 28.8 | 33.7 |

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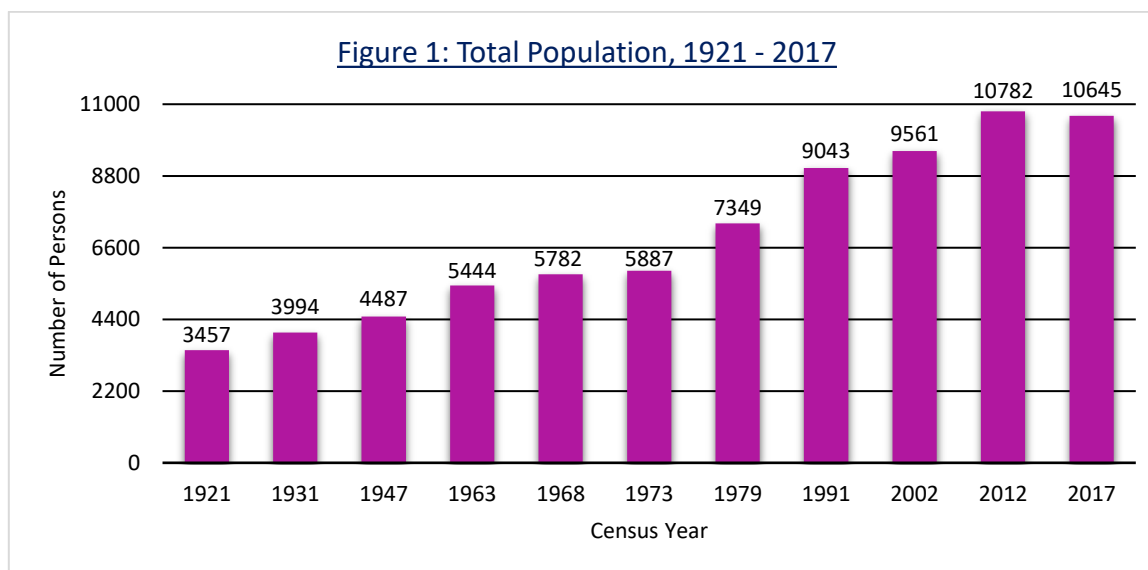
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1. POPULATION TREND



The total enumerated population for Tuvalu in the 2017 Mini-census was **10,645** people, this sums up the **10,507** permanent residents and **138** visitors or non-residents.

From only 3,457 people counted in 1921, the population has increased by 7,325 in 91 years to reach its peak of 10,782 people in 2012, then, it started to drop to 10,645 in 2017.

In the 5 years from 2012 to 2017, the total population has decreased by 137 people. This is a decrease of -1.3%, making an annual average growth rate of -0.3% per annum.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The department (Central Statistics Division of Tuvalu) has undertaken data collections and analysis of the registered population. And that is the population estimates analysed using the vital registrations (births and deaths) and migrations statistics (the numbers of international travels). And as according to the estimates produced of the registered population, it was expected to have the population decline during the inter-censal period. And as a result, the expectation merges the overall results of the 2017 Mini-Census, illustrating a decrease of the population when comparing to that of the 2012 Census.

2. POPULATION GROWTH AND DENSITY

| ISLAND | RESIDENT POPULATION | | CHANGE 2012-2017 | | | DENSITY (Person per km ²) | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| | 2012 | 2017 | Total | % | r* | 2012 | 2017 |
| FUNAFUTI | 5436 | 6320 | 884 | 16.3 | 3.0 | 1941 | 2257 |
| OUT-ISLANDS | 5204 | 4187 | -1017 | -19.5 | -4.3 | 228 | 184 |
| Nanumea | 612 | 512 | -100 | -16.3 | -3.6 | 157 | 131 |
| Nanumaga | 551 | 491 | -60 | -10.9 | -2.3 | 197 | 175 |
| Niutao | 694 | 582 | -112 | -16.1 | -3.5 | 278 | 233 |
| Nui | 729 | 610 | -119 | -16.3 | -3.6 | 260 | 218 |
| Vaitupu | 1542 | 1061 | -481 | -31.2 | -7.5 | 275 | 189 |
| Nukufetau | 666 | 597 | -69 | -10.4 | -2.2 | 222 | 199 |
| Nukulaelae | 364 | 300 | -64 | -17.6 | -3.9 | 202 | 167 |
| Niulakita | 46 | 34 | -12 | -26.1 | -6.0 | 115 | 85 |
| TUVALU | 10640 | 10507 | -133 | -1.3 | -0.3 | 416 | 410 |

*Average annual rate of growth (in %)

In accordance with the decreasing population between 2012 and 2017, the resident population density also decreased from 416 people per square kilometre in 2012 to 410 people per square kilometre in 2017.

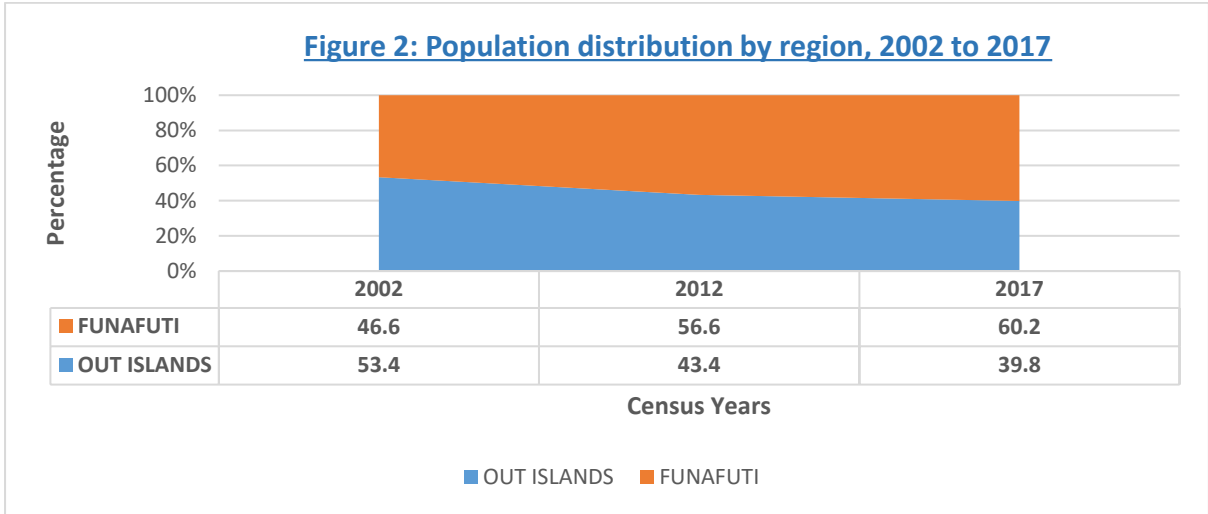
However, for urban island of Funafuti, the resident population density increased from 1,941 to 2,257 people per square kilometre, whereas on the rural outer islands of Tuvalu, it decreased from 228 to 171 people per square kilometre in 5 year period.

The resident population decreased by 1.3% since the last census in 2012 when there were 10,640 usual residents living in Tuvalu. This number has decreased by 133 people, resembling an average annual rate of decline of 0.3%.

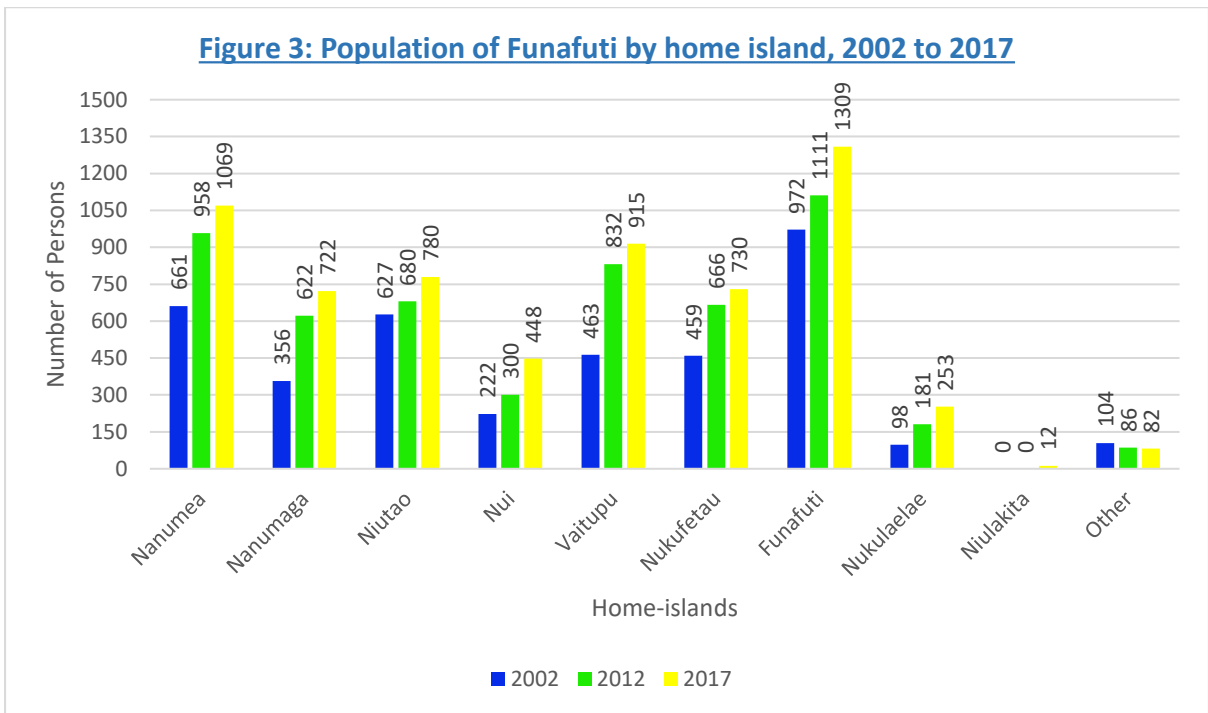
The residents of Funafuti depicts an increased from 5,436 in 2012 to 6,630 people in 2017, an increase of 16.3%.

However, the resident population of the outer islands has declined by 19.5% during the intercensal period, a decrease from 5,204 in 2012 to 4,187 in 2017, this is a major decrease of 1,017 people.

3. DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT POPULATION

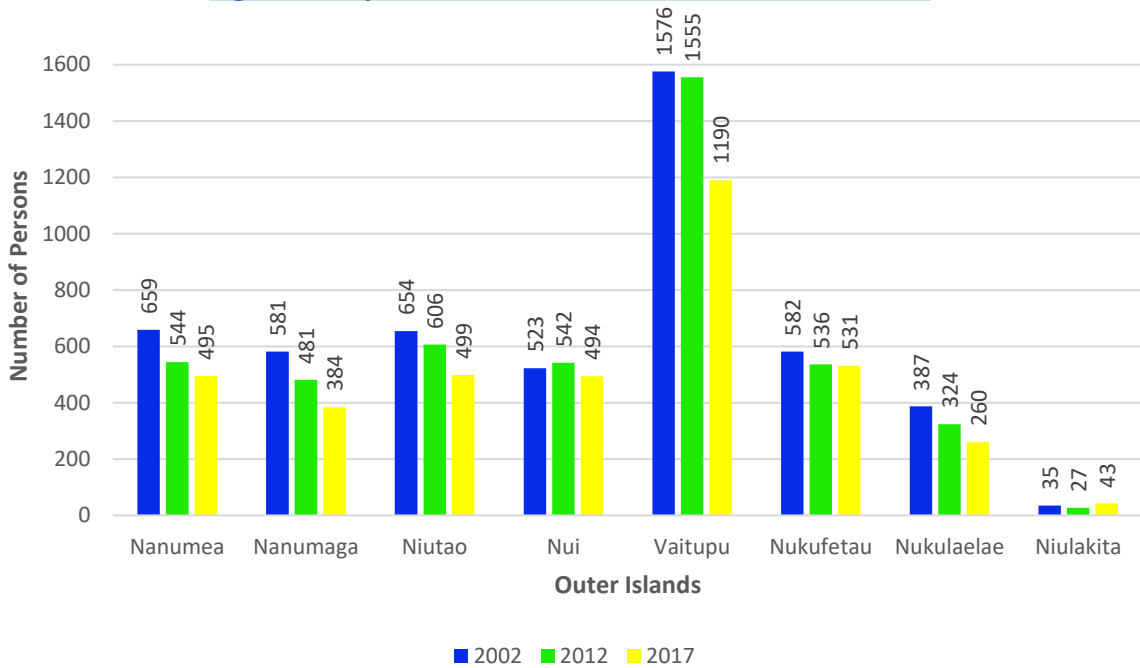


Funafuti has gained its share of the resident population from 46.6% in 2002 to 60.2% in 2017, whereas the Out-Islands or rural areas has lost its share of its residents population from 53.4% to 39.8% in respective Census years.



Funafuti has experienced a significant increase to its population from every island of Tuvalu as of 2002 to 2017. Figure 3 demonstrates a clear occurrences of urbanization in Tuvalu.

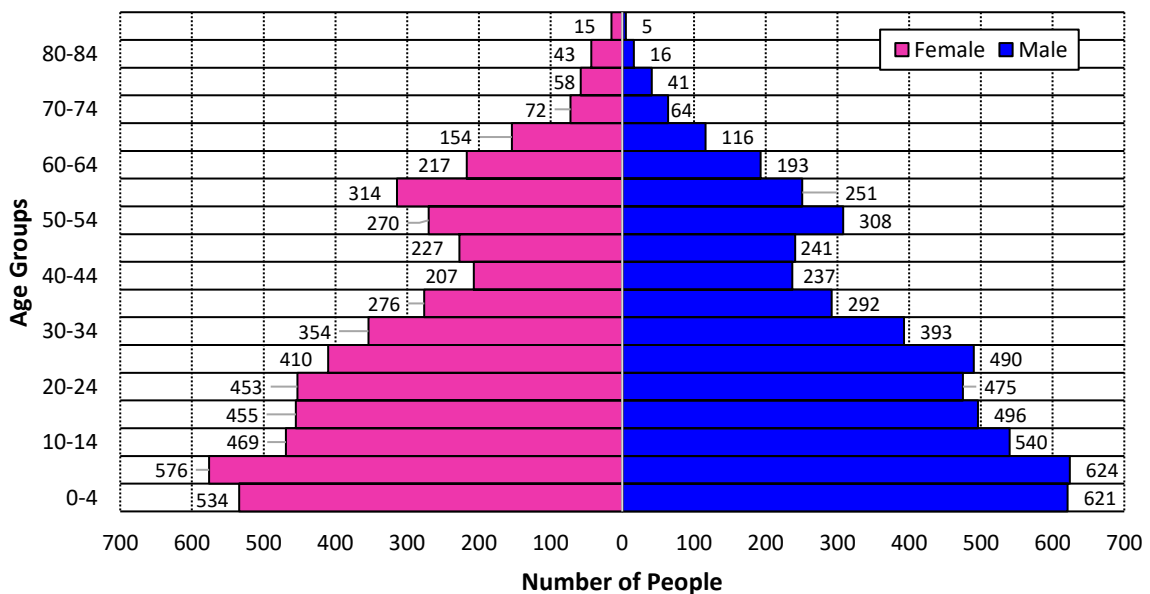
Figure 4: Population of the outer-islands, 2002 to 2017



In relation to Figure 3, Figure 4 shows the decreasing number of resident population for all islands of the outer islands from 2002 to 2017, other than Nui and Niulakita.

4. RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

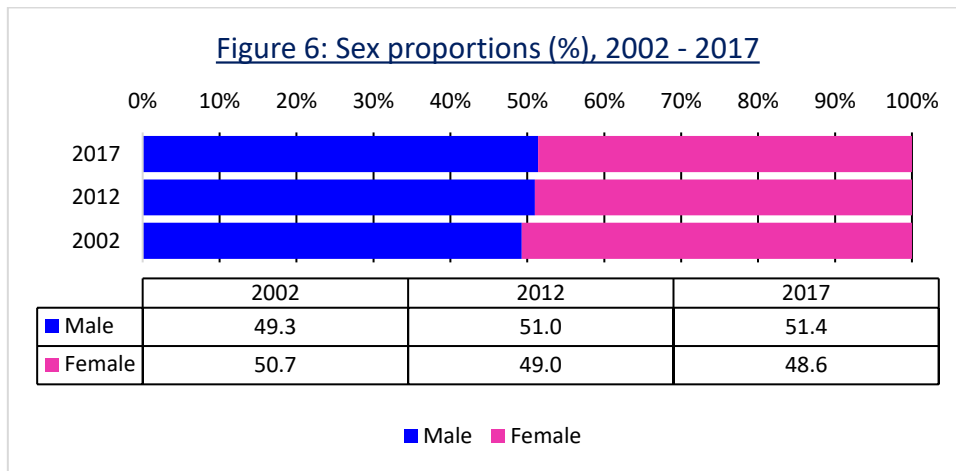
Figure 5: Age-Sex Structure of Resident Population, Tuvalu 2017



The broad base of the structure indicates a population that is young with 11% of the population under five years of age.

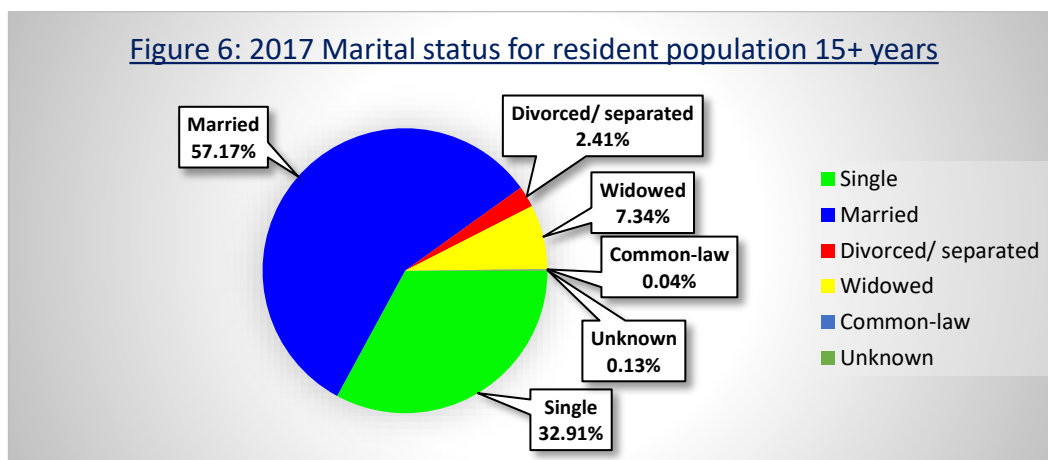
A distinct feature of the population pyramid is the indent of the age groups from 30 to 54 years, meaning that these age groups are much smaller than the younger age groups and the older ages directly above them. This is a clear indication of out-migration for these working age groups which is the reason for the declining population in the past 5 years.

5. SEX PROPORTIONS OF THE POPULATION



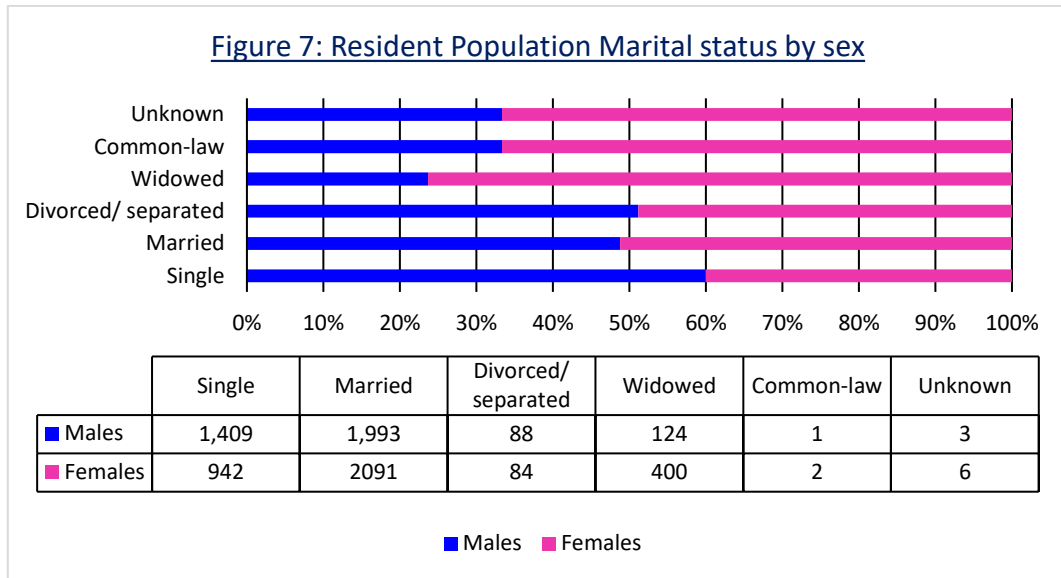
In 2002, 51% of the population were females and 49% were males. As illustrated in Figure 5, that since 2002, males has slowly increased in numbers that in 2017, they dominated the population with 51% whereby Females had 49%.

6. THE MARITAL STATUS OF THE PEOPLE



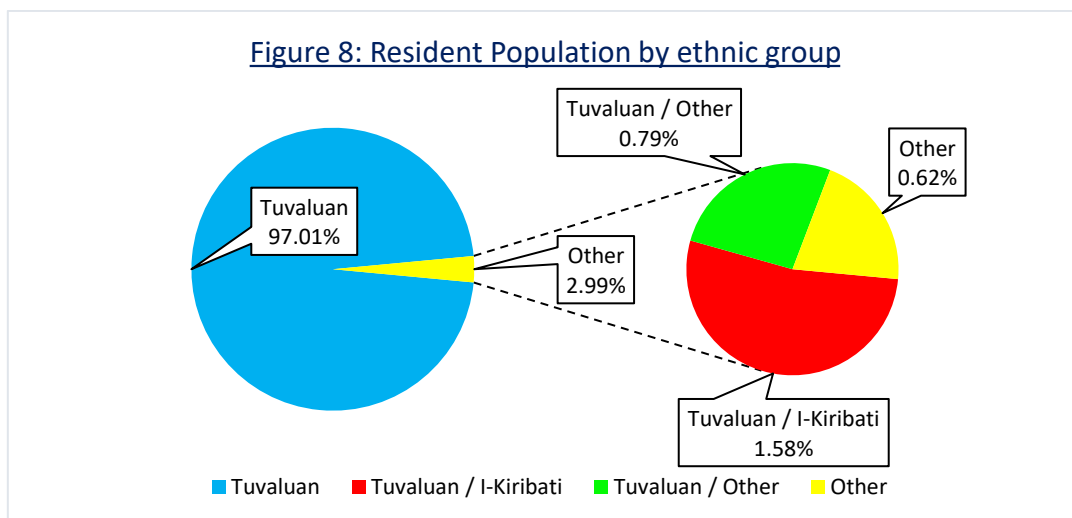
The 2017 Census recorded that more than half or 57% of the resident population 15 years and over are married.

Singles residents 15 years and above have the second share with 33%, whereas the third quota with only 7% are widowed.



The most distinctive feature in Figure 7 above is the widowed marital status with females dominating it with more than 76%, two other categories dominated by females are the Common-law and Unknown. However, the ‘Single’s’ category is dominated by males with about 60% majority over ‘Single’ females.

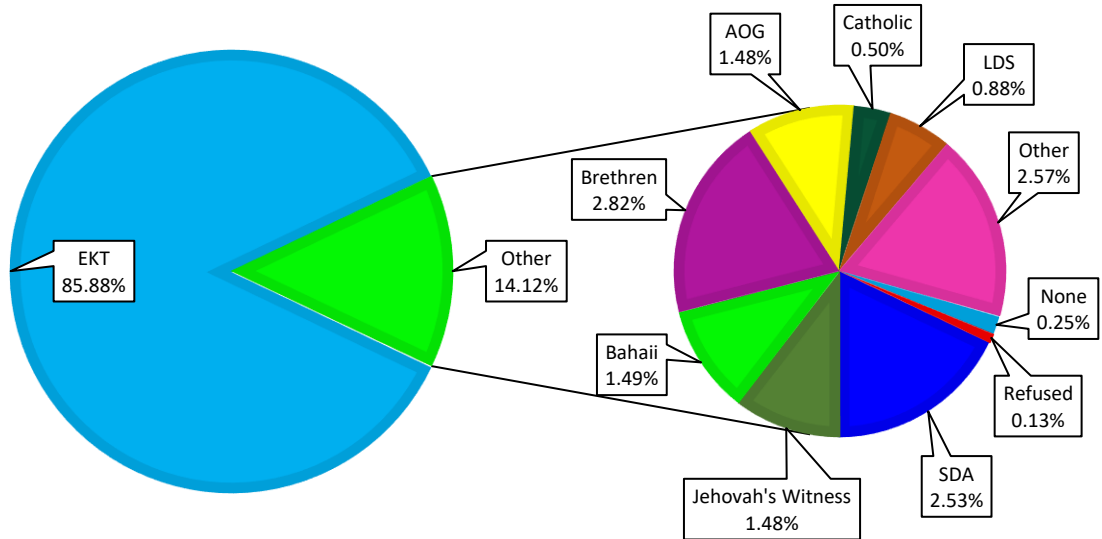
7. ETHNICITY



The population of Tuvalu is very homogeneous, with 10,193 persons or 97% being of Tuvaluan descent whereas the other 3% being divided among 3 ethnic groups, Tuvaluan/I-Kiribati, Tuvaluan/Other, and Other ethnicities.

8. RELIGION

Figure 9: Religious distribution among resident population



With 9,023 persons (86% of the population) affiliated to it, the Ekalesia Kelisiano Tuvalu (EKT) is the dominant religion in Tuvalu. The remaining other denominations accounted for 14% of the resident population of Tuvalu.

9. EDUCATION

Figure 10 below illustrates the proportion of school attendances for resident population between 2012 and 2017 of the four educational age group categories;

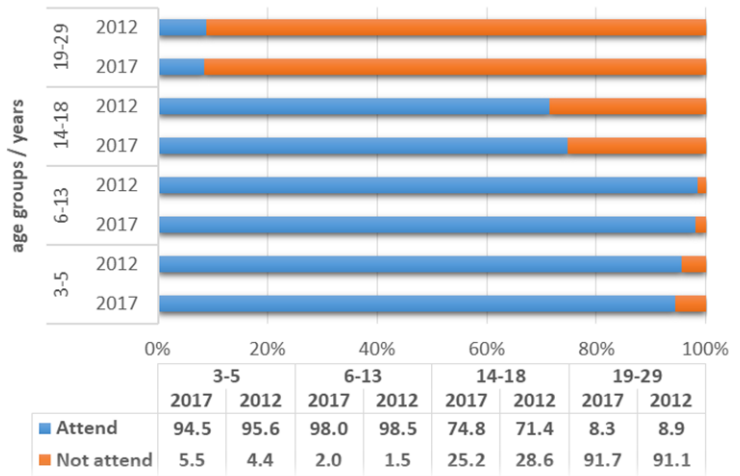
1. Kindergarten level – Ages 3 to 5 years
2. Primary level – Ages 6 to 13 years (Classes 1 to Form 2)
3. Secondary level – Ages 14 to 18 years (Form 3 to Form 7)
4. After secondary education level – Ages 19 to 29

“Attend” will include *Full-time* and *Part-time* students, whereas “Not attend” include those responded as have *Left School* and *Never Attended School*.

Looking at ‘attending school status’ base from the 2017 and 2012 Censuses;

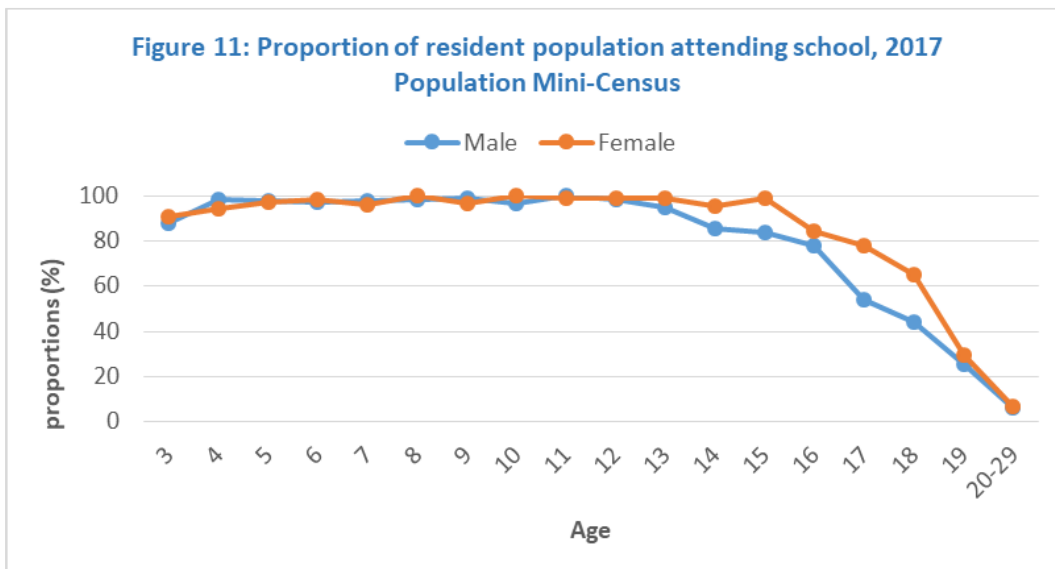
- Similar trend is reflecting by both censuses. And that is the school attendance tend to peak at population age equivalent to Primary education level. Declining in attendance starts at the population age in years corresponding to Secondary education level

Figure 10: Proportion of school attendance status, 2012 - 2017



- Still **not all children** at age of Early Childhood **and especially those of Primary education level** attend school.
 - 95.5% in 2012 to 94.5% in 2017 for Kindergarten age group,
 - and 98.5% in 2012 to 98.0% for Primary level age group.
- An improvement can be noticed in the proportion of those attending Secondary level from 71% in 2012 to 74% increase in 2017.
- As for after secondary education level age group, a significant low school attendance attitudes is observed.
- Gender gaps (refer to Figure 11) is actually occurring starting after the age 13 years old children. Incidence of school drop-outs started to increase, with girls having better school attendance when compared to the boys at age 14 to 18 years old.

Figure 11: Proportion of resident population attending school, 2017
Population Mini-Census



10. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (15+ YEARS)

Figure 12: Tuvalu Labour Force Framework, 2017

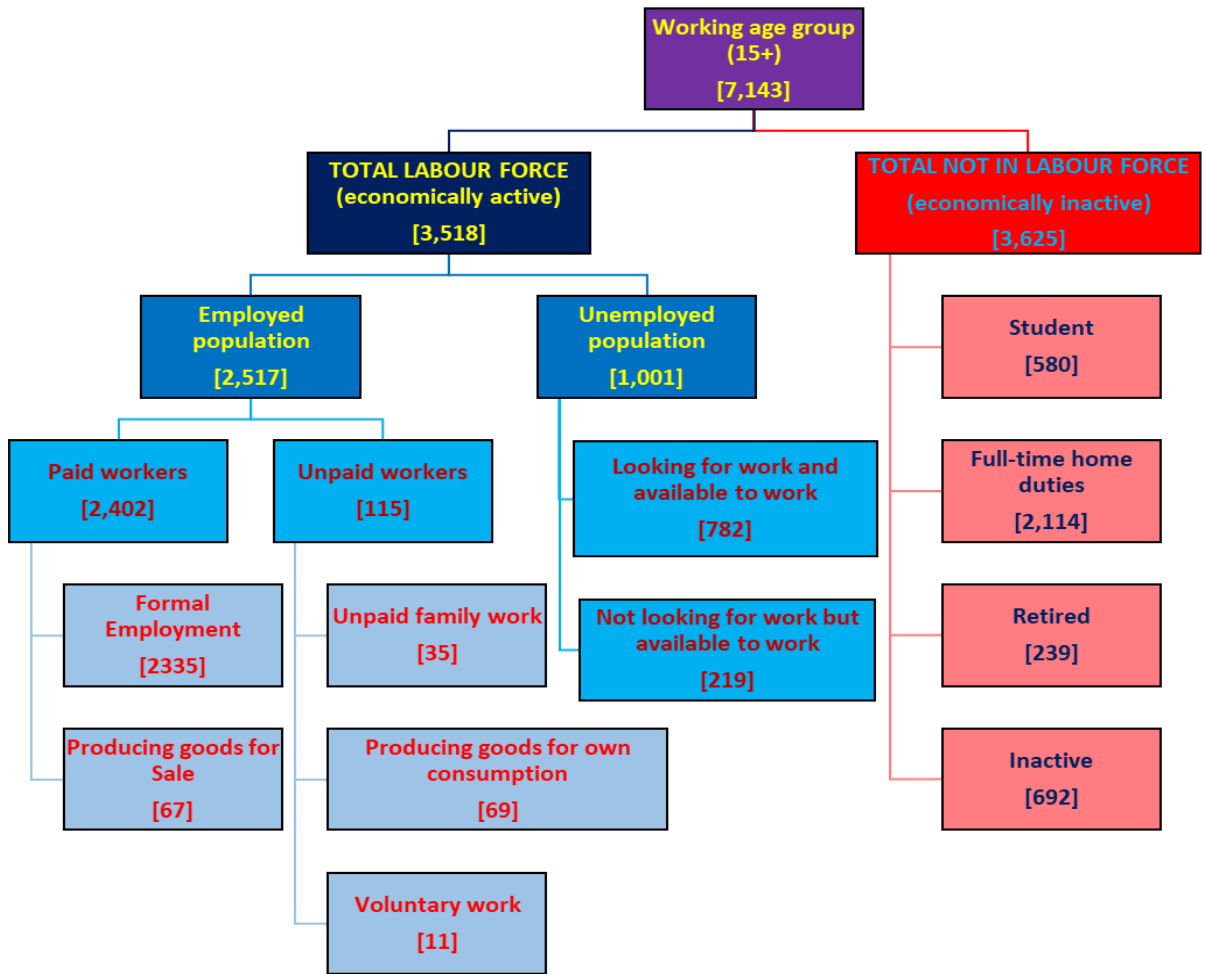


Figure 13: Population categorized under Labour Force

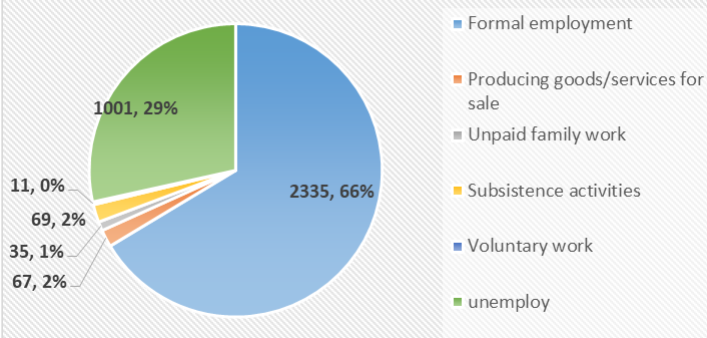
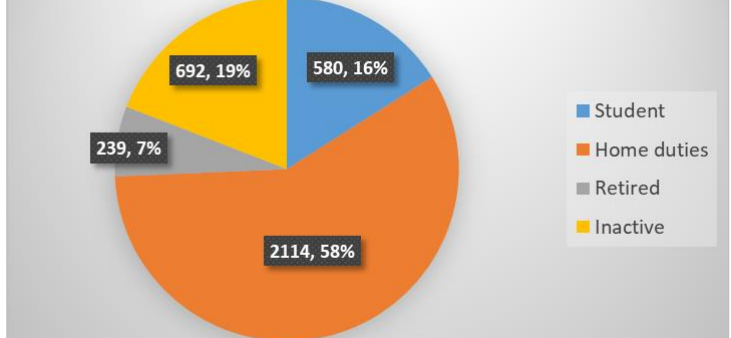


Figure 14: Population categorized under Non-Labour Force



Formal employed and unemployed population is noticed as 2 major components of the labour force with totals of 2335 and 1001 people respectively (Figure 13). And on the other hand the home duties is incredibly dominating the non-labour force category which accounts for 58% (Figure 14).

Using the figures 12 to 14 provided above, the 3 main Labour Force indicators is produced as below;

Table 1: Labour Force indicators (%), 2012 - 2017

| Indicators | 2012 | 2017 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|
| Labour force participation rate | 59.4 | 49.3 |
| Employment population ratio | 28.6 | 32.7 |
| Unemployment rate | 39.6 | 28.5 |

Basically the indicators are produced as according to calculations illustrating below

$$\text{Labour Force Participation Rate} = \frac{(\text{population at age 15+}) \text{ Labour Force}}{(\text{population at age 15+}) \text{ Total}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Employment-population ratio} = \frac{\text{Formal Employed Population}}{(\text{population at age 15+}) \text{ Total}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed Population}}{(\text{population at age 15+}) \text{ Labour Force}} \times 100$$

Despite the decrease in the labour force participation rate in 2017 when compared to that of year 2012, the employment population ratio increases to 32.7% from 28.6% during the intercensal period. Additionally the unemployment rate has decrease to 28.5% in 2017 from 39.6% recorded in 2012.

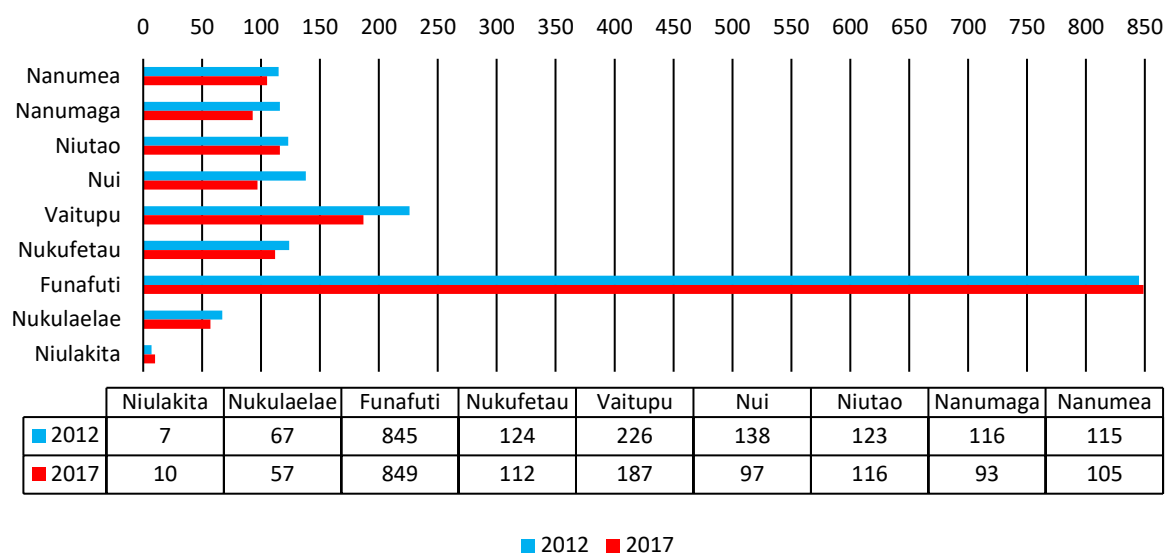
Table 2: Labour Force indicators by sex and region

| Indicators | Male | Female | Funafuti | Outer Islands |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|----------|---------------|
| Labour force participation rate | 58.5 | 39.7 | 54.8 | 40.9 |
| Employment population ratio | 40.0 | 25.2 | 38.8 | 23.4 |
| Unemployment rate | 27.2 | 30.4 | 25.5 | 34.5 |

In terms of accessing the employments opportunities, Table 2 demonstrates the indicators tends to be more positive for Funafuti when compared to outer islands with majority being males accessing the jobs opportunities compared to female.

11. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS & SIZE

Figure 13: Number of Households per Island, 2012 & 2017



When comparing the number of household between 2012 and 2017, it can be seen that most outer islands experienced a decrease in the number of households except for the island of Niulakita which has added 3 new households within the 5 year period. However, on the urban island of Funafuti, an increase of 4 households can be noticed since 2012.

Figure 14: Average Household size

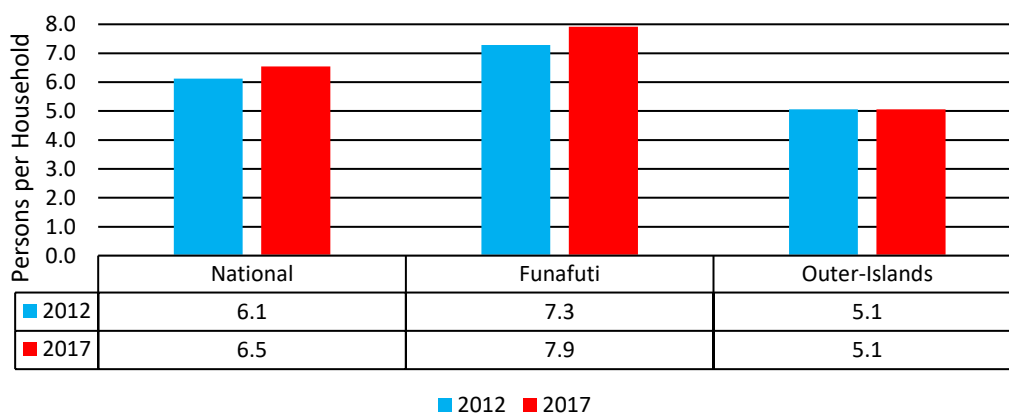


Figure 14 above compares the average household sizes between 2012 and 2017 for the rural/outer islands, urban/Funafuti and the National average household size. The table shows that the average household size for Tuvalu has increased from 6 to 7 persons per household, following the increase on Funafuti from 7 to 8 persons per household. Whereas, for outer islands has recorded the same at 5 persons per household since 2012.